European Committee
of the Regions

European Regional Social Scoreboard

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Proposal of the European Committee of the Regions for monitoring the progress of the European Pillar of Social Rights in EU regions

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Acknowledgements

1.   Foreword

Strengthening the social dimension of the European Union is a central part of the future political agenda of the European Union, focusing on promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and strengthening cohesion in the EU. A stronger EU social dimension can only be delivered in close partnership with Europe's cities and regions, given their competencies in matters that affect daily life, such as childcare, care for the elderly and people with disabilities, education, social services and employment.

With the European Pillar of Social Rights, which was proclaimed at the Social Summit 2017 in Gothenburg, the European Union has set up the right policy framework for achieving these ambitions. Since then, the European Commission has been monitoring the progress of the Member States with a Social Scoreboard[1] that involves a number of key indicators. So far, this Scoreboard has only been produced at national level, providing only national averages when measuring the progress.

At the CoR conference on "*Delivering on the European Social Pillar: A Territorial Perspective*"[2], held in November 2018, it became evident that only focusing on national averages does not capture the full extent of the social challenges in the EU. In fact, it can lead to misleading results by covering up the often existing social and territorial divides within Member States. It is also important to take into account that local and regional authorities in a number of Member States have extensive powers in employment policies as indicated in the annex 1 of this paper.

The CoR suggested to the European Commission that it would come forward with a regional Social Scoreboard to be added to the existing scoreboard, which could be published alongside or even as part of the Social Scoreboard.

Since then, the CoR has worked closely with EUROSTAT, the JRC and others to explore possibilities for setting up a regional scoreboard. We did so by looking at the key indicators of the scoreboard and by checking whether similar data is available at the regional level. We found that, for roughly half of the indicators, there are reliable European statistics available that would allow for a more regional focus. In parallel, the European Commission (DG EMPL in close consultation with Eurostat, JRC and DG REGIO) carried out a similar analysis and developed a concrete proposal for adding a regional dimension to the Social Scoreboard in the context of the European Semester, which is under discussion with Member States. It will provide the basis for cooperation in this area.

This report includes the results of our efforts. The first part clearly shows that there is enough data to develop such a regional scoreboard and the second part presents the key findings deriving from existing data.

The report is a first step towards possible joint work between the EU institutions and the CoR to further develop the concept and improve the availability of data so that the regional Social scoreboard becomes an integral part of the Social Scoreboard and a useful tool for policy monitoring and peer to peer learning within the European Union.

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[1] https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=de&catId=1196&newsId=9163&furtherNews=yes

[2] https://cor.europa.eu/en/events/Pages/sedec-conference-delivering-European-social-pillar-territorial-perspective.aspx

2.   Key Findings

It is possible to present for 8 of the 12 dimensions of the Social scoreboard regional data at NUTS 2 level. It is therefore possible to create a **regional Social scoreboard** that leads to the following conclusions:

-   **On early leavers from education and training**: While the rate of early leavers in the EU has fallen since 2010 from 13.9 % to 10.6 % in 2018, the regional data reveals <u>significant disparities between regions</u>: for example, the Czechia has an average of 6.2 %, but that number fluctuates between 2.7 % in Praha to 17.1 % in Severozapad. Similarly, in Spain the national average is 21.5 % but that number varies from 6.9 % in País Vasco to 29.5 % in Ciudad Autonoma de Melilla.

-   **On gender employment gaps**: In 2018 there was no region in the EU where the women's employment rate exceeded that of the men's. Most improvement (closing the gap) between 2014 and 2018 was observed in Övre Norrland (SE, from 2.2 in 2014 to 0.5 in 2018, 77.27 % decrease in the gap), Haute-Normandie (FR, 63.83 % decrease) and Brandenburg (DE, 62.22 % decrease).

-   **On people at risk of poverty or social exclusion:** This is an area where the need for the collection of concise and accurate data is most painfully obvious; with the available data we can deduce that there has been a slight improvement overall but regional differences are important, with differences in Italy (Bolzano / Sicily) showcasing the need for regionally targeted actions.

-   **On young people neither in employment nor in training or education:** Once again, significant disparities exist between regions, with Dutch regions having the lowest and Italian the highest percentages. Regrettably sex-disaggregated data are not complete, due to the reliability of the results at this level of disaggregation.

-   **On employment rate:** Huge disparities exist (from 40.8 % low to 85.7 % high), showcasing the need for targeted action on regional level. Regions in Southern Italy and overseas regions of France have the lowest percentages, Scandinavian regions the highest. Spanish and Hungarian regions are the ones showing the most improvement in the last four years.

-   **On unemployment rate:** with a handful of exceptions, all European regions have improved in the last 4 years, with the biggest improvements being evident in regions in Eastern and non-euro area countries. Greek regions have the highest unemployment rates, German and Czech regions the lowest. Regional disparities are quite evident in this indicator as well (from 1.3 % low to 35.1 % high).

-   **Long-term unemployment:** Huge disparities exist in this indicator as well (0.3 % low to 28.7 % high). Regions in Greece are the weakest performers, areas in the Czechia, Poland and the United Kingdom the strongest. Furthermore, Polish regions are the ones that have displayed the biggest improvement in the last four years.

-   **Life expectancy by age:** this is the only indicator in the thematic field of healthcare for which regional data is available – the headline indicator "self-reported unmet need for medical care" has

no regional data available. Life expectancy is high in Spanish and Italian regions, whereas Bulgarian regions have the lowest life expectancy.
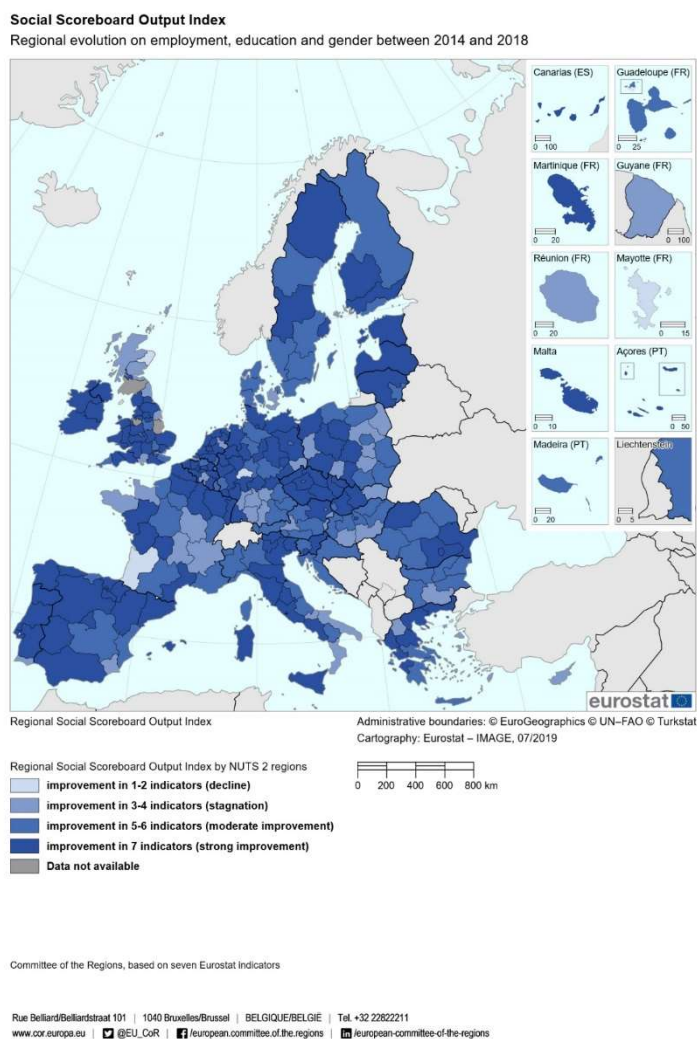
The CoR has also created an **output indicator**[3] that presents the regions as part of four categories:

- **Strongly improving regions** in which 7 indicators over these years have been positive
- **Moderately improving regions** in which between 5 and 6 indicators are positive
- **Stagnating regions** in which 3-4 indicators are positive and
- **Declining regions** in which only 1-2 indicators are positive.

The output indicator clearly shows that in **38 NUTS 2 regions** in the EU all 7 indicators are positive.

In further **188 NUTS 2 regions** at least 5 of the indicators are positive. But in **47 regions** only 3-4 of the indicators are positive while in just 5 regions in the EU only 2 or less indicators are positive.

While the overall performance of most regions is positive there are marked differences between the Member States. It is remarkable that 4 of the 10 least performing regions are in France. At the same time there are a number of Member States such as Portugal, the Baltic States, Czechia and Ireland that displayed improvement in all areas of the scoreboard. In other Member States such as Italy, Spain, Sweden and Germany the situation is mixed.

Social Scoreboard Output Index
Regional evolution on employment, education and gender between 2014 and 2018

Regional Social Scoreboard Output Index

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

Regional Social Scoreboard Output Index by NUTS 2 regions
- improvement in 1-2 indicators (decline)
- improvement in 3-4 indicators (stagnation)
- improvement in 5-6 indicators (moderate improvement)
- improvement in 7 indicators (strong improvement)
- Data not available

0 200 400 600 800 km

Committee of the Regions, based on seven Eurostat indicators

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[3] A more detailed description of the output indicator can be found in chapter 6.

Addressing challenges and promoting a more social Europe are key objectives not only for Cohesion Policy, but also for delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights, by providing additional support for quality employment, education, skills, social inclusion and equal access to healthcare.

The ESF+ fund has earmarked over € 100 billion for social investments for the period 2021-2017; the available funds can help erase inequalities and ensure that "no region is left behind." A regional social scoreboard can help to establish a strong regional monitoring policy, that will ensure that the Social Pillar is implemented at all levels and that regional investments are geared towards achieving the principles of the Pillar.

The Regional social Scoreboard itself can therefore be a powerful monitoring tool, but it needs some fine-tuning as well. Despite the wealth of available indicators, there are still significant shortcomings, either from the limited reliability of some regional data, particularly when broken down by sex.

Finally the European Committee of the Regions recommends that all agencies and institutions interested in regionalisation of the Social Scoreboard work together using a common approach by dividing tasks and splitting costs as well as avoiding overlaps.

3.   Introduction

The **Treaty of the European Union** (Article 3(3)) mentions social progress as one of the EU's goals: "It shall work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, aiming at full employment and social progress, and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment." The social dimension of the EU was further enhanced with the European Semester and its focus on various social matters. Initiatives to measure the EU social situation and the social impact of EU policies have produced a number of indicators that complement the assessment of economic performance. These measurements can help present a more comprehensive picture of the state of European societies.

Improving social progress is also relevant to **EU cohesion policy**, one of the goals of which is to achieve social, economic and territorial cohesion, along with reducing regional disparities. Regional investments can therefore be geared to supporting both economic performance and social progress. The role and application of new indicators and indexes in this process is currently being explored with a view to establishing how they can be used in policy to support real change, for instance by monitoring developments, identifying priorities and evaluating progress. Efficient measuring tools are of paramount importance for the application of the EU social dimension.

The social dimension of the EU culminated during the **Social Summit of 2017 in Gothenburg**, when the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission jointly proclaimed the **European Pillar of Social Rights**. A **Social Scoreboard** associated with it was created to monitor progress in the Member States.

In its proposals for the **Multiannual Financial Framework for Europe post-2020**, the Commission calls for the EU budget to deliver on the promises made by leaders at the Gothenburg Social Summit in order to further develop the social dimension of the European Union, including by fully implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights.

The **new Strategic Agenda 2019-2024** recognises the necessity for the European Union to implement the European Pillar of Social rights and to consider seriously the social issues and in particular the rise of inequalities "which affect young people in particular, pose a major political, social and economic risk; generational, territorial and educational divides are developing and new forms of exclusion emerging. It is our duty to provide opportunities for all. We need to do more to ensure equality between women and men as well as rights and equal opportunities for all. This is both a societal imperative and an economic asset."

While the EU has an important role to play, most of the competencies and tools required to deliver on the European Pillar of Social Rights are in the hands of local, regional and national authorities, as well as social partners and civil society.

The Social Scoreboard has proven to be an effective tool, as it allows a fairly accurate measurement of the social progress across the EU Member States; in its first edition, however, it had the inherent weakness that only national averages were included. This allowed for the formation of an accurate picture of each Member State, but the lack of regional data meant that specific regional imbalances and

disparities were not identified – and consequently not being dealt with by forming and implementing policies.

Local and regional imbalances are perhaps the single most important obstacle in the realisation of cohesion and convergence policies and therefore the achievement of a true Union. Inequalities are found not only between, but also within regions and cities, and these can deprive people of the benefits of economic growth and undermine long-term socio-economic sustainability.

People's well-being is strongly influenced by where they live and work, and there are considerable differences across territories. In fact, regional gaps are wider when considering multidimensional measures of living standards instead of income alone[4]. This diversity of local realities calls for a diversity of policy responses, delivered on the appropriate scale. Social policies in particular are better implemented and monitored at regional or local level. It is imperative, therefore, to have a social scoreboard with a regional dimension, one that reflects local and regional data in order to effectively portray these imbalances and help policy makers find ways to eliminate them.

The current document is an effort to prove beyond doubt that differences between regions are real and that as long as they exist, they hinder the social progress of the EU. It would be useful for it to be followed up regularly with updated versions, so as to be able to monitor progress on a yearly basis and to make comparisons regarding both progress of the regions' social dimension as well as improvements in the collection and dissemination of data.

The regional Social Scoreboard could also become an integral part of the **action plan to fully implement the European Pillar of Social Rights** which the newly elected President of the Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, announced in her **political guidelines**[5] for the next European Commission.

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[4] OECD Regional Outlook 2019

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/political-guidelines-next-commission_en.pdf

4.   The available data[6]

In the current document, data from 2014 (and in some cases from 2013) were used; this was done in order to showcase the progress (or lack thereof) of the various regions of the EU. Several indicators had regional data from much earlier, but an alarmingly large number of indicators completely lacked regional data. We focused only on the headline indicators – but regional data is available only for 7 out of 14 of them. There was no regional data available for the headline indicator relevant to healthcare ("Self-reported unmet need for medical care") so instead we used another indicator that is relevant to healthcare and has regional data available ("Healthy life years and life expectancy at age 65 by sex"). Consequently, this first effort is limited to eight indicators (seven headline plus one non-headline). Due to the sparsity or total lack of 2018 data for the "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" and "Healthy life years and life expectancy at age 65 by sex", we used 2017 data to get a more complete and accurate sample.

4.1   Social Scoreboard Indicators

The data for the social scoreboard is derived primarily from Eurostat. Data production and dissemination is subject to several steps, including data collection by National Statistical Institutes, submission to Eurostat, validation, processing, calculation of indicators. For procedural or methodological reasons, not all the indicators might be available at a sub-national level for each country and each year.

As concerns the survey EU-SILC[7], developments are ongoing in the Member States. An action plan to improve availability of regional indicators started a few years ago and first results for some countries will be available with SILC 2018 (published end of 2019). With the entry into force of the IESS (Integrated European Social Statistics) regulation foreseen for 2021, regional data should be available for all countries concerned. Of course, the issue of the sample size will remain and in some cases, for small subpopulations, regional indicators will still not be available.

Regional breakdown is currently available and published for several indicators of the Social scoreboard, with some specificities or national exceptions. Table 1 includes information on the name of the indicator, policy area, data source and the code of the table published in Eurostat database (Eurobase). Headline indicators are indicated in bold.

Table 1. Availability of the Social scoreboard indicators by NUTS region

Policy area	N	Indicator	Data source	NUTS2
Education, skills and lifelong learning	**1**	**Early leavers from education and training by sex**	**EU-LFS**	**edat_lfse_16**
	2	Adult participation in learning by sex	EU-LFS	trng_lfse_04
	3	Underachievement in education - low achievement in mathematics (below level 2), PISA results for 15 year-olds	OECD	-
	4	Tertiary educational attainment by sex	EU-LFS	edat_lfse_12
Gender equality in	**5**	**Gender employment gap**	**EU-LFS**	**lfst_r_lfe2emprt***
	6	Gender gap in part-time employment	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfe2eftpt*

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[6] Information in chapter 3 was provided by Eurostat

[7] European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Policy area	N	Indicator	Data source	NUTS2
the labour market	7	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	SES	-
Inequality and upward mobility	**8**	**Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20)**	**EU-SILC**	**ilc_di11_r**
	9	Variation in performance explained by students' socio-economic status - performance in science, PISA results for 15 year-olds	OECD	**-**
Living conditions and poverty	**10**	**People at risk of poverty or social exclusion**	**EU-SILC**	**ilc_peps11**
	11	At-risk-of-poverty rate	EU-SILC	ilc_li41
	12	Severe material deprivation rate	EU-SILC	ilc_mddd21
	13	People living in households with very low work intensity	EU-SILC	ilc_lvhl21
	14	Severe housing deprivation rate by tenure status	EU-SILC	****
Youth	**15**	**Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) by sex**	**EU-LFS**	**edat_lfse_22**
Labour force structure	**16**	**Employment rate by sex**	**EU-LFS**	**lfst_r_lfe2emprt**
	17	Employment rate by age	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfe2emprt
	18	Employment rate by educational attainment level	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfe2eedu
	19	**Unemployment rate by sex**	**EU-LFS**	**lfst_r_lfu3rt**
	20	Unemployment rate by age	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfu3rt
	21	Unemployment rate by educational attainment level	EU-LFS	-
	22	Activity rate by sex	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfp2actrt
	23	Activity rate by age	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfp2actrt
	24	Youth unemployment rate by sex	EU-LFS	lfst_r_lfu3rt
Labour market dynamics	**25**	**Long-term unemployment rate by sex**	**EU-LFS**	**lfst_r_lfu2ltu**
	26	Activation measures - labour market policies participants (rate)	DG EMPL	-
	27	Employment in current job by duration	EU-LFS	***
	28	Labour transitions from temporary to permanent contracts by sex -3-year average	EU-SILC	****
Income, including employment-related	**29**	**The real gross disposable income of households per capita (index = 2008)**	**NA**	**-**
	30	**Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning the average wage**	**OECD,based on SES**	**-**
	31	In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	EU-SILC	Ilc_li02_r, ilc_li10_r**
Impact of public policies on reducing poverty	**32**	**Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction**	**EU-SILC**	**tespm050_r****
	33	General government expenditure by function	COFOG	**-**
	34	Aggregate replacement ratio for pensions (excluding other social benefits) by sex	EU-SILC	****
Childcare	**35**	**Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare**	**EU-SILC**	**-**
Healthcare	**36**	**Self-reported unmet need for medical care**	**EU-SILC**	**hlth_silc_08_r****
	37	Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare	SHA	-
	38	Healthy life years and life expectancy at age 65 by sex	Demography/ EU-SILC	Life expectancy: demo_r_mlifexp HLY : ****
Digital access	**39**	**Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills by sex**	**ICT use**	**-**
	40	Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)	DG CONNECT	**-**

* To be calculated from this Eurobase table.

** Availability should be assessed by Eurostat in consultation with the Member States.

**** Requires more in-depth analysis.

4.2   *Data availability and analysis*

- Indicators from the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

Indicators 1, 2, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25
13 indicators from the Labour Force Survey are available at regional level (NUTS2) and published on Eurostat website. These indicators concern important policy area of labour market structure and dynamics, including e.g. employment and unemployment rates.

Indicators 21, 27
NUTS2 level of detail is not available for the indicator on *Unemployment rate by educational attainment level* due to reliability reasons.

Indicators 5, 6: Gender employment gap
Eurostat currently publishes data on employment rates by sex at NUTS2 level (Eurobase code *lfst_r_lfe2emprt*). Based on this data, the *Gender employment gap* can be calculated as the difference between male and female employment rates.

The gender gap in part-time employment (indicator 6) requires the same calculation, comparing male and female rates to be computed from the Eurobase table *lfst_r_lfe2eftpt.*

- Indicators from the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

Indicators 10, 11, 12, 13
The indicators *People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, At-risk-of-poverty rate, Severe material deprivation rate, People living in households with very low work intensity* are published on the Eurostat website with breakdown by NUTS. The availability by country, year and NUTS level is summarised in the table below. It has to be remarked that for some countries the NUTS level 2 region is identical to the national level. While other countries do not allow publication of regional data (Belgium, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom). For Germany and Austria, the availability is limited only to some indicators and recent years.

Table 2. Availability of some EU-SILC EPSR indicators with regional breakdown (by NUTS), by country and year

GEO/TIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
BE	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0
BG		NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
CZ	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2
DK	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2
DE	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0-2*	NUTS0-2*
EE													
IE	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2
EL	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1
ES	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
FR	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0
HR						NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2

GEO/TIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
IT	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
CY													
LV													
LT													
LU													
HU	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
MT													
NL	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1,2	NUTS1,2
AT	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS2**	NUTS2**	NUTS2**	
PL	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1	NUTS1
PT	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0
RO			NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
SI	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2
SK	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2
FI	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
SE	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2	NUTS1, 2
UK	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0	NUTS0

* Only for *ilc_peps11* NUTS2 is available

**Indicators are calculated by country as three years' averages

Countries where the NUTS 2 level is identical to the national level

Countries that do not allow for publication at NUTS levels

Countries that deliver separate files with NUTS level data

Indicators 8, 14, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36

For the indicators *Income quintile ratio, Severe housing deprivation rate by tenure status, Labour transitions from temporary to permanent contracts, In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, Impact of social transfers on poverty, Aggregate replacement ratio for pensions,* and *Self-reported unmet need for medical care,* regional breakdown is in principle possible (taking into account limitations presented in table 2). The availability and reliability of the data at NUTS2 level can be assessed after computation and consultation with the Member States. The indicators 8, 31, 32, 36 are calculated for the survey year 2017 and the consultation with Member States on those is finalised . The indicator values of the Member States that agreed to disseminate them on regional (NUTS1 and / or NUTS2) level will be published in due course.

To a general extent, indicators calculated from the EU-SILC are not always statistically representative for regional populations. Compared to the EU-LFS, the currently used EU-SILC sample is designed to ensure national representativeness, therefore quality controls have to be carried out by Eurostat in consultation with the Member States before allowing dissemination.

Indicator 38: Healthy life years and life expectancy at age 65 by sex
The indicator on *life expectancy* is published in Eurobase (table *demo_r_mlifexp*).
Healthy life years are calculated jointly from EU-SILC and demographic data. Calculation of this indicator at regional level requires more study.

- Indicators from other data sources

Indicator 7: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
The gender pay gap in unadjusted form is calculated from the Structure of Earnings Survey which collects data only at NUTS1 level (macro-regions); i.e. NUTS2 level detail is not available.

Indicator 29: GDHI per capita
The *real gross disposable income of households per capita (index = 2008)* is calculated as the unadjusted gross disposable income of households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) divided by the price deflator (price index) of household final consumption expenditure and by the total resident population. The result is then indexed with base year 2008. The indicator is based on European sector accounts. No regional breakdown is available.

Eurostat publishes regional data on disposable households' income (at NUTS2 level) for another indicator - *Net disposable income per inhabitant in current prices* (Eurobase table *nama_10r_2hhinc*). Methodological differences compared to the GDHI indicator are the following:

- data are calculated only for households (except for Austria and Germany which also include NPISH);
- the indicator represents net disposable income, instead of gross. Eurostat will start collecting voluntary data on gross disposable income from 2020.
- there are no regional price indexes; data are presented in current prices.

Indicators 3, 9, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40: not available at NUTS2 level

The Social scoreboard comprises three indicators calculated by OECD: *Underachievement in education* (PISA results)*; Variation in performance explained by students' socio-economic status* (PISA results) and *Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning the average wage* which is calculated from the Structure of earnings survey (SES). The SES collects data only at NUTS1 level. For two PISA indicators, they are published on the OECD website by (some) regions only for few countries.

Activation measures - labour market policies participants (rate) is provided by DG EMPL; regional data for this indicator are not available.

The indicator *General government expenditure by function*, using Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), is not available at NUTS2 level.

The indicator *Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare,* coming from the EU-SILC, cannot be presented at NUTS2 level due to the reliability problem (samples too small).

Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare (source: System of Health Accounts (SHA)), is not available at regional level.

Share of the population with basic digital skills is calculated from the ICT survey. In this survey information on NUTS 2 region is only optional. Additionally, the regional breakdown is not available for reliability reasons (linked also to the complexity of the calculation of this indicator).

The last indicator, *Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)*, is developed within the Digital Single Market policy framework; data are collected from different sources and do not allow regional breakdown.

5. Main findings from the available data

5.1 *Early leavers from education and training*[8]

> **Summary of Findings**
> Early leavers from education and training
>
> - The percentage of early leavers from education and training in the EU has been reduced during the last decade, although it has remained more or less the same for the last 2 years.
> - The EU average is 10.6 % and the euro area average is 11.0 %. Regional statistics vary between 1.9 % (Sostines regionas, LT) and 31.0 % (Guyane, FR)
> - More efforts are required in the regions in Southern Italy and Spain.

In the EU, the share of early leavers from education and training among young people aged 18-24 is currently (2018) 10.6 %. It is the same as in 2017 and constitutes a slight improvement from 2016 (10.7 %), but it is a significant improvement since the start of the decade (13.9 % in 2010).

As Member States go, Spain has the highest number of early leavers (21.5 %), followed by Malta (17.9 %). On the opposite end of the spectrum, Croatia has the lowest percentage with 3.3 % followed by Slovenia (4.2 %).

Regional data was available for many but not all regions in 2018, and in several cases regional data were not available by sex (issue of reliability of low figures).

Regional data reveals significant disparities between regions: for example, the Czechia has an average of 6.2 %, but that number fluctuates between 2.7 % in Praha to 17.1 % in Severozapad. Similarly, in Spain the national average is 21.5 % but that number varies from 6.9 % in País Vasco to 29.5 % in Ciudad Autonoma de Melilla.

The region with the highest number of early leavers was Guyane (FR, 31 %) followed by Ciudad Autonoma de Melilla (ES, 29.5 %). The region with the lowest number of early leavers was Sostines regionas (LT, 1.9 %) followed by Jadranska Hravtska (HR, 2.5 %).

As mentioned earlier, regional statistics presented by sex were fragmented; from the data available we can deduce the following: the region with the highest number of male early leavers is Guyane (FR, 32.3
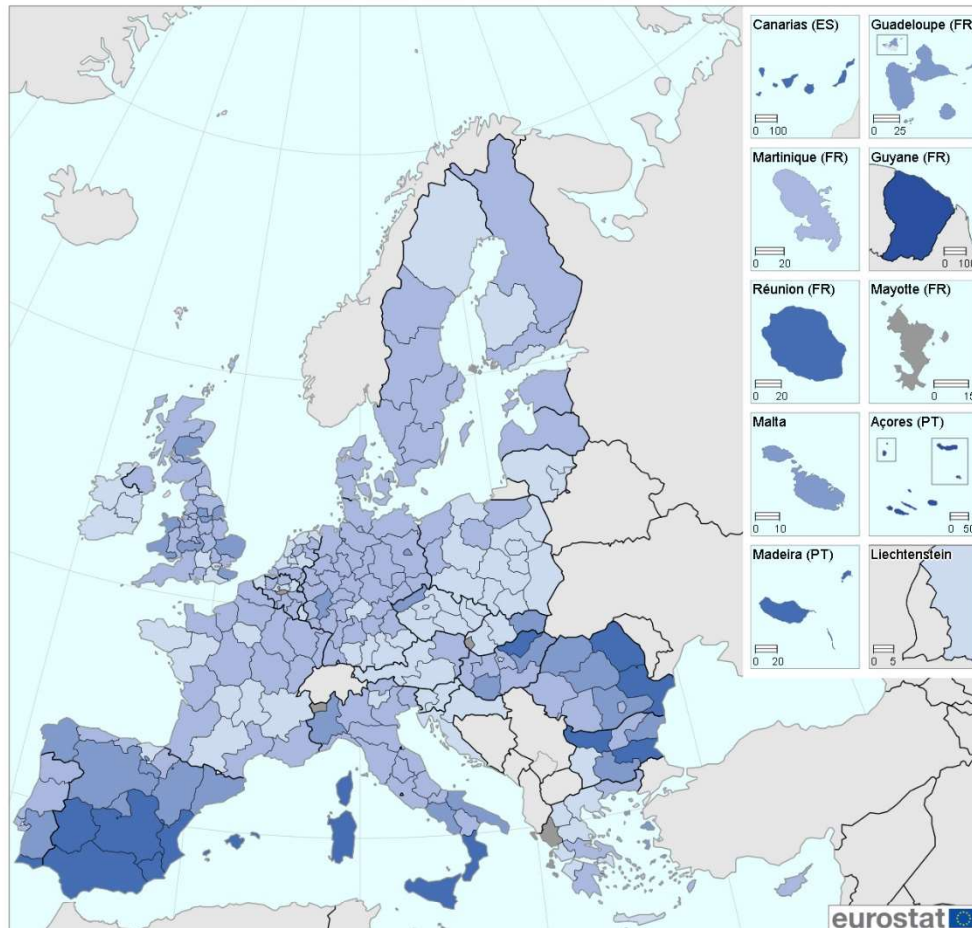
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[8] The indicator measures the share of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education who were not involved in any education or training during the four weeks preceding the survey. Lower secondary education refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 0-2 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 0-3C short for data up to 2013. Data stem from the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (source: Eurostat)

%) followed by Ciudad Autonoma de Melilla (ES 31.9 %). On the contrary, Attiki region (EL, 3.3 %) had the fewest male early leavers; worth noting though is that there was no gender sensitive data for the regions that had the lowest total number of early leavers. Guyane also has the highest number of female early leavers, although the percentage is better that than of the men (29.8 %). Following Guyane, is the region of Eszak Magyarorszag (HU, 23.2 %) – there is no data on female early leavers from Ciudad Autonoma de Melilla.

The percentage of male and female early leavers is identical in the Stredni Morava Region (CZ 4.4 % of each) The greatest gender imbalances are observed in the Región de Murcia (ES 30.8 % male vs 16.7 % female early leavers for a percentage difference of 14,1% and in Guadeloupe (FR 24.4 % male vs 8.6 % of female early leavers for a percentage difference of 15,8 %). Sud – Muntenia (HU) shows a different pattern, with a difference of 4.1 percentage points in favour of males compared to females (respectively 16.4 % and 20.5 %).

Early leavers from education and training, 2018 data

(%, share of people aged 18-24 years, by NUTS 2 regions)

Canarias (ES)   Guadeloupe (FR)
0 100   0 25

Martinique (FR) Guyane (FR)
0 20   0 100

Réunion (FR)   Mayotte (FR)
0 20   0 15

Malta   Açores (PT)
0 10   0 50

Madeira (PT)   Liechtenstein
0 20   0 5

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

eurostat

Early leavers from education and training, 2018 data

- < 5
- 5 - < 10
- 10 - < 15
- 15 - < 20
- > 20
- Data not available

0 200 400 600 800 km
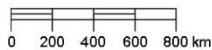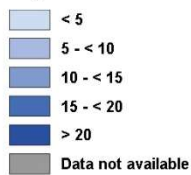
Includes data of low reliability for some regions (too many to document). Austria, Makroregion Poludniowo-Zachodni (PL5), Makroregion Centralny (PL7),
Makroregion Wschodni (PL8), London (UKI), South West (England) (UKK): NUTS level 1. Dresden (DED2), Voreio Aigaio
Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_004
Data source: Eurostat

[edat_lfse_16]

5.2   *Gender employment Gap*

Summary of Findings
Gender employment gap

- The EU average is 11.6, while the euro area average is 11.3. Regional statistics fluctuate between 0.5 (Övre Norland, SE) and 28.1 (Puglia, IT)
- Women's employment rates exceeded men's only in very limited instances between 2014 and 2018.
- The biggest gaps are observed in Italian and Greek regions.
- Regions predominantly in France and Greece were among those that displayed the largest improvement but concurrently the largest decrease between 2014 and 2018.

The gender employment gap is measured as the difference in employment rates between men and women for the age group 20-64.

At national level, Malta has the biggest gap; however, several regions in Italy and Greece exceed Malta's numbers.

This indicator has been virtually unchanged as an average for the EU 28 (11.5 - 11.6) and the euro area (11.1 - 11.3) since 2014.

In 2018 the largest differences in employment rate percentages between men and women were observed in Puglia (IT, 28.1), Campania (IT, 27.2), Basilicata (IT, 27.1), Abbruzzo (IT, 26.8) and Sterea Ellada (EL, 26.4).
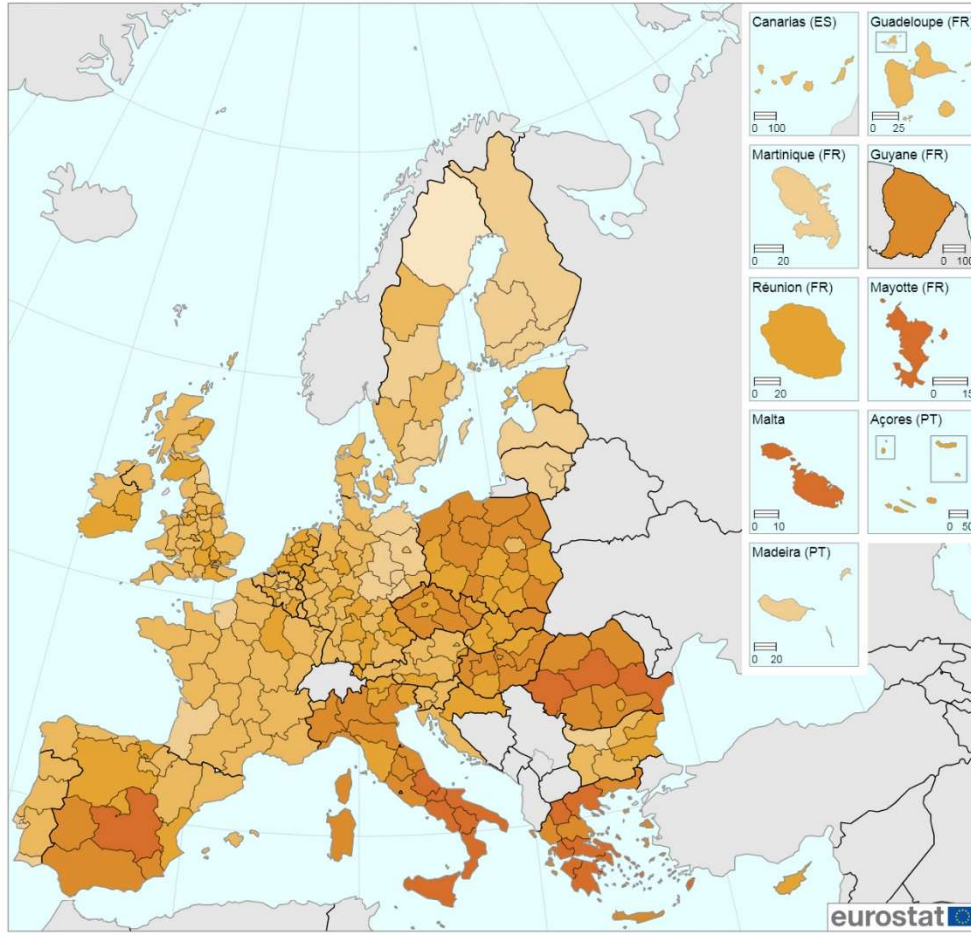
In contrast, the regions with the smallest differences in percentage points are, Övre Norland (SE, 0.5), Sostines Regionas (LT, 1.2), Brandenburg (DE, 1.7) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (DE, 2.3).

In 2018 there was no region in the EU where the women's employment rate exceeded that of the men's; and since 2014 women's employment rate was higher than men's only in two instances in 2016: Corse (FR) -2.7 and Övre Norland (SE) -0.2.

Corse in particular presents a very peculiar case, as the fluctuations in gaps were extremely volatile: from 12.2 percentage points in 2014 to -2.7 in 2016 to 18.9 in 2018. The biggest improvement (closing the gap) between 2014 and 2018 was observed in Övre Norrland (SE, from 2.2 in 2014 to 0.5 in 2018), Haute-Normandie (FR) and Brandenburg (DE).

In contrast, the largest increases (widening the gap) were observed in: Pohjois-ja Itä-Suomi (FI, from 0.3 in 2014 to 2.5 in 2018,), Severozapaden (BG,) and Länsi-Suomi (FI). However, it must be underlined that despite the seemingly big increase, these regions' gender employment gap is below half of the EU average.
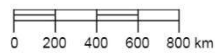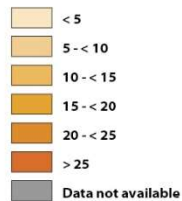
Gender employment gap, 2018 data
(people aged 20-64)

Canarias (ES)	Guadeloupe (FR)
Martinique (FR)	Guyane (FR)
Réunion (FR)	Mayotte (FR)
Malta	Açores (PT)
Madeira (PT)	

Percentage points (%)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 06/2019

Gender employment gap

	< 5
	5 - < 10
	10 - < 15
	15 - < 20
	20 - < 25
	> 25
	Data not available

0   200   400   600   800 km

eurostat

Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_003
Data source: Eurostat

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[lfst_r_lfe2emprt]

5.3 *People at risk of poverty or social exclusion*[9]

> **Summary of Findings**
> People at risk of poverty or social exclusion
>
> - The EU average is 22.8 %, while the euro area average is 22.1 %. Available regional percentages (2017) fluctuate between 8.5 % (Bolzano, IT) and 52.1 % (Sicilia, IT)
> - Italy has both the best (Provincia Autonoma de Bolzano) and the worst (Sicilia) performing region.
> - Urgent action is required in Italy (3 out of 5 worst performing regions are Italian), Bulgaria and Romania.

The headline indicator "People at risk of poverty and social exclusion" presents many challenges: the data available is very sketchy – there is data for only 26 NUTS 2 regions in 2018; the data for 5 of them (regions in Denmark) is "provisional". Data submitted for 2016 and 2017 is better in quantity and quality but it nevertheless remains fragmented: Several countries only provided national averages[10]; Greece and Poland only provided data for NUTS 1 regions (in the case of Poland not even all of its NUTS 1 regions); Data from Austria and Germany are "estimated". However, regional data from 2016 and 2017 are the most comprehensive for this indicator to date. Furthermore, it should be underlined that sex-disaggregated data exist at national level, but not regional level.

Overall, the percentage of population at risk of poverty and social exclusion has decreased since 2014, although the decrease is a small one. For the Euro Area countries in particular, there is a slight decrease but the number of people at risk is still higher than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

According to the available data from 2017, 3 out of the 5 worst performing regions are located in Italy: Sicilia (1st, 52.1 %), Campania (3rd, 46.3 %) and Calabria (4th, 46.3 %). In the second place of the worst performing regions was the Bulgarian region of Severozapaden (46.7 %), but it must be noted that it improved its position in 2018 (44.4 %); fifth was the Romanian region of Sud-Vest Oltenia (45.3 %).

One remarkable paradox is that the best performing region according to 2017 data is the Italian Provincia Autonoma de Bolzano (8.5 %); therefore Italy has the distinction of having both the best and the worst performing region when it comes to this particular indicator.

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[9] This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year. The indicator is based on the EU-SILC (statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions) (source: Eurostat)

[10] Belgium, France, UK, Lithuania Portugal. National averages are also submitted from Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Luxemburg and Malta, but since those countries have only one NUTS 2 region that correspond to the whole country, this creates no problems with the data analysis.
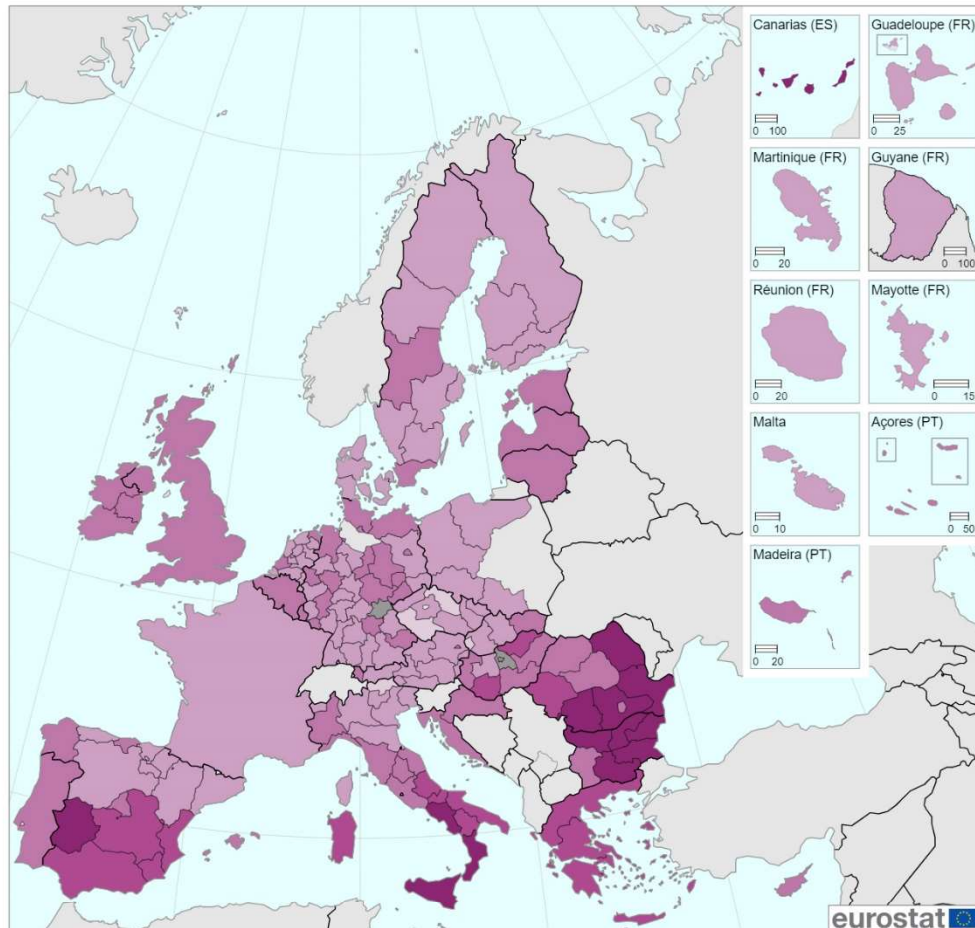
Following Bolzano, the best performers were the regions of Bratislavský kraj (SK, 8.6 %), and the Czech regions of Praha (9.4 %), Jihozápad (9.7 %) and Severovýchod (9.9 %). These five regions were also the only regions with a single digit percentage.

The regions that displayed the best improvement in percentage points between 2014-2017 were: Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, from 47,9% to 35,8%), Sud-Est (RO, from 53,2% to 42,5%) and Región de Murcia (ES, from 44,9% to 34,7%). The regions with the biggest improvement overall were Bratislavský kraj (SK, 48% decrease in the number of people in risk), Åland (FI, 36% decrease) and the NUTS 1 region Makroregion Poludniowo-Zachodni (PL, 34% decrease).

On the contrary the regions that displayed the biggest decline in percentage points between 2014-2017 were: Provincia Autonoma di Trento (IT, from 13,6% to 19,3%), Abbruzzo (IT, from 29,5% to 34,8%) and Marche (IT, from 19,6% to 24,9%). The regions with the biggest decline overall were Provincia Autonoma di Trento (IT, 42% more people in risk), Burgenland (AT, 37%) and Marche (IT, 27%).

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion gap, 2017 data

Canarias (ES)
Guadeloupe (FR)
Martinique (FR)
Guyane (FR)
Réunion (FR)
Mayotte (FR)
Malta
Açores (PT)
Madeira (PT)

Percentage (%)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 09/2019

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion gap, 2017 data

- < 10
- 20 – < 30
- 30 – < 40
- 40 – < 50
- 50 – <
- Data not available

0   200   400   600   800 km
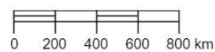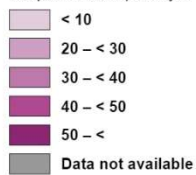
Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_008
Data source: Eurostat

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[ilc_peps11]

5.4   Young people neither in employment neither in education or training (NEET)

Summary of Findings
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)

- The EU average is 10.5 %, the euro area average is 10.6 %. Regional percentages fluctuate between 3.2 % (Utrecht, NL) and 33.1 % (Guyane)
- The highest percentages are recorded in French overseas and Italian regions. In contrast, four out of the seven regions with the lowest shares are Dutch.
- The biggest increases between 2014 and 2018 are recorded in the United Kingdom.
- In 2018 there is no gender based data for a significant number of regions

The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any formal or non-formal education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question "participation in education and training'.

Overall, between 2014 and 2018 percentages throughout EU have improved by 2 percentage points (from 12.5 % to 10.5 % for the EU 28 and from 12.6 % to 10.6 % for euro area countries).

The highest percentage for 2018 is observed in Guyane (FR, 33.1 %). Closely behind, you can find three Italian regions: Sicilia (31.5 %), Calabria (29.9 %) and Campania (29.5 %) followed by La Réunion (27.8 %). The regions with the lowest percentages are primarily Dutch: Utrecht (3.2 %) and Groningen (3.4 %); following these two, one can find five regions with a percentage of 3.5 %: Warszawski stołeczny (PL), Zeeland (NL), Gelderland (NL), Unterfranken (DE) and Praha (CZ).

The regions that witnessed the highest rise in their NEET percentages are primarily located in the United Kingdom: North Eastern Scotland (from 7.7 % to 12 %), Cheshire (from 6.5 % to 10 %) Outer London – West and North West (from 8.6 % to 13.1 %), Hampshire and Isle of Wight (from 6.7 % to 9.7 %) and Outer London – South (from 8.6 % to 11.9 %). In contrast, the regions that improved the most for the same period are the following: Zeeland (NL, from 8.2 % to 3.5 %), Strední Cechy (CZ, from 7.1 % to 3.7 %), Prov. Luxembourg (BE, from 11.7 % to 6.1 %), Prov. Brabant Wallon (BE, from 13 % to 6.8 %) and Bucuresti-Ilfov (RO, from 15 % to 7.9 %). Sex-disaggregated statistics are not as consistent: for 2018 there was no data available for male NEETs and female NEETs in 52 and 42 regions respectively[11]. Therefore, the gender based results are fragmented and do not completely capture the regional aspect of the EU.

According to the available data in 2018 the biggest percentages of male NEETs are observed in Guyane (FR, 32.5 %), Calabria (IT, 31.6 %), Sicilia (IT, 31.3 %), Campania (IT, 28.8 %) and La Réunion (FR,

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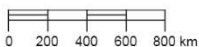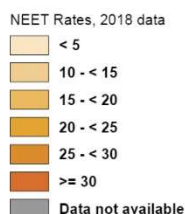[11] Due to small sample size, the data is not reliable

27.1 %). The biggest female NEETs percentages are observed in in Guyane (FR, 33.7 %), Voreio Aigaio (EL, 32.6 %), Sicilia (IT, 31.7 %), Campania (IT, 30.2 %) and La Réunion (FR, 28.6 %).

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training
(% of population aged 15 to 24)
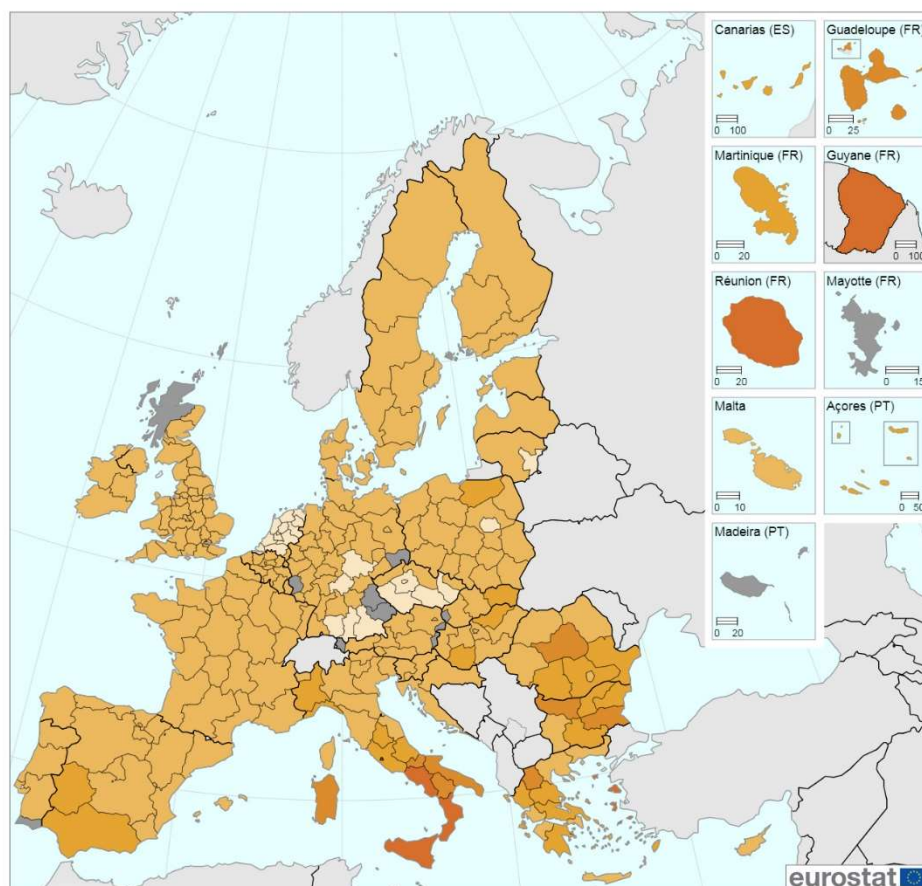
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

NEET Rates, 2018 data
- < 5
- 10 - < 15
- 15 - < 20
- 20 - < 25
- 25 - < 30
- >= 30
- Data not available

0 200 400 600 800 km

Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_011
Data source: Eurostat

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[edat_lfse_22]

5.5   *Employment rate*

Summary of Findings
Employment rate

- The EU average is 73.2 %, the euro area average is 72 %. Regional indicators vary between 85.7 % (Stockholm, SE) and 40.8 % (Mayotte, FR).
- Regions in Southern Italy and the French Overseas Regions and Departments are at the bottom of the scale, while the top performers are Scandinavian regions.
- Hungarian and Spanish regions were primarily the ones with the biggest improvement.
- The French region of Mayotte has the lowest employment rate for both men and women; it also experienced the biggest decline between 2014 and 2018.
- The female employment rate improved in all but 7 regions in the European Union; and in 6 of those regions the decrease was lower than 3 %.

The employment rate is on the rise throughout the European Union: Between 2014 and 2018, it has increased from 69.2 % to 73.2 % for the EU28 and from 68.2 % to 72.0 % for the euro area countries. Compared to 2014, the employment rate has declined in only 11 regions in the EU in 2018.

The Swedish region of Stockholm (85.7 %) is the one with the highest employment rate: the Finnish region of Åland is second best with 85.1 %, followed by Oberbayern (DE, 84.1 %) and Praha (CZ, 83.7 %). Three regions share the fifth place with 83.5 %: Freiburg (DE), Småland med öarna (SE), and Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area (UK).

In contrast, several regions in French Overseas Regions and Departments and Southern Italy were the worst performers in 2018: Mayotte (FR, 40.8 %), Sicilia (IT, 44.1 %), Campania (IT, 45.3 %), Calabria (IT, 45.6 %) and Puglia (IT, 49.4 %) – followed by La Réunion (FR) and Guyane (FR). The employment rate in these regions is significantly below the national averages (71.2 % for France, 63 % for Italy).

Regions in Hungary were primarily the ones that improved their employment rates between 2014 and 2018: Észak-Magyarország (from 60.8 % to 71.1 %) and Dél-Alföld (from 64.6 % to 74.3 %). Additionally, strong performances were observed in Yugoiztochen (BG, from 62.2 % to 71.7 %), Canarias (from 52.3 % to 61.6 %) and Corse (FR, from 63.3 % to 72 %). The biggest improvements were observed in: Canarias (ES) with a 18 % increase, Észak-Magyarország (HU) with 17% and Andalucía (ES) with 16 %.
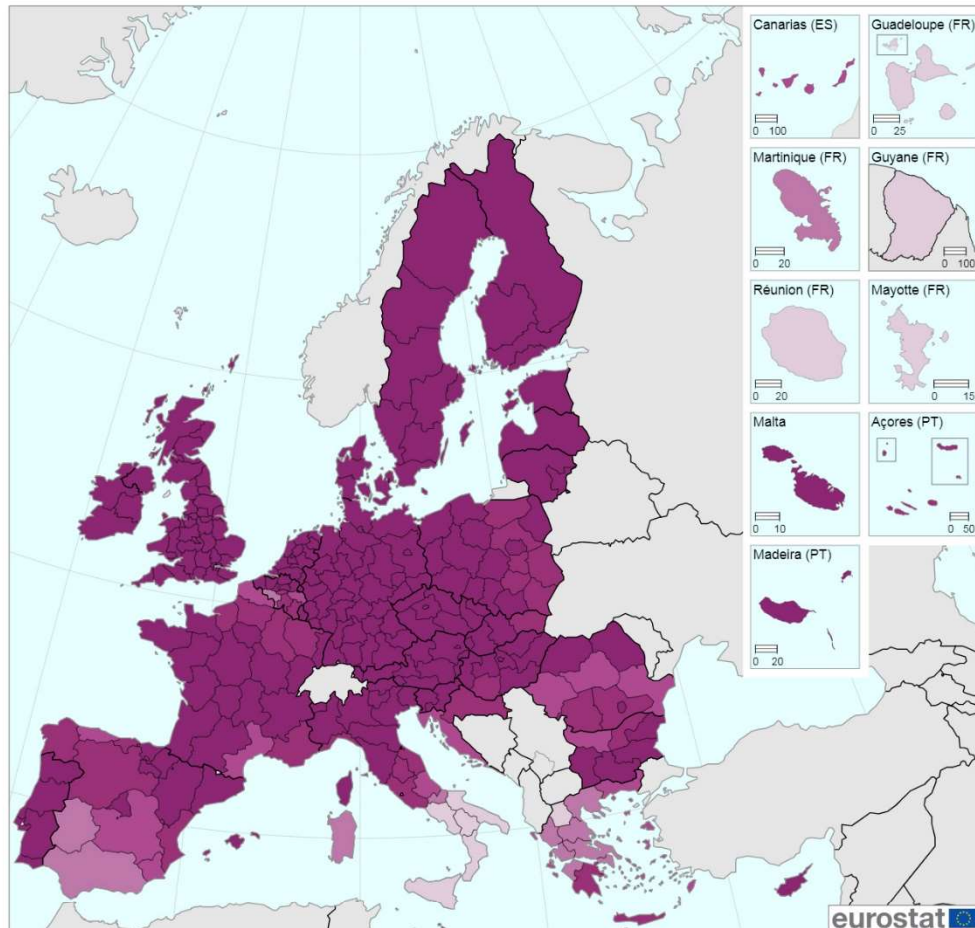
In contrast there were several regions that saw their employment rates decline: Mayotte (FR) from 43.8 % to 40.8 % (7 % decline), Guyane (FR) from 53.6 % to 51.9 % (3 % decrease) and Southern Scotland (UK) from 78.3 % to 76.7 % (2 % decrease). Åland (FI) has experienced a significant decrease (from 86.2 % to 85.1 %), but nevertheless it remains one of the strongest performers.

Male employment rates are the highest in Praha (CZ, 91.7 %), Åland (FI, 89.1 %) and Strední Cechy (CZ, 88.7 %) and the lowest in Mayotte (FR, 53.2 %), La Réunion (FR, 56.9 %) and Sicilia (IT, 57 %). Canarias (ES) and Andalucía (ES) experienced the biggest improvement (18 % increase) in male employment rate between 2014 and 2018; at the same time Mayotte (FR, -10 %), Guyane (FR, -6 %) and Luxemburg (LU, -3 %) experienced the biggest decreases.

When it comes to female employment rates Stockholm (SE, 84.3 %), Övre Norrland (SE, 82.7 %) and Sostines regionas (LT, 82.5 %) score the highest; by contrast Mayotte (FR, 30.7 %), Sicilia (IT, 31.5 %) and Campania (IT, 31.9 %) have the lowest female employment rates.

It must be underlined that the vast majority of EU 28 regions improved their female employment rates between 2014 and 2018. 69 regions had an increase of 10-18 % in female employment rates, with Voreio Aigaio (EL) leading with 24.37 %. On the contrary, 5 regions saw their female employment rates decline over the same period (Southern Scotland experienced the steepest decline from 78.3% to 76.7%).

Employment rate, 2018 data
(people aged 20-64)

Canarias (ES) | Guadeloupe (FR)
0 100 | 0 25

Martinique (FR) | Guyane (FR)
0 20 | 0 100

Réunion (FR) | Mayotte (FR)
0 20 | 0 15

Malta | Açores (PT)
0 10 | 0 50

Madeira (PT)
0 20

Percentage (%)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

Employment rate, 2018 data
- < 50
- 50 - < 55
- 55 - < 60
- 60 - < 65
- 65 - < 70
- >= 70
- Data not available

0 200 400 600 800 km
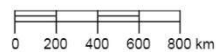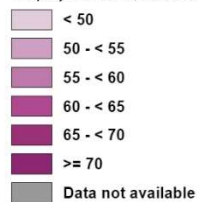
Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_005
Data source: Eurostat

[lfst_r_lfe2emprt]

5.6   *Unemployment rate*

Summary of Findings
Unemployment rate (of labour force aged 15-74)

- The EU average is 6.8 %, the euro area average is 8.2 %. Regional percentages vary between 1.3 % (Praha, CZ) and 35.1 % (Mayotte, FR).
- 4 out of 5 regions with the highest unemployment rate are not in Continental Europe.
- Regions in Greece and Spain have the highest unemployment rates in the continent, while the lowest rates are observed in regions primarily in the Czechia and Germany.
- In 2018 with the exception of a handful of French regions, all EU regions have lower unemployment rates compared to 2014.

The unemployment rate has been steadily declining in the European Union from 2014 onwards.

According to the most recent (2018) regional data, the regions with the highest unemployment rate are: Mayotte (FR, 35.1 %), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, 29 %), Dytiki Makedodonia (EL, 27 %), Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES, 25.8 %) and La Réunion (FR, 24.3 %). 4 out of 5 of the above-mentioned regions are not in Continental European. Following Dytiki Makedonia, the regions with the highest numbers are Dytiki Ellada (EL, 24.1 %), Extremadura (ES, 23.7 %) and Andalucía (ES, 23 %) – meaning that in Continental Europe the regions with the highest rates are primarily Greek and Spanish.

In contrast, the regions with the lowest unemployment rates are: Praha (CZ, 1.3 %), Jihozápad (CZ, 1.5 %), Mittelfranken (DE, 1.8 %), Tübingen (DE, 1.9%) Oberpfalz (DE, 1.9%) and Cumbria (UK, 1.9 %),. Overall, regions in the Czechia, Germany, Hungary and Malta[12] have the lowest unemployment rates. An important omission is the lack of data for the region of Åland – which is the region with the second highest employment rate.

One fact that needs to be celebrated is that the unemployment rates are lower in 2018 compared to 2014 in almost all EU regions; the only exceptions are Mayotte (FR, 35.1 % in 2018 from 20.3 % in 2014), Auvergne (FR, 7.9 % from 7.3 %), Basse-Normandie (FR, 8.4 % from 8.2 %) and Aquitaine (FR, 9.3 % from 9.1 %). The rest of the EU regions have all lowered their unemployment rates – with the highest decreases being observed in Jihozápad (CZ,), Wielkopolskie (PL,) and Yugozapaden (BG,).

The region with the lowest male unemployment rate is Praha (CZ, 0.8 %) followed by Stredni-Cechy (CZ, 1.3%), Jihozápad (CZ, 1.3 %) and Nyugat-Dunántúl (HU, 1.3 %) and. In contrast, the highest rates are observed in Mayotte (FR, 29.5 %), La Réunion (FR, 23.7 %) and Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, 22.9 %). The regions with the biggest decline in male unemployment rates between 2014 and 2018 were Yugozapaden (BG, 72 % decrease), Strední Cechy (CZ, 71 % decrease) and Jihovýchod (CZ, 69 %

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[12] Malta has one NUTS 2 region that corresponds to the whole country

decrease); on the other side of this spectrum, the regions with the biggest increase were Mayotte (FR, 125 % increase), North Eastern Scotland (UK, 24 % increase) and Cheshire (UK, 9 % increase).

The region with the lowest female unemployment rate is Mittelfranken (DE, 1.6 %), followed by Jihozápad (CZ, 1.7 %) and Tübingen (DE, 1.8 %). Mayotte (FR, 41.8 %), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, 36.3 %) and Dytiki Makedonia (EL, 32.9 %) are the regions with the highest female unemployment rate. The regions with the most progress since 2014 are Jihozápad (CZ, 77 % decrease of female unemployment rate), Wielkopolskie (PL, 75 % decrease) and Małopolskie (PL, 70 % decrease). The situation worsened in Mayotte (FR, 38 % increase in female unemployment rate), Lincolnshire (UK, 26 % increase) and Auvergne (FR, 19 % increase).

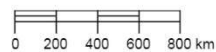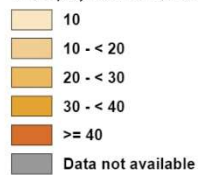**Unemployment rates, 2018 data**
(Share of labour force aged 15-74)
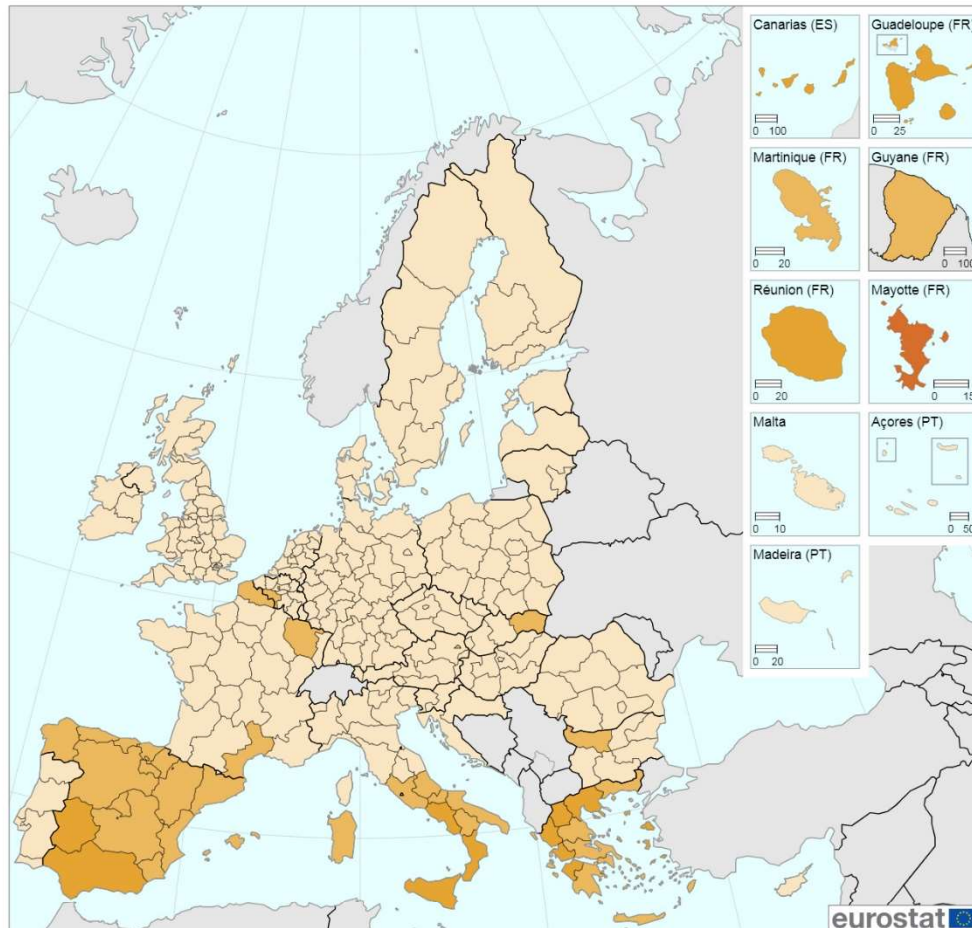
Percentage (%)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

Unemployment rates, 2018 data

- 10
- 10 - < 20
- 20 - < 30
- 30 - < 40
- >= 40
- Data not available

0   200   400   600   800 km

Map edited by CoR, cdr_map_009
Data source: Eurostat

[lfst_r_lfu3rt]

5.7   *Long-term unemployment rate*[13]

Summary of Findings

Long-term unemployment (of labour force aged 15-74)

- The EU average stands at 2.9 %, the euro area average stands at 3.8 %. Regional percentages fluctuate between 0.3 % (Praha, CZ/Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area, UK) and 28.7 % (Mayotte, FR).
- Regions in the Czechia, Poland and the United Kingdom are primarily the ones with the lowest percentages, the highest percentages are recorded in Greek, and non-continental Spanish and French regions.
- Polish regions are the most improved (showing the biggest decline in long-term unemployment percentages) between 2014 and 2018.
- Andalucía has the highest number of long-term unemployed persons (about 370,900); but this is almost half the number of the long-term unemployed from 2014 (331,700 less).

The regional data for this headline indicator were quite concise; however, there was no 2018 data for 23 NUTS 2 regions, because of low reliability of data.

The regions with the lowest percentage of long-term unemployment rates were Praha (CZ) and Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bath/Bristol area (UK) with 0.3 %, followed by Śląskie (PL), Wielkopolskie (PL), Warszawski stołeczny (PL) and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (UK) with 0.4 %.

Mayotte (FR) is once again the region with the highest percentage (28.7 %); it is followed by Dytiki Makedonia (EL, 19.3 %), Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, 18.8 %), Dytiki Ellada (EL, 17.5 %) and Guadeloupe (FR, 16.4 %). In terms of sheer numbers (and according to the data available for 2018) there are almost 371,000 long-term unemployed in Andalucía (ES), 287,000 in Campania (IT) and 260,000 in Attiki (GR). Long-term unemployed are the vast majority of the unemployed people in Mayotte (FR 81.8 % of the unemployed), Ipeiros (EL, 77.2 %) and Severozapaden (BG, 76.8 %).

With the exception of the 23 regions for which there is no available data in 2018, only 9 regions witnessed an increase in the percentage of the long-term unemployed as a percentage of active population since 2014: Mayotte (FR, from 15.4 % to 28.7 %), followed by Helsinki-Uusimaa (FI, from 1.6 % to 1.9 %), Dytiki Makedonia (GR, from 16.5 % to 19.3%), Auvergne (FR, from 3.2 % to 3.7 %), Aquitaine (FR, from 3.5 % to 4.0 %), Prov. Namur (BE, from 4.1 % to 4.5 %), Wien (AT, from 3.1 %

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[13] The long-term unemployment rate expresses the number of long-term unemployed aged 15-74 as a percentage of the active population of the same age. Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) comprise persons aged at least 15, who are not living in collective households, who will be without work during the next two weeks, who would be available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the period of time since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job). The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey (source: Eurostat)

to 3.4 %), Östra Mellansverige (SE, from 1.5 % to 1.6 %) and Voreio Aigaio (EL, from 14.9 % to 15.0%). In terms of sheer numbers, Mayotte (FR) now has 12,600 more people who are currently long-term unemployed, followed by Aquitaine (FR, 8,500) and Wien (AT, 5,600).

On the other hand there were several regions that exhibited a significant decline in long-term unemployment percentages: Śląskie (PL) fell from 3.9 % to 0.4 % followed by Wielkopolskie (PL, from 3.3 % to 0.4 %), Małopolskie (PL, from 4.5 % to 0.8 %), Dolnośląskie (PL, from 3.9 % to 0.7 %) and Severovýchod (CZ, from 2.0 % to 0.4 %).

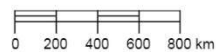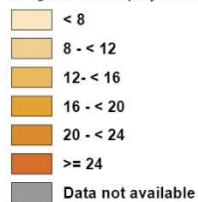## Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), 2018 data
(Percentage of active population)
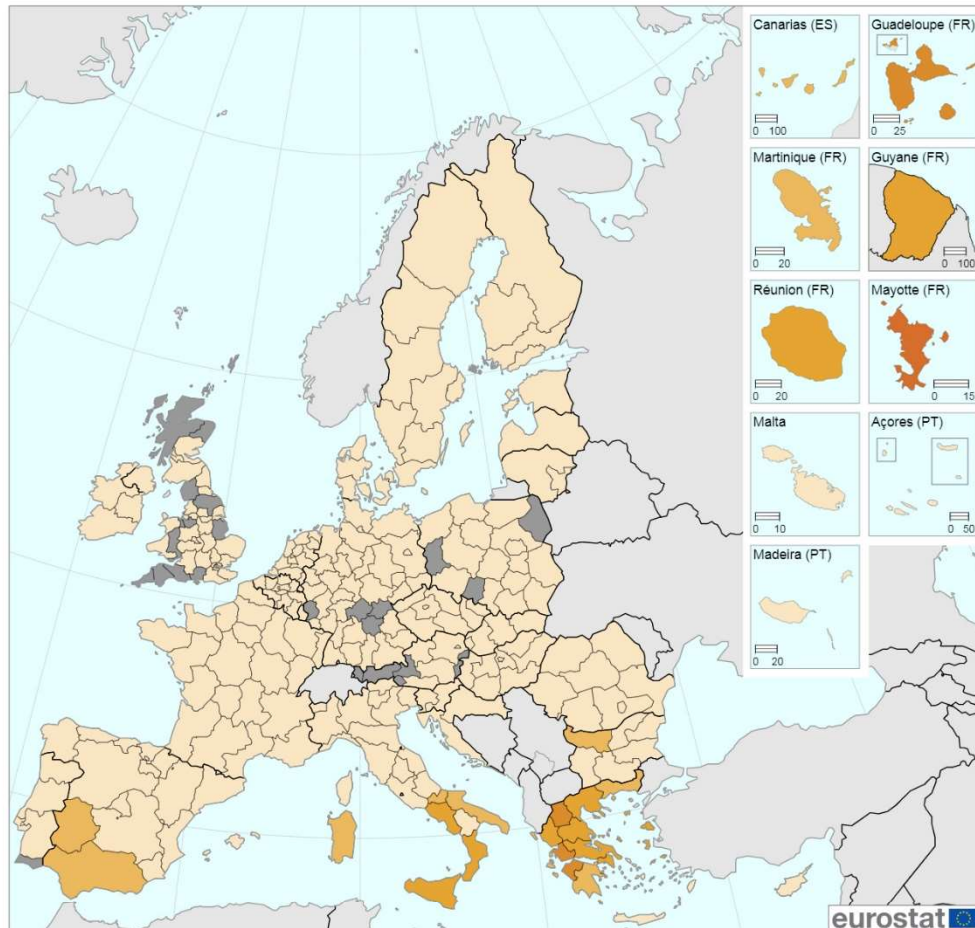
Percentage (%)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), 2018 data

- < 8
- 8 - < 12
- 12- < 16
- 16 - < 20
- 20 - < 24
- >= 24
- Data not available

0 200 400 600 800 km

[lfst_r_lfu2ltu]

5.8   *Life expectancy at birth*

Summary of Findings
Life expectancy at birth

- The EU average is 80.9 years, the euro area average is 82 years. Regional percentages fluctuate between 73.5 years (Severozapaden, BG) and 85.1 (Comunidad de Madrid).
- The highest life expectancies appear predominantly in Spanish and Italian regions, while Bulgaria has the regions with the lowest averages (in fact all of Bulgaria's regions are in the bottom 20 performers).
- Lithuanian regions witnessed the highest increase in life expectancy between 2013 and 2017.
- Comunidad de Madrid has the highest life expectancy for both males and females throughout the European Union

This is one component of the three EPSR indicators on healthcare: "Healthy life years at age 65","Self-reported unmet need for medical care" (headline indicator) and "Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare". Regrettably, there is not yet regional data for these indicators, so in the scope of our document we used data from the only healthcare-related indicator with regional data currently available, which is "Life expectancy at age 65 by sex".

Furthermore, it must be underlined that the most recent data available is for 2017; therefore, our study will have to be limited (as it was in the case of the indicator "Risk of poverty and social exclusion") to 2017 data.

The regions with the lowest life expectancy are primarily found in Bulgaria – all of Bulgaria's regions are in the bottom 20 of this list. Severozapaden (BG, 73.5), Severen tsentralen (BG, 74.2) and Yugoiztochen (BG, 74.3) are the regions with the lowest life expectancy, followed by Észak-Magyarország (HU, 74.4) and Nord-Est (RO, 74.6). Male life expectancy was at the lowest in Latvija (LV, 69.8), followed by Severozapaden (BG, 70.2) and Észak-Magyarország (HU, 70.5). Female life expectancy was at its lowest in Severozapaden (BG, 77.1), Severen tsentralen (BG, 77.8) and Severna i yugoiztochna Bulgaria (BG 77.8).

The regions with the highest life expectancy are Comunidad de Madrid (ES, 85.1), Provincia Autonoma di Trento (IT, 84.4), Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen (IT, 84.3), Castilla y León (ES, 84.2) and Île de France (FR, 84.2). It is remarkable that the top 20 regions (save 4) are located in Spain, Italy and France. Male life expectancy was highest in Comunidad de Madrid (ES, 82.3), Inner London (UK, 82.2) and Provincia Autonoma di Trento (IT, 82.1), while female life expectancy peaked in Comunidad de Madrid (ES, 87.5) followed by Castilla y León (ES, 87.1) while País Vasco (ES), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES) and Corse (FR) were third with the same female life expectancy (87).

It is also noteworthy that there have been no extreme changes between the years 2013 and 2017; according to the available data, the biggest increases were observed in Sostines regionas (LT, from 74.3

to 76.3 years), Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT, from 76.7 years to 78.5) and Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas (LT, 74.1 to 75.8). At the same time, the biggest declines were observed in Guyane (FR, from 80.5 years to 79.8), Ionia Nisia (EL, from 81.6 years to 80.9) and Kriti (EL, from 82.3 years to 81.7). When it comes to male population, the biggest increase was observed in Sostines regionas (LT, from 68.6 years to 71.4) followed by Åland (FI, from 79.3 years to 81.9) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT, from 72.8 to 75); in contrast, the biggest declines in male life expectancy were observed in East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire (UK, from 78.7 years to 78.1), Guyane (FR, from 77.4 years to 76.9) and Algarve (PT, from 77.6 years to 77.1). Female life expectancy was most improved in Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES, from 82 years to 83.5, 1.83 %), Corse (FR, 85.7 years to 87) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT, from 80.8 years to 82) and experienced the biggest declines in Ionia Nisia (EL, from 84.3 years to 83.1), Guyane (FR, from 83.6 years to 82.8) and Kypros (CY, from 85 years to 84.2).

Life expectancy at birth, 2017 data
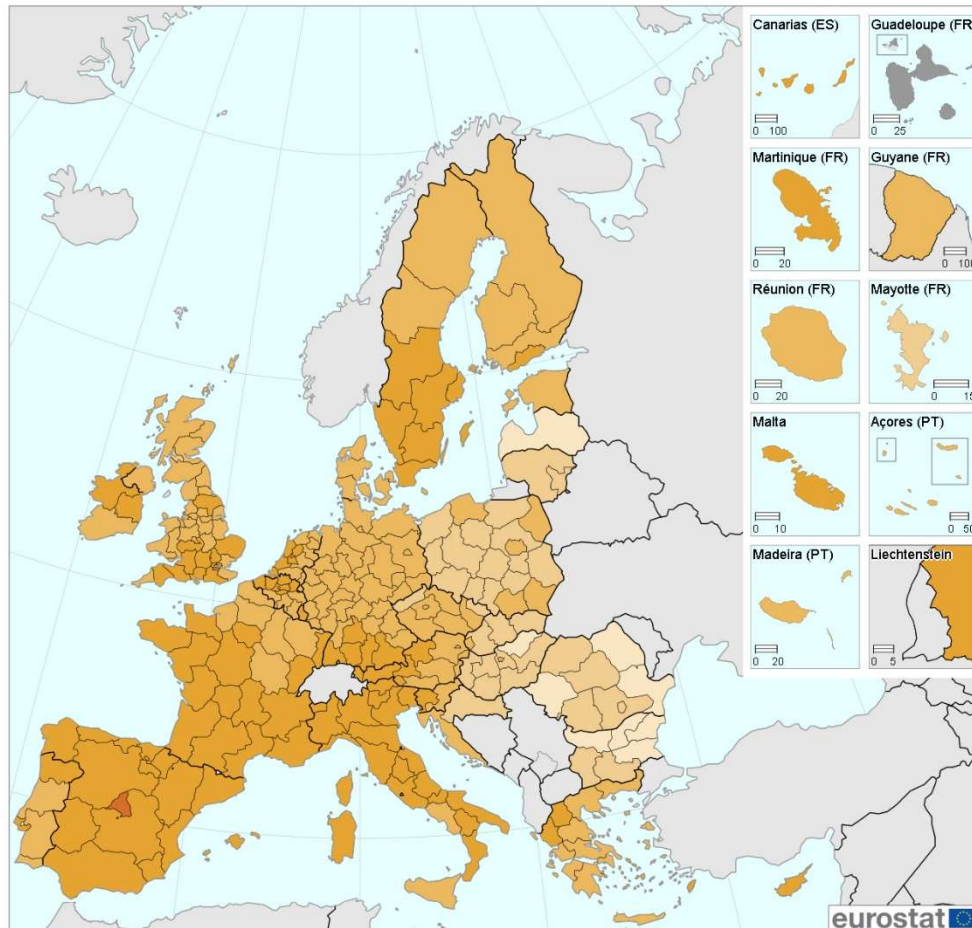
Canarias (ES)
0 100

Guadeloupe (FR)
0 25

Martinique (FR)
0 20

Guyane (FR)
0 100

Réunion (FR)
0 20

Mayotte (FR)
0 15

Malta
0 10

Açores (PT)
0 50

Madeira (PT)
0 20

Liechtenstein
0 5

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

eurostat

Years

Life expectancy at birth, 2017 data

0   200   400   600   800 km

- < 75
- 75 - < 78
- 78 - < 82
- 82 - < 85
- >= 85
- Data not available
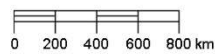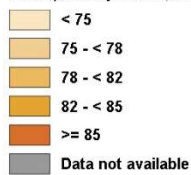
Eurostat

[demo_r_mlifexp HLY]

6.   Output indicator

Based on the results per region for the seven indicators[14] of the Social Scoreboard for which regional data are available the CoR has developed an output indicator in a two-step approach:

As a **first step** a timeline for each indicator was created, showing the positive or negative performance of the indicators between 2014 and 2018 in the regions. In case the development was positive (which means that the indicator improved over time) the region was given a "+1"; in case the indicator was negative the score was set at -1, where no progress was made a "0" was given ("0" was also assigned to regions for which data was missing/unavailable). This means that the individual indicators over time only showed the tendency of the development per regions without taking into account the extent of the positive or negative development.

As a **second step** an output indicator was created by adding up the positive scores of all 7 indicators of each region.

The output indicator presents the regions as part of four categories:

- **Strongly improving regions** in which 7 indicators over these years have been positive
- **Moderately improving regions** in which between 5 and 6 indicators are positive
- **Stagnating regions** in which 3-4 indicators are positive and
- **Declining regions** in which only 1-2 indicators are positive.

The results of this output indicator are presented in the map below and discussed in the second chapter ("Key Findings") of the current publication; furthermore, a detailed list of the regions' scores can be found in annex 2.

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[14] The data fragmentation of the "risk of poverty or social exclusion" compelled us not to use it in the formation of the output indicator

Social Scoreboard Output Index

Regional evolution on employment, education and gender between 2014 and 2018

Regional Social Scoreboard Output Index

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN–FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2019

Regional Social Scoreboard Output Index by NUTS 2 regions

- improvement in 1-2 indicators (decline)
- improvement in 3-4 indicators (stagnation)
- improvement in 5-6 indicators (moderate improvement)
- improvement in 7 indicators (strong improvement)
- Data not available

0   200   400   600   800 km

Committee of the Regions, based on seven Eurostat indicators

7.   Comments on the data

The analysis of the data of the regional indicators leads to some interesting conclusions:

- Despite considerable efforts, the regional data for the social scoreboard remains incomplete; we were only able to examine 7 out of 14 headline indicators, as there is no data for the rest. Even for the indicators for which there is regional data available, this is often fragmented or incomplete. In a couple of cases 2018 data was almost entirely missing (therefore for the indicators "Life expectancy" and "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" we had to examine data between 2013-2017).
- An example that validates the above statement is the region of Åland in Finland: this is a region that scores quite high in all the indicators we have data for; but there is no data available for Åland for the indicators "Long-term unemployment", "Unemployment rate" and "Young people neither in employment nor in education or training", because these indicators are very low in this region and this effects their reliability.
- It is necessary therefore to collect and disseminate accurate statistics for every region in the EU. The CoR, grasping the importance of the matter, has supported wholeheartedly Eurostat's efforts to pass a regulation with regard to the provision of representative samples for data collection outside the European Statistical System.
- When analysing the data, it is evident that the same regions that score high do so for more than one indicator; For example the Lithuanian Sostines regionas has the lowest number of early leavers from education, the second lowest gender employment gap, is third in female employment rate, and had the biggest improvement in life expectancy and male life expectancy between 2013-2017; similarly Praha (CZ) ranks in the top 5 scores in "People at risk of poverty and social exclusion", "Young people neither in employment nor in education and training", "Unemployment rate", "Long term unemployment rate"[15] and "Employment rate".
- The same is true for regions that score low: the Italian regions of Sicilia, Campania and Calabria are among the worst performers in "Long term unemployment", "Employment rate" and "Young people neither in employment nor in education or training".
- One glaring example of the regional differences within the same country is the following: in 2017 for the indicator "People at risk of poverty and social exclusion", Italy had both the best (Provincia Autonoma de Bolzano) and the worst performing region (Sicilia); it is therefore evident that a policy for tackling poverty at national level alone is not adequate.
- As a rule, the French *Départements d'outre mer* regions scored significantly below the regions of metropolitan France.
- It would be useful to create a meaningful form of measurement to be able to monitor the real progress or decline of the various regions; numbers alone are not representative of change. Furthermore, change alone does not always reflect the effort necessary to achieve it: according to an EPRS study "in the case of poorer regions, every extra euro of GDP per capita buys more social progress, but this relationship is less prominent in wealthy regions"[16].
- A particularly striking example of the above is (again) the Finnish region of Åland: between 2014 and 2018 its employment rate had the 4th worst percentage decrease of all the regions of the EU (-

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[15] Meaning it has one of the 5 lowest percentages in these 4 categories

[16] "Measuring social progress in Europe", EPRS Briefing 2017

1.28 %). However, if we take into consideration that Åland's employment rate is the 2nd highest in the EU (85.1 % in 2018), then we cannot compare it meaningfully with regions that displayed 16-17 % improvement but still have an overall employment rate of 50-60 %. A tool that could give meaningful feedback on the real improvements/declines of the NUTS 2 regions could be very helpful for formulating effective policies.

- One hopeful message that can be deduced from the output indicator (and of course according to the data available to us), is the following: during the last 4 years and with the exception of 11 regions, all EU regions improved their social standing; there is still a long way to go to achieve true cohesion, but overall the Union is moving forward in its social dimension.

8. Annex 1

In 2012 the CoR commissioned the study "Division of Powers between the European Union, the Member States and Regional and Local Authorities[17]". It was accompanied by a digital tool[18], which is frequently updated.

Division of Powers is the first analysis in its kind. It provides an overview of levels of institutional and fiscal decentralisation in all EU countries, (potential) candidate and Eastern Partnership countries (see for a list of featured countries). It shows the legal bases for the various governance structures in the respective countries. Quantitative and qualitative data allow for cross-national comparisons in the most important policy areas. An interactive map provides additional information on systems of multilevel governance and subsidiarity mechanisms in each country.

The division of powers study clearly pinpoints the local and regional competencies that LRAs have in a variety of policies. LRAs are crucial in the formulation and implementation of social programmes and policies to help improve the social dimension. This is especially true with the Declaration of the European Pillar of Social Rights, where the role of the regional and local competencies of the LRAs is immense for the implementation of the Pillar's principles.

Table 3 below gives an idea of how deep the influence of the LRAs is for the formulation of policies; in the aforementioned table one can determine how many competencies are realised from the LRAs in the field of employment (employment is used as a random example; all competencies are equally influenced by the LRAs). LRAs are more important for the realisation of social progress goals than anyone realise.

And that is why a REGIONAL Social Scoreboard is important; simply handing over the responsibility to the LRAs is not enough. A meaningful way to measure the progress or lack thereof is indispensable if we want the LRAs to succeed in their mission. A regional scoreboard that would accurately describe all facets covered by the European Pillar of Social Rights is therefore not simply desirable, it is an absolute and urgent necessity.

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[17] https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/division_of_powers/division_of_powers.pdf

[18] https://portal.cor.europa.eu/divisionpowers/Pages/default.aspx

Table 3. Synopsis of the division of powers in the EU on employment policy (for the complete list look at the online tool described above)

	Country	Regional	Intermediate level	Local
1.	**Austria**	+++	--	++
2.	**Belgium**	+++	-	++
3.	**Bulgaria**	--	--	+
4.	**Croatia**	++	--	+++
5.	**Cyprus**	+	++	+++
6.	**Czechia**	+	--	-
7.	**Denmark**	+	--	+++
8.	**Estonia**	---	--	+
9.	**Finland**	++	--	++
10.	**France**	++	++	++
11.	**Germany**	+++	++	+++
12.	**Greece**	++	--	+++
13.	**Hungary**	+	--	+++
14.	**Ireland**	++	--	+
15.	**Italy**	++	--	--
16.	**Latvia**	--	--	++
17.	**Lithuania**	--	--	++
18.	**Luxembourg**	--	--	+++
19.	**Malta**	--	--	++
20.	**Poland**	+++	++	+
21.	**Portugal**	+	--	++
22.	**Romania**	++	--	+
23.	**Slovakia**	+	--	++
24.	**Slovenia**	--	--	++
25.	**Spain**	+++	+	+
26.	**Sweden**	++	--	++
27.	**The Netherlands**	++	--	+++
28.	**United Kingdom**	+++	--	++

9.   Annex 2

List of NUTS 2 regions ranked in order of the number of improved indicator values

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
BE10 - Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	7	0	0
BE23 - Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	7	0	0
CZ03 - Jihozápad	7	0	0
DE60 - Hamburg	7	0	0
DEA1 - Düsseldorf	7	0	0
DEF0 - Schleswig-Holstein	7	0	0
IE04 - Northern and Western	7	0	0
ES21 - País Vasco	7	0	0
ES22 - Comunidad Foral de Navarra	7	0	0
ES24 - Aragón	7	0	0
FRE2 - Picardie	7	0	0
ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento	7	0	0
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7	0	0
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna	7	0	0
ITI1 - Toscana	7	0	0
ITG2 - Sardegna	7	0	0
LV00 - Latvija	7	0	0
LT02 - Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas	7	0	0
MT00 - Malta	7	0	0
NL11 - Groningen	7	0	0
NL13 - Drenthe	7	0	0
NL33 - Zuid-Holland	7	0	0
NL41 - Noord-Brabant	7	0	0
AT12 - Niederösterreich	7	0	0
PL22 - Slaskie	7	0	0
PL41 - Wielkopolskie	7	0	0
PL51 - Dolnoslaskie	7	0	0
PT11 - Norte	7	0	0
RO22 - Sud-Est	7	0	0
RO32 - Bucuresti - Ilfov	7	0	0
SI03 - Vzhodna Slovenija	7	0	0
SK03 - Stredné Slovensko	7	0	0
UKE3 - South Yorkshire	7	0	0
UKE4 - West Yorkshire	7	0	0
UKF2 - Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	7	0	0
UKG1 - Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	7	0	0
UKJ1 - Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	7	0	0
UKK1 - Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	7	0	0
UKN0 - Northern Ireland (UK)	7	0	0
BE22 - Prov. Limburg (BE)	6	1	0
BE24 - Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	6	1	0
BE25 - Prov. West-Vlaanderen	6	1	0
BE31 - Prov. Brabant Wallon	6	0	1

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
BE32 - Prov. Hainaut	6	1	0
BE33 - Prov. Liège	6	1	0
BE34 - Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	6	0	1
CZ02 - Strední Cechy	6	1	0
CZ04 - Severozápad	6	1	0
CZ05 - Severovýchod	6	1	0
CZ06 - Jihovýchod	6	1	0
CZ07 - Strední Morava	6	1	0
CZ08 - Moravskoslezsko	6	1	0
DE13 - Freiburg	6	1	0
DE24 - Oberfranken	6	1	0
DE26 - Unterfranken	6	1	0
DE40 - Brandenburg	6	1	0
DE50 - Bremen	6	1	0
DE71 - Darmstadt	6	1	0
DE80 - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6	1	0
DE91 - Braunschweig	6	1	0
DEA2 - Köln	6	1	0
DEA3 - Münster	6	1	0
DEA4 - Detmold	6	1	0
DEA5 - Arnsberg	6	1	0
DEB1 - Koblenz	6	1	0
DEB3 - Rheinhessen-Pfalz	6	1	0
DEC0 - Saarland	6	1	0
DED4 - Chemnitz	6	1	0
DED5 - Leipzig	6	1	0
DEE0 - Sachsen-Anhalt	6	1	0
EE00 - Eesti	6	1	0
IE05 - Southern	6	1	0
IE06 - Eastern and Midland	6	1	0
EL51 - Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	6	1	0
EL52 - Kentriki Makedonia	6	1	0
EL54 - Ipeiros	6	0	1
EL61 - Thessalia	6	1	0
EL63 - Dytiki Ellada	6	1	0
ES11 - Galicia	6	1	0
ES12 - Principado de Asturias	6	1	0
ES23 - La Rioja	6	1	0
ES30 - Comunidad de Madrid	6	1	0
ES41 - Castilla y León	6	1	0
ES43 - Extremadura	6	1	0
ES51 - Cataluña	6	1	0
ES53 - Illes Balears	6	1	0
ES61 - Andalucía	6	1	0
ES63 - Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES)	6	1	0
ES70 - Canarias (ES)	6	1	0
FRE1 - Nord-Pas de Calais	6	1	0
FRF1 - Alsace	6	1	0
FRF2 - Champagne-Ardenne	6	1	0
FRF3 - Lorraine	6	1	0

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
FRG0 - Pays de la Loire	6	1	0
FRI2 - Limousin	6	1	0
FRI3 - Poitou-Charentes	6	1	0
FRJ1 - Languedoc-Roussillon	6	1	0
FRY2 - Martinique	6	1	0
ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	6	1	0
ITH3 - Veneto	6	1	0
ITI2 - Umbria	6	1	0
ITI4 - Lazio	6	1	0
ITF3 - Campania	6	1	0
ITG1 - Sicilia	6	1	0
HU11 - Budapest	6	1	0
NL12 - Friesland (NL)	6	1	0
NL22 - Gelderland	6	1	0
NL23 - Flevoland	6	1	0
NL31 - Utrecht	6	1	0
NL32 - Noord-Holland	6	1	0
NL34 - Zeeland	6	1	0
PL42 - Zachodniopomorskie	6	1	0
PL61 - Kujawsko-Pomorskie	6	1	0
PL71 - Lódzkie	6	1	0
PT16 - Centro (PT)	6	1	0
PT17 - Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	6	1	0
PT18 - Alentejo	6	1	0
PT20 - Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	6	1	0
RO11 - Nord-Vest	6	1	0
RO31 - Sud - Muntenia	6	1	0
SK02 - Západné Slovensko	6	1	0
FI19 - Länsi-Suomi	6	1	0
FI1C - Etelä-Suomi	6	1	0
SE11 - Stockholm	6	1	0
SE31 - Norra Mellansverige	6	1	0
SE33 - Övre Norrland	6	1	0
UKC1 - Tees Valley and Durham	6	1	0
UKD1 - Cumbria	6	0	1
UKD3 - Greater Manchester	6	1	0
UKD4 - Lancashire	6	1	0
UKD7 - Merseyside	6	1	0
UKE2 - North Yorkshire	6	1	0
UKG2 - Shropshire and Staffordshire	6	1	0
UKH1 - East Anglia	6	1	0
UKH3 - Essex	6	1	0
UKI5 - Outer London - East and North East	6	1	0
UKI7 - Outer London - West and North West	6	1	0
UKJ2 - Surrey, East and West Sussex	6	1	0
UKK2 - Dorset and Somerset	6	1	0
UKL1 - West Wales and The Valleys	6	1	0
UKL2 - East Wales	6	1	0
UKM8 - West Central Scotland	6	0	1
BE21 - Prov. Antwerpen	5	2	0

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
BG31 - Severozapaden	5	2	0
BG32 - Severen tsentralen	5	2	0
BG33 - Severoiztochen	5	2	0
BG34 - Yugoiztochen	5	2	0
BG41 - Yugozapaden	5	2	0
CZ01 - Praha	5	2	0
DK01 - Hovedstaden	5	2	0
DK03 - Syddanmark	5	2	0
DK04 - Midtjylland	5	2	0
DK05 - Nordjylland	5	2	0
DE21 - Oberbayern	5	2	0
DE22 - Niederbayern	5	2	0
DE23 - Oberpfalz	5	1	1
DE30 - Berlin	5	2	0
DE73 - Kassel	5	2	0
DE92 - Hannover	5	2	0
DE93 - Lüneburg	5	2	0
DE94 - Weser-Ems	5	2	0
DEG0 - Thüringen	5	2	0
EL62 - Ionia Nisia	5	1	1
EL64 - Sterea Ellada	5	2	0
EL65 - Peloponnisos	5	2	0
EL30 - Attiki	5	2	0
EL43 - Kriti	5	2	0
ES13 - Cantabria	5	2	0
ES42 - Castilla-la Mancha	5	2	0
ES52 - Comunidad Valenciana	5	2	0
FR10 - Île de France	5	2	0
FRB0 - Centre - Val de Loire	5	2	0
FRC2 - Franche-Comté	5	2	0
FRD2 - Haute-Normandie	5	2	0
FRJ2 - Midi-Pyrénées	5	2	0
FRL0 - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	5	2	0
FRM0 - Corse	5	2	0
FRY1 - Guadeloupe	5	2	0
HR03 - Jadranska Hrvatska	5	2	0
HR04 - Kontinentalna Hrvatska	5	2	0
ITC1 - Piemonte	5	2	0
ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	5	1	1
ITC3 - Liguria	5	2	0
ITC4 - Lombardia	5	2	0
ITI3 - Marche	5	2	0
ITF1 - Abruzzo	5	2	0
ITF5 - Basilicata	5	2	0
LT01 - Sostines regionas	5	1	1
LU00 - Luxembourg	5	2	0
HU12 - Pest	5	2	0
HU21 - Közép-Dunántúl	5	2	0
HU22 - Nyugat-Dunántúl	5	2	0
HU31 - Észak-Magyarország	5	2	0

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
HU32 - Észak-Alföld	5	2	0
NL42 - Limburg (NL)	5	2	0
AT21 - Kärnten	5	1	1
AT22 - Steiermark	5	2	0
AT31 - Oberösterreich	5	2	0
AT33 - Tirol	5	1	1
AT34 - Vorarlberg	5	1	1
PL21 - Malopolskie	5	1	1
PL62 - Warminsko-Mazurskie	5	2	0
PL63 - Pomorskie	5	2	0
PL81 - Lubelskie	5	2	0
PL82 - Podkarpackie	5	2	0
PL91 - Warszawski stoleczny	5	1	1
PT30 - Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	5	2	0
RO12 - Centru	5	2	0
RO21 - Nord-Est	5	2	0
RO41 - Sud-Vest Oltenia	5	2	0
RO42 - Vest	5	2	0
SI04 - Zahodna Slovenija	5	2	0
SK01 - Bratislavský kraj	5	1	1
FI1B - Helsinki-Uusimaa	5	2	0
FI1D - Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	5	2	0
SE12 - Östra Mellansverige	5	2	0
SE21 - Småland med öarna	5	2	0
SE22 - Sydsverige	5	2	0
SE23 - Västsverige	5	2	0
SE32 - Mellersta Norrland	5	2	0
UKF1 - Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	5	2	0
UKG3 - West Midlands	5	2	0
UKH2 - Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5	2	0
UKI3 - Inner London - West	5	1	1
UKI4 - Inner London - East	5	2	0
UKI6 - Outer London - South	5	2	0
UKJ4 - Kent	5	2	0
UKK4 - Devon	5	2	0
BE35 - Prov. Namur	4	3	0
BG42 - Yuzhen tsentralen	4	3	0
DK02 - Sjælland	4	3	0
DE11 - Stuttgart	4	3	0
DE12 - Karlsruhe	4	3	0
DE14 - Tübingen	4	3	0
DE25 - Mittelfranken	4	3	0
DE27 - Schwaben	4	3	0
DEB2 - Trier	4	0	3
DED2 - Dresden	4	3	0
EL53 - Dytiki Makedonia	4	2	1
EL42 - Notio Aigaio	4	3	0
ES62 - Región de Murcia	4	3	0
ES64 - Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES)	4	3	0
FRD1 - Basse-Normandie	4	3	0

NUTS 2 Regions	Indicators with improvement	Indicators with decline	Indicators unchanged
FRH0 - Bretagne	4	3	0
FRK2 - Rhône-Alpes	4	3	0
FRY3 - Guyane	4	3	0
FRY4 - La Réunion	4	3	0
ITF2 - Molise	4	3	0
ITF4 - Puglia	4	3	0
ITF6 - Calabria	4	3	0
CY00 - Kypros	4	3	0
HU23 - Dél-Dunántúl	4	3	0
HU33 - Dél-Alföld	4	3	0
NL21 - Overijssel	4	3	0
AT13 - Wien	4	3	0
AT32 - Salzburg	4	2	1
PL43 - Lubuskie	4	3	0
PL52 - Opolskie	4	2	1
PL72 - Swietokrzyskie	4	2	1
PL84 - Podlaskie	4	2	1
PL92 - Mazowiecki regionalny	4	3	0
PT15 - Algarve	4	3	0
SK04 - Východné Slovensko	4	3	0
UKC2 - Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	4	3	0
UKE1 - East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	4	3	0
UKJ3 - Hampshire and Isle of Wight	4	3	0
UKK3 - Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4	1	2
UKM7 - Eastern Scotland	4	2	1
EL41 - Voreio Aigaio	3	4	0
FRC1 - Bourgogne	3	4	0
FRK1 - Auvergne	3	4	0
AT11 - Burgenland (AT)	3	1	3
UKD6 - Cheshire	3	3	1
UKF3 - Lincolnshire	3	3	1
UKM6 - Highlands and Islands	3	1	3
UKM9 - Southern Scotland	3	3	1
DE72 - Gießen	2	5	0
FRI1 - Aquitaine	2	5	0
FI20 - Åland	2	3	2
UKM5 - North Eastern Scotland	2	4	1
FRY5 - Mayotte	1	4	2

**European Committee
of the Regions**

September 2019

Created in 1994 following the signing of the Maastricht Treaty, the European Committee of the Regions is the EU's assembly of 350 regional and local representatives from all 28 Member States, representing over 507 million Europeans. Its mission is to involve regional and local authorities and the communities they represent in the EU's decision-making process and to inform them about EU policies. The European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council are obliged to consult the Committee in policy areas affecting regions and cities. It can appeal to the Court of Justice of the European Union if its rights are infringed or it believes that EU law infringes the subsidiarity principle or fails to respect regional or local powers.