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EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER

Comments submitted by the Cyprus Workers Confederation concerning the Ad hoc report on the cost-of-living crisis submitted by

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS

Comments registered by the Secretariat

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PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS:
RISK OF POVERTY 2023

At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE)

According to the results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023, with income reference period the year 2022, 16,7% of the population or 153.000 persons were at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE indicator, the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion). Namely, 16,7% of the population was living in households whose disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold or was severely materially and socially deprived or was living in households with very low work intensity.

The indicator for 2023 remained at the same level compared to the previous year, when it was also at 16,7%. Therefore, the indicator remained unchanged in 2023, after the continuous downward trend of the recent years. Even though the improvement in recent years has been reflected in both women and men, still throughout the years, women are maintaining their unfavorable position in respect to men. In 2023, the relevant indicator for women was 18,1% and for men 15,3%. Figure 1 shows the evolution of the indicator (AROPE) in the years 2015 to 2023.

Figure 1: Percentage of Population At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE) by Sex
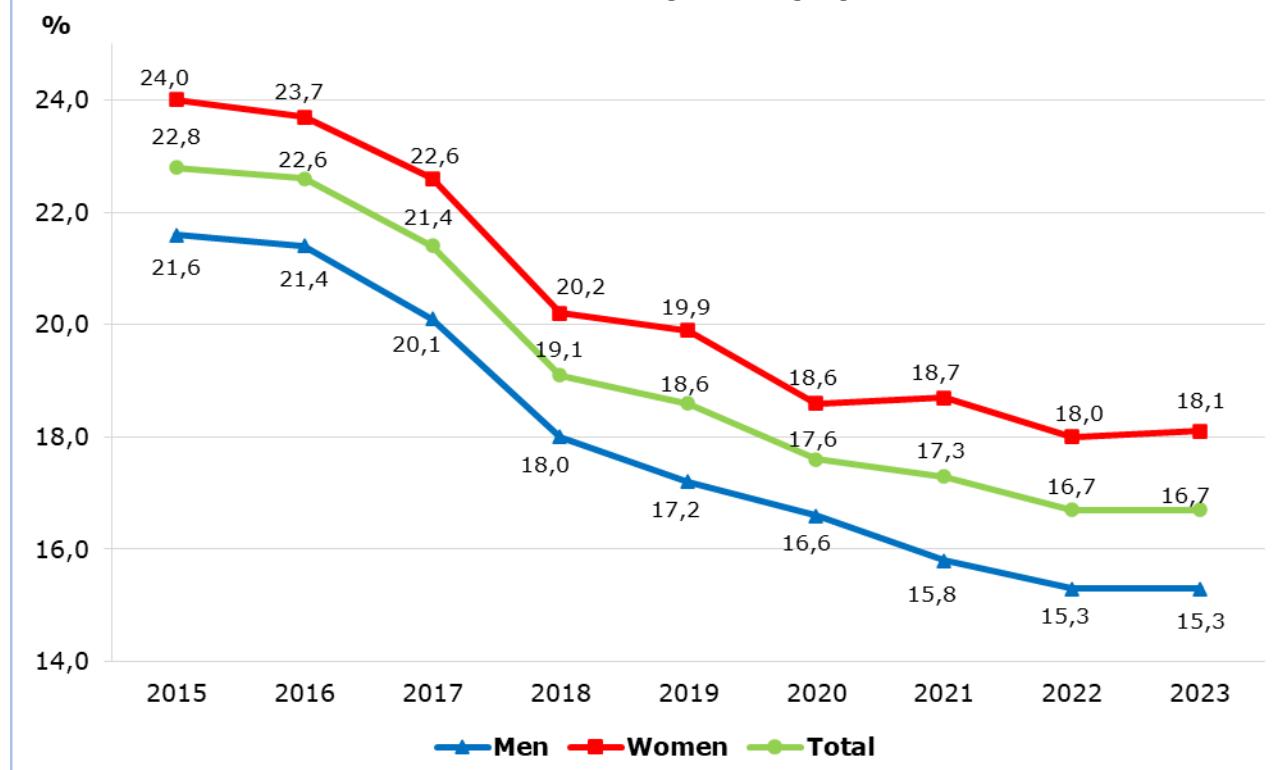
Figure 2, presents the results of the 3 sub-indicators contributing to the computation of the strategic indicator at risk of poverty or social exclusion, (at risk of poverty, severe material and social deprivation, very low work intensity). From Figure 2, it can be seen that the indicator for severe material and social deprivation decreased by 0,3 percentage points (from 2,7% in 2022 to 2,4% in 2023), the risk of poverty indicator remained at exactly the same levels (13,9%) and the indicator for the percentage of the population living in households with very low work intensity showed an increase of 0,3 percentage points (from 4,1% in 2022, to 4,4% in 2023). Based on these results, in 2023 the at risk of poverty or social exclusion indicator remained stable (16,7%) (more information in the definitions in the methodological part).

Figure 2: At Risk of Poverty (AROP), Severe Material and Social Deprivation (SMSD), Very Low Work Intensity (LWI)
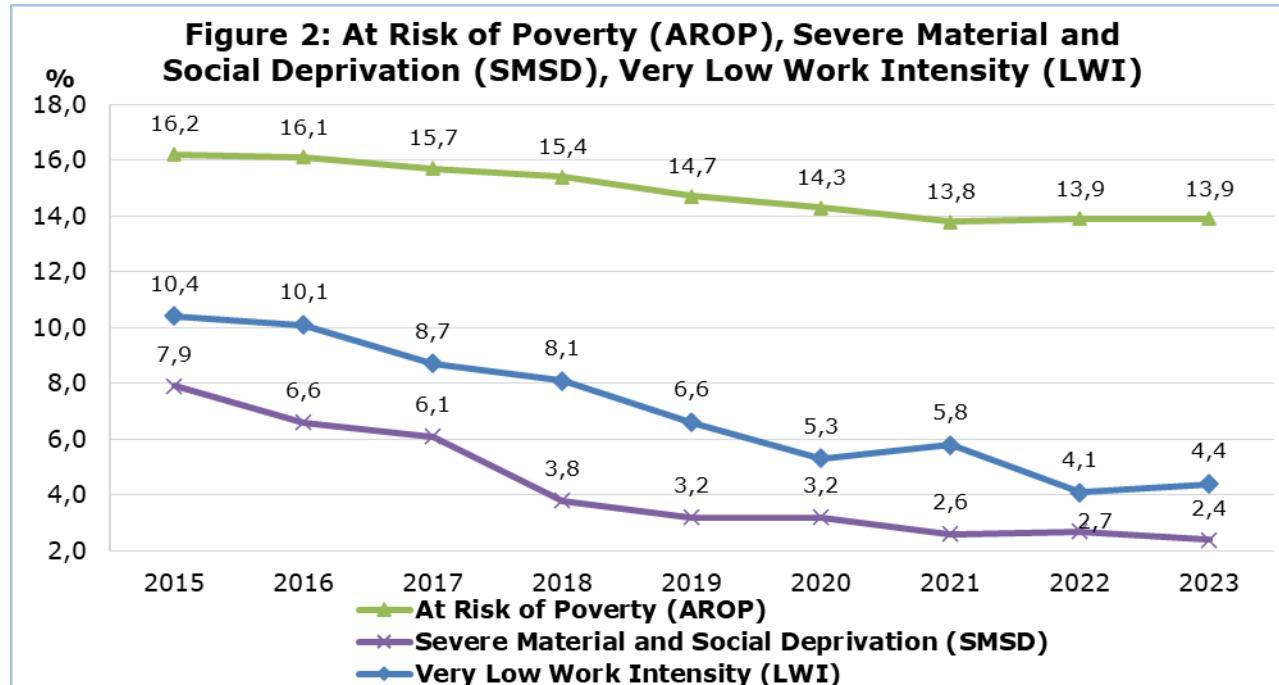
At Risk of Poverty (AROP)

In 2023, the percentage of the population that was at risk of poverty, meaning that its disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, was 13,9% or 128.000 persons, remaining at the same level with that of 2022 (13,9%). The at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is defined at the 60% of the median total equivalized disposable income of the households, was estimated in 2023 at €11.324 for single person households and at €23.780 for households with 2 adults and 2 children younger than 14 years old, exhibiting an increase of 5,7% in respect to 2022, where the respective thresholds were €10.713 and €22.498. The median equivalized disposable income (one person) in 2023 was €18.873 in comparison to €17.856 in 2022. In Figure 3, the trend of the at-risk-of-poverty rate is presented together with the at risk of poverty threshold from 2008 to 2023.

Figure 3: At-Risk-of-Poverty Threshold and At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate
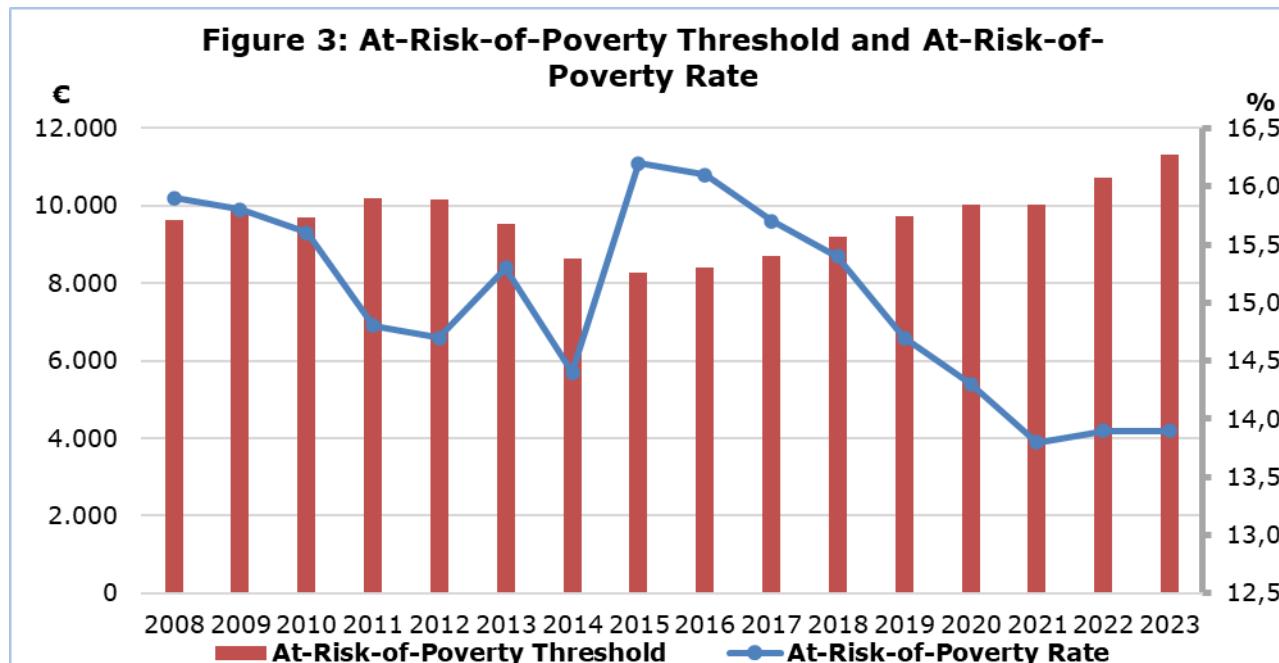
At Risk of Poverty Before and After Social Transfers

The percentage of the population living at risk of poverty, before any social benefits[1] and pensions[2] (social transfers) were included in the disposable income of the households, was estimated at 33,1%. When only pensions were included in the disposable income of the households, this percentage was reduced to 20,0%, while when social benefits were further included, the percentage was reduced to 13,9% (Figure 4). Consequently, it is confirmed that social transfers contribute to the reduction of the percentage of the people living at risk of poverty. In 2023, all the social transfers reduced the indicator by 19,2 percentage points, (13,1 pp as a result of pensions and 6,1 as a result of the social benefits).

Figure 4: At Risk of Poverty Before and After Social Transfers (Pensions and Social Benefits)
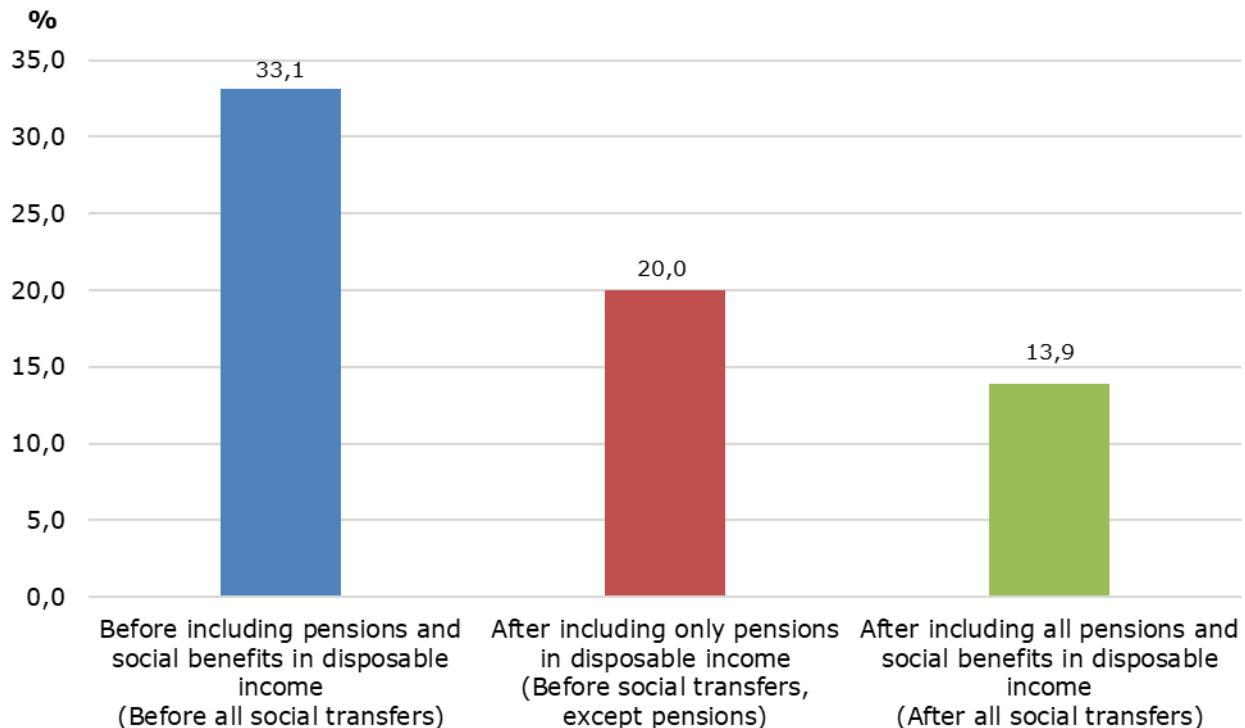
[1] Social benefits: Minimum Guaranteed Income, maternity allowance, child allowance, single parent benefit, for the disabled, unemployment benefit, allowance for the care of the elderly, etc.

[2] Pensions: old age, widow's, orphan's, disability, etc.

Table

Indicator			2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)	**Total**	%	**22,8**	**18,6**	**17,6**	**17,3**	**16,7**	**16,7**
	Men	%	21,6	17,2	16,6	15,8	15,3	15,3
	Women	%	24,0	19,9	18,6	18,7	18,0	18,1
At-risk-of-poverty threshold	1 person households	€	8.276	9.729	10.022	10.011	10.713	11.324
	Households with 2 adults and 2 children younger than 14 years old	€	17.380	20.431	21.047	21.024	22.498	23.780
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age (AROP) *(after social transfers)*	**Total**	**%**	**16,2**	**14,7**	**14,3**	**13,8**	**13,9**	**13,9**
	0-17	%	16,7	16,7	16,1	15,8	14,9	14,0
	18-64	%	15,9	11,9	12,0	11,9	11,9	11,5
	65+	%	17,3	24,6	21,9	19,5	20,8	23,6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except pensions	**Total**	**%**	**25,4**	**22,7**	**21,9**	**22,1**	**20,1**	**20,0**
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers	**Total**	**%**	**38,8**	**35,1**	**35,2**	**35,8**	**33,3**	**33,1**
Severe material and social deprivation (SMSD)	**Total**	%	**7,9**	**3,2**	**3,2**	**2,6**	**2,7**	**2,4**
Percentage of population aged 0-64 living in households with very low work intensity, by sex (LWI)	**Total**	**%**	**10,4**	**6,6**	**5,3**	**5,8**	**4,1**	**4,4**
	Men	%	9,9	6,1	5,1	5,9	3,8	4,1
	Women	%	10,9	8,4	7,1	5,8	4,4	4,8
Mean annual disposable income of the household		€	29.959	33.584	33.862	34.227	35.699	38.147

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Survey Identity

The survey on Income and Living Conditions of the Households (EU-SILC) is conducted in accordance to Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council and is used by the European Statistical Service (EUROSTAT) as the main source of comparable information among the member states of the European Union (EU) on matters related to poverty and social exclusion.

The main objective of the survey is the study of various socio-economic indicators, which affect the living conditions of the population, the compilation of systematic statistics in relation to the income inequalities, the inequalities in living conditions of the households, poverty and social exclusion, as well as the compilation of structural social cohesion indicators.

Coverage and Data Collection

The survey conducted in 2022, with income reference period the year 2020, covered a sample of 4.281 households in all districts of Cyprus, in both urban and rural areas.

The survey is carried out since 2005 on an annual basis with a rotational sample and consists of two components, the cross-sectional and the longitudinal one. The cross-sectional refers to a point in time or period, whereas the longitudinal refers to the changes that arise on a personal level during a period of three to four years.

The data collection was carried out with personal and telephone interviews at the households using electronic questionnaires.

Definitions

At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE): At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate is the percentage of the population who are: at risk of monetary poverty or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

The indicator at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion. The relevant target refers to the reduction of the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030, and out of them, at least 5 million should be children.

At risk of poverty threshold: is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income, which is calculated by dividing the total disposable income of the household (total disposable income of all its members after social transfers) by the equivalised household size, which is calculated using the following weights: First adult=1,0 unit, second and each subsequent household member aged 14 years and over=0,5 and each household member aged under 14=0,3.

At risk of poverty rate (AROP): The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. It measures relative poverty and not absolute poverty.

Severe material and social deprivation (SMSD): Severely materially and socially deprived is the population who cannot afford a certain good, service or social activity. It refers to the population experiencing enforced lack of at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items (6 related to the individual and 7 related to the household):

At household level:
Cannot afford:
1) to face unexpected expenses,
2) a week holiday away from home,
3) to pay rent or utility bills or loans (to be confronted with payment arrears),
4) a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day,
5) to keep home adequately warm,
6) to have a car/van for personal use,
7) to replace worn-out furniture.

At individual level:
Cannot afford:
1) to have an internet connection,
2) to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones,
3) to have 2 pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes),
4) to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself,
5) to have regular leisure activities,
6) to get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month.

The 6 items at individual level are only collected for people aged 16 or over. For the children below 16 it is estimated by applying the rule: if at least half the number of adults in the household lack an item, then the children living in that household are considered deprived from that item as well.

Very low work intensity (LWI): The percentage of the population aged 0-64 that was living in households whose adults aged 18-64 worked less than 20% of their work potential during the past year. From the adults are excluded the students aged 18-24, people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivor's pension), people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions (except survivor's pension).

Social transfers: Are the social benefits/allowances and pensions. The ***social benefits/allowances*** include the Minimum Guaranteed Income, maternity allowance, child allowance, single parent benefit, benefit for the disabled, unemployment benefit, allowance for the care of the elderly, etc. ***Pensions*** include old age pensions, widow's pension, orphan's pension, disability pension, etc.

For more information:
CYSTAT Portal, subtheme Living Conditions and Social Protection
Predefined Tables (Excel)
Methodological Information

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				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Mean equivalised disposable income[1]		EUR	18 571	19 103	18 929	19 621	20 218	19 426	18 418	16 944	16 943	17 219	17 582	19 302	19 430	19 649	20 742	22 171
			PPS	21 140	21 784	21 089	22 128	22 781	21 006	20 161	18 812	19 545	20 045	20 068	22 129	21 293	21 590	22 907	24 096
2	Risk-of-poverty threshold[2]	1 person hh	EUR	9 614	9 871	9 708	10 194	10 156	9 524	8 640	8 276	8 412	8 698	9 202	9 729	10 022	10 011	10 713	11 324
	(illustrative values)		PPS	10 945	11 256	10 816	11 497	11 444	10 187	9 296	9 188	9 704	10 126	10 503	11 154	10 983	11 001	11 831	12 307
		2 adults 2 children younger than 14 years old	EUR	20 190	20 729	20 387	21 408	21 328	20 001	18 144	17 380	17 665	18 266	19 323	20 431	21 047	21 024	22 498	23 780
			PPS	22 984	23 639	22 713	24 144	24 033	21 392	19 521	19 295	20 378	21 265	22 056	23 423	23 065	23 101	24 845	25 845
3	Risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate[4] by age and sex (AROPE) (EU 2030 target)*	Total	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,8	22,6	21,4	19,1	18,6	17,6	17,3	16,7	16,7
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,6	21,4	20,1	18,0	17,2	16,6	15,8	15,3	15,3
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,0	23,7	22,6	20,2	19,9	18,6	18,7	18,0	18,1
		0-17	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,9	23,2	21,7	20,5	20,3	19,0	19,2	18,1	16,7
		18-64	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,6	22,7	21,0	18,1	16,6	16,1	16,1	15,1	14,8
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,7	21,4	19,8	16,7	15,3	14,9	14,5	13,5	12,7
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,5	23,9	22,1	19,4	17,8	17,2	17,5	16,7	16,8
		65+	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,4	21,0	23,1	21,7	24,9	22,5	20,0	21,3	24,8
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,0	17,3	20,2	19,4	22,7	21,2	17,5	19,5	23,6
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,3	24,2	25,6	23,7	26,7	23,7	22,2	22,9	26,0
4	Risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate[5] by age and sex (AROPE) (EU 2020 strategy)	Total	Total	23,3	23,5	24,6	24,6	27,1	27,8	27,4	28,9	27,7	25,2	23,9	22,3	21,3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			M	20,5	20,9	22,8	22,8	25,1	26,8	26,0	28,1	26,6	24,0	23,1	21,2	20,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			F	25,9	26,0	26,3	26,4	29,0	28,8	28,8	29,8	28,7	26,4	24,7	23,3	22,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		0-17	Total	21,5	20,2	21,8	23,4	27,5	27,7	24,7	28,9	29,6	25,5	25,5	23,0	23,4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		18-64	Total	18,9	19,9	22,1	22,1	25,8	28,2	28,3	30,5	28,1	25,3	23,6	21,2	20,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			M	16,4	17,2	19,9	19,8	23,6	27,5	27,5	30,1	27,0	24,5	22,6	20,3	19,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			F	21,3	22,5	24,3	24,2	27,9	28,8	29,1	30,9	29,2	26,0	24,4	22,1	20,9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		65+	Total	49,3	48,6	42,6	39,8	33,4	26,1	27,2	20,8	22,9	24,6	23,5	25,9	24,0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			M	43,6	43,5	38,9	35,6	28,0	21,6	22,4	17,1	19,5	21,5	20,8	23,9	22,6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			F	54,0	52,9	45,7	43,3	37,9	30,0	31,2	24,0	25,8	27,3	25,9	27,6	25,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5	Risk-of-poverty rate[6] by age and sex	Total	Total	15,9	15,8	15,6	14,8	14,7	15,3	14,4	16,2	16,1	15,7	15,4	14,7	14,3	13,8	13,9	13,9
			M	13,7	13,7	13,8	12,9	12,9	14,1	13,1	15,3	15,0	14,6	14,8	13,9	13,3	12,6	12,6	12,7
			F	18,1	17,8	17,2	16,6	16,4	16,5	15,6	17,2	17,2	16,8	15,9	15,5	15,3	15,0	15,1	15,1
		0-17	Total	14,0	12,3	12,6	12,8	13,9	15,5	12,8	16,7	17,1	16,5	17,3	16,7	16,1	15,8	14,9	14,0
		18-64	Total	10,8	11,2	11,9	11,5	12,2	14,4	13,4	15,9	15,1	14,2	13,4	11,9	12,0	11,9	11,9	11,5
			M	8,9	9,0	9,7	9,4	10,3	13,5	12,8	15,4	14,0	13,4	12,8	11,1	11,1	10,9	10,8	9,9
			F	12,7	13,2	14,0	13,4	13,9	15,2	14,0	16,4	16,1	14,9	14,0	12,7	12,9	12,9	13,0	13,0
		18-24	Total	12,9	10,3	12,2	11,6	11,2	15,7	12,6	17,2	16,5	15,0	13,0	12,0	13,6	12,0	11,4	10,5
			M	12,1	9,4	12,6	10,2	9,8	14,5	13,3	16,5	16,3	16,0	13,9	10,3	11,6	10,3	9,7	7,5
			F	13,7	11,3	11,8	13,0	12,7	16,8	11,8	18,0	16,7	13,9	12,2	13,8	15,4	13,6	13,1	13,4
		25-49	Total	10,1	10,0	11,2	11,1	12,6	14,6	13,2	16,0	14,5	14,1	13,4	12,3	12,2	12,8	12,6	12,2
			M	8,3	8,3	8,8	9,5	11,1	13,9	12,5	16,1	13,6	12,8	12,8	11,9	11,6	11,8	11,7	11,1
			F	11,7	11,6	13,4	12,6	13,9	15,2	13,8	16,0	15,4	15,2	14,0	12,6	12,8	13,8	13,5	13,3
		50-64	Total	11,0	14,1	13,2	12,0	11,9	13,2	14,5	14,6	15,4	14,0	13,6	11,0	10,8	10,0	10,7	10,5
			M	7,7	10,2	9,6	8,5	9,1	11,9	13,1	13,0	13,5	13,1	12,1	9,8	9,7	9,4	9,5	8,7
			F	14,2	17,9	16,6	15,5	14,6	14,3	15,7	16,2	17,2	14,9	15,1	12,2	11,9	10,5	12,0	12,2
		65+	Total	46,3	46,4	39,9	35,5	29,3	20,1	22,4	17,3	19,5	21,6	21,4	24,6	21,9	19,5	20,8	23,6
			M	41,0	42,4	36,8	31,7	24,2	16,2	17,6	13,6	15,8	18,3	19,2	22,5	20,3	17,0	19,1	22,3
			F	50,7	49,6	42,4	38,8	33,6	23,4	26,5	20,5	22,8	24,4	23,4	26,4	23,2	21,7	22,4	24,8
6	Percentage of population living in households with very low work intensity[7] by age and sex (EU 2030 target)	0-64	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,4	10,1	8,7	8,1	6,6	5,3	5,8	4,1	4,4
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,9	9,5	7,9	7,9	6,1	5,1	5,9	3,8	4,1
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,9	10,6	9,5	8,4	7,1	5,6	5,8	4,4	4,8
		0-17	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,1	8,8	7,5	8,6	5,4	3,9	4,8	2,5	3,2
		18-64	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,8	10,5	9,1	8,0	7,0	5,8	6,2	4,6	4,8
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,5	9,8	8,3	7,4	6,3	5,4	6,1	4,0	4,3
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,1	11,1	9,9	8,6	7,6	6,2	6,2	5,1	5,3

#	Description	Age		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
7	Percentage population living in	0-59	Total	4,5	4,0	4,9	4,9	6,5	7,9	9,7	10,9	10,6	9,4	8,6	6,8	5,6	6,2	4,4	4,6
	households with very low work		M	3,3	3,0	4,2	4,2	5,8	7,6	8,9	10,3	9,9	8,6	8,3	6,5	5,3	6,2	4,0	4,1
	intensity[8] by age and sex		F	5,7	5,0	5,5	5,5	7,1	8,2	10,5	11,4	11,2	10,1	8,9	7,1	5,8	6,2	4,8	5,1
	(EU 2020 strategy)	0-17	Total	3,4	3,1	3,6	3,2	5,0	6,4	7,3	9,4	9,0	7,7	8,8	5,4	3,8	4,9	2,7	3,4
		18-59	Total	4,9	4,4	5,3	5,5	6,9	8,4	10,6	11,4	11,1	9,9	8,6	7,3	6,1	6,7	5,0	5,0
			M	3,3	3,0	4,5	4,5	6,1	8,2	10,0	11,1	10,3	9,2	7,9	6,9	5,8	6,6	4,2	4,3
			F	6,5	5,7	6,1	6,3	7,7	8,5	11,1	11,7	11,8	10,6	9,2	7,7	6,5	6,8	5,7	5,8
8	Percentage of population	Total	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,9	6,6	6,1	3,8	3,2	3,2	2,6	2,7	2,4
	which enforced lack of		M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,0	6,9	6,2	3,9	3,4	3,3	2,3	2,6	2,3
	at least 7 out of the 13 material		F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,8	6,3	6,1	3,7	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,8	2,5
	and social deprivation items	0-17	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,4	9,5	8,0	5,9	5,8	6,4	4,2	4,4	2,8
	(severe material and social	18-64	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,2	6,5	6,4	3,9	3,0	2,8	2,4	2,7	2,4
	deprivation[9]) by age and sex		M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,3	6,5	6,1	3,7	3,3	2,8	2,0	2,4	2,1
	(EU 2030 target)		F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,2	6,6	6,8	4,1	2,7	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,7
		65+	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,9	2,4	2,2	0,5	0,8	0,8	1,1	0,9	1,9
			M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,0	2,3	2,6	0,4	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,9
			F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,7	2,4	1,8	0,5	0,7	0,7	1,1	1,0	2,0
9	Percentage of population	Total	Total	9,1	9,5	11,2	11,7	15,0	16,1	15,3	15,4	13,6	11,5	10,2	9,1	8,3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	which cannot afford to pay		M	9,0	9,1	11,5	12,0	15,1	16,6	15,6	15,9	14,0	11,7	10,9	9,3	8,3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	at least 4 out of the 9		F	9,3	9,8	10,9	11,4	14,9	15,6	15,1	15,0	13,3	11,4	9,5	8,9	8,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	material deprivation items	0-17	Total	9,7	9,3	12,5	14,8	18,1	18,7	15,6	17,2	17,7	13,6	12,6	11,7	11,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	(severe material deprivation[10])	18-64	Total	8,6	9,5	11,5	11,6	15,5	16,7	16,7	16,8	14,1	12,4	10,9	9,8	8,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	by age and sex		M	8,6	9,3	11,8	11,5	15,4	17,3	17,2	17,6	14,4	12,7	11,6	10,2	8,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	(EU 2020 strategy)		F	8,6	9,8	11,2	11,8	15,5	16,2	16,2	16,1	13,8	12,1	10,1	9,4	8,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		65+	Total	10,9	9,5	7,3	7,1	7,5	9,0	7,4	5,1	5,4	4,8	3,7	2,5	2,9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			M	9,8	8,3	6,1	6,3	6,7	7,6	7,0	4,8	5,4	4,5	2,9	2,5	3,1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			F	11,8	10,5	8,2	7,7	8,3	10,1	7,8	5,3	5,5	5,1	4,5	2,5	2,6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10	S80/S20 quintile share ratio[11]			4,3	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,7	4,9	5,4	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,3	4,6	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,3
11	Gini coefficient[12]			29,0	29,5	30,1	29,2	31,0	32,4	34,8	33,6	32,1	30,8	29,1	31,1	29,3	29,4	29,4	29,6
12	Percentage of population	Total		14,1	23,3	28,0	28,4	31,5	33,6	34,2	31,6	26,6	24,8	21,6	17,6	14,7	17,3	13,6	14,3
	in arrears with mortgage or rent,	All hh no dep. childr.		9,9	16,7	19,6	17,0	22,3	23,0	23,8	20,1	17,3	16,5	12,2	11,0	9,7	10,9	8,3	8,8
	or utility bills or hire purchase	All hh with dep. childr.		17,1	27,9	34,2	36,6	38,3	41,5	41,7	39,8	33,4	30,9	29,1	22,9	18,7	22,3	17,4	18,3
	due to financial difficulties	Single parent		32,8	45,0	51,4	44,6	48,2	54,2	53,8	45,0	46,9	46,2	31,7	31,4	33,0	39,1	28,3	27,9
	by household type	2 adults 1 dep. child		23,2	26,3	28,6	31,0	36,5	32,3	39,8	39,7	25,3	25,1	19,4	15,9	10,9	18,8	14,3	10,5
		2 adults 2 dep. childr.		12,4	22,4	32,9	35,0	35,2	40,0	36,1	34,4	28,0	24,5	23,8	15,9	14,6	16,6	12,8	13,9
		2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		19,6	33,1	38,9	38,4	41,9	43,6	39,8	42,2	41,4	36,4	30,4	29,5	24,6	29,8	18,8	26,2
		Other hh with dep. childr.		13,0	27,0	32,5	38,7	38,1	45,0	47,2	42,7	35,9	34,7	40,7	29,7	21,8	22,4	21,2	21,3
13	Persistent risk-of-poverty rate[13]	Total	Total	9,9	10,1	9,2	8,6	8,3	10,0	7,3	7,3	7,6	6,6	7,1	8,8	8,7	9,2	8,1	9,0
	by age and sex		M	8,2	7,4	7,3	7,5	6,3	8,7	5,7	6,2	6,7	5,2	6,5	8,4	8,0	9,5	6,8	9,0
			F	11,5	12,6	10,9	9,6	10,3	11,2	8,9	8,2	8,6	8,0	7,7	9,2	9,3	8,8	9,4	9,0
		0-17	Total	5,5	6,5	3,8	5,5	4,1	9,8	6,7	6,8	9,0	6,2	6,3	9,3	9,8	13,4	11,0	9,5
		18+	Total	11,1	11,0	10,4	9,3	9,2	10,0	7,5	7,3	7,6	6,7	7,3	8,7	8,4	8,2	7,5	8,9
			M	9,0	8,1	7,9	8,2	6,5	8,3	5,4	6,5	6,4	5,2	6,4	8,1	7,8	8,2	6,2	8,5
			F	12,9	13,6	12,7	10,4	11,7	11,6	9,4	8,1	8,3	8,2	8,1	9,3	9,0	8,3	8,8	9,3
		18-64	Total	4,9	4,1	4,6	3,9	4,7	8,6	5,1	5,9	6,2	4,8	6,5	6,4	6,9	6,7	6,4	6,3
			M	3,6	2,5	3,8	3,1	3,3	7,3	4,1	5,8	6,1	3,8	6,4	6,0	6,5	7,3	5,5	6,1
			F	6,1	5,6	5,3	4,6	6,0	9,8	6,0	6,0	6,3	5,8	6,7	6,9	7,2	6,2	7,2	6,4
		65+	Total	40,3	38,0	36,1	31,3	26,6	15,6	17,2	12,9	12,0	14,5	10,3	17,3	14,0	13,2	11,5	17,7
			M	35,4	31,0	29,4	29,8	19,7	12,3	11,2	9,4	7,6	11,3	6,5	16,7	13,0	11,2	8,6	17,3
			F	44,8	44,1	40,9	32,7	32,2	18,5	22,1	15,9	15,8	17,1	13,3	17,9	14,9	15,0	14,3	18,0

				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
14	Risk-of-poverty rate	Total	Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,7	13,2	11,7	10,3	11,6
	anchored at a point		M	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,9	12,3	10,7	9,5	10,3
	in time[14] (2019) by sex		F	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,5	14,0	12,7	11,2	12,8
15	Risk-of-poverty rate	Total	Total	15,9	16,3	17,4	15,3	17,6	23,3	31,3	35,1	32,9	28,3	25,5	22,0	19,7	17,2	15,9	17,4
	anchored at a point		M	13,7	14,2	15,6	13,3	15,6	21,7	29,8	33,8	31,7	27,0	25,2	20,7	18,3	15.7	14,6	15,7
	in time[14] (2008) by sex		F	18,1	18,3	19,0	17,1	19,5	24,8	32,7	36,3	33,9	29,6	25,9	23,2	21,0	18.5	17,2	18,9
16	Relative median	Total	Total	15,3	17,2	18,0	19,0	19,0	17,7	18,5	19,8	17,3	15,1	18,6	16,0	16,9	15.2	16,0	14,9
	risk-of-poverty gap		M	14,0	14,6	16,6	17,9	18,3	17,4	18,0	21,3	18,9	15,6	19,4	16,0	17,4	15,0	16,6	14,9
	by age and sex		F	16,3	19,3	20,1	19,7	19,4	17,8	18,9	18,7	16,4	15,0	18,1	16,0	16,9	15.5	15,7	15,1
		0-17	Total	13,6	14,6	14,8	18,1	19,3	20,6	20,4	22,2	17,2	15,0	21,7	16,1	18,7	16.7	18,1	15,6
		18-64	Total	14,0	18,6	20,1	20,4	20,5	18,3	19,3	21,8	18,1	15,4	18,6	17,0	17,7	16.1	16,8	15,1
			M	13,0	13,5	17,8	19,0	20,5	17,8	19,3	22,5	18,9	15,7	19,1	16,9	18,6	16.6	17,1	15,8
			F	16,2	20,9	21,5	22,0	20,6	18,8	19,3	19,5	18,0	15,1	18,0	17,2	17,4	15.7	16,5	14,9
		65+	Total	17,7	18,5	18,7	17,5	15,3	13,2	14,1	12,0	14,3	14,3	13,7	13,5	13,6	13.3	13,9	14,2
			M	15,7	15,6	16,2	16,4	14,6	13,2	13,2	10,8	13,3	13,2	13,3	12,7	13,5	13.9	14,7	14,7
			F	19,8	19,1	19,8	18,3	16,1	13,2	14,3	12,9	15,1	14,8	14,1	13,3	13,8	11.3	12,4	14,0
17	Dispersion around the	(a) 40% of median	Total	3,2	3,0	3,5	2,9	3,2	3,1	3,3	3,9	3,7	2,7	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,4	2,8	2,2
	risk-of-poverty threshold	(b) 50% of median	Total	7,5	8,1	8,4	8,3	8,0	8,1	7,8	9,0	8,3	7,1	8,4	7,0	7,3	6,5	6,6	6,3
	(by sex)		M	5,9	6,3	6,8	6,8	6,8	7,4	7,1	8,8	8,2	7,2	8,4	6,6	6,8	6,0	6,3	5,7
			F	9,0	9,9	9,8	9,8	9,1	8,8	8,5	9,3	8,5	7,0	8,5	7,3	7,8	6,5	6,9	6,8
		(c) 70% of median	Total	23,0	24,4	23,3	23,3	23,9	24,2	24,2	25,6	24,9	24,8	25,2	24,4	23,5	22,5	24,6	22,6
18	Risk-of-poverty rate	Before all social transfers and pensions	Total	30,7	31,5	32,8	33,3	34,2	36,5	36,5	38,8	38,3	37,5	36,9	35,1	35,2	35,8	33,3	33,1
	before social transfers[15]		M	27,6	28,4	30,3	30,3	31,3	33,8	34,3	36,7	36,4	35,3	35,3	33,2	32,8	33,1	30,8	30,6
	by age and sex		F	33,6	34,4	35,2	36,2	36,9	39,1	38,7	40,8	40,2	39,5	38,4	36,9	37,5	38,4	35,6	35,5
		0-17	Total	26,1	25,9	25,9	24,8	26,2	27,9	27,9	31,0	29,8	29,0	31,1	28,6	28,4	29,6	25,8	25,3
		18-64	Total	21,7	22,6	24,4	25,2	26,1	29,0	29,4	31,8	30,4	29,0	27,3	25,0	24,9	25,3	22,7	22,8
			M	18,6	18,9	21,0	21,6	22,8	26,3	27,3	29,7	28,2	26,8	25,7	23,0	22,2	22,0	20,0	19,7
			F	24,7	26,2	27,5	28,5	29,2	31,5	31,4	33,9	32,5	30,9	28,9	26,8	27,5	28,4	25,2	25,7
		65+	Total	85,9	87,6	89,0	90,1	89,0	88,5	88,5	88,4	88,4	88,2	87,7	88,2	88,6	88,1	86,4	85,2
			M	83,2	86,2	87,3	87,9	86,7	85,6	86,2	85,5	86,2	86,3	85,5	86,4	86,3	85,9	84,4	83,0
			F	88,1	88,7	90,5	92,0	90,9	91,0	90,5	90,8	90,4	89,8	89,5	89,7	90,5	90,2	88,1	87,2
		Before all social transfers except pensions	Total	22,9	23,6	23,5	23,5	23,5	24,3	24,6	25,4	25,0	24,5	24,2	22,7	21,9	22,1	20,1	20,0
		(Only pensions are included)	M	20,4	21,4	21,6	21,4	21,4	22,6	23,7	24,9	24,5	23,7	23,9	22,0	20,9	20,4	18,7	18,8
			F	25,3	25,7	25,2	25,5	25,5	25,9	25,5	25,9	25,5	25,3	24,4	23,3	22,8	23,6	21,4	21,2
		0-17	Total	25,0	25,3	25,0	24,2	25,5	27,5	27,2	30,2	29,2	28,2	30,3	27,9	27,8	29,1	24,8	23,5
		18-64	Total	17,0	18,1	19,0	20,0	21,0	23,3	23,8	25,1	24,3	23,6	22,5	20,3	19,6	20,0	17,8	17,6
			M	14,8	15,6	16,6	17,6	18,8	22,0	23,5	24,8	24,1	23,0	22,1	19,6	18,3	18,2	16,6	16,1
			F	19,0	20,5	21,4	22,3	23,0	24,5	24,1	25,4	24,5	24,1	22,8	21,0	20,7	21,8	18,9	19,0
		65+	Total	50,0	49,4	44,1	40,2	33,5	24,5	24,6	19,0	22,2	23,6	23,5	26,4	24,1	21,8	23,9	25,7
			M	44,1	45,4	40,2	35,7	27,9	19,1	19,4	14,6	17,5	20,1	20,8	23,6	21,1	18,4	21,1	24,0
			F	55,0	52,8	47,4	44,0	38,3	29,2	29,2	22,8	26,3	26,6	25,8	28,8	26,7	24,8	26,3	27,1

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
19 Risk-of-poverty rate	Total population 18+	Total	16,5	16,8	16,4	15,3	14,9	15,2	14,8	16,0	15,7	15,3	14,8	14,2	13,9	13,3	13,6	13,9
by most frequent activity		M	13,7	13,9	13,7	12,7	12,4	13,9	13,5	15,0	14,4	14,1	13,9	13,1	12,8	12,1	12,3	12,3
and sex		F	19,2	19,5	18,9	17,6	17,2	16,5	16,1	16,9	16,9	16,4	15,7	15,3	14,9	14,4	14,9	15,4
	At work 18+	Total	6,3	6,8	7,3	7,3	7,9	8,9	7,8	9,1	8,2	7,9	7,4	6,7	7,3	7,6	7,9	7,4
		M	5,8	6,2	5,9	6,7	7,0	8,1	7,6	9,1	8,0	8,2	7,9	7,2	7,6	7,3	7,7	7,0
		F	6,9	7,6	9,0	7,9	9,0	9,7	7,9	9,0	8,5	7,5	6,8	6,2	6,9	8,0	8,2	7,9
	Not at work 18+	Total	32,2	31,9	28,8	26,4	24,3	23,0	22,7	23,4	23,7	23,9	24,5	24,8	23,9	21,6	21,8	23,3
		M	32,3	30,5	28,2	24,1	21,9	22,4	21,2	22,2	22,4	22,6	24,0	23,7	22,8	20,8	20,7	22,2
		F	32,1	32,8	29,2	28,0	25,9	23,4	23,9	24,4	24,8	24,8	24,8	25,6	24,8	22,1	22,6	24,2
	Unemployed	Total	21,3	38,3	35,8	36,9	31,5	33,6	32,6	42,0	37,2	36,5	41,3	35,7	38,3	36,5	34,5	34,8
		M	30,6	36,7	33,5	35,3	35,2	38,3	33,9	43,1	40,1	37,3	45,8	39,3	44,2	43,7	39,8	40,2
		F	16,2	39,5	38,3	38,6	28,2	27,8	31,0	40,8	34,0	35,8	37,6	32,5	32,7	30,4	29,8	30,7
	Retired	Total	46,2	45,8	39,1	34,9	29,0	19,7	21,3	16,5	19,8	21,6	21,5	24,7	22,7	20,2	21,2	24,5
		M	43,2	42,9	36,8	31,3	24,4	16,0	17,6	13,4	16,6	19,2	19,9	22,8	21,8	18,5	20,3	23,9
		F	48,7	48,3	41,2	38,0	32,9	22,9	24,5	19,1	22,5	23,7	22,8	26,3	23,4	21,6	22,0	25,1
	Other economically inactive	Total	20,6	19,6	19,1	16,6	17,6	20,9	17,9	18,7	19,4	19,7	20,0	20,9	20,7	17,8	18,8	19,5
		M	15,6	13,9	16,0	10,6	11,9	18,0	12,9	14,0	13,9	16,5	17,4	16,8	14,2	13,5	14,4	14,5
		F	22,6	22,2	20,6	19,4	20,5	22,4	20,6	21,5	22,4	21,4	21,5	23,0	23,9	20,1	21,2	22,3
20 Risk-of-poverty rate	All hh no dep. childr.		22,1	23,6	22,4	20,0	18,8	16,7	18,5	17,8	16,6	17,3	16,1	16,1	15,9	15,5	16,3	17,8
by household type	1 person hh	Total	36,1	33,7	34,0	32,9	32,1	26,8	26,5	25,6	24,1	23,8	21,1	21,0	21,9	20,6	21,1	23,8
		M	18,9	18,2	19,8	20,3	25,2	22,8	21,5	23,7	17,3	19,1	18,6	17,3	18,7	16,5	16,0	19,6
		F	50,4	45,7	44,4	40,9	37,3	29,7	29,8	27,3	29,3	27,5	23,7	25,6	25,7	25,4	26,7	28,7
	1 person hh <65yrs		17,2	14,4	21,3	22,2	23,9	19,5	19,5	22,2	18,6	17,9	16,4	15,5	17,7	17,2	16,8	19,0
	1 person hh 65+		63,7	60,8	54,8	49,4	46,1	40,1	39,8	34,2	34,7	35,3	31,4	33,4	31,2	28,9	30,2	34,9
	2 adults hh	(both < 65)	9,9	11,3	13,1	10,7	12,6	15,8	16,5	17,4	16,6	15,1	15,6	14,3	15,4	12,3	10,5	11,0
	2 adults hh	(at least one 65+)	43,7	44,6	38,4	33,5	28,7	18,7	20,8	16,2	18,5	20,6	21,7	25,7	22,3	20,5	22,0	24,8
	Other hh no dep. childr.		8,1	10,4	10,9	9,2	8,9	10,7	12,8	14,0	9,0	10,3	6,5	4,3	5,0	7,1	9,0	7,7
	All hh with dep. childr.		11,6	10,3	10,6	11,1	11,7	14,3	11,5	15,1	15,7	14,5	14,8	13,6	13,0	12,6	12,2	11,1
	Single parent	(at least 1 child)	36,3	23,4	22,2	15,2	17,3	23,2	27,9	25,2	27,5	25,2	24,2	21,3	23,3	28,6	25,2	24,0
	2 adults 1 dep. child		9,8	10,1	9,7	9,4	13,6	14,0	12,8	16,0	15,0	14,9	15,6	13,9	11,3	9,4	9,8	8,3
	2 adults 2 dep. childr.		9,7	5,5	10,5	11,1	11,3	12,8	7,5	12,1	11,2	11,0	8,6	10,9	11,7	13,5	12,0	11,1
	2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		15,5	19,9	13,3	17,2	14,5	17,0	14,5	19,4	17,6	17,5	21,2	21,0	21,3	19,4	16,5	17,5
	Other hh with dep. childr.		6,8	6,0	7,3	7,6	8,2	12,7	9,8	13,1	17,1	14,0	14,5	9,5	7,9	5,5	8,8	6,3
21 Risk-of-poverty rate	Total	Total	15,9	15,8	15,6	14,8	14,7	15,3	14,4	16,2	16,1	15,7	15,4	14,7	14,3	13,8	13,9	13,9
by accommodation		M	13,7	13,7	13,8	12,9	12,9	14,1	13,1	15,3	15,0	14,6	14,8	13,9	13,3	12,6	12,6	12,7
tenure status and sex		F	18,1	17,8	17,2	16,6	16,4	16,5	15,6	17,2	17,2	16,8	15,9	15,5	15,3	15,0	15,1	15,1
	(a) Owner or rent-free	Total	14,4	15,0	14,4	13,7	12,8	13,4	12,4	13,7	13,8	13,2	13,1	12,5	12,0	11,7	11,8	12,0
		M	12,3	12,6	12,5	11,8	10,9	12,2	11,4	12,9	12,8	12,6	12,4	11,6	11,0	10,4	10,7	10,6
		F	16,6	17,2	16,2	15,5	14,5	14,4	13,4	14,5	14,8	13,8	13,7	13,4	13,0	13,0	12,9	13,3
	(b) Tenant	Total	27,8	23,4	24,9	23,5	28,5	30,4	28,5	32,4	30,5	29,8	27,7	25,8	26,3	26,1	25,8	25,1
		M	24,7	23,8	23,7	21,1	26,2	28,1	25,4	30,4	28,9	26,7	27,8	24,9	24,1	24,5	23,5	24,2
		F	30,9	23,0	26,2	25,9	31,0	32,6	31,6	34,3	31,9	32,6	27,6	26,7	28,8	27,8	28,0	26,0

			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
22 Risk-of-poverty rate	All hh no dep. childr.	0≤WI ≤0,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45,7	45,3	42,0	43,2	36,1	44,7	45,9	47,1	51,0
by work intensity[7] of		0,2< WI < 0,45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36,3	29,1	31,5	27,4	25,5	35,4	37,0	24,2	23,7
the household (ages 0-64)		0,45≤WI ≤0,55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,1	7,5	12,3	15,5	16,1	12,3	18,4	19,5	24,7
(EU 2030 target)		0,55< WI ≤ 0,85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,6	4,1	5,2	6,0	4,8	6,0	2,7	8,5	8,4
		0,85 < WI ≤ 1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,6	8,6	7,4	5,6	5,0	5,7	7,8	7,4	7,4
	All hh with dep. childr.	0≤WI ≤0,2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,7	66,1	60,6	73,6	58,2	60,4	45,4	40,2	62,6
		0,2< WI < 0,45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,5	36,7	37,3	38,3	51,4	36,8	37,5	37,4	34,6
		0,45≤WI ≤0,55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,0	17,1	20,6	21,7	30,6	33,2	32,9	34,7	28,3
		0,55< WI ≤ 0,85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,6	8,8	10,5	9,2	7,7	7,5	9,5	9,5	5,6
		0,85 < WI ≤ 1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,7	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,0	2,8	1,8	1,9	3,4
23 Risk-of-poverty	Nationals		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,8	19,9	18,8	16.4	15.6	14.3	13,9	13,5	13,7
or social exclusion rate[4]	Foreigners		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,6	32,7	32,3	29.1	28.6	29,9	29,8	28,8	30,1
by country of birth (ages 18+)	EU27 Foreigners		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,0	31,3	29,2	26.4	25.9	24,6	23,5	24,2	21,3
(EU 2030 target)	NON EU27 Foreig.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,4	33,6	34,3	30.7	30.2	32,6	33,1	31,1	34,1
24 Risk-of-poverty	Nationals		22,5	22,6	23,3	23,5	24,7	25,3	26,4	26,4	25,0	22,9	21,2	19,8	17,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
or social exclusion rate[5]	Foreigners		31,0	35,3	35,6	32,0	36,9	39,0	35,5	39,2	36,4	35,0	33,6	31,8	33,3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
by country of birth (ages 18+)	EU27 Foreigners		n.a.	31,8	25,8	25,4	32,1	40,2	32,8	39,2	34,0	32,7	29,7	28,8	27,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(EU 2020 strategy)	NON EU27 Foreig.		n.a.	37,0	40,0	35,1	39,5	38,3	37,1	39,2	37,8	36,4	36,0	33,6	36,1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes:

n.a. : Not applicable

… : Data not available

Indicator (1) "Mean equivalised disposable income" in PPS has been revised for the years 2017 and 2018 (11/06/2024).

Indicator (2) "Risk-of-poverty threshold" in PPS has been revised for the years 2013, 2014, 2017 and 2018 (11/06/2024).

* The definitions for the indicators "EU 2030 target" have been revised as of 2015. The revision, which was performed in 2021, allows to better measure deprivation, as well as to better account for the social exclusion situation of those in the working age.

Source: Statistics on income and living conditions, 2008-2023
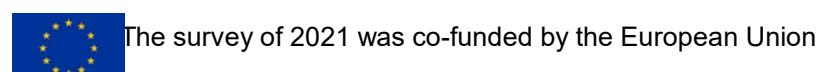
The survey of 2021 was co-funded by the European Union

(Last Updated 11/06/2024)

SURVEY DEFINITIONS

1) Equivalised disposable income: The equivalised disposable income is the total disposable income of a household, divided by its respective equivalised size.

• **Household disposable income:** Household disposable income is the sum of income of all household members from economic activity (wages and salaries; profits of self-employed business owners), property income (dividends, interests, and rents) and social benefits in cash (retirement pensions, unemployment benefits, family allowances, basic income support, etc), after the deduction of taxes and social contributions.

• **Equivalised household size:** The Equivalised household size is calculated using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale. According to the scale, each household member has a weight: First adult=1,0, second and each subsequent household member aged 14 years and over=0,5 and each household member aged under 14=0,3. The household equivalent size is the sum of the weights of its members. For example, if a household consists of 4 members, of which one is the head of the household aged 40 years old, the second person is 35 years old and the other 2 are children aged 12 and 6 years old, then the equivalised household size is: 1+0,5+0,3+0,3=2,1.

2) Risk-of-poverty threshold: is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

3) Dependent children: Dependent children include all persons aged below 18 as well as persons aged 18 to 24 years, living with at least one parent and economically inactive (students, in compulsory military service etc.).

4) Risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (EU 2030 target): At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate is the percentage of the population who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially <u>and socially</u> deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

5) Risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (EU 2020 strategy): At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate is the percentage of the population who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

6) Risk-of-poverty rate: The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the risk-of-poverty threshold. It measures relativa poverty and not absolute poverty.

7) Work Intensity (WI) (EU 2030 target): The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that the adults aged 18-64 of the household have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. From the adults aged 18-64 are <u>excluded</u>: the students aged 18-24, people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivor's pension) and people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions (except survivor's pension)
  Very low work intensity (LWI) (EU 2030 target): The percentage of the population aged 0-64, that was living in households whose adults (aged 18-64) worked less than 20% of their work potential during the past year.

8) Work Intensity (WI) (EU 2020 strategy): The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all household members aged 18-59 (excluding dependent children) have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period.
  Very low work intensity (LWI) (EU 2020 strategy): The percentage of the population aged 0-59, that was living in households whose adults (aged 18-59) worked less than 20% of their work potential during the past year.

SURVEY DEFINITIONS

9) Severe material and social deprivation (SMSD) (EU 2030 target): Severely materially and socially deprived is the population who cannot afford a certain good, service or social activities. It refers to the population experiencing enforced lack of at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items (6 related to the individual and 7 related to the household):
 Cannot afford:
 At household level:
 1) to face unexpected expenses,
 2) a week holiday away from home,
 3) to pay rent or utility bills or loans (to be confronted with payment arrears),
 4) a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day,
 5) to keep home adequately warm,
 6) to have a car/van for personal use,
 7) to replace worn-out furniture.
 At individual level:
 1) to have an internet connection,
 2) to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones,
 3) to have 2 pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes),
 4) to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself,
 5) to have regular leisure activities,
 6) to get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month.

The 6 items at individual level are only collected for people aged 16 or over. For the children below 16 they are estimated by applying the rule: if at least half the number of adults in the household lack an item, then the children living in that household are considered deprived from that item.

10) Severe material deprivation (SMD) (EU 2020 strategy): Severely materially deprived is the population living in conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 of the following deprivation items:
Cannot afford:
 1) to pay rent or utility bills,
 2) keep home adequately warm,
 3) face unexpected expenses,
 4) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,
 5) a week holiday away from home,
 6) a car,
 7) a washing machine,
 8) a colour TV,
 9) a telephone.

11) S80/S20: The income quintile share ratio or the S80/S20 ratio is calculated as the ratio of total equivalised disposable income received by the 20% of the population with the highest equivalised disposable income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest equivalised disposable income (the bottom quintile).

12) Inequality of income distribution (Gini coefficient): Measure of (income) inequality or concentration. If incomes were equally distributed the Gini coefficient would be 0. At the other extreme if the richest unit received all income the Gini coefficient would be 100. An increase in the Gini coefficient thus represents an increase in inequality.

13) Persistent risk-of-poverty rate: The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is the percentage of the population living in households where the equivalised disposable income was below the risk-of-poverty threshold for the current year and at least two out of the preceding three years.

14) Risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a point in time 2008 or 2019: The at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008 or 2019) is the percentage of the population whose equivalised disposable income is below the risk-of-poverty threshold from the base year (2008 or 2019) adjusted for inflation (current year).

15) Social transfers: Social transfers include all pensions (old-age, disability, invalidity etc) and benefits (GMI, family-related, sickness, education-related, social assistance etc).