

December 11, 2025  
INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS  
2025

*Version rectified on 11/12/2025 – 12PM  
On page 5, in figure 6, category “Employed”, where it read “6.6” it now reads “8.6”*

## 15.4% AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY IN 2024, 1.2 PERCENTAGE POINTS LESS THAN IN 2023

The Survey on Living Conditions and Income, carried out in 2025 on income from the previous year, indicates that 15.4% of people were at-risk-of-poverty in 2024, 1.2 percentage points (pp) less than in 2023. The at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2024 corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with net monetary income per adult equivalent of less than €8,679 (€723 per month).

Between 2023 and 2024, the reduction in poverty extended to all age groups, but more markedly to the elderly population (down 3.3 pp).

The at-risk-of-poverty decreased both for the employed population, from 9.2% in 2023 to 8.6% in 2024, and for the unemployed population, from 44.3% in 2023 to 42.6% in 2024.

Social transfers related to illness and disability, family, unemployment, and social inclusion contributed to a reduction in the risk of poverty by 5.4 pp (from 20.8% to 15.4%), a contribution higher than that recorded in the previous year (4.8 pp).

In 2025 (2024 income), 1,995 thousand people were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion. Consequently, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate reached 18.6%, reflecting a decrease compared to 2024 (19.7%), consistent with what was observed in two of the three basic indicators – poverty and material and social deprivation.

Inequality decreased in 2024: the Gini coefficient registered a value of 30.9% (31.9% in the previous year) and the S80/S20 ratio decreased from 5.2 in 2023 to 4.9 in 2024.

### 15.4% OF THE POPULATION WERE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY IN 2024

The results of the Survey on Living Conditions and Income, carried out in 2025 on income from the previous year, indicate that 15.4% of residents were at-risk-of-poverty, 1.2 pp less than in 2023 (16.6%).

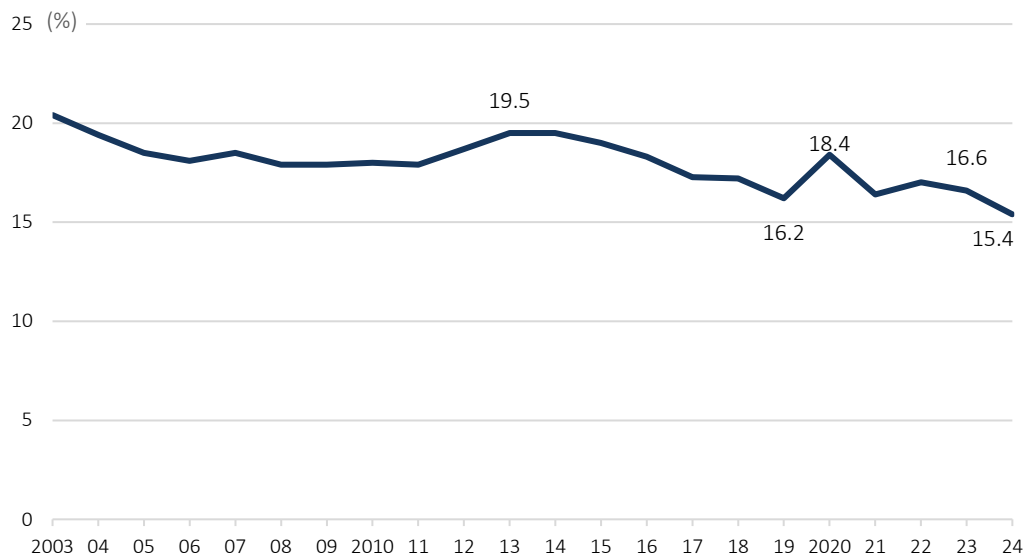
The at-risk-of-poverty in 2024 corresponded to the proportion of inhabitants with net annual monetary income per adult equivalent of less than €8,679 (€723 per month). This threshold, or relative poverty line, corresponds to 60% of the median (€14,465) of the distribution of equivalent net monetary income, which registered a 14% increase compared to the previous year (€12,646). In 2024, there were 1,660 thousand residents at-risk-of-poverty, 101 thousand fewer than in the previous year (1,761 thousand people in 2023).



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Figure 1

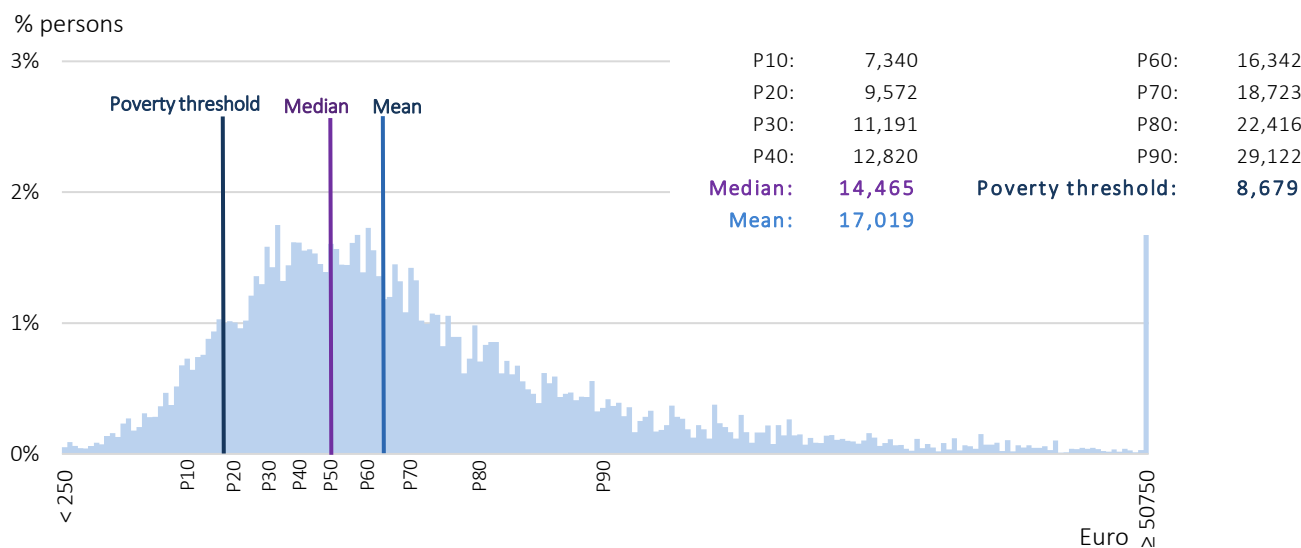
## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS, PORTUGAL, 2003-2024



The average net monetary income per adult equivalent increased by 13.8%, from €14,951 in 2023 to €17,019 in 2024. The distribution of net monetary income per adult equivalent in 2024 was, as expected, positively skewed: the mean was higher than the median and the skewness coefficient was 0.17, which reflects a concentration around the lower values.

Figure 2

## DISTRIBUTION OF NET MONETARY INCOME PER ADULT EQUIVALENT, PORTUGAL, 2024

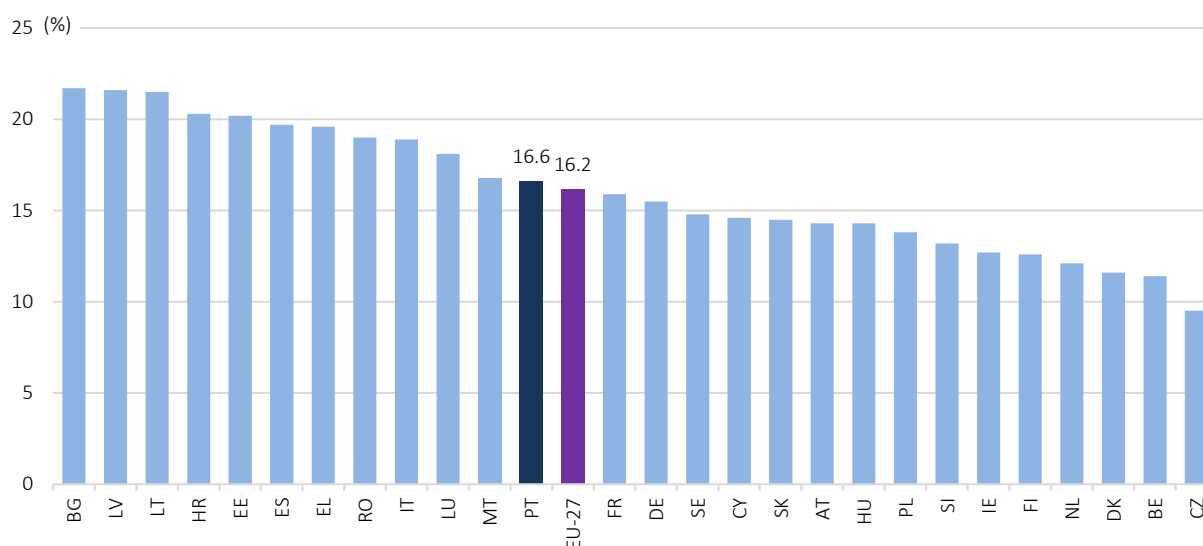




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According to the most recent results for the European Union (EU-27), the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Portugal (16.6%) was 0.4 pp above the European average (16.2%) in 2023, and lower than that observed in other Southern countries such as Spain, Greece and Italy.

Figure 3

AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, EU-27, 2023<sup>1</sup>

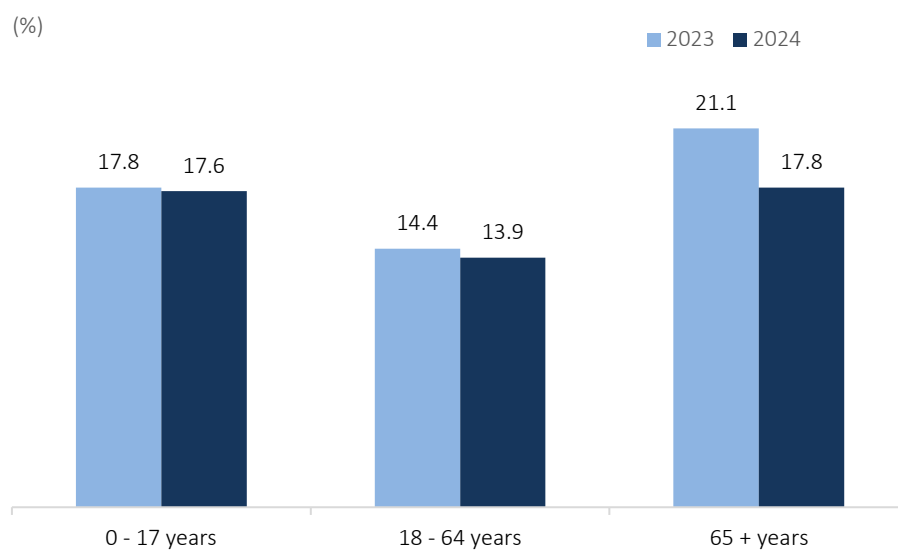
### THE REDUCTION OF THE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY MAINLY AFFECTED THE ELDERLY

Between 2023 and 2024, the reduction in poverty extended to all age groups, but more markedly to the elderly population (down 3.3 pp), and to both sexes (down 0.9 pp for men and down 1.3 pp for women).

<sup>1</sup> These data correspond to results collected in 2024 on 2023 income, available on the Eurostat database on 14 November 2025. Eurostat uses the year of collection (in this case, 2024) as a time reference for the data it publishes, unlike INE, which considers the reference year of income (in this case, 2023).

Figure 4

## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BY AGE GROUP, PORTUGAL, 2023-2024

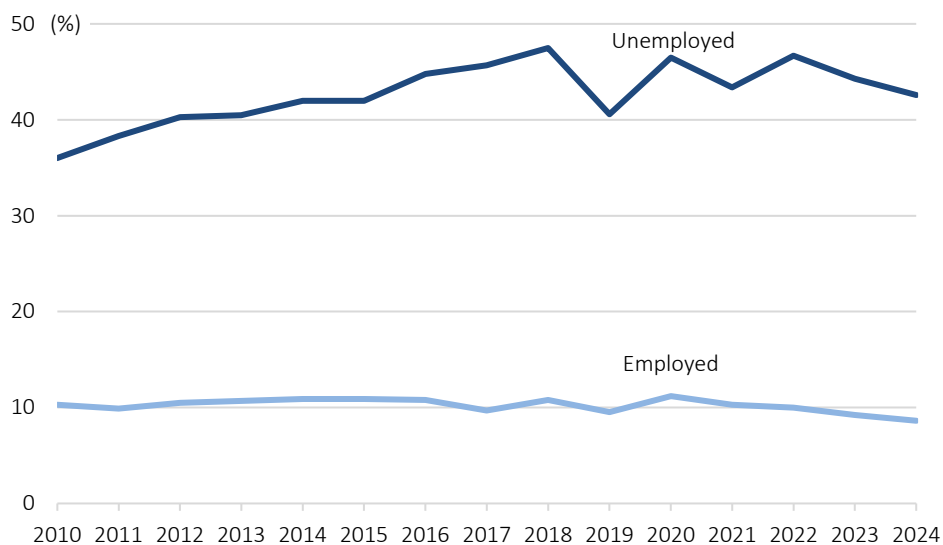


## THE RISK OF POVERTY FOR THE EMPLOYED POPULATION WAS 8.6%

The at-risk-of-poverty decreased both for the employed population, from 9.2% in 2023 to 8.6% in 2024, and for the unemployed population, from 44.3% in 2023 to 42.6% in 2024.

Figure 5

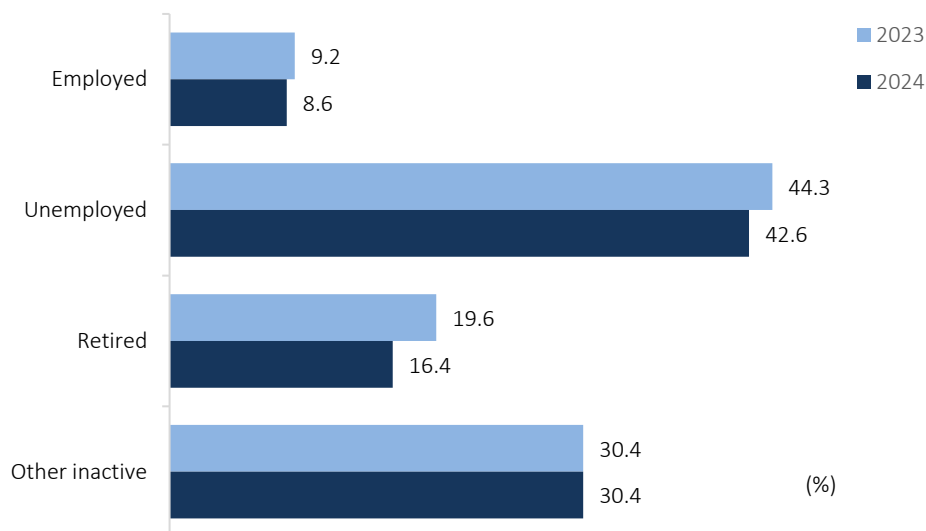
AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE OF THE EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED POPULATION, PORTUGAL, 2010-2024



The retired population recorded a reduction in relative poverty between 2023 and 2024, from 19.6% to 16.4% (a decrease of 3.2 pp).

Figure 6

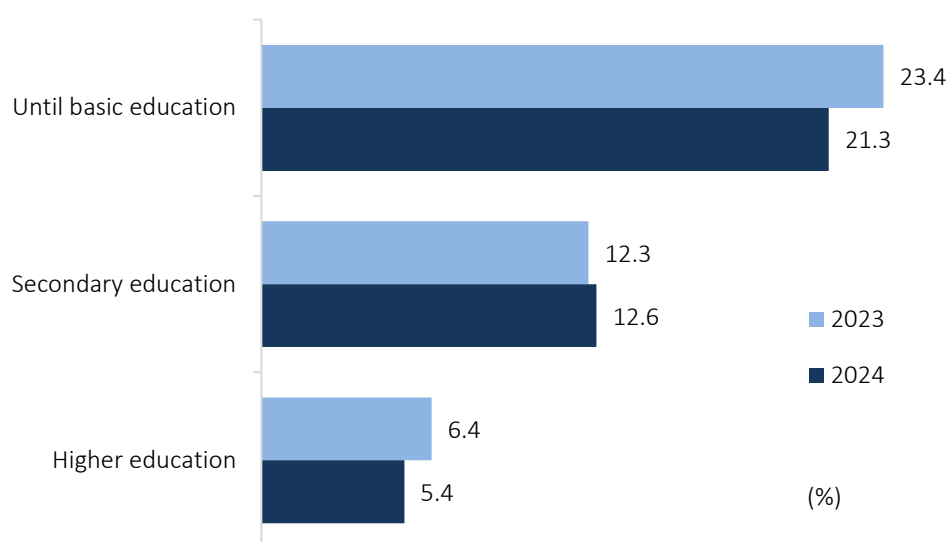
AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BY ACTIVITY STATUS, PORTUGAL, 2023-2024



The analysis of the at-risk-of-poverty by education level reveals the important contribution of education to reducing this problem: while 21.3% of the population who had only completed basic education were poor in 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty decreased to 12.6% of the population who had completed secondary or post-secondary education and to 5.4% of the population who had completed higher education.

Figure 7

AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, PORTUGAL, 2023-2024

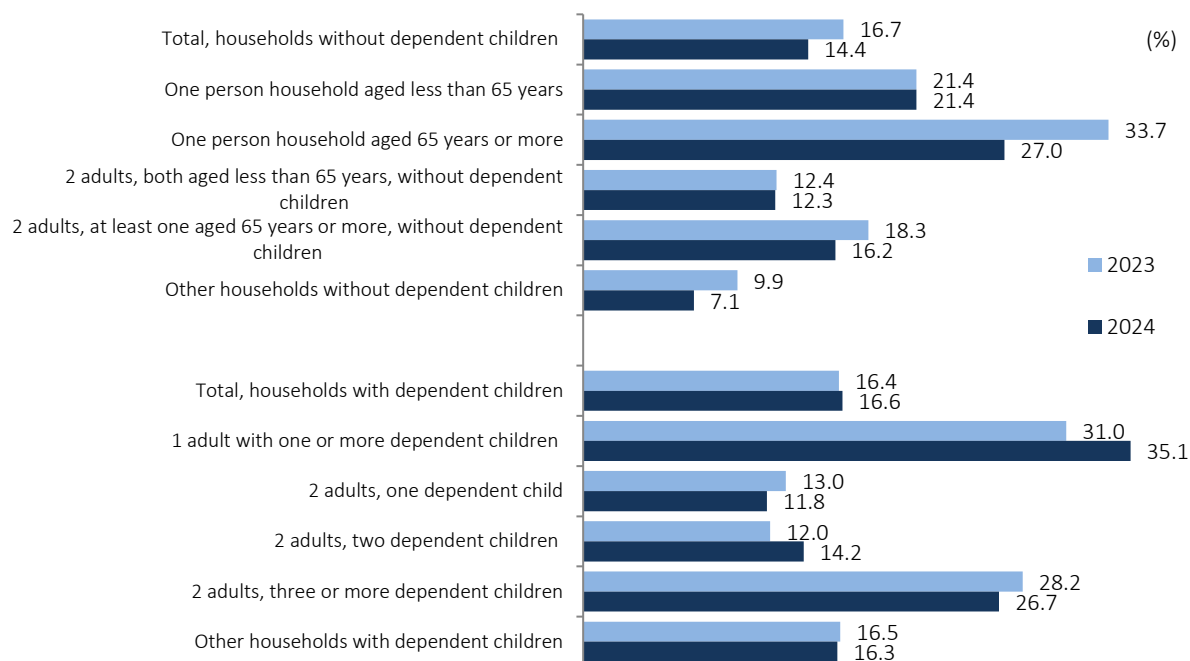


#### THE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY DECREASED, ESPECIALLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS CONSISTING OF ONLY ONE ELDERLY PERSON

In 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty decreased in general for households without dependent children (14.4%, down 2.3 pp compared to 2023), but especially for households consisting of only one adult aged 65 or over (from 33.7% in 2023 to 27.0% in 2024, down 6.7 pp). Conversely, the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased in families with one adult and at least one child (by 4.1 pp, from 31.0% to 35.1%) and in households consisting of two adults with two children (from 12.0% to 14.2%).

Figure 8

## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, PORTUGAL, 2023-2024



### THE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE IS LOWEST IN GRANDE LISBOA AND HIGHEST IN ALENTEJO

In 2024, considering the national poverty threshold, Grande Lisboa was the region with the lowest risk of poverty (12.2%). The Algarve also recorded a lower risk of poverty than the national average (15.1%). In Alentejo, Região Autónoma dos Açores, and Oeste e Vale do Tejo, the incidence of poverty was higher than 17%.

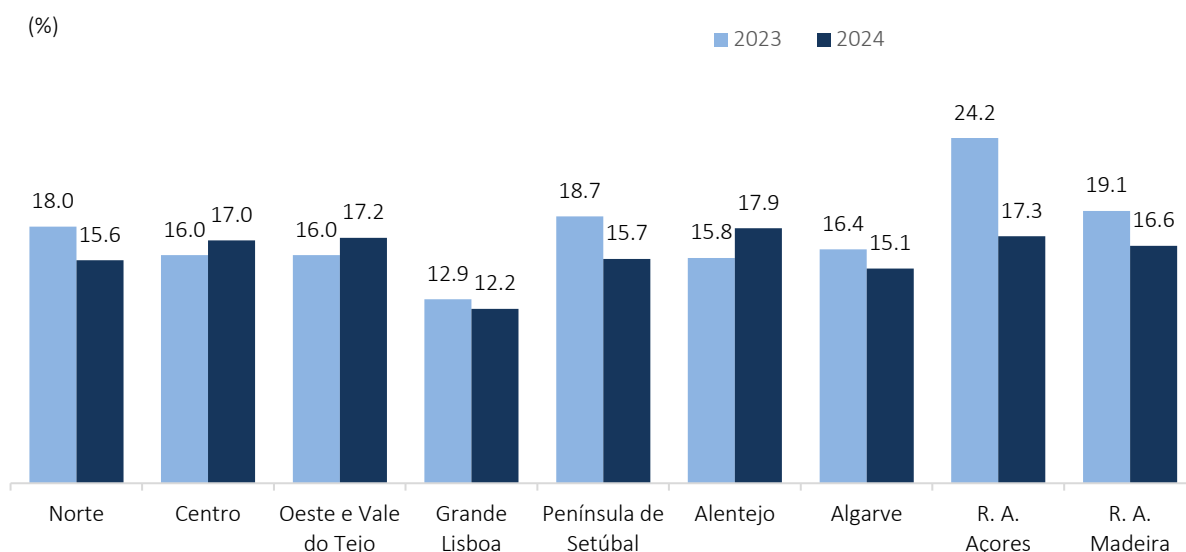
Between 2023 and 2024, the risk of poverty only increased in Alentejo, Oeste e Vale do Tejo, and Centro regions, with the largest reduction recorded in Região Autónoma dos Açores.



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Figure 9

## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, PORTUGAL AND NUTS 2, 2023-2024



This analysis can be supplemented by calculating regional poverty thresholds. In each NUTS 2 region, the regional poverty threshold corresponds to the proportion of inhabitants in that region who live on equivalent net monetary incomes below 60% of the median of the distribution of equivalent net monetary incomes in that same region.

Figure 10

## POVERTY RISK RATES BASED ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POVERTY LINES, PORTUGAL AND NUTS 2, 2024

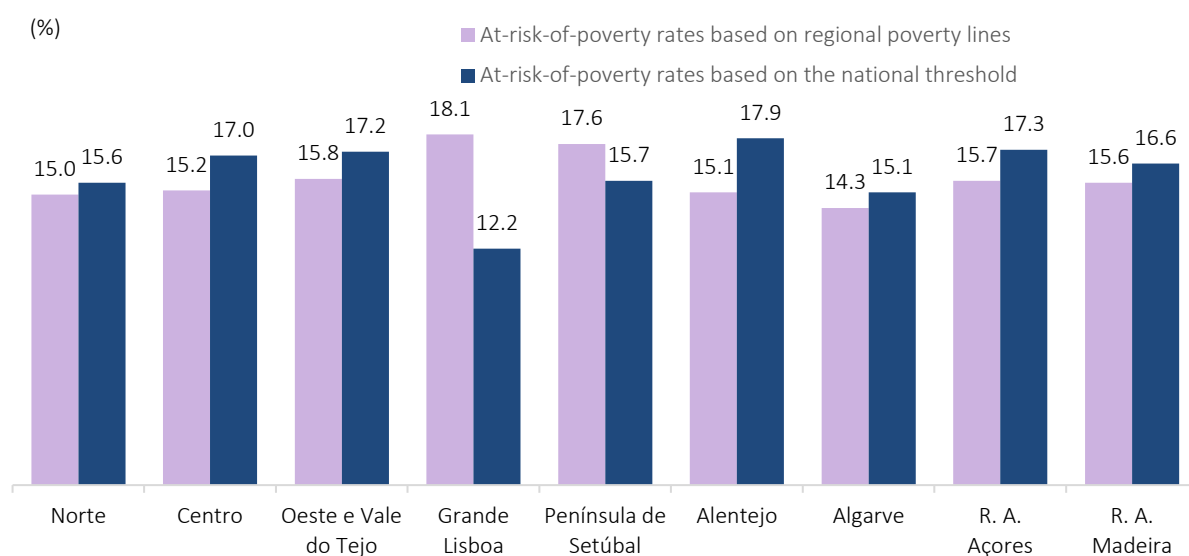
	Median equivalent monetary disposable income	National at-risk-of-poverty threshold	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on national at-risk-of-poverty threshold)	Regional poverty lines	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on regional poverty lines)
	Euros	Euros	%	Euros	%
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>14 465</b>	<b>8 679</b>	<b>15.4</b>		
Norte	14 144	8 679	15.6	8 486	15.0
Centro	13 812	8 679	17.0	8 287	15.2
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	13 926	8 679	17.2	8 356	15.8
Grande Lisboa	16 573	8 679	12.2	9 944	18.1
Península de Setúbal	15 048	8 679	15.7	9 029	17.6
Alentejo	13 866	8 679	17.9	8 320	15.1
Algarve	14 353	8 679	15.1	8 612	14.3
R. A. Açores	13 852	8 679	17.3	8 311	15.7
R. A. Madeira	14 115	8 679	16.6	8 469	15.6

The use of regional poverty lines results in an increased risk of poverty for regions with median income higher than the national median income (to 18.1% and 17.6% in Grande Lisboa and Península de Setúbal, respectively) and a reduction in the risk of poverty for the remaining regions (most pronounced in Alentejo: from 17.9%, based on the national poverty threshold, to 15.1%, based on the regional poverty line).

Except for Grande Lisboa and Península de Setúbal, regional poverty lines are below the national poverty line, reflecting different socioeconomic conditions and levels of cost of living.

Figure 11

AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATES (CALCULATED BASED ON THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POVERTY LINES), NUTS 2, 2024



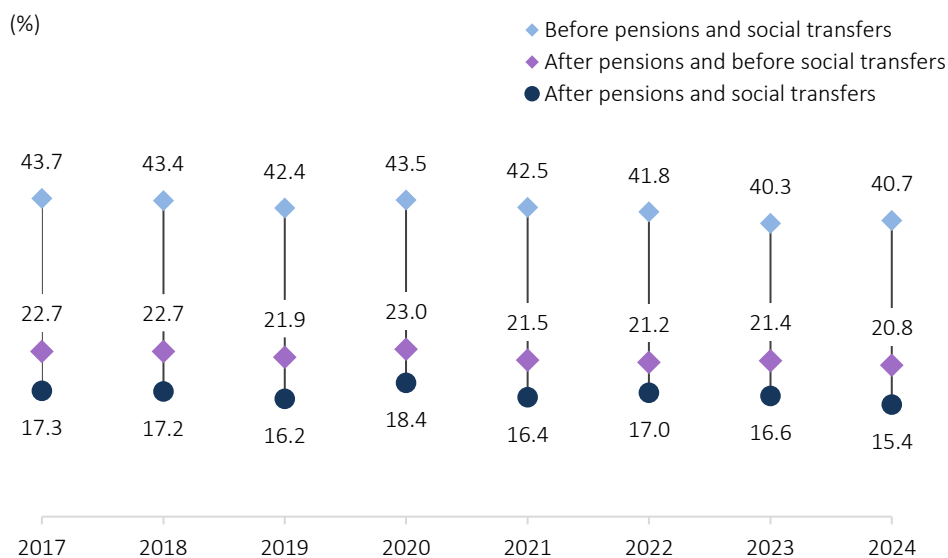
### THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS, EXCLUDING PENSIONS, TO POVERTY REDUCTION INCREASED IN 2024

Considering only income from labour, capital, and private transfers, 40.7% of the resident population in Portugal would be at-risk-of-poverty in 2024. Income from retirement and survivors' pensions contributed, in 2024, to a decrease of 19.9 pp in the risk of poverty, resulting in a at-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and before social transfers of 20.8%.

Social transfers, related to illness and disability, family, unemployment and social inclusion, contributed to the reduction of the risk of poverty by 5.4 pp (from 20.8% to 15.4%), this contribution being higher than that recorded in the previous year (4.8 pp).

Figure 12

## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE CONSIDERING SOCIAL TRANSFERS, PORTUGAL, 2017-2024



## THE RELATIVE MEDIAN AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY GAP DECREASED TO 22.6%

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap makes it possible to assess the extent to which the median disposable monetary income of the poor (people living in households with net annual monetary income per adult equivalent below the poverty threshold) approaches or deviates from the poverty threshold, constituting an indicator of the insufficiency of resources of the population at-risk-of-poverty (see Technical Note).

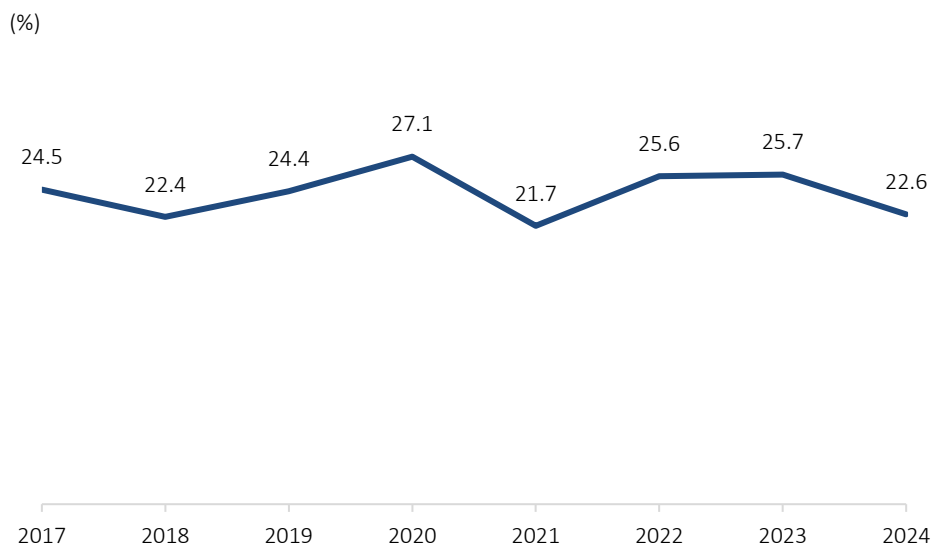
In 2024, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 22.6%, 3.1 pp less than in the previous year (25.7%).



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Figure 13

RELATIVE MEDIAN AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY GAP, PORTUGAL, 2017-2024



### LESS INEQUALITY IN 2024

The three main indicators of inequality have decreased, although monetary incomes in Portugal continue to be characterized by a highly asymmetrical distribution:

- the Gini coefficient, which considers the entire income distribution, reflecting income differences between all population groups, registered a value of 30.9% (31.9% in the previous year);
- the S80/S20 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the highest resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the lowest resources, decreased from 5.2 in 2023 to 4.9 in 2024;
- the S90/S10 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 10% of the population with the highest resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 10% of the population with the lowest resources, was 7.9, also decreasing compared to the previous year (8.9).

Figure 14

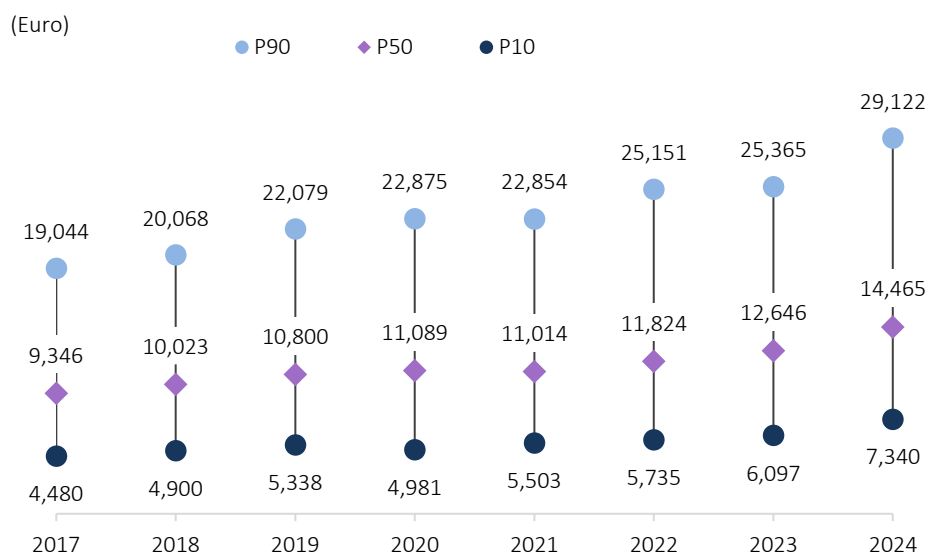
## INDICATORS OF INCOME INEQUALITY, PORTUGAL, 2017-2024

	unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gini Coefficient	%	32.1	31.9	31.2	33.0	32.0	33.7	31.9	30.9
S80/S20	no.	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.9
S90/S10	no.	8.7	8.6	8.1	9.8	8.5	9.7	8.9	7.9

The graphical illustration of some percentiles of monetary income per adult equivalent shows that, despite the decrease in inequality in 2024, the highest income value of the 90th percentile has moved away from the median income value (P50).

Figure 15

## SOME PERCENTILES OF NET MONETARY INCOME PER ADULT EQUIVALENT, PORTUGAL, 2017-2024



By region, Grande Lisboa and Região Autónoma dos Açores were the only ones with a Gini coefficient higher than the national average (32.9% and 31.5%, respectively). In 2024, the Centro region had the least unequal income distribution (28.7%).

## THE LOW WORK INTENSITY PER CAPITA RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY

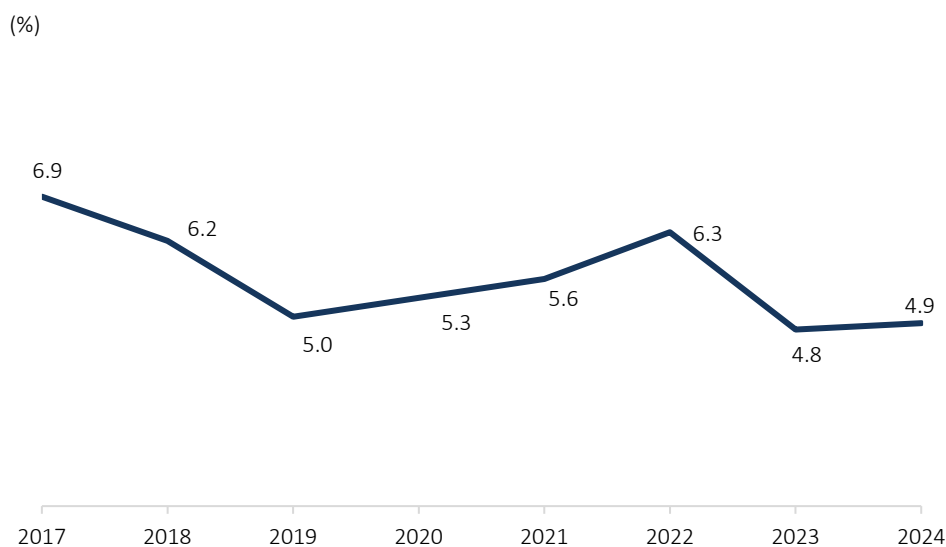
The European Union's economic growth strategy for the next decade, known as the Europe 2030 strategy, sets out, among other objectives, to reduce the number of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in the European Union by at least 15 million by 2030, including at least 5 million children.

Beyond income, there are other conditions that can increase the risk of social exclusion for a family, namely the degree of participation of its members in the labour market. To assess this risk, the Europe 2030 strategy uses the indicator relating to low work intensity per capita rate: all persons under 65 years of age who, during the income reference period, lived in households where the adult population aged 18 to 64 reported having worked, on average, less than 20% of the possible working time are considered to have very low per capita work intensity (excluding students aged 18 to 24, retirees and/or old-age or disability pensioners, and inactive persons aged 60-64 who live in households whose main source of income is pensions).

In 2024, the proportion of the population under 65 years of age living in households with low work intensity per capita rate was 4.9%, a slightly higher figure than that recorded in the previous year (4.8%).

Figure 16

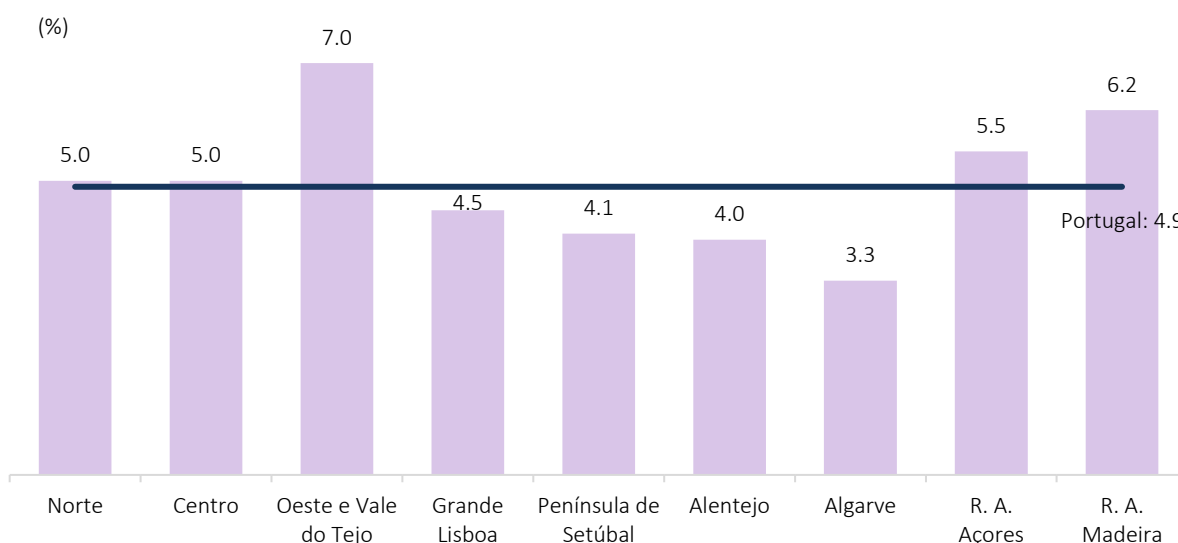
### LOW WORK INTENSITY PER CAPITA RATE (EUROPE 2030), PORTUGAL, 2017-2024



Oeste e Vale do Tejo recorded the highest value for this indicator (7.0%), 0.8 pp higher than the second highest region (Região Autónoma da Madeira, with 6.2%).

Figure 17

## LOW WORK INTENSITY PER CAPITA RATE (EUROPE 2030), NUTS 2, 2024



#### 4.3% IN SEVERE MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

The Europe 2030 strategy also defines the concept of material and social deprivation for monitoring poverty and social exclusion. The material and social deprivation indicators are based on a set of thirteen items (Figure 18) related to the material and social needs of families and individuals. Of the thirteen material and social deprivation items, seven relate to the family as a whole and six are defined at the individual level (see Technical note).

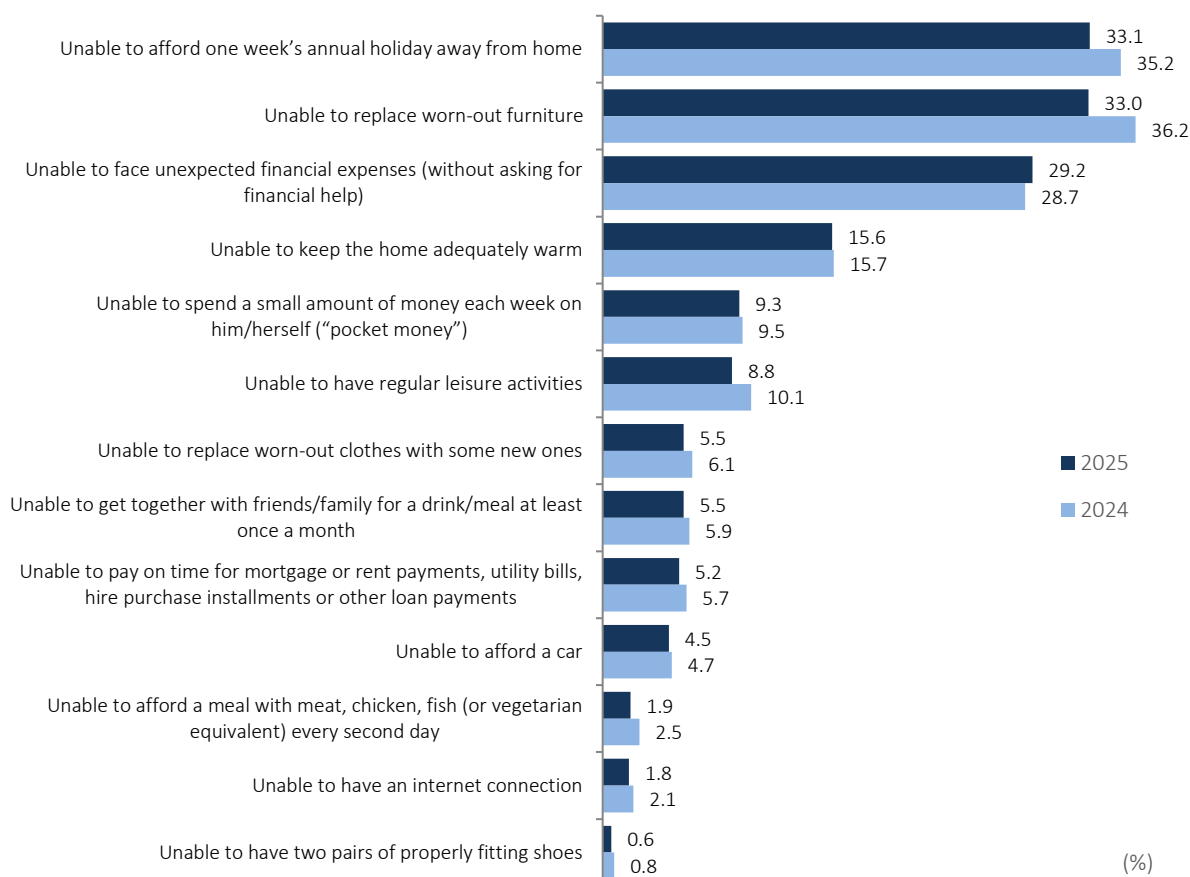
The information collected from April to July 2025, referring to the last 12 months, reveals a reduction in the proportion of people affected by the following limitations due to financial hardship:

- 33.1% of people live in households without the financial capacity to pay for a week's vacation away from home per year, bearing the cost of accommodation and travel for all members of the household (35.2% in 2024);
- 33.0% of people live in households without the financial capacity to replace used furniture (36.2% in 2024);
- 15.6% of people report not having the financial capacity to keep their home adequately heated (15.7% in 2024);
- 9.3% of people cannot afford to spend a small amount of money on themselves weekly (9.5% in 2024);
- 8.8% of people do not have the financial means to regularly participate in a leisure activity (10.1% in 2024).

Conversely, in 2025 there is an increase in the proportion of people living in households unable to immediately pay, without resorting to loans, an unexpected expense of €632, which corresponds approximately to the monthly value of the poverty threshold in the previous year (from 28.7% in 2024 to 29.2% in 2025).

Figure 18

## ITEMS OF MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION, PORTUGAL, 2024-2025



The overall indicator of material and social deprivation considers situations where there is no access to at least five of the thirteen items due to economic hardship. The indicator of severe material deprivation considers situations where there is no access to at least seven of the thirteen items for the same reasons.

In 2025, the rate of material and social deprivation decreased to 10.2% (0.8 pp less than the previous year), while the proportion of people experiencing severe material and social deprivation steadied at 4.3%.

Figure 19

## INDICATORS OF MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION, PORTUGAL, 2018-2025

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Material and social deprivation rate	14.5	13.2	12.7	13.5	11.9	11.9	11.0	10.2
Severe material and social deprivation rate	6.6	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.3

unit: %

## 18.6% AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The Europe 2030 strategy defines the indicator for monitoring the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, which combines the conditions of relative poverty, severe material and social deprivation, and low work intensity per capita rate (see Technical note). In accordance with the European convention, the indicator takes as a reference the year to which the severe material and social situation is related, although the risk of relative poverty is the determining element in its trajectory.

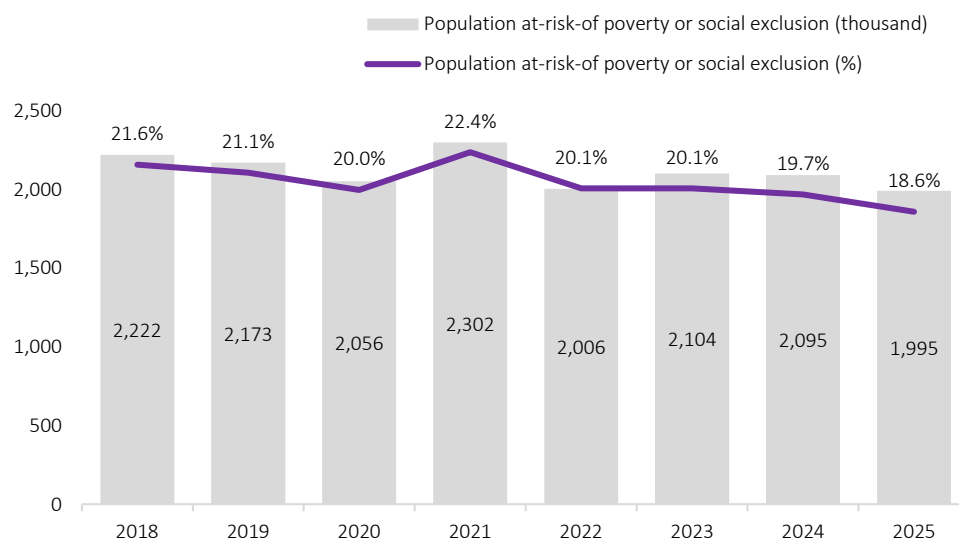
In Portugal, in 2025 (2024 income), 1,995 thousand people were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with low work intensity per capita or in a situation of severe material and social deprivation). Consequently, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate hit 18.6%, reflecting a decrease compared to 2024 (19.7%), consistent with what was observed in two of the three basic indicators – poverty and material and social deprivation (low work intensity per capita rate increased slightly).



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Figure 20

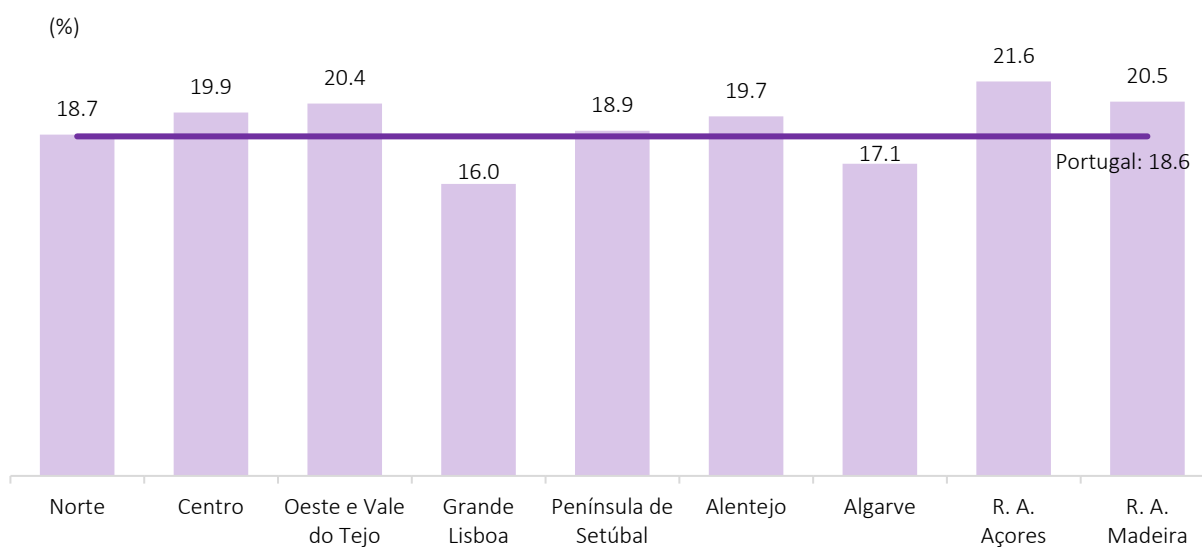
## POPULATION AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (EUROPE 2030), PORTUGAL, 2018-2025



The Região Autónoma dos Açores stood out for having the highest observed value for the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (21.6%). Only Grande Lisboa and Algarve presented values below the national average: 16.0% and 17.1%, respectively.

Figure 21

## AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION RATE (EUROPE 2030), NUTS 2, 2025



## Indicators of Energy Poverty

The results of the Survey on Living Conditions and Income allow for the calculation of a set of indicators that support the analysis of the energy condition of homes.

Regarding the thermal comfort of housing, data collected suggest an improvement in 2025, with a reduction observed both in the proportion of the population living in households without the financial capacity to keep their homes adequately warm, and in the proportion of the population living in homes that are not comfortably cool during the summer. Even so, in both cases, poverty remains a factor negatively impacting housing quality.

Figure 22

### INDICATORS OF ENERGY POVERTY, PORTUGAL, 2015-2025

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	unit: %										
<b>People living in households without the financial ability to keep their homes adequately warm</b>											
Total	23.8	22.5	20.4	19.4	18.9	17.5	16.4	17.5	20.8	15.7	15.6
At-risk-of-poverty	43.3	42.7	38.9	37.0	38.0	33.8	27.9	35.8	37.3	30.9	30.6
<b>People living in housing where the roof leaks, there is dampness in the walls, or the windows or floor are rotting</b>											
Total	28.1	30.5	25.5	26.9	24.4	25.2	27.8	23.5	29.0	30.9	32.1
At-risk-of-poverty	36.6	40.1	35.7	38.3	36.5	36.4	39.6	37.5	38.4	40.4	41.8
<b>People living in housing that is not comfortably cool during the summer</b>											
Total									38.3	29.9	28.2
At-risk-of-poverty									50.1	39.2	37.1
<b>Population living in households that are behind on payments, due to economic difficulties, for some of the regular expenses related to the main residence</b>											
Total	7.9	7.3	5.6	4.5	4.3	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.6
At-risk-of-poverty	21.2	19.1	15.1	11.1	10.9	8.7	13.6	14.5	11.5	11.0	9.6

The proportion of the population living in dwellings with a leaking roof, damp walls or rotting windows or floors worsened in the last three years, which also applies to the population at-risk-of-poverty.

From a financial perspective, the year 2025 marks a decrease in the proportion of the population living in households that are behind on some of their regular payments for current expenses related to their main residence. This improvement is also evident in the population living in poverty.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

The Survey on Living Conditions and Income has been carried out in Portugal since 2004. Until 2020, the survey was conducted within the framework of specific European legislation (Regulation 1177/2003), establishing a harmonised European system of production of statistics on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. As of 2021, the survey is being carried out in the context of new specific European regulations, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 10 October 2019.

The survey aims to obtain results for the set of all individuals residing in the national territory in the reference period, with a breakdown by NUTS 2 level from 2018 onwards. For income, the reference period corresponds to the year before that in which the interviews are carried out.

In 2025, data was collected through computer-assisted face-to-face interviews (CAPI, or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) and telephone interviews (CATI, or Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) between April and July. As in the previous year, administrative data of the Personal Income Tax (IRS – Model 3, Annex A) related to employees' income and to old-age pensions in the contributory system have been used, in order to improve the consistency and quality of information before deduction of taxes and social contributions. In 2025, for the first time, administrative data from the Personal Income Tax relating to income of survivors' pensions (IRS – Model 3 – Annex A) and from self-employment (IRS – Model 3, Annex B), and from Social Security (parental leave benefits, sickness benefits, social integration income) have also been integrated.

The questionnaire includes questions about the household and also about the personal characteristics of each member, in particular about the income of all members aged 16 years or older. In 2025, the survey addressed 22,104 families, of which 16,612 provided a complete response (collecting data on 39,158 people; 34,360 aged 16 and over).

Households are selected by stratified two-stage sampling, from a sampling frame of dwellings of usual residence. The longitudinal nature of the sample, as well as the limitation of the statistical burden on respondents, are ensured by setting up an annual rotational scheme involving four independent sub-samples, each one being replaced every year. Hence, each household is interviewed four times at most, and thus the overlapping of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of respondents vis-à-vis the previous year is guaranteed.

Up to 2012 the sample was selected exclusively from the Master Sample, and the gradual transition to the new sampling base (constituted from the National Dwellings Register – FNA in Portuguese) was ensured through the subsamples selected between 2013 and 2015. From 2016 to 2023, the annual sample, that is, all four subsamples that compose it, were selected from a sampling base extracted from the National Dwellings Register (FNA). From 2024 to 2026, dwellings are selected both from FNA and from the new sampling frame based on the Base Nacional de Edifícios (BNE) to be used in surveys including a longitudinal component. From 2027 onwards, it is expected that all dwellings will be selected based on the new sampling base obtained from the BNE. Sampling frames used in the Survey are made up of dwellings of households' usual residence, with institutions and secondary household residences and vacant dwellings being excluded.

From 2018 to 2023, the sample was dimensioned and stratified in order to produce representative estimates for NUTS 2 regions, according to the 2013 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes. From 2024 onwards, in order to apply the 2024 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS-2024), the sample was resized, and a gradual increase plan was defined by updating the size of the new rotations over four years, from 2024 to 2027. By 2025, inclusive, half of the gradual resizing was ensured.

Sampling selection follows a NUTS 2 stratified multistage sampling design, with primary sampling units (INSPIRE grid cells of 1 km<sup>2</sup>) being selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings of usual residence, and secondary sampling units (dwellings) selected systematically in each primary sampling unit. All households and individuals residing in the selected dwellings are interviewed.

The estimated results were obtained using household and individual weights, calibrated by region, household size, age, and sex. In the calculation of weights, a correction factor of total non-responses was incorporated, as well as a calibration procedure based on the results of the 2025 2nd quarter Labour Force Survey for the variables at households' level, and the Resident population estimates as at 31 December 2024 for the variables at the individual level. The auxiliary variables (margins) were the number of households by NUTS 2 applying the 2024 version of NUTS for data estimated as of 1 January 2024) and the number of households according to their size (1, 2, 3 and 4 or more individuals), and, at the level of individuals, the estimates of resident population by sex and five-year age groups (except the first and last levels comprising, respectively, individuals under 16 years of age and individuals 75 years of age or older).

The indicators related to poverty and economic inequality were constructed based on the net annual monetary income of households in the year prior to the interview (2024). Other income sources are excluded, namely wages in kind, self-consumption and imputed rents associated with owner occupation.

To reflect differences in family size and composition, net income was transformed into income per adult equivalent using the modified OECD equivalence scale. The income per adult equivalent is obtained by dividing the net income of each family by its size in number of adult equivalents and its value attributed to each family member.

Data on material and social deprivation refer to the year the survey was carried out (2025).

## SOME CONCEPTS

**At-risk-of-poverty:** resident population whose available equivalent income is below the poverty line.

**At-risk-of-poverty-rate:** percentage of the population with an equivalent income lower than the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is defined as 60% of the median equivalent income.

**At-risk-of-poverty threshold:** income threshold under which a household is considered to be living in risk of poverty. It was conventionalised by the European Commission as 60% of the median national equivalent income.

**Equivalent income:** the result of the division of the household's disposable income by its size in terms of "equivalent adults". Note: "Equivalent adults" is a unit resulting from the application of the OECD modified scale.

**Gini coefficient:** inequality income distribution indicator aiming at transmitting in one sole value the asymmetry of that distribution, with values between 0 (everyone having exactly the same income) and 100 (one person has all the income, while everyone else has zero income).

**Household net monetary income:** total monetary net annual income of a household from all sources: wages and salaries, self-employment and capital income, public and private transfers and other income sources, net of income taxes and social security contributions.

**Low work intensity per capita (Europe 2030):** people from 0-64 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors pension), as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions) worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total combined work-time potential during the previous year.

**Material and social deprivation rate:** percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least five out of the following thirteen items, due to economic difficulties:

- Collected at household level
  - a) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses (without asking for financial help); b) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home, paying travel and accommodation costs for all household members; c) capacity to pay on time for mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; d) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; e) capacity to pay for keeping its home adequately warm; f) capacity to afford a car; g) capacity to replace worn-out furniture;
- Collected at individual level
  - h) Capacity to replace worn-out clothes by some new ones; i) Capacity to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes); j) capacity to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself; k) capacity to have regular leisure activities; capacity of getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month; capacity to have internet connection.

In the case of items of material and social deprivation, and not child-specific indicators of deprivation, the household situation is replicated for all its members, regardless of age; in the case of deprivation items collected at the individual level, children under 16 years of age are considered to be deprived if at least half of the household members aged 16 or over reported being in deprivation.

**Modified OECD equivalence scale:** an equivalence scale that assigns a weight of 1.0 to the first household member aged 14 or over, 0.5 to each additional member aged 14 or more and 0.3 to each member aged less than 14 years old. The use of this scale accounts for differences in size and age composition among households.

**Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (Europa 2030):** population at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with a very low work intensity per capita (according to Europe 2030) or severely materially or socially deprived.

**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap:** corresponds to the difference between the poverty threshold and the median income of at-risk-of-poverty population in percentage.

$$\text{Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap} = \frac{\text{At-risk-of-poverty threshold} - \text{Median of the people at-risk-of-poverty}}{\text{At-risk-of-poverty threshold}} \times 100$$

**S80/S20 Ratio:** inequality income distribution indicator defined as the ratio of the total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest incomes (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes (lowest quintile).

**S90/S10 Ratio:** inequality income distribution indicator defined as the ratio of the total income received by the 10% of the population with the highest incomes (top decile) to that received by the 10% of the population with the lowest incomes (lowest decile).

**Severe material and social deprivation rate (13-items):** proportion of the population in which there are at least seven of the thirteen difficulties described in Material and social deprivation rate.

**Social transfers (except pensions):** include social transfers related to family, education, housing, sickness and disability, unemployment, and social exclusion.