



3 December 2024

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2024

Version rectified on 09/12/2024

On page 6, in Figure 6, the values for Employed and Unemployed has been corrected for 9.2 and 44.3, respectively.

THE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE DECREASED TO 16.6% IN 2023

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions, carried out in 2024 on income from the previous year, indicates that 16.6% of people were at-risk-of-poverty in 2023, 0.4 percentage points (pp) less than in 2022. The at-risk-of-poverty rate corresponded, in 2023, to the proportion of inhabitants with net monetary income (per adult equivalent) of less than 7,588 Euro (632 Euro per month).

The reduction in poverty was not, however, shared by all age groups: it decreased for those under 18 years of age and for adults of working age (respectively, less 2.9 pp and less 1.6 pp), but increased for the elderly population (plus 4.0 pp¹).

The at-risk-of-poverty decreased both for the employed population, from 10.0% in 2022 to 9.2% in 2023, and for the unemployed population, from 46.7% in 2022 to 44.3% in 2023.

Social transfers, related to illness and disability, family, unemployment and social inclusion, contributed to the reduction of the risk of poverty by 4.8 pp (from 21.4% to 16.6%), a higher contribution than in the previous year (4.2 pp).

In 2024 (2023 incomes), 2,096 thousand people were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low work intensity per capita or in a situation of severe material and social deprivation). Consequently, the poverty or social exclusion rate was 19.7%, 0.4 pp less than in the previous year.

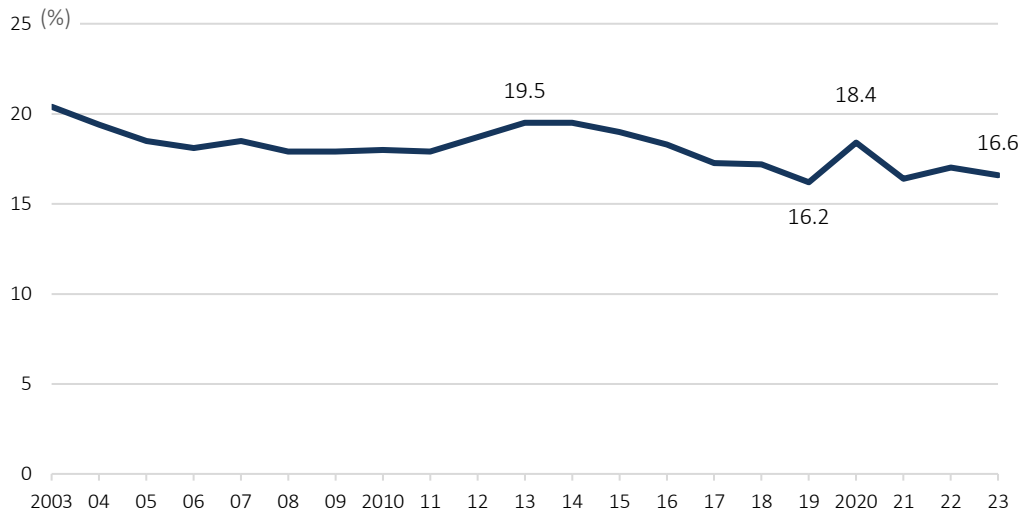
Inequality decreased in 2023: the Gini coefficient was 31.9%, 1.8 pp less than in 2022 (33.7%), and the S80/S20 ratio, which compares the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the highest resources with the sum of the equivalent net monetary income of the 20% of the population with the lowest resources, decreased, from 5.6 in 2022 to 5.2 in 2023.

16.6% of the population at-risk-of-poverty in 2023

The results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), carried out in 2024 on income from the previous year, indicate that 16.6% of residents were at-risk-of-poverty, 0.4 pp less than in 2022 (17.0%).

¹ For the first time, tax data were integrated in the calculation of old-age pensions, which, compared to the survey data, may lead to a downward break in the monetary values of these pensions.

Figure 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, Portugal, 2003-2023



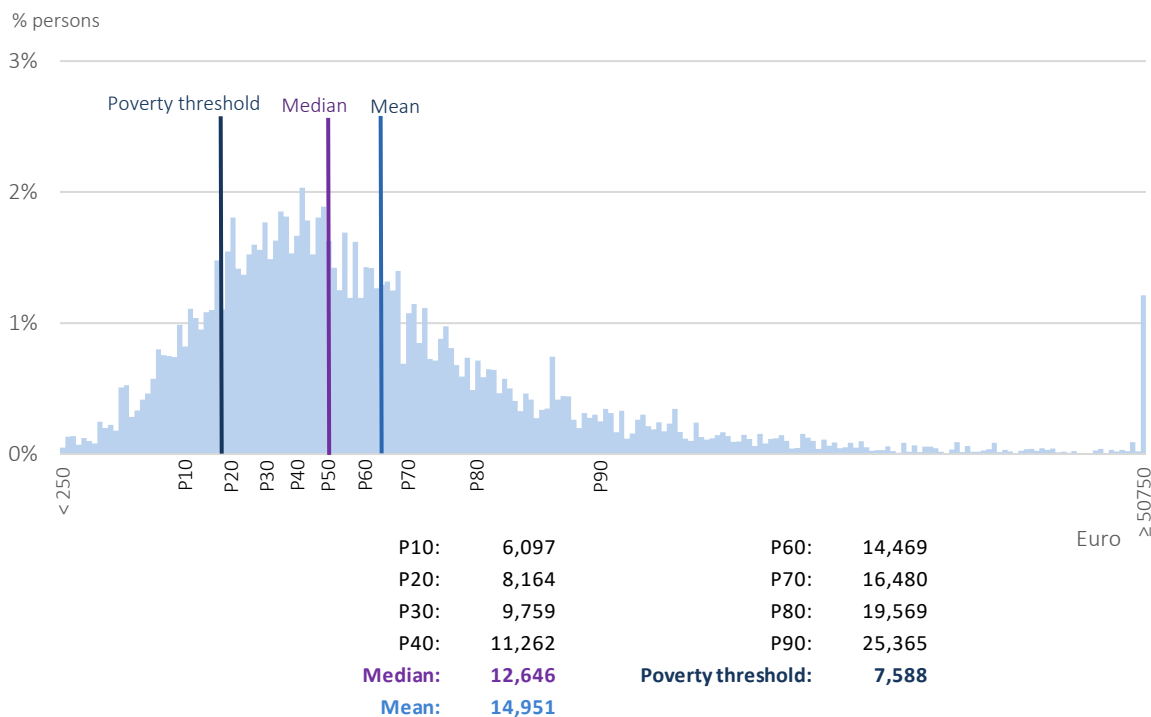
Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2004-2024.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2023 corresponds to the proportion of inhabitants with annual net monetary income per adult equivalent of less than 7,588 Euro (632 Euro per month). This threshold, or relative poverty line, corresponds to 60% of the median (12,646 Euro) of the distribution of equivalent net monetary income, which registered a growth of 7% compared to the previous year (11,824 Euro). In 2023, there were 1,761 thousand residents at-risk-of-poverty, 20 thousand fewer than in the previous year (1,781 thousand people in 2022).

Average net monetary income per adult equivalent increased by 4.1%, from 14,369 Euro in 2022 to 14,951 Euro in 2023.

The distribution of net monetary income per adult equivalent in 2023 is, as expected, positive asymmetric, the average is higher than the median and the asymmetry coefficient is 0.19, which reflects a concentration around the lowest values.

Figure 2. Distribution of net monetary income per adult equivalent, Portugal, 2023



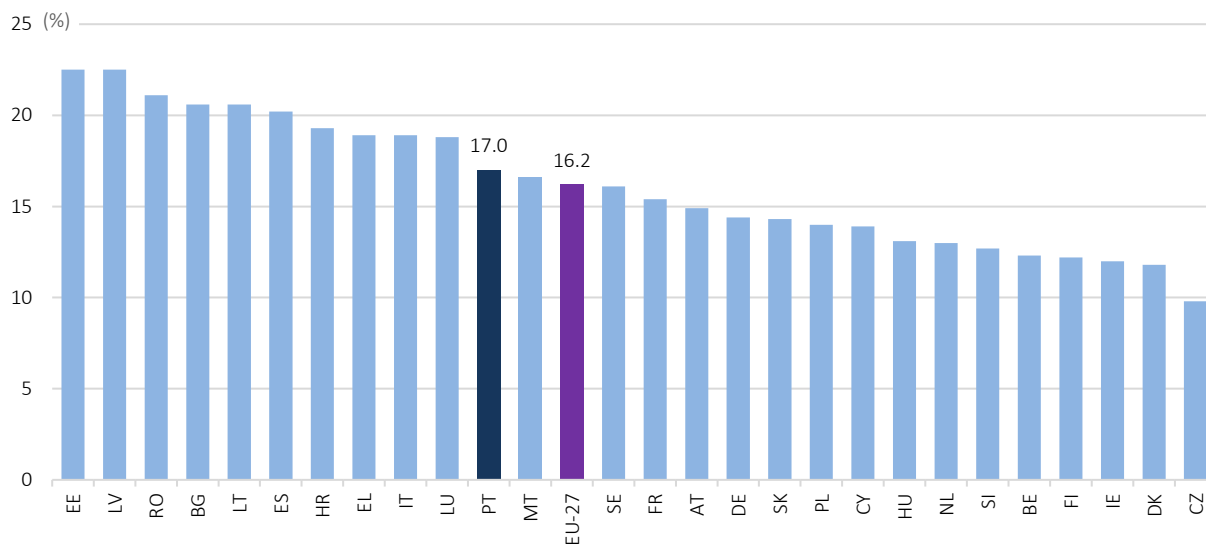
Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2024.

The changes in the percentiles that divide the distribution into 10 equal parts indicate the growth, between 2022 and 2023, of the net monetary income per adult equivalent of all population groups, with greater expression up to the 60th percentile.

According to the most recent results for the EU-27, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in Portugal (17.0%) was 0.8 pp above the European average (16.2%) in 2022², but lower than that observed in other countries of the South, such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Croatia.

² Results collected in 2022 on 2021 income, released by Eurostat in June 2023. Eurostat uses the collection year (in this case, 2022) as a temporal reference for the data it publishes, unlike INE which considers the income reference year.

Figure 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate, EU-27, 2022³



Source: Eurostat, At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex [ilc_li02], extracted in 2024/11/29.

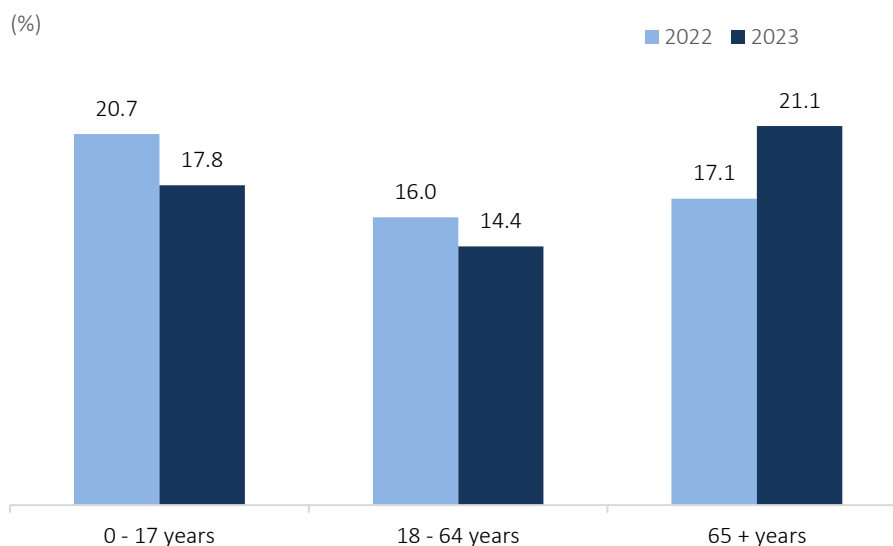
The reduction in the risk of poverty mainly benefitted those under 18 years of age

The reduction in poverty was not shared by all age groups: it decreased for those under 18 years of age and for adults of working age (respectively, less 2.9 pp and less 1.6 pp), but increased for the elderly population (4.0 pp more).

The risk of poverty in 2023 decreased slightly for both sexes (0.8 pp less in men and 0.1 pp less in women).

³ Results collected in 2022 on 2021 income, released by Eurostat in June 2023. Eurostat uses the collection year (in this case, 2022) as a temporal reference for the data it publishes, unlike INE which considers the income reference year.

Figure 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age group, Portugal, 2022-2023

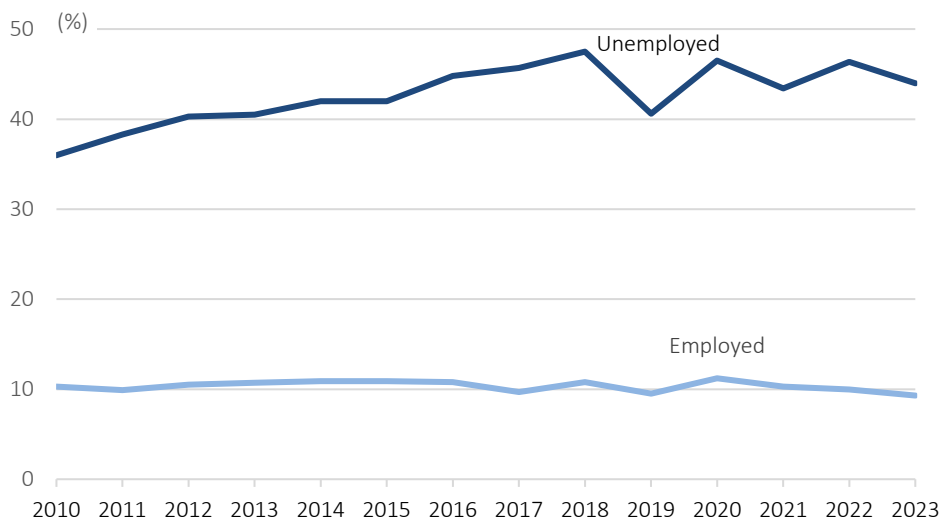


Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

The risk of poverty of the unemployed population decreased to 44.3%

The at-risk-of-poverty decreased both for the employed population, from 10.0% in 2022 to 9.2% in 2023, and for the unemployed population, from 46.7% in 2022 to 44.3% in 2023.

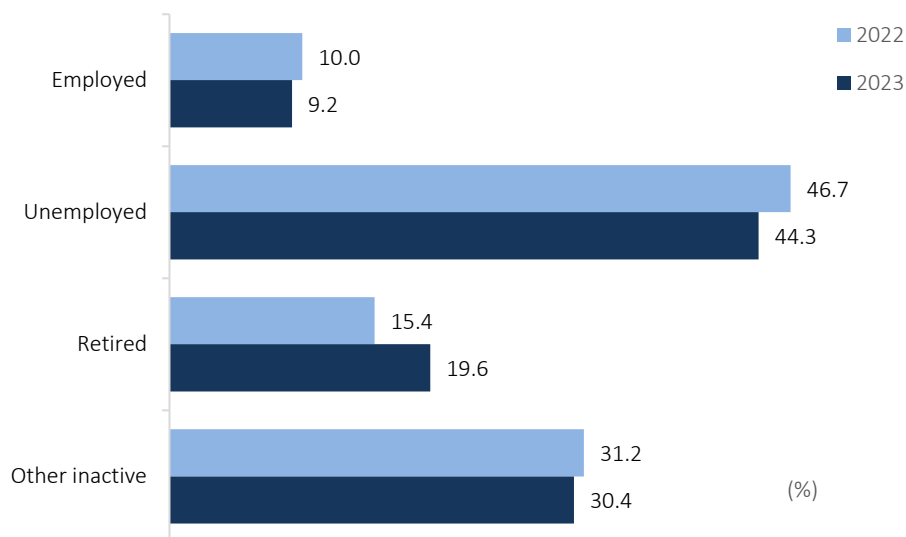
Figure 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate for the employed and unemployed population, Portugal, 2010-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2011-2024.

The retired population recorded an increase in relative poverty between 2022 and 2023, from 15.4% to 19.6% (4.2 pp more).

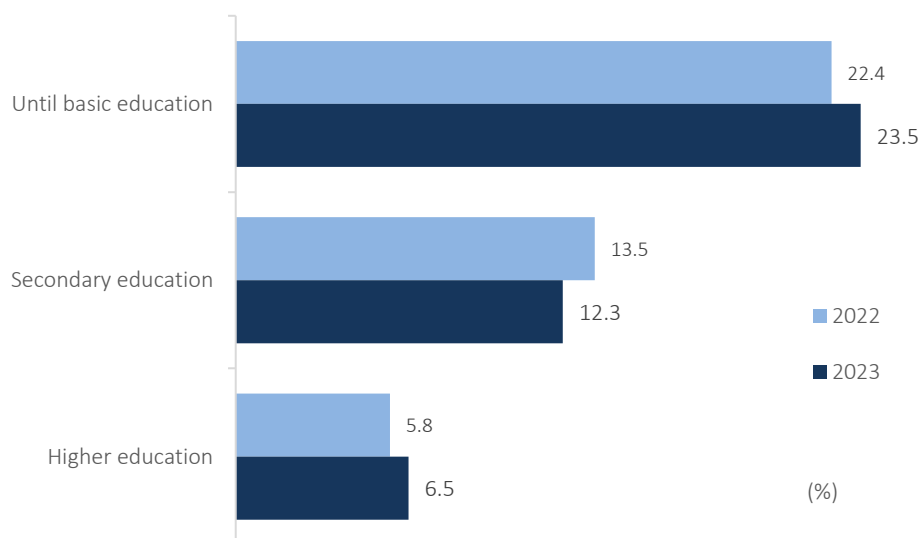
Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate by activity status, Portugal, 2022-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

The risk of poverty by level of education reveals the important contribution of education to reducing this problem: while 23.5% of the population that had only completed basic education was poor in 2023, the risk of poverty fell to 12.3% of the population that had completed secondary or post-secondary education and to 6.5% of the population that had completed higher education.

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate by level of education, Portugal, 2022-2023

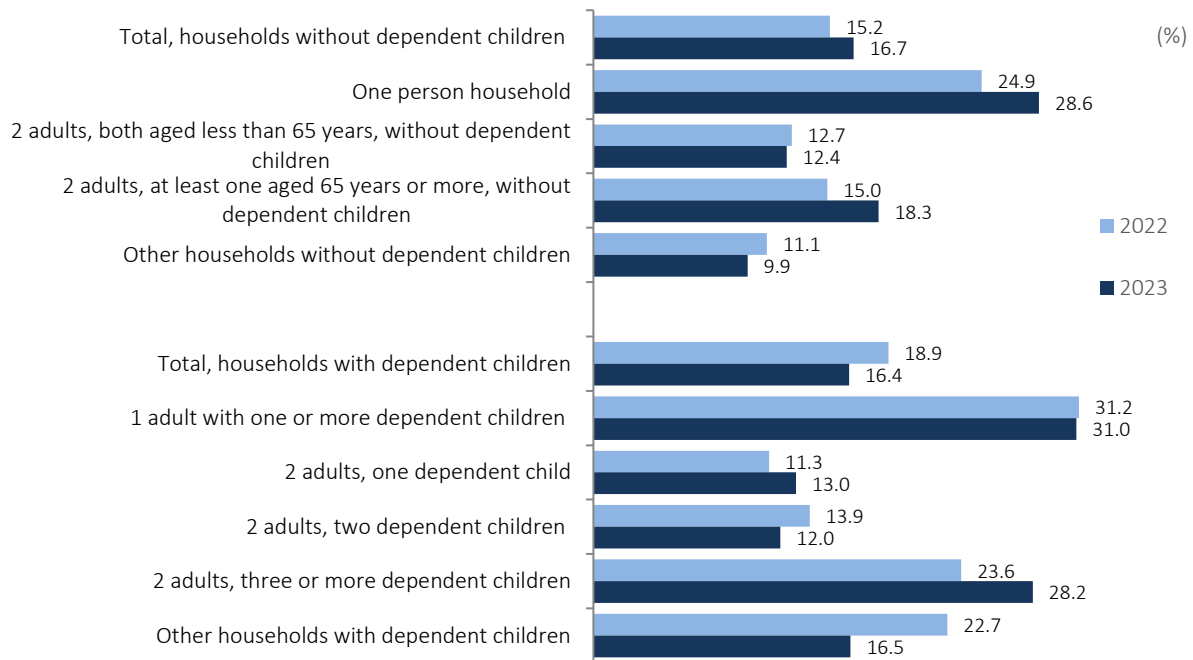


Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

The risk of poverty has increased especially for households with only one adult aged 65 and over

In 2023, the at-risk-of-poverty decreased in general for households with dependent children (16.4%, 2.5 pp less than in 2022). The relative risk of poverty increased mainly in households consisting of only one adult aged 65 and over (33.7% plus 5.5 pp) and in households consisting of two adults with three or more children (28.2% plus 4.6 pp).

Figure 8. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Portugal, 2022-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

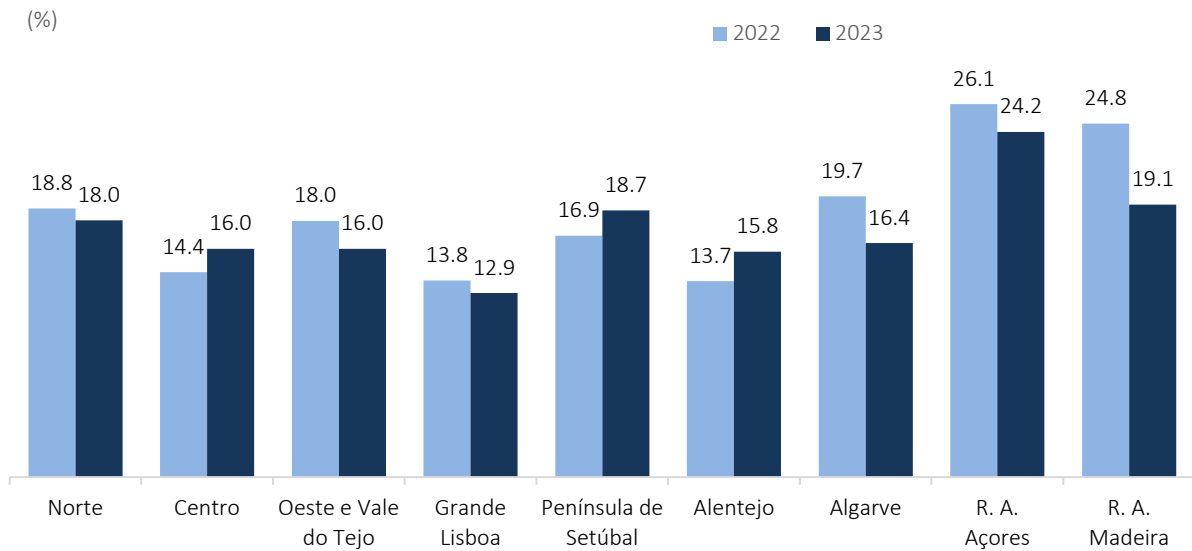
The risk of poverty is lower in Grande Lisboa and higher in Península de Setúbal and in the Autonomous Regions

From 1 January 2024, the release of statistical results uses the 2024 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS-2024).

In 2023, considering the national poverty threshold and the new classification, Grande Lisboa is the region in which the risk of poverty was lowest (12.9%). Also on the mainland, Centro, Oeste e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo and Algarve regions had poverty risks below the national average, while in the Norte and in Península de Setúbal the incidence of poverty reached, respectively, 18.0% and 18.7% of the population.

The risk of poverty was, as in previous years, higher in the Região Autónoma dos Açores, with 24.2%, and in Região Autónoma da Madeira, with 19.1%, the latter standing out for the largest reduction in the poverty rate between 2022 and 2023 when considering the national poverty threshold.

Figure 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate, NUTS 2, 2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

This analysis can be supplemented by the calculation of regional poverty lines. In each NUTS 2 level region, the regional poverty line is the proportion of inhabitants in that region living on equivalent disposable income of less than 60% of the median distribution of equivalent disposable income in that region.

Figure 10. At-risk-of-poverty rates using the national and regional poverty lines, Portugal and NUTS 2, 2023

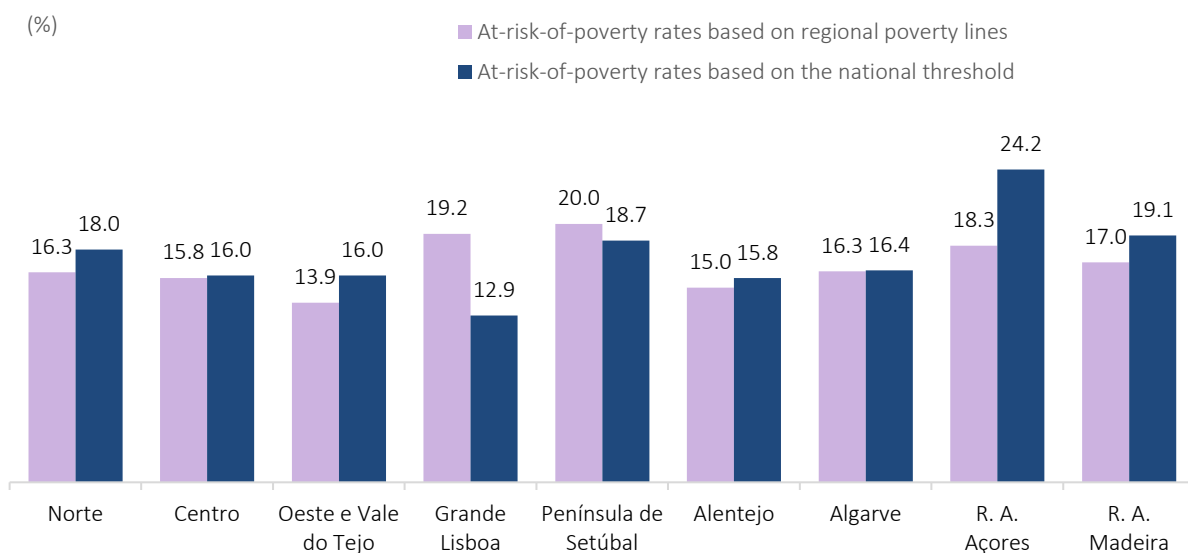
	Median equivalent monetary disposable income	National at-risk-of-poverty threshold	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on national at-risk-of-poverty threshold)	Regional poverty lines	At-risk-of-poverty rates (calculated on regional poverty lines)
	Euros	Euros	%	Euros	%
Portugal	12,646	7,588	16.6		
Norte	12,207	7,588	18.0	7,324	16.3
Centro	12,555	7,588	16.0	7,533	15.8
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	11,833	7,588	16.0	7,100	13.9
Grande Lisboa	14,920	7,588	12.9	8,952	19.2
Península de Setúbal	13,144	7,588	18.7	7,886	20.0
Alentejo	12,315	7,588	15.8	7,389	15.0
Algarve	12,619	7,588	16.4	7,571	16.3
R. A. Açores	11,316	7,588	24.2	6,790	18.3
R. A. Madeira	12,066	7,588	19.1	7,240	17.0

Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

The use of regional poverty lines results in an increase in the risk of poverty for regions with median income above the national median income (19.2% and 20.0%, in Grande Lisboa and Península de Setúbal, respectively) and in a reduction in the risk of poverty for the others (rather expressive, for example, in Região Autónoma dos Açores, from 24.2% on a national line basis to 18.3%, on a regional basis).

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

Figure 11. At-risk poverty rates (calculated based on the national and regional poverty lines), NUTS 2, 2023



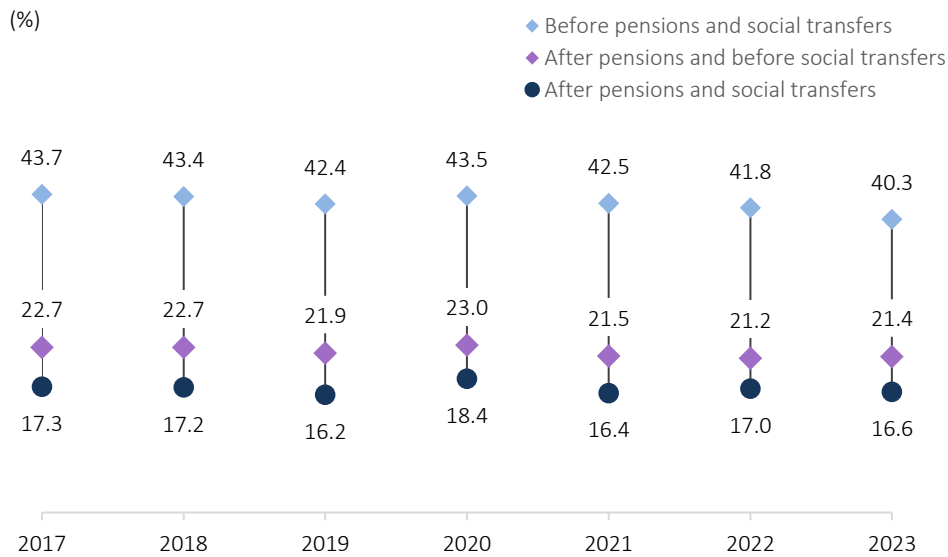
Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2024.

The contribution of social transfers, excluding pensions, to the reduction of poverty increased in 2023

Considering only labour income, capital income and private transfers, 40.3% of the resident population in Portugal would be at-risk-of-poverty in 2023. Income from retirement and survivors' pensions contributed, in 2023, to a decrease of 18.9 pp in the at-risk-of-poverty, thus resulting in an at-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and before social transfers of 21.4%.

Social transfers, related to illness and disability, family, unemployment and social inclusion, contributed to the reduction of the risk of poverty by 4.8 pp (from 21.4% to 16.6%), this contribution being higher than that recorded in the previous year (4.2 pp).

Figure 12. At-risk-of-poverty rate considering social transfers, Portugal, 2017-2023

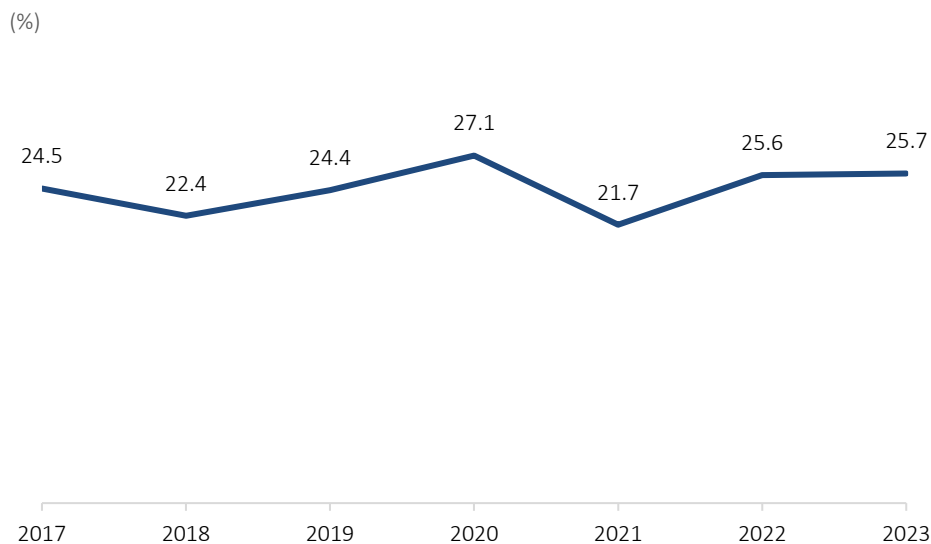


Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap increased by 0.1 pp

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap makes it possible to assess the extent to which the median net monetary income of the poor (people living in households with net annual monetary income per equivalent adult below the poverty threshold) is close to or far from the poverty threshold and is an indicator of the insufficient resources of the population at-risk-of-poverty. In 2023, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap was 25.7%, 0.1 pp more than in the previous year (25.6%).

Figure 13. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (60% of median), Portugal, 2017-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

Less inequality in 2023

The three main indicators of inequality have decreased, although monetary incomes in Portugal continue to be marked by a strongly asymmetric distribution:

- the Gini coefficient, which takes into account the entire distribution of income, reflecting the differences in income between all population groups, registered a value of 31.9%, 1.8 pp less than in the previous year (33.7%);
- 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 5.6 in 2022 to 5.2 in 2023;
- 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 8.9, decreasing from the previous year (9.7).

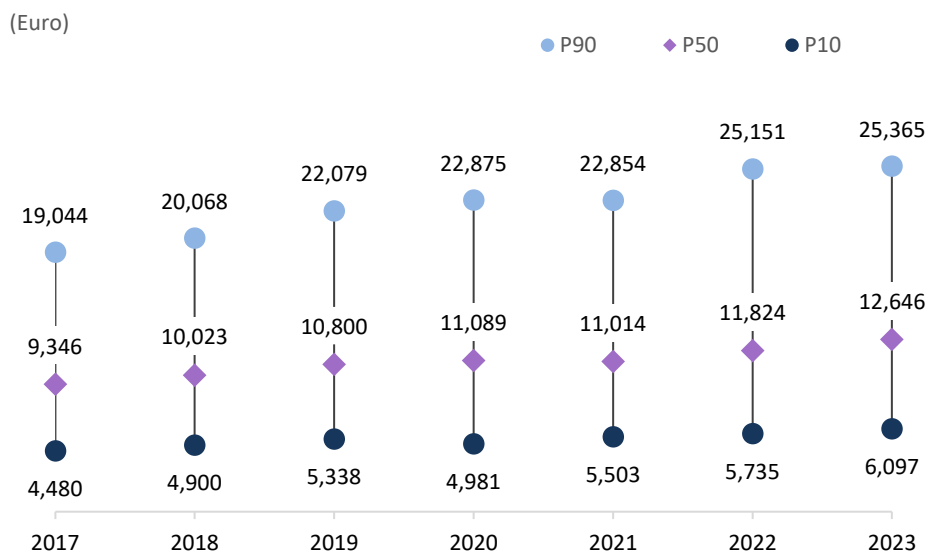
Figure 14. Indicators on income inequality, Portugal, 2017-2023

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

Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

The graphical illustration of some percentiles of monetary income per adult equivalent confirms the decrease in inequality in 2023, mainly by shortening the gap between the median income value (P50) and the highest income value of the 90th percentile.

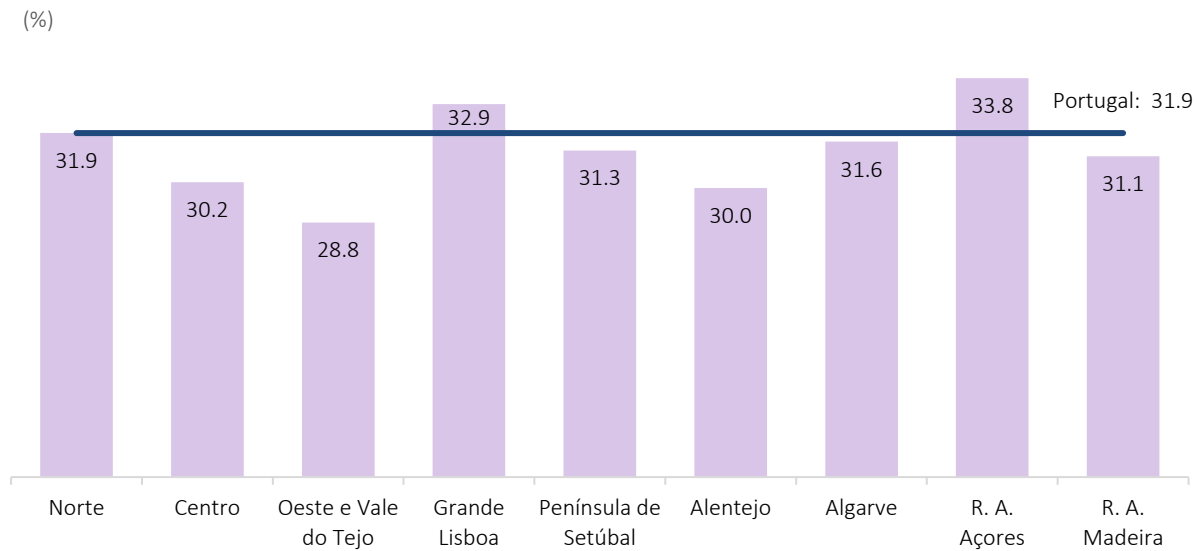
Figure 15. Some percentiles of net monetary income per adult equivalent, Portugal, 2017-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

By region, Região Autónoma dos Açores was the one with the highest inequality (Gini coefficient): 33.8%, a value higher than the national average (31.9%). In 2023, Oeste e Vale do Tejo was the one with the least unequal income distribution (28.8%).

Figure 16. Gini Coefficient, NUTS 2, 2023



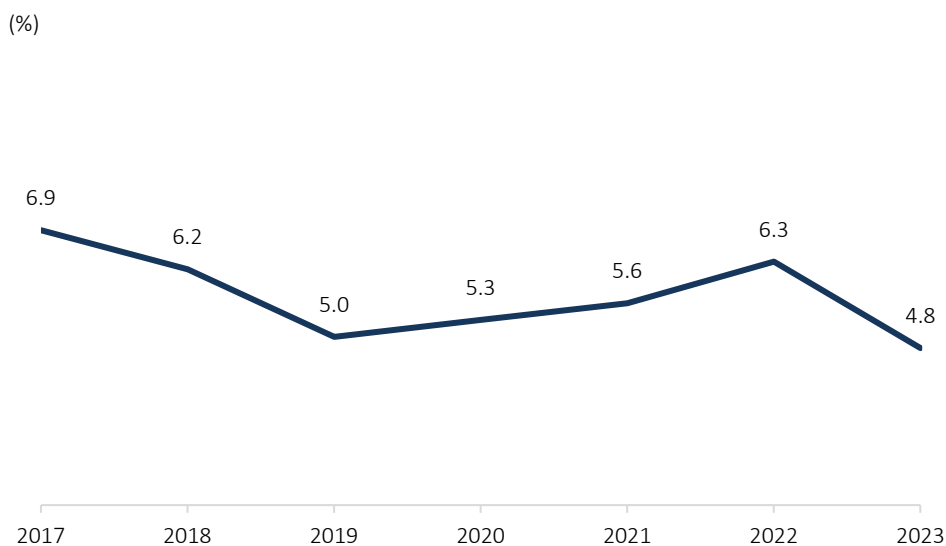
Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2024.

The low work intensity per capita rate decreased

In addition to income, there are other conditions that can increase a family's risk of social exclusion, such as the degree to which its members participate in the labour market. To assess this risk, the Europe 2030 strategy uses the indicator of very low work intensity per capita: all people under the age of 65 who, in the income reference period, lived in households in which the adult population aged 18 to 64 reported having worked, on average, less than 20% of the possible working time (students aged 18 to 24, pensioners and/or old-age or disability pensioners and inactive people aged 60-64 living in households whose main source of income is pensions are excluded) are considered to be in a condition of very low work intensity per capita.

In 2023, the proportion of the population under 65 living in households with very low work intensity per capita was 4.8%, lower than in the previous year (6.3%).

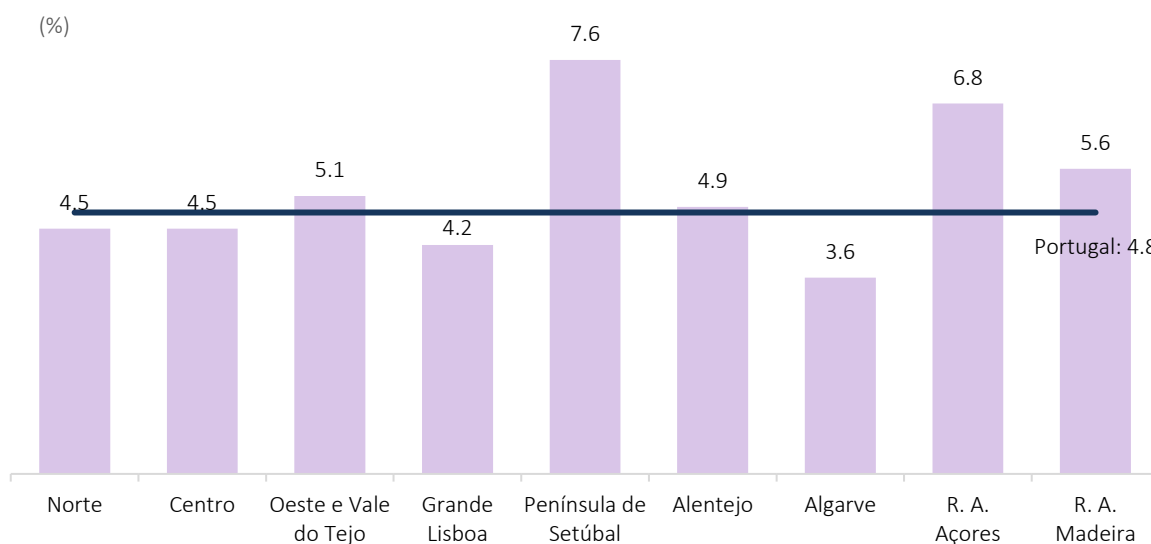
Figure 17. Low work intensity per capita rate (Europe 2030), Portugal, 2017-2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

Península de Setúbal recorded the highest value for this indicator (7.6%), 0.8 pp more than the second region with the highest values (Região Autónoma dos Açores, with 6.8%).

Figure 18. Low work intensity per capita rate (Europe 2030), NUTS 2, 2018-2022



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 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 (see Figure 19) related to the social and economic needs and durable goods of households.

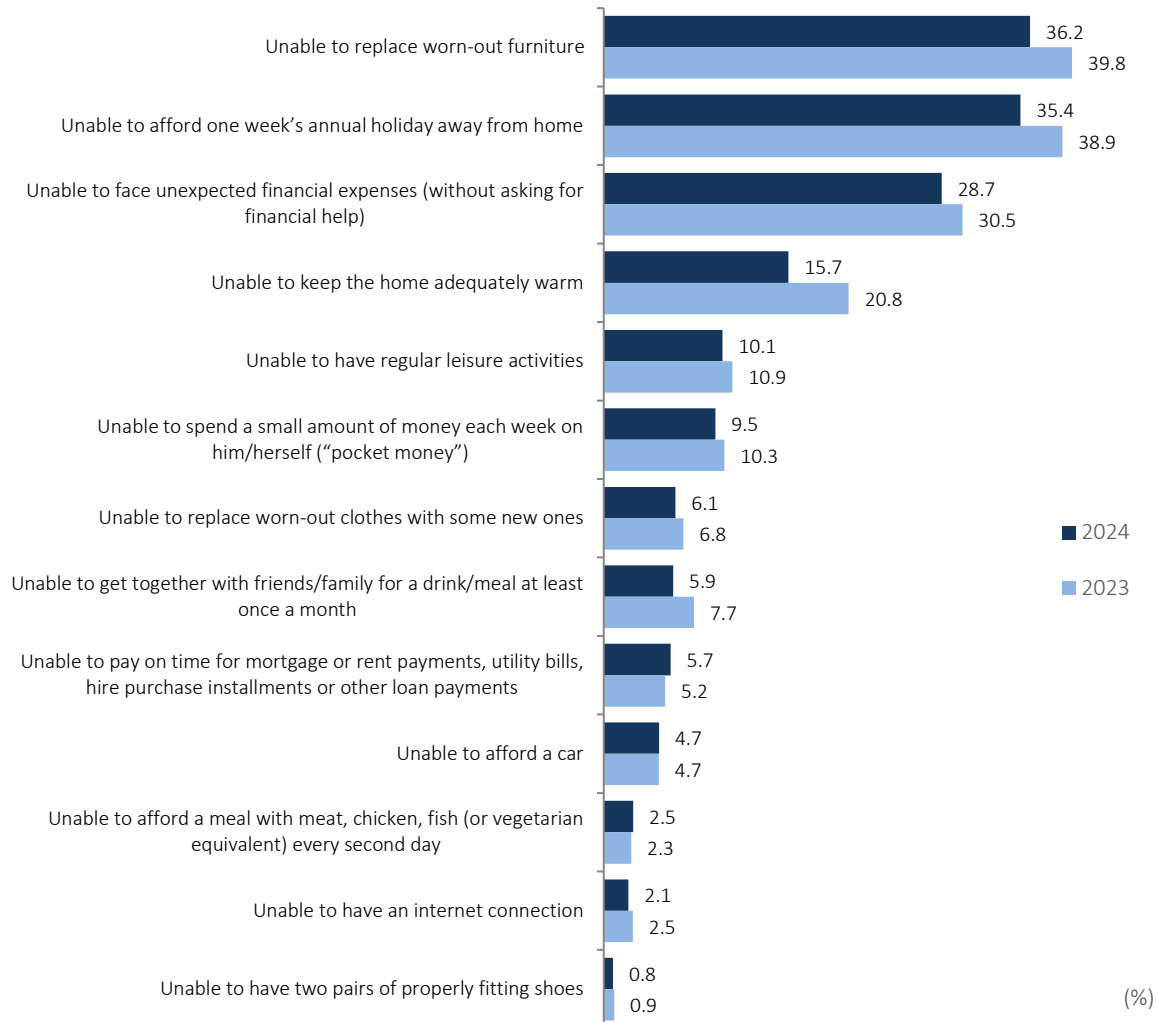
Unlike the previous material deprivation indicators, which focused on the family economic and financial difficulties, the new material and social deprivation indicators add aspects related to the well-being of each individual (new clothes, shoes and pocket money) and leisure and social interaction. Of the thirteen items of material and social deprivation, seven concern the family as a whole and six at the individual level (see Methodological note).

The information on each of these items, collected from April to July 2024, and referring to the last 12 months, reveals a reduction in the proportion of people affected by the following limitations due to economic difficulties:

- 36.2% of persons lived in households without the financial capacity to replace used furniture (39.8% in 2023);
- 35.4% of the persons lived in households without the financial capacity to pay for one week of vacation per year away from home, supporting the expense of accommodation and travel for all members of the household (38.9% in 2023);
- 28.7% of people lived in households without the capacity to ensure the immediate payment, without resorting to a loan, of an unexpected expense of 632 Euro, which corresponds approximately to the monthly value of the poverty line in the previous year (30.5% in 2023);
- 15.7% of people report not having the financial capacity to keep the house adequately warm (20.8% in 2023);
- 10.1% of people could not regularly participate in a leisure activity for economic reasons (10.9% in 2023);
- 9.5% of people could not spend a small amount of money on themselves weekly (10.3% in 2023);
- 6.1% of people could not replace used clothes with new clothes (excluding second-hand clothes), 0.7 pp less than in 2023.

On the other hand, in 2024, the increases in the percentages of people living in households without the financial capacity to have a meat or fish meal (or vegetarian equivalent), at least every 2 days (2.5%, 0.2 pp more than in 2023) and of people living in households with late payments, stand out, for economic reasons, related to rents, credit instalments or current expenses of the residence (5.7%, 0.5 pp more than in 2023).

Figure 19. Items of material and social deprivation, Portugal, 2023-2024



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2023-2024.

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

In 2024, there was a decrease in both indicators, with 11.0% of persons in material and social deprivation (0.9 pp less than in the previous year) and 4.3% in severe material and social deprivation (0.6 pp less than in 2023).

Figure 20. Indicators of material and social deprivation, Portugal, 2018-2024

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

unit: %

Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

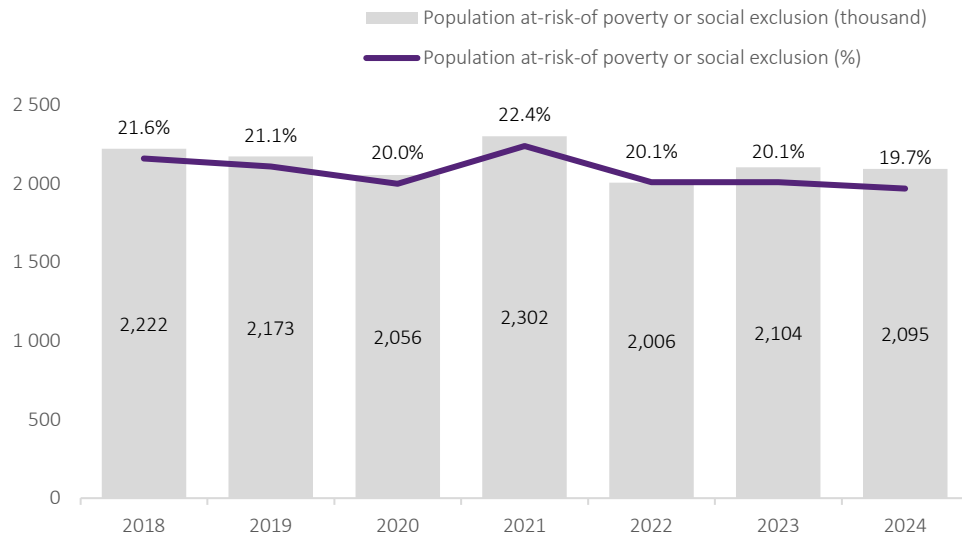
19.7% at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion

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

The same 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 very low work intensity per capita (see Methodological note). In accordance with the European convention, the indicator takes the year of the severe material and social situation as a reference, although the risk of relative poverty is the determining element in its trajectory.

In Portugal, in 2024 (2023 incomes), 2,096 thousand people were at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (people at-risk-of-poverty or living in households with very low work intensity per capita or in a situation of severe material and social deprivation). Consequently, the poverty or social exclusion rate amounted to 19.7%, reflecting a decrease compared to 2023 (20.1%), consistent with the three basic indicators – poverty, very low per capita work intensity and material and social deprivation.

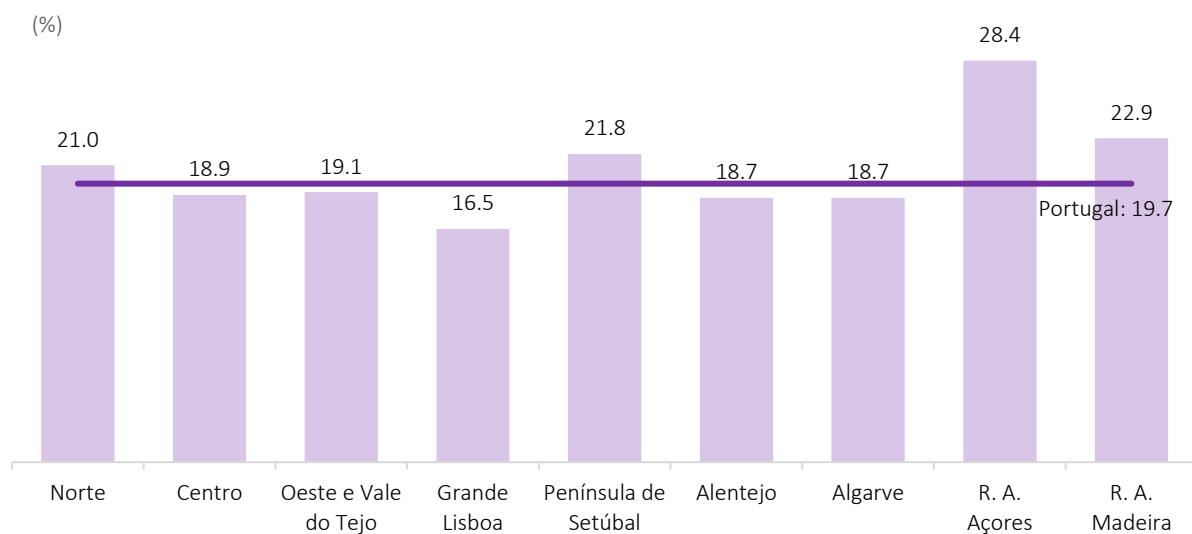
Figure 21. Population at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2030), Portugal, 2018-2024



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.

Região Autónoma dos Açores stood out for the highest value observed for the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (28.4%). Região Autónoma da Madeira, Península de Setúbal and Norte also had values above the national average. In the opposite direction, Grande Lisboa had the lowest value (16.5%).

Figure 22. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2030), NUTS 2, 2023



Source: INE, Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2018-2024.



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) has been carried out in Portugal since 2004, until 2020 within the framework of specific European legislation (Regulation no. 1177/2003), establishing an 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. For income, the reference period corresponds to the year before that in which the interviews are carried out.

In 2024, 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 have been used and, for the first time, those relating to old-age pensions in the contributory system were also used, in order to improve the consistency and quality of information before deduction of taxes and social contributions. However, the integration of the data in Annex A of Model 3 in the calculation of old-age pensions has an impact on the series relating to the monetary values of these pensions in a downward direction, compared to the survey data, resulting in a break in series.

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 2024, the survey addressed 19,815 families, of which 15,777 provided a complete response (collecting data on 37,524 people; 33,128 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 construction, in 2024, only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gradual resizing was ensured.



Sampling selection follows a NUTS 2 stratified multistage sampling design, with primary sampling units (INSPIRE grid cells of 1km²) 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 2024 2nd quarter Labour Force Survey for the variables at households' level, and the Resident population estimates as at December 31, 2023 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 (2023). 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 (2024).

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 installments 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.
