

SDG 1. No Poverty



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1. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are counted only once even if they are affected by more than one of these phenomena.

The aforementioned phenomena are presented in the following indicators.

Figure 1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

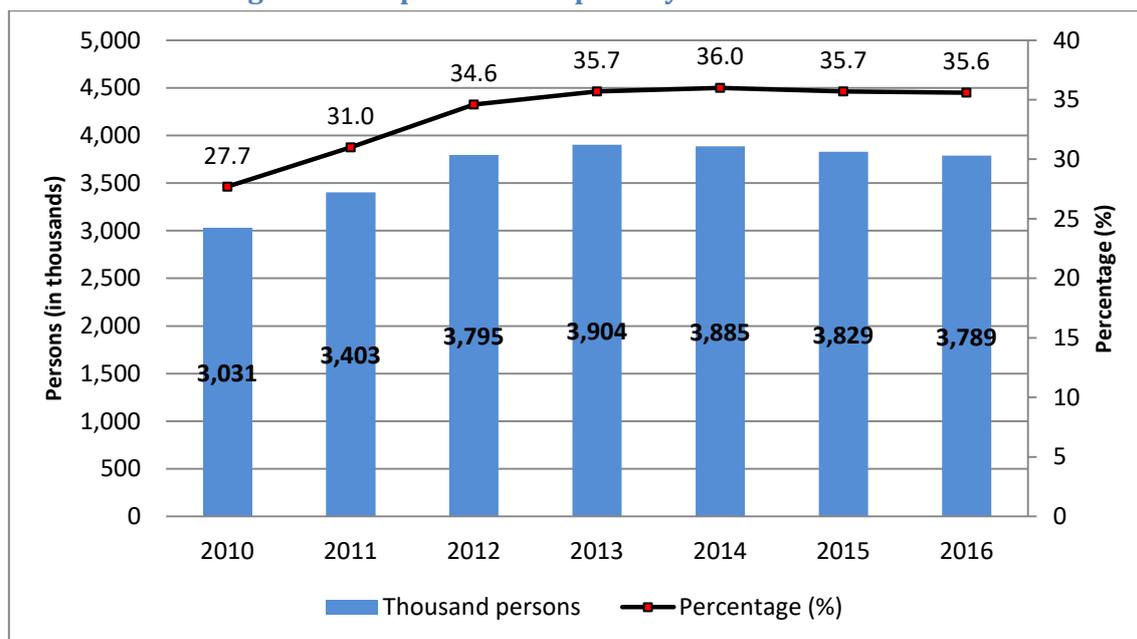


Table 1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in total and by sex

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)
2010	3,031	27.7	1,401	26.0	1,630	29.3
2011	3,403	31.0	1,604	29.6	1,799	32.3
2012	3,795	34.6	1,829	33.9	1,966	35.2
2013	3,904	35.7	1,862	34.6	2,041	36.8
2014	3,885	36.0	1,862	35.3	2,023	36.7
2015	3,829	35.7	1,819	34.8	2,010	36.6
2016	3,789	35.6	1,786	34.4	2,003	36.6

2. People at risk of income poverty after social transfers

People at risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

The indicator is part of the multidimensional poverty index.

Figure 2: People at risk of income poverty after social transfers

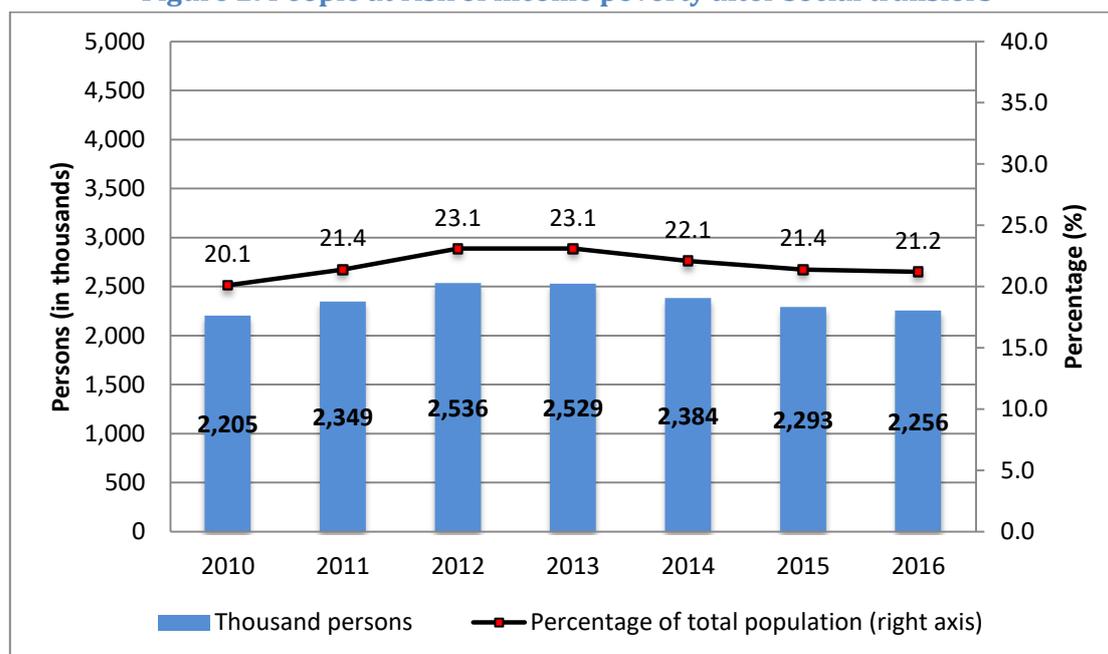


Table 2: People at risk of income poverty after social transfers in total and by sex

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)
2010	2,205	20.1	1,044	19.3	1,161	20.9
2011	2,349	21.4	1,130	20.9	1,219	21.9
2012	2,536	23.1	1,216	22.5	1,319	23.6
2013	2,529	23.1	1,207	22.4	1,322	23.8
2014	2,384	22.1	1,169	22.2	1,215	22.0
2015	2,293	21.4	1,127	21.5	1,167	21.2
2016	2,256	21.2	1,099	21.2	1,157	21.2

3. Severely materially deprived people

The indicator measures the share of severely materially deprived persons who have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

Figure 3: Severely materially deprived people (as % of total population)

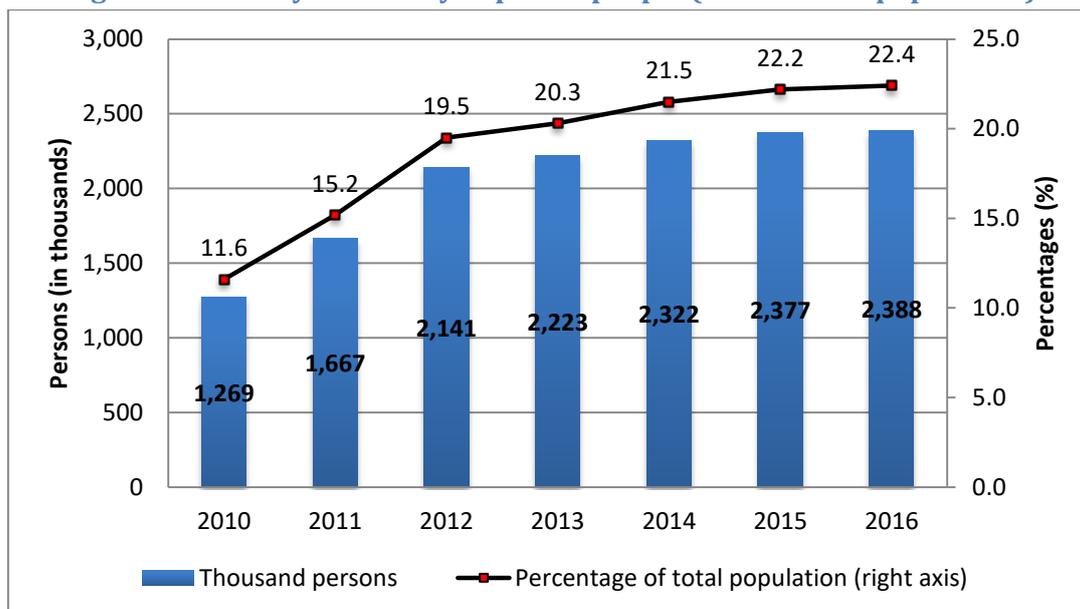


Table 3: Severely materially deprived people in total and by sex

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)
2010	1,269	11.6	589	10.9	680	12.2
2011	1,667	15.2	808	14.9	859	15.4
2012	2,141	19.5	1,075	19.9	1,066	19.1
2013	2,223	20.3	1,093	20.3	1,130	20.3
2014	2,322	21.5	1,119	21.2	1,204	21.8
2015	2,377	22.2	1,158	22.1	1,219	22.2
2016	2,388	22.4	1,150	22.2	1,238	22.6

4. People living in households with very low work intensity

The indicator is defined as the share of people aged 0-59 living in households with very low work intensity. These are households where on average the adults (aged 18-59, excluding students) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

The indicator is part of the multidimensional poverty index.

Figure 4: People living in households with very low work intensity

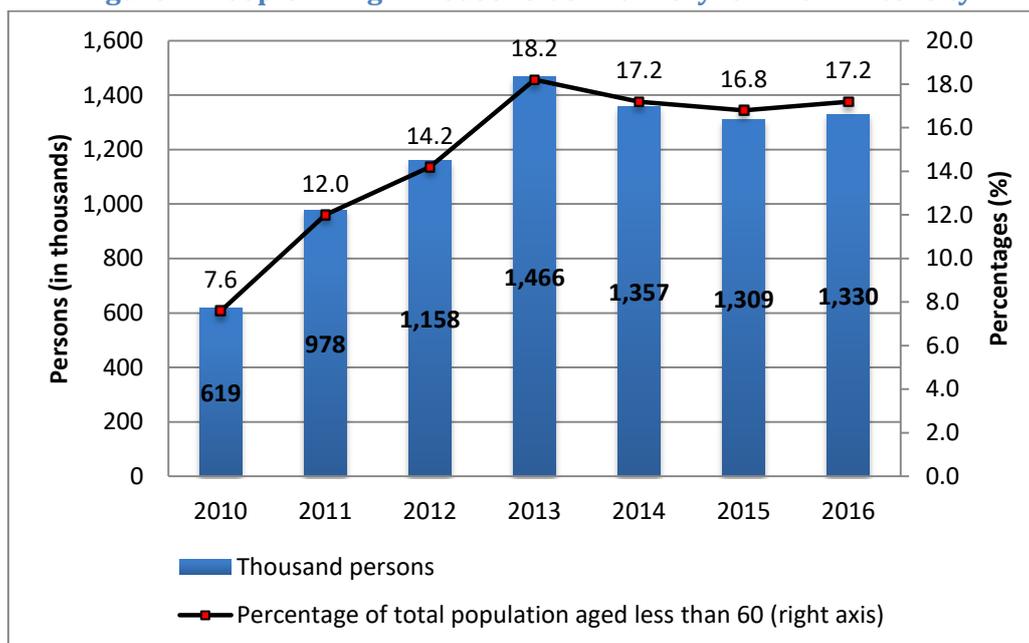


Table 4: People living in households with very low work intensity in total and by sex

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)	Thousand persons	Percentage (%)
2010	619	7.6	270	6.5	349	8.6
2011	978	12.0	455	11.0	524	13.0
2012	1,158	14.2	530	12.9	628	15.6
2013	1,466	18.2	713	17.5	753	18.9
2014	1,357	17.2	633	16.0	724	18.4
2015	1,309	16.8	605	15.5	704	18.0
2016	1,330	17.2	609	15.8	721	18.6

5. Housing cost overburden rate by poverty status

The indicator measures the share of population living in households that spend 40% or more of the household disposable income on housing ('net' of housing allowances). Housing costs include rental or mortgage interest payments but also the cost of utilities such as water, electricity, gas or heating.

Figure 5: Percentages of people living in households with housing costs higher than 40% of the total disposable income by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

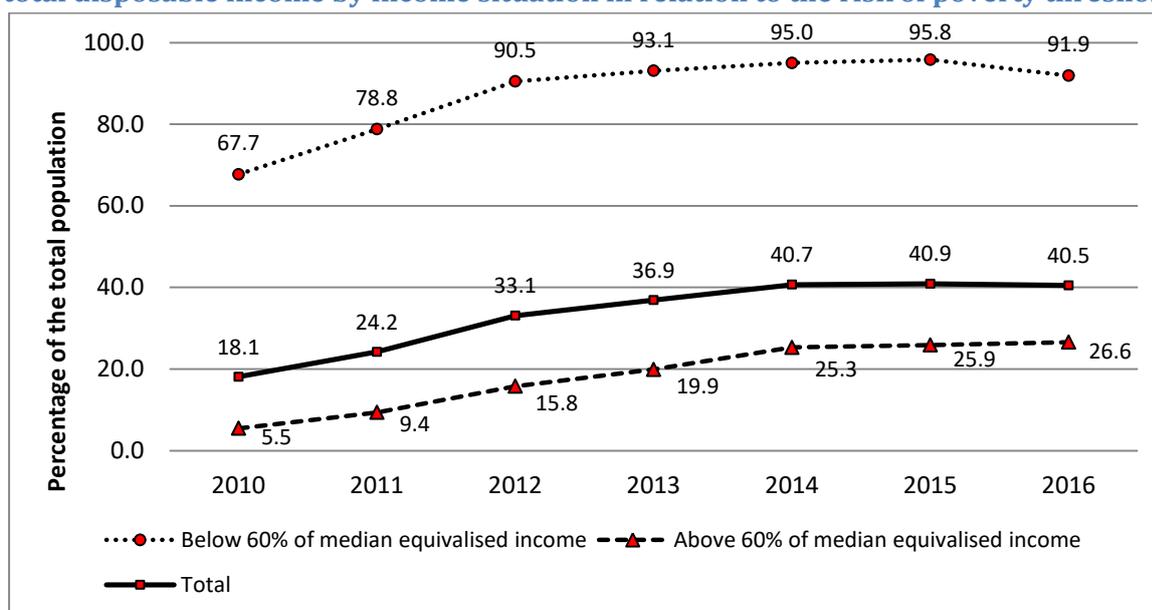


Table 5: Percentages (%) of people living in households with housing costs higher than 40% of the total disposable income by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold and sex

Year	Total			Males			Females		
	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total
2010	67.7	5.5	18.1	67.5	4.3	16.5	68	6.8	19.6
2011	78.8	9.4	24.2	78.4	8.1	22.7	79.2	10.6	25.6
2012	90.5	15.8	33.1	89.4	14.6	31.5	91.5	17	34.6
2013	93.1	19.9	36.9	93.2	18.4	35.2	93.1	21.5	38.5
2014	95	25.3	40.7	94.4	24.1	39.7	95.6	26.4	41.6
2015	95.8	25.9	40.9	95.7	24.9	40.1	95.8	27	41.6
2016	91.9	26.6	40.5	91.9	25.7	39.7	91.9	27.5	41.2

6. Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames of floor by poverty status

The indicator measures the share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor. A breakdown by poverty status is available.

Figure 6: Percentages of people living in households with poor housing conditions (such as leaking roof, damp walls or foundation, etc.) by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

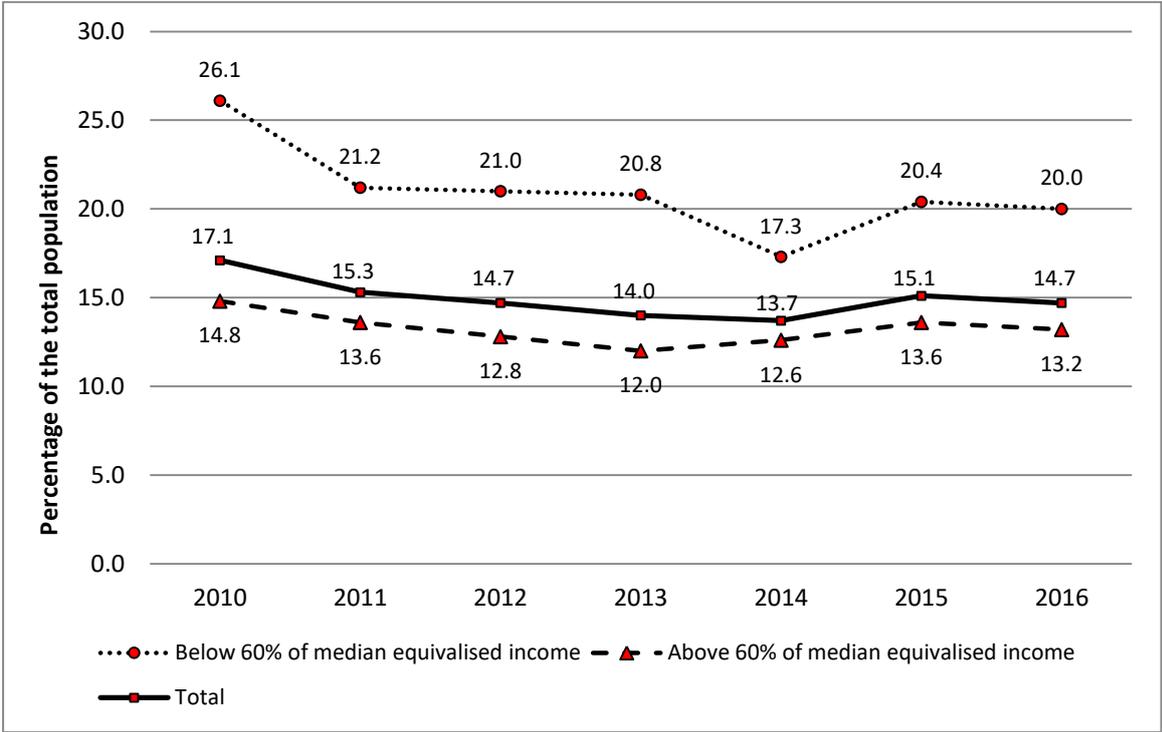


Table 6: Percentages (%) of people living in households with poor housing conditions by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold and sex

Year	Total			Males			Females		
	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total
2010	26.1	14.8	17.1	25.2	15.1	17.0	27.0	14.6	17.2
2011	21.2	13.6	15.3	20.5	13.6	15.0	21.8	13.7	15.5
2012	21.0	12.8	14.7	21.0	13.2	15.0	21.1	12.4	14.4
2013	20.8	12.0	14.0	21.4	12.2	14.2	20.2	11.8	13.8
2014	17.3	12.6	13.7	17.1	12.4	13.4	17.5	12.8	13.9
2015	20.4	13.6	15.1	20.0	13.3	14.7	20.7	13.9	15.4
2016	20.0	13.2	14.7	19.3	12.9	14.3	20.7	13.5	15.0

7. Self-reported unmet need for medical care by detailed reason

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 3: Good health and well-being)

The indicator measures the share of the population aged 16 and over reporting unmet needs for medical care due to one of the following reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel'. Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed medical examination or treatment (dental care excluded), but did not have it or did not seek it.

Note on the interpretation: The indicator is derived from self-reported data so it is, to a certain extent, affected by respondents' subjective perception as well as by their social and cultural background. Another factor playing a role is the different organisation of health care services, be that nationally or locally. All these factors should be taken into account when analysing the data and interpreting the results.

Figure 7: Percentages of people with self-reported unmet need for medical care

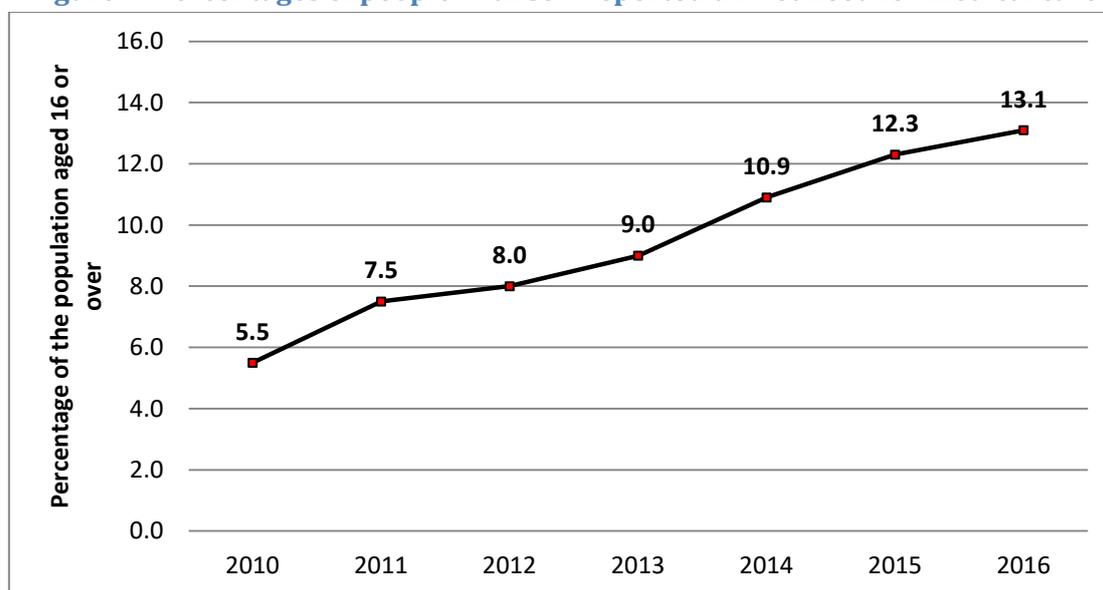


Table 7: Percentages (%) of people with self-reported unmet need for medical care in total and by sex

Year	Total	Males	Females
2010	5.5	4.2	6.7
2011	7.5	6.3	8.6
2012	8.0	6.9	9.1
2013	9.0	8.0	9.9
2014	10.9	9.6	12.1
2015	12.3	11.2	13.3
2016	13.1	11.6	14.4

8. Total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in their household

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation)

The indicator measures the share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor an indoor flushing toilet in their household.

Figure 8: Percentage (%) of people having neither a bath, nor a shower, not indoor flushing toilet in their households by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

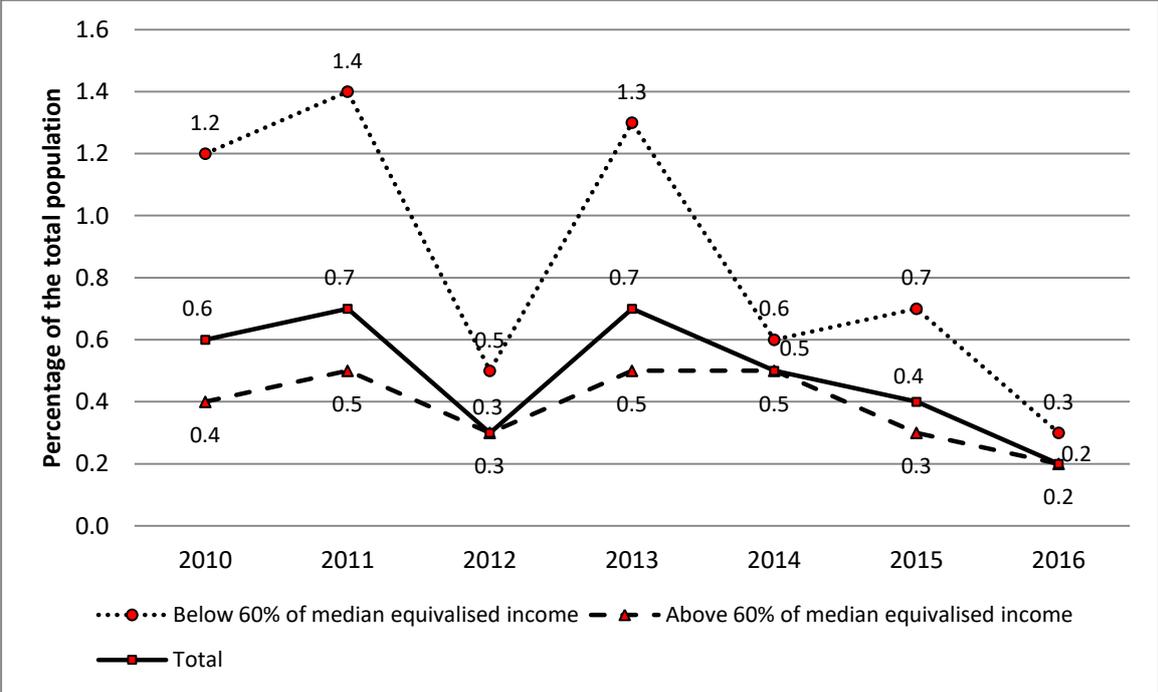


Table 8: Percentage of people having neither a bath, nor a shower, not indoor flushing toilet in their households by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold and sex

Year	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total
2010	1.2	0.4	0.6
2011	1.4	0.5	0.7
2012	0.5	0.3	0.3
2013	1.3	0.5	0.7
2014	0.6	0.5	0.5
2015	0.7	0.3	0.4
2016	0.3	0.2	0.2

9. Population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy)

Indicator measures the share of population who are in the state of enforced inability to keep home adequately warm. Data for this indicator are being collected as part of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) to monitor the development of poverty and social inclusion in the EU. The data collection is based on a survey, which means that indicator values are self-reported.

Figure 9: Percentage (%) of people unable to keep their home adequately warm by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

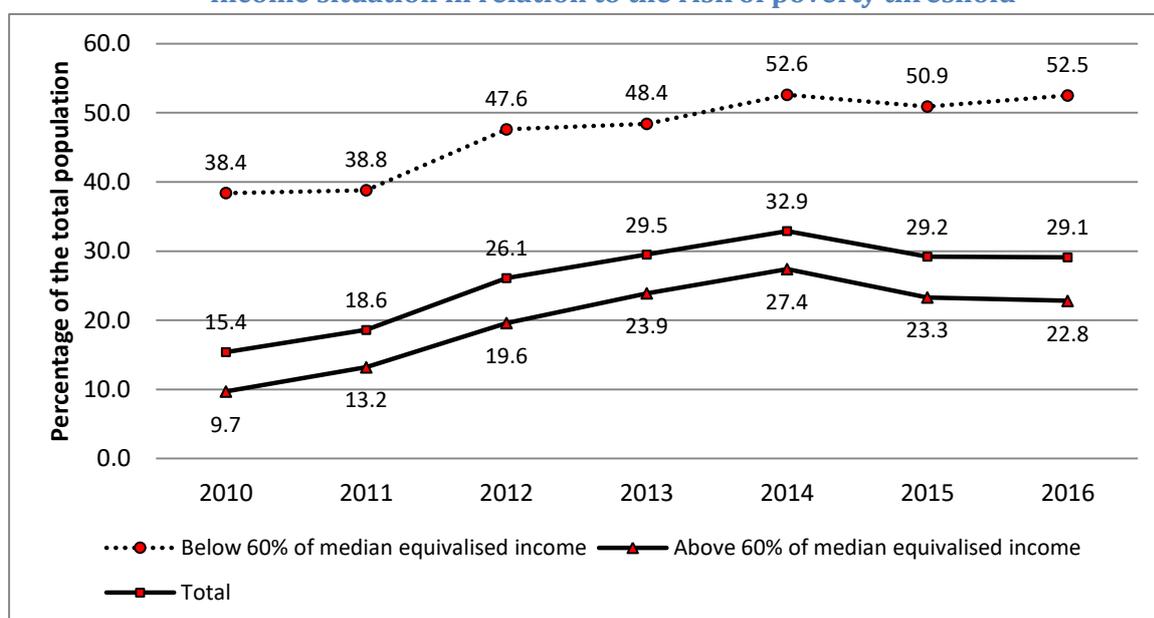


Table 9: Percentage of people unable to keep their home adequately warm by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

Year	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total
2010	38.4	9.7	15.4
2011	38.8	13.2	18.6
2012	47.6	19.6	26.1
2013	48.4	23.9	29.5
2014	52.6	27.4	32.9
2015	50.9	23.3	29.2
2016	52.5	22.8	29.1

10. Overcrowding rate by poverty status

(This indicator is also in the in the SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities)

The indicator measures the share of people living in overcrowded conditions in the EU. A person is considered to be living in an overcrowded household if the house does not have at least one room for the entire household as well as a room for a couple, for each single person above 18, for a pair of teenagers (12 to 17 years of age) of the same sex, for each teenager of different sex and for a pair of children (under 12 years of age).

Figure 10: Percentage (%) of people living in overcrowded household by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold

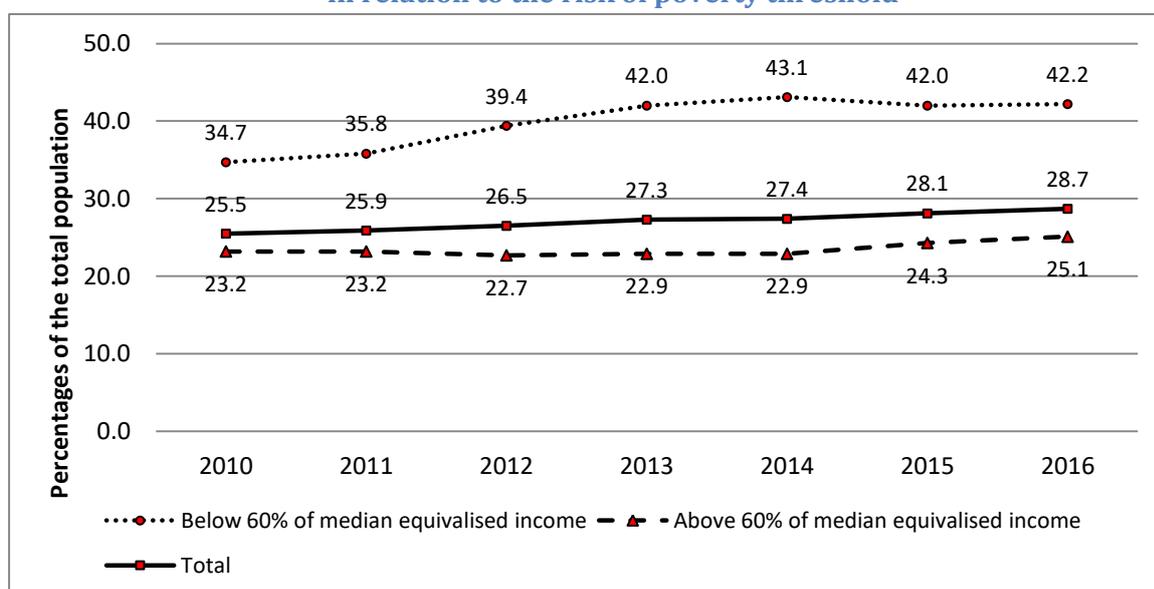


Table 10: Percentage of people living in overcrowded household by income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold and sex

Year	Total			Males			Females		
	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total	Below 60% of median equivalised income	Above 60% of median equivalised income	Total
2010	34.7	23.2	25.5	35.8	23.9	26.2	33.6	22.5	24.8
2011	35.8	23.2	25.9	36.2	23.7	26.3	35.4	22.7	25.4
2012	39.4	22.7	26.5	38.7	23.4	26.8	40.1	22	26.3
2013	42	22.9	27.3	42.8	23.2	27.6	41.3	22.6	27
2014	43.1	22.9	27.4	43	23.4	27.8	43.2	22.4	27
2015	42	24.3	28.1	43	24.7	28.6	41.1	24	27.6
2016	42.2	25.1	28.7	42.8	25.6	29.3	41.6	24.5	28.1