

POVERTY IN ITALY | YEAR 2018

Stable values for absolute poverty

In 2018, over 1.8 million households lived in absolute poverty, with an incidence of 7.0%, and for a total of just over 5 million (8.4% of the total).

After three years, households in absolute poverty stopped growing in number and percentage, while remaining at the highest levels since 2005

Households in relative poverty in 2018 were just over 3 million (11.8%), almost 9 million individuals (15.0%).

10.0%

Percentage of households in absolute poverty in the South and Islands

5.8% in the North
5.3% in the Centre

1.26 million

Minors in absolute poverty (12.6%)

The incidence of minors in poverty ranged from 10.1% in the Centre to 15.7% in the South and Islands, where it was substantially stable over 2017.

30.3%

Incidence of absolute poverty for foreign citizens

6.4% for Italians.

www.istat.it

UFFICIO STAMPA
tel. +39 06 4673.2243/4
ufficiostampa@istat.it

CENTRO DIFFUSIONE DATI
tel. +39 06 4673.3102



ABSOLUTE POVERTY

In the South and Islands and in metropolitan areas more poor households and individuals

In 2018, over 1.8 million households in absolute poverty (with an incidence of 7.0%) were estimated, for a total of 5 million individuals (incidence of 8.4%). There were no significant changes to 2017 exception made for a decrease in overall household spending in real terms.

The intensity of poverty, that is how much poor households' monthly expenditure is on average below the poverty line in percentage terms, or "how poor the poor are", reached 19.4% in 2018 (it was 20.4% in 2017), from a minimum of 18.0% in the Centre to a maximum of 20.8% in the South. The rate of households in absolute poverty was considerably higher in the Southern area (9.6% in the South and 10.8% in the Islands) compared to other areas (6.1% in the North-west and 5.3% in both the North-east and the Centre).

The incidence of individuals in absolute poverty was 11.1% in the South, 12.0% in the Islands, while in the North and the Centre it went down to 6.9% and 6.6%, respectively (7.2% in the North-west, and 6.5% in the North-east).

Compared to 2017, the incidence values remained stable when comparing different types of household municipality of residence at the national level. In the North, the metropolitan centre municipalities showed higher incidence of poverty (7.0%) than metropolitan suburb municipalities, municipalities with over 50,000 inhabitants (5.4%) and the remaining smaller municipalities (5.7%). In the Centre, on the other hand, the metropolitan centre municipalities recorded the lowest incidence (3.5% of poor households against 5.6% of the metropolitan suburb ones, and municipalities with over 50,000 inhabitants, and 6.4% of smaller municipalities). The comparison by municipal typology confirmed the disadvantage of the South and Islands: the incidence of households in absolute poverty in the metropolitan centre municipalities was 13.6%, and reached 15.7% in the South alone.

¹ See the Press Release "[Le spese per consumi delle famiglie – Anno 2018](#)"

ABSOLUTE POVERTY

Years 2017-2018 (a), absolute values and percentages

MAIN INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA										Italy	
	North-West		North-East		Centre		South		Islands		2017	2018
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018		
Poor households (absolute values)	417	445	245	272	271,4	284	559	526	287	296	1,778	1,822
Poor people (absolute values)	1,213	1,146	715	748	771	795	1,515	1,554	844	798	5,058	5,040
Poor households incidence (%)	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.3	10.2	9.6	10.5	10.8	6.9	7.0
Poor people incidence (%)	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.6	10.8	11.1	12.7	12.0	8.4	8.4
Absolute poverty intensity (%) (b)	19.5	18.7	19.0	19.1	18.4	18.0	21.5	20.8	22.6	20.0	20.4	19.4

(a) Statistically significant changes between 2017 and 2018 are shown in table 18 attached.

(b) Values calculated since 2014 available on [Istat](#).

Absolute poverty higher in larger households and in single-parent households

In 2018, the incidence of absolute poverty among households with a higher number of members was confirmed to be higher. It was 8.9% in four-member households, and 19.6% in those with five or more; it was instead around 7% among three-member households, in line with the average value. Poverty also increased in households with children, especially if minors, ranging from 9.7% for households with one minor child to 19.7% for those with 3 or more minor children.

Even among single-parent households, poverty was more widespread than average, with an incidence of 11.0%, increasing over the previous year, when it was 9.1%.

In households with at least one elderly person, the incidence of poverty was 4.9%, lower than the national average.

In general, household poverty decreased as the age of the reference person increased: generally speaking, households of young people have lower spending capacity because they have lower average incomes, are not able to accumulate savings, and have less inherited assets. Absolute poverty therefore affected 10.4% of the households in which the reference person is aged between 18 and 34, 4.7% if the reference person is over 64.

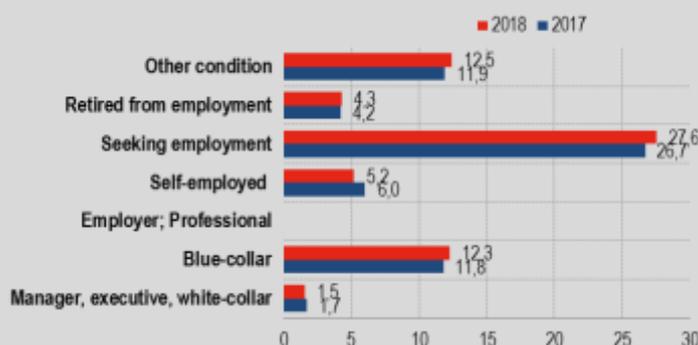
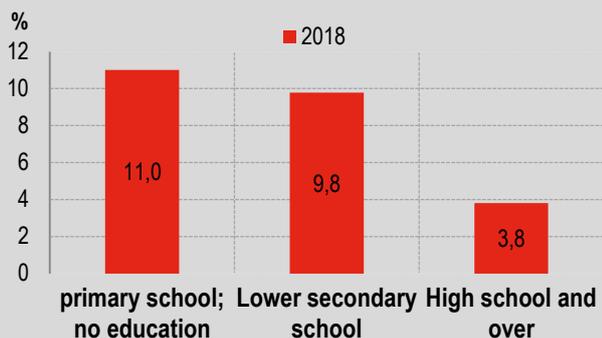
Education and better employment levels protect households from poverty

The spread of poverty decreased as qualification levels increased. The incidence was 3.8% if the reference person had at least a upper secondary school certificate, and around 10.0% with a lower secondary school certificate at most.

The employment status and position of the reference person is strictly connected with educational qualifications: if he/she is a manager or employee, the household has a lower risk of absolute poverty, with an incidence of around 1.5%. If the reference person is a worker or similar, the risk of poverty rises to 12.3%, and reaches 27.6% if he/she is a job-seeker.

FIGURE 1. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY EDUCATION, LABOR AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE REFERENCE PERSON. Years 2017-2018, percentages (a)

(a) Data for employers and professional is not indicated due to lacking sample size .



Almost 1.3 million minors in absolute poverty

In 2018, absolute poverty in Italy affected 1,260,000 minors (12.6% compared to 8.4% of individuals at the national level). The incidence ranged from a minimum of 10.1% in the Centre to a maximum of 15.7% in the South and Islands; compared to 2017, there was substantial stability. When disaggregating by age, the incidence presented the highest values in the 7-13 (13.4%) and 14-17 age groups (12.9%) compared to 0-3 and 4-6 age groups (about 11.5%).

There were more than 725,000 households with minors in absolute poverty, with an incidence of 11.3% (more than four points higher than the national average of 7.0%).

The incidence of absolute poverty among households with minors was higher in metropolitan areas both in central and suburban municipalities, and in municipalities with more than 50 thousand inhabitants (about 13.0%); in small municipalities, however, it stood at 9.9%.

Citizenship played an important role on poverty in households with minors: the incidence of absolute poverty among national households with minors was indeed 7.7%, while it affected nearly one out of three foreign national households (31.0%).

As for the household type, the incidence of absolute poverty increased as the number of children increased (6.5% for couples with one child, 10.1% for those with two children and 17.2% for couples with three or more children), and was also high among single-parent households (16.8%) and cohabiting households (20.1%). Single-parent households were the only ones to show a significant worsening in poverty over 2017 (when the incidence was 11.8%).

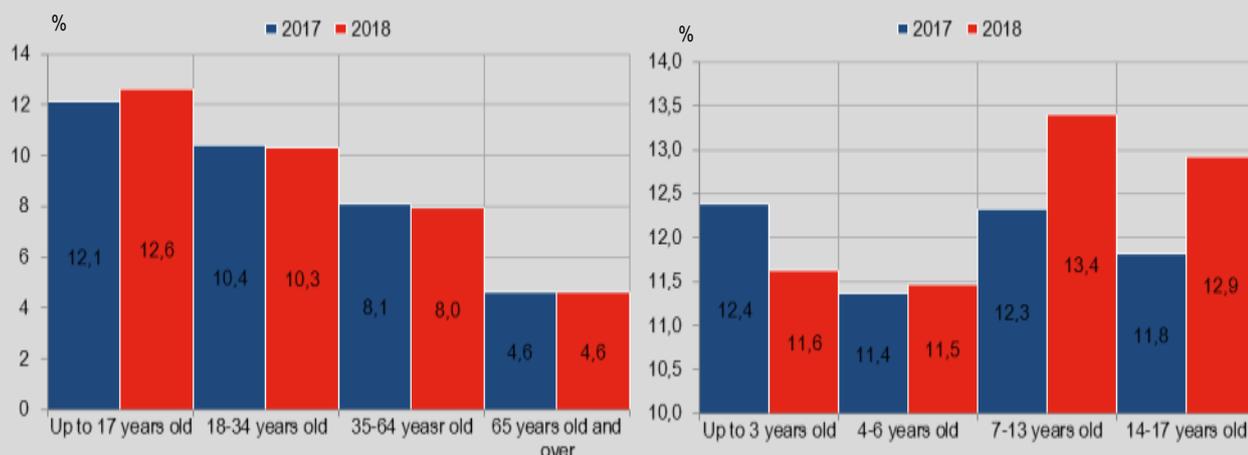
There were more than 236,000 single-parent households in absolute poverty in Italy; those with children were about 112,000.

Non-national individuals in absolute poverty were more than 1.5 million, with an incidence of 30.3% (among Italians it was 6.4%).

68.9% of households in absolute poverty are composed of Italian nationals only (1,250 thousand), while the remaining 31.1% have at least one non-national member (567 thousand); Italian national households represent 91.3% of total households against 8.7% of households with at least one non-national member.

The incidence of absolute poverty was 25.1% for households with at least one non-national member (27.8% for foreign national households) and 5.3% for Italian national households. Poverty for households with at least one non-national member was higher in central municipalities of metropolitan areas, where the incidence reached 26.2% (28.8% for households of non-Italian nationals).

FIGURE 2. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF ALL PEOPLE BY AGE CLASS, AND FOR MINORS BY AGE-CLASS. Years 2017-2018, percentages



Considering the geographical variability, the highest incidence was recorded in the South and Islands, where poor households with at least one non-national member were about four times households of Italian nationals (32.3% and 8.9%, respectively). Households with at least one non-national member and minors registered a 29.8% incidence of poverty (over 300 thousand), while foreign national households only 31.0%, a value which is four times that of Italian households with minors (7.7%). In the South and Islands, the same incidence grew to 40.5% for households with at least one non-national member and minors, compared to 12.4% for Italian households. More than half of the foreign national households, in which the reference person was a job-seeker were in absolute poverty (51.5%, for a total of more than 66,000 households); if the reference person was employed, the condition of poverty still affected one household out of four (25.5%).

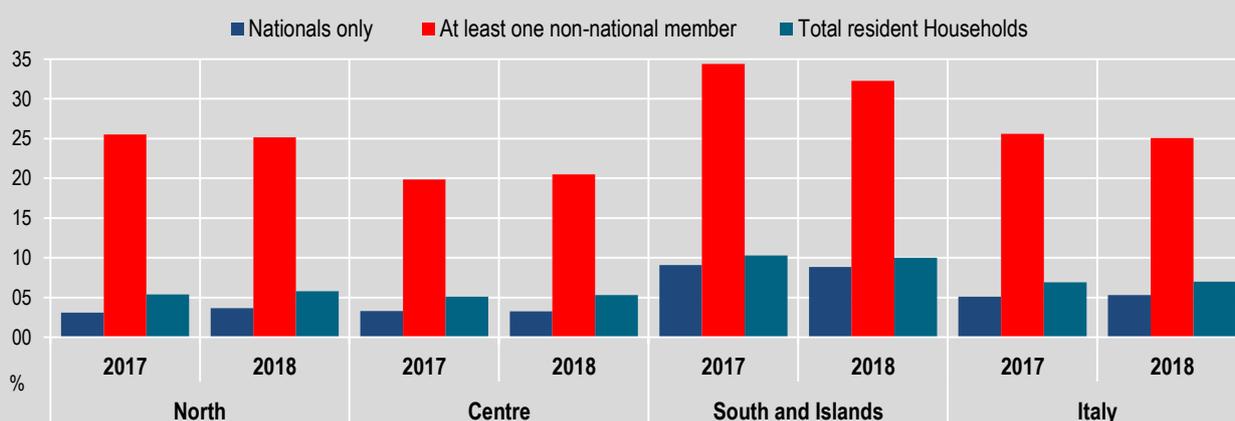
Almost half of all poor households rent a house

Approximately 850,000 poor households rent a house, almost half (46.6%) of all poor households; while households renting a house are 18.7% of total resident households.

22.3% of tenant households in the South and Islands area are in absolute poverty, compared to 15.9% in the North and 14.9% in the Centre. More than half of total poor households of the Centre and the North, however, live in rented houses, while in the South they are 37.8% (this is also due to a lower presence of tenants among the resident households).

The average rent for households in absolute poverty is 307 euro per month, over 100 euro less than households not in poverty (418 euro per month). However, since the total average monthly expenditure of the former is much lower than that of the latter (865 euro against 2,065), the rent item accounts for 35.5% of the total household expenditure in poor households (37.5% both in the Centre and in the North, 31.5% in the South) and 20.3% in households not in poverty..

FIGURE 3. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY MEMBER CITIZENSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2017-2018, percentages



RELATIVE POVERTY

The incidence of relative poverty remains high but declines in the South and Islands

Households in relative poverty in 2018 were estimated at just over 3 million (11.8%), for a total of almost 9 million people (15.0%). Compared to 2017, the phenomenon worsened in the North (from 5.9% to 6.6%), particularly in the North-east where the incidence rose from 5.5% to 6.6%. The South and Islands, on the other hand, showed an opposite dynamic (24.7% in 2017, 22.1% in 2018), with a reduction in the incidence both in the South (from 24.1% to 22.3%) and in the Islands (from 25.9% to 21.6%).

At the individual level, the slight decrease in the national average (from 15.6% to 15.0%) was the result of contrasting dynamics in the different geographical areas (from 7.4% to 8.6% in the North-east; from 30.8% to 25.7% in the Islands). In the regional detail, Calabria (30.6%), Campania (24.9%) and Sicilia (22.5%) were confirmed as the regions with the highest incidence.

The incidence of relative poverty stood at 24.3% in 2018, substantially stable compared to 24.1% in 2017, reaching the highest value in the South and Islands (25.8%) and the lowest in the Centre (22.2%).

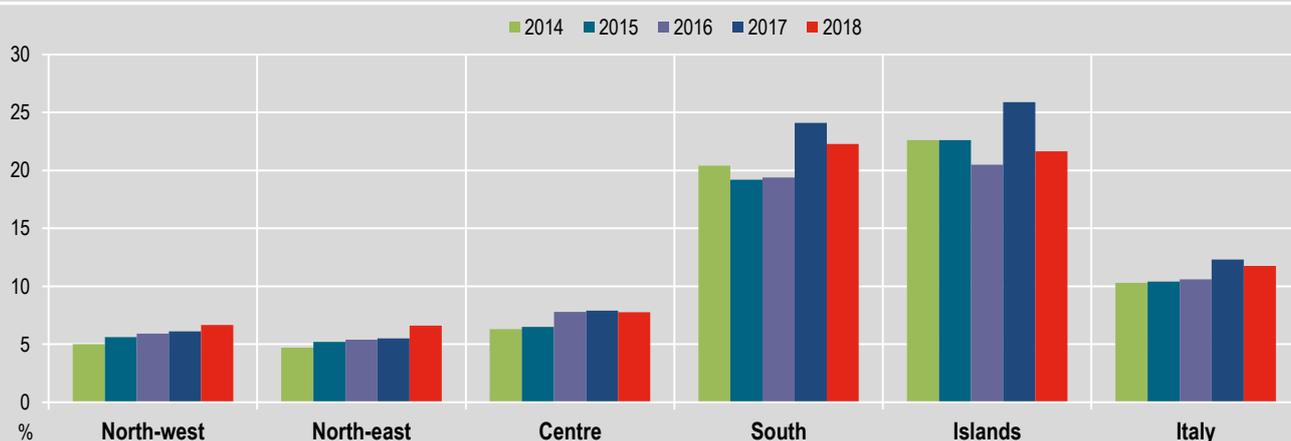
There was an improvement for three-member households (from 15.1% in 2017 to 12.6% in 2018), largely due to the reduction in the incidence of couples with a child (from 14.2% to 11.1%). This evidence was confirmed in the Centre (from 12.9% to 8.6%) and in the South (from 27.4% to 20.7%). For single-parent households, on the other hand, the situation worsened as the incidence of relative poverty rose from 15.2% in 2017 to 18.8% in 2018 in Italy.

Households with three or more minor children had an incidence of relative poverty almost three times higher than the national average (33.1% compared to 11.8%); the value for households with two or more elderly, on the contrary, was lower (10.6%).

Similarly to absolute poverty, households with a reference person in search of employment (37.5%) had higher incidence of poverty, particularly in the South (45.6%).

Relative poverty worsened among households residing in the small municipalities of the North, growing from 5.7% to 7.2%, while the situation improved for those living in the South and Islands from 25.6% to 22.2%, even if poverty remained widespread.

FIGURE 4. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF HOUEHOLDS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.
Years 2014-2018, percentages



The incidence of relative poverty varied according to household members' citizenship. It was equal to 10.0% among Italian national households, but tripled among households with at least one foreign national member (30.0%, and 31.7% for foreign national households). Compared to 2017 estimates, the incidence of relative poverty increased only among Italian national households residing in the North (from 3.5% to 4.3%); an opposite dynamic could be observed in the South and Islands, where relative poverty decreased from 23.5% to 20.8% among Italian national households.

Glossary

Absolute poverty basket: Set of goods and services considered essential to assure a minimum life-standard to an Italian household with certain characteristics.

Relative poverty thresholds: They represent the minimum expenditure necessary to acquire the goods and services included in the basket of absolute poverty. Absolute poverty thresholds vary, by construction, according to the size of the family, its composition by age, geographical distribution and the size of the municipality of residence.

Relative poverty threshold: For a two-member household it is equal to the average expenditure per person in the country (i.e. per capita expenditure and is obtained by dividing the total expenditure per household consumption by the total number of members).

Absolute poverty: Households with a monthly expenditure equal to or less than the value of the absolute poverty threshold (which differs in size and composition by age of the household, by geographical distribution and by type of municipality of residence) are classified as absolutely poor.

Relative poverty: Relative poverty is defined as households that have consumption expenditure below a conventional relative poverty line (poverty line). Households of two persons having a monthly expenditure equal to or less than this value are classified as poor. For households of different sizes, the line value is obtained by applying an appropriate equivalence scale, which takes into account the economies of scale that can be achieved as the number of members increases.

Incidence of poverty: It is obtained by the ratio between the number of households with average monthly consumption expenditure equal to or below the poverty line and the total number of resident households. For persons, it is obtained as the ratio of the number of persons in poor households to the total number of resident persons.

Poverty intensity: A measure of how much as a percentage the average expenditure of households defined as poor is below the poverty line.

Confidence interval and absolute and relative sampling error: Knowing the estimate Y^* of a Y parameter of the population and the estimate of the absolute sampling error associated with it, it is possible to construct a confidence interval which, with confidence level α , includes within it the value of the Y parameter being estimated. The magnitude of this interval is a function of the absolute sampling error of a k value that depends on the shape of the sample distribution of the estimator and the value chosen for the confidence level α . For large samples, reference is commonly made to the normal distribution and there is, for example, for $\alpha = 0,05$, that $k = 1,96$. The magnitude of the confidence interval, and therefore the degree of uncertainty on the parameter Y in the population, is equal to $2k$ times the absolute sampling error. The estimation of the absolute sampling error is a statistic to evaluate the sample error and is equal to the mean squared deviation of the parameter's estimator Y^* . The coefficient of variation of the estimator is instead the relative sampling error, generally expressed as a percentage. For the methodological details of the survey, see the Report statistics on household consumption expenditure of 11 June 2019).

Equivalence scale: is a set of correction coefficients used to determine the poverty line if households have a different number of members from two. For example, the poverty line for a four-person household is 1.63 times that for two members (€ 1 785.00), the line for a six-person household is 2.16 times that for two members (€ 2 365.39).

Household size	Equivalence scale: (coefficient)	Poverty threshold
1	0,60	657,05
2	1,00	1.095,09
3	1,33	1.456,47
4	1,63	1.785,00
5	1,90	2.080,67
6	2,16	2.365,39
7 and over	2,40	2.628,22

Equivalent expenditure: is calculated by dividing the value of the household consumption expenditure by an appropriate correction coefficient (equivalence scale), which enables to take into account the effect of economies of scale and to make the expenditure levels of different-size households directly comparable.

Household consumption expenditure: all expenditures incurred by resident households to purchase goods and services exclusively devoted to meet their needs (including presents purchased). It also includes the monetary value of the imputed rentals and that of self-consumption, i.e. goods produced and consumed by households, as well as goods and services received by the employer as a salary.

Reference person (r.p.): is the person referred to, in the Municipality Population Register, as the head of the household.

Other self-employed: includes the own-account worker, the member of producers' co-operative, the family worker, the employer-coordinated freelance work contract (on specific project or not), the occasional work contract.

Worker and related: includes the chief worker, the subordinate worker and related workers, the apprentice, the home worker on behalf of companies.

Methodological note

Knowledge targets and framework

The poverty estimates disseminated in this Report are based on data from the household consumption expenditure survey, which aims to measure the structure and level of consumption expenditure according to the main social, economic and territorial characteristics of resident households (See Statistics report "Household consumption expenditure" of 11 June 2019).

Survey regulatory framework

The HBS is included in the National statistical programme, the document that regulates the production of official statistical information..

Survey frequency and interval

The HBS is a sample and monthly survey, continuously conducted throughout the year.

Reference population

The reference population is represented by private households residing in Italy and by the individuals they are composed by (persons living in collective households are not included). Household is intended as the de facto household, defined as a group of people living together in the same dwelling, who are related by legal relationship (blood, marriage, adoption or guardianship) or affective ties and who share (in part or entirely) incomes and expenditures. The sample size is about 19 thousand households.

Process and methodologies

The methodology for estimating absolute poverty, developed in 2005 by a study committee of experts in the field (see Volume Istat Metodi e Norme, "[La misura della povertà assoluta](#)" of 22 April 2009), is a measure based on the monetary evaluation of a basket of goods and services considered essential to avoid serious forms of social exclusion. Starting from the hypothesis that primary needs and the goods and services that meet them are homogeneous throughout the country, account has been taken of the fact that costs vary in different parts of the country.

The reference unit of the basket is the family, considered in relation to the characteristics of the individual components, their specific needs (for example, for nutritional needs) and any economies of scale or forms of savings that can be achieved when the family composition varies. The essential needs have been identified in adequate nutrition, in the availability of a dwelling - of a size appropriate to the size of the family, heated, equipped with the main services, durable goods and accessories - and in the minimum necessary to dress, communicate, get informed, move around the territory, educate and maintain good health.

Consequently, the basket is composed of three macro components - food, housing, residual - whose monetary valuation was not carried out at the absolute minimum price, but at the minimum price accessible to all families (taking into account the characteristics of the offer in the different territorial realities).

The monetary value of the overall basket was obtained by direct summing of those of the various components and corresponds to the absolute poverty threshold. Therefore, it is not a single threshold, but as many absolute poverty thresholds as there are combinations between family type (obtained as a combination of number and age of members), geographical distribution and type of municipality of residence (distinguishing between municipalities in the centre of the metropolitan area, metropolitan area suburb municipalities, and municipalities with 50,001 inhabitants and above and other municipalities up to 50,000 inhabitants (different from metropolitan area suburb municipalities)).

The thresholds for the years after 2005 are estimated by applying the change in the specific consumer price indices to the monetary value of the individual expenditure items; since the dynamics of these indices may differ across the territory, the revaluation of all items is carried out separately by geographical breakdown (the threshold value can be calculated for any household at: <https://www.istat.it/it/dati-analisi-e-prodotti/contenuti-interattivi/soglia-di-poverta>).

If absolute poverty classifies poor/non-poor households according to their inability to acquire certain goods and services, the measure of relative poverty, defined by the average standard of the population, provides an assessment of the inequality in the distribution of consumer spending and identifies poor households among those that are at a disadvantage compared to others. In fact, a poor family is defined as a family of two members with consumption expenditure lower than or equal to the average per capita consumption expenditure.

For families of different sizes, an equivalence scale is used, which takes into account the different needs and economies/diseconomies of scale that can be achieved in larger or smaller families. The equivalence scale used to estimate relative poverty, known as the Charcoal equivalence scale, is based on a double logarithmic function between consumption expenditure and household size.

The values of the equivalence scale (see Glossary) represent the coefficients by which the expenditure of a household of a given size is divided in order to be made equivalent to that of a two-member household (this size corresponds to the coefficient of 1).

For both measures of poverty (absolute and relative), it is assumed that family resources are shared equally between all members; consequently, individuals belonging to a poor household are all equally poor.

To summarise the information on the various aspects of poverty, two indices are calculated: the first is the proportion of the poor (incidence), i.e. the ratio between the number of households (individuals) in a condition of poverty and the number of resident households (individuals). The second is the average poverty gap (intensity), which measures "how poor the poor are", i.e. by how much, in percentage terms, the average monthly expenditure of poor households is below the poverty line.

In addition to the intensity, and in order to distinguish the different conditions of hardship, the standard relative poverty line is accompanied by four additional thresholds, respectively 80%, 90%, 110% and 120% of the standard value. These thresholds make it possible to identify, on the one hand, the share of households that, although not relatively poor, are most at risk of becoming so, and, on the other hand, the share, among poor households, of those with levels of consumer spending well below the poverty line.

Absolute poverty thresholds

Absolute poverty thresholds represent the values against which the consumption expenditure of a family is compared in order to classify it as absolutely poor or non-poor. For example, for an adult (aged 18-59) living alone, the poverty line is 834.66 euros per month if he lives in a northern metropolitan area, 749.67 euros if he lives in a small northern municipality, 563.77 euros if he lives in a small southern municipality.

The table on the next page shows the values of the absolute poverty thresholds for 2018, relating to the most common family types in Italy. The values of the thresholds for the different types of families can be calculated in the dedicated [web](#) area, on the institutional website of Istat.

TABLE 8. MONTHLY ABSOLUTE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND MUNICIPALITY TYPE. Year 2018 (euros) ¹

Household typology	North			Centre			South and Islands		
	Metropolitan area centre municipalities	Metropolitan area suburb municipalities, and municipalities with 50,001 inhab. and above	Other municipalities up to 50,000 inhab. (different from metropolitan area suburb municipalities)	Metropolitan area centre municipalities	Metropolitan area suburb municipalities, and municipalities with 50,001 inhab. and above	Other municipalities up to 50,000 inhab. (different from metropolitan area suburb municipalities)	Metropolitan area centre municipalities	Metropolitan area suburb municipalities, and municipalities with 50,001 inhab. and above	Other municipalities up to 50,000 inhab. (different from metropolitan area suburb municipalities)
1 comp. 18-59	834.66	795.22	749.67	802.48	761.32	713.78	621.11	600.19	563.77
1 comp. 60-74	802.82	763.38	717.83	775.61	734.45	686.91	594.52	573.60	537.18
1 comp. 75+	760.85	721.41	675.86	738.10	696.94	649.40	557.35	536.43	500.01
2 comp. 18-59	1,155.02	1,107.43	1,053.46	1,096.28	1,046.62	990.29	887.36	862.90	820.82
2 comp. 60-74	1,092.13	1,044.54	990.57	1,042.84	993.18	936.85	834.46	810.00	767.92
2 comp. 75+	1,018.00	970.41	916.44	976.49	926.83	870.50	768.67	744.21	702.13
1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1,054.79	1,007.20	953.23	1,009.41	959.75	903.42	801.31	776.85	734.77
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,084.64	1,037.05	983.08	1,034.72	985.06	928.73	826.35	801.89	759.81
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,122.91	1,075.32	1,021.35	1,068.98	1,019.32	962.99	860.32	835.86	793.78
1 comp. 11-17 e 1 comp. 18-59	1,170.07	1,122.48	1,068.51	1,109.59	1,059.93	1,003.60	900.98	876.52	834.44
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 18-59	1,111.92	1,064.33	1,010.36	1,059.50	1,009.84	953.51	851.19	826.73	784.65
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 75+	1,302.92	1,247.99	1,186.58	1,237.62	1,180.30	1,116.21	1,005.44	977.94	931.05
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1,338.73	1,283.80	1,222.39	1,269.69	1,212.37	1,148.28	1,037.26	1,009.76	962.87
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1,375.11	1,320.18	1,258.77	1,302.27	1,244.95	1,180.86	1,069.59	1,042.09	995.20
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,370.48	1,315.55	1,254.14	1,296.80	1,239.48	1,175.39	1,064.09	1,036.59	989.70
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,407.82	1,352.89	1,291.48	1,330.23	1,272.91	1,208.82	1,097.28	1,069.78	1,022.89
3 comp. 18-59	1,442.00	1,387.07	1,325.66	1,359.47	1,302.15	1,238.06	1,126.25	1,098.75	1,051.86
1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,455.70	1,400.77	1,339.36	1,371.58	1,314.26	1,250.17	1,138.64	1,111.14	1,064.25
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,404.06	1,349.13	1,287.72	1,327.12	1,269.80	1,205.71	1,094.45	1,066.95	1,020.06
1 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,301.95	1,247.02	1,185.61	1,234.61	1,177.29	1,113.20	1,002.11	974.61	927.72
2 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1,665.17	1,597.28	1,522.96	1,571.81	1,500.95	1,423.40	1,298.46	1,265.86	1,211.09
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,700.42	1,632.53	1,558.21	1,602.10	1,531.24	1,453.69	1,328.47	1,295.87	1,241.10
4 comp. 18-59	1,737.27	1,669.38	1,595.06	1,633.79	1,562.93	1,485.38	1,359.91	1,327.31	1,272.54
1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,750.17	1,682.28	1,607.96	1,645.18	1,574.32	1,496.77	1,371.55	1,338.95	1,284.18
2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,763.11	1,695.22	1,620.90	1,656.58	1,585.72	1,508.17	1,383.20	1,350.60	1,295.83
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,715.95	1,648.06	1,573.74	1,616.02	1,545.16	1,467.61	1,342.89	1,310.29	1,255.52
2 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,668.36	1,600.47	1,526.15	1,575.09	1,504.23	1,426.68	1,302.19	1,269.59	1,214.82
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,568.46	1,500.57	1,426.25	1,484.57	1,413.71	1,336.16	1,211.80	1,179.20	1,124.43
1 comp. 4-10 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,702.97	1,635.08	1,560.76	1,604.59	1,533.73	1,456.18	1,331.19	1,298.59	1,243.82
2 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,471.01	1,403.12	1,328.80	1,396.25	1,325.39	1,247.84	1,123.62	1,091.02	1,036.25
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,663.03	1,595.14	1,520.82	1,568.61	1,497.75	1,420.20	1,295.22	1,262.62	1,207.85
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,615.95	1,548.06	1,473.74	1,525.43	1,454.57	1,377.02	1,252.43	1,219.83	1,165.06
5 comp. 18-59	2,004.34	1,926.14	1,841.79	1,880.23	1,798.62	1,710.60	1,574.39	1,537.98	1,477.44
1 comp. 11-17 e 4 comp. 18-59	2,016.73	1,938.53	1,854.18	1,891.15	1,809.54	1,721.52	1,585.55	1,549.14	1,488.60
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,997.86	1,919.66	1,835.31	1,875.48	1,793.87	1,705.85	1,570.58	1,534.17	1,473.63
2 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	2,029.13	1,950.93	1,866.58	1,902.09	1,820.48	1,732.46	1,596.72	1,560.31	1,499.77
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,985.40	1,907.20	1,822.85	1,864.49	1,782.88	1,694.86	1,559.35	1,522.94	1,462.40
2 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,953.76	1,875.56	1,791.21	1,837.58	1,755.97	1,667.95	1,532.91	1,496.50	1,435.96

¹ The values of the thresholds published here may differ from those that can be calculated in the [web](#) area due to rounding

Dissemination

Every year in June, the Report "Poverty in Italy" disseminates the estimates referred to the previous year.

The main results of the survey are also available on the I.Stat data warehouse, at: <http://dati.istat.it> (theme: "Households Economic Conditions and Disparities").

Every year, the collected data are analyzed and disseminated by means of Istat general publications (Annual Report, Italian Statistical Yearbook, Noi Italia, Italia in figures) and, occasionally, by Istat specific series of in-depth analysis, available at: <http://www.istat.it/it/produzione-editoriale>.

Finally, the elementary data collected during the survey are available either in file format for public use (micro.STAT), downloading it directly from the Istat website, or as a file for researchers (MFR), usually released to university scholars or research institutions on a project submission.