

POVERTY IN ITALY | YEAR 2019

Absolute poverty decreased in 2019

Almost 1.7 million households lived in absolute poverty with an incidence of 6.4% in 2019 (7.0% in 2018), for a total number of about 4.6 million individuals (7.7% of the total, 8.4% in 2018).

After four years of increase, the number and share of households in absolute poverty decreased for the first time, while it remained much higher than before the crisis of 2008-2009.

The number of households in conditions of relative poverty was stable in 2019, and just below 3 million (11.4%) which means to 8.8 million individuals (14.7% of the total).

8.6%

Percentage of households in absolute poverty in the Southern regions

5.8% in the North
5.3% in the Centre

1.14 million

Minors in absolute poverty (11.4%)

Minors' poverty incidence ranged from 10.1% in the Centre to 15.7% in the South. Stable over time.

26.9%

Absolute poverty incidence for non-national citizens

5.9% for the Italians

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ABSOLUTE POVERTY

Drop in the metropolitan areas of the Southern regions and Centre

In 2019, almost 1.7 million households were estimated to be in absolute poverty (with an incidence of 6.4%), about 4.6 million individuals (7.7%), significantly less than in 2018 when the incidence was of 7.0% and 8.4% respectively. In particular, in the Southern regions households' poverty fell from 10.0% to 8.6%, and individual poverty from 11.4% to 10.1%. Even in the Centre, the poverty of resident individuals significantly reduced, from 6.6% in 2018 to 5.6%.

The decrease in absolute poverty was largely due to the improvement in spending levels of poorer households in 2019 (in a state of stagnation of domestic consumption¹). The positive trend occurred in conjunction with the introduction of the Citizen Basic Income (which replaced the Inclusion Income) and benefitted, in the second part of 2019, over a million households in need (for further information on the subject see the Methodological note, page 13).

The intensity of poverty, i.e. how much the poor households' monthly expenditure was on average below the poverty line in percentage terms ("how poor are the poor") was 20.3% (19.4% in 2018) with values ranging from a minimum of 18.1% in the Centre to a maximum of 21.6% in the South.

The incidence of households in absolute poverty remained higher in the Southern regions (8.5% in the South and 8.7% in the Islands) than in other areas (5.8% in the North-West, 6.0% in the North-East and 4.5% in the Centre). For this reason, even if the households of the North were more than those of the South (47.8% and 31.7% respectively of the total), the number of poor households in these two areas was substantially the same: 43.4% in the North and 42.2% in the Southern regions. The remaining 14.4% was in the Centre (compared to 20.5% of the households in this area).

The observed territorial differences for households were as well confirmed for individuals: there were over two million absolute poor residents in the Southern regions (45.1% of the total, of which 70% in the South and 30% in the Islands), against 1 million and 860 thousand in the North (40.5%, of which 58.7% in the North-West and 41.3% in the North-East). This was also due to the increased presence in the Southern regions of large families among households in absolute poverty compared to the North. The incidence of individual poverty was 10.5% in the South and 9.4% in the Islands while in the North and in the Centre, it was much lower, 6.8% and 5.6% respectively.

The incidence of poor households in the central municipalities of the metropolitan areas reduced to 2018, both at a national level (from 7.2% to 5.9%), in the Centre (from 3.5% to 2.0%) and in the Southern regions (from 13.6% to 9.8%), especially in the Islands (from 11.3% to 6.4%).

ABSOLUTE POVERTY

Years 2018-2019 (a), absolute values and percentage

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)	445	420	272	306	284	242	526	470	296	236	1,822	1,674
Poor people (absolute values)	1,146	1,092	748	768	795	663	1,554	1,452	798	619	5,040	4,593
Poor households incidence (%)	6.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	5.3	4.5	9.6	8.5	10.8	8.7	7.0	6.4
Poor people incidence (%)	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.6	11.1	10.5	12.0	9.4	8.4	7.7
Absolute poverty intensity (%) (b)	18.7	20.2	19.1	19.9	18.0	18.1	20.8	21.6	20.0	20.4	19.4	20.3

(a) Statistically significant changes between 2018 and 2019 are shown in Table A attached.

However, the incidence of absolute poverty grew from 5.0% in 2018 to 6.6% in 2019, in smaller municipalities (up to 50 thousand inhabitants) and in municipalities other than metropolitan suburbs in the North-East. For the central municipalities of the metropolitan areas of the North, the incidence of poverty (7.1%) was higher than for the suburb municipalities of the metropolitan areas and municipalities above 50 thousand inhabitants (4.8%) as well as for the remaining smaller municipalities (6.1%).

Absolute poverty affected the most numerous households with minors

In 2019, there was a higher incidence of absolute poverty among households with a higher number of components: 9.6% among those with four components and 16.2% among those with five and more. It stood instead at around 6.0% among three-member households, substantially in line with the average figure.

Poverty also increased for households with children, and passed from 6.5% of one-child households to 20.2% of households with three or more children. Even among single-parent households, poverty was above the average, with an incidence of 8.9%, but decreasing to the previous year, when it was 11.4%.

In households with at least one old person, the incidence of poverty was 5.1%, which is below the national average; it dropped to 3.1% for couples where the reference person's age was over 64 (among single-person households aged over 64, the incidence rose to 5.7%).

Households' poverty decreased with the increase of the reference person's age. Younger households were more frequently less likely to spend because they had lower average incomes and lower life savings or inherited assets accumulated over life.

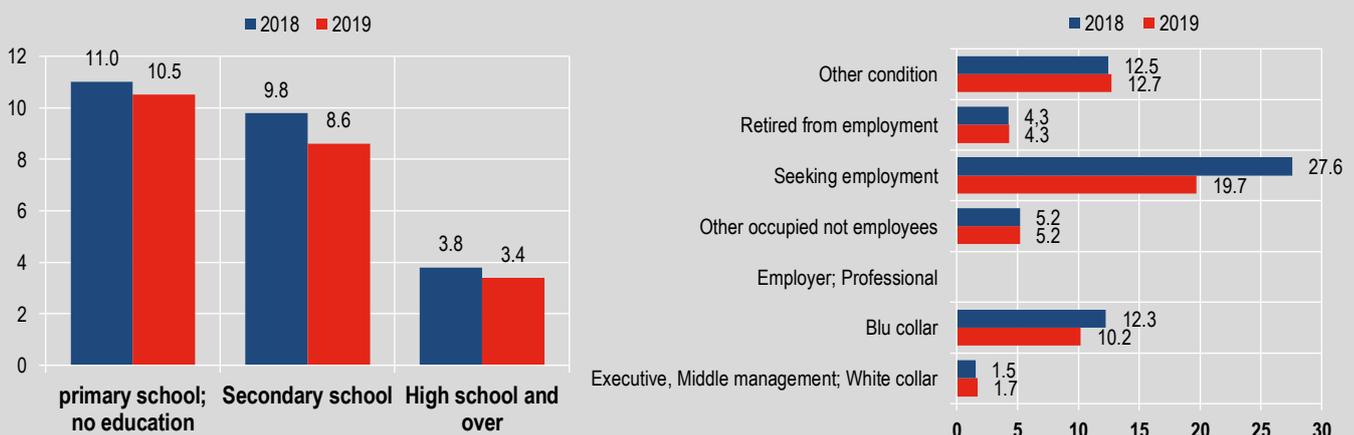
Absolute poverty affected 8.9% of households with the reference person aged between 18 and 34, and 5.1% of those with a reference person aged over 64. Compared to 2018, the incidence of poverty fell from 8.3% to 6.9% for households with a reference person aged between 45 and 54.

Higher education and employment levels protect households from poverty

The spread of poverty decreased with the increase of qualifications. The incidence was 3.4%, if the reference person had at least the high school certificate, and 8.6% with a secondary school certificate (9.8% in 2018).

Labor and professional status as well as the position in the profession of the reference person was very important. When a manager or employee, the household was less exposed to absolute poverty (1.7%); when a worker or assimilated, poverty affected 10.2% of the households (12.3% in 2018). The situation also improved for employees (6.0% in 2019 to 6.9% in 2018) and among households with a reference person seeking for employment (19.7% to 27.6% in 2018).

FIGURE 1. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY EDUCATION, LABOR AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE REFERENCE PERSON. Years 2018-2019, percentage (a)



(a) Data for employers and professionals is not indicated due to the lack of sample size

Over 1.1 million children in absolute poverty

In 2019, absolute poverty in Italy affected 1.137 million children (11.4% compared to 7.7% of individuals at national level; 12.6% in 2018). The incidence ranged from 7.2% of the Centre to 14.8% in the Southern regions. Compared to 2018, children's conditions improved both at national level and in the Centre (from 10.1% to 7.2%). Disaggregating by age, the incidence remained higher in the age class 7-13 (12.9%) and 4-6 (11.7%) compared to 0-3 (9.7%) and 14-17 (10.5%), the latter in particular improved to the previous year (12.9%).

Households with minors in absolute poverty were over 619 thousand, with an incidence of 9.7% (over three points higher than the average value of 6.4%). Poverty intensity was also very severe for households with children, with a value of 23.0% against 20.3% of the general figure. Households with children were more often poor, and in more severe conditions.

In the subset of poor households, couples with two children were the most common, though they were not the majority of households with children (38.1% against 39.5%). Couples with three or more children (21.1% compared to 12.3%) and couples with one child (14.9% compared with 29.7%); single-parent households and households in which several households live together represented, respectively, 11.9% of poor households (11.0% of the total number of families with minors) and 14.0% (7.5% of the total number of households with minors).

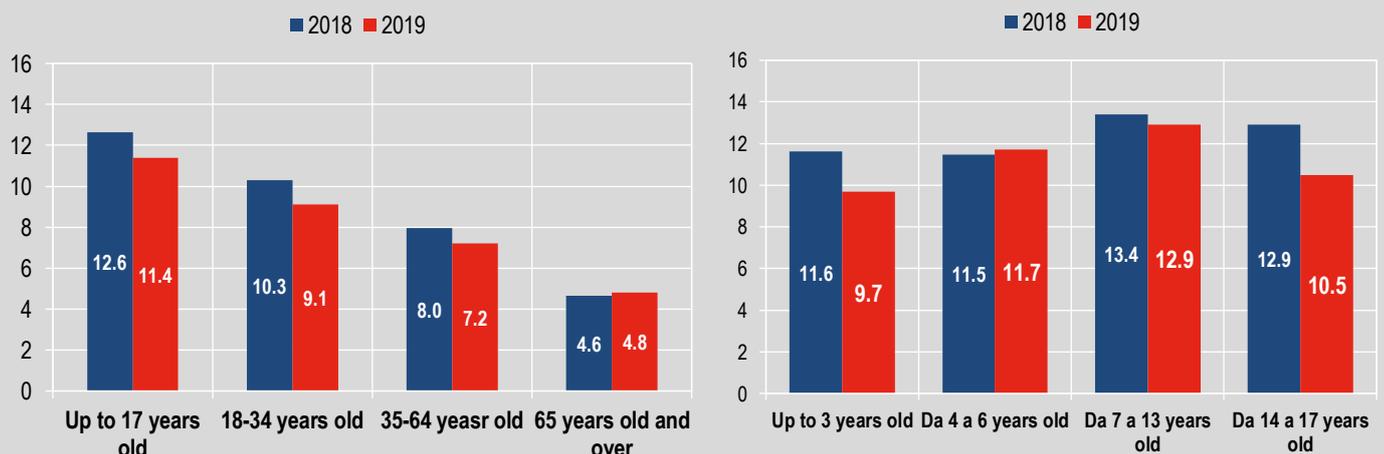
The incidence of poverty among households with children highly varied depending on the reference person's employment status and position in the profession: 7.1% in the households with an employed reference person and 21.6% when not employed.

If the reference person was a worker, the incidence achieved 12.2%, if he/she was seeking for employment 29.2%. The incidence of absolute poverty for households with children was higher in the metropolitan areas, both in central (10.8%) and in suburb municipalities as well as in municipalities with more than 50 thousand inhabitants (9.8%) where, compared to 2018, there was an improvement; in small municipalities it remained at 9.4%.

Citizenship plays an important role in households socio-economic condition: absolute poverty for households composed by national members only with minors was 6.3% (an improvement compared to the previous year) while it affected nearly one household out of three in those entirely composed by non-nationals (31.0%).

As for the household type, the incidence of absolute poverty increased as the number of children in the household increased (4.9% for couples with one child, 9.3% for those with two children and 16.6% for couples with three or more children), and was high among single-parent households (10.5%) and for the types with two or more cohabiting households (18.0%). Single-parent households only were showing a significant improvement to 2018, returning to the values of 2017 (when the incidence was 11.8%).

FIGURE 2. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF ALL PEOPLE BY AGE CLASS, AND FOR MINORS BY AGE-CLASS. Years 2018-2019 percentage



High absolute poverty among non-nationals

Non-national individuals in absolute poverty were almost 1.400 million, with an incidence of 26.9%, against 5.9% of national citizens.

Households in absolute poverty were composed in 69.6% of the cases by Italian-member households (1.164 million) and for the remaining 30.4% by non-national member households (510 thousand approximately), though the latter represented 8.9% of the total households.

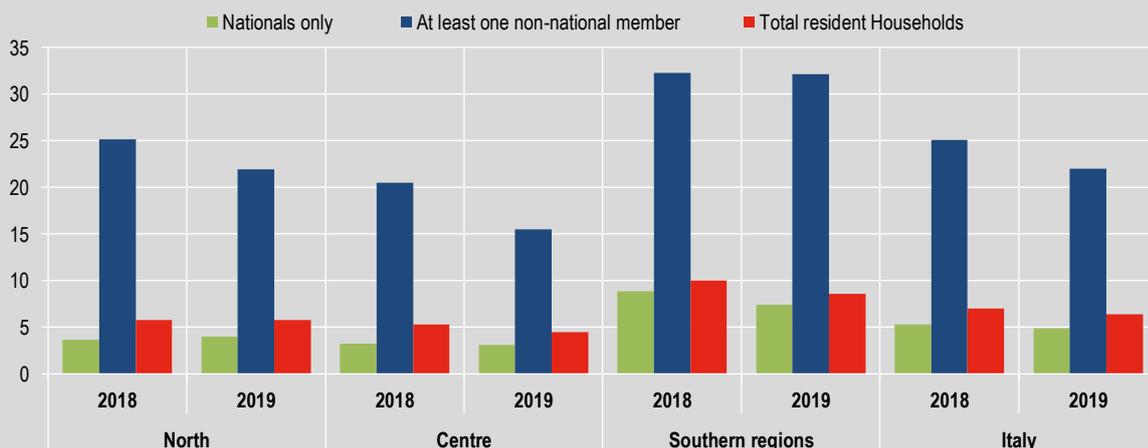
The incidence of absolute poverty was 22.0% (25.1% in 2018) for households with at least one foreigner (24.4% for households composed by non-national members only) and 4.9% for households of nationals only. The most critical situation for households with non-nationals was in small municipalities (25.0% against 28.3% for households composed of non-nationals only).

The households with non-nationals and with minors in absolute poverty had values equal to 27.0% (282 thousand), households with non-nationals only were 31.2%, or a value five times higher than that of households of nationals only with minors (6.3%). In the Southern regions, the same incidence rose to 36.8% for households with non-nationals and with minors, compared to 10.6% of households of nationals only with minors.

In households of non-nationals only, where the reference person was seeking for employment, the incidence was 33.3% (for 42,000 households); while with an employed reference person, poverty affected almost one in four households (23.1%).

At a territorial level, the highest incidence was recorded in the Southern regions, with shares of households with non-nationals in poverty about four times higher than those of households of nationals only (respectively 32.1% and 7.4%). In the North, households of non-nationals only recorded incidence values equal to those of the national average (24.6%). Compared to 2018, there were signals of improvement for households of non-nationals only in the Centre (from 23.0% to 15.7%) and for households of nationals only in the Southern regions (from 8.9% to 7.4%).

FIGURE 3. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY MEMBER CITIZENSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2018-2019, percentage



Almost half of all poor households rent a house

More than 726,000 poor households rent a house, 43.4% of all poor households, it should be noticed that the share of households renting a house was 18.4% of the total resident households. The tenant households of the Southern regions were in absolute poverty in 18.9% of cases compared to 14.4% in the North and 11.9% in the Centre. However, among the poor households in the Centre and the North those tenants were almost half of the total while in the South they were 36.1% this was also due to a lower presence of tenants among the resident households.

The share of tenants in the total population decreased as the age of the reference person increased (from 39.5% when under35 to 10.7% when 65 and older) and at the same time the share of owners increased (from 43.2% to 82.1%). Looking at the citizenship, 77.5% of poor households with non-nationals lived in rented houses while 11.8% only owned house against, respectively, 28.5% and 57.6% of households composed by nationals only in poverty. Among households with children, those renting were poor in 22.9% of cases against 4.7% of the owners and 12.1% of households who were tenants or who lived in a free-use house.

The average rent for households in absolute poverty was about 318 euros per month, compared to households with non-nationals 429 euros paid by households not in poverty. However, since the average total monthly expenditure of the former was much lower than that of the latter (€ 875 as against € 2,062), the rent item accounted for 36.4% of total households expenditure when poor (37.6% in the North, 40.3% in the Centre, 32% in the Southern regions) and 20.8% when not poor.

As for households in absolute poverty, when owning their house, 18.2% paid a mortgage, compared to 19.8% of non-poor households. From an economic and accounting point of view, this budget item was an investment and therefore did not form part of consumption expenditure. However, for the households that met it, it represented a particularly heavy output, especially for those below the poverty line, to whom this item subtracted resources from consumption expenditure. The average mortgage payment was € 469 per month for poor households and € 547 for the non-poor households.

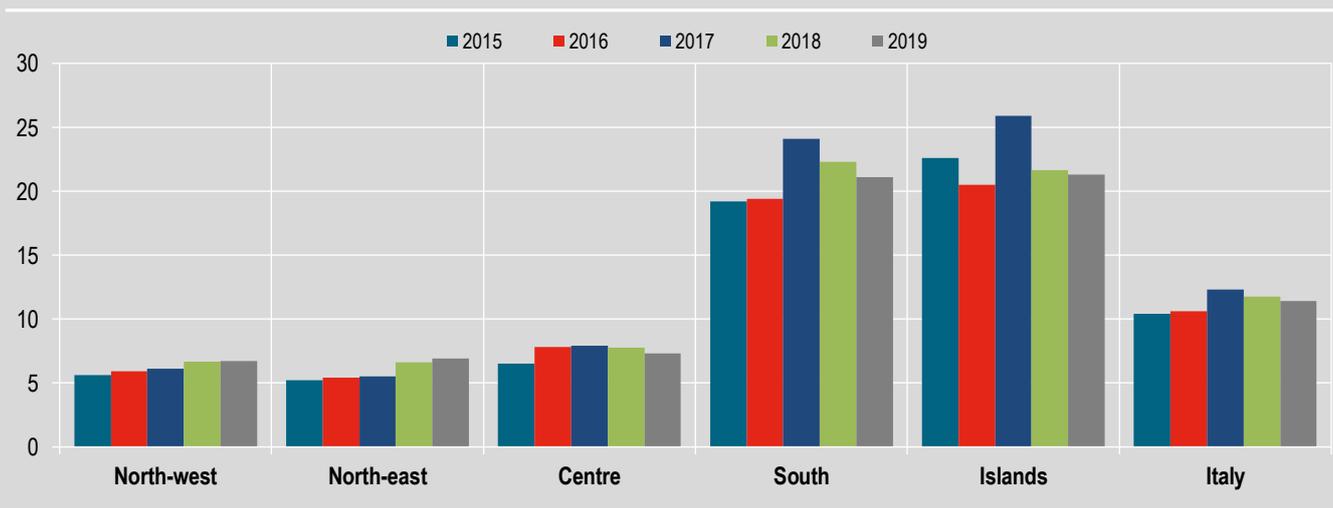
RELATIVE POVERTY

Still high incidence of relative poverty, though the Southern regions are improving

In 2019, households in relative poverty were estimated just below 3 million (11.4%), for over 8.8 million individuals (14.7%). Compared to 2018, the situation was quite stable in all distributions: in the North, the incidence stood at 6.8% with similar values both in the North-West and in the North-East (6.7% and 6.9% respectively) while it was 21.1% in the Southern regions.

At individual level there was a substantial stability in the national average (from 15.0% to 14.7%), and the same happened at a territorial level. Sicily (24.3%), Calabria (23.4%) and Puglia (22.0%) were the regions with the highest incidence.

FIGURE 4. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF HOUEHOLDS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2015-2019, percentage



The relative poverty intensity stood at 23.8%, substantially stable compared to 2018 (24.3%), and once again reached the highest value in the Southern regions (25.0%) and the lowest in the Centre (21.9%).

The condition of two-member households improved (from 10.2% in 2018 to 8.2% in 2019), especially in the Southern regions where the incidence for this type of households passed from 20.1% to 16.4%. Single-parent households recorded a similar dynamic and the incidence of relative poverty passed from 18.8% in 2018 to 14.1% in 2019 on a national average. In the North, however, signs of difficulty emerged from single-component households of elderly people for whom the incidence in 2019 grew to 5.3% from 3.1% in 2018.

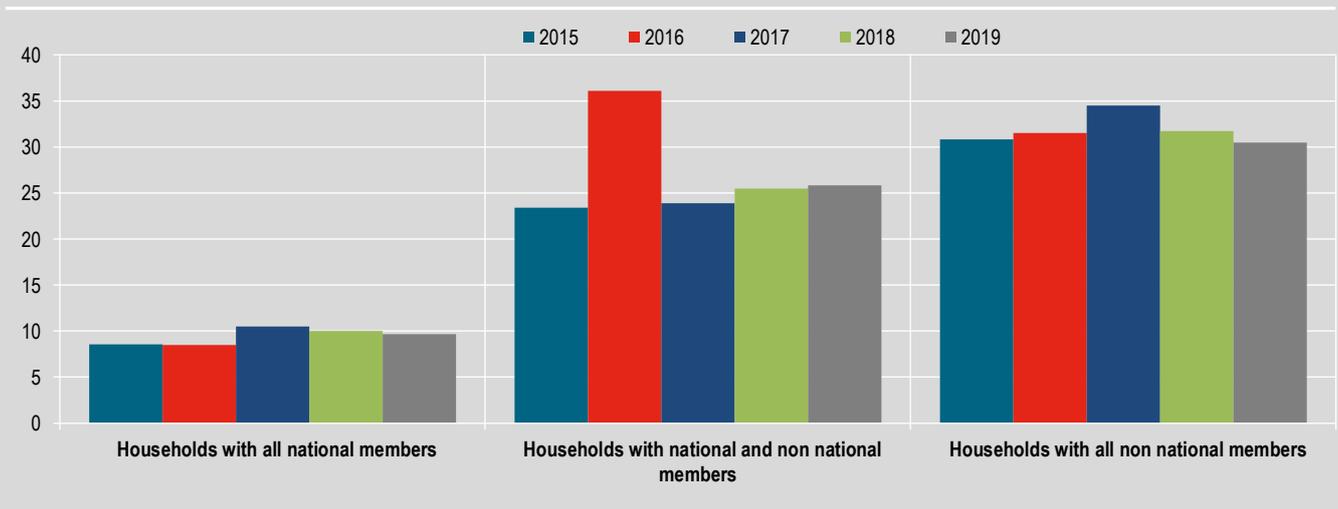
Households with three or more minor children had a relative poverty rate almost three times higher than the national average (34.4% to 11.4%); the value decreased for households with two or more elderly persons (9.5%). Compared to 2018, there were signs of improvement in the Southern regions for households with elderly people (from 21.4% to 17.0% for households with two or more elderly people) and for single-parent households (from 32.2% to 24.4%); for the latter, the trend was positive also in the Centre (from 12.9% to 7.8%).

Similarly, to absolute poverty, the incidence of relative poverty for households with a reference person in the position of worker and assimilated (17.4%) was the highest among the employed; among households where the reference person was an independent worker in a position other than an entrepreneur or self-employed person it was 9.4%. The difficult situation for households with the reference person seeking for employment (30.7%) was confirmed, but improved compared to 2018 (37.5%). In the Southern regions, the positive trend for households with a retired reference person was confirmed, indeed the incidence dropped from 19.3% to 16.4%.

Households in metropolitan centre municipalities had lower relative poverty values than other types of municipalities (8.9%); in particular, the distribution of the Centre remained the lowest (3.5%). In the Southern regions, the figures were six times higher (21.5%). The situation was stable to 2018.

The incidence of relative poverty varied according to the household members' nationality. For households of nationals only it was at 9.7%, but 30.5% for households of non-nationals only. Households of nationals only in the North recorded the lowest values (4.5), while in the Southern regions households with non-nationals 47.9% (48.9% for households of non-nationals only).

FIGURE 5. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF HOUEHOLDS, BY PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MEMBERS. Years 2015-2019, percentage



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 (€ 1,784.77), the line for a six-person household is 2.16 times that for two members (€ 2,365,09).

Household size	Equivalence scale: (coefficient)	Poverty threshold
1	0,60	656.97
2	1,00	1,094.95
3	1,33	1,456.28
4	1,63	1,784.77
5	1,90	2,080.40
6	2,16	2,365.09
7 and over	2,40	2,627.88

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 09 June 2020).

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 839.75 euros per month if he lives in a northern metropolitan area, 754.26 euros if he lives in a small northern municipality, 566.49 euros if he lives in a small southern municipality.

The table on the next page shows the values of the absolute poverty thresholds for 2019, 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 A. MONTHLY ABSOLUTE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND MUNICIPALITY TYPE. Year 2019 (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	839.75	800.08	754.26	803.86	762.81	715.40	623.86	602.93	566.49
1 comp. 60-74	807.87	768.20	722.38	777.00	735.95	688.54	597.19	576.26	539.82
1 comp. 75+	765.73	726.06	680.24	739.34	698.29	650.88	559.76	538.83	502.39
2 comp. 18-59	1,161.95	1,114.08	1,059.79	1,098.81	1,049.28	993.10	892.18	867.71	825.59
2 comp. 60-74	1,099.05	1,051.18	996.89	1,045.44	995.91	939.73	839.20	814.73	772.61
2 comp. 75+	1,024.64	976.77	922.48	978.87	929.34	873.16	772.96	748.49	706.37
1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1,061.57	1,013.70	959.41	1,011.90	962.37	906.19	805.83	781.36	739.24
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,091.43	1,043.56	989.27	1,037.18	987.65	931.47	830.91	806.44	764.32
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,129.85	1,081.98	1,027.69	1,071.55	1,022.02	965.84	865.10	840.63	798.51
1 comp. 11-17 e 1 comp. 18-59	1,177.04	1,129.17	1,074.88	1,112.14	1,062.61	1,006.43	905.88	881.41	839.29
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 18-59	1,118.62	1,070.75	1,016.46	1,061.85	1,012.32	956.14	855.70	831.23	789.11
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 75+	1,311.43	1,256.18	1,194.41	1,241.26	1,184.10	1,120.18	1,011.78	984.26	937.34
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1,347.35	1,292.10	1,230.33	1,273.43	1,216.27	1,152.35	1,043.80	1,016.28	969.36
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1,383.85	1,328.60	1,266.83	1,306.09	1,248.93	1,185.01	1,076.33	1,048.81	1,001.89
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,379.08	1,323.83	1,262.06	1,300.48	1,243.32	1,179.40	1,070.66	1,043.14	996.22
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,416.54	1,361.29	1,299.52	1,334.00	1,276.84	1,212.92	1,104.05	1,076.53	1,029.61
3 comp. 18-59	1,450.69	1,395.44	1,333.67	1,363.19	1,306.03	1,242.11	1,133.05	1,105.53	1,058.61
1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,464.42	1,409.17	1,347.40	1,375.30	1,318.14	1,254.22	1,145.48	1,117.96	1,071.04
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,412.53	1,357.28	1,295.51	1,330.66	1,273.50	1,209.58	1,100.95	1,073.43	1,026.51
1 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,309.99	1,254.74	1,192.97	1,237.82	1,180.66	1,116.74	1,007.96		980.44
2 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1,675.63	1,607.33	1,532.58	1,576.59	1,505.92	1,428.58	1,306.98	1,274.36	1,219.55
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1,710.83	1,642.53	1,567.78	1,606.81	1,536.14	1,458.80	1,337.01	1,304.39	1,249.58
4 comp. 18-59	1,747.63	1,679.33	1,604.58	1,638.43	1,567.76	1,490.42	1,368.46	1,335.84	1,281.03
1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,760.57	1,692.27	1,617.52	1,649.82	1,579.15	1,501.81	1,380.15	1,347.53	1,292.72
2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,773.52	1,705.22	1,630.47	1,661.22	1,590.55	1,513.21	1,391.84		1,359.22
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,726.14	1,657.84	1,583.09	1,620.50	1,549.83	1,472.49	1,351.21	1,318.59	1,263.78
2 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,678.30	1,610.00	1,535.25	1,579.39	1,508.72	1,431.38	1,310.18	1,277.56	1,222.75
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,578.03	1,509.73	1,434.98	1,488.55	1,417.88	1,340.54	1,219.18	1,186.56	1,131.75
1 comp. 4-10 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,713.13	1,644.83	1,570.08	1,609.04	1,538.37	1,461.03	1,339.46	1,306.84	1,252.03
2 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,480.18	1,411.88	1,337.13	1,399.92	1,329.25	1,251.91	1,130.42	1,097.80	1,042.99
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1,673.35	1,605.05	1,530.30	1,573.24	1,502.57	1,425.23	1,303.56	1,270.94	1,216.13
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,625.76	1,557.46	1,482.71	1,529.59	1,458.92	1,381.58	1,260.16	1,227.54	1,172.73
5 comp. 18-59	2,016.09	1,937.43	1,852.58	1,885.69	1,804.30	1,716.51	1,584.54	1,548.10	1,487.52
1 comp. 11-17 e 4 comp. 18-59	2,028.52	1,949.86	1,865.01	1,896.61	1,815.22	1,727.43	1,595.74	1,559.30	1,498.72
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	2,009.45	1,930.79	1,845.94	1,880.76	1,799.37	1,711.58	1,580.55	1,544.11	1,483.53
2 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	2,040.95	1,962.29	1,877.44	1,907.54	1,826.15	1,738.36	1,606.96	1,570.52	1,509.94
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	1,996.97	1,918.31	1,833.46	1,869.78	1,788.39	1,700.60	1,569.27	1,532.83	1,472.25
2 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1,965.11	1,886.45	1,801.60	1,842.69	1,761.30	1,673.51	1,542.56	1,506.12	1,445.54

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 (mlcro.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.

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