


POVERTY IN ITALY | YEAR 2020

Absolute poverty growing again

 In 2020, just over two million households lived in absolute poverty with an incidence of 7.7% (from 6.4% in 2019), for a total number of over 5.6 million individuals (9.4% of the total to 7.7% in 2019).

After the improvement of 2019, in the year of the pandemic, absolute poverty has increased reaching the highest level since 2005 (first year of the time series).

The number of households in conditions of relative poverty below the threshold was just over 2.6 million (10.1% of the total, 11.4% in 2019).

9.4%

Percentage of households in absolute poverty in the Southern regions

7.6% in the North
5.4% in the Centre

1.3 million

Minors in absolute poverty (13.5%)

29.3%

Absolute poverty incidence for non-national citizens (26,9% in 2019)

7.5% for the Italians (5.9% in 2019)

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ABSOLUTE POVERTY

Absolute poverty is growing particularly in the North but the intensity is decreasing

In 2020, according to final estimates, there were over two million households in absolute poverty (with an incidence of 7.7%), for a total of over 5.6 million individuals (9.4%); a significant increase to 2019 when the incidence was, respectively, 6.4% and 7.7%.

The value of absolute poverty intensity - which measures how much the monthly expenditure of poor households is on average below the poverty line in percentage terms (that is, "how poor are the poor") – was 18.7%, a reduction from 20.3% of 2019) in all geographical areas. This was also due to the measures implemented to support citizens (basic income, emergency income, extension of the Earnings Supplement Fund, etc.) that have enabled households challenged by economic difficulty - both those that slipped below the poverty line in 2020, and those that were already poor - to maintain consumer spending not so far from the poverty line.

In 2020, the incidence of households in absolute poverty remained higher in the Southern Regions (9.4%, from 8.6%), but the highest growth was recorded in the North where household incidence of poverty rose to 7.6%, was 5.8% in 2019. It means that, if in 2019 the poor households of our country were distributed almost equally in the North (43.4%) and in the Southern regions (42.2%), in 2020 in the North this proportion reached 47% against 38.6% of the Southern Regions, with a difference of 167 thousand households.

The North recorded the most marked worsening in terms of individuals as well, with the incidence of absolute poverty that has passed from 6.8% in 2019 to 9.3% (10.1% in the North-West, 8.2% in the North-East). Thus, there are over 2.5 million absolute poor residents in the regions of the North (45.6% of the total, distributed in 63% in the North-West and 37% in the North-East) against 2.259 million in the Southern regions (40.3% of the total, of which 72% in the South and 28% in the Islands). Here, the incidence of individual poverty has got to 11.1% (11.7% in the South, 9.8% in the Islands) from 10.1% in 2019; in the Centre it is 6.6% (from 5.6% in 2019). By age group, the incidence of absolute poverty reached 11.3% (over 1.27 million individuals) among young people aged 18-34; it remains high (9.2%), also for the age group 35-64 years (over 2.394 million individuals), while it remains below the national average for the over 65 (5.4%, over 742 thousand people).

Compared to 2019, the share of poor households grew at national level in all types of municipalities, although with some differences in the distribution: in the North it increased - from 6.1% to 7.8% - in municipalities up to 50 thousand inhabitants (other than suburban municipalities metropolitan area) and in municipalities in the suburbs of metropolitan and communal areas of 50,001 inhabitants (from 4.8% to 7.0%). In the Centre, the situation of households living in the metropolitan areas is worsening, with an incidence that passed from 2.0% to 3.7% while in the Southern regions the incidence of poverty increased, from 7.6% to 9.2%, in municipalities up to 50 thousand inhabitants (other than suburban metropolitan area municipalities).

ABSOLUTE POVERTY

Years 2019-2020 (a), absolute values and percentage

MAIN INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA										Italy	
	North-West		North-East		Centre		South		Islands		2019	2020
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020		
Poor households (absolute values)	420	577	306	366	242	290	470	545	236	230	1,674	2,007
Poor people (absolute values)	1,092	1,607	768	947	663	788	1,452	1,616	619	643	4,593	5,602
Poor household incidence (%)	5.8	7.9	6.0	7.1	4.5	5.4	8.5	9.9	8.7	8.4	6.4	7.7
Poor people incidence (%)	6.8	10.1	6.6	8.2	5.6	6.6	10.5	11.7	9.4	9.8	7.7	9.4
Absolute poverty intensity (%) (b)	20.2	18.6	19.9	17.3	18.1	16.1	21.6	21.3	20.4	17.9	20.3	18.7

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

The condition of households with children has worsened

In 2020, the incidence of absolute poverty was higher among households with a higher number of members: it was 20.5% among those with five or more members and 11.2% among those with four; it was around 8.5% if the household composed by three people. The situation became more critical when more than one children were living together, especially if minors - the incidence ranged from 9.3% for households with a single minor child to 22.7% for those with three or more minors - and among single-parent households. For the latter, the most marked deterioration was recorded compared to 2019 (from 8.9% to 11.7%). The dynamic was also negative for couples with children (7.2% to 5.3% in 2019, if with a child, 10.5% to 8.8% with two children).

The incidence of poverty was lower, at 5.6%, in households with at least one elderly person and dropped to 3.7% among couples where the age of the household reference person was over 64 years (in the case of single people over 64 years the incidence was 4.9%). 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.

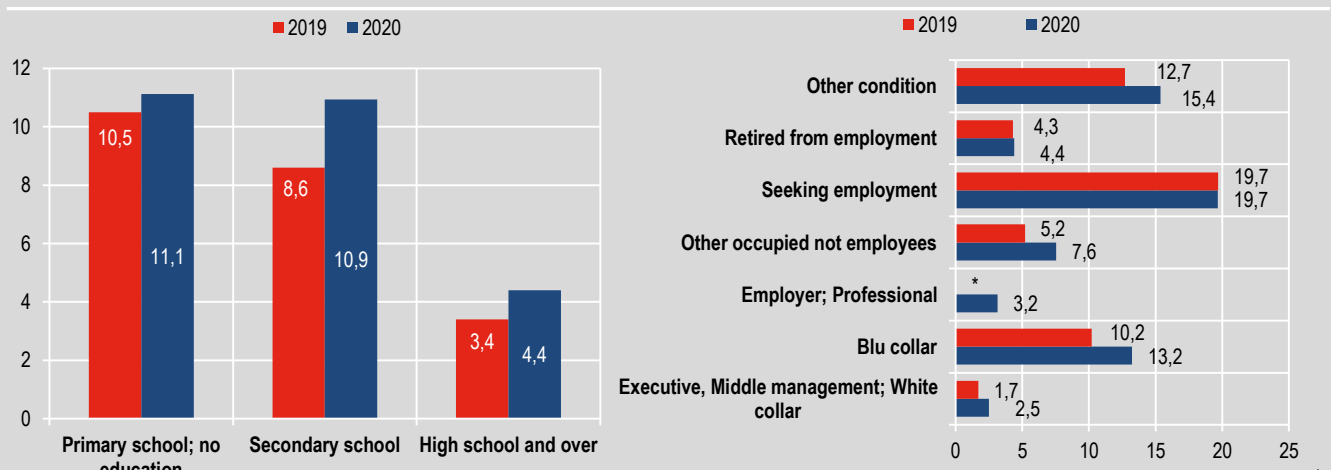
Absolute poverty affected 10.3% of households with a reference person between 18 and 34 years of age and 5.3% of those with a reference person over 64 years of age. Compared to 2019, the incidence of poverty increased among households with a reference person aged 35-44 years (from 8.3% to 10.7%) and among those in which the reference person was between 45 and 54 years (from 6.9% to 9.9%).

Higher education and employment levels protect households from poverty

The spread of poverty decreased with the increase of qualifications. The incidence was 4.4%, if the reference person had at least the high school certificate, and 10.9% with a secondary school certificate.

Labor and professional status as well as the position in the profession of the reference person was very important. In comparison with 2019 households with the reference person employed have worsened their condition (the incidence passed from 5.5% to 7.3%), both for employees and the independent: for households with the reference person worker or assimilated the incidence ranged from 10,2% to 13,2%; among household with self-employed reference person it grew from 5.2% to 7.6%. On the other hand, compared to 2019, the incidence value was stable for households with a reference person retired from work and among those households with a reference person seeking employment.

FIGURE 1. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY EDUCATION, LABOR AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE REFERENCE PERSON. Years 2019-2020, percentage (a)



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

Over 1.3 million minors in absolute poverty

In 2020, absolute poverty in Italy affected 1.337 million children (13.5%, compared to 9.4% of individuals at national level). The incidence ranged from 9.5% in the Centre to 14.5% in the Southern regions. Compared to 2019, children’s conditions have worsened at national level (from 11.4% to 13.5%) in particular in the North (from 10.7% to 14.4%) and in the Centre (from 7.2% to 9.5%). Disaggregating by age, the incidence remains higher in the aged 7-13 (14.2%) and 14-17 (13.9%), compared to the aged 4-6 (12.8%) and 0-3 (12.0%, up on 2019).

Households with minors in absolute poverty were over 767 thousand, with an incidence of 11.9% (9.7% in 2019). The problems of these households emerged also in terms of poverty intensity, with a value of 21.0% against 18.7% of the general figure. Households with children were more often poor, and in more severe conditions.

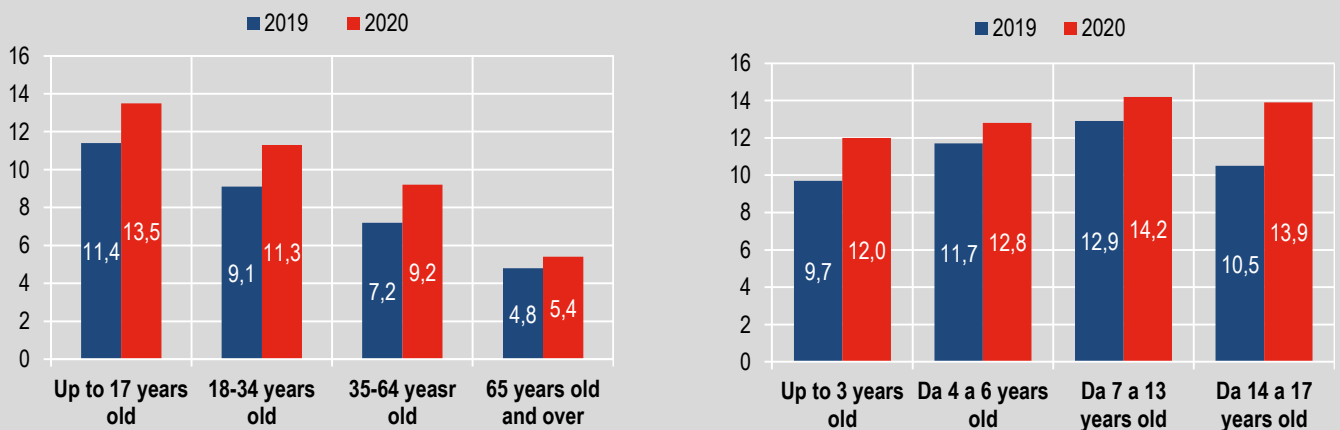
In the subset of poor households with minors, households of other types, i.e. those households where more than one family frequently live together, signed the highest incidence value (21.5%). Furthermore, for this subset, the incidence of absolute poverty increased as the number of minor children in the household increased (6.9% for couples with one minor child, 11.3% for those with two minor children and 19, 8% for couples with three or more minor children) and was high among single-parent households with minors (14.0%). Couples with a minor child were the only ones to record an increase in the incidence compared to 2019.

The incidence of poverty among households with minors varies greatly depending on the reference person’s employment status and position in the profession 9.4% in the households with an employed reference person (15.8% in the case of a worker) and 22.3% when not employed (29.1% if seeking employment).

Citizenship plays an important role in the household socio-economic condition. 8.6% of households with minors composed by national members only were in absolute poverty (a worsening compared to last year) and 28.6% of households with minors entirely composed by non-nationals.

The incidence of absolute poverty for households with minors was higher in metropolitan areas, both in the central municipalities of the metropolitan area (13.7%), and in the smaller municipalities up to 50 thousand inhabitants (11.5%) which recorded a worsening to 2019 (9.4%). Finally, in the municipalities on the suburbs of the metropolitan area and in municipalities over 50 thousand inhabitants, it was equal to 11.8%.

FIGURE 2. INDIVIDUAL ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY AGE CLASS, AND FOR MINORS BY AGE-CLASS.
Years 2019-2020 percentage



High absolute poverty among non-nationals

Non-national individuals in absolute poverty were over 1.5 million, with an incidence of 29.3%, against 7.5% for national citizens.

Households in absolute poverty were composed in 71.1% of the cases by Italian-member households (1,4 million) and for the remaining 28.3% by non-national member households (over 568 thousand), though the latter represented 8.6% of the total households.

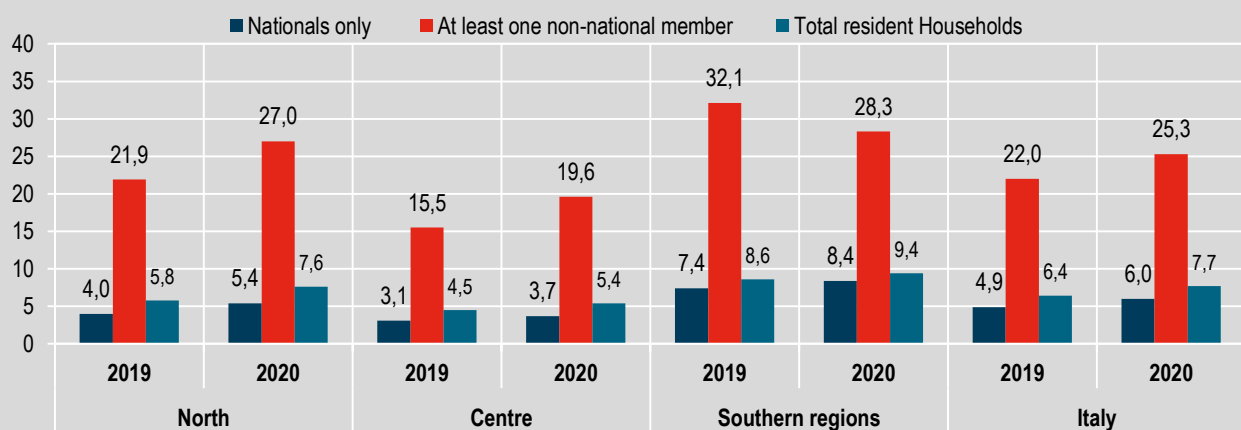
The incidence of absolute poverty was 25.3% (22.0% in 2019) for households with at least one foreigner; it was 26.7% for households composed by non-national members only (24.4% in 2019) and 6.0% for households of nationals only (from 4.9% in 2019). The criticality for households with foreigners was more marked in municipalities up to 50 thousand inhabitants (27.1%, against 6.5% of households composed of nationals only).

Households with at least one non-national and with minors showed a poverty rate of 28.6% (301 thousand households), the same for households with non-nationals only, that was more than three times higher than that of households of nationals only with minors (8.6%). In the Southern regions and in the North the incidence exceeded 30% in households with non-nationals and with minors, (respectively 35.2% and 30.7%, against 11.8% and 7.0% of households of nationals only with minors).

In households of non-nationals only where the reference person was seeking for employment, the incidence of absolute poverty was 29.1% (for a total of 39,000 households); while with an employed reference person poverty affected almost one in four households (25,4%).

At territorial level, the highest incidence was recorded in the Southern regions, with shares of households with non-nationals in poverty almost four times higher than those of households of nationals only (respectively 31.9% and 8.4%). In the North, households of non-nationals only, recorded incidence values of 28.4% while in the Centre the values were lower (19.9%). Compared to 2019, there were signals of worsening for households in the North (nationals only, Nationals and non-nationals, or At least one non-National member), while in the Southern regions the worsening affected the households of nationals only (from 7.4% to 8.4%).

FIGURE 3. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE BY MEMBER CITIZENSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2019-2020, percentage



Almost half of all poor households rent a house

More than 866 poor households rent a house 43.1% of all poor households. It should be noticed that the share of households renting a house was 18.3% of the total resident households. The tenant households of the Southern regions were in absolute poverty in 22.1% of cases, compared to 18.1% in the North and 12.3% in the Centre.

The share of tenants in the total population decreased as the age of the reference person increased (from 39.4% when under35 to 10.9% when 65 and older) and at the same time the share of owners increased (from 43.6% to 82.8%). Looking at the citizenship, 70.7% of poor households with non-nationals lived in rented houses while 15.6% only owned house against, respectively, 32.2% and 55.7% of households composed by nationals only in poverty.

Among households with children, those renting were poor in 25.4% of cases against 7.0% of the owners and 13.3% of households who were tenants or who lived in a free-use house.

The average rent for households in absolute poverty was about 330 euros per month, compared to households with non-nationals 433 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 (€ 918 against € 1,938), the rent item accounted for 35.9% of total household expenditure when poor (39.0% in the North, 36.0% in the Centre, 31% in the Southern regions) and 22.3% when not poor.

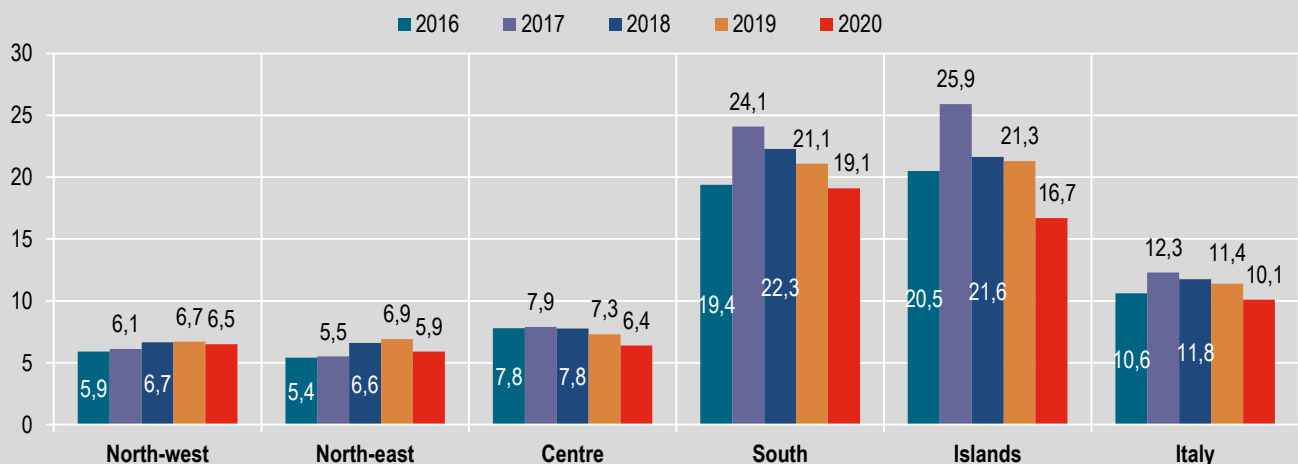
As for households in absolute poverty, when owning their house, 19.8% paid a mortgage, compared to 19.5% of non-poor households. From an economic point of view, this budget item was an investment and therefore did not form part of consumption expenditure. However, for the households that met it, it represented 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 euros per month for poor households and 549 euros for the non-poor households.

RELATIVE POVERTY

Relative poverty has decreased for single people

In 2020, households in relative poverty were estimated at just over 2.6 million (10.1%) for a total of about 8 million individuals (13.5%). Compared to 2019 (11.4%), the situation marked a general decline, with significantly different shares between the distributions. Generally at individual level there is a reduction in the incidence of relative poverty (from 14.7% in 2019 to 13.5%), in particular in the Southern regions (from 25.8% to 22.6% in 2020). In all other distributions the value is substantially unchanged. In 2020 households composed by a single-person showed reduced values of relative poverty incidence (4.5%, from 6.7% in 2019 o), especially in Southern regions, where it passed from 12.7% to 9.1%.

FIGURE 4. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF HOUEHOLDS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2016-2020, percentage



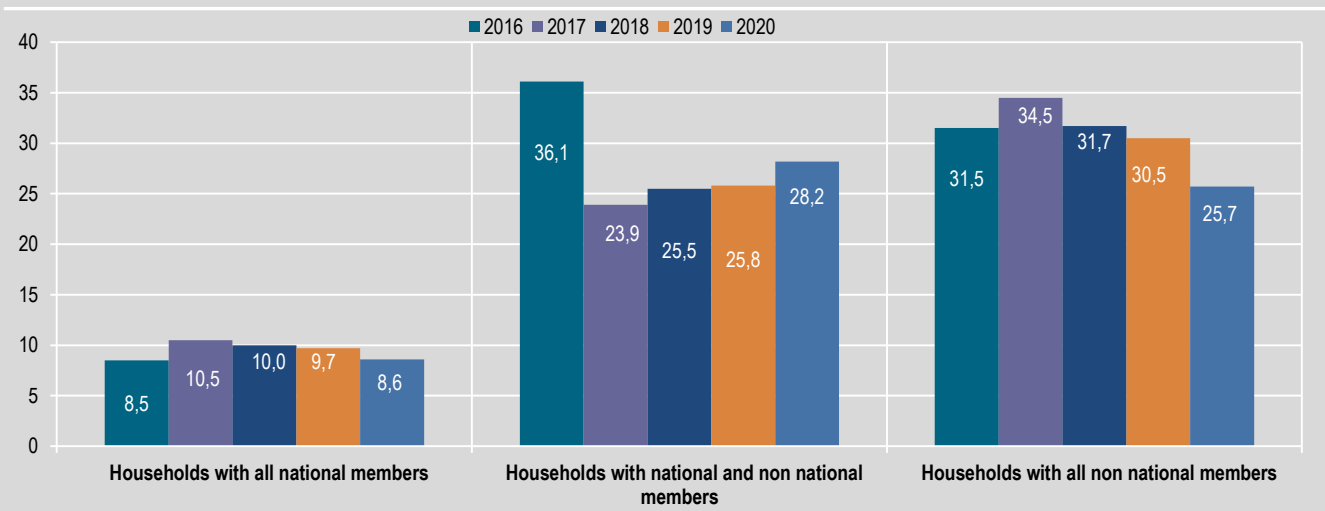
In the case of households composed by a single person aged 65 and over, the incidence of relative poverty rose to 4.4% from 7.7% in 2019, while among households with minors decreased to 17.5% from 18.5% in 2019, due to the dynamics recorded in the Southern regions (27.8% in 2020 from 31.4% in 2019). The single-parent households of the Centre, which were experiencing a worsening situation (from 7.8% to 12.5%), were an exception; this dynamic was also common to large households of five and more residents in this same breakdown (25.0% to 15.0% in 2019).

Households with three or more children showed a relative poverty rate three times higher than the national average (31.1% to 10.1%), which was also higher than that recorded for couples with three or more children (not necessarily minors) for which the incidence was 27.4%. Lower, finally, the value for households in which there was at least one elderly person (8.0%).

The incidence of relative poverty for households with the reference person seeking for employment was always very high (24.4%), but it was much lower than in 2019 (30.7%). Similarly, there was a decline among households where the reference person did not get a qualification or at most had a primary school certificate (14.9% from 18.6%). Relative poverty incidence remained the same for households with a reference person with Upper secondary school certificate and higher (5.7% from 5.9%).

The incidence of relative poverty varied according to the household members' nationality. For households of nationals only it was at 8.6%, but 26.5% for households of at least one non-national (25.7% for those of non-national only). The lowest values of incidence were Households of nationals only in the North (4.4%), the highest for households with at least one non-national in the Southern regions (44.3%, 44.9% if only non-nationals).

FIGURE 5. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE OF HOUEHOLDS, BY PRESENCE OF NON-NATIONAL MEMBERS.
Years 2016-2020, 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 9 June 2021).

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 (€ 1,633.03), the line for a six-person household is 2.16 times that for two members (€ 2,164.02).

Household size	Equivalence scale: (coefficient)	Poverty threshold
1	0.60	601.12
2	1.00	1,001.86
3	1.33	1,332.47
4	1.63	1,633.03
5	1.90	1,903.53
6	2.16	2,164.02
7 and over	2.40	2,404.46

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 2021).

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 25 thousand households. The population used for the 2020 survey is estimated prior to the issuance of the 2018 and 2019 census and intercensory reconstruction data.

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 839.78 euros per month if he lives in a northern metropolitan area, 753.87 euros if he lives in a small northern municipality, 569.56 euros if he lives in a small southern municipality.

The table on the next page shows the values of the absolute poverty thresholds for 2020, 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 <https://www.istat.it/it/dati-analisi-e-prodotti/contenuti-interattivi/soglia-di-poverta>, on the institutional website of Istat.

TABLE A. MONTHLY ABSOLUTE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND MUNICIPALITY TYPE. Year 2020 (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	839.78	799.92	753.87	801.99	761.02	713.69	627.01	606.04	569.56
1 comp. 60-74	807.31	767.45	721.40	774.51	733.54	686.21	599.67	578.70	542.22
1 comp. 75+	764.88	725.02	678.97	736.53	695.56	648.23	561.88	540.91	504.43
2 comp. 18-59	1.163.72	1.115.61	1.061.05	1.098.50	1.049.06	992.98	897.08	872.58	830.41
2 comp. 60-74	1.099.73	1.051.62	997.06	1.043.96	994.52	938.44	842.84	818.34	776.17
2 comp. 75+	1.024.89	976.78	922.22	976.90	927.46	871.38	776.04	751.54	709.37
1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1.062.04	1.013.93	959.37	1.010.17	960.73	904.65	809.20	784.70	742.53
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1.092.44	1.044.33	989.77	1.036.04	986.60	930.52	834.88	810.38	768.21
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1.131.06	1.082.95	1.028.39	1.070.66	1.021.22	965.14	869.38	844.88	802.71
1 comp. 11-17 e 1 comp. 18-59	1.179.16	1.131.05	1.076.49	1.112.21	1.062.77	1.006.69	911.14	886.64	844.47
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 18-59	1.120.16	1.072.05	1.017.49	1.061.26	1.011.82	955.74	860.34	835.84	793.67
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 75+	1.313.06	1.257.54	1.195.46	1.240.48	1.183.41	1.119.60	1.016.19	988.63	941.65
1 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74 e 1 comp. 75+	1.349.16	1.293.64	1.231.56	1.272.85	1.215.78	1.151.97	1.048.46	1.020.90	973.92
1 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1.385.83	1.330.31	1.268.23	1.305.73	1.248.66	1.184.85	1.081.26	1.053.70	1.006.72
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1.381.41	1.325.89	1.263.81	1.300.46	1.243.39	1.179.58	1.075.94	1.048.38	1.001.40
2 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1.419.05	1.363.53	1.301.45	1.334.20	1.277.13	1.213.32	1.109.58	1.082.02	1.035.04
3 comp. 18-59	1.453.71	1.398.19	1.336.11	1.363.95	1.306.88	1.243.07	1.139.20	1.111.64	1.064.66
1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.467.79	1.412.27	1.350.19	1.376.43	1.319.36	1.255.55	1.152.00	1.124.44	1.077.46
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.415.36	1.359.84	1.297.76	1.331.18	1.274.11	1.210.30	1.106.88	1.079.32	1.032.34
1 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.312.32	1.256.80	1.194.72	1.237.76	1.180.69	1.116.88	1.013.21	985.65	938.67
2 comp. 18-59 e 2 comp. 60-74	1.678.72	1.610.09	1.534.96	1.577.04	1.506.49	1.429.28	1.312.99	1.280.32	1.225.44
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 60-74	1.714.42	1.645.79	1.570.66	1.607.79	1.537.24	1.460.03	1.343.63	1.310.96	1.256.08
4 comp. 18-59	1.751.72	1.683.09	1.607.96	1.639.96	1.569.41	1.492.20	1.375.69	1.343.02	1.288.14
1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	1.764.99	1.696.36	1.621.23	1.651.71	1.581.16	1.503.95	1.387.72	1.355.05	1.300.17
2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.778.26	1.709.63	1.634.50	1.663.45	1.592.90	1.515.69	1.399.76	1.367.09	1.312.21
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.730.38	1.661.75	1.586.62	1.622.17	1.551.62	1.474.41	1.358.61	1.325.94	1.271.06
2 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.682.06	1.613.43	1.538.30	1.580.51	1.509.96	1.432.75	1.317.07	1.284.40	1.229.52
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.581.34	1.512.71	1.437.58	1.489.17	1.418.62	1.341.41	1.225.42	1.192.75	1.137.87
1 comp. 4-10 e 3 comp. 18-59	1.717.05	1.648.42	1.573.29	1.610.37	1.539.82	1.462.61	1.346.51	1.313.84	1.258.96
2 comp. 0-3 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.483.06	1.414.43	1.339.30	1.400.02	1.329.47	1.252.26	1.136.01	1.103.34	1.048.46
3 comp. 18-59 e 1 comp. 75+	1.676.79	1.608.16	1.533.03	1.574.04	1.503.49	1.426.28	1.309.92	1.277.25	1.222.37
1 comp. 0-3 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.629.57	1.560.94	1.485.81	1.530.76	1.460.21	1.383.00	1.266.91	1.234.24	1.179.36
5 comp. 18-59	2.021.22	1.942.18	1.856.91	1.888.06	1.806.81	1.719.17	1.592.90	1.556.41	1.495.75
1 comp. 11-17 e 4 comp. 18-59	2.033.95	1.954.91	1.869.64	1.899.33	1.818.08	1.730.44	1.604.44	1.567.95	1.507.29
1 comp. 4-10 e 2 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	2.015.07	1.936.03	1.850.76	1.883.65	1.802.40	1.714.76	1.589.42	1.552.93	1.492.27
2 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	2.046.71	1.967.67	1.882.40	1.910.60	1.829.35	1.741.71	1.615.97	1.579.48	1.518.82
1 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 3 comp. 18-59	2.002.25	1.923.21	1.837.94	1.872.31	1.791.06	1.703.42	1.577.81	1.541.32	1.480.66
2 comp. 4-10 e 1 comp. 11-17 e 2 comp. 18-59	1.970.27	1.891.23	1.805.96	1.845.06	1.763.81	1.676.17	1.550.95	1.514.46	1.453.80

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, SDGs) 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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