

SDG 1 - No poverty (statistical annex)

Statistics Explained

End poverty in all its forms everywhere (statistical annex)

Data extracted in May 2021.



EU trend of SDG 1 on no poverty

This article provides an overview of statistical data on SDG 1 'No poverty' in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . It is based on the set of EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an EU context.

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) , which are based on the [Eurostat](#) publication '[Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition](#)' . This report is the fifth edition of Eurostat's series of monitoring reports on sustainable development, which provide a quantitative assessment of progress of the EU towards the SDGs in an EU context.

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Multidimensional poverty		
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	⋮ (1)	↑
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers	⋮ (1)	↗
Severely materially deprived people	⋮ (1)	↑
People living in households with very low work intensity	⋮ (1)	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate	⋮ (1)	↑
Basic needs		
People living in households with poor housing conditions (such as leaking roof, damp walls or foundation, etc.)	⋮ (1)	↑
Self-reported unmet need for medical care (*)	⋮ (1)	↑
People living in households without basic sanitary facilities (such as bath, shower, indoor flushing toilet) (*)	⋮ (1)	↑
Population unable to keep home adequately warm (*)	⋮ (1)	↑
Overcrowding rate (*)	⋮ (1)	↑

(*) Multi-purpose indicator.

- (1) Data for the EU from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) are only available from 2010 onwards. The available time series (2010 to 2019) is consequently too short for an assessment of the long-term trend.

Table 1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 1, EU

Symbol	With quantitative target	Without quantitative target
	Trends for indicators marked with this 'target' symbol are calculated against an official and quantified EU policy target. In this case the arrow symbols should be interpreted according to the left-hand column below. Trends for all other indicators should be interpreted according to the right-hand column below.	
	Significant progress towards the EU target	Significant progress towards SD objectives
	Moderate progress towards the EU target	Moderate progress towards SD objectives
	Insufficient progress towards the EU target	Moderate movement away from SD objectives
	Movement away from the EU target	Significant movement away from SD objectives
:	Calculation of trend not possible (for example) time series too short)	

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for indicating progress towards SD objectives and targets

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

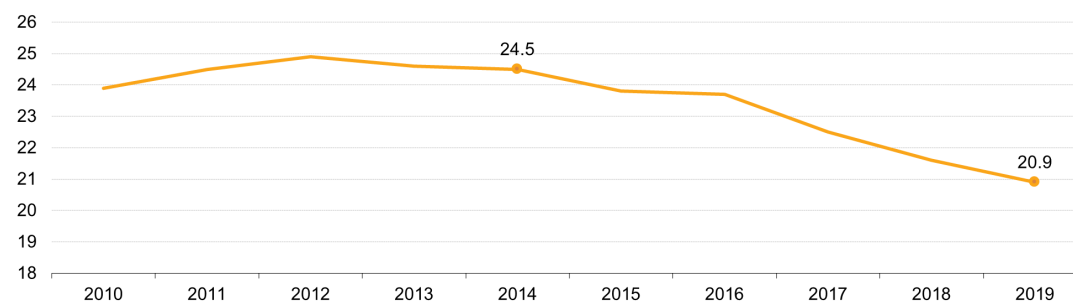
SHORT TERM
2014-2019



While a household's income is a key determinant of its standard of living, other aspects can prevent people from fully participating in society such as an impeded access to labour markets or material deprivation. To reflect these different dimensions of poverty, the broad indicator ' [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) ' shows the number of people affected by at least one of the following three forms of poverty or social exclusion: [income poverty](#) , [severe material deprivation](#) and [very low work intensity](#) . Data on the three sub-indicators are derived from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC).

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population)



Note: Estimated data.

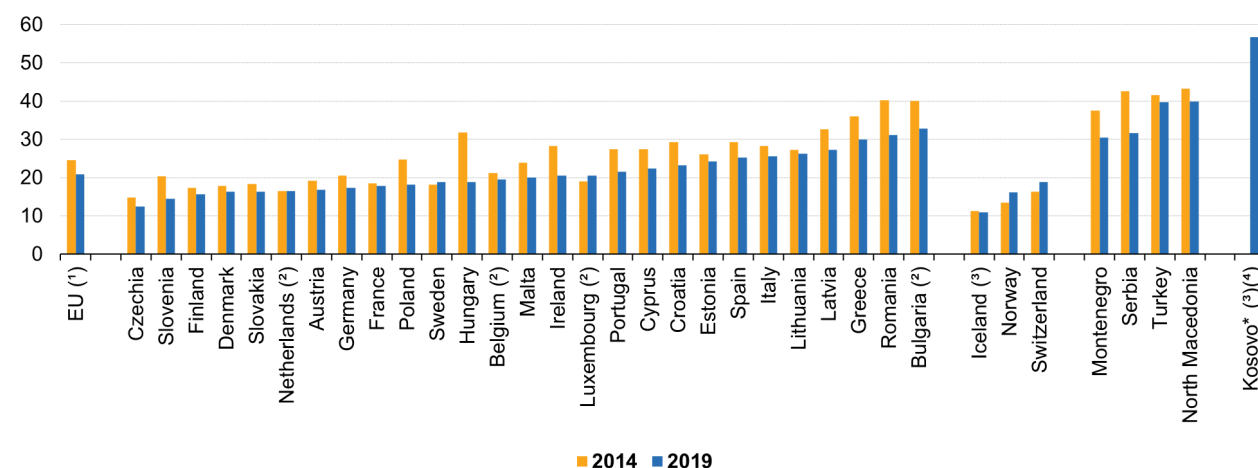
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_10)

eurostat

Figure 1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU, 2010-2019 (million people) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total rate: – 3.1 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_10)

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of population)



(*) Estimated data.

(2) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(3) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(4) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_10)

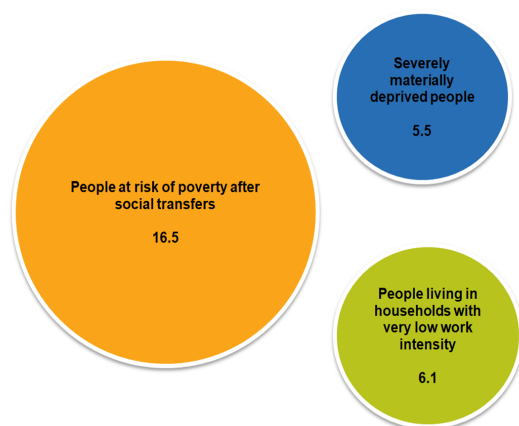
eurostat

Figure 2: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_10)

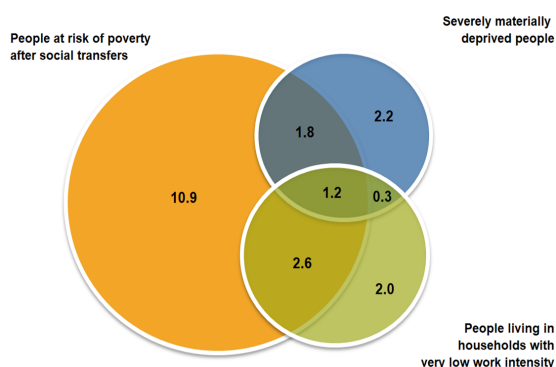
Aggregation of sub-indicators of 'People at risk of poverty or social exclusion', EU, 2019

(% of population)

TOTAL NUMBERS FOR EACH SUB-INDICATOR:



COMBINATION OF SUB-INDICATORS (WITH INTERSECTIONS):



Note: Estimated data.

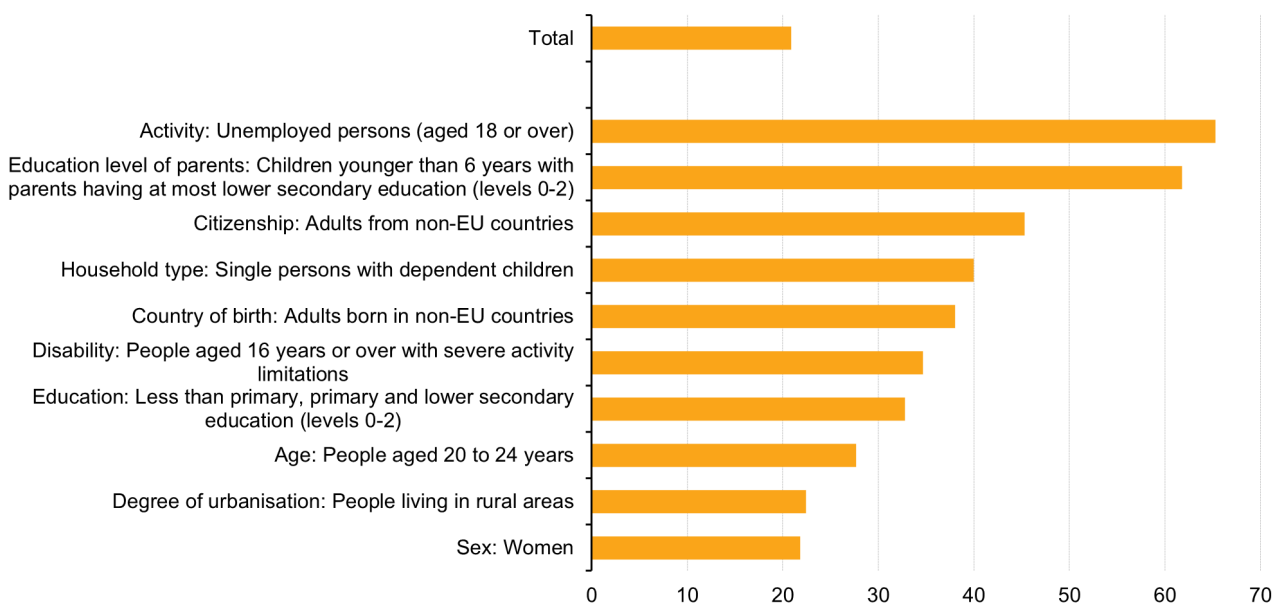
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pees01)

eurostat

Figure 3: Aggregation of sub-indicators of 'People at risk of poverty or social exclusion', EU, 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat (ilc_pees01)

People most at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by sub-group, EU, 2019

(% of population)



Note: Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (ilc_peps01, ilc_peps02, ilc_peps03, ilc_peps04, ilc_peps05, ilc_peps06, ilc_peps13, ilc_peps60, hlth_dpe010)

eurostat

Figure 4: People most at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by sub-group, EU, 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat: (ilc_pees01), (ilc_peps02), (ilc_peps03), (ilc_peps04), (ilc_peps06), (ilc_peps13), (ilc_peps60) and (hlth_dpe010)

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

2014-2019

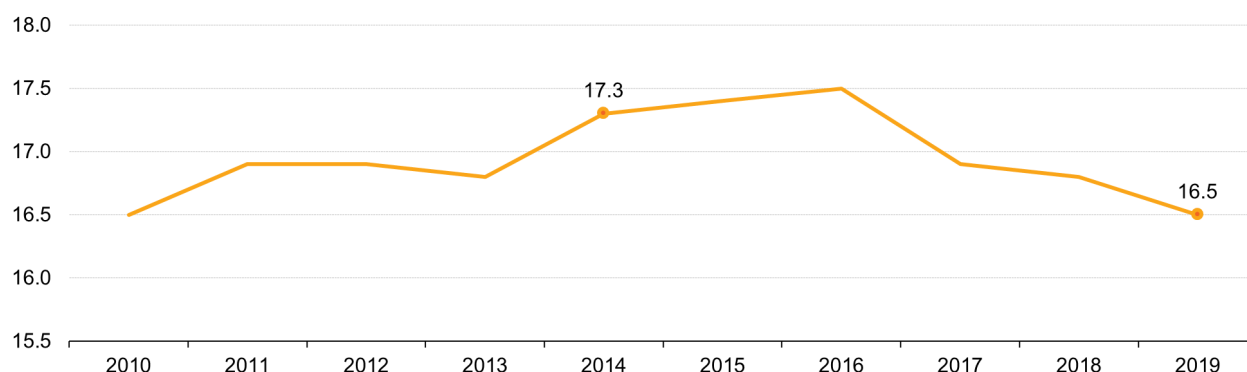


This indicator measures the number of people with an [equivalised disposable income](#) below the [risk-of-poverty threshold](#). This is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised¹ disposable income after [social transfers](#). The data stem from the the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC).

¹The equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified [OECD](#) equivalence scale.

People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population)



Note: Estimated data.

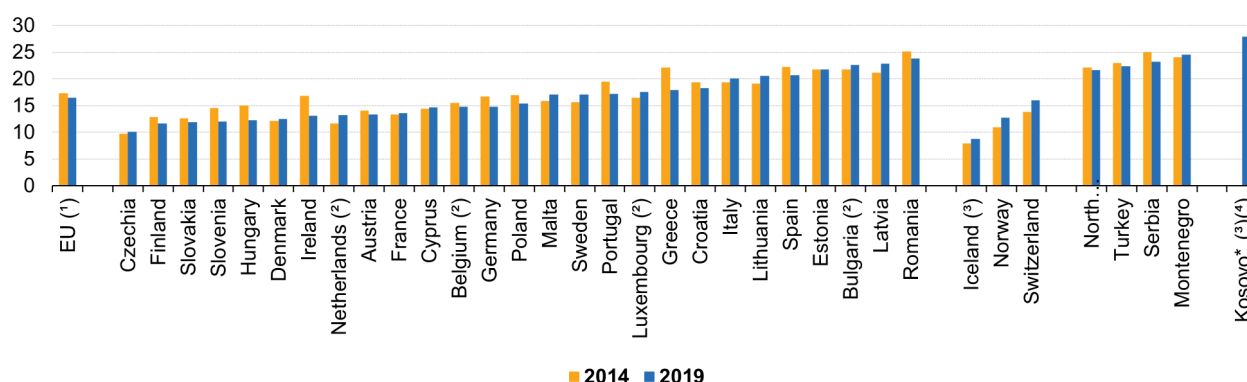
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_20)

eurostat

Figure 5: People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, EU, 2010-2019 (million people) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): – 0.9 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_20)

People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of population)



⁽¹⁾ Estimated data.

⁽²⁾ Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

⁽³⁾ 2018 data (instead of 2019).

⁽⁴⁾ No data for 2014.

^(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_20)

eurostat

Figure 6: People at risk of income poverty after social transfers, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_20)

Severely materially deprived people

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

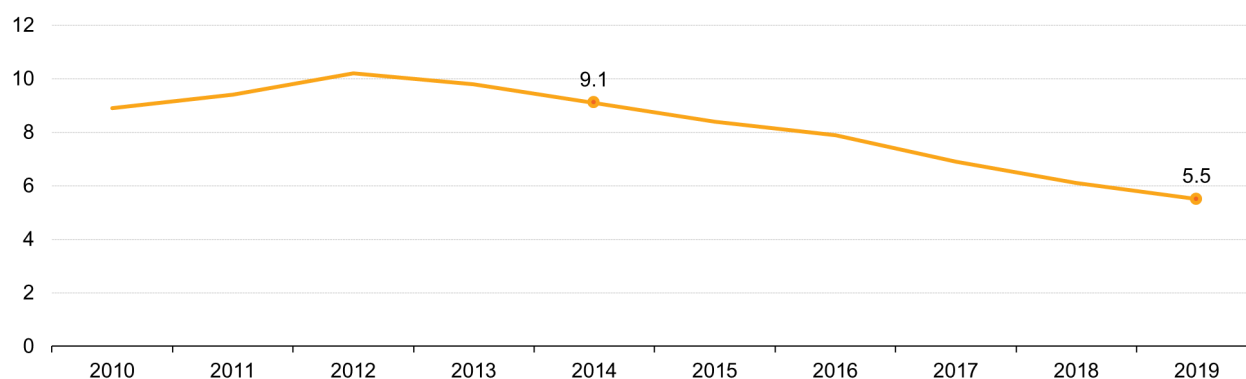
2014-2019



This indicator covers issues relating to economic strain, durables, housing and the environment of dwellings. [Severely materially deprived](#) people have living conditions that are greatly constrained by a lack of resources, which means they cannot afford at least four of the following items: to pay their rent or utility bills, to keep their home warm, to pay unexpected expenses, to eat meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day, a week holiday away from home, a car, a washing machine, a colour TV or a telephone. Data for this indicator stem from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC).

Severely materially deprived people, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population)



Note: Estimated data.

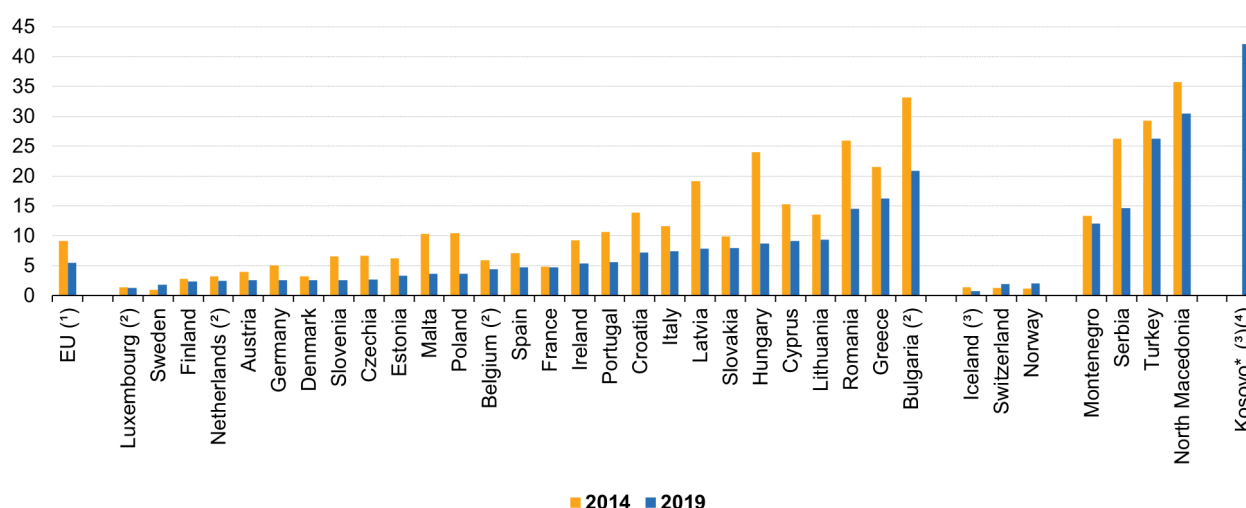
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_30)

eurostat

Figure 7: Severely materially deprived people, EU, 2010–2019 (% of population) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): – 9.6 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_30)

Severely materially deprived people, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of population)



(1) Estimated data.

(2) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(3) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(4) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_30)

eurostat

Figure 8: Severely materially deprived people, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_30)

People living in households with very low work intensity

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

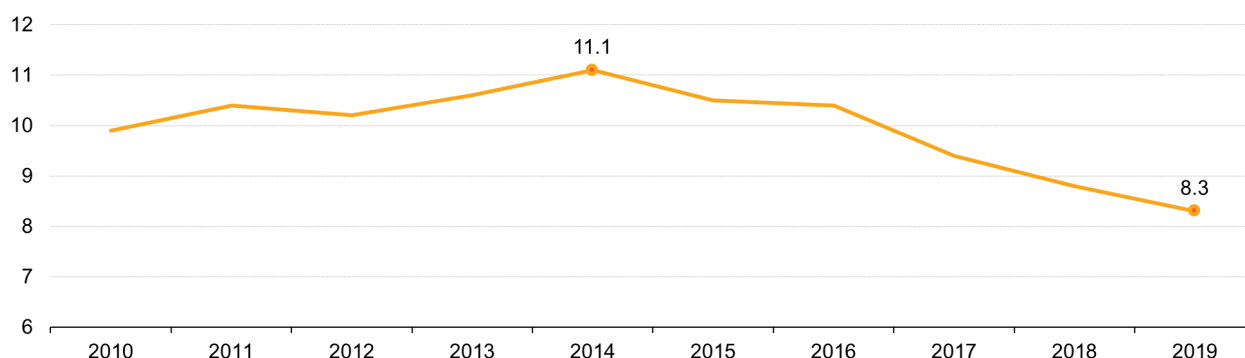
2014-2019



This indicator describes the share of people aged less than 60 living in households where the working age adults aged 18 to 59 worked no more than 20 % of their total work potential during the past year. The [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC) is the data source for this indicator.

People living in households with very low work intensity, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population aged less than 60)



Note: Estimated data.

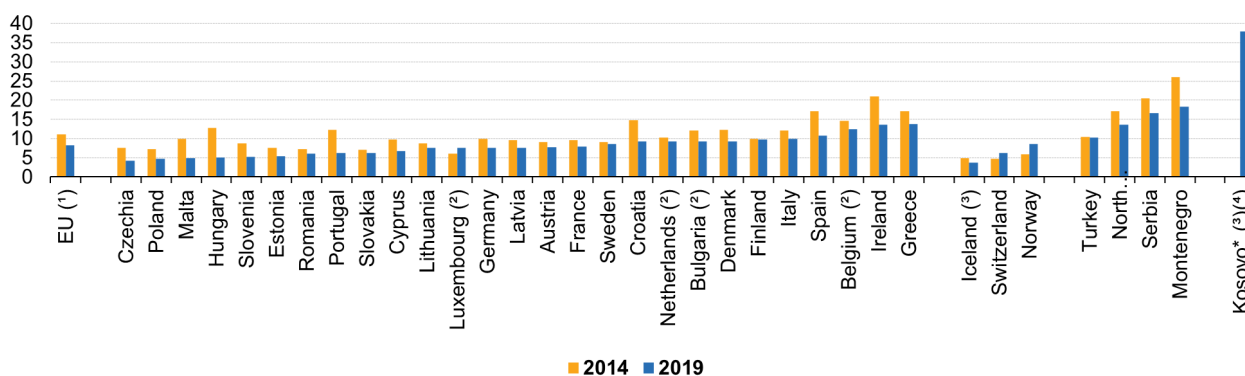
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_40)

eurostat

Figure 9: People living in households with very low work intensity, EU, 2010–2019 (% of population aged less than 60) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): – 5.6 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_40)

People living in households with very low work intensity, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of population aged less than 60)



(¹) Estimated data.

(²) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(³) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(⁴) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_40)

eurostat

Figure 10: People living in households with very low work intensity, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population aged less than 60) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_40)

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

SHORT TERM

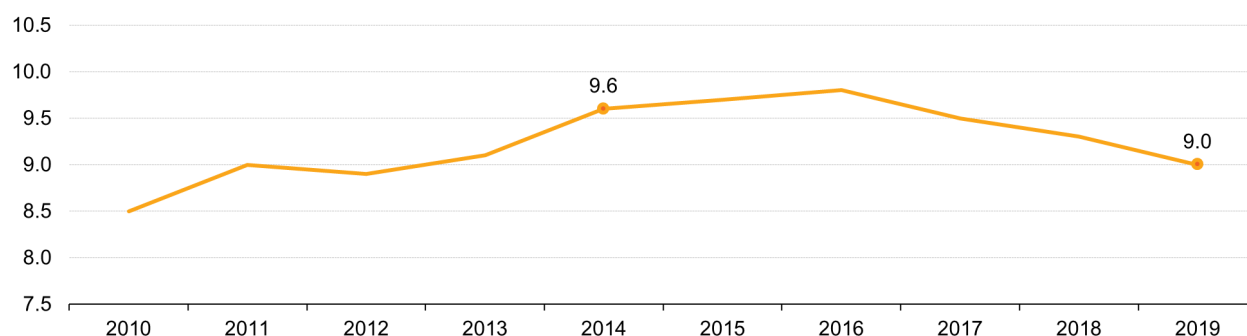
2014-2019



This indicator refers to the share of employed people aged 18 years or over at risk of [income poverty](#) . People are considered 'employed' if they held a job for more than half of the reference year. Data for this indicator are taken from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC).

In work at-risk-of-poverty rate, EU, 2010-2019

(% of population aged 18 or over)



Note: Estimated data.

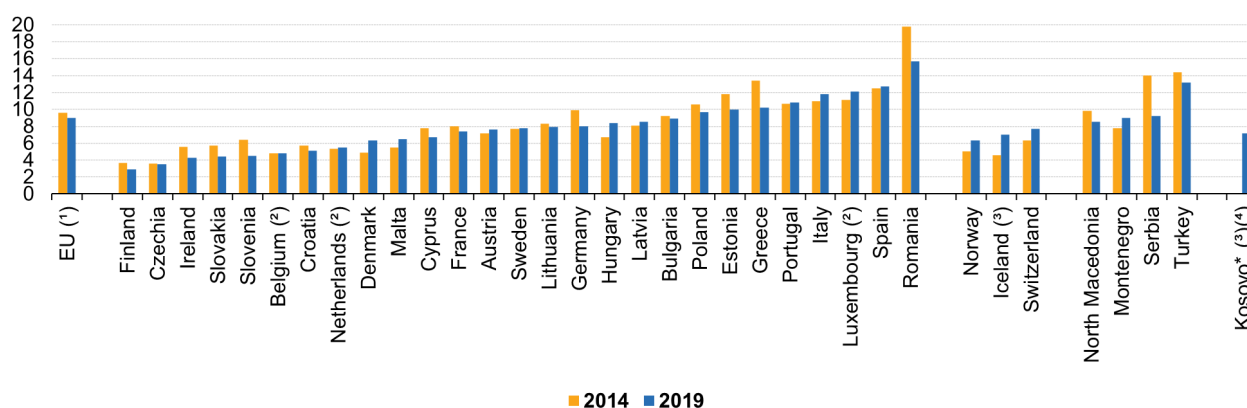
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_41)

eurostat

Figure 11: In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, EU, 2010–2019 (% of population aged 18 or over) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): – 1.3 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_41)

In work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by country, 2014 and 2019

(% of population aged 18 or over)



(¹) Estimated data.

(²) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(³) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(⁴) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_41)

eurostat

Figure 12: In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population aged 18 or over) Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_41)

LONG TERM



Time series too
short

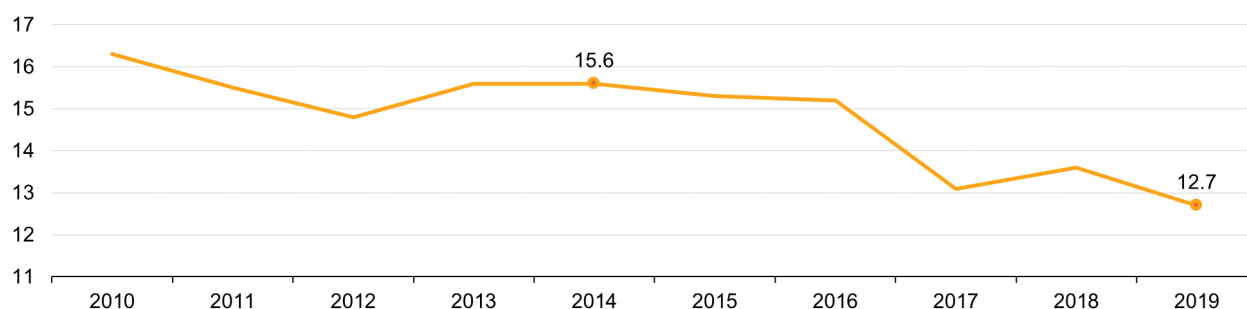
SHORT TERM

2014-2019



The indicator reflects the share of the population with at least one of the following deficits in their home: a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor. This indicator is derived from the [EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions](#) (EU-SILC).

Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor, EU, 2010-2019 (% of population)



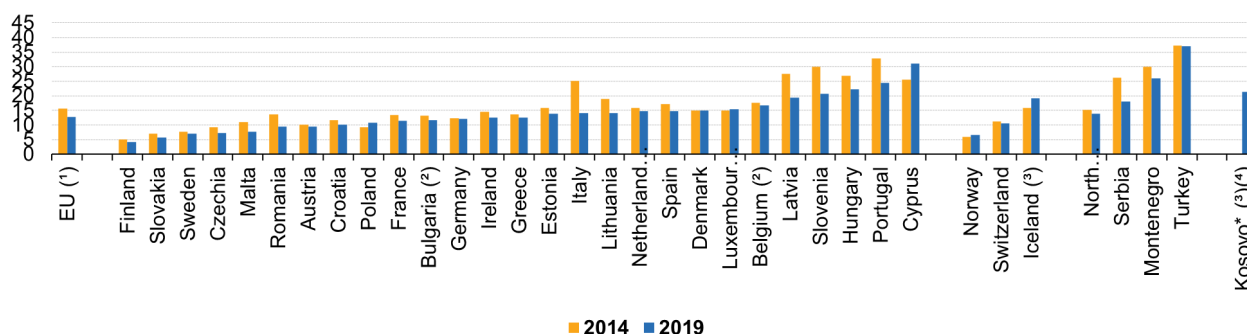
Note: Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_60)

eurostat

Figure 13: Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor, EU, 2010-2019 (% of population) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): – 4.0 % per year in the period 2014–2019. Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_60)

Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of population)



(1) Estimated data.

(2) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(3) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(4) No data for 2014.

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_01_60)

eurostat

Figure 14: Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor, by country, 2014 and 2019 Source: Eurostat (sdg_01_60)

See also

- [All articles on sustainable development goals](#)

Database

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Dedicated section

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Methodology

More detailed information on EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as indicator relevance, definitions, methodological notes, background and potential linkages, can be found in the [introduction](#) of the publication '[Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition](#)' .