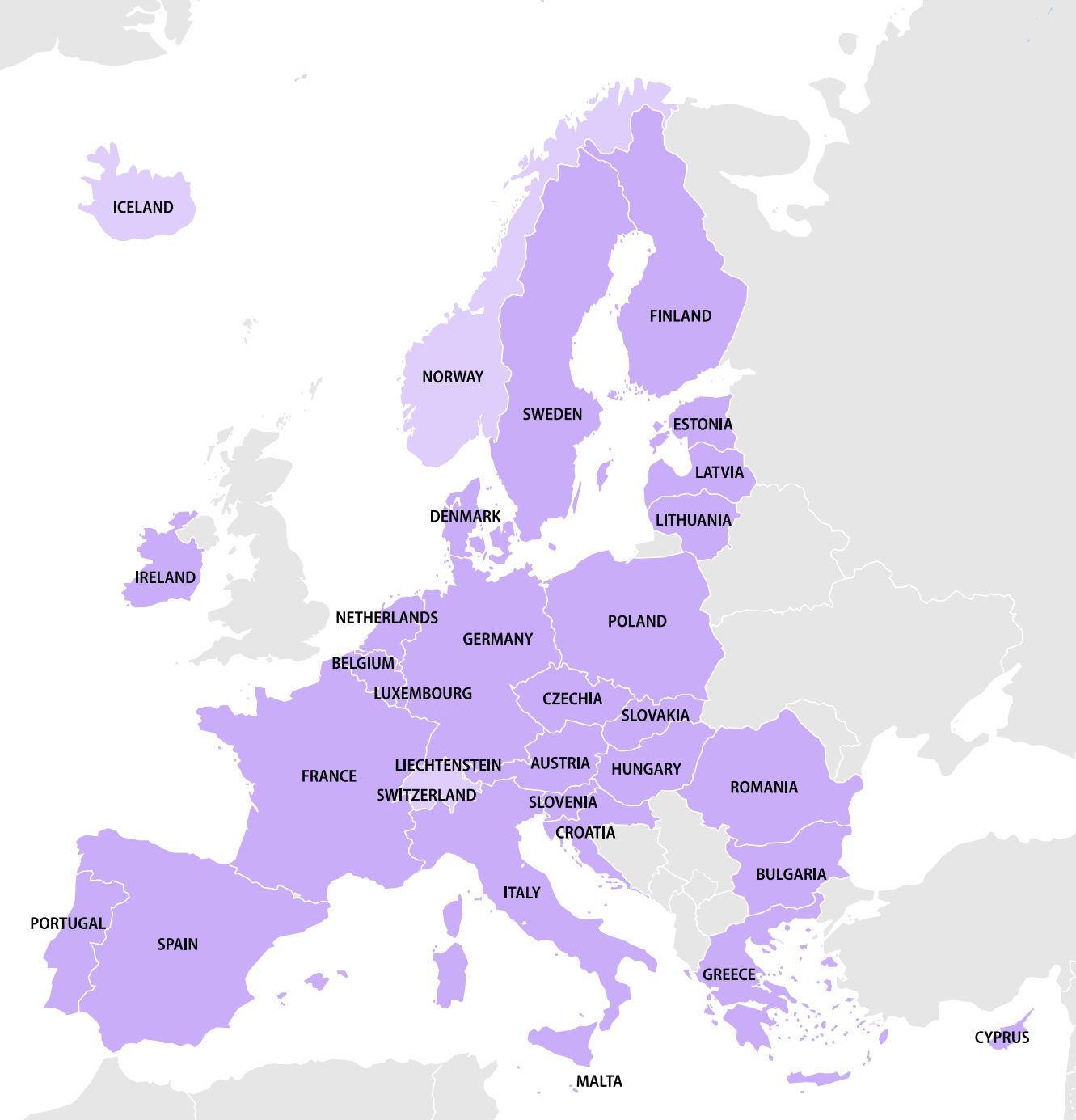


KEY FIGURES ON

EUROPEAN LIVING CONDITIONS

2025 EDITION





List of EU and EFTA countries

BE Belgium
BG Bulgaria
CZ Czechia
DK Denmark
DE Germany
EE Estonia
IE Ireland
EL Greece

ES Spain
FR France
HR Croatia
IT Italy
CY Cyprus
LV Latvia
LT Lithuania
LU Luxembourg

HU Hungary
MT Malta
NL Netherlands
AT Austria
PL Poland
PT Portugal
RO Romania
SI Slovenia

SK Slovakia
FI Finland
SE Sweden
IS Iceland
LI Liechtenstein
NO Norway
CH Switzerland

KEY FIGURES ON

EUROPEAN LIVING CONDITIONS

2025 EDITION

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Collection: Key figures

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Foreword



I am pleased to present the third edition of 'Key figures on European living conditions'. By using intuitive visualisations supported by concise texts, this publication offers a comprehensive overview of living conditions in Europe.

'Key figures on European living conditions' contains a selection of key indicators for the European Union (EU), EU countries and countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), drawing from the extensive collection of data available at Eurostat.

These indicators play a crucial role in analysing various socio-economic phenomena and in shaping EU policies and targets, such as the European Semester and the European Pillar of Social Rights.

In recent years, monitoring the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups in society has gained importance. The indicators presented in this publication have proven effective in monitoring inequality in living conditions and rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, particularly during the crisis in the energy markets and the recent period of rising consumer prices.

The first chapter provides information on income distribution and inequality, shedding light on social and financial disparities across countries. It also focuses on the challenges that certain groups face in accessing necessities and on how people perceive their own poverty status.

The second chapter covers households' characteristics, and the work capacity and conditions of households with members in the working-age population. It also provides information on childcare arrangements, which are important drivers of parents' labour market participation.

The third chapter provides information on factors such as self-perceived health status, access to healthcare services and the living conditions of people with disabilities – also from a socio-economic perspective. It concludes with indicators related to life satisfaction, trust in others and self-perceived discrimination.

All of Eurostat's statistics on living conditions are publicly available on the Eurostat website.

I hope this publication can again prove to be a helpful tool for analysis and policy development.

Christine Wirtz
Director of Social Statistics, Eurostat

Abstract

‘Key figures on European living conditions’ presents a selection of statistical data on the European Union (EU), EU countries and EFTA countries. For some readers, this publication may offer an introduction to EU statistics on this topic, while others can use it as a starting point to explore further a wide range of data and information. These are freely available on [Eurostat’s website](#) and in [Statistics Explained](#) articles.

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Statistics Explained: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained>

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The editors of this publication would like to thank colleagues in Eurostat who were involved in its preparation.



Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Foreword | 3 |
| Introduction | 6 |
| Income and inequality | 9 |
| Income distribution and inequality | 10 |
| People at risk of poverty or social exclusion | 13 |
| Severe material and social deprivation | 20 |
| Economic strain | 25 |
| Subjective poverty | 31 |
| Households, work intensity and childcare..... | 33 |
| Household conditions | 34 |
| Work intensity | 37 |
| Childcare arrangements..... | 43 |
| Health, disability, well-being and discrimination | 46 |
| Health | 47 |
| Disability | 54 |
| Well-being and trust in others | 60 |
| Self-perceived discrimination | 64 |



Introduction

[Eurostat](#) is the statistical office of the [European Union \(EU\)](#). Our mission is to provide high-quality statistics on Europe, offering both citizens and decision-makers key information on the EU's economy, society and environment.

'Key figures on European living conditions' describes the living conditions of people and [households](#) of the EU and the [European Free Trade Association \(EFTA\)](#) countries. For a majority of indicators, the most recent data are for 2024, with a few indicators presented for earlier years.

European Pillar of Social Rights

The [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) sets out 20 key principles and rights essential for fair and well-functioning labour markets and social protection systems. The [European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan](#) is the [European Commission's](#) contribution to the implementation of the 20 principles. It proposes a series of initiatives to reach the objectives of the European Pillar of Social Rights by 2030 with the aim to drive national policies and reforms. In its [2024–2029 Political Guidelines](#), the European Commission announced the first-ever EU Anti-Poverty Strategy to tackle the root causes of poverty. Specifically, the action plan sets 3 EU headline targets in the areas of employment, skills and social protection, one of which relates to living conditions: the number of people [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) should be reduced (by 2030) by at least 15 million; at least 5 million of this total should be children.

Progress towards this target is monitored through data published by Eurostat.

Structure of the publication

'Key figures on European living conditions' provides an overview of the plentiful information about living conditions available on Eurostat's [website](#) and in its [online databases](#).

The publication is divided into this introduction and 3 main chapters. The introduction includes information about data coverage and on accessing European statistics and supporting sources of information. The main chapters cover the following areas: income and inequality ([income inequality](#), [risk of poverty or social exclusion](#), [material and social deprivation](#), economic strain and [subjective poverty](#)); household composition (composition of households and the presence of children), [work intensity](#) ([people living in households with very low work intensity](#) and in-work [risk of poverty](#)) and [childcare arrangements](#); health ([self-perceived health](#), healthcare services, health expenditure and [life expectancy](#)), disability ([activity limitations](#)), well-being, life satisfaction and trust in others, and self-perceived discrimination.

Each chapter presents a set of key indicators: more information can be found on Eurostat's website, such as subject-specific [publications](#), [online articles](#) and [databases](#) covering a broad and comprehensive range of data.

Data extraction and coverage

Data extraction

Nearly all of the statistical data presented in this publication were extracted on 30 April 2025; data on discrimination (see pages 63 and 64) were extracted on 25 July 2025. Eurostat's [online database](#) may contain fresher data. Note that some older data included in this edition may differ from equivalent values published in previous editions due to revisions.

In addition, it should be noted that a methodological revision of Hungarian data on [income and living conditions](#) for 2019 to 2024 is planned in October 2025.

Spatial data coverage

This publication presents information for the EU (a sum/average covering the 27 EU countries) as well as its individual countries and the 4 EFTA countries. The countries in the figures are usually ranked according to the values for the indicator(s) illustrated.

References in the publication to EU countries being in northern, eastern, southern or western Europe are based on groupings in [EU vocabularies](#).

The map on the inside cover page shows the EU and EFTA countries.

Country codes and names

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| BE Belgium | HU Hungary |
| BG Bulgaria | MT Malta |
| CZ Czechia | NL Netherlands |
| DK Denmark | AT Austria |
| DE Germany | PL Poland |
| EE Estonia | PT Portugal |
| IE Ireland | RO Romania |
| EL Greece | SI Slovenia |
| ES Spain | SK Slovakia |
| FR France | FI Finland |
| HR Croatia | SE Sweden |
| IT Italy | |
| CY Cyprus | IS Iceland |
| LV Latvia | LI Liechtenstein |
| LT Lithuania | NO Norway |
| LU Luxembourg | CH Switzerland |

Temporal data coverage

If data for a [reference year](#) (or reference period) are not available for a particular country, the authors completed the coverage using data for recent previous reference years (these exceptions are noted under each visualisation).

Equally, methodological changes following a change in the legal basis for the statistics on income and living conditions may also have an impact on the [comparability of data for different years](#).

Notes and flags

The data presented in this publication are complemented by notes and [flags](#) that are used to explain and define specific characteristics of data. This publication includes only the main notes needed to interpret the data and to highlight when data for one particular year have been replaced by data for another. Data not shown in individual figures may simply not be available or may not be reliable enough to be published. The full set of notes and flags is available on [Eurostat's website](#) via the link to the dataset provided below each figure.

Accessing European statistics

The simplest way to access Eurostat's wide range of statistical information is through [Eurostat's website](#). Users have free access to Eurostat's databases and publications. The website is updated daily and presents the latest and most comprehensive statistical information available on the EU, as well as individual EU, EFTA and enlargement countries (for some datasets, information may be provided for a wider range of non-EU countries).

You can use the Eurostat online data codes, such as 'ilc_pees01n', to find the most recent data in [Eurostat's online database](#). These online data codes are included in the source below each map or figure.

Some of the indicators presented in this publication can be complex. The Statistics Explained website provides a comprehensive online [glossary](#), containing definitions for a broad range of statistical indicators, concepts and terms. Whenever a specialist term is used in the text, it is linked to its glossary definition.

The release and update dates for all statistical indicators are published in the Eurostat [release calendar](#).

Main data source

Most of the data in this publication are from the [statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#).

These statistics cover objective and subjective aspects of income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, labour, education and health.

Variables are collected in monetary and non-monetary terms for households and for people.

The statistical population consists of all people living in [private households](#). People living in [collective households and in institutions](#) are generally excluded from the target population.

The survey and dissemination of indicators have an annual frequency. The reference period for most survey variables and published indicators is the survey year. There are some exceptions such as: income, which is the previous calendar or tax year, from which a person's activity status and the household's work intensity are also derived; age, which is the age of the respondent at the end of the income reference period, from which the household composition is also derived.

All EU countries produce statistics on income and living conditions in accordance with EU legislation. Indicators for the EU are computed as population-weighted averages of national indicators. This publication also includes data from this source for 3 EFTA countries (Liechtenstein does not provide data).

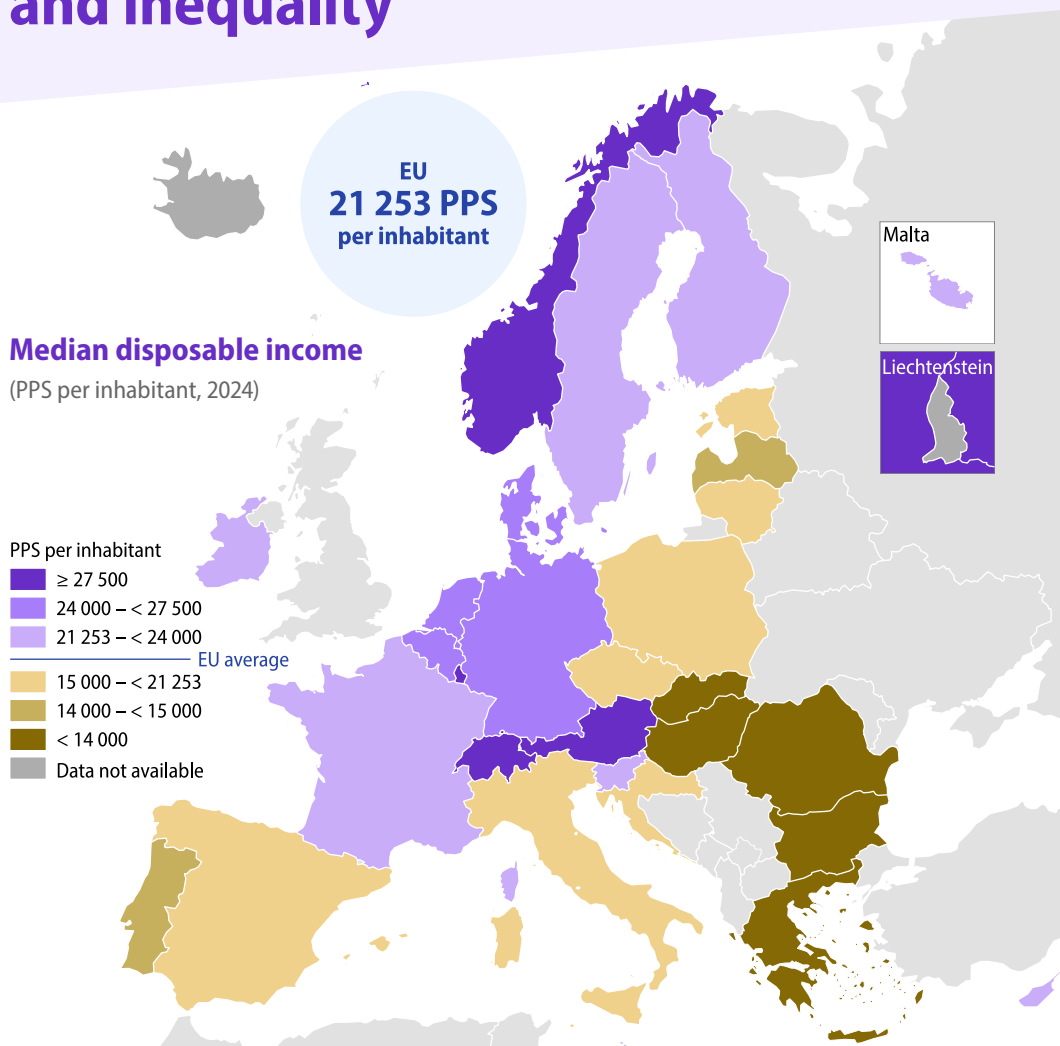
Data on people feeling discriminated come from the 6-yearly module on access to services of EU-SILC. This module focuses on discrimination that people in the EU perceive in various life situations and contexts. Examples are self-perceived discrimination when looking for housing in the previous 5 years or discrimination perceived in education, public services and public spaces in the previous 12 months.

1

Income and inequality



Income distribution and inequality



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_di03](#))

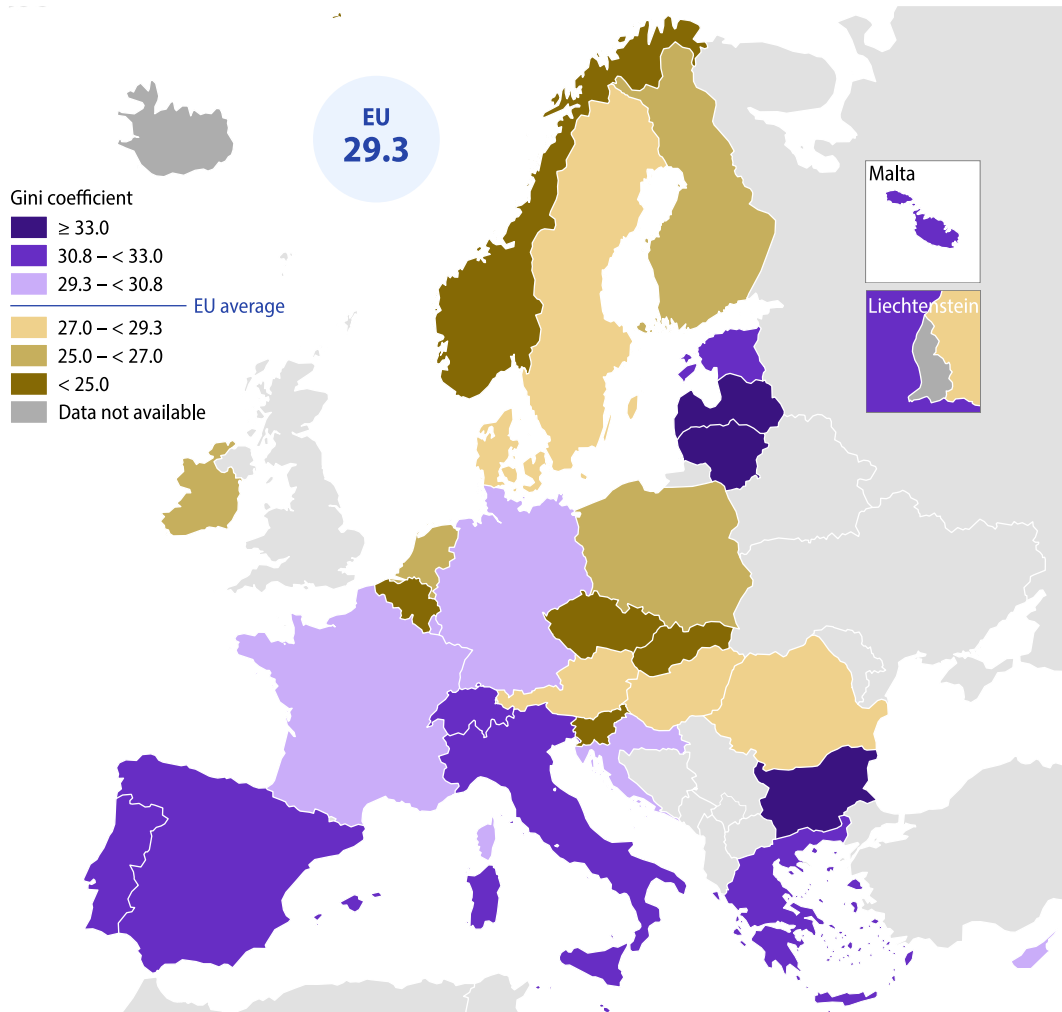


The equivalised disposable income is the total net equivalised income of all household members divided by the weighted number of household members. The level of income is expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) which is a unit that takes account of price-level differences between countries.

In 2024, the median annual disposable income in the EU was 21 253 PPS per inhabitant. It varied considerably across EU countries: western and Nordic EU countries reported the highest levels and southern, eastern and Baltic EU countries reported the lowest levels. Values ranged from 11 433 PPS per inhabitant in Slovakia, 11 624 PPS in Hungary and 12 436 PPS in Greece to 29 758 PPS per inhabitant in Austria and 37 781 PPS per inhabitant in Luxembourg.

Gini coefficient for equivalised disposable income per inhabitant

(scale from 0 to 100, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_di12](#))



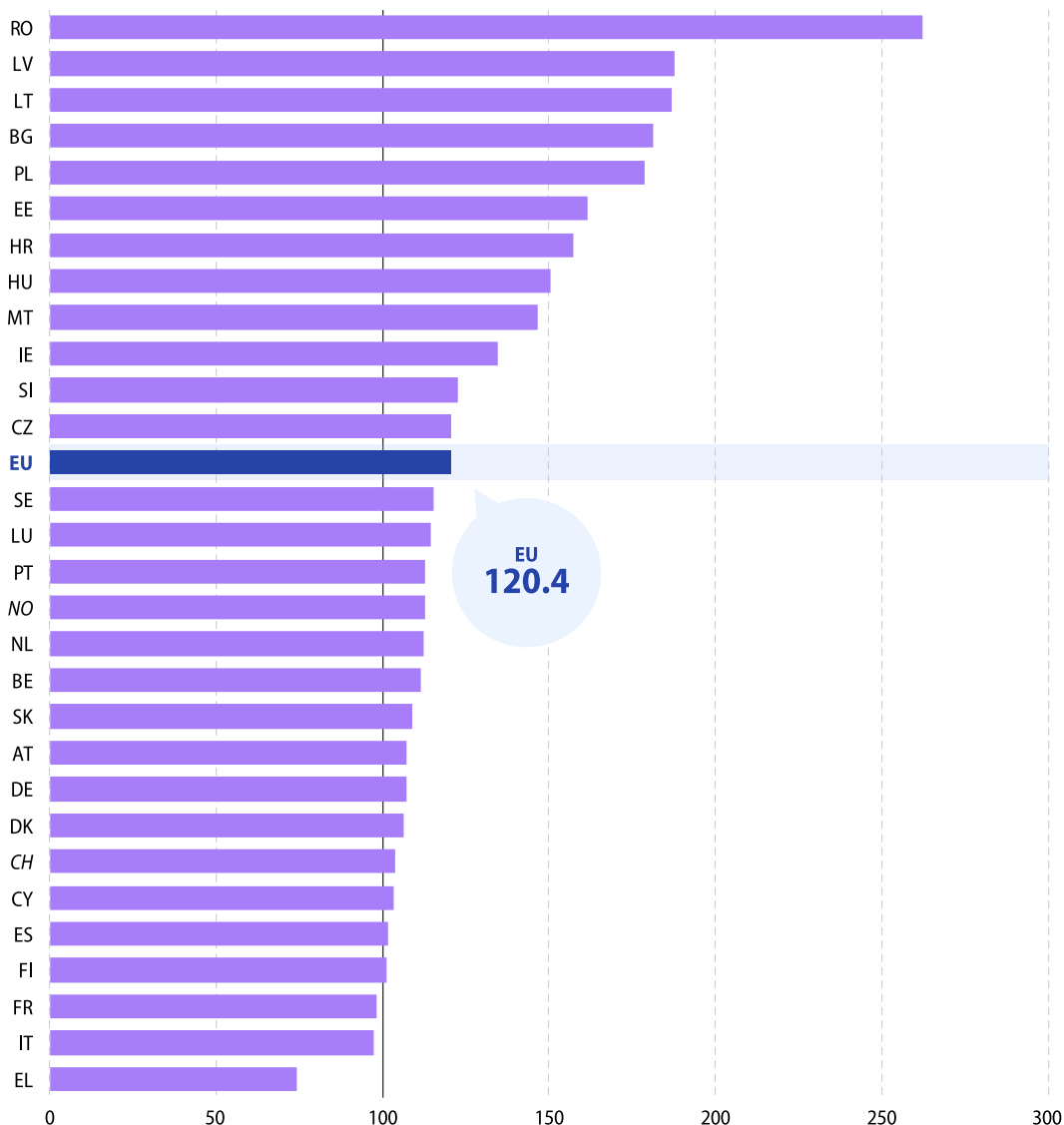
The Gini coefficient shows the extent to which the distribution of income within a country deviates from an equal distribution. A Gini value of 0 indicates total equality (everyone has the same income) and an index value of 100 indicates total inequality (one person has all the income).

In 2024, the Gini coefficient for the EU was 29.3%. Among the EU countries, the highest income disparities were recorded in Bulgaria (38.4%), Lithuania (35.3%) and Latvia (34.2%). Income was most evenly distributed in Slovakia, Czechia, Slovenia and Belgium, all reporting Gini coefficients below 25.0%.

More information:
[income distribution and inequality.](#)

Income in real terms

(index SILC 2010 = 100, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. Based on income in euro terms.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_di18](#))



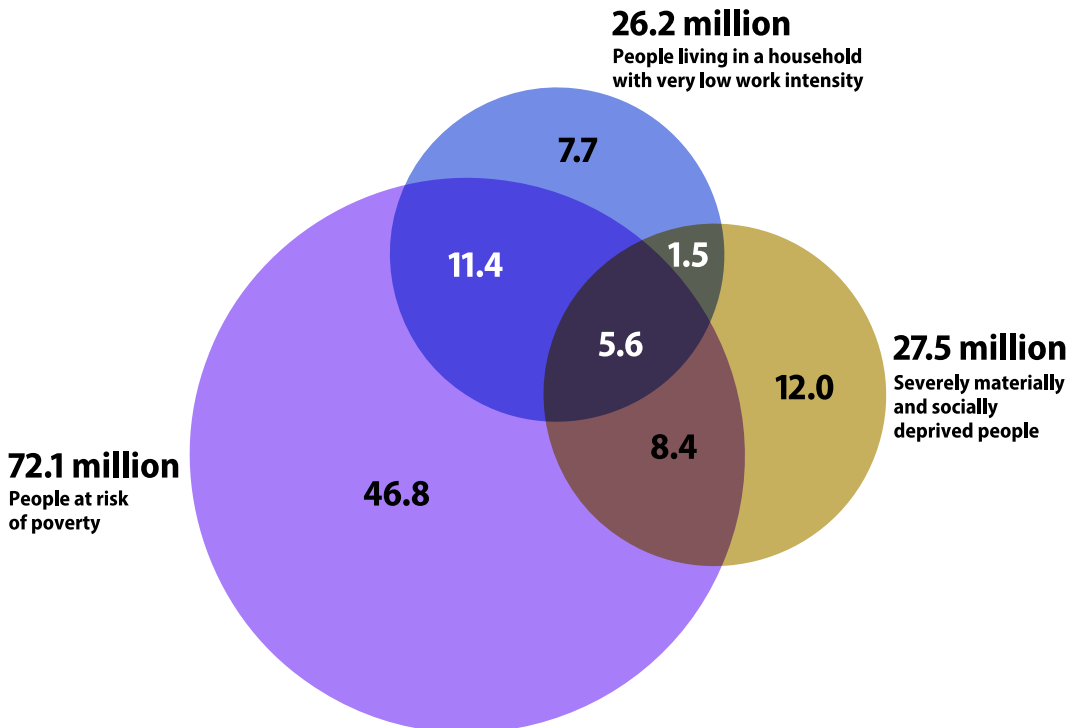
Income in real terms can be used to show how median equivalised disposable income levels have changed over time, after removing the impact of price changes (inflation).

Compared with 2010, the median equivalised disposable income was 20.4% higher in real terms in 2024 in the EU. The median income increased most strongly in Romania, up 162.2%. Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Hungary and the 3 Baltic EU countries also recorded median incomes increasing by more than half. By contrast, the median income decreased in this period in 3 EU countries: Greece (down 25.8%), Italy (down 2.8%) and France (down 1.7%).

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by type of risk

(million, EU, 2024)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pees01n](#))



People who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion are those who are at risk of poverty and/or severely materially and socially deprived and/or living in a household with very low work intensity (also known as the share of people living in (quasi-)jobless households).

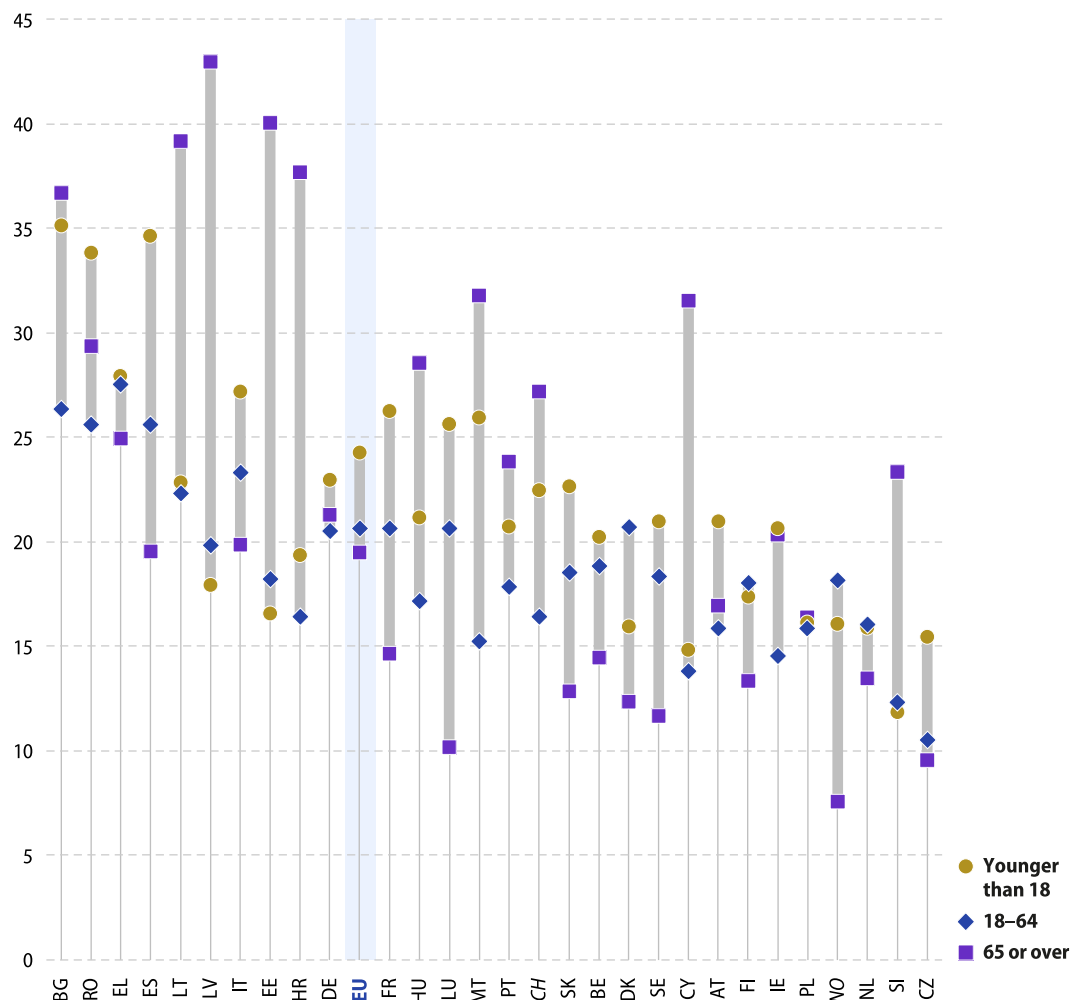
People are included only once even if they are in more than 1 of the situations mentioned above.

In 2024, 93.3 million people in the EU (or 21.0% of the EU population) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This was 1.2 million fewer people than in 2023.

A total of 72.1 million people were at risk of poverty in the EU in 2024. Among them, 5.6 million faced all 3 situations at the same time: they were at risk of poverty, experiencing severe material and social deprivation, and living in a household with very low work intensity.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by age

(% of population in respective age group, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pees01n](#))

In the EU as a whole, the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024 was highest among children ⁽¹⁾ (24.5%) and lowest among people aged 65 or over (19.4%).

Regarding the EU countries, in around half of them the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion was highest for children. In Spain, the rate for children was 9.0 [percentage points](#) higher than for the next highest rate (25.6% for people of working age).

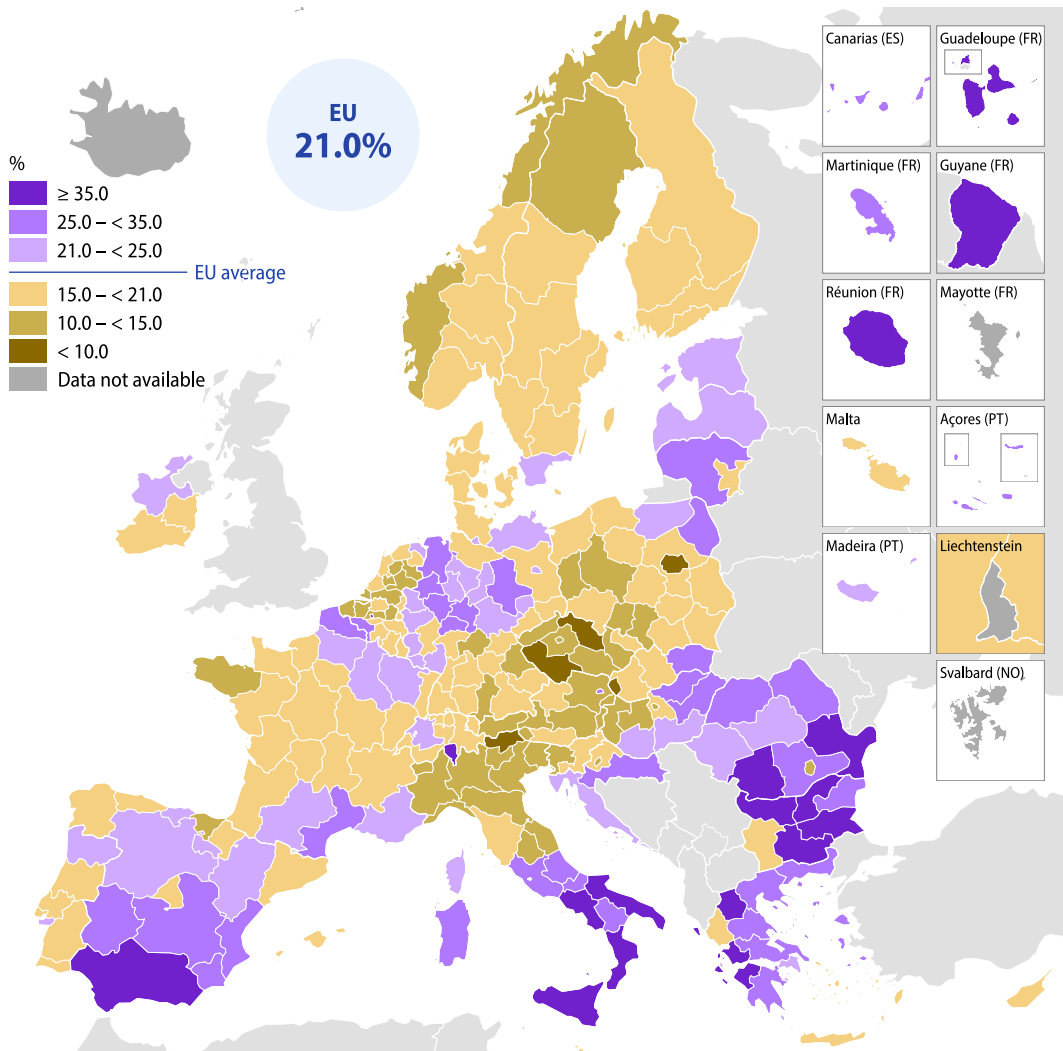
In Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland, people of working age had the highest rate of being at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 11 EU countries, the rate of people being at risk was highest for older people. In Latvia, the rate for older people was 23.1 points higher than for the next highest rate (19.8% for people of working age).

⁽¹⁾ Children are people younger than 18. People of working age are aged 18 to 64. Older people are aged 65 or over.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by NUTS 2 regions

(% of total population, 2024)



Note: Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are aggregated (same value for both regions). CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_peps11n](#) and [ilc_peps01n](#))

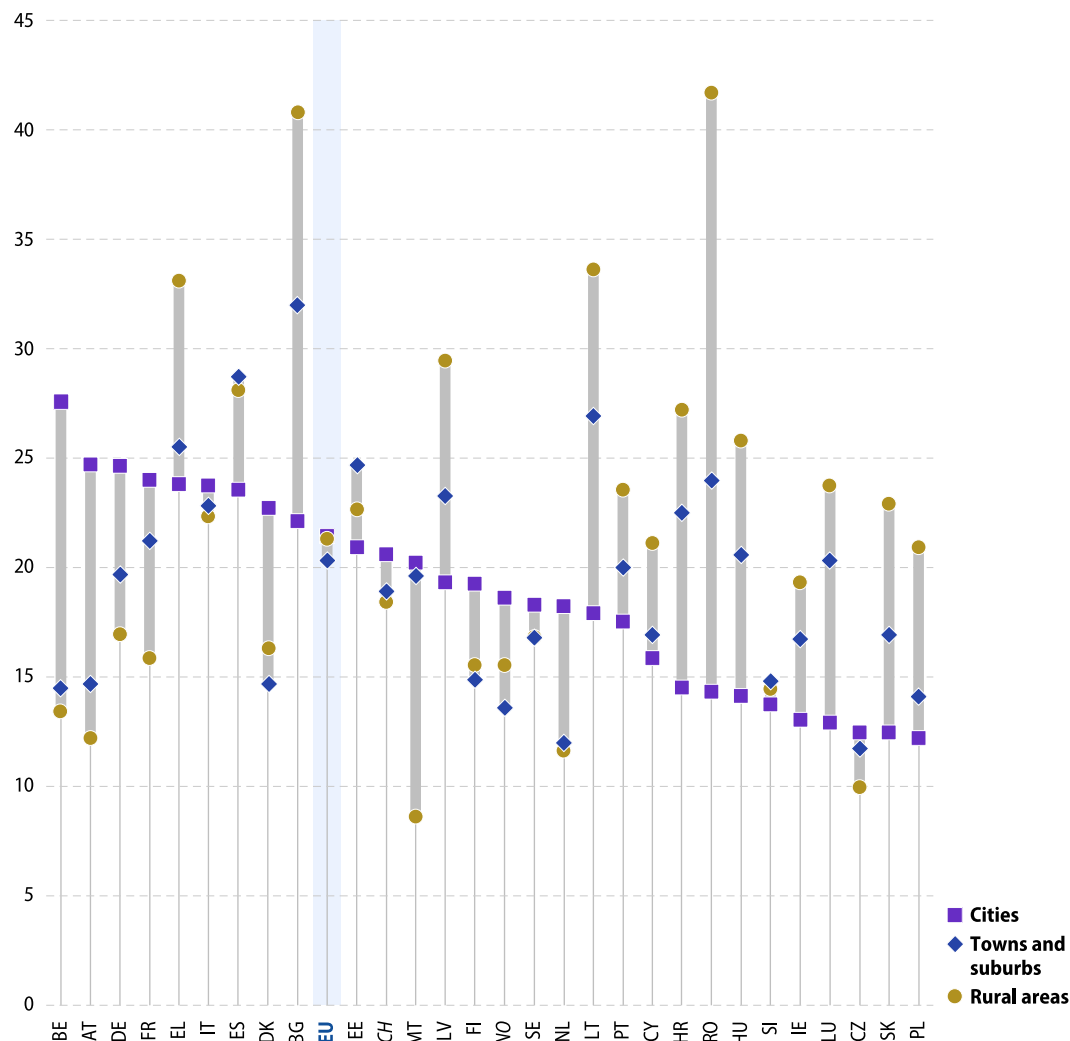
In 2024, the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU regions was not evenly distributed around the EU average (21.0%). Approximately 2 in 5 regions in the EU recorded rates equal to or above the EU average.

In 21 EU regions, the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024 was at least 35.0%. Guyane in France (59.5%) had the highest rates.

Fewer than 10.0% of people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024 in 5 regions. Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen in Italy (6.6%) had the lowest rate.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by degree of urbanisation

(% of population in respective degree of urbanisation, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_peps13n](#))



Local administrative units are classified by degree of urbanisation as cities, towns and suburbs, and rural areas.

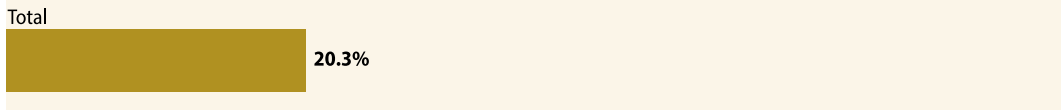
In 2024, the risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU was highest in cities (21.4%), marginally lower in rural areas (21.3%) and lowest in towns and suburbs (20.3%).

In 2024, there were 11 EU countries where the differences between the risk of poverty or social

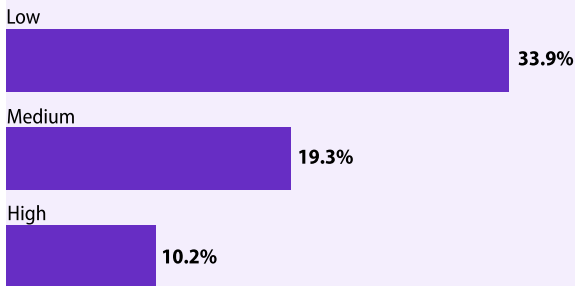
exclusion across the 3 degrees of urbanisation were more than 10.0 percentage points. The widest ranges were in Romania (27.4 points) and Bulgaria (18.7 points), both with their highest rates for the risk of poverty or social exclusion in rural areas and their lowest rates in cities. The situation was different in 3 EU countries – Belgium, Malta and Austria – where cities recorded the highest rates and rural areas the lowest rates, with relatively wide ranges.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by educational attainment and activity status

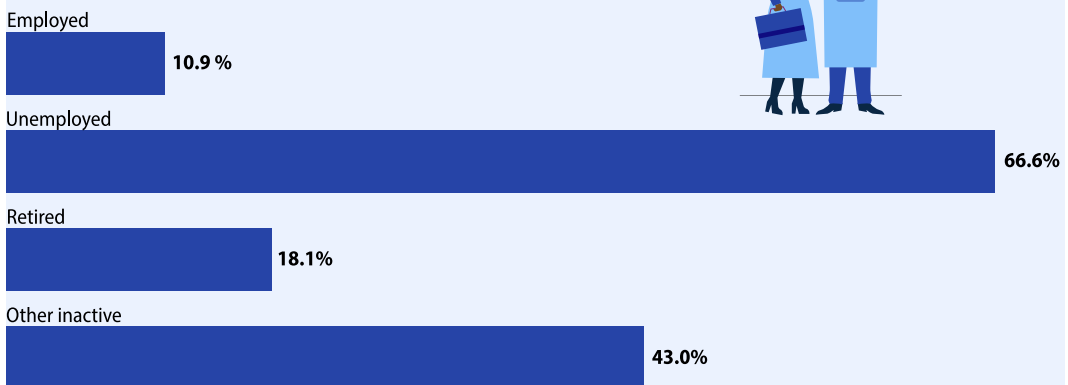
(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, EU, 2024)



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



ACTIVITY STATUS



Note: the category of other economically inactive people includes all people outside the labour force apart from retired people.

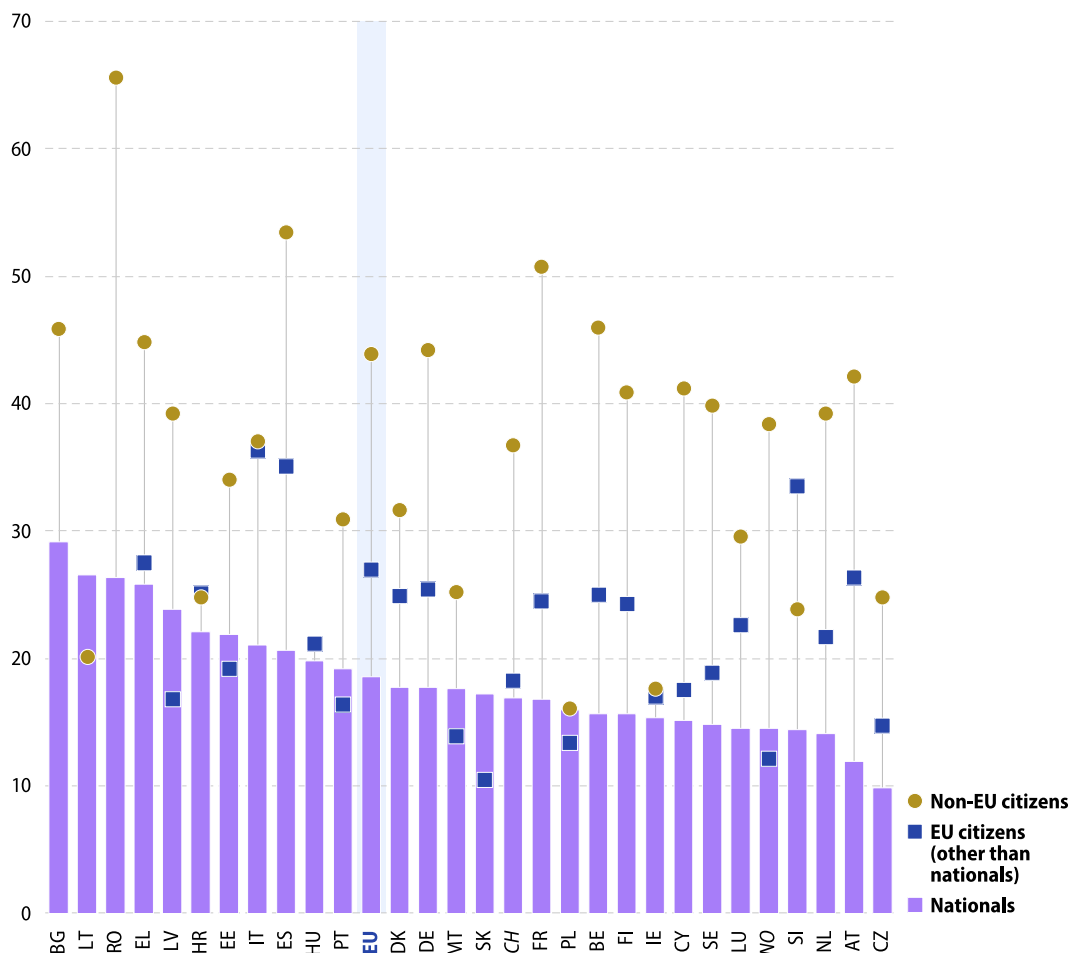
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_peps01n](#), [ilc_peps04n](#) and [ilc_peps02n](#))

In 2024, more than a third (33.9%) of adults aged 18 or over in the EU with a low level of [educational attainment](#) (no more than lower secondary education) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. By contrast, the rate was 10.2% for people with a high level of education (having completed at least 1 level of tertiary education).

When considering their activity status, by far the highest rate of adults in the EU at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024 was for unemployed people (66.6%), followed by [other inactive](#) people (43.0%). Under a fifth (18.1%) of retired people and 10.9% of employed people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by citizenship

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. BG, LT and RO: EU citizens not available. HU and SK: non-EU citizens not available. HR, LV, HU, PL and SK: low reliability for EU citizens. BG and RO: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_peps05n](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&code=ilc_peps05n))

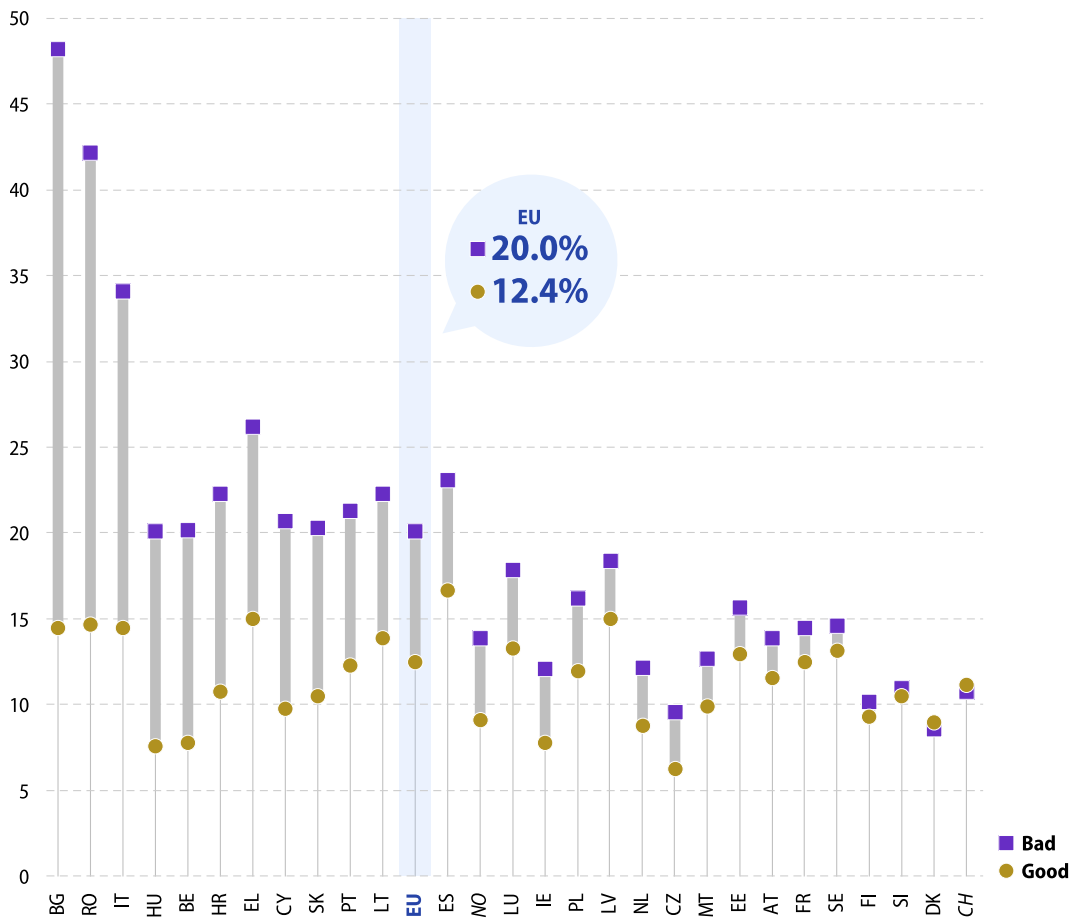
In the EU as a whole, nearly a fifth (18.6%) of adults aged 18 or over who were nationals of the EU country where they lived were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024. The shares were considerably higher for EU citizens living in another EU country (26.9%) and non-EU citizens (43.8%).

Poland was the only EU country where the share of adults who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion was not lower for nationals than for EU citizens living in another EU country and for non-EU citizens. There were 5 other EU countries where the share of nationals at risk of poverty or social exclusion was higher than the share for citizens of other EU countries: Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia.



People at risk of poverty, by financial situation of their households when respondent was aged around 14

(% of population aged 25 to 59, 2023)



Note: DE, not available. CZ and PL: low reliability. Ranked on the difference between the rates for good and bad.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_igtp04](#))

In 2023, the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the EU was higher for people aged 25 to 59 who had experienced a bad financial situation in their households when they were young teenagers (aged around 14): the rate was 20.0% among those who considered their household's financial situation to have been bad compared with 12.4% for those who considered it to have been good.

The difference in at-risk-of-poverty rates in 2023 between people who considered their household's financial situation to have been good and bad when they were young teenagers was 7.6 percentage points in the EU. Among the EU countries, the

largest differences were observed in Bulgaria, Romania and Italy, while Denmark was the only EU country where the rate was lower for people who considered their household's financial situation to have been bad.

More information:

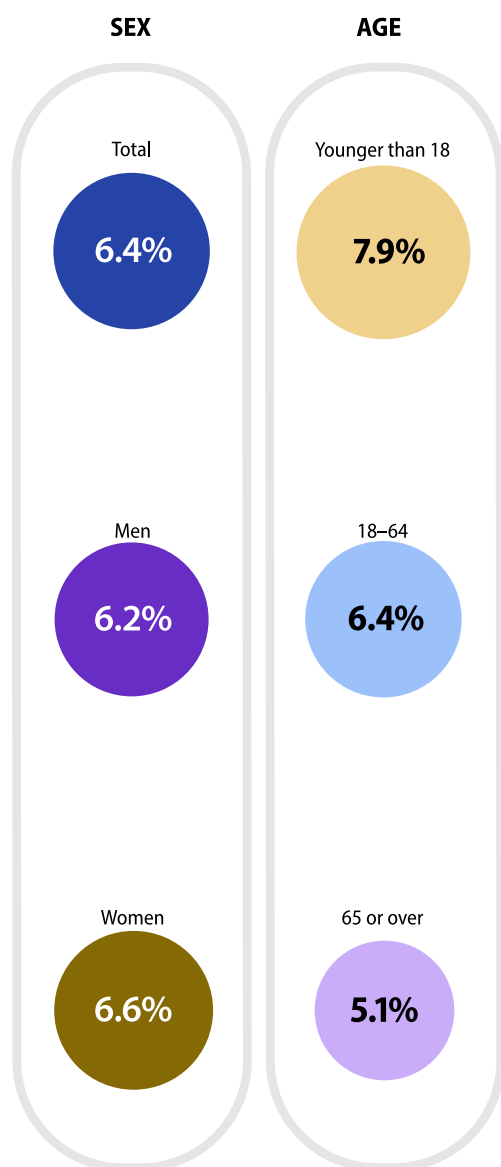
[people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, poverty and social exclusion, income and living conditions in urban and rural Europe, the risk of poverty and social exclusion among migrant populations and the intergenerational transmission of disadvantages.](#)

See also the [Social Scoreboard](#).

Severe material and social deprivation

People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by sex and age

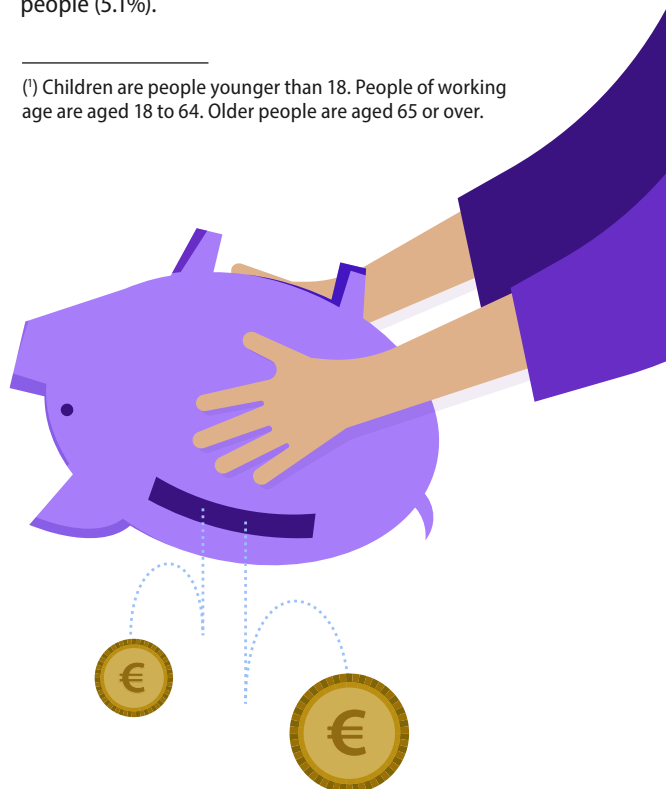
(% of population in respective category, EU, 2024)



The severe material and social deprivation rate is the share of people who cannot afford at least 7 of 13 deprivation items that most people consider desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate quality of life.

In 2024, the severe material and social deprivation rate in the EU was 6.4%, down from 6.8% in 2023. This rate was higher for women (6.6%) than for men (6.2%). Considering 3 broad age groups, the rate was highest for children⁽¹⁾ (7.9%), followed by people of working-age (6.4%) and lowest for older people (5.1%).

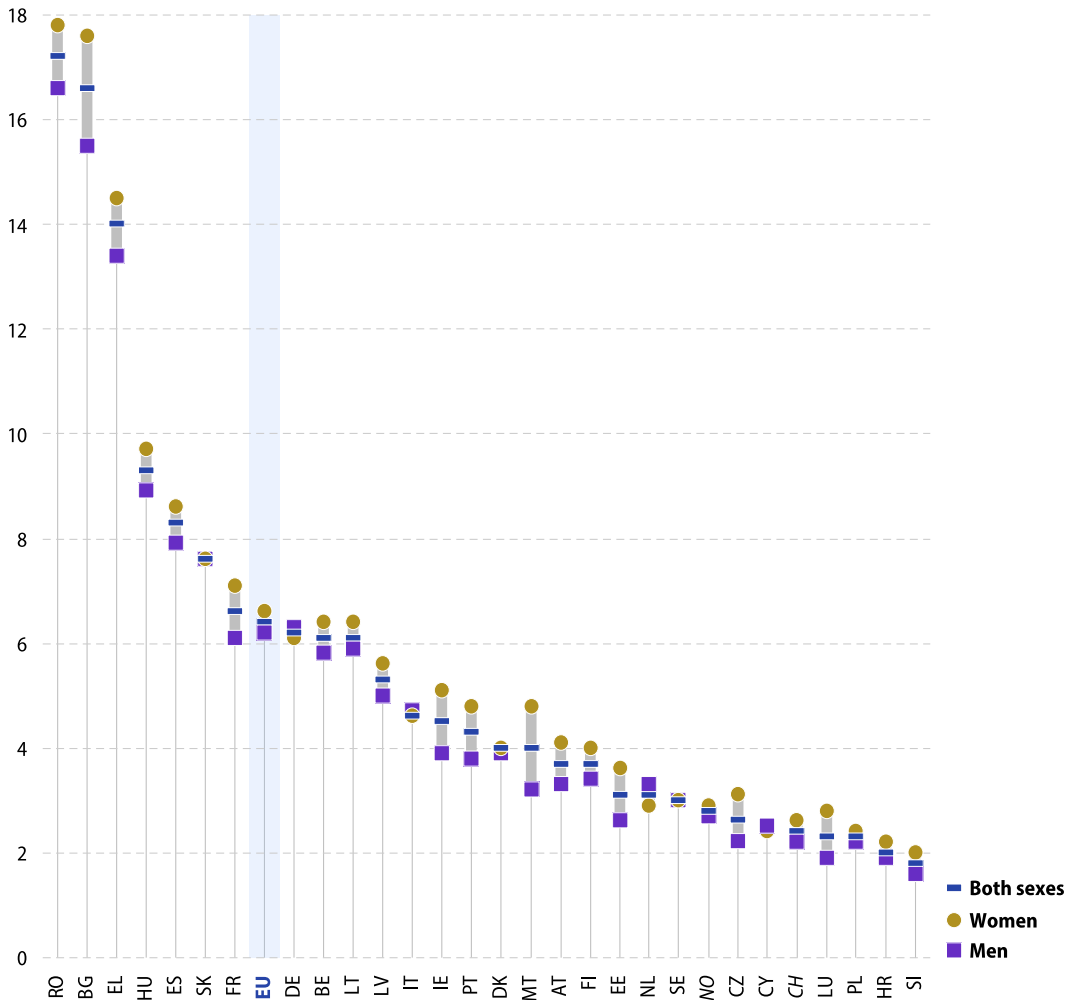
⁽¹⁾ Children are people younger than 18. People of working age are aged 18 to 64. Older people are aged 65 or over.



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdsl11](#))

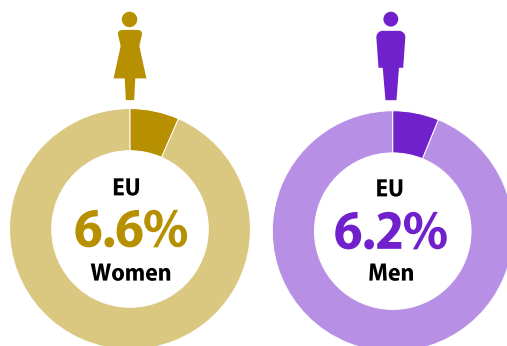
People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by sex

(% of population in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdspd11](#))

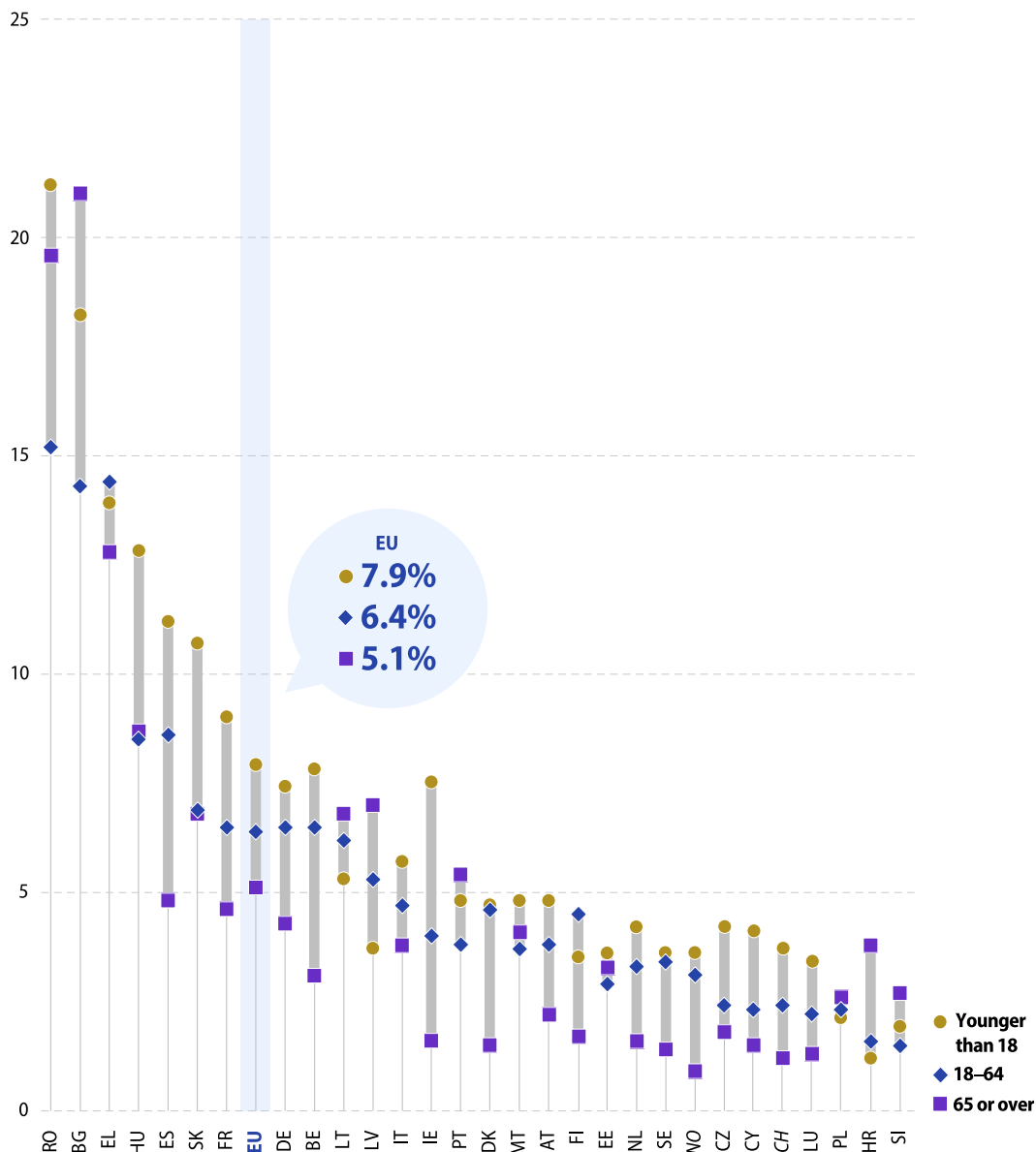


In 2024, Romania (17.2%), Bulgaria (16.6%) and Greece (14.0%) recorded notably higher severe material and social deprivation rates than in other EU countries. The lowest rate was 1.8% in Slovenia.

In all but 6 EU countries, the severe material and social deprivation rate was higher for women than for men. In Slovakia and Sweden, the rates were the same for both sexes. In the Netherlands, Cyprus, Germany and Italy, the rates for men were higher than the rates for women. In relative terms, the largest gender differences were observed in Malta and Luxembourg.

People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by age

(% of population in respective age group, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdspd11](#))

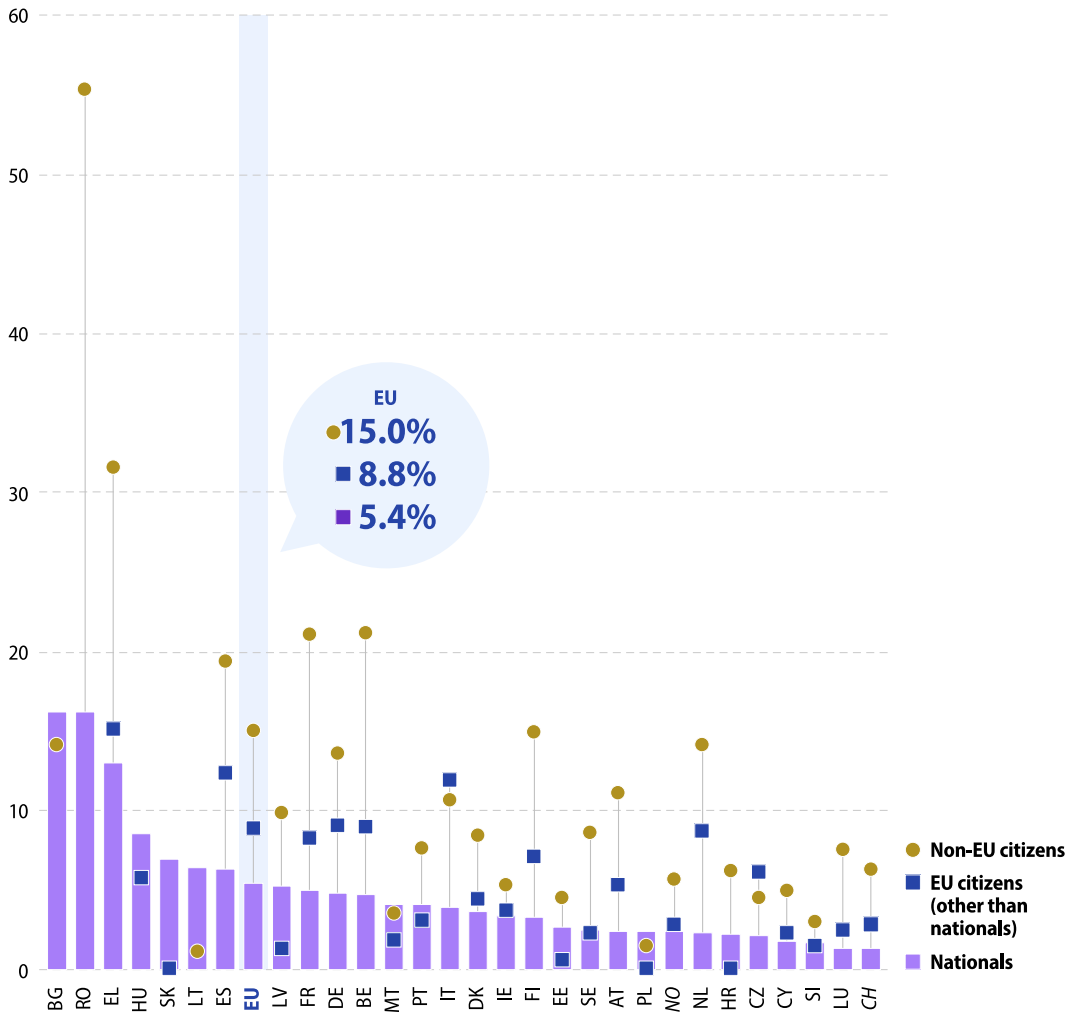
In 2024, the severe material and social deprivation rate was highest for children (people aged under 18) in 18 EU countries. The widest percentage point gaps to the next highest rate for one of the 2 other age groups were in Hungary, Slovakia and Ireland (at least 3.5 percentage points).

In 7 EU countries, the highest rate in 2024 was among people older than 65. The gap between the rate for older people and the rates for the 2 other age groups was widest in Bulgaria, Croatia and Latvia.

The rate was highest in 2024 for people of working age (18 to 64) in 2 EU countries – Greece and Finland.

People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by citizenship

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. BG, LT and RO: EU citizens not available. HU and SK: non-EU citizens not available. EE, HR, LV, HU, PL and SK: low reliability for EU citizens. BG and RO: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

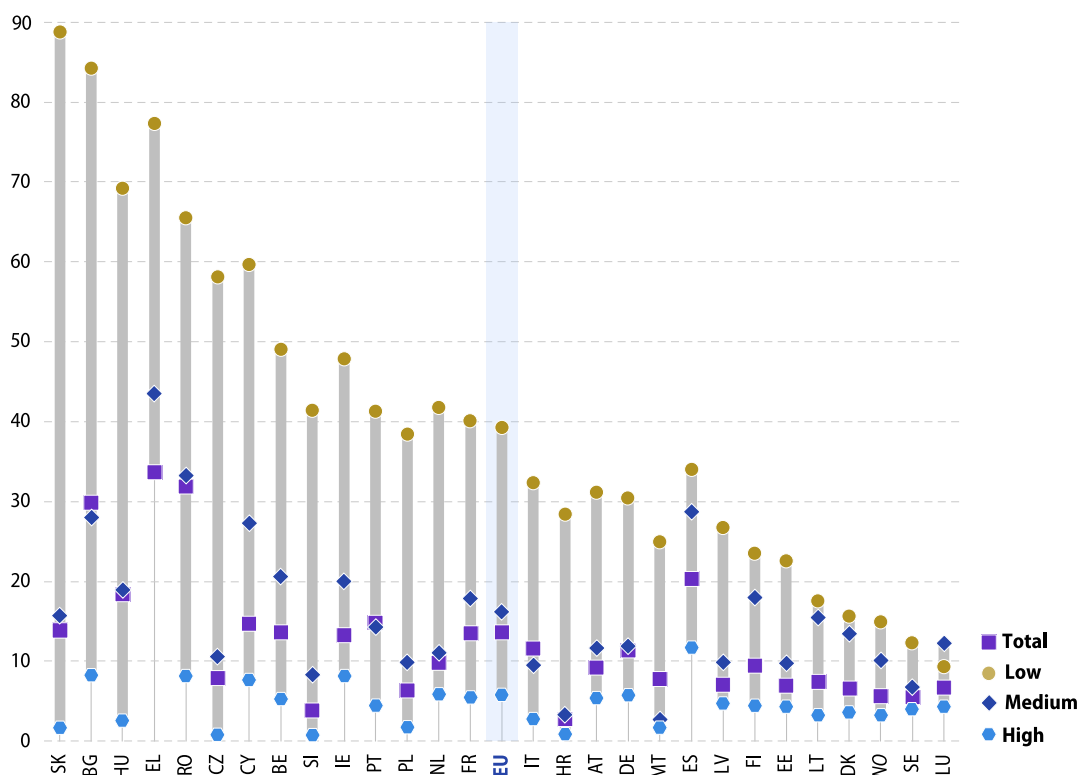
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_md5d15](#))

In the EU as a whole, 5.4% of adults aged 18 or over who were nationals of the EU country where they lived experienced severe material and social deprivation in 2024. The shares were higher for EU citizens living in another EU country (8.8%) and higher still for non-EU citizens (15.0%).

Bulgaria, Lithuania, Malta and Poland were the only EU countries where the share of adults who experienced severe material and social deprivation was higher for nationals than for non-EU citizens. Malta and Poland were also among the 10 EU countries where the share for nationals was higher than for citizens of other EU countries: the others were Estonia, Croatia, Latvia, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden.

Child-specific material deprivation rate, by educational attainment level of their parents

(% of children younger than 16, 2024)



Note: HU, low reliability. LT and FI: low educational attainment, low reliability. Ranked on the difference between the rates for low and high.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_chmd03](#))



The child-specific material deprivation rate concerns children younger than 16 and is calculated based on 17 individual or household items. A child is considered as deprived if they are unable to access at least 3 of them. The indicator combines 12 child specific items (such as some new rather than second-hand clothes, 2 pairs of properly fitting shoes, or fruit and vegetables once a day), 4 household variables (such as the ability to keep the home adequately warm) and 1 variable linked to having an internet connection.

More information:
[material deprivation by dimension and children – material deprivation.](#)

In 2024, the child-specific material deprivation rate in the EU was 13.6%. Among EU countries, it ranged from 2.7% in Croatia to 29.8% in Bulgaria, 31.8% in Romania and 33.6% in Greece.

In the EU as a whole, this rate ranged from 5.6% for children whose parents had a high level of educational attainment, through 16.1% for those whose parents had a medium level to 39.1% for those whose parents had a low level.

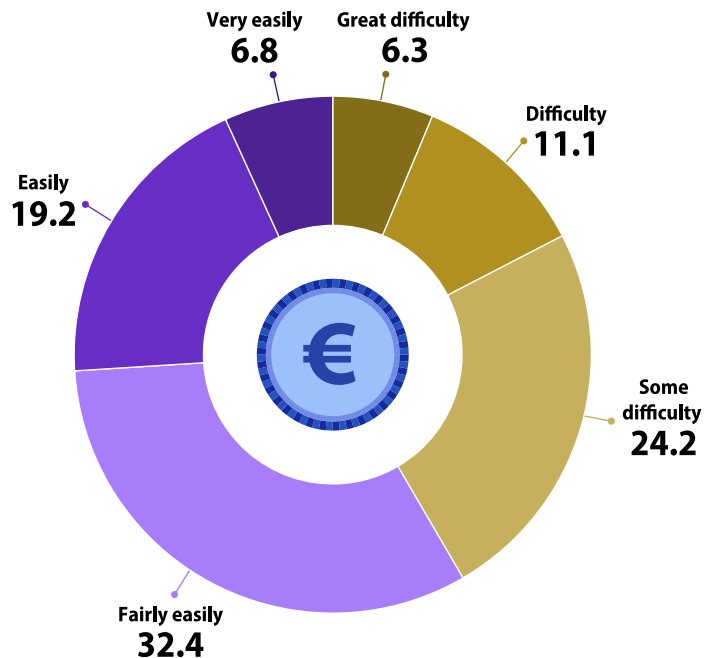
In all EU countries, this rate was lowest for children whose parents had a high level of educational attainment; in all EU countries except for Luxembourg, this rate was highest for children whose parents had a low level of educational attainment.

Economic strain

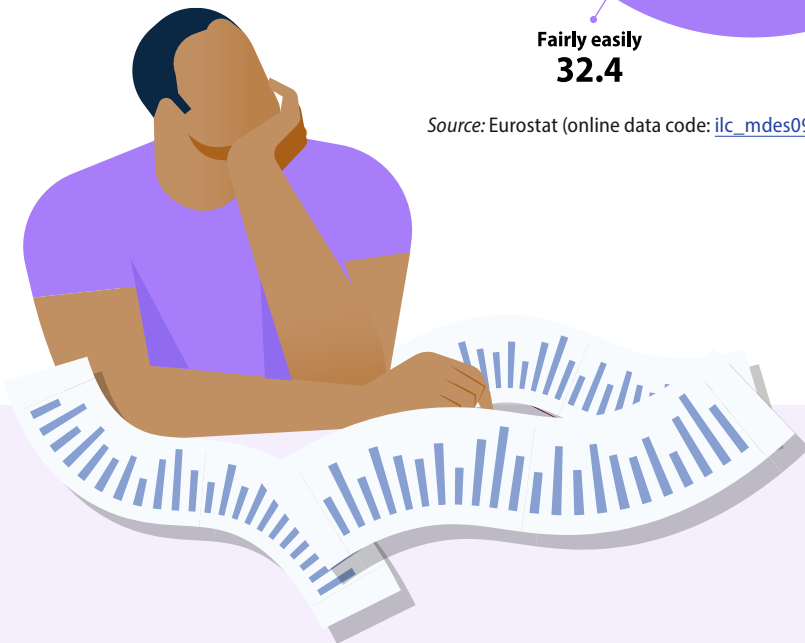
Ability of people to make ends meet

(% of total population, EU, 2024)

In 2024, 17.4% of all households in the EU experienced difficulty or great difficulty to [make ends meet](#). At the other end of the range, 26.0% of all households were able to make ends meet very easily or easily. The share of households making ends meet fairly easily or with some difficulty was collectively 56.6%.

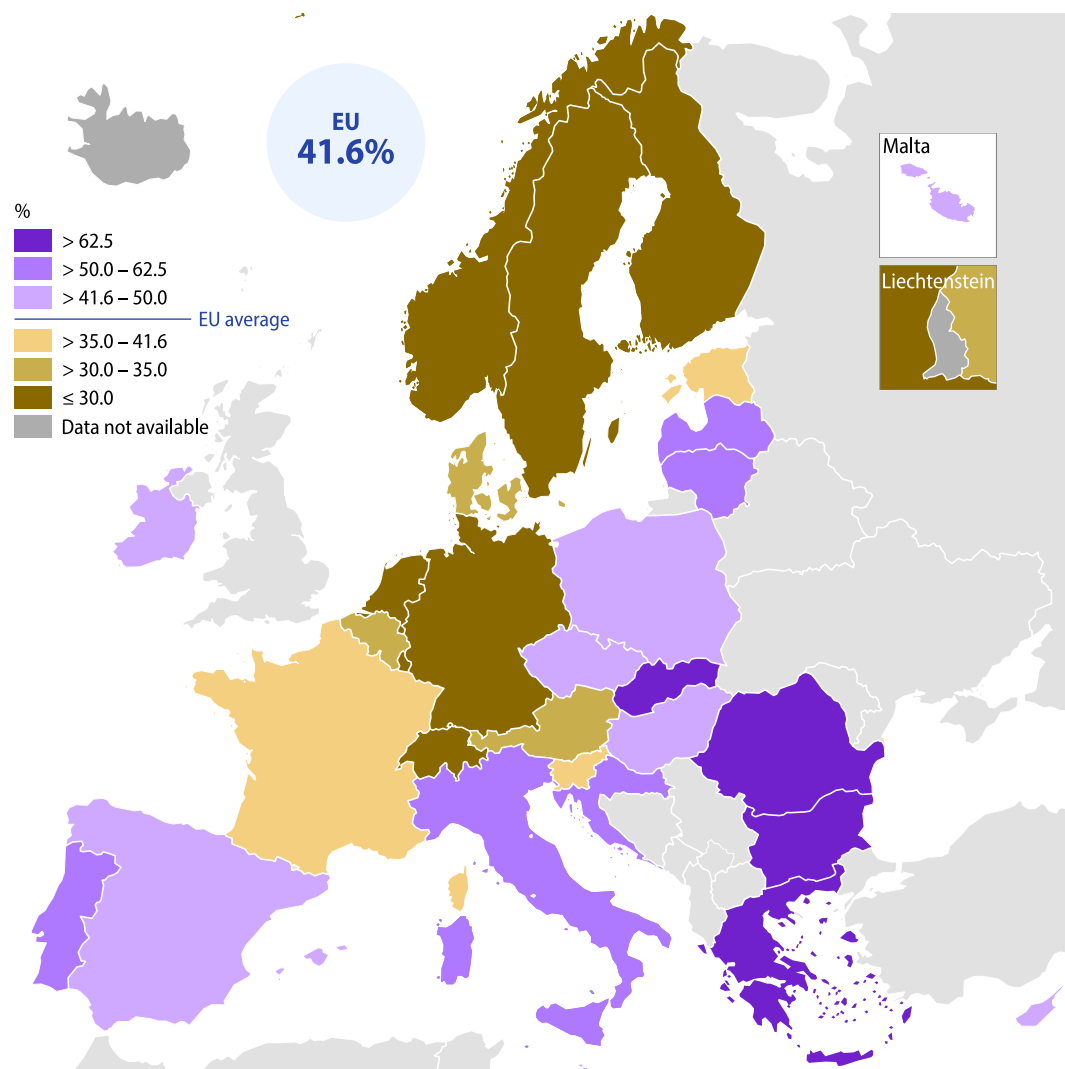


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdcs09](#))



People having at least some difficulty to make ends meet

(% share of total population, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. DE: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdcs09](#))



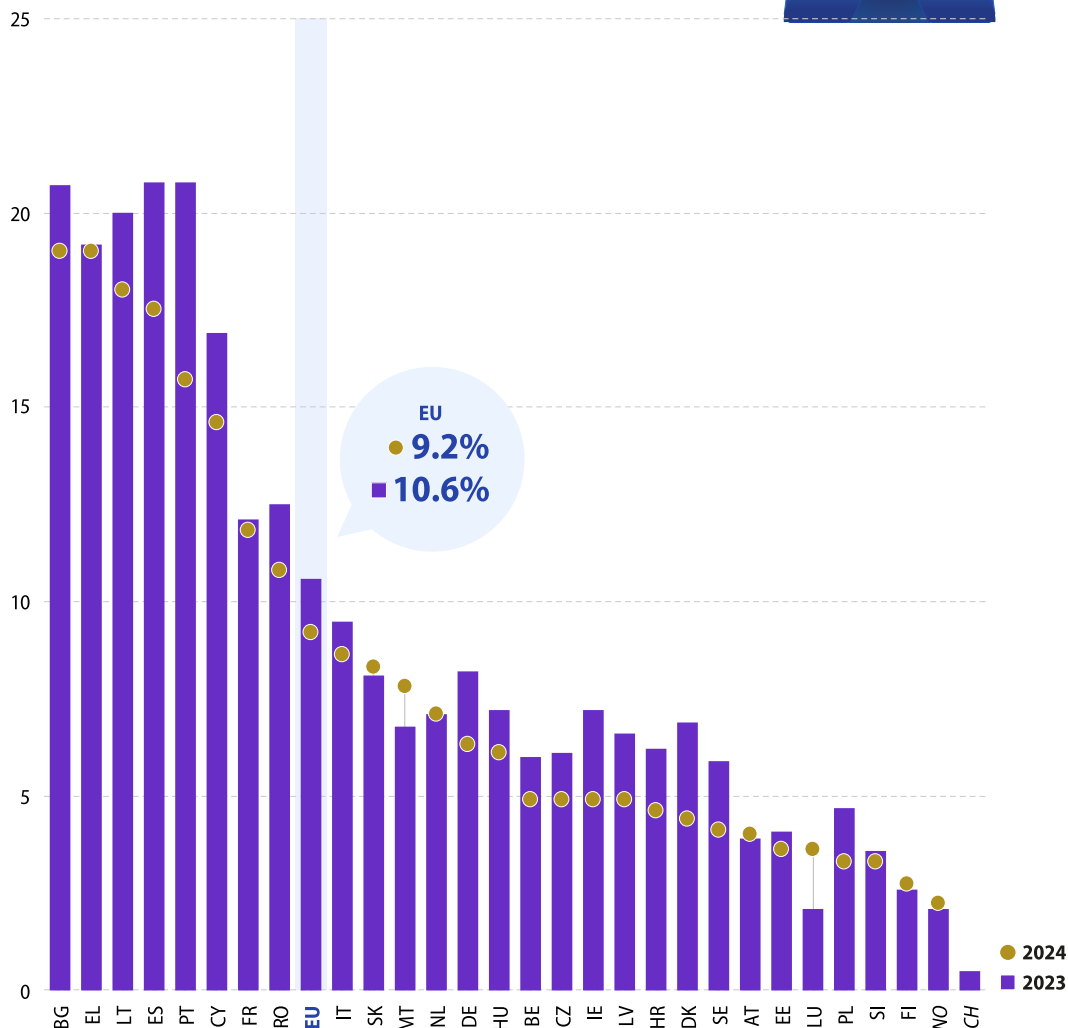
Aggregating the 6 categories for the ability to make ends meet into 2 groups – with and without difficulties to make ends meet – 41.6% of households in the EU had at least some difficulty making ends meet in 2024.

The share of households having at least some difficulty making ends meet in 2024 ranged from 18.1% in Germany and 19.3% in the Netherlands to 77.2% in Bulgaria and 86.2% in Greece.



People unable to keep their home adequately warm

(% of total population, 2023 and 2024)



Note: CH, 2024 not available. CY: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_mdcs01](#))



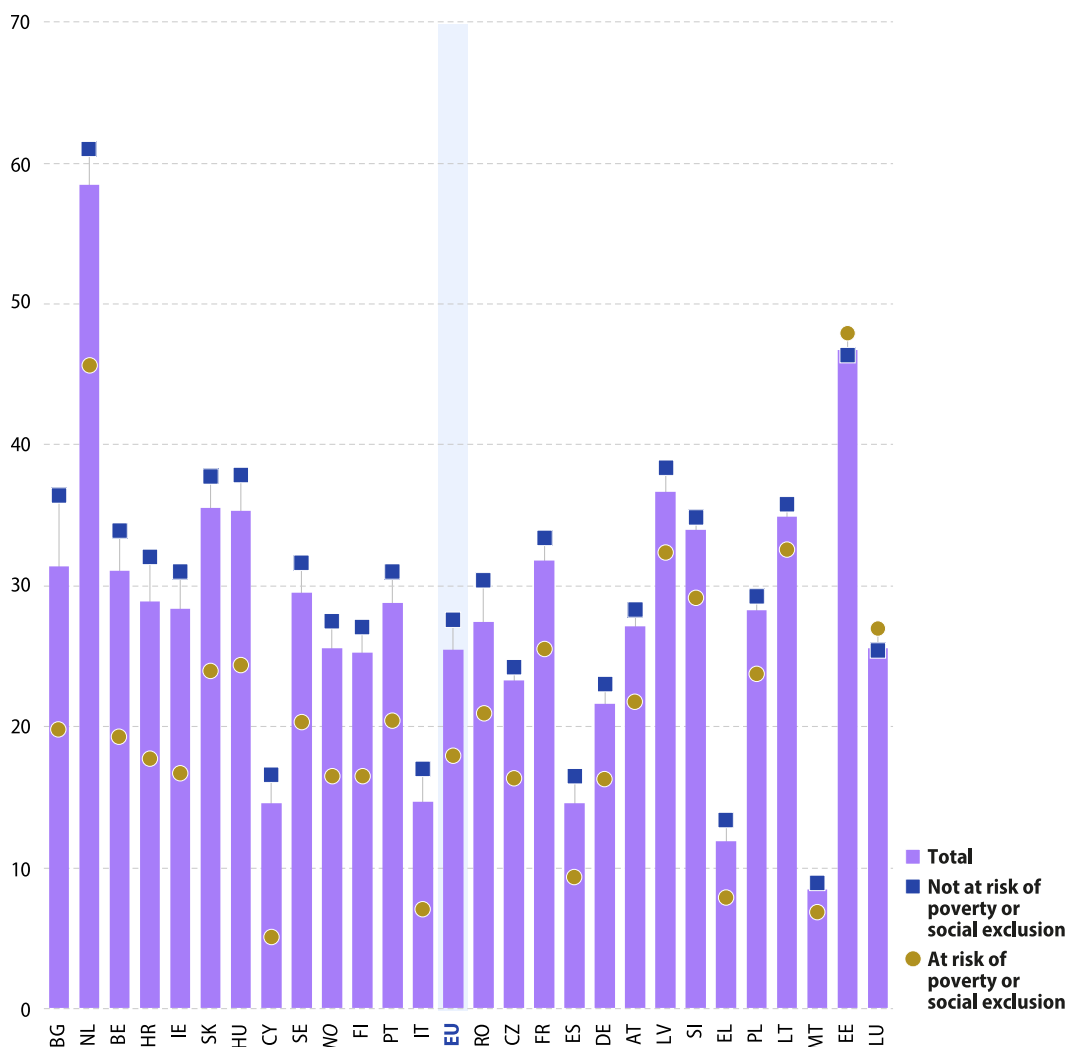
The ability to keep a home adequately warm depends on several factors, including financial affordability, the general condition of the building, geographical location and the cost of energy.

In 2024, 9.2% of people in the EU could not afford to keep their home adequately warm, down from 10.6% in 2023. Among the EU countries, this share ranged in 2024 from 2.7% in Finland to just under 20.0% in Bulgaria and Greece.

In 5 EU countries, the share of people who could not afford to keep their home adequately warm increased between 2023 and 2024. The largest increases were in Luxembourg and Malta, up 1.5 and 1.0 percentage points, respectively. By contrast, this share was stable in the Netherlands and fell between 2023 and 2024 elsewhere, most notably in Portugal (5.1 percentage points).

People living in dwellings in which energy efficiency had been improved in the previous 5 years

(% of population aged 16 or over, 2023)



Note: DK, not available. DE: low reliability. Ranked on the difference between the shares for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion and people not at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

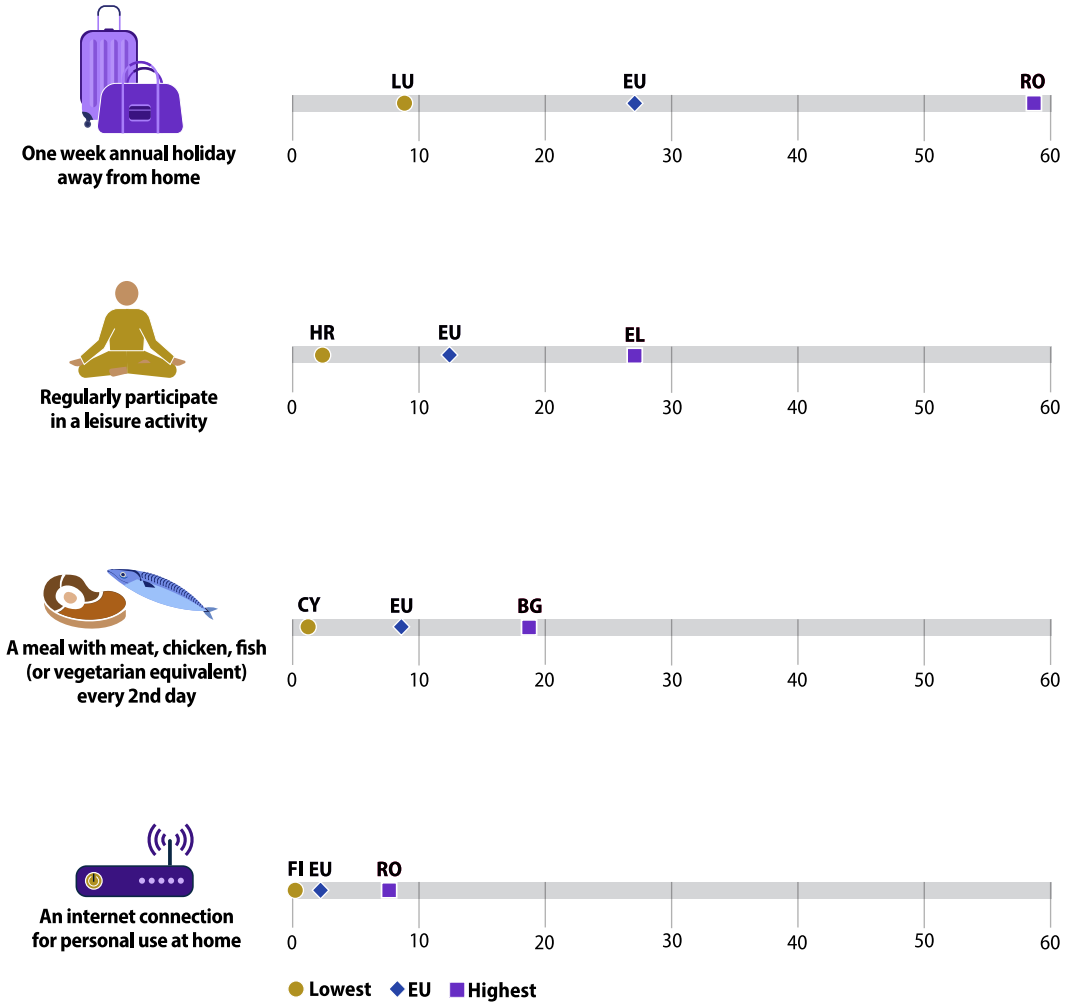
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhe08](#))

In 2023, 25.5% of people in the EU lived in dwellings in which energy efficiency had been improved in the previous 5 years. This share was 27.5% for people not at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared with 17.8% for people who were at risk, a difference of 9.7 percentage points. The share of people living in dwellings in which energy efficiency had been improved in the previous

5 years was higher for people who were not at risk of poverty or social exclusion in nearly all EU countries; the largest differences were observed in Bulgaria and the Netherlands. The only exceptions were Luxembourg and Estonia, where the shares were higher for people who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

People unable to pay for selected items

(% share of total population, 2024)



Note: for each expenditure item, the figure shows the share for the EU average as well as for the EU countries with the lowest and highest shares.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_mdcs02](#), [ilc_mdcs11a](#), [ilc_mdcs03](#) and [ilc_mdcs07a](#))



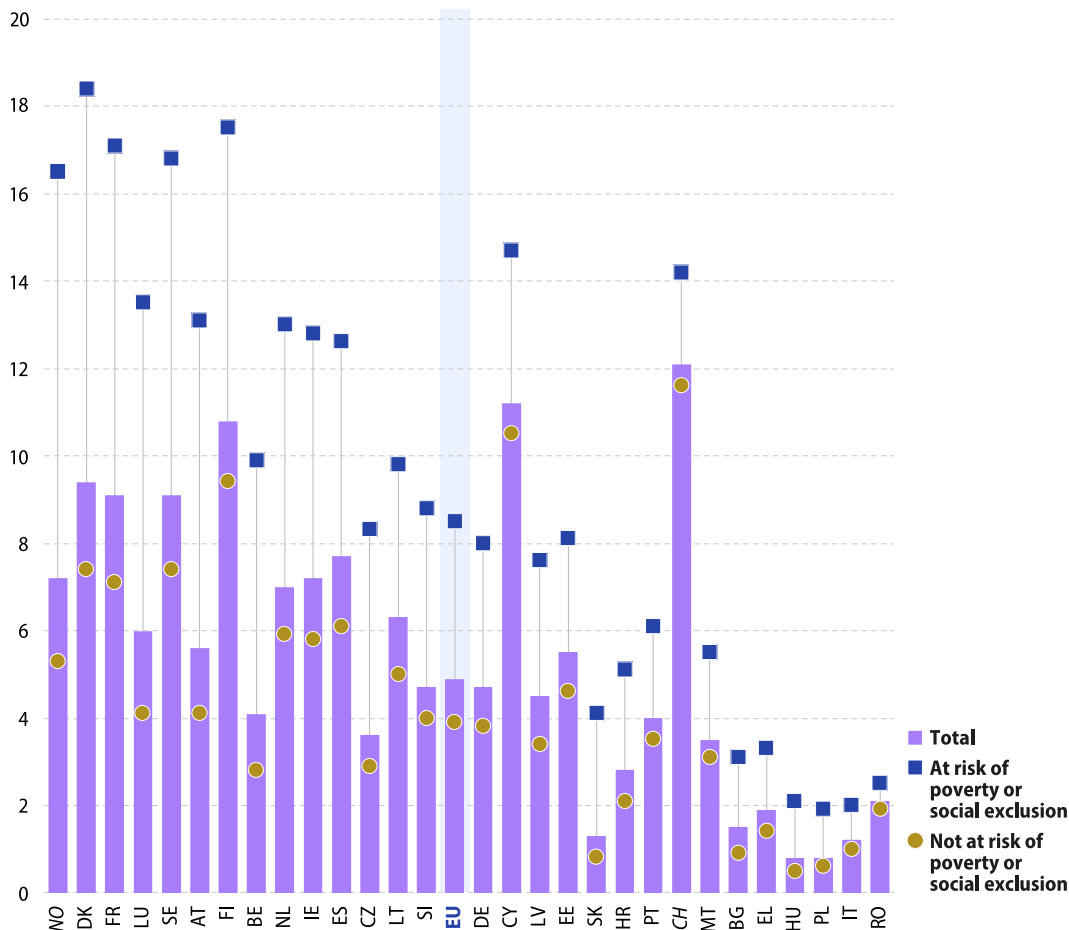
The inability to afford particular goods or services can be used as a measure of absolute poverty.

In 2024, 27.0% of people in the EU were unable to afford a week of holiday away from home each year; this share ranged from 8.9% in Luxembourg to 58.6% in Romania. Regular participation in a leisure activity could not be afforded by 12.3% of

people; this share ranged from 2.4% in Croatia to 26.9% in Greece. A meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every 2nd day could not be afforded by 8.5% of people; this share ranged from 1.2% in Cyprus to 18.7% in Bulgaria. An internet connection for personal use at home could not be afforded by 2.1% of people; this share ranged from 0.2% in Finland to 7.6% in Romania.

People having experienced housing difficulties during their lifetime

(%, 2023)



Note: IE, HR, LT and PL, low reliability. Ranked on the difference between the shares for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion and people not at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhd01](#))



A person is considered to have experienced housing difficulties if they had not had – at any time in their life – a place to live of their own. For example, they had to stay with relatives or friends, in emergency accommodation or sleep outside. Being temporarily without a home due to a natural disaster, fire or similar incident is not included.

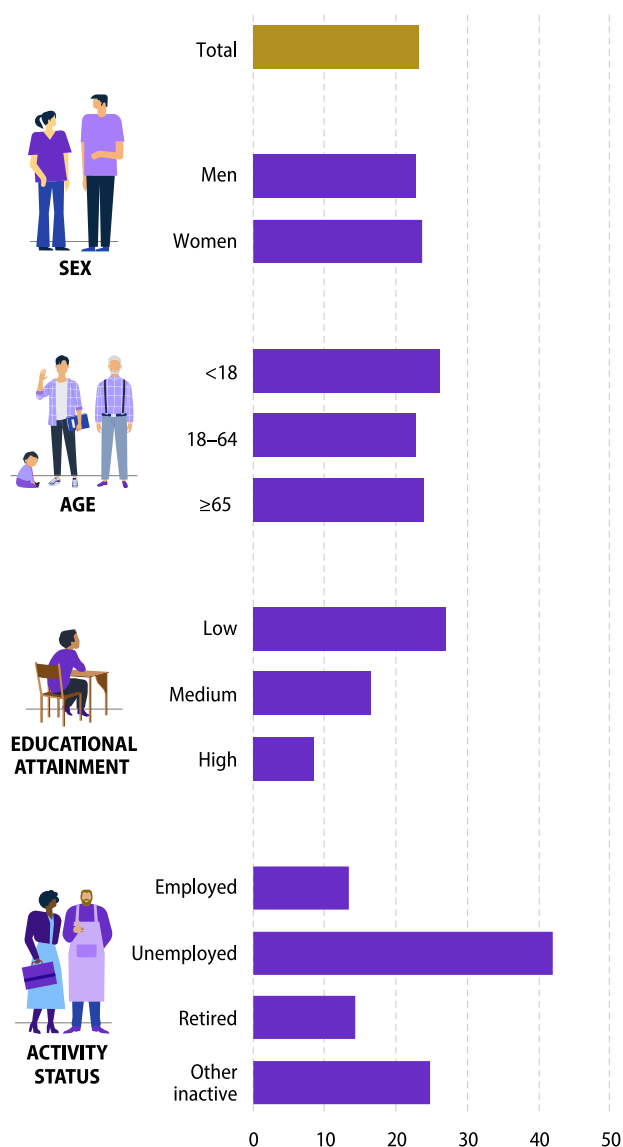
More information:
[economic strain, material deprivation and economic strain and living conditions – housing.](#)

In 2023, 4.9% of people in the EU had experienced housing difficulties during their lifetime. This share was 3.9% for people not at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared with 8.5% for people who were at risk, a difference of 4.6 percentage points. Among the EU countries, the largest differences were observed in Denmark and France, while the smallest difference was in Romania. In all EU countries, these shares were higher for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Subjective poverty

People considering themselves to be poor, by sex, age, educational attainment and activity status

(% of the population in respective category, EU, 2024)



Subjective poverty aims to assess how a person perceives the difficulties of their household in making ends meet. The assessment takes into account the household's material well-being, including income, expenditure, debt and wealth. There are 6 response categories ranging from great difficulty to very easily. A household having great difficulty or difficulty to make ends meet is considered to fall under subjective poverty.

In the EU, 23.2% of people considered themselves to be subjectively poor in 2024. This share was higher among women (23.7%) than men (22.7%). It was highest among children ⁽¹⁾ (26.1%), somewhat lower for older people (23.9%) and lowest among adults of working age (22.8%).

Adults with a low education level were more likely to consider themselves to be poor (27.0%) than people with a high level of education (8.5%).

The share of people who considered themselves to be subjectively poor was highest among unemployed people (42.0%), followed by other inactive people (24.7%), while employed people (13.5%) and retired people (14.2%) had notably lower shares.

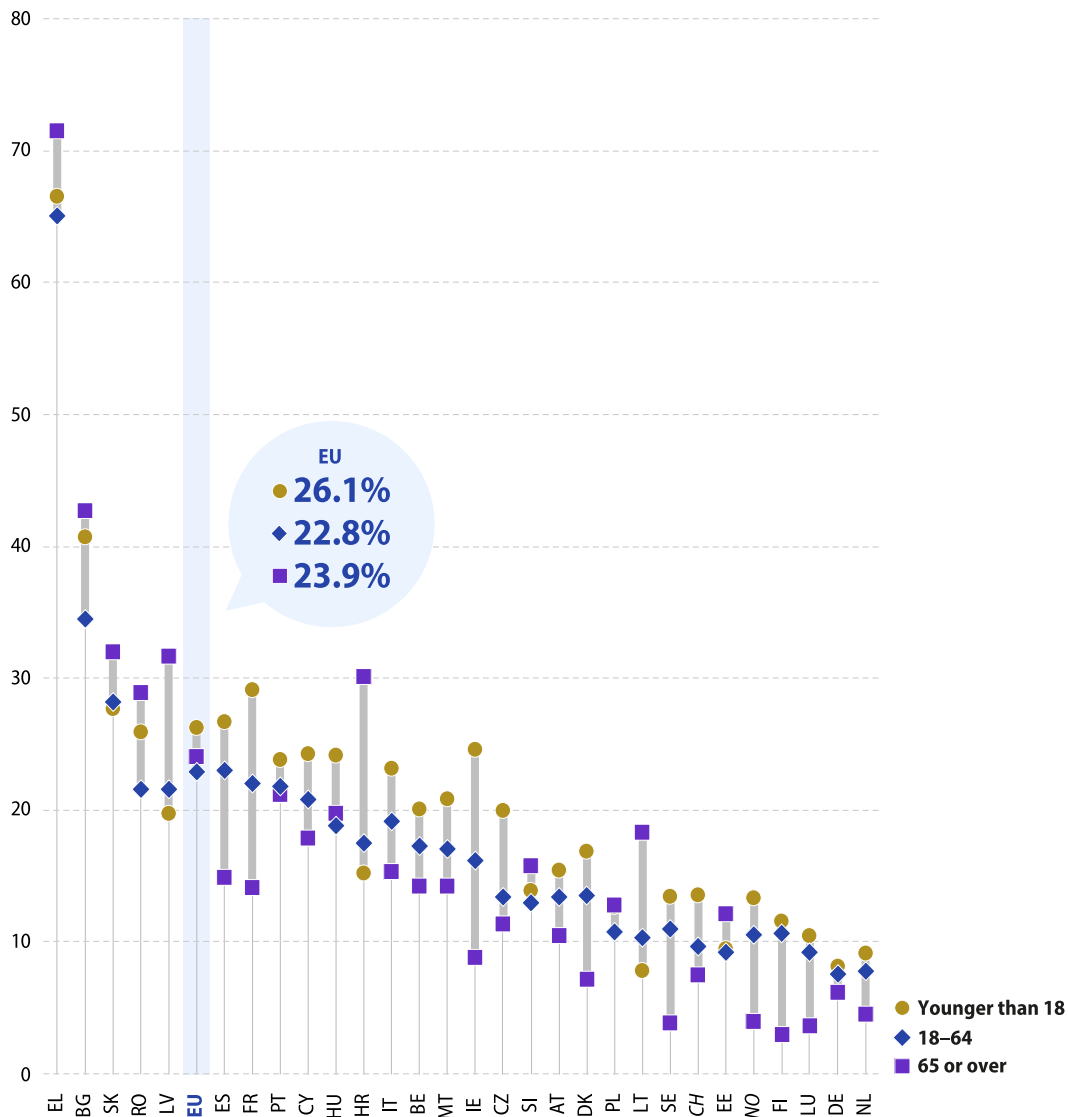
⁽¹⁾ Children are people younger than 18. People of working age are aged 18 to 64. Older people are aged 65 or over.

Note: for the disaggregations by educational attainment and by activity status, the coverage is for people aged 18 or over. The category of other economically inactive people includes all people outside the labour force apart from retired people.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_sbjp01](#), [ilc_sbjp02](#) and [ilc_sbjp03](#))

People considering themselves to be poor, by age

(% of population in respective age group, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_sbjp01](#))

In most EU countries, the share of the population considering themselves to be poor ranged in 2024 from 7.3% in Germany and the Netherlands to 37.4% in Bulgaria. Greece (66.8%) was high above this range.

In most EU countries, the share of people living in households considering themselves to be poor in 2024 was highest for children.

Nevertheless, in the Baltic EU countries, most eastern EU countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia) and Greece the share was highest for older people.

More information:
[subjective poverty.](#)

2

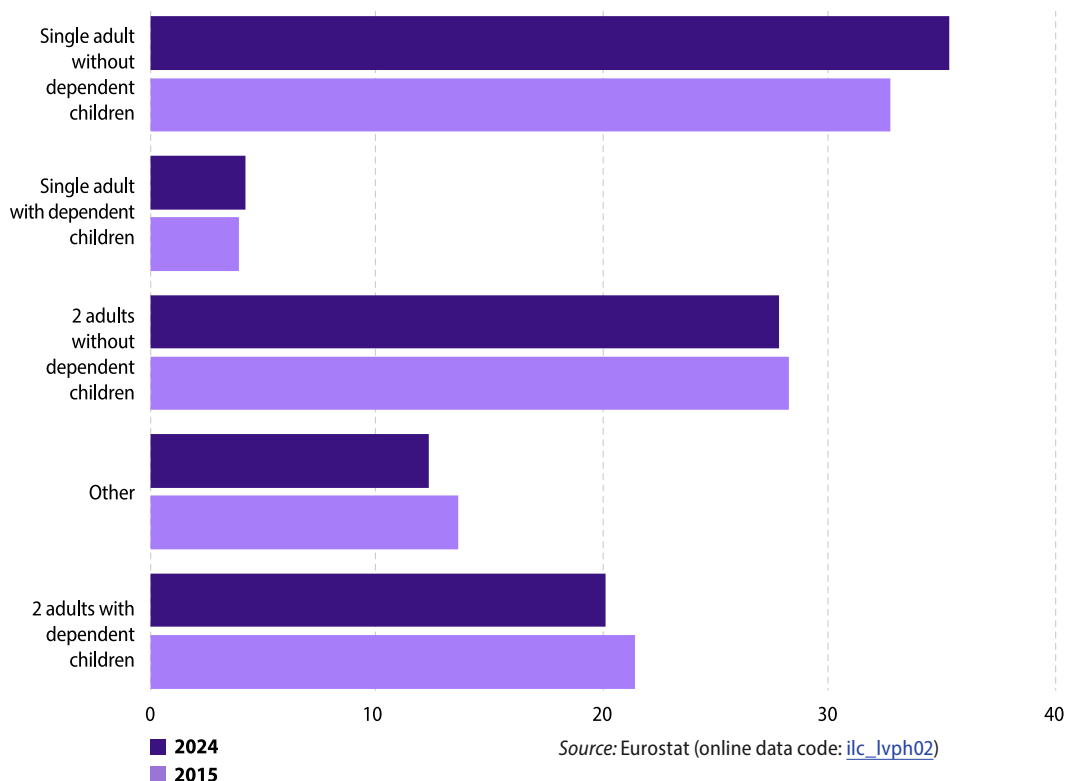
Households, work intensity and childcare



Household conditions

Distribution of households, by household composition

(% of households, EU, 2015 and 2024)



A private household might include either a person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping.

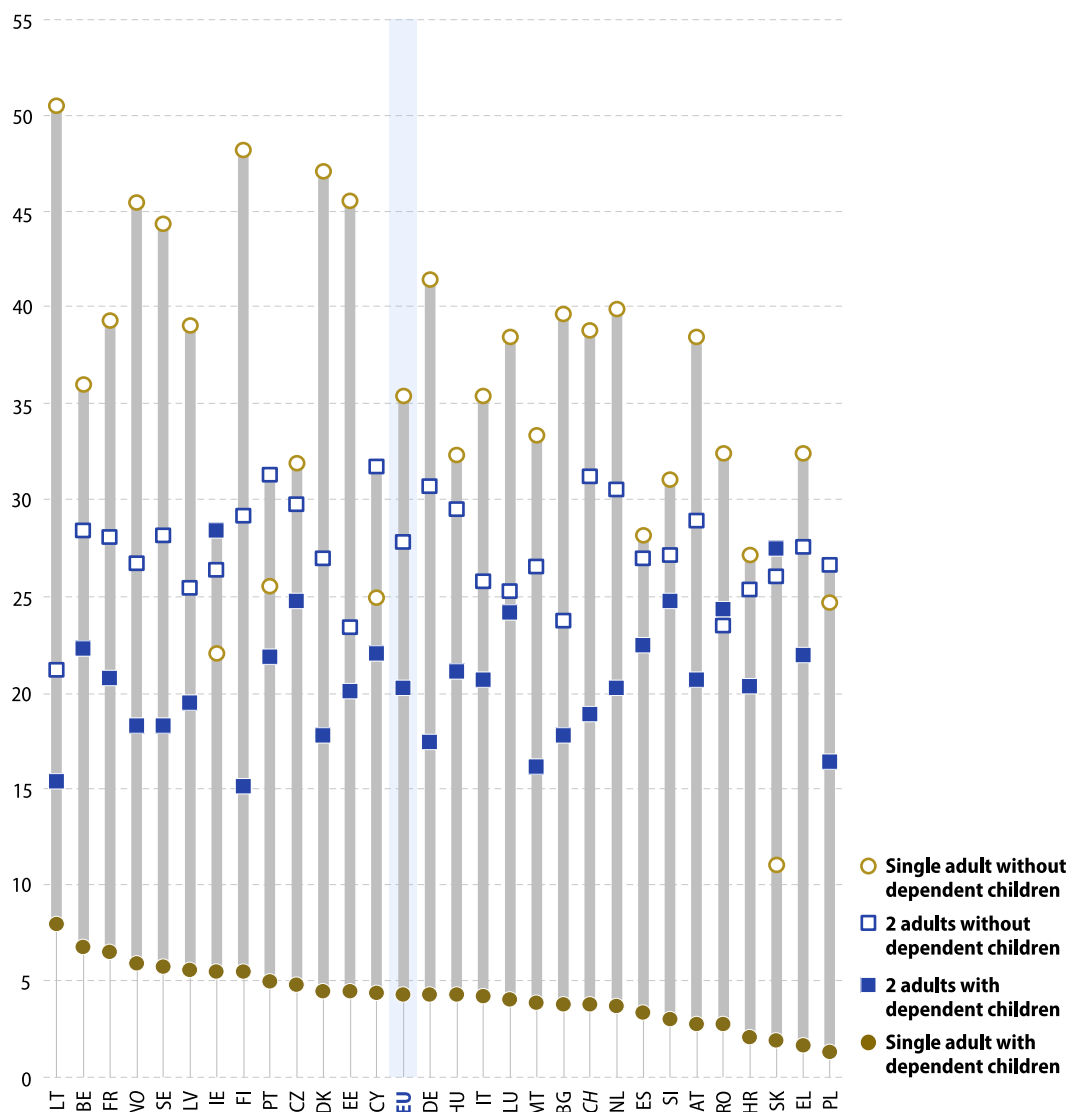
In 2024, there were 202 million households in the EU, with an average of 2.3 members per household. They were composed as follows: 35.4% had a single adult without [dependent children](#) ⁽¹⁾, 27.8% had 2 adults without dependent children, 20.2% had 2 adults with dependent children, 4.2% had a single adult with dependent children and 12.4% were other kinds of households.

Between 2015 and 2024, the number of households in the EU increased by 5.8%. Of these, the share of single-adult households without dependent children increased most compared with 2015, up 2.6 [percentage points](#). The shares for households with 2 adults decreased by 0.4 percentage points for those without dependent children and by 1.3 percentage points for those with dependent children.

⁽¹⁾ Dependent children are people aged 0-17 years and 18-24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.

Distribution of households, by household composition

(% of households, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. Ranked on the share for single adults with dependent children.

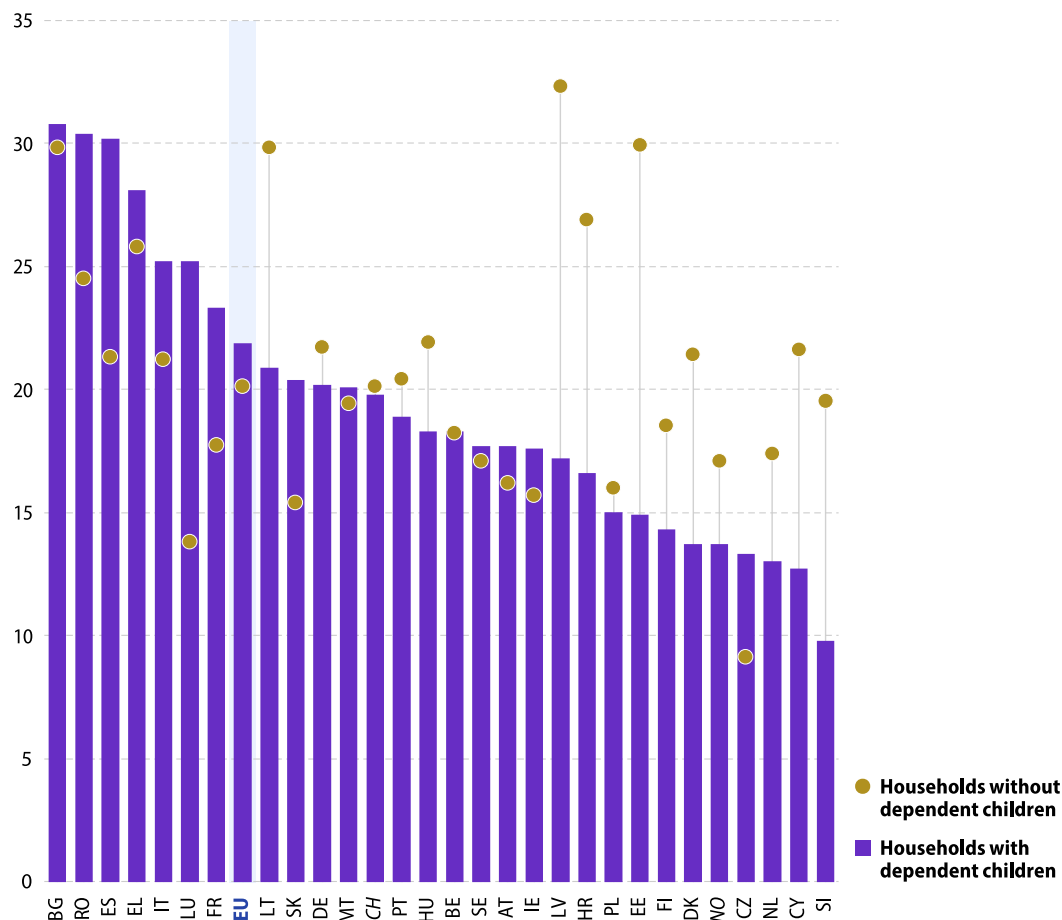
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvph02](#))

In 2024, households in the EU with 1 or 2 adults were mostly composed of single adults with no dependent children; this situation was also observed in 22 EU countries. In Ireland and Slovakia, households with 2 adults with children were most common, while in Cyprus, Portugal and Poland the most common household type was 2 adults without children.

Lithuania recorded the highest shares in the EU both for single-adult households without dependent children (50.5%) and for single-adult households with dependent children (7.9%). The highest share of households with 2 adults without dependent children was 31.7% in Cyprus, while for households composed of 2 adults with dependent children it was 28.4% in Ireland.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by household composition

(% of population in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_peps03n](#))

In 2024, the share of people at [risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) in the EU was 21.9% among people living in households with dependent children compared with 20.1% among those without dependent children.

In 14 EU countries, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was higher among people living in households with dependent children. This gap was widest in Luxembourg, where this share was 11.4 percentage points higher.

In the remaining 13 EU countries, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was lower among people living in households with dependent children. This gap was widest in Latvia and Estonia, where the share for households with dependent children was, respectively, 15.1 and 15.0 percentage points lower.

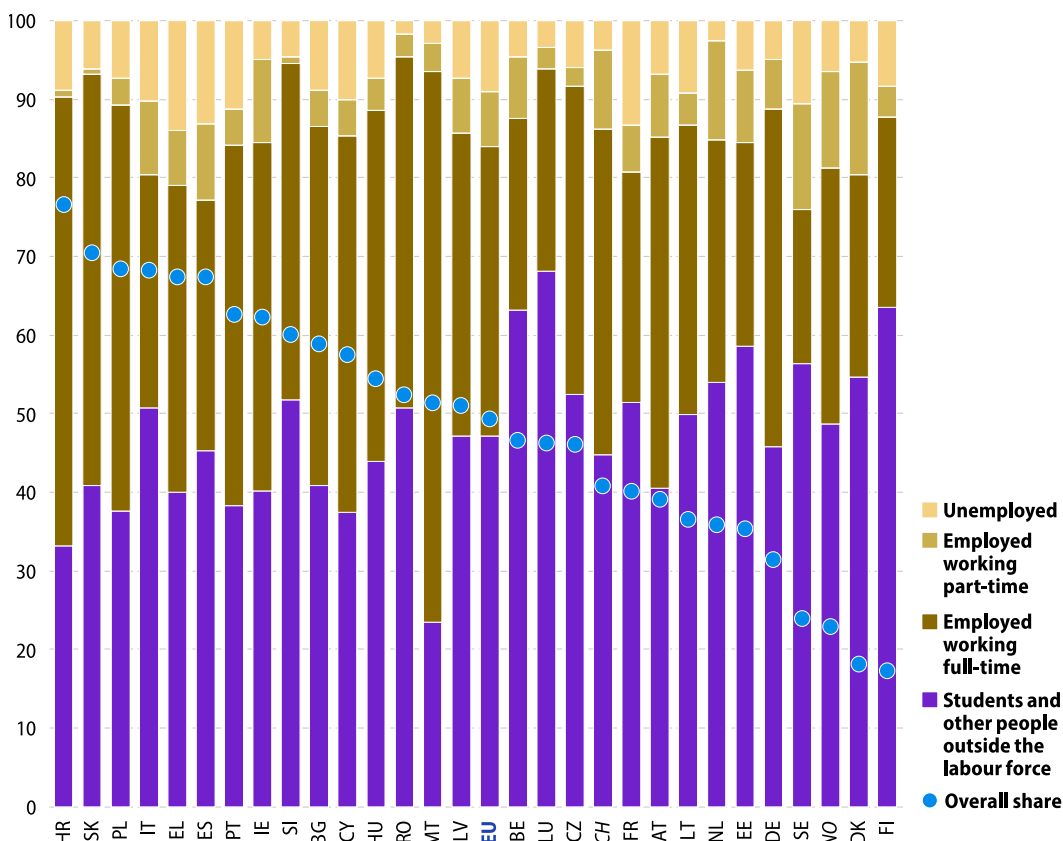


More information:
[poverty and social exclusion,](#)
[private households and](#)
[household composition.](#)

Work intensity

Young adults living with their parents or contributing/benefiting from the household income, by activity status

(% of population aged 18–34, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. Ranked on overall share of young adults living with their parents or contributing/benefiting from the household income

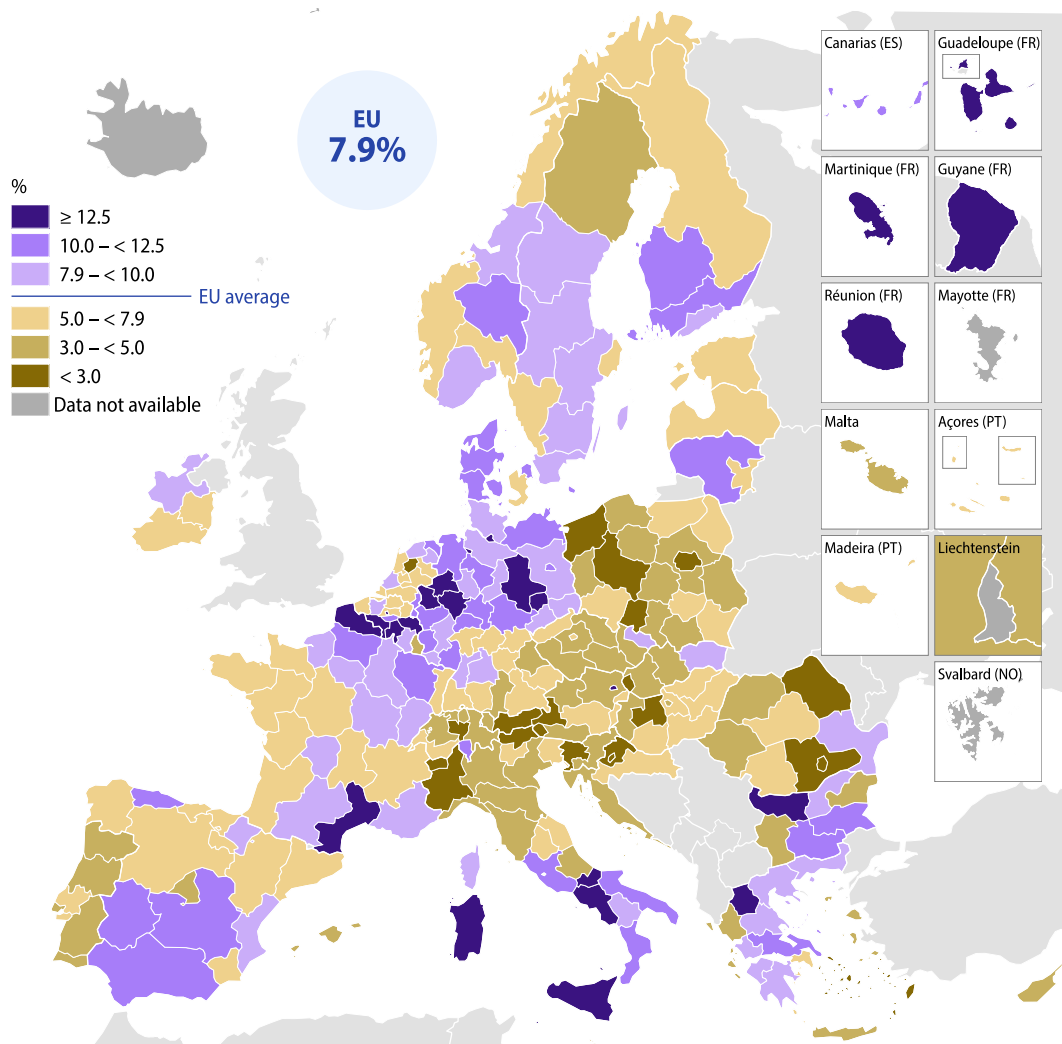
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_lvps08](#) and [ilc_lvps09](#))

In 2024, nearly half (49.1%) of all young adults (aged 18 to 34) in the EU lived with at least one parent or contributed/benefited from the household income. This share was below a quarter in the [Nordic EU countries](#) – the next lowest share being 31.2% in Germany. By contrast, the highest share among the EU countries was 76.4%, observed in Croatia.

Close to half (47.2%) of young adults in the EU who lived with at least one parent or contributed/benefited from the household income in 2024 were students or otherwise [outside the labour force](#). More than a third (36.8%) worked full-time, a much smaller share (7.0%) part-time and just under a tenth (8.9%) were unemployed. In Malta, Croatia, Slovakia and Poland, more than half of all young adults living with at least 1 parent were employed full-time.

People living in households with very low work intensity, by NUTS 2 regions

(% of population younger than 65, 2024)



Note: Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are aggregated (same value for both regions). CH: 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhl21n](#))

In the EU, 7.9% of people younger than 65 [lived in households with very low work intensity](#) – (quasi-) jobless households – in 2024. Looking at regional data, the share of people who lived in households with very low work intensity was somewhat unevenly distributed around the EU average: 43% of all regions in the EU (104 of 243) recorded shares above the EU average.

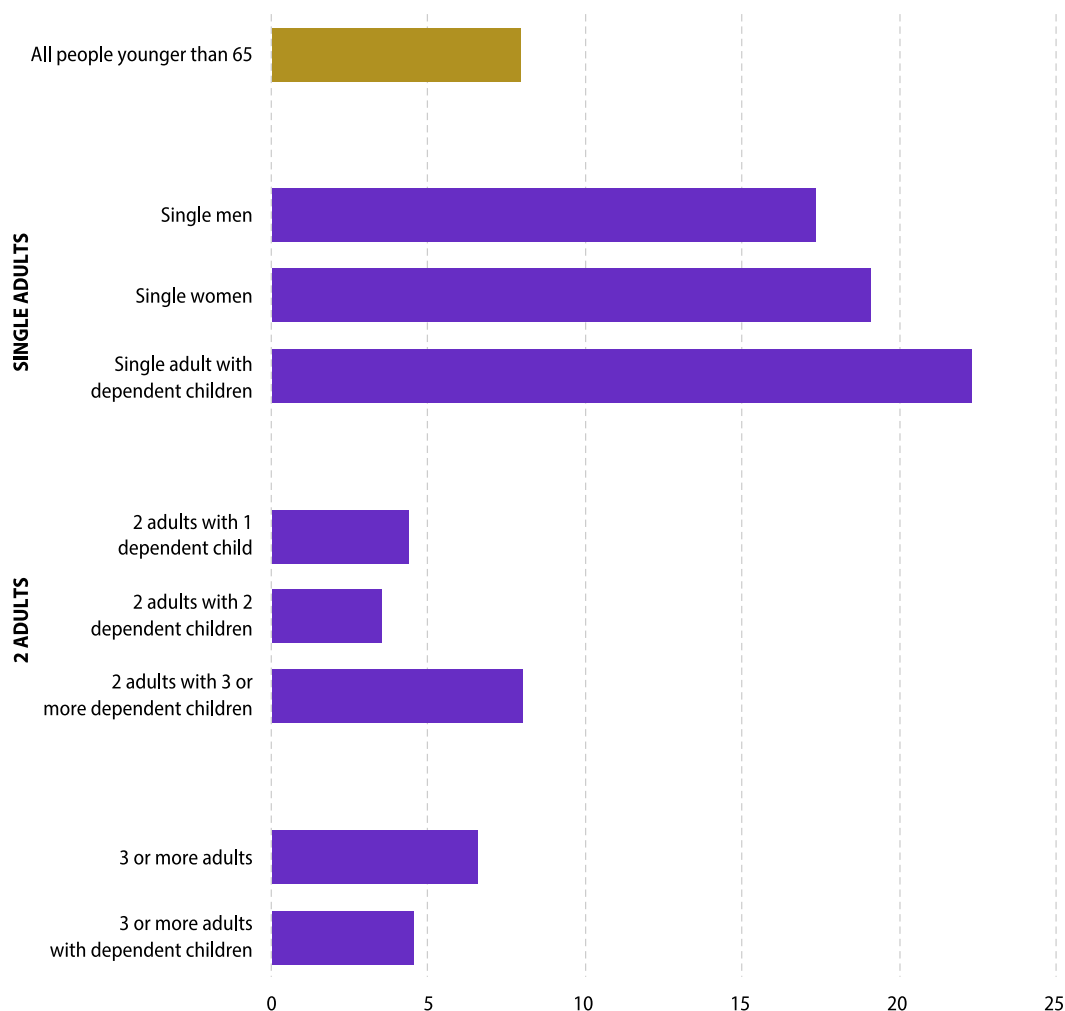
There were 26 regions across the EU where the share of people who lived in households with very low

work intensity in 2024 was at least 12.5%. Guyane in France had the highest share (35.4%).

Regarding EU countries with shares below the EU average, fewer than 3.0% of people lived in households with very low work intensity in 2024 in 19 regions, mainly in eastern EU countries. The capital regions of București-Ilfov (0.6%) in Romania and Bratislavský kraj (0.8%) in Slovakia had the lowest shares.

People living in households with very low work intensity, by household composition

(% of population younger than 65, EU, 2024)



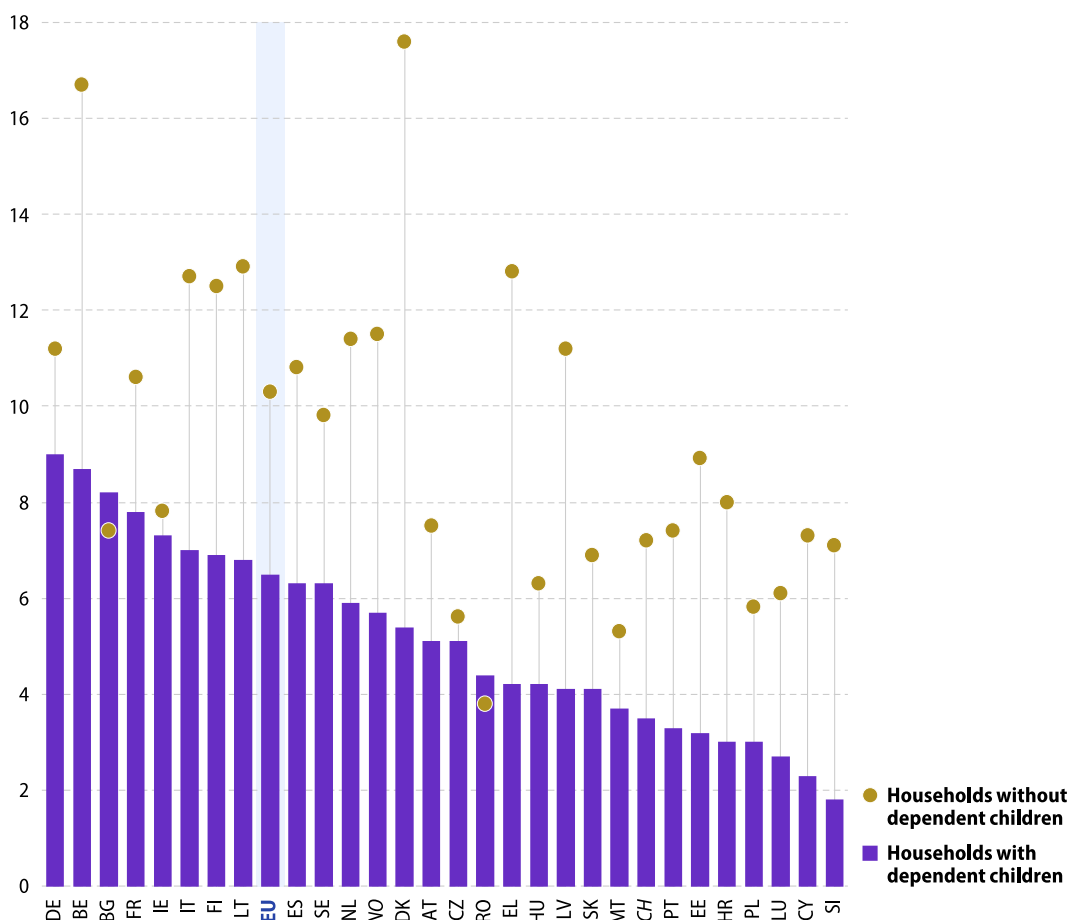
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhl13n](#))



While about 1 in 12 people (7.9%) younger than 65 lived in households with very low work intensity in the EU in 2024, all types of single-adult households had above-average shares: 17.3% for people in households composed of a single man without dependent children, 19.1% for their female counterparts and 22.3% for people in single-adult households with dependent children. The share of people living in a household with very low work intensity among people living in households composed of 2 adults with 3 or more dependent children (8.0%) was also slightly higher than the average, while households composed of 2 adults with 1 or 2 dependent children had below average shares, 4.4% and 3.5%, respectively.

People living in households with very low work intensity, by household composition

(% of population younger than 65 in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvgl13n](#))

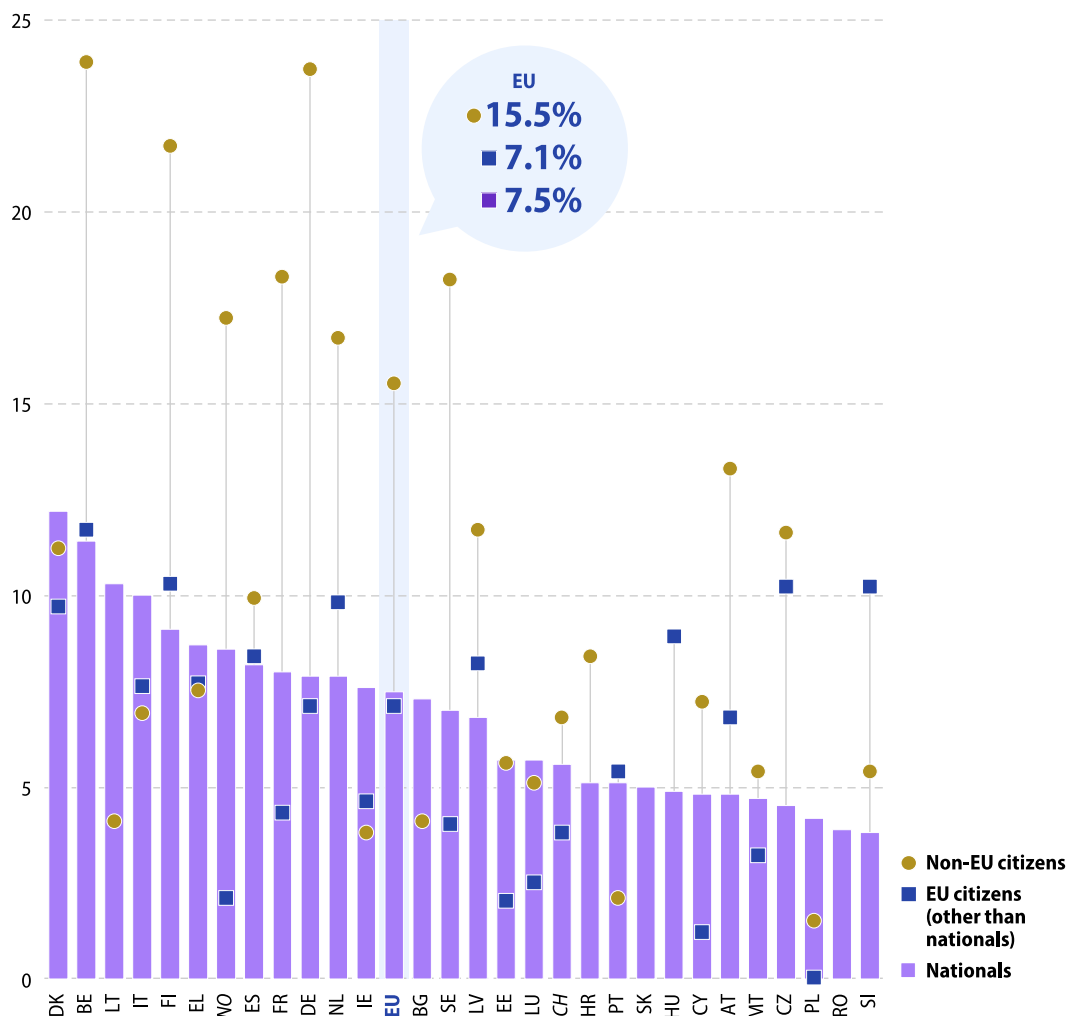
In the EU, the share of people younger than 65 living in households with very low work intensity was highest in 2024 for households without dependent children (10.3%), while the share for households with dependent children was 6.5%. The largest difference between these 2 shares was recorded in Denmark, where the share of households without dependent children was 12.2 percentage points higher. It should be noted that many households without dependent children were single-adult households.

In 2024, Bulgaria and Romania were the only EU countries where the share of people younger than 65 living in households with very low work intensity was higher for households with dependent children than for those without dependent children.



People living in households with very low work intensity, by citizenship

(% of population aged 18–64 in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. BG, HR, LT, RO and SK: EU citizens not available. HU, RO and SK: non-EU citizens not available. EE, LV, HU and PL: low reliability for EU citizens. BG and HR: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvhl15n](#))

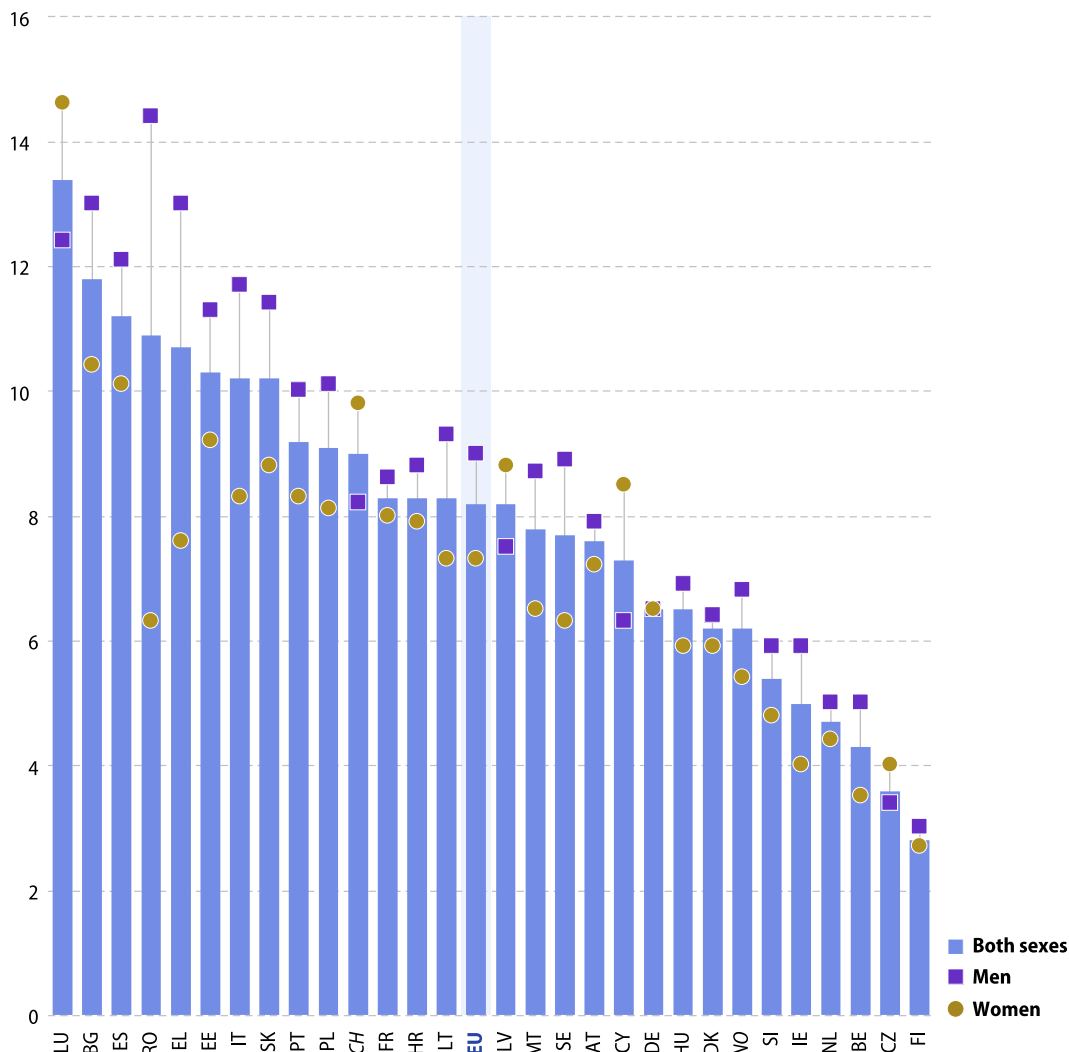
In the EU, 7.5% of people aged 18 to 64 who were nationals of the EU country where they lived were members of households with very low work intensity. Among people who were EU citizens living in another EU country, the share was slightly lower, at 7.1%. However, among non-EU citizens the share was considerably higher, at 15.5%.

For a small majority of the EU countries for which a full set of data are available, the share of people aged

18 to 64 living in households with very low work intensity was highest among non-EU citizens. In 7 EU countries – Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Poland – it was highest among nationals. In Portugal and Slovenia, the share of people aged 18 to 64 living in households with very low work intensity was highest among EU citizens living in another EU country.

In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by sex

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_iw01](#))

Risk of poverty does not only affect people living in households with low work intensity or people without employment. In 2024, 8.2% of people aged 18 or over who declared to be at work (employed or self-employed) in the EU were [at risk of poverty](#). This share was notably lower for women (7.3%) than for men (9.0%).

Among the EU countries, the highest rate of people who were in-work and at risk of poverty in 2024 was 13.4% in Luxembourg. By contrast, the lowest rate was 2.8% in Finland. In 22 EU countries, the

in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate was higher for men than for women, with the largest gender difference in Romania (8.1 percentage points). In Germany, the rates were the same for men and women, while in Czechia, Latvia, Cyprus and Luxembourg the rates were higher for women than for men.

More information:

[people at risk of poverty or social exclusion and work intensity.](#)

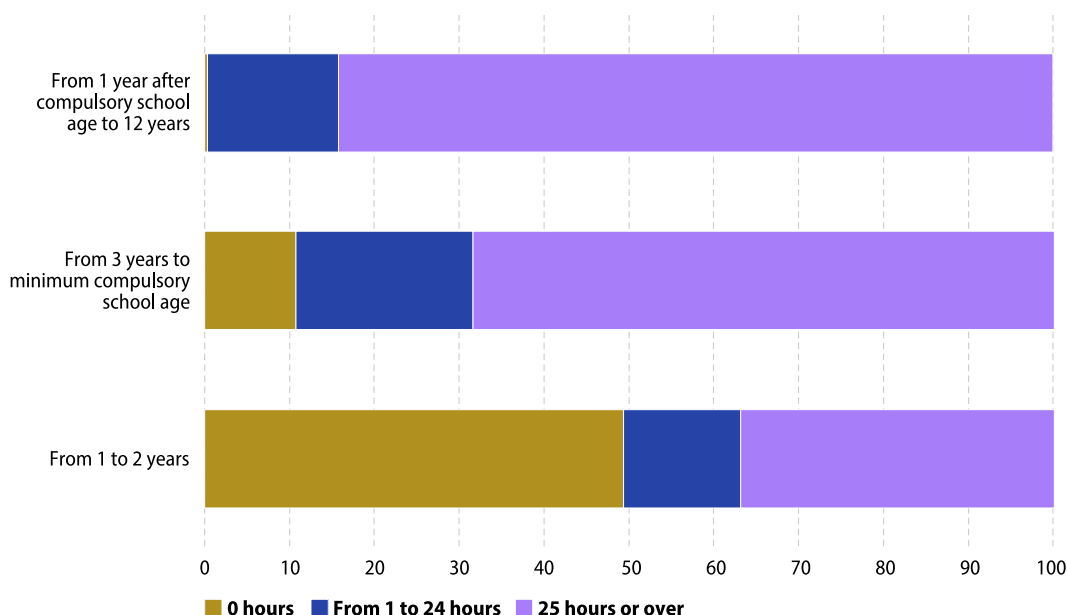
Childcare arrangements

Children in formal childcare or education, by age and duration

(%, EU, 2024)



Formal childcare is intended as a formal education programme that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies.



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_caindform25](#))

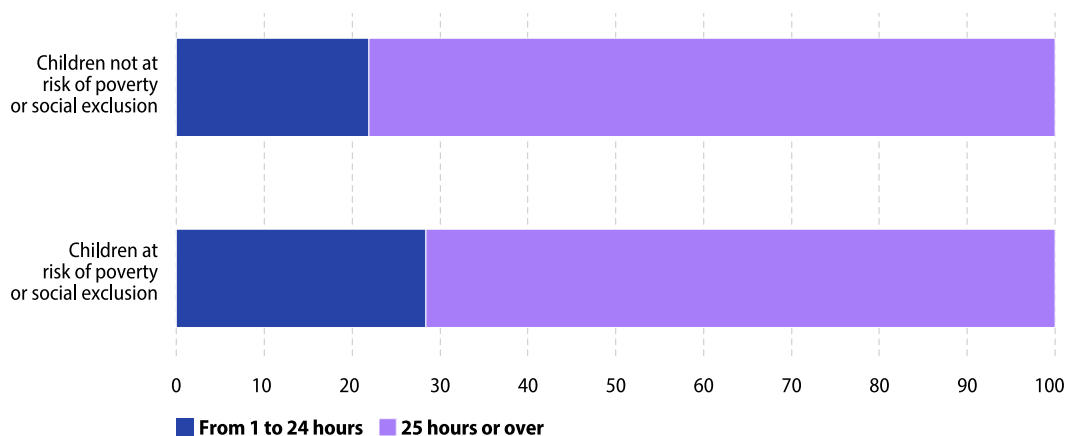
In 2024, the share of children (aged 12 or younger) in formal childcare or education in the EU increased with age. Around half (50.6%) of those aged from 1 to 2 years and 89.2% of those aged from 3 years to the minimum [compulsory school age](#) participated at least one hour in formal childcare or education. Participation was almost complete (99.7%) for children aged from 1 year after compulsory school age to 12 years.

While around half of children aged from 1 to 2 years in the EU received at least one hour of formal childcare in 2024, a majority of those did so for at least 25 hours (36.9% of the total). The situation was similar for the older age groups: the share of children receiving at least 25 hours of formal childcare or education greatly exceeded the share receiving fewer than 25 hours.



Children in formal childcare or education, by duration and risk of poverty or social exclusion

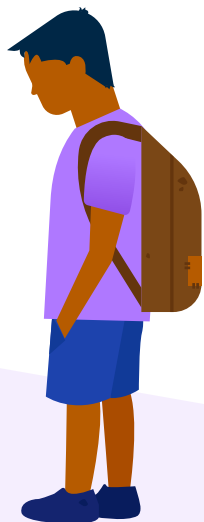
(% of children aged from 3 years to minimum compulsory school age receiving at least some formal childcare or education, EU, 2024)



Note: the figure shows the distribution among children having received at least 1 hour of formal childcare or education.

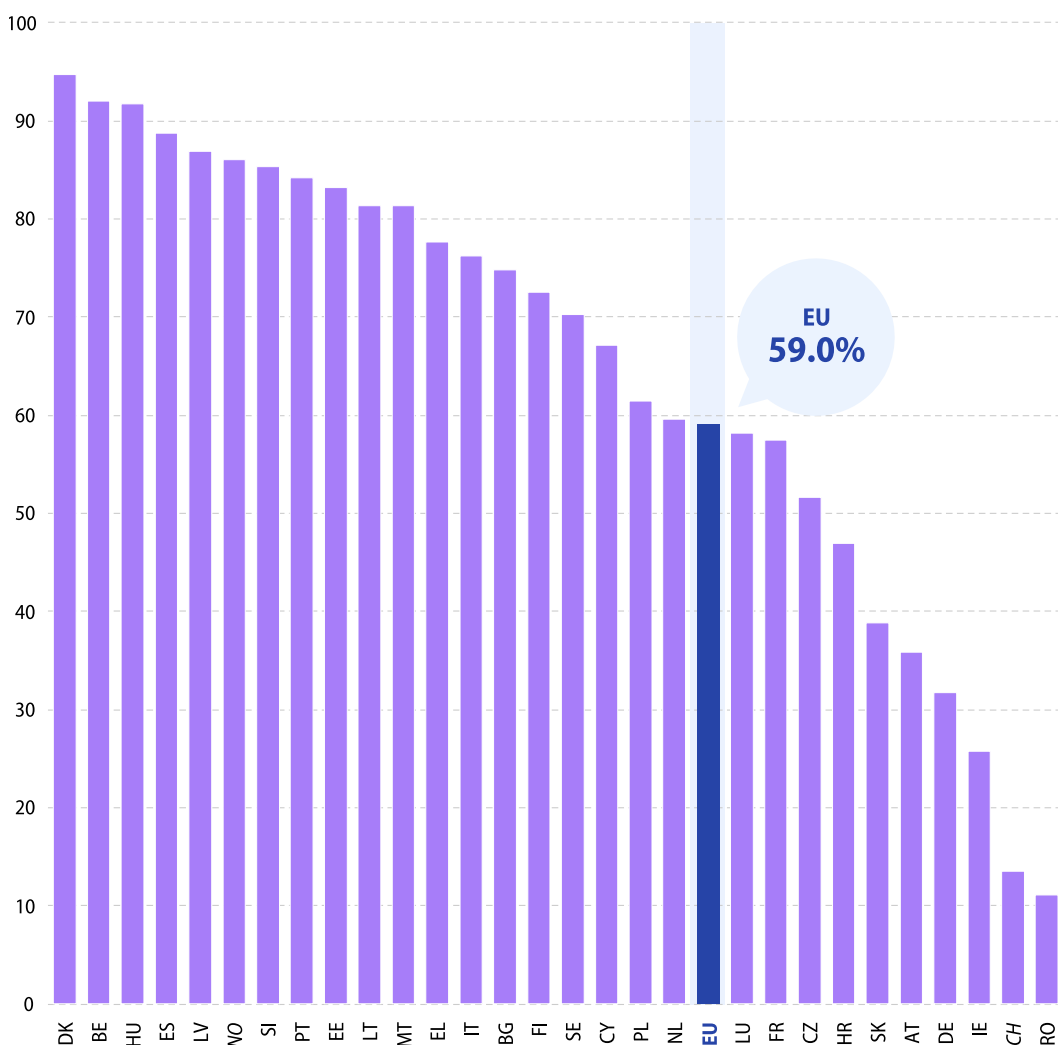
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_caindform25](#))

In 2024, children in the EU aged between 3 years and the minimum compulsory school age who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion received less formal childcare or education compared with those not at risk. Just over a quarter (28%) of children in this age group who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion spent 1 to 24 hours in formal childcare or education, compared with just under a quarter (22%) of children of the same age who were not at risk. Consequently, children in this age group who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion were less likely to spend 25 or more hours in formal childcare or education (72%) than were children of the same age who were not at risk (78%).



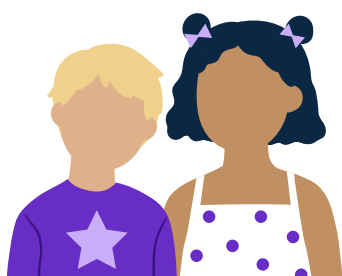
Children at risk of poverty or social exclusion receiving 25 hours or more of formal childcare or education per week

(% of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged from 3 years to minimum compulsory school age, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. DK, CY, LU, HU, MT and NO: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_caindform25b](#))



Focusing on children in the EU aged from 3 years to the minimum compulsory school age who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 59.0% spent 25 hours or more in formal childcare or education in 2024. Among the EU countries, the highest shares were in Denmark (94.7%), Belgium (92.1%) and Hungary (91.8%). Six EU countries recorded shares below half, with the lowest share in Romania (11.1%).

More information:
[childcare arrangements.](#)

3

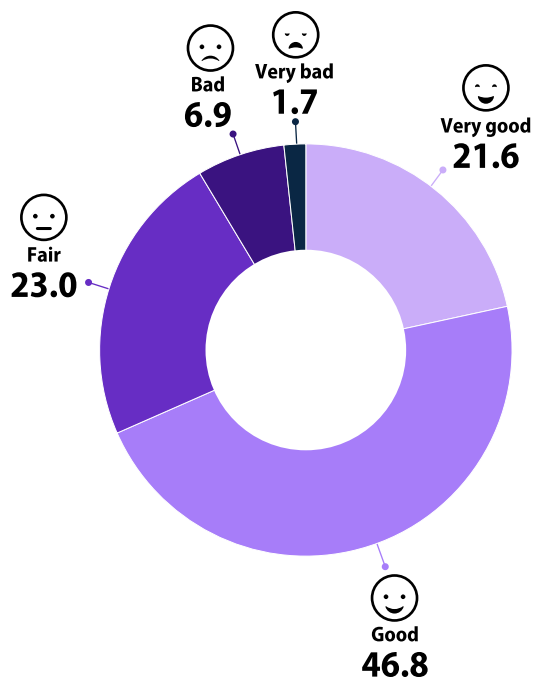
Health, disability, well-being and discrimination



Health

Self-perceived health

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, EU, 2024)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_10](#))



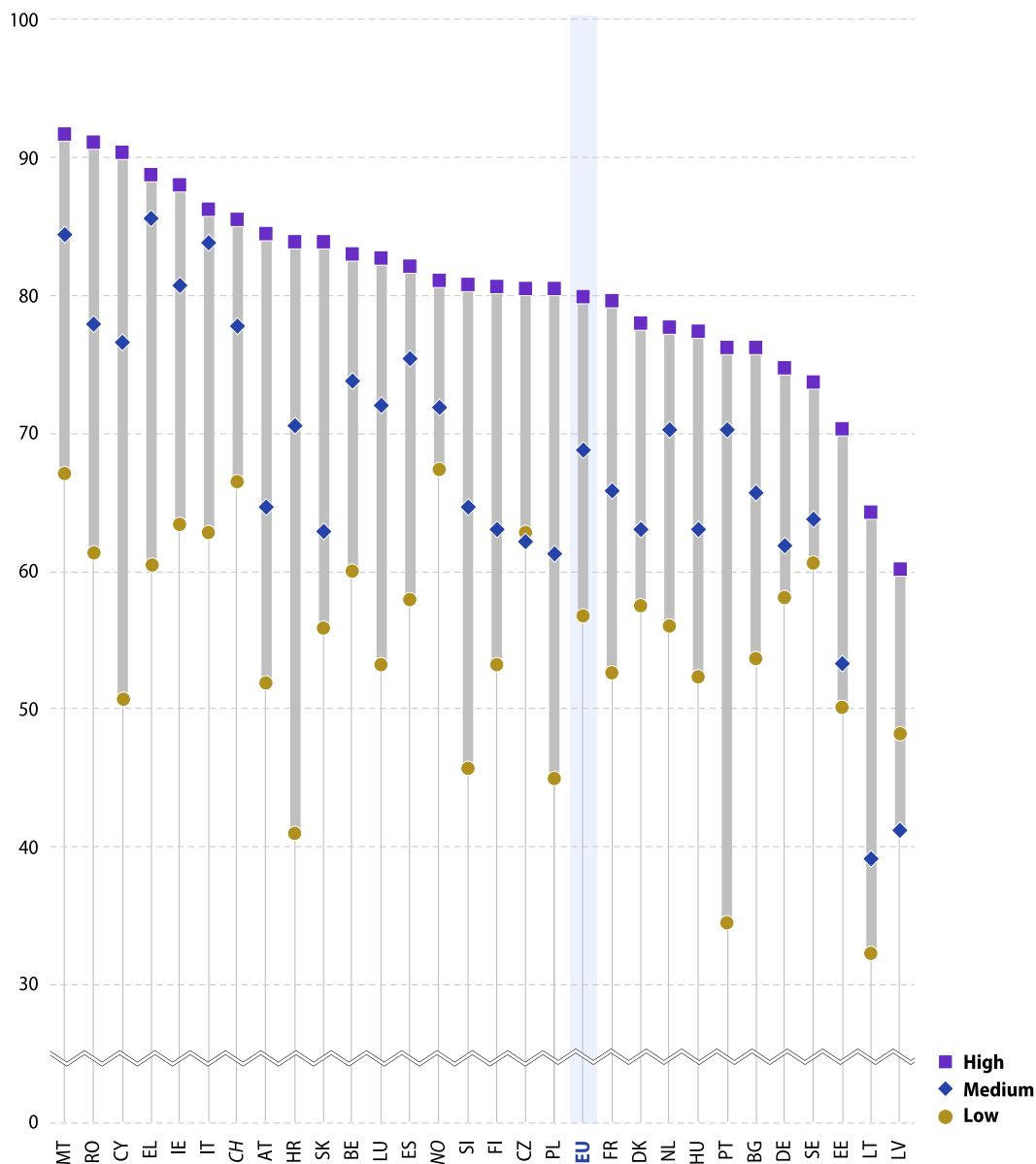
Indicators on self-perceived health give an insight into how respondents assess their health in general. Health is evaluated in 5 modalities from very bad, through bad, fair and good to very good.

In the EU, 68.4% of the population aged 16 or over perceived their health as very good or good in 2024. By contrast, 8.6% perceived their health as very bad or bad. The remaining 23.0% described their health as fair.

More information:
[self-reported health and self-perceived health.](#)

People with very good or good self-perceived health, by educational attainment

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective educational level, 2024)



Note: CH, 2023. The y-axis is cut.

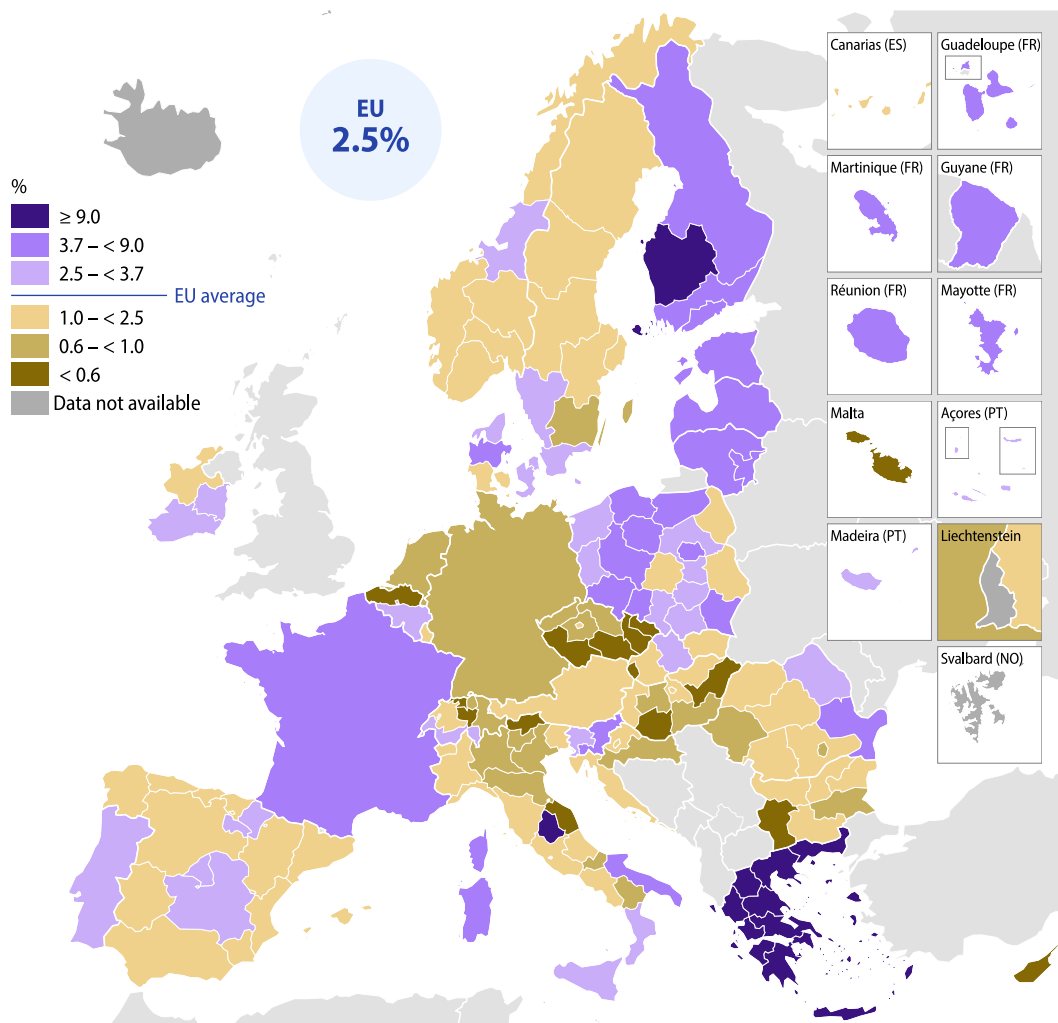
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_02](#))

In 2024, 56.7% of people aged 16 or over in the EU with a low level of [educational attainment](#) (no more than lower secondary education) perceived their health to be very good or good. The share was 68.8% for people with a medium level of education and 79.9% for people with a high level of

educational attainment (having completed at least 1 level of tertiary education). Nearly all EU countries showed the same pattern. The only exceptions were Czechia and Latvia, where the lowest shares were observed for people with a medium level of educational attainment.

People reporting unmet needs for medical examination, by NUTS 2 regions

(% of population aged 16 or over, 2024)



Note: DE, FR, NL, AT and PT: national data. BE: NUTS level 1. Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are aggregated (same value for both regions). CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [hlth_silc_08_r](#) and [hlth_silc_08](#))

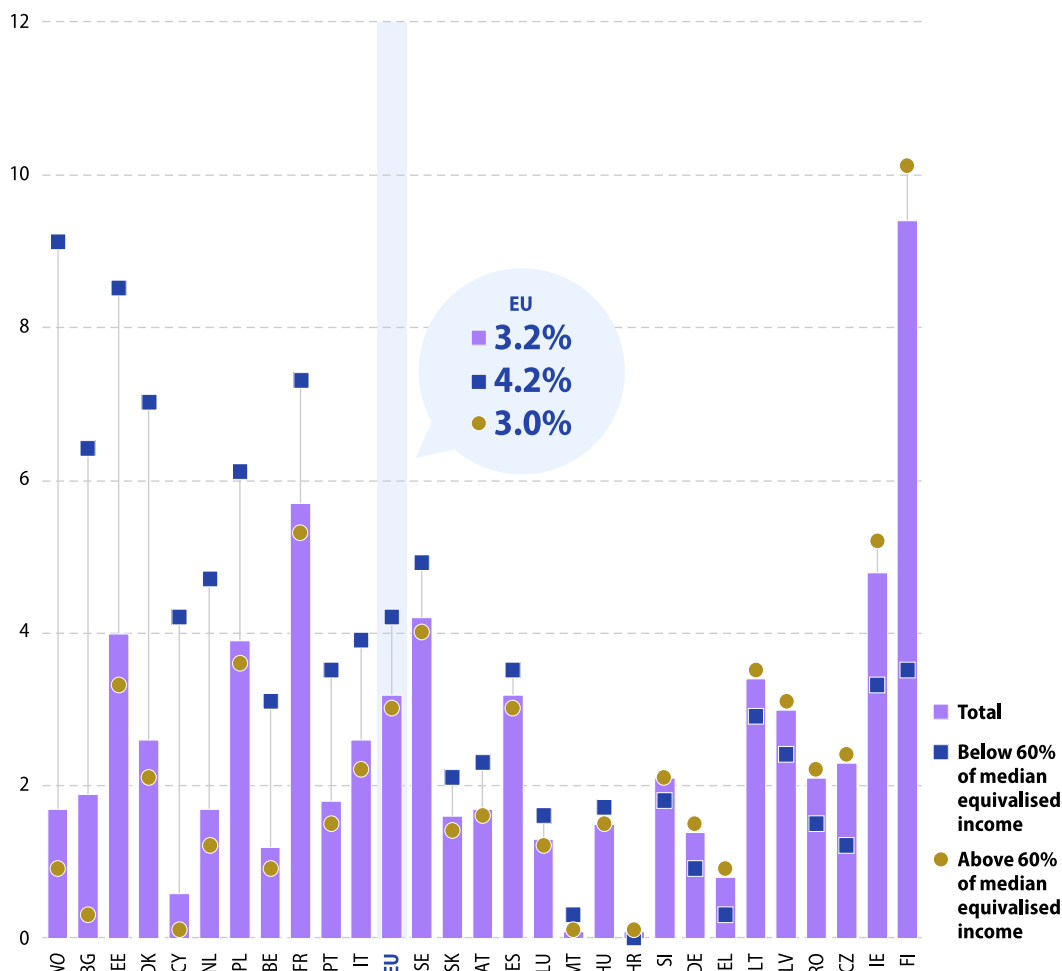
In 2024, the share of people aged 16 or over in the EU with unmet needs for medical examination – due to it being too expensive, too far to travel, and/or because of waiting lists – was 2.5%.

Among the regions in the EU, the 3 highest overall shares of unmet needs for a medical examination in 2024 were all recorded in Greek regions: their shares ranged from 13.4% to 14.5% in Dytiki Elláda, Ionia

Nisia and Attiki. Furthermore, all 13 Greek regions were among the 14 EU regions with the highest shares, joined by Umbria (13.0%) in Italy. The lowest overall share was recorded in Jihozápad (0.0%) in Czechia.

Children with unmet needs for medical examination or treatment

(% of children younger than 16, 2024)



Note: ranked on the difference between the shares for children living in households with above or below 60% of median equivalised income.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_hch14](#))



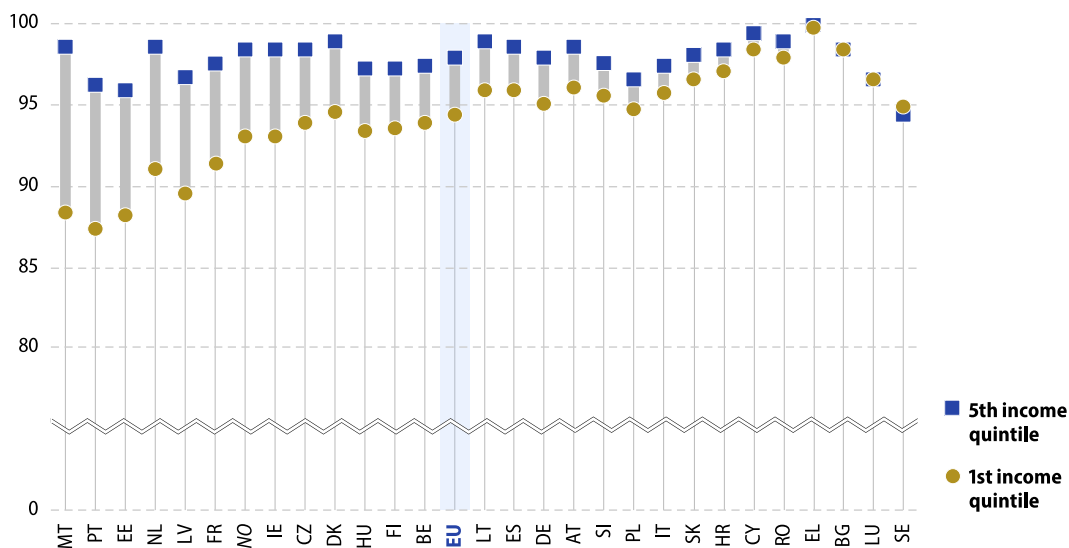
Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (examinations or treatments). Excluded is taking prescribed or non-prescribed drugs, and dental care.

In 2024, 3.2% of children in the EU had unmet needs for medical care. This share was 3.0% for children living in households with a disposable income above the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the median [equivalised income](#)) and 4.2% for those living in households with their disposable income below the threshold, a difference of 1.2 percentage points.

In most EU countries, the share of children with unmet needs for medical care was higher for children living in households with their disposable income below the threshold, with the largest difference (6.1 percentage points) in this direction observed in Bulgaria. However, in 10 EU countries this share was lower for children living in households below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, with the largest difference in this direction observed in Finland.

Children with very good or good perceived health

(% of children younger than 16, 2024)



Note: ranked on the difference between the shares for children in the 1st and 5th income quintiles. The y-axis is cut.

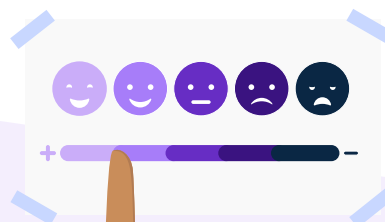
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_hch12](#))



We calculate income quintile groups using the equivalised disposable income of all household members, giving each member of a particular household the same income. The population is divided into 5 income quintile groups each consisting of 20% of the people. The 1st quintile group includes the 20% with the lowest incomes, and the 5th quintile group includes the 20% with the highest incomes.

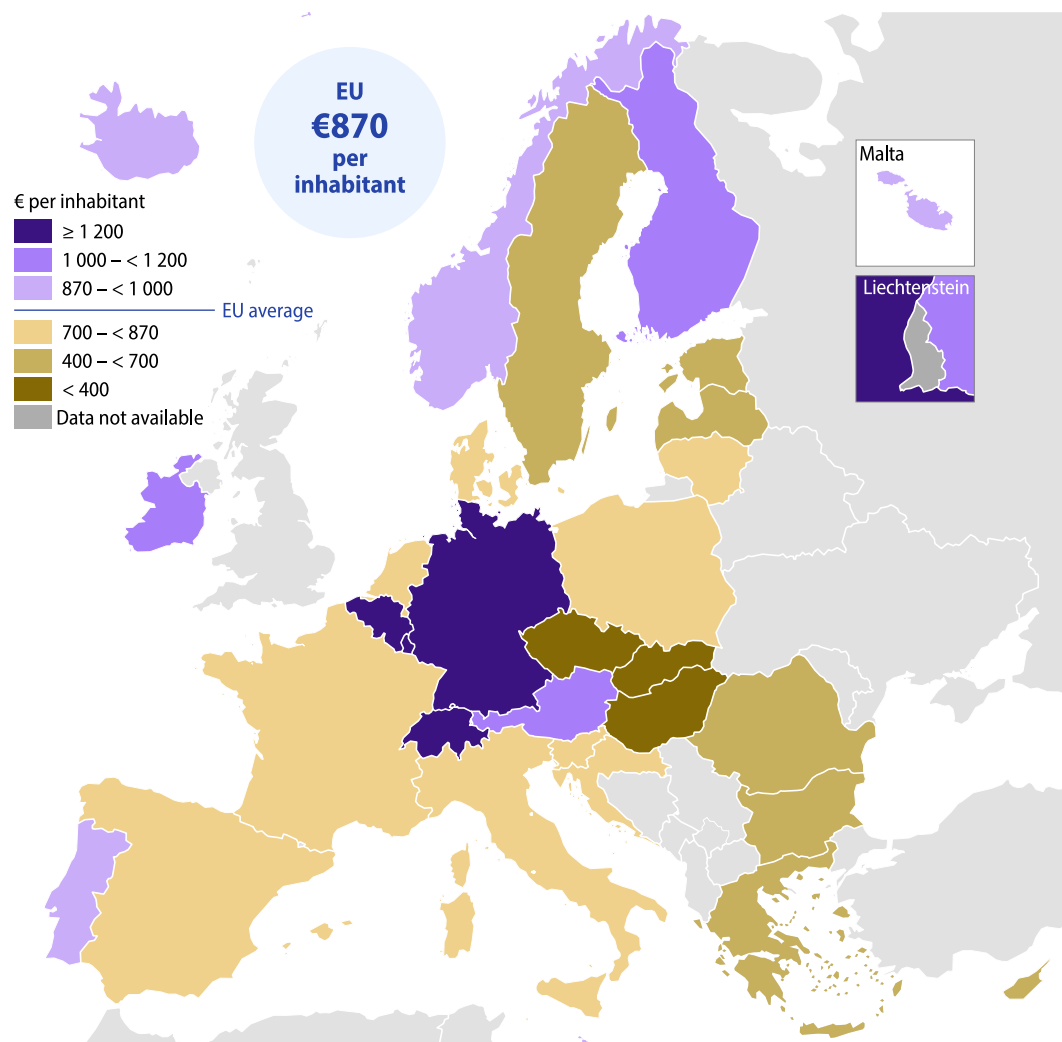
In 2024, 95.7% of children in the EU were perceived to have very good or good health. This share was 94.3% for children living in households in the 1st (lowest) income quintile group and 97.7% for those in the 5th (highest) income quintile group, a difference of 3.4 percentage points. In Sweden and Luxembourg, a higher share of children living in households in the 1st than in the 5th income quintile group were perceived to have very good or good health; in Bulgaria, the shares were the same for both quintile groups. In all other EU countries, the share was higher for children in the 5th income quintile. The largest differences between these 2 groups were observed in Malta and Portugal.

More information:
health statistics for children.



Household expenditure on health

(€ per inhabitant, 2023)



Note: EL, HR, LU, PL, RO, SK, FI, IS, NO and CH, based on COICOP 1999 rather than COICOP 2018. PT, RO and CH, 2022.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10_cp18](#) and [nama_10_co3_p3](#))

A household's expenditure for health includes expenditure for medicines and health products, outpatient and inpatient care services, and other health services.

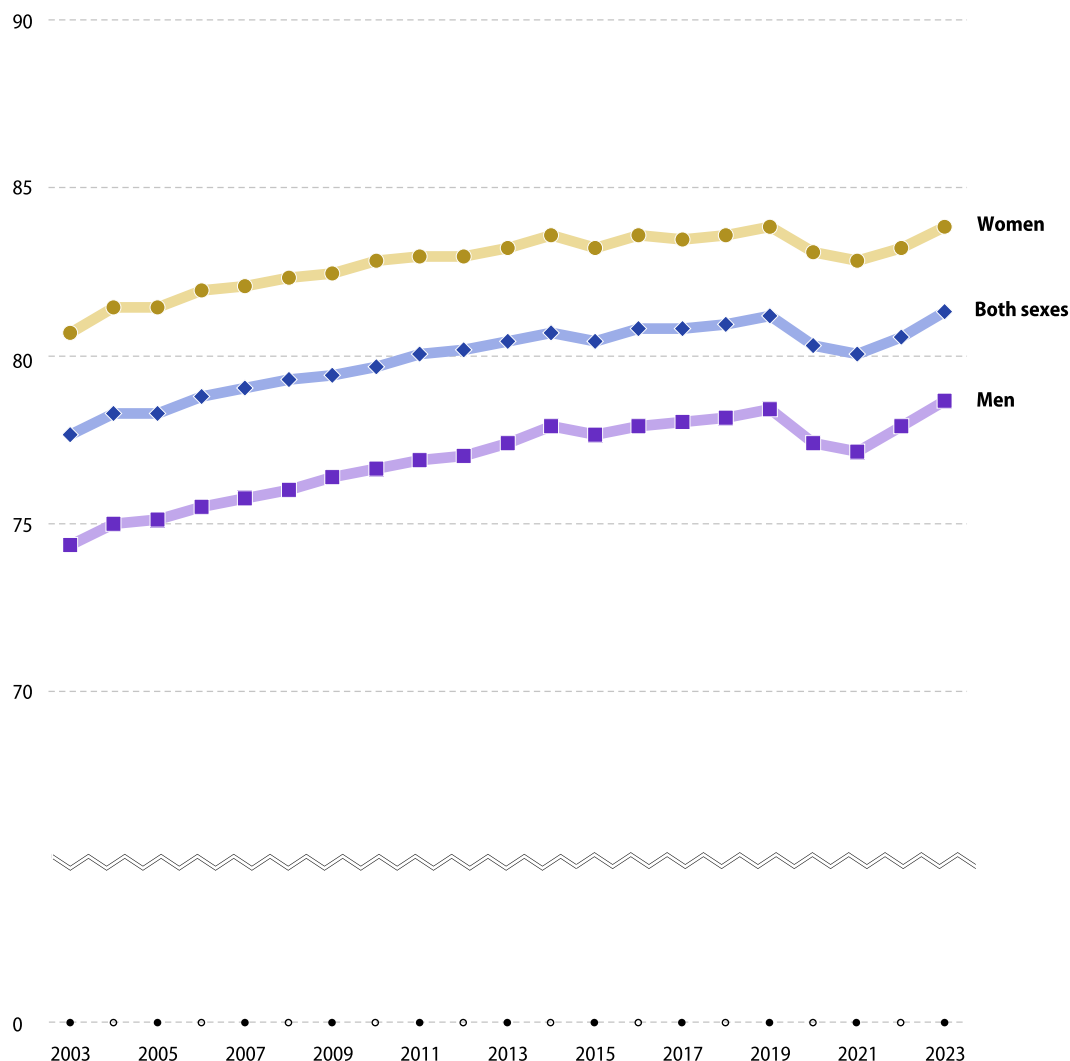
The average household expenditure on health in the EU was €870 per inhabitant in 2023. This value varied greatly between EU countries, from less than €400 per inhabitant in Slovakia, Hungary and Czechia to more than €1 300 per inhabitant in Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany.

These variations reflect, at least in part, different types of healthcare systems across EU countries, as well as price level differences.

More information:
[national accounts background and household consumption by purpose.](#)

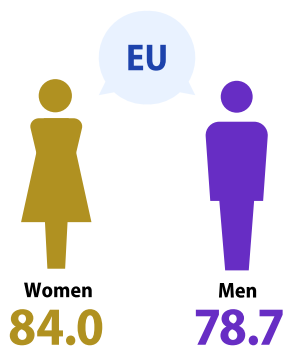
Life expectancy at birth, by sex

(years, EU, 2003–23)



Note: 2010–12, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019–23, break in series. The y-axis is cut.

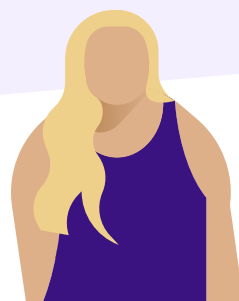
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_mlexpec](#))



Life expectancy at birth in the EU was 81.4 years in 2023. For women it was 84.0 years, while for men it was 78.7 years. Life expectancy at birth in the EU increased between 2003 and 2019 by 3.6 years. With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy at birth in the EU decreased to 80.4 years in 2020 and to 80.1 years in 2021. In the most recent years, it increased again – to 80.6 years in 2022 and to 81.4 years in 2023.

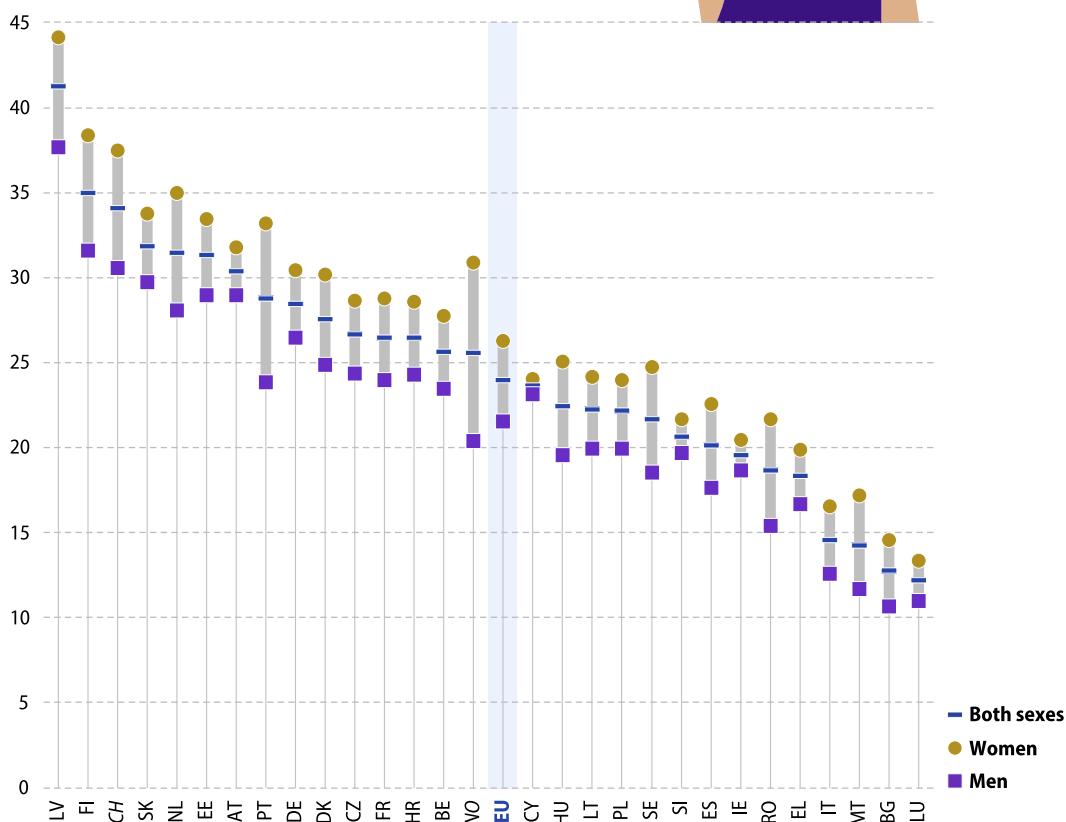
More information: [life expectancy](#).

Disability



People with disabilities, by sex

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems for at least 6 months. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_12](#))



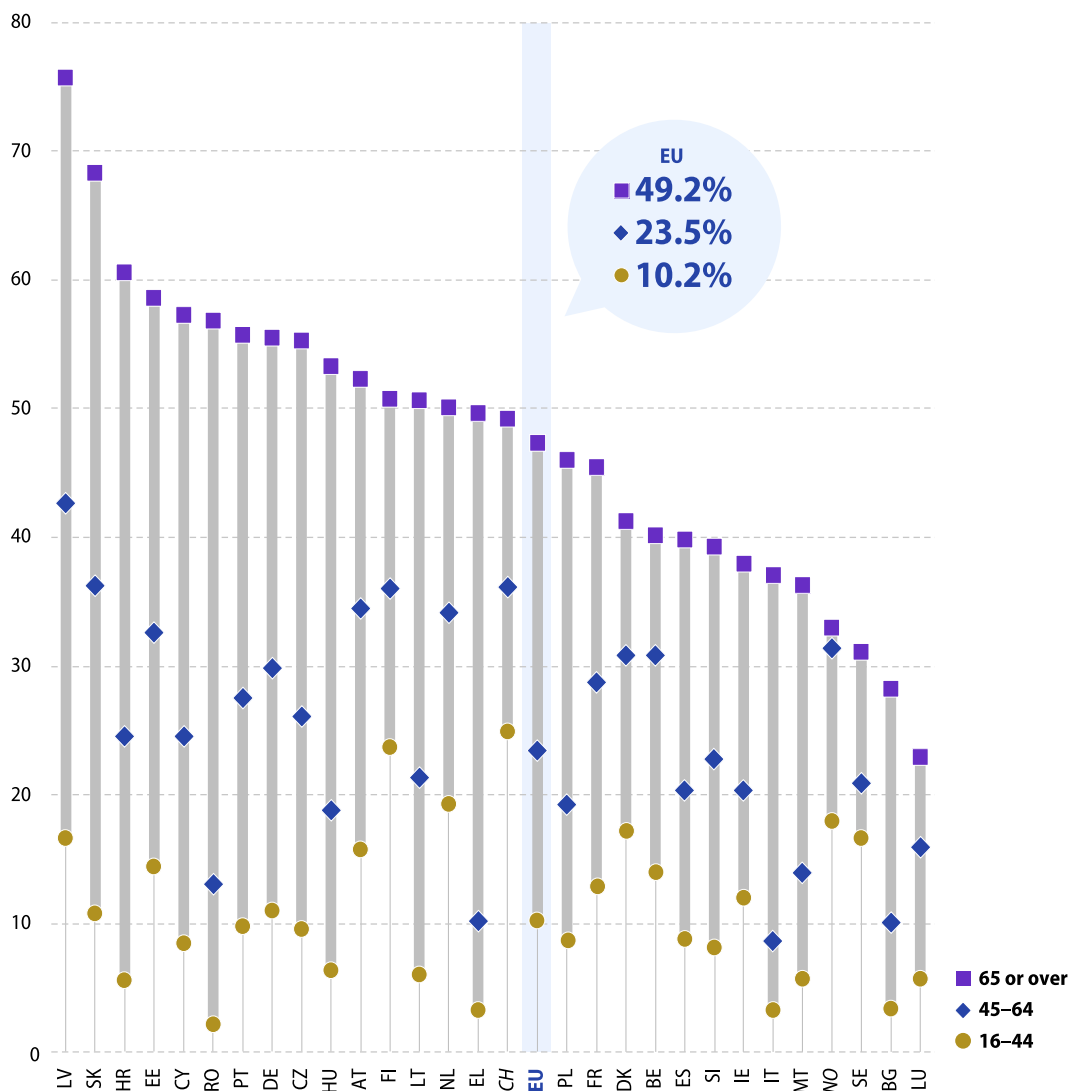
Data on activity limitations are used as a proxy to measure disability. They capture the extent to which health problems lasting at least 6 months affect a person's ability to perform usual activities—at home, at school or work, and during leisure time.

In 2024, 23.9% of people aged 16 or over in the EU reported some or severe disability. This share was notably higher for women (26.2%) than for men (21.5%).

Latvia (41.2%) and Finland (34.9%) had the highest shares of people reporting disability in 2024, while the lowest were in Luxembourg (12.1%) and Bulgaria (12.7%). In all EU countries, the shares were higher for women than for men. The widest gender gap was in Portugal (9.3 percentage points), while the narrowest was in Cyprus (0.9 points).

People with disabilities, by age

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective age group, 2024)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_silc_12](#))

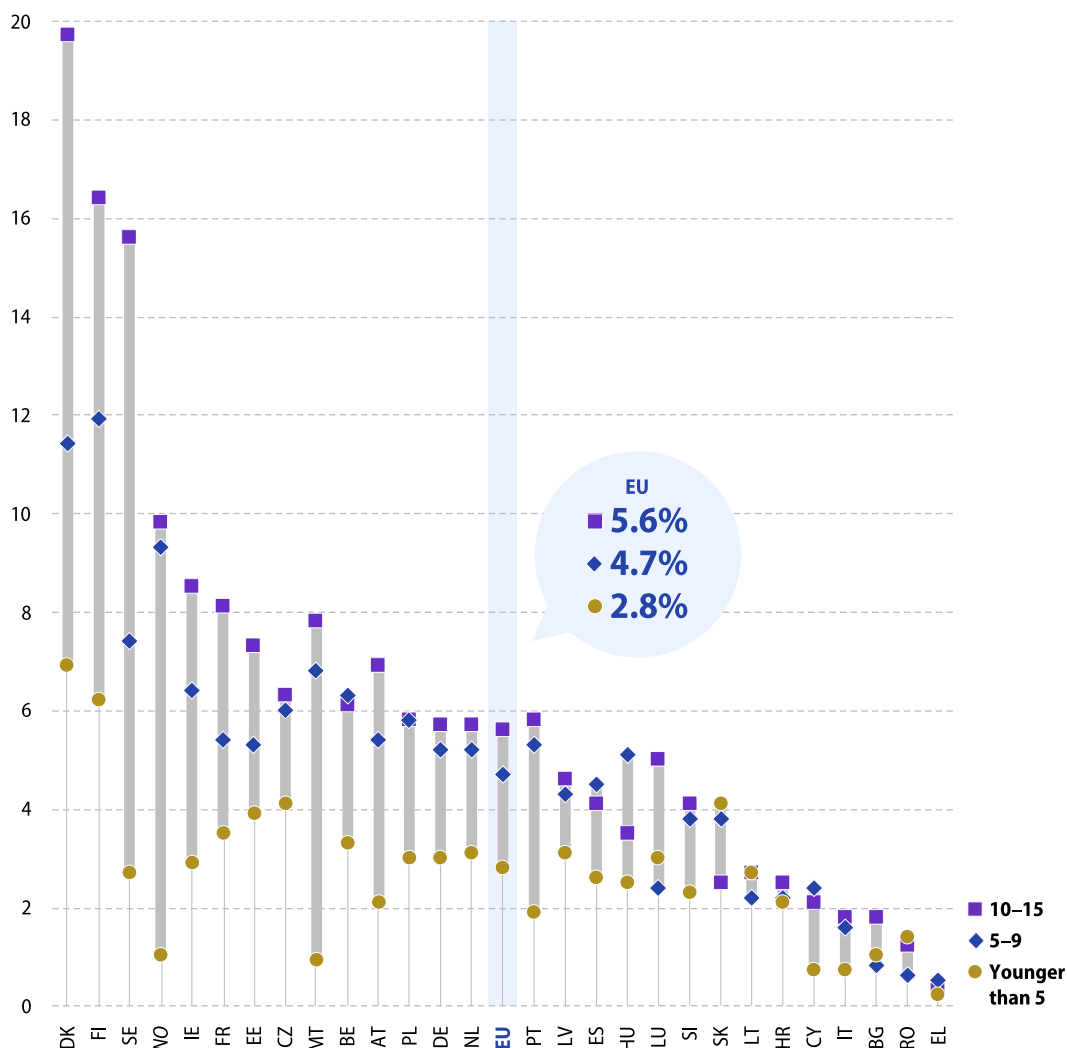
In the EU, older age groups had reported higher shares of people with disabilities. In 2024, this share was 10.2% among people aged 16 to 44, 23.5% among people aged 45 to 64 and 47.3% among people aged 65 or over.

A similar pattern between age and disability was observed in 2024 in each of the EU countries.

In absolute terms, Latvia and Slovakia observed the widest gaps between the shares for the youngest and oldest age groups (59.1 and 57.5 points, respectively). The narrowest gaps were in Sweden and Luxembourg (14.5 and 17.2 points, respectively).

Children with moderate or severe disability, by age group

(% of children in the population, 2024)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. Ranked on the share of all children with a moderate or severe disability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_hch13](#))

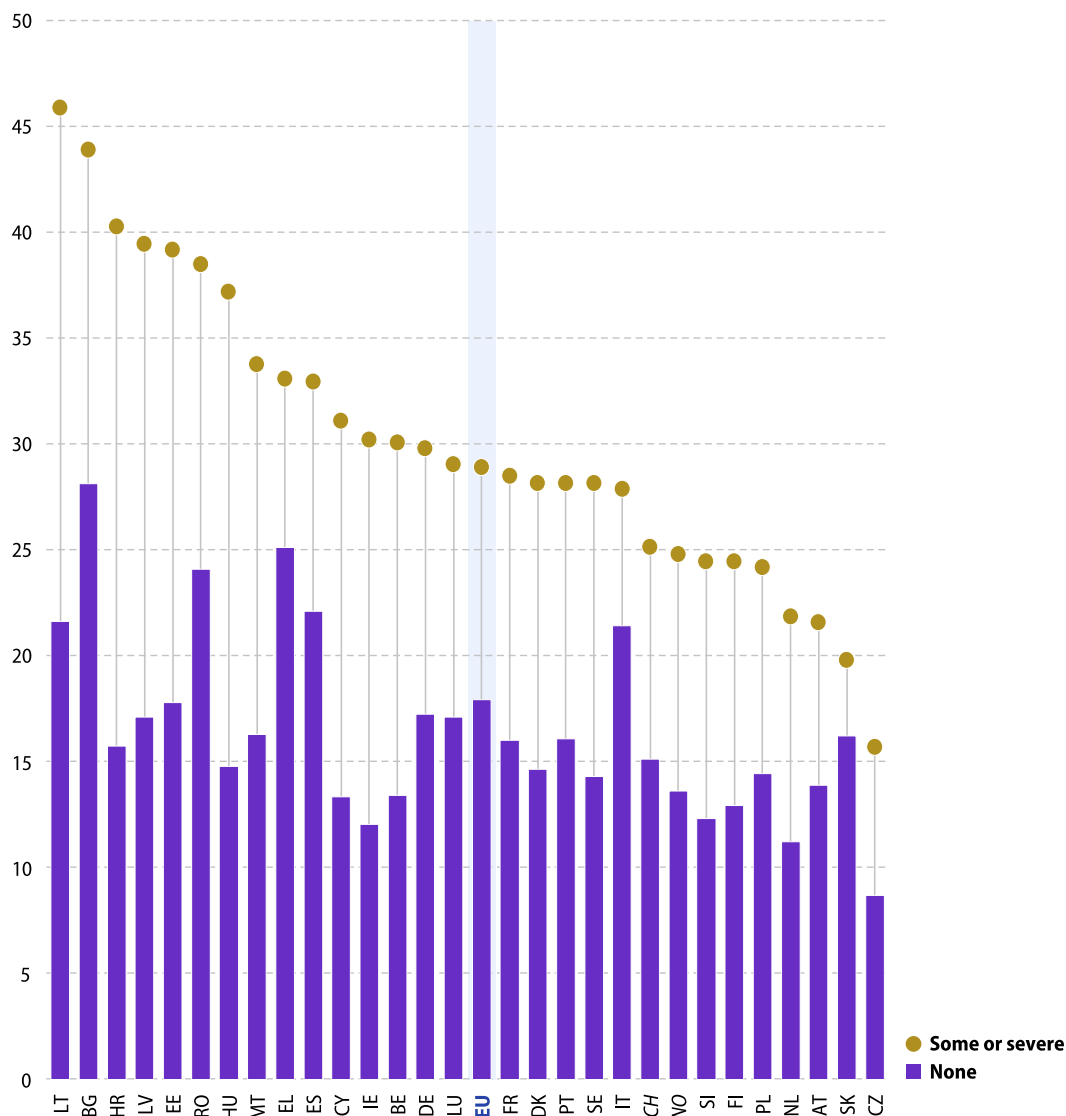
In the EU, 4.5% of children younger than 16 had a moderate or severe disability in 2024. Among the EU countries, the share of children with a moderate or severe disability ranged from 0.3% in Greece to 12.3% in Finland and 13.1% in Denmark.

The share of children in the EU that had a moderate or severe disability in the EU in 2024 was around twice as high in the highest age group than in

the lowest. It was 5.6% for children aged 10 to 15, 4.7% for children aged 5 to 9 and 2.8% for children younger than 5. A similar pattern was observed in the majority of EU countries; Slovakia was the most notable exception, as the highest share was for the youngest children and the lowest share for the oldest children.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by level of disability

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_dpe010](#))

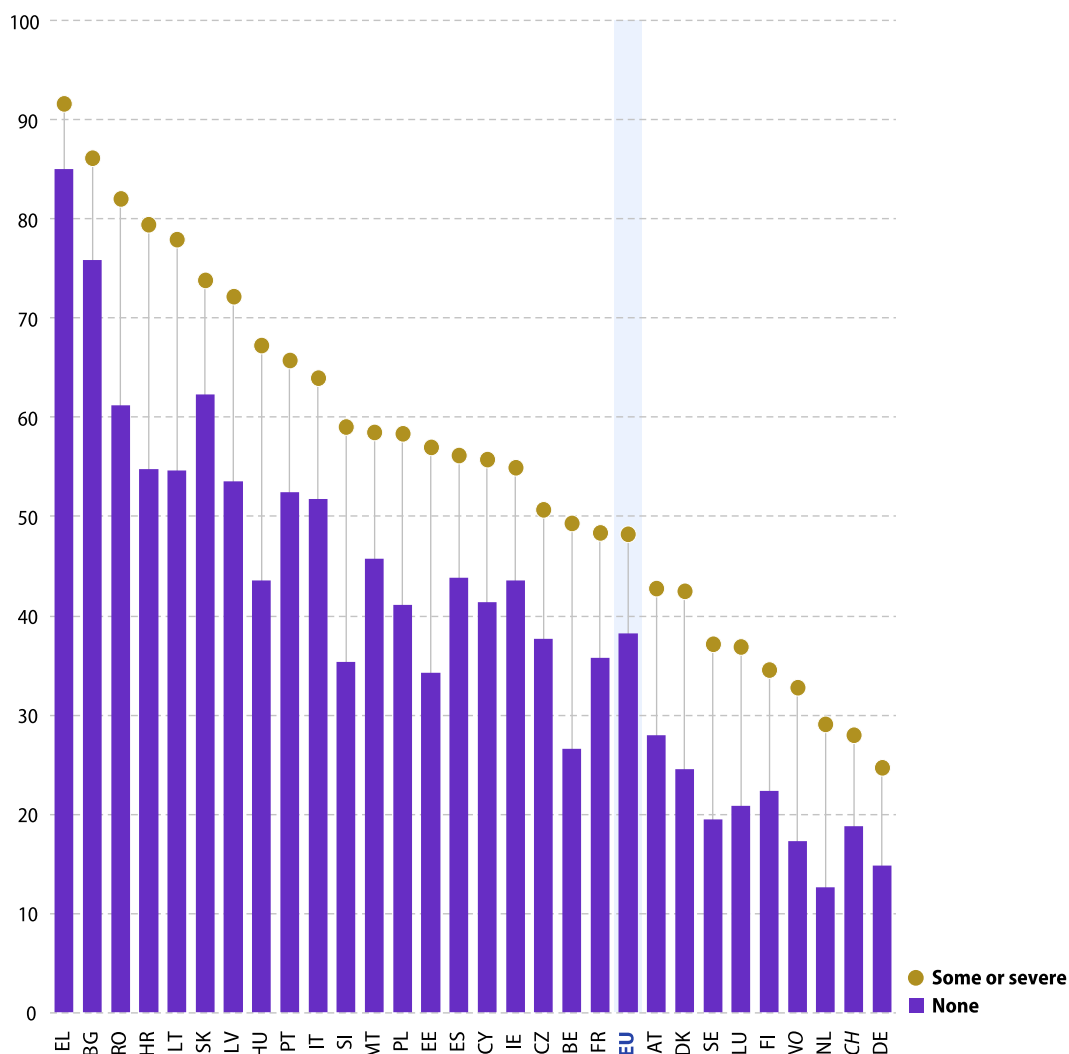
In 2024, the share of people [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) in the EU was 28.8% among people aged 16 or over with a disability, compared with 17.9% among people without a disability.

In all EU countries, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024 was higher among people with a disability than among those

with no disability. In relative terms, the difference between the 2 shares was widest in Croatia where the share for people with a disability was 2.6 times as high as for people with no disability. The difference was narrowest in Slovakia (1.2 times as high).

People living in households that reported difficulties in making ends meet, by level of disability

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2024)



Note: the share includes people reporting some difficulty, difficulty or great difficulty. The term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_dm060](#))

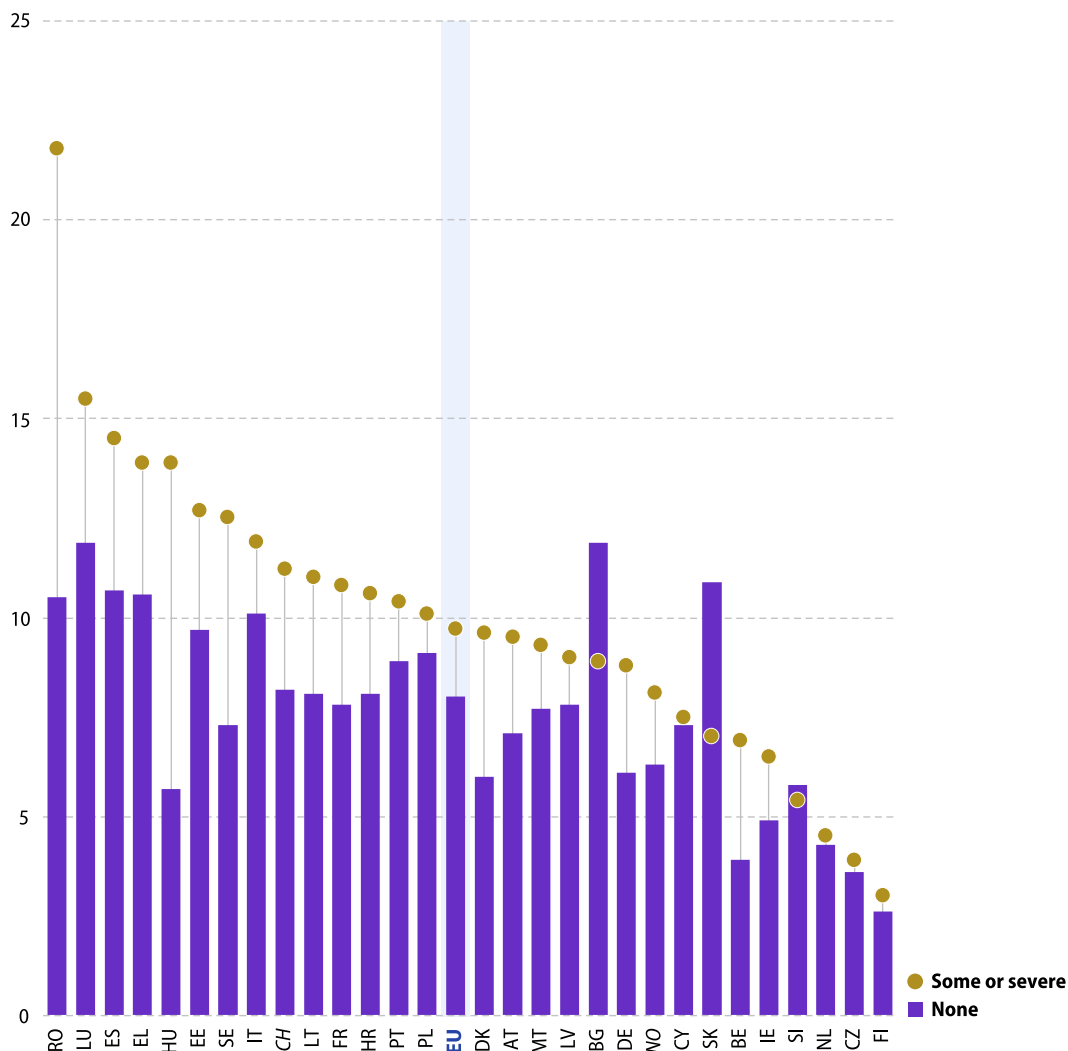
In 2024, the share of people in the EU living in households having difficulties in [making ends meet](#) was 48.2% among people aged 16 or over with a disability, compared with 38.2% among people of the same age without a disability.

In all EU countries, the share of people having difficulties in making ends meet in 2024 was

higher among people with a disability than among those with no disability. In relative terms, the difference between these 2 shares was widest in the Netherlands where the share for people with a disability was 2.3 times as high as for people with no disability. The difference was narrowest in Greece and Bulgaria (1.1 times as high).

Employed people at risk of poverty, by level of disability

(% of population aged 18 or over, 2024)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_dpe050](#))

In 2024, 9.7% of employed people in the EU aged 16 or over with a disability were at *risk of poverty*, compared with 8.0% among employed people of the same age without a disability.

Slovakia, Bulgaria and Slovenia were the only EU countries where the share of employed people at risk of poverty in 2024 was lower among people with a disability than among those with no disability.

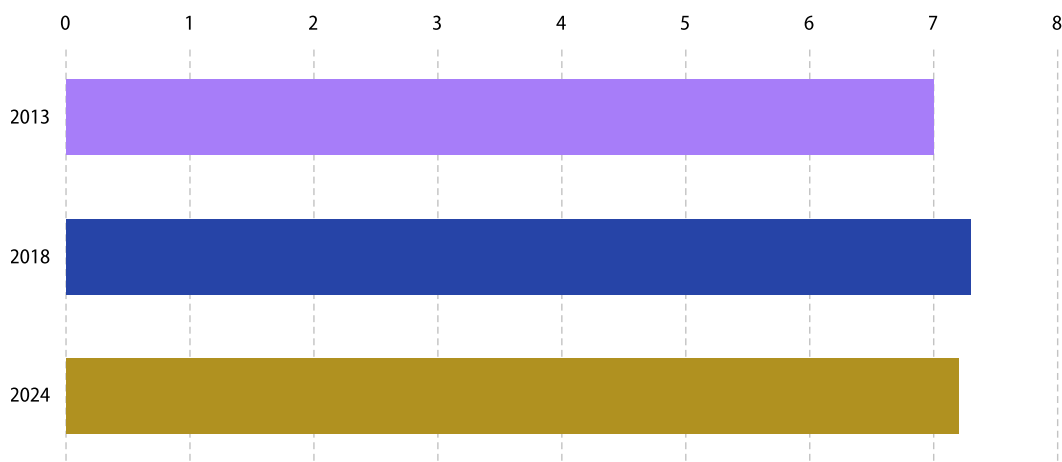
More information:

[self-reported health, disability statistics – housing conditions, poverty and income inequalities for people with disabilities and the financial situation of people with disabilities.](#)

Well-being and trust in others

Average rate of overall satisfaction

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, EU, 2013, 2018 and 2024)



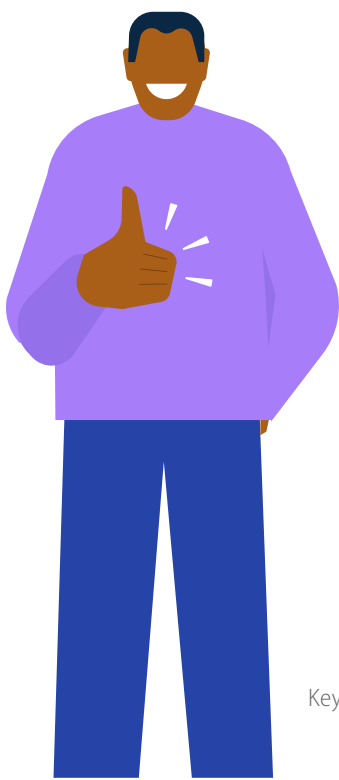
Note: 2013, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pw01](#))



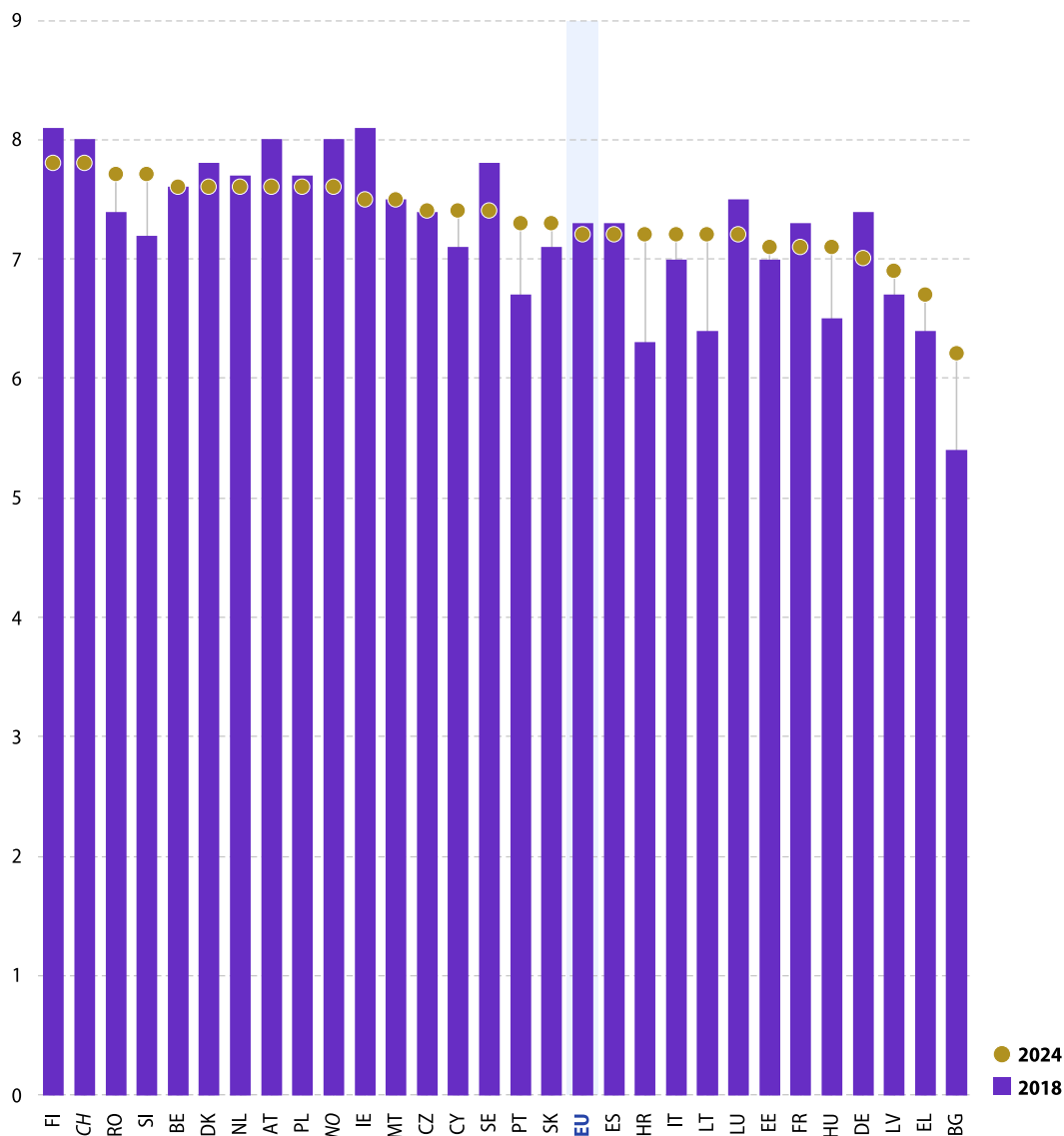
Subjective life satisfaction is a person's overall assessment of their life situation. The term 'life' is intended here to cover all areas of a person's life at a particular point in time ('these days'). Overall life satisfaction is rated on a scale from 0 (not satisfied at all) to 10 (completely satisfied).

In 2024, people aged 16 or over in the EU rated their satisfaction with life at an average of 7.2, slightly down from 7.3 in 2018, but somewhat above the rating of 7.0 in 2013.



Average rate of overall life satisfaction

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2018 and 2024)



Note: CH, 2023 instead of 2024.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pw01](#))

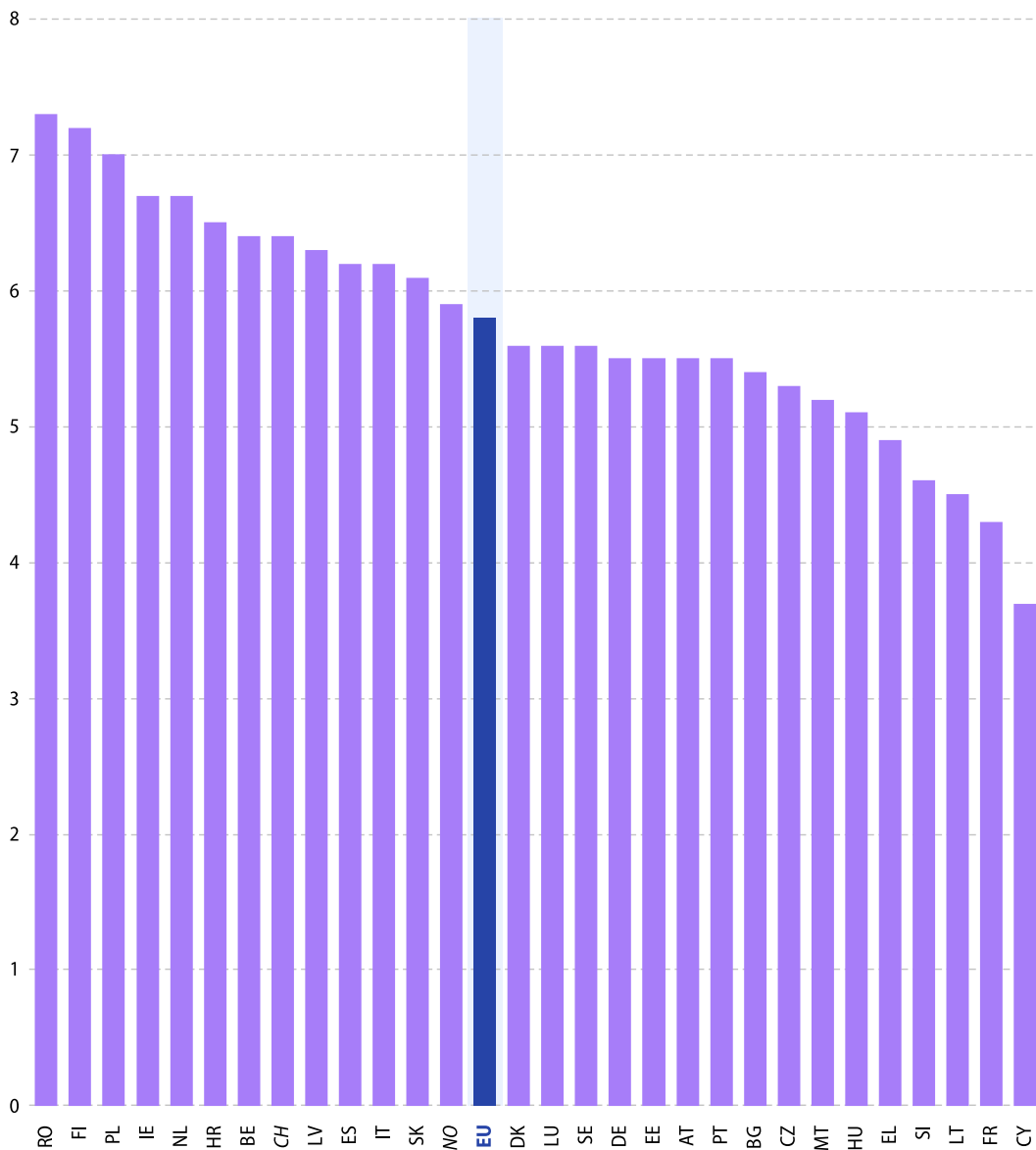
Among the EU countries, Finland (7.8), Romania and Slovenia (both 7.7) observed the highest average ratings for life satisfaction in 2024. The lowest rating, by far, was in Bulgaria (6.2).

A total of 13 EU countries observed an increase in average life satisfaction between 2018 and 2024, with the largest increases in Croatia (up from 6.3 to

7.2), Lithuania (6.4 to 7.2) and Bulgaria (5.4 to 6.2). Belgium, Czechia and Malta recorded no change. The remaining 11 EU countries observed a fall in average life satisfaction, with the largest decrease in Ireland (down 0.6).

Average rate of trust in others

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2024)



Note: FR, HU, PL and PT, low reliability. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pw03](#))

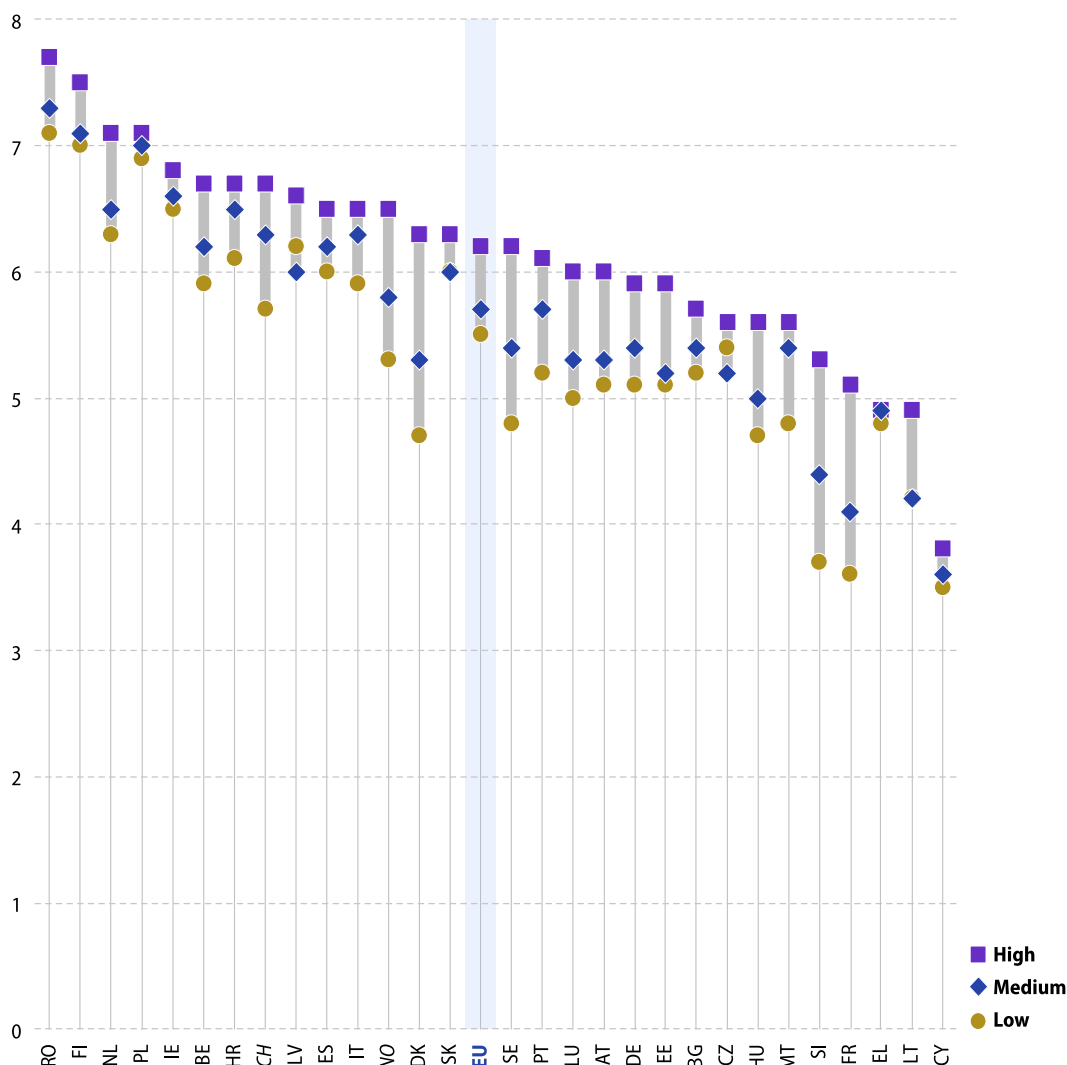


Trust in others is a person's opinion/feeling about a core value or belief and is an abstract evaluation. The reference to others concerns people with whom the respondent is not acquainted, in other words, other than family, friends, neighbours and so on.

In the EU as a whole, people rated their trust in others at an average of 5.8 in 2024. This rating ranged from less than 5.0 in Cyprus, France, Lithuania, Slovenia and Greece to 7.0 or more in Romania, Finland and Poland.

Average rate of trust in others, by educational attainment

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2024)



Note: FR, HU, PL and PT, low reliability. CH, 2023.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pw03](#))

In 2024, people in the EU with a high level of educational attainment rated their trust in others higher (6.2) than people with a medium level (5.7) and those with a low level (5.5) of educational attainment. Most EU countries observed a similar pattern. Greece was an exception, as people with medium and high levels of educational attainment gave the same ratings. In Czechia and Latvia, people with a medium level of attainment gave the lowest rating, while in Lithuania and Slovakia this

rating was lowest (and the same) for people with a low or medium level.

The most noticeable differences in the ratings between people with low and high educational attainment were in Denmark, Slovenia, France and Sweden; the difference was narrowest in Greece.

More information:
[life satisfaction and quality of life indicators.](#)

Self-perceived discrimination



Discrimination is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people and groups based on the protected characteristics in EU law: sex, age, disability, religion or belief, ethnic or racial origin, and sexual orientation. Self-perceived discrimination refers to the subjective perceptions of discrimination. These can be influenced by various factors, including

people's awareness and expectations, the legal context and the degree of societal acceptance. These factors can significantly impact the reporting of discrimination and affect the comparability of data across different population groups, countries or cultural settings.

Self-perceived discrimination in public spaces during the previous 12 months

(% of people aged 16 or over, 2024)

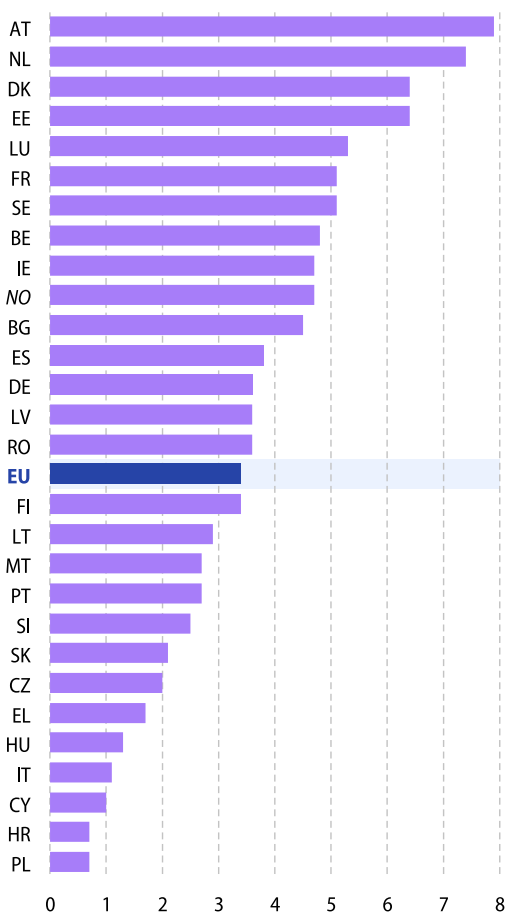


Discrimination in public spaces refers to a wide array of places (such as cafes, shops or sports facilities) in which people may have – for example – been denied service, served lower quality goods or services, or charged more than other customers.

In 2024, 3.4% of people in the EU aged 16 or over reported feeling discriminated against in public spaces at least once in the previous 12 months. Among EU countries, this share was below 1.0% in Croatia and Poland (both 0.7%). By contrast, the highest shares were recorded in Austria (7.9%) and the Netherlands (7.4%).

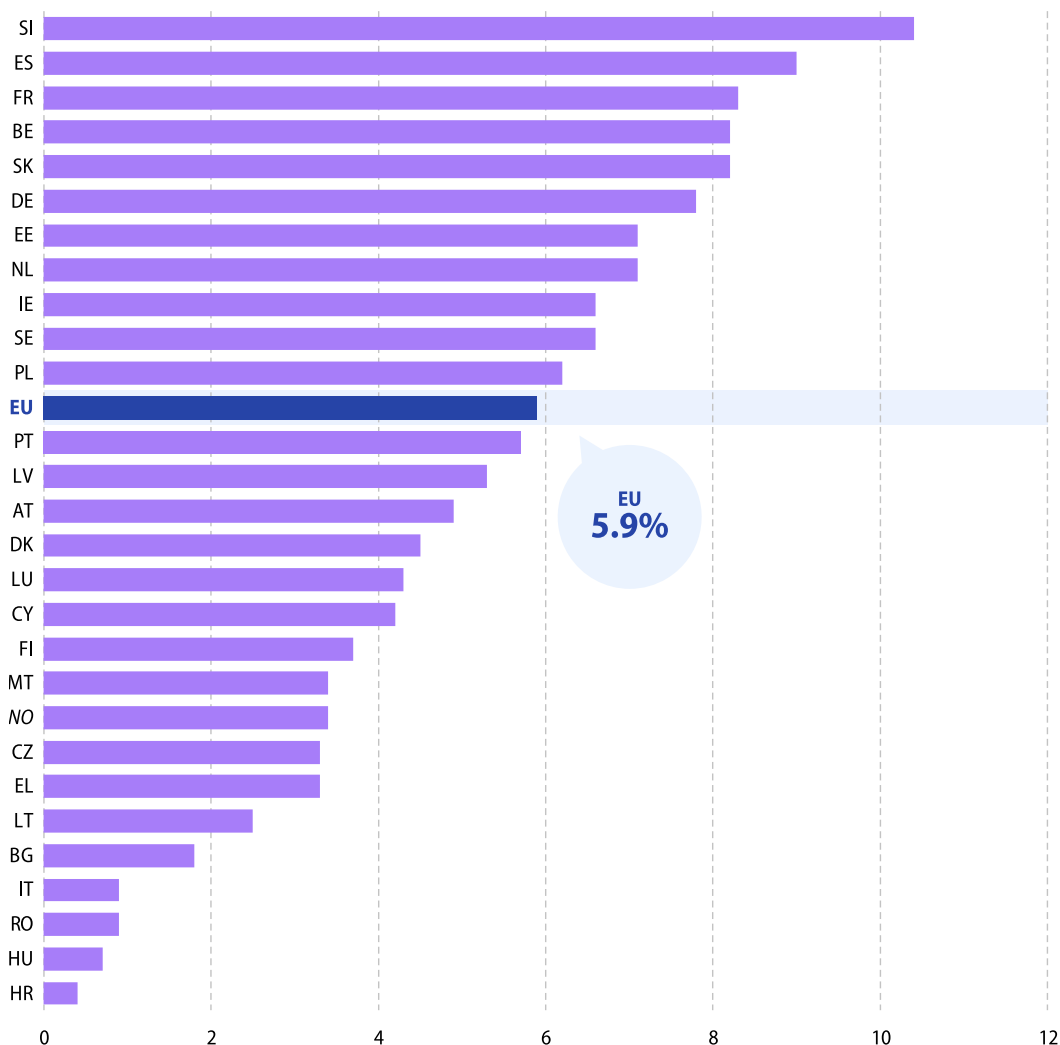
Note: PT, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_atstd01](#))



Self-perceived discrimination when looking for housing during the previous 5 years

(% of people aged 16 or over, 2024)



Note: PT, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_atsd01](#))



Discrimination when looking for housing includes situations where the interviewee felt discriminated against when looking to rent or buy an apartment or a house. This can mean being refused a rental or a sale, giving preference to particular types of tenants or buyers, or feeling treated less favourably.

More information:
[self-perceived discrimination.](#)

In 2024, 5.9% of people in the EU aged 16 or over reported feeling discriminated against when looking for housing during the previous 5 years (even only once). Among EU countries, this share was below 1.0% in Croatia (0.4%), Hungary (0.7%), Romania and Italy (both 0.9%). By contrast, the highest shares were recorded in Slovenia (10.4%) and Spain (9.0%).

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KEY FIGURES ON

EUROPEAN LIVING CONDITIONS

2025 EDITION

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'Key figures on European living conditions' presents a selection of statistical data on the European Union (EU), EU countries and EFTA countries. For some readers, this publication may offer an introduction to EU statistics on this topic, while others can use it as a starting point to explore further a wide range of data and information. These are freely available on [Eurostat's website](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/) and in [Statistics Explained](#) articles.

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