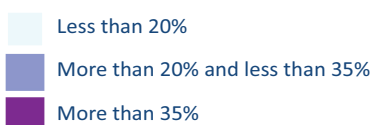


Poverty risk, inequality and social exclusion

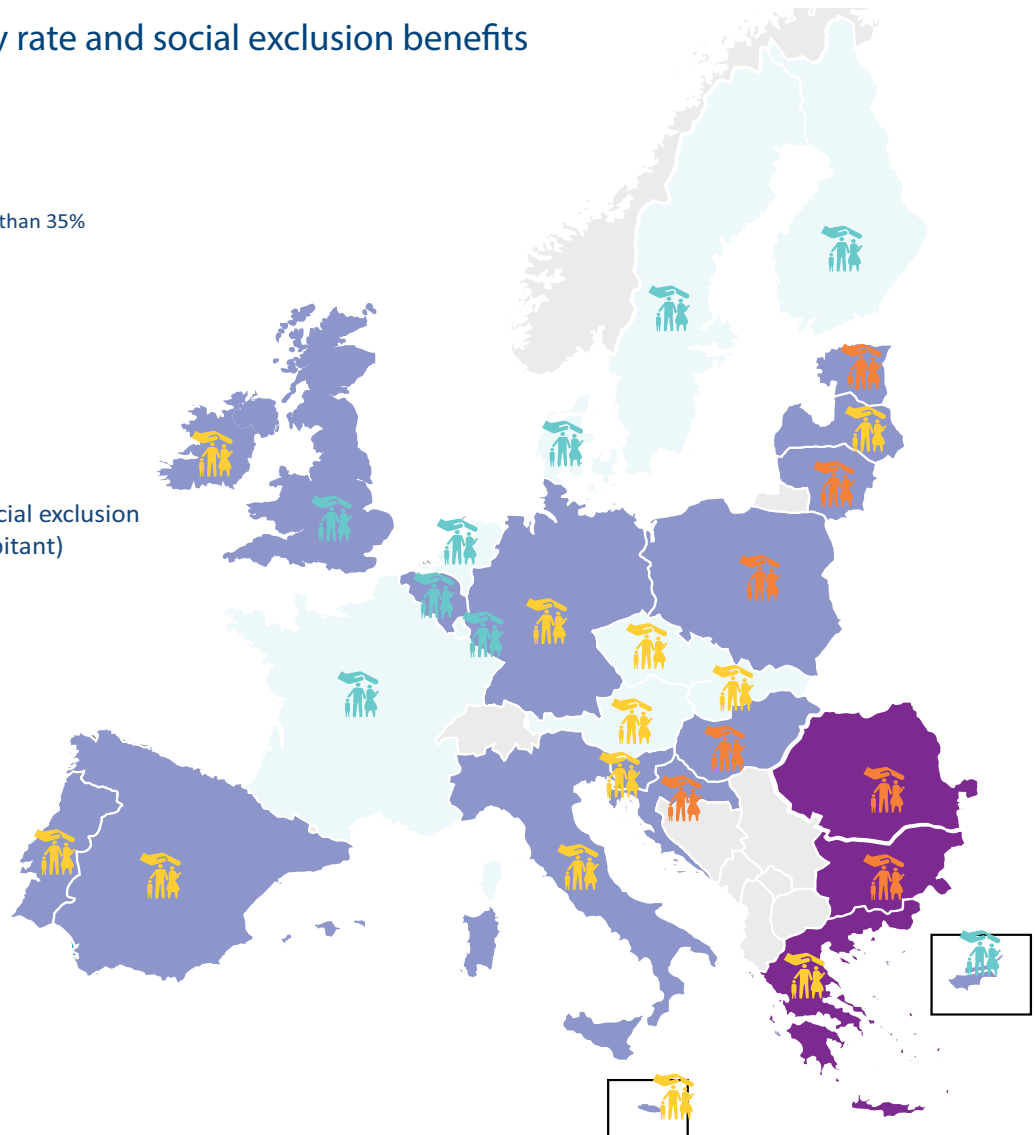
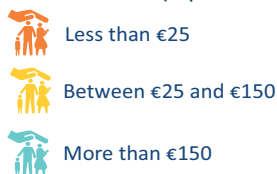
The distribution of poverty, inequality and social exclusion varies significantly across EU Member States. Based on 2014 data, this infographic shows who is at risk, how equally disposable income is distributed, and how much EU countries spend on specific measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

At-risk-of-poverty rate and social exclusion benefits

People at risk of poverty
2014 (% population)



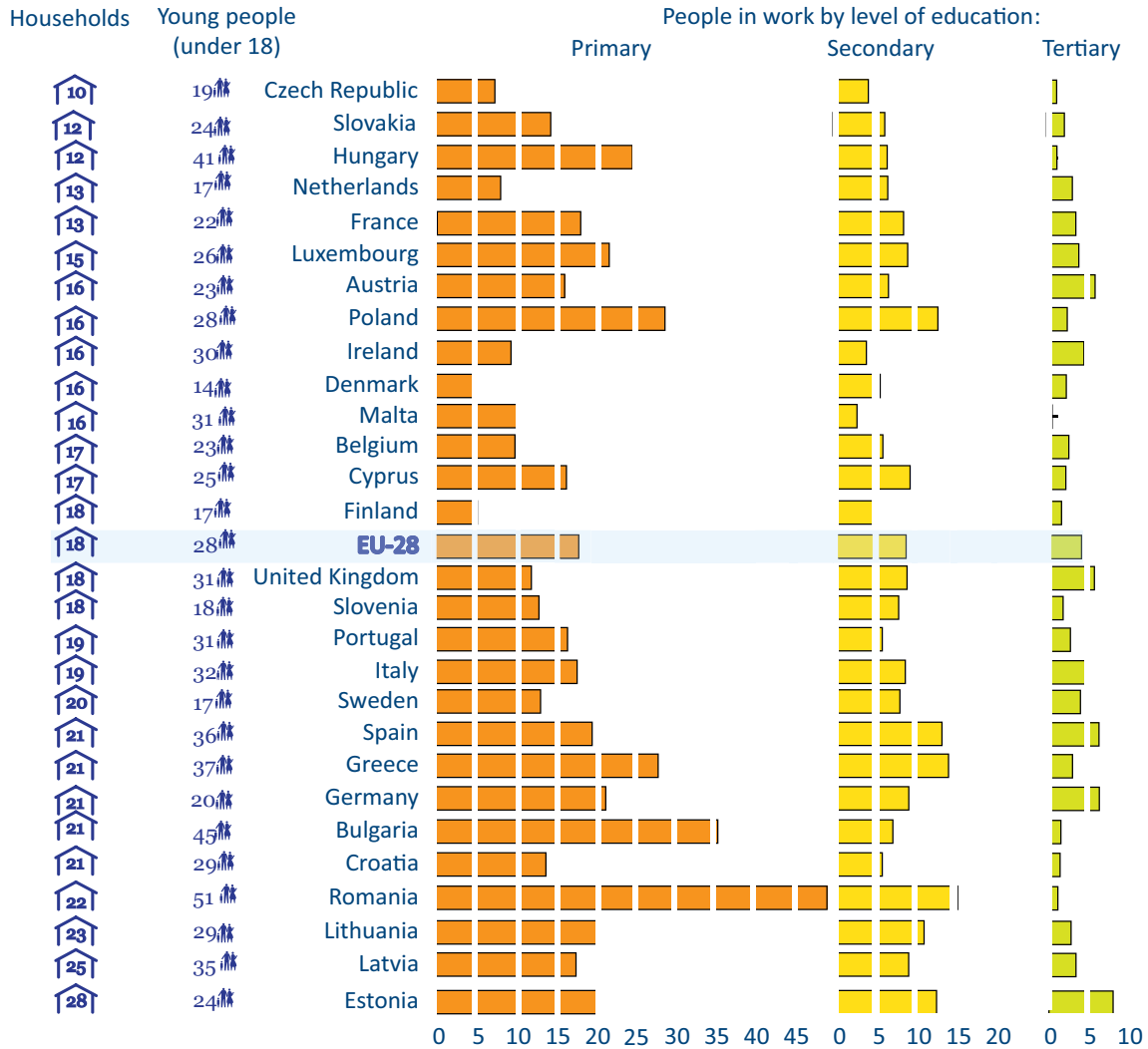
Expenditure to combat social exclusion
2013 (€ per inhabitant)



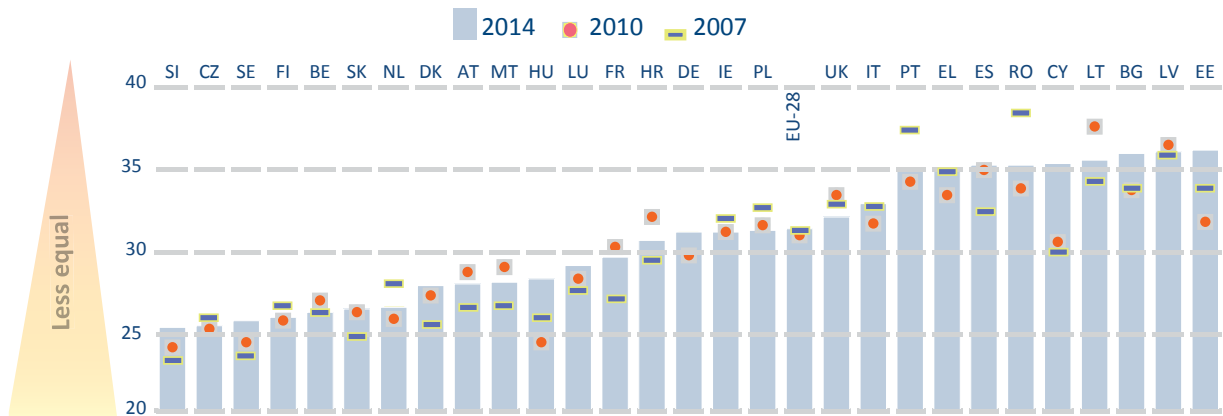
The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** refers to persons with an income below 60% of the national median. The table overleaf shows for each EU country the at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2014, 1) as a percentage of all households, 2) as the share of those at risk among children and young people under 18, and 3) as a percentage of persons in the working population, with different levels of education (Ireland: 2012).

Expenditure to combat social exclusion shows benefits in cash or in kind (other than healthcare), for 2013, except for Ireland, Greece and Poland where data for 2012 are shown.

At-risk-of-poverty rates - 2014



Gini coefficient



The **Gini coefficient** is the most commonly used measure of inequality. It is based on the 'equivalised' disposable income of each individual country; 0 indicates total equality (everyone would dispose of the same income) and 100 complete inequality, where a single person would have all income. This is an update of a [document](#) published in December 2014. All data from [Eurostat](#), extracted in January 2016.

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