

2026 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

2026 EDITION

Manuscript completed in June 2026

This document should not be considered as representative of the European Commission's official position.

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Foreword



This is the fourth edition of 'Key figures on European living conditions'.

Using clear visualisations and concise analysis, this publication offers a comprehensive overview of living conditions across Europe.

The publication presents a selection of key indicators for the European Union (EU), EU countries and the countries of the European Free Trade Association, drawing on the extensive statistical data available from Eurostat. These indicators are central for analysing socio-economic phenomena and for shaping EU policies and targets, including 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 become increasingly important. The indicators in this publication have proved effective in monitoring inequality and rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, particularly during the energy market crisis and the recent period of rising consumer prices.

The publication is organised into 3 thematic chapters:

- The first chapter examines income distribution and inequality. It highlights social and financial disparities across countries, the challenges faced by particular groups in accessing necessities, and how people perceive their own poverty status.

- The second chapter covers household characteristics, the work capacity and conditions of households with members of working age, and childcare arrangements – a key determinant of parents' labour market participation.
- The third chapter addresses 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 on life satisfaction and trust in others.

All Eurostat statistics on living conditions are available free of charge on the Eurostat website.

This publication is intended to support analysis and policy development and to be accessible to a broad audience.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and curves.

Jarko Pasanen
(Acting) 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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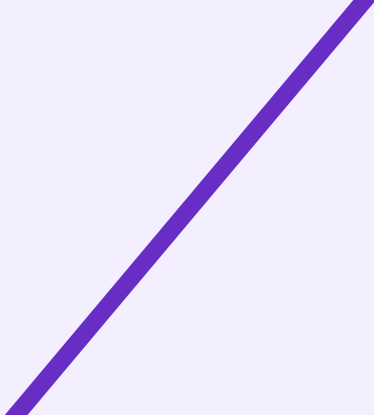
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Statistics Explained: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained>

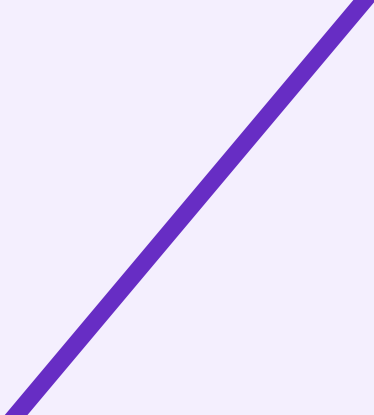
Acknowledgements

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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 2025, 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 line with its [2024-2029 Political Guidelines](#), the European Commission has published 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. Regarding living conditions, it targets a reduction of at least 15 million people [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) by 2030; 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 extensive 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 distribution and inequality](#), [risk of poverty or social exclusion](#), [severe material and social deprivation](#), economic strain and [subjective poverty](#)
- **households, work intensity and childcare** – 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, disability and well-being** – health ([self-perceived health](#), healthcare services, health expenditure, lifestyle-related health issues and [life expectancy](#)), disability ([activity limitations](#)), and life satisfaction and trust in others.

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 comprehensive range of data.

Data extraction and coverage

Data extraction

Nearly all of the statistical data presented in this publication were extracted on 11 May 2026; data for a few indicators were extracted in the middle of June 2026. 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.

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 visualisations 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 period](#) are not available for a particular country, the authors tried to complete the coverage using data from an earlier recent reference year (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

Notes and flags 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 one year has been replaced with another. Data not shown in individual figures may simply not be available or may be confidential (in which case they are not published). Some data are marked as 'low reliability': this means the value is based on limited or uncertain information (often because the sample size is small), so it should be interpreted with caution. The full set of notes and flags is available on Eurostat's website (see below) via the dataset code(s).

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 its 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 more non-EU countries.

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

If you access statistical data through artificial intelligence (AI) tools, please verify the information against the original Eurostat source before using or citing it.

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. Specialist terms used in the text are linked to their glossary definition.

Release dates for 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 at household and individual level in monetary and non-monetary terms.

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 collection of data 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).

Lithuanian data from SILC for 2025 are provisional.

1

Income and inequality

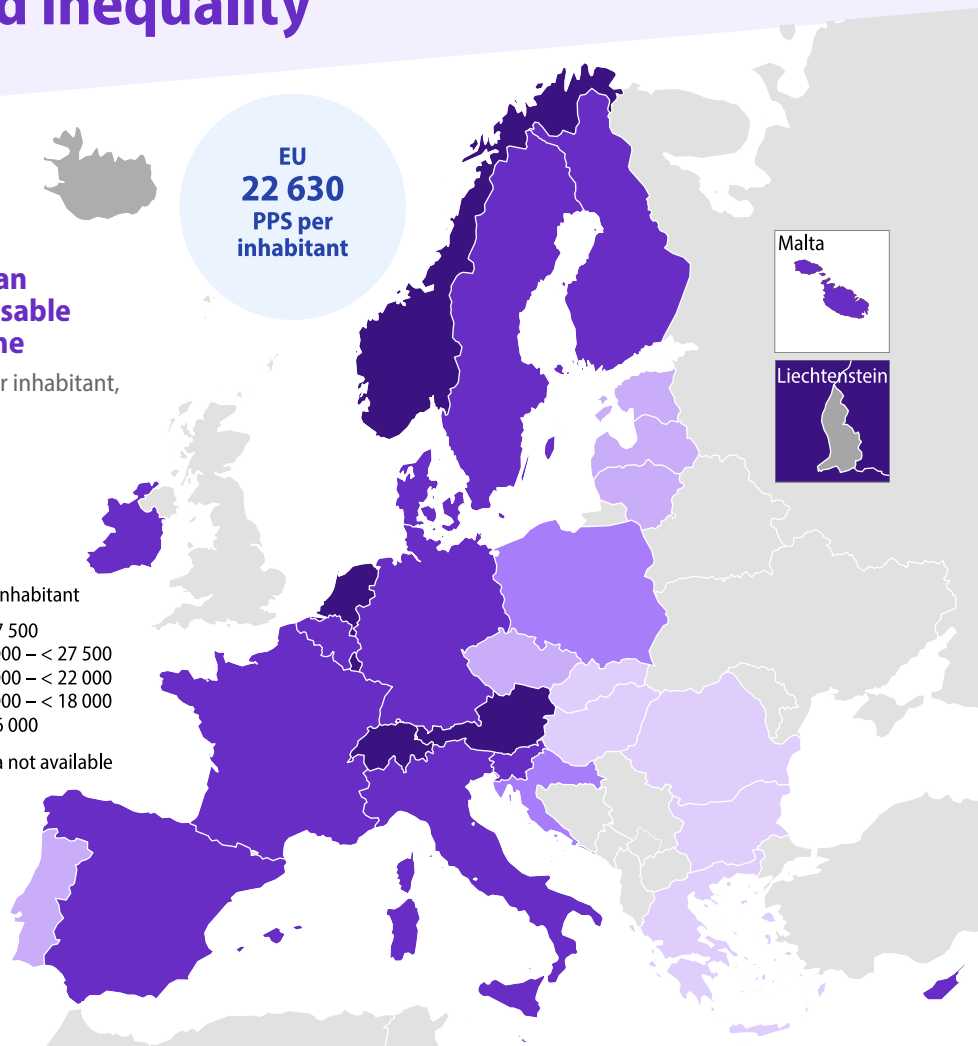
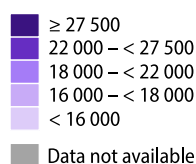


Income distribution and inequality

Median disposable income

(PPS per inhabitant, 2025)

PPS per inhabitant



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_di03](#))

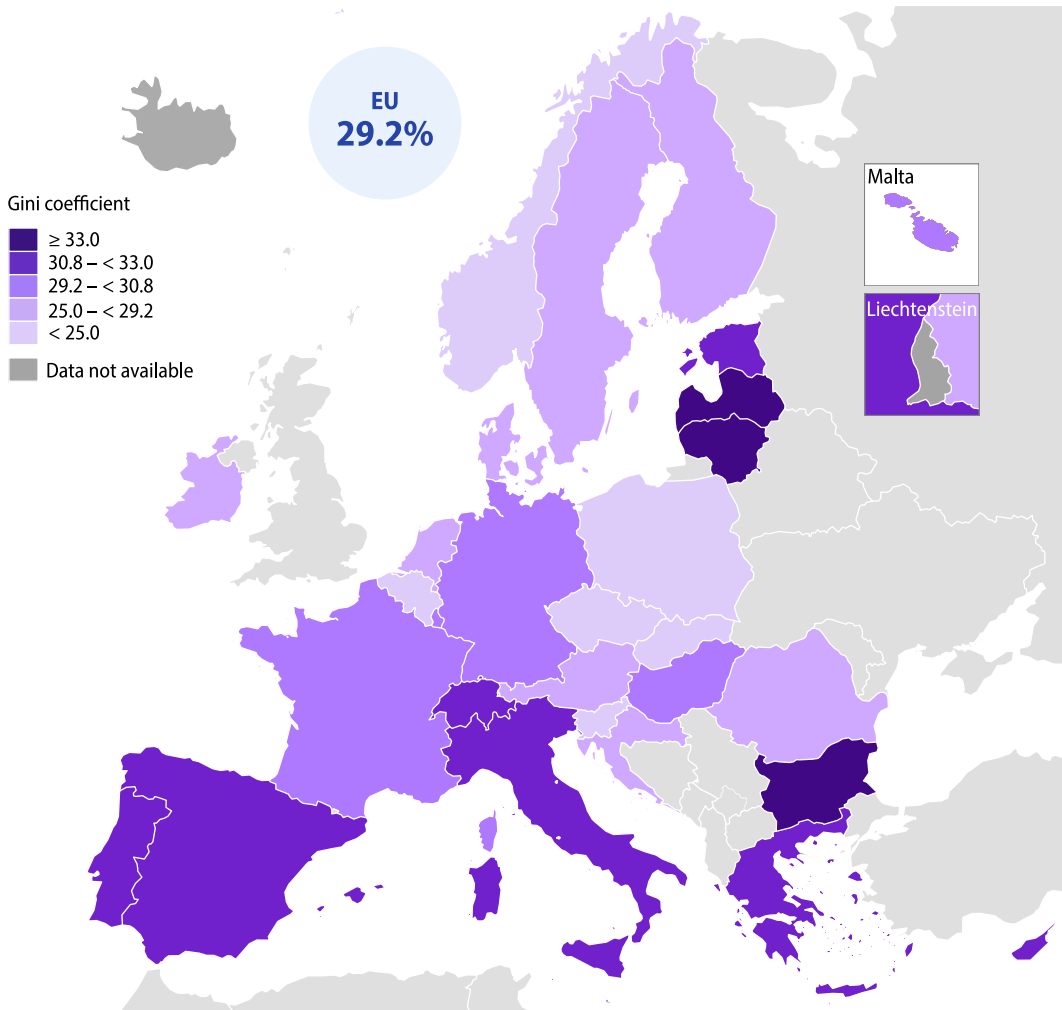
i The equivalised disposable income is the total net equivalised income of all household members divided by the weighted number of household members. The level of income is expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS) which consider price-level differences between countries.

In 2025, the median annual disposable income in the EU was 22 630 PPS per inhabitant.

This income measure 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 were lowest at 11 958 PPS per inhabitant in Hungary, 12 861 PPS in Romania and 13 612 PPS in Greece. The highest median values were 37 673 PPS per inhabitant in Luxembourg, 32 002 PPS per inhabitant in Austria and 29 714 PPS per inhabitant in the Netherlands.

Gini coefficient for equivalised disposable income per inhabitant

(scale from 0 to 100, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_di12](#))

i The Gini coefficient shows to which extent 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) while an index value of 100 indicates total inequality (1 person has all the income).

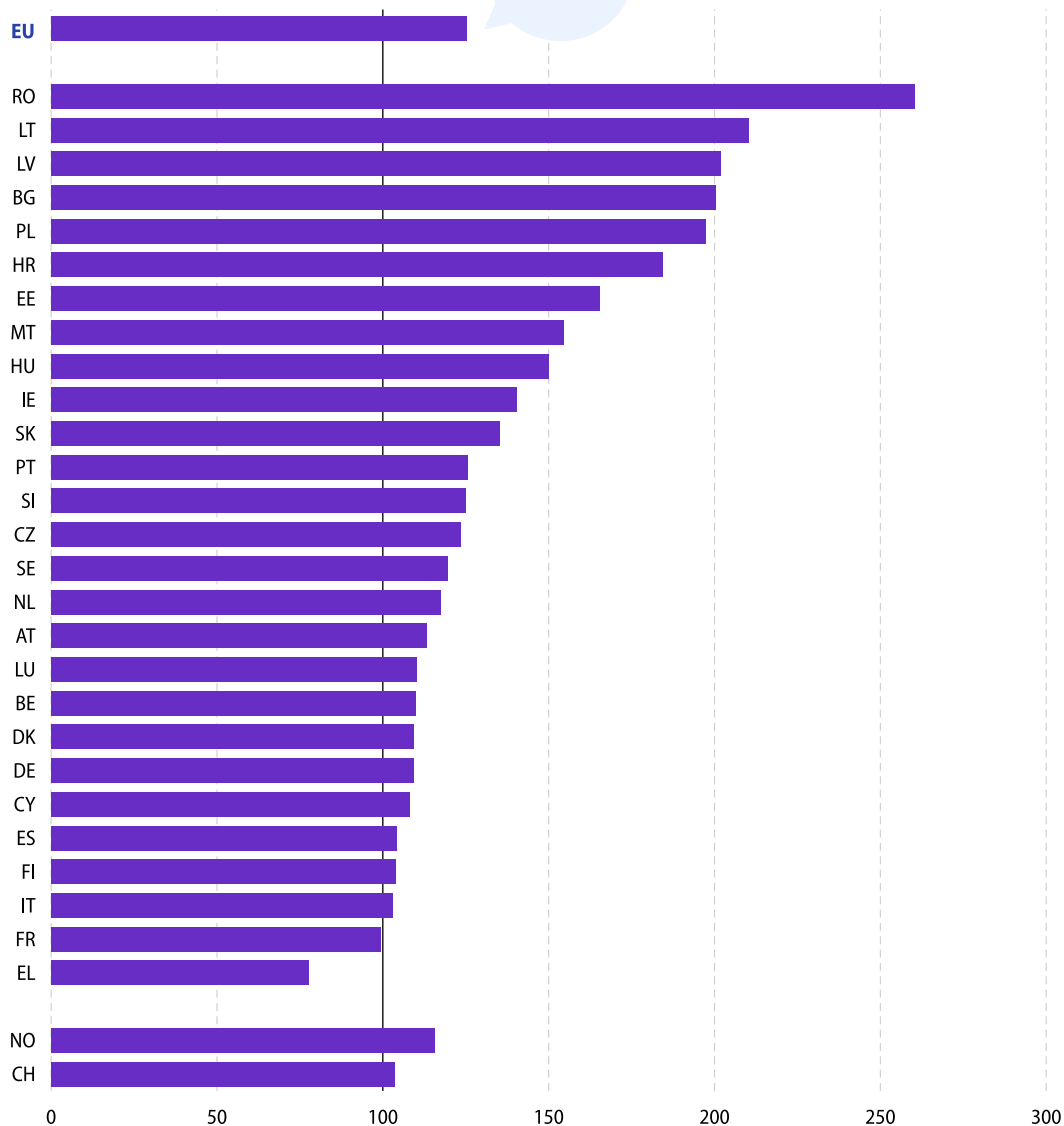
In 2025, the Gini coefficient for the EU was 29.2%.

Among the EU countries, the highest income disparities were recorded in Bulgaria (37.7%), Latvia (35.6%) and Lithuania (35.5%). Income was most evenly distributed in Slovakia, Belgium, Czechia, Slovenia and Poland, all reporting Gini coefficients below 25.0%.

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

Income in real terms

(index SILC 2010 = 100, 2025)



Note: based on income in euro terms.
CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_di18](#))

i Income in real terms shows how median equivalised disposable income levels have changed over time, after removing the impact of price changes (inflation).

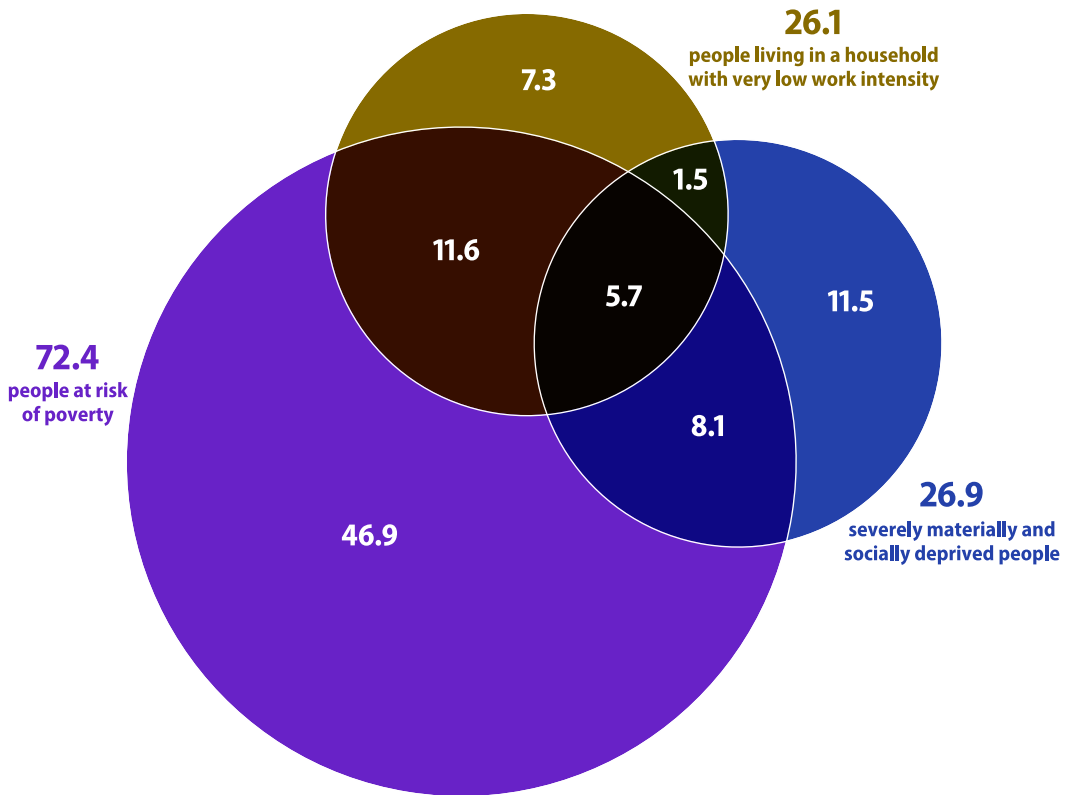
Compared with 2010, the median equivalised disposable income in the EU was 25.4% higher in real terms in 2025.

The median income increased most strongly in Romania, up 160.2%. Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Malta, Hungary and the 3 Baltic EU countries also recorded median incomes increasing by at least half. By contrast, the median income decreased during this period in 2 EU countries: Greece (down 22.3%) and France (down 0.6%).

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

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

(million, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset 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 counted as being at risk of poverty or social exclusion only once, even if they are in more than one of the situations mentioned above.

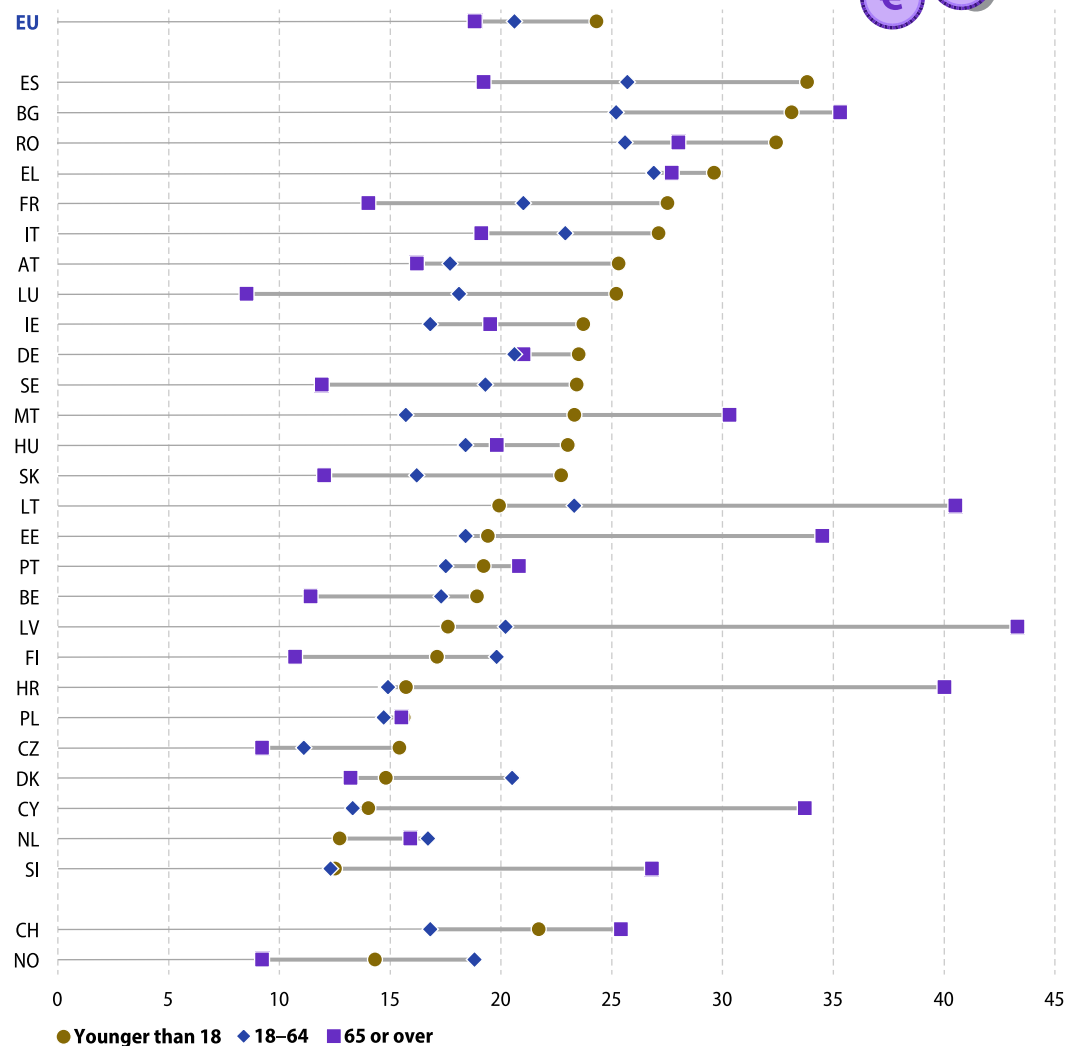
In 2025, 92.7 million people in the EU (or 20.9% of the EU population) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This was 0.5 million fewer people than in 2024.

A total of 72.4 million people were at risk of poverty across the EU in 2025. Among them, 5.7 million faced all 3 situations at the same time: in other words, 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, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_peps01n](#))

In the EU as a whole, the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2025 was highest among children ⁽¹⁾ (24.3%) and lowest among people aged 65 or over (18.8%).

Regarding the EU countries, in 2025 children faced the highest risk of poverty or social exclusion in around half of the EU countries. In Spain, the rate for children (33.8%) was 8.1 [percentage points](#) above the next highest rate (25.7% for people of working age).

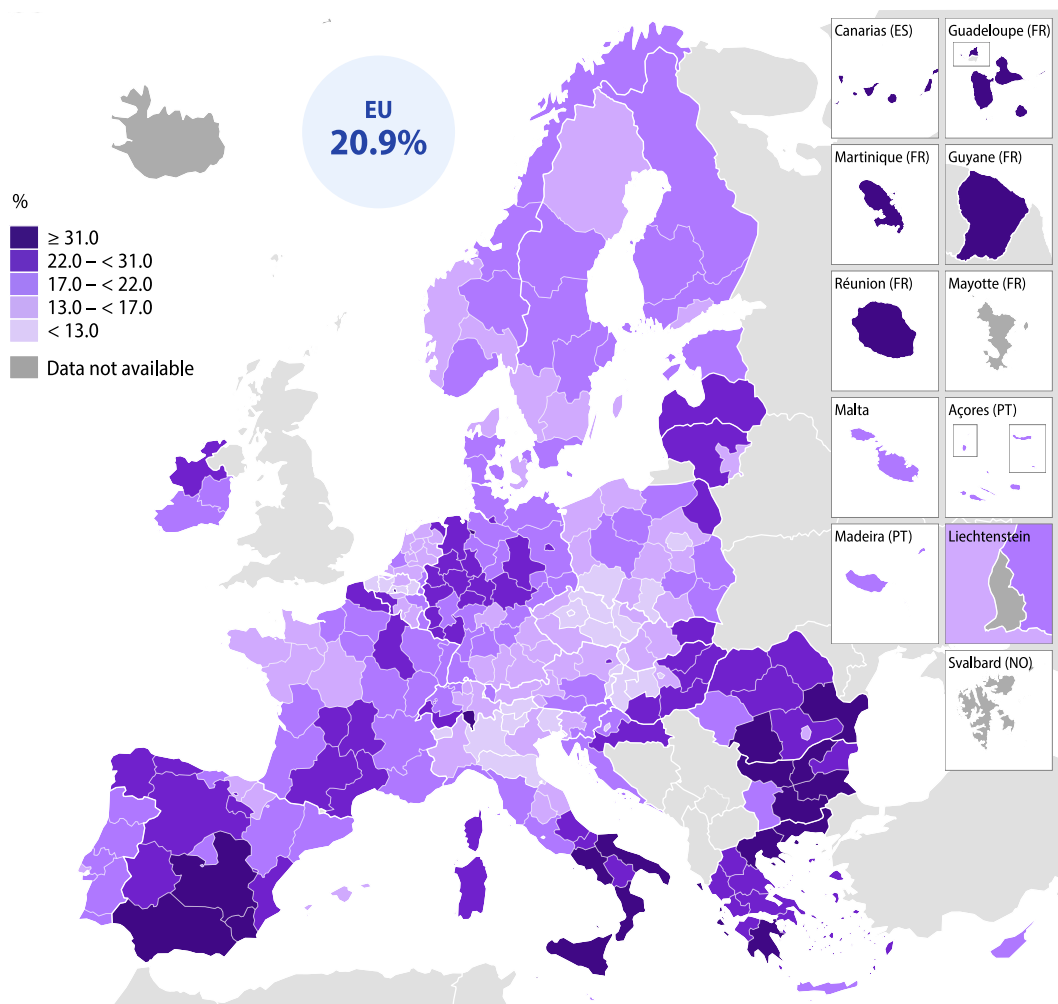
In Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland, people of working age had the highest rate of being at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 9 EU countries, older people had the highest risk of poverty or social exclusion. In Croatia, the rate for older people (40.0%) was 24.3 percentage points above the next highest rate (15.7% for children).

⁽¹⁾ Children are people younger than 18, people of working age are aged 18 to 64 and older people are aged 65 or over.

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

(% of total population, 2025)



Note: Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are aggregated (same value for both regions). CH: 2024.

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

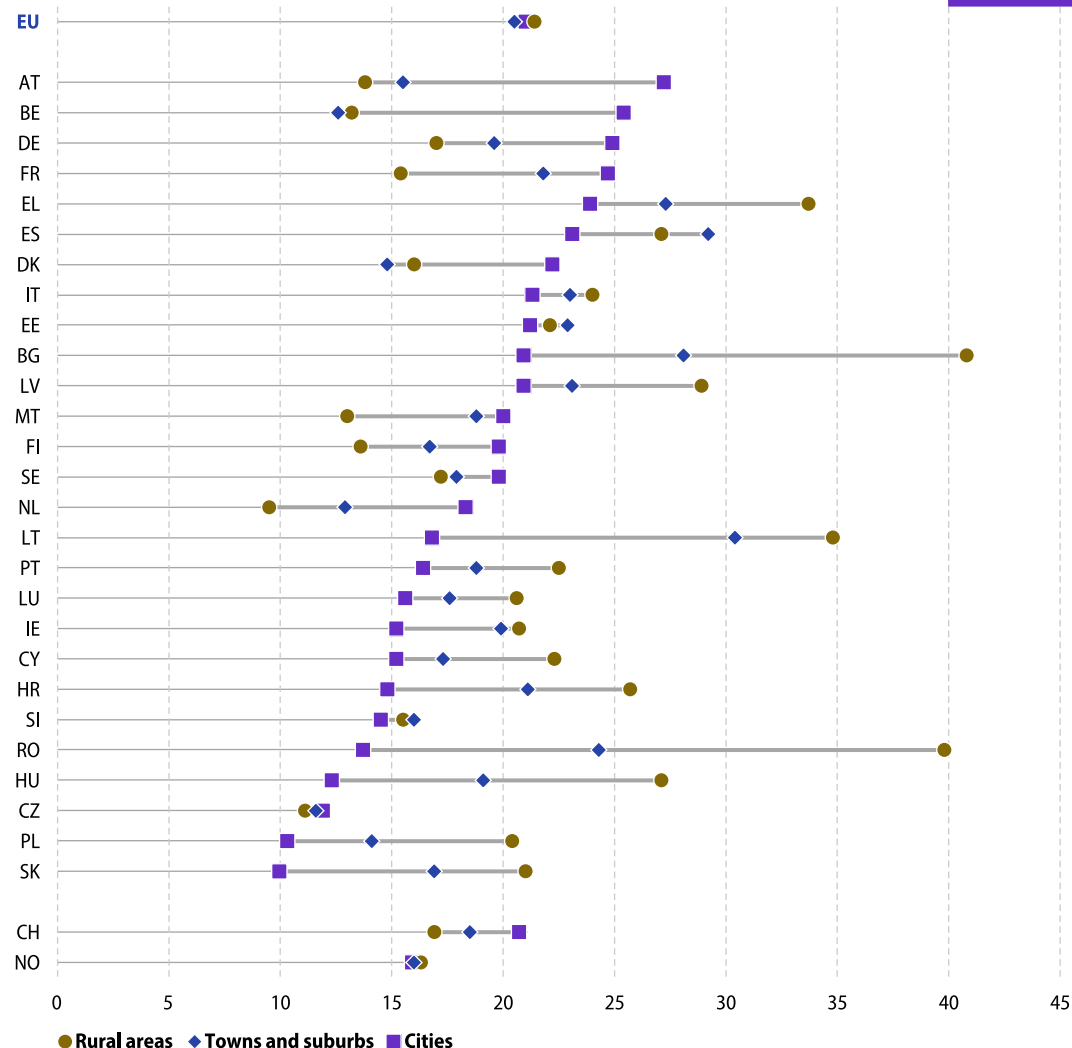
In 2025, the rate of people being at risk of poverty or social exclusion in EU regions was not evenly distributed around the EU average (20.9%). Approximately 2 in 5 regions recorded rates equal to or above the EU average.

In 26 of the 243 EU regions for which data are available, at least 31.0% of people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2025. Guyane in France (54.8%) had the highest rate.

Fewer than 13.0% of people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2025 in 24 regions across the EU. Bratislavský kraj in Slovakia (2.9%) had the lowest rate.

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

(% of population in respective degree of urbanisation, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_peps13n](#))

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

In 2025, the risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU was highest in rural areas (21.4%), slightly lower in cities (21.0%) and lowest in towns and suburbs (20.5%).

There were 9 EU countries in 2025 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 (26.1 percentage points), Bulgaria (19.9 percentage points) and Lithuania (18.0 percentage points). In these and in 11 other EU countries, people in rural areas were at the highest risk of poverty or social exclusion while those in cities had the lowest risk. By contrast, cities recorded the highest rates and rural areas the lowest rates in 8 EU countries, including Austria where the gap was widest (13.4 percentage points).

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

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, EU, 2025)

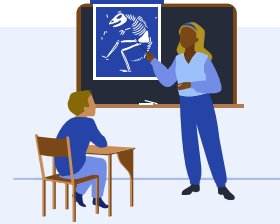
Total **20.1**

Educational attainment

Low **34.2**

Medium **19.2**

High **10.3**



Activity status

Employed **10.9**

Unemployed **66.3**

Retired **17.6**

Other economically inactive **44.3**



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

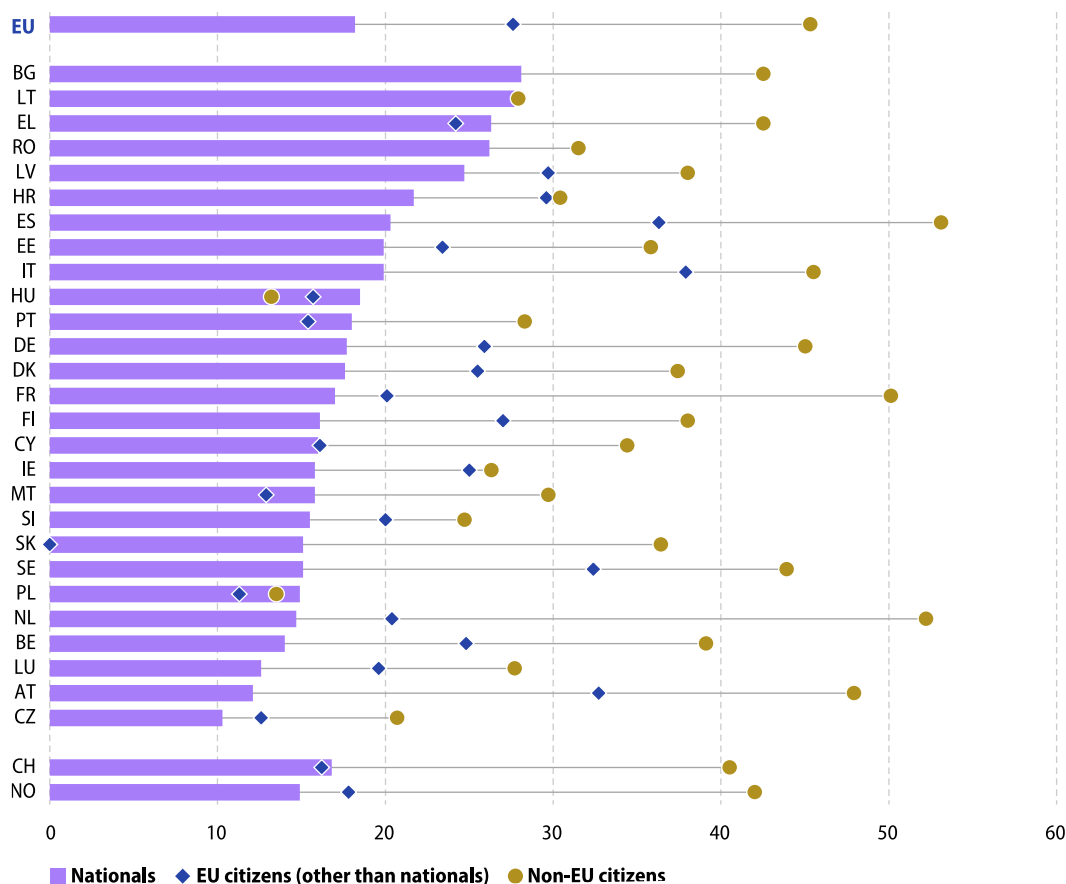
Source: Eurostat (dataset codes: [ilc_peps01n](#), [ilc_peps04n](#) and [ilc_peps02n](#))

In 2025, more than a third (34.2%) 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 10.3% 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 2025 was for unemployed people (66.3%), followed by [other inactive](#) people (44.3%). Under a fifth (17.6%) 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, 2025)



Note: BG, LT and RO, EU citizens not available. CH, 2024. HR, LV, PL and SK: low reliability for EU citizens. BG, RO and SK: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_peps05n](#))

In the EU as a whole, nearly a fifth (18.2%) 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 2025. The shares were considerably higher for EU citizens (other than nationals) (27.6%) and for non-EU citizens (45.3%).

Among the EU countries, only in Hungary and in Poland did adults who were nationals have a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion than EU citizens (other than nationals) and non-EU citizens. There were 4 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: Greece, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia.



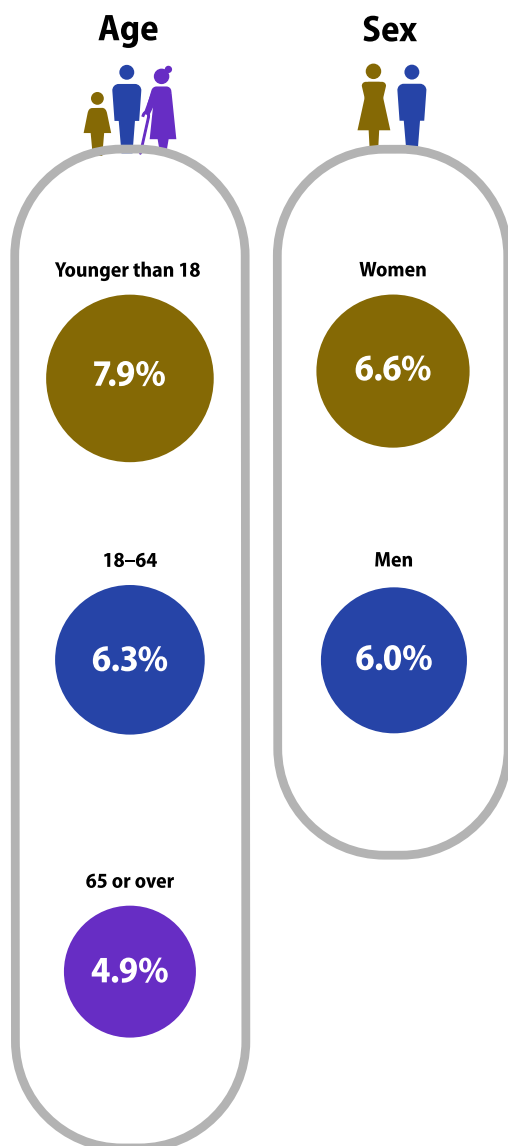
More information:

[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 age and sex

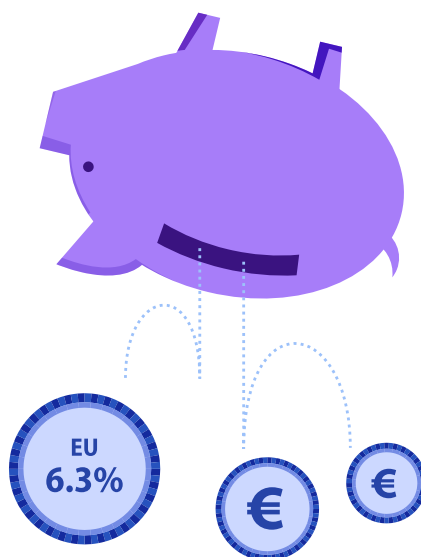
(% of population in respective category, EU, 2025)



i 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 have an adequate quality of life.

In 2025, the severe material and social deprivation rate in the EU was 6.3%, down from 6.4% in 2024. This rate was higher for women (6.6%) than for men (6.0%). Considering 3 broad age groups, the rate was highest for children ⁽²⁾ (7.9%), followed by people of working-age (6.3%) and lowest for older people (4.9%).

⁽²⁾ Children are people younger than 18, people of working age are aged 18 to 64 and older people are aged 65 or over.



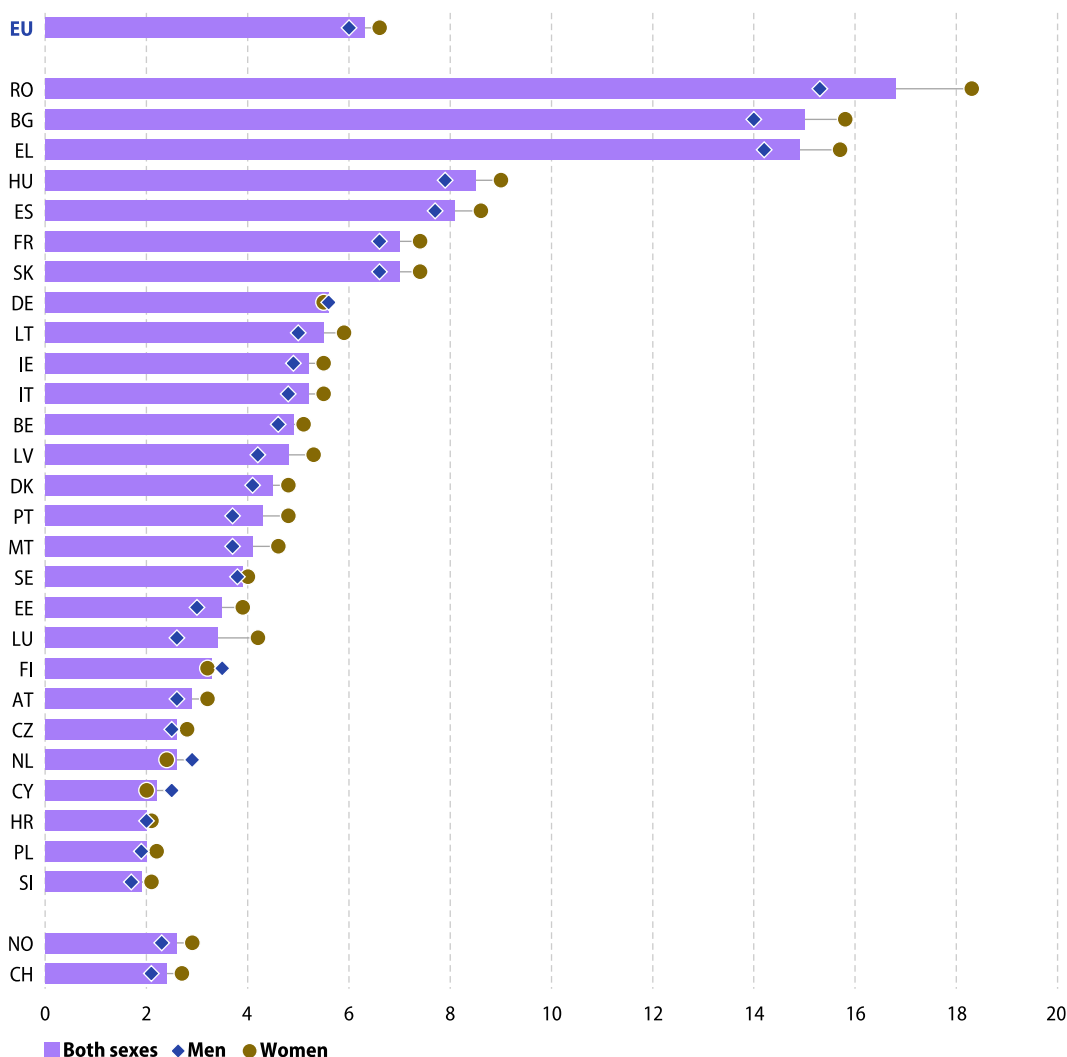
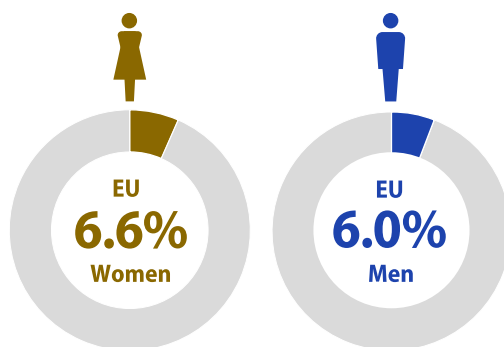
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_mdsl11](#))

People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by sex

(% of population in respective category, 2025)

In 2025, Romania (16.8%), Bulgaria (15.0%) and Greece (14.9%) recorded notably higher severe material and social deprivation rates than in other EU countries. The lowest rate was in Slovenia (1.9%).

In all but 4 EU countries, the severe material and social deprivation rate was higher for women than for men in 2025. In Cyprus, the Netherlands, Finland and Germany, the rates for men were higher than the rates for women.

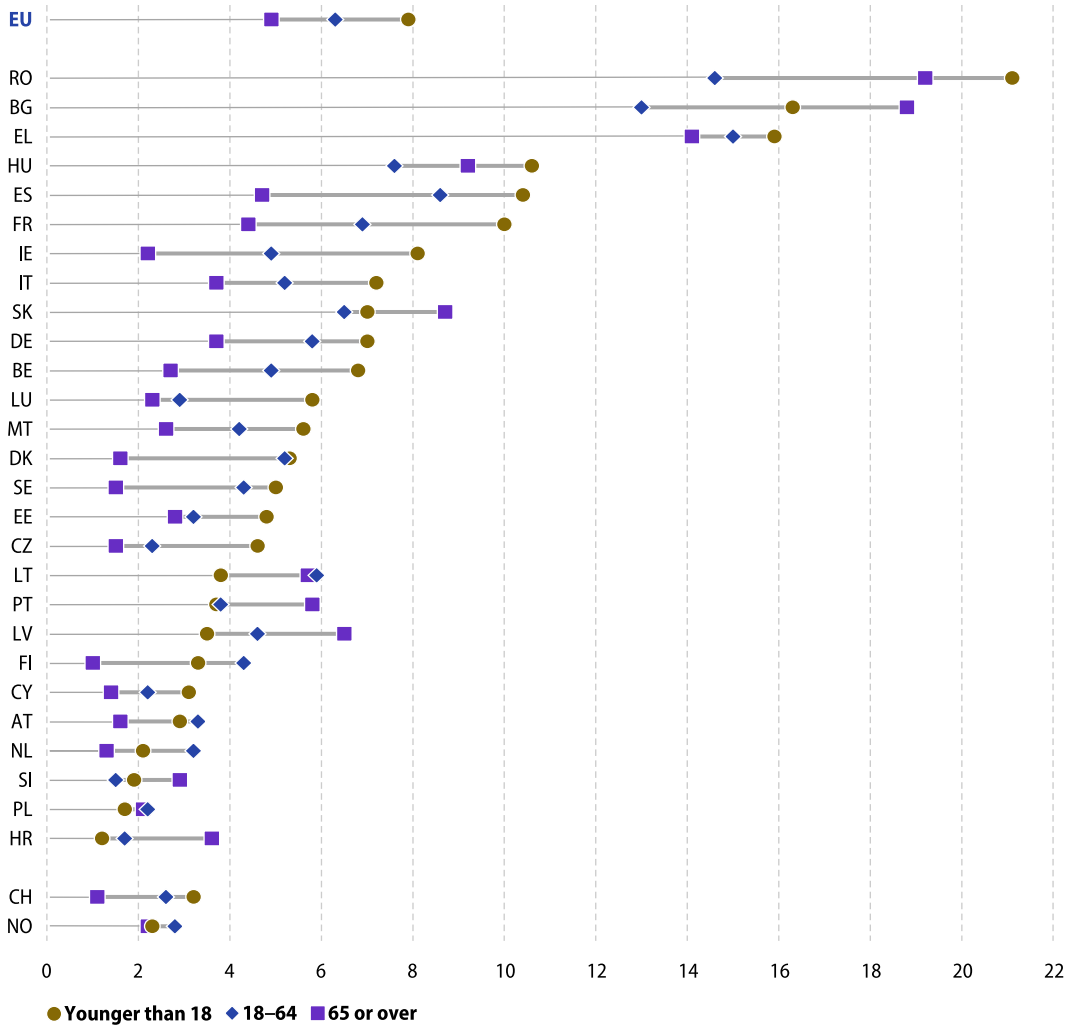


Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_md11](#))

People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by age

(% of population in respective age group, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

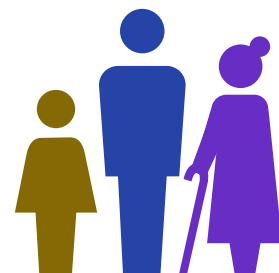
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_mdspd11](#))

In the EU as a whole, 7.9% of adults younger than 18 experienced severe material and social deprivation in 2025. The shares were lower for people of working age (18 to 64) and for older people (65 or over), at 6.3% and 4.9%, respectively. As such, the overall gap between the highest and lowest rates was 3.0 percentage points.

For people younger than 18, the severe material and social deprivation rate was higher than for both other age groups in 16 EU countries. The widest percentage point gaps to the next highest rate for 1 of the 2 other age groups were in Ireland and France.

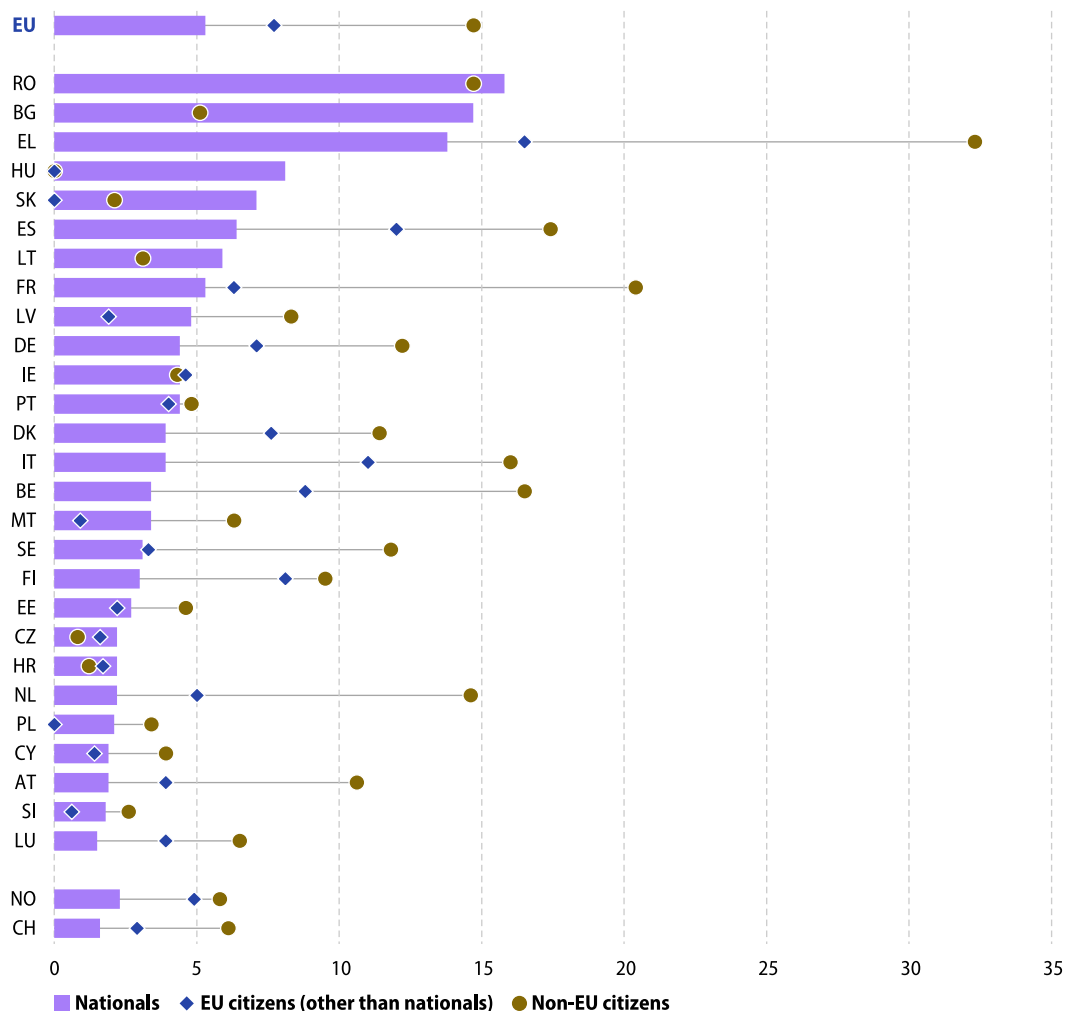
In 6 EU countries, the highest rate in 2025 was among people older than 65. The gap between the rate for older people and the rates for the 2 other age groups was widest in Bulgaria.

In the Netherlands, Finland, Austria, Lithuania and Poland, the highest rate in 2025 was for people of working age.



People experiencing severe material and social deprivation, by citizenship

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, 2025)



Note: BG, LT and RO, EU citizens not available. CH, 2024. EE, HR, LV, HU, PL and SK: low reliability for EU citizens. BG, HU, RO and SK: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_md15](#))

In the EU as a whole, 5.3% of adults aged 18 or over who were nationals of the EU country where they lived experienced severe material and social deprivation in 2025. The shares were higher for EU citizens (other than nationals) (7.7%) and higher still for non-EU citizens (14.7%).

In Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Czechia, Romania, Croatia and Ireland, nationals had a higher share of adults who experienced severe

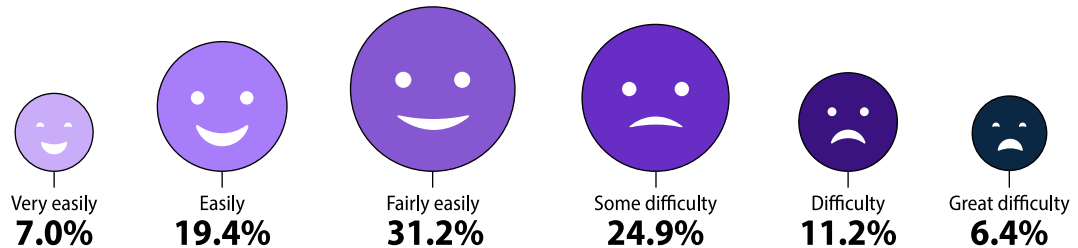
material and social deprivation than did non-EU citizens. Czechia, Croatia, Hungary and Slovakia, were also among the 11 EU countries where the share for nationals was higher than for citizens of other EU countries.

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

Economic strain

Ability of people to make ends meet

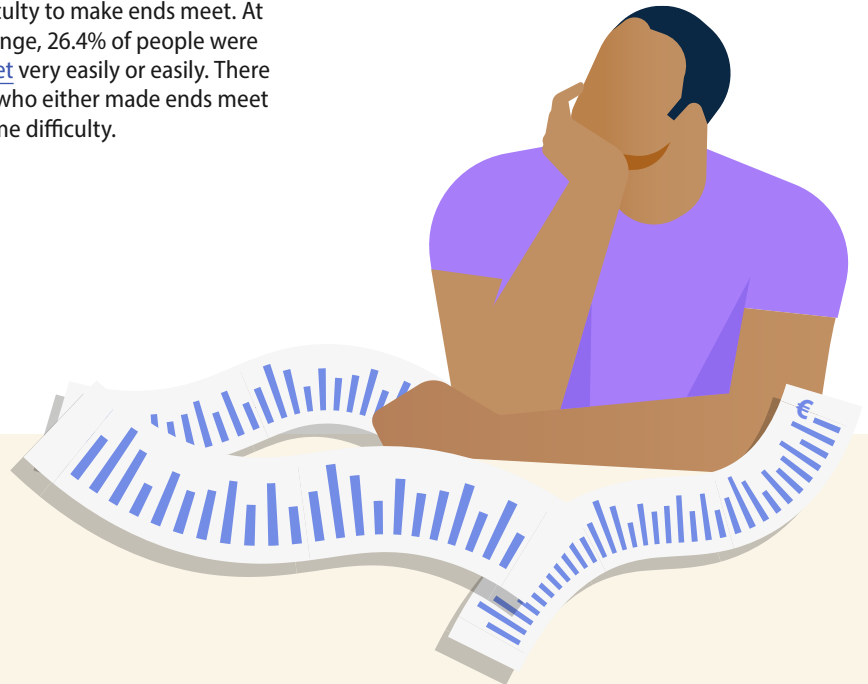
(% of total population, EU, 2025)



Note: the shares do not sum to 100.0% for reasons of rounding.

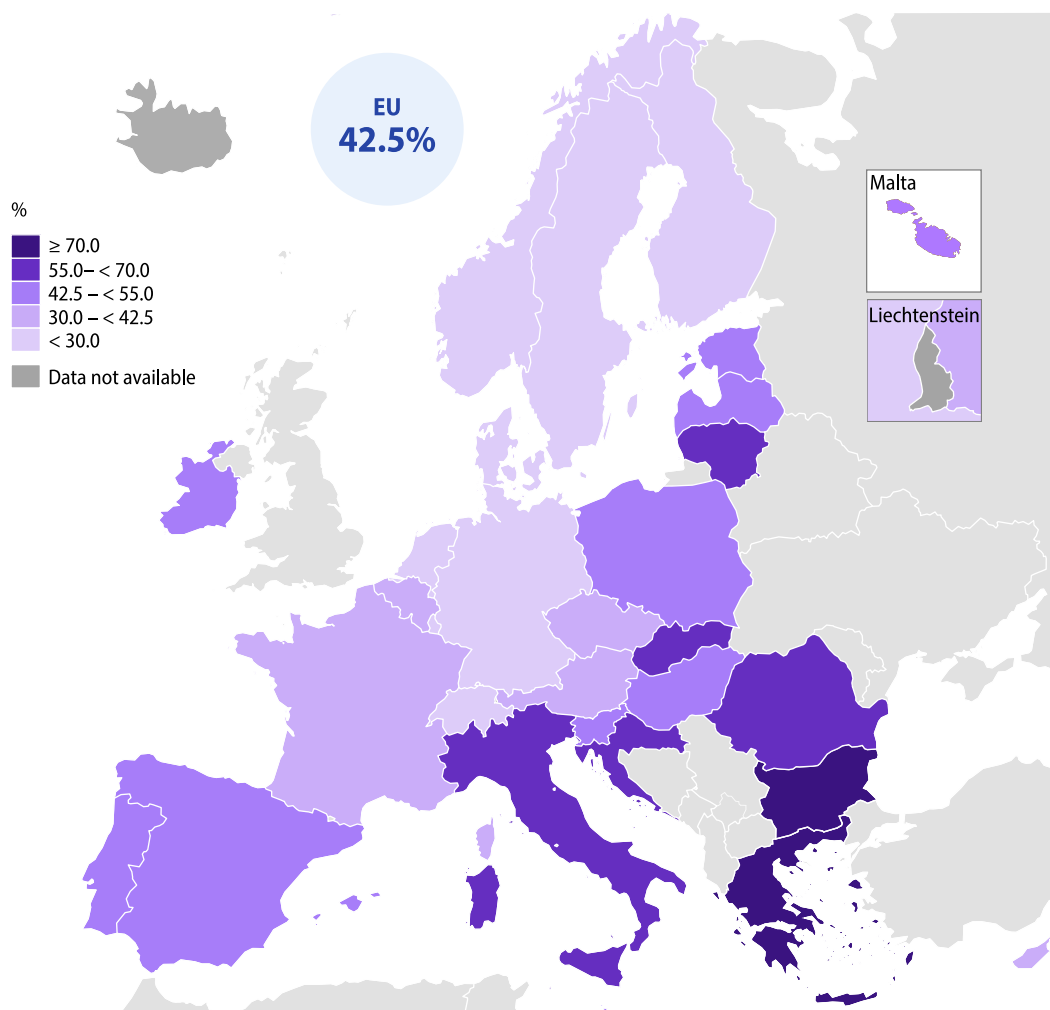
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_mdcs09](#))

In 2025, 17.6% of people in the EU experienced difficulty or great difficulty to make ends meet. At the other end of the range, 26.4% of people were able to [make ends meet](#) very easily or easily. There were 56.1% of people who either made ends meet fairly easily or with some difficulty.



People having at least some difficulty to make ends meet

(% of total population, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_mdcs09](#))

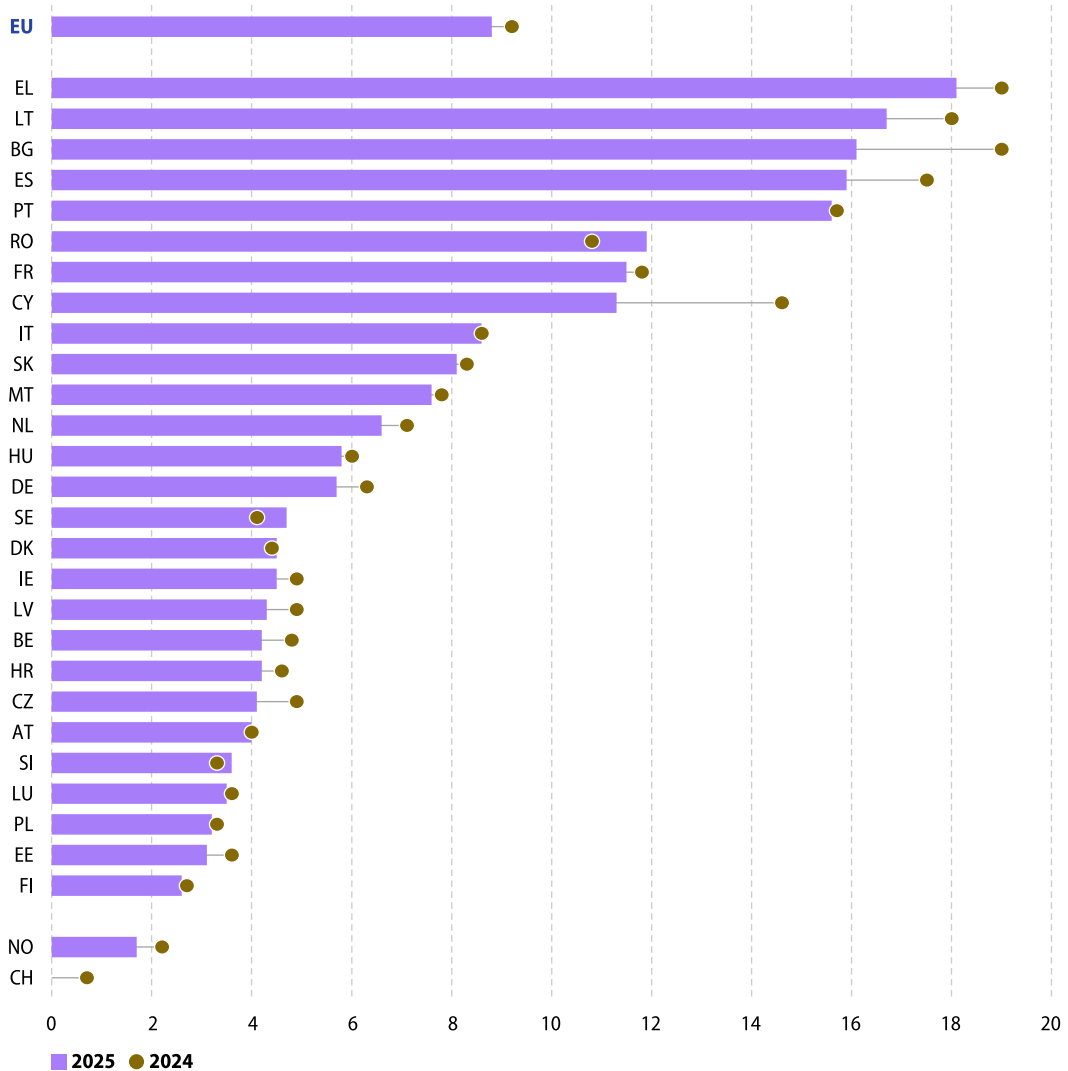
Aggregating the 6 categories for the ability to make ends meet into 2 groups – with and without difficulties to make ends meet – 42.5% of people in the EU had at least some difficulty making ends meet in 2025.

The share of people having at least some difficulty making ends meet in 2025 ranged from 18.3% in Germany and 19.8% in the Netherlands to 76.9% in Bulgaria and 87.1% in Greece.



People unable to keep their home adequately warm

(% of total population, 2024 and 2025)



Note: LU, break in series. CH: 2025 not available.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_mdcs01](#))

i 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.

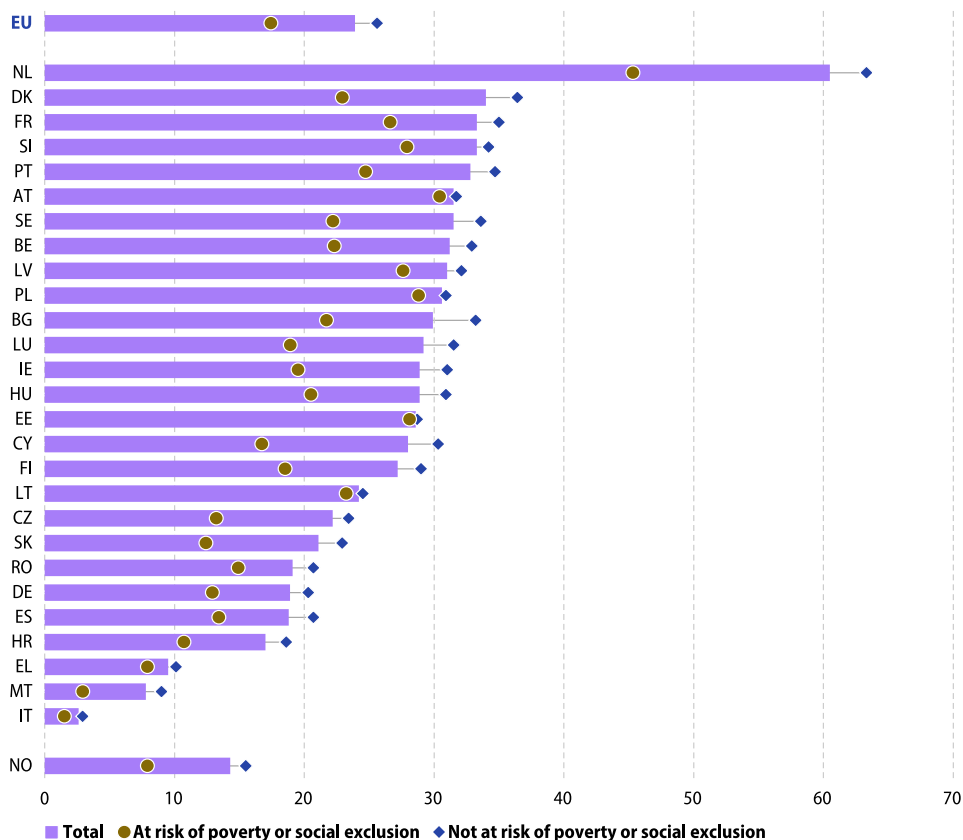
In 2025, 8.8% of people in the EU could not afford to keep their home adequately warm, down from 9.2% in 2024. Among the EU countries, this share ranged in 2025 from 2.6% in Finland to just under a fifth (18.1%) in Greece.

In 4 EU countries, the share of people who could not afford to keep their home adequately warm increased between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was in Romania, up 1.1 percentage points. By contrast, this share was stable in Italy and Austria and fell between 2024 and 2025 elsewhere, most notably in Cyprus (down 3.3 percentage points) and Bulgaria (2.9 percentage points).



People living in dwellings with energy efficiency improvements in the last 5 years

(% of total population, 2025)

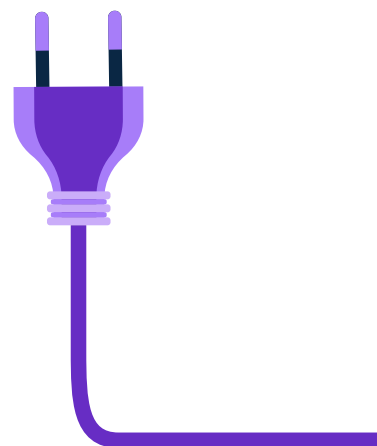


Note: DE, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_enevh_01](#))

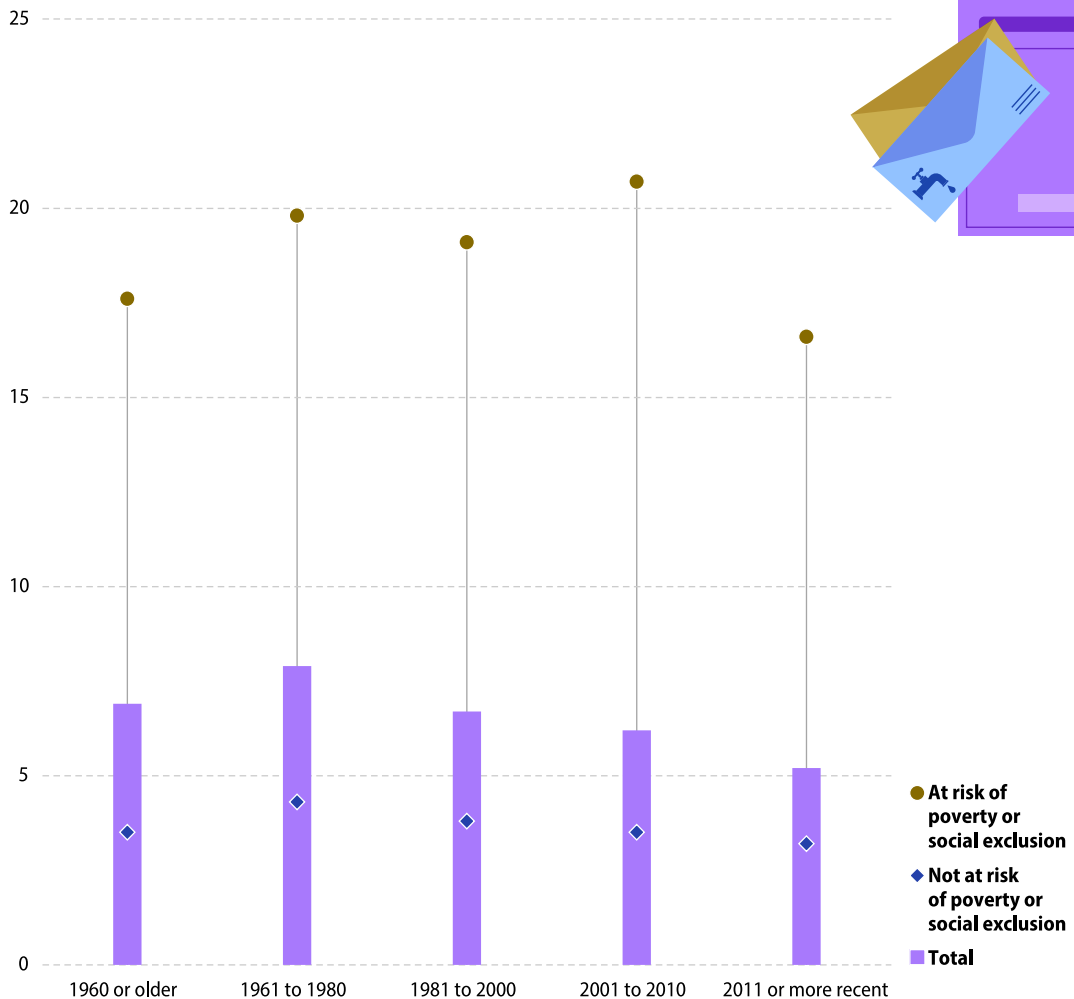
In 2025, 23.9% of people in the EU lived in a dwelling in which energy efficiency had been improved during the previous 5 years. This share was 25.6% for people not at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared with 17.4% for people who were at risk, a difference of 8.2 percentage points.

The share of people living in dwellings in which energy efficiency had been improved during the previous 5 years was higher for people who were not at risk of poverty or social exclusion in all EU countries. The largest absolute difference was observed in the Netherlands (18.0 percentage points), while the smallest differences were observed in Estonia (0.6 percentage points), Lithuania, Austria (both 1.3 percentage points) and Italy (1.4 percentage points).



People living in households with arrears on utility bills, by year of construction and risk of poverty or social exclusion

(% of total population, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_enevh_03](#))

In 2025, the share of people in the EU living in households with arrears ⁽³⁾ on utility bills was higher for people living in properties constructed up to 1980 and progressively lower for more recent constructions. The highest share was for people living in properties constructed between 1961 and 1980 (7.9%), while the lowest share was for people living in properties constructed since 2011 (5.2%).

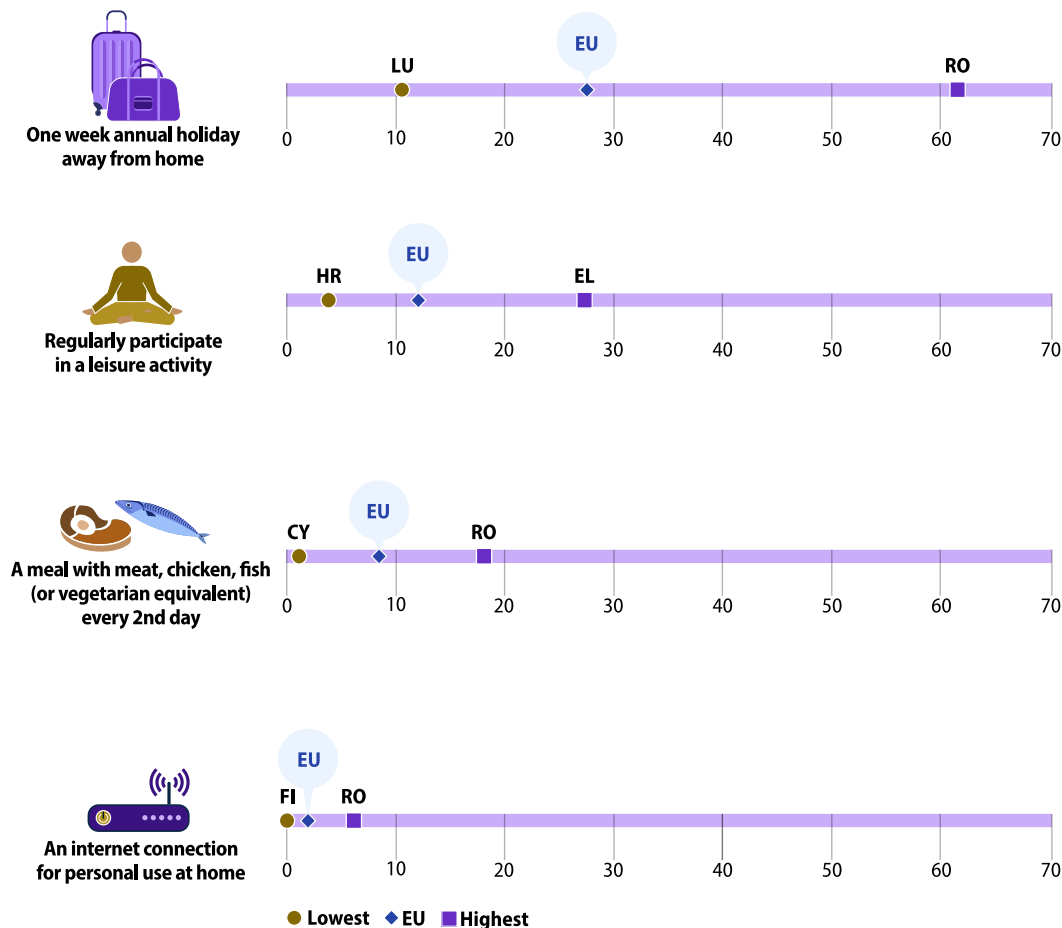
Regardless of the age of the property, this share was notably higher for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion situation than for those not at risk.

- The largest relative difference was among people living in properties constructed between 2001 and 2010: 20.7% of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion lived in households with arrears on utility bills, compared with 3.5% of people not at risk.
- The smallest relative difference was for people living in properties constructed between 1961 and 1980: 19.8% of people at risk had such arrears compared with 4.3% for those not at risk.

⁽³⁾ Arrears are when one or more payments that were due have either not been paid at all or have not been paid in full.

People unable to pay for selected items

(% of total population, 2025)



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 (dataset codes: [ilc_mdcs02](#), [ilc_mdcs11a](#), [ilc_mdcs03](#) and [ilc_mdcs07a](#))

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

In 2025, 27.5% of people in the EU were unable to afford a week of holiday away from home each year; this share ranged from 10.6% in Luxembourg to 61.4% in Romania.

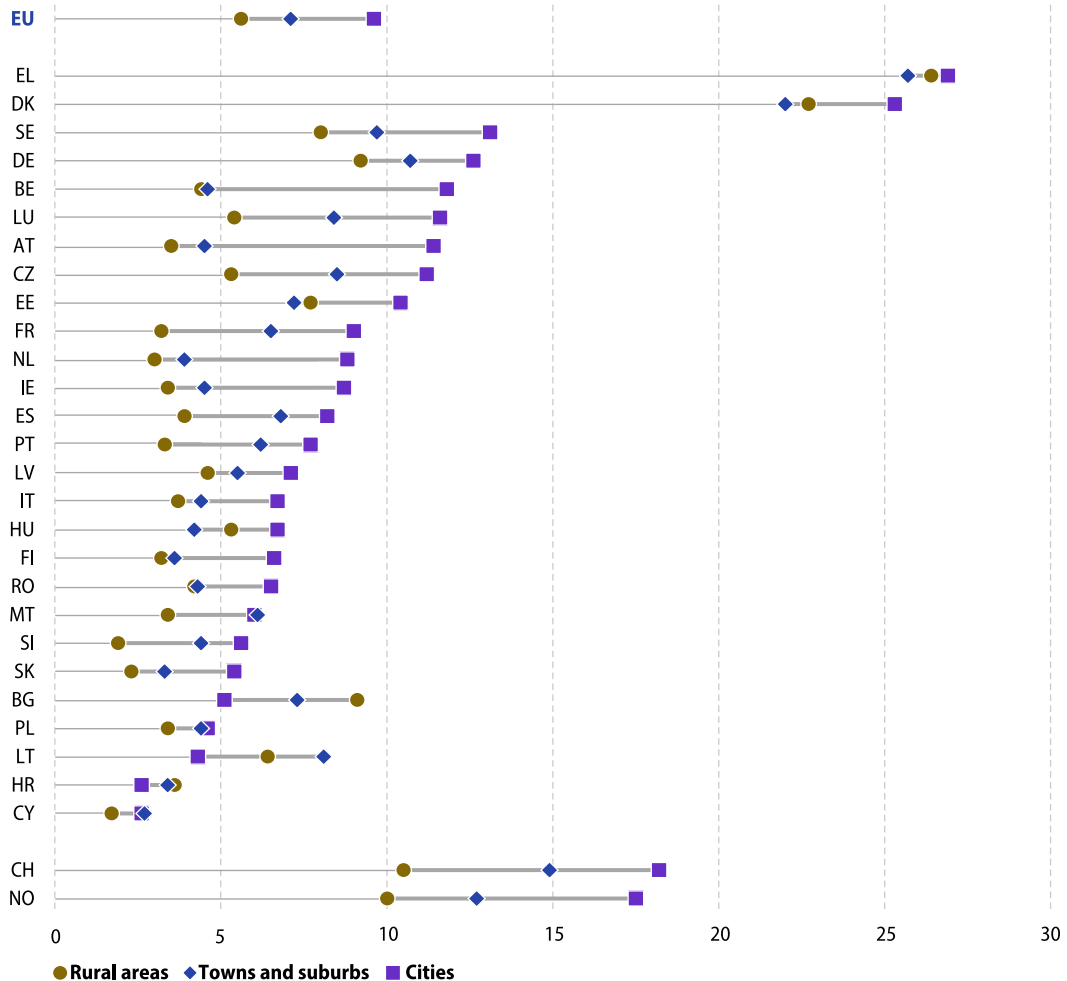
In the EU, 12.1% of people could not afford to participate regularly in a leisure activity; this share ranged from 3.9% in Croatia to 27.3% in Greece.

In the EU, 8.5% of people could not afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; this share ranged from 1.2% in Cyprus to 18.1% in Romania.

In the EU, 2.0% of people could not afford an internet connection for personal use at home; this share ranged from 0.1% in Finland to 6.2% in Romania.

Housing cost overburden rate, by degree of urbanisation

(% of population in respective degree of urbanisation, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvho07d](#))

i The housing cost overburden rate is the share of the population living in households where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of disposable income (net of housing allowances).

In 2025, 7.7% of people in the EU lived in households that spent 40% or more of their disposable income on housing.

The housing cost overburden rate was particularly high in Greece (26.4%) and Denmark (23.4%) and was lowest in Cyprus (2.4%). In the EU as a whole, this rate was highest in cities (9.6%) and lowest in

rural areas (5.6%); the same pattern was observed in 18 EU countries. By contrast, in Bulgaria and Croatia, the reverse was observed, with the highest rate in rural areas and the lowest in cities. Between these 2 situations, Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta recorded their highest housing cost overburden rate in towns and suburbs, while Denmark, Estonia, Greece and Hungary recorded their lowest rate in towns and suburbs.

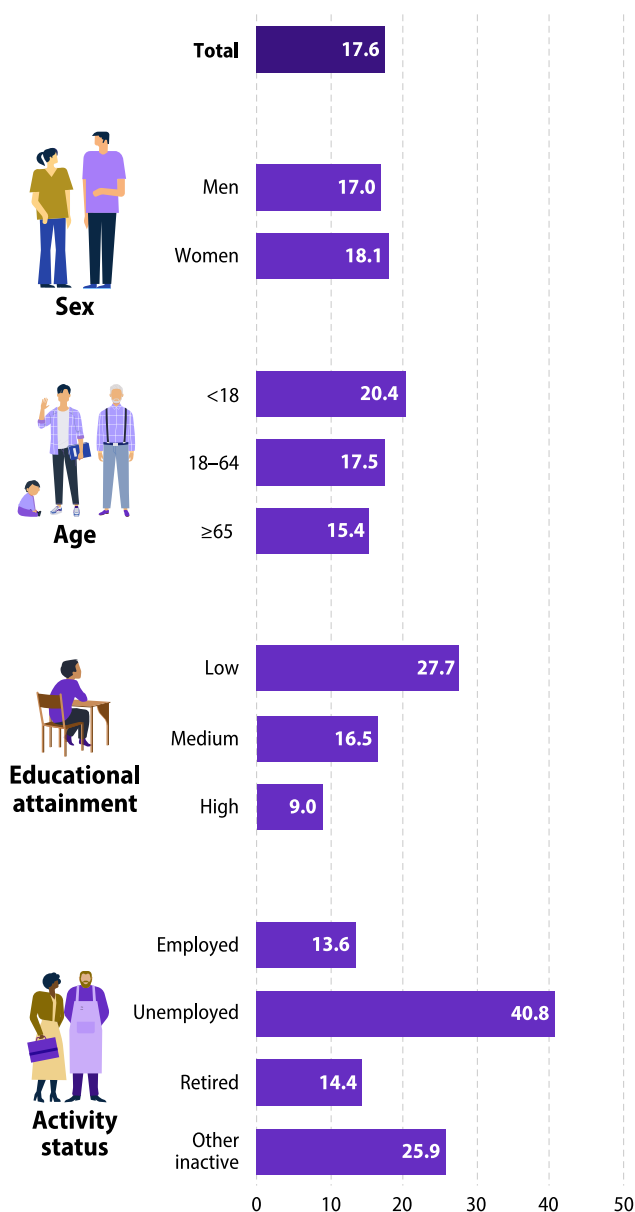
More information:

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

Subjective poverty

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

(% of the population in respective category, EU, 2025)



i Subjective poverty aims to assess how people perceive the difficulties that their household may face 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, the subjective poverty rate was 17.6% in 2025. This rate was higher among women (18.1%) than men (17.0%). When analysed by age, the subjective poverty rate was highest among children ^(*) (20.4%), somewhat lower for adults of working age (17.5%) and lowest among older people (15.4%). Adults with a low education level were more likely to consider themselves to be poor (27.7%) than people with a high level of education (9.0%). As regards activity status, the subjective poverty rate was highest among unemployed people (40.8%), followed by other inactive people (25.9%); retired people (14.4%) and employed people (13.6%) had notably lower rates.

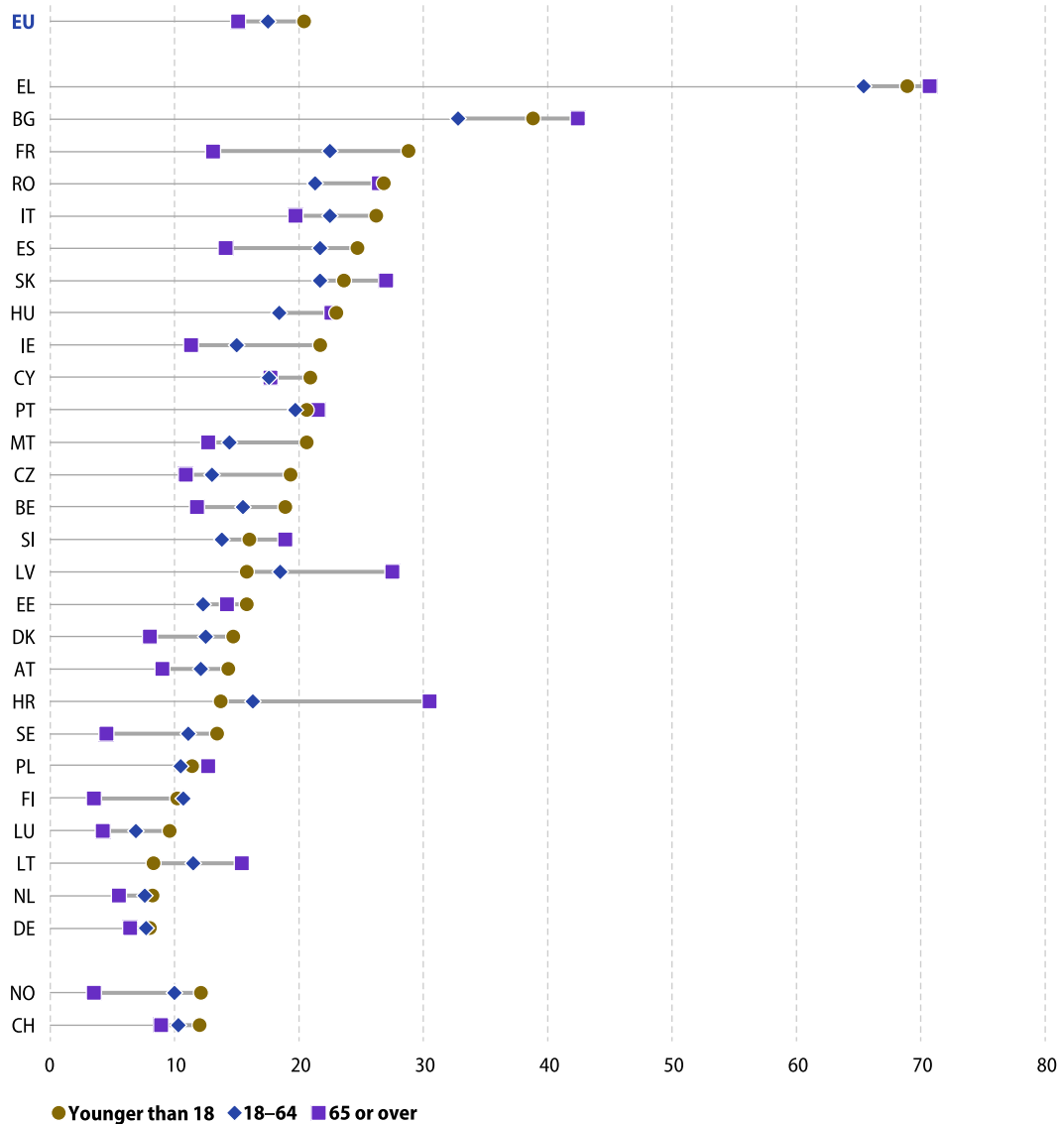
^(*) Children are people younger than 18, people of working age are aged 18 to 64 and older people are aged 65 or over.

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 (dataset codes: [ilc_sbjp01](#), [ilc_sbjp02](#) and [ilc_sbjp03](#))

People considering themselves to be poor, by age

(% of population in respective age group, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_sbjp01](#))

In most EU countries, the subjective poverty rate ranged in 2025 from 23.4% in Romania to 7.5% in Germany, 7.3% in the Netherlands and 7.1% in Luxembourg. Bulgaria (36.1%) and Greece (67.2%) were above this range.

The subjective poverty rate in 2025 was generally highest for children. In Finland, the rate was highest for people of working age. In several Baltic and

eastern EU countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia) the rate was highest for older people, as was also the case in Greece and Portugal.

More information:
[subjective poverty.](#)

2

Households, work intensity and childcare

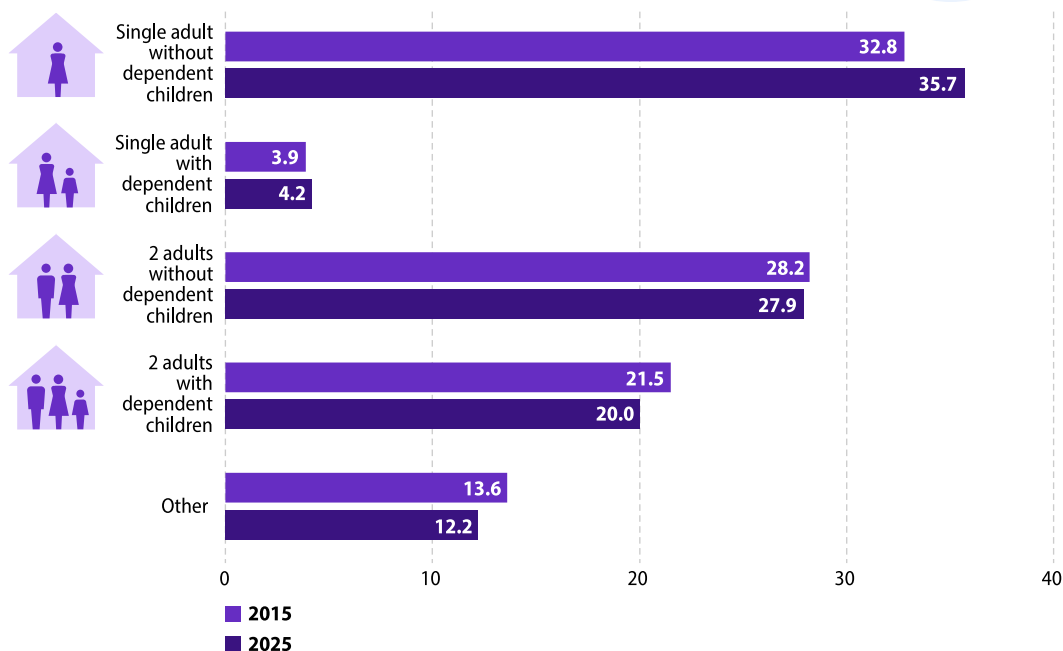


Household composition

EU
203
million
households

Distribution of households, by household composition

(% of households, EU, 2015 and 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvph02](#))

i 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 2025, there were 203 million households in the EU, with an average of 2.3 members per household. They were composed as follows:

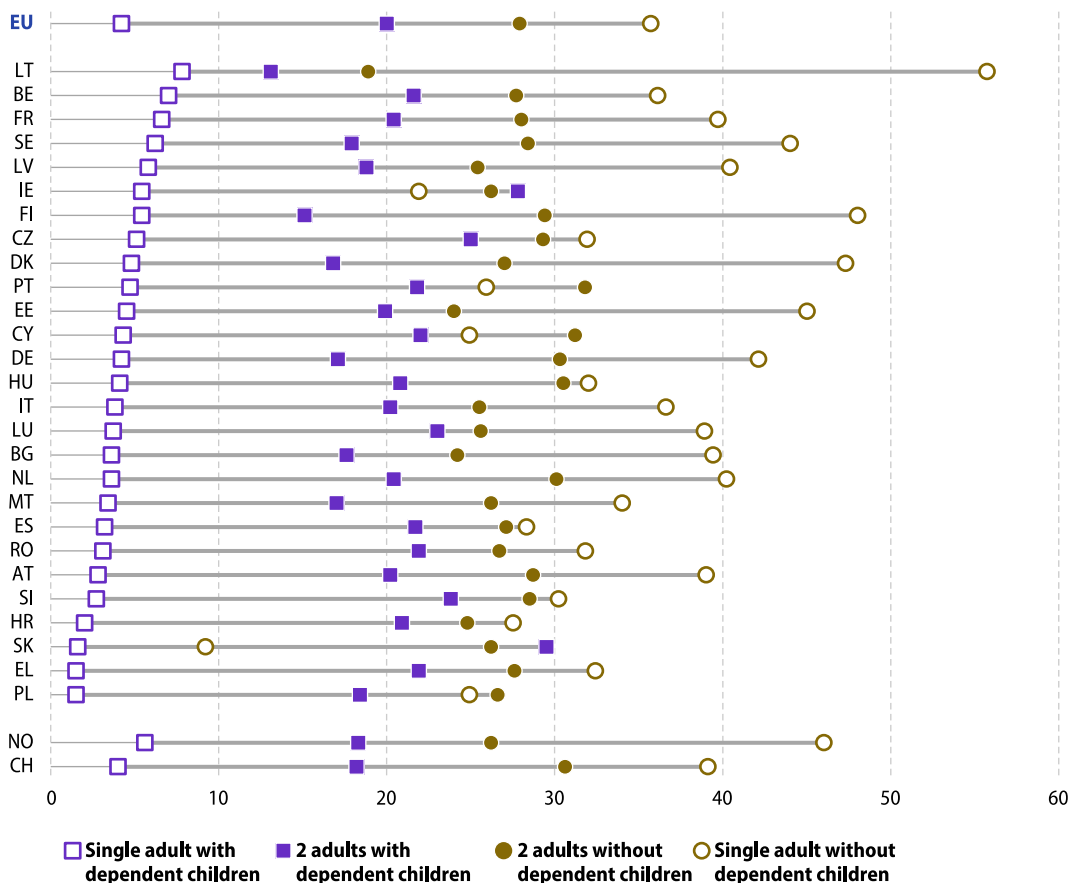
- 35.7% – a single adult without [dependent children](#) ⁽⁵⁾
- 27.9% – 2 adults without dependent children
- 20.0% – 2 adults with dependent children
- 4.2% – a single adult with dependent children
- 12.2% – other kinds of households.

Between 2015 and 2025, the number of households in the EU increased 6.2%. Of these, the share of single-adult households without dependent children increased most compared with 2015, up 2.9 [percentage points](#). The shares for households with 2 adults decreased by 0.3 percentage points for those without dependent children and by 1.5 percentage points for those with dependent children.

⁽⁵⁾ Dependent children are people younger than 18 or – if inactive and living with at least one parent – aged 18 to 24.

Distribution of households, by household composition

(% of households, 2025)



Note: ranked on the share for single adults with dependent children. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvph02](#))

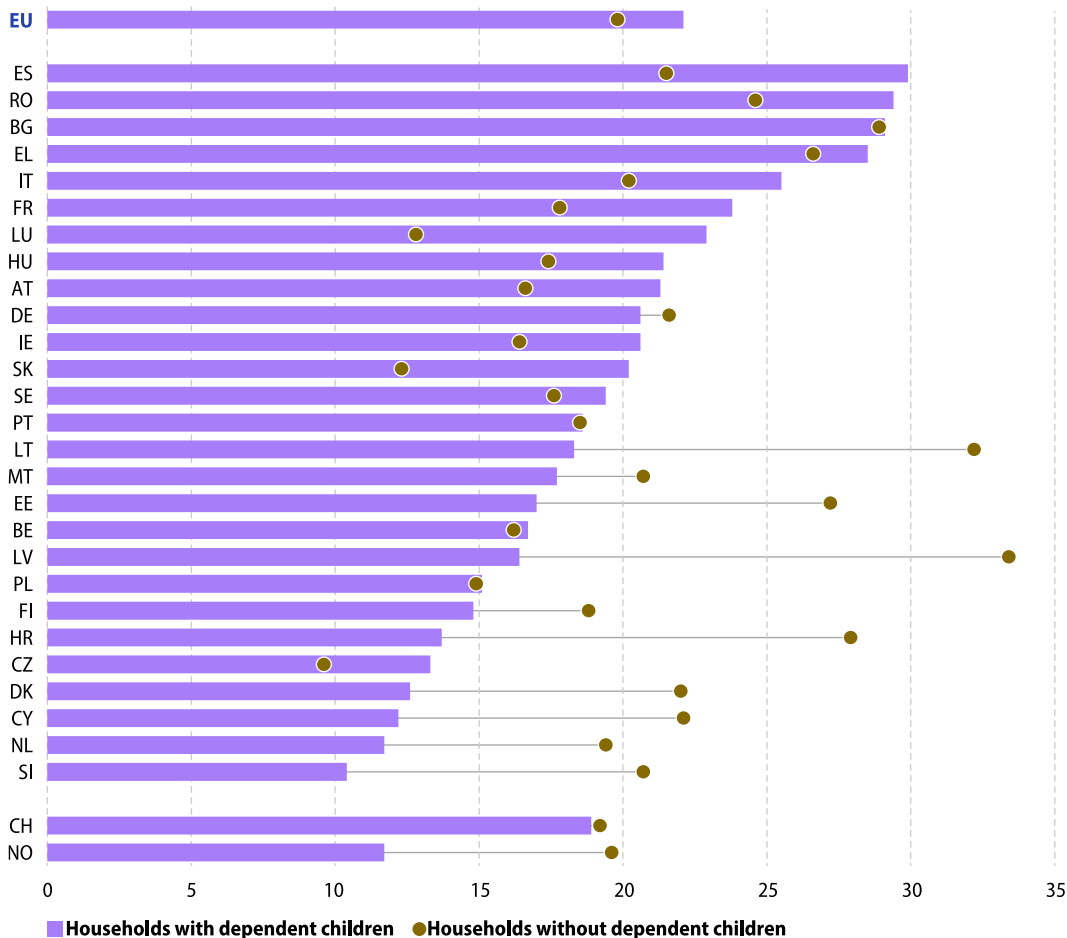
In 2025, households in the EU with 1 or 2 adults were mostly composed of single adults with no dependent children; this situation was observed in 22 EU countries. In Ireland and Slovakia, households with 2 adults with dependent children were most common, while in Cyprus, Portugal and Poland the most common household type was 2 adults without dependent children.

Lithuania recorded the highest shares in the EU both for single-adult households without dependent children (55.7%) and for single-adult households with dependent children (7.8%). The highest share of households with 2 adults without dependent children was 31.8% in Portugal. As for households composed of 2 adults with dependent children, the highest share was 29.5% in Slovakia.



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

(% of population in respective category, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_peps03n](#))

In 2025, the share of people at [risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) in the EU was 22.1% among people living in households with dependent children compared with 19.8% among those without dependent children.

In 16 EU countries, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was higher among people living in households with dependent children. The gap was widest in Luxembourg, where this share was 10.1 percentage points higher.

In the remaining 11 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, Croatia and Lithuania, where the share for households with dependent children was, respectively, 17.0, 14.2 and 13.9 percentage points lower.

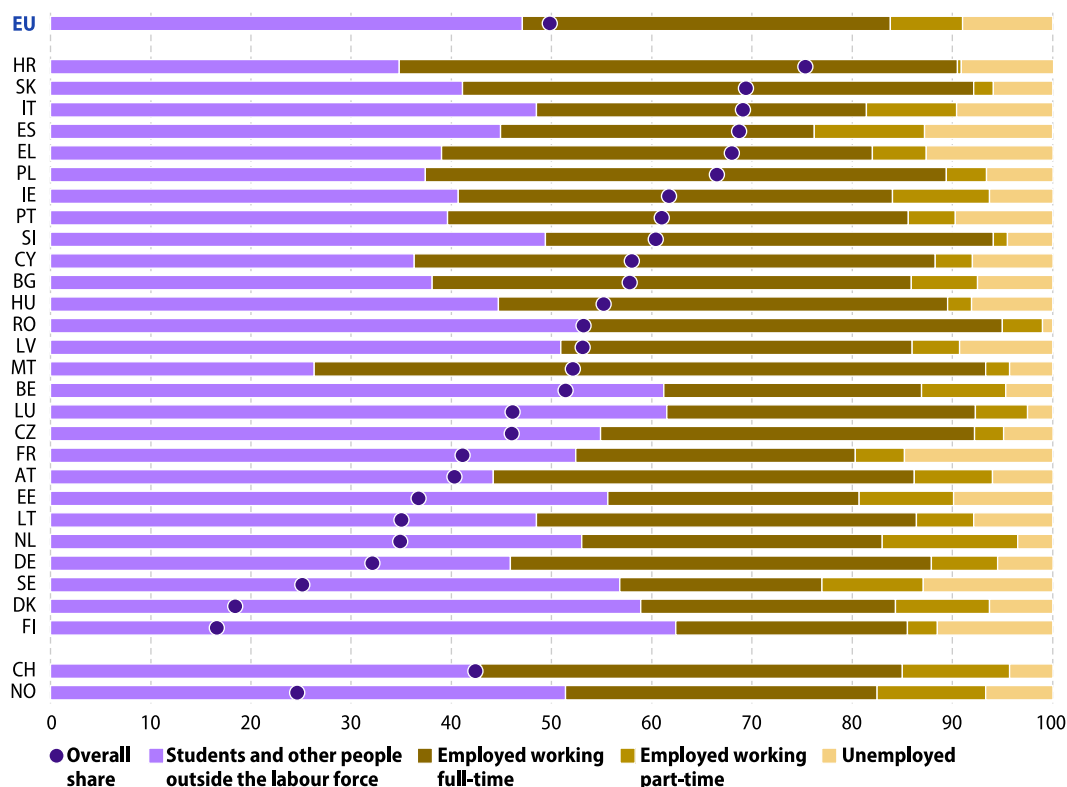


More information:
[poverty and social exclusion and household composition.](#)

Work intensity

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

(% of population aged 18–34, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

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

In 2025, nearly half (49.8%) of all young adults (aged 18 to 34) in the EU lived with at least one parent or contributed to / benefited from the household income.

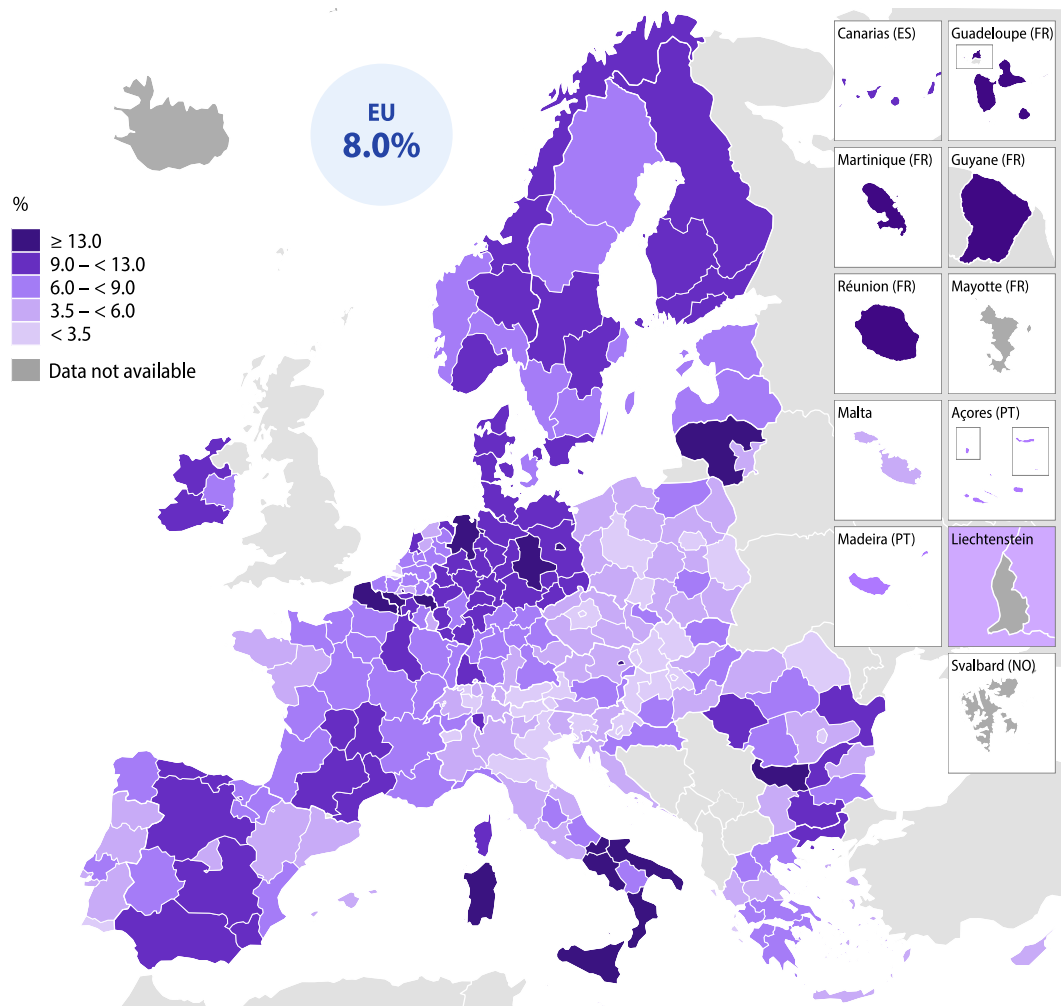
The share of young adults living with at least one parent or contributing to / benefiting from the household income was lowest (ranging from 16.6% to 25.1%) in the [Nordic EU countries](#) – the next lowest share being 32.1% in Germany. By contrast, the highest share among the EU countries was observed in Croatia, at 75.3%.

Close to half (47.1%) of young adults in the EU who lived with at least one parent or contributed to / benefited from the household income in 2025 were students or otherwise [outside the labour force](#). More than a third (36.7%) worked full-time, a much smaller share (7.2%) worked part-time and just under a tenth (9.0%) were unemployed.

In Malta, Croatia, Poland, Cyprus and Slovakia, more than half of all young adults living with at least one parent were employed full-time.

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

(% of population younger than 65, 2025)



Note: Länsi-Suomi (FI19) and Åland (FI20) are aggregated (same value for both regions). CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvh121n](#))

In the EU, 8.0% of people younger than 65 [lived in households with very low work intensity](#) – (quasi) jobless households – in 2025. 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: 40% of all regions in the EU (98 of 243) recorded shares above the EU average.

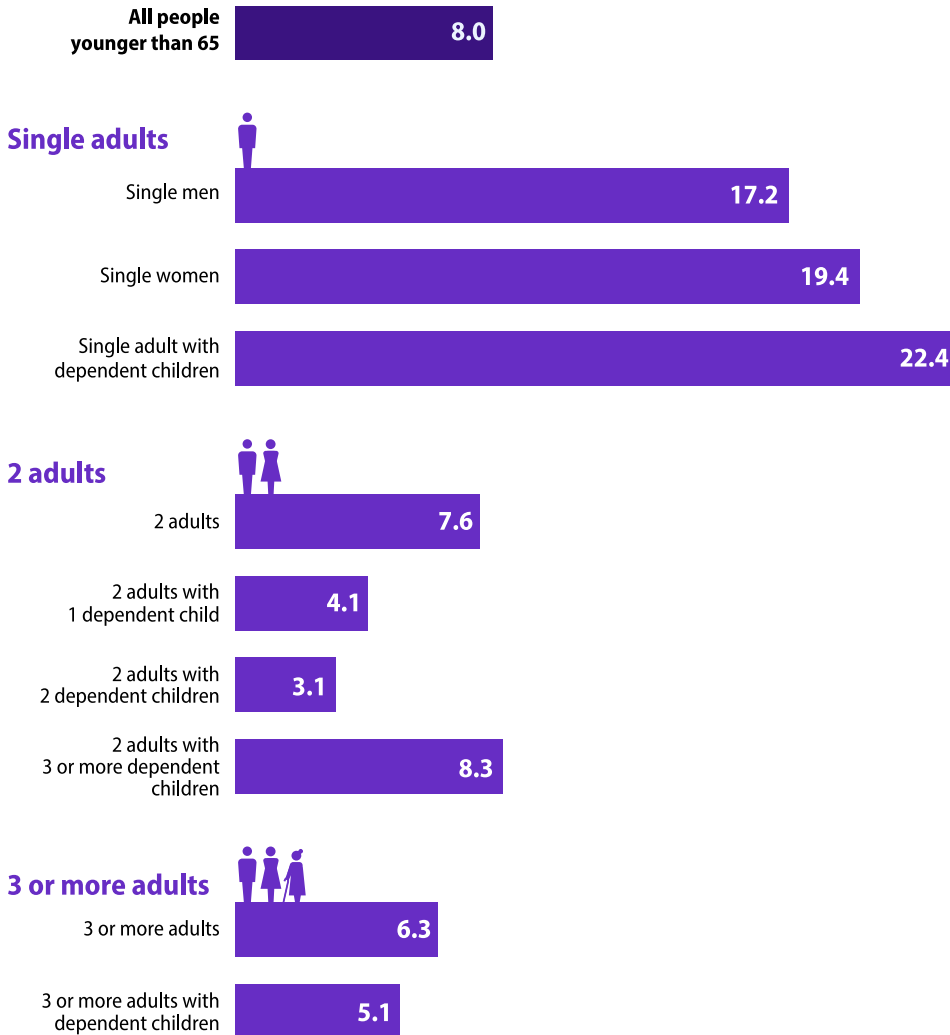
There were 23 regions across the EU where the share of people who lived in households with very

low work intensity in 2025 was at least 13.0%. Guyane in France had the highest share (29.5%).

In 27 regions across the EU, fewer than 3.5% of people lived in households with very low work intensity in 2025. These regions were mainly located in eastern EU countries, northern Italy or western Austria. The capital regions of București-Illfov in Romania (0.9%) and Bratislavský kraj in Slovakia (0.6%) had the second and third lowest shares, with Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste in Italy recording the lowest share of all (0.0%).

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

(% of population younger than 65, EU, 2025)



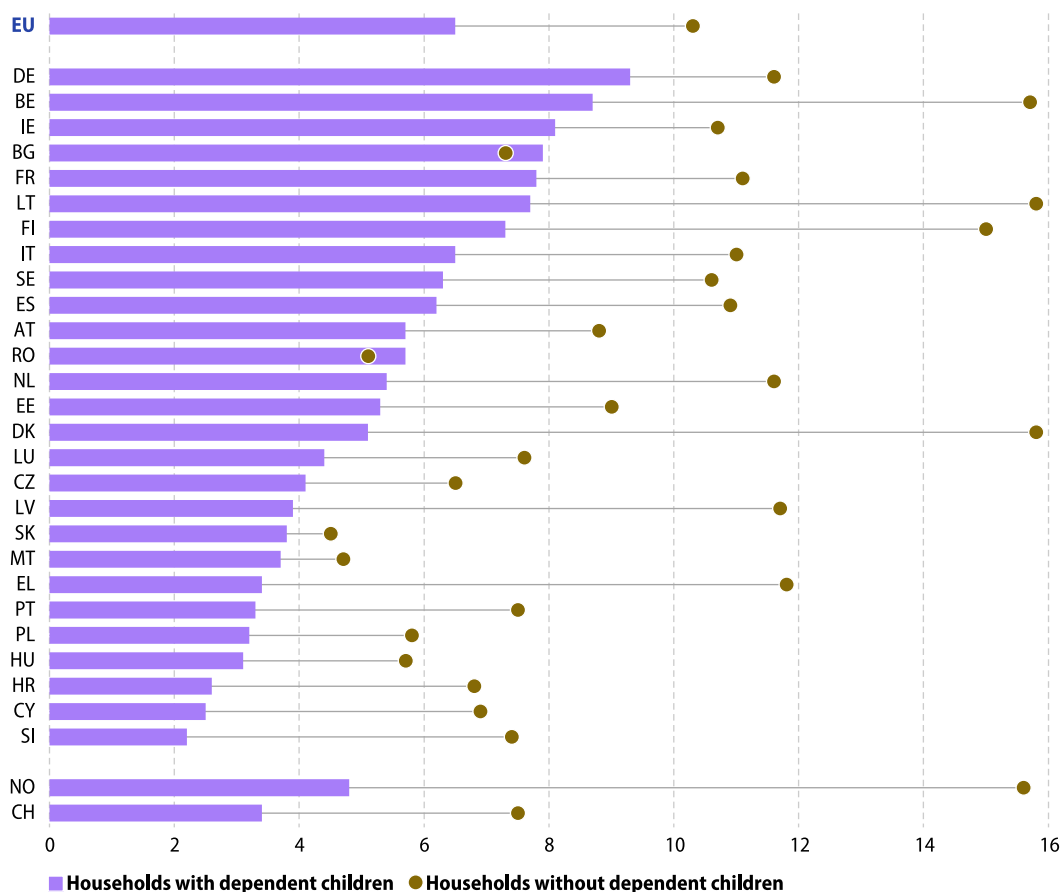
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvhl13n](#))

While about 1 in 12 people (8.0%) younger than 65 lived in households with very low work intensity in the EU in 2025, all types of single-adult households had above-average shares: 17.2% for people in households composed of a single man without dependent children, 19.4% for their female counterparts and 22.4% for people in single-adult households with dependent children. The share among people living in households composed of 2 adults with 3 or more dependent children (8.3%) was also slightly higher than the average. By contrast, households composed of 2 adults with 1 or 2 dependent children had below average shares, 4.1% and 3.1%, respectively.



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

(% of population younger than 65 in respective category, 2025)



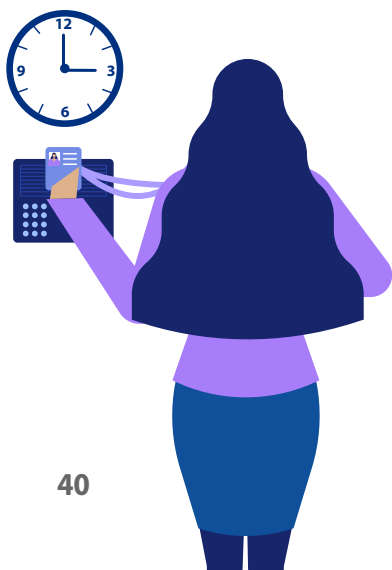
Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvhl13n](#))

In the EU, the share of people younger than 65 living in households with very low work intensity was highest in 2025 for households without dependent children (10.3%). The share for households with dependent children was 6.5%.

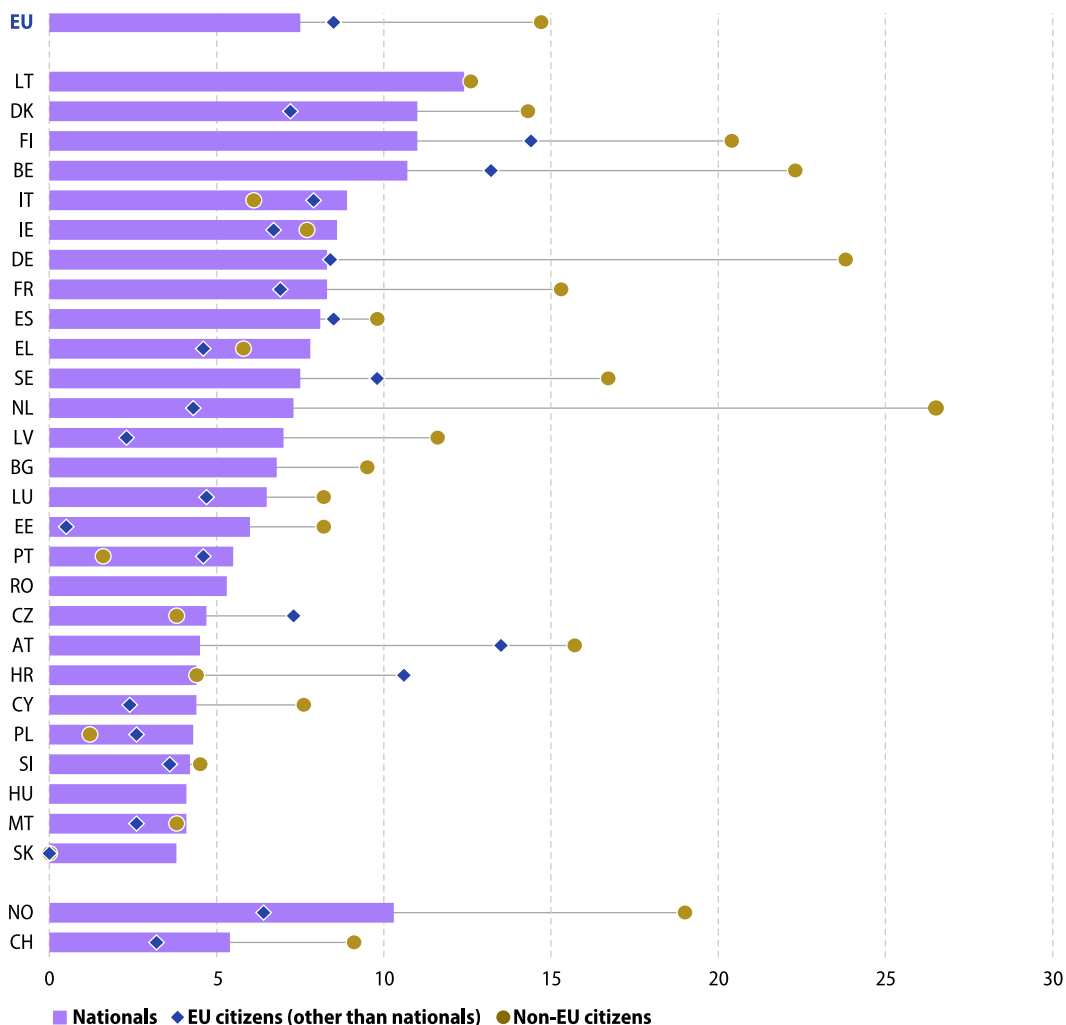
The largest difference between the 2 shares for households with or without dependent children was recorded in Denmark, where the share of households without dependent children was 10.7 percentage points higher. It should be noted that many households without dependent children were single-adult households.

In 2025, 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, 2025)



Note: BG, LT, HU and RO, EU citizens not available; HU and RO, non-EU citizens not available. CH, 2024.
HR, LV, PL and SK: low reliability for EU citizens. BG, HR and SK: low reliability for non-EU citizens.

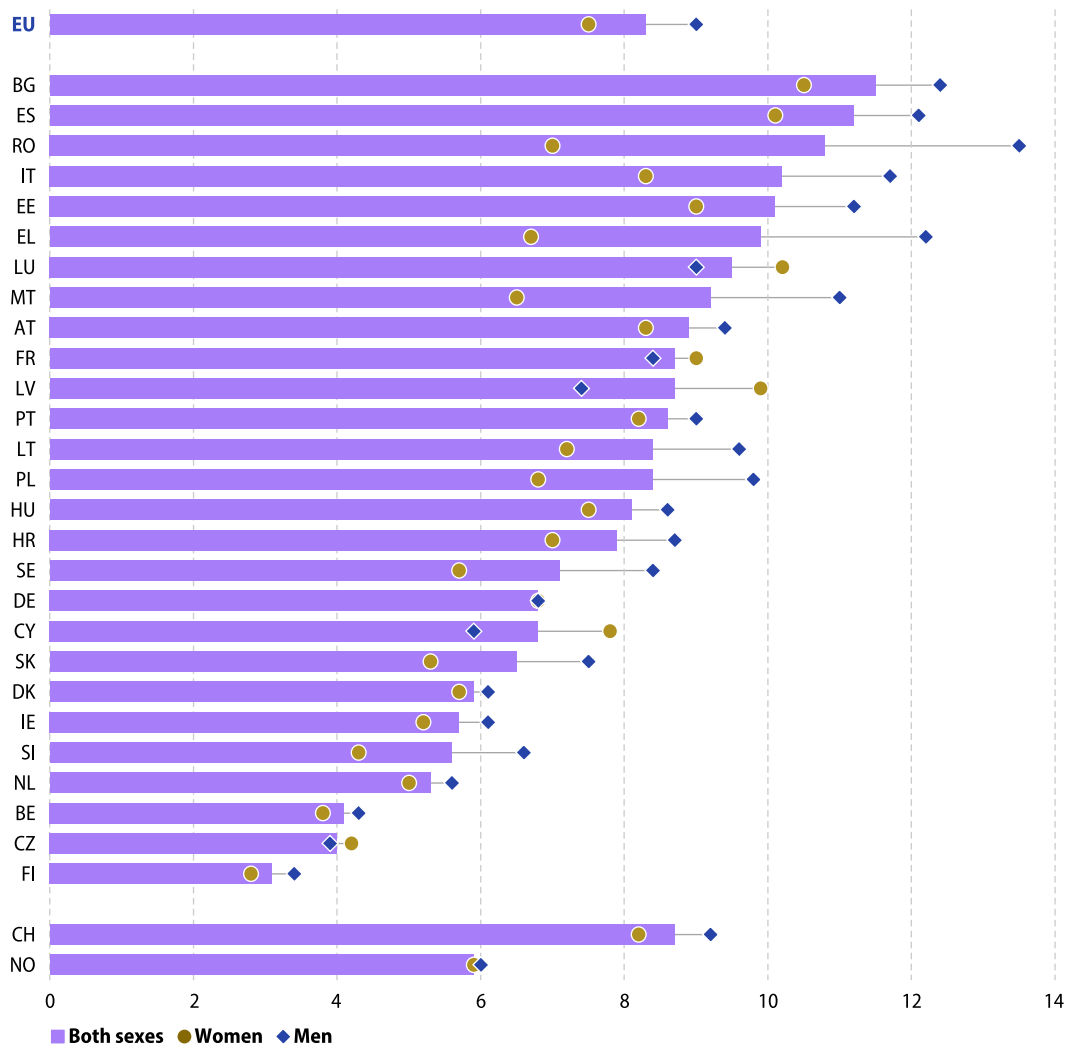
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_lvgl15n](#))

In the EU, 7.5% of people aged 18 to 64 who were nationals of the EU country where they lived in 2025 were members of households with very low work intensity. Among people who were EU citizens (other than nationals), the share was somewhat higher, at 8.5%. However, among non-EU citizens the share was considerably higher, at 14.7%.

Among the EU countries, in a majority of those 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 – Ireland, Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia – it was highest among nationals. In Czechia and Croatia, the share of people aged 18 to 64 living in households with very low work intensity was highest among EU citizens (other than nationals).

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

(% of population aged 18 or over in respective category, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_iw01](#))

The risk of poverty does not only affect people living in households with low work intensity or people without employment. In 2025, 8.3% of people aged 18 or over who declared to be at work (employees or self-employed) in the EU were [at risk of poverty](#). This share was notably lower for women (7.5%) than for men (9.0%).

Among the EU countries, the highest rate of people who were in-work and at risk of poverty in 2025 was 11.5% in Bulgaria. By contrast, the lowest rate was 3.1% in Finland. In 21 EU countries, the in-work

at-risk-of-poverty rate was higher for men than for women, with the largest gender difference in Romania (6.5 percentage points). In Germany, the rates were the same for men and women, while in Latvia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, France and Czechia the rates were higher for women than for men.

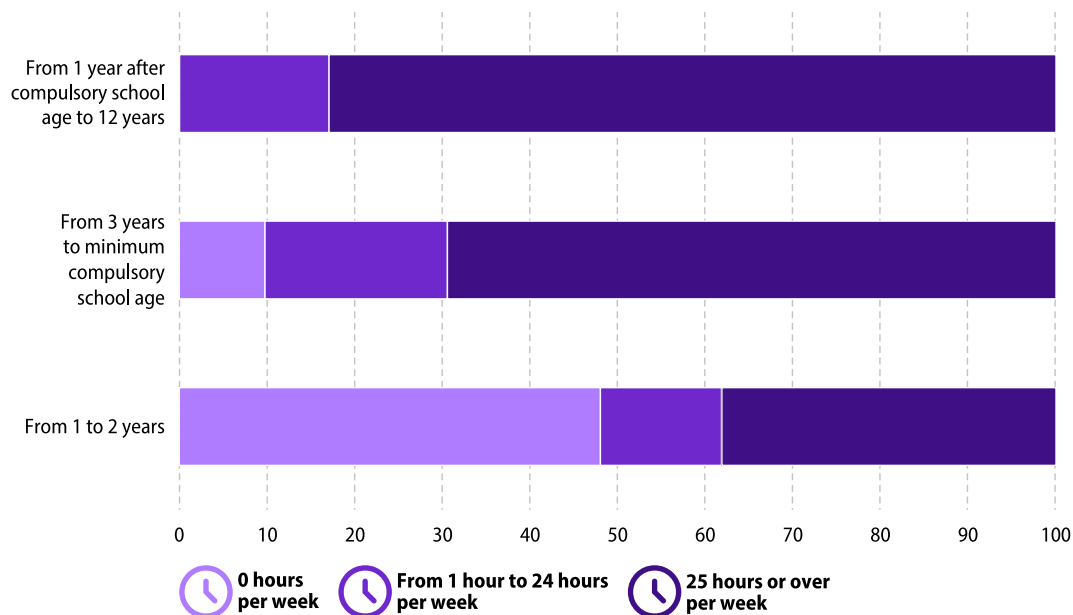
More information:

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

Childcare arrangements

Children in formal childcare or education, by age and duration

(%, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_caindform25](#))

i Formal childcare concerns institutionalised, intentional, planned and formal education programmes provided through public organisations and recognised private bodies.

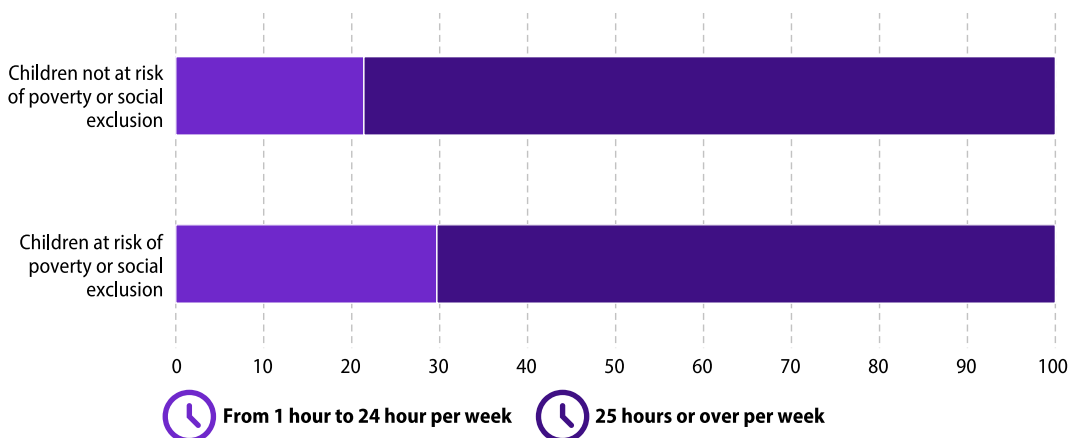
In 2025, the share of children (aged 12 or younger) in [formal childcare or education](#) in the EU increased with age. Around half (51.9%) of those aged from 1 to 2 years and 90.2% of those aged from 3 years to the minimum [compulsory school age](#) participated at least one hour per week in formal childcare or education. Participation was almost complete (99.8%) for children aged from one 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 per week of formal childcare in 2025, a majority of those did so for at least 25 hours (38.1% of the total). The situation was similar for the older age groups: the share of children receiving at least 25 hours per week of formal childcare or education greatly exceeded the share receiving fewer than 25 hours.



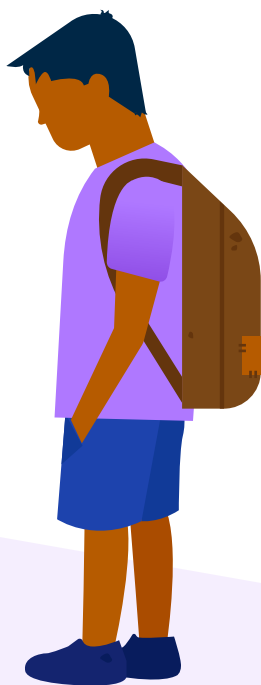
Children in formal childcare or education, by duration and risk of poverty or social exclusion

(% of children aged from 3 years to minimum compulsory school age receiving at least some formal childcare or education, EU, 2025)



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

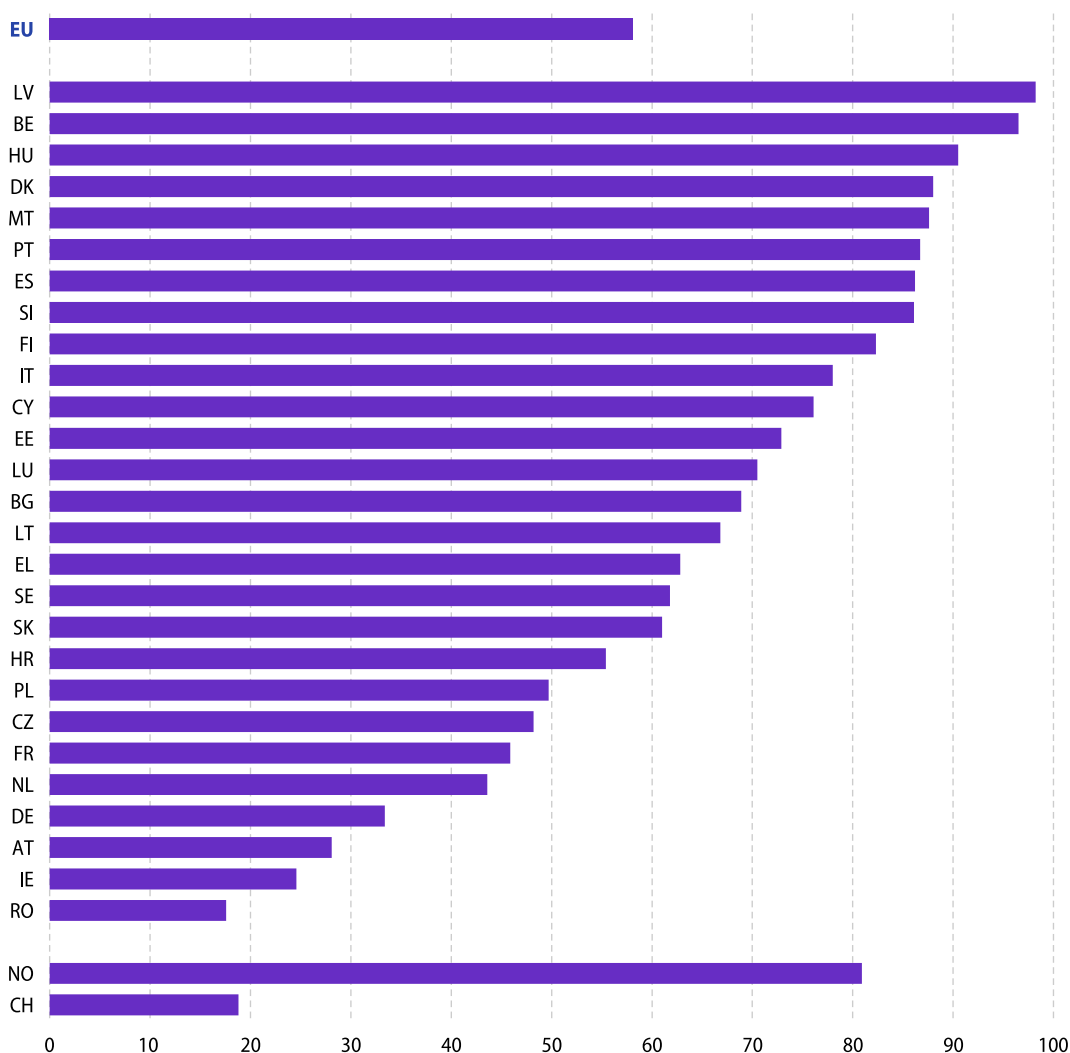
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_caindform25](#))



In 2025, 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 than those not at risk. Close to a third (30%) of children in this age group who were at risk of poverty or social exclusion spent 1 to 24 hours per week in formal childcare or education. This was the case for just over a fifth (21%) 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 per week in formal childcare or education (70%) than were children of the same age who were not at risk (79%).

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, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024. DK, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL and NO: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset 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, 58.1% spent 25 hours or more per week in formal childcare or education in 2025. Among the EU countries, the highest shares were in Latvia (98.2%) and Belgium (96.5%). There were 8 EU countries that recorded shares below 50.0%, with the lowest in Romania (17.6%).

More information:
[childcare arrangements.](#)



3

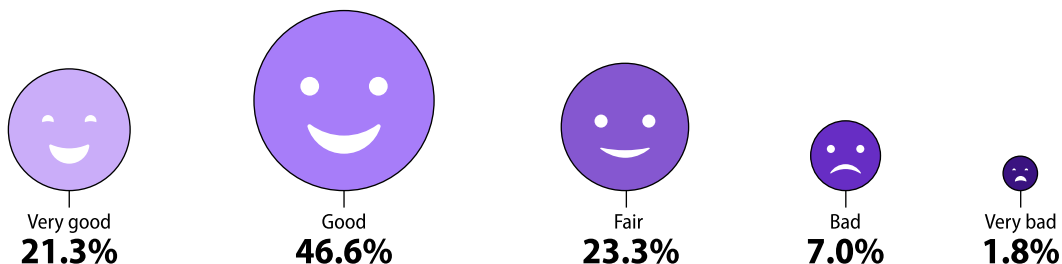
Health, disability and well-being



Health

Self-perceived health

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_silc_10](#))

i Indicators on self-perceived health give an insight into how people aged 16 or over assess their health in general. Health is evaluated using 5 categories: very bad, bad, fair, good and very good.

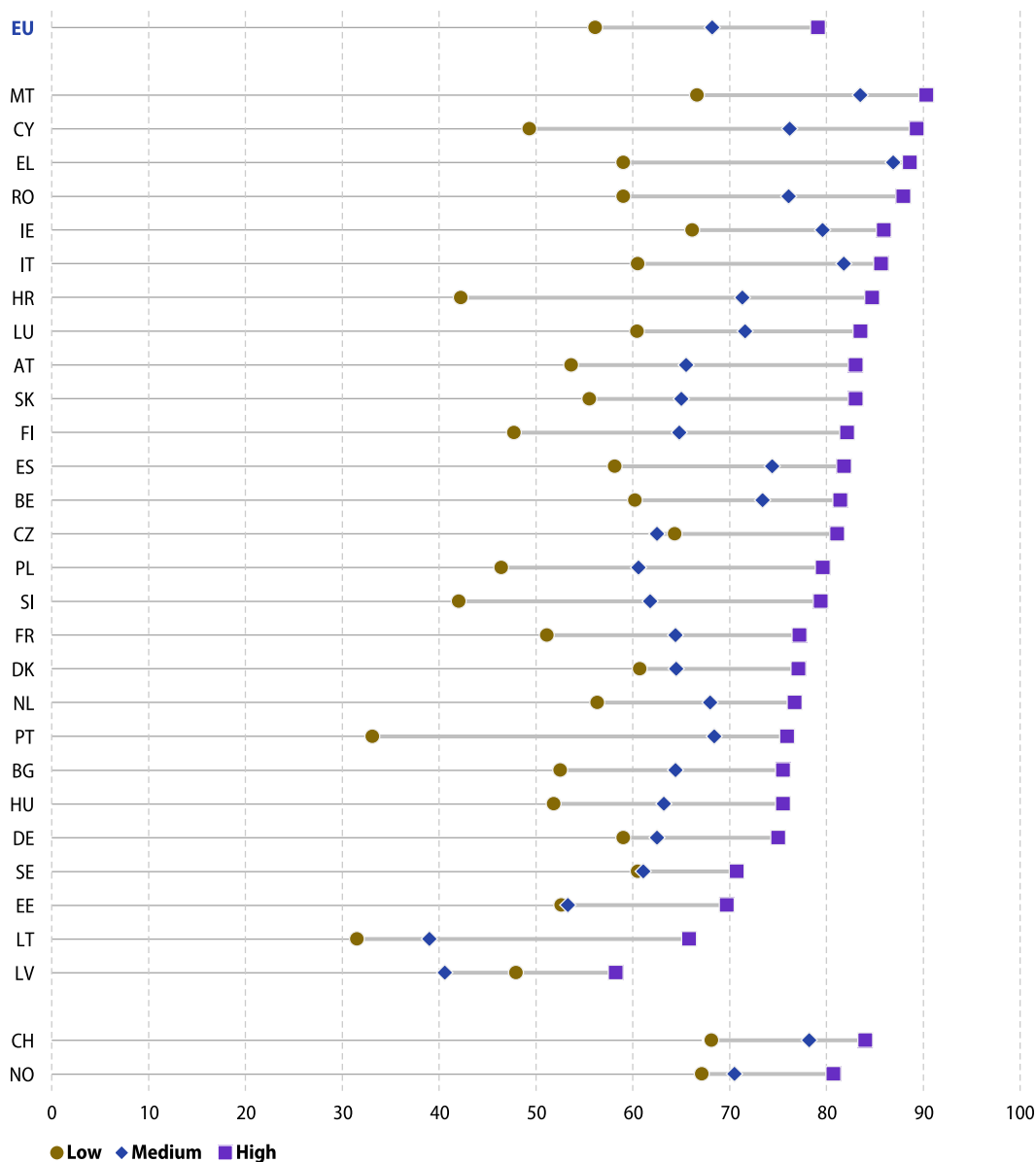
In the EU, 67.9% of the population aged 16 or over perceived their health as very good or good in 2025. By contrast, 8.8% perceived their health as very bad or bad. The remaining 23.3% described their health as fair.

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, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024.

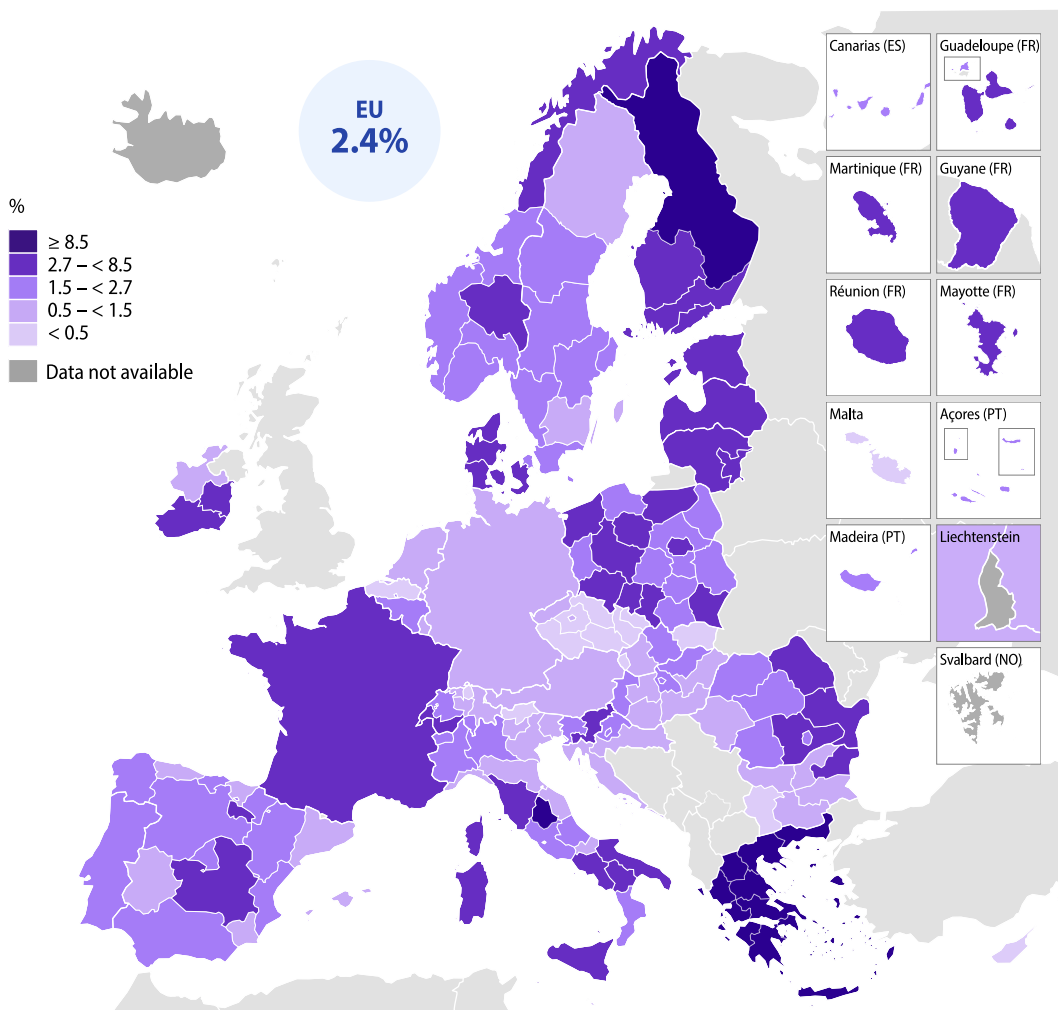
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_silc_02](#))

In 2025, 56.1% of people aged 16 or over in the EU with a low level of [educational attainment](#) perceived their health to be very good or good. The share was 68.2% for people with a medium level of education and 79.1% for people with a high level of educational attainment.

Nearly all EU countries showed the same pattern as for the EU as a whole. 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, 2025)



Note: the data relate to unmet needs due to a medical examination being too expensive, too far to travel and/or because of waiting lists.

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: 2024.

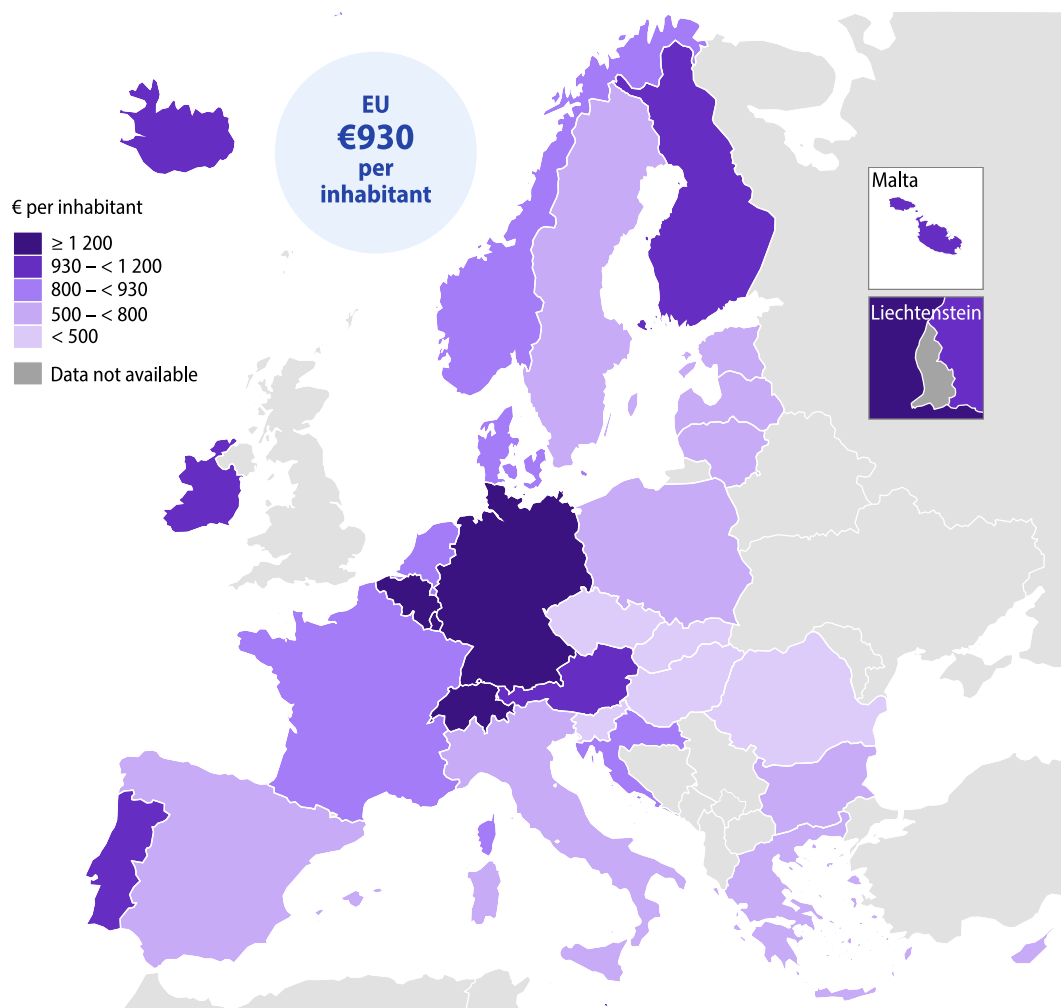
Source: Eurostat (dataset codes: [hlth_silc_08_r](#) and [hlth_silc_08](#))

In 2025, 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 2.4% (rounded data). In detail, the reasons varied from waiting lists (1.2%), through being too expensive (1.0%) to being too far to travel (0.1%).

Among EU regions, all 13 Greek regions recorded higher overall shares of unmet needs for a medical examination in 2025 than any other region of the EU. These shares ranged from 9.1% in Notio Aigaio to 13.4% in Voreio Aigaio. The highest regional share outside of Greece was 9.0% in the Finnish region of Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi. The lowest overall share was recorded in Jihovýchod (0.0%) in Czechia.

Household expenditure on health

(€ per inhabitant, 2024)



Note: IS and NO, based on COICOP 1999 rather than COICOP 2018. NO: 2023.

Source: Eurostat (dataset 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 €930 per inhabitant in 2024.

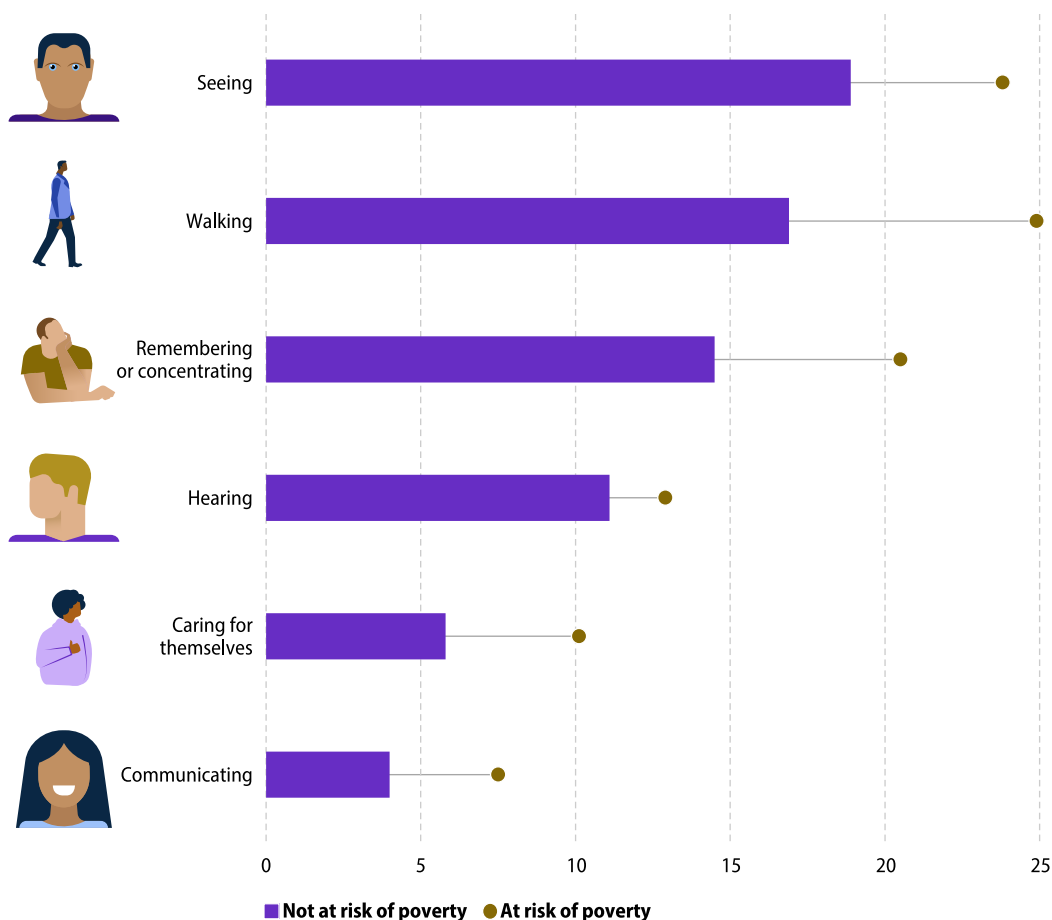
The average household expenditure on health varied greatly between EU countries, from less than €500 per inhabitant in Slovakia, Czechia, Hungary, Slovenia and Romania to more than €1 200 per inhabitant in Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany.

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

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

People reporting moderate or severe basic activity difficulties, by poverty situation and type of basic action

(% of population aged 16 or over, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_hch19](#))

i Basic activities include seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, communicating and self-care. The statistical variables underlying this and other health problems covered by this indicator were developed by the [Washington Group on Disability Statistics](#).

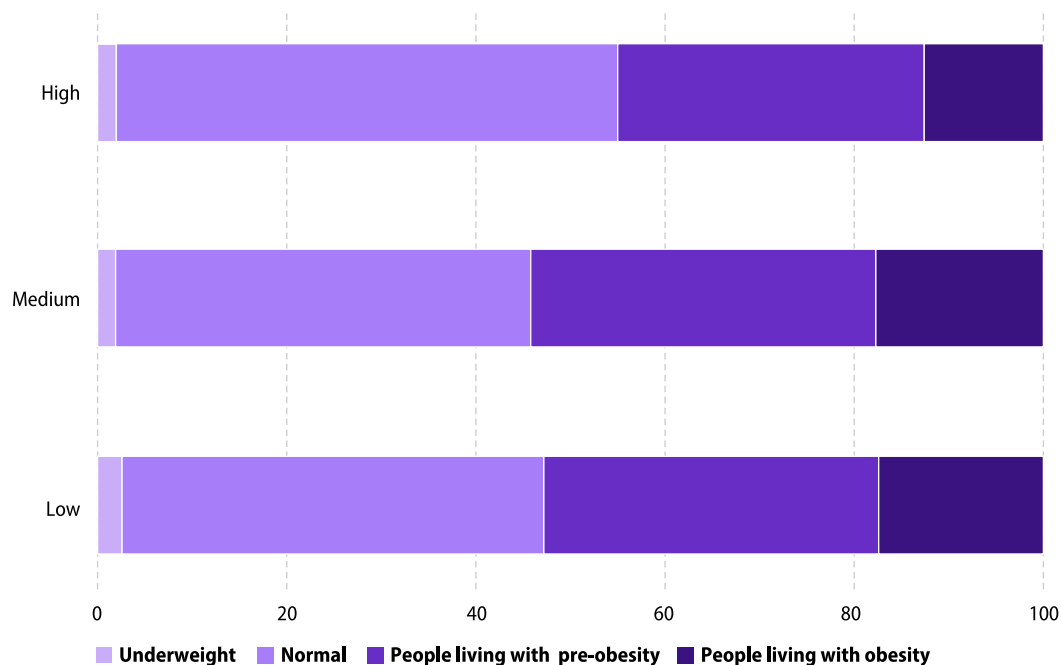
In 2025, more people in the EU who were at risk of poverty reported moderate or severe difficulties in carrying out basic activities than did people who were not at risk of poverty. This was the case for each of the 6 basic activities surveyed.

Around a quarter (24.9%) of people at risk of poverty reported moderate or severe difficulties with walking in 2025. This share was 16.9% for people not at risk of poverty, a gap of 8.0 [percentage points](#). Narrower gaps were observed for other basic activities: difficulty with remembering or concentrating (6.0 points), seeing (4.9 points), caring for themselves (4.3 points), communicating (3.5 points) and hearing (1.8 points).

More information:
[disability statistics.](#)

Distribution of people, by body mass index and educational attainment

(% of population aged 16 or over, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_hch10](#))

i The **body mass index (BMI)** is a measure of a person's weight relative to their height that links fairly well with body fat. It is accepted as the most useful measure of **obesity** for adults when only weight and height data are available. The BMI is calculated as a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of their height (in metres). The following categories are commonly used.

- [< 18.5: underweight](#)
- [18.5 – < 25.0: normal weight/height ratio](#)
- [≥ 25.0: overweight](#), comprising
 - [25.0 – < 30.0: people living with pre-obesity](#)
 - [≥ 30.0: people living with obesity](#)

Just over half (51.0%) of people aged 16 or over in the EU were overweight in 2025. Most overweight people were people living with pre-obesity (34.9% of the total), while the remainder (16.0%) were people living with obesity. The share of people who were overweight was notably lower among people with a high level of educational attainment: 45.0% for people with a high level of educational attainment and 54.1% and 52.8%, respectively, for people with medium or low levels of attainment.

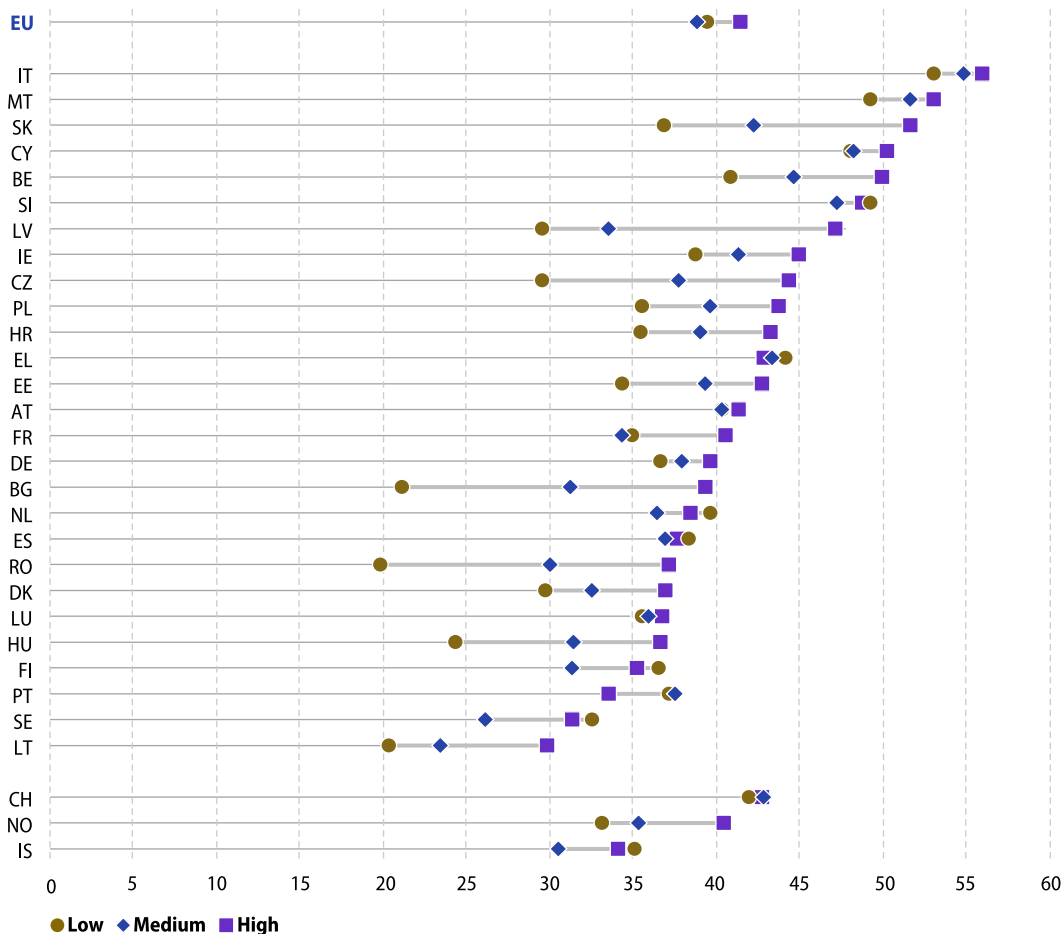
More information:
[overweight and obesity statistics](#)





People eating fruit at least once a day, by educational attainment

(% of population aged 16 or over, 2025)



Note: IS and CH, 2024. CZ: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_hch11](#))

i The frequency of consumption of fruit concerns fresh, frozen, canned or dried fruits. It includes fruit cut into small pieces or mashed/puréed, but not fruit juices.

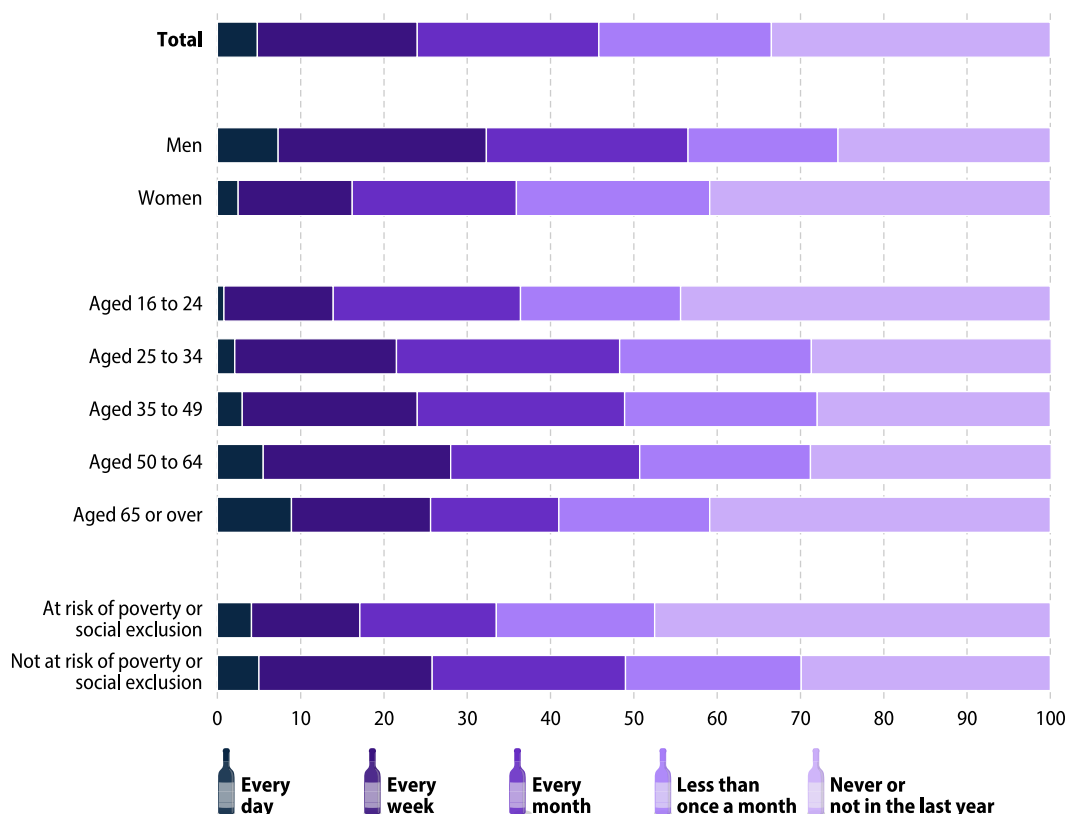
In the EU in 2025, 2 in 5 (39.8%) people reported consuming fruit at least once a day during a typical week. The share of people consuming fruit daily did not differ notably when disaggregated by educational attainment: the shares ranged in 2025 from 38.8% among people with a medium level of educational attainment, through 39.4% for people with a low level to 41.4% for people with a high level.

Among the EU countries, the share of people who reported consuming fruit at least once a day per week ranged from 25.5% in Lithuania to 54.3% in Italy. Bulgaria, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Czechia and Hungary reported the widest ranges in this share when disaggregated by educational attainment. In these countries, the highest shares were for people with a high level of educational attainment, while people with a low level of attainment had the lowest shares.

More information:
[nutritional habits statistics.](#)

Frequency of alcohol consumption

(% of population aged 16 or over, EU, 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_hch23](#))

Patterns of drinking alcohol vary by sex, age and risk of poverty or social exclusion.

In 2025, 4.8% of people aged 16 or over in the EU consumed alcohol every day, 19.2% every week and 21.8% every month, making a total of 45.8%. As such, a majority of people consumed alcohol less frequently than every month (20.7%) or had either never consumed alcohol or had not done so during the year preceding the data collection (33.5%).

Within the EU, daily, weekly and monthly drinking of alcohol were all more common among men than among women: in 2025, 56.5% of men consumed alcohol at least every month, compared with 35.9% for women.

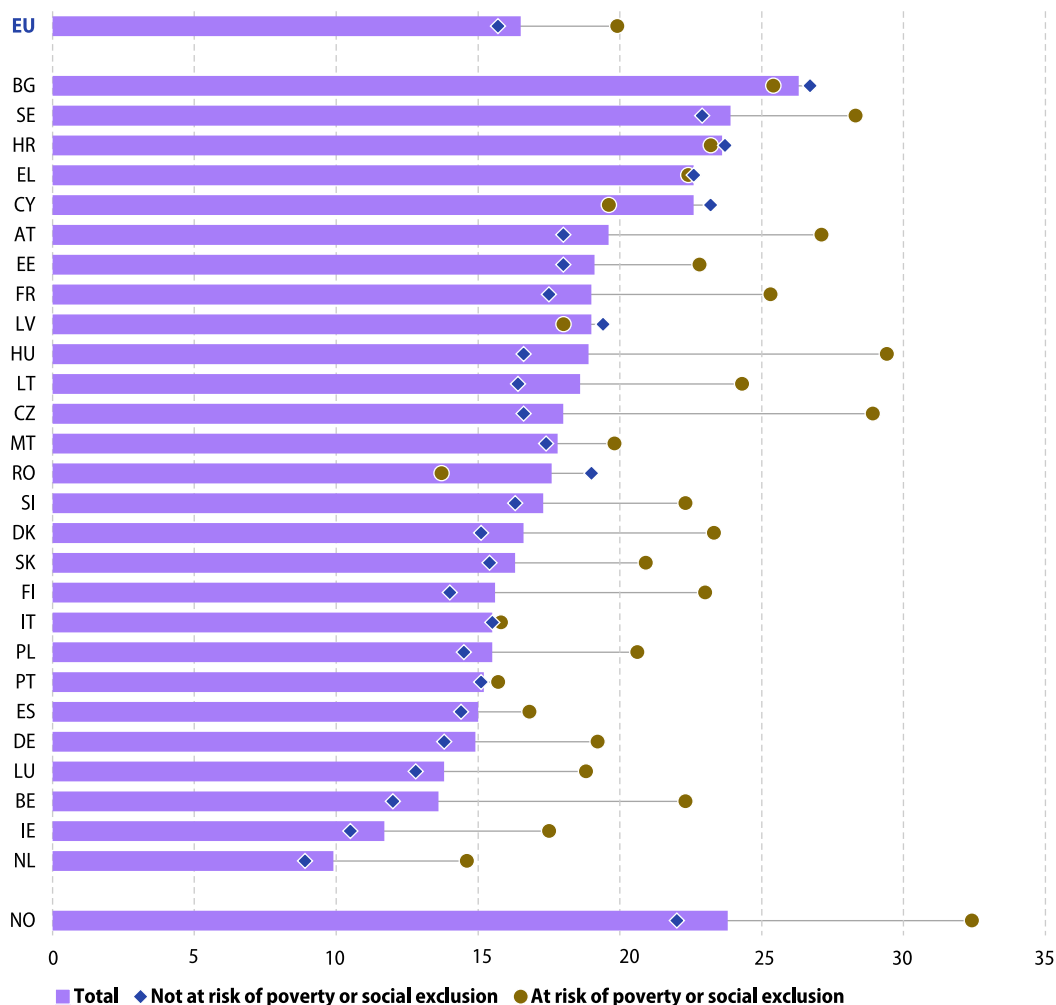
In 2025, the share of the EU population consuming alcohol every day increased with age, from 0.8% among people aged from 16 to 24 to 8.9% among

people aged 65 or over. By contrast, the share of people having either never consumed alcohol or having not done so during the previous year was highest among the youngest and oldest age groups: 44.4% among people aged 16 to 24 and 40.9% among people aged 65 or over; for the 3 age groups from 25 to 64, this share was between 28.0% and 28.9%. As such, people in the oldest age group were among the most likely not to have consumed alcohol recently but also the most likely to consume alcohol every day.

In 2025, people at risk of poverty or social exclusion were less likely to consume alcohol than those not at risk. Consequently, the share who had never consumed alcohol or had not done so during the previous year was much higher for people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (47.5%) than for those not at risk (29.9%).

People using tobacco or related products every day, by poverty or social exclusion situation

(% of population aged 16 or over, 2025)



Note: CZ, low reliability.

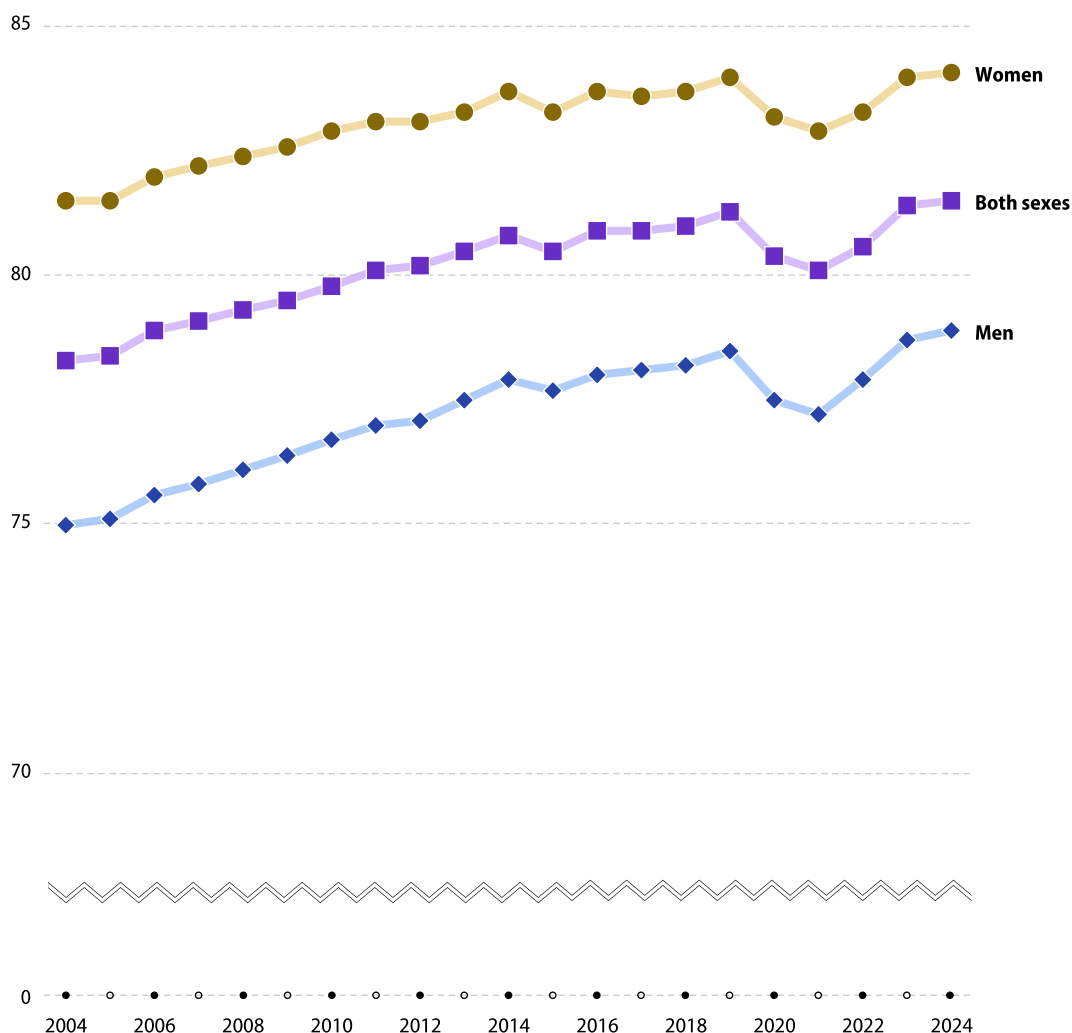
Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_hch22](#))

In the EU, 16.5% of people aged 16 or over consumed tobacco or related products (e-cigarettes, nicotine pouches or heated tobacco products) on a daily basis in 2025. This share was higher among people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (19.9%) and lower among those not at risk (15.7%).

Among EU countries, the share of daily users generally ranged from 13.6% in Belgium to 23.9% in Sweden, with the Netherlands (9.9%) and Ireland (11.7%) below this range and Bulgaria (26.3%) above it. In most countries, the share of daily users was higher among people at risk of poverty or social exclusion; by contrast, the share was higher among people not at risk in Romania, Cyprus, Latvia, Bulgaria, Croatia and Greece.

Life expectancy at birth, by sex

(years, EU, 2004–24)

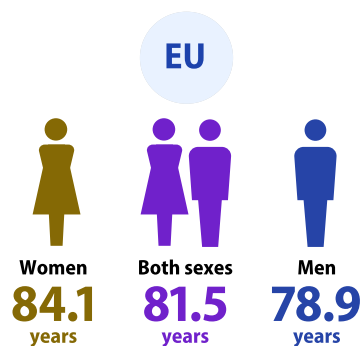


Note: break in time series. Break mark included in the y-axis.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [demo_mlexpec](#))

Life expectancy at birth in the EU was 81.5 years in 2024. For women it was 84.1 years, while for men it was 78.9 years. Life expectancy at birth increased between 2004 and 2019 by 3.0 years to 81.3 years. With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy at birth 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, 81.4 years in 2023 and 81.5 years in 2024.

More information:
[life expectancy.](#)

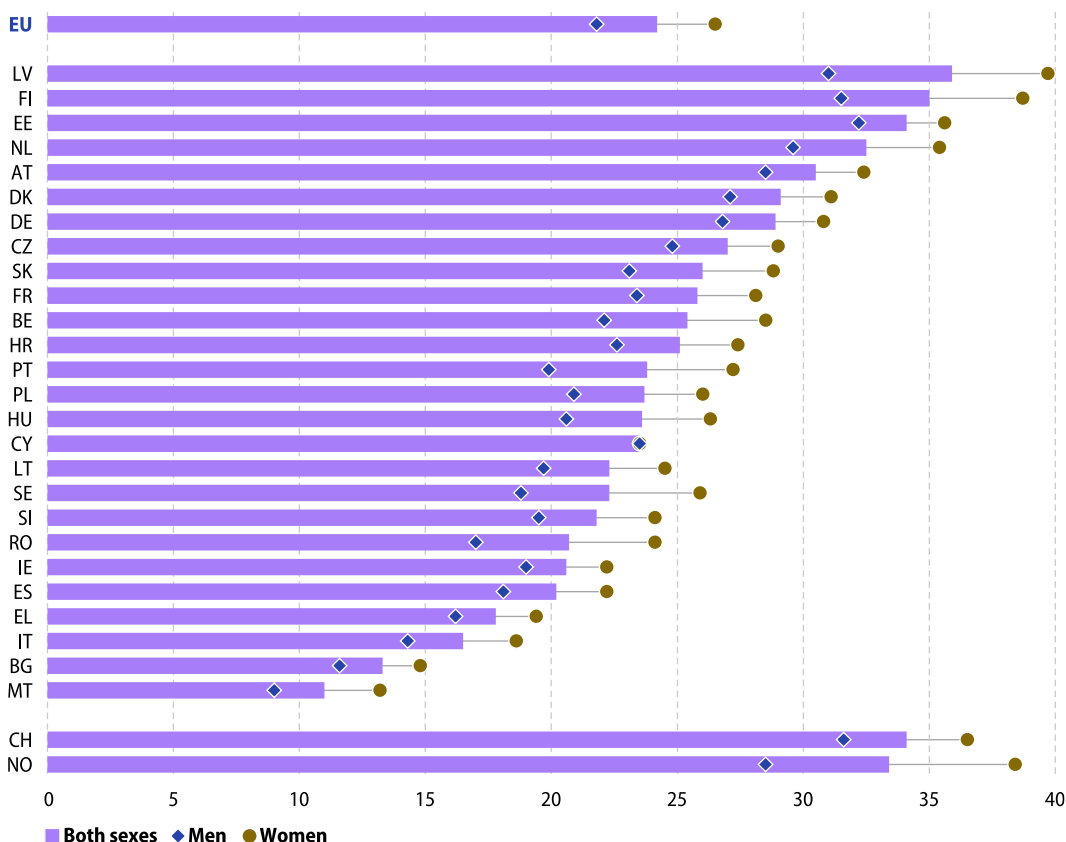


Disability



People with disabilities, by sex

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2025)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. LU: not available. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_silc_12](#))

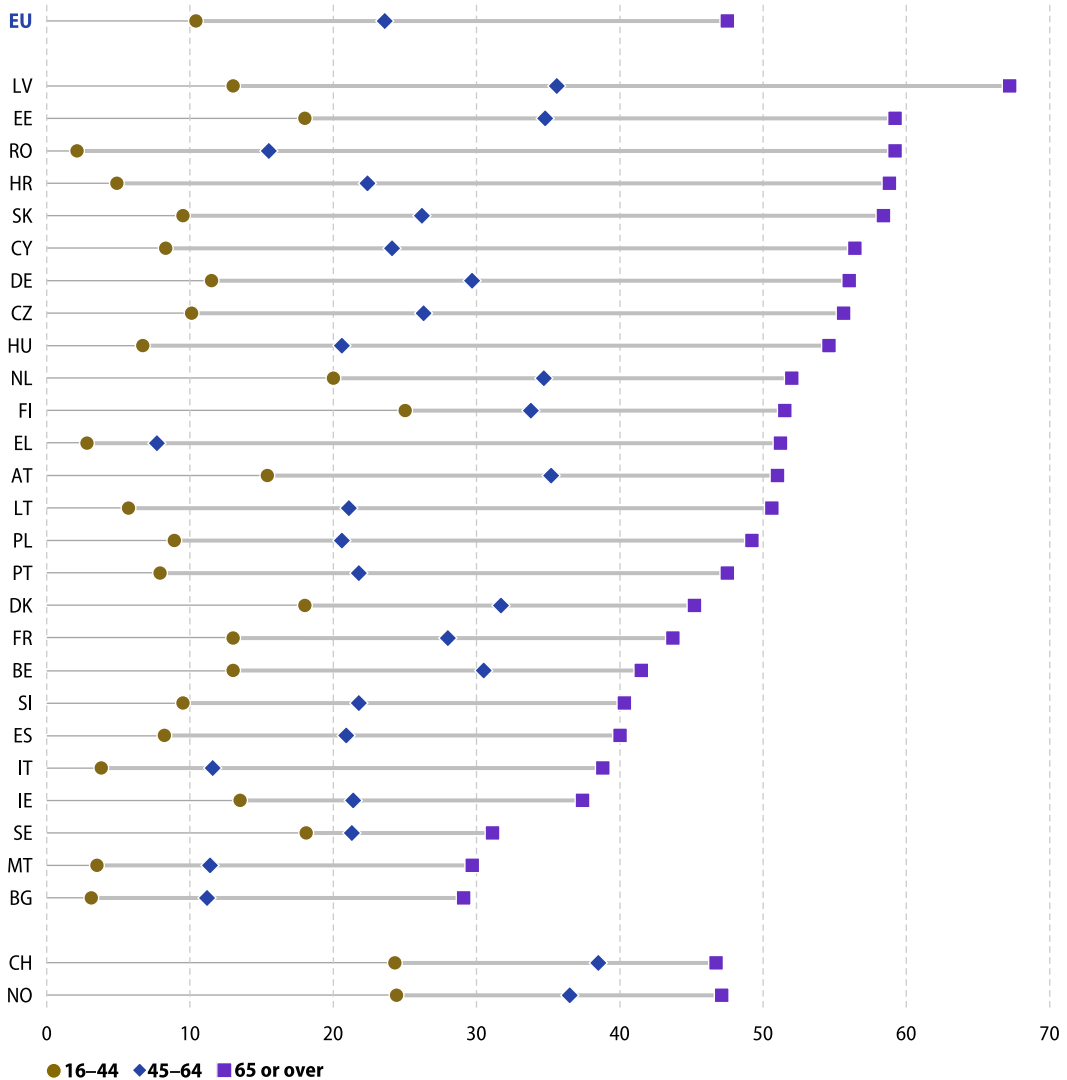
i Data on activity limitations are used as a proxy to measure disability. They capture the extent to which health problems lasting at least 6 months affect a person's ability to perform usual activities – at home, at school or work, and during leisure time.

In 2025, 24.2% of people aged 16 or over in the EU reported some or severe disability. This share was notably higher for women (26.5%) than for men (21.8%).

Latvia (35.9%), Finland (35.0%) and Estonia (34.1%) had the highest shares of people reporting disability in 2025, while the lowest were in Malta (11.0%) and Bulgaria (13.3%). In all EU countries except for Cyprus, the shares were higher for women than for men. The widest gender gap was in Latvia (8.7 percentage points), while in Cyprus there was no gap as the shares were the same for men and women.

People with disabilities, by age

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective age group, 2025)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. LU: not available. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_silc_12](#))

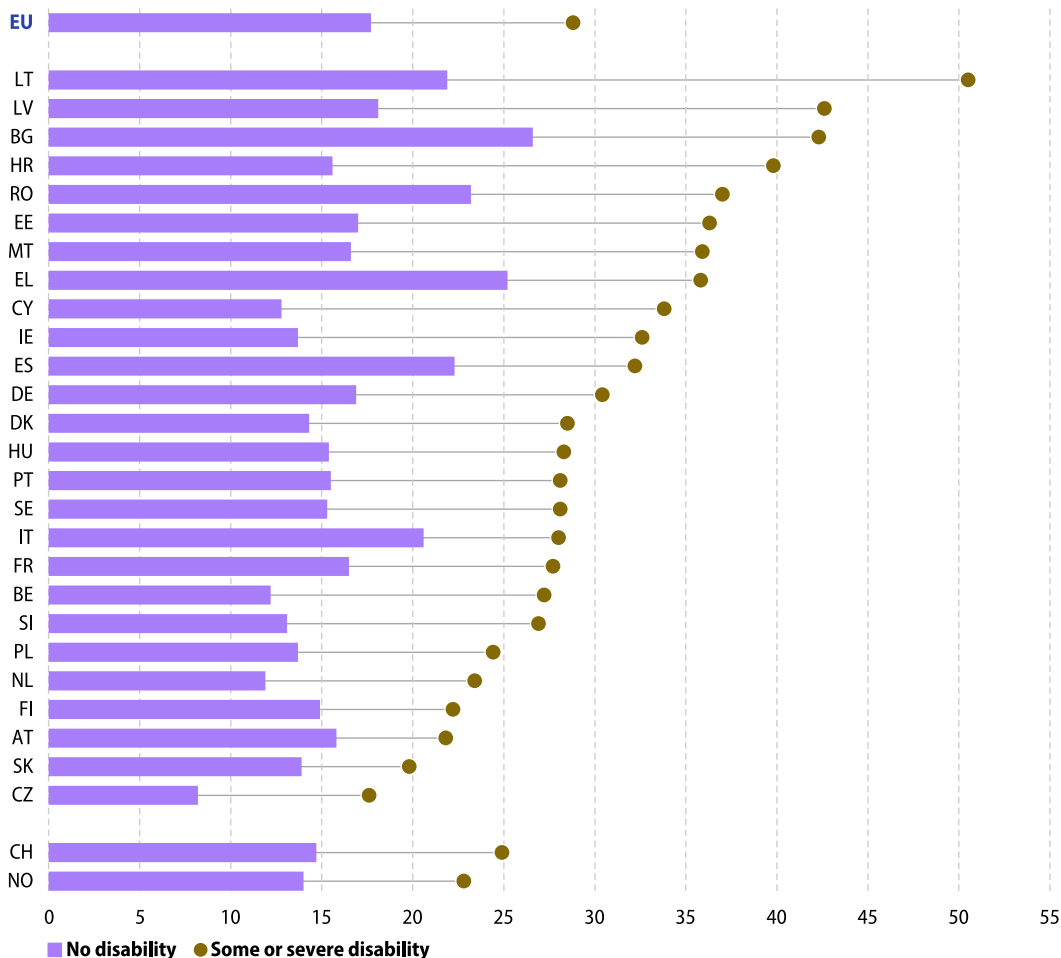
In the EU, older age groups reported higher shares of people reporting disabilities. In 2025, this share was 10.4% among people aged 16 to 44, 23.6% among people aged 45 to 64 and 47.5% among people aged 65 or over.

A similar pattern between age and disability was observed in 2025 in each of the EU countries.

In absolute terms, Romania, Latvia and Croatia recorded the widest gaps between the shares for the youngest and oldest age groups (57.1, 54.2 and 53.9 percentage points, respectively). The narrowest gap was in Sweden (13.0 percentage points).

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

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2025)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. LU: not available. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_dpe010](#))

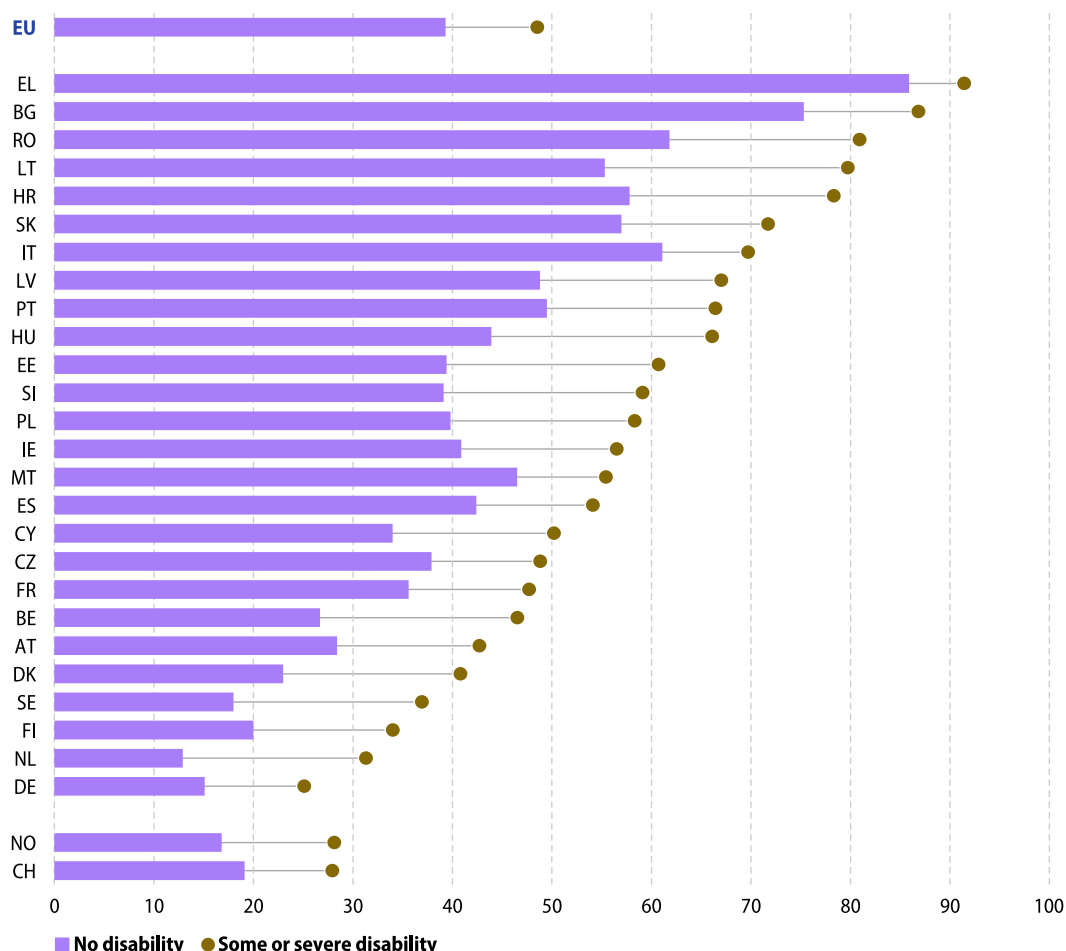
In 2025, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU was 28.8% among people aged 16 or over with a disability. This share was 17.7% among people of the same age without a disability.

In all EU countries, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2025 was higher among people with a disability than among those with no disability. In relative terms, the difference between the 2 shares was largest in Cyprus and Croatia; the difference was smallest in Greece, Spain, Italy, Austria and Slovakia.



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

(% of population aged 16 or over in respective category, 2025)

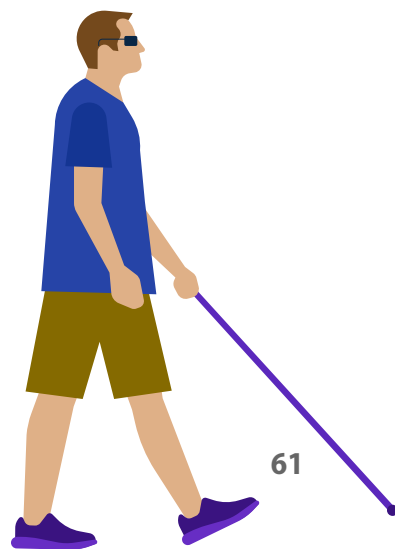


Note: the share includes people reporting some difficulty, difficulty or great difficulty. The term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. LU: not available. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_dm060](#))

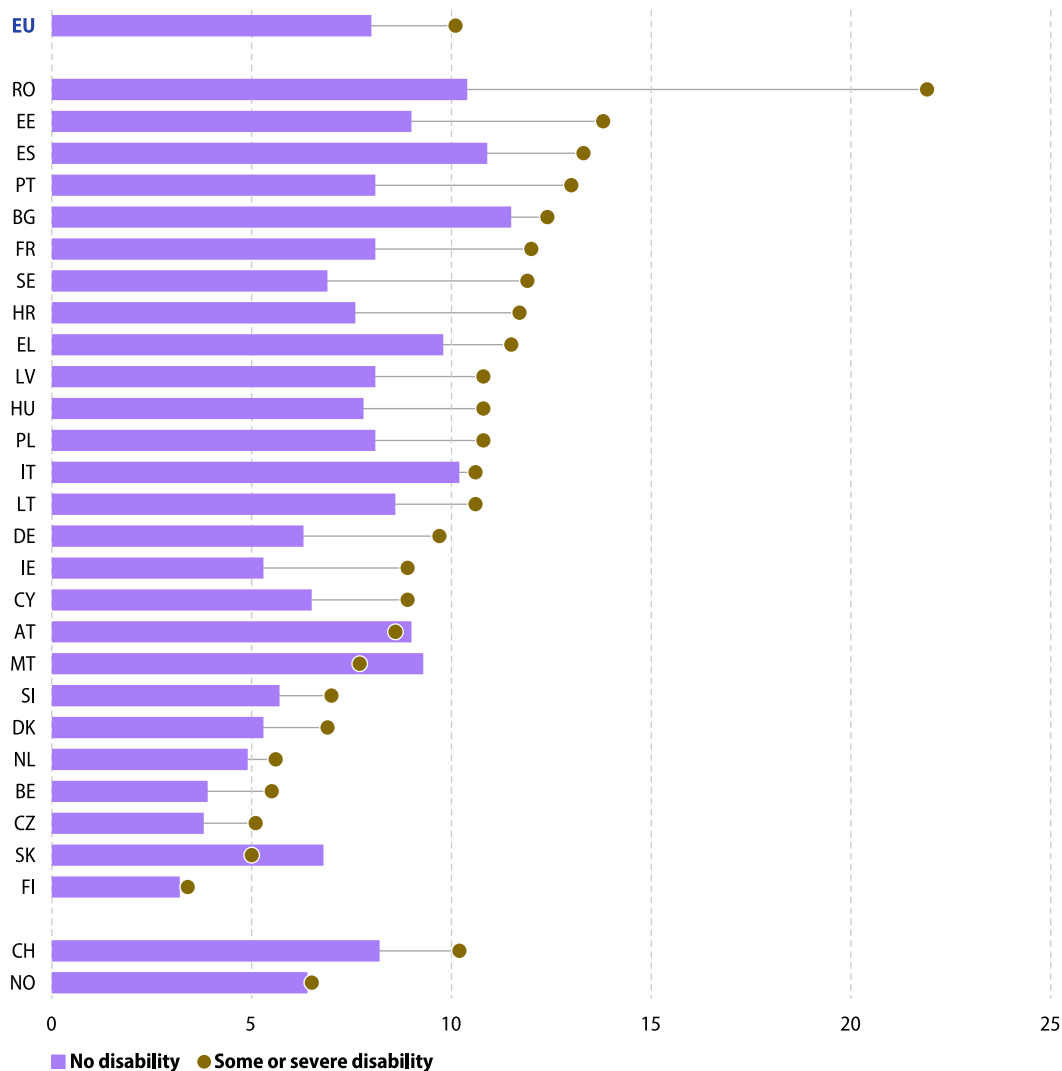
In 2025, the share of people in the EU living in households having difficulties in [making ends meet](#) was 48.5% among people aged 16 or over with a disability. This share was 39.3% among people of the same age without a disability.

In all EU countries, the share of people having difficulties in making ends meet in 2025 was higher among people with a disability than among those with no disability. In relative terms, the difference was largest in the Netherlands: the share for people with a disability was 2.4 times as high as for people with no disability. The difference was smallest in Greece and Italy (1.1 times as high).



Employed people at risk of poverty, by level of disability

(% of population aged 18 or over, 2025)



Note: the term disability is used to cover self-reported long-standing limitations in usual activities due to health problems. LU: not available. CH: 2024.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [hlth_dpe050](#))

In 2025, 10.1% of employed people in the EU aged 18 or over with a disability were at [risk of poverty](#), compared with 8.0% among employed people of the same age without a disability.

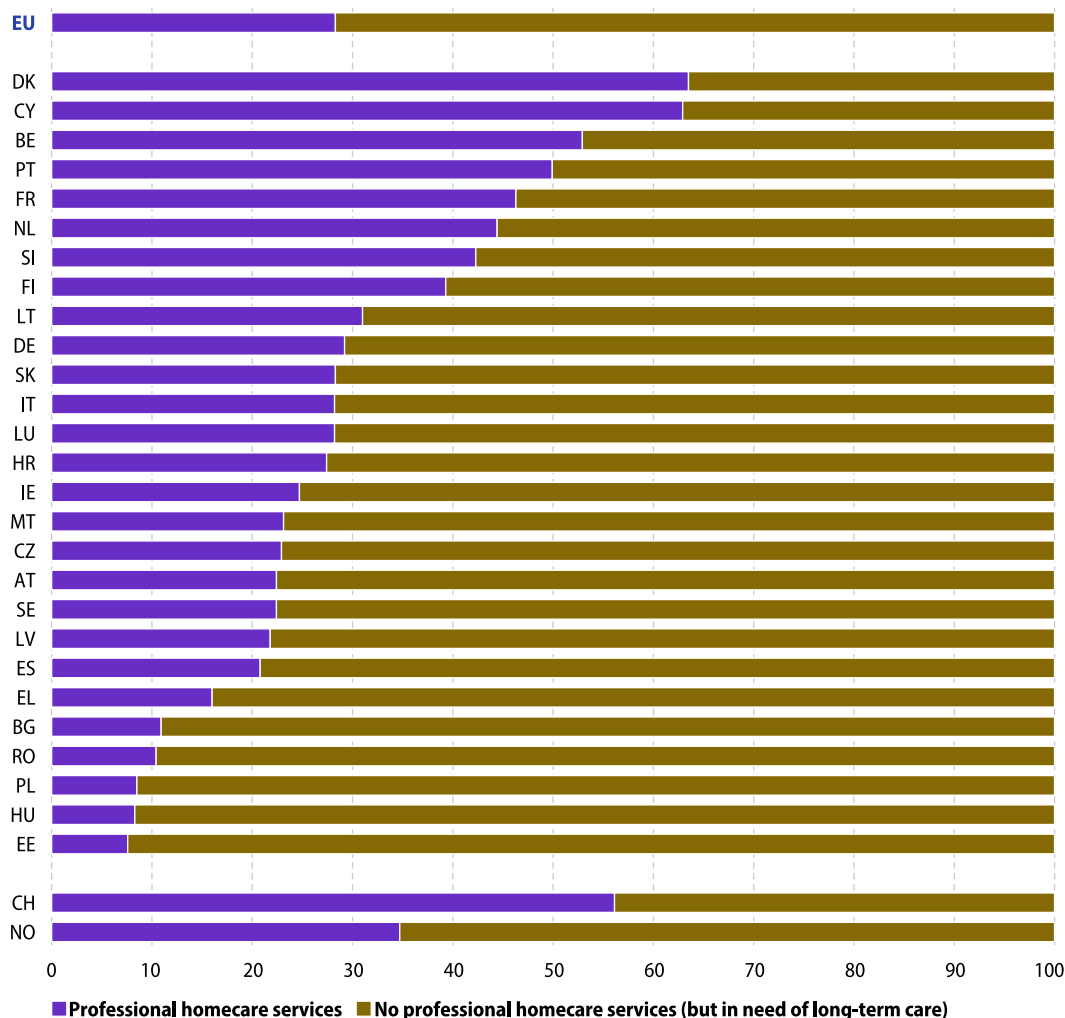
In Slovakia, Malta and Austria, this situation was reversed: the share of employed people at risk of poverty in 2025 was lower among people with a disability than among those with no disability.

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.](#)

People living in households with a need for long-term care, by type of care

(% of population living in a household where at least one person reported a need, 2024)



Note: IT, MT and NO, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_ats22](#))

i Professional care refers to homecare provided as a job or paid activity. The term 'professional' does not imply a notion or a quality of care.

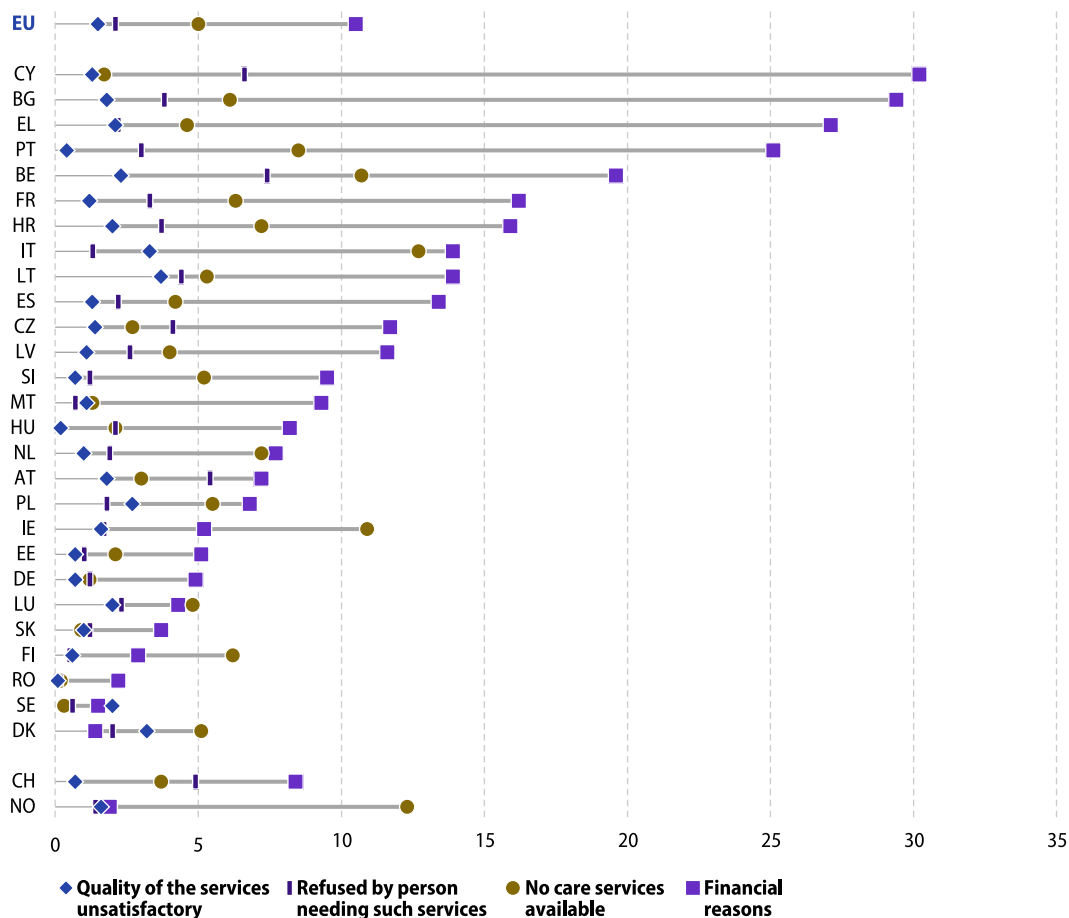
The indicators presented here focus on people living in households in which at least one member reported a need for long-term care (due to health problems). A long-term health problem is defined as a condition lasting at least 6 months that may require prolonged supervision, observation or care.

In 2024, among people in the EU living in households where at least one member needed long-term care, 28.3% received professional homecare services.

Denmark reported the highest share of such households receiving professional homecare services (63.5%), followed by Cyprus (62.9%); Belgium (52.9%) was the only other EU country where more than half of these households received professional homecare services. By contrast, Estonia (7.6%), Hungary (8.3%) and Poland (8.5%) reported shares below 10%.

People living in households with a need for professional homecare services, by selected reason for not receiving (more) services

(% of population living in a household where at least one person reported a need, 2024)



Note: BE, IT, LT, MT and NO, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_ats20](#))

In 2024, 53.0% of the EU population living in households where at least one member reported a need for long-term care had no unmet needs and did not use professional homecare services; 19.9% had no unmet needs but did use professional homecare.

Among those with unmet needs, there were various reasons why they did not use (or did not use more) professional homecare services:

- 10.5% due to financial constraints
- 5.0% due to the unavailability of homecare services
- 2.1% because the person in need refused to use the services
- 1.5% because they were dissatisfied with the quality of services
- 7.9% for other reasons.

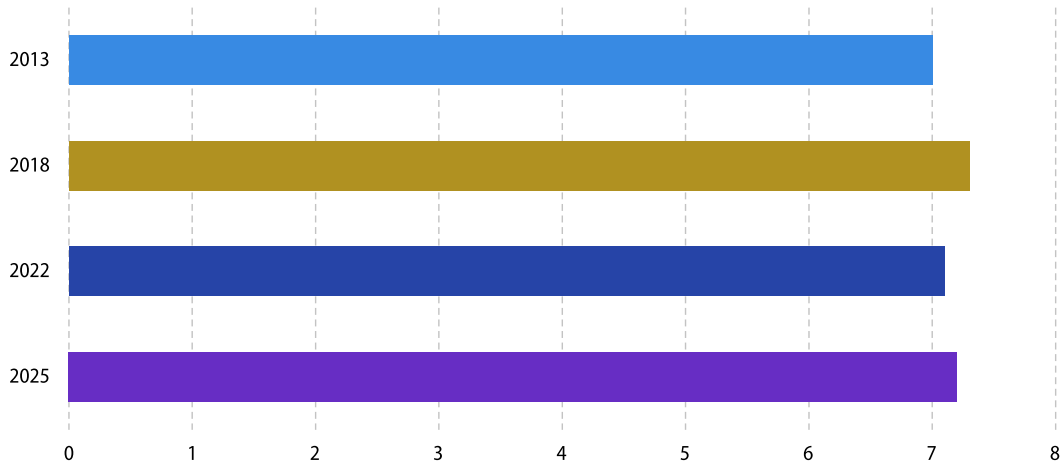
More information:
[professional homecare.](#)



Life satisfaction and trust in others

Average rate of overall life satisfaction

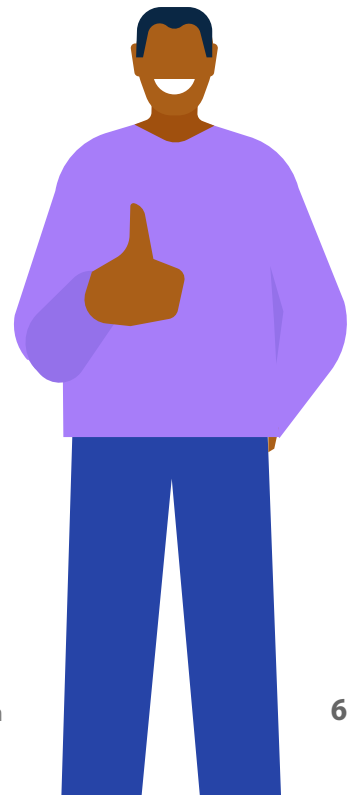
(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, EU, 2013, 2018, 2022 and 2025)



Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_pw01](#))

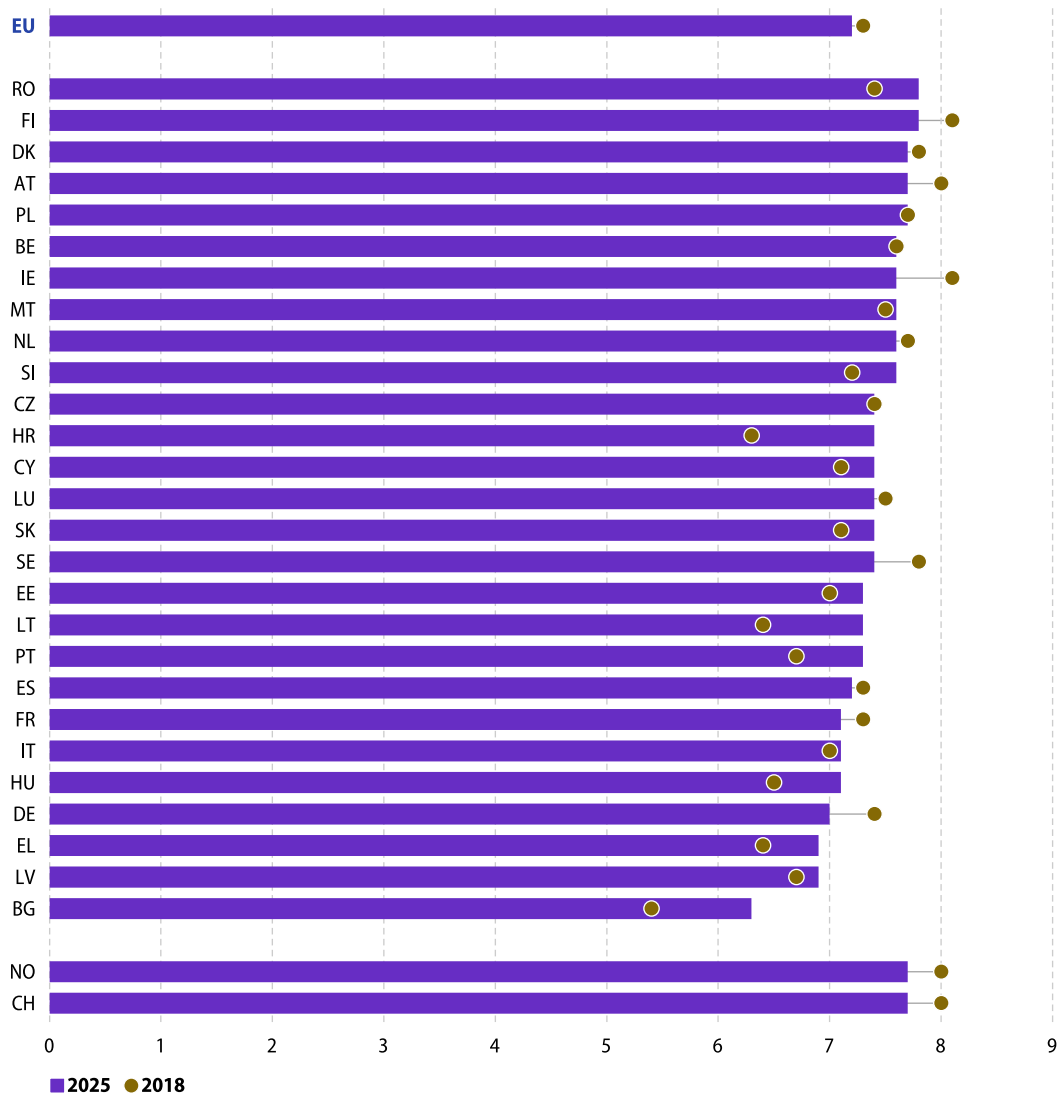
i Life satisfaction is a person's overall assessment of their life situation. The term 'life' is intended here to cover all areas of a person's life at a particular point in time ('these days'). Overall life satisfaction is rated on a scale from 0 (not satisfied at all) to 10 (completely satisfied).

In 2025, people aged 16 or over in the EU rated their satisfaction with life at an average of 7.2, slightly up from 7.1 in 2022 and 7.0 in 2013, but below the rating of 7.3 in 2018.



Average rate of overall life satisfaction

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2018 and 2025)



Note: LU, break in series. CH: 2024 instead of 2025. CZ, IE, FR, HR, LV, LT and PL: 2018, low reliability. FR, HU, PL and PT: 2025, low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_pw01](#))

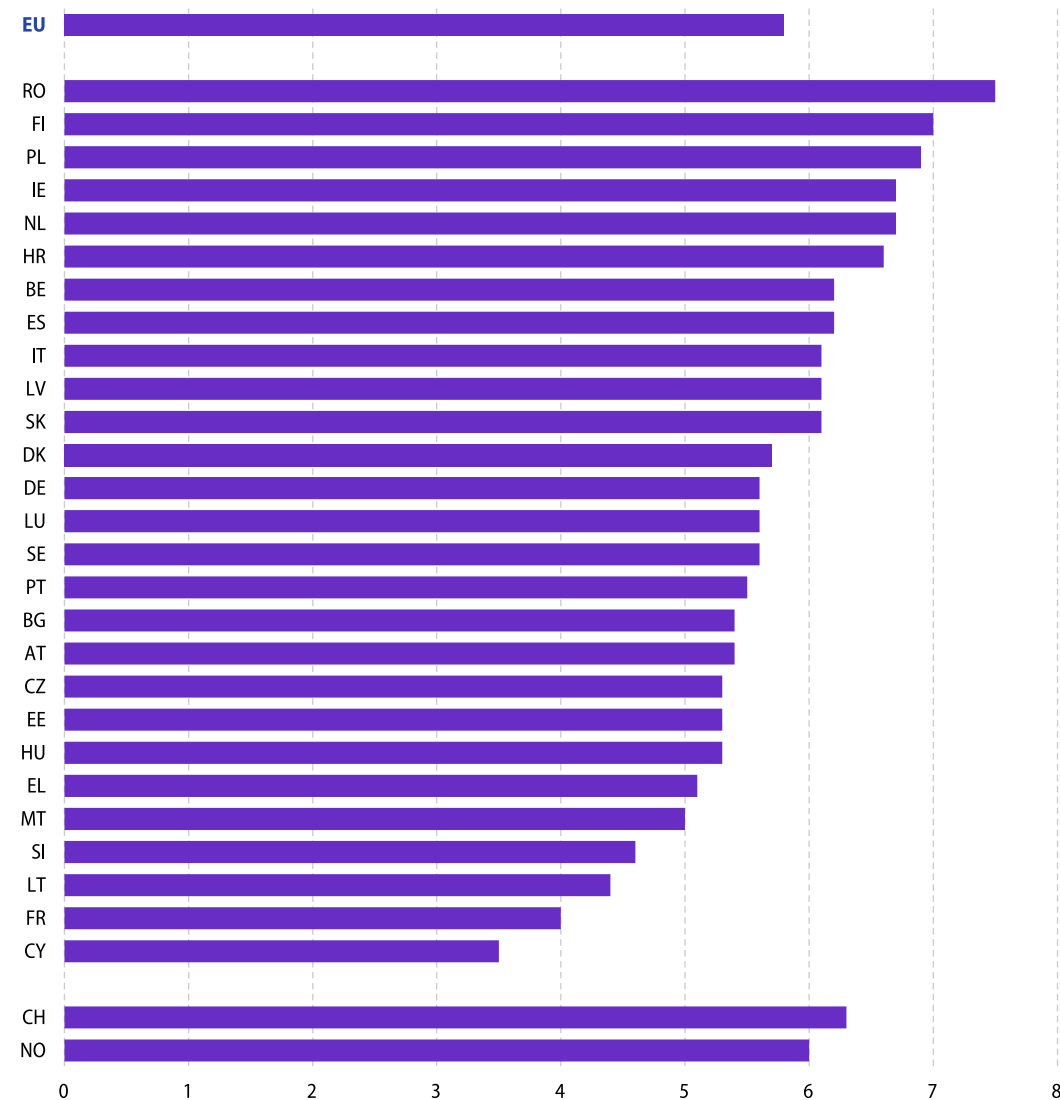
Among the EU countries, Romania, Finland (both 7.8), Denmark, Austria and Poland (all 7.7) recorded the highest average ratings for life satisfaction in 2025. The lowest rating was in Bulgaria (6.3).

In 14 EU countries, average life satisfaction increased between 2018 and 2025. The largest

increases were observed in Croatia (up from 6.3 to 7.4), Lithuania (6.4 to 7.3) and Bulgaria (5.4 to 6.3). Belgium, Czechia and Poland recorded no change. The remaining 10 EU countries recorded a fall in average life satisfaction, with the largest decrease in Ireland (down 0.5).

Average rate of trust in others

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024. FR, HU, PL and PT: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_pw03](#))

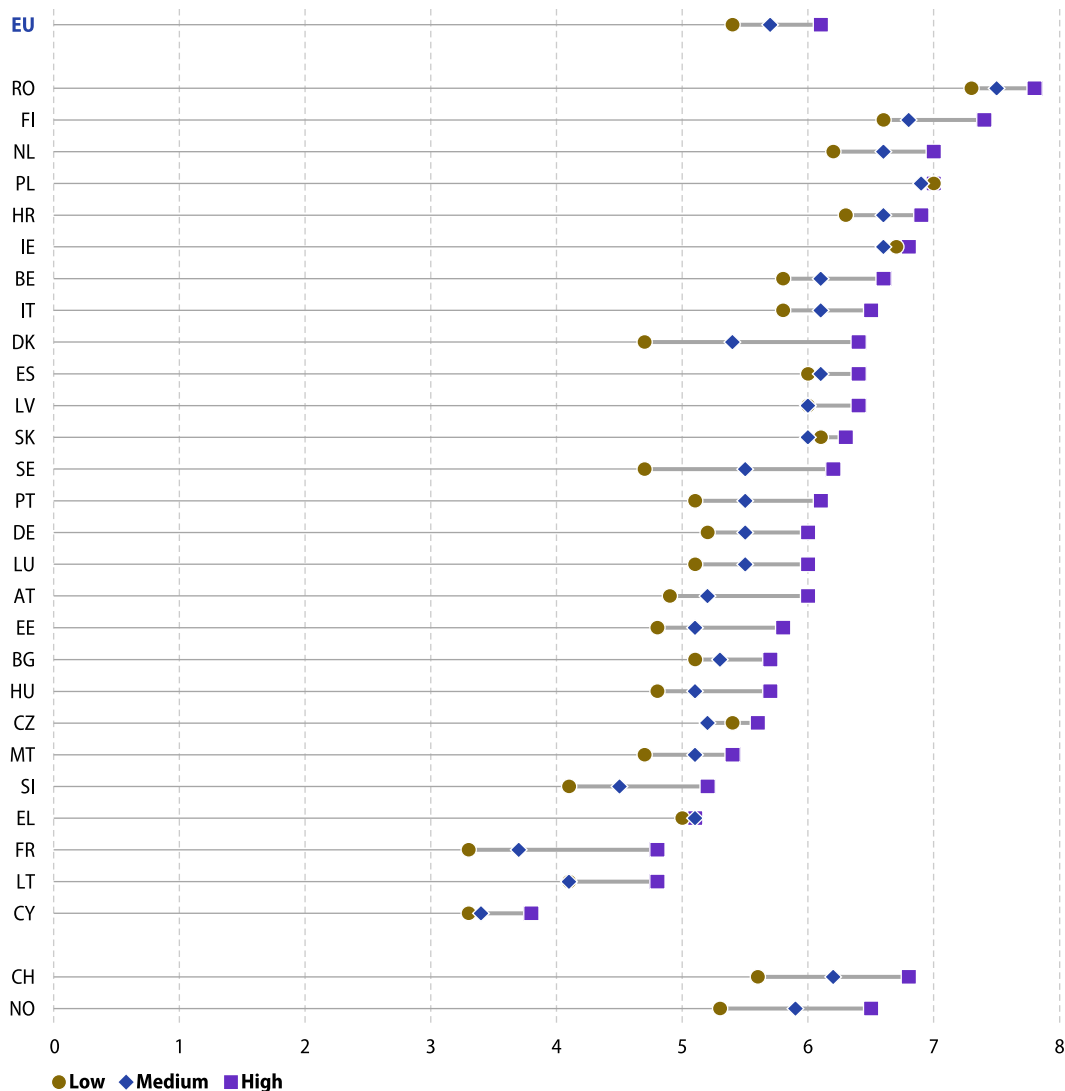
i Trust in others is a person's opinion/feeling about a core value or belief and is an abstract evaluation. The reference to others concerns people with whom the respondent is not acquainted, in other words, other than family, friends, neighbours and so on.

In the EU as a whole, people rated their trust in others at an average of 5.8 in 2025.

Among the EU countries, the rating of trust in others ranged from less than 5.0 in Cyprus, France, Lithuania and Slovenia to 7.0 in Finland and 7.5 in Romania.

Average rate of trust in others, by educational attainment

(rating from 0 (low) to 10 (high), people aged 16 or over, 2025)



Note: CH, 2024. FR, HU, PL and PT: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (dataset code: [ilc_pw03](#))

In 2025, people in the EU with a high level of educational attainment had the highest rate of trust in others (6.1). They were followed by people with a medium level (5.7) and those with a low level (5.4) of educational attainment.

Most EU countries observed a similar pattern in 2025. Czechia, Ireland, Poland and Slovakia were the main exceptions as people with a low level of educational attainment rated their trust in others

higher than those with a medium level. The most noticeable absolute differences in the ratings between the 3 levels of educational attainment were in Denmark, Sweden and France; the difference was narrowest in Greece and Poland.

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

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KEY FIGURES ON

EUROPEAN LIVING CONDITIONS

2026 EDITION

Print: KS-01-26-036-EN-C
PDF: KS-01-26-036-EN-N

'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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