

Glossary:Income quintile group

Statistics Explained

In social statistics, **income quintile groups** are computed on the basis of the total [equivalised disposable income](#) attributed to each member of the [household](#) .

The data (of each person) are ordered according to the value of the total equivalised disposable income. Four cut-point values (the so-called **quintile cut-off points**) of income are identified, dividing the survey population into five groups equally represented by 20 % of individuals each:

- first quintile group of equivalised income;
- second quintile group of equivalised income;
- third quintile group of equivalised income;
- fourth quintile group of equivalised income;
- fifth quintile group of equivalised income.

The first quintile group represents 20 % of the population with the lowest income (an income smaller or equal to the first cut-off value), and the fifth quintile group represents the 20 % of population with the highest income (an income greater than the fourth cut-off value).

Related concepts

- [Equivalised disposable income](#)

Statistical data

- [Living conditions in Europe - income distribution and income inequality](#)