



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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P R E S S R E L E A S E

Risk of poverty

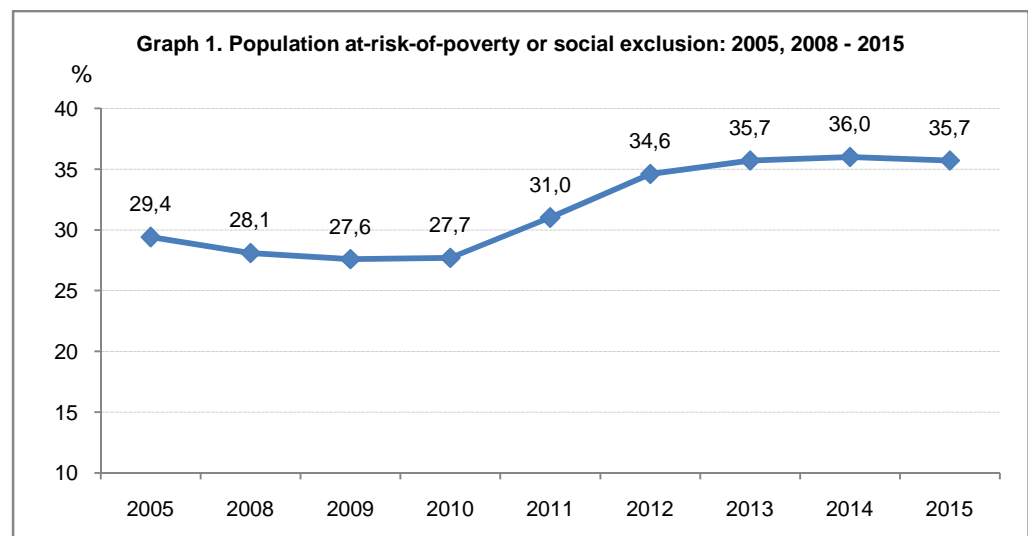
2015 SURVEY ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (Income reference period 2014)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the 2015 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of households (EU-SILC), **with reference income period the year 2014**. This survey is the main source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The results of the 2016 survey, with reference income period the year 2015, will be announced on 23 June 2017.

A. Europe 2020 strategy Indicators

The Europe 2020 has set the target of reducing poverty by *'lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion'¹* by 2020.

According to the findings of the 2015 Survey on Income and Living Conditions, persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion represent 35.7% of the total population, and the percentage is slightly decreased compared to the previous year . The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher for persons aged 18-64 years old (39.4%) (Table1). Graph 1 shows the evolution of the indicator over the past ten years, and specifically the upward trend of the indicator from 2010 onwards.



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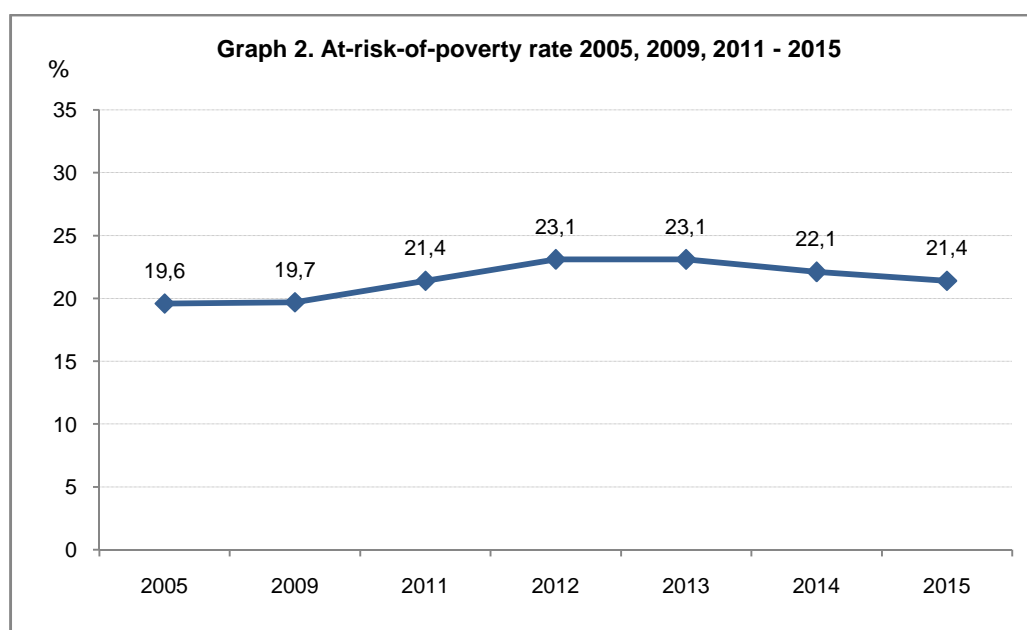
*It is noted that the reference period as regards income is the year previous to the year when the survey is conducted, that is, the data on income refer to the period 2004, 2007 – 2014.

¹ People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion: population at-risk-of-poverty or living with severely material deprivation (lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension') or living in households with very low work intensity (for further information see page 18).

- The share of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion aged 18-64 years, as regards Greek nationals amounts to 37.4% and as regards foreign national residing in Greece to 64.3% (Table 2).
- The share of persons at risk-of-poverty or social exclusion aged 18-64 years, as regards foreign nationals residing in Greece but not born in Greece amounts to 63.4% (Table 3).
- Population not at-risk-of-poverty but severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity is estimated at 8.4% (Table 4).
- Population not at risk-of-poverty and not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity amounted to 4.8% (Table 4).
- Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity is calculated at 7.0% (Table 4).

B. At risk-of-poverty rate² and poverty threshold

- The poverty threshold amounted to 4,512 Euros per person annually and to 9,475 Euros for households with two adults and two dependent children under 14 years old (Table 5).
- In 2015, 21.4% of the total population was at risk of poverty³, when the risk of poverty threshold is 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income. The above mentioned indicator amounted to 19.6% in 2005 (with reference income period 2004), increased more in 2011 and in 2012 (the indicators amounted to 21.4% and 23.1%, respectively), while a decrease is recorded from 2013 onwards, as depicted in Graph 2.



*It is noted that the reference period as regards income is the year previous to the year when the survey is conducted, that is, the data on income refer to the period 2004, 2008, 2010 – 2014.

² The “at-risk-of poverty rate (after social transfers)” is calculated as the percentage of persons (over the total population) with an equivalised disposable income below the ‘at-risk of-poverty threshold’ (i.e. the equivalised disposable income of each person is compared with the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).

³ It should be noted that the population groups which are by inference poor, such as homeless, persons living in institutions, part of illegal economic immigrants, Roma who are on the move and change residence, etc. are underrepresented in the survey.

- The mean annual income was 8,796 euros per person and the mean annual disposable income of the households of the country was 17,182 euros.
- The households at risk-of-poverty amount to 860,117 out of a total of 4,195,840 households, and their members amount to 2,293,172 out of a total of 10,723,089 people which is the country's total population.

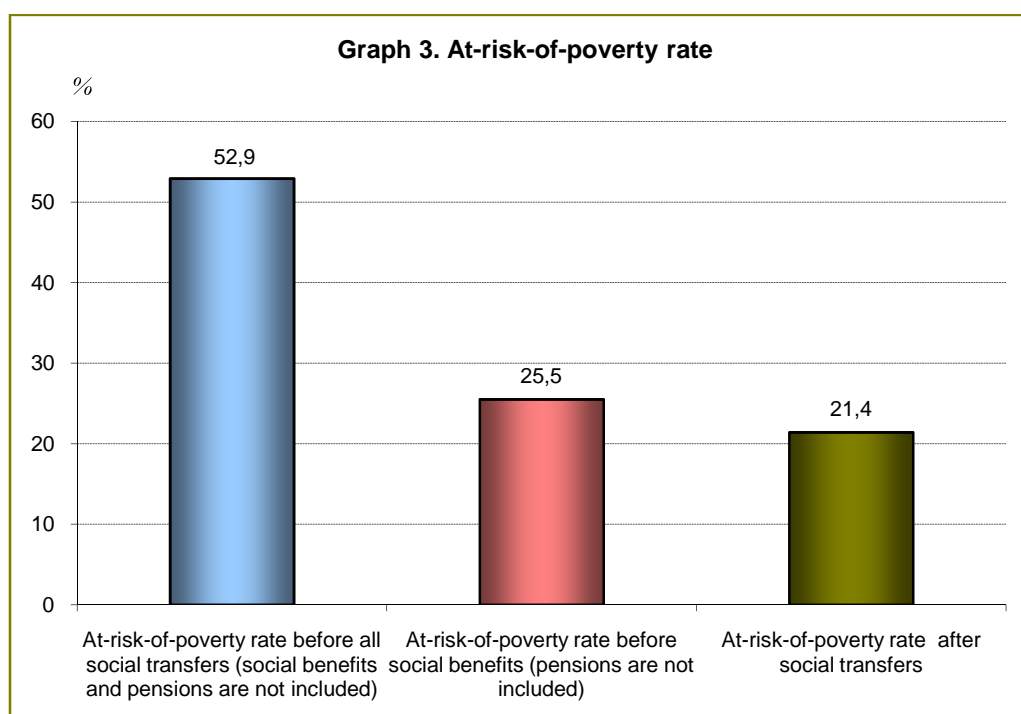
C. Key statistical findings

- The at risk-of-poverty rate for children aged 0 – 17 years (child poverty) amounted to 26.6%, recording a decrease of 1.1 percentage points compared with 2014, while it is 5.2 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage for the total population (Table 6).
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate for people aged 65 years and over was 13.7%, recording a decrease compared with 2014 (Table 6).
- People living in households with very low work intensity amounted to 1,111,300 persons or 18.7% of the population aged 18-59 years old, while in the previous year (2014) they amounted to 1,165,800 persons (Table 18).
- On the one hand population at-risk-of-poverty , as percentage of the total population, increased in the case of:
 - ✓ Employed women, by 0.6 percentage points (11.0%). The increase relates mainly to cases of self-employed women (1.8 percentage points) and less in cases of women working as employees (0.4 percentage points).
 - ✓ Single parents with dependent children, by 4.4 percentage points (32.2%)
 - ✓ Households with one adult aged less than 65 years, by 4.2 percentage points (27.8%)
- On the other hand, the percentage of the population at-risk-of-poverty declined in the case of:
 - ✓ Non-employed women, by 1.9 percentage points (24.0%)
 - ✓ Other economically inactive women – excluding pensioners – by 2.57 percentage points (25.6%)
 - ✓ Households with two adults and one dependent child-, by 3.7percentage points (18,9%)
 - ✓ Households with three or more adults, by 3.1 percentage points (18.6%)
- Population at risk-of-poverty or social exclusion amounted to 3,828,500 persons or 35.7% of the total population, recording a slight decrease by 0.3 percentage points (in 2014 there were 3,884,700 people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion corresponding to 36.0% of the total population) (Table 1).
- The risk of poverty, after social transfers, using thresholds different than 60% of the median of the total equalised disposable household income, amounted to:
 - ✓ 9.3%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equalised disposable household income,
 - ✓ 14.1%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equalised disposable household income and,

- ✓ 26.3%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively.

D. Social transfers and the at-risk-of-poverty rate

- The at-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits⁴ and pensions⁵ in the total disposable household income) is 52.9%, while when the pensions are included, but not the social benefits, the risk of poverty rate drops to 25.5% (Graph 3, Tables 6, 13 and 14). As regards social benefits, it should be noted that they include certain social assistance allowances (such as the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners – EKAS, allowances to long-standing unemployed aged 45-65, etc.) family benefits (such as children allowances), as well as unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits or education allowances.
- Given that, as already discussed, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population after social transfers is 21.4%, it can be concluded that the inclusion of social benefits contributes to a decrease of 4.1 percentage points in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, while the inclusion of pensions contributed to a decrease of 27.4 percentage points. Social transfers in total, decrease the at-risk-of –poverty rate by 31.5 percentage points (Graph 3, Tables 6, 13 and 14).



- The at risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits and pensions in the total disposable household income) is 88.6% for persons aged 65 years and over, whereas before social benefits (including pensions) it amounts to 16.7% of the aforementioned population (Tables 13 and 14).

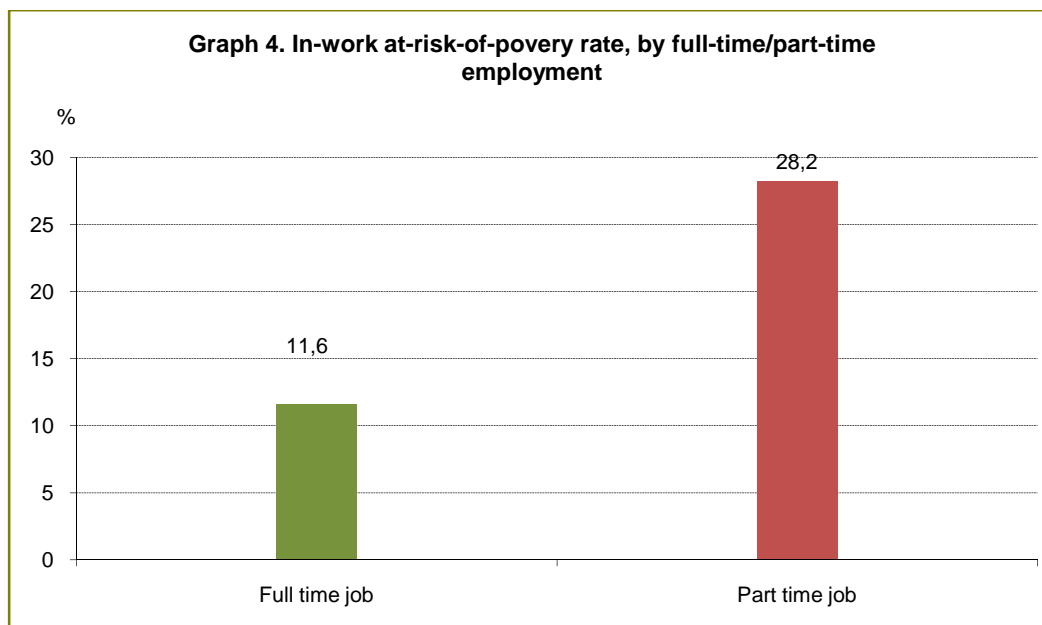
⁴ *Social benefits* include the social assistance (the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners – EKAS, social dividend, a lump sum payment to poor households in mountainous and disadvantageous areas, allowances for children under 16 years old who live in poor households, allowances to repatriates, refugees, persons released from prison, drug-addicts, alcoholics, allowances to long-standing unemployed aged 45-65, benefits to households that faced an earthquake, flood etc.) and allowances such as family, unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits /allowances as well as the education allowances.

⁵ *Pensions* include old-age pensions and survivor's pensions and benefits.

- The at risk-of-poverty rate, before all social transfers for persons aged 18-64 years (not including social benefits and pensions in the total disposable household income) is 44.9%, whereas without social benefits but including pensions it amounts to 26.4% of the above-mentioned population (Tables 13 and 14).
- Social transfers (including pensions) represent 34.5% of total equivalised disposable income of the country's households, of which pensions account for a significant share of 87.2% and social benefits represent 12.8%.

E. Characteristics of at risk-of-poverty population

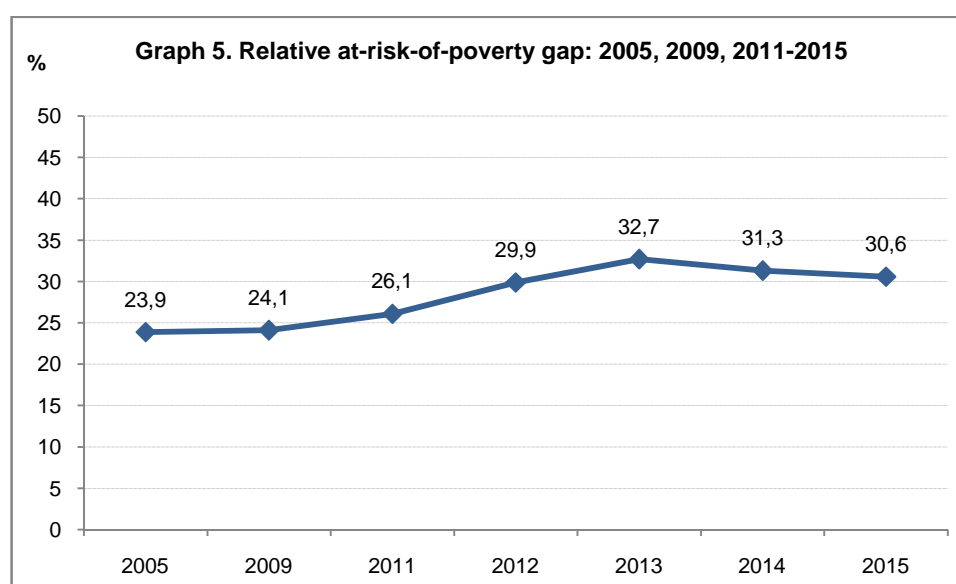
- While in previous years, the at risk-of-poverty rate was slightly higher for females compared with that of males, in 2014 amounted at the same level for both sexes, and according to 2015 data is slightly higher for men compared with women, that is, 21.5% and 21.2%, respectively (Table 6).
- The at risk of poverty rate for people aged 65 years and over amounts to 15.2% for women and to 11.9% for men (Table 6).
- The at risk-of-poverty rate for persons aged 75 years and over amounts to 15.1%, while for persons aged less than 75 years old to 22.1% (Table 7).
- The at risk-of-poverty rate for women aged 75 years and over amounts to 18.1%, while for men of the same age group is 11.2% (Table 7).
- The at risk-of-poverty rate for households with two adults and one dependent child decreased by 3.7 percentage points, representing 18.96% of the households belonging to this specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households with two adults and two dependent children increased by 3.6 percentage points amounting to 23.6%. Moreover, the at-risk-of-poverty rate is increased also in the case of households with two adults and three or more children, due to the children allowances provided, (Table 8).
- Employed persons face a lower risk of poverty compared with unemployed or economically inactive persons (housewives, etc). At-risk-of-poverty rate for employed persons amounts to 13.4%, and, as mentioned above, it decreased for males and increased for females (15.2% and 11.0%, respectively). For unemployed persons the at risk-of-poverty rate amounts to 44.8%, and it is significantly different between males and females (50.7% and 39.3% respectively). At-risk-of-poverty rate for economically inactive persons (excluding pensioners) decreased by 2.2 percentage points and amounts to 26.2% (Table 9).
- The at risk-of-poverty rate for persons working full-time amounts to 11.6%, while for part-time employed persons to 28.2% (Graph 4, Table 12).



- At-risk-of poverty rate for households residing in owned dwellings is 20.0%, while for those residing in rented dwellings is higher and it amounts to 26.8%. The at risk-of-poverty rate for owner-occupiers aged between 18 and 64 years old is 21.5%, while for those who live in rented dwellings the at risk-of-poverty rate rises to 25.9% (Table 10).

F. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap

The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap refers to the intensity of the poverty risk of people with an equivalised disposable income below the at risk-of-poverty threshold. It is calculated as the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the total population and the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the at risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.



- In 2015, this indicator is 30.6% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and it decreased in comparison with the previous year (Graph 5, Table 17). On the basis of this percentage, it is estimated that 50% of the poor population has an income higher than 69.4% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (4,512 Euros), i.e., more than 3,131 Euros, yearly, per person.
- As shown in Graph 2, the relative at-risk-of-poverty gap was 23.9% in 2005, while in 2015 it amounts to 30.6%.
- The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap among children aged 0-17 years, amounts to 34.5%, while for persons aged 65 years and over, amounts to 17.3%, remaining both at the same levels compared with 2014 (Table 17).

G. Risk of poverty calculated on the basis of the 2005 and 2008 poverty thresholds (adjusted according to the 2015 harmonized index of consumer prices)

The at risk-of-poverty rate, anchored at a fixed point in time — and specifically for the years 2005 and 2008 — is used to indicate whether there is an improvement in the living standards for low-income groups. The aim of this comparison is to record whether the risk of poverty has changed over time in absolute rather than in relative terms, that is, when the poverty threshold is fixed in terms of real purchasing power.

In 2015, the risk-of-poverty rate on the basis of the poverty threshold of 2005 and 2008 (i.e., the percentage of persons whose equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in 2005 and 2008 respectively, expressed in 2015 prices according to the harmonized index of consumer prices) is 42,2% and 48.0%, respectively. In other words, 42,2% and 48.0% of the population in 2015 would be classified as “at risk of poverty” on the basis of conditions of 2005 and 2008, respectively (Tables 15 and 16).

H. Persons living in households with very low work intensity

- Persons living in households with very low work intensity⁶, aged 18-59 years old, represent 18,7% of the total population of this age group, recording a slight decrease compared with 2014 (by 0.7 percentage points). The corresponding share is 17.0% for men and 20.5% for women (Table 18).
- The percentage of persons living in households with low work intensity, aged less than 18 years old, for 2015, amounts to 10.6% of the total population of this age group (Table 18).

For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage at [Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#)

⁶ People living in households with very low work intensity: Share of population aged 18-59 living in households where the working age members worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. The work intensity of the household is defined as the ratio of the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference to the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members in the same period. When the respondent declares himself as part-time worker, the number of worked hours per week is taken into account for the months with part-time work, on the basis of the situation for number of worked hours at the time of interview. A working age person is as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged 18-24. Households which consist only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the computation of indicator

TABLES

Table 1. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender and age groups: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	35.7	36.6	34.8
0-17	37.8	-	-
18-64	39.4	40.7	38.2
65+	22.8	24.7	20.4

Table 2. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and citizenship: 2015

Age groups	Broad group of citizenship	%
18-64	Greek nationals	37.4
	Foreign nationals residing in Greece	64.3
	EU 27 Members States-Foreign nationals residing in Greece	49.1
	Non EU-27 Members States Foreign nationals residing in Greece	67.1
18+	Greek nationals	33.4
	Foreign nationals residing in Greece	63.6
	EU-27 Members States-Foreign nationals residing in Greece	45.1
	Non EU-27 Members States- Foreign nationals residing in Greece	67.1

Table 3. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and country of birth: 2015

Age groups	Broad group of country of birth	%
18-64	Greece	37.0
	Other country	63.4
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	44.1
	Non EU 27 Members States	67.3
18+	Greece	32.9
	Other country	62.8
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	40.9
	Non EU 27 Members States	67.2

Table 4. Intersections of Europe 2020 Poverty Target Indicators by age groups: 2015

Age groups	Indicator	%
Total	Population at-risk-of-poverty but not severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	7.0
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty, not severely deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	4.8
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty but severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	8.4
18-64	Population at-risk-of-poverty but not severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	6.5
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty, not severely deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	7.1
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty but severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	8.2
0-17	Population at-risk-of-poverty but not severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	8.3
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty, not severely deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	2.3
	Population not at-risk-of-poverty but severely deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	8.2

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers, by household type: 2015*Euro*

Household type	Poverty threshold
Single person	4,512
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	9,475

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by age groups and gender: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	21.4	21.2	21.5
0-17	26.6	-	-
18-64	22.5	22.1	22.9
65+	13.7	15.2	11.9

Table 7. At-risk-of-poverty rate, after social transfers, of older persons, by age groups and gender: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
60+	14.5	15.6	13.2
75+	15.1	18.1	11.2
0-59	23.8	23.4	24.3
0-74	22.1	21.6	22.5

Table 8. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by household type: 2015

Household type	%
Total	21.3
Households without dependent children	17.6
One adult younger than 65 years	27.8
One adult 65 years or older	20.2
Single female	24.0
Single male	24.1
Two adults younger than 65 years without dependent children	17.8
Three or more adults without dependent children	18.6
Households with dependent children	25.4
Single parent with dependent children	32.2
Two adults with one dependent child	18.9
Two adults with two dependent children	23.6
Two adults with three or more dependent children	29.6
Two adults or more with dependent children	25.2
Three adults or more with dependent children	30.7

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by most frequent activity status and by gender (18+): 2015

%

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	13.4	11.0	15.2
Not employed	24.1	24.0	24.2
Unemployed	44.8	39.3	50.7
Retired	10.8	11.7	10.0
Inactive population - Other	26.2	25.6	29.0

Table 10. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by accommodation tenure status, gender and age groups: 2015

%

Age groups	Owner			Renter		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	20.0	19.9	20.1	26.8	26.5	27.1
0-17	24.7	–	–	32.0	–	–
18-64	21.5	21.0	21.9	25.9	25.5	26.2
60+	14.1	15.2	12.8	19.6	20.1	18.9
65+	13.2	14.7	11.5	20.0	21.3	18.0
75+	14.2	17.0	10.5	27.6	29.5	23.6

Table 11. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for population aged 18-64, by gender: 2015

%

	Total	Female	Male
Employed	13.4	10.9	15.1

Table 12. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by full-time/part-time employment: 2015

	%
Full time	11.6.
Part time	28.2

Table 13. At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers⁽¹⁾, by gender and age groups: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	52.9	54.6	51.1
0-17	38.7	–	–
18-64	44.9	46.3	43.4
65+	88.6	88.8	88.4

*(1) Total disposable household income before social transfers***Table 14. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers⁽²⁾, by gender and selected age groups: 2015**

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	25.5	25.5	25.5
0-17	32.6	-	-
18-64	26.4	25.9	26.9
65+	16.7	18.9	13.8

*(2) Total disposable household income before social benefits including old age and survivors pensions***Table 15. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005), by gender and age groups: 2015**

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	42.2	42.5	41.9
0-17	49.8	-	-
18-64	42.0	42.1	41.9
65+	36.4	38.8	33.3

Table 16. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008), by gender and age groups: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	48.0	48.3	47.7
0-17	55.1	-	-
18-64	47.2	47.2	47.1
65+	44.5	47.3	44.5

Table 17. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, after social transfers, by gender and age groups :2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	30.6	28.3	32.9
0-17	34.5		
18-64	33.5	32.9	33.5
65+	17.3	15.5	18.9
75+	14.5	14.2	16.2

Table 18. At risk-of-poverty rate for people living in households with very low work intensity, after social transfers, by gender and age groups: 2015

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
18-59	18.7	20.5	17.0
0-17	10.6	-	-
0-60	16.8	18.0	15.5

EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - EU-SILC

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is part of a European Statistical Programme to which all Member States participate and which replaced in 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view to improving the quality of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion.

The basic aim of the survey is to study, both at national and European level, the households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income. This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The use of commonly accepted questionnaires, primary target variables and concepts – definitions ensures data comparability.

Legal basis

The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and is being conducted upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT

Income reference period used

The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.

Coverage

The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics. The following are excluded from the survey:

- Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.) More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.
- Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.

Methodology

The survey is a simple rotational design survey, which was selected as the most suitable for single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.

The sample for any year consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. With the exception of the first three years of survey, any particular replication remains in the survey for 4 years. Each year, one of the 4 replications from the previous year is dropped and a new one is added. In order to have a complete sample the first year of survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The people who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a frame of sampling which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2011 population census and covers completely the reference population.

There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.

i) The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the total country area into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessalonica area constitute two separate major geographical strata.

ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Regions by degree of urbanization. i.e. according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:

- ≥ 30.000 inhabitants
- 5.000-29.999 inhabitants
- 1.000-4.999 inhabitants
- 0-999 inhabitants

Sample selection schemes

i) In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanization). -say stratum h , nh primary units were drawn; where the number nh of draws was approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the 2011 population census).

ii) In this stage from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of ultimate units (households) is selected. Actually, in the second stage we draw a sample of dwellings. However, in most cases, there is one to one relation between household and dwelling. If the selected dwelling consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size	In 2015, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 14,096 households and on 34,709 members of those households, 29,878 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.
Weightings	<p>For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey, the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The reverse probability of choice of individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household. b. Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata. c. A corrective factor, which is determined in a way that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the survey reference period and was based on vital statistics (2011 population census, births, deaths, immigration). ii) the estimation of households by size order (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 2001 and 2011 population censuses
Methodology for measuring poverty	<p>According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalised disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised scale.</p> <p>'Equivalent size' refers to the OECD modified scale, which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged under 14.</p> <p>Total equivalised disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is, income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received by all household members.</p> <p>More specifically the income components included in the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from work • Income from property • Social transfers and pensions • Monetary transfers from other households and • Imputed income from the use of company car. <p>Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, are possible to influence significantly the results and are not included.</p>
Equivalised income	<p>Equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.</p> <p>It is pointed out that, in the distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income that corresponds to the equivalised disposable income. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages, but an indicator of level of living.</p> <p>The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of incomes of the household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment, income from immovable property, family benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after the abstraction of by any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to also the tax that what potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of incomes of the previous year.</p>
Equivalence scale	<p>Equivalent size refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged under 14. Example: The income of household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight $1+0.5+2*0.3= 2.1$, for household with two adults with 1.5, for household with 2 adults and 2 children of age of 14 years and more with 2.5, etc.</p>
Dependent children	<p>Dependent children are considered all the children 0 until the age of 16 years and the children aged 16-24 who are economic inactive (pupil, students, soldiers etc)</p>

Indicators

Main indicators

1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers)
 - 1a. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
 - 1b. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender
 - 1c. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type
 - 1d. At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status
 - 1e. At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household
 - 1f. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)
2. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender

Secondary indicators

3. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold
4. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (2005)
5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
6. Mean equivalised disposable income

Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy

Indicators' definition

1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers

The 'at-risk-of poverty rate (after social transfers)' is calculated as the percentage of persons (over the total population) with an equivalised disposable income below the 'at-risk of-poverty threshold' (i.e. the equivalised disposable income of each person is compared with the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).

2. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

The difference between the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the at risk of poverty threshold and the at-risk of poverty threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. Gender and age breakdown and total.

3. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

The percentage of persons, over the total population, with an equivalised disposable income below 40%, 50% and 70% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

4. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time

For a given year 't', the 'at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time' is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income in that given year is below a risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in the standard way for the earlier year 't-3' and then up-rated for inflation

5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers

- 5.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (except old-age and survivors benefits)

The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits' shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits below the national 'at risk- of-poverty threshold'

- 5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including old-age and survivors benefits)

The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits' shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold'.

Social benefits include the social assistance (i.e. the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners – EKAS, a lump sum amount for assistance to poor households in mountainous and disadvantageous areas, allowances to children under 16 years old who live in poor households, allowances to repatriations, refugees, released from prison, drug-addicts, alcoholics, allowances to long-standing unemployed aged 45-65, benefits to households that faced an earthquake, flood etc.) and allowances such as family, unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits /allowances, as well as the education allowances.

6. Mean equivalised disposable income

The equivalised disposable income is defined as the mean of the equivalised disposable income of each person.

7. Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (*union of the three sub-indicators below*)

- (1) People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
- (2) Severely materially deprived people

This indicator is defined as the percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.

The nine items considered are:

- Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments;
- Capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day
- Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses
- Household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone)
- Household cannot afford a colour TV;
- Household cannot afford a washing machine;
- Household cannot afford a car and
- Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.

- (3) People living in households with very low work intensity

Share of population aged 18-59 living in households where the working age members worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. The work intensity of the household is defined as the ratio between on the one hand, the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year and on the other hand, the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members in the same period. When the respondent declares himself as part-time worker, the number of worked hours per week is taken into account for the months with part-time work, on the basis of the situation for number of worked hours at the time of interview. A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged 18-24. The households which consist only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the computation of the indicator

References More information on the survey is available on the webpage of EL.STAT. www.statistics.gr. Section: Statistics → Population and Social Conditions → Income and Living Conditions».