



QUALITY OF LIFE

2022 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Income reference period: 2021)

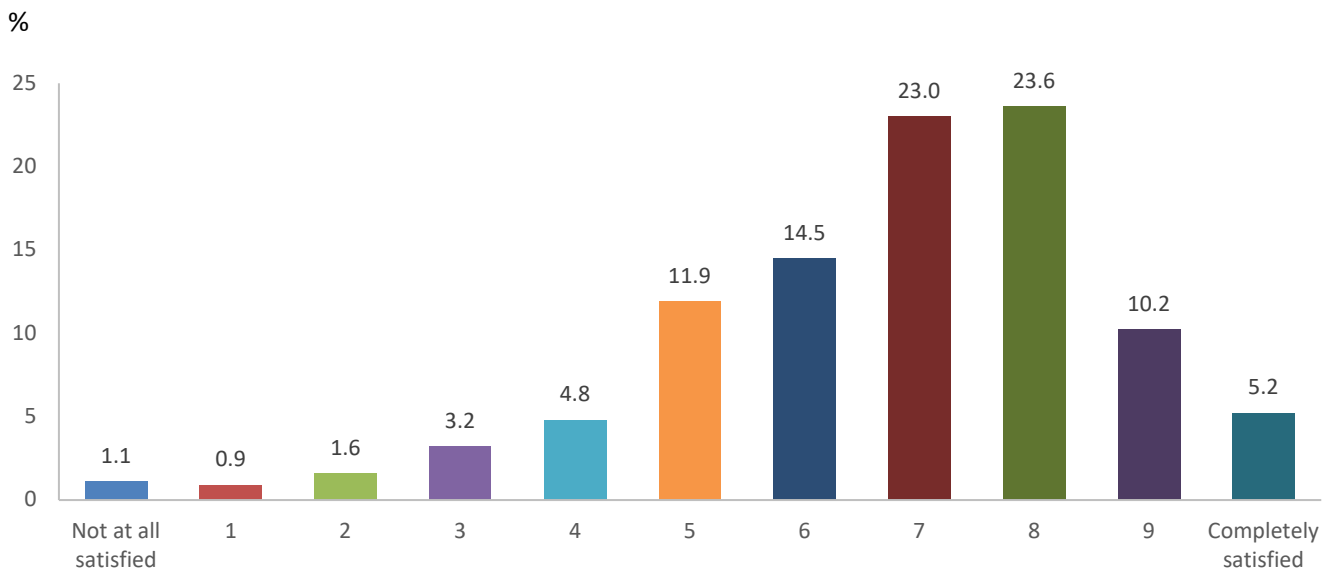
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.) announces indicators of well-being, as well as social and cultural participation of the population aged 16 and over, resulting from the data of the 2022 Survey of Household Income and Living Conditions, with income reference period the year 2021.

A. Well-being

The survey results indicate that:

- 5.2% of the population 16 years old and over feel completely satisfied with their life overall, while 1.1% of the respective population stated not at all satisfied (Table A1.1 – Graph A1).
- 56.8% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are very satisfied with their life overall (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table A1.1 - Graph A1).

Graph A1. Overall life satisfaction of the population 16 years and over

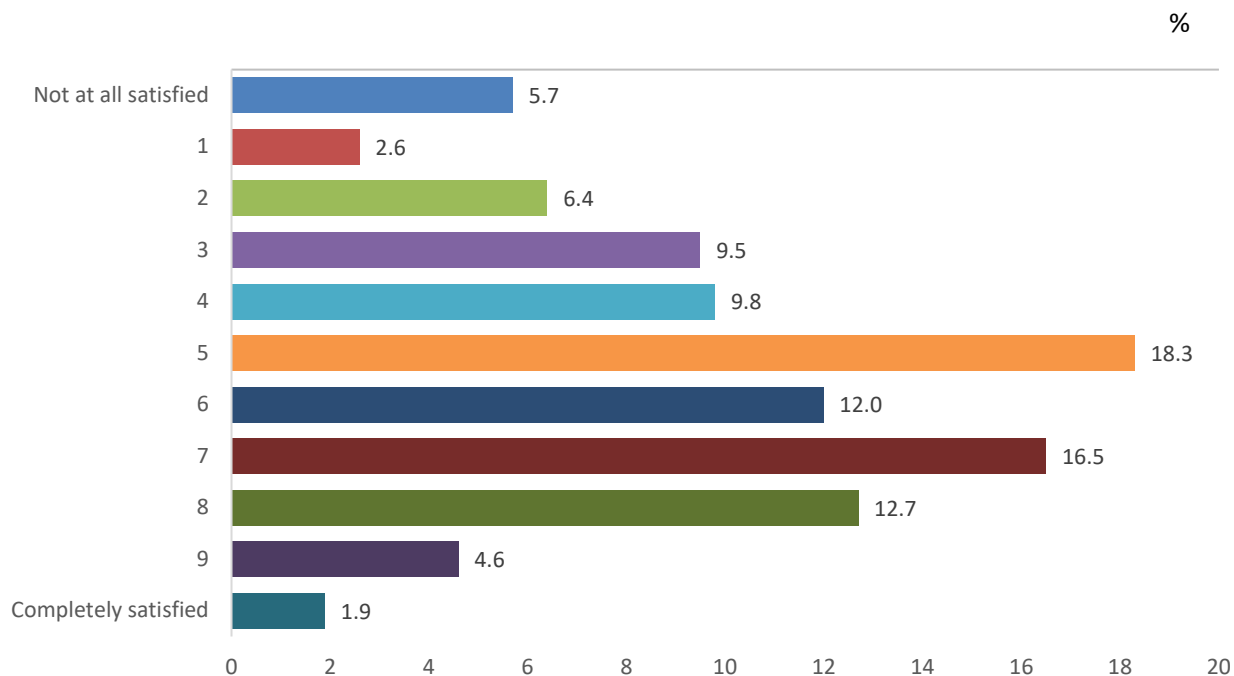


Information on methodological issues:
Population, Employment and Cost of Living Statistics Division
Households' Statistics Section
Head of Section: G. Ntouros
Tel.: 213 135 2174
e-mail: g.ntouros@statistics.gr

Information for data provision:
Tel. 213 135 2022
e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr

As regards the satisfaction of the population 16 years old and over, with their financial situation, 5.7% state that they do not feel at all satisfied, whereas the respective percentage for those who state they are completely satisfied amounts to 1.9% (Table A1.1 – Graph A2).

Graph A2. Satisfaction with financial situation of the population 16 years and over



The biggest share of the poor population¹ (70.2%) is not at all or somewhat satisfied with its financial situation (points 0 to 4 in the scale), whereas the respective percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 25.9%. Completely satisfied with their financial situation state only 2.3% of the non-poor population (Tables A1.2 and A1.3).

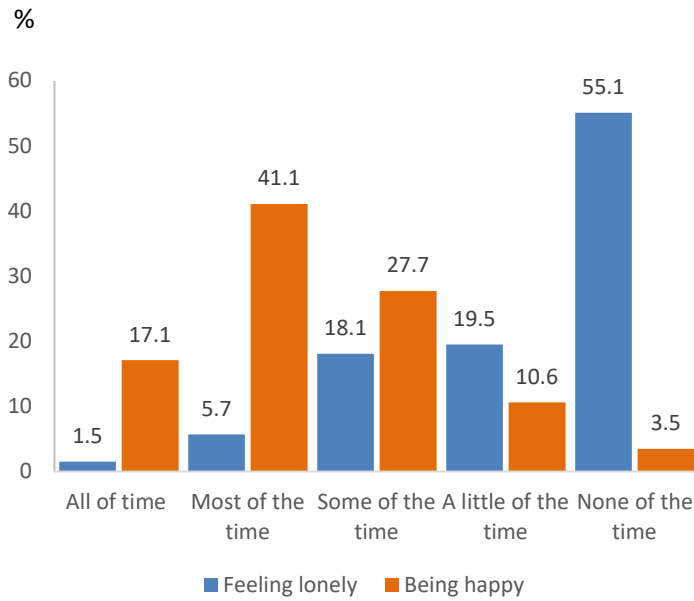
33.1% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are very satisfied with their time use (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table A1.1), whereas 59.0% state that they are very satisfied with their personal relations (Table A1.1).

1.5% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have been feeling lonely all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), whereas the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 2.3% and 1.3% (Tables A2.1-A2.3, Graph A3).

17.1% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are happy all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), whereas the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 14.1% and 17.8% (Tables A2.1-A2.3, Graph A3).

¹Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.
 Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold

Graph A3. Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been a) feeling lonely, b) feeling happy: 2022



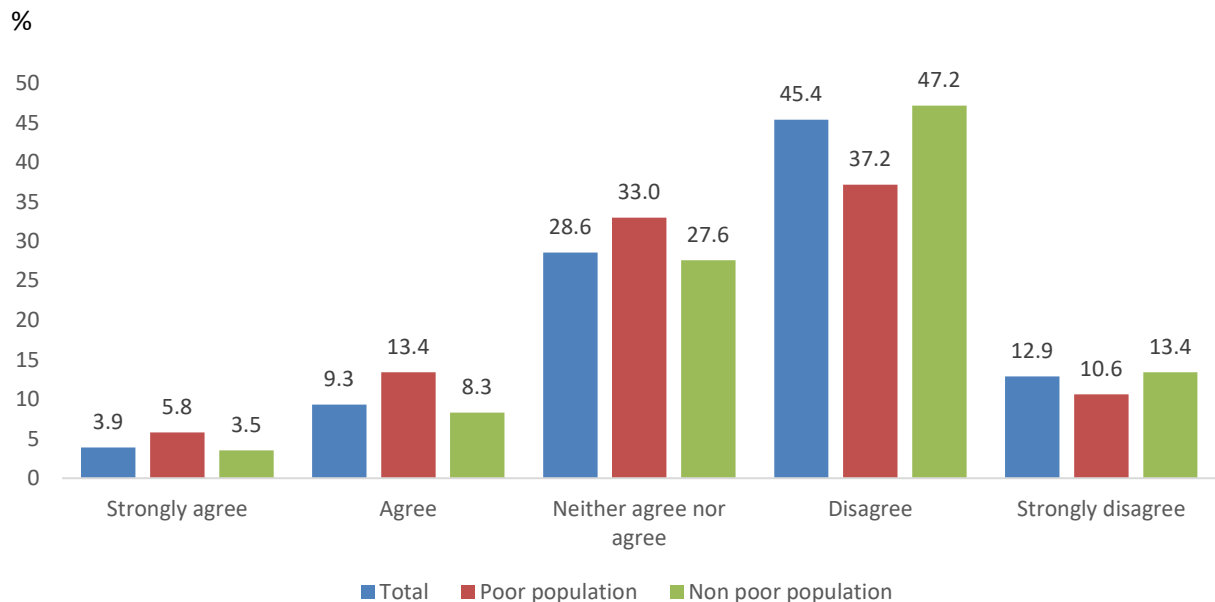
55.1% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have not at all been feeling lonely all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 47.8% and 56.8% (Tables A2.1-A2.3, Graph 3).

3.5% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have not at all been feeling happy all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 5.0% and 3.1% (Tables A2.1-A2.3, Graph A3).

88.2% of the population 16 years old and over, state that they have someone from whom they can ask for moral, material or financial help, whereas the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 85.5% and 88.8% (Table A3).

13.2% of the population 16 years old and over state that they feel excluded from society (“strongly agree or agree”), whereas the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 19.2% and 11.8% (Table A4, graph A4).

Graph A4. Felling left out of the population 16 years and over, by poverty status: 2022



B. Social and cultural participation

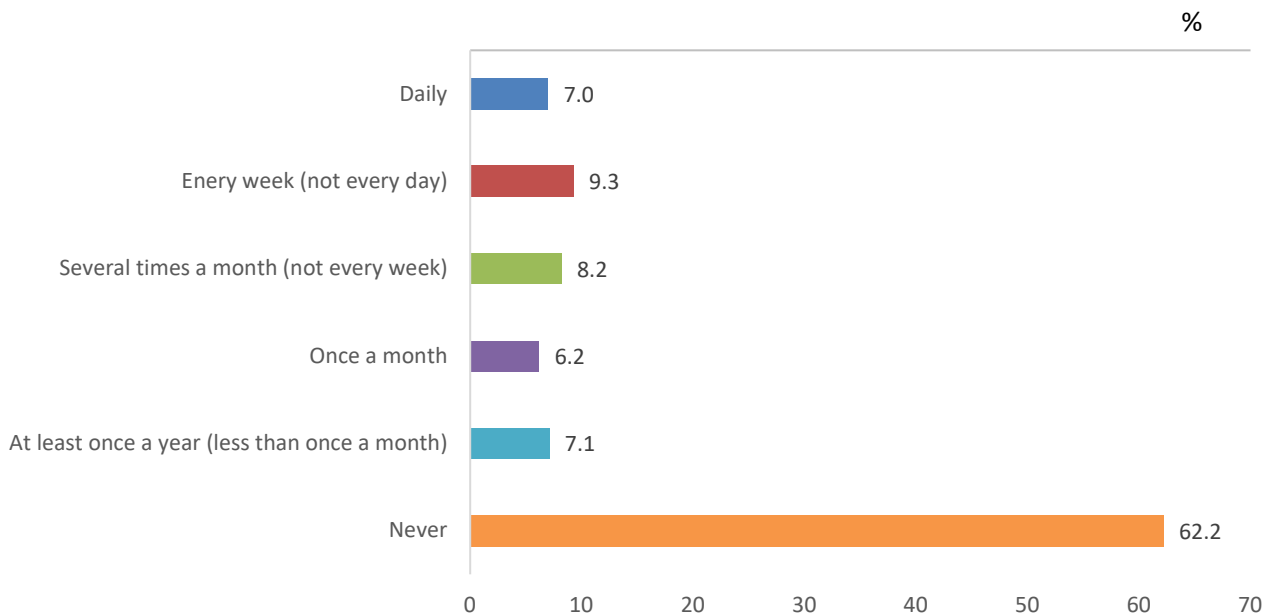
20.8% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they went to the cinema up to 3 times in the last 12 months, whereas 5.7% went to the cinema more than 3 times (Table B1). 23.2% did not go to the cinema because they watch movies on TV, online or elsewhere, and 12.0% due to the pandemic.

22.7% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they attended performances such as theatre, opera, concert, etc. in physical presence during the last 12 months up to 3 times, whereas 5.4% attended such shows more than 3 times (Table B1). 31.6% did not attend shows because they are not interested, and 13.9% due to the pandemic.

15.2% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they visited places of culture, such as monuments, archaeological sites, museums, art galleries, etc. during the last 12 months up to 3 times, whereas 2.7% visited such places more than 3 times (Table B1). 42.8% did not visit cultural sites because they are not interested, and 12.1% due to the pandemic.

11.1% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they attended sports events in person, as part of professional or amateur organizations during the last 12 months up to 3 times, whereas 5.0% attended such events more than 3 times (Table B1). 47.6% did not attend sporting events in person because they are not interested, and 8.5% because of the pandemic.

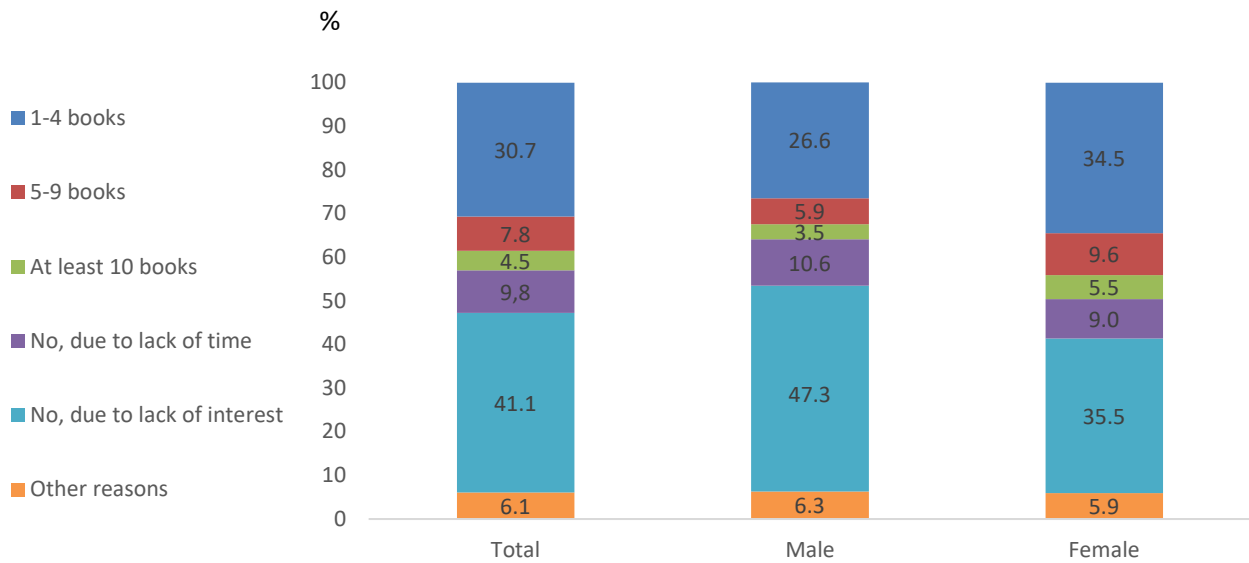
Graph B1. Frequency of artistic activities, such as music, singing, dancing, theatre, photography, etc.: 2022



7.0% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they practice some activity every day, such as music / playing instruments, singing, dancing, theatre, photography, painting, crafts, writing poetry, etc., 9.3% every week, but not every day, whereas 62.2% do not practice any activity (Table B2, Graph B1).

30.7% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they read 1 to 4 books in the past 12 months, 7.8% read 5 to 9 books and 4.5% at least 10 books (Table B3, Graph B2), 9.8% did not read due to lack of time, whereas 41.1% did not read books because they are not interested or do not like them.

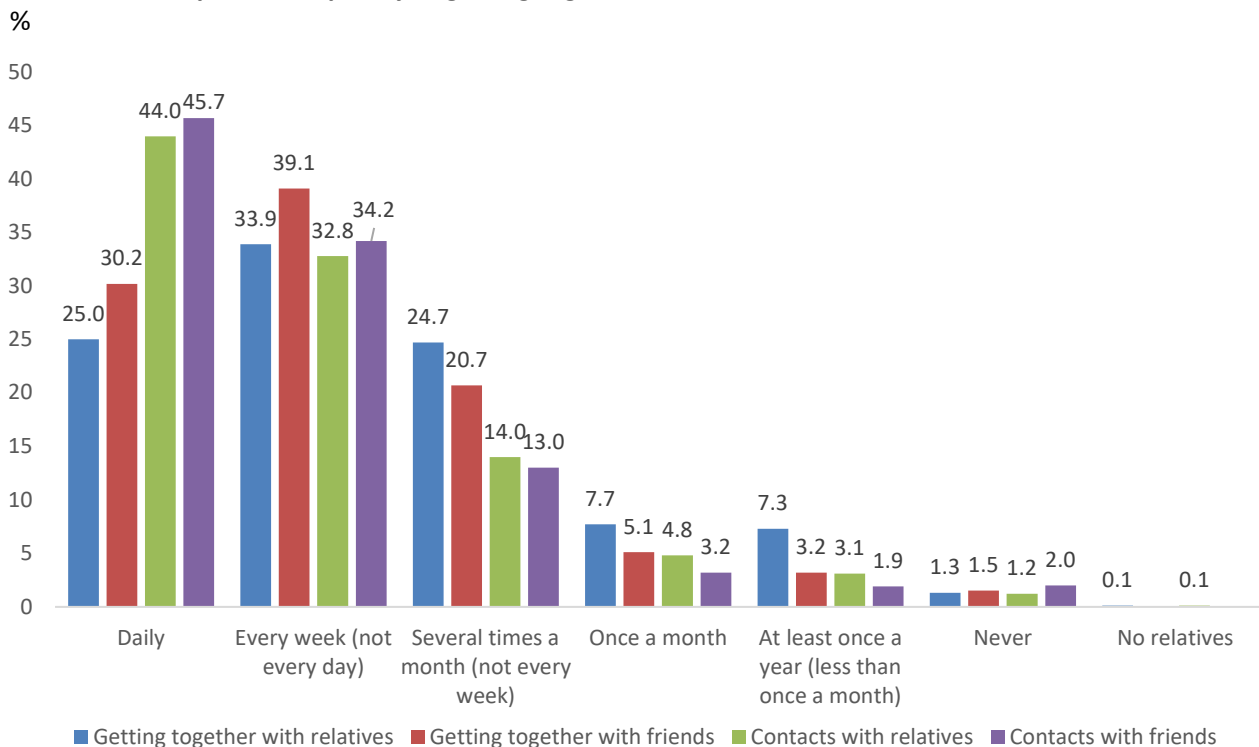
Graph B2. Reading books (including e-books or audio books) by sex, during the last twelve (12) months: 2022



25.0% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they meet their relatives every day, whereas 1.3% never. 30.2% meet their friends every day, whereas 1.5% never (Table B4, Graph B3).

44.0% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they communicate daily with their relatives, whereas 1.2% never. 45.7% communicate with their friends every day, whereas 2.0% never (Table B4, Graph B3).

Graph B3. Frequency of getting together and contacts with relatives or friends: 2022



7.4% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that they participate voluntarily in official social activities, 6.0% in informal social organizations, whereas 6.3% have an active political activity (Tables B5, B6 and B7).

TABLES

A.Well-being

Table A1.1
Degree of satisfaction, for the total population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Total Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their time use	trust to others	their personal relations
Not at all	1.1	5.7	5.3	9.2	0.6
1	0.9	2.6	2.4	4.4	0.4
2	1.6	6.4	5.1	8.1	1.3
3	3.2	9.5	8.5	10.2	2.7
4	4.8	9.8	8.9	10.0	4.4
5	11.9	18.3	17.4	17.8	9.1
6	14.5	12.0	14.2	14.1	10.6
7	23.0	16.5	16.2	13.4	18.5
8	23.6	12.7	12.1	9.1	25.0
9	10.2	4.6	4.8	2.9	15.5
Completely	5.2	1.9	5.0	0.8	12.0

Table A1.2
Degree of satisfaction, for the poor population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Poor Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their time use	trust to others	their personal relations
Not at all	1.9	11.7	7.9	10.5	1.0
1	1.9	7.8	3.9	5.3	0.8
2	3.2	16.2	6.7	10.1	2.3
3	5.5	21.0	10.3	10.9	4.5
4	7.0	13.5	9.8	10.2	5.6
5	15.4	19.3	20.7	18.7	11.4
6	17.3	3.6	13.0	13.4	11.7
7	21.5	3.9	12.0	10.4	19.6
8	16.4	2.3	7.7	7.3	20.4
9	6.0	0.6	3.3	2.3	11.7
Completely	3.8	0.0	4.7	0.8	11.0

Table A1.3
Degree of satisfaction, for the non-poor population, with:

Degree of satisfaction	Non-poor Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their time use	trust to others	their personal relations
Not at all	0.9	4.3	4.7	8.9	0.5
1	0.6	1.5	2.1	4.2	0.3
2	1.3	4.2	4.8	7.7	1.1
3	2.7	6.9	8.1	10.0	2.2
4	4.3	9.0	8.7	9.9	4.1
5	11.1	18.1	16.6	17.6	8.6
6	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.2	10.3
7	23.4	19.3	17.1	14.0	18.3
8	25.2	15.0	13.1	9.5	26.0
9	11.1	5.4	5.2	3.0	16.4
Completely	5.5	2.3	5.1	0.8	12.2

Table A2.1
Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been:

	Total Population				
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
Lonely	1.5	5.7	18.1	19.5	55.1
Happy	17.1	41.1	27.7	10.6	3.5

Table A2.2
Extent to which poor people, over the past four weeks, have been:

	Poor Population				
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
Lonely	2.3	8.0	22.8	19.1	47.8
Happy	14.1	34.3	32.6	14.0	5.0

Table A2.3**Extent to which non poor people, over the past four weeks, have been:**

%	Non-Poor Population				
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
Lonely	1.3	5.2	17.1	19.6	56.8
Happy	17.8	42.6	26.7	9.8	3.1

Table A3**Percentage of people who stated that they have someone who don't live in the same household to ask for moral, material or financial help, by poverty status**

%	Population		
	Total Population	Poor Population	Non-Poor Population
Yes	88.2	85.5	88.8
No	11.8	14.5	11.2

Table A4**Feeling left out by poverty status**

%	Population		
	Total Population	Poor Population	Non-Poor Population
Opinion about the degree to which they feel left out of society			
Strongly agree	3.9	5.8	3.5
Agree	9.3	13.4	8.3
Neither agree nor disagree	28.6	33.0	27.6
Disagree	45.4	37.2	47.2
Strongly disagree	12.9	10.6	13.4

B. Cultural and Social Participation

Table B1
Number of times going to cultural activities during twelve (12) past months

%

Frequency	Cinema	Live performances (lays, concerts, operas etc.)	Cultural cites (archaeological sites, museums, art galleries etc.)	Live sports events
At most 3 times	20.8	22.7	15.2	11.1
More than 3 times	5.7	5.4	2.7	5.0

Table B2
Artistic activities during twelve (12) past months

%

Frequency	Total	Male	Female
Daily	7.0	6.8	7.2
Every week (not every day)	9.3	9.0	9.6
Several times a month (not every week)	8.2	8.0	8.4
Once a month	6.2	6.2	6.3
At least once a year (less than once a month)	7.1	7.1	7.1
Never	62.2	62.9	61.5

Table B3
Reading books during twelve (12) past months

%

Number of books	Total	Male	Female
Yes, 1-4	30.7	26.6	34.5
Yes, 5-9	7.8	5.9	9.6
Yes, at least 10	4.5	3.5	5.5
No, due to lack of time	9.8	10.6	9.0
No, due to lack of interest	41.1	47.3	35.5
Other reasons	6.1	6.3	5.9

Table B4
Frequency of getting together and contacts with relatives or friends

Frequency	Getting together with relatives	Getting together with friends	Contacts with relatives	Contacts with friends
Daily	25.0	30.2	44.0	45.7
Every week (not every day)	33.9	39.1	32.8	34.2
Several times a month (not every week)	24.7	20.7	14.0	13.0
Once month	7.7	5.1	4.8	3.2
At least once year (less than once a month)	7.3	3.2	3.1	1.9
Never	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.0
No relatives	0.1		0.1	

Table B5
Participation in formal voluntary activities

Participation	%
Charitable organization	1.3
Cultural organization	2.3
Sport organization	1.3
Religious organization of any faith	1.1
Other organization	1.5
No	92.6

Table B6
Participation in informal voluntary activities

Participation	%
Yes	6.0
No	94.0

Table B7
Active citizenship

Participation	%
Yes	6.3
No, lack of interest	71.5
No, lack of time	4.9
No, other reason	17.3

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 in 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 ensure data comparability.
- Legal basis** The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Social Statistics and is conducted upon decision of the President of ELSTAT.
- Income reference period** 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 centres, camps, etc.). 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. Except for the first three years of survey, any 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 Thessaloniki 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:
- $\geq 30,000$ 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 , n_h primary units were drawn; where the number n_h 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. In the second stage a sample of dwellings is drawn. 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.

The survey was designed in 2003 to provide reliable estimates of interest at the national level. The original design was gradually modified from 2015, in order to achieve the main objectives of the European strategy "Europe 2020" as well as national needs. In 2019 the sample design based on the results of the "Study of the current sampling design of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) with the objective to increase/adjust the sample at regional (NUTSII) level", in order to improve the estimates of regional EU-SILC indicators.

Sample size In 2022, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,202 households and on 22,317 members of those households 19,481 of them aged 16 years and over. The average household size was calculated at 2.2 members per household.

Weightings 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):

a. The reverse probability of selection of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of a household.

b. Reverse of the response rate of households inside the strata.

c. A corrective factor which is determined in a way that:

i) The estimation of persons by gender and age group 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, migration).

ii) The estimation of households by size order (1, 2, 3, or 4+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 2011 and 2021 population censuses.

Equivalised income Total 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.

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

- Income from work
- Income from property
- Social transfers and pensions
- Monetary transfers from other households
- Imputed income from the use of a company car.

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.

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.

The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of income of the household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment income from property, familial 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 any benefits to other households. To this sum, the tax should also be added pertaining to the tax that potentially was returned and concerned the income declaration of the previous year.

Equivalence scale 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 of age is divided by $1+0.5+2\times 0.3=2.1$. Accordingly, the income of the household with 2 adults is divided by $1+0.5=1.5$ and the income of a household with 2 adults and 2 children aged 14 and over is divided by $1+0.5+(2\times 0.5)=2.5$. etc.

Population status *Non poor population*: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.

Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold.

Variables The variables used to assess well-being are:

- Overall life satisfaction
- Satisfaction with financial situation
- Satisfaction with time use
- Satisfaction with personal relationships
- Extent to which the respondent, during the past four weeks felt:
 - o lonely
 - o happy
- Help from others
- Feeling left out

The variables used to assess social and cultural participation are:

- Number of times going to the cinema
- Number of times going to live performances (plays, concerts, operas, ballet, and dance performances)
- Number of times to cultural sites
- Number of times attending live sports events
- Practice of artistic activities
- Frequency of getting together with family (relatives)
- Frequency of getting together with friends
- Frequency of contacts with family (relatives)
- Frequency of contacts with friends
- Participation in formal voluntary activities
- Participation in informal voluntary activities
- Active citizenship

References For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage at

[Survey on income and Living Conditions](#)