



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 19 March 2026

RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION

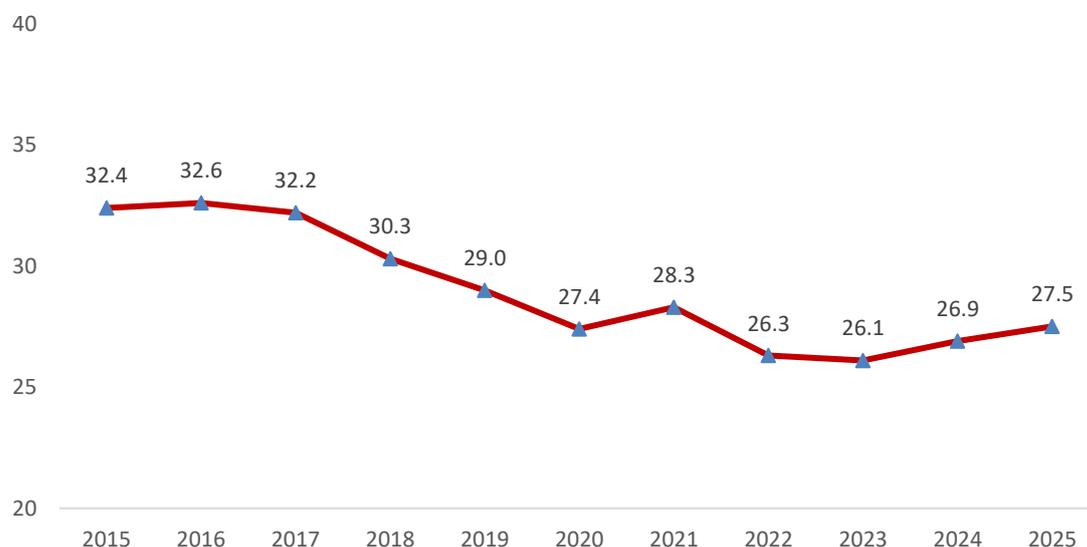
2025 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Income reference period: 2024)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on the risk of poverty, based on the 2025 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC), **with income reference period the year 2024**. This survey is the main source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level.

A. Risk of poverty or social exclusion

Based on the data of the 2025 Household Income and Living Conditions Survey, the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion¹ amounts to 27.5% of the country's population (2,797 thousand persons), increased by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2024 (26.9%) (Graph 1). The target set in social protection by the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan “EU 2030 targets” is: ‘The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion should be reduced by at least 15 million, out of them, at least 5 million should be children’ by 2030.

Graph 1. Percentage of population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (EU 2030): 2015 – 2025



Information on methodological issues:

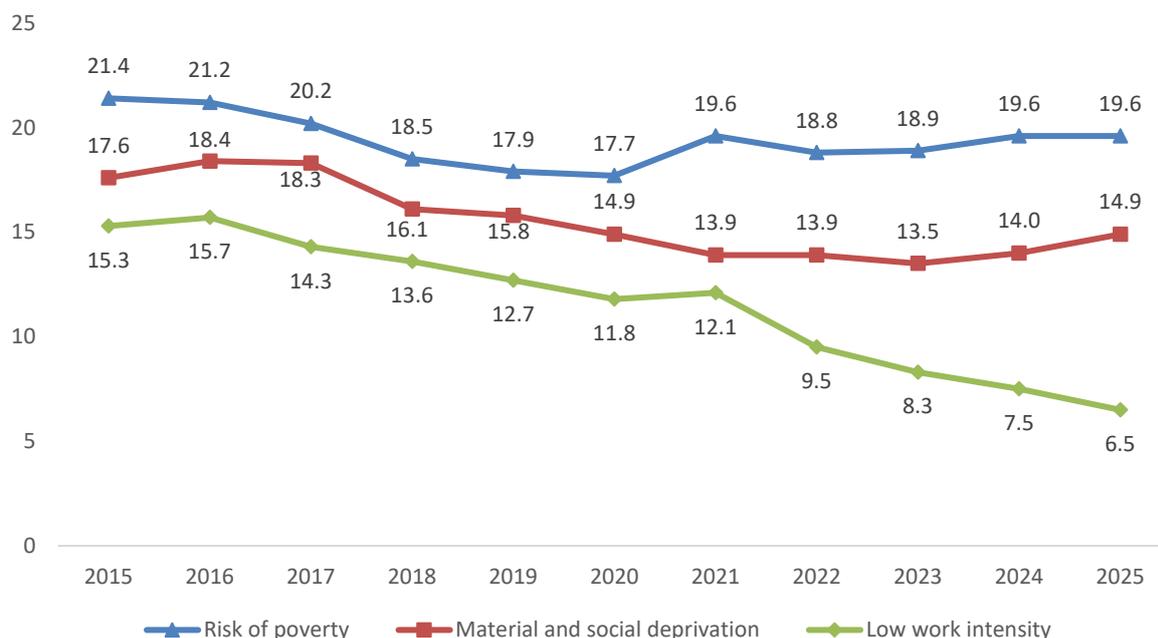
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¹ **Revised definition - Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion:** population at risk of poverty or with material and social deprivation (i.e., Proportion of the population experiencing an enforced lack of at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items) or living in households with very low work intensity – more information in explanatory notes.

Graph 2. Percentage of population at-risk-of-poverty, material social deprivation and low work intensity (Europe 2030): 2015 – 2025



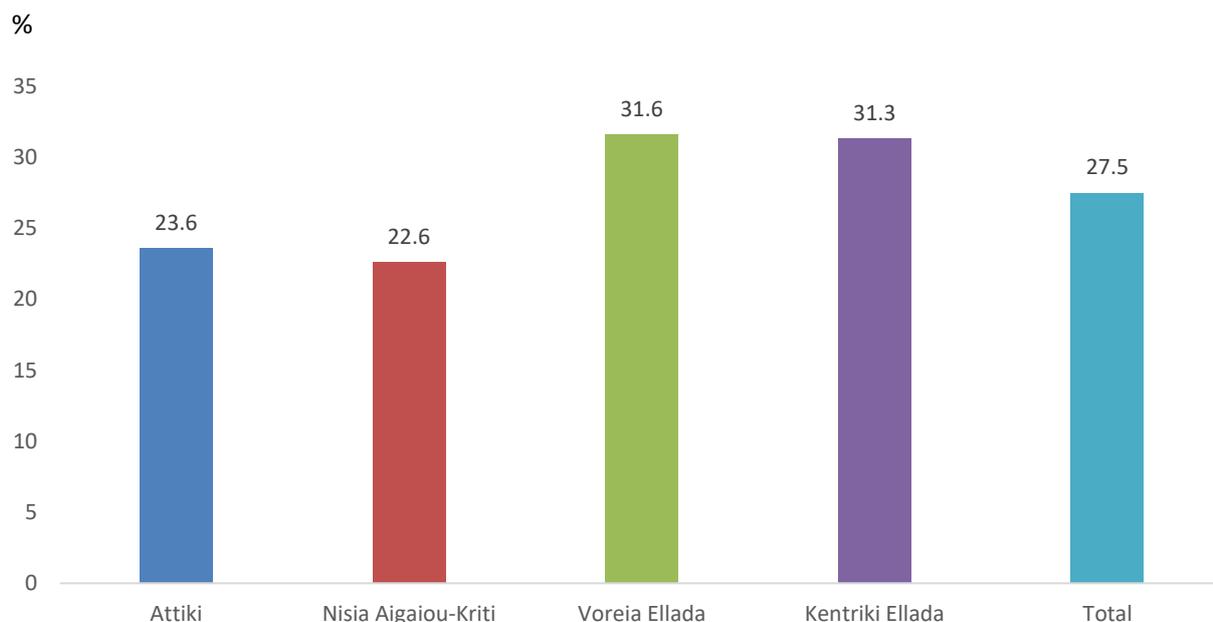
The increase in the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (a composite indicator compiled on the basis of at-risk-of-poverty, material and social deprivation and low work intensity) is due to the increase in the material and social deprivation to 14.9% in 2025 from 14.0% in 2024 (Graph 2).

The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher in the case of children aged 17 years or less (29.6%) and increased in comparison to 2024 (27.9%) (Table 1).

The percentage of the population aged 18-64 living in households with low work intensity is estimated at 7.6% of the total population of this age group, showing a decrease of 1.0 percentage points compared to 2024. The percentage for men is 6.9% and for women 8.4% (Table 2).

In two Great Geographic Areas – NUTS1 – (Attiki, Nisia Aigaiou and Kriti) the rates of at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion that are recorded are lower than that of the Country total, while in the other two Great Geographic Areas (Voreia Ellada, Kentriki Ellada) the corresponding rates are higher (Graph 3).

Graph 3. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by Great Geographic Areas: 2025



The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for households with one adult and at least one dependent child amounts to 36.1%, whereas for households with two adults and one dependent child it is 22.1% (Table 4).

The population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion living in a privately owned home with financial obligations is 22.5%, in a privately owned home without financial obligations it amounts to 26.3%, and to 30.6% if living in a rented home (Table 5).

Table 17 presents the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for the period 2015–2025, for those Member States of the European Union for which EU SILC results are available so far.

B. At risk-of-poverty rate² and poverty threshold after social transfers

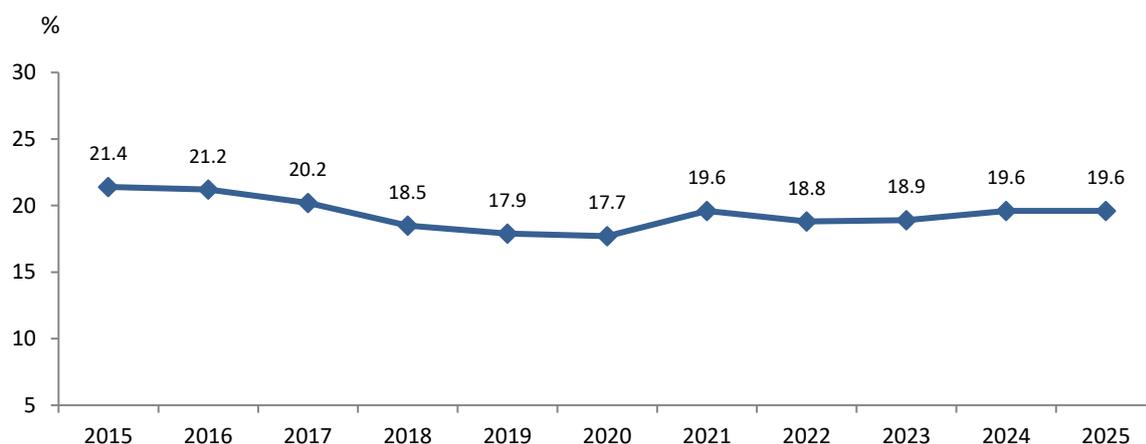
The poverty threshold amounted to 7,020 Euros per single-person-household annually and to 14,742 Euros for households with two adults and two dependent children under 14 years old (Table 6). By definition, it is set at 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, which was estimated at 11,700 Euros, whereas the mean annual disposable income of the households of the Country was estimated at 21,724 Euros.

In 2025 (income reference period the year 2024), 19.6% of the total population was at risk of poverty³ after social transfers, remaining unchanged compared to 2024. Graph 4 presents the risk index for the period 2015-2025.

² The “**at-risk-of poverty rate (after social transfers)**” is defined as the percentage of persons (over the total population) with an equivalised disposable income below the ‘at-risk of-poverty threshold’ (i.e., below the 60% of the median equivalised disposable income).

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

Graph 4. Population at risk of poverty: 2015 – 2025*



**It is noted that the income reference period is the year prior to the year the survey is conducted, that is, the data on income refer to the period 2014 - 2024.*

The number of households at risk-of-poverty is estimated at 896 thousand out of a total of 4,286 thousand households, and the members of these households amount to 1,991 thousand out of a total of 10,158 thousand persons which is the Country's estimated total population living in private households.

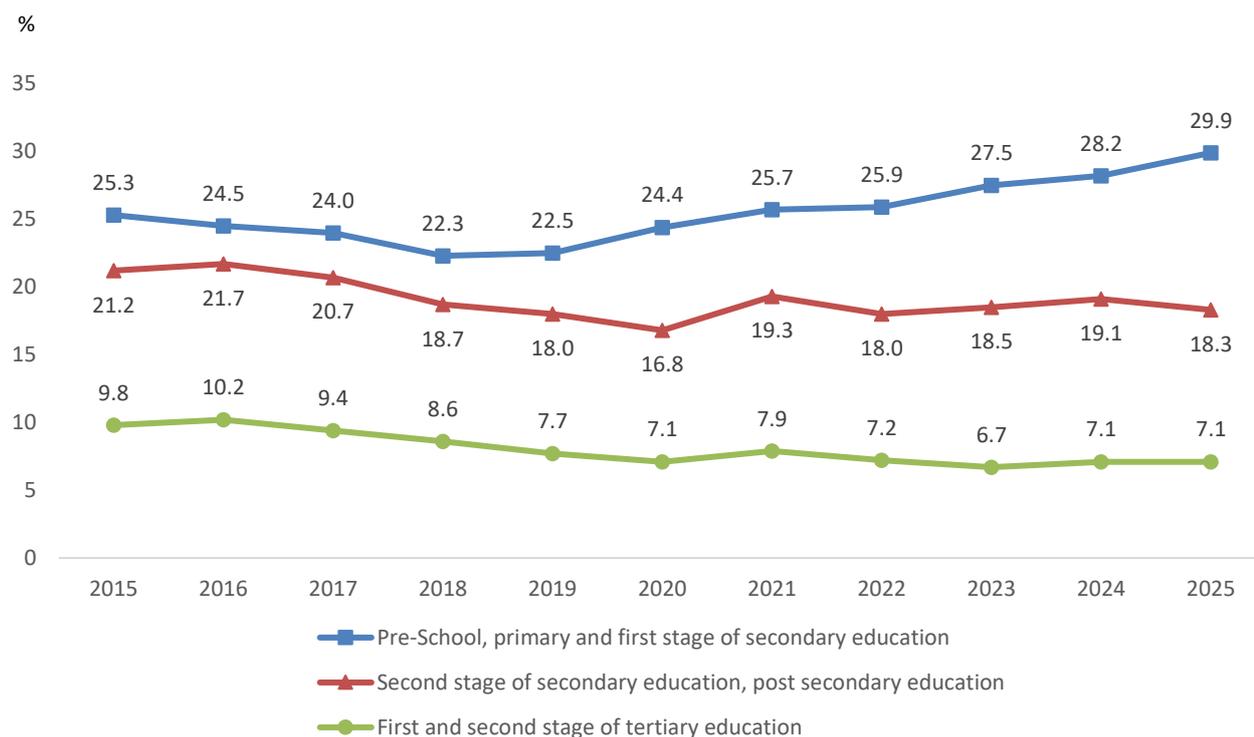
The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, for children aged 0-17 years (child poverty) amounted to 22.8%, recording an increase by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 2024 (22.4%), whereas for the population of the age groups 18-64 and 65 years old or over amounted to 18.2% (19.1% in 2024) and 20.9% (18.8% in 2024), respectively (Table 7).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate, using thresholds other than the 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, amounts to:

- 6.7%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income,
- 11.7%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income and,
- 25.3%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively.

Graph 5 depicts the importance of the educational attainment level in reducing the risk of poverty. The higher the level of education is, the lower the risk of poverty. For the year 2025, the risk of poverty is estimated at 29.9% for those having completed pre-school, primary and the first stage of secondary education, at 18.3% for those having completed the second stage of secondary education and post-secondary education, and at 7.1% for those having completed the first and second stage of tertiary education.

Graph 5. Population aged 18 years or over at risk of poverty, by education level completed: 2015-2025



The at-risk-of-poverty rate for employed persons 18-64 years old amounts to 9.7%, decreased by 0.8 percentage points compared to 2024. A decrease was recorded for employed women 18-64 years old, by 0.8 percentage points, and a decrease by 0.9 percentage points for employed men of this age group, with the respective percentages at 6.5% and 12.0% (Table 10).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for persons working full-time amounts to 9.1%, whereas for part-time employed persons amounts to 21.4% (Table 11).

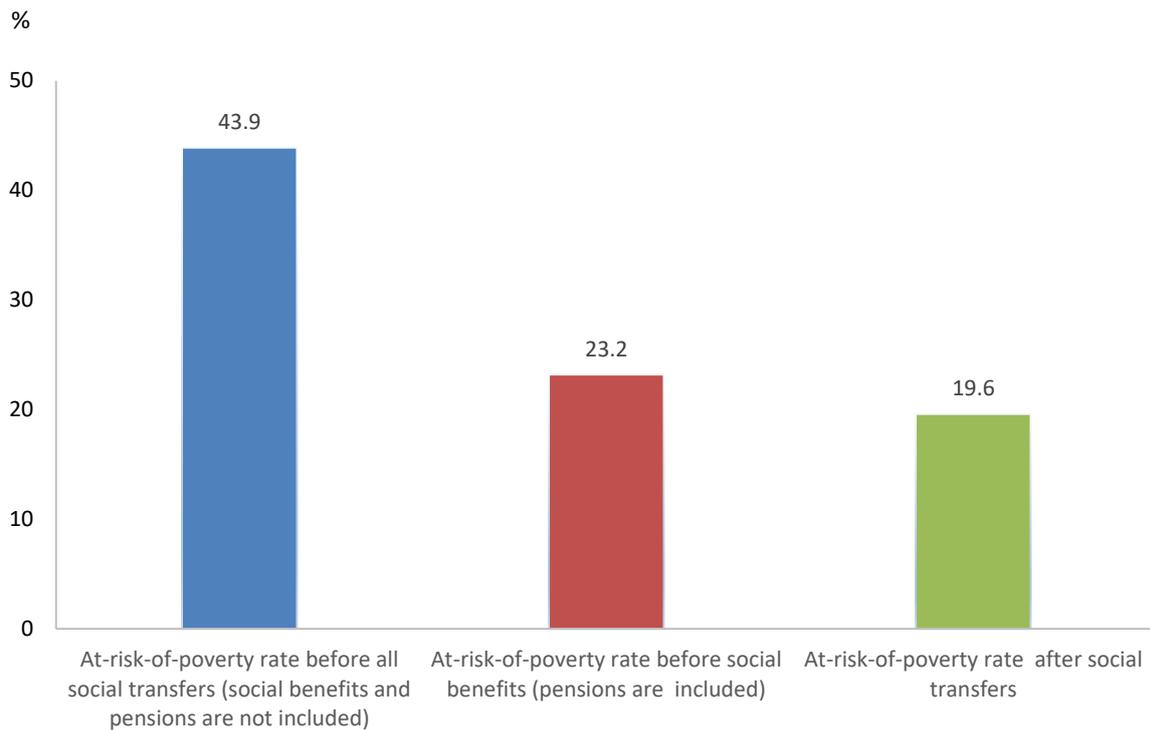
C. Social transfers and the at-risk-of-poverty rate

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers (excluding social benefits⁴ and pensions⁵ in the total disposable household income) is 43.9%, while when only pensions are included (social benefits are excluded), the risk of poverty rate drops to 23.2% (Graph 6, Tables 8 and 9). As regards social benefits, it should be noted that they include certain social assistance allowances (such as the allowance of social dividend, housing allowance, heating allowance etc.), family benefits (such as children's allowances), as well as unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits or education allowances. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for the total population after social transfers is 19.6%, from which it can be concluded that the inclusion of social benefits contributes to a decrease of 3.6 percentage points in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, while the inclusion of pensions contributes to a decrease of 20.7 percentage points. Social transfers in total, reduce the at-risk-of-poverty rate by 24.3 percentage points (Graph 6, Tables 7, 8 and 9).

⁴ **Social transfers** are considered to be social benefits, i.e., social assistance (Minimum Guaranteed Income, heating allowance, housing allowance, a lump sum amount for assistance to poor households in mountainous and disadvantaged areas as well as low-income families with children in compulsory education, Social Solidarity Allowance for Uninsured Elderly, assistance for the basic needs of people affected by earthquakes, floods, etc.), family benefits, unemployment benefits / allowances, sickness benefits / allowances, disability benefits / allowances and disability pensions.

⁵ **Pensions** are considered old-age pensions from work and pensions / allowances of survivors.

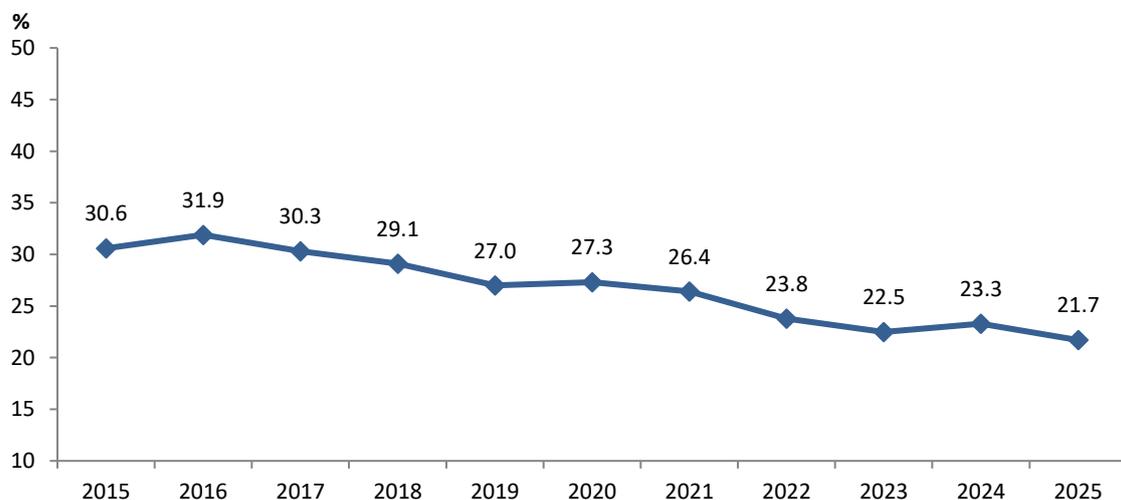
Graph 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate



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

The relative median 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.

Graph 7. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap: 2015-2025



In 2025, this indicator was 21.7% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, decreased by 1.6 percentage points as compared to the previous year (Graph 7, Table 12). Based on this result, it is estimated that 50% of the poor population has an income lower than 78.3% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (7,020 euros), i.e., lower than 5,496.6 euros per person, per year.

As shown in Graph 7, the relative at-risk-of-poverty gap was 31.9% in 2016 (highest recorded value in the last years). From then on, it shows a downward trend except for the year 2020 in which a small increase of 0.3 percentage points was recorded as compared to 2019, and the year 2024 with an increase of 0.8 pp compared to 2023.

E. Risk of poverty after social transfers calculated based on the 2008 and 2019 poverty threshold (adjusted according to the 2024 harmonized index of consumer prices)

The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, anchored at a fixed point in time – and specifically the years 2008 and 2019 – 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.

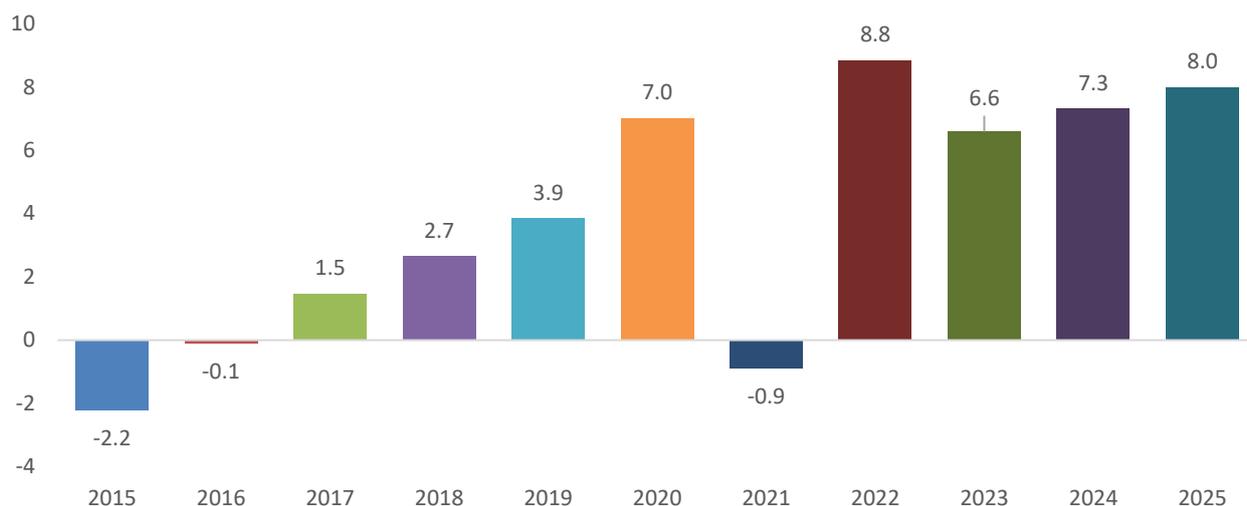
In 2025, the risk-of-poverty rate based on the poverty threshold of 2008 (i.e., the percentage of persons whose equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in 2008, expressed in 2024 prices according to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices), is 28.1%. In other words, 28.1% of the population in 2025 would be classified as “at risk of poverty” on the basis of the conditions of 2008 (Table 13). Females record a higher percentage than males (29.7% and 26.6%, respectively), whereas the age group with the highest percentage (33.2%) is that of persons aged 65 years or over.

In 2025, the at-risk-of-poverty rate based on the poverty threshold of 2019 (i.e., the percentage of persons whose equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in 2019, expressed in 2024 prices according to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices), is 11.3%. In other words, 11.3% of the population in 2025 would be classified as “at risk of poverty” on the basis of the conditions of 2019 (Table 14). Females register a higher percentage than males (11.8% and 10.8%, respectively), whereas the age group with the highest percentage (12.9%) is that of children up to 17 years old.

F. Evolution of household Income

16.0% of households reported that their income had increased in the last 12 months, 9.2% of households reported that it decreased, and 74.8% that it remained the same (Table 15).

Graph 8. Annual change (%) of average equivalized disposable income per person: 2015-2025



The average equivalized income per person reached 13,381 Euros, increased by 8.0% as compared to that recorded in the previous year. Graph 8 presents the annual growth of the average income per person for the years 2015 - 2025.

Average equivalized income per person, 2015-2025

Survey year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<i>Income reference year</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Average equivalized income per person (in euro)	8,682	8,672	8,800	9,034	9,382	10,041	9,952	10,832	11,546	12,391	13,381

For 2025, the main source of income for households in the Country is income from work (71.7%) followed by income from pensions (23.0%) (Table 16).

TABLES

Table 1

Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, by gender and age group: 2025

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	27.5	29.1	25.9
0-17	29.6	30.3	28.9
18-64	26.9	27.9	25.9
65+	27.7	30.9	23.6

Table 2

At risk-of-poverty rate for people living in households with very low work intensity, after social transfers, by gender and age group: 2025

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
18-64	7.6	8.4	6.9
0-17	2.8	3.4	2.3
0-64	6.5	7.3	5.8

Table 3

Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, components: 2025

%

Indicator/Component	Total	Female	Male
Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion	27.5	29.1	25.9
Population at-risk-of-poverty (after social transfers)	19.6	20.9	18.2
Population under material and social deprivation	14.9	15.7	14.2
Population 0 - 64 years old living in households with very low work intensity	6.5	7.3	5.8

Table 4
Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, by household type: 2025

Household type	Percentage %
One adult under 65 years old - Male	32.3
One adult under 65 years old - Female	44.1
One adult 65 years old or over - Male	29.8
One adult 65 years old or over - Female	41.7
Single-person household	38.1
Two adults under 65 years old	21.9
Two adults, one of whom is 65 years old or over	26.2
Other households without dependent children	19.9
Single-parent household with at least one dependent child	36.1
Two adults with one dependent child	22.1
Two adults with two dependent children	26.3
Two adults with three or more dependent children	40.4
Other households with dependent children	28.1
Other households - unclassified	53.6

Table 5
Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by tenure status: 2025

Tenure status	Percentage %
Owner, with mortgage or loan	22.5
Owner, no outstanding mortgage or housing loan	26.3
Tenant, rent at market price	30.6
Tenant, rent at reduced price or free	34.7

Table 6
At-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers, by household type: 2025

Household type	Poverty threshold (in Euros)
Single person	7,020
Two adults	10,530
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	14,742

Table 7
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by age group and gender: 2025

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	19.6	20.9	18.2
0-17	22.8	24.7	20.9
18-64	18.2	18.9	17.6
65+	20.9	23.2	17.9

Table 8
At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers ⁽¹⁾, by gender and age group: 2025

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	43.9	46.7	40.9
0-17	31.6	34.0	29.3
18-64	31.1	32.4	29.8
65+	84.8	87.2	81.8

(1) Total disposable household income before all social transfers

Table 9
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers ⁽²⁾, by gender and age group: 2025

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	23.2	24.3	22.0
0-17	28.8	30.7	27.0
18-64	21.7	22.0	21.3
65+	23.3	25.7	20.2

(2) Total disposable household income before social benefits including old age and survivors' benefits

Table 10
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by gender and most frequent activity status (18-64): 2025

%

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	9.7	6.5	12.0
Employees	5.6	3.5	7.4
Employed persons except employees	22.8	19.3	24.6

Table 11**In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by full-time/part-time employment: 2025**

Full-time/part-time employment	%
Full time	9.1
Part time	21.4

Table 12**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap after social transfers, by gender and age group: 2025**

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	21.7	21.6	22.1
0-17	21.8	24.6	19.7
18-64	25.6	24.9	27.1
65+	17.1	17.1	17.2

Table 13**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008), by gender and age group: 2025**

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	28.1	29.7	26.6
0-17	32.5	34.1	31.0
18-64	25.0	25.7	24.2
65+	33.2	36.0	29.7

Table 14**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers anchored at a fixed moment in time (2019), by gender and age group: 2025**

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	11.3	11.8	10.8
0-17	12.9	14.5	11.4
18-64	11.4	11.4	11.4
65+	9.9	11.1	8.5

Table 15
Change in household income compared to the previous year: 2025

%			
Change in income	Increased	Remained the same	Decreased
		16.0	74.8

Table 16
Main income source 2025

Main income source	%
Job	71.7
Pensions	23.0
Other social transfers	2.9
Other income	2.4

Table 17
Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by country, for countries with available data for 2025 (2015-2025)

%											
Country	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bulgaria	29.0	30.3	30.0	32.2	31.7	33.5	33.2	33.0	38.0	41.0	43.3
Greece	27.5	26.9	26.1	26.3	28.3	27.4	29.0	30.3	32.2	32.6	32.4
Romania	27.4	27.9	32.0	34.4	34.4	35.6	36.1	38.7	42.5	46.0	44.5
Spain	25.7	25.8	26.5	26.0	27.8	27.0	26.2	27.3	27.5	28.8	28.7
Latvia	24.7	24.3	25.6	26.0	26.1	25.1	26.7	28.4	28.5	28.2	30.0
Estonia	21.8	22.2	24.2	25.2	22.2	22.8	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.1	23.6
Germany	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.0	20.4	17.3	18.5	18.8	19.8	20.0
Portugal	18.6	19.7	20.1	20.1	22.4	20.0	21.1	21.6	23.4	24.9	26.4
Sweden	18.6	17.5	18.4	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.4	17.7	17.2	17.7	18.2
Finland	17.2	16.8	15.8	16.3	14.2	14.9	14.5	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.9
Belgium	16.5	18.3	18.8	18.6	19.0	20.3	20.1	20.5	22.0	22.2	21.6
Netherlands	15.8	15.4	15.8	16.5	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	16.4
Slovenia	15.5	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.2	14.3	13.7	15.4	16.6	16.9	17.7
Czech Republic	11.5	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.7	11.5	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.4	13.0

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 compliant with the Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Social Statistics and is being 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 of the survey.

Coverage The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespectively 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 conducted under a simple rotational design, which was selected as the most suitable for a single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.

Every year the sample consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. Except for the first three years of the 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 the survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component, the people who were initially selected 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 population census and covers completely the reference population.

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

The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the total area of the Country into thirteen (13) formal 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.

The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Region 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 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 and, 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. 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 2025, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,408 households and on 21,392 members of those households – 19,067 of them aged 16 years or over. The average household size was calculated at 2.1 members per household.

Weightings For the estimation of the survey characteristics. 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 the individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of the household.

b. The 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 groups that will result by geographic region (NUTSII) coincides with the corresponding number that was calculated with projection based on vital statistics (2021 population census, births, deaths, migration) for the reference year of the survey.

ii) The estimation of the number of households by size class (1, 2, 3, or 4+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the corresponding numbers of the reference year of the survey based on 2021 population census.

Methodology for measuring poverty According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and is defined at 60% of the median total equivalised disposable income of the household, using the modified OECD equivalised scale which differs from the concept of absolute poverty (lacking basic means of living).

Total equivalised disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is, income after 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.

Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, may influence the results significantly and are not included.

Equivalised income As equivalised disposable income of the individual is considered the total disposable 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 income distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income, i.e., the equivalised disposable income of the household. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the income distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but an indicator of the level of living.

The total disposable income of the household is calculated as the sum of incomes of all household members (income of employees, of self-employed persons, pensions, benefits of unemployment, income related to real estate, family benefits, regular monetary transfers etc.) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the

sources of income after the deduction of any transfers to other households. To this amount, any tax returns related to potential netting of income of the previous year, should also be added.

Equivalence scale Equivalent household size refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult of the household, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over and 0.3 to each child under 14 years of age. Example: The income of a household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight of $(1+0.5+(2\times 0.3))= 2.1$, of a household with two adults is divided with $(1+0.5=) 1.5$, of a household with two adults and two children above 14 years is divided with $(1+(3\times 0.5)=) 2.5$, etc.

Dependent children Dependent children are considered all the children until the age of 16 years, as well as the children up to 24 years who are economically inactive (pupils, students, soldiers etc.).

Indicators *Main indicators*

1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers)
 - By age and gender
 - By most frequent activity status and gender
 - By household type
 - By accommodation tenure status
 - By work intensity of the household
 - 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 (2008)
5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
6. Mean equivalised disposable income

Indicators for “Europe 2030” strategy

Definitions of indicators 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’ (60% of the median equivalised disposable income).

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

It is 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.

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*

4.1. *At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (2008)*

For 2024 at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated with 2008 at-risk-of-poverty threshold (inflated by the harmonised consumer price index of 2009-2024). It is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income at a given year (2024) is below the risk-of-poverty threshold of an earlier year (2008) up-rated for inflation.

4.2. *At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (2019)*

For 2024 at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated with 2019 at-risk-of-poverty threshold (inflated by the harmonised consumer price index of 2020 -2024). It is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income at a given year (2024) is below the risk-of-poverty threshold of an earlier year (2019) up-rated for inflation.

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

5.1. *At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers*

The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers (neither other social benefits nor old-age and survivors' benefits are included) shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before all social transfers below the national 'at risk- of-poverty threshold'.

Social transfers are social benefits, i.e., social assistance (Minimum Guaranteed Income, heating allowance, housing allowance, a lump sum amount for assistance to poor households in mountainous and disadvantaged areas as well as low-income families, children in compulsory education. Social Solidarity Allowance for Uninsured Elderly, assistance for the basic needs of people affected by earthquakes, floods, etc.), family benefits. unemployment benefits / allowances. sickness benefits / allowances, disability benefits / allowances and disability benefits, and pensions.

Pensions comprise old-age pensions from work and pensions / allowances from the spouse.

5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers other than old age and survivors' benefits)

The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers other than old age and survivors' benefits (does not include other social benefits but does include old age and survivors' benefits) shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers other than old age and survivors' benefits below the national 'at risk-of-poverty threshold'.

6. Mean equivalised disposable income

The mean equivalised disposable income is defined as the mean of the equivalised disposable income of all household members of the country.

7. Indicators for "Europe 2030" strategy

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

- People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
- People living under severe material and social deprivation rate (SMSD)

Proportion of the population experiencing an enforced lack of at least 7 to 13 deprivation items (6 related to the individual and 7 related to the household)

The 13 items considered are:

List of items at household level:

- Capacity to being confronted with payment arrears (on mortgage or rental payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments)
- Capacity to afford to pay 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 expenses
- Have access to a car/van for personal use
- Ability to keep home adequately warm in the winter and cold in the summer
- Replacing worn-out furniture

List of items at individual level:

- Having internet connection
- Replacing worn-out clothes with some new ones
- Having two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
- Spending a small amount of money each week on him/herself
- Getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month
- Having regular leisure activities

- People living in households with very low work intensity

People from 0-64 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors' pension), as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions) worked a working

time equal or less than 20% of their total combined work-time potential during the previous year.

References

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