



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 16 April 2025

MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2024 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
(Income reference period: 2023)

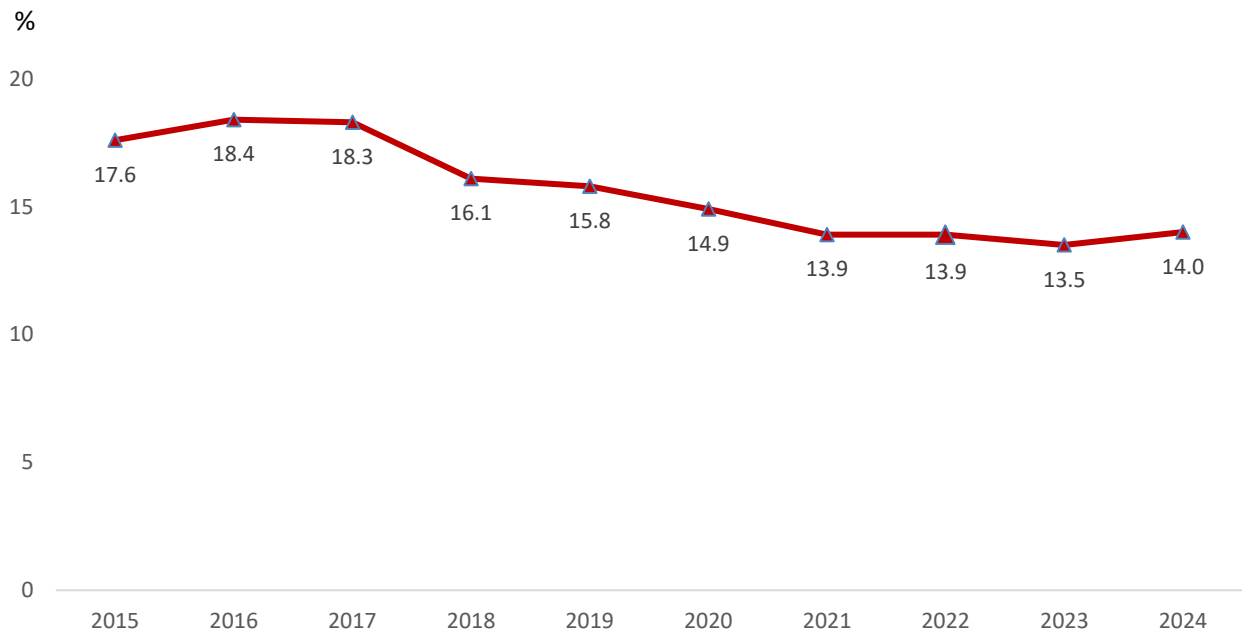
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the indicators concerning (a) material and social deprivation and (b) the living conditions of the population, based on the available data of the 2024 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC), **with income reference period the year 2023**.

A. Severe material and social deprivation

The percentage of the population that lacks at least 7 out of 13 goods and services (i.e. the index that calculates the "percentage of the population with severe material and social deprivations - Europe 2030") amounts to 14.0%.

Graph 1 shows the evolution of the indicator for the years 2015-2024.

Graph 1. Material and social deprivation (Europe 2030): 2015-2024



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According to Graph 1, the material and social deprivation in 2024 (“Europe 2030”) increased by 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2023 (13.5%), in the total population.

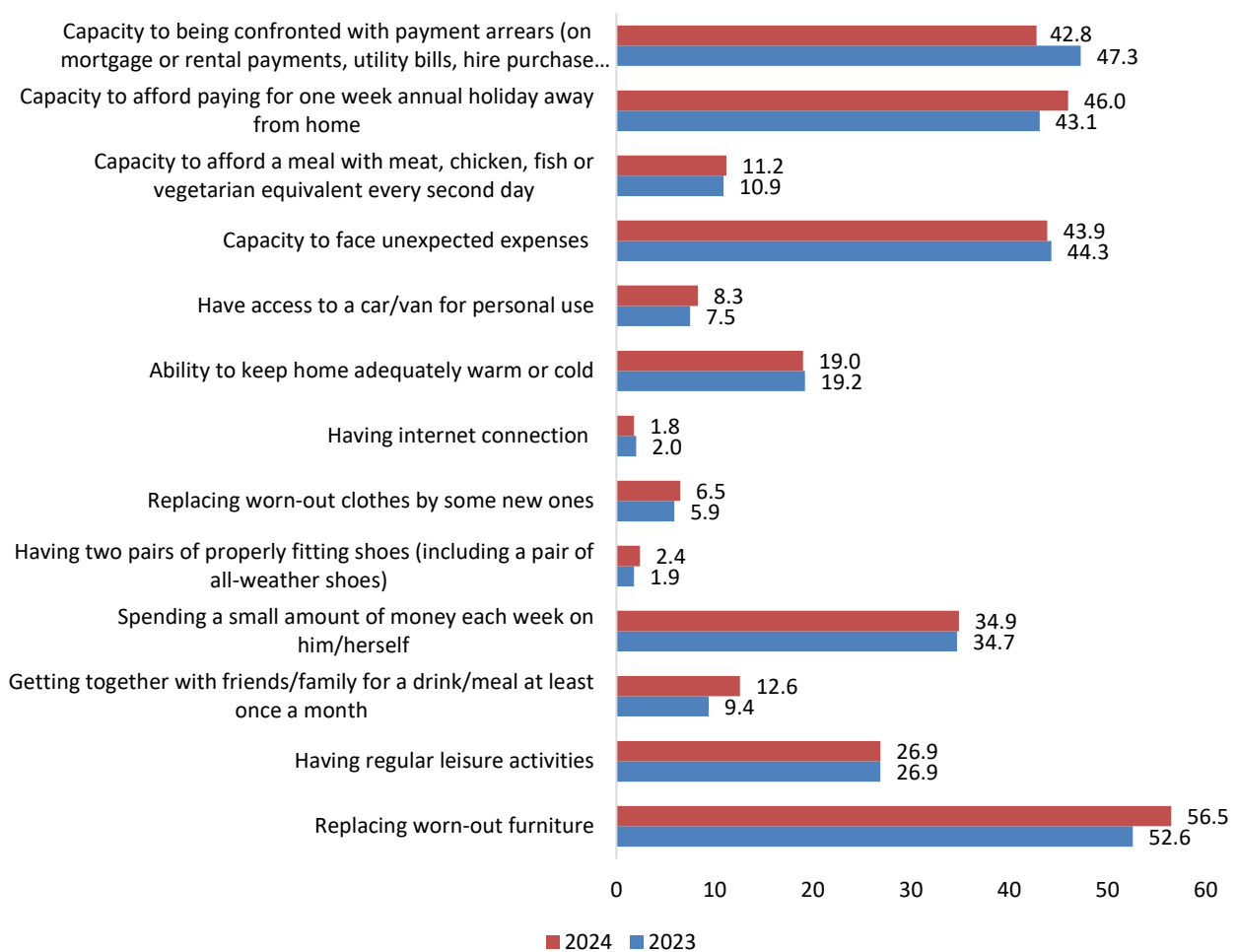
Based on the survey results, a decrease is recorded regarding material and social deprivation among children aged 0-17 years by 1,7 percentage point in 2024 (13.9%) as compared to 2023 (15.6%) (Table 1).

As regards the material and social deprivation in the age group of people aged 65 and over, an increase by 0.5 percentage points is recorded in 2024 (12.8%) as compared to 2023 (12.3%) (Table 1).

In 2024, 14.4% of the population aged 18-64 years was in severe material and social deprivation, increasing by 0.9 percentage points compared to 2023 (13.5%) (Table 1).

Table 16 depicts the material and social deprivation rate for the years 2015-2024, for those European countries of which the results of 2024 EU-SILC are available so far.

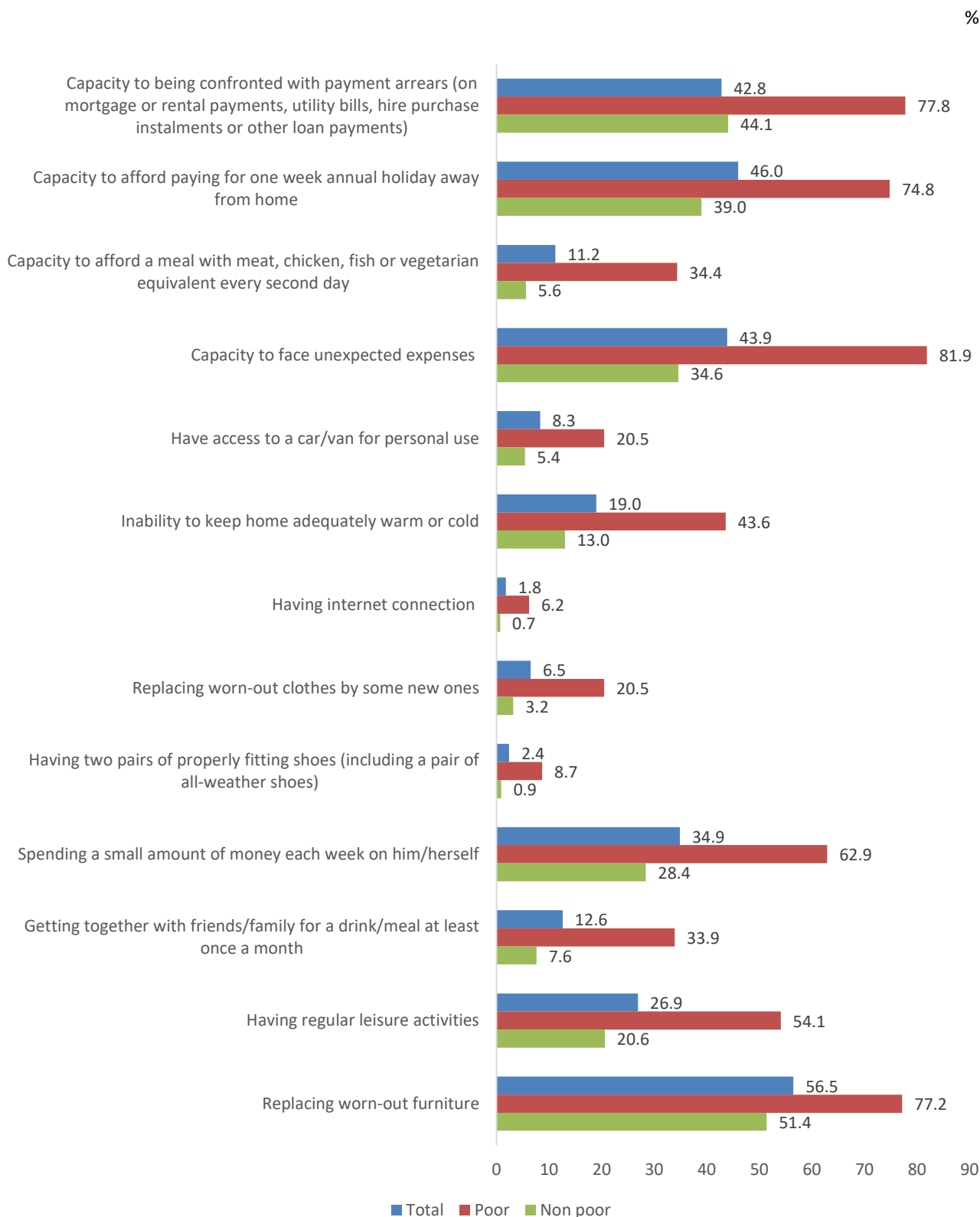
Graph 2. Percentage of population in material and social deprivation (Europe 2030), by component of deprivation 2023-2024



Graph 2 presents the percentage distribution of the population with material and social deprivation, by component of deprivation. According to these data, the main findings concern difficulty in replacing worn-out furniture (56.5%), to meet payment arrears (on mortgage payments, utility bills etc.) (42.8%), or difficulty facing unexpected expenses (43.9%), as well as to afford paying for a week’s vacation (46.0%).

Graph 3 presents the percentages of material and social deprivation by deprivation component and population status (total population, poor, non-poor) for the year 2024.

Graph 3. Percentage of population in material and social deprivation (Europe 2030) by component of deprivation and population status (total, poor, non-poor population) 2024



B. Material deprivation regarding basic needs and housing conditions¹

27.0% of the total population live in overcrowded households, while the corresponding percentages for the non-poor and poor population amount to 24.5% and 36.9%, respectively (Table 2). In 2024, the percentage of the total population living in overcrowded households is higher for children aged up to 17 years, and amounts to 40.9% for the total population, while the corresponding percentages for the non-poor and poor population amount to 36.4% and 56.7%, respectively (Table 2).

34.4% of the poor population declare incapacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, while the respective percentage of the non-poor population amounts to 5.6% (Graph 3, Table 3).

81.9% of the poor population and 34.6% of the non-poor population report difficulties in meeting unexpected financial expenses of approximately 480 euros² (Graph 3, Table 3).

74.8% of the poor population report an inability to pay for a week's vacation. The corresponding percentage of non-poor population amounts to 39.0% (Graph 3, Table 3).

43.6% of the poor population report that they cannot afford adequate heating in winter, whereas the corresponding percentage of non-poor population is 13.0% (Graph 3, Table 3).

The percentage of the total population reporting housing cost overburden is 28.9%, while the percentage for poor and non-poor population is 88.9% and 14.2%, respectively (Table 4).

36.3% of the total population state that they are significantly burdened by the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans payments³ other than loans connected with the house. The percentages for poor and non-poor population amount to 49.6% and 33.1%, respectively (Table 5).

56.1% of the poor population report that they are confronted with payment arrears⁴ regarding the utility bills for electricity, water, natural gas, etc., whereas the respective share for the non-poor population is estimated at 19.2% (Table 6).

77.0% of the poor population and 25.4% of the non-poor population report having great difficulty in making ends meet (coping with usual needs) with their total monthly income (Table 7).

20.2% of the total population encounter problems with noise from neighbours or from the street (Table 8).

C. Affordability regarding social participation of the population aged 16 years and over

As regards material deprivation related to the inability of the population aged 16 years and over to meet expenses for basic needs related to social activities, the following results are observed:

26.9% of the population cannot afford to participate in leisure activities, such as sports or cinema, on a regular basis. The corresponding percentages for the poor and non-poor population amount to 54.1% and 20.6% (Graph 3).

34.9% of the population cannot spend a small amount of money each week on herself/himself. The corresponding shares for the poor population and the non-poor population are 62.9% and 28.4% (Graph 3).

¹ According to the answers provided by persons responsible for households.

² For the calculation of the amount of 480 euros, the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold must be used per single consumption unit, which means it must be used independently of the size and structure of the household.

³ Debts from hire purchases or loans include any loans for consumer items or services (car, holiday, furniture, durables, etc.) and credit card debt.

⁴ It is recorded whether the households have been in arrears in the past 12 months, that is, were unable to pay on time (as scheduled) the utility bills (water, electricity, natural gas, heating, etc.) for the main dwelling.

D. Health of the population aged 16 and over

6.9% of the population aged 16 and over has bad or very bad health, 14.8% moderate, while 78.3% have very good or good health (Graph 4, Table 9).

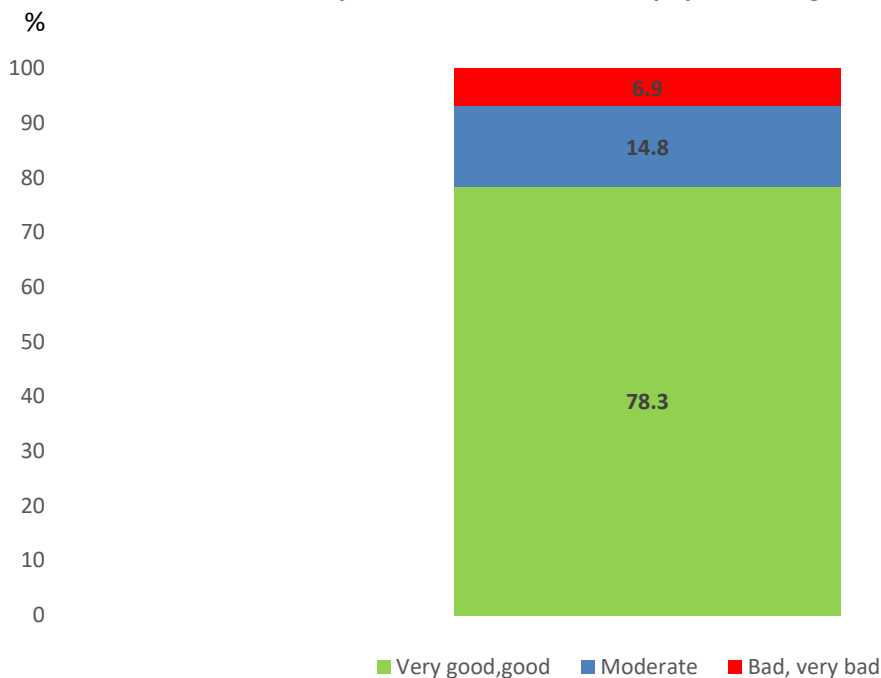
24.5% of the population aged 16 and over had a chronic health problem (Table 10).

8.7% of the population aged 16 and over for a period of six months or more had limited, due to their own health problem, some activities common to the general population or had too much difficulty with them, while 9.6% had limited, but not too much (Table 11).

24.4% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that there was a case, during the last 12 months, they really needed a medical examination or treatment for their own health problem and did not undergo it. The percentages of poor and non-poor population are 36.0% and 21.8%, respectively (Table 12).

32.0% of the population aged 16 and over reported that there was a case, during the last 12 months, they really needed a dental examination or treatment for their own health problem and did not undergo it. The percentages of poor and non-poor population are 59.4% and 27.3%, respectively (Table 12).

Graph 4. Health status of the population aged 16 and over

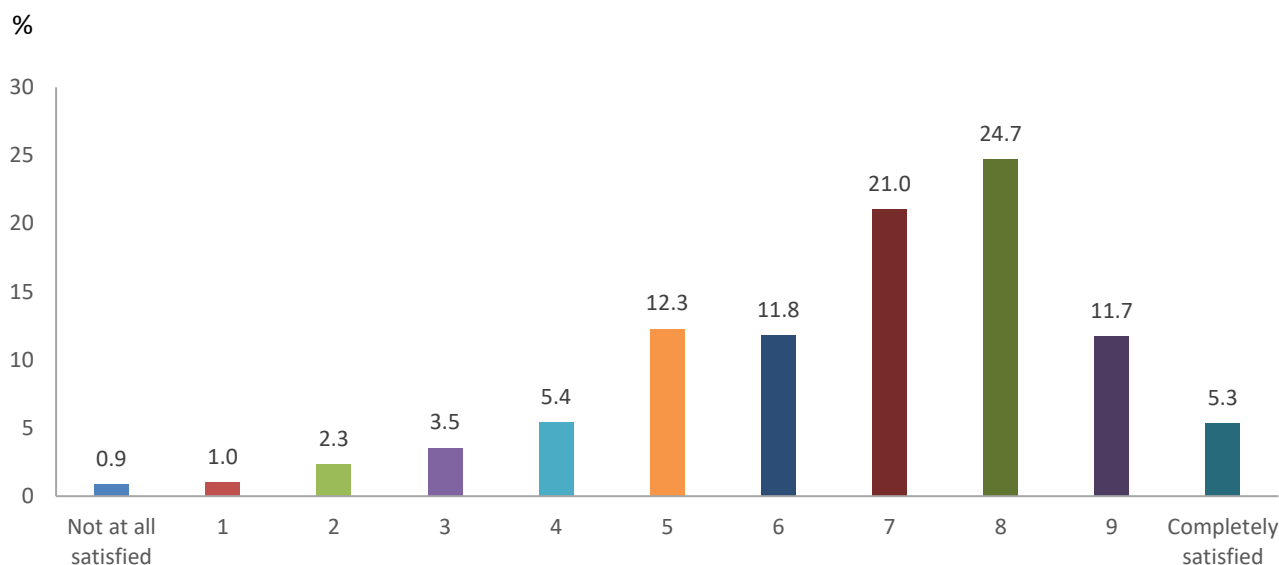


E. Wellbeing

- 5.3% of the population 16 years old and over feel completely satisfied with their life overall, while 0.9% of the respective population stated not at all satisfied (Table 13, Graph 5).
- 57.5⁵% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are very satisfied with their life overall (points 7 to 9 of the scale) (Table 13, Graph 5).

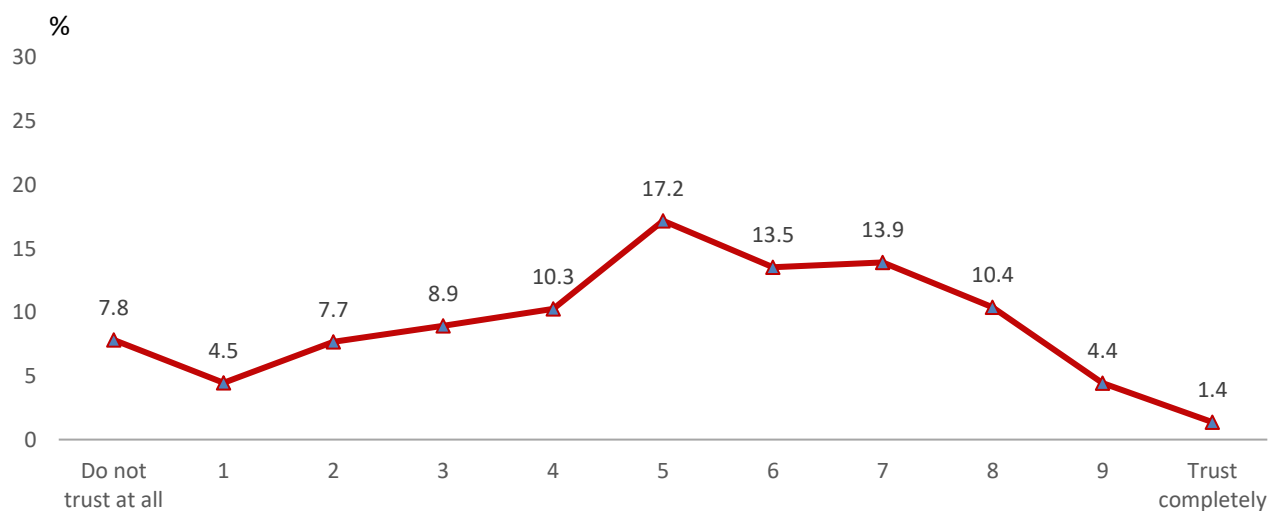
⁵ Any differences in the sums of the percentages are due to rounding.

Graph 5. Overall life satisfaction: 2024



- 32.6% of the poor population⁶ declares “not at all - to a somewhat” satisfied (points 0 to 4 of the scale) with their life, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 8.6%. Completely satisfied with life is declared by 2.8% of the poor population and 5.9% of the non-poor population (Tables 14 and 15).

Graph 6. Trust in others: 2024



- 1.4% of the population aged 16 and over declares that trust completely in others, while 7.8% declares no trust at all (Table 13, Graph 6).
- great trust in others (7 to 9 points on the scale), declared by 28.7% of the population aged 16 and over (Table 13, Graph 6).
- the largest percentage of the poor population (39.2%) declares that they do not trust others “at all - to a somewhat” (points 0 to 4 of the scale), while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 39.3%. Completely trust in others declared by 0.9% of the poor population and 1.5% of the non-poor population (Tables 14 and 15).

⁶ Poor population: Population that have an income less or equal to the threshold of poverty
 Non-poor population: Population that have an income larger than the threshold of poverty

TABLES

Table 1
Material and social deprivation, by gender and age groups: 2023–2024

%

| Age groups | 2024 | 2023 |
|------------|------|------|
| Total | 14.0 | 13.5 |
| Male | 13.4 | 12.9 |
| Female | 14.5 | 14.1 |
| 0-17 | 13.9 | 15.6 |
| Male | 14.3 | 16.2 |
| Female | 13.6 | 14.9 |
| 18-64 | 14.4 | 13.5 |
| Male | 14.1 | 12.8 |
| Female | 14.8 | 14.1 |
| 65+ | 12.8 | 12.3 |
| Male | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Female | 14.5 | 13.8 |

Table 2
Overcrowding rate by gender, age groups and population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Age groups | Population | Total |
|------------|------------|-------|
| Total | Total | 27.0 |
| | Poor | 36.9 |
| | Non poor | 24.5 |
| 0-17 | Total | 40.9 |
| | Poor | 56.7 |
| | Non poor | 36.4 |
| 18-64 | Total | 29.9 |
| | Poor | 39.6 |
| | Non poor | 27.7 |
| 65+ | Total | 9.2 |
| | Poor | 13.1 |
| | Non poor | 8.4 |

Table 3

Affordability of population to fulfil basic needs by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

| Basic needs | Population | | |
|---|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Inability to afford one-week holiday away from home, annually | 46.0 | 74.8 | 39.0 |
| Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day | 11.2 | 34.4 | 5.6 |
| Inability to face unexpected financial expenses of 480 euros | 43.9 | 81.9 | 34.6 |
| Inability to keep home adequately warm | 19.0 | 43.6 | 13.0 |

Table 4

Housing cost overburden rate by gender, age groups and population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Age groups | Population | Total |
|------------|------------|-------|
| Total | Total | 28.9 |
| | Poor | 88.9 |
| | Non poor | 14.2 |
| 0-17 | Total | 28.0 |
| | Poor | 88.2 |
| | Non poor | 10.6 |
| 18-64 | Total | 28.5 |
| | Poor | 88.9 |
| | Non poor | 14.2 |
| 65+ | Total | 30.4 |
| | Poor | 89.6 |
| | Non poor | 16.7 |

Table 5

Percentage distribution of population with financial burden for the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Financial burden of the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans | Population | | |
|---|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| A heavy burden | 36.3 | 49.6 | 33.1 |
| A small burden | 41.6 | 30.1 | 44.3 |
| No burden at all | 22.1 | 20.3 | 22.6 |

Table 6

Percentage distribution of population with housing and non-housing related arrears, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Arrears | Population | | |
|---|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Rent or mortgage repayment | 27.2 | 56.1 | 19.2 |
| Utility bills (electricity, water, natural gas, etc.) | 32.0 | 65.5 | 23.8 |
| Credit cards payment or loan repayments for household items, holidays | 38.6 | 69.2 | 31.4 |

Table 7

Ability to make ends meet by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Ability to make ends meet | Population | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| With great difficulty | 35.5 | 77.0 | 25.4 |
| With difficulty | 31.3 | 22.5 | 33.5 |
| With some difficulty | 19.4 | 0.5 | 24.0 |
| Fairly easily | 9.4 | 0.0 | 11.7 |
| Easily | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Very easily | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 |

Table 8

Housing conditions of population, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Problems faced | Population | | |
|--|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Noise from neighbours or from the street | 20.2 | 22.7 | 19.6 |

Table 9

General health status of population aged 16 years and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Health status | Population | | |
|-----------------|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Very good, good | 78.3 | 74.0 | 79.3 |
| Moderate | 14.8 | 17.2 | 14.2 |
| Bad, very bad | 6.9 | 8.8 | 6.5 |

Table 10

Chronic (long-standing) illness or condition of the population aged 16 years and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Chronic health problem | Population | | |
|------------------------|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| | 24.5 | 27.4 | 23.8 |

Table 11

Limitation in activities because of health problems of the population aged 16 and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| Limitation in activities | Population | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Yes, very much | 8.7 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Yes, but not too much | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.5 |
| No | 81.7 | 78.9 | 82.4 |

Table 12

Unmet need for medical / dental examination or treatment of the population aged 16 and over by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2024

%

| | Population | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Poor | Non poor |
| Medical examination or treatment | 24.4 | 36.0 | 21.8 |
| Dental examination or treatment | 32.0 | 59.4 | 27.3 |

Table 13
Degree of satisfaction, for the total population, with:

%

| Degree of satisfaction | Total population | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | their life | trust to others |
| Not at all | 0.9 | 7.8 |
| 1 | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| 2 | 2.3 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 3.5 | 8.9 |
| 4 | 5.4 | 10.3 |
| 5 | 12.3 | 17.2 |
| 6 | 11.8 | 13.5 |
| 7 | 21.0 | 13.9 |
| 8 | 24.7 | 10.4 |
| 9 | 11.7 | 4.4 |
| Completely | 5.3 | 1.4 |

Table 14
Degree of satisfaction, for the poor population, with:

%

| Degree of satisfaction | Poor population | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | their life | trust to others |
| Not at all | 1.8 | 8.4 |
| 1 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| 2 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| 3 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 4 | 12.1 | 8.7 |
| 5 | 23.1 | 19.5 |
| 6 | 9.5 | 13.1 |
| 7 | 12.8 | 13.5 |
| 8 | 13.9 | 10.9 |
| 9 | 5.2 | 3.3 |
| Completely | 2.8 | 0.9 |

Table 15
Degree of satisfaction, for the non-poor population, with:

| Degree of satisfaction | Non poor population | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | their life | trust to others |
| Not at all | 0.6 | 7.7 |
| 1 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| 2 | 1.3 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 2.2 | 8.7 |
| 4 | 3.9 | 10.6 |
| 5 | 9.7 | 16.6 |
| 6 | 12.3 | 13.6 |
| 7 | 22.9 | 14.0 |
| 8 | 27.2 | 10.3 |
| 9 | 13.2 | 4.7 |
| Completely | 5.9 | 1.5 |

Table 16
Material deprivation (percentage of population) in European countries: 2015-2024
(Based on the available data so far)

| | 2015 | 2026 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Romania | 34.0 | 35.9 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 17.2 |
| Bulgaria | 36.8 | 33.5 | 30.0 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 16.6 |
| Greece | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 14.0 |
| Hungary | 24.1 | 20.6 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 9.3 |
| Spain | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.3 |
| Belgium | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Germany | 5.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Latvia | 15.4 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Italy | 12.1 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Denmark | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Finland | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Estonia | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Netherlands | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Sweden | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Norway | 1.7 | : | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Czechia | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Cyprus | 7.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Luxembourg | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Slovenia | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

| | |
|--|--|
| European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - EU-SILC | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Legal basis | The survey is compliant with the Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council for Social Statistics and is conducted upon 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 | <p>The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.</p> <p>The following are excluded from the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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 foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions. |
| Methodology | <p>The survey is a <i>simple rotational design</i> 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.</p> <p>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 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. To have a complete sample the first year of survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The persons who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.</p> <p>EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created based on the results of the Population Census and covers completely the reference population.</p> <p>There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.</p> <p>The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the entire country 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.</p> <p>The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and the lowest administrative units within each NUTS II Regions by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was designed in four groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants,▪ 5,000-29,999 inhabitants,▪ 1,000-4,999 inhabitants,▪ 0-999 inhabitants. <p>Sample selection schemes</p> |

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" to improve the estimates of regional EU-SILC indicators.

Sample size In 2024, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,445 households and on 21,911 members of those households – 19,341 of them aged 16 years and 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.

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 and
- Imputed income from the use of company car

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. These components are being recorded since 2007, yet they are not included in the calculation of the disposable income.

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 immovable property, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after subtracting 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 liquidation of income 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 is divided with a weight $1+0.5+2\times 0.3= 2.1$, 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.

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

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

Indicators Severe Material and Social Deprivation (Europe 2030)

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 paying for one-week 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
- Replacing worn-out furniture

List of items at individual level:

- Having internet connection
- Replacing worn-out clothes by 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

Overcrowding rate

The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equals to:

- one room for the household
- one room for each couple
- one room for each single person aged 18+
- one room for two single persons of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age
- one room for each single person of different sex between 12 and 17 years of age
- one room for two persons under 12 years of age

The **housing cost overburden rate** is defined as the share of the population living in households where the total cost of housing ('net' of housing allowances) accounts for more than 40% of household disposable income ('net' of housing allowances).

Wellbeing

The variables used to assess well-being are:

- Overall life satisfaction
- Satisfaction with their job
- Trust in others

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