**HELLENIC REPUBLIC**

**HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY**                    Piraeus, 3 April 2024

# RISK OF POVERTY

## 2023 Survey on Income and Living Conditions
## (Income reference period: 2022)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on the risk of poverty, based on the 2023 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC), *with income reference period the year 2022*. 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 2023 Household Income and Living Conditions Survey, the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion[1], amounts to 26.1% of the country's population (2,658,400 persons), showing a decrease by 0.2 percentage points compared to 2022 (26.3) (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: 2015 – 2023**
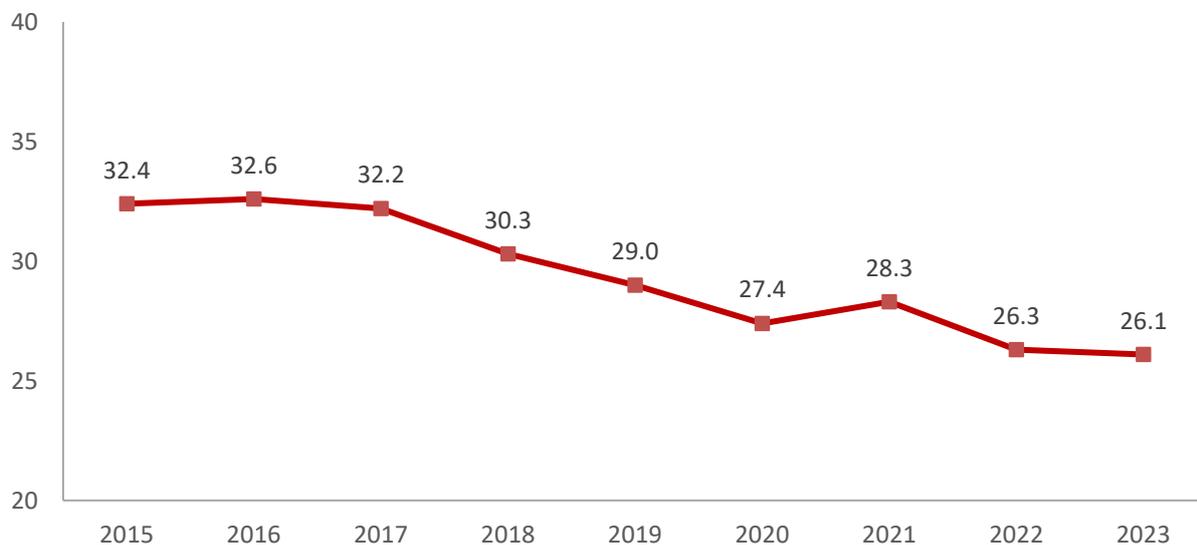
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[1] **Revised definition - Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion**: population at risk of poverty or with material and social deprivation (i.e., Proportion of the population experiencing an enforced lack of at least 7 out of 13 deprivation 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 – 2023**
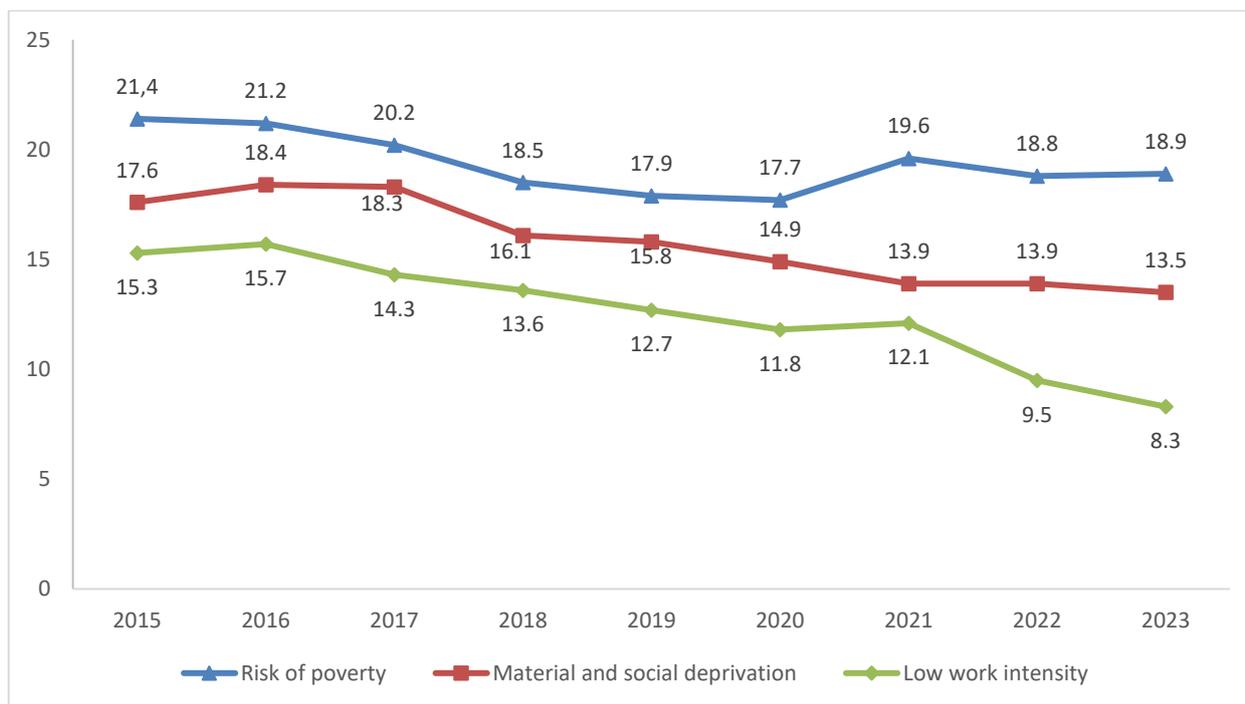


The decrease in the percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (a composite indicator compiled on the basis of at-risk-of-poverty, material and social deprivation and low work intensity) is due to the decrease in the percentage of the population in low work intensity, to 8.3% in 2023 from 9.5% in 2022 (Graph 2).

The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher in the case of children aged 17 and under (28.1%) and remained stable compared to 2022 (28.1%) (Table 1).

The percentage of the population aged 18-64 living in households with low work intensity is estimated at 9.5% of the total population of this age group, showing a decrease of 1.4 percentage points compared to the year 2022. The percentage for men amounts to 8.5% and for women to 10.6% (Table 2).

Table 17 presents the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate for the years 2015-2023, for those European countries for which the 2022 EU-SILC survey results are available so far.

**B. At risk-of-poverty rate[2] and poverty threshold after social transfers**

The poverty threshold amounted to 6,030 Euros per single person household annually and to 12,663 Euros for households with two adults and two dependent children under 14 years old (Table 4). By definition, it is set at 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, which was estimated at 10,050 Euros, whereas the mean annual disposable income of the households of the Country was estimated at 18,755 Euros.

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[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).

In 2023, 18.9% of the total population was at risk of poverty[3] after social transfers, recording an increase of 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2022. This indicator amounted to 21.4% in 2015 (with income reference period 2014) and records a downward trend since then (except for 2021), as depicted in Graph 3 that follows.

**Graph 3. Population at risk of poverty: 2015 – 2023***
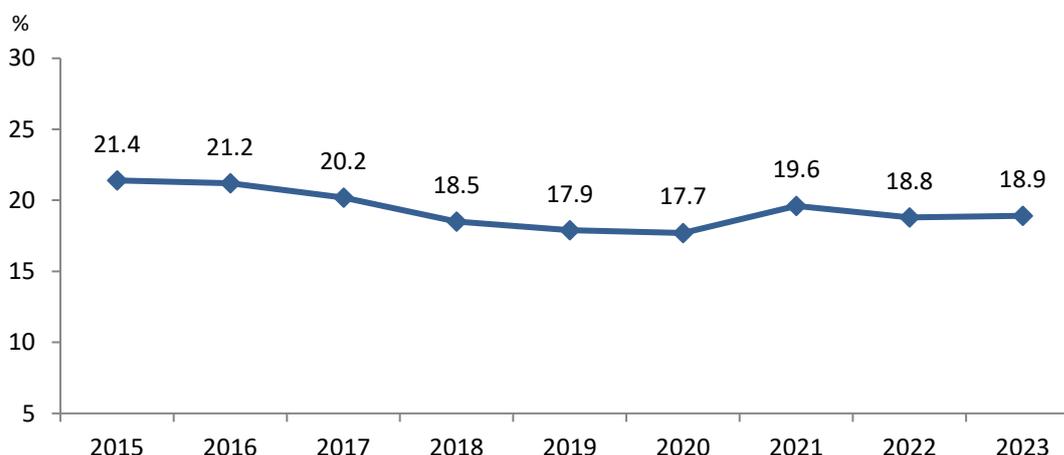


*\*It is noted that the income reference period is the year prior to the year the survey is conducted, that is, the data on income refer to the period 2014 - 2022.*

The number of households at risk-of-poverty is estimated at 826,639 out of a total of 4,304,193 households, and the members of these households amount to 1,929,761 out of a total of 10,202,862 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 21.8%, recording a decrease by 0.6 percentage points as compared to 2022 (22.4%), whereas for the population of the age groups 18-64 and 65 years old and over amounted to 18.6% (18.9% in 2022) and 17.6% (15.8% in 2022), respectively (Table 5).

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

- o 6.5%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income,
- o 11.6%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income and,
- o 25.1%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively.

In six (6) Regions (Kriti, Ipeiros, Notio Aigaio, Attiki, Sterea Ellada and Thessalia) the at-risk-of-poverty rate is lower than that of the Country total, whereas in the remaining seven (7) Regions (Peloponnisos, Dytiki Ellada, Dytiki Makedonia, Anatoliki Makedonia and Thraki Voreio Aigaio, Kentriki Makedonia and Ionia Nisia) the corresponding percentages are higher (Graph 6).

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[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 or social exclusion by Region: 2023**

%

| Region | Value |
|---|---|
| Greece. Total | 26.1 |
| Anatoliki Makedonia ,Thraki | 31.9 |
| Kentriki Makedonia | 29.6 |
| Dytiki Makedonia | 32.7 |
| Ipeiros | 20.1 |
| Thessalia | 24.7 |
| Ionia Nisia | 27.7 |
| Dytiki Ellada | 35.2 |
| Sterea Ellada | 22.8 |
| Peloponnisos | 35.7 |
| Attiki | 22.7 |
| Voreio Aigaio | 30.4 |
| Notio Aigaio | 20.5 |
| Kriti | 18.5 |
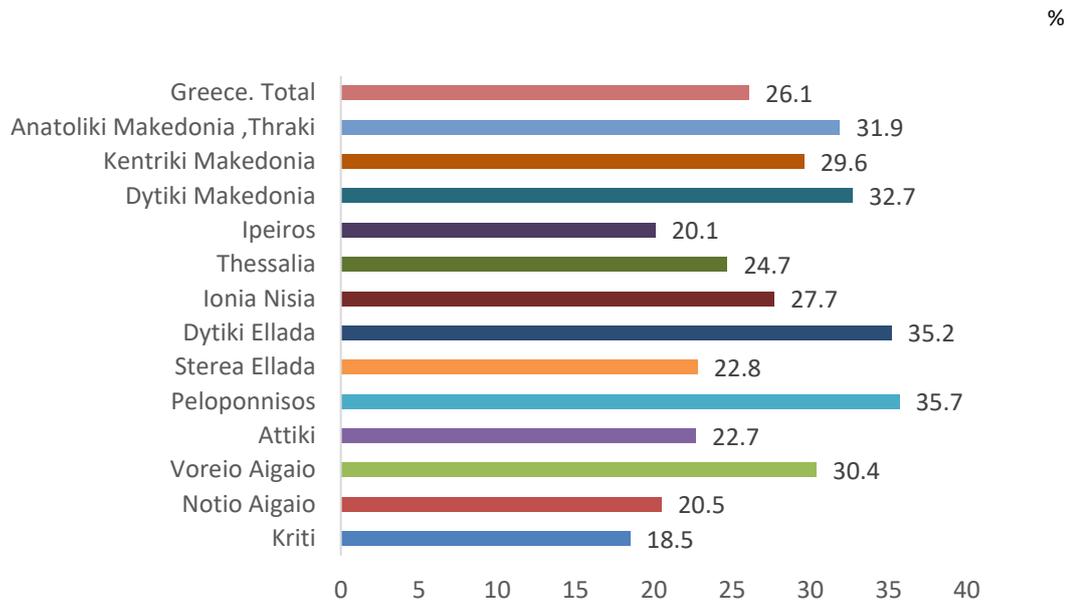
Graph 5 depicts the importance of the level of education in reducing the risk of poverty. The higher the level of education is, the lower the risk of poverty. For the year 2023, the risk of poverty is estimated at 27.5% for those having completed pre-school, primary and the first stage of secondary education, at 18.5% for those having completed the second stage of secondary education and post-secondary education, and at 6.7%, for those having completed the first and second stage of tertiary education.

**Graph 5. Population aged 18 years and over at risk of poverty by education level completed: 2015-2023**

%

| Year | Pre-School, primary and first stage of secondary education | Second stage of secondary education, post secondary education | First and second stage of tertiary education |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 25,3 | 21,2 | 9,8 |
| 2016 | 24,5 | 21,7 | 10,2 |
| 2017 | 24,0 | 20,7 | 9,4 |
| 2018 | 22,3 | 18,7 | 8,6 |
| 2019 | 22,5 | 18,0 | 7,7 |
| 2020 | 24,4 | 16,8 | 7,1 |
| 2021 | 25,7 | 19,3 | 7,9 |
| 2022 | 25,9 | 18,0 | 7,2 |
| 2023 | 27,5 | 18,5 | 6,7 |
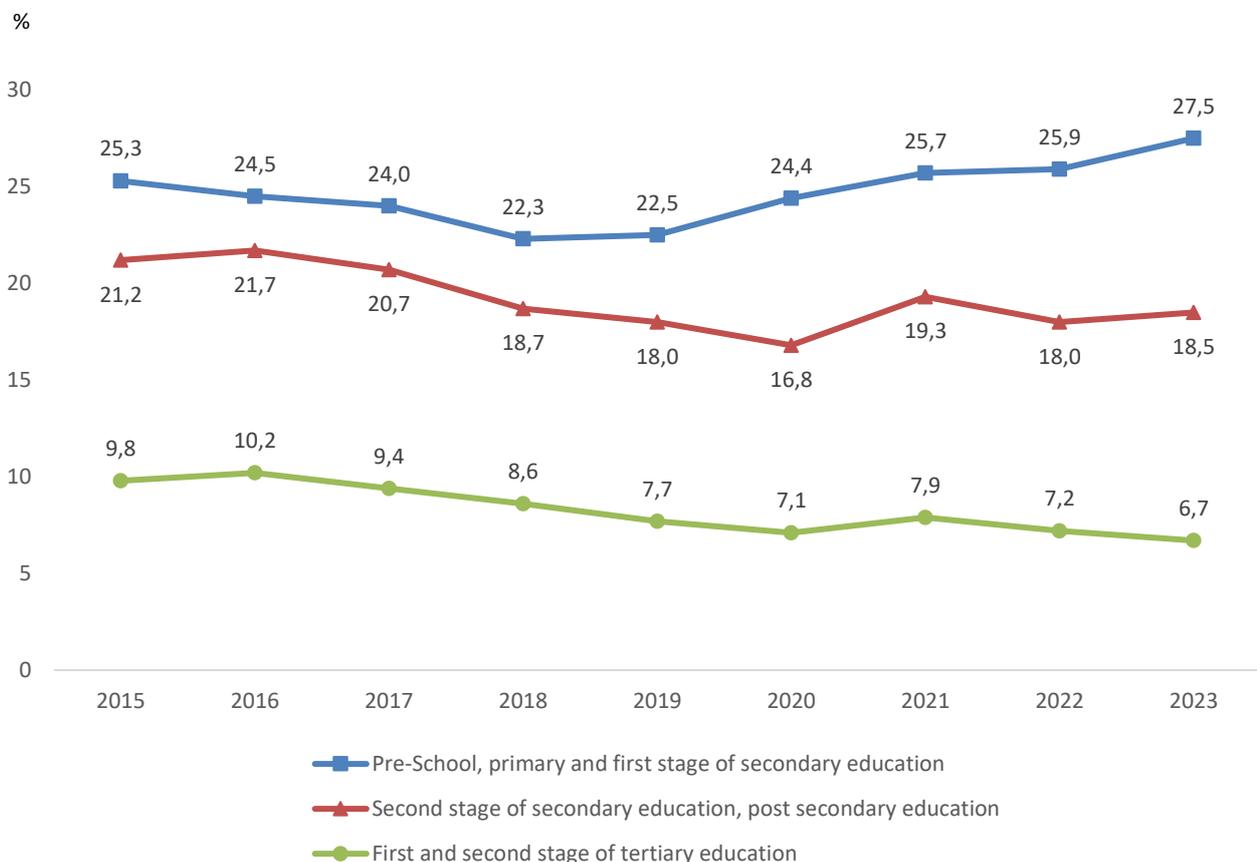
## C. Social transfers and the at-risk-of-poverty rate

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers (excluding social benefits[4] and pensions[5] in the total disposable household income) is 45.1%, while when only pensions are included, (social benefits are excluded), the risk of poverty rate drops to 23.1% (Graph 6, Tables 6 and 7). As regards social benefits, it should be noted that they include certain social assistance allowances (such as the allowance of social dividend, allowances to long-standing unemployed, 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 18.9%, from which it can be concluded that the inclusion of social benefits contributes to a decrease of 4.2 percentage points in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, while the inclusion of pensions contributes to a decrease of 22.0 percentage points. Social transfers in total, reduce the at-risk-of-poverty rate by 26.2 percentage points (Graph 6, Tables 5, 6 and 7).

**Graph 6.  At-risk-of-poverty rate**
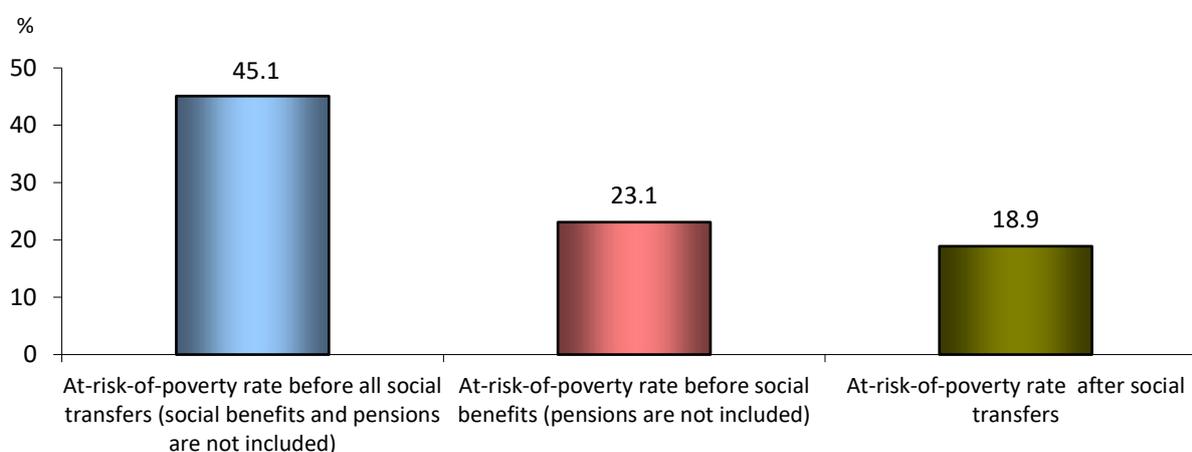


## D. Characteristics of at risk-of-poverty population

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for males decreased by 0.3 percentage points, whereas for females increased by 0.4 percentages points, compared to the previous year.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over amounted to 22.8% for women and to 16.0% for men (Table 7).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for persons aged 75 years and over amounted to 19.8%, whereas for persons under 75 years old to 18.8% (Table 8).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for women aged 75 years and over amounted to 24.2%, while for men of the same age group amounted to 13.8% (Table 8).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for households with a single parent and at least one dependent child amounts to 37.1%, whereas for households with three or more adults with dependent children amounts to 24.1% and for households with two adults and 2 dependent children to 18.7% (Table 9).

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[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 disadvantageous areas as well as low-income families, children with compulsory education, children with 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.

[5]  **Pensions** are considered old-age pensions from work and pensions / allowances from the spouse.

Employed persons over 18 years face a lower risk-of-poverty compared to unemployed or economically inactive persons (housewives, etc). The at-risk-of-poverty rate for employed persons over 18 years amounts to 9.9%, decreasing by 0.7 percentages points compared to 2022. A decrease was recorded for employed women over 18 years, by 0.3 percentage points, and by 0.9 percentage points for employed men, with the respective percentages at 7.4% and 11.8% (Table 10).

For unemployed persons, as already mentioned, the at-risk-of-poverty rate is significantly higher and amounts to 48.0%, showing a significant difference between males and females (55.5% and 42.6%, respectively). The at-risk-of-poverty rate for economically inactive persons (excluding pensioners) increased by 2.3 percentage points in comparison with 2022 and it was estimated at 31.4% (Table 10).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for people in work aged 18-64 is 9.8%, recording a decrease of 0.8 percentage points compared to the year 2022. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for working women 18 -64 years old decreased by 0.5 percentage points and by 0.9 percentage points for working men of the same age group, with the respective percentages at 7.3% and 11.7% (Table 11).

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for persons working full-time amounts to 9.0%, while for part-time employed persons amounts to 21.8% (Table 12).

The at-risk-of poverty rate for households residing in owned dwellings is 18.6%, while for those residing in rented dwellings amounts to 19.9%. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for children aged 0-17 years living in own dwelling is 22.8%, while for those at the same age group who live in rented dwellings the at-risk-of-poverty rate is 19.8%. The at-risk-of-poverty rate for owner-occupiers aged between 18 and 64 years is 18.2%, whereas for those at the same age group who live in rented dwellings is estimated at 19.8% (Table 13).

**E. 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: 2015-2023**
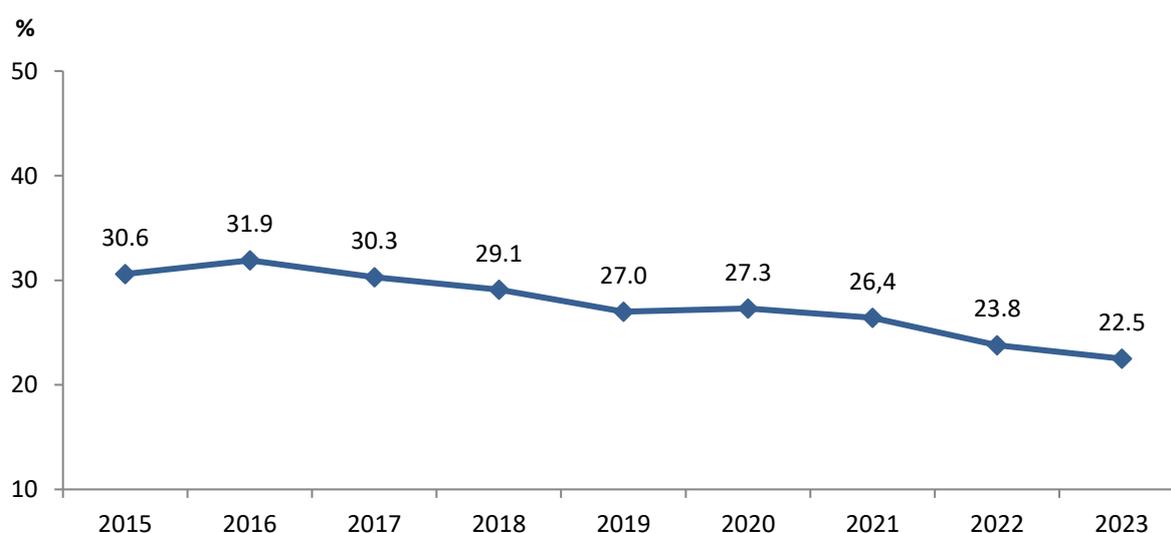


In 2023, this indicator was 22.5% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, decreased as compared to the previous year (Graph 7, Table 14). Based on this percentage, it is estimated that 50% of the poor population has an income lower than 77.5% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (6,030 euros), i.e., lower than 4,673 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). From then on, it shows a downward trend except for the year 2020 which recorded a small increase of 0.3 percentage points compared to 2019. For 2023 the the relative at-risk-of-poverty gap amounted to 22.5%, recording a decrease of 1.3 percentage points compared to with the year 2022.

## F. Risk of poverty after social transfers calculated based on the 2008 and 2019 poverty threshold (adjusted according to the 2022 harmonized index of consumer prices)

The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, anchored at a fixed point in time – and specifically for the year 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 2023, 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 2022 prices according to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices), is 33.3%. In other words, 33.3% of the population in 2023 would be classified as "at risk of poverty" on the basis of the conditions of 2008 (Table 15). Females record a higher percentage than males (34.6% versus 31.8%), whereas the age group with the highest percentage (38.2%) is that of children up to 17 years old.

In 2023, the 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 2022 prices according to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices), is 13.8%. In other words, 13.8% of the population in 2023 would be classified as "at risk of poverty" on the basis of the conditions of 2019 (Table 16). Females register a higher percentage than males (14.3% versus 13.4%), whereas the age group with the highest percentage (16.8%) is that of children up to 17 years old.

## H. Evolution of household Income

12.6% of households reported that their income has increased in the last 12 months. 9.6% of those households reported that it decreased, and 77.8% of them that it remained the same (Table 18).

**Graph 8. Change (%) of average equivalized disposable income per person: 2015-2023**
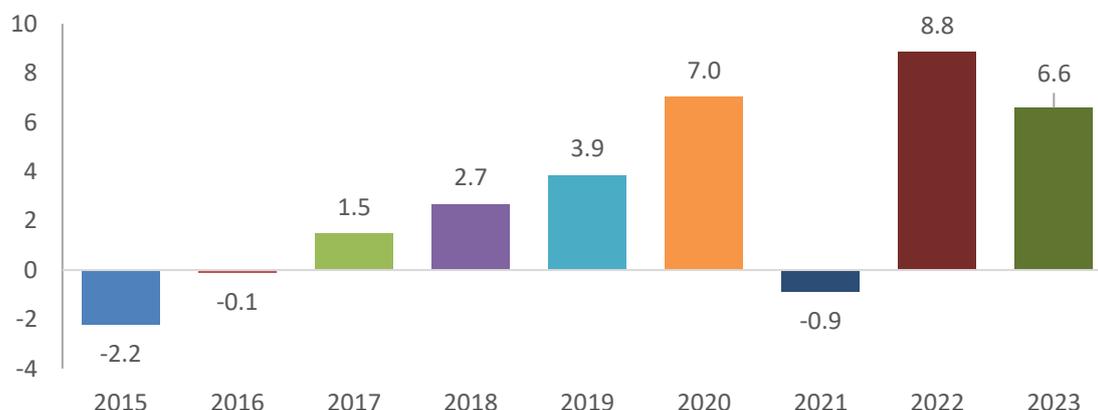
The average equivalized income per person reached 11.546 Euros, increased by 6.6% as compared to that recorded in the previous year. Graph 8 presents the annual growth of the average income per person for the years 2015 - 2023.

**Average equivalized income per person, 2015-2023**

| Survey year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Income reference year* | *2014* | *2015* | *2016* | *2017* | *2018* | *2019* | *2020* | *2021* | *2022* |
| 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 |

# TABLES

*Table 1*

**Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 26.1 | 27.3 | 24.8 |
| 0-17 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 29.1 |
| 18-64 | 26.3 | 27.3 | 25.3 |
| 65+ | 23.9 | 27.4 | 19.6 |

*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: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18-64 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 8.5 |
| 0-17 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| 0-64 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 7.4 |

*Table 3*

**Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, components: 2023**

%

| Indicator/Component | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion | 26.1 | 27.3 | 24.8 |
| Population at-risk-of-poverty (after social transfers) | 18.9 | 19.8 | 17.9 |
| Population under material and social deprivation | 13.5 | 12.5 | 14.1 |
| Population 0 - 64 years old living in households with very low work intensity | 8.3 | 9.2 | 7.4 |

*Table 4*

**At-risk-of-poverty threshold after social transfers, by household type: 2023**

| Household type | Poverty threshold (in Euros) |
|---|---|
| Single person | 6,030 |
| Two adults with two children younger than 14 years | 12,663 |

***Table 5***
**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by age group and gender: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 18.9 | 19.8 | 17.9 |
| 0-17 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 22.4 |
| 18-64 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 18.0 |
| 65+ | 17.6 | 20.5 | 13.9 |

***Table 6***
**At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers [1], by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 45.1 | 47.7 | 42.4 |
| 0-17 | 31.2 | 31.8 | 30.6 |
| 18-64 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 31.7 |
| 65+ | 86.3 | 88.5 | 83.6 |

*(1) Total disposable household income before all social transfers*

***Table 7***
**At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers [2], by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 23.1 | 24.1 | 22.0 |
| 0-17 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.6 |
| 18-64 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 22.1 |
| 65+ | 19.8 | 22.8 | 16.0 |

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

***Table 8***
**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for older persons, by age group and gender: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60+ | 17.6 | 19.8 | 14.9 |
| 75+ | 19.8 | 24.2 | 13.8 |
| 0-59 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.1 |
| 0-74 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.4 |

*Table 9*
**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by household type: 2023**

| Household type | % |
|---|---|
| *Households without dependent children* | **16.2** |
| One adult under 65 years | 22.9 |
| One adult 65 years or older | 25.1 |
| Single female | 27.4 |
| Single male | 18.8 |
| Two adults younger than 65 years without dependent children | 13.5 |
| Three or more adults without dependent children | 12.8 |
| *Households with dependent children* | **22.0** |
| Single parent with dependent children | 37.1 |
| Two adults with one dependent child | 17.0 |
| Two adults with two dependent children | 18.7 |
| Two adults with three or more dependent children | 29.2 |
| Two adults or more with dependent children | 21.4 |
| Three adults or more with dependent children | 24.1 |

*Table 10*
**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by gender and most frequent activity status (18+): 2023**

%

| Activity status | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employed | 9.9 | 7.4 | 11.8 |
| Employees | 6.3 | 4.7 | 7.6 |
| Not employed | 25.6 | 27.2 | 23.1 |
| Unemployed | 48.0 | 42.6 | 55.5 |
| Retired | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.2 |
| Inactive population - Other | 31.4 | 31.9 | 29.4 |

*Table 11*
**In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for population aged 18-64, by gender: 2023**

%

| Employed | Employed aged 18-64 | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 9.8 | 7.3 | 11.7 |

*Table 12*

**In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by full-time/part-time employment: 2023**

| Full-time/part-time employment | % |
|---|---|
| Full time | 9.0 |
| Part time | 21.8 |

*Table 13*

**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by accommodation tenure status, gender, and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Owner | | | Renter | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male |
| Total | 18.6 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 18.8 |
| 0-17 | 22.8 | – | – | 19.8 | – | – |
| 18-64 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 18.5 |
| 60+ | 17.0 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 20.2 |
| 65+ | 17.2 | 20.3 | 13.5 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 18.5 |
| 75+ | 19.7 | 24.2 | 13.7 | 21.3 | 23.7 | 16.5 |

*Table 14*

**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap after social transfers, by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 22.5 | 21.6 | 22.9 |
| 0-17 | 22.4 | 25.4 | 21.4 |
| 18-64 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.4 |
| 65+ | 16.1 | 15.1 | 18.4 |
| 75+ | 14.1 | 13.8 | 14.7 |

*Table 15*

**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008), by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 33.3 | 34.6 | 31.8 |
| 0-17 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.3 |
| 18-64 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 30.8 |
| 65+ | 34.2 | 38.1 | 29.4 |

### Table 16
**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers anchored at a fixed moment in time (2019), by gender and age group: 2023**

%

| Age groups | Total | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 13.8 | 14.3 | 13.4 |
| 0-17 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.6 |
| 18-64 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 13.9 |
| 65+ | 10.7 | 12.2 | 8.9 |

### Table 17
**Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by country, for countries with available data for 2023 (2015-2023)**

%

| Country | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria | 30.0 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 43.3 |
| Spain | 26.5 | 26.0 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 28.8 | 28.7 |
| Greece | 26.1 | 26.3 | 28.3 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 32.6 | 32.4 |
| Latvia | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 30.0 |
| Estonia | 24.2 | 25.2 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 23.6 |
| Germany | 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Belgium | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 21.6 |
| Sweden | 18.4 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 18.2 |
| Denmark | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 18.6 |
| Finland | 15.8 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| Slovenia | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.7 |
| Czechia | 12.0 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.0 |

### Table 18
**Change in household income compared to previous year: 2023**

%

| Change in income | Increased | Remained the same | Decreased |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 12.6 | 77.8 | 9.6 |

# 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 2011 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:

- >= 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 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 2023, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,717 households and on 22,936 members of those households – 20,177 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.

**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 and
- 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. <u>Example:</u> The income of a household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight of (1+0.5+(2X0.3)=)2.1, of 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+(3X0.5)=) 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 2022 at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated with 2008 at-risk-of-poverty threshold (inflated by the harmonised consumer price index of 2009-2022). It is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income at a given year (2022) 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 2022 at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated with 2019 at-risk-of-poverty threshold (inflated by the harmonised consumer price index of 2020 -2022). It is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income at a given year (2022) 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 disadvantageous 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 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 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 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

- 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 at
[Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)](#)