



**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FINANCE**



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF
THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE
OF GREECE**

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

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2008

RISK OF POVERTY

The General Secretariat of National Service of Greece announces the results on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU- SILC) in households of the year 2008 with reference income period the previous calendar year (2007). This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level.

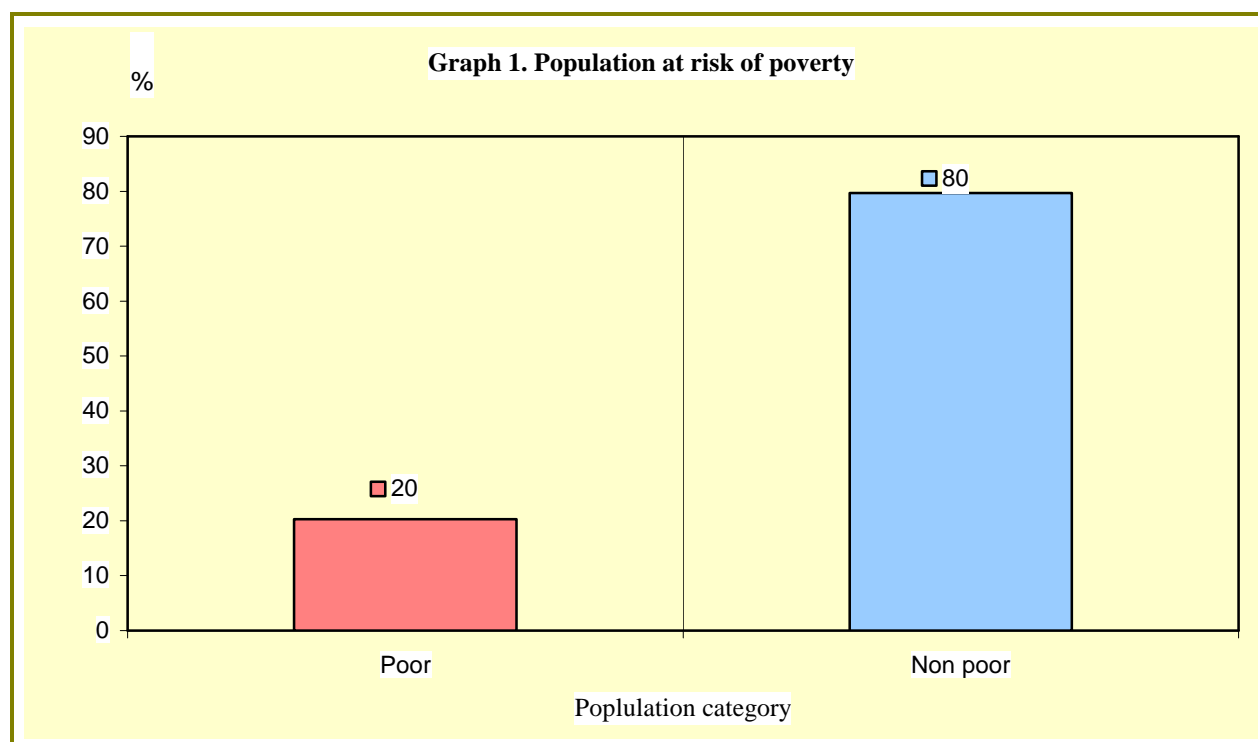
A. Key findings

- In 2008, 20% of population was at risk of poverty. This indicator, calculated with the same methodology, shows relative stability during the last 14 years (1994-2007), for which there exist available data, ranging between 20% and 23%. In Eurozone-15, the poverty risk after social transfers was 16%, ranging between 11% in Netherlands, 12% in Austria and Slovenia, 19% in Italy and 20% in Greece and Spain. Among other European countries, poverty risk varies from 9% in Czech Republic to 26% in Latvia (Table 14, source: Eurostat).
- The poverty risk for children 0-17 years old (child poverty) was 23%, being 3 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage of the total population.
- The poverty risk for people 65 years old and over, was estimated 22%, being reduced by 1 percentage point from previous year.
- The percentage of poverty risk of the unemployed is 37%, presenting significant increase of 2-percentage points from previous year.
- The social benefits decreased the percentage of poverty risk by 3,3 percentage points.
- The pensions decreased the poverty risk by 18,3 percentage points.
- The risk of poverty, after the inclusion in the disposable income of income flows such as imputed rent, non-cash income for employees and own consumption, was reduced by 3,3 percentage points.

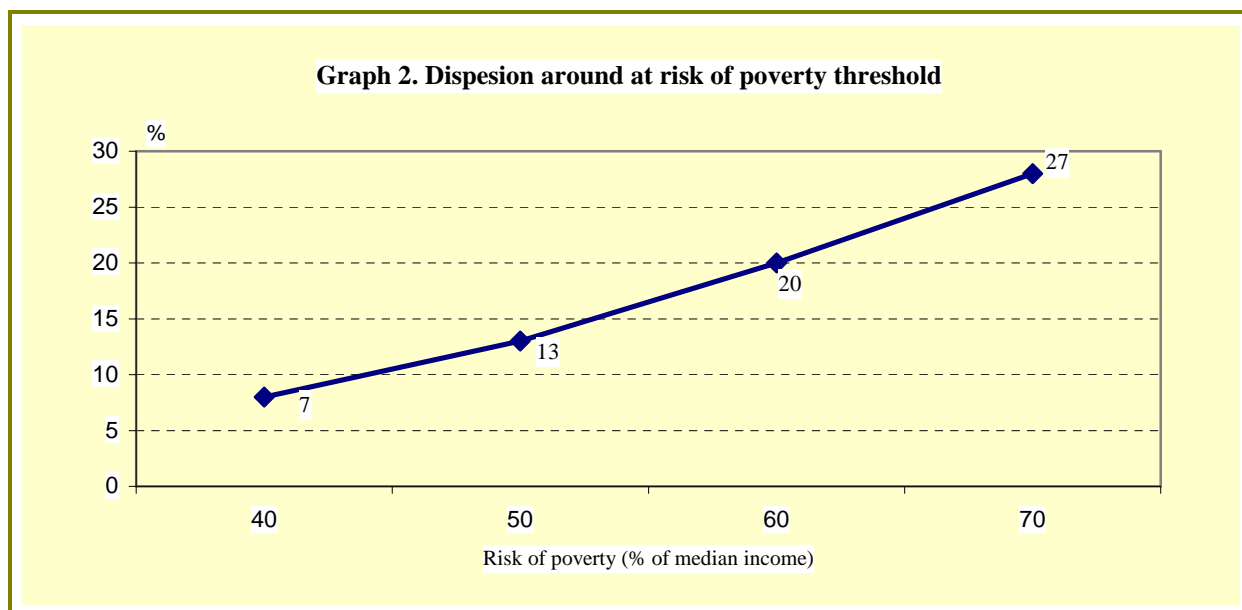
B. At risk-of-poverty rate and poverty threshold

At risk-of-poverty rate	20%
Poverty threshold of one person households	6.480,00 euro
Poverty threshold of Households with 2 adults and 2 dependent children	13.608,00 »
Average annual equivalized income	12.763,95 »
Average annual disposable income	22.243,04 euro

- The threshold of risk of-poverty has risen to 6.480,00 euro per person yearly and to 13.608,00 euro per households with two adults and two dependent children.
- The mean annual income has risen to 12.763,95 euro per person and the mean annual total disposable income of the households to 22.243,04 euro.
- The households which are at risk of poverty, are estimated at 832.975 and their members at 2.186.869.

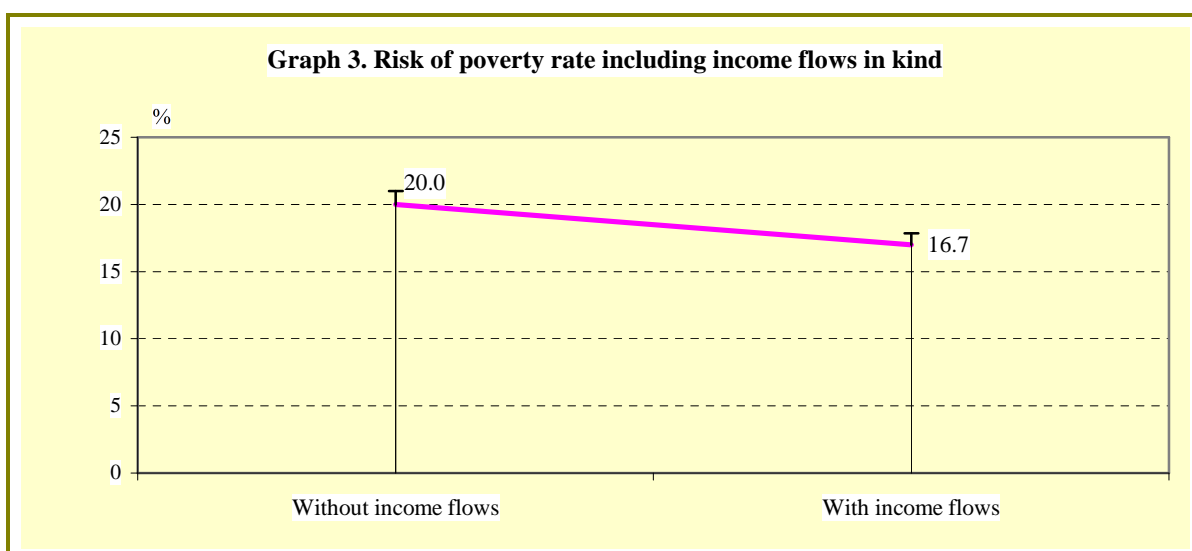


- The risk of poverty, calculated with dispersion around the risk of poverty threshold at 40%, 50% and 70% of total equivalised disposable household income, has risen to 7%, 13% and 27%, respectively (graph 2).



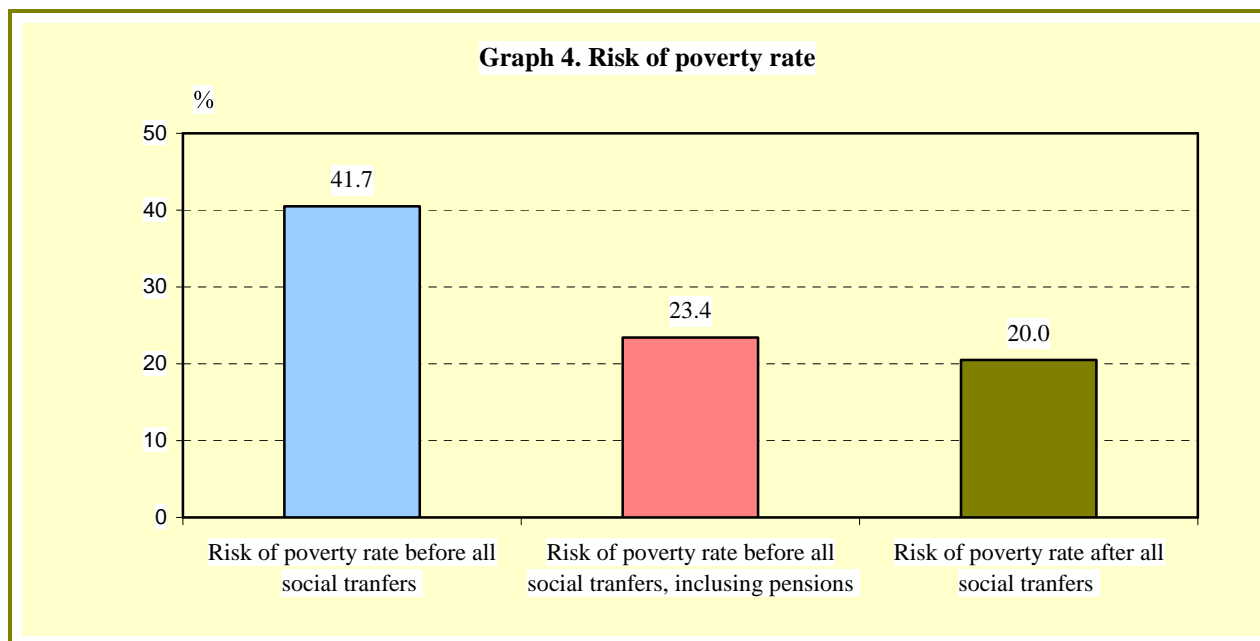
C. Population at risk of poverty (including income flows in kind)

- The relative risk of poverty rate after the inclusion in disposable income of income flows like ownership-occupancy, benefits in kind and own production, is decreased, approximately 3.3 percentage units (graph 3).
- The major decrease has been observed in age group 65 years old and over, for which the risk of poverty has been estimated at 15% from 22% before the inclusion of income flows and in age group 75 years old and over, for which the risk of poverty has been estimated at 19% from 28% before the inclusion of income flows, that is we have a reduction by 7 and 9 percentage units, respectively (table 2c).



D. Social transfers reduce risk of poverty rate, approximately, to the half.

- The poverty risk rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits³ and pensions⁴ in total disposable household income) has been estimated at 41,7%, while in the case where only pensions are included and not social benefits at 23,4% (graph 4).
- The social benefits reduce the poverty percentage by 3,3 percentage units.
- The pensions reduce the poverty percentage by 18,3 percentage units.
- The total social transfers reduce the poverty percentage by 21,7 percentage units.
- The risk of poverty before all social transfers (not including social benefits and pensions in total disposable household income) is estimated at 83% for persons 65 years and over, whereas after social transfer it is estimated at 27% of the above population, that is, observed decrease of 56 percentage units, indicating the great effect of social transfers and especially pensions, in the specific age group.



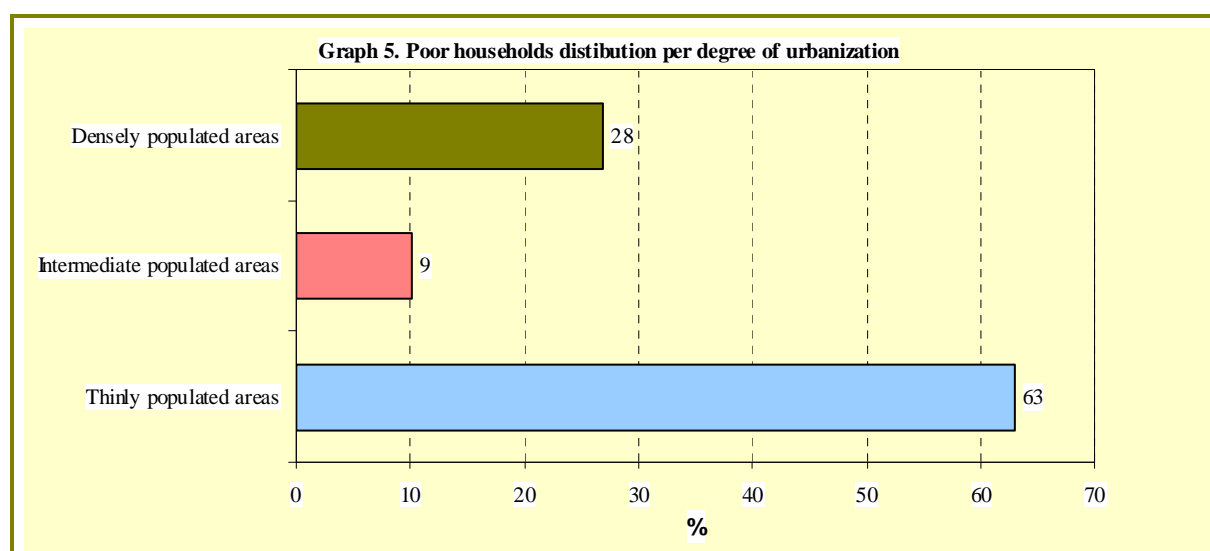
- The impact of pensions on the decrease of poverty risk is smaller in the population 18-64 years old. The relative risk of poverty, when social benefits are included in total disposable household income and pensions are not included, for this age group, is estimated at 33%, while when social benefits are not included in total disposable household income and pensions are included it is estimated at 22% of the above population, that is a decrease of 11 percentage units is observed (tables 8a and 8b).
- The social transfers (including pensions) are the 27,3% of the total disposable income of the country households.
 - The pensions have a significant share of the total disposable income, since they constitute 24,1% of the disposable income
 - The social benefits constitute the 3,2% of the disposable income.

³ Social benefits include the social assistance (the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners –EKAS, a lump sum amount for assistance to poor households in mountainous and disadvantageous areas, allowances to children under 16 years old who live in poor households, allowances to repatriations, refugees, released from prison, drug-addicts, alcoholics, allowances to long-standing unemployed aged 45-65, benefits to households that faced an earthquake, flood etc.) family, unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits /allowances, as well as the education allowances.

⁴ Pensions include the old age pensions and the survivor's pension and benefits

E. Characteristics of population at risk-of-poverty

- The risk of poverty rate is higher in females in relation to males, 21% and 20%, respectively (table 2a). The single female household is threatened by risk of poverty at percentage 27%, while single male households at percentage 23% (table 4).
- The risk of poverty rate for children aged 0-17 years (poverty child) has risen to 23% (table 2a).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 year and over is calculated at 22%, while for persons aged 18 to 24 years at 23% (table 2a).
- Persons in employment risk from poverty less than persons in unemployment and economically inactive (pensioners, persons fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities etc). The risk of poverty rate for persons in employment has risen to 14% (male 16% and female 12%), economically inactive to 26% and persons in unemployment to 37% (table 3a).
- In work, full time, at-risk-of-poverty rate has risen to 14%, while in-work, part time, at-risk-of-poverty rate has risen to 26% (table 3b).
- Households residing in owned dwellings are threatened by risk of poverty at percentage 19%, while those residing in rented dwellings at 25% (table 5a). The risk of poverty for elderly people aged 75 years and over by tenure status is estimated to 29% for owners and 15% for those who rent a house (table 5b).
- The risk of poverty rate of households with dependent children and without members in employment has risen to 44% of total number of households of the specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households without children and without persons in employment is 29% (table 6).
- The single parent households with at least one (1) dependent child face risk of poverty at a percentage of 27% of the households belonging in this specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households with 2 parents and one (1) dependent child is 22% (table 4).
- Households residing in thinly populated areas are at risk of poverty more than those residing in densely and intermediately populated areas. The risk of poverty rates per degree of urbanization⁵ are 28%, 9% and 63% for densely, intermediately and thinly populated areas, respectively (graph 5).



⁵ **a. Densely populated area:** This is a contiguous set of local areas, each of which has a density superior to 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, where the total population for the set is at least 50,000 inhabitants.

b. Intermediate area: This is a contiguous set of local areas, not belonging to a densely populated area, each of which has a density superior to 100 inhabitants per square kilometre, and either with a total population for the set of at least 50,000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely-populated area.

c. Thinly-populated area: This is a contiguous set of local areas belonging neither to a densely populated nor to an intermediate area.

F. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap

- The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is the difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. This indicator has been calculated at 25%, meaning that 50% of poor enjoy income higher than 75% of poverty threshold (6,480,00 euros), that is, to say, more than 4.840,00 euros, yearly, per person (table 9a).
- The relative at risk of poverty gap (26%) has been estimated for persons aged 0-64 years, while for persons aged 65 and over in 21% (table 9a).

G. Level of education and risk of poverty

- The role of education is particularly significant for the poverty decrease. The higher education level having been completed by the 71,2% of the poor, is the obligatory education, while the corresponding percentage of the non-poor is estimated at 43,1% (table 10).
- The 42% of those who have not attended school at all (illiterate) or those who have not completed primary education is threatened by poverty. The corresponding percentage for people who have completed highest level of education (Universities, Technological institutes, Msc or MPhil) has sharply decreased at 7% (table 11).

H. Poverty risk of economic migrants

- The poverty risk after social transfers for economic migrants, has been estimated, from the survey data, at 31%.

I. Poverty risk estimated with poverty threshold (according to the inflation of the harmonized consumer indicator) of 2005

- The poverty risk calculated, in the standard way, using the poverty threshold (inflated by the harmonized consumer index 2005-2008), of the year 2005, with data of 2008 is estimated at 19%, reduced by 1- percentage point in relation to the poverty risk rate with data of the year 2008, with poverty threshold of 2008.

Conclusions

At risk-of-poverty population:

- Households with dependent children under 16 years old and with at least one working member (52%)
- Households with dependent children and without working members (44%)
- Males in unemployment (39%)
- Households with one adult aged 65 years and over (31%)
- Households without dependent children and working members (29%)
- Single parent with dependent children (27%)
- Households with two adults and two dependent children (27%)
- Single female household (27%)
- Persons aged 16-24 years (24%)

Poor population consists of:

- Households' members with low educational level (67%)
- Not working (64%)
- Households' members residing in thinly populated areas (63%)
- Households with dependent children (52%)
- Households without dependent children (48%)
- Working (36%)
- Households with dependent children and with at least one working member (34%)

Some comments on the results

It should also be noted that population groups, being, by inference, poor, like homeless, persons living in institutions, roma, etc., are not included in the survey.

Given that indicators are influenced considerably by various sub-categories of the population (age groups, household types etc.) it should be pointed out that those aren't representative of the total population of the country in the sample. A large category influencing the poverty indicator is the economic immigrants, a category also not included.

TABLES

a. Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC

Table 1. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

Type of household	Euro
One person household	6,480.00
Household with 2 adults and 2 dependent children (younger than 14 years)	13,608.00

Table 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by age and gender

				%
Age	Total	Female	Male	
Total	20	21	20	
0-64	20	20	19	
0-15	23	-	-	
0-17	23	-	-	
16-64	19	19	18	
18-64	19	19	18	
16-24	24	23	24	
18-24	23	22	24	
25-49	18	19	17	
50-64	19	19	18	
65+	22	24	21	

Table 2b. At –risk – of poverty rate of older people, after social transfers by age and gender

				%
Age	Total	Female	Male	
Total	20	21	20	
0-59	20	20	19	
0-74	19	20	19	
60+	22	24	20	
75+	28	29	27	

Table 2c. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by age, including income in kind, imputed rent and own production

%

Age	Total
Σύνολο	16,7
0-64	18
0-17	22
18-24	21
25-49	15
50-64	14
65+	15
0-59	17
0-74	15
60+	16
75+	19

Table 2d At-risk-of-poverty rate of pensioners after social transfers by gender

%

Total	Female	Male
20	23	18

Table 3a. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status and gender

%

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
At work	14	12	16
Not at work: total	26	26	27
Not at work: Other inactive (exc.retired)	25	26	22
Not at work: Retired	20	23	18
Not at work: Unemployed	37	35	39

Table 3b. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by full time/part time work

Type of work	%
Full time	14
Part time	26

Table 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by household type

Household type	%
Total	20
<i>Households with dependent children</i>	22
Single parent with dependent children	27
Two adults with one dependent child	17
Two adults with two dependent children	22
Two adults with three or more dependent children	27
Three or more adults with dependent children	25
<i>Households with no dependent children</i>	18
Single household	25
- One adult older than 65 years	31
- One adult younger than 65 years	21
- Single female	27
- Single male	23
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years	21
Three or more adults with no dependent children	16

Table 5a At-risk-of-poverty rate, by accommodation tenure status and by gender and selected age groups

Age	Owner			Rent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Σύνολο	19	20	18	25	24	25
0-17	21	-	-	32	-	-
18-64	17	18	17	24	24	23
65+	23	24	21	17	16	17

Table 5b. At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people, by accommodation tenure status and by gender and selected age groups

Age	Owner	Rent
60+	23	17
65+	23	17
75+	29	15

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by work intensity of the household by gender and selected age

Household type by work intensity	%
Household without dependent children W=1	9
Household with dependent children W=0	44
Household with dependent children $0.5 < W < 1$	28
Household with dependent children $0 < W < 0.5$	52
Household with dependent children W=1	10
Household without dependent children W=0	29
Household without dependent children $0 < W < 1$	17

Table 7a. Dispersion around at-risk-poverty-threshold

%				
Threshold	Age	Total	Female	Male
40% of median equivalised disposable income	Total	7	7	7
	0-17	8	-	-
	18-64	7	7	7
	65+	5	5	4
50% of median equivalised disposable income	Total	13	13	12
	0-17	16	-	-
	18-64	12	12	12
	65+	12	13	11
70% of median equivalised disposable income	Total	27	27	26
	0-17	30	-	-
	18-64	25	25	24
	65+	31	32	30

Table 7b. Dispersion around at-risk-poverty-threshold of older people

%		
Threshold	Age	Older people
50% of median equivalised disposable income	60+	13
	65+	16
	75+	12
70% of median equivalised disposable income	60+	30
	65+	31
	75+	36

Table 8a. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, by gender and selected age groups (except pensions)

%			
Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	23	24	22
0-17	26	-	-
18-64	22	22	21
65+	27	29	24

Table 8b. At-risk-of-poverty rate before all social transfers, by gender and selected age

%

Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	42	44	39
0-17	28	-	-
18-64	33	35	32
65+	83	85	82

Table 9a. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap after social transfers by age and gender

%

Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	25	25	24
0-17	26	-	-
18-64	26	26	26
65+	21	23	20

Table 9b. Relative median risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender of older people

%

Age group	Total	Female	Male
65+	21	23	20
75+	23	24	17

Table 10. Highest ISCED level attained for household members aged 16 and over, per population category

Highest ISCED level attained	Total population	Population in risk-of-poverty	Population not in risk-of-poverty
Pre-primary education	2,8	5,9	2,0
Primary education	33,9	48,7	30,3
Lower secondary education	11,9	16,6	10,8
Upper secondary education	31,1	25,6	32,5
Post secondary non tertiary education	4,3	2,6	4,7
First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	18,2	6,4	21,1
Second Stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	0,5	0,0	0,6

Table 11. Poor and non poor population aged 16 + to the total population by ISCED level.

Highest ISCED level attained	Population			%
	Total	Poor population in relation to total.	Non-poor population in relation to total.	
Total	100	20	80	
Pre-primary education	100	42	58	
Primary education	100	27	73	
Lower secondary education	100	27	73	
Upper secondary education	100	16	84	
Post secondary non tertiary education	100	12	88	
First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	100	7	93	
Second Stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	100	0	100	

Table 12. Poverty risk estimated with poverty threshold (which is according with the inflation of the harmonized consumer indicator of the year 2005, per age group and gender.

%			
Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	19	19	18
0-17	21	-	-
18-64	17	18	17
65+	20	22	19

Table 13 Mean equivalized income

In euro	
Average equivalized income	12.763,95

Table 14. Poverty risk before social transfer in Europe and other countries

Countries	%
European Union (27 countries)	17 ^(p)
European Union (25 countries)	16 ^(p)
European Union(15 countries)	16 ^(p)
Eurozone(15 countries)	16
Eurozone(13 countries)	16
Eurozone(12 countries)	16
Belgium	15
Bulgaria	21
Czech Republic	9
Denmark	13
Germany	15
Estonia	19
Ireland	16
Greece	20
Spain	20
France	13
Italy	19
Cyprus	16
Latvia	26
Lithuania	20
Luxembourg	13
Hungary	12
Malta	15
Netherlands	11
Austria	12
Poland	17
Portugal	18
Romania	23
Slovenia	12
Slovakia	11
Finland	14
Sweden	12
United Kingdom	19 ^(p)

(p) Provisional

b. Population distribution in poverty risk.

Table 15. Poverty risk after social transfer, per gender and age group

Age groups	Total population	Women	Men
Σύνολο	100	54	46
0-64	78	77	82
0-15	17	-	-
0-17	17	-	-
16-64	63	62	64
18-64	62	62	63
16-24	12	11	12
18-24	9	9	9
25-49	34	33	35
50-64	17	17	17
65+	20	23	18

Table 16. Risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender

Activity	Total	Female	Male
At work	36	22	51
Not at work: total	33	46	17
Not at work: Other inactive (exc. retired)	64	78	49
Not at work: Retired	22	21	24
Not at work: Unemployed	9	10	8

Table 17. Risk-of-poverty rate by household type.

Household type	Total	%
Total	20	
Households with dependent children	52	
Single parent with dependent children	1	
Two adults with one dependent child	8	
Two adults with two dependent children	27	
Two adults with three or more dependent children	4	
Three or more adults with dependent children	12	
Households with no dependent children	48	
Single household	10	
- One adult older than 65 years	5	
- One adult younger than 65 years	4	
- Single female	7	
- Single male	3	
Two adults, younger than 65 years	7	
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	12	
Three or more adults with no dependent children	19	

Table 18. Risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

Total	Owner or rent-free	Tenant	%
100,0	77	23	

Table 19. Risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity

Household type by work intensity	%
Household without dependent children W=1	7
Household with dependent children W=0	4
Household with dependent children $0.5 < W < 1$	34
Household with dependent children $0 < W < 0.5$	10
Household with dependent children W=1	12
Household without dependent children W=0	12
Household without dependent children $0 < W < 1$	20

Table 20a. Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before transfers (not including pensions). %

Age group	Total	Females	Males
0-15	17	15	18
16+	84	85	82
16-64	63	61	65
0-17	19	18	21
18+	81	82	79
18-64	60	58	61
65+	21	24	18

Table 20b. Relative poverty risk before all social transfer, per gender and age group, including the pensions. %

Age group	Total	Females	Males
0-15	10	10	11
16+	90	91	89
16-64	53	52	54
0-17	12	11	13
18+	88	89	87
18-64	52	51	53
65+	37	38	35

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) consists part of a European Statistical System, to which all Member States participate and replaced, for the year 2003, the European Household Panel Survey, in order to succeed quality improvement of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion. Basic aim of the survey is the study, both at national and European level, of 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 comparability of data is obtained by using commonly accepted questionnaires and primary target variables.

Legal basis

The survey is being conducted upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and according to the contract having been signed among Commission and the National Statistical Service of Greece, in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Income reference period used

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

Coverage

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

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

Methodology

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

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

EU-SILC survey is based on in two stage stratified sampling of households from frame of sampling, that has been created with base the elements of population census of the year 2001 and covers completely the reference population.

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

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

ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II administrative 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 last population census of the year 2001)).

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

Sample size In 2008, the survey is conducted in a final sample of 6,504 households and 16.869 members of those households, 14.123 of them are 16 years and over. The average is calculated in 2,6 members per household.

Weightings For the estimation of characteristics of survey, the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied with a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):

- a. The reverse probability of choice of individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household.
- b. Reverse of percentage of response of households inside the strata.
- c. A corrective factor, which is determined at way what:

i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region to coincide with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the period of report of survey and was based on the vital statistics of population (census of population 2001 and births, deaths, immigration).

ii) the estimation of households at order of size (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and at tenure status to coincide with the year of report that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of census of population 1991 and 2001.

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 it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalized disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised 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. As total equivalized disposable income of the household is considered total net income (that is income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received from 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 and is included in the survey from this year (2007), onwards.

As equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after its division with 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 considered, that each member of household possesses the same income that corresponds in the equivalised disposable income. This means that each member of household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently in distribution per person, the income that is attributed in each person does not represent wages, but an indicator of level of living.

The total available income of household is calculated as the sum of incomes of members of households, (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment, income from motionless fortune, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say total of clean acceptances by the all sources of income afterwards the abstraction of by any chance benefits to other households. In this sum it should be added also the tax that potentially was returned and concerned in the liquidation of incomes of 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 $1+0,5+2*0,3= 2,1$, 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.
Dependent children	As dependent children are considered the children of age until 16 years and children aged 16-24 that are economic inactive (pupil, students, soldiers etc).
Indicators	<p><i>Main indicators</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values) Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender <p><i>Secondary indicators</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender Average annual equivalized income
Indicators' definition	<p><i>1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers.</i></p> <p>The 'at-risk-of poverty rate (after social transfers) is calculated as the percentage of persons (over the total population) with an equivalised disposable income below the 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' (i.e. the equivalised disposable income of each person is compared with the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).</p> <p><i>2. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender</i></p> <p>The difference between the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the at risk of poverty threshold and the at-risk of poverty threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. Gender and age breakdown and total.</p> <p><i>3. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>4. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time</i></p> <p>For a given year 't', the 'at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income in that given year is below a risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in the standard way for the earlier year 't-3' and then up-rated for inflation</p> <p><i>5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender</i></p> <p><i>5.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender (except old-age and survivors benefits)</i></p> <p>The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits' shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits below the national 'at-risk- of-poverty threshold'</p> <p><i>5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender (including old-age and survivors benefits)</i></p> <p>The 'at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits' shows the percentage of persons (over the total population) having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold'.</p>

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

6. Average equivalised disposable income

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

References More information on the survey is available on the web-page of the National Statistical Service of Greece www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistical Themes> Income – Expenditure/Living Conditions».

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