MATERIAL AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

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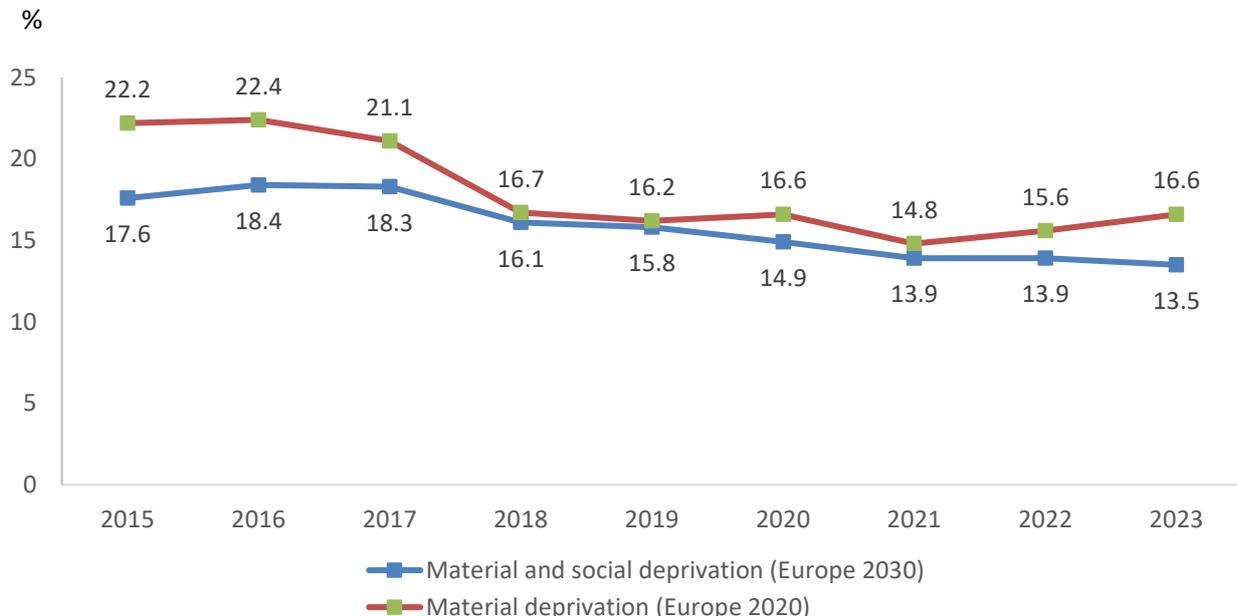## (Income reference period: 2022)

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 2023 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC), **with income reference period the year 2022**.

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 13.5%, whereas the percentage of the population that lacks at least 4 out of 9 goods and services (i.e. the index that calculates the "percentage of the population with severe material deprivation - Europe 2020") amounts to 16.6% (more information about the calculation method of the indicators are presented in the explanatory notes).

Graph 1 shows the evolution of the two indicators for the years 2015-2023.

Graph 1. Material and social deprivation (Europe 2030) and material deprivation (Europe 2020): 2015-2023

According to Graph 1, the material and social deprivation in 2023 ("Europe 2030") decreased by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 2022 (13.9%), in the total population.
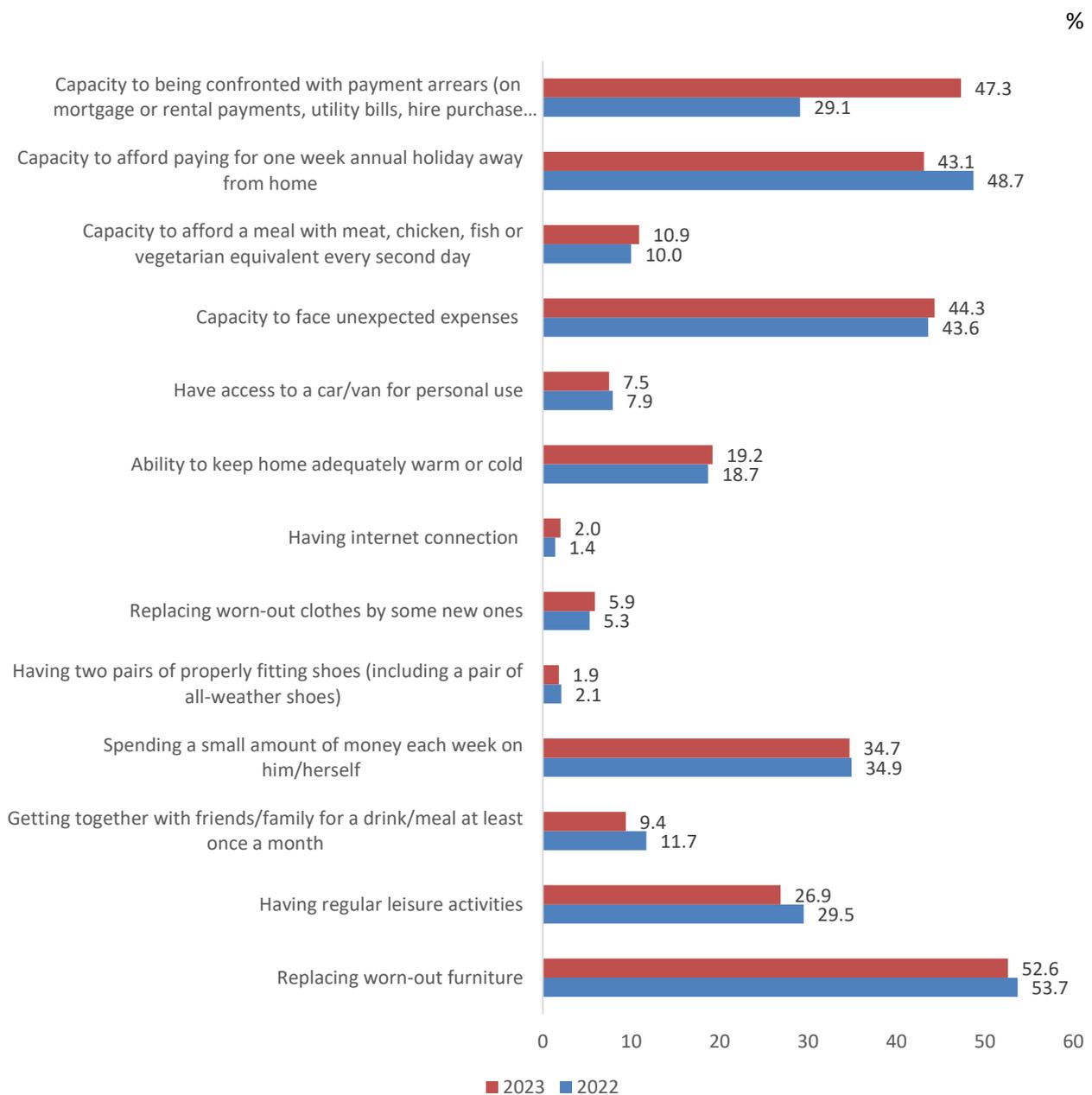
Based on the survey results, an increase is recorded regarding material and social deprivation among children aged 0-17 years by 0.1 percentage point in 2023 (15.6%) as compared to 2022 (15.5%) (Table 1).

As regards the material and social deprivation in the age group of people aged 65 and over, an increase by 1.5 percentage points is recorded in 2023 (12.3%) as compared to 2022 (10.8%) (Table 1).

In 2023, 13,5% of the population aged 18-64 years was in severe material and social deprivation, decreasing by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2022 (14.6%) (Table 1).

Table 17 depicts the material and social deprivation rate for the years 2015-2023, for those European countries of which the results of 2023 EU-SILC are available so far.

Graph 2. Percentage of population in material and social deprivation (Europe 2030), by component of deprivation 2022-2023

%

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 (52.6%), to meet payment arrears (on mortgage payments, utility bills etc.) (47.3%), or difficulty to face unexpected expenses (44.3%), as well as to afford paying for a week's vacation (43.1%).

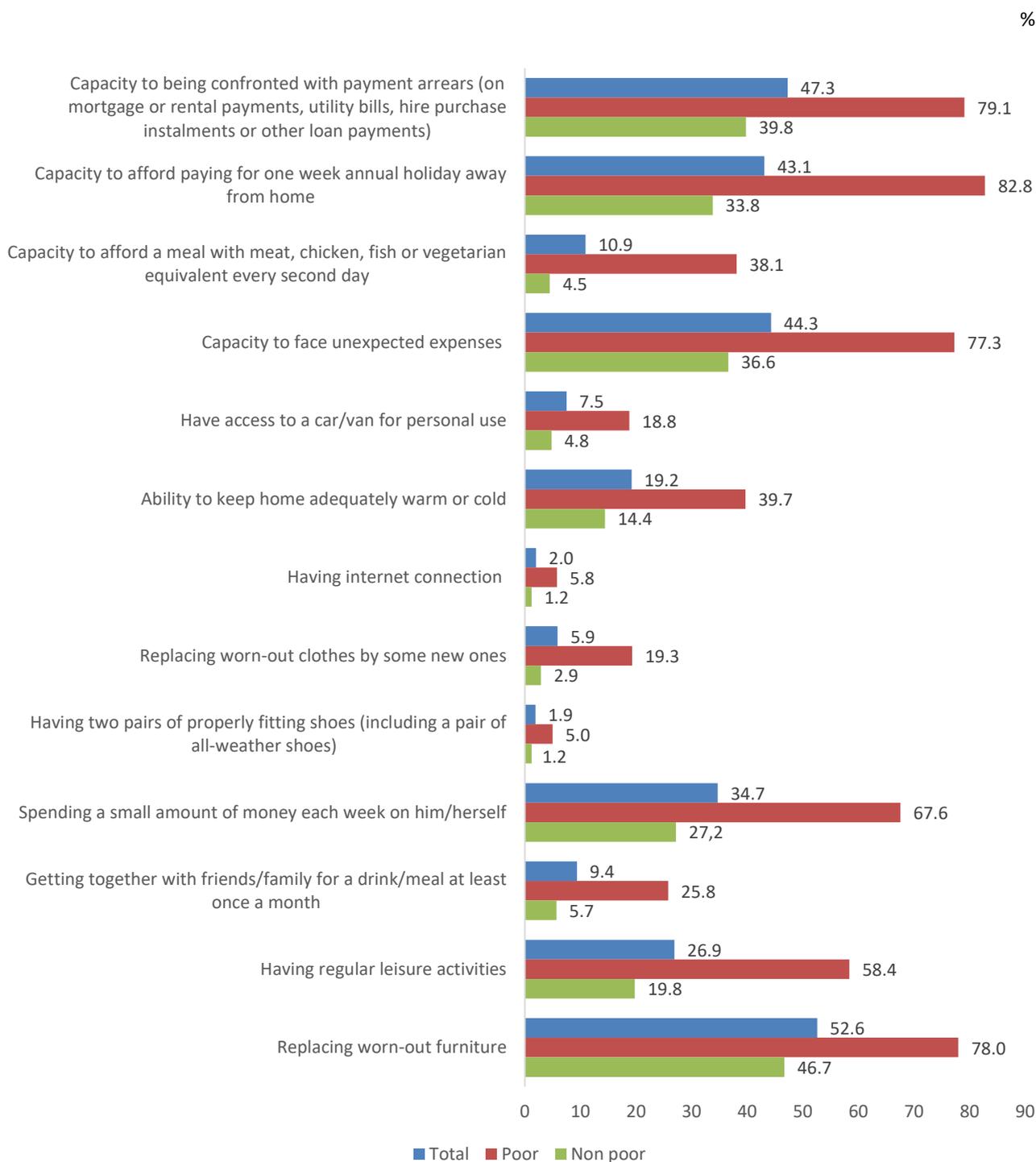Graph 3 presents the percentages of material and social deprivation by deprivation component and population status (total population, poor, non-poor) for the year 2023.

Graph 3. Percentage of population in material and social deprivation (Europe 2030) by component of deprivation and population status (total, poor, non-poor population) 2023

%

Capacity to being confronted with payment arrears (on mortgage or rental payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments): Total 47.3, Poor 79.1, Non poor 39.8

Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home: Total 43.1, Poor 82.8, Non poor 33.8

Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day: Total 10.9, Poor 38.1, Non poor 4.5

Capacity to face unexpected expenses: Total 44.3, Poor 77.3, Non poor 36.6

Have access to a car/van for personal use: Total 7.5, Poor 18.8, Non poor 4.8

Ability to keep home adequately warm or cold: Total 19.2, Poor 39.7, Non poor 14.4

Having internet connection: Total 2.0, Poor 5.8, Non poor 1.2

Replacing worn-out clothes by some new ones: Total 5.9, Poor 19.3, Non poor 2.9

Having two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes): Total 1.9, Poor 5.0, Non poor 1.2

Spending a small amount of money each week on him/herself: Total 34.7, Poor 67.6, Non poor 27,2

Getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month: Total 9.4, Poor 25.8, Non poor 5.7

Having regular leisure activities: Total 26.9, Poor 58.4, Non poor 19.8

Replacing worn-out furniture: Total 52.6, Poor 78.0, Non poor 46.7

■ Total   ■ Poor   ■ Non poor

B. Material deprivation regarding basic needs and housing conditions[1]

26.9% of the total population live in overcrowded households, while the corresponding percentages for the non-poor and poor population amount to 24.0% and 39.6%, respectively (Table 2). In 2023, the percentage of the total population living in overcrowded households is higher for children aged up to 17 years, and amounts to 41.5% for the total population, while the corresponding percentages for the non-poor and poor population amount to 37.2% and 57.0%, respectively (Table 2).

38.1% 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 4.5% (Graph 3, Table 3).

77.3% of the poor population and 36.6% of the non-poor population report difficulties in meeting unexpected financial expenses of approximately 438 euros[2] (Graph 3, Table 3).

82.8% of the poor population report inability to pay for a week's vacation. The corresponding percentage of non-poor population amounts to 33.8% (Graph 3, Table 3).

39.7% of the poor population report that they cannot afford adequate heating in winter, whereas the corresponding percentage of non-poor population is 14.4% (Graph 3, Table 3).

The percentage of the total population reporting housing cost overburden is 28.5%, while the percentage for poor and non-poor population is 86.3% and 15.1%, respectively (Table 4).

31.4% of the total population state that they are significantly burdened by the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans payments[3] other than loans connected with the house. The percentages for poor and non-poor population amount to 51.3% and 28.5%, respectively (Table 5).

64.7% of the poor population report that they are confronted with payment arrears[4] regarding the utility bills for electricity, water, natural gas, etc., whereas the respective share for the non-poor population is estimated at 24.9% (Table 6).

72.6% of the poor population and 28.3% of the non-poor population report having great difficulty in making ends meet (coping with usual needs) with their total monthly income (Table 7).

21.2% of the total population encounter problems with noise from neighbours or from the street, 20.5% of the total population encounter pollution, grime or other environmental problems, whereas 20.9% of the total population report having problems with crime, violence or vandalism in their area (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 58.4% and 19.8% (Graph 3).

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[1] *According to the answers provided by persons responsible for households.*
[2] *For the calculation of the amount of 438 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.*

34.7% 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 67.6% and 27.2% (Graph 3).

D. Health of the population aged 16 and over

6.7% of the population aged 16 and over has bad or very bad health, 14.9% moderate, while 78.3% have very good or good health (Graph 4, Table 9).

24.4% of the population aged 16 and over had a chronic health problem (Table 10).
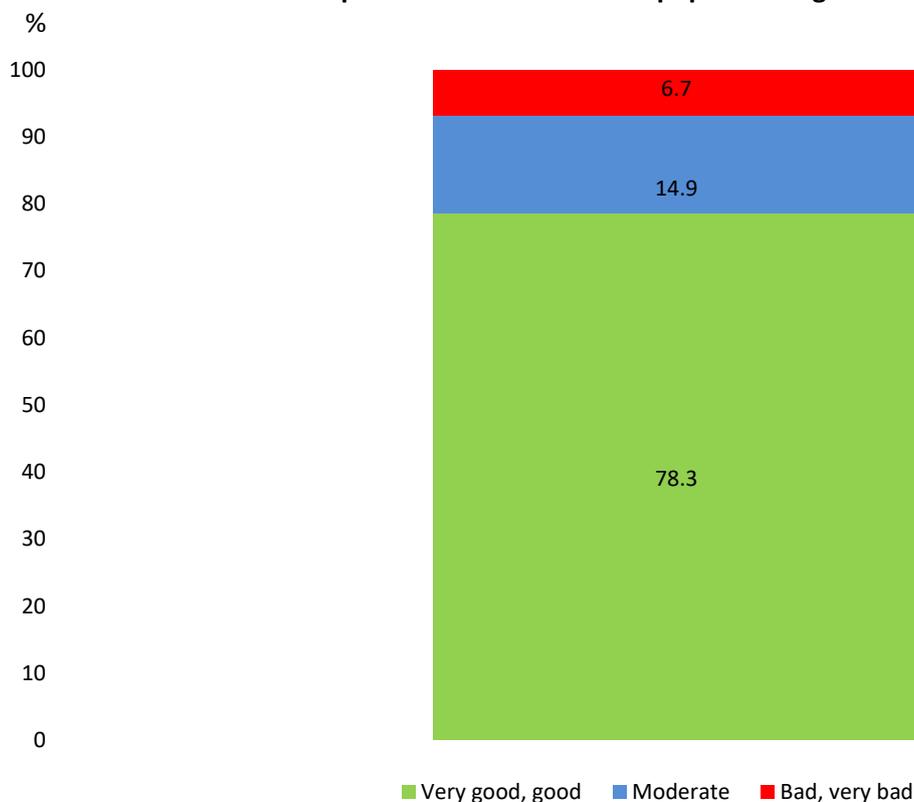
9.4% of the population aged 16 and over for a period of six months or more had limited, due to their own health problem, some activities common to the general population or had too much difficulty with them, while 13.7% had limited, but not too much (Table 11).

23.6% 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 49.0% and 18.3%, respectively (Table 12).

32.3% 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 69.5% and 26.3%, respectively (Table 12).

32.9% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that their mental health/wellbeing was negatively affected during the 12 months by the COVID-19 pandemic. 0.8% stated that it was positively affected and 66.3% were not affected at all (Table 13).
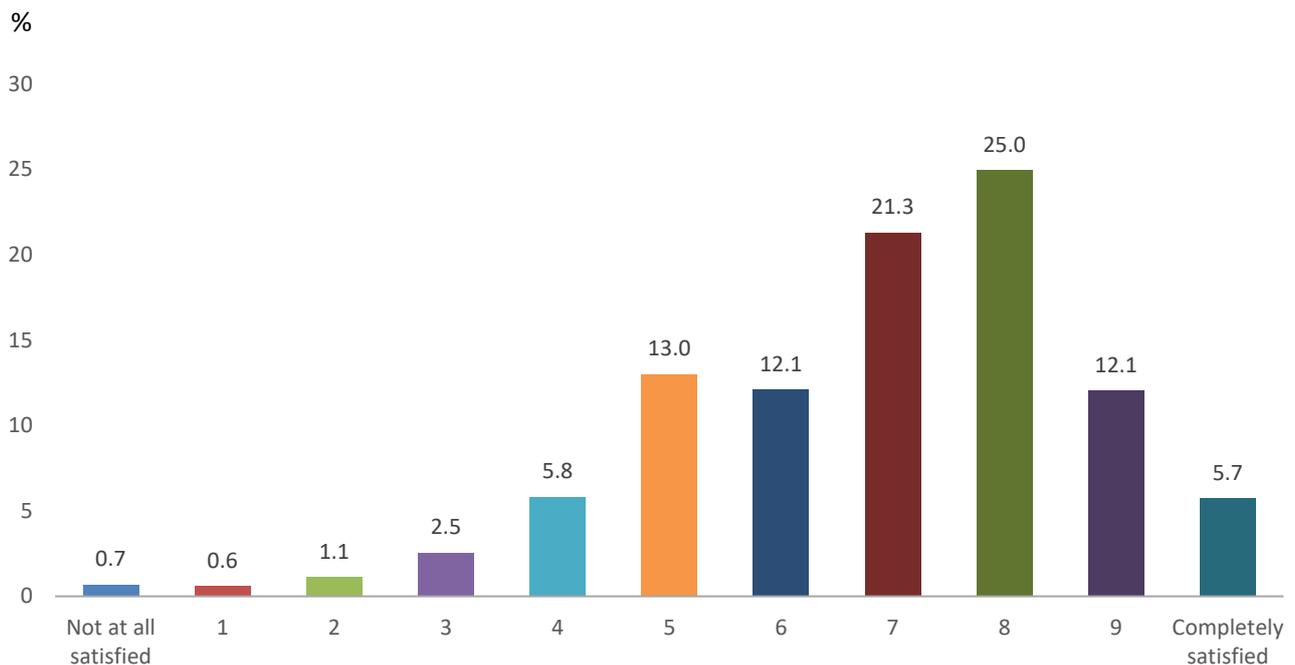
Graph 4. Health status of the population aged 16 and over

%

6.7	Bad, very bad
14.9	Moderate
78.3	Very good, good

■ Very good, good   ■ Moderate   ■ Bad, very bad

E. Wellbeing

- 5.7% of the population 16 years old and over feel completely satisfied with their life overall, while 0.7% of the respective population stated not at all satisfied (Table 14, Graph 5).
- 58.4% 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 14, Graph 5).
- The largest share of the poor population[5] (53.9%) declares "not at all - to a somewhat" satisfied (points 0 to 4 of the scale) with their work, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 15.8%. Completely satisfied with work is declared by 8.9% of the poor population and 1.2% of the non-poor population (Tables 15 and 16).
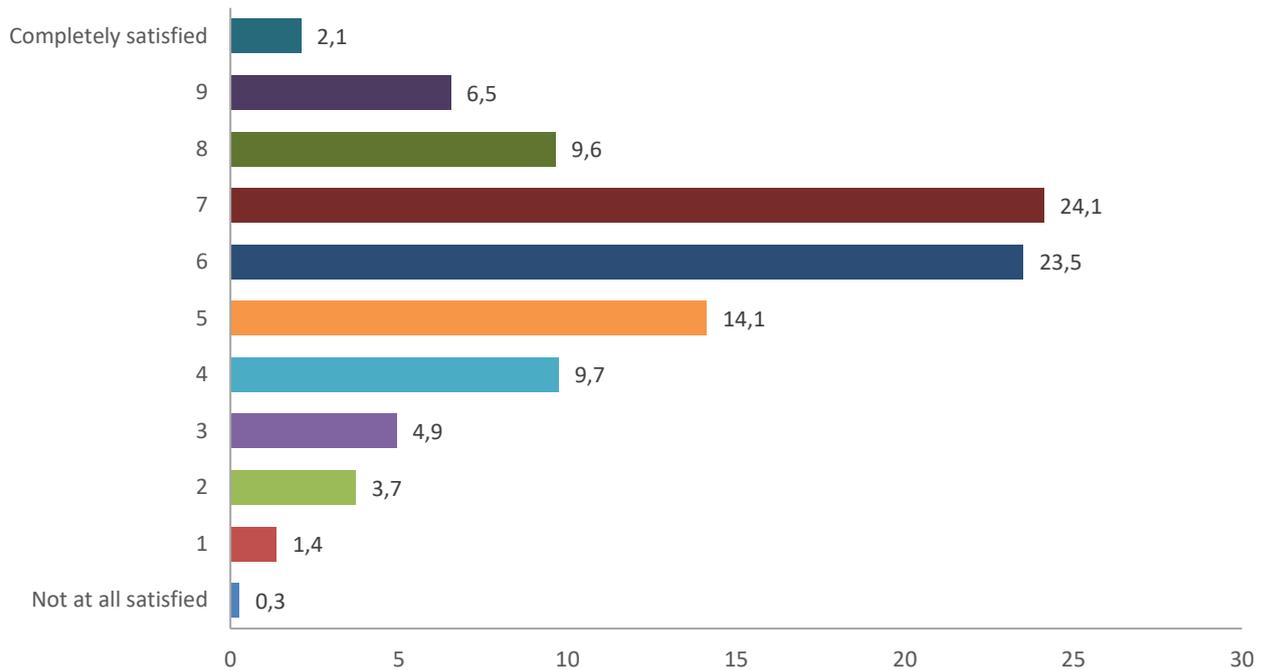
Graph 5. Overall life satisfaction: 2023

- The percentage of the population 16 years old and over who state that they do not feel at all satisfied with their job amounts to 0.3%, while the respective percentage for those who state they are completely satisfied amounts to 2.1% (table 14, Graph 6).
- 23.2% of the poor population 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 8.1%. 4.2% of the poor population and 6.1% of the non-poor population state that they are completely satisfied with their lives (Tables 15 and 16).

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[5] *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
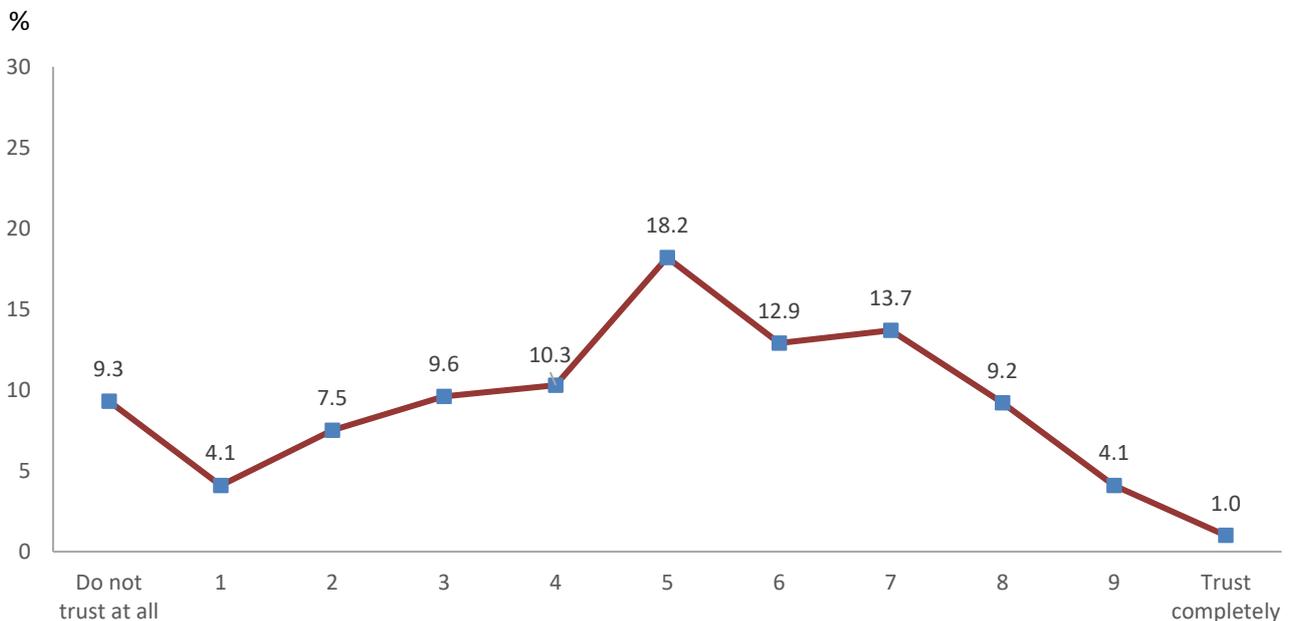
Graph 6. Satisfaction with their job: 2023

%

Category	Value
Completely satisfied	2,1
9	6,5
8	9,6
7	24,1
6	23,5
5	14,1
4	9,7
3	4,9
2	3,7
1	1,4
Not at all satisfied	0,3

- 1.0% of the population aged 16 and over declares that trust completely in others, while 9.3% declares no trust at all (Table 14, Graph 7).
- great trust in others (7 to 9 points on the scale), declared by 27.0% of the population aged 16 and over (Table 14, Graph 7).
- the largest percentage of the poor population (45.6%) 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 39.8%. Completely trust in others declared by 1.0% of the poor population and 1.1% of the non-poor population (Tables 15 and 16).

Graph 7. Trust in others: 2023

%

Category	Value
Do not trust at all	9.3
1	4.1
2	7.5
3	9.6
4	10.3
5	18.2
6	12.9
7	13.7
8	9.2
9	4.1
Trust completely	1.0

TABLES

Table 1
Material and social deprivation, by gender and age groups: 2022–2023

%

Age groups	2023	2022
Total	13.5	13.9
Male	12.9	13.1
Female	14.1	14.6
0-17	15.6	15.5
18-64	13.5	14.6
Male	12.8	13.8
Female	14.1	15.4
65+	12.3	10.8
Male	10.4	8.8
Female	13.8	12.4

Table 2
Overcrowding rate by gender, age groups and population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	26.9	27.6	26.3
	Non poor	24.0	24.4	23.6
	Poor	39.6	42.7	37.0
0-17	Total	41.5	–	–
	Non poor	37.2	–	–
	Poor	57.0	–	–
18-64	Total	29.5	29.6	29.3
	Non poor	26.3	26.4	26.2
	Poor	43.1	44.2	42.2
65+	Total	9.6	9.5	9.7
	Non poor	8.7	8.6	8.8
	Poor	14.0	15.3	13.3

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	43.1	82.8	33.8
Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	10.9	38.1	4.5
Inability to face unexpected financial expenses of 438 euros	44.3	77.3	36.6
Inability to keep home adequately warm	19.2	39.7	14.4

Table 4

Housing cost overburden rate by gender, age groups and population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	28.5	26.5	30.5
	Non poor	15.1	13.8	16.3
	Poor	86.3	84.6	87.7
0-17	Total	29.9	–	–
	Non poor	14.2	–	–
	Poor	86.2	–	–
18-64	Total	28.7	28.2	29.2
	Non poor	15.6	15.7	15.5
	Poor	85.7	84.7	86.7
65+	Total	27.2	18.8	33.9
	Non poor	14.2	8.4	19.4
	Poor	87.9	83.8	90.1

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): 2023

%

Financial burden of the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans	Population		
	Total	**Poor**	**Non poor**
A heavy burden	31.4	51.3	28.5
A small burden	36.3	27.3	37.9
No burden at all	32.1	21.5	33.6

Table 6
Percentage distribution of population with housing and non-housing related arrears, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Arrears	Population		
	Total	**Poor**	**Non poor**
Rent or mortgage repayment	26.0	43.5	21.9
Utility bills (electricity, water, natural gas, etc.)	33.0	64.7	24.9
Credit cards payment or loan repayments for household items, holidays	37.7	57.4	34.7

Table 7
Ability to make ends meet by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Ability to make ends meet	Population		
	Total	**Poor**	**Non poor**
With great difficulty	36.7	72.6	28.3
With difficulty	30.3	22.9	32.1
With some difficulty	20.6	3.9	24.5
Fairly easily	8.9	0.6	10.8
Easily	2.9	0.0	3.5
Very easily	0.6	0.0	0.8

Table 8
Housing conditions of population by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Problems faced	Population		
	Total	**Poor**	**Non poor**
Leaking roof, damp walls/ floors/ foundation or rot in window frames	13.5	22.6	11.4
Too dark rooms, not enough light	6.1	9.6	5.3
Noise from neighbours or from the street	21.2	27.7	19.7
Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	20.5	20.2	20.5
Vandalism and crime	20.9	23.7	20.2

Table 9
General health status of population aged 16 years and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Health status	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Very good, good	78.3	74.0	79.3
Moderate	14.9	17.1	14.4
Bad, very bad	6.7	8.8	6.3

Table 10
Chronic (long-standing) illness or condition of the population aged 16 years and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Chronic health problem	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
	24.4	26.9	23.9

Table 11
Limitation in activities because of health problems of the population aged 16 and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Limitation in activities	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Yes, very much	9.4	11.0	9.0
Yes, but not too much	13.7	14.1	13.6
No	76.9	74.9	77.4

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): 2023   %

	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Medical examination or treatment	23.6	49.0	18.3
Dental examination or treatment	32.3	69.5	26.3

Table 13
Mental health affected by the COVID-19 crisis of the population aged 16 and over, by population status (total, poor, non-poor population): 2023

%

Mental health affected	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Yes, has been negatively affected	32.9	32.0	33.1
Yes, has been positively affected	0.8	0.5	0.9
No, has not been affected	66.3	67.5	66.0

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

%

Degree of satisfaction	Total population		
	their life	their job	trust to others
Not at all	0.7	0.3	9.3
1	0.6	1.4	4.1
2	1.1	3.7	7.5
3	2.5	4.9	9.6
4	5.8	9.7	10.3
5	13.0	14.1	18.2
6	12.1	23.5	12.9
7	21.3	24.1	13.7
8	25.0	9.6	9.2
9	12.1	6.5	4.1
Completely	5.7	2.1	1.0

Πίνακας 15
Degree of satisfaction, for the poor population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Poor population		
	their life	their job	trust to others
Not at all	1.3	1.0	10.8
1	1.5	6.9	4.5
2	2.4	11.9	8.5
3	4.8	13.7	10.7
4	13.2	20.4	11.1
5	26.9	8.9	19.1
6	12.8	12.6	12.8
7	14.9	10.4	11.3
8	11.0	3.5	7.2
9	7.1	1.9	2.9
Completely	4.2	8.9	1.0

Πίνακας 16
Degree of satisfaction, for the non-poor population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Non poor population		
	their life	their job	trust to others
Not at all	0.6	0.2	9.0
1	0.4	0.7	4.1
2	0.9	2.7	7.2
3	2.0	3.8	9.4
4	4.2	8.4	10.1
5	9.9	14.8	18.0
6	12.0	24.9	12.9
7	22.7	25.8	14.3
8	28.1	10.4	9.7
9	13.2	7.1	4.4
Completely	6.1	1.2	1.1

Table 17
Material deprivation (percentage of population) in European countries: 2015-2023
(Based on the available data so far)

%

Countries	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bulgaria	18.0	18.7	19.1	22.1	22.1	22.3	30.0	33.5	36.8
Greece	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.9	15.8	16.1	18.3	18.4	17.6
Spain	9.0	7.7	8.3	8.5	7.7	8.7	8.3	8.5	7.4
Slovakia	7.0	6.3	5.7	4.5	5.9	5.4	6.3	7.6	8.4
Latvia	6.2	7.8	5.3	7.0	7.5	10.4	12.9	12.6	15.4
Belgium	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.4	7.2
Germany	6.9	6.2	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.7	5.7
Denmark	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.2
Finland	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.0
Chechia	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.5
Sweden	2.5	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1
Estonia	2.5	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.5
Slovenia	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.5	4.1	4.8

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) 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	The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.

The following are excluded from the survey:

- Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.

- Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.

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

The sample for any year consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. Except for the first three years of survey, any 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.

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 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 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.

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:

- >= 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 2021 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 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.

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+2X0.3= 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

Material deprivation (Europe 2020)

This indicator is defined as the percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.

The nine dimensions of material deprivation considered are:

- Arrears on mortgage or rent 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
- Capacity to afford a telephone (including mobile phone)
- Capacity to afford a colour TV
- Capacity to afford a washing machine
- Capacity to afford a car
- Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm

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)