



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2013

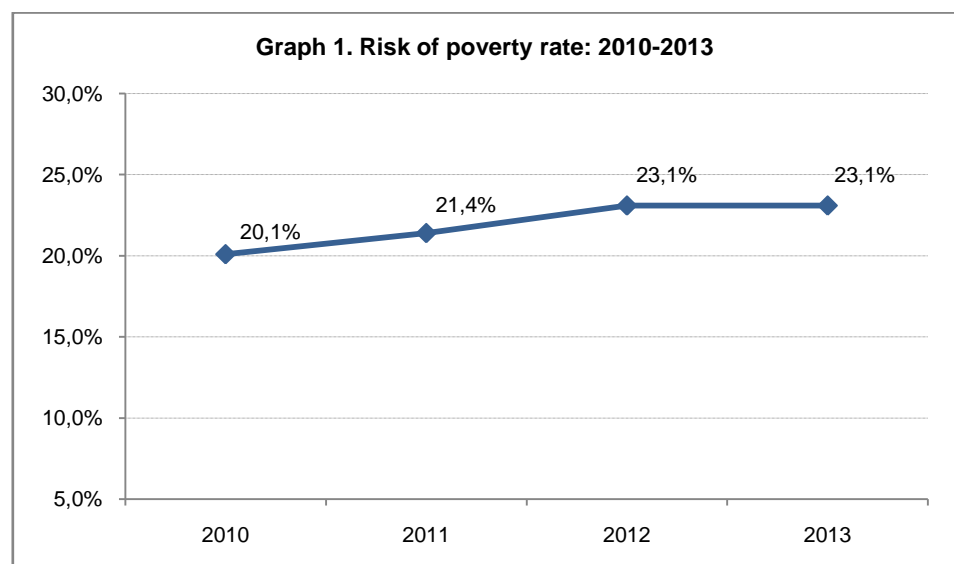
(Income reference period 2012)

Risk of poverty

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the 2013 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) of households, **with reference income period the year 2012**. This survey is the main source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The results of the 2014 survey, with reference income period the year 2013, will be announced on October 14, 2015.

A. At risk-of-poverty rate¹ and poverty threshold

- The poverty threshold amounted to 5,023 Euros per person annually and to 10,547 Euros for households with two adults and two dependent children under 14 years old.
- In 2013, 23.1% of the total population was at risk of poverty², while the risk of poverty threshold is 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income. The above mentioned indicator over the past 4 years (2010-2013) is depicted in Graph 1.



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¹ 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).

² It should be noted that the population groups which are by inference poor, such as homeless, persons living in institutions, several illegal economic immigrants, Roma, etc. are not included in the survey.

- The mean annual income was 9,303 euros per person and the mean annual disposable income of the households of the country was 16,170 euros.
- 892,763 households and their 2,529,005 members are at-risk-of-poverty.

B. Key statistical findings

- The risk of poverty for children aged 0 – 17 years (child poverty) amounted to 28.8%, which is 5.7 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage for the total population (Table 2).
- The risk of poverty for people aged 65 years and over was 15.1%, recording a decrease of 2.1 percentage points in comparison with the year 2012³ (Table 2).
- People living in households with very low work intensity amounted to 1,200,800 persons or 19.6% of the population aged 18-59 years old, while in the previous year (2012) they amounted to 1,010,900 persons (Table 17).
- At risk-of-poverty population as percentage of each the groups below:
 - ✓ Males in unemployment (50.7%)
 - ✓ Single parent households with dependent children (37.2%)
 - ✓ Inactive population – Other (30.3%)
 - ✓ Children aged 0 – 17 years (28.8%)
 - ✓ Households with one adult aged 65 years and over (24.4%)
 - ✓ Single female households (22.9%)
- Population at risk-of-poverty or social exclusion⁴ amounted to 3,903,800 persons or 35.7% of the total population (3,795,100 people in 2012).
- The risk of poverty, using thresholds different than 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, amounted to:
 - ✓ 11.1%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income,
 - ✓ 16.6%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income and,
 - ✓ 31.4%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively.

C. Social transfers and the risk of poverty rate

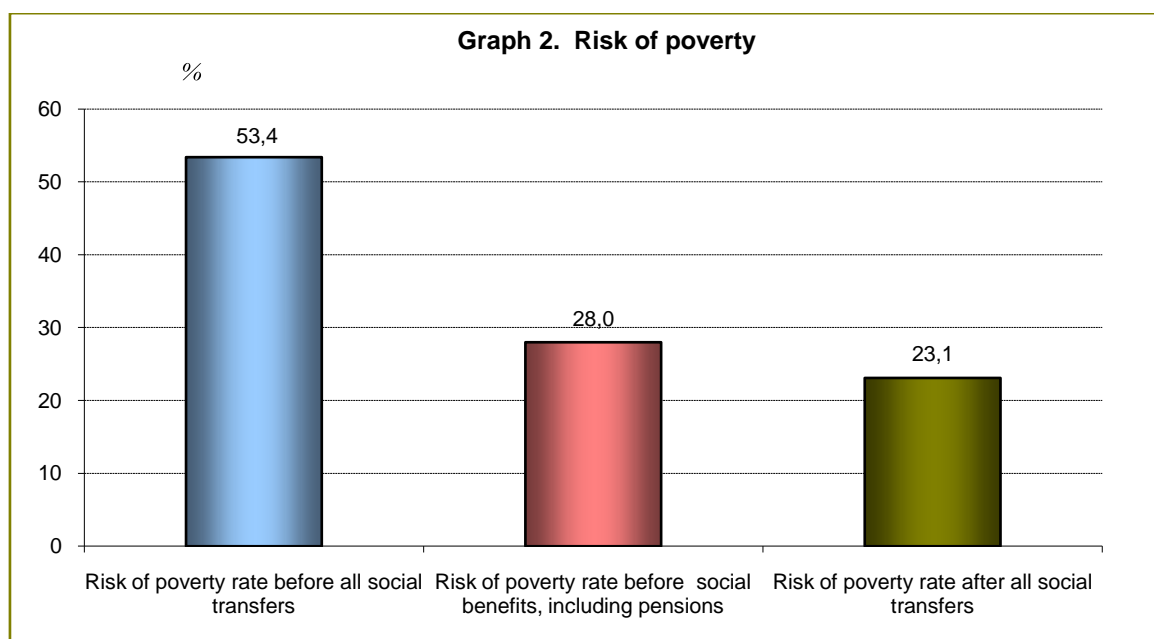
- The risk of poverty rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits⁵ and pensions⁶ in the total disposable household income) is 53.4%, while in the case that the pensions are included,

³ The decrease in the risk-of-poverty-rate of individuals aged 65 years and over is attributed to the decrease by 12.0% of the risk-of-poverty-threshold (from 5,708 euros in 2012 to 5,023 euros in 2013) without the corresponding decrease of pensions during the reference income year 2012, thus resulting for a part of the specific population group to move over the new risk of poverty threshold

⁴ People at- risk-of -poverty or Social exclusion: Population at- risk- of- poverty or living with severely material deprivation (lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension') or living in households with very low work intensity (for further information see page 18).

⁵ Social benefits include the social assistance (the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners –EKAS, a lump sum payment to poor households in mountainous and disadvantageous areas, allowances for children under 16 years old who live in poor households, allowances to repatriates, refugees, persons released from prison, drug-addicts, alcoholics, allowances to long-standing

but not the social benefits, the risk of poverty rates drops to 28.0% The total population which was at risk of poverty after social transfers is 23.1% (Graph 2, Tables 2, 9 and 10).



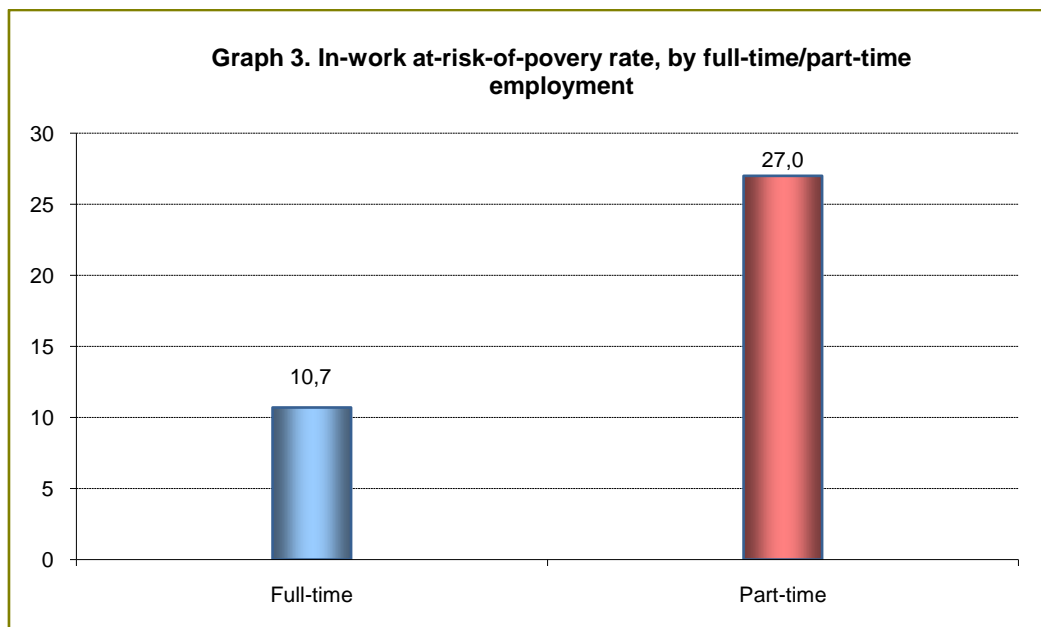
- Social transfers (benefits or allowances) cause the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 4.9 percentage points.
- Pensions cause the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 25.4 percentage points.
- The total of social transfers causes the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 30.3 percentage points.
- The risk of poverty rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits and pensions in the total disposable household income) is estimated at 89.5% for persons aged 65 years and over, whereas before social transfers (including pensions) it is estimated at 19.2% of the aforementioned population (Tables 9 and 10).
- The risk of poverty, before all social transfers for persons aged 18-64 years is estimated at 45.8%, whereas before social benefits it is estimated at 28.8% of the above-mentioned population (Tables 9 and 10).
- Social transfers (including pensions) represent 44.6% of total equivalised disposable income of the country's households, of which pensions account for a significant share of 40.0 % and social benefits represent 4.6%.

unemployed aged 45-65, benefits to households that faced an earthquake, flood etc.) and allowances such as family, unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits /allowances as well as the education allowances.

⁶ Pensions include old-age pensions and survivor's pensions and benefits.

D. Characteristics of at risk-of-poverty population

- The risk of poverty rate is higher for females than for males, 23.8% and 22.4% respectively (Table 2).
- 22.9% of the single female households are at risk of poverty, while the corresponding percentage for single male households is 21.8% (Table 4).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over is calculated at 15.1%, while for persons aged below 18 years it is estimated at 28.8% (Table 2).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 75 years and over is calculated at 17.2%, while for persons aged below 75 years it is estimated at 23.7% (Table 3).
- The risk of poverty rate for single-parent households with at least one dependent child is 37.2% of the households belonging in this specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households with two adults with one dependent child is 20.2% (Table 4).
- Employed persons face a lower risk of poverty than unemployed persons and economically inactive persons (pensioners, persons carrying out domestic tasks etc). The risk of poverty rate for employed persons amounts to 13.1% (13.4% for males and 12.6% for females), for economically inactive persons it is 30.2% and for unemployed persons 46.5% (Table 5).
- The risk-of-poverty rate for person working full-time amounts to 10.7%, while for part-time employed persons it is estimated at 27.0% (Graph 3 and Table 8).



- At-risk-of poverty rate for households that reside in dwellings they own is 21.4%, while for those residing in rented dwellings it is 30.3%. The risk of poverty rate for elderly people aged 75 years and over is estimated at 17.0% for those who own their home and at 20.8% for those who rent a home (Table 6).

E. Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap

The relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is 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.

- This indicator is estimated at 32.7% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (Table 13) and this means that 50% of the poor population has an income higher than 67.3% of the at risk of poverty threshold (5,023 euros), that is to say more than 3,380 euros, yearly, per person.
- The highest relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (39.0%) is recorded among children aged 0-17 years, while for persons aged 65 years and over the corresponding percentage is 13.7 (Table 13).

F. Risk of poverty calculated on the basis of the 2005 poverty threshold (adjusted according to the 2013 harmonized index of consumer prices)

- The risk of poverty rate for 2013 calculated on the basis of the poverty threshold of 2005 (60% of median equivalised disposable income in 2005 and in 2008 respectively, expressed in 2013 prices according to the harmonized index of consumer prices) is estimated at 40.0% and 44.3% respectively. The aim of this comparison is to record the change in the risk of poverty in absolute terms rather than in relative terms (by keeping the poverty threshold constant over time, in terms of real purchasing power). In other words, 40.0% and 44.3% of the population in 2013 would be classified as “at risk of poverty” on the basis of conditions of 2005 and 2008 respectively (Tables 11 and 12).

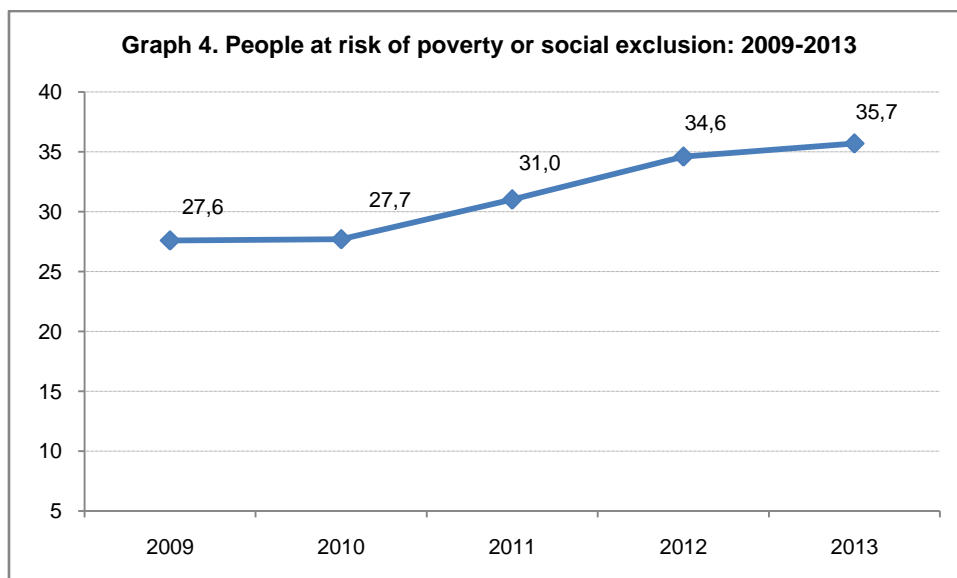
G. Persons living in households with very low work intensity

- Persons living in households with very low work intensity⁷, aged 18-59 years old, are estimated at 19.6% of this population age group, 18.4% for men and 20.7% for women (Table 17).
- Persons living in households with very low work intensity, aged less than 18 years old, are estimated at 13.8% of this population age group (Table 17).

⁷ People living in households with very low work intensity: Share of population aged 18-59 living in households where the working age members worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. The work intensity of the household is defined as the ratio of the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference to the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members in the same period. When the respondent declares himself as part-time worker, the number of worked hours per week is taken into account for the months with part-time work, on the basis of the situation for number of worked hours at the time of interview. A working age person is as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged 18-24. Households which consist only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the computation of indicator

H. Europe 2020 strategy Indicators

- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion represent 35.7% of total population. The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher for persons aged 18-64 years old (39.1%) – Table 14. Graph 4 presents the evolution of the indicator over the past five years.



- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 18-64 years are estimated at 36.1% for Greek nationals and at 68.7% for foreign nationals resident in Greece (Table 15).
- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, aged 18-64 years, by broad group of country of birth are estimated at 63.3% for foreign nationals not born in Greece (Table 16).
- Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity is estimated at 7.0% (Table 18).
- Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity amounted to 4.6% (Table 18).
- Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity is calculated at 8.1% (Table 18).
- Population at risk of poverty and/ or social exclusion in Europe (in percentage and in thousands persons) is depicted in table 19. The figures, which are calculated as a weighted average of national results, indicate considerable variation between European Countries. At one extreme, the European Countries with the highest rates are Bulgaria (48.0%), Greece (35.7%) and Latvia (35.1%). At the other extreme, the European countries with the lowest rates are Iceland (13.0%), Norway (14.1%) and Czech Republic (14.6%).

I. Population at risk of poverty in Europe

Population at risk of poverty in Europe (in percentages points) is depicted in table 19, where data is available.

- The highest percentage of risk of poverty is recorded in Greece (23.1 %) while the lowest is recorded in Czech Republic (9.6%) - Table 19.

For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage "[Survey on Income and Living Conditions](#)"

TABLES

Table 1. At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values): 2013

Euro

Household type	Poverty threshold
Single person	5,023
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	10,547

Table 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by age groups and gender: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	23.1	23.8	22.4
0-17	28.8		
18-64	24.1	24.8	23.4
65+	15.1	16.2	13.7

Table 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers of older persons by age groups and gender: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
60+	15.8	16.5	15.0
75+	17.2	20.0	13.5
0-59	25.7	26.6	24.8
0-74	23.7	24.2	23.2

Table 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by household type: 2013

Household type	%
Total	23.1
<i>Households without dependent children</i>	17.9
One adult aged 65 and over	24.4
One adult under 65 years	20.3
Single female	22.9
Single male	21.8
Two adults under 65 years	14.9
Three or more adults	20.9
<i>Households with dependent children</i>	28.9
Single parent with dependent children	37.2
Two adults with one dependent child	20.2
Two adults with two dependent children	25.6
Two adults with three or more dependent children	31.4
Two adults or more with dependent children	28.6
Three adults or more with dependent children	38.0

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by most frequent activity status and by gender (18+): 2013

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	13.1	12.6	13.4
Not employed	26.6	26.6	26.5
Unemployed	46.3	41.1	50.7
Retired	12.4	13.1	11.9
Inactive population - Other	30.3	30.8	28.1

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by accommodation tenure status, gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Owner			Renter		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	21.4	22.2	20.6	30.3	30.4	30.1
0-17	26.0	–	–	37.0	–	–
18-64	22.6	23.1	22.1	29.4	30.8	28.0
60+	15.6	16.5	14.4	18.5	16.1	22.0
65+	14.9	16.3	13.3	17.1	15.0	20.7
75+	17.0	19.9	13.3	20.8	21.9	18.6

Table 7. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by gender for population aged 18-64: 2013

%

	Total	Female	Male
Employed	13.1	12.6	13.4

Table 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by full-time/part-time employment: 2013

	%
Full time	10.7
Part time	27.0

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate ⁽¹⁾ before all social transfers, by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	53.4	56.0	50.8
0-17	39.7	–	–
18-64	45.8	48.2	43.3
65+	89.5	89.1	90.0

(1) Total disposable household income before social benefits other than old age and survivors pensions

Table 10. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers ⁽¹⁾, by gender and selected age groups (including pensions): 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	28.0	28.8	27.2
0-17	35.2		
18-64	28.8	29.5	28.2
65+	19.2	21.1	16.8

(1) Total disposable household income before social benefits including old age and survivors pensions

Table 11. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005), by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	40.0	41.0	39.0
0-17	48.6		
18-64	39.7	40.8	38.7
65+	33.1	31.6	34.4

Table 12. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2008), by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	44.3	45.5	43.1
0-17	51.8		
18-64	43.8	45.0	42.6
65+	39.5	40.7	38.1

Table 13. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	32.7	32.6	32.9
0-17	39.0		
18-64	33.6	33.4	33.6
65+	13.7	13.7	13.9
75+	12.5	12.5	12.6

Table 14. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	35.7	36.8	34.6
0-17	38.1		
18-64	39.1	40.7	37.5
65+	23.1	24.3	21.6

Table 15. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and citizenship: 2013

Age groups	Broad group of citizenship	%
18-64	Greek nationals	36.1
	Foreign nationals resident in Greece	68.7
	EU 27 Members States-Foreign nationals resident in Greece	51.5
	Non EU Members States 27- Foreign nationals resident in Greece	72.5
18+	Greek nationals	32.6
	Foreign nationals resident in Greece	68.0
	EU 27 Members States-Foreign nationals resident in Greece	49.3
	Non EU Members States 27- Foreign nationals resident in Greece	72.1

Table 16. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and country of birth: 2013

Age groups	Broad group of country of birth	%
18-64	Greece	35.9
	Other country	63.3
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	48.1
	Non EU Members States 27	67.5
18+	Greece	32.3
	Other country	62.6
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	46.1
	Non EU Members States 27	66.9

Table 17. People living in households with very low work intensity by gender and age groups: 2013

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
18-59	19.6	20.7	18.4
0-17	13.8		
0-60	18.2	18.9	17.5

Table 18. Intersections of Europe 2020 Poverty Target Indicators by age groups: 2012

Age groups	Indicator	%
Total	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	7.0
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived living in a household with low work intensity	4.6
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	8.1
18-64	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	6.8
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived living in a household with low work intensity	6.8
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	7.5
0-17	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	6.6
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived living in a household with low work intensity	2.1
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	8.9

Table 19. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in Europe: 2012

Countries	%	In thousands
Bulgaria	48.0	3493
Greece	35.7	3,904
Latvia	35.1	702
Hungary	33.5	3,285
Lithuania	30.8	917
Italy	28.4	17,326
Cyprus	27.8	240
Spain	27.3	12,630
Poland	25.8	9,748
Malta	24.0	99
Estonia	23.5	313
Slovenia	20.4	410
Slovakia	19.8	1,070
Denmark	18.9	1,059
Austria	18.8	1,572
Finland	16.0	854
Czech Republic	14.6	1,508
Norway	14.1	714
Iceland	13.0	40

Table 19. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in Europe: 2012/2013

Countries	2013	2012
Greece	23.1	23.1
Lithuania	18.6	20.6
Spain	22.2	20.4
Italy	19.8	19.1
Latvia	19.4	19.1
Estonia	17.5	18.6
Poland	17.1	17.3
Malta	15.0	15.7
Cyprus	14.7	15.3
Slovenia	13.5	14.5
Austria	14.4	14.4
Hungary	14.4	14.3
Slovakia	13.2	12.8
Denmark	13.1	12.3
Finland	13.2	11.8
Norway	10.1	10.9
Iceland	7.9	9.3
Czech Republic	9.6	8.6

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 to 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 ensures data comparability.

Legal basis

The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and is being conducted upon the 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 foreigners 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. 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 have a complete sample the first year of survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The people 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 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.

i) The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division 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 area and Greater Thessalonica area constitute two separate major geographical strata.

ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Regions 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 , nh primary units were drawn; where the number nh 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. 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 consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size	In 2013, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 7,349 households and on 18,030 members of those households, 15,318 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.
Weightings	<p>For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey, 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):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The reverse probability of choice of individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household. b. Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata. c. A corrective factor, which is determined in a way that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the survey reference period and was based on vital statistics (2011 population census, births, deaths, immigration). ii) the estimation of households by size order (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 2001 and 2011 population censuses
Methodology for measuring poverty	<p>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 equivalised disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised scale.</p> <p>'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.</p> <p>Total equivalised 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.</p> <p>More specifically the income components included in the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from work • Income from property • Social transfers and pensions • Monetary transfers from other households and • Imputed income from the use of company car. <p>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 are not included.</p>
Equivalised income	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of incomes of the household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment, income from immovable property, family benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after the abstraction of by any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to also the tax that what potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of incomes of the previous year.</p>
Equivalence scale	<p>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.</p>
Dependent children	<p>Dependent children are considered all the children 0 until the age of 16 years and the children aged 16-24 who are economic inactive (pupil, students, soldiers etc)</p>

Indicators

Main indicators

1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers)
 - 1a. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender
 - 1b. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender
 - 1c. At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type
 - 1d. At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status
 - 1e. At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household
 - 1f. 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 (2005)
5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
6. Mean equivalised disposable income

Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy

Indicators' definition

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' (i.e. the equivalised disposable income of each person is compared with the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).

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

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.

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

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

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

- 5.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (except old-age and survivors benefits)

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'

- 5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including old-age and survivors benefits)

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'.

Social benefits include the social assistance (i.e. the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners – EKAS, a lump sum amount for assistance to poor households in mountainous and disadvantaged 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.) and allowances such as family, unemployment, sickness, disability/invalidity benefits /allowances, as well as the education allowances.

6. Mean equivalised disposable income

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

7. Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy

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

- (1) People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
- (2) Severely materially deprived people

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 items 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 financial expenses
- Household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone)
- Household cannot afford a colour TV;
- Household cannot afford a washing machine;
- Household cannot afford a car and
- Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.

- (3) People living in households with very low work intensity

Share of population aged 18-59 living in households where the working age members worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. The work intensity of the household is defined as the ratio between on the one hand, the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year and on the other hand, the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members in the same period. When the respondent declares himself as part-time worker, the number of worked hours per week is taken into account for the months with part-time work, on the basis of the situation for number of worked hours at the time of interview. A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged 18-24. The households which consist only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the computation of the indicator

References More information on the survey is available on the webpage of EL.STAT. www.statistics.gr. Section: Statistical Themes> Income – Expenditure> Income and Living Conditions».