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HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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PRESS RELEASE

WELL-BEING AND HOUSING DIFFICULTIES INDICATORS

2018 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Income reference period 2017)

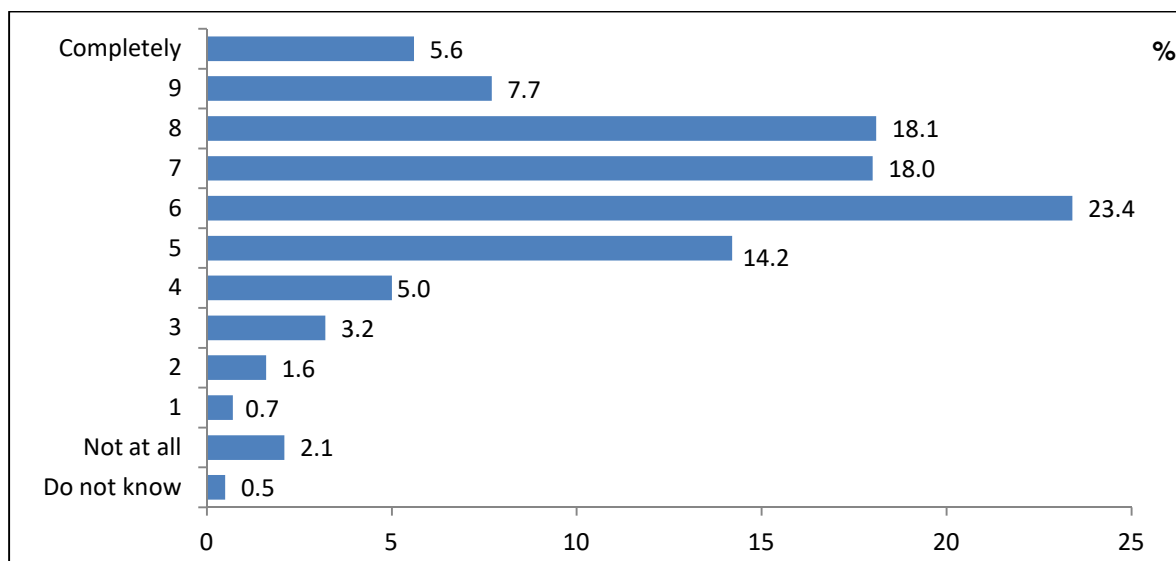
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces *the Indicators on Well-being and Housing difficulties* in Greece, based on the available data of the 2018 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC) **with reference income period the year 2017**. Well-being data are collected for the second time and are derived from answers provided by respondents, based on questions included in the ad-hoc module of SILC 2018. ELSTAT used a fully harmonized questionnaire and common variables with all European Union countries following the recommendations of the Stiglitz, Sen, Fitussi Commission for an opinion on measuring economic performance and social progress. Regarding housing difficulties the aim of the survey is to provide an estimate on the number of persons that have experienced housing difficulties.

A. Well-being

The survey results indicate that:

- 5.6% of the population 16 years old and over feel completely satisfied with their life overall, while 2.1% of the respective population stated not at all satisfied (Table 1.1 – Graph1).
- 43.8% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are very satisfied with their life overall (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table 1.1 - Graph 1).

Graph 1. Overall life satisfaction



For further information:

Population and Labour Market Statistics Division

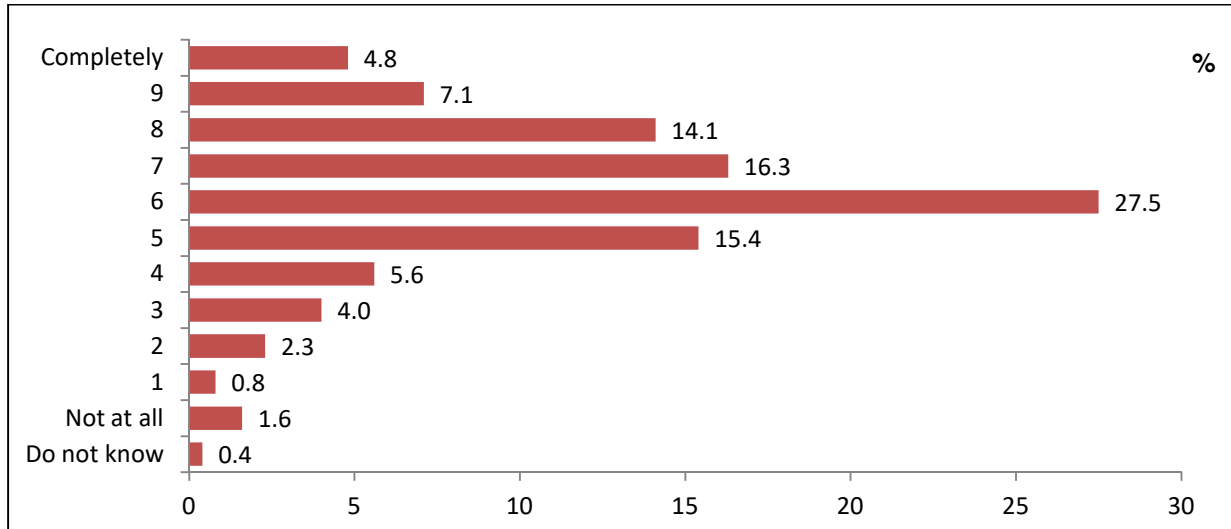
Household Surveys' Section

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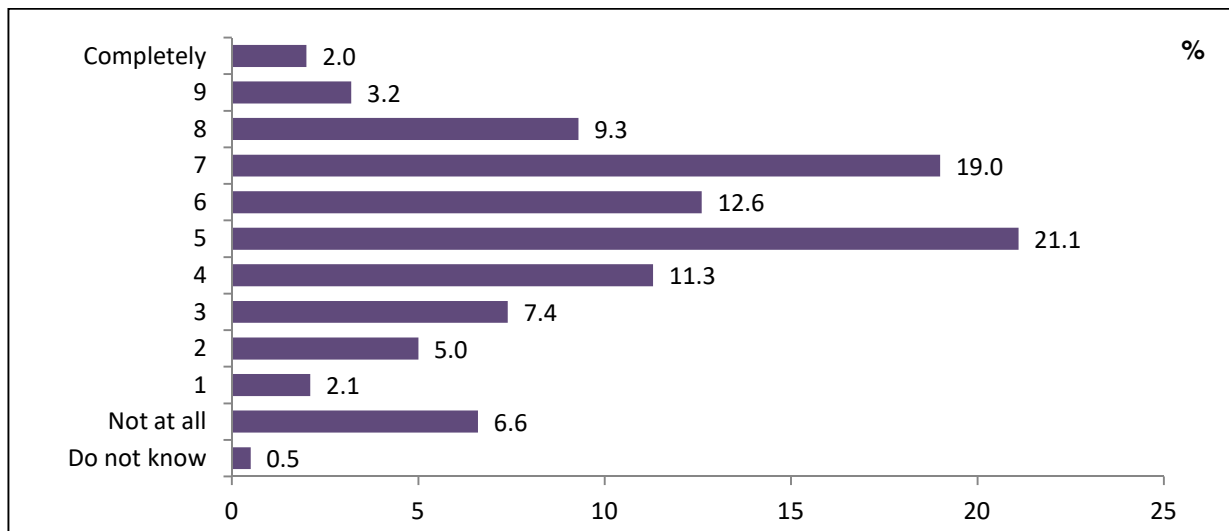
- 4.8% of the economically active population state that they are completely satisfied with their job, while 1.6% of the respective population state that they are not at all satisfied (Table 1.1 – Graph 2).
- 37.5% of the economically active population state that they are very satisfied with their job (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table 1.1 - Graph 2).

Graph 2. Satisfaction with job



- The percentage of the population 16 years old and over who state that they do not feel at all satisfied with their financial situation amounts to 6.6%, while the respective percentage for those state they are completely satisfied amounts to 2.0%.

Graph 3. Satisfaction with financial situation

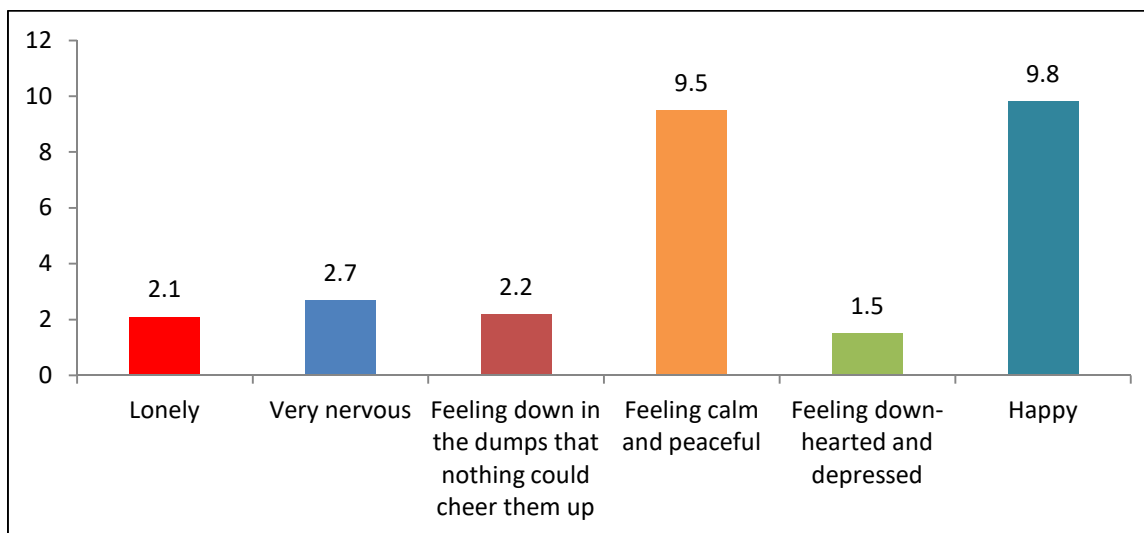


- The greater percentage of the poor population¹ (52.3%) is not at all or somewhat satisfied with its financial situation (points 0 to 4 in the scale), while the respective percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 28.3%. Completely satisfied with their financial situation states 0.9% of the poor population and 2.2% of the non-poor population (Tables 1.2 and 1.3).

¹ Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.
 Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold

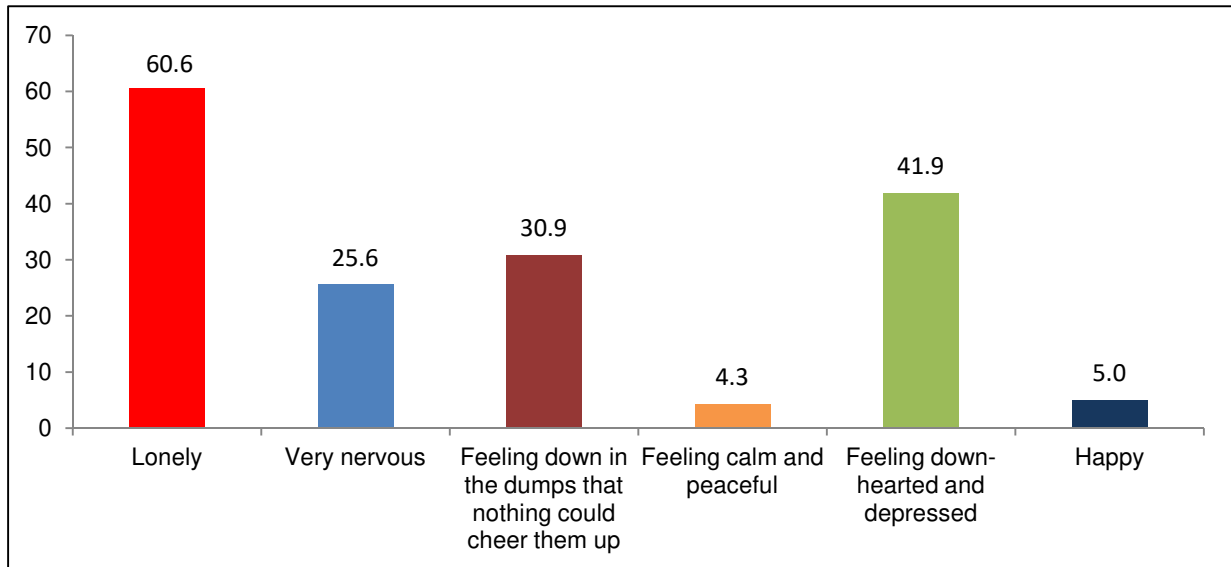
- 32.5% of the population 16 years old and over state that they are very satisfied with their time use (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table 1.1), while 50.4% state that they are very satisfied with their personal relations (Table 1.1).
- The results of the survey indicate that, over the past four weeks (before the interview), 2.7% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have been very nervous or worried all of the time, while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 4.0% and 2.4% (Tables 2.1-2.3, Graph 4).

Graph 4. Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been all the time



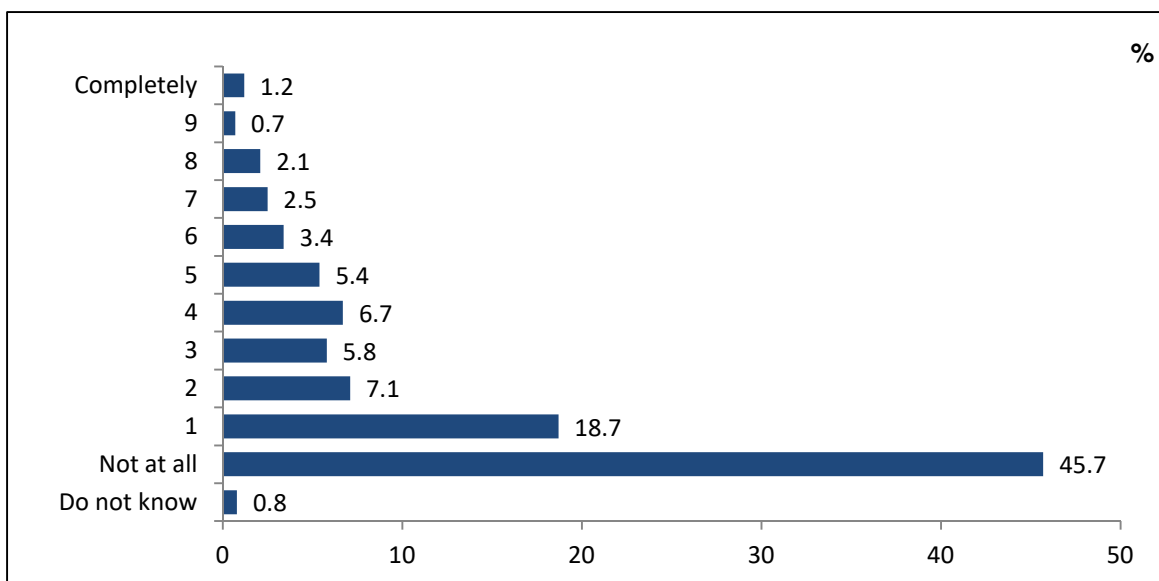
- 2.1% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have been feeling lonely all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 3.0% and 1.9% (Tables 2.1-2.3, Graph 4).
- 9.5 % of the population 16 years old and over state that they have been feeling calm and peaceful all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 8.1% and 9.8% (Tables 2.1-2.3, Graph 4).
- 1.5 % of the population 16 years old and over state that they have been feeling down-hearted and depressed all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 2.5% and 1.3% respectively (Tables 2.1-2.3, Graph 4).

Graph 5. Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been not at all



- 5.0 % of the population 16 years old and over state that they have not at all been feeling happy all of the time over the past four weeks (before the interview), while the respective percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 8.5% and 4.2% (Tables 2.1-2.3, Graph 5).
- 85.3% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have someone from whom they can ask for material help. Respectively, 74.2% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have a relative, friend or neighbour from whom they can ask for non material help (Tables 3 and 4).
- 20.1% of the the population 16 years old and over state that they do not trust at all people they do not know well, while 0.8% of the population state that they completely trust people they don't know well (Table 5).
- 45.7% of the population 16 years old and over state that they do not feel at all excluded from society, while 1.2% state that they feel completely excluded (Table 6, Graph 6).

Graph 6. Social exclusion



B. Housing Difficulties

- 98.3% of the population 16 years old and over state that they have not experienced housing difficulties, while 1.7% state that they have such experience. Of these, 1.3% stayed temporarily with friends or relatives, 0.1% stayed in emergency or other temporary accommodation, 0.2% stayed in a place not intended as a permanent home and 0.04% slept rough or in a public space (Table 7).
- Financial problems/insufficient income is recorded as the main reason for experiencing housing difficulties by 51.9% of the population 16 years old and over with such experience, while unemployment follows (18.1%) - (Table 8).
- Gained employment has helped 45.9% of the population 16 years old and over who has experienced housing difficulties to move to a permanent home (Table 9).

For further information, visit ELSTAT's website on

[Survey on income and Living Conditions](#)

TABLES

Table 1.1
Degree of satisfaction, for the total population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Total Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their present work*	their time use	their personal relations
Not at all	2.1	6.6	1.6	4.8	0.7
1	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.3
2	1.6	5.0	2.3	4.2	1.0
3	3.2	7.4	4.0	6.4	1.9
4	5.0	11.3	5.6	7.5	3.1
5	14.2	21.1	15.4	25.2	21.4
6	23.4	12.6	27.5	11.5	7.9
7	18.0	19.0	16.3	16.2	14.7
8	18.1	9.3	14.1	11.4	20.4
9	7.7	3.2	7.1	4.9	15.3
Completely	5.6	2.0	4.8	4.0	12.6
Do not know	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.6

* Only for employed persons

Table 1.2
Degree of satisfaction, for the poor population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Poor Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their present work*	their time use	their personal relations
Not at all	3.7	15.7	4.6	8.8	1.3
1	1.5	4.2	1.6	2.8	0.7
2	2.8	8.6	4.3	6.3	1.8
3	5.3	11.7	7.4	8.0	2.7
4	7.6	12.1	9.5	8.4	4.5
5	17.2	20.4	20.7	25.7	22.7
6	24.7	8.8	23.2	11.8	8.5
7	15.7	12.9	13.8	13.0	15.6
8	12.4	3.4	8.8	7.9	19.4
9	4.5	0.8	2.4	2.8	12.1
Completely	4.2	0.9	2.7	2.5	10.2
Do not know	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.5

* Only for employed persons

Table 1.3
Degree of satisfaction, for the non poor population, with:

%

Degree of satisfaction	Non poor Population				
	their life	their financial situation	their present work*	their time use	their personal relations
Not at all	1.7	4.7	1.2	4.0	0.6
1	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.3
2	1.3	4.2	2.0	3.7	0.8
3	2.7	6.5	3.5	6.0	1.7
4	4.4	11.2	5.1	7.3	2.8
5	13.6	21.2	14.7	25.1	21.1
6	23.1	13.4	28.0	11.4	7.8
7	18.5	20.3	16.7	16.8	14.5
8	19.3	10.5	14.9	12.2	20.6
9	8.3	3.8	7.7	5.4	16.0
Completely	5.9	2.2	5.1	4.3	13.2
Do not know	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.7

* Only for employed persons

Table 2.1
Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been:

%

	Total Population					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Lonely	2.1	4.2	11.0	20.9	60.6	1.2
Very nervous	2.7	8.5	18.3	43.9	25.6	1.1
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	2.2	7.5	18.8	39.7	30.9	1.0
Feeling calm and peaceful	9.5	47.4	21.2	16.6	4.3	1.0
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	1.5	5.1	16.3	34.1	41.9	1.1
Happy	9.8	36.4	30.6	15.9	5.0	2.3

Table 2.2
Extent to which poor people, over the past four weeks, have been:

%

	Poor Population					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Lonely	3.0	5.3	10.9	20.8	58.6	1.4
Very nervous	4.0	13.0	20.4	40.7	20.7	1.1
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	3.5	12.6	22.1	38.0	22.7	1.1
Feeling calm and peaceful	8.1	38.5	23.2	22.5	6.8	1.1
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	2.5	9.7	18.8	33.7	34.0	1.4
Happy	8.4	30.1	30.2	20.2	8.5	2.6

Table 2.3
Extent to which non poor people, over the past four weeks, have been:

%

	Non Poor Population					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Lonely	1.9	3.9	11.1	21.0	61.1	1.1
Very nervous	2.4	7.5	17.9	44.6	26.6	1.1
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	1.9	6.4	18.1	40.0	32.7	1.0
Feeling calm and peaceful	9.8	49.3	20.8	15.4	3.8	0.9
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	1.3	4.1	15.8	34.2	43.6	1.1
Happy	10.1	37.8	30.6	15.0	4.2	2.2

Table 3
Percentage of people stated that they have someone to ask for material help,
by poverty status and gender

%

	Total Population			Poor Population			Non Poor Population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Yes	85.3	85.9	84.7	80.9	82.4	79.2	86.3	86.6	85.9
No	14.7	14.1	15.3	19.1	17.6	20.8	13.7	13.4	14.1

Table 4
Percentage of people stated that they have someone to ask for non material help,
by poverty status and gender

%

	Total Population			Poor Population			Non Poor Population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Yes	74.2	74.8	73.5	68.5	69.8	67.1	75.4	75.9	74.9
No	25.8	25.2	26.5	31.5	30.2	32.9	24.6	24.1	25.1

Table 5
Trust in others

%

Degree of trust in others	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non Poor
Not at all	20.1	22.4	19.6
1	5.7	5.9	5.6
2	9.0	9.0	9.0
3	12.4	11.0	12.6
4	14.9	14.9	14.9
5	18.0	17.7	18.1
6	7.3	7.3	7.3
7	6.1	5.9	6.2
8	3.8	3.4	4.0
9	1.4	1.0	1.4
Completely	0.8	1.0	0.7
Do not know	0.6	0.5	0.7

Table 6
Perceived social exclusion

%

Degree of perceived social exclusion	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non Poor
Not at all	45.7	37.8	47.4
1	18.7	17.9	18.9
2	7.1	7.3	7.0
3	5.8	5.4	5.9
4	6.7	7.0	6.7
5	5.4	7.8	4.9
6	3.4	5.3	2.9
7	2.5	4.3	2.1
8	2.1	3.3	1.9
9	0.7	1.1	0.6
Completely	1.2	2.2	1.0
Do not know	0.8	0.7	0.8

Table 7
Past experience of housing difficulties

	%
Yes, staying with friends or relatives temporarily	1.3
Yes, staying in emergency or other temporary accommodation	0.1
Yes, staying in a place not intended as a permanent home	0.2
Yes, sleeping rough or sleeping in a public space	0.0
No past experience	98.3

(*) The percentage of population 16 years old and over that has experienced housing difficulties was estimated at 1.7%. The sum depicted in Table 7 above amounts to 1.6% due to rounding.

Table 8
Main reason for past or present housing difficulties

Main reason	%
Relationship or family problems	11.7
Health problems	1.1
Unemployment	18.1
End of rental contact	-
Uninhabitable accommodation	2.9
Leaving an institution after a long stay and no home to go to	0.3
Financial problems/insufficient income	51.9
Other	13.8

Table 9
Exit from housing difficulties

	%
Existing, new or renewed relationship with family or partner	5.2
Addressed health problems	0.7
Gained employment	45.9
Moved into social or subsidized private housing	2.3
Other	38.3
Still experiencing housing difficulties	7.7

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 Program to which all Member States participate and which replaced on 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view of 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 decision of the President of ELSTAT

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

Coverage - The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespectively of their size or socio-economic characteristics. The following are excluded from the survey:

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

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

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

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a frame of sampling which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2011 population census and covers completely the reference population.

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

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

ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Region by degree of urbanization. i.e. according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:

- $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants
- 5,000-29,999 inhabitants
- 1,000-4,999 inhabitants
- 0-999 inhabitants

The sample of households is selected in two stages. At the first 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 as updated before the survey). At the second 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 SILC 2018 was conducted on a final sample of 24,305 households and on 56,660 members of those households, 48,903 of them aged 16 years and over. The average household size was calculated at 2.33 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 (2011 population census, births, deaths, immigration) for the reference year of the survey.

ii) The estimation of the number of households by size class (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the corresponding numbers calculated with projection based on the trend of the 2001 and 2011 population censuses for the reference year of the survey.

Methodology for poverty measuring According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and is defined at 60% of the median total equivalised disposable income of the household, using the modified OECD equivalised scale.

“Equivalent size” refers to the OECD modified scale, which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult of the household, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over and 0.3 to each child under 14 years of age.

Total equivalised disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is, income after taxes and social contributions) received by all household members.

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

- Income from work
- Income from property
- Social transfers and pensions
- Monetary transfers from other households and
- Imputed income from the use of 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 are not included.

Equivalised income As equivalised disposable income of the individual is considered the total disposable income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.

It is pointed out that in the income distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income, i.e. the equivalised disposable income of the household. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the income distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but, actually,

an indicator of the level of living.

The total disposable income of the household is calculated as the sum of incomes of all household members (income of employees, of self-employed persons, pensions, benefits of unemployment, income related to real estate, family benefits, regular monetary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after the deduction of any transfers to other households. To this amount, any tax returns related to potential netting of income of the previous year, should also be added.

Equivalence scale Equivalent household size refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult of the household, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over and 0.3 to each child under 14 years of age. Example: The income of a household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight of $(1+0.5+(2*0.3))=2.1$, of a household with two adults with $(1+0.5)=1.5$, of a household with two adults and two children above 14 years is with $(1+(2*0.5))=2.0$, etc.

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

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

Variables The variables used to assess well-being are:

- Overall life satisfaction
- Satisfaction with financial situation
- Satisfaction with current job
- Satisfaction with time use
- Satisfaction with personal relationships
- Extent to which the respondent, during the past four weeks felt:
 - lonely
 - very nervous
 - down in the dumps
 - calm and peaceful
 - downhearted or depressed
 - happy
- Material help from others
- Non material help from others
- Trust in others
- Perceived social exclusion

The variables used to measure housing difficulties are:

- Past experience of housing difficulties
- Duration of the most recent experience of housing difficulties
- Main reason for past housing difficulties
- Other reason for past housing difficulties
- Exit from housing difficulties

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