



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 2011

Risk of poverty

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the 2011 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU- Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) of households, with reference income period the year 2010. This survey is the main source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The results of the 2012 survey, with reference income period the year 2011, will be announced in September of 2013.

A. At risk-of-poverty rate and poverty threshold: 2011

At risk-of-poverty rate	21.4 %
Poverty threshold for one-person household	6,591.00 euro
Poverty threshold for households with 2 adults and 2 dependent children under 14 years old	13,842.00 euro
Average annual equivalised ¹ income	12,637.08 euro
Average annual disposable income	21,590.07 euro

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- The poverty threshold amounts to 6,591.00 euros per person annually and to 13,842.00 euros for households with two adult and two dependent children under 14 years old.
- The mean annual income is 12,637.08 euros per person and the mean annual disposable income of the households of the country is 21,590.07 euros.
- 901,194 households and their 2,341,400 members are at-risk-of-poverty.

⁽¹⁾ Equivalised 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 (for further information see page 15)

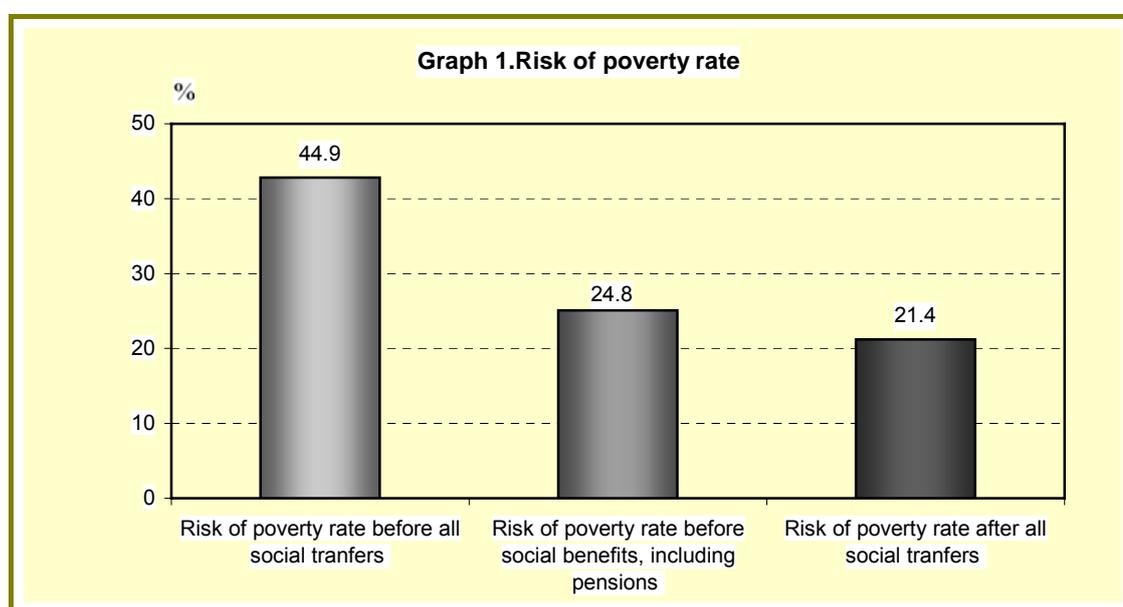
B. Key statistical findings

- In 2011, 21.4% of the total population was at risk of poverty, while the risk of poverty threshold is 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income. The above mentioned indicator, calculated with the same methodology, remained relatively stable during the last 16 years (1994-2011), for which there are available data, ranging from 19.5% to 23%.
- The risk of poverty, using different thresholds than 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, amounted to:
 - 8.2%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income
 - 14.2%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income and
 - 28.6%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively
- The risk of poverty for children aged 0-17 years (child poverty) amounted to 23.7% that is 2.3 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage for the total population.
- The risk of poverty for people aged 65 year and over was 23.6%, recording an increase of 2.3 percentage points in comparison with the year 2010.
- At risk-of-poverty population or social exclusion¹ amounted to 3,403,000 persons.
- People living in households with very low work intensity amounted to 837,300 persons, while in the previous year (2010) they amounted to 544,800 persons.
- At risk-of-poverty population:
 - Males in unemployment (48.4%)
 - Single parent households with dependent children (43.2%)
 - Households with one adult aged 65 years and over (29.7%)
 - Inactive population –Other (30.0%)
 - Single female households (25.8%)
 - Children aged 0 – 17 years (23.7%)

⁽¹⁾ Social exclusion: Population living with severely material deprivation (lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension') or and living in households with very low work intensity (for further information see page 18)

C. Social transfers and the risk of poverty rate

- The risk of poverty rate before all social transfers (not including social benefits¹ and pensions² in the total disposable household income) is 44.9%, while in the case where only the pensions are included without the social benefits, the risk of poverty rates drops to 24.8% (graph 1, tables 2, 9 and 10).
- Social benefits cause the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 3.4 percentage points.
- Pensions cause the risk of poverty rate decrease by 20.1 percentage points.
- The total of social transfers causes the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 23.5 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 85.3% for persons aged 65 years and over, whereas after social transfers it is estimated at 28.9% of the aforementioned population.



- The impact of pensions on the decrease of risk of poverty is smaller for the population aged 18-64 years. The relative risk of poverty, before all social transfers, for this age group, is estimated at 37.3%, whereas before social benefits it is estimated at 23.0% of the above-mentioned population (tables 9 and 10).
- Social transfers (including pensions) represent 30.9% of total disposable income of the country's households.
 - Pensions account for a significant share of total disposable income, reaching 27.1%.

⁽¹⁾ Social benefits include the social assistance (the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners –EKAS, a lump sum payment to poor households in mountainous and disadvantaged 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 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.

⁽²⁾ Pensions include old-age pensions and survivor's pensions and benefits.

- Social benefits represent 3.8% of the disposable income.

D. Characteristics of at risk-of-poverty population

- The risk of poverty rate is higher for females than for males, 21.9% and 20.9% respectively (Table 2). 25.8% of the single female households are at risk of poverty, while the corresponding percentage for single male households is 24.3% (Table 4).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over is calculated at 23.6%, while for persons aged below 18 years it is estimated at 23.7% (Table 2).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 75 years and over is calculated at 27.5%, while for persons aged below 75 years it is estimated at 20.8% (Table 3).
- The risk of poverty rate for single-parent households with at least one (1) dependent child is 43.2% of the households belonging in this specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households with 2 adults with one (1) dependent child is 17.7% (Table 4).
- Employed persons face a lower risk of poverty than unemployed persons and economically inactive persons (pensioners, persons carrying out domestic tasks and/ or having care responsibilities etc). The risk of poverty rate for employed persons amounts to 11.9% (13.2% for males and 10.1% for females), for economically inactive persons it is 30.0% and for unemployed persons 44.0% (Table 5).
- The relative risk-of-poverty rate for full-time employed persons amounts to 10.4%, while for part-time employed persons it is estimated at 21.4% (Graph 2 and Table 8).



- At-risk-of poverty rate for households that reside in dwellings they own is 20.3%, while for those residing in rented dwellings is 25.9% (Table 6). The risk of poverty rate for elderly people

aged 75 years and over by tenure status is estimated at 27.9% for those who own their home and 24.3% 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 income of persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of at-risk-of-poverty threshold. This indicator is estimated at 26.1% of at-risk-of-poverty threshold (Table 12) and this means that 50% of the poor have an income higher than 73.9% of the at risk of poverty threshold (6,591 euros), that is to say more than 4,870.75 euros, yearly, per person.
- The highest relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (27.4%) is recorded among children aged 0-17 years, while for persons aged 65 years and over the corresponding percentage is 21.1 (Table 12)

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

- The risk of poverty rate for 2011 calculated on the basis of the poverty threshold of 2005 (60% of median income in 2005 expressed in 2011 prices based on the harmonized index of consumer prices) is estimated at 22.9%, i.e., higher by 1.5 percentage points than the corresponding risk of poverty rate for 2011 (Table 11). The focus of this comparison is to record the change of the risk of poverty in absolute values rather than relative terms (by keeping the poverty threshold constant over time in terms of real purchasing power). In other words, 22.9% of the population in 2011 would be classified as at risk of poverty in the basis of conditions of 2005.

G. Persons living in households with very low work intensity

- Persons living in households with very low work intensity, aged 18-59 years old, are estimated at 13.2% for total population, 11.9% for men and 14.5% for women (Table 18).
- Persons living in households with very low work intensity, aged less than 18 years old, are estimated at 7.2% (Table 18).

H. Europe 2020 strategy Indicators for (social cohesion)

- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion represent 31.0% of total population. The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher for persons, aged 18-64 years old (31.6%) – Table 13.

- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 18-64 years are estimated at 29.7% for nationals and at 58.3% for foreigners (Table 14).
- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, aged 18-64 years, by broad group of country of birth are estimated at 52.6% for foreigners (Table 15).
- Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity is estimated at 5.5% (Table 16).
- Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity, is 3.5% (Table 16).
- Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity, is 10.2% (Table 16).
- Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Europe (in percentage and in thousands persons) is depicted in table 17.

I. Population at risk of poverty in European Union

- Population at risk of poverty for the European Union (27 Members States) has increased (provisional data) in comparison to the previous year (2010), for the Euro zone except for Latvia, Luxembourg, Denmark, Lithuania and Malta. The highest increase (1.7 percentage points) is recorded in Bulgaria and Estonia while the highest decrease is recorded in Latvia (-2.4 percentage points) -Table 19.
- The highest percentage of risk of poverty is recorded in Bulgaria (22.4%), while the lowest is recorded in the Czech Republic (9.8%) - Table 19.

Some comments on the results

It should be noted that 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.

 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): 2011

Euro

Household type	Threshold
Single person	6,591
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	13,842

Table 2. At risk of poverty rate by age and gender: 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	21.4	21.9	20.9
0-17	23.7	-	-
18-64	20.0	20.2	19.9
65+	23.6	25.2	21.7

Table 3. At risk of poverty rate of older persons: 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
60+	23.0	24.2	21.4
75+	27.5	28.9	25.8
0-59	20.9	21.0	20.7
0-74	20.8	21.1	20.5

Table 4. At risk of poverty rate by household type: 2011

Household type	%
Total	21.3
Households without dependent children	19.5
One adult aged 65 and over	21.8
One adult under 65 years	29.7
Single female	25.8
Single male	24.3
Two adults under 65 years	16.2
Two adults, the one-at least- aged 65 and over	22.3
Three or more adults	17.2
Households with dependent children	23.2
Single parent with dependent children	43.2
Two adults with one dependent child	17.7
Two adults with two dependent children	24.2
Two adults with three or more dependent children	20.8
Two adults or more with dependent children	22.7
Three adults or more with dependent children	24.7

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status and by gender (18+): 2011

%			
Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	11.9	10.1	13.2
Not employed	28.0	27.9	28.2
Unemployed	44.0	39.0	48.4
Retired	19.9	19.5	20.2
Inactive population - Other	30.0	30.4	28.3

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate, by accommodation tenure status gender and age groups: 2011

%

Age groups	Owner			Renter		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	20.3	21.3	19.3	25.9	24.1	27.8
0-17	21.0	-	-	33.7	-	-
18-64	19.0	19.6	18.4	23.9	22.1	25.7
60+	22.9	24.1	21.5	23.7	25.6	21.0
65+	23.6	25.2	21.5	24.4	25.0	23.4
75+	27.9	29.7	25.6	24.3	22.4	27.6

Table 7. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender, population aged 18-64: 2011

%

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	11.9	10.1	13.2

Table 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, by full-time/part-time work: 2011

Working status	%
Full time	10.4
Part time	21.4

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate ⁽¹⁾ before all social transfers, by age and gender: 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	44.9	46.7	43.1
0-17	29.0	-	-
18-64	37.3	38.2	36.5
65+	85.3	86.6	83.8

(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, by gender and selected age groups (including pensions): 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	24.8	25.4	24.2
0-17	26.5	-	-
18-64	23.0	23.1	23.0
65+	28.9	31.5	25.8

(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 age and gender: 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	22.9	23.5	22.4
0-17	25.2	-	-
18-64	21.3	21.3	21.2
65+	26.4	28.1	24.4

Table 12. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender: 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	26.1	25.6	27.2
0-17	27.4	-	-
18-64	28.8	28.0	29.4
65+	21.1	21.5	19.5
75+	21.7	22.3	20.5

Table 13. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and gender : 2011

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	31.0	32.3	29.6
0-17	30.4	-	-
18-64	31.6	32.8	30.4
65+	29.3	31.5	26.5

Table 14. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over): 2011

Age groups	Broad group of citizenship	%
18-64	Nationals	29.7
	Foreigners	58.3
	EU 27 members states_Foreigners	39.9
	Non EU members states 27_Foreigners	62.2
18+	Nationals	29.6
	Foreigners	57.8
	EU 27 members states_Foreigners	38.3
	Non EU members states 27_Foreigners	62.1

Table 15. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over): 2011

Age groups	Broad group of country of birth	%
18-64	Greece	29.3
	Other country	52.6
	EU 27 members states_Foreigners	29.2
	Non EU members states 27_Foreigners	58.6
18+	Greece	29.2
	Other country	52.0
	EU 27 members states_Foreigners	29.5
	Non EU members states 27_Foreigners	57.5

Table 16. Intersections of Europe 2020 Poverty Target Indicators by age groups: 2011

Age groups	Indicator	%
Total	Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	5.5
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	3.5
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity	10.2
18-64	Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	5.5
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	5.1
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity	8.4
0-17	Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	5.2
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	1.4
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity	10.4

Table 17. Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Europe: 2011

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Europe: 2011		
Countries	%	1000 persons
Bulgaria	49.1	3,694
Romania	40.3	8,63
Latvia	40.1	884
Lithuania	33.4	1,08
Hungary	31.0	3,051
Poland	27.2	10,196
Spain	27.0	12,371
Portugal	24.4	2,601
Estonia	23.1	307
Malta	21.4	88
Belgium	21.0	2,271
Germany	19.9	16,074
Slovenia	19.3	386
Denmark	18.9	1,039
Finland	17.9	949
Austria	16.9	1,407
Luxembourg	16.8	84
Sweden	16.1	1,538
Netherlands	15.7	2,598
Czech Republic	15.3	1,598

Table 18. People living in households with very low work intensity by age and gender: 2011

%			
Age groups	Total	Female	Male
18-59	13.2	14.5	11.9
0-17	7.2	-	-
0.60	11.8	12.8	10.9

Table 19. At risk of poverty rate after social transfers in Europe: 2011

Χώρες	2010	2011
Bulgaria	20.7	22.4
Romania	21.1	22.2
Spain	20.7	21.8
Greece	20.1	21.4
Lithuania	20.2	20.0
Latvia	21.7	19.3
Portugal	17.9	18.0
Poland	17.6	17.7
Estonia	15.8	17.5
Germany	15.6	15.6
Malta	15.5	15.4
Belgium	14.6	15.3
Sweden	12.9	14.0
Hungary	12.3	13.8
Finland	13.1	13.7
Luxembourg	14.4	13.6
Slovenia	12.7	13.6
Denmark	13.2	13.0
Austria	12.1	12.6
Nederlands	10.3	11.0
Czech Republic	9.0	9.8

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 being conducted upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and 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).

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.)
- Households with more than five lodgers and
- 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 2001 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 Xh of the stratum (number of households according to the 2001 population census).

	<p>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.</p>
Sample size	<p>In 2011, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 6,029 households and on 15,067 members of those households, 27,793 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.</p>
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 (2001 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 1991 and 2001 population censuses
Equalised income	<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 equalised disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equalised 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 equalised 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> <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 equalised 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 motionless fortune, familial 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	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	Dependent children are considered all the children until the age of 16 years and the children aged 16-24 who are economic inactive (pupil, students, soldiers etc)
Indicators	<p><i>Main indicators</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><i>Secondary indicators</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender 6. Mean equivalised disposable income
Indicators' definition	<p>Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers. <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender <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> 3. Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold <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> 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time <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> 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender (except old-age and survivors benefits) <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 'atrisk- of-poverty threshold'</p> 5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender (including old-age and survivors benefits) <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> <p>Social benefits include the social assistance (i.e. the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners</p>

–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 0-59 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 indicator computation.

Eurozone's member states Eurozone (17 member states): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Finland

Eurozone (16 member states): Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Finland

Eurozone (12 member states): Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Finland

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