



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 29 /11 /2013

P R E S S R E L A S E

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2012 (Income reference period 2011)

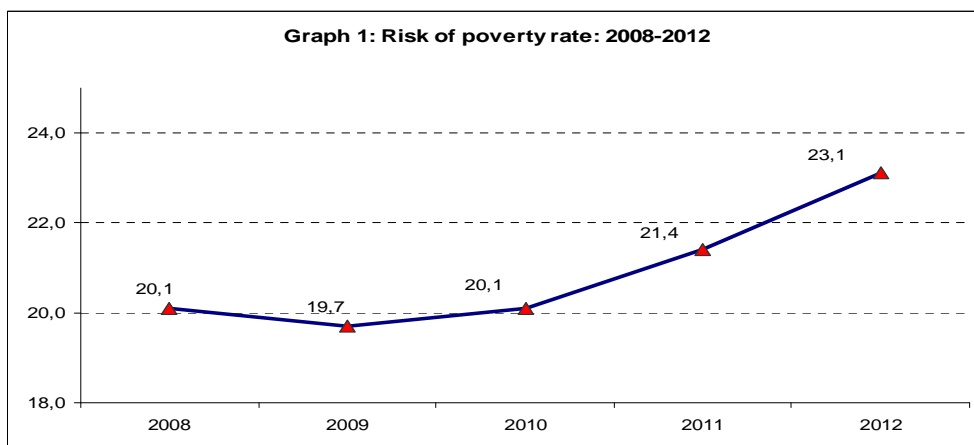
Risk of poverty

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the 2012 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) of households, **with reference income period the year 2011**. This survey is the main source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The results of the 2013 survey, with reference income period the year 2012, will be announced in September 2014.

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

- The poverty threshold amounted to 5,708 euros per person annually and to 11,986 euros for households with two adults and two dependent children under 14 years old.
- In 2012, 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 (2008-2012) 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 10,676 euros per person and the mean annual disposable income of the households of the country was 17,977 euros.
- 914,973 households and their 2,535,700 members are at-risk-of-poverty.

B. Key statistical findings

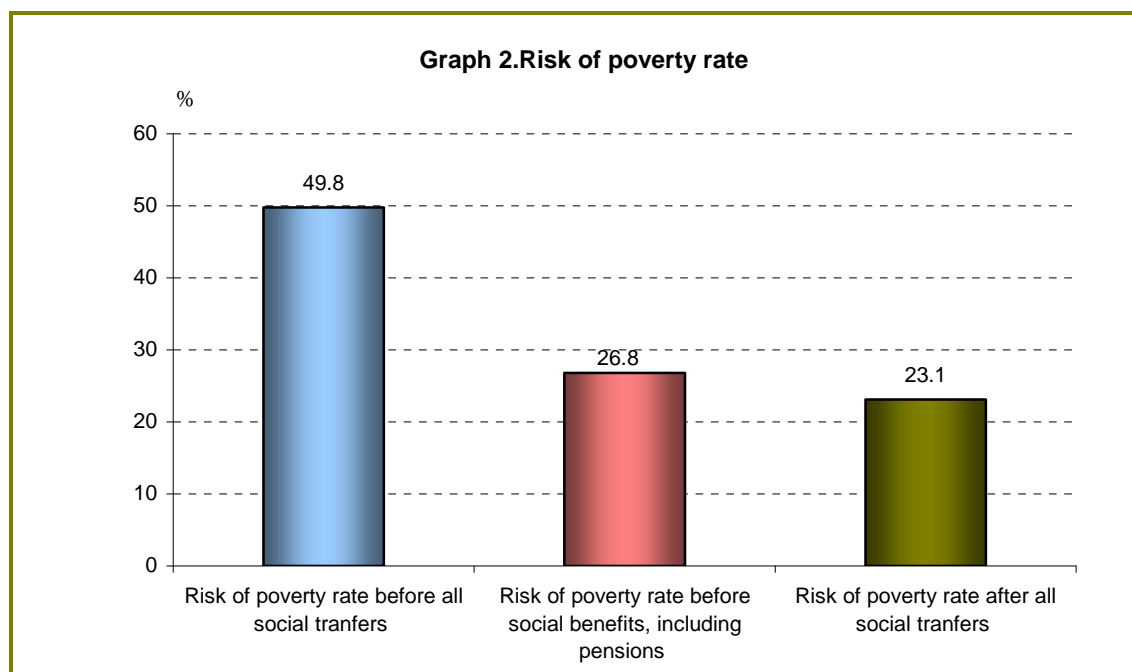
- The risk of poverty for children aged 0 – 17 years (child poverty) amounted to 26.9%, which is 2.8 percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage for the total population.
- The risk of poverty for people aged 65 years and over was 17.2%, recording a decrease of 6.4 percentage points in comparison with the year 2011³.
- At risk-of-poverty population as percentage of each the groups below:
 - Single parent households with dependent children (66.0%)
 - Males in unemployment (52.1%)
 - Inactive population – Other (33.3%)
 - Children aged 0 – 17 years (26.9%)
 - Single female households (24.1%)
 - Households with one adult aged 65 years and over (23.5%)
- People living in households with very low work intensity amounted to 1,010,900 persons or 16.1% of the population aged 18-59 years old, while in the previous year (2011) they amounted to 837,300 persons.
- Population at risk-of-poverty or social exclusion⁴ amounted to 3,795,100 persons or 34.6% of the total population (3,403,300 people in 2011).
- The risk of poverty, using thresholds different than 60% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, amounted to:
 - 10.6%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 40% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income,
 - 16.0%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 50% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income and,
 - 27.3%, when the risk of poverty threshold is defined at 70% of the median of the total equivalised disposable household income, respectively.

³ The decrease in the risk-of-poverty-rate of individuals aged 65 years and over is attributed to the decrease by 13.4% of the risk-of-poverty-threshold (from 6,591 euros in 2011 to 5,708 euros in 2012) without the corresponding decrease of pensions under 1,000 euros during the reference income year 2011, 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).

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 49.8%, while in the case where only the pensions are included without the social benefits, the risk of poverty rates drops to 26.8% 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 3.7 percentage points.
- Pensions cause the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 23.0 percentage points.
- The total of social transfers causes the risk of poverty rate to decrease by 26.7 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 86.5% for persons aged 65 years and over, whereas before social transfers (including pensions) it is estimated at 21.1% 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 43.4%, whereas before social benefits it is estimated at 27.8% of the above-mentioned population (Tables 9 and 10).

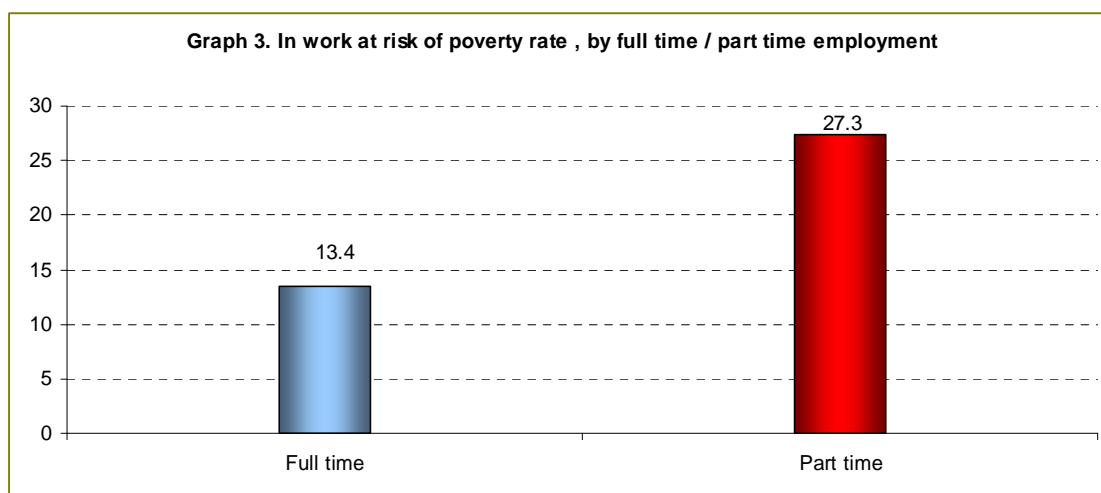
⁵ Social benefits include the social assistance (the allowance of social solidarity for pensioners –EKAS, a lump sum payment to poor households in mountainous and disadvantaged areas, allowances for children under 16 years old who live in poor households, allowances to repatriates, refugees, persons 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.

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

- Social transfers (including pensions) represent 40.5% of total equivalized disposable income of the country's households, of which pensions account for a significant share of 36.1 % and social benefits represent 4.4%.

D. Characteristics of at risk-of-poverty population

- The risk of poverty rate is higher for females than for males, 23.6% and 22.5% respectively (Table 2). 24.1% of the single female households are at risk of poverty, while the corresponding percentage for single male households is 19.3% (Table 4).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over is calculated at 17.2%, while for persons aged below 18 years it is estimated at 26.9% (Table 2).
- The risk of poverty rate for persons aged 75 years and over is calculated at 20%, while for persons aged below 75 years it is estimated at 23.4% (Table 3).
- The risk of poverty rate for single-parent households with at least one (1) dependent child is 66% of the households belonging in this specific category, while the corresponding indicator for households with 2 adults with one (1) dependent child is 25.3% (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 15.1% (16.5% for males and 13.1% for females), for economically inactive persons it is 33.3% and for unemployed persons 45.8% (Table 5).
- The risk-of-poverty rate for full-time employed persons amounts to 13.4%, while for part-time employed persons it is estimated at 27.3% (Graph 3 and Table 8).



- At-risk-of poverty rate for households that reside in dwellings they own is 21.6%, while for those residing in rented dwellings, it is 29.6% (Table 6). The risk of poverty rate for elderly people aged 75 years and over is estimated at 20.3% for those who own their home and at 15.8% 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 equivalized 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 29.9% of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (Table 12) and this means that 50% of the poor population has an income higher than 70.1% of the at risk of poverty threshold (5,708 euros), that is to say more than 4,001 euros, yearly, per person.
- The highest relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (36%) is recorded among children aged 0-17 years, while for persons aged 65 years and over the corresponding percentage is 14.8 (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 2012 calculated on the basis of the poverty threshold of 2005 (60% of median equivalized disposable income in 2005, expressed in 2012 prices according to the harmonized index of consumer prices) is estimated at 32.3%, i.e., higher by 9.2 percentage points than the corresponding risk of poverty rate for 2012 (Table 11). 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, 32.3% of the population in 2012 would be classified as “at risk of poverty” on the basis of conditions of 2005.

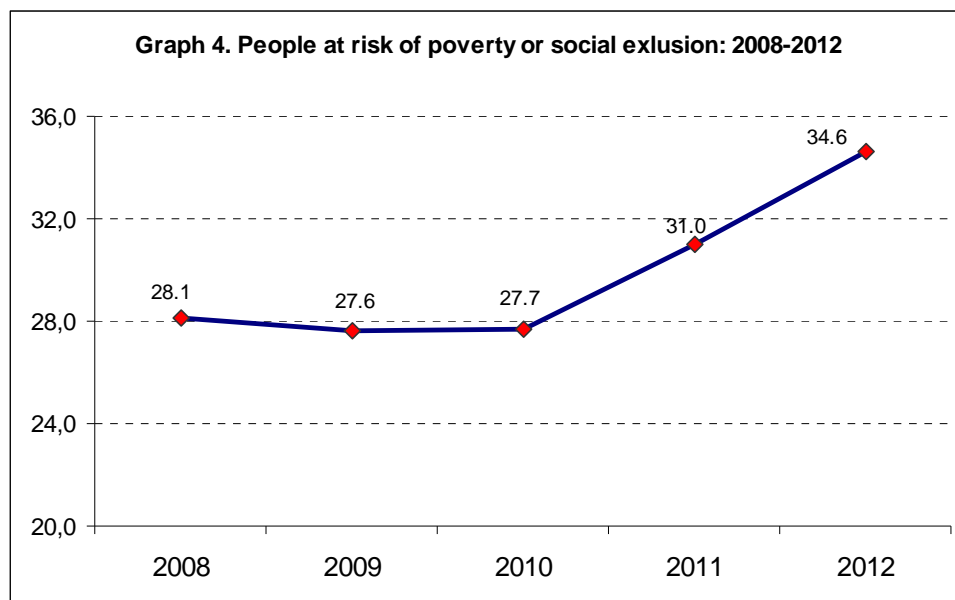
G. Persons living in households with very low work intensity

- Persons living in households with very low work intensity⁷, aged 18-59 years old, are estimated at 16.1% of this population age group, 14.2% for men and 17.9% for women (Table 16).
- Persons living in households with very low work intensity, aged less than 18 years old, are estimated at 7.6% of this population age group (Table 16).

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 34.6% of total population. The risk of poverty or social exclusion is higher for persons aged 18-64 years old (37.7%) – Table 13. Graph 4 presents the evolution of the indicator over the past four years.



- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion aged 18-64 years are estimated at 36.0% for Greek nationals and at 62.7% for foreign nationals resident in Greece (Table 14).
- Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, aged 18-64 years, by broad group of country of birth are estimated at 56.4% for foreign nationals not born in Greece (Table 15).
- Population at risk of poverty but not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity is estimated at 6.9% (Table 17).
- Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity amounted to 3.8% (Table 17).
- Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived but living in a household without low work intensity is calculated at 8.9% (Table 17).
- Population at risk of poverty and/ or social exclusion in Europe (in percentage and in thousands persons) is depicted in table 18. 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 (49.3%), Latvia (36.6%) and Greece (34.6%). At the other extreme, the European countries with the lowest rates are Iceland (12.7%), Norway (13.8%) and the Netherlands (15.0%).

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 Iceland (7.9%) - 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): 2012

Euro

Household type	Poverty threshold
Single person	5,708
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	11,986

Table 2. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by age groups and gender: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	23.1	23.6	22.5
0-17	26.9	–	–
18-64	23.8	24.3	23.4
65+	17.2	18.3	15.9

Table 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers of older persons by age groups and gender: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
60+	17.7	18.3	16.9
75+	20.0	23.3	15.5
0-59	24.9	25.6	24.3
0-74	23.4	23.6	23.1

Table 4. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by household type: 2012

Household type	%
Total	23.1
<i>Households without dependent children</i>	18.6
One adult aged 65 and over	21.1
One adult under 65 years	23.5
Single female	24.1
Single male	19.3
Two adults under 65 years	14.6
Three or more adults	20.5
<i>Households with dependent children</i>	28.1
Single parent with dependent children	66.0
Two adults with one dependent child	25.3
Two adults with two dependent children	25.9
Two adults with three or more dependent children	36.8
Two adults or more with dependent children	27.0
Three adults or more with dependent children	31.3

Table 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by most frequent activity status and by gender (18+): 2012

%

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Employed	15.1	13.1	16.5
Not employed	27.9	28.4	27.1
Unemployed	45.8	38.9	52.1
Retired	14.3	14.2	14.4
Inactive population - Other	33.3	34.2	29.1

Table 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by accommodation tenure status, gender and age groups: 2012

%

Age groups	Owner			Renter		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	21.6	21.9	21.2	29.6	30.8	28.3
0-17	24.8	–	–	34.0	–	–
18-64	22.2	22.4	22.1	29.8	31.4	28.3
60+	17.5	18.6	16.2	19.8	15.6	25.8
65+	17.2	19.0	15.1	16.5	10.8	24.5
75+	20.3	24.4	15.1	15.8	12.6	22.9:u

Table 7. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, by gender for population aged 18-64: 2012

%

	Total	Female	Male
Employed	15.1	13.2	16.5

Table 8. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by full-time/part-time employment: 2012

	%
Full time	13.4
Part time	27.3

Table 9. At-risk-of-poverty rate ⁽¹⁾ before all social transfers, by gender and age groups: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	49.8	52.0	47.6
0-17	32.1	–	–
18-64	43.4	45.3	41.6
65+	86.5	86.8	86.2

(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): 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	26.8	27.4	26.2
0-17	29.8	–	–
18-64	27.8	28.0	27.5
65+	21.1	23.0	18.7

(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: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	32.3	32.8	31.8
0-17	36.7	–	–
18-64	33.1	33.8	32.4
65+	25.7	26.2	25.1

Table 12. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and age groups: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	29.9	29.1	29.9
0-17	36.0	–	–
18-64	32.5	33.6	32.2
65+	14.8	14.5	15.3
75+	11.7	11.7	9.9

Table 13. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender and age groups: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
Total	34.6	35.2	33.9
0-17	35.4	–	–
18-64	37.7	38.7	36.8
65+	23.5	25.4	21.2

Table 14. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and citizenship : 2012

Age groups	Broad group of citizenship	%
18-64	Greek nationals	36.0
	Foreign nationals resident in Greece	62.7
	EU 27 Members States-Foreign nationals resident in Greece	45.9
	Non EU Members States 27- Foreign nationals resident in Greece	66.6
18+	Greek nationals	33.3
	Foreign nationals resident in Greece	62.3
	EU 27 Members States-Foreign nationals resident in Greece	44.3
	Non EU Members States 27- Foreign nationals resident in Greece	66.5

Table 15. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age groups and country of birth: 2012

Age groups	Broad group of country of birth	%
18-64	Greece	35.8
	Other country	56.4
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	35.8
	Non EU Members States 27	63.0
18+	Greece	32.7
	Other country	54.8
	EU 27 Members States –excl. Greece	35.1
	Non EU Members States 27	60.9

Table 16. People living in households with very low work intensity by gender and age groups: 2012

%

Age groups	Total	Female	Male
18-59	16.1	17.9	14.2
0-17	7.6	–	–
0-60	14.1	15.4	12.8

Table 17. 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	6.9
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived living in a household with low work intensity	3.8
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	8.9
18-64	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	5.7
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	8.2
0-17	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived and living in a household without low work intensity	7.3
	Population at risk of poverty, not severely materially deprived living in a household with low work intensity	1.1
	Population at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived living in a household without low work intensity	11.0

Table 18. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in Europe: 2012

Countries	%	In thousands
Bulgaria	49.3	3,621
Romania	41.7	8,907
Latvia	36.6	744
Greece	34.6	3,795
Lithuania	32.5	975
Hungary	32.4	3,188
Croatia	32.3	1,370
Italy	30.4	18,469
Spain	28.2	13,090
Cyprus	27.1	234
Poland	26.7	10,128
Portugal	25.3	2,665
Estonia	23.4	311
Malta	22.2	92
Slovakia	20,5	1,109
Germany	19.6	15,909
Slovenia	19.6	392
France	19.1	11,760
Denmark	19.0	1,057
Luxembourg	18.4	95
Sweden	18.2	1,766
Finland	17.2	916
Czech Republic	15.4	1,580
Netherlands	15.0	2,492
Norway	13.8	689
Iceland	12.7	38

Table 19. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in Europe: 2011/2012

Countries	2011	2012
Greece	21.4	23.1
Romania	22.2	22.6
Spain	22.2	22.2
Croatia	21.3	20.5
Italy	19.6	19.8
Latvia	19.1	19.4
Lithuania	19.2	18.6
Portugal	18.0	17.9
Estonia	17.5	17.5
Poland	17.7	17.1
Germany	15.8	16.1
Luxembourg	13.6	15.1
Malta	15.4	15.0
Cyprus	14.8	14.7
Sweden	14.0	14.2
France	14.0	14.1
Hungary	13.8	14.0
Slovenia	13.6	13.5
Slovakia	13.0	13.2
Finland	13.7	13.2
Denmark	13.0	13.1
Netherlands	11.0	10.1
Norway	10.5	10.1
Czech Republic	9.8	9.6
Iceland	9.2	7.9

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 Ministry of Economy and Finance

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 canthers, 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 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 X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the 2001 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 2012, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 5,626 households and on 13,869 members of those households, 11,698 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.

Weightings 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):

- 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:

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 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.

‘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.

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.

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.

Equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.

It is pointed out that, in the distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income that corresponds to the 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.

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.

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 o 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 (2005) 5. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers 6. Mean equivalised disposable income <p>Indicators for Europe 2020 strategy</p>
Indicators' definition	<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> 2. Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap <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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (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 'at risk- of-poverty threshold'</p> 5.2. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (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 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».