



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 19 / 6 / 2020

PRESS RELEASE

MATERIAL DEPRIVATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2019 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

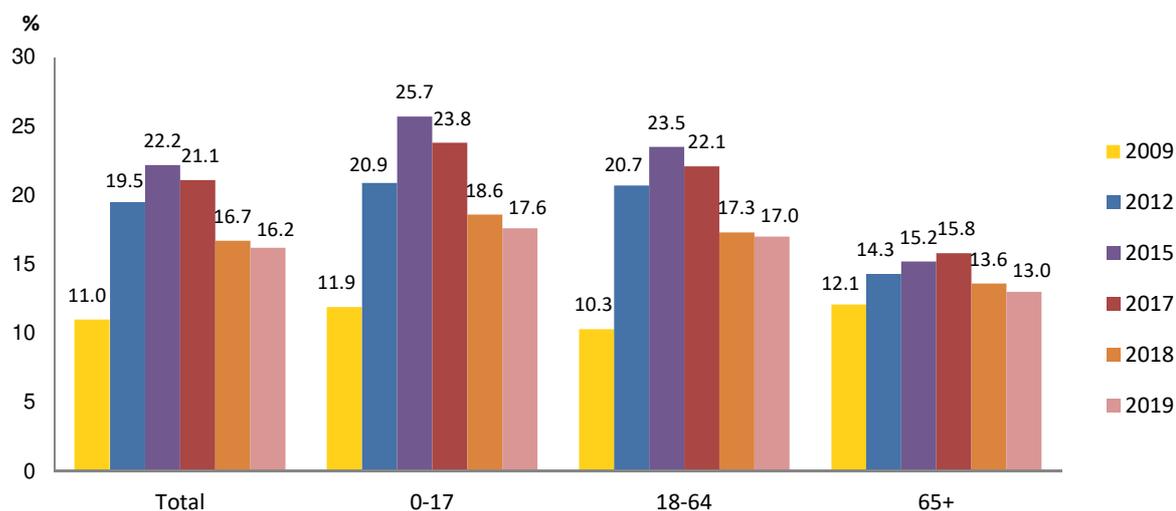
(Income reference period: 2018)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the indicators on Material Deprivation and Living Conditions in Greece, on the basis of the available data of the 2019 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC) *with reference income period the previous calendar year, 2018*. The reference period as regards material deprivation and living conditions indicators is the year when the survey is conducted, i.e., the year 2019.

A. Severe material deprivation

On the basis of the available Living Conditions indicators for the Greek population, it is concluded that material deprivation (i.e. enforced inability to pay unexpected expenses, afford one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone, car, being confronted with payment arrears-mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments), concerns not only the poor population, but also part of the non-poor population.

Graph 1. Material deprivation by age groups: 2009, 2012, 2015, 2017-2019



Information on methodological issues:

Population, Employment and Cost of Living Statistics Division
Households' Statistics Section
Head of Section: G. Ntouros
Tel.: 213 135 2174
Fax : 213 135 2906
e-mail : g.ntouros@statistics.gr

Information for data provision:

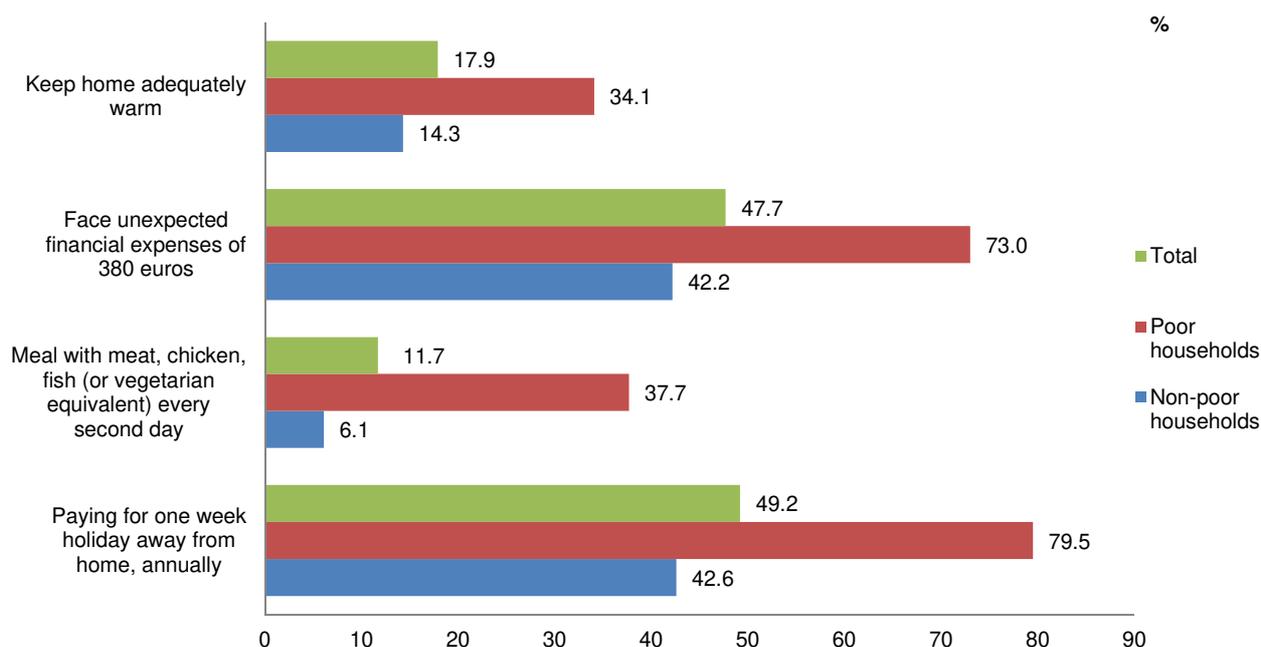
Tel. 213 135 2022
e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr

- During the last years – from 2009 onwards – material deprivation has been recording an increase (meaning that, there is an increase in the share of the population that lacks at least 4 out of the 9 material deprivation items mentioned above, due to financial difficulties) being for 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, 11.0%, 11.6%, 15.2%, 19.5%, 21.5%, 22.2%, 22.4%, 21.1% and 16.7% respectively. For 2019 material deprivation has been estimated at 16.2%, that is, decreased by 0.5 percentage units compared to 2018 (Graph 1, Table 1).
 - In 2019 compared to 2018, the decrease in severe material deprivation is higher for children aged up to 17 years (1.0 percentage point) in comparison with the other age groups. Material deprivation for children aged up to 17 years, in 2019, amounts to 17.6%, while the respective percentage for 2009 was 11.9% (Graph 1, Table 1).
 - In 2019, 17.0% of the population aged 18-64 years was in severe material deprivation, decreased by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2018. The respective share for 2009 was 10.3% (Graph 1, Table 1).
 - In 2019, 13.0% of the population aged 65 years and over was in severe material deprivation, recording a decrease of 0.6 percentage points, compared to 2018. The respective share for 2009 was 12.1% (Graph 1, Table 1).
- Table 19 presents material deprivation rate for years 2008-2019 for the European countries that results of 2019 EU-SILC are available at the moment.

B. Material deprivation regarding basic needs and housing conditions¹

- The *households* recording severe housing deprivation, i.e., with poor amenities in their home (see Explanatory Notes, page 15 & Table 3) amount to:
 - 5.9% of households being owners paying loan / mortgage
 - 5.2% of households being outright owners
 - 7.7% of households being tenants
 - 8.3% of households to which the accommodation is offered for free.
- 28.7% of the total *population* live in overcrowded households, while the corresponding percentages for the non-poor and poor population amount to 25.0% and at 45.7%, respectively (Table 4).

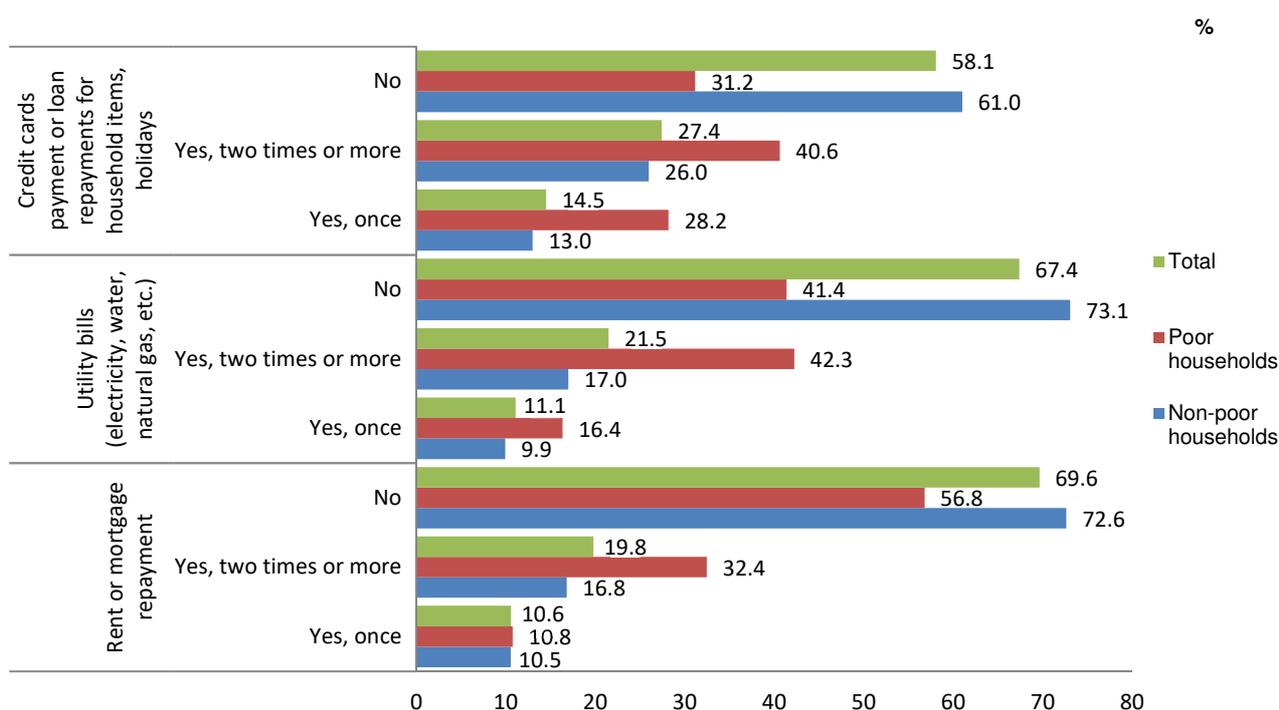
Graph 2. Inability to fulfill basic needs by poverty status: 2019



¹ According to the answers provided by persons responsible for households.

- 37.7% of the poor households declare incapacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, while the respective percentage of the non-poor households amounts to 6.1% (Graph 2, Table 5).
- 17.9% of the total households declare inability to keep their home adequately warm, while the share of the poor households is 34.1% and the share of the non-poor households is 14.3% (Graph 2, Table 6).
- 73.0% of the poor households and 42.2% of the non-poor households report difficulties in facing unexpected financial expenses of approximately 380 euros² (Graph 2, Table 5).
- 20.3% of the total households encounter pollution, grime or other environmental problems, while 16.0% of the total households report having problems with crime, violence or vandalism in their area (Table 6).
- 45.4% of the total households state that they are significantly burdened by the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans payments³ other than loans connected with the house (Table 9).

Graph 3. Arrears on housing and non-housing bills: 2019



- 58.6% of the poor households report that they are confronted with payment arrears⁴ regarding the utility bills for electricity, water, natural gas, etc (Graph 3, Table 10).
- 64.8% of the poor households report having great difficulty in making ends meet (coping with usual needs) with their total monthly income (Table 11).
- The average lowest monthly income to make ends meet, as reported by the total households, is estimated at 1,921 euros. For poor households the corresponding amount is 1,640 euros, while for non-poor households it is 1,982 euros (Table 12).
- 19.2% of the poor households, 6.5% of the non-poor households and 9.7% of the total households do not have, at least, one car, while 6.3% of the poor households, 1.7% of the non-poor households and 2.5% of the total households do not have a personal computer, although they need one, due to lack of financial resources (Table 13).

² For the calculation of the amount, the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold has to be used per single consumption unit, which means it has to be used independently of the size and structure of the household.

³ Debts from hire purchases or loans include any loans for consumer items or services (car, holiday, furniture, durables, etc.) and credit card debt.

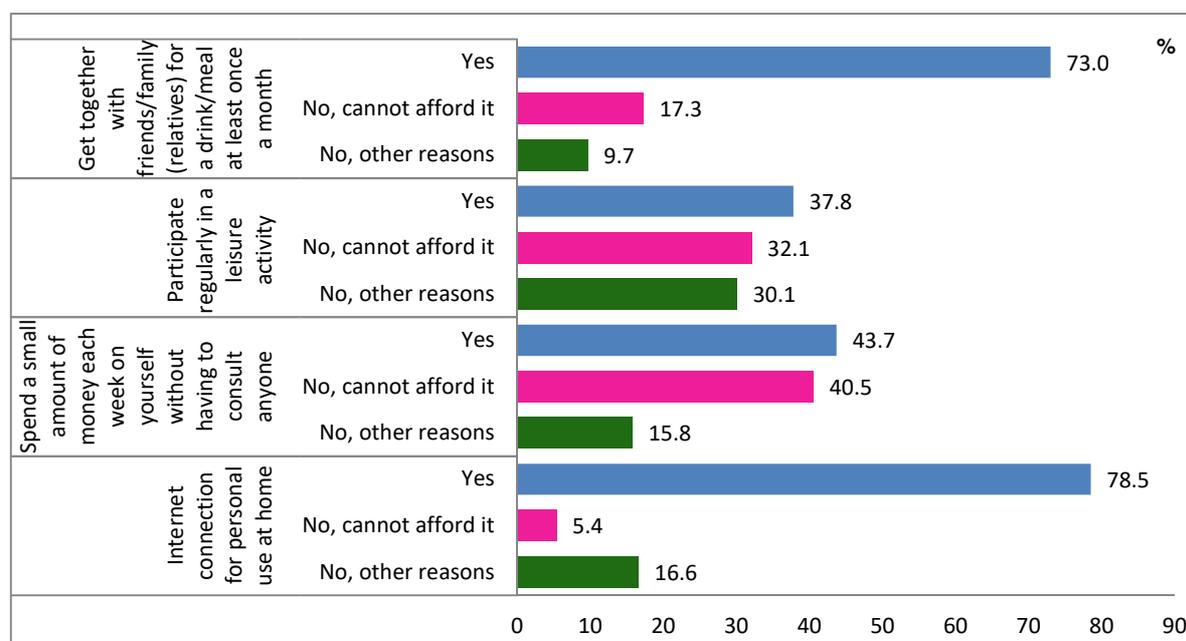
⁴ It is recorded whether the households have been in arrears in the past 12 months, that is, were unable to pay on time (as scheduled) the utility bills (water, electricity, natural gas, heating, etc) for the main dwelling.

C. Affordability regarding social participation of the population aged 16 years and over

As regards material deprivation related to the inability of the population aged 16 years and over to meet expenses for basic needs related to social activities, the following results are observed:

- 17.3% of the population cannot afford to get together with friends or family (at home or elsewhere) for a meal or a drink at least once a month. The respective shares for poor population are 38.3% and for the non-poor population 13.0% (Graph 4, Table 14).
- 32.1% of the population cannot afford to participate in leisure activities, such as sports or cinema, on a regular basis. The corresponding shares for the poor and non-poor population amount to 55.9% and 27.2%, respectively (Graph 4, Table 14).
- 40.5% of the population cannot spend a small amount of money each week on herself/ himself without having to consult anyone. The corresponding shares for the poor population and the non-poor population are 68.0% and 34.9% (Graph 4, Table 14).
- 5.4% of the population cannot afford internet connection for personal use at home. The corresponding shares are 15.3% for poor population and 3.3% for the non-poor population (Graph 4, Table 14).

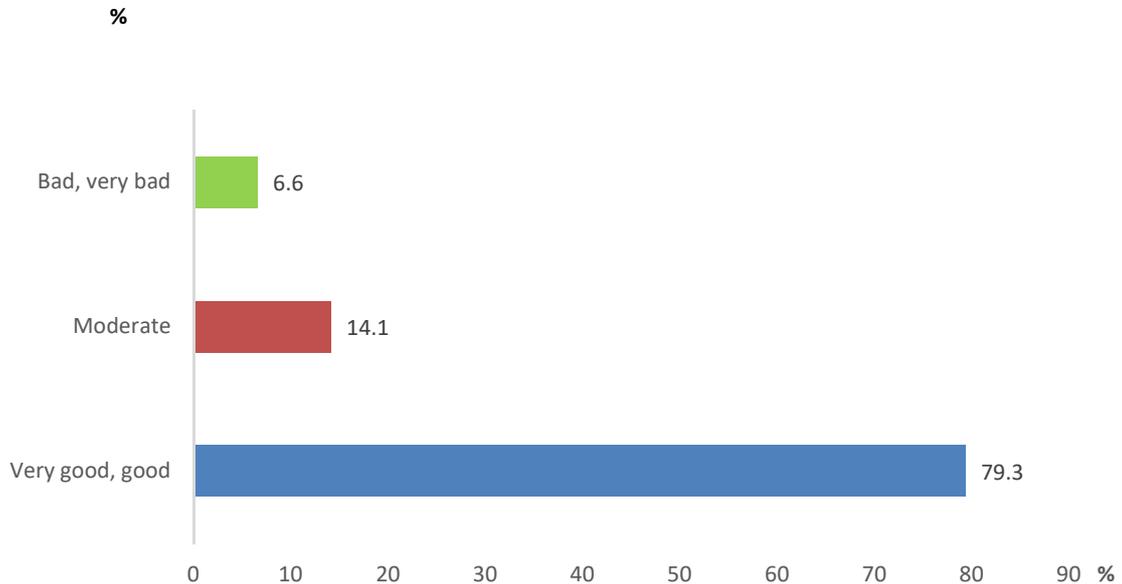
Graph 4. Affordability regarding social participation of individuals 16 years and over: 2019



D. Health of the population aged 16 and over

- 6.6% of the population aged 16 and over had bad or very bad health, 14.1% moderate, while 79.3% have very good or good health (Graph 5, Table 15).
- 23.7% of the population aged 16 and over had a chronic health problem (Table 16).
- 9.5% of the population aged 16 and over for a period of six months or more had limited, due to their own health problem, some activities common to the general population or had too much difficulty with them, while 13.6% had limited, but not too much (Table 17).
- 9.3% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that there was a case, during the last 12 months, they really needed a medical examination or treatment for health problem and did not undergo it. The percentages of poor and non-poor population are 19.5% and 7.1%, respectively (Table 18).
- 9.5% of the population aged 16 and over, stated that there was a case, during the last 12 months, they really needed a dental examination or treatment for health problem and did not undergo it. The percentages of poor and non-poor population are 16.2% and 8.1%, respectively (Table 18).

Graph 5. Health status of the population aged 16 and over



TABLES

Table 1
Material deprivation, by gender and age groups: 2009, 2011 – 2019

%

Age groups	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	11.0	11.6	15.2	19.5	20.3	21.5	22.2	22.4	21.1	16.7	16.2
Male	10.2	10.9	14.9	19.9	20.3	21.2	22.1	22.2	21.0	16.5	15.9
Female	11.7	12.2	15.4	19.1	20.3	21.8	22.2	22.6	21.2	17.0	16.5
0-17	11.9	12.2	16.4	20.9	23.3	23.8	25.7	26.7	23.8	18.6	17.6
18-64	10.3	11.2	15.4	20.7	21.6	22.9	23.5	23.7	22.1	17.3	17.0
Male	9.9	11.0	15.3	21.3	21.7	22.7	23.7	23.6	22.4	17.5	16.9
Female	10.8	11.3	15.6	20.1	21.5	23.1	23.3	23.7	21.8	17.1	17.0
65+	12.1	12.4	13.1	14.3	13.7	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.8	13.6	13.0
Male	10.0	9.8	11.0	11.8	12.1	13.8	13.7	13.2	13.7	11.5	11.1
Female	13.8	14.4	14.7	16.3	15.0	16.9	16.5	16.8	17.5	15.4	14.5

Table 2
Mean number of items out of lack by persons considered as materially deprived in the economic strain and durables' dimension, by gender and age groups: 2019

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	3.8	3.8	3.8
0-17	3.8	–	–
18-64	3.9	3.8	3.9
65+	3.7	3.7	3.7

Table 3
Severe housing deprivation rate by tenure status: 2019

Tenure status	%
Owner paying mortgage	5.9
Outright owner	5.2
Tenant	7.7
Accommodation free	8.3

Table 4
Overcrowding rate by gender, age groups and poverty status: 2019

%

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	28.7	29.5	27.9
	Non poor	25.0	25.8	24.3
	Poor	45.7	47.0	44.5
0-17	Total	42.8	–	–
	Non poor	37.4	–	–
	Poor	63.2	–	–
18-64	Total	30.9	31.8	30.0
	Non poor	27.3	28.4	26.3
	Poor	46.1	46.6	45.7
65+	Total	11.5	9.9	12.8
	Non poor	10.3	8.9	11.6
	Poor	19.7	18.4	20.6

Table 5
Affordability of households to fulfil basic needs by poverty status: 2019

%

Basic needs	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Inability to afford one-week holiday away from home, annually	49.2	79.6	42.6
Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	11.7	37.7	6.1
Inability to face unexpected financial expenses of 380 euros	47.7	73.0	42.2

Table 6
Housing conditions of households by poverty status: 2019

%

Problems faced	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Leaking roof, damp walls/ floors/ foundation or rot in window frames	12.5	18.4	11.2
Too dark rooms, not enough light	5.3	7.4	4.8
Noise from neighbours or from the street	19.7	17.7	20.2
Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	20.3	18.2	20.8
Vandalism and crime	16.0	16.1	17.1
Lack of bath or shower in the dwelling	0.4	0.9	0.4
Lack of indoor flushing toilet for sole use of households	0.3	0.7	0.2
Inability to keep home adequately warm	17.9	34.1	14.3

Table 7
Housing cost overburden rate by gender, age groups and poverty status: 2019

%

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	36.2	34.6	37.6
	Non poor	24.8	23.2	26.5
	Poor	88.2	87.9	88.5
0-17	Total	43.6	–	–
	Non poor	31.7	–	–
	Poor	88.0	–	–
18-64	Total	37.1	36.4	37.8
	Non poor	25.0	24.3	25.7
	Poor	88.9	89.3	88.6
65+	Total	27.6	21.6	32.4
	Non poor	19.5	13.9	24.1
	Poor	85.6	84.6	86.2

Table 8
Percentage distribution of households with financial burden of the total housing cost,
by poverty status: 2019

%

Financial burden of the total housing cost	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
A heavy burden	52.7	78.3	47.2
A small burden	43.9	20.4	49.0
No burden at all	3.4	1.3	3.9

Table 9
Percentage distribution of households with financial burden for the repayment of debts
from hire purchases or loans, by poverty status: 2019

%

Financial burden of the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
A heavy burden	45.4	78.2	41.8
A small burden	45.9	21.8	48.5
No burden at all	8.7	0.0	9.7

Table 10
Percentage distribution of households with housing and non-housing related arrears,
by poverty status: 2019

%

Arrears	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Rent or mortgage repayment	30.4	43.2	27.4
Utility bills (electricity, water, natural gas, etc.)	32.6	58.6	26.9
Credit cards payment or loan repayments for household items, holidays	41.9	68.8	39.0

Table 11
Ability to make ends meet by poverty status: 2019

%

Ability to make ends meet	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
With great difficulty	37.7	64.8	31.8
With difficulty	33.3	27.0	34.7
With some difficulty	19.4	6.5	22.2
Fairly easily	6.6	1.2	7.8
Easily	2.7	0.6	3.2
Very easily	0.3	0.0	0.4

Table 12
Average lowest monthly income reported by households to make ends meet, by poverty status: 2019

In euro

	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Lowest monthly income	1,921	1,640	1,982

Table 13
Inability of households to afford non monetary items, by poverty status: 2019

%

Items:	Households		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Colour TV	0.2	0.3	0.2
Telephone (including mobile phone)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Computer	2.5	6.3	1.7
Washing machine	0.7	1.5	0.5
Private car	9.7	19.2	6.5

Table 14

Affordability of population aged 16 years and over to cover basis needs, by poverty status: 2019

%

Basic needs or Social activities		Population		
		Total	Poor	Non poor
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	Yes	97.6	92.2	98.7
	No, cannot afford it	1.8	7.4	0.7
	No, other reasons	0.6	0.4	0.6
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	Yes	93.9	84.0	96.0
	No, cannot afford it	3.9	13.4	1.9
	No, other reasons	2.2	2.7	2.1
Get-together with friends/ family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month	Yes	73.0	51.6	77.4
	No, cannot afford it	17.3	38.3	13.0
	No, other reasons	9.7	10.1	9.6
Participate regularly in a leisure activity	Yes	37.8	17.8	41.9
	No, cannot afford it	32.1	55.9	27.2
	No, other reasons	30.1	26.4	30.9
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself without having to consult anyone	Yes	43.6	17.7	49.0
	No, cannot afford it	40.5	68.0	34.9
	No, other reasons	15.8	14.3	16.1
Internet connection for personal use at home	Yes	78.5	72.2	79.8
	No, cannot afford it	5.4	15.3	3.3
	No, other reasons	16.1	12.5	16.9

Table 15

General health status of population aged 16 years and over, by poverty status: 2019

%

Health status	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Very good, good	79.3	78.0	79.6
Moderate	14.1	14.5	14.0
Bad, very bad	6.6	7.5	6.4

Table 16
Chronic (long-standing) illness or condition of the population aged 16 years and over,
by poverty status: 2019

%

Chronic health problem	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Yes	23.7	23.9	23.6
No	76.3	76.1	76.4

Table 17
Limitation in activities because of health problems of the population aged 16 and over,
by poverty status 2019

%

Limitation activities	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Yes, very much	9.5	10.3	9.3
Yes, but not too much	13.6	13.5	13.6
No	76.9	76.2	77.1

Table 18
Unmet need for medical / dental examination or treatment of the population aged 16 and over by
poverty status: 2019

%

	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Medical examination or treatment	9.3	19.5	7.1
Dental examination or treatment	9.5	16.2	8.1

Table 19
Material deprivation in European countries: 2008-2019

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU (28 countries)	:	:	8.4	8.8	9.9	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.2	5.7^(*)
Euro area (19 countries)	5.9	6	6.1	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.8	5.8	5.4	:
Bulgaria	41.2	41.9	45.7	43.6	44.1	43.0	33.1	34.2	31.9	30.0	20.9	19.9
Greece	11.2	11.0	11.6	15.2	19.5	20.3	21.5	22.2	22.4	21.1	16.7	16.2
Romania	32.7	32.1	30.5	29.5	31.1	29.8	25.9	22.7	23.8	19.7	16.8	14.5
Lithuania	12.5	15.6	19.9	19.0	19.8	16.0	13.6	13.9	13.5	12.4	11.1	9.4
Cyprus	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.7	15	16.1	15.3	15.4	13.6	11.5	10.5	9.4
Hungary	17.9	20.3	21.6	23.4	26.3	27.8	24.0	19.4	16.2	14.5	10.1	8.7
Slovakia	11.8	11.1	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.2	7.0	7.0	7.9
Latvia	19.3	22.1	27.6	31.0	25.6	24.0	19.2	16.4	12.8	11.3	9.5	7.8
Croatia	:	:	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.7	13.9	13.7	12.5	10.3	8.6	7.3
Portugal	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.6	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.4	6.9	6.0	5.6
France	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7
Belgium	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.3
Malta	4.3	5.0	6.5	6.6	9.2	10.2	10.3	8.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.7
Estonia	4.9	6.2	9.0	8.7	9.4	7.6	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.3
Slovenia	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.6	3.7	2.6
Denmark	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.6
Austria	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.6
Germany	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.7
Czechia	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	5.6	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.7
Finland	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.4
Netherlands	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Norway	2.0	2.2	2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0

^(*): Estimation based on the available data at the moment

EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - EU-SILC	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Legal basis	<p>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 conducted by ELSTAT, upon decision of the President of ELSTAT.</p>
Income reference period used	<p>The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.</p>
Coverage	<p>The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.</p> <p>The following are excluded from the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.• Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.
Methodology	<p>The survey is a <i>simple rotational design</i> 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.</p> <p>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 persons who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.</p> <p>EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2011 Population Census and covers completely the reference population.</p> <p>There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.</p> <p>i) The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the entire country into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessaloniki area constitute two separate major geographical strata.</p> <p>ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and the lowest administrative units within each NUTS II Regions by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was designed in four groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants,▪ 5,000-29,999 inhabitants,▪ 1,000-4,999 inhabitants,▪ 0-999 inhabitants. <p>Sample selection schemes</p>

i) In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanization) -say stratum h , n_h primary units were drawn; where the number n_h of draws was approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the 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.

The survey was designed in 2003 to provide reliable estimates of interest at the national level. In 2019 the sample design based on the results of the "Study of the current sampling design of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) with the objective to increase/adjust the sample at regional (NUTSII) level" in order to improve the estimates of regional EU-SILC indicators.

Sample size In 2019, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 17,914 households and on 39,603 members of those households, 34,836 of them aged 16 years and over. The average size was calculated at 2.21 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 selection of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of a 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 (2011 Population Census, births, deaths, immigration).

ii) the estimation of households by size order (1,2, 3, or 4+ 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.

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

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

- Income from work
- Income from property
- Social transfers and pensions
- Monetary transfers from other households and
- Imputed income from the use of company car

Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, are possible to influence significantly the results. These components are being recorded since 2007, yet they are not included in the calculation of the disposable income.

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

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

The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of income of the household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of

unemployment income from immovable property, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after subtracting any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to the tax that potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of income of the previous year.

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

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

Indicators **Material deprivation**

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

The nine dimensions of material deprivation considered are:

- Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments
- Capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day
- Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses of 380 euros
- Capacity to afford a telephone (including mobile phone)
- Capacity to afford a colour TV
- Capacity to afford a washing machine
- Capacity to afford a car
- Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm

Overcrowding rate

The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equals to:

- one room for the household
- one room for each couple
- one room for each single person aged 18+
- one room for two single persons of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age
- one room for each single person of different sex between 12 and 17 years of age
- one room for two persons under 12 years of age

Housing deprivation is a measure of poor amenities and is calculated by referring to those households with a leaking roof, no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, or a dwelling considered too dark, while having at the same time at least one of the housing deprivation measures.

The **housing cost overburden rate** is defined as the share of the population living in households where the total cost of housing ('net' of housing allowances) accounts for more than 40% of household disposable income ('net' of housing allowances).

References For further information on the survey visit ELSTAT's webpage on [Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#)