How’s Life in Greece?

Greece’s current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: This chart shows Greece’s relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white.

Greece’s resources for future well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: This chart shows Greece’s relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white.

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Deprivations in Greece

Deprivations in selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deprivation</th>
<th>Greece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative income poverty</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial insecurity</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost overburden</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low life satisfaction</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low satisfaction with time use</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Relative income poverty refers to the share of people with household disposable income below 50% of the national median; financial insecurity refers to the share of individuals who are not income poor, but whose liquid financial assets are insufficient to support them at the level of the national relative income poverty line for at least three months; housing cost overburden refers to the share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs; and low satisfaction with life and with time use refer to the share of the population rating their satisfaction as 4 or lower (on a 0-10 scale).
Inequalities between men and women in Greece

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between men and women, defined as gender ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
Inequalities between age groups in Greece
Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

A. Younger and middle-aged people

B. Younger and older people

Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator and are only broadly comparable. They generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. See How’s Life? 2020 for further details. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups, defined as age ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Greece

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between groups with different educational attainment, defined as education ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.
Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Greece

Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from left (most unequal) to right (least unequal).
## Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Greece - I

### Income and Wealth

- **Household income**
  - (household net adjusted disposable income, USD at 2017 PPPs*, per capita)
  - **Average**
  - GRC: $18,500
  - OECD: $28,000

- **Household wealth**
  - (median net wealth, USD at 2016 PPPs)
  - **Average**
  - GRC: $94,000
  - OECD: $162,000

- **S80/S20 income share ratio**
  - (the household income for the top 20%, divided by the household income for the bottom 20%)
  - **Inequality**
  - GRC: 4.5
  - OECD: 5.4

### Housing

- **Housing affordability**
  - (share of disposable income remaining after housing costs)
  - **Average**
  - GRC: 77.2
  - OECD: 79.2

- **Overcrowding rate**
  - (share of households living in overcrowded conditions)
  - **Inequality**
  - GRC: 18
  - OECD: 12

### Work and Job Quality

- **Employment rate**
  - (employed people aged 25-64, as a share of the population of the same age)
  - **Average**
  - GRC: 62.3
  - OECD: 76.5

- **Gender wage gap**
  - (difference between male and female median wages expressed as a share of male wages)
  - **Inequality**
  - OECD: 12.9
  - GRC: 4.5

- **Long hours in paid work**
  - (share of employees usually working 50+ hours per week)
  - **Inequality**
  - OECD: 7
  - GRC: 5.7

### Health

- **Life expectancy**
  - (number of years a newborn can expect to live)
  - **Average**
  - OECD: 80.5
  - GRC: 81.4

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*Note: The snapshot depicts data for 2018, or the latest available year, for each indicator. The colour of the circle indicates the direction of change, relative to 2010, or the closest available year: 🍎 = consistent improvement, 🍑 = consistent deterioration, 🏧 = no clear trend, and white for insufficient time series to determine trends. The OECD average is marked in black. For methodological details, see the Reader’s Guide of How’s Life? 2020. * = Purchasing Power Parity.*
## Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Greece - II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge and Skills</th>
<th>Student skills in science (PISA mean scores)</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>GRC 452</th>
<th>OECD 489</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality</td>
<td>Exposure to outdoor air pollution (share of population &gt; WHO threshold)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>GRC 62.9</td>
<td>OECD 74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Well-being</td>
<td>Life satisfaction (mean value on a 0-10 scale)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>GRC 6.4</td>
<td>OECD 7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative affect balance (share of population reporting more negative than positive feelings and states yesterday)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>GRC 13</td>
<td>OECD 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Homicides (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>OECD 2.4</td>
<td>GRC 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender gap in feeling safe (percentage difference that women feel less safe than men when walking alone at night)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>GRC 19.9</td>
<td>OECD 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-life Balance</td>
<td>Time off (time allocated to leisure and personal care, hours per day)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>GRC 15</td>
<td>OECD 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Connections</td>
<td>Social interactions (hours per week)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>OECD 6</td>
<td>GRC 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of social support (share of people who report having no friends or relatives whom they can count on in times of trouble)</td>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>GRC 21.7</td>
<td>OECD 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Engagement</td>
<td>Voter turnout (share of registered voters who cast votes)</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>GRC 58</td>
<td>OECD 69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See note on page 7.