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PRESS RELEASE

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN SEPERATED AND BLENDED FAMILIES

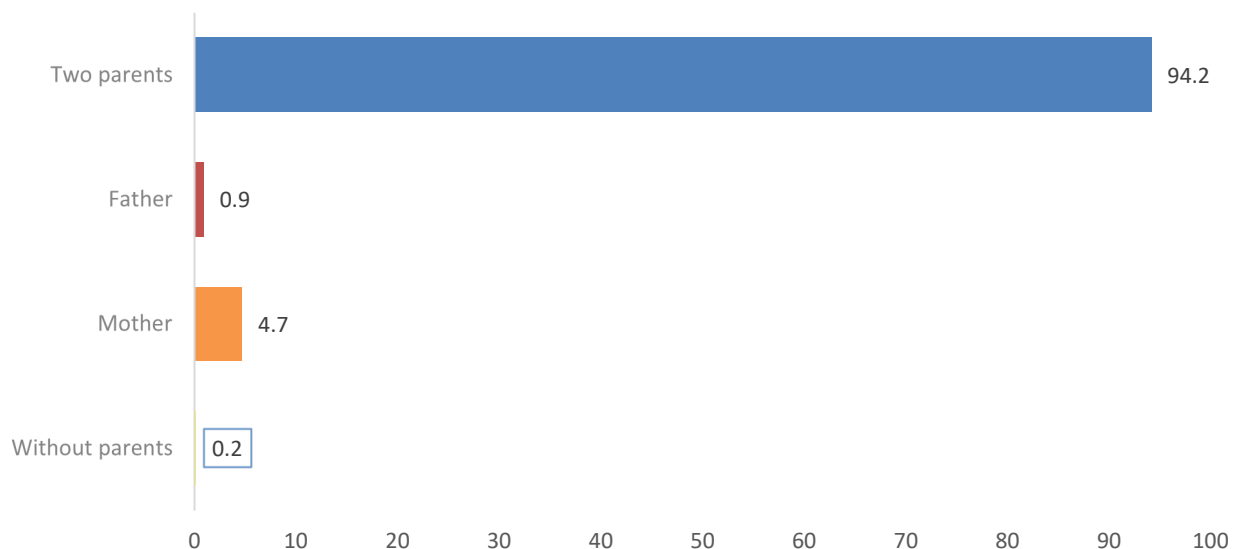
2021 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the indicators on Living Arrangements and Conditions of Children in Separated and Blended Families, on the basis of the available data of the 2021 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC), **with reference income period the previous calendar year, 2020**. The reference period regarding these indicators is the year when the survey is conducted, i.e., the year 2021.

According to the results of the survey, 94.2% of children under the age of 18 live with both parents, 4.7% only with their mother, 0.9% only with their father and 0.2% without their parents (Graph 1). This situation is not significantly different in the poor and non-poor population (Tables 1, 2, 3).

Graph 1. Living arrangements of children under the age of 18 by presence of parents in the household: 2021

%



Information on methodological issues:

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Observation of the data by age shows that 98.2% of children aged 0-5 years live with both parents (Table 1).

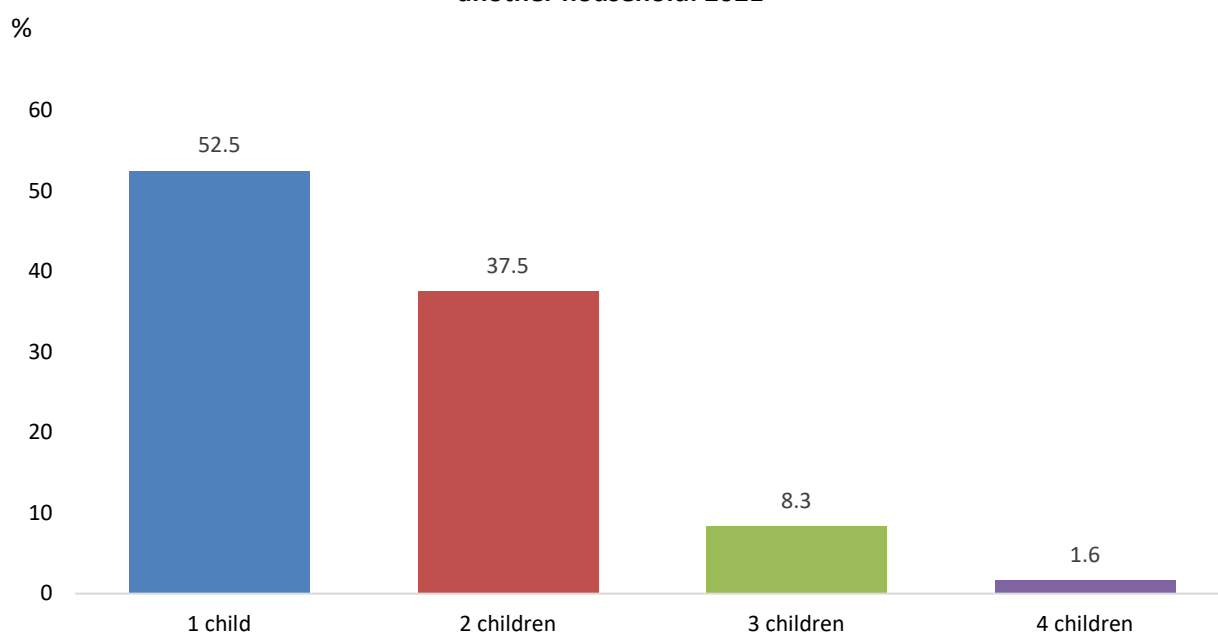
According to the survey results, regarding children aged 12-17 years who live with one parent, 7.0% live with the mother and 1.7% with the father (Table 1).

87.2% of children have a bedroom, either in exclusive use or shared with other siblings. In contrast, 6.9% do not have one, due to financial difficulties (Table 4).

As regards the frequency of spending actively time with their children, it is observed that the majority of parents spend several hours a day with their child. More specifically, 79.7% spend several hours a day and 18.6% once a day (Table 5).

The analysis of the data on children living with one parent shows that 52.5% of these children live in a household with one child, 37.5% live in a household with two children, 8.3% in a household with three children, and 1.6% in a household with four children (Graph 2, Table 6).

Graph 2. Number of children who are members of the household and whose one parent lives in another household: 2021

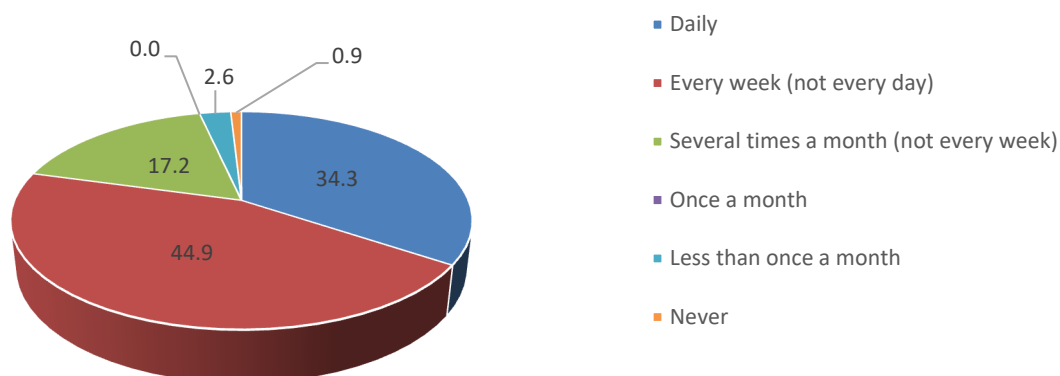


Regarding children aged 0-17 years, the survey data show that:

- for children who do not live in the surveyed household but live with one parent in another household, 60.1% of them live in a household with one child and 39.9% in a household with two children (Table 7).
- for children living with one parent in the surveyed household, 60.2% of them stay overnight in the household, during a typical month, all days of the month, while 4.7% of them stay less than ten days per month (Table 8).

34.3% of parents who have a child living in another household communicate daily with their child via telephone, social networks, and other means of non-physical presence, while 0.9% never communicate (Graph 3, Table 10).

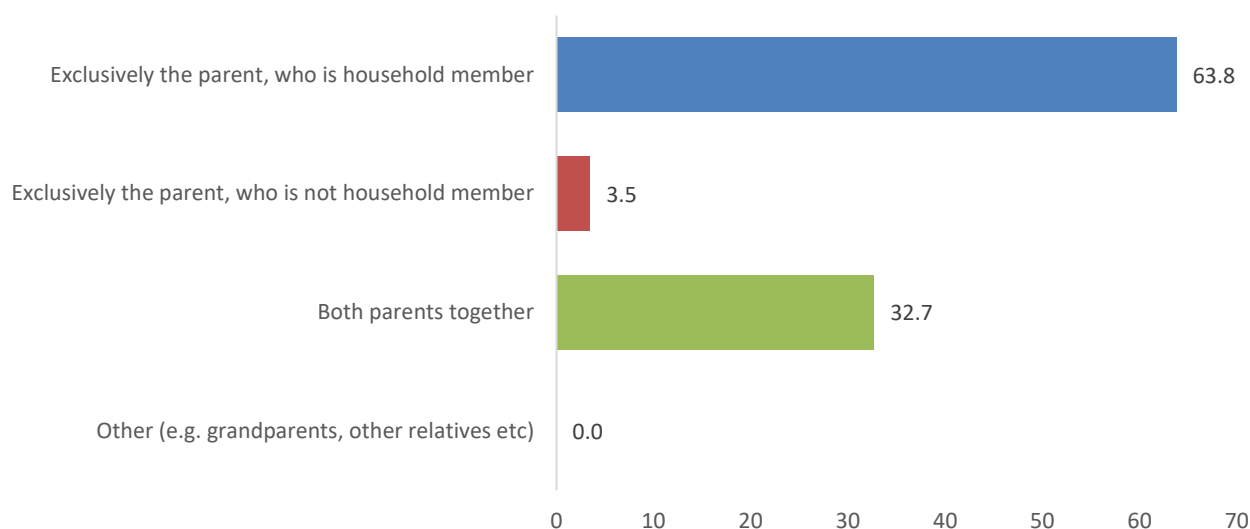
Graph 3. Frequency of contact (via phone, social media etc.) during the last 12 months with the child who is not a household member: 2021
%



63.8% of the children, of separated and blended families, have a parent responsible for custody who is member of the household, 32.7% both parents (co-parenting), while 3.5% have a parent who is not a member of the household (Graph 4, Table 11).

Graph 4. Legal child custody situation: 2021

%



94.3% of the parents (household members) who have children living in the same household report that there is nothing that prevents them from spending more time with their children. In contrast, parents (household members) who have children who also live in the same household, and who do not spend more time with their children, report work as the main reason (5.5%) (Table 13).

As regards the parents (household members) who have children who do not live in the surveyed household, 40.2% of them report work as the main reason for not spending time with their children and 34.1% report distance, whereas only 14.2% state that nothing prevents them from spending more time with their children (Table 15).

TABLES

Table 1. Living arrangements of children aged under 18 years old by presence of parents and age of children: 2021

%

Age	<i>Living with:</i>			
	<i>Two parents</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Other</i>
0-5 years old	98.2	0.1	1.7	0.0
6-11 years old	94.4	0.8	4.7	0.1
12-17 years old	90.9	1.7	7.0	0.5
0-17 years old	94.2	0.9	4.7	0.2

Table 2. Living arrangements of children aged under 18 years old by presence of parents and age of children, poor population: 2021

%

Age	<i>Living with:</i>			
	<i>Two parents</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Other</i>
0-5 years old	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0
6-11 years old	93.1	0.2	6.5	0.3
12-17 years old	89.8	1.3	7.8	1.1
0-17 years old	92.5	0.6	6.3	0.6

Table 3. Living arrangements of children aged under 18 years old by presence of parents and age of children, non-poor population: 2021

%

Age	<i>Living with:</i>			
	<i>Two parents</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Other</i>
0-5 years old	98.7	0.1	1.3	0.0
6-11 years old	94.8	1.0	4.2	0.0
12-17 years old	91.3	1.8	6.7	0.2
0-17 years old	94.7	1.0	4.2	0.1

Table 4. Child having bedroom in which to sleep (including bedroom shared with siblings): 2021

<i>Child having bedroom</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	87.2
No, could not afford	6.9
No, other reason	5.8

Table 5. Frequency of spending actively time with the child (meals, play, homework, walking, talking etc.): 2021

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Various times a day	79.7
Once a day	18.6
Every week (not every day)	1.2
Several times a month (not every week)	0.3
Once a month	0.0
Less than once a month	0.2
Never	0.0

Table 6. Number of the children who are household members and whose other parent lives outside the household: 2021

<i>Number of children</i>	<i>%</i>
1 child	52.5
2 children	37.5
3 children	8.3
4 children	1.6

Table 7. Number of non-household children with one parent living in the household: 2021

<i>Number of non-household children</i>	<i>%</i>
1 child	60.1
2 children	39.9

Table 8. Number of nights per month the child spends in the household: 2021

<i>Number of nights</i>	%
Less than 10 nights	4.7
10	0.2
12	0.2
15	0.1
20	1.2
22	3.0
24	8.6
25	3.5
26	9.2
27	1.6
28	7.3
29	0.2
30	60.2

Table 9. Time, in minutes, it usually takes a parent to move from their home to their non-household child's home: 2021

<i>Time in minutes</i>	%
Less than 10 minutes	13.4
10-20 minutes	13.0
21-50 minutes	29.9
51-100 minutes	29.6
More than 100 minutes	14.1

Table 10. Frequency of contact (via phone, social media etc.) during the last 12 months with the child who is not a household member: 2021

<i>Frequency of contact</i>	%
Daily	34.3
Every week (not every day)	44.9
Several times a month (not every week)	17.2
Once a month	0.0
Less than once a month	2.6
Never	0.9

Table 11. Legal child custody situation: 2021

<i>Legal child custody situation</i>	%
Exclusively the parent, who is household member	63.8
Exclusively the parent, who is not household member	3.5
Both parents together	32.7
Other (e.g. grandparents, other relatives, youth welfare office)	0.0

Table 12. Household members have children who reside inside the household (household members): 2021

<i>Household members have children who reside inside the household</i>	%
Yes	22.2
No	77.8

Table 13. Main reason for not spending more time with children who are household members: 2021

<i>Main reason</i>	%
My work (paid work or unpaid work)	5.5
My studies	-
Being separated	0.0
For health reasons	0.0
Distance	-
Child doesn't want/has other priorities	0.2
Other reason	-
Nothing prevents me from spending more time with children	94.3

Table 14. Household members have children who are not household members: 2021

<i>Household members have children who reside outside the household</i>	%
Yes	0.5
No	99.5

Table 15. Main reason for not spending more time with children who are not household members: 2021

<i>Main reason</i>	%
My work (paid work or unpaid work)	40.2
My studies	-
Being separated	9.0
For health reasons	0.5
Distance	34.1
Child doesn't want/has other priorities	0.6
Other reason	1.5
Nothing prevents me from spending more time with children	14.2

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 in 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 ensure data comparability.</p>
Legal basis	<p>The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Social Statistics and is conducted upon decision of the President of ELSTAT.</p>
Income reference period	<p>The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year of the survey.</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 centres, camps, etc.). Households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.• Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.
Methodology	<p>The survey is conducted under a simple rotational design, which was selected as the most suitable for a single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.</p> <p>Every year the sample consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. Except for the first three years of the survey, any particular replication remains in the survey for 4 years. Each year, one of the 4 replications from the previous year is dropped and a new one is added. In order to have a complete sample the first year of the survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component, the people who were initially selected are interviewed for a period of four years. equal to the duration of each panel.</p> <p>EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a frame of sampling which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2011 population census and covers completely the reference population.</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 total area of the country into thirteen (13) formal administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessalonica area constitute two separate major geographical strata.</p> <p>ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Region by degree of urbanization. i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ >= 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 , 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 a sample of dwellings is drawn. 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 2021 the survey was conducted on a final sample of 12,617 households and on 27,710 members of those households 24,333 of them aged 16 years and over. The average household size was calculated at 2.2 members per household.

Weightings For the estimation of the survey characteristics, the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):

a. The reverse probability of selection of the individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of the household.

b. The reverse of the response rate of households inside the strata.

c. A corrective factor, which is determined in a way that:

i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region (NUTSII) coincides with the corresponding number that was calculated with projection based on vital statistics (2011 population census, births, deaths, migration) for the reference year of the survey.

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

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

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

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

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

Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, may influence the results significantly and are not included.

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

It is pointed out that in the income distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income, i.e., the equivalised disposable income of the household. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the income

distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but an indicator of the level of living.

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

Equivalence scale	Equivalent 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 $1+0.5+2\times 0.3= 2.1$, 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	Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold. Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.
Unit	The survey population is households with children aged 0-17 years on the day of the interview.
Blended family	A blended family is a couple family containing 2 or more children, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the stepchild of either partner in the couple.
Separated family	In Separated family are included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Children whose mother is not a household member and father who is a household member.○ Children whose father is not a household member and mother who is a household member.○ Children living with one of the parents, but they don't know the other one;
References	For further information on the survey visit ELSTAT's webpage on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)