



## HEALTH AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN UP TO 15 YEARS OLD 2024 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (Income reference period: 2023)

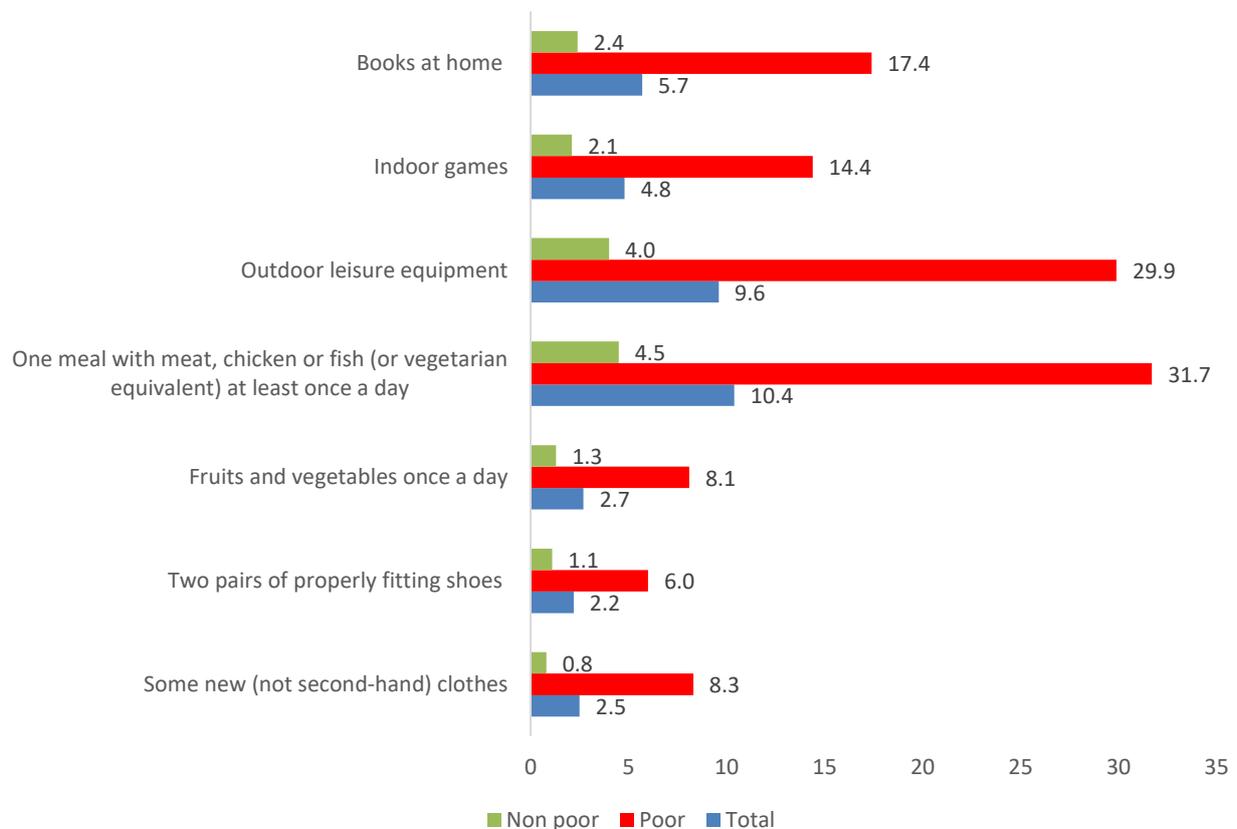
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on health and living conditions of children up to 15 years old, based on the 2024 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC), **with income reference period the year 2023**.

### A. Living conditions of children up to 15 years old

The data collected in the context of the survey - regarding the material deprivation of children – refer to households with children under the age of 16, for which the economic ability of each household to provide its children with certain basic goods and services is recorded.

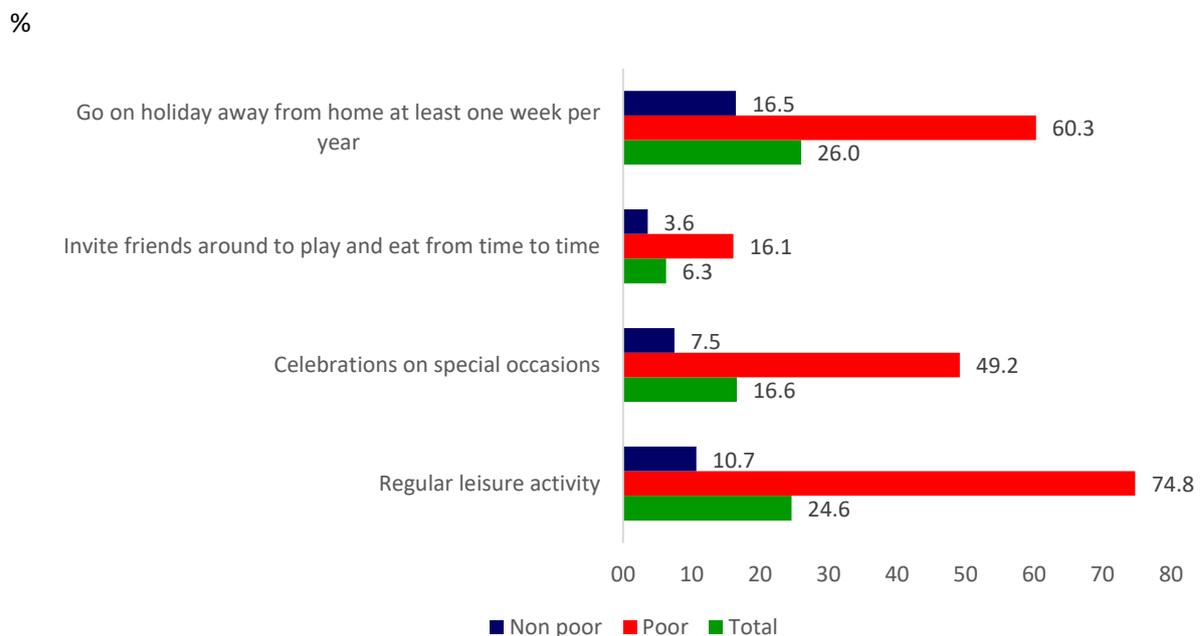
**Graph 1: Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford to provide their children (up to 15 years old) with certain goods, by poverty status: 2024**

%



- 2.5% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with some new clothes. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 8.3% and 0.8%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 2.2% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with two pairs of properly fitting shoes. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 6.0% and 1.1%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 2.7% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with fruits and vegetables once a day. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 8.1% and 1.3%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 10.4% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with a meal of meat, chicken or fish at least once a day. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 31.7% and 4.5%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 9.6% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with outdoor leisure equipment. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 29.9% and 4.0%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 4.8% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with indoor games. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 14.4% and 2.1%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 5.7% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford to provide their children with books at home suitable for their age. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 17.4% and 2.4%, respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
- The corresponding percentages from the 2021 Survey are presented in Table 8.

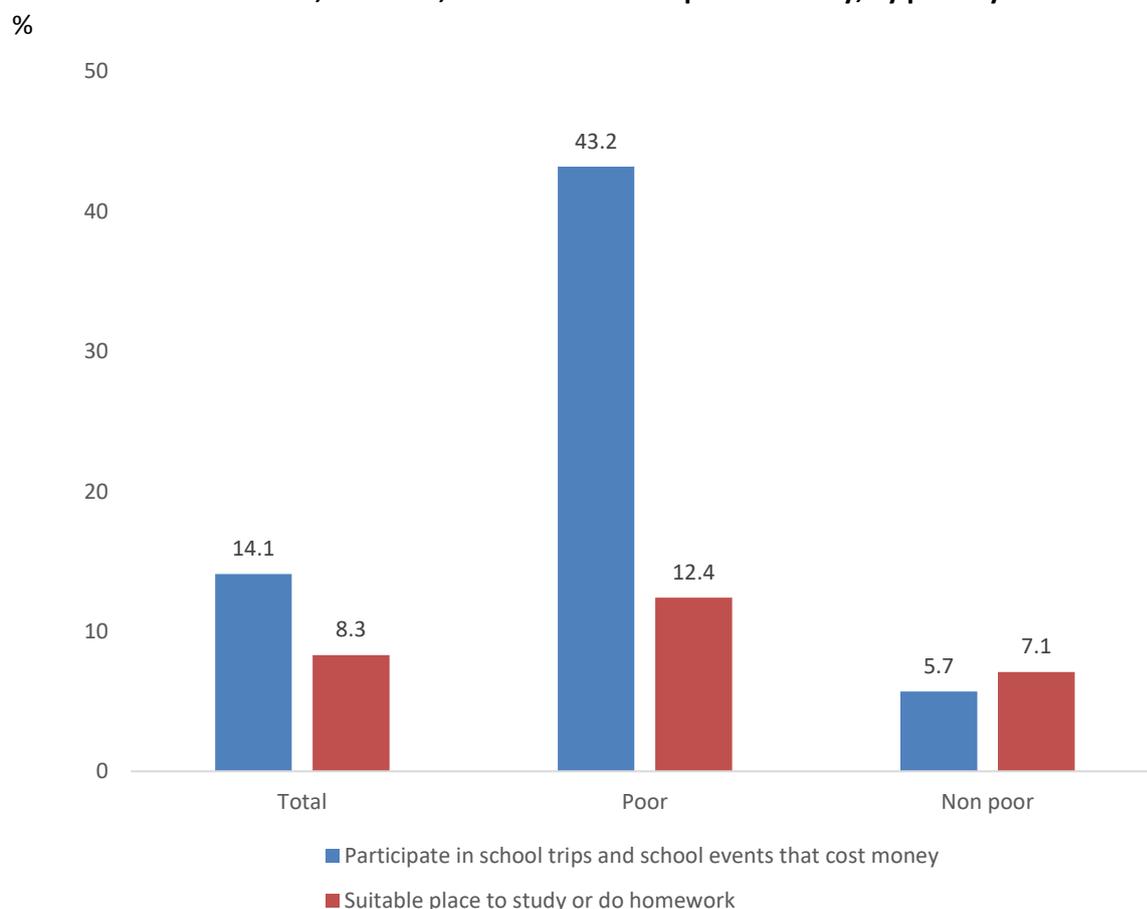
**Graph 2: Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford their children’s (up to 15 years old) participation in regular leisure activities, holidays, etc., by poverty status: 2024**



- 74.8% of the poor population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old do not have the financial means to allow their children to participate in regular leisure activities, whereas the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population is 10.7%. The respective percentage for the total population with at least one child up to 15 years old is 24.6% (Graph 2, Table 1).

- 16.6% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old do not have the financial means to organize events such as birthdays, name days, etc. for their children and 6.3% do not have the ability to occasionally invite friends to come home or elsewhere for games and food. The corresponding percentages for the poor population are 49.2% and 16.1%, whereas for the non-poor population are 7.5% and 3.6%, respectively (Graph 2, Table 1).
- 60.3% of the poor population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old cannot afford a week's vacation for their children, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population is 16.5%. The respective percentage for the total population with at least one child up to 15 years old is 26.0% (Graph 2, Table 1).
- The corresponding results from the 2021 Survey are presented in Table 9.

**Graph 3: Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old, that cannot afford their children (up to 15 years old), who are attending a certain level of education, to participate in school excursions, activities, etc. and a suitable place to study, by poverty status: 2024**



- 43.2% of the poor population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old declare that they cannot financially cover the participation of their children attending school in school trips and events with their own financial resources, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor population is 5.7%. The respective percentage for the total population with at least one child up to 15 years old attending school is 14.1% (Graph 3, Table 2).
- 8.3% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old do not have a suitable place at home for their children's school studies. The percentages for the poor and non-poor population are 12.4% and 7.1%, respectively (Graph 3, Table 2).

Regarding the number of children up to 15 years old in the households, the results show that:

- The population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years, that face financial inability to provide their children with basic goods and services, mainly concerns households with two (2) children (Table 3).
- The same holds for the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years, that face financial inability to provide their children who attend school with their participation in school trips and school events as well as a suitable space for study at home (Table 4).

## **B. Health of children up to 15 years old**

The survey also collected information on the general health status of children up to 15 years old, as well as on the access to health-related services.

According to the survey results:

- 20.8% of households have at least one child up to 15 years old.
- 98.9% of children up to 15 years old have very good or good health, while 0.6% have fair health and 0.5% have bad or very bad health (Table 5).
- 0.3% of children up to 15 years old limited their activities for at least 6 months, due to health-related problems (Table 6).
- 45.9% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old needed medical examination or treatment for their children during the last 12 months.
- 0.6% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that needed medical examination or treatment for their child/children, did not receive it.
- The main reason (87.7%) for which the child/children did not receive the necessary medical examination or treatment was because the waiting list was too long, or the next available appointment was too late.
- 31.0% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old needed dental/oral/orthodontic examination or treatment for their children during the last 12 months.
- 3.3% of the population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that needed dental/oral/orthodontic examination or treatment for their child/children, did not receive it (Table 7).
- The main reason (84.9%) for which the child/children did not receive the necessary dental/oral/orthodontic examination or treatment was financial.

## Tables

**Table 1**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford to provide their children (up to 15 years old) with certain goods and services, by poverty status: 2024**  
%

Certain goods and services	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	2.5	8.3	0.8
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes	2.2	6.0	1.1
Fruits and vegetables once a day	2.7	8.1	1.3
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	10.4	31.7	4.5
Books at home suitable for their age	5.7	17.4	2.4
Outdoor leisure equipment	9.6	29.9	4.0
Indoor games	4.8	14.4	2.1
Regular leisure activity	24.6	74.8	10.7
Celebrations on special occasions	16.6	49.2	7.5
Invite friends around to play and eat from time to time	6.3	16.1	3.6
Go on holiday away from home at least one week per year	26.0	60.3	16.5

**Table 2**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford their children (up to 15 years old), who are attending a certain level of education, to participate in school excursions, activities, etc. and a suitable place to study, by poverty status: 2024**  
%

	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	14.1	43.2	5.7
Suitable place to study or do homework	8.3	12.4	7.1

**Table 3**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford to provide their children (up to 15 years old) with certain goods and services, by number of children in the household: 2024**

%

Certain goods and services	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years with:		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	1.9	3.0	2.7
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes	1.1	3.7	1.6
Fruits and vegetables once a day	2.1	3.8	2.0
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	10.3	10.2	11.3
Books at home suitable for their age	4.4	7.2	5.5
Outdoor leisure equipment	9.8	9.9	8.6
Indoor games	4.5	6.2	2.2
Regular leisure activity	26.4	24.2	20.8
Celebrations on special occasions	16.4	16.8	16.8
Invite friends around to play and eat from time to time	6.9	6.6	4.0
Go on holiday away from home at least one week per year	26.4	23.5	30.9

**Table 4**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old, that cannot afford their children (up to 15 years old), who are attending a certain level of education, to participate in school excursions, activities, etc. and a suitable place to study, by number of children in the household: 2024**

%

	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years with:		
	1 child	2 children	3 or more children
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	12.5	14.3	9.1
Suitable place to study or do homework	4.8	10.9	6.7

**Table 5**  
**Health status of children up to 15 years old: 2024**

<b>Health status</b>	<b>%</b>
Very good, good	98.9
Fair	0.6
Bad, very bad	0.5

**Table 6**  
**Limitation in activities of children up to 15 years old due to health problems: 2024**

<b>Limitation in activities</b>	<b>%</b>
Severy limited	0.2
Limited but not severely	0.1
Not limited at all	99.7

**Table 7**  
**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old and unmet need of the children (up to 15 years old) for medical/dental examination or treatment, although needed: 2024**

<b>Did not have, although needed:</b>	<b>%</b>
Medical examination or treatment	0.6
Dental examination or treatment	3.3

**Table 8**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford to provide their children (up to 15 years old) with certain goods and services, by poverty status: 2021**

%

Certain goods and services	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	2.6	6.2	1.5
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes	2.3	6.3	1.1
Fruits and vegetables once a day	3.2	9.7	1.2
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	5.9	18.2	2.1
Books at home suitable for their age	10.9	22.0	7.4
Outdoor leisure equipment	8.6	18.0	5.7
Indoor games	6.6	15.9	3.8
Regular leisure activity	20.6	32.5	16.9
Celebrations on special occasions	13.5	23.7	10.3
Invite friends around to play and eat from time to time	6.0	12.3	4.0
Go on holiday away from home at least one week per year	26.9	52.0	19.1

**Table 9**

**Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old that cannot afford their children (up to 15 years old), who are attending a certain level of education, to participate in school excursions, activities, etc. and a suitable place to study, by poverty status: 2021**

%

	Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	12.2	21.3	9.4
Suitable place to study or do homework	1.8	5.0	0.8

## 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 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.

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.

**Legal basis** The survey is compliant with the Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council for Social Statistics and is conducted upon Decision of the President of ELSTAT.

**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.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.
- Households with foreign nationals 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. Except for 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. 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.

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created based on the results of the 2011 Population Census and covers completely the reference population.

There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.

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.

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:

- $\geq 30,000$  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 2021 population census).

ii) In this stage from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of ultimate units (households) is selected. In the second stage, a sample of dwellings is drawn, and, 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" to improve the estimates of regional EU-SILC indicators.

**Sample size** In 2024, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,445 households and on 21,911 members of those households – 19,341 of them aged 16 years and over. The average household size was calculated at 2.1 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 (2021 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 of the reference year of the survey based on 2021 population census.

**Equivalent 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 equivalent 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  $1+0.5+2\times 0.3= 2.1$ , 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.

**Indicators** Population living in households with at least one child up to 15 years old , that can afford to provide their children with certain goods and services:

- Some new (not second-hand) clothes
- Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
- Fruits and vegetables once a day
- One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day
- Books at home suitable for their age
- Outdoor leisure equipment
- Indoor games
- Regular leisure activity
- Celebration on special occasions
- Celebration on special occasions
- Participate in school trips and school events that cost money
- Suitable place to study or do homework
- Go on holiday away from home at least one week per year

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