HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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P R E S S   R E L E A S E

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2013
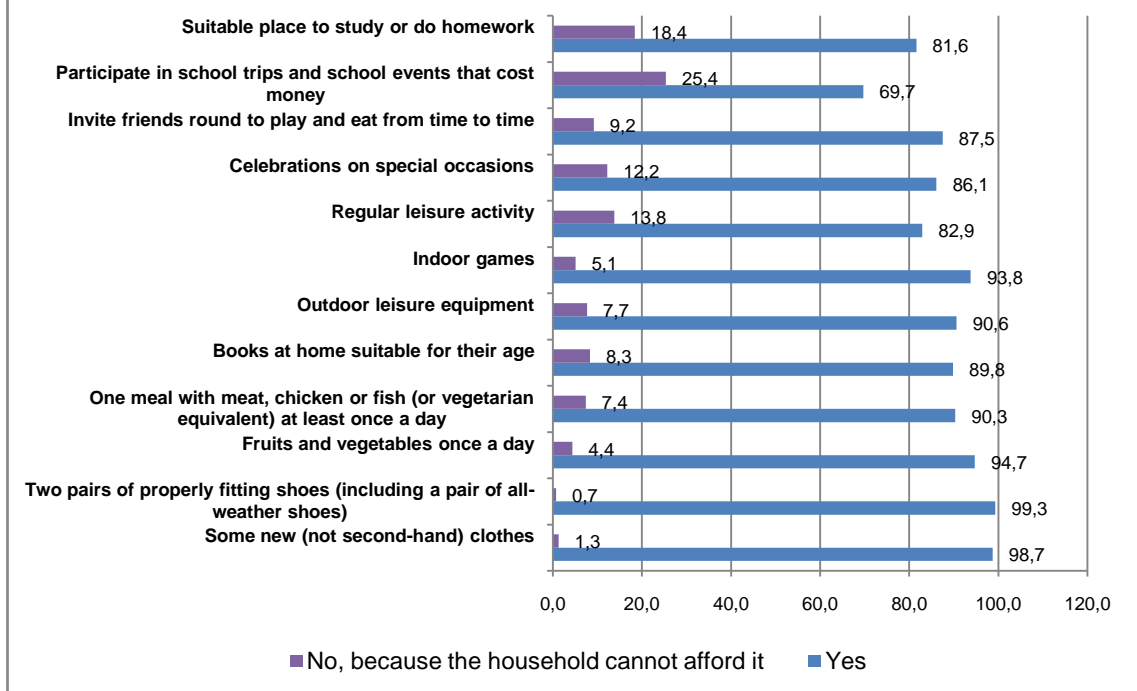
(Income reference period 2012)

Material deprivation of children

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the material deprivation indicators, for children under the age of 16 years old, of the 2013 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of households (SILC), *with reference income period the year 2012*.
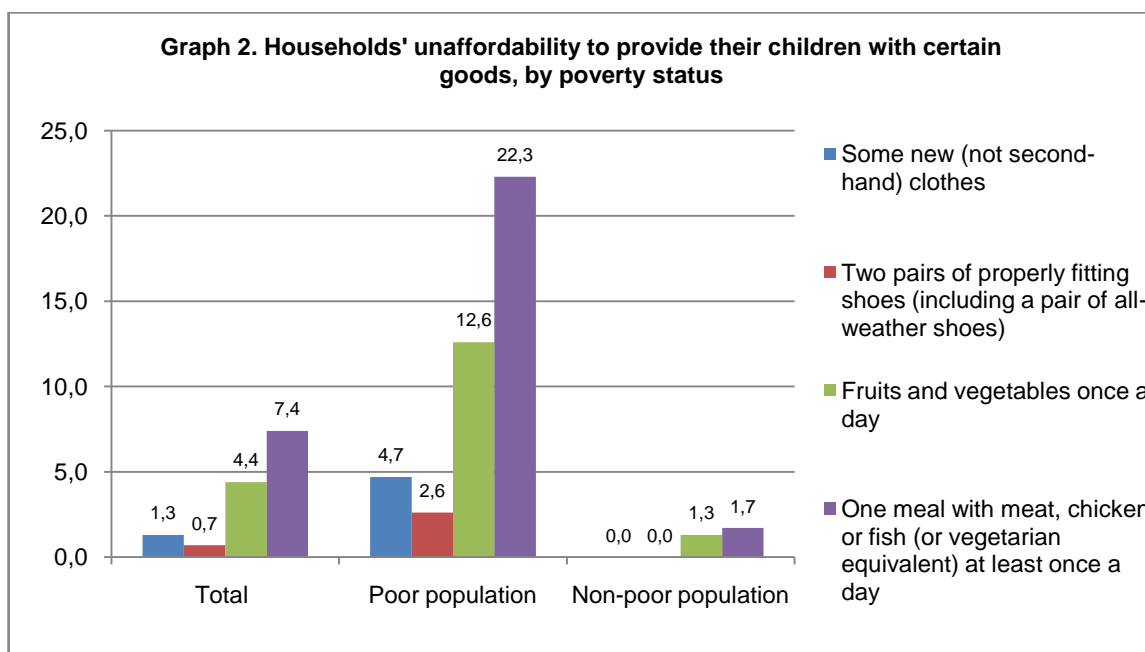
Key statistical findings

- The results of the survey indicate that, households with children under 16 years old provide their children with new clothes at a rate of 98.7% and with two pairs of properly fitting shoes at a rate of 99.3%. According to the data, 1.3% and 0.7% of the households with children under 16 years old, state that they cannot afford provide their children with the above items. All of the households with children under 16 years old, that cannot afford provide their children with new clothes or with two pairs of properly fitting shoes, belong to the poor population (Graphs 1 and 2, Table 1).
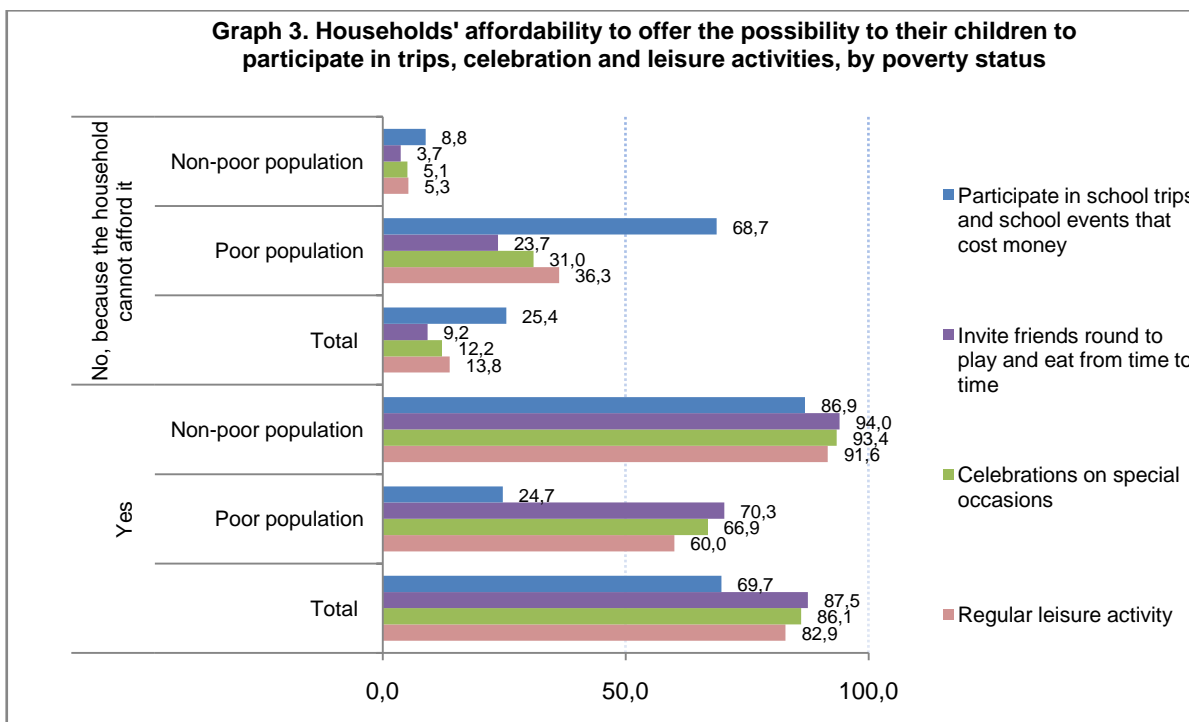
For further information:
Population and Labour
Market Statistics Division
Household Surveys'
Section
Giorgos Ntouros:
tel: +30 213 1352174
fax: +30 213 1352906
e-mail:
g.ntouros@statistics.gr

Graph 1. Affordability of the household to provide their children with:

Category	No, because the household cannot afford it	Yes
Suitable place to study or do homework	18,4	81,6
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	25,4	69,7
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	9,2	87,5
Celebrations on special occasions	12,2	86,1
Regular leisure activity	13,8	82,9
Indoor games	5,1	93,8
Outdoor leisure equipment	7,7	90,6
Books at home suitable for their age	8,3	89,8
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	7,4	90,3
Fruits and vegetables once a day	4,4	94,7
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	0,7	99,3
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	1,3	98,7

■ No, because the household cannot afford it   ■ Yes

- 90.3% of households with children under 16 years old are able to provide their children one meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day, while 94.7% of the households can provide their children with fruits and vegetables once a day (Graph 1, Table 1).
- 1.7% of the non-poor households state that they cannot afford paying for one meal with meat, chicken or fish once a day for their children, while 1.3% cannot afford to pay for fruits and vegetables once a day. For the poor population the percentages rise to 22.3% and 12.6% respectively (Graph 2, Table 1).

Graph 2. Households' unaffordability to provide their children with certain goods, by poverty status

Legend:
- 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

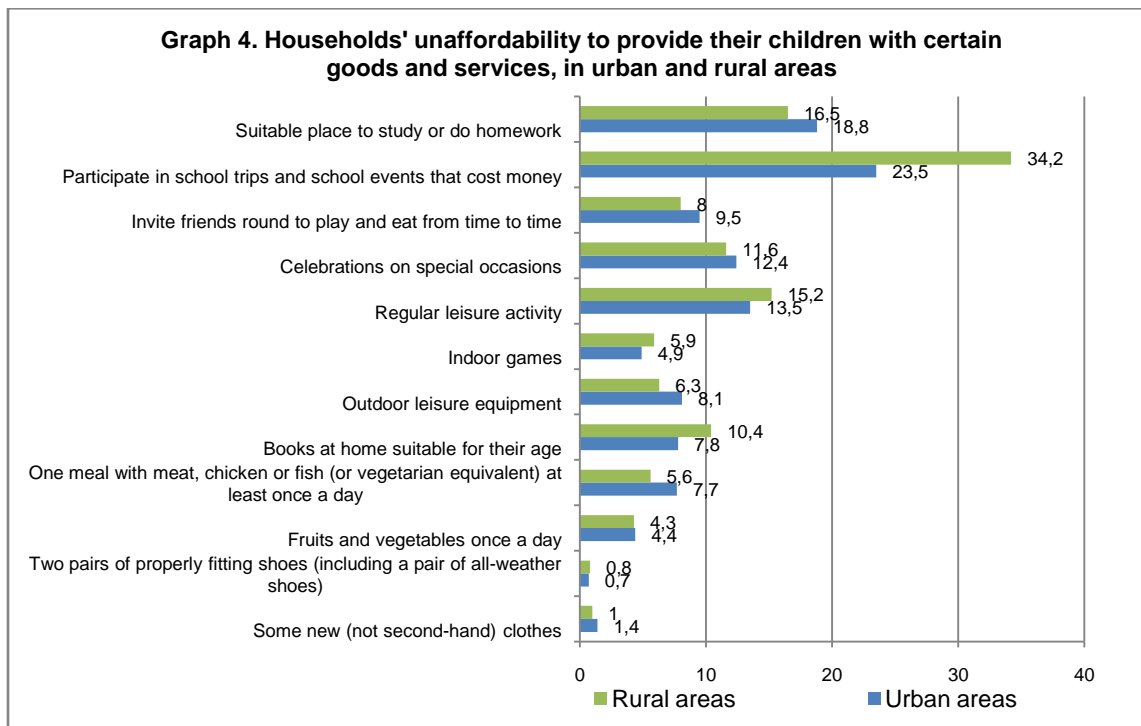| Category	Some new clothes	Two pairs of shoes	Fruits and vegetables once a day	One meal with meat, chicken or fish once a day
Total	1,3	0,7	4,4	7,4
Poor population	4,7	2,6	12,6	22,3
Non-poor population		0,0	0,0	1,3	1,7

- Among poor households with children under 16 years old, 20.8% of them state that, due to financial reasons, they cannot pay for outdoor leisure equipment, while 15.4% cannot pay for indoor games for their children (Table 1).
- At a rate of 82.9%, households with children under 16 years old, say that they offer to their children the possibility to participate regularly in leisure activities. However, poor households state that they cannot meet this kind of expenses at a percentage of 36.3% (Graph 3, Table 1).
- Approximately 86% of the households with children under 16 years old can meet the expenses of celebrations on special occasions for their children (birthdays, name days etc.). The corresponding percentages for poor and non-poor population are 66.9% and 93.4% (Graph 3, Table 1).
- At a percentage of 68.7%, the poor households state that they cannot cover the cost for the participation of their children in school trips and school events, while the percentage for the non-poor households is 8.8% (Graph 3, Table 1).
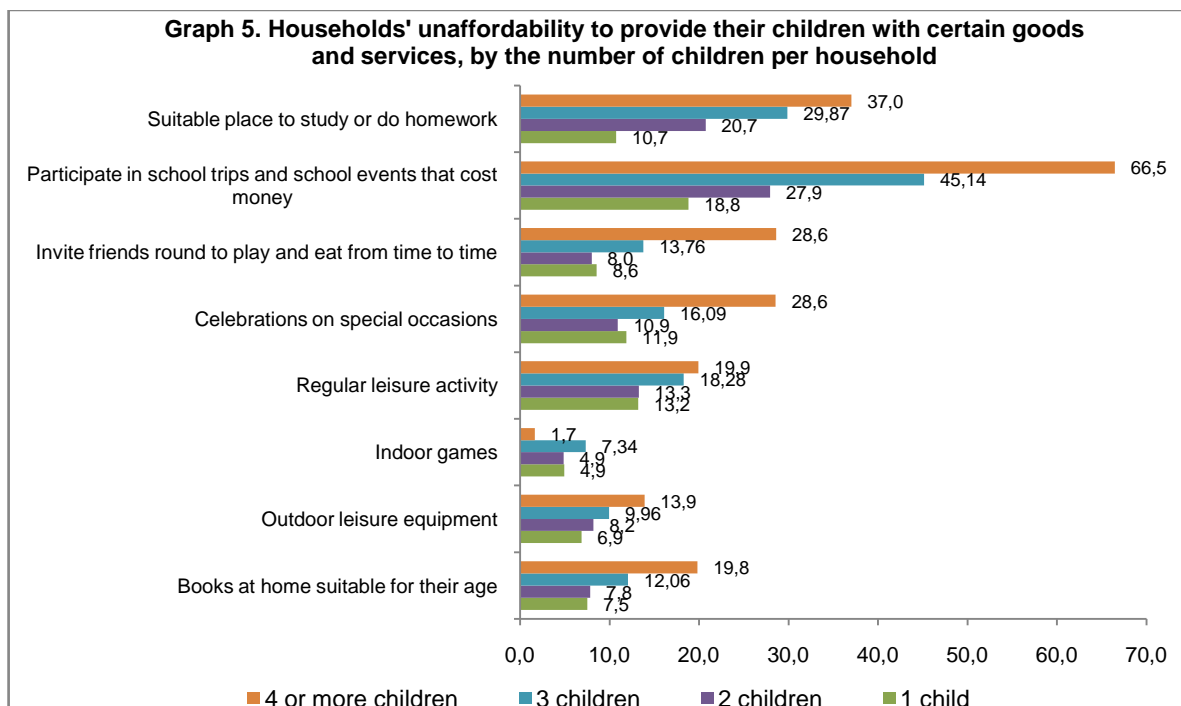
Graph 3. Households' affordability to offer the possibility to their children to participate in trips, celebration and leisure activities, by poverty status

		Value
No, because the household cannot afford it	Non-poor population	
		8,8
		3,7
		5,1
		5,3
	Poor population	
		68,7
		23,7
		31,0
		36,3
	Total	
		25,4
		9,2
		12,2
		13,8
Yes	Non-poor population	
		86,9
		94,0
		93,4
		91,6
	Poor population	
		24,7
		70,3
		66,9
		60,0
	Total	
		69,7
		87,5
		86,1
		82,9

Legend:
- ■ Participate in school trips and school events that cost money
- ■ Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time
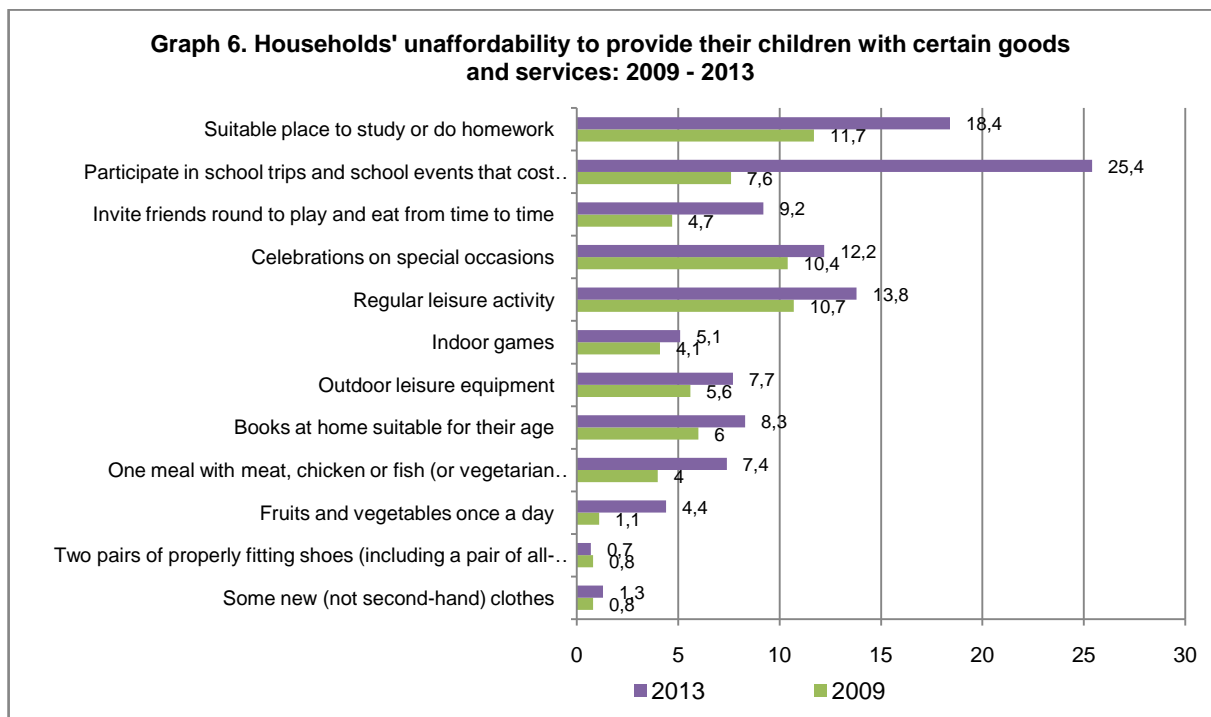- ■ Celebrations on special occasions
- ■ Regular leisure activity

- 9.2% of the households with children under 16 years old, state that due to financial reasons, they do not offer the possibility to their children to invite their friends at home from time to time in order to play and eat together, while for the poor and the non-poor population the percentages amount to 23.7% and 3.7% respectively (Graph 3, Table 1).

- 18.4% of the households with children under 16 years old cannot afford a suitable place for their children to study or do their homework, while the percentages for the poor and the non-poor population are 31.6% and 13.1% respectively (Table 1).

- In urban areas, the households that cannot provide their children a suitable place to study, due to financial reasons, amount to 18.8%, while in rural areas the percentage is lower (16.5%) (Table 2).

- Households with children under 16 years old residing in rural areas declare that they cannot meet the expenses for their children as regards
  - ✓ the participation in school trips and school events that cost money at a rate of 34.2%,
  - ✓ the participation in leisure activities on a regular basis at a rate of 15.2%, and
  - ✓ the cost of books at home suitable for their age at a rate of 10.4%

  The percentages for households living in urban areas amount to 23.5%, 13.5% and 7.8% respectively (Graph 4, Table 2).

- In urban areas, 7.7%, of the households with children under 16 years old state that they cannot afford to cover for their children one meal with meat, chicken or fish once a day (Graph 4, Table 2).

Graph 4. Households' unaffordability to provide their children with certain goods and services, in urban and rural areas

Category	Rural areas	Urban areas
Suitable place to study or do homework	16,5	18,8
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	34,2	23,5
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	8	9,5
Celebrations on special occasions	11,6	12,4
Regular leisure activity	15,2	13,5
Indoor games	5,9	4,9
Outdoor leisure equipment	6,3	8,1
Books at home suitable for their age	10,4	7,8
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	5,6	7,7
Fruits and vegetables once a day	4,3	4,4
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	0,8	0,7
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	1	1,4

- The households that are mostly unable to cover the cost of certain goods or services for their children are the households with 4 or more children. Specifically, households with 3 children cannot afford pay for the participation of their children in school trips and school events that cost money at a rate of 45.1%, while for households with 4 or more children the percentage amounts to 66.5%. Likewise, due to financial reasons, the households with 3 children cannot offer to their children the possibility to celebrate on special occasions (birthdays, name days etc.), while households with 4 or more children state that that they cannot offer this possibility to their children at a rate of 28.6% (Graph 5, Table 3).

Graph 5. Households' unaffordability to provide their children with certain goods and services, by the number of children per household

Category	4 or more children	3 children	2 children	1 child
Suitable place to study or do homework	37,0	29,87	20,7	10,7
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	66,5	45,14	27,9	18,8
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	28,6	13,76	8,0	8,6
Celebrations on special occasions	28,6	16,09	10,9	11,9
Regular leisure activity	19,9	18,28	13,3	13,2
Indoor games	1,7	7,34	4,9	4,9
Outdoor leisure equipment	13,9	9,96	8,2	6,9
Books at home suitable for their age	19,8	12,06	7,8	7,5

- In comparison with the 2009 survey data, the percentage of households that cannot afford to pay for certain goods and services for their children has increased. The largest increase is recorded in the percentage of households that cannot meet the expenses for the participation of their children in school trips and school events that cost money, which amounts to 25.4% in 2013 compared to 7.6% in 2009. Similarly, in 2013, households cannot provide their children a suitable place to study at a rate of 18.4%, while in 2009 the percentage was 11.7%%. Moreover, there is an increase in the percentage of households that cannot afford to provide their children one meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day (7.4% in 2013 from 4.0% in 2009), as well as the possibility to eat fruits and vegetables once a day (4.4% in 2013 from 1.1% in 2009) (Graph 6, Table 4).

Graph 6. Households' unaffordability to provide their children with certain goods and services: 2009 - 2013

Category	2013	2009
Suitable place to study or do homework	18,4	11,7
Participate in school trips and school events that cost..	25,4	7,6
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	9,2	4,7
Celebrations on special occasions	12,2	10,4
Regular leisure activity	13,8	10,7
Indoor games	5,1	4,1
Outdoor leisure equipment	7,7	5,6
Books at home suitable for their age	8,3	6
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian..	7,4	4
Fruits and vegetables once a day	4,4	1,1
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-..	0,7	0,8
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	1,3	0,8

For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage "Survey on Income and Living Conditions"

TABLES

Table 1. **Affordability of households, with children under 16 years old, to provide their children with certain goods and services, by poverty status:**

%

	Yes			No, because the household cannot afford it			No, for some other reason		
	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	98.7	95.3	100.0	1.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	99.3	97.4	100.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruits and vegetables once a day	94.7	85.9	98.1	4.4	12.6	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.6
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	90.3	74.6	96.2	7.4	22.3	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.1
Books at home suitable for their age	89.8	70.3	97.1	8.3	26.3	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.4
Outdoor leisure equipment	90.6	75.9	96.1	7.7	20.8	2.8	1.7	3.3	1.1
Indoor games	93.8	83.5	97.7	5.1	15.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Regular leisure activity	82.9	60.0	91.6	13.8	36.3	5.3	3.3	3.7	3.2
Celebrations on special occasions	86.1	66.9	93.4	12.2	31.0	5.1	1.7	2.1	1.5
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	87.5	70.3	94.0	9.2	23.7	3.7	3.3	6.1	2.2
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	69.7	24.7	86.9	25.4	68.7	8.8	4.9	6.7	4.3
Suitable place to study or do homework	81.6	68.4	86.9	18.4	31.6	13.1	—	—	—

Table 2. **Affordability of households, with children under 16 years old, to provide their children with certain goods and services, in urban and rural areas:**

%

	Yes			No, because the household cannot afford it			No, for some other reason		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	98.7	98.6	99.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	99.3	99.3	99.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruits and vegetables once a day	94.7	95.3	92.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.3	3.6
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	90.3	90.3	90.4	7.4	7.7	5.6	2.4	2.0	4.0
Books at home suitable for their age	89.8	90.4	86.5	8.3	7.8	10.4	2.0	1.7	3.0
Outdoor leisure equipment	90.6	90.2	92.4	7.7	8.1	6.3	1.7	1.8	1.3
Indoor games	93.8	94.2	91.8	5.1	4.9	5.9	1.1	0.9	2.3
Regular leisure activity	82.9	83.7	79.0	13.8	13.5	15.2	3.3	2.8	5.8
Celebrations on special occasions	86.1	86.3	85.3	12.2	12.4	11.6	1.7	1.4	3.1
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	87.5	87.3	88.5	9.2	9.5	8.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	69.7	71.8	59.8	25.4	23.5	34.2	4.9	4.7	6.0
Suitable place to study or do homework	81.6	81.2	83.5	18.4	18.8	16.5	—	—	—

Table 3. Households' unaffordability to provide their children with certain goods and services, by the number of children per household

	Households with			
	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	1.3	0.9	2.57	3.5
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	1.0	0.3	0.80	-
Fruits and vegetables once a day	3.7	4.5	4.74	18.1
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	6.7	7.5	8.64	18.3
Books at home suitable for their age	7.5	7.8	12.06	19.8
Outdoor leisure equipment	6.9	8.2	9.96	13.9
Indoor games	4.9	4.9	7.34	1.7
Regular leisure activity	13.2	13.3	18.28	19.9
Celebrations on special occasions	11.9	10.9	16.09	28.6
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	8.6	8.0	13.76	28.6
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	18.8	27.9	45.14	66.5
Suitable place to study or do homework	10.7	20.7	29.87	37.0

Table 4. **Affordability of households, with children under 16 years old, to provide their children with certain goods and services: 2009 and 2013:**

%

	Yes		No, because the household cannot afford it		No, for some other reason	
	2009	2013	2009	2013	2009	2013
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	99.2	98.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	99.2	99.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Fruits and vegetables once a day	97.5	94.7	1.1	4.4	1.4	0.9
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	92.4	90.3	4.0	7.4	3.6	2.4
Books at home suitable for their age	88.2	89.8	6.0	8.3	5.8	2.0
Outdoor leisure equipment	86.7	90.6	5.6	7.7	7.6	1.7
Indoor games	94.4	93.8	4.1	5.1	1.5	1.1
Regular leisure activity	64.4	82.9	10.7	13.8	25.0	3.3
Celebrations on special occasions	84.8	86.1	10.4	12.2	4.9	1.7
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	83.5	87.5	4.7	9.2	11.8	3.3
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	87.7	69.7	7.6	25.4	4.8	4.9
Suitable place to study or do homework	88.3	81.6	11.7	18.4	—	—

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 by ELSTAT, upon the 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. 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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, 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.

Sample size

In 2013, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 7,349 households and on 18,030 members of those households, 15,318 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household. The number of households with children under 16 years old amounts to 1,591.

| **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 an 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 (2011 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 2001 and 2011 population censuses. |
|---|---|
| **Equivalised 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 equivalised disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised scale.

Total equivalised 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 also the tax that what 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. |
| **Variables** | Affordability of the householdσ to provide his children with:
o Some new (not second-hand) clothes
o Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
o Fruits and vegetables once a day
o One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day
o Books at home suitable for their age
o Outdoor leisure equipment
o Indoor games
o Regular leisure activity
o Celebrations on special occasions
o Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time
o Participate in school trips and school events that cost money
o Suitable place to study or do homework |
| **References** | More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistical Themes> Income – Expenditure». |