



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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## PRESS RELEASE

### Material deprivation of children

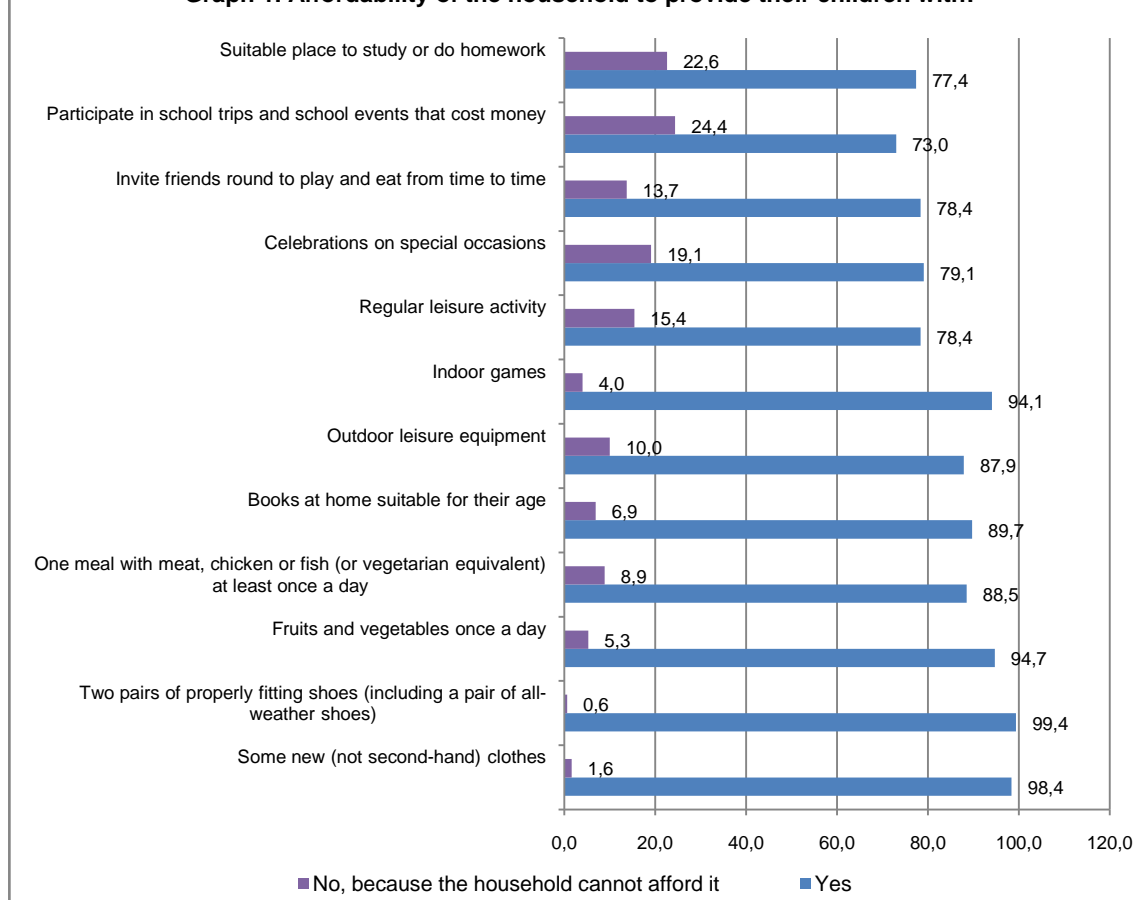
2014 SURVEY ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2014  
(Income reference period 2013)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the material deprivation indicators for children under the age of 16 years old, on the basis of the 2014 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of households (EU-SILC), **with reference income period the year 2013**.

#### Key statistical findings

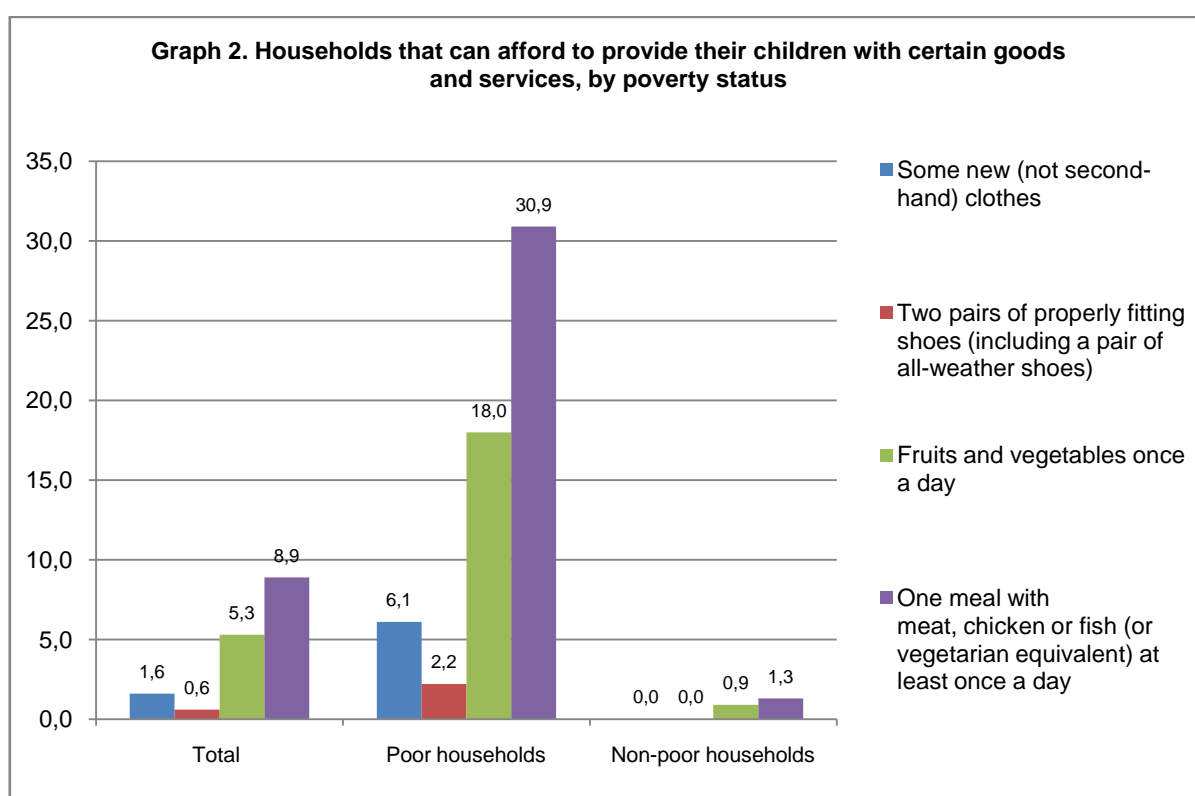
The data collected within EU-SILC, as regards material deprivation of children, concern households with children under 16 years old; the survey records the financial ability of these households to provide their children with specific basic goods and services.

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

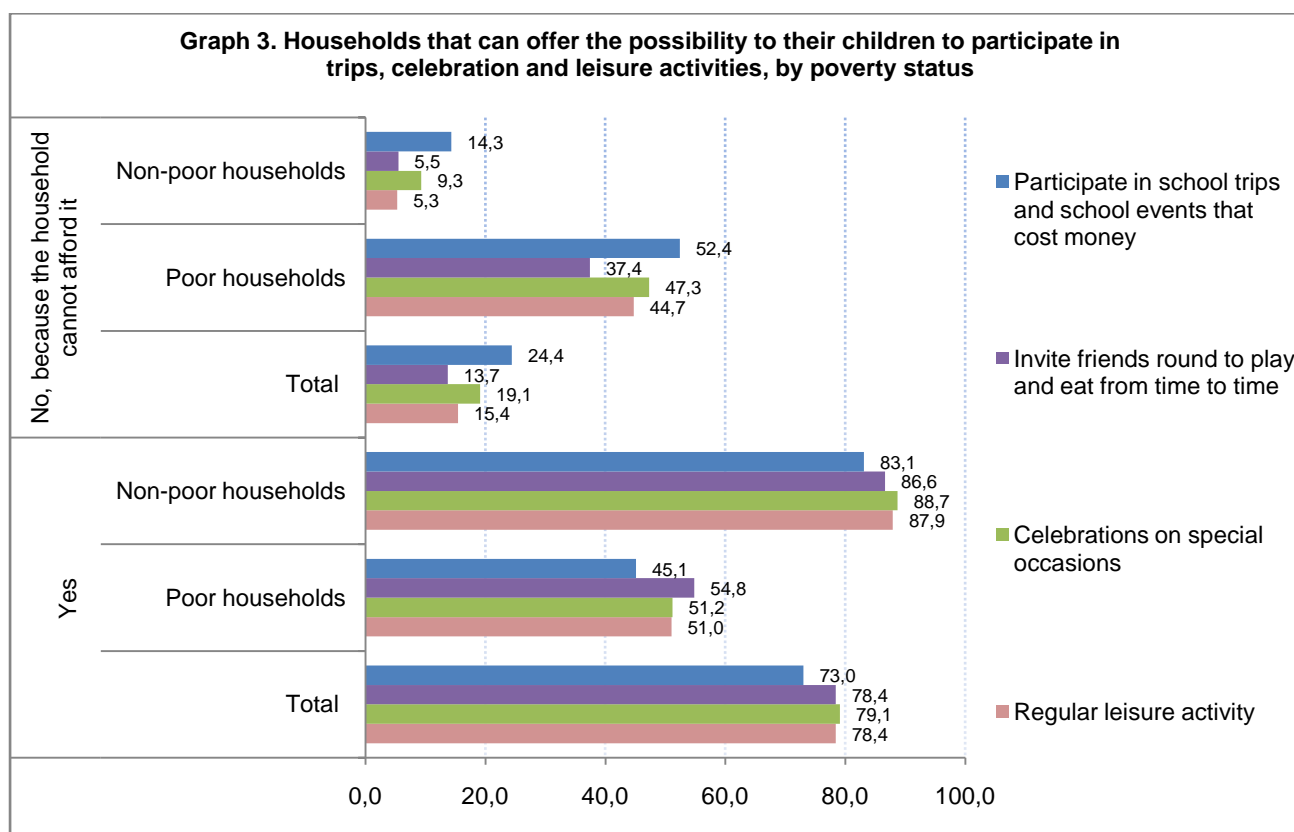


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- The results of the survey indicate that 98.4% of households with children under 16 years old provide their children with new clothes and 99.4% of households with two pairs of properly fitting shoes, while 1.7% and 0.6% of the households with children under 16 years old state that they cannot afford to provide their children with the above items (Graphs 1 and 2, Table 1).
- All of the households with children under 16 years old, that cannot afford to provide their children with new clothes or with two pairs of properly fitting shoes, belong to the poor population (Table 1).
- 88.5% of households with children under 16 years old are able to provide their children with one meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day, and 94.7% of the households can provide their children with fruits and vegetables once a day (Graph 1, Table 1).

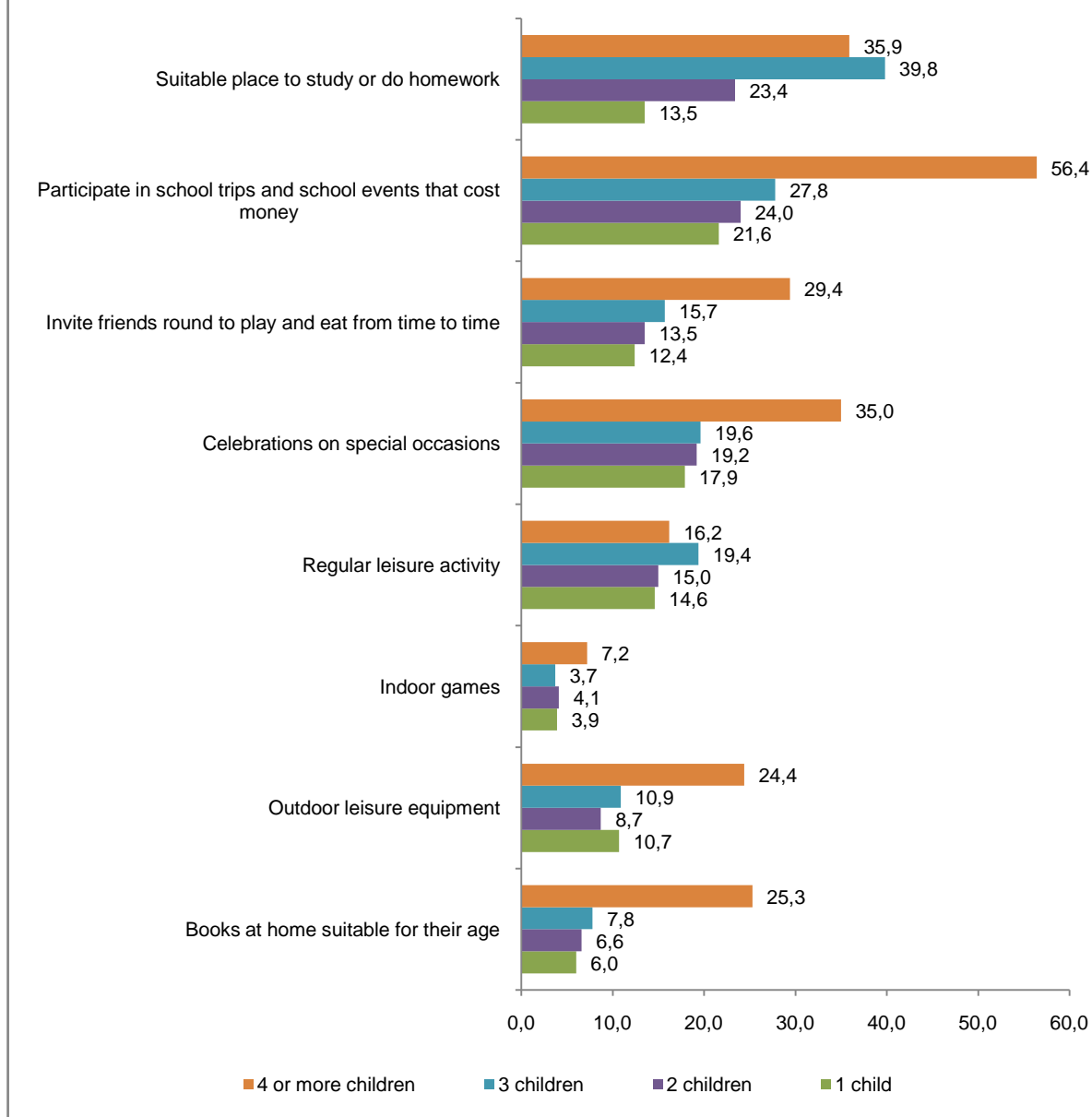


- 1.3% of the non-poor households state that they cannot afford one meal with meat, chicken or fish once a day for their children, while 0.9% cannot afford fruits and vegetables once a day. As regards the poor households, the corresponding percentages rise to 30.9% and 18.0% (Graph 2, Table 1).
- 25.1% of the poor households cannot afford to provide their children with books at home suitable for their age, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor households is 0.6%.
- 25.2% of the poor households with children under 16 years old, state that, due to financial reasons, they cannot pay for outdoor leisure equipment (Table 1).

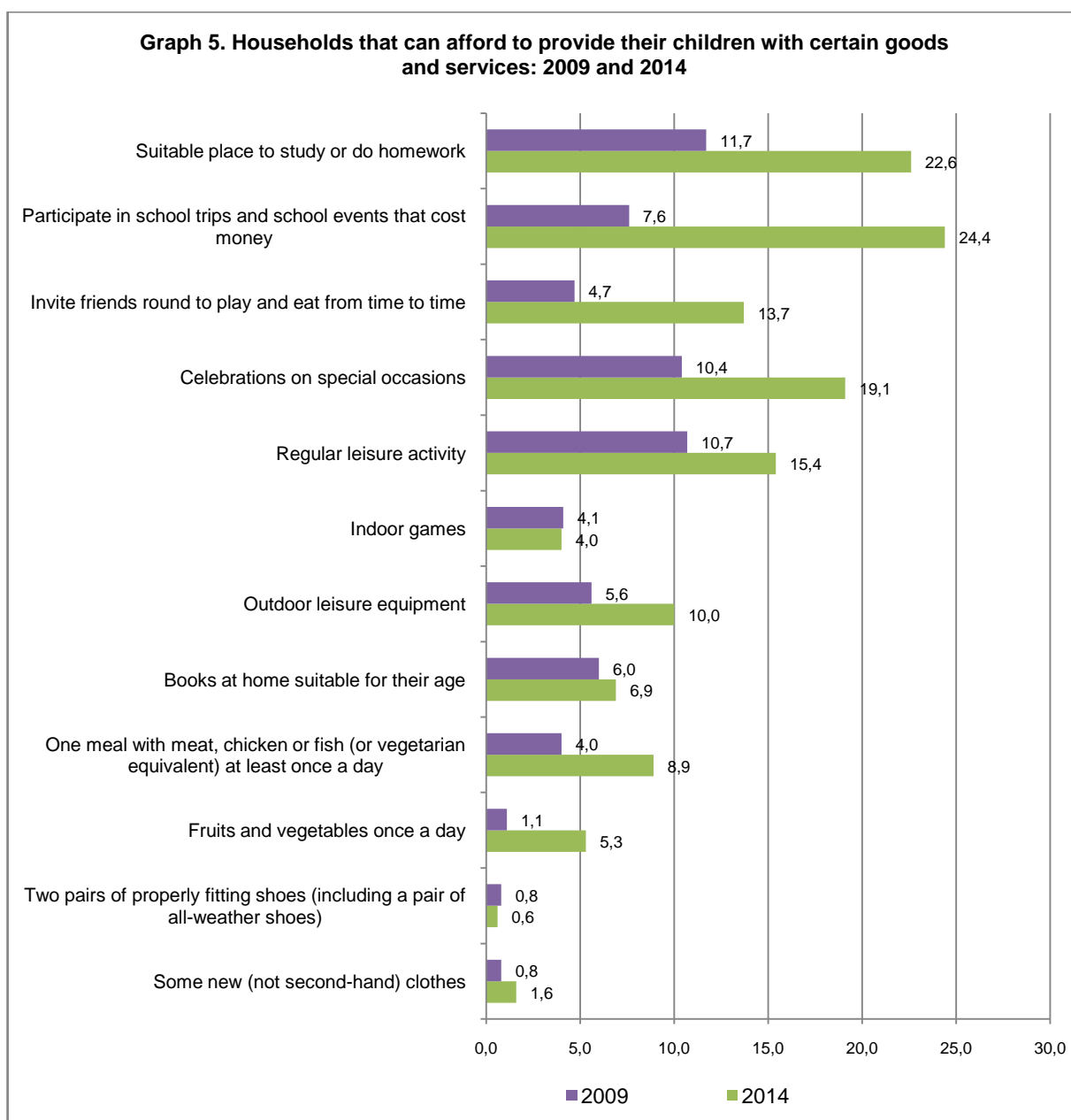


- 78.4% of the households with children under 16 years old declare that they offer their children the possibility to participate regularly in leisure activities. However, 44.7% of the poor households state that they cannot meet this kind of expenses (Graph 3, Table 1).
- Approximately 79.1% of the households 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 the poor and non-poor households are 51.2% and 88.7%, respectively (Graph 3, Table 1).
- 52.4% of the poor households state that they cannot cover the cost for the participation of their children in school trips and school events, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor households is 14.3% (Graph 3, Table 1).
- 13.7% of the households with children under 16 years old state that due to financial reasons, they do not offer their children the possibility 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 households the corresponding percentages amount to 37.4% and 5.5% (Graph 3, Table 1).
- 22.6% 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 households are 39.3% and 16.2%, respectively (Table 1).
- 15.8% of the poor households cannot provide their children with indoor games, due to their inability to cover the relevant cost, while the non poor households state that they do not provide indoor games to their children on account of other reasons (not financial)

**Graph 4. Households that cannot afford to provide their children with certain goods and services, by number of children per household**



- The households that are mostly unable to cover the cost of certain basic goods or services for their children are the households with 4 or more children (Graph 4, Table 2).
- 27.8% of the households with 3 children cannot afford the participation of their children in school trips and school events that cost money, while for households with 4 or more children the corresponding percentage amounts to 56.4%. Likewise, due to financial reasons, 19.6% of the households with 3 children cannot offer their children the possibility to celebrate on special occasions (birthdays, name days, etc.), while the corresponding share for households with 4 or more children comes to 35.2% (Graph 4, Table 2).



- In comparison with the 2009 survey data, an increase is recorded as regards the households that cannot afford certain goods and services for their children. The biggest 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, amounting to 24.4% in 2014 compared with 7.6% in 2009. Similarly, in 2014, 22.6% of households cannot provide their children with a suitable place to study, while in 2009 the corresponding percentage was 11.7%. Moreover, there is an increase in the percentage of households that cannot afford to provide their children either with one meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day (8.9% in 2014 from 4.0% in 2009), or with fruits and vegetables once a day (5.3% in 2014 from 1.1% in 2009) (Graph 5, Table 3).

For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage "[Survey on Income and Living Conditions](#)"

## TABLES

**Table 1. Households, with children under 16 years old, that can afford 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	Non poor	Total	Poor	Non poor	Total	Poor	Non poor
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	98.4	93.9	100.0	1.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	99.4	97.8	100.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruits and vegetables once a day	94.7	82.0	99.1	5.3	18.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	88.5	63.0	97.3	8.9	30.9	1.3	2.6	6.1	1.4
Books at home suitable for their age	89.7	71.4	96.0	6.9	25.1	0.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
Outdoor leisure equipment	87.9	71.1	93.7	10.0	25.2	4.8	2.0	3.7	1.5
Indoor games	94.1	80.3	98.8	4.0	15.8	0.0	1.9	3.9	1.2
Regular leisure activity	78.4	51.0	87.9	15.4	44.7	5.3	6.2	4.3	6.9
Celebrations on special occasions	79.1	51.2	88.7	19.1	47.3	9.3	1.9	1.5	2.0
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	78.4	54.8	86.6	13.7	37.4	5.5	7.9	7.7	7.9
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	73.0	45.1	83.1	24.4	52.4	14.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Suitable place to study or do homework	77.4	60.7	83.8	22.6	39.3	16.2	—	—	—

**Table 2. Households that cannot afford to provide their children with certain goods and services, by number of children per household**

	Households with			
	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	0.5	1.7	3.6	7.0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	0.3	0.4	1.3	4.9
Fruits and vegetables once a day	4.0	4.5	9.8	21.4
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	7.3	9.0	10.7	24.7
Books at home suitable for their age	6.0	6.6	7.8	25.3
Outdoor leisure equipment	10.7	8.7	10.9	24.4
Indoor games	3.9	4.1	3.7	7.2
Regular leisure activity	14.6	15.0	19.4	16.2
Celebrations on special occasions	17.9	19.2	19.6	35.0
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	12.4	13.5	15.7	29.4
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	21.6	24.0	27.8	56.4
Suitable place to study or do homework	13.5	23.4	39.8	35.9

**Table 3. Households, with children under 16 years old, that can afford to provide their children with certain goods and services: 2009 and 2014**

%

	Yes		No, because the household cannot afford it		No, for some other reason	
	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009	2014
Some new (not second-hand) clothes	99.2	98,4	0.8	1,6	0.0	0,0
Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)	99.2	99,4	0.8	0,6	0.0	0,0
Fruits and vegetables once a day	97.5	94,7	1.1	5,3	1.4	0,0
One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day	92.4	88,5	4.0	8,9	3.6	2,6
Books at home suitable for their age	88.2	89,7	6.0	6,9	5.8	3,4
Outdoor leisure equipment	86.7	87,9	5.6	10,0	7.6	2,0
Indoor games	94.4	94,1	4.1	4,0	1.5	1,9
Regular leisure activity	64.4	78,4	10.7	15,4	25.0	6,2
Celebrations on special occasions	84.8	79,1	10.4	19,1	4.9	1,9
Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time	83.5	78,4	4.7	13,7	11.8	7,9
Participate in school trips and school events that cost money	87.7	73,0	7.6	24,4	4.8	2,6
Suitable place to study or do homework	88.3	77,4	11.7	22,6	—	—



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - EU-SILC</b>	<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>
<b>Legal basis</b>	<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 being conducted by ELSTAT, upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT</p>
<b>Income reference period used</b>	<p>The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.</p>
<b>Coverage</b>	<p>The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.</p> <p><b>The following are excluded from the survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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,</li> <li>• Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.</li> </ul>
<b>Methodology</b>	<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 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\geq 30.000</math> inhabitants</li> <li>• 5.000-29.999 inhabitants</li> <li>• 1.000-4.999 inhabitants</li> <li>• 0-999 inhabitants</li> </ul> <p>Sample selection schemes</p> <p>i) In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanization). -say stratum <math>h</math>, <math>n_h</math> primary units were drawn; where the number <math>n_h</math> of draws was approximately proportional to the population size <math>X_h</math> of the stratum (number of households according to the 2011 population census).</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Sample size</b>	<p>In 2014, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 8,620 households and on 21,230 members of those households, 18,289 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.</p>

<b>Weightings</b>	<p>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):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reverse probability of choice of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household.</li> <li>Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata.</li> <li>A corrective factor which is determined in a way that:</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Equivalised income</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>More specifically the income components included in the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income from work</li> <li>Income from property</li> <li>Social transfers and pensions</li> <li>Monetary transfers from other households and</li> <li>Imputed income from the use of company car.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Equivalence scale</b>	<p>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 <math>1+0.5+2*0.3= 2.1</math>, 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.</p>
<b>Population status</b>	<p>Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.</p> <p>Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold.</p>
<b>Variables</b>	<p>Affordability of the household to provide his children with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some new (not second-hand) clothes</li> <li>Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)</li> <li>Fruits and vegetables once a day</li> <li>One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day</li> <li>Books at home suitable for their age</li> <li>Outdoor leisure equipment</li> <li>Indoor games</li> <li>Regular leisure activity</li> <li>Celebrations on special occasions</li> <li>Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time</li> <li>Participate in school trips and school events that cost money</li> <li>Suitable place to study or do homework</li> </ul>
<b>References</b>	<p>More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT <a href="http://www.statistics.gr">www.statistics.gr</a>, Section: Statistical Themes&gt; Income – Expenditure».</p>