



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL
AUTHORITY

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

Participation in Social and Cultural Activities

2015 SURVEY ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS (EU-SILC) (Income reference period 2014)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Participation of the population in Social and Cultural Activities deriving from the data of the 2015 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (EU-SILC), **with income reference period the year 2014**.

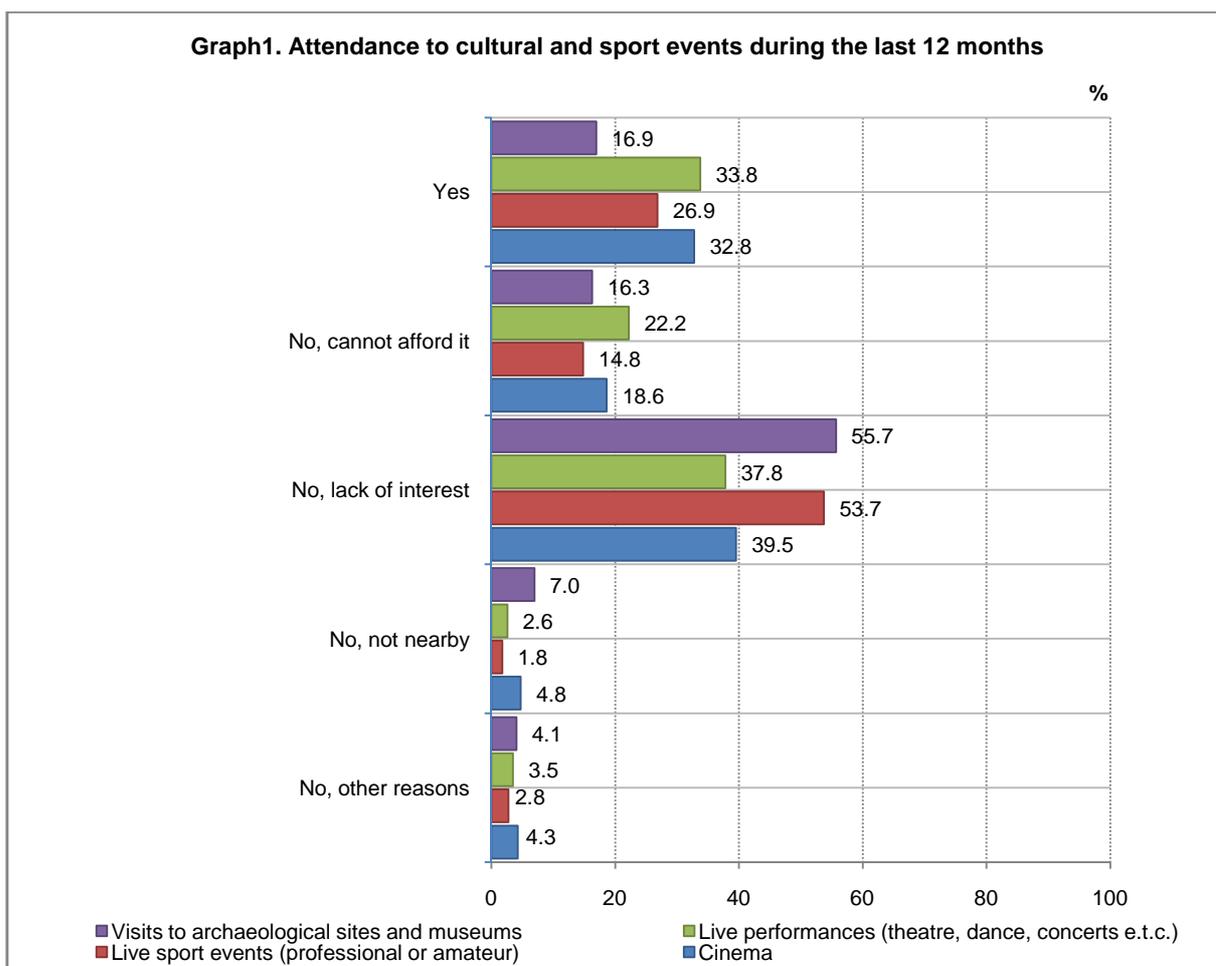
The data were collected from household members who, during the conduct of the survey, were aged 16 years and over. This Press Release presents the key statistical findings of the survey by thematic unit.

A. Participation in cultural and sport events

(Table 1, Graph 1)

- 32.8% of the population aged 16 years and over went to the cinema at least once during the last twelve months. 39.5% of the population did not go to the cinema, not even once, due to lack of interest, while 18.5% of the population could not afford going to the cinema, not even once.
- 33.8% of the population went to live cultural performances (theatre, dance performances, concerts, etc.) at least once during the last twelve months. 37.8% of the population did not go to live cultural performances, not even once, due to lack of interest, while 22.2% of the population could not afford going to live cultural performances, not even once.
- The smallest share of participation in cultural events is observed for visits to archaeological sites, amounting to 16.9%. 55.7% of the population did not visit any archaeological site or museum due to lack of interest and 16.3% of the population could not afford visiting any archaeological site or museum.
- 26.9% of the population attended a live professional or amateur sport event at least once during the last twelve months. 53.7% of the population did not attend due to lack of interest and 14.8% of the population could not afford attending any live sport event.
- Women participate more than men in cultural activities (the differences range from 1.8 percentage points as regards cinema to 3.0 percentage points as regards cultural performances). The only exception is the attendance to live sport events, where the participation share of men outnumbers that of women by 9.9 percentage points.

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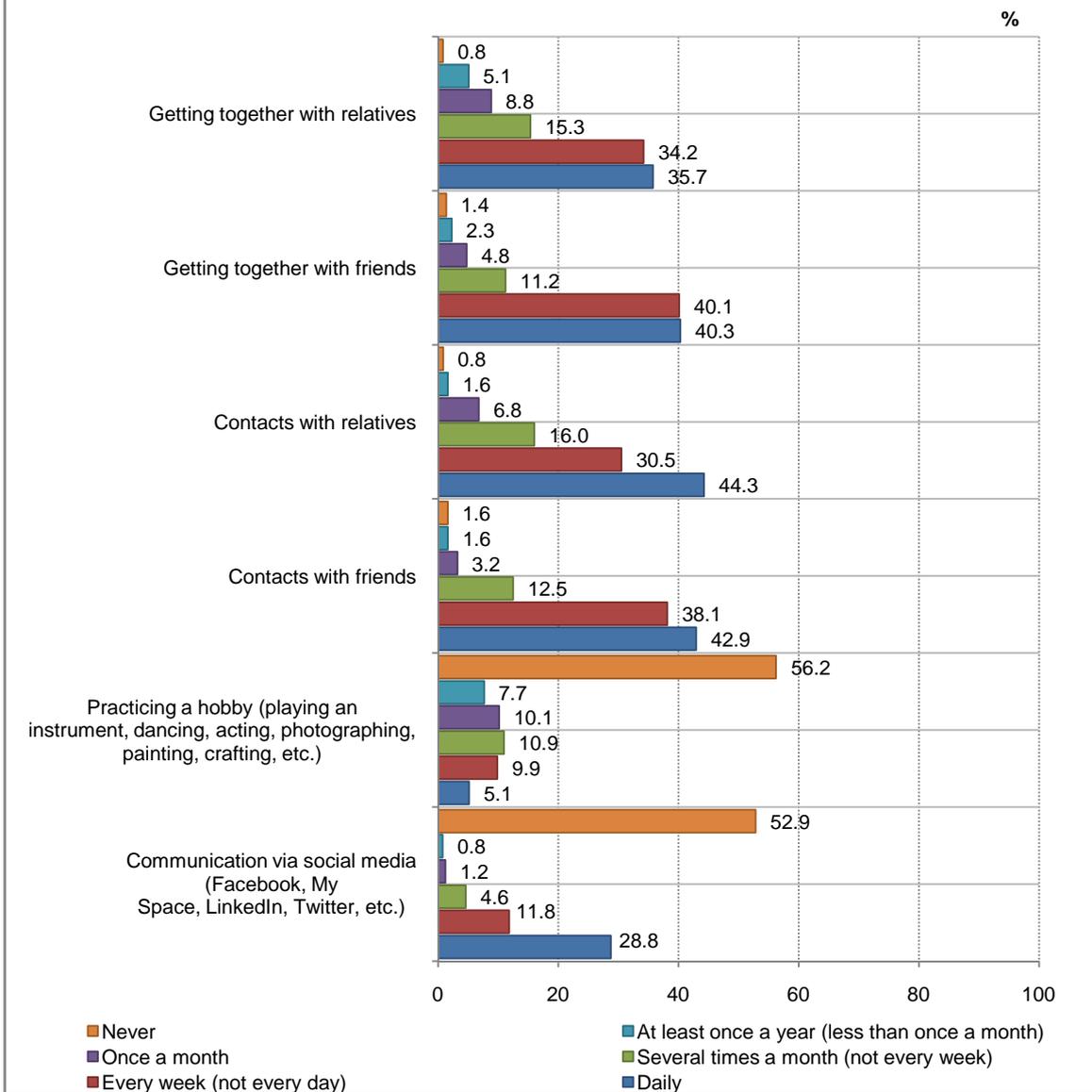


B. Integration with relatives and friends- Hobbies -Social networking

(Table 2, Graph 2)

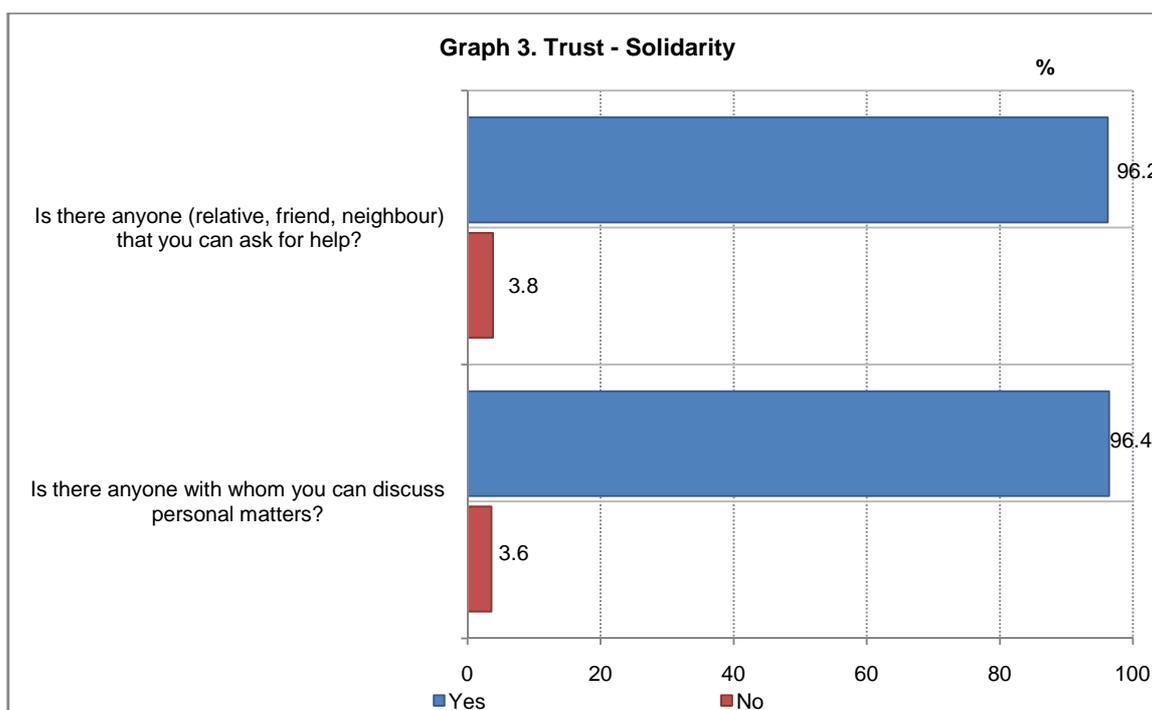
- 35.7% of the population aged 16 years and over usually get together with relatives and 40.3% with friends on a daily basis.
- As regards the frequency of getting together with relatives, the biggest share of men (16.8%) is getting together once a week, while the biggest share of women (19.5%) is getting together on a daily basis. As regards the frequency of getting together with friends, the biggest share of men (20.4%) meets on a daily basis, while the biggest share of women (21.0%) every week.
- 44.3% of the population usually contact with relatives and 42.9% with friends on a daily basis.
- 56.2% of the population do not practice any hobby, such as music, dance, theatre, photography, etc. 10.9% of the population practice a hobby several times a month and 10.1% of the population once a month. Regarding the frequency of practicing a hobby the largest percentage for both sexes (5.3% for men and 5.6% for women) is "several times a month".
- 52.9% of the population do not participate actively in the social media. 28.8% of the population participates on a daily basis and 11.8% every week. As regards the frequency of participation, no differences are observed between men and women.

Graph 2. Socializing with relatives and friends – Hobbies – Social Media



C. Trust - Solidarity
(Table 3, Graph 3)

- 96.2% of the population aged 16 years and over state that they have a relative, friend or neighbour from whom they can ask for help.
- 96.4% of the population state that they have someone with whom to discuss personal matters.

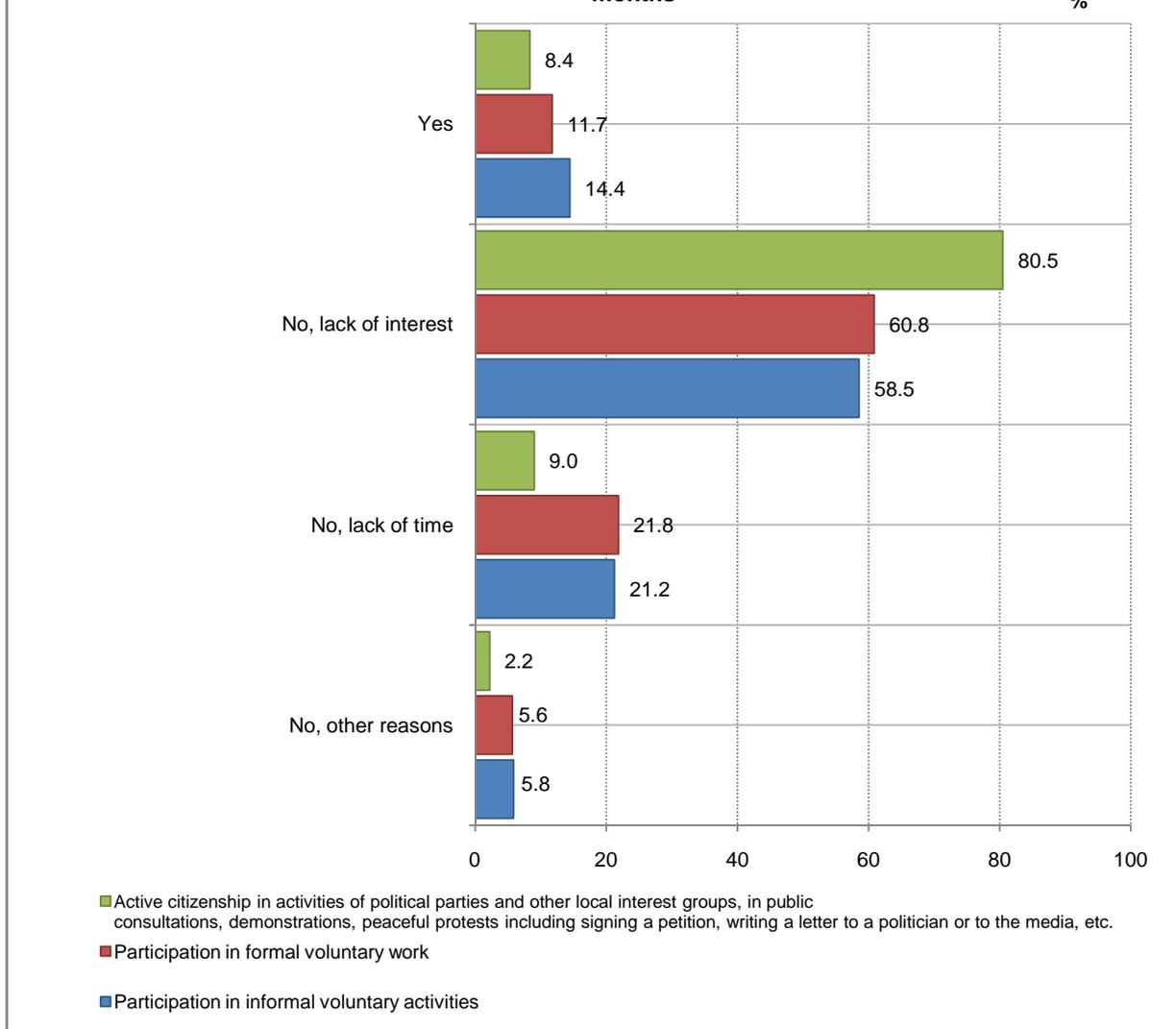


D. Formal and informal social participation

(Table 4, Graph 4)

- 58.5% of the population aged 16 years and over do not participate in informal voluntary social activities on account of lack of interest, 21.2% due to lack of time, while 14.4% of the population participate in such activities. No differences are observed between men and women, as regards participation shares.
- 60.8% of the population do not participate in voluntary formal social activities on account of lack of interest, 21.8% do not participate due to the lack of time, while participation in such activities is recorded for 11.7% of the population. No differences are observed between men and women, as regards participation shares.
- As regards active citizenship in activities of political parties and other local interest groups, in public consultations, demonstrations, peaceful protests including signing a petition, writing a letter to a politician or to the media, etc. 80.5% of the population abstain from such activities on account of lack of interest and 9.0% on account of lack of time. An active participation is recorded by 8.4% of the population. Men show more interest than women - 5.0% of men and 3.3% of women participate in such activities- while as regards the reasons for not participating, "lack of interest" is recorded by 37.7% of men and 42.7% of women.

Graph 4. Participation in informal and formal voluntary activities, as well as in activities of political parties and other local interest groups, etc. during the last 12 months



E. Comparison with the corresponding data of the 2006 survey

- *Frequency of getting together with relatives:* In 2006, 42.8% of the population used to get together with relatives “on a daily basis”, while in 2015 the corresponding share was 35.7%, recording a decrease of 7.1 percentage points. In 2006, 28.8% of the population used to get together with relatives “every week” and in 2015 the corresponding share was 34.2%, recording an increase of 5.4 percentage points (Table 5).
- *Frequency of getting together with friends:* In 2006, 45.7% of the population used to contact with friends “on a daily basis”, while in 2015 the corresponding share was 40.3%, recording a decrease of 5.4 percentage points. In 2006, 33.1% of the population used to contact with friends “every week” and in 2015 the corresponding share was 40.1%, recording an increase of 7 percentage points (Table 5).
- *Frequency of contacts with relatives:* In 2006, 47.9% of the population used to contact with relatives “on a daily basis”, while in 2015 the corresponding share was 44.3%, recording a decrease of 3.6 percentage points. No significant differences are observed as regards the frequency “every week” (Table 5).
- *Frequency of contacts with friends:* In 2006, 48.6% of the population used to contact with friends “on a daily basis”, while in 2015 the corresponding share was 42.9%, recording a decrease of 5.7 percentage points. In 2006, 31.1% of the population used to contact with friends “every

week” and in 2015 the corresponding share was 38.1%, recording an increase of 7 percentage points. (Table 5).

- *Participation in cultural and sport events:* In 2015, the share of persons that went to the cinema was 5.7 percentage points lower than that recorded in 2006. On the contrary, in 2015, the share of persons that attended live sport events, live performances (theater, dance, concerts, etc.) and visited archaeological sites and museums was higher than that in 2006 by 5.4, 2.4 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively (Table 6).

TABLES

Table 1. Attendance to cultural and sport events during the last 12 months, by sex

%

Cultural and sport events	Yes			No, cannot afford it			No, lack of interest			No, not nearby			No, other reasons		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Cinema	32.8	15.5	17.3	18.6	8.8	9.9	39.5	20.0	19.5	4.8	2.2	2.6	4.3	1.8	2.5
Live sport events (professional or amateur)	26.9	18.4	8.5	14.8	9.1	5.7	53.7	18.1	35.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.8	1.5	1.3
Live performances (theatre, dance, concerts, etc.)	33.8	15.4	18.4	22.2	10.6	11.6	37.8	19.6	18.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.5	1.5	2.1
Visits to archaeological sites and museums	16.9	7.4	9.6	16.3	7.5	8.8	55.7	28.7	27.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	4.1	1.7	2.4

Table 2. Integration with relatives and friends – Hobbies – Social Networking, by sex

%

Frequency	Getting together with relatives			Getting together with friends			Contacts with relatives (via telephone, sms, email, etc.)			Contacts with friends (via telephone, sms, email, etc.)			Practicing a hobby (playing an instrument, dancing, acting, photographing, painting, crafting, etc.)			Communication via social media (Facebook, My Space, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Daily	35.7	16.3	19.5	40.3	20.4	19.9	44.3	19.4	24.9	42.9	20.9	22.0	5.1	2.6	2.6	28.8	14.5	14.2
Every week (not every day)	34.2	16.8	17.4	40.1	19.1	21.0	30.5	15.5	15.1	38.1	18.5	19.6	9.9	4.5	5.3	11.8	6.0	5.8
Several times a month (not every week)	15.3	7.6	7.8	11.2	5.1	6.1	16.0	8.4	7.6	12.5	6.0	6.5	10.9	5.3	5.6	4.6	2.3	2.3
Once a month	8.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	2.2	2.5	6.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.8	10.1	5.0	5.1	1.2	0.7	0.5
At least once a year (less than once a month)	5.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	7.7	3.8	3.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
Never	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	56.2	27.0	29.2	52.9	24.2	28.6

Table 3. Trust - Solidarity

%

	Yes			No		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Is there anyone (relative, friend, neighbour) that you can ask for help?	96.2	46.3	49.9	3.8	2.0	1.9
Is there anyone with whom you can discuss personal matters?	96.4	46.4	50.0	3.6	1.8	1.7

Table 4. Participation in informal and formal voluntary activities, as well as in activities of political parties and other local interest groups, etc. during the last 12 months, by sex %

Participation in activities	Yes			No, lack of interest			No, lack of time			No, other reasons		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Participation in informal voluntary activities	14.4	6.2	8.2	58.5	29.3	29.2	21.2	10.2	11.0	5.8	2.4	3.4
Participation in formal voluntary work	11.7	5.2	6.5	60.8	30.3	30.6	21.8	10.5	11.3	5.6	2.3	3.3
Active citizenship in activities of political parties and other local interest groups, in public consultations, demonstrations, peaceful protests including signing a petition, writing a letter to a politician or to the media, etc.	8.4	5.0	3.3	80.5	37.7	42.7	9.0	4.5	4.5	2.2	1.0	1.2

Table 5. Integration with relatives and friends: 2006 and 2015

%

Frequency	Getting together with relatives		Getting together with friends		Contacts with relatives (via telephone, sms, email, etc.)		Contacts with friends (via telephone, sms, email, etc.)	
	2006	2015	2006	2015	2006	2015	2006	2015
Daily	42.8	35.7	45.7	40.3	47.9	44.3	48.6	42.9
Every week (not every day)	28.8	34.2	33.1	40.1	30.7	30.5	31.1	38.1
Several times a month (not every week)	14.5	15.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	16.0	11.1	12.5
Once a month	7.4	8.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	6.8	3.9	3.2
At least once a year (less than once a month)	5.5	5.1	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.6
Never	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.6

Table 6. Attendance to cultural and sport events during the last 12 months: 2006 and 2015

%

Cultural and Sport Events	2006	2015
Cinema	38.5	32.8
Live sport events (professional or amateur)	21.5	26.9
Live performances (theatre, dance, concerts, etc.)	31.4	33.8
Visits to archaeological sites and museums	14.8	16.9

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 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>
Participation in cultural and social activities	<p>The 2015 Survey on the participation in cultural and social activities took place in the framework of EU-SILC for 2015. The questionnaire, similarly to the one of the main survey, was filled-in by all present members of the households born up to the year 1998, i.e. persons aged 16 years and over.</p>
Legal basis	<p>The survey is conducted in compliance with 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 carried out upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT.</p>
Income reference period used	<p>The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.</p>
Coverage	<p>The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics. 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 canthers, camps, etc.) More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.• Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.
Methodology	<p>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.</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 people 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 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 country area into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS 2 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 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 <p><u>Sample selection schemes</u></p> <p>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).</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</p>

consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size In 2015, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 14,096 households and on 34,709 members of those households, 29,878 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.

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 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 class (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.

Variables The survey collected information for the following variables:

- Going to the cinema
- Attendance to live sport events
- Going to live performances
- Visits to cultural sites
- Frequency of getting together with relatives
- Frequency of getting together with friends
- Frequency of contacts with relatives
- Frequency of contacts with friends
- Social and cultural participation/practice of artistic activities
- Communication via social media
- Help from others (relatives, friends, neighbours)
- Personal matters (anyone to discuss with)
- Participation in informal voluntary activities
- Participation in formal voluntary work
- Active citizenship

References More information on the survey is available on the webpage of EL.STAT. www.statistics.gr. Section: Statistics→ Population and Social Conditions → Income and Living Conditions».