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PRESS RELEASE

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF DISADVANTAGES, HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND EVOLUTION OF INCOME

Statistics on Income and Living Conditions: 2019

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, household composition and evolution of income (**Ad-Hoc Module**) based on the data of the 2019 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of the Households.

Data on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages and household composition were collected on individual level for household members aged 25-59 years old during the survey year (born from 1959 to 1993) that were living in a private household when they were 14 years old (**reference population**). The reference period is when the respondent was 14 years old. The purpose of the survey was to investigate how financial and social characteristics of the parents (education level, occupation) can affect the risk of poverty and social exclusion of the household members in adulthood.

Data on evolution of income were collected on household level and the reference period was twelve (12) months prior to the survey.

A. Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages

Key statistical findings follow in thematic fields:

A1. Household composition

- 99.6% of the population 25-59 years old during the survey, were living in a private household when they were 14 years old, while 0,4% of them were living in a collective household or institution. Data collected and presented below refer to individuals-members of the households that were 25-59 years old during the survey and living in a private household when they were 14 years old (reference population).
- It is estimated that for 98.5% of the reference population their mother was present and member of their household, while the respective share for the father is estimated at 95.0%. Moreover, for 0.8% of the reference population, their mother was not present and member of the household, although communication existed between her and the respondent, while the respective share for the father is estimated at 2.0% (Tables 1 και 2).
- Regarding the number of adults living in the household, the biggest share, 77.9%, of the reference population were living in households with 2 adults, 8.9% in households with 3 adults and 7.7% in households with 4 adults. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 75.9%, 11.6% and 7.3% (Table 3).

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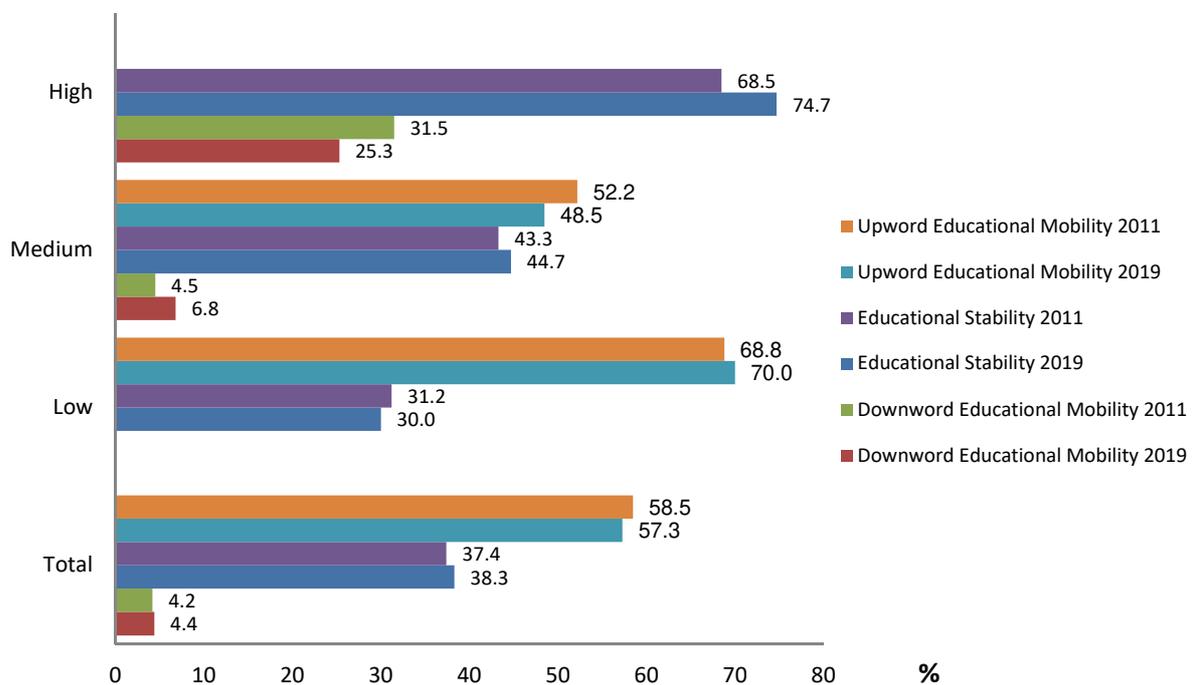
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- Regarding the number of children living in the household (including the respondent), the biggest share, 53.7%, of the reference population were living in households with 2 children, 22.9% in households with 3 children and 12.7% in households with 1 child. The respective shares from the 2011 the survey were 50.1%, 23.3% and 16.3% (Table 4).
- Finally, regarding members of the household that were working (including children and the respondent himself/herself), the biggest share, 48.8% were living in households with 1 person at work and 47.0% in households with 2 persons at work. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 49.5% and 43.2% (Table 5).

A2. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the parents

A2a. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the father

Graph 1. Educational mobility from father's to children's generation, by educational level: 2011 and 2019



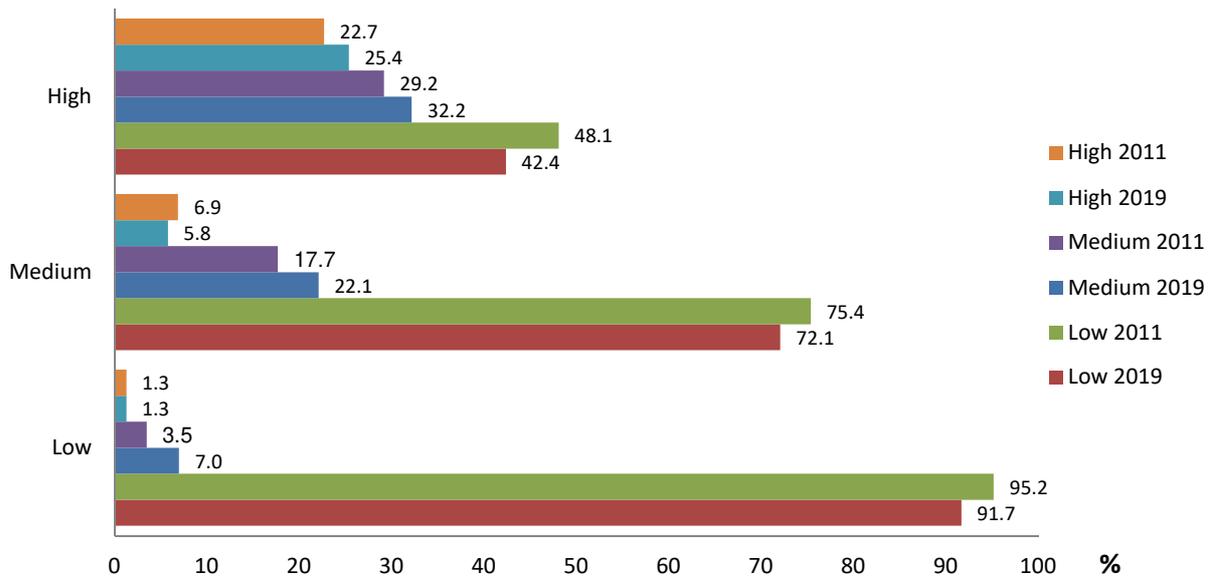
- In 2019, 57.3% of the reference population showed **upward** educational mobility¹, having completed a higher educational level than that of their father, while 38.3% showed educational **stability**² and 4.4% showed a **downward** educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 58.5%, 37.4% and 4.2% (Table 6, Graph 1).
- 70.0% of the children whose father had attended or completed **low** educational level (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 30.0% showed educational stability. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 68.8% and 31.2% (Table 6, Graph 1).
- 48.5% of the children whose father had completed **medium** educational level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 44.7% showed educational stability and 6.8% downward educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 52.2%, 43.3% and 4.5% (Table 6, Graph 1).

¹ Upward educational mobility occurs when children have completed a higher educational level than that of their parents. Respectively, downward educational mobility occurs when children have completed a lower educational level than that of their parents.

² Educational stability occurs when children have completed the same educational level with that of their parents.

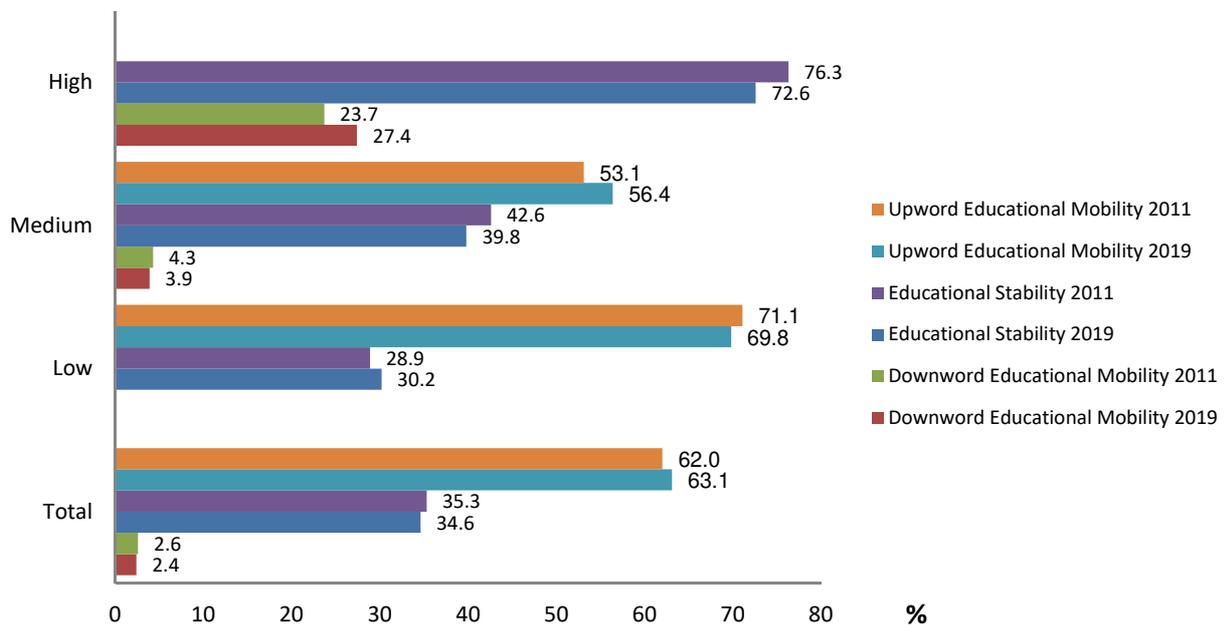
- 74.7% of the children whose father had completed **high** educational level (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor’s or equivalent level, master’s or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level), showed educational stability, while 25.3% showed downward educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 68.5% and 31.5% (Table 6).
- For 91.7% of the reference population that have attended or completed **low** educational level, the father had, also, attended or completed lower educational level, for 7.0% medium educational level and for 1.3% high educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 95.2%, 3.5% and 1.3% (Table 7, Graph 2).
- For 22.1% of the reference population that have completed **medium** educational level, the father had, also, completed medium educational level, for 72.1% lower educational level and for 5.8% high educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 17.7%, 75.4% and 6.9% (Table 7, Graph 2).
- For 25.4% of the reference population that have completed **high** educational level, the father had, also, completed high educational level, for 42.4% lower educational level and for 32.2% medium educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 22.7%, 48.1% and 29.2% (Table 7, Graph 2).

Graph 2. Educational level of children, by educational level of the father: 2011 and 2019



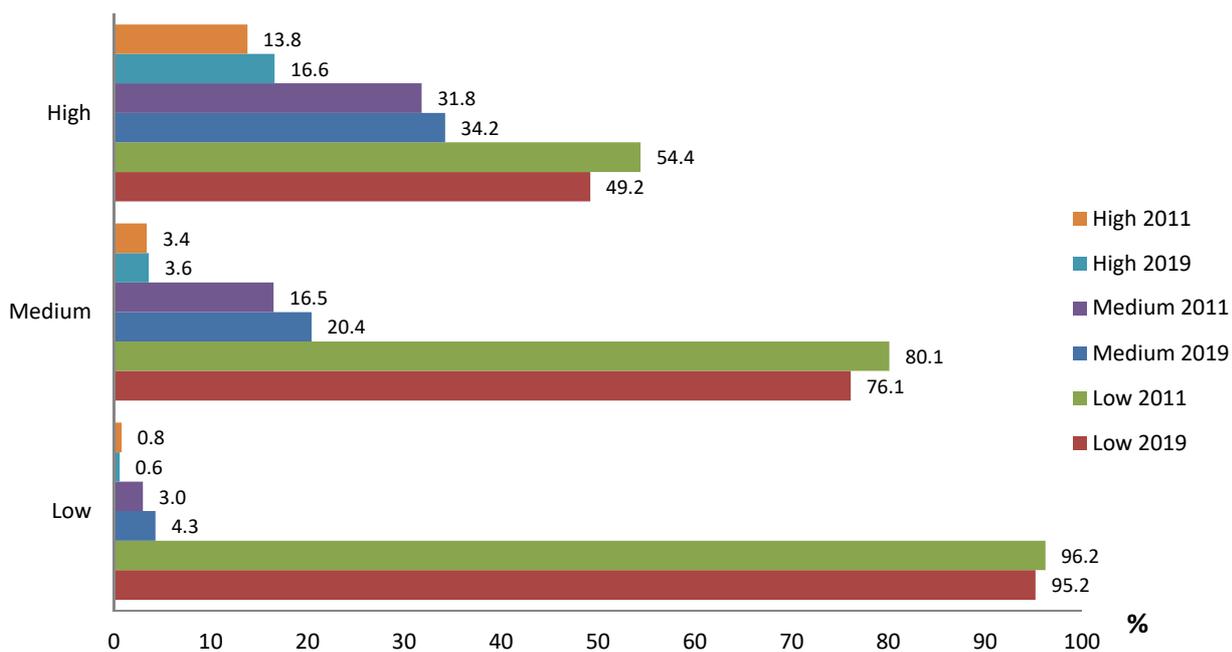
A2b. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the mother

Graph 3. Educational mobility from mother's to children's generation, by educational level: 2011 and 2019



- In 2019, 62.0% of the reference population showed **upward** educational mobility, having completed a higher educational level than that of their mother, while 35.3% showed educational stability and 2.6% showed a downward educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 63.1%, 34.6% and 2.4% (Table 8, Graph 3).
- 71.1% of the children whose mother had attended or completed **low** educational level (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 28.9% showed educational stability. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 69.8% and 30.2% (Table 8, Graph 3).
- 53.1% of the children whose mother had completed **medium** educational level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 42.6% showed educational stability and 4.3% showed downward educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 56.4%, 39.8% and 3.9% (Table 8, Graph 3).
- 76.3% of the children whose mother had completed **high** educational level (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level), showed educational stability, while 23.7% showed downward educational mobility. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 72.6% and 27.4% (Table 8, Graph 3).
- For 95.2% of the reference population that have attended or completed **low** educational level, the mother had, also, attended or completed low educational level, for 4.3% medium educational level and for 0.6% high educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 96.2%, 3.0% and 0.8% (Table 9, Graph 4).
- For 20.4% of the reference population that have completed **medium** educational level, the mother had, also, completed medium educational level, for 76.1% low educational level and for 3.6% high educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 16.5%, 80.1% and 3.4% (Table 9, Graph 4).
- For 16.6% of the reference population that have completed **high** educational level, the mother had, also, completed high educational level, for 49.2% low educational level and for 34.2% medium educational level. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 13.8%, 54.4% and 31.8% (Table 9, Graph 4).

Graph 4. Educational level of children, by educational level of the mother: 2011 and 2019



A3. Activity status and occupation of children in relation to activity status and occupation of the parents

A3α. Activity status and occupation of children in relation to activity status and occupation of the father

- In all cases of main activity status of the father, apart from the case «unemployed/looking for job», the biggest share of activity status for children is full-time employees, while, self-employed or helping family business, unemployed and fulfilling domestics tasks and care responsibilities follow. In case the main activity status of the father was «unemployed/looking for job», the biggest share regarding the children’s activity status was 36.5% for unemployed/looking for job, also, while full-time employees with a share of 34.1% follow (Table 10).
- When the occupation of the father belonged to skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers category, the share of which was estimated at 28.0% of the employed men-fathers and shows the highest frequency among the 10 main categories of occupations according to International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO 08, the biggest share for the occupation of children was 25.9% for Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, also. Service and sales workers with a share of 19.7% and elementary occupation workers with a share of 11.6% follow. From the 2011 survey is was estimated that 29.4% of the employed men-fathers of the household members were working as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and the biggest share for the occupation of the children was 20.8% for Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, also (Tables 12, 13).
- When the occupation of the father belonged to Craft and related trade workers category, the share of which was estimated at 21.1% of the employed men-fathers and shows the second highest frequency among the 10 main categories of occupations, the biggest share for the occupation of children were 25.6% for service and sales workers, while craft and related trade workers with a share of 16.4% and clerical support workers with a share of 14.2% follow. From the 2011 survey is was estimated that 22.4% of the employed men-fathers of the household members were working as Craft and related trade workers and the biggest share for the occupation of the children was 20.1% for craft and related trade workers, also (Tables 12, 13).

- For three (3) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the father, it was estimated that the occupation of the children with the biggest share belonged to the same category (professionals³, service and sales workers and plant, machine operators and assemblers) (Tables 12, 13).
- For six (6) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the father, it was estimated that the occupation of the children belonged to the same category with the second biggest share (Tables 12, 13).
- As concluded from the above, a large share of the children follow an occupation that belongs to the same category with that of their father (Table 12).
- From the 2011 survey for five (5) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the father, it was estimated that the occupation of their children belonged to the same category (professionals, service and sales workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trade workers and elementary occupation workers) (Table 13).

A3b. Activity status and occupation of children in relation to activity status and occupation of the mother

- In all cases of main activity status of the mother, the biggest share of activity status for children is full-time employees, while, also, in all cases, activity status “unemployed/looking for a job” follows. In case the main activity status of the mother was «unemployed/looking for job» the biggest share regarding the children’s activity status was 39.6% for full time employees (Table 11).
- The biggest share of activity status “unemployed/looking for a job” for children (35.1%) comes from cases where mother was also unemployed/looking for a job (Table 11).
- When the occupation of the mother belonged to Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers category, the share of which was estimated at 38.1% of the employed women-mothers and shows the highest frequency among the ten main categories of occupations according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO 08, the biggest share for the occupation of children was 25.8% for skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, also. Service and sales workers with a share of 19.3% and craft and related trade workers with a share of 12.8% follow. From the 2011 survey it was estimated that 43.7% of the employed women-mothers of the household members were working as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and the biggest share for the occupation of the children was 22.9% for skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, also (Tables 14, 15).
- When the occupation of the mother belonged to service and sales workers category, the share of which was estimated at 19.5% of the employed women-mothers and shows the second highest frequency among the ten main categories of occupations, the biggest share for the occupation of children was estimated at 32.2% for service and sales workers, also, while professionals with a share of 20.3% and clerical support workers with a share of 13.0% follow. From the 2011 survey it was estimated that 11.7% of the employed women-mothers of the household members were working as service and sales workers and the biggest share for the occupation of the children was 19.7% for clerical support workers (Tables 14, 15).
- For five (5) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the mother, it was estimated that the occupation of the children with the biggest share belonged to the same category (professionals, technicians and associate workers, service and sales workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and plant, machine operators and assemblers) (Table 14).
- For four (4) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the mother, it was estimated that the occupation of the children belonged to the same category with the second biggest share (Table 14).
- As concluded from the above, a great percentage of the children follow an occupation that belongs to the same category with that of their mother (Table 14).
- From the 2011 survey for three (3) out of the ten (10) main categories of occupations of the mother, it was estimated that the occupation of their children belonged to the same category (professionals, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trade workers) (Table 15).

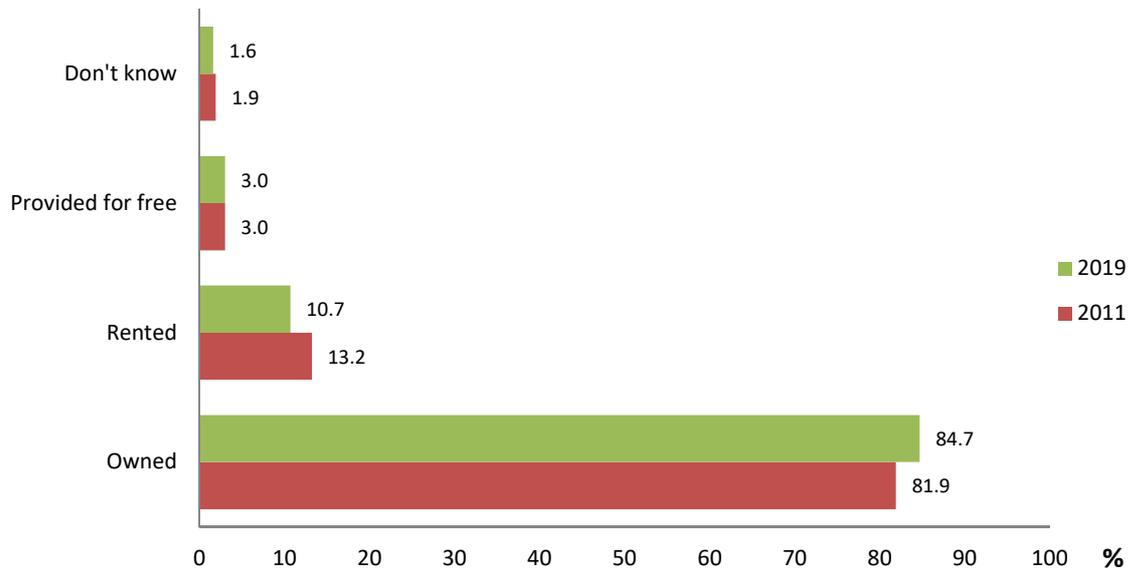
³ Professionals: according to ISCO 08 scientific occupation professionals such as, science and engineering professionals, teaching professionals, health professionals, business and administration professionals, information and communications technology professionals, legal, social, cultural and other professionals are included.

A4. Financial situation of the household

Regarding the characteristics that depict the financial situation of the household, the following were concluded:

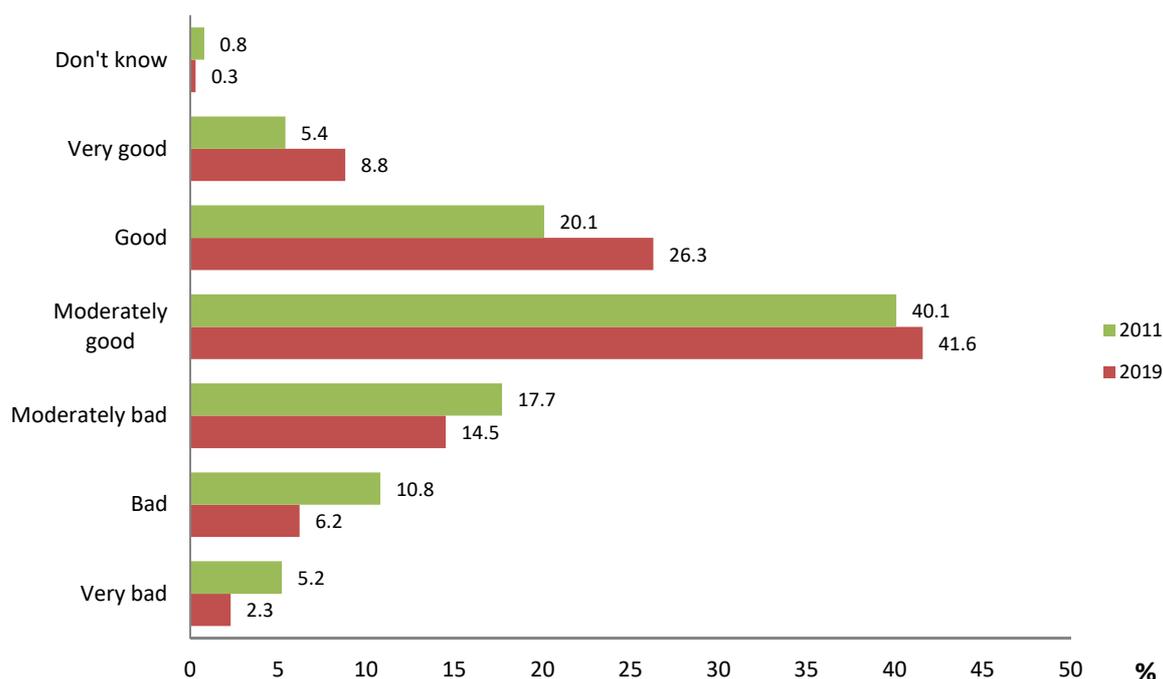
- 84.7% of the reference population were living in an owned residence. The respective share from the 2011 survey was 81.9% (Table 16, Graph 5).

Graph 5. Tenure status of main residence: 2011, 2019



- Regarding the financial situation of the household in which they were living when they were 14 years old, 41.6% of the reference population declared that this was moderately good, while good with a share of 26.3% and moderately bad with a share of 14.5% follow. The respective shares from the 2011 survey were 40.1%, 20.1% and 17.7% (Table 17, Graph 6).

Graph 6. Financial situation of the household: 2011, 2019



- Regarding the financial ability of the household to meet children’s’ needs:
 - For basic school needs (books and equipment for school), 87.3% of the reference population declared that their household could meet them, while 11,6% declared their household could not meet them due to financial difficulties and 1.1% that their household could not meet them due to other than financial reasons (Table 18).
 - For providing at least one meal of meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) daily, 84.6% of the reference population declared that their household offer it, while 13.8% declared their household could not offer it due to financial difficulties and 1.6% that their household could not offer it due to other than financial reasons (Table 18).
 - For at least one week annual holidays away from home, 48.0% of the reference population declared their household could offer it, while 37.7% declared their household could not offer it due to financial difficulties and 4.3% that their household could not offer it due to other than financial reasons (Table 18).

B. Evolution of household income

Key findings regarding the evolution of the household income during the last 12 months prior to the survey are:

- 8.3% of the households participated in the survey, declared that their income increased during the last 12 months, 85.8% that their income remained the same and 5.9% that their income decreased (Table 19).
- Households that declared an increase in their income during the last 12 months, reported as the main reason with a share of 45.4% “increased working time, wage or salary (same job)” while, “starting or changed job” with a share of 21.8% and “increase in social benefits” with a share of 13.8% follow (Table 20).
- Households that declared a decrease in their income during the last 12 months, reported as the main reason with a share of 27.4% “reduced working time, wage or salary (same job) including self-employment (involuntary)”, while “cut in social benefits” with a share of 22.8% and “lost job/unemployment/bankruptcy (of own enterprise)” with a share of 22.6% follow (Table 21).

- Finally, regarding how they expect their household income to evolve in the coming 12 months, 22.6% declared that they expect an increase, 8.6% that they expect a decrease and 68.8% that they expect that their household income will remain the same (Table 22).

TABLES

Table 1
Presence of mother in the household

Mother was living in the same household	%
Yes	98.5
No, she did not live in the same household, but I had contact	0.8
No, she did not live in the same household and I did not have contact	0.2
No, deceased	0.5

Table 2
Presence of father in the household

Father was living in the same household	%
Yes	95.0
No, he did not live in the same household, but I had contact	2.0
No, he did not live in the same household and I did not have contact	1.0
No, deceased	2.0

Table 3
Number of adults in the household

Number of adults in the household	%	
	2011	2019
1 adult	3.1	3.4
2 adults	75.9	77.9
3 adults	11.6	8.9
4 adults	7.3	7.7
5 adults	2.0	1.7
6 adults or more	0.1	0.5

Table 4
Number of children in the household

Number of children in the household	%	
	2011	2019
1 child	16.3	12.7
2 children	50.1	53.7
3 children	23.3	22.9
4 children	7.6	7.0
5 children	2.7	2.0
6 children or more	-	1.7

Table 5
Number of persons in the household in work (children included)

Number of persons in work	%	
	2011 ^(*)	2019
1 person in work	49.5	48.8
2 persons in work	43.2	47.0
3 persons in work	4.1	2.4
4 persons in work	1.7	1.4
5 persons in work	0.2	0.3
6 persons in work	-	0.1

(*) in 2011 a share of 1,3* was declared for the case of 0 persons in work in the household

Table 6
Educational mobility from father's to children's generation, by father's educational level

%

Educational level of father	Educational mobility of children, in relation to father's educational level					
	Downward educational mobility		Educational stability		Upward educational mobility	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Σύνολο	4.2	4.4	37.4	38.3	58.5	57.3
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	-	-	31.2	30.0	68.8	70.0
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	4.5	6.8	43.3	44.7	52.2	48.5
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	31.5	25.3	68.5	74.7	-	-

Table 7
Educational level of children, by highest educational level of the father

%

Educational level of children	Educational level of father					
	Low		Medium		High	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	95.2	91.7	3.5	7.0	1.3	1.3
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	75.4	72.1	17.7	22.1	6.9	5.8
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	48.1	42.4	29.2	32.2	22.7	25.4

Table 8

Educational mobility from mother's to children's members' generation, by mother's educational level
 %

Educational level of mother	Educational mobility of children, in relation to mother's educational level					
	Educational stability		Educational stability		Educational stability	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Total	2.4	2.6	34.6	35.3	63.1	62.0
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	-	-	30.2	28.9	69.8	71.1
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	3.9	4.3	39.8	42.6	56.4	53.1
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	27.4	23.7	72.6	76.3	-	-

Table 9
Educational level of children, by highest educational level of the mother

%

Educational level of children	Educational level of mother					
	Low		Medium		High	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	96.2	95.2	3.0	4.3	0.8	0.6
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	80.1	76.1	16.5	20.4	3.4	3.6
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	54.4	49.2	31.8	34.2	13.8	16.6

Table 10
Activity status of children, in relation to activity status of father

%								
Activity status of father	Activity status of children							
	Full-time employee	Part-time employee	Self-employed or helping family business	Unemployed /looking for job	In retirement	Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	Other, inactive person
Full-time employee	52.2	5.3	10.5	16.8	3.9	2.3	8.7	0.3
Part-time employee	43.4	4.6	10.2	18.7	4.6	3.7	14.9	0.0
Self-employed or helping family business	36.6	3.0	27.3	13.7	4.3	2.2	12.4	0.4
Unemployed / looking for job	34.1	3.0	7.2	36.5	0.0	6.3	10.9	2.0
In retirement	45.5	3.6	9.4	11.6	4.4	4.8	19.4	1.3
Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	33.9	5.3	15.3	7.7	2.6	5.0	26.4	3.7
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	33.7	0.0	20.9	9.0	6.1	0.0	30.3	0.0
Other, inactive person	47.7	0.0	32.9	5.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11
Activity status of children, in relation to activity status of mother

%								
Activity status of mother	Activity status of children							
	Full-time employee	Part-time employee	Self-employed or helping family business	Unemployed/looking for job	In retirement	Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	Other, inactive person
Full-time employee	52.4	5.8	10.7	19.6	2.0	2.5	6.5	0.5
Part-time employee	48.8	9.6	6.6	24.3	0.9	0.6	8.6	0.5
Self-employed or helping family business	36.8	2.8	29.3	12.6	4.0	2.6	11.3	0.5
Unemployed / looking for job	39.6	3.0	8.8	35.1	2.9	0.0	10.6	0.0
In retirement	79.1	0.0	2.7	9.8	1.6	6.7	0.0	0.0
Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	48.1	3.1	14.6	19.3	2.0	7.7	5.1	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	44.2	4.0	17.3	14.6	5.0	2.1	12.5	0.3
Other, inactive person	47.0	1.5	16.5	22.0	5.4	0.2	6.6	0.8

Table 12
Main occupation of children, in relation to father's main occupation, 2019

Father's main occupation	Children's main occupation										
	%	Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician and associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service and sale worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	Craft and related trade worker	Plant machine operator and assembler	Elementary occupation worker
Armed forces	1.2	19.7	0.8	22.4	15.3	18.9	17.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.8
Manager	2.2	1.9	13.5	23.8	9.0	10.1	23.9	2.7	6.3	1.9	7.1
Professional	6.6	2.1	2.7	52.4	10.0	11.8	12.0	0.7	3.8	1.5	2.9
Technician and associate professional	1.6	2.1	2.5	29.6	25.8	24.7	10.5	0.0	2.1	1.3	1.4
Clerical support worker	10.9	2.8	3.1	30.7	8.5	20.1	20.0	2.1	5.8	4.4	2.6
Service and sale worker	12.8	1.9	5.2	20.0	8.8	14.1	33.9	2.4	7.2	3.9	2.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	28.0	2.0	2.6	8.7	4.0	8.2	19.7	25.9	11.1	6.2	11.6
Craft and related trade worker	21.1	2.0	2.9	14.2	7.9	14.2	25.6	2.6	16.4	6.8	7.4
Plant machine operator and assembler	7.9	1.4	2.9	12.0	8.7	12.7	24.6	3.6	11.0	15.8	7.2
Elementary occupation worker	7.9	1.8	4.0	10.4	5.1	10.6	23.5	3.6	15.5	6.6	19.1

Table 13
Main occupation of children, in relation to father's main occupation, 2011

Father's main occupation	%	Children's main occupation									
		Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician and associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service and sale worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	Craft and related trade worker	Plant machine operator and assembler	Elementary occupation worker
Armed forces	1.5	1.9	4.7	34.7	9.7	19.4	14.7	0.0	5.1	3.2	6.6
Manager	7.6	0.3	17.9	18.0	10.2	20.2	17.3	1.4	8.4	2.0	4.3
Professional	4.8	1.6	8.7	50.5	8.7	12.6	9.9	1.5	2.6	1.1	2.7
Technician and associate professional	3.1	0.2	9.6	32.3	19.9	14.2	14.7	0.0	4.6	3.2	1.5
Clerical support worker	9.9	3.0	7.0	21.9	13.0	21.0	14.9	3.0	7.0	4.6	4.7
Service and sale worker	5.0	2.4	7.4	16.2	8.1	19.0	26.7	1.2	7.1	4.4	7.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	29.4	1.3	6.4	9.3	5.2	9.0	13.4	20.8	17.0	6.8	10.8
Craft and related trade worker	22.4	2.1	6.1	11.8	9.4	16.8	15.8	2.2	20.1	7.3	8.5
Plant machine operator and assembler	10.7	1.9	7.1	11.3	5.7	14.8	20.2	3.5	15.5	11.4	8.7
Elementary occupation worker	5.5	1.8	4.1	8.8	10.7	15.8	17.0	5.3	12.2	6.8	17.5

Table 14
Main occupation of children, in relation to mother's main occupation, 2019

Mother's main occupation	%	Children's main occupation									
		Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician and associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service and sale worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	Craft and related trade worker	Plant machine operator and assembler	Elementary occupation worker
Armed forces	0.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Manager	0.6	9.4	2.9	20.6	9.3	15.1	21.3	5.1	5.4	0.0	10.9
Professional	8.7	2.3	3.4	46.2	14.2	13.7	12.1	0.6	3.8	0.9	2.9
Technician and associate professional	0.4	0.0	10.5	25.5	29.1	6.9	24.9	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.0
Clerical support worker	12.0	1.8	2.7	34.7	10.4	18.5	21.5	0.8	5.8	2.9	0.9
Service and sale worker	19.5	1.4	4.7	20.3	10.0	13.0	32.2	2.3	7.4	4.8	4.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	38.1	1.9	2.9	7.7	4.2	8.4	19.3	25.8	12.8	5.7	11.3
Craft and related trade worker	12.9	0.9	3.7	11.2	7.3	14.5	25.5	1.8	15.7	8.2	11.1
Plant machine operator and assembler	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	23.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0
Elementary occupation worker	7.5	1.6	1.3	11.8	5.2	8.2	24.1	5.8	14.7	9.6	17.7

Table 15
Main occupation of children, in relation to mother's main occupation, 2011

Mother's main occupation	%	Children' main occupation									
		Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician and associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service and sale worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	Craft and related trade worker	Plant machine operator and assembler	Elementary occupation worker
Armed forces	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Manager	5.0	3.7	18.8	13.9	8.7	18.0	22.8	2.0	5.4	5.5	1.2
Professional	6.1	1.9	8.0	57.3	6.2	6.9	9.5	0.0	2.0	0.4	7.8
Technician and associate professional	1.2	0.0	5.2	27.6	15.3	16.5	30.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
Clerical support worker	9.5	1.5	5.1	25.6	21.6	17.3	12.2	2.4	8.7	3.8	1.8
Service and sale worker	11.7	3.0	8.1	14.5	10.7	19.7	17.3	2.2	11.2	3.9	9.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	43.7	0.6	6.6	8.3	5.1	9.6	13.3	22.9	17.0	6.8	9.9
Craft and related trade worker	7.4	3.9	5.2	12.6	9.0	13.3	18.6	1.1	21.1	7.7	7.4
Plant machine operator and assembler	4.2	0.0	7.9	14.8	9.3	6.1	11.7	1.2	23.6	8.4	17.1
Elementary occupation worker	11.2	0.6	5.2	12.9	4.8	11.2	22.3	7.2	13.2	8.2	14.3

Table 16
Tenancy status of main residence of the household

Tenancy status	%	
	2011	2019
Owned	81.9	84.7
Rented	13.2	10.7
Accommodation was provided free	3.0	3.0
Don't know	1.9	1.6

Table 17
Financial situation of the household

Financial situation of the household	%	
	2011	2019
Very bad	5.2	2.3
Bad	10.8	6.2
Moderately bad	17.7	14.5
Moderately good	40.1	41.6
Good	20.1	26.3
Very good	5.4	8.8
Don't know	0.8	0.3

Table 18
Financial ability of household to cover children's' needs

Children's needs	%	
Basic school needs (books and basic school equipment)	Yes	87.3
	No, financial reasons	11.6
	No, other reason	1.1
Having meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) daily	Yes	84.6
	No, financial reasons	13.8
	No, other reason	1.6
One-week annual holiday away from home	Yes	48.0
	No, financial reasons	37.7
	No, other reason	4.3

Table 19
Change in income compared to previous year

Total household income	%
Increased	8.3
Remained the same	85.8
Decreased	5.9

Table 20
Main reason for increase of total household income

Main reason of income increase	%
Indexation/re-evaluation of salary	11.2
Increased working time, wage or salary (same job)	45.4
Come back to job market after illness, parenthood, parental leave, childcare or to take care of a person with illness or disability	4.9
Starting or changed job	21.8
Change in household composition	1.5
Increase in social benefits	13.8
Other	1.4

Table 21
Main reason for decrease of total household income

Main reason of income decrease	%
Reduced working time, wage or salary (same job), including self-employment (involuntary)	27.4
Parenthood/ parental leave /childcare/ to take care of a person with illness or disability	2.1
Changed job	1.9
Lost job/ unemployment/ bankruptcy of (own) enterprise	22.6
Became unable to work because of illness or disability	2.8
Divorce / partnership ended / other change in household composition	11.2
Retirement	5.2
Cut in social benefits	22.8
Other reason	4.0

Table 22
Evolution of income in the next 12 months

Total household income expected to	%
Increase	22.6
Remain the same	68.8
Decrease	8.6

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 of 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 follows 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 upon decision of the President of ELSTAT

Survey unit Questionnaire on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages was completed for household members born between 1959 up to 1993. Information on evolution household income were collected through household questionnaire.

Coverage The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespectively 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 centres, camps, etc.). Households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.
- Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.

Methodology 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.

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.

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

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.

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:

- $\geq 30,000$ inhabitants
- 5,000-29,999 inhabitants
- 1,000-4,999 inhabitants
- 0-999 inhabitants

The sample of households is selected in two stages. At the first 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 as updated before the survey). At the second 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 2019, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 17,914 households and on 39,803 members of those households, 34,836 of them aged 16 years and over and 15,749 of them aged between 28-59 years old.

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. immigration) for the reference year of the survey.

ii) The estimation of the number of households by size class (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ 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.

Reference population Questionnaire on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages was completed of all household members born between 1959 and 1993 (25 to 59 years old). Respective data from the 2011 survey were collected from household members born between 1951 and 1985 (25 to 59 years old on the survey reference year). Questions referred to the time when respondents were 14 years old. Data on evolution of household income were collected for all households of the final sample.

Occupations statistical classification International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO 08, was used in one-digit analysis level.

Definitions **Father:** the person the interviewee considered to be his/her father when he/she was around 14 years old. In general, the father will be the biological father, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the father during the reference period, the answers should refer to him, even if the biological father was alive and known.

Mother: the person the interviewee considered to be his/her mother when he/she was around 14 years old. In general, the mother will be the biological mother, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the mother during the reference period, the answers should refer to her, even if the biological mother was alive and known.

Household: refers to the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and shared custody equally (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent has the option to:

- select his/her household on an objective basis, taking into account his/her main address when he/she was around 14 years old (i.e. the one in the population register and/or in his/her identity card/passport);
- select his/her household on a subjective basis according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and did not share custody equally, the household should be that where the respondent lived all or most of the time.

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