



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 16 April 2024

## INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

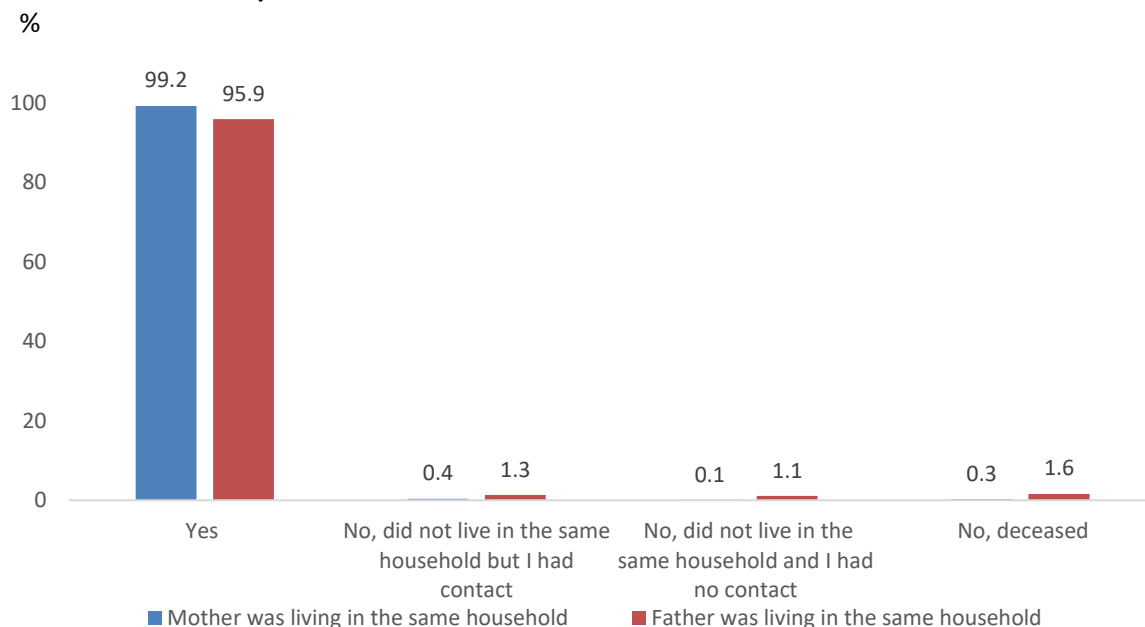
### Statistics on Income and Living Conditions: 2023

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results on intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages, based on the data of the 2023 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 income reference period of the survey (born from 1963 to 1997) that were living in a private household when they were 14 years old (**reference population**). The reference period is the period that 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.

#### A. Presence of mother and father in the household

Graph 1. Presence of mother and father in the household: 2023



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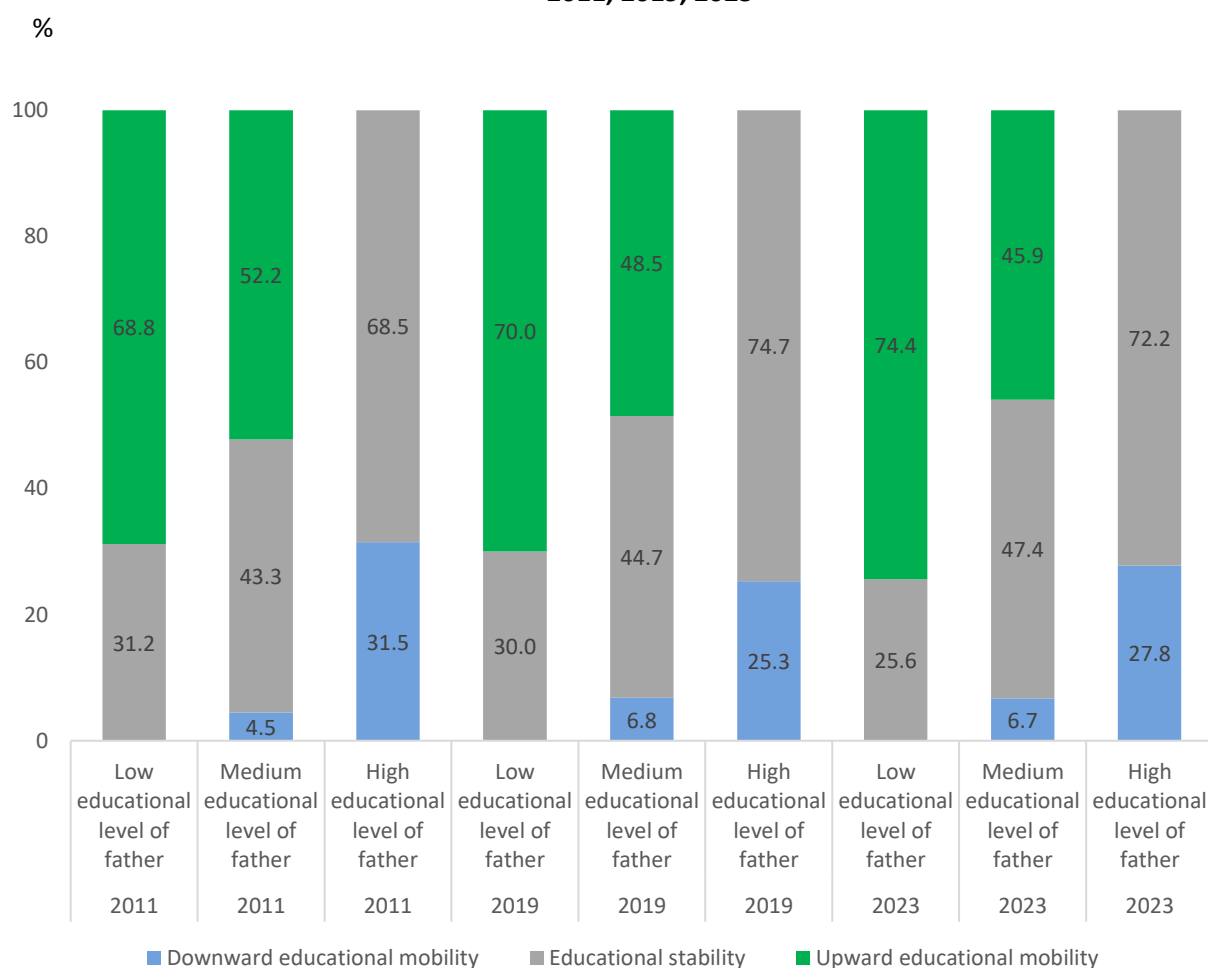
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- 99.8% of the population 25-59 years old during the income reference period of the survey, were living in a private household when they were 14 years old, while 0.2% of them were living in a collective household or institution.
- It is estimated that for 99.2% of the reference population their mother was present and member of their household, while the respective share for the father is estimated at 95.9%. Moreover, for 0.4% 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 1.3% (Tables 1 και 2).

## B. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the parents

### B1. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the father

**Graph 2. Educational mobility from father's to children's generation, by educational level: 2011, 2019, 2023**



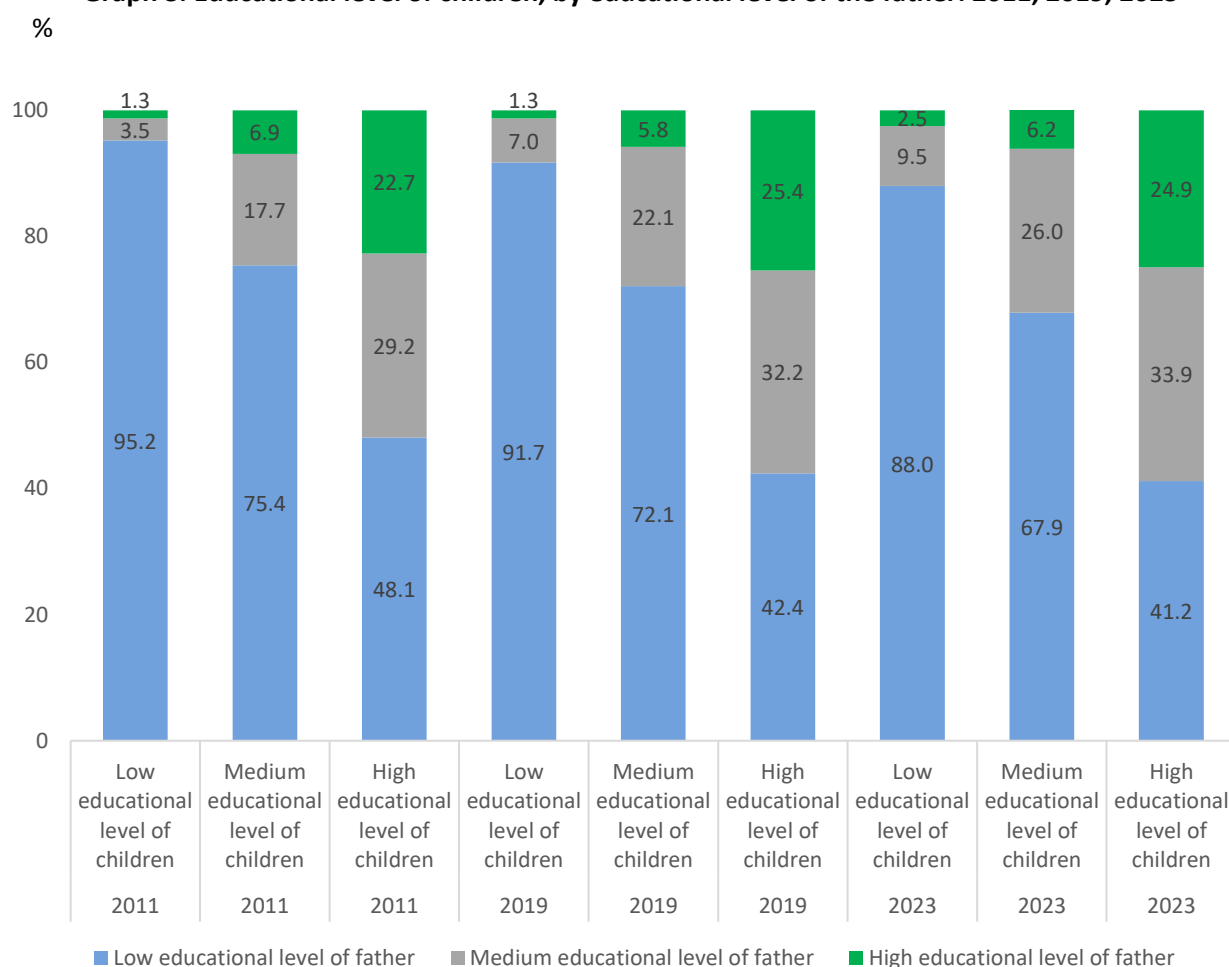
- In 2023, 57.2% of the reference population showed **upward** educational mobility<sup>1</sup>, having completed a higher educational level than that of their father, while 36.2% showed educational **stability**<sup>2</sup> and 6.6% showed a **downward** educational mobility (Table 3).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

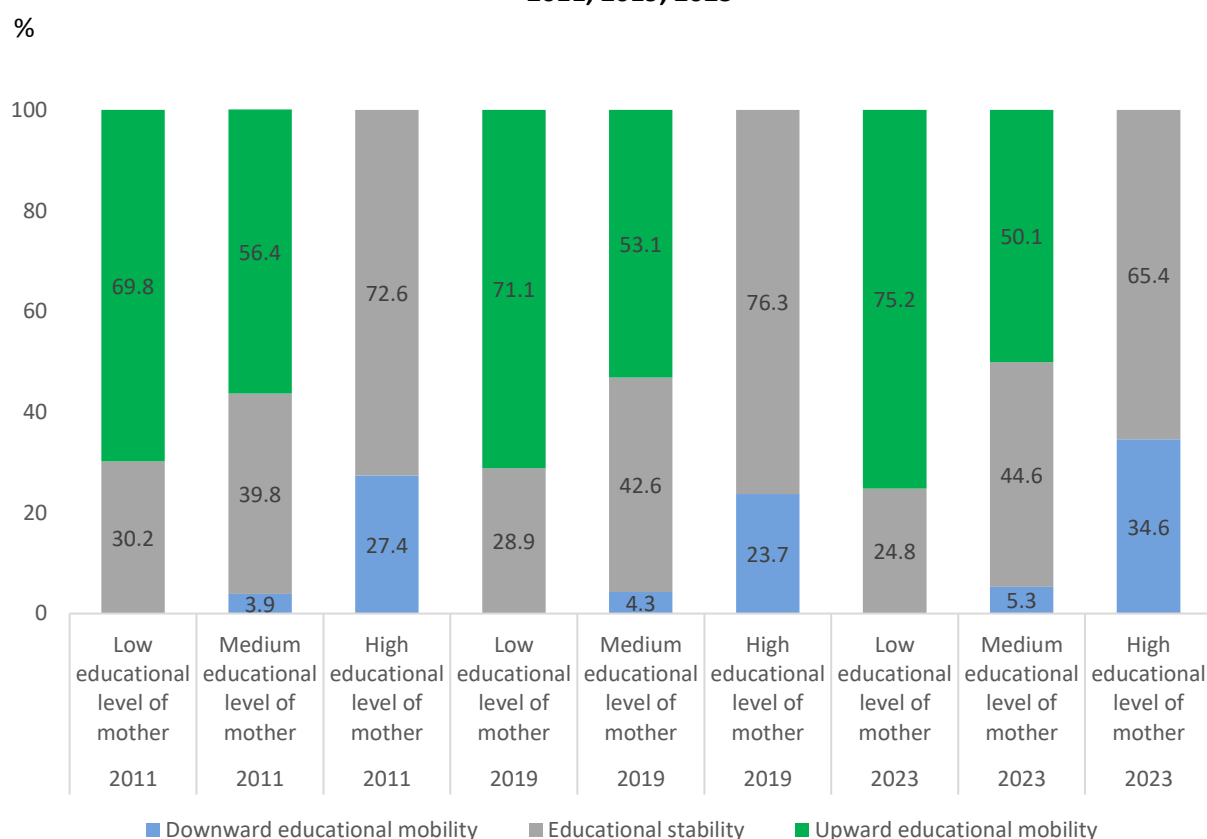
- 74.4% of the children whose father had attended or completed **low** educational level (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 25.6% showed educational stability (Table 3, Graph 2).
- 45.9% of the children whose father had completed **medium** educational level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 47.4% showed educational stability and 6.7% downward educational mobility (Table 3, Graph 2).
- 72.2% 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 27.8% showed downward educational mobility (Table 3, Graph 2).
- For 88.0% of the reference population that have attended or completed **low** educational level, the father had, also, attended or completed lower educational level, for 9.5% medium educational level and for 2.5% high educational level (Table 4, Graph 3).
- For 26.0% of the reference population that have completed **medium** educational level, the father had, also, completed medium educational level, for 67.9% lower educational level and for 6.2% high educational level (Table 4, Graph 3).
- For 24.9% of the reference population that have completed **high** educational level, the father had, also, completed high educational level, for 41.2% lower educational level and for 33.9% medium educational level (Table 4, Graph 3).

**Graph 3. Educational level of children, by educational level of the father: 2011, 2019, 2023**



## B2. Educational level of children in relation to the educational level of the mother

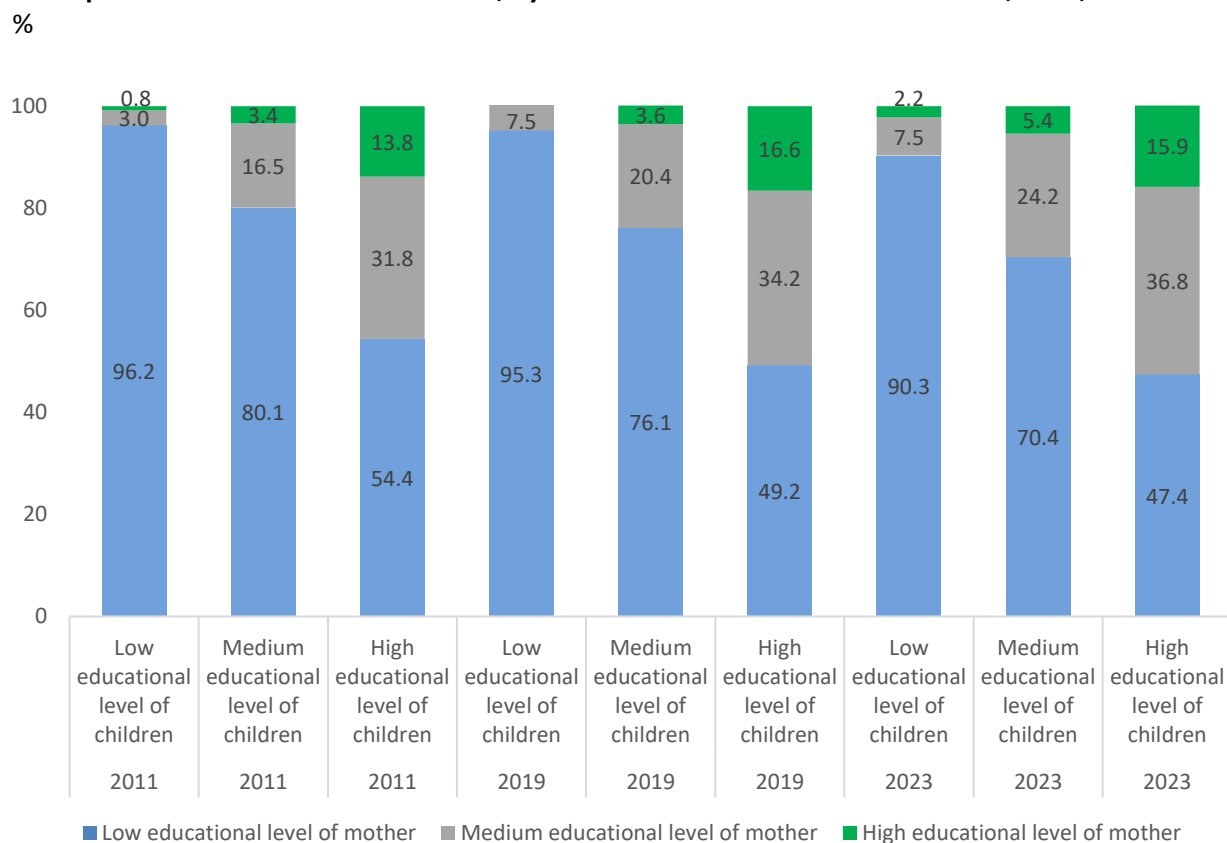
**Graph 4. Educational mobility from mother's to children's generation, by educational level: 2011, 2019, 2023**



- In 2023, 61.7% of the reference population showed **upward** educational mobility, having completed a higher educational level than that of their mother, while 32.9% showed educational stability and 5.5% showed a downward educational mobility (Table 5).
- 75.2% 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 24.8% showed educational stability (Table 5, Graph 4).
- 50.1% of the children whose mother had completed **medium** educational level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education), showed upward educational mobility, while 44.6% showed educational stability and 5.3% showed downward educational mobility (Table 5, Graph 4).
- 65.4% 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 34.6% showed downward educational mobility (Table 5, Graph 4).
- For 90.3% of the reference population that have attended or completed **low** educational level, the mother had, also, attended or completed low educational level, for 7.5% medium educational level and for 2.2% high educational level (Table 6, Graph 5).
- For 24.2% of the reference population that have completed **medium** educational level, the mother had, also, completed medium educational level, for 70.4% low educational level and for 5.4% high educational level (Table 6, Graph 5).

- For 15.9% of the reference population that have completed **high** educational level, the mother had, also, completed high educational level, for 47.4% low educational level and for 36.8% medium educational level (Table 6, Graph 5).

**Graph 5. Educational level of children, by educational level of the mother: 2011, 2019, 2023**



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

#### C1. 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, the highest share of activity status for children is full-time employees, followed by unemployed, self-employed, or helping family business and persons fulfilling domestic tasks / care responsibilities (Table 7).
- When the occupation of the father belonged to skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers category, the share of which was estimated at 30.6% of the employed men-fathers and shows the highest frequency among the ten main categories of occupations according to International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO 08, the biggest share for the occupation of children was also skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (21.8%). Service and sales workers with a share of 19.6% and professionals with a share of 14.1% are next (Table 9).
- When the occupation of the father belonged to Craft and related trade workers category, the share of which was estimated at 20.9% of the employed men-fathers and shows the second highest frequency among the ten main categories of occupations, the biggest share for the occupation of children was 23.1% for service and sales workers, followed by professionals (18.1%) and craft and related trade workers (17.5%) (Table 9).

- For three out of the ten 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 (professionals<sup>3</sup>, service and sales workers and plant and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers) (Table 9).
- For two out of the ten 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 (armed forces, elementary occupation workers) (Table 9).

Relevant results for the years 2019 and 2011 are shown in tables 10 and 11.

## *C2. 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 employees (Table 8).
- The second biggest share of activity status “unemployed/looking for a job” for children (19.6%) comes from cases where the mother was also unemployed/looking for a job (Table 8).
- When the occupation of the mother belonged to skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers category, the share of which was estimated at 35.0% 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 also skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (24.3%). Service and sales workers with a share of 18.9% and professionals with a share of 13.4% are next (Table 12).
- When the occupation of the mother belonged to service and sales workers category, the share of which was estimated at 16.2% 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 29.0% for service and sales workers, also, followed by professionals with a share of 20.7% and clerical support workers with a share of 14.2% follow (Table 12).
- For three out of the ten 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, service, and sales workers and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers) (Table 12).
- For one out of the ten 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 (elementary occupation workers) (Table 12).

Relevant results for the years 2019 and 2011 are shown in tables 13 and 14.

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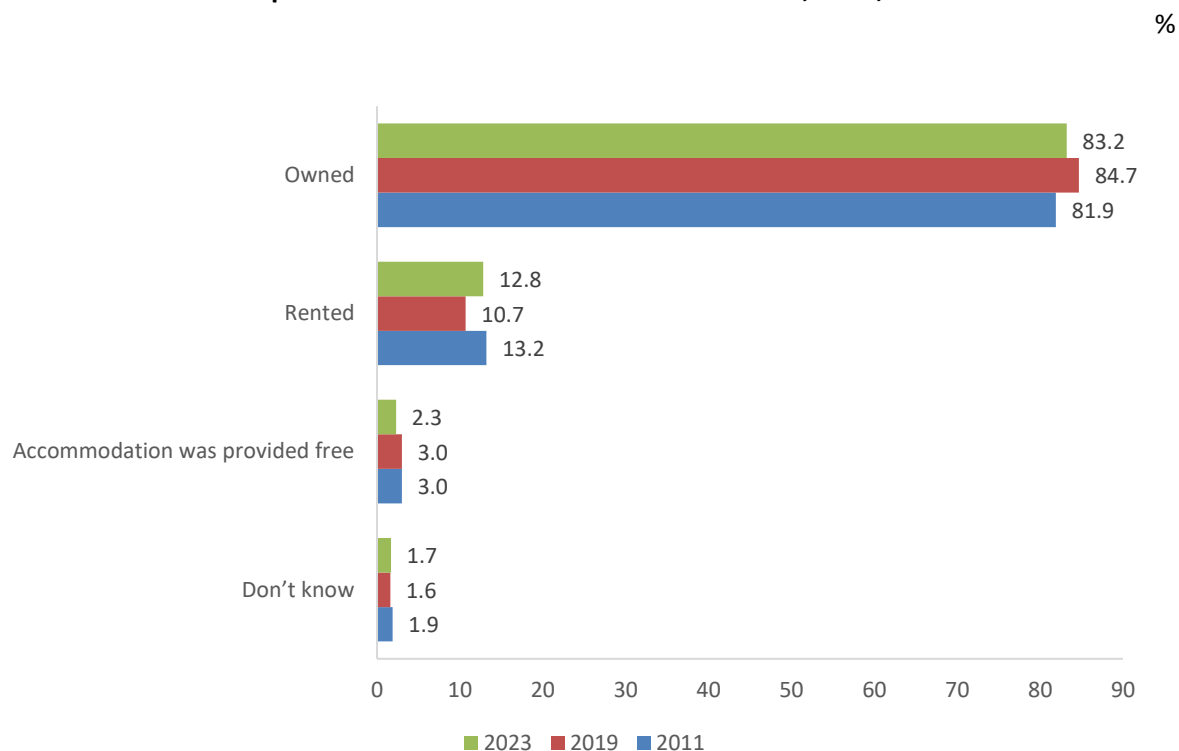
<sup>3</sup> Professionals: according to ISCO-08 scientific occupation professionals such as, science and engineering professionals, teaching professionals, health professionals, business and administration professionals, information and communications technology professionals, legal, social, cultural,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

#### D. Financial situation of the household

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

- 83.2% of the reference population were living in an owner-occupied residence while 12.8% were living in a rented dwelling and 2.3% were living in a dwelling granted free of charge (Table 15, Graph 6).

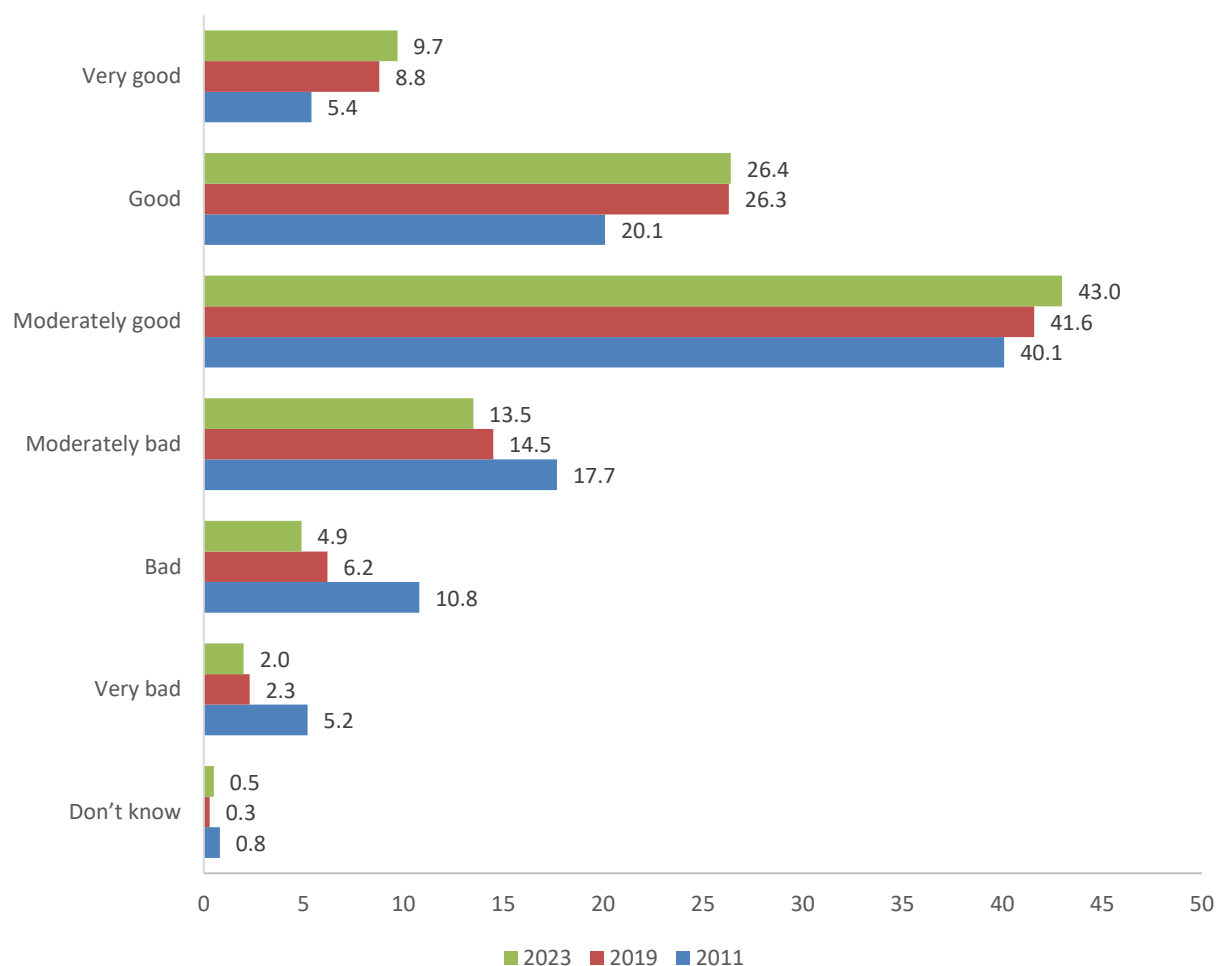
**Graph 6. Tenure status of main residence: 2011, 2019, 2023**



- Regarding the financial situation of the household in which they were living when they were 14 years old, 43.0% of the reference population declared that this was moderately good, followed by good with a share of 26.4% and moderately bad with a share of 13.5% (Table 16, Graph 7).

**Graph 7. Financial situation of the household: 2011, 2019, 2023**

%



- Regarding the financial ability of the household to meet children's' needs:
  - For basic school needs (books and equipment for school), 89.5% of the reference population declared that their household could meet them (2019: 87.3%), while 9.7% declared that their household could not meet them due to financial difficulties and 0.8% that their household could not meet them due to other than financial reasons (Table 17).
  - For providing at least one meal of meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) daily, 87.7% of the reference population declared that their household could offer it (2019: 84.6%), while 10.8% declared their household could not offer it due to financial difficulties and 1.5% that their household could not offer it due to other than financial reasons (Table 17).
  - For at least one-week annual holidays away from home, 51.9% of the reference population declared their household could offer it (2019: 48.0%), while 33.7% declared their household could not offer it due to financial difficulties and 14.5% that their household could not offer it due to other than financial reasons (Table 17).



## TABLES

(any differences in totals are due to rounding)

**Table 1**

**Presence of mother in the household: 2023**

Mother was living in the same household	%
Yes	99.2
No, she did not live in the same household, but I had contact	0.4
No, she did not live in the same household, and I did not have contact	0.1
No, deceased	0.3

**Table 2**

**Presence of father in the household:2023**

Mother was living in the same household	%
Yes	95.9
No, she did not live in the same household, but I had contact	1.3
No, she did not live in the same household, and I did not have contact	1.1
No, deceased	1.6

**Table 3**

**Educational mobility from father's to children's generation, by father's educational level: 2011, 2019, 2023**

%

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	2023	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	-	-	-	31.2	30.0	25.6	68.8	70.0	74.4
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	4.5	6.8	6.7	43.3	44.7	47.4	52.2	48.5	45.9
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	31.5	25.3	27.8	68.5	74.7	72.2	-	-	-

**Table 4**  
**Educational level of children, by highest educational level of the father: 2011, 2019, 2023**

%

Educational level of children	Educational level of father								
	Low			Medium			High		
	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	95.2	91.7	88.0	3.5	7.0	9.5	1.3	1.3	2.5
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	75.4	72.1	67.9	17.7	22.1	26.0	6.9	5.8	6.2
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	48.1	42.4	41.2	29.2	32.2	33.9	22.7	25.4	24.9

**Table 5**  
**Educational mobility from mother's to children's generation, by mother's educational level: 2011, 2019, 2023**

%

Educational level of mother	Educational mobility of children, in relation to mother's educational level								
	Downward educational mobility			Educational stability			Downward educational mobility		
	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	-	-	-	30.2	28.9	24.8	69.8	71.1	75.2
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	3.9	4.3	5.3	39.8	42.6	44.6	56.4	53.1	50.1
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	27.4	23.7	34.6	72.6	76.3	65.4	-	-	-

**Table 6**  
**Educational level of children, by highest educational level of the mother: 2011, 2019, 2023**  
%

Educational level of children	Educational level of mother								
	Low			Medium			High		
	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023	2011	2019	2023
Low (less than primary, primary education or lower secondary education)	96.2	95.2	90.3	3.0	4.3	7.5	0.8	0.6	2.2
Medium (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)	80.1	76.1	70.4	16.5	20.4	24.2	3.4	3.6	5.4
High (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level)	54.4	49.2	47.4	31.8	34.2	36.8	13.8	16.6	15.9

**Table 7**  
**Activity status of children, in relation to activity status of father: 2023**  
%

Activity status of father	Activity status of children						
	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed / looking for job	In retirement	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	Other, inactive person
Employee	63.1	11.3	12.2	1.8	7.4	1.4	2.9
Self-employed or helping family business	47.5	26.1	10.2	2.0	10.6	1.2	2.4
Unemployed / looking for job	55.0	4.5	25.4	2.0	10.0	0.0	3.1
In retirement	68.4	9.0	12.9	2.8	5.0	0.0	1.9
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	34.1
Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	46.8	13.4	18.6	0.0	3.4	10.0	7.8
Other, inactive person	41.7	13.2	30.6	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0

**Table 8**  
**Activity status of children, in relation to activity status of mother: 2023**

%

Activity status of mother	Activity status of children						
	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed / looking for job	In retirement	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	Other, inactive person
Employee	60.6	14.1	13.7	1.2	5.1	1.3	4.0
Self-employed or helping family business	46.8	28.0	11.0	1.8	8.8	1.2	2.4
Unemployed / looking for job	59.6	13.1	19.6	2.6	4.3	0.9	0.0
In retirement	70.6	19.0	2.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	4.6
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	56.4	16.8	10.6	2.2	10.6	1.3	2.1
Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work	45.7	5.6	22.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	13.4
Other, inactive person	47.2	13.0	21.4	0.0	14.5	3.9	0.0

**Table 9**  
**Main occupation of children, in relation to father's main occupation: 2023**

Father's main occupation	Children's main occupation										
	%	Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / sale worker	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	Craft and related trade worker	Plant machine operator and assembler	Elementary occupation worker
Armed forces	1.4	19.1	9.1	31.1	4.3	11.2	6.7	0.9	5.4	7.6	4.6
Manager	3.6	0.3	3.9	34.1	6.9	16.7	28.0	1.7	3.5	2.3	2.5
Professional	10.6	0.6	3.0	57.2	10.8	10.5	10.7	0.7	3.4	1.3	1.7
Technician / associate professional	2.5	1.1	3.2	32.0	15.9	8.9	22.5	1.0	8.1	3.9	3.5
Clerical support worker	7.6	1.7	2.3	30.3	9.7	15.0	22.1	2.4	6.0	3.8	6.7
Service / sale worker	9.1	2.1	3.3	26.0	8.8	11.1	27.0	1.6	9.2	3.5	7.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	30.6	1.3	1.4	14.1	6.0	8.0	19.6	21.8	10.2	4.9	12.6
Craft and related trade worker	20.9	0.7	2.3	18.1	7.8	10.7	23.1	2.4	17.5	7.2	10.3
Plant machine operator and assembler	7.0	1.6	1.0	16.4	8.4	13.8	26.1	2.4	7.7	14.5	8.1
Elementary occupation worker	6.6	1.3	2.1	17.4	2.8	8.3	27.9	5.2	8.1	5.9	21.0

**Table 10**  
**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 / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / 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 / 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 / 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 11**  
**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 / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / 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 / 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 / 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 12**  
**Main occupation of children, in relation to mother's main occupation: 2023**

Mother's main occupation	%	Children's main occupation									
		Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / 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	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0
Manager	0.5	0.0	0.0	70.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
Professional	13.1	1.9	1.7	53.9	9.8	10.1	13.0	0.5	6.2	0.9	2.0
Technician / associate professional	2.7	0	2.9	44.3	8.8	5.4	18.2	0.0	5.5	3.6	11.4
Clerical support worker	12.8	1.8	3.3	37.8	10.3	12.8	20.4	1.4	7.2	1.4	3.5
Service / sale worker	16.2	0.8	2.5	20.7	9.2	14.2	29.0	2.2	8.8	5.3	7.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	35.0	1.1	1.0	13.4	5.1	7.5	18.9	24.3	10.1	6.9	11.7
Craft and related trade worker	5.8	0.4	3.6	18.2	7.9	15.1	22.5	3.1	15.2	5.9	8.1
Plant machine operator and assembler	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	37.1	7.5	0.0
Elementary occupation worker	13.5	1.1	3.7	12.3	5.6	12.2	23.6	5.4	10.8	7.5	17.9



**Table 13**  
**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 / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / 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 / 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 / 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 14**  
**Main occupation of children, in relation to mother's main occupation: 2011**

Mother's main occupation	%	Children' main occupation									
		Armed forces	Manager	Professional	Technician / associate professional	Clerical support worker	Service / 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	0.0 <sup>[1]</sup>
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 / 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 / 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

[1]: revised data

**Table 15**  
**Tenancy status of main residence of the household: 2011, 2019, 2023**

Tenancy status	%		
	2011	2019	2023
Owned	81.9	84.7	83.2
Rented	13.2	10.7	12.8
Accommodation was provided free	3.0	3.0	2.3
Don't know	1.9	1.6	1.7

**Table 16**  
**Financial situation of the household: 2011, 2019, 2023**

Financial situation of the household	%		
	2011	2019	2023
Very bad	5.2	2.3	2.0
Bad	10.8	6.2	4.9
Moderately bad	17.7	14.5	13.5
Moderately good	40.1	41.6	43.0
Good	20.1	26.3	26.4
Very good	5.4	8.8	9.7
Don't know	0.8	0.3	0.5

**Table 17**  
**Financial ability of household to cover children's' needs: 2019, 2023**

Children's' needs		2019	2023
Basic school needs (books and basic school equipment)	Yes	87.3	89.5
	No, financial reasons	11.6	9.7
	No, other reason	1.1	0.8
Having meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) daily	Yes	84.6	87.7
	No, financial reasons	13.8	10.8
	No, other reason	1.6	1.5
One-week annual holiday away from home	Yes	48.0	51.9
	No, financial reasons	37.7	33.7
	No, other reason	4.3	14.5

## 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) 2019/1700 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 1963 up to 1997. Information on evolution household income were collected through household questionnaire. The reference period is the time that the respondent was 14 years old.

**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 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.

<b>Sample size</b>	In 2023, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,717 households and on 22,936 members of those households, 20,177 of them aged 16 years and over and 9,164 of them aged between 25-59 years old.
<b>Weightings</b>	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The reverse probability of selection of the individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of the household.</li> <li>b. the reverse of the response rate of households inside the strata.</li> <li>c. A corrective factor, which is determined in a way that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region (NUTSII) coincides with the corresponding number that was calculated with projection based on vital statistics (2021 population census, births, deaths, migration) for the reference year of the survey.</li> <li>ii) The estimation of the number of households by size class (1, 2, 3, or 4+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the corresponding numbers of the reference year of the survey based on 2021 population census.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Reference population</b>	The questionnaire on intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages was completed of all household members born between 1963 and 1997 (25 to 59 years old on the income reference year of the survey). Respective data from the 2019 survey were collected from household members born between 1959 and 1993 (25 to 59 years old on the income reference year of the survey) and from the 2011 survey were collected from household members born between 1951 and 1985.
<b>Occupations statistical classification</b>	<p>International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO 08, was used in one-digit analysis level.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm</a></p>
<b>Definitions</b>	<p><b>Father:</b> the person that 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.</p> <p><b>Mother:</b> the person that 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.</p> <p><b>Household:</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

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](#)