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## **Child poverty in Greece: results from the Survey of Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC**

There are many different definitions and concepts of the well-being of children. This presentation focuses on child poverty in Greece and it is based on the results of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions. The EU-SILC which has replaced the European Household Panel Study is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions (see [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1913,47567825,1913\\_58814988&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_58814988&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)).

The first sweep was carried out in 2003 in 13 member states. The study has endorsed 18 indicators to monitor financial poverty, employment, education and health and it is expected that modules like ethnicity, access to public and private services, social capital and inter-generational transmission of poverty, which ideally needs a cohort study, will be also included in the long run. However, in Greece EU-SILC showed under-representation of certain groups among which is the migrant population that is a social category that significantly affects poverty indicators (see <http://photo.kathimerini.gr/xtra/files/Meletes/doc/Mel2601062.doc>). Also the EU-SILC does not provide a separate youth/child questionnaire and this is a major disadvantage as we can only extract information about child poverty from household and adult data. Taking all in mind, we will present an index of child-well being based on household income, housing, education, nutrition and quality of life.

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