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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

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THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS

DIVISION OF POPULATION AND

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

HOUSEHOLDS' SURVEYS UNIT

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (EU-SILC)

2006

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INTRODUCTION

With the Amsterdam Treaty the program of social action in all member states for the years 1998-2000 was defined as well as the legal frame ruling the production of Social Statistics. The fields of poverty and social exclusion were of high priority in the political agenda of the European Council in Lisbon, in March 2000 as well as in the proposal of Commission for a communal program for encouraging cooperation among the member states against social exclusion.

During the European Council of Lisbon (March 2000) several requests were submitted concerning the quality improvement of statistical data and among other things were discussed the effacement of absolute poverty, the cooperation program among member states against social exclusion as well as the constitution of structural indicators, such as indicators of unequal income distribution, poverty percentages before and after social transfers, intergenerational poverty, etc.

In December 2000, at the European Council that took place in Nice, France, the leaders of all member states confirmed the decision of Lisbon, that the battle against poverty and social exclusion is won using open methods of co-ordination and co-operation. Basic elements of this rapprochement are the determination of commonly accepted targets for the European Union and the elaboration of proper national action plans for the achievement of these targets, as well as the regular report and recording of the progress being made.

The Greek Survey on Income and Living Conditions is part of the European Statistical Program and has replaced since 2003 the European Community Household Survey.

Basic aim of the survey is the study, both at European and national level of households' living conditions in relation to their income. The survey will be the reference for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion in the European Union.

With the survey examined are specific socio-economic magnitudes affecting population's living conditions. With collected information our country calculates the structural indicators for social cohesion and produces systematic statistics on income inequalities, inequalities on households' living conditions, poverty and social exclusion.

More specifically from the survey calculated are 12 indicators, out of the 18 social cohesion indicators of Laeken, concerning poverty and social inequality. These indicators, among other things, contribute in the configuration and practice of social politics in our country.

For the pre-mentioned reasons information is gathered, for the households as well as for their members, concerning:

- Income from any source (work, property, social benefits, etc.)
- Occupation
- Living conditions (dwelling's quality, amenities, etc.)
- Educational level
- Health status for all members of the household

According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalized disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised scale. 'Equivalent size' refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged under 14.

As total equivalized disposable income of the household is considered total net income (that is income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received from all household members.
More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

- Income from work
- Income from property
- Social transfers and pensions
- Monetary transfers from other households and
- Imputed income from the use of company car.

Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect   social transfers, income in kind and loan interest are possible to influence significantly the results and will be included in the survey from the year 2007, onwards.

The survey is being conducted upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and according to the contract having been signed among Commission and the National Statistical Service of Greece, in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European

Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

The survey consists of two components the cross-sectional and the longitudinal. The first one refers to a specific time period, while the second to the changes occurring in a three or four years time period.

This document provides common longitudinal EU indicators based on the longitudinal EU-SILC sample, a description of accuracy, the comparability and the coherence with external sources, according to article 16 of the EC regulation No 1777/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the commission regulation (EC) no. 28/09.01.2004 (annex III).

It is structured following the guidelines in the commission regulation (EC) no. 28/09.01.2004 (annex III). The report is divided in three chapters:

1. Longitudinal European Union Indicators
2. Accuracy
3. Comparability
4. Coherence
5. Conclusion

References
Annex[1]

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[1] The questionnaires reported in the final report of EU-SILC 2003 and in the intermediate report of EU-SILC 2004, 2005 and 2005 are the same, hence not annexed. Available also at web-site www.statistics.gr.

1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EU INDICATORS BASED ON THE LONGITUDINAL COMPONENT OF EU-SILC

The longitudinal EU indicators refer to the indicators adopted from the Council of the open method of coordination, based on the longitudinal sample. These indicators (at-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender, 60% and 50% of the median), have been calculated, according to document EU-SILC 131-rev/04, from the EU-SILC longitudinal component after four (4) years of the panel survey.

More specifically, the common longitudinal EU indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC are:

1a. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (60% median)

1b. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (60% median)

1c. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (60% median)

   Distribution of total population by gender

1d. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (60% median)

   Distribution of total population by age and gender

1e. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (60% median)

   Distribution of poor population by gender

1f. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (60% median)

   Distribution of poor population by age and gender

2a. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (50% median)

2b. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (50% median)

2c. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (50% median)

   Distribution of total population by gender

2d. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (50% median)

   Distribution of total population by age and gender

2e. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender (50% median)

   Distribution of poor population by gender

2f. At –persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (50% median)

   Distribution of poor population by age and gender

The longitudinal indicators is are not specified up to now.

2. ACCURACY

2.1. Sample design

2.1.1. Type of sample design

The two-stage area sampling was applied for the EU-SILC survey.

2.1.2. Sampling units

The sample of private households was selected in two stages. The primary units are the areas (one or more unified building blocks) and the ultimate sampling units selected in each sampling area are the households.

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design. The first level is the geographical stratification based on the partition of the total country into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens and Greater Thessalonica constitute separate major geographical strata.

The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II administrative region by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:

- ➢ >= 30.000 inhabitants
- ➢ 5.000-29.999 inhabitants
- ➢ 1.000-4.999 inhabitants
- ➢ 0-999 inhabitants

The number of the final strata in the thirteen (13) geographical regions was 50. The Greater Athens Area was divided into 31 strata of about equal size (equal number of households) on the basis of the lists of city blocks of the Municipalities that constitute it and taking into consideration socio-economic criteria. Similarly, the Greater Thessaloniki Area was divided into 9 equally sized strata. The two Major City Agglomerations account for about 38% of total population and for even larger percentages in certain socio-economic variables. Thus, the total number of strata of the survey was 90.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

The initial sample size is 8.000 households (the sampling fraction is about 2‰). This fraction was the same in each geographical region.

As it was mentioned above, the geographical regions (NUTS II) in Greece are thirteen (13) in number. However, throughout this study the 2nd geographical region (Central Macedonia) was considered without Greater Thessaloniki and the 9th geographical region (Attica) without the Greater Athens area, while either of these two major agglomerations was treated as a geographical region.

Table 1. Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units
EU SILC 2003

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Accepted (DB135=1)
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Makedonia	222	195
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	689	561
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	104	91
GR14	Thessalia	273	252
GR21	Ipeiros	118	109
GR22	Ionia Nisia	65	47
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	245	211
GR24	Sterea Ellada	195	163
GR25	Peloponnisos	207	188
GR30	Attiki	1538	1135
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	86	77
GR42	Notio Aigaio	105	91
GR43	Kriti	216	200
Total	**Total**	4063	3320

Table 2. *Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units*

EU SILC 2004

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Accepted (DB135=1)
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Makedonia	310	288
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	954	858
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	149	142
GR14	Thessalia	389	369
GR21	Ipeiros	167	156
GR22	Ionia Nisia	78	70
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	323	298
GR24	Sterea Ellada	256	233
GR25	Peloponnisos	294	267
GR30	Attiki	2001	1512
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	123	112
GR42	Notio Aigaio	146	130
GR43	Kriti	320	285
Total	**Total**	5510	4720

Table 3. *Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units*

EU SILC 2005

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Accepted (DB135=1)
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Makedonia	289	262
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	878	800
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	142	137
GR14	Thessalia	371	350
GR21	Ipeiros	157	146
GR22	Ionia Nisia	73	71
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	304	281
GR24	Sterea Ellada	234	215
GR25	Peloponnisos	270	248
GR30	Attiki	1532	1048
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	115	96
GR42	Notio Aigaio	130	121
GR43	Kriti	291	265
Total	**Total**	4786	4040

Table 4. *Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units*

EU SILC 2006

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Accepted (DB135=1)
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Makedonia	294	280
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	851	780
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	146	145
GR14	Thessalia	344	324
GR21	Ipeiros	147	136
GR22	Ionia Nisia	79	75
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	280	267
GR24	Sterea Ellada	223	201
GR25	Peloponnisos	248	236
GR30	Attiki	1180	988
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	94	87
GR42	Notio Aigaio	133	120
GR43	Kriti	273	260
Total	**Total**	4292	3899

2.1.5. Sample selection schemes

1st stage of sampling

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 last population census of the year 2001).

Each area unit (primary unit) of the stratum had a selection probability proportional to its size. So, if X_{hi} was the number of households according to the 2001 population census- of the unit in the sample of order i, then the probability of being drawn was:

$$P_{hi} = \frac{X_{hi}}{X_h} \quad (1)$$

The total number of the primary sampling units is 1.056 areas.

As in each year the 25% of the sample households is replaced, the new households belong to different primary sampling units.

2nd stage of sampling

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 constitutes of one or more households then all of them are interviewed.

Let M_{hi} be the number of households during the survey period in the i_{th} selected area of the stratum h. Out of them a systematic sample of m_{hi} households is selected with equal probabilities. Each of m_{hi} households has the same chance to be included in the survey, equal to: $\dfrac{m_{hi}}{M_{hi}}$

In any selected primary unit, remains the determination of the sample size m_{hi}. The total number of households to be interviewed of the n_h selected primary sampling units will be

$$m_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} m_{hi} \quad (2)$$

i.e. finally by applying the two stage sampling procedure, from the stratum h the percentage of households $\dfrac{m_h}{M_h}$ is drawn.

In repeated sampling, the numerator of this fraction will vary from sample to sample; to be more specific the fraction $\dfrac{m_h}{M_h}$ is a random variable. Within each primary sampling unit the calculation of the sampling interval $\delta_{hi} = \dfrac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$ is carried out, so that the following two desired conditions are satisfied.

  a) The expected result $\dfrac{m_h}{M_h}$ is the predetermined over sampling fraction $\dfrac{1}{\lambda}$ in each

  geographical region (NUTS II): $E\left(\dfrac{m_h}{M_h}\right) = \dfrac{1}{\lambda} = 2‰$

b) The estimator of the stratum total Y_h (for any characteristic) should be self-weighting. In other words, the calculated estimator is the result derived from the sum of the values of the characteristic over the m_h sample households by the overall raising factor λ, which is the same in each geographical region.

The conditions (a) and (b) are satisfied when:

$$\frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} = \lambda \quad (3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \delta_{hi} = \lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta_{hi} = \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} = \lambda \cdot n_h \cdot P_{hi} \quad (4)$$

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

As the survey is annual, the sample of households is not distributed over time. The survey is carried out during the 1st quarter of the year with reference period of data the previous year.

2.1.7. Renewal of the sample: rotational groups

The survey is a *simple rotational design* survey. 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. Between year T and T+1 the sample overlap is 75%; the overlap between year T and year T+2 is 50%; and it is reduced to 25% from year T to year T+3, and to zero for longer intervals.

2.1.8. Weightings

2.1.8.1. Design factor

For the computation of the sample household design weights as well for the computation of the cross sectional weights of the survey in general, the EC-Eurostat document EU-SILC Doc. 157/05 was used.

For the households in panel 7 - panel 7 replaced panel 3 and is of wave 1 – the household design weight (target variable DB080) is defined as the inverse of its probability of selection.

$$\frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} = DW_{hi} \qquad (5)$$

M_{hi} = the number of households in the updated sampling frame in the *hi* area (primary unit).

m_{hi} = the number of selected households in the *hi* area (primary unit).

n_h = the sample size of primary units in the *h* stratum.

P_{hi} = the selection probability of *hi* primary unit.

For households in panels 4,5 and 6 the household design weights are defined by applying the general procedure of EU-SILC Doc.157/05:

- Computation of panel person design weights
- Correction for non-response due to attrition
- Computation of sub-sample household weights
- Computation of sample household design weights

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

Within each design stratum, the non-response adjustment of the responding households is carried out by the inverse of the response rate, so as to "make up" for non-responding cases in that stratum.

Target variable DB080 was adjusted for non-response for the variables DB120 (record of contact at address) and DB130 (household questionnaire result). The corrections were conducted at subsequent steps. The multiplication of DB080 with each one of the two corrections, results in a corrected DB080 weight that was used as initial weight in the calibration procedure already described in the intermediate quality report for the cross-sectional component of the survey.

2.1.8.3. Adjustment to external data (level, variables used and sources)

The adjustment to external data for the cross-sectional component of the survey involves the calibration of the household and personal weights in conjunction with external sources (Projections for population totals for year 2006). Thus, it enables the distribution of auxiliary variables on both household and individual level.

The auxiliary variables used at household level are the household size, the tenure status and the Geographical Region (NUTS II). Also, at personal level the auxiliary variable used is the distribution of population by age (five years age groups) and sex.

The weights obtained after this procedure of calibration are the *household cross-sectional weights* (variable: DB090). As all the household members reply to the household questionnaire, DB090 is also the cross-sectional weight of each member of the household (variable: RB050).

The last step involves the calculation of the personal cross-sectional weights for household members aged of 16 and over (variable: PB040). The calibration procedure was applied again using as initial weights variable RB050 and as auxiliary variable the distribution of population aged 16 and over by age (five years age groups) and sex.

Longitudinal Weights for 2003-2006

The longitudinal weights of the survey for period 2003-2006 were constructed according to the latest directions of Eurostat. The auxiliary variables used and the calibration procedure applied is the same to those used for the calculation of the cross-sectional weights. Below the main points of interest are described for the calculation of longitudinal weights.

YEAR OF THE SURVEY	PANEL								
2003	1	2	3	4					
2004		2	3	4	5				
2005			3	4	5	6			
2006				4	5	6	7		
2007					5	6	7	8	
2008						6	7	8	9

- The scheme above depicts the rotational design of the survey. For each year of the survey, the four panels that compile the sample are presented. For the longitudinal weights of the period 2003-2006, the panels that are of interest are those marked in the grey box.

- The logic of the longitudinal weights computation is based in the evolution of each one of the three panels of interest, 4,5,6 in the reference period 2003-2006. According to this, panel 4 starts in 2003 and is examined up to 2006, while panels 5 and 6 start in 2004 and 2005 respectively, and are also examined up to 2006.

- For variable RB060 (personal base weight), for each rotational group, for each wave, the sum of the weights RB060 is equal to the size of the longitudinal population of individuals in scope at each wave from the start of the panel.

- The same logic as the one for variable RB060 applies also for variable PB050 (personal base weight for individuals 16+ years of age) taking into account the adult population.

- The sum of base weights, both for RB060 and PB050, at the first year a panel is participating in the survey (2003 for panel 4, 2004 for panel 5 and 2005 for panel 6) is equal to the sum of cross-sectional weights of the year (population totals).

- Longitudinal weights RB062 and RB063 have been calculated according to DOC LC/08/07/EN-Supporting document EU-SILC 065/05.1

2.2   Sampling Errors

2.2.1. Estimation of survey characteristics

This paragraph presents the general procedure applied in order to estimate the survey characteristics and the sampling errors required for the cross-sectonal component of the survey.

Let y_{hij} be the value of the characteristic **y** (of the sampling household of order j in case of a household survey characteristic or for the sampling member of order j in case of a household member survey characteristic, $j = 1,2,...,m_{hi}$) of the hi area. Moreover Y_h stands for the stratum total, which results when adding the characteristic y from all households or household members included in the stratum h.

The form of the estimator on the basis of the two-stage design is:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hij} \cdot y_{hij} \qquad (6)$$

For estimating the characteristic **y** in country level, all stratum estimates $\hat{Y}_h$ should be added, as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h \qquad (7)$$

The estimation of the number of households or household members X_h in stratum h is calculated using the formula:

$$\hat{X}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hij} \qquad (8)$$

while the estimation of the relevant characteristic in country level is calculated by adding all strata estimations, that is:

$$\hat{X}_h = \sum_h \widehat{X}_h \quad (9)$$

In order to estimate the variances of the required characteristics, the following steps should be implemented.

a. For every selected PSU i of the stratum h, we calculate the quantities T_{hi} using the following formula:

$$T_{hi} = n_h \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{mhi} W_{hij} \cdot y_{hij} \quad (10)$$

b. Since T_{hi} have been calculated for every PSU i ($i = 1,2,...,n_h$) of the stratum h, then :

$V\left(\hat{Y}_h\right)$ is calculated as:

$$V\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) = \frac{1}{n_h \cdot (n_h - 1)} \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi}^2 - \frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi} \right)^2 \right] \quad (11)$$

and

$V\left(\hat{Y}\right)$ (country level) is calculated by adding $V\left(\hat{Y}_h\right)$ for all strata h, that is:

$$V\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \sum_h V\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) \quad (12)$$

2.2.2. Standard Error

Standard errors of mean as well as coefficients of variation were calculated for the required characteristics.

For an estimate $\widehat{Y}$, the coefficient of variation is defined as:

$$CV\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{V\left(\hat{Y}\right)}}{\hat{Y}} * 100 \quad (13)$$

The following tables present the mean, the number of observations before imputation, the standard error of mean and the coefficient of variation for the required characteristics (cross-sectional component).

Table 5. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2004*

Income Components		Mean	Number of observations Before Imputation	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Description	Code				
Total disposable household income	HY020	17,758.45	6,252	213.01	1.2
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	HY022	17,325.78	6,252	214.23	1.2
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	HY023	13,166.13	6,252	222.52	1.7
Net Income Components at Household Level					
Imputed rent	HY030N	0.00	6,252	0.00	.
Net income from rental of a property or land	HY040N	822.54	6,252	45.97	5.6
Family/children-related allowances	HY050N	92.52	6,252	5.92	6.4
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	HY060N	65.57	6,252	4.48	6.8
Housing allowances	HY070N	7.22	6,252	1.37	19.0
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	HY080N	303.57	6,252	19.36	6.4
Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	HY090N	26.59	6,252	4.32	16.3
Net income received by people aged under 16	HY110N	0.62	6,252	0.42	67.3
Regular taxes on wealth	HY120N	0.00	6,252	0.00	0.0
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	HY130N	468.38	6,252	28.74	6.1
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	HY145N	269.21	6,252	26.00	9.7
Net Income Components at Personal Level					
Net cash or near cash employee income	PY010N	3,872.65	13,996	76.46	2.0
Net non-cash employee income	PY020N	5.16	13,996	0.98	19.0

Table 5 continnued. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2004*

| Income Components | | Mean | Number of observations | Standard Error | CV |
Description	Code		Before Imputation	(of mean)	(%)
Contributions to individual private pension plans	PY035N	35.21	13,996	2.58	7.3
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	PY050N	1,834.37	13,996	72.12	3.9
Value of goods produced for own consumption	PY070N	0.00	13,996	0.00	.
Net pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESPROS)	PY080N	2.47	13,996	1.33	53.9
Net unemployment benefits	PY090N	48.18	13,996	4.62	9.6
Net old-age benefits	PY100N	1,578.73	13,996	41.91	2.7
Net survivor's benefits	PY110N	284.73	13,996	15.52	5.4
Net sickness benefits	PY120N	8.91	13,996	1.86	20.9
Net disability benefits	PY130N	56.44	13,996	5.24	9.3
Education-related allowances	PY140N	6.18	13,996	2.51	40.5

Table 6. *Mean, total number of observations and sampling errors for equivalised disposable income breakdowns. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2004*

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations Before Imputation	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	8,793.80	1,297	200.51	2.3
2 household members	9,887.73	1,889	177.94	1.8
3 household members	11,228.98	1,272	290.24	2.6
4 and more	10,061.83	1,794	172.00	1.7
Population by age group				
<25	9,868.21	4,701	148.67	1.5
25 to 34	10,900.00	2,322	223.49	2.1
35 to 44	11,205.61	2,423	206.10	1.8
45 to 54	10,827.19	2,272	220.44	2.0
55 to 64	10,523.57	1,866	316.11	3.0
65+	8,522.32	3,265	133.97	1.6
Population by sex				
Male	10,359.31	8,158	131.22	1.3
Female	10,019.36	8,691	119.33	1.2

Table 7. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components.   Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2005*

Income Components		Mean	Number of observations Before Imputation	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Description	**Code**				
Total disposable household income	HY020	19.267,85	5.568	255,52	1,3
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	HY022	18.740,54	5.568	257,16	1,4
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	HY023	14.295,98	5.568	263,46	1,8
Net Income Components at Household Level					
Imputed rent	HY030N	3.371,95	5.568	60,25	1,8
Net income from rental of a property or land	HY040N	889,72	5.568	54,04	6,1
Family/children-related allowances	HY050N	121,24	5.568	7,43	6,1
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	HY060N	69,93	5.568	4,85	6,9
Housing allowances	HY070N	11,03	5.568	2,20	19,9
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	HY080N	357,16	5.568	25,52	7,1
Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	HY090N	40,65	5.568	7,69	18,9
Net income received by people aged under 16	HY110N	0,98	5.568	0,95	96,9
Regular taxes on wealth	HY120N	4,66	5.568	0,99	21,3
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	HY130N	481,43	5.568	39,36	8,2
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	HY145N	562,10	5.568	33,65	6,0
Net Income Components at Personal Level					
Net cash or near cash employee income	PY010N	4.208,00	12.381	88,88	2,1
Net non-cash employee income	PY020N	9,85	12.381	1,62	16,5

Table 7 continued. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2005*

Income Components		Mean	Number of observations	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Description	Code		Before Imputation		
Contributions to individual private pension plans	PY035N	36,93	12.381	3,32	9,0
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	PY050N	2.093,31	12.381	90,68	4,3
Value of goods produced for own consumption	PY070N	62,22	12.381	3,35	5,4
Net pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESPROSS)	PY080N	4,88	12.381	2,23	45,7
Net unemployment benefits	PY090N	50,79	12.381	4,07	8,0
Net old-age benefits	PY100N	1.698,69	12.381	53,24	3,1
Net survivor's benefits	PY110N	296,97	12.381	18,78	6,3
Net sickness benefits	PY120N	9,41	12.381	1,90	20,2
Net disability benefits	PY130N	76,31	12.381	7,46	9,8
Education-related allowances	PY140N	9,48	12.381	3,89	41,0

Table 8. *Mean, total number of observations and sampling errors for equivalised disposable income breakdowns. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2005*

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
		Before Imputation		

Subclasses by household size

1 household member	9.640,48	1.187	241,80	2,5
2 household members	10.643,41	1.685	203,11	1,9
3 household members	12.307,71	1.136	288,73	2,3
4 and more	11.090,50	1.560	242,46	2,2

Population by age group

<25	10.883,04	4.071	206,07	1,9
25 to 34	11.955,88	2.002	240,19	2,0
35 to 44	11.959,95	2.093	252,63	2,1
45 to 54	11.960,31	2.004	279,06	2,3
55 to 64	11.519,89	1.632	292,64	2,5
65+	9.330,34	3.095	175,37	1,9

Population by sex

Male	11.336,77	7.244	154,80	1,4
Female	10.957,84	7.653	150,10	1,4

Table 9. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components.   Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2006*

Income Components		Mean	Number of observations Before Imputation	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Description	**Code**				
Total disposable household income	HY020	20.315,72	5.700	288,58	1,4
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits	HY022	19.712,77	5.700	292,35	1,5
Total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits	HY023	15.072,19	5.700	291,86	1,9
Net Income Components at Household Level					
Imputed rent	HY030N	1.083,40	5.700	77,78	7,2
Net income from rental of a property or land	HY040N	130,15	5.700	11,56	8,9
Family/children-related allowances	HY050N	98,82	5.700	6,88	7,0
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	HY060N	16,17	5.700	2,51	15,5
Housing allowances	HY070N	432,57	5.700	32,60	7,5
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	HY080N	68,54	5.700	23,93	34,9
Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	HY090N	2,69	5.700	1,69	63,1
Net income received by people aged under 16	HY110N	4,83	5.700	0,91	18,8
Regular taxes on wealth	HY120N	394,71	5.700	25,90	6,6
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	HY130N	544,57	5.700	36,66	6,7
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments	HY145N	1.083,40	5.700	77,78	7,2
Net Income Components at Personal Level					
Net cash or near cash employee income	PY010N	4.273,05	12.606	90,74	2,1
Net non-cash employee income	PY020N	9,78	12.606	1,52	15,5

Table 9 continued. *The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the following income components. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2006*

Income Components		Mean	Number of observations	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Description	Code		Before Imputation		
Contributions to individual private pension plans	PY035N	34,66	12.606	3,16	9,1
Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)	PY050N	2.133,92	12.606	100,35	4,7
Value of goods produced for own consumption	PY070N	3,38	12.606	1,94	57,6
Net pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESPROSS)	PY080N	47,37	12.606	3,64	7,7
Net unemployment benefits	PY090N	1.800,02	12.606	55,04	3,1
Net old-age benefits	PY100N	263,69	12.606	15,88	6,0
Net survivor's benefits	PY110N	9,15	12.606	1,86	20,3
Net sickness benefits	PY120N	9,15	12.606	1,86	20,3
Net disability benefits	PY130N	93,26	12.606	8,62	9,2
Education-related allowances	PY140N	9,34	12.606	2,36	25,3

Table 10. *Mean, total number of observations and sampling errors for equivalised disposable income breakdowns. Cross- sectional component, EU –SILC 2006*

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations Before Imputation	Standard Error (of mean)	CV (%)
Subclasses by household size				
1 household member	10.073,86	1.232	276,11	2,7
2 household members	11.320,33	1.737	222,40	2,0
3 household members	12.710,16	1.143	318,10	2,5
4 and more	11.655,28	1.588	280,85	2,4
Population by age group				
<25	11.335,61	4.058	242,71	2,1
25 to 34	12.244,64	2.035	259,14	2,1
35 to 44	12.436,92	2.111	291,23	2,3
45 to 54	12.519,92	2.025	332,78	2,7
55 to 64	12.764,42	1.742	341,66	2,7
65+	9.719,20	3.219	178,54	1,8
Population by sex				
Male	11.820,98	7.402	174,21	1,5
Female	11.512,87	7.788	176,95	1,5

Regarding the National Final Quality Report 2006 as stated in the Regulation 1177/2003, Member States must send for the EU-SILC cross-sectional component and for each wave of the EU-SILC longitudinal component, information on the mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard errors for the income components and for the breakdown of the equivalised disposable income.

For 2006 operation, Eurostat will compute the standard errors for the longitudinal component and that they will be included in the Comparative EU Final Quality Report 2006, to be presented in the Working Group in June 2009. Standard errors for social cohesion indicators will be computed on the basis of Jacknife programs developed by Eurostat.

2.3.Non- sampling errors

2.3.1.Sampling frame and coverage errors

EU-SILC is a household survey and, as it has already been mentioned, is carried out by applying the two-stage stratified sampling with Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) the area (one or more building blocks) and final unit the household. Thus, two frames are used, which are:

1. the frame containing the PSUs (areas) and
2. the frame of households within the selected PSUs.

The frame of PSUs is updated every ten (10) years through the general population census. Concerning the frame of households, within each selected PSU this is updated before the selection of the sampling households used for data collection.

So, any coverage problems that may arise is more possible to relate with the frame of PSUs. However, any such problems are corrected with the use of the calibration procedure already described.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1. Measurement errors

As the EU-SILC project is an integrated model, both the cross-sectional component and the longitudinal component are in the same survey, issues on measurement errors reported in the intermediate report are valid, hence not reported again.

Measurement errors can occur from: the questionnaire, the interviewers and their training, the respondents, the routing, and the skills testing before starting the fieldwork.

These errors arise from:

- the questionnaire
- the interviewers
- the respondents
- the routing
- the checks and codification
- data collection

(1) The questionnaire

For building up the questionnaires we adopted the initially proposed questionnaires of Eurostat as the basis (documents EU-SILC055 and EU-SILC065). The structure of the questionnaires is similar to these ones. The majority of the questions are almost literally copied and translated.

In order to finalize the questionnaires, we took into account any observations made on the questionnaires of the previous years , together with the experience from the ECHP projects.
Mainly the parts on self-employment income and taxes have been differently formulated.
The questionnaires for the 2006 survey were the same as those of 2004 and 2005 survey, except for some small changes in the wording.

(2) The interviewers and their training

Interviewers were both external collaborators and personnel of the National Statistical Service, all experienced with other household surveys carried out by our Institute, at a percentage of 90%. More specifically 50% of interviewers were personnel and the other 50% external collaborators.

All the external collaborators (interviewers) of Attiki Prefecture attended a three days training course before starting the fieldwork. Three days training was both on the basic concepts of the survey and the questionnaire completion and on the use and data entry in the electronic questionnaires.

Another three days training in Athens, followed for the Regional Offices Heads, which in turn trained both their personnel as well as the external collaborators.

Two manuals were distributed and explained during the training:

- A general guidelines' manual containing information about the objectives of the survey, the organization of the survey, legal and administrative aspects around the survey, fieldwork aspect (how to contact the household, how to introduce oneself who answers which questions, time delays, …) and the content and correct completion of the questionnaires.
- A second manual on the use of portable PCs for the EU-SILC Computer Assisted Personal Interviews and about the data entry program itself.

(3) The respondents

The respondents hesitate in providing income figures and in general deny consulting their tax return, in order to provide exact / correct amounts.Income from interests, dividends in unincorporated businesses is in general not provided from the households, resulting thus in a significant underestimation of it. There is a sense that still self-employment income has been under-estimated.

(4) Errors in routing

No errors in routing were made

(5) Checks and codification

The National Statistical Service of Greece made several plausibility checks. Especially for income data lower and upper bounds of the range in which an amount of income was accepted were applied. These checks were carried out during the survey conduction, as the guidelines of the survey included such bounds for specific income data and afterwards centrally by personnel of the NSSG. Whenever necessary, households were called back.

Changes occurring in persons' activity status longitudinally resulted in a number of inconsistencies. For example, persons having been working in year N-1 but retired in year N, persons being students in year N-1 and employed in year N, income in year N-1 from persons who died in year N, etc. may result in these inconsistencies representing though reality. In any case the pre-mentioned examples resulted both in under and over reporting of income.

(6) Data collection

Proxy interviews are very under reported.

2.3.3.2. Unit non response

-Response rate for households

- Wave response rates

In table 6, is presented the percentage of households successfully interviewed (DB 135=1) which were passed on to wave *t* (from wave *t-1)* or newly created or added during wave *t,* excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

Table 11. *Percentage of households successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2003-2006*

%

DB 110	Households successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2004	Households successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2005	Households successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2006
Household from previous wave - At the same address as last interview - Entire household moved to a private household within the country	94,2	86,8	91.6
Split-off household	93,3	100,0	100.0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	74,8	71,2	77.5

-Longitudinal follow-up rate

Percentage of households which are passed on to wave *t+1* for follow-up within the household received into wave *t* from wave *t-*1 excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

Table 12. *Longitudinal follow-up rate*

Longitudinal follow-up rate	EU- SILC 2004	EU- SILC 2005	EU- SILC 2006
	93,2	93.8	86.5

-Follow-up ratio

Number of households passed on from wave *t* to wave *t*+1 in comparison to the number of households received for follow-up at wave *t* from wave *t*-1.

Table 13. *Follow-up ratio*

	t+1	t-1	ratio
Follow-up ratio EU SILC 2006	3899	4229	0.92
Follow-up ratio EU SILC 2005	2701	3173	0,85
Follow-up ratio EU SILC 2004	1564	1678	0,95

-Achieved households sample size ratio

Ratio of the number of households accepted for the database (DB 135=1) in wave *t* to the number of households accepted for the database (DB 135=1) in wave *t*-1.

Table 14. Achieved sample size ratio

Achieved sample size ratio	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2005	Ratio
	3899	4229	0.92
Achieved sample size ratio	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2004	Ratio
	4040	4720	0,86
Achieved sample size ratio	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2003	Ratio
	4643	4970	0,93

-Response rate for persons and Wave response rate

In table 10, is presented the percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB 250=11,12,13) among those passed on to wave *t* (from wave *t-1)* or newly created or added during wave *t,* excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules).

Percentage of co-residents selected in wave *t* successfully interviewed (RB 250=11,12,13) among those passed on to wave *t* (from wave *t-1).*

Table 15. Percentage of sample persons and co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2004

%

Household status (DB 110)	Sample persons successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2004	Co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2004
Household from previous wave - At the same address as last interview - Entire household moved to a private household within the country	99,5	100,0
Split-off household	100,0	100,0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	99,7	-

Table 16. Percentage of sample persons and co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2005

%

Household status (DB 110)	Sample persons successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2005	Co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2005
Household from previous wave - At the same address as last interview - Entire household moved to a private household within the country	97,5	97,3
Split-off household	100,0	-
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	99,6	-

Table 17. Percentage of sample persons and co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2006

%

Household status (DB 110)	Sample persons successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2006	Co-residents successfully interviewed in EU SILC 2006
Household from previous wave - At the same address as last interview - Entire household moved to a private household within the country	99.6	98.0
Split-off household	100.0	100.0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	98.5	-

-Longitudinal follow-up rate

Percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB 250=11,12,13) in wave *t* out of all of sample persons selected, excluding those who have died or been found ineligible (out of scope).

Table 18. *Longitudinal follow-up rate*

	%
Longitudinal follow-up rate EU SILC 2006	99.2
Longitudinal follow-up rate EU SILC 2005	99,3
Longitudinal follow-up rate EU SILC 2004	99,6

-Achieved personal sample size ratio

In table 12, is presented the ratio of the number of completed personal interviews (RB 250=11,12,13) in wave *t* to the number of completed personal interviews in wave *t*-1

This ratio will be defined for sample persons and for all persons including non-sample persons aged 16+ and for co-residents aged 16+ selected in first wave.

Table 19. *Ratio of the number of completed personal interviews in wave t to the number of completed personal interviews in wave t-1*

	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2005	Ratio
All	8717	9062	96.19
Sample persons	8526	8849	96.35
Co-residents	191	213	89.67
	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2004	Ratio
All	9062	10578	85,67
Sample persons	8849	10475	84,48
Co-residents	213	103	206,80
	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2003	Ratio
All	10470	11171	93.72
Sample persons	10311	11171	92,30
Co-residents	159	0	-

-Response rate for non-sample persons

Ratio of the number of completed personal interviews (RB 250=11,12,13) of non sample persons aged 16+ in wave *t* to all non-sample persons aged 16+ listed in the households accepted for the database (DB 135=1) in wave *t* which were forwarded from wave *t*-1 to wave *t* for follow-up but could not be successfully interviewed in wave *t*.

Table 20. *Response rate for non-sample persons*

Response rate for non-sample persons	EU SILC 2006	EU SILC 2005	Ratio
	23	23	1.00
Response rate for non-sample persons	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2004	Ratio
	77	79	0,97
Response rate for non-sample persons	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2003	Ratio
	161	0	-

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by household status (DB 110), by record of contact at address (DB 120), by household questionnaire result (DB 130) and by household interview acceptance (DB 135).

For each wave of EU SILC longitudinal component, the distribution of households by household status, by record of contact at address, by household questionnaire result and by household interview acceptance will be provided.

Table 21. *Distribution of households by household status, by record of contact at address, by household questionnaire result and by household interview acceptance*

Variable	Values	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Household status (DB 110)	At the same address as last interview	-	1616	3028	4033
	Entire household moved to a private household within the country	-	27	50	75
	Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country	-	1	1	5
	Household moved outside the country	-	4	4	5
	Entire household died	-	5	5	23
	Household does not contain sample person	-	-	-	4
	Address not contacted (unable to access or lost, i.e. no record of what happened to the household)	-	25	85	83
	Split-off household	-	15	38	63
	New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	2042	2151	2142	-
	Fusion	-	-	-	1

Table 21 continued. Distribution of households by household status, by record of contact at address, by household questionnaire result and by household interview acceptance

Variable	Values	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Record of contact at address DB 120	Address contacted	2001	2109	2176	138
	Address cannot be located	5	13	29	-
	Address unable to access	-	2	-	-
	Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence	36	69	25	-
Household questionnaire result (DB 130)	Household questionnaire completed	1678	3173	4229	3899
	Refusal to cooperate	134	305	579	158
	Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork	158	191	309	96
	Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc)	13	31	54	13
	Other reasons	34	25	33	5
Household interview acceptance (DB 135)	Interview accepted for database	1678	3173	4229	3899

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons for membership status (RB 110)

For the second and following waves of the EU-SILC longitudinal component, the distribution of persons by membership status will be provided.

Table 22. Distribution of persons by membership status.

Membership status (RB 110)	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member	4562	8398	11088	10111
Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave	-	17	51	77
Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave	-	63	110	197
Newly born into this household since last wave	-	33	52	66
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave	-	73	112	175
Died	-	23	44	78
Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period but was not recorded in the register of this household	-	-	-	-
Total	4562	8607	11457	10704

2.3.3.5 Item non-response

For income variables the following information will be provided for each wave of the EU SILC longitudinal component.

Table 23. *Percentage of households having received an amount*

	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Disposable household income	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount
Total disposable household income (HY020)	99.8	99.4	99.6	99.8
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	99.2	98.9	99	99.6
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit (HY023)	85.8	83.3	82.8	82.1
Net income components at household level	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount	% of households having received an amount
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	16.1	16.8	16.1	17.3
Family related allowances (HY050N)	10.8	10.8	12.7	13.1
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	2.7	5.7	5.9	6.7
Housing allowance (HY070)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Interests, dividendes, etc. (HY090N)	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080)	10.4	8.5	8.5	9.5
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Taxes on wealth (HY120N)	na	0.0	0.6	0.5
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130)	10.5	10.9	9.2	8.8

Table 24. *Percentage of persons 16+ having received an amount*

Net income components at personal level	EU SILC 2003 *% of persons 16+ having received an amount*	EU SILC 2004 *% of persons 16+ having received an amount*	EU SILC 2005 *% of persons 16+ having received an amount*	EU SILC 2006 *% of persons 16+ having received an amount*
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	31.4	31.6	31.2	30.7
Net non-cash employee income (PY020N)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050N)	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.9
Pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.3
Old age benefits (PY100N)	22.1	22.8	24.4	25.0
Survivor's benefits (PY110N)	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7
Sickness benefits (PY120N)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Disability benefits (PY130N)	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

2.4. Mode of data collection

For each wave of EU SILC longitudinal component the distribution of household members aged 16 or over by "data status" (RB 250) and by "type of interview" (RB 260) will be provided for each sample person, for co-residents and for the total.

Table 25. Distribution of members aged 16+ by "data status" Member

	Data status (RB 250)	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Sample persons	Information completed only from interview	3789	7029	9251	8412
	Individual unable to respond and no proxy possible	2	5	2	1
	Refusal to cooperate	-	2	7	5
	Person temporarily away and no proxy possible	12	19	43	30
	No contact for other reasons	-	2	2	-
	Information not completed, reason unknown	-	1	-	-
Co-residents	Information completed only from interview	-	54	125	305
	Individual unable to respond and no proxy possible	-	-	-	-
	Refusal to cooperate	-	-	2	1
	Person temporarily away and no proxy possible	-	-	3	2
	No contact for other reasons	-	-	1	-
	Information not completed, reason unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	Information completed only from interview	3789	7083	9376	8717
	Individual unable to respond and no proxy possible	2	5	2	1
	Refusal to cooperate	-	2	9	6
	Person temporarily away and no proxy possible	12	19	46	32
	No contact for other reasons	-	2	3	-
	Information not completed, reason unknown	-	1	-	-

Table 26. *Distribution of members aged 16+ by "type of interview"*

Member	Type of interview (RB 260)	EU SILC 2003	EU SILC 2004	EU SILC 2005	EU SILC 2006
Sample persons	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-PAPI)	1612	4310	6299	5702
	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-CAPI)	2002	2368	2341	2091
	Questionnaire completed (CATI)	24	154	124	264
	Self-administered by respondent	14	4	-	-
	Proxy interview	137	193	487	355
Co-residents	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-PAPI)	-	31	75	193
	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-CAPI)	-	15	37	69
	Questionnaire completed (CATI)	-	3	6	13
	Self-administered by respondent	-	-	-	-
	Proxy interview	-	5	7	30
Total	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-PAPI)	1612	4341	6374	5895
	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-CAPI)	2002	2383	2378	2160
	Questionnaire completed (CATI)	24	157	130	277
	Self-administered by respondent	14	4	-	-
	Proxy interview	137	198	494	385

2.5. Imputation procedure

No imputation procedure was applied.

2.6. Imputed rent

The self-assessment method is used. The respondent provides the figure and the interviewer checks the answer according to the rents prevailing in the specific area. However, we haven't counted it in the total disposable household income.

2.7. Company car assessment

The benefit for individuals using a company car for private reasons was not directly assessed at the interview but afterwards calculated by applying the depreciation method.

According to doc. EU-SILC 130/04 the main idea of the method was to impute to the employee the amount he/she would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle.

More specifically:

Depreciation = (Purchase prices – selling prices at X) / X,

where X is the average age of a company car.

To calculate the "purchase price" and the "selling price", the make, the model, the registration year and other characteristics of the car have been used. A list of prices or manufacturer's recommended retail prices have been used for a wide range of new cars. If a specific type of car was not included in the list, the RRP has been available from the manufacturer's website. If an RRP was not available in the country, then it was estimated based on the price of a similar car or the price relative to other cars in the country with the similar pricing structure. The list price included VAT and vehicle registration tax. For calculating the "average age of a company car" an average of 5 has been considered.

3. COMPARABILITY

The definitions used are fully compared with Eurostat definitions.

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

The reference population is all citizens officially living at Greek territory (population de facto). The source of our sample is the Census Population. This Census includes all private households and their current members residing in the territory, independently of any socio-economic characteristics they may have. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are excluded from the target population, as well as households having members diplomatic missioners.

The private household definition

The definition of household that Eurostat recommends is used. Household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same dwelling and share expenditures including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

The household membership

All household members of 16 year and older at the time of the interview, are selected for a personal interview.

Subject to the further and specific conditions shown below, the following persons must if they share household expenses, be regarded as household members:

- Persons usually resident, related to other members
- Persons usually resident, not related to other members
- Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants
- Visitors
- Line-in domestic servants, au-pairs

- Persons usually resident, but temporarily absent from the dwelling (for reasons of holiday travel, work, education or similar)
- Children of the household being educated away from home
- Persons absent for long periods, but having household ties : persons working away from home
- Persons temporarily absent but having household ties: persons
- in hospital, homes or other institutions

Further conditions for inclusion as household members are as follows:

   (a) Categories 3,4, and 5:

Such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere; or their actual or intended duration of stay must be six months or more.

   (b) Category 6:

Such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere and their actual or intended duration of absence from the household must be less than six months.

   (c) Category 7 and 8:

Irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence, such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere, must be the partner or child of a household member and must continue to retain close ties with the household and must consider this address to be his/her main residence.

   (d) Category 9:

Such person must have clear financial ties to the household and must be actually or prospectively absent from the household for less than six months.

- *Shares in household expenses*

Share in household expenses include benefiting from expenses (e.g. children, persons with no income) as well as contributing to expenses. If expenses are no shared, then the person constitutes separate household at the same address.

- *Usually resident*

A person shall be considered as a usually resident member of the household if he/she spends most of his/her daily rest there, evaluated over the past six months. Persons forming new households or joining existing households shall normally be considered as members at their new location; similarly, those leaving to live elsewhere shall no longer be considered as members of the original household. The abovementioned 'past six month' criteria shall be replaced by the intention to stay for a period of six months or more at the new place of residence.

- *Intention to stay for a period of six months or more*

Account has to be taken of what may be considered as 'permanent' movements in or out of households. Thus a person who has moved into a household for an indefinite period or with their intention to stay for a period of six months or more shall be considered as a household member, even though the person has not yet stayed in the household for six months, and has in fact spent a majority of that time at some other place of residence. Similarly, a person who has moved out of the household to some other place of residence with the intention of staying away for six months or more, shall no longer be considered as a member of the previous household.

- *Temporarily absent in private accommodation*

If the person who is temporarily absent is in private accommodation, then whether he/she is a member of this (or other) household depends on the length of the absence. Exceptionally, certain categories of persons with very close ties to the household may be included as members irrespective of the length of absence, provided they are not considered members of another private household.

In the application of these criteria, the intention is to minimize the risk that individuals who have two private addresses at which they might potentially be enumerated are not double-counted in the sampling frame. Similarly, the intention is to minimize the risk of some persons being excluded from membership of any household, even though in reality they belong to the private household sector.

The income reference period used

The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

This is also fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.

The reference period on taxes on wealth

The reference period on taxes on wealth is the previous calendar year

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The income reference period is the previous calendar year and the current variables refer to the fieldwork period (April - June 2006). Therefore the lag is at minimum 3 months and at maximum 6 months.

Total duration of the data collection of the sample

The interviews were carried out starting 1 Aprlil and ending 30 June.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

This information can be obtained by combining the answer for question 19 (PL030) with the answer for question 49 (calendar question),(PL210A—PL210K)

3.2 COMPONENTS OF INCOME

3.2.1 Income definitions

Total household gross income

$$HY010G = PY010G + PY050G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY120G + PY130G + PY140G + HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110\ G.$$

We collected gross income for approximately the 20% of income variables but we didn't calculate total household gross income, so this factor is zero in total disposable household income.

Total household net income

$$HY010N = PY010N + PY050N + PY090N + PY100N + PY110N + PY120N + PY130N + PY140N + HY040N + HY050N + HY060N + HY070N + HY080N + HY090N + HY110\ N.$$

Total disposable household income

$$HY020 = HY010 - (HY130 - HY120 - HY145)$$

Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old age and survivors' benefit

$$HY022 = HY020 - (PY090N + PY120N + PY130N + PY140N - HY050N - HY060N - HY070N)$$

Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old age and survivors' benefit

$$HY023 = HY020 - (PY090N + PY120N + PY130N + PY140N + PY100N + PY110N - HY050N - HY060N - HY070N)$$

Imputed rent (HY030N)

The respondent provides the figure and the interviewer checks the answer according to the rents prevailing in the specific area. However, we didn't count it in the total disposable household income.

Income from rental of property or land (HY040N)

Asked as Eurostat recommends, Income from rental of a property or land refers to the income received, during the income reference period, from renting a property (for example renting a dwelling –not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises- receipts from boarders or lodgers, or rent from land) after deducting costs such as mortgage interest repayments, minor repairs, maintenance, insurance and other charges.

Family/children related allowances (HY050N)

Family / children related allowance includes:

- Lifelong pension for mothers having more than 3 children
- Allowance for families having 3 children
- Allowance for families having more than 3 children
- Family allowances for public servants
- Incapacitated relatives care benefit
- Pregnancy-puerperal benefit
- Parental leave allowance
- Birth grant
- Marriage benefit (lump-sum)

The allowance for family public servants, the allowance for pregnancy-puerperal and the allowance for parental leave, if registered to the particular question, will not be included to the income of employees.

Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified (HY060N)

Social benefits in the function 'social exclusion not elsewhere classified include:

- Assistance – lump sum – to poor households in mountainous and disadvantageous areas
- Allowances to children under 16 years old who live in poor households (pre-school and school allowance)
- Allowance to repatriates
- Allowance to refugees
- Allowance to persons released from prison
- Allowance to drug-addicts and alcoholics
- Allowances to long-standing unemployed aged 45-65
- Allowance of social solidarity for pensioners
- Assistance to households having faced earthquake, flood, etc.

Housing   allowances (HY070N)

The housing allowances include:

- Benefits paid to bank clerks or public servants working in border areas, or to military servants
- Rent benefit, a means-tested transfer by a public authority to tenants, based on income
- Rent benefit, transfer by a public authority to households having faced an earthquake, flood, etc, independently of income
- Benefit to owner–occupiers: a means-tested transfer by a public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs: in practice help with paying mortgages and/ or interest and/or rehabilitation subsidy and/or a building subsidy.
- Subsidy of interest rate for loans of first dwelling.

It excludes:

- Social housing policy organized through the fiscal system
- All capital transfers (in particular investment grants).

Regular inter - household cash transfers received (HY080N)

Regular inter-household cash transfers received refer to regular monetary amounts received, during the income reference period, from other households or persons. More specifically, we asked for "alimony –compulsory or voluntary", "child support, for children residing away from home" and in general for any regular cash support.

Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090N)

Interests, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business refer to the mount of interest from assets such as bank accounts, certificates of deposit, bonds, etc, dividends and profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business, in which the person does not work, received during the income reference period less expenses incurred.

Interest paid on mortgage (HY0100N)

Interest paid on mortgage is not collected.

Income received by people aged under 16 (HY0110N)

Income received by people aged under 16 is defined as the gross income received by all household members aged under sixteen during the income reference period. Income received from other household members for work in the family business is not included.

Regular taxes on wealth (HY0120N)

Regular taxes on wealth refers to taxes that are paid periodically on the ownership or use of land or buildings by owners. The regular taxes on wealth provided will be those paid during the income reference period.

Regular inter-household transfers paid (HY0130N)

Regular inter-household cash transfers paid refer to regular monetary amounts paid, during the income reference period to other households or persons. More specifically, we asked for "alimony –compulsory or voluntary", "child support, for children residing away from home" and in general for any regular cash support.

Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY0140N)

Tax on income refers to taxes on income, profits and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed income of individuals, households or tax-unit. They include taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners.

Taxes on income include:

- Taxes on individual, household or tax-unit income (income from self-employment, property, entrepreneurship, pensions, etc.) included taxes deducted by employers (pay-as-you earn taxes) other taxes at source and taxes on the income of owners of unincorporated enterprise paid during the income reference period.
- Tax reimbursement received during the income reference period related to tax paid for the income received during the income reference period or for income received in previous year. This value will be taken into account as a reduction of taxes paid.
- Any interest charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by taxation authorities.

Social insurance contributions refer to employees' and self-employed contributions paid during the income reference period to either mandatory government or employer-based insurance schemes (pension, health, etc.).

We have also taken into account of the money that people have received from the taxes or that people have paid to the taxes in 2005 (based on their income of the year 2004).

Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments (HY0145N)

Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments refer to the money paid to/received from Taxes Authorities related to the income received.

Cash or near-cash employee income (PY010N)

Employee cash or near cash income refers to the monetary component of the compensation of employees in cash payable by an employer on behalf of the employee to social insurance schemes or tax authorities.

Included are:
- Wages and salaries paid in cash for time worked or work done in main and any secondary or casual job(s)
- Overtime
- Commission and tips
- Piece rate payments
- Payments for fostering
- Profit sharing and bonuses
- Allowance for working in remote locations, for transport
- Remuneration for time not worked (e.g. holiday payments)
- Additional payments based on productivity
- Supplementary payments (e.g. thirteenth month payment)
- Marriage allowance
- Allowance to the workers in the building constructions

Excluded are:
- Reimbursements made by the employer for work-related expenses (e.g. business travel)
- Severance and termination pay to compensate employees for employment ending before the employee has reached the normal retirement age for that job and redundancy payments
- Allowances for purely work-related expenses such as those for travel and subsistence or for protective clothes
- Lump sum payments at the normal retirement date
- Union strike pay

Non-cash employee income (PY020N)

Gross non-cash employee income includes <u>only</u> the company car and associated costs (e.g. car insurance, taxes and duties), provided for either private use or both private and work use.

Information on the following items has also been collected, but not included, for:

- Free of charge or contribution meals within working hours
- Reduced values for electricity, telephone, water etc
- Produced goods provided free of charge or with reduced price to employees,

However they haven't been counted in the variable "non-cash employee income" except company car.

Employers' social insurance contribution (PY 035N)

Information on the items has been collected, but not included.

Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050N)

It includes:

- Net operating profit or loss accruing to working owners of, or partners in, an unincorporated enterprise, less interest on business loans.
- Royalties earned on writing, inventions, and so on not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises.
- Rentals from business buildings, vehicles, equipment, etc not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises, after deduction of related costs such as interest on associated loans, repairs and maintenance and insurance charges.

Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070N)

The value of goods produced for own consumption refers to the value of food and beverages produced and also consumed within the same household.

The value of goods produced for own consumption are calculated as the market value of goods produced deducting any expenses incurred in the production, not being though counted in total income. The item however has not been included in the data files.

Unemployment benefits (PY090N)

- As unemployment benefits included are:
- Full unemployment allowance
- Partial unemployment allowance
- Early retirement for labour market reasons
- Allowance vocational training for unemployed
- Reimbursement due to dismissal from work
- Seasonal unemployment benefit for persons seasonally working (e.g. actresses. musicians, building workers, hotel staff, etc.)
- Allowance for young persons aged 20-29 years
- Allowance of military service
- Placement, resettlement or rehabilitation benefit
- Any other benefit replacing in whole or in part income lost by a worker due to loss of gainful employment.

Old-age benefit (PY100N)

Old age benefit includes:
- Old age pension from public sector
- Supplementary pension from public sector
- Early retirement pension due to resignation
- Care allowance
- Parallel pension from private sector (paid by the employer)
- Lump sum due to retirement
- National resistance pension

- Any other old age benefit providing a replacement income when the aged person retires from the labour marker, or guarantee a certain income when a person has reached a prescribed age.

Survivors' benefits (PY110N)

Included are:

- Old age pension from public sector
- Supplementary pension from public sector
- Parallel pension from private sector (paid by the employer)
- Orphans pension
- Pension of war victims

Sickness' benefits (PY0120N)

Included are:

- Paid sick leave
- Benefit for working accidents
- Benefit for spa therapy, airing etc.
- Assistance for movement of sick persons

Disability benefits (PY0130N)

Included are:

- Disability pension
- Benefit for persons with special needs
- Care allowance for incapacitated persons
- Care allowance for incapacitated children
- Nutrition allowance for people suffering kidney's disease
- Any other cash benefit

Education-related allowances (PY0140N)

It includes:

- Benefit received for participation in research programs
- Scholarships

Gross monthly earnings from employees (PY0200G)

It refers to the monthly amount in the main job for employees. It includes usual paid overtime, tips, profit share, bonuses. Information on gross monthly earnings for employees has been used only for the calculation of gender pay gap.

3.2.2. Other definitions

Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses (HS060)

Household members' were asked if they had financial difficulties facing unexpected but necessary expenses, such as the repair or replacement of the refrigerator, the washing machine, the car, etc. As far as the amount of this unexpected expense is concerned, it shouldn't exceed around the monthly low income and should be covered solely from members' savings and not from loans made from relatives, friends or bank.

3.2.3. The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables

All income variables were collected by interview.

3.2.4. The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained.
(e.g. gross, net of taxes on income at source and social contributions, net of tax on income at source, net of social contributions)

We collected gross income for approximately the 30% of income variables but we didn't calculate total household gross income, so this factor is zero in total disposable household income.

3.2.5. The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form.

Only net amounts are obtained and sent. However, this year (2007), we designed a model on net-gross and gross-net conversion of all income variables, also being the target aim of the survey.

3.3. Tracing rules

The Commission Regulation (EC) no. 1982/2003 of 21 October 2003, regarding the tracing rules, has been adopted and applied.

4. COHERENCE

Coherence refers to the comparison, of target variables and of the number of persons receiving income from each income component, with external sources (both administrative data and data from other surveys) being considered as reliable. Data from the comparison of yearly employee income between the data of EU SILC and Household Budget Survey and data for most recent change in the individual's activity status, main activity and status in employment compared with Labour Force Survey data (LFS) are presented.

4.1. Change between SILC 2003/2004 and SILC 2004/2005 by main income component

In general, in mean disposable income of the years 2003/ 2004 and 2004/2005, 2005/2006 there has been an increase 4,83%, 8,55% and 7,57 respectively observed, while the increase reported from the national accounts is 8,00%, 8,01 % and 8,21% (table 21). As far as the high deviations, existing in specific income variables, such as, interest, dividends, profits from capital investments in unincorporated business, are concerned, in general, there exists a problem in the reliability of the specific data. The small deviations existing in specific income variables such as social benefits are attributed to the fact that figures are not collected accurately.

Table 27. *Longitudinal change between 2003-2006 by main income component*

Household income component	in euro			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total disposable household income (HY020N)	16989,16	17808,89	19331,94	20795,56
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	16527,46	17361,38	18777,97	20203,46
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	12631,49	13325,30	14443,74	15511,54
Net income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	808,18	934,20	957,45	1111,85
Family/children related allowances (HY050N)	101,21	88,37	115,00	130,90
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	35,17	70,72	70,96	106,34
Housing allowances (HY070N)	3,40	7,72	12,87	16,25
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	343,79	262,76	321,77	372,86
Net interest, dividends, profit capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090N)	72,16	20,33	46,02	28,83
Net income received by people aged under 16 (HY110N)	0,00	1,07	1,42	3,56
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	301,54	498,42	426,33	372,55

Table 27 - continued. Longitudinal change between 2003-2006 by main income component

Household income component- Change	%		
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Total disposable household income (HY020N)	4,83	8,55	7,57
Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022)	5,05	8,16	7,59
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023)	5,49	8,39	7,39
Net income from rental of a property or land (HY040N)	15,59	2,49	16,13
Family/children related allowances (HY050N)	-12,68	30,14	13,82
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N)	101,07	0,33	49,86
Housing allowances (HY070N)	126,98	66,71	26,31
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080N)	-23,57	22,46	15,88
Net interest, dividends, profit capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090N)	-71,83	126,41	-37,36
Net income received by people aged under 16 (HY110N)	-	32,42	151,25
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N)	65,29	-14,46	-12,62

Table 27 - continued. Longitudinal change between 2003-2006 by main income component

Personal income component	in euro			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Net non cash or near cash employee income (PY010N)	3708,91	4013,24	4117,44	4262,67
Net non cash employee income (PY020N)	2,78	4,75	8,44	8,53
Net cash profits or losses from self employment (PY050N)	1578,86	1769,13	2126,99	2286,03
Net pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	0,87	3,38	3,53	4,85
Net employment benefits (PY090N)	71,86	50,72	56,17	49,54
Net old-age benefits (PY100N)	1452,27	1575,06	1716,04	1886,86
Net survivor's benefits (PY110N)	257,18	277,14	284,22	300,21
Net sickness benefits (PY120N)	3,19	8,30	11,46	9,12
Net disability benefits (PY130N)	58,99	58,23	84,81	92,20
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	7,30	7,51	8,02	11,10

Table 27 - continued. *Longitudinal change between 2003 - 2006 by main income component*

Personal income component- change			%
	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Net non cash or near cash employee income (PY010N)	8,21	2,60	3,53
Net non cash employee income (PY020N)	70,94	77,61	1,07
Net cash profits or losses from self employment (PY050N)	12,05	20,23	7,48
Net pension from individual private plans (PY080N)	290,37	4,33	37,56
Net employment benefits (PY090N)	-29,42	10,74	-11,80
Net old-age benefits (PY100N)	8,46	8,95	9,95
Net survivor's benefits (PY110N)	7,76	2,55	5,63
Net sickness benefits (PY120N)	160,36	37,99	-20,40
Net disability benefits (PY130N)	-1,29	45,66	8,71
Education-related allowances (PY140N)	2,97	6,70	38,50

4.2. Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each "income component', with external sources

Data from the comparison of yearly employee income between the data of EU SILC and Household Budget Survey are shown in the following table (table 28). It is noted that only persons who were present on the target polulation of the years 2003-2006 are shown in the table.

Table 28. Average employee income by age groups

Age groups	EU-SILC	HBS
16-24	5,950.72	5,126.40
25-34	9,674.01	8,708.43
35-44	13,852.63	12,785.75
45-54	15,392.08	14,153.74
55-64	15681,81	15,203.10

4.3. Other comparisons

Data for most recent change in the individual's activity status, main activity and status in employment compared with Labour Force Survey data (LFS) are appeared in following tables.

- Data for most recent change in the individual's activity status compared with Labour Force Survey data (LFS) are appeared in following tables.

Table 29. Most recent change in the individual's activity status

Most recent change in the individual's activity status	EU SILC 2003 Longitudinal component	LFS 2003
Employed- unemployed	2,2	0,9
Employed- retired	0,2	0,5
Employed- other inactive	0,6	0,5
Unemployed-employed	2,0	1,2
Unemployed-retired	0,0	0,0
Unemployed-other inactive	0,1	0,5
Retired-employed	0,0	0,0
Retired-unemployed	-	0,0
Retired-other inactive	-	0,2
Other inactive - employed	0,7	1,0
Other inactive - unemployed	0,4	0,9
Other inactive - retired	0,0	0,1
Total	**6,3**	**5,6**
Total population without change	93,7	94,4
Total population	100,0	100,0

Table 30 . Most recent change in the individual's activity status

Most recent change in the individual's activity status	EU SILC 2004 Longitudinal component	LFS 2004
Employed- unemployed	2,2	1,1
Employed- retired	0,2	0,7
Employed- other inactive	0,6	0,5
Unemployed-employed	2,0	1,4
Unemployed-retired	0,0	0,0
Unemployed-other inactive	0,1	0,5
Retired-employed	0,0	0,0
Retired-unemployed	-	0,0
Retired-other inactive	-	0,2
Other inactive - employed	0,7	0,9
Other inactive - unemployed	0,4	1,0
Other inactive - retired	0,0	0,1
Total	**6,3**	**6,4**
Total population without change	93,7	93,6
Total population	100,0	100,0

Table 31. *Most recent change in the individual's activity status*

Most recent change in the individual's activity status	EU SILC 2005 Longitudinal component	LFS 2005
Employed- unemployed	2,7	1,3
Employed- retired	0,5	0,8
Employed- other inactive	1,0	0,5
Unemployed-employed	1,9	1,4
Unemployed-retired	0,0	0,0
Unemployed-other inactive	0,1	0,4
Retired-employed	0,0	0,0
Retired-unemployed	-	0,0
Retired-other inactive	-	0,1
Other inactive - employed	1,0	1,0
Other inactive - unemployed	0,4	0,9
Other inactive - retired	0,1	0,1
Total	**7,7**	**6,5**
Total population without change	92,3	93,5
Total population	100,0	100,0

Table 32 . Most recent change in the individual's activity status

Most recent change in the individual's activity status	EU SILC 2006 Longitudinal component	LFS 2006
Employed- unemployed	2,8	0,8
Employed- retired	0,5	0,5
Employed- other inactive	0,9	0,4
Unemployed-employed	2,1	1,3
Unemployed-retired	0,0	0,0
Unemployed-other inactive	0,2	0,5
Retired-employed	0,0	0,0
Retired-unemployed	0,0	0,0
Retired-other inactive	0,0	0,2
Other inactive - employed	0,7	0,9
Other inactive - unemployed	0,2	0,8
Other inactive - retired	0,2	0,3
Total	7,6	**5,7**
Total population without change	92,4	94,3
Total population	100,0	100,0

- Data for individual's activity status and employment status compared with Labour Force Survey data (LFS) are appeared in following tables.

Table 33 . Individual's activity status

%

Activity Status	EU SILC 2003 Longitudinal component	LFS 2003
Economically active	48,18	52,5
Economically non active	51,82	47,5
	EU SILC 2004 Longitudinal component	LFS 2004
Economically active	48,56	53.3
Economically non active	51,44	46,7
	EU SILC 2005 Longitudinal component	LFS 2005
Economically active	48,47	53,3
Economically non active	51,53	46,7
	EU SILC 2006 Longitudinal component	LFS 2006
Economically active	48,2	53,3
Economically non active	51,8	46,7

Table 34. Individual's Status in employment

Employment Status	EU SILC 2003 Longitudinal component	LFS 2003
Self-employed with employees	5,7	7,3
Self-employed without employees	24,1	23,4
Employee	63,6	61,1
Family worker	6,6	8,3
	EU SILC 2004 Longitudinal component	LFS 2004
Self-employed with employees	6,0	8,0
Self-employed without employees	23,4	22,2
Employee	64,2	63,4
Family worker	6,3	6,3
	EU SILC 2005 Longitudinal component	LFS 2005
Self-employed with employees	6,2	8,0
Self-employed without employees	22,4	22,1
Employee	65,7	63,6
Family worker	5,7	6,3
	EU SILC 2006 Longitudinal component	LFS 2006
Self-employed with employees	5,0	8,2
Self-employed without employees	26,3	21,6
Employee	63,0	63,6
Family worker	5,7	6,5

5. CONCLUSION

The National Statistical Service of Greece will keep on collecting qualitative data and producing the social structural indicators being absolutely necessary for policy making both at national and European level.

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