HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS
DIVISION OF POPULATION AND LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

HOUSEHOLDS' SURVEYS UNIT

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (EU-SILC)

2009

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

PIRAEUS, JANUARY 2011

Persons who have filled the intermediate report:
- **Giorgos Ntouros** (introduction, indicators, accuracy (non sampling errors, mode of data collection, imputation), comparability, coherence, conclusions))
- **Nikolaidis Ioannis, Irene Sarantou** (Accuracy-Sample design, Sampling errors)

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 co-operation 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 (ECHP).

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 is 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 are calculated 9 of overarching indicators, 13 of social Inclusion indicators and 9 of pension adequacy indicators, 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 equivalized 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, income in kind and loan interest can possibly influence significantly the results and are included in the survey, but the arenot included in the calculation of the indicators.

The survey is being conducted upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance 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 referring to a specific time period, while the second to the changes occurring in three or four years time.

This document provides common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC, a description of the accuracy, precision, the comparability and the coherence of the administrative data and of the SILC 2009-survey data, 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).

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) Common Cross-sectional European Union Indicators
> (2) Accuracy
> (3) Comparability
> (4) Coherence
> (5) Conclusion
>   References

> Data from the ad-hoc module **'Material deprivation'** are annexed to this report (see annex1). The questionnaires are in the website of Hellenic Statistical Aythority: EL.STAT / www.statistical data/income and living conditions/metadata/questionnaires or on CIRCA.

1. COMMON CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS

1.1. Common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC

The common cross sectional EU indicators refer to those indicators adopted in the Council of the open method of coordination, based on the cross sectional sample of year 2009, with reference income period the previous calendar year (2008). The indicators below have been calculated using the Eurostat SAS program.

1.1.1.Portfolio of Overarching Indicators calculated from SILC

Table 1. *[OV-1] At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values).*

Household type	Euro	PPS
Single person	6,897.3	7,335.0
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	14,484.4	15,403.5

Table 2. *[OV-1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate (by age and gender). %*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	19.7	19.1	20.2
0-17	23.7	-	-
18-64	18.1	17.5	18.7
65+	21.4	20.9	21.9

Table 3. *[OV-1b] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (by age and gender).%*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	24.1	24.4	24.1
0-17	26.4	-	-
18-64	26.1	25.4	26.9
65+	14.7	14.4	17.0

Table 4.[OV-9] *Poverty risk estimated with poverty threshold (which is according with the inflation of the harmonized consumer indicator of the year 2005, per age group and gender. %*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	16.2	15.8	16.7
0-17	19.9	-	-
18-64	15.1	14.5	15.6
65+	16.8	16.0	17.5

Table 5. [OV-11] In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender). %

Total	Male	Female
13.8	16.1	10.6

Table 6. [OV-2] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	5.8

Table 7 . [OV-7a] Relative median income ratio

Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged less then 65 years	0.8

Table 8 . [OV-7b] Aggregate replacement ratio

Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years	Total	Male	Female
	0.41	0.46	0.44

Table 9. *[OV-C11] At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (by age and gender). %*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	42.0	39.6	44.3
0-17	27.8	-	-
18-64	33.3	31.5	35.1
65+	85.2	84.3	85.9

1.1.2. Streamlined Social Inclusion Portfolio: Social Inclusion indicators calculated from EU-SILC

Table 10. *[SI-P1] At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values).* %

Household type	Euro	PPS
Single person	6,897.3	7,335.0
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	14,484.4	15,403.5

Table 11. *[SI-P1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate (by age and gender).* %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	19.7	19.1	20.2
0-17	23.7	-	-
18-64	18.1	17.5	18.7
65+	21.4	20.9	21.9

Table 12. *[SI-P3] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (by age and gender).* %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	24.1	24.4	24.1
0-17	26.4	-	-
18-64	26.1	25.4	26.9
65+	14.7	14.4	17.0

Table 13. *[SI-P8] Proportion of population lacking at least three items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension of the material deprivation items by age, gender and at-risk-of-poverty status   %*

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	23.0	21.7	24.2
	Poor	52.5	51.4	53.6
	Non poor	15.7	14.7	16.8
0-17	Total	24.4	-	-
	Poor	49.2	-	-
	Non poor	16.7	-	-
18-64	Total	21.8	21.0	22.6
	Poor	52.6	51.5	53.6
	Non poor	15.0	14.6	15.5
65+	Total	25.5	22.0	28.3
	Poor	55.7	53.5	57.7
	Non poor	17.3	13.8	20.1

Table 14. *[SI-S1] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by age and gender. %*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	19.7	19.1	20.2
0-17	23.7	-	-
18-24	22.2	21.3	23.1
25-49	17.9	17.4	18.4
50-64	16.8	15.9	17.6
65+	21.4	20.9	21.9

Table 15 . *[SI-S1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by household type. %*

Household type	%
Total	19.7
Households without dependent children	17.4
One adult younger than 65 years	23.1
One adult 65 years or older	30.6
Single female	28.3
Single male	23.0
Two adults younger than 65 years	17.2
Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	21.0
Three or more adults	12.7
Households with dependent children	22.3
Single parent with dependent children	32.1
Two adults with one dependent child	22.3
Two adults with two dependent children	22.4
Two adults with three or more dependent children	28.6
Three or more adults with dependent children	18.6

Table 16 . *[SI-S1b] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by work intensity of the household and by gender and selected age. %*

Household type by work intensity	Total	Male	Female
Households without dependent children and all members are working	9.3	10.4	8.1
Households without dependent children and at least one member working	14.4	13.7	15.2
Households without dependent children and none is working	28.2	27.6	28.6
Households with dependent children and all members are working	11.2	10.8	11.7
Households with dependent children under 16 years old and at least one member working	30.2	30.7	29.8
Households with dependent children and at least one member working	44.2	43.2	45.2
Households with dependent children and none is working	43.3	38.9	46.0

Table 17. *[SI-S1c] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status and by gender. %*

Activity	Total	Male	Female
Employment	13.8	16.1	10.6
Non employment	23.9	21.1	25.6
Unemployment	38.1	35.3	40.1
Retired	18.4	17.8	19.2
Inactive population - Other	26.5	24.5	27.0

Table 18. [SI-S1d] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by accommodation tenure status and by gender and selected age groups. %

Tenure status	Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Owner	Total	18.5	17.9	19.0
Rent	Total	25.1	24.6	25.6
Owner	0-17	21.1	-	-
Rent	0-17	33.5	-	-
Owner	18-64	16.7	16.0	17.3
Rent	18-64	23.7	23.0	24.4
Owner	65+	21.8	21.3	22.2
Rent	65+	17.3	16.0	18.2

Table 19. [SI-S1e] Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. %

Risk of poverty threshold	Age groups	Total	Male	Female
40% of median equivalized disposable income	Total	6.6	6.4	6.8
	0-17	8.2	-	-
	18-64	6.6	6.3	7.0
	65+	5.0	4.7	5.1
50% of median equivalized disposable income	Total	12.2	11.8	12.7
	0-17	16.1	-	-
	18-64	11.7	11.2	12.3
	65+	10.2	9.3	11.0
70% of median equivalized disposable income	Total	25.4	24.6	26.2
	0-17	30.2	-	-
	18-64	23.1	22.3	23.8
	65+	29.2	28.2	29.9

Table 20. *[SI-S4] Mean number of items lacked by persons considered as deprived in the 'economic strain and durables' by age, gender and at-risk-of-poverty status. %*

Age groups	Population	Total	Male	Female
Total	Total	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Poor	3.9	3.9	3.9
	Non poor	3.5	3.5	3.5
0-17	Total	3.7	-	-
	Poor	3.9	-	-
	Non poor	3.5	-	-
18-64	Total	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Poor	3.9	3.9	3.9
	Non poor	3.5	3.5	3.5
65+	Total	3.7	3.6	3.7
	Poor	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Non poor	3.5	3.4	3.6

Table 21. *[SI-C1] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio*

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	
	5.8

Table 22. *[SI-C2] Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient*

Gini coefficient	33.1

Table 23. *[SI-C5] At risk of poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2006)*

(by age and gender). %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	16.2	15.8	16.7
0-17	19.9	-	-
18-64	15.1	14.5	15.6
65+	16.8	16.0	17.5

Table 24. *[SI-C6] At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, by gender and selected age*

groups (except pensions). %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
Total	22.7	21.6	23.7
0-17	25.2	-	-
18-64	20.8	20.1	21.5
65+	26.7	23.9	28.9

Table 25. *[SI-C8] In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work). %*

Work status	%
Full time	12.5
Part time	26.9

1.1.3. Portfolio of Pension Indicators calculated from SILC - Adequacy of pensions

Table 26. [PN-P1] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people. %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
0-64	19.3	18.8	19.8
65+	21.4	20.9	21.9

Table 27. [PN-P2] Relative median income ratio of elderly people (65+)

Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged between 45 and 54 years	Total	Male	Female
	0.80	0.85	0.75

Table 28. [PN-P3] Aggregate replacement ratio

Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years	Total	Male	Female
	0.41	0.46	0.44

Table 29. [PN-S1] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people. %

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
0-59	19.3	19.0	19.6
0-74	19.3	18.7	19.9
60+	21.1	19.7	22.2
75+	23.9	24.3	23.6

Table 30. *[PN-S2] Relative median income ratio of elderly people (60+)*

Persons aged 60 years and over compared to persons aged between 45 and 54 years	Total	Male	Female
	0.82	0.89	0.77

Table 31. *[PN-S4] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio*

Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	Age groups	S80/S20
	0-64	6.2
	65+	4.1

Table 32. *[PN-S5] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap of elderly people. %*

Age groups	Total	Male	Female
65+	14.7	14.4	17.0
75+	14.6	14.3	18.2

Table 33. *[PN-S6] At-risk-of-poverty rate for pensioners . %*

Retired	Total	Male	Female
	18.4	17.8	19.2

Table 34. *[PN-S7] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people by accommodation tenure status .%*

Tenure status	Age groups	Total
Owner	60+	21.3
Rent		18.8
Owner	65+	21.8
Rent		17.3
Owner	75+	25.1
Rent		11.7

Table 35. *[PN-S8] Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. %*

Risk of poverty threshold	Age groups	%
50% of median equivalized disposable income	60+	11.2
	65+	10.2
	75+	11.1
70% of median equivalized disposable income	60+	28.4
	65+	29.2
	75+	31.7

Table 36. *[[PN-P9] Gender differences in the at-risk-of-poverty rate of older people*

Household type	Age groups	Gender difference
Single person	0-64	-3.3
	65+	-2.2

Table 37. *[PN-P10] Gender differences in the relative median income ratio of older people*

Household type: Single person	Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged less then 65 years	Gender difference
		0.02

1.1.4. Other indicators

Table 38. Mean equivalized income

Mean equivalized income	Euro
	13,504.88

Table 39. The unadjusted gender pay gap. %

The unadjusted gender pay gap	12

1.2. Social exclusion indicators

Table 40. Average of items lacked by persons considered as deprived in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension by age, gender and at-risk-of-poverty status. %

Age groups	Population	Total	Female	Male
Total	Total	23.0	24.2	21.7
	Poor	52.5	53.6	51.4
	Non poor	15.7	16.8	14.7
0-17	Total	24.4	-	-
	Poor	49.2	-	-
	Non poor	16.7	-	-
18-64	Total	21.8	22.6	21.0
	Poor	52.6	53.6	51.5
	Non poor	15.0	15.5	14.6
65+	Total	25.5	28.3	22.0
	Poor	55.7	57.7	53.5
	Non poor	17.3	20.1	13.8

Table 41. *Fulfilment of basic needs. %*

Fulfilment of basic needs	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Capacity to afford paying for one week holiday away from home, annually	47.7	77.7	40.0
Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day	7.5	24.1	3.3
Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses	29.4	60.3	21.4

Table 44. *Housing conditions. %*

Problems faced	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Leaking roof, damp walls/ floors/ foundation or rot in window frames or floor	17.7	27.1	15.3
Too dark rooms, not enough light	6.9	7.4	6.8
Noise from neighbours or from the street	23.9	20.8	24.7
Pollution, grime or other environmental problems	23.4	18.9	24.5
Vandalism and crime	16.4	12.9	17.3
Lack of bath or shower in the dwelling	1.3	3.5	0.8
Lack of indoor flushing toilet for sole use of households	2.1	5.1	1.3
Inability to keep home adequately warm	15.6	10.6	35.0

Table 45. *Financial burden of the total housing cost. %*

Financial burden of the total housing cost	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
A heavy burden	30,3	44,4	26,6
A slight burden	63,1	53,9	65,5
Not burden at all	6,6	1,7	7,9

Table 46. *Financial burden of the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans. %*

Financial burden of the repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
A heavy burden	10.5	10.3	11.2
A slight burden	18.5	20.5	10.6
Not burden at all	3.1	3.7	0.7

Table 47. *Housing and non-housing related arrears. %*

Arrears	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Rent or mortgage repayment	8.1	12.4	6.9
Utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.)	18.3	35.8	13.8
Credit cards payment or loan repayments for household items, holidays	11.6	12.6	11.3

Table 48. *Ability to make ends meet . %*

Ability to make ends meet	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
With great difficulty	22.5	39.4	18.1
With difficulty	34.1	40.8	32.4
With some difficulty	25.7	15.4	28.4
Fairly easily	12.0	2.9	14.4
Easily	5.2	1.4	6.2
Very easily	0.5	0.1	0.6

Table 49. *Lowest monthly income to make ends meet (in euro)*

	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Income	2,219.45	1,752.08	2,340.25

Table 50. *Quality of life. %*

Quality of life – Percentage of household that cannot afford:	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Colour TV	0.1	0.2	0.1
Telephone (including mobile phone)	0.4	1.0	0.3
Computer	10.5	16.9	8.8
Washing machine	2.3	5.2	1.6
Car	10.4	19.9	7.9

1.3. Other social indicators

Table 51. *General health for household members aged 16 and over. %*

PH010:General health for household members aged 16 and over	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Very good	51.3	44.3	53.0
Good	24.0	22.5	24.3
Fair	15.0	19.2	14.0
Bad	6.6	9.7	5.8
Very bad	3.1	4.2	2.8

Table 52. *Unmet need for medical examination or treatment for household members aged 16 and over. %*

Unmet need for medical examination or treatment	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
PH040:Doctors of any specialization	7.5	13.2	6.1
PH060:Dentists	7.7	13.3	6.4

Table 53. Highest ISCED level attained for household members aged 16 and over. %

PE040:Highest ISCED level attained	Population		
	Total	Poor	Non poor
Pre-primary education	2.7	11.4	6.2
Primary education	29.6	35.8	22.6
Lower secondary education	11.2	16.0	10.0
Upper secondary education	31.3	27.8	32.2
Post secondary non tertiary education	4.7	3.3	5.0
First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	19.9	5.6	23.3
Second Stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	0.6	0.1	0.7

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 area into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS2 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 NUTS2 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 (NUTS2) 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 54. Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Accepted (DB135=1)
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Macedonia	512	483
GR12	Kentriki Macedonia	1514	1322
GR13	Dytiki Macedonia	221	209
GR14	Thessalia	560	499
GR21	Ipeiros	237	205
GR22	Ionia Nisia	132	107
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	520	474
GR24	Sterea Ellada	409	364
GR25	Peloponnisos	463	413
GR30	Attiki	3,013	2,174
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	177	162
GR42	Notio Aigaio	231	206
GR43	Kriti	477	418
Total	**Total**	**8,466**	**7,036**

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 from April to june of the year 2009 with reference period of data the previous year (2008).

Table 55. Sample distribution (household questionnaire) over time

Month	Date	Number	%
April	1 to 10	51	0.7
	11 to 20	43	0.6
	21 to 30	105	1.5
May	1 to 10	594	8.5
	11 to 20	1,094	15.6
	21 to 31	991	14.1
June	1 to 10	1,442	20.5
	11 to 20	1,428	20.3
	21 to 30	1,288	18.3

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 9 - panel 6 replaced panel 5 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 6, 7 and 8 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 is used as initial weight in the calibration procedure referred in the following paragraph.

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

This involves the calibration of the household and personal weights in conjunction with external sources (Projections for population totals for year 2009). 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 (NUTS2). 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 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.

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 also the survey characteristics required for the calculations of standard errors and effective sample size for the common cross-sectional EU indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC and for the equivalised disposable income.

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

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

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

(6)

where, w_{hij} stands for RB050 corrected for the effect of missing values (page 9 of the EU-SILC 131-rev/04 document).

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

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h$$

(7)

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

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

(8)

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

$$\hat{X}_h = \sum_h \hat{X}_h$$

(9)

In order to estimate the variances of the required characteristics, we applied the Jackknife Re-sampling Method, according to the procedure described below. The method was selected for application due to its ability in estimating the variance for non-linear and non-smooth statistics and additionally due to the fact that it takes into account the weighting stratification and clustering.

We used the final (actual) sample of individuals each one of them belonging to a certain household, cluster and stratum.

i. From the stratum h, (h=1, 2, …, 90) we omitted the units (individuals), that belong to the cluster i, (i= 1, 2, …, n_h)

where n_h : the number of clusters in the sample in each stratum h

ii. The individuals' weights (RB050) that belong to the rest clusters of the same stratum are multiplied with the quantity $\dfrac{n_h}{n_h - 1}$, while the weights of the individuals that belong to the rest strata remain constant.

iii. Calculation of the indicator ($\widehat{\theta}_{strhi}$) according to the formulas provided by Eurostat documents using the data and weights after steps i and ii. (Actually with the use of available data after the omitting of this certain cluster).

The above procedure (steps i-iii) is repeated as many times as the clusters of the sample are. In every repeat we omitted the individuals of the next cluster, while we restored in the sample the individuals of the cluster that were omitted in the previous repeat.

Next, in order to estimate the variance of the indicator according to the two-stage stratified sampling we used the formula:

$$V(\widehat{\theta}_{str}) = \sum_{h=1}^{90} \frac{n_h - 1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (\widehat{\theta}_{strhi} - \widehat{\theta}_{str})^2 \qquad (10)$$

where $\widehat{\theta}_{str}$: is the value of the indicator, as it has been calculated with the use of the sample data.

2.2.2. Standard Error and Effective Sample Size

Standard errors for all the required indicators were calculated in the form of coefficient of variation (CV).

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

$$CV\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{V\left(\hat{Y}\right)}}{\hat{Y}} *100 \quad (11)$$

Effective sample size was calculated as the ratio of the actual sample size to the design effect. The design effect was calculated as the ratio of the variance estimate produced for two-stage stratified sampling to the variance estimate produced under the assumption of simple random sampling[1].

The variance estimates under the assumption of simple random sampling were calculated using the formulas presented below as a continuation of the Jackknife Re-sampling Method. The steps are the following:

i.   The individuals of the sample received equal weights with value $\dfrac{N}{n}$

where:

---

[1] In the special case of the Indicator "Relative Median at-risk-of-poverty- Gap by Age and Gender" the design effect for certain age and gender groups ($deff(Y_c)$) was calculated with the use of the formula, since it produces more robust estimations:

$$deff(Y_c) = 1 + \frac{n_t}{n_c} \bullet \left[deff(Y_t) - 1\right] \quad (12)$$

where

$deff(Y_t) =$ the design effect of the toatal indicator

$n_t =$ the total actual sample size

$n_c =$ the actual sample size of the certain age and gender group

N = The estimation of the country's individuals' population resulting from the summation of the individuals' weights.

n = the individuals' sample size

ii. The value of the indicator ($\widehat{\theta}_{srs}$) is calculated using the individuals' weights in step i above

iii. 15 individuals are omitted from the sample while the rest individuals are attained equal weights with value $\dfrac{N}{n-15}$

iv. Calculation of the indicator ($\widehat{\theta}_{srsk}$), according to the formulas provided by Eurostat documents using the data and weights after step iii. (Actually using the data after omitting the 15 individuals).

The above procedure, steps iii-iv, is repeated as many times as to cover all individuals in groups of 15. In every repeat we omitted the next 15 individuals, while we restored in the sample the 15 individuals that were omitted in the previous repeat.

Next, in order to estimate the variance of the indicator according to the simple random sampling we used the formula:

$$V(\widehat{\theta}_{srs}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n}(\widehat{\theta}_{srsk} - \widehat{\theta}_{srs})^2 \qquad (13)$$

In the table that follows the CV, the design effect, the actual sample size and the effective sample size are presented for all required indicators.

Due to high design effect, it is noticed that from the 2008 and in order to reduce the design effect and to achieve the minimum sample size according to regulation, the number of primary sampling units has been increased by 23% and additionally the number od secondary sampling units (households) by 25%.

The most important reason for the high value of the total design effect (2.3), is the effect of the unequal weighting, which is 1.8. The Influence of the cluster to the total design effect is 1.2.

Table 56. Coefficient of Variance, Design Effect, Actual and Effective Sample size per indicator

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers)	5.5	2.3	18,035	7,953
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender	5.5	2.3	18,035	7,953
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_0-15)	8.2	1.4	1,389	994
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_16-24)	10.2	1.1	860	811
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_25-49)	6.0	2.7	3,112	1,140
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_50-64)	7.3	1.1	1,769	1,573
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_>=65)	6.5	1.2	2,165	1,879
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_>=16)	4.4	1.6	7,906	5,082
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_16-64)	5.2	2.5	5,741	2,268
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female_0-64)	5.3	2.3	7,130	3,109
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female >=0)	4.6	2.8	9,295	3,311
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female 0-17)	8.6	1.1	1,567	1,412
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (female 18-64)	5.6	1.5	5,563	3,681
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 0-15)	8.0	1.3	1,461	1,132
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 16-24)	9.0	1.1	849	797
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 25-49)	5.8	1.4	2,988	2,106
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 50-64)	7.2	1.0	1,687	1,623
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male >=65)	7.6	1.1	1,755	1,562
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male >=16)	4.5	1.5	7,279	4,701
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 16-64)	4.6	1.2	5,524	4,712
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 0-64)	4.7	1.2	6,985	5,693

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male >=0)	4.2	1.4	8,740	6,238
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 0-17)	7.4	1.3	1,664	1,326
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (male 18-64)	4.7	1.2	5,321	4,454
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (0-15)	6.6	1.3	2,850	2,218
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (16-24)	7.9	2.8	1,709	600
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (25-49)	5.3	1.7	6,100	3,630
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (50-64)	6.0	1.2	3,456	2,781
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (>=65)	6.1	1.3	3,920	3,073
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (>=16)	4.3	2.6	15,185	5,928
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (16-64)	5.1	1.7	11,265	6,487
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (0-64)	4.6	1.6	14,115	9,089
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (0-17)	7.5	1.9	3,231	1,667
At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender (18-64)	4.2	1.3	10,884	8,684
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender	5.2	2.0	14,471	7,174
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (female_employed)	7.7	1.2	2,785	2,329
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (female_unemployed)	13.1	1.0	360	351
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (female_retired)	7.3	1.1	1,806	1,603
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (female_other inactive)	5.9	1.2	2,629	2,219
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (male_employed)	5.4	1.3	3,892	3,056
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (male_unemployed)	11.2	1.0	264	259
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (male_retired)	7.1	1.1	2,124	1,848

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (male_other inactive)	10.3	1.0	611	586
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (employed)	5.4	1.5	6,677	4,544
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (unemployed)	10.5	1.0	624	598
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (retired)	5.9	1.3	3,930	3,079
At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender (other inactive)	5.4	1.2	3,240	2,639
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type	5.5	2.3	17,959	7,938
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (one person)	6.4	1.1	1,690	1,511
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (2 ad, both<65, no dep children)	10.3	1.1	1,556	1,403
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (2 ad, at least one >65, no dep children)	8.3	1.3	2,598	1,937
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (other, without dep children)	10.8	1.2	3,500	2,959
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (single parent, >=1dep children)	19.7	1.0	328	321
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (2 ad, 1 dep child)	9.8	1.1	2,055	1,796
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (2 ad, 2 dep children)	8.3	1.2	3,108	2,697
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (2 ad, >=3 dep children)	13.5	1.1	1,159	1,103
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (other, with dep children)	13.9	2.2	1,965	905
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (without dep children)	5.2	1.7	9,344	5,640

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (with dep children)	6.4	1.6	8,615	5,366
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accomodation tenure status	5.5	2.3	18,035	7,953
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accomodation tenure status (owner or rent free)	4.8	2.1	15,133	7,333
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accomodation tenure status (tenant)	7.9	1.1	2,902	2,639
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household				
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (without dep children_WI=0)	12.4	1.1	1,371	1,250
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (without dep children_0<WI<1)	9.6	1.2	3,023	2,470
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (without dep children_WI=1)	13.0	1.1	2,099	1,829
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (with dep children_WI=0)	29.1	1.0	237	233
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (with dep children_0<WI<0.5)	12.9	1.0	605	580
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (with dep children_0.5<W<1)	7.1	1.1	3,735	3,325
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household (with dep children_WI=1)	12.3	1.3	3,900	3,061
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	7.8	1.5	7208	4,784
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits	6.5	2.3	18,035	7,953

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_0-15)	7.8	1.1	1,389	1,265
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_0-17)	13.3	1.1	1,567	1,412
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_16-64)	8.5	1.4	5,741	4,090
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_18-64)	5.5	1.4	5,563	3,999
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_>=65)	9.6	1.4	2,165	1,597
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (female_>=16)	8.4	1.6	7,906	5,082
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_0-15)	8.2	1.1	1,461	1,325
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_0-17)	1.1	1.1	1,664	1,490
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_16-64)	4.9	1.4	5,524	3,979
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_18-64)	5.0	1.4	5,321	3,873

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_>=65)	18.7	1.1	1,755	1,562
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (male_>=16)	7.1	1.5	7,279	4,815
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (0-15)	6.4	1.2	2,850	2,374
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (0-17)	8.2	1.2	3,231	2,633
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (16-64)	6.4	1.8	11,265	6,287
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (18-64)	5.0	1.8	10,884	6,166
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (>=65)	12.9	2.6	3,920	1,499
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ except old age and survivors benefits (>=16)	7.6	2.1	15,185	7,345
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender_ including old age and survivors benefits	2.6	2.3	18,035	7,953
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _0-15)	7.2	1.2	1,389	1,148

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _0-17)	7.3	1.3	1,567	1,217
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _16-64)	4.1	1.4	5,741	4,090
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _18-64)	3.9	1.4	5,563	3,999
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _>=65)	1.3	1.3	2,165	1,724
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (female _>=16)	2.5	1.6	7,906	5,082
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _0-15)	7.7	1.2	1,461	1,235
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _0-17)	7.0	1.0	1,664	1,588
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _16-64)	3.7	1.4	5,524	3,979
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _18-64)	3.8	1.4	5,321	3,873
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _>=65)	2.5	1.5	1,755	1,192

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (male _>=16)	2.9	1.5	7,279	4,815
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (0-15)	5.9	1.1	2,850	2,708
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (0-17)	6.1	1.1	3,231	2,912
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (16-64)	3.6	1.8	11,265	6,287
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (18-64)	3.6	1.8	10,884	6,166
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (>=65)	1.4	1.1	3,920	3,685
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender including old age and survivors benefits (>=16)	2.6	2.1	15,185	7,345
Gini Coefficient (inequality of income distribution)	2.0	2.3	18,035	7,953
Equivalised disposable income	1.5	7.7	18,035	7,953
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender	7.6	1.3	3,888	3,054
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (0-15)	13.6	1.1	726	691
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (0-17)	18.6	2.3	831	355

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (16-64)	8.4	1.2	2,298	1,978
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (18-64)	9.4	1.2	2,193	1,900
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (16+)	12.8	1.2	3,162	2,587
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (18+)	10.0	1.2	3,057	2,516
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (65+)	23.6	1.1	864	815
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female)	10.1	1.6	2,063	1,319
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female_16_64)	19.2	1.1	1,204	1,110
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female_18_64)	22.5	1.1	1,158	1,071
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female_16+)	14.1	2.3	1,708	743
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female_18+)	15.1	1.8	1,662	912
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (female_65+)	17.6	1.0	504	487
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male)	15.5	1.8	1,825	1,018
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male_16_64)	9.9	1.1	1,094	1,016
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male_18_64)	9.8	1.1	1,035	965

INDICATOR	CV	Design Effect	Actual Sample Size	Effective Sample Size
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male_16+)	11.4	1.1	1,454	1,319
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male_18+)	10.2	1.1	1,395	1,270
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender (male_65+)	20.1	1.0	360	351
Relative median income ratio	3.5	1.3	3,920	3,073
Relative median income ratio_female	1.1	1.2	2,165	1,879
Relative median income ratio_male	1.1	1.1	1,755	1,562
Aggregate replacement ratio	4.6	1.2	2,954	2,446
Aggregate replacement ratio_female	10.8	1.1	1,216	1,120
Aggregate replacement ratio_male	7.0	1.1	1,738	1,549

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

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

(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 (pilot survey. EU-SILC 2003 – 2008) 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 2009 survey were the same as those of 2004-2008 survey except for some small changes in the wording. The major changes concern on additional questions using in the net/gross/net conversion model (see www.statistics.gr/social statistics/ statistical data/ income and living conditions/metadata and questionnaires or on CIRCA). We did not include additional questions to cover other areas at the national level.

(2) The interviewers and their training

All the external collaborators (interviewers) of Attiki Prefecture attended a four days training course before starting the fieldwork. Four 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.

The training in Athens, Thessalonica, Patras (major regional offices in the country), followed by 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.

Unfortunately, after four years it seems though that still some interviewers don't use the exact wording of the questions. Others skip questions. especially subjective ones (e.g. deprivation questions). Also, when the respondents didn't provide the figures the interviewers completed/imputed the figures themselves.

(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 despite to increase in EU SILC 2008.

There is a sense that still self-employment income has been under-estimated.

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (former 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 EL.STAT. 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.

(4) Errors in routing

No errors in routing were made.

(5) Skills testing before starting the fieldwork

Interviewers were both external collaborators and personnel of the El.STAT. all experienced with other household surveys carried out by our Institute. at a percentage of 80%. More specifically 35% of interviewers were personnel and the other 65% external collaborators.

2.3.2.2. Processing errors

Used the PAPI and CAPI– method to interview the persons. The electronic questionnaires were designed using Oracle - SQL, due to the mode of collection (CAPI). The errors were few than the other surveys.

(1) Data entry controls

As pre-mentioned several plausibility checks have been made, using the validation rules of doc. 65. Additionally to Eurostat's basic checks, checks were made with the data entry programs. In general, data entry programs and post-data entry programs checks were made as following:

- Coverage
- Checks on the number of questionnaires expected to be collected
- Number of expected household questionnaires per area unit.
- Number of expected personal questionnaires per interviewed household.
- Number of split-off households.
- Number of tracing sheets and number of moved members.
- Deletion of duplicates
- Person identification check (household member check / person identification check on household register
- Monitoring of flows, valid values and out of range values
- Intra-year inconsistencies check
- Intra-questionnaire inconsistencies check
- Controlling of the amount of income components and especially of social transfers

Personal Register

- The specific childcare programs were cross-checked with the age of the child. For example for a three year-old child the interviewer could not register an answer to "number of hours spent per week in a program of obligatory educational level".

Household Questionnaire

- On tenure status, if there was an answer in "owned dwelling" or "rented for free" then there couldn't be registered a positive answer in question on "arrears on mortgage or rent payments".

- On "Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home, have a meal with meat, chicken. fish every second year, etc." if a positive answer existed in all four items then in question on "ability to make ends meet" a positive answer wasn't accepted in "with great difficulty".

Personal Questionnaire

- The age was cross-checked with the educational level attended.

- The age was cross-checked with the educational level attained.

- Between questions on level currently attended and level of education attainrd there was also made a cross-check, so that a person cannot attend a level of education being lower than the one having being finished.

- Crosscheck was made between the age at which the person finished a specific educational level and the specific educational level having been attained. The age couldn't be less than the usual age at which the level is attained.

- A person suffering from a chronic illness or condition couldn't answer in question on health status has "very good health"

- In question on basic activity status all the answers were crosschecked with the answer provided in the personal register.

- A more complicated cross-check was made in year of birth age first job was undertaken and years spend as employee or self-employed.

- A person couldn't answer "have never worked" if there exists a positive answer in question on 'working full or part time' or answer "yes" in question on 'Have you ever worked?'.

- In question on when a person was employee. then in question 50 must answered "Yes" meaning that he/she had income from paid employment.

- The same check applied for the self-employed as well, then he must answered "Yes" meaning that he/she had income from self-employment.

- In question 2 on social security benefits and specifically for the social solidarity allowance for pensioners up and down boundaries were inserted for the registration of the amount.
- In question on the s/n of the member who made tax return with the respondent must exist in the register.

In all the pre-mentioned checks the cursor couldn't continue to the next answer and a special notice appeared on the screen.

- Inter-questionnaire inconsistencies check

Longitudinal checks

- Checks and comparison of demographic data register in the Personal Register with these of previous year.
- Check and comparison of citizenships and countries of birth with previous year.

(2) Codification

The codification of questions relating to occupation (ISCO),,, economic activity of the local unit (NACE), nationality was done by experienced personnel according to ISCO-88 , NACE rev.1 and 2 and Doc 65/09.

(3) Other controls and other problems

Several plausibility checks have been made. most of them being the same as the ones SAS program applies. During the data processing of raw material ACCESS-2000. ORACLE (golden 3.2) and win-SPSS 13 have been used.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database

Table 57. *Number of households for which an interview is accepted for the database. Rotational group breakdown and total*

Rotational group	Households	%
1	2,154	30.6
2	2,294	32.6
3	1,313	18.7
4	1,275	18.1
Total	7,036	100.0

Table 58. *Number of persons of 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database. and who completed a personal interview. Rotational group breakdown and total*

Rotational group	Households' members	%
1	4,627	30.8
2	4,838	32.2
3	2,860	19.0
4	2,720	18.1
Total	15,045	100.0

2.3.3.2. Unit non response

• *Household non-response rates (NRh)*

NRh = (1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100 = 17.066%

where

$$Ra = \frac{\text{Number of addresses successfully contacted}}{\text{Number of valid addresses selected}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = \text{all}] - \sum[DB120 = 23]} = \frac{8279}{8466 - 55} = 0,984 = 0,984$$

$$Rh = \frac{\text{Number of household interviews completed and accepted for the database}}{\text{Number of eligible households at contacted addresses}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum[DB135 = 1]}{\sum[DB130 = \text{all}]} = \frac{7036}{8466} = 0,831019 = 0.831$$

NRh=(1-0.984*0.831)*100= 17.066%

So. the household non-response rate is 17,066%

• *Individual non-response rates (NRp)*

NRp = (1-(Rp))*100

Where

$$Rp = \frac{\text{Number of personal interview completed}}{\text{Number of eligible individuals}} = \frac{15045}{15185} = 0.9908$$

NRp=(1-0.990)*100=1%

So.the individual non-response rate is 0.9%

- *Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp)*

*NRp=(1-(Ra*Rh*Rp))*100=(1-(0.984*0.831*0.990))*100= 19.047%

So. the overall individual non-response rate is 17.83%

Table 59. *Non- response. by rotational group and total*

		Total	Rotation 1	Rotation 2	Rotation 3	Rotation 4
All households	Ra	0.984	0.982	0.994	0.976	0.976
	Rh	0.831	0.860	0.754	0.900	0.873
	NRh	17.07	15.548	25.052	12.16	14.795
	Rp	0.990	0.993	0.986	0.993	0.993
	NRp	1	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
	NRp2	19.05	16.139	26.102	12.775	15.392
Original units	Ra	No substitutions				
	Rh	No substitutions				
	NRh	No substitutions				
	Rp	No substitutions				
	NRp	No substitutions				
	NRp2	No substitutions				

Ra – address contact rate

Rh – proportion of complete household interviews accepted for data base

NRh – household non-response rate

Rp - proportion of complete personal interviews within households accepted for data base

NRp – individual non-response rate

NRp2 – overall individual non-response rate

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by 'record of contact at address' (DB120). by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)

Table 60. Distribution of households by 'record of contact at address' (DB120)

Record of contact at address	Number of households	%
Total (DB120 =11 to 23)	8,352	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 =11)	8,279	99.1
Address non-contacted (DB120 =21 to 23)	73	0.9
Address cannot be located (DB120 =21)	18	0.2
Address unable to access (DB120 =22)	0	0.0
Address does not exist (DB120 =23)	55	0.7
Total address non-contacted	114	1.4

Table 61. Distribution of households by 'household questionnaire result' (DB130) and by 'household interview acceptance' (DB135)

Household questionnaire result - Household interview acceptance	Number of households	%
Total	8,466	100.0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 =11)	7,036	83.1
Interview not completed (DB130 =21 to 24)	695	8.2
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 =21)	476	5.6
Entire household temporarily away (DB130 =22)	53	0.6
Household unable to respond (DB130 =23)	19	0.2
Other reasons(DB130 =24)	0	2.2
Total interview not completed (DB130 =21 to 24)	**695**	**8.2**
Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)	8,466	100.0
Interview accepted for database (DB135=1)	7,036	83.1
Interview rejected (DB135=2)	1,430	16.9

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units

No substitution was applied in our survey

2.3.3.5. Item non-response

For the income variables the initial item non-response was approximately 0.3%. Mostly item non-response was observed in the self-employment income. However due to the limited percentage of non-response we decided to call back the households and their members in order to get the missing information. Hence, in our final data no items missing are included. Also, no imputation was made in the data, as partial information didn't exist.

In the following table only the percentages of households (per income components collected or compiles at household level) / persons (per income components collected or compiled at personal level) having received an amount for each income component are presented.

Table 62. *Item non-response*

Total disposable household income	% of households having received an amount
Total gross household income (HY010)	99.6
Total disposable household income (HY020)	99.7
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	99.3
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit (HY023)	85.3
Net income components at household level	*% of households having received an amount*
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040)	15.7
Family related allowances (HY050)	14.7
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060)	6.8
Housing allowance (HY070)	2.2
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080)	8.5
Interests. dividends. etc. (HY090)	6.6

Table 62(continued). *Item non-response*

Total disposable household income	% of households having received an amount
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110)	0.0
Taxes on wealth (HY120)	5.3
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130)	7.9
Net income components at personal level	% of persons 16+ having received an amount
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	35.9
Net non-cash employee income (PY021)	0.8
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	16.3
Pension from individual private plans (PY080)	0.1
Unemployment benefits (PY090)	2.8
Old age benefits (PY100)	21.7
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	4.2
Sickness benefits (PY120)	0.7
Disability/invalidity benefits (PY130)	1.9
Education-related allowances (PY140)	0.2
Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200)	32.5

2.3.3.6. Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level of the common cross-sectional European Union indicators based on the cross-sectional component of EU-SILC and for equivalised disposable income

Table 63. *Item non-response and number of observations at unit level of the common cross-sectional European Union indicators and for equivalised disposable income*

Indicator	Actual sample size	Effective sample size
Mean Equivalised disposable income	18,035	7,953
Risk of poverty threshold by household type: one person household	1,690	1,511
Risk of poverty threshold by household type: household with 2 adults and 2 dependent children	3,108	2,697
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age and gender	3,888	3,054
Risk of poverty rate by most frequent activity and gender	14,471	7,174
Risk of poverty rate by household type	17,959	7,938
Risk of poverty rate by tenure status	18,035	7,953
Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before all transfers	18,035	7,953
Risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender before all transfers (including pensions)	18,035	7,953
S80/S20 quintile share ratio	7208	4,784
Gini coefficient	18,035	7,953

It is noted that following doc EU-SILC 131-rev/04 and more specifically according to the notice 4 in page 11 "people age –1 will be taken into account in the calculation of female/males age 0". According to the SAS program for the calculation of indicators the pre-mentioned people haven't been included.

2.4. Data collection mode

Mostly, paper assisted personal interviewing (PAPI) technique has been used. The other techniques used are the CAPI (more specifically face-to-face interviews with laptops) and CATI techniques, while the use of self-administered by the respondent technique is very limited.

Distribution of household members aged 16 and over

In tables 64 and 65 the distributions of household members aged 16 and over by 'data status (RB250) and by 'type of interview' (RB260) are presented.

Table 64. *Distribution of household members (RB245=1)*

	Total	RB250= 11	RB250=21	RB250 =22	RB250= 23	RB250 =31	RB250 =32	RB250=33
Total	15,185	15,045	6	0	27	105	2	0
%	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Rotation 1	RB250= 11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250= 23	RB250 =31	RB250= 32	RB250=33
Total	4,660	4,627	3	0	8	22	0	0
%	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Rotation 2	RB250= 11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250= 23	RB250 =31	RB250= 32	RB250=33
Total	4,906	4,838	1	0	9	56	2	0
%	100.0	98.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
	Rotation 3	RB250= 11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250= 23	RB250 =31	RB250= 32	RB250=33
Total	2,880	2,860	0	0	4	16	0	0
%	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Rotation 4	RB250= 11	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250= 23	RB250 =31	RB250= 32	RB250=33
Total	2,739	2,720	2	0	6	11	0	0
%	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0

Table 66. *Distribution of household members (RB245=1)*

	Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5
Total	15,045	12,015	1,377	496	10	1,147
%	100.0	79.9	9.2	3.3	0.1	7.6
	Rotation 1	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5
Total	4,627	3,518	533	145	0	431
%	100.0	76.0	11.5	3.1	0	9.3
	Rotation 2	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5
Total	4,838	4,091	263	88	10	386
%	100.0	84.6	5.4	1.8	0.2	8.0
	Rotation 3	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5
Total	2,860	2,264	275	160	0	161
%	100.0	79.2	9.6	5.6	0	5.6
	Rotation 4	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5
Total	2,720	2,142	306	103	0	169
%	100.0	78.8	11.3	3.8	0.0	6.2

2.5. Interview duration

The mean interview duration per household was estimated at 52.3 min. The average has been calculated according to the duration being registered in the questionnaires as the sum of the duration of the household interviews plus the sum of the duration of all personal interviews, divided by the number of household questionnaires completed and accepted for database. The time needed for the data entry of the questionnaires in the computer (PAPI interview) has not been taken into account. Note that we did not include additional questions to cover other areas at the national level.

Table 66. *Interview duration*

HB100- Number of minutes to complete to household questionnaire	
Mean	15.1
Maximum	5
Minimum	60
PB120-Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire	
Mean	17.4
Maximum	10
Minimum	60
Mean of inteview durarion	31.2

3. COMPARABILITY

The definitions used are fully compared with Eurostat definitions. However, they are quoted, following, in order to facilitate users.

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. For SILC 2009; the income reference period is the year 2008.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contributions

This is also fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year. For SILC 2009 the period is the year 2008.

The reference period on taxes on wealth

The reference period on taxes on wealth is the previous calendar year (2008).

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The income reference period is the previous calendar year (year 2008) and the current variables refer to the fieldwork period (April - June 2009). 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 April and ending 30 June of 2009.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

This information can be obtained by combining the answer for question D3 (PL031) with the answer for question H3 (calendar question).(PL210A—PL210K)

3.2 Components of income

3.2.1 Income definitions

Total household gross income

HY010 = PY010G + PY050G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY120G + PY130G + PY140G + HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110 G.

Total disposable household income

HY020 = HY010 – HY140G– HY130G – HY120G+HY145G

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

HY022 = HY020 - PY090G+ PY120G + PY130G + PY140G - HY050G - HY060G -HY070G

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

HY023 = HY020 - PY090G+ PY120G + PY130G + PY140G + PY100G + PY110G - HY050G - HY060G -HY070G.

Imputed rent (HY030G)

The imputed rent refers to the value that shall be imputed for all households that do not report paying full rent, either because they are owner-occupiers or they live in accommodation rented at a lower price than the market price. or because the accommodation is provided rent-free.

The imputed rent shall be estimated only for those dwellings (and any associated buildings such a garage) used as a main residence by the households.

The value to impute shall be the equivalent market rent that would be paid for a similar dwelling as that occupied, less any rent actually paid (in the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any subsidies received from the government or from a non-profit

institution (if owneroccupied or the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any minor repairs or refurbishment expenditure which the owner-occupier households make on the property of the type that would normally be carried out by landlords.

The market rent is the rent due for the right to use an unfurnished dwelling on the private market. excluding charges for heating, water, electricity, etc.

Income from rental of property or land (HY040G)

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 (HY050G)

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
- Lump sum due to birth of third. four etc. child
- 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 (HY060G)

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 (HY070G)

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 (HY080G)

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.

Regular inter - household cash transfers received (HY081G)

This variable includes only alimony –compulsory or voluntary received.

Interest. dividends. profit from capital investments in incorporated businesses (HY090G)

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 (HY0100G)

Interest paid on mortgage refers to the total gross income, before deducting any tax credit or tax allowance of mortgage interest on the main residence of the household during the income reference period.

It excludes:

- Any other mortgage payments. either interest or principal, made at the same time, such as mortgage protection insurance or home and contents insurance
- Payments on mortgages to obtain money for housing purposes (repairs, renovations etc.) or for non housing purposes
- Repayments of the principal or capital sum

Income received by people aged under 16 (HY0110G)

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 (HY0120G)

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 (HY0130G)

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.

Regular inter - household cash transfers paid (HY131G)

This variable includes only alimony –compulsory or voluntary paid

Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY0140G)

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 2008 (based on their income of the year 2007).

Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments (HY0145)

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 (PY010G)

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 (PY020G)

Gross non-cash employee income includes:

Information on the following items has also been collected and included, for:

- Company car and associated costs

- 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

Non-cash employee income (PY021G)

This variable 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.

Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G)

Employers' contributions are defined as payments made, during the income reference period, by employers for the benefits of their employees to insurers.

Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G)

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 (PY070G)

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 has t been included in the data files.

Pension from individual private plans (PY080G)

Regular pensions from private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS

Unemployment benefits (PY090G)

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 (PY100G)

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 (PY110G)

It includes:

- 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 (PY0120G)

Included are:

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

Disability/Invalidity benefits (PY0130G)

Included are:

- Disability/Invalidity 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 (PY0140G)

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 500 € (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. Variables not being collected but imputed

Imputed rent (HY030G)

We calculate the imputed rent using the self assesement method and the stratidication method. With the first method, the respondent provides the figure and the interviewer checks the answer according to the rents prevailing in the specific area. Also. for calculation of the imputed rent we developed the stratification method using the following variables:

- *Dwelling type* (Detached house, semi-detached or groups of similarly dwellings, apartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings, apartment or flat in a

building with 10 dwellings or more, some other kind of accommodation, please specify)

- o *Number of rooms*
- o **Tenure status** (Owned, rented, sub-rented with rent at prevailing or market price (Included are cases where rent is recovered from housing benefit). Rented at a reduced price (lower price than the market price). Provided rent-free (from the employer, relatives. etc.))

- *For owned dwelling*

  Year of purchase/inhabit main dwelling

  Monthly Imputed rent for the dwelling (if the household renting a similar dwelling)

  Approximate range for imputed rent (if the household does not know)

  Mortgage loan (paid interest)

- *For dwelling rented with rent lower than the market price*

  Year of sign the rent contract for the main dwelling

  Rent per month for the main dwelling

  Monthly Imputed rent for the dwelling (if it is provided this reduced price)

   Approximate range for imputed rent (if the household does not know)

- *For provided rent-free dwelling*

  Year of movement in the dwelling

  Monthly Imputed rent for the dwelling (if the household renting a similar dwelling)

  Approximate range for imputed rent (if the household does not know)

- *Other variables*

  Dwelling amenities, balcony, veranda, garage/ parking, elevator, swimming pool, garden and also dwelling area.

It is noted that in the files we completed the variable with the results of statitification method.

Housing cost (HH070)

This term housing cost refers to monthly costs connected with the households right to live in the accommodation. The costs of utilities (water. Electricity, gas and heating) resulting from the actual use of the accommodation are also included.

A linear model estimated the housing cost in the EU-SILC survey. In detail, the parameters of the linear model were estimated using data from Household Budget Survey 2008. The independent variables that were used were: Actual rent paid, utility bills, repairs and other expenses, mandatory services and charges, mortgage interest payments.

The estimated linear model was applied to the data of EU-SILC producing estimates of the housing cost. of similar households**.**

Interest paid on mortgage (HY0100G)

For calculation of interest paid on mortgage we use the model of "Separation of the interest component from total mortgage payment: illustrative model that proposed by Euorostat (see EU SILC Doc. 105- How to separate interest from principal")

The variables used are:

P_0 the amount originally borrowed (principal)

T   the term of the loan (number of years over which it is to be repaid)

t   current duration of the mortgage (time since the loan was taken out)

P_t the amount of principal (loan) outstanding at time t

Y   the mortgage payment (annualised). the total amount including principal and interest

I   the interest rate (annualised).

Company car assessment (PY021)

The benefit for individuals of using a company car for private goals 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 the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle.

More specifically:

1   Depreciation = (Purchase prices – selling prices at X) / X.

2   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 a 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.

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

All income variables were collected by interview.

3.2.5. 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)

The interviewers and the respondents have the option of reporting income gross or net (of tax on income at source and. if applicable, of social contributions) at component level. The form in which the net amounts are recorded in database are net of tax on income at source and of social contributions.

Table 67. *The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained. %*

Target variable	Variable name	Unit of measurement	Gross	Net of taxes on income at source and social contributions	Net and gross	Net of taxes on income at source	Net of social contributions	Unknown	How the amount is recorded
Employee Cash or near cash Income in reference period	PY010	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Non-Cash Employee income	PY021	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Non-Cash Employee income (Company car)	PY020	Individual level	Imputation						Net
Net Cash Income benefits/Losses from self-employment (including profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise. Royalties	PY050	Individual level	3.4	87.6	-	-	9.0	-	Net
Property income (Regular pension from Private (non-ESSPROS) schemes))	PY080	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Unemployment Benefits	PY090	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Old-age benefits	PY100	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net

Table 67 – continued. *The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained. %*

Target variable	Variable name	Unit of measurement	Gross	Net of taxes on income at source and social contributions	Net and gross	Net of taxes on income at source	Net of social contributions	Unknown	How the amount is recorded
Survivor's Benefits	PY110	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Sickness Benefits	PY120	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Disability/Invalidity Benefits	PY130	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Education-related Allowances	PY140	Individual level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Income from rental of a property or land	HY040	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Family/children related allowances	HY050	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	HY060	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Housing allowances	HY070	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	HY080	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Net interest. dividends. profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	HY090	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Income received by people aged under 16	HY110	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	HY130	Household level	-	100	-	-	-	-	Net

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

The basic requirement in EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) concerning income variables is to record gross income in specified detail at the personal and income component level, but disposable income only as a set of three variable at the total household level. There may be severe practical difficulties for some Member States. including Greece, in collecting income data exactly in this form, whether the data are obtained from registers or directly from respondents in sample surveys.

Net amounts of the target income variables were reported net of tax on income at source and net of social contributions. Gross amounts of the target gross income variables have also been obtained using a net-to-gross conversion model Sienna Microsimulation Model(SM2)

The **main idea** on which the model is constructed is the following: from the incomplete information collected in the survey (some incomes are collected gross. other are collected net, net of taxes, net of social insurance contribution or net of both) and knowing the taxation system of the country, the total gross "real" taxable income is calculated (by imputing taxes at source, social insurance contributions, deductions and tax credits) in order to calculate the "real" income taxes which should be paid for the "complete" gross taxable income.

A ratio between the total tax due and taxable income is calculated and a supplementary amount (representing the proportion of that income component in the total real tax due) is added to (or deducted from) all the income components collected by the survey in different ways (gross or net).

In this way the model obtains the main income typologies: gross income, net income, income taxes and social contributions.

The SM2 system has been implemented in the form of SAS programs. On the input side. a large body of programs was developed to construct the required auxiliary variables for the application of the model using the data available in EU_SILC UDB and PDB. These programs are specific to the particular data sources used (EU-SILC) by University of Siena (V. Verma. G. Betti. F. Ballini). However, they identify the set of auxiliary variables which are needed for

the implementation of the model under the existing national fiscal system, which are equally relevant for application under EU-SILC. They have also developed numerous routines which apply the specified social insurance contribution and tax rules using the above mentioned auxiliary variables as inputs. Again, these are largely independent. for greek fiscal system, of the particular data source used, and hence equally relevant for application under EU-SILC. These specific routines for Greece were 'called' by a core program using SAS macros, and an important aim of the SM2 system has been to make this core highly standardised to permit easy adaptation and application in the multi-country context of EU-SILC.

3.3. Tracing rules

It has been applied the Commission regulation (EC) no 1982/2003 of 21 October 2003 regarding the tracing rules.

4. COHERENCE

Coherence refers to the comparison of target variables and of the number of persons who receive income from each income component. with external sources (both administrative data and data from other surveys) being considered as reliable.

4.1. Change between SILC 2008 and SILC 2009 by main income component

In general. in mean household disposable income of the reference years (2008 and 2009) there has been an increase (5.1%) observed, where the taxable household income was increased by 6.7%, due to general problematic recording of self employed income and some other income components (e.g. regular inter-household cash transfers)- (table 68).

Table 68 . Change between SILC 2008 and SILC 2009 by main income component

Income component	%
HY020	5.1
HY022	4.9
HY023	4.5
PY010N	4.2
PY050N	4.1

4.2 Comparison of structural indicators from EU-SILC 2009 and HBS 2008.

- The **risk-of-poverty indicator** has been calculated from the HBS 2008 data and has been found to be the same as the one of EU-SILC 2004, being 19%.

- The **poverty threshold** is 6,897.30€, while according to the HBS 2008 data it is 7,170.10€.

- Also, **indicator S80/S20** is 5.8, while for the HBS 2008 it has been estimated to 5.5. **Gin**i **indicator** is 33.1 and 32.7, respectively.

  It is noted that for the Household Budget Survey the pre-mentioned indicators have been estimated from comsumer expenditure and not from income.

In HBS 2008, the 19% of total population is at risk of poverty, when the indicator of poverty only takes into consideration consumption expenditure coming from purchases. Nevertheles, this relative percentage drops to 16% when all types of consumption expenditures are taken into consideration (account), irespective of the mode of acquisition (imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, own produced goods for self-consumption, goods and services provided for free by the employer, by other households, non profitable organizations, the state etc.)

Table 69. *At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values). HBS 2008/ SILC 2009*
Euro

HBS 2008	SILC 2009
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (Consumption expenditure (purchases))	At-risk-of-poverty threshold (Disposable income)
7,170.10	6,897.30

Tabl 70. *At-risk-of-poverty rate. HBS 2008/ SILC 2009*
%

HBS 2008	SILC 2009
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (Consumption expenditure (purchases))	At-risk-of-poverty threshold (Disposable income)
19.0	19.7

4.3. Significant differences in some indicators between EU- SILC 2009 and 2008

Table 71 displays significant differences existing in some indicators of EU-SILC 2009 and EU-SILC 2008. The differences between indicators cannot totally be explained. However, it should be noted that:

- Concerning the increase of the at risk poverty indicator at-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (Single parent with dependent children), it can be attributed to the variable having no high frequency and as a result the changes from year to year may be due to the sample process (see the estimated CV=19.7).
- Concerning the increase poverty rate by household type (two adults with one dependent child), it is due to the the sample process (see the estimated CV=9.8).
- Concerning the decrease of poverty of households with dependent children_ 18-64_ SOMELT05, it can be attributed to targeted (see the estimated CV=13.4).
- Concerning the decrease of poverty of households with dependent children_ 65+ _MAXWORK it is due to the the sample process (see the estimated CV=27.2).

Table 71. Significant differences in some indicators between SILC 2008 and SILC 2009

Indicators	Differences 2008/09	CV (%)
A1_DCH (Single parent with dependent children)	Inrcease c. 5 (from 27 to 32)	19.7
A2_1DCH (Two adults with one dependent child)	Increase. c 4.8 (from 17.5 to 22.3)	9.8
HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)_ 18-64_ SOMELT05	Decreαse c. 8.5 (from 47.6 to 39.1)	13.4
HH_DCH (Households with dependent children) 65+ _MAXWORK	Derceace c. 9.4(from 19 to 9.6)	27.2

4.3. Comparison of income target variables – EU SILC 2008 and 2009

Table 72. Comparison of income target variables – EU SILC 2008 and EU SILC 2009

	EU SILC 2008 (mean)	EU SILC 2009 (mean)	Sums 2008 (in million Euros)	Sums 2009 (in million Euros)
Total disposable household income (HY020)	22,243.04	23,394.73	90,577	96,250
Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor's benefits (HY022)	21,549.06	22,612.22	87,751	93,030
Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefit (HY023)	16,161.69	16,815.56	65,813	69,181
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040)	1,011.04	1,078.46	4,117	4,436
Family related allowances (HY050)	129.18	164.21	526.03	675.56
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060)	122.09	149.46	497.17	614.89
Housing allowance (HY070N)	24.62	23.91	100.24	98.38
Regular inter-household cash transfer received (HY080)	461.30	477.46	1,878	1,964
Interests. dividends. etc. (HY090)	96.46	98.10	392.79	403.61
Income received by people aged < 16 (HY110)	1.08	0.07	4.41	0.298
Taxes on wealth (HY120)	6.52	6.37	26.53	26.20
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130)	468.41	442.70	1,907	1,821

Table 72 (continued). *Comparison of income target variables – EU SILC 2008 and EU SILC 2009*

	EU SILC 2008 (mean)	EU SILC 2009 (mean)	Sums 2008 (in million Euros)	Sums 2009 (in million Euros)
Net income components at personal level				
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	4,820.15	5,023.30	44,256	46,817
Non cash income (PY021)	12.95	13.93	118.89	128.33
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (PY050)	2,190.35	2,294.08	20,110	21,135
Pension from individual private plans (PY080)	2.41	0.98	22.10	9.10
Unemployment benefits (PY090N)	64.61	72.30	593.21	666.10
Old age benefits (PY100)	2,093.22	2,268.00	19,219	20,894
Survivor' benefits (PY110)	305.60	326.07	2,805	3,003
Sickness benefits (PY120)	8.32	5.03	76.43	46.29
Disability/Invalidity benefits (PY130)	105.77	115.21	971.18	1,061
Education-related allowances (PY140)	7.99	7.60	73.34	70.00
Gross monthly earnings for employees (PY200G)	1,343.35	1, 382.20	4,034	4,135

Table 73. *Comparison of the total equivalized disposable household income(deciles). EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009*

Total equivalised disposable household income			
	EU- SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	Ghange
Number of households	4,072,175	4,114,150	1.0
Mean	12,695.63	13,324.12	5.0
Standard deviation	9,643.76	10,382.96	7.7
10%	3,038.13	3,223.26	6.1
20%	5,725.61	6,056.61	5.8
30%	7,234.81	7,770.40	7.4
40%	8,674.00	9,188.60	5.9
50%	10,060.89	10,475.36	4.1
60%	11,559.29	12,023.51	4.0
70%	13,302.48	13,844.19	4.1
80%	15,681.59	16,332.27	4.1
90%	19,277.94	19,984.24	3.7
100%	32,379.23	34,352.39	6.1

Table 74. *Comparison of the total equivalized disposable household income(quintiles). EU-SILC 2008 and EU-SILC 2009*

Total equivalised disposable household income			
	EU- SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	Ghange
Number of households	4,072,175	4,114,150	1.0
Mean	12,695.63	13,324.12	5.0
Standard deviation	9,643.76	10,382.96	7.7
20%	4,382.27	4,641.29	5.9
40%	7,965.48	8,482.73	6.5
60%	10,810.06	11,249.98	4.1
80%	14,491.36	15,089.11	4.1
100%	25,828.68	27,168.18	5.2

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

Table 75. *Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each "income component' with external sources*

Income component	Number of persons who receive from income component in survey data	Number of persons who receive from income component in administrative data	Notes
Employee cash or near cash income in reference period (PY010)	3,306,242	3,111,160	The difference can be attributed either to farmers working with salaries/wages or to persons also working part time in secondary jobs and do not declare their income or to illegal immigrants
Net Cash Income benefits/Losses from self-employment (including profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise. royalties) (PY050)	1,504,984	1,351,180	
Property income ((Regular pension from Private (non-ESSPROS) schemes)) (PY080)	5,213	7,000	According to information from private insurance companies

*Table 75– **continued.** Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive income from each "income component' with external sources*

Income component	Number of households that receive from income component in survey data	Number of households that receive from income component in administrative data	Notes
Unemployment benefits (PY090)	257,061	320,000	
Old-age benefits (PY100)	1,994,938	2,214,216	The amounts are comparable as in the survey included are also benefits except for pensions <u>and</u> also there are pensioners – farmers, invalidated. etc.- not being obligated to make tax return
Survivor's Benefits (PY110)	384,679		
Disability/Invalidity Benefits(PY130)	177,100	200,000	
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040)	657,982	601,516	The difference is attributed to the fact thatin administrative data is not included the rent of land and mobile property
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060)	241,079	450,000	The difference is attributed to the fact that many social exclusion benefits concern fringe groups, not being easily declared in the survey.
Housing allowances (HY070)	55,766	100,000	

*Table 75– **continued.** Comparison of income target variables and number of persons who receive/pay income from each "income component' with external sources.*

Income component	Number of households that pay - survey data	Number of households that pay – administrative data	Notes
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	202,379	4,598,520	The difference is attributed to the fact that households were allowed to pay the specific tax within next year

Table 76. Comparison of income target variables and number of households and persons who receive income from each "income component'. EU – SILC 2008- 2009.

Income component	Number of persons who receive from income component in survey data	Number of persons who receive from income component in survey data	Change
	EU- SILC 2008	EU- SILC 2009	EU- SILC 2009/2008
Employee cash or near cash Income in reference period (PY010)	3,221,043	3,306,242	+2,6
Non-cash Employee income (company car)(PY021)	63,734	76,516	+20,1
Net Cash Income benefits/Losses from self-employment (including profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise. royalties) (PY050)	1,477,432	1,504,984	+1,9
Property income ((Regular pension from Private (non-ESSPROS) schemes)) (PY080)	8,065	5,213	-35,4
Unemployment Benefits (PY090)	250,089	257,061	+2,8
Old-age benefits (PY100)	1,942,741	1,994,938	+2,7
Survivor's Benefits (PY110)	376,481	384,679	+2,2
Sickness Benefits(PY120)	33,448	25,210	-24,6
Disability/Invalidity Benefits (PY130)	174,714	177,100	+1,4
Education-related Allowances (PY140)	17,352	20,434	+17,8

Table 76– continued. Comparison of income target variables and number of households and persons who receive income from each "income component". EU – SILC 2008 and EU – SILC 2009.

Income component	Number of households that receive from income component in survey data	Number of persons who receive from income component in survey data	Change
	EU SILC 2008	EU SILC 2009	EU- SILC 2009/2008
Income from rental of a property or land (HY040)	651,985	657,982	+0,9
Family/children related allowances (HY050)	430,776	504,699	+17,2
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified(HY060)	195,891	241,079	+23,1
Housing allowances (HY070)	59,191	55,766	-5,8
Regular inter- household cash transfer received (HY080)	345,324	344,299	-0,3
Net interest. dividends. profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090)	292,936	299,471	+2,2
Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110)	1,546	156	-89,9
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)	30,366	202,379	+566,5
Regular inter- household cash transfer paid (HY130)	321,164	321,708	+0,2

- **Mean equivalized income**

The annual mean equivalized income of 2009 was calculated in the survey in 13.504.88 euro and from the Bank of Greece (estimated value) the respective amount (not including rural areas) was found to be 14,200.00 euro (not included the income from agriculture).

- **Family allowances**

We made comparisons for household family allowances. with administrative data and we found out that only the 74.2 % of them has been recorded.   As far as the pension for mothers having more than 3 children is concerned it has been recorded accurately. 96.4% (Table 77).

Table 77. Comparison of number of persons who receive income from family allowances with external sources

Family allowances	Number of persons that received the family allowances in survey data	Number of persons received the family allowances in administrative data	Recorded in survey/recorded in administrative data %
Life long pension for mothers with more than 3 children	171,411	177,831	96.4
Allowance for mothers having more than 3 children	36,388	81,354	44.7
Allowance for mothers having third child	27,687	54,011	51.3
Lump sum due to birth of third, four etc., child	4,763	10,537	45.2
Total	240,249	323,733	74.2

- **Unemployment benefit**

Comparisons have been made for regular unemployment benefit with administrative data (approximately 250.000), while the survey were found 173,680 persons.

- **Social solidarity for pensioners**

As far as the social solidarity benefit for pensioners is concerned, according to administrative data 241,930 persons (information of the main insurance scheme IKA) received it in 2008 (EU-SILC 2009). while from the survey the relative number is 97,014 persons, having in mind that IKA gives that the 80% of that allowance.

- **ESSPROS**

In general, deviations from ESSPROS's data are accepted and are attributed to the fact that ESSPROS's data are from administrative data while the other are from a sample of households.

4.5. Comparison of other quality target variables

Below are presented tables proving that the most quality target variables are in coherence with variables collected from other surveys (LFS – 2nd quarter of 2009 and HBS 2008) making thus the survey robust.

Table 78. Variable PL030: "Self-defined current activity status". %

Self-defined current activity status	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
At work (Full + Part time)	41.2	48.6	48.5
Unemployed	3.7	5.5	5.4
Non economically active	63.0	45.9	46.1

Table 79. Variable PL060: "Number of hours usually worked per week in main job"

	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Number of hours usually worked per week in main job	42.3	40.1	42.3

Table 80. *Variable PL130: "Number of persons working in the local unit". %*

Number of persons working in the local unit	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
1 person	15,1	16.8
2 persons	16,1	14.8
3 persons	7,7	8.6
4 persons	4,7	5.4
5 persons	4,2	4.4
6 persons	2,8	2.5
7 persons	1,3	1.4
8 persons	2,2	1.6
9 persons	,6	0.6
10 persons	2,5	1.6
11-19 persons	11,3	10.4
20-49 persons	7,7	7.5
50 persons or more	15,3	10.4
Don't know but fewer that 11 persons	2,3	5.4
Don't know but more than 10 persons	6,4	8.5

Table 81. *PL040: "Status in employment" %*

Status in employment	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Self employed with employees	6.7	5.9	8.5
Self employed without employees	24.0	22.9	21.2
Employee	65.6	64.8	64.5
Family worker	3.7	6.5	5.8

Table 82. *PE040: "Highest ISCED level attained".%*

Highest ISCED level attained	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Never attended any level of education	2.7	2,4
Primary education	29.6	31,5
Lower secondary education	11.2	12,2
Upper secondary education	31.3	29,8
Post secondary non tertiary education	4.7	6,9
First stage of tertiary education	19.9	16,8
Second stage of tertiary education	0.6	0,3

Table 83. *PL050 : 'Occupation' %*

Occupation	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Legislators and senior officials-Corporate managers	4.8	7.7	10.5
Physical. mathematical. engineering science and other professionals	19.4	17.0	14.7
Physical. engineering science associate professionals and other associate professionals	5.3	8.1	8.6
Office clerks and customer services clerks	14.4	11.8	10.9
Personal and protective services workers. models. salespersons and demonstrators miscellaneous	15.3	14.3	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	10.0	11.3	11.0
Extraction and building trades workers. other craft and related trades workers. Metal machinery and related trades workers. Precision. handicraft. printing and related trades workers	12.7	14.3	13.6
Stationary-plant and related operators. drivers and mobile plant operators. machine operators and assemblers	5.5	6.6	7.5
Sales and services elementary occupations. agricultural. fishery and related labourers in mining. construction. manufacturing and transport	11.3	7.5	7.3
Armed forces	1.2	1.4	1.3

Table 84. *PL110: "Economic activity".%*

Economic activity	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11.6	11.7
Mining and quarring	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	9.6	11.4
Electricity,gas,steam and airconditioning	0.7	0.7
Water supply: sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.6	0.7
Construction	7.6	8.1
Wholeshale and retail trade:repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.8	18.3
Transportation and storage	4.5	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	6.0	6.9
Information and communication	2.6	1.8
Financial and incurance activities	3.0	2.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	5.3	5.1
Administrative and support service activities	1.2	1.7
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	9.4	8.4
Education	7.6	7.3
Human health and social work activities	5.8	5.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	1.2	1.2
Other service activities	1.8	1.9
Activities of households as employers	2.0	1.9

Table 85. *Household by size. %*

Households type	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
One person household	20.1	20.2	26.7
Two persons household	28.2	28.2	31.0
Three persons household	21.1	21.1	19.0
Four persons household	27.3	28.0	17.8
Five persons household	2.3	1.9	4.2
More than six persons household	1.0	0.6	1.3

Table 86. *HH020: "Tenure status". %*

Tenure status	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Owner	79.5	78.6
Tenant	20.5	21.4

Table 87. *HH081: "Bath or shower in dwelling".%*

Bath or shower in dwelling	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Yes	98.9	98.7
No	1.1	1.3

Table 88. *HH091: "Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household".%*

Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Yes	96.6	97.1
No	3.4	2.1

Table 89. *HH010: "Dwelling type". %*

Dwelling type	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Detached house	32.1	33.4
Semidetached house	12.2	9.1
Apartment or flat	55.3	57.5
Some other kind of accommodation	0.4	0.0

Table 90. *"Non monetary household deprivation" . %*

Non monetary household deprivation	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Telephone(HS070)	0.7	0.6
Colour TV(HS080)	1.3	0.3
Computer(HS090)	58,0	54.4
Washing machine(HS100)	5.2	4.6
Car(HS110)	33.1	27.7

Table 91. *Variable PL015: "Have you ever worked" (for persons not working but having worked in the past) . %*

Have you ever worked	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Yes	64.9	57.7
No	35.1	42.3

The number of persons not working at present, but having worked in the past estimated from the Labour Force Survey is considered as more accurate, than the one of the EU-SILC since the coefficient of variation of the specific characteristic from the EU-SILC is 1.9 while the one from the LFS is 0.7.

Table 92. *Variable PL120: "Number of persons working less than 30 hours per week". %*

Working less than 30 hours per week	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Number of persons working less than 30 hours per week	6.1	6.0

Table 93. *Variable PL140: "Type of contract". %*

Type of contract	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009
Permanent job / work contract of unlimited duration	73,5	87.9
Temporary job/work contract of limited duration	26.5	12.1

As far as the percentage of persons in permanent work is concerned the one calculated from the LFS is considered as more accurate since the coefficient of variation of it is 0.5 while that of SILC 2.1.

Table 94. *Comparison of labour participation. %*

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	LFS	EU SILC	LFS	EU SILC	LFS	EU SILC
15-19 years	10.3	5.4	12.7	5,4	8.0	5.4
20-24 years	51.8	37.3	55.8	39,0	47.6	35.7
25-29 years	84.7	71.0	90.8	75,5	77.8	66.1
30-34 years	86.8	77.0	97.4	87,2	76.3	66.4
35-39 years	85.9	79.6	97.2	92,7	74.4	66.8
40-44 years	84.9	77.8	96.4	90,2	73.3	64.7
45-49 years	81.6	75.1	95.5	90,3	68.1	60.4
50-54 years	72.3	72.1	88.8	87,7	56.1	56.7
55-59 years	56.7	52.4	74.3	67,7	39.2	37.6
60-64 years	31.7	27.4	45.3	36,2	19.6	19.7
65 years +	4.3	2.3	6.7	3,8	2.3	1.1

5. CONCLUSIONS

Concluding. the EU-SILC project gave qualitative data, in coherence with data from administrative sources, where these data were available. The small deviations existing in specific income variables showed that in the years to come extra efforts should be made to collect social benefits more accurately.

As far as self-employment income and interest, dividends, profits from capital investments in unincorporated business, are concerned that there exists a general problem in the reliable data.

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

REFERENCES

1 **Regulation (EC) no 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the council of 16 June 2003. concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). Office Journal of the European Union. L 165. volume 46. Brussels. 2003**

2 **Quality evaluation criteria and content of the intermediate and final quality report of EU-SILC instrument. Commission** regulation (EC) No 28/2004.

3 **Updated definitions of EU-SILC instrument. Commission** regulation (EC) No 1980/2003

4 **Fieldwork aspects and the imputation procedures of EU-SILC instrument.** Commission regulation (EC) No 1981/2003

5 **Sampling and racing rules of EU-SILC instrument.** Commission regulation (EC) No 1982/2003

6 **List of target primary variables of EU-SILC instrument. Commission** regulation (EC) No 1983/2003

7 **Description of target variables.** doc EU-SILC 65/04. European Commission. Eurostat. Directorate E: Social and regional statistics and geographical information system. Unit E-2: Living conditions. 2004

8 **Common Cross-sectional EU indicators based on EU-SILC; the gender pay gap.** doc EU-SILC 131-rev/04. Working Group on Statistics on Income and Living Conditions 29-30 March 2004. Eurostat. Luxembourg

9 **Algorithms to compute Overarching Indicators based on EUSILC and adopted under the Open Method of Coordination (OMC)** doc EU-SILC LC/16/07/EN. 2007. Eurostat. Luxembourg

10 **Doc. EU-SIL 133/04 : Income in EU-SILC: NET/GROSS/NET CONVERSION**. Report on common structure of the model; model description and application to the ECHP data for France. Italy and Spain.

11. Implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2009 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation (COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 362/2008 of 14 April 2008)

ANNEX I. Material deprivation

For the purposes of this Regulation. the following units. modes of data collection. reference periods and definitions apllied.

1. Units

The target variables relate to three different types of unit. The variables relating to housing,the environment, financial stress and durables (except possession of mobile phones) are asked at household level and refer to the household as a whole. Information on the possession of a mobile phone, basic needs. unmet needs as well as leisure and social activities in the category 'adult items' must be provided for each current household member or, if applicable. for all selected respondents, aged 16 and over.

Children's items relate to all household members aged under 16 to be compatible with the data collection defined in the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003.

The questions must be answered by the household respondent for the whole group of children aged under 16. If at least one child does not have the item in question, the whole group of children in the household is assumed not to have the item.

2. Modes of data collection

For variables asked at household level (section 1 in the list below), the mode of data collection is personal interview with the household respondent.

For variables asked at individual level (section 2 in the list below). the mode of data collection is personal interview with all current household members aged 16 and over or, if applicable. with each selected respondent.

For children's variables (section 3 in the list below). the mode of collection is personal interview with the household respondent.

Owing to the characteristics of the information to be collected, only personal interviews (proxy interviews as an exception for persons temporarily absent or incapacitated) are allowed.

3. Reference periods

All target variables relate to the current situation as the reference period, except for the two variables on the expectation of the household to change dwelling. which refers to the next six months, and the variables on unmet needs and on the visit to general practitioners and specialists, which refer to the past 12 months.

4. Definitions

(1) **Housing items**

(a) Change of dwelling:

— the reference period is 'the next six months'. If the household expects to change dwelling for several reasons during the reference period, the main reason should be given.

— eviction/distraint: forced to move for legal reasons.

— financial difficulties: problems paying rent/mortgage. 24.4.2008 EN Official Journal of the European Union L 112/3

— family-related reasons: change in marital/partnership status, to establish own household, to follow partner/parents, to obtain better school or care facilities for children or other dependants.

— employment-related reasons: start new job or transfer of existing job, looking for work or made redundant, to be closer to work/easier to commute, retirement.

— other reasons: housing-related reasons (desire to change accommodation or tenure status, wanting new orbetter house/apartment, seeking better neighbourhood/less crime), studies-related reasons (attending or leaving college/university), health and other reasons;

(b) Shortage of space: the variable refers to the respondent's opinion/perception about shortage of space in the dwelling.

(2) **Environmental items**

(a) Accessibility: this relates to the services used by the household with regard to financial, physical, technical and health conditions. Accessibility of services is to be assessed in terms of physical and technical access, and opening hours, but not in terms of quality, price and similar aspects. Consequently, the access should refer to an objective and physical reality. It should not be based on a subjective feeling.

Access should be determined in relation to the services actually used by the household. Physical access has to be assessed in terms of distance but also of infrastructure and equipment for example for respondents with a physical disability.

The services provided at home should also be taken into account, if they are actually used by the household.

Accessibility has thus to be evaluated regardless of the way(s) the household access to the service. The respondent should give an answer for the household as a whole. If the respondent does not use a service but other household member(s) do, he or she should assess the accessibility according to this(these) other household member(s);

(b) Public transport: bus, metro, tram and similar;

(c) Postal or banking services: send and receive ordinary and parcel post, withdraw cash, transfer money and pay bills. Technical access could also intervene. Accessibility in terms of phone-banking and PC-banking should also be part of the assessment, if these ways are actually used by the household. Accessibility has to be evaluated according to the ease/difficulty to transfer and withdraw money, whether this is done by phonebanking and PC-banking or in a bank or post office.

(3) Durables

The possession of durables relates to the access of the specific product or service for the private use of the household. It can be rented or shared, if the product is shared, access to it should be easy and appropriate to household needs.

(4) Basic needs

(a) Shoes: this concept has to be understood in a broad sense. It could include boots, sandals. etc, according to the climatic conditions of the concerned country.

5. Transmission of data to eurostat

The target secondary variables on 'material deprivation' should be sent to Eurostat in the household data file (H) and in the personal data file (P) after the target primary variables.

Tables

1. Household item questions asked at household level

1.1. Housing at household level

Table 1. *HD010 – Place to live with hot running water. %*

Yes	99.0
No	1.0

Table 2. *HD020 – Expectation of household to change dwelling.%*

Yes	4.5
No	95.5

Table 3. *HD025 – Main reason for the expectation to change dwelling.%*

Household will be forced to leave, since notice has been/will be given by the landlord on termination of the contract	4.3
Household will be forced to leave, since notice has been/will be given by the landlord	0.8
Household will be forced to leave because of eviction or distraint	-
Household will be forced to leave for financial difficulties	11.9
Household will leave for a family-related	21.0
Household will leave for an employment-related reason	12.8
Household will leave for some other reason	49.1

Table 4. *HD030 – Shortage of space in dwelling.%*

Yes	20.0
No	80.0

Table 5. HD035– Size of dwelling in square metres.

Average size of dwelling in square metres	87.6

1.2. Environment at household level

Table 6. *HD040– Litter lying around in the neighbourhood.%*

Very frequently	3.8
Frequently	15.7
Sometimes	39.6
Rarely or never	40.9

Table 7. *HD050– Damaged public amenities (bus stops, lamp posts, pavements, etc.) in the neighbourhood.%*

Very frequently	4.0
Frequently	14.6
Sometimes	32.5
Rarely or never	49.0

Table 8. *HD060– Accessibility of public transport.%*

With great difficulty	2.1
With some difficulty	15.8
Easily	46.8
Very easily	25.0
Public transport not used by household	10.3

Table 9. *HD070– Accessibility of postal or banking services.%*

With great difficulty	3.1
With some difficulty	18.6
Easily	50.2
Very easily	27.9
Services not used by household	0.2

1.3. Financial stress at household level

Table 10. *HD080– Replacing worn-out furniture.%*

Yes	30.7
No, because the household cannot afford it	48.8
No, for some other reason	20.6

1.4. Durables at household level

Table 11. *HD090– Internet connection.%*

Yes	40.1
No, because the household cannot afford it	13.0
No, for some other reason	46.9

2. Item questions asked at individual level

2.1. Durables at individual level

Table 12. *PD010 – Mobile phone.%*

Yes	81.0
No, because the household cannot afford it	4.5
No, for some other reason	14.5

2.2. Basic needs at individual level

Table 13. *PD020 – Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones.%*

Yes	87.5
No, because the household cannot afford it	8.8
No, for some other reason	3.6

Table 14. *PD030 – Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes).%*

Yes	98.5
No, because the household cannot afford it	0.7
No, for some other reason	0.7

2.3. Unmet needs at individual level

Table 15. *PD040 – Visits to general practitioners and specialists, excluding visits to dentists or ophthalmologists, during the last 12 months).%*

Not at all	23.1
1-2 times	33.6
3-5 times	21.2
6-9 times	12.0
10 times or more	10.2

2.4. Leisure and social activities at individual level

Table 16. *PD050 – Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month).%*

Yes	86.6
No, because the household cannot afford it	5.3
No, for some other reason	8.2

Table 17. *PD060 – Regularly participate in a leisure activity such as sport, cinema. concert.%*

Yes	46.1
No, because the household cannot afford it	18.2
No, for some other reason	35.7

Table 18. *PD070 – Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself.%*

Yes	82.3
No, because the household cannot afford it	9.3
No, for some other reason	8.4

3. Children's item questions asked at household level

3.1. Basic needs for all household children

Table 19. *HD100– Some new (not second-hand) clothes.%*

Yes	99.2
No, because the household cannot afford it	0.8
No, for some other reason	0.0

Table 20. *HD110– Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes).%*

Yes	99.3
No, because the household cannot afford it	0.7
No, for some other reason	0.0

Table 21. *HD120– Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day.%*

Yes	97.4
No, because the household cannot afford it	1.2
No, for some other reason	1.5

Table 22. *HD130– Three meals a day.%*

Yes	99.7
No, because the household cannot afford it	0.3
No, for some other reason	0.0

Table 23. HD140– One meal with meat. chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day.%

Yes	92.3
No, because the household cannot afford it	4.2
No, for some other reason	3.6

3.2. Educational or leisure needs for all household children

Table 24. HD150– Books at home suitable for their age.%

Yes	87.8
No, because the household cannot afford it	6.3
No, for some other reason	5.9

Table 25. HD160– Outdoor leisure equipment (bicycle, roller skates, etc.).%

Yes	86.7
No, because the household cannot afford it	6.2
No, for some other reason	7.2

Table 26. HD170–Indoor games (educational baby toys. building blocks. board games. computer games. etc.).%

Yes	94.4
No, because the household cannot afford it	4.3
No, for some other reason	1.3

Table 27. HD180– *Regular leisure activity (swimming, playing an instrument, youth organisations. etc.).%*

Yes	64.6
No, because the household cannot afford it	11.0
No, for some other reason	24.4

Table 28. HD190– *Celebrations on special occasions (birthdays, name days, religious Events, etc.).%*

Yes	84.4
No, because the household cannot afford it	10.8
No, for some other reason	4.7

Table 29. HD200– *Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time.%*

Yes	83.4
No,because the household cannot afford it	4.8
No, for some other reason	11.8

Table 30. HD210– *Participate in school trips and school events that cost money.%*

Yes	87.4
No, because the household cannot afford it	7.7
No, for some other reason	4.9

Table 31. HD220– *Suitable place to study or do homework.%*

Yes	87.9
No, because the household cannot afford it	12.1
No, for some other reason	0.0

Table 32. HD230– *Outdoor space in the neighbourhood where children can play safely.%*

Yes	60.1
No, because the household cannot afford it	39.9
No, for some other reason	0.0

3.2. Educational or leisure needs for all household children

Table 33. *HD240– Go on holiday at least 1 week per year.%*

Yes	52.7
No, because the household cannot afford it	27.8
No, for some other reason	19.4

3.3. Medical needs for all household children

Table 34. *HD250– Unmet need for consulting a general practitioner or specialist.%*

Yes, there was at least one occasion	2.2
No, there was no occasion	97.8

Table 35. *HD255– Main reason for unmet need for consulting a general practitioner or specialist.%*

Could not afford to (too expensive)	70.1
Waiting list	24.8
Could not take the time because of work, care of other children or of other persons	3.0
Too far to travel/no means of transport	1.6
Other reason	0.5

Table 36. HD260– Unmet need for consulting a dentist.%

Yes, there was at least one occasion	3.0
No, there was no occasion	97.0

Table 37. *HD265– Main reason for unmet need for consulting a dentist.%*

Could not afford to (too expensive)	94.6
Waiting list	1.0
Could not take the time because of work, care of other children or of other persons	3.8
Too far to travel/no means of transport	0.6
Other reason	0.0