HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Special bilateral event and Workshop

ELSTAT – Statistics Poland – Embassy of the Republic of Poland

Social Statistics (demography, labour market, migration, education, living conditions)

Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)
29 March 2019
10:00 am – 14:00 pm

Household Budget Survey (HBS)
Aim and Basic Information
http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA05/

► HBS is a national survey collecting information. from a representative sample of households, on households' composition, members' employment status, living conditions and mainly focusing on their members' expenditure on goods and services as well as on their income.

► The main purpose of the HBS is to determine in detail the household expenditure pattern in order to revise the Consumer Price Index. Moreover. the HBS is the most appropriate source in order to:

   ► complete the available statistical data for the estimation of the total private consumption.

   ► study the households' expenditures and their structure in relation to their income and other economic. social and demographic characteristics.

   ► analyze the changes in the living conditions of households in comparison with previous surveys.

   ► study the relation between households' purchases and receipts in kind.

   ► study low income limits in the different socio-economic categories and population groups and

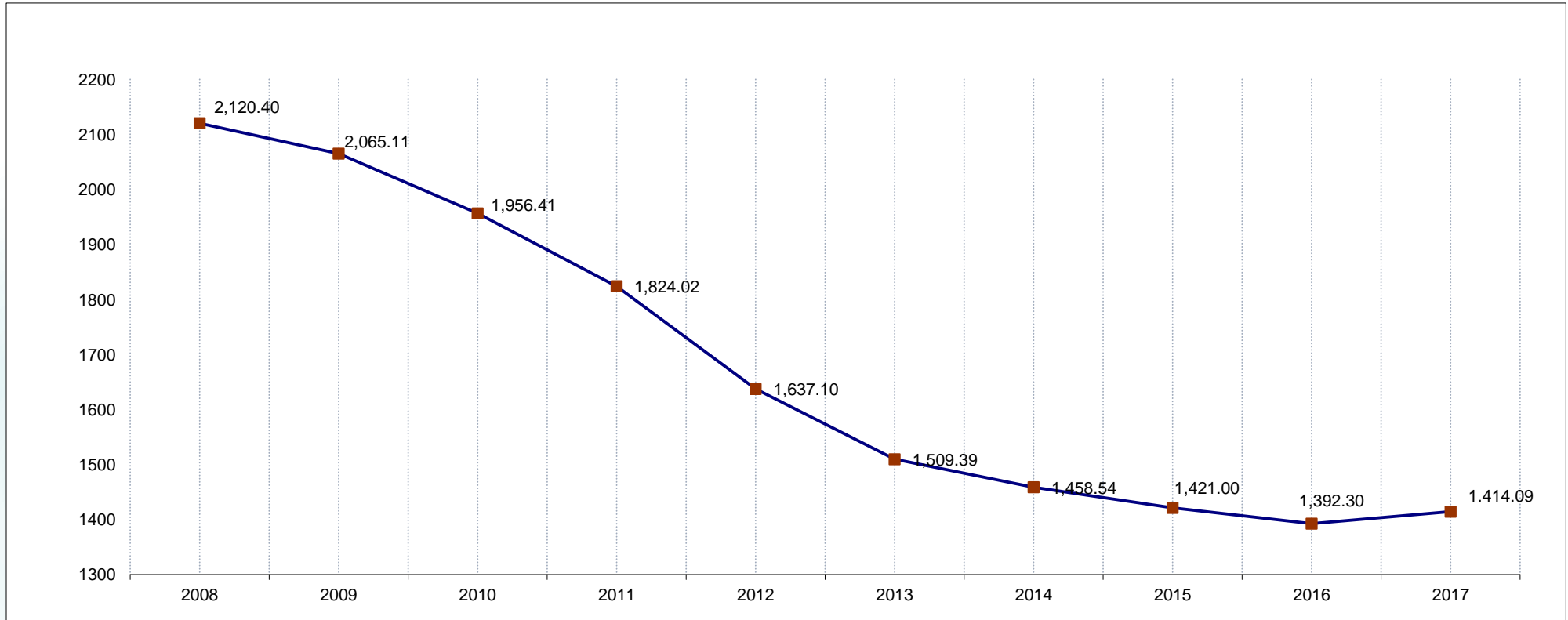   ► study the changes in the nutritional habits of the households of the country.

Household Budget Survey (HBS)
Aim and Basic Information

▶ Legal Basis: Agreement with ESTAT

▶ Frequency: annually C

▶ Coverage: All private households of the country

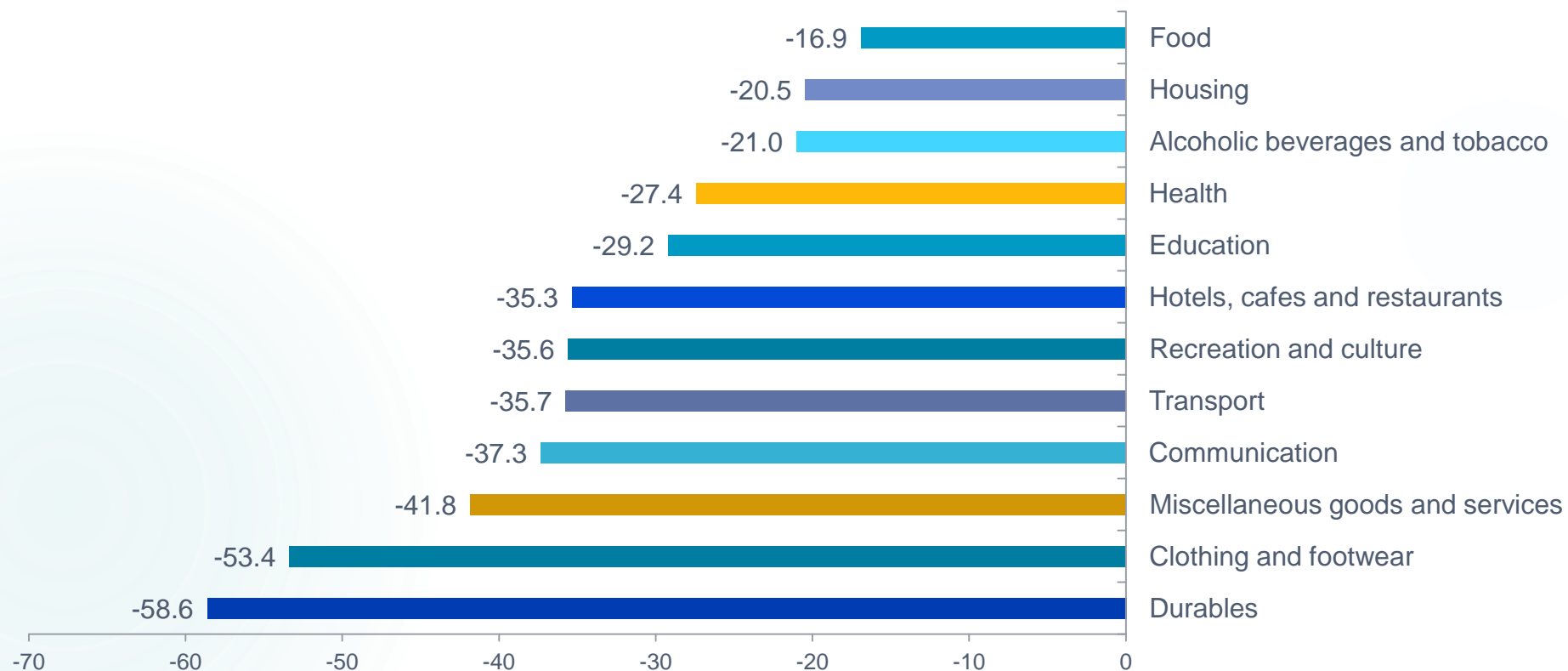▶ Final sample size -2017: 6.176 households

Average monthly household expenditure (current prices) in euro: 2008-2017 HBS

Change(%) in the average household expenditure for goods and services (at current prices): 2008 – 2017 HBS

Category	Change (%)
Food	-16.9
Housing	-20.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	-21.0
Health	-27.4
Education	-29.2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	-35.3
Recreation and culture	-35.6
Transport	-35.7
Communication	-37.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	-41.8
Clothing and footwear	-53.4
Durables	-58.6

www.statistics.gr

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) Aim and Basic Information

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA10/
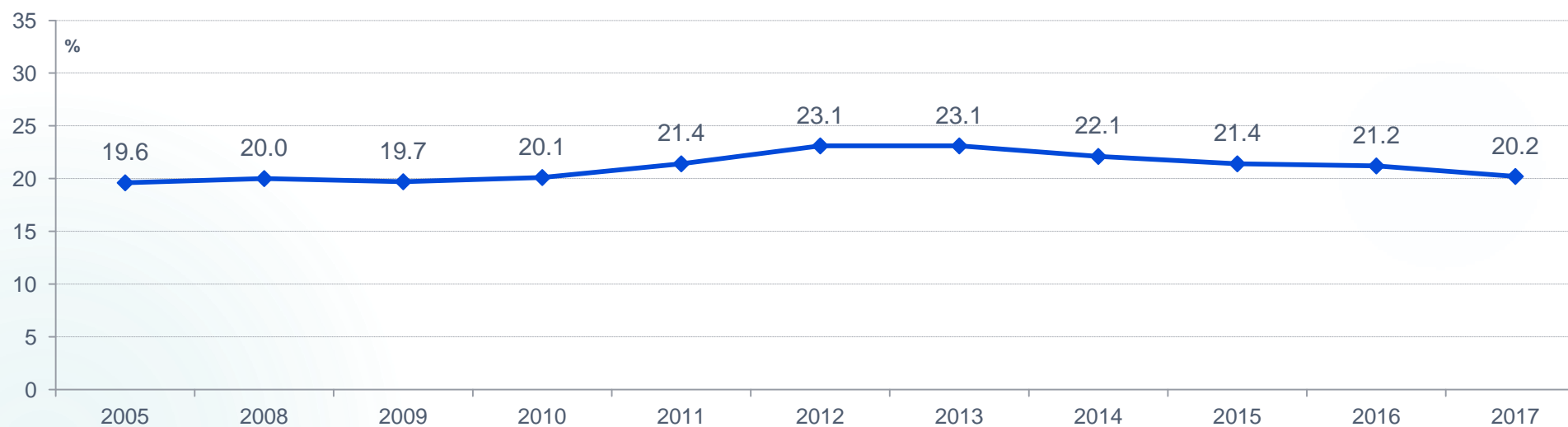
▶ Part of a European Statistical Programme - on 2003 replaced the European Household Panel Survey with a view of improving the quality of statistical data for poverty and social exclusion.

▶ Basic aim of the survey: the study of the households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income (national and European level)

▶ Basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level.

▶ Legal Basis: Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

▶ Conducted annually with income reference period the previous calendar year

▶ Coverage: All private households of the country
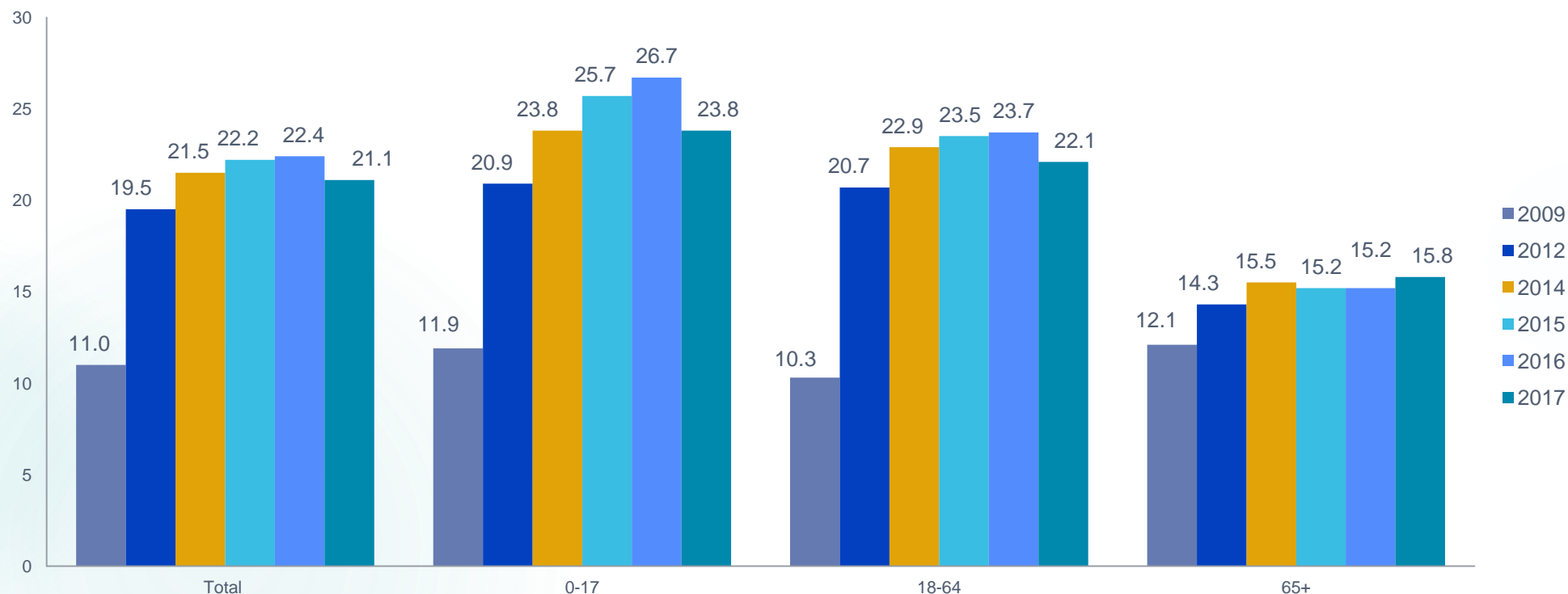
▶ Final sample size -2017: 22.743 households

At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers) 2005-2017 SILC

Persons at risk of poverty are those living in a household with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). The equivalised income is calculated by dividing the total household income by its size determined after applying the following weights: 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to each other household member aged 14 or over and 0.3 to each household member aged less than 14 years old.
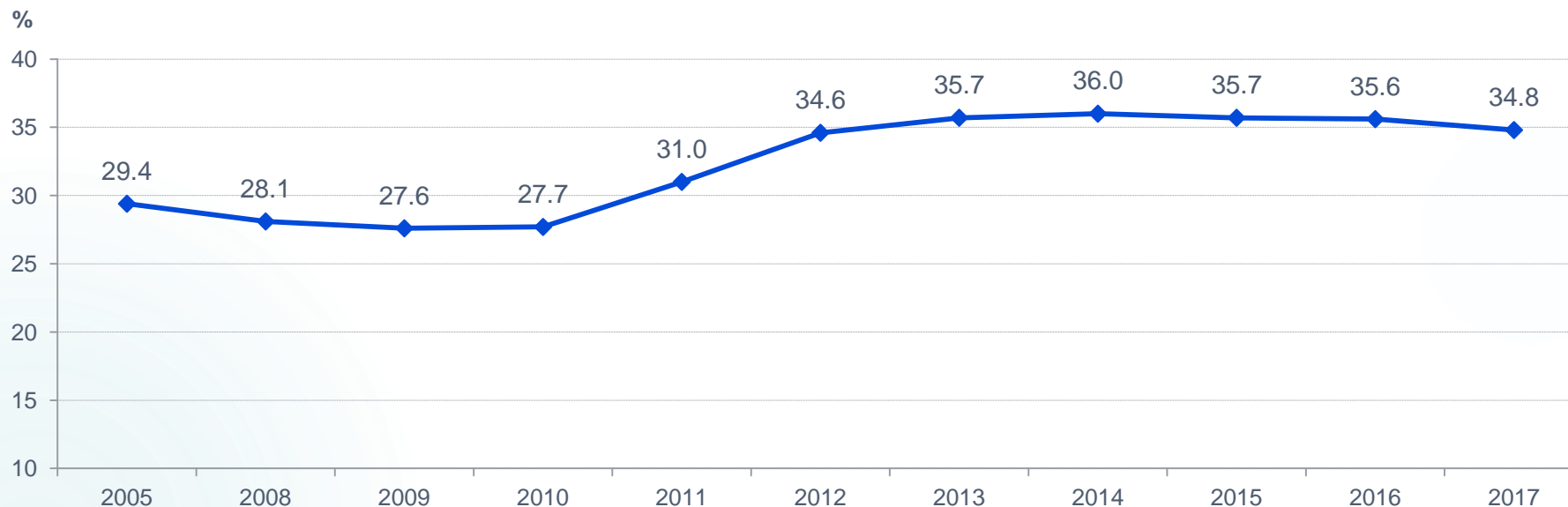
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Material Deprivation % by age groups 2009-2017 SILC

Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions constrained by a lack of resources and experience at least four out of the nine following deprivation items: cannot afford 1) to pay rent/mortgage or utility bills on time; 2) to keep home adequately warm; 3) to face unexpected expenses; 4) to eat meat fish or a protein equivalent every second day; 5) a one week holiday away from home; 6) a car; 7) a washing machine; 8) a colour TV; or 9) a telephone (including mobile phone).

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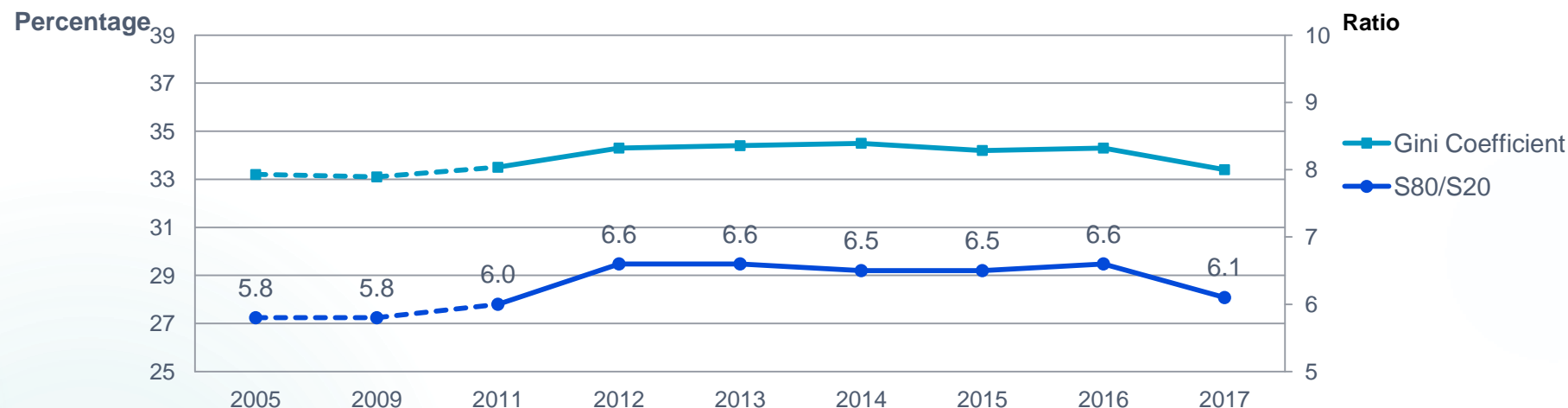
AROPE 2005-2017 SILC

People at- risk-of -poverty or social exclusion: population at- risk- of- poverty or living with severe material deprivation (lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension') or living in households with very low work intensity.

People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 who live in households where on average the adults (aged 18-59) worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. Students are excluded.

Percentage

Ratio

Legend: Gini Coefficient, S80/S20

Chart data labels (S80/S20): 5.8 (2005), 5.8 (2009), 6.0 (2011), 6.6 (2012), 6.6 (2013), 6.5 (2014), 6.5 (2015), 6.6 (2016), 6.1 (2017)

S80/s20 is the ratio of the total of equivalised disposable income **received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest equivalised disposable income (top inter-quintile interval) to that received** by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest equivalised disposable income (lowest inter-quintile interval).

The Gini coefficient is defined as the relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of equivalised disposable income to the cumulative share of the equivalised total disposable income received by them. If there was perfect income equality (i.e. all persons receive the same income) the Gini coefficient would be 0%. A Gini coefficient of 100% indicates that there is total income inequality and the entire national income is in the hands of one person. For example. a Gini coefficient of 30% means that choosing randomly 2 persons. the difference between their incomes is at 30% of the mean equivalized disposable income

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