HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY   Piraeus,   27 / 03 / 2014

P R E S S   R E L E A S E

STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS: 2012

Housing Conditions

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on the Housing Conditions of the households. Data come from a specially designed questionnaire which was included in the sample Survey on Income and Living Conditions for the year 2012 (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), with reference income period the year 2011.

All questions were answered by the responsible person of the household.

Key statistical findings

- 15.6% of the total population in 2012 experienced shortage of space in the dwelling, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population [1] and the non-poor population [2] were 23.9% and 13.2% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 21.5%, 25.0% and 20.5% respectively (Graph 1, Table 1).
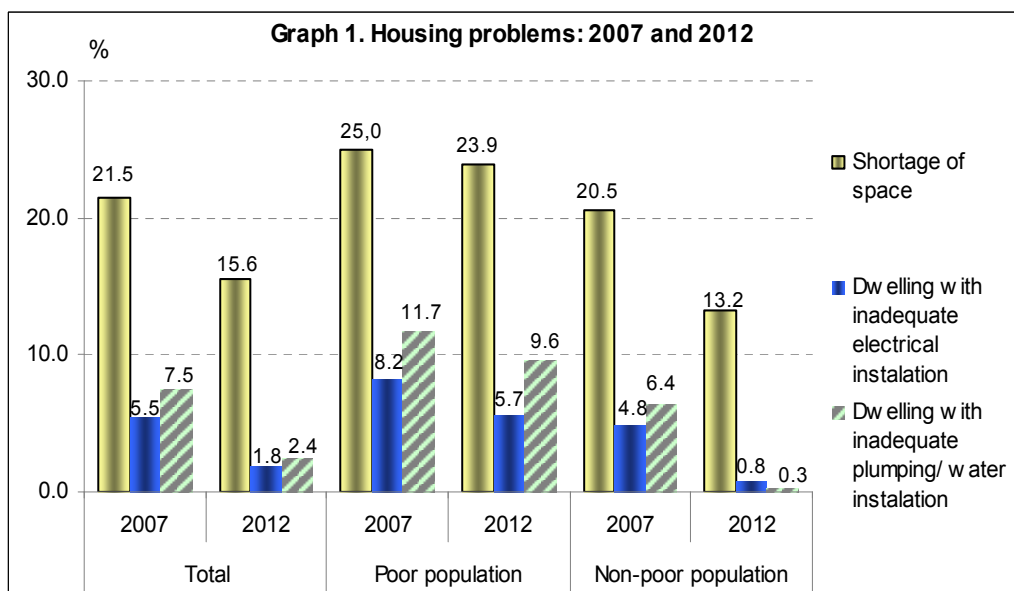
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Graph 1. Housing problems: 2007 and 2012

Legend:
- Shortage of space
- Dwelling with inadequate electrical instalation
- Dwelling with inadequate plumping/ water instalation

Total — 2007: 21.5, 5.5, 7.5; 2012: 15.6, 1.8, 2.4
Poor population — 2007: 25,0, 8.2, 11.7; 2012: 23.9, 5.7, 9.6
Non-poor population — 2007: 20.5, 4.8, 6.4; 2012: 13.2, 0.8, 0.3

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[1] **Poor population:** the percentage of population under the poverty threshold.

[2] **Non-poor population**: the percentage of population over the poverty threshold.

- 1.8% of the total population in 2012 lived in a dwelling with inadequate electrical installations, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 5.7% and 0.8% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 5.5%, 8.2% and 4.8% respectively (Graph 1, Table 2).

- 2.4% of the total population in 2012 lived in a dwelling with inadequate plumping/ water installations, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 9.6% and 0.3% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 7.5%, 11.7% and 6.4% respectively (Graph 1, Table 2).

Graph 2. Fixed heating: 2007 and 2012
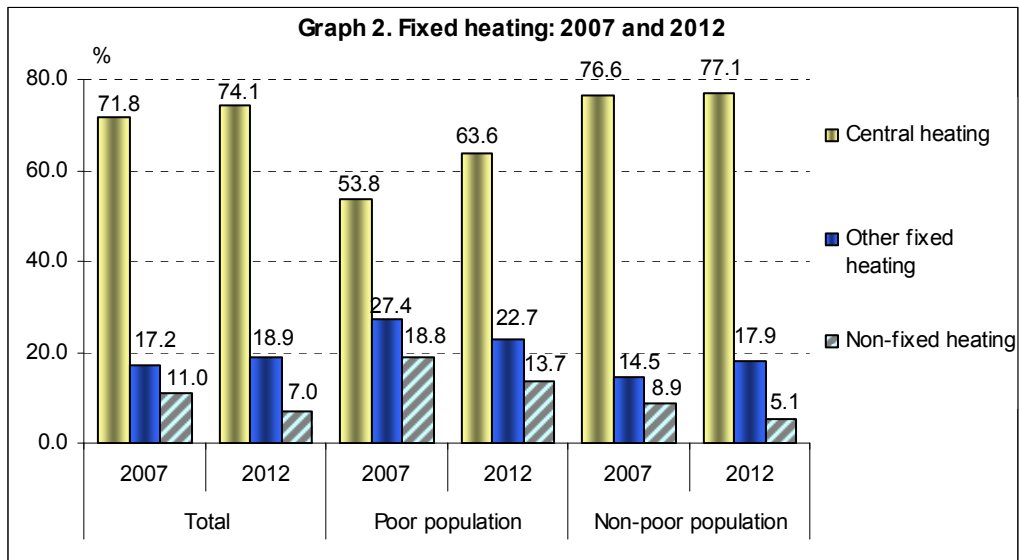
- 74.1% of the total population in 2012 lived in a dwelling equipped with central heating, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 63.6% and 77.1% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 71.8%, 53.8% and 76.6% respectively (Graph 2, Table 3).

Graph 3. Dwelling inadequately warm - cool: 2007 and 2012

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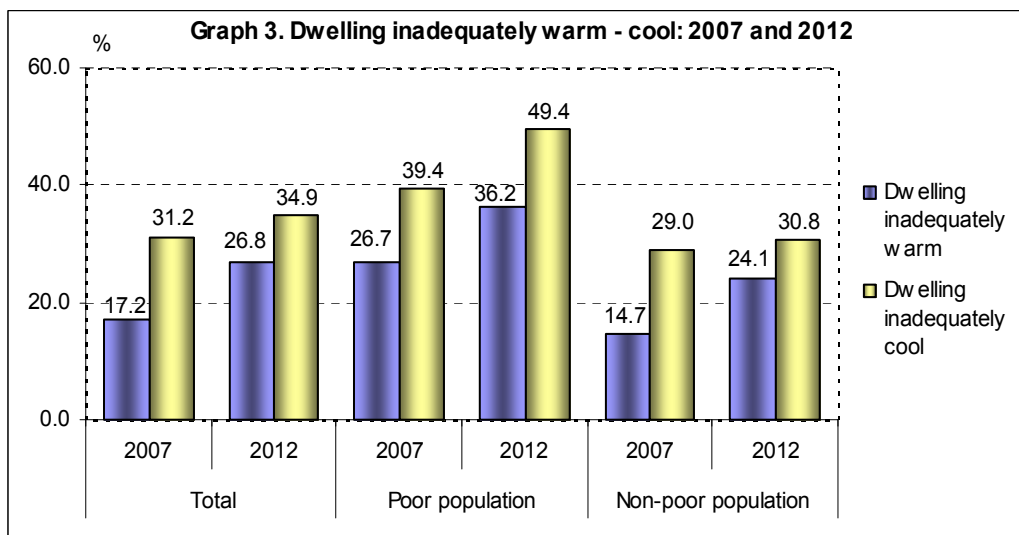
- 26.8% of the total population in 2012 lived in a dwelling which was inadequately warm during winter, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 36.2% and 24.1% respectively For 2007 the percentages were 17.2%, 26.7% and 14.7% respectively (Graph 3, Table 4).

- 34.9% of the total population in 2012 lived in a dwelling which was inadequately cool during summer, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 49.4% and 30.8% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 31.2%, 39.4% and 29.0% respectively (Graph 3, Table 5).

- 14.5% of the total population in 2012 stated that they were very satisfied with dwelling, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and non-poor population were 9.2% and 16.0% respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 18.2%, 11.8% and 19.9% respectively (Table 6).

- 3.8% of the households in 2012 stated that they had great difficulty in accessing grocery services, 5.4% in bank services, 4.5% in postal services, 4.8% in public transport, 4.4% in primary health services and 1.8% in compulsory school [3]. For 2007 the percentages were 3.7%, 9.9%, 7.8%, 5.1%, 7.2% and 4.3% [3] respectively (Table 7).

- 2.3% of the households in 2012 stated that they would be forced to leave the dwelling, while 11.5% were planning to change dwelling within the next six months. In 2007, there was no separation between the two categories of "change the dwelling" (Table 8).

- 19.5% of the total population in 2012 changed dwelling over the previous five years because of dwelling-related reasons, while the corresponding percentages of the poor population and the non-poor population were 30.2% and 16.2%, respectively. For 2007 the percentages were 38.4%, 33.2% and 39.8% respectively (Table 10).

For further information please visit the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority

Income and Living conditions (EU SILC) 2012

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[3] Of the households using the service (refers to schools only).

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Housing conditions

TABLES

Table 1. Shortage of space in the dwelling: 2007 and 2012

%

Shortage of space	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Yes	21.5	15.6	25.0	23.9	20.5	13.2
No	78.5	84.4	75.0	76.1	79.5	86.8

Table 2. Dwelling with inadequate electrical installation and plumping/ water installation: 2007 and 2012

%

Type of installation	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Dwelling with inadequate electrical installation	5.5	1.8	8.2	5.7	4.8	0.8
Dwelling with inadequate plumping/ water installation	7.5	2.4	11.7	9.6	6.4	0.3

Table 3. Dwelling equipped with fixed heating: 2007 and 2012

%

Heating	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Central heating	71.8	74.1	53.8	63.6	76.6	77.1
Other fixed heating	17.2	18.9	27.4	22.7	14.5	17.9
Non-fixed heating	11.0	7.0	18.8	13.7	8.9	5.1

Table 4. Dwelling adequately warm during winter time: 2007 and 2012

%

Dwelling adequately warm	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Yes	82.8	73.2	73.3	63.8	85.3	75.9
No	17.2	26.8	26.7	36.2	14.7	24.1

Table 5. Dwelling adequately cool during summer time: 2007 and 2012

%

Dwelling adequately cool	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Yes	68.8	65.1	60.6	50.6	71.0	69.2
No	31.2	34.9	39.4	49.4	29.0	30.8

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Table 6. Overall satisfaction with the dwelling: 2007 and 2012

%

Satisfaction with the dwelling	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Very dissatisfied	2.2	3.7	4.4	5.5	1.6	3.2
Dissatisfied	10.7	12.8	14.3	20.9	9.8	10.6
Satisfied	68.9	68.9	69.5	64.3	68.7	70.2
Very satisfied	18.2	14.5	11.8	9.2	19.9	16.0

Table 7. Accessibility of basic services: 2007 and 2012

%

Accessibility of:		Βαθμός πρόσβασης									
		With great difficulty		With some difficulty		Easily		Very easily		Services not used by the household	
		2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Grocery	Total population	3.7	3.8	8.6	8.5	46.0	49.8	41.7	37.8	0.0	0.0
	Poor population	7.1	5.1	11.1	9.2	45.4	49.1	36.4	36.6	0.0	0.0
	Non-poor population	2.8	3.5	8.0	8.4	46.1	50.0	43.1	38.2	0.0	0.0
Bank services	Total population	9.9	5.4	19.7	20.3	40.2	47.9	29.4	25.6	0.8	0.8
	Poor population	15.9	8.0	26.3	23.6	32.4	43.3	23.1	23.6	2.3	1.5
	Non-poor population	8.3	4.7	18.0	19.4	42.3	49.2	31.1	26.1	0.3	0.6
Postal services	Total population	7.8	4.5	18.3	20.0	44.7	49.4	27.7	23.1	1.5	2.9
	Poor population	12.3	6.8	22.6	20.4	38.9	48.0	23.6	20.8	2.6	4.0
	Non-poor population	6.7	3.9	17.2	19.9	46.1	49.8	28.8	23.8	1.2	2.6
Public transport	Total population	5.1	4.8	13.0	12.5	40.7	47.6	35.8	27.5	5.4	7.5
	Poor population	8.4	5.8	19.1	15.5	38.6	46.1	27.9	24.5	6.0	8.1
	Non-poor population	4.2	4.5	11.4	11.7	41.3	48.1	37.8	28.4	5.3	7.4
Health care services	Total population	7.2	4.4	17.7	20.4	46.5	51.7	28.2	23.5	0.4	0.0
	Poor population	12.6	6.4	24.3	22.1	40.4	50.4	22.3	21.1	0.4	0.0
	Non-poor population	5.8	3.8	16.0	19.9	48.1	52.0	29.8	24.2	0.3	0.0
Compulsory school	Total population	4.4	1.8	8.4	7.5	46.9	58.8	40.4	31.9	-	-
	Poor population	8.5	2.4	10.3	12.9	46.9	56.7	34.3	28.0	-	-
	Non-poor population	3.2	1.6	7.8	5.6	46.9	59.6	42.1	33.3	-	-

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Table 8. Risk of changing the dwelling within the next six months: 2007[4] and 2012

%

Immediate risk of changing the dwelling	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Yes, household will be forced to leave the dwelling	7.1	2.3	7.2	2.5	7.1	2.2
Yes, household plans to change dwelling		11.5		11.1		11.6
No, household does not expect any change of dwelling	92.9	86.2	92.8	86.4	92.9	86.1

[4] *In 2007 there was no separation between the two categories of dwelling's change*

Table 9. Change of dwelling over the previous five years : 2007[5] and 2012

%

Change of dwelling during the last five years	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Yes	7.1	11.8	7.2	12.8	7.1	11.5
No	92.9	88.2	92.8	87.2	92.9	88.5

[5] *The data for 2007 correspond to change of dwelling over the previous two years*

Table 10. Main reason for changing dwelling over the previous five years: 2007[6] and 2012

%

Main reason for changing dwelling during the last five years	Total population		Poor population		Non-poor population	
	2007*	2012	2007*	2012	2007*	2012
Family-related reasons	24.7	23.6	21.6	18.1	25.6	25.2
Employment-related reasons	14.8	9.9	16.6	5.9	14.4	11.1
Dwelling-related reasons	38.4	19.5	33.2	30.2	39.8	16.2
Eviction	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Landlord did not extend tenancy agreement	3.9	2.7	3.7	1.6	3.9	3.1
Financial reasons	6.9	21.8	11.8	29.6	5.6	19.4
Other reasons	10.6	21.7	13.1	13.6	9.9	24.2

[6] *The data for 2007 correspond to change of dwelling over the previous two years*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions – EU-SILC

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is part of a European Statistical Programme to which all Member States participate and which replaced in 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view to improving the quality of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion.

The basic aim of the survey is to study both at national and European level. the households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income. This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The use of commonly accepted questionnaires, primary target variables and concepts – definitions ensures data comparability

Legal basis

The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) while the Ad Hoc 2012 questionnaire is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1157/ 2010 and is being conducted for the year 2012 (reference year 2011) by ELSTAT. upon the decision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Income reference period used

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

Unit

All questions were answered by the responsible person of the household.

Coverage

The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.

The following are excluded from the survey:

- Institutional types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households
- Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.

Methodology

The survey is a *simple rotational design* survey, which was selected as the most suitable for single cross- sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.

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. In order to have a complete sample the first year of survey. the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The persons who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2001 Population Census and covers completely the reference population.

There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design:

i. The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the entire country into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessaloniki area constitute two separate major geographical strata.

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

- $>= 30,000$ inhabitants
- $5,000 – 29,999$ inhabitants
- $1,000 – 4,999$ inhabitants
- $0 – 999$ inhabitants.

Sample selection schemes:

i. In this stage. from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of

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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 2001 population census).

ii. 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 consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size In 2012, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 5,626 households and on 13,869 members of those households, 11,698 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.

Weightings For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):

a) The reverse probability of choice of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household.
b) Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata.
c) A corrective factor which is determined in a way that:

i. The estimation of persons, by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the survey reference period and was based on Vital Statistics (2001 Population Census, Births, Deaths, Immigration).

ii. The estimation of households, by size order (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status. coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 1991 and 2001 Population Censuses.

Equivalised income According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalised disposable income of the household. using modified OECD equivalised scale.

Total equivalised disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is. income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received by all household members.

More specifically the income components included in the survey are:

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

Income components such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest. are possible to influence significantly the results. These components are being recorded since 2007, yet they are not included in the calculation of the disposable income.

Equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.

It is pointed out that in the distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income that corresponds to the equivalised disposable income. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the distribution per person. the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but an indicator of level of living.

	The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of income of the household's members (income from salaried services. from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment income from immovable property, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say. the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after subtracting any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to also the tax that what potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of income of the previous year.
Equivalence 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. Example: The income of household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight 1+0.5+2*0.3= 2.1, for household with two adults with 1.5, for household with 2 adults and 2 children of age of 14 years and more with 2.5, etc.
Population status	**Poor population:** the percentage of population under the poverty threshold. **Non-poor population**: the percentage of population over the poverty threshold.
Definitions	**Shortage of space in the dwelling:** this variable refers to the respondent's opinion/ feeling about shortage of space in dwelling who however, took into account the opinion of the other members of the household. **Adequate plumping and electrical installations:** the term "adequate" means sufficient to satisfy the general requirements/ needs of the household. "inadequate" installation can be: installations in bad condition dangerous installation, installations which are regularly out of order, where there is not enough pressure for the water to be used and /or there is not enough electrical power or there is limited availability. Minor temporary problems such as a blockage in the outlet do not mean that the installation is inadequate. **Dwelling with fixed heating system:** "fixed heating system" consider the central heating or similar. "Central heating": a housing unit is considered "centrally heated". if heating is provided either from a community heating center or from an installation build in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes. without attention paid to the source of energy. Fixed electrical radiators, fixed gas heaters and similar are included.The heating shall be available in most rooms. **Other fixed heating**: a housing unit is considered heated by "other fixed heating" when the heating is not considered as central heating or similar. It includes stoves, heaters, fireplaces and similar (fixed air-conditioning appliances used as a heating facility included). **Dwelling comfortably warm during winter time:** refers to equipment of the dwelling in terms of insulation and heating system.The dwelling could be warm either because it has adequate fixed or non-fixed heating system or it has appropriate insulation. **Dwelling comfortably cool during summer time:** refers to equipment of the dwelling in terms of insulation and cooling system. The dwelling could be cool either because it has adequate fixed or non-fixed cooling system or it has appropriate insulation. **Overall satisfaction with the dwelling:** the variable refers to respondent's opinion/ feeling about the degree of satisfaction with the dwelling in terms of meeting the household needs/ opinion on the price, space, neighborhood, distance to work, quality and other aspects (including the availability of a garage or parking space). **Accessibility of services:** recorded the degree of difficulty and in general, the satisfaction of the respondent from having access from home in various services such as grocery. Banks, public transport, doctors etc. **Change of the dwelling – Main reason:** this variable records, if there has been at least one change of the dwelling during the last five years.
References	More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT. www.statistics.gr. Section: Statistical Themes – Income – Expenditure.

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