



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATISTICAL SURVEYS
DIVISION OF POPULATION AND LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS
HOUSEHOLDS' SURVEYS UNIT

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

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2004/2005

The General Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece announces the results on Household Budget Survey (HBS) during the period February 2004 to January 2005. The survey has been carried out in a final sample of 6.555 private households and in 17.386 their members, throughout the country.

Through this survey, alike the previous ones, information was collected on the value of purchases and on the receipts in kind of the households as well as on the different characteristics (demographic and social) of the households and their dwellings, aiming, mainly, to the revision of the Consumer Price Index compiled by the NSSG.

The greek Household Budget Survey data are fully harmonised to the survey data of other European Union Countries. The new classification of goods and services (COICOP-HBS) which was recommended from Eurostat to European countries (Household Budget Surveys in the European Union, methodology and recommendations for harmonization, 2003) has been used.

The demographic, social and economic characteristics of the survey are compared to the corresponding data others' surveys with the same reference period (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU_SILC 2004 and Labour Force Survey 2004) and were not noted high deviations.

The results are referred to monthly average household purchases, in euro.

1. Upward tendency decrease of consumption expenditure throughout the country

Comparing the data between the HBS 2004/2005 and the HBS 1998/99 surveys, an increase in the household expenditure consumption by 12,15% is arising from the results. Given that, the increase in the household expenditure consumption, between the HBS 1998/99 and 1993/94, is 22% , we arrive at the conclusion that a decrease is recorded in the upward tendency for the consumption expenditure throughout the country among the 1993/94 -1998/99 and 1998/99-2004/05 periods, respectively. The increase of consumption expenditure during the 1998/99 –2004/05 period is current figures that is, the value change between them has been taken into consideration.

2. Consumption profile change

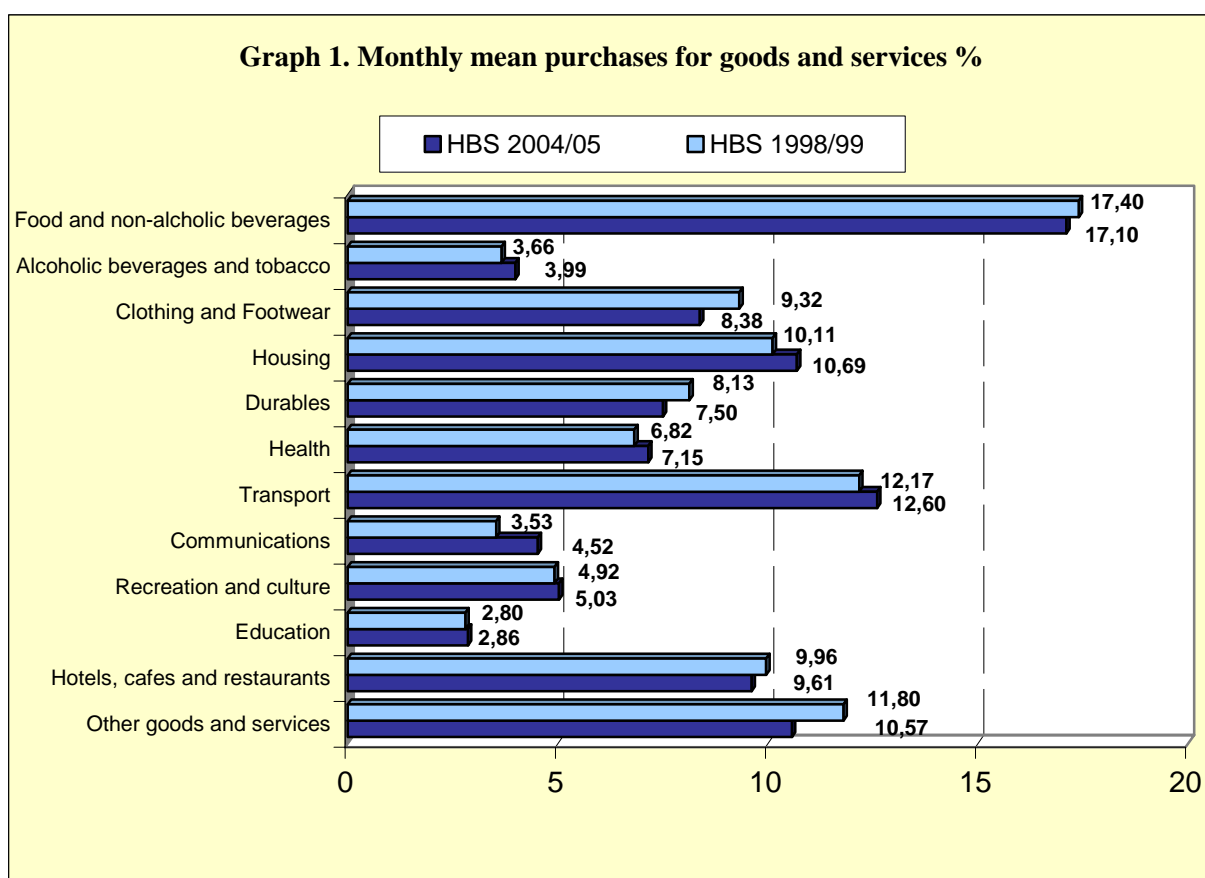
For the 2004/05 survey, the total mean monthly household purchases for goods and services is coming up to 1.792,28 euros. The greatest percentage of purchases concerns expenditure for food and non-alcoholic beverages (17,10%), then follows expenditure for transport services (12,60%), whereas expenditure for education services concerns the least percentage (2,86%).

A change in the consumer profile took place during the years 1999 – 2004. In particular, expenditures for food and non alcoholic beverages/ clothing and footwear / durables / other goods and services, were shifted towards the rest categories (e.g communication /transport /living conditions etc) (graph 1).

Specifically, for the 2004/05 survey, the mean monthly purchases for goods and services (in %), are as follows:

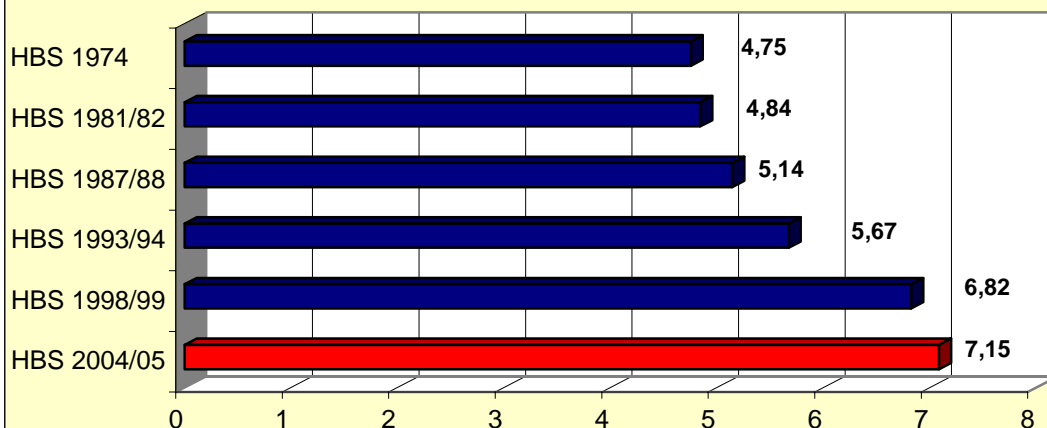
Food and non alcoholic beverages (17,1%), alcoholic beverages and tobacco (3,99%), clothing and footwear (8,38%), housing (10,69%), durables (7,50%), health (7,15%), transport (12,60%),

communication (4,52%), recreation and culture (5,03%), education (2,86%), hotels, cafes and restaurants (9,61%), and other goods and services (10,57%) (Graph 1, table 1).



Taking into consideration all the data from the surveys since 1974 up to 2004/05, we would like to point out the following: the monthly mean private social expenditure for health and education continue having upward tendency as well. In particular, both the monthly mean expenditure for health and education is increasing from 4,75% (1974) up to 7,15% (2004) , and from 1,26% (1974) up to 2,86% (2004), respectively.

Graph 2. Health expenditure development, as a percentage over the total households' expenditure



Graph 3. Education expenditure development, as a percentage over the total households' expenditure

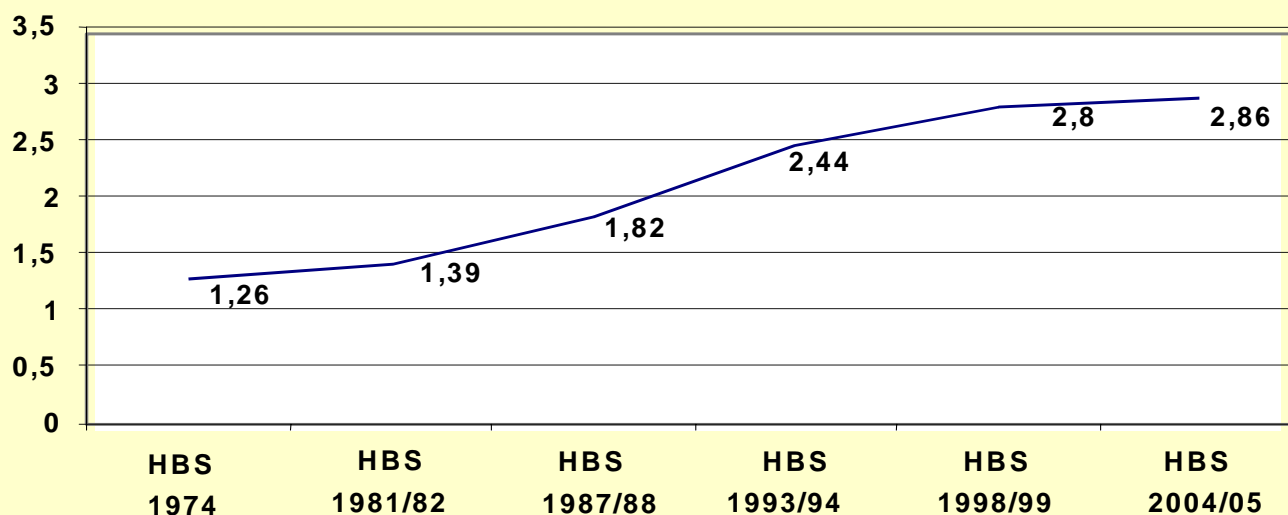


Table1. Monthly mean purchases for goods and services (in values and in %), in the whole country: HBS 2004/05 and HBS 1998/99

in euro

	HBS 2004/05		HBS1998/99	
	Value	%	Value	%
Total purchases	1.792,28	100,00	1.383,24	100,00
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	306,44	17,10	240,65	17,40
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	71,52	3,99	50,59	3,66
Clothing and footwear	150,15	8,38	128,94	9,32
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels of main and secondary residence	191,6	10,69	139,78	10,11
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	134,49	7,50	112,47	8,13
Health.....	128,17	7,15	94,30	6,82
Transport.....	225,83	12,60	168,40	12,17
Communications.....	80,95	4,52	48,87	3,53
Recreation and culture	90,11	5,03	68,01	4,92
Education.....	51,34	2,86	38,68	2,80
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	172,24	9,61	129,40	9,36
Miscellaneous goods and services	189,42	10,57	163,20	11,80

For the survey 2004/05, participation percentage in the total monthly mean purchases for food and non alcoholic beverages (in values) is broken down by category product as follows: for meat 22,8 %, fish 8,27%, milk, cheese and eggs 18,40%, fruits 7,56%, oils and fats 5,50%, vegetables 11,55%, and the rest foods and beverages (almost 25%) concern bread and cereals (13,13%) plus non alcoholic beverages (3,91%) plus sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (6,46%), other food products (1,35%) (Table.2).

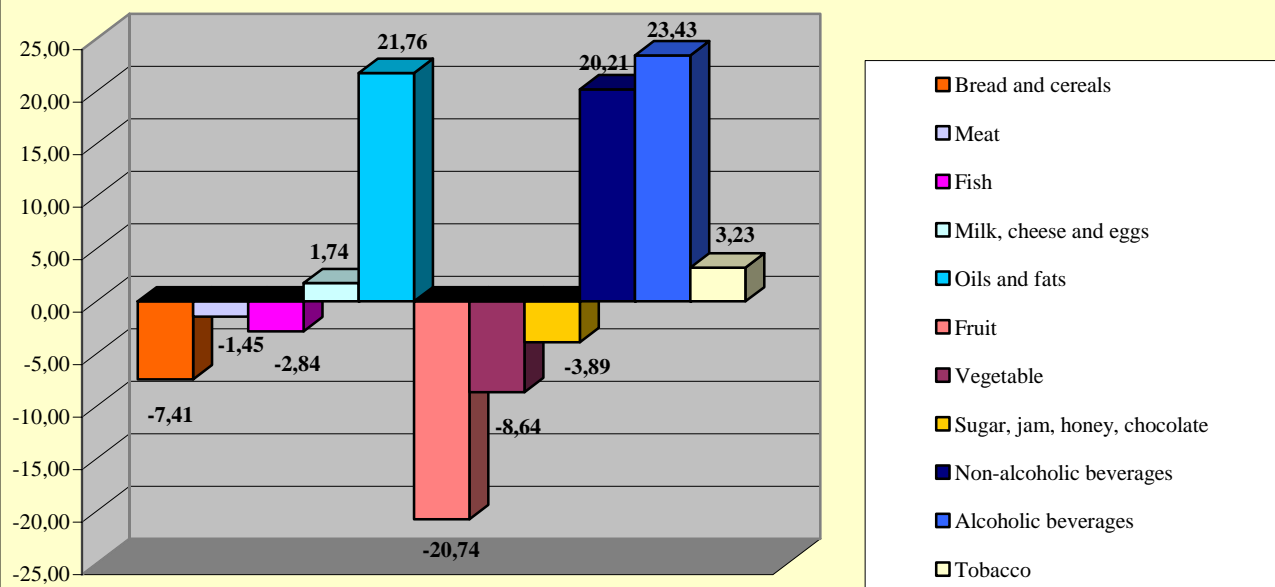
Comparing the monthly mean purchases for food and non alcoholic beverages /per product (in values), we have to make the following comments on the 2004/05 and on the 1998/99 surveys: we have a decrease in vegetables by 0,77%, meat by 0,75%, fruits by 0,55%, coffee, tea, cocoa by

0,34%, whereas an increase in the following product categories: fish by 0,56%, oils and fats by 0,33%, sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery by 0,45%, mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices by 0,45% .

Table 2. Monthly mean purchases for food and non alcoholic beverages for the HBS 2004/05		
in euro		%
Food and non alcoholic beverages	306,44	100,00
Bread and cereals	40,24	13,13
Meat	67,66	22,08
Fish	25,33	8,27
Milk, cheese and eggs	56,37	18,40
Oils and fats	16,84	5,50
Fruit.....	23,18	7,56
Vegetables.....	35,38	11,55
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	19,8	6,46
Food products n.e.c.	4,14	1,35
Coffee, tea and cocoa	5,5	1,79
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	11,98	3,91

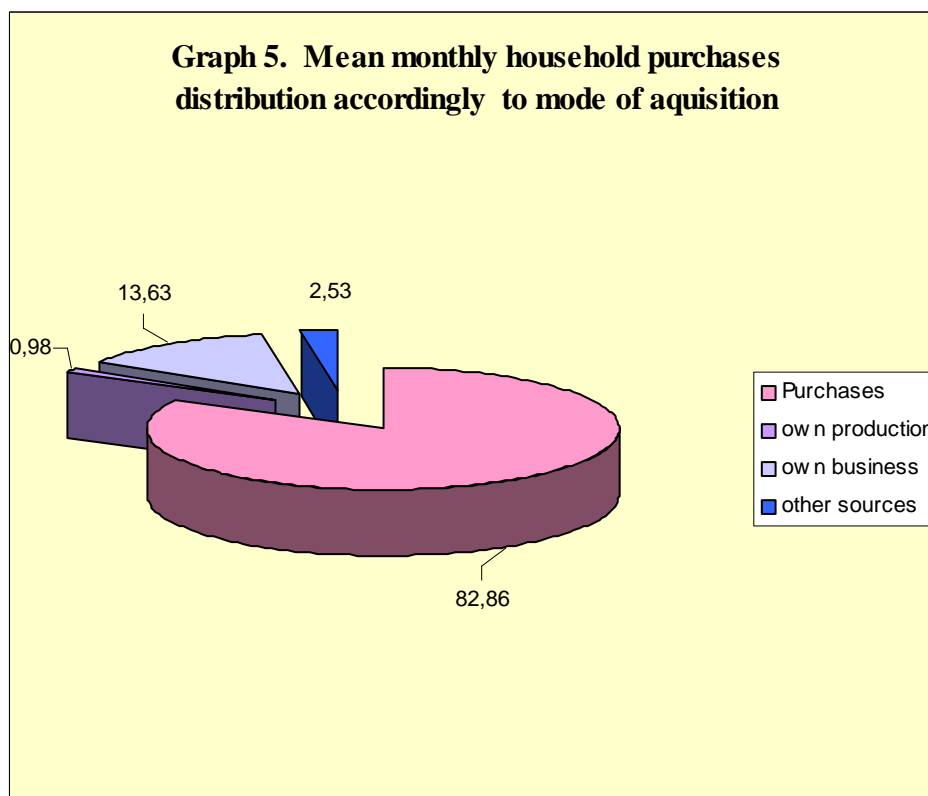
The data of current survey (2004/05) in comparison with these of previous survey (1998/99) indicates a decrease in the monthly mean quantities as regards the following product categories: “bread and cereals”, “meat”, “fish”, “fruit”, “vegetables”, “sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery” whereas a consumption increase takes place in the following product categories: “milk, cheese and eggs”, “oils and fats”, and “mineral waters, soft drinks, fruits and vegetable juices”.

Graph 4. Change of monthly mean quantities of food and non alcoholic beverages
HBS 2004/05 and HBS 1998/99



The distribution for the household expenditure as regards the mode of acquisition is depicted as follows.

Graph 5. Mean monthly household purchases distribution accordingly to mode of acquisition



The 2004/05 survey, in comparison with previous surveys, presents a constant consumption reduction for goods coming from self-consumption.

3.Different consumption profiles according to the household type

The 20 greatest expenditure categories for goods and services spent by the country households are ranked in the Table 3. The greatest expenditure amount that burdens the household concerns expenditure for restaurants, cafes and follow expenditures for clothing, cars, communication services, meat, fuels and lubricants and finally tobacco, respectively. It is pointed out that the expenditure categories are ranked in a different order accordingly the household type. So, households with 1 person aged 65 and up spend the greatest part of their income for meat whereas households with 1 parent with 1 or more children up to 16 years spend the greatest part of their income for rent. All the other household types follow the general profile.

**Table 3. The 20 greatest household expenditure categories spent for goods and services,
accordingly the household type (as percentage on the household budget)
HBS 2004/05**

Good and services	All households	1 person aged 65 and over	Couple with 1 child up to 16 years	Couple with 2 children up to 16 year	Couple with 3 or more children up to 16 years	1 parent with 1 or more children up to 16 years	Couple or 1 parent with children over 16 years
1. Restaurants, cafes.....	8,60	2,48	7,64	7,28	6,60	5,89	9,70
2. Clothing.....	5,76	2,33	6,14	6,22	5,93	6,15	5,90
3. Cars.....	4,68	0,69	5,07	5,98	2,89	6,22	4,98
4. Communications.....	4,47	2,29	4,24	3,94	3,78	5,32	4,91
5. Meat	3,78	2,50	3,24	3,51	3,93	3,13	3,82
6. Fuels and lubricants ...	3,77	0,31	3,92	4,36	3,98	3,13	4,44
7. Tobacco	3,30	0,52	3,26	2,89	2,84	2,97	3,81
8. Miscellenaous services	3,27	1,68	2,59	0,52	0,47	1,98	3,44
9. Rent of main dwelling.....	3,22	1,70	4,61	3,09	2,23	8,05	2,09
10. Milk, cheese and eggs	3,15	2,36	3,06	3,40	4,12	3,45	2,84
11. Personal care.....	2,49	1,02	2,68	2,58	1,89	2,29	2,58
12. Bread and cereals.....	2,25	1,67	1,79	2,32	2,73	2,45	2,12
13. Dental services	2,23	0,79	1,99	2,32	2,79	1,99	2,45
14. Footwear	2,10	0,90	2,46	2,75	2,83	3,03	1,99
15. Vegetables.....	1,97	1,69	1,50	1,60	1,94	1,83	1,94
16. Liquid fuels.....	1,76	1,59	1,47	1,61	1,61	1,31	1,57
17. Non-durable household goods	1,73	1,18	1,58	1,87	1,85	1,63	1,61
18. Medical services	1,67	1,93	1,96	1,65	1,84	0,90	1,25
19. Electricity.....	1,58	1,28	1,37	1,41	1,32	1,61	1,56
20. Secondary education ..	1,57	0,00	0,99	1,66	2,89	3,20	2,80

4. Differentiation of consumption expenditure by region

From the 13 Development Regions, only the three of them, namely, the Kentriki Makedonia, Attiki and Notio Aigaio Regions, have monthly mean consumption expenditure/per household higher than the monthly mean expenditure for the country as a whole. Correspondingly, the lowest monthly mean consumption expenditure/per household appears in the Development Regions of Ipeiros and Voreio Aigaio a percentage 69,89% and 76,54% respectively on the monthly mean consumption expenditure for the country as a whole.

The ratio of the highest monthly mean consumption expenditure to the lowest monthly mean consumption expenditure, per household, in the Development Regions of Attiki and Ipeiros is 1,61.

Table 4. Monthly mean consumption expenditure, per development Region		
HBS 2004/05		
In euro		
Development Regions	Monthly mean consumption expenditure (purchases)	Distribution %
Whole Country	1.792,28	100,00
1. Thraki and anatoliki Makedonia.....	1.628,00	90,83
2. Kentriki Makedonia.....	1.829,46	102,07
3. Dytiki Makedonia.....	1.777,86	99,20
4. Ipeiros.....	1.252,63	69,89
5. Thessalia.....	1.635,32	91,24
6. Ionia Nisia.....	1.783,35	99,50
7. Dytiki Ellada.....	1.517,02	84,64
8. Sterea Ellada.....	1.436,23	80,13
9. Attiki.....	2.014,59	112,40
10. Peloponnisos.....	1.570,23	87,61
11. Voreio Aigaio.....	1.371,86	76,54
12. Notio Aigaio.....	1.901,70	106,11
13. Kriti	1.582,35	88,29

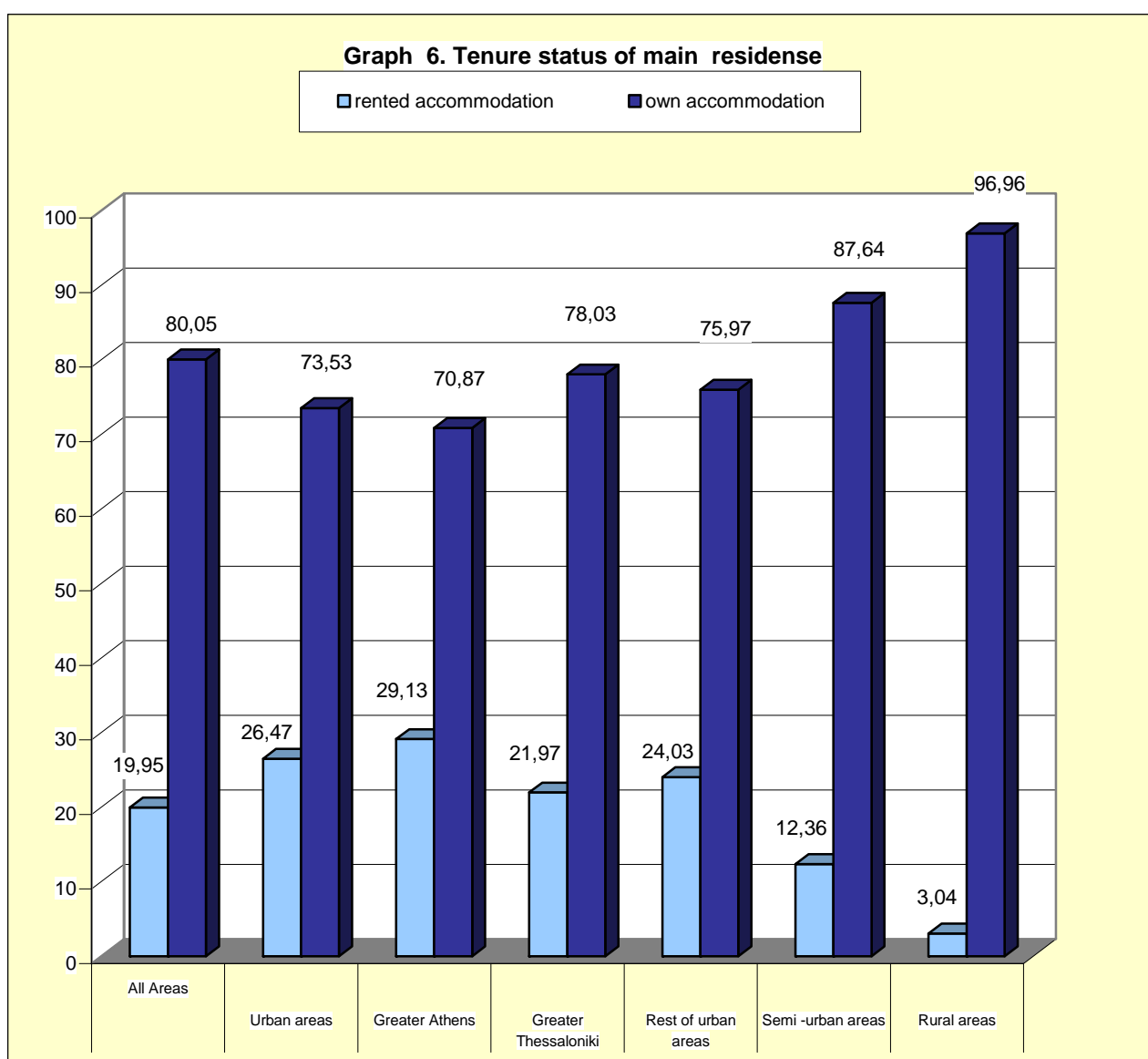
In the Table.5 is laid down the percentage distribution of the monthly mean consumption expenditure for goods (mainly foods and beverages) coming from self-production , divided into 13 Development Regions. In particular, the greatest percentage distribution of the monthly mean consumption expenditure appears in the Regions of Ionia Nisia , Peloponnisos , Dytiki Ellada and Kriti respectively,mainly, because of the great olive oil production and consumption in the specific areas.

Table 5. Monthly mean consumption expenditure distribution coming from the own production over the total monthly mean consumption expenditure

Development Regions	Monthly Mean consumption expenditure (all the mode acquisitions)	Monthly Mean consumption expenditure (self- consumption)	Percentage distribution of the monthly mean consumption expenditure
Whole Country	2.163,06	21,24	0,98
1. Thraki and anatoliki Makedonia.....	1.933,34	26,19	1,35
2.Kentriki Makedonia.....	2.182,33	10,43	0,48
3.Dytiki Makedonia.....	2.083,41	29,51	1,42
4.Ipeiros.....	1.536,29	39,41	2,57
5.Thessalia.....	1.963,48	32,38	1,65
6.Ionia Nisia.....	2.157,39	61,26	2,84
7.Dytiki Ellada.....	1.885,75	55,51	2,94
8. Sterea Ellada.....	1.757,11	39,14	2,23
9. Attiki.....	2.428,45	3,72	0,15
10.Peloponnisos.....	1.913,15	51,42	2,69
11.Voreio Aigaio.....	1.686,54	32,1	1,90
12.Notio Agaio.....	2.329,25	29,02	1,25
13.Kriti	1.946,37	53,58	2,75

5.Extended own occupied dwelling

From the 2004/05 survey, is arising that the already existing percentage for the extended own accommodation type, is increasing in comparison with the 1998/99 survey percentage (80,05% and 79,6%) respectively. In the above mentioned type of accommodation are included the free accommodation use and the accommodation concession with reduced rent, as well. Furthermore, as regards the concrete accommodation type, the greatest percentage change appears in the urban areas. In particular, from 72,60% (1998/99 survey) to 73,53% (2004/05 survey). Finally, the greatest own accommodation percentage appears in the rural areas and amounts to 96,96%.



6. Improvement in living conditions

In accordance with the relevant welfare indicators used in European level, an essential progress in living conditions is reported.

From the survey data are arising the following:

- a remarkable percentage increase, in the households which have a secondary residence, is taking place from 14,5% (1998/99 survey) to 18,33% (2004/05 survey),
- an over double– increased household percentage having at least one mobile phone,
- almost all the households have in their possession at least one color TV and one fixed Telephone device and finally,
- a considerate increase in the personal computers use is taking place during the 2004/05 survey (an increase of 34,02%) compared to the corresponding use during the 1998/99 survey (an increase of 12,1%).
- The indoor garage use is increasing by 100% as compared to the previous survey results (1998/99) , and on the other hand the private car possession is impressively increasing from 52,3% (survey 1998/99) to 66,62% (survey 2004/05).

Detailed data are shown to the following table.

Table 6. <i>Living conditions indicators</i>		
	%	%
<i>Household amenities</i>	2004/05	1998/99
Colour TV.....	98,75	97,6
Personal computer	34,02	12,1
Mobile phone.....	74,33	33,4
Secondary residence.....	18,33	14,5
Washing machine.....	27,97	24,4
Telephone (fixed).....	95,56	93,6
Micro-wave oven.....	26,05	11,6
DVD.....	25,96	-
Central heating.....	72,24	61,7
Private car.....	66,62	52,3
Indoor garage.....	8,97	4,7

7. Quintiles of consumption expenditure and indicator of inequality S80/S20: an inequality that persists

The share of consumption expenditure of the wealthiest 20% of the population (purchases) compared to the 20% of the poorest population is 5,9 as regards the survey 2004/05. This indicator is decreasing at 4,62, when the imputed expenses are included in the consumption expenditure.

Table 7. Quintiles of consumption expenditure and indicator of inequality S80/S20		
Quintiles of consumption expenditure	Consumption expenditure (purchases)	Total consumption expenditure
1o.....	348,69	516,96
2o.....	596,48	776,14
3o	827,97	1024,20
4o.....	1146,10	1383,03
5o.....	2056,71	2390,23
S80/S20.....	5,90	4,62

In conclusion we would like to point out the following:

20,8% of total population is at the risk of poverty when in the calculation of the inequality indicator the total consumption expenditure, regardless of the mode of their acquisition (imputed rent, own production, goods and services provided free from the employer, other households, non profitable organizations, the state etc.).is taken into consideration the percentage decreases at 17,1% of total population is at the risk of poverty.

More information about the survey and methodological note in <http://www.statistics.gr> (Category: statistical data / social statistics/ household budget).

For further information on data:

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