

Metadata in Euro-SDMX format (ESMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: ESSPROS- Net Social Protection Benefits

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact Top	
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3. Statistical presentation Top	
3.1 Data description	
<p>Data refer to net benefits (expenditures) of social protection in cash within the scope of the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) and they constitute the second part of ESSPROS, on an annual basis. The data are compiled in tables which are fully consistent with the tables compiled for the Core system of ESSPROS, if deducting the taxes and social contributions paid by the beneficiaries in the reference year. 7 out of the 8 functions of ESSPROS are covered and more specifically, the "Housing function" is not covered because it is a benefit in kind and not in cash. The benefits covered are the following: 1. Sickness 2. Disability 3.Survivors 4.Old age 5.Family/Children 6. Unemployment 7. Social exclusion.</p> <p>Data on net benefits are compiled in 7 analytical Tables by function and in two concise, abridged Tables. In each one of the 7 analytical tables, each for every function, net expenditures are further distinguished with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income criterion of the beneficiary of the transfer (means-tested or non-means tested benefits) • The type of the financial aid (periodic or lump sum) <p>The two abridged tables contain the total expenditures for each of the functions for a series of years with the last year being the reference year. In the first abridged table the expenditures are shown in the form of pecuniary amounts in million of euro and in the second table in the form of percentages.</p> <p>Benefits are targeted to physical persons – social groups that are eligible for their inclusion in one of the above described functions and their expenditures are borne by some collective agency such as: respective Agencies , Governmental and non Governmental Organisations that are labelled as Social Protection schemes and refer to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Funds 2. Social Security of public servants 3. Manpower Employment Organization 4. National Health System and other health protection 5. Local Government 6. Occupational collective pension schemes 7. Employers' obligatory contributions to employees 8. Other governmental actions of social protection 9. Social Protection Institutions 10. The Church of Greece and non-Governmental agencies 	

3.2 Classification system

The classification system used is similar with the system used for the ESSPROS core system concerning gross social benefits, as they are laid down in European Regulation (EC) No 10/2008 of the 8th January 2008, for the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council regarding ESSPROS. The variables of this survey are organised, produced and presented in the same way as the variables of ESSPROS core system: i.e., by function broken down means-tested and non-means tested benefits and by periodic or one-off payments.

3.3 Sector coverage

All the schemes and functions of the ESSPROS core systems are covered.

3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

The second part of the Core System of the social protection encompasses net benefits (expenditures) of social protection that include all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that were briefly described in 3.1 and were classified as functions, constitute the basic variables and are analytically described as follows:

1. Sickness/medical care a) benefits in cash that counterbalance in part or in total the income loss which is due to the temporary inability of a person to work which is due to sickness or injury b) health care that is provided in the context of social protection in order to maintain, restore or improve the health of the protected persons,
2. Disability: a) benefits that ensure income to individuals which have not yet reach retirement age stipulated by law and which do not have the ability to provide employed labour due to a physical or mental damage b) benefits that provide for rehabilitation services required by the very nature of the specific disability c) benefits that provide goods and services besides medical coverage to persons with disabilities.
3. Old age: a) benefits that ensure income provision to the insured persons that leave the labour market due to age b) benefits that ensure the provision of a specific level of income to insured persons that have reached a specified age limit c) benefits that provide goods and services required by the personal or social conditions of the elderly.
4. Survivors: a) benefits that ensure a temporary or permanent income to individuals that have not yet reached the legal limit of retirement but have lost a husband or some other close relative that provided the financial means for them b) benefits that remunerate survivors for funeral expenses and for any adverse situation they find themselves into because of a death incident of a member of their family c) benefits that provide goods and services to survivors that have establish a claim towards these benefits
5. Family/children: a) benefits that provide financial support to households for children's nutritional needs b) benefits that provide financial support to individuals that maintain relatives excluding children c) benefits that provide for social services aiming especially to the support and protection of family and especially of children
6. Unemployment: a) benefits that replace in part or in total the income lost of an employed person because of the loss of his remunerated employment b) benefits that ensure subsistence income to persons that are introduced for the first or additional time to the labour market c) benefits that counterbalance the income loss due to partial unemployment d) benefits that replace in part or in total the income loss of an older employed person who is retired from remunerated employment before the completion of the legal retirement age due to redundancies to employment positions for economic reasons e) benefits that contribute to educational expenses or to the supplementary education of persons that seek employment f) benefits that provide support to unemployed persons in the coverage or travel expenses or to their relocation in order to find employment g) benefits for the provision of proper goods and services.
7. Social exclusion: refers to 'socially excluded' or to those who face the risk of social exclusion

and includes actions that are not covered by any other function. Since this definition is wide enough, target groups are mainly the homeless, immigrants, refugees, drug-addicts or alcoholics, victims of criminal acts etc.

In order to calculate the net benefits, appropriate coefficients are applied on the gross expenditure (benefits); these coefficients are calculated on the basis of the results of the annual sampling EU-SILC conducted by ELSTAT.

These coefficients on the basis of which the net benefits are calculated are the following:

The Average Itemised Tax Rates (AITRs) and the Average Itemised Social Contributions Rates (AISCs) at the level of function of ESSPROS system.

The individual tax rate for a beneficiary of social protection benefits represents the ratio of the tax paid by the beneficiary to his taxable income for the reference year.

Similarly, the individual social contribution rate represents the ratio of social contributions paid to the taxable income for the reference period.

The aforementioned individual's rate when applied to the gross amounts that was received by a beneficiary of a social benefit, produce the portion of the benefit that is refunded in the form of a levy imposed either as tax or as social contribution and consequently constitutes an income loss related to the gross benefit that is compiled to the core system of ESSPROS.

The AITRs and the AISCs are calculated by duly weighting the individual tax rates and the individual social contribution rates, respectively.

The AITRs and the AISCs are applied to the annual gross benefits received by the beneficiaries in order to compile the net social benefits of ESSPROS by function.

3.5 Statistical unit

The basic unit in the ESSPROS system is the social protection scheme. The scheme, as stated above, constitutes a mechanism of provision of social services, consisting of units or agencies, which should have common legal and financial characteristics and to provide conceptually similar benefits to the beneficiaries. There are 10 schemes in total which are analysed as follows:

1. Social security funds: this scheme includes all the social security funds for health and pension protection (main pension, supplementary pension, and lump sum payment) regardless of the supervising agency.
2. Social security of civil servants: this scheme includes the total of state's actions as an employer of civil servants, which are financed through the state budget (usually through the General Accounting Office). In this scheme, pensions of civil and military employees are included, as well as those employed in local government and the Greek Railways Organization. Also health care expenditures of the civil servants are included.
3. Manpower Employment Organisation (OAED): this scheme includes the total of OAED activities regarding employment orientation of the labour force, the technical vocational education and training, so as to make easy the contact among supply and demand for labour, various benefits such as the subsidies to unemployed persons, birth and maternity allowances provided by IKA, etc.

In addition, this scheme includes all the activities of the former Workers Housing Organizations and Labour Housing Organization, since their activities were transferred to OAED (Law 4046/2012 Government Gazette article A no. 39 dated 29/02/2012)

4. National Health System and other health protection schemes: this scheme includes the activities of the National Health System, several non profit hospitals (e.g Onaseio , Evgenidio) and military hospitals of public nature. It is funded by the social security funds (scheme1), Central Government and through grants.
5. Local Government: includes actions performed directly by prefectures or municipalities as well as by

<p>municipal bodies (orphanages, homes for the elderly etc) and municipal enterprises.</p> <p>6. Professional collective pensions: includes collective professional pensions that are disbursed to the employees and which are funded outside the scope of the system of social security funds (by the private insurance companies)</p> <p>7. Obligatory employers' contributions to the employees: it includes actions, which are obligatory for the employers without the employee's contribution and are funded by the enterprises themselves.</p> <p>8. Other governmental actions of social protection: it includes actions funded through the State Budget directly by the Ministries. It includes social benefits, as well as various subsidies that are not directly included in any other scheme.</p> <p>9. Agencies of social welfare: it mainly refers to bodies supervised by the Ministry of Labour, Social Insurance and Welfare.</p> <p>10. Church of Greece and non-governmental bodies: it includes an evaluation of the social actions undertaken by the Church of Greece and charity foundations. In this scheme, evaluations of the social protection activities are included referring to the non governmental (voluntary) bodies.</p>
3.6 Statistical population
All the net benefits to beneficiaries for all the 10 ESSPROS Social Protection schemes in Greece.
3.7 Reference area
Greece total.
3.8 Time coverage
The data available on the website of ELSTAT refer to the period from 2007 to 2011, on a yearly basis.
3.9 Base period
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4. Unit of measure	Top
Net benefits are expressed in million euro.	

5. Reference period	Top
According to the ESSPROS methodology, the reference period of the survey on net benefits is one calendar year and the survey results are released with a time lag of 24 months (N+24), where N=the reference year.	

6. Institutional mandate	Top
6.1 Legal acts and other agreements	
The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:	
<p>Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "<i>Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority</i>", as amended by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "<i>Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions</i>", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "<i>Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy</i>", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "<i>Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance</i>", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "<i>Operations Reform of the Consignment and Loan Fund, Public Debt Management Agency, Public Enterprises and Government bodies, the establishment of the General Secretary of Public Property and</i></p>	

other provisions", by article first of the Law 4047/2012 (Government Gazette No 31, Issue A): "Ratification of the Act of Legislative Content "Very urgent measures for the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy 2012-2015 and of the State Budget for 2011" and of the Act of Legislative Content "Regulation of very urgent issues for the implementation of law 4024/2011 "Pension provisions, uniform pay scale - grading system, labour reserve and other provisions for the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy Framework 2012-1015" and of issues falling within the competence of the Ministries of Administrative Reform and E-Governance, Interior, Finance, Environment, Energy and Climate Change, and of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs and related to the implementation of the Medium-term Fiscal Strategy Framework 2012-2015" and other provisions", by article 323 of the Law 4072/2012 (Government Gazette No 86, Issue A): "Improvement of the business environment New corporate form - Trade Marks - Realtors - Regulating maritime, port and fishing matters and other provisions" and by article 7 paragraph 1 of the Act of Legislative Content dated 18/11/2012 (Government Gazette No 228, Issue A): "Financial rules and other provisions", by Article 93 of the Law 4182/2013 (Government Gazette No 185, Issue A): "Code of charitable estate, inheritances in abeyance and other provisions", by Article 6 paragraph 8 of the Law 4244/2014 (Government Gazette 60, Issue A): "Integration in Greek law of the Council Directive 2013/1/EU of 20 December 2012 amending Directive 93/109/EC as regards certain detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals and amendment of law 2196/1994 (A' 41) and other provisions", by Article first subparagraph C.3 of the Law 4254/2014 (Government Gazette No 85, Issue A): "Measures for the support and development of the Greek economy, in the context of the implementation of Law 4046/2012, and other provisions of law" and by Article 33, paragraphs 5a and 5b of the Law 4258/2014 (Government Gazette No 94, Issue A): "Demarcation process and arrangements of matters for streams - arrangements of Urban Planning legislation and other provisions".

Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012).

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).

Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006 (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions".

Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006 (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization".

European Statistics Code of Practice, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.

Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".

Articles 4, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996 (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): "Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".

The legal framework governing the net social protection benefits is as follows:

- Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 April 2007 on ESSPROS, available at the link: <http://old.eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007R0458:EL:NOT>
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 263/2011 of 17 March 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the launch of full data collection for the ESSPROS module on net social protection benefits : <http://eur->

lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:071:0004:0008:EN:PDF

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 110/2011 of 8 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the appropriate formats for the transmission of data, the results to be transmitted and the criteria for measuring quality for the ESSPROS module on net social protection benefits, available at the link: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:034:0029:0032:EN:PDF>

6.2 Data sharing

Eurostat transmits detailed data by scheme to users (e.g., Department of the Commission, international organizations, etc.). These users can publish data on groups of schemes.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Law 3832/2010 as in force, by Articles 8, 10 and 11(2) of the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System and by Articles 10 and 15 of the Regulation on the Operation and Administration of ELSTAT.

More specifically :

ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality

7.2 Confidentiality – data treatment

ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:

a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or

b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.

The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.

ELSTAT may grant researchers conducting statistical analyses for scientific purposes access to data that enable the indirect identification of the statistical units concerned. The access is granted provided the following conditions are satisfied:

a) an appropriate request together with a detailed research proposal in conformity with current scientific standards have been submitted;

b) the research proposal indicates in sufficient detail the set of data to be accessed, the methods of analyzing them, and the time needed for the research;

c) a contract specifying the conditions for access, the obligations of the researchers, the measures for respecting the confidentiality of statistical data and the sanctions in case of breach of these obligations has

been signed by the individual researcher, by his/her institution, or by the organization commissioning the research, as the case may be, and by ELSTAT.

Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to make recommendations to the President of ELSTAT on:

- the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;
- the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

The staff of ELSTAT, under any employment status, as well as the temporary survey workers who are employed for the collection of statistical data in statistical surveys conducted by ELSTAT, who acquire access by any means to confidential data, are bound by the principle of confidentiality and must use these data exclusively for the statistical purposes of ELSTAT. After the termination of their term of office, they are not allowed to use these data for any purpose.

Violation of data confidentiality and/or statistical confidentiality by any civil servant or employee of ELSTAT constitutes the disciplinary offence of violation of duty and may be punished with the penalty of final dismissal.

ELSTAT, by its decision, may impose a penalty amounting from ten thousand (10,000) up to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros to anyone who violates the confidentiality of data and/or statistical confidentiality. The penalty is always imposed after the hearing of the defence of the person liable for the breach, depending on the gravity and the repercussions of the violation. Any relapse constitutes an aggravating factor for the assessment of the administrative sanction.

8. Release policy

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8.1 Release calendar

A News Release is not compiled and the release date of the survey data is not included in the releases calendar.

Regulation (EC) No 263/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Commission sets out the deadline for the transmission of data on net social protection benefits of ESSPROS: until the 31st of October of the year N+2 where N= the reference year. The deadline for the transmission of the Quality Report to Eurostat is one month after the deadline of the data transmission.

8.2 Release calendar access

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8.3 User access

According to the EU legal framework ELSTAT publishes the data on net benefits of ESSPROS on its website so as all users have equal access to the data. Therefore all users are treated equally. Users with requests for additional provision of statistical data, should apply a petition to the Statistical Data Dissemination Section or by an email, and in case that these data are available and do not violate the Code of Practice and the articles for the protection of privacy, within a short span replies are provided either by an email or by a document. Moreover, statistical data are yearly disseminated by electronic means to the Eurostat.

Users have no access to data prior to their announcement.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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The survey data are disseminated on a yearly basis.

10. Dissemination format	Top
10.1 News release	
Not compiled.	
10.2 Publications	
<p>The results of the survey are presented on the website of ELSTAT at the link: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A2104&r_param=SHE29&y_param=2011_00&mytabs=0</p> <p>Moreover, survey results referring to Greece are published on the website of Eurostat at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/database</p>	
10.3 On-line database	
10.4 Micro-data access	
Not available.	
10.5 Other	
<p>Users can also be informed on the survey data referring to Greece through the website of Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/database</p>	

11. Accessibility of documentation	Top
11.1 Documentation on methodology	
<p>The methodology on the survey on net social protection benefits is laid down in Annex 4 of the Manual on the Core System of ESSPROS: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-12-014/EN/KS-RA-12-014-EN.PDF</p> <p>There are also other supporting methodological papers with instructions, guidelines and methods for the computation of the relevant coefficients, available on the website of Eurostat at: http://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp</p>	
11.2 Quality documentation	
Quality is documented through the Quality Report submitted by ELSTAT to Eurostat for every reference year.	

12. Quality management	Top
12.1 Quality assurance	
<p>In order to ensure data quality, Eurostat has designed an annual Quality Report which includes clarifications on the number and type of social protection benefits subject to tax or social contributions, on the calculation method of the AITRs and AISCRs, on the coverage of benefits, the type of source data, data revisions, etc. For each reference year N, the Quality Report must be submitted to Eurostat within N+25 months.</p>	
12.2 Quality assessment	
Quality assessment of the survey data is carried out by Eurostat by means of checks on the produced time series as regards fluctuations in the calculated coefficients, changes in the share of benefits subject to	

taxation or social contribution, the total amount of benefits, etc.
Once validated by Eurostat, the data are finalized.

13. Relevance

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13.1 User needs

The main user of the survey data is Eurostat.

13.2 User satisfaction

Data on users' profile, the degree of their satisfaction and other relevant information are provided on the basis of the Users Satisfaction Survey, which is conducted by the Section of Statistical Information of ELSTAT.

13.3 Completeness

Completeness of the survey is considered satisfactory, covering all the schemes and functions of the ESSPROS cores system, which are laid down in the aforementioned Regulations (par. 6.1).

14. Accuracy and reliability

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14.1 Overall accuracy

Overall accuracy of the survey is considered satisfactory; the main source of errors is the non-sampling errors.

14.2 Sampling error

The AITRs and the AISCs are calculated on the basis of the results of EU-SILC, which is conducted by ELSTAT. Since EU SILC is a sampling survey, any sampling errors observed in this survey have an impact on the survey on net social protection benefits as well.

14.3 Non-sampling error

The survey on the net social protection benefits is based on the survey on the gross social protection benefits of ESSPROS (on the results of which the AITRs and AISCs are applied in order to produce the net benefits). Therefore any non-sampling errors of the latter have an impact on the survey on the net benefits. The non-sampling errors of the above survey are on account of non-response or processing errors of the administrative sources, such as the SSF, the Ministry of Labour, the GSIS, etc. Furthermore since the compiled coefficients are calculated at an aggregated level for all the schemes and not specifically for every ESSPROS scheme, this grouping may result in a slight overestimation or underestimation.

15. Timeliness and punctuality

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15.1 Timeliness

The final results must be transmitted to Eurostat two years after the end of the reference year by all Member States conducting the survey. The relevant quality report must be transmitted one month after the transmission of the final data.

15.2 Punctuality

All possible efforts are made in order to ensure punctuality and update of the statistical product.

16. Comparability

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16.1 Comparability - geographical

Comparability is ensured since, common definitions and common methods for the production of ESSPROS data are used in all the regions of Greece and in all EU Member States.

16.2 Comparability over time

The data produced from 2007 onwards are comparable over time.

17. Coherence

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17.1 Coherence cross-domain

There are no other relevant statistical data for the same variables.

17.2 Coherence - internal

The survey is characterised by internal coherence. The net benefits are part of the ESSPROS core system concerning the gross benefits (expenditures), in terms of their categorisation, definitions, reference population, time and geographical coverage, classification and presentation of compiled data.

18. Cost and burden

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Not estimated.

19. Data revision

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19.1 Revision policy

The Revision policy implemented for all the surveys is posted on the website of ELSTAT at the following link:

http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ver1/ESYE/BUCKET/General/ELSTAT_Revisions_Policy_22_5_2013_EN.pdf

19.2 Revision practice

The aforementioned policy is implemented.

20. Statistical processing

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20.1 Source data

The primary data are: a) the tabulated data on gross benefits of the ESSPROS core system, which are collected, on a census basis, from administrative sources (e.g. SSF, GAO, etc.) and b) the results of the annual sampling Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for every reference year, on the basis of which the AITRs and AISCRs are calculated. The AITRs and the AISCRs are applied to the gross benefits in order to have the net benefits by function.

20.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected on a yearly basis.

20.3 Data collection

Combination of sampling survey and census survey with the use of questionnaires.

20.4 Data validation

The data are checked for consistency of variables in the time series over time. Before the release of data, validation checks are conducted by Eurostat. The validation process is based on the time series evolution and on the notifications concerning amendments in legislation on social protection.

20.5 Data compilation

Annual taxation coefficients – AITRs and social contribution coefficients- AISCRs (calculated on the basis of the results of EU-SILC survey) are applied on the data of gross benefits of the ESSPROS core system

which are collected from the respective administrative sources, in order to calculate the net benefits for all the beneficiaries by function in million euro.

20.6 Adjustment

No.

21. Comment

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In order to have a comprehensive understanding of the net social protection benefits, in comparison with the corresponding gross benefits:

- In the 7 tables of data by function, benefits in kind are also included
- In the two abridged tables with data by function, the “housing: function is also included.

The two aforementioned additional data are out of the scope of the survey on net social protection benefits (restricted approach).