

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v2.0) (user oriented)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: ESSPROS- Net Social Protection Benefits

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact

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1.2 Contact organisation unit	Division of Sectoral Statistics/ Health and Social Protection Statistics Section
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2. Metadata update Top	
2.1 Metadata last certified	26/09/2022
2.2 Metadata last posted	September 2022
2.3 Metadata last update	September 2022

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. The 19 schemes, whose numbering starts from 12 (schemes 1 to 11 are non active for the years 2000 up to date) are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Basic and supplementary pensions by Social Security Funds (SSF) 13. Lump sum pension benefits provided by Social Security Funds 14. Civil servants main pension benefits 15. Pensioners Social Solidarity Benefit (non-contributory pensions) 16. Benefits for accidents at work and professional diseases 17. Sickness, maternity and other benefits by Social Security Funds 18. Health care benefits 19. Unemployment benefits 20. Non- contributory Family benefits 21. Optional occupational insurance 	

- 22. Mandatory occupational insurance
- 23. Local Government
- 24. Housing benefits
- 25. Other Central Government social protection benefits
- 26. Social assistance benefits in kind (mainly accommodation)
- 27. Church and other non-Government organisations
- 28. Employers provided statutory benefits in the Private Sector
- 29. Employers (State) provided statutory benefits for the Civil Servants
- 30. Private insurance benefits provided by employers to employees through group policies

3.2 Classification system

The classification system used is similar with the system used for the ESSPROS core system concerning gross social benefits. The European Regulation (EC) No 110/2011 of the 8th February 2011, for the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council regarding ESSPROS lays down the main concepts and classifications of Net Social Benefits of ESSPROS .

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011R0110>

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, except from the housing function, (refers to benefits in kind) 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 (AISCRs) 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 AISCRs are calculated by duly weighting the individual tax rates and the individual social contribution rates, respectively.

The AITRs and the AISCRs 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. . In Greece there are 19 social protection schemes which are analyzed as follows:

12. Basic and supplementary pensions by Social Security Funds: it includes all the basic and supplementary pensions paid by the Social Security Funds.

13. Lump sum pension benefits provided by Social Security Funds: it includes the lump sum amounts paid by the SSF to civil servants and employees of the private sector when they retire.

14. Civil servants main pension benefits: it includes the main pensions of the civil servants.

15. Pensioners Social Solidarity Benefit (non-contributory pensions): it includes the expenditure of social solidarity benefits (EKAS) paid to pensioners of the private and public sector, which are funded by the state in accordance with specific eligibility criteria.

16. Benefits for accidents at work and professional diseases: it includes benefits and pensions paid by the SSF to beneficiaries of the private sector in case of work accident or work related disease.

17. Sickness, maternity and other benefits by Social Security Funds: it includes sickness benefits provided by the SSFs, maternity benefits by the SSFs or the Manpower Organisation, death/burial benefits and other family benefits paid to beneficiaries of the private or public sector and benefits in kind (children summer camps, nursery schools, social tourism, etc.) granted to beneficiaries of the private sector.

18. Health care benefits it includes health expenditure mostly on in-patient and out-patient health care, medicine expenditure from the general government.

19. Unemployment benefits it includes unemployment benefits.

20. Non- contributory Family benefits it includes lump sum family benefits granted by the State to families with children.

21. Optional occupational insurance it includes lump sum benefits and hospital of death allowances provided by the optional occupational insurance Funds based on capital-funded pension system.

22. Mandatory occupational insurance it includes pensions provided by the mandatory occupational insurance Funds based on capital-funded pension system.

23. Local Government it includes welfare benefits and support for reconciling family with work life (nursery schools, kindergartens, etc.)

24. Housing benefits it includes benefits pertaining to housing (loans, interest-rate subsidies, etc.) in accordance with specific eligibility criteria

25. Other Central Government social protection benefits: it includes social benefits by the State, e.g. war pensions, pension of uninsured elderly, heating subsidies, support to earthquake or flood victims, etc.

26. Social assistance benefits in kind (mainly accommodation) it includes support in kind granted by the Social Welfare Centres and other Legal Entities of Public Law supervised, mainly, by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

27. Church and other non-Government organisations it includes social welfare benefits provided by the Church and non-profit organizations outside general government.

28. Employers provided statutory benefits in the Private Sector it includes obligatory benefits paid by the employers to the employees of the private sector (without any contribution by the employees), funded by the companies themselves.

29. Employers (State) provided statutory benefits for the Civil Servants it includes obligatory benefits paid by the State as an employer to its employees - without any contribution by the employees.

30. Private insurance benefits provided by employers to employees through group policies

3.6 Statistical population

All the net benefits to beneficiaries for all the 19 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 2019, on a yearly basis.

3.9 Base period

4. Unit of measure

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Net benefits are expressed in million euro.

5. Reference period

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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

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6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is detailed in the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

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: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32007R0458>
- 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 : <https://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 precisely: 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.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-confidentiality?inheritRedirect=true>

Protection of personal data

ELSTAT abides by the commitments and obligations arising from the applicable EU and national legislation on the protection of the individual from the processing of personal data and the relevant decisions, guidelines and regulatory acts of the Hellenic Data Protection Authority.

Pursuant to the Regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data [Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR)], ELSTAT implements the appropriate technical and organizational measures for ensuring adequate level of security against risks for the personal data it collects and has access to, in the context of carrying out its tasks, in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and to protect these personal data from any unauthorized access or illegal processing.

The personal data collected by ELSTAT are used exclusively for purposes related to the conduct of surveys and the production of relevant statistics. Only ELSTAT has access to the data. The controller is the person appointed by law pursuant to the relevant provisions concerning the Legal Entities of Public Law and the Independent Authorities. The data are stored in the databases of ELSTAT for as long as required by the relevant legislation.

Legal basis of the processing: Article 6, para 1(c) and 1(d) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

<https://www.statistics.gr/el/privacy-info>

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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 defense 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.
➤ Pursuant to the Regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data [Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR)], ELSTAT implements the appropriate technical and organisational measures for ensuring adequate level of security against risks for the personal data it collects and has access to, in the context of carrying out its tasks, in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and to protect these personal data from any unauthorised access or illegal processing.

8. Release policy

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8.1 Release calendar

From 2018 onwards (reference year 2013) ELSTAT compiles a Press Release and the publication date of the press release is included in the Press Releases Calendar (the data are posted on the website of ELSTAT).

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 December 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

Users can have access to the press releases calendar at the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>

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. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1 News release

ELSTAT compiles an annual Press Release (in Greek and in English) and publishes analytical tables on its website,

<https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE29/>

10.2 Publications

Not available

10.3 On-line database

Not available

10.3.1 Data tables - consultations

Total access to the website as regards the above survey for the year 2021 amounts to 1436 hits. There is not the possibility to distinguish between consultations of data and consultations of metadata.

10.4 Micro-data access

Micro-data can be supplied, upon request and following the relevant approval, by:
Hellenic Statistical Authority
Division of Statistical Information and Publications
46 Pireos and Eponiton St. PO 80847
185 10 Piraeus
(tel. +20 2131352022, fax +302131352312, e-mail: datadissem@statistics.gr)

Data confidentiality is always ensured (Section 7).

10.5 Other

<http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/>

10.5.1 Metadata – consultations

See section 10.3.1 above

10.6 Documentation on methodology

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:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10295301/KS-GQ-19-014-EN-N.pdf/e7c8c019-944c-1c71-ae5-1ffc8ce45200?t=1575969094000>

10.6.1 Metadata completeness – rate

Metadata completeness rate amounts to 100%.

10.7 Quality documentation

Quality is documented through the process of data validation, which is conducted by Eurostat (Validation Report – not available to the users) and the Member State's obligation to transmit an annual quality report (NET Quality Report) to Eurostat.

The quality report for the reference year N must be transmitted to Eurostat until the end of January of the year N+25 months. On this basis, Eurostat compiles and disseminates (along the national quality reports) a consolidated quality report. Access to the quality reports is available at the following link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/quality>

11. Quality management

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11.1 Quality assurance

Regulation 110/2011, 8th February 2011 lays down the rules for the formats for the transmission of data to Eurostat, the quality criteria and the deadlines for submission of the national quality reports of the data on the NET ESSPROS.

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.

In accordance with EU Regulations and as laid down in the European Statistical System –ESS, the ESSPROS NET data adhere to the following quality criteria: relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, coherence and comparability.

In general, ELSTAT applies a Quality Policy, which is posted on its website at the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/2571f853-1e37-46da-9387-595bbe2a162b>

11.2 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.

12. Relevance

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12.1 User needs

The main user of the survey data is Eurostat.

12.2 User satisfaction

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

12.3 Data 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).

13. Accuracy and reliability

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13.1 Overall accuracy

Overall accuracy of the survey is directly connected with the accuracy of ESSPROS data. Any accuracy issues are mostly related mainly with the estimation of the AITRs and the AISCRs which are calculated on the basis of the results of EU-SILC, which is conducted by ELSTAT

13.2 Sampling error

The AITRs and the AISCRs 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.

13.3 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 AISCRs 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.

Regarding the nono sampling errors of EU-SILC data ref. to . <https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SFA10/->

a. Unit non – response

Not available

b. Item non – response

Not available

13.3.1 Coverage error

Not applicable

13.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

Not available

13.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

Not applicable

13.3.2 Measurement error

Not available

13.3.3 Processing error

Not available

13.3.4 Model assumption error

Not applicable

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1 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.

14.2 Punctuality

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

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1 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.

15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

Not applicable

15.2 Comparability over time

The data produced from 2007 onwards are comparable over time.

15.3 Coherence cross-domain

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

15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable

15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not applicable

15.4 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 complied data.

16. Cost and burden

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Not estimated.

17. Data revision

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17.1 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/documents/20181/1195539/ELSTAT_Revisions_Policy_25_10_2018_EN.pdf/604b51dd-5dc2-4c7c-8b74-2766bda16e5e

17.2 Revision practice

The aforementioned policy is implemented.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1 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.

18.2 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected on a yearly basis.

18.3 Data collection

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

18.4 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.

18.5 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.

18.5.1 Imputation – rate

No

18.6 Adjustment

No

18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable

19. 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:

- i. In the 7 tables of data by function, benefits in kind are also included
- ii. 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).