

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

1. Table's categories

The results of the survey are shown in the following five (5) main table categories concerning data on:

- expenditures,
- quantities of certain items (foodstuffs, drinks, tobacco, and fuels),
- several characteristics of the surveyed households,
- income of households' members over 14 years,
- distribution of expenditures according to different socio-economic criteria of the households' heads.

This publication includes the main tables referring to the expenditures, quantities, characteristics of the surveyed households and to the distribution of expenditures, quantities, characteristics of the surveyed households and to the distribution of expenditures according to several socio-economic criteria of the households' heads.

Data on income are not published because they were considered as underestimated.

2. Table contents concerning expenditures

The households' expenditures for certain goods and services or groups of them are shown in the tables as monthly average means per household and have been calculated for the total of the households. The households were distributed according to urbanisation and some other characteristics, irrespectively of whether all households have realised or not the specific expenditure.

The goods and services are classified in the tables as PURCHASES and RECEIPTS IN KIND. Through these two categories the goods and services are classified in groups, sub-groups and certain items. The RECEIPTS IN KIND are separated in those coming from:

- agricultural or livestock production of the household,
- household's enterprise,
- other sources like compensation in kind by the employer, etc.

The goods' and services' analysis of the receipts in Kind is limited, due to their rare appearance and therefore The data on expenditures for PURCHASES and RECEIPTS IN KIND are further analysed, based on different characteristics of the households, such as areas (urban, semi-urban, rural or Regional Development Services), scales of total monthly purchase value, household's size, quarters of survey conduct, age, profession and position of the household's head, etc.

3. Code dissimilarities between the 1993/94 and 1998/99 survey

The present survey (1998/99) compared to the previous one (1993/94) presents the following dissimilarities:

a) The survey 1998/99 was carried out according to the new classification of goods and services (COICOP – HBS), that was recommended in member states from Eurostat (Household Budget Surveys in the EU, methodology and recommendations for harmonization, 1997). More specifically:

- The goods and services were classified into twelve (12) main groups, contrary to the 1993/94 survey at which they were classified into nine (9) main groups. More specifically, the expenses in restaurants and cafes (having been classified in the 1993/94 survey under group "Food") together with the expenses in hotels (having been classified in the 1993/94 survey under group "Education, culture and recreation") constructed a new sub-group. Group "Transportation and Communications" was divided into two separate groups. Finally, group "Education, culture and recreation" was divided into categories "Culture and recreation" and "Education".
- Products from confectioneries were included in sub-group "Flour, bread, cereals" (codes 011141 and 011142), while in the 1993/94 survey they were included in sub-group "Sugar and confectionery products" of group "Food".
- "Fresh milk", contrary to the 1993/94 survey, is now separated into "*whole fat fresh milk*" (code 011411) and "*low fat fresh milk*" (code 011421).

- «Yoghurt», contrary to the 1993/94 survey, is separated into “*yoghurt*” (code 011440) and “*yoghurt with fruits and cereals*” (code 011463).
- Children’s food were included in subcategories of food, depending on the percentage of the item/material they contain (at least 50%), while in the 1993/94 survey they were included in sub-group “*Sugar and confectionery products*”.
- The paid rent for main and secondary residence is distinguished into “*Actual paid rent*” (codes 041111 and 041211) and “*Actual reduced paid rent*” (codes 041112 and 042212) contrary to the 1993/94 survey, at which they were registered under one code.
- Expenditure for personal care was included in group «Other goods and services», while in the 1993/94 survey they were included in group «Health and personal care».
- Expenditure for «Hospitalisation» is separated into “*Hospitalisation in public hospitals*” and «Hospitalisation in private hospitals», while in the 1993/94 only one sub-group existed.
- Toilet paper was included in sub-group «Personal care», while in the 1993/94 survey it was registered under sub-group “*Goods and services for ordinary home maintenance*”.
- Expenditure for cars was separated into expenditure for purchasing new cars and expenditure for purchasing second-handed cars.
- “*Combined transport for passengers*” (codes 073511 and 073512) formed a new sub-group in
- Telephone and telefax devices were classified under group “*Communication*” while in the 1993/94 survey
- “*Newspapers, books and stationery items*” were included in group «Culture and recreation», while in the previous survey they were registered under sub-group «Education».
- Finally, under group “*Other goods and services*” a new sub-group was formed referring to expenditure for «Social protection services».

b) In the 1998/99 survey additional information has been collected, related to the composition of the household, the occupation of household’s members, their family situation and the type of contract they have in their work. Also, additional information has been collected concerning main and secondary dwelling (price and year of acquisition, current price etc.).

c) Personal expenditure, made, every one of the 14 days of the survey, from the interviewed person and from his pocket money up to 1000 drachmas, was registered in the questionnaire (HBS 3) *Daily expenses and income for members of the household less than 14 years old* while in the 1993/94 survey it was registered in the group “Other goods and services”.

4. Main results of the survey

4.1. The main brief results of the 1993/94 HBS compared to the relevant ones of the 1998/99 HBS are

Monthly average mean of purchases and receipts in kind for goods and services. Total Country

Kind of expenditure	1993/94		1998/99	
	Absolute numbers	%	Absolute numbers	%
Total purchases	290.204	100	471.339	100
Food and non alcoholic drinks	61.091	21,1	82.000	17,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	10.474	3,6	17.240	3,7
Clothing and footwear	30.823	10,6	43.937	9,3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34.399	11,9	47.609	10,1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of housing	38.324	8,1	38.324	8,1
Health	32.132	6,8	32.132	6,8
Transport	35.571	12,2	57.383	12,2
Communications	5.125	3,5	16.654	3,5
Recreation and culture	23.173	4,9	23.173	4,9
Education	7.080	2,8	13.181	2,8
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	*	9,4	44.094	9,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	*	11,8	55.611	11,8
Total receipts in kind	56.468	-	87.707	-
Total purchases and receipts in kind	346.671	100	559.046	100

* It is not comparable

From this table derives that the monthly average expenditure per household (purchases and receipts in kind) arose to 559.056 drs in the 1998/99 survey towards 346.671 in the 1993/94 survey, that is an increase (in current prices) of 62%.

This increase is mainly due to the prices' increase and not to the increase of the consumption, given that the Consumer Price Index for the corresponding period presented a change.

4.2. The structure of the monthly average expenditure for purchases and receipts in kind, according to areas and professional position of the household's head, for the 1993/94 and 1998/99 surveys, is as follows:

Consumption expenditures per areas

Urban	: 613.423 drs. in 1998/99 towards 369.000 drs. in 1993/94
Semi urban	: 489.058 drs. in 1998/99 towards 336.496 drs. in 1993/94
Rural	: 425.690 drs. in 1998/99 towards 290.728 drs. in 1993/94

Monthly average mean of purchases of food and non alcoholic beverages. Total Country

	1993/94		1998/99	
	Absolute numbers	%	Absolute numbers	%
Food and non alcoholic beverages	61.091	100	82000	100
Flour, bread, cereals	*		10742	13,1
Meat	16.347	22,76	18665	22,8
Fish	4.016	7,74	6343	7,7
Milk products and eggs	10.512	18,15	14883	18,2
Oils and fats	3.406	5,34	4376	5,3
Fruit	5.051	8,1	6642	8,1
Vegetables	6.776	12,26	10054	12,3
Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	*	6,01	4931	6
Other food	*	0,93	761	0,9
Non alcoholic beverages	*	5,61	4602	5,6

* It is not comparable

From the data of the above table derives that the monthly average expenditure of the semi-urban area households as percentage of the monthly average expenditure of the urban households has reached 79,2% for the 1998/99 survey instead for the 1993/94 survey that had reached 91,2%. The monthly average expenditure of the rural area households reached 69,3% instead of 78,8% to the relevant expenditure in urban areas.

4.3. The results of the 1998/99 survey referring to the characteristics of the dwelling of the surveyed households, the comforts and certain durable consumption goods available in relation to the respective magnitudes of the 1993/94 survey are presented in the below comparative table:

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS TABLE OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS DURING 1993/94 AND

Dwellings' characteristics	1993/94	1998/99
	% on the households' total	% on the households' total
TYPE ACCOMODATION		
Detached house	38,8	35,9
Apartment	61,2	64,1
TYPE DWELLINGS' POSSESSION		
Owner occupied	75,8	73,9
Rented	21,4	20,4
Rent free	2,8	5,6
NUMBER OF ROOMS		
1-2 rooms	15	19,9
3-4 rooms	65,2	65,2
5 rooms and over	19,8	19,8
LIVING AREA OF DWELLING		
Up to 60 m ² .	24,7	23
61-100 m ²	55,7	55
101m ² and over	19,6	22
AMMENITIES OF DWELLING		
Running water	98,9	100
Bath or shower	92,7	96,1
Electricity	96,7	99,3
Telephone	88,1	93,6
DURABLE GOODS		
Car	51,7	52,3
Colour T.V.	86	97,6
Video	38,1	42,9
Hi-Fi (music system)	34,2	48,9
Refrigerator	98,4	98,8
Washing machine	81,9	87,7
Dishwasher	17,8	24,4
COOKING MEANS		

Electric cooking stove	77,5	82,5
Gas cooking stove	20,6	15,6
Other means	1,9	1,9
HEATING MEANS		
Central heating	49,6	58,6
Petrol and gas stove	21,2	15,6
Storage apparatus	4	3,2
Other means	24,3	22,6

4.4 Concerning the monthly average mean quantities of certain foodstuffs bought or acquired otherwise by the households, we cite the following comparative table:

Monthly average mean quantities of certain food bought or acquired otherwise by the households. Total

Kind	Unit of measurement	1993/94	1998/99	Change % 1998/99/1993/94
Bread	Kgr.	17,29	14,396	-16,7
Pasta	"	2,157	2,371	9,9
Meat	"	11,637	12,805	10
Fish	"	3,322	3,881	16,8
Olive oil	Lit.	5,269	6,345	20,4
Milk, fresh	"	10,755	12,636	17,5
Milk, evaporated	Kgr.	2,605	2,549	-2,1
Potatoes	"	11,218	11,667	4
Vegetables	"	30,953	36,572	18,2
Fruits	"	24,202	26,713	10,4
Sugar	"	2,271	2,258	-0,6

5. The reliability of the results

The survey results are subjected to sampling and non-sampling errors.

The sampling errors are due to the fact that the information has been collected from a sample of households and not from the households total in the Country. The variability coefficient is estimated and concerns the major purchase average means, for most of which it's less than 3% and only in a few it exceeds 5%.

The non sampling error originates mainly from the following reasons:

- From the fact that in surveys like the Household Budget Survey, the households do not always provide complete and accurate information especially for personal expenditures
- From memory errors, concerning non frequent expenditures recorded by the retrospective method, meaning that the households provided information for expenditures having being realised prior to the survey.
- From the fact that in HBS, the households are being informed for the recording of their daily expenditures before its conduct, having as a result the changing, often, of their consuming habits, during the survey conduct. Although the estimation of this change degree is possible, it is though known from the results of special surveys that the declared expenditure level is higher during the first days of the survey and diminishes progressively as days go by.

- It is believed that all the above non-sampling errors have been diminished in acceptable limits, due to the fact that, in all survey stages, all the necessary measures for the reduction of those errors had been taken, even though for some kind of expenditures, serious indications exist for being significantly underestimated due to the fact that no accurate information is given concerning especially personal expenditures.
- Below we give a table of non-sampling errors presented in the twelve (12) groups of household's expenditure. The non-sampling errors are positive and hence produce a slight underestimation in the results of the survey. The specific underestimations in percentages % lie between 0,26% and 2,02% and analytically are as following:

A/a	<i>Kind of expenditure</i>	(%)
	Total purchases	0,5
1	Food and non alcoholic drinks	0,27
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,26
3	Clothing and footwear	0,55
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0,34
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of housing	0,62
6	Health	1,01
7	Transport	0,56
8	Communications	0,55
9	Recreation and culture	0,85
10	Education	0,66
11	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	0,62
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	2,02

Besides the existence of non-sampling errors, the estimation of statistical magnitudes of the survey can be accepted due to the following reasons:

a) The non-sampling errors are very small and hence produce only a slight increase in the variance coefficient of the estimated magnitudes of the survey, in the total country.

b) In every level of urbanization the non-sampling errors don't affect the results of the survey.

The non-sampling errors do not change the mean value of the households' expenditure.