



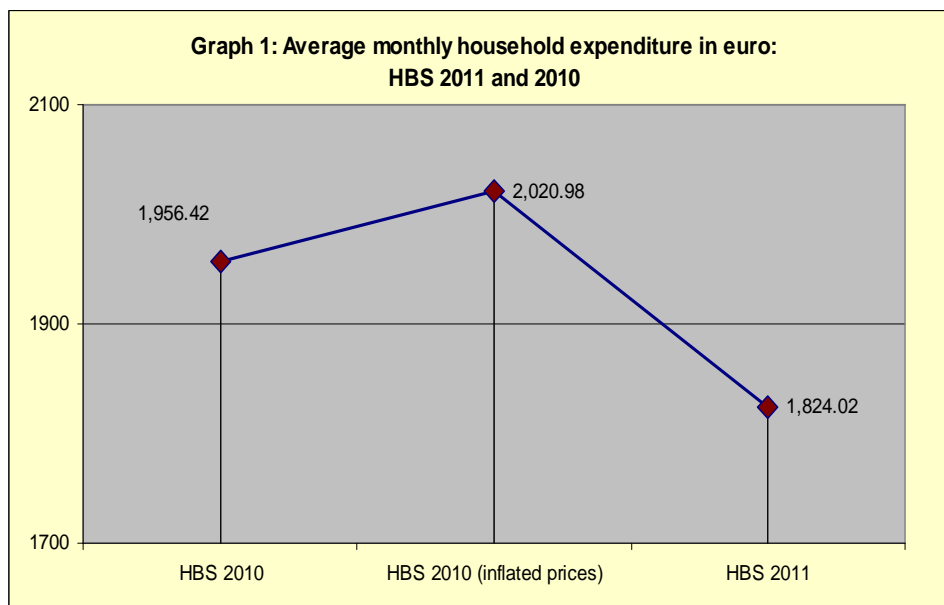
PRESS RELEASE

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2011

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted in 2011 (reference periods of goods and services expenditures are mentioned in detail in the explanatory notes). The survey was conducted in a sample of private households throughout the country. The data are fully harmonised with the survey data of other EU Member States. Standard errors for all the 12 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) categories were calculated in the form of coefficients of variation (CV) and they are provided in table 18. The results of the HBS for reference year 2012 will be announced in the third quarter of 2013.

A. *Change in average household consumption expenditure*

- The estimated average monthly expenditure for all households in 2011 amounted to 1.824,02 € recording decrease by 6.8% in comparison with 2010 (Graph 1-Table 1). After adjustment for the effect of inflation (measured through the Consumer Price Index), average monthly expenditure decreased by 10.8% (in real terms) in 2011 (Graph 1).

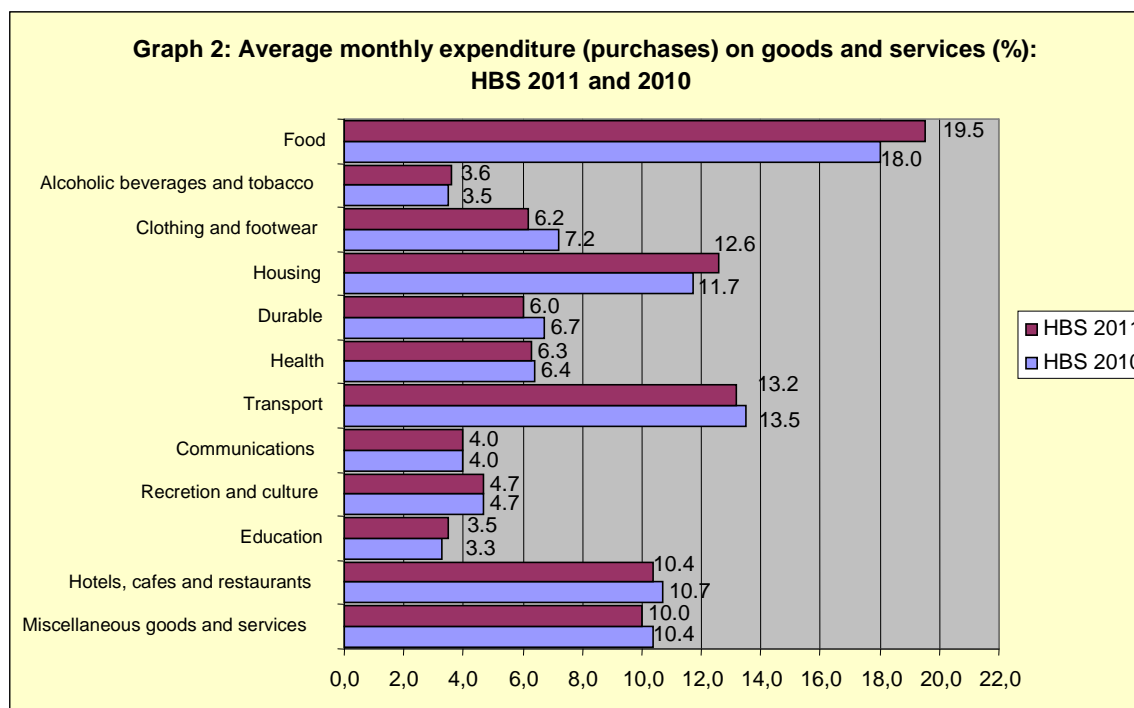


For further information:
Population and Labour
Market Statistics
Division
Household Surveys'
Section
Giorgos Ntoulos:
tel: 0030 213 1352174
fax: 0030 213 1352906
e-mail:
geodouro@statistics.gr

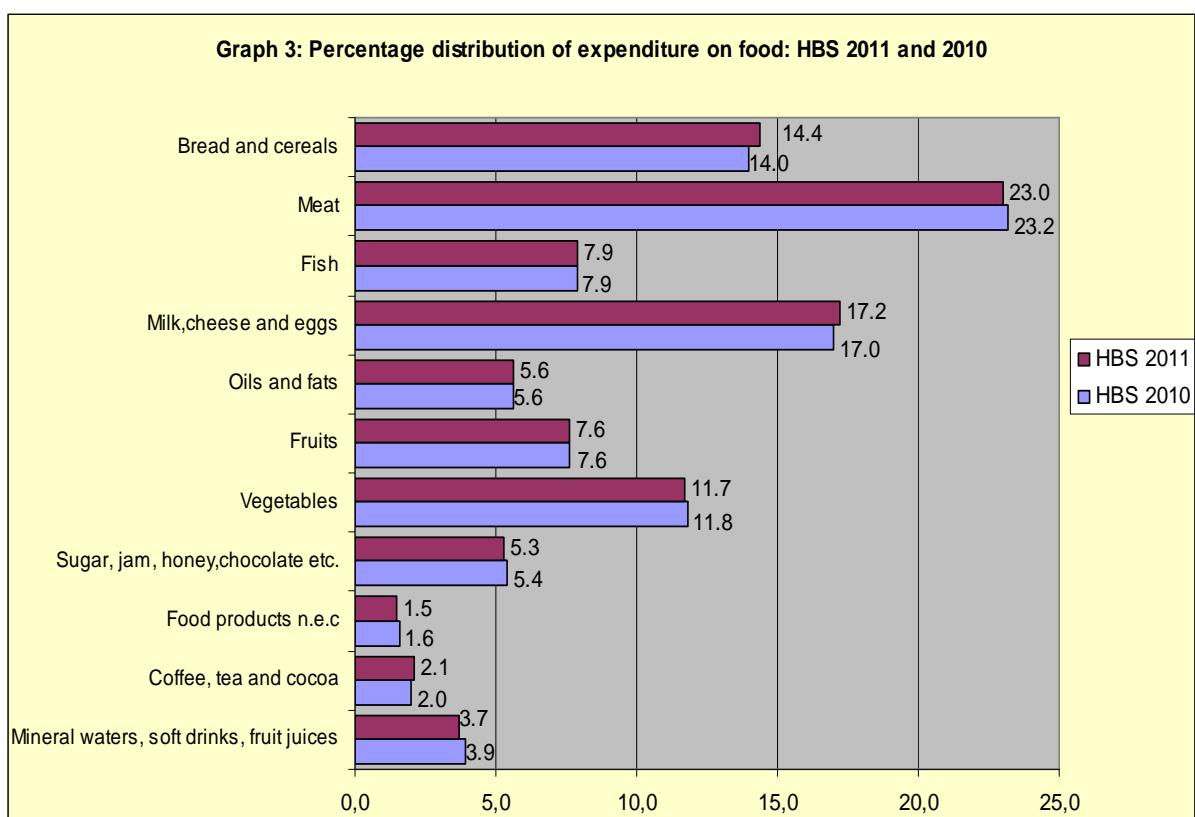
- Food accounts for the relatively larger share of the expenditure (19.5%), and then follows transport (13.2%) and housing (12.6%), whereas education services represent the smallest share of the expenditure (3.5%) - Graph 2, Table 1.

B. Changes in the pattern of household expenditure consumption

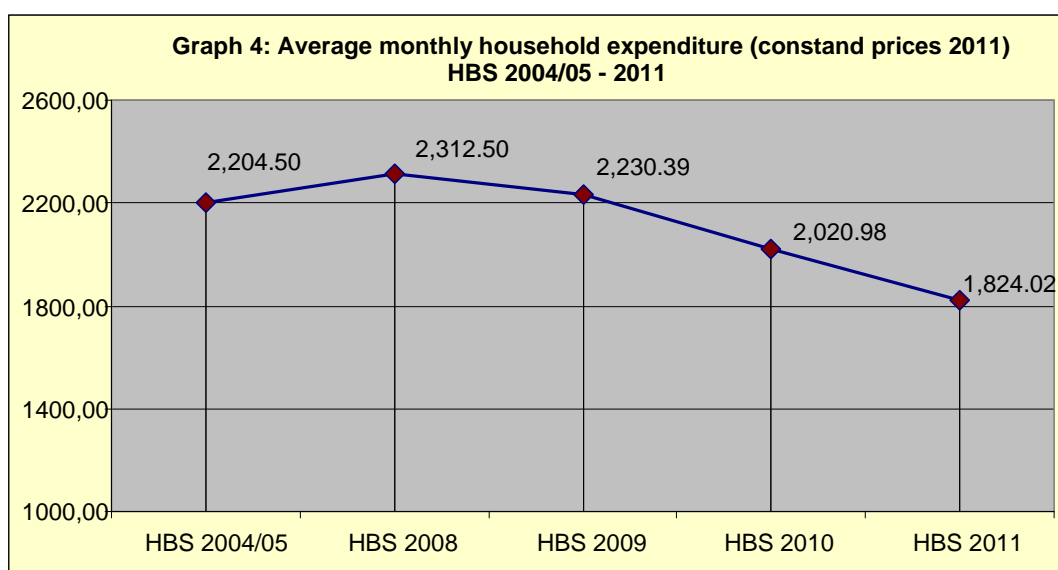
- The consumption pattern, shown in the form of percentages of total monthly average household expenditure in the 12 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HBS 2003) categories, is provided in Graph 2 and Table 1. Specifically:
- Between 2010 and 2011 there has been a change in the consumption pattern and, in particular, there has been a significant shift from spending on clothing – footwear, durables, miscellaneous goods and services, hotels, cafes and restaurant services, transport towards spending on food and housing (Graph 2, Table 1). Specifically, the comparison of the 2011 HBS with the previous survey (2010) shows larger decreases (in current prices) for clothing - footwear (-20.1%), durables (-15.7%), hotels, cafes and restaurants services (-9.8%), miscellaneous goods and services (-9,7%), transport (-9.4%), health (-7.9%) and recreation and culture (-6.4%), Lower decreases are observed in expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco (-3.2%) and education (-0.8%). Small increase is observed in expenditure food (1%) and housing (0.6%) (Table 1.).
- As concerns differences in the percentage distribution of expenditure, the largest increase is recorded for food by 1.5 percentage points, while the largest decrease is recorded for clothing – footwear, by approximately 1.0 percentage point.



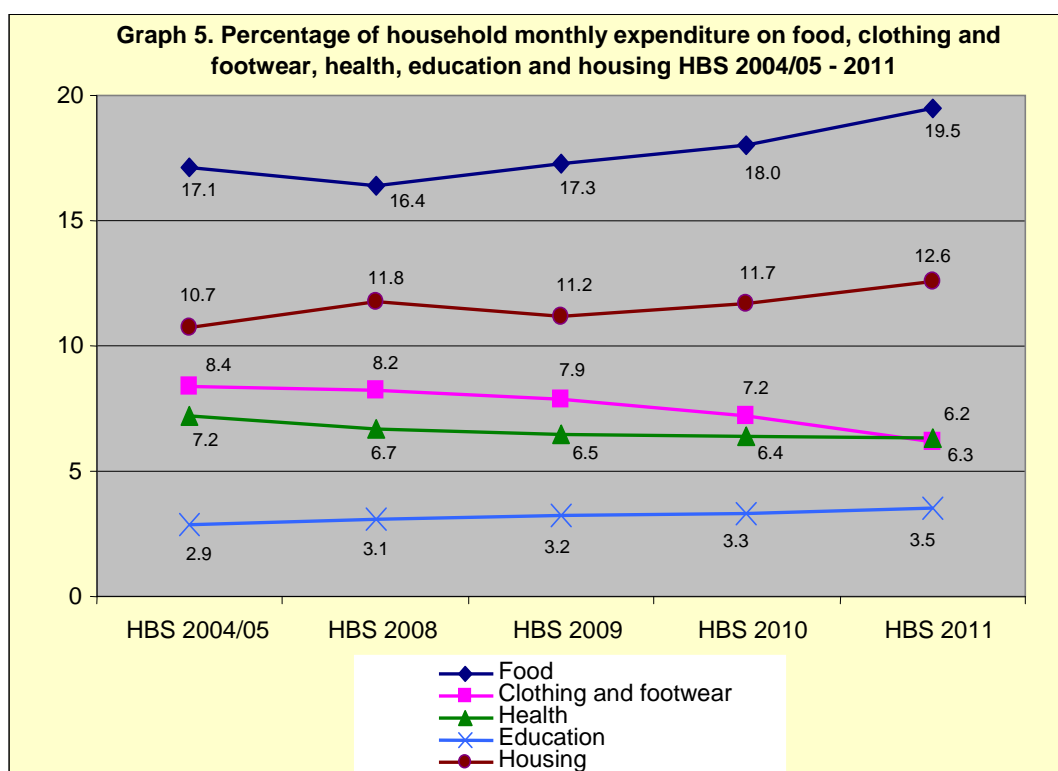
- Table 2 shows the evolution of the estimated average monthly expenditure for all households between 2004 and 2011 in current prices.
- In comparison with the previous year's survey (2010) a reduction is observed in the percentage of expenditure on mineral water, soft drinks and fruit juices (-3.6%), other food products (-2.6%) sugar, jam, honey, sweets and candies (-1.4%), and meat (-0.2%), while an increase is recorded in the percentage of expenditure on bread and cereals (4.3%), coffee, tea and cocoa 2.5%), milk, cheese and eggs (2.2%) , oil and fats (1.8%), fruit (0.9%) vegetables (0.4%), and fish (0.3%)- Graph 3, Table 3.



- The comparison of the 2011 HBS with previous surveys shows an decrease from 2,204.50 € (2004) to 1,824.02 € (2011) for the average monthly household expenditure, which corresponds to increase by 1.9% in current prices and a decline in real terms (2011 prices) by 17.3%. (Graph 4), Table 2.
- During the period 2004-2011, spending was highest on food. Transport and housing were the next highest categories of expenditure (Table 2).
- In the period 2004-2011, there was a continuous decline in the share of expenditure on clothing and footwear (8.4 in 2004 and 6.2% in 2011) and on durables (7.5% in 2004 and 6.0% in 2011) – Table 2).



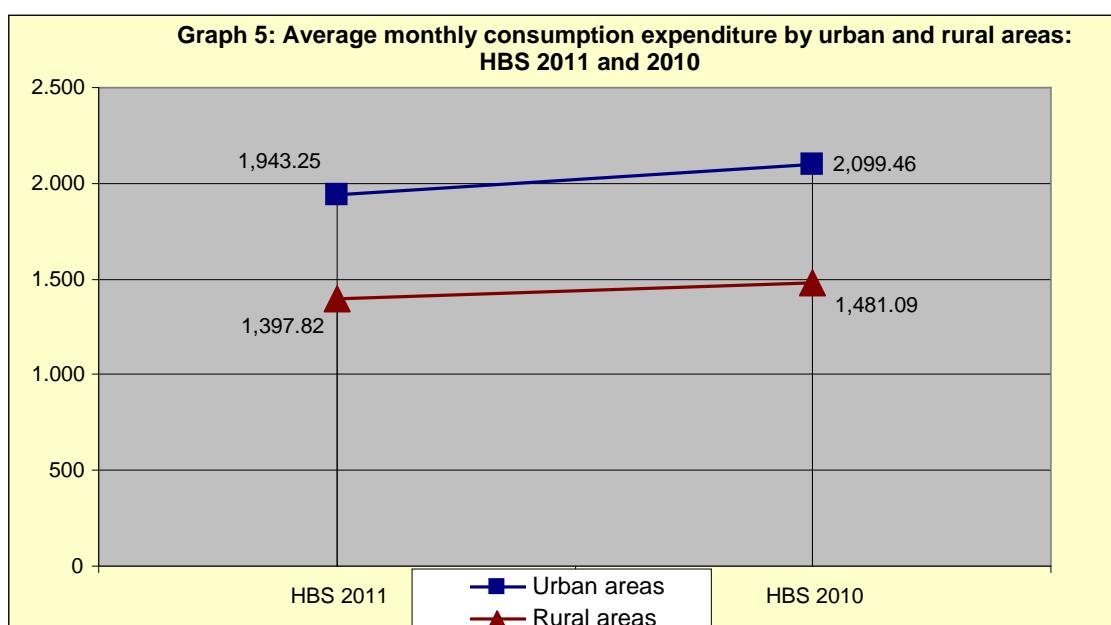
- Graph 4 shows the evolution of the estimated average monthly expenditure for all households between 2004 and 2011 in contant prices of 2011.



- Graph 5 shows the longitudinal, for the years 2004/05 to 2011, trend on household monthly expenditure being recorded in basic categories of goods and services. Increase is recorded in the percentages of household expenditure for food by 2.4 percentage units, for housing by 1.9 and for education by 0.6. On the other side, decrease is recorded in the percentages of household expenditure for clothing and footwear by 2.2 percentage units and for health by 1.1.
- The percentage distribution on household monthly expenditure, by mode of acquisition, is provided in Table 4. In comparison with previous surveys, a steady decrease is observed in the consumption of goods coming from own production (from 1.4% in 2004 to 0.7% in 2011).

C. Different consumption patterns depending on household type

- The top twelve (12) expenditure categories of goods and services by type of household are ranked, in descending order, in Table 5. Food accounts for the largest share of the monthly average household expenditure followed by transport, housing, hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc., while it is noted that, independently of the different consumption patterns recorded by type of household, the largest expenditure is recorded for food products for all types of households.
- Households with one person aged 65 and over have by 63.3% less expenditure than the average monthly expenditure of the country's households. Couple households with two children aged up to 16 years old spend 37.9% more than the average monthly expenditure of the country's households (Table 6).
- The average monthly expenditure consumption of the households whose household head was non economically active or was unemployed amounted to 76.4% of the average monthly expenditure in all households, while that whose household head was self employed with employees the average monthly expenditure amounted to 168,3% of the average monthly expenditure of all households.
- The 2011 expenditure of households whose household head was self-employed with employees recorded a decrease (-17.0%) compared with 2010, while the lowest decrease (-0.5%) was recorded for households whose household head was employee (Table 7).
- Average monthly expenditure varied with the age of the household head. As in 2010, households whose household head was aged 45 to 54 years had the highest average expenditure. The average expenditure of households whose household head was 45-54 years old amounted to 127,2% of the average monthly expenditure in all households, while for households where the household head was 75 years old and over the average expenditure amounted to 48,9% of the average monthly expenditure of all households (Table 8).
- Households living in rural areas spend 1, 397.82 € monthly, while those living in urban areas spend 1,943.25 € (Graph 5). Hence, households living in rural areas spent on average 28.1% less than households living in urban areas.



D. Average monthly consumption of goods (in quantities)

- The average monthly quantities of food of cigarettes (-14.6%), yogurt (-3.0%), fish (- 2.8%), meat (-2.4%), vegetables (-2.0%), fruit (-1.7%), milk (-1,7%), cheese (-0.4%) and olive oil (-0.1%) alcoholic beverages (-2.1%), and rice (-0.7%) showed a significant decrease. The largest increase was recorded for alcoholic beverages by 7,0% besides the decrease recorded in expenditure for alcoholic beverages –a fact that can be attributed to the consumption of less expensive non standardized products, pasta (4.7%). Rice (3.6%) and bread and bakery products (0.5%) – Table 9.
- The average monthly quantities of gas, and solid fuels consumed in the main residence increased by 3.7 and 1.1%, respectively, while the quantities of liquid fuels, electricity and natural gas decreased by 10.1%, 1.4% and 0.9%, respectively. (Table 10)

E. Living conditions

The survey data (Table 11) depict:

- Significant increase of households having a personal computer in their main dwelling (change 11.7%).
- Increase of the households having at least one mobile phone (change 1.5%).
- Increase in the households having a fixed telephone line (change 1.0%)
- Increase of the households having an indoor garage in the dwelling (change by 2.1%).
- Decrease of the households with central heating (change 1.0).
- Decrease of the households having a secondary or country dwelling (change 4.0%).
- The number of the households with at least one private car is stable, while the number of private cars was decreased by 1.7%.

F. Inequality

- The share of the median equivalent expenditure for the richest 20% of the population is 5.5 times higher than the share of the median equivalent consumption expenditure of the poorest 20% of the population (it was also 5.5 in 2010). The indicator is reduced to 4.5 regarding the final household expenditure, which includes imputed consumption expenditure¹ (4.5 in 2010) - Table 12.
- The share of the median equivalent expenditure for food by the poorest 20% of the population amounted to 34.6% of total household expenditure, while the respective percentage by the richest 20% of the population amounted to 12.7% (Table 13).
- 20.6% of total population is at risk of poverty (20.0 at 2010), when the indicator of poverty only takes into consideration consumption expenditure coming from purchases, while this percentage decreases to 15.0% of total population (15.6% at 2010), when final monthly household expenditure is also taken into consideration, irrespective of the mode of acquisition (imputed rent for ownership-occupancy, own produced goods, goods and services provided for free from employer, other households, non profitable organizations, the state, etc.) - Tables 14 and 15.

(¹) **Final household expenditure:** it is considered the value, in cash, of the goods and services that the household bought or received in kind (from own production, own store or from elsewhere) in order to cover family and social needs.

- The average monthly consumption expenditure of poor households ⁽²⁾ is estimated at 32.9% of the expenditure consumption of non-poor households ⁽³⁾. Poor households spent 34.5% of their family budget on food, while the corresponding percentage of non-poor households amounted to 18.4%. Because of the composition of poor households (elderly, uninsured, etc.) their expenditure on health amounted to 8.4% of the family budget, while the corresponding percentage for the non-poor households amounted to 6.4% (Table 16).

G. Consumption patterns in Europe

- In Greece, Estonia and Poland the highest expenditure category of the average household budget is food - Table 17.
- Consumption patterns are different for Germany, Denmark, Austria, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and Turkey where the highest expenditure category recorded is housing.
- Education expenditure ranges from 0.5% in Denmark to 3.5% of the average household budget in Greece.
- Greece and Poland record the highest private expenditure on health, at 6.3% and 4.8%, of the average household budget, respectively.

For further information please visit ELSTAT's web page [Household Budget Survey 2011](#)

⁽²⁾ **Poor population:** The percentage of population under the poverty threshold. According to the methodology on measuring poverty, the poverty threshold is calculated with its relative concept and it is defined at (fixed at) 60% of the median equivalized expenditure of the household, using modified OECD equivalized scale. (for further information see on explanatory notes).

⁽³⁾ **Non poor population:** The percentage of population over the poverty threshold (for further information see on explanatory notes).

Tables

**Table1. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) on goods and services:
HBS 2011 and 2010**

Good and Services	HBS 2011		HBS 2010		HBS 2011/2010	HBS 2011/2010
	Value in euro	Distribution %	Value in euro	Distribution %	Change %	Difference of percentage distribution %
Total	1,824.02	100.0	1,956.42	100.0	-6.8	
Food	355.05	19.5	351.67	18.0	1.0	1.5
Alcoholic beverages and	66.52	3.6	68.70	3.5	-3.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear	112.51	6.2	140.84	7.2	-20.1	-1.0
Housing	230.16	12.6	228.82	11.7	0.6	0.9
Durable	110.05	6.0	130.47	6.7	-15.7	-0.7
Health	114.58	6.3	124.43	6.4	-7.9	-0.1
Transport	240.05	13.2	264.87	13.5	-9.4	-0.3
Communications	73.69	4.0	78.46	4.0	-6.1	0.0
Recreation and culture	85.72	4.7	91.60	4.7	-6.4	0.0
Education	63.71	3.5	64.21	3.3	-0.8	0.2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	189.11	10.4	209.75	10.7	-9.8	-0.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	182.89	10.0	202.61	10.4	-9.7	-0.4

Table 2. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) on goods and services: HBS 2010 - 2004/2005

Goods and Services	HBS 2011		HBS 2010		HBS 2009		HBS 2008		HBS 2004/05	
	Value in euro	%	Value in euro	%	Value in euro	%	Value in euro	%	Value in euro	%
Total	1,824.02	100.0	1,956.42	100.0	2,065.18	100.0	2,117.67	100.0	1,792.28	100.0
Food	355.05	19.5	351.67	18.0	356.60	17.3	347.40	16.4	306.44	17.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	66.52	3.6	68.70	3.5	68.63	3.3	68.39	3.2	71.52	4.0
Clothing and footwear	112.51	6.2	140.84	7.2	162.84	7.9	174.24	8.2	150.15	8.4
Housing	230.16	12.6	228.82	11.7	232.18	11.2	249.55	11.8	191.6	10.7
Durable	110.05	6.0	130.47	6.7	138.80	6.7	149.45	7.1	134.49	7.5
Health	114.58	6.3	124.43	6.4	134.27	6.5	142.10	6.7	128.17	7.2
Transport	240.05	13.2	264.87	13.5	274.37	13.3	283.36	13.4	225.83	12.6
Communications	73.69	4.0	78.46	4.0	89.63	4.3	94.04	4.4	80.95	4.5
Recreation and culture	85.72	4.7	91.60	4.7	100.17	4.9	102.05	4.8	90.11	5.0
Education	63.71	3.5	64.21	3.3	66.80	3.2	64.82	3.1	51.34	2.9
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	189.11	10.4	209.75	10.7	228.18	11.0	229.79	10.9	172.24	9.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	182.89	10.0	202.61	10.4	212.70	10.3	212.48	10.0	189.42	10.6

Table 3. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) on food and non alcoholic beverages: HBS 2011 and 2010

Food and non-alcoholic beverages	HBS 2011		HBS 2010		HBS 2011/2010	HBS 2011/2010
	Value in euro	Distribution %	Value in euro	Distribution %	Change of value in euro %	Difference of percentage distribution %
Total	355.05	100.0	351.67	100.0	1.0	
Bread and cereals	51.21	14.4	49.10	14.0	4.3	0.4
Meat	81.58	23.0	81.76	23.2	-0.2	-0.2
Fish	27.89	7.9	27.8	7.9	0.3	0.0
Milk, cheese and eggs	61.18	17.2	59.85	17.0	2.2	0.2
Oils and fats	19.95	5.6	19.6	5.6	1.8	0.0
Fruit	27.12	7.6	26.87	7.6	0.9	0.0
Vegetables	41.50	11.7	41.34	11.8	0.4	-0.1
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	18.75	5.3	19.02	5.4	-1.4	-0.1
Food products n.e.c.	5.33	1.5	5.47	1.6	-2.6	-0.1
Coffee, tea and cocoa	7.32	2.1	7.14	2.0	2.5	0.1
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	13.22	3.7	13.72	3.9	-3.6	-0.2

Table 4. Average monthly household expenditure by mode of acquisition of goods and services: HBS 2011 and 2010

Mode of acquisition of goods and services	HBS 2011		HBS 2010	
	Value in euro	Distribution %	Value in euro	Distribution %
Purchases and receipts in kind	2,214.85	100.0	2,351.04	100.0
Purchases	1,824.02	82.4	1,956.42	83.2
Own production	14.97	0.7	16.15	0.7
Own enterprise	310.65	14.0	317.24	13.5
Other sources	60.57	2.7	56.30	2.4
From employer	4.64	0.2	4.94	0.2

Table 5. Average monthly expenditure (%) of 12 categories of goods and services, by household type, in descending order: HBS 2011

Goods 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 1 or children over 16 years
Food	19.5	27.5	17.2	19.6	21.3	15.2	18.6
Transport	13.2	3.5	15.9	13.7	12.3	11.1	15.1
Housing	12.6	19.0	11.9	11.5	11.7	12.8	10.2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	10.4	4.8	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.9	12.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.0	10.6	10.3	7.7	8.6	10.3	10.1
Clothing and footwear	6.3	11.7	6.1	5.1	6.3	4.9	5.6
Durable	6.2	4.7	7.3	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.5
Health	6.0	9.6	6.3	5.7	4.1	7.3	5.9
Recreation and culture	4.7	2.5	5.2	5.8	4.6	8.2	4.6
Communications	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.6	1.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.2
Education	3.5	0.0	4.2	6.6	7.9	6.1	3.1

Table 6. Average monthly expenditure (purchases) by household type: HBS 2011

Household type	Value in euro	Percentage %
All households	1,824.02	100.0
1 person aged under 65 years old	1,208.24	66.2
1 person aged 65 and over	669.30	36.7
Couple	1,406.25	77.1
Couple with 1 child up to 16 years	2,497.73	136.9
Couple with 2 children up to 16 years	2,516.21	137.9
Couple with 3 children or more up to 16 years	2,440.01	133.8
1 parent with 1 or more children up to 16 years	2,091.83	114.7
Couple or 1 parent with children over 16 years	2,292.97	125.7
Other	1,972.28	108.1

Table 7. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) classified by status in employment of the household head: HBS 2011 and 2010

Status in employment	HBS 2011	HBS 2010	HBS 2011 /2010
	Value in euro	Value in euro	Change %
Total purchases	1,824.02	1,956.42	-6.8
Employee	2,233.06	2,251.97	-0.5
Self employed with employees	3073.4	3,702.69	-17.0
Self employed without employees	2,168.97	2,423.57	-10.2
Non economically active or in unemployment	1,394.42	1,499.49	-7.0

Table 8. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) classified by age groups of the household head: HBS 2011 and 2010

Age groups	HBS 2011		HBS 2010	
	Value in euro	Participation %	Value in euro	Participation %
All households	1,824.02	100.0	1,956.42	100.0
>25	1,154.63	63.3	1,138.79	58.2
25 - 34	1,706.97	93.6	1,837.18	93.9
35 - 44	2,299.43	126.1	2,267.27	115.9
45 - 54	2,319.30	127.2	2,560.54	130.9
55 - 64	2,134.47	117.0	2,258.42	115.4
65-74	1,398.08	76.6	1,575.84	80.5
75 +	891.15	48.9	1,084.82	55.4

Table 9. Average monthly consumption of goods (in quantity): HBS 2011 and 2010

Goods	Unit	HBS 2011	HBs 2010	Difference	Change %
Rice	Grams	1,286.30	1,241.73	44.57	3.6
Bread and bakery products	Grams	11,373.12	11,316.34	56.78	0.5
Pasta	Grams	2,636.14	2,518.15	117.99	4.7
Meat	Grams	11,441.33	11,721.14	-279.81	-2.4
Fish	Grams	3,292.75	3,386.56	-93.81	-2.8
Milk	Mililitres	12,726.82	12,951.07	-224.25	-1.7
Eggs	Unit	16	16	0	0.0
Yogurt	Grams	1,835.37	1,892.89	-57.52	-3.0
Cheese	Grams	3,534.52	3,548.2	-13.68	-0.4
Fruit fresh, preserved and dried	Grams	20,917.03	21,286.08	-369.05	-1.7
Vegetables fresh, preserved and dried	Grams	28,992.20	29,577.66	-585.46	-2.0
Olive oil	Mililitres	3,534.03	3,538.12	-4.09	-0.1
Cigarettes	Unit	269	315	-46	-14.6
Alcoholic beverages	Mililitres	4,095.50	3,829.14	266.36	7.0

**Table 10. Average monthly consumption (in quantity) of electricity, gas and other fuels:
HBS 2011 and 2010**

Electricity, gas and other fuels	Unit	HBS 2011	HBS 2010	Difference	Change %
Electricity	KWH	321.73	326.25	-4.52	-1.4
Natural gas	M ³	7.71	7.78	-0.07	-0.9
Gas	Grams	908.55	876.13	32.42	3.7
Liquid fuels	Litres	65.30	72.61	-7.31	-10.1
Solid fuels	Kg	37.20	36.79	0.58	1.1

Table 11. Living conditions indicators: HBS 2011 and 2010

Amenities	HBS 2011		HBS 2010		Change in the number of households %
	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	
All households	4.148.161	100,0	4,131,264	100.0	0.4
Colour TV	4.126.589	99,5	4,104,463	99.4	0.5
Personal computer	2.316.352	55,8	2,073,645	50.2	11.7
Mobile telephone	3.666.731	88,4	3,613,859	87.5	1.5
Second residence	721.401	17,4	751,396	18.2	-4.0
Dish washing machine	1.570.610	37,9	1,571,134	38.0	0.0
Telephone fixed line	3.468.034	83,6	3,432,484	83.1	1.0
DVD	2.539.719	61,2	2,579,485	62.4	-1.5
Central heating, common and individual	2.992.563	72,1	3,021,433	73.1	-1.0
Private car	2.682.644	64,7	2,683,215	64.9	0.0
Indoor garage	554.605	13,4	543,030	13.1	2.1

**Table 12. Quintiles of expenditure and inequality of expenditure distribution (S80/S20):
HBS 2011 and 2010**

Quintiles of expenditure	Expenditure (purchases) in euro		Final expenditure in euro	
	HBS 2011	HBS 2010	HBS 2011	HBS 2010
1 st quintile	385.80	410.06	554.20	580.51
2 nd quintile	609.68	660.41	814.18	855.07
3 rd quintile	832.59	909.46	1,062.35	1,124.17
4 th quintile	1,147.35	1,239.41	1,399.41	1,497.60
5 th quintile	2,128.58	2,267.98	2,458.11	2,621.88
<i>S80/S20</i>	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.5

Table 13. Quintiles of expenditure distribution in percent: HBS 2011 and 2010

Goods and services	HBS 2011		HBS 2010	
	1 ^o quintile (lowest 20%)	5 ^o quintile (top 20%)	1 ^o quintile (lowest 20%)	5 ^o quintile (top 20%)
Total	100.0	100.0	100,0	100,0
Food	34.6	12.7	33,1	11,1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.6	2.7	3,4	2,8
Clothing and footwear	3.0	7.1	3,8	8,3
Housing	20.3	9.4	19,2	9,0
Durable	4.4	7.8	4,7	8,5
Health	8.4	7.6	8,7	6,7
Transport	6.0	15.7	6,3	17,0
Communications	5.9	3.2	5,7	3,1
Recreation and culture	1.8	6.2	2,0	6,1
Education	0.9	3.7	0,9	3,5
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	5.3	11.2	6,2	11,0
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.7	12.8	6,0	12,9

Table 14. At-risk-of-poverty threshold in euro: HBS 2011 and 2010

At-risk-of-poverty threshold -annual (Expenditure (purchases))		At-risk-of-poverty threshold - annual (Final expenditure)	
2011	2010	2011	2010
6,175.66	6,686.28	7,611.77	8,074.51

Table 15. At-risk-of-poverty rate in percentage: HBS 2011 and 2010

At-risk-of-poverty rate (Expenditure (purchases))		At-risk-of-poverty rate (Final expenditure)	
2011	2010	2011	2010
20.6	20.0	15.0	15.6

Table 16. Monthly average purchases for goods and services: HBS 2011

Goods and Services	Poor population		Non poor population		Poor/ Non poor Change%
	Value in euro	%	Value in euro	%	
Total	389.31	100.0	1184.48	100.0	32.9
Food	134.47	34.5	217.70	18.4	61.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.69	3.5	41.78	3.5	32.8
Clothing and footwear	12.01	3.1	75.14	6.3	16.0
Housing	79.21	20.3	153.43	13.0	51.6
Durable	17.14	4.4	75.44	6.4	22.7
Health	32.83	8.4	75.81	6.4	43.3
Transport	23.64	6.1	156.13	13.2	15.1
Communications	23.02	5.9	46.60	3.9	49.4
Recreation and culture	6.97	1.8	55.59	4.7	12.5
Education	3.56	0.9	36.65	3.1	9.7
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	20.62	5.3	124.21	10.5	16.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	22.16	5.7	126.01	10.6	17.6

Table 17. Average monthly household expenditure (purchases) on goods and services in some European countries in percentages: HBS 2011

Goods and Services	Greece	Germany	Denmark	Estonia	United Kingdom	Spain	Italy	Poland	Turkey
Food	19.5	13.9	10.2	28.2	13.3	14.4	19.2	25.6	20.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.6		3.5	3.5	2.9	2.1	0.8	3.0	4.1
Clothing and footwear	6.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.2
Housing	12.6	34.5	31.6	17.7	15.0	31.2	34.1	21.0	25.8
Durable	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	7.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	6.4
Health	6.3	4.1	2.5	3.6	1.4	3.1	3.7	4.8	1.9
Transport	13.2	14.2	14.1	11.6	15.7	12	14.2	11.3	17.2
Communications	4.0	2.5	2.4	6.1	3.2	3.1	1.9	4.5	4
Recreation and culture	4.7	10.8	10.7	9.6	14.9	6.4	4.2	8.8	2.7
Education	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	2
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	10.4	5.3	5.1	3	9.7	9	6.7	2.4	5.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	10.0	3.9	8.9	5.3	9.1	7.5	3.5	5.9	4.3

Table 18. Coefficients of variation in the 12 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) categories. HBS 2011

Goods and Services	Coefficient Variation %
Total	2.4
Food	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.1
Clothing and footwear	4.6
Housing	1.8
Durable	5.5
Health	4.6
Transport	4.9
Communications	1.9
Recreation and culture	5.4
Education	6.7
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	3.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.5

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Household Budget Survey** The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a national survey collecting information, from a representative sample of households, on households' composition, members' employment status, living conditions and, mainly, focusing on their members' expenditure on goods and services as well as on their income. The expenditure information collected from households is very detailed. That is, information is not collected on the basis of total expenditure categories like "food", "clothing - footwear", "health ", etc., but seperetaly for each expenditure, for example, white bread, fresh whole milk, fresh beef etc, footwear for men, footwear for women etc., services of medical analysis laboratories, pharmaceutical products etc.
- The main purpose of the HBS is to determine in detail the household expenditure pattern in order to rivise the Consumer Price Index. Moreover, the HBS is the most appropriate source for in order to:
- complete the available statistical data for the estimation of the total private consumption,
 - study the households' expenditures and their structure in relation with their income and other economic, social and demographic characteristics,
 - analyze the changes in the living conditions the households in comparison with as previous surveys,
 - study the relation between households purchases and receipts in kind,
 - study low income limits in the different socio-economic categories and population groups and
 - study the changes in the nutritional habits of the households of the country.
- Survey history** The 2011 HBS is the eleventh survey having been conducted in Greece, on a sample of 3.515 households selected from the total number of households in Greece.
- The first Household Budget Survey was conducted by the NSSG during the interval April 1957 - March 1958, in a sample of 2,500 households over the total number of households of the urban areas in the country. The survey continued in the next years and until 1972, but in a smaller scale, in a smaller sample of households, over the total number of households of the cities with 30,000 inhabitants and over.
- In April 1963, the NSSG conducted, simultaneously with the survey in urban areas, a large-scale survey in semi-urban and rural areas of the country that is in municipalities and communes with less than 10,000 inhabitants. The survey lasted one year, 3.755 households of the pre-mentioned areas were surveyed, and continued to be conducted until the year 1972, but in smaller sample of households.
- During the years 1974, 1981/82, 1987/88, 1993/94, 1998/99 and 2004/2005 Household Budget Surveys were conducted, covering all country areas/regions, in samples of approximately 7.500 households for the first one and approximately 6,000 to 6,800 for the other five, each one lasting for one year.
- From 2008 it was decided for national needs (revision of the Consumer Pprice Index with greater reliability, comparable statistics for the needs of National Accounts), the survery should be annual and consistent, namely has duration one year and take place every year. Specifically, the 2008 was a initial sample of approximately 4,000 households and coveres all areas of the country.
- Legal basis** The 2011 HBS was conducted after the decision of the Ministry of Finance in a sample of private households throughout the country. The data are fully harmonised with the survey data of other EU Member States
- Coverage** The survey covered all the private households throughout the country, irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.
- The following were excluded from the survey:*
- Institutional households of all types (hotels, hospitals, boarding houses, elderly homes, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). Households with more than five lodgers are considered as such.
 - Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.
- Sampling** The HBS is a survey of a representative random sample of all private households of the country and it is carried out by applying the two-stage stratified sampling with Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) the area (one or more building blocks) and ultimate unit the household and its members. Thus, there are two frames used: the frame containing the PSUs (areas) and the frame of households within the selected PSUs.
- The frame of PSUs is updated every ten (10) years on the basis of the general population census. Concerning the frame of households, within each selected PSU this is updated before the selection of the sampling households used for data collection.
- So, any coverage problems that may arise are more likely to concern the frame of PSUs. However, any such problems are corrected with the use of the calibration procedure.

Sample size and allocation criteria	<p>The initial sample size was 4,000 households (the sampling fraction $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is about 0,08‰). This fraction was the same in each geographical region.</p> <p>The final sample size was 3,515 households (sampling fraction 0.08%), equally distributed within the year, so as to have 4 equally dependent samples, corresponding to the 4 quarters of a year. The total number of Prefectures and Communes selected amounted to 337 and the number of settlements to 360, while the number of sampling areas to 612.</p>
Weightings	<p>For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey, the data from each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The reverse probability of choice of individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household. The reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata. A corrective factor, which is determined in such a way so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the period of survey year and was based on the vital statistics of population (census of population 2001 and births, deaths, immigration). the estimation of households by order of size (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 members) and by tenure status to coincides with the estimation of the report year that was calculated with projection based on the longitudinal tendency of the 1991 and 2001 population census.
Methodology on measuring poverty	<p>According to the methodology on measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and it is defined at (fixed at) 60% of the median equivalized expenditure of the household, using modified OECD equivalized scale. Thus, it is diversified from the concept of absolute poverty (deprived of basic means for survival).</p>
Equivalized expenditure and scale	<p>Equivalised expenditure consumption is calculated as the expenditure consumption of the household divided by an equivalised number of persons in the household where a weight of 1.0 is attributed to the first household member aged 14 or over, 0.5 to each additional member aged 14 or more and 0.3 to each member aged less than 14 years old. Example: The expenditure consumption of household with two adults and two children aged less than 14 years old is divided with a weight $10,52 \times 0,3 = 2,1$, for household with two adults with 1,5, for household with 2 adults and 2 children of age of 14 years and more with 2,5 etc.</p>
Population status	<p>Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold.</p>
Inequality of expenditure consumption distribution S80/S20	<p>The 'S80/S20 expenditure consumption quintile share ratio is the ratio of the sum of equivalised expenditure consumption spent by the 20% of the country's population with the highest equivalised expenditure consumption (top inter-quintile interval) to that spent by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest equivalised expenditure consumption (lowest inter-quintile interval).</p>
Household expenditure	<p><i>Household expenditure</i> is considered the value, in cash, of the goods and services that the household bought.</p>
Final Household expenditure	<p><i>Final Household expenditure</i> is considered the value, in cash, of the goods and services that the household bought or received in kind (from own production, own store or from elsewhere) in order to cover family and social needs.</p>
Classification (used for) of expenses	<p>The household expenses are encoded using the COICOP-HBS classification (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose), proposed to EU Members States by Eurostat (Household Budget Surveys in the European Union, methodology and recommendations for harmonization, 2003). The classification is structured into the following 12 main categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and non-alcoholic beverages • Alcoholic beverages and tobacco • Clothing and footwear • Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels of main and secondary residence • Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house • Health • Transport • Communications • Recreation and culture • Education • Hotels, cafes and restaurants • Miscellaneous goods and services

Reference periods for expenditure	<p><i>Reference periods</i> are considered the time intervals having a specific starting and ending date, to which expenditure and income of the household referred. In order to reduce non sampling errors and difficulties in recalling the relevant details, various reference periods were used in the survey, according to the frequency of the types of expenditure incurred by the households or the received income.</p> <p><i>Reference periods</i> are considered (a) the <i>fourteen (14)days of the survey</i> for the daily expenditure on cleaning products (detergents, soaps, toilet paper, etc.), pharmaceutical products (drugs, alcohol, etc.), household members' personal expenditure (cigarettes, newspapers, magazines, tickets, tissues, etc.), restaurants, taverns, café, etc. (b) <i>One Month, two months, three months, four months, six months or year</i>, for payments made at regular intervals for services e.g.:electricity, water, phone bills, communal charges, etc. circulation fees and car insurance,. rent for main or secondary or countryside dwelling, (c) <i>The last 30 days, last 3, 6 or 12 months</i>, etc, prior the end of the household survey (including the 14 days of the survey) for expenditure on furniture, electric devices, etc., expenditure on clothes and footwear, medical appliances, etc., expenditure on health and education, on holidays.</p>
Ways of acquisition of goods and services	<p>With the survey, information is being collected on the ways households acquired goods and services, in order to cover family needs. The acquisition of goods and services may be made by purchase or other means (from own production or own enterprise or other sources or by the employer).</p>
Conditions for expenditure record	<p>In order to record an expenditure the following conditions should be fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expenditure should have taken place within the reference period specified for the corresponding goods or services, e.g. 14 days for food stuffs, month for clothing, 12 months for the consumption of durables, etc. • The good corresponding to the expenditure should have already been in the possession of the household and the service should have been offered within the reference period mentioned, regardless the fact that it was meant to cover its own needs or to be offered to other households. The way of acquisition of goods and services could have been «P» (in cash or on credit), from own enterprise «OE», from others «OW» or from the employer «Employer», e.g. expenditure on clothing was recorded if the household “possessed” them within the last 30 days (including the 14 days of survey conduction) before the survey end, even if their value would be paid in the future with installments, the expenditure on tuition fees was recorded, if the service was offered in the last 12 months before the survey end, etc. • Goods from households' agricultural – livestock own production, fishery, woodland or hunting, should have been consumed during the reference period, e.g. the quantity of oil consumed by the household from own production, during the last 12 months, was recorded and not that having been stored. The same applies for vegetables from own vegetable garden or agricultural enterprise, meaning that only those consumed during the 14 days were recorded. • Goods bought by a household in order to be offered as gift to other households, are being recorded for the household that makes the expenditure. The household receiving them does not record them as purchase. • For goods received by a household from owned store/shop, with no payment, in order to be offered as gift to other households, the expenditure is being recorded for the household that offers them.
Estimation of goods and services value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchases: The value of goods and services, obtained by the households, also includes any other expenditure necessary for them to be consumed/used, e.g. for transportation, setting of electric devices, etc. When goods or services had been obtained by paying with installments or with credit card, the total value was recorded and not only the part of installments paid within the reference period. • Receipts in kind: The value of goods and services, obtained by the households for free, was estimated by the households or by the interviewer, on the basis of the retail prices of the closest local market.
References	<p>More information on the survey is available on the webpage of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistical Themes > Income – Expenditure/ Family Budget».</p>