### Generic information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of survey</th>
<th>Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible institution</td>
<td>Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td>The basic aim of the survey is to study the households’ living conditions in relation to their income.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Structure of data source

Panel household survey data with 4 years rotational panel design. The cross-sectional sample for each year includes about 4 times more observation than each of the rotational panels samples.

### Frequency

Survey year / Wave: 2014 survey / Wave 12

### Coverage

All residents officially living on the Greek territory in private households.

### Sampling

Two-stage area sampling design with areas as primary sampling units and households as ultimate sampling units. Geographical stratification is based on the 13 standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS2 to which are added the two major urban agglomerations. The second level of stratification groups municipalities and communes within each region by degree of urbanization. The sampling frame is the population census of 2011.

### Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection period</th>
<th>June to September 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection mode</td>
<td>Mostly Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) plus other techniques: Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) and self-administered questionnaire (small sample).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Description of instruments

Interviews were carried out on the basis of the following tools:

- Household register (asked to the household respondent); household (change in) composition and membership, number of household members, the localisation of the dwelling, the household questionnaire results.
- Household questionnaire (asked to the household respondent): dwelling characteristics, housing costs, the (subjective) financial situation, incomes of children less than 16 and tax on wealth.
- Personal register (asked to the household respondent): current membership status of all household members, child care & schooling for children up to 12 years old, and the members’ tracing sheet.
- Personal questionnaire (asked to all individuals aged 15 or above): socio-demographic characteristics, labour market activity and various individual level incomes and benefits / allowances and income taxes.
- Ad-hoc module on material deprivation.

Most of the transfer incomes come from administrative registers, only private transfers and incomes from abroad or local administration transfers were asked in questionnaire.

### Definitions

**Household**

Household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same dwelling and share expenditures including the joint provision of the essentials of living. Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants, visitors, domestic servants and au-pairs are considered as household members if they do not have a private address elsewhere or their actual or intended duration of stay is at least six months. Are included also children that are educated away from home and other household members that are absent for long periods but have family ties, like those working away from home. The definition excludes persons living in collective households and in institutions and households with members of diplomatic missions.

**Household head**

SILC survey does not use the notion of household head, instead two concepts are used: the ideal household respondent, who is considered to be the person responsible for the dwelling and the household member responding to the household questionnaire, who may differ from the ideal one.

Note: LIS uses the ideal household respondent as a household head.

### Data quality aspects

#### Non-response error

The household non-response rate for the panel sample is 17.61%, while the overall individual nonresponse rate is 18.25%.

#### Item non-response / imputation

Item non-response was mostly observed in the self-employment income and the data provider called back the households and their members in order to get the missing information. In the final data no missing items are included and the data provider states that no imputation was made in the data.

### Weighting

The household cross-sectional weights are the result of a calibration procedure using the household size, the tenure status and the Geographical Region (NUTS2) in conjunction with external sources and they were corrected for non-response error.

### Labour market information

#### Eligibility

Information available from three sources:

1. Worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit during the previous week or was not working but had a job or business from which was absent during the previous week (ILO employed). Includes also unpaid workers for a family business.
2. Current labour market status (self-reported).
3. Main activity status in a month. Calendar of activities available for each month of the previous year and for the first 6 months of the current year (from January to June 2014).

Information on job characteristics is available for everyone who worked at least 1 hour in the previous week. More detailed information on the current job is available for people who defined themselves as employees or self-employed.

#### Employment

Monthly amounts (with the number of months received) for some income variables; other incomes are recorded directly in yearly amounts.

#### Unit of collection

Individual level for most income sources. Household level for certain social benefits and inter-household transfers in addition to investment income and profits. Individual level information on incomes collected from all household members aged 16 and older.

#### Taxes and contributions

Amounts were collected net of taxes and contribution. After data collection the taxes and contributions were simulated per component by the data provider.

### Source