Greece

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Lianos and Kyprianos 1974, Table 3.1 on p.50
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2000
European Commission 2005
Statistical Yearbook

Surveys:
Household Survey Carried Out in the Urban Areas of Greece 1958
Used by Jain (1975). No documentation available.

Tax records 1959-1971
Data based on tax returns are used by Lianos and Kyprianos (1974). The authors point out that there are many problems with the data. In 1961, only 8.3% of the working population and in 1971, 20.7% filled in tax returns. The rural population had in general too low incomes to be obliged to fill in returns so they are missing out almost completely. On average only 16.7% of the national income was covered by the income filled in the tax returns. During the years, several changes in the tax legislation had an impact both on the number of taxpayers and the income items subject to taxation, thus also affecting the inequality estimates. In 1962, several such changes were made, an important one being that persons with income less than 5000 Drachmae/year did not have to fill in tax returns. This results in a considerable rise in the mean income between 1962 and 1963 and in a slight drop in the Gini coefficient. A bigger drop in the Gini coefficient takes place between 1967 and 1968 and is also due to legislation changes.

Taxable family incomes include income from buildings (rents and imputed rents and income from unincorporated enterprise).

European Community Household Panel Survey (ECHP) 1995-2001
The survey is an input-harmonized longitudinal panel survey conducted by Eurostat together with institutions in the member states. The questionnaires are standardized and weighting and imputation was done by Eurostat. The surveys have national coverage and a common set of definitions are used in all the countries. The income concept is net income with an extensive coverage of income items.