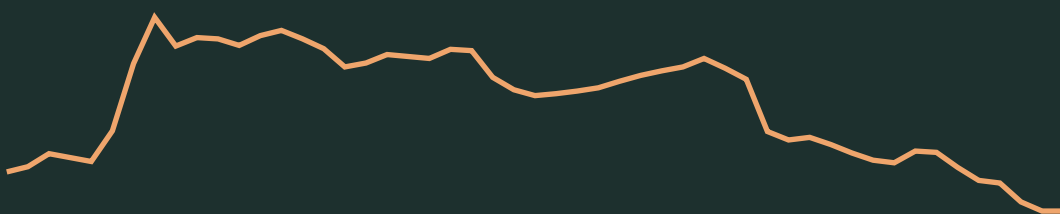

GYRONOMICS

One wage, how many gyros?

A short history of purchasing power,
with its method and its limits.



1976-2026 · reconstructed series

SHORT EDITION

26 September 2026

gyronomics.gr

About this edition

Gyronomics: One wage, how many gyros?

Short edition · 26 September 2026. A self-contained book about the index, its history and the limits of its interpretation. The text is written to be read in sequence. Figures and charts are generated from the same series used by Gyronomics. ^[1]

Core dataset: **2026.09.26-mean-wage-source**. Last updated: 26 September 2026. The core series states price and wage coverage through August 2026. 2026 remains provisional. Supplementary series cover different periods, identified in their chapters.

Changes since the 25 September 2026 edition. Employee contributions for 1993-2019 now follow each period's sourced rate instead of a single unsourced rate. The classic index changes in 12 years by 1 to 2 gyros, e.g. 2012: 338 → 336; 2026 stays at 214. The mean wage now comes from the OECD, and the median change runs from 2010. ^{[1],[3],[6],[7]}

Numbered citations lead to the bibliography at the end. Short notes at the foot of each page identify the source without interrupting the argument. External links require an internet connection. Text, tables and charts can be read offline.

Reading convention: “wage” means a monthly equivalent after employee contributions and before income tax. “Gyros” means the model's classic equivalents unless explicitly labelled “period wraps”. ^[2]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [3] Minimum-wage basis · [6] OECD · mean wage · [7] Eurostat · SES median

Before the first chart

A wage can rise while its ability to buy a particular good falls. A gyro wrap makes that relationship easy to describe.

The book begins with a division: income divided by price. The difficult part lies in the two quantities being divided. Which income are we comparing? Which price can stand for the product? And how closely does the product from an earlier decade resemble today's?

The published series gives 306 classic gyros for 2019 and 214 for provisional 2026. That is the answer from this particular model. Understanding it requires knowing how wages, prices and product conversion are constructed. ^{[1],[2]}

The following pages follow a single path: the question, the construction, the historical story and the comparisons. We then return to the assumptions to assess how much weight the conclusion can carry.

A calculation's precision and a historical input's reliability are different things. An answer can be exactly reproducible and still uncertain because the price or product composition has not been adequately measured. That distinction runs through the book. ^[11]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [11] Limitations and open gaps

The path through the book

01 Why a gyro wrap?	5
02 What exactly we measure	8
03 The path through time	13
04 Higher wages, fewer gyros	18
05 Does every good tell the same story?	22
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Each chapter takes the previous question forward. Core assumptions appear before the historical narrative.

01 / WHY A GYRO WRAP?

A familiar unit

A gyro wrap turns an abstract relationship into a quantity a reader can picture.

Comparing wages across two years leaves half the question unanswered if we look only at the amount paid. We also need the price of what that income buys. When price rises faster than the wage, a larger nominal income can correspond to a smaller quantity.

Choosing an everyday product helps communicate the calculation. The reader sees a unit of purchase and can check the basic arithmetic. Familiarity does not make that product representative of every need. A gyro wrap does not contain a household's rent, healthcare or transport budget. ^{[2],[11]}

The index therefore answers a limited but understandable question: how many units of a defined product correspond to a defined wage basis? Its answer is useful when we keep that question fixed. Turning it into a verdict on the whole economy asks more than the measurement can establish.

The unit makes the comparison understandable. Its definition makes the comparison checkable.

^[2] Definition and method · ^[11] Limitations and open gaps

01 / WHY A GYRO WRAP?

The division that starts the discussion

MONTHLY EQUIVALENT / CLASSIC PRICE

$$919.72 \text{ €} \div 4.30 \text{ €}$$

≈ 214 classic gyros

After contributions, before tax · 2026 provisional

Figure 1. The published calculation for provisional 2026. The result is rounded to a whole number. ^{[1],[2]}

919.72 EUR is the monthly equivalent of the model's wage basis. 4.30 EUR is the calculated reference price of the classic product. Division gives about 214 gyros. It does not record how many somebody buys or eats. ^[1]

The theoretical quantity allocates the entire wage basis to the same good. It expresses the relationship between income and price. It is neither a suggested budget nor an estimate of actual consumption.

Repeating the same operation for another year lets us compare quantities. That is where the story begins. First, however, we must check that “wage” and “gyro wrap” mean the same thing on both sides of the comparison.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method

01 / WHY A GYRO WRAP?

Three different questions

What could a particular wage buy? This requires a clear wage basis and the price of the good. It is the index's question. The answer can change when the wage changes, the price changes, or both do. ^[2]

How much did living costs rise? This is a broader question. It needs a basket of goods and services and information about their shares in expenditure. A prepared meal can follow a different path from energy or housing. The chapter on other goods examines precisely that difference. ^[11]

Why did prices change? Division alone cannot answer this. Meat, energy, labour, rents, taxes and margins may matter. Attributing a particular share of the increase to one factor would require independent cost evidence and a method that tests alternative explanations.

The argument that follows keeps these questions separate. It measures the relationship first, then asks whether it also appears with different wages or goods. Where a causal explanation is not established, the gap stays visible.

[2] Definition and method · [11] Limitations and open gaps

02 / WHAT EXACTLY WE MEASURE

First, the wage

The numerator is a particular income convention. Its full definition matters.

The core series uses the minimum wage, subtracts employee contributions and converts the year’s payments to a monthly equivalent. From 1994 the wage is the mean of the year’s 12 months, with each period’s contributions. Income tax is not deducted. This is why the book does not describe the result simply as “take-home pay”. ^{[2],[3]}

Quantity	Value
Gross per payment	910.00 €
Employee contribution rate	13.37%
After contributions, per payment	788.33 €
Payments assumed by the series	14
Monthly equivalent before tax	919.72 €

Table 1. The wage basis for provisional 2026. Annualisation uses the amount before per-payment rounding; using the displayed amount can produce a one-cent difference. ^{[1],[3]}

Annualisation makes amounts with different payment counts comparable. It does not automatically turn a wage applying on one date into a true annual average. For early years, the effective dates of increases and historical treatment of additional payments remain research questions. ^{[3],[11]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [3] Minimum-wage basis · [11] Limitations and open gaps

02 / WHAT EXACTLY WE MEASURE

Then, the price

The series price is a reference price. Its sources change through time: press reports, price regulations, menus, more recent reports and calculations for intervening years. A price in every row does not mean the same national survey was conducted every year. ^{[1],[2]}

A legal price ceiling, an actual shop price and a market average are three different quantities.

The model targets a comparable product at the counter. When a report concerns another channel, area or product mix, declared adjustments are applied. These factors form part of the construction and need their own evidence. A present-day price ratio does not establish that the same ratio held decades earlier. ^[2]

A reference price that differs from your neighbourhood shop is therefore not automatically an arithmetic error. It may reveal the limit of the reference. The useful next question is where the price came from, what it covered and which transformations were applied.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method

02 / WHAT EXACTLY WE MEASURE

The same name, a changing product

The classic product is defined by 88 grams of meat and a specified composition. This defines the unit. It is not a measured national mean portion. Historical quantities and the inclusion of fries are described by model assumptions. ^{[2],[5]}

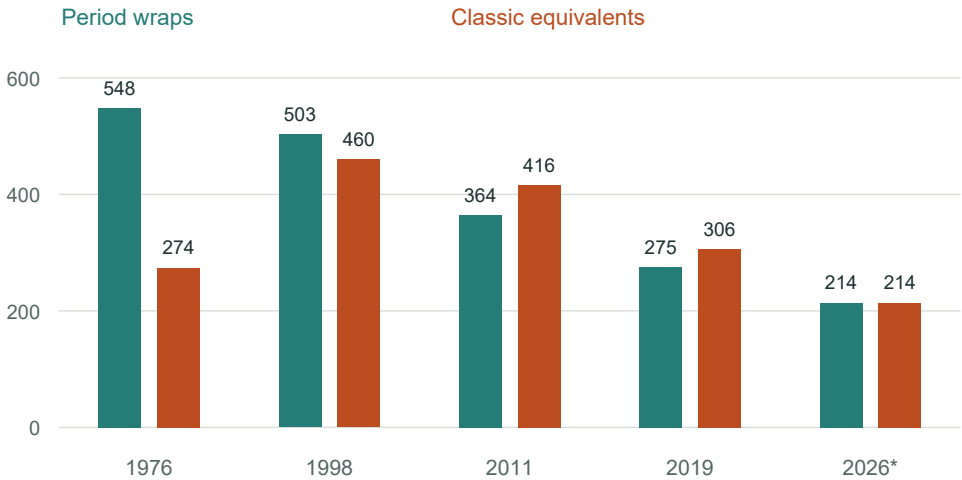


Figure 2. With the same wage, period wraps and classic equivalents give different answers. The difference is a model result. * Provisional year. ^{[1],[5]}

Conversion attempts to compare like units. It also adds uncertainty where comparable weighings are missing. The following charts use the published classic unit and keep that dependence explicit. Period prices remain available for inspection. ^[5]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [5] Classic conversion and assumptions

02 / WHAT EXACTLY WE MEASURE

Each point has a different foundation

INPUT CATEGORIES BY YEAR

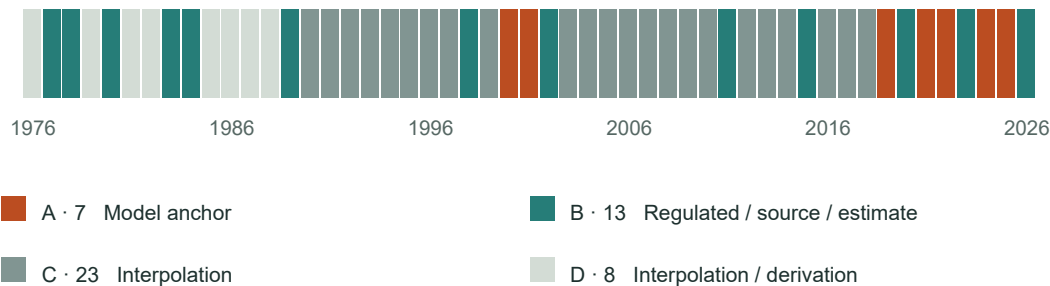


Figure 3. Price-input categories in the published series. Categories describe the calculation, not representativeness or independent source verification. ^{[1],[2]}

Of the 51 annual rows, 20 have category A or B: a model anchor, regulated price, single source or estimate. The remaining 31 have category C or D, involving interpolation or derivation. Even an A point is not a certificate of a national sample. ^[1]

Joining the years with a line makes the path readable. It can also create the impression of continuous observation. This is why the book includes the input map. A smooth chart can reflect the method used to fill gaps.

Price categories do not capture all uncertainty. The wage basis and product composition need separate checks. Assessing the final result requires considering all three. ^[11]

^[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · ^[2] Definition and method · ^[11] Limitations and open gaps

02 / WHAT EXACTLY WE MEASURE

A calculation you can repeat

To inspect the method, place an early row beside a recent one. The period price is multiplied by the classic-conversion factor. The wage is then divided by the classic price. ^{[1],[2]}

Step	1976	2026*
Wage basis, EUR	13.71	919.72
Period price, EUR	0.025	4.300
Conversion factor	2.012	1.000
Classic price, EUR	0.050	4.300
Wage / classic price	274.20	213.89
Published index	274	214

Table 2. Two complete calculations from the same model. Early amounts are expressed in euros using the fixed currency conversion; this does not make them present-day purchasing-power euros. * Provisional year. ^{[1],[2]}

The series successively rounds equivalence, the reciprocal factor and the classic price. Reproduction follows the same order of operations. The table retains the decimal places needed to check it. ^{[2],[12]}

The calculation establishes that the inputs produce the answer. Historical research asks whether those inputs adequately describe reality.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [12] Reproduction guide

03 / THE PATH THROUGH TIME

The long view

Classic gyros per month · reconstruction

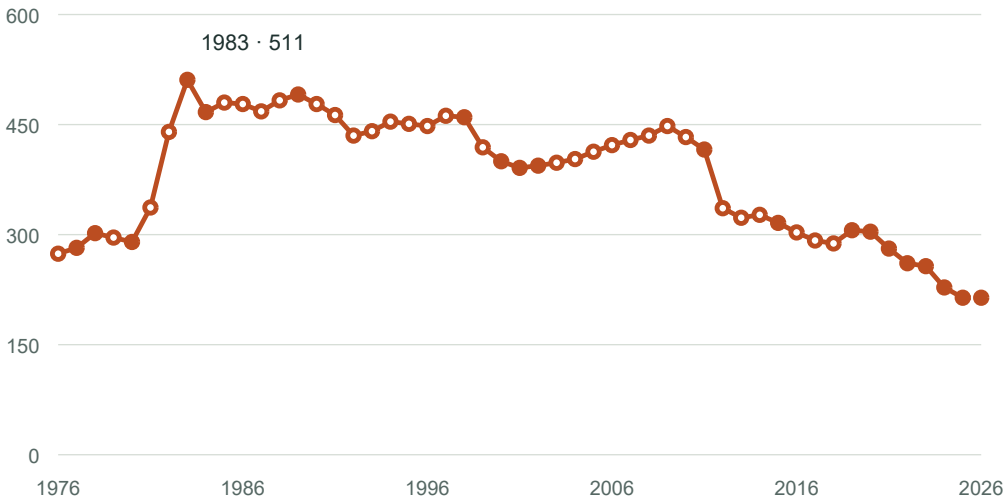


Figure 4. Classic gyros per monthly equivalent of the minimum wage. Filled points are A/B inputs, open points C/D. The last year is provisional. This is a reconstructed series. ^{[1],[2]}

The path is not a straight line from a better past to a worse present. It contains rises, falls and distinct phases. The published model peaks in 1983, at 511 gyros. Identifying that peak does not turn it into an independently measured national result. ^{[1],[11]}

Reading the chart requires changing the question as we move along it: early years call for scrutiny of evidence and adjustments; recent years draw attention to the different speeds of wage and price change.

^[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · ^[2] Definition and method · ^[11] Limitations and open gaps

03 / THE PATH THROUGH TIME

Early prices need context

A newspaper clipping can support a particular statement. The reach of the statement should match the reach of the evidence.

The Makedonia report of 24 October 1976 is useful because it distinguishes a new ceiling from the price it says prevailed before the regulation. The Rizospastis report of 17 June 1978 distinguishes pita from bread. Product description is part of the evidence, not a detail that can be discarded. ^[4]

These reports do not automatically establish a national annual mean. We need geographical scope, effective dates and the relationship between permitted and actual prices. A regulation prescribing product weight is likewise not a survey of the portions actually served. ^{[4],[5]}

The published series may still use a reconstruction rule after further historical evidence has been found. For example, 1976 remains category D in this book's dataset. Discovering a source and incorporating it into the series are separate stages. ^{[1],[4]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [4] Historical price evidence · [5] Classic conversion and assumptions

03 / THE PATH THROUGH TIME

Around the currency change

The currency change makes price memories vivid and comparisons difficult. Before comparing a drachma price with a euro price, we must check the product, place and purchase channel. Currency conversion alone resolves none of these issues. ^{[2],[11]}

Year	Wage, EUR	Classic price, EUR	Gyros
1998	413.07	0.898	460
2002	485.19	1.230	394
2011	728.74	1.750	416

Table 3. Selected points from the published series. Classic prices are calculated and category B entries are not national measurements. ^[1]

The points show purchasing power moving differently from the nominal wage level. They do not establish that the currency change caused the entire movement. The interval contains changes in wages, prices and product assumptions.

The historical story becomes more accurate when it avoids assigning one culprit to every turning point. The chart identifies where further investigation is worthwhile. Explanation requires additional research.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [11] Limitations and open gaps

03 / THE PATH THROUGH TIME

A wage fall enters the index

Between 2011 and 2012, the series wage basis falls by 18.0%. Over the same interval the classic price rises by +1.8%. Together these changes move the index from 416 to 336 classic gyros. ^{[1],[3]}

Year	Wage, EUR	Classic price, EUR	Gyros
2011	728.74	1.750	416
2012	597.78	1.781	336

Table 4. The two sides of the division before and after the sharp fall. Prices are from the published construction. ^[1]

This is a case where the numerator has direct explanatory relevance. Even with an unchanged price, a smaller wage basis would buy fewer units. When price rises at the same time, the quantity falls further.

The minimum wage concerns a particular profile and does not describe every worker's earnings. Its loss of purchasing power cannot be assigned unchanged to every household. The next chapter therefore changes the numerator while holding the product fixed. ^{[3],[6],[7]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [3] Minimum-wage basis · [6] OECD · mean wage · [7] Eurostat · SES median

03 / THE PATH THROUGH TIME

The recent divergence

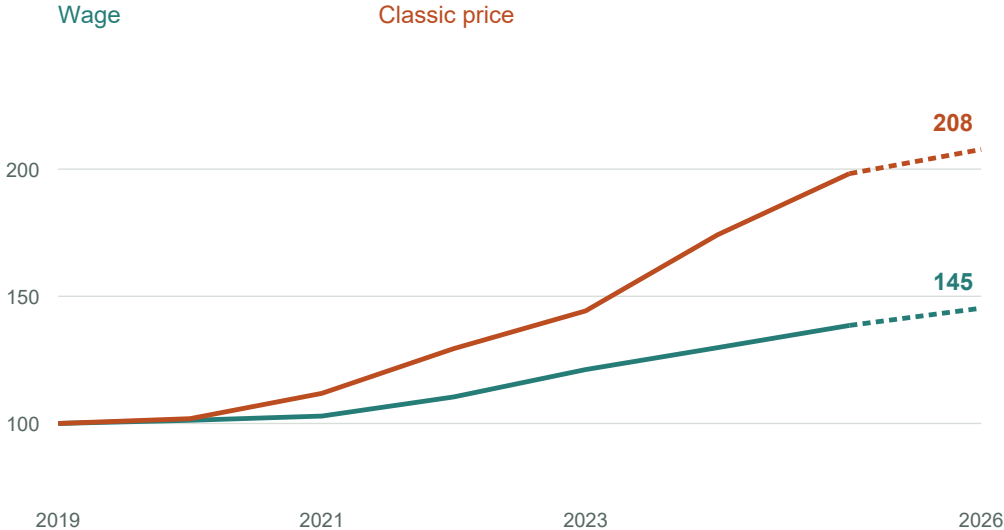


Figure 5. Wage basis and classic price, with 2019 = 100. 2026 is provisional. The gap between the lines shows different growth rates. ^[1]

From 2019 to provisional 2026, the series wage rises by +45.3%, while the classic price rises by +107.7%. The index moves from 306 to 214. A higher wage coexists with a reduced ability to buy this particular product. ^[1]

The final row is not a final assessment of the year. Nor does the small difference between 2025 and 2026 establish a new long-term trend. The stronger question concerns the whole interval and the relationship between the two growth rates. ^[11]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [11] Limitations and open gaps

04 / HIGHER WAGES, FEWER GYROS

Changing the numerator

If the picture arose solely from the minimum wage, a different numerator might change it substantially. Comparing it with the mean is one way to test that possibility, within the years covered by the source. ^[6]

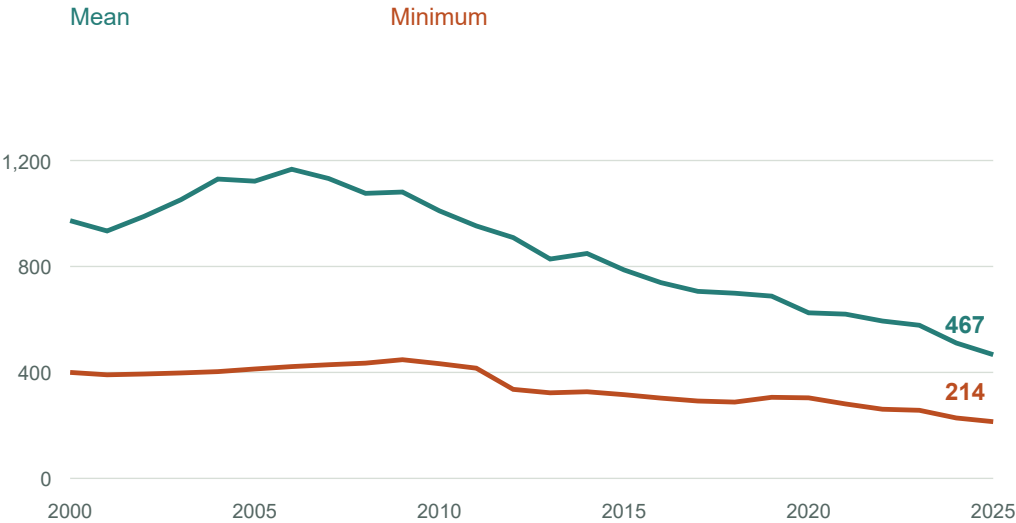


Figure 6. Classic gyros using minimum and mean wages, 2000-2025. The mean uses the OECD Taxing Wages stylised profile; both series are before income tax. ^{[1],[6]}

Over the common interval, the mean moves from 973 to 467 gyros, a change of -52.0%. The minimum moves from 400 to 214, a change of -46.5%. The similarity concerns the direction and scale of change, not income levels. ^{[1],[6]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [6] OECD · mean wage

04 / HIGHER WAGES, FEWER GYROS

The worker in the middle

The mean and median answer different questions. The median divides the earnings distribution in half. Here it comes from Eurostat's Structure of Earnings Survey, for specified sectors and full-time employees. ^[7]

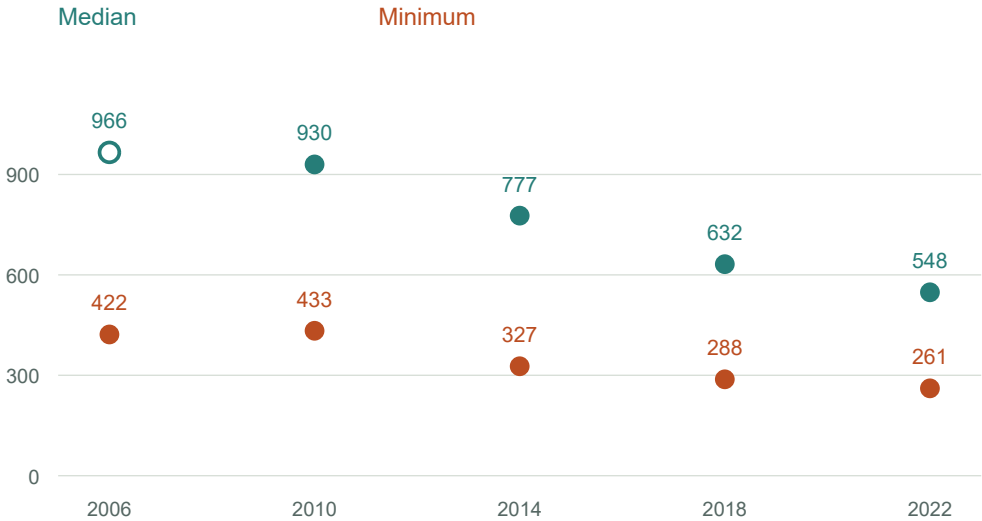


Figure 7. Median and minimum at the same observation years. SES points are not joined by invented annual values. The open 2006 point follows NACE Rev. 1.1, the others NACE Rev. 2; 2022 adds administrative data for the first time. ^{[1],[7]}

Across the waves with the same sector classification, from 2010 to 2022, the median corresponds to 930 and 548 gyros respectively, a change of -41.1%. The minimum changes by -39.7% over the same endpoints. 2006 stays in the chart, under a different classification, outside the change. This compares available points, not a complete annual history of the median. ^{[1],[7]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [7] Eurostat · SES median

04 / HIGHER WAGES, FEWER GYROS

Who is included in the comparison

A shared unit helps, but it does not remove differences between populations. The minimum is a statutory floor. The mean used here comes from a stylised earnings profile. The median comes from an enterprise survey with defined coverage. ^{[3],[6],[7]}

Basis	Period	Coverage
Minimum	1976-2026*	Model of the statutory floor
Mean	2000-2025	Stylised average-earnings profile
Median	2006-2022	Five SES waves, full-time

Table 5. What each numerator represents. Periods refer to the series available for this book. * Provisional year. ^{[3],[6],[7]}

The selected SES population covers full-time employees in enterprises with at least ten employees, in industry, construction and services excluding public administration. It is not a census of everyone living from work. Unemployed and self-employed people do not appear as low wages in this distribution. ^[7]

The comparison broadens the original picture within clear limits. It shows a decline in gyro purchasing power under these earnings definitions too. It does not by itself provide a poverty rate or a measure of society-wide inequality.

[3] Minimum-wage basis · [6] OECD · mean wage · [7] Eurostat · SES median

04 / HIGHER WAGES, FEWER GYROS

The arithmetic behind the divergence

The ratio of quantities equals the ratio of wages divided by the ratio of prices.

$$\text{new quantity} / \text{old quantity} = (\text{new wage} / \text{old wage}) \div (\text{new price} / \text{old price})$$

This identity explains how a rising wage can accompany a falling quotient. We do not simply subtract the two percentages. We compare their respective multiplicative factors. ^[2]

Comparison	Wage	Price
Minimum 2000-2025	+96.6%	+268.3%
Mean 2000-2025	+77.0%	+268.3%
Median 2010-2022	-5.6%	+60.0%

Table 6. Changes in the wage basis and classic price. These percentage changes use amounts and prices before the quantity is rounded. ^{[1],[6],[7]}

This separates two tasks: arithmetic description and economic interpretation. The formula shows which quantity grew faster. Why the product price grew faster is a further research question. An exact identity does not, by itself, supply a causal explanation.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [6] OECD · mean wage · [7] Eurostat · SES median

05 / DOES EVERY GOOD TELL THE SAME STORY?

The same wage in other goods

If the gyro described purchasing power as a whole, we would expect a similar picture for other goods. The comparison holds the wage fixed and changes only the denominator. Each quantity starts at 100 in 2011. ^{[1],[8],[9]}

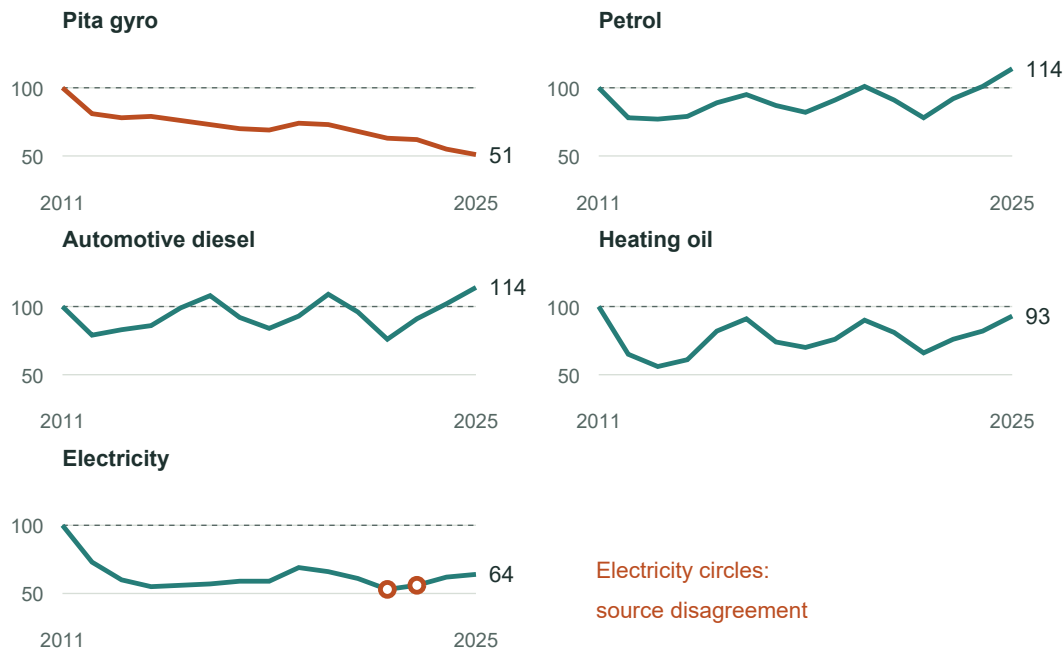


Figure 8. Change in purchasable quantity, 2011 = 100, through common closed year 2025. Panels share the same scale. Electricity includes the source disagreement discussed next. ^{[1],[8],[9],[10]}

The paths differ. At the end of the common window, both transport fuels are above their starting levels. Heating oil and electricity remain below. The gyro shows the largest relative decline within this particular comparison. ^{[1],[8],[9]}

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [8] European Commission · fuels · [9] Eurostat · electricity prices · [10] Eurostat · electricity HICP

05 / DOES EVERY GOOD TELL THE SAME STORY?

One baseline, different stories

Good / unit	2011	2025	2025, base 100
Pita gyro / gyros	416	214	51
Petrol / litres	437	498	114
Automotive diesel / litres	495	566	114
Heating oil / litres	791	735	93
Electricity / kWh	5,858	3,742	64

Table 7. Quantity of each good per monthly wage equivalent, and relative index. A baseline of 100 does not mean the goods were equally affordable. ^{[1],[8],[9]}

Petrol above 100 means the wage buys more litres than at the baseline. It does not mean petrol is cheap for every household. Actual transport needs and other spending are absent from the division.

The choice of 2011 reflects its position before the large fall in the wage basis. Changing the baseline changes relative levels. Available checks using earlier common starting years preserve the pattern of different trough and recovery timings within the examined window. ^{[1],[12]}

That is why the other goods belong here: they constrain the claim. The gyro's adverse path cannot be used as an exact description of every market.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [8] European Commission · fuels · [9] Eurostat · electricity prices · [12] Reproduction guide

05 / DOES EVERY GOOD TELL THE SAME STORY?

When two official series disagree

The electricity price comes from Eurostat, for a specified household consumption band including taxes and levies. The annual mean of half-yearly prices is used to calculate kilowatt-hours per wage. ^[9]

Year	Price nrg_pc_204	HICP CP0451
2022	+24.2%	+43.1%
2023	+2.1%	-15.0%

Table 8. Annual change in the electricity price and harmonised electricity price index. The difference concerns the stored datasets used by this edition. ^{[9],[10]}

The two series are constructed differently. Their disagreement, particularly their opposite directions in one year, cannot be hidden inside a clean chart. Its specific cause has not been verified in the Gyronomics research. This book does not present subsidies as an established explanation. ^{[9],[10],[11]}

The goods comparison must therefore be read with this reservation. An “official source” label identifies provenance and definition. It does not remove the need to check whether two measurements actually answer the same question.

[9] Eurostat · electricity prices · [10] Eurostat · electricity HICP · [11] Limitations and open gaps

05 / DOES EVERY GOOD TELL THE SAME STORY?

An open year is not a single moment

The average of elapsed weeks and the latest available price are different measurements. In 2026, petrol makes this especially clear. The stored latest week is 14 September 2026, while the year-to-date average covers 37 weeks. ^[8]

Time reference	EUR/litre	Litres / month
Mean of available weeks	1.952	471
Latest week	2.158	426

Table 9. Petrol: a different time reference produces a different quantity. The wage basis and price-rounding convention are unchanged. ^{[1],[8]}

Heating oil uses weeks in the heating months, October through April within the same calendar year. An incomplete year does not yet contain both seasonal segments. Electricity has a different publication frequency. This is why the chapter's main comparison ends at common closed year 2025. ^{[8],[9]}

The core gyro series also has a different time construction from the fuel average. A date on the cover does not make every input contemporaneous. Each series needs its own reference period. ^[2]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [8] European Commission · fuels · [9] Eurostat · electricity prices

06 / HOW FIRM IS THE CONCLUSION?

Weak points belong in the result

Some uncertainties can change the index level; others can change its path. Applying an adjustment to an earlier period, for example, is not merely a fixed correction. It can alter comparisons between years. ^{[2],[11]}

Price: heterogeneous sources, local coverage, uncertain purchase channel.

Wage: historical annualisation and payment rules, without integrated income tax.

Product: assumptions about weight, composition and the relative value of ingredients. ^{[2],[3],[5]}

The model's price ranges are not statistical confidence intervals from representative sampling. They also do not automatically include every uncertainty in wages or composition. Treating them as an overall margin of error would imply more certainty than is justified. ^[11]

A sound reading keeps the result together with its conditions. A reconstruction can be useful for questions and comparisons while still needing stronger historical inputs.

^[2] Definition and method · ^[3] Minimum-wage basis · ^[5] Classic conversion and assumptions · ^[11] Limitations and open gaps

06 / HOW FIRM IS THE CONCLUSION?

Moving one assumption

Classic conversion assigns part of the product value to meat. The baseline share is 70%. Changing only that share, while holding everything else fixed, shows how much the answer moves. ^{[2],[5]}

Gyros · varying only the meat-value share

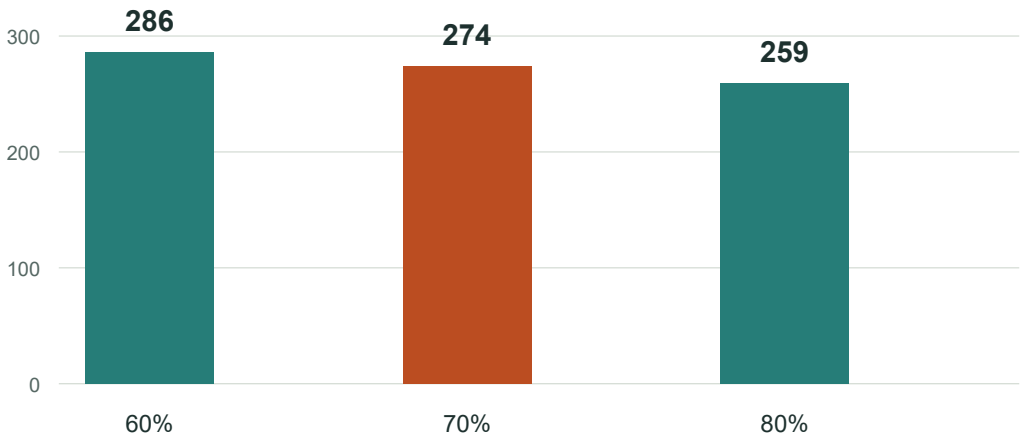


Figure 9. The 1976 index under three meat-share assumptions. An isolated sensitivity test, not a confidence interval. ^{[1],[2],[5]}

The movement matters when interpreting a precise historical number. It does not exhaust the issue: the test leaves grams, period price and wage unchanged. If those are also in question, a joint assessment is needed. ^[11]

A test that preserves a conclusion tells us only about the change actually tested. Robustness to one parameter does not certify all the others.

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [2] Definition and method · [5] Classic conversion and assumptions · [11] Limitations and open gaps

06 / HOW FIRM IS THE CONCLUSION?

What we can say precisely

The strongest final statement keeps its unit, period and comparison basis inside it.

We can say that, in the published construction, the minimum wage corresponds to fewer classic gyros in provisional 2026 than in 2019. We can show a related decline under the selected mean and median definitions, over their available intervals.

[1],[6],[7]

We can also say that other goods do not all follow the same path. That divergence is a substantive result. It shows why the claim's unit must remain specific. [8],[9]

This does not measure how much poorer every Greek became, the cost of a complete consumption basket, or how much of a price increase reflects one sector's profits. Those statements need their own data. A short format is no reason to remove these limits.

Correct reproduction is necessary. Adequate evidence for the inputs is a separate requirement. [11],[12]

[1] Gyronomics series and calculations · [6] OECD · mean wage · [7] Eurostat · SES median · [8] European Commission · fuels · [9] Eurostat · electricity prices · [11] Limitations and open gaps · [12] Reproduction guide

06 / HOW FIRM IS THE CONCLUSION?

Keeping the calculation open to scrutiny

Gyronomics is useful as a transparent invitation to compare. It takes an everyday purchase and asks how many units a defined wage basis can buy. The question is simple. Constructing the answer carries the responsibility.

The reader can start from any result in this book and work backwards: quantity, price and wage, adjustments, original sources. The frozen dataset allows the same operation to be repeated even if the website later changes. ^{[1],[12]}

Meaningful progress means better evidence: comparable price observations, historical wage bases with clear effective dates, and product measurements that can replace assumptions. When an input changes, it should be possible to identify which statement in the book is affected. ^[11]

To recheck: record the dataset version and year first. Check the wage basis and product unit. Follow the citation to the source. Then repeat the division. ^[12]

The gyro offers a way to begin that conversation. The index's value depends on how clearly it enables the reader to continue checking.

Sources and notes / 1

[1] Gyronomics. Frozen core series and book calculations.

Release 2026.09.26-mean-wage-source, methodology published-classic-v1. data.csv records amounts, prices, indices and input categories. bundle.json and reproduce.mjs support reproduction. Supplementary series and chart calculations are also retained in the accompanying book source archive.

[data.csv](#) · [bundle.json](#)

[2] Gyronomics. Index definition and calculation rules.

Whitepaper and Calculations: wage basis, geography, purchase channel, classic equivalence and rounding. These describe the model's construction; they are not independent confirmation of its assumptions.

[Whitepaper](#) · [Calculations](#)

[3] Gyronomics. Minimum wage and historical payroll sources.

Published series after contributions and before tax, with annualised payments. Wage instruments and unresolved issues are documented by year. Example original: award 10/1976, Gazette B 671, paragraph 1(b), PDF page 2. A dated wage amount does not establish an annual mean.

[Minimum wage](#) · [1976](#) · [original](#)

[4] Makedonia and Rizospastis. Contemporary press reports.

Makedonia, 24 October 1976, p. 9, report on price controls. Rizospastis, 17 June 1978, p. 3, price-increase report, souvlaki section. Provenance: National Library of Greece newspaper archive. Public year records supply transcriptions, product checks and limits of use. Legacy links depend on archive availability.

[1976](#) · [evidence](#) · [1978](#) · [evidence](#) · [NLG](#) · [Makedonia](#) · [NLG](#) · [Rizospastis](#)

Sources and notes / 2

[5] Gyronomics. The classic product and historical composition.

Reference definition 88 g, historical portion and fries-inclusion curves, meat share 70%. The weight series is a model assumption. Period prices and classic equivalents are separate quantities. The sensitivity figure varies only the meat share.

[Classic](#) · [Calculations](#)

[6] OECD. Taxing Wages, DF_TW_COU.

Greece, single person without children at 100% of the average wage (AW100), 2000-2025: gross earnings, contributions and tax separately (GEBT, EECSSC, CGITFP). The average wage is an ELSTAT estimate for full-time employees; sectors ISIC Rev. 3.1 C-N until 2007 and Rev. 4 B-N from 2008. Stored retrieval 25 September 2026. The conversion applies Gyronomics annual contribution rates and divides by 12. It replaces the Eurostat earn_nt_net source of the previous edition. Gyro quantities are our calculations.

[OECD](#) · [Taxing Wages](#) · [Gyronomics](#)

[7] Eurostat. Structure of Earnings Survey, earn_ses_annual.

Greece, B-S_X_O, full-time, all sexes/ages/occupations, annual median EUR. Years 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022. Stored update 9 February 2026. 2006 follows NACE Rev. 1.1 (C-O excluding L), later waves NACE Rev. 2; in 2022 administrative sources were used for the first time. The change stated in the text runs from 2010. Conversion after contributions and before tax uses Gyronomics rates, without interpolation. SES metadata, sections 3.4 and 3.6.

[Eurostat](#) · [dataset](#) · [SES metadata](#) · [SES main metadata](#)

[8] European Commission. Weekly Oil Bulletin, Price developments.

Historical file from 2005, prices with taxes, Greece. Retrieved 17 September 2026. Euro-super 95, gas oil automobile, gas oil de chauffage. Converted from EUR/1,000 L to EUR/L. Petrol/diesel: mean available weeks. Heating: October-April months. Latest petrol week: 14 September 2026. Separate refunds/subsidies are not deducted from pump prices.

[Weekly Oil Bulletin](#) · [Gyronomics](#) · [fuels](#)

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[9] Eurostat. Electricity prices for household consumers, nrg_pc_204.

Greece, EUR/kWh, band KWH2500-4999, I_TAX: all taxes and levies. Stored update 12 August 2026. Complete annual half-year pairs 2008-2025. kWh per wage and the 2011 = 100 index are calculated by Gyronomics. Not spliced to the earlier differently defined series.

[Eurostat](#) · [dataset](#) · [Gyronomics](#) · [comparison](#)

[10] Eurostat. HICP annual data, prc_hicp_aind.

Greece, CP0451, RCH_A_AVG, annual electricity price change. Stored update 6 February 2026. Used only as a separate comparison of changes in 2022 and 2023. Not converted to EUR/kWh and does not replace source 9. The cause of the discrepancy remains unverified.

[Eurostat](#) · [dataset](#)

[11] Gyronomics. Limitations and research gaps.

Distinctions between reference prices and national measurement, inputs and sources, product assumptions and weighings. Historical annualisation and income-tax integration remain separate tasks. Price ranges and isolated sensitivity checks are not an overall statistical confidence interval.

[Limitations](#) · [Research gaps](#)

[12] Gyronomics. Reproduction and version checks.

Guide to reproducing the core index. For this book's exact figures, use the frozen release in reference 1 and the accompanying source archive. Live pages may change after publication. Changes in gyro counts in the prose use the published integer indices; wage/price decomposition uses the underlying amounts.

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