



PRESS RELEASE

Announcement of the demographic and social characteristics of the Resident Population of Greece according to the 2011 Population - Housing Census.

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the 2011 Population-Housing Census regarding the demographic and social characteristics of the Resident Population of Greece by age, gender, and citizenship along with data on the types of households and nuclear families.

As already mentioned in previous announcements by ELSTAT, the methodology used in the 2011 Census differs significantly in several aspects from that of previous Censuses both with regard to the modalities of conduct of the Census and with regard to the processing of Census data. Thus, the results of the 2011 Census and those of earlier Censuses are not fully comparable.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

The Resident Population of Greece is 10.815.197, of which 5.302.703 male (49,0 %) and 5.512.494 female (51,0%).

Table 1 below presents the distribution of the Resident Population by gender and by Region :

Table 1
Resident Population by gender and by Region

Description	Totals			Percent share	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
GREECE, TOTAL	10.815.197	5.302.703	5.512.494	49,0	51,0
REGION OF EASTERN MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	608.182	299.643	308.539	49,3	50,7
REGION OF CENTRAL MAKEDONIA	1.881.869	912.577	969.292	48,5	51,5

REGION OF WESTERN MAKEDONIA	283.689	141.779	141.910	50,0	50,0
REGION OF IPIROS	336.856	165.775	171.081	49,2	50,8
REGION OF THESSALIA	732.762	362.194	370.568	49,4	50,6
REGION OF CENTRAL GREECE	547.390	277.475	269.915	50,7	49,3
REGION OF IONIAN ISLANDS	207.855	102.400	105.455	49,3	50,7
REGION OF WESTERN GREECE	679.796	339.310	340.486	49,9	50,1
REGION OF PELOPONNISSOS	577.903	291.777	286.126	50,5	49,5
REGION OF ATTIKI	3.827.624	1.845.279	1.982.345	48,2	51,8
REGION OF NORTHERN EGEO	199.231	99.984	99.247	50,2	49,8
REGION OF SOUTHERN EGEO	308.975	155.845	153.130	50,4	49,6
REGION OF KRITI	623.065	308.665	314.400	49,5	50,5

Table 1 shows that the highest percentage of males (50,7%) is recorded for the Region of Central Greece, while the highest percentage of females (51,8%) is recorded for the Region of Attiki.

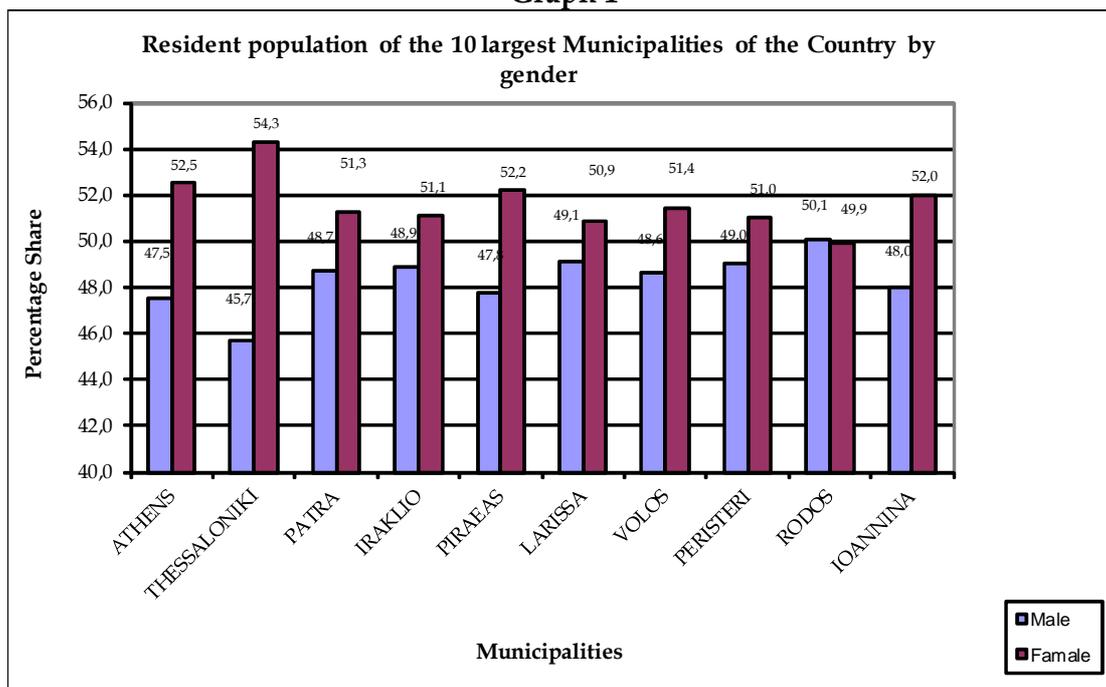
Resident Population by gender in the 10 largest Municipalities of Greece

Table 2 and Graph 1 below show the Resident Population by gender in the 10 largest Municipalities of Greece. In 9 out of the 10 largest Municipalities of the Country, females outnumber males, while in one, the Municipality of Rodos, females are fewer than males and account for 49,9% of the Resident Population. The Municipality of Thessaloniki has the highest share of females (54,3%).

Table 2
Resident Population by gender in the 10 largest Municipalities of Greece

MUNICIPALITY	Total	Male	Female	Percent share	
				Male	Female
ATHENS	664.046	315.210	348.836	47,5	52,5
THESSALONIKI	325.182	148.470	176.712	45,7	54,3
PATRA	213.984	104.307	109.677	48,7	51,3
IRAKLIO	173.993	85.133	88.860	48,9	51,1
PIREAS	163.688	78.200	85.488	47,8	52,2
LARISSA	162.591	79.762	82.829	49,1	50,9
VOLOS	144.449	70.185	74.264	48,6	51,4
PERISTERI	139.981	68.563	71.418	49,0	51,0
RODOS	115.490	57.879	57.611	50,1	49,9
IOANNINA	112.486	53.975	58.511	48,0	52,0

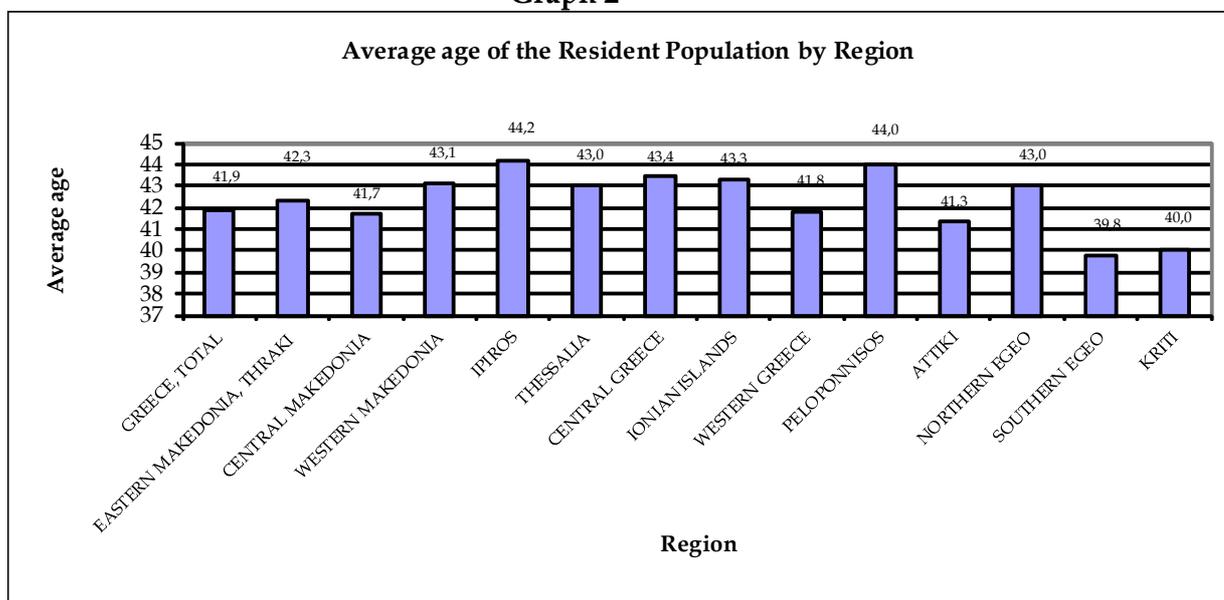
Graph 1



Age

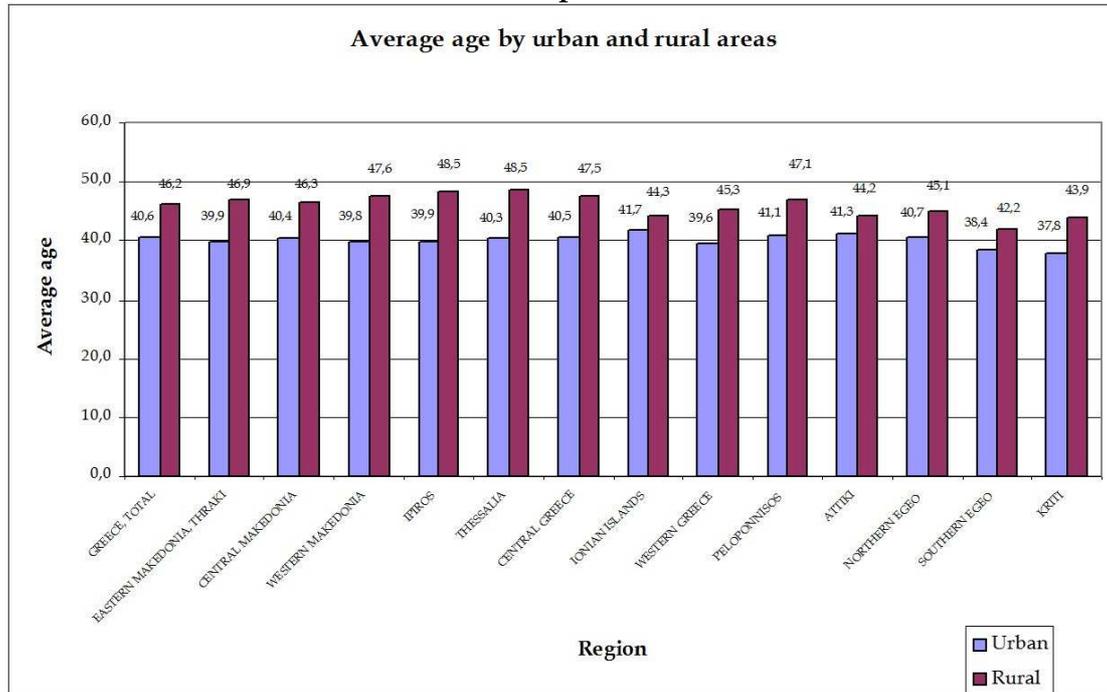
Graph 2 below presents the average age of the Resident Population by Region. The highest average age (44,2 years) is recorded for the Region of Ipiros (Epirus) while the lowest average (39,8 years) is recorded for the Region of Southern Aegeo (Southern Aegean).

Graph 2



Results show that the average age of the Resident Population of Greece is 41,9 years, with the Regional Unit of Mykonos recording the lowest average age for residents (37,0 years) and the Regional Unit of Evritania recording the highest one (49,0 years).

Graph 3



Graph 3 presents the average age of the Resident Population by Region and by rural and urban areas. It is evident that residents of rural areas on average are older than those of urban areas.

Tables 3 and 4 below present the 10 Municipalities with the highest average age and the 10 municipalities with the lowest average age, respectively. The highest average age (57,9 years) is recorded for the Municipality of Kentrika Tzoumerka of the Regional Unit of Arta, while the lowest one (35,3 years) is recorded for the Municipality of Fili of the Regional Unit of Western Attiki.

Table 3
Municipalities with the highest average age

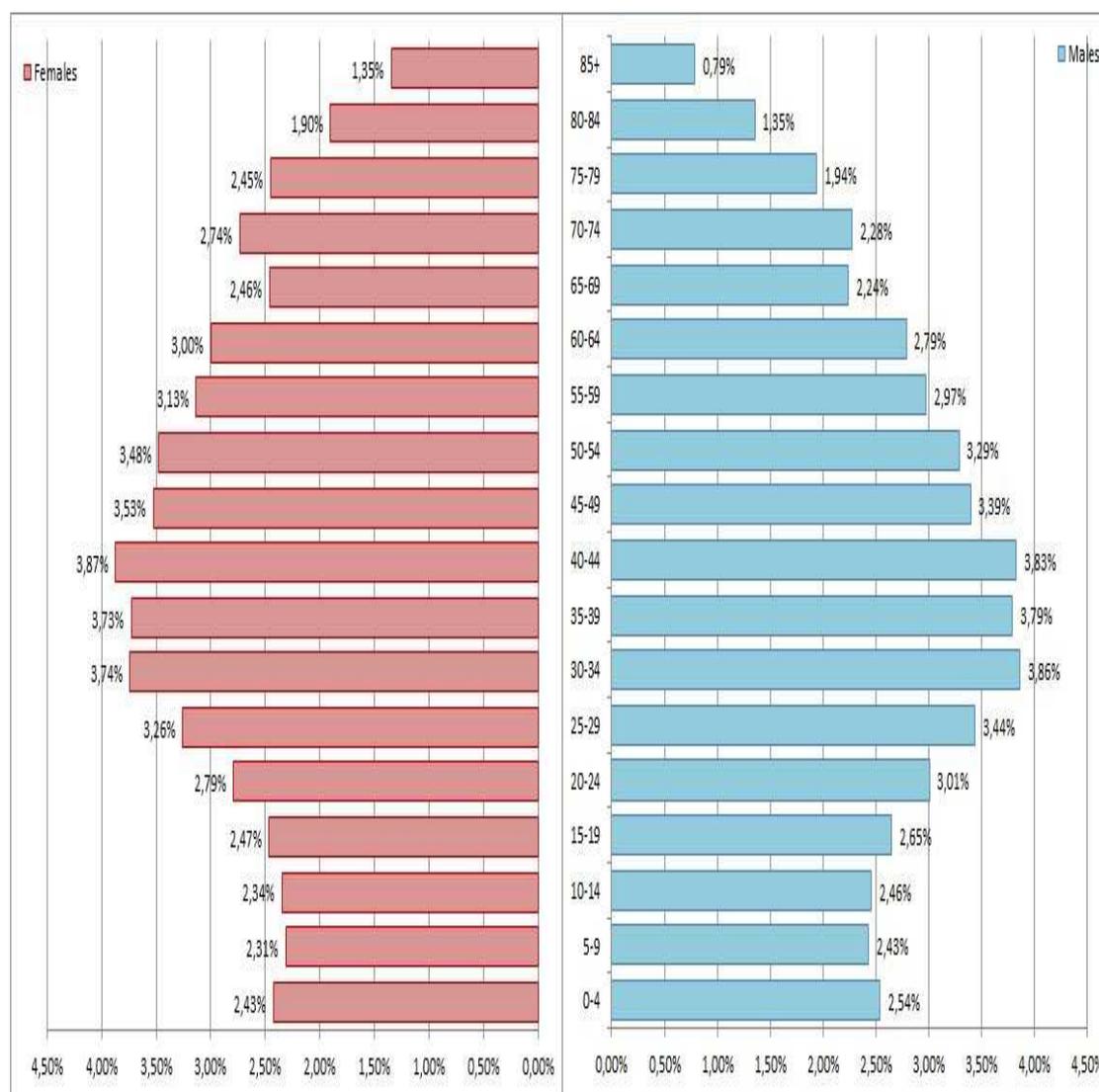
REGIONAL UNIT	MUNICIPALITY	AVERAGE AGE
ARTA	KENTRIKA TZOUMERKA	57,9
MILOS	KIMOLOS	55,7
ARKADIA	GORTINIA	54,8
KARDITSA	ARGITHEA	54,3
LASSITHI	OROPEDIO LASITHIOU	54,1
IOANNINA	DODONI	53,6
KARDITSA	LIMNI PLASTIRA	53,6
ARTA	GEORGIOS KARAIKAKIS	53,3
EVKITANIA	AGRAFA	53,3
LEFKADA	MEGANISI	52,9

Table 4

Municipalities with the lowest average age		
REGIONAL UNIT	MUNICIPALITY	AVERAGE AGE
WESTERN ATTIKI	FILI	35,3
WESTERN ATTIKI	ASPROPIRGOS	35,9
THESSALONIKI	KORDELIO-EVOSMOS	35,9
RETHYMNO	RETHYMNO	36,2
EASTERN ATTIKI	ACHARNAI	36,8
THESSALONIKI	ORAIOKASTRO	36,9
KO	KO	36,9
XANTHI	XANTHI	36,9
MYKONOS	MYKONOS	37,0
THIRA	THIRA	37,0

Graph 4 below provides the age pyramid of the Resident Population of Greece shown by gender, using five-year age groups:

Graph 4
Age groups: population and percent share by gender



Marital Status

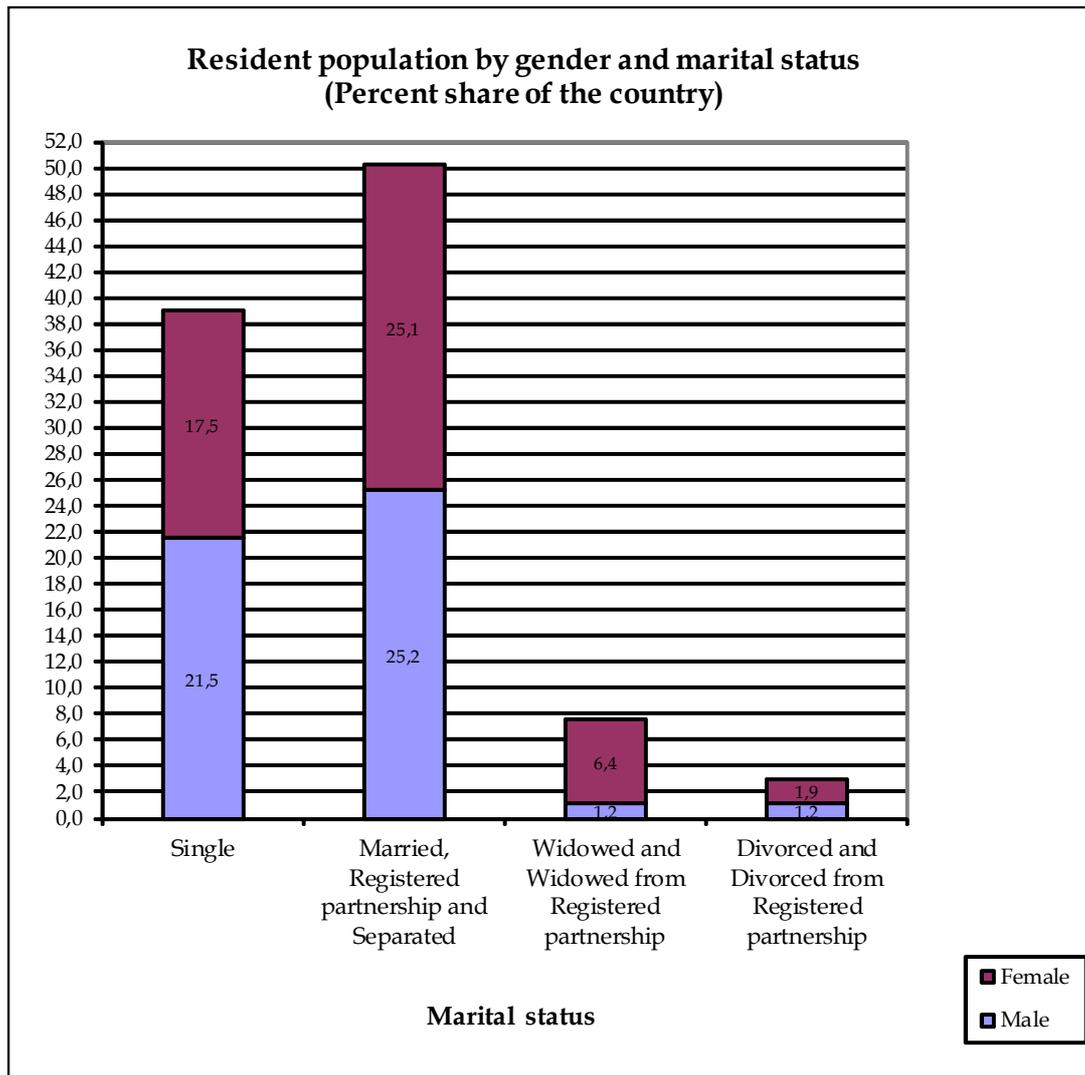
Table 5 below presents the distribution of the Resident Population by age group and by marital status.

Table 5
Resident population by age group and by marital status

Age groups	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Under registered partnership	Separated	Widowed from registered partnership	Divorced from registered partnership
Total	10.815.197	4.227.033	5.364.221	820.392	331.653	1.763	69.725	78	332
0-14	1.569.089	1.568.836	250	0	2	1	0	0	0
15-19	553.225	546.361	6.431	25	269	42	89	5	3
20 - 29	1.350.773	1.088.552	249.234	938	7.493	392	4.107	16	41
30 - 39	1.635.129	564.087	1.001.005	6.185	49.604	513	13.640	16	79
40 - 49	1.580.906	229.180	1.201.657	23.822	103.708	441	21.954	20	124
50 - 59	1.391.713	107.179	1.107.005	67.820	92.064	241	17.324	18	62
60 - 69	1.133.921	57.880	879.777	138.435	49.029	97	8.678	2	23
70 - 79	1.017.163	41.577	671.883	277.371	23.022	28	3.281	1	0
80 +	583.278	23.381	246.979	305.796	6.462	8	652	0	0

Graph 5 below provides the distribution of the Resident Population by gender and by marital status. It shows that 50,3% of Greece's population is legally married (married, under registered partnership, separated), while 39,0% of the population of the Country is single, with single males (at 21,5% of total population) being significantly more numerous than single females.

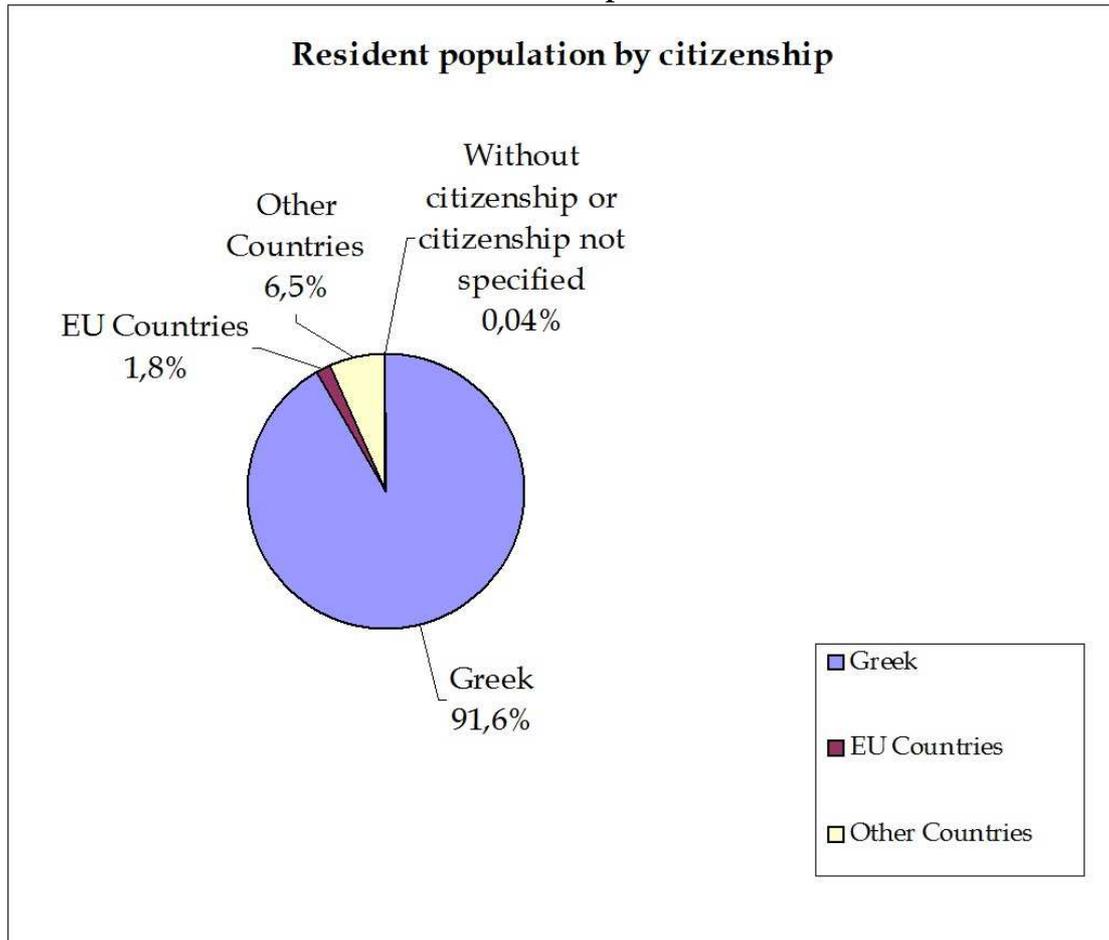
Graph 5



Citizenship

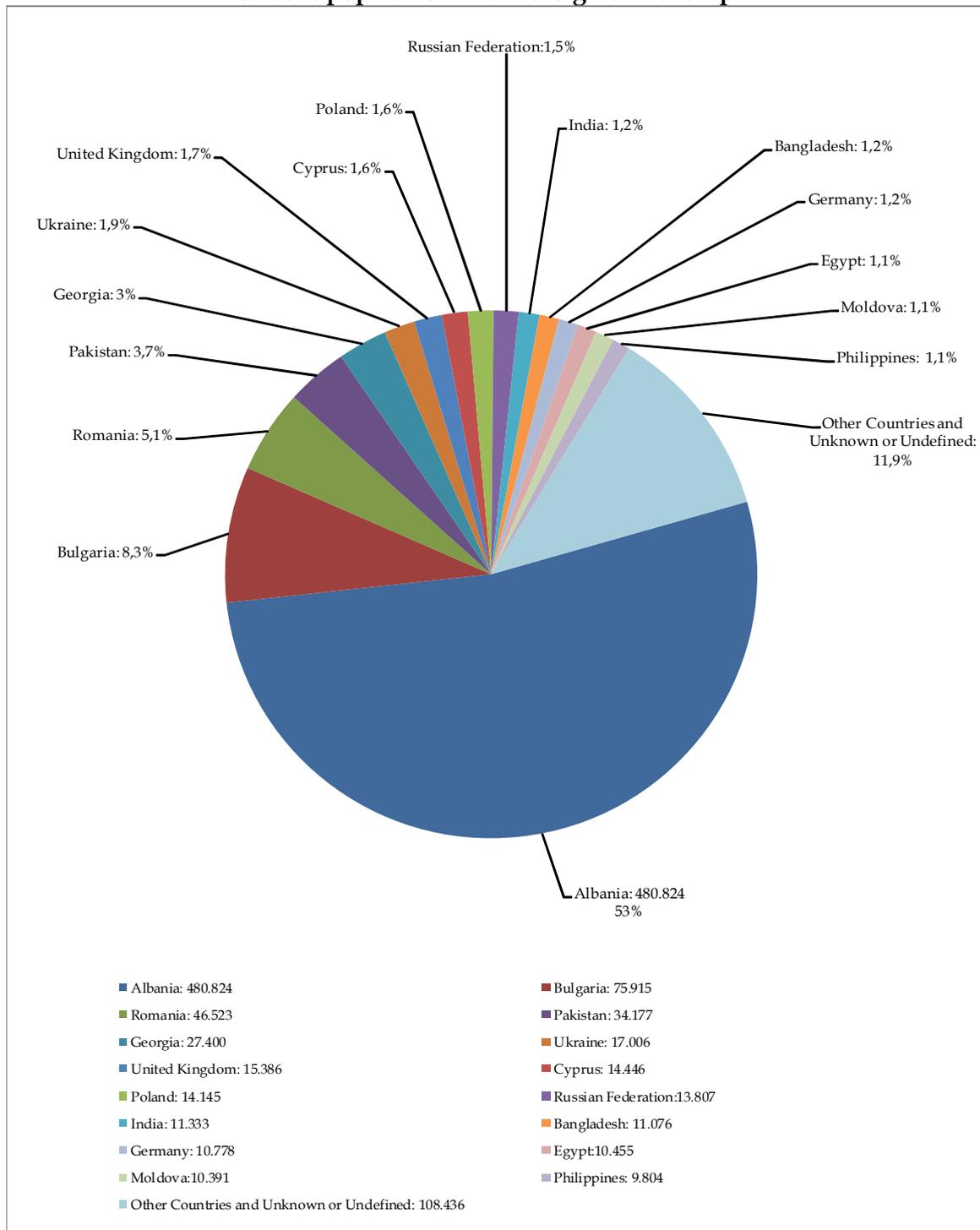
Graph 6 below provides the composition of the Resident Population of Greece by citizenship. According to the results of the Census, 9.903.268 people have Greek citizenship, 199.101 people are citizens of other EU countries, 708.003 people are citizens of other countries and 4.825 people are without citizenship or have no specified citizenship.

Graph 6



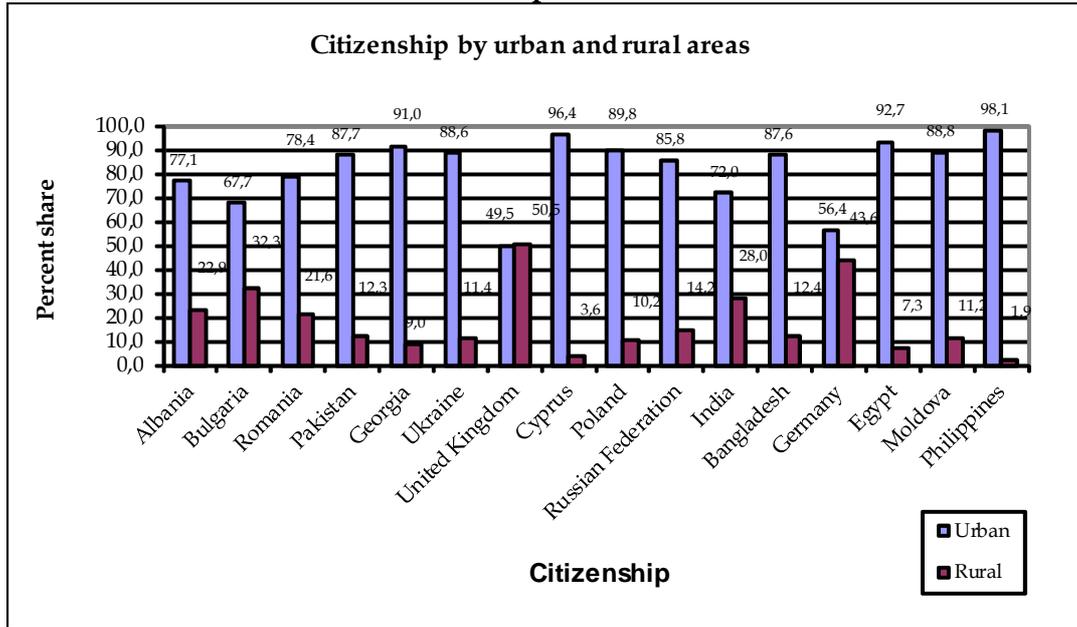
During the Census, the total number of permanent residents of Greece with foreign citizenship and of residents with unknown or undefined citizenship was 911929. Graph 7 below presents the percent share of each of the 16 main citizenships among foreign citizenships of people residing in Greece. The largest share of foreign citizens resident in Greece (52,7%) has Albanian citizenship, followed by 8,3% with Bulgarian citizenship, 5,1% with Romanian citizenship, 3,7% with Pakistani citizenship, and 3,0% with Georgian citizenship.

Graph 7
Resident population with foreign citizenship



The graph that follows shows the distribution of residents with foreign citizenship between urban and rural areas. Residents having one of the 16 main foreign citizenships (excluding that of the United Kingdom) reside to a larger extent in urban areas.

Graph 8



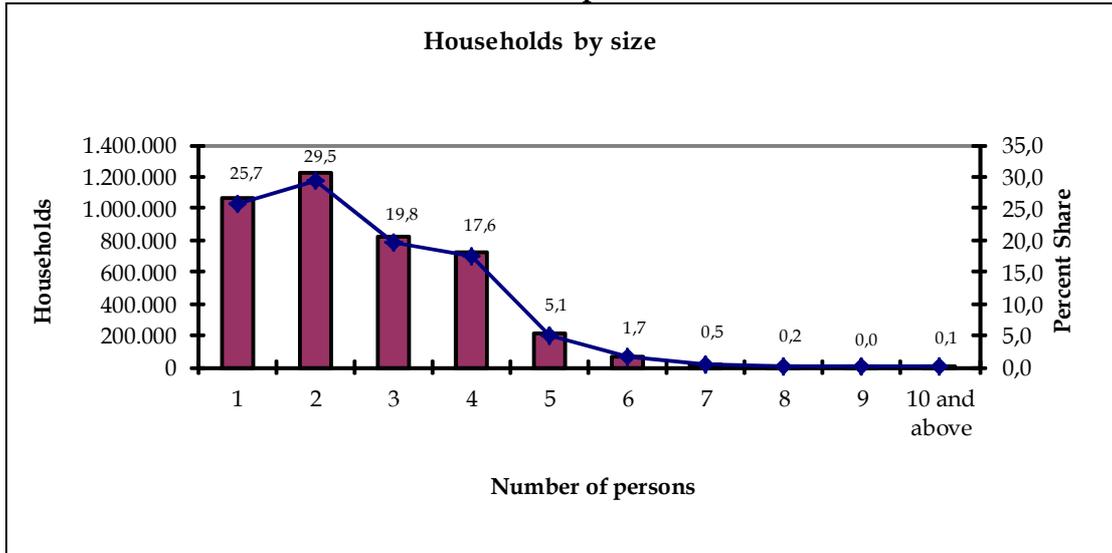
HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table 6 below shows that the number of households in Greece comes to 4.134.157, of which 1.061.471 are one person households , 1.218.356 are two persons households, 817.842 are three person households, 726.469 are four person households, 209.545 are five person households, 68.595 are six person households, 20.272 are seven person households, 7.510 are eight person households, 1.881 are nine person households and 2.216 are households of more than ten persons. One person households and two person households constitute 55,2% of the total number of households. The distribution of households by size is shown in Graph 9.

Table 6
Size of households

Total number of households	4.134.157	
Persons	Households	Percent share
1	1.061.471	25,7
2	1.218.356	29,5
3	817.842	19,8
4	726.469	17,6
5	209.545	5,1
6	68.595	1,7
7	20.272	0,5
8	7.510	0,2
9	1.881	0,0
10 and over	2.216	0,1

Graph 9



The average size of households in Greece comes to 2,6 persons with the largest average size of household recorded for the Regional Unit of the Western Sector of Athens (3,0 persons) and the smallest average size of household recorded for the Regional Unit of the Central Sector of Athens (2,0 persons).

Graph 10 that follows reveals the average size of households by Region and by urban/rural areas. It is noted that the average size of households is larger in rural areas across Regions, with the exception of the Region of Central Greece and the Region of Southern Egeo (Southern Aegean) where the reverse is observed.

Graph 10

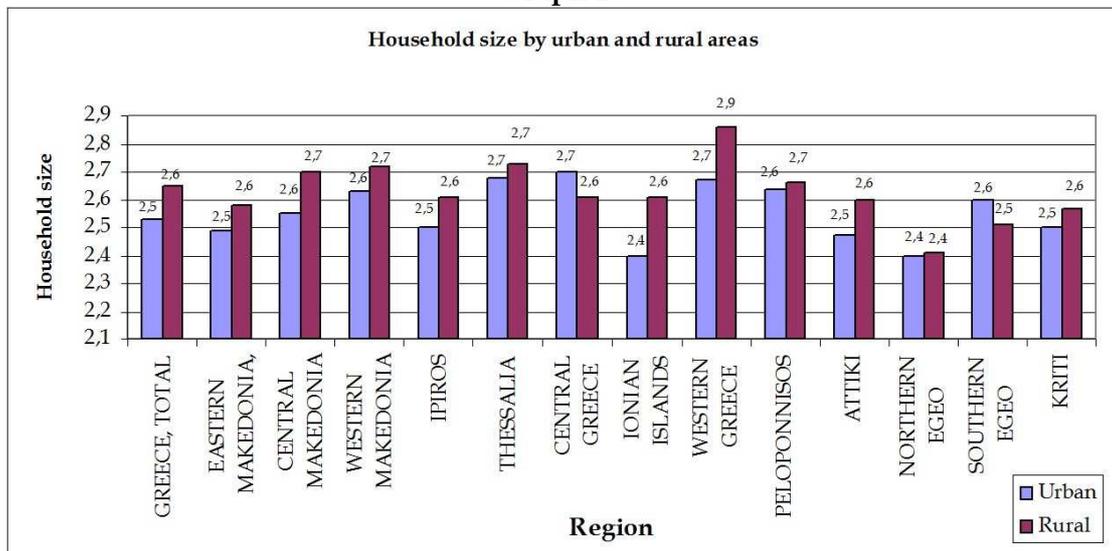


Table 7
Households and their members, age 65 and over

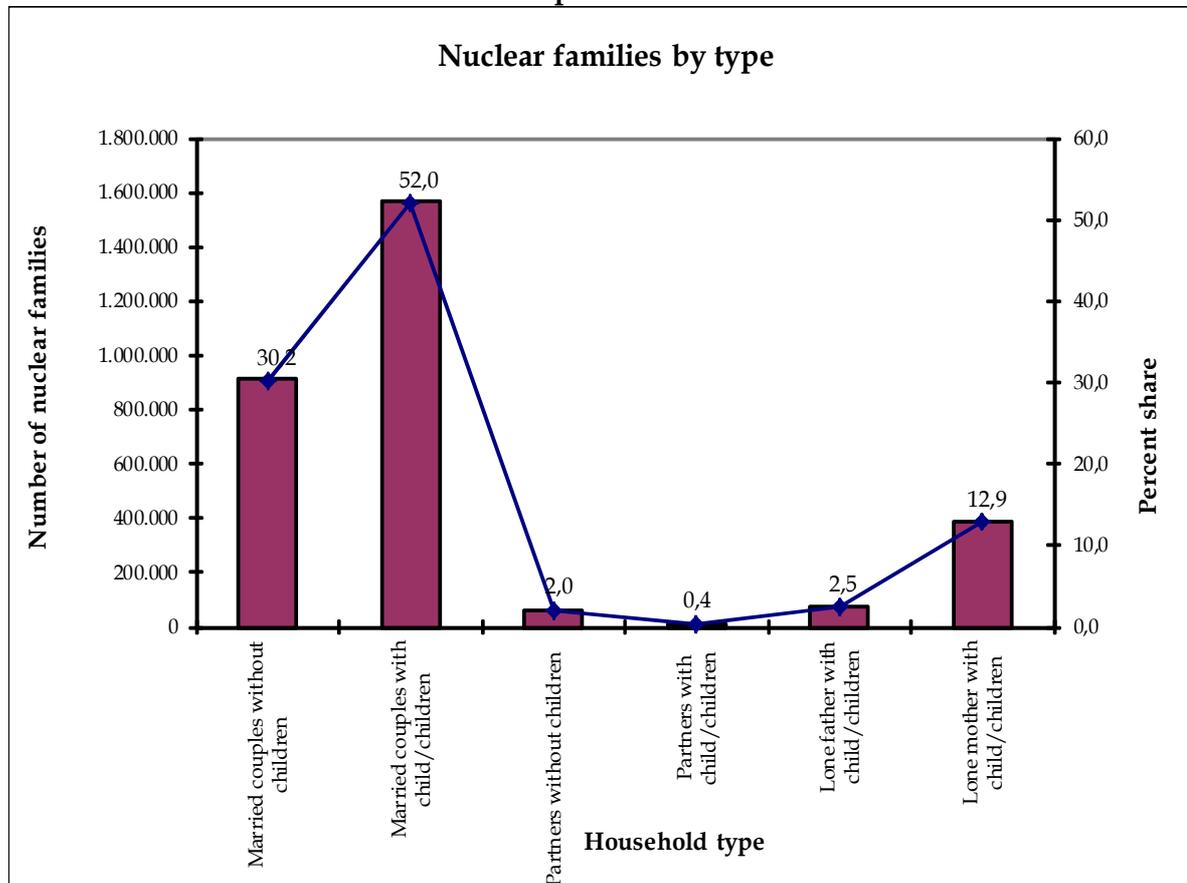
	Total of households and members age 65 and over	Number of members age 65 and over						Total of households and all of their members
		0	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
GREECE, TOTAL								
Households	4.134.157	2.613.406	989.288	520.315	10.443	624	81	4.134.157
Members	2.064.178	0	989.288	1.040.630	31.329	2.496	435	10.562.667

NOTE: A **household** is defined as the total number of persons residing in a dwelling— conventional or not—irrespective of whether they are relatives or not.

DATA ON NUCLEAR FAMILIES

The total number of nuclear families in Greece comes to 3.021.133, of which 913.204 are married couples with no children living within the same household, 1.570.269 are married couples with children in the same household, 61.630 are cohabitants with no children living in the same household, 12.317 are cohabitants with children, 74.421 are single parent families—father with child/children and 389.292 single parent families—mother with child/children. Graph 11 below shows the distribution of nuclear families by type.

Graph 11



NOTE: The Census recorded the permanent residents per household. In case the child of a couple was not living in the household, it has not been enumerated as part of the household.

Table 8
Nuclear families in private households by type of nuclear family with or without any children under 6 years old

Type of nuclear family with or without children under 6 years old	Total		Percent	
	Nuclear families	Children within the nuclear family	Nuclear families	Children within the nuclear family
GREECE, TOTAL	3.021.133	3.284.197	100,0	100,0
Married couples with one or more children under the age of 6 years	446.042	795.016	14,8	24,2
Cohabitant couples with one or more children under the age of 6	5.854	9.920	0,2	0,3
Lone father with one or more children under the age of 6	6.745	10.749	0,2	0,3
Lone mother with one or more children under the age of 6	27.979	43.128	0,9	1,3
Nuclear families with no children under the age of 6	2.534.513	2.425.384	83,9	73,9

NOTE: A **nuclear family** is defined as two or more persons who live in the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners, or as a parent and child. Thus, a nuclear family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. Two persons are considered a **cohabitant couple** when they are usually living in the same household, are not married, and they report a relationship equivalent to marriage. **Child** refers to a blood, step or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of one of the parents and who has no partner or own child(ren) in the same household.

More analytical results related to age, gender, citizenship and to other household and nuclear family data of the Resident Population for various administrative divisions of the country, presented so as to protect the statistical confidentiality of the data collected, are available on ELSTAT's website, at:

<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-census2011tables>

Statistical Confidentiality

Publication of Census results is done in such a way that the identity of individuals or households cannot be revealed either directly or indirectly. This is applied to the administrative divisions of the Country, where there is a chance of a person or household being identified from the published tables, by publishing tables that do not contain cells with the values 1 or 2 (that is, one or two observations). Statistical confidentiality is mainly achieved through the grouping of Municipal Units,

Municipalities and Regional Units, as well as the grouping of variables. In certain cases, hiding of specific cells in published tables is also applied.

Statistical confidentiality is guaranteed in both Greek and European legislation and is fully in line with Principle 5 of the European Statistics Code of Practice¹.

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY RESULTS

In order to assess the completeness and the quality of the information collected by the 2011 Population-Housing Census, a **Post Enumeration Survey** was completed by ELSTAT. The Post Enumeration Survey is conducted to assess the completeness and quality of the data of the Census, and its main goal is to estimate the number of people and households that were not enumerated by the Census. The Post Enumeration Survey was conducted shortly after the 2011 Census (June 2011) on a large and representative sample of 19.380 dwellings from around the country, with a view to assessing the exhaustiveness and quality of the 2011 Population Census data, including at geographic/administrative levels below that of the country as a whole. In total, 28.195 individuals were surveyed. It is to be noted that a post enumeration survey was not used for the previous Census (2001).

The Post Enumeration Survey records were matched to those from the 2011 Census, in order to detect persons that were not enumerated as well as erroneous inclusions of persons in the Census. In particular, estimations of the population in the sample areas were produced from the outcome of the above matching using statistical techniques (Dual System Estimation)². Subsequently, the net coverage error rate referring to the Resident Population was calculated, which shows the overestimation or underestimation rate of the size of the population along with its sub-groups.

The results of the Post Enumeration Survey point to an underestimation of the Resident Population (net coverage error rate) of 2,83% for the Country as a whole, is consistent with quality targets for Population Censuses. Put differently, for every 10.000 individuals of the Resident Population, the Census enumerated 9.717 of them.

In the Tables that follow the net coverage error rate is presented : a) by Region, b) by gender, c) by age group, d) by degree of urbanization and e) by nationals and foreign citizens in order to record the nonenumerated population in more detail.

¹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF

² Post Enumeration Surveys: Operational guidelines, United Nations Secretariat, Statistical Division, 2010 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/handbooks/Manual_PESen.pdf

a) Net coverage error rate by Region

REGION	Net Coverage Error Rate (%)
Eastern Makedonia, Thraki	1,18
Central Makedonia	2,25
Western Makedonia	1,11
Ipiros	3,19
Thessalia	2,06
Ionian Islands	1,18
Western Greece	1,43
Central Greece	2,70
Attiki	3,94
Peloponnissos	2,46
Northern Egeo	2,15
Southern Egeo	7,90
Kriti	0,85
Greece, Total	2,83

In the above table it is shown that the highest coverage error rate was recorded for the Region of Southern Egeo (7,90%), while the lowest was recorded for the Region of Kriti (0,85%).

b) Net coverage error rate by gender

Gender	Net Coverage Error Rate (%)
Male	2,87
Female	2,78
Total	2,83

From the above table it is clear that the coverage error rate for males (2,87%) is slightly higher than the respective rate for females (2,78%). More specifically, for every 10.000 males of the Resident Population, the Census enumerated 9.713 of them, while for every 10.000 females of the Resident Population the Census enumerated 9.722 of them.

c) Net coverage error rate by five-year age groups

Age groups	Net Coverage Error Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female
0-4	3,69	3,84	3,54
5-9	2,99	2,53	3,50
10-14	3,54	3,67	3,40
15-19	2,50	0,81	4,17

20-24	1,86	0,89	2,93
25-29	3,19	4,41	2,03
30-34	3,27	4,43	2,16
35-39	3,26	3,43	3,09
40-44	3,00	3,12	2,87
45-49	2,67	2,69	2,66
50-54	2,26	2,11	2,39
55-59	2,72	2,71	2,74
60-64	1,91	1,94	1,88
65-69	3,81	3,96	3,69
70-74	2,73	3,16	2,35
75-79	2,03	1,53	2,42
80-84	2,30	1,59	2,82
85+	2,94	4,30	2,08
Total	2,83	2,87	2,78

The table above shows that the highest coverage error is estimated for the age groups 0-4 years (3,69%) and 65-69 years (3,81%), while the lowest one is estimated for the age groups 20-24 years (1,86%) and 60-64 years (1,91%).

d) Net coverage error rate by urban/rural

Urbanization	Net Coverage Error Rate (%)
Urban areas	3,10
Rural areas	1,90
Greece, Total	2,83

The table above shows that the coverage error rate in urban areas (3,10%) is much higher than the one in rural areas (1,90%).

e) Net coverage error by National and Foreign Citizens

Urbanization	Nationals	Foreign Citizens
Urban areas	2,74	7,56
Rural areas	1,85	2,59
Greece, Total	2,54	6,57

From the table above, one can conclude that, regardless urbanization, the coverage error rate for foreign citizens is much higher than the coverage error rate for nationals. For Greece as a whole, for every 10.000 foreign citizens in the resident population, the Census enumerated 9.343 of them, while for every 10.000 Greek nationals in the resident population the Census enumerated 9.746 of them. Moreover, it should be noted that the coverage error rate of foreign citizens in urban areas (7,56%) is significantly higher than the respective one in rural areas (2,59%).

The following table presents the rates of agreement between the two surveys (Census and Post Enumerating Survey) with respect to the variables of marital status and citizenship. Agreement rates indicate the degree to which the data collected for the matched persons in the Census and the Post Enumeration Survey coincide.

Agreement rates of responses between the Census and the Post Enumerating Survey (%)	
Variable	Rate
Marital Status	93,9 %
Citizenship (Nationals/Foreign Citizens)	98,8 %

Information:

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Legal Framework

The conduct of General Censuses of Population-Households and Buildings is provided for in article 10 of Law 3832/2010 "Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS). Constitution of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an independent authority". In particular, the 2011 Censuses of Buildings and of Population - Housing were conducted on the basis of Presidential Decree 168 (Government Gazette 223, issue A/2008), and in compliance with the methodological principles of Regulation (EC) 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and its implementing Regulations related to Population and Housing Censuses, the Joint Ministerial Decision 1524/Γ5-473 (Government Gazette 425, issue B/2011) and its amendment (Government Gazette 783, issue B/2011), and with the Legislative Act relating to the Conduct of the Population-Housing Census (Government Gazette 106 issue A/2011), as it was ratified by Law 3995/2011 (Government Gazette 166 issue A/2011).

2. Purpose

The purpose of General Censuses is the collection of data related to the Resident Population of the Country, the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the population, their housing conditions and the characteristics of their dwellings, along with data on the stock of buildings of the Country.

3. Definitions and basic concepts

3.1 Resident Population: the total number of persons normally residing in a specified geographical area for a period of at least 12 months prior to the date of conduct of the Census, or who have arrived at the place of usual residence during the last 12 months, with the intention to reside in the area for at least 1 year.

3.2 Household: is defined as the total number of persons permanently residing in a dwelling, conventional or not, irrespective of whether they are relatives or not.

3.3 Nuclear Family: A **nuclear family** is defined as two or more persons who live in the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners, or as parent and child. Thus, a nuclear family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children.

3.4 Child: refers to a blood, step or adopted son or daughter (regardless of age or marital status) who has usual residence in the household of one of the parents and who has no partner or own child(-ren) in the same household.

4. Conduct

The methodology of the 2011 Census differed from the previous Censuses, in the following areas:

- According to EU standards, the 2011 Population and Housing Census in Greece focused on the recording of the Resident Population of the Greece in contrast to previous Censuses, which were designed to record the *de facto* population (i.e., individuals who were found present in the Country on the reference date of the Census). Thus, residents of the Country have been recorded at the areas of their permanent residence. Additionally, data has been collected for the Registered Population (number of registered persons in every Municipal Unit and Municipality) and the *de facto* Population.
- The 2011 Census was conducted in fifteen days (10-24 May, 2011) while previous Censuses were conducted within one day. In this way, the enumerated had the opportunity to communicate with the enumerator and define a new meeting date and time in case they were absent during the first visit of the enumerator.
- The questionnaire of the Census included - beyond those required by Regulation 763/2008 - new questions of social and environmental importance (such as internet accessibility, amount of waste that is being recycled by the households, sources of energy etc.)
- The questionnaires were designed in a way that they could be processed using Optical Character Recognition in order to accelerate data processing for the production of the final statistical results. Within this technical framework, usage of automatic checks is being applied for the processing of data, which apart from the acceleration of data processing also secures the objectivity and impartiality of controls and the improvement of the quality of the final results of the Census.
- The 2011 Census was the first one that was conducted with complete assurance in terms of protection of personal data. All variables that have been collected through the 2011 Census questionnaires are included within the Legislative Act relating to the Conduct of the Population-Housing Census (Government Gazette 106 issue A/2011) taking into consideration the relevant decision of the Personal Data Protection Authority.
- In order to assess the completeness and the quality of the information collected by the 2011 Population-Housing Census, a Post Enumeration Survey has been conducted. The Post Enumeration Survey was conducted shortly after the 2011 Census (June 2011) on a large and representative sample of 19.380 dwellings from around the country, with a view to assess the exhaustiveness and quality of the 2011 Population Census data, including at geographic/administrative levels below that of the country as a whole. In total, 28.195 individuals were surveyed. The results of the Post Enumeration Survey point to an underestimation of the resident population (coverage error) of 2,83% for the Country as a whole, which is consistent with quality targets for Population Censuses. It should be noted that a post enumeration survey was not used for the previous Census of 2001.

Thus, the results of the 2011 Census and those of earlier Censuses are not fully comparable.