

## User oriented quality report

### 1. Legal Framework

The conduct of the General Censuses of Population-Housing and Buildings is provided for in article 10 of the Law 3832/2010 *“Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS). Establishment 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 the Law 3995/2011 (Government Gazette 166 issue A/2011).

### 2. Purpose

The purpose of the General Censuses is to collect data on 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. Reference period

The 2011 Population-Housing Census was conducted from 9 to 24 May 2011. The reference week for the employed persons was the week preceding the census week i.e. , 3-9 May 2011.

### 4. Useful concepts- basic definitions

**4.1 Economically active population:** are persons either employed or unemployed.

**4.2 Employed** are the persons aged 15 years or older, who during the week preceding the Census, declared:

- (a) that they worked, even for just one hour, for pay or profit, in cash or in kind
- (b) they were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent.

**4.3 Unemployed** are the persons aged 15 and over who during the week preceding the Census, declared:

- (a) that they were without work i.e, they were neither employed nor self-employed, or
- (b) they were currently available for work , i.e., they were ready to start working as salaried employees or self-employed during the week preceding the Census and for two weeks after the Census and
- (c) they were seeking for a job, i.e., they had taken all the necessary steps to search for a salaried job or self-employment, within 4 weeks from the end of the week preceding the Census.

**4.4 Economically non-active** are those persons who are younger than the working age (on the basis of the national definition for the minimum working age) for having an economic activity, as well as pensioners, capital income recipients, etc.

## **5. Description of main occupation groups referred to in Table 2 (on the basis of ISCO-08)**

### **a. Senior officials and administration managers**

This category includes: retail and wholesale trade managers, sales and marketing managers, legislators and senior government officials, cultural center managers, etc.

Required qualifications and skills: high level of knowledge and University studies.

### **b. Professionals**

This category includes: civil engineers, secondary education teachers, medical doctors, nursing professionals, systems analysts etc.

Required qualifications and skills: University studies for a period of 3 to 6 years and in some cases special skills.

### **c. Technicians and associate professionals**

This category includes: shop managers, medical laboratory technicians, legal secretaries, commercial sales representatives, medical imaging and therapeutic equipment technicians, computer support technicians, etc.

Required qualifications and skills: studies in higher educational institutes and, in some cases, extensive professional experience and training over the work, which can substitute for formal education.

### **d. General office clerks**

This category includes: secretaries, counter clerks, hotel receptionists, pawnbrokers and money-lenders, travel agencies clerks, contact centre information clerks, etc.

### **e. Service and sales workers**

This category includes: forest fire fighters, prison guards, security guards, travel guides, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, beauticians, building supervisors, collectors, driving instructor, sales workers, shopkeepers, childcare workers, etc.

### **f. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers**

This category includes: agriculture and livestock workers, forestry workers, poultry producers, apiarists, hunters, aquaculture workers, etc.

### **g. Craft and related trades workers**

This category includes: builders, plumbers, painters, metal molders and welders, blacksmiths, motor vehicle mechanics, electric and electronic trades workers, printers, bakers, confectionary cooks, tailors, etc.

### **h. Plant and machine operators and assemblers**

This category includes: miners, quarries, mine workers, public transport drivers ship's deck crew, etc.

Required skills for the professions under the groups (d) to (h): completion of primary or secondary education and in some cases specialized vocational training and experience.

For some of the above professions, professional experience can substitute for formal education

### **i. Elementary workers, manual workers and occupations**

This category includes: office cleaners, freight handlers, garden laborers, kitchen assistants, etc.

Including tasks such as cleaning, digging, lifting and transporting materials with hands, sorting, storage or assembly of goods by hand (sometimes in the context of power operation), operation of non-motorized vehicles and fruit and vegetable collection.

Required skills: physical strength and/or endurance, basic literacy and numeracy.

**Notice:** The data of the 2011 Population-Housing Census are not fully comparable with the results of other surveys because of methodological differences at international level.