



2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Characteristics and amenities of dwellings

According to the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the total number of dwellings of the Country was 6.384.353. **Conventional** dwellings amounted to 6.371.901 (99,8%), **while non-conventional** dwellings amounted to 12.452 (0,2%).

Table 1 below shows the distribution of dwellings by Region.

Table 1. Dwellings by Region

Region	Total of dwellings	Conventional dwellings								Non-conventional dwellings
		Total	Occupied	Vacant						
				Total	for rent	for sale	for seasonal use	for secondary use	for other reason	
GREECE TOTAL	6.384.353	6.371.901	4.122.088	2.249.813	453.901	88.996	729.964	621.881	355.071	12.452
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	340.682	340.085	234.752	105.333	16.336	4.206	28.636	36.228	19.927	597
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	1.076.148	1.074.242	713.252	360.990	92.134	19.476	109.282	91.013	49.085	1.906
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	159.409	159.230	103.936	55.294	9.279	1.123	10.545	23.542	10.805	179
IPEIROS	204.948	204.577	128.017	76.560	9.462	1.014	25.550	28.132	12.402	371
THESSALIA	397.301	395.842	263.093	132.749	17.434	3.614	47.119	40.772	23.810	1.459
STEREA ELLADA	359.236	357.934	199.700	158.234	25.262	3.692	78.691	36.633	13.956	1.302
IONIA NISSIA	160.298	160.106	80.515	79.591	25.036	2.373	24.331	19.508	8.343	192
DYTIKI ELLADA	390.609	388.791	240.541	148.250	24.995	3.497	58.131	42.810	18.817	1.818
PELOPONNISOS	411.462	410.109	211.723	198.386	25.774	4.463	93.214	55.025	19.910	1.353
ATTIKI	2.121.155	2.118.743	1.509.685	609.058	144.096	35.947	135.654	159.524	133.837	2.412
VOREIO AIGAIO	151.449	151.332	79.347	71.985	9.074	2.894	30.634	19.958	9.425	117
NOTIO AIGAIO	229.919	229.667	116.383	113.284	21.142	3.366	50.707	24.550	13.519	252
KRITI	381.737	381.243	241.144	140.099	33.877	3.331	37.470	44.186	21.235	494

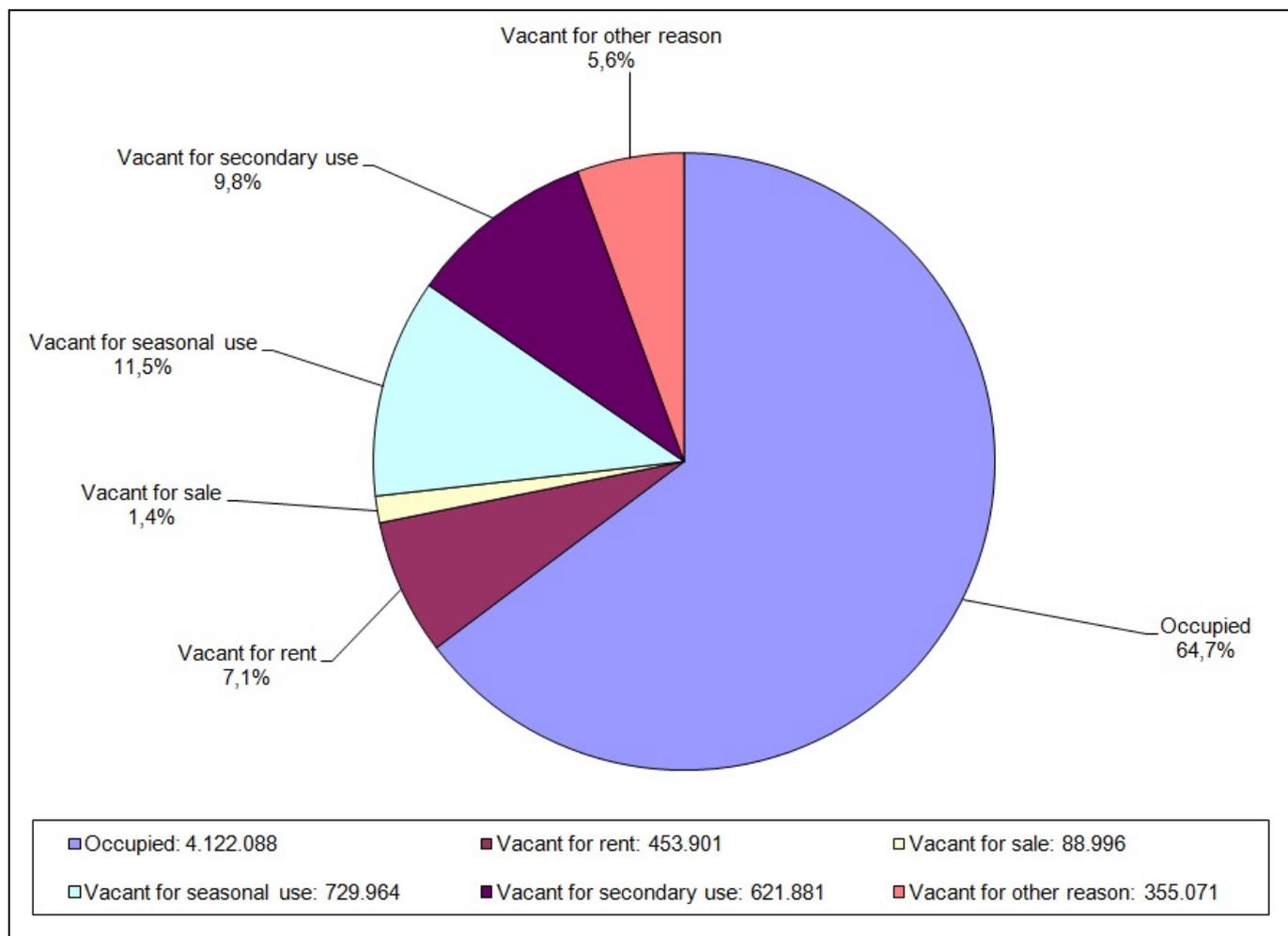
64,7% of the total number of dwellings of Greece are occupied dwellings and 35,3% are vacant.

Among **EU countries**, high rates for vacant dwellings are also observed in Portugal (31,9%), Malta (31,8%), Bulgaria (31,4%) and in Cyprus (31,1%).

On the contrary, low percentages as regards vacant dwelling are recorded in Poland (2,5%), the United Kingdom (3,6%) and in Luxembourg (7,2%).

Graph 1 presents the distribution of the total of conventional dwellings of Greece by occupancy status.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of conventional dwellings by occupancy status



The biggest share of conventional dwellings, 22,6%, was built during the period 1971-1980.

Moreover, 44,7% of the total of conventional dwellings are in blocks of flats, with the big majority of them (96,1%) being located in big urban centres.

Graph 2 below shows the distribution of conventional dwellings by period of construction and by type of building.

Graph 2. Conventional dwellings by period of construction and type of building

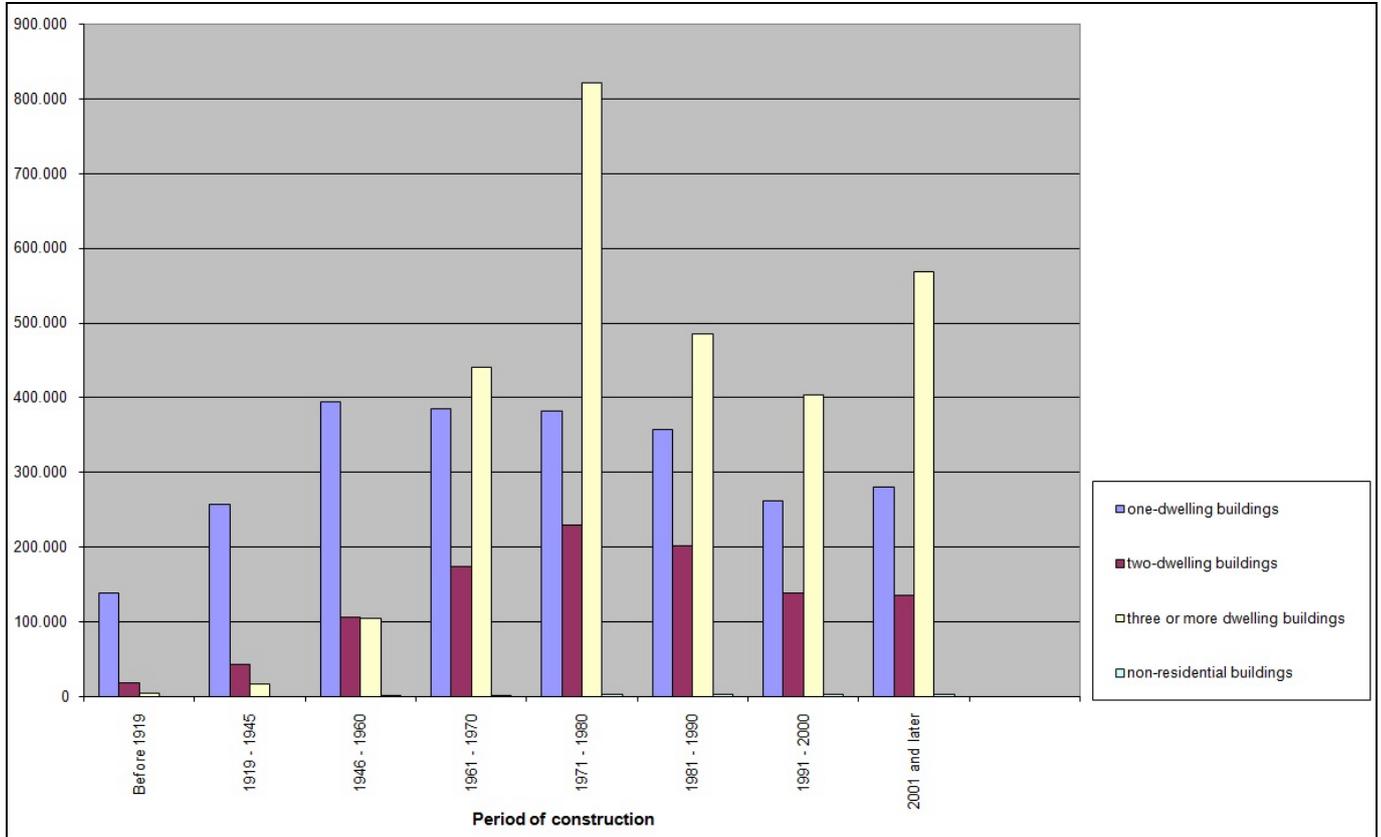
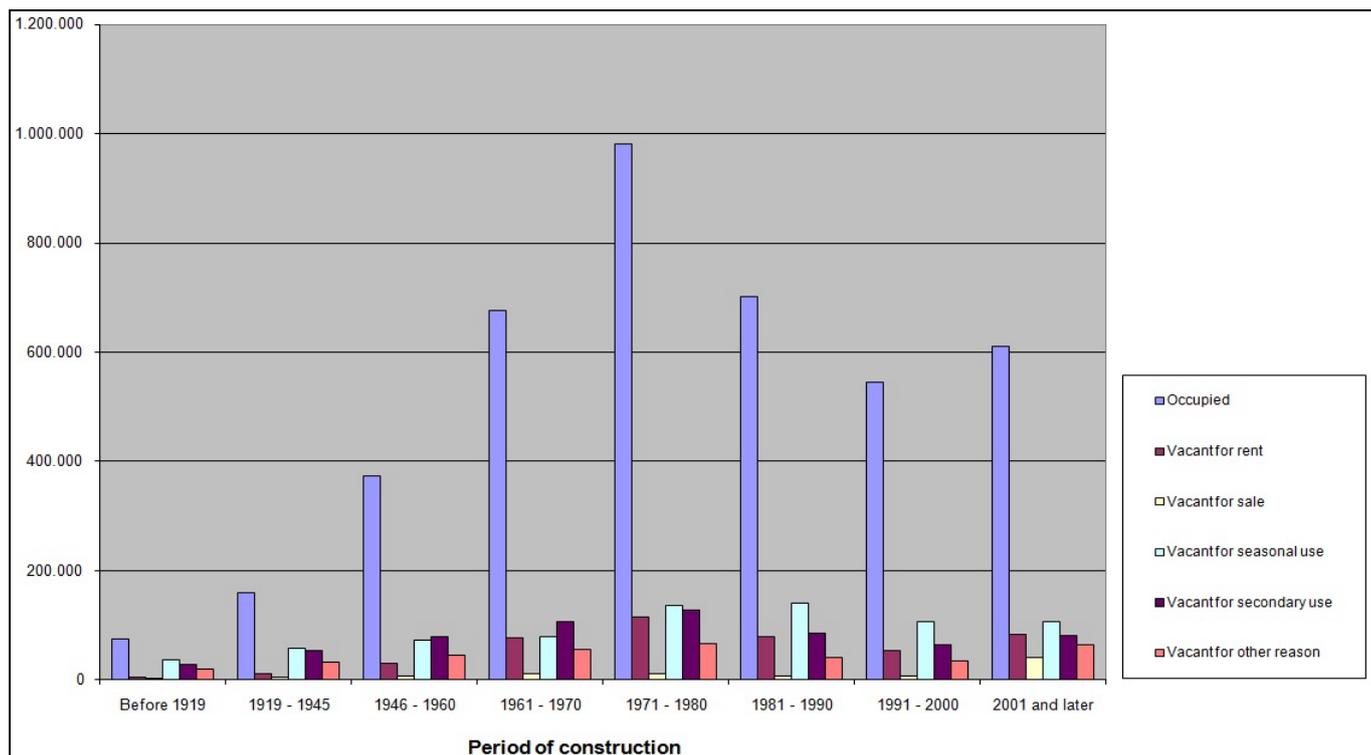


Table 2 and Graph 3 below show the distribution of conventional dwellings according to the period of their construction and their occupancy status.

Table 2. Conventional dwellings by period of construction and occupancy status

Period of construction	Conventional dwellings							
	Total	Occupied	Vacant					for other reason
			Total	for rent	for sale	for seasonal use	for secondary use	
GREECE TOTAL	6.371.901	4.122.088	2.249.813	453.901	88.996	729.964	621.881	355.071
Before 1919	163.759	74.905	88.854	4.623	2.562	35.203	27.294	19.172
1919 - 1945	318.372	159.675	158.697	11.267	4.821	57.509	52.522	32.578
1946 - 1960	605.693	372.963	232.730	30.543	6.765	71.292	79.150	44.980
1961 - 1970	1.002.902	676.960	325.942	77.140	9.954	78.810	105.764	54.274
1971 - 1980	1.437.424	981.653	455.771	114.484	11.530	135.116	127.969	66.672
1981 - 1990	1.049.931	700.819	349.112	78.888	6.576	138.913	83.827	40.908
1991 - 2000	806.977	544.076	262.901	53.782	5.529	106.354	64.247	32.989
2001 and later	986.843	611.037	375.806	83.174	41.259	106.767	81.108	63.498

Graph 3. Conventional dwellings by period of construction and occupancy status



Graph 4 below illustrates the evolution, over time, of the number of conventional dwellings in the Regional Units of the Region of Attiki.

Graph 4. Conventional dwellings in Attiki by Regional Unit and period of construction

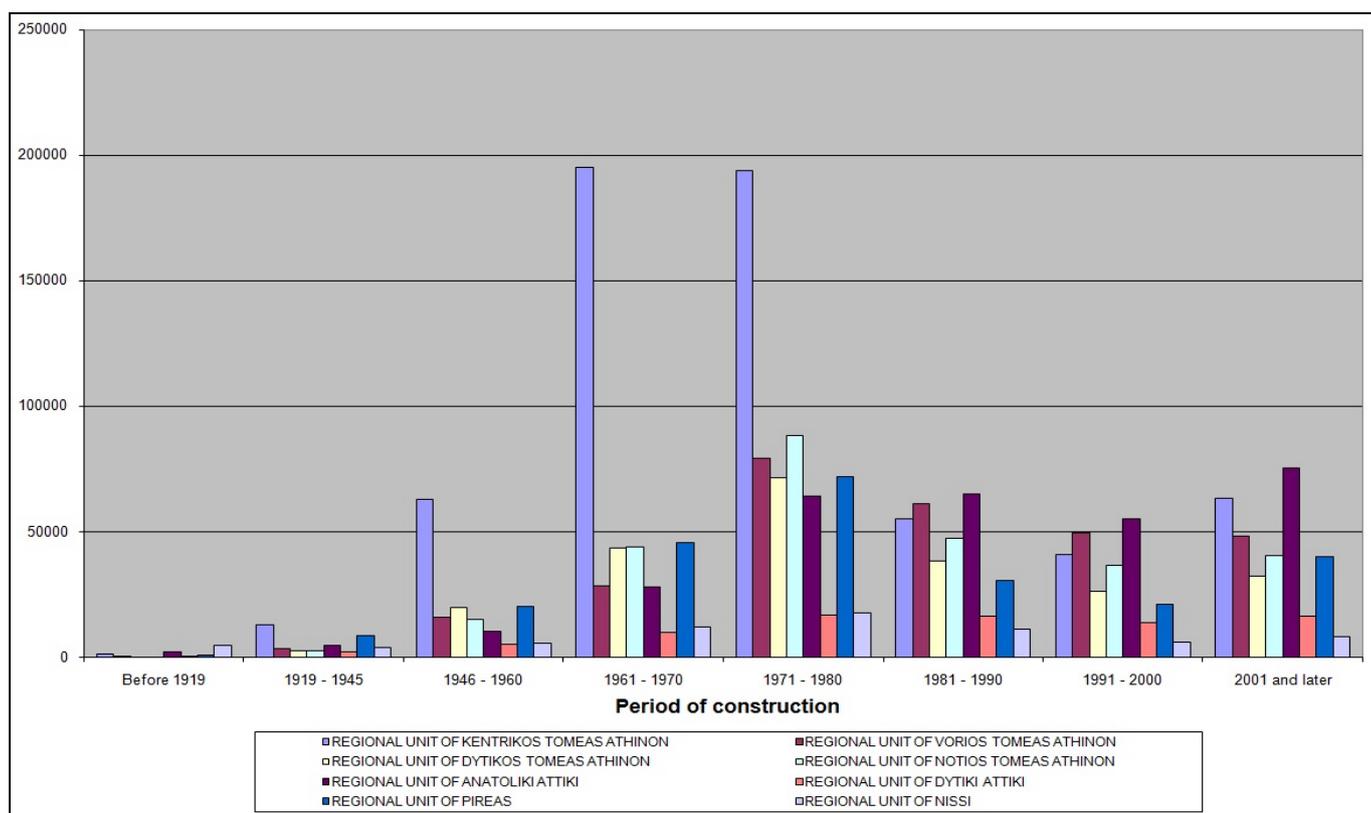


Table 3 below shows the distribution of the number of conventional dwellings by useful floor space (m²) and number of rooms.

Table 3. Conventional dwellings by useful floor space (m²) and number of rooms

Useful floor space (m ²)	Total	Number of rooms								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
GREECE TOTAL	6.371.901	517.084	1.605.781	2.429.591	1.337.932	330.216	95.424	31.103	13.049	11.721
Under 30	158.503	133.942	23.819	742	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 - 39	294.461	174.241	109.242	10.969	2	7	0	0	0	0
40 - 49	440.162	93.743	293.269	46.994	6.155	1	0	0	0	0
50 - 59	675.744	56.196	464.362	140.173	13.406	1.412	195	0	0	0
60 - 79	1.573.911	35.230	521.573	886.704	116.632	11.966	1.800	6	0	0
80 - 99	1.494.508	18.601	146.586	899.878	375.745	42.615	6.999	4.066	0	18
100 - 119	883.583	4.404	33.130	303.087	439.167	80.950	16.744	4.116	1.873	112
120 - 149	536.210	80	9.742	104.187	277.127	108.303	26.890	6.312	2.093	1.476
150+	314.819	647	4.058	36.857	109.698	84.962	42.796	16.603	9.083	10.115

On the basis of data on the useful floor space (m²) of the total of occupied dwellings of Greece and on the number of persons residing in them, it is concluded that the average useful floor space per person is 34,6 m². Furthermore, the average number of rooms per dwelling is 3.

Graph 5 shows the distribution of conventional dwellings by period of construction and number of rooms.

Graph 5. Conventional dwellings by period of construction and number of rooms

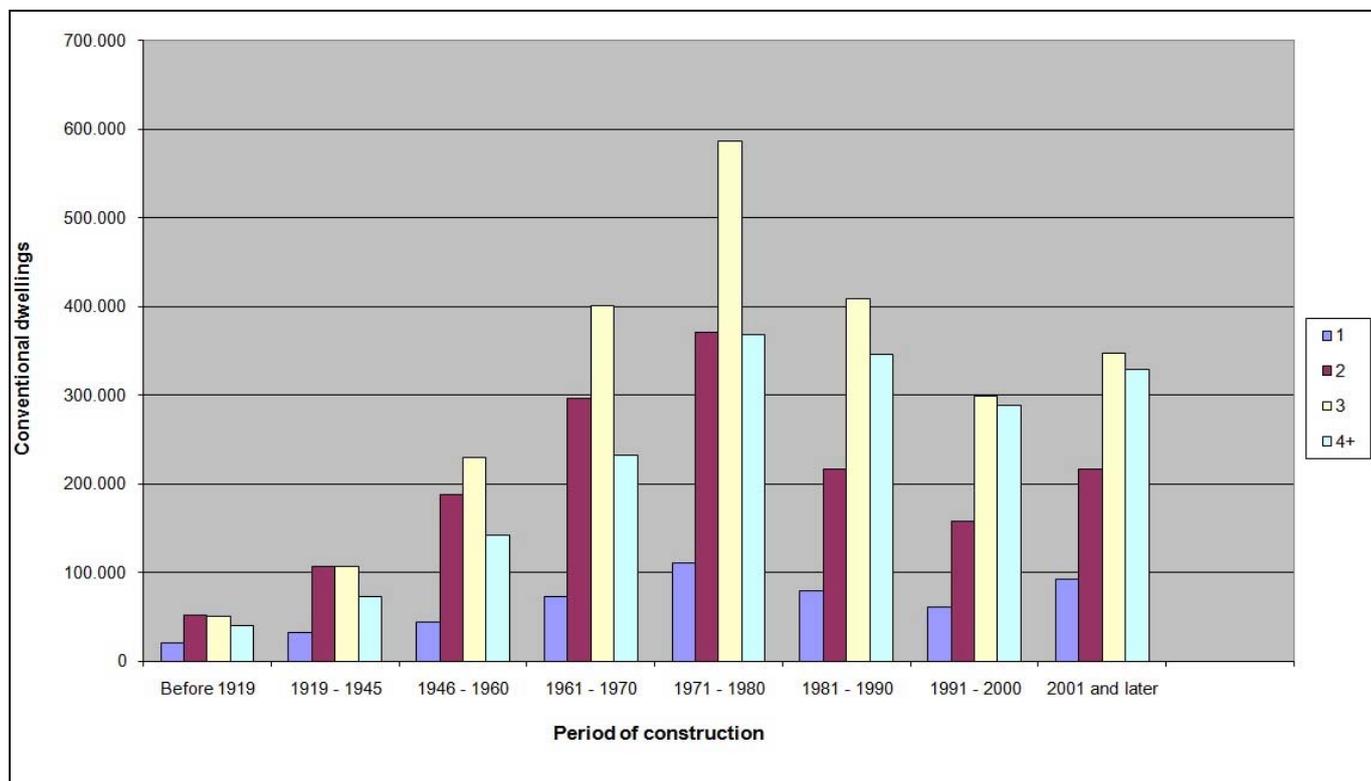


Table 4 below presents the distribution of conventional occupied dwellings by density of occupation and type of ownership.

Table 4. Conventional occupied dwellings by density of occupation and type of ownership

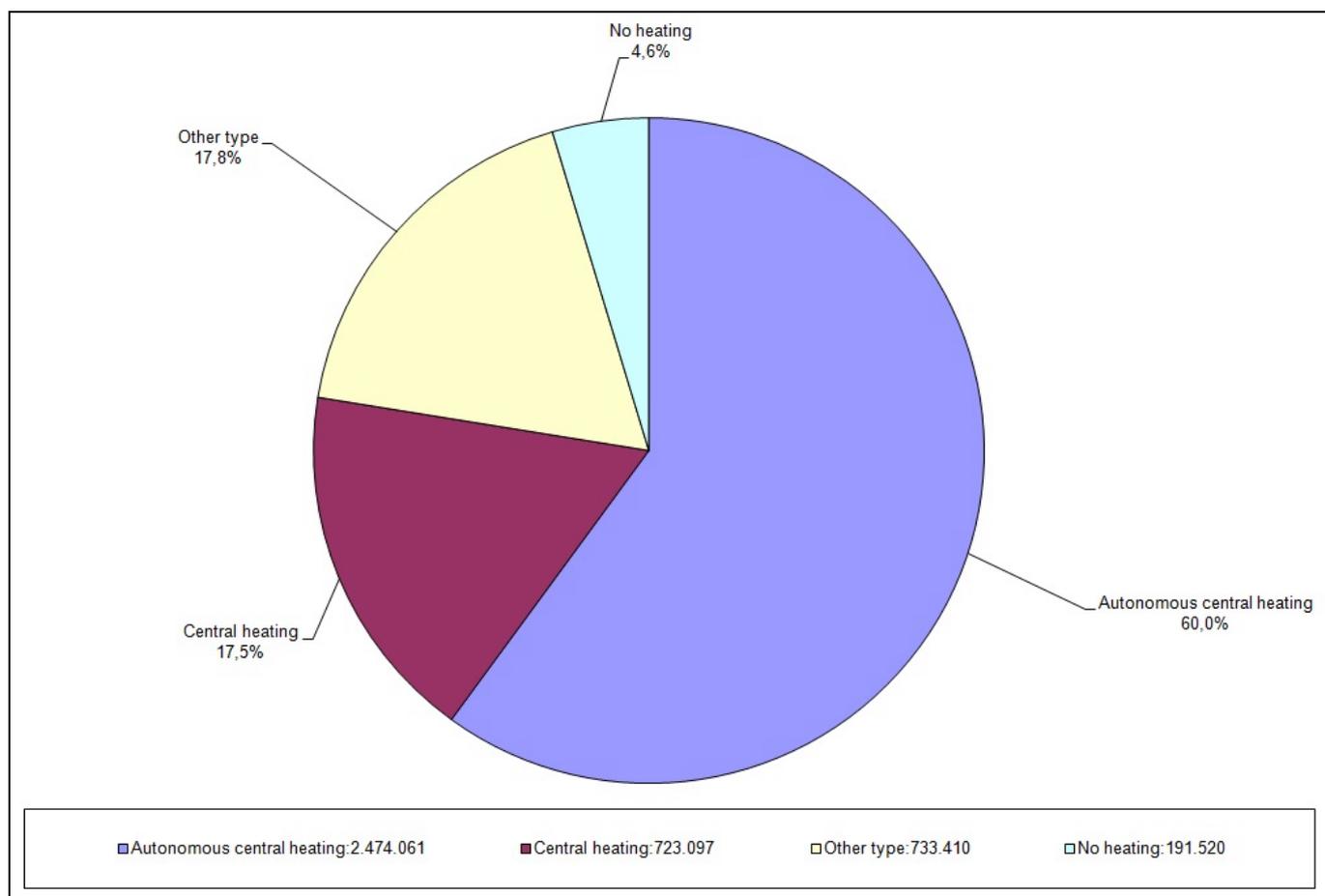
Density of occupation	Total	Type of ownership			
		Owner-occupied	Rented	In cooperative ownership	Other type of ownership
GREECE TOTAL	4.122.088	3.017.542	894.043	14.778	195.725
Under 10 m ² per occupant	26.012	14.008	9.651	186	2.167
10 - 14 m ² per occupant	141.102	83.810	48.651	522	8.119
15 - 19 m ² per occupant	324.842	217.892	91.344	1.081	14.525
20 - 29 m ² per occupant	988.324	725.629	221.779	2.873	38.043
30 - 39 m ² per occupant	801.123	597.999	170.313	2.188	30.623
40 - 59 m ² per occupant	962.467	708.288	207.565	3.248	43.366
60 - 79 m ² per occupant	438.967	323.742	86.718	1.991	26.516
80 + m ² per occupant	439.251	346.174	58.022	2.689	32.366

On the basis of Table 4, it is observed that the biggest share (73,2%) of occupied conventional dwellings are owner-occupied and 21,7% are rented ones. The remaining 5,1% of the occupied conventional dwellings are under other types of ownership, including cooperative ownership.

Furthermore, the biggest share (99,9%) of the occupied dwellings provide bathing or shower facilities, 97,4% have access to public water supply system and 77,5% of dwellings have central heating.

Graph 6 below shows the distribution of the occupied conventional dwellings by type of heating.

Graph 6. Occupied conventional dwellings by type of heating



More analytical data on the dwellings at the level of the Region are available on the website of ELSTAT:

<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-cencus2011tables>

Moreover, users can submit an electronic request for statistical data through the website of ELSTAT to the following address:

<http://www.statistics.gr/pls/apex/f?p=106:1030:1690928374627857::NO::>

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

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. Useful concepts –basic definitions

3.1 Conventional dwelling: it is a permanent and independent structure that consists of at least one regular room and it is intended to be used as a dwelling of a household for at least one year.

3.2 Non-conventional dwelling: it is a structure from shoddy materials not necessarily intended for dwelling, found occupied during census period.