



ATTIKI CENSUS RESULTS*

OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING
ELSTAT 2021

PIRAEUS 2024

*Resident Population



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

**ATTIKI
CENSUS
RESULTS***
OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING
ELSTAT 2021
PIRAEUS 2024

*Resident Population

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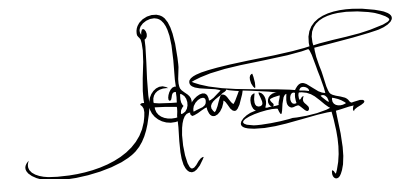
Ioanna Rapti

GREECE TOTAL	12
REGION OF ATTIKI	18
Regional Unit of Kentrikos Tomeas Athinon	22
Regional Unit of Voreios Tomeas Athinon	26
Regional Unit of Dytikos Tomeas Athinon	30
Regional Unit of Notios Tomeas Athinon	34
Regional Unit of Anatoliki Attiki	38
Regional Unit of Dytiki Attiki	42
Regional Unit of Peiraias	46
Regional Unit of Nisoï	50

Every ten years, the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) conducts the Population - Housing Census aiming to collect data on the demographic and social characteristics of the Greek population, as well as on the composition of households and their housing conditions. The census has long been considered as the most complex and large-scale statistical work, covering the entire inhabited territory of the country (continental Greece, islands, border regions). The census results provide pertinent guidance to economic and social policy makers along with covering a number of international obligations of Greece.

The 2021 Census constitutes an important milestone in that: (i) it was the first digital census ever conducted in Greece; (ii) it exhibited an exceptionally high share of data collected through electronic self-enumeration; (iii) it featured a pioneering data collection method that induced massive participation of the population, notwithstanding the challenges posed by the covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the possibility - for the first time in the history of censuses in Greece - of directly matching census data with administrative records, thanks to the use of common unique identifiers, has enabled the immediate and reliable identification of errors (“dummy” records, double recording, etc.) and thus ensured the quality and reliability of the census results. The ensuing exhaustiveness of the collected data constitutes the basis for the creation of the first structured and comprehensive statistical population register that will, henceforth, ensure full representation of all residents of Greece in official statistics.

The 2021 Census also constitutes an important legacy in two key aspects: at a technical level, the major innovations of the census, notably as regards its interconnectability with other databases, have been instrumental in the endeavor of the compilation of a dynamic statistical population register that contains information whose added value, for the first time, lies well beyond that of a mere snapshot of the population at the time of the census-conduct and can evolve along with the evolution of other databases. At an institutional level, it is the first census conducted by virtue of a law of the Hellenic Republic (Law 4772/2021), which was not only adopted by the absolute majority of the Hellenic Parliament but also enjoyed endorsement by a broad political spectrum. As a result, and always observing statistical confidentiality, both the resident population of Greece (the results of which being presented in this statistical release), and the registered population of Greece (i.e., the citizens registered in each municipality and municipal unit) were enumerated, producing information essential to the proper functioning of our democracy.

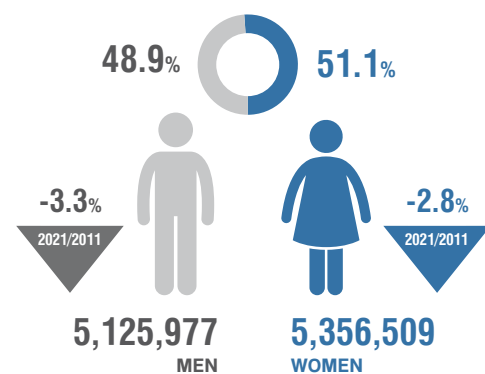
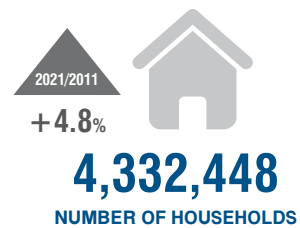
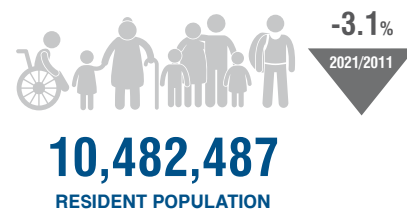


Athanasios C. Thanopoulos
President
of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)

	Regions	Population		Men		Women	
		2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	608,182	562,201	299,643	275,802	308,539	286,397
	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	1,882,108	1,795,670	912,693	867,181	969,415	928,487
	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	283,689	254,595	141,779	126,871	141,910	127,727
	IPEIROS	336,856	319,992	165,775	157,705	171,081	162,283
	THESSALIA	732,762	688,255	362,194	338,585	370,568	349,668
	STEREA ELLADA	547,390	508,255	277,475	254,511	269,915	253,741
	IONIA NISIA	207,855	204,533	102,400	101,126	105,455	103,404
	DYTIKI ELLADA	679,796	648,220	339,310	325,315	340,486	322,907
	PELOPONNISOS	577,903	539,533	291,777	270,498	286,126	269,039
	ATTIKI	3,828,434	3,814,065	1,845,663	1,837,344	1,982,771	1,976,723
	VOREIO AIGAIO	199,231	194,943	99,984	97,765	99,247	97,180
	NOTIO AIGAIO	309,015	327,820	155,865	164,669	153,150	163,150
	KRITI	623,065	624,410	308,665	308,609	314,400	315,799

*In cases where the absolute figures or the individual percentages do not add up to the total, this is due to the application of the statistical confidentiality method to the data of the 2021 Population – Housing Census or to rounding.

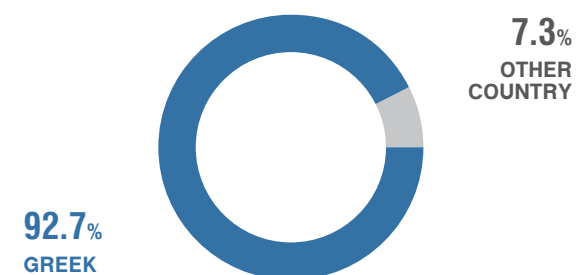
GREECE TOTAL



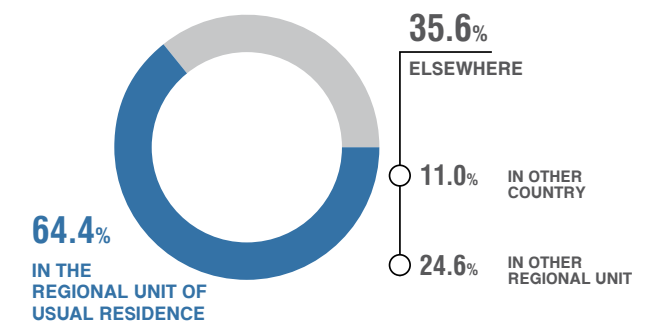
MOST POPULAR NAMES

Georgios	Maria
Konstantinos	Eleni
Ioannis	Aikaterini
Dimitrios	Vasiliki
Nikolaos	Anastasia
Panagiotis	Sofia
Christos	Georgia
Vasileios	Evaggelia
Athanasios	Ioanna
Michail	Dimitra

Citizenship (%)

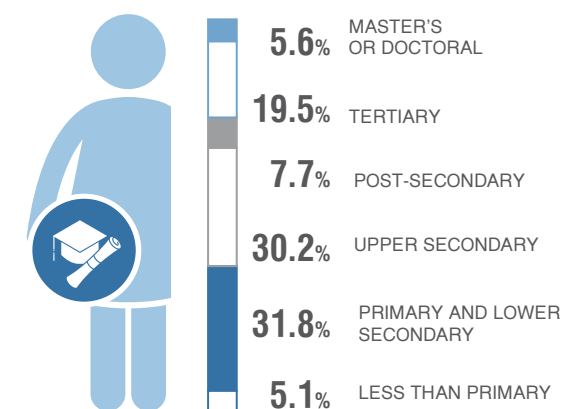
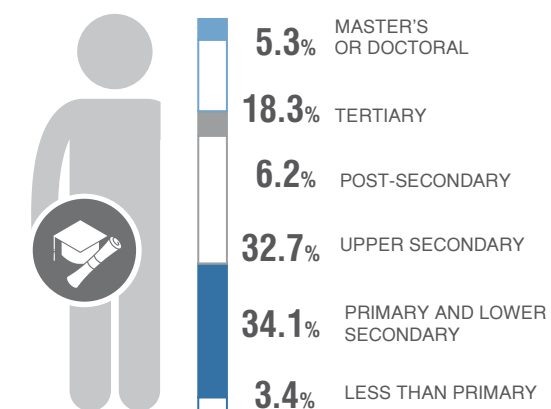


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

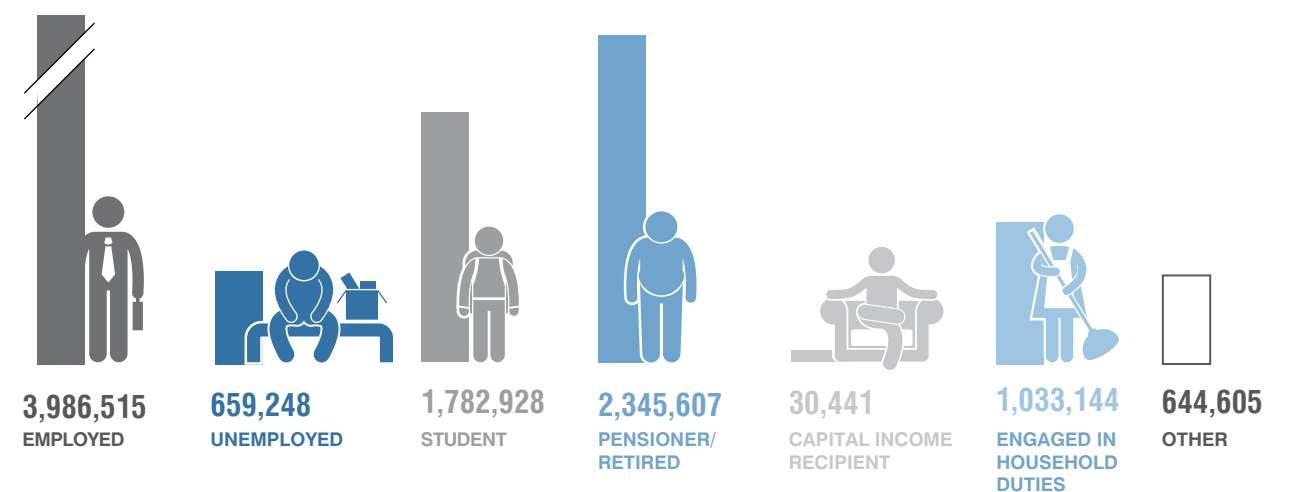


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status

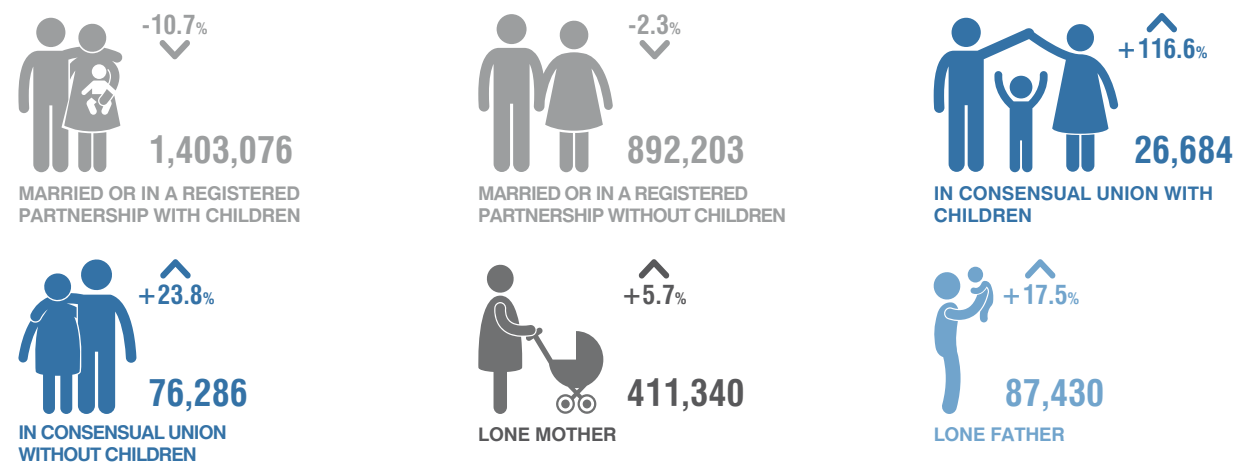


Employed by sector of economic activity



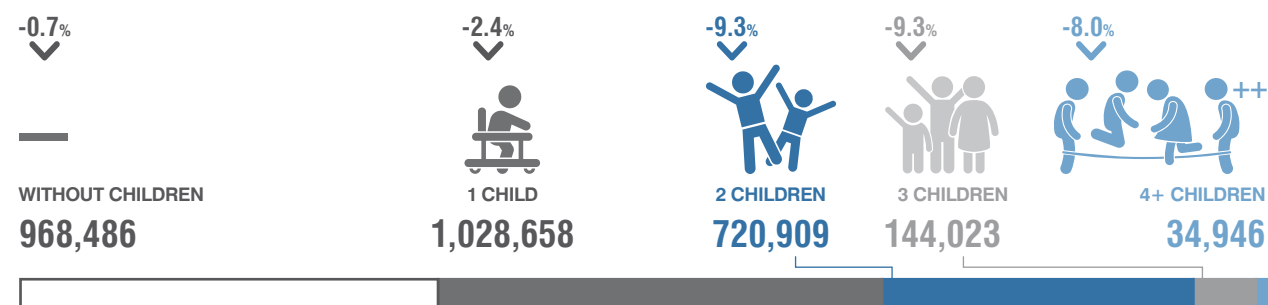
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

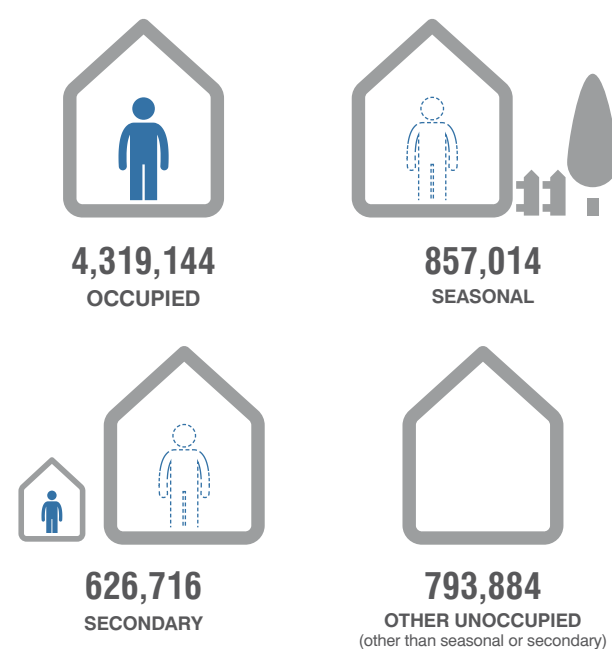


Family nuclei by number of children

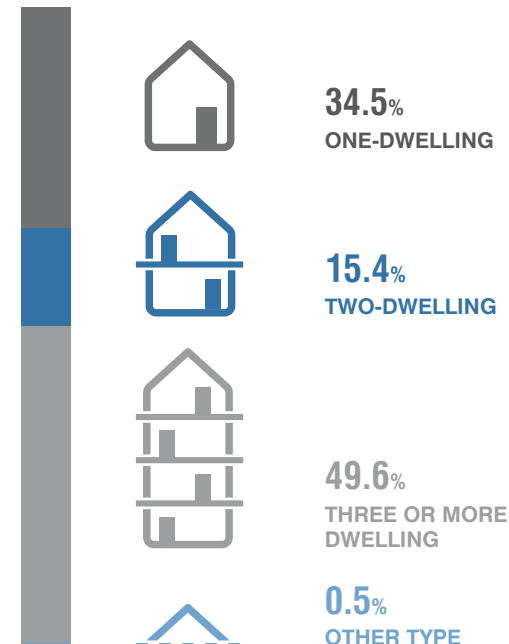
Change 2021/2011



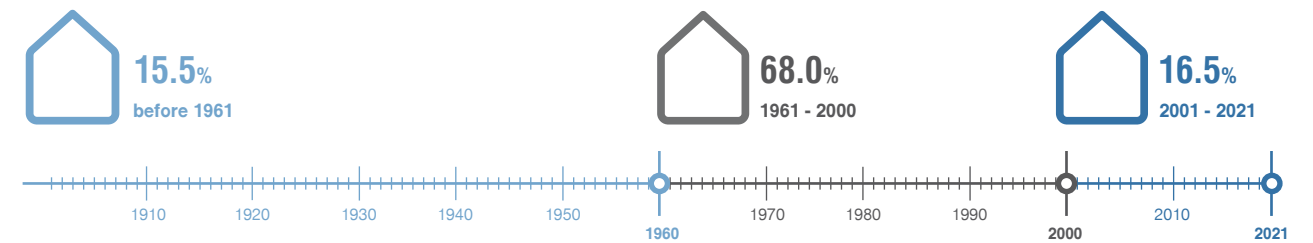
Dwellings by occupancy status



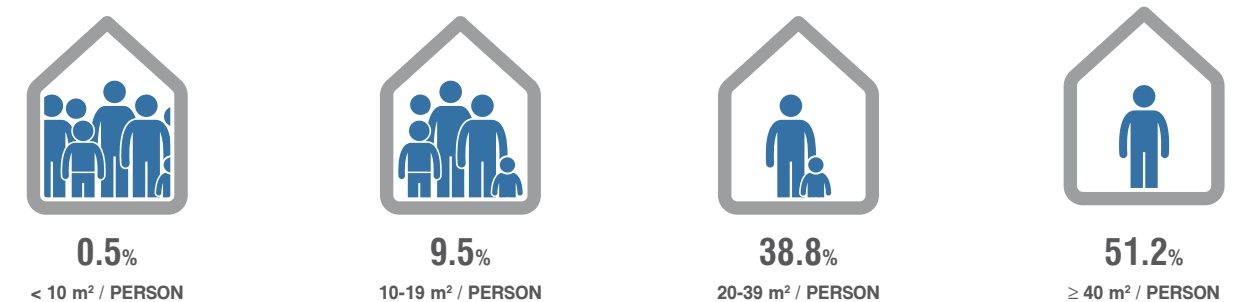
Dwellings by type of building (%)



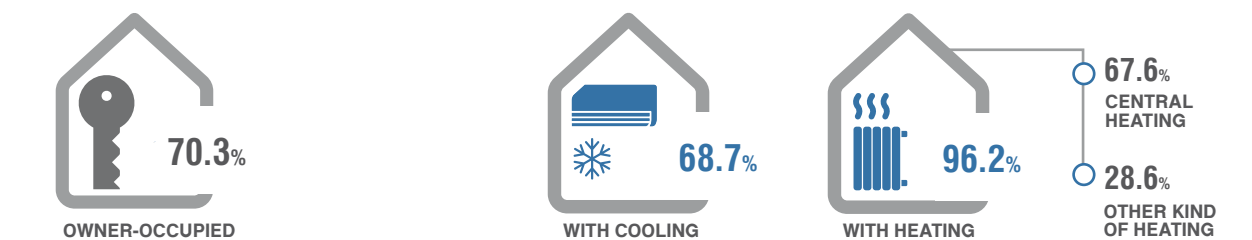
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



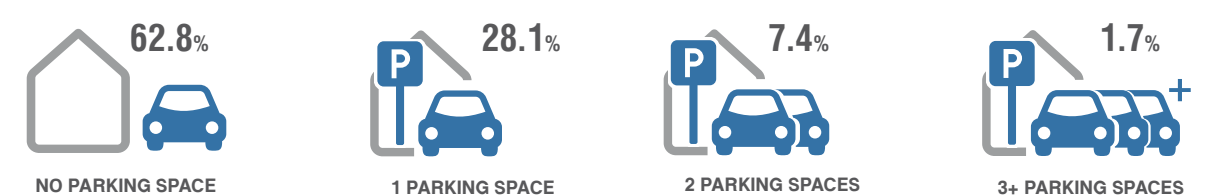
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



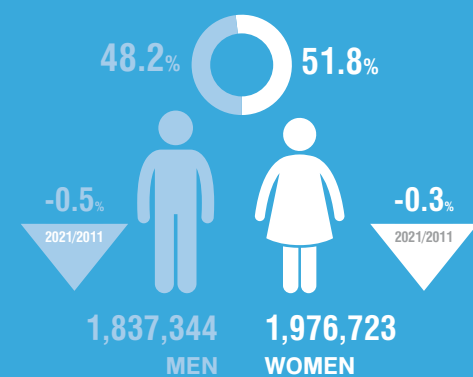
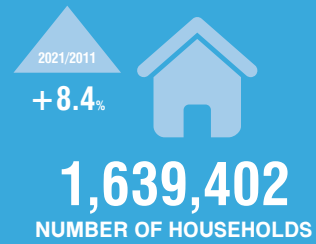
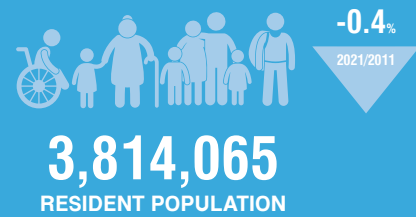
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



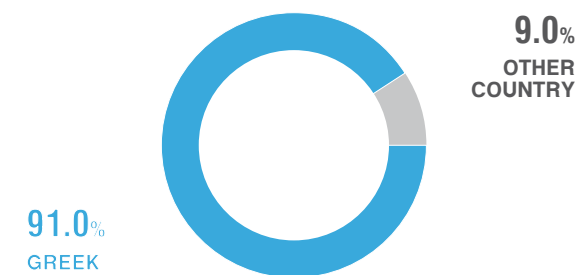
ATTIKI



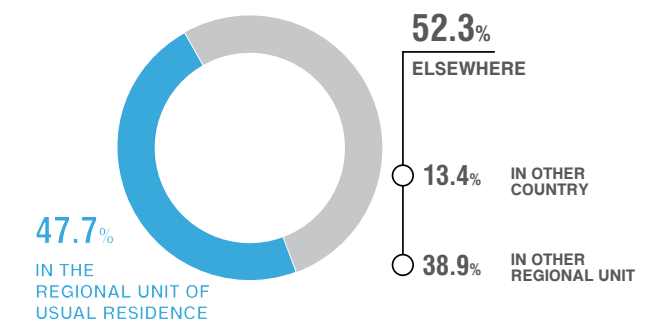
MOST POPULAR NAMES

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Citizenship (%)

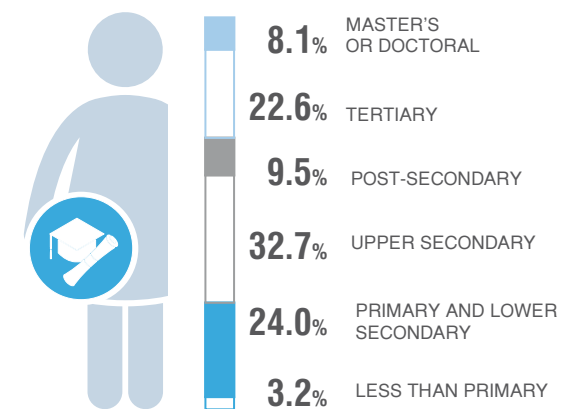
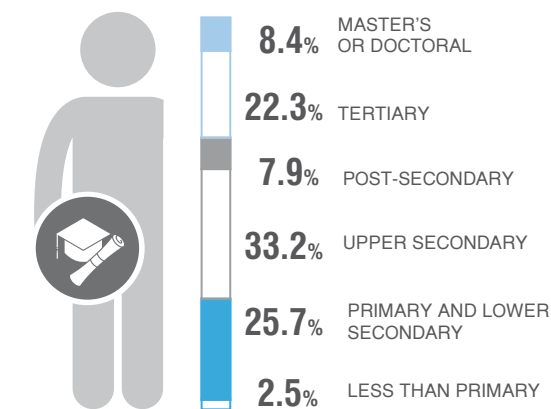


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

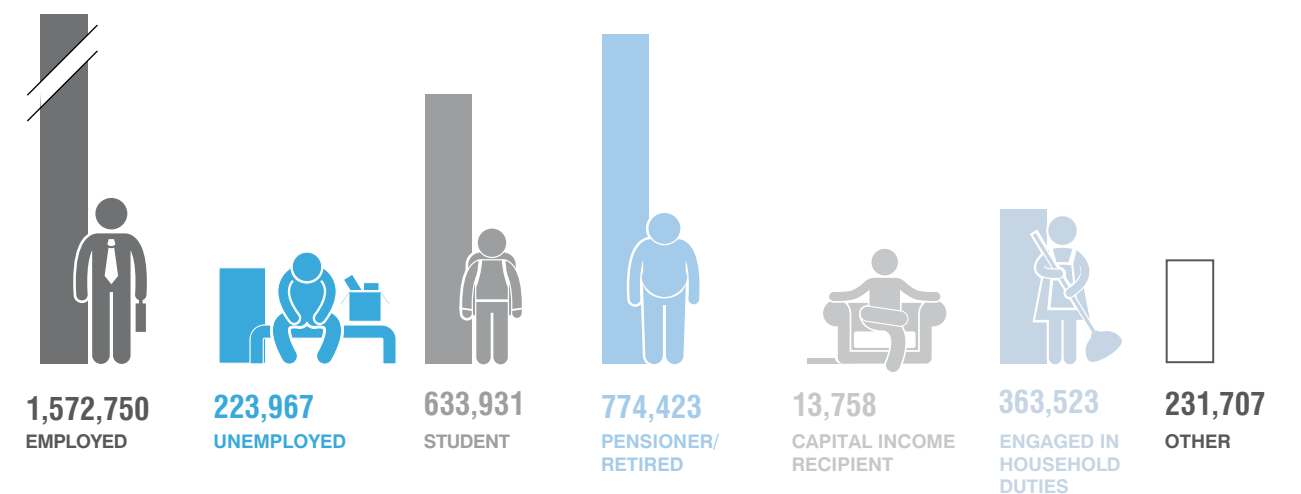


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status



Employed by sector of economic activity



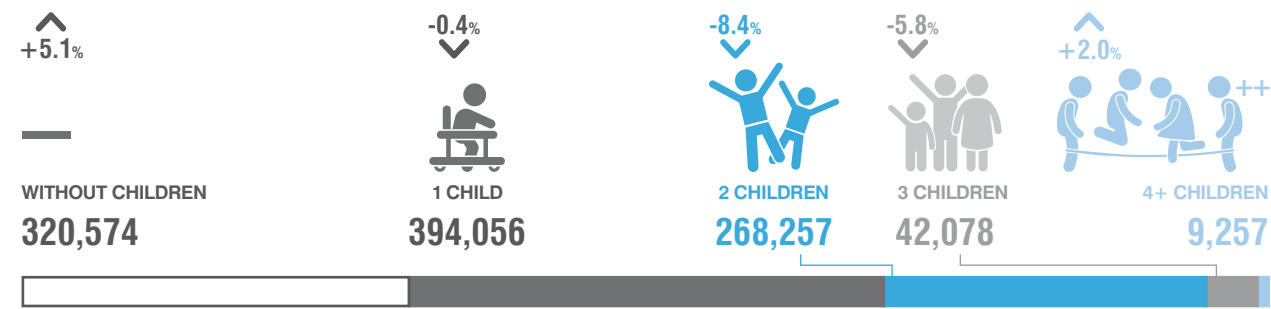
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

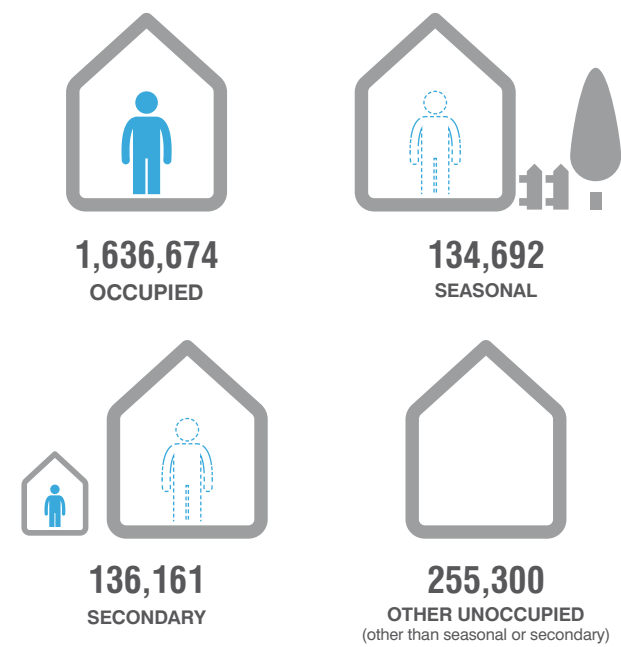


Family nuclei by number of children

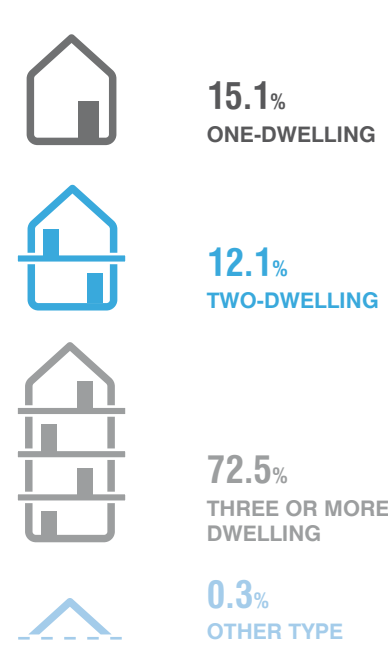
Change 2021/2011



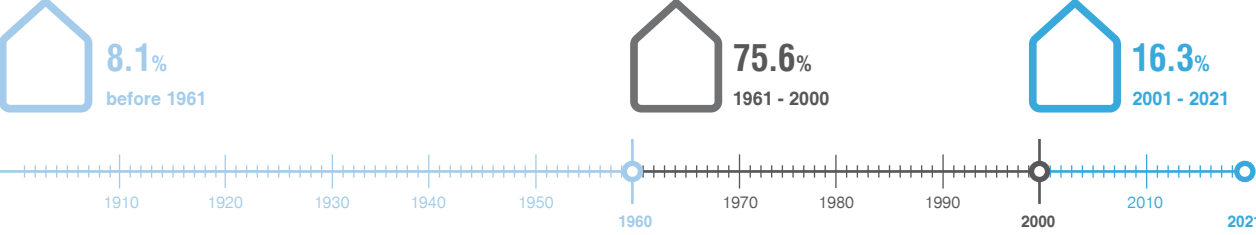
Dwellings by occupancy status



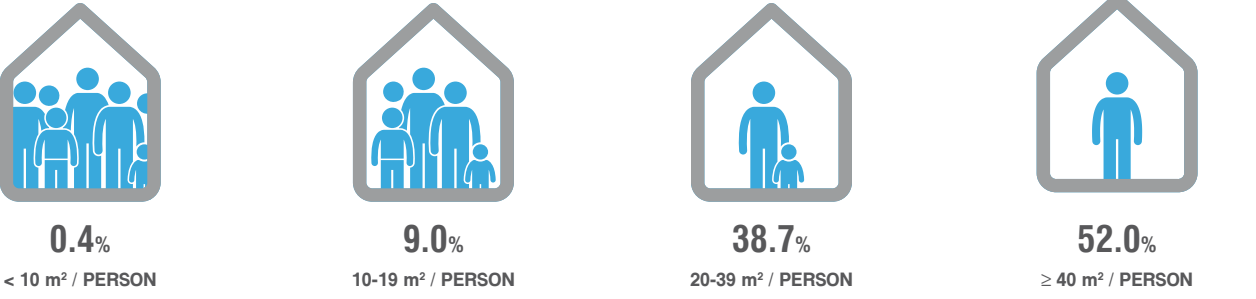
Dwellings by type of building (%)



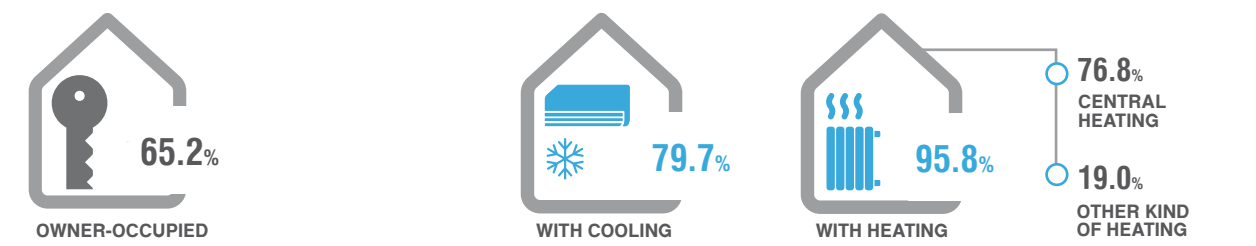
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



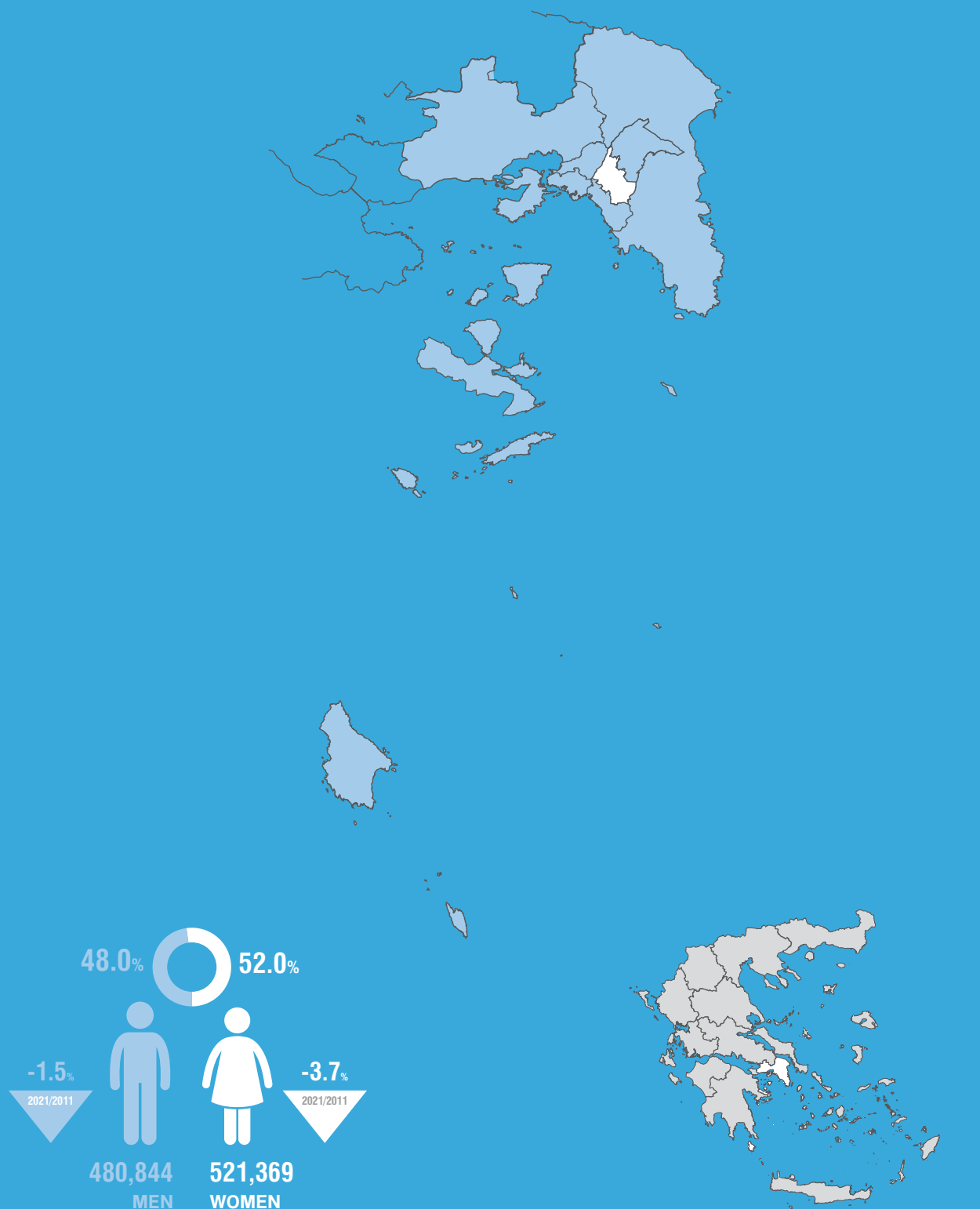
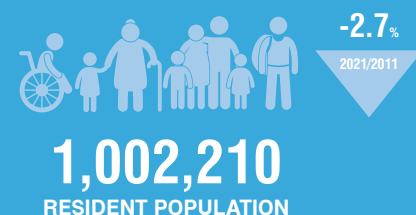
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



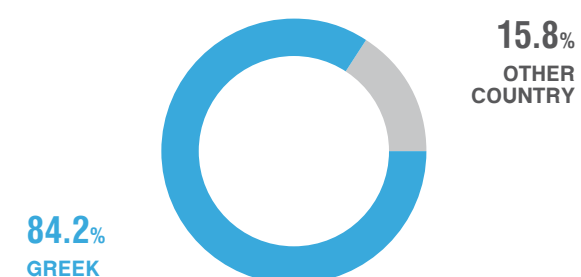
REGIONAL UNIT OF KENTRIKOS TOMEAS ATHINON



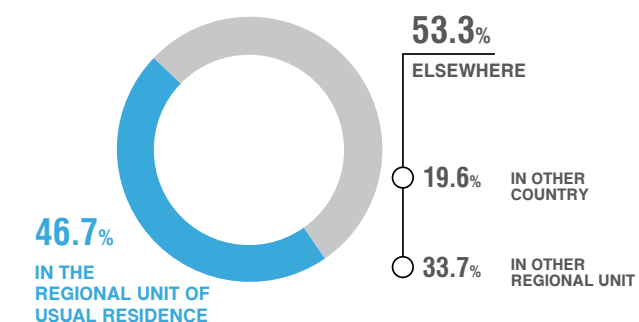
REGIONAL UNIT OF KENTRIKOS TOMEAS ATHINON

23

Citizenship (%)

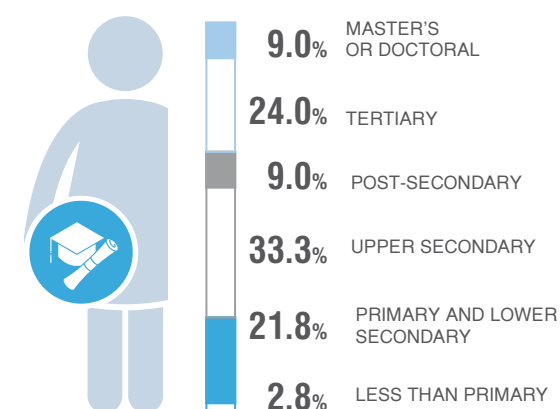
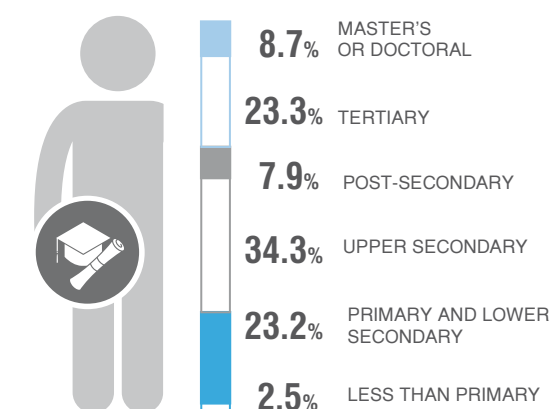


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

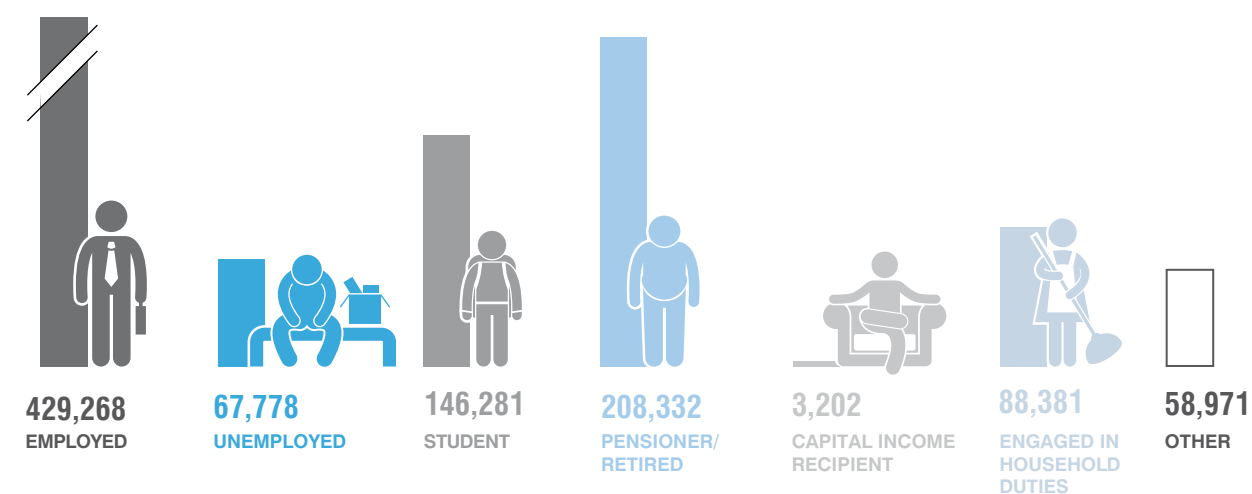


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status



Employed by sector of economic activity



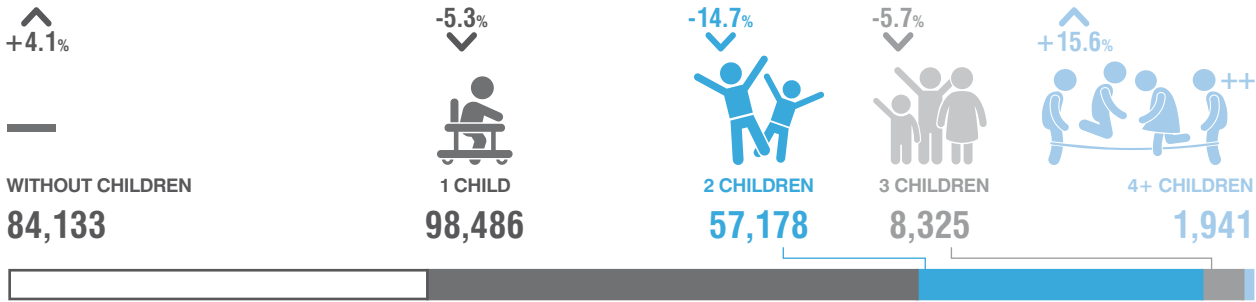
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

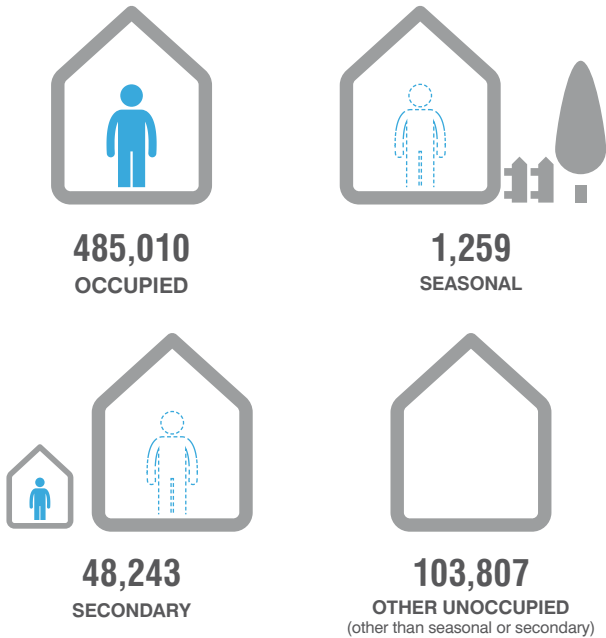


Family nuclei by number of children

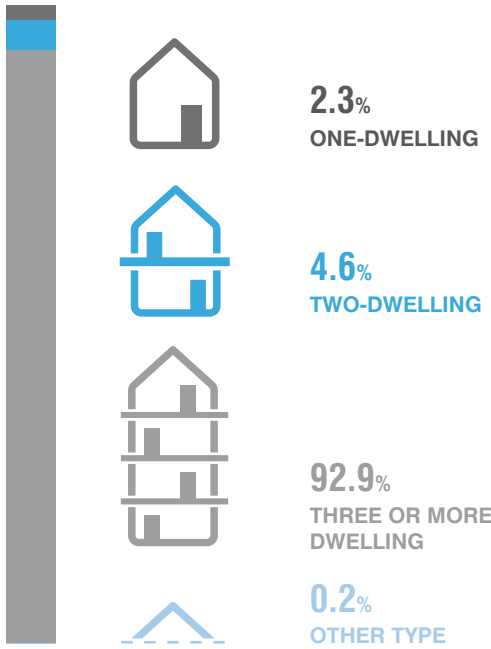
Change 2021/2011



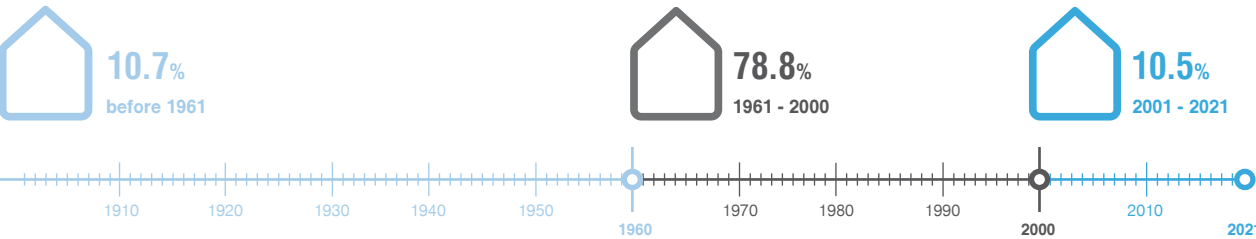
Dwellings by occupancy status



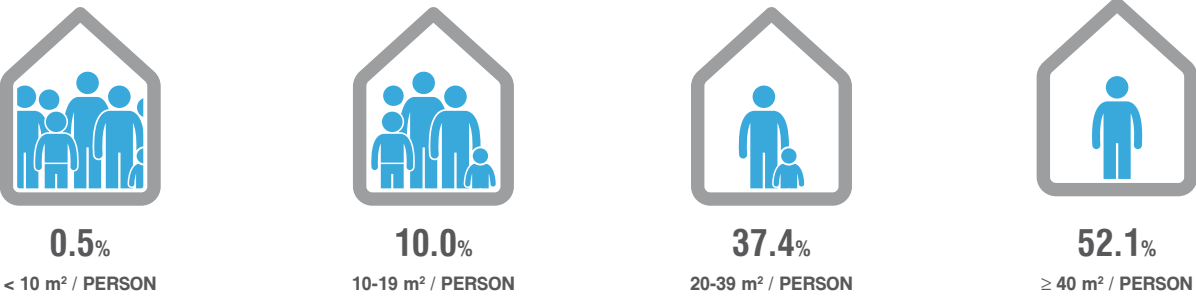
Dwellings by type of building (%)



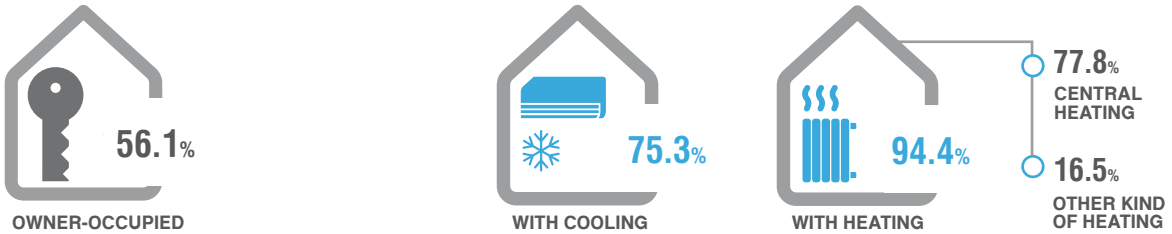
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



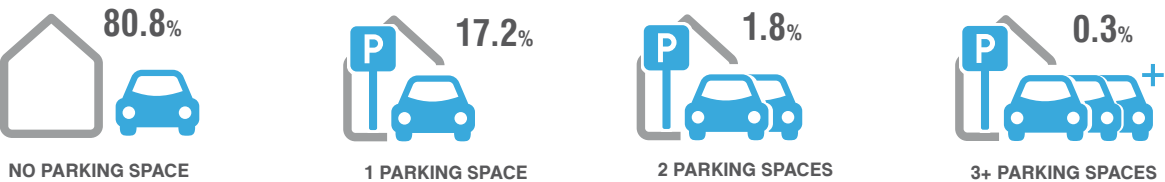
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



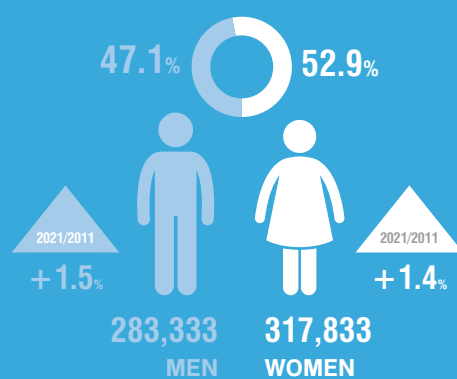
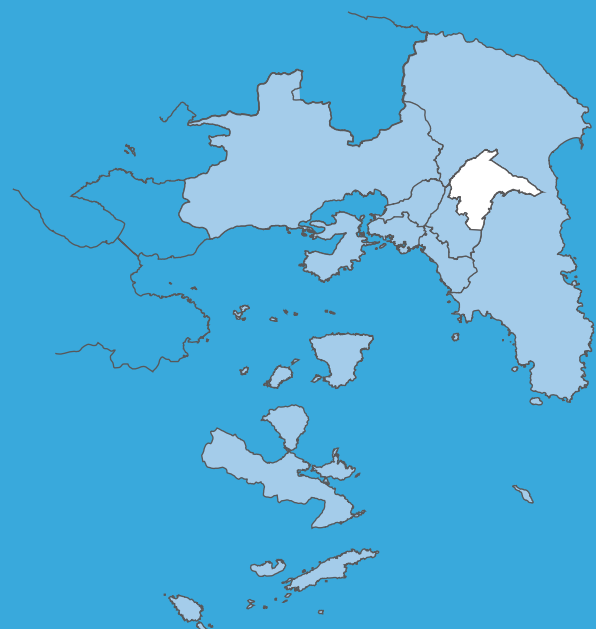
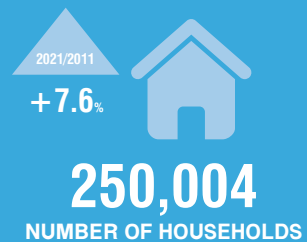
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



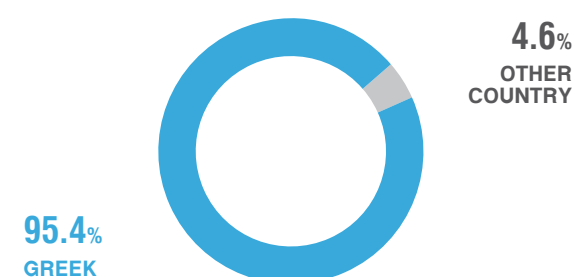
REGIONAL UNIT OF VOREIOS TOMEAS ATHINON



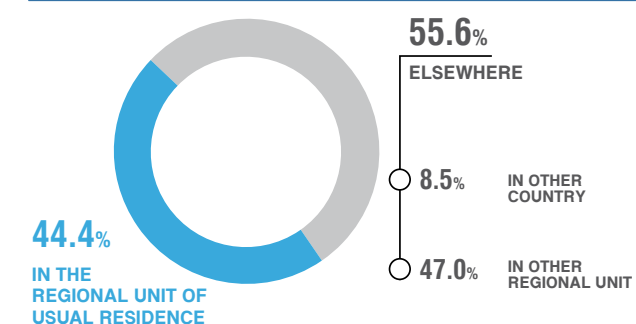
REGIONAL UNIT OF VOREIOS TOMEAS ATHINON

27

Citizenship (%)

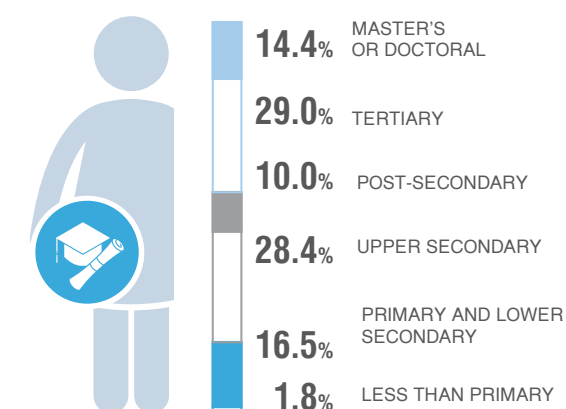
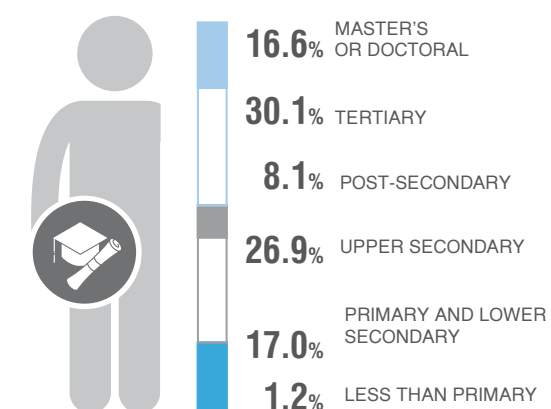


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

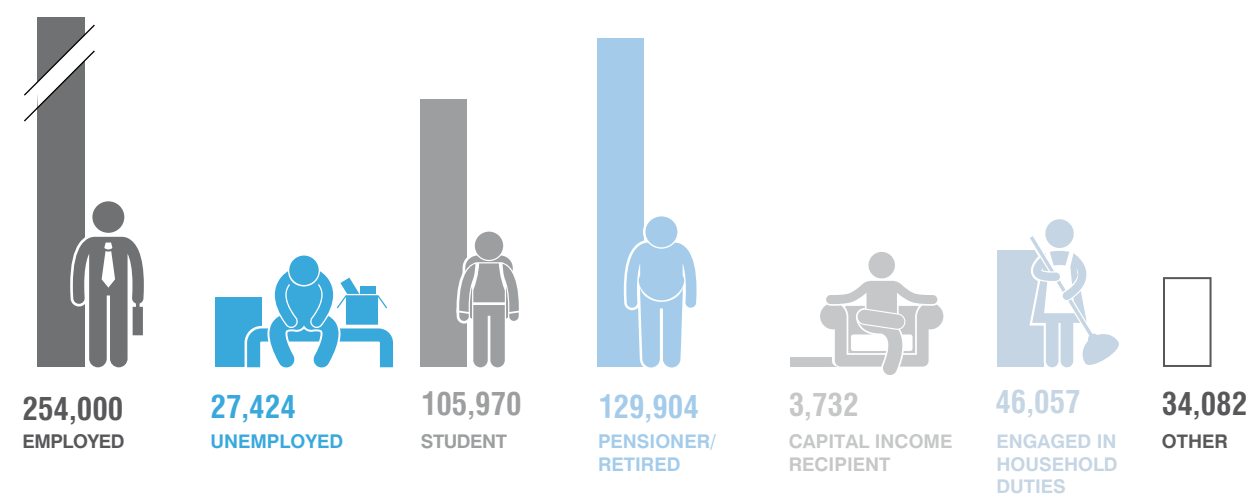


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status

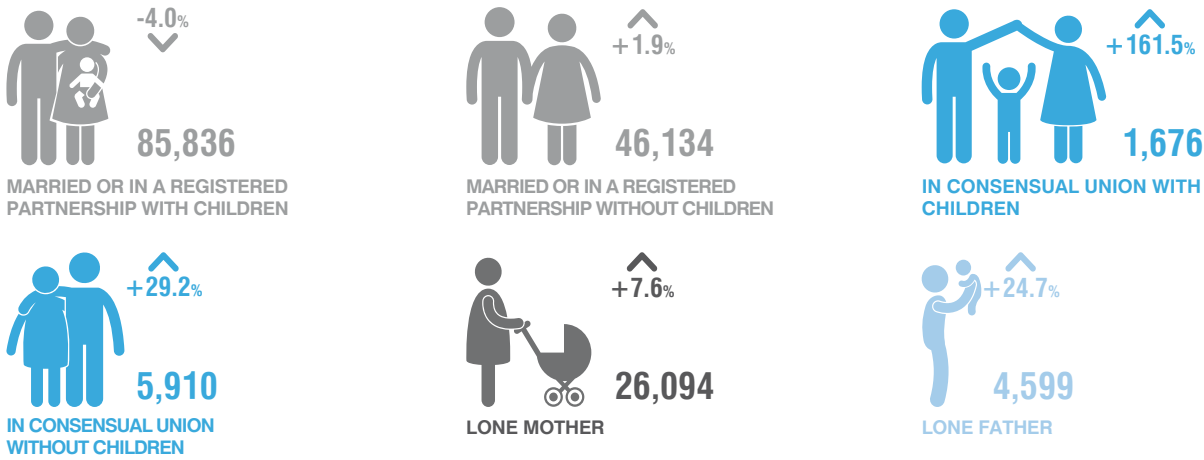


Employed by sector of economic activity



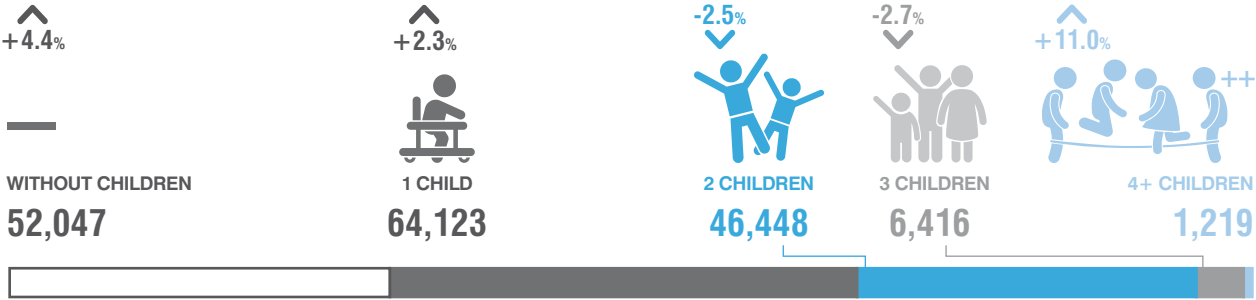
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

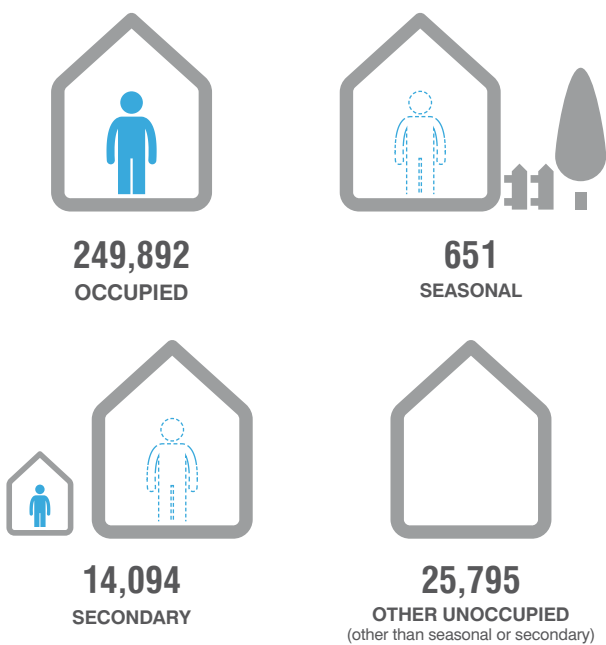


Family nuclei by number of children

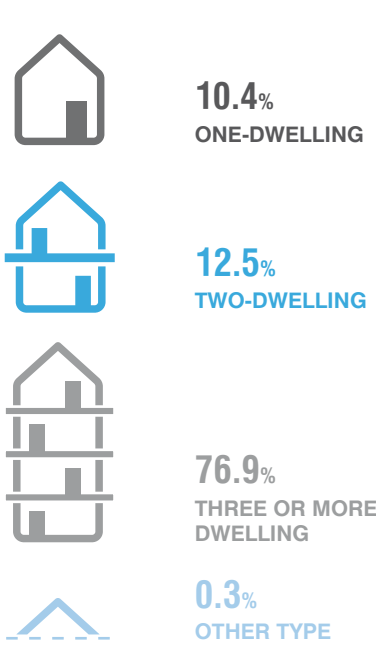
Change 2021/2011



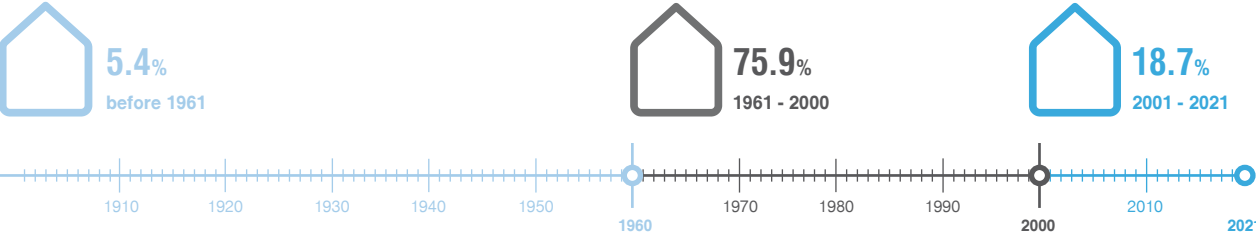
Dwellings by occupancy status



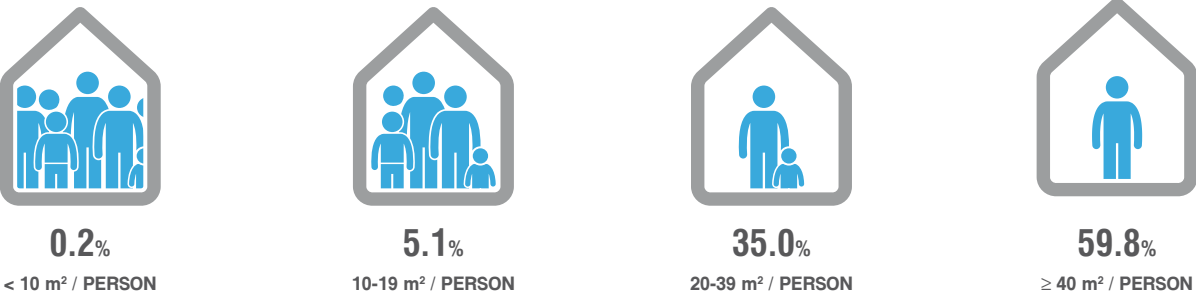
Dwellings by type of building (%)



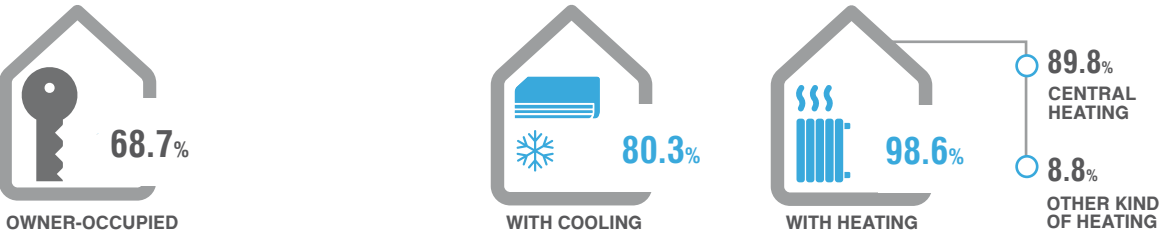
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



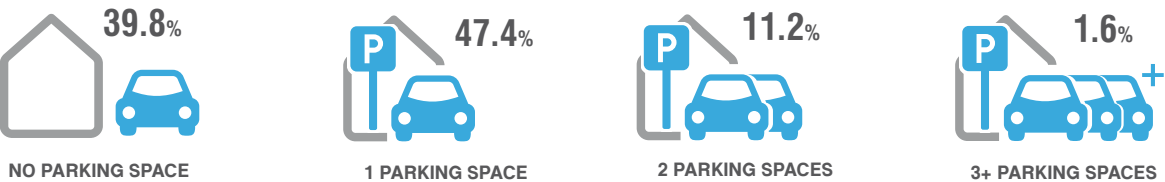
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



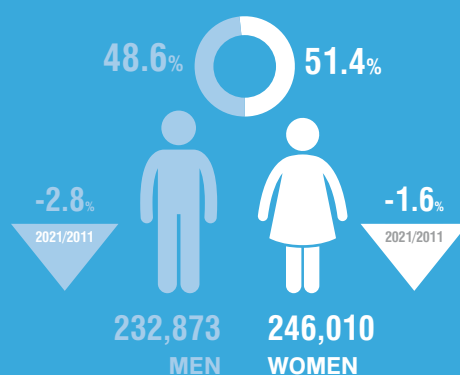
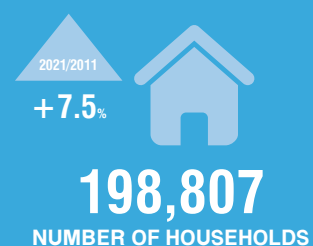
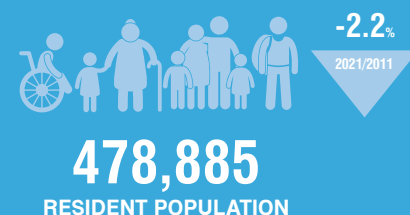
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



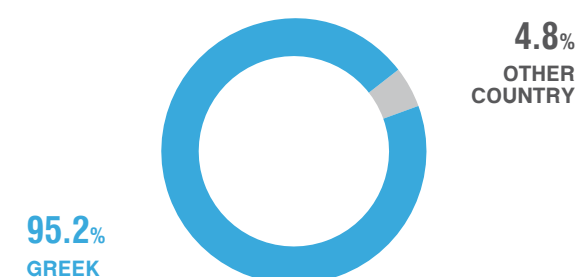
REGIONAL UNIT OF DYTIKOS TOMEAS ATHINON



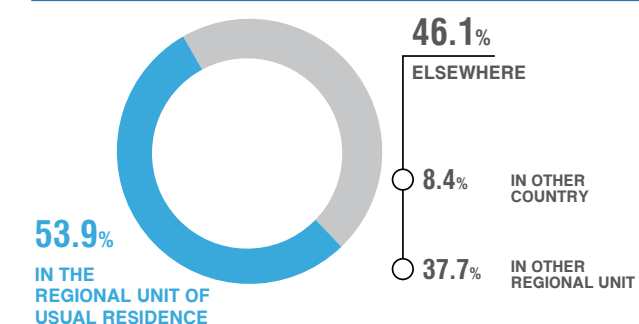
REGIONAL UNIT OF DYTIKOS TOMEAS ATHINON

31

Citizenship (%)

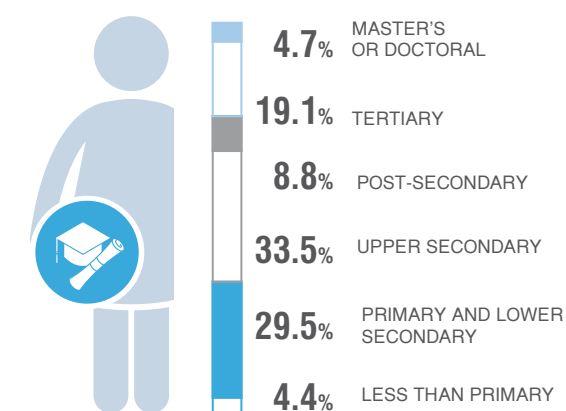
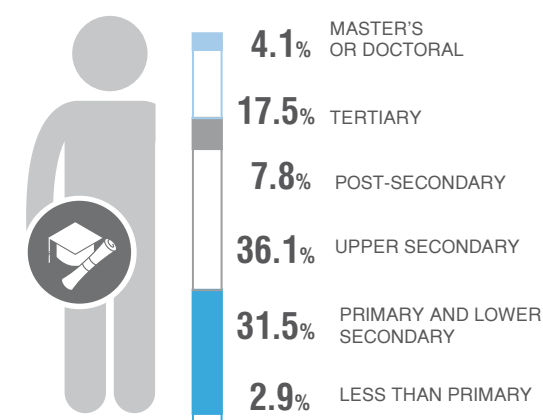


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

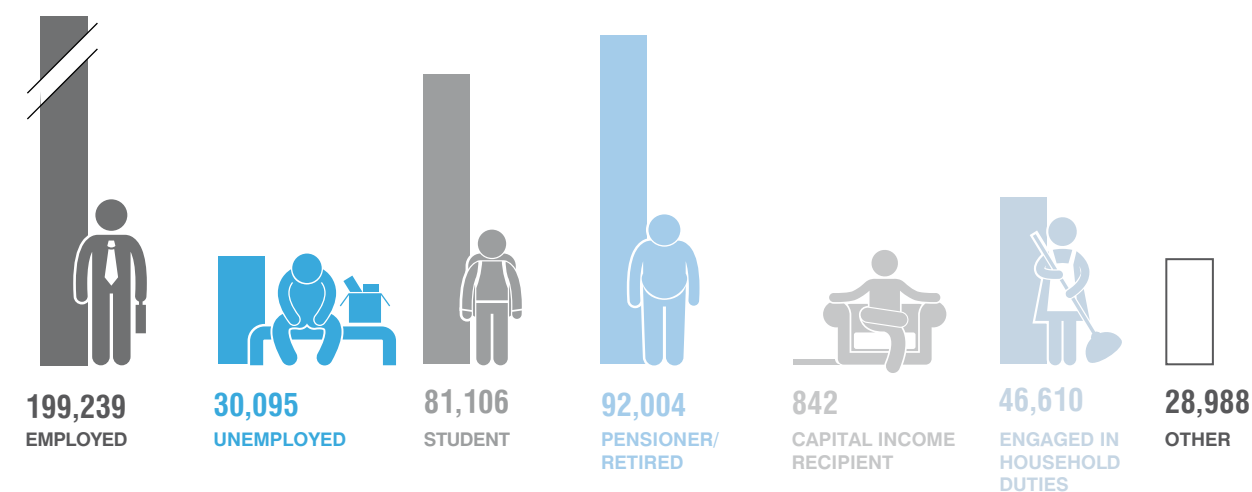


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status

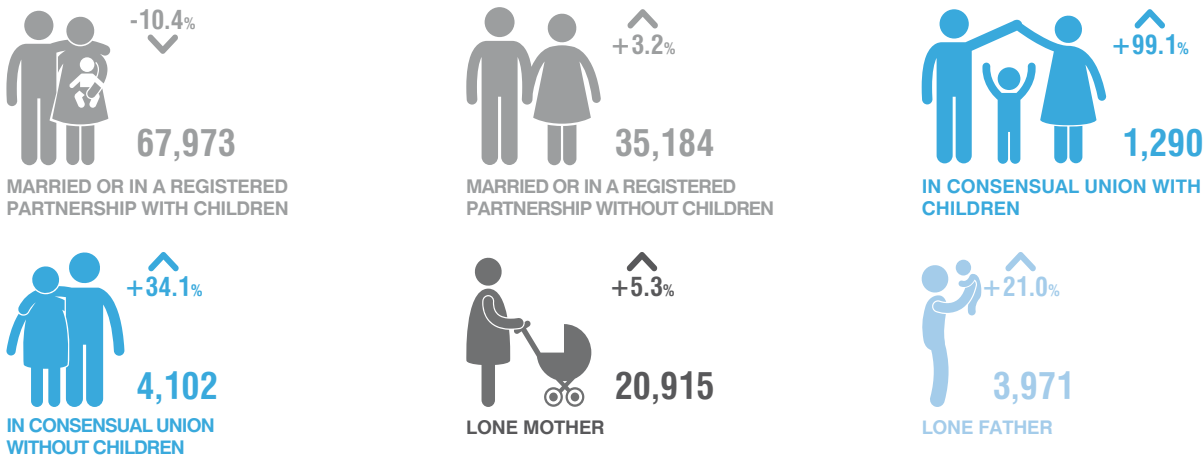


Employed by sector of economic activity



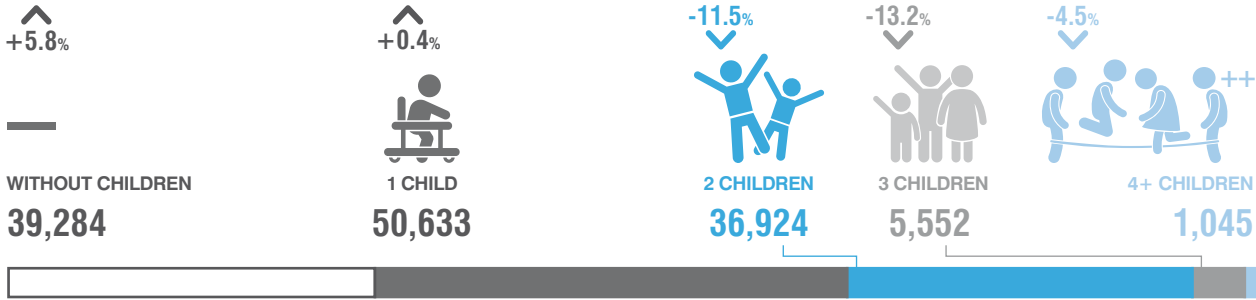
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

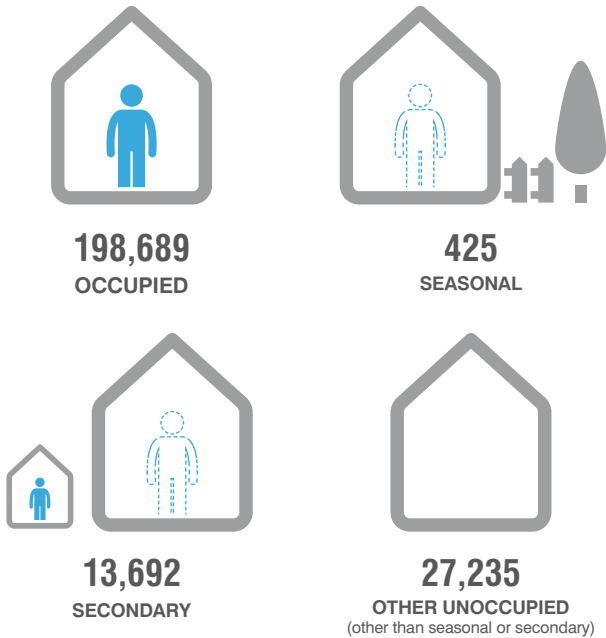


Family nuclei by number of children

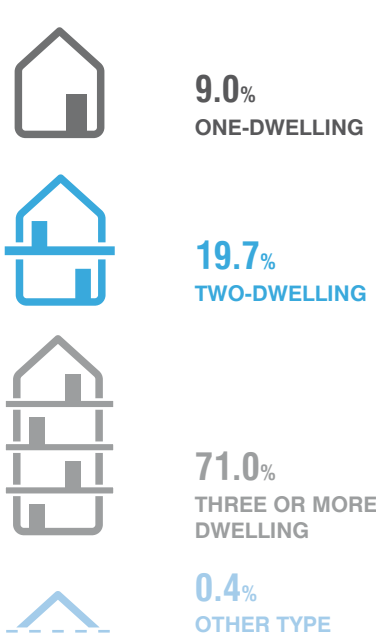
Change 2021/2011



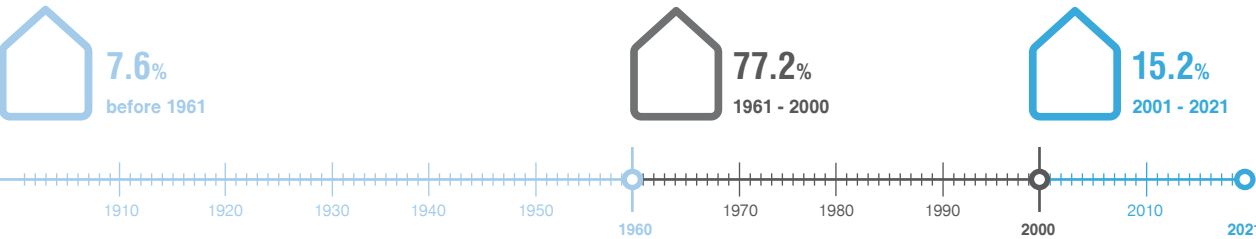
Dwellings by occupancy status



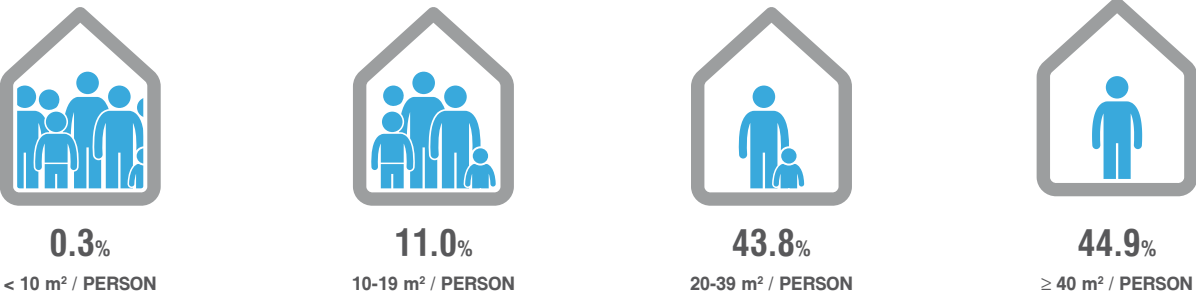
Dwellings by type of building (%)



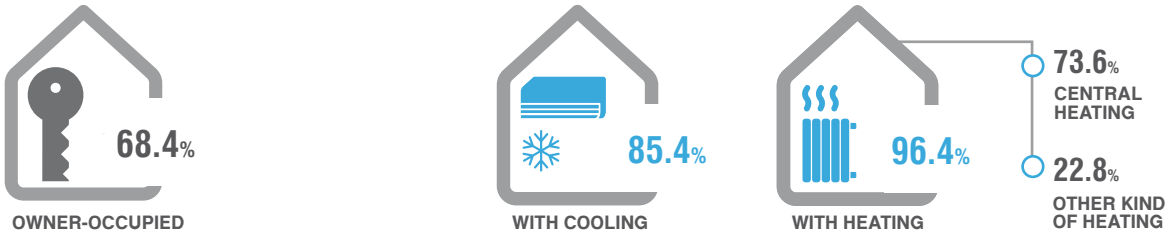
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



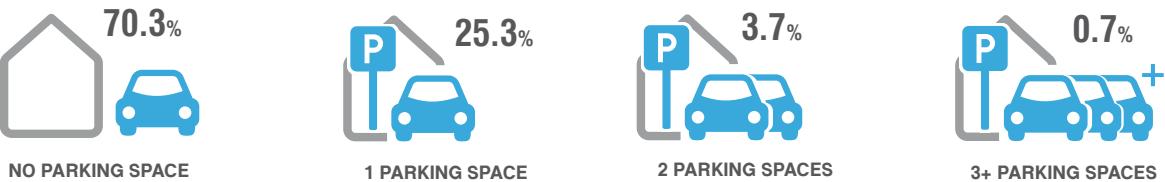
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



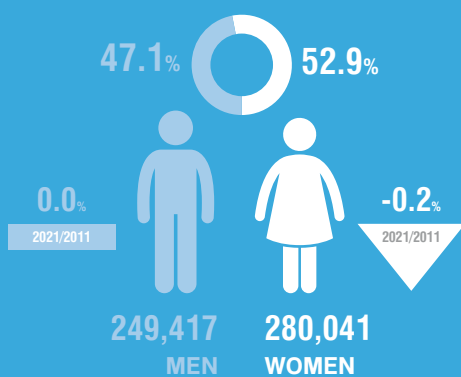
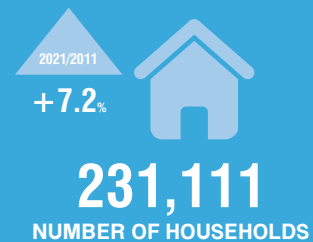
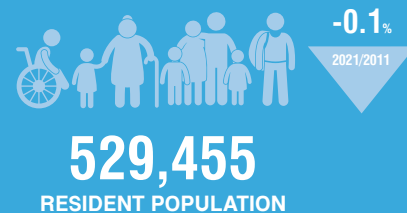
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



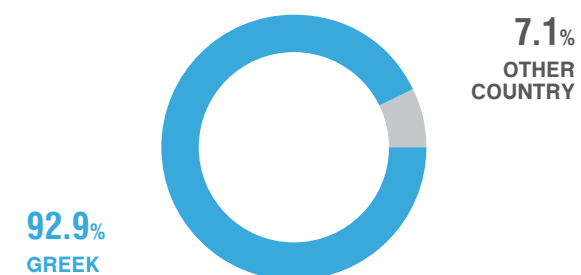
REGIONAL UNIT OF NOTIOS TOMEAS ATHINON



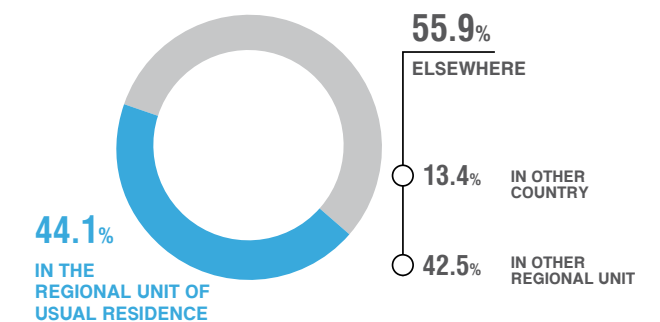
REGIONAL UNIT OF NOTIOS TOMEAS ATHINON

35

Citizenship (%)

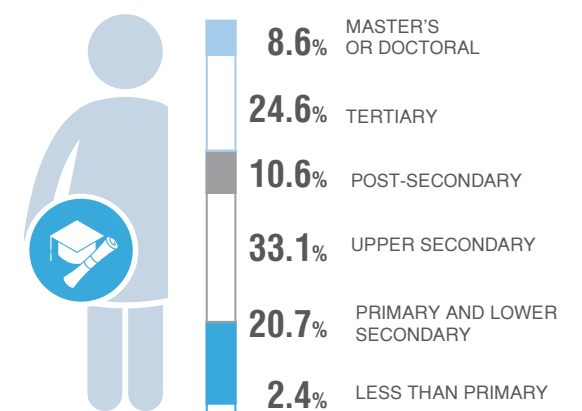
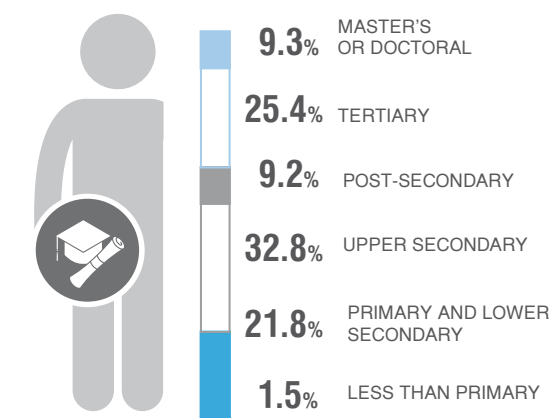


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

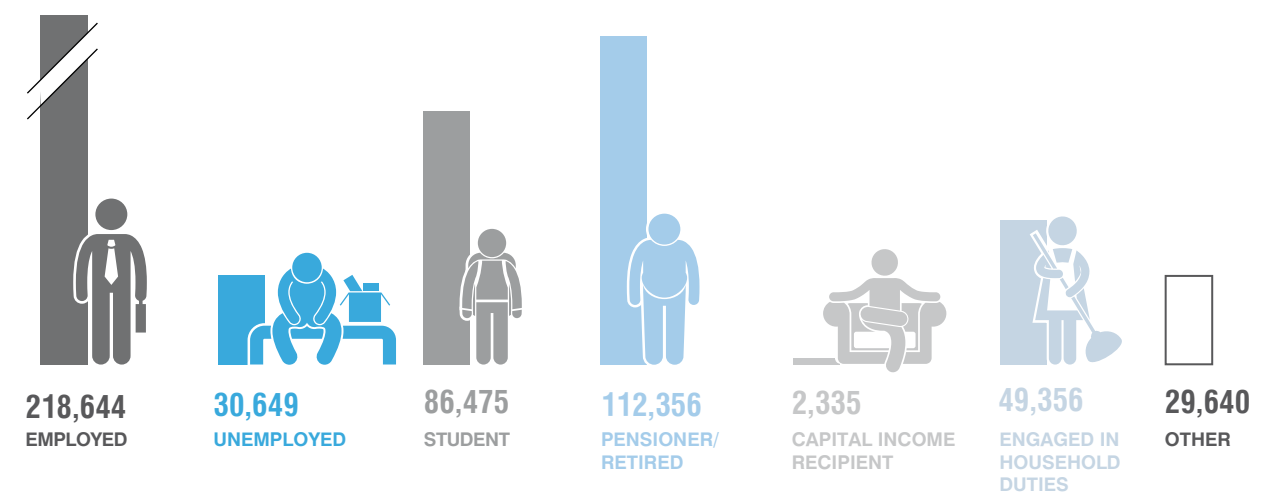


Educational attainment level (%)

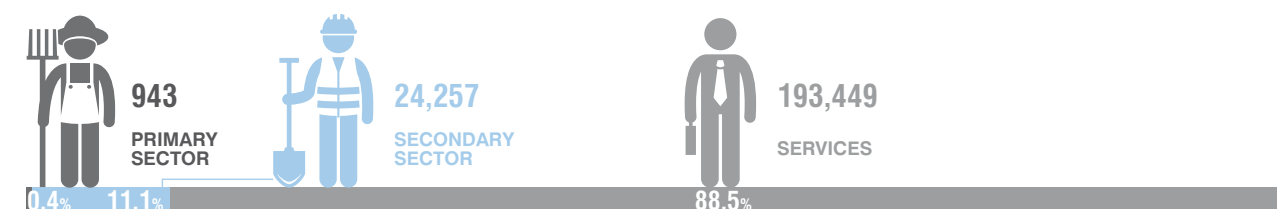
resident population aged 15+



Activity status

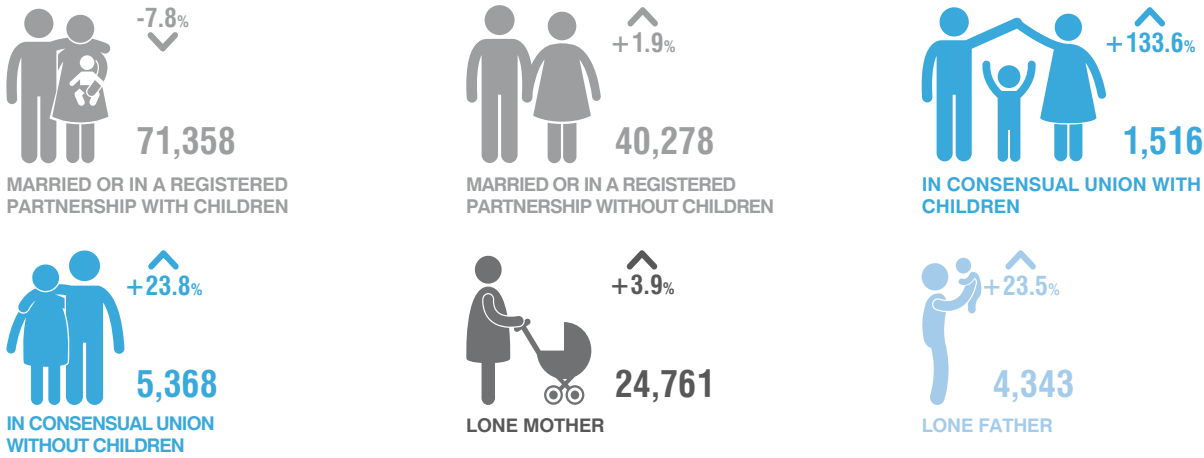


Employed by sector of economic activity



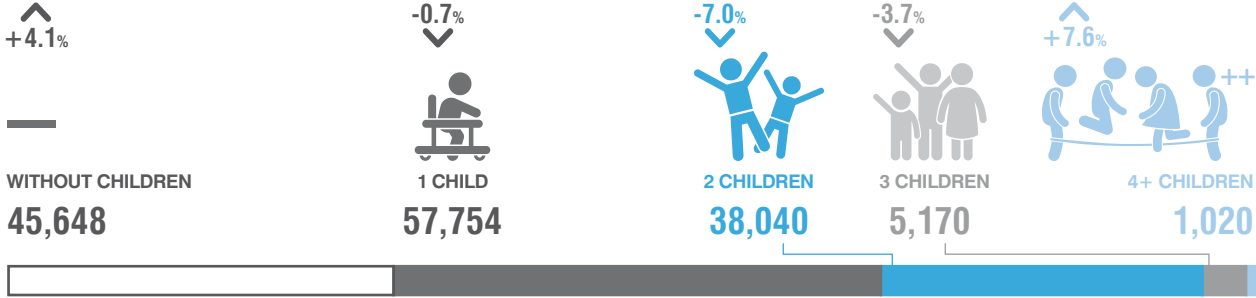
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

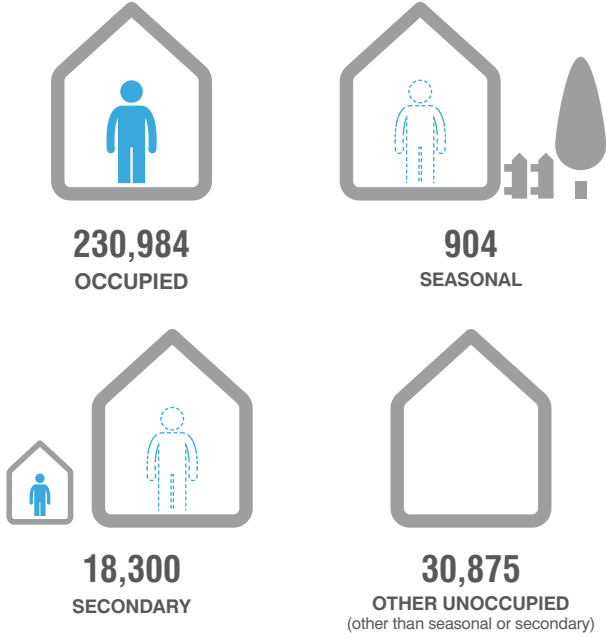


Family nuclei by number of children

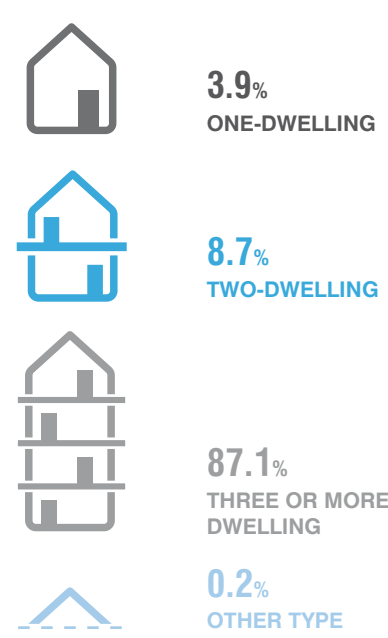
Change 2021/2011



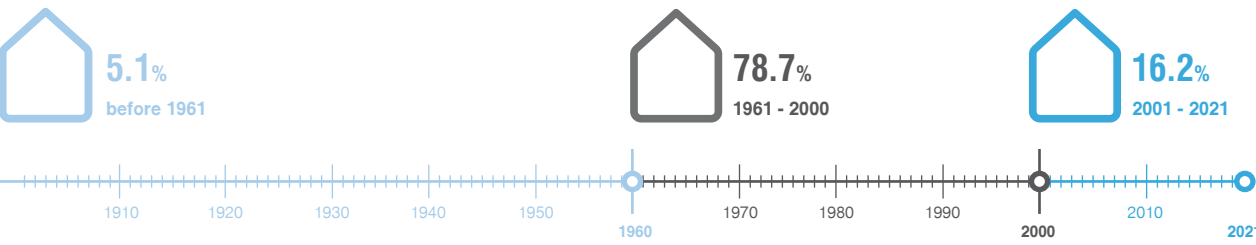
Dwellings by occupancy status



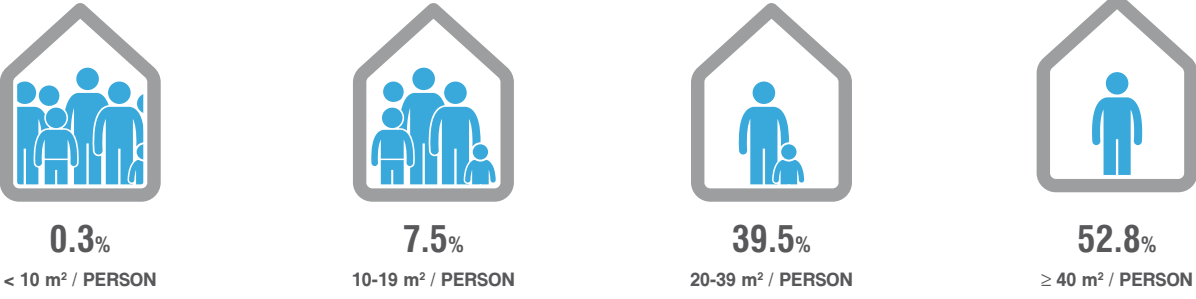
Dwellings by type of building (%)



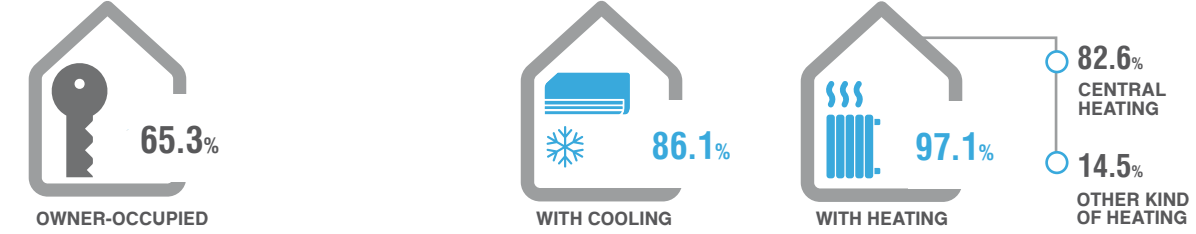
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



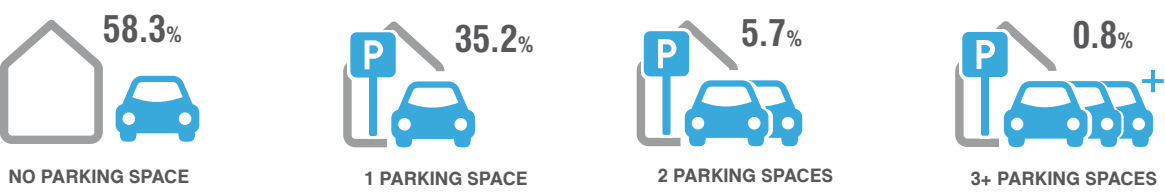
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



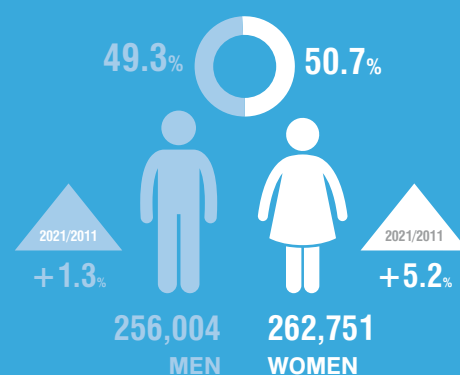
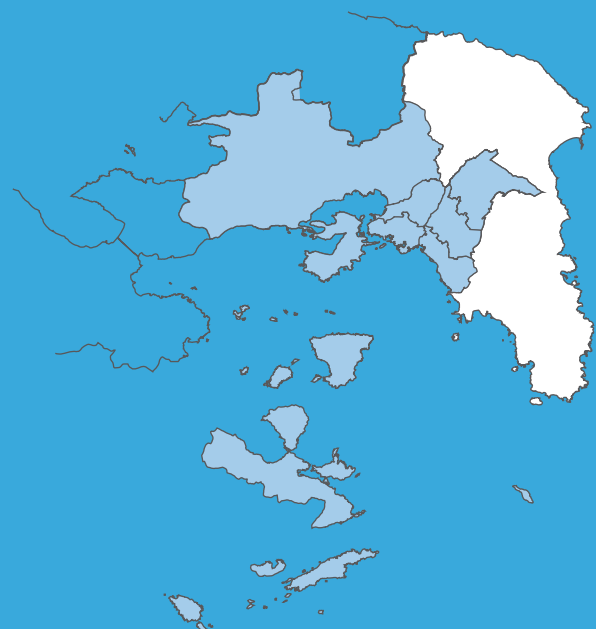
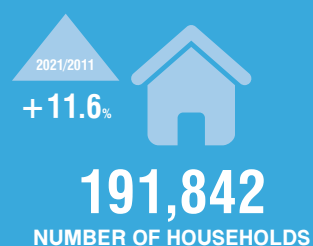
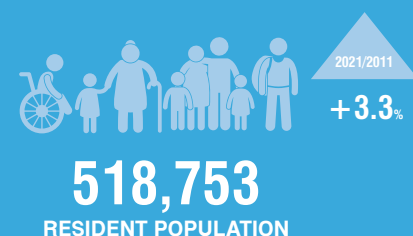
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



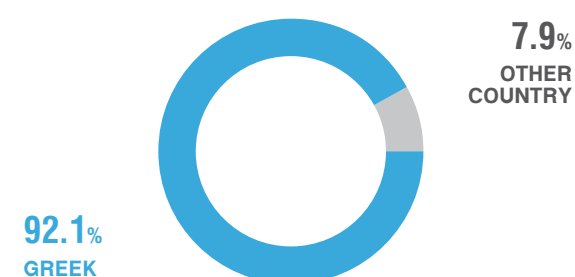
REGIONAL UNIT OF ANATOLIKI ATTIKI



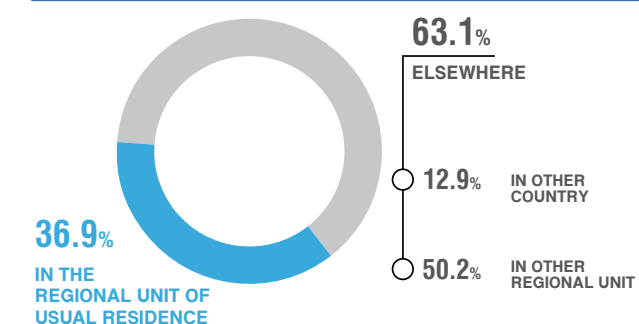
REGIONAL UNIT OF ANATOLIKI ATTIKI

39

Citizenship (%)

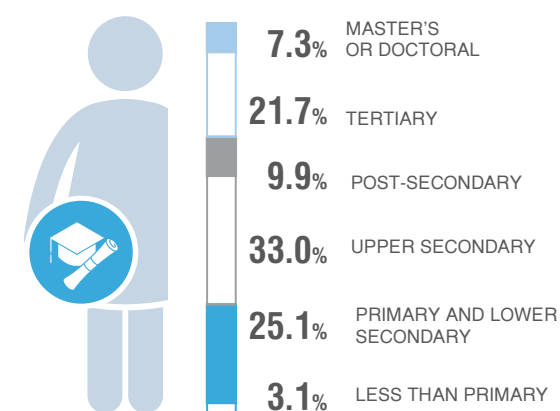
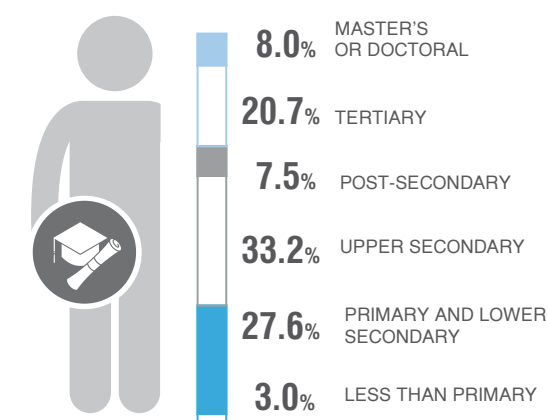


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

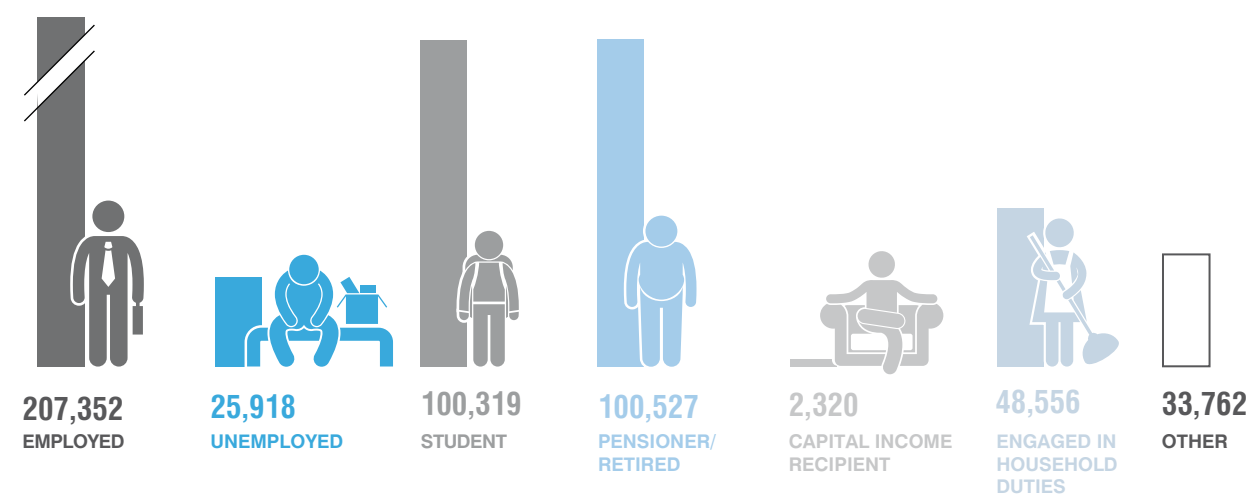


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status

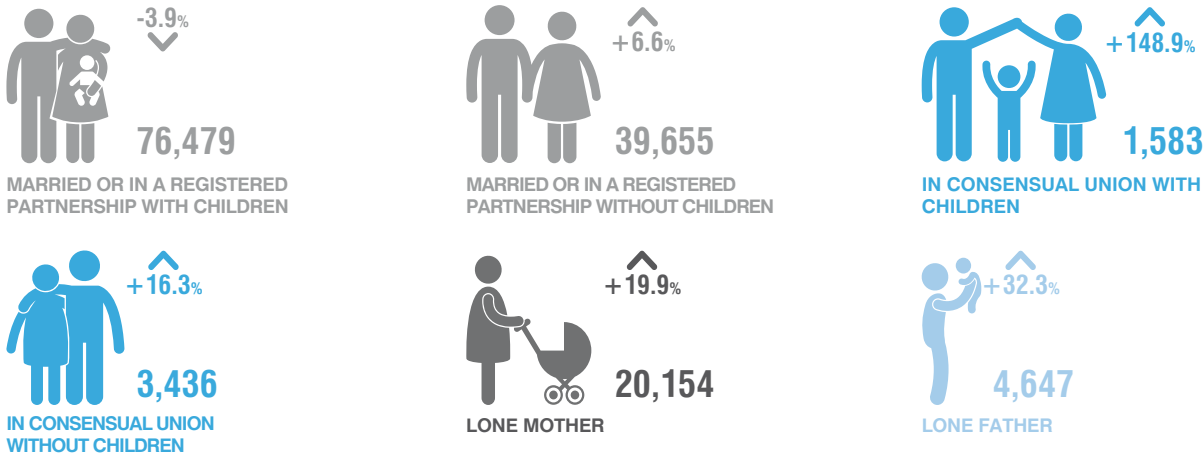


Employed by sector of economic activity



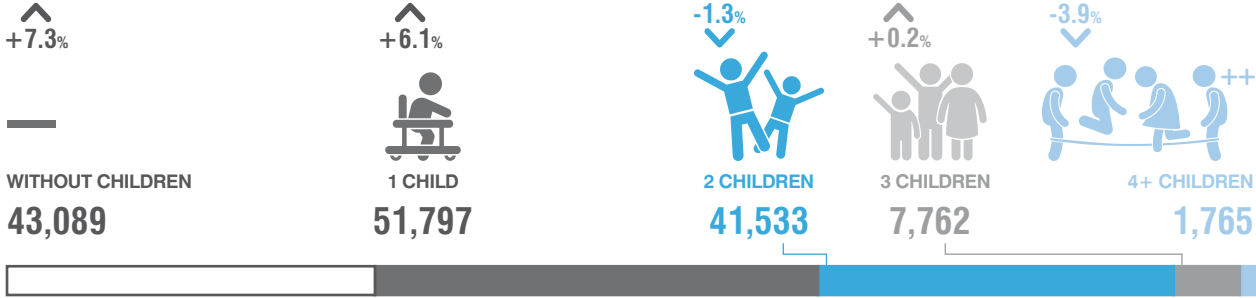
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

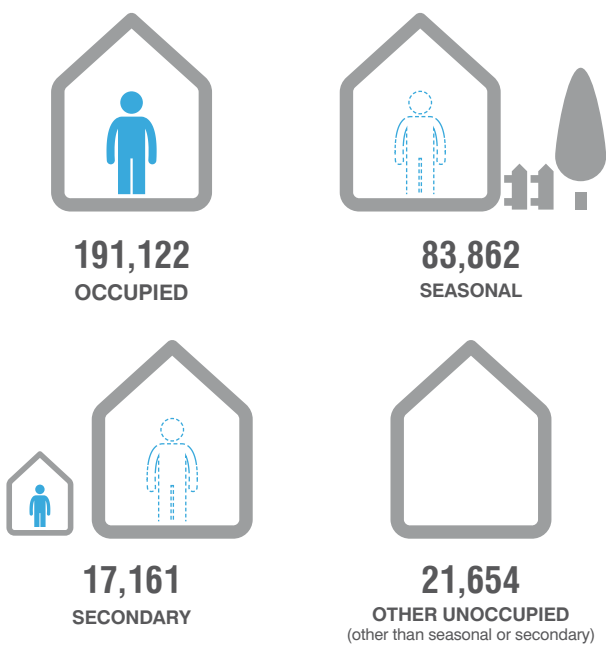


Family nuclei by number of children

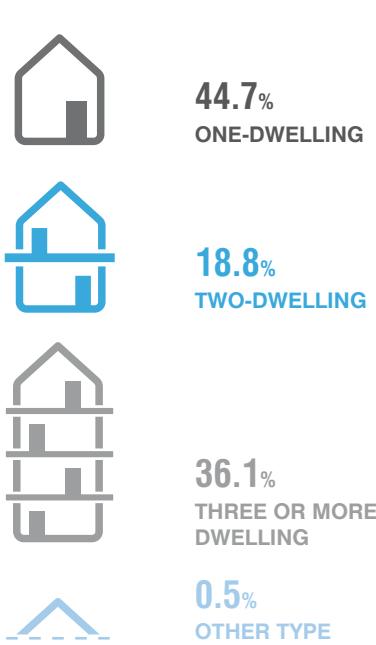
Change 2021/2011



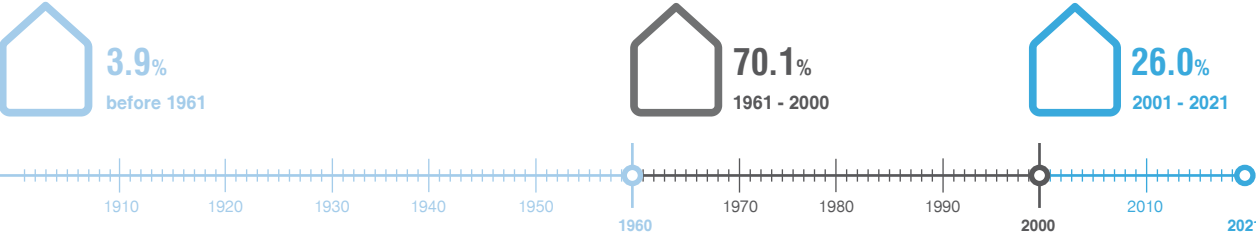
Dwellings by occupancy status



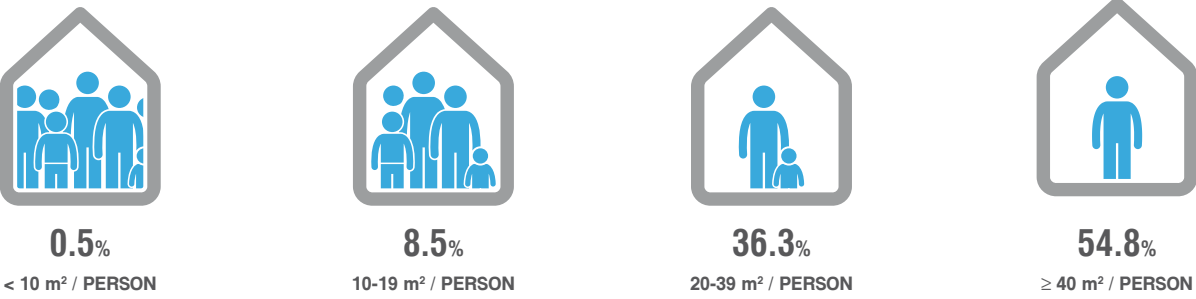
Dwellings by type of building (%)



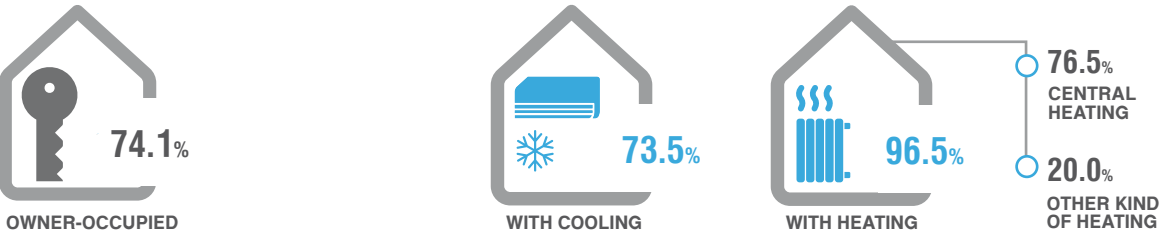
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



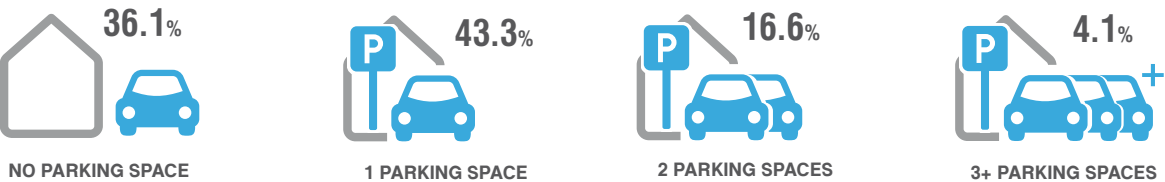
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



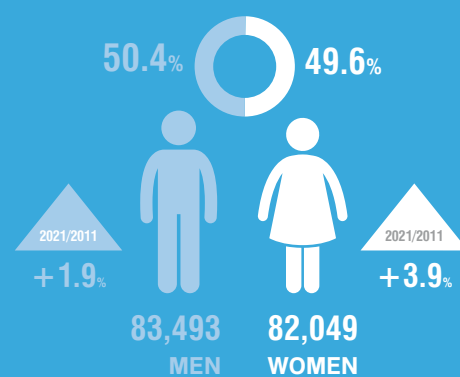
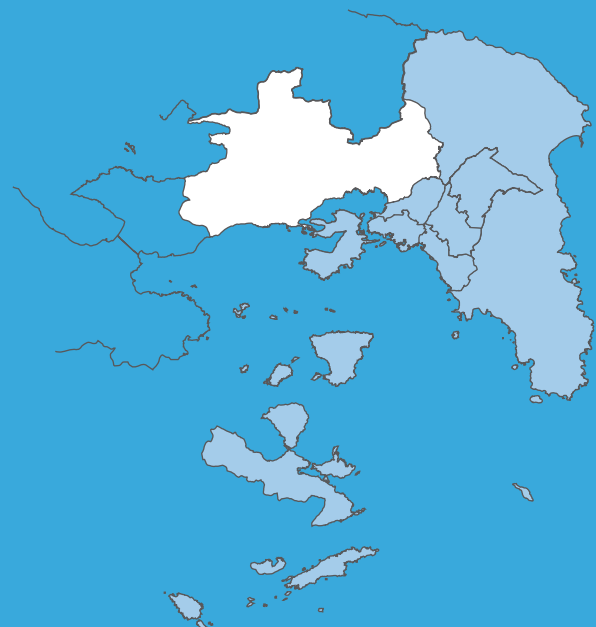
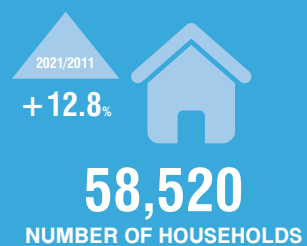
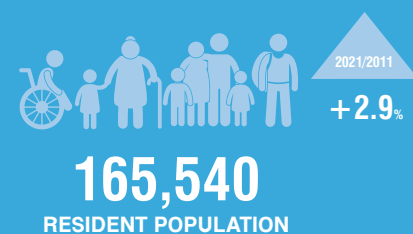
Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



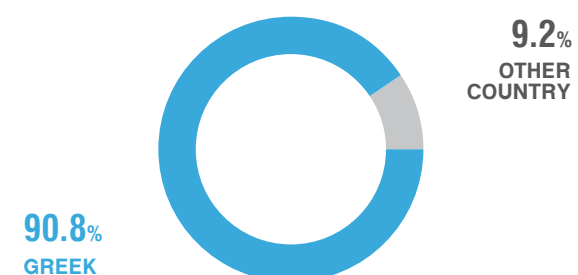
REGIONAL UNIT OF DYTIKI ATTIKI



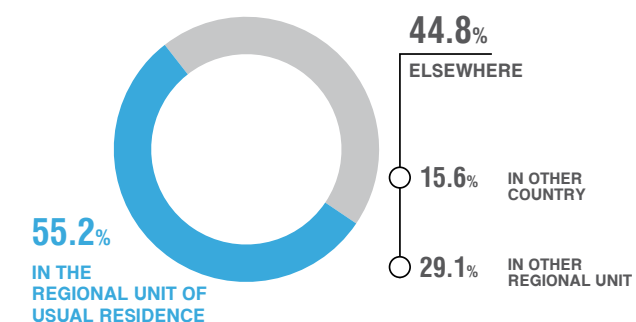
REGIONAL UNIT OF DYTIKI ATTIKI

43

Citizenship (%)

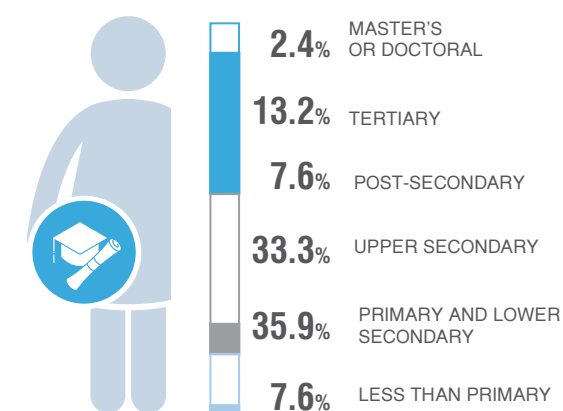
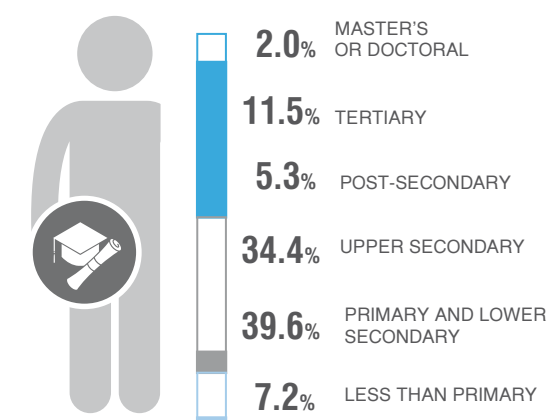


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

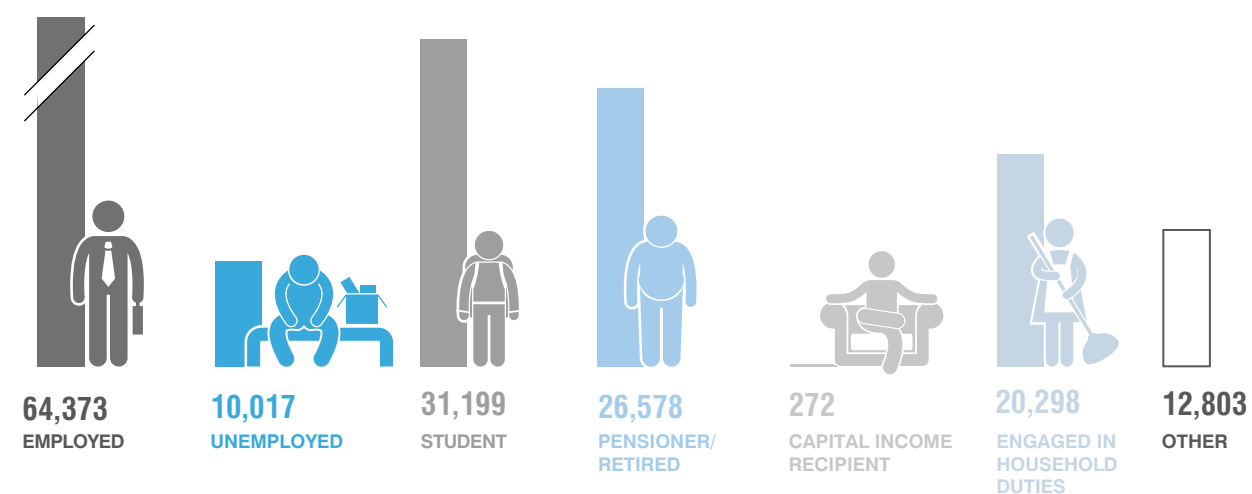


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status



Employed by sector of economic activity



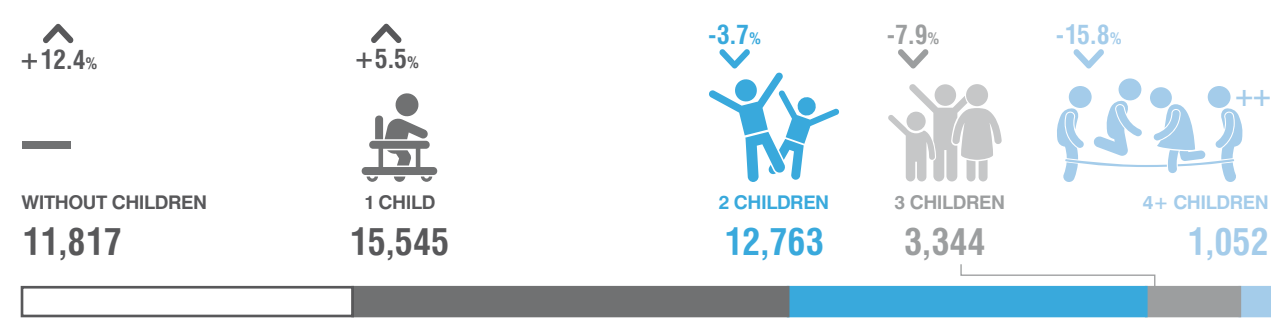
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

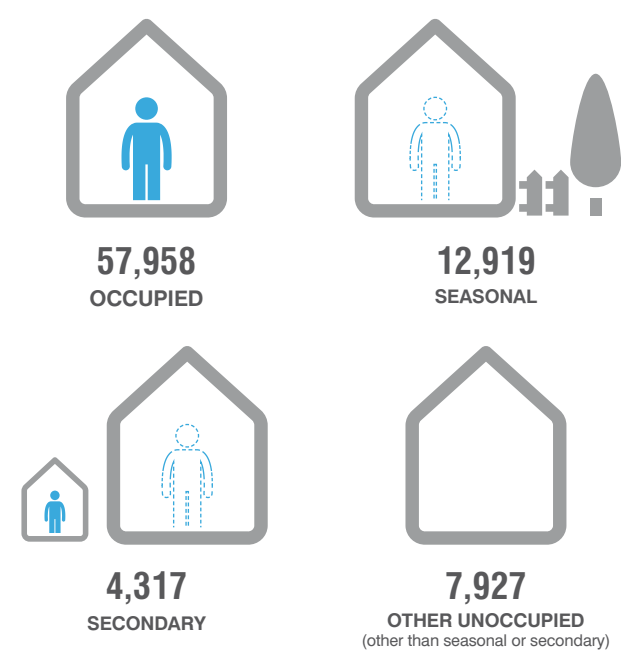


Family nuclei by number of children

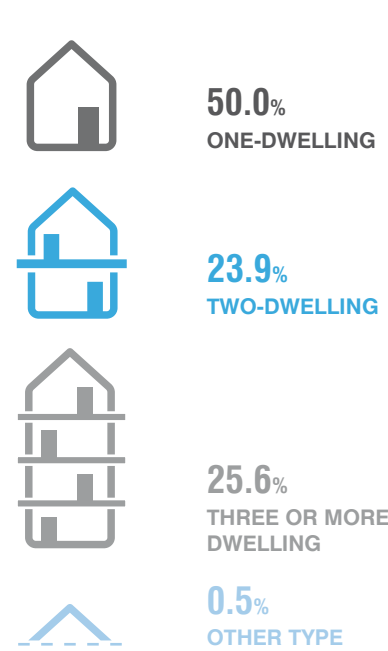
Change 2021/2011



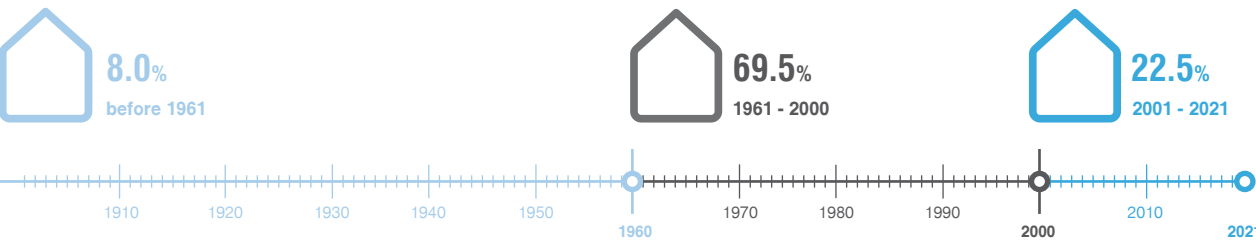
Dwellings by occupancy status



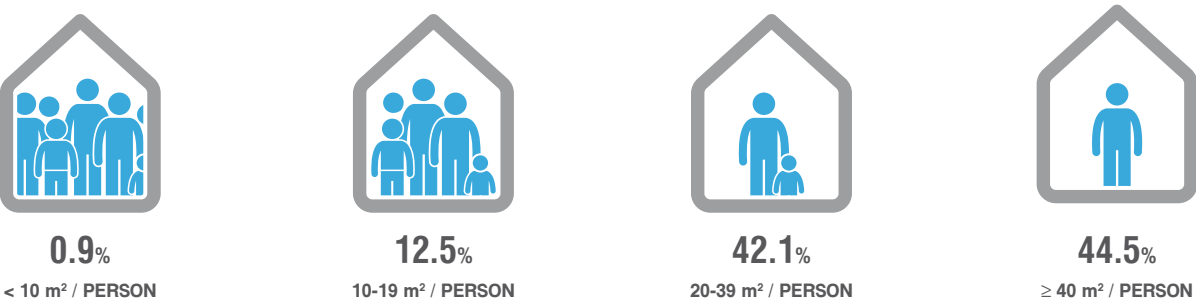
Dwellings by type of building (%)



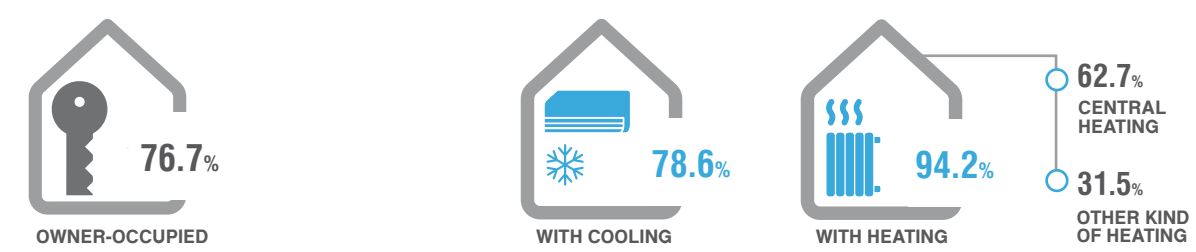
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



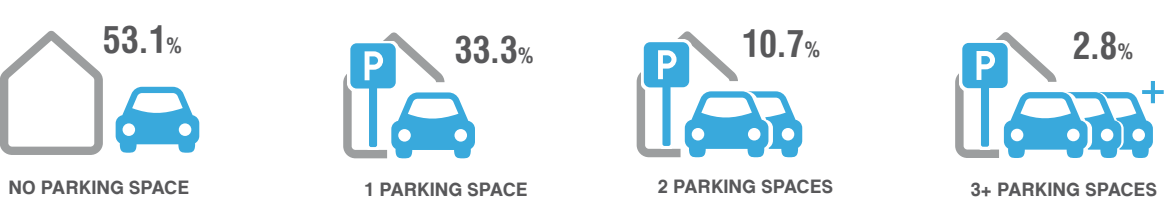
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



Households by number of cars (%)



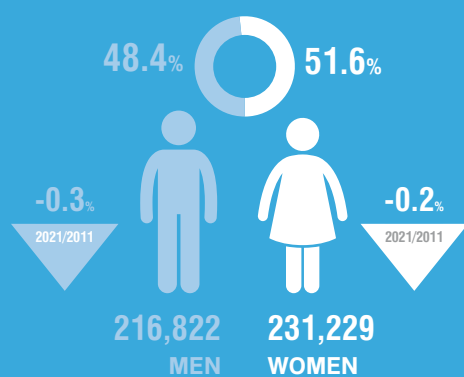
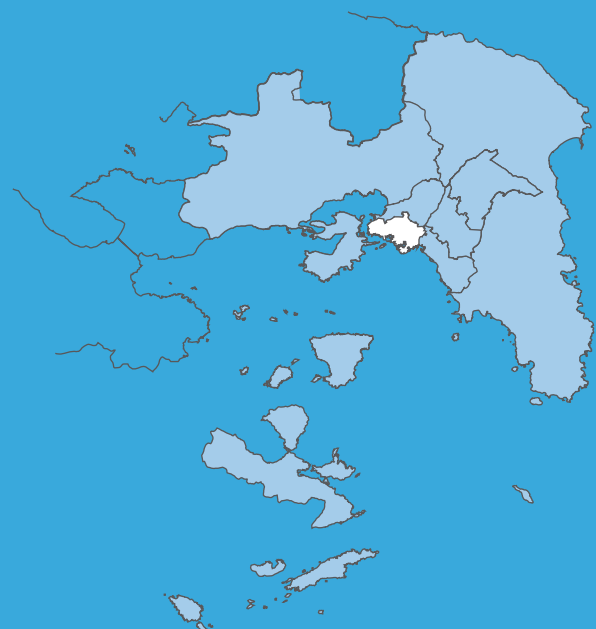
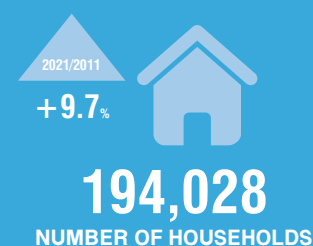
Households by number of parking spaces (%)



REGIONAL UNIT OF PEIRAIAS



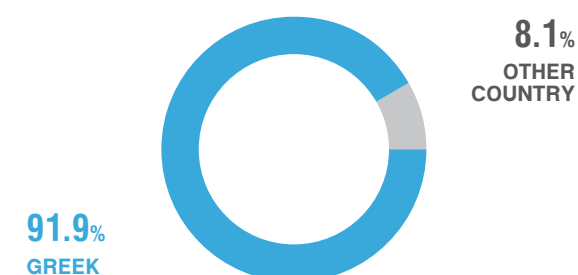
448,053
RESIDENT POPULATION



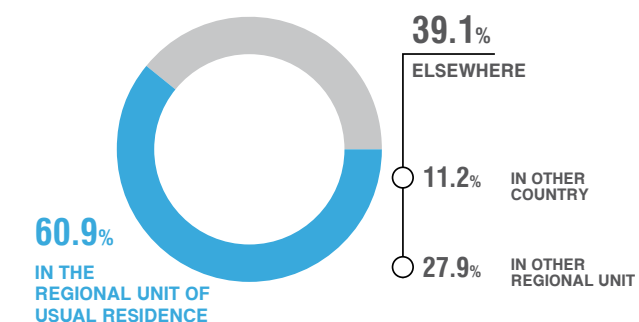
REGIONAL UNIT OF PEIRAIAS

47

Citizenship (%)

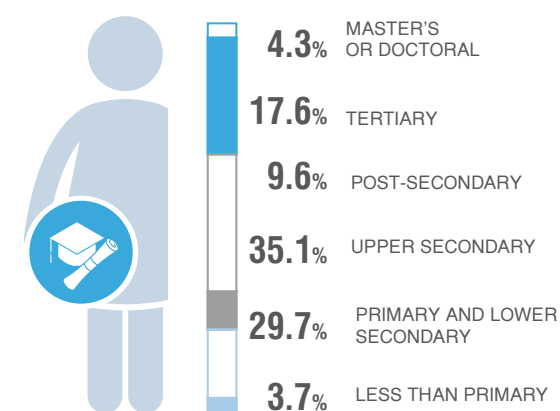
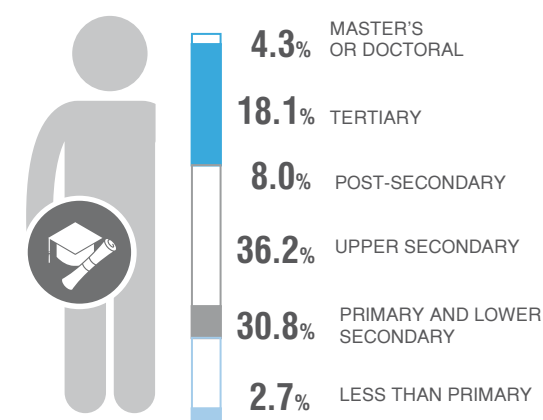


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

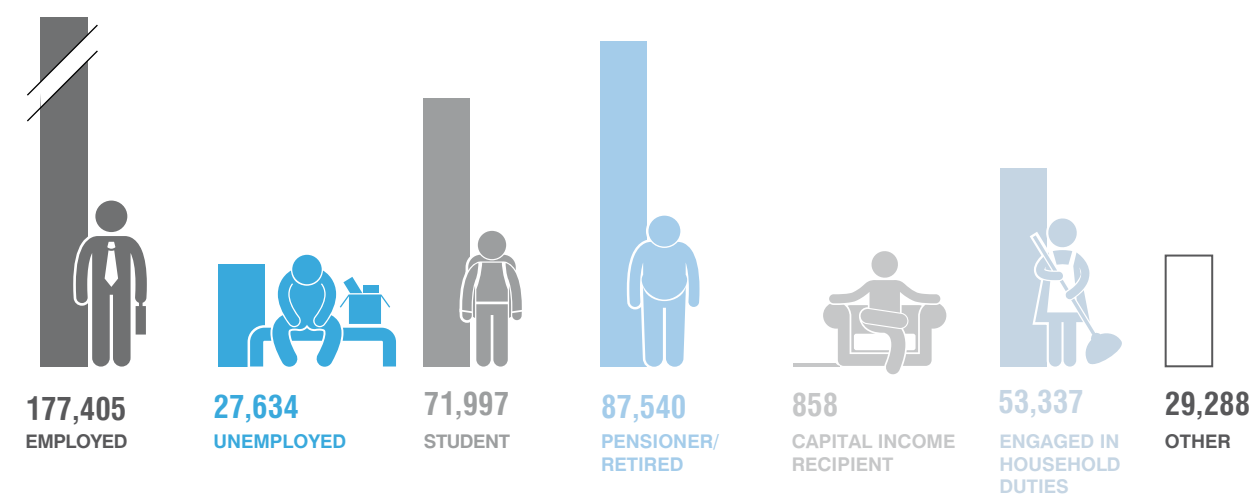


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status

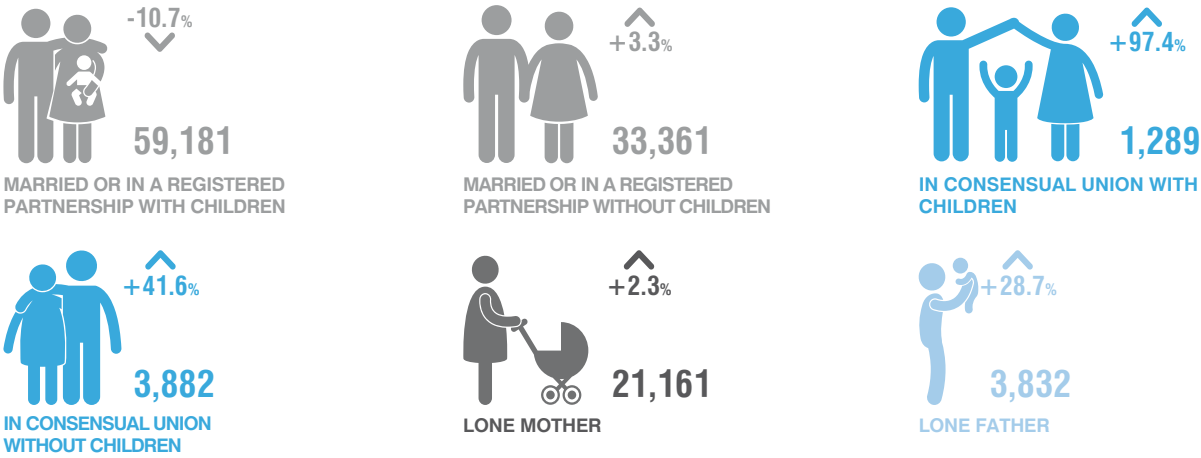


Employed by sector of economic activity



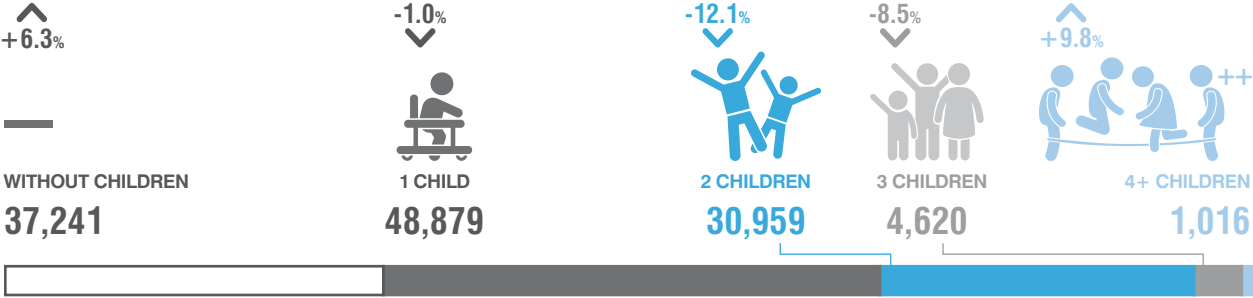
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

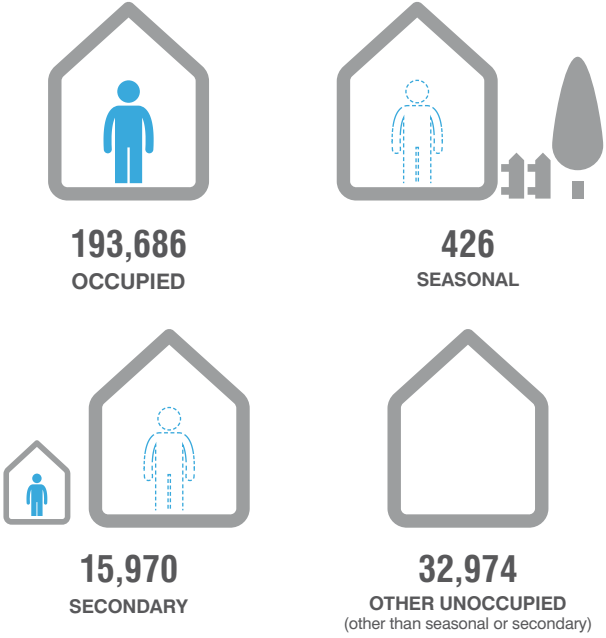


Family nuclei by number of children

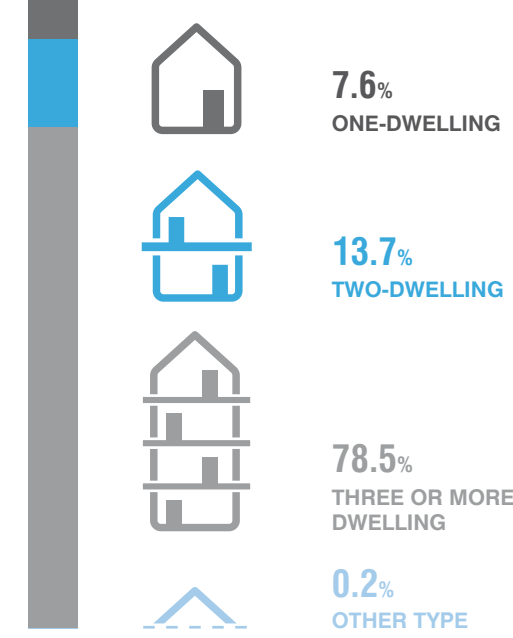
Change 2021/2011



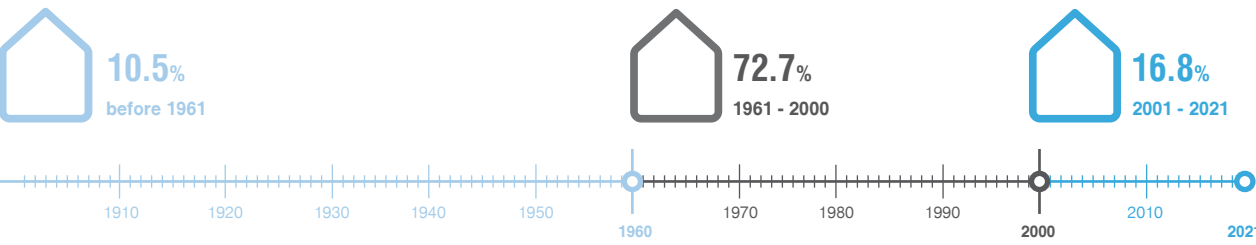
Dwellings by occupancy status



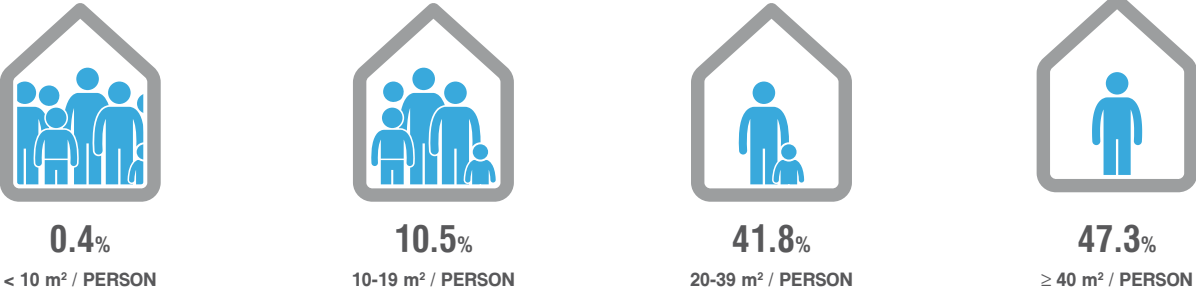
Dwellings by type of building (%)



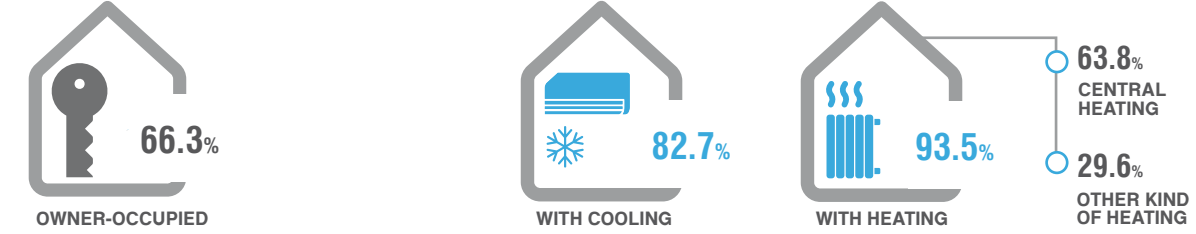
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



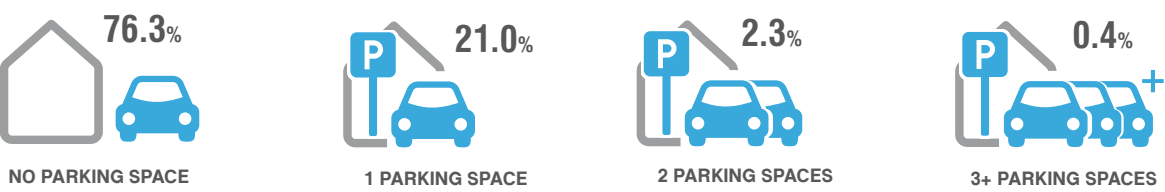
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



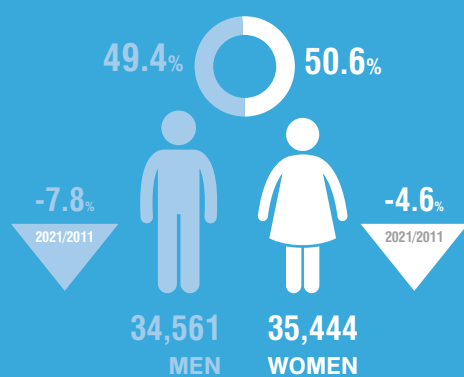
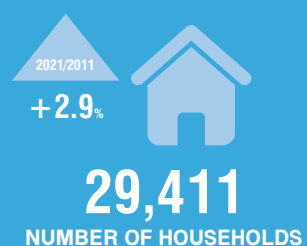
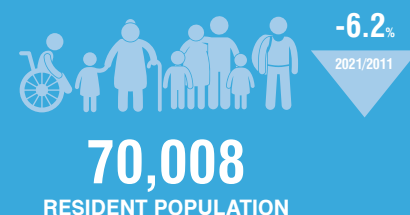
Households by number of cars (%)



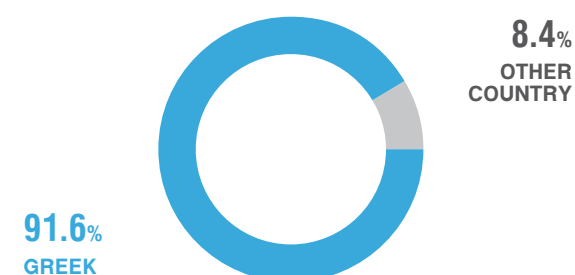
Households by number of parking spaces (%)



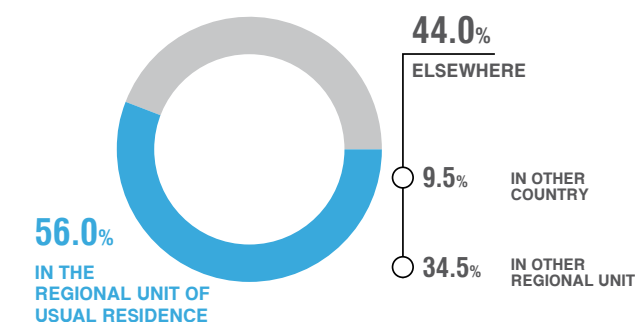
REGIONAL UNIT OF NISOI



Citizenship (%)

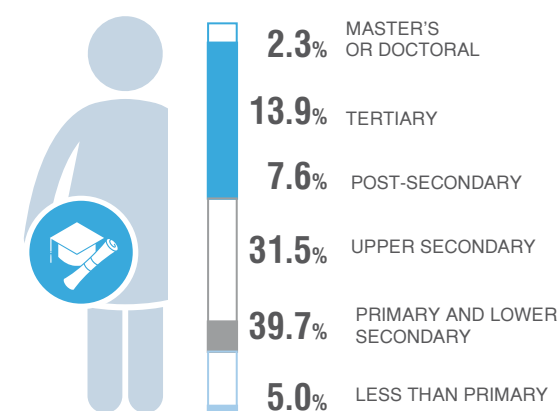
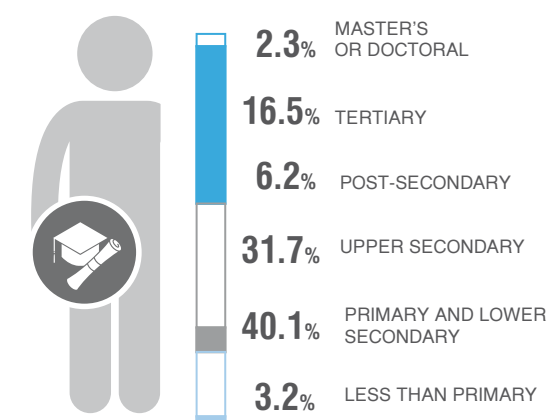


Place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth (%)

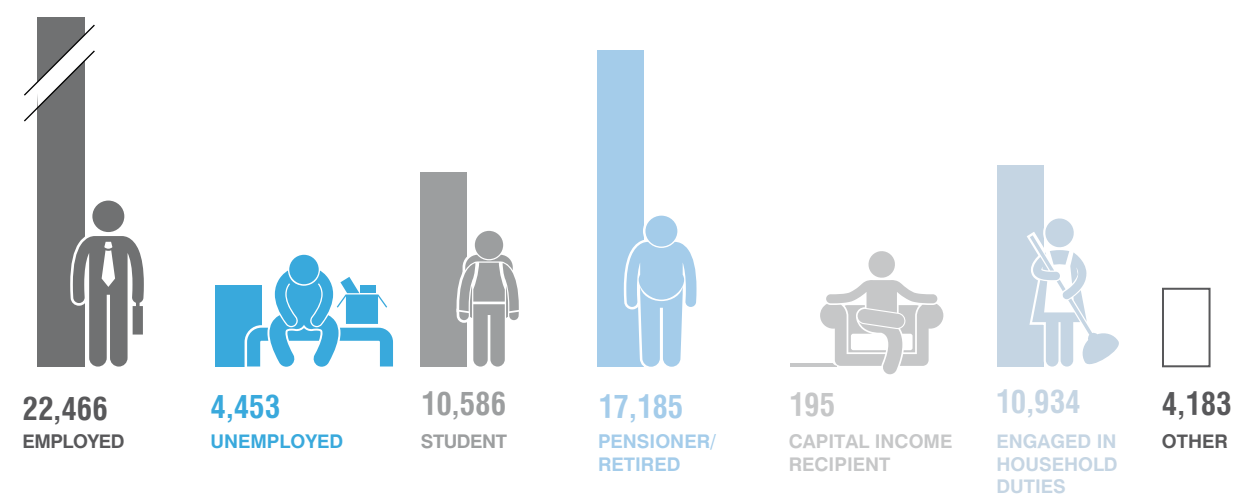


Educational attainment level (%)

resident population aged 15+



Activity status



Employed by sector of economic activity



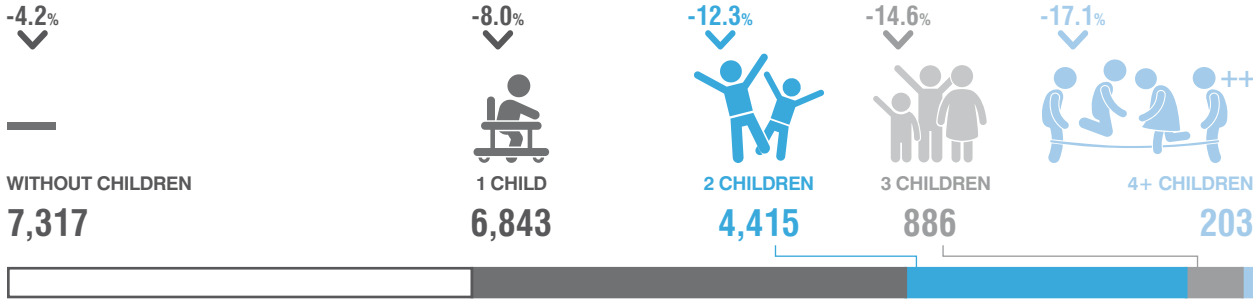
Family nuclei by type

Change 2021/2011

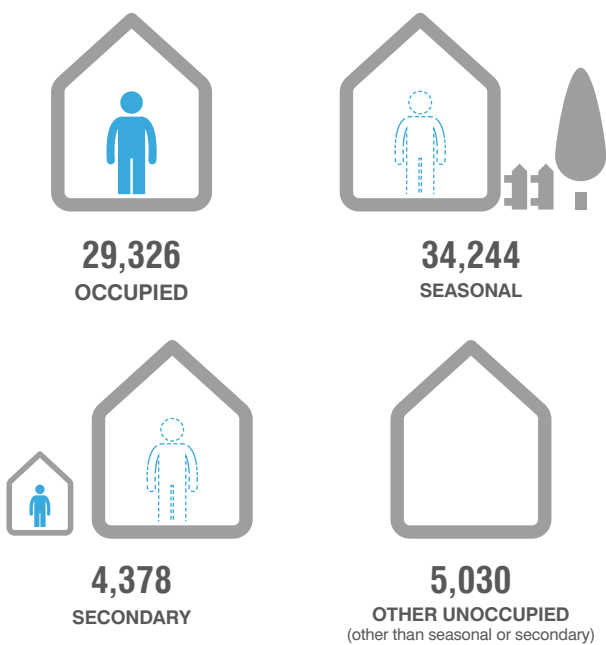


Family nuclei by number of children

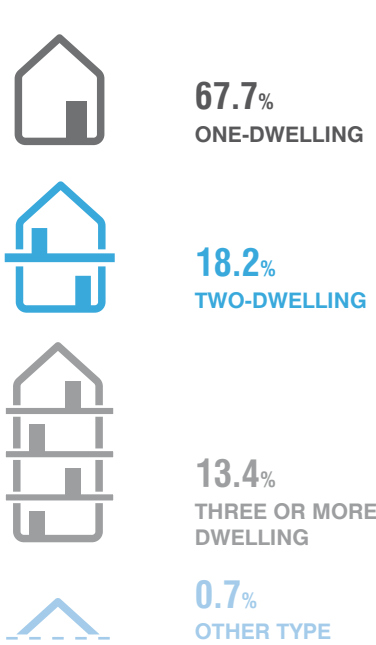
Change 2021/2011



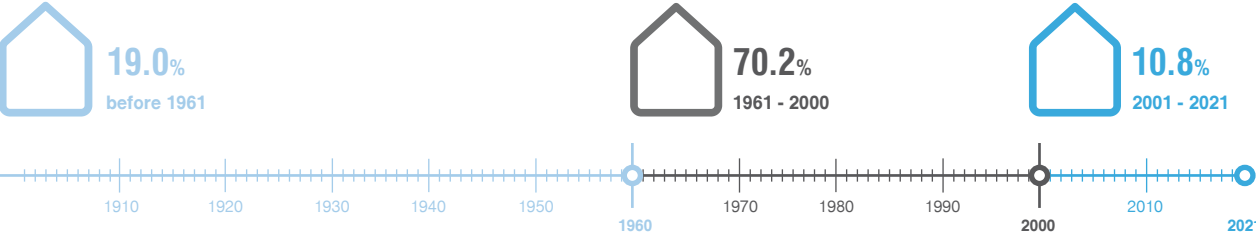
Dwellings by occupancy status



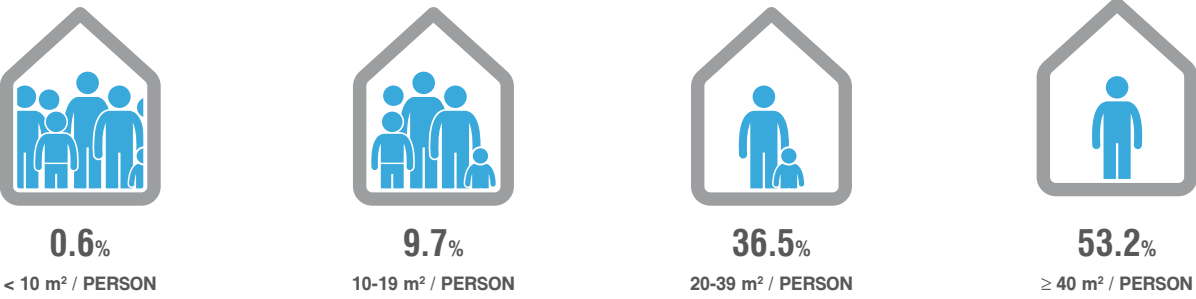
Dwellings by type of building (%)



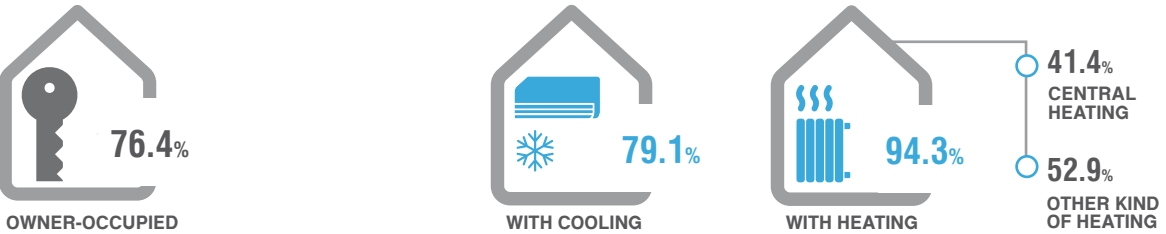
Dwellings by period of construction (%)



Occupied dwellings by density standard (floor space) (%)



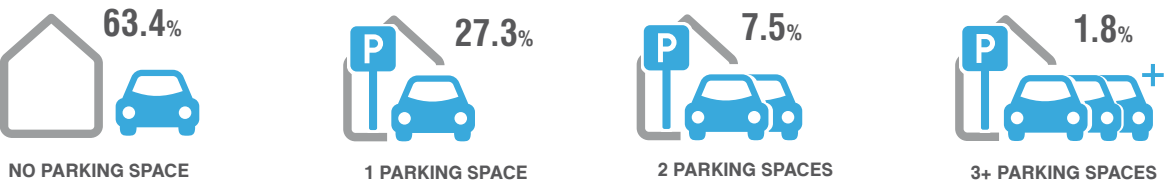
Characteristics of occupied dwellings (%)



Households by number of cars (%)



Households by number of parking spaces (%)



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. General Censuses for Buildings and Population - Housing

The General Censuses for Buildings and Population - Housing have been conducted since 1951, every ten years, and are one of the most important statistical works in Greece.

The 2021 Population - Housing Census, the first digital census in Greece, was conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) by virtue of Regulation (EU) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Population and Housing Census, their Implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/543, (EU) 2017/881, (EU) 2017/712, (EU) 2018/1799, the United Nations (UNECE) Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population - Housing and Law 4772/2021 (Government Gazette, Series I, No 17/A/5-2-2021).

The Law determines in detail the purpose, the variables, the data collection method, the post census works, as well as special provisions to ensure the smooth conduct of the General Censuses. The Population - Housing Census is carried out in all Member States of the European Union with common standards and methods, as defined in the above legal framework regarding the methods of conduct, reference dates and dates of census conduct, variables, file format and transmission dates for data and metadata. The reference date of the 2021 Population - Housing Census in Greece was the 22nd of October 2021, in line with the European Regulation, which sets the reference date within 2021.

2. Purpose of the Census

The Population - Housing Census provides up-to-date data concerning:

- the Resident Population, i.e., the inhabitants who usually reside in each Region, Regional Unit, Municipality, Municipal Unit, Community and independent settlement of Greece, irrespective of citizenship and residence status;
- the registered population, i.e., the citizens registered in each Municipality and Municipal Unit, on the basis of which the parliamentary seats are distributed in the individual constituencies during the parliamentary elections (Article 54 of the Constitution);
- the number of dwellings, by type (conventional or non-conventional), and data on their main characteristics and amenities;
- the number and composition of households;
- the demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics of the resident population of Greece;
- data on immigration and emigration.

Within the scope of the 2021 General Censuses the compilation of Statistical Registers of Buildings and Population was also foreseen, in accordance with the new European methodological framework, which provides for the transmission of demographic census data on an annual basis.

3. Methodology

According to the initial census design, the 2021 General Censuses were conducted using the traditional method, which is based on the direct enumeration of all individuals and the collection of information on their characteristics through a questionnaire.

In the context of safeguarding public health and due to the adverse conditions arising from the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19), ELSTAT designed and carried out the 2021 Population - Housing Census with a hybrid system, which initially provided for the electronic self-enumeration (with the help of the Enumerators) of households through a dedicated online application.

For those households that could not be self-enumerated, as well as for people living in refugee camps, nursing homes, hospitals, other collective households, etc., the Census was conducted through a personal or telephone interview in full compliance with the applicable public health protection measures. The obstacle related to the absence of a population register (administrative or statistical) was overcome with the help of the Enumerators who distributed a unique (geospatial) residence code to each household in their area of responsibility. The population was enumerated on the basis of these codes.

3.1 Phases of data collection of the General Censuses

3.1.1 Preparatory phase: Buildings Census

The Buildings Census is conducted every 10 years before the Population - Housing Census for collecting information on the number of buildings, their use and characteristics in order to meet national requirements for statistical information. In addition to buildings characteristics, the 2021 Buildings Census collected information on the geospatial location of the buildings by locating the coordinates of buildings through an electronic application.

Moreover, this application enabled the compilation of lists of buildings, locating the dwellings (inhabited and not) within each Census Sector. Subsequently, the Population Census was conducted on the basis of these lists.

The Buildings Census was carried out by the Building Enumerators with the use of tablets. The location and the characteristics of each building were recorded through a specially designed online application, in a cloud database. The Buildings Enumerators visited on the spot each building block under their responsibility with the appropriate cartographic material, provided to them by ELSTAT, and recorded, through the electronic application, the buildings located therein, their characteristics and use. Subsequently, this application produced the lists of buildings-dwellings, to which (dwellings) a unique residence code was assigned to be used for the conduct of the Population Census.

3.1.2 Phase A: Electronic self-enumeration

In November 2021, ELSTAT's Enumerators distributed a sealed envelope to each residential dwelling, apartment or accommodation with the unique (geospatial) residence code corresponding to that dwelling.

Subsequently, a representative of each household could, through the Digital Portal of the Public Sector (www.gov.gr) and the use of his/her unique residence code

and the personal code for accessing tax digital services -“taxisnet” (method of identification), log in to the electronic application of the Census for self-enumerating his/her household and its members, in order to complete and submit the questionnaire on the dwelling and members of the household. During this phase, and through the dedicated electronic application for the census management, the Enumerators were able to monitor both the households that were self-enumerated and those which had not been self-enumerated and were under the responsibility of the sector assigned to them.

The initial deadline for the completion of Phase A was the 26th of November 2021, but it was extended until 13 December 2021 due to the high share of the self-enumeration.

3.1.3 Phase B: Collection of data through a personal interview

Phase B of the Population - Housing Census concerned the collection of data through a personal interview, either by telephone or in person, since the Enumerators were able, through the electronic management application, to identify and locate the residents of the Country who had not been self-enumerated during Phase A.

During Phase B, the electronic application for the self-enumeration remained active and available to those households who wanted to be self-enumerated electronically but had not done it so far.

Phase B was held from 14 December 2021 to 14 February 2022 to help the Enumerators, especially outside large cities or islands, reach the entire population.

3.1.4 Phase C: Electronic self-enumeration for the citizens who had not been able to contact their Enumerators

The third phase of the Census was organised by ELSTAT to cover those few cases of households that had not responded to the self-enumeration or could not be accessed by the census staff (Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Building Enumerators, Enumerators).

During the period from 15 to 21 February 2022, those who wanted to be enumerated could visit the website of ELSTAT (www.statistics.gr) and, by filling in their home address, either create and receive electronically a new “unique residence code” corresponding to their dwelling in order to be self-enumerated in line with the procedure of Phase A or to contact the Supervision of the area they lived in and set a date for their enumeration by telephone or personal interview.

3.2 Census Questionnaire

The questionnaires of the General Census were designed in accordance with the relevant EU legislation on Population and Housing Census and the guidelines and methodological recommendations of the United Nations, also taking into account the experience of ELSTAT staff in the Census, as well as the recommendations and proposals of the bodies involved in the relevant consultation.

The Census questionnaire included all the mandatory variables set out in the European Regulation (EU) 763/2008 on Population and Housing Censuses, as well as variables that meet national requirements for statistical information. However, it was decided not to include sensitive personal data (e.g. data on health status,

religion, sexual orientation, etc.).

For the first time, as part of the Population Census, the Tax Registration Number (AFM) and the Social Security Register Number (AMKA) of each enumerated person were collected.

The aim was to have a unique identification number for each individual, which would be used as a “key” for linking statistical data from the Population Census to administrative records data, according to the Digital Transformation Paper in Greece (Law 4727/2020) on the interoperability of administrative registers.

The purpose is twofold. Firstly, linking the census variables with data from administrative registers, in order to check their quality in terms of identifying double recordings and any errors, to check full coverage of the population and secondly, to create the first Statistical Population Register from the results of the 2021 Census and to regularly update it from administrative data.

3.3 Processing of the census data

According to the design of the 2021 Population - Housing Census, among the Enumerators’ responsibilities was to enter in the secure database of ELSTAT the data of the questionnaires collected through an interview, during Phase B. In this way and through the electronic self-enumeration, all the census data were incorporated into the ELSTAT database within a short period of time (a few days) after the end of the data collection and were ready to be processed.

The electronic questionnaire of the Census had integrated automatic checks aimed at ensuring the collection of more complete and correct data. An important innovation of the 2021 Population - Housing Census was the development and implementation of an electronic project management and monitoring system. All operations were managed electronically. Therefore, for the first time it was possible during the data collection phase to monitor in real-time the process of their collection, as well as to check the completeness and correctness of the data collected, at the level of responsibility, in order to address non-response, or incorrect responses, etc. This allowed immediate action to be taken to resolve any issue that arose. At the end of the Census, quality and completeness checks were carried on the data of the census database to obtain the results of the Census.

More specifically, in the first phase, a check was carried out by the “data clearing” procedure for cases of double-recording, records or variables missing, such as sex, checking the location of the enumerated persons as temporary guests, encoding the geographical code of their place of usual residence and transferring them to their usual residence.

In addition, quality checks were carried out as regards the full coverage of the total population, using data from administrative sources. Data from administrative sources were used as a means of quality control and/or completion of missing values of the main demographic characteristics of the population, such as place of usual residence, sex, age, place of birth, citizenship, legal marital status, missing records, etc. The collection through the Census of the AFM and the AMKA of the enumerated persons served as a “key” for the interconnection of the Census data with the data of administrative registers.

In this context, administrative data were used for the first time from the Tax Authority of Greece (Independent Authority for Public Revenue - AADE) and the Social Security Organisation (IDIKA), the Citizens' Register - which is under compilation -, as well as additional data from other sources, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Security for specific population groups. Moreover, data from the Electricity Distribution Network Operator SA (DEDDIE) were used to identify occupied dwellings that might have not been enumerated.

The quality control of the data also took into account vital statistics data, administrative data on the pupil/student population, as well as data from the labour force survey with regard only to the change in employment of foreigners.

Apart from the above-mentioned data from administrative and other sources, for the control and quality checks of the variables of the Population - Housing Census, as well as for the completion of missing values, the following were used:

- a. data from the Information System ERGANI (Ministry of Labour and Social Security) and the Information System "myschool" (Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports).
- b. data from registers as well as other surveys of ELSTAT, in particular the Statistical Business Register, the 2021 Census of Agricultural and Livestock Holdings and the Labour Force Survey (data for Q4 2021).

3.4 Statistical confidentiality method applied to the results of the 2021 Population and Housing Census

In the context of ensuring statistical confidentiality, in accordance with national and European legislation (Legal Framework), all appropriate measures to protect the confidentiality of the data have been implemented, in accordance with the recommendations of the European Statistical Office (Eurostat).

Specifically, the Cell Key Method (CKM) was applied to the tabulated data of the 2021 Population - Housing Census by adding "noise" in cells, in order to ensure the confidentiality of the data on the one hand and to preserve their characteristics and their usefulness on the other, given that the impact of the method on the data is not significant.

The above confidentiality method ensures statistical confidentiality by adding or subtracting a small number to the cell values of the tables determined by applying the method, with the result that a percentage of the published values of the variables will differ slightly from the actual values.

It is noted that the application of the method may disturb the additivity of the values in the tables. That is, the total of a row or column appearing in the table does not always equal the total sum of the values of that row or column. This is because the method adds or subtracts noise to cell values independently of the other values.

The non-additivity of the data due to the application of the confidentiality method is considered negligible, as its application ensures that it is not possible to identify statistical units with low frequencies while maintaining the overall usefulness and accuracy of the data for analysis and decision making.

It should be noted that, due to the application of statistical confidentiality rules, there will be minor discrepancies between data included in this publication and the already announced results of the 2021 Population - Housing Census, as published in the Official Gazette (Usual Resident and De jure/Registered Population) and previous Publications.

3.5 Concepts and definitions

Household: according to the household-dwelling concept applied, all persons having their usual residence in the same dwelling, whether or not they are related to each other, are members of the same household.

The **family nucleus** is defined as two or more persons who belong to the same household and are related as spouses, as partners in a consensual union or as parent and child. Therefore, the family nucleus comprises a couple without children or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children having their usual residence in the same dwelling.

Two persons are considered to be partners in a consensual union when they belong to the same household, they are not married to or in a registered partnership with each other and they have a marriage-like relationship with each other.

Child is any person without a spouse or partner who has its usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents, regardless of its age.

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalization. Greek citizenship includes dual citizenship as well (Greek and other citizenship).

Activity status: refers to the main activity during the period 16-22 October 2021.

Dwellings: the data on dwellings presented in the publication refer to conventional dwellings. A **conventional dwelling** is a structurally separate and independent premise at fixed location, which consists of at least one standard room and is intended to be used as a dwelling for a household.

Occupancy status of a dwelling: other unoccupied dwellings include vacant dwellings for rent, sale, demolition or any other reason.

Number of cars and parking spaces: data refer to the number of cars and parking spaces which are available for use by the household.

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