

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/T5-473 (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. Statistical concepts and definitions

3.1 Usual residence: means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless any temporary absence for purpose of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

As usual resident population in a given geographical area should be considered the persons who: i) reside for a period of at least 12 months in the place of their usual residence, before the reference date or ii) have moved during the 12 months before the reference date to the place of usual residence with intention to stay for at least one year. If it cannot be proved that cases i) and ii) apply, then usual residence is considered the place of declared residence.

3.2 Urban is the municipal or local commune whose largest settlement has over 2.000 inhabitants.

3.3 Rural is the municipal or local commune whose largest settlement has less than 2.000 inhabitants.

The classification of a municipal or local commune as Urban or Rural is based on the concentrated population of the largest settlement (dispersed population is not taken into account).

3.4 Migration means the action by which a person changes the place of his/her usual residence.