



2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Amenities of Dwellings / Households

After having completed the processing and checking of all the variables included in the questionnaires of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the Hellenic Statistical Authority announces further information on the amenities of dwellings/households.

It should be noted that ELSTAT has already announced in relevant press releases data on dwellings (number, type, occupancy status, period of construction, useful floor space, number of rooms, water supply system, type of heating) and households (type, size, number of nuclear families, occupancy status of the dwelling).

It should be stressed that during the 2011 Population and Housing Census, ELSTAT collected for the first time and it is publishing data on the variables that are presented below.

A. DWELLINGS

Insulation of dwellings

Available data deriving from the 2011 Population and Housing Census indicate that out of the total of conventional dwellings of Greece, 3.468.307 dwellings (54,4%) have some type of insulation, while 2.903.594 dwellings (45,6%) have no insulation at all.

Table 1 below presents the dwellings of Greece by type of building and insulation.

Table 1. Conventional dwellings by type of building and type of insulation

| Type of insulation | Total | Type of building where the dwelling is located | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | One-dwelling building | | Two-dwelling building | | Multi-dwelling building | | Non-residential building | |
| | | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| GREECE TOTAL | 6.371.901 | 2.457.437 | 100,0 | 1.049.001 | 100,0 | 2.846.083 | 100,0 | 19.380 | 100,0 |
| 1. Insulation | 3.468.307 | 1.138.794 | 46,3 | 613.046 | 58,4 | 1.705.694 | 59,9 | 10.773 | 55,6 |
| Double glazed windows | 1.655.254 | 468.935 | 41,2 | 292.515 | 47,7 | 889.118 | 52,1 | 4.686 | 43,5 |
| External wall insulation | 401.875 | 146.722 | 12,9 | 73.399 | 12,0 | 180.537 | 10,6 | 1.217 | 11,3 |
| Other | 321.709 | 191.728 | 16,8 | 50.688 | 8,3 | 77.989 | 4,6 | 1.304 | 12,1 |
| Double glazed windows and external walls insulation | 918.601 | 261.670 | 23,0 | 162.504 | 26,5 | 491.474 | 28,8 | 2.953 | 27,4 |
| Double glazed windows and other type of insulation | 62.799 | 27.773 | 2,4 | 13.121 | 2,1 | 21.692 | 1,3 | 213 | 2,0 |

| Type of insulation | Total | Type of building where the dwelling is located | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | | One-dwelling building | | Two-dwelling building | | Multi-dwelling building | | Non-residential building | |
| | | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| External walls insulation and other type of insulation | 21.706 | 9.610 | 0,8 | 4.155 | 0,7 | 7.855 | 0,5 | 86 | 0,8 |
| Double glazed windows, external walls insulation and other type of insulation | 86.363 | 32.356 | 2,8 | 16.664 | 2,7 | 37.029 | 2,2 | 314 | 2,9 |
| 2. No insulation | 2.903.594 | 1.318.643 | 53,7 | 435.955 | 41,6 | 1.140.389 | 40,1 | 8.607 | 44,4 |

Note: data refer to thermal insulation

By further analyzing the available data, it is observed that 59,2% of the occupied conventional dwellings have some type of insulation, while 40,8% have no insulation at all.

In contrast, as regards vacant conventional dwellings, the biggest share of them, 54,3%, has no insulation and 45,7% of them has some type of insulation.

Table 2 depicts the percentage distribution of conventional dwellings by type of insulation and Region (NUTS 2).

Table 2. Conventional dwellings by type of insulation and by Region

| Region (NUTS 2) | Total of dwellings | Type of insulation (in percent) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---|--|--|---|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | Double glazed windows | External walls insulation | Other | Double glazed windows and external walls insulation | Double glazed windows and other type of insulation | External walls insulation and other type of insulation | Double glazed windows, external walls insulation and other type of insulation | No insulation | All types of insulation |
| GREECE TOTAL | 6.371.901 | 26,0 | 6,3 | 5,0 | 14,4 | 1,0 | 0,3 | 1,4 | 45,6 | 100,0 |
| ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI | 340.085 | 32,5 | 3,9 | 4,8 | 15,3 | 1,2 | 0,3 | 1,4 | 40,5 | 100,0 |
| KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA | 1.074.242 | 36,4 | 4,1 | 5,1 | 14,3 | 1,9 | 0,4 | 1,8 | 36,1 | 100,0 |
| DYTIKI MAKEDONIA | 159.230 | 28,8 | 5,8 | 5,1 | 18,7 | 1,5 | 0,4 | 2,2 | 37,7 | 100,0 |
| IPEIROS | 204.577 | 26,2 | 5,6 | 7,1 | 12,9 | 1,2 | 0,3 | 1,3 | 45,3 | 100,0 |
| THESSALIA | 395.842 | 25,9 | 5,9 | 6,1 | 14,1 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 46,0 | 100,0 |
| STEREA ELLADA | 357.934 | 22,7 | 7,5 | 7,2 | 13,8 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 1,2 | 46,1 | 100,0 |
| IONIA NISIA | 160.106 | 17,8 | 7,9 | 6,2 | 10,9 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 55,9 | 100,0 |
| DYTIKI ELLADA | 388.791 | 21,1 | 7,8 | 6,9 | 11,2 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 1,0 | 51,0 | 100,0 |
| PELOPONNISOS | 410.109 | 19,6 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 11,4 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 53,6 | 100,0 |
| ATTIKI | 2.118.743 | 24,4 | 7,2 | 3,4 | 17,3 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 1,6 | 45,0 | 100,0 |
| VOREIO AIGAI0 | 151.332 | 20,4 | 6,7 | 6,2 | 8,2 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 57,4 | 100,0 |
| NOTIO AIGAI0 | 229.667 | 19,2 | 7,9 | 5,5 | 8,5 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,8 | 57,1 | 100,0 |
| KRITI | 381.243 | 23,1 | 6,1 | 4,6 | 11,9 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 1,1 | 52,1 | 100,0 |

Furthermore, as regards the breakdown of data by Regional Unit, it is observed that the Regional Unit with the biggest share of dwellings having some type of insulation is Pieria, with 71,5%, while Karpathos accounts for the biggest share of dwellings with no insulation, with 78,8%.

The following graph 1 illustrates the percentage distribution of types of thermal insulation of conventional dwellings.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of types of insulation of conventional dwellings

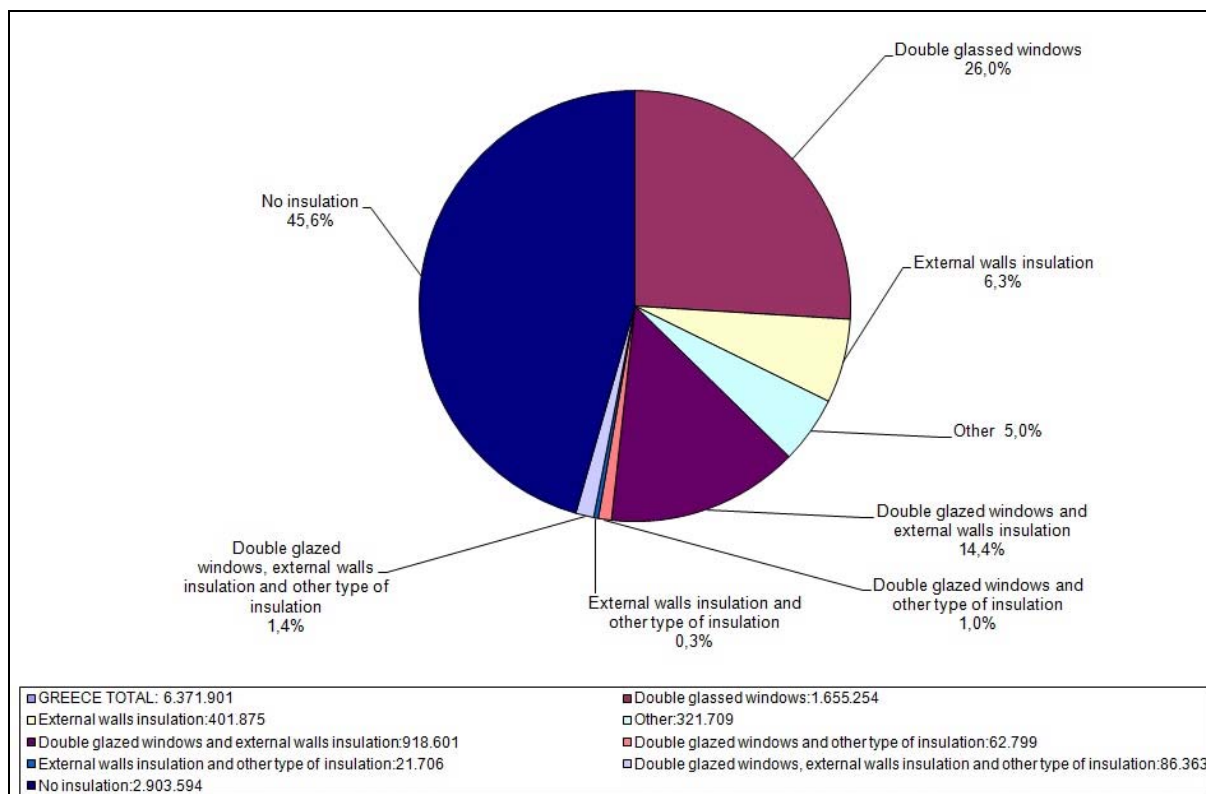


Table 3 below presents the type of insulation of conventional dwellings by period of construction.

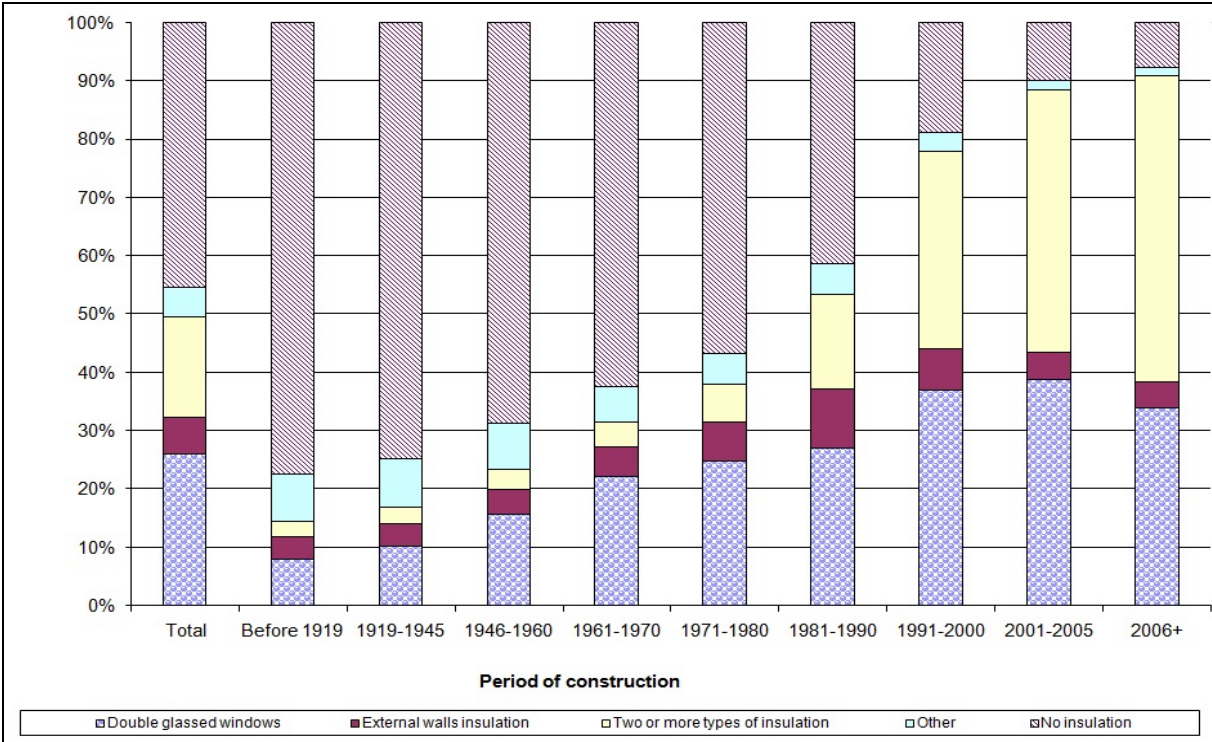
Table 3. Conventional dwellings by type of insulation and period of construction

| Type of insulation | Total | Before 1919 | 1919-1945 | 1946-1960 | 1961-1970 | 1971-1980 | 1981-1990 | 1991-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006+ |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| GREECE TOTAL | 6.371.901 | 163.759 | 318.372 | 605.693 | 1.002.902 | 1.437.424 | 1.049.931 | 806.977 | 539.009 | 447.834 |
| Double glazed windows | 1.655.254 | 12.926 | 32.445 | 93.885 | 221.390 | 354.369 | 282.683 | 298.083 | 208.013 | 151.460 |
| External wall insulation | 401.875 | 6.326 | 12.238 | 26.334 | 50.735 | 97.875 | 106.821 | 55.988 | 25.926 | 19.632 |
| Other | 321.709 | 13.027 | 26.637 | 47.006 | 60.511 | 77.522 | 56.116 | 25.141 | 9.492 | 6.257 |
| Double glazed windows and external walls insulation | 918.601 | 2.563 | 4.957 | 12.800 | 27.369 | 66.325 | 138.544 | 240.343 | 216.058 | 209.642 |
| Double glazed windows and other type of insulation | 62.799 | 817 | 1.801 | 5.152 | 9.687 | 13.736 | 11.051 | 10.008 | 5.915 | 4.632 |
| External walls insulation and other type of insulation | 21.706 | 637 | 933 | 1.574 | 2.440 | 4.742 | 6.227 | 2.831 | 1.236 | 1.086 |
| Double glazed windows, external walls insulation and other type of insulation | 86.363 | 389 | 877 | 1.704 | 3.364 | 6.624 | 13.238 | 21.208 | 18.774 | 20.185 |
| No insulation | 2.903.594 | 127.074 | 238.484 | 417.238 | 627.406 | 816.231 | 435.251 | 153.375 | 53.595 | 34.940 |

Note: The period of construction refers to the period of initial construction or radical reconstruction of the dwelling. *Radical reconstruction* shall mostly mean the reconstruction of the carcass, walls or roof, which significantly adds to the stability and usefulness of the dwelling. Simple coatings, external or internal, are not considered as radical reconstruction. In cases of successive additions in volume or surface in one dwelling, the year of construction is the year of the first construction, if the addition is smallest in surface area or volume than the existing built parts. Otherwise, the year of construction is the year of the addition. For example, as regards a dwelling at ground level, built in 1958 to which a floor was added in 1974, the year of construction is considered the year 1958. Yet, if two floors were added, the period of construction is considered the year 1974.

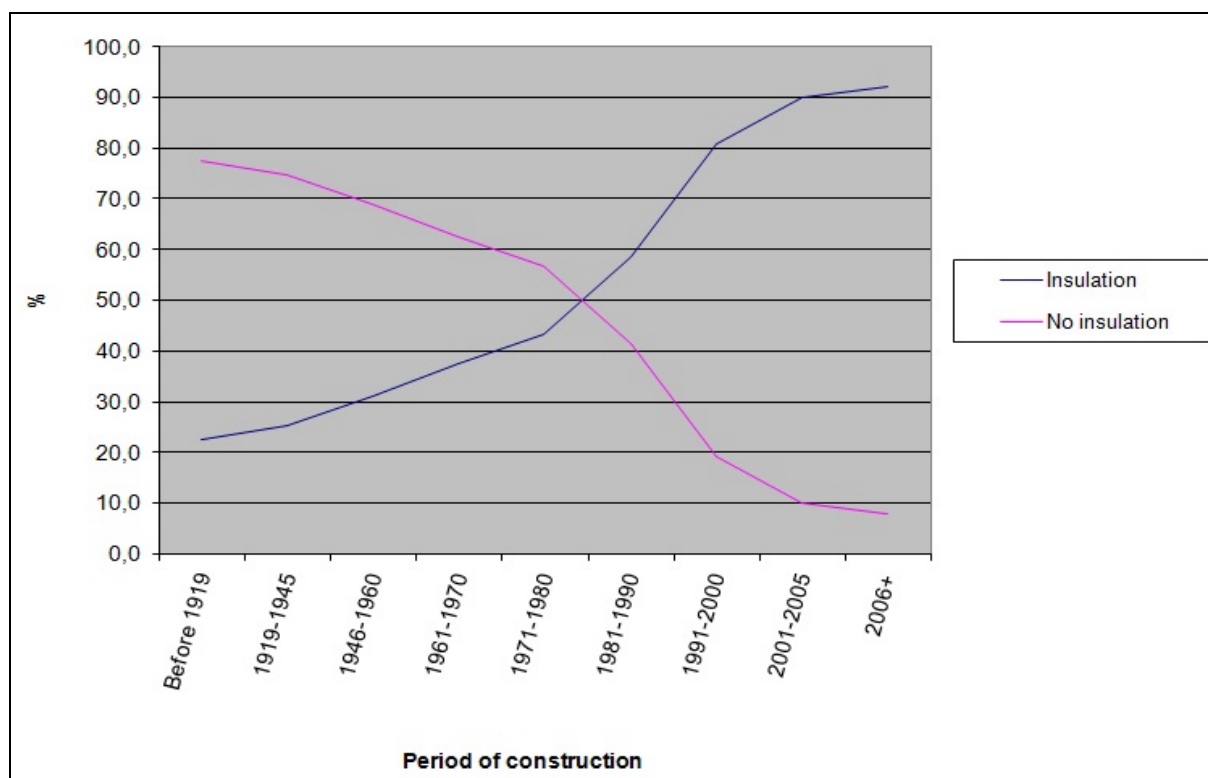
The following graph 2 illustrates the types of insulation used by period of construction of conventional dwellings.

Graph 2. Percentage distribution of types of insulation of conventional dwellings



Graph 3 below depicts the evolution of the use of insulation with regard to the period of construction of conventional dwellings in Greece.

Graph 3. Evolution of the use of insulation in dwellings



On the basis of the information provided in the above graph, the biggest share of dwellings (56,8%) which were built before 1981 have no insulation. From 1981 onwards, an opposite trend is observed and the vast majority of conventional dwellings built after 2006 (92,2%) have some type of insulation.

B. HOUSEHOLDS

1. Energy sources

Available Census data indicate that: 3.842.325 households (92,9%) reported using electricity for cooking, 2.756.083 households (66,7%) reported using heating oil for heating and 2.047.645 households (49,5%) use electricity for hot water.

The following table 4 presents the percentage distribution of the main energy source which is used by households for cooking, heating and hot water.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy used

| Source of energy used | Percentage distribution of households by source of energy used for : | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------|-----------|
| | Cooking | Heating | Hot water |
| Greece total | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| Electricity | 92,9 | 8,7 | 49,5 |
| Natural gas | 0,6 | 8,5 | 4,1 |
| Heating oil | 0,1 | 66,7 | 10,1 |
| Solar energy | 0,0 | 0,2 | 32,7 |
| Biomass | 0,8 | 5,7 | 1,0 |
| Other | 5,3 | 5,5 | 2,4 |
| No source of energy | 0,3 | 4,8 | 0,1 |

2. Cars and car parking spaces available to the household

As already announced by ELSTAT, the total number of households in Greece is 4.134.540. Out of these households, 1.255.683 (30,4%) have no car, 1.881.231 (45,5%) households have one (1) car, 839.035 (20,3%) households have two (2) cars and 158.591 (3,8%) households have more than two (2) cars.

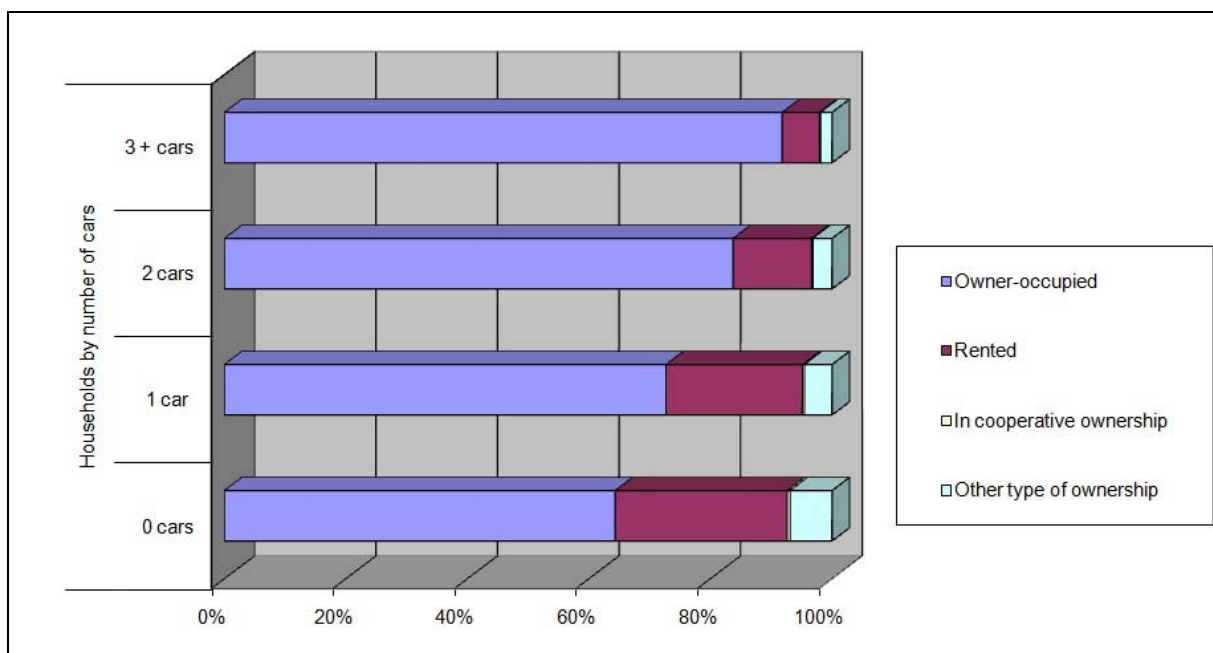
As regards the car parking spaces available to the households, out of the total number of households 2.727.304 (66,0%), households have no car parking spaces, 1.066.490 (25,8%) households have one (1) car parking place, 288.186 (7,0%) households have two (2) car parking spaces, while 52.560 (1,3%) households have more than three (3) car parking spaces.

4,6% of households with no car have at least one parking place available to them, while 46,9% of households with one or more cars have at least one car parking place available to them. 53,1% of households with at least one car have no car parking place.

The smallest average number of cars per household is recorded in the Regional Unit of Sporades, with 0,7 cars/household, while the biggest one is recorded in Anatoliki Attiki, with 1,4 cars/household.

Graph 4 below presents the number of cars available to the households according to the tenure status of their dwelling.

Graph 4. Number of cars available to households by type of tenure status of the dwelling



3. Internet access

Table 5 below presents internet access of households in relation with the type of household and the type of family nucleus.

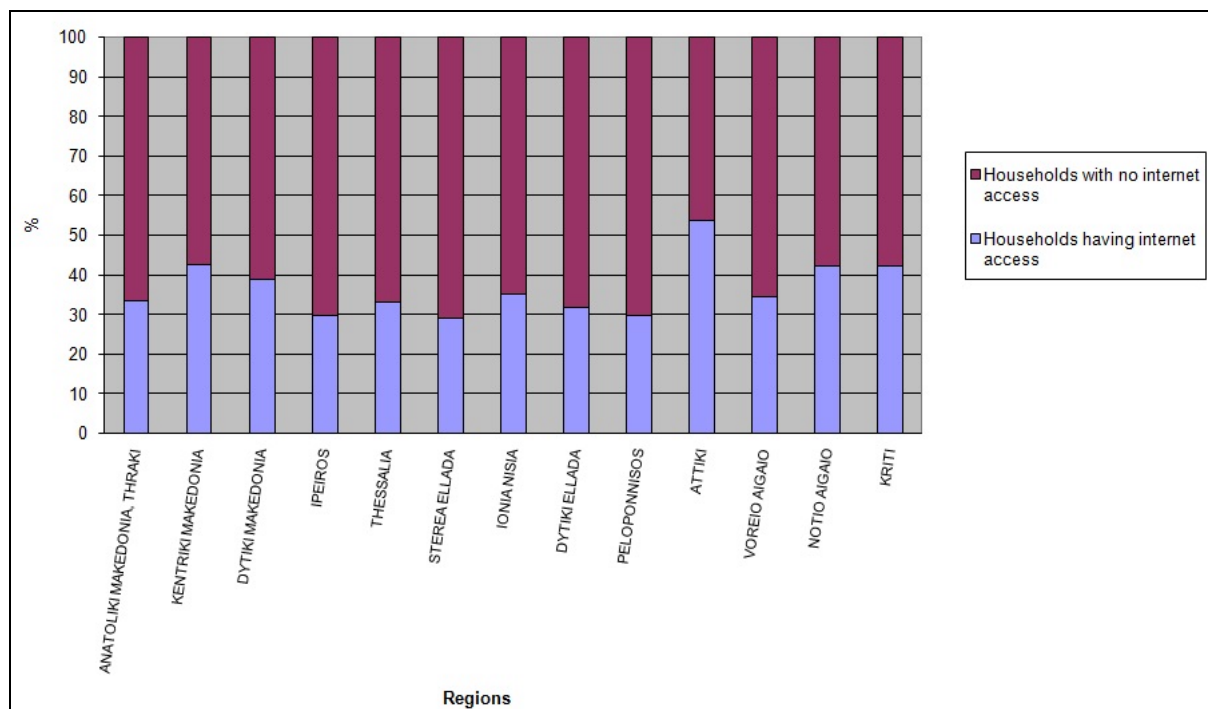
Table 5. Internet access by type of household and type of family nucleus

| Type of household and family nucleus | Total of households | % of household: | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | having internet access | no internet access |
| GREECE TOTAL | 4.134.540 | 42,9 | 57,1 |
| Households with one family nucleus | 2.835.987 | 48,4 | 51,6 |
| Married couple without children | 845.925 | 23,7 | 76,3 |
| Married couple with child/children | 1.502.871 | 62,3 | 37,7 |
| Partners without children | 57.444 | 61,2 | 38,8 |
| Partners with child/children | 10.884 | 49,1 | 50,9 |
| Lone father with child/children | 63.519 | 42,5 | 57,5 |
| Lone mother with child/children | 355.344 | 47,4 | 52,6 |
| Households with two or more family nuclei | 91.303 | 40,4 | 59,6 |
| Households without any family nuclei ⁽¹⁾ | 1.207.250 | 30,1 | 69,9 |

(1) one-person households, or households whose members are not related as husband and wife, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child, e.g., two friends living together

Graph 5 below depicts internet access of households by Region (NUTS2).

Graph 5. Internet access of households by Region



Furthermore, as regards the breakdown of data by Regional Unit, it is observed that North Section of Athens accounts for the biggest share of households with internet access (65,2%),

while the smallest share of households with internet access is recorded in Evrytania (only 13,4%).

4. Recycling

51% of the total of households recycles their waste. The average rate of recycling per household in Greece amounts to 16,8%.

According to the Environmental Data Centre on Waste of Eurostat, for 2011, high recycling rates are recorded in Germany (45%), Ireland (37%) and Belgium (36%). Italy with 21%, and Greece and Spain with 15% are ranked approximately in the middle, while low recycling rates are observed in Romania (1%), Bulgaria (3%) and Malta (7%). These data refer to recycling of municipal waste, i.e., waste generated mostly by households, but they may also include waste generated by small enterprises. For this reason, these data are not fully comparable with the corresponding data of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

The biggest share of recycling, 22,5%, is recorded in households with members whose average age is 20-29 years old. The smallest share of recycling, 11,3%, is observed in household with members whose average age is 60-69 years old.

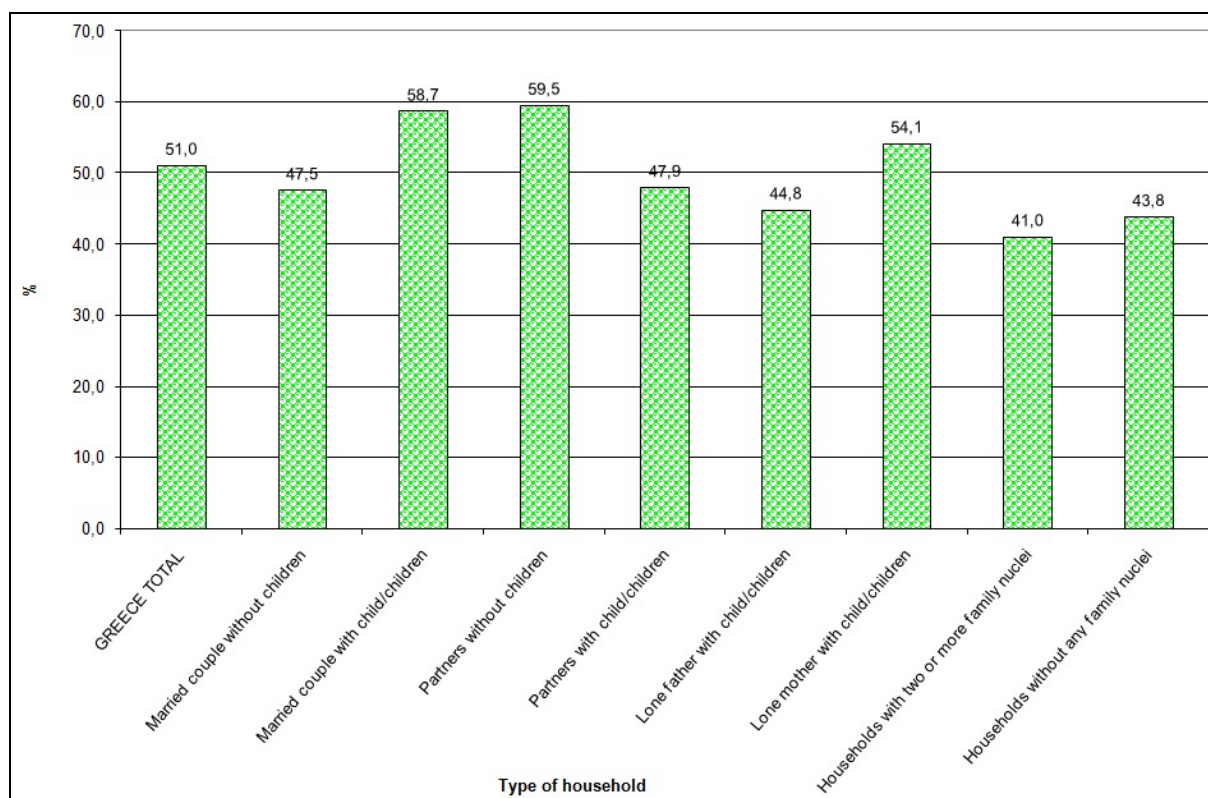
Table 6 below presents data on the recycling of waste according to the average age of household members.

Table 6. Recycling of waste by average age of household members

| Average age of household members | Total of households | Households that recycle their waste | | Households that do not recycle their waste |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | households | Average recycling(%) | |
| GREECE TOTAL | 4.134.540 | 2.110.306 | 33 | 2.024.234 |
| Aged less than 20 years old | 208.196 | 101.669 | 33,3 | 106.527 |
| 20-29 | 820.168 | 474.667 | 33,9 | 345.501 |
| 30-39 | 771.982 | 458.196 | 34 | 313.786 |
| 40-49 | 576.732 | 325.807 | 33,4 | 250.925 |
| 50-59 | 497.382 | 254.924 | 32,5 | 242.458 |
| 60-69 | 514.631 | 239.026 | 31,8 | 275.605 |
| 70+ | 745.449 | 256.017 | 30,4 | 489.432 |

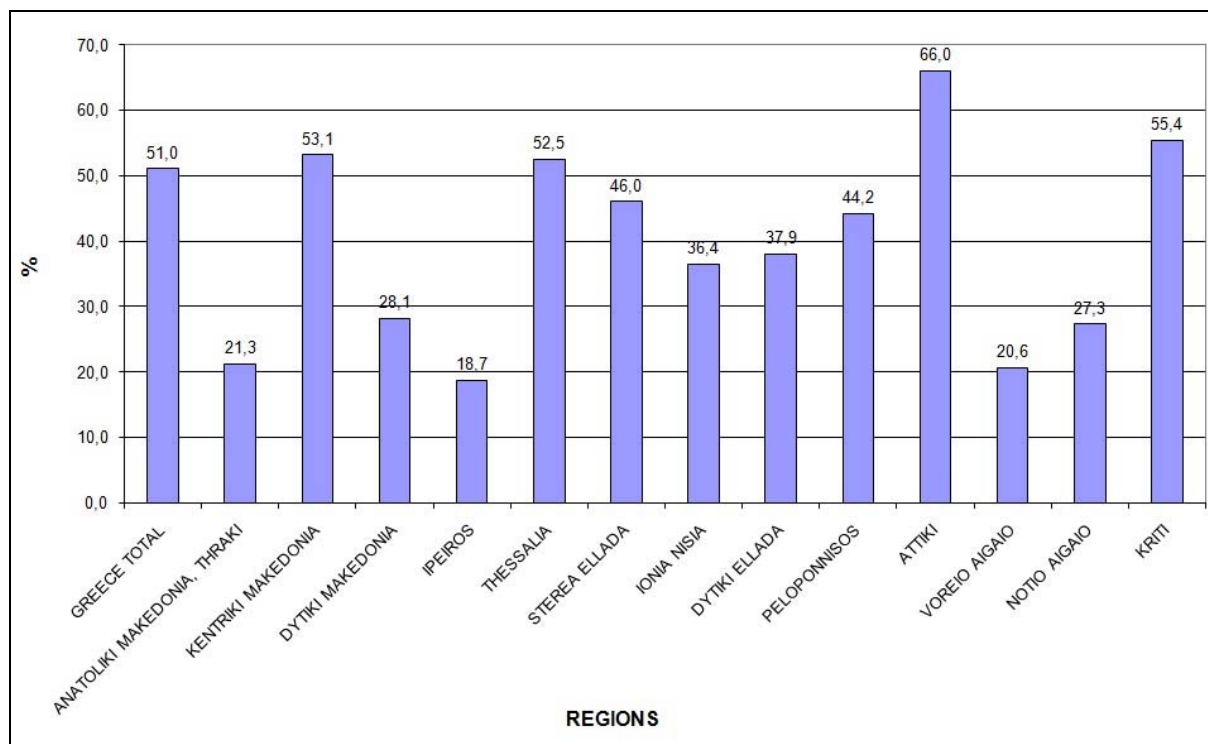
The following graph depicts the distribution of households that recycle their waste by type of household.

Graph 6. Percentage distribution of households that recycle their waste by type of household



Graph 7 depicts the share of households that recycle their waste by Region (NUTS2).

Graph 7. Percentage distribution of households recycling their waste by Region



Furthermore, as regards the breakdown of data by Regional Unit, the largest share of households recycling their waste is recorded in the Regional Unit of North Section of Athens with 81,1%, followed by Syros and South Section of Athens with 75,3%. The lowest shares of households recycling their waste are recorded in Karpathos, with 1,5%, and in Thasos, with 1,6%.

More detailed data on the amenities of dwellings and households, at the level of the Region, are available on the website of ELSTAT, at the following link:

<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=106:1030:2187882931022369::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 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.