Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,161</td>
<td>11,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1990-1995** | **2005-2010**

| Annual population growth (%) | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Life expectancy | M | F | M | F |
| at birth | 75 | 80 | 77 | 82 |
| at 60 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 24 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population projections (000)</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>11,084</td>
<td>11,621</td>
<td>12,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>10,356</td>
<td>11,647</td>
<td>13,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>6,982</td>
<td>11,109</td>
<td>16,840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household structure**
- One-person households (%) | 20 (2001)
- Female-headed households (%) | 28 (2001)
- Nuclear households (%) | 71 (2001)
- Orphans (000), due to all causes | 73 (2009)

**Government policies and concern**
- Government policy on population growth | Raise
- Government policy on level of fertility | Raise
- Level of government concern about population ageing | Major concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>72,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government view and policy**
- Government view on spatial distribution | Minor change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas | Lower

**Improved drinking water sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improved sanitation facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Greece
Country Implementation Profile

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)  
- n.a. n.a.

Contraceptive prevalence (%)  
- any method (including traditional) 61 (1999) 76 (2001)  


Government concerns and support

- Level of government concern about adolescent fertility: Major concern (2009)
- Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility: Yes
- Type of government support for family planning: No support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49  
- 0.1 (1990) 0.1 (2009)

- sex workers: n.a.
- injecting drug users: 0.7 (2007)
- men having sex with men: n.a.

- All: n.a.
- Children: n.a.

Antiretroviral therapy (%)  
- n.a. n.a.

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS: Major concern (2009)

Source: UNFPA

Maternal and Child Health

Skilled attendant at birth

- Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

Maternal mortality ratio

- Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Stunting (%)  
- n.a. n.a.

Stunting prevalence

- Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality

- Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population): 617 (2009)

Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population): 24 (2009)

Source: UNICEF

Source: MMEIG
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100 (2004)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100 (2004)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>3.2 (1999)</td>
<td>4.1 (2005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

- **Seats in parliament held by women (%)**: 7 (1990) 17 (2011)
- **Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)**: 35 (1990) 43 (2009)
- **Women making decision on own health (%)**: n.a. n.a.
- **Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)**: n.a. n.a.
- **Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)**: n.a. n.a.

#### Child marriage

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

- **Urban**
  - Without parental consent: Male 18 Female 18
  - With parental consent: Male <18 Female <18

#### Gender parity index

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

### Poverty and Economic Development

- **Population living below $1.25 per day (%)**: n.a. n.a.
- **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)**: 7 (2000) n.a.
- **Own account and family workers in employment (%)**: 42 (1990) 27 (2009)
- **Unemployment rate (%)**

#### GDP per capita

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

#### Labor force participation, 2010

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ILO

### Source

- UNESCO
- ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education
- World Bank
- ILO
- UNICEF
Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Total fertility rate – The estimated average annual exposure of an age-specific fertility rate. Source: ICPD

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV – Proportion of people 15-24 who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local mis-conceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortion rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period to the total number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF

Stunting prevalence – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or desire to delay the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intrauterine devices, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Source: UNFPA

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. Source: UNESCO

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

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Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.