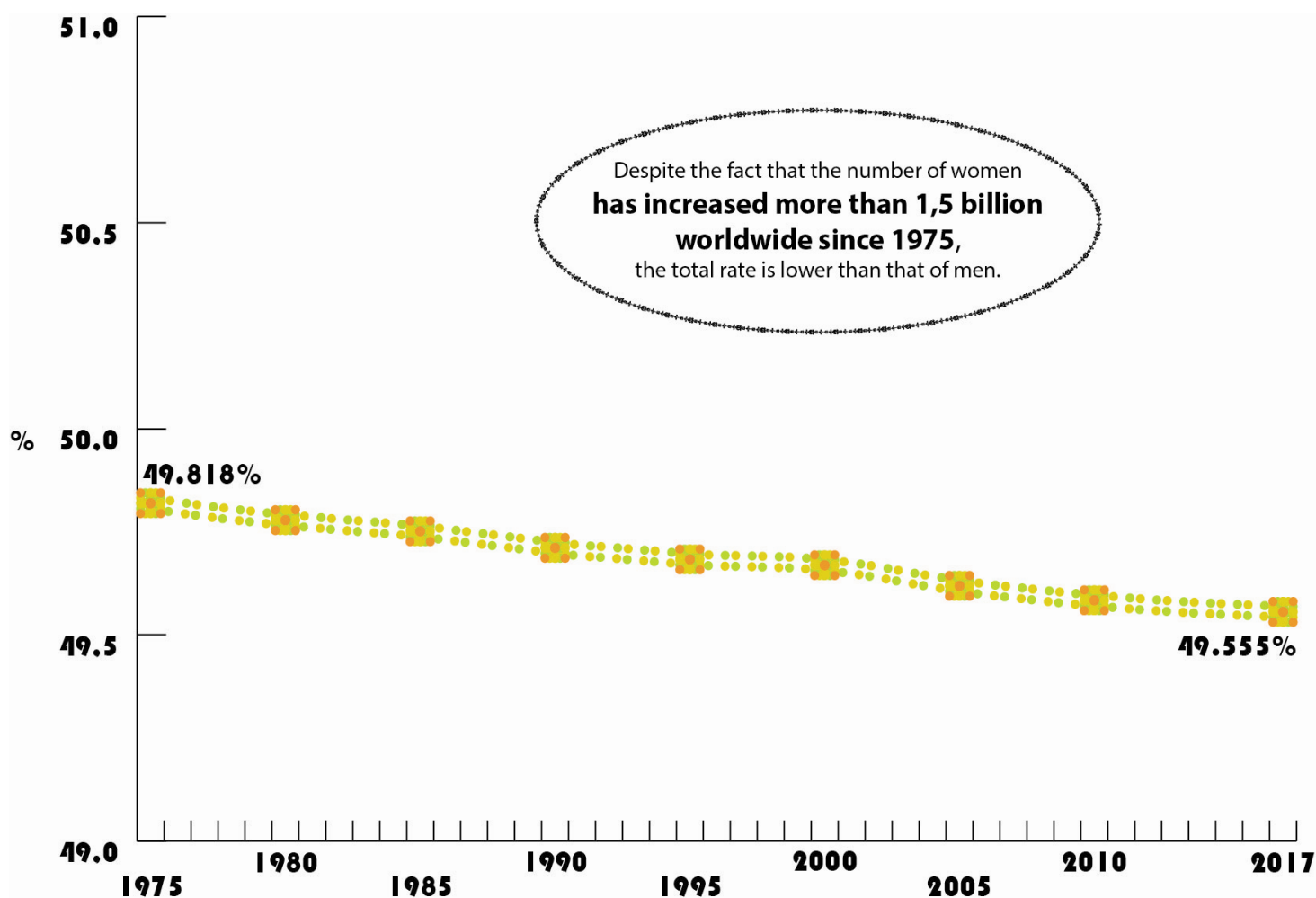


Population in Greece – Remarks about gender

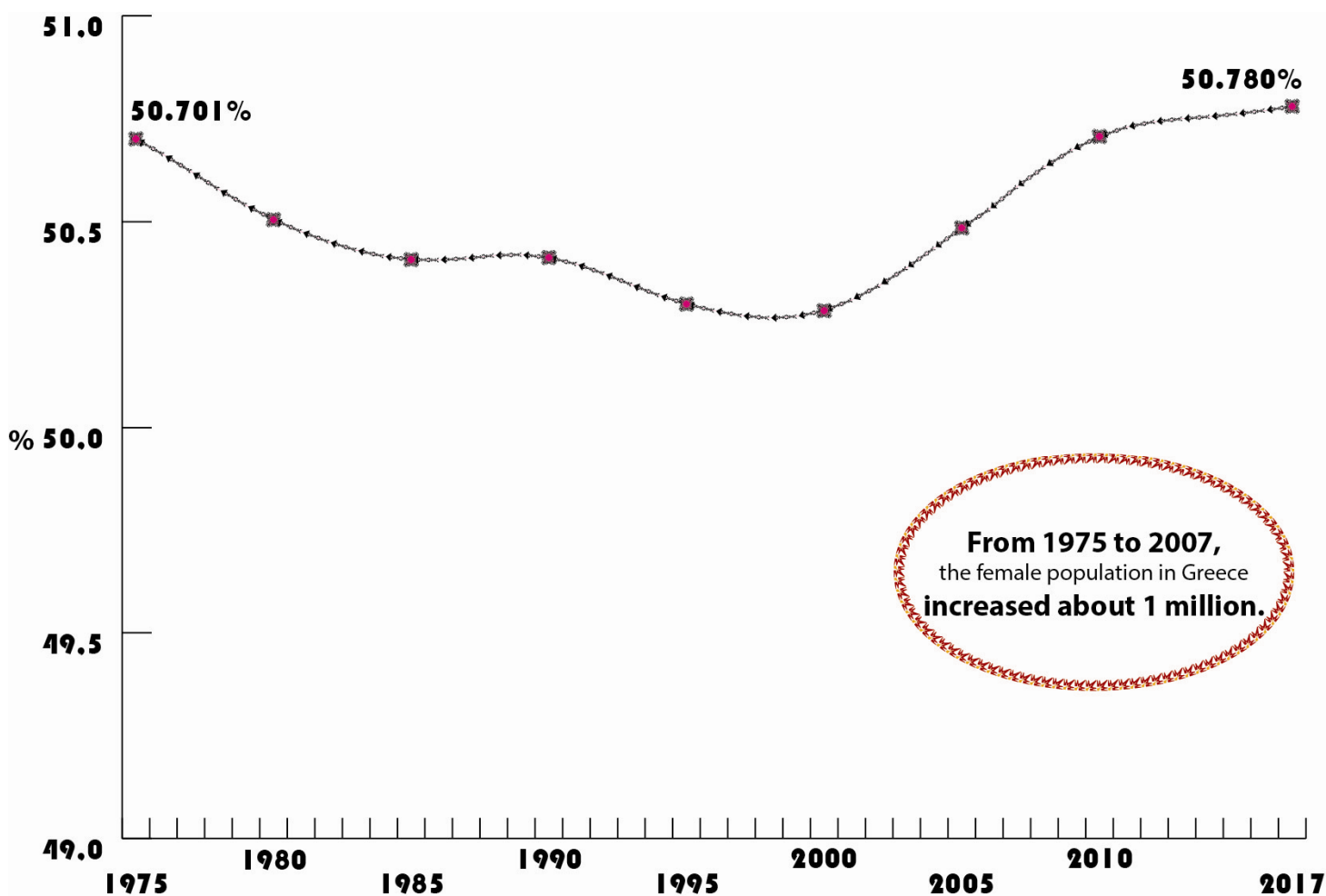
According to data from the World Bank, as shown in the figure above, the percentage of women in the total population worldwide has dropped from 49,818% in 1975 to 49,555% in 2017.

Figure 1: Percentage of women population (worldwide, 1975-2017)



Greece is a country where women are the majority of population. Furthermore, the percentage of female population has slightly increased from 50.701% in 1975 to 50.780% in 2017 (Figure 2). The female population in Greece had been decreasing until 1998. Since then, it has been increasing (although with lower step since 2010).

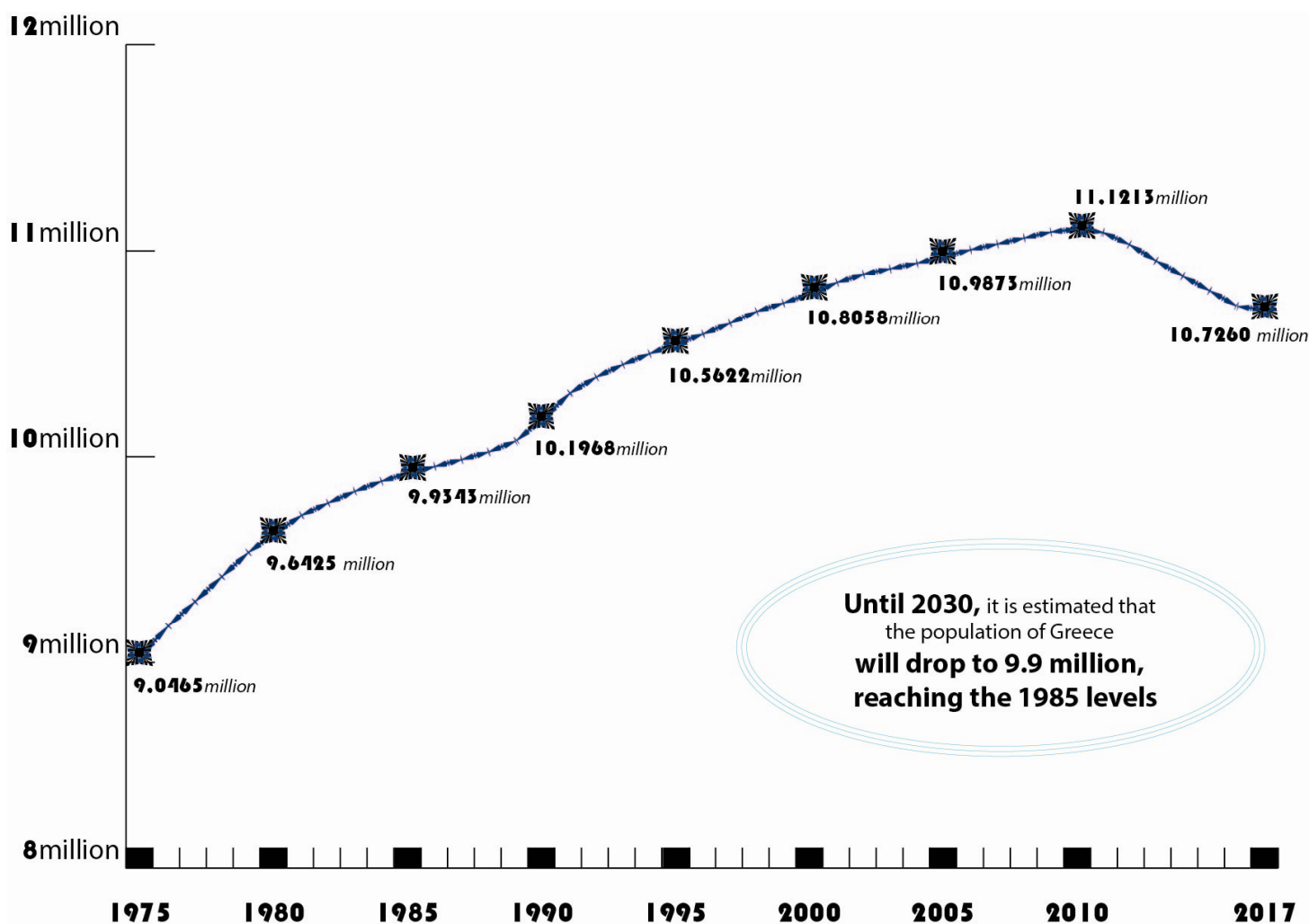
Figure 2: Percentages of women population (Greece, 1975-2017)



The total population in Greece kept increasing until 2010, as depicted in Figure 3.

Beginning from 2011, the Greek Statistic Authority used a different method for data collection. The population counted was the permanent one rather than the real (de facto) population. This meant that the registered population in the census consisted of people who declared Greece as their permanent residence for the last 12 months and not the ones that were found in the house the day of the census.

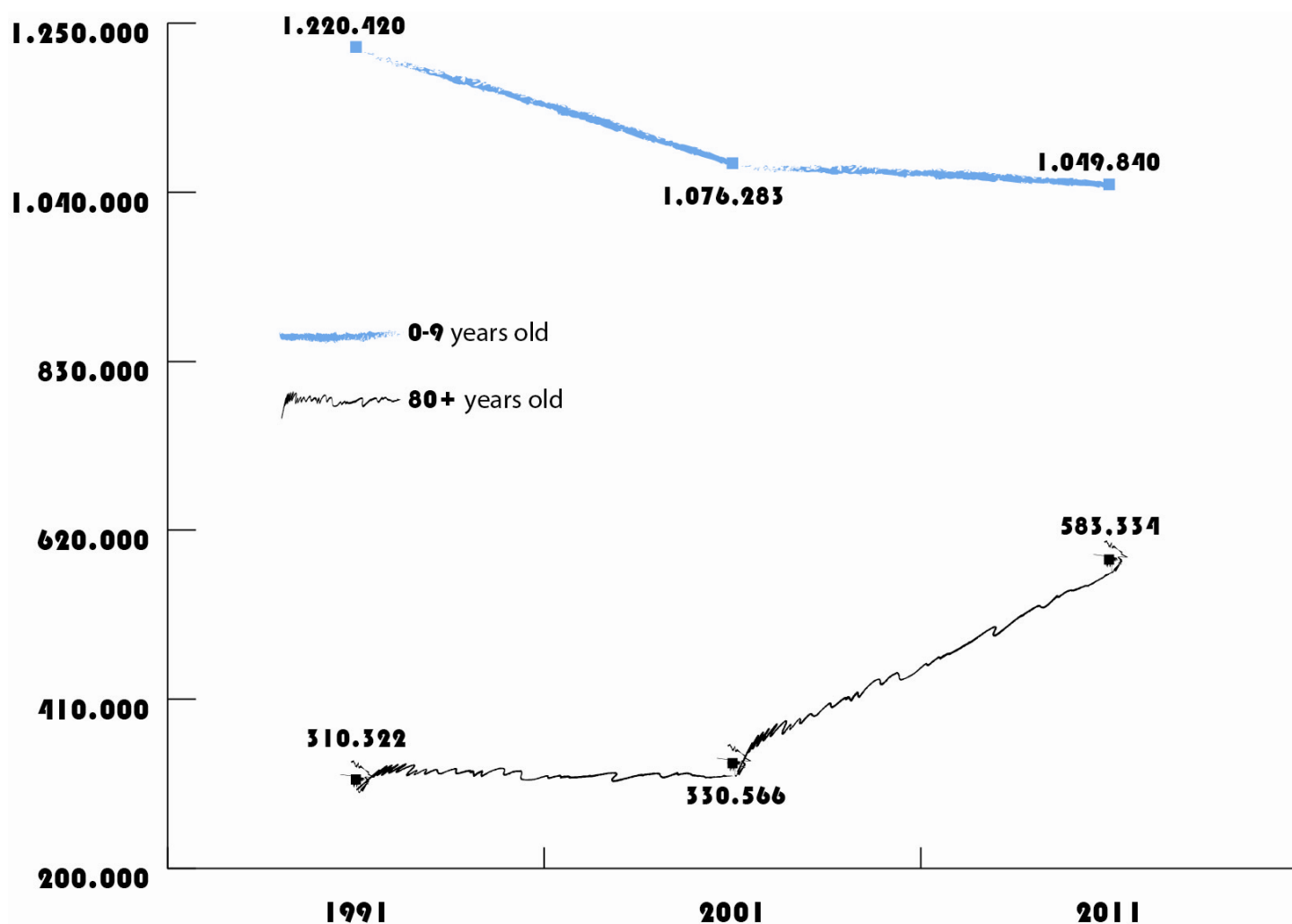
Figure 3: Total population (Greece, 1975-2017)



After the economic crisis, the total population began decreasing, mostly because young people moved to other countries to study and work, but also because of the low birthrate. Between 2011 and 2016 Greece lost around the 3% of the population. Until 2030 it is estimated that the population of Greece will drop to 9,9 million and in 2050 will reach 8,9 million, resulting a total decrease of 18%.

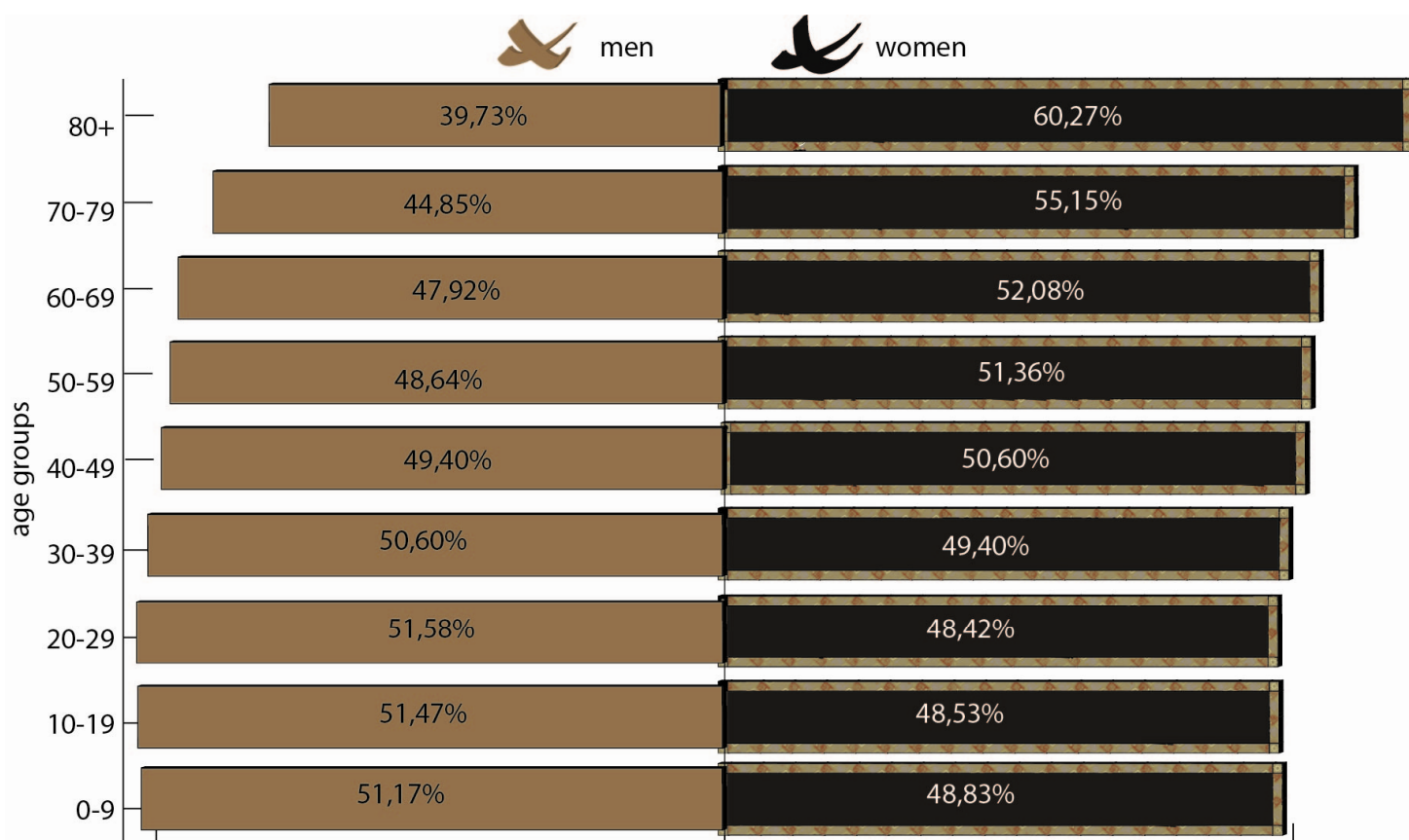
The number of births kept decreasing, with a total fertility rate of 1.33 (predicted average number of children per woman), resulting to a high rate of ageing population (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Population trend by specific age groups



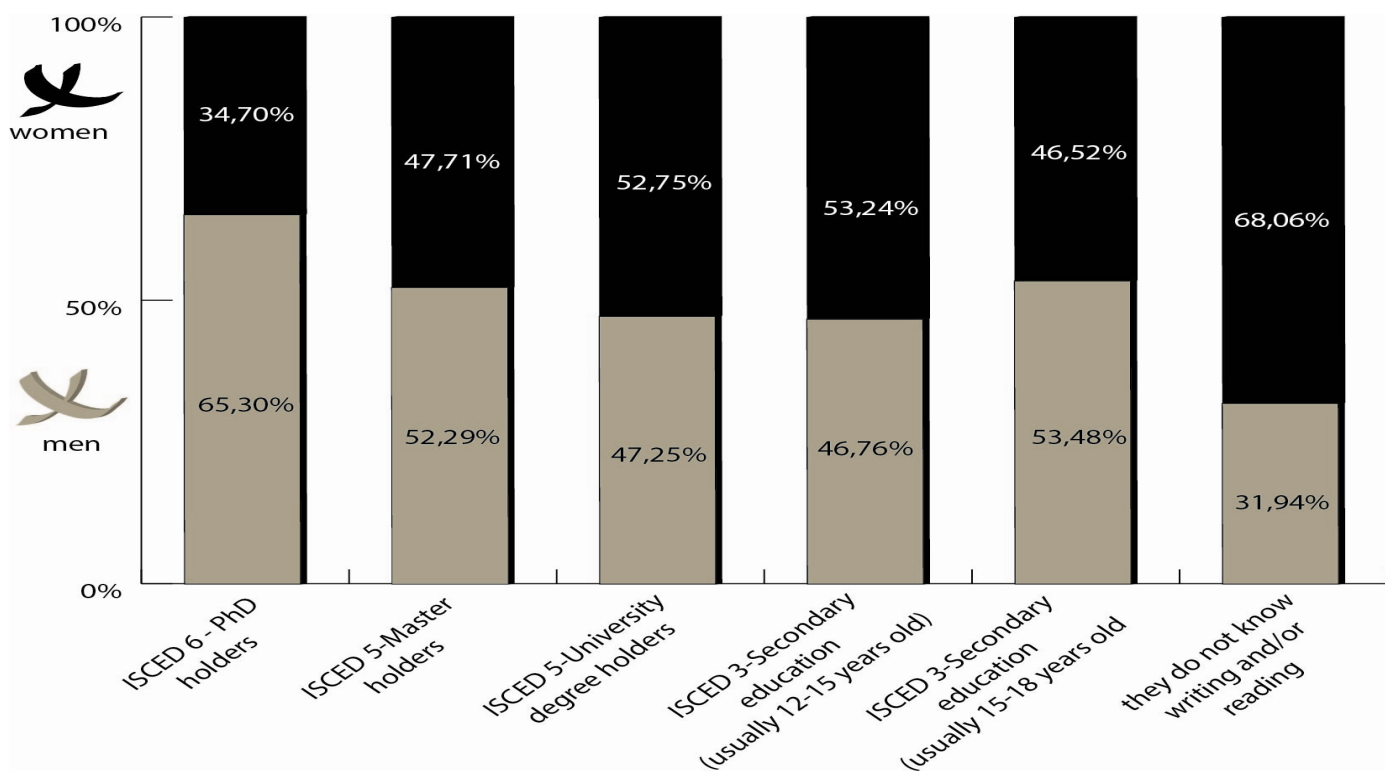
The aforementioned aging population consists mostly of women. According to the last population census by the Greek Statistic Authority (2011), women increase their percentage as we move to higher age groups, reaching 60,27% in 80+ age group.

Figure 5: Population by age group (Greece, 2011)



Moving to the educational level (Figure 6), we find a high percentage of illiterate women (more than 2/3 of the total illiterate population), as well as a very low percentage of women in the highest educational level (Phd).

Figure 6: Population by educational level (Greece, 2011)



The sources used are the Greek Statistical Authority and the World Bank, Berlin Institute for Population and Development

paratiritirio.isotita.gr is a special website of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators for gender equality policies.

Its goal is mapping gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas and the monitoring of any relevant trends and advances in Greece. Moreover, it includes 82 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities and is followed by metadata.

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