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Abstract
The recent administrative reform in Greece (Law 3852/7-6-2010) has led to the abolition of the 1033 municipalities created with the “Kapodistrias” reform and the establishment of 325 new ones out of which 238 derived from merging. In accordance with the new local government map of Greece, nearly one in two municipalities (54%) has a permanent population of over 20,000 people, 62 municipalities have a population of over 50,000 people, while smaller municipalities (under 10,000 inhabitants) represent now only 18% of the total. Most municipalities achieved thus with “Kallikratis plan” a population size more appropriate for design and implementation of development policies. In this article, we will attempt to determine the profile of the new Greek municipalities, focusing our analysis on the main characteristics of their Economically Active Population (EAP), considering that one of the main problems local authorities are being faced with and at the same time one of their priorities is employment of their residents.