Greek Administrative Geography According to the Kallikratis Plan

The Kallikratis plan is the most recent administrative organization of Greece that came into effect in 2011. The administrative divisions of Greece according to this organization are the following.

The first level of government is constituted by *municipalities* (Δήμοι) which have resulted from merging several former municipalities and communities (themselves the subject of a previous reform with the 1997 Kapodistrias plan). The municipalities are further subdivided into *municipal units* (Δημοτικές Ενότητες) which consist of *municipal communities* (Δημοτικές Κοινότητες) and *local communities* (Τοπικές Κοινότητες).

The second level is composed by *regions* (Περιφέρειες), which are divided into *regional units* (Περιφερειακές Ενότητες). A group of municipalities composes a regional unit.

The third level consists of *decentralized administrations* (Αποκεντρωμένες Διοικήσεις). A decentralized administration consists of a group of regions.

There are 7 decentralized administrations (Attica, Macedonia and Thrace, Epirus and Western Macedonia, Thessaly and Continental Greece, Peloponnese-Western Greece and the Ionian Islands, Aegean, Crete), 13 regions (Attica, East Macedonia and Thrace, Central Macedonia, Epirus, West Macedonia, Thessaly, Central Greece, Peloponnese, West Greece, Ionian Islands, North Aegean, Southern Aegean, Crete) and 325 municipalities. The following Wikipedia pages give more details of the administrative divisions of Greece including relevant maps:

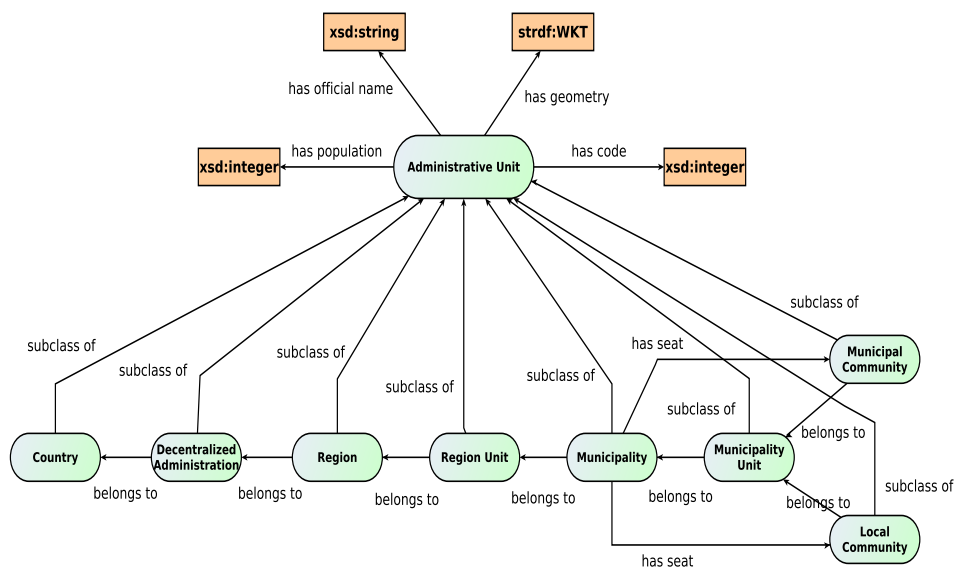http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Greece
http://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Πρόγραμμα_Καλλικράτης

The complete text of the relevant Greek government law can be also found in this web page:

ΦΕΚ.

An Ontology for the Administrative divisions of Greece according to Kallikratis

In order to describe the administrative system of Greece, an OWL ontology for the Kallikratis plan has been developed by our group and is published as part of our recent activity in developing linked geospatial data of interest to Greece (http://linkedopendata.gr/). The

Σχήμα 1: The Kallikratis ontology

ontology can be found at the following url:

Classes are used to represent administrative units and properties to describe various pieces of information, such as population and geographical boundaries.

In Figure 1 you can see the main classes and properties of the ontology. A detailed description of the ontology follows below.

Classes

Every administrative unit is represented by a class:

- Country (Χώρα)
- Decentralized Administration (Αποκεντρωμένη Διοίκηση)
- Region (Περιφέρεια)
- Regional Unit (Περιφερειακή Ενότητα)
- Municipality (Δήμος)
- Municipal Unit (Δημοτική Ενότητα)
- Municipal Community (Δημοτική Κοινότητα)
- Local Community (Τοπική Κοινότητα)

The above list of administrative units gives us also the hierarchical organization of these units except for Municipal Community and Local Community which belong to the same administrative level. The population of a community determines whether the community is municipal or local.

All classes mentioned above are subclass of:

- Administrative Unit (Διοικητική Μονάδα)

Properties

Object Properties

The basic property for describing the hierarchical administrative organization of Greece is:

- belongs to (ανήκει σε)

For example, we can say that a region belongs to a decentralized administration, which in turn belongs to Greece. This property is irreflexive, asymmetric and transitive.

Another object property is:

- has seat (έχει έδρα)

which connects a municipality with a municipal or local community.

Data Properties

The Kallikratis ontology provides the official name of each unit, its population and its geographical boundaries. So, the following properties are included:

- has population (έχει πληθυσμό)
- has geometry (έχει γεωμετρία)
- has official name (έχει επίσημο όνομα)
- has code (έχει κωδικό)