



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 19 December 2013

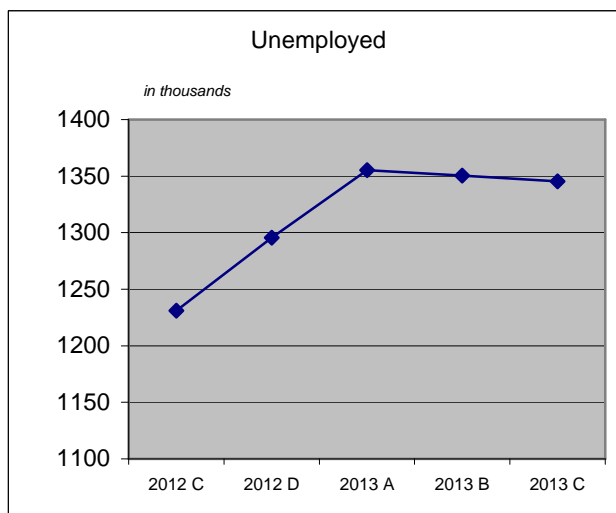
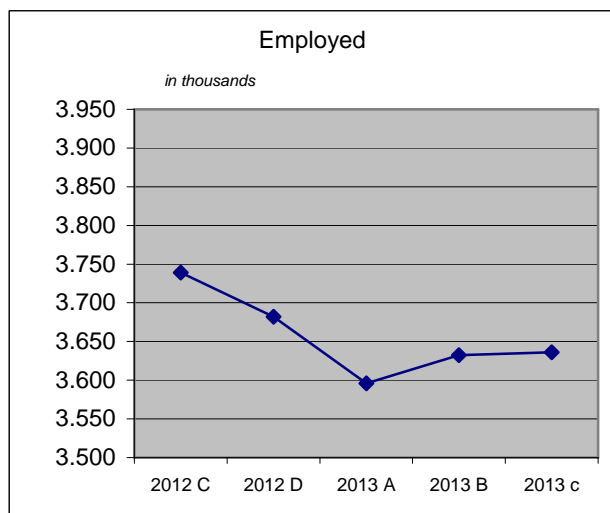
PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY *3rd Quarter 2013*

In the 3rd Quarter of 2013 the number of employed amounted to 3,635,905 persons while the number of unemployed amounted to 1,345,387. The unemployment rate was 27.0% compared with 27.1% in the previous quarter, and 24.8% in the corresponding quarter of 2012

The number of employed persons increased by 0.1% compared with the previous quarter, and decreased by 2.8% compared with the 3rd Quarter of 2012. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.4% compared with the previous quarter and increased by 9.3% compared with the 3rd Quarter of 2012.

The estimates presented in this press release are based in quarterly Labour Force Survey. We note that, unlike monthly results, the quarterly results of Labour Force Survey are not seasonally adjusted.



Contact person: Stelios Zachariou
Phone number : 213 135 2173
Fax: 213 135 2948
E-mail: zacharis@statistics.gr

I. UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

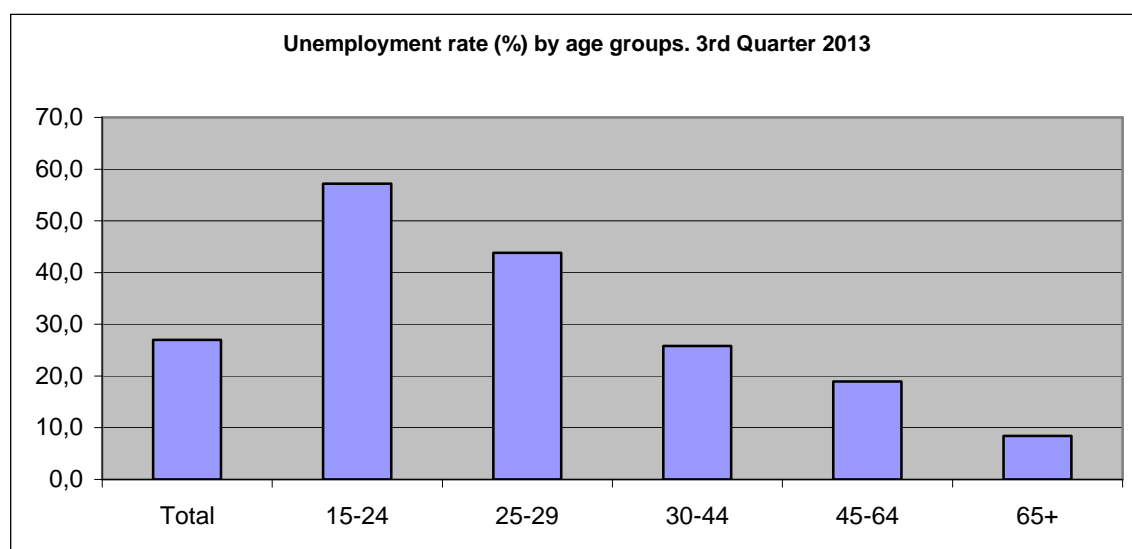
The unemployment rate for females (31,3%) is considerably higher than the unemployment rate for males (23.8%).

By observing the unemployment rate for different age groups, we notice that the highest unemployment rate is recorded among young people in the age group of 15-24 years (57.2%). For young females, the unemployment rate is 62.8% (Table 1, Chart 1).

Table 1. Unemployment rate (%) by gender and age groups

Age Groups	3rd Quarter					
	2012			2013		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	21.7	28.9	24.8	23.8	31.3	27.0
15-24	48.9	65.4	56.6	52.8	62.8	57.2
25-29	35.2	41.4	38.0	41.0	47.2	43.8
30-44	20.1	27.4	23.4	21.8	30.9	25.8
45-64	15.8	19.4	17.2	17.3	21.3	18.9
65+	5.0	3.5	4.6	9.7	5.2	8.3

Chart 1



As regards the educational attainment level, the unemployment rate is higher among persons who did not complete primary education (39.6%), those who have not attended school (38,3%), and among those who graduated Lower Secondary Education (31.9%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed among persons who have completed post-graduate studies or have doctorate (15.7%), and among those who have completed university (18.8%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Unemployment rate (%) by gender and educational level

Level of education	3rd Quarter					
	2012			2013		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	21.7	28.9	24.8	23.8	31.3	27.0
ISCED 5AS, 6 (Post Graduate Studies, Phd)	12.3	13.0	12.6	14.6	17.2	15.7
ISCED 5A (University)	12.3	21.7	17.2	15.3	22.1	18.8
ISCED4, 5 B (Tertiary Vocational Educational, Post – Secondary Vocational Education)	22.4	34.2	28.0	22.4	39.1	30.2
ISCED 3 (Secondary Education)	23.3	32.6	27.1	25.7	34.9	29.4
ISCED 2 (Lower Secondary Education)	24.3	34.1	27.6	30.0	35.5	31.9
ISCED 1 (Primary Education)	25.1	23.5	24.5	26.0	25.4	25.8
Did not complete Primary Education (ISCED 1)	29.7	23.9	27.6	32.3	55.1	39.6
Did not attend school	32.8	52.7	41.0	34.8	45.3	38.3

34.1% of those looking for job as employees are looking exclusively for a full time job, while 61.9% are looking for full time job, but if needed, would accept to work part time. 4.0% are looking for a part time job or they do not care if they find a full or a part time job.

4.5% of the unemployed persons did not accept a job offer, during the 3rd Quarter of 2013, because of various reasons. The main reasons reported were:

- a) the working hours were not convenient (28.0%),
- b) the location of the job was not suitable (27.3%),
- c) the wage was not satisfactory (21.9%).

The percentage of the “new” unemployed, that is the percentage of persons who are looking for a job and have never worked in the past, is 23.3%. We should note that the percentage of the “long term” unemployed, that is the percentage of persons that have been looking for a job for 1 year or more, is 71.0%.

The unemployment rate is higher for persons of foreign nationality (36.6%) compared with those of Greek nationality (26.1%). We also note that the percentage of the economically active persons with foreign nationality is much higher than the corresponding percentage for persons with Greek nationality (73.7% compared to 51.7%).

The geographical areas (NUTS II regions) with the highest unemployment rate are Western Macedonia (32.3%) and Central Macedonia (30.0%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed in Southern Aegean (17.0%) and Ionian Islands (12.9%) (Table 3).

Table 3. Unemployment rate by regions (NUTS II)¹		
NUTS II Region	2nd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2013
Greece, total	24.8	27.0
Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	21.1	26.8
Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	26.3	30.0
Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	31.0	32.3
Ipeiros (Epirus)	23.4	27.9
Thessalia (Thessaly)	23.7	25.1
Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	11.4	12.9
Dytiki Ellas (Western Greece)	27.1	28.8
Stereia Ellas	29.6	28.2
Attiki (Attica)	26.8	28.2
Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	20.1	22.9
Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	21.9	20.0
Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	13.3	17.0
Kriti (Crete)	18.1	22.6

II. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

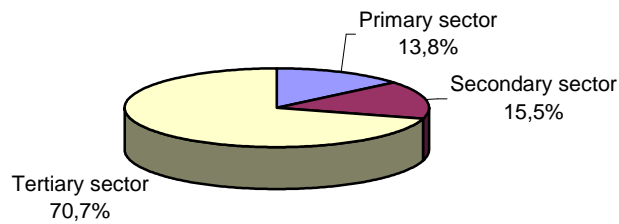
During the 3rd Quarter of 2013, 135,822 persons who were unemployed one year ago found a job. During the same period, 36,361 persons who were inactive one year ago got into employment. On the contrary, 170,584 persons who were working one year ago, during the 2nd Quarter of 2013 are unemployed and 87,692 persons, who were working, are now inactive. In addition, 126,724 persons who were inactive one year ago, during the 3rd Quarter of 2013 entered labour market and are looking for a job.

If we examine changes in employment by different sector of economic activity, we see that compared to the 3rd Quarter of 2012 there was a decrease in employment in all sectors, except primary sector. In the primary sector there is a 2.4% increase in employment level, while in the secondary there is a decrease of 9.9% and in the tertiary sector a decrease of 2.0%. Chart 2 presents the proportional distribution of employed persons by major branches of economic activity in the 3rd Quarter of 2013.

¹ NUTS II areas are the lowest geographical areas for which Labour Force Survey publishes estimates. LFS results are not published at lower level (NUTS III) because, due to small population and sample size, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors. We should note that in 4 NUTS II areas, and namely Western Macedonia, Ionian Islands, Northern Aegean and Southern Aegean, there is the same problem of small populations and sample sizes and as a result, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors.

Chart 2

**PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR BRANCHES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. 3rd QUARTER 2013**



The percentage of part time employment amounts to 8.2% of the total of the employed. The percentage of part timers who choose to work part time because they cannot find a full time job is 63.4%, while 7.8% choose a part time job for other personal or family reasons, 3.8% because they are looking after children or incapacitated adults and 25.0% for other reasons.

The percentage of employees is estimated at 62.8% of the total of the employed persons (Chart 3) and is the lower amongst all European Union countries, where the mean percentage of employees over all employed persons, is 83,4%.

Chart 3

**PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. 3rd QUARTER 2013**

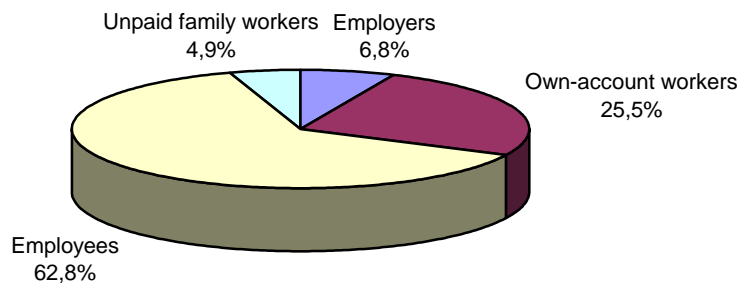


Table 4 illustrates the number of the employed by branch of economic activity for the 3rd Quarter of 2013 compared to the 2nd quarter of 2013 and the 3rd Quarter of 2012, while Table 5 gives the percentage allocation of the employed for the different branches of economic activity in the 13 regions of Greece (NUTS II).

Table 4. Persons employed aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity²*Thousands*

I. Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2013
Total	3,739.0	3,632.2	3,635.9
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	491.5	494.0	503.2
B. Mining and quarrying	12.7	11.1	9.3
C. Manufacturing	356.9	338.0	336.1
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	27.3	27.5	27.4
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22.9	23.8	23.6
F. Construction	204.8	172.4	166.5
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	664.6	656.2	650.5
H. Transportation and storage	185.2	180.5	178.0
I. Accommodation and food service activities	296.0	265.3	286.7
J. Information and communication	68.0	78.8	77.7
K. Financial and insurance activities	106.1	113.4	112.6
L. Real estate activities	6.3	2.3	3.8
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	223.4	198.4	208.6
N. Administrative and support service activities	64.8	60.9	65.1
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	327.3	333.4	333.3
P. Education	287.6	284.1	276.5
Q. Human health and social work activities	219.9	222.3	210.5
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	40.6	41.6	43.5
S. Other service activities	77.6	72.3	73.4
T. Activities of households as employers	54.1	54.6	48.4
U. Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1.6	1.4	1.1

² Estimates of "rare" characteristics, that is estimates of characteristics that refer to 10.000 persons at the total country, are accompanied by large sampling errors.

Table 5. Proportional distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity and region

Branch of economic activity	3rd Quarter 2013						
	Greece, total	Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	Ipeiros (Epirus)	Thessalia (Thessaly)	Ionian Islands
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.8	31.8	15.1	18.6	21.0	26.0	19.1
B. Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.6	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
C. Manufacturing	9.2	8.5	11.1	9.3	7.1	10.1	6.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.3	0.8	3.9	0.9	0.5	0.2
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
F. Construction	4.6	4.2	3.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	7.4
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.9	12.7	19.1	12.8	15.3	15.8	17.7
H. Transportation and storage	4.9	2.4	4.8	3.6	4.5	2.0	3.9
I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.9	4.3	8.0	6.4	9.1	5.6	18.5
J. Information and communication	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
K. Financial and insurance activities	3.1	1.1	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.4
L. Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.7	2.9	6.0	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.9
N. Administrative and support service activities	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.4
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	9.2	13.7	6.8	9.4	7.2	9.2	6.3
P. Education	7.6	7.9	8.1	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.9
Q. Human health and social work activities	5.8	4.3	6.0	4.9	7.9	5.3	3.3
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6
S. Other service activities	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.0
T. Activities of households as employers	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.5
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5. Proportional distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity and region (*continued*)

Branch of economic activity	3rd Quarter 2013						
	Dytiki Ellas (Western Greece)	Stereia Ellas	Attiki (Attica)	Peloponnisos (Peloponnese)	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	Kriti (Crete)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.6	21.3	1.0	32.8	14.0	9.1	19.7
B. Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
C. Manufacturing	7.1	17.1	9.3	6.1	4.2	8.6	6.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.3
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.8
F. Construction	4.0	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.5	6.3	6.5
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.1	17.1	20.0	13.0	20.6	16.0	17.3
H. Transportation and storage	5.1	3.7	6.7	2.8	5.9	4.6	2.9
I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.2	8.3	5.2	8.8	10.9	23.2	15.9
J. Information and communication	1.4	0.5	4.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2
K. Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.8	5.7	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.9
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.4	1.9	8.6	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.3
N. Administrative and support service activities	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.8
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	8.1	7.4	10.6	8.3	15.3	8.9	6.2
P. Education	7.7	6.1	7.9	5.4	6.8	6.5	6.5
Q. Human health and social work activities	4.7	4.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7
S. Other service activities	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.9	2.9
T. Activities of households as employers	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Labour Force Survey Labour Force Survey produces estimates since 1981 (second quarter of the year). From 1998 onwards it is a continuous quarterly survey. The main statistical objective of the Labour Force Survey is to divide the population of working age (15 years and over) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons. In addition, the Labour Force Survey collects information on demographic characteristics, on main job characteristics, on the existence and characteristics of a second job, on educational attainment, on participation in education, on previous working experience and on search of job.

Legislation The current survey is completely harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal act is the Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 that stipulates the provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes. The survey framework was amended by successive Commission regulations. (Regulation (EC) No 1372/2007 , Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003 , Regulation (EC) No 1991/2002).

Reference Period The sample of Labour Force Survey is equally allocated to the 4 (or 5) weeks of the month. Every selected household is assigned to a specific week, the reference week, running from Monday to Sunday.

- For employment the reference period is the reference week.
- For employment seeking the reference period is the reference week and the previous 3 weeks.

Coverage The survey covers all members of the private households who are residing at least one year in Greece and excludes the members of the collective households (i.e. hospitals, hotels, barracks, asylums, old people's homes, orphanages etc).

Definitions **Employed** are persons aged 15 years or older, who during the reference week worked, even for just one hour, for pay or profit or they were working in the family business, or they were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent.

Unemployed are persons aged 15-74 who were without work during the reference week (they were not classified as employed), were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

Inactive are those persons who are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed.

Economically active population (labour force) are persons either employed or unemployed.

Unemployment Rate is the ratio of unemployed divided by total labour force.

Methodology Labour Force Survey's estimates are produced by a suitable unbiased estimator which takes in to account a) the probability of selection of every sampled household, b) the response rate in every primary sampling unit, c) the estimated population, based on 2001 census results, for January 2011, allocated by NUTS II areas, gender and age group).

References Analytical description of the Labour Force Survey's methodology and definitions can be found at www.statistics.gr.