



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

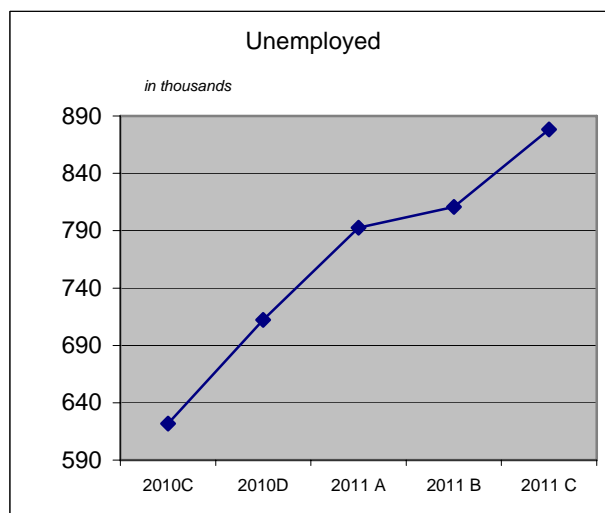
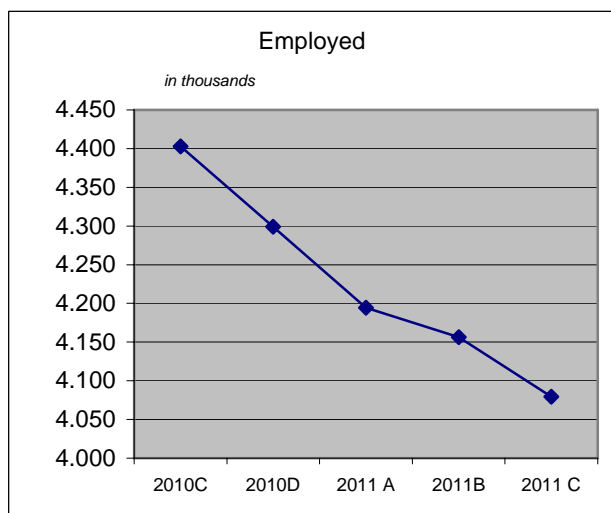
Piraeus, 15 December 2011

PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 3rd Quarter 2011

In the 3rd Quarter of 2011 the number of employed amounted to 4,079,286 persons while the number of unemployed amounted to 878,266. The unemployment rate was 17.7% compared with 16.3% in the previous quarter, and 12.4% in the corresponding quarter of 2010

The number of employed persons decreased by 1.9% compared with the previous quarter, and by 7.4% compared with the 3rd Quarter of 2010. The number of unemployed persons increased by 8.3% compared with the previous quarter and by 41.2% compared with the 3rd Quarter of 2010.



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I. UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

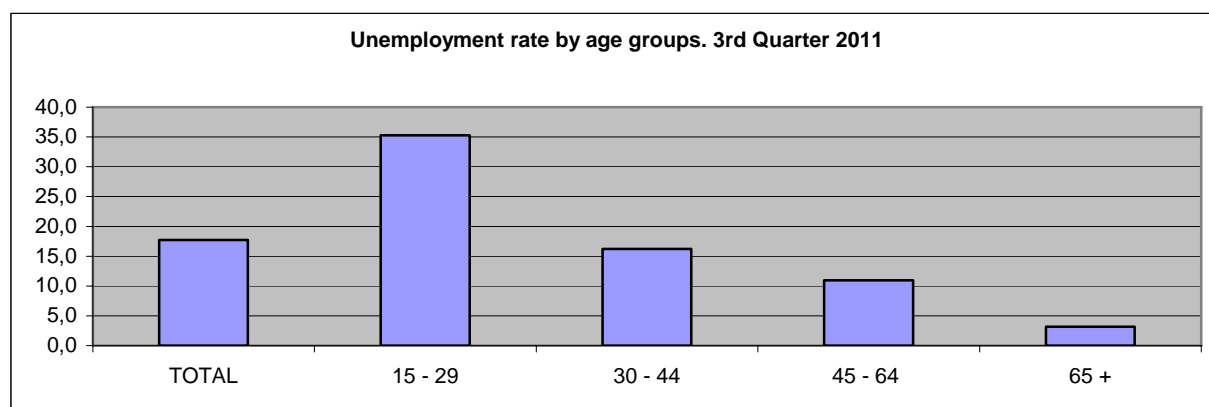
The unemployment rate for females (21.5%) is considerably higher than the unemployment rate for males (15.0%).

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 15-29 years (35.3%). For young females, the unemployment rate is 40.8% (Table 1, chart 1).

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

Age Groups	3rd Quarter					
	2010			2011		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	9.7	16.1	12.4	15.0	21.5	17.7
15-29	19.0	30.6	24.2	30.8	40.8	35.3
30-44	8.8	14.9	11.5	12.9	20.4	16.2
45-64	6.6	9.2	7.6	10.3	12.0	11.0
65+	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	6.3	3.2

Chart 1



As regards the educational attainment level, the unemployment rate is higher among persons who have not attended school (25.1%), for those who did not completed ISCED 1 level programs (24.6%) and those who have completed the ISCED 5B (20.1%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed among persons who have completed ISCED 5AS and ISCED 6 programs (9.5%), and among those who have completed ISCED 5A (13.9%) (Table 2).

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

Level of education	3rd Quarter					
	2010			2011		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	9.7	16.1	12.4	15.0	21.5	17.7
ISCED 5AS, 6	6.3	8.9	7.5	9.1	10.0	9.5
ISCED 5A	6.5	12.2	9.4	9.4	18.3	13.9
ISCED 5 B	10.4	20.1	15.1	15.5	25.2	20.1
ISCED 3	10.1	18.3	13.4	16.0	24.7	19.5
ISCED 2	11.7	17.5	13.6	16.7	22.1	18.5
ISCED 1	9.4	11.8	10.3	16.1	15.7	15.9
Did not complete ISCED 1	12.4	12.2	12.4	29.8	14.9	24.6
Did not attend school	20.3	17.2	19.3	30.0	17.2	25.1

89.7% of unemployed persons are looking for a full time job as employees. More specifically, 48.9% of those looking for job as employees are looking exclusively for a full time job, while 43.1% are looking for full time job, but, if needed, would accept to work part time.

A significant part of the unemployed persons (7.0%) did not accept a job offer, during the 3rd Quarter of 2011, because of various reasons. The main reasons reported were:

- a) the location of the job was not suitable (30.6%),
- b) the wage was not satisfactory (24.4%),
- c) the working hours were not convenient (15.8%).

The percentage of the “new” unemployed, that is the percentage of persons who entered for the first time labour market, is 24.6%. 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 more than 1 year (irrespective of being “new” or “old” unemployed), is 53.2%.

The unemployment rate is higher for persons of foreign nationality (19.8%) compared with those of Greek nationality (17.5%). On the contrary, the percentage of the economically active persons with foreign nationality is much higher than the corresponding percentage for persons of Greek nationality (72.8% compared to 51.7%).

The geographical areas (NUTS II regions) with the highest unemployment rate are West Macedonia (22.3%) and East Macedonia and Thrace (19.7%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed in Ionian Islands (8.5%) and South Aegean (10.3%) (Table 3).

Table 3. Unemployment rate by regions (NUTS II)

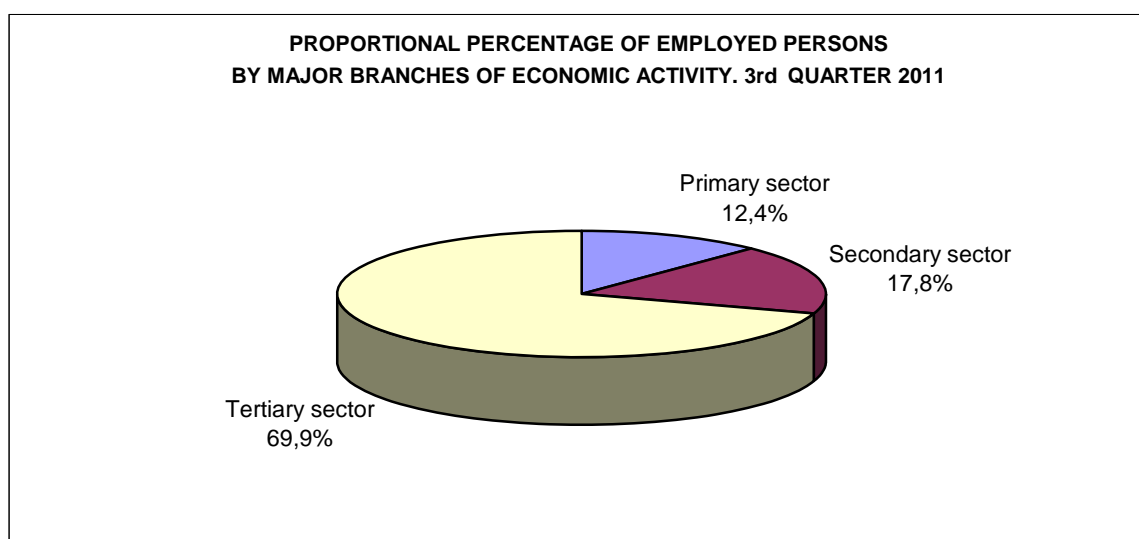
NUTS II Region	3rd Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2011
Greece, total	12.4	17.7
Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (East Macedonia and Thrace)	13.2	19.7
Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	13.5	19.1
Dytiki Makedonia (West Macedonia)	14.8	22.3
Ipeiros (Epirus)	12.4	16.2
Thessalia (Thessaly)	12.4	18.3
Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	8.1	8.5
Dytiki Ellas (West Greece)	12.5	18.5
Stereia Ellas	12.6	19.0
Attiki (Attica)	12.8	18.4
Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	10.0	14.7
Voreio Aigaio (North Aegean)	9.3	13.9
Notio Aigaio (South Aegean)	9.9	10.3
Kriti (Crete)	9.8	14.6

II. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

During the 3rd Quarter of 2011, 89,611 persons who were unemployed one year ago found a job. During the same period, 38,522 persons who were inactive one year ago, got into employment. On the contrary, 199,812 persons who were working one year ago, during the 3rd Quarter of 2011 are unemployed and 101,075 persons, who were working, are now inactive. In addition, 114,535 persons who were inactive one year ago, during the 3rd Quarter of 2011 entered labour market and are searching for a job.

If we examine changes in employment by different sector of economic activity, we see that compared to the 3rd Quarter of 2010 there was a decrease in employment in all sectors. In the primary sector the decrease was 8.6%, in the secondary 15.6% and the tertiary sector 4.8%. Chart 2 presents the proportional percentage of employed persons by major branches of economic activity in the 3rd Quarter of 2011.

Chart 2



The percentage of part time employment is low and amounts to 6.8% 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 56.5%, while 5.3% choose a part time job because they are looking after children or incapacitated adults.

The percentage of employees is estimated at 64.0% of the total of the employed persons (Chart 3) and is by far lower than the mean percentage of employees in the European Union which is 80%.

Chart 3

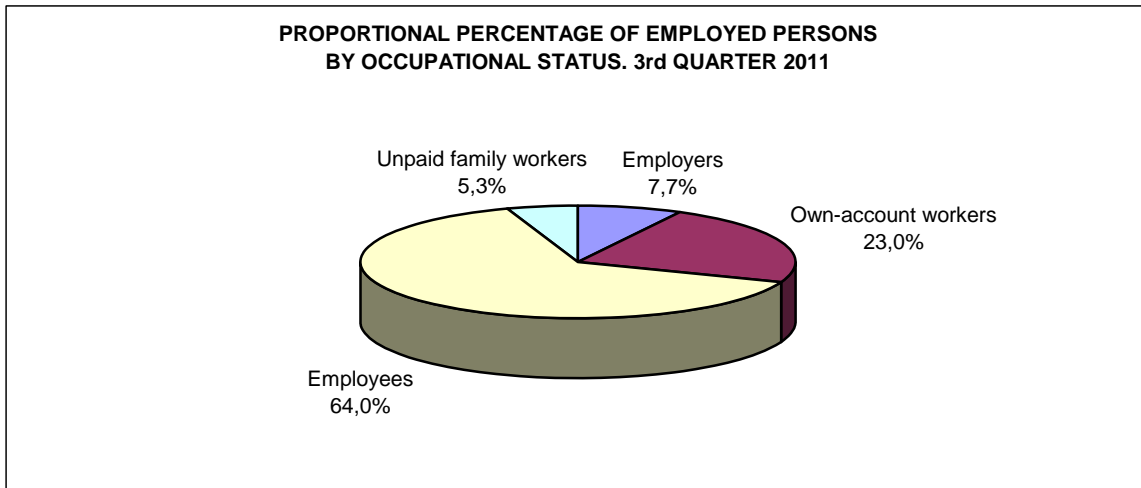


Table 4 illustrates the number of the employed by branch of economic activity for the 3rd Quarter of 2011 compared to the 2nd quarter of 2011 and the 3rd Quarter of 2010, while Table 5 gives the percentage allocation of the employed for the different branches of economic activity in the 13 regions of Greece (NUTS II).

Table 4. Employed persons aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity*Thousands*

I. Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011
Total	4,402.9	4,156.3	4,079.3
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	551.3	509.8	504.1
B. Mining and quarrying	13.5	10.4	12.6
C. Manufacturing	465.2	417.0	419.0
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25.6	22.7	25.4
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	35.1	28.1	26.3
F. Construction	319.4	262.2	241.8
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	800.2	772.9	744.8
H. Transportation and storage	207.9	205.5	196.8
I. Accommodation and food service activities	333.4	303.8	317.4
J. Information and communication	83.3	79.5	70.8
K. Financial and insurance activities	116.0	111.9	115.2
L. Real estate activities	6.0	4.5	6.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	209.8	212.4	213.0
N. Administrative and support service activities	76.8	81.7	74.4
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	370.1	365.9	359.0
P. Education	310.0	313.0	304.3
Q. Human health and social work activities	244.8	238.7	241.3
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	51.5	48.4	49.7
S. Other service activities	90.9	87.6	86.4
T. Activities of households as employers	90.5	78.6	68.2
U. Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1.6	2.0	2.6

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

Branch of economic activity	3rd Quarter 2011						
	Greece, total	Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (East Macedonia and Thrace)	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	Dytiki Makedonia (West Macedonia)	Ipeiros (Epirus)	Thessalia (Thessaly)	Ionia Nisia (Ionian Islands)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.4	28.2	13.0	17.1	19.0	25.5	16.2
B. Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
C. Manufacturing	10.3	9.4	12.8	12.1	9.6	8.6	4.6
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.0
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
F. Construction	5.9	3.8	4.7	6.0	8.5	5.2	6.3
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.3	15.2	19.0	16.8	17.3	16.3	17.0
H. Transportation and storage	4.8	2.7	4.3	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.0
I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.8	5.7	7.6	7.1	8.1	6.9	19.4
J. Information and communication	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
K. Financial and insurance activities	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.0
I. Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.2	3.0	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.8	3.7
N. Administrative and support service activities	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	8.8	11.9	6.8	8.6	9.0	8.3	5.9
P. Education	7.5	6.4	8.5	7.1	8.4	8.1	8.1
Q. Human health and social work activities	5.9	5.4	6.5	4.5	6.3	5.3	3.3
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8
S. Other service activities	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.7
T. Activities of households as employers	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Branch of economic activity	3rd Quarter 2011						
	Dytiki Ellas (West Greece)	Stereia Ellas	Attiki (Attica)	Peloponnisos (Peloponnese)	Voreio Aigaio (North Aegean)	Notio Aigaio (South Aegean)	Kriti (Crete)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.5	18.3	1.2	29.2	10.1	8.7	18.8
B. Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
C. Manufacturing	8.1	16.9	11.1	6.9	4.7	5.3	6.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
F. Construction	6.8	7.4	5.3	8.8	7.3	11.1	6.9
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.6	14.9	20.7	12.9	17.1	15.7	17.1
H. Transportation and storage	4.1	4.0	6.6	4.3	3.1	4.6	3.7
I. Accommodation and food service activities	6.3	7.8	5.4	7.6	12.6	21.9	14.4
J. Information and communication	0.9	0.4	3.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.7
K. Financial and insurance activities	1.7	1.1	4.6	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.8
I. Real estate activities	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	4.2	7.0	3.0	2.3	4.7	4.2
N. Administrative and support service activities	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.5	3.0	1.5
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	7.1	9.2	9.8	6.8	20.1	8.7	7.4
P. Education	8.6	6.2	7.5	6.1	8.5	4.1	6.8
Q. Human health and social work activities	5.9	3.5	6.9	4.5	4.3	5.8	4.6
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.9
S. Other service activities	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.3
T. Activities of households as employers	0.7	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.4
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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 objectives 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 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.