



HELLENIC REPUBLIC HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 17 December 2020

PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: 3rd quarter 2020

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Labour Force Survey for the third quarter of 2020. It should be noted that although during the third quarter the suspension of the operation of businesses that had been applied in the past months, in the context of the measures taken to protect public health and tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, were lifted, specific regulatory measures were implemented regarding the operation of businesses, which affected the functioning of the market.

More specifically, during the 3rd quarter of 2020:

- The number of **persons employed** amounted to 3,926,812. The employment rate increased by 2.2 % compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 1.1 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 2). It is worth noting that on the basis of Eurostat guidelines on the Labour Force Survey in the Member States, due to the coronavirus-2019 pandemic (COVID-19), persons who are subject to a suspension of their contract are still considered to be employed, if the suspension period is less than 3 months or if they receive more than 50% of their remuneration.
- The number of **unemployed persons** amounted to 756,424. The unemployment rate was 16.2%, compared with 16.7 % in the previous quarter and 16.4 % in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 4). The number of the unemployed decreased by 1.5 % compared to the previous quarter and by 2.7 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year.
- The number of **economically inactive**, i.e. the persons who are neither working nor looking for a job, amounted to 4,394,091. In particular, economically inactive **under the age of 75**, i.e. the persons who are neither working nor looking for a job, amounted to 3,210,357. Their share decreased by 2.4 % compared with the previous quarter and increased by 0.8 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 5).

Information on methodological issues

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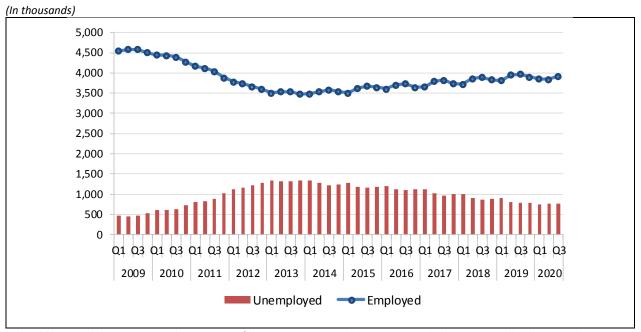
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Graph 1. Number of employed and unemployed



It should be noted that the quarterly estimates of the Survey are not subject to seasonal adjustment, while the monthly estimates are seasonally adjusted. Therefore, the average of the seasonally adjusted monthly estimates may differ from the estimate for the corresponding quarter.

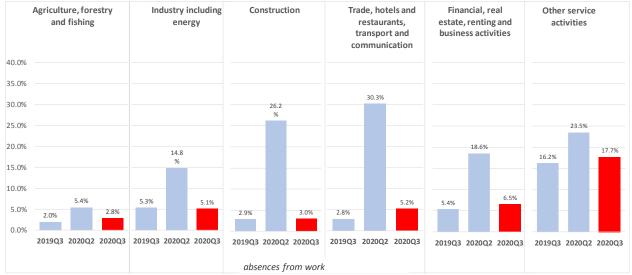
The impact of the pandemic on the labor market declines in the third quarter of 2020. On the basis of the available survey data it is observed that absence from work and persons who were not working but have been looking for a job and stated that they were not currently available for work were decreased as compared to the second quarter of 2020 while the hours worked increased. Work from home does not present a significant change when compared to the second quarter of 2020 (Graph 2).

Absence form work Work from home Seek work but not Hours worked available 25% 12% 40.0 38.4 22.3% 10.7% 38.0 1.6% 10% 9.3% 20% 36.0 34.0 8% 15% 32.0 30.3 6% 30.0 1% 5 1% 8.6% 10% 28.0 0.7% 6.9% 4% 0.5% 26.0 5% 24.0 2% 22.0 0% 0% 0% 2019Q3 2020Q2 2020Q3 2019Q3 2020Q2 2020Q3 2019Q3 2020Q2 2020Q3 201903 202002 202003 share of employed persons share of employed persons share of employed persons share of inactive persons aged 15-74

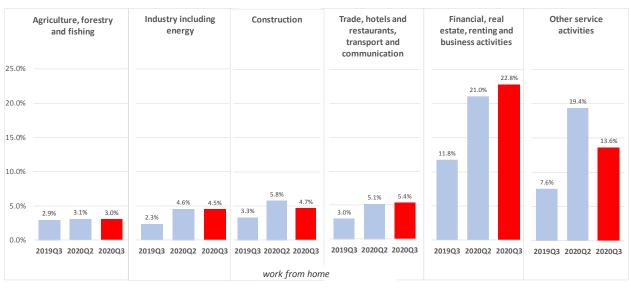
Graph 2. Main impacts of the pandemic in labour market

According to the survey data it is observed that in all sectors of the economy absence from work is reduced as compared to the second quarter of 2020 while hours worked have increased as compared to the second quarter of 2020 (Graphs 3,5). Financial, real estate, renting and business activities present the highest percentage of work from home (Graph 4).

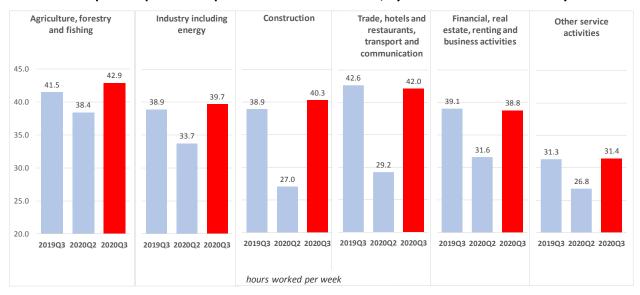
Graph 3. Impact of the pandemic on absence from work, by sector of economic activity



Graph 4. Impact of the pandemic on work from home, by sector of economic activity



Graph 5. Impact of the pandemic on hours worked, by sector of economic activity



I. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 1. Employment status by sex, age, region, educational level and citizenship (1), 3rd quarter 2020

(In thousands)

		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour force rate (%)
	Total ⁽²⁾	3,926.8	756.4	4,394.1	16.2	51.6
SEX	Males	2,268.4	340.8	1,764.7	13.1	59.7
	Females	1,658.4	415.6	2,629.4	20.0	44.1
AGE	15 - 19	16.0	10.7	544.6	40.0	4.7
	20 - 24	136.9	68.7	264.4	33.4	43.7
	25 - 29	332.0	120.8	109.0	26.7	80.6
	30 - 44	1,536.7	292.4	277.9	16.0	86.8
	45 - 64	1,805.1	254.5	944.5	12.4	68.6
	65+	100.1	9.4	2,253.8	8.6	4.6
REGION (NUTS 2)	Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	201.3	46.4	258.3	18.7	49.0
	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	642.5	141.9	803.7	18.1	49.4
	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	89.4	23.4	119.1	20.7	48.6
	Ipeiros (Epirus)	107.9	27.0	154.0	20.0	46.7
	Thessalia (Thessaly)	253.0	50.6	311.7	16.7	49.3
	Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	81.6	13.9	74.8	14.5	56.0
	Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece)	216.2	61.6	288.3	22.2	49.1
	Sterea Ellada	191.0	44.8	234.0	19.0	50.2
	Attiki (Attica)	1,469.3	240.6	1,509.0	14.1	53.1
	Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	215.0	31.4	218.1	12.7	53.0
	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	73.7	14.5	77.4	16.4	53.3
	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	144.3	14.4	114.4	9.1	58.1
	Kriti (Crete)	241.6	45.9	231.3	16.0	55.4
EDUCATIONAL	Less than primary	8.7	4.1	271.6	32.2	4.5
LEVEL	Primary education	327.0	68.5	1,446.0	17.3	21.5
	Secondary education	1,690.0	365.4	1,946.9	17.8	51.4
	Post - secondary	431.3	103.7	167.7	19.4	76.1
	Tertiary Education	1,469.9	214.7	561.9	12.7	75.0
CITIZENSHIP	Greek	3,727.8	690.7	4,281.5	15.6	50.8
	Foreign	199.1	65.7	112.6	24.8	70.2

The highest unemployment rates are observed among women, persons aged up to 24 years, in the Region of Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece), and persons that have completed less than primary education. The highest percentage of the labour force is observed among men, persons aged 30 - 44 years, in the Region of Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean), persons that have completed post-secondary education and persons of foreign citizenship.

⁽¹⁾ The definitions of the characteristics that are presented in Table 1 and the other tables of the press release can be found in the **Explanatory notes,** at the end of the press release, under "**Definitions**".

⁽²⁾ Any difference between the grand total and the sum of the detailed categories is due to rounding.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

Table 2 presents the number of employed by professional status, occupation, full-time and part-time employment, permanent and temporary job for the 3rd quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

Table 2. Employed persons by professional status, occupation, full-time and part-time job, permanent or temporary job

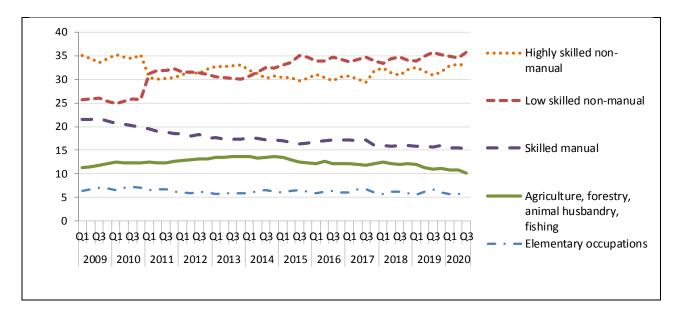
	3rd quarter 2020	% of total	2nd quarter 2020	3rd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)	
Total	3,926.8		3,844.0	3,971.9	2.2	-1.1	
		Profession	al status				
Self-employed with employees	308.5	7.9	288.8	280.0	6.8	10.2	
Self-employed without employees	805.8	20.5	820.3	832.2	-1.8	-3.2	
Employees	2,693.6	68.6	2,612.0	2,740.5	3.1	-1.7	
Family workers	118.9	3.0	122.9	119.1	-3.3	-0.2	
		Occupa	ition				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	120.4	3.1	122.6	110.7	-1.8	8.7	
Professionals	769.9	19.6	774.4	745.2	-0.6	3.3	
Technicians and associate professionals	338.9	8.6	321.1	310.3	5.5	9.2	
Clerks	462.9	11.8	439.2	468.6	5.4	-1.2	
Service workers and shop and market sale workers	942.1	24.0	892.1	951.8	5.6	-1.0	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	368.2	9.4	385.6	403.1	-4.5	-8.7	
Craft and related trade workers	353.8	9.0	331.3	359.4	6.8	-1.6	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	245.6	6.3	265.4	264.8	-7.4	-7.2	
Elementary occupations	262.1	6.7	251.9	298.0	4.1	-12.0	
Other unclassified persons	62.8	1.6	60.6	60.0	3.7	4.7	
		Full-time, par	rt-time job				
Full time	3,606.6	91.8	3,488.8	3,612.0	3.4	-0.1	
Part time	320.2	8.2	355.2	359.9	-9.9	-11.0	
Employees by permanent - temporary job							
Permanent	2,412.0	61.4	2,352.2	2,356.5	2.5	2.4	
Temporary	281.6	7.2	259.8	384.1	8.4	-26.7	

In the 3rd quarter of 2020, the majority of the employed are working as employees (68.6%), while a significant share is working as self-employed without employees (20.5%). In comparison with the previous quarter, there is an increase for employees (3.1%) and an increase for self-employed with employees (6.8%). In comparison with the previous year, an increase is observed for self-employed with employees (10.2%) and a decrease in the other categories.

Part-time employment amounts to 8.2%, while the share of persons with temporary jobs is 7.2%. Part-time employment has decreased by 9.9% in comparison with the previous quarter and by 11.0% compared to the corresponding quarter last year. Temporary jobs have increased compared to the previous quarter (8.4%) and they have decreased compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year (-26.7%).

The occupations gathering the biggest shares of the employed are service workers and shop and market sale workers (24.0%), and professionals (19.6%). In comparison with the previous quarter the largest increase occurs for craft and related trade workers (6.8%) and the largest decrease occurs for plant and machine operators and assemblers (-7.4%). In comparison with the same quarter last year, the largest increases occur for technicians and associate professionals (9.2%) and legislators, senior officials and managers (8,7%) and the largest decrease in elementary occupations workers (-12.0) (Table 2).

During the period 1st quarter 2009 – 3rd quarter 2020, a significant increase in the share of low skilled non-manual occupations is observed ⁽³⁾. During the same period, the share of skilled manual occupations has decreased, while the share of elementary occupations remained relatively stable and the share of highly skilled non manual increased slightly since 2011. Finally, the share of workers in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing has been declining since 2014 (Graph 6).



Graph 6: Percentage of employed by broad categories of occupations

Table 3 presents the number of the employed by section of economic activity in the 3rd quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

⁽³⁾ It should be noted that from 2011 onward the new ISCO-08 is used for the classification of occupations and as a result, a sudden decrease is observed for "Highly skilled non-manual" occupations and a corresponding increase for "Low skilled non-manual" occupations. Nevertheless, a steady increase in the share of "Low skilled non manual" occupations is being observed from 2011 onwards.

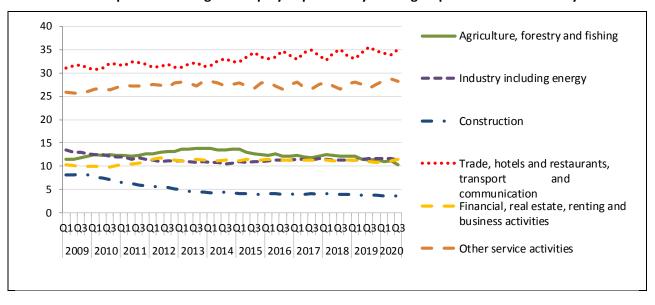
Table 3. Employed persons by section of economic activity

(In thousands)

n thousands)	3rd quarter 2020	% of total	2nd quarter 2020	3rd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	402.9	10.3	426.4	447.8	-5.5	-10.0
Mining and quarrying	11.3	0.3	11.3	13.6	-0.5	-17.0
Manufacturing	373.1	9.5	374.5	385.1	-0.4	-3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	32.6	0.8	33.0	31.3	-1.3	4.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	26.0	0.7	27.8	35.2	-6.5	-26.3
Construction	141.5	3.6	136.1	146.6	4.0	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	721.2	18.4	704.7	699.9	2.3	3.0
Transportation and storage	206.0	5.2	214.3	210.3	-3.9	-2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	396.0	10.1	321.1	429.2	23.3	-7.7
Information and communication	96.7	2.5	98.4	102.9	-1.8	-6.1
Financial and insurance activities	87.8	2.2	80.2	86.0	9.5	2.0
Real estate activities	5.1	0.1	5.2	5.1	-1.2	-0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	231.5	5.9	222.0	219.6	4.3	5.5
Administrative and support service activities	86.0	2.2	84.8	96.0	1.4	-10.4
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	358.0	9.1	336.6	340.6	6.4	5.1
Education	304.3	7.7	336.2	308.0	-9.5	-1.2
Human health and social work activities	278.0	7.1	263.1	248.4	5.7	11.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	53.9	1.4	54.3	53.1	-0.7	1.5
Other service activities	88.2	2.2	88.6	83.9	-0.5	5.1
Activities of households as employers	23.2	0.6	21.7	24.3	7.0	-4.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3.6	0.1	3.8	5.2	-6.0	-31.4

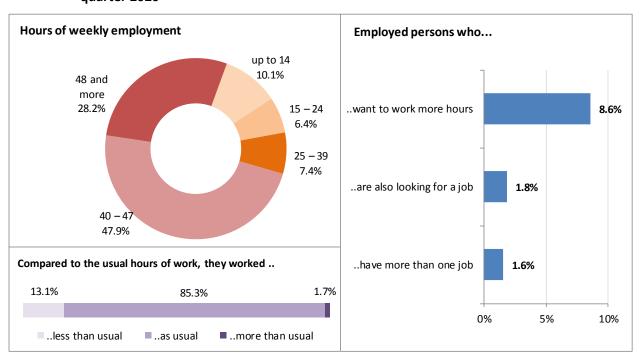
When examining the changes in the percentage distribution of the employed persons in broad groups of economic activity during the period 1st quarter 2009 – 3rd quarter 2020, an increase is observed in the share of persons working in trade, transport and communication, hotels and restaurants, while a decrease is recorded in the share of persons working in construction and industry which, however, shows a stabilization trend over the past 3 years (Graph 7).

Graph 7: Percentage of employed persons by broad groups of economic activity



Most of the employed (47.9%) report having worked 40 - 47 hours in the reference week while a significant share (28.2%) reports having worked for 48 hours and more. The majority of the employed persons (85.3%) worked the usual hours during the reference week. 8.6% of them state that they wish to work more hours while 1.6% reports having more than one job and 1.8% of the employed are looking for a job, even though they have one (Graph 8).

Graph 8: Hours worked, existence of a second job, wish to work more hours and search for a job, 3rd quarter 2020



III. CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

Table 4 presents the number of unemployed by reason for leaving the last job, duration of unemployment, type of employment they are looking for and by registration in a public employment office (OAED, for Greece) for the 3rd quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the quarterly and annual rates of change.

Table 4. Unemployed by reason for leaving the last job ⁽⁴⁾, duration of unemployment, type of employment sought and registration in public employment office

	3rd quarter 2020	% of total	2nd quarter 2020	3rd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	756.4		768.3	777.0	-1.5	-2.7
		Reason for le	eaving the last jol	,		
Never worked in the past	140.8	18.6	134.7	157.8	4.6	-10.8
Dismissed or made redundant ⁽⁴⁾	173.0	22.9	164.3	184.3	5.3	-6.1
A job of limited duration has ended	232.2	30.7	263.5	208.4	-11.9	11.4
Other reason	109.5	14.5	97.9	111.9	11.9	-2.1
Did not report a reason (4)	100.8	13.3	107.8	114.6	-6.5	-12.0
		Duration of	funemployment			
Will start now searching for employment	9.4	1.2	3.2	3.8	198.9	147.5
Less than 1 month	19.8	2.6	12.6	14.4	56.5	37.3
1 - 2 months	62.2	8.2	40.7	36.4	52.8	70.9
3 - 5 months	56.7	7.5	64.9	35.0	-12.6	62.1
6 - 11 months	131.9	17.4	138.1	115.5	-4.5	14.2
		Long - ter	m unemployed			
12 - 17 months	67.4	8.9	65.9	100.8	2.1	-33.2
18 - 23 months	50.5	6.7	74.9	72.3	-32.5	-30.1
24 - 47 months	129.8	17.2	131.3	126.2	-1.1	2.9
4 years or more	228.7	30.2	236.6	272.7	-3.3	-16.1
		Type of em	ployment sought			
Self employed	10.1	1.3	10.7	10.7	-6.0	-6.3
Employee, only full-time job	171.9	22.7	194.1	144.3	-11.4	19.1
Employee and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part - time job will be accepted	505.3	66.8	510.6	571.9	-1.0	-11.6
Employee and part - time job is sought, but if not available, full - time job will be accepted	11.4	1.5	9.6	11.7	19.6	-2.0
Employee, only part-time job	5.3	0.7	4.1	5.2	28.3	1.9
Employee, and did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for	52.4	6.9	39.2	33.3	33.7	57.5
	Regist	ration at a public	employment off	ice (OAED)		
Registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	130.0	17.2	146.3	89.3	-11.2	45.6
Registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	492.9	65.2	480.3	519.7	2.6	-5.2
Not registered at a public employment office	132.7	17.5	140.3	166.7	-5.4	-20.4
Did not answer	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.4	-39.7	-40.3

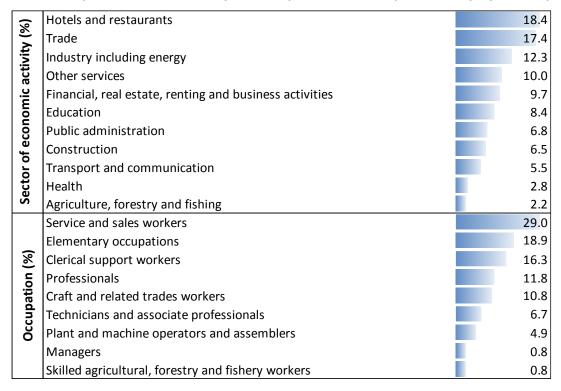
Most unemployed persons report as main reason for stopping their last job that it was a job of limited duration (30.7%) or they were dismissed ⁽⁴⁾ (22.9%). The largest share of the unemployed was working in hotels and

⁽⁴⁾ It refers to persons who stopped working during the last eight (8) years. Persons who worked for the last time more than 8 years ago are not asked why they stopped working.

restaurants (18.4%). As regards the occupation of their previous employment, the largest part (29.0%) was working as service and sales workers (Graph 9). The share of the unemployed that have not worked in the past amounts to 18.6% (Table 4).

The majority of the unemployed (63.0%) are seeking a job for one year or more (long-term unemployed). 22.7% of the unemployed are looking only for full-time employment as employees while 66.8% are looking for full-time employment but would accept a part-time job, if not available. 17.5% of the unemployed report that they are not registered at the public employment office (OAED), while 17.2% report that they receive a benefit or assistance from the public employment office (Table 4).

Graph 9: Sector of economy and occupation of the last job of unemployed, 3rd quarter 2020



The Regions of Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece), Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia) and Ipeiros (Epirus) have recorded the highest unemployment rates (Graph 10).

Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece) Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia) Ipeiros (Epirus) Sterea Ellada Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (Eastern... Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia) Thessalia (Thessaly) 2020Q3 Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean) **COUNTRY TOTAL** □ 2019Q3 Kriti (Crete) Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands) Attiki (Attica) Peloponnissos (Peloponnese) Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean) 5.0 25.0 10.0 15.0 20.0

Graph 10: Unemployment rate (%) by Region (NUTS 2)

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF INACTIVE PERSONS

Table 5 presents the number of the inactive, aged less than 75, by existence of previous work experience, the reason for leaving the last job and the reason for not seeking employment for the 3rd quarter 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

Table 5. Inactive, aged less than 75 years, by existence of previous work experience, reason for leaving the last job and reason for not seeking employment

(In thousands)

	3rd quarter 2020	% of total	2nd quarter 2020	3rd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	3,210.4		3,289.2	3,183.5	-2.4	0.8
	Existence of	previous employm	ent experienc	e		
Never worked in the past	1,498.4	46.7	1,518.4	1,488.1	-1.3	0.7
Worked in the last job more than 8 years ago ⁽⁵⁾	966.9	30.1	1,008.3	940.2	-4.1	2.8
Worked in the last 8 years	745.0	23.2	762.5	755.2	-2.3	-1.4
	Reas	on for leaving the	last job			
Dismissed or made redundant	48.3	6.5	61.3	44.7	-21.2	8.1
A job of limited duration has ended	89.7	12.0	121.5	68.2	-26.2	31.5
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	12.2	1.6	13.8	13.5	-11.5	-9.5
Resigned for other personal or family reasons	33.3	4.5	35.5	32.3	-6.3	3.0
Education or training	11.7	1.6	14.7	15.0	-20.0	-21.6
Own illness or disability	29.4	4.0	29.8	34.3	-1.3	-14.1
Early retirement	23.2	3.1	26.8	29.1	-13.6	-20.3
Retirement	429.1	57.6	401.5	458.9	6.9	-6.5
Other reason	68.1	9.1	57.6	59.4	18.1	14.6
	Reason	for not seeking em	nployment			
Looking for work but is not available to start within 2 weeks	15.6	0.5	52.5	21.4	-70.2	-26.9
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	98.4	3.1	91.5	101.2	7.6	-2.7
For other personal or family reasons	265.2	8.3	276.8	269.3	-4.2	-1.5
Due to education or training	771.2	24.0	813.9	762.7	-5.2	1.1
Is in retirement	1,165.7	36.3	1,164.9	1,176.3	0.1	-0.9
Own illness or disability	163.2	5.1	163.8	166.8	-0.3	-2.2
Believes that no work is available	55.2	1.7	81.9	42.8	-32.6	28.9
Other reason	625.2	19.5	574.0	583.4	8.9	7.2
Did not report a reason	50.6	1.6	70.0	59.6	-27.6	-15.1

Most of the inactive persons 15 - 74 years old have not worked in the past (46.7%) or they worked for the last time 8 years ago and more (30.1%).

Among the persons that worked for the last time during the previous eight years, the majority stopped working due to retirement (57.6%) or because it was a job of limited duration that ended (12.0%).

The main reason reported by inactive for not seeking employment is that they are in retirement (36.3%) or in education or training (24.0%). 0.5% of the inactive are seeking a job but are not currently available to start working, while 1.7% of the inactive are not seeking a job because they believe that no work is available.

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⁽⁵⁾ Persons who worked for the last time more than 8 years ago, are not asked why they stopped working.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Labour Force Survey The 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, main job characteristics, the existence and characteristics of a second job, educational attainment, participation in education, previous working experience and search of a job.

Legislation

The current survey is completely harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal act is 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 the 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.

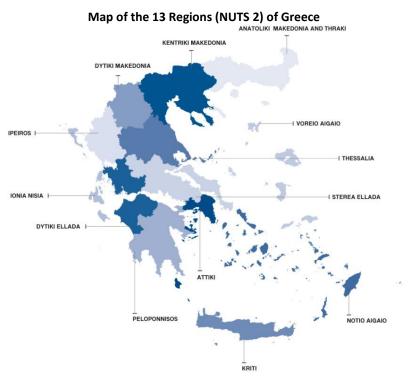
- for employment, the reference period is the reference week,
- for employment seeking, the reference period is the reference week and the previous 3 weeks.

Coverage

The survey covers all members of the private households, who are residing at least one year in Greece and excludes the members of collective households (i.e. hospitals, hotels, military camps, asylums, homes for the elderly, orphanages, etc).

Geographical classification

The geographical classification is based on Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics.



Methodology

The estimates of the Labour Force Survey 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 allocation of population by NUTS 2 Regions, gender and age group.

Data collection during the pandemic period of COVID-19

The data collection was carried out from July to early November 2020, mainly via personal interviews with the exception of some cases where for reasons of public health protection due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data were collected by telephone interviews.

Definitions

Employed: 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: 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: persons who are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed.

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

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

Regions: the 13 NUTS 2 areas in which Greece is divided.

Educational level: the highest completed level of education provided in 4 categories. The category "Less than primary" includes persons that never went to school. The category "Primary education" includes persons that completed primary school", and the category "Secondary education" includes persons that completed at most "Lyceum"- Upper Secondary Education. The category "Tertiary education" includes also persons that completed master or PHD.

Self-employed with employees: persons that who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

Self-employed without employees: persons that who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

Employees: persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind.

Family workers: persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Part-time job: a worker's job where the normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers. The distinction between full-time and part-time job is based on the spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

Temporary work: work of **employees,** which will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.

Duration of unemployment: the time that the respondent is looking for work and, **simultaneously**, had no job.

Sector of economic activity: the classification of economic activities is based on the products that a business produces or the services that provides. Since 2008, a classification equivalent to NACE Rev. $2^{(6)}$ is used. Labour Force Survey collects information at 3-digit level for the main job and at 2-digit level for the second and the previous job.

- in Table 3, the NACE Rev.2 classification is used at 1-digit level,
- in Graphs 7 and 9, for the classification of economic activity, the following typologies are used:

Typology of economic sector categories – correspondence with 2-digit NACE Rev. 2 codes						
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03				
	Industry including energy	05 - 39				
Tunology used	Construction	41 - 43				
Typology used in Graph 7	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	45 - 61				
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	62 - 82				
	Other service activities	84 - 99				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03				
	Industry including energy	05 - 39				
	Construction	41 - 43				
	Trade	45 - 47				
Typology used in	Transport and communication	49 - 53, 58 - 61				
Typology used in Graph 9	Hotels and restaurants	55 - 56				
огари э	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	62 - 82				
	Public administration	84				
	Education	85				
	Health	86				
	Other service activities	87 - 99				

Occupation: is a set of jobs consisting of similar tasks and duties. Since 2011 the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO- $08^{(7)}$) of ILO is used. The Labour Force Survey collects information at 3-digit level for the main, the second and the previous job.

- in Table 2 and in Graph 5, the ISCO-08 classification is used at 1-digit level,
- in Graph 6, for the classification of occupation, the following typology is used:

Typology of occupation categories – correspondence with ISCO-08 codes	
Highly skilled non-manual (Legislators, senior officials and managers, Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals)	0,1,2,3
Low skilled non-manual (Clerks, Service workers and shop and market sale workers)	4,5
Skilled manual (Craft and related trade workers, Plant and machine operators and assemblers)	0,7,8
Occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing (skilled and non-skilled)	6 and 92
Elementary occupations	9 except
(non-skilled workers, except those working in primary sector)	92

Analytical description of the methodology and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey can be found on the website of ELSTAT at the link:

http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/-

^{(6) &}lt;a href="http://www.statistics.gr/en/economic-activities">http://www.statistics.gr/en/economic-activities

^{(7) &}lt;a href="http://www.statistics.gr/en/occupation">http://www.statistics.gr/en/occupation