



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 18 June 2020

PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: 1st quarter 2020

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Labour Force Survey for the first quarter of 2020. During the first quarter of 2020, the labour market was affected by the measures taken to protect public health and to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The first measures were taken in the eleventh (11th) week of the quarter, when the operation of educational establishments and the catering business was suspended. In the following weeks, the operation of businesses in other sectors of the economy was suspended, mainly in the services sector, and movement restrictions were imposed on population. These measures affected, to a large extent, not only the normal functioning of the market, but also the data collection method of the survey.

It should be noted that due to the exceptional circumstances under which the collection of a part of the sample used for the compilation of the present survey took place and the resulting impact on the response rate as well as the extent to which the latter can be attributed to the above mentioned exceptional circumstances, ELSTAT is currently conducting methodological checks of compatibility of alternative data collection practices the results of which may be published as long as this is deemed necessary.

More specifically, during the 1st quarter of 2020:

- The number of **persons employed** amounted to 3,852,615. The employment rate decreased by 1.3 % compared to the previous quarter and increased by 1.0 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year. 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 745,093. The unemployment rate was 16.2 %, compared with 16.8 % in the previous quarter and 19.2 % in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The number of the unemployed decreased by 5.3 % compared to the previous quarter and by 17.9 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This decrease was directed towards the economically inactive, since on account of the coronavirus 2019 pandemic (COVID-19), several jobseekers reported that they were not currently available for work and, therefore, in line with the definitions in the relevant European Regulation, they are classified as economically inactive. It should be noted that according to the definition of unemployed and inactive persons, if a person, who is not working, is not actively seeking work and is not currently available for work, is considered economically inactive and not unemployed.
- The number of **economically inactive under the age of 75**, i.e. the persons who are neither working nor looking for a job, amounted to 3,311,960. The share of the inactive persons increased by 2.5 % compared with the previous quarter and by 2.4 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This increase derives, to a large extent, from the flow of the unemployed towards the economically inactive.

Information on methodological issues

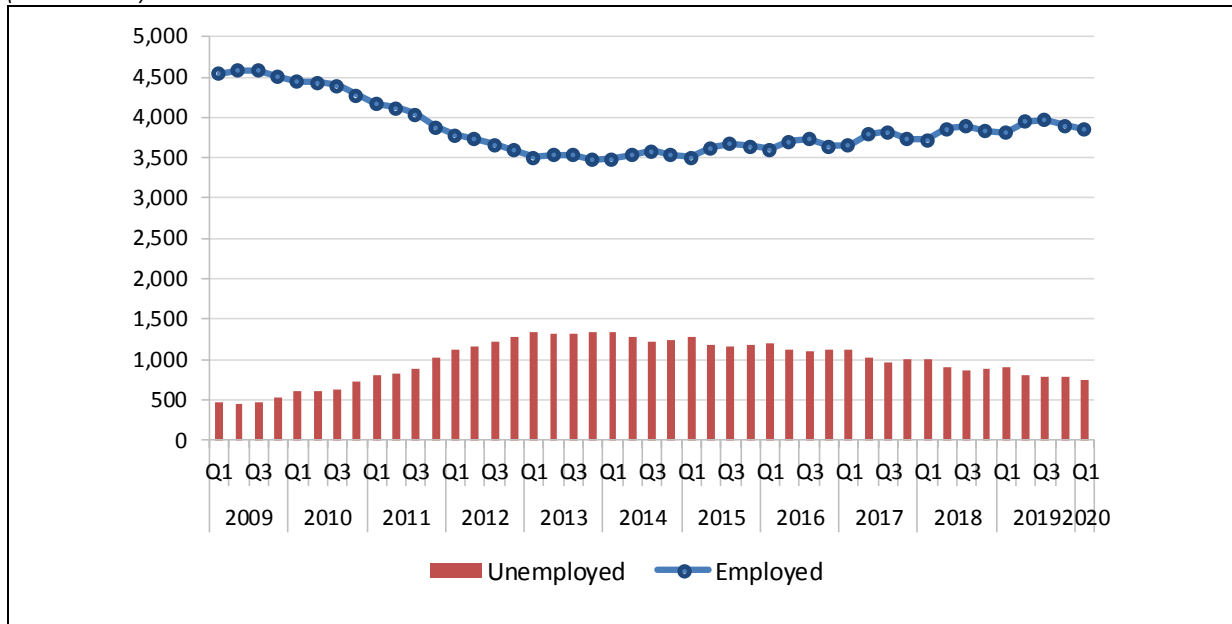
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Graph 1. Number of employed and unemployed

(In thousands)

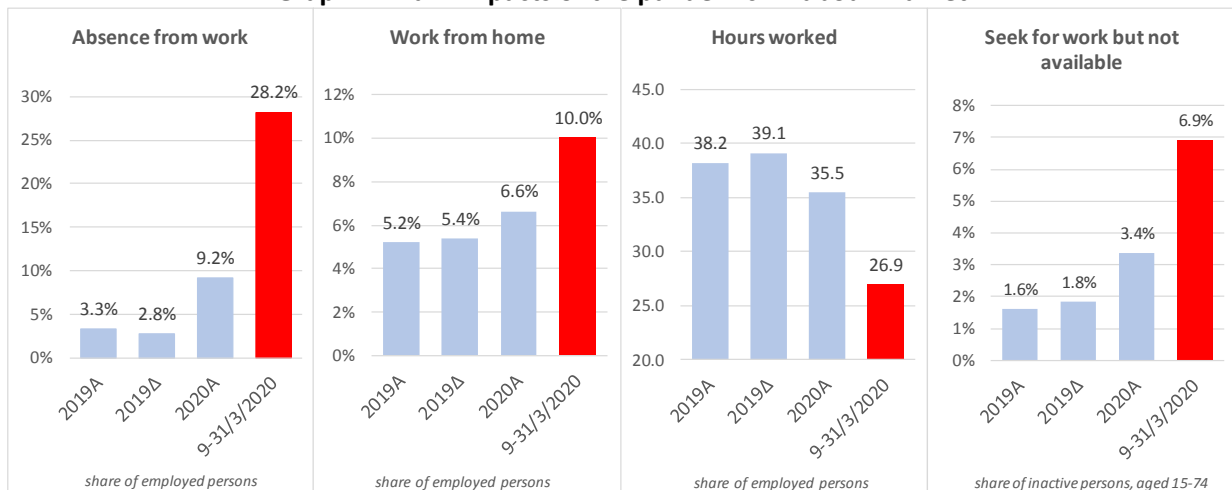


It should be noted that the quarterly estimates of the Survey are not subject to seasonal adjustment, while the monthly estimates are seasonally adjusted. Therefore, the average of the seasonally adjusted monthly estimates may differ from the estimate for the corresponding quarter.

The main effects of the pandemic on the labour market were as follows:

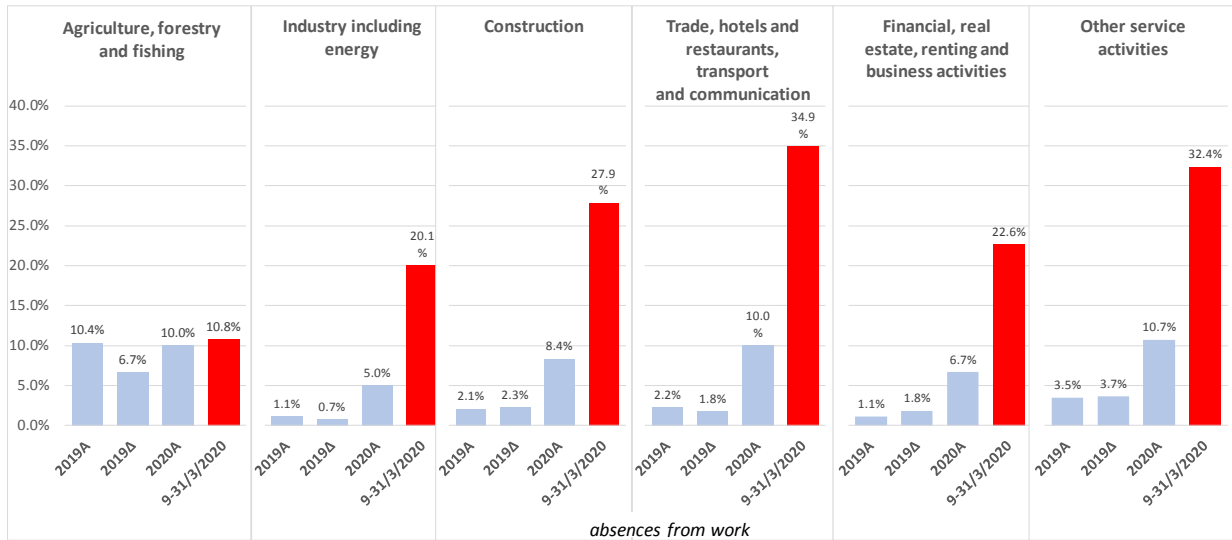
- Increase of absenteeism
- Decrease of the hours worked compared to the previous quarter
- Increase of work from home
- Increase of the inactive population, as several people who were not working and have been looking for a job stated that they were not currently available for work.

Graph 2. Main impacts of the pandemic in labour market

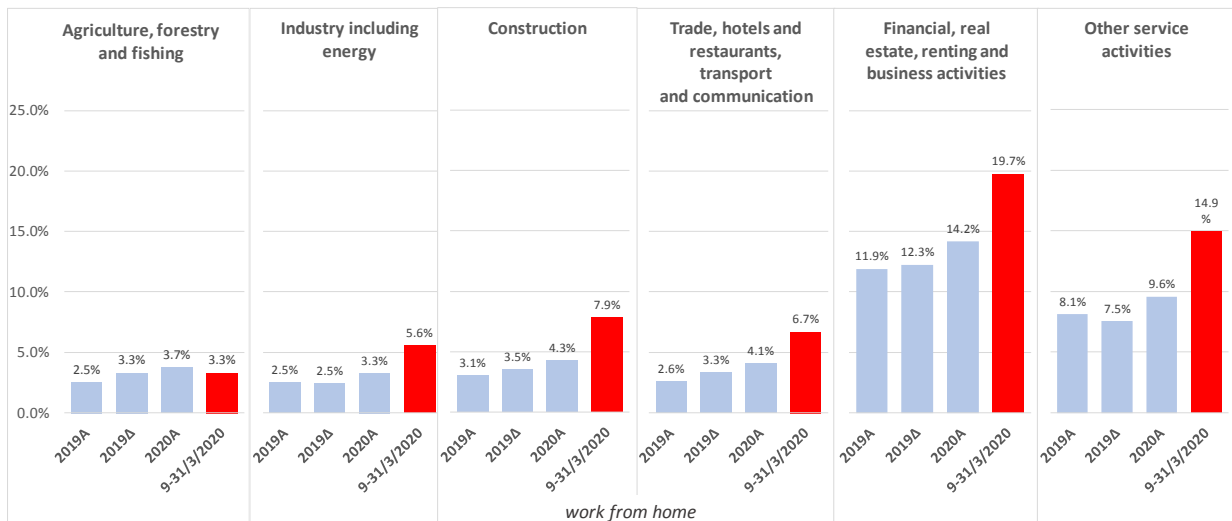


On the basis of the available survey data it is observed that the impact of pandemic on the labour market is reflected on all the sectors of the economy. As regards absences from work and the decrease in the hours worked, the sectors most affected were services (trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, communications and other services), while the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was less affected (Graphs 3 and 4). Finally, the impact on hours worked is more visible in the financial, business and other services sectors.

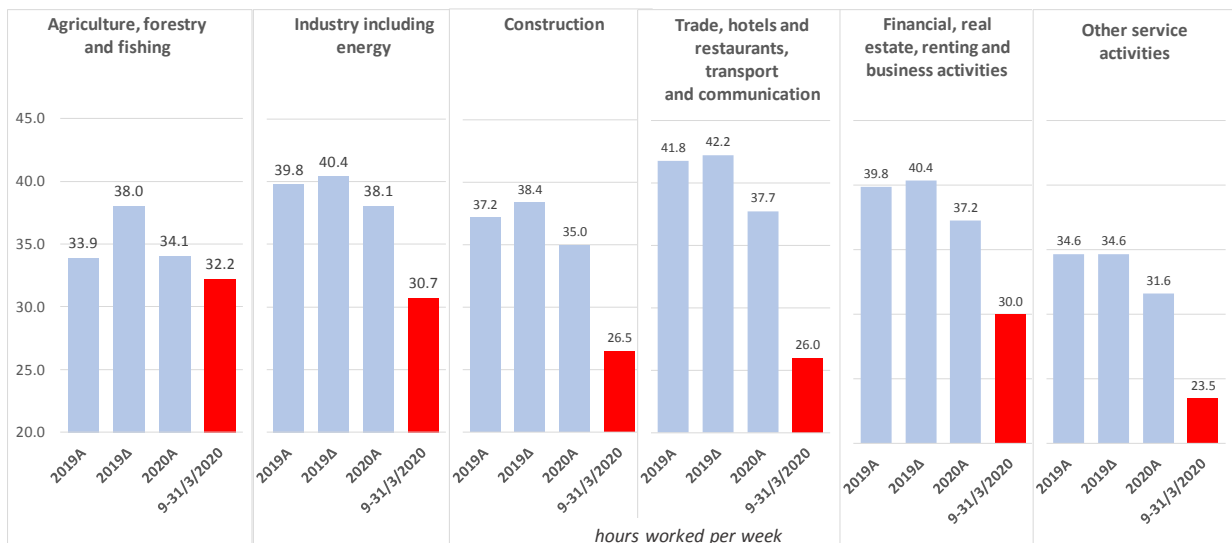
Graph 3. Impact of the pandemic on absences from work, by sector of economic activity



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⁾, 1st quarter 2020

(In thousands)

		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour force rate (%)
	Total⁽²⁾	3,852.6	745.1	4,486.1	16.2	50.6
SEX	Males	2,220.0	353.4	1,803.5	13.7	58.8
	Females	1,632.7	391.7	2,682.7	19.3	43.0
AGE	15 - 19	13.6	7.1	517.9	34.2	3.8
	20 - 24	129.3	68.0	302.8	34.5	39.5
	25 - 29	335.4	118.1	110.3	26.0	80.4
	30 - 44	1,546.7	283.4	303.3	15.5	85.8
	45 - 64	1,737.2	260.5	1,001.1	13.0	66.6
	65+	90.4	8.0	2,250.6	8.2	4.2
REGION (NUTS 2)	Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	206.5	41.3	258.4	16.7	48.9
	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	631.9	150.7	806.5	19.3	49.2
	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	85.8	20.6	125.6	19.4	45.9
	Ipeiros (Epirus)	109.3	23.2	156.5	17.5	45.9
	Thessalia (Thessaly)	251.7	48.7	315.0	16.2	48.8
	Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	67.1	10.5	92.7	13.6	45.6
	Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece)	218.9	56.1	291.4	20.4	48.5
	Stereia Ellada	187.2	44.9	238.0	19.3	49.4
	Attiki (Attica)	1,468.3	244.0	1,509.8	14.3	53.1
	Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	214.9	25.9	223.8	10.8	51.8
	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	74.5	14.5	76.8	16.3	53.7
	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	108.3	17.7	147.4	14.0	46.1
	Kriti (Crete)	228.3	46.9	244.3	17.0	53.0
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	Less than primary	9.9	10.0	275.2	50.3	6.7
	Primary education	336.3	79.1	1,503.0	19.0	21.7
	Secondary education	1,675.8	372.9	1,987.2	18.2	50.8
	Post - secondary	405.5	103.7	178.0	20.4	74.1
	Tertiary Education	1,425.1	179.4	542.6	11.2	74.7
CITIZENSHIP	Greek	3,657.2	663.9	4,340.0	15.4	49.9
	Foreign	195.4	81.2	146.1	29.4	65.4

The highest unemployment rates are observed among women, persons aged 15 - 19 years, in 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 Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean), persons that have completed tertiary 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 1st 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 - temporary job

(In thousands)

	1st quarter 2020	Percentage over total	4th quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	3.852,6		3.901,8	3.814,0	-1,3	1,0
Professional status						
Self-employed with employees	288.8	7.5	286.4	294.7	0.8	-2.0
Self-employed without employees	820.1	21.3	832.9	838.4	-1.5	-2.2
Employees	2.622.7	68.1	2,660.7	2,554.9	-1.4	2.7
Family workers	121.0	3.1	121.8	126.0	-0.6	-4.0
Occupation						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	122.1	3.2	114.1	112.7	7.0	8.3
Professionals	769.7	20.0	743.5	757.6	3.5	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	318.7	8.3	315.2	308.2	1.1	3.4
Clerks	445.7	11.6	449.3	425.5	-0.8	4.7
Service workers and shop and market sale workers	899.1	23.3	928.5	871.1	-3.2	3.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	385.8	10.0	402.1	423.0	-4.1	-8.8
Craft and related trade workers	337.3	8.8	359.1	348.0	-6.1	-3.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	262.1	6.8	262.3	254.0	-0.1	3.2
Elementary occupations	253.3	6.6	270.2	249.4	-6.3	1.6
Other unclassified persons	58.9	1.5	57.5	64.3	2.3	-8.5
Full-time, part-time job						
Full time	3,486.7	90.5	3,533.0	3,462.2	-1.3	0.7
Part time	365.9	9.5	368.7	351.9	-0.8	4.0
Employees by permanent - temporary job						
Permanent	2,348.7	61.0	2,332.8	2,293.9	0.7	2.4
Temporary	274.0	7.1	327.9	261.0	-16.4	5.0

In the 1st quarter of 2020, the majority of the employed are working as employees (68.1%), while a significant share is working as self-employed without employees (21.3%). In comparison with the previous quarter, there is a decrease for employees, the self-employed without employees and family workers. In comparison with the previous year, an increase is observed for employees and a decrease for the other categories.

Part-time employment amounts to 9.5%, while the share of persons with temporary jobs is 7.1%. Part-time employment has decreased (0.8%) in comparison with the previous quarter and increased (4.0%) compared to the corresponding quarter last year. Temporary jobs have decreased compared to the previous quarter (16.4%) and increased (5.0%) compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The occupations gathering the biggest shares of the employed are service workers and shop and market sale workers (23.3%), and professionals (20.0%). In comparison with the previous quarter the largest decrease occurs for elementary occupations and craft and related trade workers and the largest increase in legislators, senior officials and managers. In comparison with the same quarter last year, the largest increase occurs for legislators, senior officials and managers and the largest decrease in skilled agricultural and fishery workers.

During the period 1st quarter 2009 – 1st 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 as well as for highly skilled non manual, since 2011. Finally, the share of skilled workers in primary sector has been declining since 2014 (Graph 2).

Graph 6: Percentage of employed by broad categories of occupations

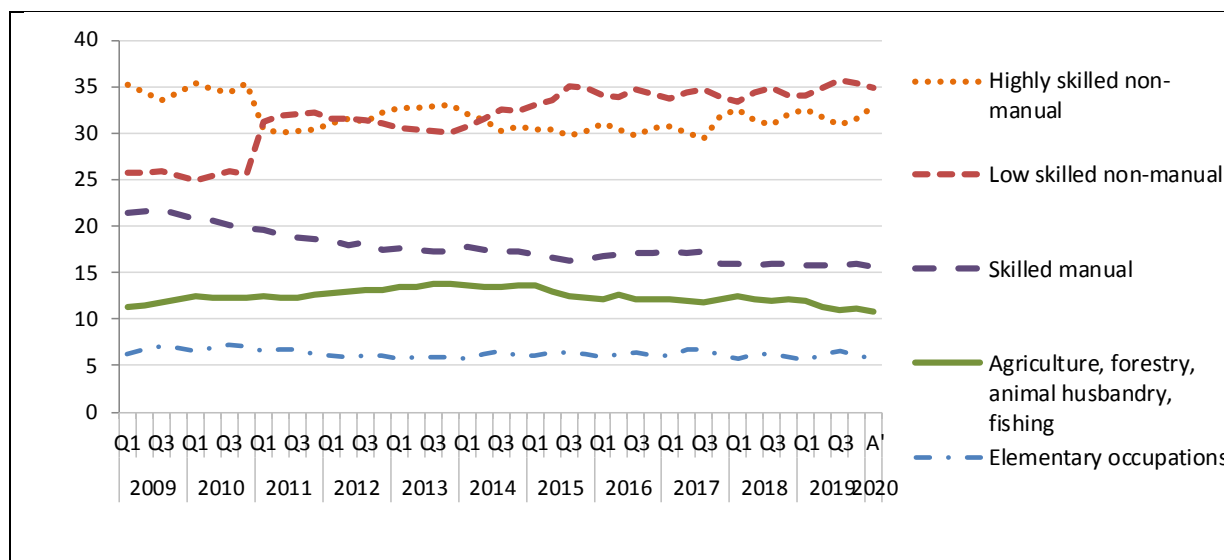


Table 3 presents the number of the employed by section of economic activity in the 1st quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

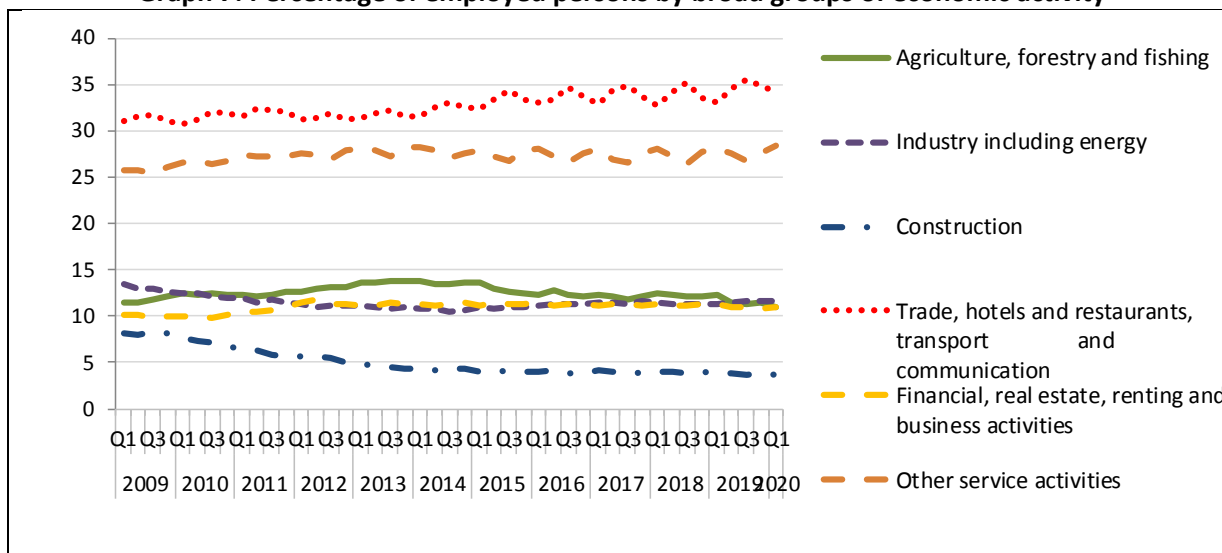
(3) It should be noted that from 2011 onward the new ISCO-08 is used for the classification of occupations and as a result, a sudden decrease is observed for “Highly skilled non-manual” occupations and a corresponding increase for “Low skilled non-manual” occupations. Nevertheless, a steady increase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

	1st quarter 2020	Percentage over total	4 th quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	424.2	11.0	444.6	466.1	-4.6	-9.0
B. Mining and quarrying	11.5	0.3	12.6	11.5	-8.7	-0.4
C. Manufacturing	375.7	9.8	379.9	363.5	-1.1	3.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.9	0.8	29.2	27.7	6.1	11.7
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	28.4	0.7	32.3	31.4	-12.1	-9.5
F. Construction	141.2	3.7	147.1	146.3	-4.0	-3.5
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	706.3	18.3	705.3	676.4	0.1	4.4
H. Transportation and storage	217.2	5.6	216.5	195.8	0.3	10.9
I. Accommodation and food service activities	329.0	8.5	372.8	322.1	-11.7	2.2
J. Information and communication	102.3	2.7	94.4	105.5	8.4	-3.0
K. Financial and insurance activities	83.6	2.2	83.0	84.1	0.8	-0.6
L. Real estate activities	5.4	0.1	3.6	5.9	47.3	-9.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	216.1	5.6	215.3	218.7	0.4	-1.2
N. Administrative and support service activities	85.7	2.2	89.2	85.9	-3.9	-0.2
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	332.4	8.6	332.6	348.6	-0.1	-4.7
P. Education	330.5	8.6	322.7	319.6	2.4	3.4
Q. Human health and social work activities	261.3	6.8	252.6	245.1	3.4	6.6
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	58.4	1.5	54.3	51.9	7.6	12.5
S. Other service activities	86.8	2.3	84.7	78.8	2.5	10.2
T. Activities of households as employers	21.0	0.5	23.9	25.9	-12.3	-19.1
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4.5	0.1	5.1	3.1	-11.0	45.8

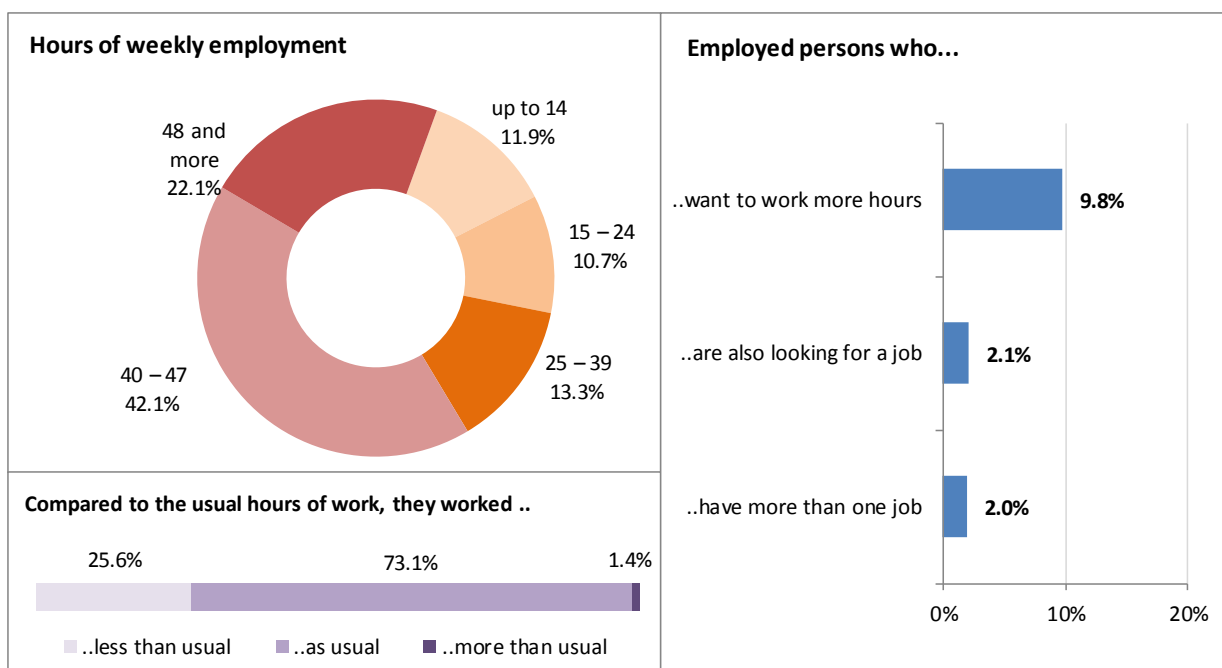
If we examine the changes in percentage distribution of the employed persons in broad groups of economic activity during the period 1st quarter 2009 – 1st quarter 2020, an increase is observed in the share of persons working in trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, while a decrease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

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



Most of the employed (42.1%) report having worked 40 - 47 hours in the reference week while a significant share (22.1%) reports having worked for 48 hours and more. The majority of the employed persons (73.1%) worked the usual hours during the reference week, while 9.8% of them state that they wish to work more hours. A percentage of 2.0% reports having more than a job and 2.1% of the employed are looking for a job, even though they have one (Graph 4).

Graph 8: Hours worked, existence of a second job, wish to work more hours and search for a job, 1st 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 1st quarter 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data, for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as quarterly and annual rates of change.

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

(In thousands)

	1st quarter 2020	Percentage over total	4th quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	745.1		786.4	907.1	-5.3	-17.9
Reason for leaving the last job						
Never worked in the past	142.9	19.2	158.2	173.7	-9.6	-17.7
Dismissed or made redundant	157.5	21.1	180.4	195.7	-12.7	-19.5
A job of limited duration has ended	236.1	31.7	230.8	283.0	2.3	-16.6
Other reason	94.6	12.7	110.1	121.7	-14.0	-22.3
Did not report a reason ⁽⁴⁾	114.0	15.3	107.0	133.0	6.6	-14.3
Duration of unemployment						
Will start now searching for employment	4.6	0.6	5.0	5.3	-6.6	-12.6
Less than 1 month	14.7	2.0	30.7	37.6	-52.0	-60.8
1 - 2 months	41.4	5.6	59.2	69.9	-30.0	-40.8
3 - 5 months	90.7	12.2	36.3	112.7	149.7	-19.5
6 - 11 months	68.4	9.2	88.8	92.6	-23.1	-26.2
<i>Long - term unemployed</i>						
12 - 17 months	85.0	11.4	114.1	100.6	-25.5	-15.5
18 - 23 months	72.2	9.7	68.1	65.7	6.1	9.9
24 - 47 months	126.7	17.0	127.0	131.0	-0.3	-3.3
4 years or more	241.4	32.4	257.2	291.7	-6.2	-17.2
Type of employment sought						
Self employed	8.5	1.1	11.7	17.1	-27.0	-49.9
Employee, only full-time job	186.5	25.0	180.8	158.8	3.1	17.4
Employee and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part - time job will be accepted	498.7	66.9	535.7	675.9	-6.9	-26.2
Employee and part - time job is sought, but if not available, full - time job will be accepted	7.6	1.0	9.7	12.3	-21.8	-38.4
Employee, only part-time job	4.4	0.6	6.7	5.6	-35.0	-22.7
Employee, and did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for	39.4	5.3	41.7	37.3	-5.7	5.5
Registration at a public employment office (OAED)						
Registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	127.1	17.1	110.4	137.1	15.1	-7.3
Registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	474.0	63.6	511.0	587.6	-7.2	-19.3
Not registered at a public employment office	143.0	19.2	164.1	181.3	-12.9	-21.1
Did not answer	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	13.8	-4.0

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

Most unemployed persons report as main reason for stopping their last job that it was a job of limited duration (31.7%) or they were dismissed (21.1%). The largest share of the unemployed was working in hotels and restaurants (23.4%). As regards the occupation of their previous employment, the largest part (31.4%) was working as service and sales workers (Graph 5). The share of the unemployed that have not worked in the past amounts to 19.2%.

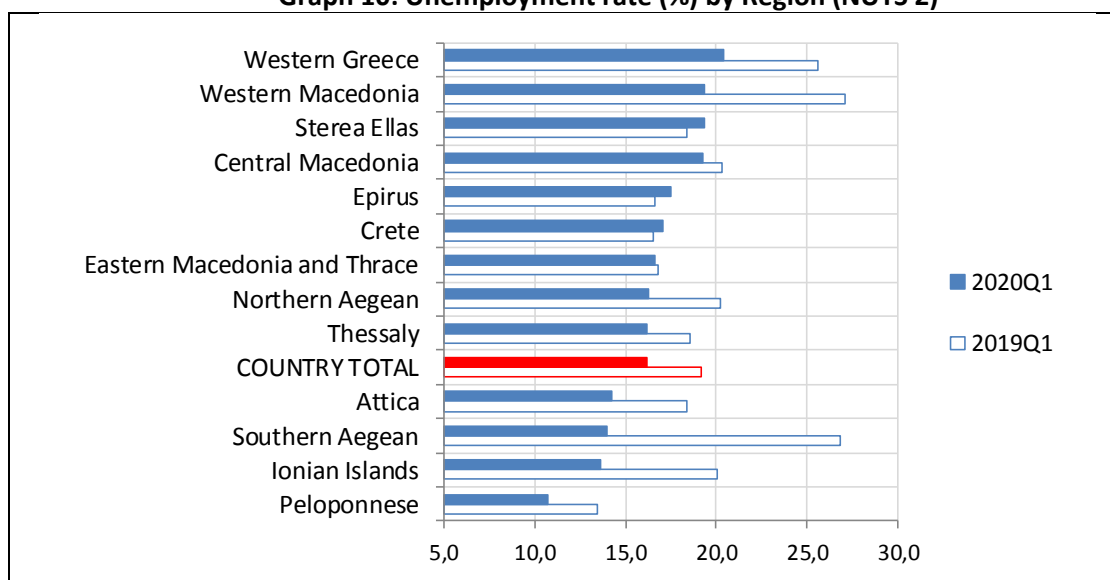
The majority of the unemployed (70.5%) are seeking for a job for one year or more (long-term unemployed). 25.0% of the unemployed are looking only for full-time employment as employees while 66.9% are looking for full-time employment but would accept part-time job, if not available. 19.2% of the unemployed report that they are not registered at public employment office (OAED), while 17.1% report that they receive a benefit or assistance from public employment office.

Graph 9: Sector of economy and occupation of the last job of unemployed, 1st quarter 2020.

Sector of economic activity (%)	Hotels and restaurants	23.4
	Trade	17.9
	Industry including energy	13.0
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	9.5
	Other services	8.5
	Construction	7.0
	Public administration	6.7
	Transport and communication	4.8
	Education	4.3
	Health	2.5
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.5
	Occupation (%)	Service and sales workers
Elementary occupations		20.2
Clerical support workers		15.8
Craft and related trades workers		11.6
Professionals		7.4
Technicians and associate professionals		5.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers		5.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers		1.2
Managers		1.0

The Regions Western Greece (Dytiki Ellada), Western Macedonia (Dytiki Makedonia) and Sterea Ellas have recorded the highest unemployment rates, that is 20.4%, 19.4% and 19.3%, respectively (Graph 6).

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, reason for leaving the last job and reason for not seeking employment for the 1st 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)

	1st quarter 2020	Percentage over total	4th quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	3,312.0		3,232.2	3,233.1	2.5	2.4
Existence of previous employment experience						
Never worked in the past	1,518.7	45.9	1,498.9	1,506.1	1.3	0.8
Worked in the last job more than 8 years ago ⁽⁵⁾	1,017.4	30.7	914.2	988.0	11.3	3.0
Worked in the last 8 years	775.9	23.4	819.1	739.0	-5.3	5.0
Reason for leaving the last job						
Dismissed or made redundant	53.7	6.9	40.6	36.7	32.1	46.3
A job of limited duration has ended	148.8	19.2	114.0	93.9	30.5	58.4
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	13.4	1.7	13.5	13.4	-0.6	0.4
Resigned for other personal or family reasons	31.4	4.1	33.6	27.2	-6.5	15.4
Education or training	16.5	2.1	15.9	19.5	3.3	-15.6
Own illness or disability	30.6	3.9	32.8	30.2	-6.9	1.1
Early retirement	27.1	3.5	27.9	26.0	-2.9	4.1
Retirement	401.9	51.8	477.9	432.7	-15.9	-7.1
Other reason	52.6	6.8	62.8	59.3	-16.3	-11.4
Reason for not seeking employment						
Looking for work but is not available to start within 2 weeks	111.9	3.4	59.2	52.3	88.9	114.1
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	96.3	2.9	99.4	96.9	-3.2	-0.7
For other personal or family reasons	258.7	7.8	266.0	280.8	-2.7	-7.9
Due to education or training	807.5	24.4	793.4	797.7	1.8	1.2
Is in retirement	1,177.0	35.5	1,176.3	1,202.3	0.1	-2.1
Own illness or disability	163.1	4.9	158.2	166.6	3.1	-2.1
Believes that no work is available	48.4	1.5	41.5	46.3	16.7	4.5
Other reason	587.1	17.7	577.2	541.5	1.7	8.4
Did not report a reason	62.0	1.9	60.9	48.7	1.8	27.3

Most of the inactive persons, 15 - 74 years old have not worked in the past (45.9%) or they worked for the last time 8 years ago and more (30.7%).

Among the persons that worked for the last time during the previous 8 years, the majority stopped working due to retirement (51.8%) or because it was a job of limited duration that ended (19.2%).

The main reason reported by inactive for not seeking employment is that they are in retirement (35.5%) or in education or training (24.4%). 3.4% of the inactive are seeking for a job but are not currently available to start working, while 1.5% of the inactive are not seeking a job because they believe that no work is available.

(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.

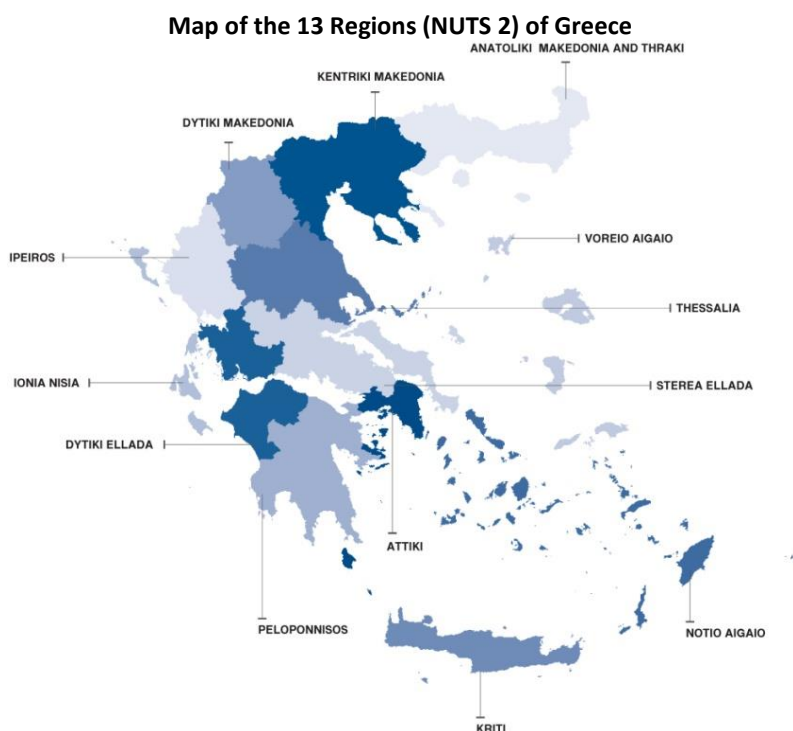
Legislation The current survey is completely harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal act is Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 that stipulates the provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes. The survey framework was amended by successive Commission Regulations (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 Labor Force Survey collects data on households (personal or telephone interviews). From mid-March 2020, for reasons of public health protection, personal interviews were suspended, and data were collected exclusively by telephone interviews. It should be noted that due to the preventive measures, the response rate was lower in comparison with previous months and this was more evident in urban areas.

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 workers 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 3 and 5, for the classification of economic activity, the following typologies are used:

Typology of economic sector categories – correspondence with 2-digit NACE Rev. 2 codes		
Typology used in Graph 3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03
	Industry including energy	05 - 39
	Construction	41 - 43
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	45 - 61
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	62 - 82
	Other service activities	84 - 99
Typology used in Graph 5	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03
	Industry including energy	05 - 39
	Construction	41 - 43
	Trade	45 - 47
	Transport and communication	49 - 53, 58 - 61
	Hotels and restaurants	55 - 56
	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 2, for the classification of occupation, the following typology is used:

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

(7) <http://www.statistics.gr/en/occupation>