



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 17 September 2020

PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: 2nd quarter 2020

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Labour Force Survey for the second quarter of 2020. During the second 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 week (11th) of the quarter, when the operation of educational establishments and the catering business was suspended and in the following weeks the suspension of operation was extended to other sectors of the economy, mainly in the services sector, along with restrictions on the movement of population. These measures continued for most of the second quarter and 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 2nd quarter of 2020:

- The number of **persons employed** amounted to 3,844,034. The employment rate decreased by 0.2 % compared to the previous quarter and by 2.8 % 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 768,276. The unemployment rate was 16.7%, compared with 16.2 % in the previous quarter and 16.9 % in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 4). The number of the unemployed increased by 3.1 % compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 4.6 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year.
- 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 3,289,155. The share of the inactive persons decreased by 0.7 % compared with the previous quarter and increased by 3.4 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 5). Part of this increase comes from the flow of unemployed to the economically inactive as, 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.

Information on methodological issues

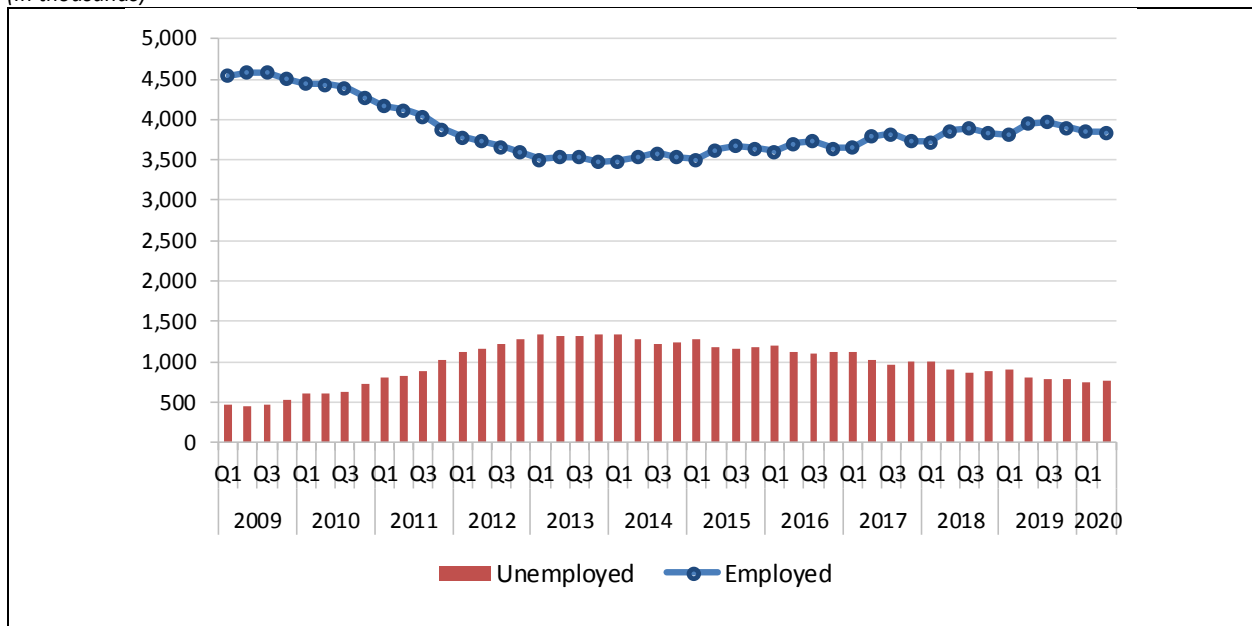
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Graph 1. Number of employed and unemployed

(In thousands)

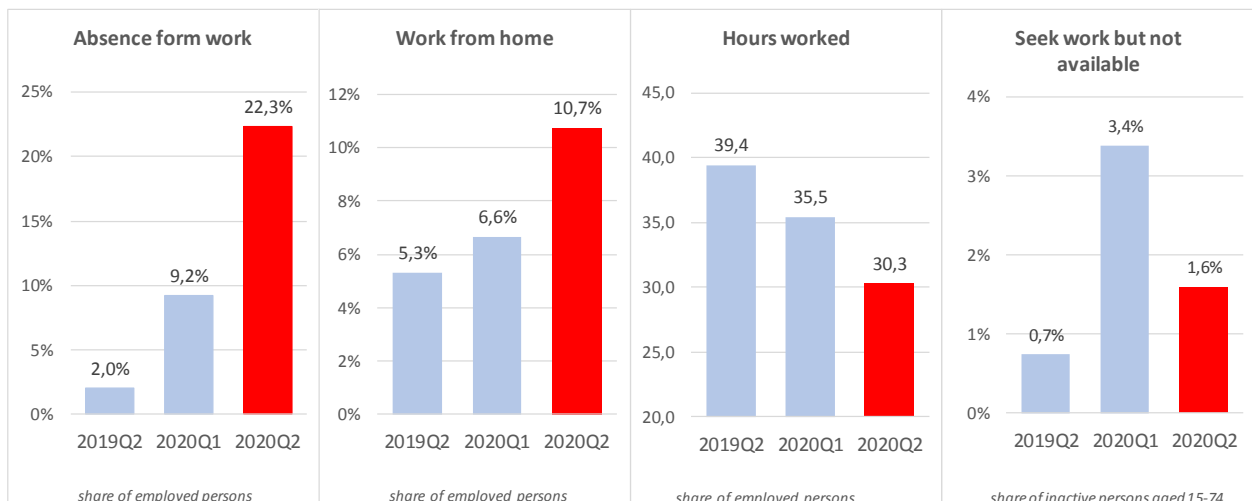


It should be noted that the quarterly estimates of the Survey are not subject to seasonal adjustment, while the monthly estimates are seasonally adjusted. Therefore, the average of the seasonally adjusted monthly estimates may differ from the estimate for the corresponding quarter.

The impact of the pandemic on the labor market appears more intense in the second quarter of 2020 and is mainly found in the following (Graph 2):

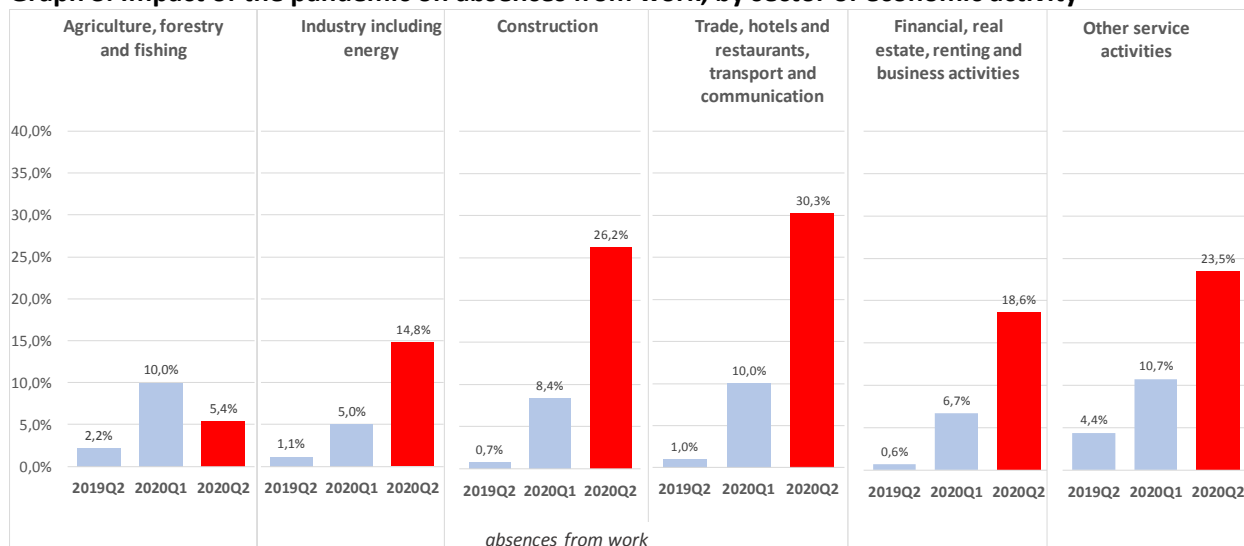
- Increase of absenteeism,
- Decrease of the hours worked compared to the previous quarter,
- Increase of work from home,
- Reduction of people who were not working, have been looking for a job and stated that they were not currently available for work.

Graph 2. Main impacts of the pandemic in labour market

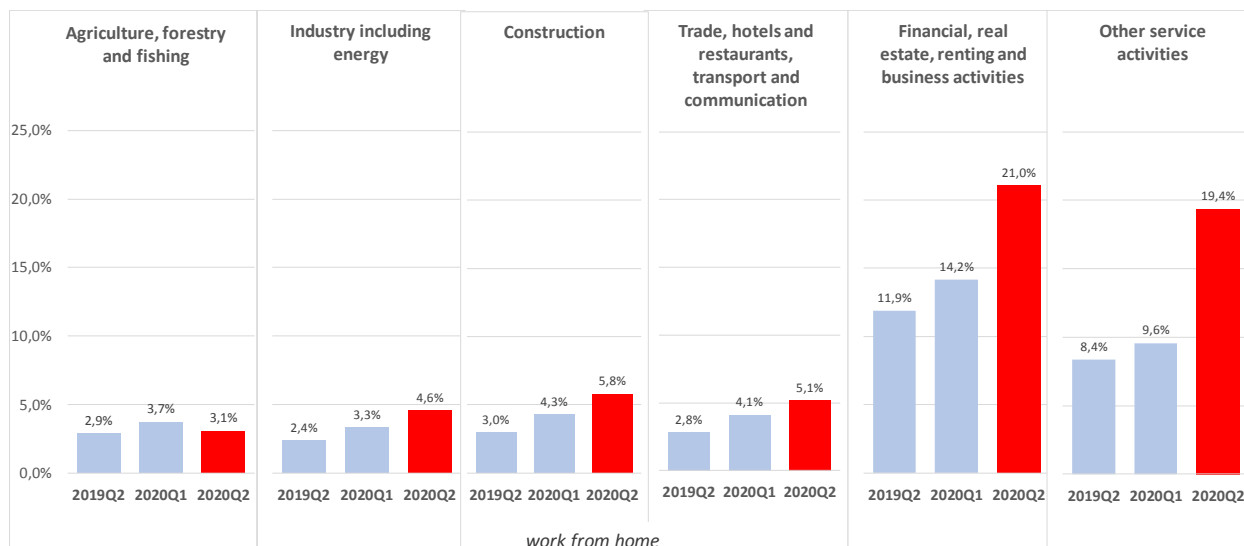


On the basis of the available survey data it is observed that the impact of pandemic on the labour market is reflected on all sectors of the economy. As regards absences from work and the decrease in the hours worked, the sectors most affected were services (trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, communications and other services), while the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector were less affected (Graphs 3 and 4). Also, work from home is more evident 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⁾, 2nd quarter 2020

(In thousands)

		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour force rate (%)
	Total⁽²⁾	3,844.0	768.3	4,468.2	16.7	50.8
SEX	Males	2,212.5	363.8	1,799.0	14.1	58.9
	Females	1,631.5	404.5	2,669.2	19.9	43.3
AGE	15 - 19	14.5	7.0	529.5	32.5	3.9
	20 - 24	126.4	72.4	290.3	36.4	40.6
	25 - 29	331.9	119.9	119.4	26.5	79.1
	30 - 44	1,522.9	294.3	294.5	16.2	86.1
	45 - 64	1,754.9	266.0	980.6	13.2	67.3
	65+	93.5	8.7	2,253.9	8.5	4.3
REGION (NUTS 2)	Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	204.5	38.3	263.3	15.8	48.0
	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	635.2	147.5	805.9	18.8	49.3
	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	84.9	18.6	128.5	17.9	44.6
	Ipeiros (Epirus)	106.9	21.3	160.7	16.6	44.4
	Thessalia (Thessaly)	250.9	54.7	309.8	17.9	49.7
	Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	69.7	16.5	84.1	19.1	50.6
	Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece)	217.4	62.0	286.8	22.2	49.4
	Stereia Ellada	187.1	46.0	236.8	19.7	49.6
	Attiki (Attica)	1,471.0	233.2	1,516.3	13.7	52.9
	Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	212.8	23.8	227.9	10.0	50.9
	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	72.3	13.7	79.7	15.9	51.9
	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	103.6	37.6	131.9	26.6	51.7
	Kriti (Crete)	227.5	55.2	236.5	19.5	54.5
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	Less than primary	9.6	7.9	270.4	45.0	6.1
	Primary education	334.2	81.3	1,518.3	19.6	21.5
	Secondary education	1,670.3	383.2	1,969.3	18.7	51.0
	Post - secondary	406.3	105.4	167.3	20.6	75.4
	Tertiary Education	1,423.6	190.4	543.0	11.8	74.8
CITIZENSHIP	Greek	3,651.6	675.6	4,335.6	15.6	50.0
	Foreign	192.4	92.6	132.6	32.5	68.3

The highest unemployment rates are observed among women, persons aged 20 - 24 years, in the Region of Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean), 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 Kriti (Crete), 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 2nd 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)

	2nd quarter 2020	Percentage over total	1 st quarter 2020	2nd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	3,844.0		3,852.6	3,956.4	-0.2	-2.8
Professional status						
Self-employed with employees	288.8	7.5	288.8	296.1	0.0	-2.5
Self-employed without employees	820.3	21.3	820.1	835.5	0.0	-1.8
Employees	2,612.0	67.9	2,622.7	2,698.0	-0.4	-3.2
Family workers	122.9	3.2	121.0	126.8	1.6	-3.1
Occupation						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	122.6	3.2	122.1	113.6	0.4	7.9
Professionals	774.4	20.1	769.7	764.4	0.6	1.3
Technicians and associate professionals	321.1	8.4	318.7	314.6	0.8	2.0
Clerks	439.2	11.4	445.7	454.3	-1.5	-3.3
Service workers and shop and market sale workers	892.1	23.2	899.1	927.3	-0.8	-3.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	385.6	10.0	385.8	413.8	-0.1	-6.8
Craft and related trade workers	331.3	8.6	337.3	364.2	-1.8	-9.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	265.4	6.9	262.1	263.1	1.2	0.9
Elementary occupations	251.9	6.6	253.3	278.7	-0.6	-9.6
Other unclassified persons	60.6	1.6	58.9	62.4	3.0	-2.8
Full-time, part-time job						
Full time	3,488.8	90.8	3,486.7	3,594.5	0.1	-2.9
Part time	355.2	9.2	365.9	362.0	-2.9	-1.9
Employees by permanent - temporary job						
Permanent	2,352.2	61.2	2,348.7	2,339.0	0.1	0.6
Temporary	259.8	6.8	274.0	359.0	-5.2	-27.6

In the 2nd quarter of 2020, the majority of the employed are working as employees (67.9%), 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 (-0.4%) and an increase for family workers (1.6%). In comparison with the previous year, a decrease is observed for all categories.

Part-time employment amounts to 9.2%, while the share of persons with temporary jobs is 6.8%. Part-time employment has decreased by -2.9% in comparison with the previous quarter and by -1.9% compared to the corresponding quarter last year. Temporary jobs have decreased compared to the previous quarter (-5.2%) and to the corresponding quarter of the previous year (-27.6%).

The occupations gathering the biggest shares of the employed are service workers and shop and market sale workers (23.2%), and professionals (20.1%). In comparison with the previous quarter the largest decrease occurs for craft and related trade workers (-1.8%) and clerks (-1.5%). In comparison with the same quarter last year, the largest increase occurs for legislators, senior officials and managers (7.9%) and the largest decrease in elementary occupations (-9.6%) (Table 2).

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 and the share of highly skilled non manual increased slightly since 2011. Finally, the share of skilled workers in primary sector has been declining since 2014 (Graph 6).

Graph 6: Percentage of employed by broad categories of occupations

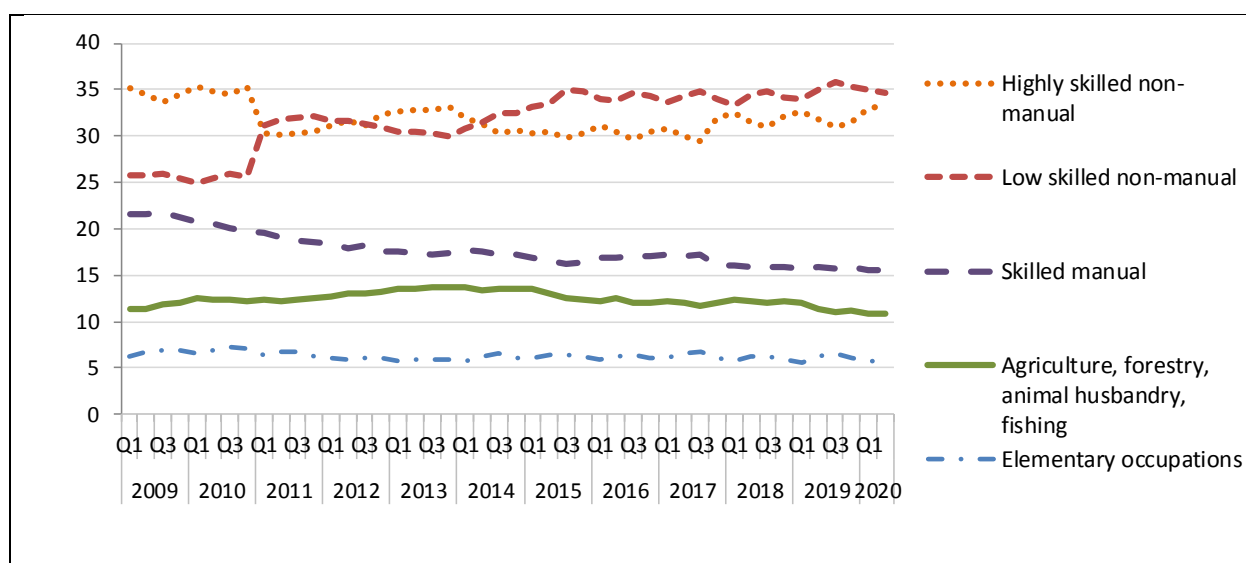


Table 3 presents the number of the employed by section of economic activity in the 2nd quarter of 2020. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

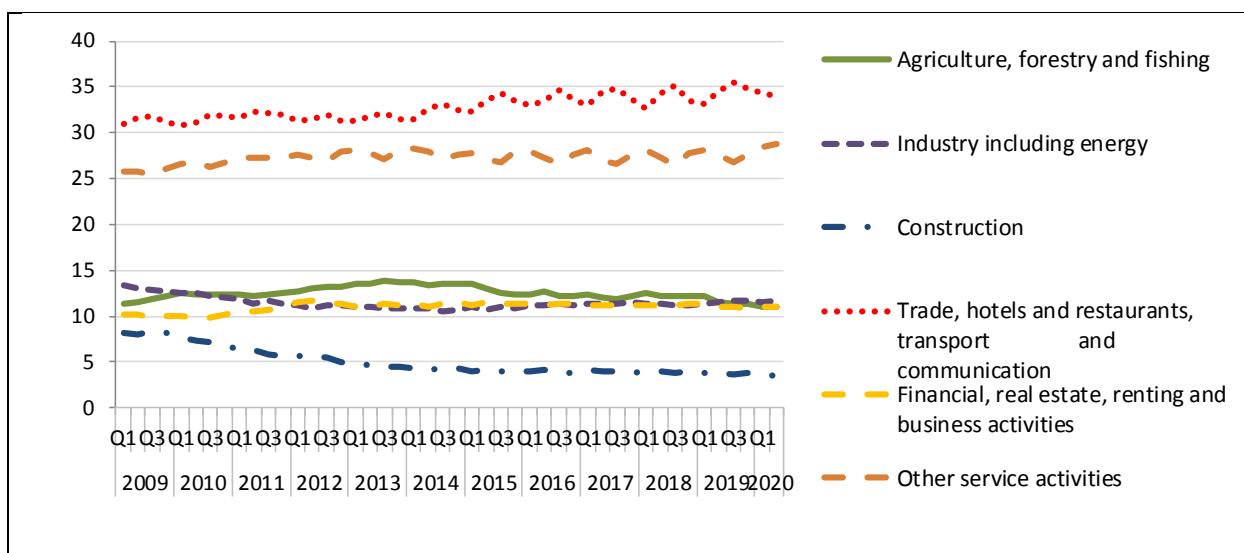
(3) It should be noted that from 2011 onward the new ISCO-08 is used for the classification of occupations and as a result, a sudden decrease is observed for “Highly skilled non-manual” occupations and a corresponding increase for “Low skilled non-manual” occupations. Nevertheless, a steady increase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

	2nd quarter 2020	Percentage over total	1 st quarter 2020	2nd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	426.4	11.1	424.2	456.0	0.5	-6.5
B. Mining and quarrying	11.3	0.3	11.5	12.3	-1.3	-7.7
C. Manufacturing	374.5	9.7	375.7	379.9	-0.3	-1.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	33.0	0.9	30.9	30.3	6.8	9.1
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27.8	0.7	28.4	33.6	-2.2	-17.4
F. Construction	136.1	3.5	141.2	150.4	-3.7	-9.5
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	704.7	18.3	706.3	686.0	-0.2	2.7
H. Transportation and storage	214.3	5.6	217.2	204.8	-1.4	4.6
I. Accommodation and food service activities	321.1	8.4	329.0	403.4	-2.4	-20.4
J. Information and communication	98.4	2.6	102.3	105.8	-3.8	-7.0
K. Financial and insurance activities	80.2	2.1	83.6	83.7	-4.1	-4.2
L. Real estate activities	5.2	0.1	5.4	5.5	-3.2	-5.0
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	222.0	5.8	216.1	219.1	2.7	1.3
N. Administrative and support service activities	84.8	2.2	85.7	92.6	-1.1	-8.4
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	336.6	8.8	332.4	344.1	1.3	-2.2
P. Education	336.2	8.7	330.5	333.3	1.7	0.9
Q. Human health and social work activities	263.1	6.8	261.3	247.4	0.7	6.3
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	54.3	1.4	58.4	55.5	-7.1	-2.2
S. Other service activities	88.6	2.3	86.8	82.9	2.1	6.9
T. Activities of households as employers	21.7	0.6	21.0	25.8	3.6	-16.0
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3.8	0.1	4.5	3.9	-16.2	-3.2

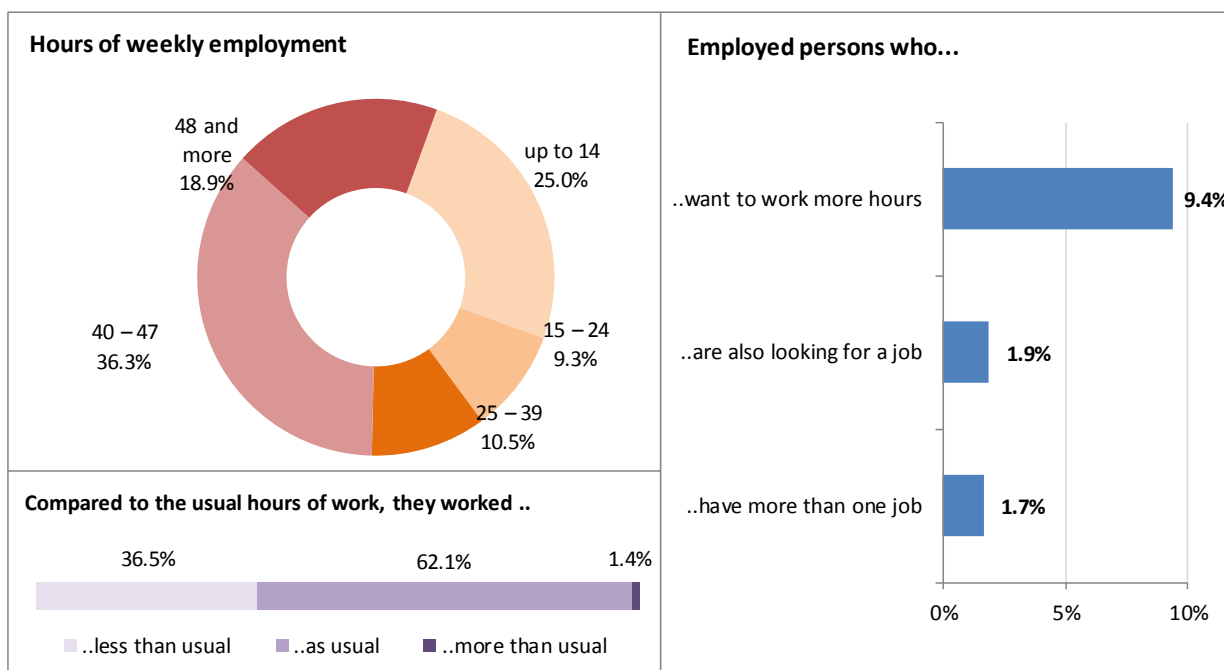
When examining the changes in the percentage distribution of the employed persons in broad groups of economic activity during the period 1st quarter 2009 – 2nd quarter 2020, an increase is observed in the share of persons working in trade, transport and communication, hotels and restaurants, while a 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 (36.3%) report having worked 40 - 47 hours in the reference week while a significant share (18.9%) reports having worked for 48 hours and more. The majority of the employed persons (62.1%) worked the usual hours during the reference week, while 9.4% of them state that they wish to work more hours. A percentage of 1.7% reports having more than a job and 1.9% 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, 2nd 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 2nd 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

(In thousands)

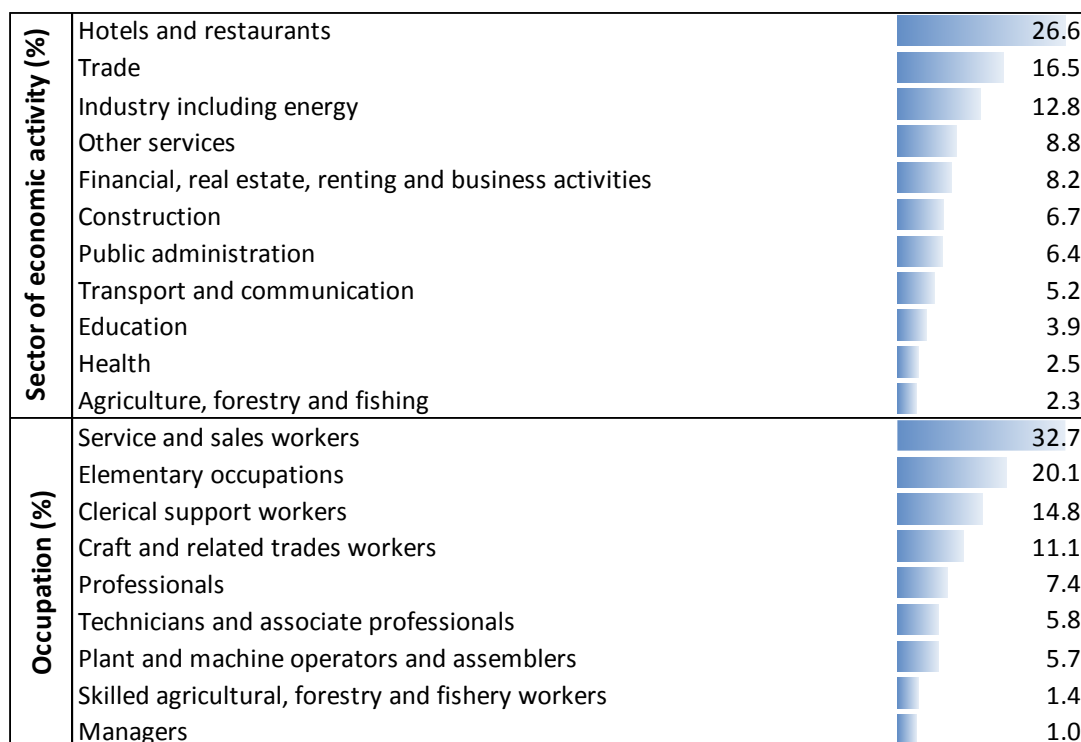
	2nd quarter 2020	Percentage over total	1stq quarter 2020	2nd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	768.3		745.1	805.0	3.1	-4.6
Reason for leaving the last job						
Never worked in the past	134.7	17.5	142.9	156.8	-5.8	-14.1
Dismissed or made redundant ⁽⁴⁾	164.3	21.4	157.5	195.0	4.3	-15.8
A job of limited duration has ended	263.5	34.3	236.1	212.5	11.6	24.0
Other reason	97.9	12.7	94.6	117.6	3.5	-16.8
Did not report a reason ⁽⁴⁾	107.8	14.0	114.0	123.1	-5.4	-12.4
Duration of unemployment						
Will start now searching for employment	3.2	0.4	4.6	2.2	-31.8	46.6
Less than 1 month	12.6	1.6	14.7	7.7	-14.3	63.9
1 - 2 months	40.7	5.3	41.4	27.6	-1.7	47.6
3 - 5 months	64.9	8.4	90.7	54.9	-28.5	18.2
6 - 11 months	138.1	18.0	68.4	142.7	102.1	-3.2
<i>Long - term unemployed</i>						
12 - 17 months	65.9	8.6	85.0	94.8	-22.4	-30.5
18 - 23 months	74.9	9.7	72.2	73.3	3.7	2.1
24 - 47 months	131.3	17.1	126.7	121.1	3.7	8.5
4 years or more	236.6	30.8	241.4	280.8	-2.0	-15.7
Type of employment sought						
Self employed	10.7	1.4	8.5	13.4	25.2	-20.3
Employee, only full-time job	194.1	25.3	186.5	136.1	4.1	42.7
Employee and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part - time job will be accepted	510.6	66.5	498.7	600.7	2.4	-15.0
Employee and part - time job is sought, but if not available, full - time job will be accepted	9.6	1.2	7.6	12.9	26.3	-26.1
Employee, only part-time job	4.1	0.5	4.4	6.0	-5.9	-31.7
Employee, and did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for	39.2	5.1	39.4	35.9	-0.4	9.0
Registration at a public employment office (OAED)						
Registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	146.3	19.0	127.1	88.3	15.2	65.7
Registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	480.3	62.5	474.0	548.2	1.3	-12.4
Not registered at a public employment office	140.3	18.3	143.0	167.1	-1.9	-16.0
Did not answer	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	41.4	-3.1

(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.

Most unemployed persons report as main reason for stopping their last job that it was a job of limited duration (34.3%) or they were dismissed ⁽⁴⁾ (21.4%). The largest share of the unemployed was working in hotels and restaurants (26.6%). As regards the occupation of their previous employment, the largest part (32.7%) was working as service and sales workers (Graph 9). The share of the unemployed that have not worked in the past amounts to 17.5%.

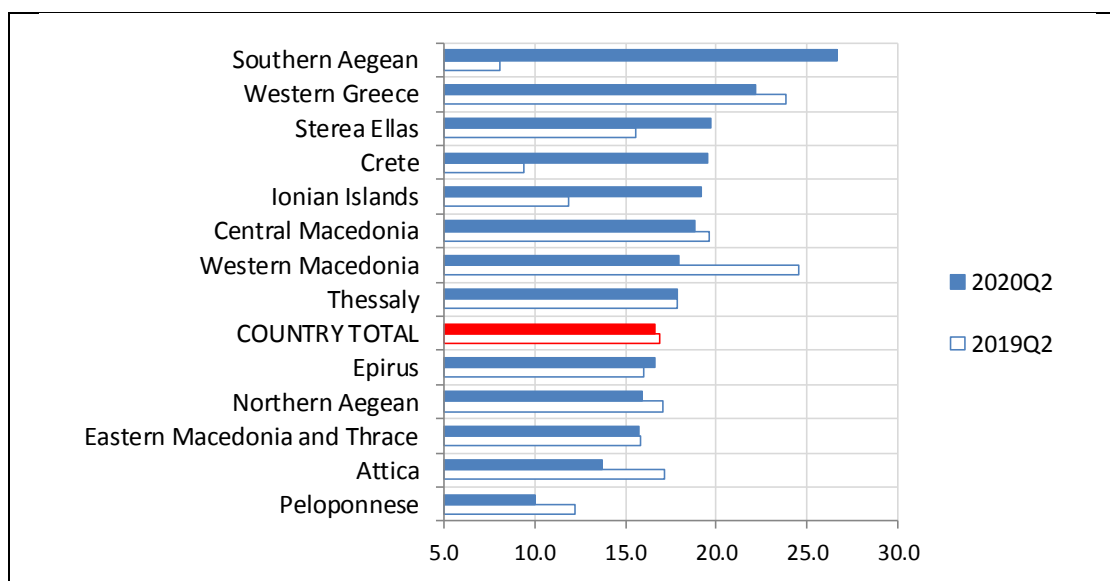
The majority of the unemployed (66.2%) are seeking a job for one year or more (long-term unemployed). 25.3% of the unemployed are looking only for full-time employment as employees while 66.5% are looking for full-time employment but would accept a part-time job, if not available. 18.3% of the unemployed report that they are not registered at public employment office (OAED), while 19% report that they receive a benefit or assistance from public employment office (Table 4).

Graph 9: Sector of economy and occupation of the last job of unemployed, 2nd quarter 2020



The Regions of Northern Aegean, Western Greece and Sterea Ellas have recorded the highest unemployment rates (Graph 10).

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 2nd 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)

	2nd quarter 2020	Percentage over total	1st quarter 2020	2nd quarter 2019	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Total	3,289.2		3,312.0	3,181.4	-0.7	3.4
Existence of previous employment experience						
Never worked in the past	1,518.4	46.2	1,518.7	1,496.7	0.0	1.4
Worked in the last job more than 8 years ago ⁽⁵⁾	1,008.3	30.7	1,017.4	951.3	-0.9	6.0
Worked in the last 8 years	762.5	23.2	775.9	733.4	-1.7	4.0
Reason for leaving the last job						
Dismissed or made redundant	61.3	8.0	53.7	42.1	14.1	45.6
A job of limited duration has ended	121.5	15.9	148.8	65.2	-18.4	86.4
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	13.8	1.8	13.4	14.2	2.8	-2.8
Resigned for other personal or family reasons	35.5	4.7	31.4	30.9	13.0	14.8
Education or training	14.7	1.9	16.5	17.2	-10.9	-14.8
Own illness or disability	29.8	3.9	30.6	32.5	-2.5	-8.3
Early retirement	26.8	3.5	27.1	29.4	-1.0	-8.8
Retirement	401.5	52.7	401.9	442.8	-0.1	-9.3
Other reason	57.6	7.6	52.6	59.1	9.6	-2.5
Reason for not seeking employment						
Looking for work but is not available to start within 2 weeks	52.5	1.6	111.9	23.6	-53.1	122.9
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	91.5	2.8	96.3	99.9	-5.0	-8.4
For other personal or family reasons	276.8	8.4	258.7	274.8	7.0	0.7
Due to education or training	813.9	24.7	807.5	804.1	0.8	1.2
Is in retirement	1,164.9	35.4	1,177.0	1,180.2	-1.0	-1.3
Own illness or disability	163.8	5.0	163.1	167.1	0.4	-2.0
Believes that no work is available	81.9	2.5	48.4	44.4	69.1	84.5
Other reason	574.0	17.5	587.1	533.1	-2.2	7.7
Did not report a reason	70.0	2.1	62.0	54.2	12.9	29.2

Most of the inactive persons 15 - 74 years old have not worked in the past (46.2%) 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 eight years, the majority stopped working due to retirement (52.7%) or because it was a job of limited duration that ended (15.9%).

The main reason reported by inactive for not seeking employment is that they are in retirement (35.4%) or in education or training (24.7%). 1.6% of the inactive are seeking a job but are not currently available to start working, while 2.5% 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.

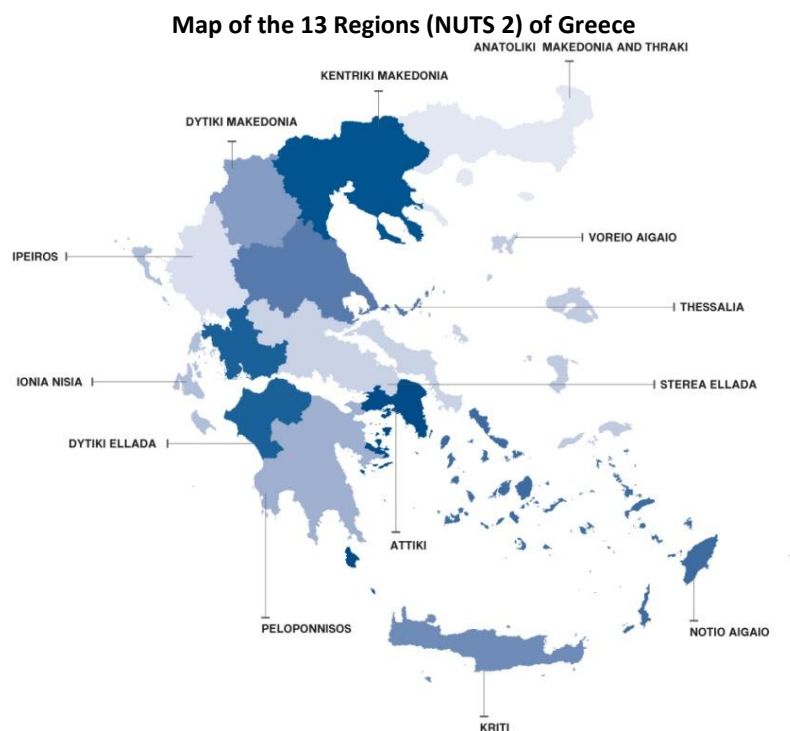
Legislation The current survey is completely harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal act is Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 that stipulates the provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes. The survey framework was amended by successive Commission Regulations (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 by interviews. From mid-March 2020 until the last week of June, for reasons of public health protection, personal interviews were suspended, and data were collected exclusively 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		
Typology used in Graph 7	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 9	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 6, 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>