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PRESS RELEASE

STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS SURVEY, 2018

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces, for the first time with a Press Release, data on the Structure of Earnings in Greece for the year 2018.

The main purpose of the Structure of Earnings Survey (abbreviated as SES) at national level, is to produce statistics on the structure of earnings of employees of enterprises classified in sections B-S (excluding O) of statistical classification NACE Rev.2, in total and per individual characteristics.

From a macroeconomic perspective, these statistics are a source for drawing conclusions on the structure of earnings in the sections of economic activity. Moreover, the allocation of earnings may be assessed on the basis of the characteristics of employees in the different sections of economic activity (e.g. sex, age, education level, occupation, etc). At European level, the survey aims at compiling harmonized statistics providing comparable quantitative and qualitative information for all the EU Member States pertaining to the structure of earnings of employees.

More specifically, the collected data refer to: a. the enterprise (e.g. section of economic activity, geographical region, number of employees, etc.) and b. the employees (e.g. sex, age, occupation, earnings during the surveyed year, etc.)

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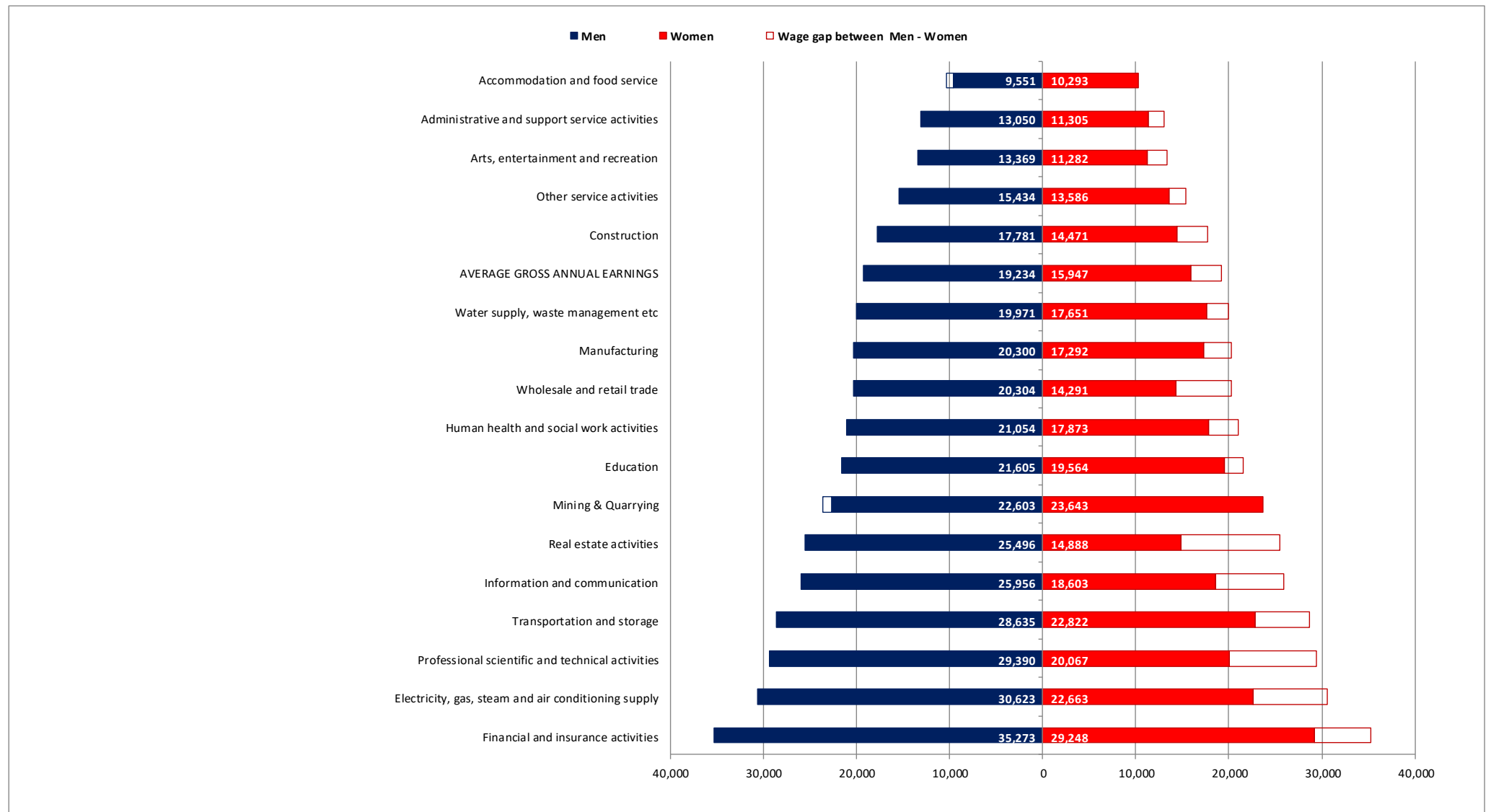
The results of the survey for the year 2018 illustrate that the highest mean gross annual earnings are recorded in the sector of Financial and Insurance activities with 35,273 and 29,248 euros for men and women respectively.

Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning sector follows with 30,623 euros for men and Mining and Quarrying sector with 23,643 euros for women (Table 1, Graph 1).

Table 1: Mean gross annual earnings by sex and economic activity of the employer (enterprise), 2018

SECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Nace rev.2)	Mean gross annual earnings		Deviation in Mean gross annual earnings of males- females
	(in euros)		(%)
	Males	Females	
Mining & Quarrying	22,603	23,643	-4.4
Manufacturing	20,300	17,292	17.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30,623	22,663	35.1
Water supply, waste management etc	19,971	17,651	13.1
Construction	17,781	14,471	22.9
Wholesale and retail trade	20,304	14,291	42.1
Transportation and storage	28,635	22,822	25.5
Accommodation and food service	9,551	10,293	-7.2
Information and communication	25,956	18,603	39.5
Financial and insurance activities	35,273	29,248	20.6
Real estate activities	25,496	14,888	71.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	29,390	20,067	46.5
Administrative and support service activities	13,050	11,305	15.4
Education	21,605	19,564	10.4
Human health and social work activities	21,054	17,873	17.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13,369	11,282	18.5
Other service activities	15,434	13,586	13.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	19,234	15,947	20.6

Graph 1: Mean gross annual earnings by sex and economic activity, 2018



In relation to the level of education, for 2018, the highest mean gross annual earnings for the holders of Master/Doctorate degrees are recorded in the Mining and Quarrying sector, while the lowest earnings are recorded in the Education sector.

For University/Technological Education Institute graduates, the highest earnings are recorded in the Transportation and Storage sector, while the lowest earnings are recorded in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector.

For the Upper Secondary/Post-secondary non tertiary graduates, the highest earnings are recorded in the Financial and Insurance Activities sector, while the lower earnings are recorded in Accommodation and Food Service sector.

For the Primary/Lower-secondary graduates, the highest earnings are recorded in the Financial and Insurance Activities sector, while the lower earnings are recorded in Administrative and Support Service Activities sector (Table 2).

Table 2: Mean annual earnings by economic activity and educational attainment, 2018

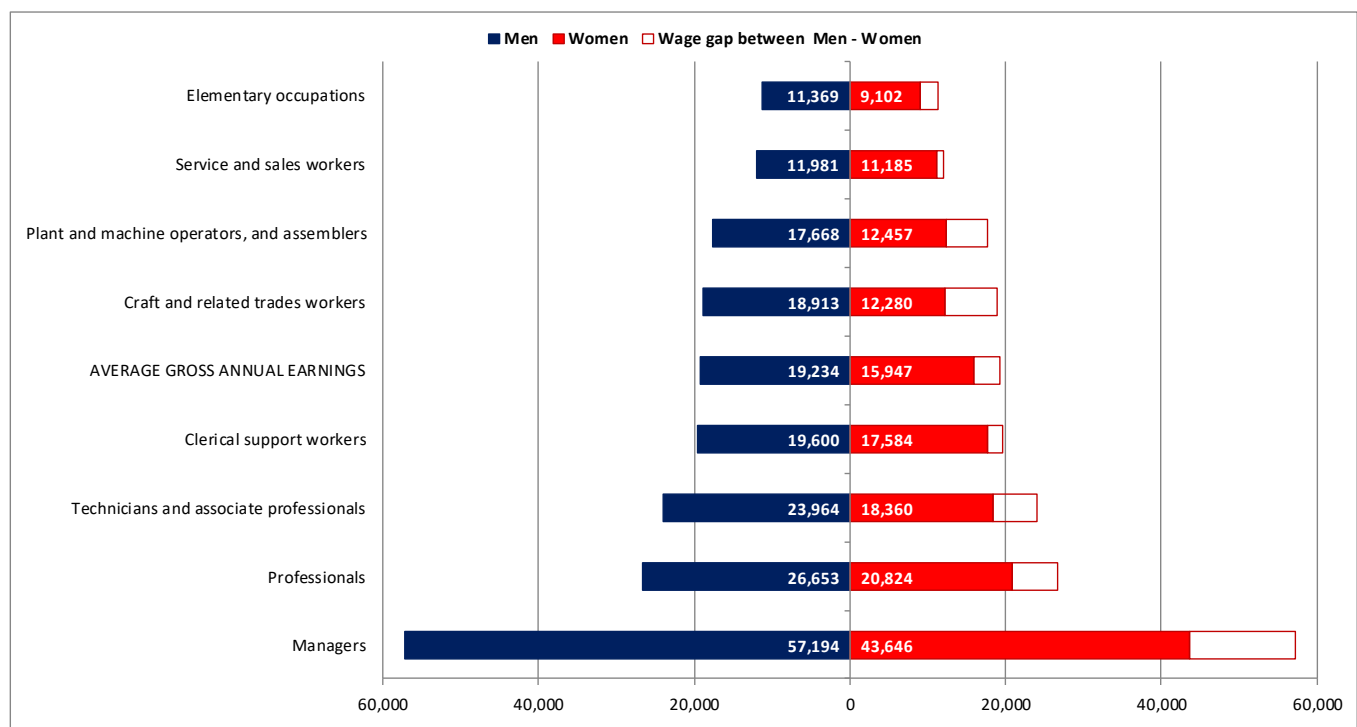
SECTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Nace rev.2)	Mean gross annual earnings in 2018 (in euros)			
	Highest successfully completed level of education and training			
	Primary/ Lower secondary	Upper secondary/ Post secondary non-tertiary	University/ Technological Education Institutes	Master/ Doctorate
Mining & Quarrying	16,923	22,156	31,819	67,075
Manufacturing	15,582	17,631	25,481	39,581
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,930	21,292	24,146	41,537
Water supply, waste management etc	16,390	18,754	26,089	35,364
Construction	14,351	15,867	22,968	50,004
Wholesale and retail trade	13,833	15,541	21,315	42,996
Transportation and storage	16,467	23,533	33,939	57,148
Accommodation and food service	7,500	8,955	15,127	62,050
Information and communication	19,136	18,704	23,545	38,030
Financial and insurance activities	27,319	28,066	31,782	37,496
Real estate activities	12,633	15,727	28,312	37,334
Professional scientific and technical activities	11,355	14,624	26,133	48,023
Administrative and support service activities	7,141	11,384	18,682	27,997
Education	11,869	14,273	20,379	20,217
Human health and social work activities	13,634	16,737	22,541	23,485
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,924	11,513	13,377	27,124
Other service activities	8,387	12,937	15,518	23,420
TOTAL/AVERAGE	12,382	14,796	21,989	34,967

Regarding the classification of employees by individual occupation, the highest mean gross annual earnings of 2018 are recorded in management positions, e.g. chief executives, senior officials, administrative managers, followed by all kinds of professionals, e.g. doctors, lawyers, engineers (Table 3, Graph 2).

Table 3: Mean gross annual earnings by sex and occupation (ISCO_08), 2018

Occupation (ISCO_08)	Mean gross annual earnings in 2018	
	(in euros)	
	Males	Females
Managers	57,194	43,646
Professionals	26,653	20,824
Technicians and associate professionals	23,964	18,360
Clerical support workers	19,600	17,584
Service and sales workers	11,981	11,185
Craft and related trades workers	18,913	12,280
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	17,668	12,457
Elementary occupations	11,369	9,102
Total	19,234	15,947

Graph 2: Mean gross annual earnings by sex and wage gap between Men-Women, 2018



Regarding the employees with a managerial or supervisory position in 2018, men account for 62.6% with the age group 36-54 years predominating (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of employees with managerial or supervisory position by sex and age class, 2018

Managerial or Supervisory position			%
Gender	Males	114,809	62.6
	Females	68,687	37.4
Age class	From 18 to 35 years	27,960	15.2
	From 36 to 54 years	119,318	65.0
	55 years or over	36,216	19.7

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Structure of earnings survey	The Structure of Earnings Survey (SES 2018) is conducted on a four-year basis since 2002 by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT). The main purpose of the survey, at national level, is to produce statistics on the structure of earnings of employees. More specifically, the collected variables refer to: the enterprise branch of economic activity, the employees' sex, age, occupation, educational attainment, earnings, etc.
Reference period	Month October of reference year.
Legal framework	Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1916/2000 (amended), Commission Regulation (EC) No 1738/2005 and Commission Regulation No 698/2006.
Classification System	The following statistical classifications are used: For economic activity, the statistical classification Nace Rev.2. For occupations, the statistical classification ISCO_08. For level of education the statistical classification ISCED_2011.
Coverage	The survey covers sections B-S (excluding O) of NACE Rev.2
Statistical Population	The statistical population is the total of the enterprises employing at least 10 employees and belonging to sections B-S (excluding O) of NACE REV.2
Methodology	The methodology concerning the compilation of data on Structure of Earnings Survey is laid down in Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 and (EC) 1738/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The survey is a sample survey using the two-stage stratified sampling method. The primary statistical unit is the local unit of the enterprise with average annual employment amounting to, at least, 10 persons while the final statistical unit is the employee. As an approximation, the primary unit is considered the enterprise with average annual employment amounting to, at least, 10 persons and belonging to sections B-S (excluding O) of Nace Rev.2.