



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON THE LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS (AD HOC MODULE 2021)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority announces the results of the survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. The survey was conducted in the 4 quarters of 2022 together with the Labor Force Survey according to the specifications of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2240.

The main targets of the survey were the following:

- the estimation of the number of migrants and their immediate descendants,
- the investigation of the social, economic, and educational background of migrants as well as an account of the migration,
- the analysis of differences in employment status between migrants and their immediate descendants and native-born residents,
- the identification of the main barriers that migrants and their descendants face when participating in the labour market.

The target population of the survey was persons 15 to 74 years old. For the purposes of the survey, persons with migrant background are considered the persons that have been born outside Greece or have at least one parent who was not born in Greece.

Information on methodological issues

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1. Number of migrants and their immediate descendants

Among the persons 15-74 years old, it is estimated that 93.1% were born in Greece and 6.8% were born abroad. The persons with migrant background amount to 9.5% (6.8% born abroad and 2.7% born in Greece with one or both parents born abroad). Table 1 presents all the combinations for the country of birth of a person and his/her parents.

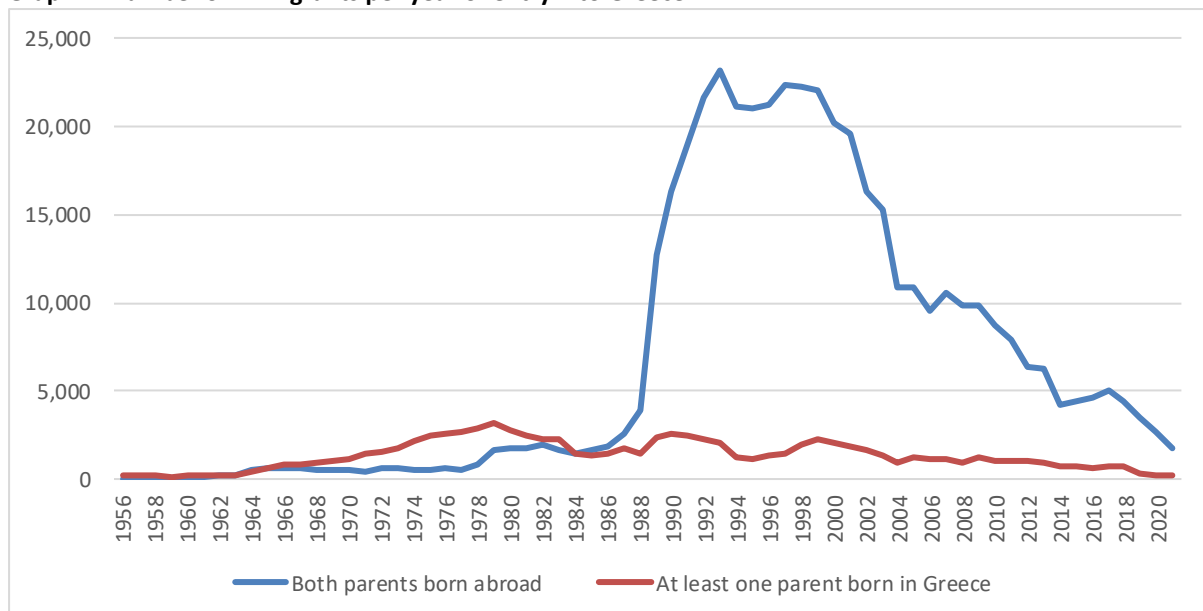
Table 1. Migrant background

Total	7,862,245	100.0%
Born in Greece	7,318,781	93.1%
and both parents in Greece	7,087,261	90.1%
and one parent abroad	100,136	1.3%
and both parents abroad	107,439	1.4%
and parents with unknown country of birth	23,946	0.3%
Born abroad	534,429	6.8%
and both parents abroad	440,351	5.6%
and one parent abroad	22,823	0.3%
and both parents in Greece	65,749	0.8%
and parents with unknown country of birth	5,507	0.1%
Do not answer	9,035	0.1%

2. Evolution of migrant flows

Labour Force Survey data allow the calculation of the year in which persons born abroad settled in Greece. Graph 1 shows the number of people who entered Greece per year, for the period 1951-2021.

Graph 1. Number of immigrants per year of entry into Greece

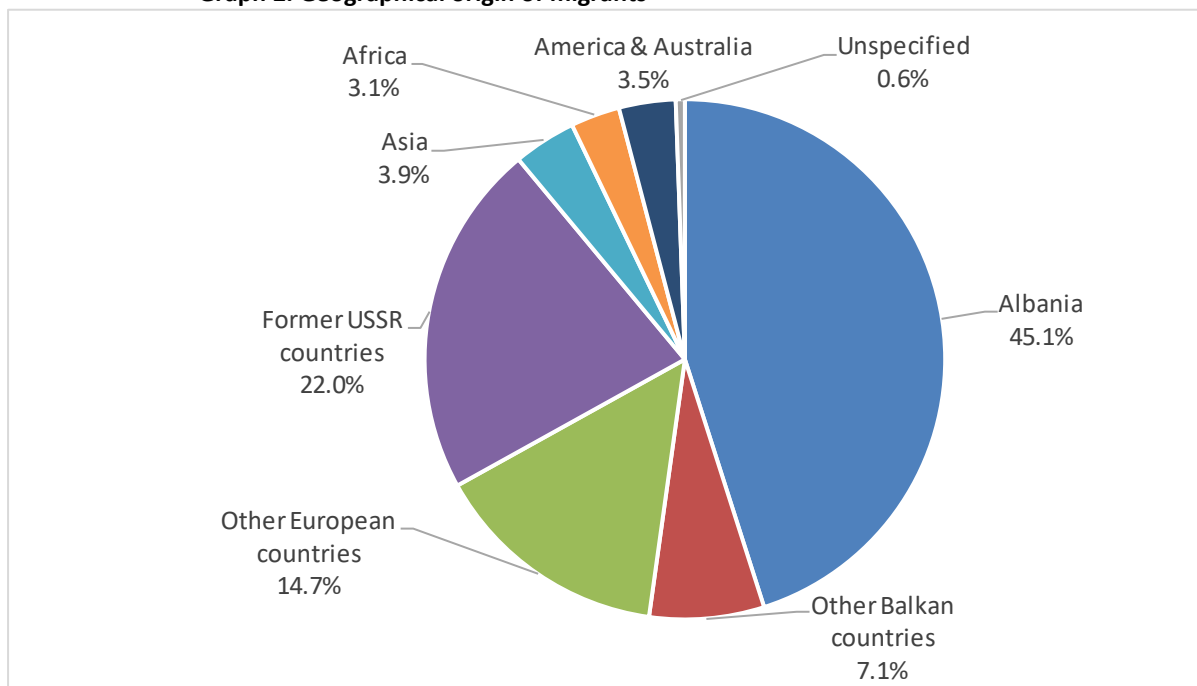


The estimated number of migrants per year is obtained from the rolling averages of 5 consecutive years. It should be pointed out that this estimate is derived from people still living in Greece in 2021 and therefore, people who migrated to Greece and after some time left the Country, are not included in the data of the graph.

3. Migrants' country of birth

The majority of immigrants come from Albania, the countries of the former USSR and other European countries (Graph 2).

Graph 2. Geographical origin of migrants



Looking at the main countries of origin and taking into account the year of arrival in Greece, it is noticed that until 1989 most immigrants come from countries with a significant presence of Greek diaspora (European countries¹, countries of the former USSR), while from 1989 onwards most immigrants come from Albania, followed by the Balkans and the countries of the former USSR. Since 2010 the European and Asia countries appear with an increased share (Table 2).

Table 2. Main countries of origin by decade of arrival to Greece

Country of birth	Total	Year of immigration			
		Before 1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2021
Albania	45.1%	5.4%	56.1%	50.6%	41.3%
Other Balkan countries	7.1%	3.2%	5.0%	11.4%	9.5%
Other European countries	14.7%	46.1%	7.5%	9.6%	15.0%
Former USSR countries	22.0%	15.4%	27.8%	20.1%	14.0%
Asia	3.9%	3.7%	1.7%	3.9%	11.9%
Africa	3.1%	11.7%	0.7%	2.1%	2.9%
America & Australia	3.5%	12.5%	1.0%	2.0%	4.8%
Unspecified	0.6%	2.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%

¹ Mainly Germany

4. Characteristics of persons with migrant background

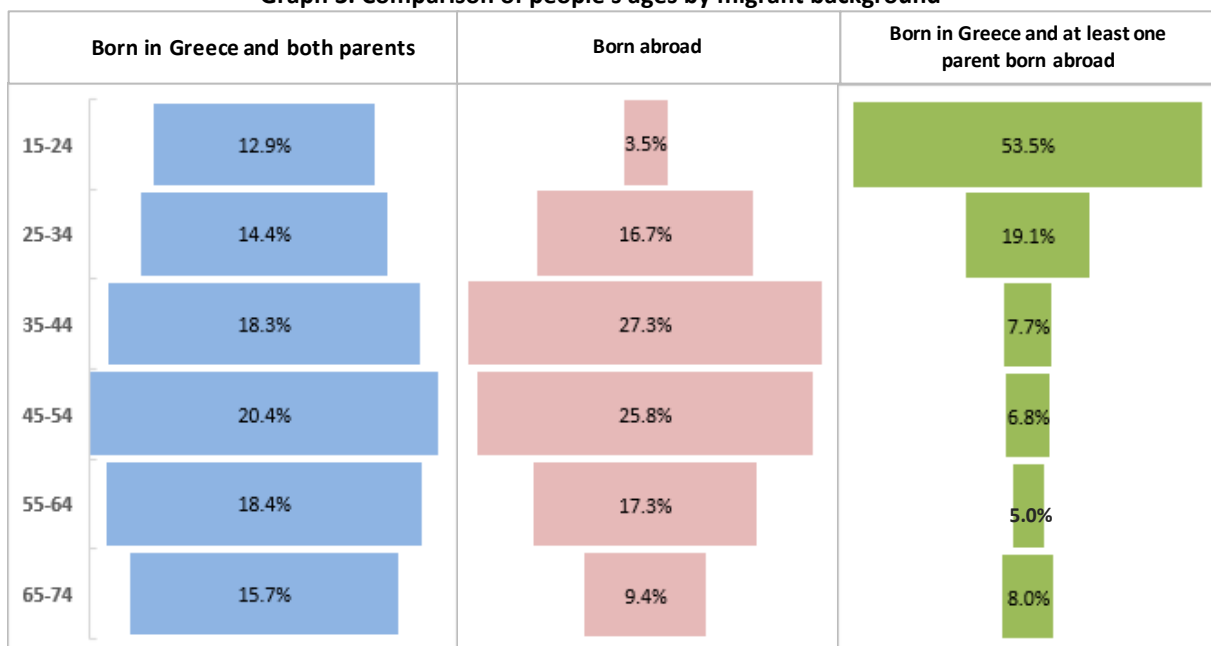
There are more women in both groups with migrant background, while in the group of persons that have been born in Greece (and both their parents), the percentages of men and women are almost equal. The average age of people born abroad is slightly higher than the average age of people with no migrant background. On the contrary, the population of second-generation migrants is much younger than the people who were born themselves and both of their parents in Greece (30.2 years versus 45.9).

Table 3. Persons 15-74 years old by migrant background, sex, and age

	TOTAL	Born in Greece and both parents born in Greece	Born abroad	Born in Greece and at least one parent born abroad	
Age group	15-24	13.3%	12.9%	3.5%	53.5%
	25-34	14.7%	14.4%	16.7%	19.1%
	35-44	18.6%	18.3%	27.3%	7.7%
	45-54	20.4%	20.4%	25.8%	6.8%
	55-64	17.9%	18.4%	17.3%	5.0%
	65-74	15.1%	15.7%	9.4%	8.0%
<i>Average age</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>30.2</i>	
Sex	Males	49.1%	49.7%	42.8%	45.8%
	Females	50.9%	50.3%	57.2%	54.2%

These differences in the age structure become evident in Graph 3. Among persons that are born abroad, the largest age group is 35-44, while the age group 15-24 is quite small. Persons that were born in Greece (with both parents born in Greece) are in general older. On the contrary, the population of people who were born in Greece, but have at least one parent born abroad, is particularly youthful as more than 70% is younger than 35.

Graph 3. Comparison of people's ages by migrant background



The employment rate is almost equal for the persons that are born in Greece and have both parents born in Greece and for the persons that are born abroad (50.4% και 50.7%, respectively). On the contrary, it is much smaller (33.4%) for second-generation migrants. Looking at the employment status by age groups, it appears that the different employment level of the second-generation migrants can be attributed to the different age distribution of this group: due to the large percentage of persons 15-24 years old among second-generation migrants, it is the group with the largest participation in education. It should be noted that, in the 25-44 age group, the employment rate of second-generation immigrants is almost equal to the employment rate of Greeks without a migrant background (while it is significantly lower for those born abroad). Persons born abroad have the highest unemployment rate and the lowest participation in education (Table 4).

Table 4. Persons 15-74 years old by migrant background, age groups and employment status

		TOTAL	Born in Greece and both parents born in Greece	Born abroad	Born in Greece and at least one parent born abroad
Total	Employed	49.9%	50.4%	50.7%	33.4%
	Unemployed	8.6%	8.1%	15.3%	9.2%
	Outside labour force, in education	10.7%	10.5%	2.8%	41.7%
	Outside labour force and education	30.7%	31.0%	31.2%	15.8%
15-24 years old	Employed	13.4%	13.2%	21.7%	13.0%
	Unemployed	7.4%	7.4%	4.4%	7.4%
	Outside labour force, in education	74.1%	74.1%	65.4%	76.3%
	Outside labour force and education	5.2%	5.3%	8.5%	3.2%
25-44 years old	Employed	69.2%	70.4%	57.7%	71.7%
	Unemployed	13.9%	13.7%	16.4%	15.0%
	Outside labour force, in education	2.5%	2.7%	1.0%	3.2%
	Outside labour force and education	14.4%	13.2%	24.9%	10.1%
45+ years old	Employed	47.0%	47.1%	46.8%	36.5%
	Unemployed	5.6%	5.0%	15.0%	5.9%
	Outside labour force, in education	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Outside labour force and education	47.3%	47.8%	38.1%	57.4%

Persons without migrant background have the highest percentage of tertiary education and the lowest of lower education. Conversely, second-generation migrants have the lowest share of tertiary and the highest of lower education (Graph 4). Again, we should note that this educational profile is shaped by the different age distribution of second-generation migrants: a large part of this group continues formal education (Table 5).

Graph 4. Persons 15-74 years old by migrant background and level of education

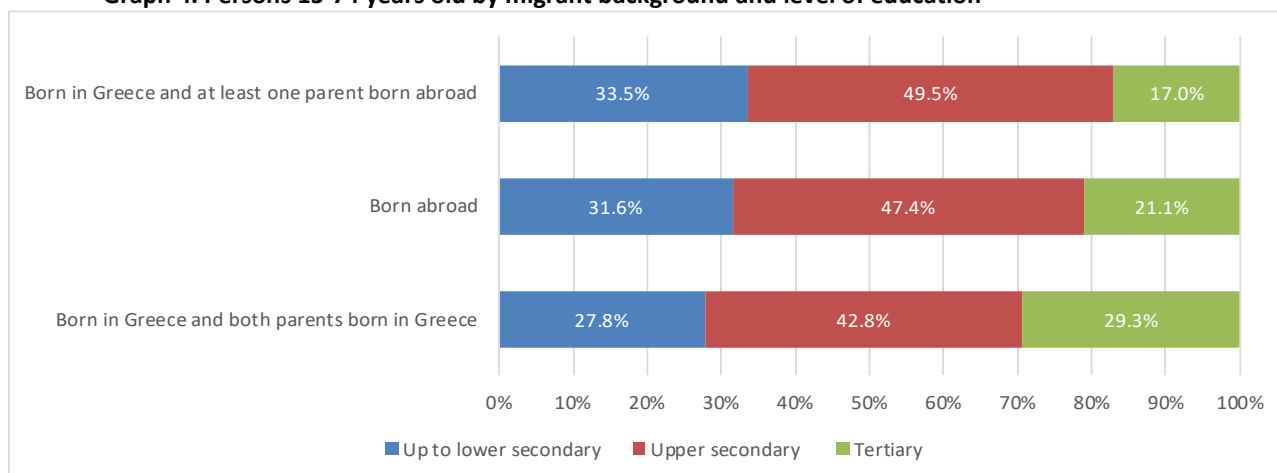


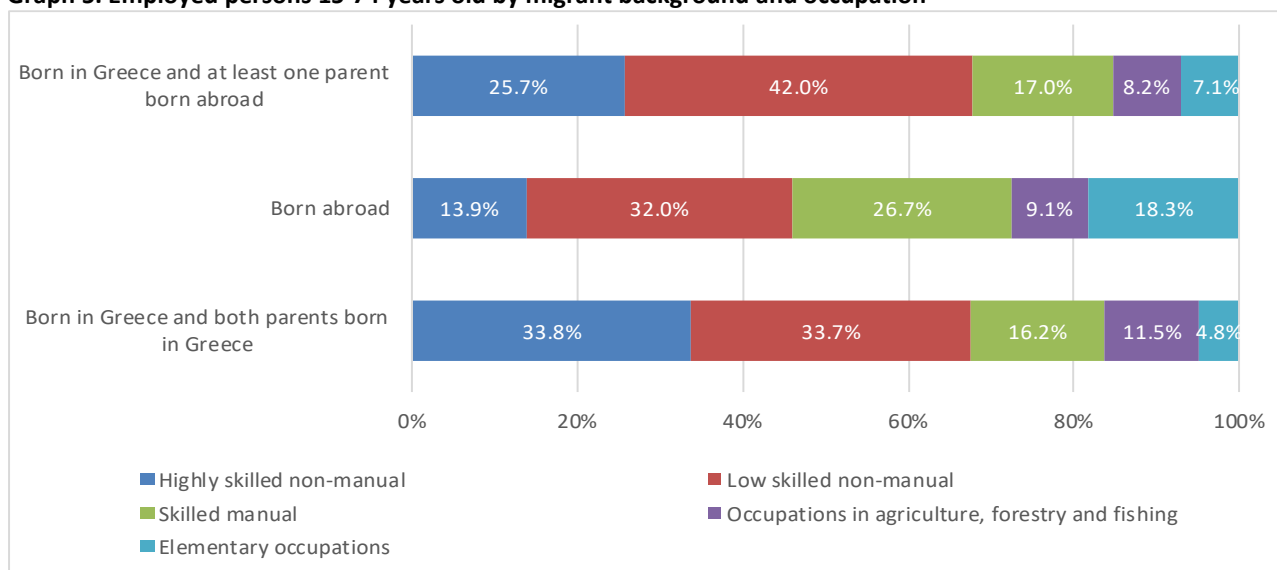
Table 5. Persons 15-74 years old by migrant background, educational level and participation in education

		TOTAL	Born in Greece and both parents born in Greece	Born abroad	Born in Greece and at least one parent born abroad
Up to lower secondary	In education	18.3%	17.7%	3.9%	72.1%
	Not in education	81.7%	82.3%	96.1%	27.9%
Upper secondary	In education	13.5%	13.5%	3.4%	39.3%
	Not in education	86.5%	86.5%	96.6%	60.7%
Tertiary	In education	3.8%	3.8%	2.3%	7.1%
	Not in education	96.2%	96.2%	97.7%	92.9%

5. Employment characteristics

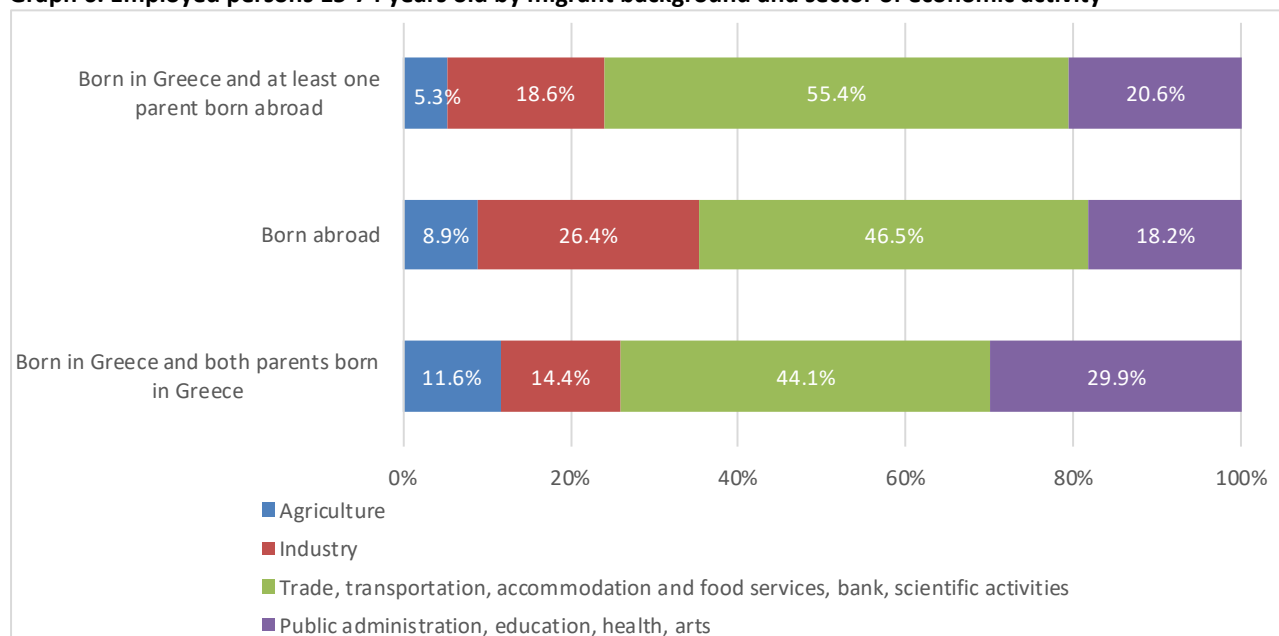
Persons without migrant background show the highest share of employment in highly skilled non-manual occupations (33.8%) while persons born abroad have the lowest (13.9%). The majority (42.0%) of second-generation migrants work in low skilled non-manual occupations (Graph 5).

Graph 5. Employed persons 15-74 years old by migrant background and occupation



Persons with different migrant background show considerable differences also in the sectoral distribution of occupations. The percentage of persons working in industry is almost double for persons born abroad compared to the persons without migrant background (26.4% versus 14.4%). Second-generation migrants are working mainly in the trade, transportation, accommodation and food services, banks, and scientific activities (55.4%), while persons without migrant background have the highest shares in agricultural sector and in public administration, education, health, and arts (Graph 6).

Graph 6. Employed persons 15-74 years old by migrant background and sector of economic activity



About 9 out of 10 employed state that they are satisfied to some or to a large extent with their job (Table 6). The results are similar for persons with different migrant background, but it is observed that the percentage of those who report that are not satisfied is almost double for persons born abroad (10.2% versus 6.4%). It is also noticed that the percentage of satisfied workers is similar for second generation migrants and for persons without migrant background.

Table 6. Employed 15-74 years old by migrant background and degree of satisfaction from their job

	TOTAL	Born in Greece and both parents born in Greece	Born abroad	Born in Greece and at least one parent born abroad
Satisfied to a large extent	51.7%	52.8%	40.2%	52.5%
Satisfied to some extent	41.6%	40.9%	49.1%	41.1%
Total of satisfied	93.3%	93.7%	89.3%	93.6%
Satisfied to a small extent	5.9%	5.6%	9.5%	5.9%
Not satisfied at all	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Total not satisfied	6.5%	6.2%	10.2%	6.4%
Did not answer	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%

The results are similar concerning the experience of discrimination in the working environment. Only 3.5% of the employed report that felt discrimination in their job, but in the case of persons born abroad this percentage rises to 16.1%. The percentage of second-generation migrants who report discrimination is lower (5.7%), but almost double than that for persons without migrant background (Table 7).

Table 7. Employed 15-74 years old by migrant background and type of discrimination they face in the workplace

	TOTAL	Born in Greece and both parents born in Greece	Born abroad	Born in Greece and at least one parent born abroad
No discrimination	94.8%	96.2%	78.6%	94.0%
Discrimination on the ground of	3.5%	2.5%	16.1%	5.7%
<i>Age</i>	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
<i>Gender</i>	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	2.7%
<i>Foreign origin</i>	0.9%	0.1%	10.5%	1.3%
<i>Disability</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Other reason</i>	1.4%	1.2%	4.0%	0.9%
No answer	1.6%	1.4%	5.3%	0.4%

6. Knowledge of Greek language

It is observed that the level of knowledge of the Greek language is strongly correlated with the employment status and the educational level of persons born abroad (Table 8). The percentage of the unemployed among people who have only a basic or elementary knowledge of the Greek language is almost double compared to people with an intermediate or advanced knowledge of the language. Accordingly, the employment rate is significantly higher among people with a good knowledge of Greek.

Regarding the level of education, it is noticed that the lower level of knowledge of the Greek language generally corresponds to a lower level of education. It is also observed that the level of knowledge of the Greek language is closely related to the years of residence in Greece.

Table 8. Persons born abroad by level of knowledge of Greek language, years of residence in Greece, employment status and educational level

	<i>Years of residence in Greece (mean)</i>	Employment status			Educational level		
		Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Up to lower secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary
Mother tongue	36	48.3%	14.6%	37.0%	10.3%	49.3%	40.4%
Advanced	26	51.5%	14.3%	34.2%	20.0%	62.5%	17.5%
Intermediate	23	52.8%	16.1%	31.1%	43.1%	42.9%	14.1%
Basic	18	37.0%	24.2%	38.8%	58.4%	29.8%	11.8%
Elementary	11	27.3%	33.1%	39.6%	38.6%	43.7%	17.6%

Considering the level of knowledge of the Greek language in relation to the age of arrival in Greece, it is observed that the younger the age of arrival, the better the knowledge of Greek: the percentage of people with basic or elementary knowledge of the language is 0.7% for people who came to Greece between the ages of 0 and 5, while it is more than ten times bigger (9.8%) for people who came 18 years or older (Table 9).

Table 9. Persons born abroad by level of knowledge of Greek language and age of arrival in Greece

	Mother tongue	Advanced	Intermediate	Basic	Elementary	Did not answer
0-5 years old	48.2%	44.2%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	3.2%
6-11 years old	39.4%	45.0%	13.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
12-17 years old	25.8%	42.5%	26.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18+ years old	14.5%	30.4%	45.3%	8.1%	1.7%	0.0%

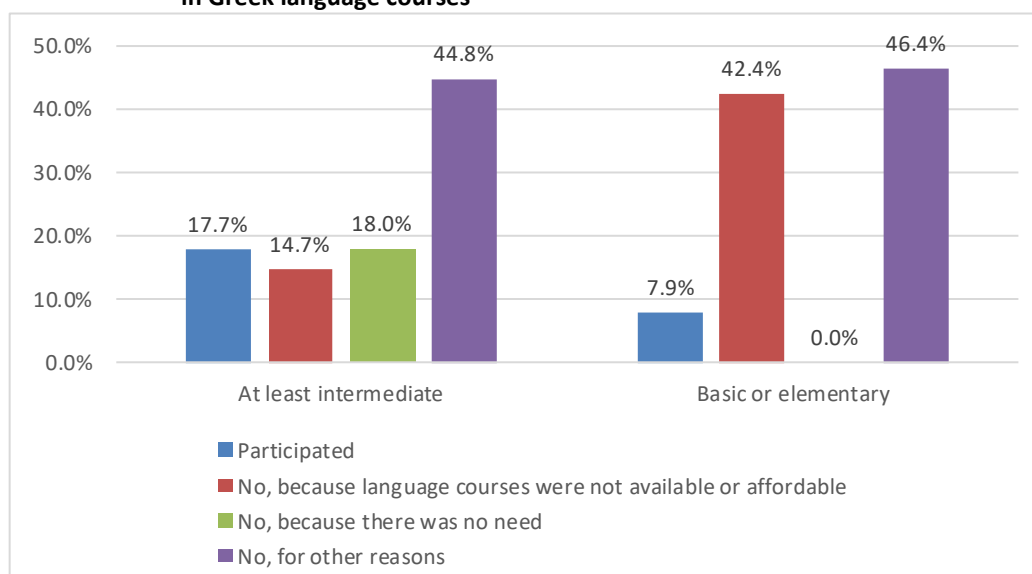
Satisfactory knowledge of the Greek language is associated with a significantly lower rate of discrimination in the workplace. 1 in 4 people with basic or elementary knowledge of Greek faced some discrimination while this applies to only 1 in 6 in the case of people with at least satisfactory knowledge (Table 10).

Table 10. Persons born abroad by level of knowledge of Greek language and discrimination at the workplace

	No discrimination	Discrimination on the ground of:	Age	Gender	Foreign origin	Disability	Other reason	No answer
At least intermediate	79.6%	15.5%	0.2%	1.5%	9.7%	0.0%	4.1%	4.9%
Basic or elementary	61.5%	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%	0.0%	1.3%	12.9%

Satisfactory knowledge of the language is associated with an increased rate of attending Greek language courses (Graph 7). It is worth noting that a significant percentage of people with at most a basic knowledge of Greek (42.4%) did not attend a language course due to the cost or non-existence of relevant courses.

Graph 7. Persons born abroad by level of knowledge of Greek language and participation in Greek language courses



7. Comparison with the ad-hoc survey of 2014

The ad hoc survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants repeats a similar survey conducted in 2014. The information collected in both surveys was similar, using almost the same definitions, while their main differences are the age of the people surveyed (people aged 15-64 in 2014 and people aged 15-74 in 2021) and that the 2014 survey was conducted only in the 2nd quarter of the year while the 2021 survey was conducted in all quarters (in a subset of the Labor Force Survey sample).

The results of the two surveys, for the country of birth of the respondents and their parents, are presented in Table 11. In addition to the significant decrease in the total population aged 15-64, a decrease is observed in the percentage of people who were born abroad (7.3% in 2021 compared to 9.2% in 2014). The percentage of second-generation immigrants is relatively small in both surveys, but it has increased significantly in 2021 (from 1.9% in 2014 to 2.9% in 2021).

Table 11. Persons 15-64 years old by country of birth and country of birth of their parents, 2014 and 2021

	2021		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL	6,678,236	100.0%	7,047,071	100.0%
Born in Greece	6,185,441	92.6%	6,387,354	90.6%
<i>and both parents born in Greece</i>	5,972,833	89.4%	5,875,636	83.4%
<i>and one parent born abroad</i>	92,520	1.4%	67,455	1.0%
<i>and both parents born abroad</i>	98,543	1.5%	61,061	0.9%
<i>and parents with unknown country of birth</i>	21,545	0.3%	383,202	5.4%
Born abroad	484,175	7.3%	647,514	9.2%
<i>and both parents born in Greece</i>	57,803	0.9%	13,266	0.2%
<i>and one parent born abroad</i>	21,173	0.3%	14,087	0.2%
<i>and both parents born abroad</i>	399,886	6.0%	511,377	7.3%
<i>and parents with unknown country of birth</i>	5,313	0.1%	108,785	1.5%
Did not answer	8,620	0.1%	12,202	0.2%

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants	The ad hoc survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants was conducted in the 4 quarters of 2022 together with the Labor Force Survey. The purpose of the survey was to gather information on educational background, immigration history and main barriers to participation in the labor market. Also, the survey aimed to analyze the differences in employment status, job satisfaction, and workplace discrimination depending on the migrant background of individuals or their parents.	
Legislation	Implementing Regulation 2019/2240.	
Reference Period	Reference week, as defined in the Labour Force Survey	
Definitions	<p>Persons with migrant background: persons that were born abroad or persons born in Greece with at least one parent born abroad</p> <p>Second-generation migrants: Persons born in Greece with at least one parent born abroad</p> <p>Year of entry in Greece = 2021 – years of residence in Greece, as reported in the survey</p> <p>Age of entry in Greece = Current age - years of residence in Greece, as reported in the survey</p>	
	Level of education:	
	Up to lower secondary	ISCED: 0, 1, 2
	Upper secondary	ISCED: 3, 4
	Tertiary	ISCED: 5, 6, 7, 8
	Economic sector	
	Agricultural	NACE Rev.2: A
	Industry	NACE Rev.2: B, C, D, E, F
	Trade, transportation, accommodation, and food services, banks, scientific activities	NACE Rev.2: G, H, J, K, L, M, N O
	Public administration, education, health, arts	NACE Rev.2: P, Q, R, S, T, Y, Z
	Occupation	
	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
Coverage	The target population of the ad hoc survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants comprises all persons 15-74 years old that participated and surveyed for the first time in the Labour Force Survey (about 1/6 th of the quarterly sample).	
Methodology	The ad-hoc 2021 survey estimates are produced by means of a suitable unbiased estimator which takes into account a) the probability of selection of every sampled household, b) the response rate in every primary sampling unit, c) the estimated population, allocated by NUTS II region, gender and age group, d) the fact that the sample of the ad-hoc survey is a sub-sample of the total Labour Force Survey's sample.	
References	More information (tables, methodology) about the ad-hoc module can be found on ELSTAT website: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0102 .	