



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL
AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 23 October 2025

SURVEY ON YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR MARKET (AD HOC MODULE 2024)

The Hellenic Statistical Authority announces the results of the survey on **young people in the labour market**. The survey was conducted in the four quarters of 2024, in the context of the Labour Force Survey, according to the specifications of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2312 of 5 November 2020.

The main objectives of the survey were the following:

- To investigate the correspondence between the highest level of education successfully completed and the requirements of the current or last main job.
- To investigate the correspondence between the field of the highest level of education successfully completed and the current or last main job.
- To investigate the correspondence between the skills of the respondents and their current or last main job.
- To determine whether the respondents abandoned any study program without completing it, and to record the level of the program abandoned as well as the reasons for not completing it.

The target population of the survey was people aged 15 to 34 years old.

Information on methodological issues

Population, Employment and Cost of Living Statistics Division
Section of Labour Statistics
Konstantinos Loizos
Tel: +30 213 135 2173
E-mail: k.loizos@statistics.gr

Information for data provision

Tel: 213 135 2022
e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr

I. Match between educational attainment level and current/last main job requirements

The largest percentage (69.2%) of people aged 15-34 believe that their level of education meets the requirements of their job. This percentage varies significantly, depending on employment status: it is higher for employed (72.2%) and lower for the unemployed (52.3%) and people outside the labor force (61.0%). Accordingly, it is observed that the largest percentage of people with a job below their educational level refers to unemployed persons (32.5%).

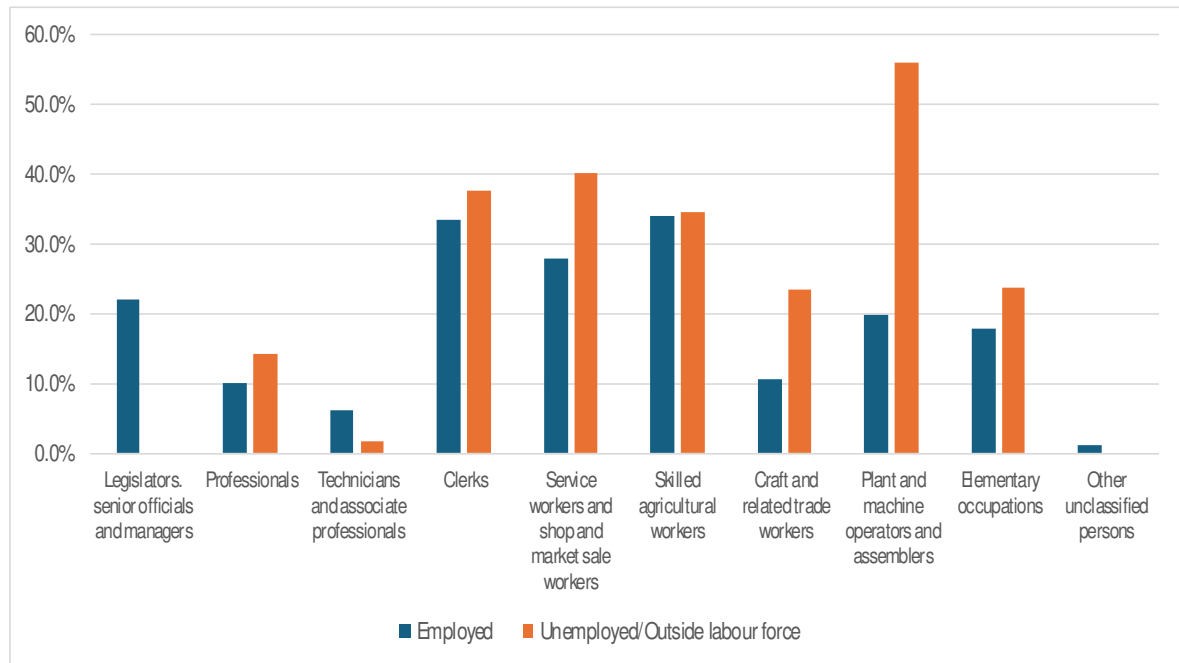
Similar differences appear between men and women: 24.0% of women work (or have worked) in jobs with requirements lower than their educational level, whereas the corresponding percentage for men is 20.3% (Table 1).

Table 1. Match between educational attainment level and job requirements, by employment status and sex

	Educational attainment level			
	matches job requirements	is higher than job requirements	is lower than job requirements	Did not answer
Total	69,2%	22,0%	2,6%	6,2%
Employed	72,2%	20,1%	2,4%	5,2%
Unemployed	52,3%	32,5%	2,9%	12,4%
Outside labour force	61,0%	27,2%	3,7%	8,2%
Male	71,5%	20,3%	2,4%	5,8%
Female	66,4%	24,0%	2,8%	6,8%

The share of persons who state that their level of education is higher than the requirements of their job varies significantly depending on the occupation. The highest percentage (56.1%) is observed among individuals who last worked as *Plant and machine operators and assemblers*. High percentages, for both employed and persons having no job, are observed among *Clerks, Service workers and shop and market sale workers* and *Skilled agricultural workers* (Graph 1).

Graph 1. Persons with educational level higher than job requirements, by occupation and employment status



II. Match between skills and job requirements

The majority of those surveyed (70.9%) believe that their skills meet or exceed the requirements of their current or past job. This percentage is higher for men (73.0%) and people aged 25-29 (72.1%), while it is significantly lower for people aged 15-29 (57%).

1 in 5 people believe that they have skills that are higher than the requirements of their job (19.5%) and the highest percentages are found among women (21.4%) and people aged 30-34 (20.0%). The percentage of those who believe that they have skills that are lower than the requirements of the job is particularly small (3.1%) (Graph 2).

As regards persons who consider that they have skills higher than those required by their job, it is observed that there are significant differences depending on the level of education and employment status. 22.7% of persons with higher education consider themselves to have (or had) higher skills, and in the case of unemployed with higher education, this percentage rises to 41.5%. In contrast, only 6.5% of persons with lower education consider their skills to exceed the requirements of their job (Table 2).

Graph 2. Match between skills and current/last main job requirements

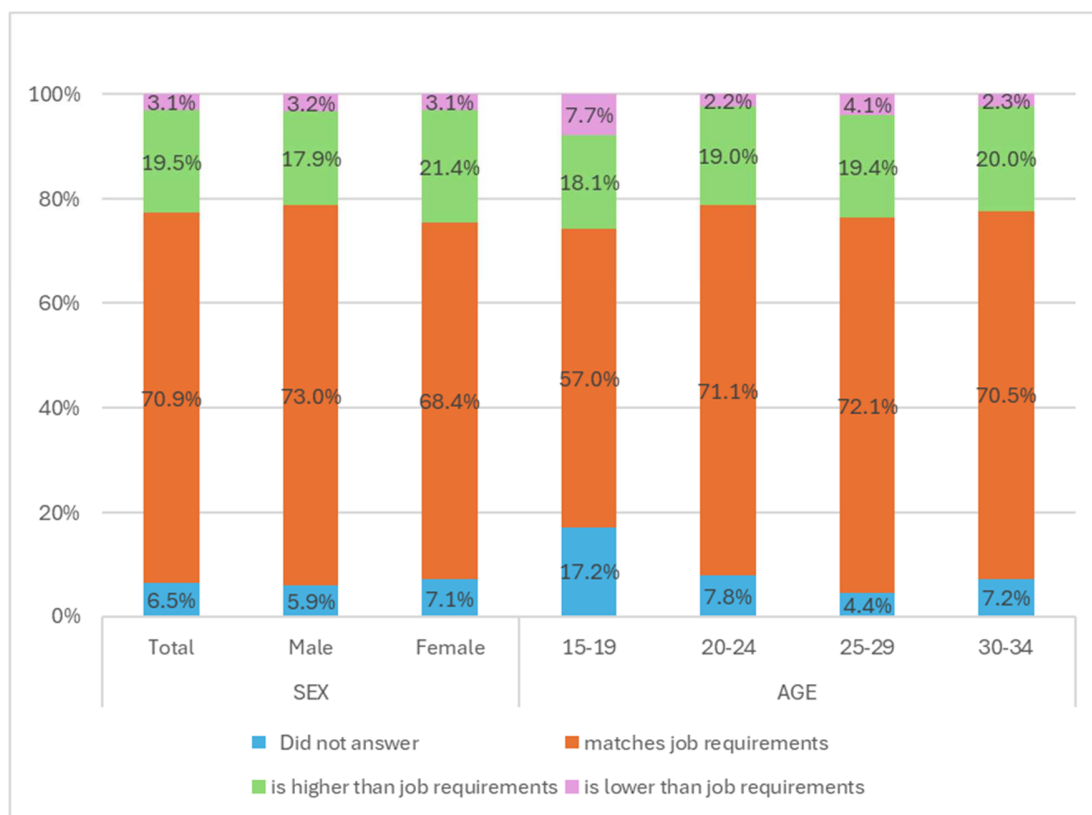


Table 2. Persons with higher skills than job requirements by educational level and employment status

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Higher skills
Low	Total	6.5%
	Employed	6.4%
	Unemployed	6.3%
	Outside labour force	7.0%
Medium	Total	18.8%
	Employed	17.5%
	Unemployed	23.6%
	Outside labour force	23.0%
High	Total	22.7%
	Employed	20.9%
	Unemployed	41.5%
	Outside labour force	22.4%

III. Match between field of education and job requirements

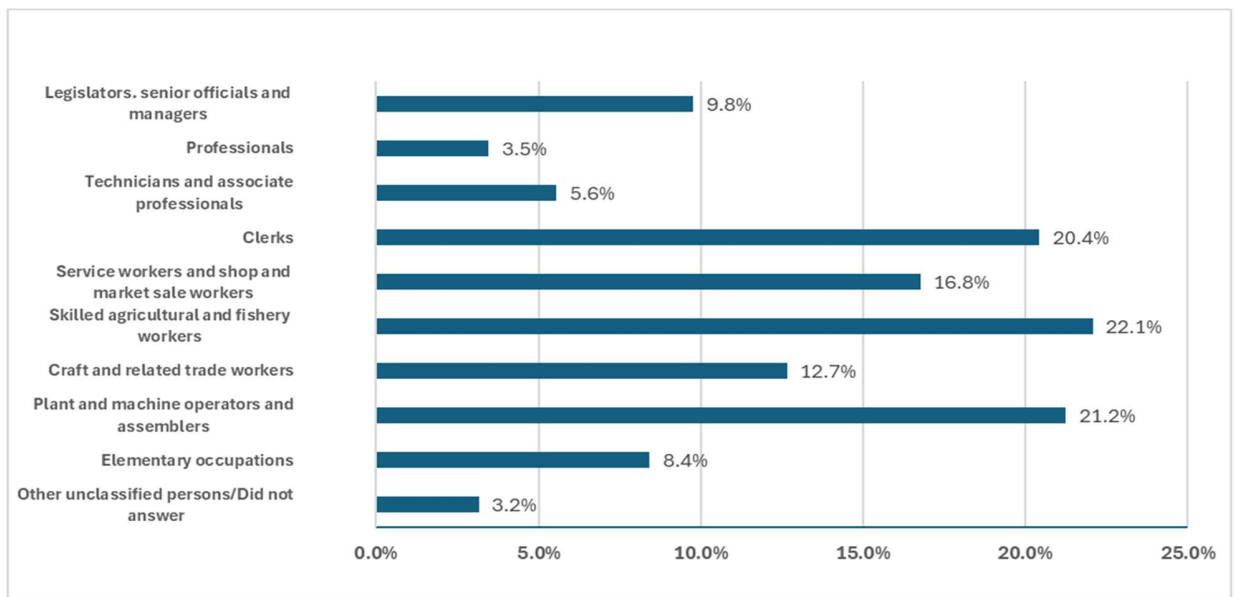
Most people consider that the field of their studies matches to a very large or large extent with the requirements of their job (65.7%). This percentage varies depending on the field of study, with persons who have completed studies in *Agriculture and Veterinary* reporting the lowest percentage (52.2%) while persons with *Business, Administration and Law* report the highest (74.4%) one. The percentage of persons who consider that their field of study meets the requirements of their job only to some extent (or less) is 21.4%. It is higher for persons who have studied *Agriculture and Veterinary* (45.7%) and lower for persons who have completed *General programs* (13.3%). The percentage of people whose job does not require a specific field of study is also generally low (4.8%) (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of person by field of education and matching of the field with job requirements

	To very large/large extent	To some/little/no extent	Job without specific requirements	Did not answer
Total	65.7%	21.4%	4.8%	8.2%
General programmes	69.5%	13.3%	0.1%	17.1%
Education	65.7%	18.5%	5.2%	10.6%
Humanities and Arts	61.7%	29.7%	8.1%	0.5%
Social sciences, journalism and information	62.7%	21.9%	12.7%	2.7%
Business, administration and law	74.4%	20.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	64.1%	26.3%	8.4%	1.2%
Information and Communication Technologies	58.5%	23.9%	10.1%	7.4%
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	55.3%	32.9%	8.4%	3.5%
Agriculture and veterinary	52.2%	45.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Health	68.3%	26.3%	5.4%	0.0%
Services	67.3%	21.3%	4.3%	7.1%

The percentage of people who work in jobs with requirements that are not covered at all (or only to a small extent) by the field of their education varies significantly depending on their occupation. It is higher for *Skilled agricultural workers* (22.1%) and particularly low for *Professionals* (3.5%) and *Technicians and associate professionals* (5.6%) (Graph 3).

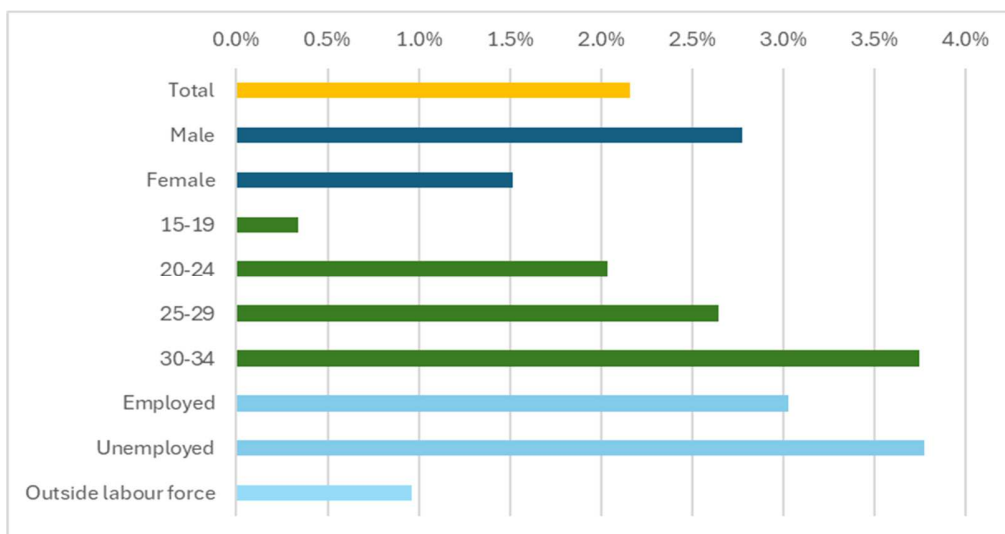
Graph 3. Percentage of people with a mismatch between their field of study and job requirements, by occupation



IV. Formal education abandoned

The percentage of people who declare that they abandoned a study program without completing it, is particularly low (2.2%). It is higher for men (2.8%), people aged 30-34 (3.7%) and for the unemployed (3.8%) (Graph 4).

Graph 4. Percentage of persons who abandoned a formal education program



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on young people in the labor market	The ad hoc survey on young people in the labor market was carried out in the 4 quarters of 2024 in the context of the Labor Force Survey. The purpose of the survey was to investigate the correspondence between the level and the field of education and the requirements of current or last main job, to investigate the correspondence between the skills of the respondents and the requirements of their job, and whether the respondents abandoned a study program without completing it.						
Legislation	Implementing Regulation 2022/2312						
Reference Period	Not defined						
Definitions	The correspondence between the highest level of formal education successfully completed, the subject of study and the skills of an individual and the requirements of the current/last main job was recorded according to the subjective view of the respondent. Requirements were considered to be the competencies necessary to perform the job and not the formal prerequisites for recruitment. Field of study is the broad domain, branch or area of content covered by an education program or qualification. Skills are defined as all the knowledge, abilities, skills and experience that an individual has acquired from their education, training, internship and work activities						
	Level of education: <table><tr><td>Low</td><td>ISCED: 0, 1, 2</td></tr><tr><td>Medium</td><td>ISCED: 3, 4</td></tr><tr><td>High</td><td>ISCED: 5, 6, 7, 8</td></tr></table>	Low	ISCED: 0, 1, 2	Medium	ISCED: 3, 4	High	ISCED: 5, 6, 7, 8
Low	ISCED: 0, 1, 2						
Medium	ISCED: 3, 4						
High	ISCED: 5, 6, 7, 8						
Coverage	The target population of the ad hoc survey on pensions and labor market participation comprises all persons 15-34 years old that participated and surveyed for the first time in the Labour Force Survey (about 1/6 of the quarterly sample).						
Methodology	The ad-hoc 2024 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: https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO37/-						