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PRESS RELEASE

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – AD HOC MODULE 2017

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the ad hoc survey on self-employment (Labour Force Survey ad hoc module 2017). The survey was conducted during the 2nd quarter of 2017, together with the Labour Force Survey.

The target population of the survey was persons in employment. The response rate of the ad hoc survey was 98.6%. The **objectives** of the survey were to:

- Investigate the economic and organisational dependence of the self-employed, on the basis of the existence of a main client and the ability to decide on working hours.
- Study the main reasons why people work or do not work as self-employed.
- Consider the difficulties that self-employed have faced during the last 12 months, as well as the main reasons for not having employees.
- Investigate the existence of partners, associates, and the intention to hire employees or subcontractors in the next 12 months.
- Compare self-employed with other employed persons in terms of job satisfaction and autonomy at work.
- Study the preferred professional status of employees.

The **main findings** of the survey are summarised as follows:

- The self-employed have a high degree of economic and organisational independence, i.e., they depend, to a limited extent, on a single client and they decide to a large extent on the beginning and the end of their working hours. They mostly work on their own and they are not very keen on hiring other employees.
- Becoming self-employed is a decision made mostly on a voluntary than a mandatory basis, as well as for continuing the family business. On the contrary, the main obstacles to become a self-employed are financial insecurity and lack of financing.
- The main difficulties of the self-employed are financial hardship, periods with no client or no project to work on, problems with payments, and lack of influence on setting the price of their own work.
- Self-employed with employees are the most satisfied workers, while one out of three self-employed without employees would rather work as an employee.

Information

Population and Labour Market Statistics Division,

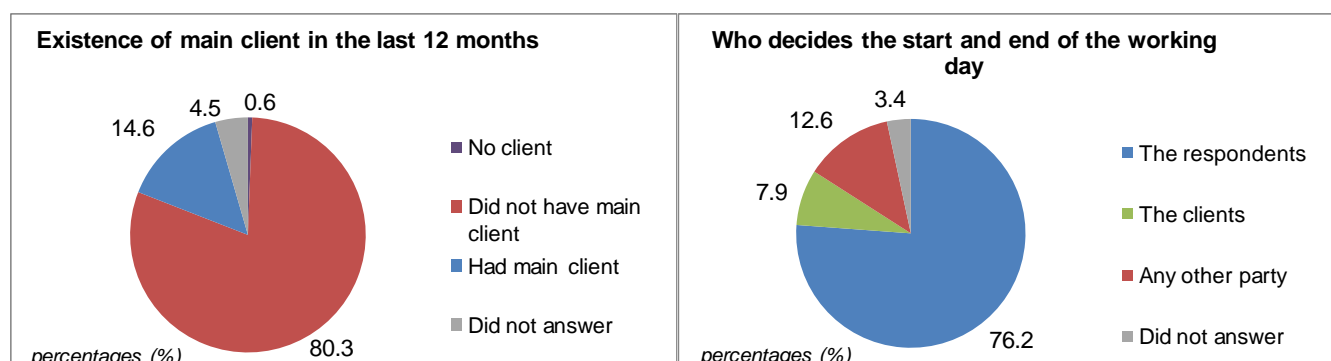
Labour Force Survey Section

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I. Economic and organisational dependency of self-employed



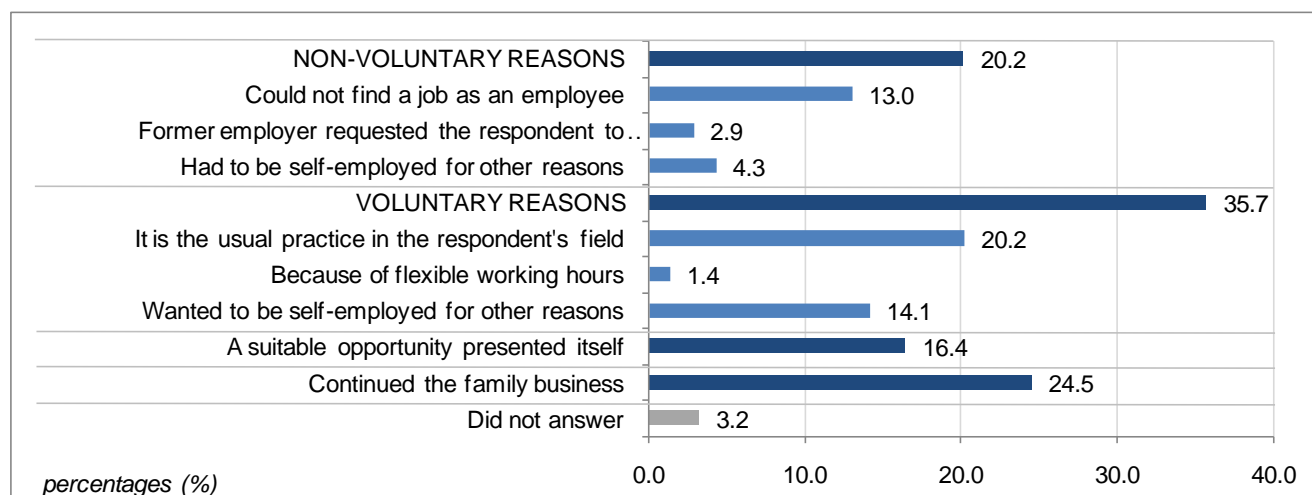
percentages (%)

		Existence of main client in the last 12 months				Who decides the start and end of the working day			
		No client	Did not have main client	Had main client	Did not answer	The respondents	The clients	Any other party	Did not answer
Sex	Males	0.6	81.4	13.7	4.3	76.8	7.7	12.5	3.0
	Females	0.5	78.1	16.5	4.9	75.0	8.3	12.7	4.0
Age group	15 - 24	0.0	66.5	20.8	12.7	66.6	8.0	17.0	8.4
	25 - 34	0.6	81.3	13.0	5.1	70.6	10.4	15.1	4.0
	35 - 44	0.9	83.9	11.3	4.0	74.3	8.1	13.7	3.8
	45 - 54	0.6	80.8	15.2	3.3	79.4	7.7	10.8	2.1
	55+	0.2	76.2	17.8	5.7	77.5	6.8	11.9	3.8
Nationality	Greek	0.6	80.3	14.7	4.4	76.4	7.8	12.5	3.3
	Foreign	0.0	82.6	9.4	8.0	66.1	11.9	14.4	7.5
Professional status	Self-employed with employees	0.7	86.8	8.2	4.3	68.1	9.6	18.1	4.2
	Self-employed without employees	0.6	78.3	16.6	4.5	78.7	7.4	10.8	3.1
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	0.9	87.9	7.1	4.1	71.9	10.3	13.6	4.2
	Low skilled non-manual	0.6	92.9	3.4	3.1	62.5	11.7	22.1	3.8
	Skilled manual	1.0	86.9	8.4	3.8	75.6	9.8	11.1	3.5
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	0.0	60.0	33.5	6.5	91.8	1.3	4.7	2.2
Sector of economic activity	Elementary occupations	0.9	73.0	23.1	3.0	64.4	20.7	13.0	1.9
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	60.0	33.5	6.5	91.6	1.5	4.7	2.3
	Industry including energy	0.2	87.1	9.1	3.6	74.0	7.3	15.2	3.6
	Construction	3.4	79.5	11.2	5.9	74.9	12.3	7.6	5.2
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	0.5	91.8	4.4	3.3	63.1	11.8	21.3	3.8
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	1.6	87.3	7.5	3.6	78.3	8.4	9.9	3.4
Public administration, health, education and other services	0.2	89.5	6.9	3.4	73.0	11.6	11.4	3.9	

Respondents: self-employed

- 14.6% of the respondents said they had a main client in the last 12 months, that is, a client accounting for at least 75% of their income. This trend is more often observed among women and Greek nationals and even more in the primary sector, as well as in elementary occupations (cleaners and other unskilled workers other than agriculture).
- More than three out of four respondents declare that they decide on the beginning and the end of their working hours. For the rest, the decision is upon customers (7.9%) or other factors (12.6%), such as weather, seasonality. Greek nationals enjoy a greater degree of autonomy, and the same applies to highly skilled non-manual workers. The highest degree of autonomy is observed in the primary sector and the lowest in the trade, hotel and catering sectors.
- In general, the self-employed have a high degree of economic and organisational independence. Self-employed without employees seem to be more economically dependent on a main client but they also are more autonomous in organising their working time than self-employed with employees (16.6% and 8.2%, respectively).

II. Main reason for becoming self-employed



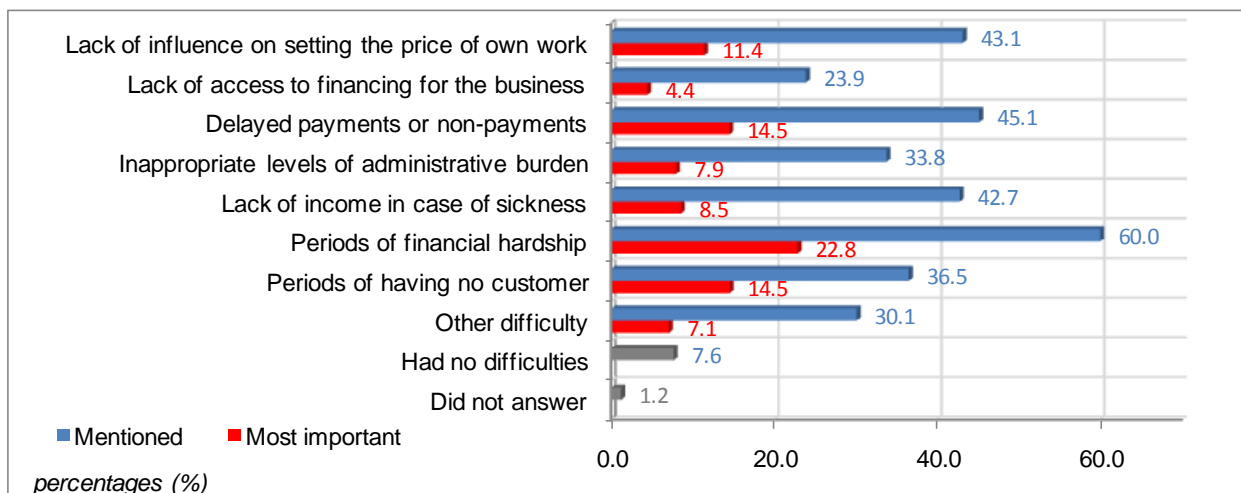
percentages (%)

		Non-voluntary reasons			Voluntary reasons		A suitable opportunity presented itself	Continued the family business	Did not answer
		Could not find a job as an employee	Former employer requested the respondent to become self-employed	Other reasons	It is the usual practice in the respondent's field	Other reasons			
Sex	Males	11.8	2.9	3.9	20.5	15.7	17.4	24.6	3.1
	Females	15.4	2.7	5.0	19.5	15.1	14.5	24.2	3.6
Age group	15 - 24	22.8	5.1	4.2	9.4	9.0	13.4	29.5	6.7
	25 - 34	15.9	2.9	4.8	19.2	14.0	16.5	23.2	3.4
	35 - 44	14.3	3.6	3.4	21.1	16.1	16.8	21.3	3.4
	45 - 54	11.3	2.5	4.7	21.0	16.6	18.1	23.5	2.3
	55+	11.6	2.4	4.5	19.3	14.6	14.2	29.5	4.0
Nationality	Greek	12.6	2.8	4.3	20.4	15.6	16.4	24.9	3.1
	Foreign	35.9	6.1	6.5	11.6	8.7	20.0	3.1	8.1
Professional status	Self-employed with employees	13.7	2.4	4.3	16.5	10.0	13.0	37.4	2.8
	Self-employed without employees	14.0	3.5	4.6	13.5	15.0	20.7	24.9	3.9
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	14.5	5.4	2.7	21.4	19.6	20.3	14.1	2.0
	Upper secondary	10.3	2.0	4.6	33.1	20.6	15.4	10.3	3.6
	Post-secondary non-tertiary	12.0	2.4	2.9	29.2	34.0	10.0	7.6	2.0
	Bachelor's or equivalent level	6.6	2.8	4.3	19.1	20.6	20.4	22.0	4.2
	Post graduate	15.0	2.9	4.3	20.5	13.9	15.2	25.3	3.0
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	11.1	2.2	4.2	34.5	22.3	15.0	7.3	3.4
	Low skilled non-manual	11.7	3.2	4.1	13.5	19.1	28.1	16.8	3.5
	Skilled manual	12.0	3.4	4.0	22.5	15.6	20.7	17.4	4.4
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	15.7	2.8	4.7	12.4	6.7	5.3	50.2	2.3
	Elementary occupations	33.1	3.0	3.8	7.5	11.3	25.6	12.7	3.0
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.6	2.8	4.7	12.4	6.8	5.3	50.1	2.3
	Industry including energy	9.9	2.9	4.0	16.0	12.3	19.5	31.0	4.5
	Construction	14.0	2.8	4.4	31.1	17.3	15.1	9.5	5.7
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	11.3	3.3	4.3	15.4	18.8	26.6	16.7	3.7
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	12.4	2.2	3.8	36.0	23.8	13.1	6.0	2.7
	Public administration, health, education and other services	13.1	2.6	3.9	35.2	20.3	18.5	3.2	3.2

Respondents: self-employed

- The reasons why respondents work as self-employed can be divided into voluntary, non-voluntary and coincidental. Furthermore, in some cases, the reason may be a combination of all three, as for 24.5% of those who replied that they continued the family business. This is the most commonly reported reason mainly by self-employed with employees, Greek nationals, workers in the primary sector and in manufacturing.
- More than one in three persons became self-employed for voluntary reasons, mainly because it was the usual practice in their field (20.2%). The latter is mostly observed for Greek nationals, workers of higher education or non-manual high-skilled professions.
- About one in five persons became self-employed for non-voluntary reasons, mainly because they could not find a job as employees (13,0%). In general, non-voluntary reasons are more likely to be reported by women, younger age groups and foreign citizens.
- Finally, 16.4% of the respondents became self-employed coincidentally, following a suitable opportunity. This is more common in the unskilled, low-skilled or not skilled self-employed workers.

III. Difficulties encountered by the self-employed in the last 12 months



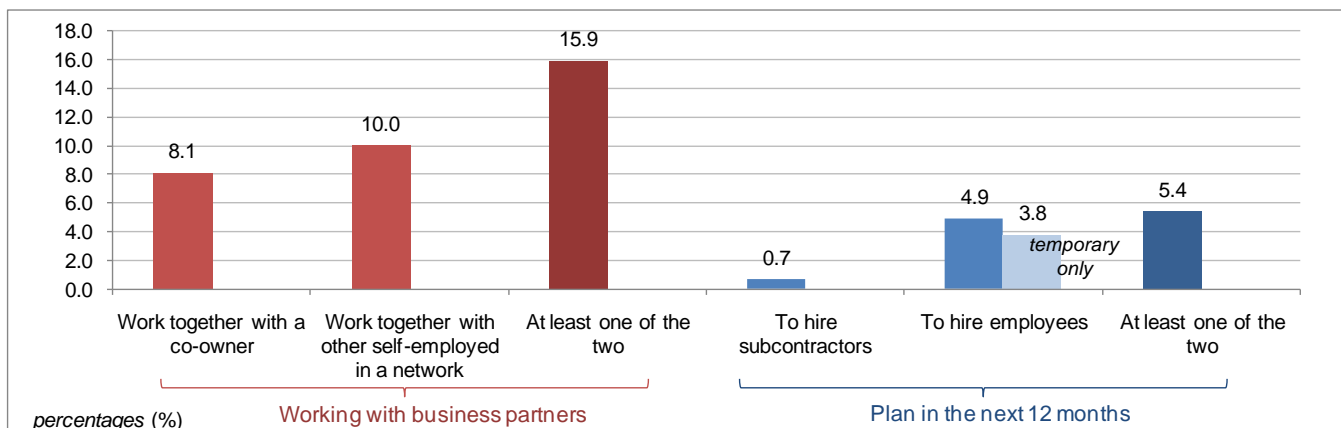
percentages (%)

		Lack of influence on setting the price of own work	Lack of access to financing for the business	Delayed payments or non-payments	Inappropriate levels of administrative burden	Lack of income in case of sickness	Periods of financial hardship	Periods of having no customer	Other difficulty	Had no difficulties / Did not answer
Nationality	Greek	11.5	4.4	14.5	8.0	8.4	22.9	14.3	7.1	8.8
	Foreign	4.1	3.3	11.2	2.7	16.7	22.6	23.8	5.9	9.8
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	7.2	3.4	20.7	13.9	6.9	14.6	13.8	9.0	10.7
	Low skilled non-manual	7.4	6.2	9.9	8.9	8.9	25.0	15.4	6.8	11.4
	Skilled manual	6.8	3.1	14.1	4.7	12.6	21.2	23.0	7.7	6.8
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing Elementary occupations	21.0	4.4	13.4	3.8	7.2	29.2	9.6	5.4	6.1
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.2	4.4	13.4	3.8	7.1	29.2	9.5	5.4	6.1
	Industry including energy	10.5	5.2	18.2	7.9	7.0	17.1	17.0	9.9	7.2
	Construction	4.7	1.7	18.0	4.4	6.8	17.5	36.3	3.5	7.1
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	7.3	5.8	10.5	8.9	9.8	23.1	16.3	7.4	10.8
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities Public administration, health, education and other services	6.5	3.1	22.3	15.7	4.8	15.7	13.8	8.4	9.8

Respondents: self-employed

- The difficulties faced by the self-employed in the last 12 months mainly refer to economic hardship. 60.0% of the respondents said that there were periods of financial hardship. Moreover, 42.7% reported that they had no income at any time of illness and 36.5% had periods without any work. The above mentioned difficulties are reported as the most significant by approximately 46.0% of the respondents, varying depending on nationality, occupation and economic sector. In general, difficulties seem to have a lighter impact on workers in highly skilled non-manual occupations, while a heavier impact on foreign nationals. Periods of financial hardship are more common to primary sector, while periods of having no work in the construction sector.
- The second type of difficulty refers to the economic dependence of the self-employed. 43.1% of the respondents reported lack of influence on setting the price of their own work, and 45.1% reported problems with customer payments. The above difficulties are mentioned as most significant by approximately 26.0% of respondents. The first difficulty is more common for Greek nationals and primary sector self-employed, while the second is more often observed in self-employed at sectors of financial and business activities.
- The remaining difficulties are reported as most significant by some 19.0% of the self-employed. Inappropriate levels of administrative burden are the most common among them, more prominent in sectors of financial and business activities.

IV. Business partners and plans to employ or sub-contract in the next 12 months



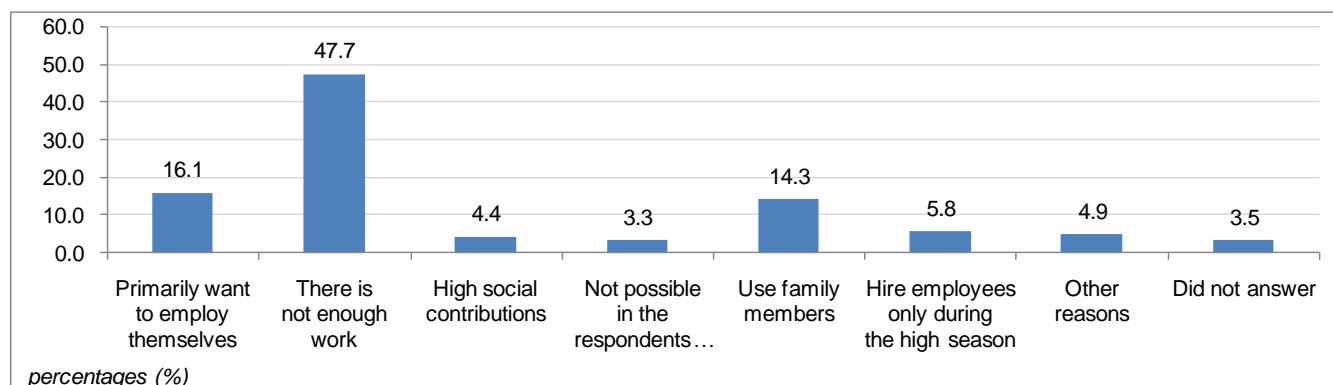
percentages (%)

		Working with business partners			Plan in the next 12 months		
		Work together with co-owners	Work together with other self-employed in a network	At least one of the two	To hire subcontractors	To hire employees	At least one of the two
Sex	Males	8.4	10.3	16.4	0.8	4.9	5.5
	Females	7.5	9.5	14.9	0.5	4.8	5.2
Age group	15 - 24	11.5	7.7	17.4	0.0	3.1	3.1
	25 - 34	14.9	13.3	23.0	0.9	5.6	6.1
	35 - 44	8.2	8.9	15.2	1.1	4.1	4.8
	45 - 54	7.4	9.3	14.6	0.6	4.9	5.4
	55+	5.3	10.6	14.5	0.4	5.4	5.7
Nationality	Greek	8.1	10.2	16.0	0.7	4.9	5.5
	Foreign	7.0	2.0	9.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non-manual	11.0	12.2	18.9	1.7	4.5	5.8
	Low skilled non-manual	9.1	5.6	12.9	0.2	4.4	4.5
	Skilled manual	10.7	8.8	16.8	0.8	2.4	2.9
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	3.5	12.7	15.5	0.3	7.2	7.4
	Elementary occupations	7.0	4.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	12.6	15.4	0.3	7.2	7.4
	Industry including energy	16.3	12.1	23.8	1.8	4.5	5.7
	Construction	5.5	11.3	15.2	1.6	2.6	3.7
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	11.0	7.1	15.8	0.3	4.1	4.3
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	10.1	12.9	18.7	2.0	2.6	4.2
	Public administration, health, education and other services	6.3	6.5	10.0	0.6	5.1	5.5

Respondents: self-employed

- 15.9% of the respondents say they work with business partners, either working together with co-owners (8.1%) or with other self-employed in a network (10.0%). Greek nationals, younger persons, skilled manual or non-manual workers seem to be more prone to collaborations. It is also noted that co-ownership or partnership in a network vary according to the economic sector and it is clearly more common in the primary and construction sectors.
- In the next 12 months, the intention to hire employees is very low (4.9%), while such an intention mostly refers the hiring of temporary workers (3.8%).
- Finally, the intention to hire sub-contractors is reported by 0.7% of the respondents.

V. Main reason why self-employed work without employees



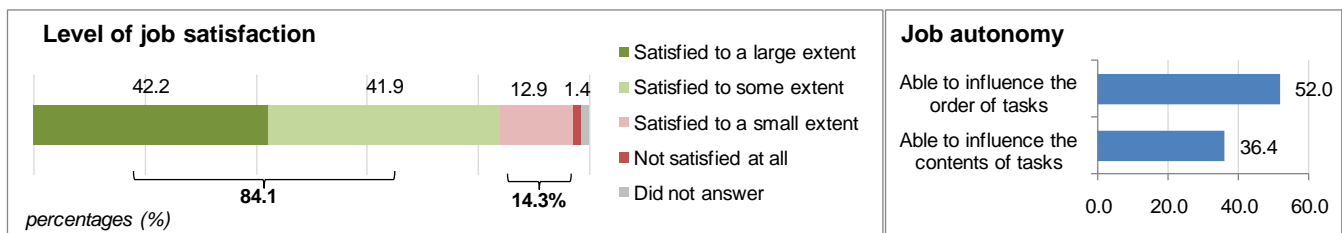
percentages (%)

		Primarily want to employ themselves	There is not enough work	High social contributions	Not possible in the respondents occupations	Use family members	Hire employees only during the high season	Other reasons	Did not answer
Sex	Males	16.9	48.6	4.5	3.1	13.3	5.8	4.8	3.1
	Females	14.6	46.0	4.2	3.9	16.0	5.9	5.3	4.1
Age group	15 - 24	18.0	36.4	3.7	6.9	18.3	6.0	3.0	7.7
	25 - 34	19.1	45.1	4.6	3.5	12.8	4.2	6.2	4.5
	35 - 44	17.2	49.8	4.7	3.8	10.9	4.5	5.9	3.1
	45 - 54	15.4	50.1	4.9	3.5	12.6	6.6	4.6	2.3
	55+	14.3	44.6	3.4	2.4	20.1	7.2	3.8	4.3
Nationality	Greek	16.1	47.4	4.4	3.3	14.5	5.9	5.0	3.4
	Foreign	18.1	60.3	2.2	6.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	6.5
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	22.9	46.6	6.0	6.9	4.0	0.8	9.4	3.4
	Low skilled non-manual	15.0	54.7	5.2	1.8	14.2	2.2	4.1	2.9
	Skilled manual	17.9	61.8	2.2	3.5	4.7	0.8	4.7	4.3
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	11.3	37.3	3.6	1.7	25.9	14.0	2.8	3.4
	Elementary occupations	22.4	46.4	12.8	12.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	4.5
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.3	37.3	3.6	1.7	25.8	14.0	2.8	3.5
	Industry including energy	12.5	62.1	4.6	2.1	6.8	1.4	4.7	5.8
	Construction	16.8	68.3	1.2	3.1	1.4	1.9	3.2	4.2
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	16.3	55.5	3.9	2.5	13.2	1.6	3.7	3.3
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	20.8	52.0	8.2	5.0	2.2	0.6	9.3	1.8
	Public administration, health, education and other services	27.7	37.2	5.1	10.3	3.2	0.5	11.4	4.5

Respondents: self-employed without employees

- The main reason why self-employed without employees have no employees is that there is not enough work (47.7%). This is more often observed for non-nationals and in the secondary sector (industry, construction).
- 16.1% of the respondents said they prefer to work alone in the financial, business and other services sectors.
- 14.3% of the respondents said that they use family members as assistants. This is more often observed for persons over the age of 55 and in the primary sector. It is also observed, to a small extent (13.2%), in the trade, hotels and restaurant sectors, while in the other sectors the relevant shares are very low.
- Very low shares are recorded for the other reasons for not having employees: they refer to the hiring of seasonal employees (5.8%), mainly in the primary sector, high social contributions (4.4%) and other reasons.

VI. Job satisfaction and autonomy



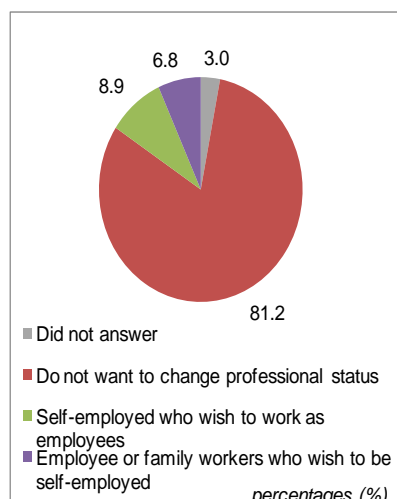
percentages (%)

		Level of job satisfaction in the main job					Job autonomy	
		Satisfied to a large extent	Satisfied to some extent	Satisfied to a small extent	Not satisfied at all	Did not answer	Able to influence the contents of tasks	Able to influence the order of tasks
Sex	Males	44.8	40.6	11.5	1.6	1.4	43.6	57.4
	Females	39.0	43.6	14.1	1.5	1.8	36.6	52.4
Age group	15 - 24	20.1	51.6	24.9	2.2	1.1	20.5	31.3
	25 - 34	35.9	43.2	17.3	2.0	1.7	27.1	44.1
	35 - 44	44.1	41.2	11.7	1.5	1.5	35.6	51.2
	45 - 54	46.1	40.7	10.6	1.3	1.3	42.8	57.8
	55+	43.5	41.9	11.0	1.5	2.1	58.4	70.4
Nationality	Greek	43.5	41.4	12.0	1.5	1.6	41.8	56.5
	Foreign	21.5	51.1	22.8	2.7	1.8	20.1	33.6
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	30.4	50.2	15.1	2.2	2.1	53.9	63.4
	Upper secondary	36.6	46.8	13.6	1.6	1.4	37.1	49.7
	Post-secondary non-tertiary	41.5	41.1	14.3	1.5	1.7	31.9	48.6
	Bachelor's or equivalent level	59.3	29.3	9.2	0.9	1.3	33.5	54.3
	Post graduate	59.6	30.8	7.3	1.1	1.1	38.3	63.1
Professional status	Self-employed with employees	62.0	31.1	4.0	0.5	2.4	86.6	90.9
	Self-employed without employees	38.6	47.7	9.9	2.0	1.8	84.3	88.8
	Employees	43.2	40.0	14.2	1.3	1.3	12.2	33.8
	Family worker	21.5	49.0	21.9	4.6	3.0	68.2	72.9
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non-manual	65.6	25.3	7.3	0.5	1.3	38.8	60.3
	Low skilled non-manual	38.2	46.4	12.5	1.5	1.5	30.1	45.5
	Skilled manual	40.4	43.8	12.8	1.5	1.5	35.7	47.5
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	25.6	54.2	15.4	2.7	2.1	78.3	83.8
	Elementary occupations	18.8	48.7	26.9	3.6	2.1	12.1	28.1
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.8	54.1	15.4	2.6	2.1	78.1	83.6
	Industry including energy	40.9	45.3	11.7	0.9	1.2	24.1	38.9
	Construction	30.6	44.6	20.0	2.7	2.1	47.7	58.1
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	34.7	48.2	13.8	1.6	1.7	37.9	50.7
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	50.4	36.6	10.1	1.3	1.5	43.3	59.9
	Public administration, health, education and other services	62.6	25.7	9.5	1.0	1.2	23.0	46.4

Repondents: employed

- 42.2% of the persons employed are very satisfied with their work. 41.9% are happy to some extent, while 14.3% have little or no satisfaction.
- Persons who have completed tertiary education, working on non-manual highly skilled occupations, as well as those working in other services (health, education etc), are clearly more satisfied than others, since six out of ten of them are satisfied to "large extent". Persons aged 15-24, non-nationals, family workers, and elementary workers are the least satisfied.
- Self-employed with employees is by far the category with the highest satisfaction level at work, while self-employed without employees are, clearly less satisfied than the latter (62.0% compared with 38.6%).
- 52.0% of the persons employed can influence the order of execution of the tasks they undertake, but only 36.4% can influence their content (e.g. refuse to take up a job). It goes without saying that the highest rates of autonomy are recorded for the self-employed and the lowest for employees. Higher rates of autonomy are also observed for older people, in skilled jobs and in the primary sector.

VIIa. Preferred professional status

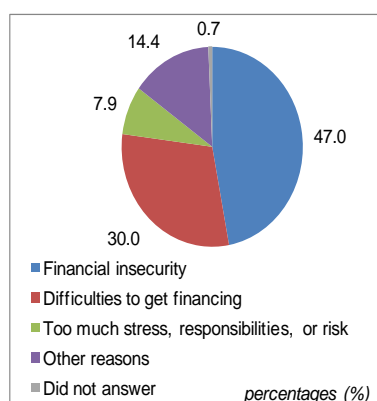


		Do not want to change professional status	Self-employed who wish to work as employees	Employee or family workers who wish to be self-employed	Did not answer
Age group	15 - 24	78.8	3.8	12.8	4.6
	25 - 34	79.3	6.1	11.6	3.0
	35 - 44	81.9	8.1	6.7	3.4
	45 - 54	83.2	10.3	4.3	2.2
	55+	79.5	13.5	3.3	3.6
Nationality	Greek	81.3	9.2	6.5	3.0
	Foreign	80.5	4.7	11.5	3.3
Professional status	Self-employed with employees	79.0	16.7		4.3
	Self-employed without employees	61.8	34.1		4.1
	Employees	88.2		9.4	2.4
	Family worker	79.6		14.4	6.0
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.6	29.8	4.2	3.4
	Industry including energy	86.3	3.3	7.6	2.8
	Construction	69.7	16.9	9.3	4.1
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	80.2	7.9	8.3	3.6
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	83.2	7.9	6.5	2.5
	Public administration, health, education and other services	89.5	2.7	5.4	2.4

Respondents: employed

- More than four out of five persons employed do not want to change their professional status. The relevant shares are higher among employees (88.2%) and lower among self-employed without employees (61.8%), 34.1% of which would rather work as employees. Also, 16.7% of the self-employed with employees would rather work as employees.
- Moreover, age seems to be a significant factor as regards the preferred professional status: self-employed people who would rather work as employees are more likely to be older people, while the opposite applies for younger people.

VIIb. Main reason for not becoming self-employed



		Financial insecurity	Difficulties to get financing	Too much stress, responsibilities, or risk	Other reasons	Did not answer
Nationality	Greek	48.8	28.1	7.7	14.8	0.7
	Foreign	30.8	47.3	9.7	11.1	1.1
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	52.4	22.2	9.0	16.1	0.3
	Low skilled non-manual	49.2	30.2	7.6	11.7	1.3
	Skilled manual	43.1	36.6	8.2	11.9	0.3
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	31.8	29.9	7.3	30.3	0.7
	Elementary occupations	43.3	35.8	5.8	15.2	0.0
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29.9	34.6	6.9	27.9	0.7
	Industry including energy	43.2	32.4	10.5	13.9	0.0
	Construction	49.4	28.3	14.0	7.4	1.0
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	48.3	31.9	6.3	13.2	0.3
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	55.6	22.1	6.6	15.0	0.7
	Public administration, health, education and other services	47.8	27.6	8.9	13.9	1.8

Respondents: persons who work as employees or family workers but wish to be self-employed

- The main reasons why employees or family workers do not work as self-employed, as they would like to, are financial insecurity (47.0%) and lack of funding (30.0%). The first reason is observed more often in Greek nationals, in persons having non-manual high-skilled jobs, as well as for those in the financial and business sectors. The second reason is more common among foreign nationals and manual occupations.
- Excessive stress, responsibilities and risk are reported by 7.9% of the respondents, while 14.4% report other reasons, such as limited coverage of social security (income in case of illness, parental leave, etc.).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Ad hoc survey on young people on the labour market	The ad-hoc survey on self-employment was conducted in the 2 nd quarter of 2017 together with Labour Force Survey (LFS). Its main objective of the survey was to assess dependency of self-employed workers from their customers, to collect information on their working conditions and to compare them with all employees.																													
Legislation	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/8, 5/1/2016.																													
Reference Period	Reference period is a) for work experience, the duration of the highest completed level of study, and b) for support by the public employment office or public organization, the last twelve months.																													
Coverage	The target population of the Quarterly LFS comprises of all persons that are living in private households. The ad-hoc survey on “Self-employment” addressed a subset of that population, and in particular, persons in employment.																													
Methodology	<p>The ad-hoc 2017 survey estimates are produced by means of a suitable unbiased estimator which takes into account</p> <p>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.</p>																													
Definitions – Clarifications	<p>Main client: the client from whom at least 75% of a freelance income is derived.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Sector of economic activity</th> <th style="text-align: left;">NACE Rev. 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry, including energy</td> <td>B, C, D, E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication</td> <td>G, H, I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Financial, real estate, renting and business activities</td> <td>58, 59, 60, 61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public administration, health, education & other services</td> <td>62, 63, K, L, M, N</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>O, P, Q, R, S, T, U</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Type of occupation</th> <th style="text-align: left;">ISCO-08</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Highly skilled non- manual</td> <td>1-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low skilled non-manual</td> <td>4-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skilled manual</td> <td>6, 92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing</td> <td>7-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elementary occupations</td> <td>9 except 92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sector of economic activity	NACE Rev. 2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	Industry, including energy	B, C, D, E	Construction	F	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	G, H, I	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	58, 59, 60, 61	Public administration, health, education & other services	62, 63, K, L, M, N		O, P, Q, R, S, T, U	Type of occupation	ISCO-08	Highly skilled non- manual	1-3	Low skilled non-manual	4-5	Skilled manual	6, 92	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	7-8	Elementary occupations	9 except 92
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References	<p>More information (tables, methodology) about the ad-hoc module can be found on ELSTAT website: http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO30/</p>																													