



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: September 2013

The Hellenic Statistical Authority announces the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 2013.

In the context of the program undertaken by ELSTAT for the improvement of dissemination and presentation of statistics, and in order to harmonize the presentation of monthly unemployment rate estimates with the presentation of monthly estimates provided by Eurostat, ELSTAT, since January 2012, announces the monthly results of the LFS seasonally adjusted, for persons 15 – 74 years old. Unadjusted data are still available on ELSTAT's website.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September 2013 was 27.4% compared to 26.0% in September 2012 and 27.3% in August 2013. The number of employed amounted to 3,639,429 persons. The number of unemployed amounted to 1,376,463 while the number of inactive to 3,327,859. The corresponding figures for September 2008 to 2013 are presented in Table 1.

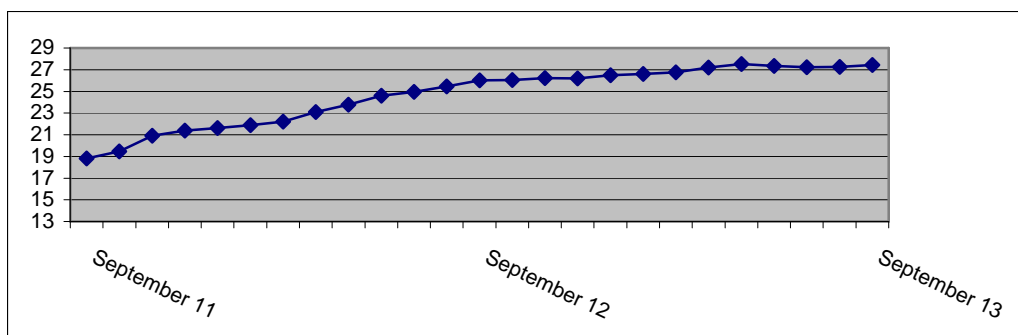
The number of employed decreased by 54,128 persons compared with September 2012 (a 1.5% rate of decrease) and increased by 5,397 persons compared with August 2013 (a 0.1% rate of increase).

Unemployed increased by 77,161 persons (a 5.9% rate of increase) compared with September 2012 and by 14,023 persons compared with August 2013 (a 1.0% rate of increase).

Inactive persons –that is, persons that neither worked neither looked for a job– decreased by 25,175 persons (a 0.8 rate of decrease) compared with September 2012 and by 5,296 persons compared with August 2013 (a 0.2% rate of decrease).

During the last 4 months we observe a relative stability in the estimated seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Users should take into account the fact that seasonal adjustment procedure requires data for many months in order to remove the seasonal component from a time series. As a result, we need several "observations" (that is a sufficient number of monthly results) in order to confirm a significant change in the trend of employment and unemployment.

Unemployment rate by month (September 2011 – September 2013)



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Tables 2 and 3 illustrate unemployment rate by gender and age groups from September 2008 to 2013. Table 4 presents the evolution of unemployment rate during last 12 months by Decentralized Administrations¹.

Table 1. Employed, unemployed, economically non-active and unemployment rate: September 2008-2013

	September					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employed	4,569,736	4,519,271	4,357,751	4,020,858	3,693,557	3,639,429
Unemployed	370,203	487,859	663,443	931,377	1,299,302	1,376,463
Inactive	3,394,878	3,302,495	3,300,214	3,376,266	3,353,035	3,327,859
Unemployment Rate	7.5	9.7	13.2	18.8	26.0	27.4

Table 2. Unemployment rate by gender: September 2008-2013

Gender	September					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	5.0	7.1	10.5	16.3	22.9	24.5
Females	11.1	13.4	17.0	22.2	30.2	31.4
Total	7.5	9.7	13.2	18.8	26.0	27.4

Table 3: Unemployment rate by age groups: September 2008-2013²

Age Group	September					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15-24 years old	22.2	25.5	34.2	47.6	56.7	51.9
25-34 »	10.3	13.1	18.3	25.7	34.5	36.8
35-44 »	6.0	8.2	11.1	15.5	22.3	24.4
45-54 »	4.3	6.7	9.2	13.2	19.9	20.3
55-64 »	3.0	4.7	6.1	8.2	13.8	15.1
65-74 »	1.0	0.9	1.8	3.0	5.5	9.0
Total	7.5	9.7	13.2	18.8	26.0	27.4

¹ Decentralized Administrations are the lowest geographical areas for which Labour Force Survey publishes estimates. LFS results are not published at lower level (NUTS II – “Perifereiakes Enotites” or NUTS III – “Perifereies”) because, due to small population and sample size, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors. We should note that the same problem of small populations and sample sizes exist also in certain Decentralized Administrations and as a result, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors

² Estimates of “rare” characteristics, that is estimates of characteristics that refer to 10.000 persons or less, are accompanied by large sampling errors, as for example in the case of unemployment rate in the age group of 65 – 74 years old

Table 4. Unemployment rate during September 2013 and the last 12 months, by Decentralized Administration

Decentralized Administration	Period												
	2012				2013								
	9th	10th	11 th	12th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Macedonia-Thrace	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.1	27.7	28.0	28.1	28.9	28.8	29.4	29.6	28.9	30.4
Epirus-Western Macedonia	27.6	27.7	28.2	28.0	29.0	28.8	29.9	29.8	30.1	29.5	30.0	29.6	30.0
Thessaly – Sterea Ellas	26.6	26.2	25.9	25.8	26.0	27.7	26.3	26.8	26.7	26.5	25.9	26.4	26.3
Peloponnese, Western Greece and Ionian Islands	24.0	23.6	23.2	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.7	24.3	24.8	24.6	25.0	25.6
Attica	27.8	27.7	28.2	27.8	28.4	27.8	28.3	28.0	28.3	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.9
Aegean	19.6	17.9	20.0	20.1	19.7	19.9	22.5	19.8	21.5	21.2	21.8	22.6	21.5
Crete	21.5	24.6	20.3	23.1	23.8	22.9	21.7	25.3	24.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	25.0
Greece, Total	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.4

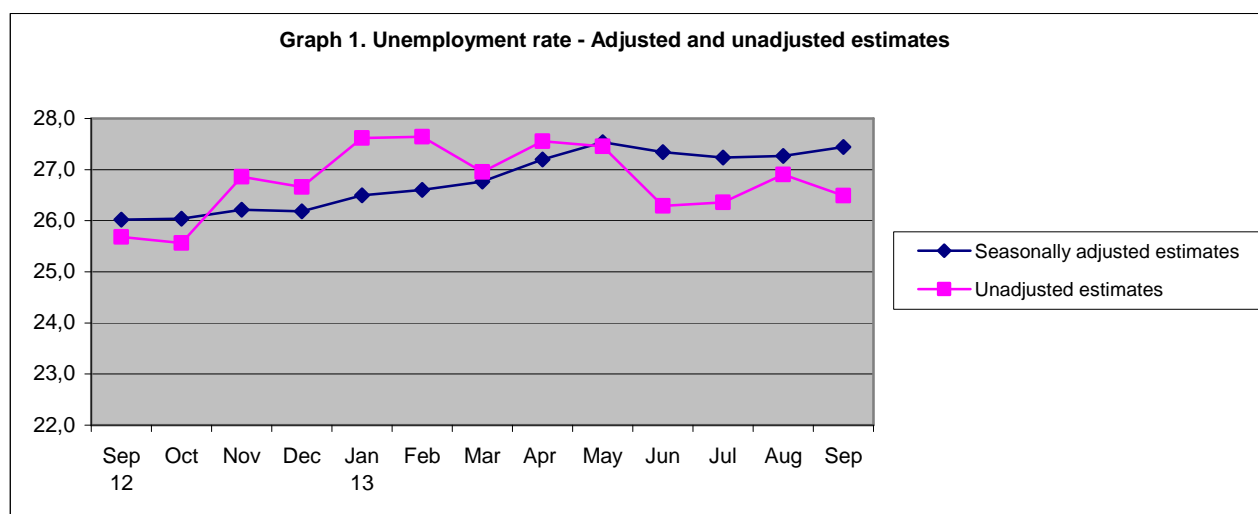
The effect of seasonal adjustment on the estimates of Labour Force Survey

The characteristics surveyed by Labour Force Survey – number of employed, unemployed, etc.– have large seasonal variation: for example, in Greece, employment increases during summer because of tourism (if there are no other countervailing factors).

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that removes the seasonal component of a time series, making more visible the underlying trend in the change of a characteristic.

Eurostat is publishing seasonally adjusted monthly results since 2000. These results are based either solely in Labour Force Survey results either in estimations that are based in the most recent results of the Labour Force Survey and in registered unemployment.

The following graphs (Graph 1 – 3) present adjusted and unadjusted time series for employed, unemployed and rate of unemployment for the period September 2012 – September 2013, while Table 5 presents, for the same period, the change in monthly estimates of employed and unemployed because of seasonal adjustment.



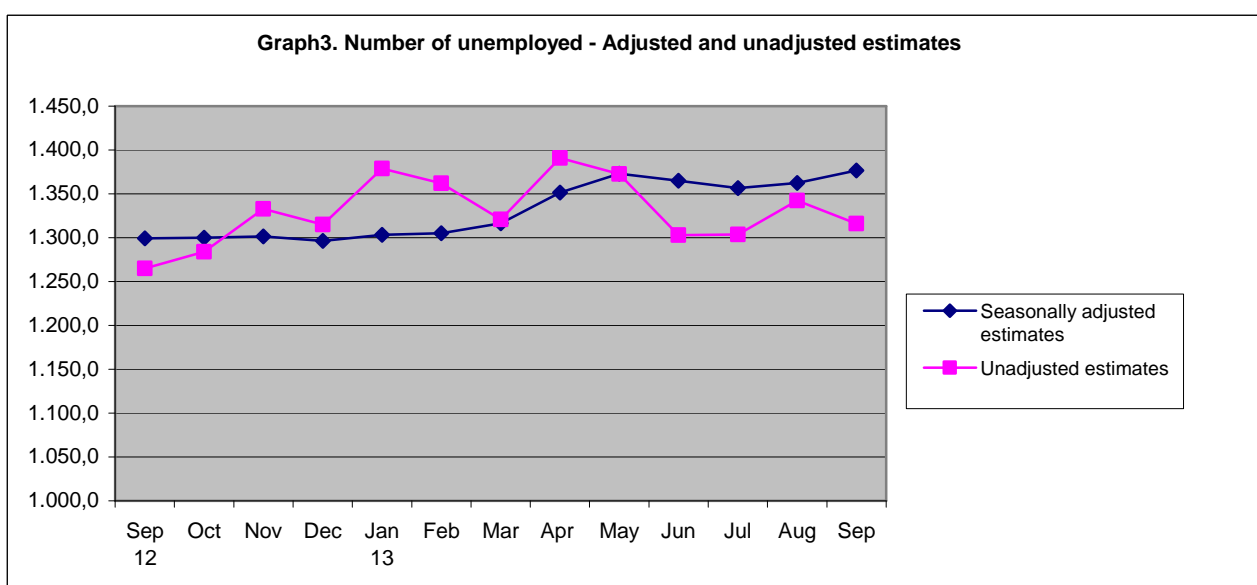
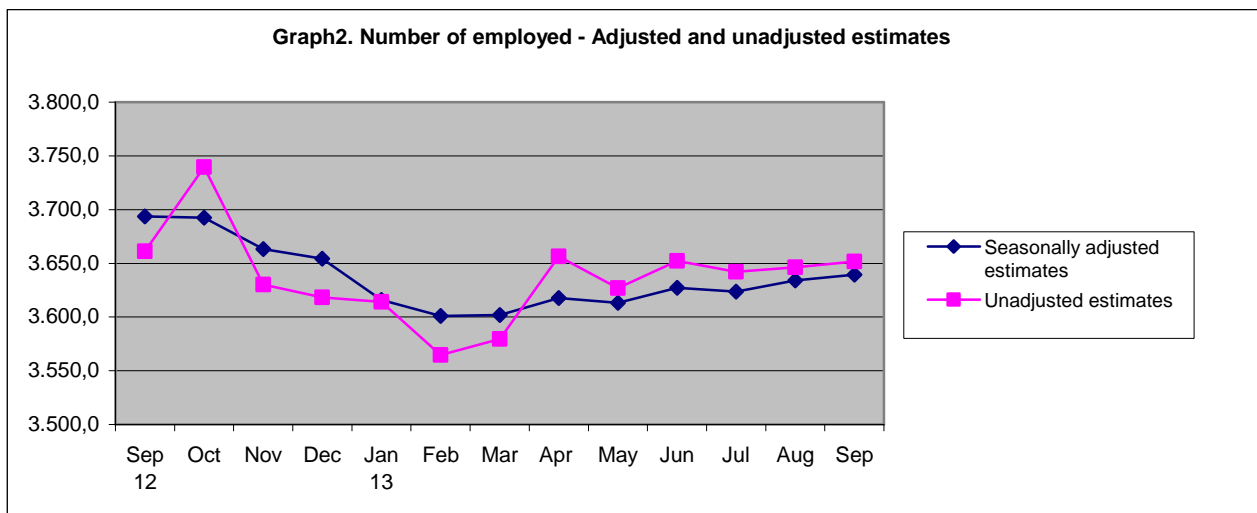


Table 5. Change in monthly estimates of employed and unemployed because of seasonal adjustment

	Estimated number of employed without seasonal adjustment (in thousands)	Change due to seasonal adjustment (in thousands)	% of change	Estimated number of unemployed without seasonal adjustment (in thousands)	Change due to seasonal adjustment (in thousands)	% of change
September 2012	3,661.2	32.4	0.9	1,265.0	34.3	2.7
October	3,739.5	-47.2	-1.3	1,284.1	15.8	1.2
November	3,630.1	33.2	0.9	1,333.0	-31.6	-2.4
December	3,618.4	35.9	1.0	1,315.1	-18.8	-1.4
January 2013	3,614.0	2.0	0.1	1,378.8	-75.4	-5.5
February	3,564.5	36.3	1.0	1,362.0	-56.7	-4.2
March	3,579.4	22.5	0.6	1,321.0	-4.7	-0.4
April	3,656.3	-38.5	-1.1	1,390.8	-39.4	-2.8
May	3,627.0	-13.7	-0.4	1,372.7	0.1	0.0
June	3,652.4	-25.2	-0.7	1,302.8	62.2	4.8
July	3,642.0	-18.3	-0.5	1,303.8	52.7	4.0
August	3,646.3	-12.3	-0.3	1,342.2	20.2	1.5
September	3,651.7	-12.3	-0.3	1,315.9	60.6	4.6

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey produces estimates since 1981 (second quarter of the year). From 1998 onwards it is a continuous quarterly survey. The main statistical objectives 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, on main job characteristics, on the existence and characteristics of a second job, on educational attainment, on participation in education, on previous working experience and on search of job.
Legislation	The current survey is completely harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal act is the <u>Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98</u> that stipulates the provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes.
Reference Period	The sample of 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.
Coverage	For the monthly estimates, a sub-sample of the quarterly Labour Force survey's sample was used.
Definitions	<p>Employed are 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.</p> <p>Unemployed are 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.</p> <p>Inactive are those persons who are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed.</p> <p>Economically active population (labour force) are persons either employed or unemployed.</p>
Seasonal adjustment	Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that removes the seasonal component of a time series, making more visible the underlying trend in the change of a characteristic. Hellenic Statistical Authority is using Demetra 2.0 for seasonal adjustment. Seasonally adjusted series are produced by TRAMO&SEATS algorithm. We note that due to seasonal adjustment, the whole series with monthly estimates is recalculated every time a new month is added in time series. As a result, estimations for the previous months are often revised.
Sampling errors	The monthly results of Labour Force Survey are estimations that are based in a relatively small sample size and have large sampling errors. As an indication of the magnitude of survey's sampling errors, we note that estimations of characteristics that refer to 25.000 persons at the total country, are accompanied by a coefficient of variation of at least 15% (an analysis of Labour Force Survey sampling errors can be found at the address http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0101 at the link "Methodology"). More accurate estimates and detailed analysis of the changes in employment can be based on the quarterly results of the survey.
Methodology	Labour Force Survey' s estimates 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 estimated population, for the corresponding month, allocated by NUTS II areas, gender and age group).
References	Analytical description of the Labour Force Survey' s methodology and definitions can be found at www.statistics.gr .