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PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDENTS

The General Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece announces the results of the ad-hoc survey on labour market situation of migrants and their descendents.

The survey was conducted during the 2nd quarter of 2008 simultaneously with the labour force survey. The survey is harmonized with Commission's Regulation (EC) 102/2007 which specifies the target population and the surveyed characteristics.

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METHODOLOGY AND TARGETS OF THE SURVEY

Main target of the survey was to collect information on the labour market situation of the persons that were born abroad and of the persons of foreign nationality. Additionally, and in order to identify “second generation migrants”, all interviewed persons were asked about the country of birth of their parents. Information was collected also about the country of birth που έχουν ξένη ιθαγένεια.

Survey questions were addressed to person 15 to 74 years old, residing in private households. Sample size was 55,733 persons living in 26,628 different households.

A two stage-sampling scheme is used for sample selection with “areas” (that is, one or more groups of building blocks) serving as primary sampling units, and dwellings as secondary sampling units.

Survey characteristics were estimated by an unbiased estimator, which was calculated taking into consideration: a) selection probabilities of households, b) non response rate in each primary sampling unit and c) the estimated population distribution in every NUT II area by sex and age group.

The main questions of the survey were:

- Country of birth of parents.
- Years of possessing Greek citizenship
- Years of residence in Greece
- Reasons for migration

- Legal status of persons with foreign nationality
- Use of facilities to integrate in labour market

- Way of finding a job

Characteristics of migrants descendants

According to the survey results, about one in ten persons have at least one parent who was born abroad. Most of them (742,420) have both parents born abroad, while 123,555 persons have only one parent born abroad.

Tabel 1. Person 15 – 74 years old by country of birth of parents

	Total	%
Both parents born in Greece	7,310,360	87.8
One parent born in Greece	123,555	1.5
Both parents born abroad	742,420	8.9
Did not answer	151,249	1.8
Total	8,327,584	100.0

Persons 15 – 74 years old, of Greek nationality, with at least one parent born in Greece are estimated to 7,532,847 (90.5%). Persons of Greek nationality with both parents born abroad are estimated to 114,739 (1.4%)¹ while persons of foreign nationality are estimated to 540,345 (6.5%). If we compare the educational level of these groups we see that non-nationals have lower educational level. Persons with both parents born abroad have higher unemployment rate and lower employment rate.

Table 2. Nationals, non nationals and migrants descendants by educational level, and employment status

		Nationals-at least one parent born in Greece		Nationals-both parents born abroad		Non nationals		Did not answer	
			%		%		%		%
Educational level	Primary	3,359,405	44.6	51,079	44.5	291,913	54.0	71,376	51.1
	Secondary	2,770,451	36.8	42,258	36.8	187,672	34.7	44,622	32.0
	Tertiary	1,402,991	18.6	21,402	18.7	60,760	11.2	23,656	16.9
Employment status	Employed	4,092,951	54.3	55,121	48.0	367,215	68.0	56,674	40.6
	Unemployed	319,317	4.2	9,148	8.0	24,806	4.6	3,872	2.8
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>		7.2		14.2		6.3		6.4
	Inactives	3,120,579	41.4	50,469	44.0	148,323	27.4	79,107	56.6
Total		7,532,847	90.5	114,738	1.4	540,345	6.5	139,653	1.7

¹ Persons with both parents born in Cyprus or Turkey, are not included in this Group

Reasons for migration

The majority of respondents migrated for in order to find a job. The relevant percentage is particularly high for persons born in one of the 12 new European Union countries (60.4%) and for men (67.3%). Most persons that were born in one of the 15 old European Union countries (59.8%) migrated mainly for personal reasons (family formation or other reason).

Table 3. Persons born abroad by country of origin, sex and main reason for migration ²

	Country of origin						Sex			
	15 old members of European Union ³		12 new members of European Union		Other Country		Males		Females	
		%		%		%		%		%
Employment, intra corporate transfer	660	1.7	0	0.0	586	0.1	644	0.2	601	0.2
Employment, job found before migrating other than code 1	2,021	5.2	3,768	4.4	22,311	4.9	19,173	6.7	8,927	3.1
Employment, no job found before migrating	3,289	8.4	51,281	60.4	255,759	56.7	191,369	67.3	118,960	41.0
Study	1,885	4.8	8,730	10.3	1,047	0.2	6,348	2.2	5,314	1.8
International protection	0	0.0	1,992	2.3	37,893	8.4	19,502	6.9	20,383	7.0
Accompanying family/family reunification	5,306	13.6	7,505	8.8	73,881	16.4	19,978	7.0	66,714	23.0
Family formation	11,351	29.0	4,682	5.5	13,036	2.9	2,676	0.9	26,393	9.1
Other	12,057	30.8	4,024	4.7	31,910	7.1	16,226	5.7	31,765	10.9
Did not answer	2,548	6.5	2,922	3.4	14,342	3.2	8,550	3.0	11,262	3.9
Total	39,117	100	84,904	100	450,765	100	284,466	100	290,319	100

² Data in Table 3 include persons that were born abroad and came in Greece when they were 15 years old or older.

³ 15 old members of European Union are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Nederland, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Finland, Sweden

12 new members of European Union are Cyprus, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania

Limitations in the duration of resident permit and planned duration of stay in Greece

A significant percentage (47.9%) of persons with foreign nationality answered that has a limited duration resident permit, while the percentage of those that answered that they do not have a permit is low (2.9%).

Table 4. Duration of resident permit

		%
Up to 1 year	12,472	2.3
1 to 2 years	88,434	16.4
2 to 3 years	50,060	9.3
3 to 4 years	12,014	2.2
4 to 5 years	26,288	4.9
More than 5	69,681	12.9
Unlimited duration	250,838	46.4
No permit	15,576	2.9
Did not answer	14,982	2.8
Total	540,345	100

A significant percentage (46.6%) of persons with foreign nationality answered that plans to stay permanently in Greece or more than five years (23.4%) .

Table 5. Planned duration of stay in Greece

		%
Less than 1 year	1,633	0.3
1 to 5 years	53,468	9.9
More then 5 years	126,384	23.4
Permanently	251,668	46.6
Did not answer	107,192	19.8
Total	540,345	100

The planned duration of stay in Greece appears to be rather different for persons of different nationality. The majority (64.2%) of persons with one of the 15 old countries of European Union nationality plan to stay permanently in Greece. The lowest percentage of persons that plan to stay permanently in Greece (34.0%) is found among the persons with one of the 12 new countries of European Union nationality.

Table 6. Planned duration of stay in Greece by nationality

	15 old members of European Union		12 new members of European Union		Other country	
		%		%		%
Less than 1 year	0	0.0	862	1.1	770	0.2
1 to 5 years	1,445	5.8	11,202	14.0	40,821	9.4
More then 5 years	2,033	8.1	26,137	32.6	98,214	22.6
Permanently	16,107	64.2	27,323	34.0	208,238	47.9
Did not answer	5,498	21.9	14,724	18.3	86,971	20.0
Total	25,083	100	80,248	100	435,014	100

Need to improve knowledge of Greek language

Persons that were born abroad were asked if they believe that they should improve knowledge of Greek language in order to find a job (or a better one). The majority (60.1%) believes that they do not need to improve Greek language knowledge.

Table 7. Need to improve knowledge of Greek language by country of birth, by employment status, age and nationality⁴

		Yes		No		Did not answer	
			%		%		%
Country of birth	15 old members of European Union	5,854	18.8	23,090	74.2	2,156	6.9
	12 new members of European Union	22,589	35.5	37,582	59.0	3,490	5.5
	Other	131,201	32.6	238,416	59.2	33,159	8.2
Employment status	Employed	141,074	31.8	268,106	60.4	34,643	7.8
	Unemployed	12,583	36.8	19,650	57.4	1,977	5.8
	Inactives	5,987	30.7	11,331	58.1	2,186	11.2
Age	15-24	23,329	39.9	29,334	50.2	5,765	9.9
	25-29	32,816	40.3	43,799	53.8	4,722	5.8
	30-44	73,036	30.4	149,980	62.4	17,456	7.3
	45-64	29,725	25.9	74,700	65.0	10,533	9.2
	65+	738	31.5	1,274	54.4	330	14.1
Nationality	Greek	16,080	16.4	74,254	75.5	7,959	8.1
	Other	143,564	36.0	224,833	56.3	30,847	7.7
Total		159,643	32,1	299,088	60,1	38,806	7,8

This percentage is relatively higher for persons 25 – 29 years old (40.3%) and for unemployed (36.8%) . It is particularly low for persons that were born abroad but have Greek nationality (16.4).

⁴ Table 7 does not include persons that are not working and they are not looking for a job or they have never worked.

Establishing equation of qualification

Persons that were born abroad were asked if they have tried to establish what their highest qualification equates to, in the host country system.

The percentage of persons that have tried to equate their highest qualification is particularly low (2.6%) and even lower is the percentage of those who succeeded to do it (1.4%).

Table 8. Use of facilities for establishing equation of qualification by country of origin

	15 old members of European Union		12 new members of European Union		Other country		Total	
		%		%		%		%
Used facilities and established equation	3,205	6.8	1,516	1.7	6,889	1.3	11,609	1.7
Used facilities but did not established equation	789	1.7	826	0.9	6,443	1.2	8,059	1.2
No, because finished studies in Greece	12,669	26.8	5,897	6.6	47,827	8.9	66,393	9.9
No because there in no need for establishing equation for the jobs that can find	3,674	7.8	24,157	26.9	158,747	29.7	186,578	27.8
No for other reason	19,240	40.7	43,593	48.6	243,812	45.6	306,644	45.7
Did not answer	7,735	16.3	13,707	15.3	70,935	13.3	92,377	13.8
Total	47,312	100	89,696	100	534,653	100	671,660	100

Use of facilities for integration in the labour market

Persons that were born abroad were asked if they used, during the first to years in Greece, any services to help them ingrate in the labour market (if they were offered lessons of the Greek language, labour market training, etc.) Only 11.0% of the respondents answered that the used such a service. The percentage is relatively higher for unemployed (12.1%) and for persons with tertiary education (16.1%).

Table 9. Use of facilities for integration in the labour market by employment status and educational level⁵

		Used facilities		Did not used facilities		Did not answer	
			%		%		%
Employment status	Employed	22,652	11.1	165,421	80.3	18,012	8,7
	Unemployed	1,935	12.1	12,372	77.6	1,642	10,3
	Inactives	5,810	6.7	67,168	78.1	13,112	15,2
Educational level	Primary	15,653	9.2	140,380	82.7	13,743	8,1
	Secondary	9,495	9.1	82,538	78.1	13,618	12,9
	Tertiary	5,249	16.1	22,043	67.4	5,406	16,5
	Total	30,397	9.9	244,961	79.5	32,767	10,6

⁵ Table 9 includes persons that came in Greece during the last 10 years, and they were 15 years old or older