



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 27 February 2015

2011 Population and Housing Census

Statistical data on the hours usually worked by employed persons

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces that this Press Release is marking the completion of the processing and checking of all the variables included in the questionnaires of the 2011 Population-Housing Census.

All the results, as well as the relevant Quality Report of the 2011 Population-Housing Census have already been posted on the official website of ELSTAT at the following links, respectively:

<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-census2011tables>

http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1602/Other/A1602_SAM01_MT_DC_00_2011_00_2011_02_F_EN.pdf

This Press Release announces data on the hours usually worked by employed persons.

It should be noted that ELSTAT has already released data on the economic characteristics (activity status, occupation, branch of economic activity, status in employment, place of work) of the Resident Population of Greece.

Hours usually worked

According to the results of the 2011 Population - Housing Census, the number of persons that reported being employed the week before the reference date of the Census (3-9/5/2011) amounted to 3,727,633 (2,214,053 men and 1,513,580 women). 53.3% of these persons reported that they usually work 40-49 hours per week.

Tables 1 and 2 below show the distribution of hours usually worked per week of employed persons by gender and by age group, respectively.

Table 1
Employed persons by hours usually worked and gender

Gender	Total of employed persons	Hours usually worked												Total
		Less than 10 hours	%	10-19	%	20-29	%	30-39	%	40-49	%	50+	%	
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	24,032	0.6	132,305	3.5	252,992	6.8	408,079	10.9	1,986,008	53.3	924,217	24.8	100.0
Males	2,214,053	9,725	0.4	59,427	2.7	86,359	3.9	189,392	8.6	1,189,336	53.7	679,814	30.7	100.0
Females	1,513,580	14,307	0.9	72,878	4.8	166,633	11.0	218,687	14.4	796,672	52.6	244,403	16.1	100.0

Table 2
Employed persons by hours usually worked and age group

Age groups	Total of employed persons	Hours usually worked												Total
		Less than 10 hours	%	10-19	%	20-29	%	30-39	%	40-49	%	50+	%	
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	24,032	0.6	132,305	3.5	252,992	6.8	408,079	10.9	1,986,008	53.3	924,217	24.8	100.0
15-19	18,000	192	1.1	1,012	5.6	2,091	11.6	2,194	12.2	8,860	49.2	3,651	20.3	100.0
20-24	178,133	1,642	0.9	7,111	4.0	18,215	10.2	17,489	9.8	102,491	57.5	31,185	17.5	100.0
25-29	416,838	3,593	0.9	14,593	3.5	31,386	7.5	36,717	8.8	249,987	60.0	80,562	19.3	100.0
30-34	562,965	3,837	0.7	17,658	3.1	35,440	6.3	51,951	9.2	329,491	58.5	124,588	22.1	100.0
35-39	573,714	3,301	0.6	17,934	3.1	36,262	6.3	59,139	10.3	318,714	55.6	138,364	24.1	100.0
40-44	586,358	3,214	0.5	19,274	3.3	41,480	7.1	66,451	11.3	307,944	52.5	147,995	25.2	100.0
45-49	502,073	2,573	0.5	18,183	3.6	35,916	7.2	61,765	12.3	252,203	50.2	131,433	26.2	100.0
50-54	423,982	2,257	0.5	16,905	4.0	25,330	6.0	53,917	12.7	208,453	49.2	117,120	27.6	100.0
55-59	288,258	1,809	0.6	12,099	4.2	15,822	5.5	37,046	12.9	134,587	46.7	86,895	30.1	100.0
60-64	133,759	1,097	0.8	5,476	4.1	8,088	6.0	16,496	12.3	55,681	41.6	46,921	35.1	100.0
65+	43,553	517	1.2	2,060	4.7	2,962	6.8	4,914	11.3	17,597	40.4	15,503	35.6	100.0

Table 3 below shows the distribution of employed persons by occupation group and by hours usually worked per week.

Table 3
Employed persons by hours usually worked and occupation groups

Occupation groups	Total of employed persons	Hours usually worked												Total
		Less than 10 hours	%	10-19	%	20-29	%	30-39	%	40-49	%	50+	%	
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	24,032	0.6	132,305	3.5	252,992	6.8	408,079	10.9	1,986,008	53.3	924,217	24.8	100.0
Managers	218,437	703	0.3	4,018	1.8	4,379	2.0	12,980	5.9	85,833	39.3	110,524	50.6	100.0
Professionals	678,794	9,047	1.3	52,107	7.7	100,137	14.8	107,337	15.8	273,598	40.3	136,568	20.1	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	330,187	1,622	0.5	8,306	2.5	12,880	3.9	46,395	14.1	203,981	61.8	57,003	17.3	100.0
Clerical support workers	293,288	1,057	0.4	6,323	2.2	12,971	4.4	40,315	13.7	202,580	69.1	30,042	10.2	100.0
Service and sales workers	844,702	3,669	0.4	20,232	2.4	47,858	5.7	72,580	8.6	498,066	59.0	202,297	23.9	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	316,390	1,830	0.6	9,938	3.1	20,047	6.3	35,564	11.2	99,935	31.6	149,076	47.1	100.0
Craft and related trades workers	458,183	1,910	0.4	10,640	2.3	15,608	3.4	34,285	7.5	283,921	62.0	111,819	24.4	100.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	234,843	866	0.4	4,881	2.1	5,475	2.3	12,581	5.4	142,794	60.8	68,246	29.1	100.0
Elementary occupations	352,809	3,328	0.9	15,860	4.5	33,637	9.5	46,042	13.1	195,300	55.4	58,642	16.6	100.0

Moreover, on the basis of more analytical results (available on the website of ELSTAT; see below) pertaining to the occupations included in the occupation groups figuring in Table 3, it is observed that the largest percentage of persons working less than 10 hours per week (25.8%), 10-19 hours per week (30.2%) and 20-29 hours per week (14.7%), is recorded for “teaching professionals”, who in Table 3 are included in the group “Professionals”. The largest percentage of employed persons that usually work 40-49 hours per week (11.8%) and more than 50 hours per week (12.2%) is recorded for “sales workers”, who are included in “Service and sales workers” in Table 3.

Graph 1 below depicts the percentage distribution of hours usually worked by employed persons by occupation group.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of hours usually worked by occupation groups

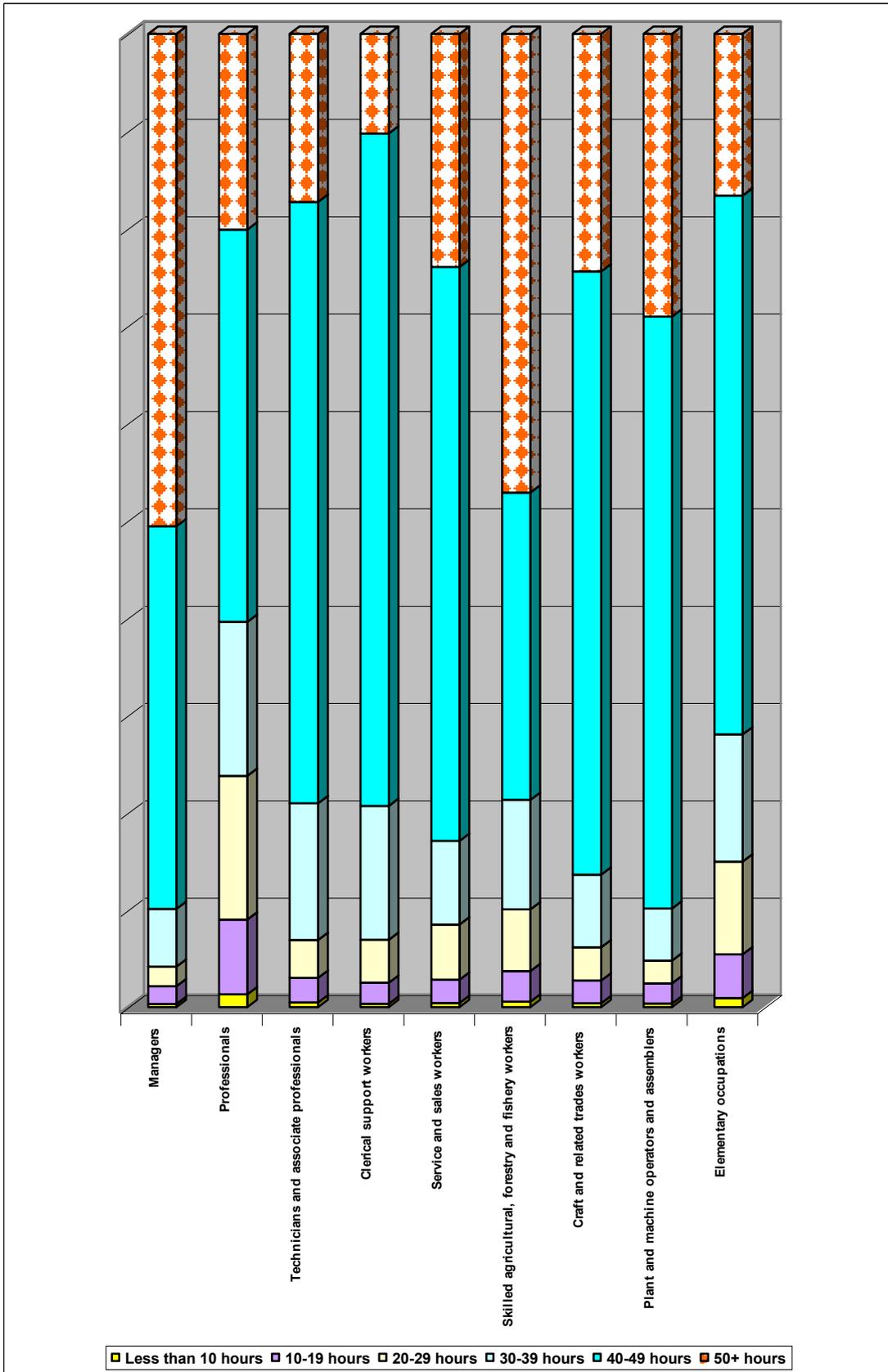


Table 4 presents the hours usually worked by employed persons according to their status in employment.

Table 4. Hours usually worked by status in employment

Status in employment	Total of persons employed	Hours usually worked												Total
		Less than 10 hours	%	10-19	%	20-29	%	30-39	%	40-49	%	50+	%	
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	24,032	0.6	132,305	3.5	252,992	6.8	408,079	10.9	1,986,008	53.3	924,217	24.8	100.0
Employers	275,181	1,163	0.4	5,580	2.0	6,274	2.3	13,022	4.7	97,556	35.5	151,586	55.1	100.0
Own account workers	834,130	5,726	0.7	25,197	3.0	39,808	4.8	69,558	8.3	299,464	35.9	394,377	47.3	100.0
Employees	2,544,507	16,151	0.6	97,941	3.8	200,779	7.9	317,036	12.5	1,561,724	61.4	350,876	13.8	100.0
Members of producers' cooperatives	4,297	29	0.7	140	3.3	191	4.4	298	6.9	1,892	44.0	1,747	40.7	100.0
Unpaid family workers	47,919	289	0.6	1,708	3.6	3,549	7.4	5,383	11.2	17,317	36.1	19,673	41.1	100.0
Other	21,599	674	3.1	1,739	8.1	2,391	11.1	2,782	12.9	8,055	37.3	5,958	27.6	100.0

As regards the correlation between the hours usually worked and the employed persons' status in employment, it is observed that 55.1% of "employers", 47.3% of "own account workers" and 41.1% of "unpaid family workers" usually work more than 50 hours per week. The largest percentage of "employees" (61.4%) usually work 40-49 hours per week.

***Hours worked during the week
before the reference date of the Census (3-9/5/2011)***

92.4% of the total of employed persons reported that, during the week before the reference date of the Census (3-9/5/2011), they worked as many hours as the hours usually worked per week or more. The rest 7.6% of the employed reported having worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked per week, on account of "seasonality - weather conditions" (31.2%), "leave-holiday" (29.2%) and "lack of full-time employment" (28.2%).

Table 5 presents the distribution of employed persons by occupation groups and according to the hours worked per week, during the week before the reference date of the Census, as well as the reasons on account of which they worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked.

Table 5. Employed persons by occupation groups, hours worked during the week before the reference date of the Census and reason for working less than usually

Occupation groups	Total of employed persons	Hours worked one week before the Census																
		As many as hours usually worked of more		Less than the hours usually worked		Reason for working less than usually										Total		
			%		%	Lack of full-time employment	%	Illness	%	Seasonality-weather conditions	%	Education-training	%	Leave-holiday	%		Other reason	%
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	3,444,544	92.4	283,089	7.6	79,786	28.2	19,662	6.9	88,278	31.2	3,252	1.1	82,636	29.2	9,475	3.3	100.0
Managers	218,437	206,777	94.7	11,660	5.3	3,389	29.1	1,029	8.8	3,818	32.7	112	1.0	2,676	23.0	636	5.5	100.0
Professionals	678,794	640,733	94.4	38,061	5.6	6,866	18.0	3,580	9.4	2,206	5.8	1,603	4.2	21,438	56.3	2,368	6.2	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	330,187	312,001	94.5	18,186	5.5	2,939	16.2	1,729	9.5	1,469	8.1	314	1.7	10,849	59.7	886	4.9	100.0
Clerical support workers	293,288	278,595	95.0	14,693	5.0	1,897	12.9	1,573	10.7	1,603	10.9	192	1.3	8,946	60.9	482	3.3	100.0
Service and sales workers	844,702	797,605	94.4	47,097	5.6	9,254	19.6	4,225	9.0	7,498	15.9	661	1.4	23,922	50.8	1,537	3.3	100.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	316,390	258,871	81.8	57,519	18.2	4,764	8.3	1,598	2.8	50,130	87.2	63	0.1	754	1.3	210	0.4	100.0
Craft and related trades workers	458,183	410,354	89.6	47,829	10.4	30,289	63.3	2,660	5.6	7,469	15.6	133	0.3	5,381	11.3	1,897	4.0	100.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	234,843	218,216	92.9	16,627	7.1	7,294	43.9	1,430	8.6	2,916	17.5	67	0.4	4,033	24.3	887	5.3	100.0
Elementary occupations	352,809	321,392	91.1	31,417	8.9	13,094	41.7	1,838	5.9	11,169	35.6	107	0.3	4,637	14.8	572	1.8	100.0

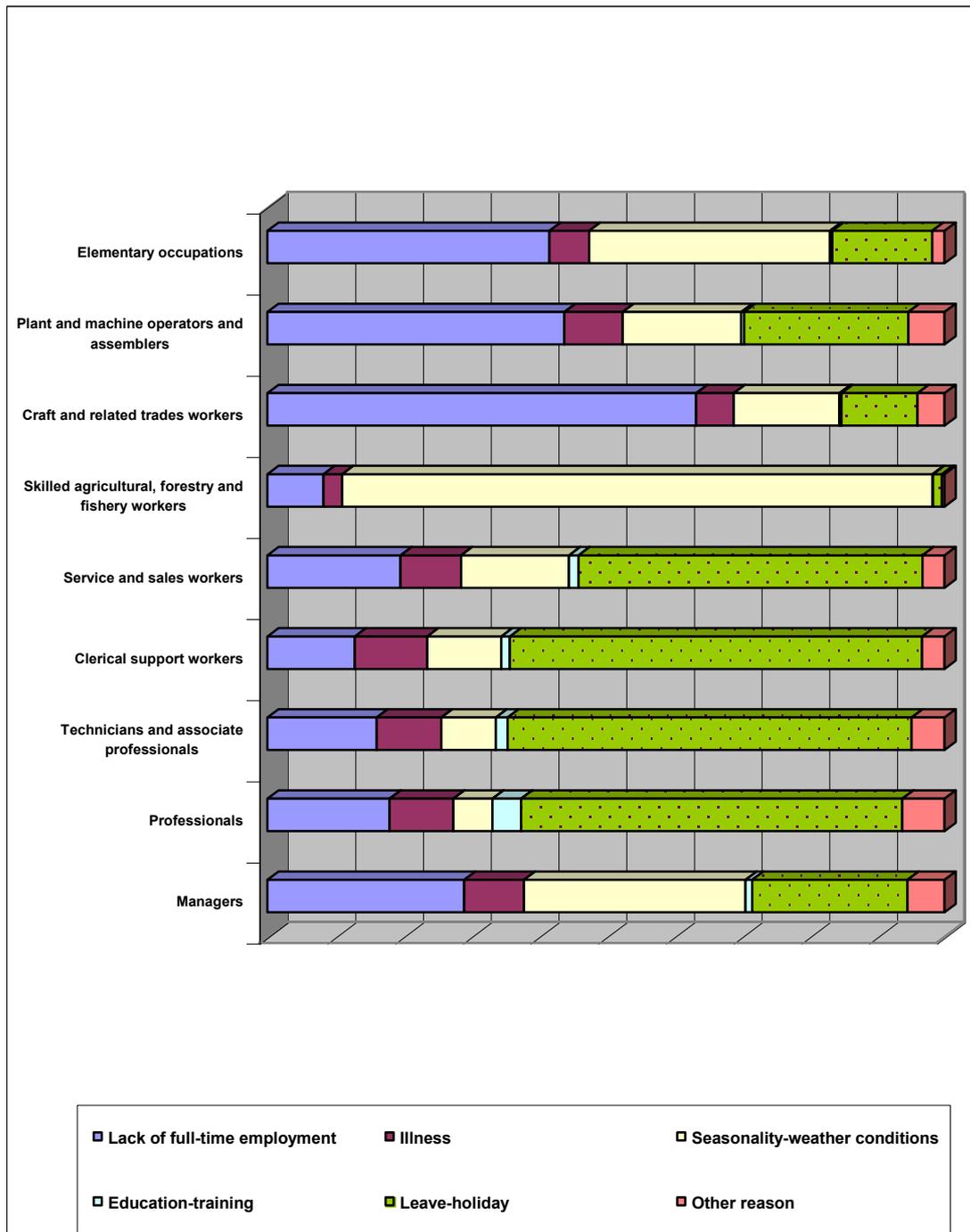
Moreover, available data on the analytical results (available on the website of ELSTAT; see below) pertaining to the occupations included in the occupation groups figuring in Table 5 in relation with the reasons on account of which the employed persons worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, indicate that: “lack of full-time employment” is mostly reported by “*building and related trades workers*” (27.4%); “illness” is mostly reported by “*sales workers*” (10.1%); “seasonality-weather conditions” is mostly reported by “*market-oriented skilled agricultural workers*” (55.0%); “education-training” (28.8%) and “leave-holiday” (12.1%) are mostly reported by “*teaching professionals*”.

Furthermore, available census data indicate that the largest percentage of employed men that worked less than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, reported having worked less on account of “lack of full-time employment” (34.8%). The largest percentage of employed women reported

having worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, on account of “leave-holiday” (42.0%).

Graph 2 below depicts the percentage distribution of the reasons on account of which the employed persons worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, by occupation group.

Graph 2. Persons employed working less than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, by occupation groups and reason for working fewer hours



As regards the correlation between the reasons on account of which the employed persons worked less than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, and the employed persons' status in employment, it is observed that: "seasonality-weather conditions" is reported by the biggest share of "employers", "own account workers" and "unpaid family workers", while "leave-holiday" is reported by the largest percentage of "employees".

Table 6 presents the reasons on account of which the employed persons worked fewer hours than the hours usually worked, during the week before the reference date of the Census, according to their status in employment.

Table 6. Employed persons by status in employment, hours worked during the week before the Census and reasons for working fewer hours

Status in employment	Total of employed persons	Hours worked one week before the Census																
		As many as the hours usually worked or more		Less than the hours usually worked		Reasons for working fewer hours												Total
			%		%	Lack of full-time employment	%	Illness	%	Seasonality-weather conditions	%	Education-training	%	Leave-holiday	%	Other reason	%	
GREECE TOTAL	3,727,633	3,444,544	92.4	283,089	7.6	79,786	28.2	19,662	6.9	88,278	31.2	3,252	1.1	82,636	29.2	9,475	3.3	100.0
Employers	275,181	259,189	94.2	15,992	5.8	5,237	32.7	1,518	9.5	5,657	35.4	137	0.9	2,688	16.8	755	4.7	100.0
Own account workers	834,130	742,496	89.0	91,634	11.0	27,537	30.1	4,479	4.9	51,140	55.8	386	0.4	5,484	6.0	2,608	2.8	100.0
Employees	2,544,507	2,377,164	93.4	167,343	6.6	45,117	27.0	13,280	7.9	26,733	16.0	2,613	1.6	73,725	44.1	5,875	3.5	100.0
Members of producers' cooperatives	4,297	3,720	86.6	577	13.4	166	28.8	22	3.8	322	55.8	5	0.9	42	7.3	20	3.5	100.0
Unpaid family workers	47,919	42,597	88.9	5,322	11.1	889	16.7	235	4.4	3,704	69.6	50	0.9	387	7.3	57	1.1	100.0
Other	21,599	19,378	89.7	2,221	10.3	840	37.8	128	5.8	722	32.5	61	2.7	310	14.0	160	7.2	100.0

Finally, 20% (or 743,765 persons) of the total of employed persons reported working in the public sector (government or broader public sector), 65% (or 2,421,396 persons) in the private sector and 15.1% (562,472) did not answer. 53.3% (396,074 persons) of those working in the public sector are men while the corresponding share for the private sector amounts to 60.9% (1,473,455 persons). The median age of men working in the public sector is 42.8 years and that of women is 41.9 years. Similarly, the median age of men working in the private sector is 41 years and that of women 39.5 years.

More detailed information on the hours worked of employed persons in Greece, at the level of the Region, are available on the website of ELSTAT, at the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-census2011tables>

Furthermore, users can submit an electronic request for statistical data through the website of ELSTAT at the following address:

<http://www.statistics.gr/pls/apex/f?p=106:1030:1997544963532252::NO::>

Methodological Note

1. Legal Framework

The conduct of the General Censuses of Population-Housing and Buildings is provided for in article 10 of the Law 3832/2010 "*Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS). Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an independent authority*". In particular, the 2011 Censuses of Buildings and of Population - Housing were conducted on the basis of Presidential Decree 168 (Government Gazette 223, issue A/2008) and in compliance with the methodological principles of Regulation (EC) 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and its implementing Regulations related to Population and Housing Censuses, the Joint Ministerial Decision 1524/Γ5-473 (Government Gazette 425, issue B/2011) and its amendment (Government Gazette 783, issue B/2011), and with the Legislative Act relating to the Conduct of the Population-Housing Census (Government Gazette 106 issue A/2011), as it was ratified by the Law 3995/2011 (Government Gazette 166 issue A/2011).

2. Purpose

The purpose of the General Censuses is to collect data on the Resident Population of the Country, the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the population, their housing conditions and the characteristics of their dwellings, along with data on the stock of buildings of the Country.

3. Useful concepts- basic definitions

3.1 Employed are the persons aged 15 years or older, who during the week preceding the Census, declared:

- (a) that they worked, even for just one hour, for pay or profit, in cash or in kind
- (b) they were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent

4. Description of main occupation groups pursuant to ISCO-08

a. Managers

This category includes: retail and wholesale trade managers, sales and marketing managers, legislators and senior government officials, cultural center managers, etc. Required qualifications and skills: high level of knowledge and University studies.

b. Professionals

This category includes: civil engineers, secondary education teachers, medical doctors, nursing professionals, systems analysts etc. Required qualifications and skills: University studies for a period of 3 to 6 years and in some cases special skills.

c. Technicians and associate professionals

This category includes: shop managers, medical laboratory technicians, legal secretaries, commercial sales representatives, medical imaging and therapeutic equipment technicians, computer support technicians, etc.

Required qualifications and skills: studies in higher educational institutes and, in some cases, extensive professional experience and training over the work, which can substitute for formal education.

d. Clerical support workers

This category includes: secretaries, counter clerks, hotel receptionists, pawnbrokers and money-lenders, travel agencies clerks, contact centre information clerks, etc.

e. Service and sales workers

This category includes: forest fire fighters, prison guards, security guards, travel guides, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, beauticians, building supervisors, collectors, driving instructor, sales workers, shopkeepers, childcare workers, etc.

f. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

This category includes: agriculture and livestock workers, forestry workers, poultry producers, apiarists, hunters, aquaculture workers, etc.

g. Craft and related trades workers

This category includes: builders, plumbers, painters, metal moulders and welders, blacksmiths, motor vehicle mechanics, electric and electronic trades workers, printers, bakers, confectionary cooks, tailors, etc.

h. Plant and machine operators and assemblers

This category includes: miners, quarries, mine workers, public transport drivers ship's deck crew, etc.

Required skills for the professions under the groups (d) to (h): completion of primary or secondary education and in some cases specialized vocational training and experience.

For some of the above professions, professional experience can substitute for formal education.

i. Elementary occupations

This category includes: office cleaners, freight handlers, garden labourers, kitchen assistants, etc. Including tasks such as cleaning, digging, lifting and transporting materials with hands, sorting, storage or assembly of goods by hand (sometimes in the context of power operation), operation of non-motorized vehicles and fruit and vegetable collection.

Required skills: physical strength and/or endurance, basic literacy and numeracy.