



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

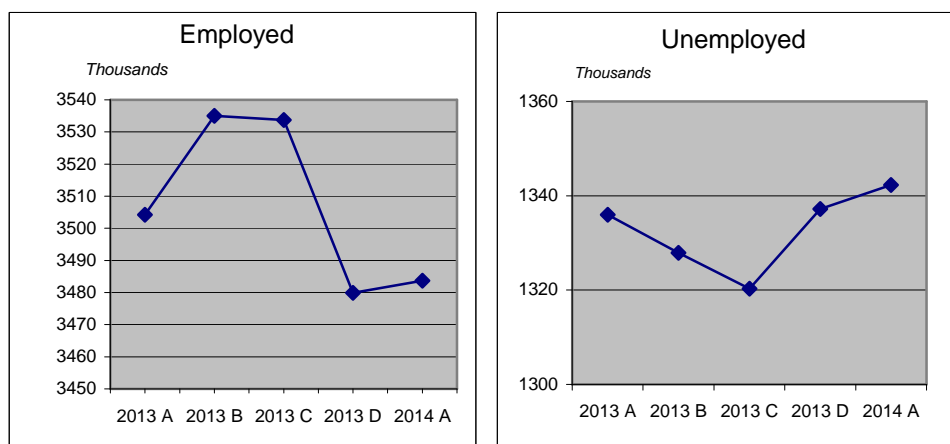
Piraeus, 12 June 2014

PRESS RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1st Quarter 2014

In the 1st Quarter of 2014 the number of employed amounted to 3,483,716 persons while the number of unemployed amounted to 1,342,299. The unemployment rate was 27.8% compared with 27.8% in the previous quarter, and 27.6% in the corresponding quarter of 2013

The number of employed persons decreased by 0.1% compared with the previous quarter, and decreased by 0.6% compared with the 1st Quarter of 2013. The number of unemployed persons increased by 0.4% compared with the previous quarter and by 0.5% compared with the 1st Quarter of 2013.



The estimates presented in this press release are based in quarterly Labour Force Survey. We note that, unlike monthly results, the quarterly results of Labour Force Survey are not seasonally adjusted. We also note that the estimates that are presented in the current press release have been produced using the population estimates that are based in the results of 2011 census, instead of the estimates that were based in the results of 2001 census. At the end of the present press release there is an analytical description of the changes in the quarterly estimates that are due to the different population basis.

We note that in: http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0101&r_param=SJO01&y_param=TS&mytabs=0 are uploaded all the revised time series for the period 2001 – 2004 while in http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0101 there are revised analytical quarterly results for the 1st Quarter 2014. Revised analytical results for the previous quarters since 2001, are going to be uploaded in the following days.

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I. UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

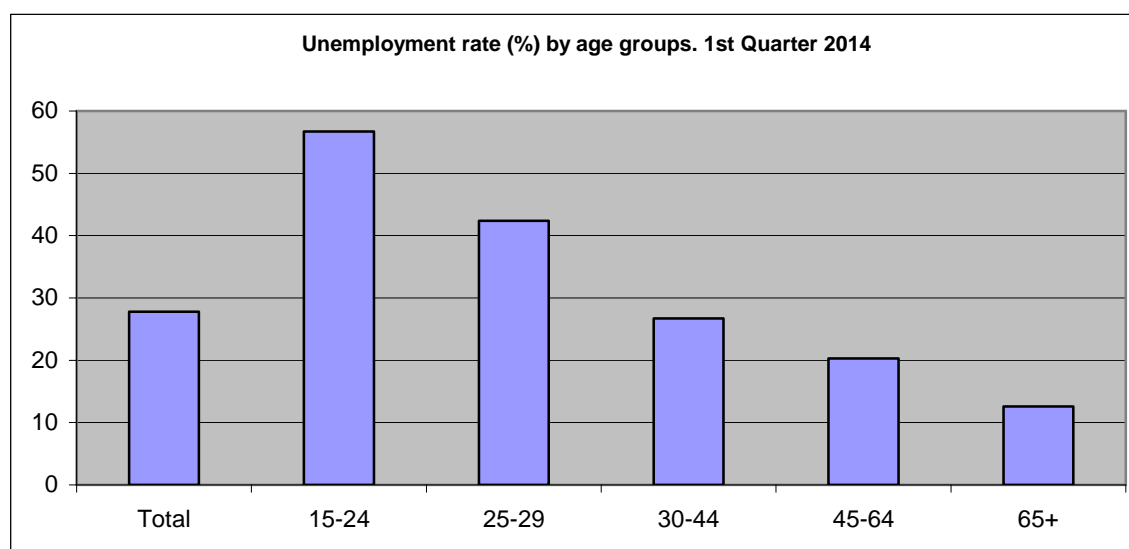
The unemployment rate for females (31,4%) is considerably higher than the unemployment rate for males (25.0%).

By observing the unemployment rate for different age groups, we notice that the highest unemployment rate is recorded among young people in the age group of 15-24 years (56.7%). For young females, the unemployment rate is 61.5% (Table 1, Chart 1).

Table 1. Unemployment rate (%) by gender and age groups

Age Groups	1st Quarter					
	2013			2014		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	24.9	31.1	27.6	25.0	31.4	27.8
15-24	55.1	66.1	60.0	52.6	61.5	56.7
25-29	39.3	43.2	41.1	40.7	44.2	42.4
30-44	22.8	30.2	26.1	23.4	30.8	26.7
45-64	18.3	21.5	19.6	18.5	22.7	20.3
65+	8.3	5.1	7.4	14.4	7.9	12.6

Chart 1



As regards the educational attainment level, the unemployment rate is higher among persons who did not complete primary education (45.0%), and among those who have not attended school (38,4%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed among persons who have completed post-graduate studies or have doctorate (15.3%), and among those who have completed university (18.7%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Unemployment rate (%) by gender and educational level

Level of education	1st Quarter					
	2013			2014		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	24.9	31.1	27.6	25.0	31.4	27.8
Post Graduate Studies, Phd	13.6	18.3	15.6	15.6	14.9	15.3
University	14.7	20.7	17.8	16.1	21.0	18.7
Tertiary Vocational Educational, Post – Secondary Vocational Education	23.8	36.3	30.0	23.8	35.0	29.2
Secondary Education	26.3	35.7	30.1	26.8	37.2	31.1
Lower Secondary Education	31.6	37.4	33.7	31.5	36.0	33.1
Primary Education	28.6	26.8	27.9	27.0	28.6	27.6
Did not complete Primary Education	37.8	20.2	32.2	35.7	62.9	45.0
Did not attend school	39.2	47.7	43.1	34.4	45.4	38.4

25.6% of those looking for job as employees are looking exclusively for a full time job, while 68.8% are looking for full time job, but if needed, would accept to work part time. 5.6% are looking for a part time job or they do not care if they find a full or a part time job.

4.0% of the unemployed persons did not accept a job offer, during the 1st Quarter of 2014, because of various reasons. The main reasons reported were:

- a) the location of the job was not suitable (27.7%),
- b) the wage was not satisfactory (25.6%).
- c) the working hours were not convenient (23.4%),

The percentage of the “new” unemployed, that is the percentage of persons who are looking for a job and have never worked in the past, is 23.0%. We should note that the percentage of the “long term” unemployed, that is the percentage of persons that have been looking for a job for 1 year or more, is 71.4%.

The unemployment rate is higher for persons of foreign nationality (36.5%) compared with those of Greek nationality (27.0%). We also note that the percentage of the economically active persons with foreign nationality is much higher than the corresponding percentage for persons with Greek nationality (73.0% compared to 50.6%).

The geographical areas (NUTS II regions) with the highest unemployment rate are Southern Aegean (30.3%) and Central Macedonia (29.9%). The lowest unemployment rates are observed in Northern Aegean (24.4%) and Peloponnese (23.4%) (Table 3).

NUTS II Region	1st Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2014
Greece, total	27.6	27.8
Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	26.7	25.4
Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	29.7	29.9
Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	32.0	28.4
Ipeiros (Epirus)	26.7	28.5
Thessalia (Thessaly)	25.6	25.2
Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	22.8	27.4
Dytiki Ellas (Western Greece)	27.0	29.7
Stereia Ellas	28.2	27.6
Attiki (Attica)	28.6	28.0
Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	20.6	23.4
Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	24.2	24.4
Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	24.9	30.3
Kriti (Crete)	26.9	26.9

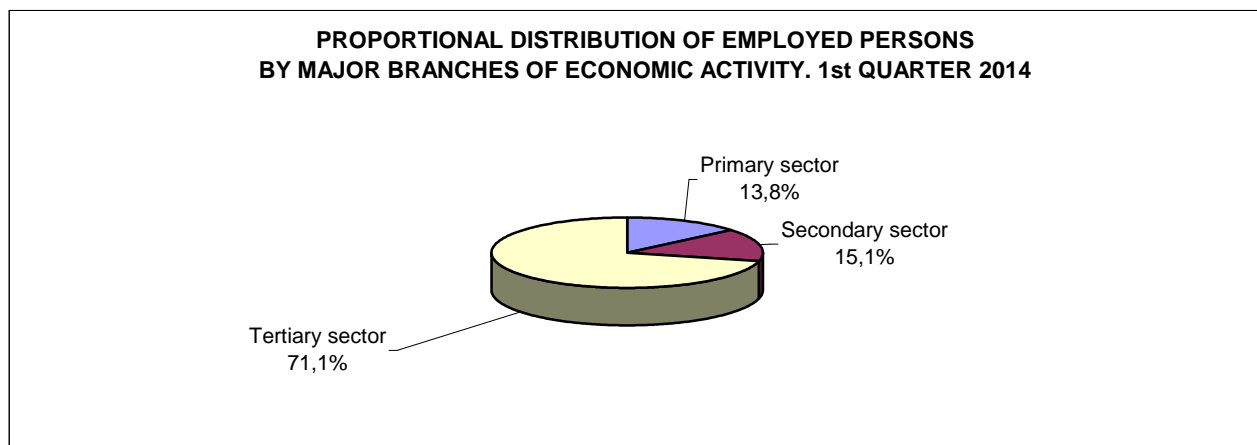
II. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

During the 1st Quarter of 2014, 157,297 persons who were unemployed one year ago found a job. During the same period, 35,808 persons who were inactive one year ago got into employment. On the contrary, 145,255 persons who were working one year ago are unemployed and 71,955 persons, who were working, are now inactive. In addition, 118,102 persons who were inactive one year ago, during the 1st Quarter of 2014 entered labour market and are looking for a job.

If we examine changes in employment by different sector of economic activity, we see that compared to the 1st Quarter of 2013 there is a 1.7% increase in employment level in primary sector. In the secondary sector there is a decrease of 5.6% and in the tertiary sector an increase of 0.3%. Chart 2 presents the proportional distribution of employed persons by major branches of economic activity in the 1st Quarter of 2014.

¹ *NUTS II areas are the lowest geographical areas for which Labour Force Survey publishes estimates. LFS results are not published at lower level (NUTS III) because, due to small population and sample size, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors. We should note that in 4 NUTS II areas, and namely Western Macedonia, Ionian Islands, Northern Aegean and Southern Aegean, there is the same problem of small populations and sample sizes and as a result, estimates in these areas have large sampling errors.*

Chart 2



The percentage of part time employment amounts to 9.2% of the total of the employed. The percentage of part timers who choose to work part time because they cannot find a full time job is 62.7%, while 7.0% choose a part time job for other personal or family reasons, 4.4% because they are in education, 3.2% because they are looking after children or incapacitated adults and 22.8% for other reasons.

The percentage of employees is estimated at 63.3% of the total of the employed persons (Chart 3) and is the lower amongst all European Union countries, where the mean percentage of employees over all employed persons, is 80,0%.

Chart 3

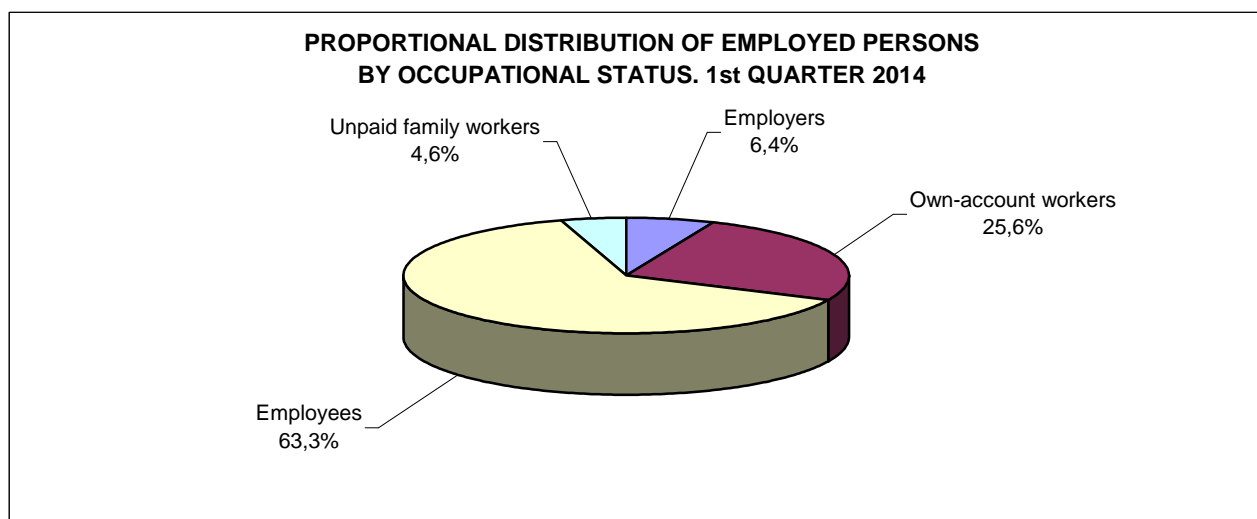


Table 4 illustrates the number of the employed by branch of economic activity for the 1st Quarter of 2014 compared to the 4th quarter of 2013 and the 1st Quarter of 2013, while Table 5 gives the percentage allocation of the employed for the different branches of economic activity in the 13 regions of Greece (NUTS II).

Table 4. Persons employed aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity²*Thousands*

I. Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2014
Total	3,504.2	3,479.9	3,483.7
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	475.4	478.9	479.6
B. Mining and quarrying	10.0	8.8	10.3
C. Manufacturing	329.3	318.5	315.3
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28.7	29.2	28.7
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.3	23.8	23.0
F. Construction	171.0	153.3	149.6
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	634.9	616.4	621.1
H. Transportation and storage	175.2	174.4	175.6
I. Accommodation and food service activities	236.3	251.2	248.9
J. Information and communication	76.6	76.1	74.3
K. Financial and insurance activities	103.5	105	104.1
L. Real estate activities	2.6	3.2	3.0
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	198.6	195.2	193.3
N. Administrative and support service activities	58.5	65.8	72.9
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	326.3	328.2	323.8
P. Education	269.4	282.3	290.3
Q. Human health and social work activities	219.6	209.4	206.5
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	43.0	45.6	44.2
S. Other service activities	72.5	64.1	69.3
T. Activities of households as employers	52.3	48.6	48.7
U. Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1.1	1.6	1.3

² Estimates of "rare" characteristics, that is estimates of characteristics that refer to 10.000 persons at the total country, are accompanied by large sampling errors.

Table 5. Proportional distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity and region

Branch of economic activity	1st Quarter 2014						
	Greece, total	Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	Ipeiros (Epirus)	Thessalia (Thessaly)	Ionian Islands
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.8	29.0	15.8	18.6	23.0	26.7	20.0
B. Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
C. Manufacturing	9.1	9.6	10.4	8.2	7.8	10.0	9.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.2
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
F. Construction	4.3	3.6	3.9	7.1	5.0	4.9	7.2
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.8	13.8	18.1	13.4	15.2	15.2	20.6
H. Transportation and storage	5.0	2.3	4.9	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.0
I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.1	5.6	7.8	7.6	8.2	5.3	7.3
J. Information and communication	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
K. Financial and insurance activities	3.0	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9
L. Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.5	2.8	5.2	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.7
N. Administrative and support service activities	2.1	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.8
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	9.3	12.8	7.0	9.7	8.5	9.2	8.3
P. Education	8.3	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.8	8.5	8.2
Q. Human health and social work activities	5.9	4.6	5.7	4.2	8.0	5.8	3.7
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.6
S. Other service activities	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	2.5	1.7
T. Activities of households as employers	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.5
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5. Proportional distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and over by branch of economic activity and region (continued)

Branch of economic activity	1st Quarter 2014						
	Dytiki Ellas (Western Greece)	Stereia Ellas	Attiki (Attica)	Peloponnisos (Peloponnese)	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	Kriti (Crete)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.4	22.2	0.9	34.2	14.5	9.9	18.9
B. Mining and quarrying	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
C. Manufacturing	6.5	16.8	8.9	5.5	4.4	6.1	7.5
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.5
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.8
F. Construction	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.6	8.1	6.4
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17.0	18.0	19.7	14.2	16.4	15.4	19.6
H. Transportation and storage	5.3	4.7	7.0	2.2	5.5	4.8	2.6
I. Accommodation and food service activities	7.5	6.2	6.1	7.1	9.4	16.3	9.6
J. Information and communication	1.6	0.2	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.3
K. Financial and insurance activities	1.6	1.8	5.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.5	2.9	8.1	4.0	6.2	2.8	3.3
N. Administrative and support service activities	1.1	0.9	2.9	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.5
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	8.3	7.5	10.1	8.6	16.9	12.1	7.0
P. Education	8.0	6.4	8.4	5.6	8.5	7.4	8.7
Q. Human health and social work activities	4.9	3.5	7.3	4.4	5.2	3.7	5.1
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
S. Other service activities	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.7
T. Activities of households as employers	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

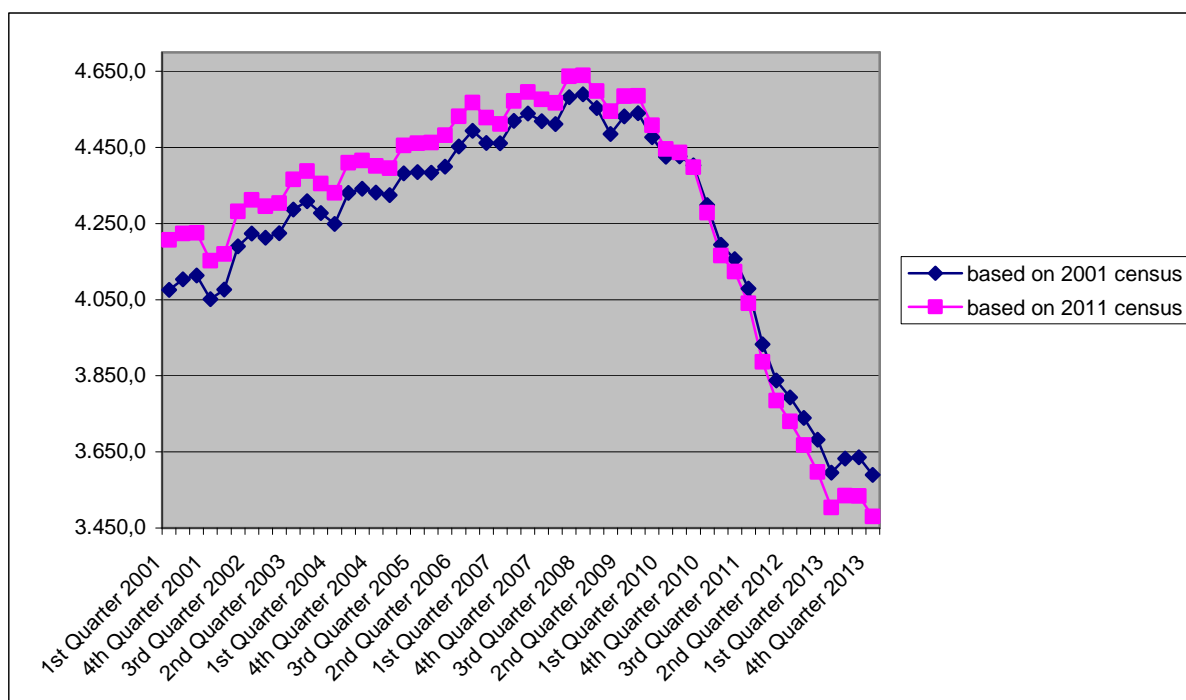
Revision of population estimates based on 2011 census

Labour Force Survey produces its final estimates by weighting the sample data. This weighting is based on the current population estimates³.

The population of Greece is determined every ten years by the census, while during the years between censuses, is determined by the results of the previous census and vital statistics. In addition, when computing the weighting factors for the Labour Force Survey, only the population living in private households is taken in to account (that is, persons living permanently in collective households, as monasteries, prisons, conscripts, etc., are exempted). In this point, we should note that 2011 and 2001 censuses have methodological differences. For example, during the 2001 census, persons that were enumerated after the day of the census (about 200,000 persons) were included in the population of collective households, while in the 2011 census they were included in the proper type of household. This resulted in an underestimation of the population of private households at the 2001 census.

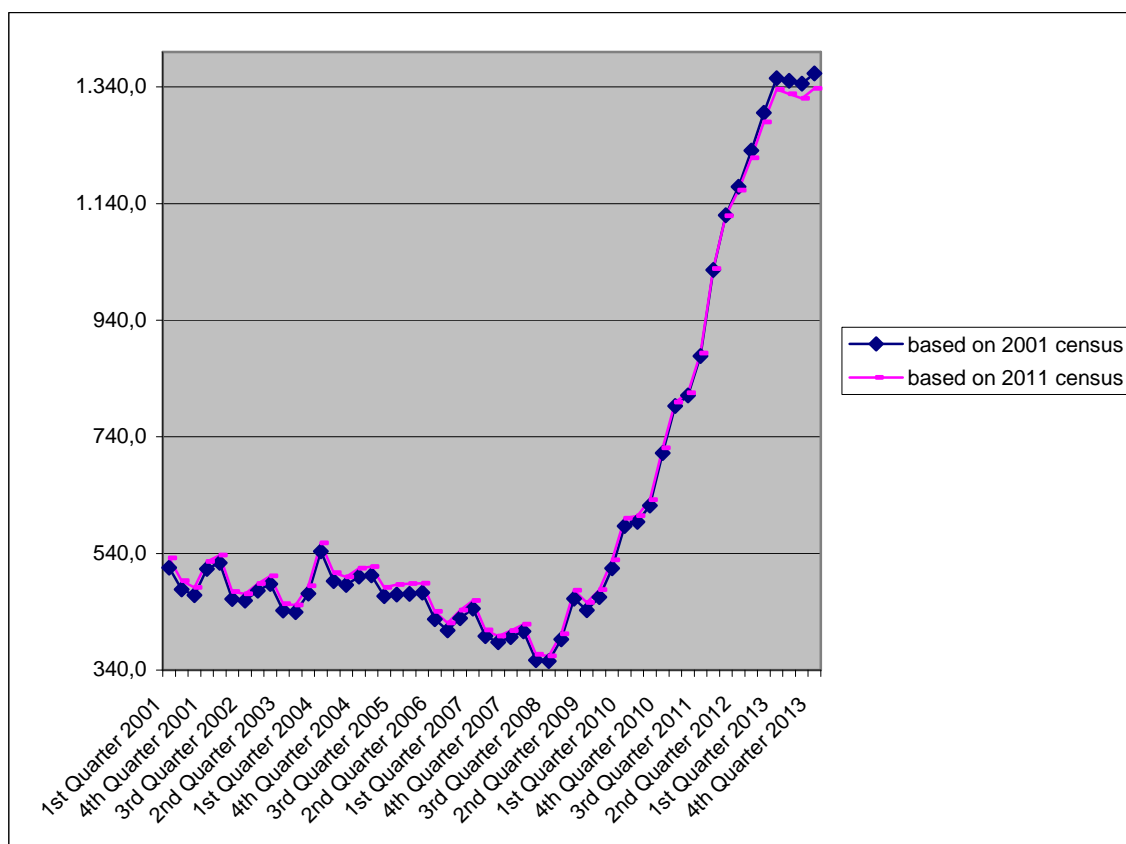
The following charts present the previous and the revised estimates for the number of employed and unemployed.

Chart 4. Number of employed based on the two different population estimates



³ A detailed description of the computation of the weights can be found at http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/PAGE-themes?p_param=A0101&r_param=SJO01&y_param=MT&mytabs=0

Chart 5. Number of unemployed based on the two different population estimates



The revision of the estimates of Labour Force Survey has as a result “higher” estimates for the number of employed during the period 2001 – 2010 and “lower” estimates since 2011. The revision has a similar effect – though less significant – on the estimated number of unemployed.

At http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A0101/Other/A0101_SJO01_TB_QQ_01_2014_01R_F_EN.xls there is a comparison of the basic estimates of Labour Force Survey (number of employed, unemployed, inactive and unemployment rate) for the period 2001 - 2013.

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 objective 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 Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 that stipulates the provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision-making processes. The survey framework was amended by successive Commission regulations. (Regulation (EC) No 1372/2007 , Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003 , Regulation (EC) No 1991/2002).

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.

- For employment the reference period is the reference week.
- For employment seeking the reference period is the reference week and the previous 3 weeks.

Coverage The survey covers all members of the private households who are residing at least one year in Greece and excludes the members of the collective households (i.e. hospitals, hotels, barracks, asylums, old people's homes, orphanages etc).

Definitions **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.

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.

Inactive are those persons who are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed.

Economically active population (labour force) are persons either employed or unemployed.

Unemployment Rate is the ratio of unemployed divided by total labour force.

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, based on 2001 census results, for January 2011, 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.