



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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## PRESS RELEASE

### YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE LABOUR MARKET LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – AD HOC MODULE 2016

The Hellenic Statistical Authority announces the results of the ad hoc survey on young people on the labour market (Labour Force Survey ad hoc module 2016). The survey was conducted during the 2nd quarter of 2016 together with the Labour Force Survey.

The target population of the survey was persons aged 15-34 years old. The response rate of the ad hoc survey was 97.2%. The **objectives** of the survey were to:

- Investigate the existence and type of work experience during the studies
- Examine the reasons why the surveyed persons did not continue their studies
- Examine the methods used by employees to find their current job, as well as the support from relevant public agencies
- Assess whether employed persons consider that the education they have completed is useful for performing their current job
- Investigate the willingness to take up a job when a change of place of residence or commuting for longer than 1 hour is required.

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

- Approximately one out of five persons has worked during his/her studies.
- The main reasons on account of which the surveyed persons did not continue their studies are that they consider their educational level satisfactory or that they wanted to work.
- 2.4% of the respondents report that they have been supported by the public employment office or some other public organization in their effort to find a job.
- Most people say that they found a job through relatives, friends or acquaintances.
- The majority of the surveyed persons believe that their attained education level helps them in their job tasks.
- More than half of the unemployed are willing to change their place of residence in order to work. However, the share of employed persons that actually needed to do so is 5.4%.

#### **Information**

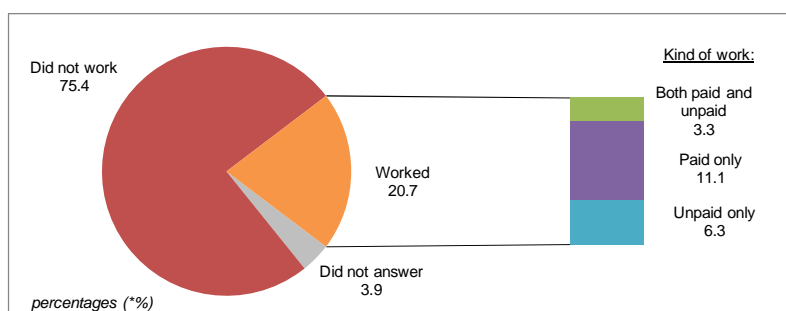
Population and Labour Market Statistics Division,  
Department of Labour Force Survey

Contact: S.Zachariou,

tel: 213 135 2173, Fax: 213 135 2948

E-mail: [ifs@statistics.gr](mailto:ifs@statistics.gr)

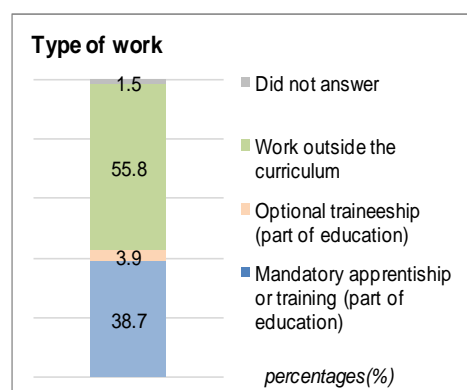
## I. Work experience during studies



Work experience during studies (during the highest level of education attained) percentages (%)		Had work experience						Did not have work experience	Did not answer
		Had work experience	Kind of work			Reported paid work	Reported unpaid work		
			Both paid and unpaid	Paid only	Unpaid only				
Sex	Males	22.4	3.4	11.7	7.4	15.0	10.8	73.3	4.2
	Females	18.9	3.2	10.5	5.2	13.7	8.4	77.6	3.5
Age group	15 - 19	4.4	0.2	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.5	91.6	4.0
	20 - 24	17.7	2.0	8.3	7.3	10.4	9.3	78.6	3.7
	25 - 29	27.9	4.5	15.9	7.4	20.4	11.9	69.4	2.8
	30 - 34	29.1	5.5	16.7	6.9	22.3	12.4	66.0	4.9
Nationality	Greek	21.3	3.4	11.4	6.5	14.7	9.9	74.7	4.0
	Foreign	13.0	1.9	7.9	3.1	9.9	5.1	84.0	3.0
Employment status	Employed	34.2	6.3	19.8	8.1	26.1	14.4	61.6	4.2
	Unemployed	21.3	3.1	11.1	7.1	14.3	10.2	75.2	3.5
	Inactive	7.0	0.4	2.5	4.1	2.9	4.5	89.2	3.8
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	7.7	1.3	2.3	4.1	3.7	5.4	87.7	4.5
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	18.2	2.3	8.7	7.1	11.1	9.5	78.0	3.8
	Tertiary	39.2	7.2	25.0	7.0	32.2	14.2	57.4	3.4

Respondents: persons aged 15 - 34 who have finished at least primary school.

- Approximately one out of five respondents report that they have worked during their studies<sup>1</sup>. Men have a slight lead over women, while percentages are significantly higher for Greek citizens and persons employed. Older people, as well as people with higher education report more often that they had work experience during their studies.
- In general, paid work is more often reported than unpaid, whereas about half of the people who have worked had paid work only.
- The highest proportion of people with paid work experience is found among persons employed and people with high educational level.



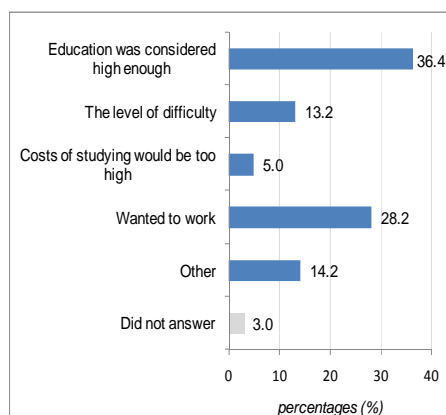
Type of work experience percentages (%)		Mandatory apprenticeship or training (part of education)	Optional traineeship (part of education)	Work outside the curriculum	Did not answer
Sex	Males	34.8	3.3	60.1	1.8
	Females	43.5	4.7	50.6	1.2
Age group	15 - 19	2.5	0.0	95.5	2.1
	20 - 24	29.8	2.8	64.9	2.6
	25 - 29	41.2	4.9	53.1	0.8
	30 - 34	44.8	4.2	49.4	1.6
Nationality	Greek	39.8	3.8	54.9	1.5
	Foreign	17.3	6.8	73.6	2.3
Employment status	Employed	40.5	3.3	54.7	1.5
	Unemployed	48.8	6.2	43.3	1.7
	Inactive	15.1	3.9	79.4	1.6
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	18.2	1.5	77.9	2.4
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	25.1	3.0	70.0	1.8
	Tertiary	55.4	5.3	38.2	1.1

Respondents: persons aged 15 - 34 who worked during their higher level of study.

- Work outside the curriculum is reported more often. Work within the curriculum typically involves mandatory apprenticeship or traineeship.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents were asked if they worked during their studies in the highest completed level of education. For example, if a person worked during undergraduate studies but did not work during postgraduate studies, he/she should give a negative answer to this question.

## Ila. Main reason for not continuing formal education

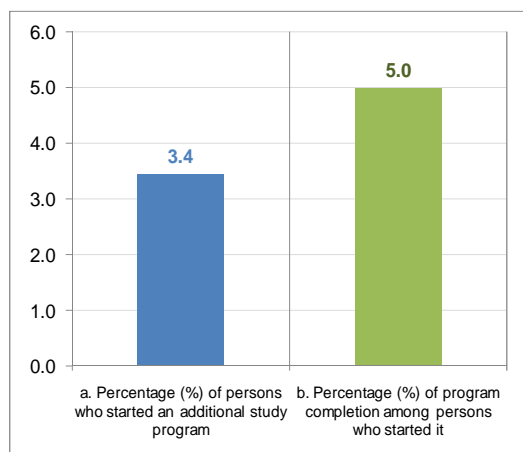


Main reason for not continuing formal education		Education was considered high enough	The level of difficulty	Costs of studying would be too high	Wanted to work	Other	Did not answer
percentages (%)							
Sex	Males	35.8	14.4	4.2	31.5	11.2	2.9
	Females	36.9	12.0	5.8	24.8	17.3	3.1
Age group	15 - 19	14.0	24.5	7.1	18.8	32.7	3.0
	20 - 24	32.7	17.5	6.1	26.6	14.4	2.7
	25 - 29	37.6	12.6	5.5	28.5	13.2	2.5
	30 - 34	37.8	11.7	4.2	29.0	13.8	3.5
Nationality	Greek	38.3	12.8	5.1	27.8	13.1	2.9
	Foreign	16.9	17.3	3.9	32.6	25.4	3.9
Employment status	Employed	37.9	12.3	3.9	33.1	9.8	3.0
	Unemployed	36.8	14.7	7.8	23.7	14.2	2.7
	Inactive	26.5	14.5	3.9	12.7	38.8	3.7
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	18.5	20.3	3.5	29.6	25.6	2.4
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	27.5	18.8	5.2	30.9	14.9	2.8
	Tertiary	54.5	3.3	5.4	24.3	8.9	3.5

Respondents: persons aged 15-34 who did not attend education or training program during the last 4 weeks, did not continue their studies and their level of education is lower than tertiary.

- The majority of respondents reported that they did not continue their studies either because they considered their current educational level satisfactory<sup>2</sup> (36.4%) or because they wanted to work (28.2%).
- A smaller share (13.2%) reported that they could not meet the degree of difficulty of a higher level of education, while 5.0% mentioned the high costs of studies. Other reasons include family reasons, health reasons, etc.
- The main reason for men was the wish to work, while for women the fact that they considered their educational level satisfactory. Furthermore, the /wish to work is reported more often by younger people, people with lower education level, and non-nationals. In addition, the difficulty of responding to a higher level of studies is more prevalent in these categories.

## Ilb. Continuing studies (beginning with another formal education programme) και στους πίνακες programme



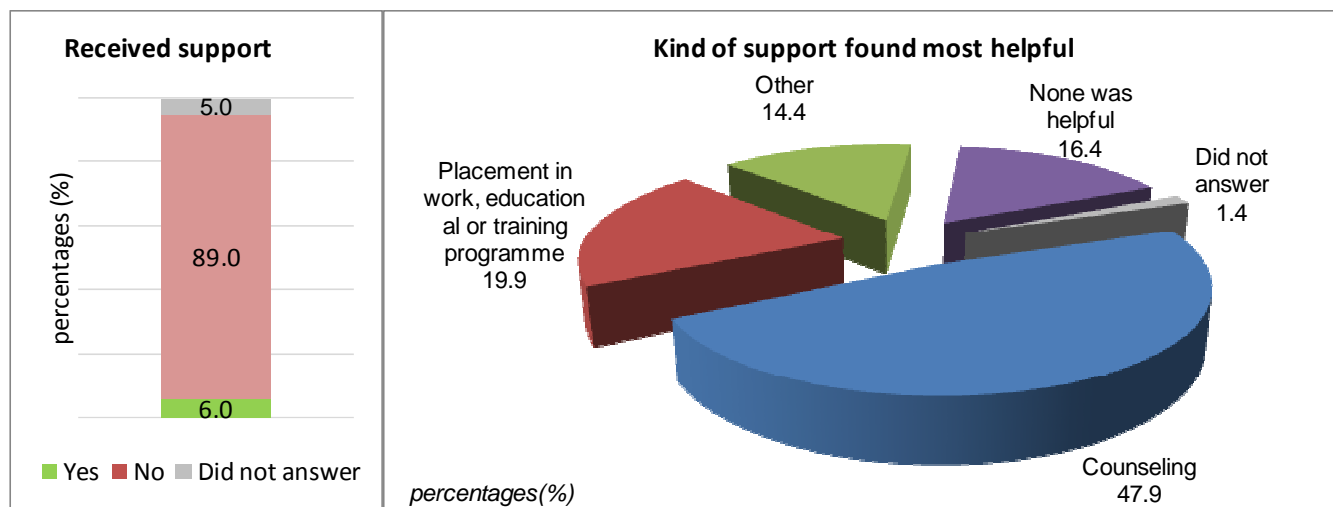
Continued studies by starting additional formal education		Started additional formal education program			Completed additional education program
		Yes	No	Did not answer	
percentages (%)					
Sex	Males	3.6	89.9	6.4	5.3
	Females	3.2	90.2	6.6	4.6
Age group	15 - 19	8.8	80.2	11.0	0.0
	20 - 24	6.3	85.6	8.0	0.0
	25 - 29	2.9	92.2	4.9	7.3
	30 - 34	2.5	90.5	7.0	8.1
Nationality	Greek	3.3	90.0	6.7	5.7
	Foreign	4.6	91.0	4.3	0.0
Employment status	Employed	2.8	91.2	6.1	8.0
	Unemployed	3.5	89.7	6.8	3.8
	Inactive	6.8	85.1	8.1	0.0
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	12.0	79.9	8.1	0.0
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	2.3	91.2	6.5	4.7
	Tertiary	1.1	93.2	5.8	30.2

Respondents: persons aged 15-34 who did not attend education or training program during the last 4 weeks.

- The percentage of people who report that they started another programme after having finished their higher completed level of their studies is particularly low (3.4%). Higher rates can be found among younger age groups, especially those having completed primary education.
- Only 5% of the persons who have started another education programme completed it. These are mainly people having completed tertiary education and Greek nationals.

<sup>2</sup> Also includes failure of additional studies to meet their needs or interest

### III. Support for finding a job received from public agencies or public organisations during the previous 12 months

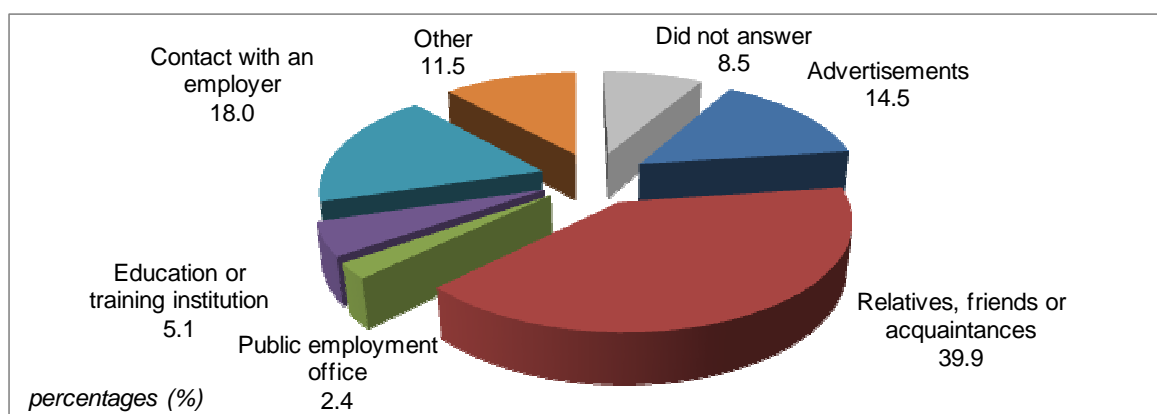


Support received for finding work percentages (%)		Received support	Kind of support found most helpful percentages (%) of persons who received support				
			Counseling	Placement in work, educational or training programme	Other	None was helpful	Did not answer
Sex	Males	6.3	46.4	19.5	14.4	17.1	2.7
	Females	5.8	49.4	20.3	14.4	15.7	0.2
Age group	15 - 19	1.1	62.8	16.7	12.4	3.4	4.7
	20 - 24	5.8	55.8	17.5	12.0	13.2	1.5
	25 - 29	9.8	44.7	23.3	12.0	18.5	1.4
	30 - 34	11.1	42.5	19.0	18.7	18.9	0.8
Nationality	Greek	6.3	47.3	20.3	14.9	16.1	1.5
	Foreign	2.6	67.1	6.9	0.0	26.0	0.0
Employment status	Employed	13.1	30.0	41.0	22.4	5.7	0.9
	Unemployed	13.0	51.0	12.2	12.9	23.0	0.9
	Inactive	1.3	67.9	15.1	5.8	6.1	5.1
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	1.9	68.4	7.2	10.7	12.1	1.5
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	6.3	53.4	14.9	14.1	16.0	1.5
	Tertiary	13.3	34.9	30.1	15.7	18.1	1.2

Respondents: persons aged 15-34 who started work in the last 12 months.

- 6% of persons who started to work during the last 12 months reported receiving support from the public employment office or another public agency to find a job during the last 12 months. The most common way of support was counseling (on job application, job vacancy, education and training opportunities). Employment or education programmes were also reported, yet to a lesser extent.
- 16,4% reported that no type of support was helpful to them
- Support was more often reported by Greek nationals, , older people and persons of tertiary education. Counseling services are more highly valued among unemployed and persons of secondary or post-secondary education, while employed persons are more likely to appreciate placement in employment or education programmes.

#### IV. Method used to find current main job

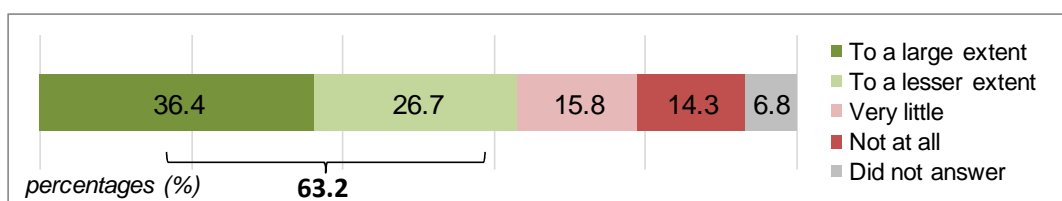


Method of finding current main job		Advertisements	Relatives, friends or acquaintances	Public employment office	Education or training institution	Contact with an employer	Other	Did not answer
percentages (%)								
Sex	Males	13.7	40.4	1.7	5.7	18.7	10.9	8.8
	Females	15.5	39.4	3.2	4.4	17.2	12.2	8.2
Age group	15 - 19	12.8	46.0	1.0	17.0	12.2	9.1	1.9
	20 - 24	12.2	48.0	3.0	6.2	17.3	5.7	7.6
	25 - 29	15.7	41.6	2.4	3.9	19.0	10.7	6.7
	30 - 34	14.4	36.2	2.3	5.4	17.6	13.7	10.4
Nationality	Greek	15.3	37.9	2.5	5.5	17.8	12.0	9.0
	Foreign	6.6	60.1	1.3	1.5	19.5	6.6	4.4
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	6.7	57.3	1.5	0.2	19.1	8.3	6.9
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	14.3	45.7	2.0	3.6	17.8	7.4	9.3
	Tertiary	16.8	29.1	3.1	8.1	17.9	16.8	8.2
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	15.9	29.1	2.9	7.0	20.7	16.3	8.1
	Low skilled non-manual	16.5	42.5	2.2	4.6	15.5	9.3	9.5
	Skilled manual	10.0	41.8	2.6	6.3	20.4	11.2	7.7
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	5.1	58.7	0.0	0.0	18.3	11.4	6.4
	Elementary occupations	8.2	54.4	2.4	0.6	19.2	8.5	6.6
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.7	59.8	0.0	0.0	21.4	9.5	5.6
	Industry including energy	14.5	48.7	2.5	1.9	17.0	6.2	9.1
	Construction	2.5	62.5	0.6	1.3	19.9	4.2	9.2
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	15.1	48.6	1.4	1.2	17.9	6.5	9.2
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	20.3	41.4	1.8	3.2	16.0	11.4	5.9
	Public administration, health, education and other services	13.4	17.5	4.6	14.4	18.8	22.8	8.5

Respondents: persons aged 15-34, employees.

- Relatives, friends or acquaintances is the principal method of finding a job (39.9%). It is followed by contact with the employer (18%), on own-initiative or on the initiative of the employer. Advertisements play a smaller role in finding a job (14.5%), while the public employment office represents a very low share (2.4%).
- Finding a job through relatives, friends and acquaintances is more common among foreigners, persons working in the construction and primary sector, and those working in elementary occupations (unskilled workers). On the contrary, advertisements are less reported by the above categories.
- There are not significant differences among the respondent categories as regards the other methods for finding a job. An exception is observed in the public administration sector, where finding employment through a public employment agency or through education and training providers present much higher rates than any other category.

## V. Appropriateness of education at work

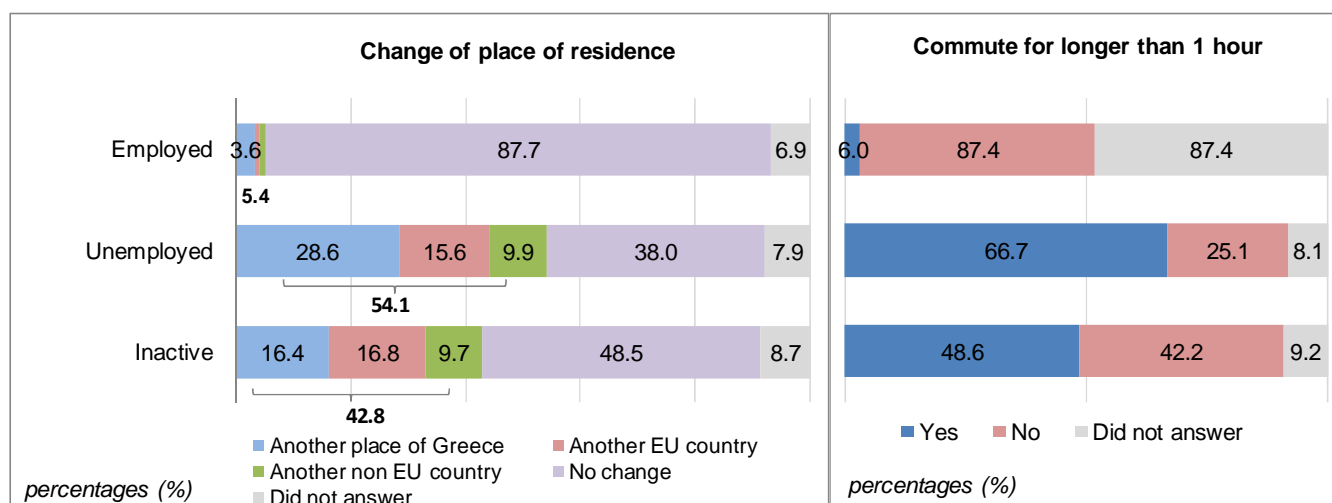


Extent to which the respondent's current main job corresponds to their level of education		To a large extent	To a lesser extent	Very little	Not at all	Did not answer	To a large / lesser extent
percentages (%)							
Sex	Males	33.0	27.0	17.2	16.1	6.7	60.0
	Females	40.9	26.4	13.9	11.9	6.9	67.3
Age group	15 - 19	17.8	34.2	22.5	23.4	2.1	52.0
	20 - 24	27.8	25.4	21.7	17.2	7.9	53.2
	25 - 29	37.1	26.1	15.4	15.8	5.6	63.2
	30 - 34	38.6	27.4	14.4	12.1	7.4	66.0
Nationality	Greek	38.3	26.5	15.5	13.0	6.7	64.8
	Foreign	13.9	29.1	19.4	29.5	8.1	43.0
Level of education	Up to lower secondary	14.3	22.0	24.3	30.8	8.6	36.3
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	23.7	34.4	18.2	16.5	7.2	58.1
	Tertiary	58.4	19.2	10.3	6.5	5.6	77.6
Type of occupation	Highly skilled non- manual	70.2	16.8	5.6	1.9	5.5	87.0
	Low skilled non-manual	26.3	32.6	18.4	15.0	7.7	58.9
	Skilled manual	29.0	29.9	18.7	16.0	6.5	58.9
	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing	9.9	23.7	24.7	35.3	6.4	33.6
	Elementary occupations	11.4	23.3	23.9	34.2	7.2	34.7
Sector of economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.1	22.6	24.4	35.6	6.2	33.8
	Industry including energy	29.4	26.4	20.1	17.8	6.4	55.7
	Construction	28.2	25.6	18.0	21.3	7.0	53.8
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	25.1	32.5	18.1	16.6	7.7	57.6
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	57.1	25.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	82.4
	Public administration, health, education & other services	59.7	18.6	9.3	5.4	7.0	78.3
Field of education (ISCED F-2013)	Generic programmes and qualifications	13.7	35.8	22.8	19.9	7.8	49.6
	Education	71.4	12.3	3.5	7.3	5.5	83.8
	Arts and humanities	45.2	20.7	16.8	10.1	7.3	65.8
	Social sciences, journalism and information	41.7	25.7	17.8	7.3	7.5	67.4
	Business, administration and law	54.5	24.9	13.3	4.5	2.9	79.4
	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	59.9	17.2	12.1	9.7	1.1	77.0
	Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	47.4	23.7	9.6	13.6	5.7	71.0
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	38.9	23.8	13.7	16.4	7.2	62.7
	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	46.3	21.6	13.0	15.9	3.2	67.9
	Health and welfare	54.3	17.9	9.2	10.9	7.6	72.3
	Services	54.4	19.9	7.9	11.6	6.3	74.3
Not classified	23.1	17.9	6.3	24.1	28.6	41.0	

Respondents: persons aged 15-34, employed.

- 63.2% of employees believe that their formal education is helpful to a large extent or to some extent in meeting the demands of their current job tasks, while 37.6% of them report that it is helpful to a large extent.
- In general, it is observed that formal studies appear to be more useful for older persons and persons with higher level of education. Moreover, usefulness of studies is more appreciated by persons who practice highly skilled non-manual occupations and those employed in the services sector, especially in financial and business activities, as well as in public administration, health education, etc. On the other hand, formal studies are not particularly useful among persons of primary education, foreigners, as well as those working in the primary sector or practicing elementary occupations.
- Studies in education and physics-mathematics appear to be the most useful followed by studies in business administration and services (personal care, food, security, transport, etc.).

## VI. Accept to change place of residence or commute longer than 1 hour in order to work



Employed: They were asked if they had to change their place of residence or to commute for longer than 1 hour in order to take up their current job

Unemployed: They were asked if they would be available to change their place of residence or commute for longer than 1 hour to start working

Accept change of residence or travel time of more than 1 hour from non-employed in order to start working percentages (%)		Would you be willing to change place of residence in order to start working?						Would you be willing to work in a job if commute is more than 1 hour ?		
		Yes	Yes, I would change...			No	Did not answer	Yes	No	Did not answer
			...only inside Greece	..inside Greece or in another EU country	..anywhere, even outside EU					
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Males</b>	50.8	21.1	18.0	11.6	40.1	9.2	56.8	33.4	9.8
	<b>Females</b>	42.9	19.7	15.0	8.2	49.3	7.8	52.5	39.4	8.1
<b>Age group</b>	15 - 19	40.8	17.9	14.8	8.1	49.4	9.8	47.2	42.5	10.3
	20 - 24	56.7	20.9	22.3	13.5	35.8	7.4	60.3	31.9	7.8
	25 - 29	51.3	24.1	16.9	10.3	42.9	5.8	61.2	31.9	6.8
	30 - 34	37.1	20.7	9.6	6.7	53.0	9.9	53.5	36.8	9.8
<b>Nationality</b>	Greek	46.7	20.7	16.7	9.2	44.7	8.6	54.7	36.2	9.0
	Foreign	44.4	15.7	12.5	16.2	49.6	6.0	51.2	42.0	6.9
<b>Employment status</b>	Unemployed	54.1	28.6	15.6	9.9	38.0	7.9	66.7	25.1	8.1
	Inactive	42.8	16.4	16.8	9.7	48.5	8.7	48.6	42.2	9.2
<b>Level of education</b>	Up to lower secondary	36.1	17.5	11.9	6.6	53.3	10.6	45.2	43.6	11.2
	Upper secondary & Post secondary	52.0	21.0	18.8	12.2	41.4	6.6	58.5	34.5	7.0
	Tertiary	54.0	25.0	19.7	9.4	36.8	9.2	64.0	26.3	9.7

Respondents: persons aged 15-34, not employed.

- Only 5.4% of people employed had to change their place of residence in order to start working in their current job, while approximately 6% have to commute for more than 1 hour.
- 54.1% of the unemployed and 42.8% of the inactive are willing to change their place of residence in order to work. For most of the unemployed, this change concerns moving only within Greece (28.6%), while a lower share (15.6%) is willing to move to another EU country and even a lower share (9.9%) is willing to move to a country outside the European Union.
- Commuting for longer than 1 hour is not a deterrent for undertaking a job for 66.7% of the unemployed and for 48.6% of the inactive.
- Non-employed men, people aged 20-24 and those with at least secondary education are more willing to change their place of residence or to commute for longer than 1 hour in order to start working.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>Ad hoc survey on young people on the labour market</b>	The ad-hoc survey on young people on the labour market was conducted in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016 together with Labour Force Survey (LFS). Its main objective was to collect data for persons aged 15-34 about any work experience during studies, the continuation or non-continuation of studies, and issues related to finding a job.	
<b>Legislation</b>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/459, 19/3/2015	
<b>Reference Period</b>	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.	
<b>Coverage</b>	The target population of the Quarterly LFS comprises of all persons that are living in private households. The ad-hoc survey on “young people on the labour market” addressed a subset of that population, and in particular, persons aged 15-34.	
<b>Methodology</b>	The ad-hoc 2016 survey estimates are produced by means of a suitable unbiased estimator which takes into account 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.	
<b>Definitions – Clarifications</b>	<p><b>Work experience during studies:</b> It refers to the duration of the highest level of education attained and concerning paid or unpaid work</p> <p><b>Mandatory work within education:</b> Work provided by the curriculum and is mandatory for its successful completion</p> <p><b>Apprenticeship:</b> Paid compulsory work, part of the curriculum and lasting at least 6 months</p> <p><b>Mandatory traineeship:</b> Compulsory work, part of the curriculum that is either not paid or has a duration of less than 6 months</p>	
	<b>Sector of economic activity</b>	<b>NACE Rev. 2</b>
	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
	<b>Type of occupation</b>	<b>ISCO-08</b>
	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
<b>References</b>	More information (tables, methodology) about the ad-hoc module can be found on ELSTAT website: <a href="http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO29/">http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO29/</a>	