



HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 23 December 2021

## PRESS RELEASE

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: 3rd quarter 2021

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Labour Force Survey for the third quarter of 2021. It should be noted that during the third quarter, the labour market was affected by specific regulatory measures concerning the operation of businesses, as well as by measures taken to protect public health and tackle the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the whole Country. These measures affected, not only the normal functioning of the market, but also the data collection method of the survey.

More specifically, during the third quarter of 2021:

- The number of **persons employed** amounted to 4,118,332, recording an increase by 5.2% compared to the previous quarter and by 4.9% compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 2). It is worth noting that, on the basis of Eurostat guidelines on the Labour Force Survey in the Member States, due to the coronavirus-2019 pandemic (COVID-19), persons who are subject to a suspension of their contract are still considered to be employed, if the suspension period is less than 3 months.
- The number of **unemployed persons** amounted to 615,390, recording a decrease by 16,0% compared to the previous quarter and by 18,6% compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 4). The unemployment rate for the third quarter of 2021 was 13.0%. The unemployment rate in the previous quarter (2021Q2) was 15.8% and in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (2020Q3) was 16.2 %.
- The number of **persons outside the labour force**, i.e., the persons who are neither working nor looking for a job, amounted to 4,329,768. In particular, persons outside the labour force **under the age of 75**, amounted to 3,130,103. Their share decreased by 2.9 % compared with the previous quarter and by 2.5 % compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Tables 1, 5).

It is noted that due to the implementation of the new European Regulation 2019/1700 on social statistics, which entered into force on 1.1.2021, the results of the Labor Force Survey since the first quarter of 2021 have been produced after significant changes in the method of data collection, the survey questionnaire, the estimation method, and the definitions used. ELSTAT, after the comparative study of the results of the pilot survey conducted in the 4th quarter of 2020, will announce its assessment regarding the impact that these changes have had on the survey estimates in January 2022.

**Information on methodological issues**

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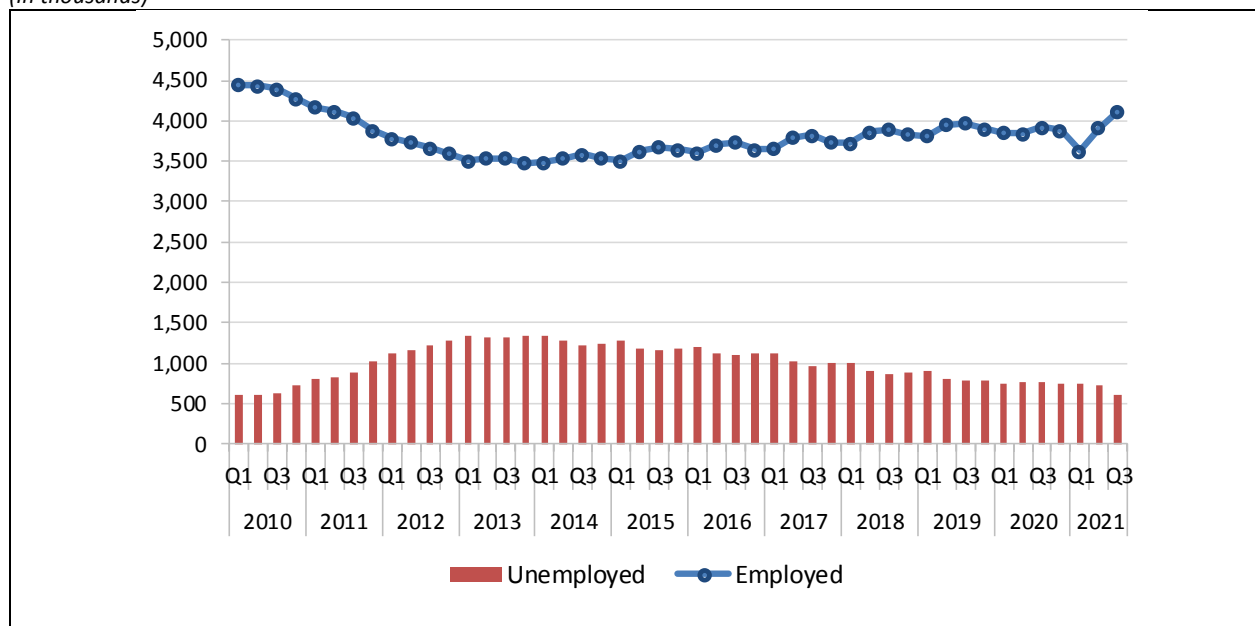
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**Graph 1. Number of employed and unemployed**

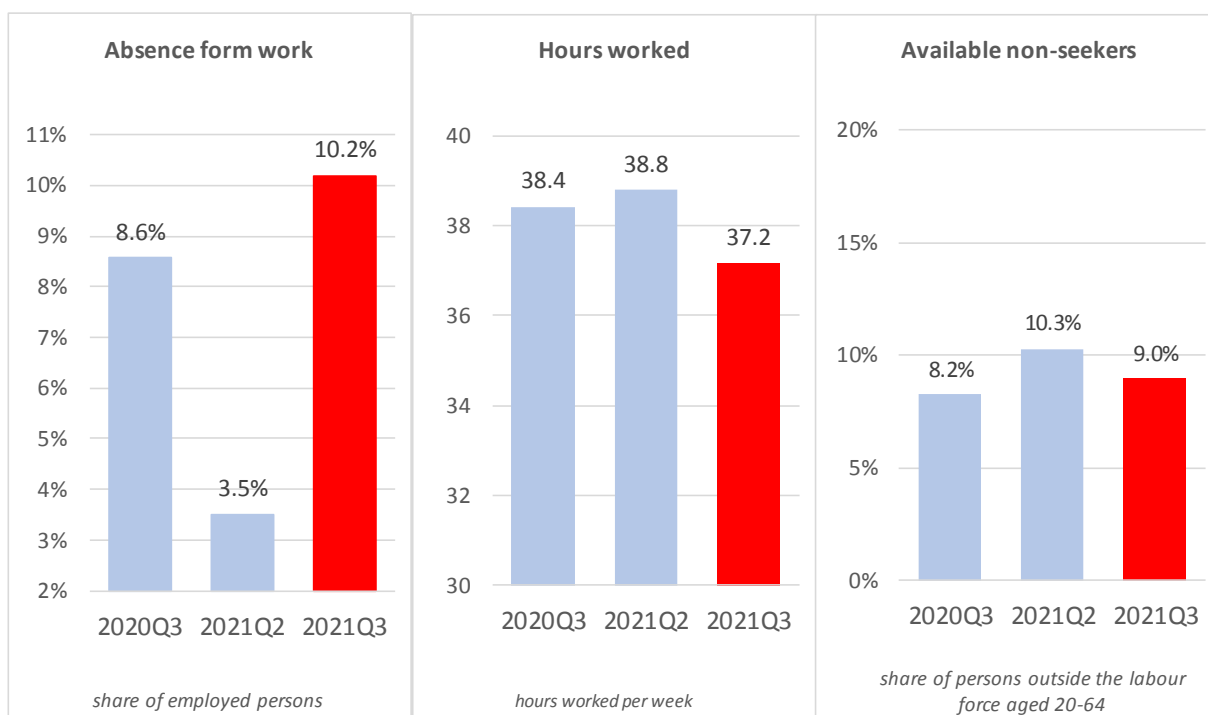
(In thousands)



*It should be noted that the quarterly estimates of the Survey are not subject to seasonal adjustment, while the monthly estimates are seasonally adjusted. Therefore, the average of the seasonally adjusted monthly estimates may differ from the estimate for the corresponding quarter.*

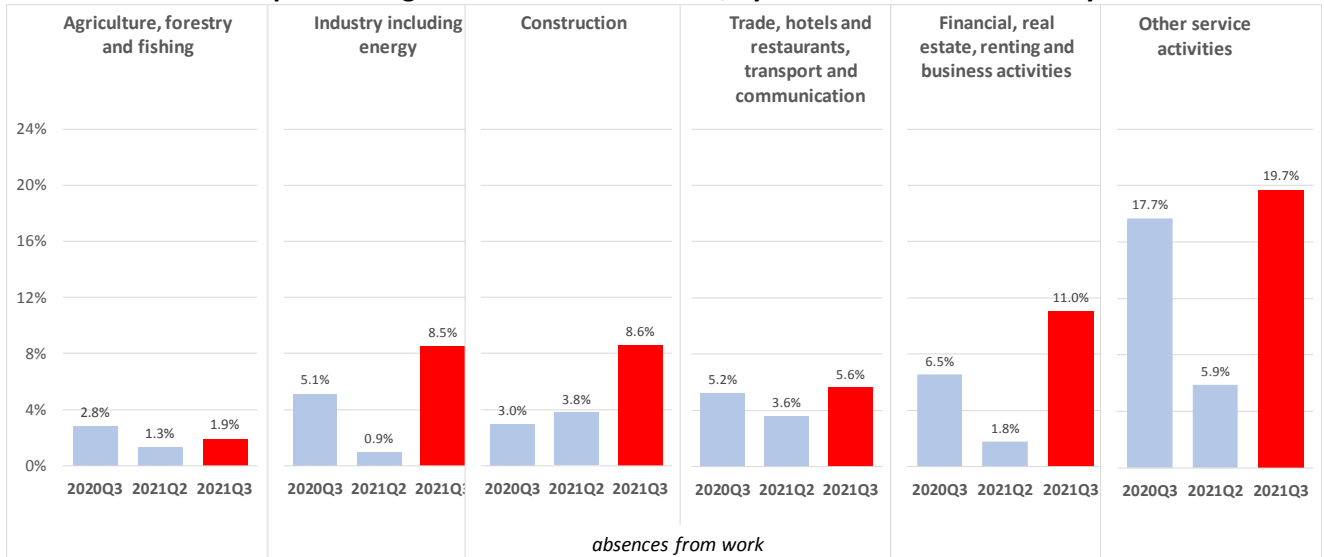
According to the survey data absences from work increased compared to the third quarter of 2021, while working hours per week decreased accordingly. An increase is observed in absences from work and a decrease in the hours worked in the third quarter of 2021, compared to the second quarter of 2021, due to summer vacations. Also, the percentage of persons aged 20-64 available to work but not seeking is decreased compared to the second quarter of 2021 and increased compared to the third quarter of 2020 (Graph 2).

**Graph 2. Changes on the labour market**



According to the survey data it is observed that compared to the third quarter of 2020 absence from work increased in all sectors of economic activity except agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The highest levels of absence from work for the third quarter of 2021 are observed in the sectors of other services and financial, real estate, renting and business activities (Graph 3). Compared to the third quarter of 2021, working hours decreased significantly in the sectors of industry and energy, construction and financial, real estate, renting and business activities and other service activities. In the same sectors working hours are also reduced compared to the second quarter of 2021 (Graph 4).

**Graph 3. Changes on absence from work, by sector of economic activity**



**Graph 4. Changes on hours worked, by sector of economic activity**



## I. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

**Table 1. Employment status by sex, age, Region, educational level, and citizenship <sup>(1)</sup>, 3rd quarter 2021**

(In thousands)

		Employed	Unemployed	Persons outside the labour force	Unemployment rate (%)	Labour force rate (%)
	<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>4,118.3</b>	<b>615.4</b>	<b>4,329.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>
SEX	Males	2,373.0	252.8	1,744.7	9.6	60.1
	Females	1,745.3	362.6	2,585.1	17.2	44.9
AGE	15 - 19	16.4	9.4	565.0	36.5	4.4
	20 - 24	142.0	56.6	256.8	28.5	43.6
	25 - 29	358.8	103.1	100.8	22.3	82.1
	30 - 44	1,543.3	234.6	272.2	13.2	86.7
	45 - 64	1,950.9	205.1	858.1	9.5	71.5
	65+	107.0	6.6	2,276.9	5.8	4.7
REGION (NUTS 2)	Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (Eastern Macedonia and Thrace)	208.0	44.3	253.3	17.5	49.9
	Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia)	674.8	116.3	794.9	14.7	49.9
	Dytiki Makedonia (Western Macedonia)	88.8	21.9	121.1	19.8	47.7
	Ipeiros (Epirus)	108.8	18.8	161.4	14.7	44.1
	Thessalia (Thessaly)	260.1	50.3	304.4	16.2	50.5
	Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)	89.0	7.3	73.7	7.6	56.7
	Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece)	233.8	49.2	282.5	17.4	50.0
	Stereia Ellada	206.4	31.2	231.8	13.1	50.6
	Attiki (Attica)	1,555.0	195.2	1,461.8	11.2	54.5
	Peloponnissos (Peloponnese)	220.3	28.1	215.6	11.3	53.5
	Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean)	77.4	7.8	80.3	9.2	51.5
	Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean)	141.3	15.9	115.1	10.1	57.7
	Kriti (Crete)	254.7	29.2	233.8	10.3	54.8
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	Less than primary	9.0	5.4	233.9	37.6	5.8
	Primary education	338.0	51.8	1,306.1	13.3	23.0
	Secondary education	1,768.2	295.5	1,957.5	14.3	51.3
	Post - secondary	408.9	67.7	127.5	14.2	78.9
	Tertiary Education	1,594.3	195.0	589.9	10.9	75.2
CITIZENSHIP	Greek	3,940.5	579.7	4,225.5	12.8	51.7
	Foreign	177.9	35.7	104.3	16.7	67.2

The highest unemployment rates are observed among women, persons aged up to 24 years, in the Region of Dytiki Makedonia, and persons that have completed less than primary education. The highest percentage of the labour force is observed among men, persons aged 30 - 44 years, in the Region of Notio Aigaio, persons that have completed post-secondary education and persons of foreign citizenship (Table 1).

(1) The definitions of the characteristics that are presented in Table 1 and the other tables of the press release can be found in the **Explanatory notes**, at the end of the press release, under “**Definitions**”.

(2) Any difference between the grand total and the sum of the detailed categories is due to rounding.

## II. CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

Table 2 presents the number of employed by professional status, occupation, full-time and part-time employment, permanent and temporary job for the 3rd quarter of 2021. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

**Table 2. Employed persons by professional status, occupation, full-time and part-time job, permanent or temporary job**

(In thousands)

	3rd quarter 2021	% of total	2nd quarter 2021	3rd quarter 2020	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,118.3</b>		<b>3,915.3</b>	<b>3,926.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Professional status</b>						
Self-employed with employees	330.7	8.0	312.5	308.5	5.8	7.2
Self-employed without employees	831.6	20.2	826.6	805.8	0.6	3.2
Employees	2,829.5	68.7	2,656.5	2,693.6	6.5	5.0
Family workers	126.5	3.1	119.6	118.9	5.8	6.4
<b>Occupation</b>						
Legislators, senior officials and managers	123.3	3.0	114.1	120.4	8.0	2.4
Professionals	820.0	19.9	829.8	769.9	-1.2	6.5
Technicians and associate professionals	323.8	7.9	311.6	338.9	3.9	-4.5
Clerks	488.1	11.9	450.5	462.9	8.3	5.4
Service workers and shop and market sale workers	955.7	23.2	855.5	942.1	11.7	1.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	410.5	10.0	411.2	368.2	-0.2	11.5
Craft and related trade workers	384.5	9.3	356.8	353.8	7.7	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	265.3	6.4	260.1	245.6	2.0	8.0
Elementary occupations	277.3	6.7	259.3	262.1	6.9	5.8
Other unclassified persons	69.2	1.7	66.2	62.8	4.5	10.1
<b>Full-time, part-time job</b>						
Full time	3,779.5	91.8	3,595.9	3,606.6	5.1	4.8
Part time	338.9	8.2	319.3	320.2	6.1	5.8
<b>Employees by permanent - temporary job</b>						
Permanent	2,488.3	60.4	2,381.9	2,412.0	4.5	3.2
Temporary	330.7	8.0	274.7	281.6	20.4	17.5

In the 3rd quarter of 2021, the majority of the employed are working as employees (68.7%), while a significant share is working as self-employed without employees (20.2%).

Part-time employment amounts to 8.2%, while the share of persons with temporary jobs is 8.0%. Part-time employment has increased by 6.1% in comparison with the previous quarter and by 5.8% compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Temporary jobs have increased compared to the previous quarter (20.4%) and to the corresponding quarter of the previous year (17.5%).

The occupations gathering the biggest shares of the employed are service workers and shop and market sale workers (23.2%) and professionals (19.9%). In comparison with the previous quarter the largest increase occurs for service workers and shop and market sale workers and clerks (11.7% and 8.3%, respectively) while a decrease is observed in professionals (-1.2%). In comparison with the same quarter last year, the largest increase occurs for skilled agricultural and fishery workers and craft and related trade workers (11.5% and 8.7, respectively) and the largest decrease in technicians and associate professionals (-4.5%) (Table 2).

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2010 a significant increase in the share of low skilled non-manual occupations <sup>(3)</sup> is observed while the share of skilled manual occupations decreases which, however, is increased in 2021. The share of highly skilled non-manual occupations increased slightly while the share of elementary occupations remained relatively stable since 2011. Finally, the share of workers in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing has been declining since 2014 while recording an increase in the first two quarters of 2021 (Graph 5).

**Graph 5: Percentage of employed by broad categories of occupations**

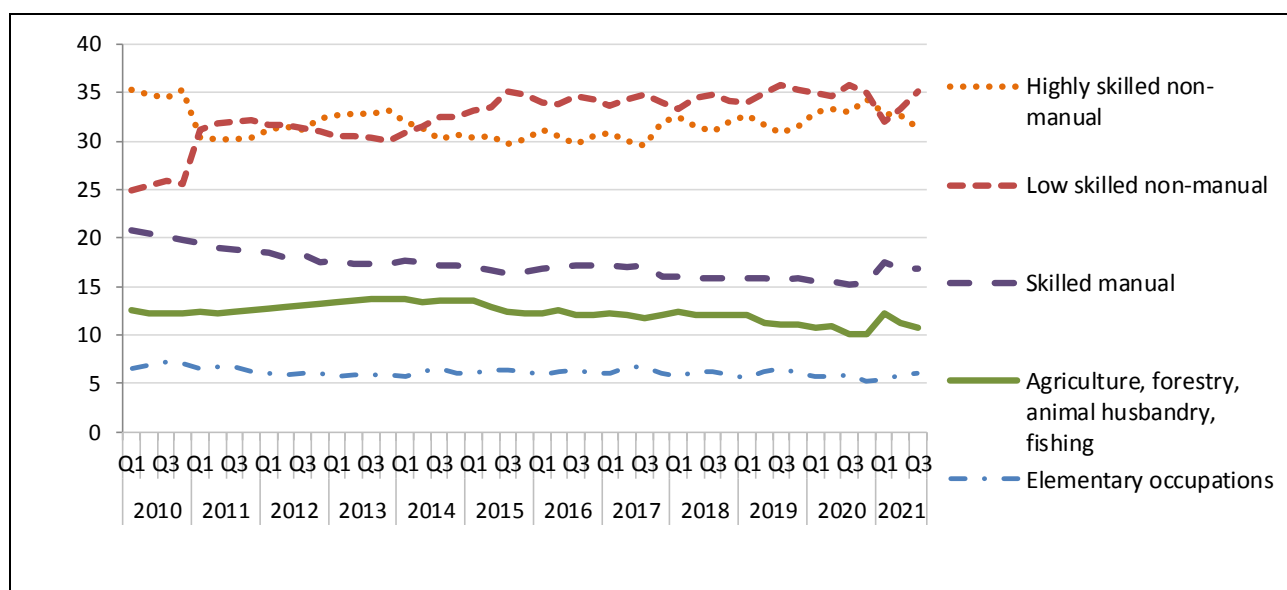


Table 3 presents the number of the employed by section of economic activity in the 3rd quarter of 2021. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

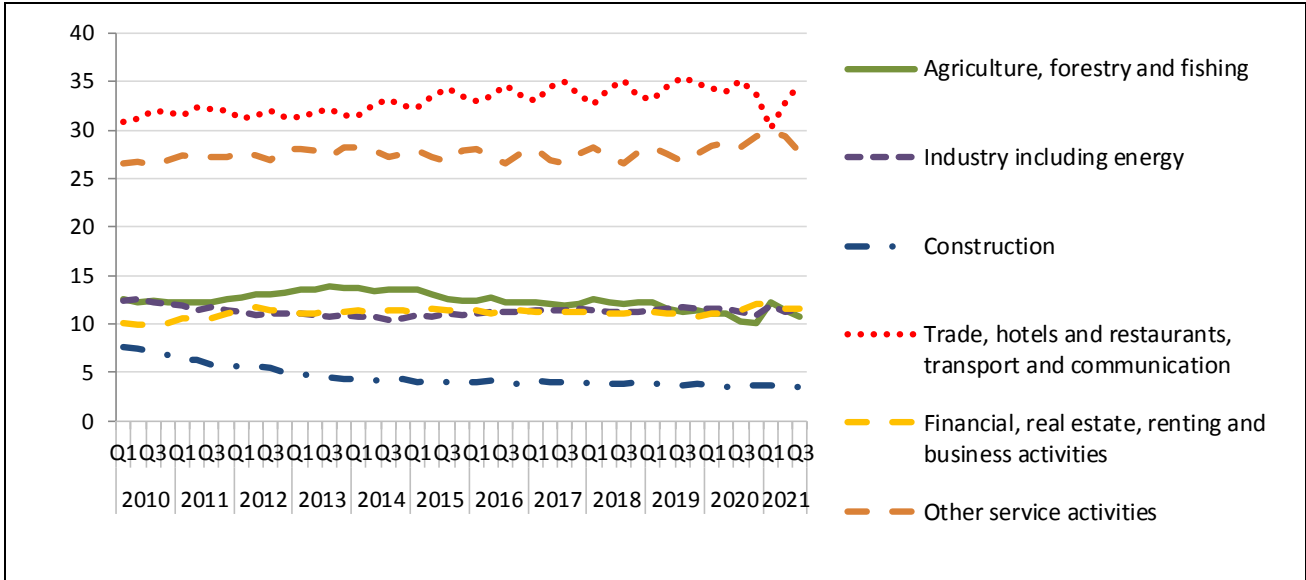
(3) It should be noted that from 2011 onward the new ISCO-08 is used for the classification of occupations and as a result, a sudden decrease is observed for “Highly skilled non-manual” occupations and a corresponding increase for “Low skilled non-manual” occupations. Nevertheless, a steady increase in the share of “Low skilled non manual” occupations is being observed from 2011 onwards.

**Table 3. Employed persons by section of economic activity***(In thousands)*

	3rd quarter 2021	% of total	2nd quarter 2021	3rd quarter 2020	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	442.0	10.7	444.4	402.9	-0.5	9.7
Mining and quarrying	11.2	0.3	9.9	11.3	12.5	-1.0
Manufacturing	404.4	9.8	379.4	373.1	6.6	8.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39.0	0.9	37.3	32.6	4.6	19.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23.5	0.6	16.7	26.0	40.6	-9.6
Construction	146.2	3.6	138.1	141.5	5.9	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	715.2	17.4	700.2	721.2	2.1	-0.8
Transportation and storage	220.1	5.3	211.7	206.0	4.0	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	445.1	10.8	316.9	396.0	40.4	12.4
Information and communication	104.6	2.5	104.1	96.7	0.5	8.2
Financial and insurance activities	80.3	1.9	74.4	87.8	7.9	-8.5
Real estate activities	6.6	0.2	7.4	5.1	-10.3	29.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	256.6	6.2	245.7	231.5	4.4	10.8
Administrative and support service activities	82.6	2.0	78.7	86.0	5.0	-3.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	395.5	9.6	388.8	358.0	1.7	10.5
Education	292.1	7.1	320.5	304.3	-8.9	-4.0
Human health and social work activities	284.3	6.9	288.2	278.0	-1.3	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	57.8	1.4	49.4	53.9	17.0	7.2
Other service activities	88.5	2.1	83.1	88.2	6.5	0.3
Activities of households as employers	17.8	0.4	18.1	23.2	-1.8	-23.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3.5	0.1	2.4	3.6	44.0	-2.4

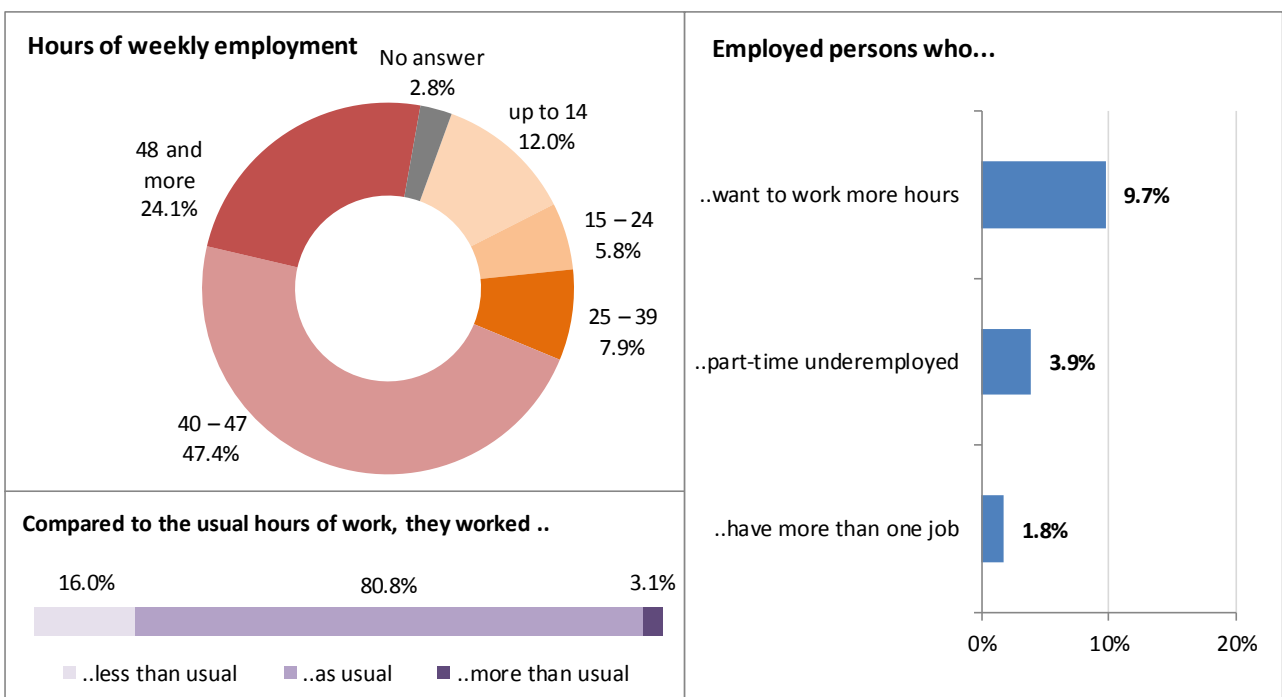
The evolution of the percentage distribution of the employed persons in broad groups of economic activity during the period 1st quarter 2010 – 3d quarter 2021, shows an increase in the share of persons working in the sector comprising trade, transport and communication, hotels and restaurants, which shows a decline in the first quarter of 2021 and then recovers. A decrease is recorded in the share of persons working in construction and agriculture-forestry-fishing. (Graph 6).

**Graph 6: Percentage of employed persons by broad groups of economic activity**



Most of the employed (47.4%) report having worked 40 - 47 hours in the reference week while a significant share (24.1%) reports having worked for 48 hours and more. Most of the employed persons (80.8%) worked the usual hours during the reference week. 9.7% of them state that they wish to work more hours while 3.9% are part-time workers who wish to work more, and they are available to start working more in the next two weeks and 1.8% of the employed reports having more than one job (Graph 7).

**Graph 7: Hours worked, existence of a second job, wish to work more hours and search for a job, 3rd quarter 2021**





### III. CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

Table 4 presents the number of unemployed by reason for leaving the last job, duration of unemployment, educational level and by registration in a public employment office (OAED, for Greece) for the 3rd quarter of 2021. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the quarterly and annual rates of change.

**Table 4. Unemployed by reason for leaving the last job <sup>(4)</sup>, duration of unemployment, educational level and registration in public employment office**

(In thousands)

	3rd quarter 2021	% of total	2nd quarter 2021	3rd quarter 2020	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>615.4</b>		<b>732.5</b>	<b>756.4</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-18.6</b>
<b>Reason for leaving the last job</b>						
Never worked in the past	129.6	21.1	140.1	140.8	-7.5	-7.9
Dismissed or made redundant <sup>(4)</sup>	105.6	17.2	129.9	173.0	-18.7	-39.0
A job of limited duration has ended	195.2	31.7	247.0	232.2	-21.0	-15.9
Other reason	103.5	16.8	127.0	109.5	-18.5	-5.5
Did not report a reason <sup>(4)</sup>	81.4	13.2	88.5	100.8	-8.0	-19.2
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>						
Less than 1 month	24.4	4.0	19.3	19.8	26.1	23.3
1 - 2 months	53.1	8.6	35.1	62.2	51.1	-14.6
3 - 5 months	38.9	6.3	59.4	56.7	-34.6	-31.4
6 - 11 months	83.6	13.6	165.5	131.9	-49.5	-36.6
<i>Long - term unemployed</i>						
12 - 17 months	81.0	13.2	95.1	67.4	-14.9	20.2
18 - 23 months	70.6	11.5	73.4	50.5	-3.7	39.8
24 - 47 months	86.7	14.1	97.0	129.8	-10.6	-33.2
4 years or more	170.4	27.7	181.7	228.7	-6.2	-25.5
<i>Long-term unemployed total</i>	408.7	66.4	447.2	476.4	-8.6	-14.2
Did not answer	6.7	1.1	6.0			
<b>Educational level</b>						
Less than primary	5.4	0.9	5.5	4.1	-1.8	31.7
Primary education	51.8	8.4	66.7	68.5	-22.3	-24.4
Secondary education	295.5	48.0	372.2	365.4	-20.6	-19.1
Post - secondary	67.7	11.0	95.8	103.7	-29.3	-34.7
Tertiary	195.0	31.7	192.3	214.7	1.4	-9.2
<b>Registration at a public employment office (OAED)</b>						
Registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	70.6	11.5	82.3	130.0	-14.2	-45.7
Registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	429.4	69.8	486.3	492.9	-11.7	-12.9
Not registered at a public employment office	113.9	18.5	161.3	132.7	-29.4	-14.2
Did not answer	1.4	0.2	2.6	0.8	-45.4	75.0

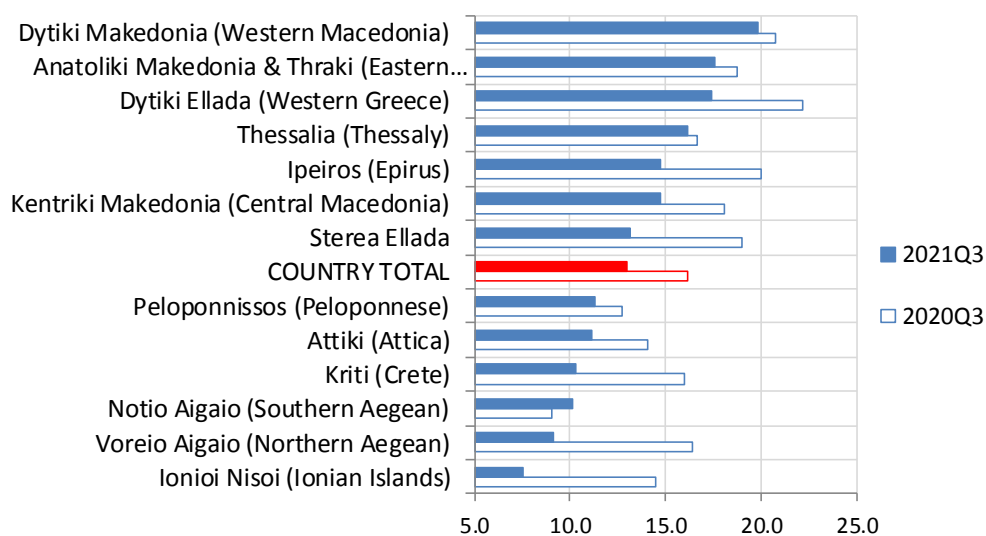
(4) It refers to persons who stopped working during the last eight (8) years. Persons who worked for the last time more than 8 years ago are not asked why they stopped working.

Most unemployed persons report as main reason for stopping their last job that it was a job of limited duration (31.7%) or they were dismissed (17.2%). The share of the unemployed that have not worked in the past amounts to 21.1% (Table 4).

The majority of the unemployed (66.4%) are seeking a job for one year or more (long-term unemployed). 57.3% of the unemployed have completed up to secondary education. 18.5% of the unemployed report that they are not registered at the public employment office (OAED), while 11.5% report that they receive a benefit or assistance from the public employment office (Table 4).

The Regions of Dytiki Makedonia and Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki have recorded the highest unemployment rates (Graph 8).

**Graph 8: Unemployment rate (%) by Region (NUTS 2)**



#### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 presents the number of the persons outside the labour force, aged less than 75, by existence of previous work experience, their willingness to work as well as job search and immediate availability for work for the 3rd quarter 2021. Furthermore, the table includes the corresponding data for the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago, as well as the corresponding quarterly and annual rates of change.

**Table 5. Persons outside the labour force, aged less than 75 years, by existence of previous work experience, willingness to work and availability for work**

(In thousands)

	3rd quarter 2021	% of total	2nd quarter 2021	3rd quarter 2020	Quarterly rate of change (%)	Annual rate of change (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,130.1</b>		<b>3,223.1</b>	<b>3,210.4</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Existence of previous employment experience</b>						
Never worked in the past	1,457.7	46.6	1,479.7	1,498.4	-1.5	-2.7
Worked in the last job more than 8 years ago <sup>(5)</sup>	950.7	30.4	966.0	966.9	-1.6	-1.7
Worked in the last 8 years	721.6	23.1	777.4	745.0	-7.2	-3.1
<b>Reason for leaving the last job</b>						
Dismissed or made redundant	48.0	6.7	42.3	48.3	13.5	-0.6
A job of limited duration has ended	81.4	11.3	77.9	89.7	4.5	-9.3
Had to look after children or incapacitated adults	22.1	3.1	19.4	12.2	13.9	81.1
Resigned for other personal or family reasons	36.9	5.1	33.8	33.3	9.2	10.8
Education or training	14.8	2.1	12.8	11.7	15.6	26.5
Own illness or disability	29.2	4.0	28.7	29.4	1.7	-0.7
Retirement	438.9	60.8	422.4	452.3	3.9	-3.0
Other reasons	50.4	7.0	140.0	68.1	-64.0	-26.0
<b>Willingness to work</b>						
Wish to work	234.2	7.5	275.2	201.5	-14.9	16.2
Do not want to work	2,882.1	92.1	2,939.2	3,008.8	-1.9	-4.2
Did not answer	13.9	0.4	8.7	0.0	59.8	
<b>Job search and immediate availability for work</b>						
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	9.7	0.3	19.2	15.6	-49.5	-38.0
Persons available to work but not seeking	144.4	4.6	174.7	139.9	-17.3	3.2
Other	2,976.0	95.1	3,029.2	3,054.8	-1.8	-2.6

Most of the persons outside the labour force 15 - 74 years old have not worked in the past (46.6%) or they worked for the last time 8 years ago and more (30.4%).

Among the persons that worked for the last time during the previous eight years, the majority stopped working due to retirement (60.8%) or because it was a job of limited duration that ended (11.3%).

92.1% of the persons outside the labour force state that they would not like to work. 0.3% of the persons outside the labour force are seeking a job but are not currently available to start working, while 4.6% of them want to work, are available for work in the next 2 weeks but are not seeking work.

(5) Persons who worked for the last time more than 8 years ago, are not asked why they stopped working.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Labour Force Survey** The 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 persons outside the labour force. In addition, the Labour Force Survey collects information on demographic characteristics, main job characteristics, the existence and characteristics of a second job, educational attainment, participation in education, previous working experience and search of a job.

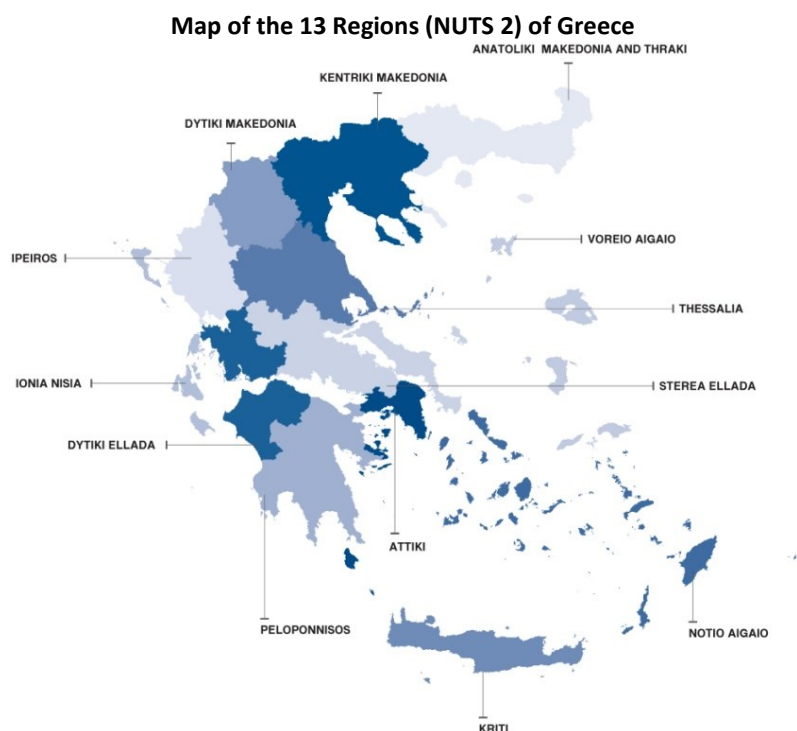
**Legislation** The current survey is fully harmonized with European legislation. The basic act is Regulation (EC) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, which is in force since 1/1/2021 and replaced Regulation (EC) 577/98. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2240 sets out the design and characteristics of the survey and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2241 lays down the technical elements of the monthly unemployment data.

**Reference Period** The sample of the 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 collective households (i.e. hospitals, hotels, military camps, asylums, homes for the elderly, orphanages, etc).

**Geographical classification** The geographical classification is based on Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics.



**Methodology** The estimates of the Labour Force Survey are produced by 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 allocation of population by NUTS 2 Regions, gender and age group, and d) the distribution of private households to Greece total. As of January 2021, data are collected via electronic questionnaire (CATI, CAPI).

**Data collection during the pandemic period of COVID-19** In 2021Q3, the labour market was affected by specific regulatory measures regarding the operation of businesses as well as by measures taken to protect public health and tackle the COVID-19 pandemic in the whole Country. These measures affected not only the normal functioning of the market, but also the data collection method of the survey.

For reasons of public health protection, data are collected mainly by way of telephone interviews.

**Definitions** **Employed:** comprise persons aged 15 to 89 (in completed years at the end of the reference week) who, during the reference week, were in one of the following categories:

a) persons who during the reference week worked for at least 1 hour for pay or profit, including contributing family workers

b) persons with a job or business who were temporarily not at work during the reference week but had an attachment to their job, where the following groups have a job attachment:

- persons not at work due to holidays, working time arrangements, sick leave, maternity or paternity leave;

- persons in job-related training;

- persons on parental leave, either receiving and/or being entitled to job-related income or benefits, or whose parental leave is expected to be 3 months or less;

- seasonal workers during the off-season, where they continue to regularly perform tasks and duties for the job or business, excluding fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations;

- persons temporarily not at work for other reasons where the expected duration of the absence is 3 months or less.

*Note: contributing family workers, persons in own-use production work, voluntary workers, unpaid trainees and individuals involved in other forms of work are defined in the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation, adopted on 11 October 2013.*

**Unemployed persons** comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were, during the reference week, (a) not employed, (b) currently available for work, and (c) actively seeking work, or found a job to start within a period of at most 3 months from the end of the reference week.

**Persons outside the labour force** comprise persons who were in one of the following categories: (a) aged below 15, (b) aged above 89, or (c) aged 15 to 89 and neither employed nor unemployed during the reference week, according to the definitions of employment and unemployment described above.

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

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

**Regions:** the 13 NUTS 2 areas in which Greece is divided.

**Educational level:** the highest completed level of education provided in 4 categories. The category "Less than primary" includes persons that never went to school. The category "Primary education" includes persons that completed primary school", and the category "Secondary education" includes persons that completed at most "Lyceum"- Upper Secondary Education. The category "Tertiary education" also includes persons that completed master or PHD.

**Self-employed with employees:** persons that who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

**Self-employed without employees:** persons that who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

**Employees:** persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind.

**Family workers:** persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

**Part-time job:** a worker's job where the normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers. The distinction between full-time and part-time job is based on the spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

**Temporary work:** work of **employees**, which will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.

**Duration of unemployment:** the time that the respondent is looking for work and, simultaneously, had no job.

**Changes in Labor  
Force Survey as of  
2021**

	<b>Up to 2020</b>	<b>From 2021 onwards</b>
<b>Data collection</b>	Paper questionnaires	By electronic means (CAPI)
<b>Questionnaire</b>	The number of the surveyed characteristics and the relevant questions remained the same for every quarter of the year.	The number of the surveyed characteristics and the relevant questions changes every quarter. For specific characteristics, only annual estimates are produced.
<b>Definition of employed</b>	<p>Population: Persons aged 15 years and over.</p> <p>Persons who reported that they did not work in the reference week but had a job from which they were temporarily absent are classified as employed, except in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees who are non-active, are absent for more than 3 months and receive less than 50 % of their salary.</li> <li>• Employees who are absent from work due to seasonality.</li> </ul> <p>Self-employed persons are employed in all cases (including family workers).</p>	<p>Population: Persons aged 15-89 years.</p> <p>Persons who reported that they did not work in the reference week but had a job from which they were temporarily absent are considered to be employed only if the duration of their absence is less than 3 months or if they continue to receive income from their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sick leave, maternity/paternity leave, and educational leave are excluded, and in these cases, persons are classified as employed.</li> </ul> <p>Seasonal workers, regardless of professional status, who reported that they did not work in the reference week but had a job from which they were temporarily absent due to seasonality are considered to be employed only if they perform tasks related to their work (e.g. renovation, business trip) excluding legal or administrative obligations.</p>
<b>Weighting</b>	Population adjustment according to gender, age and NUTS-2 Region.	Sample weights are applied for all members of the same household and in addition the results of the survey are now reduced to the estimated number of households in the country.

**Sector of economic activity:** the classification of economic activities is based on the products that a business produces or the services that provides. Since 2008, a classification equivalent to NACE Rev. 2<sup>(6)</sup> is used. Labour Force Survey collects information at 3-digit level for the main job and at 2-digit level for the second and the previous job.

- in Table 3, the NACE Rev.2 classification is used at 1-digit level,
- in Graphs 7 and 9, for the classification of economic activity, the following typologies are used:

Typology of economic sector categories – correspondence with 2-digit NACE Rev. 2 codes		
Typology used in Graph 7	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03
	Industry including energy	05 - 39
	Construction	41 - 43
	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	45 - 61
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	62 - 82
	Other service activities	84 - 99
Typology used in Graph 9	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01 - 03
	Industry including energy	05 - 39
	Construction	41 - 43
	Trade	45 - 47
	Transport and communication	49 - 53, 58 - 61
	Hotels and restaurants	55 - 56
	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	62 - 82
	Public administration	84
	Education	85
	Health	86
	Other service activities	87 - 99

**Occupation:** is a set of jobs consisting of similar tasks and duties. Since 2011 the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08<sup>(7)</sup>) of ILO is used. The Labour Force Survey collects information at 3-digit level for the main, the second and the previous job.

- in Table 2 and in Graph 5, the ISCO-08 classification is used at 1-digit level,
- in Graph 6, for the classification of occupation, the following typology is used:

Typology of occupation categories – correspondence with ISCO–08 codes	
Highly skilled non-manual <i>(Legislators, senior officials and managers, Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals)</i>	0,1,2,3
Low skilled non-manual <i>(Clerks, Service workers and shop and market sale workers)</i>	4,5
Skilled manual <i>(Craft and related trade workers, Plant and machine operators and assemblers)</i>	0,7,8
Occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing <i>(skilled and non-skilled)</i>	6 and 92
Elementary occupations <i>(non-skilled workers, except those working in primary sector)</i>	9 except 92

Analytical description of the methodology and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey can be found on the website of ELSTAT at the link:  
<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/>

(6) <http://www.statistics.gr/en/economic-activities>

(7) <http://www.statistics.gr/en/occupation>