



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



**HELLENIC STATISTICAL
AUTHORITY**

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2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Economic characteristics of the Resident Population of Greece

According to the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the Economically Active population of Greece amounted to 4.586.636 persons (42,4% of the total Resident Population), while the Economically Non-Active Population amounted to 6.229.650 persons (57,6% of the total Resident Population).

A. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Out of the total Economically Active Population, 3.727.633 persons declared “employed” and 859.003 persons declared “unemployed”.

Males account for the largest share (59,0%) of the Economically Active Population, while females represent the remaining 41,0%.

a. Employed persons

46,2% of the total of employed persons belong to the age group 30-44 years old, while 36,2% belong to the age group 45-64 years old.

The average number of employed persons by household is 0,9.

In couples (married or in registered partnership) with at least one child (under 18 years old), 52,4 % of mothers are employed, while the corresponding percentage for employed fathers reaches 84,9%. As regards lone mothers with at least one child under 18 years old, 61,2% of them are employed, while the corresponding percentage of lone fathers with at least one child under 18 years old, is 74,9%.

Table 1 below shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by NACE branch and by Region.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of employed persons by branch of economic activity and by Region

Regions	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	All Industries
GREECE TOTAL	10,0	0,2	9,2	0,8	0,5	6,8	17,5	5,2	7,8	2,4	2,7	0,2	5,4	2,7	9,7	7,9	6,4	1,3	1,9	1,4	0,0	100
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	20,7	0,7	9,5	0,5	0,5	5,3	14,8	3,1	6,2	1,0	1,4	0,1	3,7	1,9	13,9	8,0	5,7	0,8	1,7	0,4	0,0	100
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	11,5	0,2	11,8	0,5	0,5	5,7	19,4	4,3	6,8	1,7	1,9	0,3	5,3	2,4	8,1	9,0	6,6	1,3	1,9	0,8	0,0	100
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	14,1	1,7	8,9	7,4	0,6	7,4	14,9	3,0	5,9	0,9	1,4	0,1	4,0	1,5	10,1	9,9	5,3	0,9	1,8	0,3	0,0	100
IPEIROS	15,1	0,2	7,6	0,6	0,5	8,9	15,7	3,5	8,3	0,9	1,5	0,1	4,4	1,8	9,7	9,7	7,9	1,0	1,9	0,6	0,0	100
THESSALIA	18,2	0,2	9,3	0,5	0,6	7,0	16,1	3,4	6,9	0,9	1,5	0,1	4,5	1,7	10,1	9,4	6,3	0,9	1,8	0,6	0,0	100
STEREA ELLADA	17,3	0,6	13,9	0,9	0,7	8,1	15,7	4,6	6,6	1,1	1,6	0,1	3,7	2,0	8,6	6,9	4,4	0,8	1,7	0,9	0,0	100
IONIA NISSIA	9,4	0,1	4,1	0,4	0,5	9,3	16,4	5,1	21,8	0,9	1,4	0,2	4,0	3,4	7,2	7,1	4,7	1,1	1,8	1,1	0,0	100
DYTIKI ELLADA	19,5	0,1	7,0	0,7	0,5	8,1	16,2	4,6	6,6	1,3	1,8	0,1	4,1	1,9	8,7	8,9	6,0	1,0	2,0	0,9	0,0	100
PELOPONNISOS	25,6	0,2	6,6	1,4	0,5	8,5	14,5	3,8	7,5	1,0	1,6	0,2	3,7	1,8	7,7	6,4	4,7	1,4	1,8	1,2	0,0	100
ATTIKI	1,2	0,1	9,6	0,7	0,5	6,1	18,8	6,9	5,8	4,4	4,5	0,3	7,0	3,6	10,3	7,3	7,2	1,6	2,0	2,3	0,0	100
VOREIO AIGAI0	13,7	0,2	4,4	0,8	0,4	8,9	14,9	5,5	9,2	1,0	1,4	0,1	3,5	1,7	17,1	8,4	5,5	0,8	1,8	0,9	0,0	100
NOTIO AIGAI0	5,2	0,4	4,5	0,9	0,7	10,6	16,5	4,9	23,9	0,9	1,4	0,1	3,6	3,4	9,6	6,0	4,0	1,2	1,7	0,7	0,0	100
KRITI	14,7	0,1	5,9	0,6	0,4	7,4	16,0	3,9	15,1	1,2	1,8	0,2	4,2	2,9	7,7	7,9	6,1	1,0	1,9	1,0	0,1	100

In the Region of Peloponnisos, "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing", with 25,6 %, accounts for the biggest share of employed persons in this Region . On the other hand, in the Region of Notio Aigai0 the biggest share, 23,9%, of employed persons is recorded in the branch of "Accommodation and Food Service Activities".

10,5% (391.398 persons) of the total of employed persons have foreign citizenship (including also people without citizenship or whose citizenship was not specified or not declared).

It is also observed that the biggest share, 18,2%, of the employed persons with Greek citizenship work in the branch of “Wholesale and Retail Trade-Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles” and 10,7% in “Public Administration and Defense-Compulsory Social Security”. Similarly, the biggest share, 18,8%, of the employed persons with foreign citizenship work in “Construction”, while 18,2% work in “Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing” .

*Percentage distribution of the employed persons
in EU countries by main groups of branch of economic activity*

For the group “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” the highest percentage is recorded in Romania (28,4%), while the lowest in the United Kingdom (1,0%). As regards “Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other branches”, Czech Republic accounts for the biggest share (25,4%) and Luxembourg for the lowest share (6,4%). For the group “Construction”, the highest percentage is recorded in Cyprus (10,5%) while the lowest in the Ireland (4,8%). In “Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities” Greece accounts for the biggest share (30,5%) and Luxembourg for the lowest (16,6%). As regards “Information and communication”, the biggest percentage is observed in Germany (5,0%) and the lowest in Romania (1,8%). For the group “Financial and insurance activities”, the biggest share is recorded in Luxembourg (9,3%), while the lowest in Romania (1,5%). As regards “Real estate activities”, Latvia accounts for the biggest share (2,5%), while Greece and Romania account for the lowest share (0,2%). In “Professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities”, the biggest share is observed in Netherlands (15,3%) and the lowest in Romania (5,0%). For the group “Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities” the highest percentage is recorded in Denmark (33,0%) and the lowest in Romania (14,2%). Finally, as regards the group “Other service activities”, Cyprus accounts for the biggest share (11,6%) and Poland for the lowest share (3,0%).

It should be noted that the aforementioned branches of economic activity are grouped on the basis of the aggregation presented in the official website of Eurostat.

Table 2 presents the percentage distribution of employed persons with Greek or other citizenship (foreign, without or not specified citizenship) by main occupation groups.

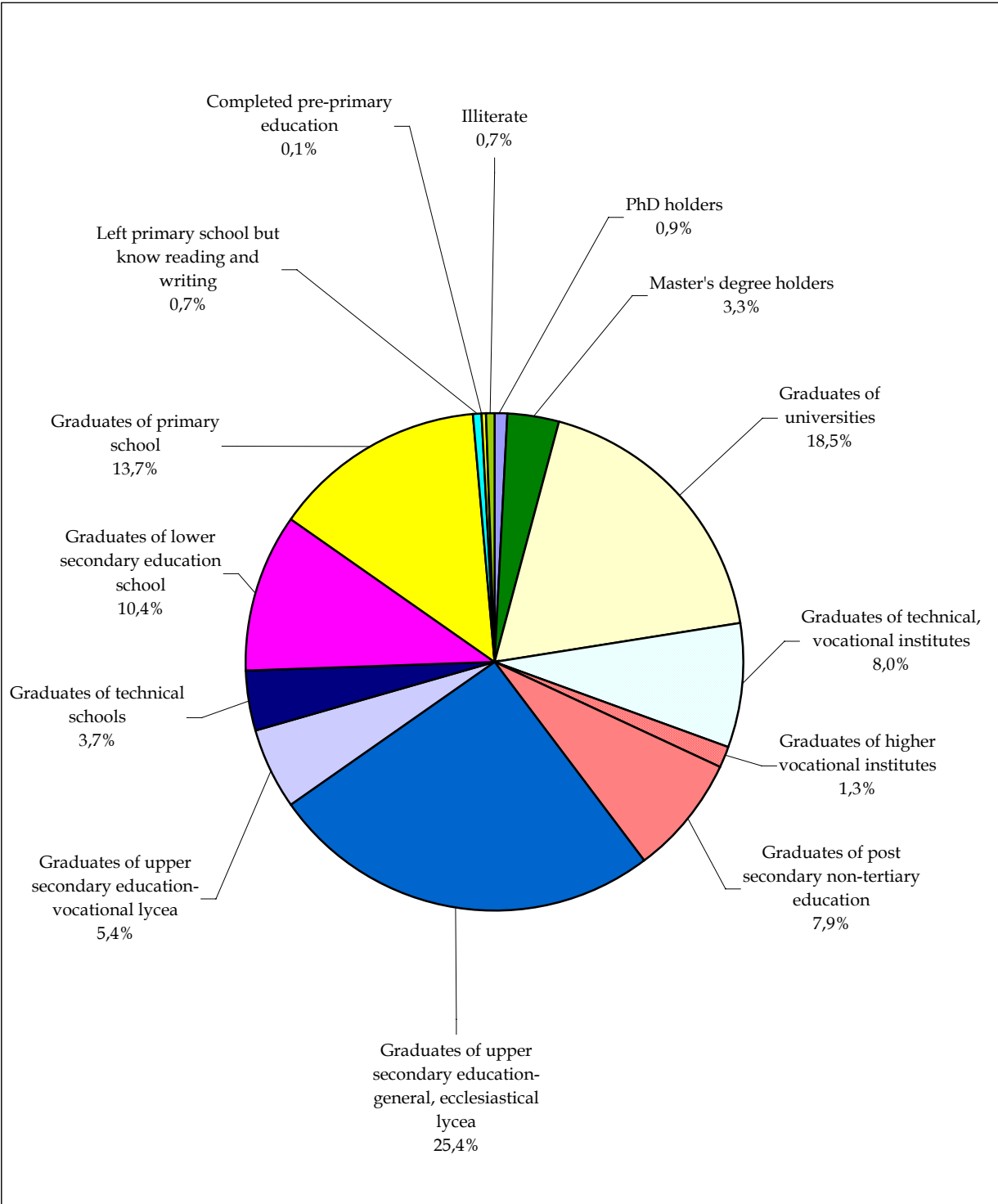
Table 2. Percentage distribution of employed persons with Greek and foreign citizenship by occupation

Occupation	Total	%	Greek Citizenship		Foreign, not specified or without citizenship	
			Total	%	Total	%
GREECE TOTAL	3.727.633	100,0	3.336.235	89,5	391.398	10,5
Managers	218.437	5,9	209.833	96,1	8.604	3,9
Professionals	678.794	18,2	665.170	98,0	13.624	2,0
Technicians and associate professionals	330.187	8,9	322.302	97,6	7.885	2,4
Clerical support workers	293.288	7,9	282.174	96,2	11.114	3,8
Service and sales workers	844.702	22,7	776.420	91,9	68.282	8,1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	316.390	8,5	282.637	89,3	33.753	10,7
Craft and related trades workers	458.183	12,3	370.153	80,8	88.030	19,2
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	234.843	6,3	219.108	93,3	15.735	6,7
Elementary occupations	352.809	9,5	208.438	59,1	144.371	40,9

As regards educational attainment of employed persons, it is observed that the highest percentage (30,8%) of employed persons have completed upper secondary education (General, Ecclesiastical, Vocational, etc.)

Graph 1 illustrates the percentage distribution of employed persons by level of educational attainment.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of employed persons by educational attainment



As regards the place of work, 61,7% of the employed persons work in the Municipality of their usual residence. Graph 2 below illustrates the percentage distribution of employed persons by place of work.

Graph 2. Percentage distribution of employed persons by place of work

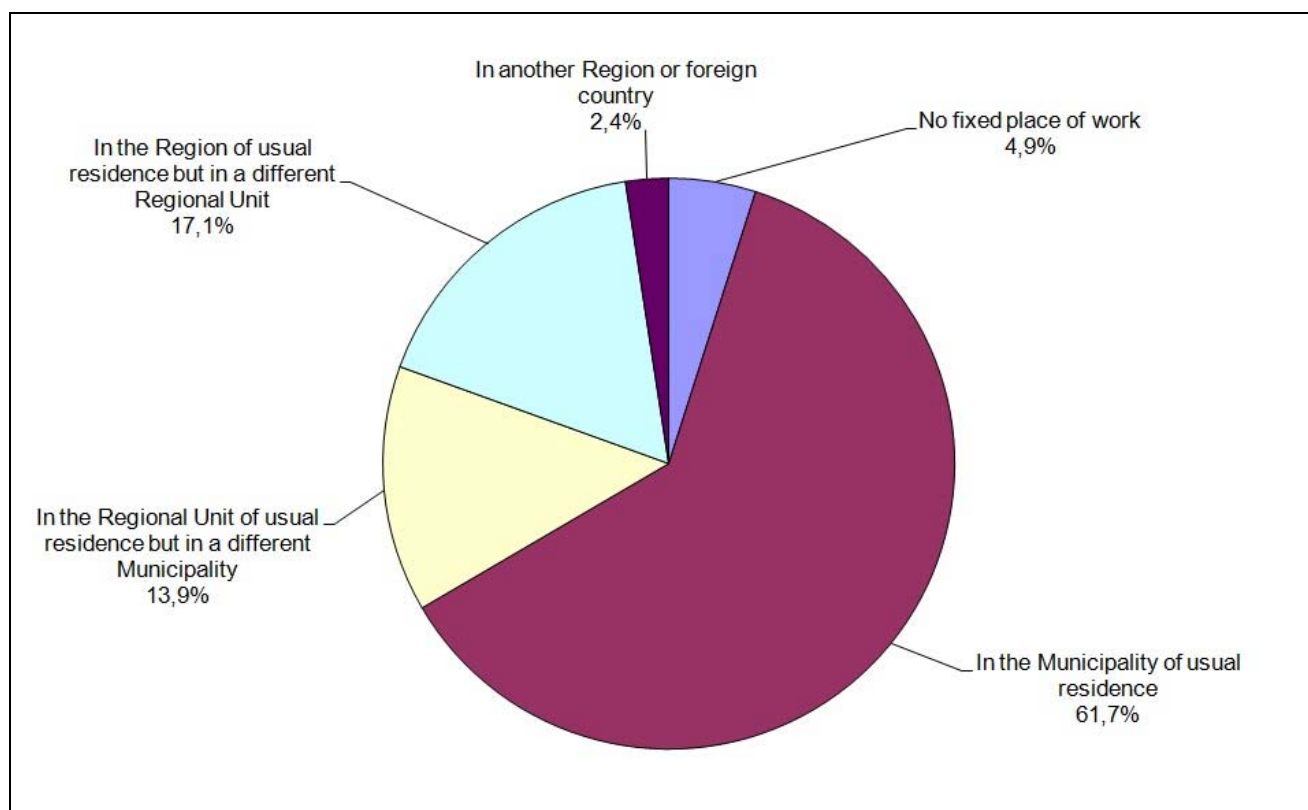


Table 3 below presents, indicatively, the place of work of the employed persons in the 5 biggest Municipalities of Greece.

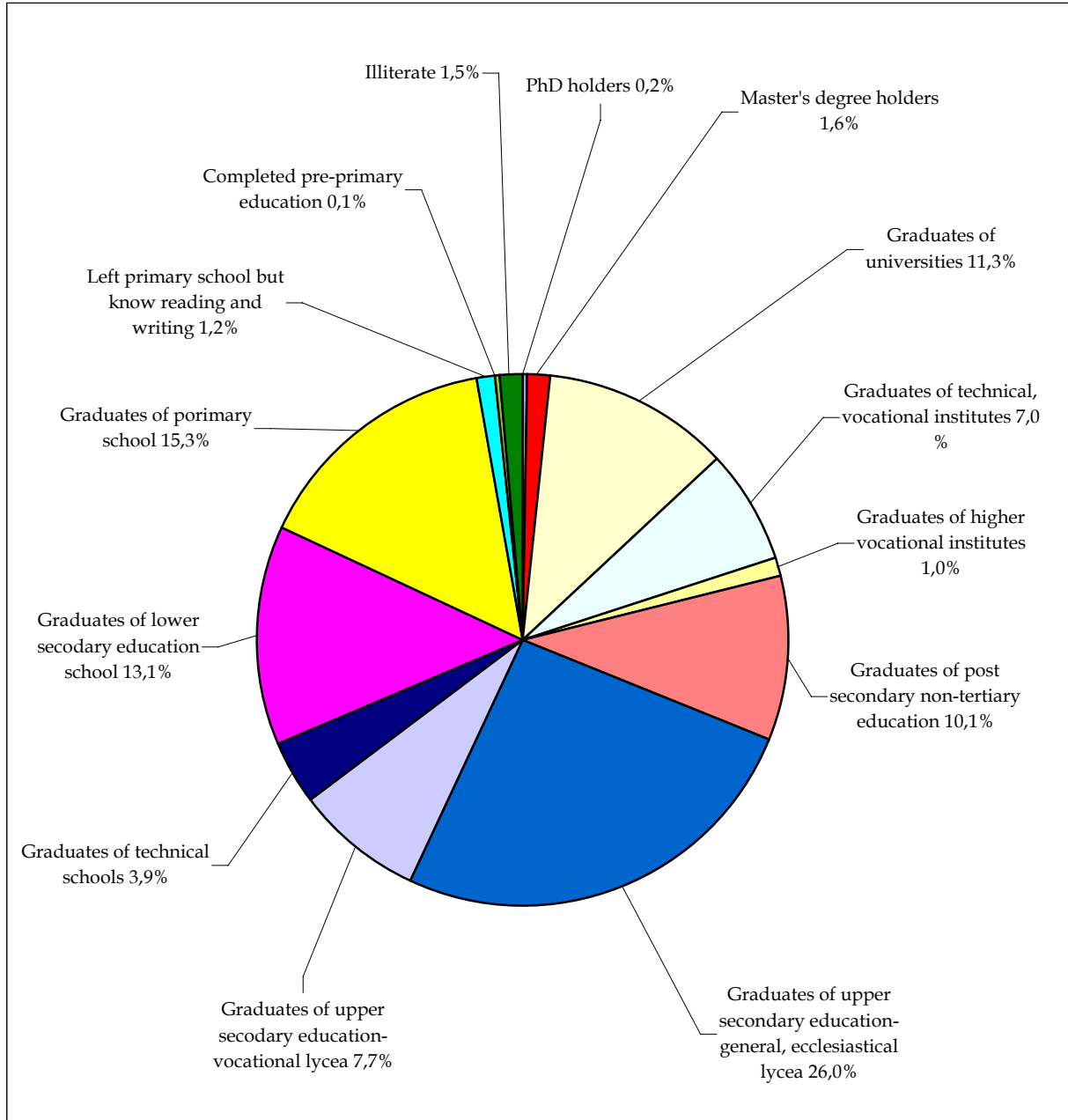
Table 3. Employed persons by place of work in the 5 biggest Municipalities of Greece

Municipality of usual residence	Employed					
	Total	No fixed place of work	In the Municipality of usual residence	In the Regional Unit of usual residence but in a different Municipality	In a different Regional Unit than the usual residence	In a foreign country
ATHENS	260.658	20.790	172.718	4.860	61.228	1.062
THESSALONIKI	103.243	2.640	83.275	11.876	5.049	403
PATRA	68.820	3.050	59.309	3.602	2.696	163
IRAKLIO	64.269	2.819	53.909	6.177	1.288	76
PIREAS	59.122	3.884	29.318	3.747	21.968	205

b. Unemployed persons

Graph 3 presents the percentage distribution of the unemployed by level of educational attainment.

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of unemployed by educational attainment



B. ECONOMICALLY NON-ACTIVE POPULATION

Table 4 presents the Economically Non- Active Population by Region.

Table 4. Economically Non-Active Population by Region

Region	Total	Pupils-Students	Pensioners	Capital income recipients	Homemakers	Other
CREECE TOTAL	6.229.650	1.737.074	2.407.222	22.804	1.224.095	838.455
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA,	373.603	96.207	153.356	729	70.438	52.873
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	1.110.495	322.500	424.303	3.051	212.843	147.798
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	175.595	47.447	71.319	318	35.605	20.906
IPEIROS	207.144	54.209	93.852	597	34.555	23.931
THESSALIA	449.335	116.130	187.139	983	88.855	56.228
STEREA ELLADA	330.112	79.218	141.494	844	67.629	40.927
IONIA NISSIA	119.162	30.747	50.701	1.032	21.876	14.806
DYTIKI ELLADA	418.621	119.710	159.389	1.417	85.669	52.436
PELOPONNISOS	343.917	80.790	152.193	1.845	65.513	43.576
ATTIKI	2.056.872	601.927	733.805	9.044	422.550	289.546
VOREIO AIGAIO	122.603	29.512	50.636	455	25.034	16.966
NOTIO AIGAIO	168.999	48.503	57.148	885	35.568	26.895
KRITI	353.192	110.174	131.887	1.604	57.960	51.567

The last column 'Other' refers to persons in military service, young children of pre-school age and any other category of economically non-active population that is not covered by the other categories of the table.

The Region with the highest percentage of pensioners (27,9%) out of the total Resident Population is Ipeiros. On the other hand, the Region with the lowest percentage (18,5%) of pensioners is Notio Aigaio.

More detailed information on the economic characteristics of the Resident Population of Greece, for every administrative division and up to 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-cencus2011tables>

Furthermore, users can submit an electronic request for statistical data through the website of ELSTAT to 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 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. Reference period

The 2011 Population-Housing Census was conducted from 9 to 24 May 2011. The reference week for the employed persons was the week preceding the census week i.e. , 3-9 May 2011.

4. Useful concepts- basic definitions

4.1 Economically active population: are persons either employed or unemployed.

4.2 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.

4.3 Unemployed are the persons aged 15 and over who during the week preceding the Census, declared:

- (a) that they were without work i.e, they were neither employed nor self-employed, or
- (b) they were currently available for work , i.e., they were ready to start working as salaried employees or self-employed during the week preceding the Census and for two weeks after the Census and
- (c) they were seeking for a job, i.e., they had taken all the necessary steps to search for a salaried job or self-employment, within 4 weeks from the end of the week preceding the Census.

4.4 Economically non-active are those persons who are younger than the working age (on the basis of the national definition for the minimum working age) for having an economic activity, as well as pensioners, capital income recipients, etc.

5. Description of main occupation groups referred to in Table 2 (on the basis of ISCO-08)

a. Senior officials and administration 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. General office clerks

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 molders 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 workers, manual workers and occupations

This category includes: office cleaners, freight handlers, garden laborers, 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.

Notice: The data of the 2011 Population-Housing Census are not fully comparable with the results of other surveys because of methodological differences at international level.