

HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECONSTRUCTION



GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FOR GENDER EQUALITY

**“Paratiritirio.isotita.gr”** is an online portal of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE) in the framework of the flagship project of GSGE on “service organisation for the integration, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies in all aspects of public sector action (Observatory)”. It is a user friendly, integrated information system, which allows the collection, analysis, processing and dissemination of statistical data and indicators related to gender equality policies.

**“Paratiritirio.isotita.gr”** aims at mapping gender differentiations in 12 key policy areas and monitoring of the relevant trends and developments in Greece over time. It includes 82 gender indicators which have either been adopted at the European Union level, based on the Beijing Platform for Action, or are related to specific national priorities. Indicators are accompanied by metadata and documents relating to relevant reports and studies.

The data sources used are the Greek Statistical Authority, Eurostat, the United Nations (UN), the Hellenic Police, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and databases of other national and international governmental bodies or non governmental agencies and organizations.

The portal enables the user to filter the data in a practical way, and to create graphs/figures (chart bars, line bars) for a condensed and graphic display of data.

This **first e-bulletin, published in Greek in March 2016**, includes examples of indicators, under the “Women and Poverty” policy area, which are presented below.

Indicator: Share of economically inactive population by gender

FIGURE 1

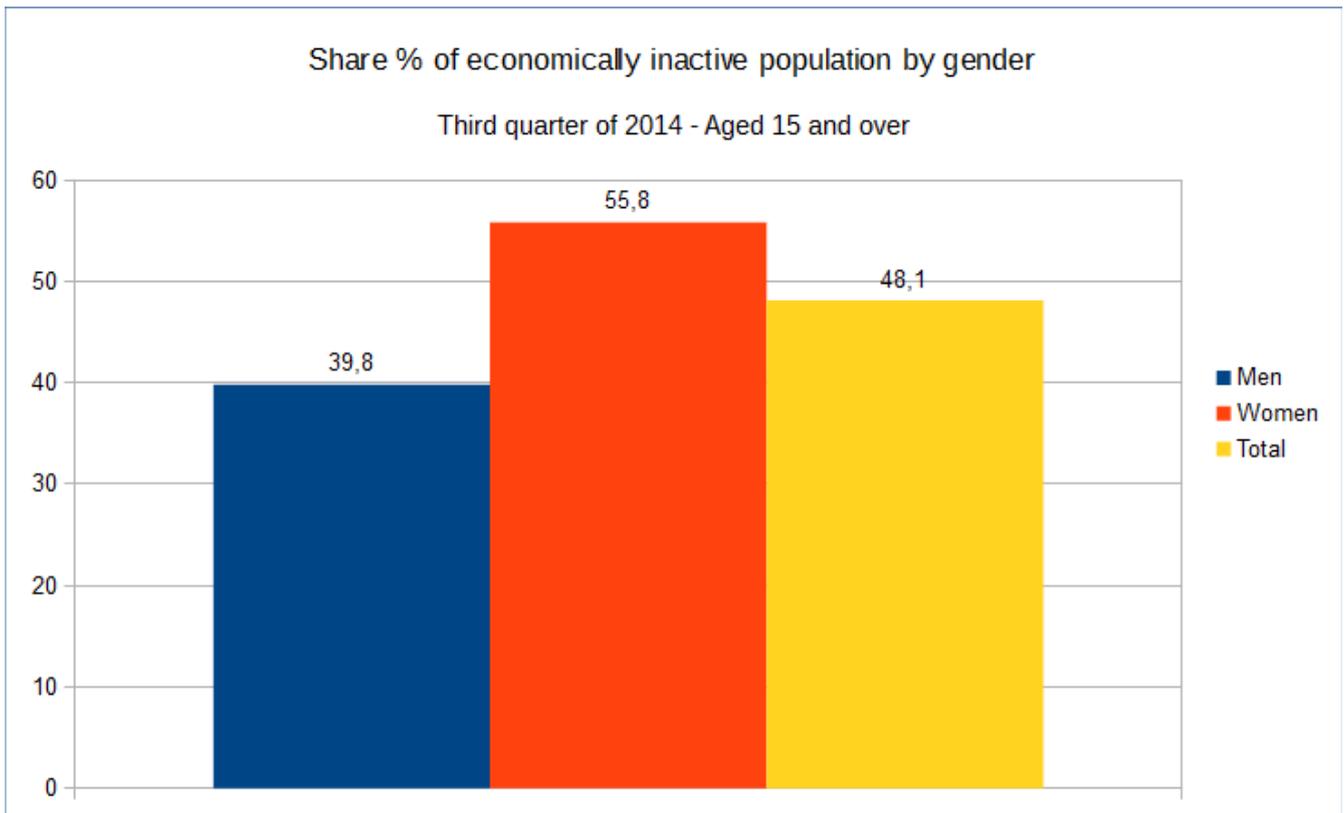


Figure 1 shows the share of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over, by gender, for the third quarter of 2014. The percentage of economically inactive women is represented by the red column (55.8%), the respective percentage of men by the blue column (39.8%) and the percentage of the total population that is economically inactive is represented by the yellow column (48.1%).

**FIGURE 2**

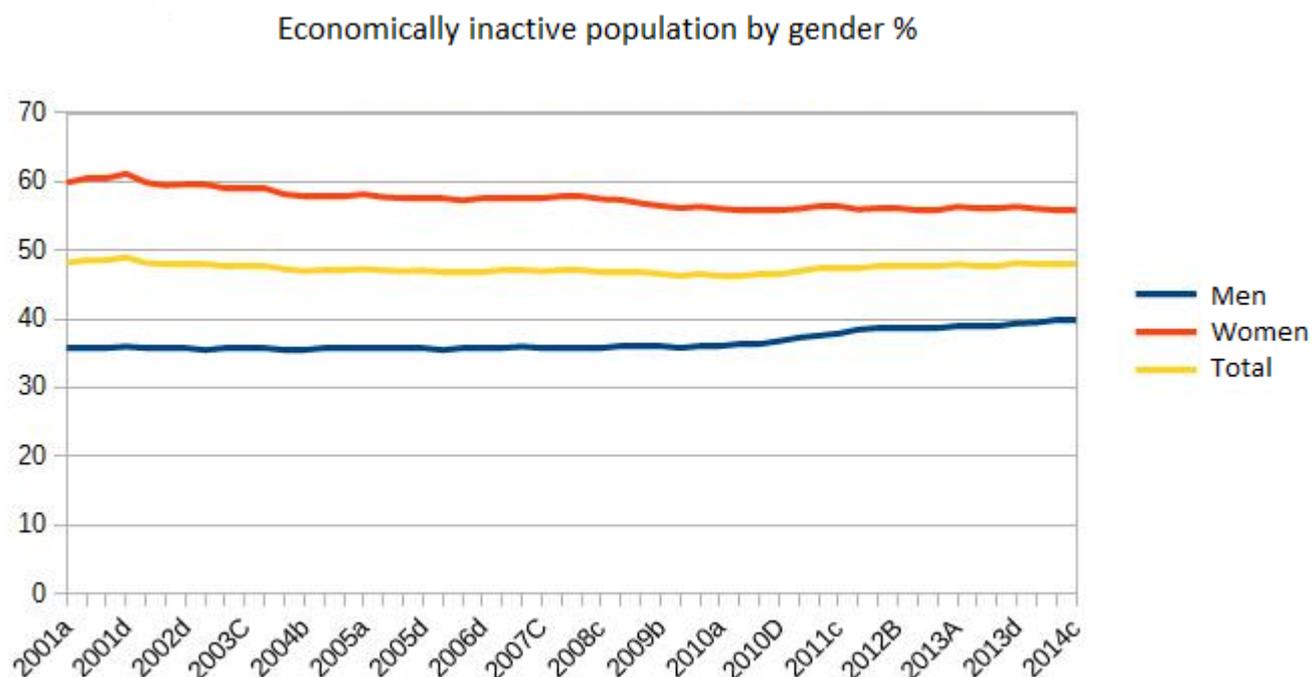


Figure 2, above, shows the share of the economically inactive population by gender, and its development over the period from the first quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2014. The development of the share of the economically inactive women, in the specific period, is represented by the red line (from 59.9% to 55.8%), and that of men by the blue line (from 35.8% to 39.8%). The yellow line represents the percentage of the total population that is economically inactive (from 48.2% to 48.1%).

**Data Source:** Greek Statistical Authority, Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), frequency of diffusion: quarterly

**Note that the last available data set integrated into the portal is that of the third quarter of 2014. Data from the fourth quarter of 2014 onwards will be integrated promptly.**

The indicator "percentage of economically inactive population" is calculated as the ratio of the number of economically inactive people to the total population.

The economically inactive population includes people who are not part of the labor force. So, inactive people are neither employed nor unemployed. The inactive population can include pre-school children, school children, students, pensioners and housewives or -men, for example, provided that they are not working at all and not available or looking for work either; some of these may be of working-age.

Indicator: Unemployment rate by gender and age group

FIGURE 3

Unemployment % by gender in 5 different age groups  
Third quarter of 2014

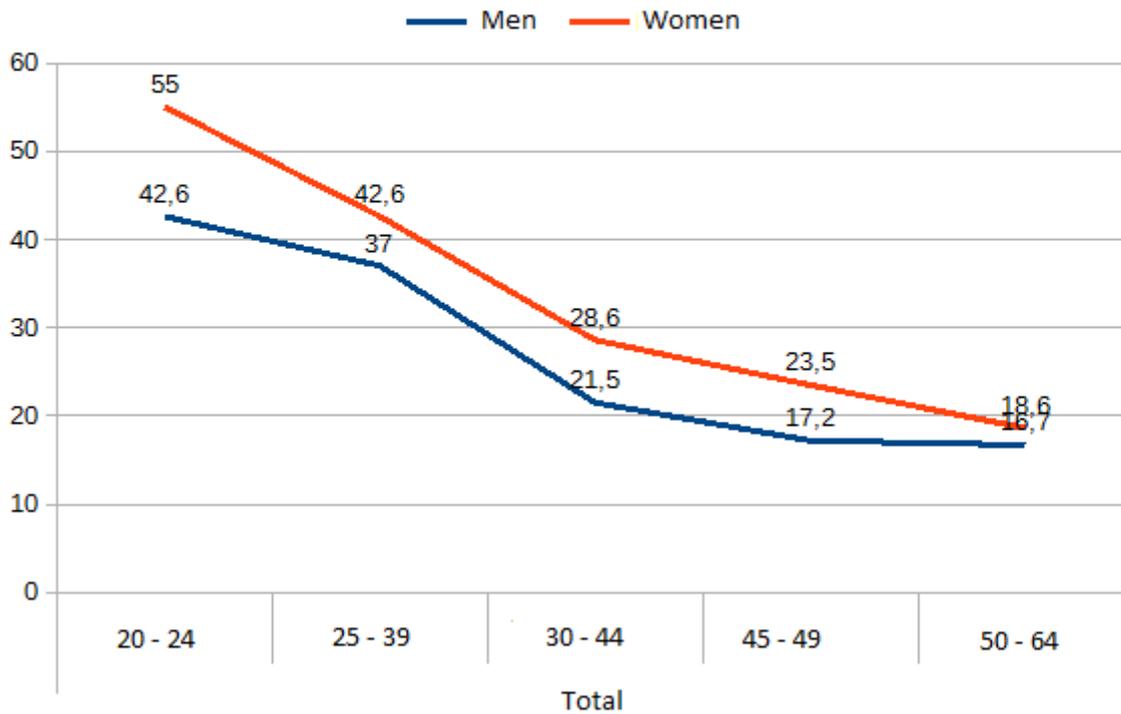
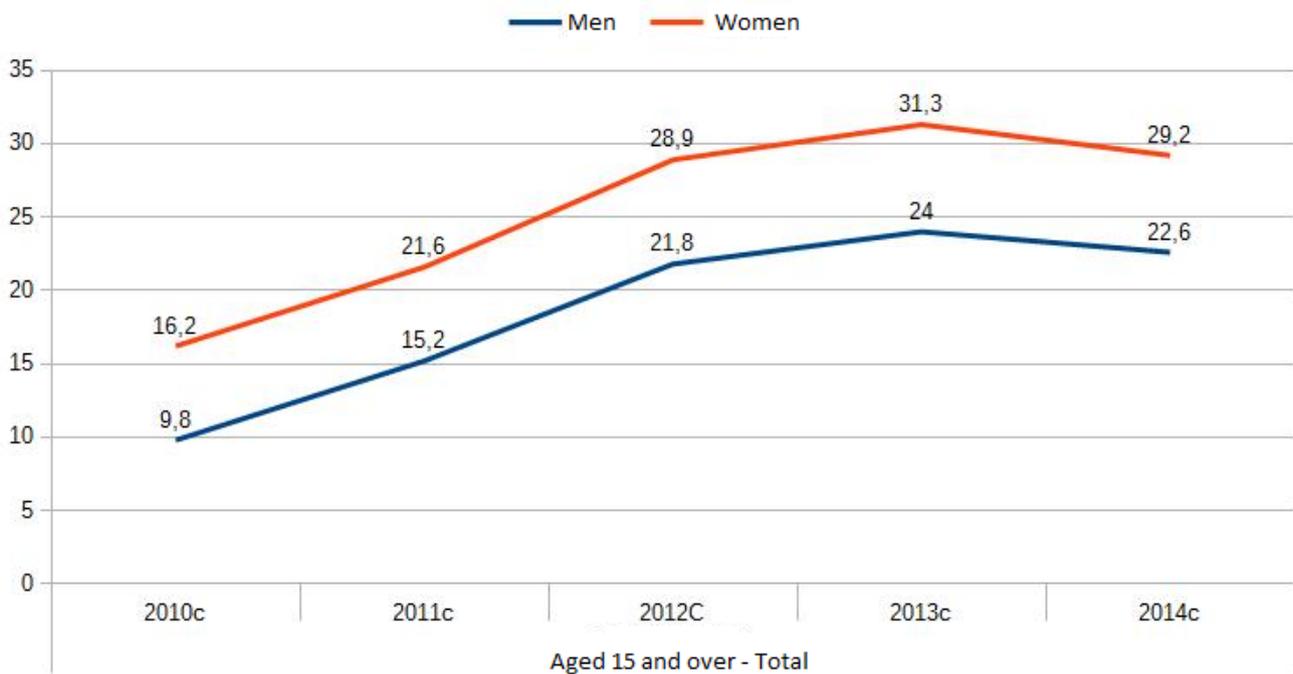


Figure 3 shows the unemployment rates by gender, in 5 different age groups, for the third quarter of 2014. It is noted that the unemployment rates decrease, both for men and women, as we move to the older age groups. Furthermore, the unemployment rate gap between women and men decrease in the older age groups, reaching its lowest point in the age group 50-64 (1.9%), while, for example, in the age group 30-44 the gap is much more significant (7.1%).

**FIGURE 4**

Development of the total male and female unemployment rate %



Finally, Figure 4 shows the development of the total male and female unemployment rate over the period 2010c-2014c. It is observed that the fluctuations of the unemployment rates over this particular period are almost uniform for both genders.

**paratiritirio.isotita.gr** is a special website of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators on gender equality policies.

**Paratiritirio.isotita.gr**

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