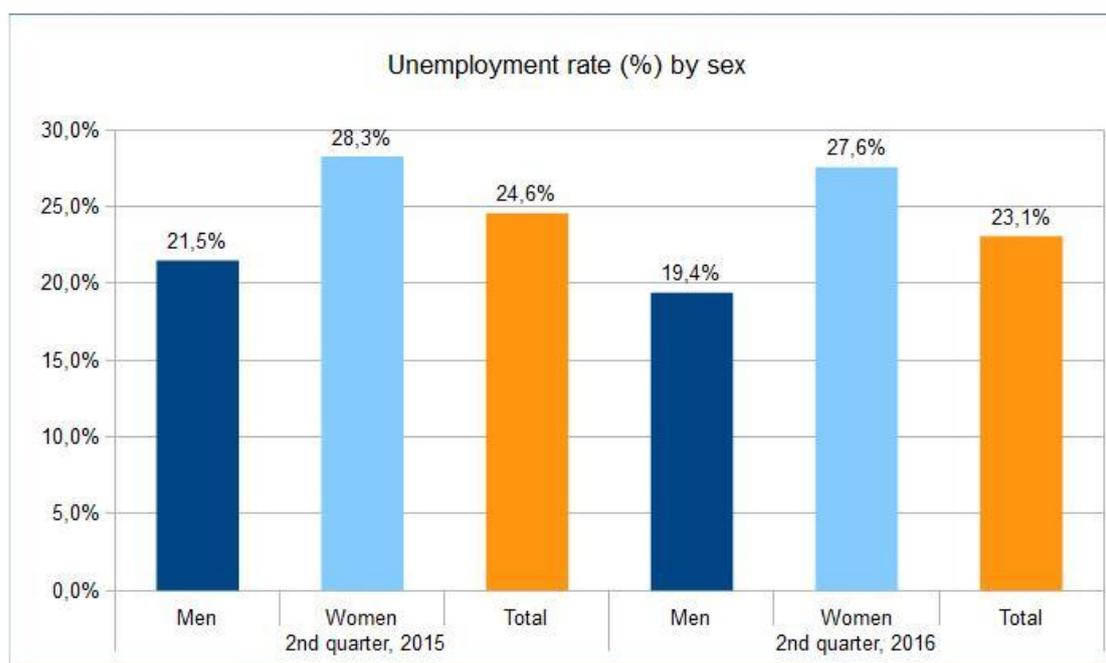


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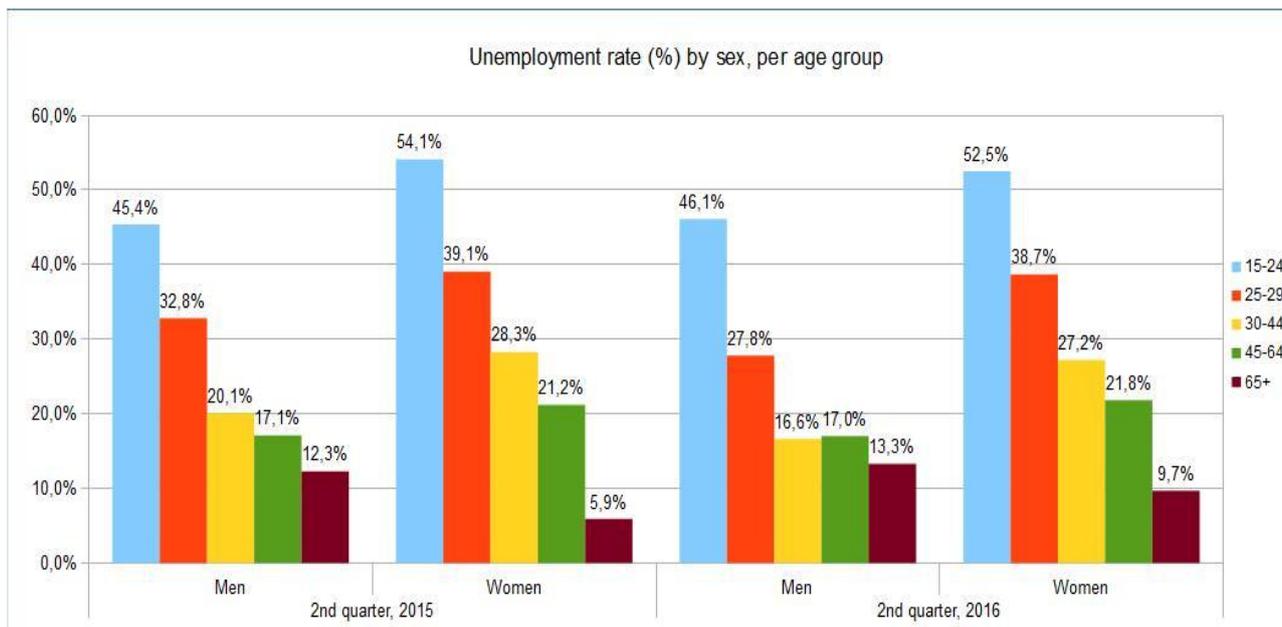
The fourth e-bulletin of the Observatory of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE), deals with the thematic area of “**Women and Economy**”. In September 2016, statistical data, that were made public by two accredited organizations, showed once again the negative lead of Greek women in unemployment. More specifically:

On September 15 2016, the Greek Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) published the results of the Labor Force Survey for the second quarter of 2016, according to which the number of the employed amounted to 3,702,613 persons and that of the unemployed to 1,112,075 persons. Employment grew by 2.1% compared to the second quarter of 2015, while the number of the unemployed decreased by 5.8% compared to corresponding reporting period of 2015.

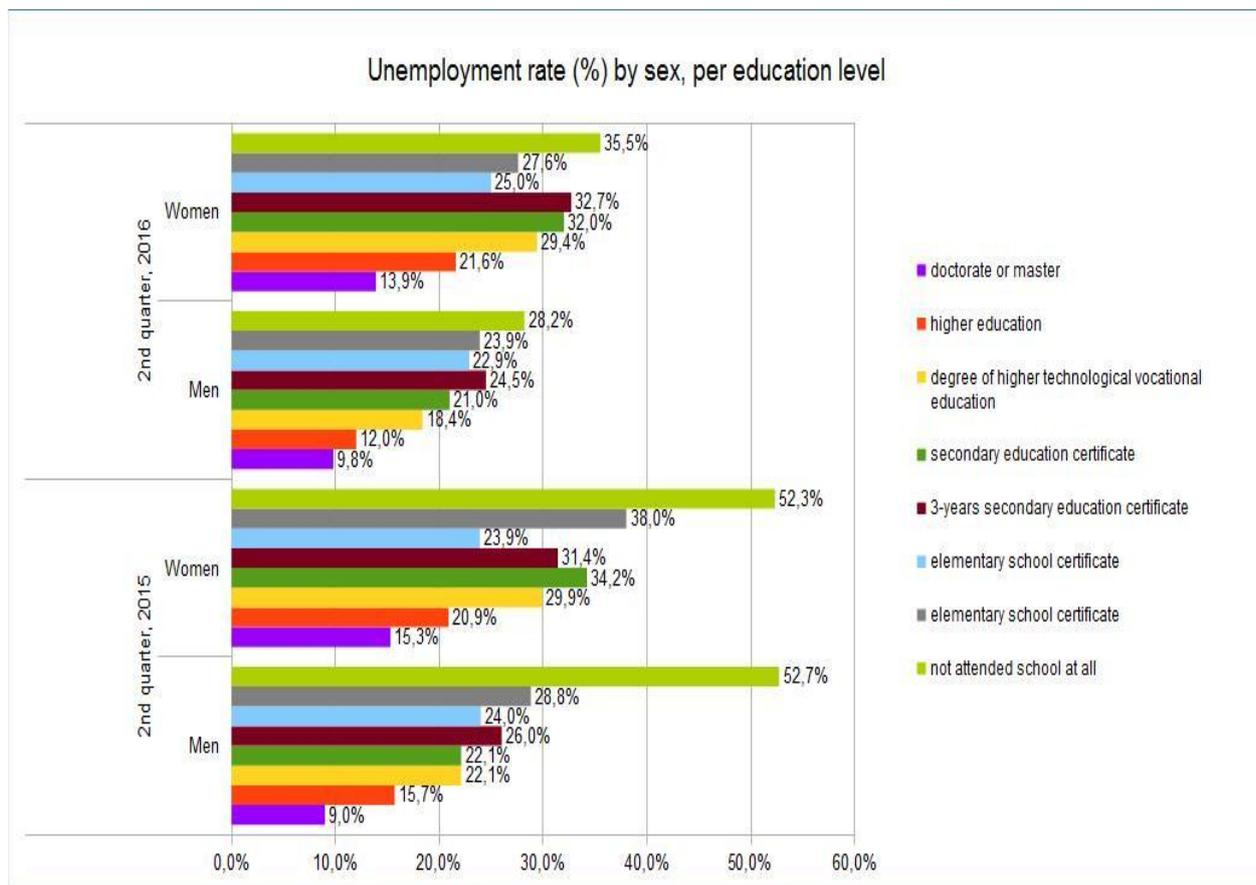
The rate of unemployment in the country, for the months of April, May and June 2016, stood at 23.1% versus 24.6% in the corresponding quarter of 2015. ELSTAT clearly indicates, on the second page of its 9-page announcement, that the rate of unemployment of women (27.6%) is significantly higher than that of men (19.4%).



The age group with the highest unemployment rate is that of young persons, aged 15-24 (49.1%), with that of young women, in particular, reaching the extremely high 52.5%.



Regarding the level of education, it is worth noting that 21.6% of higher education female graduates were unemployed compared to 12% of their male counterparts, while in the category of secondary education, the unemployment rate for women with a high school diploma was 32%, versus 21% for male secondary education graduates.



Additionally, on September 19 2016, the Manpower Employment Organization (OAED) published the registered unemployment statistics for the month of August 2016, according to which the rate of the registered unemployed men, in job search process, amounted to 36.43% (i.e. 326,592 men) while the rate for women amounted to 63.57% (i.e. 569,970 women).

