UNHCR leads and coordinates with partners the Inter-agency Protection Monitoring of Refugees in Greece, jointly collecting data through interviews from individuals who have international protection in Greece. This report includes the key findings from 424 interviews held between July 2022 to June 2023. The results of this exercise are reliable and acceptable within a 5% margin of error and at 95% confidence level.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

The top five nationalities of the respondents were Afghan, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean and DRC. There were 43% female and 57% male respondents. Of those asked, 38% arrived in Greece in 2022, and 55% were recognized as refugees in 2022.

**DOCUMENTATION**

To live and work in Greece, refugees need a residence permit (ADET), a social security number (AMKA), a social insurance number (AMA), a tax registration number (AFM), and a bank account. Of those asked, 60% had a residence permit and an AMKA. When it came to bank accounts, only 42% had one.

Refugees reported that 41% needed help to issue bank accounts, 37% to receive TAXIS id codes required to file taxes, and 34% to receive an AFM.
**EMPLOYMENT**

Of those asked, 29% reported working at the time of the interview or having worked in the four weeks preceding the interview. Of those, 17% had regular work and 12% worked occasionally.

Respondents stated that the main obstacles to finding work were not speaking Greek, not finding legal employment, and missing key documents. These affected 74% of those interviewed. Lack of childcare was reported as the fourth challenge and affected in particular women with young children (0-4 years old). Of this group, 56% stated that lack of childcare hampers their ability to work.

**Biggest challenges refugees face in finding a job**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t speak Greek</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t find legal employment</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of day care for children</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know how to search for a job</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability/medical condition</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t find work in my profession</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not interested to work in Greece</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t find long term/non-seasonal work</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Refugees’ occupation in the country of origin**

- Services And Sales Workers: 20%
- Craft and Related Trades Workers: 18%
- Professionals: 14%
- Elementary Occupations: 14%
- Technicians and Associate Professionals: 13%
- Managers: 13%
- Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers: 6%
- Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers: 2%
- Clerical Support Workers: 1%

**SELF-RELIANCE**

The top three challenges keeping refugees from living independently were not being able to afford rent (71%), lack of employment (53%), and not speaking Greek (37%). More than half (56%) reported that their financial situation worsened since last year. Only 45% said that they can purchase food for themselves while 34% rely on State support and 23% rely on NGOs.

**Refugees’ financial situation as compared to last year**

- Much/slightly worse: 21%
- Same as last year: 24%
- Slightly/significantly improved: 56%

**Ways refugees accessed money in the last 3 months**

- Informal employment: 20%
- Legal employment: 15%
- Spent savings: 15%
- Other: 14%
- State cash assistance for asylum-seekers: 13%
- Support from other refugees: 12%
- Support from NGOs: 10%
- Remittance from family/friends outside of Greece: 9%
- Borrow money/take loans in Greece: 6%
- HELIOS: 4%
VULNERABILITIES

The number of households that have at least one member with specific needs is 36%. Chronic illnesses, mental health issues and physical disabilities are the top three reported vulnerabilities.

HEALTH

Twenty-nine per cent of respondents had difficulty accessing healthcare because of language barriers, challenges to securing appointments and lack of information on the national health care system.

EDUCATION

The rate of school-aged children living with their families and attending formal education is 71% during the reporting period.

Of the refugee population in Greece, 18% have University-level or higher education and another 20% have upper secondary education (high school).
PRIORITY NEEDS

Refugees reported their top needs to be employment (73%), accommodation (45%), financial assistance (39%), documentation (34%) as well as health/medical services (29%) and food (28%).

PROTECTION INCIDENTS

Of those interviewed, 64% reported feeling very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. Thirty per cent reported having experienced discrimination in Greece in the last year because of their nationality or ethnic group, refugee status or skin colour.

In the last twelve months, nearly 22% of those interviewed have experienced some type of abuse or have felt in danger in Greece. Harassment, physical or sexual violence were named as the top forms of violence. Only 26% of those asked reported the incidents of abuse to the authorities.