

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΕΥΧΟΣ 33

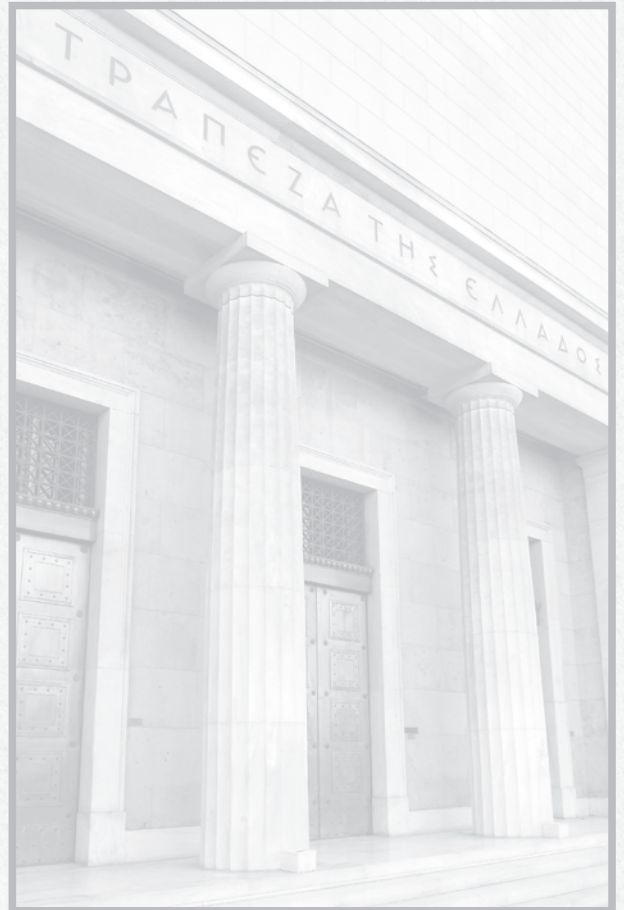


ΜΑΪΟΣ
2010



ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ
ΕΥΡΩΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΕΥΧΟΣ 33



ΜΑΪΟΣ
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ΕΥΡΩΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ

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(. Eichengreen et al., 1999, Calmfors, 2003, Wyplosz, 2005).

2 I A H
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(. European Commission, 2009).

2 2005,

3 Mueller (2003).

(1968) Hardin (1968) Sheple and Weingast (1981), von Hagen and Harden (1995) Krogstrup and Wyplosz (2006). Tabellini and Alesina, 1990, Rogoff, 1990). Persson and Svensson (1989)

4 Krogstrup and Wyplosz (2010), Wren-Lewis (2010), Reinhart and Rogoff (2010) Rogoff and Bertelsmann (2010).

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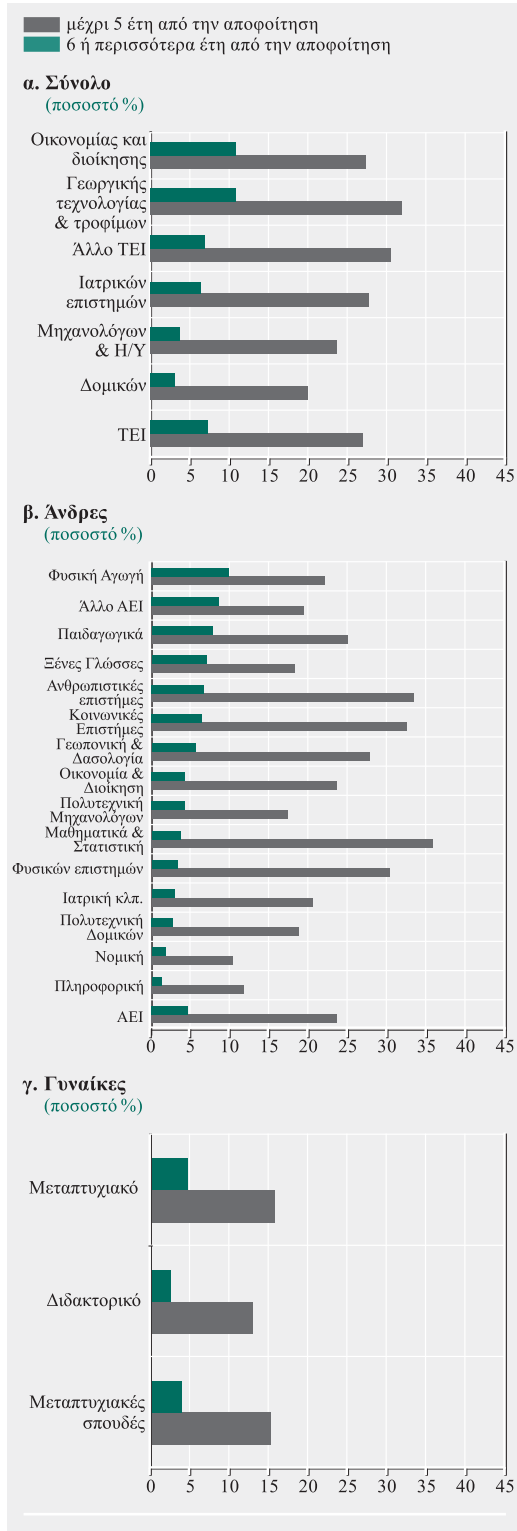
	2004			2005			2006			2007*		
	Ανδρες	Γυναίκες	Όλοι	Ανδρες	Γυναίκες	Όλοι	Ανδρες	Γυναίκες	Όλοι	Ανδρες	Γυναίκες	Όλοι
μ μ												
15-24	18,5	38,9	23,9	14,5	25,4	16,9	25,9	46,1	30,5	13,5	27,0	18,0
25-34	9,2	27,4	14,5	5,6	16,8	9,0	7,1	21,1	11,5	9,4	17,5	11,4
35-44	7,2	19,4	12,2	4,9	17,0	9,8	6,4	15,6	9,9	7,2	16,3	10,7
45-54	4,7	13,1	8,1	5,2	11,8	7,9	4,4	11,8	7,3	4,8	11,9	7,8
55-64	5,7	4,9	5,4	3,9	5,0	4,3	4,5	3,7	4,2	5,6	4,5	5,2
	7,0	14,8	9,9	5,4	12,0	7,9	6,4	12,3	8,6	6,6	11,9	8,6
μ												
15-24	20,6	38,5	28,0	21,6	37,0	27,0	20,3	37,0	26,6	12,6	31,6	19,7
25-34	8,6	21,8	13,4	8,0	19,0	11,9	8,2	20,3	12,5	7,1	16,7	10,4
35-44	4,3	16,5	9,1	5,6	14,7	9,1	4,0	12,9	7,5	4,4	12,4	7,5
45-54	4,6	9,5	6,4	3,2	12,2	6,2	3,4	9,4	5,6	2,7	8,8	5,1
55-64	4,1	7,9	5,0	2,6	5,4	3,3	3,3	8,0	4,6	2,9	5,6	3,7
	8,1	20,4	12,7	7,8	18,2	11,5	7,3	17,5	11,0	5,8	14,8	9,1
μ												
15-24	22,4	36,3	31,4	22,9	37,7	32,7	24,6	31,0	28,9	20,8	38,1	30,9
25-34	10,3	17,4	14,2	12,7	16,6	14,8	9,7	16,3	13,1	13,7	15,3	14,6
35-44	3,0	9,2	5,9	4,5	9,1	6,8	3,3	7,6	5,3	2,9	7,1	4,9
45-54	2,9	6,3	4,1	1,5	4,6	2,8	1,3	2,9	1,9	0,5	4,2	2,0
55-64	3,0	2,2	2,8	2,4	1,9	2,3	1,5	4,5	2,3	1,6	0,6	1,4
	6,3	14,9	10,4	7,2	13,9	10,5	5,8	12,4	9,0	6,6	12,4	9,3
15-24	20,6	37,7	28,4	20,8	36,7	27,5	21,7	35,0	27,6	14,4	33,8	22,7
25-34	9,2	19,9	13,8	9,3	17,6	12,9	8,7	18,2	12,7	9,7	15,9	12,3
35-44	4,4	14,1	8,5	5,1	12,7	8,4	4,1	11,0	7,1	4,4	10,7	7,0
45-54	4,1	9,8	6,3	3,3	9,6	5,7	3,1	8,0	5,0	2,6	8,3	4,9
55-64	4,7	5,0	4,8	3,2	4,6	3,6	3,4	4,9	3,9	3,8	4,1	3,9
	7,3	17,1	11,3	7,1	15,2	10,4	6,6	14,5	9,8	6,2	13,3	9,1

* , , μ .

Επαιδευτικό επίπεδο	Ποσοστό ανεργίας	Ποσοστό συμμετοχής στο εργατικό δυναμικό	N (εργατικό δυναμικό)
	9,8	56,8	40.955
μ	9,1	59,6	27.891
μ	11,1	52,3	13.064
	11,7	65,1	35.773
	10,9	60,5	27.514
	18,4	86,3	4.529
	9,4	88,2	3.730
μ μ	14,3	85,5	9.844
IEK	14,6	86,0	8.573
μ	12,4	82,4	1.271
	12,3	90,2	5.490
μ	7,5	90,3	326
/	7,9	92,3	1.319
μ	17,2	89,5	463
μ	15,9	90,1	1.720
μ	11,3	90,0	1.418
	12,8	82,7	244
	7,9	88,0	15.093
μ	5,0	91,9	1.252
μ	6,5	92,3	888
	5,1	88,5	203
μ	7,3	87,2	860
μ	5,7	90,0	680
	5,5	89,8	1.804
	8,9	88,7	513
μ	2,8	87,4	1.120
μ	7,8	85,5	2.824
μ	12,9	81,8	405
μ	11,8	86,2	2.131
	9,5	86,2	600
	11,8	92,1	665
	11,0	91,2	918
	11,4	79,9	230
	7,5	94,3	1.292
	8,6	93,2	875
	4,9	97,1	417
	10,7	67,5	108.447

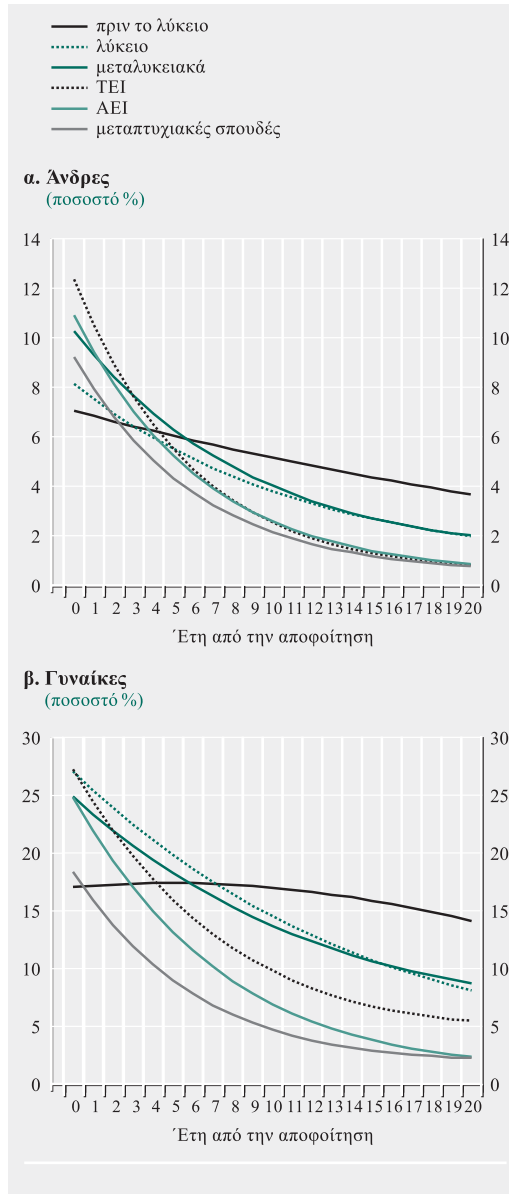
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 μ μ : (, μ) .

Διάγραμμα 2 Ποσοστά ανεργίας σχολών ΤΕΙ

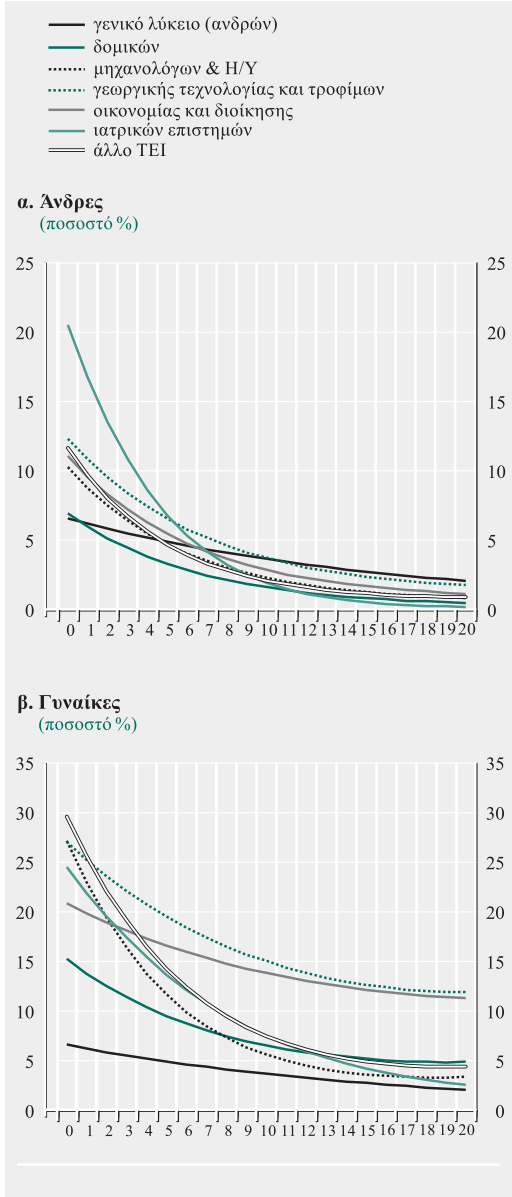


83.736 (79.288 (control group) 53.8% (athrho) 1980).
 15-64 (79.288 (control group) 53.8% (athrho) 1980).
 79,9%, 53,8%.
 2007, White (athrho) 1980).
 Inverse Mills Ratio
 63.378 45.060
 White (1980).
 (control group)
 2007.

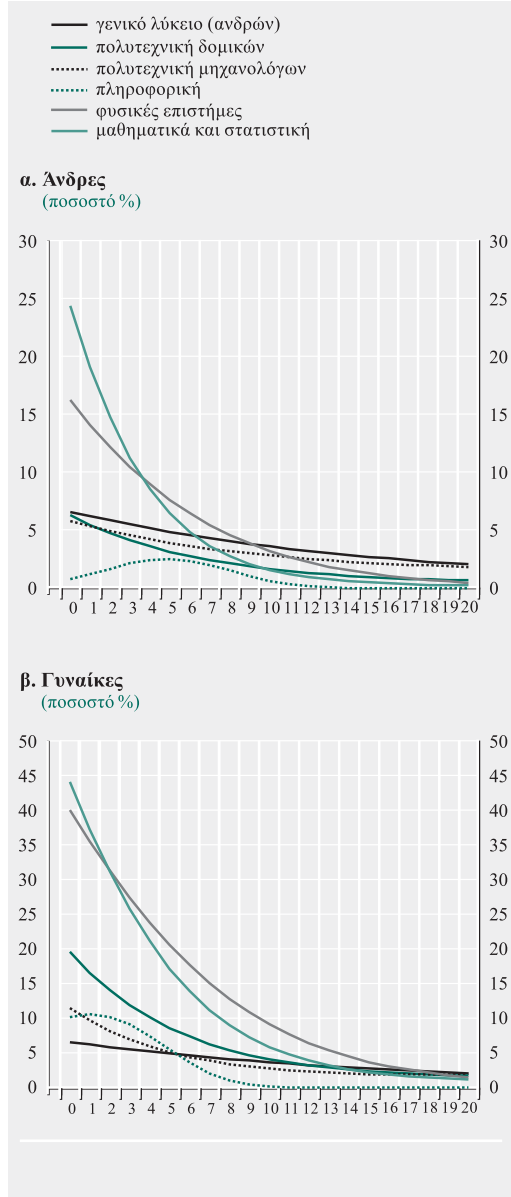
Διάγραμμα 3 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας ευρέων εκπαιδευτικών ομάδων



Διάγραμμα 4.3 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας αποφοίτων ΤΕΙ



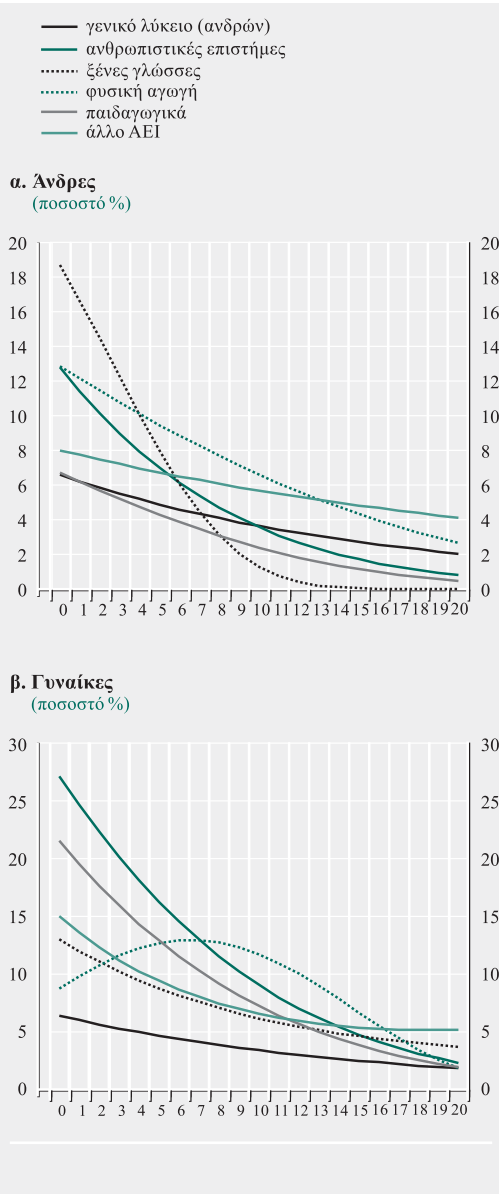
Διάγραμμα 4.4 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας αποφοίτων ΑΕΙ Ι



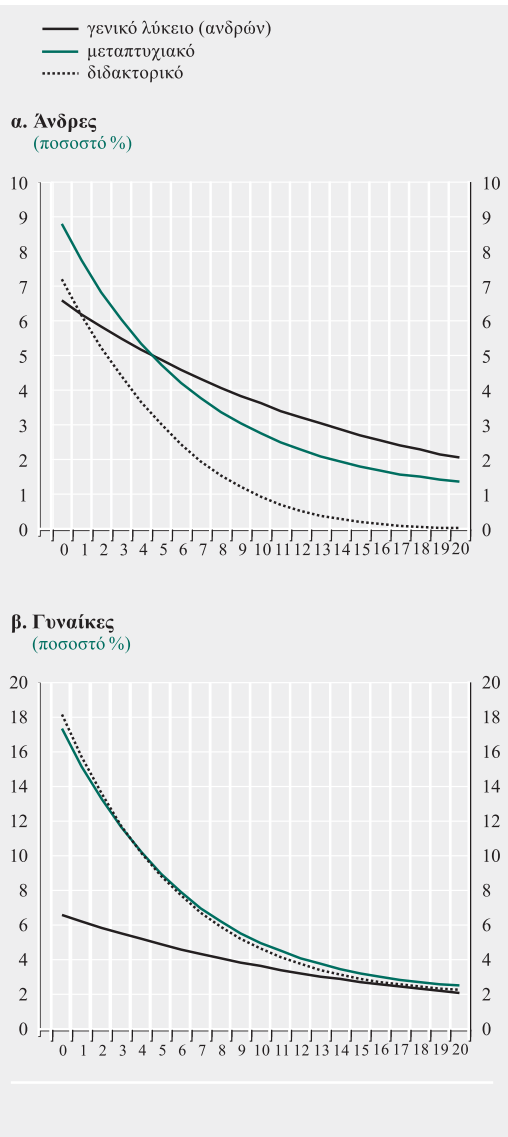
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Διάγραμμα 4.6 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας αποφοίτων ΑΕΙ III



Διάγραμμα 4.7 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας αποφοίτων μεταπτυχιακών σπουδών



Εκπαιδευτικές ομάδες	Ανδρας				Γυναίκα			
	Έτη μετά την αποφοίτηση				Έτη μετά την αποφοίτηση			
	<1	3	5	10	<1	3	5	10
	7,1	6,4	6,0	5,2	17,0	17,4	17,4	17,0
μ	9,6	8,7	8,1	6,8	9,9	11,6	12,6	14,3
μ	4,9	4,8	4,6	4,3	8,6	9,2	9,5	9,8
	8,1	6,4	5,5	3,8	27,0	22,5	19,8	14,5
	6,6	5,5	4,9	3,6	12,2	11,5	11,0	9,7
	7,3	5,7	4,9	3,5	19,2	17,5	16,3	13,6
	5,6	4,9	4,4	3,5	14,6	13,9	13,4	12,0
μ μ	10,3	7,6	6,3	4,0	24,9	20,6	18,3	13,7
ΙΕΚ	9,7	7,2	5,9	3,8	20,5	17,9	16,4	13,2
	6,1	5,6	5,3	4,8	14,0	13,0	12,4	11,3
	12,4	7,6	5,5	2,6	27,2	19,7	16,0	9,9
μ	6,9	4,4	3,3	1,6	15,3	11,4	9,5	6,5
/	10,3	6,4	4,7	2,3	27,3	16,4	11,7	5,6
μ	12,4	8,4	6,6	3,7	27,1	22,2	19,6	15,1
μ	11,1	7,2	5,5	2,8	20,9	18,2	16,7	13,9
μ	20,7	10,9	6,8	1,9	24,6	17,4	13,7	7,5
	11,7	6,7	4,7	2,1	29,7	19,1	14,3	7,5
	10,9	7,0	5,2	2,6	24,8	17,1	13,2	7,0
μ	6,4	4,2	3,2	1,7	19,6	12,0	8,6	4,1
	5,8	4,6	3,9	2,8	11,5	7,0	5,1	2,7
	0,7	2,1	2,5	0,6	10,1	9,1	5,5	0,1
μ	16,3	10,5	7,7	3,3	40,1	27,4	20,6	9,2
μ	24,5	11,3	6,5	1,6	44,1	25,9	17,2	5,9
	8,6	7,5	6,3	3,0	18,7	12,2	9,1	4,4
	6,5	5,1	4,3	2,7	24,5	23,4	21,9	16,4
μ	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,3	10,4	7,6	6,1	3,4
μ	10,9	6,6	4,8	2,3	18,3	13,6	11,2	7,0
μ	10,9	7,5	6,0	3,7	32,0	20,7	15,4	7,6
μ	12,9	9,0	7,0	3,6	27,3	20,3	16,5	9,3
	18,7	12,3	8,0	1,3	13,2	10,4	9,0	6,4
	12,9	10,8	9,5	6,6	9,0	11,8	12,9	11,9
	6,7	5,2	4,3	2,4	21,7	16,1	13,1	7,5
	8,0	7,2	6,8	5,7	15,2	11,4	9,6	6,8
	9,2	5,9	4,3	2,2	18,4	11,9	9,0	4,8
	8,8	6,1	4,8	2,8	17,4	11,7	9,0	5,0
	7,2	4,4	3,0	0,9	18,2	11,8	8,9	4,7

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μ μ

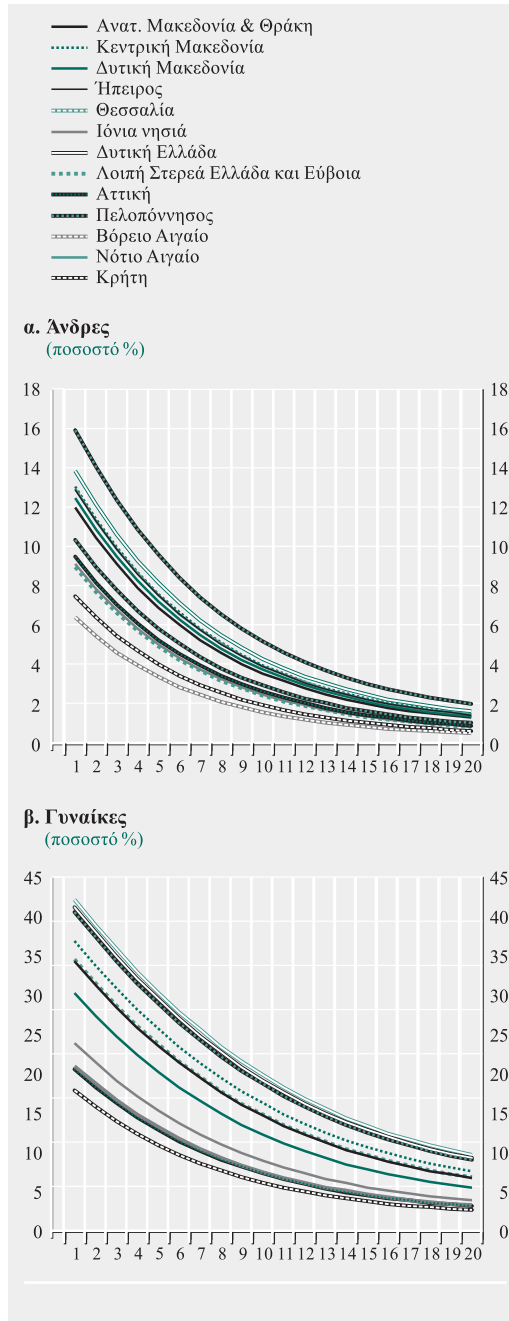
μ

2%, 4%

6%

Εκπαιδευτικές ομάδες	Ανδρας			Γυναίκα		
	Έτη έως όπου το εκτιμημένο ποσοστό ανεργίας μειωθεί στο:			Έτη έως όπου το εκτιμημένο ποσοστό ανεργίας μειωθεί στο:		
	2%	4%	6%	2%	4%	6%
	38	18	6	40+	40+	38
μ	39	24	14	40+	39	35
μ	32	13	1	40+	36	29
	21	10	4	40+	40	27
	21	9	2	40+	32	24
	23	8	3	40+	35	28
	25	8	1	40+	33	27
μ μ	21	11	6	40+	40+	40+
ΙΕΚ	19	10	5	40+	40+	33
	40+	21	1	40+	40+	40+
	12	8	5	40+	40+	18
μ	9	4	1	40+	40+	12
/	11	7	4	40+	14	10
μ	18	10	6	40+	40+	40+
μ	14	8	5	40+	40+	40+
μ	10	8	6	23	16	12
	11	6	4	40+	40+	13
	13	7	5	23	15	12
μ	9	4	1	18	11	8
	18	5	1	15	7	4
	1	1	1	8	6	5
μ	13	9	7	19	15	13
μ	10	7	6	16	12	10
	12	9	6	17	11	8
	14	6	2	23	21	19
μ	1	1	1	15	9	6
μ	11	7	4	40+	17	12
μ	40+	10	5	40+	17	13
μ	15	10	7	22	17	14
	10	8	7	40+	20	12
	23	16	12	21	18	16
	12	6	2	21	16	12
	40+	21	9	40+	40+	13
	11	6	3	40+	12	9
	14	7	4	40+	13	9
	7	4	2	40+	12	8

Διάγραμμα 5.2 Εκτιμημένα ποσοστά ανεργίας αποφοίτων ΑΕΙ ανά περιφέρεια



Η ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας της χώρας, η οποία είναι ο βασικός στόχος της πολιτικής μας, μπορεί να επιτευχθεί μόνο με την υιοθέτηση μιας σειράς μεταρρυθμίσεων που θα οδηγήσουν στην αύξηση της παραγωγικότητας και στην αειμώβηση της ανάπτυξης. Η μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας είναι η πιο κρίσιμη από αυτές, καθώς αποτελεί τον βασικό μηχανισμό που συνδέει την οικονομία με την κοινωνία. Η υιοθέτηση μιας σύγχρονης αγοράς εργασίας που βασίζεται στην ευελιξία και στην ανταγωνιστικότητα είναι απαραίτητη για να μπορέσει η χώρα να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις του παγκόσμιου οικονομικού περιβάλλοντος.

Η μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας πρέπει να είναι ολιστική και να αφορούν όλες τις πλευρές της σχέσης μεταξύ εργοδότη και εργαζομένου. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι πρέπει να ληφθούν υπόψη τόσο οι ανάγκες των επιχειρήσεων όσο και οι δικαιώματα των εργαζομένων. Η μεταρρύθμιση πρέπει να είναι δίκαιη και να μην οδηγήσει στην αύξηση της ανισότητας και στην υποβάθμιση των κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών. Η υιοθέτηση μιας σύγχρονης αγοράς εργασίας είναι μια διαδικασία που απαιτεί χρόνο και προσπάθεια, αλλά είναι απαραίτητη για να μπορέσει η χώρα να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις του παγκόσμιου οικονομικού περιβάλλοντος.

Η μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας πρέπει να είναι ολιστική και να αφορούν όλες τις πλευρές της σχέσης μεταξύ εργοδότη και εργαζομένου. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι πρέπει να ληφθούν υπόψη τόσο οι ανάγκες των επιχειρήσεων όσο και οι δικαιώματα των εργαζομένων. Η μεταρρύθμιση πρέπει να είναι δίκαιη και να μην οδηγήσει στην αύξηση της ανισότητας και στην υποβάθμιση των κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών. Η υιοθέτηση μιας σύγχρονης αγοράς εργασίας είναι μια διαδικασία που απαιτεί χρόνο και προσπάθεια, αλλά είναι απαραίτητη για να μπορέσει η χώρα να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις του παγκόσμιου οικονομικού περιβάλλοντος.

Η μεταρρύθμιση της αγοράς εργασίας πρέπει να είναι ολιστική και να αφορούν όλες τις πλευρές της σχέσης μεταξύ εργοδότη και εργαζομένου. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι πρέπει να ληφθούν υπόψη τόσο οι ανάγκες των επιχειρήσεων όσο και οι δικαιώματα των εργαζομένων. Η μεταρρύθμιση πρέπει να είναι δίκαιη και να μην οδηγήσει στην αύξηση της ανισότητας και στην υποβάθμιση των κοινωνικών υπηρεσιών. Η υιοθέτηση μιας σύγχρονης αγοράς εργασίας είναι μια διαδικασία που απαιτεί χρόνο και προσπάθεια, αλλά είναι απαραίτητη για να μπορέσει η χώρα να ανταποκριθεί στις προκλήσεις του παγκόσμιου οικονομικού περιβάλλοντος.

(OECD, 2009).

80%

A1 - μ

μ μ : =1	Συντελεστής	
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές		
μ -	0,2322	
μ μ -	0,6288	***
μ -	0,0029	
μ μ -	0,3106	***
	0,1746	***
-	μ	
, μ ()-	0,5408	***
, ()-	0,4359	***
μ μ	0,2393	**
μ	-0,1521	*
	μ	
	0,0475	
	-0,0827	
IEK	0,2024	**
	-0,0453	
μ ()	0,0228	
/ ()	0,2402	
μ ()	0,3476	
μ ()	0,2827	*
	0,3133	
μ ()	0,6851	**
μ	-0,0210	
	-0,0659	
	0,1017	
	-0,9305	
	-0,0078	
.	0,1395	
μ	0,5213	*
μ	0,8121	**
μ	-0,8395	*
μ	0,2698	**
μ	0,2705	
μ	0,3698	
	0,6157	
	0,3725	
	0,0076	
	0,1547	
	0,0456	

*** μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ 5%
 * μ μ 10%

A1 - μ ()

$\mu \mu : =1$

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
x μ μ	0,0100	
x μ	0,0275	***
x μ	-0,0115	
x	0,0065	
x IEK	-0,0243	*
x	0,0174	
x μ ()	-0,0454	
x / ()	-0,0589	**
x μ ()	-0,0468	
x μ ()	-0,0524	*
x	-0,0783	
x μ ()	-0,1116	*
x μ	-0,0418	
x	-0,0104	
x	0,0122	
x	0,2280	
x	-0,0111	
x	0,0153	
x μ	-0,0603	
x μ	-0,1527	**
x μ	-0,0152	
x μ	-0,0655	***
x μ	-0,0431	
x μ	-0,0385	
x	-0,0410	
x	-0,0033	
x	-0,0093	
x	-0,0396	
x	-0,0469	

*** μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ 5%
 * μ μ 10%

A1 - μ ()

μ μ : =1

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
/100 x μ μ	-0,0209	
/100 x μ	-0,0498	**
/100 x μ		
/100 x	0,0504	
/100 x	0,0008	
/100 x IEK	0,0561	
/100 x	-0,0026	
/100 x μ ()	0,0763	
/100 x / ()	0,1438	**
/100 x μ ()	0,1290	
/100 x μ ()	0,1311	
/100 x	0,2277	
/100 x μ ()	0,1535	
/100 x μ	0,1053	
/100 x	0,0577	
/100 x	-0,0102	
/100 x	-2,0429	
/100 x	-0,0133	
/100 x	-0,3710	
/100 x μ	0,0319	
/100 x μ	0,3621	**
/100 x μ	0,0713	
/100 x μ	0,1761	***
/100 x μ	0,1690	
/100 x μ	0,0074	
/100 x	-0,6442	
/100 x	-0,0494	
/100 x	-0,0969	
/100 x	0,1188	
/100 x	-0,1342	
	-0,0311	***
/100	0,0213	

*** μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ 5%
 * μ μ 10%

A1 - μ ()				
μ μ : =1				
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές			Συντελεστής	
			μ	
			-0,2253	
			-0,2265	***
-			0,1591	***
			0,1442	***
			0,1558	**
			0,1578	***
			0,1090	**
			0,2150	***
			0,0682	
			0,0949	**
			μ	
			0,1173	***
			0,0375	
			0,2027	***
			0,1552	***
-			μ	
			-0,1974	***
			-0,1154	***
μ			-0,2366	***
			-0,3146	***
(2004)			-0,0644	**
(2005)			-0,0190	
(2006)			-0,0154	
(2007)			μ	
' μ			0,0260	
' μ			-0,0206	
' μ			μ	
' μ			0,0343	
			5,2382	***
			-1,8455	***
***	μ	μ	1%	
**	μ	μ	5%	
*	μ	μ	10%	

1		μ		μμ		μ	
μ	μ	:	μμ	μ	=1		
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές						Συντελεστής	
μ	(0	5	,1+	6-17	) -	-0,8720	***
μ	(1+	5	,0+	6-17	) -	-0,4188	
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	-0,1822 **
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	)	μ	0,2099
μ	(0+	5	,other	6-17	)	μ	μ -
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	) -	-0,2698	***
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	) -	-0,3715	***
μ	(0	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-0,5677	***
μ	(1	5	,0	6-17	) -	0,9621	***
μ	(1	5	,1	6-17	) -	0,4873	***
μ	(1	5	,2	6-17	) -	-0,1258	
μ	(1	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-0,4203	***
μ	(2	5	,0	6-17	) -	0,6096	***
μ	(2	5	,1	6-17	)	μ	0,4779 ***
,2	μ	(2	μ	5,3+	6-17	) -	5
μ	(3+	5	,0+	6-17	) -	0,3124	
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	-0,1442 ***
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	)	μ -	-0,2168 ***
μ	(0	5	,3+	6-17	)	μ -	-0,4081 ***
μ	(1	5	,0	6-17	)	μ -	0,3859 ***
μ	(1	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	-0,0453
μ	(1	5	,2	6-17	)	μ -	-0,3340
μ	(1	5	,3+	6-17	)	μ	0,1775
μ	(2+	5	,0+	6-17	)	μ	μ -
						-0,2780	***
							μ
						0,0752	**
						0,0989	***
μ	μ					0,9370	***
						-0,1058	***
							μ
						0,5414	***
						0,9062	***
						0,5051	***
						1,2741	***
						0,2280	***
						-0,4791	***

μ : Wald test (rho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 21,80$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0,0000$

*** μ μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ μ 5%
 * μ μ μ 10%

1 - μ μμ μ ()		
μ μ : μμ	μ =1	
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
-	-0,0539	
	-0,0167	
	-0,2810	***
	-0,1581	***
	0,0655	*
	-0,1276	**
	-0,1348	***
	-0,0373	
	μ	
	0,0196	
	-0,1632	***
	0,0359	
	-0,0572	*
-	μ	
	-0,0090	
	0,0581	**
μ	0,2506	***
	0,3917	***
(2004)	-0,0118	
(2005)	-0,0037	
(2006)	-0,0063	
(2007)	μ	
' μ	-0,0257	
' μ	-0,0220	
' μ	μ	
' μ	0,0133	
	-0,7881	***
/athrho	0,5143	***
rho	0,4733	
μ : Wald test (rho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 21,80$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0,0000$		
***	μ	μ 1%
**	μ	μ 5%
*	μ	μ 10%

A2 - μ

$\mu \mu : = 1$

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
$\mu -$	0,2290	***
$\mu \mu -$	0,3122	***
$\mu -$	0,0425	
$\mu \mu -$	0,1301	***
	-0,0417	
$-$	μ	
$\mu () -$	0,2758	***
$\mu () -$	0,2364	***
$\mu \mu$	-0,1336	
μ	-0,1995	**
	μ	
	0,2934	***
	0,1110	
IEK	0,3416	***
	0,0879	
$\mu ()$	0,1420	
$/ ()$	0,5612	***
$\mu ()$	0,5574	***
$\mu ()$	0,3562	***
	0,6333	**
$\mu ()$	0,4790	***
μ	0,3091	
	-0,0333	
	0,1390	
	-0,1075	
	0,4771	
	0,2780	
μ	0,9142	***
μ	1,0191	***
μ	-0,0904	
μ	0,2610	**
μ	0,6999	***
μ	0,5627	***
	0,0490	
	-0,1760	
	0,3841	**
	0,2291	
	0,2596	

*** μ 1%
 ** μ 5%
 * μ 10%

A2 - μ ()

μ μ : =1

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
x μ μ	0,0446	***
x μ	0,0246	***
x μ	-0,0104	
x	0,0023	
x IEK	-0,0219	**
x	-0,0075	
x μ ()	-0,0549	
x / ()	-0,1250	***
x μ ()	-0,0459	
x μ ()	-0,0247	
x	-0,1123	**
x μ ()	-0,0763	***
x μ	-0,1036	***
x	-0,0910	*
x	-0,0534	
x	0,0570	
x	0,0055	
x .	-0,0860	***
x μ	-0,1088	**
x μ	-0,1669	***
x μ	-0,0504	
x μ	-0,0560	***
x μ	-0,1145	***
x μ	-0,0661	***
x	-0,0385	
x	0,0785	
x	-0,0593	
x	-0,0801	**
x	-0,0890	*

*** μ μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ μ 5%
 * μ μ μ 10%

A2 - μ ()

μ μ : =1

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
. /100 x μ μ	-0,0943	***
. /100 x μ	-0,0453	**
. /100 x μ		
. /100 x	0,0116	
. /100 x	-0,0136	
. /100 x IEK	0,0564	**
. /100 x	0,0721	
. /100 x μ ()	0,1944	
. /100 x / ()	0,3986	***
. /100 x μ ()	0,1653	
. /100 x μ ()	0,1020	*
. /100 x	0,3469	**
. /100 x μ ()	0,1429	*
. /100 x μ	0,2845	**
. /100 x	0,3187	**
. /100 x	0,2010	
. /100 x	-2,1860	
. /100 x	-0,2124	
. /100 x	0,1787	**
. /100 x μ	0,1397	
. /100 x μ	0,3821	**
. /100 x μ	0,0733	
. /100 x μ	0,1242	**
. /100 x μ	0,3136	***
. /100 x μ	0,0725	
. /100 x	0,1115	
. /100 x	-0,4890	*
. /100 x	0,0650	
. /100 x	0,2242	*
. /100 x	0,2503	*
. /100	-0,0106	**
. /100	-0,0257	**

*** μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ 5%
 * μ μ 10%

A2 - μ ()				
μ μ : =1				
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές			Συντελεστής	
			μ	
			0,0886	
			-0,0209	
-			0,2138	***
			0,2224	***
			0,1497	**
			0,2442	***
			0,2709	***
			0,1629	***
			0,1769	***
			0,2305	***
			μ	
			0,2947	***
			0,2930	***
			0,1607	***
			0,2483	***
-			μ	
			-0,2156	***
			-0,0822	***
μ			-0,1664	***
			-0,2119	***
(2004)			-0,0201	
(2005)			-0,0133	
(2006)			0,0129	
(2007)			μ	
' μ			0,0068	
' μ			-0,0161	
' μ			μ	
' μ			-0,0021	
			5,6842	***
			-1,7809	***
***	μ	μ	μ	1%
**	μ	μ	μ	5%
*	μ	μ	μ	10%

2		μ		μμ		μ	
μ	μ	:	μμ	μ	=1		
Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές						Συντελεστής	
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	) -	0,2829	***
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	) -	0,1740	**
μ	(0	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-0,0355	
μ	(1	5	,0	6-17	) -	0,6509	***
μ	(1	5	,1	6-17	) -	-0,1298	
μ	(1	5	,2+	6-17	) -	-0,0771	
μ	(2+	5	,0+	6-17	) -	-0,3168	
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	0,2237 ***
μ	(0	5	,2+	6-17	)	μ -	0,1241
μ	(1+	5	,0+	6-17	)	μ -	0,1153
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	) -	-0,2394	***
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	) -	-0,2951	***
μ	(0	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-0,3850	***
μ	(1	5	,0	6-17	) -	-0,2161	***
μ	(1	5	,1	6-17	) -	-0,3661	***
μ	(1	5	,2	6-17	) -	-0,4686	***
μ	(1	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-0,4620	***
μ	(2	5	,0	6-17	) -	-0,3920	***
μ	(2	5	,1	6-17	) -	-0,6709	***
μ	(2	5	,2	6-17	) -	-0,9113	***
μ	(2	5	,3+	6-17	) -	-1,2648	***
μ	(3+	5	,0+	6-17	) -	-0,7267	***
μ	(0	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	-0,2126 ***
μ	(0	5	,2	6-17	)	μ -	-0,2168 ***
μ	(0	5	,3+	6-17	)	μ -	-0,3372 ***
μ	(1	5	,0	6-17	)	μ -	-0,0799
μ	(1	5	,1	6-17	)	μ -	-0,0237
μ	(1	5	,2	6-17	)	μ -	-0,5561 ***
μ	(1	5	,3+	6-17	)	μ -	-0,4717 ***
μ	(2+	5	,0+	6-17	)	μ -	-0,3842 ***
						-0,0037	
						μ	
						0,2677	***
						0,0292	*

μ : Wald test (rho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 53,40$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0,0000$

*** μ μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ μ 5%
 * μ μ μ 10%

2 - μ μμ μ ()

μ μ : μμ μ =1

Ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές	Συντελεστής	
μ μ	0,0901	***
μ	-0,3163	***
	μ	
	0,8168	***
	1,0967	***
	0,9779	***
	1,5844	***
	0,0906	***
.100	-0,2136	***
-	0,2354	***
	0,1183	***
	0,0554	*
	0,0815	***
	0,1502	***
	0,0931	**
	-0,0107	
	0,0750	***
	μ	
	0,2317	***
	-0,1056	***
	-0,0672	**
	0,2336	***
-	μ	
	-0,1756	***
	-0,0980	***
μ	0,0261	
	0,2388	***
(2004)	-0,0047	
(2005)	0,0048	
(2006)	0,0031	
(2007)	μ	
' μ	-0,0009	
' μ	0,0175	
' μ	μ	
' μ	-0,0319	*
	-0,5449	***
/athrho	1,0758	***
rho	0,7916	

μ : Wald test (rho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 53,40$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0,0000$

*** μ μ μ 1%
 ** μ μ μ 5%
 * μ μ μ 10%

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tonikas (2004), Kon- 2

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Granger (adjusted- R^2)
 GARCH
 GARCH (T-GARCH)
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 GARCH (C-GARCH).
 C-GARCH
 4
 4.1
 Lagrange (LM test)
 ARCH,

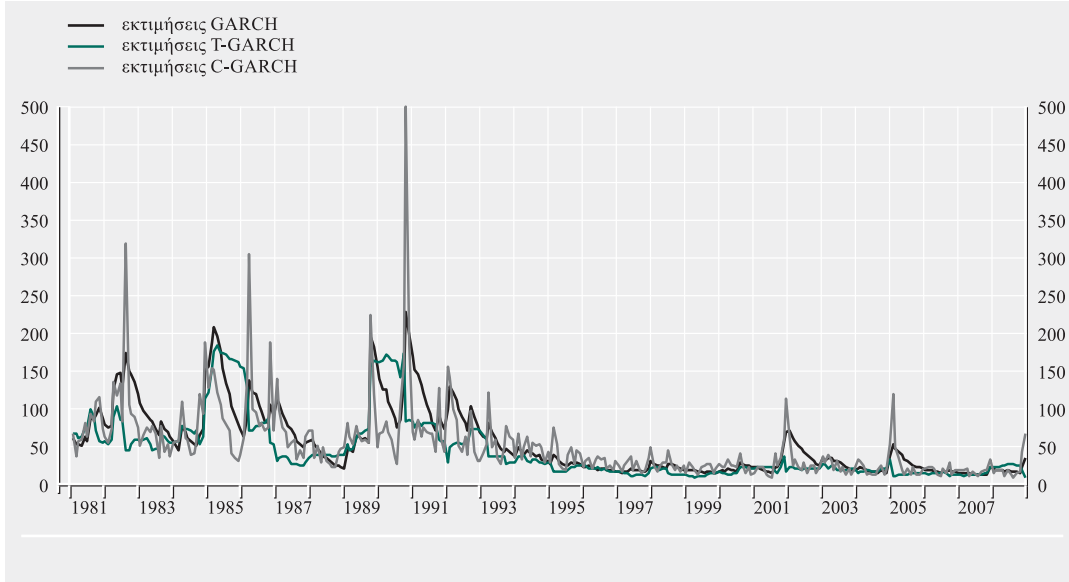
1

	Akaike	Schwarz	Adj. R^2
GARCH	6,64	6,83	0,78
T-GARCH	6,58	6,78	0,78
C-GARCH	6,60	6,82	0,78
GARCH	5,87	6,06	0,55
T-GARCH	5,87	6,07	0,55
C-GARCH	5,80	6,02	0,56

Akaike Schwarz.

Διάγραμμα 2 Η υπό συνθήκη διακύμανση του πληθωρισμού ΔTK (1981-2008)

(εκατοστιαίες μονάδες)



GARCH

1983 1985, '90, 1994

ECOFIN

(fiscal consolidation)

1995

1994

Granger

1

8 Garganas and Tavlas (2001)

1993

Friedman-Ball
 "Holland (1995).
 Friedman-Ball
 4.2
 1993,
 2001,
 2,
 1994.
 2001
 Chow
 GARCH
 Granger
 1, 3, 4.⁹
 Granger
 Granger
 9

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1 " (flight-to-quality)

(Connolly et al., 2005), d'Addona and Kind, 2006, Ehrmann et al., 2005).

(Hakkio and Keeton, 2009, Baur and Lucey, 2009).

(Connolly et al., 2007).

(decoupling) Baur and Lucey (2009)

(chase the yields)

(Baele et al., 2004, Davies, 2006, Yang et al., 2004).

" (contagion)

1 Connolly et al. (2005), Yang et al. (2009) Baur and Lucey (2009).

GARCH (Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity) model is widely used in financial econometrics to model the conditional variance of a time series. The GARCH process is defined by the following equations:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \epsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2$$

$$\epsilon_t = \sigma_t \epsilon_t^*$$

where ω , α_1 , and β_1 are parameters to be estimated, and ϵ_t^* is a white noise process. The GARCH model is a special case of the DCC-GARCH (Dynamic Conditional Correlation-GARCH) model, which allows for time-varying correlations between different assets. The DCC-GARCH model is defined by the following equations:

$$\sigma_{i,t}^2 = \omega_i + \alpha_{i1} \epsilon_{i,t-1}^2 + \beta_{i1} \sigma_{i,t-1}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ij,t}^2 = \omega_{ij} + \alpha_{ij1} \epsilon_{i,t-1} \epsilon_{j,t-1} + \beta_{ij1} \sigma_{ij,t-1}^2$$

where ω_i , ω_{ij} , α_{i1} , α_{ij1} , β_{i1} , and β_{ij1} are parameters to be estimated. The DCC-GARCH model is widely used in financial econometrics to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series. (Chiang et al., 2007).

2.2

The law of one price (LOP) states that identical goods should have the same price in different markets. In the context of financial markets, the LOP implies that the price of a security should be the same in all markets. However, in practice, the LOP is often violated, leading to arbitrage opportunities. The DCC-GARCH model is used to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series, which is essential for understanding the relationship between different assets. The DCC-GARCH model is widely used in financial econometrics to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series. (Chiang et al., 2007).

The DCC-GARCH model is used to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series, which is essential for understanding the relationship between different assets. The DCC-GARCH model is widely used in financial econometrics to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series. (Chiang et al., 2007).

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The DCC-GARCH model is used to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series, which is essential for understanding the relationship between different assets. The DCC-GARCH model is widely used in financial econometrics to model the conditional variance and covariance of a multivariate time series. (Chiang et al., 2007).

$$r_t^s = \log\left(\frac{MSCI_t}{MSCI_{t-1}}\right),$$

$$r_t^b = y_t - y_{t-1},$$

$(\$Libor)$, $(Euribor)$, $(Bund)$, (S^L) , (S^H) , (S^I) (intraday range)

$(E-L)$, $(E-L)_i$, $(E-L)_i$

$(E-L)_i$, $(E-L)_i$, $(E-L)_i$

$(E-L)_i$, $(E-L)_i$, $(E-L)_i$

Mello, 1999), Centeno and

7 iBoxx AAA 10+

8 Alexopoulou et al. (2009)

9 Christensen and Podolskij (2006) Joshy (2008),

(CS), (VIX), (VDAX)

$$\rho_t^{GR} = \alpha_1(S^H - S^L)_{t-1} + \alpha_2 CS_{t-1} + \alpha_3(E - L)_{t-1} + \alpha_4 \rho_{t-1}^{US} + \alpha_5 \rho_{t-1}^{DE} + \alpha_6 \rho_{t-1}^{IT} + \varepsilon_t \quad (3)$$

4
 1
 (DF-GLS) (DF)
 3
 Newey-West
 Connolly et al. (2007).
 0,105 0,19
 (2001)
 (2007).¹⁰
 Elliott et al. (1996)
 " (trend stationarity)
 Lehman Brothers
 (15
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 10
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1 μ

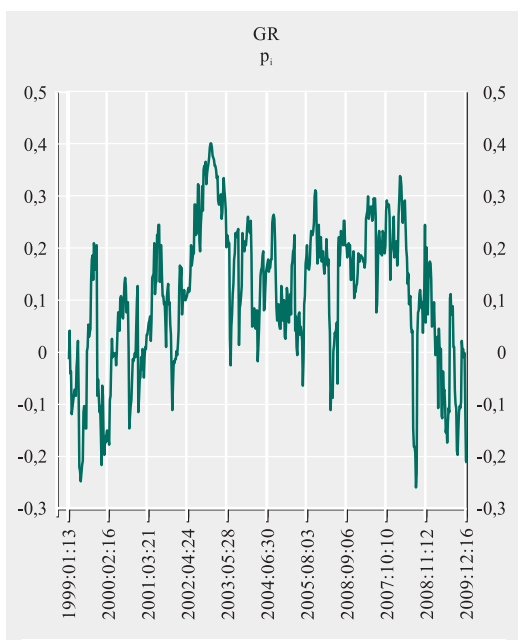
Εκπαιδευτικό επίπεδο	Μέση τιμή	Τυπικό σφάλμα	Κύπτωση	Ασυμμετρία
ρ^{GR}	0,105	0,137	-0,388	-0,356
ρ^{US}	0,253	0,205	-0,115	-0,415
ρ^{DE}	0,289	0,220	0,213	-0,365
ρ^{IT}	0,190	0,185	0,232	-0,223
CS	0,627	1,011	12,069	-2,799
E-L	-0,304	1,36	-1,485	-0,097
$S^H - S^L$	0,007	0,005	9,657	2,597

	Έλεγχοι μοναδιαίας ρίζας			
	DF (lags=1)	DF (lags=5)	DF-GLS (lags=1)	DF-GLS (lags=5)
ρ^{GR}	-4,167	-3,812	-3,330	-2,894
ρ^{US}	-2,613*	-2,532*	-2,607	-2,526
ρ^{DE}	-3,481	-3,357	-3,381	-3,273
ρ^{IT}	-5,295	-4,902	-5,299	-4,907
CS	-4,502	-4,982	-3,993	-4,273
E-L	-1,342**	-1,257**	-2,544*	-2,654
$S^H - S^L$	-10,165	-5,443	-2,919	2,340

μ	μ	1% = -3,444	5% = -2,867	10% = -2,570	1% = -2,58	5% = -1,95	10% = -1,62
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Διάγραμμα 1 Συσχέτιση ομολόγων-μετοχών για την Ελλάδα



Πηγή: Εκτιμήσεις βάσει στοιχείων Datastream.

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(Clotfelter 1983). (Yitzaki 1974, 2006, Golosov et al - Ramsey)

(tax compliance - tax evasion - tax collection),

Ramsey,

" (benevolent) (first best)

Fertility determinants and economic uncertainty: an assessment using European panel data

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No. 96
George Hondroyannis

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