EFFECT 1

Rising unemployment especially among young people

(The picture shows young people waiting to receive the unemployment benefit outside ΟΑΕΔ (Labour Employment Office)

Effect 2

dropping wages- cuts in salaries

Greek people have become on average 40% poorer since the crisis started)

Effect 3

Pension cuts

45% of retired people are now living under the poverty line

Retired parents are having to help their adult children- youth unemployment real figures are at around 50%- which makes the situation even worse.

Effect 4

The crisis has led to poverty and social exclusion

Almost four million people living in Greece, more than a third of the country's total population, were classed as being 'at risk of poverty or social exclusion' [in 2014](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/6035076/3-04112014-BP-EN.pdf/62f94e70-e43a-471f-a466-2e84d1029860).

Effect 5

A lack of social safety nets

The welfare state has been hit, especially the National Health System

( the picture shows patients crowded in beds in the corridor of a public hospital because there are not enough beds for everyone)

Effect 6

The effects of the crisis we saw in the previous pictures has led to another side effect on people’s well-being

Depression and an increase in suicide rates

Effect 7

What has been called the “Brain Drain”

People, especially young people, are looking for work elsewhere in Europe and the levels of migration have risen dramatically. 60% of the young people who look for work in other countries have a Master’s degree (this explains the word “brain”)

Spain has also got a serious “Brain Drain” problem

Effect 8

Social unrest

There is an anti-austerity movement in [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece) since the crisis started involving a series of demonstrations and [general strikes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_strike) . Sometimes things can get out of control and there are riots in the streets between the police and the demonstrators

The movement was started by Greek people following the example of the “Indignados Movement” in Spain in 2011

Greek people’s emotions of the crisis are reflected in their music. Music becomes a coping mechanism of the crisis forming what is called a “a crisis management culture”

Did you know that Greece has its own “blues” music called rebetiko?

Rebetiko music originated in the despair of an old crisis (Greeks fleeing Smyrna in 1922) and is one of the musical forms that have built Greece’s modern identity, conveying both the pain of exile and the rebellion against the violence of history. Rebetiko becomes the living song of a desperate hope.

Negative emotions, such as anxiety and fear, are faced especially through music and art

Music is a way of releasing emotions and healing your pain in times of crisis