



November, 7th 2013

Employment Statistics

3rd quarter of 2013

The unemployment rate estimate was 15.6%

The unemployment rate estimated for the 3rd quarter of 2013 was 15.6%. This value is down 0.2 percentage points from the same quarter of 2012 and down 0.8 percentage points from the previous quarter.

There were 838.6 thousand unemployed people, which corresponds to a year-on-year decrease of 3.7% and to a quarterly decrease of 5.3% (less 32.3 thousand and less 47.4 thousand people, respectively).

There were 4 553.6 thousand employed people, which corresponds to a year-on-year decrease of 2.2% and to a quarterly increase of 1.1% (less 102.7 thousand and more 48.0 thousand people, respectively).

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 3rd quarter of 2013 indicate that the labour force (active population) decreased by 2.4% from the same quarter of 2012 (135.0 thousand people) and remained quite stable from the previous quarter.

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 60.3%. This rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points (p.p.) from the same quarter of 2012 and increased by 0.1 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The participation rate of men (66.3%) exceeded that of women (54.8%) by 11.5 p.p..

Compared to the same quarter of 2012, the participation rate decreased for both men and women (1.4 p.p. and 0.7 p.p., respectively).

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate increased for men (0.2 p.p.) and decreased for women (0.1 p.p.).

2. Employed population

The employed population decreased by 2.2% from the same quarter of 2012 (102.7 thousand people) and increased by 1.1% from the previous quarter (48.0 thousand).

For the year-on-year decrease, the following results contributed the most:

- The decrease of 54.8 thousand employed men and of 47.9 thousand employed women.
- The decrease of 55.9 thousand employed aged 25 to 34 and of 28.2 thousand employed aged 65 and over. Together, these two age groups



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explained 81.9% of the overall decrease in employment.

- The decrease of 210.8 thousand employed having completed the first or second stages of basic education.

In turn, the number of employed having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level of education and the tertiary level of education increased (84.7 thousand and 23.5 thousand, respectively).

- The decrease of 102.3 thousand employed in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector and of 37.2 thousand employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

Within the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector, it stands out the decrease of 66.8 thousand employed in the construction activities.

In turn, the number of employed in the services sector increased (36.8 thousand), mainly in the following activities: accommodation and food service activities (19.3 thousand), professional, scientific and technical activities (16.6 thousand) and transportation and storage (15.6 thousand).

- The decrease of 92.7 thousand employees, which was almost totally explained by the decrease of 88.5 thousand who held a permanent job, as the number of employees holding a temporary job increased (6.5

thousand) and the number of employees in other contractual arrangements decreased by less (10.6 thousand).

The number of self-employed decreased also, in spite of its smaller contribution to the overall decrease in employment (12.8 thousand).

- The decrease of 60.7 thousand full-time workers and of 41.9 thousand part-time workers.

In terms of the quarterly change, the employed population increase came mostly from the increase in the employment in the following groups: men; people aged 15 to 24 and 35 to 44; having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level of education and the tertiary level of education; employed in the services sector (especially in accommodation and food service activities); as employees or self-employed; and working full-time.

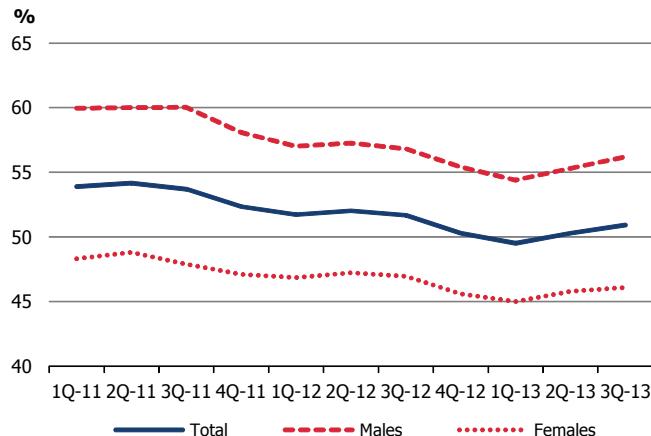
The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 50.9%, having decreased by 0.8 p.p. from the same quarter of 2012 and increased by 0.6 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (56.2%) exceeded that of women (46.1%) by 10.1 p.p..

Compared to the same quarter of 2012, the employment rate decreased more for women (0.8 p.p.) than for men (0.6 p.p.).

Compared to the previous quarter, the employment rate increased more for men (0.9 p.p.) than for women (0.3 p.p.).

Figure 1: Employment rate by gender



The number of underemployed part time workers, estimated at 261.0 thousand, corresponded to 5.7% of total employed population and to 41.8% of part time employed population.

The number of underemployed part time workers increased by 5.5% from the same quarter of 2012 (13.7 thousand) and decreased by 3.5% from the previous quarter (9.4 thousand).

3. Unemployed population

The unemployed population, estimated at 838.6 thousand people, decreased by 3.7% from the same quarter of 2012 (32.3 thousand people) and by 5.3% from the previous quarter (47.4 thousand).

For the year-on-year increase, the following results contributed the most:

- The decrease of 36.3 thousand unemployed men.

In turn, the number of unemployed women increased slightly (3.9 thousand).

- The decrease of 28.3 thousand unemployed aged 15 to 24 and of 15.0 thousand unemployed aged 25 to 34.
- The decrease of 34.2 thousand unemployed having completed an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education and of 7.0 thousand having completed the (upper) secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education.

In turn, the number of unemployed having completed the tertiary level of education increased (9.0 thousand).

- The decrease of 37.6 thousand unemployed seeking for a new job.

Within this group, it stands out the decrease of 27.9 thousand unemployed who came from the services sector and of 11.4 thousand unemployed who came from the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector.

- The decrease of 88.6 thousand unemployed seeking a job for less than 12 months.

In turn, the number of unemployed seeking a job for 12 months and over increased (56.4 thousand).

The unemployed population quarterly decrease came mostly from the following groups: men; people aged 35 and over; having completed an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education; seeking a new job (mainly from the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and

construction sector and the services sector); and seeking a job for less than 12 months.

The unemployment rate stood at 15.6%, down 0.2 p.p. from the same quarter of 2012 and down 0.8 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The unemployment rate of men (15.3%) was lower than that of women (15.9%).

The unemployment rate of men decreased by 0.7 p.p. from the same quarter of 2012, while that of women increased by 0.5 p.p.. Both rates decreased from the previous quarter (1.1 p.p. and 0.6 p.p., respectively).

The inactivity rate of women (45.2%) exceeded that of men (33.7%) by 11.5 p.p..

Compared to the same quarter of 2012, the inactivity rate increased both for men and women (1.4 p.p. and 0.7 p.p., respectively).

Compared to the previous quarter, the inactivity rate decreased for men (0.2 p.p.) and increased for women (0.1 p.p.).

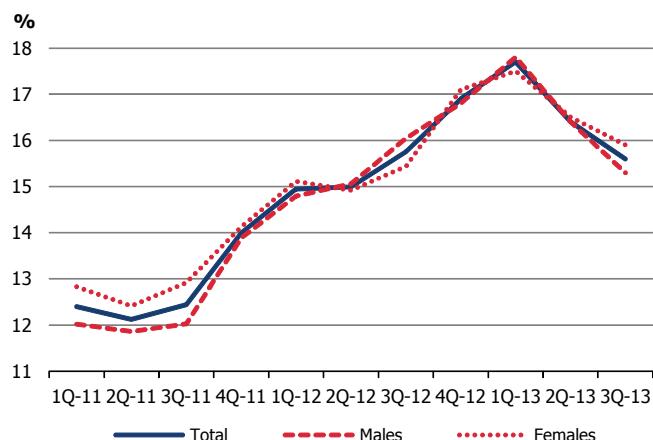
The number of persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 25.6 thousand, corresponded to 0.7% of the inactive population aged 15 and over.

The number of persons seeking work but not immediately available increased by 15.8% from the same quarter of 2012 (3.5 thousand) and decreased by 23.4% from the previous quarter (7.8 thousand).

The number of persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 306.7 thousand, corresponded to 8.6% of the inactive population aged 15 and over.

The number of persons available to work but not seeking increased by 23.1% from the same quarter of 2012 (57.5 thousand) and by 12.9% from the previous quarter (35.0 thousand).

Figure 2: Unemployment rate by gender



4. Inactive population

The inactive population aged 15 and over increased by 2.0% from the same quarter of 2012 (68.0 thousand people) and decreased by 0.2% from the previous quarter (7.6 thousand).

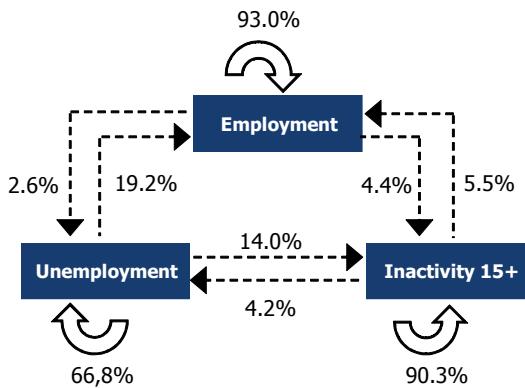
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 39.7%, having increased by 1.0 p.p. from the same quarter of 2012 and decreased by 0.1 p.p. from the previous quarter.

5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2013, 2.6% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 4.4% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling around 7.0% in the 3rd quarter of 2013 (93.0% remained employed).

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2013, the percentage of those who left employment had been smaller (5.8%).

Quarterly flows between labour force states (as a % of initial state)



The flows out of unemployment between the two quarters were, in relative terms, larger than the flows out of employment.

From the total unemployed in the 2nd quarter of 2013, 33.2% moved out of this labour market state in the 3rd quarter of 2013. Out of these, 19.2% became employed and 14.0% moved into inactivity.

The percentage of people moving from unemployment into employment was larger than the one observed in the flows from the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2013 (it had been 18.1%).

The percentage of people moving from unemployment into inactivity was larger than the one observed in the flows from the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2013 (it had been 13.8%).

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 2nd quarter of 2013, 5.5% moved

into employment and 4.2% moved into unemployment, in the 3rd quarter of 2013.

The corresponding flows from the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2013 had been 5.4% and 3.6%, respectively.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 3rd quarter of 2013, the highest unemployment rates and above the national average were recorded in *Lisboa* (17.9%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (17.7%), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (17.3%), *Norte* (16.6%) and *Alentejo* (16.1%).

The values below the national average were observed in *Centro* (11.2%) and *Algarve* (13.8%).

Table 1: Unemployment rates by NUTS II region (NUTS-2002)

	3Q-2012	2Q-2013	3Q-2013
Portugal	15.8	16.4	15.6
Norte	16.4	17.2	16.6
Centro	12.5	11.5	11.2
Lisboa	17.8	19.3	17.9
Alentejo	16.1	17.2	16.1
Algarve	14.7	16.9	13.8
R. A. Açores	15.4	16.1	17.7
R. A. Madeira	17.5	18.8	17.3

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2013.

Compared to the same quarter of 2012, the unemployment rate decreased in three regions (*Centro*, *Algarve* and *Região Autónoma da Madeira*), increased in other three regions (*Norte*, *Lisboa* e *Região Autónoma dos Açores*) and remained unchanged in *Alentejo*. The largest decrease was recorded in *Centro* (1.3 p.p.) and the largest increase was recorded in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (2.3 p.p.).

Compared to the previous quarter, and similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in almost all regions, except in *Região Autónoma dos Açores*, where it increased by 1.6 p.p.. The largest decreases were recorded in *Algarve* (3.1 p.p.), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.5 p.p.), *Lisboa* (1.4 p.p.) and *Alentejo* (1.1 p.p.).

Table 2: Main indicators - active and employed population - Portugal					
	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2012	2Q-2013	3Q-2013	On year	On quarter
	Thousands				%
Labour force (active population)	5,527.2	5,391.6	5,392.2	-2.4	o
Males	2,920.0	2,823.7	2,829.0	-3.1	0.2
Females	2,607.2	2,567.9	2,563.3	-1.7	-0.2
15 to 24	449.1	379.2	407.6	-9.2	7.5
25 to 34	1,310.3	1,251.7	1,239.3	-5.4	-1.0
35 to 44	1,482.1	1,475.2	1,482.6	o	0.5
45 to 64	1,986.0	2,012.1	1,991.4	0.3	-1.0
65 and over	299.8	273.4	271.4	-9.5	-0.7
First and second stages of basic education	3,247.4	3,105.1	3,002.3	-7.5	-3.3
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,200.8	1,235.8	1,278.4	6.5	3.4
Tertiary education	1,079.0	1,050.7	1,111.5	3.0	5.8
Participation rate (%)	52.2	51.3	51.4		
Males	57.0	55.7	55.9		
Females	47.6	47.2	47.2		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	61.3	60.2	60.3		
Males	67.7	66.1	66.3		
Females	55.5	54.9	54.8		
Employed population	4,656.3	4,505.6	4,553.6	-2.2	1.1
Males	2,451.5	2,360.5	2,396.7	-2.2	1.5
Females	2,204.8	2,145.1	2,156.9	-2.2	0.6
15 to 24	274.0	238.6	260.7	-4.9	9.3
25 to 34	1,073.2	1,019.1	1,017.3	-5.2	-0.2
35 to 44	1,283.6	1,253.4	1,281.5	-0.2	2.2
45 to 64	1,729.0	1,725.1	1,725.9	-0.2	o
65 and over	296.4	269.4	268.2	-9.5	-0.4
First and second stages of basic education	2,729.5	2,554.9	2,518.7	-7.7	-1.4
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	985.3	1,026.4	1,070.0	8.6	4.2
Tertiary education	941.5	924.2	965.0	2.5	4.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	500.8	480.1	463.6	-7.4	-3.4
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,185.6	1,093.8	1,083.3	-8.6	-1.0
Services (a)	2,969.9	2,931.7	3,006.7	1.2	2.6
Employees	3,644.3	3,523.1	3,551.6	-2.5	0.8
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,868.6	2,754.8	2,780.1	-3.1	0.9
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	639.0	636.7	645.5	1.0	1.4
Other contractual arrangements	136.6	131.7	126.0	-7.8	-4.3
Self-employed workers	981.3	951.4	968.5	-1.3	1.8
Unpaid family workers	30.7	31.1	33.6	9.4	8.0
Full-time workers	3,990.3	3,853.8	3,929.6	-1.5	2.0
Part-time workers	665.9	651.8	624.0	-6.3	-4.3
Underemployed part-time workers	247.3	270.4	261.0	5.5	-3.5
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	51.7	50.3	50.9		
Males	56.8	55.3	56.2		
Females	46.9	45.8	46.1		

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2013.

Notes:

(a) The estimates are presented by NACE-Rev. 2.

Conventional signs:

o Less than half of the unit used.

Table 3: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population - Portugal

	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2012	2Q-2013	3Q-2013	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	870.9	886.0	838.6	-3.7	-5.3
Males	468.5	463.2	432.2	-7.7	-6.7
Females	402.5	422.8	406.4	1.0	-3.9
15 to 24	175.1	140.6	146.8	-16.2	4.4
25 to 34	237.1	232.6	222.1	-6.3	-4.5
35 to 44	198.5	221.8	201.1	1.3	-9.3
45 and over	260.2	290.9	268.7	3.3	-7.6
First and second stages of basic education	517.9	550.2	483.7	-6.6	-12.1
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	215.5	209.3	208.5	-3.2	-0.4
Tertiary education	137.5	126.4	146.5	6.5	15.9
Looking for a first job	98.8	85.7	104.1	5.4	21.5
Looking for a new job	772.2	800.3	734.6	-4.9	-8.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	15.7	20.6	14.7	-6.4	-28.6
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	272.2	293.5	260.8	-4.2	-11.1
Services (a) (b)	456.6	459.0	428.7	-6.1	-6.6
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	387.0	337.6	298.3	-22.9	-11.6
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	483.9	548.3	540.3	11.7	-1.5
Unemployment rate (%)	15.8	16.4	15.6		
Males	16.0	16.4	15.3		
Females	15.4	16.5	15.9		
Youth (15 to 24)	39.0	37.1	36.0		
Long-term	8.8	10.2	10.0		
Inactive population	5,070.8	5,113.6	5,100.8	0.6	-0.3
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,483.7	3,559.3	3,551.7	2.0	-0.2
Males	1,394.9	1,448.2	1,437.9	3.1	-0.7
Females	2,098.8	2,111.1	2,113.8	1.2	0.1
15 to 24	676.3	719.3	684.2	1.2	-4.9
25 to 34	142.6	144.4	142.8	0.1	-1.1
35 to 44	157.2	168.2	162.9	3.6	-3.2
45 to 64	830.4	816.9	843.2	1.5	3.2
65 and over	1,677.1	1,710.5	1,718.6	2.5	0.5
Students	734.9	805.6	740.9	0.8	-8.0
Fulfilled domestic tasks	429.6	416.0	428.9	-0.2	3.1
Retired	1,611.7	1,580.9	1,602.5	-0.6	1.4
Other inactive	707.4	756.8	779.4	10.2	3.0
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	22.1	33.4	25.6	15.8	-23.4
Persons available to work but not seeking	249.2	271.7	306.7	23.1	12.9
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	38.7	39.8	39.7		
Males	32.3	33.9	33.7		
Females	44.5	45.1	45.2		

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2013.

Notes:

(a) The previous employment experience of the unemployed looking for a new job is characterized only for those who had stopped working within the last 8 years. Therefore, the sum of the number of unemployed looking for a new job by economic activity of the last job does not correspond to the total unemployed looking for a new job.

(b) The estimates are presented by NACE-Rev. 2.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The main purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to characterise the population in terms of the labour market. It is a quarterly sample survey, addressed to families occupying the same dwelling in the national territory, which makes available quarterly and annual data. The information is obtained directly, through computer-assisted interview, by using a mixed data collection mode: the initial interview is done face-to-face by an interviewer visiting the household and the other five interviews are done by telephone, if certain requirements are met. Published data were calibrated, based on independent estimates of the population, calculated from the definitive results of the 2001 Census.

SOME CONCEPTS

Participation rate

Ratio between the labour force (active population) and the total population.

$$P.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour force} / \text{Total population}) \times 100$$

Participation rate (15 and over)

Ratio between the labour force and the working age total population (15 and over).

$$P.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour force} / \text{Total population 15 and over}) \times 100$$

Unemployment rate

Ratio between the unemployed population and the labour force.

$$U.R. (\%) = (\text{Unemployed population} / \text{Labour force}) \times 100$$

Long term unemployment rate

Ratio between the unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over and the labour force.

$$U.R. (\%) = (\text{Unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over} / \text{Labour force}) \times 100$$

Employment rate (15 and over)

Ratio between the employed population and the working age total population (15 and over).

$$E.R. (\%) = (\text{Employed population} / \text{Total population 15 and over}) \times 100$$

Inactivity rate (15 and over)

Ratio between the working age inactive population (15 and over) and the working age total population (15 and over).

$$I.R. (\%) = (\text{Inactive population 15 and over} / \text{Total population 15 and over}) \times 100$$

On year rate of change

The on year (year-on-year) change compares the level of the variable in the current quarter with that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This rate of change, considering a seasonal stable pattern is not affected by this type of fluctuation, but may, however, be influenced by specific effects in a given quarter.

On quarter rate of change

The on quarter (quarterly) change compares the level of the variable over two consecutive periods. Although this indicator permits to monitor the recent pace of the variable, its calculation is particularly influenced by seasonal effects and other more specific effects in one (or both) quarters under comparison.

Annual rate of change

The annual change compares the average level of the variable for the four quarters of the last year over the average level of the variable for the four quarters of the previous year. Being an average, this indicator is less sensible to sporadic effects in the variable.

The publication Employment Statistics – 3rd quarter of 2013 ("Estatísticas do Emprego – 3º trimestre de 2013") associated with this press release is available, free of charge, at http://www.ine.pt/portal/page/portal/PORTAL_INE/Publicacoes.