

February, 10th 2016

Employment Statistics

4th quarter of 2015

Unemployment rate estimated at 12.2%

The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2015 was 12.2%. This value is up 0.3 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and down 1.3 p.p. from the same quarter of 2014.

The unemployed population was estimated at 633.9 thousand people, corresponding to a quarterly increase of 2.4% (more 15.1 thousand people) and to a year-on-year decrease of 9.2% (less 64.4 thousand people).

The employed population was estimated at 4,561.5 thousand people, having recorded a quarterly decrease of 0.3% (less 13.8 thousand people) and a year-on-year increase of 1.6% (more 69.9 thousand people).

The participation rate of the working age population stood at 58.6%, an identical value to the one observed in the previous quarter and up 0.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2014.

In terms of the annual average, the unemployment rate was 12.4% in 2015, recording a decrease of 1.5 p.p. from 2014. There were 646.5 thousand unemployed people, down 11.0% from the previous year (less 79.5 thousand people). The employed population, estimated to be 4,548.7 thousand people, recorded an annual increase of 1.1% (more 49.2 thousand people).

In these estimates, the population aged 15 and over was considered and the values are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 4th quarter of 2015 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,195.4 thousand people, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter and increased by 0.1% from the same quarter of 2014 (5.6 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 58.6%, remaining unchanged from the previous quarter and increasing by 0.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2014. The participation rate of men (64.6%) exceeded that of women (53.4%) by 11.2 p.p..

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate increased for men (0.5 p.p.) and decreased for women (0.4 p.p.).

Likewise, regarding the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate was up for men (0.4 p.p.) and down for women (0.1 p.p.).

In terms of the annual average, in 2015 the active population decreased by 0.6% from the previous year (30.4 thousand people).

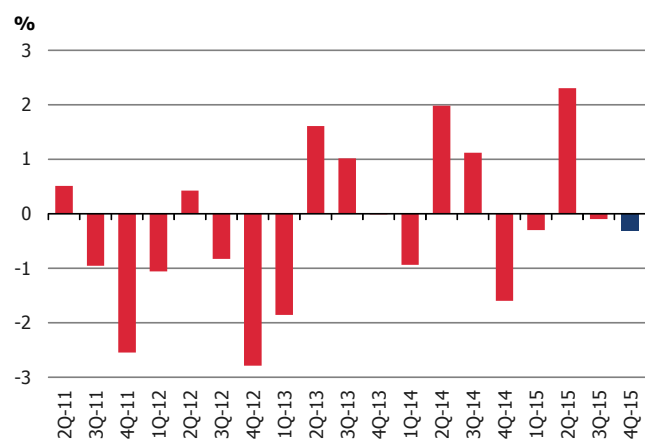
Still in 2015, the participation rate of the working age population was 58.6%, down 0.2 p.p. from the previous year.

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,561.5 thousand people, decreased again from previous quarter. In the 4th quarter 2015 the decrease was 0.3% and affected to 13.8 thousand people.

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



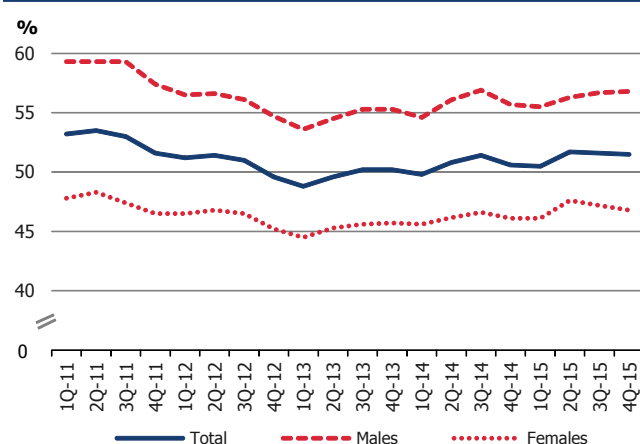
The quarterly decrease of the employed population was explained by the decreases registered in the following groups: women (17.2 thousand; 0.8%); people aged 15 to 34 (26.3 thousand; 2.2%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (43.0 thousand; 1.9%); employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (19.0 thousand; 5.5%) and in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (5.2 thousand; 0.5%); as employees (8.2 thousand; 0.2%) and unpaid family workers (5.5 thousand; 20.8%); and working full-time (34.2 thousand; 0.8%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 51.5%, having decreased by 0.1 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (56.8%) exceeded that of women (46.8%) by 10.0 p.p..

Still comparing to the previous quarter, the employment rate increased for men (0.1 p.p.) and decreased for women (0.4 p.p.).

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 243.0 thousand, corresponded to 5.3% of total employed population and to 42.9% of part-time employed population (note that the number of part-time workers, in the same period, corresponded to 12.4% of total employed population).

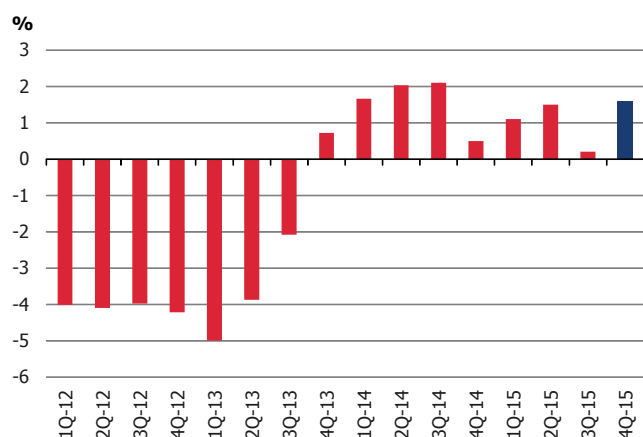
The number of underemployed part-time workers increased by 10.4% (22.9 thousand) from the previous quarter.

2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2014, the employed population increased by 1.6% (69.9 thousand),

extending for one more quarter the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013.

Figure 3: Employed population year-on-year rate of change



The year-on-year increase in the employed population came mostly from the employment increase in the following groups: men (41.2 thousand; 1.8%); people aged 45 to 64 (40.5 thousand; 2.3%); having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (62.4 thousand; 5.7%) or the tertiary education (27.6 thousand; 2.5%); employed in the services sector (56.0 thousand; 1.8%); as employees (75.5 thousand; 2.1%); and working full-time (84.6 thousand; 2.2%).

The employment rate (aged 15 and over) increased by 0.9 p.p. from the same quarter of 2014. This rate increased both for men (1.1 p.p.) and for women (0.7 p.p.).

The number of underemployed part time workers decreased by 3.5% from the same quarter of 2014 (8.7 thousand).

In the 4th quarter of 2015, the employed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 51.6% of men and 48.4% of women.
- By age group: 5.5% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 20.4% of people aged 25 to 34, 28.6% aged 35 to 44, 40.1% aged 45 to 64 and 5.3% aged 65 years old and over.
- By level of education: 49.4% of employed people having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 25.4% the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education and 25.3% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 7.1% of workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 24.4% in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector and 68.5% in the services sector.
- By labour status: 81.9% of employees (of which, 77.8% with a permanent job – work contract of unlimited duration), 17.7% of self-employed workers and 0.5% of unpaid family workers.
- By work duration regime: 87.6% of full-time workers and 12.4% of part-time workers.

2.3. Annual changes

In 2015, the employed population increased by 1.1% from the previous year (49.2 thousand).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) was 51.3%, up 0.6 p.p. from 2014.

For the annual rate of change in the employed population contributed mostly the employment increase

in the following groups: women (34.4 thousand; 1.6%); people aged 45 to 64 (40.9 thousand; 2.3%); having completed the tertiary education (57.0 thousand; 5.3%) or the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (52.4 thousand; 4.8%); employed in the services sector (61.7 thousand; 2.0%); as employees (99.6 thousand; 2.8%); and working full-time (71.5 thousand; 1.8%).

3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

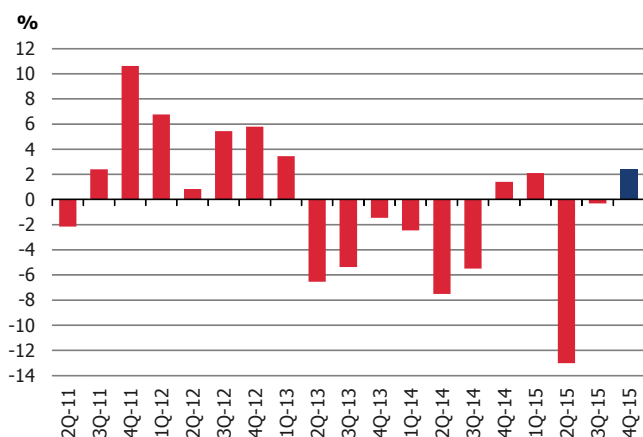
The unemployed population, estimated at 633.9 thousand people, increased by 2.4% from the previous quarter (15.1 thousand).

non-tertiary education (17.9 thousand; 3.6%); looking for a first job (9.0 thousand; 11.0%) or seeking for a new one (6.1 thousand; 1.1%), having the latter been formerly in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (5.9 thousand; 72.8%) or in the services sector (5.8 thousand; 1.7%); and seeking a job for less than 12 months (11.0 thousand; 4.8%).

The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2015 stood at 12.2%, up 0.3 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2015.¹ In this quarter, the unemployment rate had remained unchanged from the 2nd quarter of 2015, after having recorded a quarterly decrease of 1.8 p.p. from the 1st quarter of 2015.

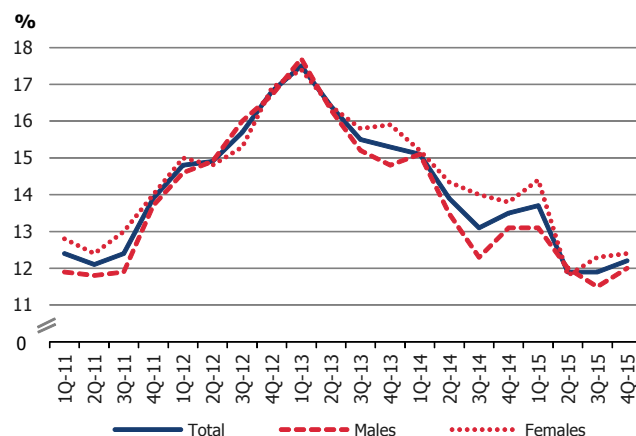
The unemployment rate of men (12.0%) was lower than that of women (12.4%) by 0.4 p.p..

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



The unemployed population quarterly increase was explained, essentially, by the increases registered in the following groups: men (15.8 thousand; 5.2%); all age groups in the analysis in a similar way; having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the (upper) secondary and post-secondary

Figure 5: Unemployment rate by sex



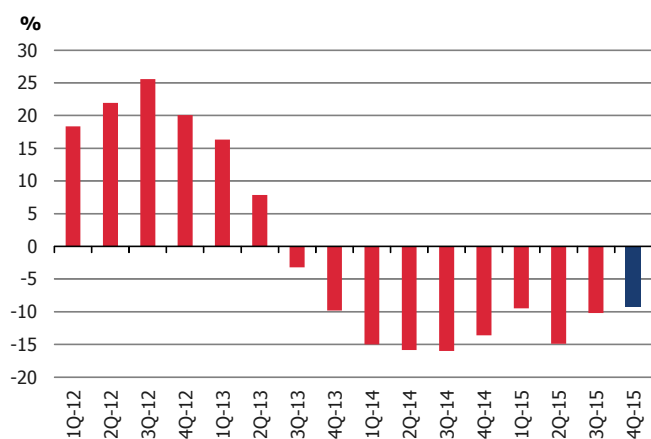
¹ Please note that this unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 15 and over (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in November 2015 (which corresponds to the 4th quarter 2015), published in the Press Release of December 2015, was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 12.4%.

Still comparing to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate increased both for men (0.5 p.p.) and for women (0.1 p.p.).

3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2014, the unemployed population decreased by 9.2% (64.4 thousand).

Figure 6: Unemployed population year-on-year rate of change



The unemployed population year-on-year decrease came from the following groups: both men and women, with predominance on the latter (35.9 thousand; 10.3%); all age groups under analysis, especially that of people aged 25 to 34 (24.4 thousand; 15.2%) and that of those aged 35 to 44 (21.8 thousand; 13.4%); all levels of education, namely those having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (55.0 thousand; 14.3%); seeking a new job (72.7 thousand; 11.8%), who were formerly in the services sector (40.5 thousand; 10.7%) and in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (33.4

thousand; 17.3%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (55.3 thousand; 12.3%).

The unemployment rate decreased from the same quarter of 2014 (1.3 p.p.), as well as the unemployment rate of men (1.1 p.p.) and of women (1.4 p.p.).

In the 4th quarter of 2015, the unemployed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 50.7% of men and 49.3% of women.
- By age group: 19.3% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 21.4% of people aged 25 to 34, 22.3% aged 35 to 44, and 37.0% aged 45 years old and over.
- By level of education: 51.8% of unemployed having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 29.5% the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 18.7% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 14.4% of unemployed looking for a first job, and 85.6% looking for a new job (of which, 2.6% coming from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 29.4% from the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector and 62.3% from the services sector).
- By duration of search: 37.7% of unemployed seeking a job for less than 12 months, and 62.3% looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment).

3.3. Annual changes

In 2015, there were 646.5 thousand unemployed people. The unemployed population decreased by 11.0% from the previous year (79.5 thousand).

The unemployment rate was 12.4%, down 1.5 p.p. from the previous year.

For the annual rate of change contributed the unemployment decreases in the following groups: women (41.0 thousand; 11.2%) and men (38.5 thousand; 10.7%); all age groups under analysis, especially that of people aged 25 to 34 (32.2 thousand; 18.5%) and that of those aged 35 to 44 (22.5 thousand; 13.2%); all levels of education, namely those having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (64.5 thousand; 15.7%); seeking a new job (71.9 thousand; 11.3%), who were formerly in the services sector (37.6 thousand; 9.6%) and in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (33.0 thousand; 16.3%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (65.2 thousand; 13.7%).

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,123.6 thousand, decreased by 0.3% from the previous quarter (14.0 thousand) and by 1.1% from the same quarter of 2014 (54.4 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,664.8 thousand people (71.5% of total inactive population), decreased by 0.2% from the previous

quarter (6.4 thousand) and by 0.6% from the same quarter of 2014 (20.3 thousand).

The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 41.4%, remaining unchanged from the previous quarter and decreasing by 0.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2014.

The inactivity rate of women (46.6%) exceeded that of men (35.4%) by 11.2 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate decreased for men (0.5 p.p.) and increased for women (0.4 p.p.).

Similarly, when comparing to the same quarter of 2014, the inactivity rate also decreased for men (0.4 p.p.) and increased for women (0.1 p.p.).

The number of persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 24.8 thousand, corresponded to 0.7% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value increased by 10.2% (2.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and remained practically unchanged from the same quarter of 2014.

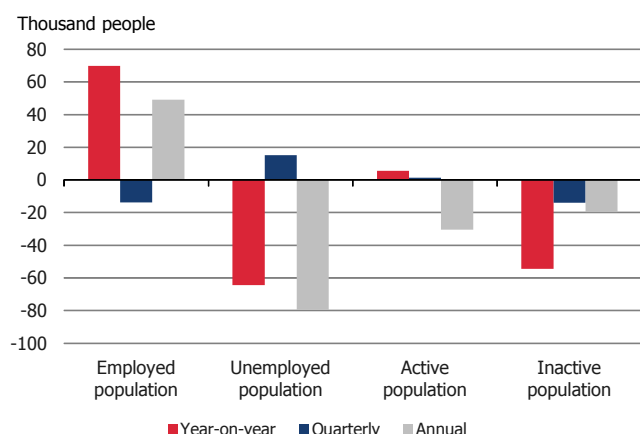
The number of persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 245.3 thousand, corresponded to 6.7% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value decreased by 16.5% from the previous quarter (48.3 thousand) and by 4.8% from the same quarter of 2014 (12.4 thousand).

In 2015, the total inactive population decreased by 0.4% from the previous year (19.7 thousand). The inactive population aged 15 and over increased by 0.4% (13.1 thousand).

The inactivity rate was 41.4%, up 0.2 p.p. from the previous year.

Figure 7 exhibits a summary of the observed changes in this quarter (year-on-year and quarterly) as well as those in 2015 by labour market status, as described in items 1 to 4 of this Press Release.

Figure 7: Change in the employed, unemployed, active and inactive population



5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

Employment

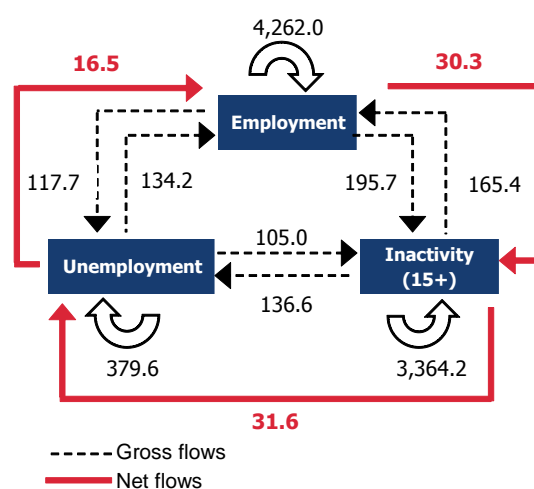
From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2015, the number of persons that moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 117.7 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 195.7 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was, then, 313.3 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 134.2 thousand persons while those from inactivity were 165.4 thousand. The number

of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was, then, 299.5 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a negative net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 13.8 thousand persons (the employed population quarterly change).

Diagram 1: Quarterly flows between labour force states (Thousand people)



Unemployment

The net flow into unemployment was positive and comprised 15.1 thousand persons (as in the unemployed population quarterly change), which arises from the total inflows (254.3 thousand) being larger than the total outflows (239.2 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (117.7 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (136.6 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (134.2 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (105.0 thousand).

The next figures exhibit the quarterly developments of the net employment and unemployment flows, from the

2nd quarter of 2011 onwards, and their decomposition into the two components that explain them: net flows between employment and unemployment and net flows between employment and inactivity, in the former; net flows between unemployment and employment and net flows between unemployment and inactivity, in the latter.

- The employment quarterly decrease was explained only by the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (the number of persons who have moved from employment to inactivity was larger, by 30.3 thousand, than those who moved from inactivity to employment), since this flow more than compensated the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (16.5 thousand).
- On the other hand, the unemployment quarterly increase, of 15.1 thousand, was explained mainly by the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (31.6 thousand), which more than compensated the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (16.5 thousand).

Figure 8: Net employment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)

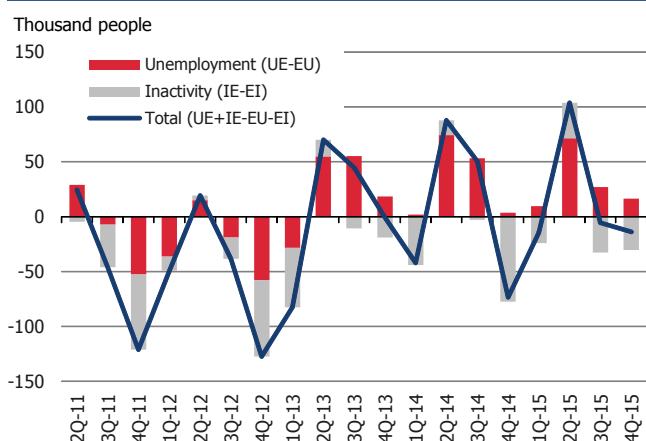
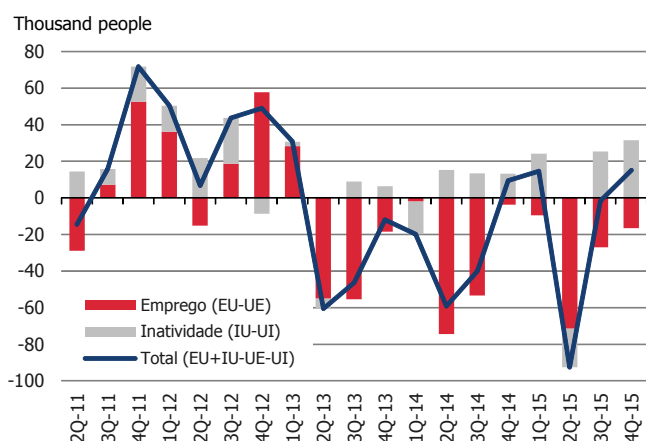


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



2.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2015, 2.6% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 4.3% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 6.8% in the 4th quarter of 2015 (93.2% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,262.0 thousand people, as in Diagram 1).

From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 4th quarter 2015, that:

Diagram 2: Quarterly flows between labour force states (as a % of initial state)

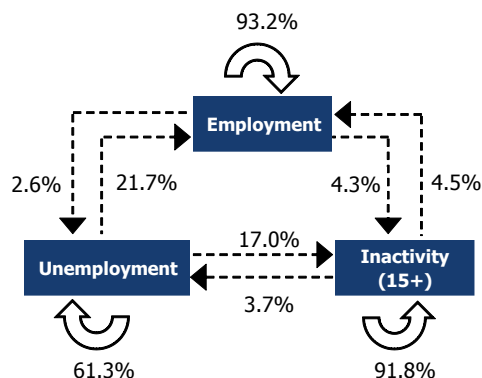


Table 1: Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

	4Q-2014	3Q-2015	4Q-2015	2014	2015
Portugal	13.5	11.9	12.2	13.9	12.4
Norte	14.2	13.6	13.5	14.8	13.7
Centro	10.7	8.2	9.0	10.6	9.2
A. M. Lisboa	14.0	12.8	12.5	14.9	13.1
Alentejo	14.5	11.8	13.3	14.3	13.3
Algarve	14.9	10.2	12.9	14.5	12.5
R. A. Açores	15.5	12.1	12.6	16.3	12.8
R. A. Madeira	15.1	14.7	14.7	15.0	14.7

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2015.

Notes:

1. Values calibrated by using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.
2. From January 1, 2015 onwards a new version of NUTS (NUTS 2013) came into force. At NUTS II level, there was only the renaming of the NUTS "Lisboa" as "Área Metropolitana de Lisboa".

From the total of unemployed persons in the 3rd quarter of 2015, 38.7% moved out of this labour market state in the 4th quarter of 2015: 21.7% became employed and 17.0% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 3rd quarter of 2015, 4.5% moved into employment and 3.7% moved into unemployment, in the 4th quarter of 2015.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 4th quarter of 2015, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in six NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (14.7%), *Norte* (13.5%), *Alentejo* (13.3%), *Algarve* (12.9%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (12.6%), and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (12.5%).

Below the national average, there was only the unemployment rate of *Centro* (9.0%).

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate increased in four regions.

These increases occurred in *Algarve* (2.7 p.p.), *Alentejo* (1.5 p.p.), *Centro* (0.8 p.p.), and *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (0.5 p.p.).

Compared to the same quarter of 2014, and also similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions.

The three largest decreases were recorded in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (2.9 p.p.), *Algarve* (2.0 p.p.), and *Centro* (1.7 p.p.).

In 2015, the highest unemployment rates, higher than the national average, were recorded in six regions: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (14.7%), *Norte* (13.7%), *Alentejo* (13.3%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (13.1%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (12.8%), and *Algarve* (12.5%).

There was only one region registering an unemployment rate below the national average: *Centro* (9.2%).

Compared to 2014, and again similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions.

The three largest decreases were recorded in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (3.5 p.p.), *Algarve* (2.0 p.p.), and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (1.8 p.p.).

Table 2: Main indicators - active and employed population - Portugal

	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2014	3Q-2015	4Q-2015	2014	2015	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousand people					%		
Labour force (active population)	5,189.8	5,194.1	5,195.4	5,225.6	5,195.2	0.1	o	- 0.6
Males	2,660.4	2,654.0	2,673.1	2,681.0	2,657.3	0.5	0.7	- 0.9
Females	2,529.5	2,540.1	2,522.3	2,544.6	2,537.8	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.3
15 to 24	369.5	384.4	373.5	378.0	369.5	1.1	- 2.8	- 2.2
25 to 34	1,100.8	1,075.5	1,067.6	1,118.7	1,083.6	- 3.0	- 0.7	- 3.1
35 to 44	1,450.9	1,435.5	1,447.0	1,454.2	1,443.3	- 0.3	0.8	- 0.7
45 to 64	2,034.2	2,053.7	2,058.0	2,025.3	2,053.0	1.2	0.2	1.4
65 and over	234.5	245.0	249.2	249.4	245.8	6.3	1.7	- 1.4
First and second stages of basic education	2,655.9	2,618.2	2,580.9	2,754.4	2,629.7	- 2.8	- 1.4	- 4.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,290.8	1,325.0	1,343.9	1,275.5	1,316.7	4.1	1.4	3.2
Tertiary education	1,243.1	1,250.9	1,270.7	1,195.6	1,248.7	2.2	1.6	4.4
Participation rate (%)	50.1	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3			
Males	54.2	54.2	54.7	54.4	54.3			
Females	46.4	46.7	46.4	46.6	46.7			
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.8	58.6			
Males	64.2	64.1	64.6	64.5	64.1			
Females	53.5	53.8	53.4	53.8	53.8			
Employed population	4,491.6	4,575.3	4,561.5	4,499.5	4,548.7	1.6	- 0.3	1.1
Males	2,310.8	2,348.7	2,352.0	2,319.5	2,334.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Females	2,180.7	2,226.7	2,209.5	2,180.0	2,214.4	1.3	- 0.8	1.6
15 to 24	243.9	266.1	251.2	246.5	251.5	3.0	- 5.6	2.0
25 to 34	940.7	943.4	932.0	945.1	942.0	- 0.9	- 1.2	- 0.3
35 to 44	1,287.7	1,297.6	1,305.6	1,284.1	1,295.9	1.4	0.6	0.9
45 to 64	1,789.4	1,828.6	1,829.9	1,778.8	1,819.7	2.3	0.1	2.3
65 and over	229.9	239.5	242.8	245.0	239.6	5.6	1.4	- 2.2
First and second stages of basic education	2,272.3	2,295.3	2,252.3	2,342.5	2,282.2	- 0.9	- 1.9	- 2.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,094.8	1,150.5	1,157.2	1,080.8	1,133.2	5.7	0.6	4.8
Tertiary education	1,124.4	1,129.5	1,152.0	1,076.3	1,133.3	2.5	2.0	5.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	348.5	342.7	323.7	389.1	342.5	- 7.1	- 5.5	- 12.0
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,074.9	1,118.8	1,113.6	1,073.5	1,107.6	3.6	- 0.5	3.2
Services (a)	3,068.2	3,113.9	3,124.2	3,036.9	3,098.6	1.8	0.3	2.0
Employees	3,659.4	3,743.1	3,734.9	3,611.0	3,710.6	2.1	- 0.2	2.8
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,869.9	2,910.9	2,906.7	2,836.5	2,895.5	1.3	- 0.1	2.1
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	654.7	703.7	701.3	644.4	687.3	7.1	- 0.3	6.7
Other contractual arrangements	134.8	128.5	126.9	130.1	127.8	- 5.9	- 1.2	- 1.8
Self-employed workers	811.8	805.6	805.6	864.5	815.0	- 0.8	-	- 5.7
Unpaid family workers	20.4	26.5	21.0	24.0	23.0	2.9	- 20.8	- 4.2
Full-time workers	3,910.5	4,029.3	3,995.1	3,910.8	3,982.3	2.2	- 0.8	1.8
Part-time workers	581.0	546.1	566.5	588.7	566.4	- 2.5	3.7	- 3.8
Underemployed part-time workers	251.7	220.1	243.0	245.2	239.5	- 3.5	10.4	- 2.3
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	50.6	51.6	51.5	50.7	51.3			
Males	55.7	56.7	56.8	55.8	56.3			
Females	46.1	47.2	46.8	46.1	46.9			

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2015.

Notes:

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

Values calibrated by using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.

Conventional signs:

- Result null.

o Value less than half of the unit used.

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

	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2014	3Q-2015	4Q-2015	2014	2015	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousand people					%		
Unemployed population	698.3	618.8	633.9	726.0	646.5	-9.2	2.4	-11.0
Males	349.5	305.3	321.1	361.5	323.0	-8.1	5.2	-10.7
Females	348.7	313.5	312.8	364.5	323.5	-10.3	-0.2	-11.2
15 to 24	125.6	118.3	122.3	131.4	118.1	-2.6	3.4	-10.1
25 to 34	160.1	132.1	135.7	173.7	141.5	-15.2	2.7	-18.5
35 to 44	163.2	137.9	141.4	170.0	147.5	-13.4	2.5	-13.2
45 and over	249.3	230.5	234.5	250.9	239.5	-5.9	1.7	-4.5
First and second stages of basic education	383.6	322.9	328.6	412.0	347.5	-14.3	1.8	-15.7
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	196.0	174.5	186.7	194.7	183.6	-4.7	7.0	-5.7
Tertiary education	118.7	121.4	118.6	119.4	115.4	-0.1	-2.3	-3.4
Looking for a first job	82.8	82.1	91.1	88.0	80.3	10.0	11.0	-8.8
Looking for a new job	615.5	536.7	542.8	638.1	566.2	-11.8	1.1	-11.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	14.0	8.1	14.0	14.8	13.1	-	72.8	-11.5
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	193.2	160.2	159.8	202.7	169.7	-17.3	-0.2	-16.3
Services (a) (b)	378.8	332.5	338.3	389.9	352.3	-10.7	1.7	-9.6
Unemployed by duration of search								
Less than 12 months	248.2	228.1	239.1	250.2	235.9	- 3.7	4.8	- 5.7
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	450.1	390.7	394.8	475.8	410.6	- 12.3	1.0	- 13.7
Unemployment rate (%)	13.5	11.9	12.2	13.9	12.4			
Males	13.1	11.5	12.0	13.5	12.2			
Females	13.8	12.3	12.4	14.3	12.7			
Youth (15 to 24)	34.0	30.8	32.8	34.8	32.0			
Long-term	8.7	7.5	7.6	9.1	7.9			
Inactive population	5,178.0	5,137.6	5,123.6	5,161.7	5,142.0	- 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.4
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,685.1	3,671.2	3,664.8	3,657.9	3,671.0	- 0.6	- 0.2	0.4
Males	1,486.5	1,489.5	1,465.6	1,474.5	1,487.3	- 1.4	- 1.6	0.9
Females	2,198.7	2,181.7	2,199.2	2,183.3	2,183.7	o	0.8	o
15 to 24	728.6	717.6	726.9	723.9	732.7	- 0.2	1.3	1.2
25 to 34	126.4	130.7	127.7	126.8	127.6	1.0	- 2.3	0.6
35 to 44	133.5	133.6	116.5	137.0	128.2	- 12.7	- 12.8	- 6.4
45 to 64	825.7	805.8	803.3	830.6	805.2	- 2.7	- 0.3	- 3.1
65 and over	1,870.9	1,883.6	1,890.4	1,839.6	1,877.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
Students	803.6	784.8	821.6	794.2	822.3	2.2	4.7	3.5
Fulfilled domestic tasks	417.4	418.0	414.6	428.6	414.9	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 3.2
Retired	1,722.8	1,748.3	1,711.2	1,693.1	1,711.5	- 0.7	- 2.1	1.1
Other inactive	741.3	720.2	717.4	742.0	722.3	- 3.2	- 0.4	- 2.7
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	24.6	22.5	24.8	27.1	23.3	0.8	10.2	-14.0
Persons available to work but not seeking	257.7	293.6	245.3	273.3	259.6	-4.8	-16.5	-5.0
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.4			
Males	35.8	35.9	35.4	35.5	35.9			
Females	46.5	46.2	46.6	46.2	46.2			

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2015.

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.

Values calibrated by using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.

Conventional signs:

- Result null.
- o Value less than half of the unit used.

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.

Most of the characteristics observed in this survey report to the situation in one pre-defined week (from Monday to Sunday), known as reference week. The reference weeks are uniformly distributed throughout the quarters and years. The interviews usually take place in the week following the reference week.

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 by using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.

Due to rounding, the totals in tables and diagrams do not always match the sum of parts.

Some concepts

Participation rate: ratio between the labour force (active population) and the total population.

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

Participation rate (15 and over): ratio between the labour force and the working age total population (15 and over).

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

Unemployment rate: ratio between the unemployed population and the labour force.

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

Long term unemployment rate: ratio between the unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over and the labour force.

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

Employment rate (15 and over): ratio between the employed population and the working age total population (15 and over).

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

Inactivity rate (15 and over): ratio between the working age inactive population (15 and over) and the working age total population (15 and over).

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

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.

Next Press Release: 11 May 2016.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE 2011 CENSUS RESULTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

The Labour Force Survey sample has panel characteristics and includes a quarterly rotation schema, which aims, among other reasons, at preventing an excessive burden over respondents (with impact on their answers' quality) that results from the administration of a questionnaire recognised as long. The total sample is divided into six subsamples (rotations) and, in each quarter, each subsample is replaced by another after having been observed six times (during one and a half year).

After the dissemination of the 2011 Census definitive results, from the 3rd quarter of 2013 onwards, each new Labour Force Survey rotation came from a new sampling frame, built upon those Census results. This process took place during six consecutive quarters and was concluded in the 4th quarter of 2014. This information was transmitted in due course to the users on chapter 3, "Methodological notes", of the "Employment Statistics" publication (available only in Portuguese) and is reported on the Methodological Document of the Labour Force Survey statistical operation.

This process of sample updating is necessary and occurs whenever there are new Census data, as it has happened after the release of the definitive results of 2001 Census. The adjustment made envisages assuring a better sampling frame coverage and a reduction of non response rates, both with positive impact on the quality of the estimated results.

Out of this process, it may have occurred a change in the statistical representation of the population characteristics, with impact, mainly, in the employment components dynamics. Since the 1st quarter of 2015, the quarterly changes are based on samples exclusively built upon 2011 Census, as well as the year-on-year changes since the 4th quarter of 2015.