

November, 9th 2016

Employment Statistics

3rd quarter of 2016

Unemployment rate estimated at 10.5%

The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2016 was 10.5%. This value is down 0.3 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 1.4 p.p. from the same quarter of 2015.

The unemployed population was estimated at 549.5 thousand people, corresponding to a quarterly decrease of 1.8% (9.8 thousand fewer people) and to a year-on-year decrease of 11.2% (69.3 thousand fewer people).

The employed population was estimated at 4,661.5 thousand people, having recorded a quarterly increase of 1.3% (59.0 thousand more people) and a year-on-year increase of 1.9% (86.2 thousand more people).

The unemployment rate of men (10.3%) was lower than that of women (10.8%) by 0.5 p.p.. The unemployment rate of young people (aged 15 to 24) was estimated at 26.1% and that of young adults (aged 25 to 34) at 11.5%.

From the total of 2,273.7 thousand young people aged 15 to 34, 13.3% (301.7 thousand) were not in employment, education or training (i.e., they were unemployed or inactive).

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 3rd quarter of 2016 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,211.0 thousand people, increased by 1.0% from the previous quarter (49.1 thousand people) and by 0.3% from the same quarter of 2015 (16.9 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 58.8%, having increased by 0.5 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 0.2 p.p. from the same quarter of 2015.

The participation rate of men (64.7%) exceeded that of women (53.7%) by 11.0 p.p..

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate increased both for men (0.7 p.p.) and for women (0.5 p.p.).

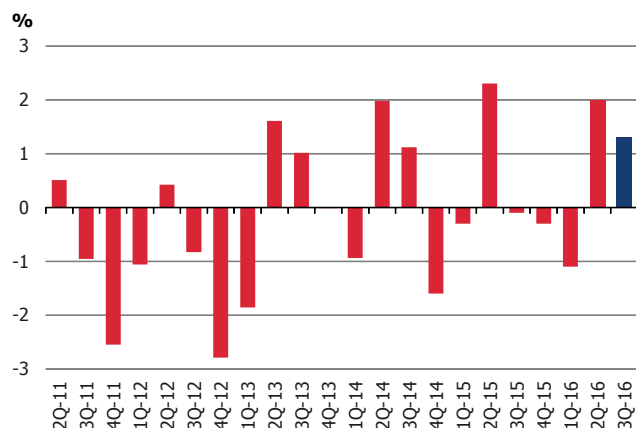
On the other hand, regarding the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate increased by 0.6 p.p. for men and decreased by 0.1 p.p. for women.

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,661.5 thousand people, increased from the previous quarter as has occurred in the 2nd quarter 2016. In the 3rd quarter 2016, the increase was 1.3% and affected 59.0 thousand people, which constitutes a deceleration from the quarterly growth that had been observed in the 2nd quarter (89.2 thousand; 2.0%).

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



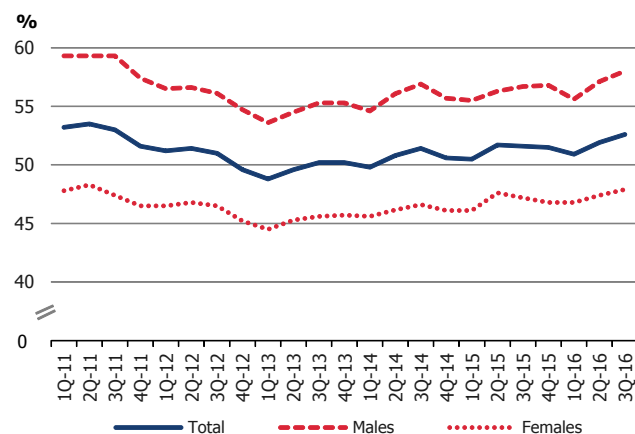
The quarterly increase of the employed population was explained by the increases registered in the following groups: both men and women, with predominance of the former (36.3 thousand; 1.5%); all age groups, mainly people aged 45 to 64 (21.6 thousand; 1.1%); all levels of education, especially those that have completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (23.7 thousand; 2.0%); employed in any economic sector, namely in the services (30.3 thousand; 1.0%); people with different professional status, in particular employees (47.1 thousand; 1.2%) and specifically those with a permanent job (45.9 thousand; 1.6%); and with different work duration regimes, mainly those working full-time (50.6 thousand; 1.2%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 52.6%, having increased by 0.7 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (58.0%) exceeded that of women (47.9%) by 10.1 p.p..

Still comparing to the previous quarter, the employment rates increased by 0.9 p.p. and 0.5 p.p. for men and women, respectively.

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



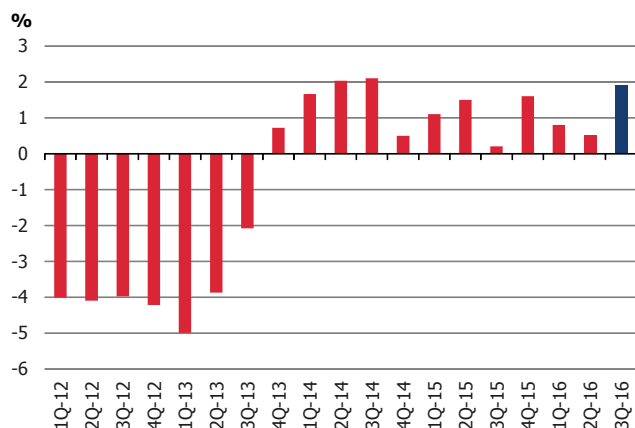
The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 213.1 thousand, corresponded to 4.6% of total employed population and to 38.4% of part-time employed population (note that the number of part-time workers, in the same period, corresponded to 11.9% of total employed population).

The number of underemployed part-time workers decreased by 5.3% from the previous quarter (12.1 thousand).

2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2015, the employed population increased by 1.9% (86.2 thousand), extending 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 (51.9 thousand; 2.2%); people aged 45 to 64 (69.7 thousand; 3.8%); having completed the tertiary education (72.9 thousand; 6.5%); employed in the services sector (73.6 thousand; 2.4%); as employees (79.8 thousand; 2.1%), namely with a permanent job (55.8 thousand; 1.9%); and working full-time (76.7 thousand; 1.9%).

The employment rate (aged 15 and over) increased by 1.0 p.p. from the same quarter of 2015. This rate increased more for men (1.3 p.p.) than for women (0.7 p.p.).

The number of underemployed part time workers decreased by 3.1% from the same quarter of 2015 (7.0 thousand).

In the 3rd quarter of 2016, the employed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 51.5% of men and 48.5% of women.

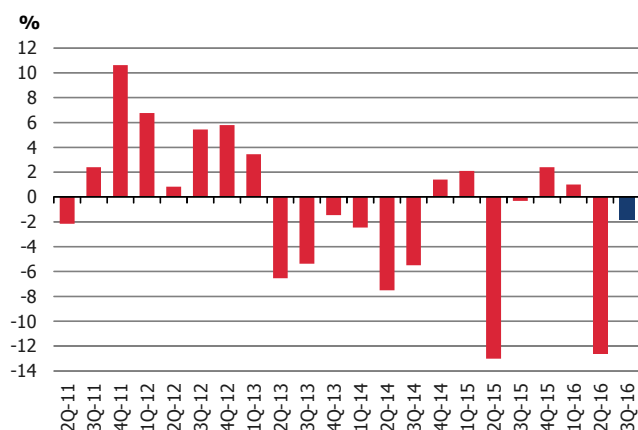
- By age group: 5.9% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 19.9% of people aged 25 to 34, 28.2% aged 35 to 44, 40.7% aged 45 to 64, and 5.3% aged 65 years old and over.
- By level of education: 48.5% of employed people having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 25.7% the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 25.8% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 7.3% of workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 24.3% in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector, and 68.4% in the services sector.
- By professional status: 82.0% of employees (of which, 77.6% with a permanent job – work contract of unlimited duration), 17.3% of self-employed workers, and 0.6% of unpaid family workers.
- By work duration regime: 88.1% of full-time workers and 11.9% of part-time workers.

3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 549.5 thousand people, decreased by 1.8% from the previous quarter (9.8 thousand). This decrease is in line with the decreases observed in the last three years in the 3rd quarter.

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



The unemployed population quarterly decrease was particularly explained by the decreases registered in the following groups: men (7.9 thousand; 2.8%); people aged 45 and over (9.0 thousand; 4.1%) and aged 25 to 34 (8.9 thousand; 6.8%); having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (9.4 thousand; 5.7%); looking for a new job (6.4 thousand; 1.3%), having been formerly in the services sector (16.8 thousand; 5.4%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (11.5 thousand; 3.2%).

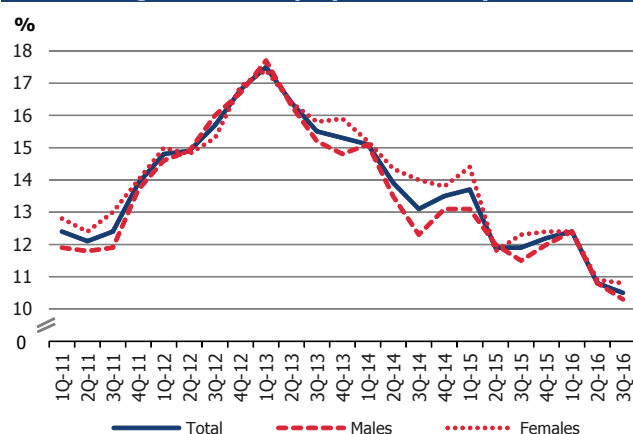
The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2016 stood at 10.5%, down 0.3 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2016¹, as has happened in that quarter (when it decreased by 1.6 p.p.).

The unemployment rate of men (10.3%) was lower than that of women (10.8%) by 0.5 p.p..

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 August 2016 (which corresponds to the 3rd quarter 2016), published in the Press Release of September 2016 (released in 2-11-2016), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 10.7%.

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

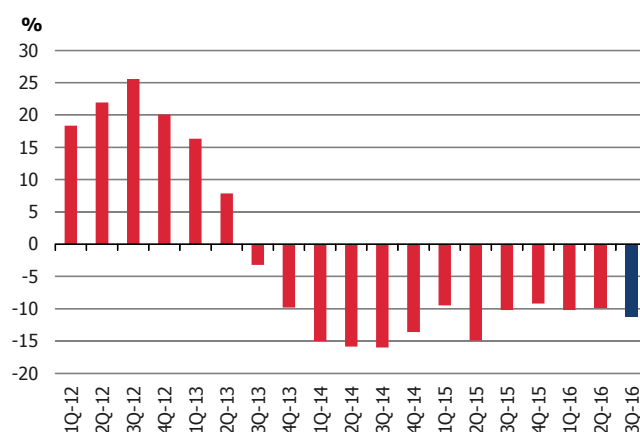
Figure 5: Unemployment rate by sex



3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2015, the unemployed population decreased by 11.2% (69.3 thousand), extending the series of year-on-year decreases started in the 3rd quarter of 2013.

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



The unemployed population year-on-year decrease was particularly explained by the decreases registered in the following groups: both men and women, especially in the latter (41.1 thousand; 13.1%); all age groups, in particular that of people aged 15 to 24 (21.8 thousand; 18.4%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (32.6 thousand; 10.1%); looking for a new job (48.7 thousand; 9.1%), having been formerly in the services sector (37.2 thousand; 11.2%) and in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector (14.4 thousand; 9.0%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (43.5 thousand; 11.2%).

The unemployment rate for Portugal decreased from the same quarter of 2015 (1.4 p.p.), more for women (1.5 p.p.) than for men (1.2 p.p.).

In the 3rd quarter of 2016, the unemployed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 50.4% of men and 49.6% of women.
- By age group: 17.6% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 22.1% of people aged 25 to 34, 21.7% aged 35 to 44, and 38.7% aged 45 years old and over.
- By level of education: 52.8% of unemployed having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 28.4% the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 18.8% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 11.2% of unemployed looking for a first job, and 88.8% looking for a new job (of

which, 2.4% coming from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 29.9% from the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector and 60.5% from the services sector).

- By duration of search: 36.8% of unemployed seeking a job for less than 12 months and 63.2% looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment).

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,091.2 thousand people, decreased by 1.1% from the previous quarter (57.3 thousand) and by 0.9% from the same quarter of 2015 (46.4 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,646.7 thousand people (71.6% of total inactive population), decreased by 1.4% from the previous quarter (51.78 thousand) and by 0.7% from the 3rd quarter of 2015 (24.5 thousand).

The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 41.2%, having decreased by 0.5 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 0.2 p.p. from the same period of 2015.

The inactivity rate of women (46.3%) exceeded that of men (35.3%) by 11.0 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate decreased both for men (0.7 p.p.) and for women (0.5 p.p.). When comparing to the same quarter of 2015, the inactivity rate of men decreased by 0.6 p.p. while that of women increased by 0.1 p.p..

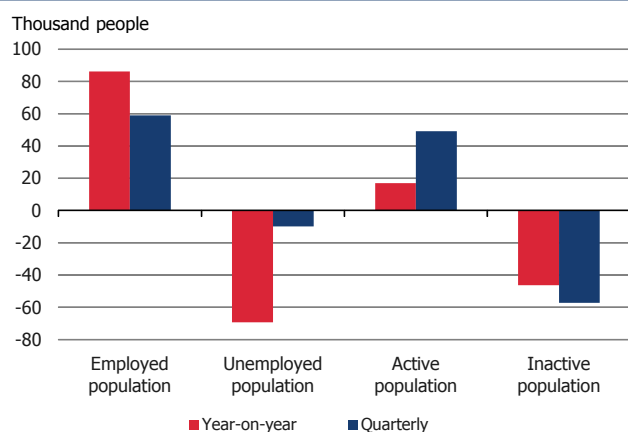
The number of persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 18.4 thousand,

corresponded to 0.5% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value increased by 20.1% (4.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 18.4% (4.1 thousand) from the same quarter of 2015.

The number of persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 250.8 thousand, corresponded to 6.9% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value increased by 4.8% from the previous quarter (11.5 thousand) and decreased by 14.6% from the same quarter of 2015 (42.8 thousand).

Figure 7 exhibits a summary of the observed changes in this quarter (year-on-year and quarterly) 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)

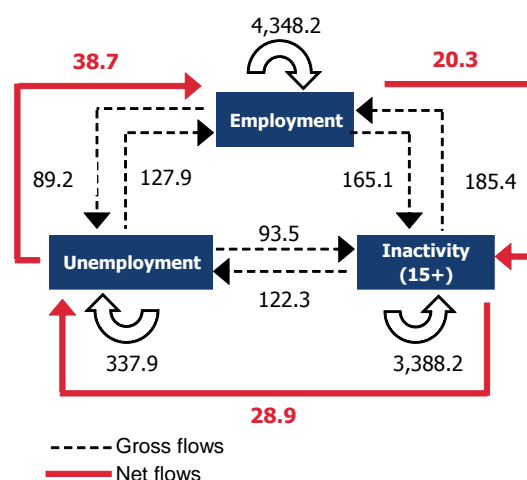
Employment

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2016, the number of persons that moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 89.2 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 165.1 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 254.3 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 127.9 thousand persons while those from inactivity were 185.4 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 313.3 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 59.0 thousand persons (as in the employed population quarterly change).

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



Unemployment

The net flow into unemployment was negative and comprised 9.8 thousand persons (as the unemployed population quarterly change), which arises from the total inflows (211.6 thousand) being smaller than the total outflows (221.4 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (89.2 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (122.3 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (127.9 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (93.5 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 (Figure 8); net flows between unemployment and employment and net flows between unemployment and inactivity (Figure 9).

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

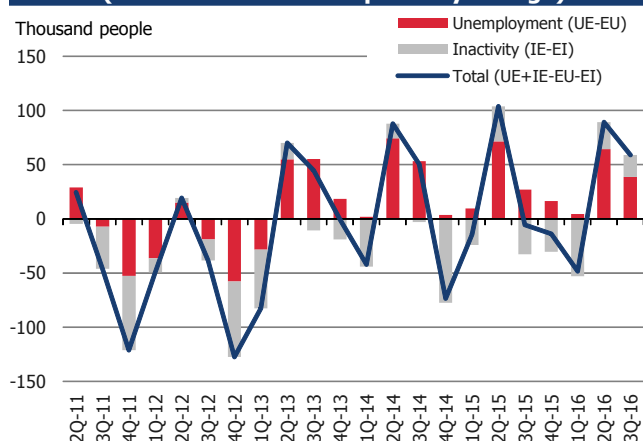
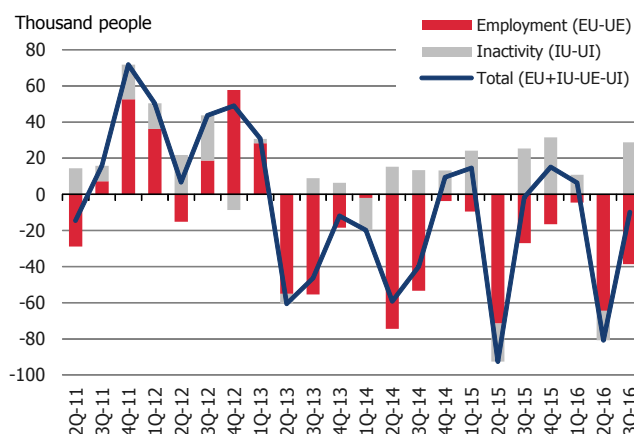


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 3rd quarter 2016, that:

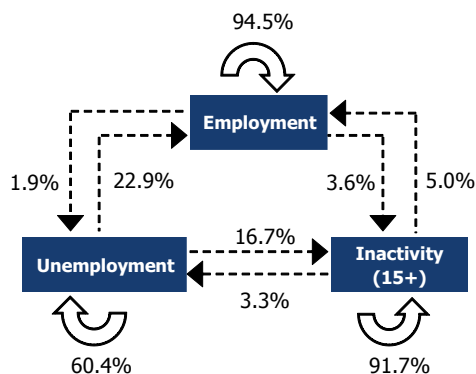
- The employment quarterly increase was explained both by the positive net flow between employment and inactivity (the number of persons who have moved from employment to inactivity was smaller, by 20.3 thousand, than those who moved from inactivity to employment) and – mainly - by the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (38.7 thousand).
- On the other hand, the unemployment quarterly decrease, of 9.8 thousand, was explained mainly by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (38.7 thousand), which more than compensated the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (28.9 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2016, 1.9% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.6% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 5.5% in

the 3rd quarter of 2016 (94.5% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,348.2 thousand people, as in Diagram 1).

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



From the total of unemployed persons in the 2nd quarter of 2016, 39.6% moved out of this labour market state in the 3rd quarter of 2016: 22.9% became employed and 16.7% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 2nd quarter of 2016, 5.0% moved into employment and 3.3% moved into unemployment in the 3rd quarter of 2016.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 3rd quarter of 2016, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in five NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (13.2%), *Alentejo* (12.0%), *Norte* (11.8%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (10.9%), and *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (10.7%).

The unemployment rate of *Centro* (8.0%) and of *Algarve* (7.3%) stood below the national average.

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions, apart from *Região Autónoma da Madeira* and the *Norte* region (where the rate increased by 0.2 p.p. in each region).

Table 1: Unemployment rates by NUTS II region (NUTS-2013)

	3Q-2015	2Q-2016	3Q-2016
Portugal	11.9	10.8	10.5
Norte	13.6	11.6	11.8
Centro	8.2	8.4	8.0
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	12.8	11.6	10.9
Alentejo	11.8	12.7	12.0
Algarve	10.2	8.1	7.3
R. A. Açores	12.1	11.0	10.7
R. A. Madeira	14.7	13.0	13.2

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2016.

The three major decreases occurred in *Algarve* (0.8 p.p.), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* and *Alentejo* (0.7 p.p. in each region).

Compared to the same quarter of 2015, and also similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions except in *Alentejo* (where it increased by 0.2 p.p.).

The three largest decreases were recorded in *Algarve* (2.9 p.p.), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (1.9 p.p.), and *Norte* (1.8 p.p.).

7. Young people not in employment, education or training

Due to the importance of young people not in employment, education or training, it is presented in this Press Release a summary of their main characteristics and recent evolution.

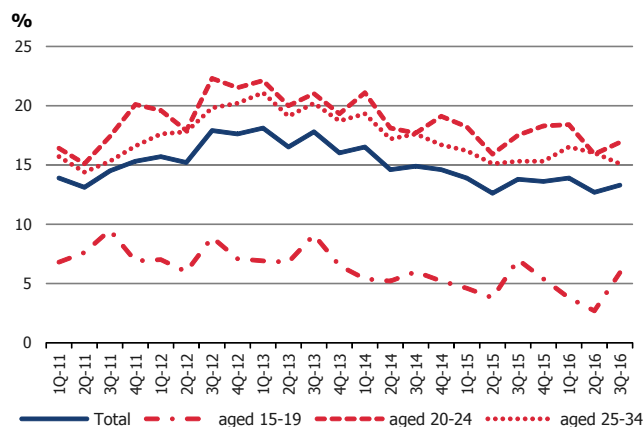
In the 3rd quarter of 2016, from the total of 2,273.7 thousand young people aged 15 to 34, 13.3% (301.7 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.²

In the quarter under analysis, this group was composed, mainly, of women (52.6%; 158.6 thousand), people aged 25 to 34 (58.8%; 177.3 thousand), having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (44.1%; 133.1 thousand) and unemployed (54.8%; 165.3 thousand).

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training increased by 0.6 p.p. (11.7 thousand), having this increase been larger for men (0.9 p.p.; 9.1 thousand) than for women (0.3 p.p.; 2.6 thousand).

Among the three age groups analysed, the major increase occurred among the youngest (aged 15 to 19), with their rate more than duplicating, from 2.7% in the 2nd quarter of 2016 to 5.9% in the 3rd quarter of that year. On the other hand, the share of young adults aged 25 to 34 who were not in employment, education or training decreased by 0.9 p.p. (11.8 thousand) between the two consecutive quarters.

Figure 10: Rate of young people aged 15 to 34 years old not in employment, education or training by age group



By level of education, there was a quarterly increase of the rate of young people not in employment, education or training among those who have completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (1.5 p.p.; 4.3 thousand) or the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (0.3 p.p.; 6.3 thousand). On the other hand, the rate of those who have completed the tertiary education decreased by 0.4 p.p. (1.1 thousand).

From the 3rd quarter of 2015, the share of young people aged 15 to 34 that were not in employment, education or training decreased by 0.5 p.p. (16.8 thousand).

This year-on-year decrease results from the decline in the number of young women not in employment, education or training (1.1 p.p.; 15.5 thousand), crosses all age groups under analysis, mainly that of people aged 15 to 19 (1.1 p.p.; 5.7 thousand), and was higher among those with tertiary education (3.4 p.p.; 17.6 thousand).

² **Young people not in employment, education or training:** population of young people of a given age group that, in the reference period, was not employed (i.e., was unemployed or inactive) and was not involved in education or training over a specific period of time (the reference week or in the previous three weeks).

Rate of young people not in employment, education or training: ratio between the population of young people of a given age group not in employment, education or training and the total population of young people of the same age group.

Table 2: Young people aged 15 to 34 years old not in employment, education or training

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	3Q-2015	2Q-2016	3Q-2016
Number	Thousands		
Total	318.5	290.0	301.7
Males	144.3	134.0	143.1
Females	174.1	156.0	158.6
15 to 19	38.9	15.0	33.2
20 to 24	95.2	85.8	91.1
25 to 34	184.4	189.1	177.3
First and second stages of basic (Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	131.9	128.8	133.1
Tertiary education	76.4	57.7	58.8
Unemployed population	182.5	175.3	165.3
Inactive population	136.0	114.6	136.3
Rate	%		
Total	13.8	12.7	13.3
Males	12.5	11.7	12.6
Females	15.1	13.7	14.0
15 to 19	7.0	2.7	5.9
20 to 24	17.5	15.9	16.9
25 to 34	15.3	16.0	15.1
First and second stages of basic (Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	14.1	13.3	14.8
Tertiary education	13.1	12.7	13.0
	14.5	11.5	11.1
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	57.3	60.5	54.8
Inactive population	42.7	39.5	45.2

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2016.

Table 3: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2015	2Q-2016	3Q-2016	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,194.1	5,161.9	5,211.0	0.3	1.0
Males	2,654.0	2,649.3	2,677.7	0.9	1.1
Females	2,540.1	2,512.6	2,533.3	-0.3	0.8
15 to 24	384.4	354.8	369.4	-3.9	4.1
25 to 34	1,075.5	1,053.2	1,051.0	-2.3	-0.2
35 to 44	1,435.5	1,422.6	1,435.1	o	0.9
45 to 64	2,053.7	2,094.5	2,106.2	2.6	0.6
65 and over	245.0	236.8	249.3	1.8	5.3
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,618.2	2,537.4	2,550.6	-2.6	0.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,325.0	1,340.3	1,354.7	2.2	1.1
Tertiary education	1,250.9	1,284.1	1,305.8	4.4	1.7
Participation rate (%)	50.3	50.1	50.6		
Males	54.2	54.3	54.9		
Females	46.7	46.3	46.7		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.6	58.3	58.8		
Males	64.1	64.0	64.7		
Females	53.8	53.2	53.7		
Employed population	4,575.3	4,602.5	4,661.5	1.9	1.3
Males	2,348.7	2,364.3	2,400.6	2.2	1.5
Females	2,226.7	2,238.3	2,260.9	1.5	1.0
15 to 24	266.1	259.4	272.9	2.5	5.2
25 to 34	943.4	923.1	929.8	-1.4	0.7
35 to 44	1,297.6	1,310.2	1,315.7	1.4	0.4
45 to 64	1,828.6	1,876.7	1,898.3	3.8	1.1
65 and over	239.5	233.1	244.8	2.2	5.0
First and second stages of basic education	2,295.3	2,244.7	2,260.3	-1.5	0.7
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,150.5	1,175.1	1,198.8	4.2	2.0
Tertiary education	1,129.5	1,182.7	1,202.4	6.5	1.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	342.7	328.8	341.8	-0.3	4.0
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,118.8	1,116.5	1,132.2	1.2	1.4
Services (a)	3,113.9	3,157.2	3,187.5	2.4	1.0
Employees	3,743.1	3,775.8	3,822.9	2.1	1.2
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,910.9	2,920.8	2,966.7	1.9	1.6
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	703.7	712.3	709.5	0.8	-0.4
Other contractual arrangements	128.5	142.7	146.7	14.1	2.8
Self-employed workers	805.6	798.0	808.4	0.3	1.3
Unpaid family workers	26.5	28.7	30.2	13.8	5.2
Full-time workers	4,029.3	4,055.4	4,106.0	1.9	1.2
Part-time workers	546.1	547.2	555.5	1.7	1.5
Underemployed part-time workers	220.1	225.2	213.1	-3.1	-5.3
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	51.6	51.9	52.6		
Males	56.7	57.1	58.0		
Females	47.2	47.4	47.9		

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2016.

Note:

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

Conventional signs:

o Value less than half of the unit used.

Table 4: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2015	2Q-2016	3Q-2016	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	618.8	559.3	549.5	-11.2	-1.8
Males	305.3	285.0	277.1	-9.2	-2.8
Females	313.5	274.3	272.4	-13.1	-0.7
15 to 24	118.3	95.4	96.5	-18.4	1.2
25 to 34	132.1	130.1	121.2	-8.3	-6.8
35 to 44	137.9	112.4	119.4	-13.4	6.2
45 and over	230.5	221.4	212.4	-7.9	-4.1
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	322.9	292.7	290.3	-10.1	-0.8
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	174.5	165.2	155.8	-10.7	-5.7
Tertiary education	121.4	101.4	103.4	-14.8	2.0
Looking for a first job	82.1	65.0	61.6	-25.0	-5.2
Looking for a new job	536.7	494.4	488.0	-9.1	-1.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	8.1	9.9	11.6	43.7	17.5
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	160.2	141.3	145.8	-9.0	3.2
Services (a) (b)	332.5	312.1	295.3	-11.2	-5.4
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	228.1	200.7	202.4	-11.3	0.8
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	390.7	358.7	347.2	-11.2	-3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	11.9	10.8	10.5		
Males	11.5	10.8	10.3		
Females	12.3	10.9	10.8		
Youth (15 to 24)	30.8	26.9	26.1		
Long-term	7.5	6.9	6.7		
Inactive population	5,137.6	5,148.5	5,091.2	-0.9	-1.1
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,671.2	3,698.4	3,646.7	-0.7	-1.4
Males	1,489.5	1,490.3	1,459.2	-2.0	-2.1
Females	2,181.7	2,208.0	2,187.4	0.3	-0.9
15 to 24	717.6	744.9	727.7	1.4	-2.3
25 to 34	130.7	131.4	125.6	-3.9	-4.4
35 to 44	133.6	131.6	111.9	-16.3	-15.0
45 to 64	805.8	774.4	766.2	-4.9	-1.1
65 and over	1,883.6	1,916.1	1,915.3	1.7	0
Students	784.8	852.3	776.5	-1.1	-8.9
Fulfilled domestic tasks	418.0	385.1	391.7	-6.3	1.7
Retired	1,748.3	1,746.2	1,748.0	0	0.1
Other inactive	720.2	714.8	730.5	1.4	2.2
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	22.5	23.0	18.4	-18.4	-20.1
Persons available to work but not seeking	293.6	239.3	250.8	-14.6	4.8
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.4	41.7	41.2		
Males	35.9	36.0	35.3		
Females	46.2	46.8	46.3		

Source: INE, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2016.

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.

Conventional signs:

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.

For more detailed information consult the Labour Force Survey [methodological document](#) (only in Portuguese) available at the Statistics Portugal website.

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: 8 February 2017.