

December, 16<sup>th</sup> 2016

Young people on the Labour Market – Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016

2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016

*Rectified page 2 (September, 27<sup>th</sup> 2017)*

## Young people on the labour market

The majority of the young people aged 15 to 34 (59.4%) were not studying, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016.

The wish to start working and financial reasons are among the major reasons for not completing studies or not continuing to study.

6 out of 10 young persons have not had work experience while completing the highest level of education.

Half of the employed young people stated that their level of education corresponds to a large extent to their job needs and a third of them considered having higher educational qualifications than those required in their jobs.

Statistics Portugal publishes the results of the Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 on “Young people on the labour market”.

This dissemination consists on a thematic article and a set of data organised in two submodules: educational background and finding a job.

### 1. Introduction

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016, Statistics Portugal carried out the Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 on “Young people on the labour market”, whose results are now published.

This module includes thirteen additional variables to the core Labour Force Survey ones, which are organised in two submodules:

1. Educational background (Tables 1 to 4).
2. Finding a job (Tables 5 to 9).

The target population of the module corresponds to the individuals aged 15 to 34 who were resident in Portugal in the reference weeks of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016 (2,284.3 thousand people).

A more detailed analysis of the module results,

available as an annex to this press release<sup>1</sup>, characterises the young people according to their educational background and employment experience by a set of dimensions considered relevant for the study of this topic: of socio-demographic nature (age group and completed highest level of education) and employment’s characterisation (labour status, work contract, main economic activity of the employer and occupation).

### 2. Main results

In this press release, the main results of the module are described by submodule.

<sup>1</sup> Also available at [www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt), option Statistical Information / Studies / Theme = Labour Market (only available in Portuguese).

## 2.1 Educational background

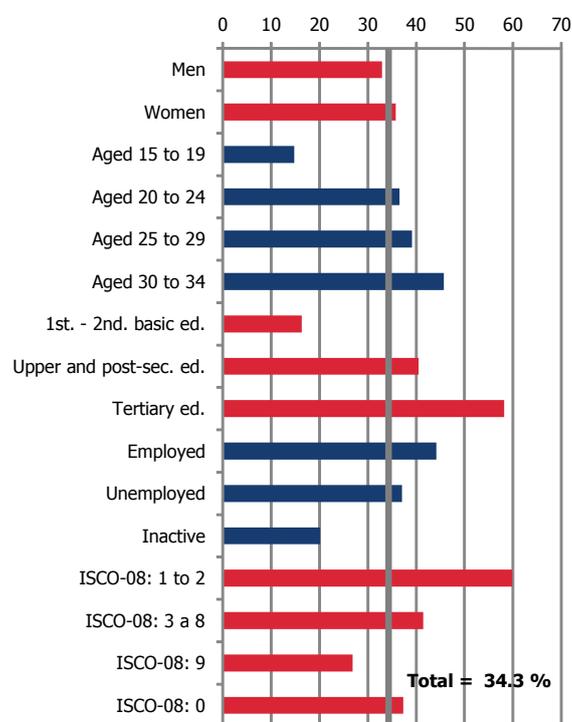
*Nearly two thirds of the young people aged 15 to 34 did not have work experience during their studies.*

- 6 out of 10 young persons (62.3%) referred not having had work experience during the highest level of education.
- On the other hand, 34.3% mentioned having had work experience: 13.0% through a curricular internship and 21.2% in other type of work experience other than curricular internship.

*Work experience during the highest level of education was more common among the oldest young people, those with tertiary education and employed.*

- The proportion of young people with work experience during the highest level of education increases with age, being 14.8% for those aged 15 to 19 and 45.7% for those aged 30 to 34.
- The work experience during studies was more common among those with tertiary education (58.1%).
- Considering the labour status, the employed population group is the one where the work experience during the highest level of education was more common (44.2%). Among them, the professional group *Managers and professionals* stands out with 59.8% of them declaring to have had work experience.

**Figure 1: Work experience during the highest level of education (as % of population aged 15 to 34)**



*About two thirds of the young people aged 15 to 34 were not studying.*

- 59.4% of the young people aged 15 to 34 were not studying in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016. Among these, the majority was aged 30 to 34 (42.4%), had upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (37.8%) and was part of the employed population (77.6%).
- The group of young people who were not studying can be divided in two subgroups: those who have returned to school (after completing their highest level of education) and the ones who have not returned. In the first of these two subgroups there were more men (56.5%) and less young people with tertiary education (14.2%) than in the second

subgroup (48.3% and 32.7%, respectively).

*The wish to start working and financial reasons are among the major motives for not completing studies or not continuing to study.*

- The wish to start working was the main reason for not completing the level of (formal) education started after the conclusion of their highest level of education (32.5%). This motive was more frequently pointed out by men (37.8%) and young people with, at most, the first and second stages of basic education (37.6%).
- Less cited were the financial reasons (14.3%) though more frequently referred by women (19.0%) and by young people with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (27.4%).
- The wish to start working was also the major motivation for not having continued the studies, for those having completed, at most, post-secondary non-tertiary education (45.7%). This reason was more commonly referred by men (49.6%) than women (41.0%).
- The second main reason mentioned for not continuing studying was also of financial nature (21.5%), more often referred by women (25.8%) than men (17.9%).

## 2.2 Finding a job

*The most common method for finding a job is the network of relatives, friends or acquaintances.*

- Almost all (89.0%) of the young people employed for less than 12 months or that were not employed stated not having received institutional support (by a public employment office or partner entity or by an educational institution) to find a job.
- The network of relatives, friends or acquaintances was the main method for the employees to find the current job (42.1%). This method was more mentioned by men (46.5%) than women (37.6%).

*Half of employed young people stated their level of education corresponds to a large extent to their job needs, but a third considered having more qualifications than those required in their jobs.*

- Half of the employed young population (49.7%) considered that their level of education corresponds to a large extent to their job needs, without great differences among men and women.
- Nonetheless, 32.0% of the young population mentioned to having educational qualifications than those required in their jobs and this was more commonly reported by women (33.5%) than men (30.5%).

*Nearly all of the young people employed did not have to change their place of residence because of their job and over two thirds of the unemployed ones were willing to move in order to get a job.*

- 86.8% of young people employed did not have to change their place of residence because of their job.

- Among the unemployed ones, 64.6% indicated to be willing to move in order to get a job, with 26.9% of them showing willingness to move to any country.
- 88.3% of the employed people mentioned they usually take no more than one hour in their daily commuting.
- Among the unemployed young population, 69.7% mentioned their willingness to accept a job implicating a commute longer than one hour.

*Nearly one third of the young people took up until three months to find a job. However, 20% took more than one year.*

- 31.9% of the young population found their first significant job up until three months after leaving school (35.2% of men and 28.7% of women) and 10.8% stated to have already a significant job before leaving school.
- On the other hand, 19.3% of the young people took 12 or more months to find a first significant job, a situation more frequent for women (20.3%) than for men (18.4%).

**Table 1: Population aged 15 to 34 by sex and work experience during the highest level of education**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264.5</b>	<b>1,130.7</b>	<b>1,133.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Had work experience (a)	777.3	372.2	405.1	34.3	32.9	35.7
Curricular internship	294.1	139.5	154.5	13.0	12.3	13.6
Other type of work experience	480.9	231.7	249.1	21.2	20.5	22.0
Did not have work experience	1,411.3	719.2	692.1	62.3	63.6	61.0
Not applicable / Unknown	75.8	39.3	36.6	3.3	3.5	3.2

**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Note:**

(a) Includes the residual number of individuals for whom the distinction between curricular or not curricular internship is not possible.

**Table 2: Population aged 15 to 34 by sex and situation regarding studies (formal education)**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284.3</b>	<b>1,143.8</b>	<b>1,140.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Is studying (formal education)	873.0	439.7	433.3	38.2	38.4	38.0
Is not studying (formal education)	1,357.6	678.7	678.9	59.4	59.3	59.5
Did not return to school after reaching the highest level of education	1,074.7	518.9	555.8	47.0	45.4	48.7
Returned to school after reaching the highest level of education	282.9	159.8	123.1	12.4	14.0	10.8
Not applicable / Unknown	53.7	25.4	28.3	2.4	2.2	2.5

**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Note:**

The formal education concerns the education and training activities that confer an education level (a degree from the education system).

**Table 3: Population aged 15 to 34 not studying who started a new level of education after reaching the highest level of education by sex and main reason for not completing the last level**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.9</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completed the last level of education	7.8	§	§	2.8	§	§
Did not complete it, due to the level of difficulty	33.3	22.1	11.1	11.8	13.9	9.0
Did not complete it, due to the failure to meet needs or expectations	30.8	17.1	13.7	10.9	10.7	11.1
Did not complete it, due to financial reasons	40.5	17.1	23.4	14.3	10.7	19.0
Did not complete it, due to wishing to start working	91.9	60.5	31.4	32.5	37.8	25.5
Did not complete it, due to other reasons (a)	78.6	40.4	38.2	27.8	25.3	31.0

**Source:** Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Notes:**

This table includes only the individuals who, having started a new level of education after reaching the highest level of education, have identified that level of education.

(a) Includes the residual number of individuals whose answers was "Not applicable / Unknown".

**Table 4: Population aged 15 to 34 not studying who completed, at most, the post-secondary education and did not start a new level of education after reaching the highest level of education by sex and main reason for not continuing education**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>722.8</b>	<b>395.2</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
The highest level of education was considered high enough	43.3	26.2	17.2	6.0	6.6	5.2
The level of difficulty	44.2	25.3	18.9	6.1	6.4	5.8
Financial reasons	155.2	70.7	84.5	21.5	17.9	25.8
Wished to start working	330.4	196.2	134.2	45.7	49.6	41.0
Other reasons (a)	149.7	76.9	72.9	20.7	19.4	22.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Note:**

(a) Includes the residual number of individuals whose answers was "Not applicable / Unknown".

**Table 5: Employees aged 15 to 34 by sex and method used of find the current main job**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,094.8</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>542.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Advertisements, via any channel	185.1	82.4	102.7	16.9	14.9	18.9
Relatives, friends and acquaintances	461.1	257.1	204.0	42.1	46.5	37.6
Public employment offices	60.2	22.3	37.8	5.5	4.0	7.0
Contact of employers directly	203.9	94.9	109.1	18.6	17.2	20.1
Other methods	144.6	76.3	68.2	13.2	13.8	12.6
Not applicable / Unknown	39.9	19.7	20.2	3.6	3.6	3.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Table 6: Employed population aged 15 to 34 by sex and extent to which the current main job corresponds to their level of education**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,182.5</b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>577.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
To a large extent	587.3	293.5	293.8	49.7	48.5	50.9
To some extent or not at all	532.7	278.7	254.0	45.1	46.1	44.0
Higher qualification than required	378.2	184.6	193.6	32.0	30.5	33.5
Lower qualification than required	97.0	57.3	39.7	8.2	9.5	6.9
Unable to qualify	57.5	36.9	20.7	4.9	6.1	3.6
Not applicable / Unknown	62.4	32.6	29.8	5.3	5.4	5.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Table 7: Population aged 15 to 34 by sex and change (or willingness to change) place of residence for a job**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Employed</b>	<b>1,182.5</b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>577.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Changed the place of residence	121.3	69.2	52.1	10.3	11.4	9.0
Did not change the place of residence	1,026.7	518.1	508.5	86.8	85.7	88.0
Not applicable / Unknown	34.5	17.6	16.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
<b>Not employed</b>	<b>1,101.8</b>	<b>538.9</b>	<b>562.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Would be willing to change the place of residence	458.9	222.9	236.0	41.6	41.4	41.9
Within the country	161.8	66.8	95.0	14.7	12.4	16.9
To another EU country	121.0	57.9	63.2	11.0	10.7	11.2
To an outside EU country	176.0	98.2	77.8	16.0	18.2	13.8
Would not be willing to change the place of residence	557.7	272.2	285.5	50.6	50.5	50.7
Not applicable / Unknown	85.2	43.8	41.4	7.7	8.1	7.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Table 8: Population aged 15 to 34 by sex and commuting time**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Employed</b>	<b>1,182.5</b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>577.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Up to 1 hour	1,044.4	529.8	514.5	88.3	87.6	89.1
Longer than 1 hour	100.9	54.5	46.3	8.5	9.0	8.0
Not applicable / Unknown	37.3	20.5	16.7	3.2	3.4	2.9
<b>Not employed (a)</b>	<b>1,101.8</b>	<b>538.9</b>	<b>562.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Would be willing to commute for up to 1 hour	524.0	257.0	267.0	47.6	47.7	47.4
Would be willing to commute for longer than 1 hour	490.7	238.6	252.1	44.5	44.3	44.8
Not applicable / Unknown	87.1	43.2	43.9	7.9	8.0	7.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Note:**

(a) For those who are not employed, the question asked about the commuting time they would be willing to accept in order to get a job.

**Table 9: Population aged 15 to 34 not studying (formal education) by sex and time elapsed between the end of school and the start of a significant job**

Portugal	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Thousand people			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401.4</b>	<b>696.6</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Had already a significant job before leaving the school	151.0	75.3	75.8	10.8	10.8	10.7
Up to 3 months	447.3	245.0	202.3	31.9	35.2	28.7
Between more than 3 and 6 months	186.9	82.8	104.2	13.3	11.9	14.8
Between more than 6 and 11 months	111.5	46.5	65.0	8.0	6.7	9.2
12 months or more	270.7	127.8	142.9	19.3	18.4	20.3
Has not yet found a significant job	106.4	56.9	49.4	7.6	8.2	7.0
Has not yet sought for a job	24.4	9.8	14.6	1.7	1.4	2.1
Not applicable / Unknown	103.1	52.5	50.6	7.4	7.5	7.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 "Young people on the Labour Market".

**Notes:**

The formal education concerns the education and training activities that confer an education level (a degree from the education system).  
By significant job it is meant a job with duration longer than 3 months.

## 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 allows publishing 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.

The Labour Force Survey methodological document is available (only in Portuguese) at:

<http://smi.ine.pt/DocumentacaoMetodologica/Detalhes/1362>

### Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* modules

The *ad hoc* modules are thematic surveys, of small dimension, on issues considered of interest for the characterisation of the labour market and are intended to supplement the information gathered from the core questionnaire of the Labour Force Survey. The questions of these surveys are meant primarily to obtain more detailed information on a specific topic that will be used to define and/or monitor specifically European policy initiatives. Since they are meant to monitor European public policies, the *ad hoc* modules are performed every year and their themes are repeated cyclically, depending on the needs and interest of the topic under analysis.

In Portugal, the *ad hoc* modules are performed together with the Labour Force Survey in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of each year and are directed to the resident population throughout the national territory.

The extrapolation of the results, such as in the Labour Force Survey, is made from a regional weights system, determined from independent population estimates. These weights are a function of the following variables: NUTS II region by sex and five-year age groups and also NUTS III region (or aggregations) by sex or large age groups.

The methodological choices inherent to the operationalization of the Labour Force Survey *ad hoc* module 2016 on “Young people on the labour market” are described in the methodological document of this statistical operation available on the Statistics Portugal Portal (only available in Portuguese):

<http://smi.ine.pt/DocumentacaoMetodologica/Detalhes/1361>

### Conventional signs

§: Extremely unreliable value.

Published data were calibrated using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.

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

## Some concepts

**Employed:** person aged 15 years old or over whom, during the reference period, was in one of the following situations:

- had worked for at least one hour for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- had a formal attachment to his/her job but was temporarily not at work;
- had an enterprise but was temporarily not at work for any specific reason;
- was in early retirement but working in the reference period.

**Unemployed:** person aged between 15 and 74 years whom, during the reference period, was simultaneously in the following situations:

- neither had a job nor was at work;
- was available for paid employment or self-employment;
- had actively sought work.

**Inactive:** person who, regardless of their age, could not be considered economically active in the reference period, ie, was neither employed nor unemployed.

## Significant job:

For the purpose of this module, it is considered a significant job a job with duration of more than 3 months.

## Formal education concept:

Education and training given in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other institutions of education in which the learning is organised, assessed and certificated under the responsibility of qualified education and training professionals. It includes enrolment, attendance and formal certification recognised by the national authorities. It constitutes a hierarchical succession of education and training, where the completion of one level allows the student to progress to higher levels.

## ISCO-08 – International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008

Higher aggregation of occupations from ISCO-08 presented in graphics:

- 1 to 2: Managers and professionals
- 3 to 8: Technicians and associate professionals and skilled workers
- 9: Elementary occupations
- 0: Armed forces occupations