

10 May 2017

Employment Statistics

1st quarter of 2017

The unemployment rate estimated at 10.1%

The unemployment rate for the 1st quarter of 2017 was 10.1%. This value is down 0.4 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 2.3 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The unemployed population, estimated at 523.9 thousand people, corresponded to a quarterly decrease of 3.5% (19.3 thousand fewer people), extending the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016. Comparing to the year-on-year value, there was a decrease of 18.2% (116.3 thousand fewer people), the largest since the 3rd quarter of 2013.

The employed population, estimated at 4,658.1 thousand people, recorded a quarterly increase of 0.3% (14.5 thousand more people) unlike what has occurred in all 1st quarters of the data series started in 2011. From the same quarter of 2016, there was an increase of 3.2% (144.8 thousand more people), the largest since the 4th quarter of 2013.

The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 was 25.1%, down 2.6 p.p. from the previous quarter and 5.9 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 58.9%, down 3.2 p.p. from the previous quarter and down 0.3 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

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 1st quarter of 2017 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,182.0 thousand people, decreased by 0.1% from the previous quarter (4.8 thousand) and increased by 0.6% from the same quarter of 2016 (28.6 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 58.5%, having decreased by 0.1 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and increased by 0.4 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The participation rate of men (64.0%) exceeded that of women (53.7%) by 10.3 p.p..

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate decreased for men (0.2 p.p.) and did not change for women.

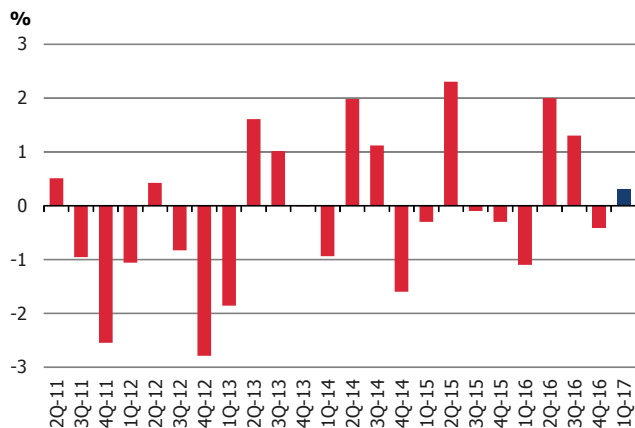
On the other hand, regarding the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate increased by 0.5 p.p. for men and by 0.2 p.p. for women.

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,658.1 thousand people, increased from the previous quarter unlike what has occurred in all 1st quarters of the data series started in 2011. In the 1st quarter 2017, the increase was of 0.3% and affected 14.5 thousand people.

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



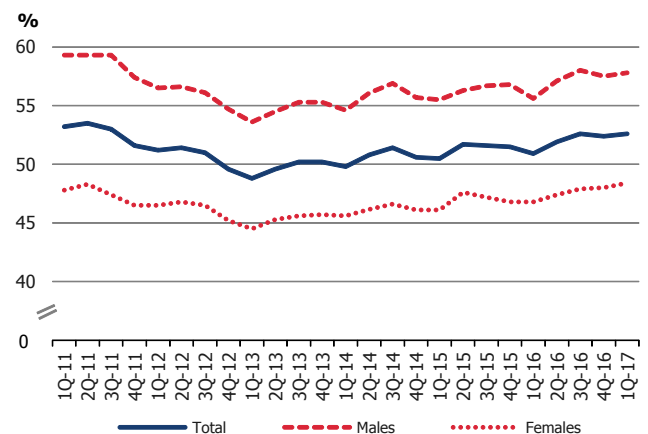
The quarterly increase of the employed population was mainly explained by the increases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, with predominance of the former (12.1 thousand; 0.5%); people aged 45 to 64 (26.4 thousand; 1.4%) and 15 to 24 (9.0 thousand; 3.4%); having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (30.9 thousand; 2.6%); employed in the services sector (46.9 thousand; 1.5%); as employees (15.7 thousand; 0.4%) with a permanent job (48.2 thousand; 1.6%); and working full-time (17.4 thousand; 0.4%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 52.6%, having increased by 0.2 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (57.8%) exceeded that of women (48.1%) by 9.7 p.p..

Still comparing to the previous quarter, the employment rate increased more for men than for women (0.3 p.p. and 0.1 p.p., respectively).

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 218.9 thousand, corresponded to 4.7% of total employed population and to 39.7% of part-time employed population (note that the number of part-time workers, in the same period, corresponded to 11.8% of total employed population).

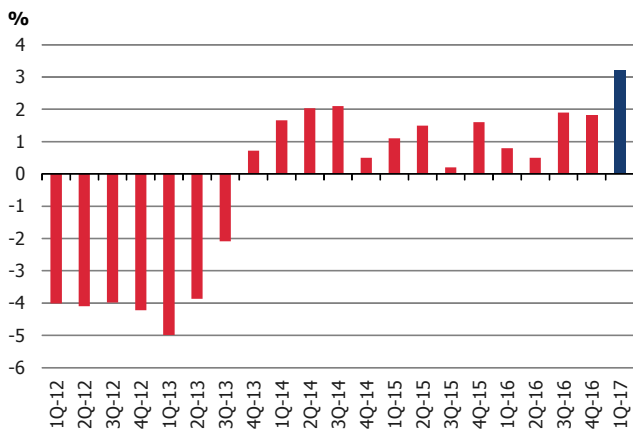
The number of underemployed part-time workers decreased by 1.0% from the previous quarter (2.3 thousand).

2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the employed population increased by 3.2% (144.8 thousand),

extending the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013. This value corresponds as well to the largest year-on-year change observed since then.

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: both men and women, especially the former (85.2 thousand; 3.7%); people aged 45 to 64 (101.2 thousand; 5.5%); all levels of education, mainly those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (60.3 thousand; 5.2%) and the tertiary education (58.6 thousand; 5.0%); employed in any activity sector, in particular in the services (111.5 thousand; 3.6%); as employees (139.9 thousand; 3.8%), namely with a permanent job (138.0 thousand; 4.8%); and working full-time (135.9 thousand; 3.4%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 1.7 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016. This rate increased more for men (2.2 p.p.) than for women (1.3 p.p.).

The number of underemployed part time workers decreased by 11.5% from the same quarter of 2016 (28.4 thousand).

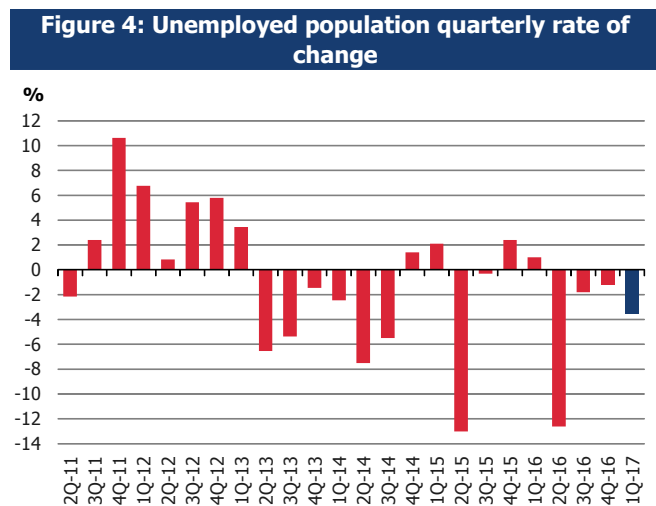
In the 1st quarter of 2017, the employed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 51.3% of men and 48.7% of women.
- By age group: 5.9% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 19.7% of people aged 25 to 34, 28.0% aged 35 to 44, 41.5% aged 45 to 64, and 5.0% aged 65 and over.
- By level of education: 47.5% of employed people having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 26.3% the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 26.3% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 6.5% of workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 24.3% in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector, and 69.2% in the services sector.
- By professional status: 82.7% of employees (of which, 78.8% with a permanent job – work contract of unlimited duration), 16.8% of self-employed workers, and 0.5% of unpaid family workers.
- By work duration regime: 88.2% of full-time workers and 11.8% of part-time workers.

3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 523.9 thousand people, decreased by 3.5% from the previous quarter (19.3 thousand). This decrease contrasts with the increases observed in the 1st quarters in the last two years.



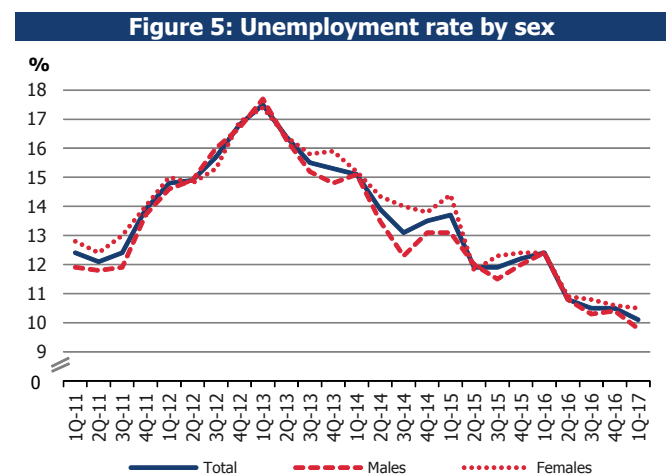
The unemployed population quarterly decrease was particularly explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, especially the former (17.1 thousand; 6.2%); people aged 15 to 24 (10.2 thousand; 10.0%); having completed the tertiary education (17.5 thousand; 16.3%); looking for a new job (10.9 thousand; 2.3%), having been formerly in any activity sector but in particular in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector (6.8 thousand; 5.1%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (28.8 thousand; 8.6%).

The unemployment rate for the 1st quarter of 2017 stood at 10.1%, having decreased by 0.4 p.p. from the

4th quarter of 2016, continuing the quarterly decreases observed globally since the 2nd quarter of 2016¹.

The unemployment rate of men (9.8%) was lower than that of women (10.5%) by 0.7 p.p..

Still comparing to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate decreased more for men (0.6 p.p.) than for women (0.1 p.p.).



3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the unemployed population decreased by 18.2% (116.3 thousand), extending the series of year-on-year decreases started in the 3rd quarter of 2013. This value also corresponds to the largest year-on-year decrease since then.

The unemployed population year-on-year decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, especially the former

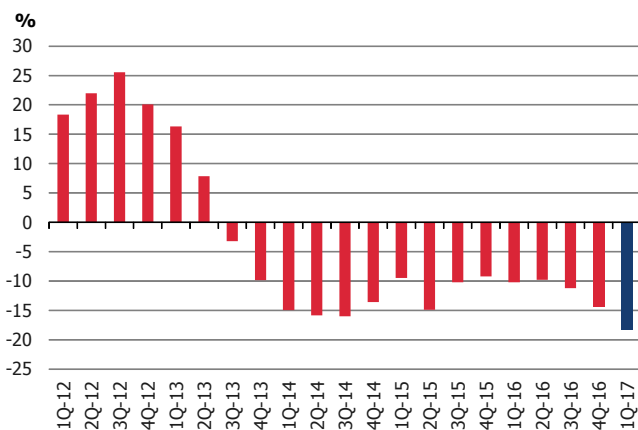
¹ Please note that this unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 15 and over (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in February 2017 (which corresponds to the 1st quarter 2017), published in the Press Release of March 2017 (released in 28-4-2017), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 10.2%.

(67.5 thousand; 20.7%); all age groups under analysis, in particular that of those aged 25 to 34 (41.3 thousand; 26.8%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (54.9 thousand; 16.6%); mostly looking for a new job (96.8 thousand; 17.1%), having been formerly in the services sector (48.3 thousand; 13.9%) and in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector (45.4 thousand; 26.6%); and seeking a job for several time ranges, in particular for 12 months or longer (70.6 thousand; 18.6%).

The unemployment rate decreased from the same quarter of 2016 (2.3 p.p.), more for men (2.6 p.p.) than for women (1.9 p.p.).

- By level of education: 52.7% of unemployed having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education, 30.2% the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 17.1% the tertiary education.
- By activity sector: 10.4% of unemployed looking for a first job, and 89.6% looking for a new job (of which, 2.9% coming from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, 26.7% from the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector and 64.0% from the services sector).
- By duration of search: 41.1% of unemployed seeking a job for less than 12 months and 58.9% looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment).

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



In the 1st quarter of 2017, the unemployed population had the following composition:

- By sex: 49.4% of men and 50.6% of women.
- By age group: 17.5% of young people (15 to 24 years old), 21.6% of people aged 25 to 34, 22.7% aged 35 to 44, and 38.2% aged 45 and over.

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,112.0 thousand people, increased by 0.1% from the previous quarter (4.6 thousand) and decreased by 1.0% from the same quarter of 2016 (53.4 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,673.2 thousand people (71.9% of total inactive population), increased by 0.2% from the previous quarter (5.8 thousand) and decreased by 1.0% from the 1st quarter of 2016 (36.0 thousand).

The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 41.5%, having increased by 0.1 p.p. from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.4 p.p. from the same period of 2016.

The inactivity rate of women (46.3%) exceeded that of men (36.0%) by 10.3 p.p..

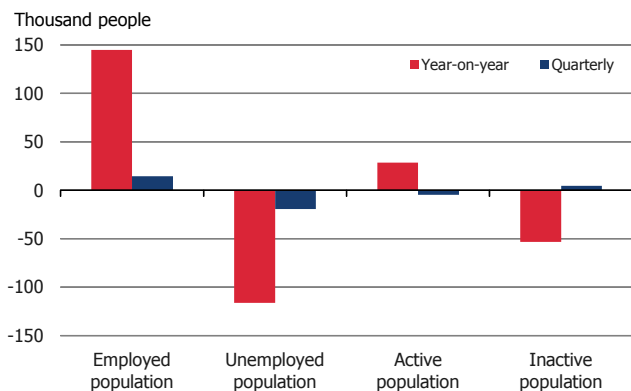
From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate increased for men (0.2 p.p.) and remained unchanged for women. When compared to the same quarter of 2016, the inactivity rate of men decreased by 0.5 p.p. while that of women decreased by 0.2 p.p..

The number of persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 24.2 thousand, corresponded to 0.7% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value increased by 22.1% (4.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 16.0% (3.4 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016.

The number of persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 219.1 thousand, corresponded to 6.0% of the inactive population aged 15 and over. That value decreased by 6.9% from the previous quarter (16.3 thousand) and by 2.7% from the same quarter of 2016 (6.0 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)

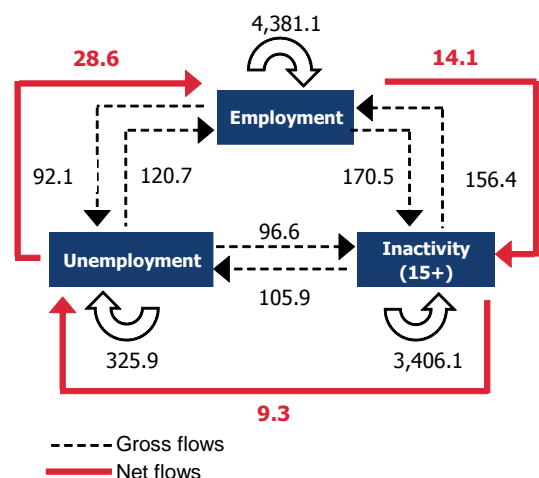
Employment

From the 4th quarter of 2016 to the 1st quarter of 2017, the number of persons that moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 92.1 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 170.5 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 262.6 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 120.7 thousand persons while those from inactivity were 156.4 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 277.1 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 14.5 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 also negative and comprised 19.3 thousand persons (as the unemployed population quarterly change), which arises from the total of people becoming unemployed (198.0 thousand) being smaller than the total of those leaving the unemployment population (217.3 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (92.1 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (105.9 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (120.7 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (96.6 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)

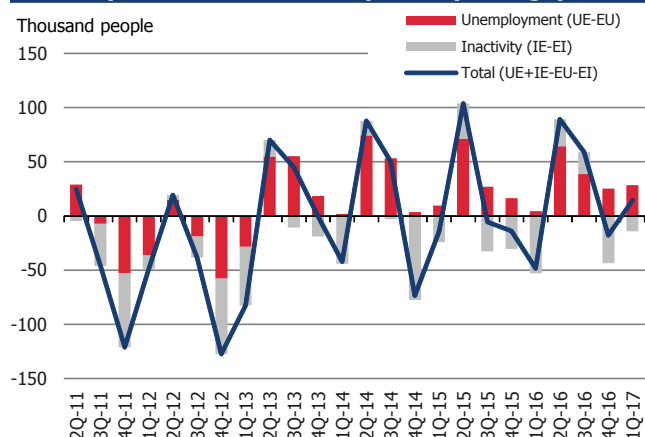
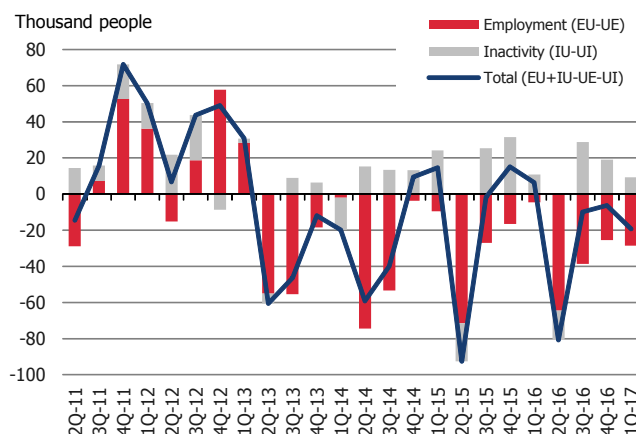


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 1st quarter 2017, that:

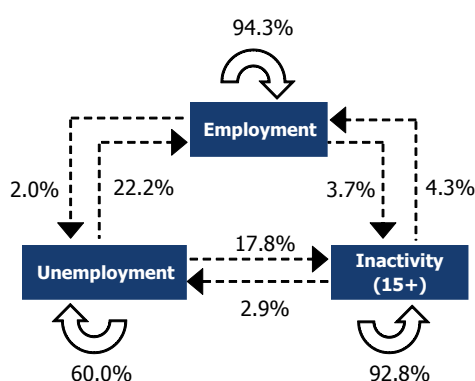
- The employment quarterly increase was exclusively explained by the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (the number of persons who have moved from unemployment to employment was larger, by 28.6 thousand, than those who moved from employment to unemployment), which more than compensated the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (14.1 thousand).
- The unemployment quarterly decrease, of 19.3 thousand persons, was explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (28.6 thousand), which more than compensated the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (9.3 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 4th quarter of 2016 to the 1st quarter of 2017, 2.0% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.7% moved into inactivity, with

the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 5.7% in the 1st quarter of 2017 (94.3% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,381.1 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 4th quarter of 2016, 40.0% moved out of this labour market state in the 1st quarter of 2017: 22.2% became employed and 17.8% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 4th quarter of 2016, 4.3% moved into employment and 2.9% moved into unemployment in the 1st quarter of 2017.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 1st quarter of 2017, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in four NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (12.5%), *Norte* (10.9%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (10.8%), and *Algarve* (10.6%).

The unemployment rate of *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (9.3%), *Alentejo* (9.0%), and *Centro* (8.1%) stood below the national average.

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in four regions: *Alentejo* (2.0 p.p.), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (1.1 p.p.), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.6 p.p.), and *Norte* (0.6 p.p.).

On the other hand, the unemployment rate increased for three regions: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.5 p.p.), *Algarve* (1.2 p.p.), and *Centro* (0.2 p.p.).

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

Unit: %

	1Q-2016	4Q-2016	1Q-2017
Portugal	12.4	10.5	10.1
Norte	13.3	11.5	10.9
Centro	9.3	7.9	8.1
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	13.7	11.4	10.8
Alentejo	12.6	11.0	9.0
Algarve	12.2	9.4	10.6
Região Autónoma dos Açores	12.4	10.4	9.3
Região Autónoma da Madeira	14.3	11.0	12.5

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2017.

Compared to the same quarter of 2016, and similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions.

The two largest decreases were recorded in *Alentejo* (3.6 p.p.) and *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (3.1 p.p.).

7. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 1st quarter of 2017, from the total of 2,254.7 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 11.8%

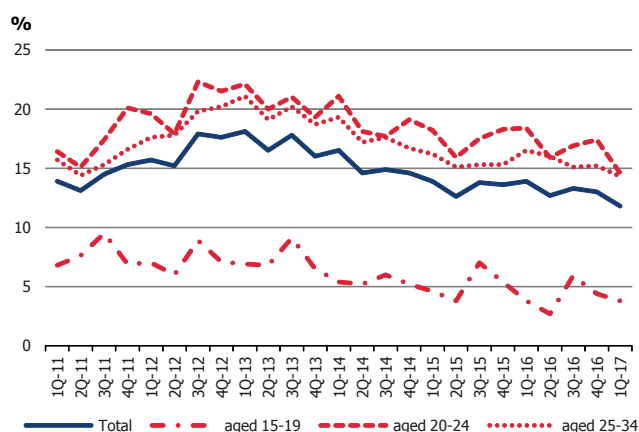
(265.5 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.²

In the quarter under analysis, this group was composed, mainly, of women (52.1%; 138.4 thousand), people aged 25 to 34 (62.6%; 166.2 thousand), having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (45.0%; 119.6 thousand), and unemployed (59.1%; 156.8 thousand).

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.2 p.p. (29.2 thousand), which resulted from a decrease both for men (1.5 p.p.; 18.7 thousand) and for women (0.9 p.p.; 10.7 thousand).

The share of young people who were not in employment, education or training decreased for all age subgroups under analysis between the 4th quarter of 2016 and 1st quarter of 2017. Nonetheless, the major quarterly decrease occurred among those aged 20 to 24 (2.8 p.p.; 14.9 thousand).

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



There was also a quarterly decrease of the rate of young people (aged 15 to 34) not in employment, education or training for all levels of education. The major decrease was observed among those who have completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (2.0 p.p.; 16.9 thousand).

From the 1st quarter of 2016, the share of young people (aged 15 to 34) that were not in employment, education or training decreased by 2.1 p.p. (52.5 thousand).

This year-on-year decrease resulted, mainly, from the decline in the number of women not in employment, education or training (2.3 p.p.; 28.4 thousand), was larger for those aged 20 to 24 (3.8 p.p.; 21.7 thousand), and was higher among those with tertiary education (3.6 p.p.; 17.5 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		
	1Q-2016	4Q-2016	1Q-2017
Number	Thousands		
Total	318.0	294.7	265.5
Males	151.2	145.7	127.0
Females	166.8	149.1	138.4
15 to 19	21.0	24.3	21.1
20 to 24	99.9	93.1	78.2
25 to 34	197.1	177.3	166.2
First and second stages of basic education	140.7	136.5	119.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	115.7	103.0	101.7
Tertiary education	61.7	55.2	44.2
Unemployed population	214.4	170.9	156.8
Inactive population	103.6	123.8	108.6
Rate	%		
Total	13.9	13.0	11.8
Males	13.2	12.8	11.3
Females	14.6	13.2	12.3
15 to 19	3.8	4.4	3.8
20 to 24	18.4	17.4	14.6
25 to 34	16.5	15.2	14.3
First and second stages of basic education	14.7	15.2	13.2
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	13.8	12.4	12.0
Tertiary education	12.4	10.4	8.8
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	67.4	58.0	59.1
Inactive population	32.6	42.0	40.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2017.

Table 3: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2016	4Q-2016	1Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,153.4	5,186.8	5,182.0	0.6	-0.1
Males	2,629.9	2,652.7	2,647.7	0.7	-0.2
Females	2,523.5	2,534.1	2,534.3	0.4	o
15 to 24	365.9	366.8	365.6	-0.1	-0.3
25 to 34	1,074.1	1,040.8	1,032.4	-3.9	-0.8
35 to 44	1,434.5	1,425.1	1,421.0	-0.9	-0.3
45 to 64	2,058.9	2,105.2	2,125.4	3.2	1.0
65 and over	220.0	248.9	237.6	8.0	-4.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,517.3	2,500.0	2,488.4	-1.1	-0.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,347.7	1,345.9	1,381.2	2.5	2.6
Tertiary education	1,288.4	1,340.9	1,312.4	1.9	-2.1
Participation rate (%)	49.9	50.4	50.3		
Males	53.8	54.5	54.4		
Females	46.5	46.7	46.7		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.1	58.6	58.5		
Males	63.5	64.2	64.0		
Females	53.5	53.7	53.7		
Employed population	4,513.3	4,643.6	4,658.1	3.2	0.3
Males	2,303.9	2,377.0	2,389.1	3.7	0.5
Females	2,209.4	2,266.7	2,269.0	2.7	0.1
15 to 24	252.4	265.0	274.0	8.5	3.4
25 to 34	919.5	919.8	919.2	o	-0.1
35 to 44	1,296.0	1,310.6	1,302.2	0.5	-0.6
45 to 64	1,830.3	1,905.1	1,931.5	5.5	1.4
65 and over	215.0	243.1	231.2	7.5	-4.9
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,186.5	2,218.0	2,212.4	1.2	-0.3
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,162.6	1,192.0	1,222.9	5.2	2.6
Tertiary education	1,164.2	1,233.7	1,222.8	5.0	-0.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	295.6	307.3	301.0	1.8	-2.1
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,105.2	1,159.2	1,133.1	2.5	-2.3
Services (a)	3,112.5	3,177.1	3,224.0	3.6	1.5
Employees	3,712.9	3,837.1	3,852.8	3.8	0.4
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,897.7	2,987.5	3,035.7	4.8	1.6
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	696.0	704.0	681.4	-2.1	-3.2
Other contractual arrangements	119.3	145.6	135.7	13.8	-6.8
Self-employed workers	768.6	781.3	782.5	1.8	0.1
Unpaid family workers	31.7	25.2	22.8	-28.0	-9.4
Full-time workers	3,971.6	4,090.1	4,107.5	3.4	0.4
Part-time workers	541.7	553.5	550.7	1.7	-0.5
Underemployed part-time workers	247.3	221.2	218.9	-11.5	-1.0
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	50.9	52.4	52.6		
Males	55.6	57.5	57.8		
Females	46.8	48.0	48.1		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2017.

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	
	1Q-2016	4Q-2016	1Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	640.2	543.2	523.9	-18.2	-3.5
Males	326.1	275.7	258.6	-20.7	-6.2
Females	314.1	267.4	265.3	-15.5	-0.8
15 to 24	113.5	101.8	91.6	-19.3	-10.0
25 to 34	154.5	121.0	113.2	-26.8	-6.5
35 to 44	138.5	114.6	118.8	-14.2	3.7
45 and over	233.6	205.8	200.3	-14.3	-2.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	330.9	282.1	276.0	-16.6	-2.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	185.1	153.9	158.2	-14.5	2.8
Tertiary education	124.2	107.2	89.7	-27.8	-16.3
Looking for a first job	74.1	62.9	54.6	-26.3	-13.2
Looking for a new job	566.1	480.2	469.3	-17.1	-2.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	11.6	14.3	13.6	17.1	-5.0
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	170.6	132.0	125.2	-26.6	-5.1
Services (a) (b)	348.7	303.5	300.4	-13.9	-1.0
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	261.0	205.7	215.4	-17.5	4.7
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	379.2	337.4	308.6	-18.6	-8.6
Unemployment rate (%)	12.4	10.5	10.1		
Males	12.4	10.4	9.8		
Females	12.4	10.6	10.5		
Youth (15 to 24)	31.0	27.7	25.1		
Long-term	7.4	6.5	6.0		
Inactive population	5,165.4	5,107.4	5,112.0	-1.0	0.1
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,709.2	3,667.4	3,673.2	-1.0	0.2
Males	1,512.1	1,480.7	1,486.3	-1.7	0.4
Females	2,197.1	2,186.6	2,186.9	-0.5	o
15 to 24	735.6	727.6	728.9	-0.9	0.2
25 to 34	117.7	127.8	127.7	8.5	o
35 to 44	126.4	114.5	115.7	-8.5	1.1
45 to 64	806.3	770.4	759.7	-5.8	-1.4
65 and over	1,923.1	1,927.1	1,941.1	0.9	0.7
Students	827.9	815.2	837.6	1.2	2.7
Fulfilled domestic tasks	419.7	401.9	394.5	-6.0	-1.8
Retired	1,754.3	1,736.9	1,745.1	-0.5	0.5
Other inactive	707.3	713.3	696.0	-1.6	-2.4
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	20.8	19.8	24.2	16.0	22.1
Persons available to work but not seeking	225.1	235.4	219.1	-2.7	-6.9
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.9	41.4	41.5		
Males	36.5	35.8	36.0		
Females	46.5	46.3	46.3		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2017.

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: 9 August 2017.