

9 August 2017

Employment Statistics

2nd quarter of 2017

The unemployment rate estimated at 8.8%

The unemployment rate for the 2nd quarter of 2017 was 8.8%. This value is down 1.3 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 2.0 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The unemployed population, estimated at 461.4 thousand people, corresponded to a quarterly decrease of 11.9% (62.5 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 17.5% (97.9 thousand fewer people).

The employed population, estimated at 4,760.4 thousand people, recorded a quarterly increase of 2.2% (102.3 thousand more people). From the same quarter of 2016, there was an increase of 3.4% (157.9 thousand more people), the largest since the 4th quarter of 2013.

The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 was 22.7%, down 2.4 p.p. from the previous quarter and 4.2 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

Among the young people aged 15 to 34, 10.8% were not in employment, education or training. This rate has decreased by 1.0 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 1.9 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 59.2%, up 0.3 p.p. from the previous quarter and down 4.9 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

The labour underutilisation rate was 16.6%, having decreased by 1.6 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 2.7 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2016.

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 2nd quarter of 2017 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,221.8 thousand people, increased by 0.8% from the previous quarter (39.8 thousand) and by 1.2% from the same quarter of 2016 (59.9 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.0%, having increased by 0.5 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and by 0.7 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The participation rate of men (64.6%) exceeded that of women (54.1%) by 10.5 p.p..

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate increased more for men (0.6 p.p.) than for women (0.4 p.p.).

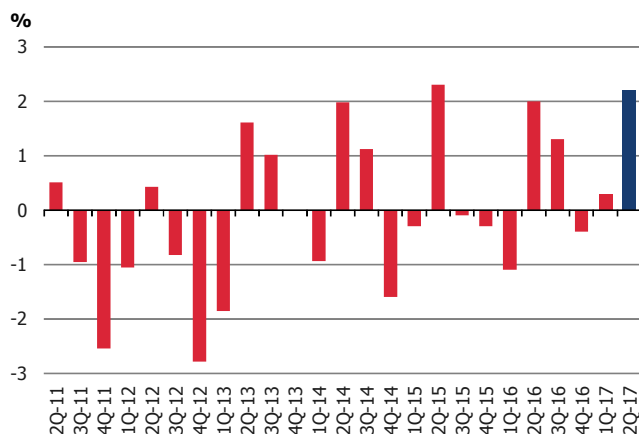
On the other hand, regarding the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate increase for men (0.6 p.p.) was smaller than the one observed for women (0.9 p.p.).

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,760.4 thousand people, increased from the previous quarter as has occurred in all 2nd quarters of the data series started in 2011. In the 2nd quarter of 2017, the increase was of 2.2% and affected 102.3 thousand people.

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change

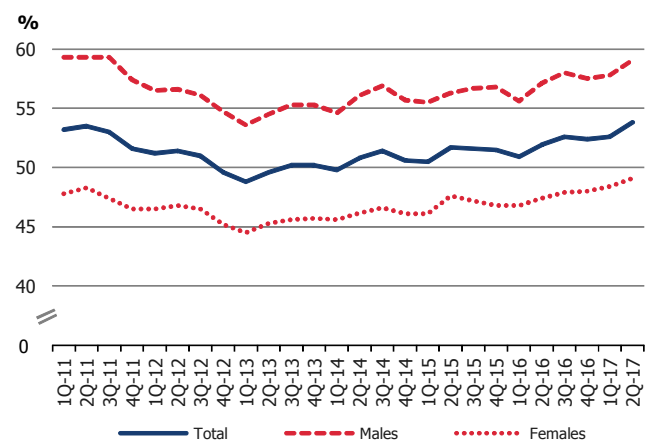


The quarterly increase of the employed population was mainly explained by the increases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, with predominance of the former (54.7 thousand; 2.3%); people aged 45 to 64 (53.9 thousand; 2.8%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (63.7 thousand; 2.9%); employed in the services sector (40.0 thousand; 1.2%), in the accommodation and food services activities (44.5 thousand; 15.1%); as employees (78.7 thousand; 2.0%) with a permanent job (46.5 thousand; 6.8%); and working full-time (98.1 thousand; 2.4%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 53.8%, having increased by 1.2 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (59.1%) exceeded that of women (49.1%) by 10.0 p.p., having the former increased more from the previous quarter than the latter (1.3 p.p. and 1.0 p.p., respectively).

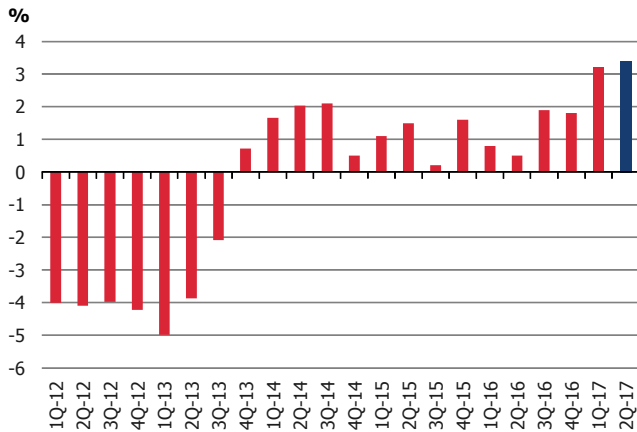
Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the employed population increased by 3.4% (157.9 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 (79.5 thousand; 3.4%) and women (78.3 thousand; 3.5%); people aged 45 to 64 (108.7 thousand; 5.8%); all levels of education, mainly those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (85.3 thousand; 7.3%); employed in any activity sector, in particular in the services (106.8 thousand; 3.4%) and in the accommodation and food services activities (55.7 thousand; 19.7%); as employees (155.7 thousand; 4.1%), namely with a permanent job (141.7 thousand; 4.9%); and working full-time (150.2 thousand; 3.7%).

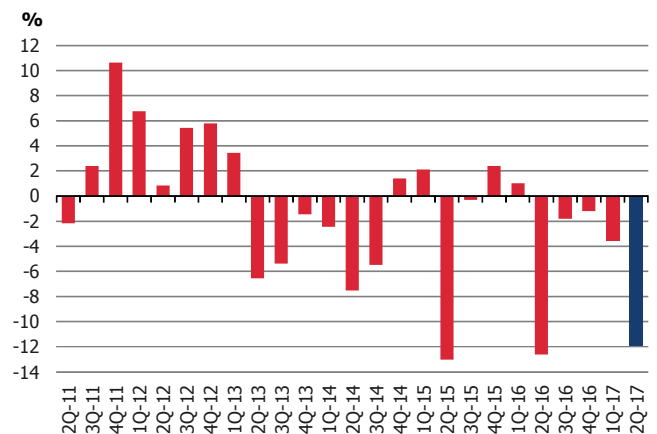
The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 1.9 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016. This rate increased more for men (2.0 p.p.) than for women (1.7 p.p.).

3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 461.4 thousand people, decreased by 11.9% from the previous quarter (62.5 thousand). This decrease is in line with the decreases usually observed in the 2nd quarters of the series started in 2011.

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



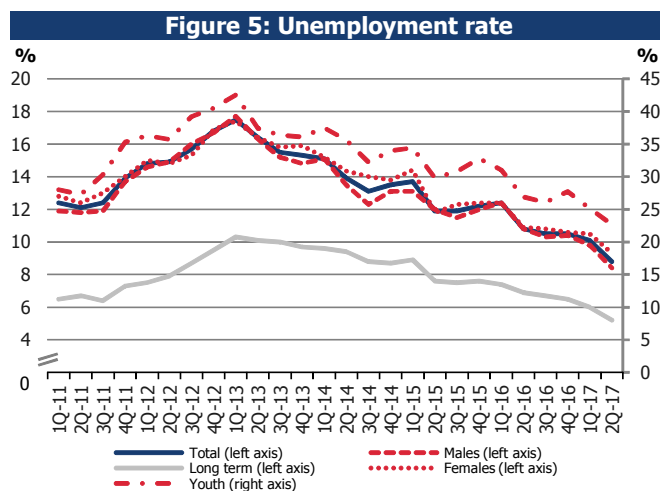
The unemployed population quarterly decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in all groups under analysis, in particular in the following ones: men (34.4 thousand; 13.3%); people aged 45 and over (29.0 thousand; 14.5%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (32.6 thousand; 11.8%); looking for a new job (62.3 thousand; 13.3%), having been formerly in the services sector (39.3 thousand; 13.1%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (35.4 thousand; 11.5%).

The unemployment rate for the 2nd quarter of 2017 stood at 8.8%¹, having decreased by 1.3 p.p. from the 1st quarter of 2017 and continuing the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016.

The unemployment rate of men (8.4%) was lower than that of women (9.3%) by 0.9 p.p., having the former decreased more from the previous quarter than the latter (1.4 p.p. and 1.2 p.p., respectively).

On the other hand, the youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 22.7%, down 2.4 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 59.2%, up 0.3 p.p. from the 1st quarter of 2017.



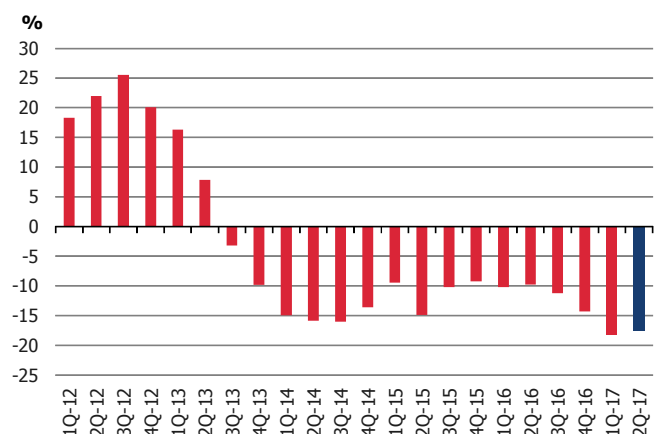
¹ Please note that this unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 15 and over (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in May 2017 (which corresponds to the 2nd quarter 2017), published in the Press Release of June 2017 (released in 28-7-2017), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 9.0%.

3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the unemployed population decreased by 17.5% (97.9 thousand), extending the series of year-on-year decreases started in the 3rd quarter of 2013.

The unemployed population year-on-year decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, especially the former (60.8 thousand; 21.3%); all age groups under analysis, in particular that of those aged 45 and over (50.1 thousand; 22.6%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (49.3 thousand; 16.8%); mostly looking for a new job (87.4 thousand; 17.7%), having been formerly in the services sector (51.0 thousand; 16.3%); and seeking a job mainly for 12 months or longer (85.5 thousand; 23.8%).

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



The unemployment rate decreased from the same quarter of 2016 (2.0 p.p.), more for men (2.4 p.p.) than for women (1.6 p.p.).

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 4.2 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

From the 2nd quarter of 2016, the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) decreased by 4.9 p.p..

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,064.7 thousand people, decreased by 0.9% from the previous quarter (47.3 thousand) and by 1.6% from the same quarter of 2016 (83.8 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,631.2 thousand people (71.7% of total inactive population), decreased by 1.1% from the previous quarter (42.0 thousand) and by 1.8% from the 2nd quarter of 2016 (67.2 thousand).

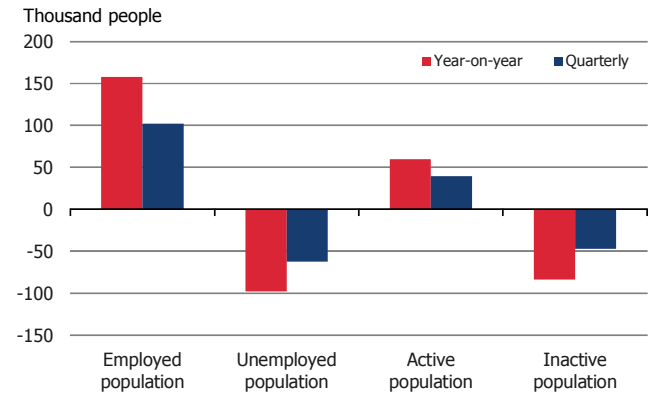
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 41.0%, having decreased by 0.5 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 0.7 p.p. from the same period of 2016.

The inactivity rate of women (45.9%) exceeded that of men (35.4%) by 10.5 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate decreased more for men (0.6 p.p.) than for women (0.4 p.p.). When compared to the same quarter of 2016, the decrease of the inactivity rate of men (0.6 p.p.) was smaller than that of women (0.9 p.p.).

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)

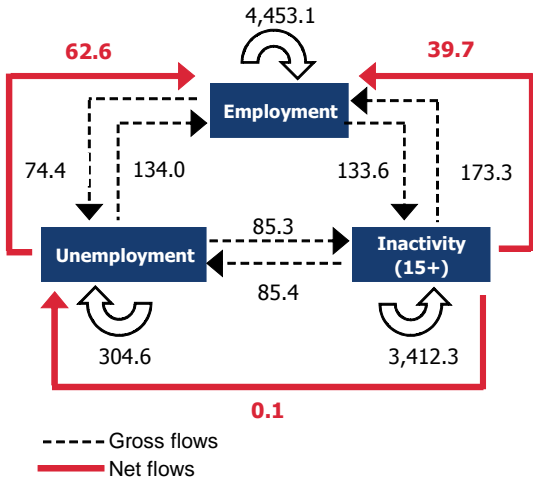
Employment

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2017, the number of persons that moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 71.4 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 133.6 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 205.0 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 134.0 thousand persons while those from inactivity were 173.3 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 307.3 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 102.3 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 62.5 thousand persons (as the unemployed population quarterly change), which arises from the total of people becoming unemployed (156.8 thousand) being smaller than the total of those leaving the unemployment population (219.3 thousand).

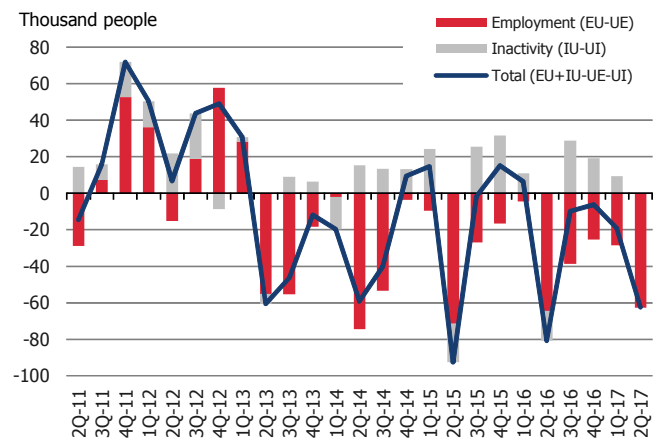
The unemployment inflows from employment (71.4 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (85.4 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (134.0 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (85.3 thousand).

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 2nd quarter 2017, that:

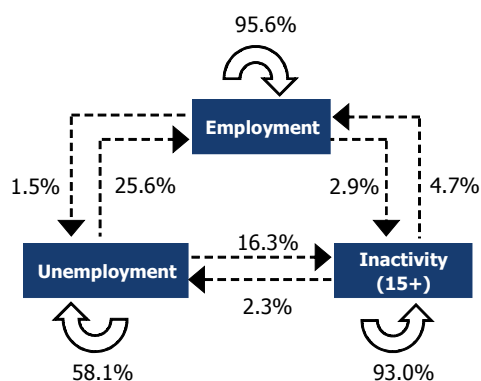
- The employment quarterly increase was explained mainly by the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (the number of persons who have moved from unemployment to employment was larger, by 62.6 thousand, than those who moved from employment to unemployment), and also by the positive net flow between employment and inactivity (39.7 thousand).

- The unemployment quarterly decrease, of 62.5 thousand persons, was exclusively explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (62.6 thousand), since the net flow between unemployment and inactivity was practically null (0.1 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2017, 1.5% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 2.9% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 4.4% in the 2nd quarter of 2017 (95.6% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,453.1 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 1st quarter of 2017, 41.9% moved out of this labour market state in the 2nd quarter of the same year: 25.6% became employed and 16.3% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 1st quarter of 2017, 4.7% moved

into employment and 2.3% moved into unemployment in the 2nd quarter of that year.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 2nd quarter of 2017, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in four NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (11.0%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (10.0%), *Norte* (9.5%), and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (9.4%).

The unemployment rate of *Alentejo* (8.7%), *Algarve* (7.6%), and *Centro* (7.0%) stood below the national average.

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions (except in *Região Autónoma dos Açores*, where it increased by 0.7 p.p.): *Algarve* (3.0 p.p.), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.5 p.p.), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (1.4 p.p.), *Norte* (1.4 p.p.), *Centro* (1.1 p.p.), and *Alentejo* (0.3 p.p.).

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

	2Q-2016	1Q-2017	2Q-2017
Portugal	10.8	10.1	8.8
Norte	11.6	10.9	9.5
Centro	8.4	8.1	7.0
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	11.6	10.8	9.4
Alentejo	12.7	9.0	8.7
Algarve	8.1	10.6	7.6
Região Autónoma dos Açores	11.0	9.3	10.0
Região Autónoma da Madeira	13.0	12.5	11.0

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd 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* (4.0 p.p.) and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (2.2 p.p.).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

Beginning in the 2nd quarter of 2017, Statistics Portugal will regularly publish an additional indicator part of the group of the supplementary indicators to unemployment usually released² – *the labour underutilisation*.

The labour underutilisation is an indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work.

This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – *the labour underutilisation rate*³.

With the construction of this indicator and its regular dissemination, from the three already released supplementary indicators to unemployment, Statistics Portugal provides its data users a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the more restrictive measure given by the unemployment rate, without

changing the method of calculus and the official estimate status of the latter.

Nonetheless, while analysing that indicator⁴ it is necessary to have in mind that it is a measure that overestimates the labour underutilisation, since:

- it overestimates the potential contribution from the underemployed part-time workers, as it does not take into account the hours worked by these employed persons (typically, the hours worked correspond to half of the desired total hours);
- it overestimates the extended labour force because the two included inactive population subgroups have, in general, a lower attachment to the labour market than the unemployed population. This results from the existence of a lower probability of transition to the labour force, a larger share of people that have never worked or that have stopped working more than 2 years ago, and a smaller share of people that self-define themselves as unemployed⁵.

In the 2nd quarter of 2017, the underutilised population was estimated at 903.3 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 16.6%. Both figures correspond practically to the double of the unemployed population and of the unemployment rate, and this ratio has been

² These indicators are the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available to work but not seeking. For a more detail definition of these indicators, read the publication "*Estatísticas do Emprego – 2.º trimestre de 2012*" (only available in Portuguese) – chapter 4 (Concepts) and 6 (Theme under analysis) available at: <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/pub/143643471>

³ **Labour underutilisation rate:** ratio that defines the relationship between the labour underutilisation and the extended labour force.

$L.U.R.(%) = (\text{Labour underutilisation} / \text{Extended labour force}) \times 100$

Extended labour force: labour force enlarged by the inactive seeking work but not immediately available and the inactive available but not seeking work.

⁴ The labour underutilisation rate corresponds, with the due adaptations to the European context and to the information obtained from the Labour Force Survey (named *Inquérito ao Emprego* in Portugal), to the U6 measure regularly published by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics in addition to the official unemployment rate (U3). Eurostat will also regularly publish this indicator for the European Union countries under the designation *Labour underutilisation* or *Labour market slack*, following the ILO recommendation set in the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, but will release it for the age group 15 to 74.

⁵ In accordance to the results of the analysis conducted in chapter 3 (Labour market attachment) of the study mentioned in footnote 2.

increasing (it was 1.6 and 1.5, in each case, in the 1st quarter of 2011).

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component			
Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2016	1Q-2017	2Q-2017
Number	Thousands		
Total	1,046.7	986.1	903.3
Unemployed population	559.3	523.9	461.4
Underemployed part-time workers	225.2	218.9	210.1
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	23.0	24.2	27.2
Persons available to work but not seeking	239.3	219.1	204.6
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.1	8.8
Labour underutilisation rate	19.3	18.2	16.6

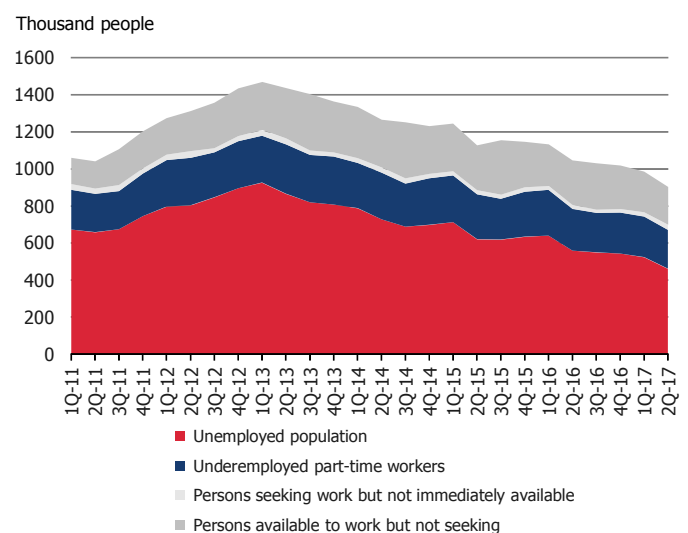
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2017.

Comparing to the previous quarter, the labour underutilisation decreased by 8.4% (82.8 thousand), less than when comparing to the same quarter of 2016 from where it decreased by 13.7% (143.4 thousand). By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 461.4 thousand people, as previously mentioned, having decreased by 11.9% (62.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 17.5% (97.9 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016. The unemployment rate stood at 8.8%, down by 1.3 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 2.0 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2016.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 210.1 thousand, decreased by 4.0% (8.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 6.7% (15.1 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016.

- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 27.2 thousand, increased by 12.7% (3.0 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2017 and by 18.6% (4.2 thousand) from the 2nd quarter of 2016.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 204.6 thousand, decreased by 6.6% (14.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 14.5% (34.7 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



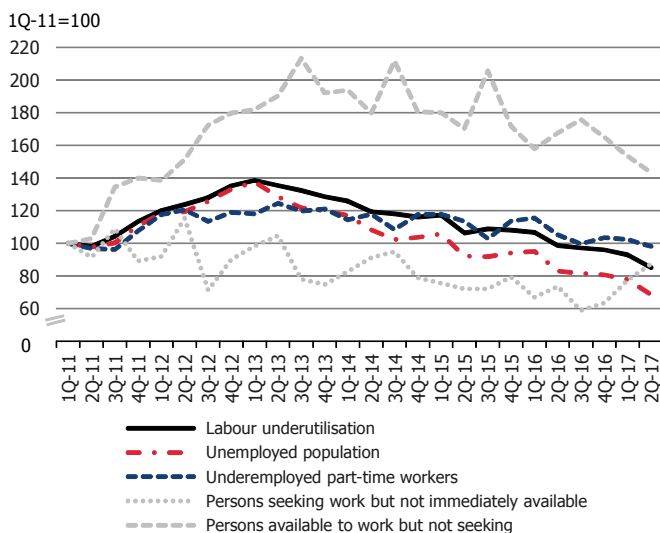
In Portugal, the labour underutilisation indicator has described a downward trajectory and close to that of the unemployed population, with frequent decreases since the 2nd quarter of 2013.

From the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 1st quarter of 2013, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation increased by 37.7% and 38.5%, respectively (corresponding to 253.6 thousand and 408.7 thousand people in each case). In the same time period, the unemployment rate rose from 12.4% to

17.5% and the labour underutilisation rate from 18.9% to 26.4%.

On the contrary, from the 1st quarter of 2013 to the 2nd quarter of 2017, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation decreased by 50.2% and 38.5%, respectively (corresponding to 465.4 thousand and 566.3 thousand people in each case). In the same time period, the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 8.8% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 16.6%.

Figure 11: Labour underutilisation and its components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 2nd quarter of 2017, from the total of 2,246.1 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 10.8% (241.9 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.⁶

In the quarter under analysis, this group was composed, mainly, of women (53.7%; 129.8 thousand), people aged 25 to 34 (62.3%; 150.7 thousand), having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (48.6%; 117.6 thousand), and unemployed (59.2%; 143.3 thousand).

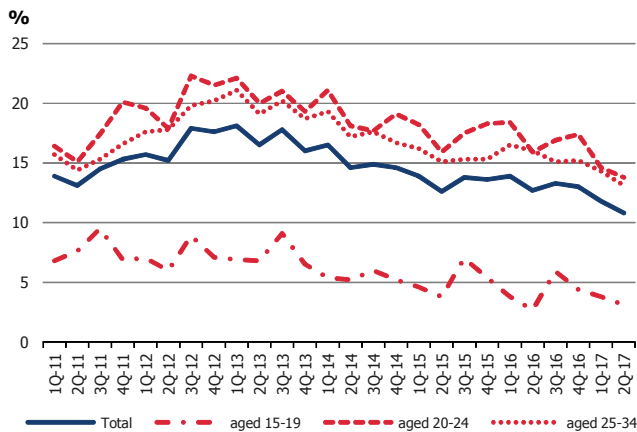
From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.0 p.p. (23.6 thousand), which resulted from a decrease both for men (1.3 p.p.; 15.0 thousand) and for women (0.7 p.p.; 8.6 thousand).

The share of young people who were not in employment, education or training decreased for all age subgroups under analysis between the 1st and the 2nd quarter of 2017. Nonetheless, the major quarterly decrease occurred among those aged 25 to 34 (1.2 p.p.; 15.5 thousand).

⁶ **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.

Figure 12: 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 the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (2.2 p.p.; 21.9 thousand).

From the 2nd quarter of 2016, the share of young people (aged 15 to 34) that were not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.9 p.p. (48.1 thousand).

This year-on-year decrease resulted, mainly, from the decline in the number of women not in employment, education or training (2.1 p.p.; 26.2 thousand), was larger for those aged 25 to 34 (2.9 p.p.;

38.4 thousand), and was higher among those with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (2.9 p.p.; 23.7 thousand).

Table 3: Young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2016	1Q-2017	2Q-2017
Number	Thousands		
Total	290.0	265.5	241.9
Males	134.0	127.0	112.0
Females	156.0	138.4	129.8
15 to 19	15.0	21.1	17.3
20 to 24	85.8	78.2	73.9
25 to 34	189.1	166.2	150.7
First and second stages of basic education	128.8	119.6	117.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	103.5	101.7	79.8
Tertiary education	57.7	44.2	44.5
Unemployed population	175.3	156.8	143.3
Inactive population	114.6	108.6	98.5
Rate	%		
Total	12.7	11.8	10.8
Males	11.7	11.3	10.0
Females	13.7	12.3	11.6
15 to 19	2.7	3.8	3.1
20 to 24	15.9	14.6	13.8
25 to 34	16.0	14.3	13.1
First and second stages of basic education	13.3	13.2	12.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	12.7	12.0	9.8
Tertiary education	11.5	8.8	9.0
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	60.5	59.1	59.3
Inactive population	39.5	40.9	40.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2017.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2016	1Q-2017	2Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,161.9	5,182.0	5,221.8	1.2	0.8
Males	2,649.3	2,647.7	2,668.1	0.7	0.8
Females	2,512.6	2,534.3	2,553.7	1.6	0.8
15 to 24	354.8	365.6	356.2	0.4	-2.6
25 to 34	1,053.2	1,032.4	1,040.4	-1.2	0.8
35 to 44	1,422.6	1,421.0	1,410.8	-0.8	-0.7
45 to 64	2,094.5	2,125.4	2,150.3	2.7	1.2
65 and over	236.8	237.6	264.0	11.5	11.1
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,537.4	2,488.4	2,519.5	-0.7	1.2
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,340.3	1,381.2	1,391.5	3.8	0.7
Tertiary education	1,284.1	1,312.4	1,310.8	2.1	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	50.1	50.3	50.8		
Males	54.3	54.4	54.8		
Females	46.3	46.7	47.1		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.3	58.5	59.0		
Males	64.0	64.0	64.6		
Females	53.2	53.7	54.1		
Employed population	4,602.5	4,658.1	4,760.4	3.4	2.2
Males	2,364.3	2,389.1	2,443.8	3.4	2.3
Females	2,238.3	2,269.0	2,316.6	3.5	2.1
15 to 24	259.4	274.0	275.4	6.2	0.5
25 to 34	923.1	919.2	935.6	1.4	1.8
35 to 44	1,310.2	1,302.2	1,306.3	-0.3	0.3
45 to 64	1,876.7	1,931.5	1,985.4	5.8	2.8
65 and over	233.1	231.2	257.6	10.5	11.4
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,244.7	2,212.4	2,276.1	1.4	2.9
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,175.1	1,222.9	1,260.4	7.3	3.1
Tertiary education	1,182.7	1,222.8	1,223.9	3.5	0.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	328.8	301.0	331.9	0.9	10.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,116.5	1,133.1	1,164.5	4.3	2.8
Services (a)	3,157.2	3,224.0	3,264.0	3.4	1.2
Employees	3,775.8	3,852.8	3,931.5	4.1	2.0
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,920.8	3,035.7	3,062.5	4.9	0.9
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	712.3	681.4	727.9	2.2	6.8
Other contractual arrangements	142.7	135.7	141.1	-1.2	3.9
Self-employed workers	798.0	782.5	806.2	1.0	3.0
Unpaid family workers	28.7	22.8	22.7	-20.9	-0.6
Full-time workers	4,055.4	4,107.5	4,205.6	3.7	2.4
Part-time workers	547.2	550.7	554.8	1.4	0.8
Underemployed part-time workers	225.2	218.9	210.1	-6.7	-4.0
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	51.9	52.6	53.8		
Males	57.1	57.8	59.1		
Females	47.4	48.1	49.1		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2017.

Note:

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

Table 5: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2016	1Q-2017	2Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	559.3	523.9	461.4	-17.5	-11.9
Males	285.0	258.6	224.2	-21.3	-13.3
Females	274.3	265.3	237.1	-13.6	-10.6
15 to 24	95.4	91.6	80.8	-15.3	-11.8
25 to 34	130.1	113.2	104.7	-19.5	-7.5
35 to 44	112.4	118.8	104.5	-7.0	-12.0
45 and over	221.4	200.3	171.3	-22.6	-14.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	292.7	276.0	243.4	-16.8	-11.8
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	165.2	158.2	131.0	-20.7	-17.2
Tertiary education	101.4	89.7	86.9	-14.3	-3.1
Looking for a first job	65.0	54.6	54.3	-16.4	-0.5
Looking for a new job	494.4	469.3	407.0	-17.7	-13.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	9.9	13.6	9.8	-0.8	-27.8
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	141.3	125.2	110.3	-21.9	-12.0
Services (a) (b)	312.1	300.4	261.1	-16.3	-13.1
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	200.7	215.4	188.2	-6.2	-12.6
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	358.7	308.6	273.2	-23.8	-11.5
Unemployment rate (%)	10.8	10.1	8.8		
Males	10.8	9.8	8.4		
Females	10.9	10.5	9.3		
Youth (15 to 24)	26.9	25.1	22.7		
Long-term	6.9	6.0	5.2		
Inactive population	5,148.5	5,112.0	5,064.7	- 1.6	- 0.9
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,698.4	3,673.2	3,631.2	- 1.8	- 1.1
Males	1,490.3	1,486.3	1,463.8	- 1.8	- 1.5
Females	2,208.0	2,186.9	2,167.4	- 1.8	- 0.9
15 to 24	744.9	728.9	737.1	- 1.0	1.1
25 to 34	131.4	127.7	112.4	- 14.5	- 12.0
35 to 44	131.6	115.7	118.7	- 9.8	2.5
45 to 64	774.4	759.7	739.3	- 4.5	- 2.7
65 and over	1,916.1	1,941.1	1,923.7	0.4	- 0.9
Students	852.3	837.6	834.5	- 2.1	- 0.4
Fulfilled domestic tasks	385.1	394.5	388.3	0.8	- 1.6
Retired	1,746.2	1,745.1	1,731.8	- 0.8	- 0.8
Other inactive	714.8	696.0	676.6	- 5.3	- 2.8
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	23.0	24.2	27.2	18.6	12.7
Persons available to work but not seeking	239.3	219.1	204.6	- 14.5	- 6.6
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.7	41.5	41.0		
Males	36.0	36.0	35.4		
Females	46.8	46.3	45.9		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd 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.

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

Unemployed: person aged 15 and 74 who, during the reference period, was simultaneously in the following situations:

- without work, i.e. was not in paid employment or self-employment;
- seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period (reference period or the three previous weeks) to seek paid employment or self-employment; and
- currently available for work, i.e. was available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

Employed: person aged 15 and over who, during the reference period, was in one of the following situations:

- did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, including a familiar gain in money or gender;
- was not working but had jobs from which was temporarily absent;
- had a business, but was temporarily not working for a specific reason;
- was in a pre-retirement situation while working.

Labour force (active population): all persons aged 15 or over who, during the reference period, made up the available labour force for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed).

Extended labour force: labour force enlarged by the inactive seeking work but not immediately available and the inactive available but not seeking work.

Labour underutilisation: indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work.

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

P.R. (%) = (Labour force / Total population) x 100

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

P.R. (%) = (Labour force / Total population 15 and over) x 100

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

E.R. (%) = (Employed population / Total population 15 and over) x 100

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

U.R. (%) = (Unemployed population / Labour force) x 100

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

L.T.U.R. (%) = (Unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over / Labour force) x 100

(to be continued)

(continuation)

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

I.R. (%) = (Inactive population 15 and over / Total population 15 and over) x 100

Labour underutilisation rate: ratio that defines the relationship among the labour underutilisation and the extended labour force.

L.U.R. (%) = (Labour underutilisation / Extended labour force) x 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.

NOTE ON AVAILABILITY OF ESTIMATES BY MAIN ACTIVITY

With the release of the 2nd quarter of 2017 Labour Force Survey estimates, Statistics Portugal starts publishing on its website the quarter and annual estimates of the employed population by main activity at NACE-Rev. 2 Section level, in addition to the indicators already available for the three economic sectors.

This initiative seeks to provide information with as much statistical detail as possible while respecting the results' quality requirements. For this reason, Statistics Portugal will also cease, when answering to specific data requests, providing estimates with a finer disaggregation level, corresponding to the Division (2 digits) or the Group (3 digits) of that classification.

Statistics Portugal indicators:

Quarter (1998 series) – <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/ind/0009346>

Quarter (2011 series) – <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/ind/0009348>

Annual (1998 series) – <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/ind/0009347>

Annual (2011 series) – <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/ind/0009349>

Next Press Release: 8 November 2017.