

8 November 2017

Employment Statistics

3rd quarter of 2017

The unemployment rate estimated at 8.5%

The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2017 was 8.5%. This value is down 0.3 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 2.0 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The unemployed population, estimated at 444.0 thousand people, corresponded to a quarterly decrease of 3.8% (17.4 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 19.2% (105.5 thousand fewer people).

The employed population, estimated at 4,803.0 thousand people, recorded a quarterly increase of 0.9% (42.6 thousand more people) and a year-on-year growth of 3.0% (141.5 thousand more people), continuing the positive year-on-year changes observed since in the 4th quarter of 2013.

The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 was 24.2%, up 1.5 p.p. from the previous quarter and down 1.9 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

Among the young people aged 15 to 34, 11.8% were not in employment, education or training. This rate has increased by 1.0 p.p. from the previous quarter and decreased by 1.5 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 57.3%, down 1.9 p.p. from the previous quarter and down 5.8 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

The labour underutilisation rate was 15.8%, having decreased by 0.8 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 3.0 p.p. from the 3rd 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 3rd quarter of 2017 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,247.0 thousand people, increased by 0.5% from the previous quarter (25.2 thousand) and by 0.7% from the same quarter of 2016 (36.0 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.3%, having increased by 0.3 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and by 0.5 p.p. from the same quarter of 2016.

The participation rate of men (64.9%) exceeded that of women (54.4%) by 10.5 p.p..

Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate increased by 0.3 p.p. both for men and women.

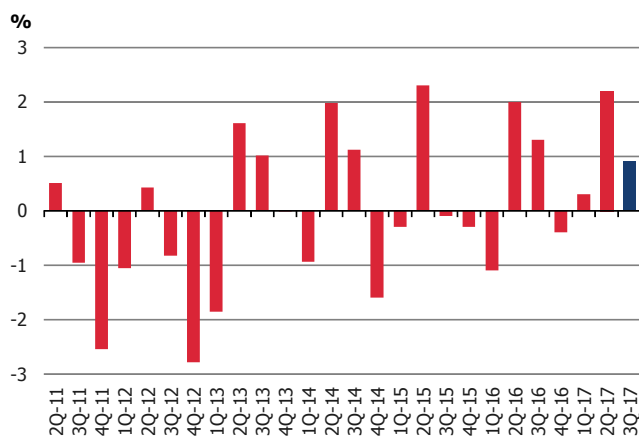
On the other hand, regarding the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate increase for men (0.2 p.p.) was smaller than the one observed for women (0.7 p.p.).

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,803.0 thousand people, increased from the previous quarter as has occurred in almost all 3rd quarters since 2013. In the 3rd quarter of 2017, the increase was of 0.9% and affected 42.6 thousand people.

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



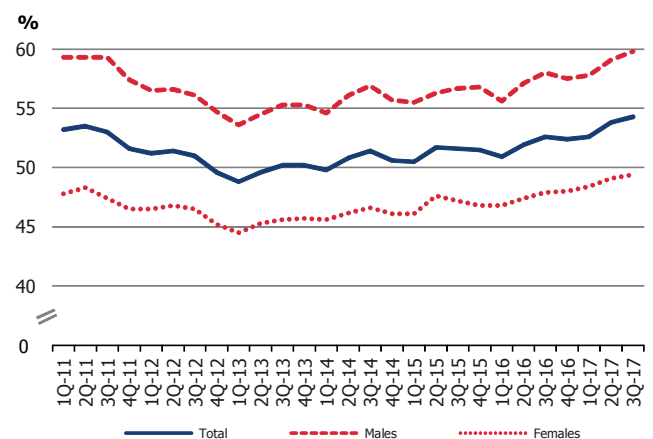
The quarterly increase of the employed population was mainly explained by the increases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, with predominance of the former (27.9 thousand; 1.1%); people aged 45 to 64 (33.8 thousand; 1.7%); all levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (20.4 thousand; 0.9%); employed in the services sector (53.5 thousand; 1.6%) – the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, of transportation and storage, and of accommodation and food services represented more than half of this increase (29.1 thousand; 2.4%), followed by the public administration and defence, compulsory social security

activity (14.4 thousand; 5.0%); as employees (67.3 thousand; 1.7%) with a permanent job (37.4 thousand; 1.2%) or with a temporary job (35.1 thousand; 4.8%); and working full-time (89.4 thousand; 2.1%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 54.3%, having increased by 0.5 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (59.8%) exceeded that of women (49.4%) by 10.4 p.p., having the former increased more from the previous quarter than the latter (0.7 p.p. and 0.3 p.p., respectively).

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



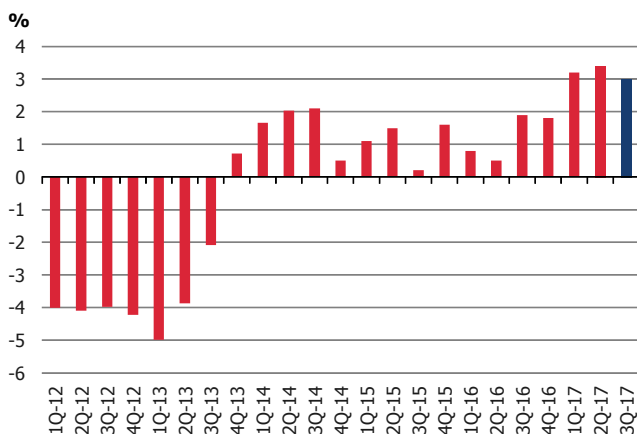
2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the employed population increased by 3.0% (141.5 thousand), extending the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013.

The year-on-year increase in the employed population came mostly from the employment increase in the following groups: both men (71.1 thousand; 3.0%) and women (70.4 thousand; 3.1%); people aged 45 to 64 (120.9 thousand; 6.4%); all levels of education, mainly

those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (79.7 thousand; 6.6%); employed in the services sector (130.0 thousand; 4.1%) – the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, of transportation and storage, and of accommodation and food services represented more than half of this increase (79.4 thousand; 6.7%); as employees (175.9 thousand; 4.6%), namely with a permanent job (133.2 thousand; 4.5%); and working full-time (189.0 thousand; 4.6%).

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



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 (1.8 p.p.) than for women (1.5 p.p.).

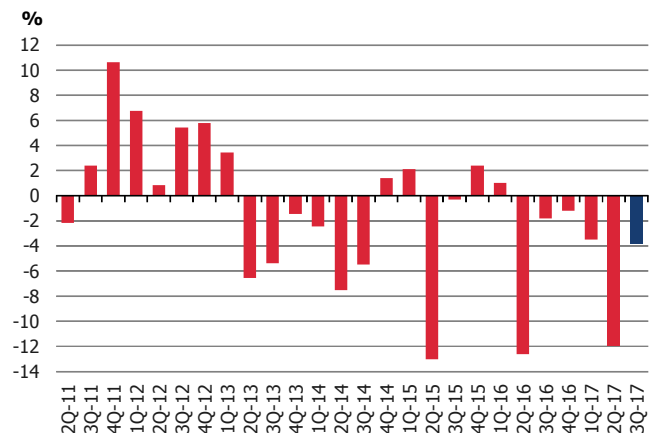
3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 444.0 thousand people, decreased by 3.8% from the previous

quarter (17.4 thousand). This decrease is in line with the decreases usually observed in the 3rd quarters since 2013.

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



The unemployed population quarterly decrease was explained by the decreases recorded, mainly, in the following groups under analysis: men (17.0 thousand; 7.6%); people aged 35 to 44 (11.7 thousand; 11.2%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (17.6 thousand; 7.2%); looking for a new job (21.6 thousand; 5.3%), having been formerly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (25.3 thousand; 22.9%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (18.6 thousand; 6.8%).

The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2017 stood at 8.5%¹, having decreased by 0.3 p.p. from the

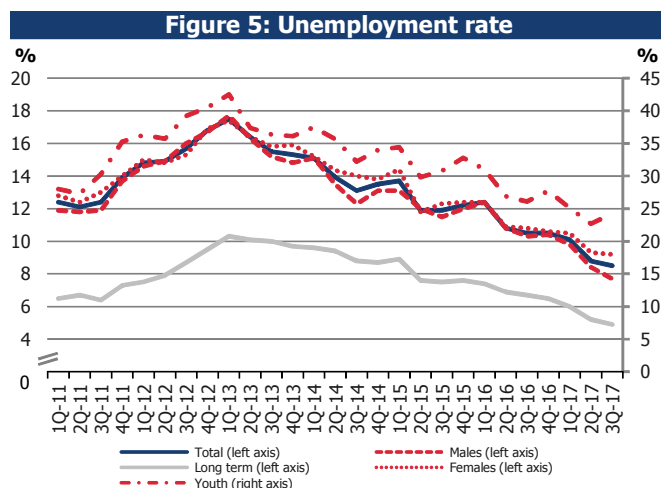
¹ Please note that this unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 15 and over (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in August 2017 (which corresponds to the 3rd quarter 2017), published in the Press Release of September 2017 (released in 30-10-2017), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 8.6%.

2nd quarter of 2017 and continuing the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016.

The unemployment rate of men (7.7%) was lower than that of women (9.2%) by 1.5 p.p., having the former decreased more from the previous quarter than the latter (0.7 p.p. and 0.1 p.p., respectively).

On the other hand, the youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 24.2%, up 1.5 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 57.3%, down 1.9 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2017.



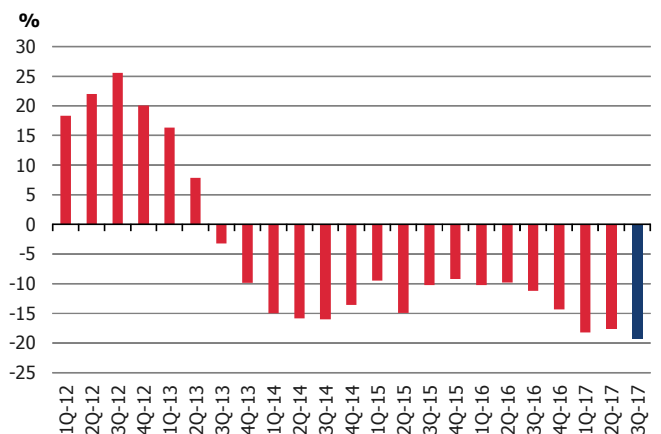
3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2016, the unemployed population decreased by 19.2% (105.5 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 (69.9 thousand; 25.2%); all age groups under analysis,

in particular that of those aged 45 and over (49.3 thousand; 23.2%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (64.5 thousand; 22.2%); mostly looking for a new job (102.6 thousand; 21.0%), having been formerly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (60.8 thousand; 41.7%) and, in a lower degree, in the services sector (34.0 thousand; 11.5%); and seeking a job mainly for 12 months or longer (92.6 thousand; 26.7%).

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 (2.6 p.p.) than for women (1.6 p.p.).

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 1.9 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

From the 3rd quarter of 2016, the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) decreased by 5.8 p.p..

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,034.7 thousand people, decreased by 0.6% from the previous quarter (30.0 thousand) and by 1.1% from the same quarter of 2016 (56.5 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,605.6 thousand people (71.6% of total inactive population), decreased by 0.7% from the previous quarter (25.6 thousand) and by 1.1% from the 3rd quarter of 2016 (41.1 thousand).

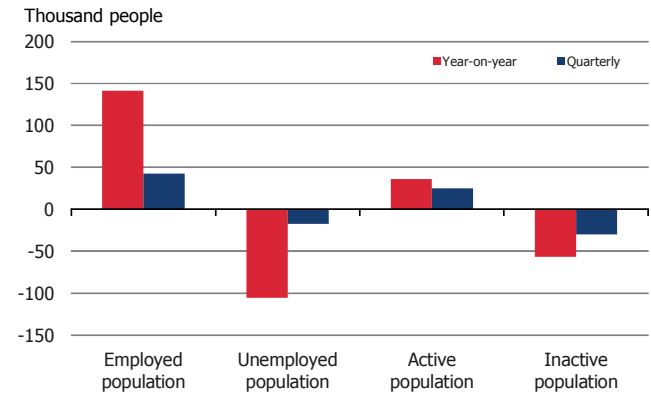
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 40.7%, having decreased by 0.3 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 0.5 p.p. from the same period of 2016.

The inactivity rate of women (45.6%) exceeded that of men (35.1%) by 10.5 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate decreased by 0.3 p.p. both for men and for women. When compared to the same quarter of 2016, the decrease of the inactivity rate of men (0.2 p.p.) was smaller than that of women (0.7 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)

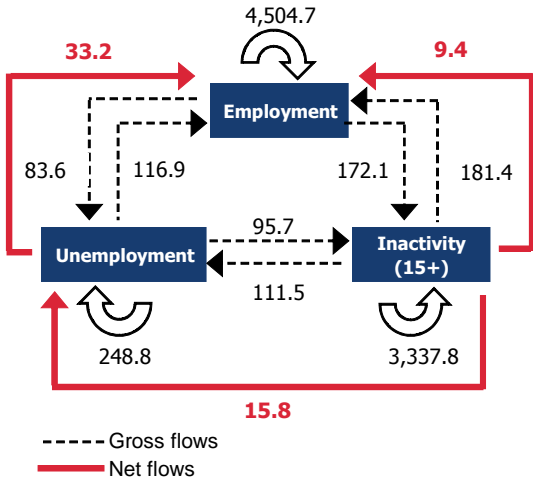
Employment

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2017, the number of persons that moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 83.6 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 172.1 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 255.7 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 116.9 thousand persons while those from inactivity were 181.4 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 298.3 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 42.6 thousand persons (which correspond to 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 17.4 thousand persons (which correspond to the unemployed population quarterly change), which arises from the total of people becoming unemployed (195.2 thousand) being smaller than the total of those leaving the unemployment population (212.6 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (83.6 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (111.5 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (116.9 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (95.7 thousand).

The next figures exhibit the quarterly developments of the net employment and unemployment flows, from the 2nd quarter of 2011 onwards, and their decomposition into the two components that explain them: net flows between employment and unemployment and net flows between employment and inactivity (Figure 8); net flows between unemployment and employment and net flows between unemployment and inactivity (Figure 9).

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

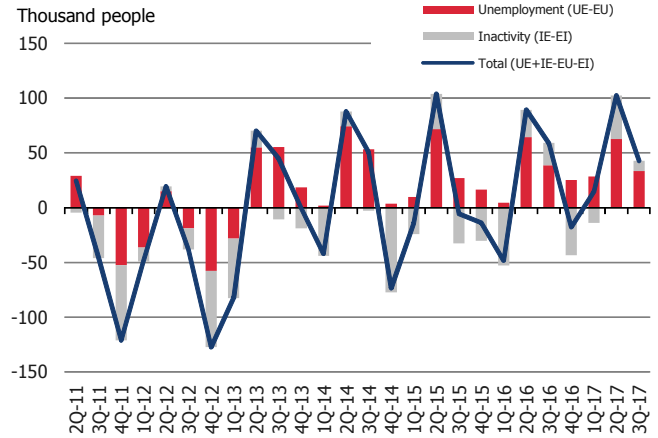
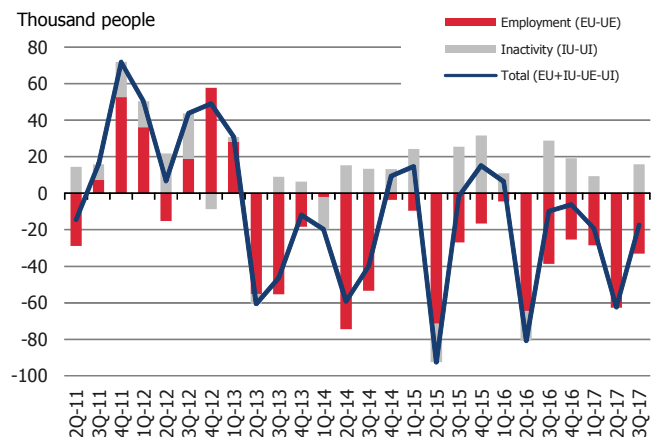


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 3rd quarter 2017, that:

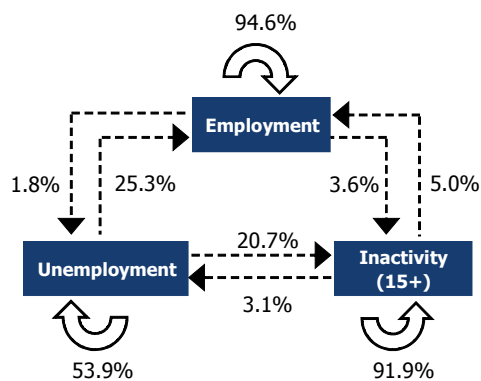
- The employment quarterly increase was explained mainly by the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (the number of persons who have moved from unemployment to employment was larger, by 33.2 thousand, than those who moved from employment to unemployment), but also by the positive net flow between employment and inactivity (9.4 thousand).

- The unemployment quarterly decrease, of 17.4 thousand persons, was mainly explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (33.2 thousand), which more than compensated the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (15.8 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2017, 1.8% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.6% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 5.4% in the 3rd quarter of 2017 (94.6% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,504.7 thousand people, as in Diagram 1).

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



From the total of unemployed persons in the 2nd quarter of 2017, 46.1% moved out of this labour market state in the 3rd quarter of the same year: 25.3% became employed and 20.7% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 2nd quarter of 2017, 5.0% moved

into employment and 3.1% moved into unemployment in the 3rd quarter of that year.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 3rd quarter of 2017, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in three NUTS II regions of the country: *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (9.4%), *Norte* and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (9.3% in both).

Below the national average, stood the unemployment rate of *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (8.2%), *Alentejo* (7.4%), *Centro* (6.8%), and *Algarve* (5.2%).

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions (except in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa*, where it remained unchanged): *Algarve* (2.4 p.p.), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (1.8 p.p.), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.7 p.p.), *Alentejo* (1.3 p.p.), *Centro* (0.2 p.p.), and *Norte* (0.2 p.p.).

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

	3Q-2016	2Q-2017	3Q-2017
Portugal	10.5	8.8	8.5
Norte	11.8	9.5	9.3
Centro	8.0	7.0	6.8
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	10.9	9.4	9.4
Alentejo	12.0	8.7	7.4
Algarve	7.3	7.6	5.2
Região Autónoma dos Açores	10.7	10.0	8.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	13.2	11.0	9.3

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2017.

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

The two largest decreases were recorded in *Alentejo* (4.6 p.p.) and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (3.9 p.p.).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 2nd quarter of 2017, Statistics Portugal began regularly publishing 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 3rd quarter of 2017, the underutilised population was estimated at 869.9 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 15.8%.

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.



Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	3Q-2016	2Q-2017	3Q-2017
Number	Thousands		
Total	1,031.8	903.3	869.9
Unemployed population	549.5	461.4	444.0
Underemployed part-time workers	213.1	210.1	177.6
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	18.4	27.2	21.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	250.8	204.6	226.8
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.8	8.5
Labour underutilisation rate	18.8	16.6	15.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2017.

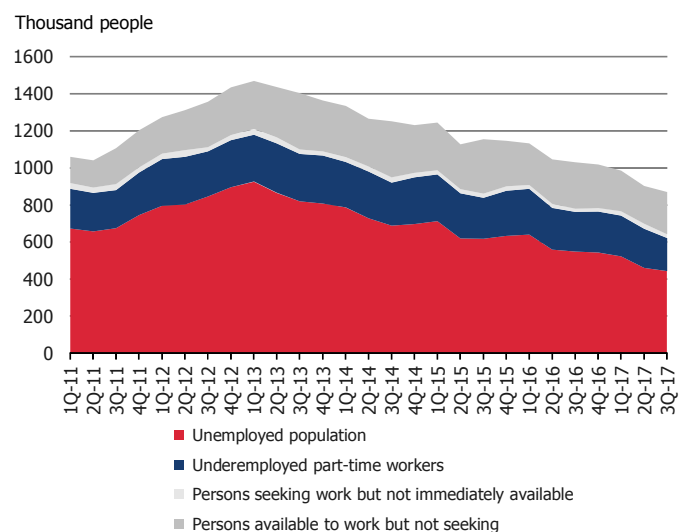
Comparing to the previous quarter, the labour underutilisation decreased by 3.7% (33.4 thousand), less than when comparing to the year-on-year reduction (15.7%; 161.9 thousand). By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 444.0 thousand people, as previously mentioned, having decreased by 3.8% (17.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 19.2% (105.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016. The unemployment rate stood at 8.5%, down by 0.3 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 2.0 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2016.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 177.6 thousand, decreased by 15.5% (32.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 16.7% (35.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 21.5 thousand, decreased by 21.0% (5.7 thousand) from

the 2nd quarter of 2017 and increased by 17.2% (3.1 thousand) from the 3rd quarter of 2016.

- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 226.8 thousand, increased by 10.9% (22.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 9.6% (24.0 thousand) from the same quarter of 2016.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



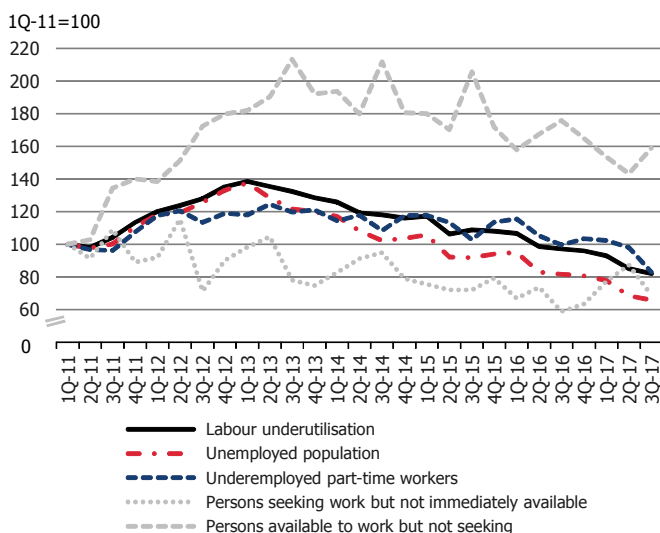
In Portugal, the unemployed population is the component with the largest weight (51.0%) in the labour underutilisation indicator. On one hand, this contribution explains why the labour underutilisation corresponds (both in number of persons and in rate) to practically to the double of unemployment, being worth to stress that this ratio has increased from the 1st quarter of 2011 (when it was 1.6 and 1.5 for the number of persons and rate, respectively) but remained stable from the previous quarter. On the other hand, it justifies the close evolution of both figures over time.

In fact, in the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011, it is possible to observe two distinct periods of

almost parallel evolution of the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation. Up until the 1st quarter of 2013, both indicators described an upwards trend, having increased by 37.7% and 38.5% respectively, while the corresponding rates rose from 12.4% to 17.5% (unemployment rate) and from 18.9% to 26.4% (labour underutilisation rate).

On the contrary, from the 1st quarter of 2013 to the current 3rd quarter of 2017, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed a downwards trend, having decreased by 52.1% and 40.8%, respectively (corresponding to 482.8 thousand and 599.7 thousand people in each case). These reductions were also observed in the correspondent rates, having the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 8.5% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 15.8%.

Figure 11: Labour underutilisation and its components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 3rd quarter of 2017, from the total of 2,236.7 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 11.8% (263.9 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.⁶

In the quarter under analysis, this group was composed, mainly, of women (53.8%; 141.9 thousand), people aged 25 to 34 (55.0%; 145.2 thousand), having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (42.7%; 112.6 thousand), and unemployed (50.9%; 134.2 thousand).

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training increased by 1.0 p.p. (22.0 thousand), which resulted from an increase both for women (1.1 p.p.; 12.1 thousand) and for men (0.9 p.p.; 10.0 thousand).

Between the 2nd and the 3rd quarter of 2017, the rate of young people who were not in employment, education or training increased for those aged 15 to 19 (2.9 p.p.; 16.1 thousand) and for those aged 20 to 24 (2.1 p.p.; 11.4 thousand).

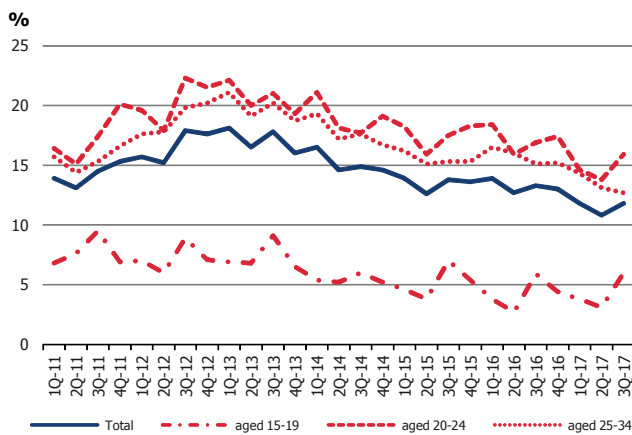
There was also a quarterly increase of the rate of young people (aged 15 to 34) not in employment, education or training for all levels of education. The major increase was observed among those who have

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.

completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (2.0 p.p.; 22.8 thousand).

Figure 12: Rate of young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training by age group



From the 3rd quarter of 2016, the share of young people (aged 15 to 34) that were not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.5 p.p. (37.8 thousand).

This year-on-year decrease resulted, mainly, from the decline in the number of men not in employment, education or training (1.7 p.p.; 21.1 thousand), was larger for those aged 25 to 34 (2.4 p.p.; 32.1 thousand), and was higher among those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (1.8 p.p.; 20.5 thousand).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	3Q-2016	2Q-2017	3Q-2017
Number	Thousands		
Total	301.7	241.9	263.9
Males	143.1	112.0	122.0
Females	158.6	129.8	141.9
15 to 19	33.2	17.3	33.4
20 to 24	91.1	73.9	85.3
25 to 34	177.3	150.7	145.2
First and second stages of basic education	133.1	117.6	112.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	109.8	79.8	102.6
Tertiary education	58.8	44.5	48.7
Unemployed population	165.3	143.3	134.2
Inactive population	136.3	98.5	129.7
Rate	%		
Total	13.3	10.8	11.8
Males	12.6	10.0	10.9
Females	14.0	11.6	12.7
15 to 19	5.9	3.1	6.0
20 to 24	16.9	13.8	15.9
25 to 34	15.1	13.1	12.7
First and second stages of basic education	14.8	12.5	13.0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	13.0	9.8	11.8
Tertiary education	11.1	9.0	9.7
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	54.8	59.3	50.9
Inactive population	45.2	40.7	49.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2017.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2016	2Q-2017	3Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,211.0	5,221.8	5,247.0	0.7	0.5
Males	2,677.7	2,668.1	2,678.9	o	0.4
Females	2,533.3	2,553.7	2,568.1	1.4	0.6
15 to 24	369.4	356.2	384.3	4.0	7.9
25 to 34	1,051.0	1,040.4	1,032.1	-1.8	-0.8
35 to 44	1,435.1	1,410.8	1,403.6	-2.2	-0.5
45 to 64	2,106.2	2,150.3	2,175.4	3.3	1.2
65 and over	249.3	264.0	251.5	0.9	-4.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,550.6	2,519.5	2,522.3	-1.1	0.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,354.7	1,391.5	1,411.1	4.2	1.4
Tertiary education	1,305.8	1,310.8	1,313.5	0.6	0.2
Participation rate (%)	50.6	50.8	51.0		
Males	54.9	54.8	55.1		
Females	46.7	47.1	47.4		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.8	59.0	59.3		
Males	64.7	64.6	64.9		
Females	53.7	54.1	54.4		
Employed population	4,661.5	4,760.4	4,803.0	3.0	0.9
Males	2,400.6	2,443.8	2,471.7	3.0	1.1
Females	2,260.9	2,316.6	2,331.3	3.1	0.6
15 to 24	272.9	275.4	291.2	6.7	5.7
25 to 34	929.8	935.6	937.3	0.8	0.2
35 to 44	1,315.7	1,306.3	1,310.8	-0.4	0.3
45 to 64	1,898.3	1,985.4	2,019.2	6.4	1.7
65 and over	244.8	257.6	244.6	-0.1	-5.1
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,260.3	2,276.1	2,296.5	1.6	0.9
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,198.8	1,260.4	1,278.5	6.6	1.4
Tertiary education	1,202.4	1,223.9	1,228.0	2.1	0.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	341.8	331.9	304.5	-10.9	-8.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,132.2	1,164.5	1,181.0	4.3	1.4
Services (a)	3,187.5	3,264.0	3,317.5	4.1	1.6
Employees	3,822.9	3,931.5	3,998.8	4.6	1.7
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	2,966.7	3,062.5	3,099.9	4.5	1.2
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	709.5	727.9	763.0	7.5	4.8
Other contractual arrangements	146.7	141.1	135.9	-7.4	-3.7
Self-employed workers	808.4	806.2	782.8	-3.2	-2.9
Unpaid family workers	30.2	22.7	21.4	-29.0	-5.6
Full-time workers	4,106.0	4,205.6	4,295.0	4.6	2.1
Part-time workers	555.5	554.8	508.0	-8.5	-8.4
Underemployed part-time workers	213.1	210.1	177.6	-16.7	-15.5
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	52.6	53.8	54.3		
Males	58.0	59.1	59.8		
Females	47.9	49.1	49.4		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd 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 5: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2016	2Q-2017	3Q-2017	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	549.5	461.4	444.0	-19.2	-3.8
Males	277.1	224.2	207.2	-25.2	-7.6
Females	272.4	237.1	236.8	-13.1	-0.2
15 to 24	96.5	80.8	93.2	-3.5	15.3
25 to 34	121.2	104.7	94.8	-21.8	-9.5
35 to 44	119.4	104.5	92.8	-22.2	-11.2
45 and over	212.4	171.3	163.1	-23.2	-4.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	290.3	243.4	225.8	-22.2	-7.2
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	155.8	131.0	132.6	-14.9	1.2
Tertiary education	103.4	86.9	85.5	-17.3	-1.6
Looking for a first job	61.6	54.3	58.6	-4.8	7.8
Looking for a new job	488.0	407.0	385.4	-21.0	-5.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	11.6	9.8	11.6	o	18.4
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	145.8	110.3	85.0	-41.7	-22.9
Services (a) (b)	295.3	261.1	261.3	-11.5	0.1
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	202.4	188.2	189.4	-6.4	0.6
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	347.2	273.2	254.6	-26.7	-6.8
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	8.8	8.5		
Males	10.3	8.4	7.7		
Females	10.8	9.3	9.2		
Youth (15 to 24)	26.1	22.7	24.2		
Long-term	6.7	5.2	4.9		
Inactive population	5,091.2	5,064.7	5,034.7	-1.1	-0.6
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,646.7	3,631.2	3,605.6	-1.1	-0.7
Males	1,459.2	1,463.8	1,452.0	-0.5	-0.8
Females	2,187.4	2,167.4	2,153.6	-1.5	-0.6
15 to 24	727.7	737.1	707.5	-2.8	-4.0
25 to 34	125.6	112.4	112.9	-10.1	0.5
35 to 44	111.9	118.7	118.5	6.0	-0.1
45 to 64	766.2	739.3	718.9	-6.2	-2.8
65 and over	1,915.3	1,923.7	1,947.8	1.7	1.3
Students	776.5	834.5	759.0	-2.3	-9.0
Fulfilled domestic tasks	391.7	388.3	384.3	-1.9	-1.0
Retired	1,748.0	1,731.8	1,775.8	1.6	2.5
Other inactive	730.5	676.6	686.5	-6.0	1.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	18.4	27.2	21.5	17.2	-21.0
Persons available to work but not seeking	250.8	204.6	226.8	-9.6	10.9
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.2	41.0	40.7		
Males	35.3	35.4	35.1		
Females	46.3	45.9	45.6		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd 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

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.

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