

8 August 2018

Employment Statistics

2nd quarter of 2018

The unemployment rate was 6.7%

The unemployment rate for the 2nd quarter of 2018 was 6.7%, corresponding to the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. This value is down 1.2 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 2.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2017.

The unemployed population, estimated at 351.8 thousand people, decreased by 14.2% (58.3 thousand fewer people) from the previous quarter, extending the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016. Comparing to the year-on-year value, there was a decrease of 23.7% (109.6 thousand fewer people), slightly smaller than the one observed in the previous quarter.

The employed population, estimated at 4,874.1 thousand people, recorded a quarterly increase of 1.4% (67.4 thousand more people) and a year-on-year growth of 2.4% (113.7 thousand more people).

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 19.4%, the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011.

The labour underutilisation rate was 13.3%. This figure is 1.9 p.p. lower than in the previous quarter and 3.3 p.p. lower than in the same quarter of 2017.

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 2018 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,226.0 thousand people, increased by 0.2% from the previous quarter (9.2 thousand) and by 0.1% from the same quarter of 2017 (4.2 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.0%, having increased by 0.1 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and remained unchanged from the same quarter of 2017.

The participation rate of men (64.3%) was 9.8 p.p. higher than that of women (54.5%). Compared to the previous quarter, the participation rate decreased for men (0.1 p.p.) and increased for women (0.3 p.p.).

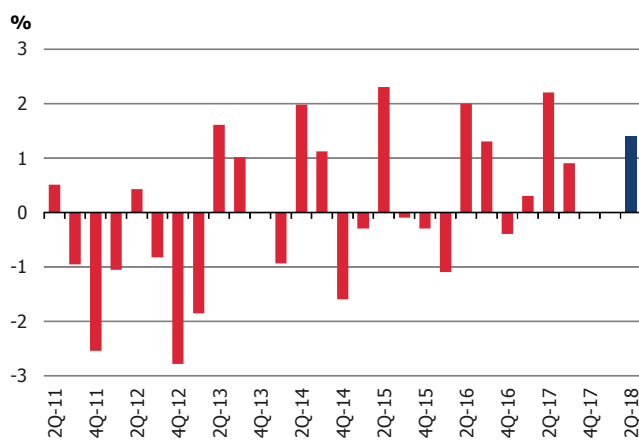
Similar evolution was observed in the year-on-year comparison, with the increase of the participation rate of women (0.4 p.p.) and the decrease of that of men (0.3 p.p.).

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,874.1 thousand people, increased by 1.4% (67.4 thousand).

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change

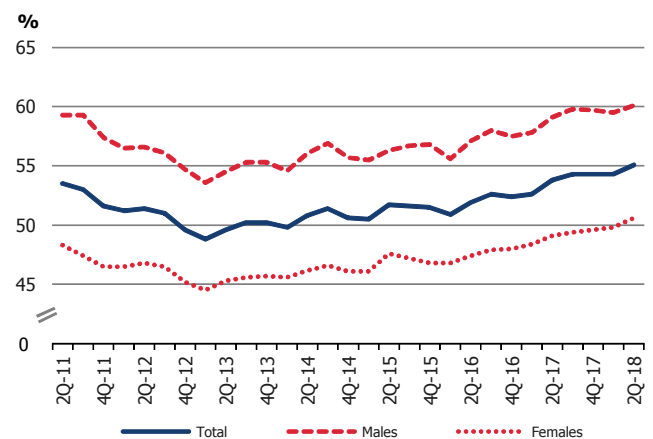


This quarterly change of the employed population was explained by the increases recorded mainly in the following groups: both men and women, with predominance of the latter (40.5 thousand; 1.7%); people aged 45 to 64 (33.2 thousand; 1.6%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (41.6 thousand; 1.9%); employed in any economic sector, especially in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (30.1 thousand; 10.5%) and in the services sector (20.7 thousand; 0.6%), with particular emphasis on the increase in employment in the activities of accommodation and food services activities (20.1 thousand; 6.4%); as employees (53.8 thousand; 1.3%), both with a permanent job (26.4 thousand; 0.8%) and with a temporary job (25.6 thousand; 3.5%); and working full-time (77.0 thousand; 1.8%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 55.1%, the highest of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011, having increased by 0.8 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (60.1%) exceeded that of women (50.6%) by 9.5 p.p., having the former increased by 0.6 p.p. from the previous quarter while the latter increased by 0.8 p.p..

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



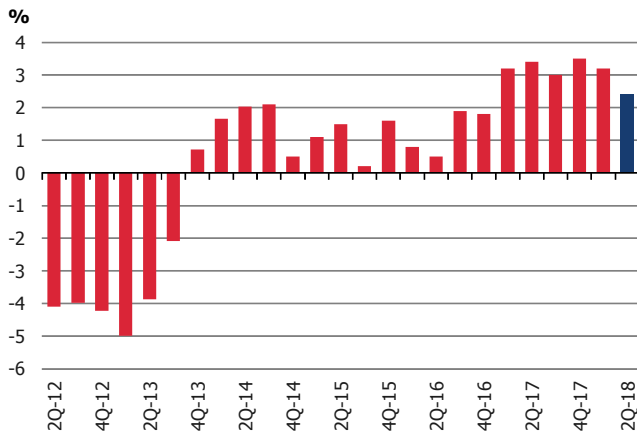
2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2017, the employed population increased by 2.4% (113.7 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 and women, especially the latter (73.3 thousand; 3.2%); people aged 45 to 64 (96.5 thousand; 4.9%); having completed the tertiary education (72.1 thousand; 5.9%); employed in the services sector (86.9 thousand; 2.7%) – the activities of education contributed for 50% of this increase (43.8 thousand; 11.2%); as employees

(133.5 thousand; 3.4%), namely with a permanent job (105.0 thousand; 3.4%); and working full-time (161.2 thousand; 3.8%).

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



The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 1.3 p.p. from the same quarter of 2017, with the increase for women (1.5 p.p.) being larger than that for men (1.0 p.p.).

3. Unemployed population

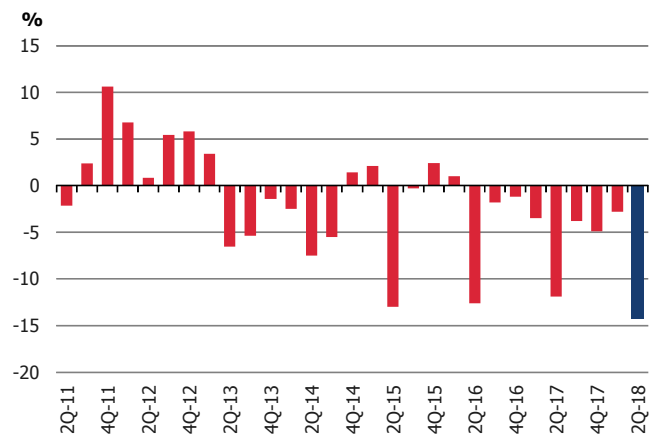
3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 351.8 thousand people, decreased by 14.2% from the previous quarter (58.3 thousand), extending the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016.

The unemployed population quarterly decrease was explained by the decreases recorded, mainly, in the following groups under analysis: men (33.8 thousand; 16.6%) and women (24.5 thousand; 11.9%); all age groups under analysis, in particular those aged 45 and

over (23.9 thousand; 15.9%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (34.2 thousand; 23.9%); mainly looking for a new job (54.6 thousand; 15.0%), having been formerly in the services sector (50.1 thousand; 20.8%); and mostly seeking a job for 12 months or longer (36.7 thousand; 16.7%).

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



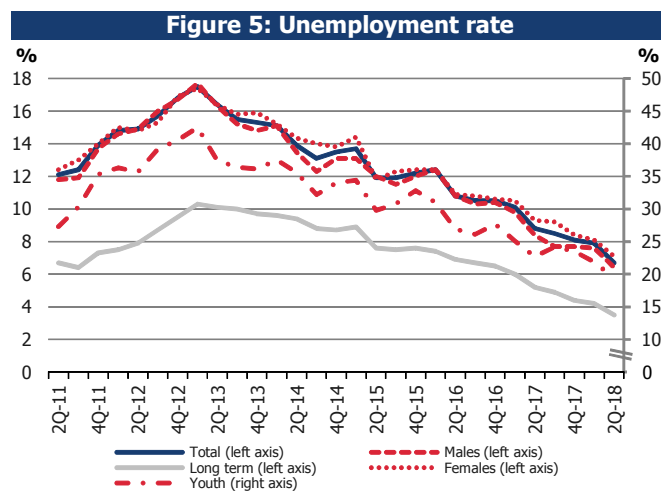
The unemployment rate for the 2nd quarter of 2018 stood at 6.7%¹, corresponding to the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. From the previous quarter, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.2 p.p., continuing the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016.

The unemployment rate of men (6.4%) was lower than that of women (7.1%) by 0.7 p.p., having 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 May 2018 (which corresponds to the 2nd quarter 2018), published in the Press Release of June 2018 (released in 30-7-2018), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.8%.

decreased by 1.2 p.p. from the previous quarter and the latter decreased by 1.0 p.p..

In addition, the youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 19.4%, the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. From the previous quarter, that rate was down 2.5 p.p..



The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 52.2%, down 1.5 p.p. from the 1st quarter of 2018.

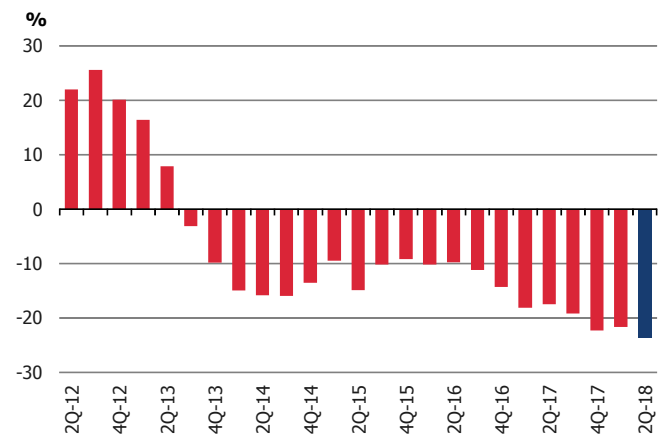
3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2017, the unemployed population decreased by 23.7% (109.6 thousand).

The unemployed population year-on-year decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: women (54.9 thousand; 23.2 thousand) and men (54.6 thousand; 24.3%); all age groups under analysis, in particular those aged 45 and over (45.1 thousand; 26.3%); with different levels of education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (65.8 thousand; 27.1%); mostly looking for a new job

(97.4 thousand; 23.9%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (70.7 thousand; 27.1%); and seeking a job mainly for 12 months or longer (89.4 thousand; 32.7%).

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



The unemployment rate decreased from the same quarter of 2017 (2.1 p.p.), more for women (2.2 p.p.) than for men (2.0 p.p.).

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 3.3 p.p. from the year-on-year value.

From the 2nd quarter of 2017, the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) decreased by 7.0 p.p..

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,038.3 thousand people in the 2nd quarter of 2018, decreased by 0.3% from the previous quarter (15.7 thousand) and by 0.5% from the same quarter of 2017 (26.4 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,624.1 thousand people (71.9% of total inactive

population), decreased by 0.3% from the previous quarter (10.3 thousand) and by 0.2% from the 2nd quarter of 2017 (7.1 thousand).

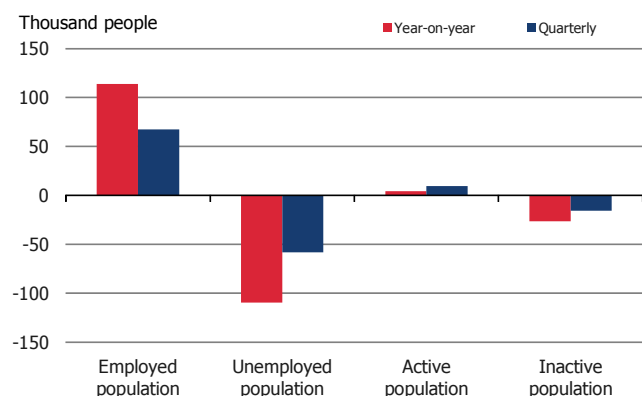
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 41.0%, having decreased by 0.1 p.p. from the previous quarter and remained unchanged from the same period of 2017.

The inactivity rate of women (45.5%) exceeded that of men (35.7%) by 9.8 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate of men increased by 0.1 p.p. and that of women decreased by 0.3 p.p.. Also when compared to the same quarter of 2017, the inactivity rate of men increased by 0.3 p.p. and that of women decreased by 0.4 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



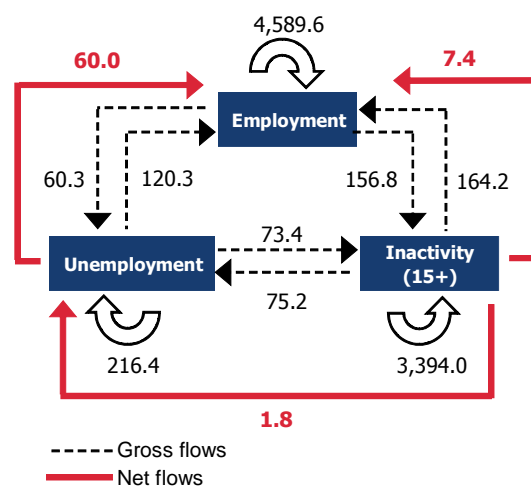
5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

Employment

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2018, the number of persons who moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 60.3 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 156.8 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 217.1 thousand.

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



At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 120.3 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 164.2 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 284.5 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 67.4 thousand persons

(which correspond to the employed population quarterly change).

Unemployment

The net flow into unemployment was negative and comprised 58.3 thousand persons (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the total of people becoming unemployed (135.4 thousand) being smaller than the total of those leaving the unemployment status (193.7 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (60.3 thousand) were lower than those from inactivity (75.2 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (120.3 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (73.4 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)

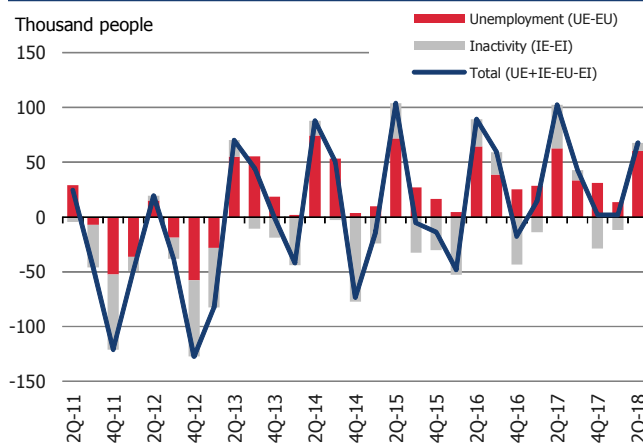
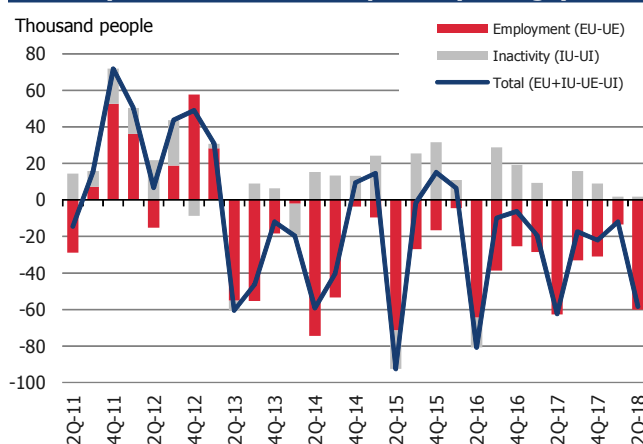


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 2nd quarter 2018, that:

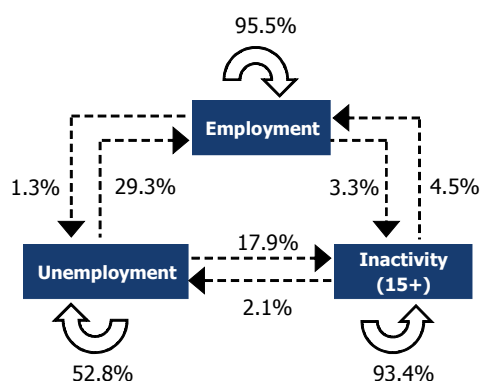
- The employment quarterly increase (67.4 thousand) resulted from the positive net flow both between employment and unemployment (60.0 thousand) and between employment and inactivity (7.4 thousand), especially the former.
- The unemployment quarterly decrease, of 58.3 thousand persons, was mainly explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (60.0 thousand), which more than

compensated the slightly positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (1.8 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2018, 1.3% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.3% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 4.5% in the 2nd quarter of 2018 (95.5% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,589.6 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 2018, 47.2% moved out of this labour market state in the 2nd quarter of 2018: 29.3% became employed and 17.9% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 1st quarter of 2018, 4.5% moved into employment and 2.1% moved into unemployment in the 2nd quarter of 2018.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 2nd quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in five NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (8.3%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (8.2%), *Norte* and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.2%, in both), and *Alentejo* (6.9%).

Below the national average, stood the unemployment rate of *Algarve* and *Centro* (5.3%, in both regions).

Compared to the previous quarter, as has been globally observed for Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions, having the three largest decreases been observed in *Algarve* (2.3 p.p.), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (1.4 p.p.), and *Centro* (1.0 p.p.).

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

	2Q-2017	1Q-2018	2Q-2018
Portugal	8.8	7.9	6.7
Norte	9.5	8.1	7.2
Centro	7.0	6.3	5.3
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	9.4	8.6	7.2
Alentejo	8.7	7.8	6.9
Algarve	7.6	7.6	5.3
Região Autónoma dos Açores	10.0	8.9	8.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	11.0	9.1	8.3

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2018.

Compared to the same quarter of 2017, and also similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions.

The three largest decreases were recorded in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (2.7 p.p.), *Algarve* and *Norte* (2.3 p.p., in both regions).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 2nd quarter of 2018, the labour underutilization was estimated at 718.7 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 13.3%.

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2017	1Q-2018	2Q-2018
Number	Thousands		
Total	903.3	825.9	718.7
Unemployed population	461.4	410.1	351.8
Underemployed part-time workers	210.1	199.4	174.7
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	27.2	16.8	23.0
Persons available to work but not seeking	204.6	199.6	169.2
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.9	6.7
Labour underutilisation rate	16.6	15.2	13.3

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2018.

Comparing to the previous quarter, the labour underutilisation decreased by 13.0% (107.2 thousand), less than when comparing to the previous year (20.4%; 184.6 thousand). By component, the following is observed:

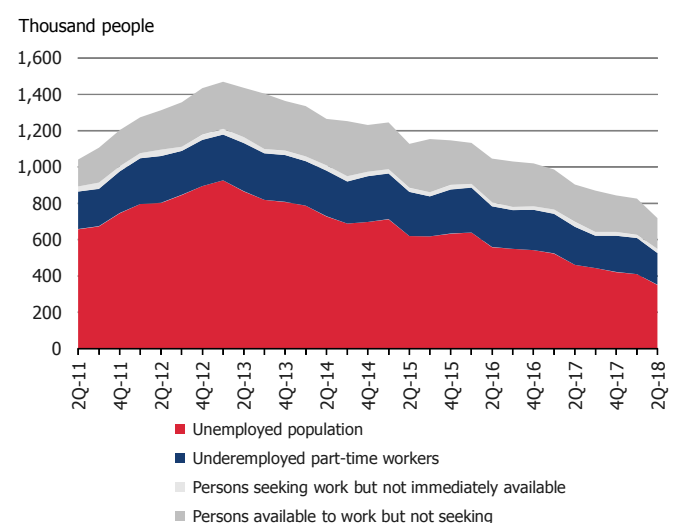
- The unemployed population was estimated at 351.8 thousand people, as previously mentioned, having decreased by 14.2% (58.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 23.7% (109.6 thousand) from the same quarter of 2017. The unemployment rate stood at 6.7%, down by 1.2 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 2.1 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2017.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 174.7 thousand, decreased by 12.4% (24.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by

16.9 % (35.4 thousand) from the same quarter of 2017.

- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 23.0 thousand, increased by 36.6% (6.2 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2018 and decreased by 15.6% (4.2 thousand) from the 2nd quarter of 2017.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 169.2 thousand, decreased by 15.2% (30.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 17.3% (35.4 thousand) from one year before.

The unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed downwards trends since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 62.0% and 51.1%, respectively (corresponding to 575.0 thousand and 750.9 thousand people in each case). These reductions were also observed in the correspondent rates, having the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 6.7% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 13.3%.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

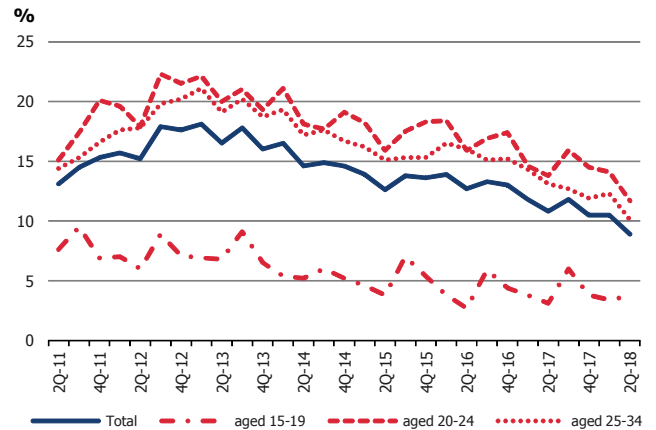
In the 2nd quarter of 2018, from the total of 2,215.9 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 8.9% (197.2 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

In the quarter under analysis, this group was composed, mainly, of women (52.8%; 104.1 thousand), people aged 25 to 34 (57.8%; 114.0 thousand), having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (45.7%; 90.1 thousand), and unemployed (52.1%; 102.7 thousand).

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.6 p.p..

In terms of population groups, it was observed a decrease in men (26.2 thousand; 2.3 p.p.) that was larger than that in women (10.7 thousand; 1.0 p.p.). On the other hand, in the analysis by age group, it was observed a decrease for those aged 25 to 34 (25.6 thousand; 2.2 p.p.) and for 20 to 24 (12.8 thousand; 2.4 p.p.), while there was an increase in the group of those aged 15 to 19 (1.6 thousand; 0.3 p.p.). There was also a decrease in all education levels, which was larger in the group of those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (21.0 thousand; 2.2 p.p.) when comparing to the decrease observed among those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (9.8 thousand; 1.3 p.p.) or the tertiary education (6.1 thousand; 1.2 p.p.).

Figure 11: Rate of young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training by age group



From the 2nd quarter of 2017, the share of young people (aged 15 to 34) who were not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.9 p.p. (44.7 thousand).

This year-on-year decrease resulted, mainly, from the decline in the number of women not in employment, education or training (2.2 p.p.; 25.7 thousand) and was larger for those aged 25 to 34 (3.0 p.p.; 36.7 thousand), as well as among those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (2.2 p.p.; 27.5 thousand).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2017	1Q-2018	2Q-2018
Number	Thousands		
Total	241.9	234.1	197.2
Males	112.0	119.3	93.1
Females	129.8	114.8	104.1
15 to 19	17.3	18.8	20.4
20 to 24	73.9	75.6	62.8
25 to 34	150.7	139.6	114.0
First and second stages of basic education	117.6	99.9	90.1
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	79.8	98.8	77.8
Tertiary education	44.5	35.3	29.2
Unemployed population	143.3	136.2	102.7
Inactive population	98.5	97.9	94.5
Rate	%		
Total	10.8	10.5	8.9
Males	10.0	10.7	8.4
Females	11.6	10.4	9.4
15 to 19	3.1	3.4	3.7
20 to 24	13.8	14.1	11.7
25 to 34	13.1	12.3	10.1
First and second stages of basic education	12.5	11.6	10.3
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	9.8	11.3	9.1
Tertiary education	9.0	7.2	6.0
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	59.3	58.2	52.1
Inactive population	40.7	41.8	47.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2018.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2017	1Q-2018	2Q-2018	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,221.8	5,216.8	5,226.0	0.1	0.2
Males	2,668.1	2,660.7	2,653.8	- 0.5	- 0.3
Females	2,553.7	2,556.1	2,572.1	0.7	0.6
15 to 24	356.2	362.5	356.2	o	- 1.8
25 to 34	1,040.4	1,023.7	1,021.7	- 1.8	- 0.2
35 to 44	1,410.8	1,395.9	1,390.8	- 1.4	- 0.4
45 to 64	2,150.3	2,195.2	2,204.4	2.5	0.4
65 and over	264.0	239.5	252.9	- 4.2	5.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,519.5	2,417.7	2,439.0	- 3.2	0.9
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,391.5	1,451.0	1,425.2	2.4	- 1.8
Tertiary education	1,310.8	1,348.1	1,361.8	3.9	1.0
Participation rate (%)	50.8	50.8	50.9		
Males	54.8	54.8	54.7		
Females	47.1	47.2	47.5		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	59.0	58.9	59.0		
Males	64.6	64.4	64.3		
Females	54.1	54.2	54.5		
Employed population	4,760.4	4,806.7	4,874.1	2.4	1.4
Males	2,443.8	2,457.3	2,484.2	1.7	1.1
Females	2,316.6	2,349.4	2,389.9	3.2	1.7
15 to 24	275.4	283.3	287.0	4.2	1.3
25 to 34	935.6	931.9	950.3	1.6	2.0
35 to 44	1,306.3	1,306.9	1,305.7	o	- 0.1
45 to 64	1,985.4	2,048.7	2,081.9	4.9	1.6
65 and over	257.6	235.9	249.2	- 3.3	5.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,276.1	2,219.8	2,261.4	- 0.6	1.9
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,260.4	1,308.4	1,316.7	4.5	0.6
Tertiary education	1,223.9	1,278.6	1,296.0	5.9	1.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	331.9	285.0	315.1	- 5.1	10.5
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,164.5	1,191.5	1,208.1	3.7	1.4
Services (a)	3,264.0	3,330.2	3,350.9	2.7	0.6
Employees	3,931.5	4,011.2	4,065.0	3.4	1.3
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,062.5	3,141.1	3,167.5	3.4	0.8
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	727.9	729.9	755.5	3.8	3.5
Other contractual arrangements	141.1	140.2	142.0	0.6	1.2
Self-employed workers	806.2	774.0	790.6	- 1.9	2.1
Unpaid family workers	22.7	21.5	18.5	- 18.4	- 13.6
Full-time workers	4,205.6	4,289.8	4,366.8	3.8	1.8
Part-time workers	554.8	516.9	507.3	- 8.6	- 1.9
Underemployed part-time workers	210.1	199.4	174.7	- 16.9	- 12.4
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	53.8	54.3	55.1		
Males	59.1	59.5	60.1		
Females	49.1	49.8	50.6		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2018.

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	
	2Q-2017	1Q-2018	2Q-2018	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	461.4	410.1	351.8	- 23.7	- 14.2
Males	224.2	203.4	169.6	- 24.3	- 16.6
Females	237.1	206.7	182.2	- 23.2	- 11.9
15 to 24	80.8	79.2	69.2	- 14.4	- 12.7
25 to 34	104.7	91.7	71.4	- 31.8	- 22.2
35 to 44	104.5	89.0	85.1	- 18.6	- 4.4
45 and over	171.3	150.1	126.2	- 26.3	- 15.9
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	243.4	197.9	177.6	- 27.1	- 10.3
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	131.0	142.7	108.5	- 17.2	- 23.9
Tertiary education	86.9	69.5	65.7	- 24.4	- 5.5
Looking for a first job	54.3	45.9	42.2	- 22.2	- 7.9
Looking for a new job	407.0	364.2	309.6	- 23.9	- 15.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	9.8	12.0	§	-	-
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	110.3	83.7	83.9	- 23.9	0.3
Services (a) (b)	261.1	240.5	190.4	- 27.1	- 20.8
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	188.2	189.6	168.0	- 10.7	- 11.4
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	273.2	220.5	183.8	- 32.7	- 16.7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	7.9	6.7		
Males	8.4	7.6	6.4		
Females	9.3	8.1	7.1		
Youth (15 to 24)	22.7	21.9	19.4		
Long-term	5.2	4.2	3.5		
Inactive population	5,064.7	5,054.0	5,038.3	- 0.5	- 0.3
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,631.2	3,634.4	3,624.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Males	1,463.8	1,470.6	1,476.4	0.9	0.4
Females	2,167.4	2,163.8	2,147.8	- 0.9	- 0.7
15 to 24	737.1	727.1	732.5	- 0.6	0.7
25 to 34	112.4	108.9	105.5	- 6.1	- 3.2
35 to 44	118.7	113.5	110.4	- 7.0	- 2.7
45 to 64	739.3	709.5	705.7	- 4.5	- 0.5
65 and over	1,923.7	1,975.4	1,970.1	2.4	- 0.3
Students	834.5	820.5	822.7	- 1.4	0.3
Fulfilled domestic tasks	388.3	377.9	383.5	- 1.2	1.5
Retired	1,731.8	1,753.9	1,787.1	3.2	1.9
Other inactive	676.6	682.1	630.8	- 6.8	- 7.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	27.2	16.8	23.0	- 15.6	36.6
Persons available to work but not seeking	204.6	199.6	169.2	- 17.3	- 15.2
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.0	41.1	41.0		
Males	35.4	35.6	35.7		
Females	45.9	45.8	45.5		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2018.

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.

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).

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

$$P.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour force} / \text{Total population}) \times 100$$

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

$$P.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour force} / \text{Total population 15 and over}) \times 100$$

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

$$E.R. (\%) = (\text{Employed population} / \text{Total population 15 and over}) \times 100$$

(to be continued)

(continuation)

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

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

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.

On year rate of change

The in 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 in 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: 7 November 2018.