

7 November 2018

Employment Statistics

3rd quarter of 2018

The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.7%

The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2018 stood at 6.7%, corresponding to the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. This value is equal to the one from the previous quarter and lower in 1.8 percentage points (p.p.) from the same quarter of 2017.

The unemployed population, estimated at 352.7 thousand people, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter, interrupting the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016. Comparing to the year-on-year value, there was a decrease of 20.6% (91.3 thousand people).

The employed population, estimated at 4,902.8 thousand people, recorded a quarterly increase of 0.6% (28.7 thousand more people) and a year-on-year growth of 2.1% (99.8 thousand people).

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate increased to 20.0%, the second lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011.

The labour underutilisation rate was 13.1%. This figure is 0.2 p.p. lower than in the previous quarter and 2.7 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 3rd quarter of 2018 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,255.5 thousand people, increased by 0.6% from the previous quarter (29.5 thousand) and by 0.2% from the same quarter of 2017 (8.5 thousand).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.4%, having increased by 0.4 percentage points (p.p.) from the previous quarter and 0.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2017.

The participation rate of men (64.5%) was 9.6 p.p. higher than that of women (54.9%). Compared to the

previous quarter, both rates increased, more for women (0.4 p.p.) than for men (0.2 p.p.).

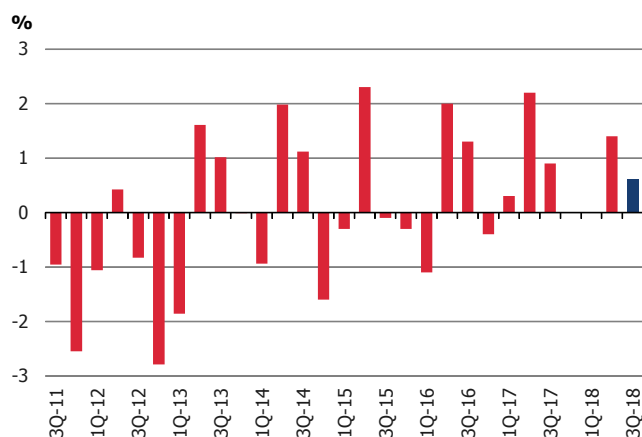
In the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate of women increased by 0.5 p.p., while that of men decreased by 0.4 p.p..

2. Employed population

2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, estimated at 4,902.8 thousand people, increased by 0.6% (28.7 thousand).

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change

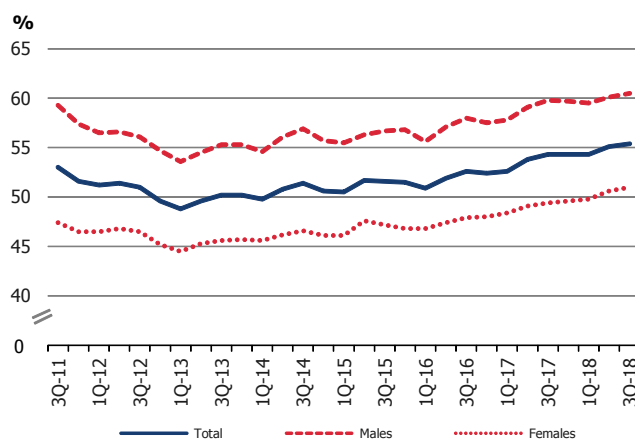


This change was explained by the increases recorded mainly in the following groups: identically in men (13.0 thousand; 0.5%) and in women (15.7 thousand; 0.7%); people aged 15 to 24 (28.8 thousand; 10.1%); having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (24.2 thousand; 1.8%); employed in the services sector (35.2 thousand; 1.1%), with particular emphasis on the increase in employment in the activities of public administration and defence; compulsory social security (17.5 thousand; 5.5%) and of accommodation and food services activities (15.8 thousand; 4.7%); as employees (26.4 thousand; 0.7%), with a permanent job (15.0 thousand; 0.5%); and working full-time (30.9 thousand; 0.7%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 55.4%, the highest of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011, having increased by 0.3 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (60.5%) exceeded that of women (51.0%) by 9.5 p.p., having both increased by 0.4 p.p. from the 2nd quarter 2018.

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex

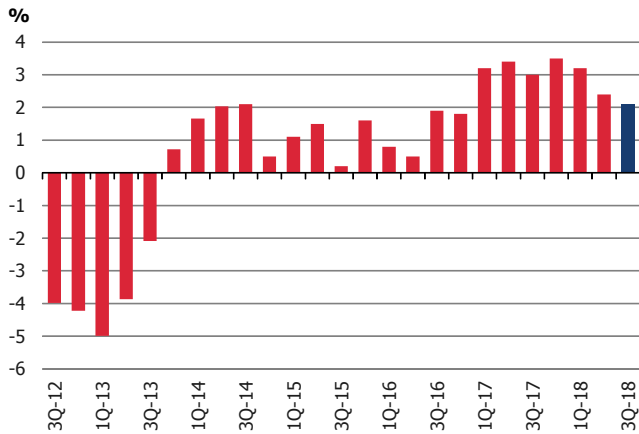


2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2017, the employed population increased by 2.1% (99.8 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 (74.3 thousand; 3.2%); people aged 45 to 64 (73.4 thousand; 3.6%); having completed the tertiary education (67.9 thousand; 5.5%) and the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (62.4 thousand; 4.9%); employed in the services sector (68.6 thousand; 2.1%) – the activities of education and of public administration, defence, and compulsory social security contributed for 85.7% of this increase (58.8 thousand; 8.6%); as employees (92.6 thousand; 2.3%), namely with a permanent job (82.6 thousand; 2.7%); and working full-time (102.7 thousand; 2.4%).

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



The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 1.1 p.p. from the same quarter of 2017, with the increase for women (1.6 p.p.) being larger than that for men (0.7 p.p.).

3. Unemployed population

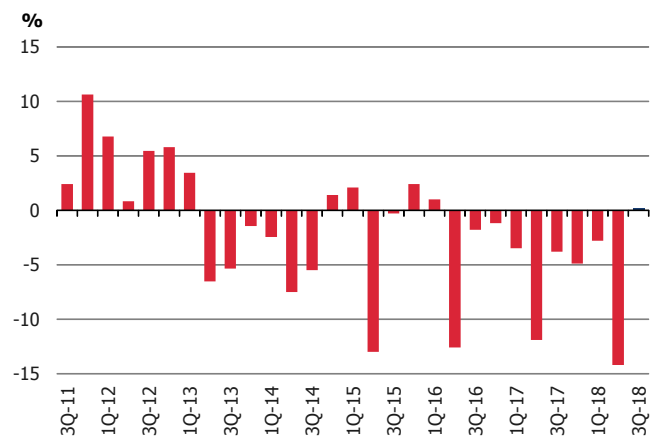
3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, estimated at 352.7 thousand people, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter, interrupting the quarterly decreases observed since the 2nd quarter of 2016.

The unemployed population stability was accompanied by the following changes: increase for women (5.6 thousand; 3.1%) and decrease for men (4.7 thousand; 2.8%); increase for those aged 15 to 24 (9.9 thousand; 14.3%) that was compensated by the decrease for those aged 25 to 44 (8.8 thousand; 5.6%); increase for those having completed the upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education or the tertiary education (18.7 thousand; 10.7%), contrasting with the decrease for those having completed, at most, the first

or second stages of basic education (17.8 thousand; 10.0%); increase for those looking for a first job (8.7 thousand; 20.5%), but decrease for those looking for a new job (7.8 thousand; 2.5%), mainly among those that were formerly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (18.1 thousand; 21.5%); increase for those seeking a job for less than 12 months (8.4 thousand; 5.0%) and decrease for those seeking a job for 12 months or longer (7.5 thousand; 4.1%).

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



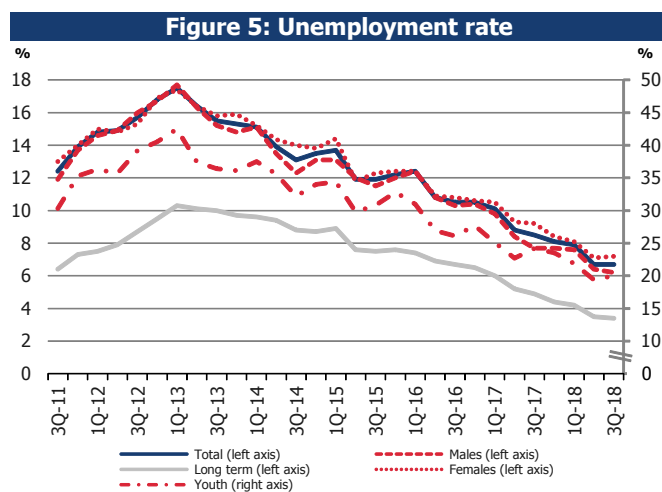
The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2018 stood at 6.7%¹, continuing to correspond to the lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. From the previous quarter, the unemployment rate remained unchanged.

The unemployment rate of men (6.2%) was lower than that of women (7.2%) by 1.0 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 August 2018 (which corresponds to the 3rd quarter 2018), published in the Press Release of September 2018 (released in 30-10-2018), was calculated for the age subgroup of

decreased by 0.2 p.p. from the previous quarter and the latter increased by 0.1 p.p..

In addition, the youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 20.0%, the second lowest value of the data series started in the 1st quarter of 2011. The lowest value, 19.4%, was observed in the previous quarter.



The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 50.0%, down 2.3 p.p. from the 2nd quarter of 2018.

3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2017, the unemployed population decreased by 20.6% (91.3 thousand).

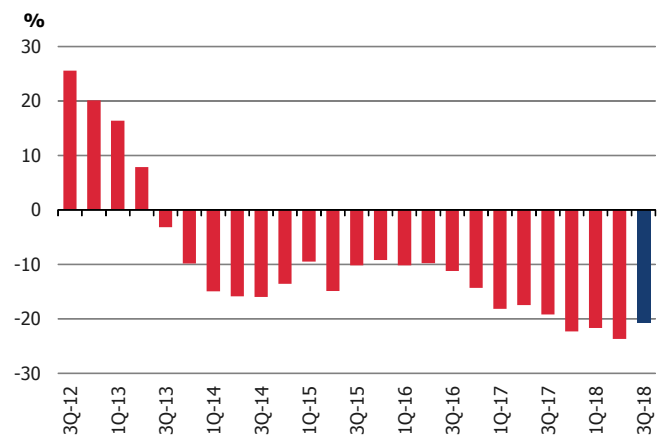
The unemployed population decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: women (49.0 thousand; 20.7 thousand) and men (42.3 thousand; 20.4%); all age groups under analysis, in particular those aged 45 and over (37.2 thousand; 22.8%); with different levels of

those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.8%.

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education, mainly those having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (66.0 thousand; 29.2%); looking for a new job (83.6 thousand; 21.7%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (57.8 thousand; 22.1%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (78.3 thousand; 30.8%).

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



The unemployment rate decreased from the same quarter of 2017 (1.8 p.p.), more for women (2.0 p.p.) than for men (1.5 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 3rd quarter of 2017, the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) decreased by 7.4 p.p..

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,005.6 thousand people in the 3rd quarter of 2018, decreased by 0.6% from the previous quarter (32.7 thousand) as well as from the same quarter of 2017 (29.1 thousand).

The inactive population aged 15 and over, estimated at 3,596.2 thousand people (71.8% of total inactive population), decreased by 0.8% from the previous quarter (27.9 thousand) and by 0.3% from the 3rd quarter of 2017 (9.4 thousand).

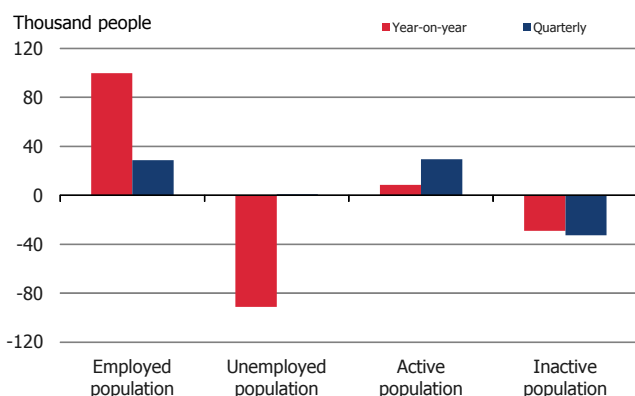
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 40.6%, having decreased by 0.4 p.p. from the previous quarter and by 0.1 p.p. from the same period of 2017.

The inactivity rate of women (45.1%) exceeded that of men (35.5%) by 9.6 p.p..

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate of men decreased by 0.2 p.p. and that of women decreased by 0.4 p.p.. When compared to the same quarter of 2017, the inactivity rate of men increased by 0.4 p.p., while that of women decreased by 0.5 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



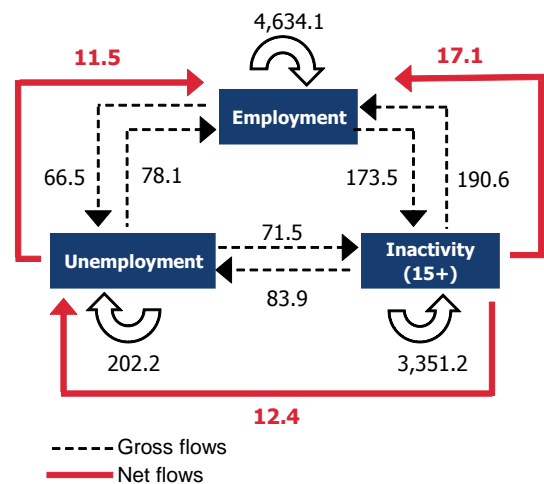
5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

Employment

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2018, the number of persons who moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 66.5 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 173.5 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 240.0 thousand.

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



At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 78.1 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 190.6 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 268.7 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 28.7 thousand persons

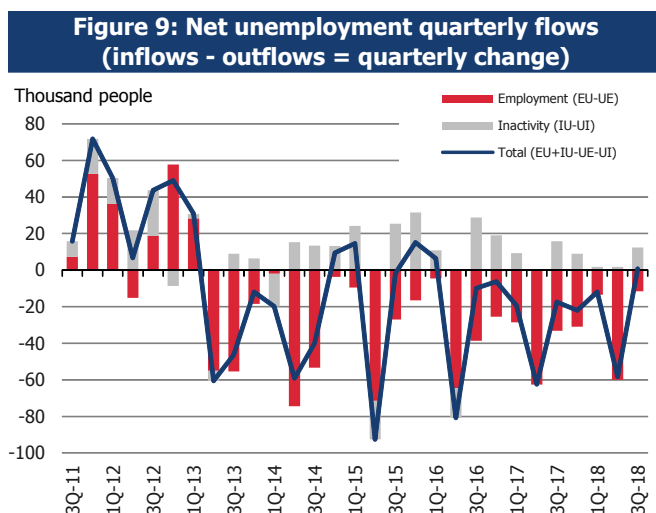
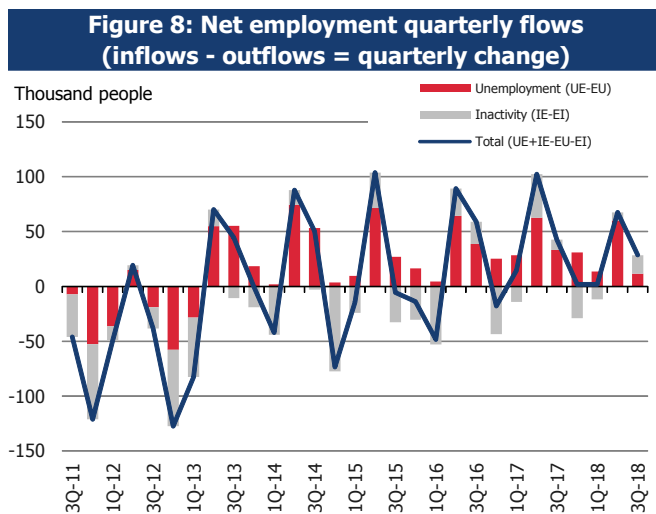
(which correspond to the employed population quarterly change).

Unemployment

The net flow into unemployment was practically null (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the total of people becoming unemployed (150.5 thousand) being practically equal to the total of those leaving the unemployment status (149.6 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (66.5 thousand) were lower than those from inactivity (83.9 thousand), while the unemployment outflows to employment (78.1 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (71.5 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).



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 3rd quarter 2018, that:

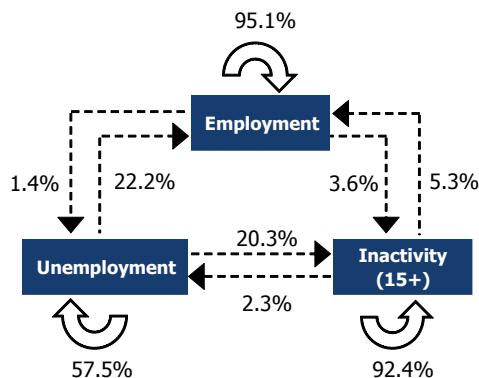
- The employment quarterly increase (28.7 thousand) resulted from the positive net flow both between employment and unemployment (11.5 thousand) and between employment and inactivity (17.1 thousand).
- The unemployment near stability between quarters was explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (11.5 thousand) being practically equal to the positive net flow

between unemployment and inactivity (12.4 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 2nd to the 3rd quarter of 2018, 1.4% 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 4.9% in the 3rd quarter of 2018 (95.1% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,634.1 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 2nd quarter of 2018, 42.5% moved out of this labour market state in the 3rd quarter of 2018: 22.2% became employed and 20.3% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 2nd quarter of 2018, 5.3% moved into employment and 2.3% moved into unemployment in the 3rd quarter of 2018.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 3rd quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in four NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (8.9%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (8.7%), *Norte* (7.2%), and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.1%).

Below the national average, stood the unemployment rate of *Alentejo* (6.6%), *Centro* (5.4%), and *Algarve* (5.0%).

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate remained unchanged in *Norte*, having increased in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (0.6 p.p.), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (0.5 p.p.), and *Centro* (0.1 p.p.) and decreased in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.1 p.p.), *Algarve* and *Alentejo* (0.3 p.p., in both regions).

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

	3Q-2017	2Q-2018	3Q-2018
Portugal	8.5	6.7	6.7
Norte	9.3	7.2	7.2
Centro	6.8	5.3	5.4
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	9.4	7.2	7.1
Alentejo	7.4	6.9	6.6
Algarve	5.2	5.3	5.0
Região Autónoma dos Açores	8.2	8.2	8.7
Região Autónoma da Madeira	9.3	8.3	8.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2018.

Compared to the same quarter of 2017, the unemployment rate decreased in all regions, except in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (where it has increased by 0.5 p.p.).

The three largest decreases were recorded in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (2.3 p.p.), *Norte* (2.1 p.p.), and *Centro* (1.4 p.p.).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 3rd quarter of 2018, the labour underutilization was estimated at 717.5 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 13.1%.

Comparing to the previous quarter, the labour underutilisation decreased by 0.2% (1.2 thousand), less than when comparing to the previous year (17.5%; 152.4 thousand). By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population, estimated at 352.7 thousand people, as previously mentioned, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter, having decreased by 20.6% (91.3 thousand) from the same quarter of 2017. The unemployment rate stood at 6.7%, the same value as in the previous quarter, corresponding to a decrease by 1.8 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2017.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers, estimated at 150.2 thousand, less 14.0% (24.5 thousand) than in the previous quarter and less 15.4 % (27.4 thousand) than in the same quarter of 2017.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available, estimated at 23.7 thousand, remained practically unchanged from the 2nd quarter of 2018 and increased by 10.0% (2.2 thousand) from the 3rd quarter of 2017.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking, estimated at 191.0 thousand, increased by 12.9% (21.8 thousand) from the

previous quarter and decreased by 15.8% (35.8 thousand) from one year before.

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	3Q-2017	2Q-2018	3Q-2018
Number	Thousands		
Total	869.9	718.7	717.5
Unemployed population	444.0	351.8	352.7
Underemployed part-time workers	177.6	174.7	150.2
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.5	23.0	23.7
Persons available to work but not seeking	226.8	169.2	191.0
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	8.5	6.7	6.7
Labour underutilisation rate	15.8	13.3	13.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2018.

The unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed downwards trends since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 61.9% and 51.2%, respectively (corresponding to 574.1 thousand and 752.1 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 13.1%.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components

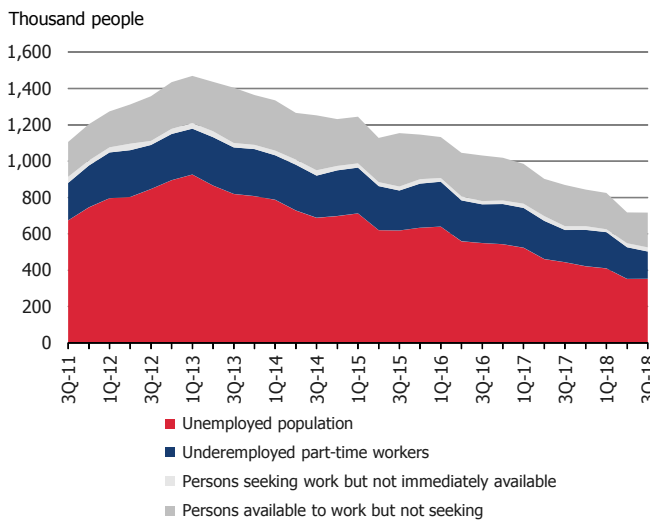
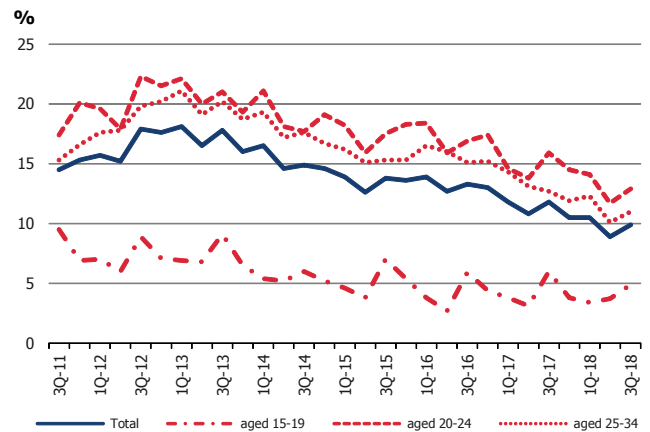


Figure 11: Rate of young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training by age group



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 3rd quarter of 2018, from the total of 2,209.3 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 9.9% (219.3 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training increased by 1.0 p.p.. This increase was observed in all age groups under analysis, mainly for those aged 25 to 34 (9.7 thousand; 0.9 p.p.).

From the 3rd quarter of 2017, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 1.9 p.p. (44.6 thousand). This decrease was observed in all age groups and was larger for those aged 20 to 24 (16.4 thousand; 3.0 p.p.).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	3Q-2017	2Q-2018	3Q-2018
Number	Thousands		
Total	263.9	197.2	219.3
Males	122.0	93.1	97.0
Females	141.9	104.1	122.3
15 to 19	33.4	20.4	26.8
20 to 24	85.3	62.8	68.9
25 to 34	145.2	114.0	123.7
First and second stages of basic education	112.6	90.1	82.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	102.6	77.8	88.1
Tertiary education	48.7	29.2	48.6
Unemployed population	134.2	102.7	103.0
Inactive population	129.7	94.5	116.4
Rate	%		
Total	11.8	8.9	9.9
Males	10.9	8.4	8.7
Females	12.7	9.4	11.1
15 to 19	6.0	3.7	4.9
20 to 24	15.9	11.7	12.9
25 to 34	12.7	10.1	11.0
First and second stages of basic education	13.0	10.3	10.0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	11.8	9.1	10.1
Tertiary education	9.7	6.0	9.5
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	50.9	52.1	47.0
Inactive population	49.1	47.9	53.0

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd quarter of 2018.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2017	2Q-2018	3Q-2018	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,247.0	5,226.0	5,255.5	0.2	0.6
Males	2,678.9	2,653.8	2,662.1	- 0.6	0.3
Females	2,568.1	2,572.1	2,593.4	1.0	0.8
15 to 24	384.3	356.2	394.9	2.8	10.9
25 to 34	1,032.1	1,021.7	1,010.8	- 2.1	- 1.1
35 to 44	1,403.6	1,390.8	1,372.7	- 2.2	- 1.3
45 to 64	2,175.4	2,204.4	2,213.6	1.8	0.4
65 and over	251.5	252.9	263.4	4.7	4.2
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,522.3	2,439.0	2,425.7	- 3.8	- 0.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,411.1	1,425.2	1,461.8	3.6	2.6
Tertiary education	1,313.5	1,361.8	1,368.0	4.1	0.5
Participation rate (%)	51.0	50.9	51.2		
Males	55.1	54.7	54.9		
Females	47.4	47.5	47.9		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	59.3	59.0	59.4		
Males	64.9	64.3	64.5		
Females	54.4	54.5	54.9		
Employed population	4,803.0	4,874.1	4,902.8	2.1	0.6
Males	2,471.7	2,484.2	2,497.2	1.0	0.5
Females	2,331.3	2,389.9	2,405.6	3.2	0.7
15 to 24	291.2	287.0	315.8	8.5	10.1
25 to 34	937.3	950.3	940.9	0.4	- 1.0
35 to 44	1,310.8	1,305.7	1,294.8	- 1.2	- 0.8
45 to 64	2,019.2	2,081.9	2,092.6	3.6	0.5
65 and over	244.6	249.2	258.6	5.7	3.8
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,296.5	2,261.4	2,265.9	- 1.3	0.2
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,278.5	1,316.7	1,340.9	4.9	1.8
Tertiary education	1,228.0	1,296.0	1,295.9	5.5	o
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	304.5	315.1	301.6	- 1.0	- 4.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,181.0	1,208.1	1,215.0	2.9	0.6
Services (a)	3,317.5	3,350.9	3,386.1	2.1	1.1
Employees	3,998.8	4,065.0	4,091.4	2.3	0.7
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,099.9	3,167.5	3,182.5	2.7	0.5
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	763.0	755.5	760.7	- 0.3	0.7
Other contractual arrangements	135.9	142.0	148.2	9.1	4.4
Self-employed workers	782.8	790.6	789.5	0.8	- 0.1
Unpaid family workers	21.4	18.5	21.9	2.2	18.2
Full-time workers	4,295.0	4,366.8	4,397.7	2.4	0.7
Part-time workers	508.0	507.3	505.0	- 0.6	- 0.4
Underemployed part-time workers	177.6	174.7	150.2	- 15.4	- 14.0
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	54.3	55.1	55.4		
Males	59.8	60.1	60.5		
Females	49.4	50.6	51.0		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 3rd 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	
	3Q-2017	2Q-2018	3Q-2018	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	444.0	351.8	352.7	- 20.6	0.2
Males	207.2	169.6	164.9	- 20.4	- 2.8
Females	236.8	182.2	187.8	- 20.7	3.1
15 to 24	93.2	69.2	79.1	- 15.1	14.3
25 to 34	94.8	71.4	69.8	- 26.3	- 2.1
35 to 44	92.8	85.1	77.9	- 16.1	- 8.4
45 and over	163.1	126.2	125.9	- 22.8	- 0.3
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	225.8	177.6	159.8	- 29.2	- 10.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	132.6	108.5	120.9	- 8.9	11.3
Tertiary education	85.5	65.7	72.0	- 15.8	9.6
Looking for a first job	58.6	42.2	50.9	- 13.1	20.5
Looking for a new job	385.4	309.6	301.8	- 21.7	- 2.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	11.6	§	§	-	-
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	85.0	83.9	65.8	- 22.5	- 21.5
Services (a) (b)	261.3	190.4	203.5	- 22.1	6.9
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	189.4	168.0	176.4	- 6.8	5.0
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	254.6	183.8	176.3	- 30.8	- 4.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	6.7	6.7		
Males	7.7	6.4	6.2		
Females	9.2	7.1	7.2		
Youth (15 to 24)	24.2	19.4	20.0		
Long-term	4.9	3.5	3.4		
Inactive population	5,034.7	5,038.3	5,005.6	- 0.6	- 0.6
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,605.6	3,624.1	3,596.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Males	1,452.0	1,476.4	1,468.3	1.1	- 0.5
Females	2,153.6	2,147.8	2,127.9	- 1.2	- 0.9
15 to 24	707.5	732.5	692.8	- 2.1	- 5.4
25 to 34	112.9	105.5	110.8	- 1.8	5.1
35 to 44	118.5	110.4	120.2	1.4	9.0
45 to 64	718.9	705.7	702.2	- 2.3	- 0.5
65 and over	1,947.8	1,970.1	1,970.1	1.1	0
Students	759.0	822.7	756.6	- 0.3	- 8.0
Fulfilled domestic tasks	384.3	383.5	377.9	- 1.7	- 1.5
Retired	1,775.8	1,787.1	1,795.9	1.1	0.5
Other inactive	686.5	630.8	665.8	- 3.0	5.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.5	23.0	23.7	10.0	2.9
Persons available to work but not seeking	226.8	169.2	191.0	- 15.8	12.9
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	40.7	41.0	40.6		
Males	35.1	35.7	35.5		
Females	45.6	45.5	45.1		

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

Conventional signs:

o Value less than half of the unit used.

§ Extremely unreliable value

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: 6 February 2019.