

8 May 2019

Employment Statistics

1st quarter of 2019

The unemployment rate stood at 6.8%

In the 1st quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate stood at 6.8%, higher than the previous quarter value by 0.1 percentage points (pp) and lower than the year-on-year rate by 1.1 pp.

The unemployed population, estimated at 353.6 thousand people, increased by 1.3% (4.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 13.8% (56.5 thousand) from the 2018 year-on-year value.

In the employed population, 4,880.2 thousand people, it was observed a quarterly decrease of 0.1% (2.8 thousand) and a year-on-year increase of 1.5% (73.5 thousand).

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate stood at 17.6%, the lowest value of the data series started in 2011, and decreased by 2.3 pp and 4.3 pp, respectively, from the previous quarter and from the year-on-year quarter. The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 46.8%, down 1.0 pp from the previous quarter and down 7.0 pp from the year-on-year quarter.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 1st quarter of 2019 indicate that the labour force (active population), 5,233.9 thousand people, increased by 1.8 thousand (which corresponds to a nearly null relative change) from the previous quarter and increased by 17.1 thousand from the same quarter of 2018 (0.3%).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.1%, the same value as in the previous quarter and higher by 0.2 percentage points (pp) than in the same quarter of 2018.

The participation rate of men (64.3%) was 9.8 pp higher than that of women (54.5%). Compared to the previous quarter, the former decreased by 0.2 pp while the latter increased by 0.1 pp.

In the year-on-year comparison, the participation rate of women increased by 0.3 pp and that of men decreased by 0.1 pp.

2. Employed population

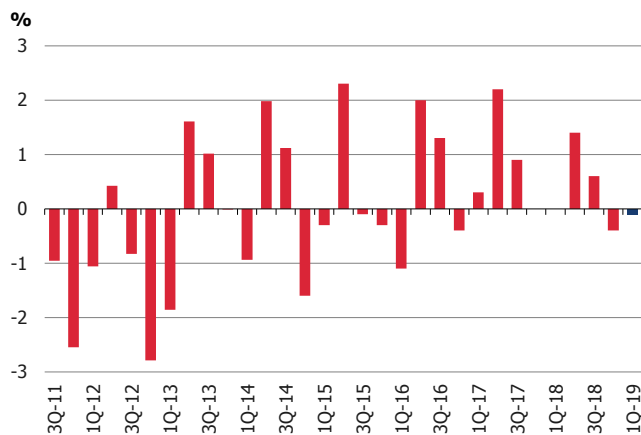
2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population, 4,880.2 thousand people, decreased by 0.1% (2.8 thousand), less than the decrease observed in the previous quarter.

That change was explained by the decreases recorded mainly in the following groups: men (8.7 thousand; 0.3%); people aged 65 and over (4.8 thousand; 1.8%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (45.2 thousand; 2.1%); employed in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply

and construction sector (7.4 thousand; 0.6%); as employees (15.6 thousand; 0.4%); and working full-time (10.4 thousand; 0.2%).

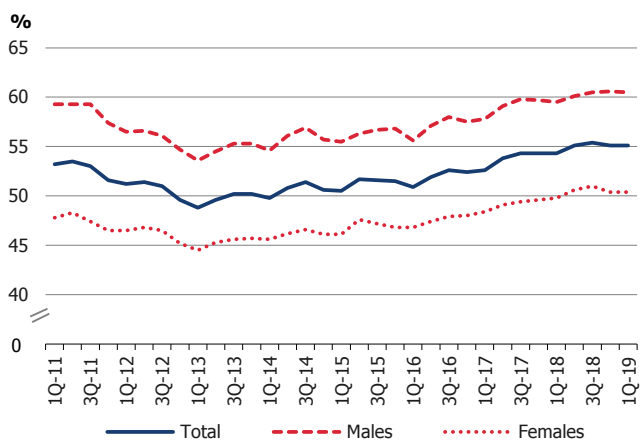
Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 55.1% and remained unchanged from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (60.5%) exceeded that of women (50.4%) by 10.1 pp, having the former decreased by 0.1 pp and the latter remained unchanged from the 4th quarter 2018.

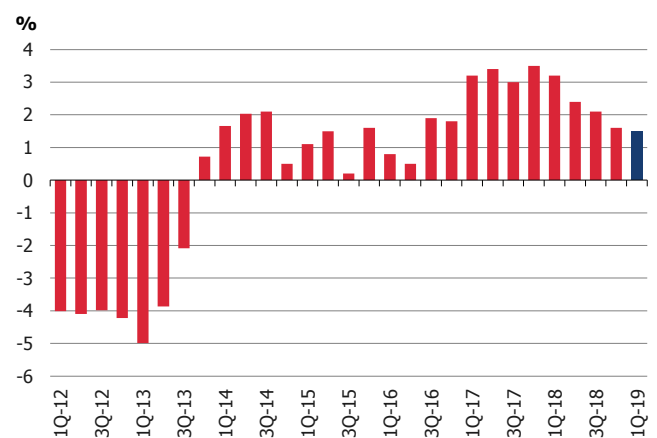
Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the employed population increased by 1.5% (73.5 thousand), extending the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013 but at a slower pace since the 1st quarter of 2018.

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



The year-on-year increase in the employed population came mostly from the employment increase in the following groups: both men and women, but mainly men (38.7 thousand; 1.6%); people aged 45 to 64 (33.5 thousand; 1.6%); having completed the tertiary education (93.6 thousand; 7.3%); employed in the services sector (53.1 thousand; 1.6%) – especially in the activities of education and of public administration, defence, and compulsory social security (23.1 thousand; 3.1%); with different professional status, namely self-employed workers (41.9 thousand; 5.4%); and working full-time (66.8 thousand; 1.6%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 0.8 pp from the same quarter of 2018, with the increase for men (1.0 pp) being larger than that for women (0.6 pp).

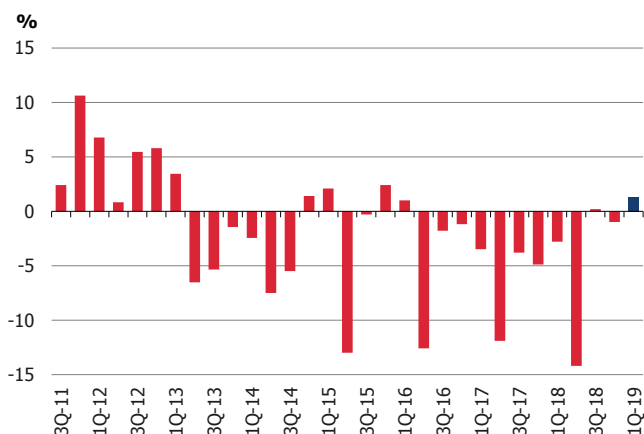
3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population, 353,6 thousand people, increased by 1.3% (4.5 thousand) from the previous quarter.

The unemployed population growth came from the increases observed, mainly, in the following groups: women (7.0 thousand; 3.7%); people aged 45 and over (8.7 thousand; 6.7%); who have completed people, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (11.9 thousand; 7.6%); looking for a new job (13.8 thousand; 4.5%), having been formerly mainly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (5.1 thousand; 7.8%); and seeking a job for less than 12 months (5.8 thousand; 3.2%).

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



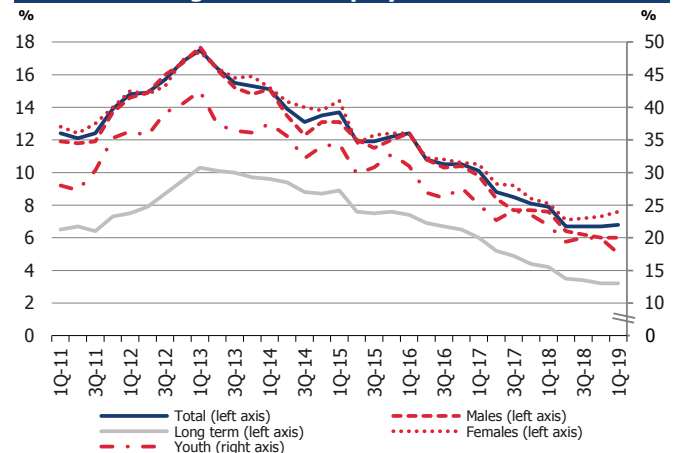
The unemployment rate for the 1st quarter of 2019 stood at 6.8%¹ and has increased by 0.1 pp from the previous quarter.

The unemployment rate of men (6.0%) was lower than that of women (7.6%) by 1.6 pp, having the former remained unchanged from the previous quarter and the latter increased by 0.3 pp.

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 17.6%, down 2.3 pp from the previous quarter, the lowest value of the data series started in 2011.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 46.8%, down 1.0 pp from the 4th quarter of 2018.

Figure 5: Unemployment rate

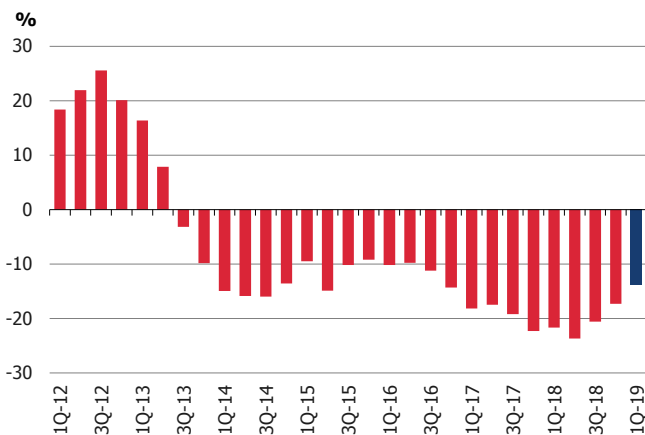


¹ This unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 15 and over (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in February 2019 (which corresponds to the 1st quarter 2019), published in the Press Release of March 2019 (released in 29-4-2019), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was also 6.8%.

3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployed population decreased by 13.8% (56.5 thousand), expanding the sequence of decreases observed since the 3rd quarter of 2013.

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



That unemployed population decrease was explained by the decreases recorded in the following groups: both men and women, but more for the former (45.2 thousand; 22.2 thousand); all age groups under analysis, in particular those aged 25 to 34 (15.7 thousand; 17.1%); people having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (30.9 thousand; 15.6%); looking for a new job (44.4 thousand; 12.2%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (25.6 thousand; 10.6%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (55.1 thousand; 25.0%).

From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 pp, being that reduction larger for men (1.6 pp) than for women (0.5 pp).

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 4.3 pp and the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) decreased by 7.0 pp.

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, 5,031.4 thousand people in the 1st quarter of 2019, increased by 0.1% (3.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.4% (22.6 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The inactive population aged 15 and over, 3,626.7 thousand people (72.1% of total inactive population), increased by 0.1% from the previous quarter (4.5 thousand) and decreased by 0.2% from the 1st quarter of 2018 (7.7 thousand).

The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) stood at 40.9% and remained unchanged from the previous quarter, while having decreased by 0.2 pp from the same period of 2018.

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

From the previous quarter, the inactivity rate of men has increased by 0.2 pp and that of women decreased by 0.1 pp. When compared to the same quarter of 2018, the inactivity rate of men increased by 0.1 pp, while that of women decreased by 0.3 pp.

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

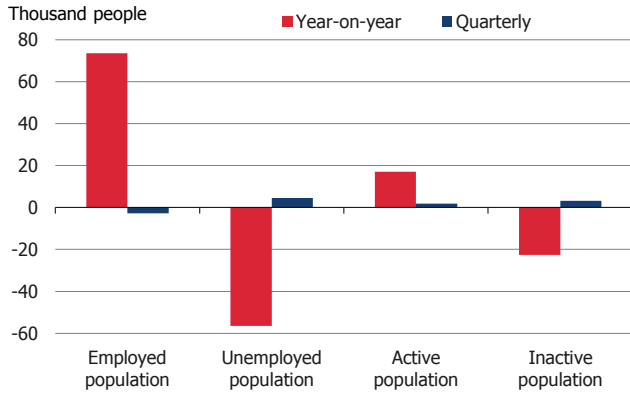
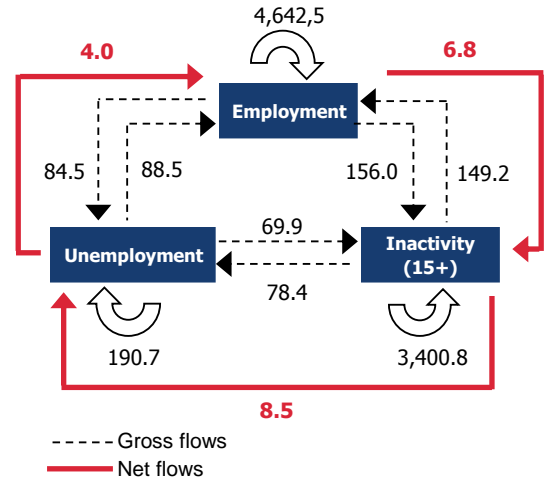


Diagram 1: Quarterly flows between labour force status (Thousand people)



5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

Employment

From the 4th quarter of 2018 to the 1st quarter of 2019, the number of persons who moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 84.5 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 156.0 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 240.5 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 88.5 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 149.2 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 237.7 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a negative net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 2.8 thousand persons (which correspond to the employed population quarterly change).

Unemployment

On the other hand, the net flow into unemployment was positive and comprised 4.5 thousand people (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the total of people becoming unemployed (162.9 thousand) being larger than the total of those leaving that status (158.4 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (84.5 thousand) were higher than those from inactivity (78.4 thousand). Similarly, the unemployment outflows to employment (88.5 thousand) were also larger than those to inactivity (69.9 thousand).

The next figures exhibit the quarterly developments of the net employment and unemployment flows, from the 4th quarter of 2011 onwards, and their decomposition into the two components that explain them: net flows between employment and unemployment and net flows between employment and inactivity (Figure 8); net

flows between unemployment and employment and net flows between unemployment and inactivity (Figure 9).

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

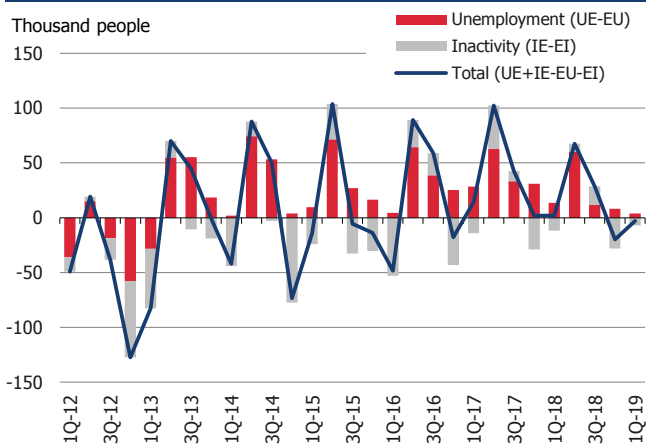
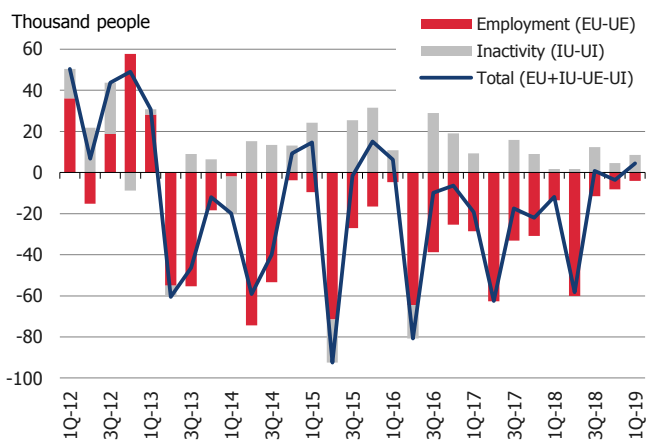


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 1st quarter 2019, that:

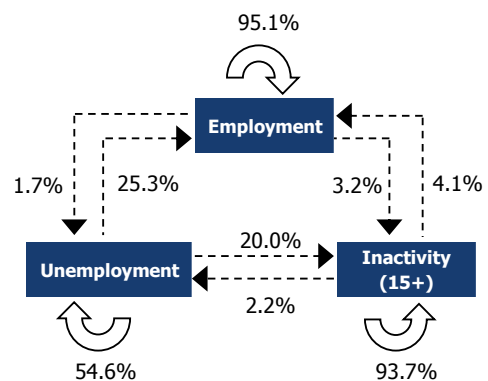
- The employment quarterly decrease (2.8 thousand) resulted from the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (6.8 thousand) being larger than the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (4.0 thousand).

- The unemployment increase between quarters (4.5 thousand) was explained by the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (8.5 thousand) having more than compensated the negative net flow between employment and unemployment (4.0 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 4th quarter of 2018 to the 1st quarter of 2019, 1.7% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.2% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 4.9% in the 1st quarter of 2019 (95.1% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,642.5 thousand people, as in Diagram 1).

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



From the total of unemployed persons in the 4th quarter of 2018, 45.4% moved out of this labour market state in the 1st quarter of 2019: 25.3% became employed and 20.0% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 4th quarter of 2018, 4.1% moved

into employment and 2.2% moved into unemployment in the 1st quarter of 2019.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 1st quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in four NUTS II regions of the country: *Algarve* (9.4%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (8.4%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.8%), and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (7.0%).

The unemployment rate of *Norte* was the same as the national average (6.8%), while that of *Alentejo* and *Centro* (6.3% and 4.9%, respectively) were below that value.

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in *Algarve* (1.6 pp), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (1.1 pp) and *Norte* (0.1 pp), and has decreased in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (0.1 pp), *Centro* (0.8 pp), *Alentejo* (1.4 pp), and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.9 pp).

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

	1Q-2018	4Q-2018	1Q-2019
Portugal	7.9	6.7	6.8
Norte	8.1	6.7	6.8
Centro	6.3	5.7	4.9
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	8.6	6.7	7.8
Alentejo	7.8	7.7	6.3
Algarve	7.6	7.8	9.4
Região Autónoma dos Açores	8.9	8.5	8.4
Região Autónoma da Madeira	9.1	8.9	7.0

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2019.

Compared to the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate has increased in *Algarve* (1.8 pp) and decreased in the remaining regions: *Região*

Autónoma dos Açores (0.5 pp), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.8 pp), *Norte* (1.3 pp), *Centro* (1.4 pp), *Alentejo* (1.5 pp), and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (2.1 pp).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 1st quarter of 2019, the labour underutilization was estimated at 737.8 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 13.6%.

The labour underutilisation increased by 3.4% (24.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 10.7% (88.1 thousand) from the previous year. By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population, 353.6 thousand people, as previously mentioned, has increased by 1.3% (4.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and has decreased by 13.8% (56.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate stood at 6.8%, up 0.1 pp from the previous quarter one and down 1.1 pp from the 1st quarter of 2018.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers, 185.8 thousand, more 10.7% (17.9 thousand) than in the previous quarter and less 6.8% (13.6 thousand) than in the same quarter of 2018.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available, 21.3 thousand, increased by 19.6% (3.4 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2018 and by 26.8% (4.5 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2018.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking, 177.0 thousand, decreased by

0.9% (1.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 11.3% (22.6 thousand) from the same quarter of 2017.

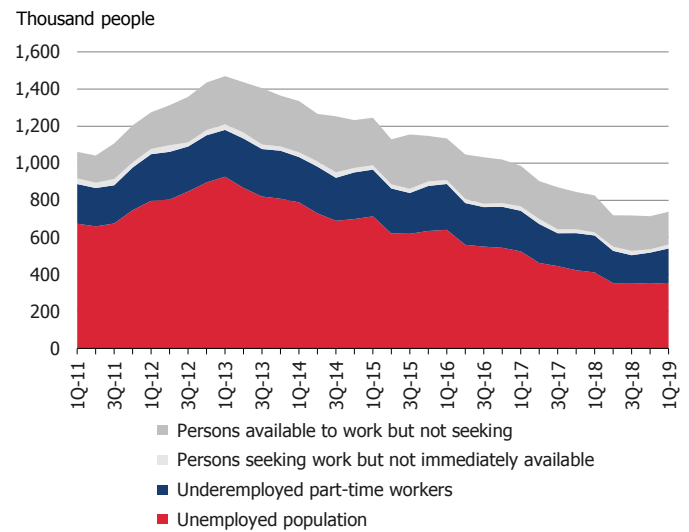
Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	1Q-2018	4Q-2018	1Q-2019
Number	Thousands		
Total	825.9	713.5	737.8
Unemployed population	410.1	349.1	353.6
Underemployed part-time workers	199.4	167.9	185.8
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	16.8	17.9	21.3
Persons available to work but not seeking	199.6	178.7	177.0
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.7	6.8
Labour underutilisation rate	15.2	13.1	13.6

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2019.

Albeit of the quarterly increase in the 1st quarter of 2019, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed downwards trends since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 61.8% and 49.8%, respectively (corresponding to 573.2 thousand and 731.8 thousand people in each case). These reductions were also observed in the correspondent rates, having the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 6.8% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 13.6%.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 1st quarter of 2019, from the total of 2,208.6 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 10.0% (220.3 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 0.1 pp (2.1 thousand). This decline resulted from a decrease among those aged 15 to 24 (2.6 thousand; 0.3 pp), since it remained unchanged for those aged 25 to 34.

In the 1st quarter of 2018, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased by 0.5 pp (13.8 thousand). This decrease was observed in all age groups and was larger for those aged 20 to 24 (3.2 thousand; 0.7 pp).

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

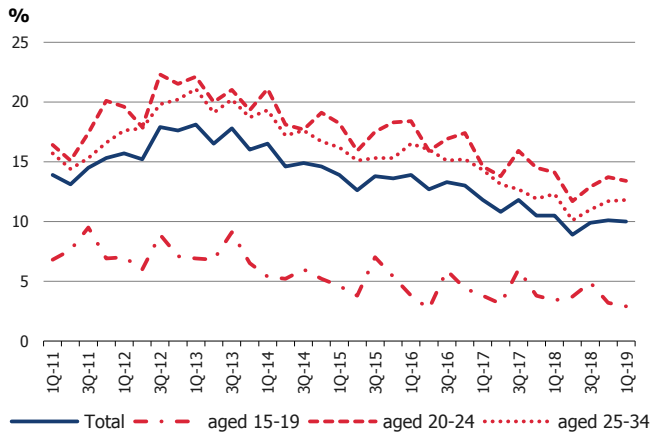


Table 3: Young people aged 15 to 34 years old not in employment, education or training

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	1Q-2018	4Q-2018	1Q-2019
Number	Thousands		
Total	234.1	222.4	220.3
Males	119.3	98.6	88.8
Females	114.8	123.8	131.5
15 to 19	18.8	17.9	16.2
20 to 24	75.6	73.3	72.4
25 to 34	139.6	131.2	131.7
First and second stages of basic education	99.9	78.5	88.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	98.8	88.1	84.8
Tertiary education	35.3	55.8	47.0
Unemployed population	136.2	115.9	111.5
Inactive population	97.9	106.5	108.8
Rate	%		
Total	10.5	10.1	10.0
Males	10.7	8.9	8.0
Females	10.4	11.3	11.9
15 to 19	3.4	3.2	2.9
20 to 24	14.1	13.7	13.4
25 to 34	12.3	11.7	11.8
First and second stages of basic education	11.6	9.7	10.9
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	11.3	10.2	9.8
Tertiary education	7.2	10.6	8.9
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	58.2	52.1	50.6
Inactive population	41.8	47.9	49.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2019.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2018	4Q-2018	1Q-2019	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,216.8	5,232.1	5,233.9	0.3	o
Males	2,660.7	2,665.4	2,654.2	-0.2	-0.4
Females	2,556.1	2,566.8	2,579.6	0.9	0.5
15 to 24	362.5	374.1	366.5	1.1	-2.1
25 to 34	1,023.7	1,009.6	1,009.9	-1.3	o
35 to 44	1,395.9	1,377.3	1,379.7	-1.2	0.2
45 to 64	2,195.2	2,201.7	2,214.4	0.9	0.6
65 and over	239.5	269.4	263.4	10.0	-2.2
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,417.7	2,342.6	2,309.2	-4.5	-1.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,451.0	1,455.0	1,474.4	1.6	1.3
Tertiary education	1,348.1	1,434.5	1,450.2	7.6	1.1
Participation rate (%)	50.8	51.0	51.0		
Males	54.8	54.9	54.8		
Females	47.2	47.4	47.6		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	58.9	59.1	59.1		
Males	64.4	64.5	64.3		
Females	54.2	54.4	54.5		
Employed population	4,806.7	4,883.0	4,880.2	1.5	-0.1
Males	2,457.3	2,504.7	2,496.0	1.6	-0.3
Females	2,349.4	2,378.4	2,384.2	1.5	0.2
15 to 24	283.3	299.6	301.9	6.6	0.8
25 to 34	931.9	936.2	933.9	0.2	-0.2
35 to 44	1,306.9	1,305.0	1,304.1	-0.2	-0.1
45 to 64	2,048.7	2,079.3	2,082.2	1.6	0.1
65 and over	235.9	263.0	258.2	9.5	-1.8
First and second stages of basic education	2,219.8	2,187.5	2,142.3	-3.5	-2.1
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,308.4	1,350.1	1,365.7	4.4	1.2
Tertiary education	1,278.6	1,345.4	1,372.2	7.3	2.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	285.0	274.9	282.1	-1.0	2.6
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,191.5	1,222.2	1,214.8	2.0	-0.6
Services (a)	3,330.2	3,385.9	3,383.3	1.6	-0.1
Employees	4,011.2	4,058.2	4,042.6	0.8	-0.4
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,141.1	3,169.2	3,181.1	1.3	0.4
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	729.9	733.9	724.1	-0.8	-1.3
Other contractual arrangements	140.2	155.1	137.4	-2.0	-11.4
Self-employed workers	774.0	804.9	815.9	5.4	1.4
Unpaid family workers	21.5	20.0	21.7	1.2	8.8
Full-time workers	4,289.8	4,367.0	4,356.6	1.6	-0.2
Part-time workers	516.9	516.1	523.6	1.3	1.5
Underemployed part-time workers	199.4	167.9	185.8	-6.8	10.7
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	54.3	55.1	55.1		
Males	59.5	60.6	60.5		
Females	49.8	50.4	50.4		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2019.

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	
	1Q-2018	4Q-2018	1Q-2019	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	410,1	349,1	353,6	-13,8	1,3
Males	203,4	160,7	158,2	-22,2	-1,5
Females	206,7	188,4	195,4	-5,5	3,7
15 to 24	79,2	74,6	64,6	-18,5	-13,4
25 to 34	91,7	73,5	76,0	-17,1	3,5
35 to 44	89,0	72,3	75,7	-15,0	4,6
45 and over	150,1	128,7	137,4	-8,5	6,7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	197,9	155,1	167,0	-15,6	7,6
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	142,7	104,9	108,7	-23,8	3,5
Tertiary education	69,5	89,0	78,0	12,2	-12,4
Looking for a first job	45,9	43,1	33,9	-26,2	-21,4
Looking for a new job	364,2	306,0	319,8	-12,2	4,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	12,0	§	11,7	-2,1	§
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a) (b)	83,7	65,2	70,3	-16,0	7,8
Services (a) (b)	240,5	210,6	214,9	-10,6	2,0
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	189,6	182,4	188,2	-0,7	3,2
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	220,5	166,7	165,4	-25,0	-0,7
Unemployment rate (%)	7,9	6,7	6,8		
Males	7,6	6,0	6,0		
Females	8,1	7,3	7,6		
Youth (15 to 24)	21,9	19,9	17,6		
Long-term	4,2	3,2	3,2		
Inactive population	5.054,0	5.028,2	5.031,4	-0,4	0,1
Inactive population (15 and over)	3.634,4	3.622,2	3.626,7	-0,2	0,1
Males	1.470,6	1.466,5	1.474,3	0,2	0,5
Females	2.163,8	2.155,7	2.152,4	-0,5	-0,2
15 to 24	727,1	712,6	723,4	-0,5	1,5
25 to 34	108,9	106,8	108,8	-0,1	1,9
35 to 44	113,5	108,0	100,1	-11,8	-7,4
45 to 64	709,5	720,3	712,1	0,4	-1,1
65 and over	1.975,4	1.974,4	1.982,3	0,4	0,4
Students	820,5	804,5	812,8	-0,9	1,0
Fulfilled domestic tasks	377,9	374,1	380,4	0,7	1,7
Retired	1.753,9	1.761,2	1.767,3	0,8	0,3
Other inactive	682,1	682,4	666,2	-2,3	-2,4
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	16,8	17,9	21,3	26,8	19,6
Persons available to work but not seeking	199,6	178,7	177,0	-11,3	-0,9
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41,1	40,9	40,9		
Males	35,6	35,5	35,7		
Females	45,8	45,6	45,5		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2019.

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:

§ 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: 7 August 2019.