

7 August 2019

Employment Statistics

2nd quarter of 2019

The unemployment rate decreased to 6.3%

In the 2nd quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate¹ decreased to 6.3%, 0.5 percentage points (pp) lower than the previous quarter and 0.4 pp lower than the same quarter of the previous year.

The unemployed population, estimated at 328.5 thousand people, decreased by 7.1% (25.1 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 6.6% (23.3 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The employed population (4,916.7 thousand people) recorded a quarterly increase of 0.7% (36.5 thousand) and a year-on-year increase of 0.9% (42.6 thousand).

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate stood at 18.1% and increased by 0.5 pp from the previous quarter, but decreased by 1.3 pp from the same quarter of the previous year. The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 53.1%, up 6.3 pp from the previous quarter and up 0.8 pp from the same quarter of the previous year.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 2nd quarter of 2019 indicate that the labour force (active population), 5,245.1 thousand people, increased by 0.2% (11.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.4% (19.1 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.2%, having increased by 0.1 percentage points (pp) from the previous quarter and by 0.2 pp from the same quarter of 2018.

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 centred in May 2019 (which corresponds to the 2nd quarter 2019), published in the Press Release of June 2019 (released in 30-7-2019), 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 6.3%.

The participation rate of men (64.1%) was 9.2 pp higher than that of women (54.9%). Compared both to the previous quarter and to the previous year, the men's rate decreased by 0.2 pp while that of women increased by 0.4 pp.

2. Employed population

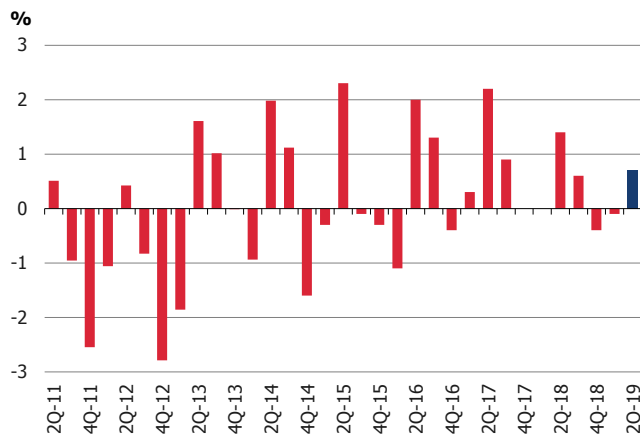
2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population (4,916.7 thousand people) increased by 0.7% (36.5 thousand), in line with the pattern observed in the second quarters of the data series started in 2011.

That change was explained by the increases recorded mainly in the following groups: women (43.1 thousand; 1.8 %); people aged 45 to 64 (26.1 thousand; 1.3%);

having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education or the tertiary education (17.9 thousand; 1.3%, in both cases); employed in the services sector (49.1 thousand; 1.4%) – the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and those of accommodation and food services contributed for 63.5% of this increase (31.2 thousand; 3.1%); as employees (42.7 thousand; 1.1%), with a permanent contract (47.5 thousand; 1.5%); and working full-time (41.4 thousand; 0.9%).

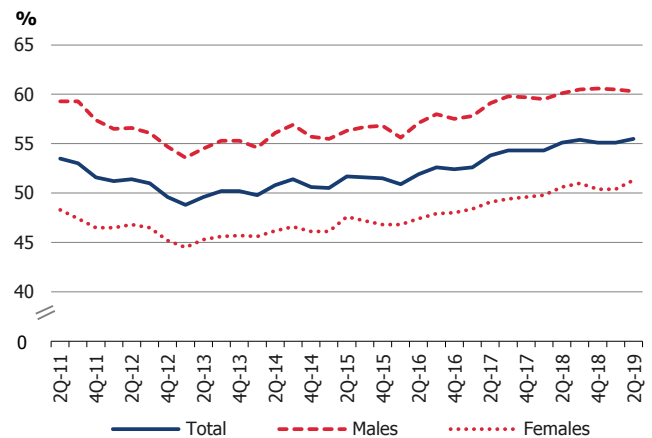
Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change



The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 55.5% and increased by 0.4 pp from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (60.3%) exceeded that of women (51.3%) by 9.0 pp. The former decreased by 0.2 pp while the latter increased by 0.9 pp from the 1st quarter 2019.

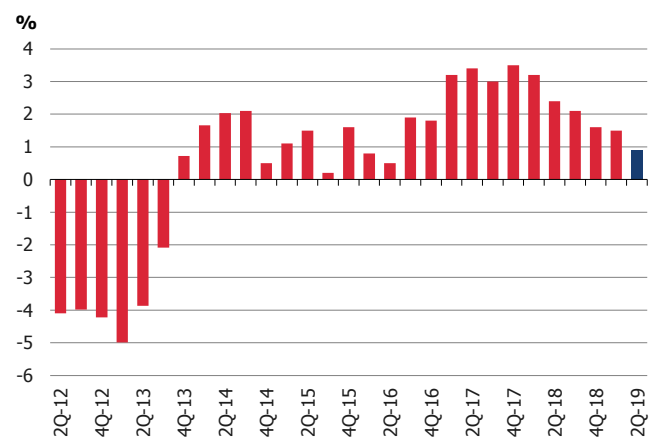
Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the employed population increased by 0.9% (42.6 thousand), extending the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013, although 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: women (37.4 thousand; 1.6%); people aged 45 to 64 (26.4 thousand; 1.3%); having completed the tertiary education (94.1 thousand; 7.3%)

or the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (66.9 thousand; 5.1%); employed in the services sector (81.5 thousand; 2.4%) – especially in the activities of wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (25.8 thousand; 3.7%), and of human health and social work activities (21.5 thousand; 4.7%); self-employed workers (23.8 thousand; 3.0%); and working full-time (31.2 thousand; 0.7%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 0.4 pp from the same quarter of 2018, with the increase for men (0.2 pp) being smaller than that for women (0.7 pp).

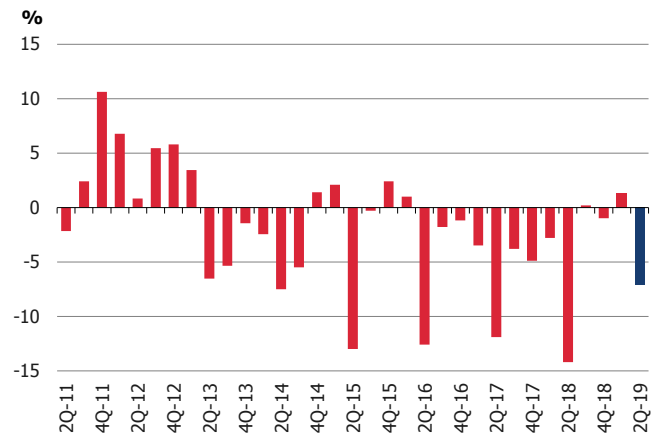
3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population (328.5 thousand people) decreased by 7.1% (25.1 thousand) from the previous quarter.

The unemployed population reduction came from the decreases observed, mainly, in the following groups: women (22.1 thousand; 11.3%); people aged 25 to 34 (17.6 thousand; 23.2%); who have completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (12.4 thousand; 7.4%) or the tertiary education (13.8 thousand; 17.7%); looking for a new job (23.0 thousand; 7.2%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (15.2 thousand; 7.1%); and seeking a job for less than 12 months (34.2 thousand; 18.2%).

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



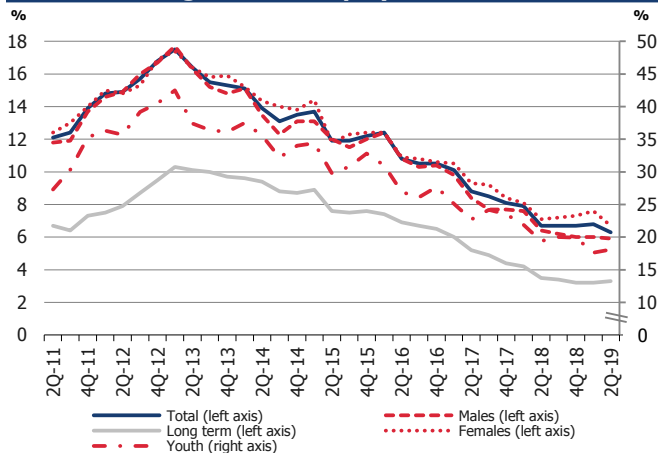
The unemployment rate for the 2nd quarter of 2019 decreased to 6.3%, the lowest rate of the data series started in 2011. From the previous quarter, it decreased by 0.5 pp.

The unemployment rate of men (5.9%) was lower than that of women (6.7%) by 0.8 pp, having the former decreased by 0.1 pp from the previous quarter and the latter by 0.9 pp.

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 18.1%, up 0.5 pp from the previous quarter.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 53.1%, up 6.3 pp from the 1st quarter of 2019.

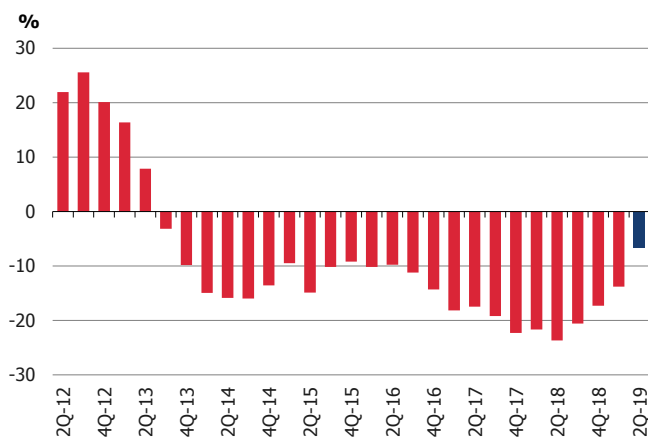
Figure 5: Unemployment rate



3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployed population decreased by 6.6% (23.3 thousand), expanding the sequence of decreases observed since the 3rd quarter of 2013. However, these decreases have been getting smaller over the past year, just as the year-on-year increases of the employed population.

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



That unemployed population decrease was explained mainly by the decreases recorded in the following groups: men (14.4 thousand; 8.5%); people aged 25 to 44 (28.2 thousand; 18.0%); people having completed,

at most, the first or second stages of basic education (23.0 thousand; 13.0%); looking for a new job (12.8 thousand; 4.1%), having been formerly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (21.1 thousand; 25.2%); and seeking a job for less than 12 months (14.0 thousand; 8.3%).

From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 pp, being that reduction slightly larger for men (0.5 pp) than for women (0.4 pp).

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 1.3 pp and the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) increased by 0.8 pp.

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated in 5,017.2 thousand people in the 2nd quarter of 2019, decreased by 0.3% (14.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.4% (21.1 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The inactive population aged 15 and over (3,616.4 thousand people, accounting for 72.1% of total inactive population), decreased by 0.3% from the previous quarter (10.3 thousand) and by 0.2% from the 2nd quarter of 2018 (7.7 thousand).

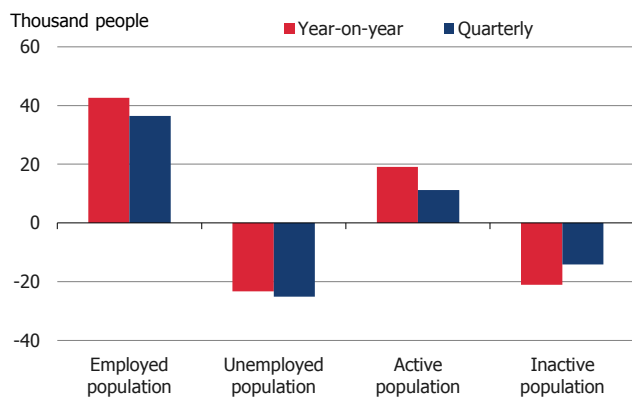
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) was 40.8%, having decreased by 0.1 pp from the previous quarter and by 0.2 pp from the same period of 2018.

The inactivity rate of women (45.1%) exceeded that of men (35.9%) by 9.2 pp.

Both from the previous quarter and from the year before, the inactivity rate of men increased by 0.2 pp and that of women decreased by 0.4 pp.

Figure 7 exhibits a summary of the observed changes in this quarter (quarterly and year-on-year) 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)

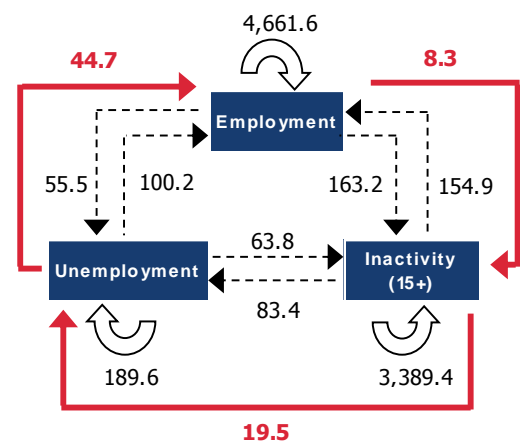
Employment

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2019, the number of persons who moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) was 55.5 thousand and the number of those who moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I) was 163.2 thousand. The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 218.6 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 100.2 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 154.9 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 255.1 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a positive net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 36.5 thousand persons (which correspond to the employed population quarterly change).

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



Unemployment

On the other hand, the net flow into unemployment was negative and comprised 25.1 thousand people (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the total of people becoming unemployed (138.8 thousand) being lower than the total of those leaving that status (164.0 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (55.5 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity

(83.4 thousand). On the other hand, the unemployment outflows to employment (100.2 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (63.8 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)

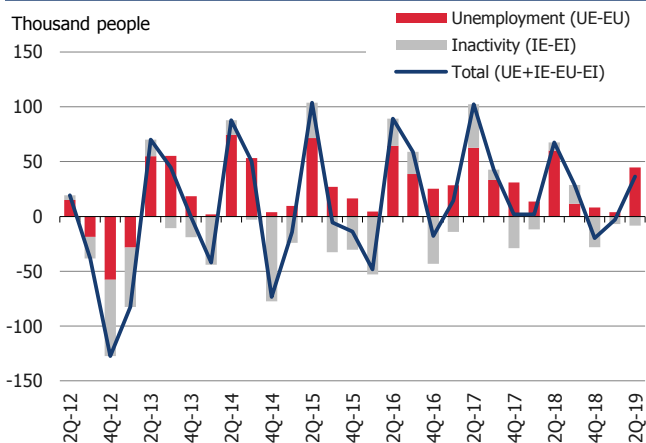
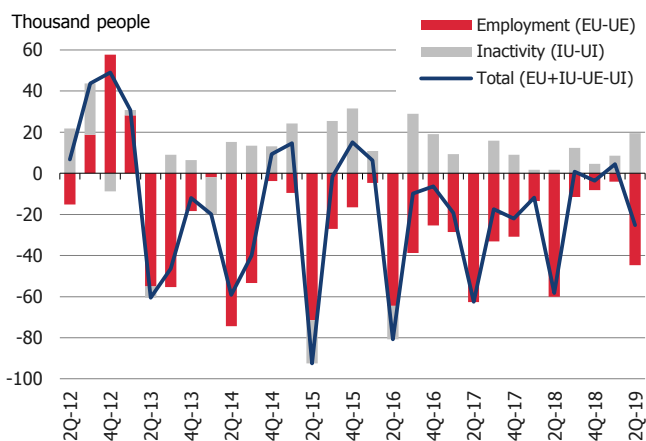


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



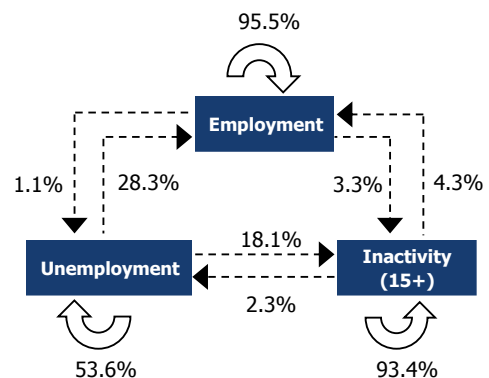
From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 2nd quarter 2019, that:

- The employment quarterly increase (36.5 thousand) resulted from the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (44.7 thousand) being larger than the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (8.3 thousand).
- The unemployment decrease between quarters (25.1 thousand) was explained by the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (44.7 thousand) having more than compensated the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (19.5 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 1st to the 2nd quarter of 2019, 1.1% 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 2019 (95.5% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,661.6 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 1st quarter of 2019, 46.4% moved out of this labour market state in the 2nd quarter of 2019: 28.3% became employed and 18.1% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 1st quarter of 2019, 4.3% moved into employment and 2.3% moved into unemployment in the 2nd quarter of 2019.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 2nd quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in five NUTS II regions of the country: *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (8.2%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.1%), *Alentejo* (6.9%), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (6.9%), and *Algarve* (6.7%).

The unemployment rate of *Norte* and of *Centro* (6.2% and 4.7%, respectively) were below that value.

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in *Alentejo* (0.6 pp) and decreased in the remaining regions, with the larger decreases being observed in *Algarve* (2.7 pp) and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.7 pp).

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

	2Q-2018	1Q-2019	2Q-2019
Portugal	6.7	6.8	6.3
Norte	7.2	6.8	6.2
Centro	5.3	4.9	4.7
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	7.2	7.8	7.1
Alentejo	6.9	6.3	6.9
Algarve	5.3	9.4	6.7
Região Autónoma dos Açores	8.2	8.4	8.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	8.3	7.0	6.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2019.

Compared to the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate has increased in *Algarve* (1.4 pp) and remained unchanged in *Alentejo* and *Região Autónoma dos Açores*, while having decreased in the remaining regions. The two largest year-on-year decreases were observed in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.4 pp) and in *Norte* (1.0 pp).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 2nd quarter of 2019, the labour underutilization was estimated at 676.5 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 12.4%.

The labour underutilisation decreased by 8.3% (61.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 5.9% (42.2 thousand) from the previous year. By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 328.5 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, decreased by 7.1% (25.1 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 6.6% (23.3 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate was 6.3%, down 0.5 pp from the previous quarter and down 0.4 pp from the 2nd quarter of 2018.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers affected 157.9 thousand people, 15.0% (27.9 thousand) less than in the previous quarter and 9.6% (16.8 thousand) less than in the same quarter of 2018.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available (21.9 thousand)

remained practically unchanged from the 1st quarter of 2019 and decreased by 4.6% (1.1 thousand) from the 2nd quarter of 2018.

- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking (168.2 thousand) decreased by 5.0% (8.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.6% (1.0 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

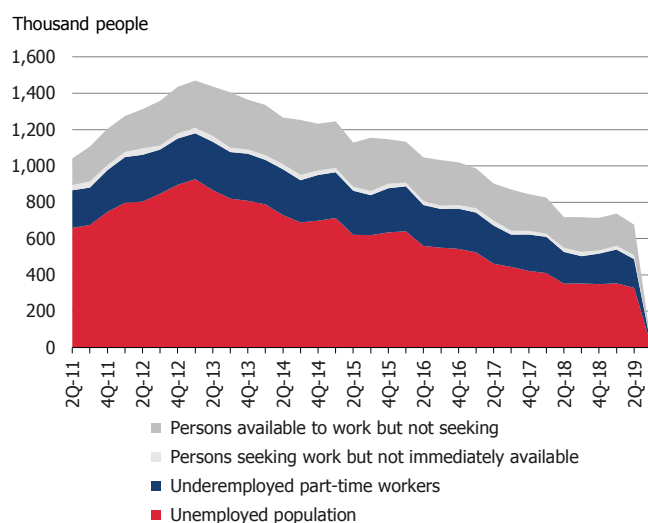
The quarterly decrease of both the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation in the 2nd quarter of 2019 follows the downwards trend observed since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 64.6% and 54.0%, respectively (corresponding to 598.3 thousand and 793.1 thousand people in each case). These reductions were also observed in the correspondent rates, having the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 6.3% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 12.4%.

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2018	1Q-2019	2Q-2019
Number	Thousands		
Total	718.7	737.8	676.5
Unemployed population	351.8	353.6	328.5
Underemployed part-time workers	174.7	185.8	157.9
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	23.0	21.3	21.9
Persons available to work but not seeking	169.2	177.0	168.2
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.8	6.3
Labour underutilisation rate	13.3	13.6	12.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2019.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 2nd quarter of 2019, from the total of 2,204.2 thousand young people (aged 15 to 34), 8.7% (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 1.3 pp (29.4 thousand). This decline resulted from a decrease for women (32.0 thousand; 2.9 pp) that more than compensated the slight increase for men (2.6 thousand; 0.3 pp). The rate reduction was also followed by decreases in all age groups, especially among those aged 25 to 34 (21.6 thousand; 1.9 pp).

In the 2nd quarter of 2019, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training has decreased by 0.2 pp (6.3 thousand), being that decrease larger among women (4.6 thousand; 0.4 pp) than men (1.7 thousand; 0.1 pp). The rate decrease was also observed in the age groups 15 to 19 (4.9 thousand; 0.9 pp) and 25 to 34 (3.9 thousand; 0.2 pp).

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

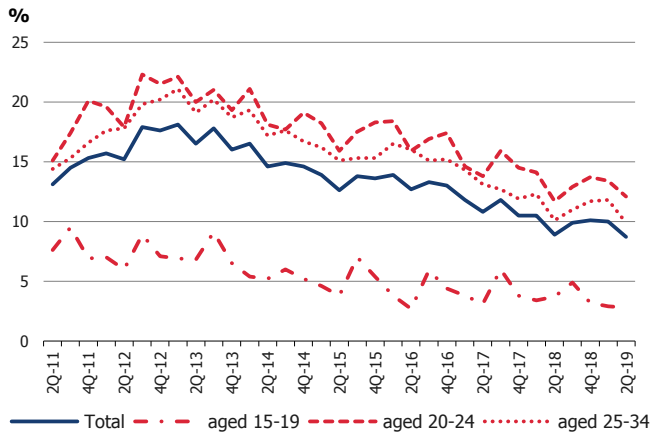


Table 3: Young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	2Q-2018	1Q-2019	2Q-2019
Number	Thousands		
Total	197.2	220.3	190.9
Males	93.1	88.8	91.4
Females	104.1	131.5	99.5
15 to 19	20.4	16.2	15.5
20 to 24	62.8	72.4	65.3
25 to 34	114.0	131.7	110.1
First and second stages of basic education	90.1	88.5	80.8
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	77.8	84.8	75.0
Tertiary education	29.2	47.0	35.1
Unemployed population	102.7	111.5	89.9
Inactive population	94.5	108.8	101.0
Rate	%		
Total	8.9	10.0	8.7
Males	8.4	8.0	8.3
Females	9.4	11.9	9.0
15 to 19	3.7	2.9	2.8
20 to 24	11.7	13.4	12.1
25 to 34	10.1	11.8	9.9
First and second stages of basic education	10.3	10.9	10.0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	9.1	9.8	8.6
Tertiary education	6.0	8.9	6.6
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	52.1	50.6	47.1
Inactive population	47.9	49.4	52.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2019.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2018	1Q-2019	2Q-2019	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,226.0	5,233.9	5,245.1	0.4	0.2
Males	2,653.8	2,654.2	2,644.6	-0.3	-0.4
Females	2,572.1	2,579.6	2,600.5	1.1	0.8
15 to 24	356.2	366.5	360.9	1.3	-1.5
25 to 34	1,021.7	1,009.9	1,007.1	-1.4	-0.3
35 to 44	1,390.8	1,379.7	1,369.3	-1.5	-0.8
45 to 64	2,204.4	2,214.4	2,237.9	1.5	1.1
65 and over	252.9	263.4	270.0	6.7	2.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,439.0	2,309.2	2,297.6	-5.8	-0.5
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,425.2	1,474.4	1,493.2	4.8	1.3
Tertiary education	1,361.8	1,450.2	1,454.3	6.8	0.3
Participation rate (%)	50.9	51.0	51.1		
Males	54.7	54.8	54.6		
Females	47.5	47.6	48.0		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	59.0	59.1	59.2		
Males	64.3	64.3	64.1		
Females	54.5	54.5	54.9		
Employed population	4,874.1	4,880.2	4,916.7	0.9	0.7
Males	2,484.2	2,496.0	2,489.4	0.2	-0.3
Females	2,389.9	2,384.2	2,427.3	1.6	1.8
15 to 24	287.0	301.9	295.7	3.0	-2.1
25 to 34	950.3	933.9	948.7	-0.2	1.6
35 to 44	1,305.7	1,304.1	1,299.4	-0.5	-0.4
45 to 64	2,081.9	2,082.2	2,108.3	1.3	1.3
65 and over	249.2	258.2	264.6	6.2	2.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,261.4	2,142.3	2,143.0	-5.2	0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,316.7	1,365.7	1,383.6	5.1	1.3
Tertiary education	1,296.0	1,372.2	1,390.1	7.3	1.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	315.1	282.1	275.5	-12.6	-2.3
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,208.1	1,214.8	1,208.8	0.1	-0.5
Services (a)	3,350.9	3,383.3	3,432.4	2.4	1.4
Employees	4,065.0	4,042.6	4,085.3	0.5	1.1
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,167.5	3,181.1	3,228.6	1.9	1.5
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	755.5	724.1	732.2	-3.1	1.1
Other contractual arrangements	142.0	137.4	124.5	-12.3	-9.4
Self-employed workers	790.6	815.9	814.4	3.0	-0.2
Unpaid family workers	18.5	21.7	17.0	-8.1	-21.6
Full-time workers	4,366.8	4,356.6	4,398.0	0.7	0.9
Part-time workers	507.3	523.6	518.7	2.3	-0.9
Underemployed part-time workers	174.7	185.8	157.9	-9.6	-15.0
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	55.1	55.1	55.5		
Males	60.1	60.5	60.3		
Females	50.6	50.4	51.3		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 2nd quarter of 2019.

Note:

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

Table 5: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2018	1Q-2019	2Q-2019	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	351.8	353.6	328.5	-6.6	-7.1
Males	169.6	158.2	155.2	-8.5	-1.9
Females	182.2	195.4	173.3	-4.9	-11.3
15 to 24	69.2	64.6	65.2	-5.7	1.0
25 to 34	71.4	76.0	58.4	-18.2	-23.2
35 to 44	85.1	75.7	69.9	-17.8	-7.6
45 and over	126.2	137.4	134.9	6.9	-1.8
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	177.6	167.0	154.6	-13.0	-7.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	108.5	108.7	109.7	1.0	0.9
Tertiary education	65.7	78.0	64.2	-2.3	-17.7
Looking for a first job	42.2	33.9	31.7	-25.0	-6.5
Looking for a new job	309.6	319.8	296.8	-4.1	-7.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	§	11.7	§	§	§
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a) (b)	83.9	70.3	62.8	-25.2	-10.7
Services (a) (b)	190.4	214.9	199.7	4.9	-7.1
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	168.0	188.2	154.0	-8.3	-18.2
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	183.8	165.4	174.4	-5.1	5.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.8	6.3		
Males	6.4	6.0	5.9		
Females	7.1	7.6	6.7		
Youth (15 to 24)	19.4	17.6	18.1		
Long-term	3.5	3.2	3.3		
Inactive population	5,038.3	5,031.4	5,017.2	-0.4	-0.3
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,624.1	3,626.7	3,616.4	-0.2	-0.3
Males	1,476.4	1,474.3	1,483.1	0.5	0.6
Females	2,147.8	2,152.4	2,133.3	-0.7	-0.9
15 to 24	732.5	723.4	729.0	-0.5	0.8
25 to 34	105.5	108.8	107.2	1.6	-1.5
35 to 44	110.4	100.1	101.2	-8.3	1.1
45 to 64	705.7	712.1	694.7	-1.6	-2.4
65 and over	1,970.1	1,982.3	1,984.5	0.7	0.1
Students	822.7	812.8	820.3	-0.3	0.9
Fulfilled domestic tasks	383.5	380.4	373.9	-2.5	-1.7
Retired	1,787.1	1,767.3	1,782.3	-0.3	0.8
Other inactive	630.8	666.2	639.9	1.4	-3.9
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	23.0	21.3	21.9	-4.6	2.7
Persons available to work but not seeking	169.2	177.0	168.2	-0.6	-5.0
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	41.0	40.9	40.8		
Males	35.7	35.7	35.9		
Females	45.5	45.5	45.1		

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

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.

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