

5 February 2020

Employment Statistics

4th quarter of 2019

The unemployment rate stood at 6.7% in the 4th quarter and at 6.5% in 2019

In the 4th quarter of 2019

The unemployment rate stood at 6.7%, higher by 0.6 percentage points (pp) than the previous quarter value and equal to the value of a year earlier.

The unemployed population, estimated at 352.4 thousand people, has increased by 9.0% (29.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.9% (3.3 thousand) from the year before.

The employed population, 4,907.6 thousand people, has decreased by 0.8% (40.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and has increased by 0.5% (24.6 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2018.

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate stood at 19.5%, up 1.6 pp and down 0.4 pp from the previous quarter and from the year before, respectively. The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 47.8%, having decreased by 4.6 pp from the previous quarter and remained unchanged from the year before.

In 2019

The unemployment rate stood at 6.5%, down 0.5 pp from 2018.

The unemployed population, 339.5 thousand people, has decreased by 7.2% (26.4 thousand) from the previous year, while the employed population, 4,913.1 thousand people, has increased by 1.0% (46.4 thousand).

The young people (aged 15 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 18.3%, 2.0 pp less than in the previous year. The proportion of long-term unemployment was 49.9%, having decreased by 1.2 pp from the former year.

The labour underutilisation rate was 12.7%, 1.0 pp lower than that of the previous year, corresponding to the lowest value of the data series started in 2011.

Among the young people aged 15 to 34 residing in Portugal, 9.5% (210.1 thousand) were not in employment, in education or training, a share that has decreased by 0.4 pp (8.1 thousand) from 2018.

The three Europe 2020 indicators – employment rate of those aged 20 to 64, early leavers from education and training rate, and tertiary educational attainment rate – whose targets, established for Portugal, are 75% or over, less than 10%, and at least 40%, respectively, were estimated at 76.1%, 10.6%, and 36.2% (75.4%, 11.8%, and 33.5% in 2018).

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 4th quarter of 2019 indicate that the labour force (active population), 5,260.0 thousand people, has decreased by 0.2% (11.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and has increased by 0.5% (27.9 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 59.3%, having decreased by 0.2 percentage points (pp) from the prior quarter and increased by 0.2 pp from the 4th quarter of 2018.

The participation rate of men (64.3%) was 9.3 pp higher than that of women (55.0%) and it has decreased by 0.6 pp from the previous quarter and by 0.2 pp in the year-on-year comparison, while the participation rate of women has increased from both periods under comparison (0.3 pp and 0.6 pp, respectively).

In terms of the annual average, in 2019, the active population was estimated at 5,252.6 thousand people and has increased by 0.4% from the previous year (20.0 thousand).

In that year, the participation rate of the working age population was 59.3%, up 0.2 pp from 2018.

2. Employed population

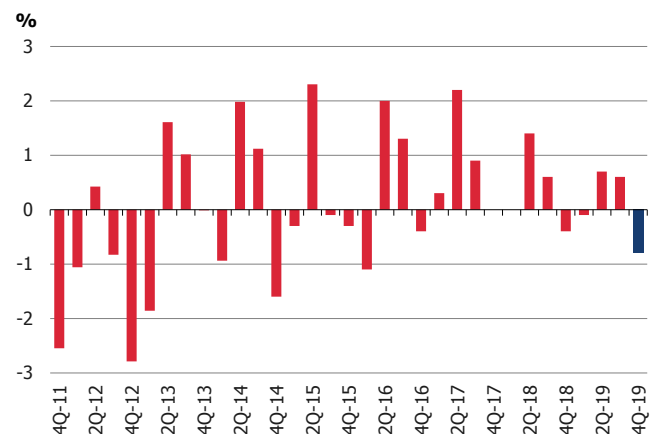
2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population (4,907.6 thousand people) decreased by 0.8% (40.2 thousand), in line with the

pattern observed in the fourth quarters of the data series started in 2011.

That change was explained by the decreases recorded mainly in the following groups: men (37.3 thousand; 1.5%); people aged 25 to 34 (18.4 thousand; 2.0%) and 15 to 24 (16.6 thousand; 5.2%); having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (26.8 thousand; 1.8%) or having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (26.2 thousand; 1.2%); employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (27.7 thousand; 10.1%); as employees (45.1 thousand; 1.1%), with a permanent contract (30.4 thousand; 0.9%); and working full-time (49.9 thousand; 1.1%).

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change

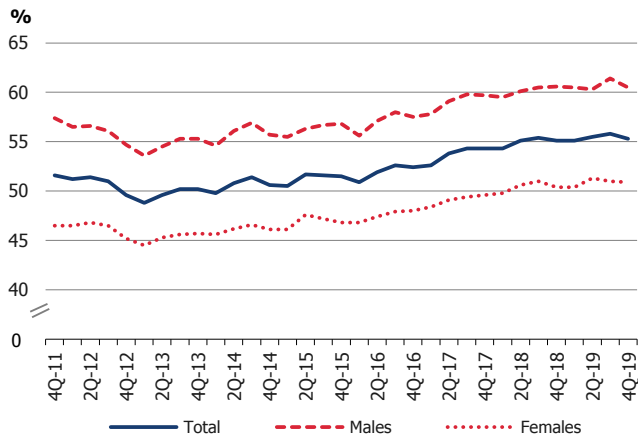


The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 55.3% and decreased by 0.5 pp from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (60.5%) exceeded that of women (50.9%) by 9.6 pp, having both rates decreased

from the 3rd quarter 2019 (0.9 pp and 0.1 pp, respectively).

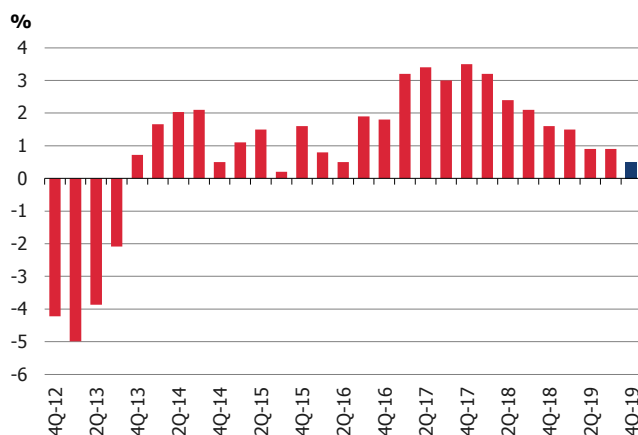
Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the employed population increased by 0.5% (24.6 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

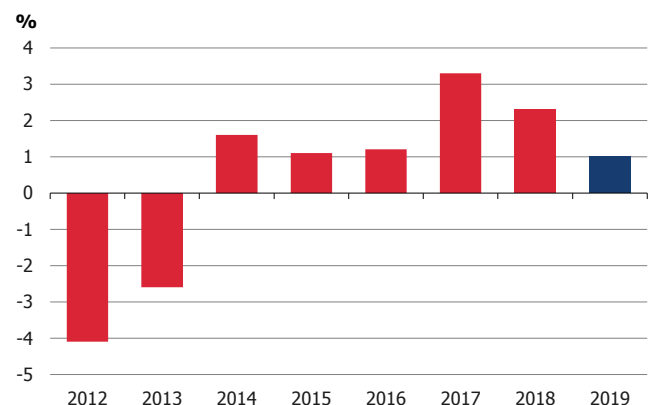
following groups: women (32.1 thousand; 1.4%); people aged 45 to 64 (69.4 thousand; 3.3%); having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (72.3 thousand; 5.4%); employed in the services sector (60.5 thousand; 1.8%) – especially in the activities of human health and social work activities (39.1 thousand; 8.8%); as employees (24.9 thousand; 0.6%), with a permanent contract (82.4 thousand; 2.6%); and working full-time (40.6 thousand; 0.9%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) increased by 0.2 pp from the same quarter of 2018, with the women’s rate increasing by 0.5 pp while that of men has decreased by 0.1 pp.

2.3. Annual changes

In 2019, the employed population was estimated at 4,913.1 thousand people and increased by 1.0% from the previous year (46.4 thousand), continuing the series of increases started in 2014 and their slowdown started in 2018.

Figure A: Employed population annual rate of change



For the annual rate of change in the employed population contributed mostly the employment

increases in the following groups: women (28.0 thousand; 1.2%); people aged 45 to 64 (43.9 thousand; 2.1%); having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (76.2 thousand; 5.7%); employed in the services sector (67.3 thousand; 2.0%), especially in the human health and social work activities (23.5 thousand; 5.2%); as employees (28.3 thousand; 0.7%), with a permanent contract (70.7 thousand; 2.2%); and working full-time (49.6 thousand; 1.1%).

The employment rate (15 years old and over) was 55.4%, up 0.4 pp from 2018.

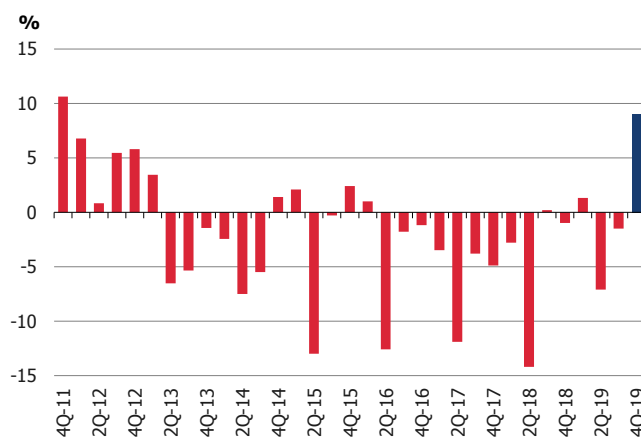
3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population (352.4 thousand people) increased by 9.0% (29.0 thousand) from the previous quarter. An increase of this dimension only found parallel in the 4th quarter of 2011.

The unemployed population growth came from the increases observed, mainly, in the following groups: women (15.8 thousand; 8.9%); people aged 25 to 34 (17.7 thousand; 27.1%); who have completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (24.4 thousand; 25.1%); looking for a new job (21.6 thousand; 7.6%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (21.5 thousand; 11.3%); and seeking a job for less than 12 months (29.9 thousand; 19.4%).

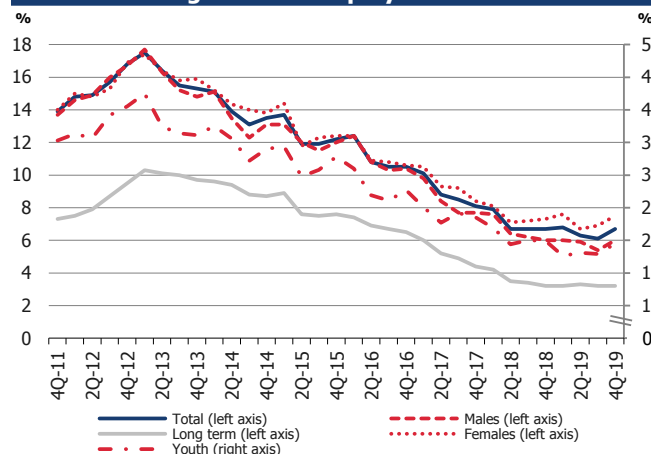
Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2019 decreased to 6.7%¹, having increased by 0.6 pp from the previous quarter.

The unemployment rate of men (6.0%) was lower than that of women (7.5%) by 1.5 pp, having both increased by 0.6 pp from the previous quarter.

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 November 2019 (which corresponds to the 4th quarter 2019), published in the Press Release of December 2019 (released in 29-1-2020), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 15 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.8%.

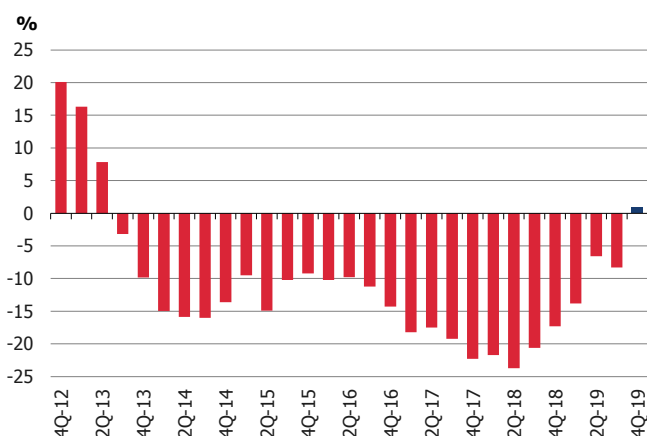
The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 19.5%, up 1.6 pp from the previous quarter.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 47.8%, down 4.6 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2019.

3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployed population has increased by 0.9% (3.3 thousand), interrupting the sequence of decreases observed since the 3rd quarter of 2013.

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



That unemployed population increase was explained mainly by the increases recorded in the following groups: women (6.0 thousand; 3.2%); people aged 25 to 34 (9.4 thousand; 12.8%); people having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (16.9 thousand; 16.1%); looking for the first job (3.2 thousand; 7.4%); and seeking a job both for less than 12 months (1.7 thousand; 0.9%) and for 12 months or longer (1.6 thousand; 0.9%).

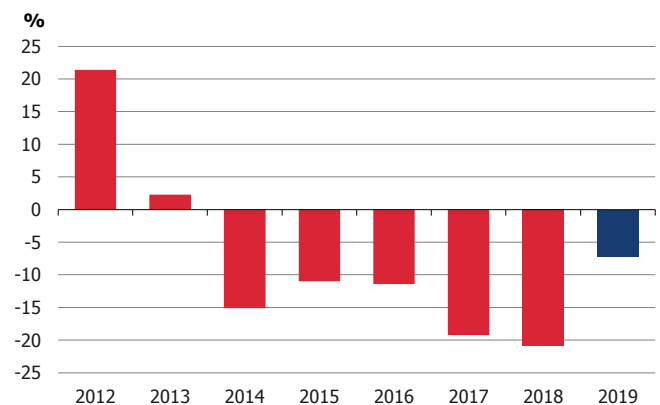
From the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate remained unchanged, as did that for men, while that for women has increased by 0.2 pp.

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 decreased by 0.4 pp and the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) has remained unchanged.

3.3. Annual changes

In 2019, there were 339.5 thousand unemployed people, having decreased by 7.2% (26.4 thousand) from the previous year. This was the smallest decrease observed since 2014, when the unemployed population started to decline. From 2013, the year where the unemployed population reached its peak, there was an accumulate decrease of 515.7 thousand people.

Figure 8: Unemployed population annual rate of change



For the unemployed population annual rate of change contributed, mainly, the decreases in the following groups: men (20.6 thousand; 11.8%); people aged 35 to 44 (13.8 thousand; 17.0%); having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (19.6 thousand;

11.4%); seeking a new job (18.6 thousand; 5.8%), who were formerly in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (9.0 thousand; 12.1%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (17.5 thousand; 9.4%).

The unemployment rate for 2019 stood at 6.5% and was down 0.5 pp from the previous year. That value corresponds to the lowest annual unemployment rate of the data series started in 2011 and, when compared to 2013 (the year where the unemployment rate has reached its peak), there was an accumulate decrease of 9.7 pp.

The young people (aged 15 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 18.3%, down 2.0 pp from the previous year, being the lowest youth's unemployment rate of the series started in 2011.

In 2019, the share of unemployed looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 49.9%, having decreased by 1.2 pp from the former year. This is the fifth consecutive annual decrease of this indicator after the maximum value reached in 2014 (65.5%).

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated in 5,004.7 thousand people in the 4th quarter of 2019, increased by 0.3% (14.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.5% (23.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

The inactive population aged 15 and over (3,608.6 thousand people, accounting for 72.1% of total inactive population) has increased by 0.5%

(16.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and has decreased by 0.4% (13.6 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2018.

The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) was 40.7%, having increased by 0.2 pp from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.2 pp from the same period of 2018.

The inactivity rate of women (45.0%) exceeded that of men (35.7%) by 9.3 pp. From the previous quarter, the former has decreased by 0.3 pp while the latter has increased by 0.6 pp. The same pattern was observed from the 4th quarter of 2018 with the inactivity rate of women decreasing by 0.6 pp while that of men has increased by 0.2 pp.

In 2019, the total inactive population was estimated at 5,010.8 thousand people and decreased by 0.4% (20.7 thousand) from the previous year. The inactive population aged 15 and over corresponded to 3,611.0 thousand people and decreased by 0.2% (8.2 thousand).

In that year, the inactivity rate was 40.7%, down 0.2 pp from 2018.

Figure 7 exhibits a summary of the observed changes in this quarter (quarterly and year-on-year) and in 2019 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

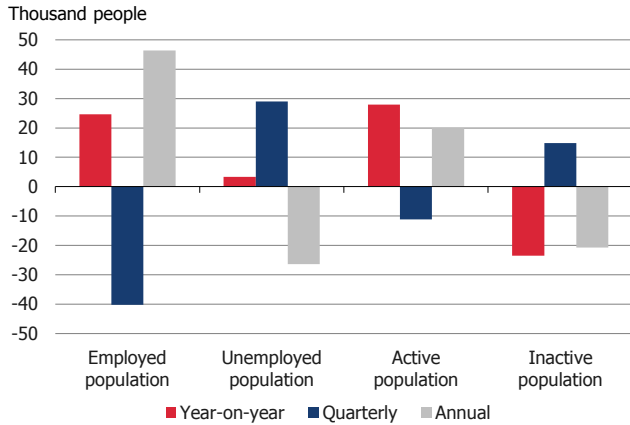
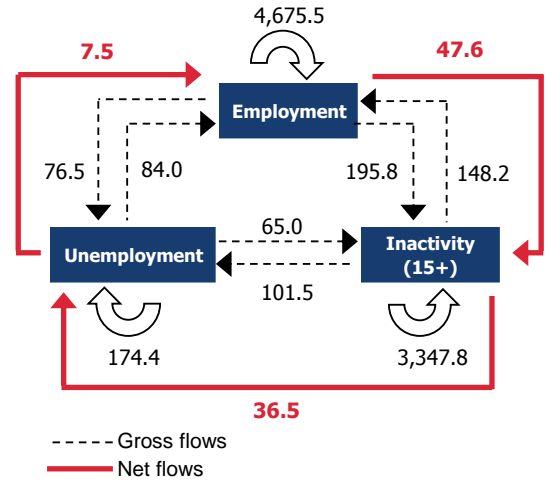


Diagram 1: Quarterly flows between labour force status (Thousand people)



5. Quarterly flows between labour market status

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

Employment

From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2019, 76.5 thousand persons moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) and 195.8 thousand moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I). The number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was then 272.3 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 84.0 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 148.2 thousand. The number of persons moving into employment, within a quarter, was 232.2 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a negative net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 40.2 thousand persons (which correspond to the employed population quarterly change).

Unemployment

On the other hand, the net flow into unemployment was positive and comprised 29.0 thousand people (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the total of people becoming unemployed (178.0 thousand) being higher than the total of those leaving that status (149.1 thousand).

The unemployment inflows from employment (76.5 thousand) were smaller than those from inactivity (101.5 thousand). On the other hand, the unemployment outflows to employment (84.0 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (65.0 thousand).

The next figures exhibit the quarterly developments of the net employment and unemployment flows, from the 3rd 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)

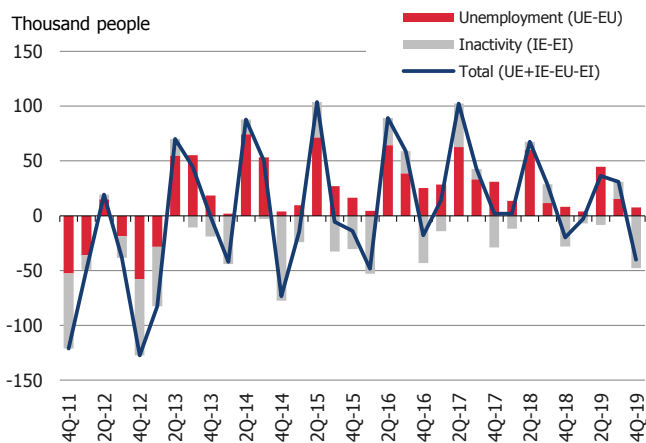
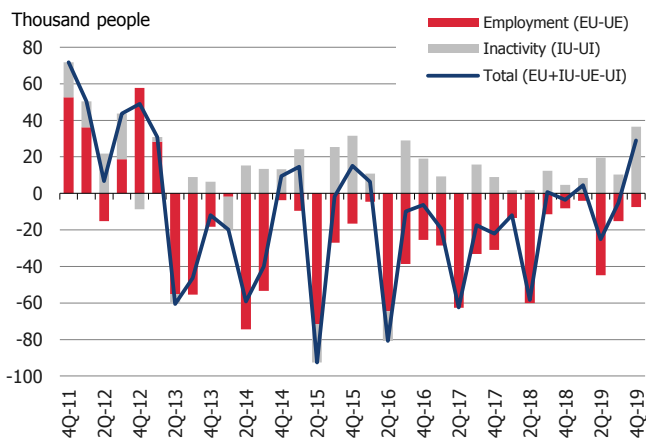


Figure 9: Net unemployment quarterly flows (inflows - outflows = quarterly change)



From these estimates analysis, it is possible to conclude, for the 4th quarter 2019, that:

- The employment quarterly decrease (40.2 thousand) resulted from the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (47.6 thousand) having overcome the positive net

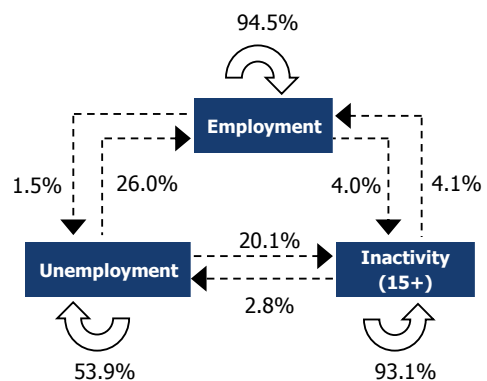
flow between employment and unemployment (7.5 thousand).

- The unemployment increase between quarters (29.0 thousand) was explained by the positive net flow between employment and inactivity (36.4 thousand) having more than compensated the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (7.5 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2019, 1.5% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 4.0% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed moving out of this situation totalling 5.5% in the 4th quarter of 2019 (94.5% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,675.5 thousand people, as in Diagram 1).

Diagram 2: Quarterly flows between labour force status (in % of initial status)



From the total of unemployed persons in the 3rd quarter of 2019, 46.1% moved out of this labour market state in the 4th quarter of 2019: 26.0% became employed and 20.1% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 3rd quarter of 2019, 4.1% moved into employment and 2.8% moved into unemployment in the 4th quarter of 2019.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 4th quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in all NUTS II regions of the country, except in *Centro* (5.2%): *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (7.6%), *Alentejo* (7.3%), *Norte* and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.1% in both), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (7.0%), and *Algarve* (6.8%).

Compared to the previous quarter, and as in the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate has increased in all regions. The three largest quarterly increases were observed in *Algarve* (1.5 pp), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.7 pp), and *Norte* (0.5 pp).

Autónoma da Madeira (1.9 pp), *Algarve* (1.0 pp), and *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (0.9 pp).

In 2019, only the *Centros* unemployment rate (4.9%) stood below the national average. The highest unemployment rates, higher than the national average, were recorded in the remaining regions: *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (7.9%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* and *Algarve* (7.1% in both regions), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (7.0%), *Alentejo* (6.9%), and *Norte* (6.7%).

Compared to 2018, the unemployment rate has decreased in all regions, with the exception of *Algarve* where it has increased by 0.7 pp. The three largest decreases were recorded in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.8 pp), *Região Autónoma dos Açores*, and *Centro* (0.7 pp in both regions).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

In the 4th quarter of 2019, the labour underutilization was estimated at 678.0 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 12.5%.

The labour underutilisation increased by 1.5% (10.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 5.0% (35.5 thousand) from the previous year. By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 352.4 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, increased by 9.0% (29.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.9% (3.3 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate was 6.7%, up 0.6 pp from the

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

	Unit: %				
	4Q-2018	3Q-2019	4Q-2019	2018	2019
Portugal	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.5
Norte	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.7
Centro	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.6	4.9
A. M. Lisboa	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.1
Alentejo	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.9
Algarve	7.8	5.3	6.8	6.4	7.1
R. A. Açores	8.5	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.9
R. A. Madeira	8.9	6.9	7.0	8.8	7.0

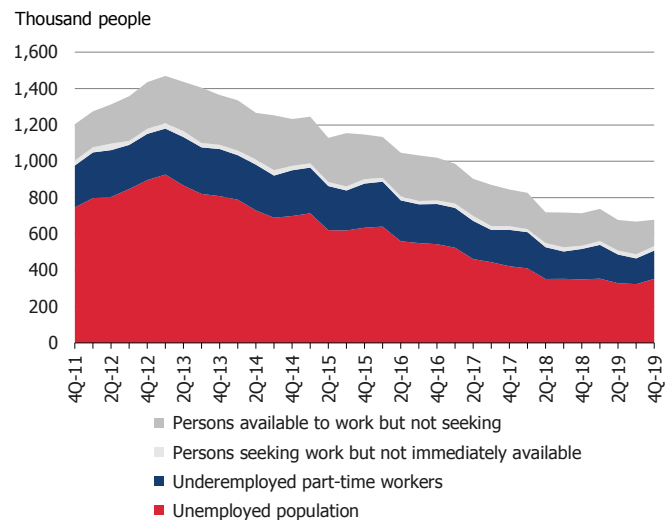
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2019.

Compared to the same quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate has increased in *Norte* and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.4 pp in both cases), having decreased in the remaining regions. The three largest year-on-year decreases were observed in *Região*

previous quarter and unchanged from the 4th quarter of 2018.

- The number of underemployed part-time workers affected 155.7 thousand people, 10.0% (14.2 thousand) more than in the previous quarter and 7.2% (12.2 thousand) less than in the same quarter of 2018.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available (24.7 thousand) has increased by 7.3% (1.7 thousand) from the 3rd quarter of 2019 and by 38.4% (6.8 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2018.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking (145.2 thousand) has decreased by 19.2% (34.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 18.8% (33.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2018.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components

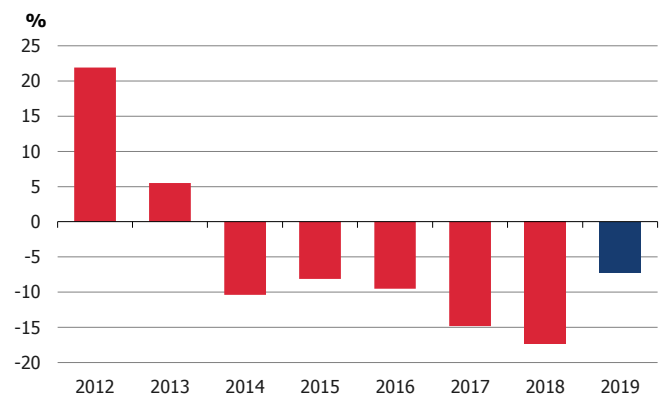


Albeit of the quarterly increase in the 4th quarter of 2019, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed downwards trends since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 62.0% and 53.9%, respectively (corresponding to 574.4 thousand and 791.6 thousand people in each 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 12.5%.

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level	
	4Q-2018	3Q-2019	4Q-2019	2018	2019
Number	Thousands				
Total	713.5	667.7	678.0	743.9	690.0
Unemployed population	349.1	323.4	352.4	365.9	339.5
Underemployed part-time workers	167.9	141.5	155.7	173.0	160.2
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	17.9	23.0	24.7	20.3	22.8
Persons available to work but not seeking	178.7	179.7	145.2	184.6	167.5
Rate	%				
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.5
Labour underutilisation rate	13.1	12.2	12.5	13.7	12.7

Figure C: Labour underutilisation annual rate of change



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2019.

In 2019, the labour underutilisation covered 690.0 thousand people, 7.2% fewer (53.9 thousand) than in 2018. The labour underutilisation rate was 12.7%, down by 1.0 pp from the year before.

In the same year, the unemployed population (339.5 thousand) accounted for slightly less than half (49.2%) of the labour underutilisation. In turn, the group of persons available to work but not seeking (167.5 thousand) accounted for 24.3% of the labour underutilisation. The third largest component of this indicator (23.2%) was the underemployment of part-time workers, which covered 160.2 thousand people. Finally, the persons seeking work but not immediately available (22.8 thousand) represented only 3.3% of the labour underutilisation. When comparing to 2018, the first three components have decreased (7.2%, 9.3% and 7.4%, respectively), while the fourth one has increased by 11.9%.

8. Young people not in employment, education or training

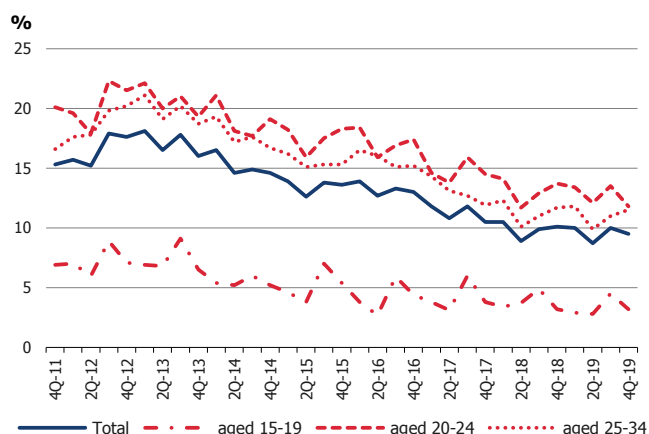
In the 4th quarter of 2019, from the total of 2,195.4 thousand young people aged 15 to 34, 9.5% (208.9 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training has decreased by 0.5 pp (11.3 thousand). This reduction resulted from the decrease for women (2.0 pp; 21.6 thousand) having more than compensated the increase for men (0.9 pp; 10.4 thousand). The rate decrease was also verified among the youngest age groups, namely among those

aged 15 to 19 (1.3 pp; 7.4 thousand) and those aged 20 to 24 (1.7 pp; 8.8 thousand).

The rate of young people not in employment, education or training has decreased also from the 4th quarter of 2018 (0.6 pp; 13.5 thousand). This reduction was followed by a decreased higher for women (1.1 pp; 12.2 thousand) than for men (0.1 pp; 1.3 thousand) and by decreases in all age groups under analysis, especially among those aged 20 to 24 (1.9 pp; 8.7 thousand).

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



In 2019, from the total of 2,201.7 thousand young people aged 15 to 34, 9.5% (210.1 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

Comparing to 2018, the share of young people that were not in employment, education or training decreased by 0.4 pp (8.1 thousand), being this reduction explained by the decrease in the men's rate (0.9 pp; 10.9 thousand) and in all age groups, especially among those aged 25 to 34 (0.3 pp; 4.4 thousand).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level	
	4Q-2018	3Q-2019	4Q-2019	2018	2019
Number	Thousands				
Total	222.4	220.2	208.9	218.2	210.1
Males	98.6	86.9	97.3	102.0	91.1
Females	123.8	133.2	111.6	116.2	118.9
15 to 19	17.9	24.8	17.4	21.0	18.5
20 to 24	73.3	73.4	64.6	70.1	68.9
25 to 34	131.2	121.9	126.9	127.1	122.7
First and second stages of basic education	78.5	78.9	81.8	87.8	82.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	88.1	85.5	78.0	88.2	80.8
Tertiary education	55.8	55.7	49.1	42.2	46.7
Unemployed population	115.9	102.7	113.4	114.4	104.4
Inactive population	106.5	117.5	95.5	103.8	105.7
Rate	%				
Total	10.1	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.5
Males	8.9	7.9	8.8	9.2	8.3
Females	11.3	12.2	10.2	10.6	10.8
15 to 19	3.2	4.5	3.2	3.8	3.4
20 to 24	13.7	13.5	11.8	13.1	12.7
25 to 34	11.7	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.0
First and second stages of basic education	9.7	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.6
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	10.2	9.4	8.7	10.2	9.1
Tertiary education	10.6	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.7
Proportion of					
Unemployed population	52.1	46.6	54.3	52.4	49.7
Inactive population	47.9	53.4	45.7	47.6	50.3

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2019.

9. Europe 2020 indicators

The key areas of the Europe 2020 strategy are expressed in the form of five headline targets in terms of employment, research and development, climate change and energy, education, poverty and social exclusion. To these targets were associated measurable benchmarks, capable of reflecting the diversity of Member States situations and whose progress is assessed through clear and comparable indicators.

The headline targets for Employment (to increase the employment rate of those aged 20 to 64 to 75%) and for

Education (to reduce the early leaver from education and training rate to less than 10% and to increase the tertiary educational attainment rate among those aged 30 to 34 to, at least, 40%) are assessed through Labour Force Survey indicators.

Europe 2020 indicators

Portugal	2020 headline target	Annual level		
		2011	2018	2019
Employment rate (age group 20-64)	75%	68.8	75.4	76.1
Early leavers from education and training	10%	23.0	11.8	10.6
Tertiary educational attainment	40%	26.7	33.5	36.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2019.

The assessment indicators reveal that, in 2019, Portugal has reinforced the employment rate of those aged 20 to 64 by increasing it by 0.7 pp from 2018, year where the benchmark was met by surpassing the headline target of 75%. In 2011, Portugal was 6.2 pp below this value.

However, Portugal has not yet met the headline targets for Education, but has improved them when comparing to last year.

In 2019, the early leaver from education and training rate² was estimated at 10.6%, while the target was set at 10%. This value shows a 1.2 pp decrease from 2018, allowing Portugal to be at 0.6 pp from its benchmark when in 2011 was at 13.0 pp.

On the other hand, the tertiary educational attainment rate² stood at 36.2%, with the 2020 target being set at 40% (a 3.8 pp difference), which corresponds to a 2.7 pp increase from 2018. In 2011, Portugal was 13.3 pp behind the benchmark.

² Concepts available at the Technical note.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2018	3Q-2019	4Q-2019	2018	2019	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Labour force (active population)	5,232.1	5,271.2	5,260.0	5,232.6	5,252.6	0.5	-0.2	0.4
Males	2,665.4	2,679.2	2,655.1	2,660.5	2,658.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.1
Females	2,566.8	2,592.0	2,604.9	2,572.1	2,594.3	1.5	0.5	0.9
15 to 24	374.1	389.9	377.0	371.9	373.6	0.8	-3.3	0.4
25 to 34	1,009.6	1,004.2	1,003.5	1,016.4	1,006.2	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0
35 to 44	1,377.3	1,349.6	1,340.5	1,384.2	1,359.8	-2.7	-0.7	-1.8
45 to 64	2,201.7	2,258.9	2,279.1	2,203.7	2,247.6	3.5	0.9	2.0
65 and over	269.4	268.5	259.9	256.3	265.4	-3.5	-3.2	3.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,342.6	2,281.7	2,258.3	2,406.3	2,286.7	-3.6	-1.0	-5.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,455.0	1,546.6	1,544.3	1,448.3	1,514.6	6.1	-0.2	4.6
Tertiary education	1,434.5	1,442.8	1,457.5	1,378.1	1,451.2	1.6	1.0	5.3
Participation rate (%)	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.0	51.2			
Males	54.9	55.3	54.8	54.8	54.9			
Females	47.4	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.9			
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	59.1	59.5	59.3	59.1	59.3			
Males	64.5	64.9	64.3	64.4	64.4			
Females	54.4	54.7	55.0	54.5	54.8			
Employed population	4,883.0	4,947.8	4,907.6	4,866.7	4,913.1	0.5	-0.8	1.0
Males	2,504.7	2,534.4	2,497.1	2,485.8	2,504.2	-0.3	-1.5	0.7
Females	2,378.4	2,413.4	2,410.5	2,380.8	2,408.8	1.4	-0.1	1.2
15 to 24	299.6	320.2	303.6	296.4	305.3	1.3	-5.2	3.0
25 to 34	936.2	939.0	920.6	939.8	935.6	-1.7	-2.0	-0.5
35 to 44	1,305.0	1,285.6	1,280.9	1,303.1	1,292.5	-1.8	-0.4	-0.8
45 to 64	2,079.3	2,138.9	2,148.7	2,075.6	2,119.5	3.3	0.5	2.1
65 and over	263.0	264.1	253.9	251.7	260.2	-3.5	-3.9	3.4
First and second stages of basic education	2,187.5	2,137.9	2,111.7	2,233.7	2,133.7	-3.5	-1.2	-4.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,350.1	1,449.2	1,422.4	1,329.0	1,405.2	5.4	-1.8	5.7
Tertiary education	1,345.4	1,360.7	1,373.5	1,304.0	1,374.1	2.1	0.9	5.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	274.9	275.3	247.6	294.2	270.1	-10.0	-10.1	-8.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1,222.2	1,212.2	1,213.7	1,209.2	1,212.4	-0.7	0.1	0.3
Services (a)	3,385.9	3,460.3	3,446.4	3,363.3	3,430.6	1.8	-0.4	2.0
Employees	4,058.2	4,128.2	4,083.1	4,056.5	4,084.8	0.6	-1.1	0.7
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,169.2	3,282.0	3,251.6	3,165.1	3,235.8	2.6	-0.9	2.2
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	733.9	712.3	706.6	745.0	718.8	-3.7	-0.8	-3.5
Other contractual arrangements	155.1	134.0	124.8	146.4	130.2	-19.6	-6.8	-11.1
Self-employed workers	804.9	804.5	807.1	789.7	810.5	0.3	0.3	2.6
Unpaid family workers	20.0	15.0	17.5	20.5	17.8	-12.3	16.5	-12.9
Full-time workers	4,367.0	4,457.5	4,407.6	4,355.3	4,404.9	0.9	-1.1	1.1
Part-time workers	516.1	490.3	500.1	511.3	508.2	-3.1	2.0	-0.6
Underemployed part-time workers	167.9	141.5	155.7	173.0	160.2	-7.2	10.0	-7.4
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	55.1	55.8	55.3	55.0	55.4			
Males	60.6	61.4	60.5	60.2	60.7			
Females	50.4	51.0	50.9	50.4	50.9			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th quarter of 2019.

Note:

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

Table 5: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2018	3Q-2019	4Q-2019	2018	2019	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Unemployed population	349.1	323.4	352.4	365.9	339.5	0.9	9.0	-7.2
Males	160.7	144.9	158.0	174.7	154.1	-1.7	9.1	-11.8
Females	188.4	178.6	194.4	191.3	185.4	3.2	8.9	-3.1
15 to 24	74.6	69.7	73.4	75.5	68.2	-1.6	5.3	-9.6
25 to 34	73.5	65.2	82.9	76.6	70.6	12.8	27.1	-7.8
35 to 44	72.3	64.0	59.6	81.1	67.3	-17.5	-6.9	-17.0
45 and over	128.7	124.4	136.4	132.7	133.3	6.0	9.6	0.4
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	155.1	143.9	146.6	172.6	153.0	-5.5	1.9	-11.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	104.9	97.4	121.8	119.3	109.4	16.1	25.1	-8.3
Tertiary education	89.0	82.1	84.0	74.1	77.1	-5.7	2.3	4.1
Looking for a first job	43.1	39.0	46.3	45.5	37.7	7.4	18.8	-17.2
Looking for a new job	306.0	284.5	306.1	320.4	301.8	o	7.6	-5.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	§	§	§	9.3	9.5	§	§	1.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a) (b)	65.2	63.4	65.8	74.6	65.6	1.0	3.9	-12.1
Services (a) (b)	210.6	189.7	211.2	211.2	203.9	0.3	11.3	-3.5
Unemployed by duration of search								
Less than 12 months	182.4	154.2	184.1	179.1	170.1	0.9	19.4	-5.0
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	166.7	169.3	168.3	186.8	169.3	0.9	-0.6	-9.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.5			
Males	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.6	5.8			
Females	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.1			
Youth (15 to 24)	19.9	17.9	19.5	20.3	18.3			
Long-term	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2			
Inactive population	5,028.2	4,989.9	5,004.7	5,031.5	5,010.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.4
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,622.2	3,592.4	3,608.6	3,619.2	3,611.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.2
Males	1,466.5	1,448.5	1,473.6	1,470.4	1,469.9	0.5	1.7	o
Females	2,155.7	2,143.9	2,135.0	2,148.8	2,141.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4
15 to 24	712.6	699.6	712.9	716.3	716.2	o	1.9	o
25 to 34	106.8	105.0	102.0	108.0	105.7	-4.5	-2.9	-2.1
35 to 44	108.0	111.3	111.8	113.0	106.1	3.5	0.5	-6.1
45 to 64	720.3	679.8	666.3	709.4	688.2	-7.5	-2.0	-3.0
65 and over	1,974.4	1,996.6	2,015.6	1,972.5	1,994.8	2.1	1.0	1.1
Students	804.5	753.5	810.3	801.1	799.2	0.7	7.5	-0.2
Fulfilled domestic tasks	374.1	363.1	347.1	378.3	366.1	-7.2	-4.4	-3.2
Retired	1,761.2	1,818.8	1,794.5	1,774.5	1,790.7	1.9	-1.3	0.9
Other inactive	682.4	657.1	656.7	665.3	655.0	-3.8	-0.1	-1.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	17.9	23.0	24.7	20.3	22.8	38.4	7.3	11.9
Persons available to work but not seeking	178.7	179.7	145.2	184.6	167.5	-18.8	-19.2	-9.3
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.9	40.7			
Males	35.5	35.1	35.7	35.6	35.6			
Females	45.6	45.3	45.0	45.5	45.2			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 4th 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:

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.

Rate of early leaver from education and training: share of the population aged 18 to 24 who has completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education and have not received any kind of education or training (either formal or non-formal) in the reference week or in the three previous weeks.

Rate of tertiary educational attainment: share of the population aged 30 to 34 who has completed the tertiary studies.

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 May 2020.