

6 May 2020

Employment Statistics

1st quarter of 2020

The unemployment rate stood at 6.7% and the labour underutilisation rate at 12.9%

The unemployment rate stood at 6.7%, equal to the value of the previous quarter and lower by 0.1 percentage points (pp) than the value of a year earlier.

The unemployed population, estimated at 348.1 thousand people, has decreased by 1.2% (4.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.6% (5.5 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2019.

The employed population, 4,865.9 thousand people, has decreased by 0.9% (41.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.3% (14.3 thousand) from the year before, being the first year-on-year decrease since the 3rd quarter of 2013.

The employed population absent from work was estimated at 452.1 thousand people (9.3% of total employed population), having increased by 33.0% (112.2 thousand) from the previous quarter. This increase was due essentially to slack work for technical or economic reasons (it includes the contract temporary suspension and layoff), which was mentioned by 68.3 thousand workers absent from work.

The labour underutilisation was estimated at 694.7 thousand people, having increased by 2.5% (16.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 5.8% (43.1 thousand) from the previous year. The labour underutilisation rate was 12.9% and has increased by 0.4 pp from the previous quarter, while having decreased by 0.7 pp when compared to the value of a year earlier.

The inactive population aged 15 and over (3,676.4 thousand people) has increased by 1.9% (67.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.4% (49.7 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2019. That quarterly increase was the largest occurred in a 1st quarter since 2011.

The information in this Press Release is already partially influenced by the current situation determined by the pandemic COVID-19, either by the natural disturbance associated with the impact of the pandemic in obtaining primary information or by the behavioural changes resulting from the measures adopted to safeguard public health (for more, see page 14).

Despite the circumstances, Statistics Portugal will try to maintain the statistical production and release calendar, although some adjustments might occur. We reinforce our call for better collaboration by citizens, private and public entities in answering to Statistics Portugal's requests. The quality of official statistics, particularly its ability to identify the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, depends crucially on this collaboration that Statistics Portugal is grateful for in advance.

Introductory note

Due to the exceptional social and economic context in which Portugal is, this Press Release is organised in two distinct sections: the first (A. General results) describes the developments of the labour market in the 1st quarter of 2020 through the usual indicators, while the second (B. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the results of the Labour Force Survey) focuses on the impact of the pandemic through the analysis of complementary indicators, such as the hours actually worked, the reasons for absence from work, for not looking for work or for not being available to work by those classified as not employed.

Highlighting some of the conclusions presented in section B, it should be noted:

- The observation of the highest number of persons absent from work due to slack work for technical or economic reasons since the beginning of the series in 2011.
- The year-on-year reduction by 5.3% of the volume of hours actually worked.
- The increase of the inactive population aged 15 to 74 who did not seek work because they were awaiting recall to work.

A. General results

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 1st quarter of 2020 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,213.9 thousand people, has decreased by 0.9% (46.1 thousand) from the previous quarter and

by 0.4% (20.0 thousand) from the same quarter of 2019.

These changes were due to decreases in the employed population (41.7 thousand and 14.3 thousand, respectively, when compared to the former and the previous year quarters) and in the unemployed population (4.3 thousand and 5.5 thousand, respectively).

The participation rate of the working age population (15 years old and over) stood at 58.6%, having decreased by 0.7 percentage points (pp) from the prior quarter and by 0.5 pp from the 1st quarter of 2019.

The participation rate of men (63.7%) was 9.5 pp higher than that of women (54.2%) and it has decreased by 0.6 pp both from the previous quarter and from a year earlier. The participation rate of women has also decreased from both periods under comparison (0.8 pp and 0.3 pp, respectively).

2. Employed population

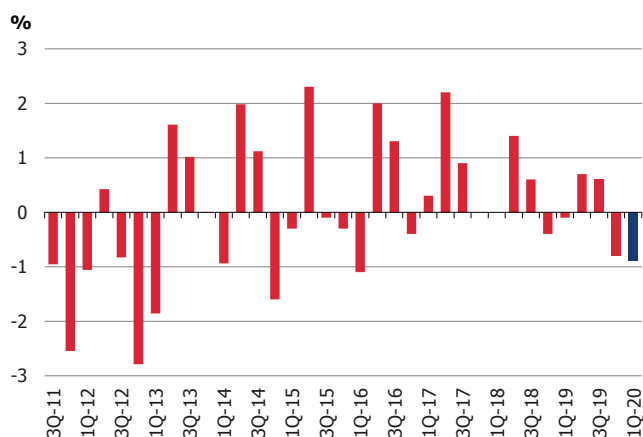
2.1. Quarterly changes

The employed population (4,865.9 thousand people) decreased by 0.9% (41.7 thousand) from the previous quarter, as has happened in most first quarters of the data series started in 2011, though this decrease was higher than the one observed in the previous quarter.

That change was explained by the decreases recorded mainly in the following groups: men (23.7 thousand; 1.0%) or women (18.0 thousand; 0.7%); all age groups under analysis, in particular those aged 15 to 24 (13.3 thousand; 4.4%) or 45 to 64 (11.6 thousand;

0.5%); having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (50.9 thousand; 2.4%); employed in the services sector (32.1 thousand; 0.9%) – in particular, in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities (20.5 thousand; 2.9%) or in the activities of transportation and storage and of accommodation and food services activities (10.1 thousand; 1.8%) – or in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (18.7 thousand; 1.5%) – in particular, in the manufacturing activity (23.1 thousand; 2.7%); as employees (29.5 thousand; 0.7%), with a temporary contract (63.6 thousand; 9.0%); and working full-time (26.8 thousand; 0.6%) or part-time (15.0 thousand; 3.0%).

Figure 1: Employed population quarterly rate of change

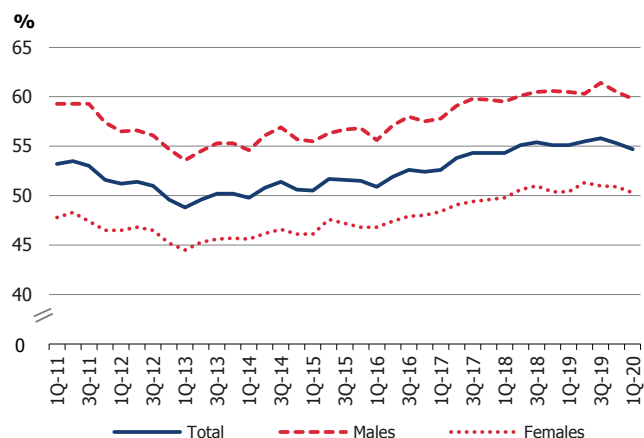


The employment rate (15 years old and over) stood at 54.7% and decreased by 0.6 pp from the previous quarter.

The employment rate of men (59.8%) exceeded that of women (50.3%) by 9.5 pp, having both rates decreased

from the 4th quarter 2019 (0.7 pp and 0.6 pp, respectively).

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex



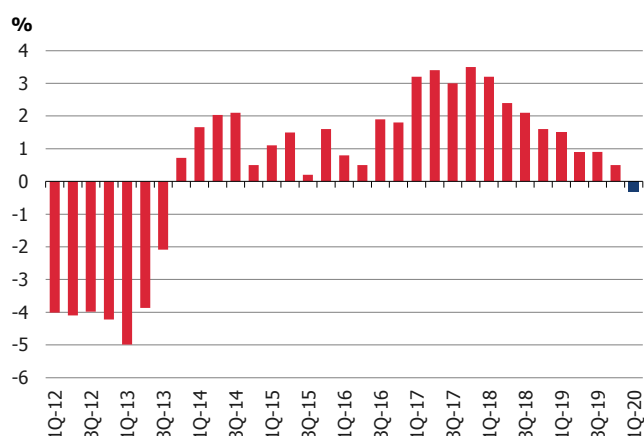
2.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2019, the employed population has decreased by 0.3% (14.3 thousand), interrupting the series of positive year-on-year changes observed since the 4th quarter of 2013 and at a slower pace since the 1st quarter of 2018.

The year-on-year change in the employed population came mostly from the employment decrease in the following groups: men (22.6 thousand; 0.9%); people aged 35 to 44 (30.2 thousand; 2.3%) or 25 to 34 (20.7 thousand; 2.2%); having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (81.5 thousand; 3.8%); employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (25.5 thousand; 9.1%) or in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (19.8 thousand; 1.6%), especially in the activities of manufacturing (15.3 thousand; 1.8%); as employees with a temporary contract (81.1 thousand; 11.2%) or

as self-employed workers (17.9 thousand; 2.2%); and working part-time (38.5 thousand; 7.4%).

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



The employment rate (15 years old and over) has decreased by 0.4 pp from the same quarter of 2019, with the women's rate decreasing less than that of men (0.1 pp and 0.7 pp, respectively).

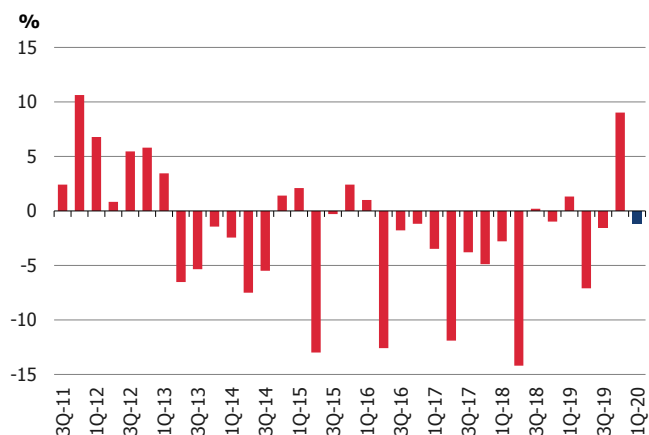
3. Unemployed population

3.1. Quarterly changes

The unemployed population (348.1 thousand people) has decreased by 1.2% (4.3 thousand) from the previous quarter.

The unemployed population change came from the decreases observed, mainly, in the following groups: women (7.6 thousand; 3.9%); people aged 45 or over (5.7 thousand; 4.2%); who have completed the tertiary education (9.2 thousand; 10.9%); looking for a first job (6.8 thousand; 14.6%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (15.7 thousand; 9.3%).

Figure 4: Unemployed population quarterly rate of change



The unemployment rate for the 1st quarter of 2020 stood at 6.7%¹ and remained unchanged from the 4th quarter of 2019.

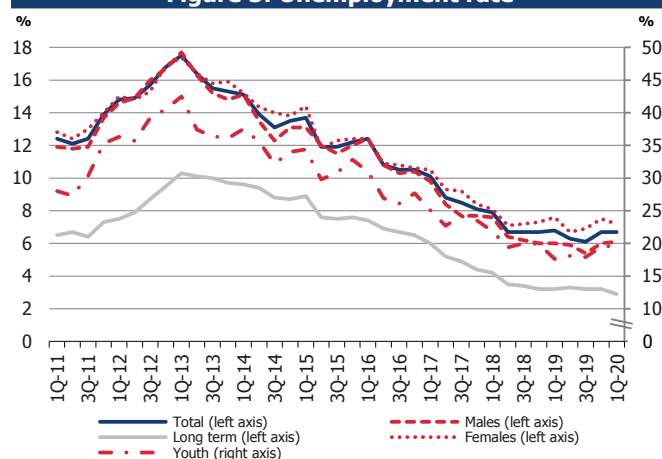
The unemployment rate of men (6.1%) was lower than that of women (7.2%) by 1.1 pp, having the former increased by 0.1 pp from the previous quarter, while the latter has decreased by 0.3 pp.

The youth (15 to 24 years old) unemployment rate was 19.7%, up 0.2 pp from the 4th quarter of 2019.

The share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 43.8%, down 3.9 pp from the previous quarter.

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 2020 (which corresponds to the 1st quarter 2020), published in the Press Release of March 2020 (released in 29-4-2020), 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%.

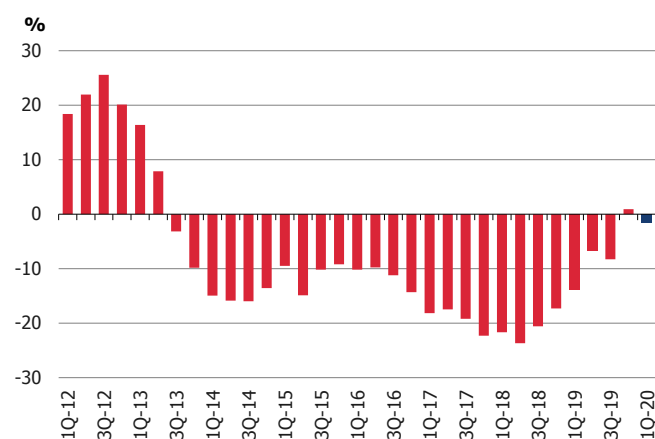
Figure 5: Unemployment rate



3.2. Year-on-year changes

From the same quarter of 2019, the unemployed population has decreased by 1.6% (5.5 thousand), resuming the sequence of decreases observed since the 3rd quarter of 2013.

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



That change was explained mainly by the decreases recorded in the following groups: women (8.6 thousand; 4.4%); people aged 35 to 44 (19.0 thousand; 25.1%) or aged 45 or over (6.7 thousand; 4.9%); having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second

stages of basic education (18.8 thousand; 11.2%); looking for a new job (11.3 thousand; 3.5%), having been formerly mainly in the services sector (6.3 thousand; 3.0%); and seeking a job for 12 months or longer (12.8 thousand; 7.8%).

From the same quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 pp, while that of men has increased by 0.1 pp and that of women has decreased by 0.4 pp.

The unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 has increased by 2.1 pp and the share of unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) has decreased by 2.9 pp.

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,070.2 thousand people in the 1st quarter of 2020 has increased by 1.3% (65.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.8% (38.8 thousand) from the same quarter of 2019.

The inactive population aged 15 and over (3,676.4 thousand people, accounting for 72.5% of total inactive population) has increased by 1.9% (67.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.4% (49.7 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2019. Though it is usual to observe a quarterly increase in the inactive population aged 15 and over in the 1st quarter of each year, the one observed in 2020 was the highest of the data series started in 2011 (more details in the note on the COVID-19 pandemic).

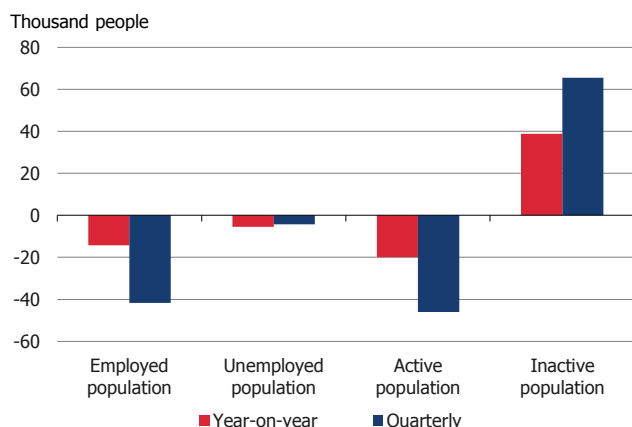
The inactivity rate (15 years old and over) was 41.4%, having increased by 0.7 pp from the previous quarter and by 0.5 pp from the same period of 2019. As was observed with the inactive population, the increase in

the inactivity rate verified in the 1st quarter of 2020 was also the highest among those observed in the 1st quarter of each year since 2011.

The inactivity rate of women (45.8%) exceeded that of men (36.3%) by 9.5 pp, having them both increased from the previous quarter: the former by 0.8 pp and the latter by 0.6 pp. The same has occurred when comparing with a year earlier: the inactivity rate of women has increased by 0.3 pp and that of men by 0.6 pp.

Figure 7 exhibits a summary of the observed changes in the 1st quarter of 2020 (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 status

5.1. Gross and net flows (number of persons)

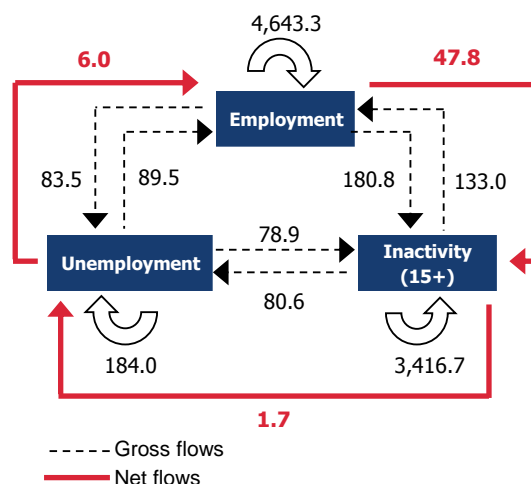
Employment

From the 4th quarter of 2019 to the 1st quarter of 2020, 83.5 thousand persons moved from employment (E) to unemployment (U) and 180.8 thousand moved from employment to inactivity (aged 15 and over; I). Therefore, the number of persons moving out of employment, within a quarter, was 264.3 thousand.

At the same time, the employment inflows from unemployment were 89.5 thousand persons, while those from inactivity were 133.0 thousand. Hence, the number of persons moving into employment, within this quarter, was 222.5 thousand.

As a consequence, between the two quarters there was a negative net flow into employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) of 41.7 thousand persons (which corresponds to the employed population quarterly change).

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



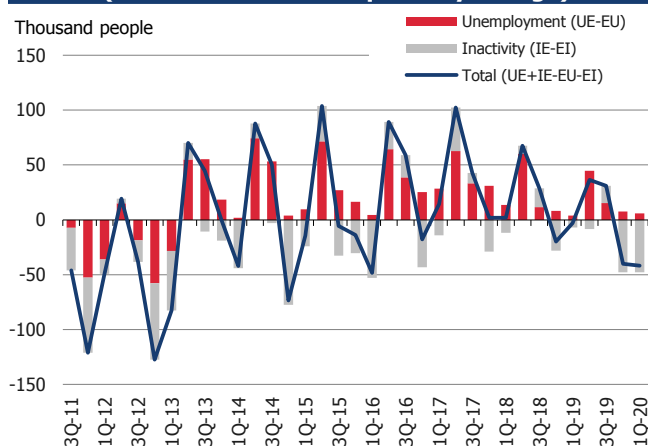
Unemployment

Similarly, the net flow into unemployment was negative and comprised 4.3 thousand people (which corresponds to the unemployed population quarterly change), and resulted from the number of people becoming unemployed (164.1 thousand) being lower than the total of those leaving that status (168.4 thousand).

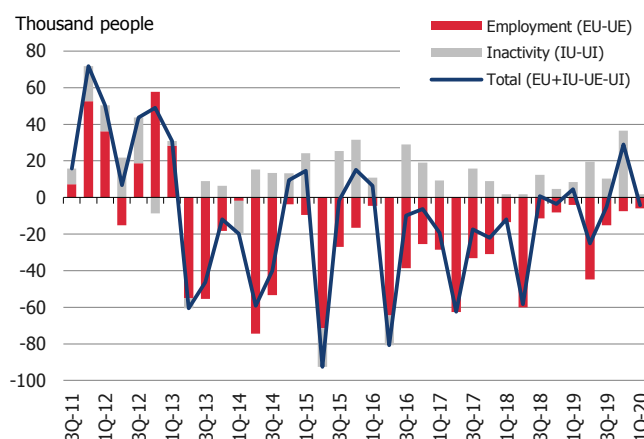
The unemployment inflows from employment (83.5 thousand) were larger than those from inactivity (80.6 thousand). Likewise, the unemployment outflows to employment (89.5 thousand) were larger than those to inactivity (78.9 thousand).

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 1st quarter of 2020, that:

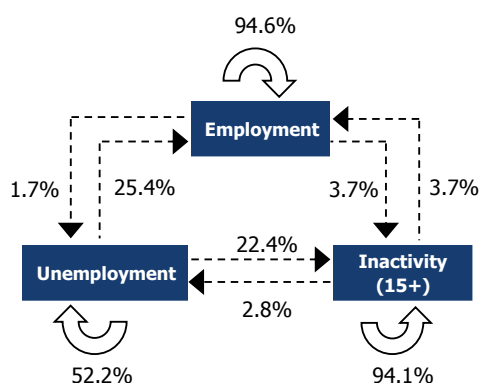
- The employment quarterly decrease (41.7 thousand) resulted from the negative net flow between employment and inactivity (47.8 thousand) having more than compensated the positive net flow between employment and unemployment (6.0 thousand).
- The unemployment decrease between quarters (4.3 thousand) was explained by the negative net flow between unemployment and employment (6.0 thousand) having overcome the positive net flow between unemployment and inactivity (1.7 thousand).

5.2. Transition rates (%)

From the 4th quarter of 2019 to the 1st quarter of 2020, 1.7% of the people initially employed moved into unemployment and 3.7% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employed persons moving out of this situation totalling 5.4% in the 1st quarter of 2020

(94.6% remained employed; which corresponds to 4,643.3 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 4th quarter of 2019, 47.8% moved out of this labour market state in the 1st quarter of 2020: 25.4% became employed and 22.4% moved into inactivity.

From the total of people aged 15 and over considered to be inactive in the 4th quarter of 2019, 3.7% moved into employment and 2.2% moved into unemployment in the 1st quarter of 2020.

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II region

In the 1st quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in four NUTS II regions of the country: *Algarve* (7.5%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (7.2%), *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.0%), and *Norte* (6.8%).

In *Alentejo* (6.4%), *Centro* (6.0%) and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (5.6%) the unemployment rates stood below that value (6.7%).

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

	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020
Portugal	6.8	6.7	6.7
Norte	6.8	7.1	6.8
Centro	4.9	5.2	6.0
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	7.8	7.1	7.0
Alentejo	6.3	7.3	6.4
Algarve	9.4	6.8	7.5
Região Autónoma dos Açores	8.4	7.6	7.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	7.0	7.0	5.6

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in *Centro* (0.8 pp) and *Algarve* (0.7 pp), having decreased in the remaining regions. The two largest quarterly decreases were observed in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.4 pp) and *Alentejo* (0.9 pp).

When comparing to a year earlier, the unemployment rate increased in two regions - *Centro* (1.1 pp) and *Alentejo* (0.1 pp) – and decreased in the remaining ones, except in *Norte*, where it remained unchanged. The two largest year-on-year decreases were observed in *Algarve* (1.9 pp) and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.4 pp).

7. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

The labour underutilisation is an 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 work². This indicator

² For a more detail definition of these indicators, read the publication "Estatísticas do Emprego – 2.º trimestre de 2012" (only available in Portuguese) – chapter 4 (Concepts) and 6 (Theme under analysis) available at: <http://www.ine.pt/xurl/pub/143643471>

is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate³.

With this indicator, Statistics Portugal provides its data users a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the more restrictive measure given by the unemployment rate⁴.

In the 1st quarter of 2020, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 694.7 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 12.9%.

The labour underutilisation increased by 2.5% (16.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 5.8% (43.1 thousand) from the previous year. By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 348.1 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, decreased by 1.2% (4.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.6% (5.5 thousand) from the same quarter of 2019. The unemployment rate was 6.7%, unchanged from the previous quarter and down 0.1 pp from the 1st quarter of 2019.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers affected 159.0 thousand people, 2.1% (3.3 thousand) more than in the previous quarter

and 14.4% (26.8 thousand) less than in the same quarter of 2019.

- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available (21.2 thousand) has decreased by 14.2% (3.5 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2019, remaining practically unchanged from a year earlier.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking (166.4 thousand) has increased by 14.6% (21.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and has decreased by 6.0% (10.6 thousand) from the same quarter of 2019.

Table 2: Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020
Number	Thousands		
Total	737.8	678.0	694.7
Unemployed population	353.6	352.4	348.1
Underemployed part-time workers	185.8	155.7	159.0
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.3	24.7	21.2
Persons available to work but not seeking	177.0	145.2	166.4
Rate	%		
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.7	6.7
Labour underutilisation rate	13.6	12.5	12.9

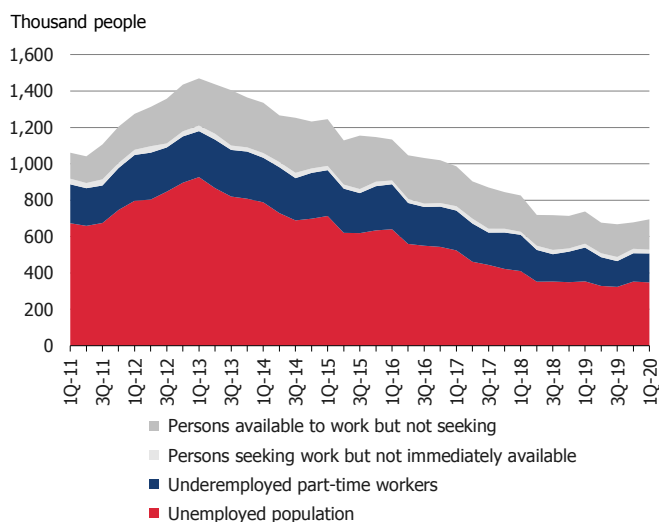
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Albeit the labour underutilisation quarterly increase in the 1st quarter of 2020, the unemployed population and the labour underutilisation have displayed downwards trends since the 1st quarter of 2013, having decreased in total 62.4% and 52.7%, respectively (corresponding to 578.7 thousand and 774.9 thousand people in each case). These reductions were also observed in the correspondent rates, having the unemployment rate dropped from 17.5% to 6.7% and the labour underutilisation rate from 26.4% to 12.9%.

³ See concepts in the technical note.

⁴ The labour underutilisation rate corresponds, with the due adaptations to the European context and to the information obtained from the Labour Force Survey (named *Inquérito ao Emprego* in Portugal), to the U6 measure regularly published by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics in addition to the official unemployment rate (U3). Eurostat also regularly publishes this indicator for the European Union countries under the designation *Labour market slack*, following the ILO recommendation set in the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, but does it for the age group 15 to 74.

Figure 10: Labour underutilisation components



8. Young people not in employment, education or training

In the 1st quarter of 2020, from the total of 2,206.5 thousand young people aged 15 to 34, 10.4% (230.3 thousand) were not in employment, education or training.

From the previous quarter, the rate of young people not in employment, education or training has increased by 0.9 pp (21.4 thousand). This increase resulted both from the increase for women (1.3 pp; 14.9 thousand) and for men (0.6 pp; 6.4 thousand). The rate increase was also verified among the age groups of those aged 20 to 24 (1.0 pp; 5.9 thousand) and those aged 25 to 34 (1.5 pp; 17.8 thousand). It should also be noted that 86.4% of the above mentioned quarterly increase in the population aged 15 to 34 who was not in employment, education or training occurred on the inactive population (18.5 thousand).

The rate of young people not in employment, education or training has also increased from the 1st quarter of

2019 (0.4 pp; 10.0 thousand). However, in this case, the growth resulted from the increase for men (1.4 pp; 14.9 thousand) having more than compensated the decrease for women (0.4 pp; 5.0 thousand). These changes were followed by the increase in the age group of those aged 25 to 34 (1.2 pp; 13.0 thousand). Also in the year-on-year comparison, the increase of the population aged 15 to 34 who was not in employment, education or training was mainly (52.0%) explained by the increase of the inactive population (5.2 thousand).

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

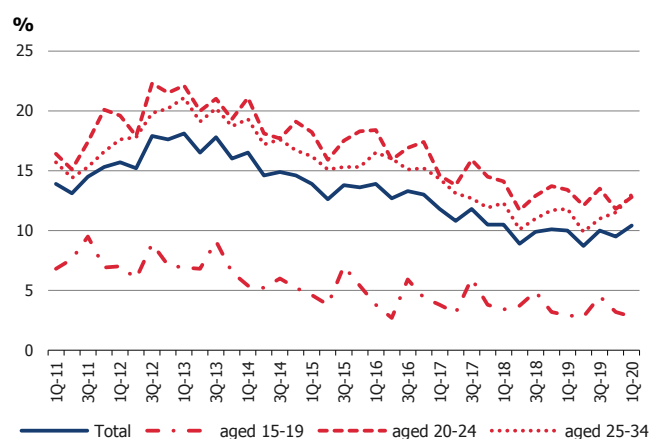


Table 3: Young people aged 15 to 34 not in employment, education or training

Portugal	Quarterly level		
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020
Number	Thousands		
Total	220.3	208.9	230.3
Males	88.8	97.3	103.7
Females	131.5	111.6	126.5
15 to 19	16.2	17.4	15.1
20 to 24	72.4	64.6	70.5
25 to 34	131.7	126.9	144.7
First and second stages of basic education	88.5	81.8	85.8
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	84.8	78.0	88.5
Tertiary education	47.0	49.1	56.0
Unemployed population	111.5	113.4	116.2
Inactive population	108.8	95.5	114.0
Rate	%		
Total	10.0	9.5	10.4
Males	8.0	8.8	9.4
Females	11.9	10.2	11.5
15 to 19	2.9	3.2	2.8
20 to 24	13.4	11.8	12.8
25 to 34	11.8	11.5	13.0
First and second stages of basic education	10.9	10.8	11.3
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	9.8	8.7	9.9
Tertiary education	8.9	9.1	10.2
Proportion of			
Unemployed population	50.6	54.3	50.5
Inactive population	49.4	45.7	49.5

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Table 4: Main indicators - active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,233.9	5,260.0	5,213.9	-0.4	-0.9
Males	2,654.2	2,655.1	2,634.6	-0.7	-0.8
Females	2,579.6	2,604.9	2,579.3	0	-1.0
15 to 24	366.5	377.0	361.3	-1.4	-4.2
25 to 34	1,009.9	1,003.5	1,002.9	-0.7	-0.1
35 to 44	1,379.7	1,340.5	1,330.6	-3.6	-0.7
45 to 64	2,214.4	2,279.1	2,262.3	2.2	-0.7
65 and over	263.4	259.9	256.8	-2.5	-1.2
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	2,309.2	2,258.3	2,209.0	-4.3	-2.2
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,474.4	1,544.3	1,546.0	4.9	0.1
Tertiary education	1,450.2	1,457.5	1,458.9	0.6	0.1
Participation rate (%)	51.0	51.2	50.7		
Males	54.8	54.8	54.4		
Females	47.6	48.0	47.4		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	59.1	59.3	58.6		
Males	64.3	64.3	63.7		
Females	54.5	55.0	54.2		
Employed population	4,880.2	4,907.6	4,865.9	-0.3	-0.9
Males	2,496.0	2,497.1	2,473.4	-0.9	-1.0
Females	2,384.2	2,410.5	2,392.5	0.3	-0.7
15 to 24	301.9	303.6	290.3	-3.8	-4.4
25 to 34	933.9	920.6	913.2	-2.2	-0.8
35 to 44	1,304.1	1,280.9	1,273.9	-2.3	-0.5
45 to 64	2,082.2	2,148.7	2,137.1	2.6	-0.5
65 and over	258.2	253.9	251.4	-2.6	-1.0
First and second stages of basic education	2,142.3	2,111.7	2,060.8	-3.8	-2.4
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,365.7	1,422.4	1,420.9	4.0	-0.1
Tertiary education	1,372.2	1,373.5	1,384.1	0.9	0.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	282.1	247.6	256.6	-9.1	3.6
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,214.8	1,213.7	1,195.0	-1.6	-1.5
Services (a)	3,383.3	3,446.4	3,414.3	0.9	-0.9
Employees	4,042.6	4,083.1	4,053.6	0.3	-0.7
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,181.1	3,251.6	3,279.8	3.1	0.9
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	724.1	706.6	643.0	-11.2	-9.0
Other contractual arrangements	137.4	124.8	130.9	-4.7	4.9
Self-employed workers	815.9	807.1	798.0	-2.2	-1.1
Unpaid family workers	21.7	17.5	14.3	-34.3	-18.5
Full-time workers	4,356.6	4,407.6	4,380.8	0.6	-0.6
Part-time workers	523.6	500.1	485.1	-7.4	-3.0
Underemployed part-time workers	185.8	155.7	159.0	-14.4	2.1
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	55.1	55.3	54.7		
Males	60.5	60.5	59.8		
Females	50.4	50.9	50.3		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

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-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	353.6	352.4	348.1	-1.6	-1.2
Males	158.2	158.0	161.2	1.9	2.0
Females	195.4	194.4	186.8	-4.4	-3.9
15 to 24	64.6	73.4	71.0	10.0	-3.3
25 to 34	76.0	82.9	89.7	18.0	8.2
35 to 44	75.7	59.6	56.7	-25.1	-4.9
45 and over	137.4	136.4	130.7	-4.9	-4.2
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	167.0	146.6	148.2	-11.2	1.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	108.7	121.8	125.0	15.1	2.6
Tertiary education	78.0	84.0	74.8	-4.1	-10.9
Looking for a first job	33.9	46.3	39.5	16.7	-14.6
Looking for a new job	319.8	306.1	308.5	-3.5	0.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a) (b)	11.7	§	§	§	§
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a) (b)	70.3	65.8	75.9	8.0	15.3
Services (a) (b)	214.9	211.2	208.6	-3.0	-1.3
Unemployed by duration of search					
Less than 12 months	188.2	184.1	195.5	3.9	6.2
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	165.4	168.3	152.6	-7.8	-9.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	6.7	6.7		
Males	6.0	6.0	6.1		
Females	7.6	7.5	7.2		
Youth (15 to 24)	17.6	19.5	19.7		
Long-term	3.2	3.2	2.9		
Inactive population	5,031.4	5,004.7	5,070.2	0.8	1.3
Inactive population (15 and over)	3,626.7	3,608.6	3,676.4	1.4	1.9
Males	1,474.3	1,473.6	1,500.3	1.8	1.8
Females	2,152.4	2,135.0	2,176.1	1.1	1.9
15 to 24	723.4	712.9	733.5	1.4	2.9
25 to 34	108.8	102.0	108.8	0	6.7
35 to 44	100.1	111.8	117.1	17.0	4.7
45 to 64	712.1	666.3	690.4	-3.0	3.6
65 and over	1,982.3	2,015.6	2,026.6	2.2	0.5
Students	812.8	810.3	811.5	-0.1	0.2
Fulfilled domestic tasks	380.4	347.1	343.2	-9.8	-1.1
Retired	1,767.3	1,794.5	1,817.5	2.8	1.3
Other inactive	666.2	656.7	704.2	5.7	7.2
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.3	24.7	21.2	-0.7	-14.2
Persons available to work but not seeking	177.0	145.2	166.4	-6.0	14.6
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	40.9	40.7	41.4		
Males	35.7	35.7	36.3		
Females	45.5	45.0	45.8		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

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 7 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.

B. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the results of the Labour Force Survey published in this Press Release

Since mid-March 2020 that some measures have been taken to safeguard the public health due to COVID-19 pandemic, which have affected the way the Labour Force Survey interviews are conducted, the normal functioning of the labour market and, therefore, the employment and unemployment estimates of the 1st quarter of 2020.

In particular, the declaration of a state of emergency, which led to the temporary closure of several enterprises and to the restriction the free movement of persons, followed by the closure of schools that led many parents to stay at home (even if they could not work remotely from there) to take care of their children. At the same time, measures have been taken to protect workers' jobs, such as the new layoff regime with simpler rules.

Although these measures have been put in place only in the last weeks of March, the results published in this Press Release may have already been affected, since the population movements were quite limited. However, since their impact may have only covered two of the 13 weeks of the quarter, it is normal for their effects to be diluted and not yet evident.

Therefore, persons previously classified as unemployed and those that actually lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and that in normal circumstances would be considered as unemployed, may now be classified as inactive due to restrictions on mobility, reduction or even interruption of the normal channels of information on job vacancies as a result of the partial or even total closure of a very significant proportion of enterprises, reasons for which they have not actively search for a job (which is an essential criterion for their classification as unemployed; for more details, see the concept of unemployed in the technical note). Also, the non-availability to start working in the reference week or in the two following weeks, if they had found a job, because they had to take care of children or other dependents or because they fell ill due to the pandemic, leads those persons to be now part of the inactive population.

These non-employed people, who do not meet only one of the two criteria (active search or availability) needed to be part of the unemployed population, are thus on the border between inactivity and unemployment, which is why their dynamics were analysed, in addition to the analysis of the official unemployed population and unemployment rate, in chapter 7 of this Press Release (Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation).

Likewise, persons previously classified as employed may now fail to meet the criteria of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), whose operationalisation is harmonised within the European Union together with Eurostat, and, since those criteria are required to be part of the employed population (for more details, see the concept of employed in the technical note), those persons may now be considered as not employed. This is the case of persons who are absent from work for an estimated duration of more than 3 months while, simultaneously, earning a salary of less than 50% of the usual one.

Nonetheless, the pandemic containment measures adopted by the government covered a large number of people potentially in this situation:

- Those who did not work in the reference week because they needed to take care of their children due to the closure of schools or because they needed to take care of dependent people (and who have not used vacation days to do so) could potentially be without work for more than three months. However, they continue to be classified as employed if they maintain an earning equal to or greater than 50% of their usual monthly income from work, which may have happened due to the exceptional support measures⁵.
- The same applied to those who did not work in the reference week because they were in prophylactic isolation/quarantine⁶, due to contact with infected people or because they lived with people belonging to groups at risk.
- Also those who did not work in the reference week because they were in simplified layoff⁷, due to the reduction of the number of persons at the work place (without dismissals) or because work was organized in rotating teams (15 days in, 15 days off, for example), continued to be part of the employed population. In the specific case of the regime known as "simplified layoff", it should be noted that it lasts one month and may, exceptionally, be extended each month up to a maximum of three months. Additionally, it aims at the worker return to work after the end of the emergency period and guarantees an income of 2/3 of the employee's normal gross remuneration (albeit with an upper limit)⁸. In these circumstances, many of those previously classified as being employed remained so, even though they did not work during the reference week. This classification is in line with international guidelines issued by the ILO⁹ and Eurostat¹⁰.

Given the above, the decrease of the employed and of the unemployed populations observed in the 1st quarter of 2020 can be partially explained by the current social and economic environment associated with COVID-19 and was reflected in the decrease of the active population and in the (almost¹¹) equivalent increase of the inactive population. The interpretation of labour market developments in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular the change of the unemployment rate observed in the 1st quarter of 2020 and computed in accordance with the ILO concept, cannot be dissociated from the increase in the inactivity rate.

⁵ http://www.seq-social.pt/noticias/-/asset_publisher/9N8j/content/covid-19-medidas-de-apoio-excecional (only available in Portuguese)

⁶ <http://www.seq-social.pt/subsidio-por-doenca-por-isolamento-profilatico> (only available in Portuguese)

⁷ "Simplified layoff": temporary measure adopted by the Portuguese government as part of the set of COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, where the regular layoff rules were relaxed.

⁸ <https://www.dgert.gov.pt/covid-19-perguntas-e-respostas-para-trabalhadores-e-empregadores-faq/medidas-excecionais-e-temporarias-de-resposta-a-epidemia-covid-19> (only available in Portuguese)

⁹ <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/10186/10693286/LFS_guidance.pdf

Although the adopted measures only have had an impact in the last weeks of the quarter, Statistics Portugal releases above some complementary indicators that may help to better understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the labour market, namely indicators on absences from work, hours actually worked and the evolution of some inactive groups.

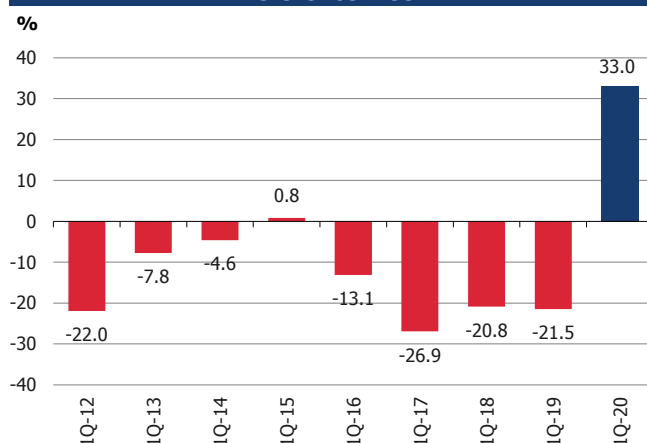
Finally, Statistics Portugal informs that during the 2nd quarter of 2020, and as long as it is considered relevant, the Labour Force Survey will have a set of extra questions related to working from home, which is expected to add information about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the labour market.

I. Population aged 15 and over absent from work in the reference week

In the 1st quarter of 2020, the population aged 15 and over absent from work in the reference week, estimated at 471.9 thousand people, has increased by 37.5% (128.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 56.1% (169.5 thousand) from the same quarter of the previous year. That value corresponds to the highest value of the data series stated in 2011 with the exception of those observed in the 3rd quarters of each year (which usually correspond to the longest vacation period for a large part of the population).

The vast majority (95.8%) of this population was classified, according to the Labour Force Survey criteria, as employed. This happens because they maintain a formal link to employment which is assessed by the reason of absence and by one or two additional criteria that may be needed (total absence duration and income received from work). However, in the 1st quarter of 2020, this percentage was lower than that observed in previous quarters. This was due to the increase in the proportion of those who, based on their answers, were classified as inactive (3.8%).

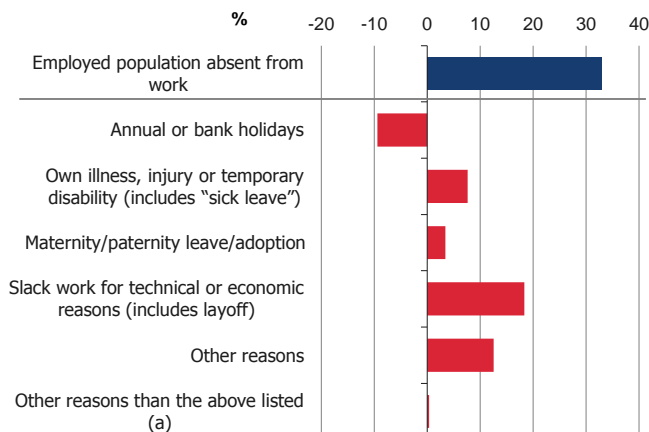
Figure I: Quarterly rate of change in the 1st quarters of the employed population absent from work in the reference week



Focusing the analysis on the employed population absent from work in the reference week, estimated at 452.1 thousand people, it has increased by 33.0% (112.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 52.6% (155.9 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2019. These increases corresponded to the greatest absolute changes in this indicator in one of the 1st quarters of the data series stated in 2011 and, in the case of the quarterly change, it has contradicted the pattern of decreases usually observed in this quarter.

¹¹ The changes in the active population and in the inactive population are not necessarily symmetrical. They are also influenced by the total population change that results from the natural balance and the net migration.

Figure II: Contributions to the quarterly rate of change of the employed population absent from work in the 1st quarter of 2020



Note:

(a) It includes the following reasons, individually presented to the respondent, but whose values are herein aggregated for being extremely unreliable: parental leave; flexible (working time banking) or variable working hours; bad weather; strike or other labour dispute; school education or training; seasonal work; unpaid leave.

Analysing the absence reason, according to a set of pre-defined reasons, it was found that "slack work for technical or economic reasons (it includes the contract temporary suspension and layoff)", which was rarely indicated as reason for absence, was now the third most mentioned reason (15.1%; 68.3 thousand). It has indeed accounted for 55.6% of the increase of the employed population absent from work.

Similarly, the option "Other reason" was the fourth most mentioned reason (10.8%; 48.7 thousand). In this answer option¹² are included those who did not work in the reference week because they needed to take care of their children due to the closure of schools or because they needed to take care of dependent people (not having used vacation days to do so), as well as those who did not work in the reference week because

¹² Which includes, also and by example, marriage leave, general government special mobility – "supernumerary plan", pre-retirement, irregular/occasional activity.

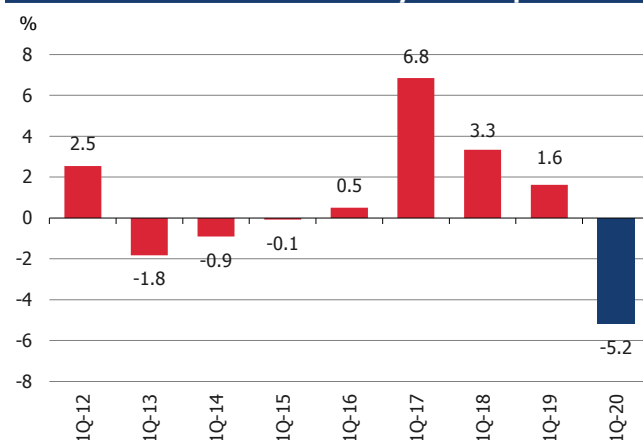
they were in prophylactic isolation/quarantine. This "Other reason" option accounted for 38.1% of the increase in the number of absent workers.

II. Hours actually worked

In the 1st quarter of 2020, an average of 1.5 hours less per week was actually worked than in the previous quarter and 1.6 hours less than in a year earlier. These changes led to a quarterly decrease of 5.2% and to a year-on-year decrease of 5.3% of the volume of hours actually worked. These latest changes corresponded to the greatest quarterly reduction and to the second largest year-on-year change observed in a 1st quarter of the data series started in 2011.

The reduction of the average number and of the volume of hours actually worked can be both explained by the increase of the employed population absent from work in the reference week and whose hours worked (zero) were accounted for in these indicators, as well as by the reduction of the daily working hours that might have occurred in some companies.

Figure III: Quarterly rate of change in the 1st quarters of the volume of hours actually worked per week



Considering the explanations previously given (chapter I), it is understood that it is possible to be part of the employed population without having actually worked in the reference week. It is thus possible to distinguish and analyse a subgroup of the employed population: the employed population who actually worked in the reference week.

In the 1st quarter of 2020, this subgroup – estimated at 4,413.7 thousand people – has decreased by 3.4% (154.1 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 3.7% (170.3 thousand) from a year earlier. Among those who have worked, 82.2% stated to have worked the same number of hours usually worked, 4.0% more hours and 13.7% fewer hours.

The group of those who have worked more hours has decreased by 21.0% (47.5 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2019 and the group of those who have worked fewer hours has increased by 2.5% (14.8 thousand).

The two reasons that have contributed the most for the increase of those who have worked fewer hours than the usual, from the previous quarter, were:

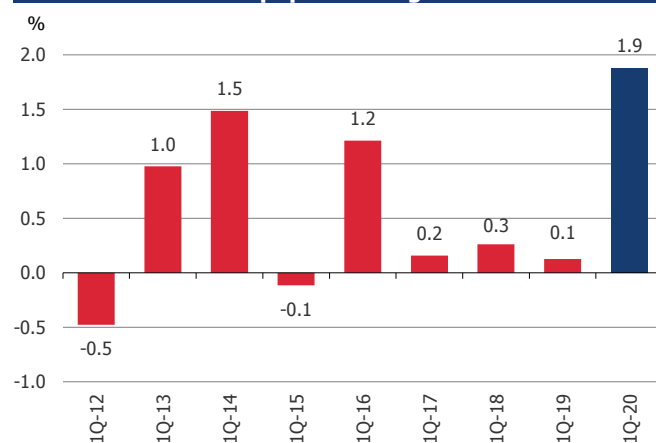
- “Other reason” (51.9 thousand), where can be found those who have worked fewer hours because they needed to look after their children due to the school closure or because they needed to take care of other dependent people (and who have not used vacation days to do so).
- “Slack work for technical or economic reasons” (50.5 thousand).

III. Inactive population characteristics

As mentioned in chapter 4 of this Press Release, although it is usual to observe a quarterly increase in the inactive population aged 15 and over in the 1st quarter of each year, the one observed in 2020 (65.5 thousand; 1.3%) was the highest of the data series started in 2011.

Focusing the analysis in the inactive population aged 15 and over that has stopped working in 2020 (50.8 thousand), it was observed that 39.1% stated to have stopped working for another reason than the others presented (see table below). In the option “Other reason” are included the termination by mutual consent, layoff and self-employed persons who went out of business.

Figure IV: Quarterly rate of change in the 1st quarters of the inactive population aged 15 and over





Inactive population aged 15 and over that has stopped working in 2020

Portugal	1T-2020	
	Quarterly level	Structure
	Thousands	%
Total	50.8	100.0
Dismissed or made redundant	7.6	14.9
A job of limited duration has ended	12.2	24.0
Other reasons (e.g. termination by mutual consent, layoff, self-employed persons who went out of business)	19.9	39.1
Other reasons than the above listed (a)	11.2	22.0

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Note:

(a) It includes the following reasons, individually presented to the respondent, but whose values are herein aggregated for being extremely unreliable: looking after children or incapacitated adults; own illness or disability; education or training; other personal or family responsibilities; early retirement; normal retirement.

In addition and also as previously mentioned, the measures adopted to contain the COVID-19 pandemic led to the permanent or temporary closure of several enterprises, which may have contributed to the decrease of the employed population. Many of the affected persons may have not actively searched for work because they were awaiting recall to work. In fact, analysing the inactive population aged 15 to 74 who did not searched for work by reason for not looking, it is observed that 28.5 thousand people reported this reason, 13.5 thousand more (89.7%) than in the previous quarter and 8.6 thousand (43.1%) more than a year earlier. Likewise, other persons may have not actively searched for work due to the free movement restrictions in place during the state of emergency and due to the self-isolation duty, which have covered both persons previously classified as employed and unemployed.

The COVID-19 pandemic containment measures may have yet difficult the fulfilment of an additional criterion

needed to be part of the unemployed population, without which non-employed persons are classified as part of the inactive population: the availability to start working in the reference week or in the following two weeks criterion. The inactive population aged 15 to 74 that mentioned to be unavailable to start working in that reference period (133.4 thousand) has increased in the 1st quarter of 2020 by 10.5% (12.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 4.3% (5.5 thousand) from one year earlier. Among the predefined reasons for the non-availability were indicated the personal or family responsibilities (mentioned by 18.7% of the respondents) and other reasons than education/training or own illness/disability (15.4% of the reference population).

Finally, it should be noted that with the Labour Force Survey it is possible to estimate the number of non-employed people (unemployed or inactive, according to this survey criteria) aged 15 to 74 who are registered at the public employment offices from the Employment and Vocational Training Institute (IEFP) and whose reason for the registration was the job search. In the 1st quarter of 2020, it was estimated that 400.7 thousand non-employed persons were registered in those offices, 15.2 thousand more (4.0%) than in the previous quarter, 42.6% of which classified as inactive by the Labour Force Survey. Among those registered as job-seekers (365.8 thousand; 91.3% of those registered), it was noticed a quarterly increase by 6.7% (23.1 thousand). This increase occurred among the inactive population (21.7%; 24.5 thousand) and more than compensated for the decrease in the number of registered unemployed persons (0.6%; 1.5 thousand).

Table I: Population aged 15 and over absent from work in the reference week, by labour market status and absence reason

Portugal	Quarterly level			Structure		
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020
	Thousands			%		
Total	302.4	343.3	471.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed population	296.2	339.9	452.1	98.0	99.0	95.8
Unemployed population	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Inactive population	4.9	2.4	17.7	1.6	0.7	3.8
Employed population absent from work	296.2	339.9	452.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Due to:</i>						
Annual or bank holidays	75.0	138.0	106.1	25.3	40.6	23.5
Own illness, injury or temporary disability (includes "sick leave")	165.2	150.2	176.2	55.8	44.2	39.0
Maternity/paternity leave/adoption	32.6	28.0	39.7	11.0	8.2	8.8
Slack work for technical or economic reasons (includes layoff)	§	§	68.3	§	§	15.1
Other reasons (e.g. marriage leave, general government special mobility - "supernumerary plan", pre-retirement, irregular/occasional activity)	§	§	48.7	§	§	10.8
Other reasons than the above listed (a)	10.5	11.8	13.1	3.5	3.5	2.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Note:

(a) It includes the following reasons, individually presented to the respondent, but whose values are herein aggregated for being extremely unreliable: parental leave; flexible (working time banking) or variable working hours; bad weather; strike or other labour dispute; school education or training; seasonal work; unpaid leave.

Conventional signs:

§ Extremely unreliable value.

Table II: Employed population who worked in the reference week, by reason of actually working more or fewer hours than the usually worked					
Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Total	4 584.0	4 567.8	4 413.7	-3.7	-3.4
Same number of hours	3 777.8	3 751.5	3 630.2	-3.9	-3.2
More hours than usual	183.0	226.0	178.5	-2.5	-21.0
<i>Due to:</i>					
Flexible (working time banking) or variable working hours	60.7	71.0	62.7	3.4	-11.7
Overtime hours	112.7	144.5	104.6	-7.2	-27.6
Other reason	9.7	10.5	11.2	15.6	5.9
Fewer hours than usual	623.2	590.2	605.0	-2.9	2.5
<i>Due to:</i>					
Annual holidays	82.2	64.0	71.6	-12.9	11.9
Bank holidays	358.4	354.3	292.2	-18.5	-17.5
Own illness, injury or temporary disability	39.8	29.2	23.8	-40.1	-18.5
Slack work for technical or economic reasons	30.1	26.9	77.4	157.4	187.5
Flexible (working time banking) or variable working hours	47.0	46.2	38.9	-17.2	-15.8
Bad weather	11.5	22.7	8.6	-25.0	-62.0
Other personal or family responsibilities	13.8	18.1	17.8	28.9	-1.6
Other reason	20.6	9.7	61.6	199.5	535.8
Other reasons than the above listed (a)	19.8	19.1	13.0	-34.2	-31.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Note:

(a) It includes the following reasons, individually presented to the respondent, but whose values are herein aggregated for being extremely unreliable: maternity leave/paternity/adoption or parental leave; strike or other labour dispute; education or training; start of/change in job during reference week; end of job without taking up a new one during reference week.

Table III: Population aged 15 to 74, by different characterisation variables

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2019	4Q-2019	1Q-2020	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Inactive population who has not seek work, by reason for not looking	2 584.9	2 540.7	2 609.1	0.9	2.7
Awaiting recall to work	19.9	15.0	28.5	43.1	89.7
Own illness or disability	608.4	581.5	562.0	-7.6	-3.3
Looking after children or incapacitated adults	91.7	93.7	99.3	8.2	6.0
Other personal or family responsibilities (e.g. domestic responsibilities)	127.3	115.8	116.5	-8.5	0.6
Education or training (includes school holidays)	714.0	716.4	727.3	1.9	1.5
Retirement	632.5	675.8	707.7	11.9	4.7
Belief that no work is available	58.7	57.4	57.7	-1.8	0.5
Too young	14.4	18.7	14.1	-2.3	-24.7
Too old	195.4	173.4	163.0	-16.6	-6.0
Not worth looking	40.1	32.6	30.5	-24.0	-6.5
Other reasons	76.5	55.2	94.8	23.9	71.8
Other reasons than the above listed (a)	§	§	7.9	§	§
Inactive population not available to start working, by reason of unavailability	127.9	120.7	133.4	4.3	10.5
Cannot leave present employment within two weeks	§	§	§	§	§
Must complete education or training (includes school holidays)	67.9	55.8	60.0	-11.7	7.4
Personal or family responsibilities (e.g. domestic responsibilities)	18.2	21.8	24.9	37.0	14.3
Own illness or disability	26.0	30.1	27.9	7.5	-7.2
Other reason	15.5	13.0	20.6	32.9	58.7
Non-employed population registered in a IEFP^(b) public employment office and reason of registration, by labour market status	410.7	385.5	400.7	-2.4	4.0
Unemployed population	246.9	230.7	229.9	-6.9	-0.3
Inactive population	163.9	154.8	170.8	4.2	10.4
of which:					
Registered as job-seeker	374.3	342.7	365.8	-2.3	6.7
Unemployed population	243.5	229.3	227.8	-6.4	-0.6
Inactive population	130.8	113.4	137.9	5.4	21.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey - 1st quarter of 2020.

Note:

(a) It includes the following reasons, individually presented to the respondent, but whose values are herein aggregated for being extremely unreliable: already found a job; insufficient educational attainment; do not know how to look.

(b) IEFP - Employment and Vocational Training Institute

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^(a);
- had a business, but was temporarily not working for a specific reason;
- was in a pre-retirement situation while working.

^(a) According to the internationally defined criteria, there is a group of persons who, although absent from work in the reference week, should be classified as employed. This is the case of persons on vacation, taking holidays, maternity/paternity leave or absent due to illness. For other predefined absences, it is necessary to check the duration of such absence: if the absence lasts up to 3 months, the person shall be deemed to have a formal link to employment; if it lasts more than 3 months, the person will only be classified as employed if he/she continues to receive an income from work equal to or greater than 50%. Otherwise, these persons are considered as not employed.

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).

(to be continued)

(continuation)

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).

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

Unemployment rate: ratio between the unemployed population and the labour force.

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

Long term unemployment rate: ratio between the unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over and the labour force.

$L.T.U.R. (\%) = (\text{Unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months and over} / \text{Labour force}) \times 100$

Inactivity rate (15 and over): ratio between the working age inactive population (15 and over) and the working age total population (15 and over).

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

Labour underutilisation rate: ratio that defines the relationship among the labour underutilisation and the extended labour force.

$L.U.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour underutilisation} / \text{Extended labour force}) \times 100$

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.

Next Press Release: 5 August 2020.