

November, 17th 2009

Employment Statistics

3rd quarter of 2009

Unemployment rate at 9.8% in the 3rd quarter of 2009

The unemployment rate estimated for the 3rd quarter of 2009 was 9.8%. This value is up 2.1 percentage points (p.p.) from the same quarter of 2008 and 0.7 p.p. from the previous quarter. The number of unemployed was estimated to reach 547.7 thousand individuals, having increased by 26.3% from the same quarter of the previous year, and by 7.9% from the previous quarter. The number of employed decreased by 3.4%, compared with the same quarter of 2008, and by 1.2%, compared with the previous quarter.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 3rd quarter of 2009 indicate that the labour force (active population) in Portugal decreased by 1.1% (corresponding to 64.2 thousand individuals), compared with the same quarter of 2008, and by 0.3% (18.6 thousand), compared with the previous quarter.

The working age population participation rate (aged 15 years old and over) was estimated at 61.7% in the 3rd quarter of 2009. This rate went down by 0.8 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2008, and by 0.2 p.p. from the previous quarter.

The participation rate of working age women stood at 55.9%, while that of men attained 67.9%.

2. Employed population

In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the employed population, totalling 5 017.5 thousand individuals, decreased by 3.4% (corresponding to 178.3 thousand individuals), compared with the same quarter of 2008, and by 1.2% (58.7 thousand), compared with the previous quarter.

The following results have contributed to the above-mentioned year-on-year decrease:

- The decrease in the employment for men, which corresponded to 127.0 thousand individuals and explained 71.2% of the global employment decrease.
- The decrease of 107.2 thousand employed individuals aged 15 to 34 years old, of 36.1 thousand individuals aged 45 to 64 years old, and of 29.4 thousand individuals aged 35 to 44 years old. The number of the employed aged 65 and over decreased by less (5.5 thousand individuals).
- The decrease of employed having completed the first or second stages of basic education, by 250.5 thousand individuals. On the contrary, the number of employed having completed the (upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level of education and also the tertiary level of education rose (by 60.5 thousand and 11.7 thousand individuals, respectively).
- The decrease of employed in the mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply sector, by 106.5 thousand individuals. This decrease was accounted by both a decrease in

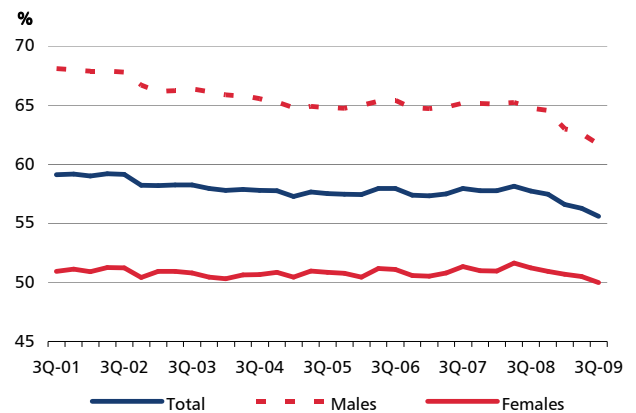
construction (which employed less 56.1 thousand individuals this quarter) and a decrease in manufacturing activities (41.3 thousand). The services sector, on one hand, and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector, on the other, recorded smaller decreases in employment, corresponding to 49.6 thousand and 22.2 thousand individuals, respectively.

- The decrease in the number of employees, by 104.2 thousand individuals, and, by a smaller amount, in the number of self-employed, by 68.4 thousand. Among the employees, decreases were recorded in both the number of those holding a permanent contract (49.2 thousand) and of those with a temporary job (40.9 thousand). The number of employees in other contractual arrangements decreased also (14.1 thousand), but these contributed less to the overall decrease in the number of employees.
- The decrease in the number of full-time workers, which corresponded to 125.2 thousand individuals and explained 70.2% of the global employment decrease.

The employment rate (15 years and over) stood at 55.6%, in the 3rd quarter of 2009. This value was lower than the one recorded in the same quarter of 2008 by 2.1 p.p. and than that of the previous quarter by 0.7 p.p..

The male employment rate (61.7%) exceeded that of women (50.0%) by 11.7 p.p.. In both cases, the rates decreased, from the same quarter 2008 and from the previous quarter.

Figure 1: Employment rate by gender



3. Unemployed population

The unemployed population in Portugal, estimated at 547.7 thousand individuals in the 3rd quarter of 2009, increased by 26.3% (114.0 thousand individuals), when compared with the 3rd quarter of 2008, and by 7.9% (40.0 thousand), when compared with the previous quarter.

The following results have contributed to the year-on-year increase in the unemployed population:

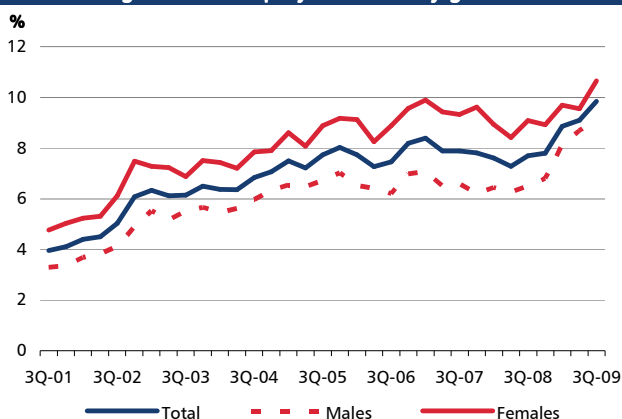
- The increase in the number of men unemployed (73.9 thousand individuals), which explained 64.8% of the overall increase in unemployment.
- The increase in unemployment for all age groups, mainly of those aged 45 years old and over (46.9 thousand) and of those aged 35 to 44 years old (36.0 thousand).
- The increase in the number of unemployed individuals having completed an education level corresponding to the first and second stages of basic education (corresponding to 90.8 thousand individuals). To a lesser extent, the unemployment increased also among the individuals who completed an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education (27.5 thousand). On the contrary, the unemployment decreased among the individuals who

completed a tertiary level of education (4.4 thousand).

- The increase in the number of unemployed seeking a new job (124.0 thousand individuals), coming from the mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction sector (67.2 thousand individuals) and from the services sector (51.7 thousand). The number of unemployed seeking a first job decreased (10.0 thousand).
- The increase in the number of unemployed seeking a job for less than a year, by 74.7 thousand individuals, which explained 65.5% of the overall increase in unemployment.

The unemployment rate was estimated at 9.8%, in the 3rd quarter of 2009. This value is up 2.1 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2008, and 0.7 p.p. from the previous quarter.

Figure 2: Unemployment rate by gender



In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate stood at 9.1% for men and at 10.6% for women. In both cases, the rates increased from the same quarter 2008 (2.6 p.p. and 1.5 p.p., respectively) and from the previous quarter (0.4 p.p. and 1.1 p.p., respectively).

The increase recorded in the unemployment rate, when compared with the previous quarter (0.7 p.p.), resulted from the combination of the two following effects: the

decrease of the employed population (of 1.2%) and the increase of the unemployed population (of 7.9%), corresponding to 58.7 thousand and to 40.0 thousand individuals, respectively.

The quarterly increase in the unemployed population occurred mainly in the following population groups: women; individuals with 45 years old and over; individuals who have completed the first and second stages of basic education level of education; individuals seeking a new job (mainly of those who were formerly employed in the services sector); and unemployed seeking for a job either for less than a year or for one year or over.

4. Inactive population

In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the inactive population aged 15 years old and over increased by 2.7%, when compared to the same quarter of 2008, and by 0.8%, when compared with the previous quarter (corresponding to 89.9 thousand and 27.1 thousand individuals, respectively).

The inactivity rate (15 and over) reached 38.3%, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, standing at 32.1% for men and at 44.1% for women.

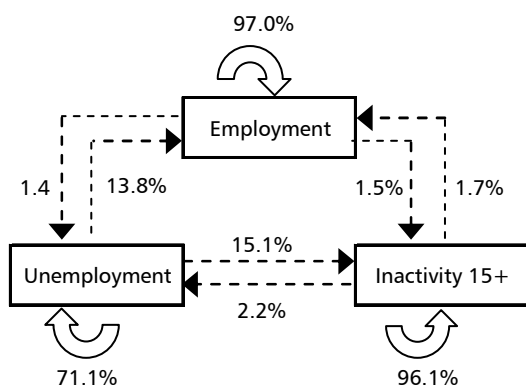
5. Quarterly flows between labour market states

From the 2nd quarter to the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.4% of the individuals initially employed moved into unemployment and 1.5% moved into inactivity, with the proportion of employees moving out of this situation totalling 2.9% in the 3rd quarter of 2009 (97.0% remained employed). From the 1st quarter to the 2nd quarter of 2009, this percentage had been smaller (2.4%).

The flows out of unemployment between the two quarters were, in relative terms, larger than the flows out of employment. From total individuals who were unemployed in the 2nd quarter of 2009, 28.9% moved out

of this labour market state in the following quarter, 13.8% of which became employed and 15.1% moved into inactivity. The percentage of individuals moving from unemployment into employment was smaller than that observed in the flows from the 1st quarter to the 2nd quarter of 2009 (had been 15.5%), whereas the percentage of individuals moving from unemployment into inactivity was larger (had been 11.8%).

Quarterly flows between labour force states (as a % of initial state)



From total individuals aged 15 years old and over considered to be inactive in the 2nd quarter of 2009, 1.7% moved into employment, and 2.2% moved into unemployment, in the following quarter. Both percentages are larger than those observed in the flows from the 1st quarter to the 2nd quarter of 2009 (1.5% and 2.1%, respectively).

6. Unemployment rates by NUTS II regions

In the 3rd quarter of 2009, the highest unemployment rates were recorded in NUTS II regions Norte (11.6%), Algarve (10.3%), Lisboa (10.3%), and Alentejo (10.2%). The lowest values were observed in Região Autónoma dos Açores (6.2%), Centro (7.2%), and Região Autónoma da Madeira (7.9%).

Table 1: Unemployment rates by NUTS II region (NUTS-2002)

	3Q-2008	2Q-2009	3Q-2009
Portugal	7.7	9.1	9.8
Norte	9.1	10.5	11.6
Centro	5.7	6.3	7.2
Lisboa	7.9	9.4	10.3
Alentejo	9.1	11.3	10.2
Algarve	6.1	9.0	10.3
R. A. Açores	5.2	7.0	6.2
R. A. Madeira	5.8	8.1	7.9

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2009.

Comparing to the same quarter of the previous year, and similarly to the overall picture in Portugal, the unemployment rate increased in all regions. The largest increases were recorded in Algarve (4.2 p.p.), Norte (2.5 p.p.), and Lisboa (2.4 p.p.).

Compared to the previous quarter, it was observed an increase in the unemployment rate in four regions (Norte, Centro, Lisboa, and Algarve) and a decrease in three regions (Alentejo, Região Autónoma dos Açores, and Região Autónoma da Madeira). The largest increases were observed in Algarve (1.3 p.p.) and Norte (1.1 p.p.).

Table 2: Main indicators - active and employed population - Portugal

	Quarterly levels			Rates of change	
	3Q-2008	2Q-2009	3Q-2009	On year	On quarter
	Thousand individuals			%	
Labour force (active population)	5 629.5	5 583.9	5 565.3	-1.1	-0.3
Males	2 986.7	2 960.1	2 933.6	-1.8	-0.9
Females	2 642.8	2 623.8	2 631.6	-0.4	0.3
15 to 24	509.9	465.2	463.2	-9.2	-0.4
25 to 34	1 464.0	1 446.9	1 434.6	-2.0	-0.9
35 to 44	1 424.1	1 438.6	1 430.6	0.5	-0.6
45 to 64	1 905.1	1 918.2	1 915.2	0.5	-0.2
65 and over	326.5	315.0	321.7	-1.5	2.1
Participation rate (%)	53.0	52.5	52.3		
Males	58.1	57.5	57.0		
Females	48.2	47.8	47.9		
Participation rate (15 and over) (%)	62.5	61.9	61.7		
Males	69.3	68.5	67.9		
Females	56.3	55.8	55.9		
Employed population	5 195.8	5 076.2	5 017.5	-3.4	-1.2
Males	2 793.0	2 702.9	2 666.0	-4.5	-1.4
Females	2 402.8	2 373.3	2 351.5	-2.1	-0.9
15 to 24	422.7	378.2	374.4	-11.4	-1.0
25 to 34	1 325.6	1 290.4	1 266.7	-4.4	-1.8
35 to 44	1 333.6	1 323.5	1 304.2	-2.2	-1.5
45 to 64	1 787.8	1 770.2	1 751.7	-2.0	-1.0
65 and over	326.1	313.9	320.6	-1.7	2.1
First and second stages of basic education	3 627.5	3 428.5	3 377.0	-6.9	-1.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	804.1	837.4	864.6	7.5	3.2
Tertiary education	764.2	810.3	775.9	1.5	-4.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	589.4	551.3	567.2	-3.8	2.9
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	1 520.1	1 444.6	1 413.6	-7.0	-2.1
Services (a)	3 086.3	3 080.3	3 036.7	-1.6	-1.4
Employees	3 942.0	3 873.6	3 837.8	-2.6	-0.9
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3 041.0	3 030.5	2 991.8	-1.6	-1.3
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	729.7	687.3	688.8	-5.6	0.2
Others	171.3	155.7	157.2	-8.2	1.0
Self-employed workers	1 203.1	1 162.1	1 134.7	-5.7	-2.4
Unpaid family workers and other professional status	50.6	40.5	45.0	-11.1	11.1
Full-time workers	4 578.5	4 483.8	4 453.3	-2.7	-0.7
Part-time workers	617.3	592.4	564.3	-8.6	-4.7
Employment rate (15 and over) (%)	57.7	56.3	55.6		
Males	64.8	62.6	61.7		
Females	51.2	50.5	50.0		

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2009.

Notes:

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

o Figure that corresponds to less than half the absolute value of the unit used.

- Null.

Table 3: Main indicators - unemployed and inactive population - Portugal

	Quarterly levels			Rates of change	
	3Q-2008	2Q-2009	3Q-2009	On year	On quarter
	Thousand individuals			%	
Unemployed population	433.7	507.7	547.7	26.3	7.9
Males	193.7	257.2	267.6	38.2	4.0
Females	240.0	250.5	280.1	16.7	11.8
15 to 24	87.2	86.9	88.8	1.8	2.2
25 to 34	138.5	156.5	167.8	21.2	7.2
35 to 44	90.4	115.1	126.4	39.8	9.8
45 and over	117.7	149.1	164.6	39.8	10.4
First and second stages of basic education	298.9	366.9	389.7	30.4	6.2
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	66.2	90.4	93.7	41.5	3.7
Tertiary education	68.7	50.4	64.3	- 6.4	27.6
Looking for a first job	62.6	49.8	52.6	- 16.0	5.6
Looking for a new job	371.1	457.9	495.1	33.4	8.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	7.6	13.6	12.7	67.1	- 6.6
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities; construction (a)	152.8	207.5	220.0	44.0	6.0
Services (a)	210.7	236.8	262.4	24.5	10.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	9.1	9.8		
Males	6.5	8.7	9.1		
Females	9.1	9.5	10.6		
Youth (15 to 24)	17.1	18.7	19.2		
Unemployed by duration of search (b)					
Less than 12 months	216.1	272.0	290.8	34.6	6.9
12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)	213.7	235.2	253.4	18.6	7.7
Long-term unemployment rate (%)	3.8	4.2	4.6		
Inactive population	4 995.6	5 050.5	5 075.7	1.6	0.5
Inactive population (15 and over)	3 371.8	3 434.6	3 461.7	2.7	0.8
Males	1 323.4	1 358.4	1 389.0	5.0	2.3
Females	2 048.4	2 076.2	2 072.7	1.2	- 0.2
15 to 24	707.3	728.6	723.3	2.3	- 0.7
25 to 34	161.8	163.4	172.8	6.8	5.8
35 to 44	160.3	160.4	170.8	6.6	6.5
45 to 64	814.1	819.5	833.0	2.3	1.6
65 and over	1 528.3	1 562.7	1 561.8	2.2	- 0.1
Students	726.3	784.1	777.7	7.1	- 0.8
Looking after home / family	543.6	506.9	502.8	- 7.5	- 0.8
Retired	1 763.9	1 837.8	1 844.4	4.6	0.4
Other inactive	338.1	305.8	336.7	- 0.4	10.1
Inactivity rate (15 and over) (%)	37.5	38.1	38.3		
Males	30.7	31.5	32.1		
Females	43.7	44.2	44.1		

Source: INE, Employment Statistics - 3rd quarter of 2009.

Notes:

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

(b) The variable "duration of search for employment" does not include the unemployed workers that have already found a job which will start within a period of at most 3 months. As a consequence, the sum of the number of unemployed individuals by duration of search can be less than the total unemployed population.

o Figure that corresponds to less than half the absolute value of the unit used.

- Null.

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. The information is obtained directly, through computer-assisted interview. Published data were calibrated, based on independent estimates of the population, calculated from the definitive results of the 2001 Census.

SOME CONCEPTS

For additional concepts see the publication Employment Statistics – 3rd quarter 2009 (“Estatísticas do Emprego – 3^o trimestre de 2009”).

Participation rate

Rate that is defined as the ratio of the labour force (active population) to total population.

P.R. (%) = (Labour force / Total population) x 100

Participation rate (15 and over)

Rate that is defined as the ratio of the labour force to working age population (aged 15 years old and over).

P.R. (%) = (Labour force / Population aged 15 years old and over) x 100

Unemployment rate

Rate that is defined as the ratio of the unemployed population to total labour force.

U.R. (%) = (Unemployed population / Labour force) x 100

Long term unemployment rate

Rate that is defined as the ratio of the population unemployed for 12 months or over to total labour force.

U.R. (%) = (Population unemployed for 12 months or over / Labour force) x 100

Employment rate (15 and over)

Rate that is defined as the ratio of the employed population to working age population (aged 15 years old and over).

E.R. (%) = (Employed population / Population aged 15 years old and over) x 100

Inactivity rate (aged 15 and over)

Rate that is defined as the ratio of inactive working age population (aged 15 years old and over) to total working age population.

I.R. (%) = (Inactive population aged 15 years old and over / Population aged 15 years old and over) x 100

Year-on-year rate of change

The 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.

Quarterly rate of change

The 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.

DATE SCHEDULED FOR THE NEXT PRESS RELEASE

February, 17th 2010.

The publication Employment Statistics – 3rd quarter of 2009 (“Estatísticas do Emprego – 3^o trimestre de 2009”) associated with this press release is available, free of charge, at http://www.ine.pt/portal/page/portal/PORTAL_INE/Publicacoes.