

FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN PORTUGAL



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1) Employment/ Unemployment

1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	35,80
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	78,00
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	39,80
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	82,80
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	31,60
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	73,10
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Eurostat	2006	42,20
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Eurostat	2006	42,90
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Eurostat	2006	42,20
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	Eurostat	2006	39,00
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	Eurostat	2006	37,10
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	Eurostat	2006	36,10
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	Eurostat	2006	35,80
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	Eurostat	2006	34,90
Activity rate, age range 15-24 (Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) – i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	92,20
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	2000	87,00

1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

	Sources	Year	%
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	344,50 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	442,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	453,00 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	479,70 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	767,10 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	562,20 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	1020,80 (1000 of persons)

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	402,80 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	662,10(1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	Eurostat	2007 (1. quarter)	35,00 (1000 of persons)

1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,30
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	11,10
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,50
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	8,20
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	18,40
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,20
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	8,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	9,40
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	11,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,50
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	15,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,60
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	29,20
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	37,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total ⁽¹⁾	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	16,90
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	14,30
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	20,80
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	7,40
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	6,20
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	8,40
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	25,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	-

Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	27,60
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(1) : (“Around 43% of 15–29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education – most of them young males – are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.”) p. 37

2) Types and Quality of Employment

2.1 Type of Employment

	Sources	Year	%
Temporary Work, age range 15-24	Employment in Europe 2007	2006	49,30
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	72,80 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	4,20 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	12,10 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	11,00 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	392,70 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	Eurostat	2007 (1.quarter)	39,80 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	Eurostat	2007	44,20 of those who could not find a full-time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	Eurostat	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	Eurostat	2007	38,60 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat	2007	6,10
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	Eurostat	2007	9,60 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	Eurostat	2007	-
Apprenticeship		Annex 1	

3) Education

3.1 Educational Level

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	(Eurostat)	2007	53,40

3.2 Early School-Leavers

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)	2004	39,40

3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

	Sources	Year	%
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	Eurostat	2005	10,30
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	Eurostat	2005	14,20

3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	Annex 2
Support for entrepreneurship	Annex 3

ANNEX 1 : APPRENTICESHIP

The Portuguese apprenticeship system is part of a wide-ranging system of work-based training. The reform of the apprenticeship system is incorporated in *Decree Law No. 205/96* of 25 October 1996. The cost of funding the work involved in running the apprenticeship system is shared between *the Ministry for Qualification and Employment* and the training bodies concerned.

As stated in Decree-Law No. 205/96 the apprenticeship system is aimed at young people who have passed the age of compulsory schooling but preferably are not older than 25. After rising steadily until 1993, the overall figure starts falling again, reaching around 6 500 young people in 1997. The outlook for the trend over the next three years works out at an average increase of about 1 200 apprentices a year. The following areas show a higher number of trainees in 1998: Electrical trades (1 100), services (986), Metallurgy and metalworking (918), hotel, catering and tourism (917) and car industry (779).

Source: <http://www2.trainingvillage.gr/etv/library/apprenticeship/country.asp>

ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT

Vocational information, guidance and counselling are offered in Portugal mainly by public services under the ME (*Ministry of Education*) and MTSS. Some private-sector bodies also work in this field. The ME is responsible for drawing up general guidelines that serve as a basic orientation for the entire education system, in collaboration

with the DREs. The ME's network of schools includes *Psychology and Guidance Services – SPO*, which provide pupils with information, guidance and counselling. Each SPO is responsible for a particular geographical area, which may include several schools. Under the current reform, the ME and MTSS are to adopt a development strategy in the field of guidance and counselling that will involve establishing multidisciplinary teams to ensure a more integrated approach to the various issues involved in defining young people's academic and/or training trajectories. (HYPERLINK "http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/" http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

In schools, these services monitor pupils throughout their school career by taking part in adjusting the learning and teaching process and by collaborating in designing appropriate educational responses, particularly by running educational and social activities in cooperation with other education agents and those responsible for providing education. As regards the MTSS, vocational guidance is a technical asset that underpins all the IEFP's activities and contributes to fulfilment of its overall mission. The organic structure of the IEFP at its various levels – central, regional and local – includes vocational guidance services that cover all of mainland Portugal. Central services are responsible for designing and standardising procedures for the provision of vocational information and guidance. Regional services are generally responsible for coordinating, promoting and integrating the guidance activities conducted by local units – *Employment Centres and Vocational training Centres*. In the case of people with disabilities, vocational information and assessment/guidance are offered by the Direct and Joint-Management Vocational Rehabilitation Centres and by other public and private bodies duly accredited by the IEFP. (HYPERLINK "http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/" http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

As required by law, psychology and guidance services are available for the entire educational community, including adults. *In the ME*, information, guidance and counselling services focus on the following groups: 1.) school students, especially those in basic education, but also some at secondary education level, 2.) students with learning or integration difficulties, 3.) others responsible for education, 4.) teachers, 5.) parents, 6.) form teachers and 7.) the employed and unemployed (occasionally). *In the scope of MTSS*, the IEFP's information, guidance and counselling service targets the following groups: 1.) young people and unemployed adults, registered in the Employment Centres, or those who seek training, 2.) employees on retraining, 3.) employers and human resources managers AND 4.) young people who are still at school. Some activities are realised in groups and others individually. IEFP vocational information and guidance services are also intended to assist adults, with a view to maintaining their employability. Skills assessment is used to reveal gaps and to discover skills that may have been neglected – regardless of the manner in which they were acquired. As a result, adults are referred to receive the appropriate continuing training. (HYPERLINK "http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/" http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

The qualifications needed by professionals working in the ME's SPOs are a degree in psychology, preferably in the field of education and/or (vocational) psychological counselling for young people and adults. In this context are particularly important the communication skills, professional experience, knowledge of psychology and educational psychology, and knowledge of the vocational education and training system and of the labour market and possible occupations. In addition to psychologists, SPOs also employ education support specialists, guidance counsellors and social service officers. Portuguese law stipulates that teachers who are responsible for providing counselling and guidance must receive 56 hours of training each year, and that psychologists must receive 50 hours. Provision is made for annual training periods that can be converted into credits and for financial support for

training leading to career advancement. (HYPERLINK

"http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/"

http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Source : http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/

ANNEX 3 : No data available.