THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASED TO 6.5% IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 2022 AND DECREASED TO 6.0% IN 2022

In the 4th quarter of 2022, the employed population (4,902.9 thousand people) decreased by 0.5% (26.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and increased by 0.5% (23.9 thousand) from one year before.

The share of the employed population who has teleworked, that is, who has worked from home using information and communication technologies was 17.0% (835.9 thousand people), as in the 3rd quarter of 2022.

The unemployed population, estimated at 342.7 thousand people, has increased by 12.1% (36.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 3.7% (12.1 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.5%, up 0.7 percentage points (pp) from the 3rd quarter of 2022 and up 0.2 pp from the 4th quarter of 2021.

The labour underutilisation covered 633.1 thousand people, having increased by 5.0% (30.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.5% (3.0 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (11.7%) has increased by 0.5 pp from the previous quarter and remained unchanged from a year earlier.

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,571.9 thousand people) has decreased by 0.1% (3.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.1% (40.2 thousand) in the year-on-year comparison.

In 2022, the annual average employed population stood at 4,908.7 thousand people and has increased by 2.0% (96.4 thousand) from the previous year. On the other hand, the unemployed population, estimated at 313.9 thousand people, has decreased by 7.3% (24.9 thousand) from 2021.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.0% and the labour underutilisation rate at 11.4%, both down from 2021 (0.6 pp and 1.1 pp, respectively).

The young people (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 19.0%, 4.4 pp less than in the previous year, while the proportion of long-term unemployment was 45.2%, up 1.8 pp from 2021.

In the context of Portugal 2030 Strategy, Portugal has not yet achieved any of the goals established for three education indicators estimated with Labour Force Survey data. However, Portugal is very close to reach them, especially the share of the population aged 20 to 24 with at least an upper secondary qualification (89.3% in 2022, 0.7 pp from the minimum goal of 90%).

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 4th quarter of 2022 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,245.6 thousand people, has increased by 0,2% from the previous quarter (10.7 thousand people) and by 0.7% from the same quarter of 2021 (36.0 thousand).

Therefore, the activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) stood at 60.3%, having increased by 0.1 percentage points (pp) from the prior quarter and by 0.5 pp from the 4th quarter of 2021.

In terms of the annual average, in 2022, the active population was estimated at 5,222.6 thousand people and has increased by 1.4% from the previous year (71.5 thousand). The participation rate of the working age population was 60.1%, up 0.9 pp from 2021.

2. Employed population

In the 4th quarter of 2022, the employed population stood at 4,902.9 thousand people, has decreased by 0.5% (26.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and has increased by 0.5% (23.9 thousand) from one year before. Similarly, the corresponding employment rate, which stood at 56.4%, has decreased from the 3rd quarter of 2022 (0.3 pp) and has increased from the 4th quarter of 2021 (0.4 pp).

Figure 1. **Employed population and employment rate**
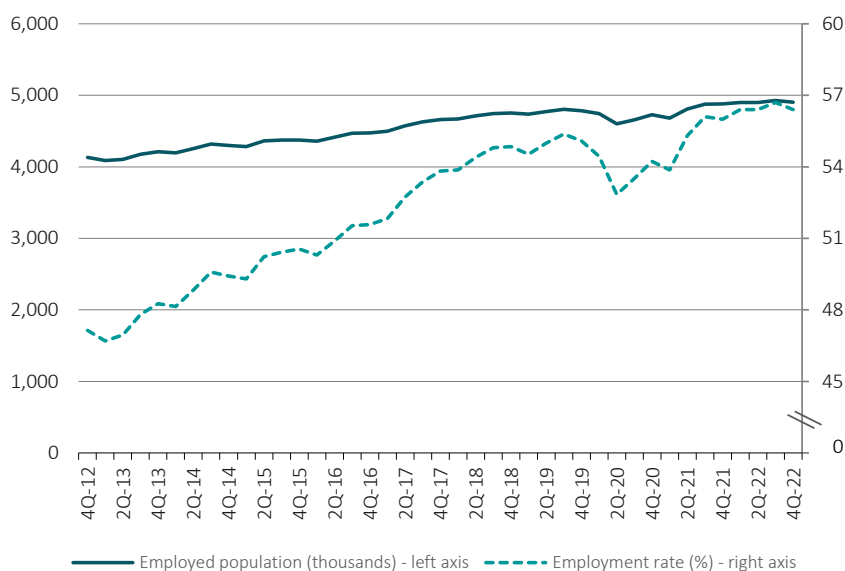
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the year-on-year change of the employed population by different characterisation variables: sex, age group, highest level of education completed, activity sector, labour status, type of employment contract of employees, and work duration regime.

In summary, for the year-on-year change in the employed population, mainly contributed the increases in the following population groups: women (18.9 thousand; 0.8%); people aged 16 to 24 (40.6 thousand; 16.2%); with a upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education degree (57.3 thousand; 3.9%); employed in the industry, construction, energy and water sector (54.7 thousand; 4.8%), namely in the activities of manufacturing (43.7 thousand; 5.5%), whose increase represented 79.9% of the sector change; employees (74.7 thousand; 1.8%), with a temporary contract (36.8 thousand; 6.5%); and working full-time (36.7 thousand; 0.8%).

Figure 2. **Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 4th quarter of 2022**
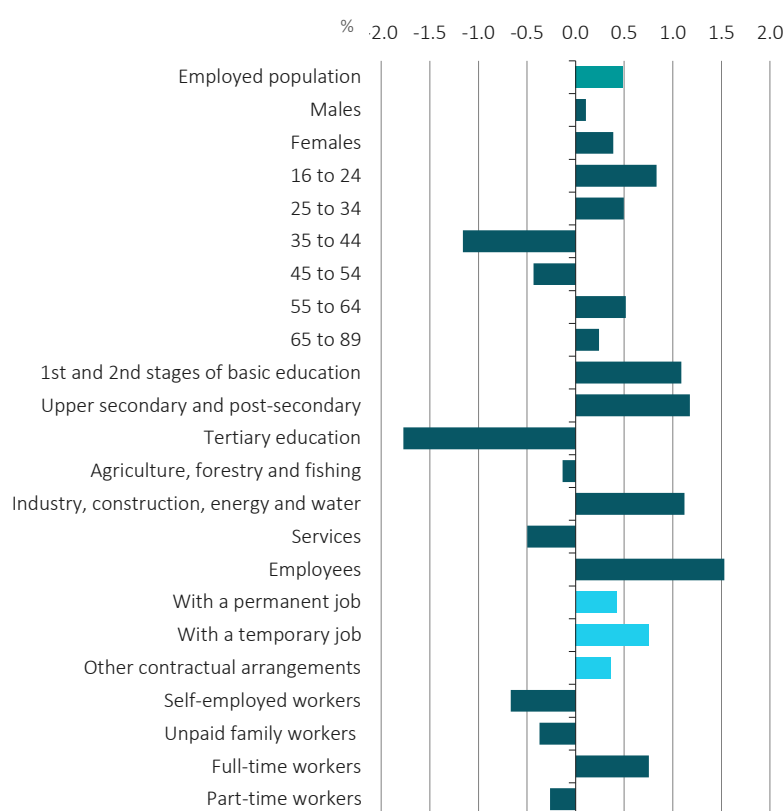
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

Considering the total employed population, 18.0% of them (880.2 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 4th quarter of 2022, 13.7% of which (120.8 thousand) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The average number of days worked at home per week was four, as in the previous quarter. [1]

Among those who worked at home, 28.7% (252.4 thousand) did it always, 30.3% (266.7 thousand) did it regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, and 24.7% (217.3 thousand) did it outside

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[1] These indicators were computed from the data collected in the Labour Force Survey ad hoc module - Working from home. Other indicators related to this subject are available in the Excel tables published together with the current Press Release.

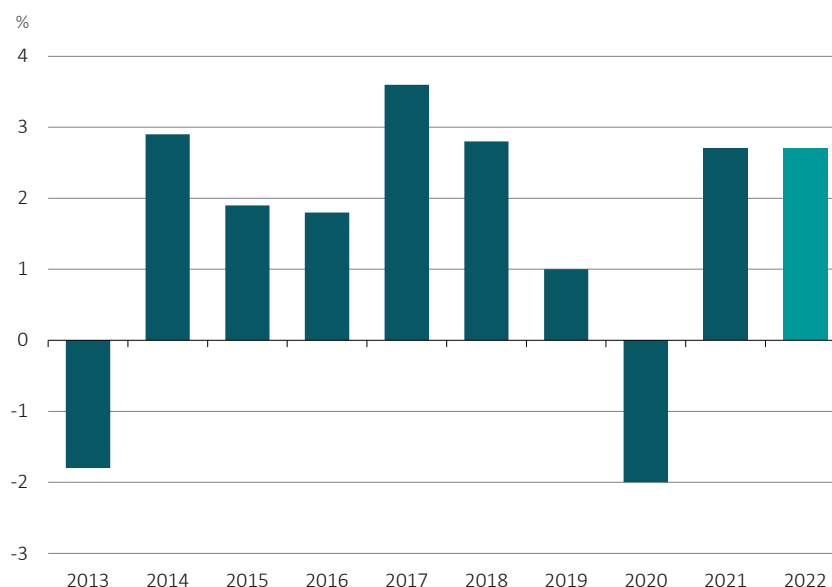EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS – 4th quarter of 2022

working hours. When comparing to the previous quarter, in relative terms, there was a decrease in the first two forms of working at home (2.8 pp and 1.2 pp, respectively) and an increase in the third one (3.8 pp).

Among those working regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, the most common combination system was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (68.7%; 183.3 thousand), 2.7 pp more than in the 3rd quarter of 2022. Employed persons in a hybrid system worked at home on average three days per week.

Also, among those working home 95.0% (835.9 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 17.0% of the total employed population, as in the previous quarter.

In 2022, the annual average of the employed population was 4,908.7 thousand people and increased by 2.0% (96.4 thousand) from the previous year, recording its highest value since 2011.

Figure 3. **Employed population annual rate of change**

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

For the annual rate of change in the employed population contributed mostly the employment increases in the following groups: women (54.9 thousand; 2.3%); people aged 55 to 64 (41.8 thousand; 4.6%); with a upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education degree (68.3 thousand; 4.7%); employed in the services sector (68.2 thousand; 1.9%), especially in the group comprising the following activities "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles", "Transportation and storage" and "Accommodation and food services activities" (60.1 thousand; 5.1%), which represented 88.1% of the sector change; as employees (97.6 thousand; 2.4%), with a permanent contract (100.0 thousand; 3.0%); and working full-time (93.8 thousand; 2.1%).

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In 2022, the employment rate stood at 56.5%, up 1.2 pp from 2021.

3. Unemployed population

In the 4th quarter of 2022, the unemployed population (342.7 thousand people) increased both from the previous quarter (12.1%; 36.9 thousand) and from a year earlier (3.7%; 12.1 thousand).

Figure 4. **Unemployed population and unemployment rate**
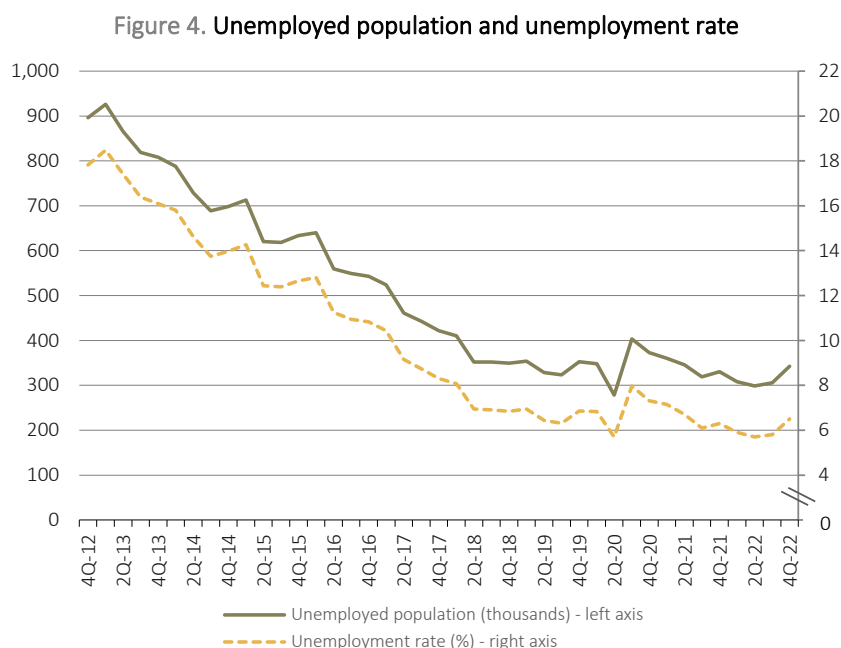
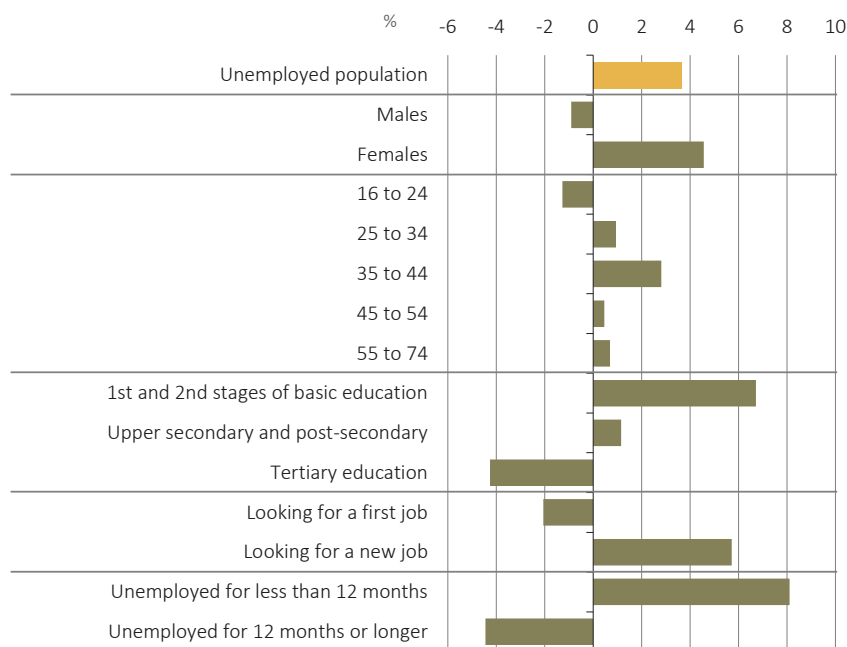Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

To the year-on-year change of the unemployed population contributed mainly the increases in the following population groups: women (15.1 thousand; 9.0%); people aged 35 to 44 (9.3 thousand; 16.9%) having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (22.2 thousand; 18.9%); looking for a new job (18.9 thousand; 6.8%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (26.8 thousand; 15.6%).

In the 4th quarter of 2022, 42.0% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), down 0.1 pp from the quarter before and down 6.0 pp from a year earlier.

The year-on-year change of the proportion of long-term unemployment was driven by decreases among men (10.2 pp), those aged 25 to 34 (9.2 pp), and those with a upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education degree (8.6 pp).

The share of very long-term unemployment (24 or more months) in the long-term unemployment (65.1%) has decreased by 2.0 pp from the previous quarter and increased by 7.9 pp from the same quarter of 2021.

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Figure 5. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 4th quarter of 2022

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

Table 1. Unemployed population for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)

| Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Proportion [a]	
	4Q-2021	3Q-2022	4Q-2022	2021	2022	4Q-2022	2022
	Thousands					%	
Total	**158.5**	**128.6**	**143.8**	**146.8**	**141.8**	**42.0**	**45.2**
Males	79.8	52.6	62.1	68.7	63.2	38.9	43.6
Females	78.7	76.0	81.7	78.0	78.5	44.6	46.5
16 to 24	17.0	10.0	12.0	17.5	12.3	16.6	19.2
25 to 34	39.3	28.8	32.5	34.9	32.4	36.5	40.5
35 to 44	30.0	27.5	29.6	28.1	28.5	46.1	47.8
45 to 54	33.5	32.9	31.7	33.8	32.1	53.6	57.2
55 to 74	38.8	29.4	38.0	32.5	36.5	65.6	67.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	70.8	57.8	72.8	64.9	63.9	52.0	52.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	54.4	44.7	45.4	49.9	47.7	36.5	42.5
Tertiary education	33.4	26.1	25.6	32.0	30.2	32.7	38.3
Unemployed for less than 24 months	67.9	42.3	50.2	70.3	51.5	34.9	36.3
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	90.6	86.3	93.5	76.5	90.3	65.1	63.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

Note: (a) The proportions shown, except for the last two, have been calculated considering the unemployed population. The proportions referring to the duration of long-term unemployment were based on the unemployed population for 12 months and longer.

The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2022 stood at 6.5%[2], which corresponds to an increase by 0.7 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2022 and to an increase by 0.2 pp from the 4th quarter of 2021. The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old), estimated at 19.9%, up 1.1 pp from the previous quarter and down 3.5 pp from a year earlier.

Figure 6. **Total and youth unemployment rate and share of long-term unemployment**
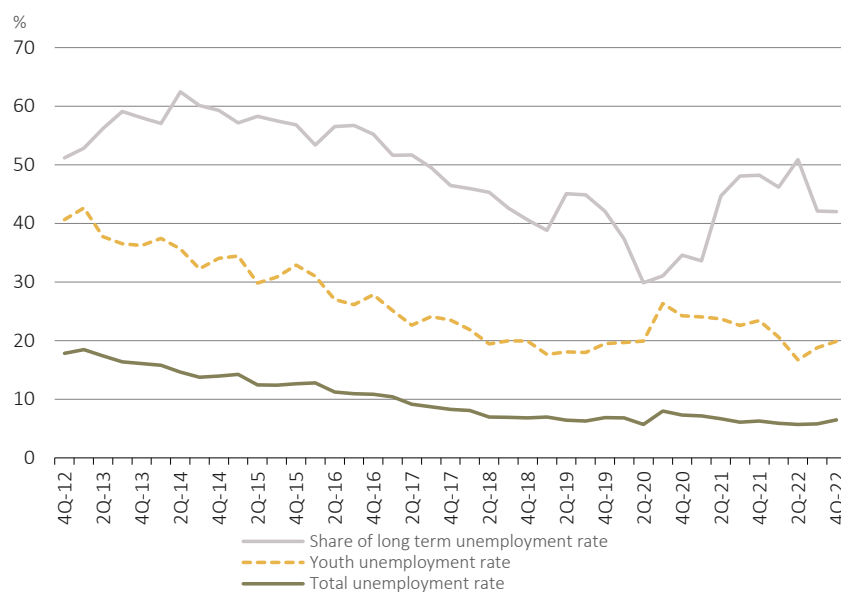
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

In the 3rd quarter of 2022, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (Figure 6)[3], at 27 countries, was estimated at 15.3%, 3.5 pp less than in Portugal (18.8%), which corresponded to the 10th highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 2nd quarter of 2022, the youth unemployment rate increased by 0.9 pp in the EU-27 and by 2.1 pp in Portugal. From the 3rd quarter of 2021, it decreased more in Portugal (3.8 pp) than in the EU-27 (0.8 pp).

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[2] This unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 16 to 89 (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in November 2022 (which corresponds to the 4th quarter 2022), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of December 2022 (released in 31-1-2023), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.6%.

[3] The estimates for the 4th quarter of 2022 at European Union level will be released on March 17, 2023. It should be noted that its reference age group is that of 15 to 24 years old, except for Portugal, Spain and Italy, whose lower age limit is 16.

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Figure 7. **Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 3rd quarter of 2022**
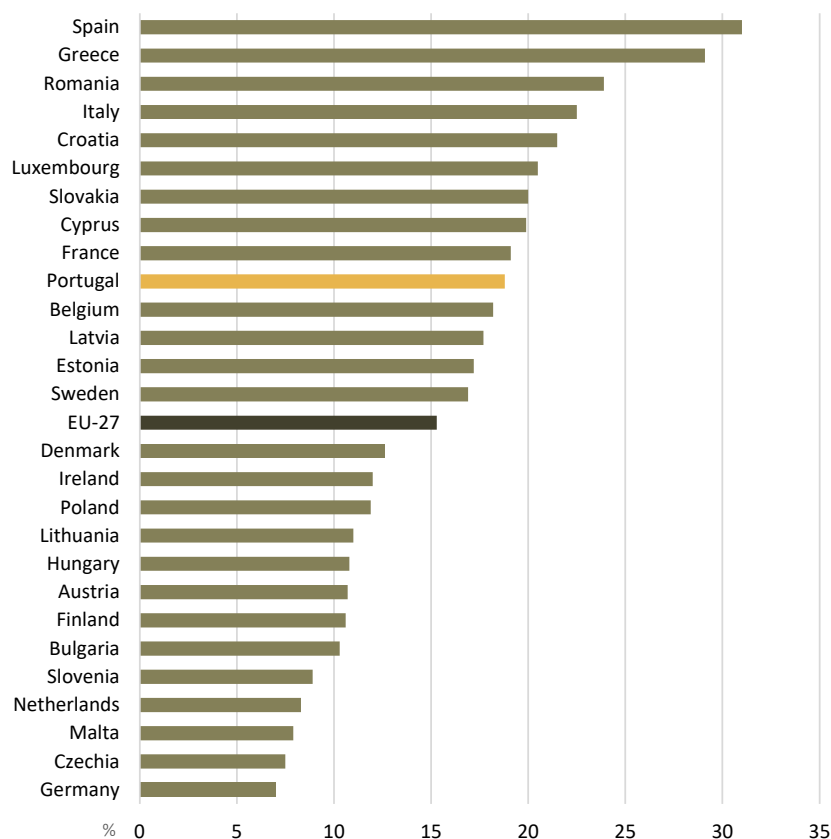
Source: Eurostat, Unemployment by sex and age – quarterly data [UNE_RT_Q]

In the 4th quarter of 2022, it is noted that three NUTS II regions had a rate above the national average (*Área Metropolitana de Lisboa*: 7.6%; *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 6.9%; *Norte*: 6.8%) and that the remaining four regions had a rate below the average (*Algarve*: 6.3%; *Alentejo*: 5.5%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 5.5%; *Centro*: 5,3%).

From the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in five regions, especially in *Algarve* (1.9 pp), remained unchanged in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* and decreased in *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (0.5 pp).

In the year-on-year comparison it stands out the *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* increase (0.9 pp), the *Alentejo* region maintenance, and the *Região Autónoma dos Açores* decrease (2.7 pp).
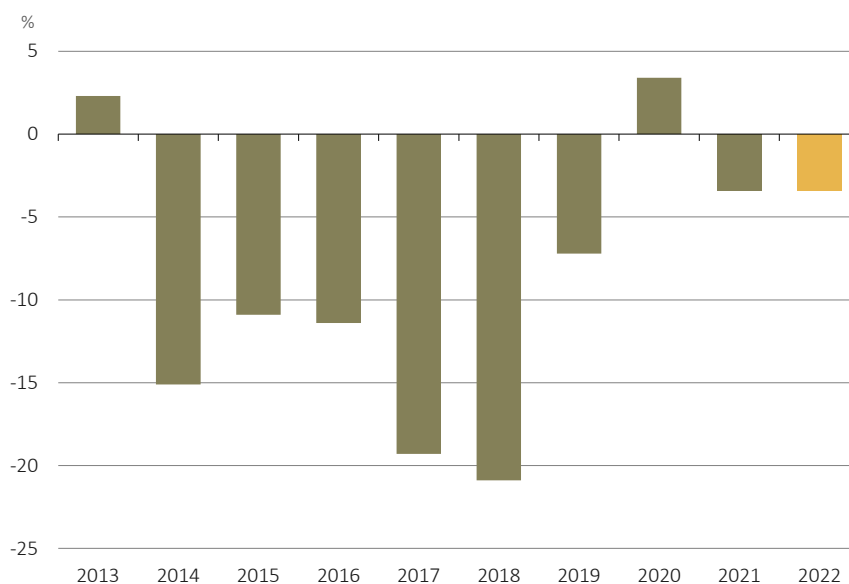
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Table 2. **Unemployment rates by NUTS II (NUTS-2013)**

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2021	3Q-2022	4Q-2022	2021	2022	On year	On quarter	Annual
	%					p.p.		
Portugal	**6.3**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**- 0.6**
Norte	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.6	5.9	0.3	1.0	- 0.7
Centro	5.5	4.3	5.3	5.8	5.1	- 0.2	1.0	- 0.7
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	6.7	7.6	7.6	6.8	7.2	0.9	-	0.4
Alentejo	5.5	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.8	-	1.2	- 1.8
Algarve	6.9	4.4	6.3	8.2	5.7	- 0.6	1.9	- 2.5
Região Autónoma dos Açores	8.2	6.0	5.5	7.2	6.0	- 2.7	- 0.5	- 1.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	6.6	6.2	6.9	7.9	7.0	0.3	0.7	- 0.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

In 2022, the average annual unemployment population stood at 313.9 thousand people, having decreased by 7.3% (24.9 thousand) from the previous year and recording its lowest value since 2011.

Figure 8. **Unemployed population annual rate of change**

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

For the unemployed population annual rate of change contributed, mainly, the decreases in the following groups: men (17.2 thousand; 10.6%); people aged 16 to 24 (12.3 thousand; 16.0%); with tertiary education (13.3 thousand; 14.4%) or with a upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education degree (12.7 thousand; 10.2%); looking for a new job (25.4 thousand; 8.6%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (19.8 thousand; 10.3%).

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The unemployment rate for 2022 stood at 6.0%, down 0.6 pp from 2021, which corresponded to the lowest annual unemployment rate since 2011.

On the other hand, the young people (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 19.0%, 4.4 pp less than in the previous year.

The share of those unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 45.2%, having increased by 1.8 pp from the former year, and 63.7% of the long-term unemployed had been unemployed for 24 months or more.

In 2022, the unemployment rate of *Região Autónoma dos Açores* matched the national average (6.0%), while the rates of *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (7.2%) and *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (7.0%) stood above that threshold and the rates of *Norte* region (5.9%), *Algarve* (5.7%), *Centro* (5.1%), and *Alentejo* (4.8%) stood below.

From 2021, the unemployment rate has only increased in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.4 p.p.), having decreased in the remaining six regions of Portugal, with the largest decrease being observed in *the Algarve* region (2.5 pp).

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,026.2 thousand people in the 4th quarter of 2022, has decreased both from the previous quarter (5.4 thousand; 0.1%) and from the same quarter of 2021 (57.1 thousand; 1.1%).

Figure 9. **Inactive population (aged 16 and over)**
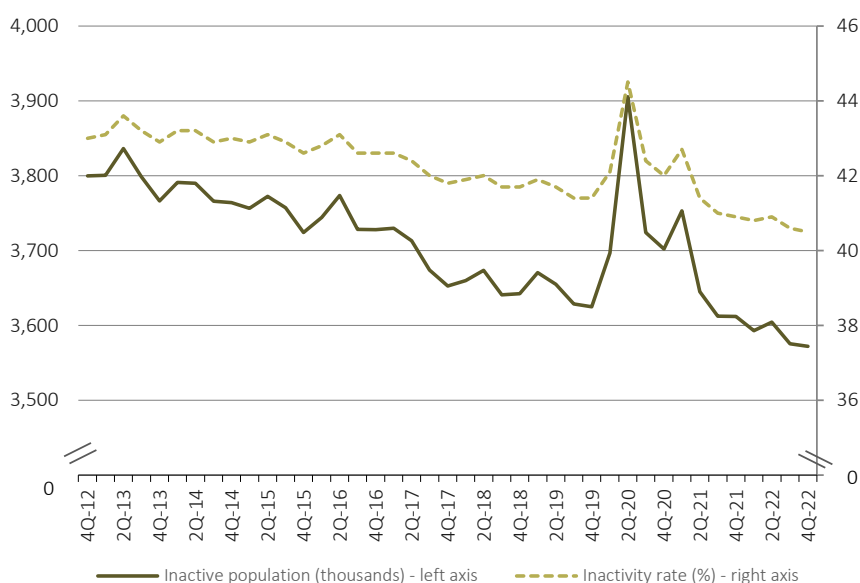
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

The inactive population aged 16 or over stood at 3,571.9 thousand people, accounted for 71.1% of total inactive population and has decreased from both periods under analysis: the previous quarter (3.5 thousand; 0.1%) and the same quarter of 2021 (40.2 thousand; 1.1%).

The inactivity rate (16 years old or over) stood at 40.5% and presented identical evolution: it has decreased both from the 3rd quarter of 2022 (0.1 pp) and from the 4th quarter of 2021 (0.4 pp).

In 2022, the total inactive population was estimated at 5,045.0 thousand people and decreased by 1.7% (86.9 thousand) from the previous year, corresponding to the lowest annual average since 2011. Similar pattern was followed by the inactive population aged 16 or over, which stood at 3,586.2 thousand people, has decreased by 1.9% (69.4 thousand) from 2021 and corresponded also to the lowest annual average since 2011.

The inactivity rate was 40.7%, down 0.8 pp from 2021. This estimate corresponded also to the lowest inactivity rate since 2011.

5. 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 work[4]. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate[5]. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate[6].

In the 4th quarter of 2022, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 633.1 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 11.7%.

The labour underutilisation has increased by 5.0% (30.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 0.5% (3.0 thousand) from a year earlier. On the other hand, the labour underutilisation rate has increased by 0.5 pp from the previous quarter and remained unchanged from the 4th quarter of 2021.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 342.7 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, increased by 12.1% (36.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 3.7% (12.1 thousand) from the same quarter of 2021. The unemployment rate was 6.5%, up 0.7 pp from the previous quarter and up 0.2 pp from a year earlier.

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[4] 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.

[5] See concepts in the technical note.

[6] 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.

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- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 141.0 thousand people, an increase from the previous quarter (5.8 thousand; 4.3%) and a year-on-year decrease (2.2 thousand; 1.5%).

- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 28.8 thousand, down 16.3% (5.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and up 27.9% (6.3 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2021.

- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job covered 120.6 thousand and decreased from both periods under comparison: by 5.6% (7.1 thousand) and by 9.9% (13.2 thousand), respectively.

In 2022, the average annual labour underutilisation covered 613.8 thousand people, 8.2% (54.5 thousand) less than in 2021, and the labour underutilisation rate was 11.4%, down 1.1 pp from the year before.

Figure 10. **Labour underutilisation annual rate of change**
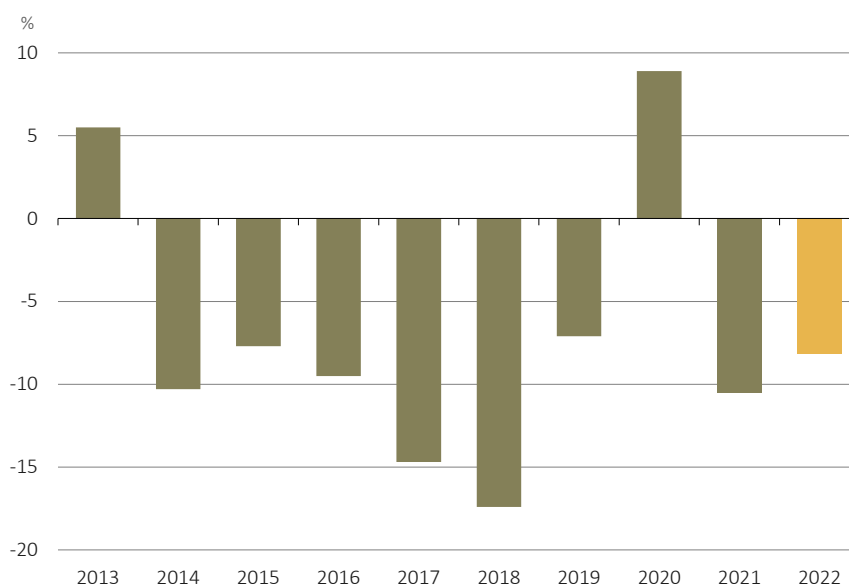
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022

The unemployed population (313.9 thousand) accounted for slightly more than half (51.1%) of the labour underutilisation, while the underemployment of part-time workers (140.5 thousand) increased by 1.7 pp to 22.9%. The group of persons available to work, but not seeking became the third largest component of this indicator (21.0%) and covered 128.7 thousand people. Finally, the persons seeking work, but not immediately available (30.7 thousand) represented only 5.0% of the labour underutilisation.

Table 3. **Labour underutilisation by component**

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level	
	4Q-2021	3Q-2022	4Q-2022	2021	2022
Number	Thousands				
Total	**630.1**	**603.1**	**633.1**	**668.3**	**613.8**
Unemployed population	330.6	305.8	342.7	338.8	313.9
Underemployed part-time workers	143.2	135.2	141.0	141.9	140.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	22.5	34.4	28.8	25.2	30.7
Persons available to work but not seeking	133.8	127.7	120.6	162.4	128.7
Rate	%				
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.0
Labour underutilisation rate	11.7	11.2	6.5	12.5	11.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

6. Portugal 2030 Strategy

Europe 2020 was a ten-year strategy of the European Union, which set targets to be achieved in various indicators, two of which on education. In the year of its evaluation, in 2020, Portugal achieved one of the intended values and came close to another:

- The early leavers from education and training rate was estimated at 8.9%, complying with the target set for this indicator (maximum of 10%) by 1.1 pp. In 2011, Portugal was 13.0 p.p. from the goal.

- In turn, the tertiary education attainment rate (which corresponds to the share of people aged 30 to 34 with tertiary educational attainment) was estimated at 39.6%, 0.4 pp below the target for 2020 (minimum of 40%). In 2011, Portugal was 13.3 pp from the goal.

The Portugal 2030 Strategy[7] was set for the decade ending in 2030 and its programming was made around five strategic objectives of the European Union: a smarter, greener, more connected and more social Europe that its closer to its citizens.

In this context, the following targets were set for three indicators on education, estimated with Labour Force Survey data:

- Increase the share of people aged 20 to 24 with at least an upper secondary qualification to at least 90% (target set for 2030).

- Increase the rate of tertiary education attainment to at least 50% (target set for 2030).

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[7] For more information read: https://portugal2030.pt/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/RCM98_2020.pdf (only in Portuguese).

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- Increase to at least 20% the share of unemployed adults aged 25 to 64 who have attended to education or training activities in the last four weeks (target set for 2025).

In 2022, Portugal has not yet achieved any of these goals, but it is very close to meet them, especially the share of the people aged 20 to 24 with at least an upper secondary qualification (89.3%, 0.7 pp from the minimum goal of 90%).

Figure 11. **Portugal 2030 Strategy – Indicators on education**
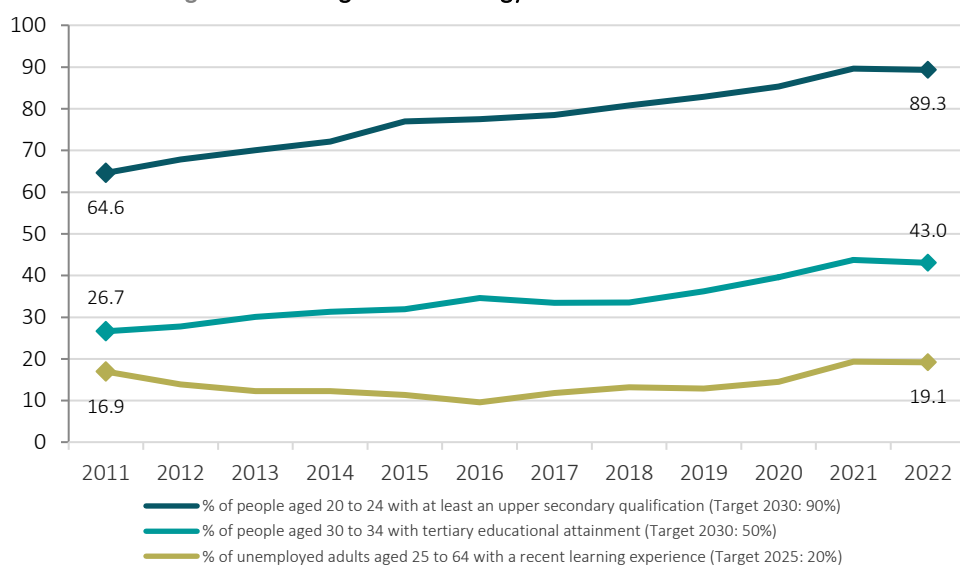
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

Table 4. Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2021	3Q-2022	4Q-2022	2021	2022	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Labour force (active population)	**5,209.6**	**5,234.9**	**5,245.6**	**5,151.1**	**5,222.6**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**1.4**
Males	2,624.2	2,625.7	2,626.3	2,590.8	2,615.1	0.1	o	0.9
Females	2,585.3	2,609.2	2,619.3	2,560.3	2,607.6	1.3	0.4	1.8
16 to 24	327.5	350.0	364.0	326.3	337.5	11.1	4.0	3.5
25 to 34	978.4	1,001.8	1,005.7	978.2	995.0	2.8	0.4	1.7
35 to 44	1,291.1	1,251.5	1,243.8	1,292.8	1,260.3	-3.7	-0.6	-2.5
45 to 54	1,421.9	1,415.3	1,402.2	1,399.4	1,414.5	-1.4	-0.9	1.1
55 to 64	984.7	1,004.0	1,010.3	960.4	1,002.1	2.6	0.6	4.3
65 to 89	205.9	212.4	219.7	194.1	213.1	6.7	3.4	9.8
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	1,823.8	1,816.7	1,899.2	1,832.0	1,816.4	4.1	4.5	-0.9
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,589.3	1,646.0	1,650.4	1,577.3	1,632.9	3.8	0.3	3.5
Tertiary education	1,796.4	1,772.2	1,696.1	1,741.8	1,773.3	-5.6	-4.3	1.8
Activity rate (%)	**59.8**	**60.2**	**60.3**	**59.2**	**60.1**			
Males	64.4	64.7	64.7	63.6	64.4			
Females	55.8	56.3	56.5	55.3	56.3			
Employed population	**4,879.0**	**4,929.1**	**4,902.9**	**4,812.3**	**4,908.7**	**0.5**	**-0.5**	**2.0**
Males	2,461.6	2,490.0	2,466.8	2,428.6	2,470.1	0.2	-0.9	1.7
Females	2,417.3	2,439.1	2,436.2	2,383.7	2,438.6	0.8	-0.1	2.3
16 to 24	250.9	284.2	291.5	249.8	273.3	16.2	2.6	9.4
25 to 34	892.5	923.8	916.7	888.5	915.0	2.7	-0.8	3.0
35 to 44	1,236.2	1,191.7	1,179.6	1,236.0	1,200.8	-4.6	-1.0	-2.8
45 to 54	1,364.2	1,358.4	1,343.0	1,338.2	1,358.3	-1.6	-1.1	1.5
55 to 64	933.1	961.2	958.3	910.2	952.0	2.7	-0.3	4.6
65 to 89	202.1	209.7	213.9	189.7	209.4	5.8	2.0	10.4
First and second stages of basic education	1,706.2	1,704.8	1,759.2	1,710.4	1,693.6	3.1	3.2	-1.0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,468.6	1,533.8	1,525.9	1,452.3	1,520.6	3.9	-0.5	4.7
Tertiary education	1,704.2	1,690.5	1,617.8	1,649.6	1,694.5	-5.1	-4.3	2.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	137.8	137.6	131.3	130.6	133.9	-4.7	-4.5	2.6
Industry, construction, energy and water (a)	1,175.6	1,225.0	1,230.3	1,181.6	1,206.5	4.7	0.4	2.1
Services (a)	3,565.6	3,566.6	3,541.3	3,500.1	3,568.3	-0.6	-0.7	1.9
Employees	4,107.8	4,188.7	4,182.5	4,067.1	4,164.7	1.8	-0.1	2.4
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,441.7	3,496.5	3,462.1	3,378.0	3,478.0	0.6	-1.0	3.0
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	568.1	578.5	604.9	586.6	573.3	6.5	4.6	-2.3
Other contractual arrangements	97.9	113.8	115.5	102.6	113.4	17.9	1.5	10.6
Self-employed workers	723.6	710.6	691.0	704.1	711.4	-4.5	-2.7	1.0
Unpaid family workers	47.6	29.8	29.4	41.0	32.6	-38.2	-1.4	-20.6
Full-time workers	4,479.8	4,566.4	4,516.5	4,432.8	4,526.6	0.8	-1.1	2.1
Part-time workers	399.2	362.7	386.4	379.5	382.1	-3.2	6.5	0.7
Underemployed part-time workers	143.2	135.2	141.0	141.9	140.5	-1.5	4.3	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	**56.0**	**56.7**	**56.4**	**55.3**	**56.5**			
Males	60.4	61.3	60.7	59.7	60.9			
Females	52.2	52.6	52.5	51.5	52.6			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

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

Conventional sign: ◦ Less than half of the unit used.

Table 5. **Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population**

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2021	3Q-2022	4Q-2022	2021	2022	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Unemployed population	**330.6**	**305.8**	**342.7**	**338.8**	**313.9**	**3.7**	**12.1**	**-7.3**
Males	162.6	135.7	159.6	162.2	145.0	-1.9	17.6	-10.6
Females	168.0	170.1	183.1	176.6	169.0	9.0	7.6	-4.3
16 to 24	76.6	65.7	72.4	76.5	64.2	-5.4	10.2	-16.0
25 to 34	85.9	78.0	89.0	89.7	80.1	3.6	14.2	-10.8
35 to 44	54.9	59.7	64.2	56.8	59.6	16.9	7.5	4.9
45 to 54	57.7	57.0	59.2	61.2	56.1	2.6	3.8	-8.3
55 to 74	55.5	45.4	57.8	54.6	53.9	4.3	27.4	-1.3
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	117.7	112.0	139.9	121.6	122.8	18.9	25.0	1.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	120.7	112.2	124.5	125.0	112.3	3.2	11.0	-10.2
Tertiary education	92.3	81.7	78.2	92.1	78.8	-15.2	-4.2	-14.4
Looking for a first job	54.6	44.7	47.8	44.8	45.4	-12.4	7.1	1.3
Looking for a new job	276.0	261.1	294.9	294.0	268.6	6.8	12.9	-8.6
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	172.1	177.2	198.9	192.0	172.2	15.6	12.3	-10.3
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	158.5	128.6	143.8	146.8	141.8	-9.3	11.8	-3.4
Unemployment rate (%)	**6.3**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**6.0**			
Males	6.2	5.2	6.1	6.3	5.5			
Females	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.5			
Youth (16 to 24)	23.4	18.8	19.9	23.4	19.0			
Long-term	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7			
Inactive population	**5,083.3**	**5,031.6**	**5,026.2**	**5,131.9**	**5,045.0**	**-1.1**	**-0.1**	**-1.7**
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,612.1	3,575.4	3,571.9	3,655.6	3,586.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.9
Males	1,483.7	1,466.6	1,468.2	1,509.7	1,476.3	-1.0	0.1	-2.2
Females	2,128.4	2,108.8	2,103.6	2,145.9	2,109.9	-1.2	-0.2	-1.7
16 to 24	666.5	633.5	617.7	666.5	647.0	-7.3	-2.5	-2.9
25 to 34	136.2	113.1	111.0	134.4	119.7	-18.5	-1.8	-11.0
35 to 44	84.0	86.7	84.6	98.0	83.4	0.7	-2.5	-14.9
45 to 54	139.4	152.3	168.8	155.9	151.7	21.1	10.8	-2.7
55 to 64	456.8	440.8	436.7	475.5	441.9	-4.4	-0.9	-7.1
65 to 89	2,017.9	2,032.7	2,034.6	2,017.9	2,027.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
Students (16 to 89)	750.2	698.1	699.8	736.7	730.1	-6.7	0.3	-0.9
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	357.9	347.3	344.9	350.7	349.2	-3.6	-0.7	-0.5
Retired (16 to 89)	1,985.3	1,967.3	1,962.8	2,003.5	1,962.0	-1.1	-0.2	-2.1
Other inactive	518.7	562.8	564.3	564.7	544.9	8.8	0.3	-3.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	22.5	34.4	28.8	25.2	30.7	27.9	-16.3	21.7
Persons available to work but not seeking	133.8	127.7	120.6	162.4	128.7	-9.9	-5.6	-20.7
Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)	**40.9**	**40.6**	**40.5**	**41.5**	**40.7**			
Males	36.1	35.8	35.9	36.8	36.1			
Females	45.2	44.7	44.5	45.6	44.7			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2022.

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. It should be noticed that, following the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by the competent authorities, Statistics Portugal has decided, between the first fortnight of March 2020 and the end of the collection of the 2nd quarter of 2022, to suspend the face-to-face collection mode, replacing it exclusively with the telephone interview one.

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 16 and 74 who during the reference period met simultaneously the following situations:

- neither had a job nor was at work;
- had actively sought work, i.e. had actively searched for a paid or unpaid job during the specified period (reference period or the three previous weeks); and
- was available for a paid and unpaid job.

Employed: person aged 16 to 89 who, during the reference period, was in one of the following situations:

- worked for at least one hour for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind (including unpaid family work);
- had a formal attachment to his/her job but was not at work temporarily;
- was in early retirement but working in the reference week.

Working age resident population: Resident population aged 16 to 89.

Active: person aged 16 to 89 who, during the reference period, furnish the supply of labour force for the production of economic goods and services (was employed or unemployed).

Labour force: population formed by all active persons.

Extended labour force: corresponds to the 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. All these population groups consider the age group 16 to 74.

Young people not in employment, education or training: population of young people of a given age group who, 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).

Activity rate of the working age population: rate that defines the relation between the labour force and the working age population.

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

Employment rate: rate that defines the relation between the employed population and the working age population.

E.R. (%) = (Employed population / Working age population) x 100

Unemployment rate: rate that defines the relation between the unemployed population and the labour force.

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

Long term unemployment rate: rate that defines the relation between the unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months or over and the labour force.

L.T.U.R. (%) = (Unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months or over / Labour force) x 100

Inactivity rate of the working age population: rate that defines the relation between the working age inactive population and the working age total population.

I.R. (%) = (Working age inactive population / Working age population) x 100

Labour underutilisation rate: rate that defines the relation between the labour underutilisation and the extended labour force.

L.U.R. (%) = (Labour underutilisation / Extended labour force) x 100

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Rate of young people not in employment, education or training: rate that defines the relation 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 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 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 change

The quarterly change compares the level of the variable over two consecutive periods. Although this indicator allows to monitor the recent pace of the variable, its computation is particularly influenced by seasonal effects and other more specific effects in one (or both) of the quarters under comparison.

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