



Page 12, last paragraph, revised; by mistake, the annual values indicated referred to the 4Q-2021. (2.30 pm.)

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASED TO 6.3% IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 2021 AND DECREASED TO 6.6% IN 2021

In the 4th quarter of 2021, the employed population (4,879.0 thousand people) stood practically unchanged from the previous quarter, having increased by 3.1% (148.4 thousand) from the year before.

The share of the employed population who has worked always or almost always from home using information and communication technologies, this is, who have worked remotely, was 9.3%, covering 455.5 thousand people, which corresponded to the lowest share since this indicator started to be collected in the 2nd quarter of 2020.

The unemployed population, estimated at 330.6 thousand people, has increased by 3.7% (11.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and has decreased by 11.4% (42.6 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.3%, up 0.2 percentage points (pp) from the 3rd quarter of 2021 and down 1.0 pp from the 4th quarter of 2020.

The labour underutilisation covered 630.1 thousand people, having decreased by 1.9% (12.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 15.7% (116.9 thousand) from a year before. Similarly, also the labour underutilisation rate (11.7%) has decreased both from the previous quarter (0.2 pp) and from a year earlier (2.3 pp).

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,612.1 thousand people) remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter and has decreased by 2.4% (90.0 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2020.

In 2021, the annual average employed population stood at 4,812.3 thousand people and has increased by 2.7% (128.6 thousand) from the previous year. On the other hand, the unemployed population, estimated at 338.8 thousand people, has decreased by 3.4% (12.0 thousand) from 2020.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.6% and the labour underutilisation at 12.5%, both down from the 2020 (0.4 pp and 1.6 pp, respectively).

The young people (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 23.4%, 0.9 pp more than in the previous year, while the proportion of long-term unemployment was 43.4%, up 10.1 pp from 2020.



1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 4th quarter of 2021 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,209.6 thousand people, has increased by 0.2% (12.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 2.1% (105.8 thousand) from the same quarter of 2020.

Therefore, the activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) stood at 59.8%, having increased by 0.1 percentage points (pp) from the prior quarter and by 1.3 pp from the 4th quarter of 2020.

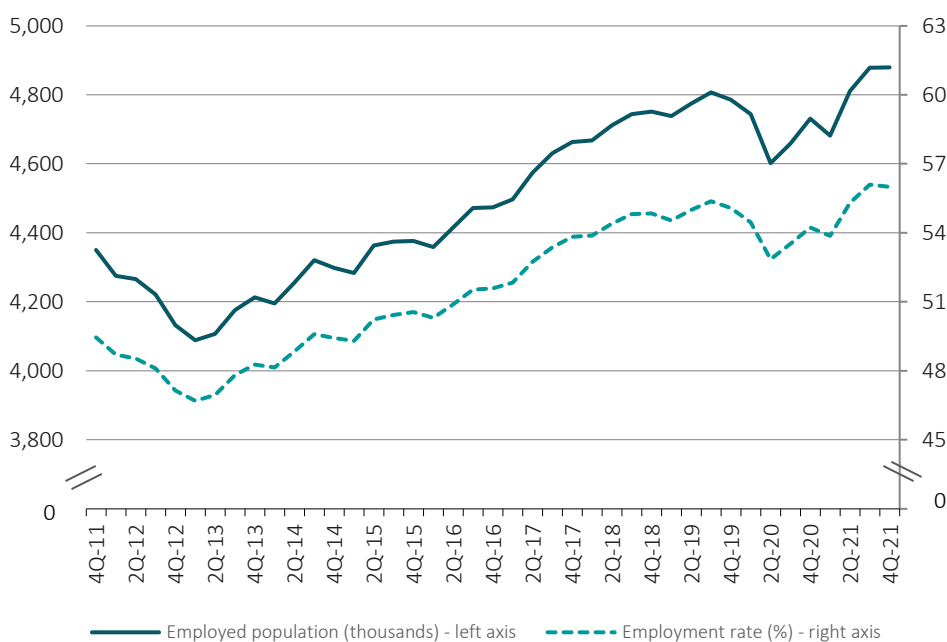
In terms of the annual average, in 2021, the active population was estimated at 5,151.1 thousand people and has increased by 2.3% from the previous year (116.6 thousand).

In that year, the participation rate of the working age population was 59.2%, up 1.4 pp from 2020.

2. Employed population

The employed population stood at 4,879.0 thousand people, remaining practically unchanged from the previous quarter and increasing by 3.1% (148.4 thousand) from one year before. In turn, the corresponding employment rate stood at 56.0%, having decreased by 0.1 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2021 and increased by 1.8 pp from the 4th quarter of 2020.

Figure 1. Employed population and employment rate

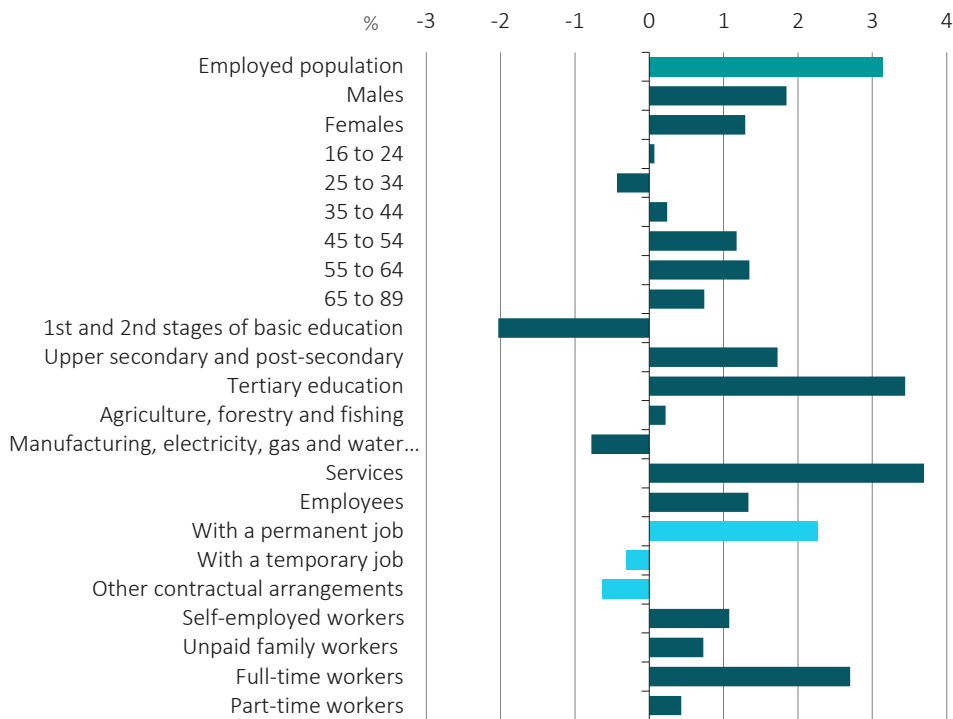


Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.



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

Figure 2. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 4th quarter of 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

In summary, for the year-on-year change in the employed population, mainly contributed the increased in the following population groups: men (87.2 thousand; 3.7%); people aged 55 to 64 (63.9 thousand; 7.3%); with a tertiary education degree (162.8 thousand; 10.6%); employed in the services sector (174.8 thousand; 5.2%), namely in the set of “public administration and defence; compulsory social security” and of “education” activities (85.4 thousand; 11.4%), which represented 48.9% of the sector change; employees (63.1 thousand; 1.6%), with a permanent contract (107.3 thousand; 3.2%); and working full-time (127.9 thousand; 2.9%).

Considering the total employed population, 9.9% of them (480.9 thousand) reported having always or almost always worked from home, 63.8% of which due to the COVID-19 pandemic, down 7.8 pp from the previous quarter and down 16.5 pp from the 4th quarter of 2020, which corresponded to the lowest share since this indicator started to be collected in the 2nd quarter of 2020.

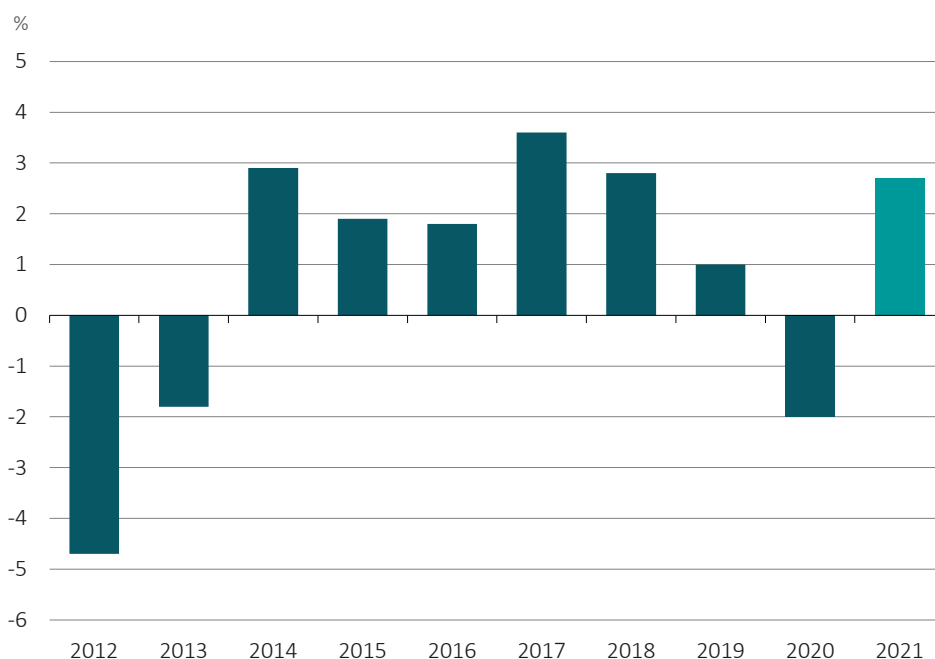
Among those working mainly at home, 94.7% (455.5 thousand) have worked remotely. This work practice covered 9.3% of the total employed population, 3.3 pp less than in the previous quarter and 2.6 pp less than in the 4th



quarter of 2020, which corresponded to the lowest share of this indicator since it started to be analysed seven quarters before¹.

In 2021, the annual average of the employed population was 4,812.3 thousand people and increased by 2.7% (128.6 thousand) from the previous year, resuming the series of increases started in 2014. In 2021, the employed population registered its highest value since 2011.

Figure A. Employed population annual rate of change



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

For the annual rate of change in the employed population contributed mostly the employment increases in the following groups: men (75.0 thousand; 3.2%); people aged 55 to 64 (70.5 thousand; 8.4%); having completed an education level corresponding to the tertiary education (200.8 thousand; 13.9%); employed in the services sector (138.1 thousand; 4.1%), especially in the group of “public administration and defence; compulsory social security” and of “education” activities (83.4 thousand; 11.6%), which represented 60.4% of the sector change; as employees (56.8 thousand; 1.4%), with a permanent contract (80.1 thousand; 2.4%); and working full-time (125.5 thousand; 2.9%).

In 2021, the employment rate stood at 55.3%, up 1.5 pp from 2020.

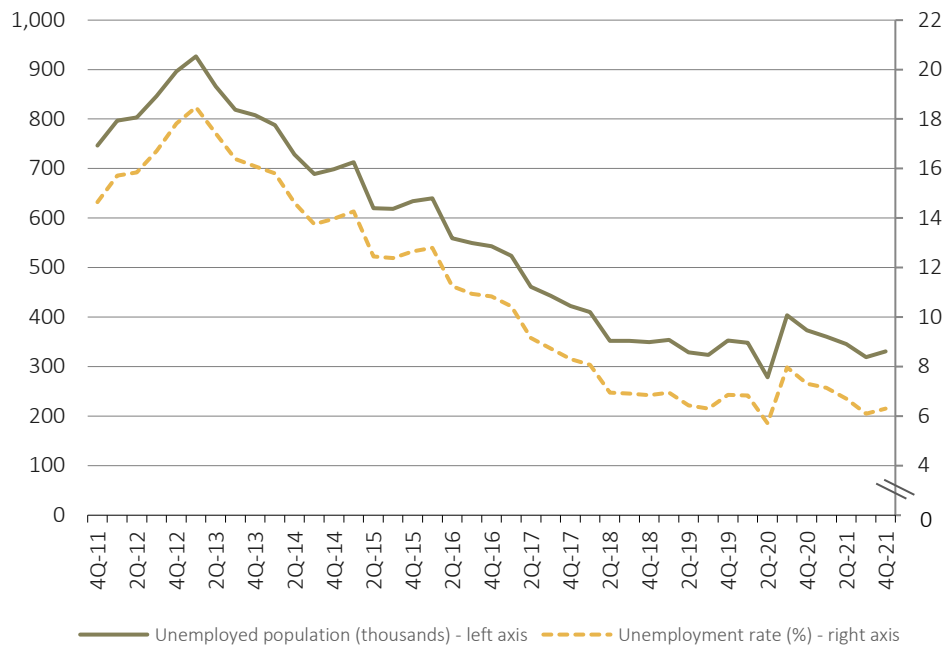
¹ This indicator is computed from the data collected in the Labour Force Survey ad hoc module - Working from home, whose collection started in the 2nd quarter of 2020. Other indicators related to this subject are available in the Excel tables published together with the current Press Release.



3. Unemployed population

The unemployed population (330.6 thousand people) increased by 3.7% (11.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 11.4% (42.6 thousand) from a year earlier.

Figure 3. Unemployed population and unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

To the year-on-year evolution of the unemployed population contributed mainly the following population groups decreases: women (24.1 thousand; 12.5%); people aged 35 to 44 (18.9 thousand; 25.6%); having completed a tertiary education degree (18.1 thousand; 16.4%); looking for a new job (51.0 thousand; 15.6%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (72.9 thousand; 29.9%).

It should be noted that, in the 4th quarter of 2021, almost half of the unemployed population (48.2%) was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), up 0.1 pp from the quarter before and up 13.6 pp from a year earlier.

The year-on-year change of the proportion of long-term unemployment was driven by increases among men (14.8 pp), those aged 35 to 44 (22.4 pp) and among those who have completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (20.5 pp). The share of very long-term unemployment (24 or more months) in the long-term unemployment has increased by 9.8 p.p. from the 3rd quarter of 2021 and by 8.4 p.p. from the 4th quarter of 2020.



Figure 4. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 4th quarter of 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Proportion	
	4Q-2020	3Q-2021	4Q-2021	2020	2021	4Q-2021	2021
	Thousands					%	
Total	129.1	153.4	159.4	116.8	147.0	48.2	43.4
Males	62.1	61.2	79.8	57.4	68.7	49.1	42.4
Females	67.0	92.2	79.6	59.4	78.3	47.4	44.3
16 to 24	15.4	21.8	17.0	11.7	17.5	22.1	22.8
25 to 34	30.0	39.9	39.9	22.8	35.1	46.5	39.1
35 to 44	23.8	22.0	30.0	17.9	28.1	54.7	49.6
45 to 54	26.8	36.7	33.5	29.2	33.8	58.1	55.3
55 to 74	33.0	33.0	39.0	35.2	32.5	70.2	59.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	51.4	60.1	71.0	55.7	65.0	60.3	53.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	46.2	55.3	55.0	39.6	50.1	45.6	40.1
Tertiary education	31.6	38.0	33.4	21.5	32.0	36.2	34.7
Unemployed for less than 24 months	66.1	80.7	68.2	52.1	70.3	42.8	47.8
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	63.0	72.8	91.2	64.8	76.7	57.2	52.2

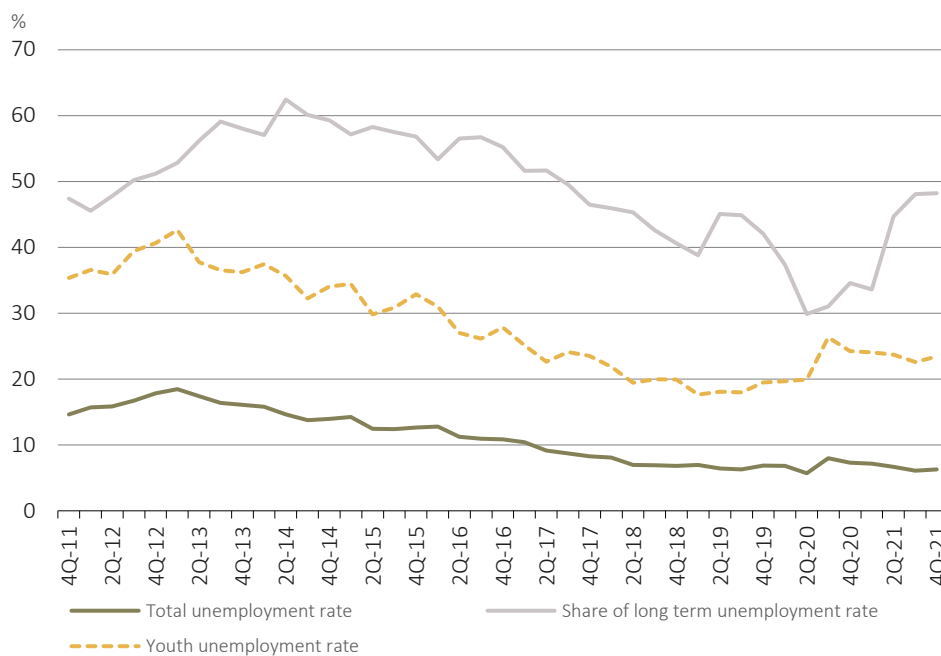
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Note: All estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) in this table have been revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus allowing direct comparison with the estimates of this series.



The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2021 stood at 6.3%², which corresponds to an increase by 0.2 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2021 and to a decrease by 1.0 pp from the 4th quarter of 2020. Similar pattern was shown by the youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old), estimated at 23.4%, up 0.8 pp from the previous quarter and down 0.9 pp from a year earlier.

Figure 5. Total and youth unemployment rate and share of long term unemployment



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Using the figures for the 3rd quarter of 2021 for comparison purposes in the European Union³, the youth unemployment rate in the 27 countries average was estimated at 15.9%, 6.7 pp less than in Portugal (22.6%), which corresponded to the 4th highest rate in the EU-27.

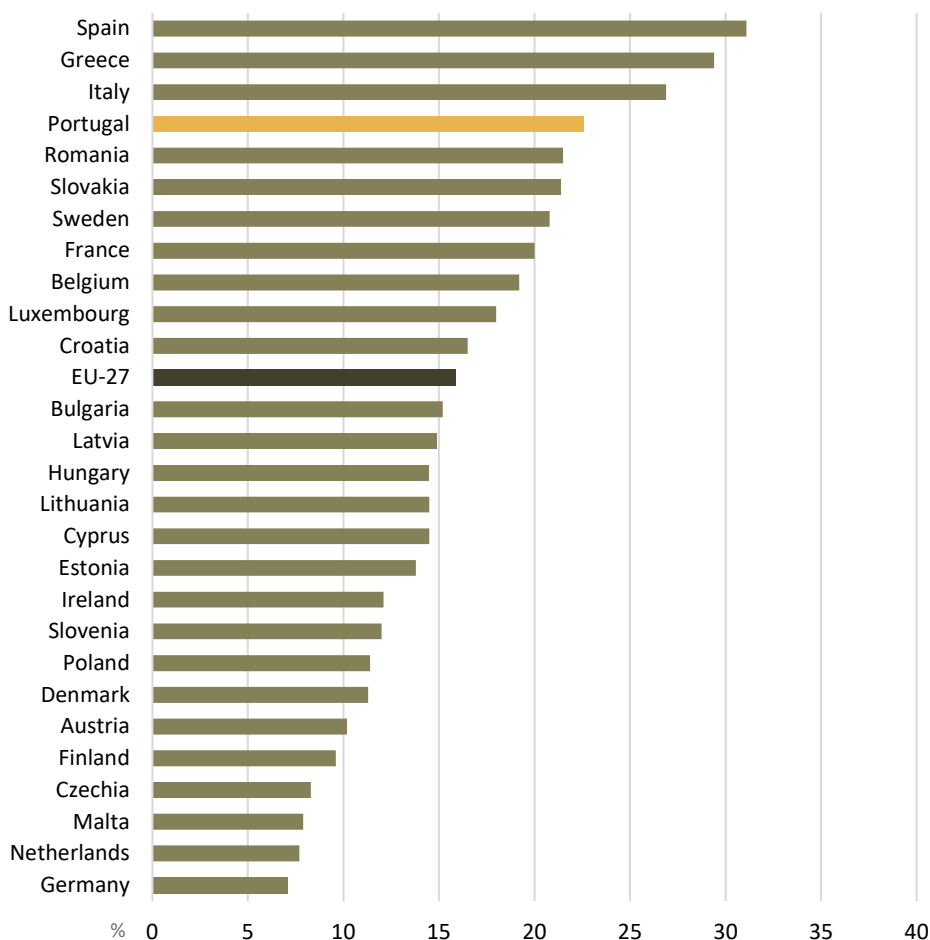
In the 3rd quarter of 2021, the youth unemployment rate in the EU-27 decreased by 1.5 pp from the 2nd quarter of 2021, a steeper quarter-on-quarter change than that seen in Portugal in the same period (1.1 pp), while the opposite was observed in the comparison with the 3rd quarter of 2020, in which the referred rate decreased by 2.8 pp in the EU-27 and by 3.7 pp in Portugal.

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 2021 (which corresponds to the 4th quarter 2021), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of December 2021 (released in 31-1-2022), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.1%.

³ The estimates for the 4th quarter of 2021 at European Union level will be released on April 13, 2022. It should be noted that the reference age group is that of 15 to 24 years old, except for Portugal, Spain and Italy, whose lower age limit is 16.



Figure 6. Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 3rd quarter of 2021



Source: Eurostat, Unemployment by sex and age – quarterly data [UNE_RT_Q]

In the 4th quarter of 2021, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average in five NUTS II regions of the country país (*Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 8.2%; *Algarve*: 6.9%; *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa*: 6.7%; *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 6.6%; *Norte*: 6.5%) and was below it in the remaining two regions – *Centro* and *Alentejo* (5.5% in both regions).

From the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in four regions, of which stands out the *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (1.3 pp), it has remained unchanged in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa*, and it has decreased in two regions (*Alentejo*: 0.3 pp; *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 0.7 pp).

When comparing to a year earlier, the unemployment rate has decreased in all regions except in the *Região Autónoma dos Açores*, where it has increased by 2.7 pp. The two largest year-on-year decreases were observed in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (4.6 pp) and in *Algarve* (3.1 pp).



Table 2. Unemployment rates by NUTS II (NUTS-2013)

	4Q-2020	3Q-2021	4Q-2021	2020	2021
Portugal	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.6
Norte	7.2	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.6
Centro	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	7.7	6.7	6.7	7.7	6.8
Alentejo	7.6	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.6
Algarve	10.0	5.8	6.9	8.4	8.2
Região Autónoma dos Açores	5.5	6.9	8.2	6.2	7.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	11.2	7.3	6.6	8.4	7.9

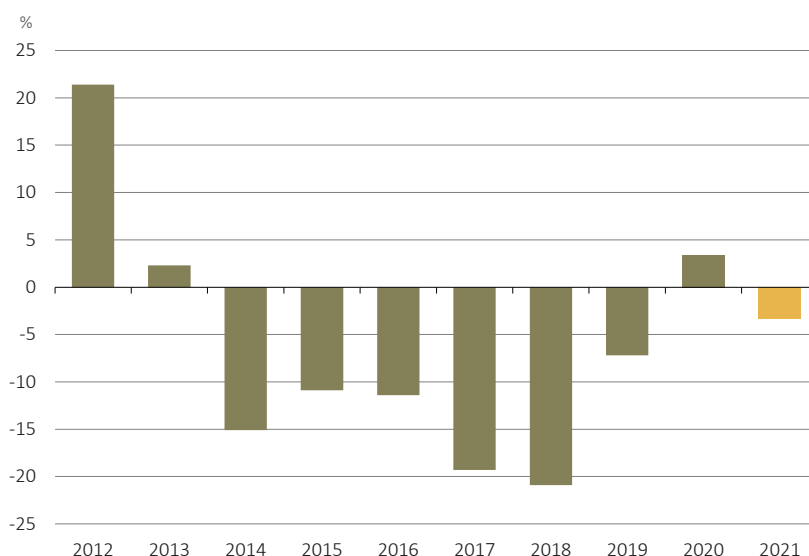
Unit: %

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Note: All estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) in this table have been revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus allowing direct comparison with the estimates of this series.

In 2021, the average annual unemployment population stood at 338.8 thousand unemployed people, having decreased by 3.4% (12.0 thousand) from the previous year and resuming the series of consecutive annual decreases observed since 2014.

Figure B. Unemployed population annual rate of change



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

For the unemployed population annual rate of change contributed, mainly, the decreases in the following groups: men (8.4 thousand; 5.0%); people aged 35 to 44 (6.5 thousand; 10.4%); having completed, at most, an education level corresponding to the first or second stages of basic education (11.8 thousand; 8.8%); looking for a new job (21.3 thousand; 6.7%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (42.1 thousand; 18.0%).



The unemployment rate for 2021 stood at 6.6%, down 0.4 pp from the previous year and equal to the 2019 rate, thus corresponding, like that year, to the lowest annual unemployment rate of the data series started in 2011.

On the other hand, the young people (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 23.4%, 0.9 pp more than in the previous year.

The share of those unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 43.4%, having increased by 10.1 pp from the former year.

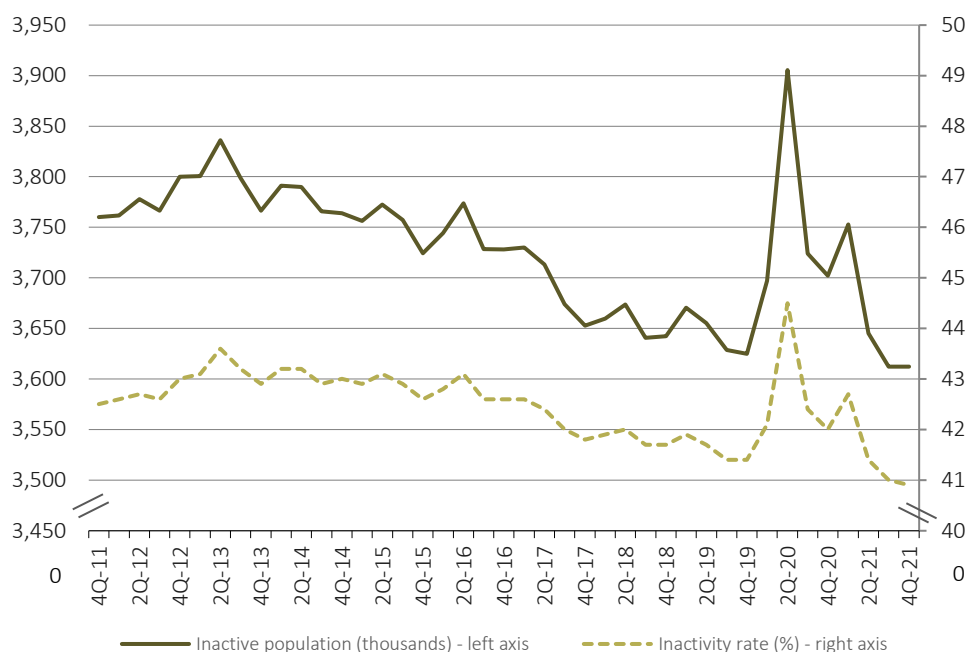
In 2021, the unemployment rate of *Norte* and *Alentejo* matched the national average (6.6%), while the rates of *Algarve* (8.2%), *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (7.9%), *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (7.2%), and *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (6.8%) stood above that threshold and the rate of *Centro* (5.8%) stood below.

Compared to 2020, the unemployment rate has increased in two regions (*Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 1.0 pp; *Alentejo*: 0.6 pp), having decreased in the remaining five regions, with the largest decrease being observed in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.9 pp).

4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,083.3 thousand people in the 4th quarter of 2021, has decreased both from the previous quarter (2.3 thousand, which corresponded to a nearly null relative change) and from the same quarter of 2020 (118.2 thousand; 2.3%).

Figure 11. Inactive population (aged 16 and over)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.



The inactive population aged 16 or over stood at 3,612.1 thousand people, accounted for 71.1% of total inactive population, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter and decreased by 2.4% (90.0 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2020.

The inactivity rate (16 years old or over) stood at 40.9%, having decreased both from the previous quarter (0.1 pp) and from the same period of 2020 (1.1 pp).

In 2021, the total inactive population was estimated at 5,131.9 thousand people and decreased by 2.4% (125.3 thousand) from the previous year, corresponding to the lowest annual average since 2011⁴. Similar pattern was followed by the inactive population aged 16 or over, which stood at 3,655.6 thousand people and has decreased by 2.7% (101.5 thousand).

In that year, the inactivity rate was 41.5%, down 1.2 pp from 2020. 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 work⁵. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate⁶. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate⁷.

In the 4th quarter of 2021, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 630.1 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 11.7%.

The labour underutilisation has decreased by 1.9% (12.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 15.7% (116.9 thousand) from a year earlier. Similarly, the labour underutilisation rate has decreased both from the previous quarter (0.2 pp) and from a year before (2.3 pp).

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 330.6 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, increased by 3.7% (11.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 11.4% (42.6 thousand)

⁴ In the 1st quarter of 2021 a new Labour Force Survey data series was started (LFS2021). However, the estimates from LFS2011 (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) were revised, allowing direct comparisons between LFS2011 and LFS2021 data series.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ See concepts in the technical note.

⁷ 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.

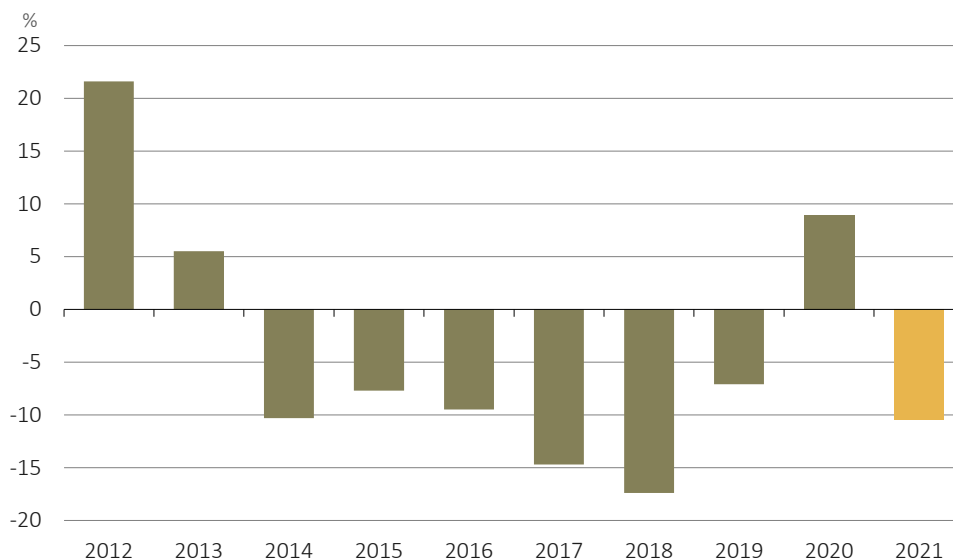


from the same quarter of 2020. The unemployment rate was 6.3%, up 0.2 pp from the previous quarter and down 1.0 pp from a year earlier.

- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 143.2 thousand people, 0.7% (1.1 thousand) less than in the previous quarter and 10.7% (17.1 thousand) less than in the year-on-year comparison.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 22.5 thousand, down 7.1% (1.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and up 4.6% (1.0 thousand) from 4th quarter of 2020.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job (133.8 thousand) has decreased by 13.8% (21.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 30.3% (58.2 thousand) from a year earlier.

In 2021, the average annual labour underutilisation covered 668.3 thousand people, 10.6% (78.8 thousand) less than in 2020, and the labour underutilisation rate was 12.5%, down 1.6 pp from the year before.

Figure C. Labour underutilisation annual rate of change



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

In the same year, the unemployed population (338.8 thousand) accounted for slightly more than half (50.7%) of the labour underutilisation, while the group of persons available to work, but not seeking (162.4 thousand) corresponds to 24.3% of the labour underutilisation, 5.8 pp less than in the previous year. The third largest component of this indicator (21.2%) was the underemployment of part-time workers, which covered 141.9 thousand people. Finally, the persons seeking work, but not immediately available (25.2 thousand) represented only 3.8% of the labour underutilisation.



Table 3. Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level	
	4Q-2020	3Q-2021	4Q-2021	2020	2021
Number	Thousands				
Total	747.0	642.4	630.1	747.1	668.3
Unemployed population	373.2	318.7	330.6	350.8	338.8
Underemployed part-time workers	160.3	144.3	143.2	150.0	141.9
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.5	24.2	22.5	21.5	25.2
Persons available to work but not seeking	192.0	155.2	133.8	224.9	162.4
Rate	%				
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.6
Labour underutilisation rate	14.0	11.9	11.7	14.1	12.5

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Note: All estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) in this table have been revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus allowing direct comparison with the estimates of this series.



Table 4: Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2020	3Q-2021	4Q-2021	2020	2021	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Labour force (active population)	5,103.8	5,196.8	5,209.6	5,034.5	5,151.1	2.1	0.2	2.3
Males	2,555.4	2,611.4	2,624.2	2,524.3	2,590.8	2.7	0.5	2.6
Females	2,548.3	2,585.4	2,585.3	2,510.2	2,560.3	1.5	0	2.0
16 to 24	326.9	337.3	327.5	330.2	326.3	0.2	-2.9	-1.2
25 to 34	1,012.5	981.3	978.4	990.9	978.2	-3.4	-0.3	-1.3
35 to 44	1,298.7	1,299.4	1,291.1	1,302.0	1,292.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
45 to 54	1,371.6	1,409.2	1,421.9	1,354.8	1,399.4	3.7	0.9	3.3
55 to 64	923.9	967.9	984.7	893.5	960.4	6.6	1.7	7.5
65 to 89	170.2	201.7	205.9	163.1	194.1	21.0	2.1	19.0
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	1,931.1	1,785.8	1,823.8	1,972.2	1,832.0	-5.6	2.1	-7.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,521.0	1,612.8	1,589.3	1,524.0	1,577.3	4.5	-1.5	3.5
Tertiary education	1,651.7	1,798.2	1,796.4	1,538.3	1,741.8	8.8	-0.1	13.2
Activity rate (%)	58.5	59.7	59.8	57.8	59.2			
Males	62.9	64.1	64.4	62.2	63.6			
Females	54.7	55.9	55.8	54.0	55.3			
Employed population	4,730.6	4,878.1	4,879.0	4,683.7	4,812.3	3.1	0	2.7
Males	2,374.4	2,467.5	2,461.6	2,353.6	2,428.6	3.7	-0.2	3.2
Females	2,356.2	2,410.6	2,417.3	2,330.1	2,383.7	2.6	0.3	2.3
16 to 24	247.6	261.0	250.9	255.8	249.8	1.3	-3.9	-2.3
25 to 34	913.0	897.0	892.5	899.5	888.5	-2.3	-0.5	-1.2
35 to 44	1,224.9	1,254.0	1,236.2	1,238.6	1,236.0	0.9	-1.4	-0.2
45 to 54	1,308.7	1,347.2	1,364.2	1,291.0	1,338.2	4.2	1.3	3.7
55 to 64	869.2	918.9	933.1	839.7	910.2	7.3	1.5	8.4
65 to 89	167.2	200.1	202.1	159.2	189.7	20.9	1.0	19.2
First and second stages of basic education	1,802.1	1,684.1	1,706.2	1,838.8	1,710.4	-5.3	1.3	-7.0
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,387.1	1,492.2	1,468.6	1,396.1	1,452.3	5.9	-1.6	4.0
Tertiary education	1,541.4	1,701.8	1,704.2	1,448.8	1,649.6	10.6	0.1	13.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	127.4	135.3	137.8	129.1	130.6	8.1	1.8	1.1
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction	1,212.3	1,168.7	1,175.6	1,192.6	1,181.6	-3.0	0.6	-0.9
Services (a)	3,390.8	3,574.1	3,565.6	3,362.0	3,500.1	5.2	-0.2	4.1
Employees	4,044.7	4,103.2	4,107.8	4,010.3	4,067.1	1.6	0.1	1.4
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,334.4	3,397.5	3,441.7	3,297.9	3,378.0	3.2	1.3	2.4
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	582.7	599.4	568.1	595.6	586.6	-2.5	-5.2	-1.5
Other contractual arrangements	127.6	106.3	97.9	116.8	102.6	-23.3	-7.9	-12.1
Self-employed workers	672.8	732.9	723.6	658.7	704.1	7.6	-1.3	6.9
Unpaid family workers	13.2	42.0	47.6	14.7	41.0	262.1	13.5	178.9
Full-time workers	4,351.9	4,500.1	4,479.8	4,307.3	4,432.8	2.9	-0.5	2.9
Part-time workers	378.7	378.0	399.2	376.4	379.5	5.4	5.6	0.8
Underemployed part-time workers	160.3	144.3	143.2	150.0	141.9	-10.7	-0.7	-5.4
Employment rate (%)	54.2	56.1	56.0	53.8	55.3			
Males	58.5	60.6	60.4	58.0	59.7			
Females	50.6	52.1	52.2	50.1	51.5			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Notes:

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

All estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) in this table have been revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus allowing direct comparison with the estimates of this series.



Table 5: Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2020	3Q-2021	4Q-2021	2020	2021	On year	On quarter	Annual
	Thousands					%		
Unemployed population	373.2	318.7	330.6	350.8	338.8	-11.4	3.7	-3.4
Males	181.1	143.9	162.6	170.6	162.2	-10.2	13.0	-5.0
Females	192.1	174.8	168.0	180.1	176.6	-12.5	-3.9	-1.9
16 to 24	79.3	76.4	76.6	74.4	76.5	-3.5	0.3	2.7
25 to 34	99.4	84.3	85.9	91.4	89.7	-13.6	1.9	-1.9
35 to 44	73.8	45.4	54.9	63.3	56.8	-25.6	21.0	-10.4
45 to 54	62.9	62.1	57.7	63.9	61.2	-8.3	-7.1	-4.2
55 to 74	57.7	50.6	55.5	57.7	54.6	-3.9	9.7	-5.3
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	128.9	101.7	117.7	133.4	121.6	-8.7	15.7	-8.8
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	133.9	120.6	120.7	127.8	125.0	-9.9	o	-2.2
Tertiary education	110.4	96.4	92.3	89.5	92.1	-16.4	-4.3	2.9
Looking for a first job	46.2	43.3	54.6	35.5	44.8	18.2	26.1	26.1
Looking for a new job	327.0	275.4	276.0	315.3	294.0	-15.6	0.2	-6.7
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	244.1	165.3	171.2	233.9	191.8	-29.9	3.6	-18.0
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	129.1	153.4	159.4	116.8	147.0	23.5	3.9	25.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.6			
Males	7.1	5.5	6.2	6.8	6.3			
Females	7.5	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.9			
Youth (16 to 24)	24.3	22.6	23.4	22.5	23.4			
Long-term	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.9			
Inactive population	5,201.5	5,085.6	5,083.3	5,257.2	5,131.9	-2.3	o	-2.4
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,702.1	3,612.2	3,612.1	3,757.1	3,655.6	-2.4	o	-2.7
Males	1,528.5	1,490.4	1,483.7	1,556.9	1,509.7	-2.9	-0.5	-3.0
Females	2,173.6	2,121.8	2,128.4	2,200.2	2,145.9	-2.1	0.3	-2.5
16 to 24	657.7	655.3	666.5	654.9	666.5	1.3	1.7	1.8
25 to 34	100.1	131.2	136.2	120.7	134.4	36.1	3.8	11.4
35 to 44	118.9	85.6	84.0	130.2	98.0	-29.3	-1.8	-24.7
45 to 54	173.9	147.9	139.4	185.1	155.9	-19.8	-5.7	-15.8
55 to 64	504.9	469.7	456.8	529.7	475.5	-9.5	-2.7	-10.2
65 to 89	2,063.8	2,014.0	2,017.9	2,056.8	2,017.9	-2.2	0.2	-1.9
Students (16 to 89)	691.0	724.7	750.2	695.9	736.7	8.6	3.5	5.8
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	362.1	361.6	357.9	362.1	350.7	-1.2	-1.0	-3.1
Retired (16 to 89)	1,917.2	1,989.3	1,985.3	1,894.1	2,003.5	3.6	-0.2	5.8
Other inactive	731.8	536.6	518.7	805.0	564.7	-29.1	-3.3	-29.8
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.5	24.2	22.5	21.5	25.2	4.6	-7.1	17.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	192.0	155.2	133.8	224.9	162.4	-30.3	-13.8	-27.8
Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)	42.0	41.0	40.9	42.7	41.5			
Males	37.4	36.3	36.1	38.1	36.8			
Females	46.0	45.1	45.2	46.7	45.6			

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2021.

Notes:

All estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) in this table have been revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus allowing direct comparison with the estimates of this series.

Conventional sign:

o Less than half of the unit used.



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 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.

$$P.R. (\%) = (\text{Labour force} / \text{Working age population}) \times 100$$

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

$$E.R. (\%) = (\text{Employed population} / \text{Working age population}) \times 100$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$I.R. (\%) = (\text{Working age inactive population} / \text{Working age population}) \times 100$$

Labour underutilisation rate: rate that defines the relation between 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: 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.



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STATISTICS PORTUGAL

press release

DIÍSTAQUE

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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