



## THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASED TO 5.8% IN THE 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER OF 2022

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022, the employed population (4,929.1 thousand people) increased by 0.6% (27.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (51.0 thousand) from one year before.

The share of the employed population who have teleworked, that is, who has worked from home using information and communication technologies was 17.0% (836.7 thousand people), 2.6 percentage points (pp) less than in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022.

The unemployed population, estimated at 305.8 thousand people, has increased by 2.3% (7.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 4.1% (12.9 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 5.8%, up 0.1 pp from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022 and down 0.3 pp from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.

The labour underutilisation covered 603.1 thousand people, having increased by 0.4% (2.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 6.1% (39.3 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (11.2%) has remained unchanged from the previous quarter and has decreased by 0.7 pp from a year earlier.

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,575.4 thousand people) has decreased by 0.8% (29.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (36.8 thousand) from a year earlier.

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### 1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,234.9 thousand people, has increased by 0.7% both from the previous quarter (34.3 thousand people) and from the same quarter of 2021 (38.1 thousand).

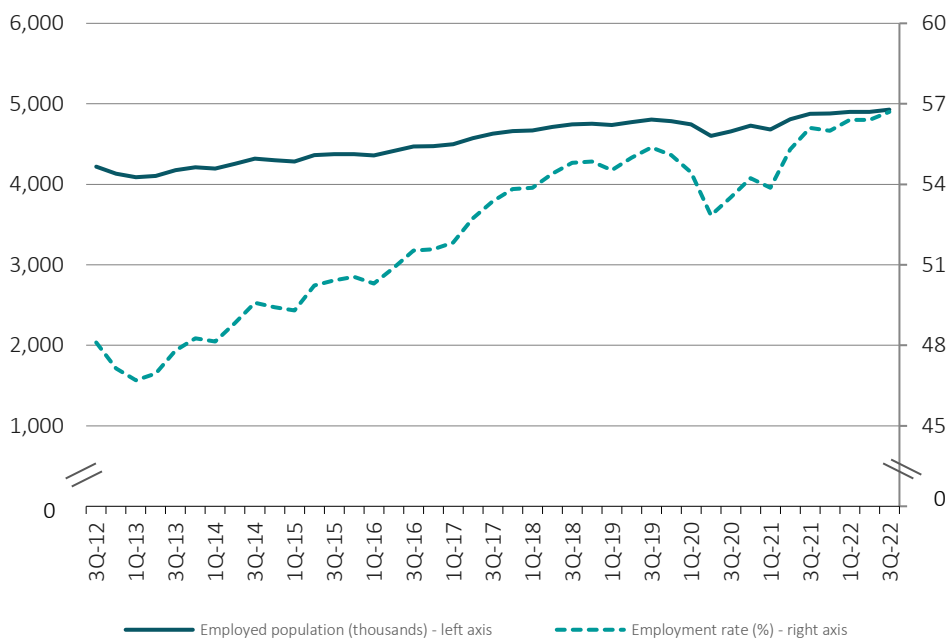
Therefore, the activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) stood at 60.2%, having increased by 0.4 percentage points (pp) from the prior quarter and by 0.5 pp from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.

### 2. Employed population

The employed population stood at 4,929.1 thousand people and has increased by 0.6% (27.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (51.0 thousand) from one year before. Similarly, also the corresponding employment rate, which stood at 56.7%, has increased from both reference periods: 0.3 pp and 0.6 pp, respectively.



Figure 1. Employed population and employment rate



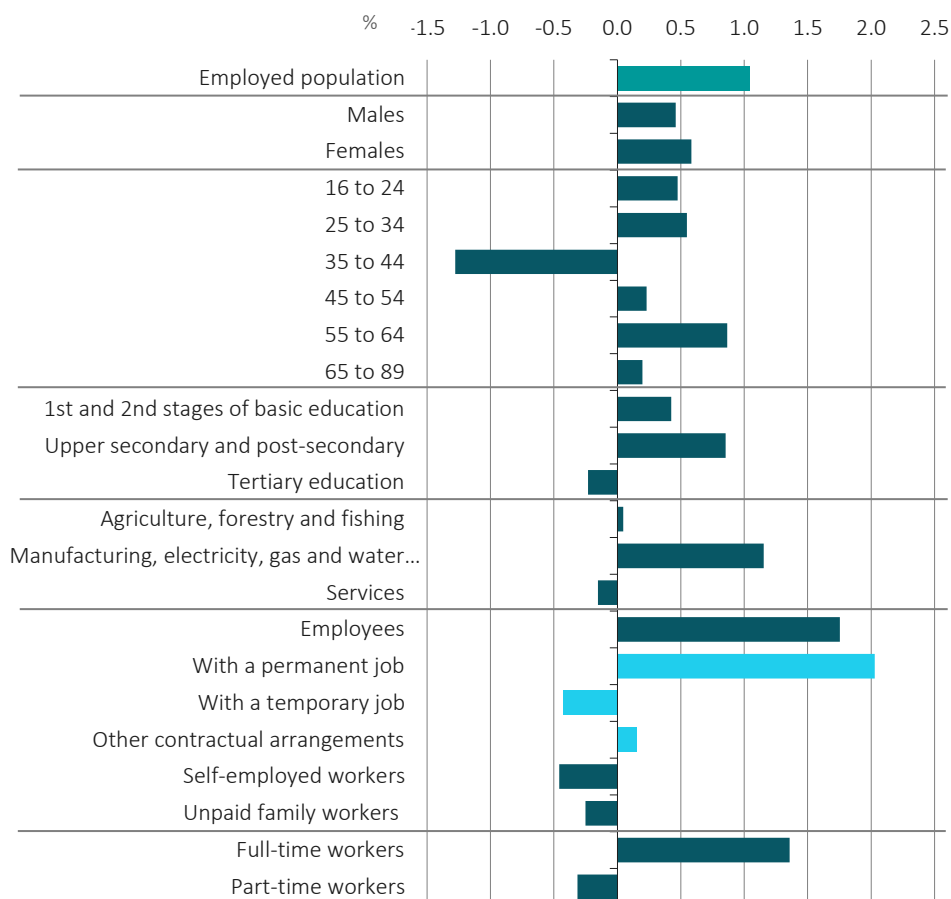
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the year-on-year change of the employed population by different characterisation variables: sex, age group, highest completed level of education, 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 (28.5 thousand; 1.2%); people aged 55 to 64 (42.3 thousand; 4.6%); with an upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education degree (41.6 thousand; 2.8%); employed in the manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction sector (56.3 thousand; 4.8%), namely in the activities of construction (26.7 thousand; 8.9%), which represented 47.4% of the sector change; employees (85.5 thousand; 2.1%), with a permanent contract (99.0 thousand; 2.9%); and working full-time (66.3 thousand; 1.5%).



Figure 2. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

Considering the total employed population, 17.9% of them (881.4 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022, 20.5% of which (180.8 thousand) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The average number of days worked at home per week was four, as in the previous quarter.

Among those who worked at home, there was an identical split (31.5%; 277.7 thousand) among those that have always worked at home and those who did it regularly, through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home. When comparing to the previous quarter, in relative terms, there were less employed people always working from home (1.5 pp) and more combining face-to-face work and work at home (3.9 pp). Among these, the most common combination system was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (66.0%; 183.3 thousand), 3.9 pp (10.4 thousand) more than in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022. Employed persons in a hybrid system worked at home on average three days per week.



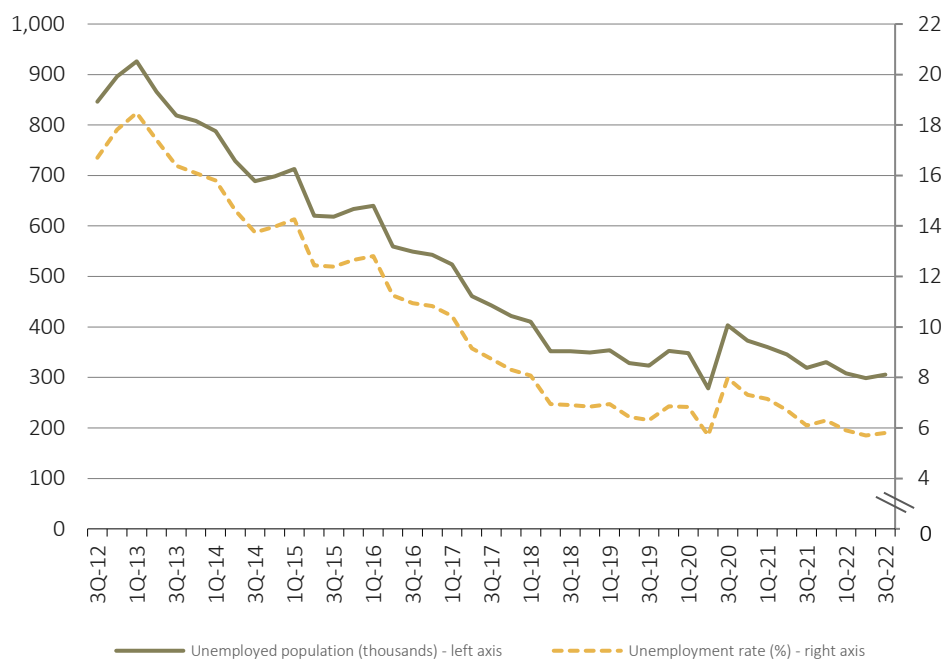
Also among those working home, 94.9% (836.7 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 17.0% of the total employed population, 2.6 pp less than in the previous quarter<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. Unemployed population

The unemployed population (305.8 thousand people) increased by 2.3% (7.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 4.1% (12.9 thousand) from a year earlier.

To the year-on-year change of the unemployed population contributed mainly the following population groups decreases: men (8.2 thousand; 5.7%); people aged 16 to 24 (10.7 thousand; 13.9%); with tertiary education (14.7 thousand; 15.3%); looking for a new job (14.3 thousand; 5.2%); and unemployed for 12 months or longer (24.8 thousand; 16.2%).

Figure 3. Unemployed population and unemployment rate

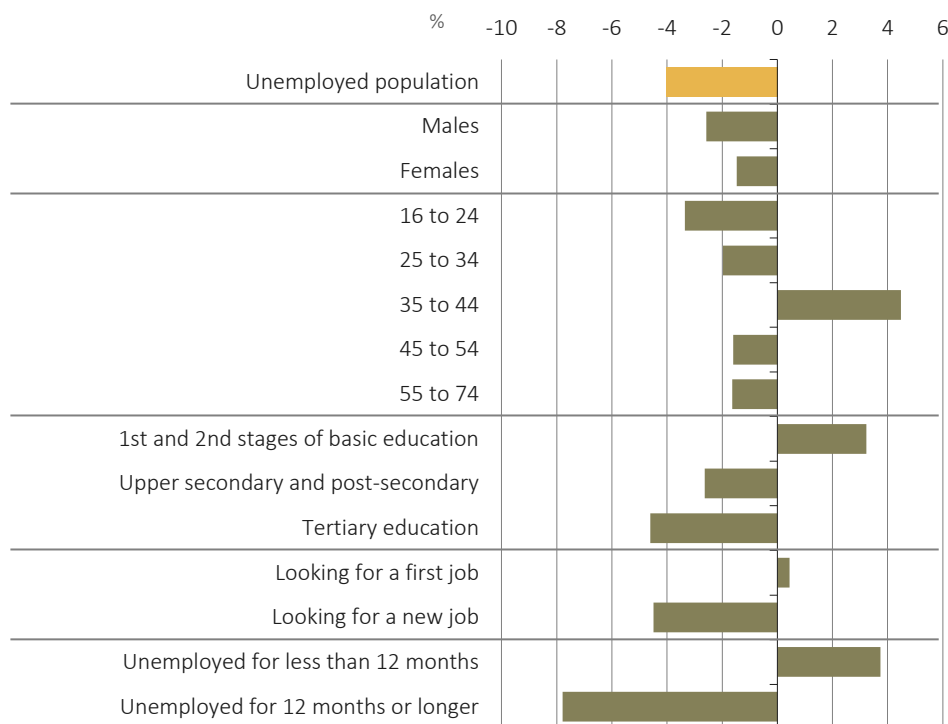


Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

<sup>1</sup> 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.



Figure 4. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022, 42.1% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), down 8.8 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 increases among women (8.0 pp), those aged 16 to 24 (13.4 pp), and those with tertiary education (7.5 pp) or who have completed, at most, the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of basic education (7.4 pp).

The share of very long-term unemployment (24 or more months) in the long-term unemployment (67.1%) has decreased by 1.8 pp from the previous quarter and increased by 19.7 pp from the same quarter of 2021.

The unemployment rate for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022 stood at 5.8%<sup>2</sup>, which corresponds to an increase by 0.1 pp from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022 and to a decrease by 0.3 pp from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021. A similar but more sharp evolution was shown by the youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old), estimated at 18.8%, up 2.1 pp from the previous quarter and down 3.8 pp from a year earlier.

<sup>2</sup> 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 August 2022 (which corresponds to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2022), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of September 2022 (released in 2-11-2022), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.9%.



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

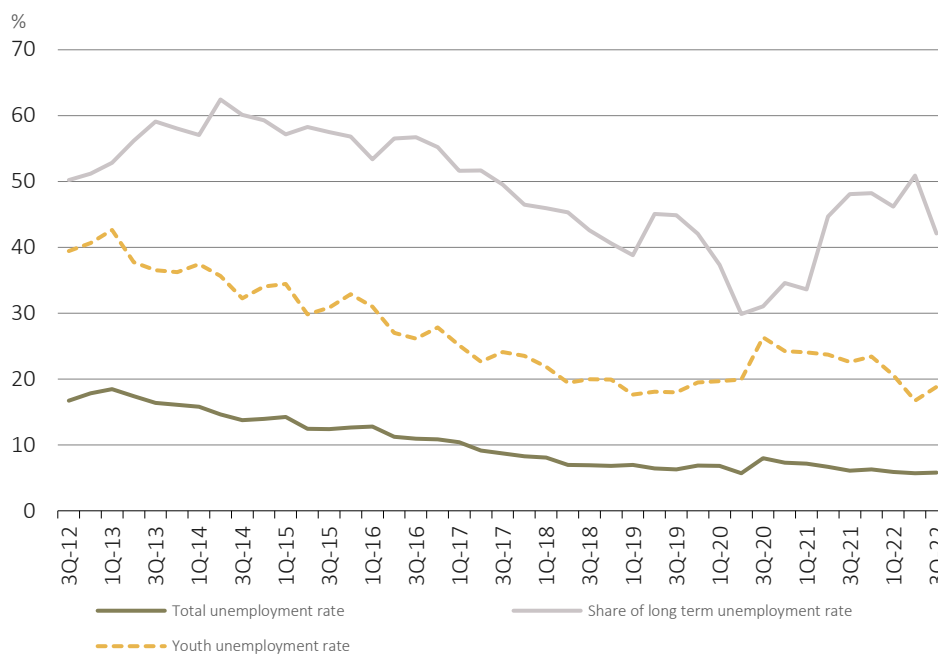
Portugal	Quarterly level			Proportion <sup>(a)</sup>
	3Q-2021	2Q-2022	3Q-2022	3Q-2022
	Thousands			%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>
Males	61.2	73.4	52.6	38.8
Females	92.2	78.7	76.0	44.7
16 to 24	21.8	13.6	10.0	15.2
25 to 34	39.9	37.2	28.8	37.0
35 to 44	22.0	32.9	27.5	46.1
45 to 54	36.7	32.6	32.9	57.7
55 to 74	33.0	35.7	29.4	64.8
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	60.1	65.7	57.8	51.7
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	55.3	52.1	44.7	39.9
Tertiary education	38.0	34.2	26.1	31.9
Unemployed for less than 24 months	80.7	47.3	42.3	32.9
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	72.8	104.8	86.3	67.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

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



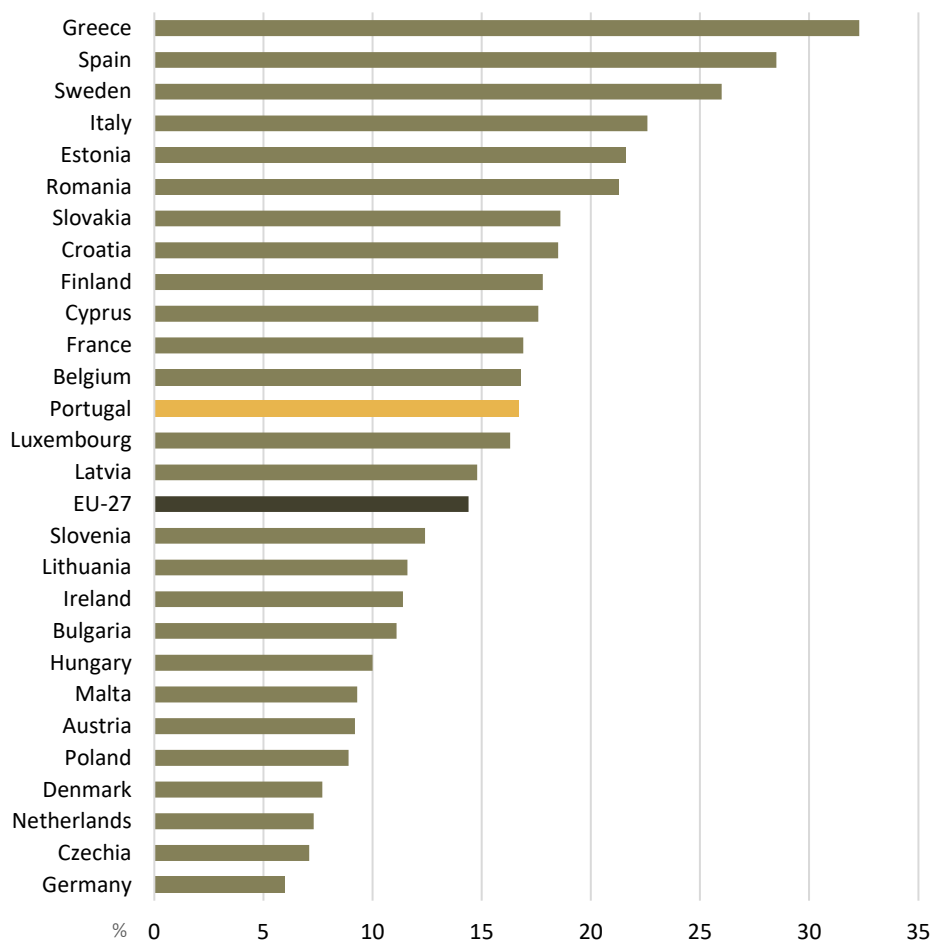
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.



In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (Figure 6)<sup>3</sup>, at 27 countries, was estimated at 14.4%, 2.3 pp less than in Portugal (16.7%), which corresponded to the 13<sup>th</sup> highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2022, the youth unemployment rate increased by 0.1 pp in the EU-27 and decreased by 3.9 pp in Portugal. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2021, it decreased more in Portugal (7.0 pp) than in the EU-27 (3.1 pp).

Figure 6. Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022



Source: Eurostat, Unemployment by sex and age – quarterly data [UNE\_RT\_Q]

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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*: 6.2%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 6.0%), Norte

<sup>3</sup> The estimates for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022 at European Union level will be released on December 16, 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.



region was on average (5.8%), and the remaining three regions had a rate below the average (*Algarve*: 4.4%; *Centro*: 4.3%; and *Alentejo*: 4.3%).

From the previous quarter, the unemployment rate has increased in three regions, especially in *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa* (0.8 pp), and decreases were observed in the remaining four regions, the largest of them in *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.1 pp).

When comparing to a year earlier, the negative change in the unemployment rate of *Alentejo* (1.5 pp) stands out as the largest one. All other regions had year-on-year decreases, except *Área Metropolitana de Lisboa*, where the unemployment rate has increased by 0.9 pp.

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2021	2Q-2022	3Q-2022	On year	On quarter
	%			pp	
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Norte	6.2	5.5	5.8	- 0.4	0.3
Centro	5.3	5.2	4.3	- 1.0	- 0.9
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	6.7	6.8	7.6	0.9	0.8
Alentejo	5.8	4.4	4.3	- 1.5	- 0.1
Algarve	5.8	5.3	4.4	- 1.4	- 0.9
Região Autónoma dos Açores	6.9	5.9	6.0	- 0.9	0.1
Região Autónoma da Madeira	7.3	7.3	6.2	- 1.1	- 1.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

#### 4. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,031.6 thousand people in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022, has decreased both from the previous quarter (0.6%; 32.7 thousand) and from the same quarter of 2021 (1.1%; 54.0 thousand).

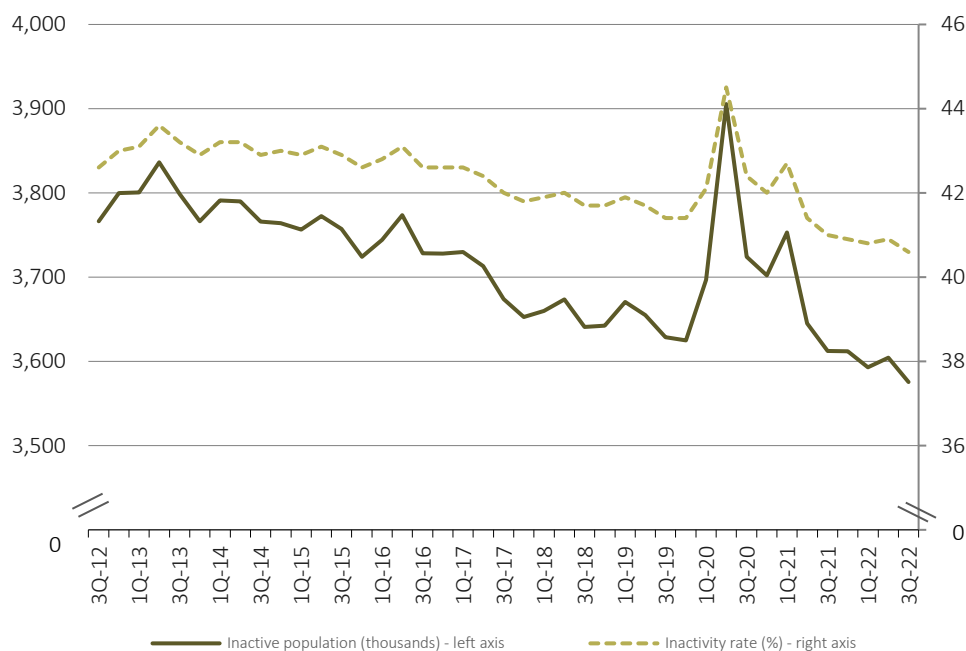
The inactive population aged 16 or over stood at 3,575.4 thousand people, accounted for 71.1% of total inactive population, and decreased from both periods under analysis: the previous quarter (0.8%; 29.0 thousand) and the same quarter of 2021 (1.0%; 36.8 thousand).

The inactivity rate (16 years old or over) stood at 40.6% and presented identical evolution: it has decreased both from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022 (0.3 pp) and from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021 (0.4 pp).





Figure 7. Inactive population (aged 16 and over)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

## 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<sup>4</sup>. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate<sup>5</sup>. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate<sup>6</sup>.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 603.1 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 11.2%.

<sup>4</sup> 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>.

<sup>5</sup> See concepts in the technical note.

<sup>6</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, but does it for the age group 15 to 74.



The labour underutilisation has increased by 0.4% (2.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and has decreased by 6.1% (39.3 thousand) from a year earlier. On the other hand, the labour underutilisation rate has remained unchanged from the previous quarter and has decreased by 0.7 pp from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 305.8 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, increased by 2.3% (7.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 4.1% (12.9 thousand) from the same quarter of 2021. The unemployment rate was 5.8%, up 0.1 pp from the previous quarter and down 0.3 pp from a year earlier.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 135.2 thousand people, a decrease from both periods under comparison: 4.5% (6.4 thousand) and 6.3% (9.1 thousand), respectively.
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 34.4 thousand, up 10.5% (3.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and up 42.0% (10.2 thousand) from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job (127.7 thousand) decreased by 1.1% (1.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 17.7% (27.5 thousand) from a year earlier.

**Table 3. Labour underutilisation by component**

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2021	2Q-2022	3Q-2022	On year	On quarter
<b>Number</b>	<b>Thousands</b>			<b>%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>642.4</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>603.1</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Unemployed population	318.7	298.8	305.8	-4.1	2.3
Underemployed part-time workers	144.3	141.6	135.2	-6.3	-4.5
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	24.2	31.1	34.4	42.0	10.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	155.2	129.1	127.7	-17.7	-1.1
<b>Rate</b>	<b>%</b>			<b>pp</b>	
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.7	5.8	-0.3	0.1
Labour underutilisation rate	11.9	11.2	11.2	-0.7	-

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.



Table 4. Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2021	2Q-2022	3Q-2022	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
<b>Labour force (active population)</b>	<b>5,196.8</b>	<b>5,200.6</b>	<b>5,234.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Males	2,611.4	2,597.1	2,625.7	0.5	1.1
Females	2,585.4	2,603.5	2,609.2	0.9	0.2
16 to 24	337.3	317.1	350.0	3.7	10.4
25 to 34	981.3	992.7	1,001.8	2.1	0.9
35 to 44	1,299.4	1,271.1	1,251.5	-3.7	-1.5
45 to 54	1,409.2	1,416.5	1,415.3	0.4	-0.1
55 to 64	967.9	994.2	1,004.0	3.7	1.0
65 to 89	201.7	209.0	212.4	5.3	1.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	1,785.8	1,723.9	1,816.7	1.7	5.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,612.8	1,639.0	1,646.0	2.1	0.4
Tertiary education	1,798.2	1,837.7	1,772.2	-1.4	-3.6
<b>Activity rate (%)</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>		
Males	64.1	64.0	64.7		
Females	55.9	56.2	56.3		
<b>Employed population</b>	<b>4,878.1</b>	<b>4,901.8</b>	<b>4,929.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Males	2,467.5	2,453.0	2,490.0	0.9	1.5
Females	2,410.6	2,448.7	2,439.1	1.2	-0.4
16 to 24	261.0	264.1	284.2	8.9	7.6
25 to 34	897.0	917.2	923.8	3.0	0.7
35 to 44	1,254.0	1,207.2	1,191.7	-5.0	-1.3
45 to 54	1,347.2	1,363.3	1,358.4	0.8	-0.4
55 to 64	918.9	943.8	961.2	4.6	1.8
65 to 89	200.1	206.1	209.7	4.8	1.8
First and second stages of basic education	1,684.1	1,601.4	1,704.8	1.2	6.5
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,492.2	1,536.6	1,533.8	2.8	-0.2
Tertiary education	1,701.8	1,763.7	1,690.5	-0.7	-4.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	135.3	142.1	137.6	1.7	-3.2
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,168.7	1,174.1	1,225.0	4.8	4.3
Services (a)	3,574.1	3,585.5	3,566.6	-0.2	-0.5
Employees	4,103.2	4,140.2	4,188.7	2.1	1.2
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,397.5	3,472.0	3,496.5	2.9	0.7
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	599.4	556.1	578.5	-3.5	4.0
Other contractual arrangements	106.3	112.1	113.8	7.0	1.5
Self-employed workers	732.9	722.0	710.6	-3.0	-1.6
Unpaid family workers	42.0	39.5	29.8	-28.9	-24.5
Full-time workers	4,500.1	4,511.4	4,566.4	1.5	1.2
Part-time workers	378.0	390.4	362.7	-4.0	-7.1
Underemployed part-time workers	144.3	141.6	135.2	-6.3	-4.5
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>		
Males	60.6	60.5	61.3		
Females	52.1	52.8	52.6		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022.

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



Table 5. Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2021	2Q-2022	3Q-2022	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
<b>Unemployed population</b>	<b>318.7</b>	<b>298.8</b>	<b>305.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Males	143.9	144.0	135.7	-5.7	-5.8
Females	174.8	154.8	170.1	-2.7	9.9
16 to 24	76.4	53.0	65.7	-13.9	24.0
25 to 34	84.3	75.5	78.0	-7.6	3.3
35 to 44	45.4	63.9	59.7	31.6	-6.6
45 to 54	62.1	53.2	57.0	-8.2	7.1
55 to 74	50.6	53.2	45.4	-10.3	-14.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	101.7	122.5	112.0	10.1	-8.6
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	120.6	102.4	112.2	-7.0	9.5
Tertiary education	96.4	73.9	81.7	-15.3	10.5
Looking for a first job	43.3	42.1	44.7	3.2	6.2
Looking for a new job	275.4	256.8	261.1	-5.2	1.7
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	165.3	146.8	177.2	7.2	20.7
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	153.4	152.1	128.6	-16.2	-15.4
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
Males	5.5	5.5	5.2		
Females	6.8	5.9	6.5		
Youth (16 to 24)	22.6	16.7	18.8		
Long-term	3.0	2.9	2.5		
<b>Inactive population</b>	<b>5,085.6</b>	<b>5,064.3</b>	<b>5,031.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,612.2	3,604.4	3,575.4	-1.0	-0.8
Males	1,490.4	1,492.5	1,466.6	-1.6	-1.7
Females	2,121.8	2,111.9	2,108.8	-0.6	-0.1
16 to 24	655.3	668.5	633.5	-3.3	-5.2
25 to 34	131.2	121.4	113.1	-13.8	-6.8
35 to 44	85.6	77.7	86.7	1.4	11.6
45 to 54	147.9	148.0	152.3	3.0	2.9
55 to 64	469.7	448.7	440.8	-6.1	-1.8
65 to 89	2,014.0	2,026.4	2,032.7	0.9	0.3
Students (16 to 89)	724.7	758.0	698.1	-3.7	-7.9
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	361.6	351.8	347.3	-4.0	-1.3
Retired (16 to 89)	1,989.3	1,963.5	1,967.3	-1.1	0.2
Other inactive	536.6	531.1	562.8	4.9	6.0
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	24.2	31.1	34.4	42.0	10.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	155.2	129.1	127.7	-17.7	-1.1
<b>Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>		
Males	36.3	36.5	35.8		
Females	45.1	44.8	44.7		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**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.

### 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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