



NOTE ON THE REVISION OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

With the publication of the Labour Force Survey results for the 2nd quarter of 2024, Statistics Portugal is also releasing the set of revised quarterly and annual estimates obtained from this statistical operation since the 1st quarter of 2011. The revision resulted from the integration of the new estimates of the resident population obtained after the publication of the final results of the 2021 Census and the change in the Portuguese NUTS 2 and 3 regions.

The purpose of this note is to explain the origin of this revision and to briefly analyse its impact on the published estimates of the main labour market indicators.

1. Introduction

The main purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to classify the population in terms of their participation in the labour market. It is a quarterly sample survey, addressed to all persons living in the national territory.

Being a survey based on a sample, statistical inference is used to estimate values for the population totals, associating a weight to each individual in the sample, thus making them representative of the subset of the population with the same characteristics. The calculation of weights for the Labour Force Survey is carried out in several stages. In this process, detailed monthly estimates of the resident population by sex, five-year age groups and region of residence - NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 groupings are used.¹

The annual estimates of the resident population are calculated using the demographic components and follow-up method. The last Population Census is always the starting year and the demographic components relating to the natural movement of the population (live births and deaths) and the migratory movement (immigration and emigration) are updated. In the preliminary monthly estimates of the resident population, obtained at the beginning of each year specifically for the purpose of calculating the weights for the Labour Force Survey, forecasting methods are used for the natural component. The migratory component is obtained from the monthly distribution of annual migratory statistics, based on the average seasonal pattern of the last three years of applications for residence permits and data from the statistical operation "Outbound migration survey", respectively for permanent immigration and emigration flows.²

Following the release of the final results of the 2021 Census (in November 2022), Statistics Portugal made available the following series of estimates of the resident population, calculated based on those results:

¹ For more details, please consult the [Labour Force Survey methodological document](#) (only available in Portuguese), available at <https://smi.ine.pt/> (tab *Documentação metodológica; tema "Labour market"*).

² For more details, see the [Monthly estimates of resident population methodological document](#) (only in Portuguese) (tab *Documentação metodológica; tema "Population"*).



- Final annual estimates of the resident population from 2011 to 2020 (estimates for the intercensal period that replaced the provisional annual estimates of the resident population for the same time span). These estimates include the final results of the 2011 Census and the 2021 Census.
- Provisional annual estimates of the resident population for 2021 and 2022. These estimates, for the post-census period, were calculated using the final results of the 2021 Census as a starting point.
- For the sole purpose of calibrating the Labour Force Survey, preliminary monthly estimates of the resident population for 2023 and 2024 were also produced, calculated using the final results of the 2021 Census as a starting point, but not released to the public.

Due to the existence of new estimates of the resident population, it was necessary to update the reference populations used to calculate the weights of the Labour Force Survey. This update concerned the last two data series of this statistical operation, leading to a revision of the previously published estimates for the periods from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020 and from the 1st quarter of 2021 to the 1st quarter of 2024.³

The revision of the Labour Force Survey estimates makes them consistent with the most current estimates of the resident population. Updating them every ten years is a usual procedure in household surveys, including the Labour Force Survey, whenever the impact of this update is statistically significant. This procedure is foreseen in the Methodological Document and is recommended by Eurostat.

In addition, with the adoption of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/674](#) of 26 December 2022, Portugal now has nine level two territorial units (NUTS 2) used for statistical purposes of harmonised comparison with other European Union countries.⁴ As previously stated, in the calibration process of the Labour Force Survey, the monthly estimates of the resident population are broken down by region of residence and, therefore, the revision being presented also includes the change in the NUTS 2 level.

The backward revised series (quarterly, from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 1st quarter of 2014; and annual, from 2011 to 2023) are available on the Statistics Portugal website and in the files attached to this Note.

The impact of the revision of the resident population estimates on the Labour Force Survey estimates for the labour market main indicators is analysed below. The analysis is based on annual figures (averages of the four quarters of each year) rather than quarterly figures, and the Excel file supporting this Note contains the revised estimates and those previously published for both time periods.

³ These two sets of quarters correspond to two data series of the Labour Force Survey (2011 series and 2021 series), which should not be compared directly. However, on the Statistics Portugal website, in the indicators for the 2021 series, Statistics Portugal incorporates estimates for the period between the 1st quarter of 2011 and the 4th quarter of 2020 that were calculated as part of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 series, thus making it possible to compare the estimates. For this reason, only the indicators for the 2021 series have now been revised.

⁴ This regulation amends the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), including changes to the Portuguese NUTS 2 and NUTS 3, with application in the European Statistical System (ESS) and the National Statistical System (SEN) as from 1 January 2024. The indicators by NUTS-2013 geographical level (seven NUTS 2 regions) will continue to be updated on the Statistics Portugal website throughout 2024 in parallel with the same indicators by NUTS-2024 geographical level (nine NUTS 2 regions).



2. Main conclusions

Analysing the differences between the revised Labour Force Survey estimates and those previously published, for the period 2011 to 2023, revealed mostly an upward revision of the population, which was sometimes reflected in minor or zero revisions to the corresponding rates, and when analysing the working-age population by region, for the last full year, there were differences between Mainland Portugal and the Autonomous Regions.

In general, the reweighting did not introduce significant changes in the evolution of the main labour market indicators, but the revisions tended to be greater in more recent years.

In 2023, the revisions were the following:

- Total population: +253.3 thousand people in the revised data series (+2,5% of the initially published estimate).
- Working age total population (aged 16 to 89): +234.7 thousand (+2,7%).
- Active population: +77.1 thousand (+1,4%).
- Employed population: +72.7 thousand (+1.5%).
- Unemployed population: +4.5 thousand (+1.3%).
- Inactive population: +176.2 thousand (+3.5%).
- Inactive population aged 16 and over: +169.4 thousand (+4.8%).
- Labour underutilisation: +8.1 thousand (+1.3%).
- Total population aged 16 to 89 with tertiary education: +17.0 thousand (+0.8%)
- Activity rate: -0.8 pp.
- Employment rate: -0.7 pp.
- Unemployment rate: 0.0 pp.
- Inactivity rate (16 and over): +0.7 pp.
- Labour underutilisation rate: 0.0 pp.
- Tertiary education attainment rate: +0.5 pp.
- NUTS 2 regions (NUTS 2024): the working age active population (aged 16 to 89) was upwards revised in the Mainland regions, namely *Norte* (60.5 thousand; 2.0%), *Centro* (16.8 thousand; 1.2%), *Oeste e Vale do Tejo* (18.9 thousand; 2.7%), *Grande Lisboa* (43.0 thousand; 2.5%), *Península de Setúbal* (41.3 thousand; 6.4%), *Alentejo* (11.3 thousand; 2.9%), and *Algarve* (45.7 thousand; 12.7%), and it was downwards revised in the Autonomous Regions of *Açores* (1.5 thousand; 0.7%) and *Madeira* (1.4 thousand; 0.6%).



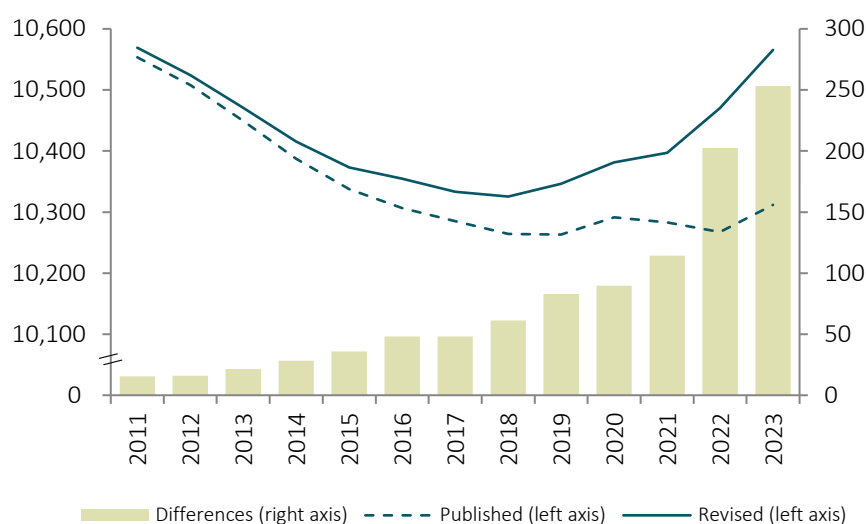
In the following chapters the revisions to the estimates of the total population and the labour market main indicators in Portugal and by NUTS 2 region are analysed. The results presented can be found in the Excel file attached to this note and, for a more in-depth analysis by age group and region, it was decided to limit the analysis to the year 2023.

3. Revision of the total population estimates

Figure 1 shows a greater cumulative annual growth of the revised resident population series than that of the previously published series. For this reason, the reference populations used to calculate the weights in the Labour Force Survey were revised upwards.

As can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, the evolution of the resident population in Portugal from 2011 to 2023 can be separated into two periods. In the first, which ends in 2018 for the total population and in 2015 for the working-age population (those aged 16 to 89), there is a downward trend in the resident population, with estimates being revised upwards even though they are very close to those initially published. In the second period, the trend reverses, more markedly in the revised estimates, because of a positive net migration that offsets a negative natural increase, broadening the difference between the two series. It should be noted that in 2022, with an impact on subsequent years, around 49.0 thousand refugees from Ukraine, who were benefiting from the temporary protection regime in Portugal on 31 December of that year, were included in the resident population estimates via the immigration component.

Figure 1. Total population estimates (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

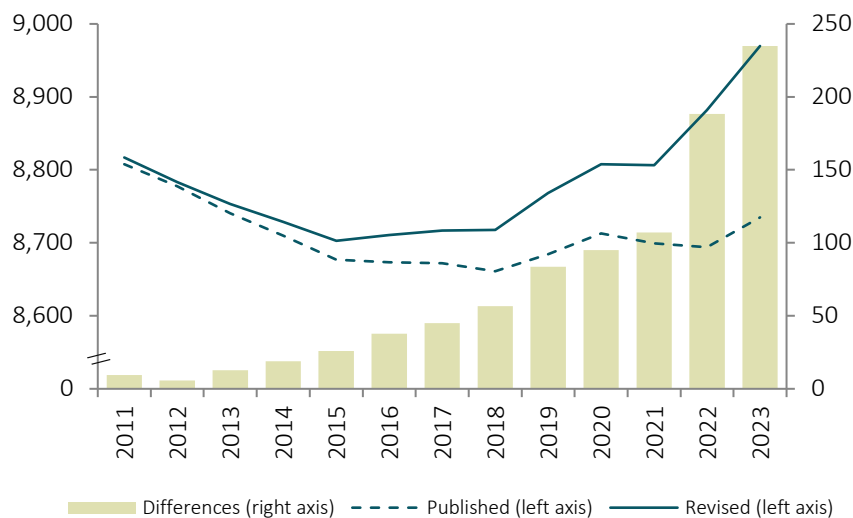
The estimate of the total resident population in Portugal, in 2023, was revised upwards by 253.3 thousand people, which corresponds to +2.5% of the previously published estimate. Understandably, this increase was



more influenced by the upward revision of the population aged 16 and over (246.5 thousand; 2.8%), which represents around 86% of the total population, than the population under 16 (6.8 thousand; 0.5%).

The upward revision of the total population resulted also from an upward revision of the active population (77.1 thousand people; 1.4%) but above all from the positive revision of the inactive population aged 16 and over (169.4 thousand; 4.8%), which can be seen by comparing Figures 3 and 9.

Figure 2. Working age population estimates (16 to 89) (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Also in 2023, the revised estimate of the working-age population corresponded to 234.7 thousand more people living in Portugal, representing +2.7% of the initially published estimate.

This value is the result of the upward revision of total population estimates for all age groups, except for those aged 16 to 24, whose revised estimates are 3.4 thousand people lower than those initially published (0.3%). In the remaining age groups, the revision of the 65 to 89 age group stands out, revised up by 144.1 thousand (6.4%). In the 16 to 64 age group, the estimate of the resident population was revised up by 90.6 thousand people (1.4%).

It should also be noted that, as indicated in the "Methodological note on the revision of the Provisional Resident Population Estimate series 2011-2020"⁵, the Census 2021 captured more people born between 1936 and 1959 (persons aged 64 to 87 in 2023) than estimated, leading to an upward revision of the net migration in these generations, which has influenced the positive differences between revised and initially published estimates observed in the age groups that include people born in these years.

⁵ This Note was made available with the release of the publication "[Estimates of Resident Population in Portugal 2022](#)", available at Statistics Portugal's website.



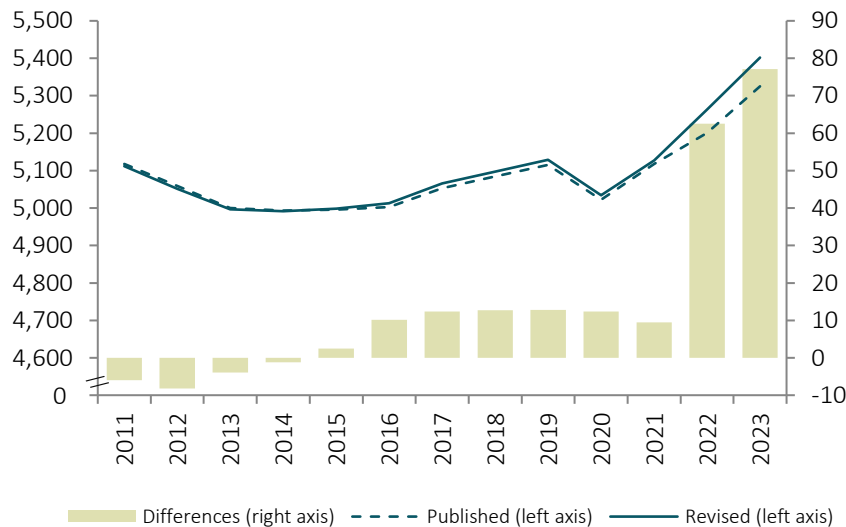
4. Estimates revision of the labour market main indicators in Portugal

The analysis presented in this section is restricted to people in the 16 to 89 age group, which corresponds to the labour force available for the production of goods and services that enter the economic circuit. However, when necessary, other age groups are analysed, duly identified.

4.1 Active population and activity rate

As can be seen in Figure 3, the revised labour force (active population) series is very similar to the originally published series, except for the years 2022 and 2023, which reflect the impact of a positive and comparatively higher net migration in these years, and which overcomes the negative natural increases that persist.

Figure 3. Active population estimates (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

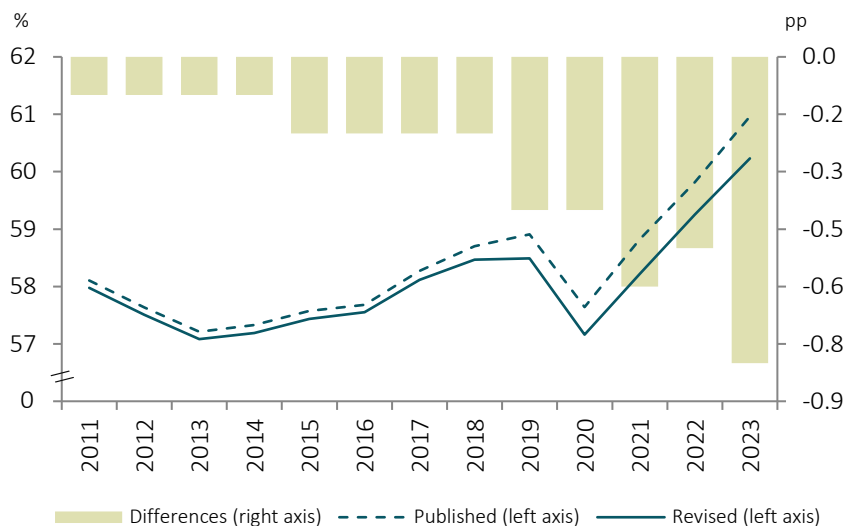
From 2011 to 2014, the active population was revised downwards, with a maximum difference of 8.2 thousand people (0.2%) in 2012. In the following years, this population group was revised upwards between 2,5 thousand (0.1%) in 2015 and 12,8 thousand (0.3%) in 2019. The years 2022 (62.5 thousand; 1.2%) and 2023 (77.1 thousand; 1.4%) were those with the highest revisions to the working population.

Consisting of the employed population (Figure 5) and the unemployed population (Figure 7), the revision of the labour force is mainly expressed in the first component, since it accounts for around 94% of the active population. In 2023, the magnitude of the revision is similar in these three labour market indicators: active population (1.4%), employed population (1.5%) and unemployed population (1.3%).

Analysing by age group, the biggest revision was concentrated in the working population aged 35 to 44 (+32.4 thousand working people; +2.6%), with the revision in the 65 to 89 age group standing out in relative terms (+11.5 thousand; +5.1%). It should also be noted that all the revisions were upward, except for the working population aged 16 to 24, which had a downward revision, but almost nil.



Figure 4. Activity rate estimates



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

The revisions to the activity rate (those aged 16 to 89) were always negative, ranging from 0.1 percentage points (pp) to 0.8 pp (Figure 4).

In 2023, the revised activity rate was 60.2%, 0.8 pp less than previously published. This variation equals the revised activity rate for the 55 to 64-year-old population and reflects the downward revision in the 35 and over age groups. Only in the activity rates of young people (aged 16 to 24) and young adults (aged 25 to 34) did the revised estimates exceed those initially published (0.1 pp in both).

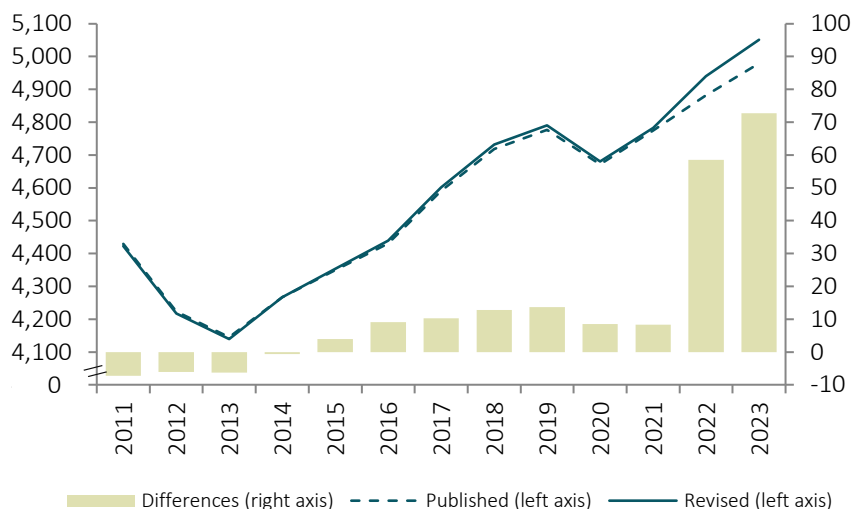
4.2 Employed population and employment rate

Reflecting the pattern of revisions to the labour force, the revised estimates of the employed population are also similar to those of the originally published series, except for 2022 and 2023, suggesting a greater flow of employed immigrants than outflows of employed emigrants (Figure 5).

As with that population, from 2011 to 2014, the employed population was revised downwards, with a maximum difference of 7.2 thousand people (0.2%; 2011), being revised upwards in the following years. In 2023, the employed population was revised upwards by 72.7 thousand employed people (+1.5% of the initially published population).

Thus, it is also in the 35 to 44 age group (+30.8 thousand employed people; +2.6%) that the highest revision of the employed population was seen, with the 65 to 89 age group also standing out as the one with the highest relative revision (+11.4 thousand; +5.2%). Likewise, only the 16 to 24 age group (-1.2 thousand; -0.4%) had a negative revision to their estimates.

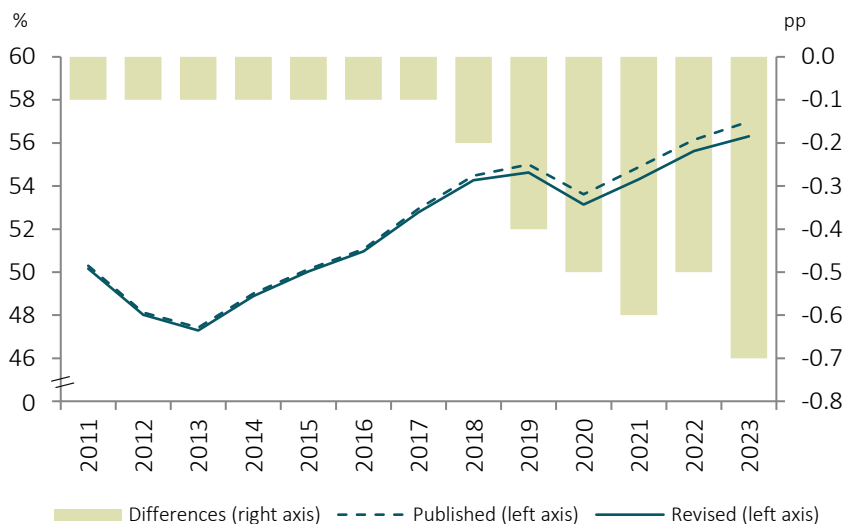
Figure 5. Employed population estimates (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

The differences between the revised and initially published employment rate figures were negative in all the years analysed, being -0.1 pp between 2011 and 2017 and increasing in the following years to a maximum of -0.7 pp in 2023 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Employment rate estimates



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

In 2023, the revised employment rate stood at 56.3%, 0.7 pp lower than initially published. This revision reflects that seen in the employment rate of the 55 to 64-year-old population (-0.7 pp) and that of the other age groups made up of people aged 35 and over (downward revisions of between 0.1 pp and 0.2 pp). The employment rate

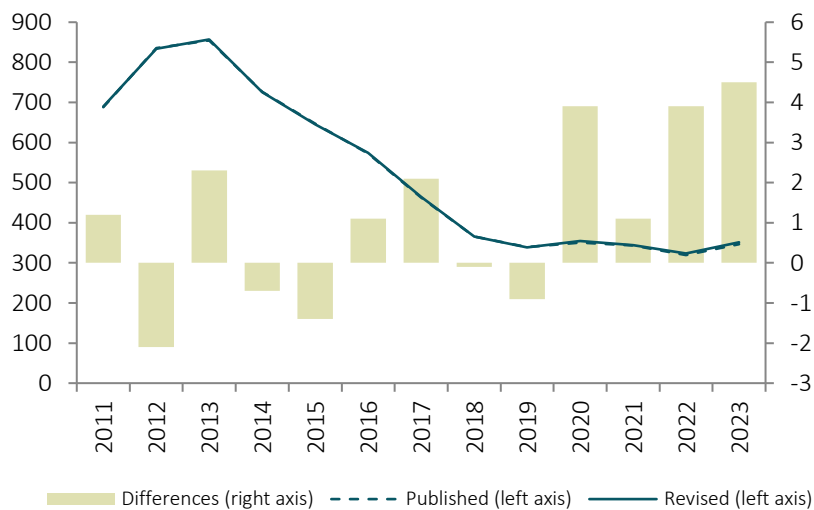


for young people aged 16 to 24 remained unchanged, and only that of young adults (25 to 34) was revised upwards (+0.2 pp).

4.3 Unemployed population and unemployment rate

As previously indicated, the revisions to the unemployed population are also practically unnoticeable in graphical terms (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Unemployed population estimates (thousands)



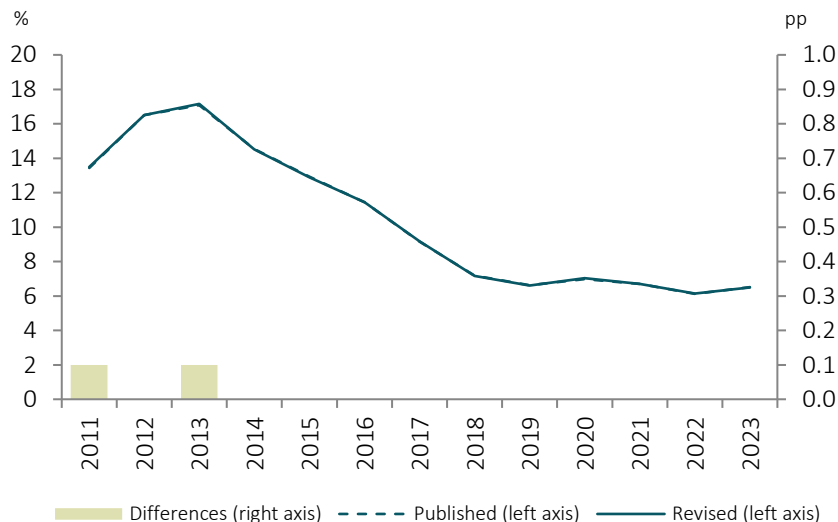
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

With no clear revision pattern identified, the initially published estimates were revised between -1.4 thousand (-0.2%) and +2.3 thousand (+0.3%) unemployed people by 2019, while in the last four years under analysis, the estimates were revised upwards, between 1.1 thousand (0.3%) and 4.5 thousand (1.3%).

In 2023, the biggest revision, absolute and relative, occurred in the 35 to 44 age group (+1.6 thousand unemployed people; +2.5%), with the remaining age groups being revised upwards, mostly by less than a thousand people.

The low degree of revision in the estimates of the unemployed population and the labour force is also reflected in the unemployment rate, whose revision is nil in most of the years analysed (Figure 8). In fact, the unemployment rate is only revised in two of the thirteen years by +0.1 pp (2011 and 2013). In 2023, the unemployment rate was 6.5%, as previously published, with only one revision in the 16 to 24 age group (+0.2 pp). In the other age groups, the revised estimates equalled those initially published.

Figure 8. Unemployment rate estimates

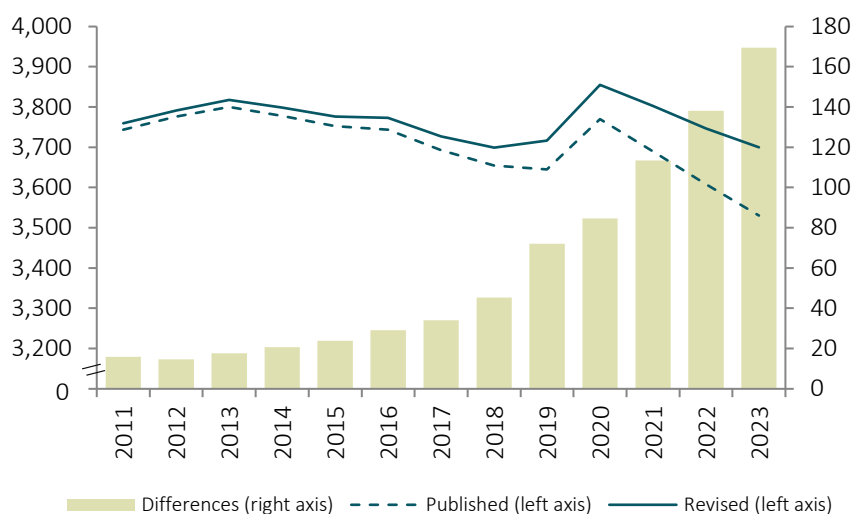


Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

4.4 Inactive population and inactivity rate

The upward revision of the total population resulted mainly from the positive revision of the inactive population aged 16 and over (Figure 9), which ranged from 14.6 thousand more people (0.4%) in 2012 to 169.4 thousand more (4.8%) in 2023. This value was influenced by the upward revision of 132.6 thousand inactive people aged 65 to 89, an age group that represents almost 60% of the inactive population aged 16 and over. The estimate of the inactive population aged 16 to 24 was revised downwards (3.1 thousand inactive people; 0.5%), as was that of those aged 25 to 34, which was almost null.

Figure 9. Estimates of inactive population aged 16 and over (thousands)



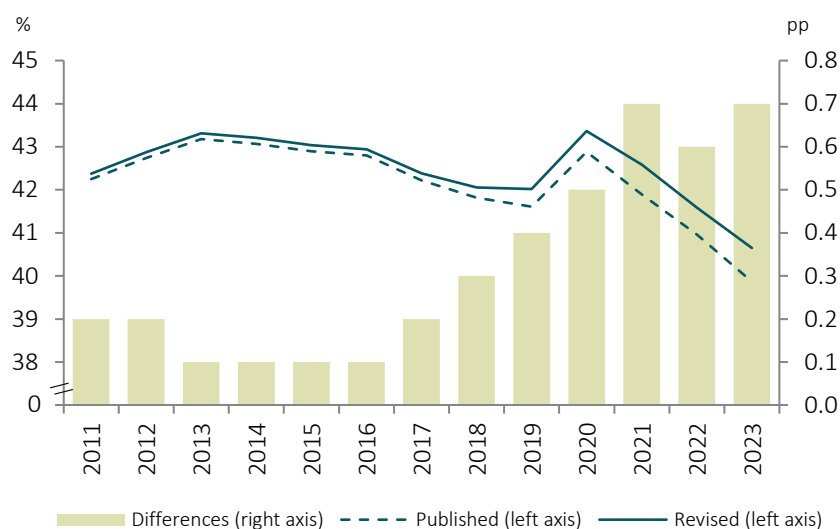
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.



The revision of the inactivity rate (16 and over) was +0.2 pp in 2011 and 2012 and +0.1 pp in the following four years. The differences between the revised estimates and those previously published grew from 2017 onwards, with a maximum of +0.7 pp in 2021 and 2023 (Figure 10).

As with other labour market indicators, in 2023 the inactivity rate (16 and over) was revised downwards only for the lowest age groups (0.1 pp for both the young aged 16 to 24 and the young adults aged 25 to 34). It should also be noted that the highest revision to the inactivity rate occurred in the 55 to 64 age group, where the difference between the revised estimate and the one originally published was +0.8 pp.

Figure 10. Estimates of the inactivity rate of those aged 16 and over



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

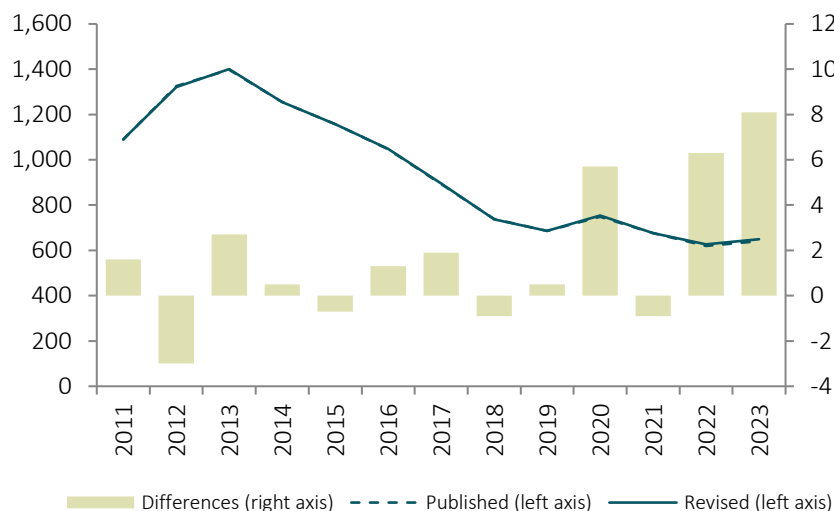
4.5 Labour underutilisation and labour underutilisation rate

Labour underutilisation is an indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive looking for a job but not available, and the inactive available but not looking to work, all of which are restricted to the 16 to 74 age group. Consequently, its revised population was influenced by the revision of each of its components (Figure 11).

Over the period under analysis, the estimate of underutilisation of the population was revised between -0.2% and +0.2%, except for 2020 (+0.8%), 2022 (+1.0%) and 2023 (+1.3%). In the latter year, labour underutilisation covered 648.6 thousand people, 8.1 thousand more than the estimates initially published.

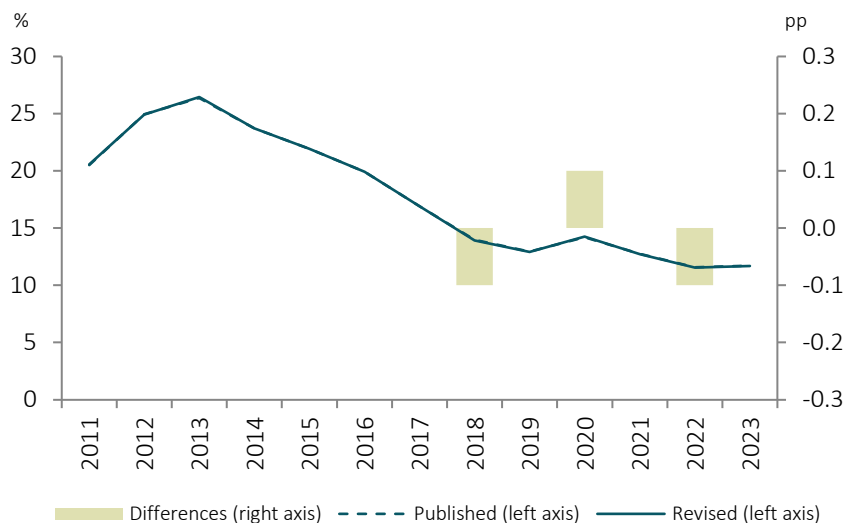
There were no differences between the revised estimates and those originally published for the underutilisation rate in ten of the thirteen years under analysis (Figure 12). In the only three years in which there was a revision, it was -0.1 pp (2018 and 2022) or +0.1 pp (2020).

Figure 11. Labour underutilisation estimates (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Figure 12. Labour underutilisation rate estimates



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

4.6 Portugal 2030 Strategy – Tertiary educational attainment rate

In the Labour Force Survey, information is obtained by direct collection through computer-assisted interviews, using a mixed method: the first interview is conducted in person and the following five interviews, if certain requirements are met, are conducted by telephone. However, after analysing the impact of adopting an exclusively telephone collection method, in November 2023 Statistics Portugal revised the estimates from the 2nd quarter of 2020 to the 2nd quarter of 2023 by incorporating the variable "completed level of education" into the process of calibrating the individual weights, in addition to the information usually used (monthly estimates

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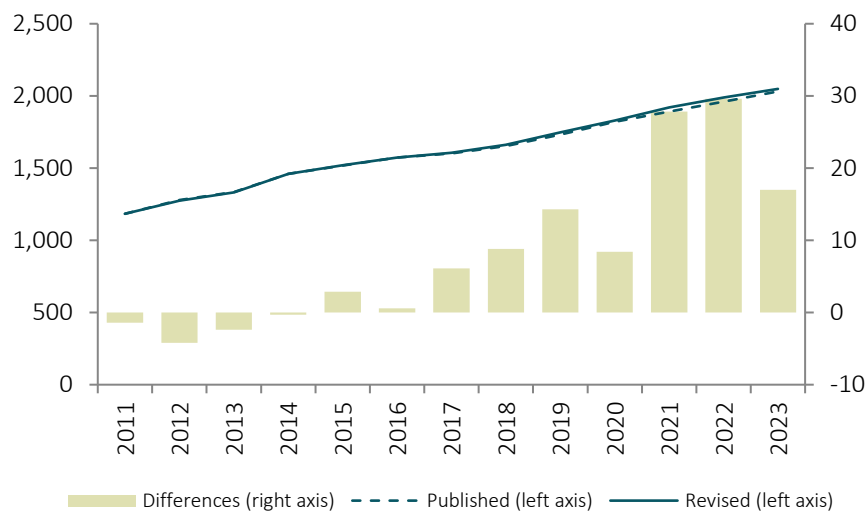


of the resident population by sex, age group and region). The results for the 3rd quarter of 2023 were estimated similarly and a note on the context, methodology and impacts of this revision was published at the time.⁶

The two indicators most affected by the suspension of face-to-face data collection were the resident working-age population with tertiary education and the tertiary education attainment rate, a public policy monitoring indicator initially included in the Europe 2020 Strategy and currently part of the Portugal 2030 Strategy. In keeping with the decision to use an additional variable in the process of calibrating the estimates for that period, the impact of revising the estimates of the resident population on these two indicators is analysed below.

As can be seen in Figure 13, there is almost no overlap between the revised estimates of the working-age population with tertiary education and the estimates published after November 2023. Nevertheless, in the first four years analysed, the population aged 16 to 89 with tertiary education was revised downwards, by a maximum of 4.2 thousand fewer people (0.3%) in 2012. Subsequent revisions were upwards, with the 2022 estimate standing out at 29.6 thousand people, 1.5% more than the estimate published at the time.

Figure 13. Working age population with tertiary education estimates (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

The "tertiary education attainment rate" indicator corresponds to the proportion of the population aged 30 to 34 with tertiary education and, under the Europe 2020 Strategy, a target of at least 40% was set to be achieved by 2020. That year, the revised estimate for this indicator was 39.7%, 0.7 pp more than the estimate published in November 2023, but still below the target set (40%). This indicator has continued to be monitored within the

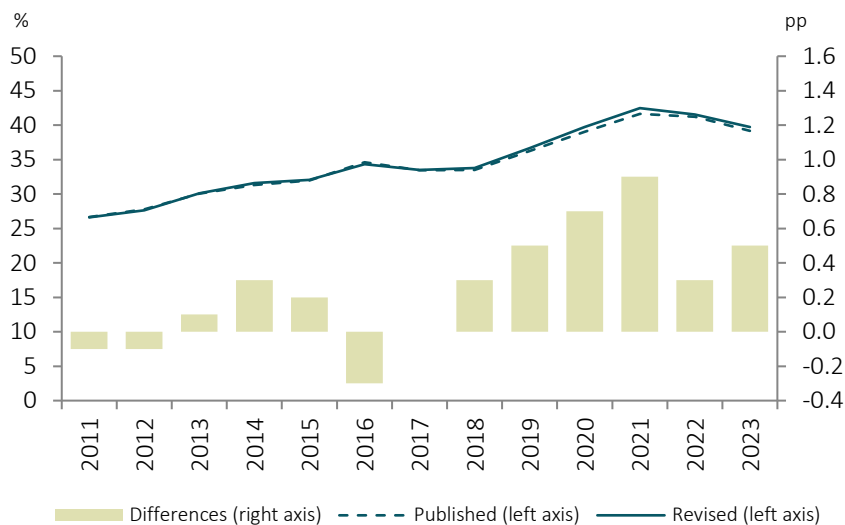
⁶ For more information, see the "Methodological note on the revision of the Labour Force Survey data: the context of the COVID-19 pandemic", published on 8 November 2023 together with the [Press Release "Employment Statistics – 3rd quarter of 2023"](#).



scope of the Portugal 2030 Strategy, with the target now set to at least 50% by 2030. In 2023, the revised estimate was also 39.7%, 0.5 pp more than the previously published estimate.

As can be seen in Figure 14, the tertiary educational attainment rate tended to be revised upwards, with a maximum of +0.9 pp in 2021. In the three years of the period in question in which there was a downward revision, it fluctuated between -0.1 pp and -0.3 pp and was null in 2017.

Figure 14. Tertiary educational attainment rate estimates



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

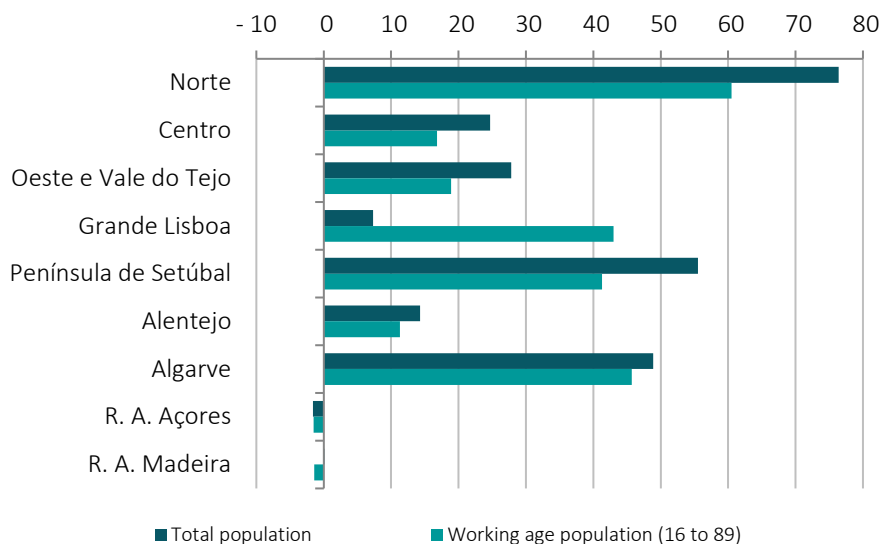
5. Revision of the estimates of the labour market main indicators by NUTS 2 region (NUTS 2024)

As mentioned above, in 2023, the estimate of the total resident population in Portugal was revised upwards by 253.3 thousand people (2.5% of the initially published estimate). As can be seen in Figure 15, this value results from the upward revision of the estimates of the resident population in eight of the nine NUTS 2 regions, with only the *Região Autónoma dos Açores* having its estimates revised downwards (1.6 thousand; 0.7%). The revision of the estimate of the total resident population in the *Região Autónoma da Madeira* was positive, but almost nil, and the highest absolute revisions occurred in the *Norte* (76.4 thousand; 2.1%), the *Península de Setúbal* (55.5 thousand; 7.2%), and the *Algarve* (48.9 thousand; 11.3%) regions.

The revision pattern for the total working age population is similar, with the revised estimate of 234.7 thousand more people (2.7%) in Portugal mainly explained by the upward revision of estimates for this population living in the *Norte* (60.5 thousand; 2.0%), the *Algarve* (45.7 thousand; 12.7%), the *Grande Lisboa* (43.0 thousand; 2.5%) and the *Península de Setúbal* (41.3 thousand; 6.4%) regions.



Figure 15. Revision of the population estimates by NUTS 2 region (NUTS 2024), 2023 (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Analysing the revision of the estimates of the main labour indicators by NUTS 2 region (Figure 16) for 2023, we see different amplitudes and patterns of revision.

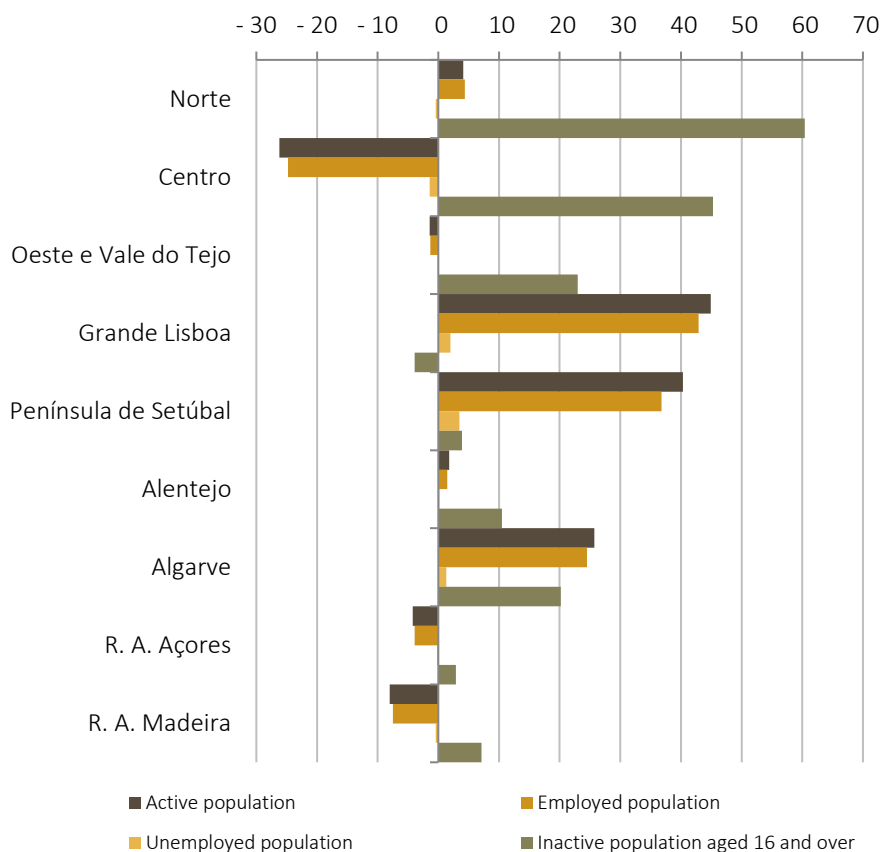
The estimate of the active population in Portugal was revised upwards (77.1 thousand; 1.4%), following the positive revision of estimates in five regions, of which the *Grande Lisboa* (44.9 thousand; 4.1%) and the *Península de Setúbal* (40.3 thousand; 10.6%) stand out, with the highest relative revision occurring in the *Algarve* (25.7 thousand; 11.5%). The biggest negative revision occurred in the *Centro* region (-26.2 thousand; -3.0%).

Estimates of the activity rate were revised downwards in all regions, except the *Península de Setúbal* (+2.3 pp) and the *Grande Lisboa* (+1.0 pp). The revision to Portugal's activity rate was -0.8 pp and the regions with the biggest negative revision were the *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (-3.2 pp) and the *Centro* (-2.5 pp) regions.

Following the active population revision pattern, the revision of the employed population in Portugal (+72.7 thousand; +1.5%) comes essentially from the revision of the employed population living in the *Grande Lisboa* (+42.9 thousand; 4.2%), the *Península de Setúbal* (36.8 thousand; 10.6%) and the *Algarve* (24.5 thousand; 11.7%). The highest absolute negative revision occurred in the *Centro* region (-24.8 thousand; -3.0%).

Similarly, the difference between Portugal's revised employment rate and the one initially published was negative (-0.7 pp), as was seen in the *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (-3.1 pp) and the *Centro* region (-2.4 pp), for example, with positive differences only in the *Grande Lisboa* (+1.0 pp) and the *Península de Setúbal* (+2.3 pp).

Figure 16. Revision of the labour market main indicators by NUTS 2 region (NUTS 2024), 2023 (thousands)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

In the case of the unemployed population, there were more regions with downward revisions (five) than upward revisions (four). However, the size of the positive revisions led Portugal's estimate to be revised up by 4.5 thousand unemployed people (1.3%), with the *Península de Setúbal* (+3.5 thousand; +11.3%) and *Grande Lisboa* (+2.0 thousand; +2.6%) regions mainly contributing to this. The biggest negative revision occurred in the *Centro* region, with the initially published estimate being revised down by 1.4 thousand unemployed people (-3.1%).

There was no difference between the revised and originally published unemployment rate estimates for Portugal and for five of the nine NUTS 2 regions, with the estimates for the two Autonomous Regions being revised upwards by 0.1 pp and the estimates for *Grande Lisboa* and the *Algarve* downwards by 0.1 pp.

The revision pattern for the inactive population aged 16 and over was similar to that observed for the total population, with only one region having a downward revision of this indicator (*Grande Lisboa*: -3.9 thousand; -0.6%). The revised national estimate was 169.4 thousand people higher than initially published (+4.8%), the highest absolute revision was in the *Norte* (+60.4 thousand; 4.9%) and the biggest relative revision was in the *Algarve* (20.2 thousand; 14.3%).

NOTE ON THE REVISION OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES – 2nd quarter of 2024



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The inactivity rate for the same age group behaved inversely to the activity rate, being revised by +0.7 pp, with upward revisions in all regions except *Grande Lisboa* (-1.1 p.p.) and the *Península de Setúbal* (-2.1 pp).

The unemployed population accounts for around 54% of labour underutilisation, which explains the pattern of revision observed in this indicator. The revised estimate was 8.1 thousand people higher than initially published (1.3%) and there were more regions revised downwards (a maximum of -2.3 thousand people, -2.6%, in the *Centro* region) than upwards (6.1 thousand more people, 11.8%, in the *Península de Setúbal*, the region with the highest revision).

Portugal's labour underutilisation rate was not revised, like the *Centro* and the *Algarve* regions. The other regions had revisions between ± 0.2 pp, except for the *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (+0.3 pp).



SOME CONCEPTS

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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



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

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

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.

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

Tertiary educational attainment rate: proportion of the population aged 30 to 34 with tertiary education

$$T.E.A.R (\%) = (\text{Population aged 30 to 34 with tertiary education} / \text{Population aged 30 to 34}) \times 100$$