



## THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASED TO 6.1%

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the employed population (5,099.9 thousand people) increased by 0.8% (40.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (48.5 thousand) from one year before.

The share of the employed population who has teleworked, that is, who has worked from home using information and communication technologies was 20.2% (1,031.9 thousand people), 0.2 percentage points (pp) more than in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024.

The unemployed population, estimated at 332.0 thousand people, has decreased by 10.2% (37.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and increased by 0.8% (2.7 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.1%, 0.7 pp less than in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and the same value as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023.

The labour underutilisation covered 587.4 thousand people, having decreased by 9.7% (62.9 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 6.8% (42.7 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (10.6%) has decreased from the previous quarter (1.1 pp) and from the same quarter of 2023 (0.8 pp).

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,755.6 thousand people) has increased by 0.6% (21.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.4% (51.0 thousand) in the year-on-year comparison.

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### 1. Introduction

The Labour Force Survey results presented in this Press Release were calibrated by using the resident population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2021.

The back series (quarterly and annual; from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011 to the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and from 2011 to 2023) of the estimates released as part of the “Employment Statistics” have been revised and are available at the Statistics Portugal Portal, as well as in the files attached to this Press Release.

For more information on the impact of this revision, see the “Note on the revision of the Labour Force Survey estimates” published together with this Press Release.



## 2. Labour force (active population)

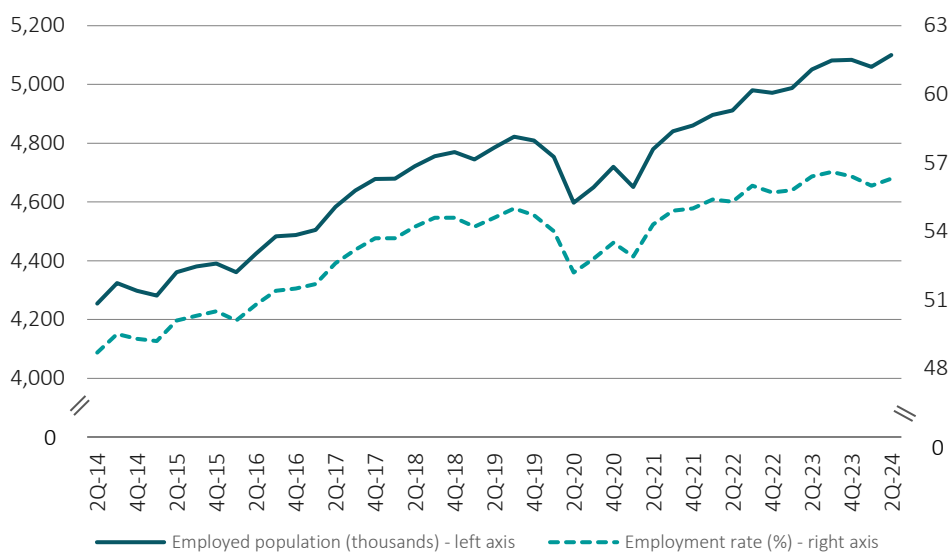
The Labour Force Survey results for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024 show that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,431.9 thousand people, has increased by 0.1% (3.0 thousand people) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (51.2 thousand) from the same quarter of 2023.

This translated into an activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) of 60.0%, down 0.1 percentage points (pp) both from the preceding quarter and from one year earlier.

## 3. Employed population

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the employed population stood at 5,099.9 thousand people, the highest value of the data series started in 2011, having increased by 0.8% (40.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.0% (48.5 thousand) from one year earlier. The corresponding employment rate stood at 56.3%, increased by 0.3 pp from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and decreased by 0.1 pp from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1. Employed population and employment rate



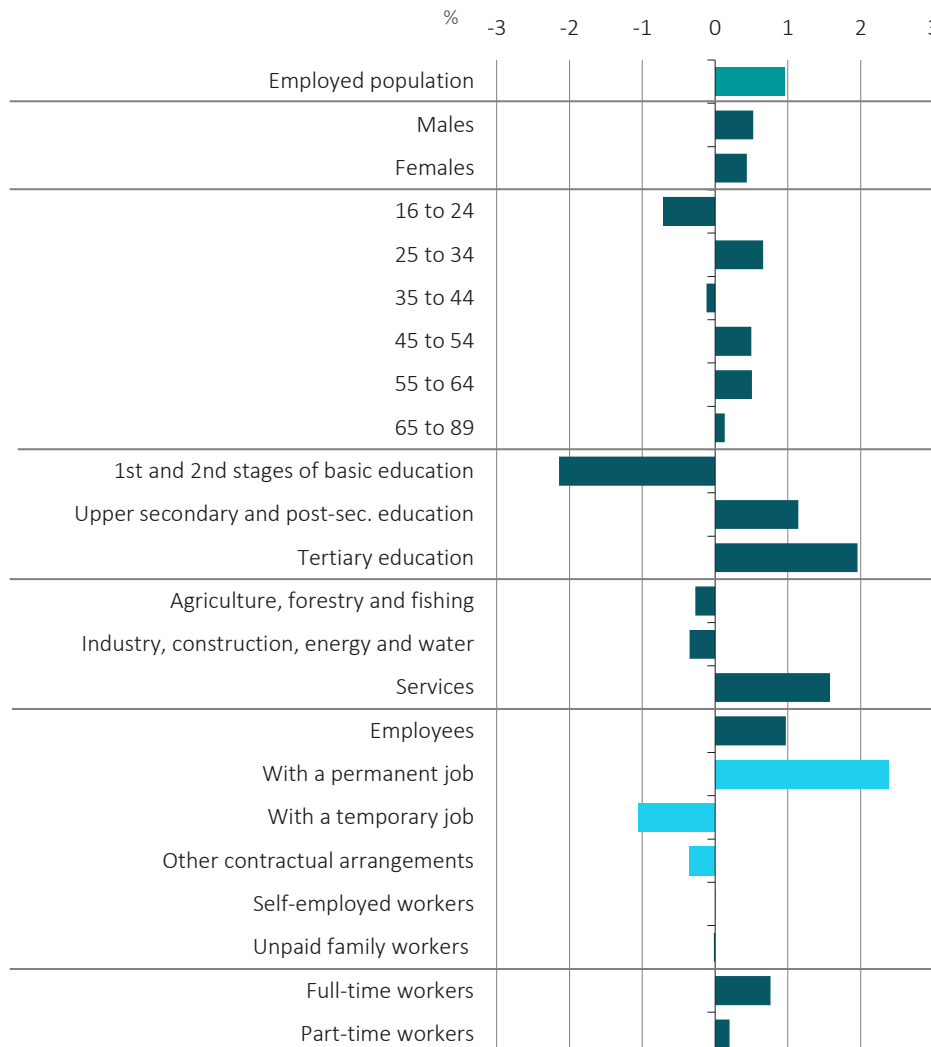
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

<sup>1</sup> The year-on-year decrease in the employment rate, despite the increase in the employed population over the same period, resulted from a greater increase in the total working-age population (aged 16 to 89). As indicated in the Technical note, the employment rate defines the relation between the employed population and the working age population.



Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the year-on-year change of the employed population by different characterisation variables. The positive year-on-year change was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: men (26.6 thousand; 1.0%); people aged 25 to 34 (33.4 thousand; 3.5%); with tertiary education (98.9 thousand; 6.0%); employed in the services sector (79.8 thousand; 2.2%), namely in the sections of economic activity O (Public administration and defence; compulsory social security) and P (Education), whose joint increase (55.3 thousand; 7.6%) represented 69.3% of the sector change; employees (49.1 thousand; 1.1%), with a permanent contract (120.1 thousand; 3.4%); and working full-time (38.3 thousand; 0.8%).

Figure 2. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.



Considering the total employed population, 21.0% of them (1,072.4 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.<sup>2</sup> Among those who worked at home, 23.0% (246.9 thousand) did it always, 37.6% (402.9 thousand) did so regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, 12.7% (135.7 thousand) worked from home on occasion, and 26.4% (283.0 thousand) did it outside working hours. Comparing these shares to those of the previous quarter, it stands out the increase in those who worked in a hybrid system that combines face-to-face work and work at home (1.8 pp).

Among those working regularly at home through a hybrid system, the most common combination system was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (75.6%; 304.5 thousand), being also the one that had the largest quarterly increase (a 1.9 pp higher share, representing 25.6 thousand more people) and year-on-year increase (up 6.4 pp, representing 70.6 thousand more people). Employed persons in a hybrid system worked at home on average three days a week.

Also, among those working at home, 96.2% (1,031.9 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 20.2% of the total employed population, 0.2 pp more than in the previous quarter and 1.9 pp more than in the same quarter of 2023.

#### 4. Unemployed population

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the unemployed population (332.0 thousand people) decreased from the previous quarter (37.6 thousand; 10.2%) and increased from a year earlier (2.7 thousand; 0.8%).

The year-on-year change of the unemployed population (Figure 4) was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: women (3.9 thousand; 2.3%); people aged 16 to 24 (12.8 thousand; 19.7%); with tertiary education (6.6 thousand; 10.2%); looking both for a first job (1.3 thousand; 2.9%) and for a new job (1.3 thousand; 0.5%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (9.3 thousand; 4.8%).

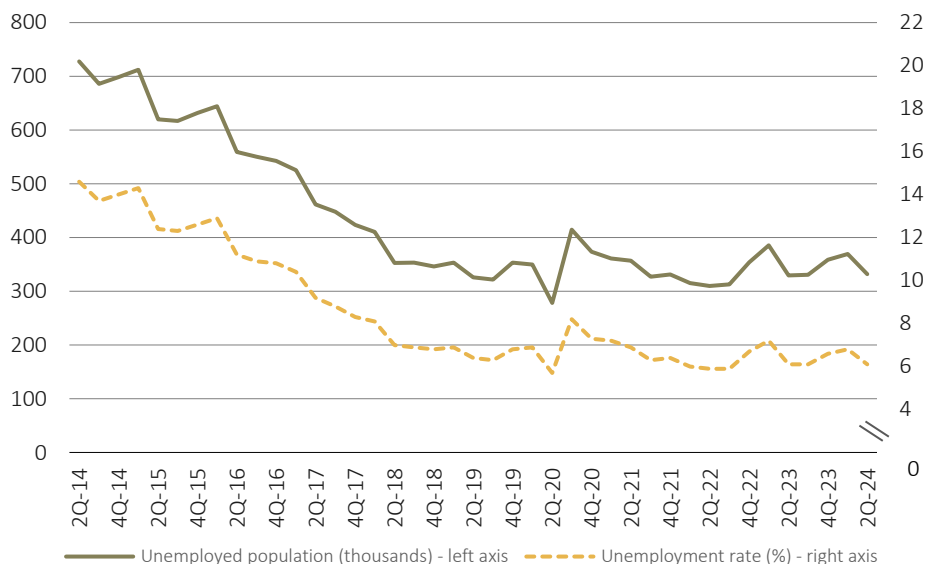
In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, 39.2% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), up 6.1 pp from the preceding quarter and down 2.3 pp from a year earlier.

The year-on-year change of the proportion of long-term unemployment was driven by decreases among women (4.6 pp), those aged 35 to 44 (7.0 pp), and those with upper secondary and post-secondary education (4.5 pp).

The share of very long-term unemployment (24 or more months) in the long-term unemployment (60.8%) has increased by 5.2 pp from the previous quarter and decreased by 4.6 pp from the same quarter of 2023.

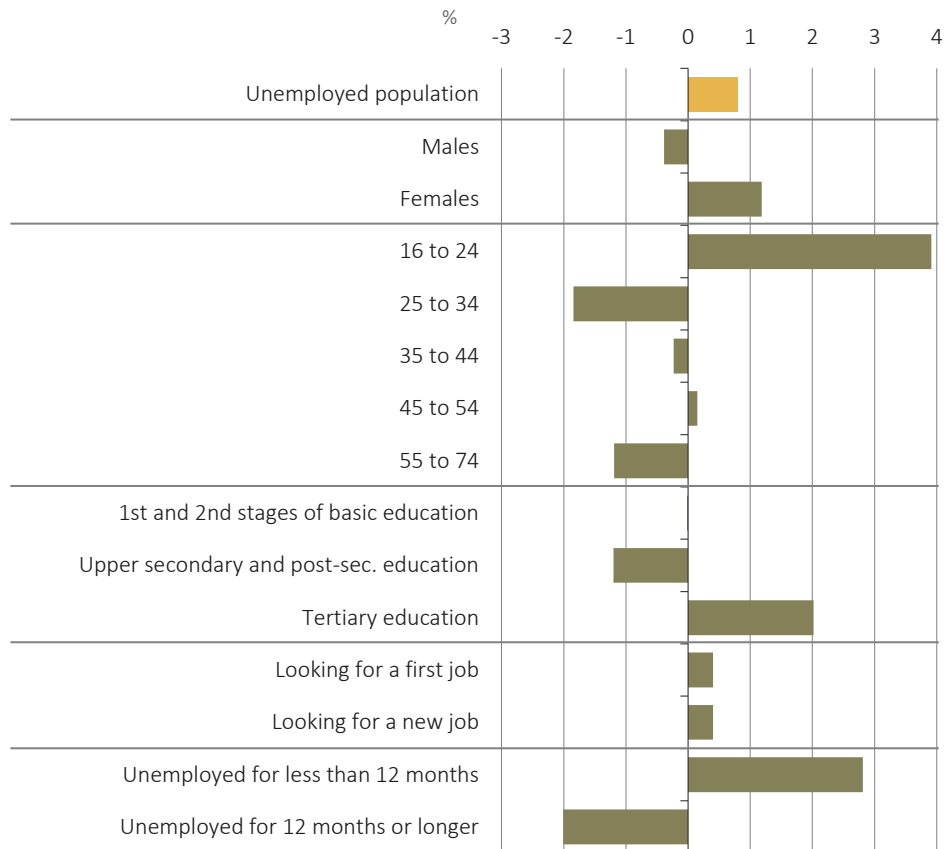
<sup>2</sup> These indicators were computed from the data collected in the Labour Force Survey ad hoc module - Working from home. Other indicators related to this subject are available in the Excel tables published together with the current Press Release.

Figure 3. Unemployed population and unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

Figure 4. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.



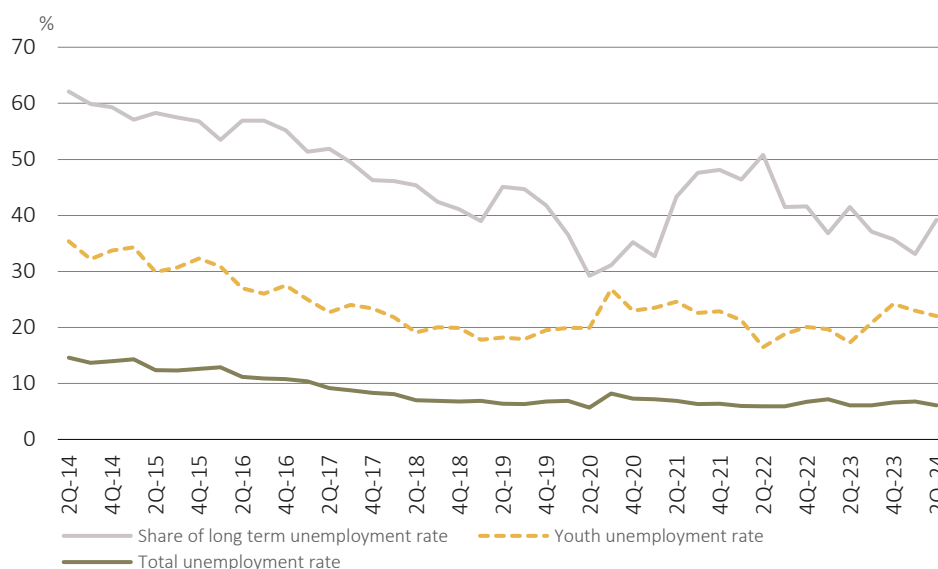
Table 1. Unemployed population for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)

Portugal	Quarterly level			Proportion <sup>(a)</sup>
	2Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024	2Q-2024
	Thousands			%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Males	62.1	55.4	61.8	39.3
Females	74.7	66.9	68.5	39.1
16 to 24	13.0	11.7	14.2	18.2
25 to 34	21.8	22.9	21.0	29.6
35 to 44	27.7	24.3	23.4	40.8
45 to 54	31.9	29.5	34.4	54.8
55 to 74	42.4	33.9	37.2	59.2
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	67.2	61.2	65.9	47.9
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	47.1	40.5	40.0	32.7
Tertiary education	22.5	20.7	24.3	33.7
Unemployed for less than 24 months	47.3	54.3	51.0	39.2
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	89.5	68.0	79.2	60.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

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 or longer.

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



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

The unemployment rate for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024 stood at 6.1%, 0.7 pp less than in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and the same value as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023. The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old) was estimated at 22.0%, down 1.0 pp from the previous quarter and up 4.7 pp from a year earlier.

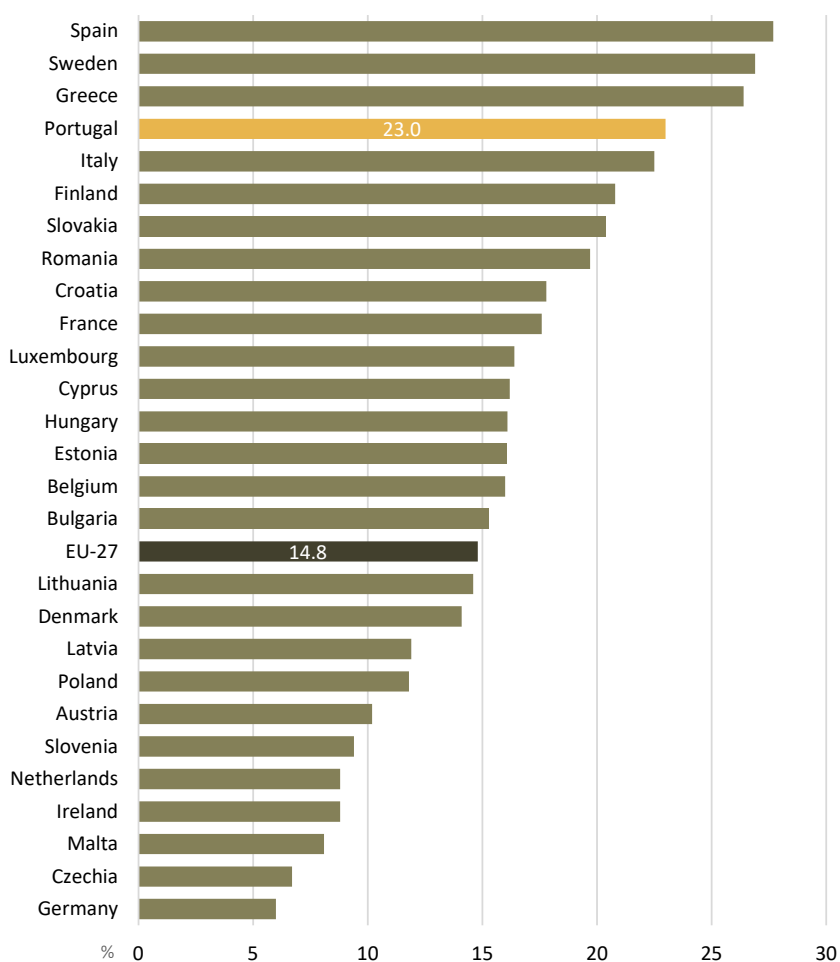




In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (Figure 7)<sup>3</sup>, at 27 countries, was estimated at 14.8%, 8.2 pp less than in Portugal (23.0%<sup>4</sup>), which corresponded to the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023, the youth unemployment rate increased by 0.1 pp in the EU-27 and decreased by 0.9 pp in Portugal. From the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2023, it increased more in Portugal (3.4 pp) than in the EU-27 (0.8 pp).

Figure 6. Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024



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

Note: The values for Portugal presented in this figure do not yet reflect the revision of estimates presented in the current Press Release, since the revised data will be transmitted as part of this release.

<sup>3</sup> The estimates for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024 at European Union level will be released on September 13, 2024. Their reference age group is that of 15 to 24 years old, except for Portugal, Spain and Italy, whose lower age limit is 16.

<sup>4</sup> This analysis is still based on the figures calculated referencing to the Monthly Estimates of the Resident Population according to the 2011 Census.



In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average (6.1%) in three NUTS 2 (NUTS-2024)<sup>5</sup> regions (*Península de Setúbal*: 8.0%; *Grande Lisboa*: 6.4%; *Norte*: 6.3%) and lower in the remaining six (*Oeste e Vale do Tejo*: 5.9%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 5.5%; *Centro*, *Alentejo* and *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 5.2%; *Algarve*: 5.0%).

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate stood unchanged in *Península de Setúbal* and fell in all other regions, particularly in *Algarve* (2.8 pp). In the year-on-year comparison, there were increases in this indicator in four regions, the largest of which in the *Oeste e Vale do Tejo* (0.6 pp), and decreases in five regions, standing out that of *Região Autónoma dos Açores* and of *Região Autónoma da Madeira* (1.2 pp in both).

Table 2. Unemployment rates by NUTS 2 region (NUTS-2024)

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	%			pp	
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	-	<b>- 0.7</b>
Norte	6.4	6.8	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Centro	4.8	6.5	5.2	0.4	- 1.3
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	5.3	7.1	5.9	0.6	- 1.2
Grande Lisboa	6.9	6.6	6.4	- 0.5	- 0.2
Península de Setúbal	7.5	8.0	8.0	0.5	-
Alentejo	4.7	6.2	5.2	0.5	- 1.0
Algarve	5.1	7.8	5.0	- 0.1	- 2.8
Região Autónoma dos Açores	6.7	6.7	5.5	- 1.2	- 1.2
Região Autónoma da Madeira	6.4	5.9	5.2	- 1.2	- 0.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023.

Conventional sign: - Null result.

<sup>5</sup> With the adoption of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/674](#) of 26 December 2022, Portugal now has nine level two territorial units (NUTS 2). 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).

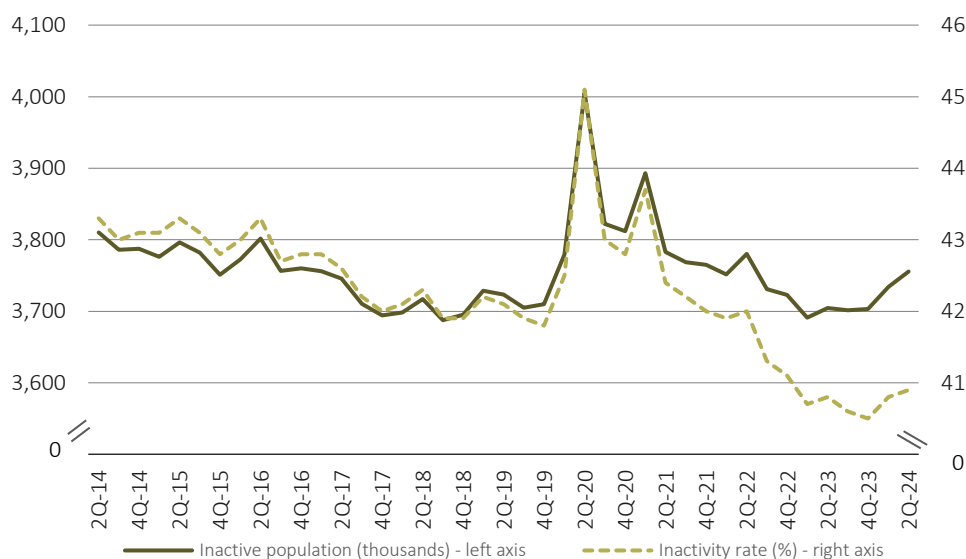




## 5. Inactive population

The inactive population, estimated at 5,217.7 thousand people in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, has increased from the previous quarter (19.0 thousand; 0.4%) and from the same quarter of 2023 (51.5 thousand; 1.0%).

Figure 7. Inactive population (aged 16 and over)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

The inactive population aged 16 or over, which stood at 3,755.6 thousand people, accounted for 72.0% of the total inactive population and has also increased from the previous quarter (21.6 thousand; 0.6%) and from a year earlier (51.0 thousand; 1.4%).

The inactivity rate (16 years old or over) stood at 40.9% and presented identical evolution, having increased 0.1 pp both from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023.

## 6. 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>6</sup>. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> See concepts in the Technical note and, for a more detailed definition of these indicators, see 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>7</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



In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 587.4 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 10.6%.

The labour underutilisation has decreased from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 (62.9 thousand; 9.7%), as well as the respective rate (1.1 pp). On the other hand, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023, the labour underutilisation has decreased by 6.8% (42.7 thousand) and its rate has decreased by 0.8 pp.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 332.0 thousand people, and, as previously mentioned, decreased by 10.2% (37.6 thousand) from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024 and increased by 0.8% (2.7 thousand) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023. The unemployment rate was 6.1%, 0.7 pp lower than in the previous quarter and equal to that of a year earlier.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 125.7 thousand people, having decreased from the previous quarter (19.2 thousand; 13.3%) and from a year earlier (24.1 thousand; 16.1%).
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 35.6 thousand, up from the previous quarter (6.0 thousand; 20.5%) and from the same quarter of 2023 (3.9 thousand; 12.2%).
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job covered 94.1 thousand, which corresponded to a quarterly decrease of 11.5% (12.1 thousand) and to a year-on-year decrease of 21.1% (25.1 thousand).

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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.



Table 1. Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024	On year	On quarter
<b>Number</b>	Thousands			%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>650.3</b>	<b>587.4</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>	<b>- 9.7</b>
Unemployed population	329.3	369.6	332.0	0.8	- 10.2
Underemployed part-time workers	149.8	144.9	125.7	- 16.1	- 13.3
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	31.7	29.6	35.6	12.2	20.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	119.2	106.2	94.1	- 21.1	- 11.5
<b>Rate</b>	%			pp	
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.8	6.1	-	- 0.7
Labour underutilisation rate	11.4	11.7	10.6	- 0.8	- 1.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

Conventional sign: - Null result.



Table 4. Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
<b>Labour force (active population)</b>	<b>5,380.7</b>	<b>5,428.9</b>	<b>5,431.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Males	2,722.1	2,737.3	2,747.4	0.9	0.4
Females	2,658.7	2,691.6	2,684.5	1.0	-0.3
16 to 24	378.9	371.3	355.6	-6.2	-4.2
25 to 34	1,033.4	1,048.0	1,060.7	2.6	1.2
35 to 44	1,264.0	1,259.0	1,257.3	-0.5	-0.1
45 to 54	1,429.4	1,458.4	1,454.9	1.8	-0.2
55 to 64	1,042.7	1,059.3	1,066.4	2.3	0.7
65 to 89	232.4	232.9	236.9	2.0	1.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	1,965.1	1,899.1	1,856.8	-5.5	-2.2
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,704.5	1,771.5	1,758.3	3.2	-0.7
Tertiary education	1,711.2	1,758.3	1,816.8	6.2	3.3
<b>Activity rate (%)</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.0</b>		
Males	64.1	63.9	64.0		
Females	56.5	56.7	56.4		
<b>Employed population</b>	<b>5,051.4</b>	<b>5,059.4</b>	<b>5,099.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Males	2,563.7	2,568.4	2,590.3	1.0	0.9
Females	2,487.7	2,490.9	2,509.6	0.9	0.7
16 to 24	313.5	285.7	277.3	-11.5	-2.9
25 to 34	956.5	968.4	989.9	3.5	2.2
35 to 44	1,206.0	1,186.0	1,200.1	-0.5	1.2
45 to 54	1,367.0	1,389.6	1,392.0	1.8	0.2
55 to 64	983.8	1,001.8	1,009.4	2.6	0.8
65 to 89	224.5	227.9	231.1	2.9	1.4
First and second stages of basic education	1,827.5	1,751.3	1,719.3	-5.9	-1.8
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,578.0	1,634.7	1,635.8	3.7	0.1
Tertiary education	1,645.9	1,673.3	1,744.8	6.0	4.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	158.8	148.4	145.1	-8.6	-2.3
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,267.5	1,278.8	1,249.9	-1.4	-2.3
Services (a)	3,625.1	3,632.1	3,704.9	2.2	2.0
Employees	4,301.2	4,324.7	4,350.3	1.1	0.6
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,532.1	3,620.4	3,652.2	3.4	0.9
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	634.1	583.6	580.7	-8.4	-0.5
Other contractual arrangements	135.0	120.7	117.3	-13.1	-2.8
Self-employed workers	726.5	708.5	726.8	0	2.6
Unpaid family workers	23.7	26.2	22.8	-3.6	-12.7
Full-time workers	4,637.1	4,628.8	4,675.4	0.8	1.0
Part-time workers	414.3	430.5	424.5	2.4	-1.4
Underemployed part-time workers	149.8	144.9	125.7	-16.1	-13.3
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>		
Males	60.4	60.0	60.3		
Females	52.9	52.5	52.8		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

Notes: (a) The estimates are presented by NACE-Rev. 2. Conventional sign: ° Less than half of the unit used.



Table 5. Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	2Q-2023	1Q-2024	2Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
<b>Unemployed population</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>369.6</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>- 10.2</b>
Males	158.3	168.9	157.1	- 0.8	- 7.0
Females	171.0	200.7	174.9	2.3	- 12.8
16 to 24	65.4	85.6	78.2	19.7	- 8.6
25 to 34	76.9	79.7	70.8	- 7.9	- 11.1
35 to 44	58.0	73.0	57.2	- 1.3	- 21.6
45 to 54	62.4	68.8	62.9	0.8	- 8.6
55 to 74	66.8	62.5	62.8	- 5.9	0.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	137.6	147.8	137.6	0	- 6.9
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	126.5	136.8	122.5	- 3.1	- 10.4
Tertiary education	65.3	85.0	71.9	10.2	- 15.4
Looking for a first job	46.3	49.5	47.6	2.9	- 3.8
Looking for a new job	283.0	320.0	284.3	0.5	- 11.2
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	192.5	247.2	201.8	4.8	- 18.4
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	136.8	122.3	130.2	- 4.8	6.4
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>		
Males	5.8	6.2	5.7		
Females	6.4	7.5	6.5		
Youth (16 to 24)	17.3	23.0	22.0		
Long-term	2.5	2.3	2.4		
<b>Inactive population</b>	<b>5,166.2</b>	<b>5,198.7</b>	<b>5,217.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,704.6	3,734.0	3,755.6	1.4	0.6
Males	1,563.4	1,584.7	1,586.1	1.4	0.1
Females	2,141.1	2,149.3	2,169.6	1.3	0.9
16 to 24	606.3	606.2	622.9	2.7	2.8
25 to 34	104.3	101.6	95.6	- 8.3	- 5.8
35 to 44	88.5	93.1	92.4	4.4	- 0.7
45 to 54	164.7	151.4	157.2	- 4.5	3.8
55 to 64	440.1	435.4	431.1	- 2.1	- 1.0
65 to 89	2,169.2	2,211.2	2,219.7	2.3	0.4
Students (16 to 89)	692.1	691.3	707.3	2.2	2.3
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	318.2	326.7	325.2	2.2	- 0.4
Retired (16 to 89)	2,091.1	2,112.3	2,143.4	2.5	1.5
Other inactive	603.3	603.8	579.7	- 3.9	- 4.0
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	31.7	29.6	35.6	12.2	20.5
Persons available to work but not seeking	119.2	106.2	94.1	- 21.1	- 11.5
<b>Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>		
Males	36.5	36.7	36.6		
Females	44.6	44.4	44.7		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024.

Conventional sign: - Null result.



## TECHNICAL NOTE

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.

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. However, it should be noted 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 telephone interviews. After analysing the impact of this suspension, Statistics Portugal decided to incorporate the variable "completed level of education" into the process of calibrating the individual weights of the samples for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2023, in addition to the information usually used (monthly estimates of the resident population by sex, age group and region).<sup>8</sup>

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2024, the Labour Force Survey weights were calibrated by using the resident population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2021. The back series (quarterly and annual; from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 1st quarter of 2024 and from 2011 to 2023) of the estimates released as part of the "Employment Statistics" publication have been revised and are available at the Statistics Portugal Portal. For more information on the impact of this revision, see the "Note on the revision of the Labour Force Survey estimates" published together with the Press Release "Employment Statistics - 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2024".

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 <https://smi.ine.pt/> (tab *Documentação metodológica; tema "Labour market"*).

<sup>8</sup> 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 – 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2023"](#).





## 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.

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

**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.

### 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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