



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STOOD AT 6.4% AND THE LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION RATE AT 10.9%

July 2024 (definitive estimates):

- The active population (5,405.9 thousand people) increased from the previous month (0.1%) and from a year earlier (0.9%), having decreased from three months before (0.1%).
- The employed population (5,056.6 thousand) increased from June 2024 (0.1%) and from July 2023 (0.8%), having decreased from April 2024 (0.2%).
- The unemployed population (349.3 thousand) increased from three months before (1.8%) and from the same month of 2023 (2.7%), remaining almost unchanged from a month before.
- The unemployment rate stood at 6.5%, the same value as in June, up 0.2 percentage points (pp) from April 2024 and 0.1 pp from July 2023.
- The inactive population (2,520.0 thousand) remained almost unchanged from the previous month, having increased by 1.0% from three months before and by 0.6% from a year earlier.
- The labour underutilisation rate was estimated at 11.0%, the same value as in April and June of the same year, but down by 0.5 pp from July 2023.

August 2024 (provisional estimates)¹:

- The active population (5,415.6 thousand) increased from July of the same year (0.2%) and from August 2023 (1.0%), having decreased from May 2024 (0.1%).
- The employed population (5,067.8 thousand) increased from the previous month (0.2%) and a year earlier (0.9%) and decreased from three months before (0.1%).
- The unemployed population (347.7 thousand) decreased from the month before (0.4%) but increased from three months before (0.3%) and from a year earlier (1.8%).
- The unemployment rate stood at 6.4%, down 0.1 pp from July 2024 and equal to three months before and a year earlier.
- The inactive population (2,515.2 thousand) decreased from the previous month (0.2%), having increased from three months before (1.0%) and a year earlier (0.6%).
- The labour underutilisation rate stood at 10.9%, down 0.1 pp from July 2024, remaining unchanged from May 2024 and down 0.7 pp from August 2023.

¹ The estimates for the last reference month (in this case, the quarter centred in August 2024: from July to September 2024) are calculated with incomplete information for the last month of the quarter (September 2024). These estimates will be revised next month (as described in the methodological note).



The table below presents the main indicators of the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates.

Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates (16 to 74 years)

Main Indicators

	Unit	Seasonally adjusted data						
		Jul 2023	Aug 2023	Apr 2024	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
Active population	Thousands	5,355.1	5,364.5	5,409.2	5,421.6	5,398.8	5,405.9	5,415.6
Employed population		5,015.0	5,023.0	5,066.1	5,074.9	5,050.1	5,056.6	5,067.8
Unemployed population		340.1	341.5	343.1	346.7	348.7	349.3	347.7
Inactive population		2,505.0	2,499.4	2,494.6	2,489.7	2,519.1	2,520.0	2,515.2
Labour underutilisation		631.9	637.0	608.7	606.5	606.5	609.0	602.8
Activity rate	%	68.1	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.2	68.2	68.3
Employment rate		63.8	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.8	63.9
Unemployment rate		6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
Inactivity rate		31.9	31.8	31.6	31.5	31.8	31.8	31.7
Labour underutilisation rate		11.5	11.6	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.

In **July 2024**, the active population increased from the previous month (7.1 thousand people; 0.1%) due to the increase of the employed population (6.5 thousand; 0.1%) as the unemployed population remained almost unchanged. The inactive population remained almost unchanged due to the balance between the increase in the number of inactive persons that comprise the potential labour force – inactive persons searching for a job, but not available to work (1.2 thousand; 3.7%) and the inactive persons available to work but not looking for a job (3.0 thousand; 3.2%) – and the decrease in the number of other inactive persons, those not searching for a job nor available to work (3.4 thousand; 0.1%).

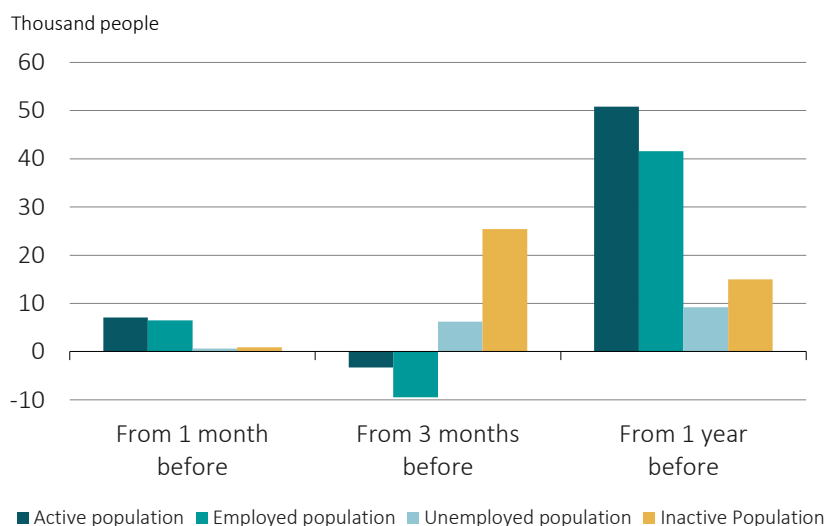
From three months before, the active population decreased by 3.3 thousand (0.1%) due to the decrease of the employed population (9.5 thousand; 0.2%) having surpassed the increase of the unemployed population (6.2 thousand; 1.8%). The inactive population increased by 25.4 thousand people (1.0%) due, mostly, to the increase in the number of other inactive persons (23.7 thousand; 1.0%).

Compared to July 2023, the active population increase of 50.8 thousand people (0.9%) resulted from the increase observed in both the employed population (41.6 thousand; 0.8%) and the unemployed population (9.2 thousand; 2.7%). The inactive population increased by 15.0 thousand (0.6%) due, mainly, to the increase in the number of other inactive persons (25.4 thousand; 1.1%).

These results determined the following changes in the unemployment rate, which stood at 6.5% in July 2024: a null change from June 2024, a positive change of 0.2 pp from April 2024 and of 0.1 pp from July 2023.



Figure 1. Change in the active, employed, unemployed and inactive population in July 2024
(seasonally adjusted data)



Also in July 2024, labour underutilisation covered 609.0 thousand people, up from the previous month (2.5 thousand; 0.4%), almost unchanged from three months before and down from the same month of 2023 (22.9 thousand; 3.6%). The labour underutilisation rate – estimated at 11.0% – remained unchanged from April and June of the same year, but down 0.5 pp from July 2023.

In **August 2024**, compared to the previous month, the active population increased by 9.7 thousand people (0.2%) and the inactive population decreased by 4.8 thousand (0.2%). The change of the active population resulted from the increase of 11.2 thousand people (0.2%) in the employed population and of 1.6 thousand in the unemployed population (0.4%). The change of the inactive population was mostly the result of the decrease in the number of those available to work but not looking for a job (3.2 thousand; 3.3%)

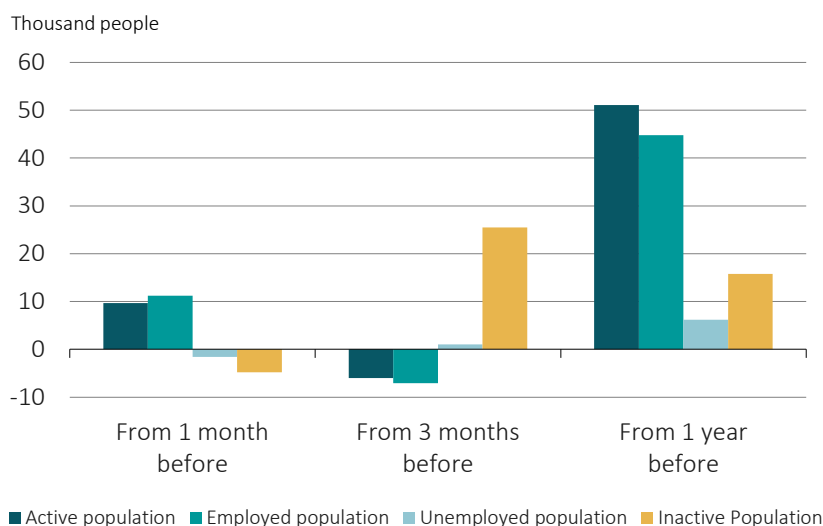
The decrease observed in the active population compared to three months before (6.0 thousand; 0.1%) resulted from the decrease of the employed population (7.1 thousand; 0.1%) having surpassed the increase of the unemployed population (1.0 thousand; 0.3%). The increase of the inactive population (25.5 thousand; 1.0%) was mainly due to the increase in the number of other inactive persons (25.2 thousand; 1.1%).

The active population increased by 51.1 thousand (1.0%) from August 2023 following the increase of the employed population (44.8 thousand; 0.9%) and of the unemployed population (6.2 thousand; 1.8%). The inactive population increased by 15.8 thousand (0.6%), mainly due to the increase in the number of other inactive persons (32.6 thousand; 1.4%).

These results determined the following changes in the unemployment rate, which stood at 6.4% in August 2024: down 0.1 pp from July of the same year and the same value as in May 2024 and August 2023.



Figure 2. Change in the active, employed, unemployed and inactive population in August 2024
(seasonally adjusted data)



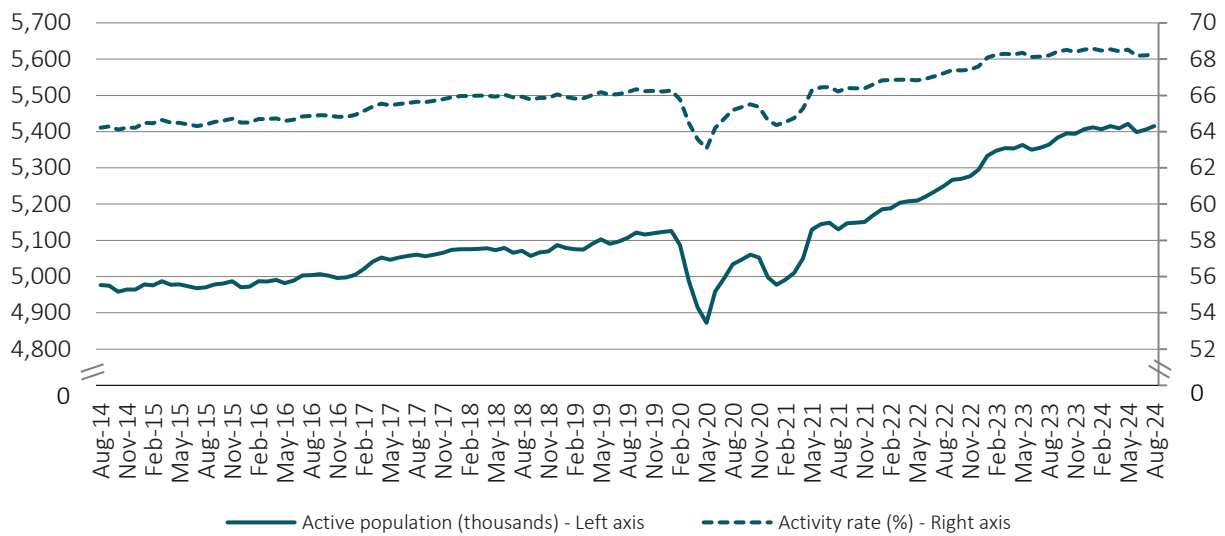
Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.

Also in August 2024, labour underutilisation covered 602.8 thousand people, down from the previous month (6.2 thousand; 1.0%), from three months before (3.7 thousand; 0.6%) and from the same month of 2023 (34.2 thousand; 5.4%). The labour underutilisation rate – estimated at 10.9% – decreased by 0.1 pp from July 2024 and by 0.7 pp from August 2023 and was the same value as in May 2024.



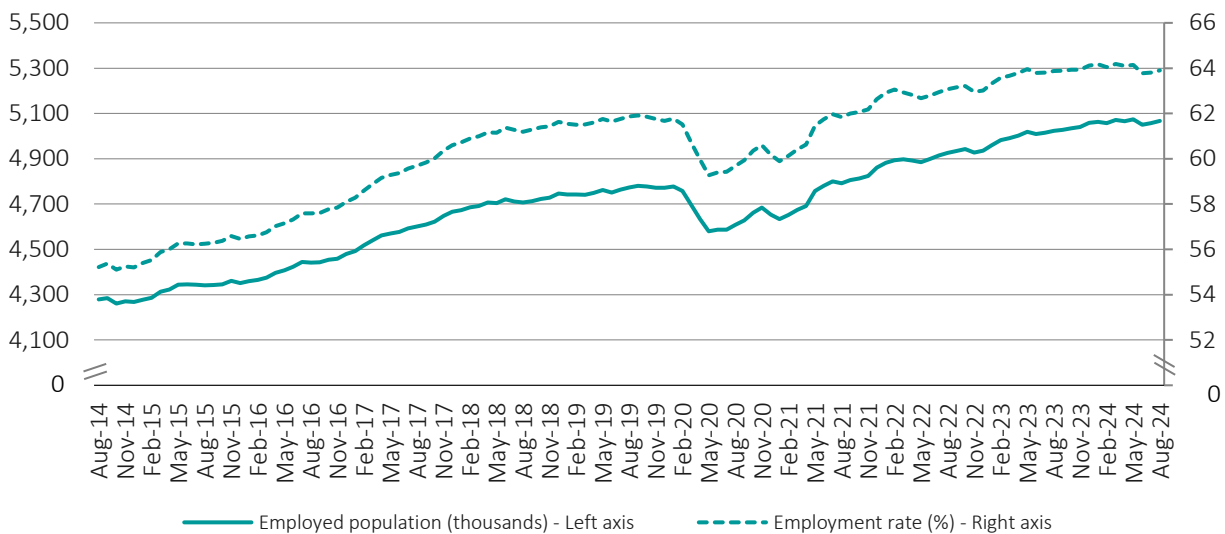
The following figures show the evolution in the last 10 years of the main indicators analysed in this Press Release. In August 2024, the activity rate (68.3%) stood 0.1 percentage points above the rates of June and July of the same year. A similar pattern was observed in the employment rate, which stood at 63.9% in August 2024, slightly higher than the values of June and July of 2024 (63.8%, in both).

Figure 3. Active population and activity rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.

Figure 4. Employed population and employment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)

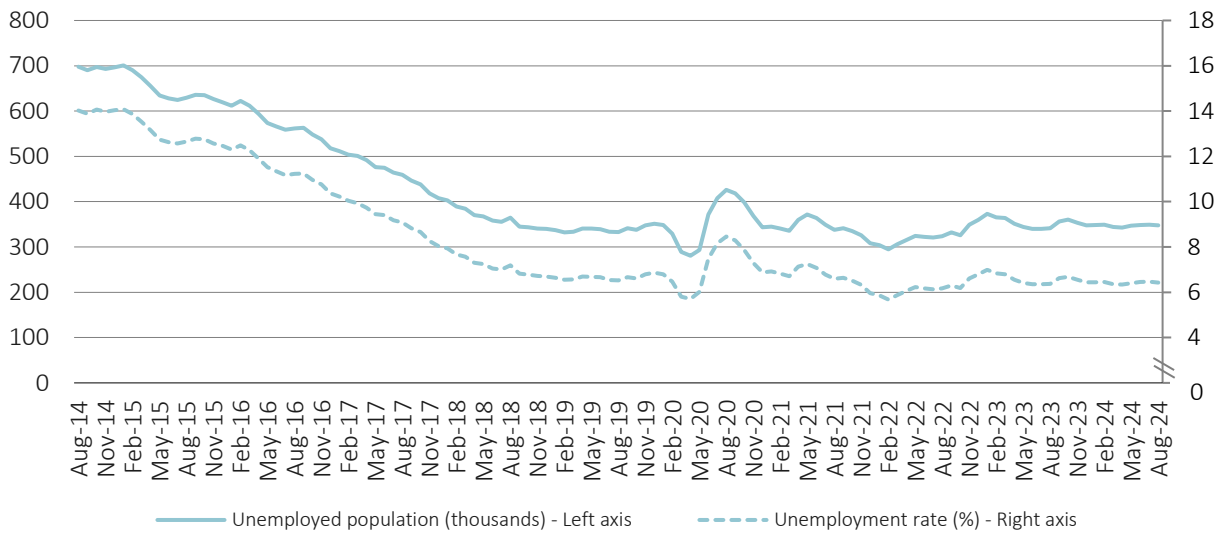


Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.



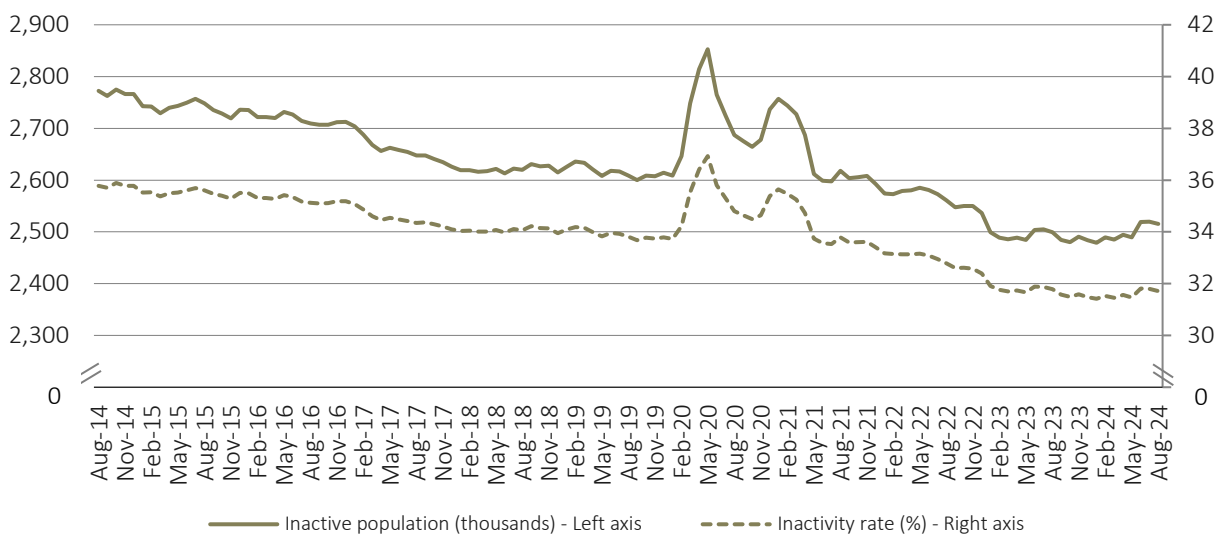
In August 2024, the unemployment rate stood at 6.4%, the most common value observed since December 2023. The inactivity rate stood at 31.7%, 0.1 percentage points below the values observed in the two previous months (31.8%).

Figure 5. Unemployed population and unemployment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.

Figure 6. Inactive population and inactivity rate
(seasonally adjusted data)

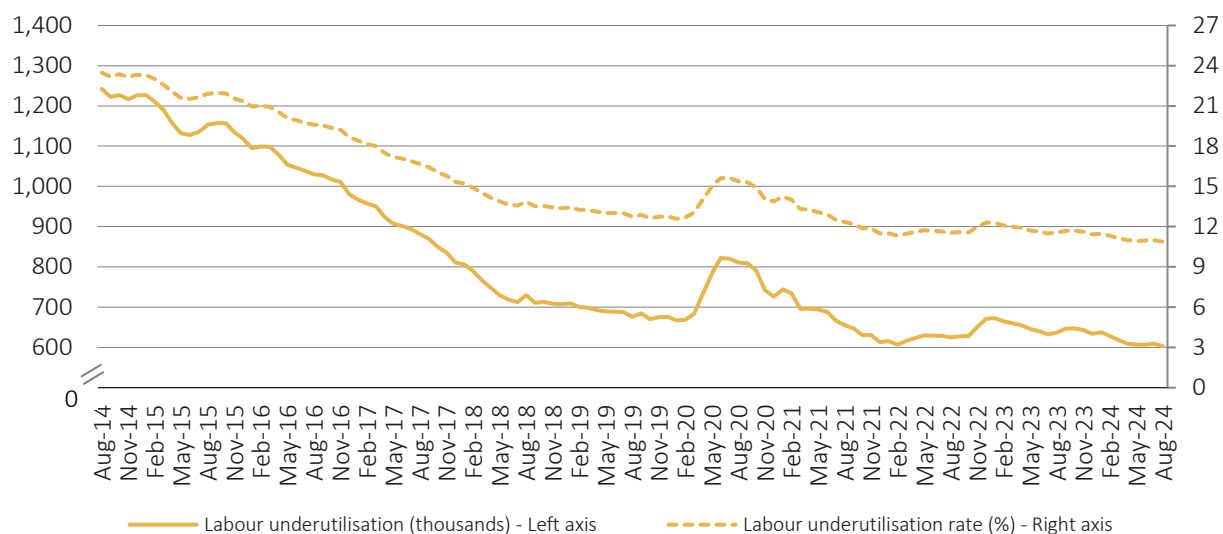


Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.



In August 2024, the labour underutilisation covered 602.8 thousand people, corresponding to the lowest value since the beginning of the series in February 2011. The labour underutilisation rate stood at 10.9%, also the lowest value since the beginning of the series, and it should be noted that this value had already been observed in May 2024.

Figure 7. Labour underutilisation and labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: The August 2024 estimates are provisional.



Criteria used when classifying the population aged 16 to 74 by labour status

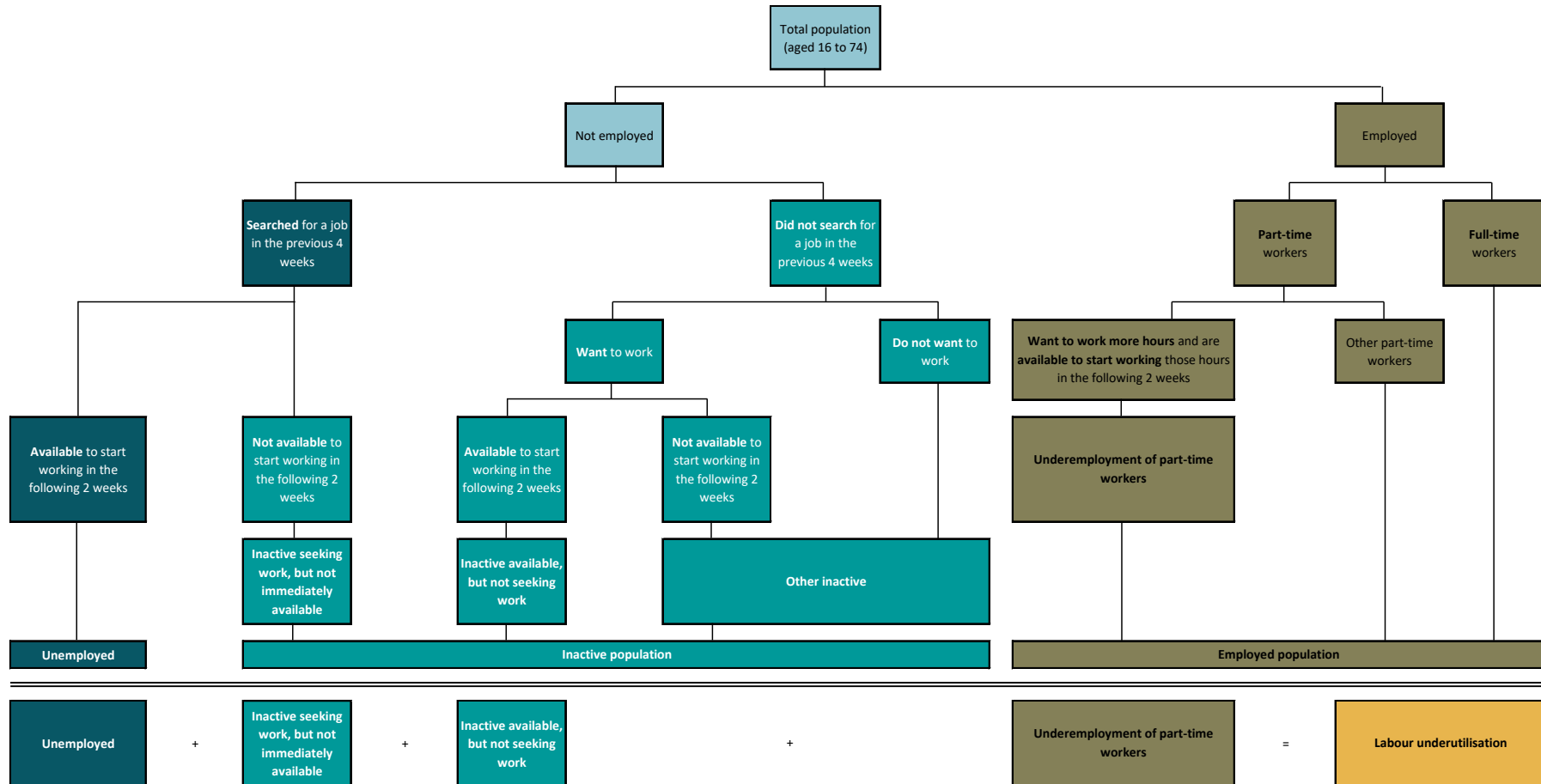




Table 1: Active population and activity rate by sex and age group (16 to 74 years)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
Thousands										
Active population	5,364.5	5,421.6	5,398.8	5,405.9	5,415.6	5,376.8	5,403.7	5,394.7	5,414.6	5,427.7
Men	2,707.2	2,736.1	2,726.0	2,733.8	2,738.0	2,716.2	2,726.9	2,727.1	2,741.9	2,747.2
Women	2,657.3	2,685.5	2,672.8	2,672.1	2,677.6	2,660.5	2,676.8	2,667.6	2,672.7	2,680.5
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	382.7	366.2	363.9	361.9	365.4	397.8	355.6	361.3	369.2	380.2
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	4,981.8	5,055.4	5,034.9	5,044.0	5,050.2	4,979.0	5,048.1	5,033.4	5,045.4	5,047.4
%										
Activity rate	68.2	68.5	68.2	68.2	68.3	68.4	68.3	68.1	68.3	68.4
Men	71.3	71.7	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.4	71.7	71.8
Women	65.3	65.6	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.1	65.2	65.3
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	39.0	37.4	37.2	36.9	37.3	40.5	36.3	36.9	37.7	38.8
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	72.4	72.9	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.3	72.8	72.5	72.6	72.6

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.

Table 2: Employed population and employment rate by sex and age group (16 to 74 years)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
Thousands										
Employed population	5,023.0	5,074.9	5,050.1	5,056.6	5,067.8	5,046.3	5,071.7	5,067.9	5,084.4	5,090.9
Men	2,546.3	2,575.6	2,557.1	2,562.2	2,567.4	2,564.0	2,569.8	2,565.2	2,578.9	2,585.2
Women	2,476.7	2,499.3	2,493.0	2,494.5	2,500.4	2,482.2	2,501.9	2,502.6	2,505.5	2,505.7
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	301.5	283.4	287.7	286.9	296.0	315.0	277.3	289.3	295.3	309.3
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	4,721.5	4,791.4	4,762.4	4,769.7	4,771.8	4,731.2	4,794.3	4,778.6	4,789.2	4,781.6
%										
Employment rate	63.9	64.1	63.8	63.8	63.9	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.2
Men	67.1	67.5	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.5	67.3	67.1	67.4	67.6
Women	60.9	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	30.7	29.0	29.4	29.3	30.2	32.1	28.3	29.5	30.1	31.6
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	68.6	69.1	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.8	69.2	68.9	68.9	68.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.



Table 3: Unemployed population and unemployment rate by sex and age group (16 to 74 years)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
	Thousands									
Unemployed population	341.5	346.7	348.7	349.3	347.7	330.5	332.0	326.8	330.1	336.8
Men	160.9	160.5	168.9	171.7	170.6	152.2	157.1	161.8	163.0	162.0
Women	180.6	186.2	179.8	177.6	177.1	178.3	174.9	164.9	167.2	174.8
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	81.2	82.8	76.2	75.0	69.4	82.8	78.2	72.0	73.9	71.0
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	260.3	264.0	272.5	274.3	278.4	247.7	253.7	254.7	256.2	265.8
	%									
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Men	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Women	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	21.2	22.6	20.9	20.7	19.0	20.8	22.0	19.9	20.0	18.7
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.

Table 4: Inactive population and inactivity rate by sex and age group (16 to 74 years)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
	Thousands									
Inactive population	2,499.4	2,489.7	2,519.1	2,520.0	2,515.2	2,487.2	2,507.6	2,523.2	2,511.3	2,503.1
Men	1,089.5	1,081.2	1,094.3	1,090.7	1,089.0	1,080.5	1,090.4	1,093.2	1,082.6	1,079.8
Women	1,409.9	1,408.5	1,424.8	1,429.3	1,426.2	1,406.7	1,417.2	1,430.0	1,428.7	1,423.3
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	599.4	612.3	615.1	617.7	614.2	584.3	622.9	617.7	610.4	599.3
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	1,900.0	1,877.4	1,904.0	1,902.3	1,901.1	1,902.8	1,884.7	1,905.6	1,900.9	1,903.8
	%									
Inactivity rate	31.8	31.5	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.7	31.9	31.7	31.6
Men	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.2
Women	34.7	34.4	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.6	34.9	34.8	34.7
Youth (aged 16 to 24)	61.0	62.6	62.8	63.1	62.7	59.5	63.7	63.1	62.3	61.2
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	27.6	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.7	27.2	27.5	27.4	27.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.



Table 5: Labour underutilisation and labour underutilisation rate (16 to 74 years)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)	Aug 2023	May 2024	Jun 2024	Jul 2024	Aug 2024 (p)
	Thousands									
Labour underutilisation	637.0	606.5	606.5	609.0	602.8	630.8	587.4	584.3	589.6	594.1
Unemployed population	341.5	346.7	348.7	349.3	347.7	330.5	332.0	326.8	330.1	336.8
Underemployed part-time workers	150.2	131.6	130.1	127.8	126.6	148.5	125.7	126.1	119.7	123.6
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	32.0	33.1	33.9	35.1	34.9	31.7	35.6	37.9	39.6	34.6
Persons available to work but not seeking	113.4	95.1	93.8	96.8	93.6	120.1	94.1	93.5	100.2	99.1
	%									
Labour underutilisation rate	11.6	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) – Provisional estimates.



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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 2nd 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 2nd quarter of 2020 to the 3rd quarter of 2023, in addition to the information usually used (monthly estimates of the resident population by sex, age group and region).²

The weights of the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates for the months of February 1998 to January 2011 were calibrated with reference to the independent estimates of the resident population calculated from the final results of the 2011 Census, while the weights for the months of February 2011 onwards were calibrated with reference to the independent estimates of the resident population calculated from the final results of the 2021 Census.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

In 2014, Statistics Portugal initiated a monthly release of Labour Force Survey estimates for the main labour market indicators in addition to the usual quarterly estimates' releases.

With this initiative, Statistics Portugal intends to provide to users monthly updated information on labour market recent developments, allowing, at the same time, a more complete reading picture than that provided so far by Eurostat in its monthly releases of the unemployed population and unemployment rate estimates for Portugal. With this dissemination, Statistics Portugal also satisfies a specific requirement from the PEEs (Principal European Economic Indicators).

² 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".



Taking advantage of the continuous nature of the Labour Force Survey collection process, it is possible to monthly obtain estimates related to successive sets of three months (moving quarters), assuring consistency with the quarterly released estimates.

The monthly estimates refer to centred moving quarters, where the reference month (m) corresponds to the central month of each moving quarter. In fact, the reference month of each Press Release corresponds to the central month of the quarter composed by m-1, m and m+1 months. Therefore, the monthly changes are calculated on values that contain common months. Therefore, the comparison of moving quarters without common months should be done in relation to reference months three months earlier.

The option for disseminating centred moving quarters series aimed at avoiding delays in the detection of turning points in the economic cycle that arise from the use of simple moving averages, but it implies that the estimates for the latest released moving quarter are provisional (see “Revisions” section below).

As estimates of centred moving quarters, the values (not seasonally adjusted) of the reference months February, May, August, and November of each year correspond to the estimates of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th natural quarters, respectively, whose results are published and analysed with greater detail in the quarterly releases of the Labour Force Survey estimates.

The estimates for the last reference month are always provisional, as they correspond to a moving quarter where for the third month the data collection is not completed yet. In fact, for the first two months (m-1 and m) the data collection from the Labour Force Survey is already completed, while for the third month (m+1) only partially collected data are available.

In this context, in each monthly Press Release the provisional estimates for the reference month and the revised estimates for the previous months are published, due the availability of complete information for the last moving quarter.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The data series selected for monthly releases refer to both employed and unemployed population, by sex and age group, and to the corresponding rates. In relation to these data series, it should be noted the following:

- Unless otherwise stated, the data series analysed in this Press Release are seasonally adjusted. For this reason, the analysis focuses on the comparison with the most recent periods. As agreed, Eurostat started using these estimates in its unemployment monthly releases. The original data series (not seasonally adjusted; as in the Statistics Portugal quarterly releases), are available in Tables of the annex.
- The indicators analysed in this Press Release were calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release), which differs from the criterion adopted at the Statistics Portugal quarterly releases (people aged 16 to 89, in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization).

The back series for all the released and analysed indicators in this Press Release, since February 1998 (quarter from January to March 1998), are available at Statistics Portugal website and the links to them can be found in the Excel file released together with this Press Release.

Due to rounding, totals may not correspond exactly to the sum of the parts.



REVISIONS

The monthly released data are subject to regular revisions, as previously mentioned. The revisions come from obtaining the final estimates for the previous reference month (moving quarter) due to the conclusion of its last month collection process. Therefore, in each Press Release the not seasonally adjusted final estimates for the previous reference month are published. In addition, are also presented the final estimates resulting from updating of the seasonally adjusted data series whenever a new observation is added.

Revision of July 2024 estimates (16 to 74) - main indicators -			
	Unit	Seasonally adjusted data	Not seasonally adjusted data
Active population		32.9	26.1
Employed population		15.4	14.7
Unemployed population	Thousands	17.5	11.3
Inactive population		- 32.9	- 26.1
Labour underutilisation		10.2	9.5
Employment rate		0.2	0.1
Unemployment rate		0.3	0.2
Men's unemployment rate		0.4	0.1
Women's unemployment rate	pp	0.1	0.2
Youth unemployment rate (16 to 24)		- 0.2	0.4
Adults' unemployment rate (25 to 74)		0.3	0.2
Labour underutilisation rate		0.1	0.1

SOME CONCEPTS

Unemployed: person aged 16 and 74 who during the reference period met simultaneously the following conditions:

- 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 or 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the indicators selected for monthly dissemination, it was considered the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74.



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For a more detailed definition of the concepts and methodological features of this statistical operation, consult the [Labour Force Survey](#) or the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates methodological documents (both only in Portuguese and the latter currently being updated) available at <https://smi.ine.pt/> (tab Methodological documentation; theme “Labour market”).

Next Press Release

30 October 2024: “Monthly Employment and Unemployment Statistics – September 2024”.

31 October 2024: Eurostat News Release.
