



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINED AT 6.1%

In the 3rd quarter of 2024, the employed population (5,140.9 thousand people) increased by 0.8% (41.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.2% (59.1 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 19.2% (984.5 thousand people), 1.0 percentage points (pp) less than in the 2nd quarter of 2024.

The unemployed population, estimated at 334.7 thousand people, has increased by 0.8% (2.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.3% (4.2 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.1%, the same value as in the 2nd quarter of 2024 and as in the 3rd quarter of 2023.

The labour underutilisation covered 585.4 thousand people, having decreased by 0.3% (2.0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 7.2% (45.4 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (10.4%) has decreased from the previous quarter (0.2 pp) and from the same quarter of 2023 (0.9 pp).

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,743.1 thousand people) has decreased by 0.3% (12.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and has increased by 1.1% (41.9 thousand) in the year-on-year comparison.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 3rd quarter of 2024 show that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,475.6 thousand people, has increased by 0.8% (43.7 thousand people) from the previous quarter and by 1.2% (63.3 thousand) from the same quarter of 2023.

This translated into an activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) of 60.3%, up 0.3 percentage points (pp) from the preceding quarter and equal to the rate of one year earlier.

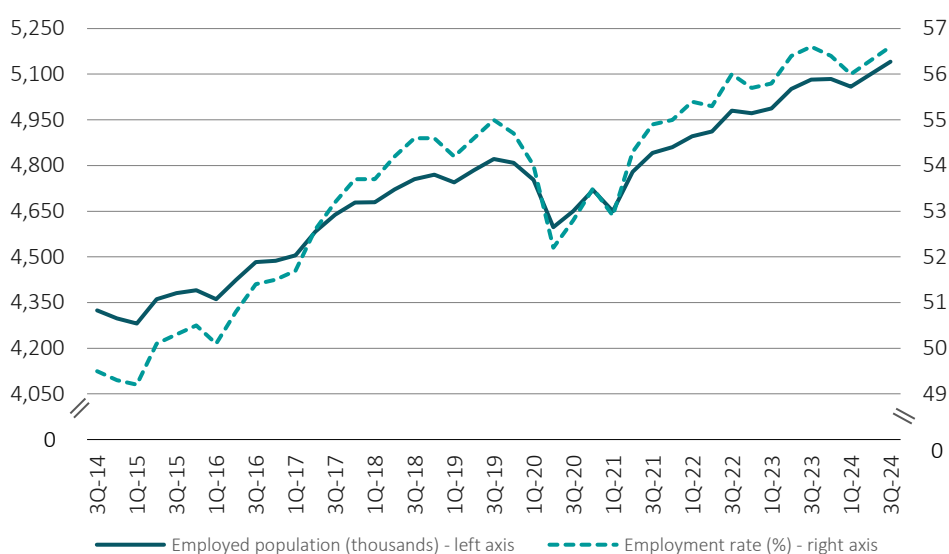
2. Employed population

In the 3rd quarter of 2024, the employed population stood at 5,140.9 thousand people, the highest value of the data series started in 2011, having increased by 0.8% (41,0 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.2% (59,1 thousand) from one year earlier. The corresponding employment rate stood at 56.6%, increasing by 0.3 pp from the 2nd quarter of 2024 and remaining unchanged from the 3rd quarter of 2023.



The year-on-year change of the employed population (Figure 2) was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: women (30.5 thousand; 1.2%); people aged 55 to 64 (27.9 thousand; 2.8%); with tertiary education (114.7 thousand; 7.0%); employed in the services sector (56.6 thousand; 1.5%), namely in the sections of economic activity O (Public administration and defence; compulsory social security) and P (Education), whose joint increase (42.3 thousand; 5.9%) represented 74.7% of the sector change; self-employed (45.7 thousand; 6.4%); and working full-time (59.3 thousand; 1.3%).

Figure 1. Employed population and employment rate



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

Considering the total employed population, 19.8% (1,020.1 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 3rd quarter of 2024.¹ Among those who worked at home, 25.4% (259.4 thousand) did so always, 37.0% (377.7 thousand) did so regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, 15.5% (158.1 thousand) worked from home on occasion, and 21.6% (220.7 thousand) did so outside working hours. Comparing these shares to those of the previous quarter, it stands out the decrease in those whose work at home was done outside of working hours (4.8 pp less, which corresponded to 62.3 thousand fewer people).

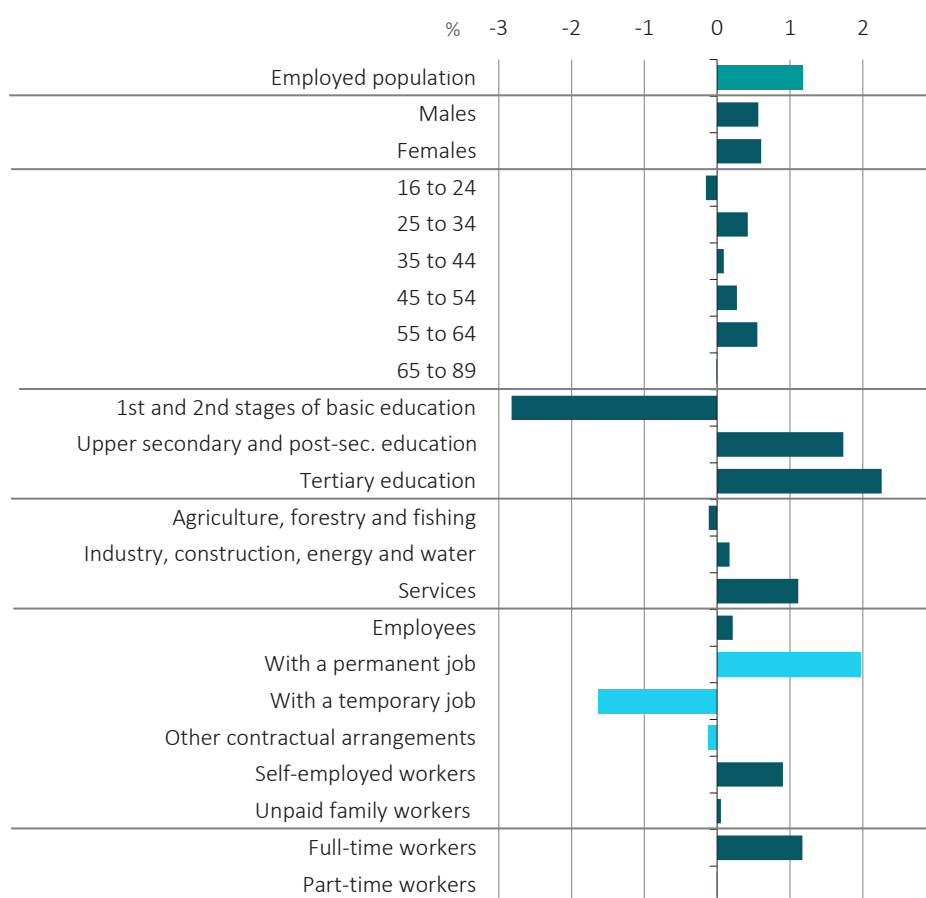
Among those working regularly through a hybrid system, the most common combination system was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (75.9%; 286.7 thousand), being also the one that had the largest quarterly (17.8 thousand fewer people) and year-on-year change (43.1 thousand more people). Employed persons in a hybrid system worked at home on average three days a week.

¹ 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.



Also, among those working at home, 96.5% (984.5 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 19.2% of the total employed population, 1.0 pp less than in the previous quarter and 2.4 pp more than in the same quarter of 2023.

Figure 2. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 3rd quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

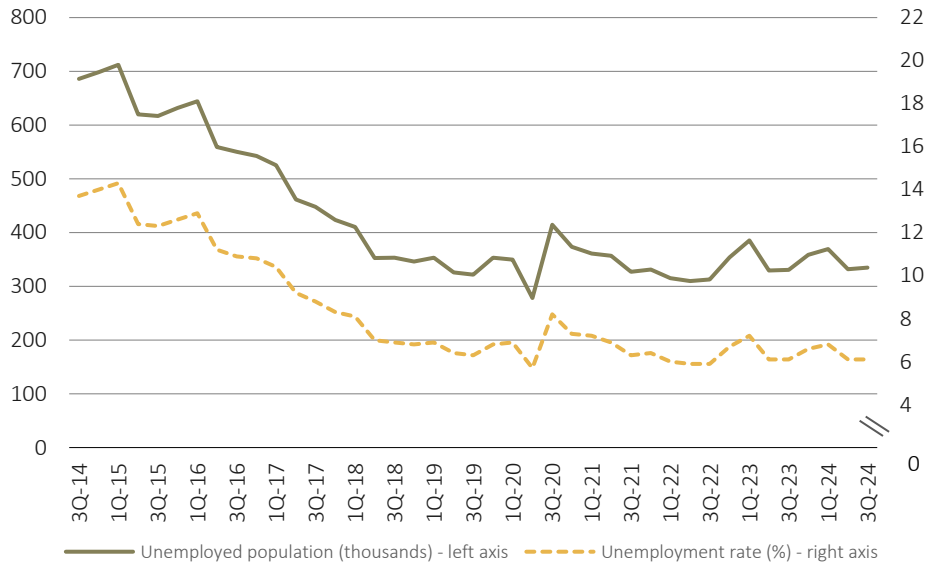
3. Unemployed population

In the 3rd quarter of 2024, the unemployed population (334.7 thousand people) increased from the previous quarter (2.7 thousand; 0.8%) and from a year earlier (4.2 thousand; 1.3%).

The year-on-year change of the unemployed population (Figure 4) was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: men (7.6 thousand; 5.0%); people aged 45 to 54 (10.6 thousand; 19.2%); with tertiary education (11.2 thousand; 15.2%); looking for a new job (6.2 thousand; 2.2%); and unemployed for 12 months or longer (4.4 thousand; 3.6%).



Figure 3. Unemployed population and unemployment rate



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

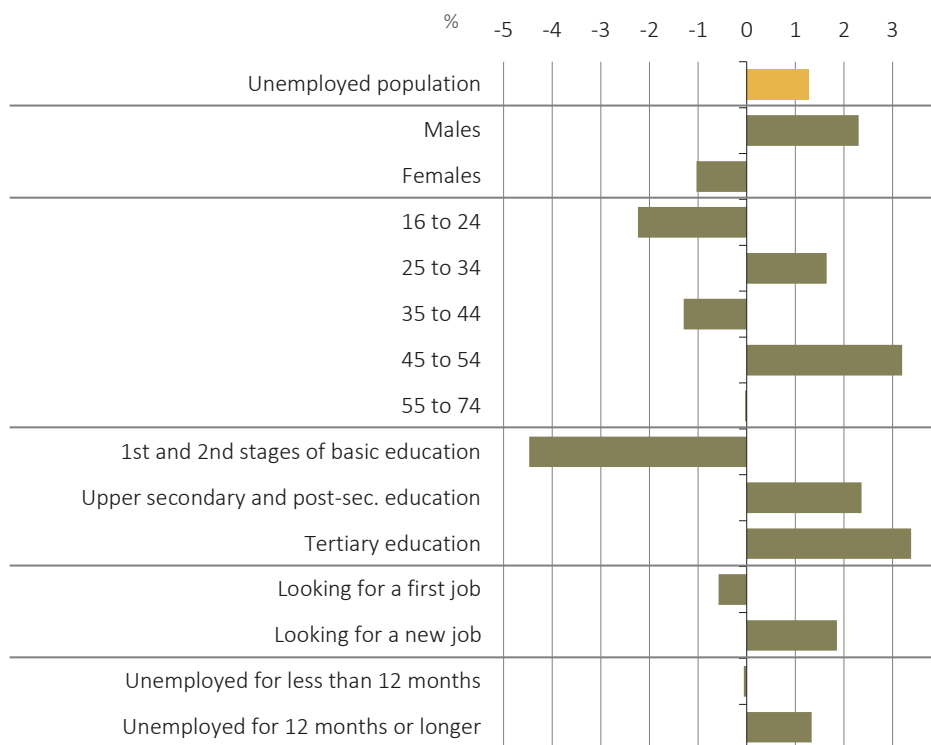
In the 3rd quarter of 2024, 38.0% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), down 1.2 pp from the preceding quarter and up 0.9 pp from a year earlier. This situation was most common among those aged 45 to 54 (48.2%) and 55 to 74 (60.6%), as well as those who have completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (49.6%).

The year-on-year change of the proportion of long-term unemployment was driven by increases among women (1.9 pp), those aged 45 to 54 (3.1 pp), and those with upper secondary and post-secondary education (4.6 pp).

The share of very long-term unemployment (24 months or longer) in the long-term unemployment (59.9%) has decreased by 1.0 pp from the previous quarter and by 2.9 pp from the same quarter of 2023.



Figure 4. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 3rd quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Proportion ^(a)
	3Q-2023	2Q-2024	3Q-2024	3Q-2024
	Thousands			%
Total	122.8	130.2	127.2	38.0
Males	57.9	61.8	60.2	37.7
Females	64.9	68.5	67.0	38.3
16 to 24	13.2	14.2	12.7	16.8
25 to 34	24.8	21.0	26.8	34.2
35 to 44	22.2	23.4	19.4	35.3
45 to 54	24.8	34.4	31.6	48.2
55 to 74	37.7	37.2	36.7	60.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	65.0	65.9	60.7	49.6
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	36.6	40.0	44.8	35.1
Tertiary education	21.2	24.3	21.6	25.5
Unemployed for less than 24 months	45.7	51.0	51.0	40.1
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	77.1	79.2	76.1	59.9

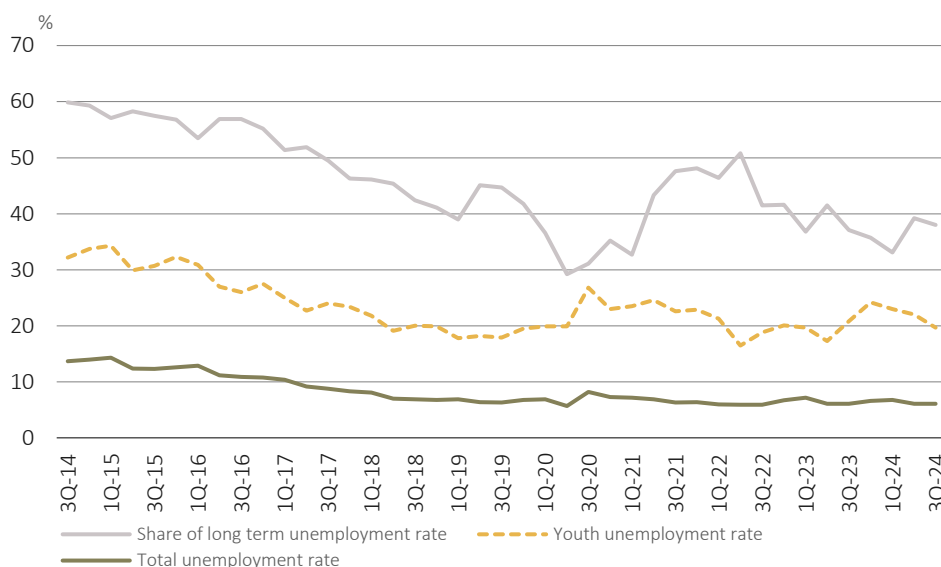
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

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.



The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2024 stood at 6.1%², as in the 2nd quarter of 2024 and in the 3rd quarter of 2023. The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old) was estimated at 19.7%, down from the previous quarter (2.3 pp) and from a year earlier (1.1 pp).

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



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

In the 2nd quarter of 2024, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (The unemployment rate for the 3rd quarter of 2024 stood at 6.1%, as in the 2nd quarter of 2024 and in the 3rd quarter of 2023. The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old) was estimated at 19.7%, down from the previous quarter (2.3 pp) and from a year earlier (1.1 pp).

Figure 6)³, at 27 countries, was estimated at 14.7%, 7.3 pp less than in Portugal (22.0%), which corresponded to the eighth highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 1st quarter of 2024, the youth unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 pp in the EU-27, less than the decrease of 1.0 pp in Portugal. From the 2nd quarter of 2023, it increased more in Portugal (4.7 pp) than in the EU-27 (0.4 pp).

² This unemployment rate was calculated for those aged 16 to 89 (in line with the concepts in force of the International Labour Organization). The unemployment rate for the moving quarter centered in August 2024 (which corresponds to the 3rd quarter 2024), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of September 2024 (released in 30-10-2024), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.1%.

³ The estimates for the 3rd quarter of 2024 at European Union level will be released on December 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.



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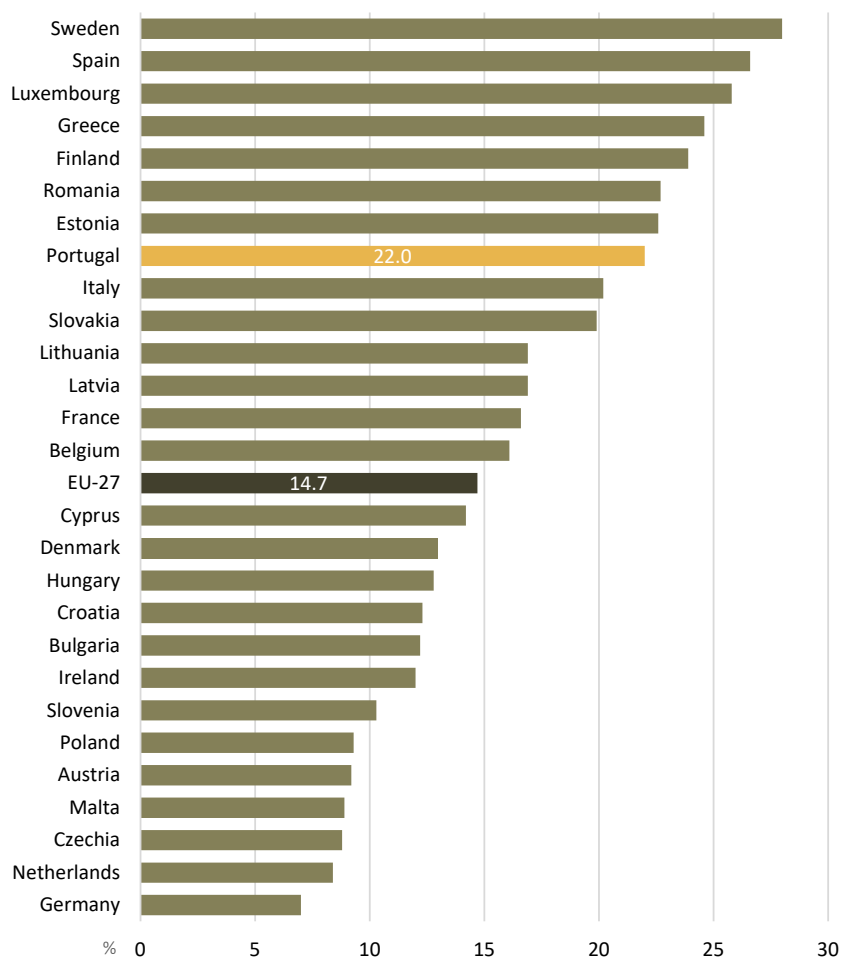
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EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS – 3rd quarter of 2024



Figure 6. Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 2nd quarter of 2024



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

In the 3rd quarter of 2024, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average (6.1%) in three NUTS 2 (NUTS-2024)⁴ regions (*Península de Setúbal*: 8.2%; *Oeste e Vale do Tejo*: 7.5%; *Norte*: 6.2%) and lower in the remaining six (*Alentejo*: 5.9%; *Centro* and *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 5.7%; *Grande Lisboa*: 5.6%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 4.9%; *Algarve*: 4.5%).

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate rose in five regions, standing out the 1.6 pp increase in *Oeste e Vale do Tejo*, and fell in the remaining four NUTS 2 regions, with the 0.8 pp decrease in *Grande Lisboa* standing out.

⁴ With the adoption of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/674](#) of 26 December 2022, Portugal now has nine level two territorial units (NUTS 2). However, the indicators by NUTS-2013 geographical level (seven NUTS 2 regions) will continue to be updated on the Statistics Portugal website for the 2024 reference year in parallel with the same indicators by NUTS-2024 geographical level (nine NUTS 2 regions).



A similar pattern was observed in the year-on-year comparison with increases in five regions, the largest of which in *Oeste e Vale do Tejo* (2.0 pp), and decreases in the other four regions, standing out that of *Região Autónoma dos Açores* (1.1 pp).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2023	2Q-2024	3Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	%			pp	
Portugal	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-
Norte	6.7	6.3	6.2	- 0.5	- 0.1
Centro	5.0	5.2	5.7	0.7	0.5
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	5.5	5.9	7.5	2.0	1.6
Grande Lisboa	6.0	6.4	5.6	- 0.4	- 0.8
Península de Setúbal	7.9	8.0	8.2	0.3	0.2
Alentejo	5.7	5.2	5.9	0.2	0.7
Algarve	4.6	5.0	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Região Autónoma dos Açores	6.0	5.5	4.9	- 1.1	- 0.6
Região Autónoma da Madeira	4.9	5.2	5.7	0.8	0.5

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2023.

Conventional sign: - Null or not applicable.

4. Inactive population

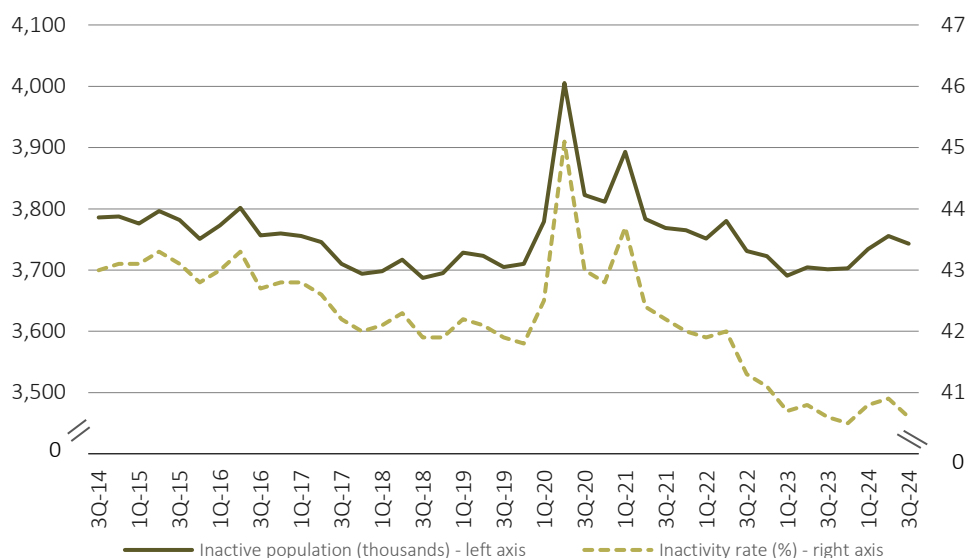
The inactive population, estimated at 5,204.3 thousand people in the 3rd quarter of 2024, has decreased by 0.3% (13.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and has increased by 0.8% (40.4 thousand) from the same quarter of 2023.

The inactive population aged 16 and over, which stood at 3,743.1 thousand people, accounted for 71.9% of the total inactive population and has also decreased from the previous quarter (12.5 thousand; 0.3%) while increasing from a year earlier (41.9 thousand; 1.1%).

The inactivity rate (16 years old and over) stood at 40.6%, down 0.3 pp from the 2nd quarter of 2024 and equal to the value of the 3rd quarter of 2023.



Figure 7. Inactive population (aged 16 and over)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

5. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

The labour underutilisation is an indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work⁵. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate.

In the 3rd quarter of 2024, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 585.4 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 10.4%.

The labour underutilisation has decreased from the 2nd quarter of 2024 (2.0 thousand; 0.3%) and from the 3rd quarter of 2023 (45.4 thousand; 7.2%). The same pattern was observed in the evolution of the labour underutilisation rate: down 0.2 pp from the previous quarter and down 0.9 pp from the same quarter of 2023.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 334.7 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, increased by 0.8% (2.7 thousand) from the 2nd quarter of 2024 and by 1.3% (4.2 thousand) from the 3rd quarter of 2023. The unemployment rate was 6.1%, the same value as in the previous quarter and in the same quarter of a year earlier.

⁵ 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>.



- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 123.4 thousand people, which corresponded to a quarterly decrease of 1.9% (2.3 thousand) and to a year-on-year decrease of 16.9% (25.1 thousand).
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 33.0 thousand, down from the previous quarter (2.6 thousand; 7.3%) but up from the same quarter of 2023 (1.3 thousand; 4.1%).
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job covered 94.4 thousand, remaining practically unchanged from the previous quarter while decreasing from the same period of 2023 (25.7 thousand; 21.4%).

Table 1. Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2023	2Q-2024	3Q-2024	On year	On quarter
Number	Thousands			%	
Total	630.8	587.4	585.4	- 7.2	- 0.3
Unemployed population	330.5	332.0	334.7	1.3	0.8
Underemployed part-time workers	148.5	125.7	123.4	- 16.9	- 1.9
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	31.7	35.6	33.0	4.1	- 7.3
Persons available to work but not seeking	120.1	94.1	94.4	- 21.4	0.3
Rate	%			pp	
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-
Labour underutilisation rate	11.3	10.6	10.4	- 0.9	- 0.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

Conventional sign: - Null or not applicable.



Table 4. Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2023	2Q-2024	3Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,412.3	5,431.9	5,475.6	1.2	0.8
Males	2,740.6	2,747.4	2,776.8	1.3	1.1
Females	2,671.7	2,684.5	2,698.8	1.0	0.5
16 to 24	397.8	355.6	382.4	- 3.9	7.6
25 to 34	1,039.2	1,060.7	1,066.1	2.6	0.5
35 to 44	1,254.1	1,257.3	1,254.4	o	- 0.2
45 to 54	1,437.8	1,454.9	1,462.2	1.7	0.5
55 to 64	1,046.9	1,066.4	1,075.2	2.7	0.8
65 to 89	236.5	236.9	235.3	- 0.5	- 0.7
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	1,976.6	1,856.8	1,818.4	- 8.0	- 2.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,726.6	1,758.3	1,822.3	5.5	3.6
Tertiary education	1,709.1	1,816.8	1,834.9	7.4	1.0
Activity rate (%)	60.3	60.0	60.3		
Males	64.3	64.0	64.5		
Females	56.6	56.4	56.6		
Employed population	5,081.8	5,099.9	5,140.9	1.2	0.8
Males	2,588.4	2,590.3	2,617.0	1.1	1.0
Females	2,493.4	2,509.6	2,523.9	1.2	0.6
16 to 24	315.0	277.3	307.1	- 2.5	10.7
25 to 34	966.3	989.9	987.7	2.2	- 0.2
35 to 44	1,194.9	1,200.1	1,199.6	0.4	o
45 to 54	1,382.8	1,392.0	1,396.6	1.0	0.3
55 to 64	992.6	1,009.4	1,020.5	2.8	1.1
65 to 89	230.1	231.1	229.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
First and second stages of basic education	1,839.4	1,719.3	1,696.0	- 7.8	- 1.4
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,606.8	1,635.8	1,694.6	5.5	3.6
Tertiary education	1,635.7	1,744.8	1,750.4	7.0	0.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	153.2	145.1	147.3	- 3.9	1.5
Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction (a)	1,257.4	1,249.9	1,265.9	0.7	1.3
Services (a)	3,671.2	3,704.9	3,727.8	1.5	0.6
Employees	4,345.8	4,350.3	4,356.6	0.2	0.1
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,577.8	3,652.2	3,677.6	2.8	0.7
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	636.0	580.7	553.3	- 13.0	- 4.7
Other contractual arrangements	132.1	117.3	125.7	- 4.8	7.2
Self-employed workers	710.6	726.8	756.3	6.4	4.1
Unpaid family workers	25.4	22.8	28.0	10.3	22.6
Full-time workers	4,662.8	4,675.4	4,722.1	1.3	1.0
Part-time workers	419.1	424.5	418.9	o	- 1.3
Underemployed part-time workers	148.5	125.7	123.4	- 16.9	- 1.9
Employment rate (%)	56.6	56.3	56.6		
Males	60.8	60.3	60.7		
Females	52.8	52.8	52.9		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

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

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS – 3rd quarter of 2024



Table 5. Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	3Q-2023	2Q-2024	3Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	330.5	332.0	334.7	1.3	0.8
Males	152.2	157.1	159.8	5.0	1.8
Females	178.3	174.9	174.9	- 1.9	0
16 to 24	82.8	78.2	75.4	- 8.9	- 3.7
25 to 34	72.9	70.8	78.4	7.5	10.7
35 to 44	59.1	57.2	54.8	- 7.2	- 4.2
45 to 54	55.0	62.9	65.6	19.2	4.3
55 to 74	60.7	62.8	60.6	- 0.2	- 3.6
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	137.2	137.6	122.4	- 10.8	- 11.0
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	119.9	122.5	127.7	6.5	4.2
Tertiary education	73.4	71.9	84.6	15.2	17.5
Looking for a first job	52.1	47.6	50.2	- 3.7	5.4
Looking for a new job	278.3	284.3	284.5	2.2	0
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	207.7	201.8	207.5	- 0.1	2.8
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	122.8	130.2	127.2	3.6	- 2.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.1	6.1		
Males	5.6	5.7	5.8		
Females	6.7	6.5	6.5		
Youth (16 to 24)	20.8	22.0	19.7		
Long-term	2.3	2.4	2.3		
Inactive population	5,163.9	5,217.7	5,204.3	0.8	- 0.3
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,701.2	3,755.6	3,743.1	1.1	- 0.3
Males	1,558.8	1,586.1	1,573.1	0.9	- 0.8
Females	2,142.4	2,169.6	2,170.0	1.3	0
16 to 24	584.3	622.9	597.1	2.2	- 4.1
25 to 34	101.9	95.6	98.0	- 3.8	2.4
35 to 44	98.3	92.4	94.1	- 4.2	1.8
45 to 54	162.1	157.2	152.9	- 5.7	- 2.8
55 to 64	440.0	431.1	425.8	- 3.2	- 1.2
65 to 89	2,181.0	2,219.7	2,236.5	2.5	0.8
Students (16 to 89)	643.4	707.3	664.1	3.2	- 6.1
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	336.9	325.2	335.0	- 0.6	3.0
Retired (16 to 89)	2,104.3	2,143.4	2,139.9	1.7	- 0.2
Other inactive	616.5	579.7	604.1	- 2.0	4.2
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	31.7	35.6	33.0	4.1	- 7.3
Persons available to work but not seeking	120.1	94.1	94.4	- 21.4	0.3
Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)	40.6	40.9	40.6		
Males	36.3	36.6	36.2		
Females	44.5	44.7	44.6		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 3rd quarter of 2024.

Conventional sign: ° Less than half of the unit used.



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 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).⁶

The Labour Force Survey weights were calibrated by using the resident monthly population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2021.

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"*).

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.

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"](#).



Employed: person aged 16 to 89 who, during the reference period, was in one of the following situations:

- worked for at least one hour for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind (including unpaid family work);
- had a formal attachment to his/her job but was not at work temporarily.
- was in early retirement but working in the reference week.

Working age resident population: Resident population aged 16 to 89.

Active: person aged 16 to 89 who, during the reference period, furnish the supply of labour force for the production of economic goods and services (was employed or unemployed).

Labour force: population formed by all active persons.

Extended labour force: corresponds to the labour force enlarged by the inactive seeking work but not immediately available and the inactive available but not seeking work.

Labour underutilisation: indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work. All these population groups consider the age group 16 to 74.

Young people not in employment, education or training: population of young people of a given age group who, in the reference period, was not employed (i.e., was unemployed or inactive) and was not involved in education or training over a specific period of time (the reference week or in the previous three weeks).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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.

Next Press Release - 5 February 2025
