

11 February 2026
LABOUR MARKET FLOW STATISTICS
4th quarter of 2025

FROM THE 3RD TO THE 4TH QUARTER OF 2025, 30.6% OF THE UNEMPLOYED MOVED INTO EMPLOYMENT. BETWEEN 2024 AND 2025 THIS SHARE WAS 46.7%

In the 4th quarter of 2025

Of the total persons who were unemployed in the 3rd quarter of 2025, 52.2% (170.4 thousand) remained in that state in the 4th quarter of 2025, 30.6% (99.8 thousand) moved into employment and 17.3% (56.4 thousand) moved into inactivity.

In the same period, 32.6% (50.0 thousand) of unemployed men and 28.8% (49.8 thousand) of unemployed women moved into employment.

From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2025, 35.6% (74.4 thousand) of the short-term unemployed and 22.5% (29.9 thousand) of those inactives belonging to the “potential workforce” moved into employment.

At the same time, 9.6% (75.0 thousand) of those who were self-employed and 27.1% (88.6 thousand) of those who were unemployed in the previous quarter became employees.

Of the total of employees who, in the 3rd quarter of 2025, had a temporary work contract or other contractual arrangement, 24.1% (165.0 thousand) moved into a permanent work contract in the 4th quarter of 2025.

Of the total of workers who were part-time workers in the 3rd quarter of 2025, 19.4% (81.1 thousand) changed to full-time work in the 4th quarter of 2025.

The percentage of persons who remained employed between the 3rd and the 4th quarter of 2025, but changed job, stood at 3.5% (178.1 thousand).

In the same period, 3.4% (173.8 thousand) of those who remained employed continued to have two or more jobs and 2.0% (101.3 thousand) moved from one job to two jobs or more.

Of the total persons aged 16 to 34 who, in the 3rd quarter of 2025, were not in employment, education or training (NEET), 24.3% (47.9 thousand) moved into employment in the 4th quarter of 2025, while 19.2% (38.0 thousand) started to attend education or training.

In 2025

Of the total persons who were unemployed in 2024, 33.9% (119.1 thousand) remained in that state in 2025, 46.7% (164.0 thousand) moved into employment and 19.4% (68.0 thousand) moved into inactivity.

In the same period, 48.9% (81.4 thousand) of unemployed men and 44.7% (82.6 thousand) of unemployed women moved into employment.

From 2024 to 2025, 56.4% (124.9 thousand) of the short-term unemployed and 30.8% (38.8 thousand) of those inactives belonging to the “potential workforce” moved into employment.

At the same time, 12.8% (94.5 thousand) of those who were self-employed and 40.9% (143.8 thousand) of those who were unemployed in the previous quarter became employees.

Of the total of employees who, in 2024, had a temporary work contract or other contractual arrangement, 40.8% (282.8 thousand) moved into a permanent work contract in 2025.

Of the total of workers who were part-time workers in 2024, 32.3% (138.8 thousand) changed to full-time work in 2025.

The percentage of persons who remained employed between 2024 and 2025, but changed job, stood at 9.5% (464.9 thousand).

In the same period, 2.9% (143.3 thousand) of those who remained employed continued to have two or more jobs and 2.5% (124.2 thousand) moved from one job to two jobs or more.

Of the total persons aged 16 to 34 who, in 2024, were not in employment, education or training (NEET), 39.1% (78.8 thousand) moved into employment in 2025, while 21.5% (43.3 thousand) started to attend education or training.

1. QUARTERLY FLOWS

Of the total persons who were employed in the 3rd quarter of 2025, 96.3% (5,133.0 thousand) remained in that state in the 4th quarter of 2025, while 1.2% (65.8 thousand) moved into unemployment and 2.5% (133.3 thousand) changed into inactivity (Figures 1 and 2).

At the same time, 52.2% (170.4 thousand) of the unemployed remained in that state, while 30.6% (99.8 thousand) moved into employment and 17.3% (56.4 thousand) into inactivity.

As a result, the net flow of employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) was positive and estimated at 7.4 thousand persons (as the quarterly change of the employed population in the 4th quarter of 2025). The net flow of unemployment was negligible (as the quarterly change of the unemployed population in the 4th quarter of 2025),

which resulted from the number of persons who moved into unemployment (156.0 thousand) being close to the number of those who left that state (156.2 thousand).

Figure 1

QUARTERLY LABOUR MARKET FLOWS
(thousand persons)

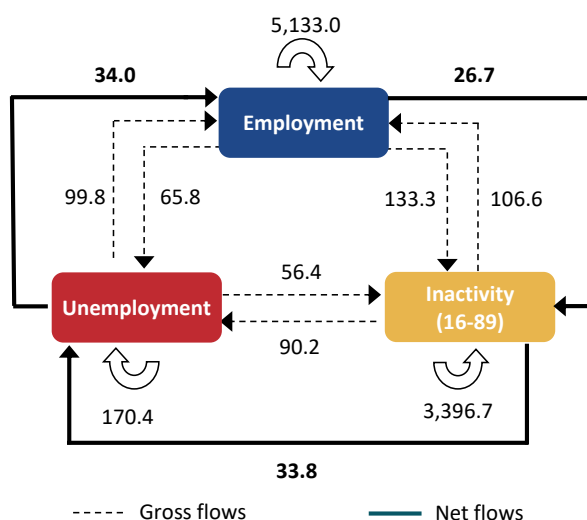
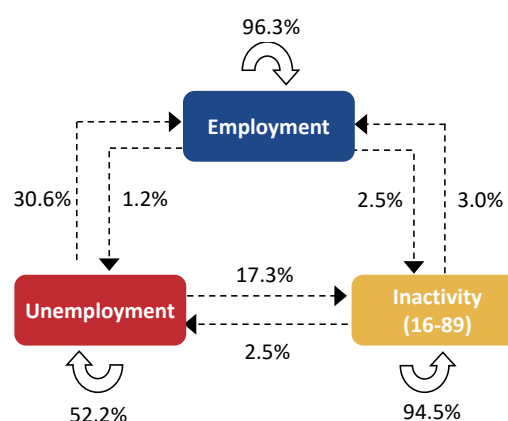


Figure 2

QUARTERLY LABOUR MARKET FLOWS
(in % of initial status)



Considering the flows from unemployment by sex (Figures 3 and 4), it is estimated that 32.6% (50.0 thousand) of unemployed men and 28.8% (49.8 thousand) of unemployed women in the 3rd quarter of 2025 moved into employment in the 4th quarter of 2025.

In the same period, 15.8% (24.2 thousand) of men and 18.6% (32.2 thousand) of women in unemployment moved into inactivity.

Figure 5 shows the quarterly changes and net flows into unemployment for the harmonized Labour Force Survey data series since 2011, thus allowing to quantify the contribution of each flow to the quarterly change in unemployment. In the 4th quarter of 2025, the net flow between employment and unemployment is approximately symmetrical to the flow between inactivity and unemployment, which contributes to the net flow of unemployment being almost zero.



PRESS RELEASE



Figure 3

UNEMPLOYMENT QUARTERLY FLOWS – MALES
(in % of initial status)

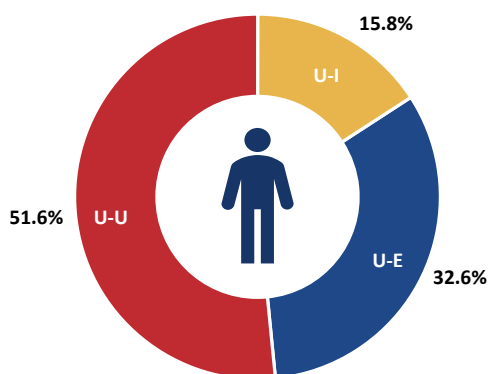
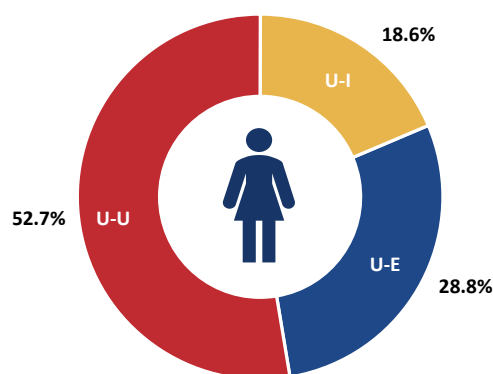


Figure 4

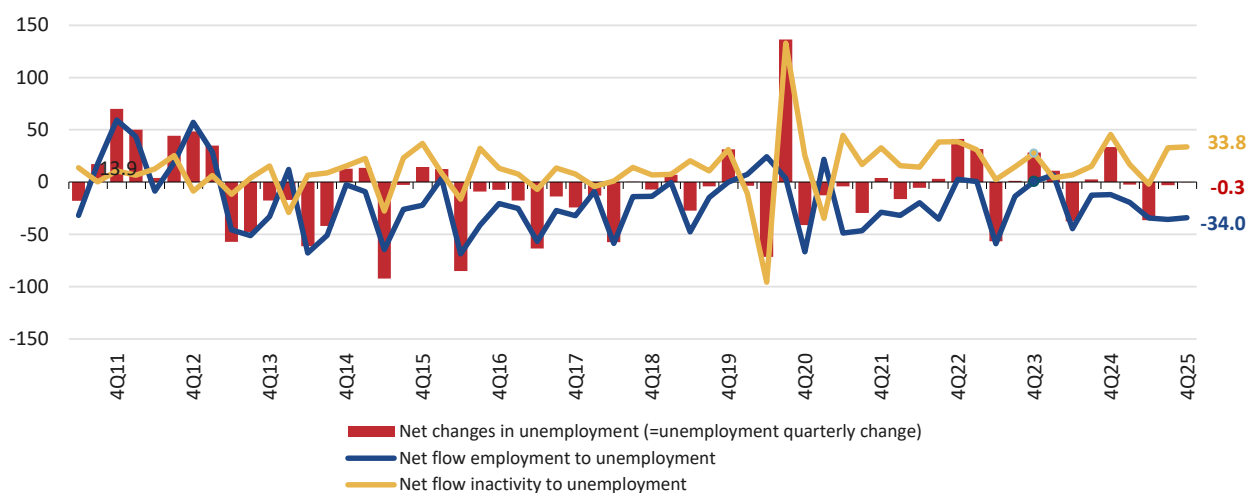
UNEMPLOYMENT QUARTERLY FLOWS – FEMALES
(in % of initial status)



U-E: Transition unemployment-employment U-U: Transition unemployment-unemployment U-I: Transition unemployment-inactivity

Figure 5

QUARTERLY NET FLOWS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT (thousand persons)



From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2025, 35.6% of the short-term unemployed and 22.5% of those inactives belonging to the “potential workforce” moved into employment (Figure 6). In the same period, 21.7% of the long-term unemployed and 2.2% of “other inactive” also moved into employment.

In the 4th quarter of 2025, 29.7% of those inactive in the “potential workforce” in the 3rd quarter of 2025 moved into unemployment (Figure 7). These are non-employed persons who, in the 3rd quarter of 2025, did not actively search for a job or did not show availability to start working in the reference week or in the following two weeks if they had found a job and who, in the 4th quarter of 2025, met both criteria (active search and availability to start working), thus becoming part of the unemployed population.

In addition, 32.9% of those inactive who were in the “potential workforce” in the 3rd quarter of 2025 moved into the “other inactivity” in the 4th quarter of 2025, which means that they no longer actively search for a job and are not available to start working in the reference period, thus staying further away from the labour market.

Figure 6

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT,
UNEMPLOYMENT (BY DURATION) AND TYPE OF INACTIVITY

(in % of initial status)

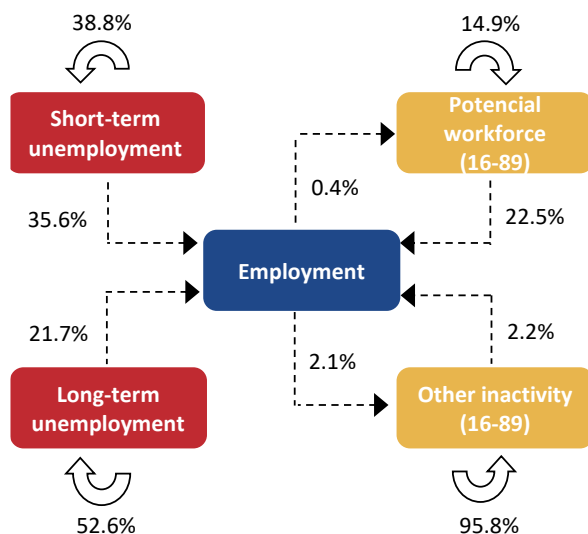
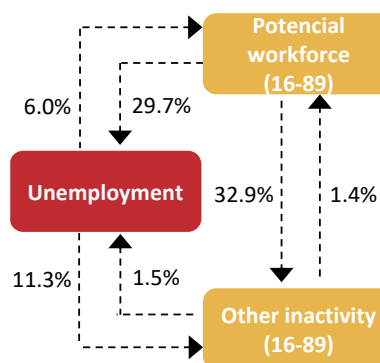


Figure 7

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND TYPE
OF INACTIVITY

(in % of initial status)

**Notes:**

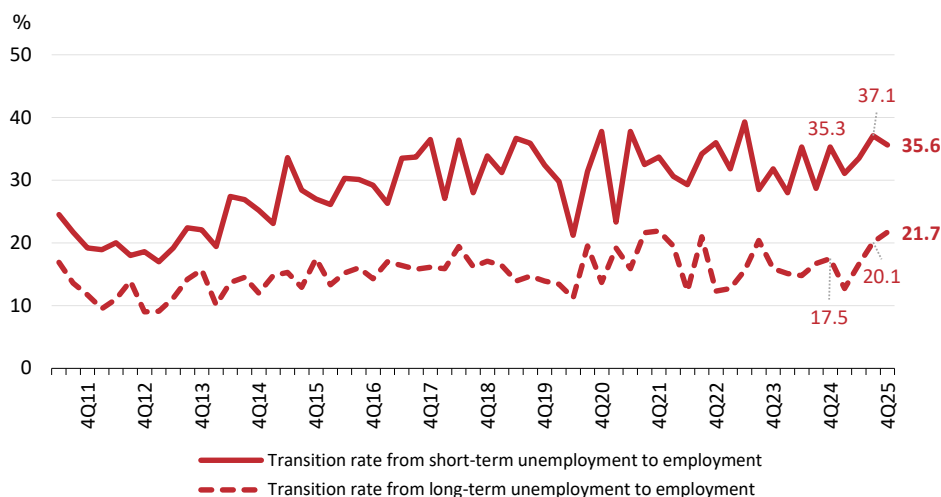
Potential workforce - the group of inactive persons available to work, but not looking for a job and of inactive persons searching for a job, but not available to work;

Other inactivity - includes every inactive person who is not part of the “Potential workforce”.

Figure 8 shows the quarterly flows from short-term and long-term unemployment to employment (in % of the initial status) referring to the harmonized series since 2011. In the case of the transition from short-term unemployment to employment, there was a decrease of 1.5 percentage points (pp) compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 0.3 pp in relation to the same quarter of the previous year. The transition from long-term unemployment to employment increased in relation to the two comparison periods: 1.6 pp and 4.2 pp, respectively. The transition rates from short-term unemployment to employment are consistently higher than those for long-term unemployment.

Figure 8

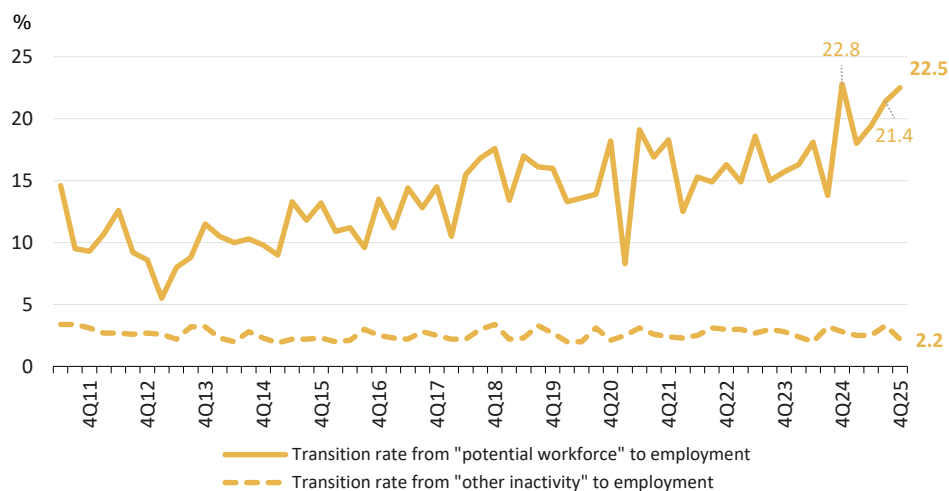
QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT (BY DURATION) AND EMPLOYMENT (in % of initial status)



In the case of flows into employment by type of inactivity (Figure 9), the results show an increase of 1.1 pp in the transition from the “potential workforce” to employment in relation to the previous quarter. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, this flow decreased by 0.3 pp.

Figure 9

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN INACTIVITY (BY TYPE) AND EMPLOYMENT (in % of initial status)



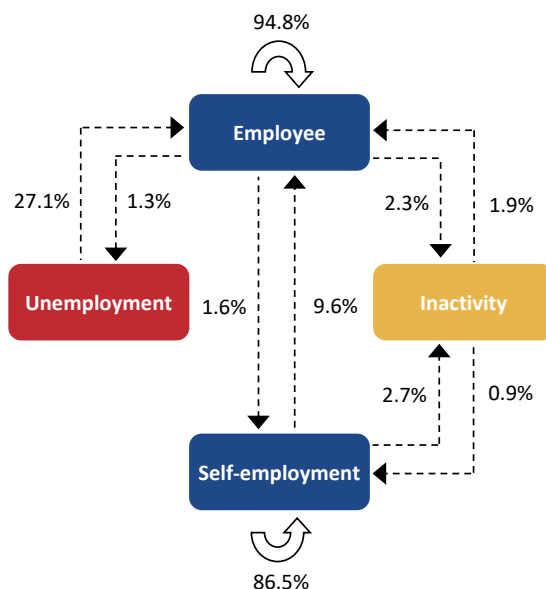
From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2025, 9.6% (75.0 thousand) of those self-employed became employees (Figure 10). On the other hand, 1.6% (71.5 thousand) of those who were employees moved into self-employment.

In the same period, 27.1% (88.6 thousand) of the unemployed became employees.

Lastly, of the total of employees in the 3rd quarter of 2025, 2.3% (104.4 thousand) moved into inactivity in the 4th quarter of 2025, while 2.7% (21.3 thousand) of those who were self-employed moved into inactivity.

Figure 10

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND INACTIVITY (in % of initial status)

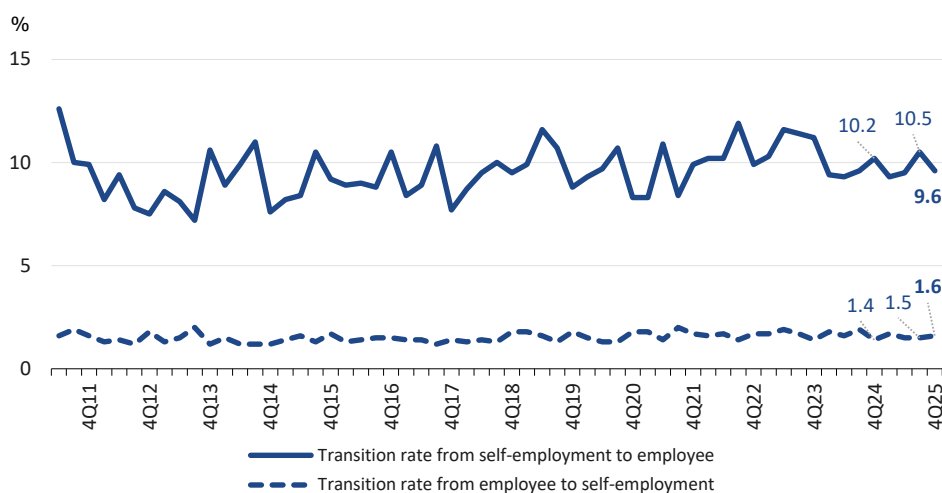


Note: Due to low reliability, estimates regarding the flows between self-employment and unemployment are not published (these are transitions with little expression in the labour market).

The percentage of self-employed workers who, in the 4th quarter of 2025, moved to employee decreased by 0.9 pp in relation to the previous quarter and by 0.6 pp compared to the same period of the previous year (Figure 11).

Figure 11

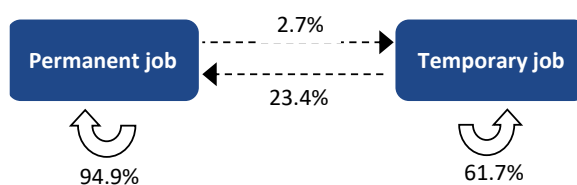
QUARTERLY FLOWS BY PROFESSIONAL STATUS (in % of initial status)



Of all employees that had a temporary job in the 3rd quarter of 2025, 24.1% (165.0 thousand) changed to a permanent job in the 4th quarter of 2025 (Figure 12).

Figure 12

QUARTERLY FLOWS BY PERMANENCY OF THE JOB (in % of initial status)

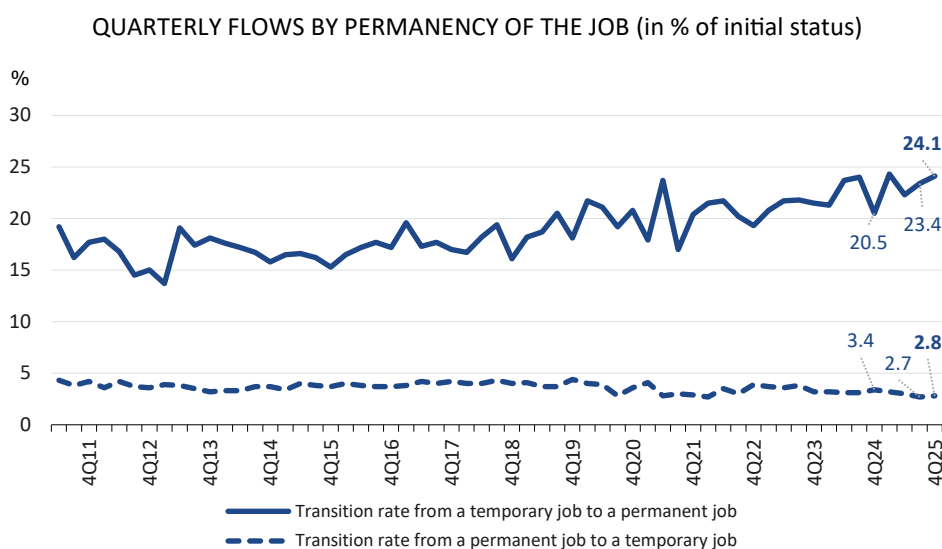
**Notes:**

Permanent job - employees with a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration.

Temporary job - employees with a temporary job or other contractual arrangement of limited duration.

Figure 13 shows that the percentage of employees who had a temporary job and changed to a permanent job in the 4th quarter of 2025 increased by 0.7 pp in relation to the previous quarter and by 3.6 pp compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 13



From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2025, 19.4% (81.1 thousand) of all workers with a part-time job moved into a full-time job (Figure 14). At the same time, 15.0% (41.4 thousand) of all employees with a part-time job changed to a full-time job (Figure 15).

Figure 14

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS (in % of initial status)

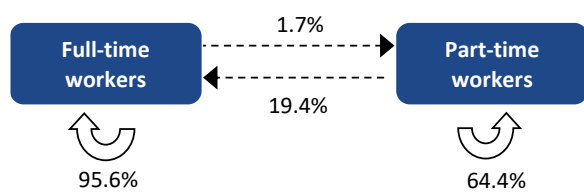
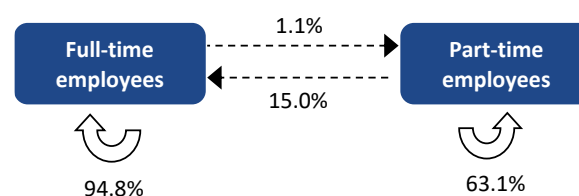


Figure 15

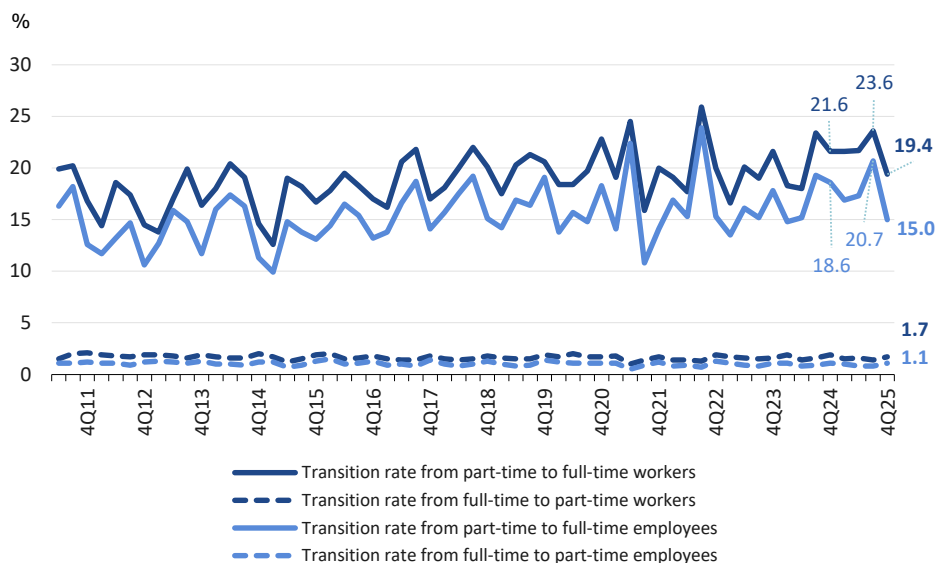
QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES (in % of initial status)



Compared to the previous quarter, the flow from part-time to full-time workers decreased by 4.2 pp, while in comparison to the same quarter of 2024 the decrease was 2.2 pp. Considering the employees, the flow decreased by 5.7 pp in relation to the previous quarter and by 3.6 pp compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Figure 16).

Figure 16

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES (in % of initial status)



The percentage of persons who remained in employment between the 3rd and the 4th quarter of 2025, but changed jobs, stood at 3.5% (178.1 thousand), having increased by 0.2 pp in relation to the previous quarter and by 0.1 pp in relation to the same quarter of the previous year (Figure 17).

This indicator includes persons who, not having moved directly from one job to another, may have been, within a quarter, temporarily unemployed or inactive before moving to a new job. It excludes, however, persons whose work contracts were renewed with the companies where they worked or with temporary work companies, as they do not constitute a change of employer. The quarterly job-to-job transition rate allows defining the relationship between the employed population moving from one job to another within a quarter and the quarterly flow from employment to employment.

Figure 17

QUARTERLY JOB-TO-JOB TRANSITION RATE (in % of transition employment - employment)

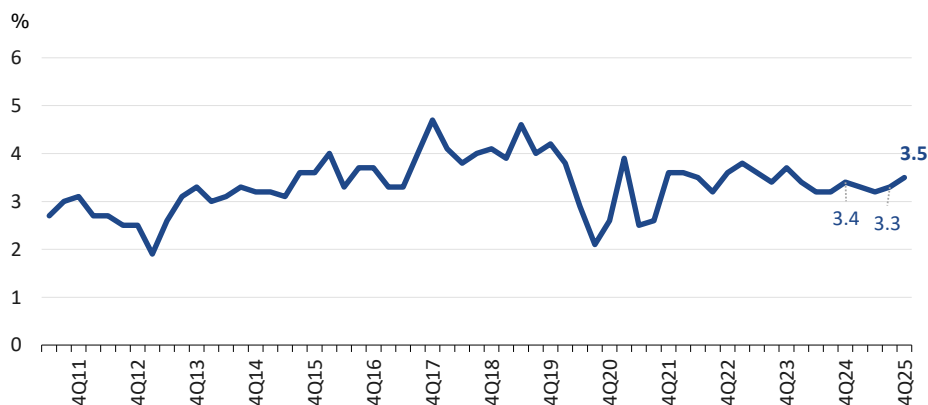
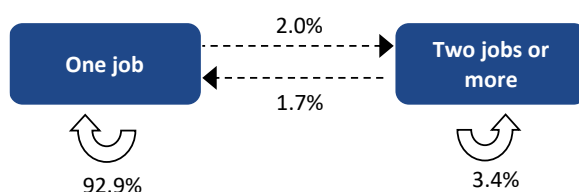


Figure 18 shows that of the total persons who remained in employment between the 3rd and the 4th quarter of 2025, 3.4% (173.8 thousand) continued to have two or more jobs and 2.0% (101.3 thousand) moved from a single job to two jobs or more.

In the same period, 1.7% (88.1 thousand) of those who remained employed moved from two jobs or more to one job.

Figure 18

 QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN NUMBER OF JOBS OF THE POPULATION REMAINING IN EMPLOYMENT
 (in % of transition employment - employment)
**Notes:**

One job - Employed population carrying out only one economic activity.

Two or more jobs - Employed population carrying out other economic activities, in addition to the main activity.

Figure 19 shows that the percentage of persons who remained in employment and changed from one job to two or more jobs in the 4th quarter of 2025 increased by 0.4 pp in relation to the previous quarter, having decreased by 0.2 pp in relation to the same quarter of the previous year.

On the other hand, the percentage of those remaining in employment and moving from two or more jobs to a single job decreased by 0.4 pp in relation to the previous quarter. Compared to the same quarter of 2024, this percentage decreased by 0.1 pp.



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Figure 19

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN NUMBER OF JOBS OF THE POPULATION REMAINING IN EMPLOYMENT
(in % of transition employment - employment)

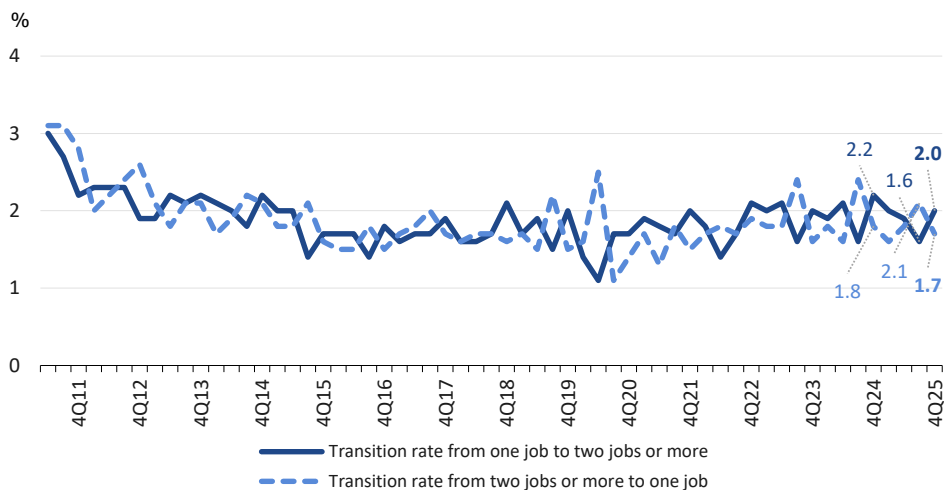
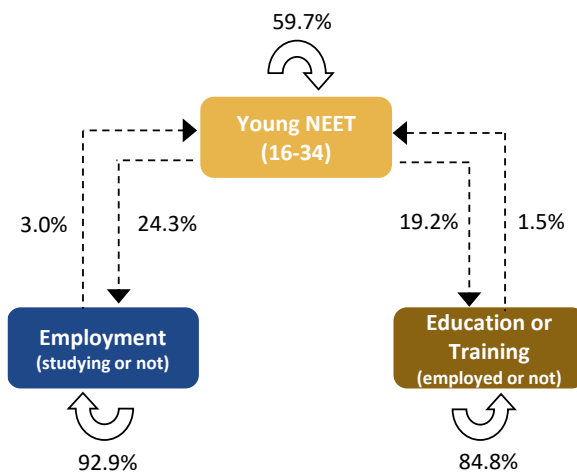


Figure 20

QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN YOUNG PERSONS AGED 16 TO 34 WHO ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET) AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (in % of initial status)



Notes:

Young NEET (16-34) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are not in employment, education or training.

Employment (studying or not) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are employed, regardless of whether they are or not in education or training.

Education or Training (employed or not) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are in education or training, regardless of whether they are or not in employment.

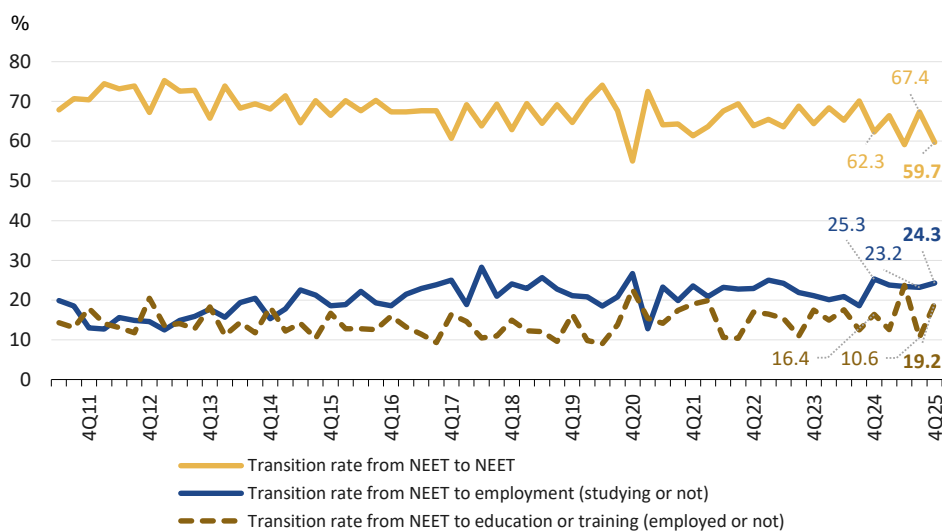
Those who are simultaneously in employment and in education or training are counted in both states. Therefore, the transitions (in % of initial status) from any state to the other states (for example, NEET to NEET, NEET to employment and NEET to education or training) add up more than 100%.

From the 3rd to the 4th quarter of 2025, 59.7% (117.7 thousand) of all young persons aged 16 to 34 who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) remained in that state, while 24.3% (47.9 thousand) moved to employment and 19.2% (38.0 thousand) started to attend education or training (Figure 20).

Compared to the previous quarter, the percentage of young persons aged 16 to 34 who remained without employment and without attending education or training decreased by 7.7 pp. In relation to the same quarter of the previous year, there was a decrease of 2.6 pp (Figure 21).

Figure 21

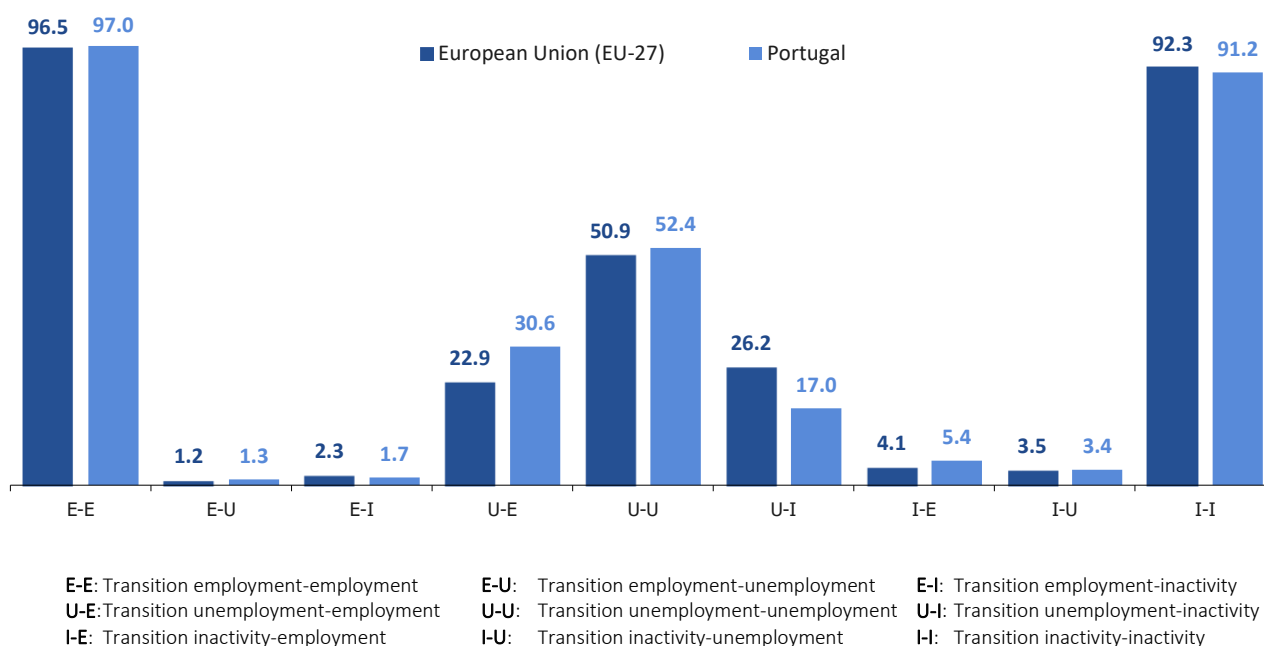
QUARTERLY FLOWS BETWEEN YOUNG PERSONS AGED 16 TO 34 WHO ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET) AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (in % of initial status)



The results of the 3rd quarter of 2025, released by Eurostat on 12 December 2025¹, concerning the quarterly labour market flows of the population aged between 15 and 74², indicate that 30.6% of those who were unemployed in Portugal in the 2nd quarter of 2025 moved into employment, this value being 7.7 pp higher than that of the European Union (22.9%). In the same period, 17.0% of the unemployed in Portugal changed to inactivity, while in the European Union this flow stood at 26.2%.

Figure 22

LABOUR MARKET FLOWS IN THE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU-27) AND PORTUGAL
(population aged 15 to 74; in % of initial status) – 3RD QUARTER OF 2025



Source: Eurostat, *Transitions in labour market status in the EU, 2025Q2-2025Q3 (in % of initial status; population aged 15-74)* [[LFSI_LONG_Q](#)].

¹ The European Union Labour Market Flows for the 4th quarter of 2025 are expected to be released by Eurostat on 13 March 2026.

² For Portugal, those aged 15 in the 2nd quarter of 2025 were included in the inactivity into inactivity flow (remaining in inactivity).

2. ANNUAL FLOWS

Of the total persons who were employed in 2024, 95.5% (4,882.3 thousand) remained in that state in 2025, while 2.2% (111.2 thousand) moved into unemployment and 2.3% (118.7 thousand) changed into inactivity (Figures 23 and 24).

At the same time, 33.9% (119.1 thousand) of the unemployed remained in that state, while 46.7% (164.0 thousand) moved into employment and 19.4% (68.0 thousand) into inactivity.

As a result, the net flow of employment (that is, total inflows minus total outflows) was positive and estimated at 163.0 thousand persons (as the annual change of the employed population in 2025). The net flow of unemployment was negative and estimated at 14.0 thousand persons (as the annual change of the unemployed population in 2025), which resulted from the number of persons who moved into unemployment (218.0 thousand) being lower than the number of those who left that state (232.0 thousand).

Figure 23

ANNUAL LABOUR MARKET FLOWS
(thousand persons)

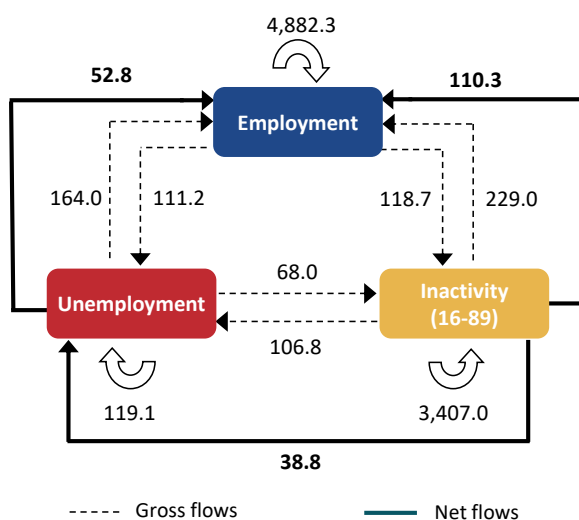
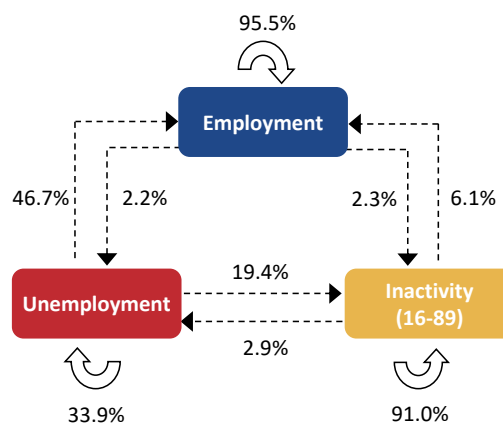


Figure 24

ANNUAL LABOUR MARKET FLOWS
(in % of initial status)



Considering the flows from unemployment by sex (Figures 25 and 26), it is estimated that 48.9% (81.4 thousand) of unemployed men and 44.7% (82.6 thousand) of unemployed women in 2024 moved into employment in 2025.

In the same period, 16.6% (27.6 thousand) of men and 21.9% (40.4 thousand) of women in unemployment moved into inactivity.

Figure 25

UNEMPLOYMENT ANNUAL FLOWS – MALES
(in % of initial status)

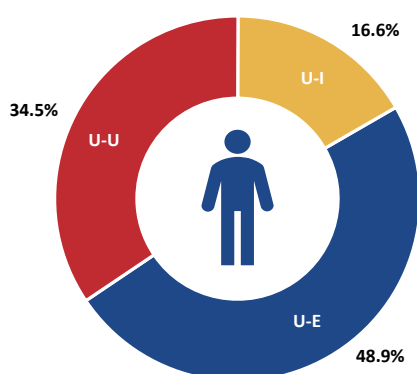
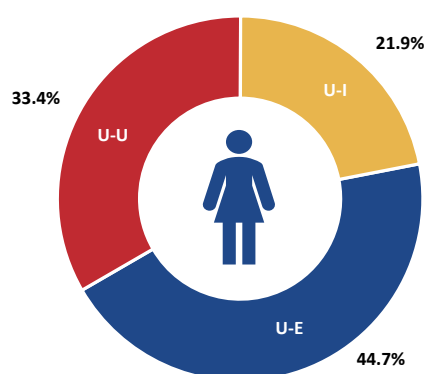


Figure 26

UNEMPLOYMENT ANNUAL FLOWS – FEMALES
(in % of initial status)

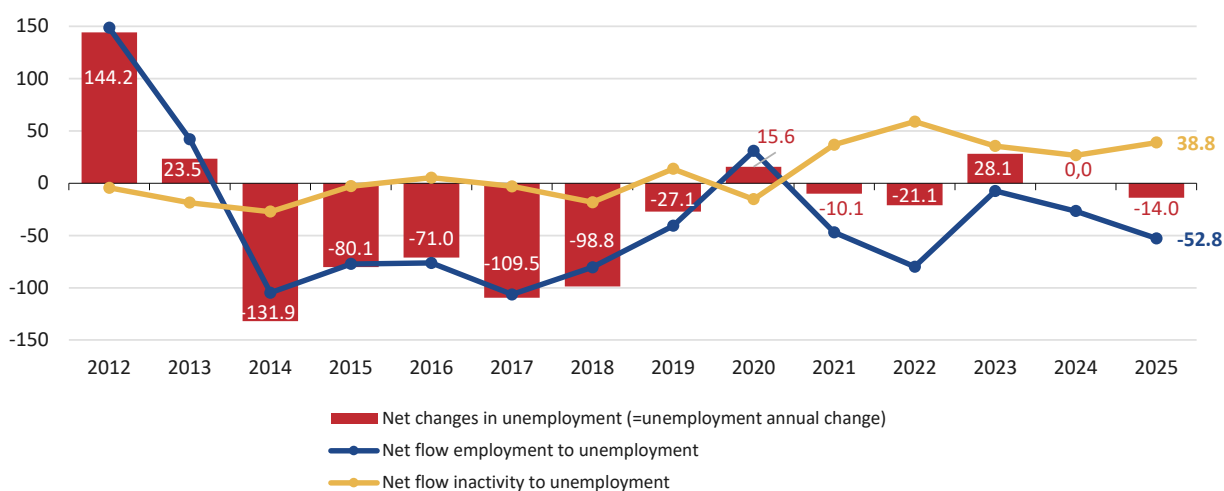


U-E: Transition unemployment-employment U-U: Transition unemployment-unemployment U-I: Transition unemployment-inactivity

Figure 27 shows the quarterly changes and net flows into unemployment for the harmonized Labour Force Survey data series since 2011, thus allowing to quantify the contribution of each flow to the quarterly change in unemployment. In 2025, the net flow between employment and unemployment is the one that contributes to the decrease in unemployment, as the difference between the number of persons who moved from employment to unemployment (111.2 thousand) and the number of those who moved from unemployment to employment (164.0 thousand) is negative and lower than the difference between the number of persons who moved from inactivity to unemployment (106.8 thousand) and those who moved from unemployment to inactivity (68.0 thousand).

Figure 27

ANNUAL NET FLOWS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT (thousand persons)

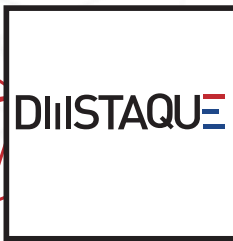


From 2024 to 2025, 56.4% of the short-term unemployed and 30.8% of those inactives belonging to the “potential workforce” moved into employment (Figure 28). In the same period, 30.2% of the long-term unemployed and 5.5% of “other inactive” also moved into employment.

In 2025, 23.4% of those inactives in the “potential workforce” in 2024 moved into unemployment (Figure 29).

In addition, 30.3% of those inactives who were in the “potential workforce” in 2024 moved into the “other inactivity” in 2025, which means that they no longer actively search for a job and are not available to start working in the reference period, thus staying further away from the labour market.

Figure 30 shows the quarterly flows from short-term and long-term unemployment to employment (in % of the initial status) referring to the harmonized series since 2011. In the case of the transition from short-term unemployment to employment, there was an increase of 9.0 pp compared to the previous year. The transition from long-term unemployment to employment decreased by 2.7 pp compared to the same period.



PRESS RELEASE



Figure 28

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT (BY DURATION) AND TYPE OF INACTIVITY (in % of initial status)

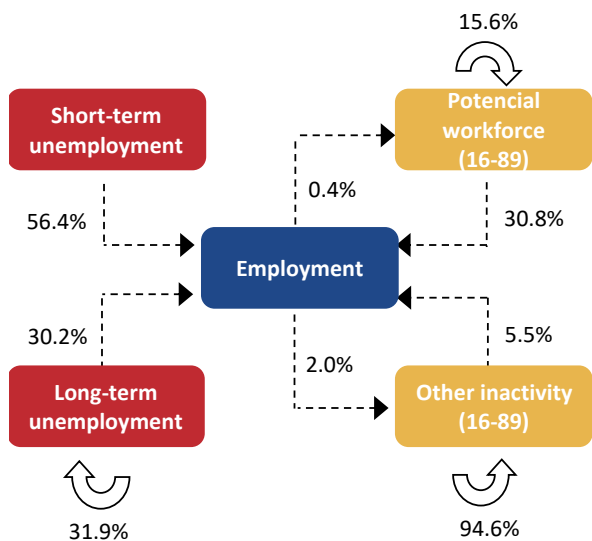
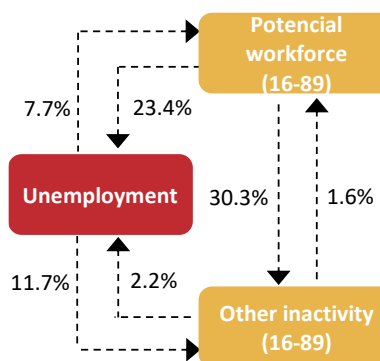


Figure 29

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF INACTIVITY (in % of initial status)

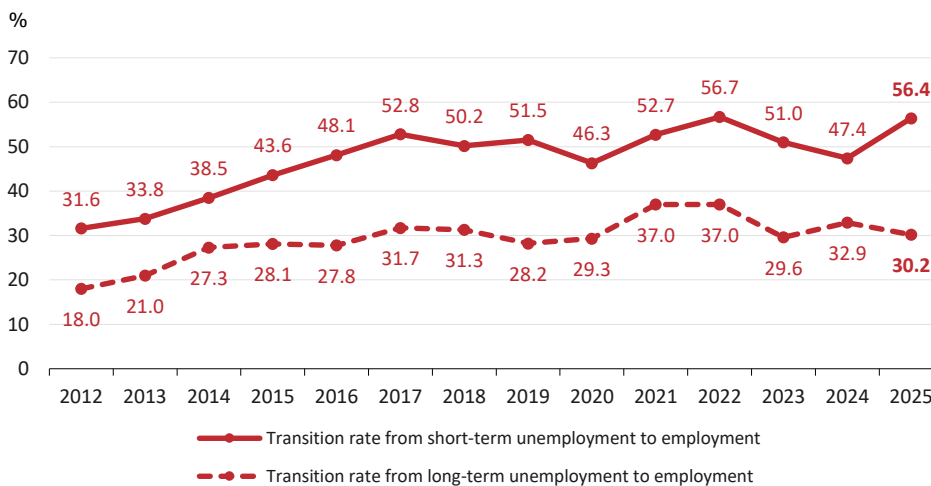


Notes:

Potential workforce - the group of inactives available to work, but not looking for a job and of inactives searching for a job, but not available to work;
Other inactivity - includes every inactive person who is not part of the "Potential workforce".

Figure 30

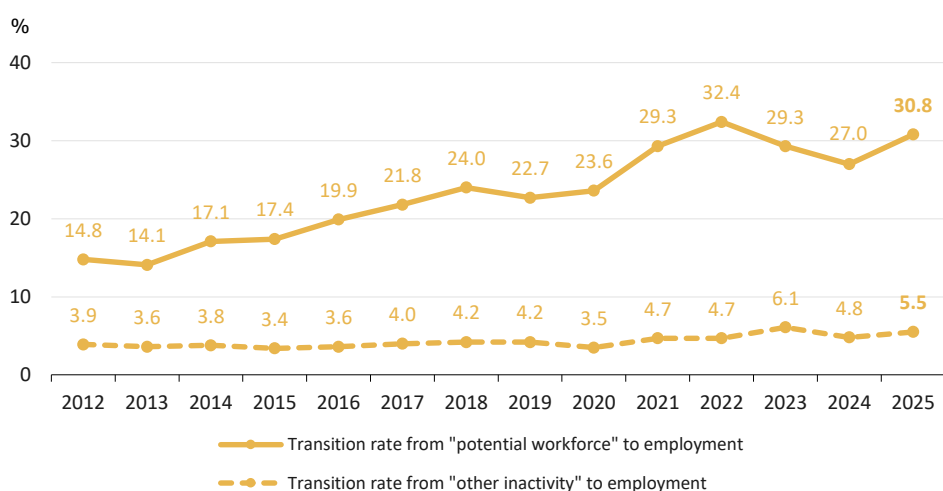
ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT (BY DURATION) AND EMPLOYMENT (in % of initial status)



In the case of flows into employment by type of inactivity (Figure 31), the results show an increase of 3.8 pp in the transition from the “potential workforce” to employment in relation to the previous year.

Figure 31

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN INACTIVITY (BY TYPE) AND EMPLOYMENT (in % of initial status)



From 2024 to 2025, 12.8% (94.5 thousand) of those self-employed became employees (Figure 32). On the other hand, 2.1% (91.5 thousand) of those who were employees moved into self-employment.

In the same period, 40.9% (143.8 thousand) of the unemployed became employees.

Lastly, of the total of employees in 2024, 2.1% (90.7 thousand) moved into inactivity in 2025, while 2.8% (20.4 thousand) of those who were self-employed moved into inactivity.

According to Figure 33, the percentage of self-employed workers who, in 2024, moved to employee increased by 0.2 pp in relation to the previous year.

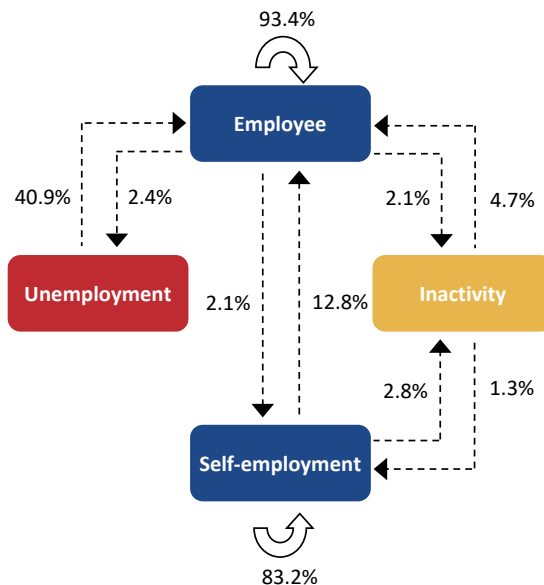


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Figure 32

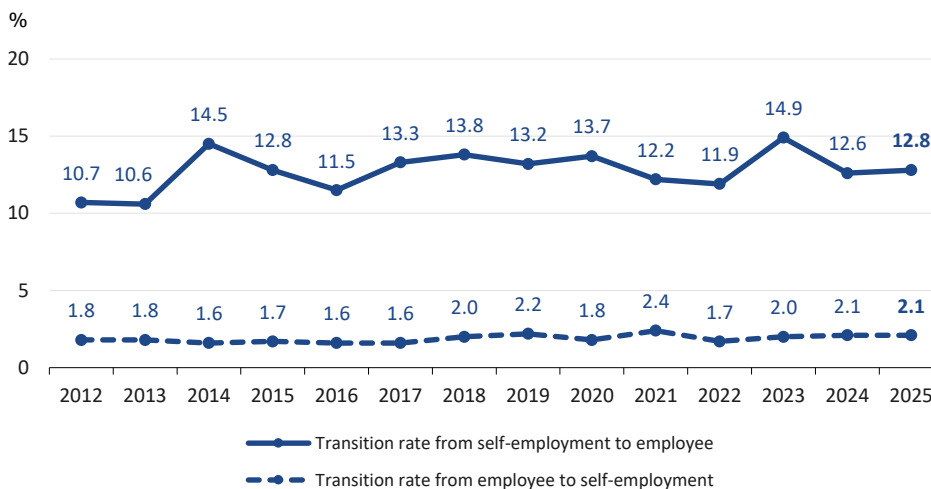
ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND INACTIVITY (in % of initial status)



Note: Due to low reliability, estimates regarding the flows between self-employment and unemployment are not published (these are transitions with little expression in the labour market).

Figure 33

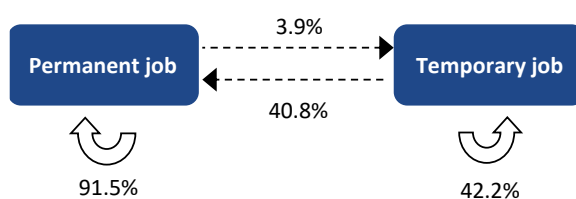
ANNUAL FLOWS BY PROFESSIONAL STATUS (in % of initial status)



Of all employees that had a temporary job in 2024, 40.8% (282.8 thousand) changed to a permanent job in 2025 (Figure 34).

Figure 34

ANNUAL FLOWS BY PERMANENCY OF THE JOB (in % of initial status)

**Notes:**

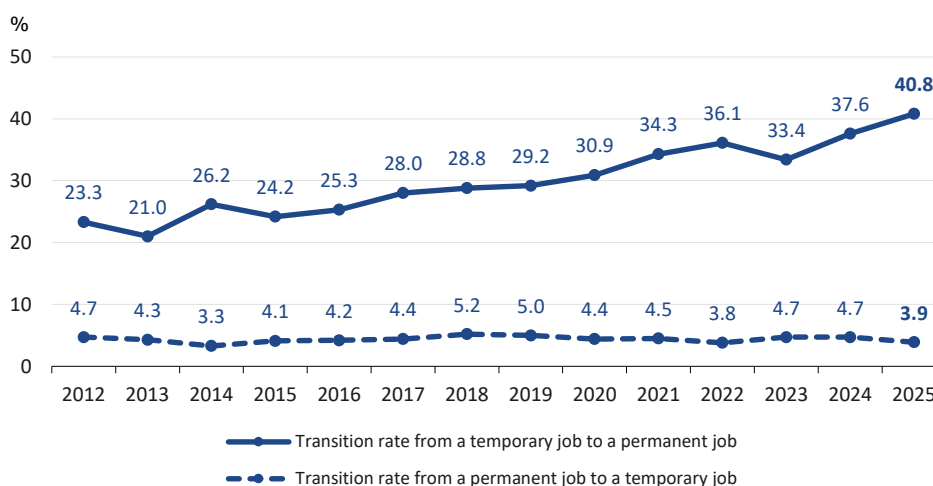
Permanent job - employees with a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration.

Temporary job - employees with a temporary job or other contractual arrangement of limited duration.

Figure 35 shows that the percentage of employees who had a temporary job and changed to a permanent job in 2025 increased by 3.2 pp in relation to the previous year.

Figure 35

ANNUAL FLOWS BY PERMANENCY OF THE JOB (in % of initial status)



From 2024 to 2025, 32.3% (138.8 thousand) of all workers with a part-time job moved into a full-time job (Figure 36). At the same time, 27.6% (80.1 thousand) of all employees with a part-time job changed to a full-time job (Figure 37).

Figure 36

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS (in % of initial status)

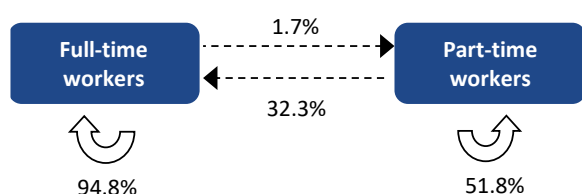
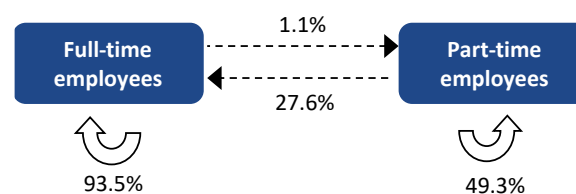


Figure 37

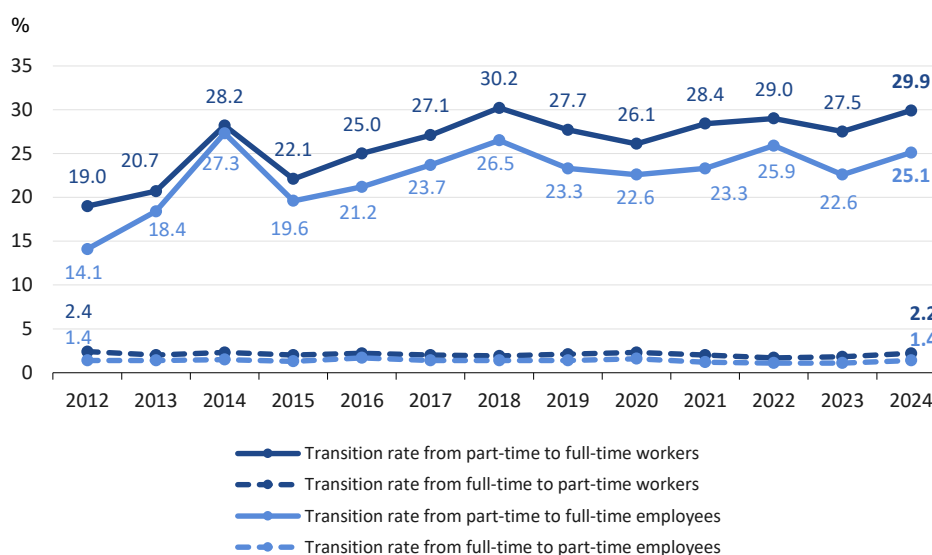
ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES (in % of initial status)



Compared to the previous quarter, the flow from part-time to full-time workers increased by 2.4 pp. Considering the employees, the flow increased by 2.5 pp in relation to the previous year (Figure 38).

Figure 38

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES (in % of initial status)



The percentage of persons who remained in employment between 2024 and 2025, but changed jobs, stood at 9.5% (464.9 thousand), having increased by 0.1 pp in relation to the previous period (Figure 39).

Figure 39

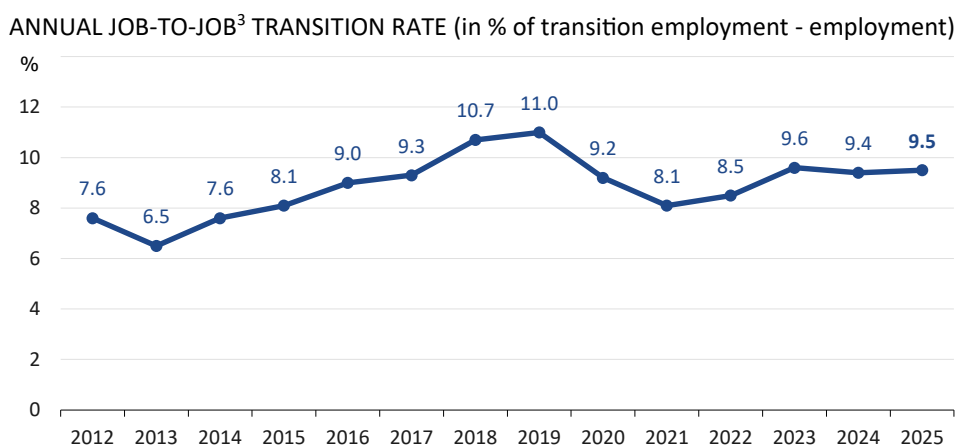
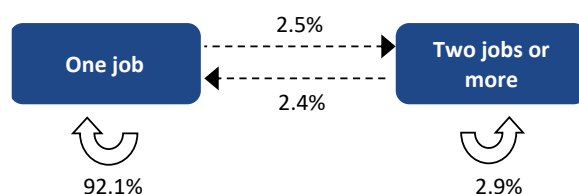


Figure 40 shows that of the total persons who remained in employment between 2024 and 2025, 2.9% (143.3 thousand) continued to have two or more jobs and 2.5% (124. thousand) moved from a single job to two jobs or more.

In the same period, 2.4% (118.4 thousand) of those who remained employed moved from two jobs or more to one job.

Figure 40

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN NUMBER OF JOBS OF THE POPULATION REMAINING IN EMPLOYMENT
(in % of transition employment - employment)

**Notes:**

One job - Employed population carrying out only one economic activity.

Two or more jobs - Employed population carrying out other economic activities, in addition to the main activity.

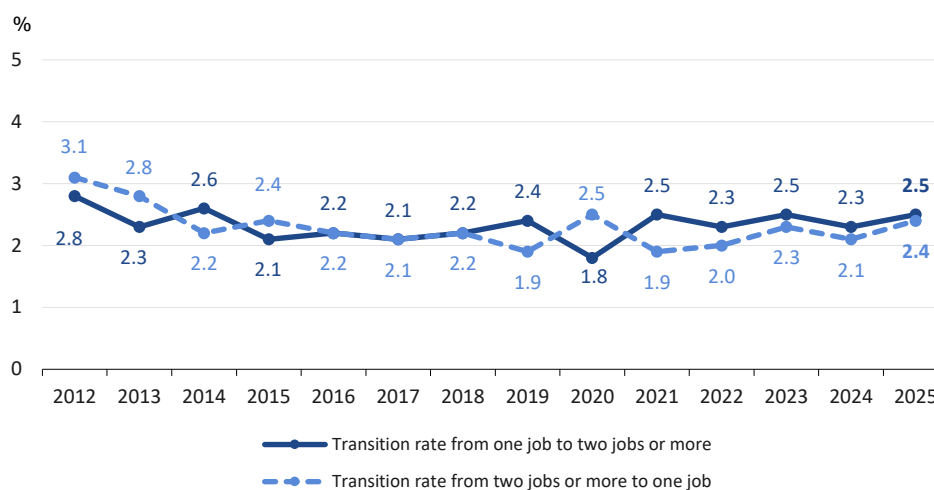
³ This indicator includes persons who, not having moved directly from one job to another, may have been, within a year, temporarily unemployed or inactive before moving to a new job. It excludes, however, persons whose work contracts were renewed with the companies where they worked or with temporary work companies, as they do not constitute a change of employer. The annual job-to-job transition rate allows defining the relationship between the employed population moving from one job to another within a year and the annual flow from employment to employment.

Figure 41 shows that the percentage of persons who remained in employment and changed from one job to two or more jobs in 2025 increased by 0.2 pp in relation to the previous year.

In the same way, the percentage of those remaining in employment and moving from two or more jobs to a single job increased by 0.3 pp in relation to the previous year.

Figure 41

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN NUMBER OF JOBS OF THE POPULATION REMAINING IN EMPLOYMENT
(in % of transition employment - employment)

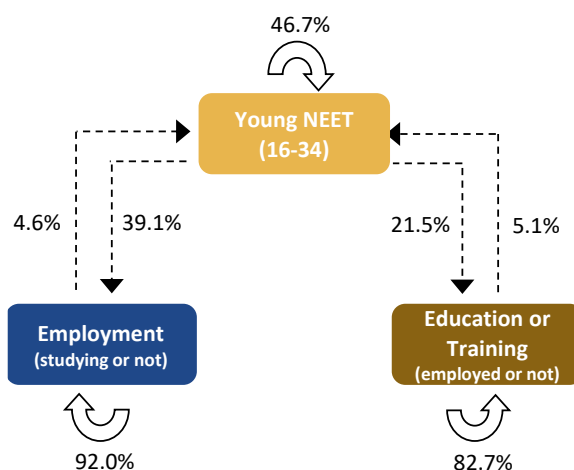


From 2024 to 2025, 46.7% (94.1 thousand) of all young persons aged 16 to 34 who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) remained in that state, while 39.1% (78.8 thousand) moved to employment and 21.5% (43.3 thousand) started to attend education or training (Figure 42).

Compared to 2024, the percentage of young persons aged 16 to 34 who remained without employment and without attending education or training decreased by 6.1 pp (Figure 43).

Figure 42

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN YOUNG PERSONS AGED 16 TO 34 WHO ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET) AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (in % of initial status)

**Notes:**

Young NEET (16-34) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are not in employment, education or training.

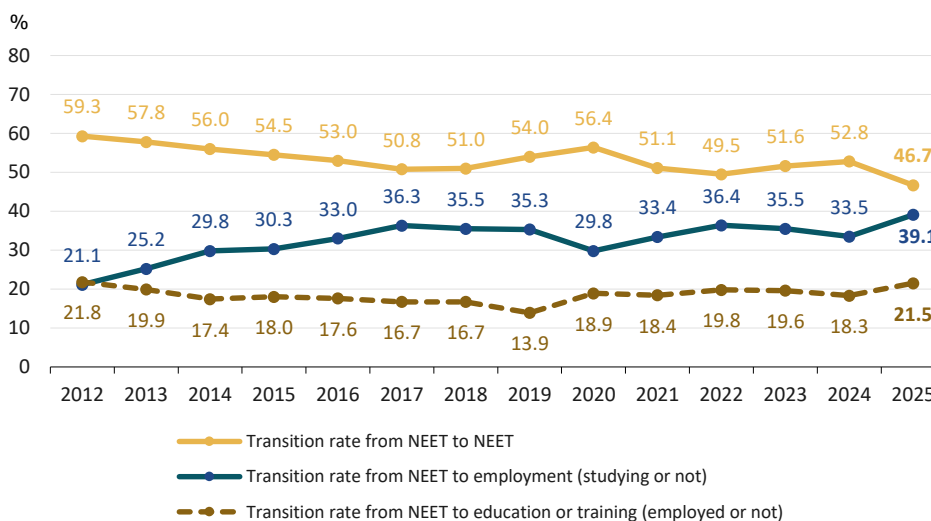
Employment (studying or not) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are employed, regardless of whether they are or not in education or training.

Education or Training (employed or not) - young persons aged 16 to 34 who are in education or training, regardless of whether they are or not in employment.

Those who are simultaneously in employment and in education or training are counted in both states. Therefore, the transitions (in % of initial status) from any state to the other states (for example, NEET to NEET, NEET to employment and NEET to education or training) add up more than 100%.

Figure 43

ANNUAL FLOWS BETWEEN YOUNG PERSONS AGED 16 TO 34 WHO ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET) AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (in % of initial status)



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 half 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 "highest level of education completed" in the calibration weighting process from 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).

The LFS sample is divided into six subsamples (rotations), and in each quarter a subsample is replaced by a new one (selected under the same design) after being observed for six consecutive quarters. This rotation design introduces a longitudinal component, thus allowing the follow-up of persons who remain in the sample for a maximum period of one and a half year.

The **quarterly labour market flows** are calculated considering the subsample of persons who responded simultaneously to the reference quarter and the previous quarter, which represents about 5/6 of the quarterly sample size. Considering that the scope of the flows refers to persons aged between 16 and 89 years old in the reference quarter, persons aged 15 years old in the previous quarter are included in the subsample and are classified as inactive. Persons aged 89 years old in the previous quarter and that have turned 90 years old in the reference quarter are excluded from the subsample.

The **annual labour market flows** are derived from the average of the four flows that result from the comparison of each quarter of the reference year with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The respective subsamples are made up of persons aged between 16 and 89 who responded in the first and fifth wave plus those who responded in the second and sixth wave, which represent, in total, about 1/3 of the quarterly sample size. As in the quarterly flows, persons aged 15 years old in the previous year are included in the subsample and classified as inactive. Those who turned 90 years old in the reference year are excluded from the subsample.

The quarterly flows subsample weights and the annual flows subsamples weights are derived from the LFS weights of the reference quarter and the LFS weights of the four quarters of the reference year, respectively. These weights

are then recalibrated to compensate the sample size reduction and to ensure the consistency between quarterly flows estimates and LFS quarterly estimates, as well as the consistency of the estimates of annual flows with the estimates of the annual averages, according to:

- estimates of the employed, unemployed and inactive population by sex and ten-year age groups in the reference quarter or in the four quarters of the reference year;
- estimates of the employed, unemployed and inactive population by sex in the previous quarter or in the four quarters of the previous year;
- estimates of the resident population by subregions (LFS calibration weighting regions) in the reference quarter or in the four quarters of the previous year;
- estimates of the employed population by professional status in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of employees by type of work contract in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of the total employed population and employees by full-time or part-time job in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of the unemployed population by duration of unemployment in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of the inactive population by type of inactivity in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of the employed population by number of jobs in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates of young persons aged 16 to 34 by employment, education and training status in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year;
- estimates by educational attainment in the reference quarter and in the previous quarter, as well as in the four quarters of the reference year and the previous year.

The quarterly and annual estimates for the 2011 data series (in force from the 1st quarter of 2011 to the 4th quarter of 2020) were revised in the light of the reconciliation exercise with the 2021 data series, thus making it possible to compare the estimates between the two series.

Due to consistency, quarterly and annual changes in the total population (movements in and out of scope: natural balance and the net migration) are reflected in the inactive population of the previous quarter and in the inactive population of the four quarters of the previous year, respectively. For this reason, the estimates of flows regarding the inactive population aged 16 to 89 may do not exactly match the published LFS inactive estimate or the population estimate for this age group (in the previous quarter) on the Statistics Portugal's website.

The complete series of the main quarterly and annual flows since 2011 are updated quarterly and yearly on the Statistics Portugal's website. In addition, all flow estimates for the last five periods are available in the Excel files attached to the Press Release.

Due to rounding, the totals in figures and tables 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.

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.

Inactive: person aged below 16, above 89, 16 to 89 who, during the reference period, could not be considered active, i.e., was neither employed nor unemployed.

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.

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 – 13 May 2026
