



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASED TO 6.8%

In the 1st quarter of 2024, the employed population (5,019.7 thousand people) increased by 0.8% (39.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.8% (90.2 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 19.7% (988.1 thousand people), 1.9 percentage points (pp) more than in the 4th quarter of 2023.

The unemployed population, estimated at 368.2 thousand people, has increased by 3.8% (13.6 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 3.4% (12.9 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.8%, 0.2 pp more than in the 4th quarter of 2023 and 0.4 pp less than in the 1st quarter of 2023.

The labour underutilisation covered 646.1 thousand people, having increased by 1.5% (9.3 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 5.0% (33.6 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (11.7%) has increased from the previous quarter (0.1 pp) and decreased from the same quarter of 2023 (0.8 pp).

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,598.7 thousand people) has increased by 1.7% (61.2 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 1.9% (67.0 thousand) in the year-on-year comparison.

1. Labour force (active population)

The Labour Force Survey results for the 1st quarter of 2024 indicate that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,387.9 thousand people, has increased by 1.0% (52.8 thousand people) from the previous quarter and by 1.5% (77.4 thousand) from the same quarter of 2023.

This translated into an activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) of 60.8%, down 0.2 percentage points (pp) from the preceding quarter and down 0.1 pp from one year before.

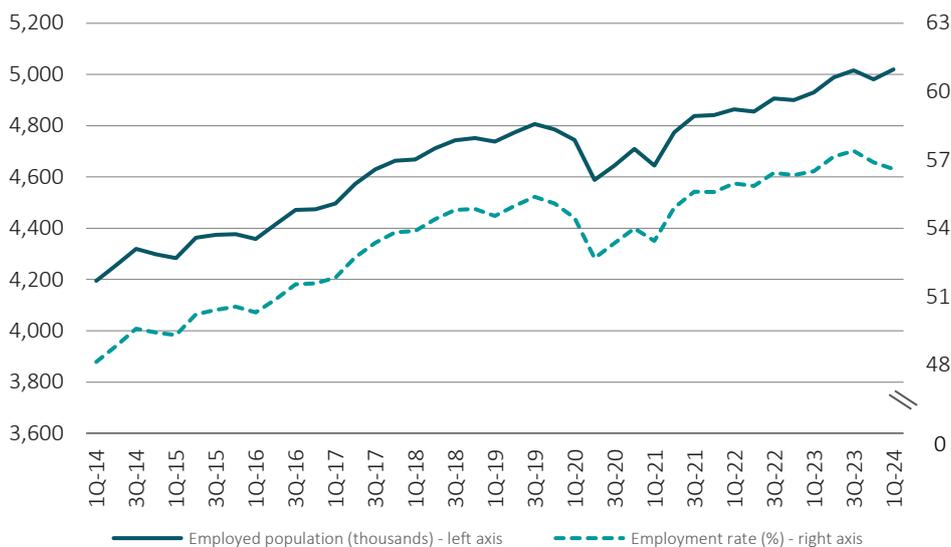
2. Employed population

In the 1st quarter of 2024, the employed population stood at 5,019.7 thousand people, corresponding to the highest value of the data series started in 2011, having increased by 0.8% (39.2 thousand) from the previous



quarter and by 1.8% (90.2 thousand) from one year before. The corresponding employment rate stood at 56.6% and decreased by 0.3 pp from the 4th quarter of 2023¹ and increased by 0.1 pp from the 1st quarter of 2023.

Figure 1. Employed population and employment rate



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

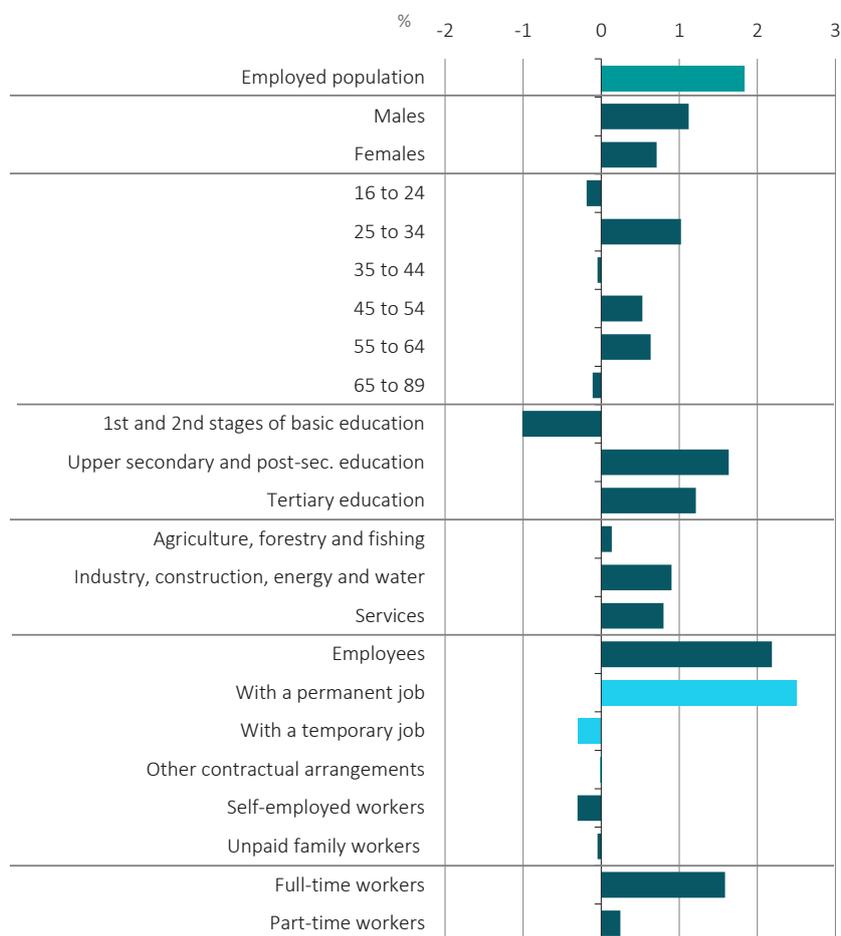
Figure 2 shows the breakdown of the year-on-year change of the employed population by different characterisation variables: sex, age group, highest level of education completed, activity sector, labour status, type of employment contract of employees, and work duration regime.

In summary, the year-on-year change in the employed population was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: men (55.3 thousand; 2.2%); people aged 25 to 34 (50.3 thousand; 5.4%); with upper secondary and post-secondary education (80.4 thousand; 5.2%); employed in the industry, construction, energy and water sector (44.4 thousand; 3.6%), namely in the section of economic activity F (Construction), whose increase (21.8 thousand; 6.6%) represented 49.1% of the sector change, and employed in the services sector (39.4 thousand; 1.1%), namely in the section of economic activity G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), whose increase (17.4 thousand; 2.5%) represented 44.2% of the sector change; employees (107.8 thousand; 2.6%), with a permanent contract (123.0 thousand; 3.5%); and working full-time (78.2 thousand; 1.7%).

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



Figure 2. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the employed population in the 1st quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

Considering the total employed population, 20.5% of them (1,030.5 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 1st quarter of 2024.² Among those who worked at home, 23.3% (239.8 thousand) did it always, 35.3% (364.0 thousand) did so regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, 13.2% (136.2 thousand) worked from home on occasion, and 28.2% (290.5 thousand) did it outside working hours. Comparing these shares to those of the previous quarter, it stands out the increase in those who worked at home outside working hours (3.8 pp).

Among those working regularly through a system that combines face-to-face work and work at home, the most common combination system was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (73.2%; 266.6 thousand), being also the one that had the largest year-on-year increase (a 6.3 pp higher share,

² 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.

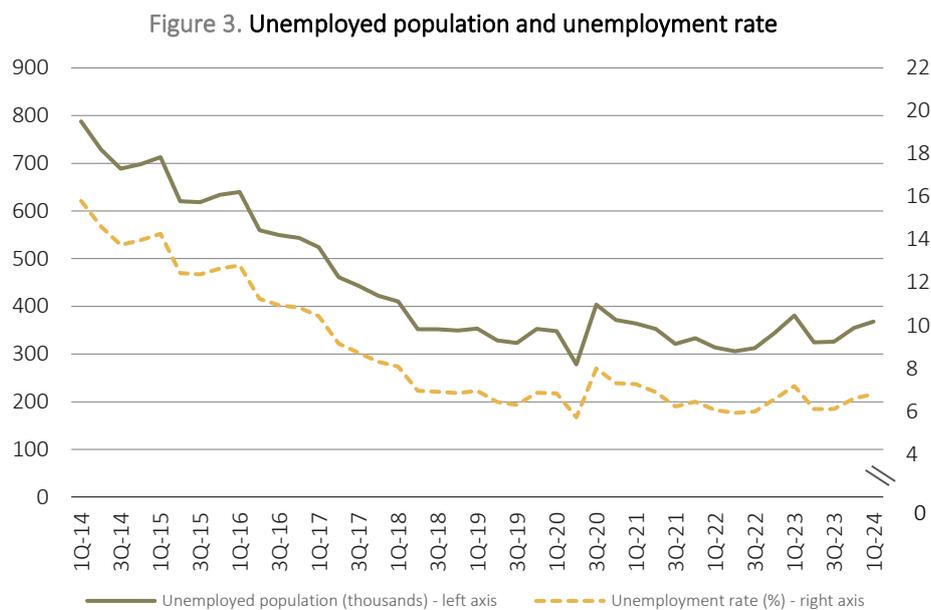


representing 69.2 thousand more people). Employed persons in a hybrid system worked at home on average three days a week.

Also, among those working at home, 95.9% (988.1 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 19.7% of the total employed population, 1.9 pp more than in the previous quarter and 1.8 pp more than in the same quarter of 2023.

3. Unemployed population

In the 1st quarter of 2024, the unemployed population (368.2 thousand people) increased from the previous quarter (13.6 thousand; 3.8%) and decreased from a year earlier (12.9 thousand; 3.4%).



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

The year-on-year change of the unemployed population was mainly due to the decreases in the following population groups: men (16.5 thousand; 9.0%); people aged 25 to 34 (16.8 thousand; 17.3%); with upper secondary and post-secondary education (10.4 thousand; 7.1%); looking for a new job (17.9 thousand; 5.3%); and unemployed for 12 and more months (15.7 thousand; 11.3%).

In the 1st quarter of 2024, 33.5% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), down 2.4 pp from the preceding quarter and down 3.0 pp from a year earlier.

The year-on-year change of the proportion of long-term unemployment was driven by decreases among men (4.2 pp), those aged 35 to 44 (5.6 pp), and those with upper secondary and post-secondary education (6.3 pp).



The share of very long-term unemployment (24 or more months) in the long-term unemployment (55.4%) has decreased by 5.1 pp from the previous quarter and by 7.0 pp from the same quarter of 2023.

The unemployment rate for the 1st quarter of 2024 stood at 6.8%³, 0.2 pp more than in the 4th quarter of 2023 and 0.4 pp less than in the 1st quarter of 2023. The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old) was estimated at 23.0%, down 0.9 pp from the previous quarter and up 3.4 pp from a year earlier.

Figure 4. Contributions to the year-on-year rate of change of the unemployed population in the 1st quarter of 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

³ 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 February 2024 (which corresponds to the 1st quarter 2024), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of March 2024 (released in 2-5-2024), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.9%.



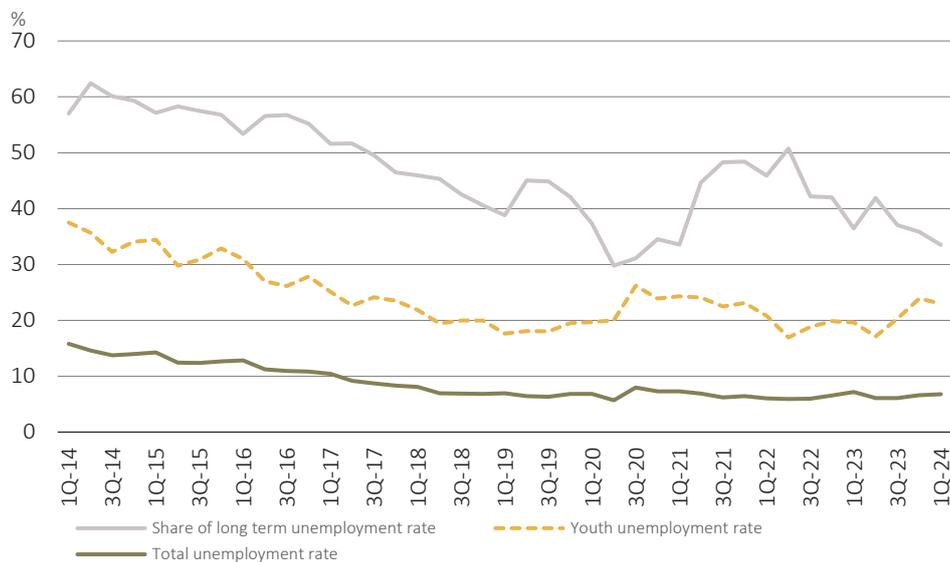
Table 1. Unemployed population for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment)

Portugal	Quarterly level			Proportion ^(a)
	1Q-2023	4Q-2023	1Q-2024	1Q-2024
	Thousands			%
Total	138.9	127.1	123.2	33.5
Males	68.7	60.2	55.5	33.4
Females	70.2	66.9	67.6	33.5
16 to 24	11.8	14.6	12.1	13.9
25 to 34	28.8	25.2	23.3	29.1
35 to 44	29.5	21.9	24.3	34.3
45 to 54	30.8	31.4	29.9	43.3
55 to 74	38.1	34.0	33.6	54.5
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	64.7	65.4	62.5	42.1
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	52.4	37.1	40.2	29.5
Tertiary education	21.8	24.6	20.5	24.5
Unemployed for less than 24 months	52.2	50.2	54.9	44.6
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	86.7	76.9	68.3	55.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

Note: (a) The proportions shown, except for the last two, have been calculated considering the unemployed population. The proportions referring to the duration of long-term unemployment were based on the unemployed population for 12 months or longer.

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



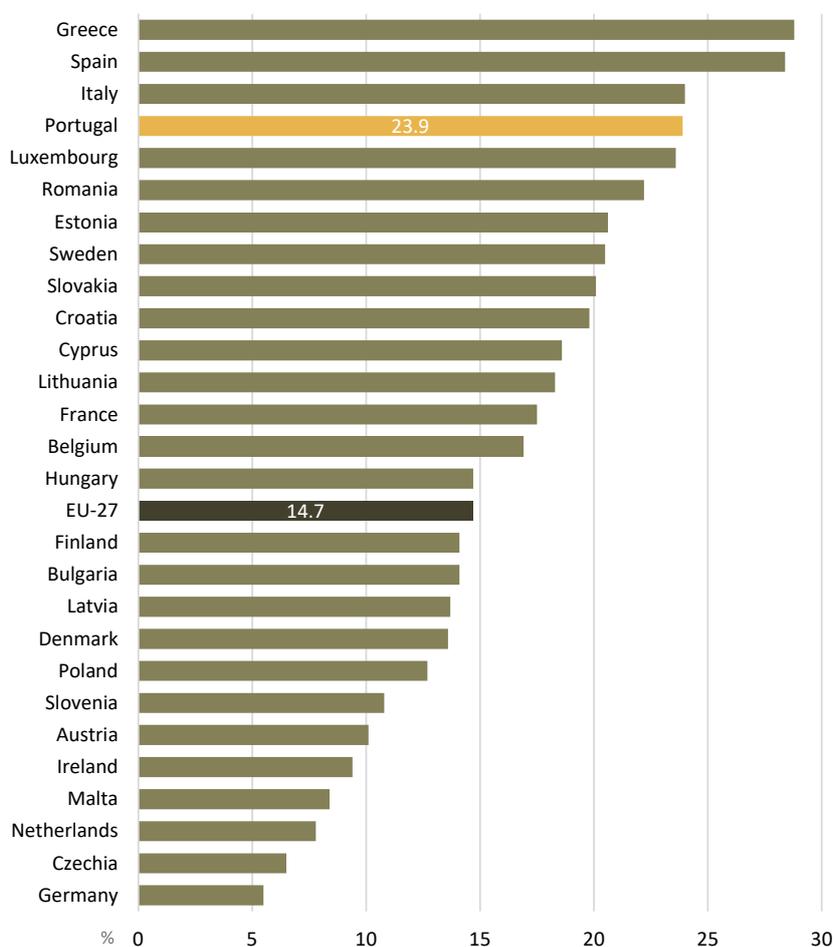
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.



In the 4th quarter of 2023, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (Figure 7)⁴, at 27 countries, was estimated at 14.7%, 9.2 pp less than in Portugal (23.9%), which corresponded to the 4th highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 3rd quarter of 2023, the youth unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 pp in the EU-27 and increased by 3.6 pp in Portugal. From the 4th quarter of 2022, it increased more in Portugal (4.0 pp) than in the EU-27 (0.6 pp).

Figure 6. Youth unemployment rate in the European Union in the 4th quarter of 2023



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

⁴ The estimates for the 1st quarter of 2024 at European Union level will be released on June 14, 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.



With the adoption of [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/674](#) of 26 December 2022⁵, Portugal now has nine level two territorial units (NUTS 2) used for statistical purposes of harmonised comparison with other European Union countries, as shown in Table 2 below.⁶

In the 1st quarter of 2024, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average (6.8%) in three NUTS 2 regions (*Península de Setúbal*: 8.1%; *Algarve*: 7.8%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 7.0%), equal in two regions (*Norte* and *Oeste e Vale do Tejo*) and lower in the remaining four (*Centro*: 6.7%; *Grande Lisboa*: 6.6%; *Alentejo*: 6.2%; *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 6.1%).

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate rose in six regions, particularly in *Algarve* (1.9 pp), and fell in the remaining three regions, with the biggest decrease being observed in *Norte* (0.5 pp). In the year-on-year comparison, there were increases in this indicator in four regions, the largest of which in the *Oeste e Vale do Tejo* (1.4 pp), and decreases in five regions, standing out that of *Península de Setúbal* (1.7 pp).

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

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2023	4Q-2023	1Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	%			pp	
Portugal	7.2	6.6	6.8	- 0.4	0.2
Norte	7.6	7.3	6.8	- 0.8	- 0.5
Centro	5.9	5.8	6.7	0.8	0.9
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	5.4	5.0	6.8	1.4	1.8
Grande Lisboa	7.3	6.7	6.6	- 0.7	- 0.1
Península de Setúbal	9.8	7.9	8.1	- 1.7	0.2
Alentejo	7.2	6.0	6.2	- 1.0	0.2
Algarve	7.2	5.9	7.8	0.6	1.9
Região Autónoma dos Açores	6.2	6.9	7.0	0.8	0.1
Região Autónoma da Madeira	6.4	6.2	6.1	- 0.3	- 0.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 4th quarter of 2023.

4. Inactive population

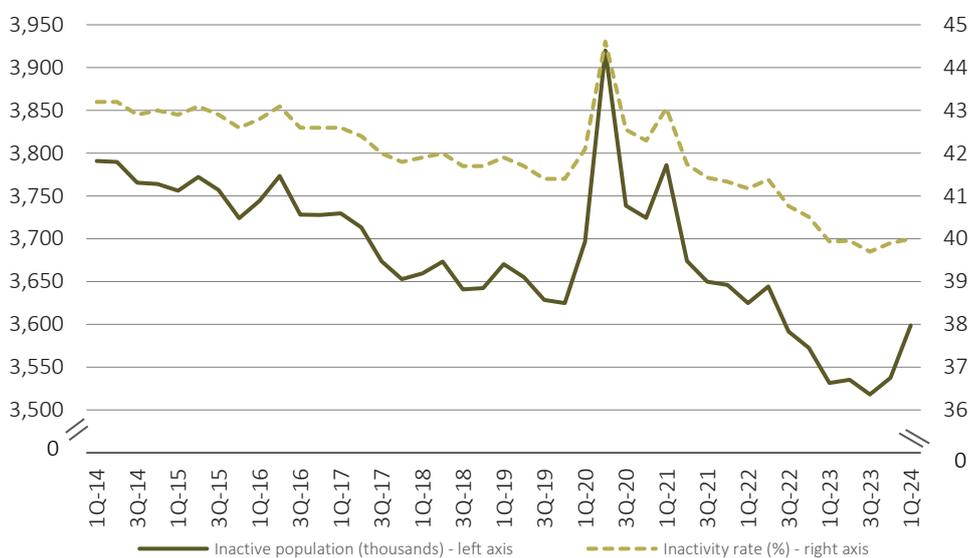
The inactive population, estimated at 5,060.3 thousand people in the 1st quarter of 2024, has increased from the previous quarter (68.1 thousand; 1.4%) and from the same quarter of 2023 (69.3 thousand; 1.4%).

⁵ This regulation amends the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), including changes to the Portuguese NUTS 2 and NUTS 3, with application in the European Statistical System (ESS) and the National Statistical System (SEN) as from 1 January 2024.

⁶ The indicators by NUTS-2013 geographical level (seven NUTS 2 regions) will continue to be updated on the Statistics Portugal website throughout 2024 and, predictably, 2025 in parallel with the same indicators by NUTS-2024 geographical level (nine NUTS 2 regions).



Figure 7. Inactive population (aged 16 and over)



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

The inactive population aged 16 or over, which stood at 3,598.7 thousand people, accounted for 71.1% of the total inactive population and has also increased from the previous quarter (61.2 thousand; 1.7%) and from a year earlier (67.0 thousand; 1.9%).

The inactivity rate (16 years old or over) stood at 40.0% and presented identical evolution, having increased 0.1 pp both from the 4th quarter of 2023 and the 1st quarter of 2023.

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 work⁷. This indicator is supplemented by its corresponding rate – the labour underutilisation rate⁸. This indicator is a broader measure of the labour underutilisation than the unemployment rate⁹.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ See concepts in the Technical note.

⁹ The labour underutilisation rate corresponds, with the due adaptations to the European context and to the information obtained from the Labour Force Survey (named *Inquérito ao Emprego* in Portugal), to the U6 measure regularly published by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics in addition to the official unemployment rate (U3). Eurostat also regularly publishes this indicator for the European Union countries under the designation *Labour market slack*, following the ILO recommendation set in the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, but does it for the age group 15 to 74.



In the 1st quarter of 2024, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 646.1 thousand people and the corresponding rate was 11.7%.

The labour underutilisation has increased from the 4th quarter of 2023 by 1.5% (9.3 thousand), as well as the respective rate (0.1 pp). On the other hand, from the 1st quarter of 2023, the labour underutilisation has decreased by 5.0% (33.6 thousand), while its rate was down 0.8 pp.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 368.2 thousand people, and, as previously mentioned, increased by 3.8% (13.6 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2023 and decreased by 3.4% (12.9 thousand) from the 1st quarter of 2023. The unemployment rate was 6.8%, 0.2 pp higher than in the previous quarter and 0.4 pp lower than a year earlier.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 143.5 thousand people, having decreased from the previous quarter (3.0 thousand; 2.0%) and from a year earlier (11.4 thousand; 7.4%).
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 28.5 thousand, down from the previous quarter (2.8 thousand; 8.9%) and from the same quarter of 2023 (1.7 thousand; 5.5%).
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job covered 105.9 thousand, which corresponded to a quarterly increase of 1.4% (1.5 thousand) and to a year-on-year decrease of 6.8% (7.7 thousand).

Table 1. Labour underutilisation by component

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2023	4Q-2023	1Q-2024	On year	On quarter
Number	Thousands			%	
Total	679.7	636.8	646.1	- 5.0	1.5
Unemployed population	381.1	354.6	368.2	- 3.4	3.8
Underemployed part-time workers	154.9	146.5	143.5	- 7.4	- 2.0
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	30.2	31.3	28.5	- 5.5	- 8.9
Persons available to work but not seeking	113.6	104.4	105.9	- 6.8	1.4
Rate	%			pp	
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.6	6.8	- 0.4	0.2
Labour underutilisation rate	12.5	11.6	11.7	- 0.8	0.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.



Table 4. Main indicators – active and employed population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2023	4Q-2023	1Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Labour force (active population)	5,310.5	5,335.1	5,387.9	1.5	1.0
Males	2,662.1	2,671.7	2,700.9	1.5	1.1
Females	2,648.4	2,663.4	2,687.0	1.5	0.9
16 to 24	373.6	390.5	377.9	1.1	- 3.2
25 to 34	1,023.1	1,042.4	1,056.7	3.3	1.4
35 to 44	1,239.2	1,223.6	1,233.6	- 0.5	0.8
45 to 54	1,424.7	1,429.7	1,449.7	1.8	1.4
55 to 64	1,020.8	1,033.1	1,047.9	2.7	1.4
65 to 89	229.0	215.8	222.1	- 3.0	2.9
Lower secondary education (at most)	1,937.5	1,895.4	1,884.9	- 2.7	- 0.6
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	1,696.8	1,722.2	1,766.9	4.1	2.6
Tertiary education	1,676.2	1,717.5	1,736.2	3.6	1.1
Activity rate (%)	60.9	61.0	60.8		
Males	65.2	65.2	64.9		
Females	57.1	57.3	57.1		
Employed population	4,929.5	4,980.5	5,019.7	1.8	0.8
Males	2,479.5	2,501.4	2,534.8	2.2	1.3
Females	2,449.9	2,479.2	2,485.0	1.4	0.2
16 to 24	300.3	297.1	291.0	- 3.1	- 2.1
25 to 34	926.4	965.1	976.7	5.4	1.2
35 to 44	1,165.4	1,159.5	1,163.0	- 0.2	0.3
45 to 54	1,354.8	1,367.5	1,380.8	1.9	1.0
55 to 64	959.8	981.7	991.1	3.3	1.0
65 to 89	222.8	209.6	217.3	- 2.5	3.6
Lower secondary education (at most)	1,786.5	1,752.6	1,736.6	- 2.8	- 0.9
(Upper) secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	1,550.3	1,598.7	1,630.7	5.2	2.0
Tertiary education	1,592.7	1,629.3	1,652.5	3.8	1.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (a)	141.4	145.8	148.0	4.7	1.5
Industry, construction, energy and water (a)	1,234.0	1,253.3	1,278.4	3.6	2.0
Services (a)	3,554.0	3,581.4	3,593.4	1.1	0.3
Employees	4,191.9	4,276.5	4,299.7	2.6	0.5
With a permanent job (work contract of unlimited duration)	3,475.6	3,549.1	3,598.6	3.5	1.4
With a temporary job (work contract of limited duration)	596.7	598.7	582.2	- 2.4	- 2.8
Other contractual arrangements	119.6	128.6	118.9	- 0.7	- 7.6
Self-employed workers	709.6	678.5	694.5	- 2.1	2.4
Unpaid family workers	28.0	25.6	25.5	- 8.8	- 0.2
Full-time workers	4,516.9	4,580.0	4,595.1	1.7	0.3
Part-time workers	412.5	400.6	424.6	2.9	6.0
Underemployed part-time workers	154.9	146.5	143.5	- 7.4	- 2.0
Employment rate (%)	56.5	56.9	56.6		
Males	60.7	61.0	60.9		
Females	52.8	53.3	52.9		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.

Notes: (a) The estimates are presented by NACE-Rev. 2.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS – 1st quarter of 2024



Table 5. Main indicators – unemployed and inactive population

Portugal	Quarterly level			Rate of change	
	1Q-2023	4Q-2023	1Q-2024	On year	On quarter
	Thousands			%	
Unemployed population	381.1	354.6	368.2	- 3.4	3.8
Males	182.6	170.4	166.1	- 9.0	- 2.5
Females	198.5	184.3	202.0	1.8	9.6
16 to 24	73.3	93.4	86.9	18.5	- 6.9
25 to 34	96.8	77.4	80.0	- 17.3	3.5
35 to 44	73.9	64.1	70.7	- 4.3	10.3
45 to 54	69.9	62.2	68.9	- 1.5	10.8
55 to 74	67.2	57.6	61.7	- 8.2	7.0
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	151.1	142.8	148.3	- 1.8	3.8
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	146.6	123.5	136.2	- 7.1	10.3
Tertiary education	83.4	88.3	83.7	0.3	- 5.2
Looking for a first job	45.4	60.5	50.4	11.0	- 16.7
Looking for a new job	335.7	294.2	317.8	- 5.3	8.0
Unemployed for less than 12 months (short-term)	242.2	227.5	245.0	1.2	7.7
Unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term)	138.9	127.1	123.2	- 11.3	- 3.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	6.6	6.8		
Males	6.9	6.4	6.2		
Females	7.5	6.9	7.5		
Youth (16 to 24)	19.6	23.9	23.0		
Long-term	2.6	2.4	2.3		
Inactive population	4,991.0	4,992.2	5,060.3	1.4	1.4
Inactive population (16 and over)	3,531.7	3,537.5	3,598.7	1.9	1.7
Males	1,455.6	1,462.1	1,496.2	2.8	2.3
Females	2,076.1	2,075.4	2,102.5	1.3	1.3
16 to 24	615.4	594.7	612.4	- 0.5	3.0
25 to 34	104.0	94.2	102.4	- 1.5	8.7
35 to 44	87.2	85.5	92.3	5.9	7.9
45 to 54	153.4	152.3	149.6	- 2.5	- 1.8
55 to 64	429.1	423.0	425.4	- 0.9	0.6
65 to 89	2,024.6	2,064.0	2,094.2	3.4	1.5
Students (16 to 89)	692.7	657.5	697.4	0.7	6.1
Fulfilled domestic tasks (16 to 89)	333.1	316.9	319.3	- 4.1	0.8
Retired (16 to 89)	1,947.5	1,998.4	2,004.1	2.9	0.3
Other inactive	558.4	564.6	578.0	3.5	2.4
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	30.2	31.3	28.5	- 5.5	- 8.9
Persons available to work but not seeking	113.6	104.4	105.9	- 6.8	1.4
Inactivity rate (16 and over) (%)	39.9	39.9	40.0		
Males	35.4	35.4	35.6		
Females	43.9	43.8	43.9		

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey – 1st quarter of 2024.



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 adopting an exclusively telephone data collection mode, in November 2023 Statistics Portugal revised the estimates for the 2nd quarter of 2020 to the 2nd quarter of 2023 by incorporating the variable "completed level of education" into the process of calibrating the individual weights, in addition to the information usually used (monthly estimates of the resident population by sex, age group and region). The estimation of the results for the 3rd quarter of 2023 was carried out in a similar way.¹⁰

Published data were calibrated by using the population estimates calculated from the final results of Census 2011.

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 Statistics Portugal website.

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.

¹⁰ For more information on the context, methodology and impacts of this revision, 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.

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

Labour underutilisation rate: rate that defines the relation between the labour underutilisation and the extended labour force.

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

Rate of young people not in employment, education or training: rate that defines the relation between the population of young people of a given age group not in employment, education or training and the total population of young people of the same age group.

On year change

The year-on-year change compares the level of the variable in the current quarter with that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This change considering a seasonal stable pattern is not affected by this type of fluctuation but may, however, be influenced by specific effects in a given quarter.

On quarter change

The quarterly change compares the level of the variable over two consecutive periods. Although this indicator allows to monitor the recent pace of the variable, its computation is particularly influenced by seasonal effects and other more specific effects in one (or both) of the quarters under comparison.

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