



PRESS RELEASE



4 February 2026
 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
 4th quarter of 2025

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STOOD AT 5.8%

In the 4th quarter of 2025, the employed population (5,339.5 thousand people) increased by 0.1% (7.4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 3.7% (190.7 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 21.2% (1,129.4 thousand people), 1.8 percentage points (pp) more than in the 3rd quarter of 2025 and 0.7 pp more than in the 4th quarter of 2024.

The unemployed population, estimated at 326.3 thousand people, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter and decreased by 11.4% (42.0 thousand) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate stood at 5.8% as in the previous quarter, but down 0.9 pp from the 4th quarter of 2024.

The labour underutilisation covered 571.2 thousand people, decreasing by 0.5% (2.7 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 8.7% (54.3 thousand) from a year before. The labour underutilisation rate (9.9%) matched that of the previous quarter and decreased by 1.2 pp in the year-on-year comparison.

The inactive population aged 16 and over (3,730.1 thousand) has increased by 0.7% (26.5 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.2% (7.2 thousand) from a year earlier.

In 2025, the annual average employed population stood at 5,275.3 thousand people and has increased by 3.2% (163.0 thousand) from the previous year. On the other hand, the unemployed population, estimated at 337.1 thousand people, has decreased by 4.0% (14.0 thousand) from 2024.

The unemployment rate stood at 6.0% and the labour underutilisation rate at 10.2%, both down from 2024 (0.4 pp and 0.8 pp, respectively) and corresponding to the lowest values since 2011.

The young people (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 19.5%, 2.1 pp less than in the previous year, while the proportion of long-term unemployment was 36.8%, down 0.1 pp from 2024.

1. THE LABOUR FORCE (ACTIVE POPULATION)

The results of the Labour Force Survey for the 4th quarter of 2025 show that the labour force (active population), estimated at 5,665.9 thousand people, has increased by 0.1% (7.2 thousand people) from the previous quarter and by 2.7% (148.7 thousand) from the same quarter of 2024.

This translated into an activity rate of the working age population (those aged 16 to 89) of 61.2%, down 0.2 percentage points (pp) from the preceding quarter and up 0.7 pp from one year earlier.

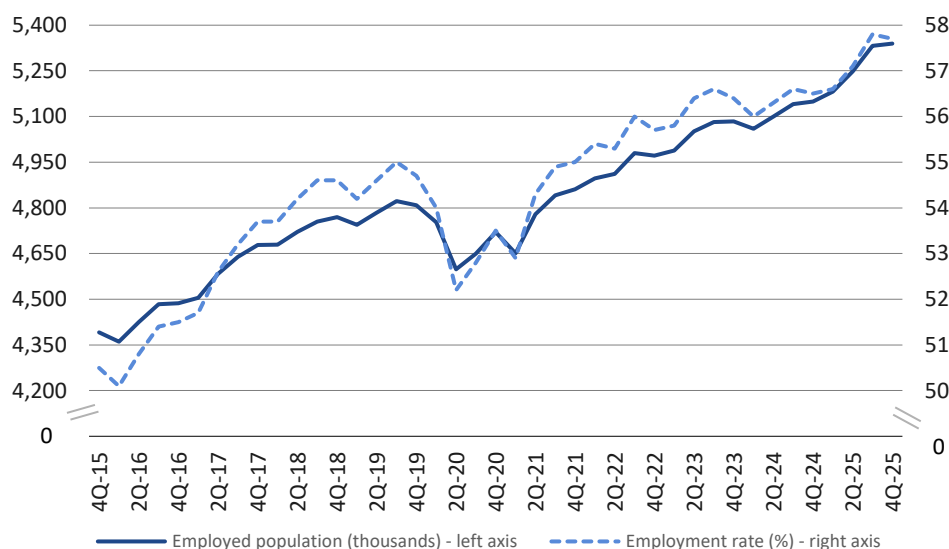
In terms of the annual average, in 2025, the active population was estimated at 5,612.4 thousand people and has increased by 2.7% from the previous year (149.0 thousand). The participation rate of the working age population was 61.0%, 0.8 pp more than in 2024.

2. EMPLOYED POPULATION

In the 4th quarter of 2025, the employed population stood at 5,339.5 thousand people, reaching the highest value of the data series started in 2011, having increased by 0.1% (7,4 thousand) from the previous quarter and by 3.7% (190,7 thousand) from one year earlier. The corresponding employment rate stood at 57.7%, decreasing by 0.1 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2025 and increasing by 1.2 pp from the 4th quarter of 2024.

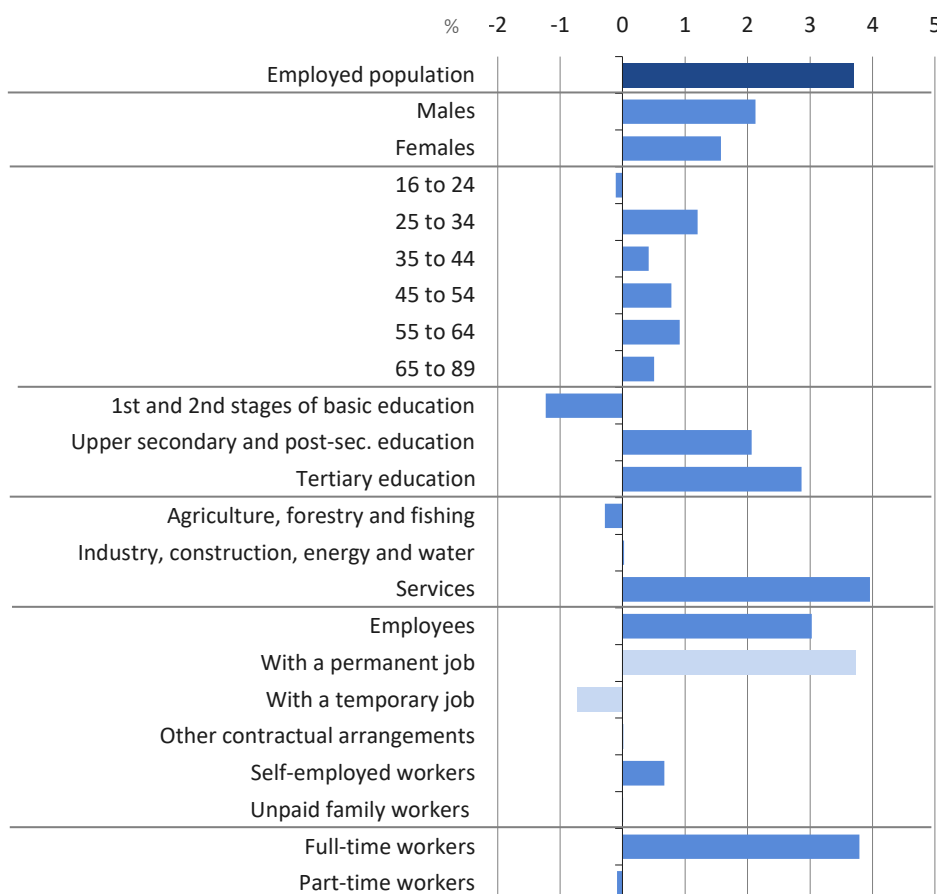
Figure 1

EMPLOYED POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT RATE



The year-on-year change of the employed population (Figure 2) was mainly due to the increases in the following population groups: men (109.5 thousand; 4.2%); people aged 25 to 34 (61.8 thousand; 6.2%); with tertiary education (147.5 thousand; 8.3%); employed in the services sector (203.8 thousand; 5.5%), namely in the human health and social work activities (section Q), whose increase by 52.6 thousand people (10.7%) accounted for 25.8% of the sector change; employees (155.9 thousand; 3.6%), with a permanent job (192.1 thousand; 5.2%); and working full-time (195.2 thousand; 4.1%).

Figure 2

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 2025

Considering the total employed population, 22.0% (1,173.9 thousand) reported having worked from home in the 4th quarter of 2025.¹ Among those who worked at home, 23.8% (279.3 thousand) did so always, 40.4% (474.2 thousand) did so regularly through a hybrid working model that combines face-to-face work and work at home, 15.0% (176.4 thousand) worked from home on occasion, and 20.8% (244.0 thousand) did so outside working hours. In absolute terms, it was in the hybrid working group that the largest quarter-on-quarter change occurred (60.9 thousand more people; 14.7%) as well as the highest year-on-year change (55.6 thousand more people; 13.3%).

Among those in hybrid work, the most common model was the one that combines a few days a week at home in every week (76.6%; 363.1 thousand), being also the one that had the largest quarterly (41.1 thousand more people;

¹ These indicators were computed from the data collected in the Labour Force Survey module on 'Working from home'. Other indicators related to this subject are available in the Excel tables published together with this Press Release.

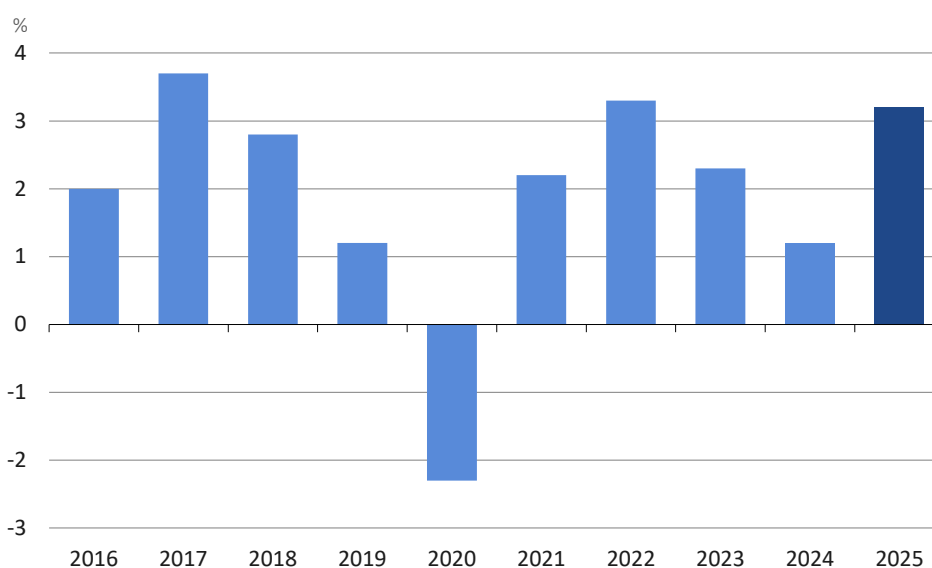
12.8%) and year-on-year change (52.2 thousand more people; 16.8%). Employed persons in a hybrid working model worked at home on average three days a week.

Also, among those working at home, 96.2% (1,129.4 thousand) have teleworked, that is, they have used information and communication technologies (ICT) to perform their jobs from home. This work practice covered 21.2% of the total employed population, 1.8 pp more than in the previous quarter and 0.7 pp more than in the same quarter of 2024.

In 2025, the annual average of the employed population was 5,275.3 thousand people and increased by 3.2% (163.0 thousand) from the previous year, recording its highest value since 2011.

Figure 3

EMPLOYED POPULATION ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE



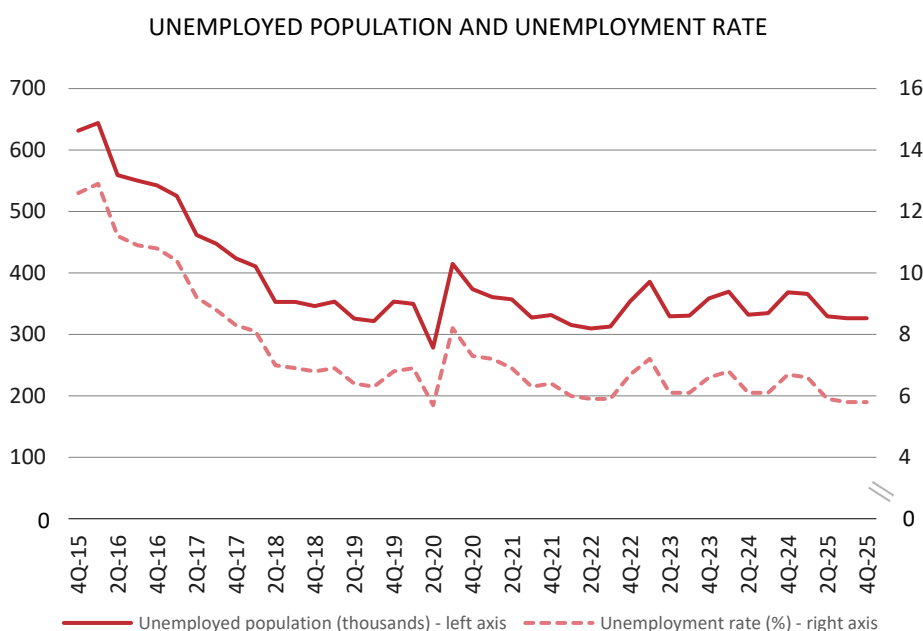
For the annual rate of change in the employed population contributed mostly the employment increases in the following groups: men (87.5 thousand; 3.4%); people aged 25 to 34 (59.6 thousand; 6.0%); with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (115.9 thousand; 7.0%) and with tertiary education (116.4 thousand; 6.7%); employed in the services sector (158.7 thousand; 4.3%), especially in the sections of economic activity G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), H (Transportation and storage) and I (Accommodation and food services activities), whose combined increase (50.8 thousand; 3.9%) represented 32.0% of the sector change; as employees (124.3 thousand; 2.9%), with a permanent contract (142.6 thousand; 3.9%); and working full-time (164.7 thousand; 3.5%).

In 2025, the employment rate stood at 57.3%, up 0.9 pp from 2024.

3. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

In the 4th quarter of 2025, the unemployed population (326.3 thousand people) remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter and decreased by 42.0 thousand (11.4%) from a year earlier.

Figure 4



The year-on-year change of the unemployed population (Figure 5) was mainly due to the decreases in the following population groups: men (31.9 thousand; 17.7%); people aged 16 to 24 (11.5 thousand; 13.4%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (26.5 thousand; 20.3%); looking for a new job (32.0 thousand; 10.3%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (21.9 thousand; 9.5%).

In the 4th quarter of 2025, 36.1% of the unemployed population was in this situation for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment), up 0.2 pp from the preceding quarter and down 1.4 pp from a year earlier (Table 1). This situation was similar among men (35.6%) and women (36.6%), and most common among those aged 55 to 74 (60.1%) and 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 decreases in the following population groups: men (1.8 pp), those aged 45 to 54 (5.0 pp), and with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (1.8 pp).

The share of very long-term unemployment (24 months or longer) in the long-term unemployment (58.9%) has increased by 1.8 pp from the previous quarter and decreased by 1.2 pp from the same quarter of 2024.

Figure 5

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE 4TH QUARTER OF 2025

The unemployment rate for the 4th quarter of 2025 stood at 5.8%², as in the previous quarter, but down from the 4th quarter of 2024 (0.9 pp) (Figure 6). The youth unemployment rate (16 to 24 years old) was estimated at 19.8%, up from the previous quarter (1.0 pp) and down from a year earlier (2.0 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 November 2025 (which corresponds to the 4th quarter 2025), published in the Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates Press Release of September 2025 (disseminated on 29-1-2026), was calculated for the age subgroup of those aged 16 to 74 (as in the Eurostat News Release). This rate (not seasonally adjusted) was also 5.8%.

Table 1

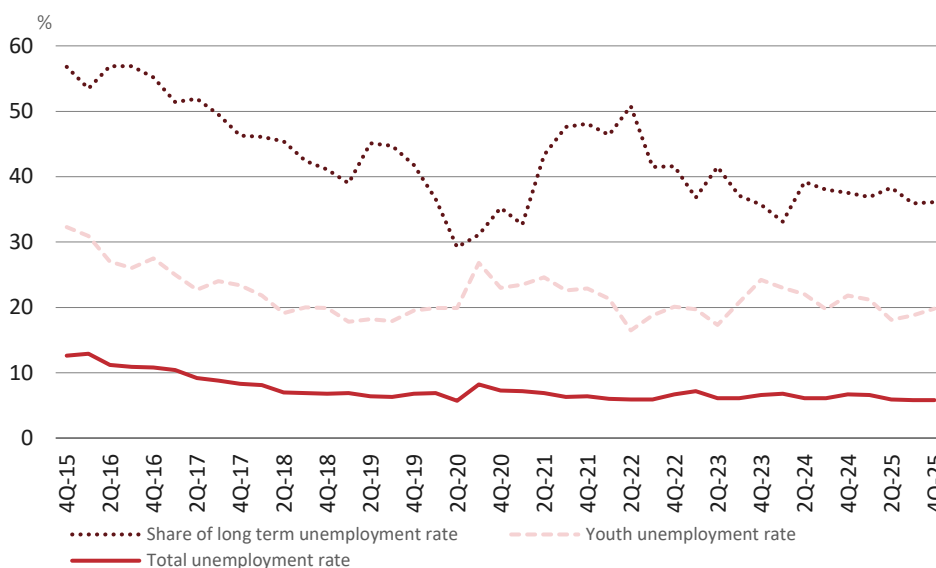
UNEMPLOYED POPULATION FOR 12 MONTHS OR LONGER (LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT)

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Proportion ^(a)	
	4Q-2024	3Q-2025	4Q-2025	2024	2025	4Q-2025	2025
	Thousands					%	
Total	138.1	117.2	117.9	129.5	124.1	36.1	36.8
Males	67.4	56.6	52.8	61.2	58.2	35.6	37.1
Females	70.7	60.6	65.2	68.3	65.9	36.6	36.6
16 to 24	17.4	13.8	12.0	14.0	14.0	16.2	18.9
25 to 34	26.4	23.8	25.0	24.3	25.9	31.7	30.4
35 to 44	19.6	20.1	18.8	21.6	20.7	35.1	37.0
45 to 54	33.4	24.1	25.4	32.2	27.3	43.4	45.3
55 to 74	41.4	35.4	36.8	37.3	36.3	60.1	58.8
First and second stages of basic education (at most)	64.6	52.5	51.7	63.1	55.2	49.6	47.4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	47.7	42.6	40.4	43.3	44.7	32.3	34.2
Tertiary education	25.8	22.1	25.8	23.1	24.2	26.7	27.0
Unemployed for less than 24 months	55.1	50.3	48.5	52.9	56.6	41.1	45.6
Unemployed for 24 months or longer	83.0	66.9	69.4	76.6	67.5	58.9	54.4

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 are based on the unemployed population for 12 months or longer.

Figure 6

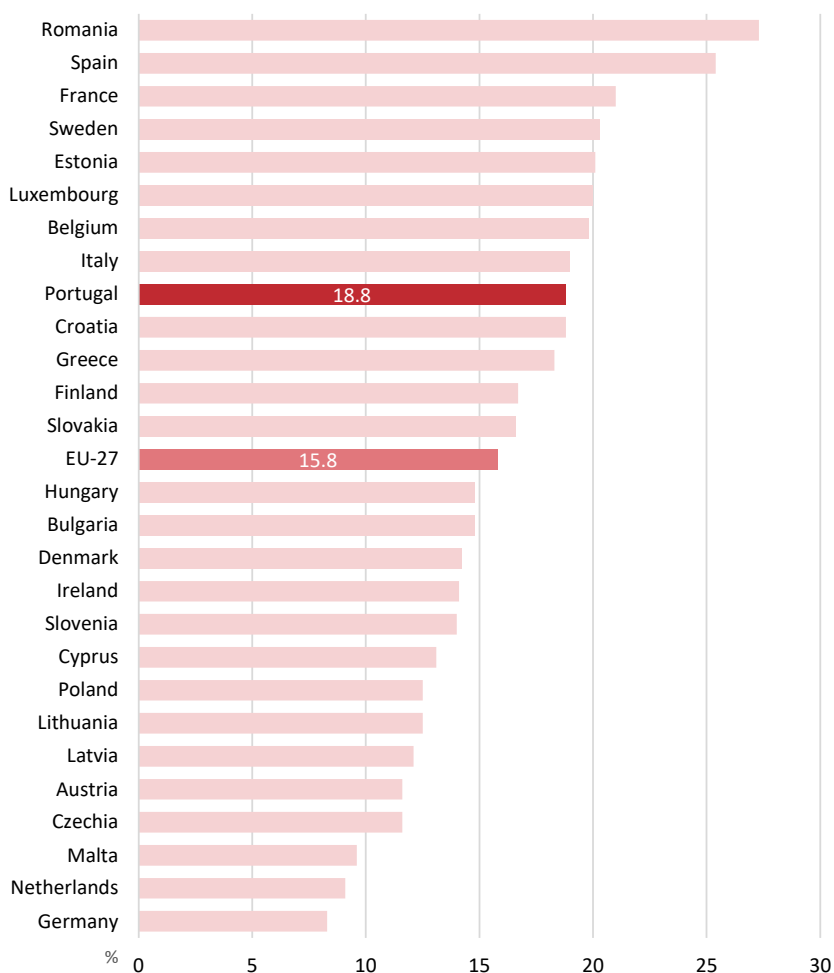
TOTAL AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND SHARE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT



In the 3rd quarter of 2025, the youth unemployment rate in the European Union (Figure 7)³, at 27 countries, was estimated at 15.8%, 3.0 pp less than in Portugal (18.8%), which in that quarter had the ninth highest rate in the EU-27.

From the 2nd quarter of 2025, the youth unemployment rate increased by 0.1 pp in the EU-27 and decreased by 0.9 pp in Portugal. However, a different pattern was observed from the 3rd quarter of 2024: up 1.0 pp for the EU-27 and up 0.7 pp for Portugal.

Figure 7

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE 3RD QUARTER OF 2025

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

³ The estimates for the 4th quarter of 2025 at European Union level will be released on March 13, 2025. Their reference age group is that of 15 to 24 years old, except for Portugal, Spain and Italy, whose lower age limit is 16.

In the 4th quarter of 2025, the unemployment rate was higher than the national average (5.8%) in three NUTS 2 (NUTS-2024) regions (*Península de Setúbal*: 8.0%; *Norte*: 6.0%; and *Alentejo*: 5.9%), matched the national average in the *Grande Lisboa* region, and was lower in the remaining five (*Algarve*: 5.3%; *Oeste e Vale do Tejo*: 5.2%; *Região Autónoma dos Açores*: 5.1%; *Região Autónoma da Madeira*: 4.9%; and *Centro*: 4.5%).

Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate increased in five regions, with emphasis on the *Península de Setúbal* (1.1 pp), and decreased in the remaining four NUTS II regions, standing out the 0.6 pp decrease in *Centro*.

In the year-on-year comparison, the unemployment rate increased in two regions, particularly in the *Península de Setúbal* region (0.3 pp), and decreased in the remaining regions, with the largest decrease being observed in the *Grande Lisboa* (1.6 pp).

Table 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY NUTS 2 REGION (NUTS-2024)

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2024	3Q-2025	4Q-2025	2024	2025	On year	On quarter	Annual
	%						pp	
Portugal	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0	-0.9	-	-0.4
Norte	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Centro	5.8	5.1 §	4.5 §	5.8	5.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.8
Oeste e Vale do Tejo	6.2 §	4.6 §	5.2 §	6.7 §	5.2 §	-1.0	0.6	-1.5
Grande Lisboa	7.4	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.3	-1.6	-0.4	-0.2
Península de Setúbal	7.7 §	6.9 §	8.0 §	8.0 §	8.0 §	0.3	1.1	-
Alentejo	5.8	5.2 §	5.9 §	5.8 §	5.5 §	0.1	0.7	-0.3
Algarve	5.6	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.1
Região Autónoma dos Açores	5.4 §	4.8 §	5.1 §	5.6	4.9 §	-0.3	0.3	-0.7
Região Autónoma da Madeira	5.7	5.3 §	4.9	5.6 §	5.4 §	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2

Conventional sign: - Null or not applicable. § Value with low reliability.

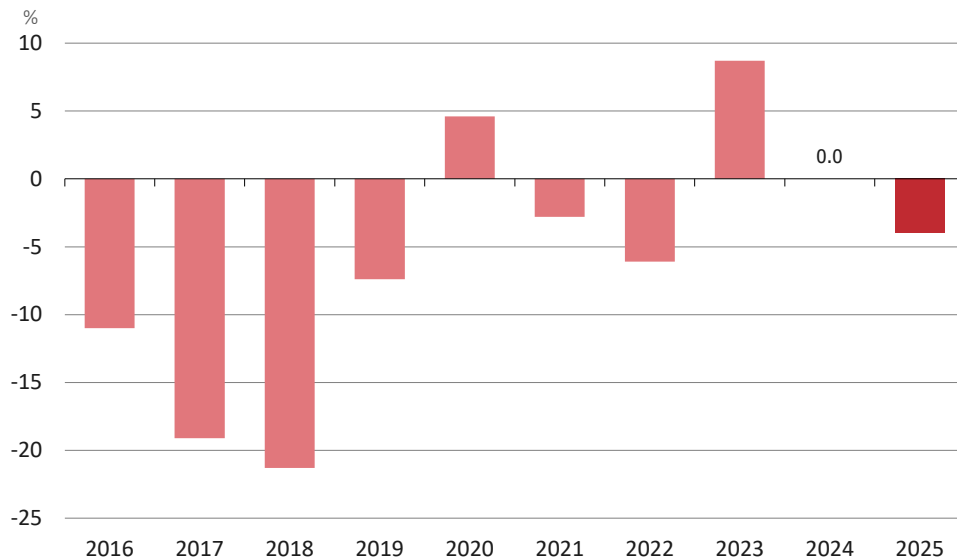
In 2025, the average annual unemployment population stood at 337.1 thousand people, which represented a 4.0% (14.0 thousand) decrease from the previous year.

The year-on-year change of the unemployed population was mainly due to the decreases in the following population groups: men (9.7 thousand; 5.8%); people aged 16 to 24 (7.3 thousand; 8.9%); having completed, at most, the first or second stages of basic education (18.4 thousand; 13.6%); looking for a new job (9.0 thousand; 3.0%); and unemployed for less than 12 months (8.7 thousand; 3.9%).

The unemployment rate for 2025 stood at 6.0%, down 0.4 pp from 2024, which corresponded to the lowest annual unemployment rate since 2011. On the other hand, the youth (aged 16 to 24) unemployment rate stood at 19.5%, 2.1 pp less than in the previous year.

Figure 8

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE



The share of those unemployed for 12 months or longer (long-term unemployment) was 36.8%, having decreased by 0.1 pp from the former year, and 54.4% of the long-term unemployed had been unemployed for 24 months or more.

In 2025, the unemployment rate of *Península de Setúbal* (8.0%), *Norte* (6.3%), and *Grande Lisboa* (6.3%) regions stood above the national average (6.0%), while the rates of the remaining six regions stood below that threshold. The lowest rate of 4.9% was observed at *Região Autónoma dos Açores*.

From 2024, the unemployment rate remained unchanged in the *Península de Setúbal* region, and it decreased between 0.1 pp (*Algarve*) and 1.5 pp (*Oeste e Vale do Tejo*) in the remaining regions.

4. INACTIVE POPULATION

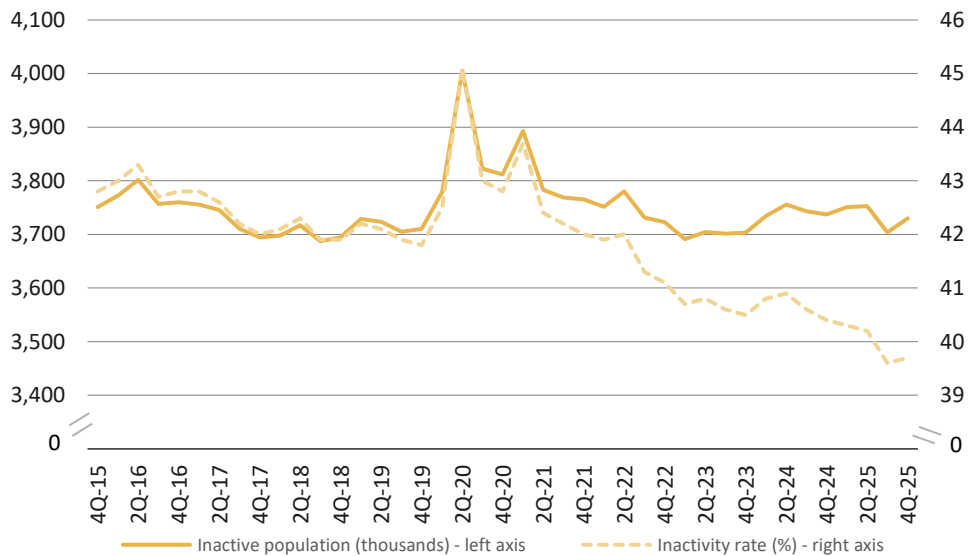
The inactive population, estimated at 5,186.6 thousand people in the 4th quarter of 2025, increased by 0.5% (26.8 thousand) from the previous quarter and decreased by 0.2% (12.6 thousand) from the same quarter of 2024.

The inactive population aged 16 and over, which stood at 3,730.1 thousand people, accounted for 71.9% of the total inactive population and has increased from the previous quarter (26.5 thousand; 0.7%) and decreased from a year earlier (7.2 thousand; 0.2%).

The inactivity rate (aged 16 and over) stood at 39.7%, up 0.1 pp from the 3rd quarter of 2025 and down 0.7 pp from the 4th quarter of 2024.

Figure 7

INACTIVE POPULATION (AGED 16 AND OVER)



In 2025, the total inactive population was estimated at 5,191.7 thousand people and decreased by 0.3% (13.3 thousand) from the previous year, corresponding to the second lowest annual average since 2011 after the one observed in 2023 (5,163.0 thousand). The inactive population aged 16 and over, which stood at 3,734.4 thousand people, has decreased by 0.2% (8.1 thousand) from 2024.

The inactivity rate was 40.0%, down 0.7 pp from 2024. This estimate corresponded to the lowest inactivity rate since 2011.

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 work⁴. 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 4th quarter of 2025, the labour underutilisation was estimated at 571.2 thousand people, and the corresponding rate was 9.9%.

⁴ 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 labour underutilisation has decreased from the 3rd quarter of 2025 (2.7 thousand; 0.5%) and from the 4th quarter of 2024 (54.3 thousand; 8.7%). The labour underutilisation rate remained unchanged from the previous quarter and decreased by 1.2 pp from the same quarter of 2024.

By component, the following is observed:

- The unemployed population was estimated at 326.3 thousand people and, as previously mentioned, remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter, while decreasing by 11.4% (42.0 thousand) from the 4th quarter of 2024. The unemployment rate was 5.8%, as in the previous quarter and down 0.9 pp from the same quarter of a year earlier.
- The number of underemployed part-time workers was 135.2 thousand people, which corresponded to a quarterly increase of 18.1% (20.7 thousand) and to a year-on-year decrease of 6.8% (10.0 thousand).
- The number of inactive persons seeking work but not immediately available stood at 20.9 thousand, down from the previous quarter (12.9 thousand; 38.2%) and practically matched value from the same quarter of 2024.
- The number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job covered 88.7 thousand, which corresponded to a quarterly (10.2 thousand; 10.3%) and a year-on-year (1.5 thousand; 1.7%) decreases.

Table 3

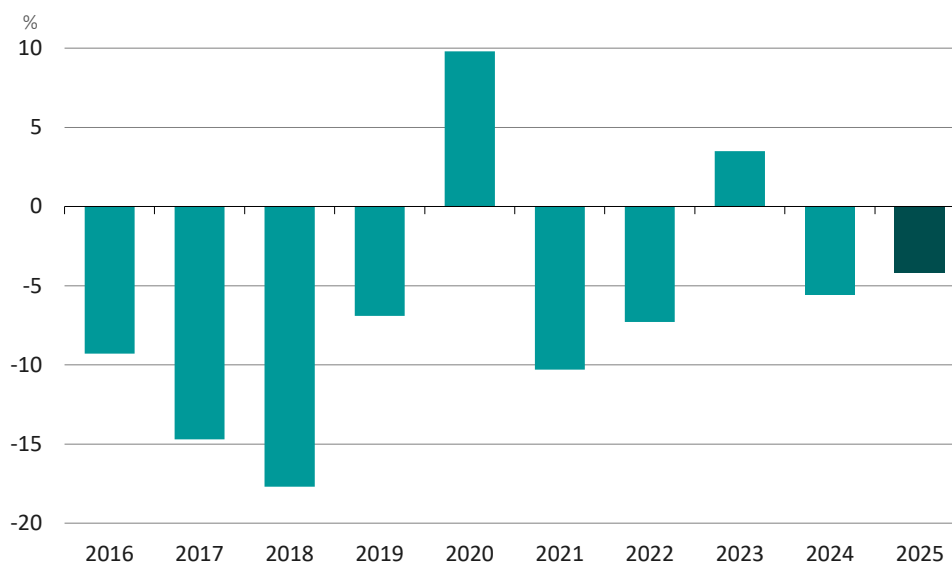
LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION BY COMPONENT

Portugal	Quarterly level			Annual level		Rate of change		
	4Q-2024	3Q-2025	4Q-2025	2024	2025	On year	On quarter	Annual
Number	Thousands					%		
Total	625.5	573.9	571.2	612.1	586.6	-8.7	-0.5	-4.2
Unemployed population	368.3	326.6	326.3	351.1	337.1	-11.4	-0.1	-4.0
Underemployed part-time workers	145.2	114.5	135.2	134.8	126.9	-6.8	18.1	-5.9
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	21.7	33.8	20.9	30.0	28.0	-3.9	-38.2	-6.8
Persons available to work but not seeking a job	90.2	98.9	88.7	96.2	94.7	-1.7	-10.3	-1.6
Rate	%					pp		
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0	-0.9	-	-0.4
Labour underutilisation rate	11.1	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.2	-1.2	-	-0.8

In 2025, the average annual labour underutilisation covered 586.6 thousand people, 4.2% (25.5 thousand) less than in 2024, and the labour underutilisation rate was 10.2%, down 0.8 pp from the year before, which corresponded to the lowest annual labour underutilisation rate since 2011.

Figure 10

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE



The unemployed population (337.1 thousand) accounted for more than half (57.5%) of the labour underutilisation, while the underemployment of part-time workers (126.9 thousand) decreased to 21.6%. The group of persons available to work but not seeking remained as the third largest component of this indicator (16.1%) and covered 94.7 thousand people. Finally, the persons seeking work, but not immediately available (28.0 thousand) represented 4.8% of the labour underutilisation.

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).⁵

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

Together with this Press Release, two Excel files are published containing the analysed indicators and additional information.

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.

⁵ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

L.T.U.R. (%) = (Unemployed population seeking employment for 12 months or over / Labour force) x 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. (%) = (Working age inactive population / Working age population) x 100

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

L.U.R. (%) = (Labour underutilisation / Extended labour force) x 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.

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 quarter-on-quarter 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 - 6 May 2026
