

30 June 2021

Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates May 2021

In May, the unemployment rate stood at 7.2% and the labour underutilisation rate at 12.8%

April 2021:

- The employed population has increased by 0.1% from the previous month, by 1.1% from three months before and by 1.3% from the same month of 2020.
- The unemployed population has also increased from the three comparison periods: by 6.4%, 2.5% and 10.6%, respectively.
- The unemployment rate (concept of the International Labour Organization, ILO) stood at 7.0%, 0.4 percentage points (pp) more than in the previous month, 0.1 pp more than three months before and 0.6 pp more than a year earlier.
- The labour underutilisation rate was estimated at 12.9%, the same value as in the previous month but down 0.9 pp from three months before and down 0.8 pp from April 2020.

May 2021:

- The employed population record an increase by 0.3% from the previous month, by 1.0% from three months before and by 3.5% from the same month of 2020.
- The unemployed population has also increased from the three comparison periods: by 3.1%, 6.4% and 25.4%, respectively.
- The unemployment rate stood at 7.2%, up 0.2 pp from the previous month, up 0.4 pp from three months before and up 1.2 pp from May 2020.
- The labour underutilisation rate was estimated at 12.8%, down 0.1 pp from April 2021, down 1.0 pp from February 2021 and down 2.1 pp from May 2020.

Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates (16 to 74)								
Main indicators								
	Unit	Seasonally adjusted data						
		Apr 2020 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Jan 2021 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
Active population		4,978.8	4,863.9	5,013.5	5,030.6	5,047.1	5,074.6	5,099.3
Employed population		4,659.0	4,572.9	4,668.3	4,687.7	4,714.7	4,720.7	4,734.5
Unemployed population	Thousands	319.8	291.0	345.2	342.9	332.5	353.9	364.8
Inactive population		2,696.0	2,805.6	2,662.5	2,644.8	2,628.3	2,601.7	2,578.4
Labour underutilisation		717.0	775.1	726.8	725.6	678.0	680.5	676.2
Activity rate		64.9	63.4	65.3	65.5	65.8	66.1	66.4
Employment rate		60.7	59.6	60.8	61.1	61.4	61.5	61.7
Unemployment rate	%	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.2
Inactivity rate		35.1	36.6	34.7	34.5	34.2	33.9	33.6
Labour underutilisation rate		13.7	14.9	13.8	13.8	12.9	12.9	12.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

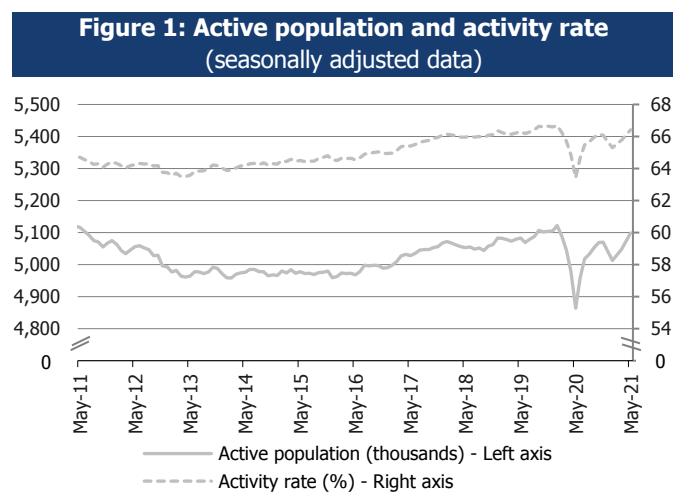
Note: (p) - Provisional estimates.

A. Active population and activity rate

In April 2021, the active population estimate stood at 5,074.6 thousand people, having increased by 0.5% (27.5 thousand) from the previous month (March 2021), by 1.2% (61.1 thousand) from three months before (January 2021) and by 1.9% (95.8 thousand) from a year earlier.

Similar behaviour had the activity rate, estimated at 66.1%, which has increased from the three comparison periods: by 0.3 percentage points (pp), by 0.8 pp and by 1.2 pp, respectively.

In May 2021², the active population was estimated at 5,099.3 thousand people, having increased by 0.5% (24.7 thousand) from the month before, by 1.4% (68.7 thousand) from three months before and by 4.8% (235.4 thousand) from the year before.



Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

Similar pattern was also observed in the activity rate (66.4% in May 2021): it has increased by 0.3 pp from

² The estimates disclosed in this Press Release are all provisional. Beyond that, the estimates for the last reference month (in this case, the quarter centred in April 2021) were calculated with incomplete information for the last month of the quarter (May 2021). These estimates will be revised next month (as described in the technical note).

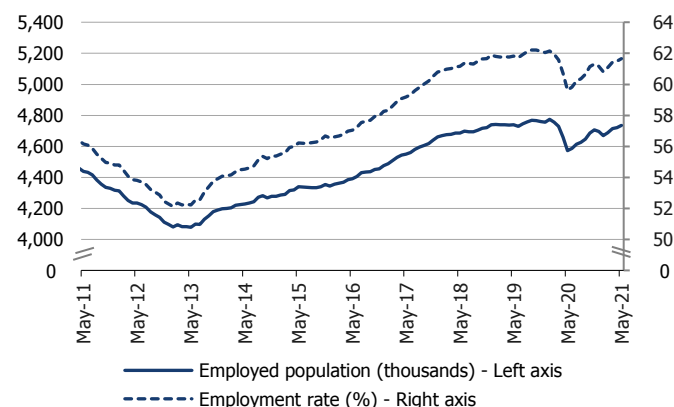
April 2021, by 0.9 pp from February 2021 and by 3.0 pp from May 2020.

B. Employed population and employment rate

The employed population stood, in April 2021, at 4,720.7 thousand people, having increased by 0.1% (6.0 thousand) from the previous month, by 1.1% (52.4 thousand) from three months before and by 1.3% (61.7 thousand) from a year earlier.

The employment rate stood at 61.5%, up 0.1 pp from the previous month, up 0.7 pp from three months before and up 0.8 pp from the year before.

Figure 2: Employed population and employment rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

In May 2021, the employed population, which stood at 4,734.5 thousand people, has increased by 0.3% (13.8 thousand) from the previous month, by 1.0% (46.8 thousand) from three months before and by 3.5% (161.6 thousand) from one year before.

The employment rate was estimated at 61.7%, having increased by 0.2 pp from April 2021, by 0.6 pp from February 2021 and by 2.1 pp from a year earlier.

C. Unemployed population and unemployment rate

In April 2021, the unemployed population stood at 353.9 thousand people, having increased by 6.4% (21.4 thousand) from March 2021, by 2.5% (8.7 thousand) from January 2021 and by 10.6% (34.1 thousand) from April 2020.

Similarly, the unemployment rate – which stood at 7.0% – has increased when compared with the three comparison periods: by 0.4 pp, 0.1 pp and 0.6 pp, respectively.

From March 2021, the youth unemployment rate (24.9%) has increased by 2.7 pp and the adults' unemployment rate (5.7%) rose by 0.2 pp.

From the previous month, the youth unemployment rate (24.4%) has decreased by 0.5 pp, while the adults' unemployment rate (5.9%) has increased by 0.2 pp.

D. Inactive population and inactivity rate

In April 2021, the inactive population was estimated at 2,601.7 thousand people, having decreased from the previous month (1.0%; 26.6 thousand), from three months before (2.3%; 60.8 thousand) and from the same month of 2020 (3.5%; 94.3 thousand).

Similar pattern was observed in the inactivity rate, which stood at 33.9%: down 0.3 pp from March 2021, down 0.8 pp from January 2021 and down 1.2 pp from April 2020.

Figure 3: Unemployed population and unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted data)

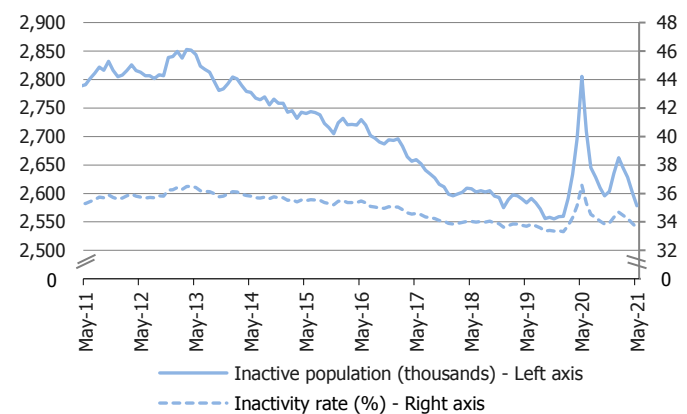


Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

In May 2021, the unemployed population – estimated at 364.8 thousand people – has increased by 3.1% (10.9 thousand) from the previous month, by 6.4% (21.9 thousand) from three months before and by 25.4% (73.8 thousand) from one year before.

The unemployment rate estimate was 7.2%, up 0.2 pp from the previous month, up 0.4 pp from February 2021 and up 1.2 pp from May 2020.

Figure 4: Inactive population and inactivity rate (seasonally adjusted data)



Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

In May 2021, the inactive population (2,578.4 thousand people) was lower than that of the previous month (0.9%; 23.3 thousand), than that of three months before (2.5%; 66.4 thousand) and that of the same month of the year before (8.1%; 227.2 thousand).

The inactivity rate, estimated at 33.6%, has also decreased from the three comparison periods: by 0.3 pp

from the previous month, by 0.9 pp from three months before and by 3.0 pp from a year earlier.

E. Supplementary indicators to unemployment and the labour underutilisation

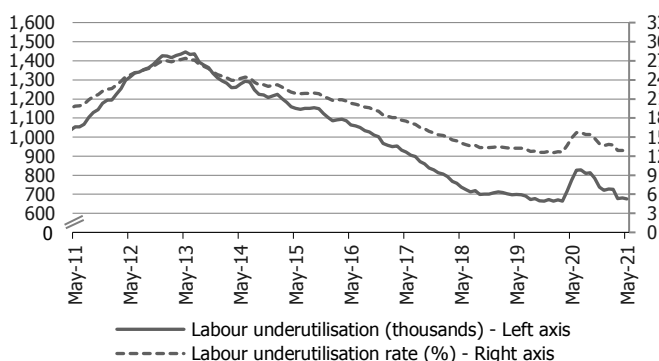
In April 2021, the labour underutilisation covered 680.5 thousand people, up from the previous month (0.4%; 2.5 thousand), but down from three months before (6.4%; 46.3 thousand) and from the same month of 2020 (5.1%; 36.5 thousand).

The labour underutilisation rate, estimated at 12.9%, remained unchanged from the month before and has decreased by 0.9 pp from three months before and by 0.8 pp from a year earlier.

In May 2021, the labour underutilisation stood at 676.2 thousand people, which corresponds to a decrease of 0.6% (4.3 thousand) from April 2021, of 6.8% (49.4 thousand) from February 2021 and of 12.8% (98.9 thousand) from May 2020.

Similarly, the labour underutilisation rate stood at 12.8%, having decreased from the three comparison periods: 0.1 pp, 1.0 pp and 2.1 pp, respectively.

Figure 5: Labour underutilisation and labour underutilisation rate
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

F. Active, employed, unemployed and inactive population

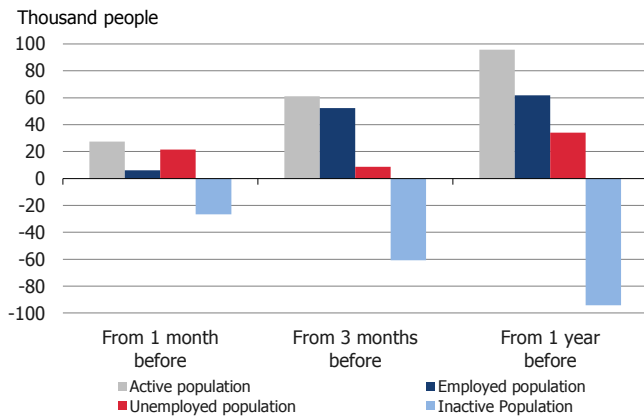
In summary, in April 2021, from the previous month, the active population has increased by 27.5 thousand, while the inactive population has decreased by 26.6 thousand³. The increase of the active population was due to the increase of the unemployed population (21.4 thousand) and of the employed population (6.0 thousand), while the inactive population decrease was mainly explained by the decrease in the number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job (16.8 thousand).

The increase of the active population (61.1 thousand) compared to three months before came from the increase of the employed population (52.4 thousand) and of the unemployed population (8.7 thousand). In turn, the inactive population decrease of 60.8 thousand people was due, mainly, to the decrease in the number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job (31.1 thousand).

Finally, the active population increase (95.8 thousand) from April 2020 was followed by the increase of the employed population (61.7 thousand) and of the unemployed population (34.1 thousand). The inactive population has decreased by 94.3 thousand people, because of the decrease in the number of inactive persons available to work but not seeking a job (58.1 thousand).

³ The changes in the active population and in the inactive population are not necessarily symmetrical. They are also influenced by the total population change that results from the natural balance and the net migration.

Figure 6: Change in the active, employed, unemployed and inactive population in April 2021
(seasonally adjusted data)



Note: All data series estimates are provisional.

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

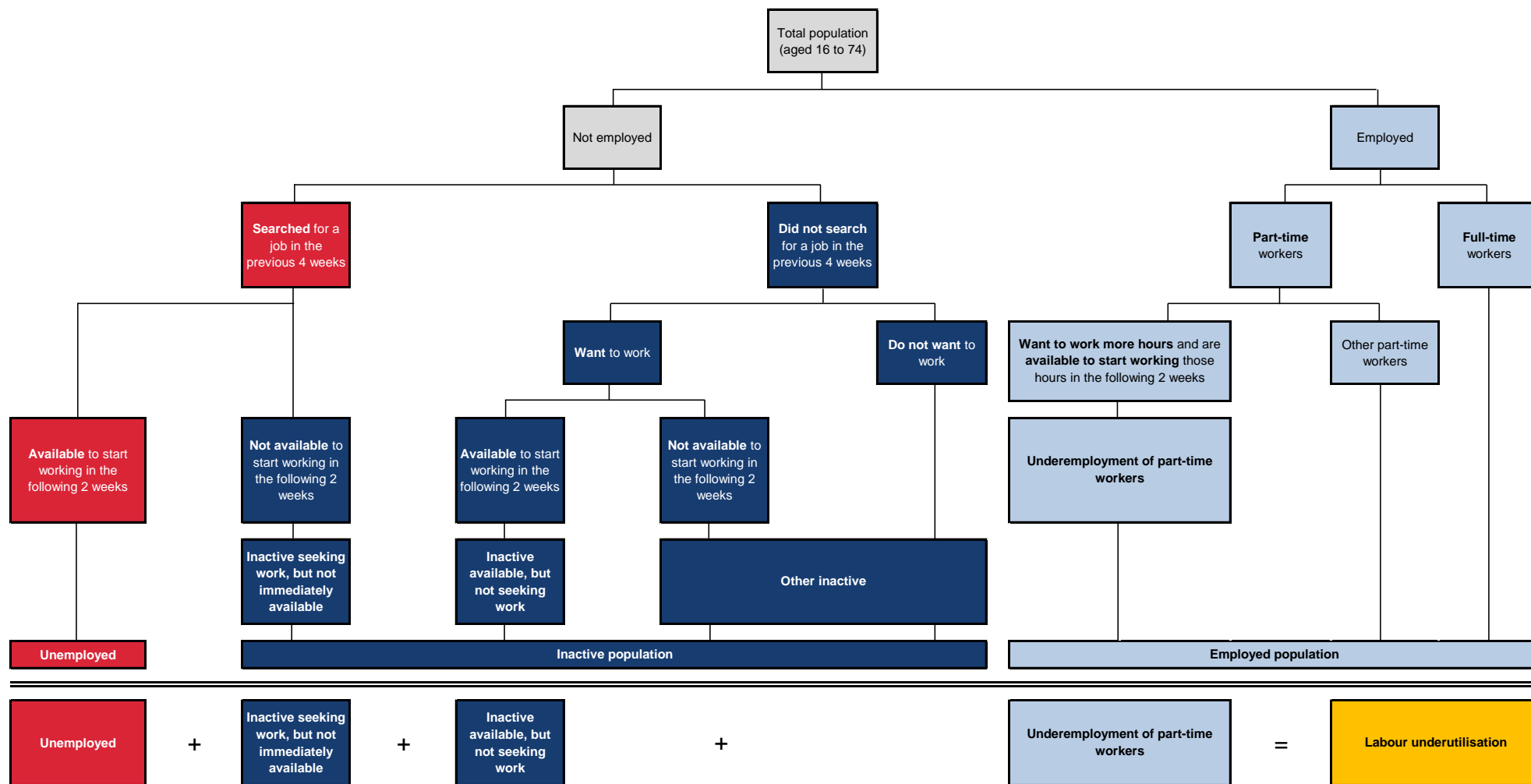


Table 1: Active population and active rate by sex and age group (16 to 74)

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
	Thousands									
Active population	4,863.9	5,030.6	5,047.1	5,074.6	5,099.3	4,858.2	5,015.3	5,033.4	5,063.0	5,090.4
Men	2,445.9	2,536.8	2,551.6	2,554.3	2,561.5	2,442.0	2,522.4	2,537.1	2,545.5	2,556.2
Women	2,418.0	2,493.8	2,495.5	2,520.3	2,537.8	2,416.2	2,492.9	2,496.3	2,517.6	2,534.2
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	313.3	312.1	317.9	328.2	348.1	300.0	307.2	310.0	315.9	332.5
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	4,550.7	4,718.5	4,729.3	4,746.4	4,751.2	4,558.1	4,708.1	4,723.5	4,747.1	4,757.9
	%									
Activity rate	63.4	65.5	65.8	66.1	66.4	63.3	65.3	65.6	66.0	66.3
Men	67.0	69.2	69.6	69.7	69.9	66.9	68.8	69.2	69.4	69.7
Women	60.2	62.2	62.2	62.8	63.3	60.1	62.2	62.2	62.8	63.2
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	31.8	31.5	32.0	33.1	35.1	30.5	31.0	31.2	31.8	33.5
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	68.1	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.1	68.2	70.4	70.7	71.0	71.2

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) - Provisional estimates.

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

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
	Thousands									
Employed population	4,572.9	4,687.7	4,714.7	4,720.7	4,734.5	4,579.7	4,655.2	4,689.8	4,709.4	4,741.3
Men	2,300.6	2,370.3	2,389.5	2,382.3	2,386.9	2,301.1	2,347.2	2,366.6	2,369.8	2,387.2
Women	2,272.3	2,317.4	2,325.2	2,338.5	2,347.5	2,278.6	2,308.0	2,323.2	2,339.6	2,354.1
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	244.9	240.5	247.4	246.3	263.2	240.2	233.3	240.1	241.2	258.2
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	4,328.0	4,447.1	4,467.3	4,474.4	4,471.3	4,339.5	4,421.9	4,449.7	4,468.2	4,483.1
	%									
Employment rate	59.6	61.1	61.4	61.5	61.7	59.7	60.7	61.1	61.4	61.8
Men	63.0	64.7	65.2	65.0	65.1	63.0	64.0	64.6	64.6	65.1
Women	56.5	57.8	58.0	58.3	58.5	56.7	57.5	57.9	58.3	58.7
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	24.9	24.3	24.9	24.8	26.5	24.4	23.5	24.2	24.3	26.0
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	64.7	66.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	64.9	66.2	66.6	66.8	67.1

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) - Provisional estimates.

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

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
	Thousands									
Unemployed population	291.0	342.9	332.5	353.9	364.8	278.4	360.1	343.6	353.6	349.1
Men	145.3	166.5	162.1	172.1	174.6	140.9	175.2	170.5	175.6	168.9
Women	145.7	176.4	170.4	181.8	190.2	137.6	184.9	173.2	178.0	180.1
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	68.4	71.5	70.5	81.8	84.9	59.8	73.9	69.9	74.7	74.3
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	222.6	271.4	262.0	272.0	279.9	218.6	286.2	273.8	278.9	274.7
	%									
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.2	5.7	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.9
Men	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.8	5.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6
Women	6.0	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.5	5.7	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.1
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	21.8	22.9	22.2	24.9	24.4	19.9	24.1	22.5	23.6	22.4
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Note: (p) - Provisional estimates.

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

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
	Thousands									
Inactive population	2,805.6	2,644.8	2,628.3	2,601.7	2,578.4	2,811.3	2,660.1	2,642.0	2,613.3	2,587.3
Men	1,203.8	1,128.1	1,113.3	1,111.4	1,105.4	1,207.8	1,142.5	1,127.8	1,120.3	1,110.7
Women	1,601.7	1,516.8	1,515.0	1,490.3	1,473.0	1,603.6	1,517.6	1,514.2	1,493.0	1,476.5
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	671.6	679.8	674.0	664.0	644.4	684.8	684.7	682.0	676.3	660.0
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	2,134.0	1,965.1	1,954.3	1,937.7	1,934.0	2,126.5	1,975.5	1,960.0	1,937.0	1,927.3
	%									
Inactivity rate	36.6	34.5	34.2	33.9	33.6	36.7	34.7	34.4	34.0	33.7
Men	33.0	30.8	30.4	30.3	30.1	33.1	31.2	30.8	30.6	30.3
Women	39.8	37.8	37.8	37.2	36.7	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.2	36.8
Youth (aged 15 to 24)	68.2	68.5	68.0	66.9	64.9	69.5	69.0	68.8	68.2	66.5
Adults (aged 25 to 74)	31.9	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.9	31.8	29.6	29.3	29.0	28.8

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Notes: (p) - Provisional estimates.

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

	Seasonally adjusted data					Not seasonally adjusted data				
	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)	May 2020 (p)	Feb 2021 (p)	Mar 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (p)	May 2021 (p)
	Thousands									
Labour underutilisation	775.1	725.6	678.0	680.5	676.2	745.1	746.4	690.9	675.8	652.1
Unemployed population	291.0	342.9	332.5	353.9	364.8	278.4	360.1	343.6	353.6	349.1
Underemployed part-time workers	130.0	136.5	130.7	128.8	135.1	129.6	144.2	139.6	135.0	134.7
Persons seeking work but not immediately available	25.4	29.9	17.4	17.2	22.6	25.4	29.9	17.4	17.2	22.6
Persons available to work but not seeking	328.7	216.3	197.5	180.7	153.7	311.7	212.2	190.3	170.1	145.7
	%									
Labour underutilisation rate	14.9	13.8	12.9	12.9	12.8	14.3	14.2	13.2	12.9	12.4

Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey.

Notes: (p) - Provisional estimates.

Start, in January 2021, of a new Labour Force Survey data series

Following:

- The adoption of the Resolution concerning Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour underutilisation at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians promoted by the International Labour Organization in 2013;
- The publication, in October 2019, of the Integrated European Social Statistics Regulation (IESS Framework), which aims at ensuring that social statistics based in sampling surveys and related to individuals and households are produced in a more coherent and coordinated manner at the European level ([Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019](#));
- The publication of a set of additional regulations, among which there is the Commission Implementing Regulation in the labour force domain ([Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2240](#)).

In January 2021, the countries participating in the European Statistical System started, in a coordinated manner and in conjunction with Eurostat, the collection of a new Labour Force Survey (LFS) data series. Although this new series does not contain any fundamental change to the conceptual framework underlying the LFS, there are still some innovations. One of these changes was the reinforcement of the sample size to ensure compliance with more demanding precision criteria. Additionally, it is also worth mentioning:

- The change in the reference age of active population to “16 to 89 years old” (before it considered those aged 15 and over).
- In line with the ILO recommendations, people in agriculture and fisheries activities exclusively for self-consumption are no longer considered in the employed population.
- The update of the questionnaire, in particular the questions that determine the labour force status.
- The modularization of the questionnaire, which will include questions with different periodicities (quarterly, annual, biennial and every 8 years)

Among the characteristics that are preserved, are the sample and the quarterly rotation scheme (1/6 in each quarter). Therefore, 5/6 of the 1st quarter of 2021 sample as answered to the LFS in the 4th quarter of 2020.

Nonetheless, to assess the impact of data series change, Statistics Portugal carried out during the 1st quarter of 2021, in parallel with the main operation, a pilot survey using the questionnaire of the previous data series (LFS2011, in force between 1Q2011 and 4Q2020) and a smaller sample. As a result of this assessment, these two simultaneous statistical operations may determine additional adjustments, beside those related with the change of the reference age group of active population and the reclassification of those engaged in agriculture and fishing activities for self-consumption in order to obtain backward revised time series consistent with the new one.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Labour Force Survey

The main purpose of the Labour Force Survey is to characterise the population in terms of the labour market. It is a quarterly sample survey, addressed to families occupying the same dwelling in the national territory, which makes available quarterly and annual data.

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.

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

Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(to be continued)

(continuation)

Information available

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

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

The back series for all the released and analysed indicators in this Press Release, since February 1998 (quarter from January to March 1998), are available at the Statistics Portugal website.

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

Revisions

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

In addition, with the start of the new Labour Force data series in January 2021, and until its impacts are known (see page 10), all monthly estimates from February 2011 onwards are provisional. Depending on the observed impact, these estimates may be revised again.

Revision of April 2021 estimates (16 to 74) - main indicators -			
	Unit	Seasonally adjusted data	Not seasonally adjusted data
Active population		10.7	10.3
Employed population		5.5	5.5
Unemployed population	Thousands	5.2	4.9
Inactive population		- 10.7	- 10.4
Labour underutilisation		1.1	0.3
Employment rate		0.1	0.1
Unemployment rate		0.1	0.1
Men's unemployment rate		0.1	0.1
Women's unemployment rate	pp	0.0	0.1
Youth unemployment rate (16 to 24)		0.9	0.8
Adults' unemployment rate (25 to 74)		0.0	0.0
Labour underutilisation rate		0.0	0.0

(continuation)

Some concepts

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

- neither had a job nor was at work;
- had actively sought work, i.e. had actively searched for a paid or unpaid job during the specified period (reference period or the three previous weeks); and
- was available for a paid or unpaid job.

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

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

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

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

Labour force: population formed by all active persons.

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

Labour underutilisation: indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work.

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

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

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

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

(to be continued)

(continuation)

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

Labour underutilisation: indicator that aggregates the unemployed population, the underemployment of part-time workers, the inactive seeking work but not immediately available, and the inactive available but not seeking work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a more detailed definition of the concepts and methodological features of this statistical operation, consult the [Labour Force Survey](#) or the [Monthly Employment and Unemployment Estimates](#) methodological documents (both only in Portuguese) available at the Statistics Portugal website.

Next Press Release:

29 July 2021: "Monthly Employment and Unemployment Statistics – June 2021".

30 July 2021: Eurostat News Release.