



20 May 2022

LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REGULAR MODULE
2021

AROUND 12% OF THE PEOPLE, BETWEEN 16 AND 74 YEARS OLD, WERE FIRST-GENERATION IMMIGRANTS OR DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

In 2021, 12.4% of people living in Portugal, between 16 and 74 years old, had an immigrant background: 7.6% were first-generation immigrants and 4.8% were descendants of immigrants.

The composition of the first-generation immigrant population reflects the historical ties with other countries. Angola, France, Brazil, Mozambique, and Venezuela were the main countries of birth, and more than one-third were born in one of the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP), and so the Portuguese was the mother tongue of most first-generation immigrants (70.4%). The relevance of past migratory flows is also noteworthy: approximately one-third came to Portugal more than 40 years ago. Concerning the second-generation immigrants, the vast majority had origins in the European Union (86.6%), because it was in the EU, mainly in Portugal, that at least one parent was born.

The immigrant population as a whole, including first and second-generation immigrants, was younger (49.3% were aged between 16 and 39 years old) and better educated (32.6% had tertiary education) than people without an immigrant background (33.8% and 23.8%, respectively), with a greater concentration in predominantly urban areas (79.7% compared to 72.8%).

In what concerns the situation in the labour market, the population between aged 25 and 64 with an immigrant background does not differ substantially from people without an immigrant background. However, the second-generation of immigrants, compared with the first-generation, showed a more unfavourable situation, with lower activity and employment rates, a higher unemployment rate and more fragile employment contracts.

Most of the resident population, regardless of their immigrant background, were satisfied with their job and did not feel discriminated at work. Nevertheless, around 10% indicated that they had had felt discriminated against in their job, being this proportion slightly higher for first-generation immigrants (11.3%). At last, 28.9% of first-generation immigrants indicated that their current job requires fewer skills than the one they had before coming to Portugal.

Statistics Portugal releases the results of the regular module of the Labour Force Survey – series 2021 (LFS – series 2021) “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants” (LMSM 2021), conducted in 2021.

The LMSM 2021 is part of the programme of regular modules (to be collected every eight years) set in the scope of the implementation of the Integrated European Social Statistics Framework Regulation, with effect from 2021. The module aims to collect comparable information in the European Union that allows the characterisation of the



labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants and to identify the factors that hinder the integration or adaptation of migrants and their descendants in the labour market. In this context, the module comprises the following topics:

- Qualifications: information on the level of education of the person and their parents;
- Language skills: information on migrants' perceptions of their language skills and participation in Portuguese language courses;
- Labour market participation: information on job satisfaction, the equivalence of skills between the current job and the one held before migrating to Portugal, the feeling of discrimination in the current job, and the obstacles to labour market participation, as well as the time needed to find the first paid job in Portugal.

The SMMT 2021 is the third edition of the module on the collection of a comprehensive set of information on the labour market situation of migrants and their descendants. However, the 2021 statistical operation incorporates substantial changes from the previous 2008 and 2014 editions (referred to as ad hoc modules), namely the age range¹. The information from the SMMT 2021 relates to people aged 16 to 74 living in Portugal.

A set of tables built from the module results is also made available on this date (attached to this Press Release), as well as the anonymised micro-data base for scientific research purposes.

1. Introduction

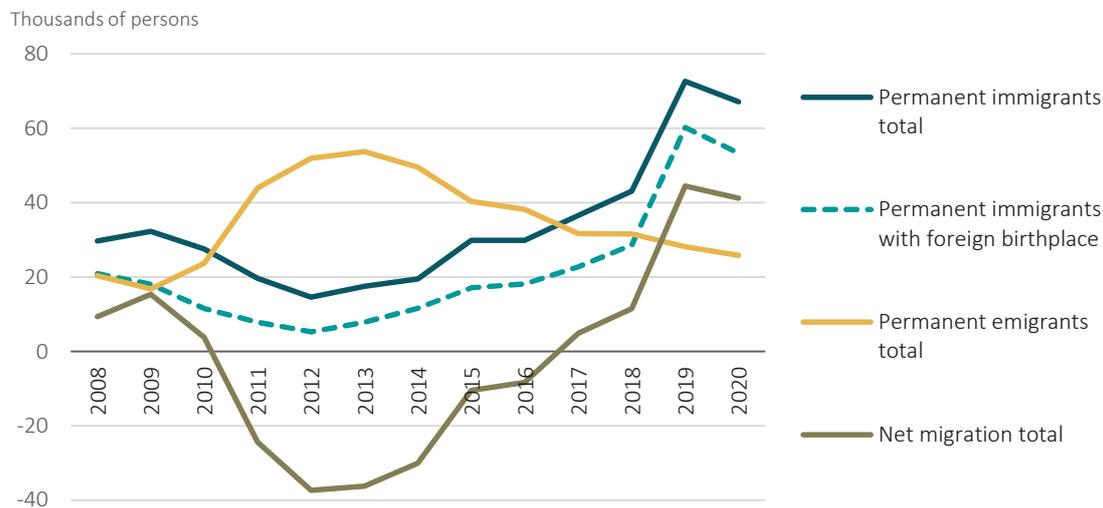
The phenomenon of immigration, in particular the immigration of foreigners, in Portugal is relatively recent. Like other Southern European countries, Portugal was, until the mid-1970s, predominantly a country of emigration. However, following the post-1974 decolonisation process and, later on, the EU accession process in the 1980s and the immigration flows from Eastern European countries in the late 1990s, it became a country where the immigration gained importance. In the last 50 years, Portugal changed its profile, going from a country of strong emigration to a country with periods of significant immigration.

In recent years, the number of immigrants is estimated to have increased, with the majority born outside Portugal.

¹ For more information access the methodological document of LMSM 2021 available at the Statistics Portugal website (only in Portuguese): <https://smi.ine.pt/DocumentacaoMetodologica/Detalhes/1613>.



Figure 1. Evolution of migration flows and net migration (No.), Portugal, 2008-2020



Source: Statistics Portugal, Immigration annual estimates, Emigration annual estimates, and Demographic indicators.

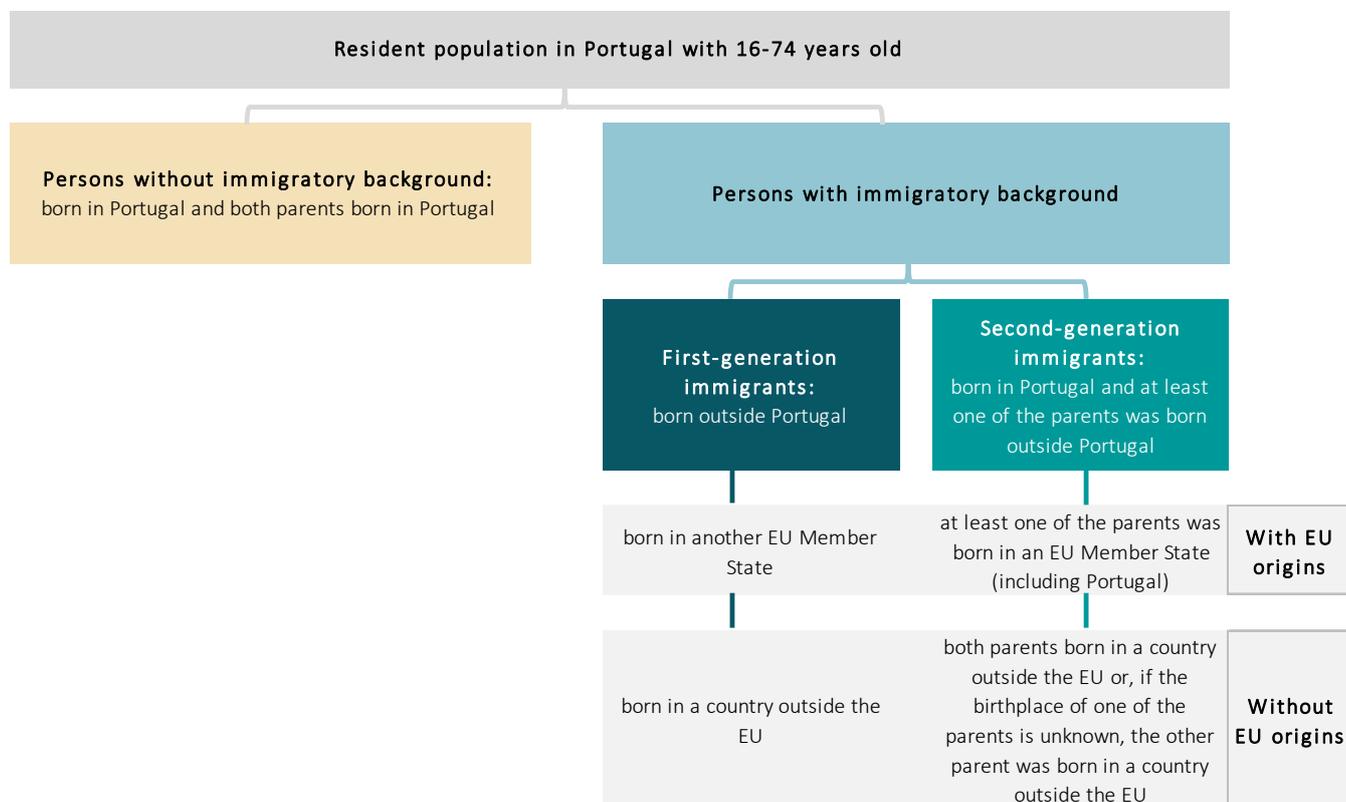
Immigratory background concept

In this analysis on immigrants and descendants, the definition of immigrant is based not on citizenship but on the person's place of birth, a condition that does not change over the years, and because if a person lives in one country, having been born in another, it necessarily implies that, at some point, he or she immigrated to the country where he or she lives. Therefore, based on the combination of the country of birth of the person with the countries of birth of their parents (mother or father), the resident population in Portugal, aged between 16 and 74 years old, was characterised according to the typology of immigratory background (Figure 2), which comprises the following groups:

- **People without immigratory background:** people born in Portugal and with both parents born in Portugal;
- **People with immigratory background:** people born outside Portugal or born in Portugal, but with at least one of the parents born outside Portugal. It includes:
 - **First-generation immigrants:** people born outside of Portugal;
 - **Second-generation immigrants:** people born in Portugal, but with at least one of their parents born outside of Portugal, also referred to as **descendants of immigrants**.



Figure 2: Population according to immigration background typology and EU origins



Note: It is considered a non-classifiable situation when a person is born in Portugal, but the birthplace of both parents (mother or father) is unknown or if the birthplace of one of the parents is unknown and the other parent was born in Portugal.

This Press Release presents the main results of the SMMT 2021 module, complemented with results obtained from the IE – 2021 series. Addressing the size and composition of the immigrant population, its main socio-demographic characteristics, labour market situation, and language skills, it aims to provide an overview of first and second-generation immigrants, aged 16 to 74, residing in Portugal in 2021.

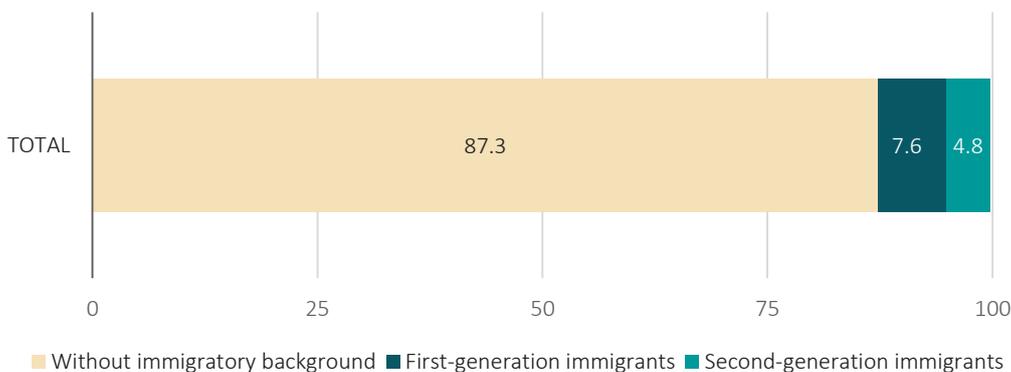
2. Size and origin of first and second-generation immigrants in Portugal

12.4% of the people were first-generation immigrants or descendants of immigrants

In 2021, of the total 7,679.2 thousand people living in Portugal, aged between 16 and 74, 6,703.5 thousand had no immigrant background (87.3%), while 951.4 thousand had an immigrant background (12.4%): 580.6 thousand were born outside Portugal (7.6%) and 370.8 thousand were descendants of immigrants (4.8%).



Figure 3. Resident population in Portugal with 16-74 years old by type of immigration background (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

The origin of the first-generation immigrant population reflects the historical ties with other countries

The pattern of migration can be influenced by several factors, ranging from historical relations between countries, including colonial and linguistic ties, the presence of established communities, EU new entrances and bilateral agreements between countries.

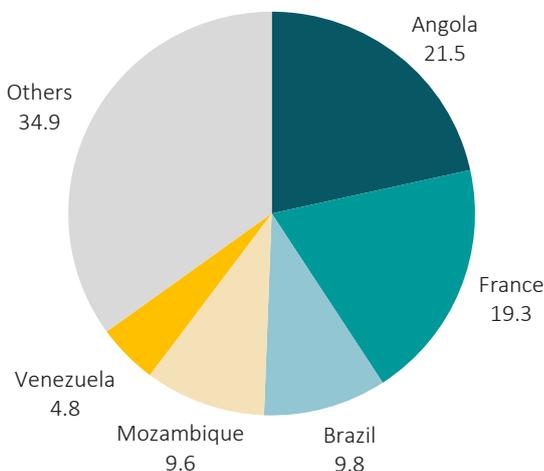
In Portugal, the composition of the first-generation of immigrants reveals the importance of historical ties with other countries: Angola, France, Brazil, Mozambique, and Venezuela were the main countries of birth. It should also be noted that more than a third (36.7%) were born in one of the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP).

In the other hand, 52.2% of the population with an immigrant background had origins in the EU² and 47.8% did not. However, there is a clear difference between first and second-generation immigrants. Most of first-generation immigrants were born outside the EU (69.7%), as is also evident in the main countries of birth, where only one European partner, France, stands out among the main countries. In contrast, the vast majority of descendants of immigrants had origins in the EU (86.6%), because it was in the EU, mostly in Portugal, that at least one parent (mother or father) was born.

² See Figure 2 and concept in the methodological note.

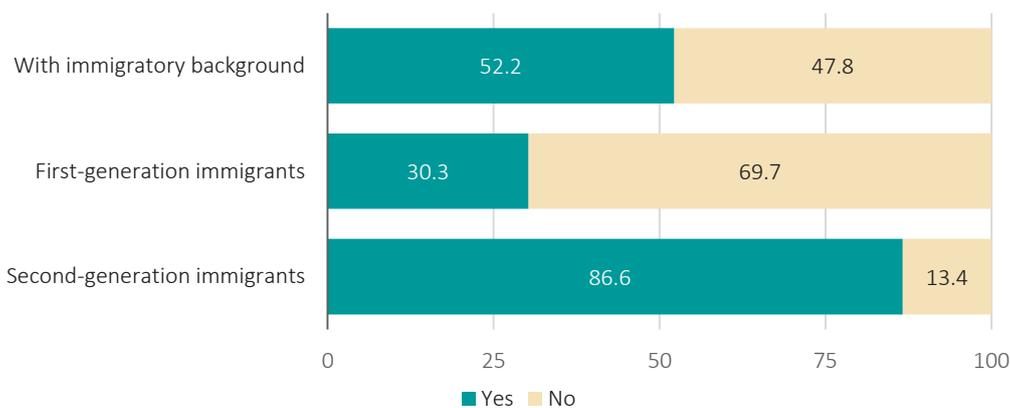


Figure 4. First-generation immigrants aged 16-74 by country of birth (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Figure 5. People with immigratory background aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by European Union origins (EU 27 (from 2020 onwards)) (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

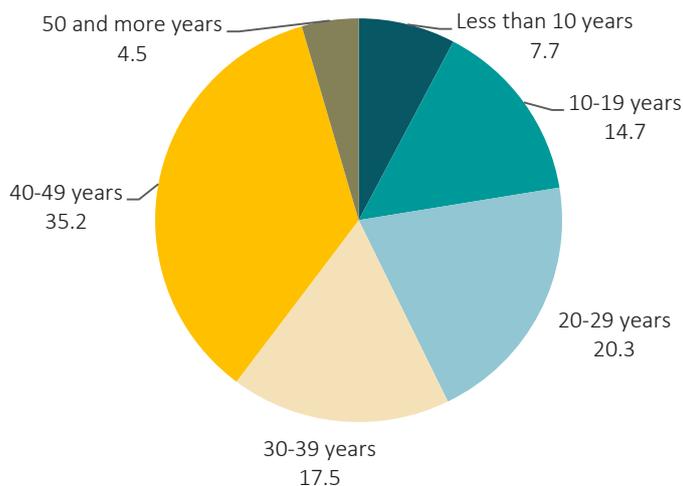
More than a third of first-generation immigrants came to Portugal between 1972 and 1981

Recent immigrants (less than 10 years of residence in Portugal) represented only 7.7% of first-generation immigrants and more than a third came to Portugal about 40-49 years ago (35.2%), which is not unconnected to the independence of the former Portuguese colonies after the 25th of April 1974. This highlights the importance of past migratory flows in the composition of first-generation immigration in Portugal.



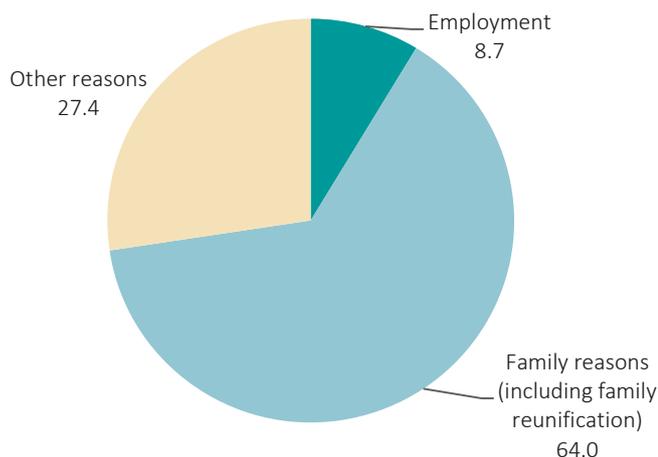
The majority of those who were born abroad indicated family reasons, including family reunification, as the main reason for coming to Portugal (64.0%). *To work* was the reason mentioned by 8.7% of first-generation immigrants.

Figure 6. First-generation immigrants aged 16-74 by size classes of number of years of residence in Portugal (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Figure 7. First-generation immigrants aged 16-74 by main reason for migrating to Portugal (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Note: The “Other reasons” includes “Education or training”, “International protection or asylum”, “Retirement”, and “Other reason”.



3. Socio-demographic characterisation of first and second-generation immigrants

People with an immigrant background younger and more educated

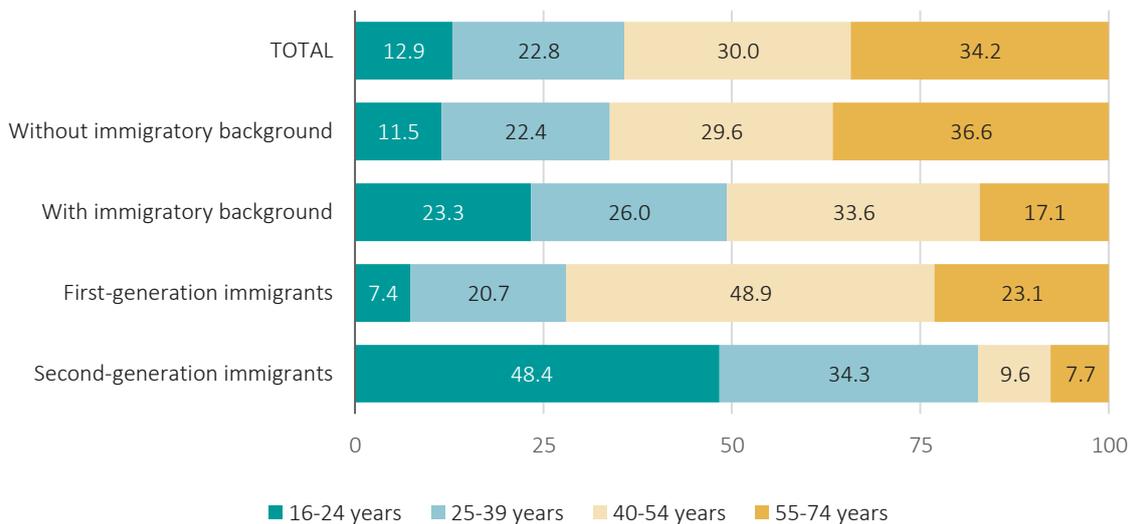
The age distribution of the population aged between 16 and 74 years old residing in Portugal reveals a younger age structure among people with an immigrant background, compared to those without an immigrant background. About half of the people with an immigrant background were aged between 16 and 39 years old (49.3%), while in the group without an immigrant background it was 33.8%. There is also a lower proportion of the highest age group (55-74 years) in the population with an immigrant background (17.1%), when compared to the population without an immigrant background (36.6%). As a result, the average age was 39.3 years in the first group and 46.9 years in the second.

Likewise, the educational profile of the people with an immigrant background was quite different from that of people without an immigrant background: 32.6% had tertiary education, 36.5% had upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, and 30.9% had completed at most the first and second stages of basic education, which compares with 23.8%, 27.5% and 48.7% of people without an immigrant background, respectively.

Among the immigrant population as a whole, a higher proportion of first-generation immigrants with tertiary education (34.4%) exists, but this is due to the greater preponderance of young people between 16 and 24 years old among second-generation immigrants, where the majority remain in the education system.

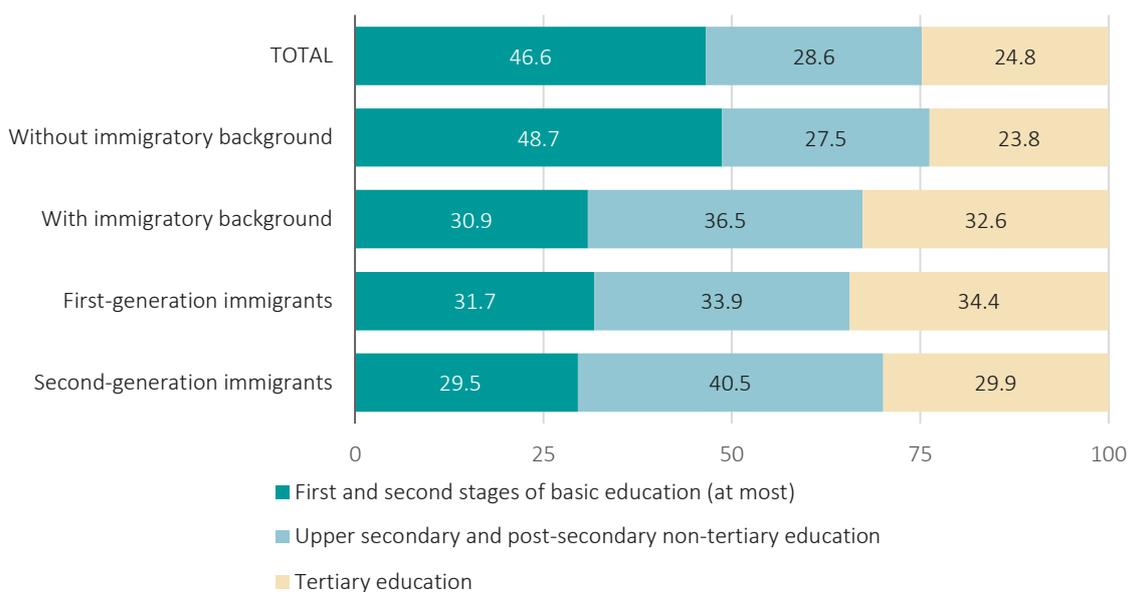
Restricting the age range to between 25 and 64 years, almost half of second-generation immigrants had completed tertiary education (46.7%), compared to 35.7% of first-generation immigrants.

Figure 8. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by age group (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

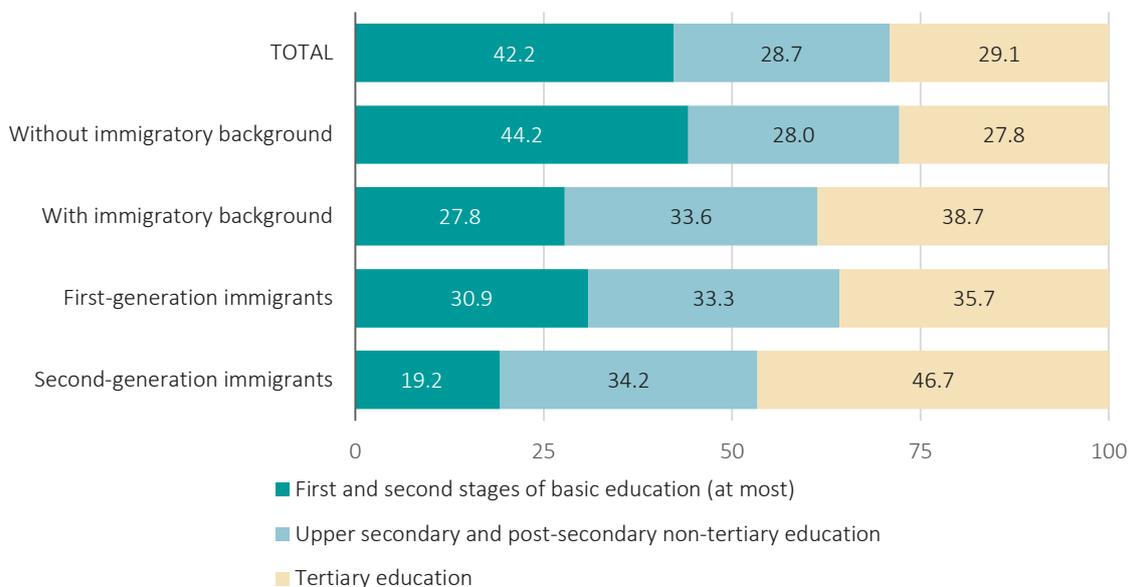
Figure 9. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by the highest completed level of education (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.



Figure 10. Resident population aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by the highest completed level of education (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

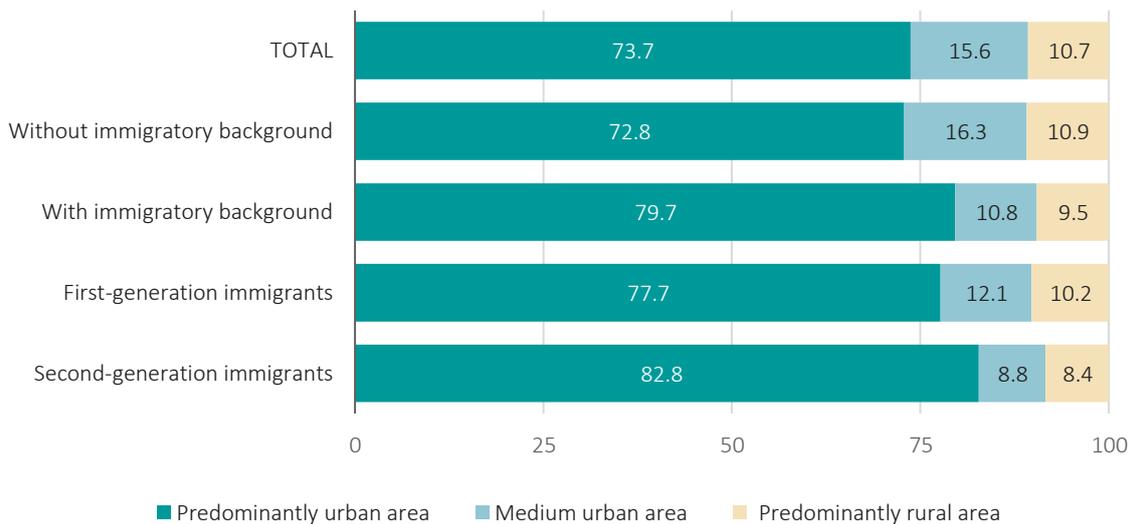
Greater concentration of population with an immigrant background in the predominantly urban areas

There is a higher concentration of people with an immigrant background in predominantly urban areas, compared to the population without an immigrant background: 79.7% and 72.8%, respectively.

The breakdown by NUTS II regions reveals that the population with an immigrant background lived mainly in Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (37.4%), Norte (26.4%) and Centro (21.9%).

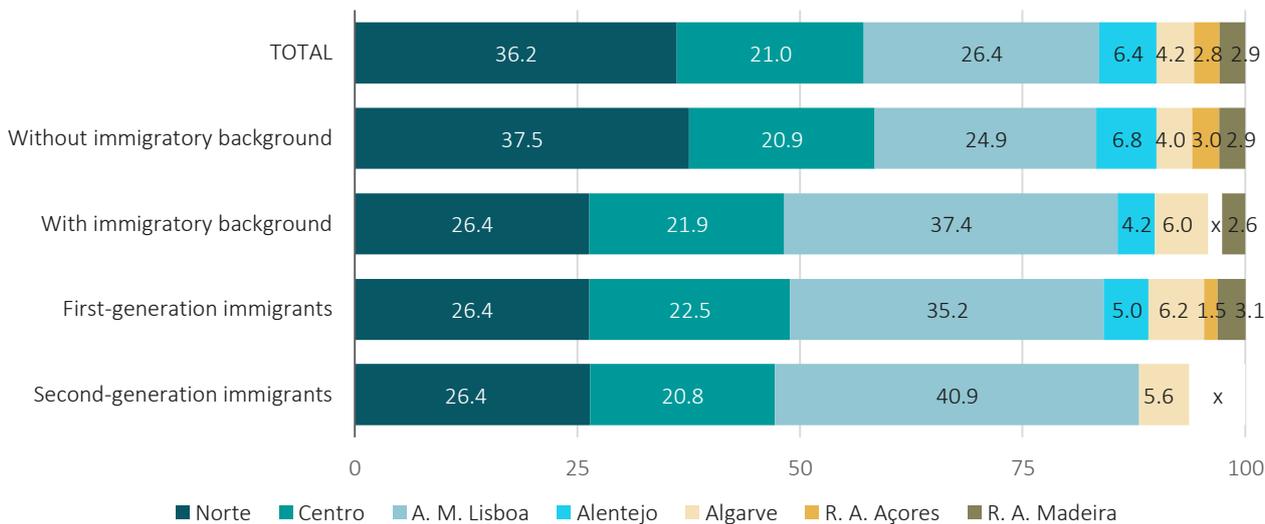
It should be noted that Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve had the highest proportions of people with an immigrant background: 17.5% in each of the regions.

Figure 11. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by urban areas typology (TIPAU 2014) (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Figure 12. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by region of residence (NUTS II 2013) (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module – 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Conventional signs: x Not available.



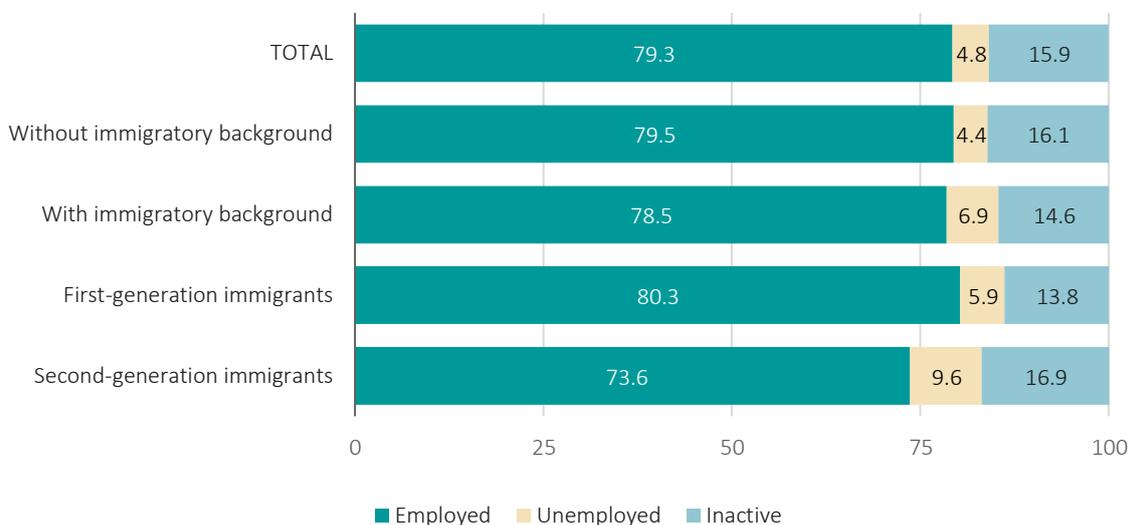
4. The labour market status of first and second-generation immigrants, aged 25 to 64

The second-generation of immigrants, aged 25 to 64, were in a more unfavourable situation in the labour market. To minimise the effects of low labour market participation of younger people due to school attendance and of older people due to retirement or pre-retirement, the analysis of the labour situation focus on people aged 25-64.

In terms of population distribution by the three labour statuses (employment, unemployment, and inactivity), there are no major differences to be noted between people with and without an immigration background. Most of the people with an immigrant background were employed (78.5%, -0.9 p.p. than the population without an immigrant background), 6.9% were unemployed (+2.4 p.p.), and 14.6% were inactive (-1.5 p.p.).

However, it should be noted the lower proportion of employed in the second-generation of immigrants (73.6%; -6.7 p.p. than in the first-generation), in contrast to the higher proportion of unemployed (9.6% vs. 5.9 %) and inactive (16.9% vs. 13.8%).

Figure 13. Resident population aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by activity status (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

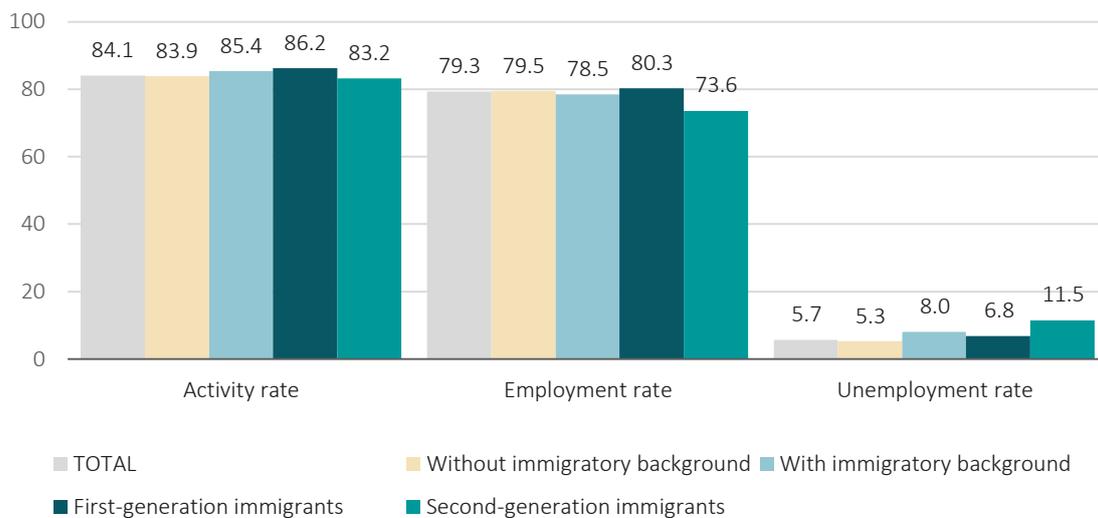
Conventional signs: x Not available.

Also in the activity rate, employment rate and unemployment rate, there are no major differences between the population with immigrant background and the population without an immigrant background, although it should be highlighted that the second-generation of immigrants showed more unfavourable indicators: activity rate of



83.2% (86.2% for the first-generation), employment rate of 73.6% (80.3%) and unemployment rate of 11.5% (6.8%).

Figure 14. Resident population aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by activity rate, employment rate, and unemployment rate (%), Portugal, 2021



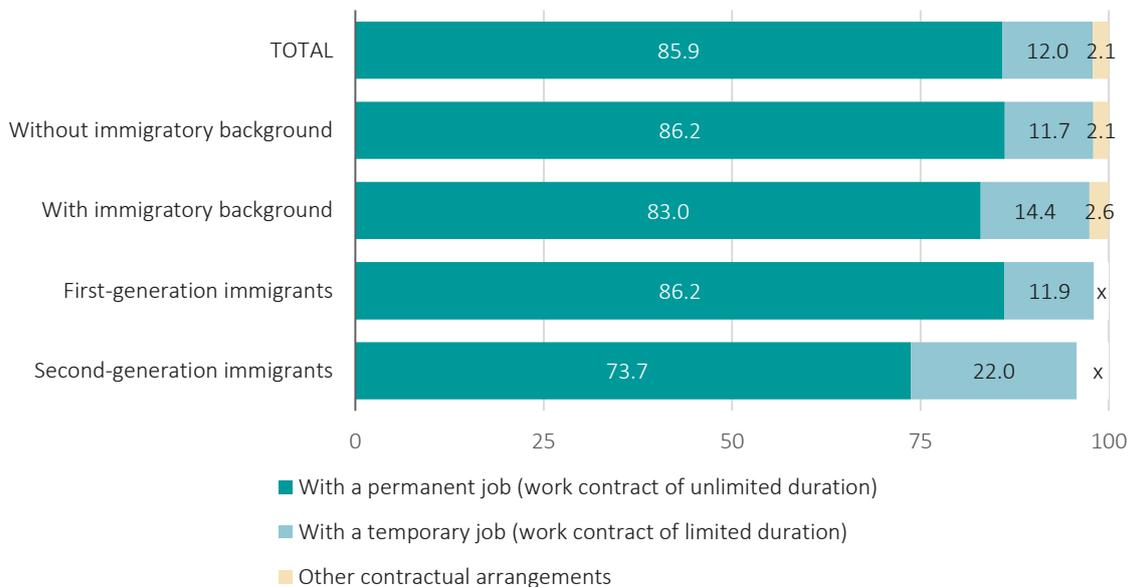
Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

As for the total population aged 25-64, more than 4/5 of the immigrants (first- and second-generation) worked as employees (84.7%).

However, the employment contract differs between the groups under analysis. The people with an immigrant background who worked as employees had a higher proportion of temporary job (work contract of limited duration) and other contractual arrangements (17.0%), when compared with the people without an immigrant background (13.8%), and, in particular, it should be noted the highest proportion in the second-generation of immigrants (26.3%).



Figure 15. Resident and employed population and employees aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by employment contract in the main job (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

Conventional signs: x Not available.

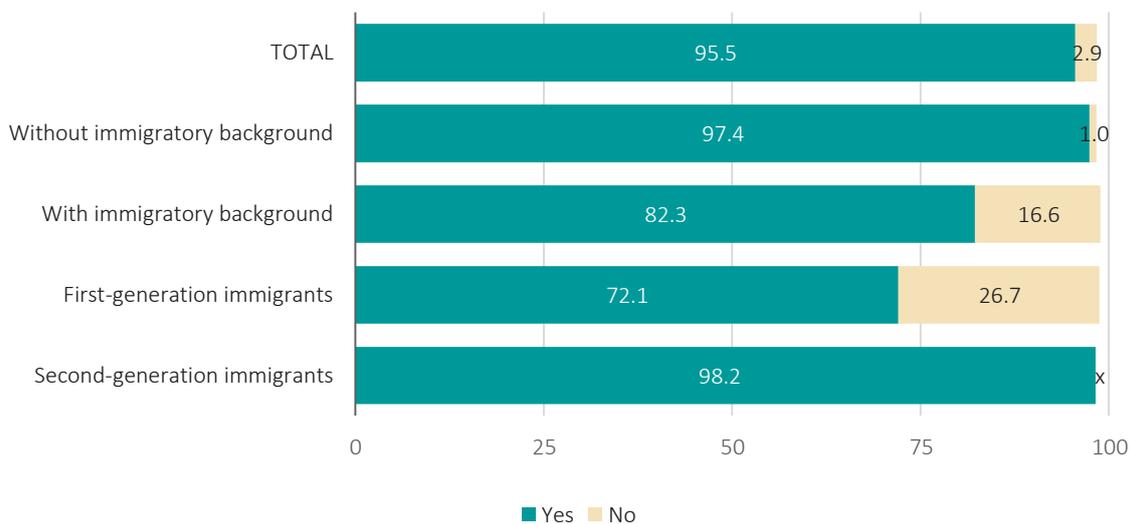
5. Main specific results of the module

Most first-generation immigrants did not complete their schooling in the country of their birth

As expected, almost all people with an immigrant background, aged 16-74, and the descendants of immigrants obtained their highest level of education in the country where they were born, in Portugal. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of first-generation immigrants (72.1%), not being born in Portugal, completed their schooling in Portugal.



Figure 16. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by the highest level of education achieved in Portugal (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

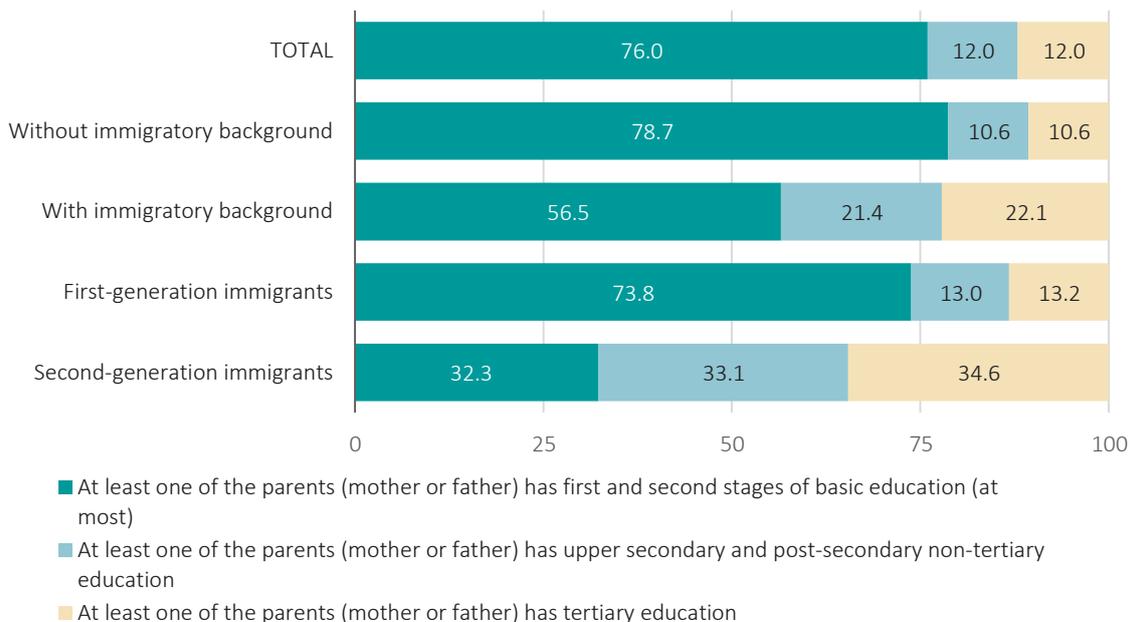
Conventional signs: x Not available.

The parents of people with an immigrant background had a higher education degree, especially among the second-generation of immigrants

As observed for people with an immigrant background, their parents also had a higher degree of education than the parents of people without an immigrant background: 22.1% had tertiary education (10.6% for the people without an immigrant background); 21.4% had upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (10.6%); and 56.5% had completed, at most, the first and second stages of basic education (78.7%).

For the second-generation immigrants, the higher education of the parents is even more clear: 34.6%, 33.1% and 32.3%, respectively, for the three levels of education (13.2%, 13.0% and 73.8%, respectively, for the first-generation immigrants).

Figure 17. Resident population aged 16-74 according to the type of immigration background, by the highest level of education of the parents (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

Conventional signs: x Not available.

Portuguese was the mother tongue of most first-generation immigrants

Concerning language skills, for 70.4% of the first-generation immigrants, Portuguese was their mother tongue, which again highlights the importance of historical ties in the composition of immigration in Portugal³.

The analysis of the evolution of the level of knowledge of the Portuguese language, for those whose mother tongue was not Portuguese (29.6%), shows that language skills have improved over the years. Only 5.9% of first-generation immigrants had an advanced level immediately before coming to Portugal, whereas today (at the time of interview) this proportion is 19.8%.

Most of the employed were satisfied with their job and did not feel discriminated against in their work context

Regardless the type of immigration background, most of employed people aged 25-64 were satisfied with their main job. It should also be noted that only the descendants of immigrants, despite the highest proportion of people very satisfied with their main job (23.1%), were the ones who registered the lowest proportion of satisfied

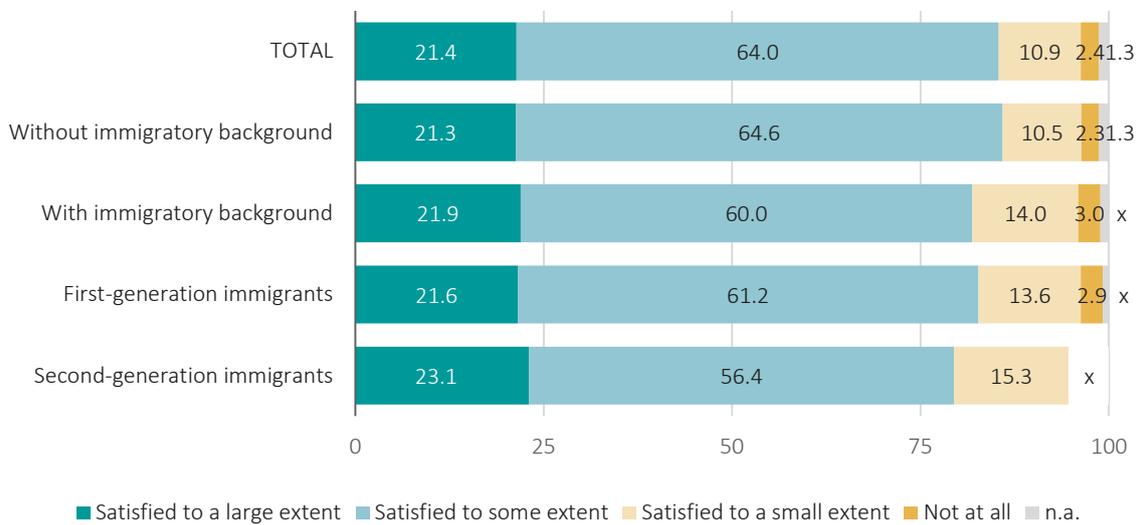
³ Given that the second-generation immigrants was born in Portugal, they were not inquired about the language skills.



people (56.4%), that is, the set of positive opinions reached a lower proportion (79.5%) than in the other groups under analysis.

Regarding the feeling of discrimination in the work context, the vast majority of employed persons indicated that they had not felt discriminated against in their job. Nevertheless, in all types of immigration backgrounds, around 10% indicated that they had been treated unfavourably compared to other people; this proportion is slightly higher for first-generation immigrants (11.3%).

Figure 18. Resident and employed population aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by job satisfaction in the current main job (%), Portugal, 2021

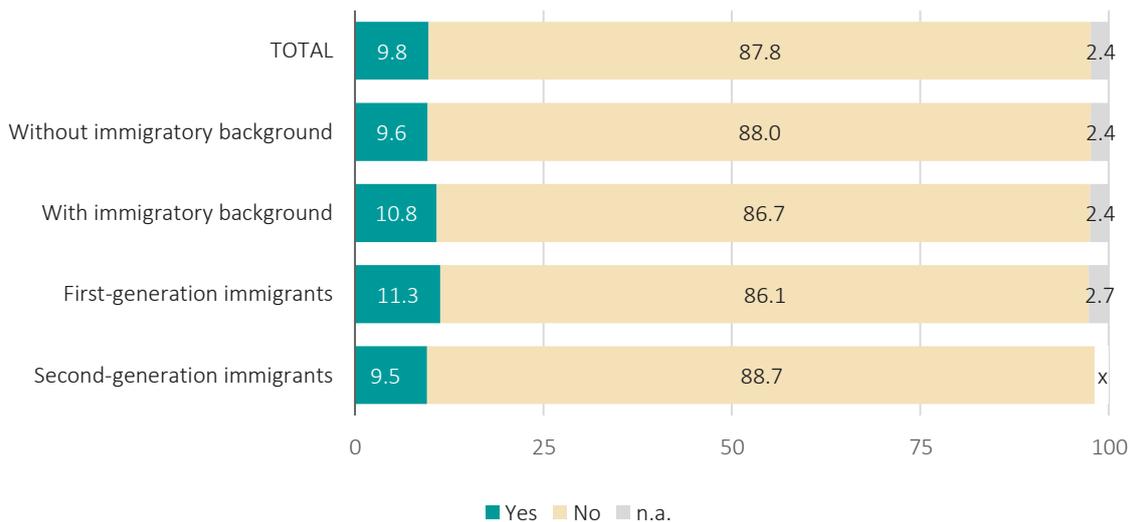


Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

Conventional signs: x Not available.



Figure 19. Resident and employed population aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by the feeling of being discriminated in the current job (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 “Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants”.

Conventional signs: x Not available.

Around 30% of first-generation immigrants indicated that their current job requires fewer skills compared to the one they had before coming to Portugal

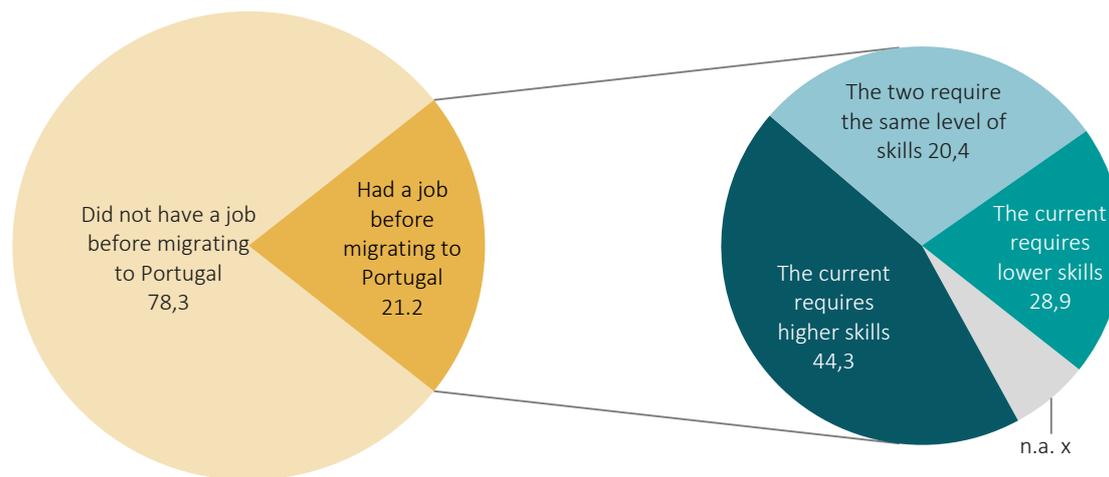
The majority of employed first-generation immigrants, aged 25-64, did not have a job before coming to Portugal (78.3%), because most of them arrived in Portugal still young, according to the results covering the years of residence in Portugal⁴.

Considering skills as all the knowledge, abilities and experience acquired in the working, educational, or training context, among employed first-generation immigrants who had a job before coming to Portugal: 44.3% indicated that their current job requires more skills than the one they had before coming to Portugal, 20.4% that both require the same level of skills, and 28.9% that the current one requires fewer skills.

⁴ Given that the second-generation immigrants was born in Portugal, they were not inquired about the existence of a job before coming to Portugal.



Figure 20 .First-generation immigrants employed aged 25-64 according to the type of immigration background, by equivalence of skills between the current job and the job before migrating to Portugal (self-assessment) (%), Portugal, 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal, Labour force survey regular module - 2021 "Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants".

Note: In case of several migrations to Portugal, refers to the latest migration to Portugal.

Conventional signs: x Not available.



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The main purpose of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is to characterise the population in terms of the labour market. It is a quarterly sample survey, addressed to residents living in family dwellings in the national territory, aiming at making 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 interviews. Until the first fortnight of March 2020, the data were collected 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. Following the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by the competent authorities, Statistics Portugal has decided, as of that date and until further notice, to suspend the face-to-face collection mode, replacing it exclusively with the telephone interview one.

REGULAR MODULE “LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS”

The regular module of the Labour Force Survey - series 2021 (LFS - series 2021) *Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants* (LMSM 2021) is part of the programme of regular modules set in the scope of the implementation of the Integrated European Social Statistics Framework Regulation, with effect from 2021. The SMMT 2021 is the first module in the labour force domain to be surveyed every eight years (regular module).

The SMMT module was carried out together with the Labour Force Survey and the target population is the population aged between 16 and 74 residing on the national territory.

The data collection took place along the year in 2021, so the results may reflect the possible effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigration patterns.

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

Due to rounding and/or the existence of situations not classifiable in the different dimensions, the totals in the figures do not always match the sum of parts.

For more detailed information concerning the methodology used, access the methodological document of this statistical operation available at the Statistics Portugal website (only in Portuguese):

<https://smi.ine.pt/DocumentacaoMetodologica/Detalhes/1613>.



Attached to this Press Release, an Excel file with a set of result tables is also published. An anonymized microdata base is also available to accredited researchers for scientific research purposes.

MAIN CONCEPTS

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

Immigration background: This typology is defined from the combination of the person's country of birth and the countries of birth of the respective parents (mother or father):

- People without immigratory background: all those born in Portugal and with both parents born in Portugal;
- People with immigratory background: all those born outside Portugal, or people born in Portugal, but with at least one of the parents born outside Portugal. This group is further divided into:
 - First-generation immigrants: people born outside Portugal;
 - Second-generation immigrants or descendants of immigrants: people born in Portugal, but with at least one of the parents born outside Portugal.

Note: It is considered a non-classifiable situation when people were born in Portugal but is unknown the birthplace of both parents (mother or father) or is unknown the birthplace of one of the parents and the other parent was born in Portugal.

Labour force status: The status of an individual concerning his/her economic activity during the reference period, liable of being considered active or inactive.

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 goods (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.



European Union (EU) origins:

- For first-generation immigrants the person's country of birth is considered: if the person was born in another EU Member State, he/she have EU origin; if the person was born in a non-EU country, he/she does not have EU origin;
- For second-generation immigrants the countries of birth of the respective parents (mother or father) are considered: if at least one of the parents was born in a Member State of the EU (including Portugal), the person has EU origins; if both parents were born in a country outside the EU or if the nationality of one parent is unknown and the other parent was born in a country outside the EU, the person does not have EU origins.

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.

Place of birth: The place where a person was born or the mother's usual place of residence on the date of birth. For certain statistical purposes, the mother's usual place of residence on the date of birth is preferred.

Level of education: the highest level of education that has been completed, or for which equivalence has been obtained, and which gives a certificate or diploma.

Labour force: Population formed by all active persons.

Activity rate of the working-age population: Rate that defines the ratio between the labour force and the working-age population.

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

Note: For LMSM results, the rate was computed for the age groups 16-74 years old and 25-64 years old using the ratio between the labour force and the working-age population of the respective age groups.

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

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

Note: For LMSM results, the rate was computed for the age groups 16-74 years old and 25-64 years old using the ratio between the unemployed population and the labour force of the respective age groups.

Employment rate: Rate that defines the ratio between the employed population and the working-age population.

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

Note: For LMSM results, the rate was computed for the age groups 16-74 years old and 25-64 years old using the ratio between the employed population and the working-age population of the respective age groups.



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

press release

DIÍSTAQUE

ABBREVIATIONS

LFS - series 2021: Labour Force Survey - series 2021

No.: Number

NR/NS: No answer / Don't know

NUTS: Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

pp: Percentage points

PALOP: Portuguese-speaking African countries

LMSM: Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants

TIPAU: Urban areas typology

EU: European Union