

# Long-term unemployment rate

## Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

### Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

Eurostat

Eurostat Statistics, REGIO, General Statistics of the New Cronos Database. See also: Regions; Statistical Yearbook 2003, European Communities 2003

L-2920 Luxembourg

[http://www.eu-datashop.de/datenba/EN/allgem/infoda\\_1.htm](http://www.eu-datashop.de/datenba/EN/allgem/infoda_1.htm)

<http://europa.eu.int/eurostat>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: individual

Reporting level: NUTS1 to NUTS3

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1985 to 2002

Availability by country:

- 1987 - 2002: Austria
- 1987 - 2002: Belgium
- 1987 - 2002: Germany
- 1987 - 2002: Denmark
- 1987 - 2002: Spain
- 1987 - 2002: EU-15-avg
- 1987 - 2002: Finland
- 1987 - 2002: France
- 1987 - 2002: Ireland
- 1987 - 2002: Italy
- 1987 - 2002: Luxembourg
- 1987 - 1990: Netherlands
- 1987 - 2002: Portugal
- 1987 - 2002: Sweden
- 1987 - 2002: United Kingdom
- 1990 - 2002: Greece

The indicator:

Total long term unemployed (over 12 months) as a percentage of active population aged 15-64.

### Description

Unemployment rates reflect the situation and development of the labour market. They also depicts the general economic situation in a country or region.

### How is it measured?

Unemployed persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work but available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work . This is divided by the total active population which is the total number of employed and unemployed population. The duration of employment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held. Where this duration is equal or exceeds 12 months we speak of long-term unemployment.

### What are the advantages of the indicator?

Easy self-definition which is independent of registration at the Labour Office.

### What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

ILO / LFS / Eurostat definitions do not always coincide with national definitions

### What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Relevant for social, economic, labour market and regional policy. One of the Laeken indicators of the European social policy agenda

### The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Ageing and the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migration and seasonal mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flexibilisation of the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flexibility in working hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growth of transport demand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>