

Unemployment rate at regional level

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

Eurostat

L-2920 Luxembourg

http://www.eu-datashop.de/datenba/EN/allgem/infoda_1.htm

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

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Individual

Reporting level: national/regional

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1983 to 2002

Availability by country:

1983 - 2002: EU-25

The indicator:

Number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force

Description

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

How is it measured?

The rate is calculated by dividing the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed or unemployed.

Number of people unemployed comprise persons aged 15 to 74 years who were: A. without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work in paid employment or self-employment; B. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of 2 weeks following the reference week; C. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the 4 week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment

What are the advantages of the indicator?

Unemployment often varies significantly at the regional level. Thus it is important to have unemployment rates disaggregated as much as possible.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

ILO / Eurostat definitions of unemployment do not always coincide with national definitions

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Relevant indicator for social, economic, and regional policy

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