

Unemployment rate national level

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

Eurostat

Structural Indicators

L-2920 Luxembourg

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/dashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=1-structur-EN&mode=download>

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

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Percentage

Reporting level: National; NUTS 3

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1993 to 2002

Availability by country:

1983 - 2002: EU-15+AC

1983 - 2002: EU-15-avg

1993 - 2002: EU-15+AC

1993 - 2002: EU-15+AC-avg

1993 - 2002: EU-15-avg

1994 - 2002: EU-15+AC-avg

The indicator:

Number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force

Description

Unemployment rates are a good indicator to see the number of economically inactive people. It also depicts 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.

The 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 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: