

**Documentation of statistics for  
Long Term Unemployed Persons 2014**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of producing the long-term unemployment is to expose the structure and development of this type of unemployment.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistic shows the persons, who are long-term unemployed due to administrative data. The statistic includes the persons who are unemployed, that are estimated to fulfil ILO's definition of long-term unemployment. According to this definition a person should be unemployed for at least 12 consecutive months.

The statistic contains the number of long-term unemployed persons together with long-term unemployment rates in proportion to the work force (16-64 year) both in actual and seasonal adjusted figures. The actual figures are divided into municipal address, gender and agegroup, while the seasonal adjusted data is divided into part of the country, gender and age.

### 2.1 Data description

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The statistic contains the number of long-term unemployed persons together with long-term unemployment rates in proportion to the work force (16-64 year) both in actual and seasonal adjusted figures. The actual figures are divided into municipal address, gender and agegroup, while the seasonal adjusted data is divided into part of the country, gender and age. As the sum of the season adjusted long-term unemployment for the series containing part of the country and the official total can differ, the series containing part of the country is adjusted to the official total

### 2.2 Classification system

Long-term unemployment is distributed on part of country, which is a classification of Statistics Denmark. [Part of country](#)

### 2.3 Sector coverage

The Statistic covers the whole country.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

**Gross unemployment:** Gross unemployment contains persons who receive unemployment benefits and persons who receive cash benefits and are ready to work.

**Member of an unemployment fund:** Member of a Danish unemployment fund exclusive recipients of early retirement.

**Social assistance etc.:** Consists of the benefits social assistance, education allowance and integration benefits.

**Long-term unemployment:** The statistics include persons who are gross unemployed and meet the ILO definition of long-term unemployment. According to this definition a person should be unemployed for at least 52 consecutive weeks (1 year). Furthermore, persons who temporarily leave the gross unemployment statistics are included in the concept of long-term unemployment. A temporary period of absence has a maximum duration of 28 days and the person may not at the same time have more than 10 hours of employment.

**Unemployment spells:** The concept covers all durations of unemployment spells. This statistics covers durations of unemployment spells of minimum 26 weeks (0,5 year), 39 weeks (0,75 year), 52 weeks (1 year), 78 weeks (1,5 years), 104 weeks (2 years), 130 weeks (2,5 years) and 156 weeks (3 years).

## 2.5 Statistical unit

The unit in the long-term unemployment statistic is persons.

## 2.6 Statistical population

The official long term unemployment covers a population of persons who has been gross unemployed for at least 52 weeks ( $\approx 1$  year) on the basis of administrative data. The statistics also covers longer and shorter durations of unemployment spells. The population in these figures varies from gross unemployment spells in minimum 26, 39, 52, 78, 104, 130 and 156 weeks.

## 2.7 Reference area

The statistic covers all long-term unemployed persons in Denmark.

## 2.8 Time coverage

The statistic covers the period from February 2009 and forward.

## 2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

## 2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement is persons. But is also given in percent of the labour force.

### **2.11 Reference period**

The reference of time is the last day in the period of social allowance. The long-term unemployed persons are the persons, who have been unemployed in view of the last day in the period of social allowance and the last 365 days. Furthermore it is analyzed if a person is unemployed the previous 28 days before the period of reference and the 28 days after.

### **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

The statistic is published quarterly containing the last three months.

### **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

There is no rules regarding collection of data. The statistic has been made out of registers, which have already been made for other statistics.

### **2.14 Cost and burden**

The statistic is register based. Therefore there is no direct burden of reporting. The data is collected by the Labour Ministry for the register of public benefits. The employment register is based on income information reported to the Income Register of the Danish Tax Authorities (eIncome).

### **2.15 Comment**

For further information contact Statistics Denmark.

## **3 Statistical processing**

The statistic of long-time unemployment is made out of the register of public benefits, which covers all persons receiving public benefits in the age of 16-64 years from 2007 and forward. Furthermore the register of employment, which covers employed persons in firms registered in Denmark

Data for the registers of persons receiving public benefits and employment are collected every quarter.

The data is adapted in a SAS - program, which is programmed according to the criteria of the definition of long-term unemployment.

Beyond season adjustment of the series is not adjusted.

The long-term unemployment statistic is seasonal adjusted, so it is possible to compare the development directly from one month to another.

### **3.1 Source data**

The statistic of long-time unemployment is made out of the register of public benefits, which covers all persons receiving public benefits in the age of 16-64 years from 2007 and forward. Furthermore the register of employment, which covers employed persons in firms registered in Denmark.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Data for the registers of persons receiving public benefits and employment are collected every quarter.

### **3.3 Data collection**

The information of the unemployment statistic comes from Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment, Register for Labour Market Statistic (RAM) and the number of persons receiving social benefits and the inspection categorization. The Ministry of Employment is responsible for the collection of data. The source of the Employment statistics is the eIncome Register of Statistics Denmark combined with data from the Business Register and the Population Register of Statistics Denmark. The eIncome Register of Statistics Denmark is based on income information reported to the Income Register of the Danish Tax Authorities (eIncome).

### **3.4 Data validation**

The level and the development of the statistic is compared with the register based unemployment statistic for validating the data. Furthermore the statistic is re-created for the last three month on the updated data to see if there have been larger revisions.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

The data is adapted in a SAS - program, which is programmed according to the criteria of the definition of long-term unemployment. Furthermore it is notable that beyond analyzing if a person is long-term unemployed for the last 365 days, the previous and the following 28 days around the reference period is investigated for gross unemployment. This condition is due to persons who leaves the gross unemployment in either the beginning or end of the reference period can be part of a "Temporary period of absence from gross unemployment", which is only discovered by looking in the period beyond the reference period.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Beyond season adjustment of the series is not adjusted. For further description about the seasonal adjustment see the section " Season Adjustment".

## **4 Relevance**

Users: Ministry ( primary the Ministry of employment), municipality, organisations, education institutions, research institutions, the press and private persons).

The statistic is quite new and there is not collected any knowledge about the user satisfaction.

### **4.1 User Needs**

Users: Ministry ( primary the Ministry of employment), municipality, organisations, education institutions, research institutions, the press and private persons). Some have asked for the figures distributed on unemployment benefits and social assistance, but as a long-term unemployed person in the period may have been either way, this distribution is problematic.

## **4.2 User Satisfaction**

The statistic is quite new and there is not collected any knowledge about the user satisfaction. The statistic has not so far been so much interest in the media.

## **4.3 Data completeness rate**

100 percent.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The statistic measures the number of long-term unemployed persons according to administrative registers and is based on a full sample. The statistic is precise according to the written description of long-term unemployment.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The statistic is precise according to the written description of long-term unemployment. and is based on a full sample.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

The sample error is zero, as it is a full sample.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

There is no systematic error, as it is a full sample.

### **5.4 Quality management**

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

### **5.5 Quality assurance**

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

## **5.6 Quality assessment**

In general the quality of the statistic is valued to be high, however some reservations are need to be mentioned. The number of long-term unemployed are made out of two different statistics; the unemployment statistic and the employment statistic. These registers are not mutual co-ordinated, which may have some effect on the quality of the statistic. However in the definition this fact has been taken into consideration. Furthermore the statistic measures people that are long-term unemployed according to the administrative registers. This fact means that the statistic could be influenced by institutional changes, e.g. the shortening of the unemployment benefit period from four to two years.

## **5.7 Data revision - policy**

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

## **5.8 Data revision practice**

The statistic has not been revised.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistic is published quarterly and is published 4.5 month after the end of the reference period.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

4.5 month for final figures. No provisional numbers.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

The punctuality is high.

## **7 Comparability**

The statistic is comparable from one month to another from February 2009 and forward. To compare long-term unemployment between countries the long-term unemployment based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) should be used.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

For comparison on long-term unemployment on an international scale the long-term unemployment based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) should be used. LFS is a survey based statistic, but uses the same definition in the matter of when a person is categorized as being long-term unemployed. In general the level of long-term unemployed persons will be on a higher level than in the register based. E.g. the LFS contains students, and persons who is not long-term unemployed according to the administrative registers.

## **7.2 Comparability over time**

The long-term unemployment is full comparable since February 2009.

## **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The long-term unemployment statistic from Statistic Denmark varies from other organisations way of making a long-term unemployment statistic. E.g. the Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment a definition where a person is long-term unemployed when he/she has been gross unemployed for the last 12 month, together with that the person should be gross unemployed for the last week of the reference period and other organisations have related definitions.

## **7.4 Coherence - internal**

The season adjustment is calculated indirectly, which makes consistency between the season totals and its indirect parts. As the sum of the seasonal adjusted long-term unemployment for the country parts can differ from the official sum, which is the indirect sum of gender\*age, the series of the country parts is adjusted to the official sum.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

The Statistic is so far published in a monthly news article, *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistisk*, all the figures are available at [Statistikbanken](#) back to february 2009.

### **8.1 Release calendar**

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### **8.2 Release calendar access**

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### **8.3 User access**

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

### **8.4 News release**

[Langtidsledighed - Nyt](#)

### **8.5 Publications**

Not relevant for this statistic.



## **8.6 On-line database**

[Statistikbanken](#)

## **8.7 Micro-data access**

Not available for this statistic.

## **8.8 Other**

No other access.

## **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

No special effort is made due to the discretion issue.

## **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

No special effort is made due to the discretion issue.

## **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

No other accessible documentation.

## **8.12 Quality documentation**

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## **9 Contact**

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Labour Market. The person responsible is Jesper Grunnet-Lauridsen, tel.: +45 3917 3458, mail: [jgl@dst.dk](mailto:jgl@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

Labour Market

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Responsible for the statistics

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