

## Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>8.5.b Long-term unemployment as a percentage of the total unemployment (LFS)</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth
<b>Priority</b>	Work activation of young people, women, persons aged 50+ , long-term unemployed as well as persons with disabilities
<b>Definition</b>	Ratio of unemployed people aged 20-64 looking for work for more than 12 months (13 months or more) in the total number of unemployed in the same age group.
<b>Unit</b>	percent [%]
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p>Data comes from a sample survey: Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey is conducted on a quarterly basis, using continuous observation (movable survey week) what allows presenting the situation on the labour market during a whole quarter. The survey covers persons aged 15-89 who are members of households in dwellings selected on a random basis. Outside the scope of the survey are members of households staying (the total duration of actual and planned stay is taken into account) 12 months or more abroad and in collective households (such as staff hotels, dormitories, boarding schools, nursing homes, etc.) and homeless people.</p> <p>In the context of economic activity - work is the main criterion in dividing the population, i.e. performing, holding or seeking work. According to the international standards, the three main categories are distinguished: employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons. The employed, unemployed are the economically active population.</p> <p><b>Unemployed according to LFS</b> are persons aged 15-74 who simultaneously fulfil three conditions:</p> <p>Persons who were not seeking work because they had already found a job, were only waiting to start work within the period no longer than 3 months, and were available for this job are also included in the category of the unemployed.</p> <p>The LFS results allow the unemployed to be classified into one of four categories:</p> <p><b>unemployed who lost their jobs</b>, i.e., those who left their last job not on their own initiative and immediately (i.e., within three months) began looking for work,</p> <p><b>unemployed who quit their jobs</b>, i.e., those who left their jobs on their own initiative and immediately began looking for work,</p> <p><b>unemployed who return to work after a break</b> during which they did not look for work for a minimum of three months,</p> <p><b>unemployed who have never worked</b> and are looking for their first ever job.</p> <p><b>Long-term unemployed</b> - according to the national definition, these are unemployed people looking for a job for 13 months or more; while according to the definition used by Eurostat, these are unemployed people looking for a job for 12 months or more.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2010

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<b>Notes</b>	<p>From 2023 onwards, data on Poland's resident population living in dwellings, derived from balance sheets compiled on the basis of Census 2021 results, were used to generalise the LFS results to the general population. Data for 2021-2022 were compiled according to the new basis of generalisation. Due to the changes introduced, the LFS results are not fully comparable with the survey results for the years prior to 2021.</p> <p>In addition, the lack of comparability of the data time series is also affected by methodological changes introduced to the LFS from Q1 2021. Data for 2010-2020 have been recalculated and presented taking into account the new methodology. These recalculations do not take into account the change in the basis for generalising data to balances based on the Census 2021.</p>
<b>Data updated on</b>	30-07-2024
<b>Metadata updated on</b>	30-07-2024