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Long-term unemployment in Morocco: Profils and determinants

Author: Mr Oussama RIDA

Coauthors: kamel Gaanoun, naima Labroude

Brief Description

Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed for more than 12 months.

And it is one of the ILO's indicators (KILM11).

During the last two decades, long-term unemployment has exceeded 60% in Morocco.

It is therefore a mass phenomenon with harmful consequences.

What is the distribution of long-term unemployment? What are the most vulnerable profiles?

Abstract

There is a concern among governments about reducing unemployment because this is a sign of a dysfunctional labor market. Thus, it adversely impacts the individual and social welfare of the population by reducing their purchasing power. In general, the longer an unemployment period lasts, the more severe its consequences will be. Therefore, giving priority to long-term unemployment is imperative, since it weakens individuals physically and psychologically and reduces their chances of finding a job. Long-term unemployment refers to unemployment for one year or more. It represents about 70% of the total unemployment in Morocco.

This article aims to identify, for Morocco, the profiles of individuals who are most likely to become long-term unemployed. This analysis, based on the Labor Force Survey, uses micro-data about the unemployed in Morocco in 2019. Logistic regression was used to determine the likelihood of long-term unemployment (vs. short-term unemployment). Main empirical findings indicate that urban unemployed, women and older people have a higher risk of long-term unemployment. Having a higher education also increases the risk, whereas being married decreases its incidence.