

April 2002

Euro-zone unemployment up to 8.3%

EU15 up to 7.6 %

Euro-zone¹ seasonally-adjusted unemployment² rose to 8.3% in April 2002 from 8.2% in March³, Eurostat - Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg - reports today. It was 8.0% in April 2001.

The EU15 unemployment rate was 7.6% in April compared to 7.5% in March³. It was 7.4% in April 2001.

Euro-zone and EU15 unemployment rates published in the previous release³, have been revised mainly as a result of changes in the Spanish series. These changes are due to the implementation of a more precise definition of unemployment in Spain. More information on revisions in Spain and other Member States are given in annex.

In April 2002, lowest rates were registered in Luxembourg (2.2%), the Netherlands (2.7% in March), Austria (4.0%), Denmark (4.1% in March), Portugal and Ireland (4.4% each). Spain's 11.3% remained the EU's highest rate.

In the last twelve months, Ireland (3.7% to 4.4%), Austria (3.4% to 4.0%), Luxembourg (2.0% to 2.2%) and Portugal (4.0% to 4.4%) recorded the most important relative increases. Denmark's rate on the other hand, fell from 4.4% (in March 2001) to 4.1% (in March 2002).

In April 2002 compared to April 2001, the unemployment rate for males in the euro-zone grew from 6.7% to 7.0%, and the female unemployment rate rose from 9.8% to 10.0%. In the EU15 the unemployment rate for males grew from 6.4% in April 2001 to 6.6% in April 2002. Over the same period the female rate increased from 8.7% to 8.8%.

In April 2002, the unemployment rate for under-25s was 16.6% in the euro-zone and 15.4% in the EU15. This compares to 16.0% and 14.9% respectively a year earlier. In April 2002, it ranged from 6.3% in the Netherlands (in March) to 22.3% in Spain.

In April, the US unemployment rate was 6.1% and the Japanese rate was 5.2%.

Eurostat estimates that, in April 2002, 11.5 million men and women were unemployed in the euro-zone and 13.3 million in the EU15. These are seasonally-adjusted figures in line with ILO criteria.

Unemployment rates (%) in March and April 2002 in ascending order

	April	March		April	March
EU15	7.6	7.5	Portugal	4.4	4.4
Euro-zone	8.3	8.2	Sweden	5.3	5.3
Luxembourg	2.2	2.2	Belgium	6.8	6.8
Netherlands	:	2.7	Germany	8.1	8.1
Austria	4.0	4.0	Finland	9.1	9.1

Denmark	:	4.1	France	9.2	9.1
Ireland	4.4	4.4	Spain	11.3	11.3

Source: Eurostat : Data not available

REMARKS

1. Euro-zone: Belgium, Germany, Greece (from January 2001), Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Euro-zone data up to end 2000 cover the eleven Member States; with Greece's entry into the euro-zone from the beginning of 2001, they cover the twelve Member States.
2. Unemployed people according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) criteria are those aged 15 and over who:
 - are without work
 - are available to start work within the next two weeks
 - and have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks.

The monthly unemployment rate and numbers of unemployed are estimates based on results of the Community Labour Force Survey (LFS). These results are interpolated/ extrapolated to monthly data using national survey data and national monthly series on registered unemployment. Estimated rates might differ from national unemployment rates due to differences in methods and definitions of unemployment.

3. Revised data. The unemployment rates for March 2002 published in the news release 53/2002 of 30 April 2002, were 8.4% for the euro-zone and 7.6% for the EU15.

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SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (%)

TOTAL

MALES AND FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	8.0	8.7	6.9	4.3	8.0	11.3	11.5	9.5	4.4	10.7	2.4	2.8	3.8	4.0	9.9	6.3	5.5	3.9	4.8
2001.04	7.4	8.0	6.6	4.4	7.8	10.4	10.6	8.6	3.7	9.6	2.0	2.2	3.4	4.0	9.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.8
2001.12	7.4	8.1	6.7	4.2	8.0	10.7	10.8	8.9	4.1	8.9	2.1	2.4	3.9	4.2	9.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.5
2002.01	7.5	8.2	6.7	4.2	8.1	:	11.1	8.9	4.2	8.8	2.1	2.4	4.0	4.3	9.1	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.3
2002.02	7.5	8.2	6.7	4.2	8.1	:	11.2	9.0	4.3	:	2.2	2.5	3.9	4.3	9.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.3
2002.03	7.5	8.2	6.8	4.1	8.1	:	11.3	9.1	4.4	:	2.2	2.7	4.0	4.4	9.1	5.3	:	5.7	5.2
2002.04	7.6	8.3	6.8	:	8.1	:	11.3	9.2	4.4	:	2.2	:	4.0	4.4	9.1	5.3	:	6.1	5.2

MALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	6.9	7.2	5.5	4.0	7.7	7.5	8.0	7.9	4.4	8.2	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	9.3	6.4	6.0	3.8	4.9
2001.04	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.8	7.6	6.9	7.4	6.9	3.8	7.4	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.1	8.5	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.0
2001.12	6.5	6.8	6.2	3.7	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.4	4.3	6.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	8.8	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8
2002.01	6.6	6.9	6.2	3.7	8.0	:	7.7	7.5	4.4	6.8	1.9	1.8	3.5	3.5	8.8	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.4
2002.02	6.6	6.9	6.3	3.7	8.0	:	7.8	7.7	4.5	:	2.0	1.8	3.3	3.5	8.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4
2002.03	6.6	7.0	6.3	3.7	8.0	:	7.9	7.8	4.6	:	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.6	8.8	5.3	:	5.9	5.4
2002.04	6.6	7.0	6.4	:	8.1	:	8.0	7.9	4.6	:	2.0	:	3.4	3.6	8.8	5.4	:	6.1	5.4

FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	9.5	10.7	8.7	4.7	8.4	16.9	16.9	11.5	4.4	14.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.9	10.6	6.2	4.8	4.1	4.6
2001.04	8.7	9.8	7.4	5.1	8.1	15.6	15.5	10.5	3.6	13.1	2.4	2.6	4.1	5.1	9.7	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.5
2001.12	8.6	9.8	7.4	4.8	8.2	15.9	15.7	10.5	3.9	12.2	2.4	3.1	4.5	5.1	9.5	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.1
2002.01	8.7	9.9	7.4	4.7	8.2	:	16.1	10.6	3.9	12.1	2.5	3.1	4.6	5.3	9.5	5.1	4.3	5.4	5.1
2002.02	8.7	10.0	7.4	4.7	8.2	:	16.5	10.6	4.0	:	2.5	3.3	4.7	5.3	9.4	4.9	4.3	5.6	5.2
2002.03	8.7	10.0	7.4	4.6	8.2	:	16.4	10.6	4.1	:	2.5	3.6	4.8	5.3	9.4	5.2	:	5.5	5.1
2002.04	8.8	10.0	7.5	:	8.2	:	16.5	10.7	4.1	:	2.5	:	4.8	5.3	9.4	5.2	:	6.1	4.9

UNDER 25 YEARS

MALES AND FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	15.8	17.0	16.9	6.5	9.2	30.0	22.7	20.2	6.7	31.1	7.1	5.6	5.3	8.7	21.9	13.0	12.7	9.3	:
2001.04	14.9	16.0	17.5	8.7	9.2	28.4	21.6	19.1	6.2	28.6	7.2	4.9	5.5	9.0	19.8	10.8	11.5	10.3	:
2001.12	15.0	16.2	17.9	8.5	9.8	28.1	21.7	20.6	7.5	26.5	8.0	5.8	6.5	10.1	21.0	12.8	12.0	11.9	:
2002.01	15.1	16.3	17.9	8.4	9.9	:	22.0	20.8	7.6	26.2	8.4	5.6	6.5	10.2	21.2	12.3	11.9	11.9	:
2002.02	15.2	16.4	18.0	8.4	10.0	:	22.1	21.1	7.9	:	8.7	5.5	6.5	10.4	21.4	13.0	12.1	11.6	:
2002.03	15.3	16.5	18.2	8.2	10.1	:	22.2	21.3	8.1	:	8.7	6.3	6.6	10.4	21.4	13.1	:	12.5	:
2002.04	15.4	16.6	18.2	:	10.2	:	22.3	21.6	8.1	:	8.9	:	6.8	10.6	21.3	12.1	:	12.3	:

MALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	14.7	15.2	14.3	6.6	10.0	22.5	17.5	18.1	6.2	27.7	6.1	5.4	4.8	6.5	20.6	11.9	13.9	9.7	:
2001.04	13.9	14.3	16.3	7.8	10.0	21.4	16.6	17.0	6.4	25.3	8.0	4.6	4.8	6.8	18.6	10.4	12.7	10.9	:
2001.12	14.3	14.9	17.1	7.6	10.9	22.5	17.2	19.3	7.9	23.2	9.3	4.6	5.9	8.3	20.3	12.7	13.5	12.8	:
2002.01	14.4	15.0	17.1	7.7	11.0	:	17.6	19.6	8.1	23.0	9.9	4.4	5.9	8.4	20.6	13.5	13.4	12.5	:
2002.02	14.6	15.1	17.2	7.6	11.1	:	18.0	20.0	8.4	:	10.4	4.1	5.7	8.6	20.8	13.6	13.7	12.4	:

TAUX DE CHOMAGE DESAISONALISES (%)

2002.03	14.7	15.4	17.4	7.5	11.2	:	18.1	20.4	8.6	:	10.5	5.0	5.8	8.7	20.8	12.4	:	13.7	:
2002.04	14.8	15.5	17.5	:	11.3	:	18.3	20.8	8.7	:	10.7	:	6.1	8.8	20.8	12.2	:	13.0	:

FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	17.1	19.2	19.9	6.4	8.3	38.2	29.3	22.8	7.3	35.3	8.3	5.9	5.7	11.5	23.2	14.1	11.3	8.9	:
2001.04	16.0	18.0	19.1	9.8	8.2	36.0	28.0	21.5	6.0	32.8	6.3	5.3	6.3	11.8	21.0	11.3	10.1	9.7	:
2001.12	15.9	17.8	19.0	9.4	8.5	34.5	27.8	22.2	6.9	30.5	6.3	7.0	7.1	12.2	21.7	12.9	10.2	11.0	:
2002.01	15.8	17.8	19.0	9.2	8.7	:	27.7	22.3	7.1	30.2	6.6	6.7	7.2	12.5	21.9	11.1	10.1	11.3	:
2002.02	15.9	17.9	19.1	9.2	8.7	:	27.7	22.4	7.3	:	6.7	7.0	7.4	12.6	22.1	12.4	10.3	10.7	:
2002.03	16.0	17.9	19.2	9.1	8.7	:	27.6	22.5	7.4	:	6.6	7.6	7.5	12.6	22.1	13.8	:	11.2	:
2002.04	16.0	18.0	19.2	:	8.9	:	27.6	22.7	7.4	:	6.7	:	7.5	12.7	22.0	11.9	:	11.6	:

25 YEARS AND OVER

MALES AND FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	6.9	7.6	5.8	3.9	7.9	8.8	9.7	8.3	3.9	8.2	1.9	2.3	3.5	3.3	8.1	5.5	4.2	2.9	:
2001.04	6.3	7.0	5.4	3.7	7.6	8.1	8.9	7.4	3.1	7.5	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.2	7.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	:
2001.12	6.4	7.1	5.5	3.5	7.8	8.6	9.2	7.5	3.4	7.1	1.5	1.7	3.6	3.3	7.5	4.3	3.8	4.5	:
2002.01	6.4	7.1	5.5	3.5	7.9	:	9.4	7.5	3.4	7.0	1.5	1.7	3.6	3.3	7.4	4.4	3.8	4.4	:
2002.02	6.4	7.1	5.5	3.5	7.9	:	9.6	7.6	3.5	:	1.5	1.8	3.5	3.4	7.4	4.3	3.8	4.5	:
2002.03	6.4	7.2	5.5	3.5	7.8	:	9.7	7.7	3.6	:	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.4	7.3	4.4	:	4.5	:
2002.04	6.5	7.2	5.6	:	7.9	:	9.7	7.7	3.5	:	1.5	:	3.6	3.4	7.3	4.5	:	4.9	:

MALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	5.9	6.1	4.6	3.5	7.4	5.8	6.7	6.7	4.0	6.0	1.5	1.7	3.0	2.8	7.6	5.8	4.7	2.7	:
2001.04	5.4	5.7	4.8	3.2	7.2	5.4	6.1	5.8	3.2	5.6	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.5	7.0	4.5	4.0	3.4	:
2001.12	5.5	5.8	5.0	3.1	7.6	5.7	6.3	6.0	3.5	5.3	1.1	1.3	3.1	2.6	7.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	:
2002.01	5.5	5.9	5.0	3.1	7.6	:	6.4	6.1	3.6	5.2	1.2	1.3	3.1	2.7	7.1	4.5	4.2	4.5	:
2002.02	5.5	5.9	5.1	3.1	7.6	:	6.4	6.2	3.7	:	1.2	1.3	3.0	2.7	7.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	:
2002.03	5.5	5.9	5.1	3.1	7.6	:	6.5	6.3	3.7	:	1.2	1.4	3.0	2.7	7.1	4.5	:	4.5	:
2002.04	5.5	6.0	5.2	:	7.7	:	6.5	6.3	3.7	:	1.2	:	3.1	2.8	7.1	4.6	:	4.8	:

FEMALES

	EU15	Euro-zone	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	USA	JAP
2000.04	8.3	9.5	7.4	4.3	8.5	13.5	14.6	10.2	3.6	11.7	2.6	3.0	4.2	3.8	8.7	5.3	3.6	3.1	:
2001.04	7.5	8.7	6.1	4.3	8.1	12.4	13.3	9.3	3.0	10.5	1.9	2.0	3.8	4.1	8.1	4.1	3.3	3.3	:
2001.12	7.6	8.7	6.0	4.0	8.1	13.1	13.7	9.2	3.1	9.9	2.0	2.2	4.1	4.0	7.8	4.1	3.3	4.6	:
2002.01	7.6	8.8	6.0	4.0	8.2	:	14.2	9.2	3.1	9.9	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.1	7.7	4.4	3.3	4.3	:
2002.02	7.7	8.8	6.1	3.9	8.1	:	14.6	9.3	3.2	:	2.0	2.5	4.3	4.2	7.6	4.0	3.2	4.6	:
2002.03	7.7	8.8	6.1	3.9	8.1	:	14.6	9.3	3.3	:	2.0	2.6	4.3	4.2	7.6	4.2	:	4.4	:
2002.04	7.7	8.9	6.1	:	8.1	:	14.7	9.3	3.3	:	2.0	:	4.4	4.2	7.6	4.4	:	5.0	:

Annex

Methodology of the monthly unemployment rate statistics in the EU

Eurostat has regularly produced EU and national unemployment rates based on labour force survey results for over ten years. These unemployment rates are based on definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and are the most appropriate for international comparisons, although comparability remains a constant concern.

To further improve comparability within the EU, Commission Regulation (EC) n° 1897/2000¹ gives a more precise definition of unemployment. This definition remains fully compatible with the ILO standards and is accompanied by a number of principles for the formulation of questions on labour status in view of a greater harmonization of the labour force survey.

The precise definition of unemployment

The basis for the calculation of a monthly unemployment rate is the Community Labour Force Survey, where the main statistical objective is to describe the population in three exhaustive and mutually exclusive groups (employed, unemployed and inactive). Respondents to the survey (people living in private households) are assigned to one of these groups on the basis of their behaviour on the labour market, obtained through a survey questionnaire, which relates to their current activity within a reference week.

The *unemployment rate* is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

Employed persons are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are also included.

Unemployment is defined as follows in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000 of 7 September 2000 (the main new elements of the definition are underlined) :

1. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were:
 - a. without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) 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 the two weeks following the reference week;
 - c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months.

For the purposes of point 1(c), the following are considered as specific steps:

- having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative (renewing registration for administrative reasons only is not an active step),
- having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specialising in recruitment, etc.) to find work,
- applying to employers directly,
- asking among friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work,
- placing or answering job advertisements,
- studying job advertisements,
- taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed,
- looking for land, premises or equipment,

applying for permits, licences or financial resources.

1. Education and training are considered as ways of improving employability but not as methods of seeking work. Persons without work and in education or training will only be classified as unemployed if they are 'currently available for work' and 'seeking work', as defined in points 1 (b) and (c).
2. Lay-offs are classified as unemployed if they do not receive any significant wage or salary (significant is set at 50%) from their employer and if they are 'currently available for work' and 'seeking work'. Lay-offs are treated as a case of unpaid leave initiated by the employer - including leave paid out of government budget or by funds. In this case, lay-offs are classified as employed if they have an agreed date of return to work and if this date falls within a period of three months.
1. Commission Regulation (EC)N° 1897/2000 of 7.9.2000 implementing Council Regulation (EC) N° 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community concerning the operational definition of unemployment, OJ L 228, 8.9.2000, p.18

1. During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job – because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance of return to work. If they are not at work during the off-season, they are classified as unemployed only if they are 'currently available for work' and 'seeking work', as defined in points 1(b) and (c).

The method used to compile monthly unemployment rates

Because the Community Labour Force Survey provides at its best quarterly results, additional data from monthly national surveys or from public employment service registers are needed to compile monthly unemployment estimates. These additional data which reflect national definitions and registration rules are not comparable from country to country; only their trend is used to interpolate/extrapolate labour force survey data.

Monthly estimates of the number of people employed are also derived by interpolating / extrapolating data from the Community Labour Force Survey. As distinct from unemployment, there are no administrative registers to use for estimating monthly employment. Where possible, data from monthly national surveys are used. Data on employment are not published, but used only to calculate unemployment rates.

The unemployment rates are revised whenever new annual or quarterly Labour Force Survey data become available. Monthly unemployment and employment series are calculated first at the level of four categories (males and females under 25 years, males and females 25 years and over) for each Member State. These series are then seasonally adjusted and all the national and European aggregates are calculated (i.e. indirect adjustment). Since all the data are expressed in absolute values each month (i.e. number of people) no weighting is used - aggregate figures are calculated by adding up all the national data series. Before the aggregation, missing national data are estimated using the most recent trends of the series.

Labour Force Survey data used in unemployment rates calculations for this release

Belgium 2001 annual (done in quarter 2)

Denmark 2001 annual (quarter 2)

Germany 2000 annual (quarter 2)

Greece 2001 quarter 4

Spain 2002 quarter 1

France 2001 annual (quarter 1)

Ireland 2001 annual (quarter 2)

Italy 2002 quarter 1

Luxembourg 2001 annual (quarter 2)

Netherlands 2001 annual (semester 1)

Austria 2001 annual (quarter 1)

Portugal 2001 quarter 4

Finland 2002 April

Sweden 2002 April

United Kingdom 2002 January to March

Unemployment rate revisions

The Spanish unemployment figures have been mainly affected by the introduction in the new legislation of the definition of actively seeking work (see 1.C of the Definition of unemployment above). Part of those persons previously considered as unemployed are now classified as "inactive", as registration at public employment services is no longer automatically considered as an active job search method. However in the first quarter 2002; some of these "inactive persons" have been reclassified as unemployed as they have declared themselves to be actively seeking work. See www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/epa0102.doc for more details (in Spanish).

As a regular update of the calculation process, the 2001 labour force survey results for Luxembourg have been included in the monthly calculations.

From 1998, Greece has undertaken a continuous quarterly labour force survey over all the weeks of a quarter and the results are compiled to form a quarterly figure which is the same for each month of the reference quarter. Enough quarters are now available to be able to publish this series. Monthly data does not exist for Greece.

Previously Italian quarterly calculations included historical monthly data on persons registered as unemployed. This series no longer exists. For this reason, the series has been adapted to only include the quarterly labour force survey data available. The reason why most recent quarterly Italian data only appears in the first month of each quarter is that Italy conducts the labour force survey usually during the first or second week of the first month of the quarter. When a further quarter of data is available the "missing" months of the previous quarter can be calculated.

The following table presents the December 2001 unemployment rates before and after the revision.

Before the revision After the revision

EL 10.2% 10.4% (June 2001)

E 12.9% 10.8%

I 9.1% 8.9%

L 2.6% 2.1%

All the revisions have been applied to the historical series and to European totals.

Remaining deviations from the EU definition of unemployment

At present most EU member states have still to adapt their labour force survey slightly to comply with all the elements of the precise definition. The existing deviations from the EU definition are listed by country below. They generally concern age limits, absence of work and job search methods.

As continued registration at public employment services is no longer automatically considered as an active job search method, this is most likely to have a significant impact on unemployment measurement when the harmonised definition is fully adopted.

The remaining deviations from the EU definition of unemployment are:

Germany, Greece, Austria: Persons without a job who expect to start or to return to their job in more than 3 months time and are available for work are included in unemployment.

Spain: Unemployment is restricted to persons aged 16-74.

France: Persons (without a job, who are available for work and) whose only job search method in the past 4 weeks is their status of registration at the public employment service are included in unemployment.

Italy: Persons (without a job, who are available for work and) whose only job search method in the past 4 weeks is a renewal of their registration at the public employment service are included in unemployment. Employment includes persons on unpaid leave with a duration longer than 3 months, while these persons should be considered as unemployed or inactive.

Netherlands, Sweden: Persons without a job, who are available for work and looking for a job are only included in unemployment if they express that they would like to work.

United Kingdom: Unemployment is restricted to persons aged 16-74.

These remaining deviations will disappear as Member States adapt their surveys to the new definitions.

In Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Austria and Sweden the survey will be adapted in 2003.

Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Finland already comply with the definition.