

62/2022 – 1 June 2022

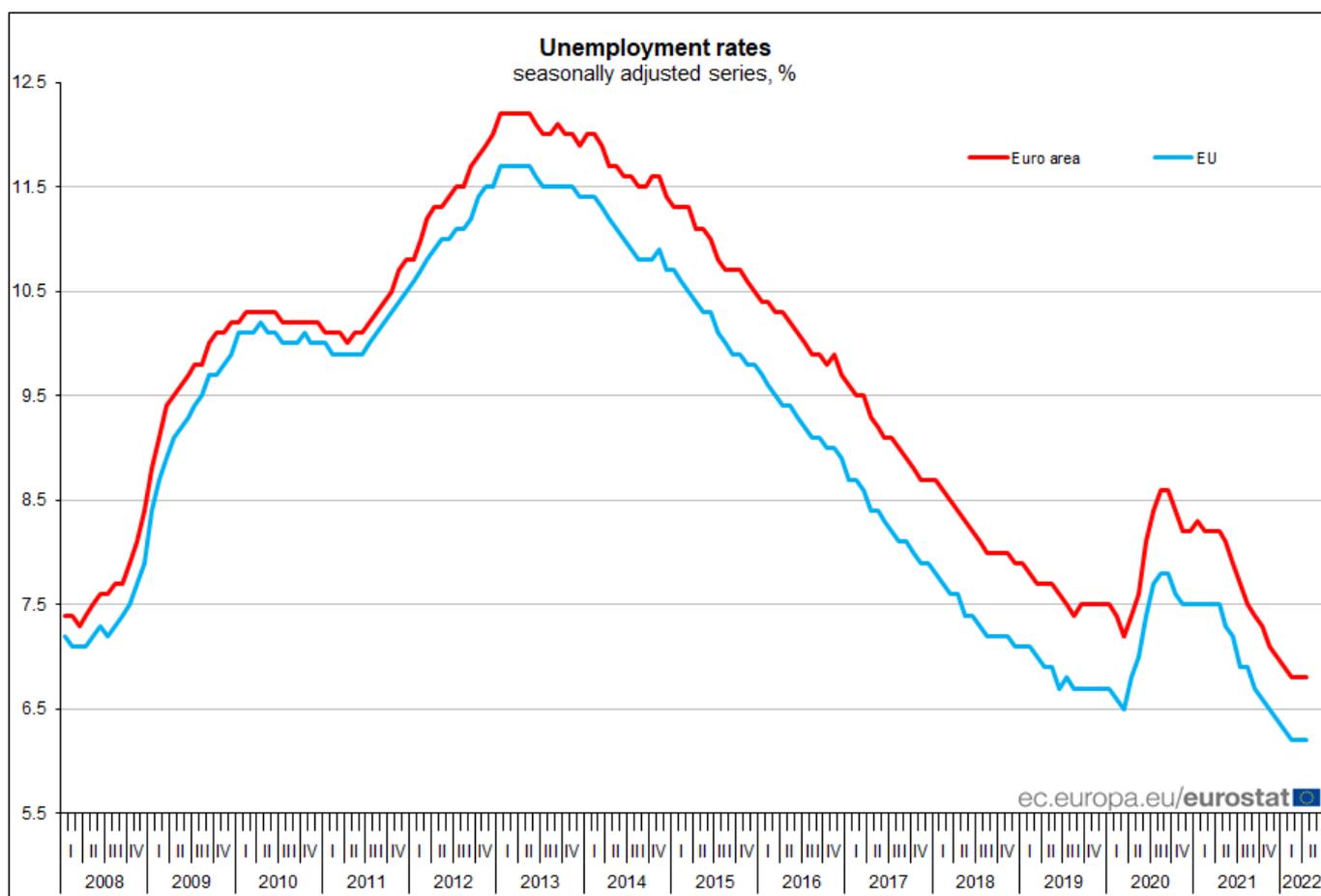
April 2022

## Euro area unemployment at 6.8%

EU at 6.2%

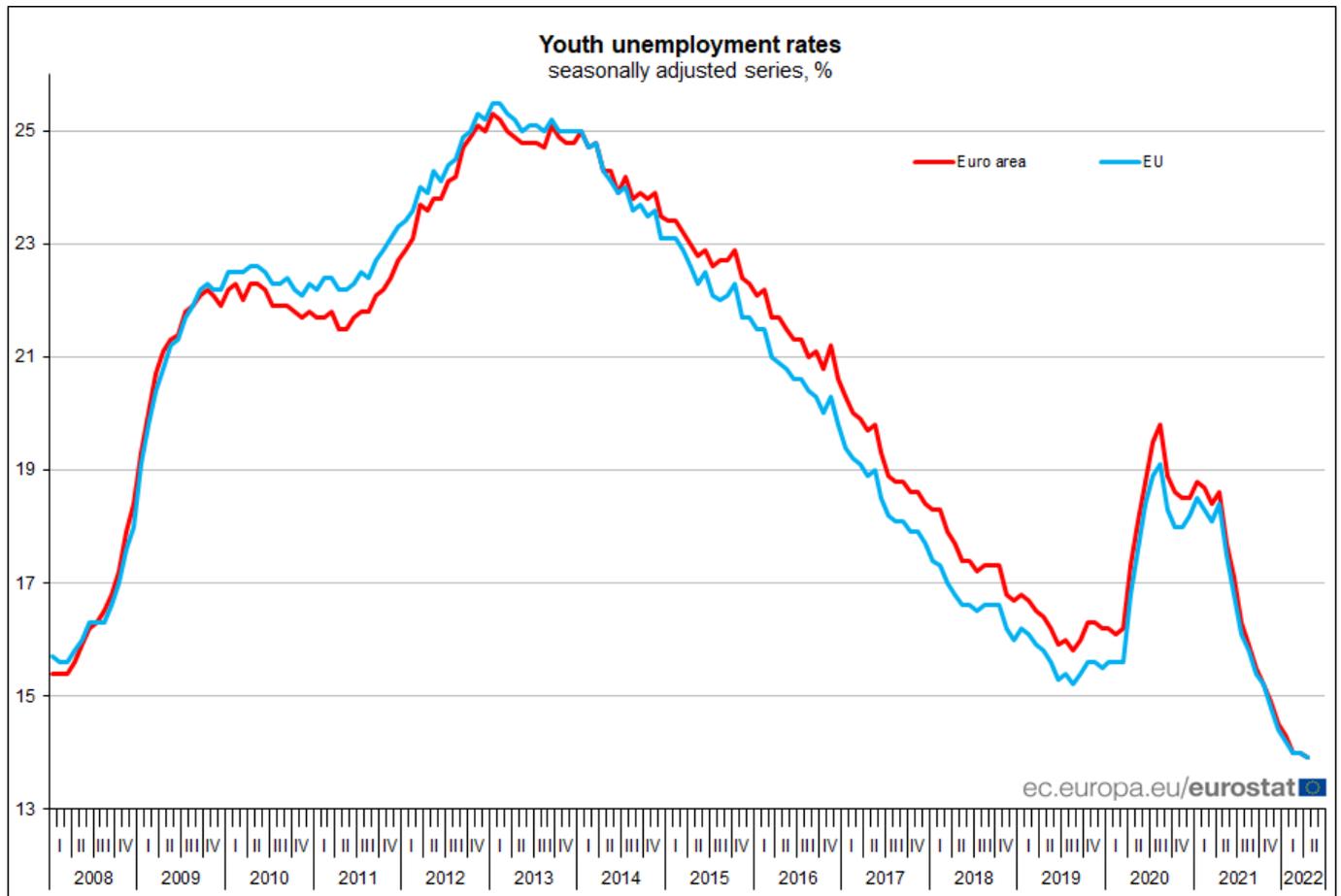
In April 2022, the **euro area** seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 6.8%, stable compared with March 2022 and down from 8.2% in April 2021. The **EU** unemployment rate was 6.2% in April 2022, also stable compared with March 2022 and down from 7.5% in April 2021. These figures are published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

Eurostat estimates that 13.264 million men and women in the **EU**, of whom 11.181 million in the **euro area**, were unemployed in April 2022. Compared with April 2021, unemployment decreased by 2.543 million in the **EU** and by 2.175 million in the **euro area**.



## Youth unemployment

In April 2022, 2.600 million young persons (under 25) were unemployed in the **EU**, of whom 2.122 million were in the **euro area**. In April 2022, the youth unemployment rate was 13.9% in both the **EU** and in the **euro area**, down from 14.0% in both areas in the previous month. Compared with March 2022, youth unemployment decreased by 6 thousand in the **EU** and by one thousand in the **euro area**. Compared with April 2021, youth unemployment decreased by 685 thousand in the **EU** and by 555 thousand in the **euro area**.



## Unemployment by sex

In April 2022, the unemployment rate for women was 6.5% in the **EU**, down from 6.6% in March 2022. The unemployment rate for men was 5.8% in April 2022, down from 5.9% in March 2022. In the **euro area**, the unemployment rate for women remained stable at 7.2% in April 2022, while the unemployment rate for men decreased from 6.5% to 6.4%.

## Additional labour market indicators

These estimates are based on the globally used International Labour Organisation (ILO) standard definition of unemployment, which counts as unemployed people without a job who have been actively seeking work in the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The COVID-19 crisis and the measures applied to combat it have triggered a sharp increase in the number of claims for unemployment benefits across the EU. At the same time, a significant part of those who had registered in unemployment agencies might be no longer actively looking for a job or no longer available for work. This may still lead to discrepancies in the number of registered unemployed and those measured as unemployed according to the ILO definition.

To capture in full the unprecedented labour market situation triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak, the data on unemployment have been complemented by additional indicators, e.g. underemployed part-time workers, persons seeking work but not immediately available and persons available to work but not seeking, released together with [LFS data for the fourth quarter of 2021](#).

## Geographical information

**Euro area** (EA19): Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

**European Union** (EU27): Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

## Methods and definitions

Eurostat publishes harmonised unemployment rates for individual EU Member States, the euro area and the EU. These unemployment rates are based on the definition recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The measurement is based on a harmonised data source, the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Based on the ILO definition, Eurostat defines **unemployed persons** as persons aged 15 to 74 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 **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Series published before 31 March 2022 have been **seasonally adjusted** using the seasonal factors estimated in the period up to December 2019 included. Series published as of 31 March 2022 are seasonally adjusted using seasonal models estimated in the period up to December 2021 included.

The **labour force** is the total number of people employed plus unemployed. In this news release unemployment rates are based on employment and unemployment data covering persons aged 15 to 74.

The **youth unemployment rate** is the number of people aged 15 to 24 unemployed as a percentage of the labour force of the same age. Therefore, the youth unemployment rate should not be interpreted as the share of jobless people in the overall youth population.

When data for the most recent month are not available for a Member State, EU and EA aggregates are calculated using the latest data available for that Member State.

## Country notes

Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and Iceland: the trend component is used instead of the more volatile seasonally adjusted data.

Denmark, Estonia and Portugal: 3-month moving averages of LFS data are used instead of pure monthly indicators.

## Revisions and timetable

The data in this News Release can be subject to revisions, caused by updates to the seasonally adjusted series whenever new monthly data are added; the inclusion of the most recent LFS data in the calculation process; update of seasonal adjustment models with complete annual data.

Compared with the rates published in News Release [53/2022](#) of 3 May 2022, the unemployment rate for March 2022 remained unchanged for the euro area and for the EU. Among EU Member States, the rate has been revised by more than 0.1 percentage points (pp) downwards for Lithuania (by 0.8 pp), Greece (by 0.7 pp), Ireland (by 0.4 pp), Latvia (by 0.3 pp) as well as for Croatia and Luxembourg (both by 0.2 pp). The rate has been revised by more than 0.1 percentage points upwards for Malta (by 0.2 pp).

## For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) on employment and unemployment

Eurostat [database section](#) on unemployment, including non-seasonally adjusted and trend data

Eurostat Statistics Explained articles on [unemployment](#) and on [youth unemployment](#)

Eurostat [metadata](#) on adjusted unemployment series and [methodological note](#) regarding COVID-19 outbreak

Eurostat €-indicators [release calendar](#)

European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)

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## Seasonally adjusted unemployment, totals

	Rates (%)					Number of persons (in thousands)				
	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22
<b>Euro area</b>	8.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	<b>6.8</b>	13 356	11 429	11 311	11 277	<b>11 181</b>
<b>EU</b>	7.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	<b>6.2</b>	15 807	13 583	13 422	13 353	<b>13 264</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	<b>5.7</b>	331	295	294	296	<b>297</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	<b>4.0</b>	181	144	141	137	<b>128</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	<b>2.4</b>	177	122	133	122	<b>126</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	<b>4.3</b>	166	139	133	136	<b>134</b>
<b>Germany</b>	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	<b>3.0</b>	1 620	1 360	1 334	1 314	<b>1 299</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	6.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	<b>5.6</b>	45	42	39	40	<b>40</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	7.5	5.0	4.8	5.1	<b>4.8</b>	186	132	127	136	<b>129</b>
<b>Greece</b>	16.9	13.2	12.5	12.2	<b>12.7</b>	768	615	599	586	<b>600</b>
<b>Spain</b>	15.4	13.2	13.3	13.5	<b>13.3</b>	3 570	3 087	3 099	3 146	<b>3 113</b>
<b>France</b>	8.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	<b>7.2</b>	2 478	2 205	2 212	2 223	<b>2 201</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	8.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	<b>6.1</b>	148	116	115	113	<b>111</b>
<b>Italy</b>	10.2	8.7	8.6	8.4	<b>8.4</b>	2 522	2 183	2 144	2 111	<b>2 094</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	8.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	<b>5.4</b>	38	30	30	28	<b>26</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	<b>6.6</b>	72	67	65	64	<b>62</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	7.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	<b>6.2</b>	110	96	91	89	<b>91</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	<b>4.2</b>	19	15	14	14	<b>14</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	<b>3.4</b>	198	181	181	157	<b>164</b>
<b>Malta</b>	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	<b>3.1</b>	9	9	9	9	<b>9</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	<b>3.2</b>	427	354	336	327	<b>316</b>
<b>Austria</b>	7.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	<b>4.4</b>	330	218	222	199	<b>202</b>
<b>Poland</b>	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	<b>3.0</b>	623	523	521	525	<b>526</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	<b>5.8</b>	352	299	293	299	<b>300</b>
<b>Romania</b>	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	<b>5.5</b>	458	481	477	461	<b>458</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	<b>4.0</b>	48	43	42	41	<b>41</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	<b>6.3</b>	193	181	179	176	<b>174</b>
<b>Finland</b>	8.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	<b>6.5</b>	220	191	187	183	<b>181</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	9.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	<b>7.5</b>	503	440	433	427	<b>423</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	6.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	<b>3.7</b>	14	9	8	8	<b>8</b>
<b>Norway</b>	4.8*	3.1	3.1	2.9	:	137*	92	91	86	:
<b>Switzerland</b>	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	:	263	216	212	212	:
<b>United States</b>	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	9 688	6 607	6 407	5 880	<b>5 886</b>

: Data not available

\* March 2021

Source datasets: une\_rt\_m (rates) and une\_rt\_m (in 1 000 persons)

### Seasonally adjusted youth (under 25s) unemployment

	Rates (%)					Number of persons (in thousands)				
	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22
<b>Euro area</b>	18.6	14.3	14.0	14.0	<b>13.9</b>	2 677	2 141	2 113	2 123	<b>2 122</b>
<b>EU</b>	18.4	14.2	14.0	14.0	<b>13.9</b>	3 285	2 626	2 591	2 606	<b>2 600</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	18.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	:	75	54	54	54	:
<b>Bulgaria</b>	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	<b>13.9</b>	19	18	18	17	<b>16</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	8.8	6.4	7.4	7.1	<b>7.9</b>	23	17	20	19	<b>21</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	11.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	<b>8.2</b>	50	38	36	37	<b>37</b>
<b>Germany</b>	7.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	<b>5.7</b>	320	258	256	255	<b>254</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	15.2	20.2	18.8	17.5	<b>17.7</b>	8	11	10	9	<b>9</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	20.1	10.1	8.4	7.2	<b>5.6</b>	61	36	30	25	<b>20</b>
<b>Greece</b>	47.7	34.4	31.6	26.0	<b>36.8</b>	99	75	68	57	<b>81</b>
<b>Spain</b>	39.1	30.3	29.7	29.6	<b>28.9</b>	603	469	469	480	<b>471</b>
<b>France</b>	20.0	16.1	16.5	16.8	<b>16.5</b>	598	508	527	544	<b>541</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	22.3	15.9	15.9	15.9	:	32	23	23	23	:
<b>Italy</b>	32.5	25.5	24.2	25.1	<b>23.8</b>	457	375	355	371	<b>349</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	18.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	:	7	6	6	6	:
<b>Latvia</b>	16.1	11.8	11.6	11.1	<b>10.7</b>	9	7	7	7	<b>6</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	18.2	12.7	13.6	14.3	<b>12.9</b>	17	13	14	14	<b>13</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	19.1	15.2	15.0	14.6	<b>14.0</b>	5	4	4	3	<b>3</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	14.1	10.6	11.2	9.8	<b>11.4</b>	45	33	34	30	<b>35</b>
<b>Malta</b>	9.6	9.2	8.5	7.6	<b>6.8</b>	3	2	2	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	10.3	7.6	7.3	7.1	<b>6.9</b>	170	131	126	124	<b>121</b>
<b>Austria</b>	12.3	8.8	8.5	7.2	<b>11.7</b>	61	43	43	36	<b>59</b>
<b>Poland</b>	13.9	9.3	9.1	9.0	<b>8.9</b>	147	97	95	95	<b>93</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	24.3	20.6	20.0	20.4	<b>19.9</b>	78	66	65	67	<b>66</b>
<b>Romania</b>	20.7	22.0*	:	:	:	113	118*	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	14.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	:	10	7	7	7	:
<b>Slovakia</b>	22.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	<b>18.6</b>	31	27	27	27	<b>26</b>
<b>Finland</b>	18.9	14.6	14.2	13.9	<b>13.7</b>	59	46	44	43	<b>43</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	24.9	23.0	22.7	22.4	<b>22.2</b>	154	145	144	143	<b>142</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	13.7	9.5	9.6	9.6	<b>9.5</b>	4	3	3	3	<b>3</b>
<b>Norway</b>	11.9	8.8	8.2	7.2	:	43	34	32	28	:
<b>Switzerland</b>	9.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	:	56	43	42	42	:

: Data not available

\* 2021 Q4 data

Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Romania and Slovenia: quarterly data

Source datasets: [une\\_rt\\_m](#) (rates) and [une\\_rt\\_m](#) (in 1 000 persons)

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (%), by sex

	Males					Females				
	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	Apr 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22
<b>Euro area</b>	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	<b>6.4</b>	8.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	<b>7.2</b>
<b>EU</b>	7.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	<b>5.8</b>	7.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	<b>6.6</b>	6.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	<b>4.3</b>	5.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	<b>1.9</b>	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	<b>4.1</b>	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Germany</b>	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	<b>3.2</b>	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	7.3	6.5	5.8	6.3	<b>6.4</b>	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	7.6	5.0	4.7	5.1	<b>4.9</b>	7.4	5.1	4.8	5.1	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Greece</b>	13.2	9.8	9.5	9.1	<b>9.9</b>	21.7	17.5	16.2	16.1	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Spain</b>	13.4	11.7	11.7	11.9	<b>11.7</b>	17.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	<b>15.2</b>
<b>France</b>	8.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	<b>7.3</b>	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	8.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	<b>5.6</b>	8.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Italy</b>	9.3	7.9	7.5	7.7	<b>7.4</b>	11.4	9.9	10.0	9.4	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	7.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	<b>5.0</b>	9.4	7.1	6.9	6.4	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.7	<b>7.4</b>	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	7.7	7.2	6.4	6.0	<b>6.1</b>	7.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	<b>4.0</b>	6.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.8	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Malta</b>	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	<b>3.6</b>	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	<b>3.0</b>	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Austria</b>	7.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	<b>4.4</b>	7.4	4.4	4.8	4.2	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Poland</b>	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	<b>2.9</b>	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.0	<b>5.1</b>	7.1	6.0	6.2	6.5	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Romania</b>	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	<b>5.6</b>	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	<b>3.8</b>	6.1	4.7	4.4	4.3	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	<b>6.3</b>	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Finland</b>	8.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	<b>6.8</b>	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	9.0	7.3	7.2	7.0	<b>6.9</b>	9.2	8.5	8.4	8.3	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	<b>3.6</b>	7.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Norway</b>	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	:	4.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	:
<b>Switzerland</b>	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	:	5.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	:

: Data not available

Source dataset: [une\\_rt\\_m](#)