

Unemployment in the regions of the European Union 2001

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Statistics
in focus

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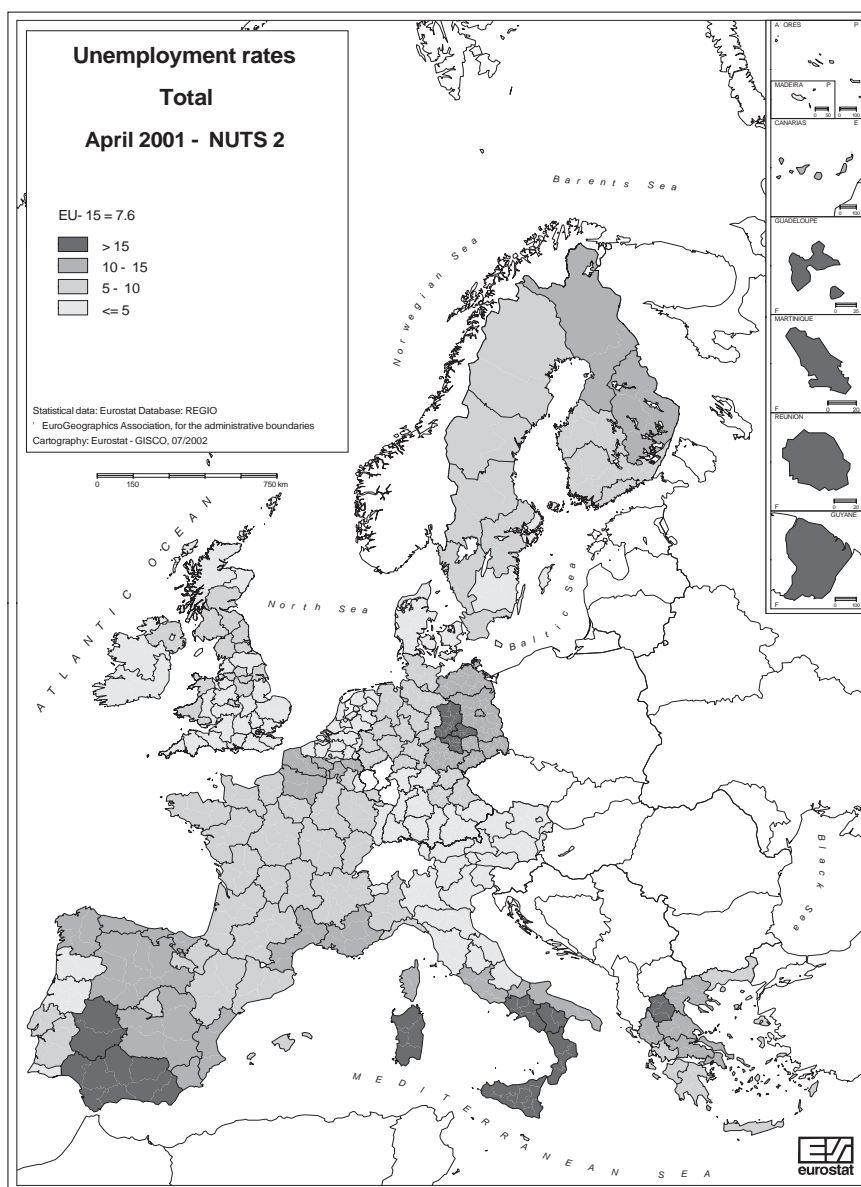


Figure 1: Unemployment rates total - April 2001 - NUTS 2

In April 2001, the unemployment rate in the NUTS-2 regions of the European Union varied between 1.2 % and 33.3 %. Breakdowns by gender and age highlight even greater regional differences. The rate of unemployment among women, for example, ranged from 1.1 % to 36.4 %, while between 2.1 % and 59.9 % of under-25s were out of work.



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EU unemployment rates vary between 1.2 % and 33.3 %

Region	Unemployment rate
UTRECHT (NL)	1.2
ÅLAND (FIN)	1.3
BERKSHIRE,BUCKS & OXFORDSHIRE (UK)	1.6
FLEVOLAND (NL)	1.9
SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX (UK)	2.0
NOORD-BRABANT (NL)	2.0
NOORD-HOLLAND (NL)	2.0
:	
:	
ANDALUCIA (E)	22.3
CAMPANIA (I)	22.4
CALABRIA (I)	24.8
MARTINIQUE (F)	26.3
GUADELOUPE (F)	29.0
REUNION (F)	33.3

Table 1: The regions of the European Union with the highest/lowest unemployment rates in April 2001 (in %)

The unemployment rate in the European Union, i.e. the ratio of unemployed persons to the total economically active population, stood at 7.6 % in April 2001. At national and, in particular, regional level, there were marked deviations from this average figure.

Taking only the NUTS 2 regions into consideration, the unemployment rate varied between 1.2 % in the Dutch

region of Utrecht and 33.3 % in the French region of Réunion. Related in each case to 100 members of the economically active population, Réunion thus had around 27 times more jobless people than the region of Utrecht.

Of the 209 regions under consideration, as many as 53 achieved an unemployment rate in April 2001 of at most 3.8 % - lower than half the EU average of 7.6 %. These 53 NUTS-2 regions were spread over 10 Member States, with Greece, Spain and France being the only countries where no NUTS-2 region had an unemployment rate of or less than 3.8 %. This was also the case for Denmark. At the other end of the scale were 16 regions where the unemployment rate stood at more than 15.2 % and was hence at least twice as high as the overall European Union average.

The regional breakdown is according to the Eurostat classification NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) and can be found at http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html.

Table 1 lists the regions with the lowest and the highest unemployment rates in April 2001.

Some marked year-on-year changes – falls of up to 3.3 percentage points

Changes in the unemployment rate from April 2000 to April 2001 were most marked in 2 Spanish regions (Ceuta y Melilla : -3.3 percentage points and Asturias : -3.2 percentage points) and in 4 Italian regions (Abruzzo and Liguria : -3.2 percentage points, Sicilia and Puglia : -3.0 percentage points). The 2 regions with the biggest

increase were Guadeloupe (F) with 2.9 percentage points and Baleares (E) with 1.8 percentage points.

Overall, out of the 209 regions where data for 2000 and 2001 are available, 169 regions recorded a fall, only 29 a rise (11 remained unchanged).

Female unemployment rates in EU regions ranged from 1.1 % to 36.4 % in 2001

In April 2001, the rate of unemployment among women in the regions of the European Union ranged from 1.1 % to 36.4 %. The lowest figure of 1.1 % were for the region Utrecht (Netherlands) and for the Finnish region of

Åland (1.4 %). The highest rates were recorded at 36.4 % for the Italian region of Calabria, the Spanish regions Ceuta y Melilla (34.3 %) and Extremadura (34.1 %).

Decreasing youth unemployment rates in most regions from 2000 to 2001

The youth unemployment rate decreased in 139 of the 207 regions under consideration from April 2000 to April 2001. The biggest decreases occurred in the regions Umbria with 10.5 %, Liguria with 9.7 %, Cantabria and Molise with 9.5 %.

Striking in this context is the different development between western and eastern Germany. While the rates in all regions of the former West Germany are decreasing, they are increasing strongly in the regions of the new Länder.

Youth unemployment rate (*) between 2.1 % and 59.9 %

Region	Youth unemployment rate
UTRECHT (NL)	2.1
OBERBAYERN (D)	3.2
BERKSHIRE,BUCKS & OXFORDSHIRE (UK)	3.3
TÜBINGEN (D)	3.5
ÅLAND (FIN)	3.7
OBERÖSTERREICH (A)	3.8
:	:
:	:
BASILICATA (I)	42.5
REUNION (F)	50.0
SICILIA (I)	51.5
SARDEGNA (I)	51.9
CALABRIA (I)	58.5
CAMPANIA (I)	59.9

Table 2: The regions of the European Union with the highest/lowest young unemployment rates in April 2001

Regional differences in the youth unemployment rate, i.e. the rate of unemployment among the active population under 25 years of age, are much more pronounced than in the overall unemployment rate. In April 2001, youth unemployment varied between 2.1 % in the Dutch region of Utrecht and 59.9 % in the Italian region of Campania.

On the youth unemployment front, too, a whole series of regions posted rates differing markedly from the EU average of 15.1 %. In April 2001, the rate stood at less than 10 % in as many as 82 regions, while 7 regions recorded levels in excess of 40 %.

The 82 regions with relatively low unemployment among young people were all in Northern and Central Europe : 25 in Germany, 17 in the United Kingdom, all 12 regions in the Netherlands, all 9 regions in Austria, 5 in Portugal, 3 each in Belgium and Italy, 2 each in Sweden, Finland and Ireland, one in France and the Member States Denmark and Luxembourg. The 7 regions with particularly high rates, on the other hand, were nearly all in the Mediterranean area : 5 in Italy, 1 each in Greece, and the French overseas Department of Réunion.

Table 2 lists the regions with the highest and lowest youth unemployment rates in April 2001.

(*) The figures for the Dutch region of Zeeland are not suitable for publication due to the small sample size. But experience shows that in this region the youth unemployment is particularly low.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the total economically active population. It relates to persons who are aged at least 15 at a certain point in time and can be broken down further by age and sex. The youth unemployment rate relates to persons under 25 years of age.

The definition of unemployment is in line with the recommendations of the International Labour Office (ILO) and may, therefore, differ markedly from the respective national concepts. According to the international recommendations, a person is deemed to be unemployed if all three of the following conditions are met:

- he or she is without work during the survey reference week;
- he or she is available for work, being able to take up employment within two weeks;
- he or she has actively sought work over the past four weeks.

The economically active population is defined as the total of unemployed and employed persons. Employed persons are all those in work during the reference period.

Estimates of regional unemployment rates are based on the estimates of employed and unemployed persons taken from the Community Labour Force Survey at national level, in each case for a specific reference date in April. In a second step, the estimated job-

less figures are broken down over the individual regions, applying the regional structures of registered unemployed persons or regionally representative results of labour force surveys. A similar procedure is followed in respect of employed persons, with regional results of labour force surveys or the regional structures of the most recent population censuses being used for regionalisation.

Initially, separate estimates are made for the sub-populations comprising women under 25 years of age, women aged 25 and above, men under 25 years and men aged 25 and above. The estimates for unemployed and employed persons in the individual sub-populations are subsequently added together to obtain an estimate of the overall unemployment rate.

Unemployment rates reflect the development at the labour market concerned. Labour market related political decisions and general political trends may therefore influence unemployment rates. The smaller the respective subpopulation, the more marked these effects will be. We can take as an example the youth unemployment rate: if low demand for labour means young people continue to go to school, the youth unemployment rate will be smaller than if they were to look for jobs. Such effects should always be taken into account when interpreting unemployment rate.

	Total		Females		< 25 years	
	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001
EU-15	8.3	7.6	10.9	9.9	16.3	15.1
BELGIUM	6.9	6.6	8.7	7.5	16.9	17.5
REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSELS HFDST.GEW.	11.4	11.0	12.7	10.9	29.7	27.2
VLAAMS GEWEST	4.1	3.8	5.4	4.4	9.4	10.1
ANTWERPEN	4.7	4.7	6.2	5.4	10.9	11.9
LIMBURG (B)	5.1	4.5	8.0	6.0	10.4	10.3
OOST-VLAANDEREN	4.4	4.0	5.5	4.4	10.6	9.7
VLAAMS BRABANT	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.7	7.9	8.9
WEST-VLAANDEREN	3.3	3.1	4.4	3.7	6.8	8.6
REGION WALLONNE	11.0	10.6	13.9	12.2	28.2	29.7
BRABANT WALLON	6.7	6.5	8.1	7.3	23.0	26.7
HAINAUT	13.5	12.8	17.2	14.8	31.6	34.1
LIEGE	11.1	10.7	14.0	12.5	28.9	26.7
LUXEMBOURG (B)	5.7	5.8	7.8	6.8	15.5	21.3
NAMUR	10.4	10.3	13.4	11.9	28.1	30.8
DENMARK	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	6.5	8.7
GERMANY	8.0	7.8	8.4	8.1	9.2	9.2
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.3
STUTTGART	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.2
KARLSRUHE	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.9	4.8
FREIBURG	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.5	5.9	4.5
TÜBINGEN	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.5
BAYERN	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.7
OBERBAYERN	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.2
NIEDERBAYERN	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.9
OBERPFALZ	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.7
OBERFRANKEN	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	8.0	8.0
MITTELFRANKEN	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.6	5.3
UNTERFRANKEN	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.1
SCHWABEN	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2
BERLIN	12.8	12.5	11.7	11.6	17.8	18.0
BRANDENBURG	14.5	13.8	16.3	15.0	12.7	16.2
BREMEN	10.4	10.7	8.9	9.5	14.6	13.7
HAMBURG	6.9	6.5	5.8	5.7	10.5	7.5
HESSEN	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.5	8.1	6.7
DARMSTADT	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	7.1	5.9
GIESSEN	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.9	9.2	7.0
KASSEL	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.7	10.0	8.6
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	15.1	15.0	17.1	16.3	11.4	15.1
NIEDERSACHSEN	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	10.7	10.6
BRAUNSCHWEIG	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.9	13.0	12.0
HANNOVER	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.6	10.6	10.6
LÜNEBURG	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.6	10.2	9.8
WESER-EMS	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	9.8	10.1
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	10.1	8.9
DÜSSELDORF	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	10.7	9.6
KÖLN	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	9.2	8.2
MUNSTER	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	10.0	9.0
DETMOLD	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	8.6	8.4
ARNSBERG	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3	11.2	8.9
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	8.4	7.1
SAARLAND	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.7	11.7	9.8
SACHSEN	14.8	14.0	16.7	15.7	11.4	16.7
CHEMNITZ	14.6	13.6	17.2	16.2	9.8	15.5
DRESDEN	14.9	14.3	16.5	15.6	12.9	17.9
LEIPZIG	14.9	14.3	16.1	15.2	11.8	16.5
SACHSEN-ANHALT	17.8	16.2	20.3	18.4	13.7	19.3
DESSAU	17.8	16.9	21.1	19.8	12.0	18.5
HALLE	18.9	16.9	21.8	18.9	15.6	22.3
MAGDEBURG	17.0	15.4	19.0	17.4	13.2	17.6
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	6.8	7.1	6.2	6.4	11.1	9.9
THÜRINGEN	13.2	12.3	15.5	14.4	9.8	14.3

Table 3: Unemployment in the regions of the European Union

	Total		Females		< 25 years	
	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001
GREECE	11.1	10.2	16.7	15.4	29.5	28.0
VOREIA ELLADA	11.0	11.0	17.5	17.1	28.8	28.1
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	8.6	9.0	11.7	13.7	19.5	19.9
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	10.7	10.8	17.0	16.7	29.1	28.7
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	14.7	15.8	20.7	22.2	45.0	39.1
THESSALIA	12.4	11.6	22.8	19.5	31.4	30.2
KENTRIKI ELLADA	10.3	10.1	15.7	16.0	32.7	32.9
IPEIROS	10.6	11.9	16.8	20.5	30.8	36.3
IONIA NISIA	5.1	6.7	5.5	7.4	11.9	17.7
DYTIKI ELLADA	10.2	9.9	15.0	14.8	34.0	33.9
STEREA ELLADA	13.6	13.3	22.0	22.0	41.3	40.2
PELOPONNISOS	9.3	8.1	14.6	13.5	30.2	27.3
ATTIKI	12.2	10.4	17.4	14.7	30.6	27.4
NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI	7.8	6.8	12.4	10.9	21.3	21.0
VOREIO AIGAIΟ	7.4	6.1	13.8	11.3	19.3	20.5
NOTIO AIGAIΟ	10.5	9.7	16.2	14.6	21.4	21.3
KRITI	6.7	5.8	10.5	9.4	21.7	20.9
SPAIN	14.2	13.1	20.7	19.0	26.3	24.9
NOROESTE	15.3	14.4	21.9	20.9	30.8	29.4
GALICIA	14.8	14.7	20.4	20.5	28.9	30.3
ASTURIAS	17.6	14.4	26.4	22.3	35.6	30.4
CANTABRIA	14.1	13.3	22.4	20.4	32.1	22.6
NORESTE	9.6	9.4	15.6	14.6	21.1	19.9
PAIS VASCO	12.3	11.2	18.5	16.8	25.3	23.9
NAVARRA	4.8	6.1	8.7	9.1	13.8	15.0
RIOJA	8.0	7.3	15.7	10.3	18.6	13.8
ARAGON	7.3	8.4	13.0	13.7	18.0	16.1
MADRID	11.7	9.8	16.6	13.3	22.9	21.5
CENTRO (E)	15.7	14.5	25.6	23.9	27.9	27.6
CASTILLA-LEON	13.9	12.2	23.3	20.3	30.8	30.0
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	12.5	12.9	21.7	22.4	20.1	22.6
EXTREMADURA	24.4	22.1	36.5	34.1	35.1	31.5
ESTE	9.6	9.6	14.0	13.7	19.2	17.8
CATALUNA	8.9	8.8	12.4	11.9	18.6	16.6
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	11.7	11.4	17.9	17.5	21.5	20.0
BALEARES	4.7	6.6	7.5	9.1	10.4	15.0
SUR	23.1	20.8	32.8	30.1	36.0	34.9
ANDALUCIA	25.0	22.3	35.2	31.9	38.0	37.1
MURCIA	11.8	11.4	17.8	18.3	23.1	21.2
CEUTA Y MELILLA	25.2	21.9	36.1	34.3	43.0	40.0
CANARIAS	14.3	13.1	20.2	17.7	25.6	24.7
FRANCE	9.5	8.5	11.5	10.5	20.2	19.0
ILE DE FRANCE	8.5	7.6	9.4	8.5	14.5	12.4
BASSIN PARISIEN	9.6	8.6	12.0	10.9	23.0	22.8
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	10.1	9.2	12.4	12.0	24.6	22.0
PICARDIE	11.5	10.2	14.4	12.9	27.5	29.7
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.8	24.7	26.4
CENTRE	8.0	6.6	10.3	8.4	17.2	15.9
BASSE-NORMANDIE	10.6	9.4	12.7	11.6	29.0	23.6
BOURGOGNE	8.3	7.7	11.0	10.3	18.3	21.2
NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	13.4	12.6	15.6	15.1	32.3	29.8
EST	6.7	5.8	8.4	7.5	14.9	12.6
LORRAINE	7.8	6.7	9.9	8.8	19.6	15.6
ALSACE	5.3	4.8	6.3	6.0	10.2	9.5
FRANCHE-COMTE	6.7	5.2	9.0	7.1	14.9	12.1
OUEST	8.2	7.5	10.5	9.6	17.4	17.5
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	7.6	7.5	10.0	9.7	15.4	17.4
BRETAGNE	7.9	6.6	9.9	8.2	17.3	15.8
POITOU-CHARENTES	9.8	9.2	12.8	12.0	22.5	21.2
SUD-OUEST	9.4	8.4	12.1	11.0	21.3	19.3
AQUITAINE	10.0	8.3	12.8	11.0	22.7	19.2
MIDI-PYRENEES	9.6	9.0	12.3	11.8	21.0	20.8
LIMOUSIN	6.7	6.4	8.4	8.0	16.5	14.7
CENTRE-EST	8.5	7.2	10.4	9.0	18.0	17.0
RHONE-ALPES	8.5	7.0	10.3	8.7	17.2	15.9
AUVERGNE	8.4	8.2	11.0	10.7	22.1	22.8
MEDITERRANEE	14.2	13.4	16.8	16.1	25.7	27.0
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	16.0	14.1	19.0	16.9	28.1	26.9
PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR	13.5	13.2	15.7	15.7	24.5	27.0
CORSE	12.4	12.5	16.5	17.1	24.6	28.3

Table 3: Unemployment in the regions of the European Union (continuation)

	Total		Females		< 25 years	
	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001
<i>DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER</i>	29.0	29.4	32.0	32.5	40.2	45.7
GUADELOUPE	26.1	29.0	31.5	33.8	35.4	37.0
MARTINIQUE	27.7	26.3	33.5	31.3	38.9	37.0
GUYANE	22.0	20.5	27.0	25.6	21.8	25.8
REUNION	33.1	33.3	32.4	34.0	46.2	50.0
IRELAND	4.4	3.7	4.4	3.6	6.7	6.2
BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN	5.9	4.6	6.6	4.8	9.8	7.4
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.3	5.6	5.8
ITALY	10.6	9.5	14.6	12.9	31.3	28.2
NORD OVEST	6.7	5.3	10.1	7.5	21.0	17.1
PIEMONTE	6.6	5.2	10.5	7.3	20.6	14.6
VALLE DAOSTA	4.4	3.5	6.5	4.7	13.9	10.8
LIGURIA	9.2	6.0	13.0	8.3	35.0	25.3
LOMBARDIA	4.4	4.0	6.8	5.9	13.4	11.1
NORD EST	3.7	3.4	6.0	5.4	9.2	8.9
TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	6.9	5.5
VENETO	4.1	3.7	6.5	6.0	9.1	7.1
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	4.2	3.8	7.3	6.7	8.8	7.6
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	4.6	4.6	6.4	5.9	12.9	11.6
CENTRO (I)	5.9	5.0	8.9	7.6	16.6	16.2
TOSCANA	6.6	5.0	9.2	7.9	17.6	17.3
UMBRIA	6.6	4.8	9.5	7.7	22.6	12.1
MARCHE	5.3	4.5	8.2	5.9	13.7	11.8
LAZIO	11.6	10.3	15.8	13.8	40.4	33.3
ABRUZZO-MOLISE	9.0	7.4	14.3	12.3	29.8	26.2
ABRUZZO	7.5	4.3	13.2	6.8	26.3	18.5
MOLISE	13.4	13.1	18.8	20.3	47.3	37.8
CAMPANIA	23.2	22.4	32.1	30.7	63.5	59.9
SUD	19.7	18.3	29.8	27.6	49.3	45.0
PUGLIA	17.3	14.3	27.3	21.8	45.2	37.5
BASILICATA	17.1	15.7	26.7	25.2	40.2	42.5
CALABRIA	27.2	24.8	40.1	36.4	64.3	58.5
SICILIA	23.8	20.8	34.3	30.3	58.2	51.5
SARDEGNA	20.1	19.1	29.1	27.4	49.3	51.9
LUXEMBOURG (GRAND DUCHY)	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.1	7.2	7.2
NETHERLANDS	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.6	5.7	5.0
NOORD-NEDERLAND	4.3	3.8	5.6	4.5	7.3	9.3
GRONINGEN	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.9	7.8	9.4
FRIESLAND	4.6	3.6	7.3	4.6	8.2	9.7
DRENTHE	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.9	5.4	8.4
OOST-NEDERLAND	2.8	2.3	4.0	2.9	5.5	4.5
OVERIJSEL	2.7	2.5	3.8	2.9	6.2	5.8
GELDERLAND	2.7	2.2	3.6	2.9	5.5	3.8
FLEVOLAND	3.9	1.9	6.7	2.7	3.2	4.1
WEST-NEDERLAND	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.0	6.0	4.2
UTRECHT	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.1	6.7	2.1
NOORD-HOLLAND	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	4.6	5.7
ZUID-HOLLAND	2.8	2.1	3.6	2.2	6.7	4.3
ZEELAND	3.6	2.3	4.2	4.3	6.6	(*)
ZUID-NEDERLAND	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.8	4.4	5.2
NOORD-BRABANT	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	4.8
LIMBURG (NL)	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.0	5.9	6.2
AUSTRIA	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.1	5.3	5.5
OSTÖSTERREICH	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.1	5.5	5.7
BURGENLAND	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.9	4.9	5.3
NIEDERÖSTERREICH	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.4
WIEN	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.9	7.6	7.2
SÜDÖSTERREICH	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.3
KÄRNTEN	4.6	4.3	6.1	5.9	7.4	7.7
STEIERMARK	4.0	3.5	4.9	4.4	6.0	5.7
WESTÖSTERREICH	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.9
OBERÖSTERREICH	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.8
SALZBURG	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	5.1	5.6
TIROL	3.7	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	7.1
VORARLBERG	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3

Table 3: Unemployment in the regions of the regions of the European Union (continuation), (*) see page 3

	Total		Females		< 25 years	
	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001	4/2000	4/2001
PORTUGAL	4.0	4.0	4.9	5.1	8.7	9.0
CONTINENTE	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.1	8.9	9.2
NORTE	4.1	3.7	4.7	4.7	7.8	6.1
CENTRO (P)	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	8.4	8.1
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.4	9.8	13.5
ALENTEJO	5.6	5.7	9.0	8.4	15.0	15.3
ALGARVE	3.2	3.6	3.8	5.0	7.6	9.4
ACORES	3.3	2.2	5.8	4.2	8.9	6.3
MADEIRA	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.5
FINLAND	9.9	9.1	10.6	9.8	22.0	19.8
MANNER-SUOMI	10.0	9.1	10.7	9.8	22.0	19.9
ITAE-SUOMI	14.0	13.5	14.1	14.1	31.5	32.1
VAELI-SUOMI	10.8	9.7	12.4	11.1	25.8	22.6
POHJOIS-SUOMI	13.5	12.8	13.3	12.7	30.3	28.4
UUSIMAA (SUURALUE)	5.8	5.2	6.1	5.3	10.1	8.2
ETELAE-SUOMI	10.8	9.8	12.2	11.2	24.5	22.5
ALAND	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	8.4	3.7
SWEDEN	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.0	12.9	10.7
STOCKHOLM	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.9	6.5	4.4
OSTRA MELLANSVERIGE	6.3	5.1	6.4	5.1	13.0	11.8
SYDSVERIGE	7.7	6.4	8.3	6.9	14.8	12.9
NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	8.9	7.3	7.9	6.6	22.1	18.4
MELLERSTA NORRLAND	9.0	7.1	7.1	5.4	20.9	16.6
OVRE NORRLAND	8.7	7.0	6.9	5.1	20.4	15.4
SMAALAND MED OARNA	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.1	10.2	8.6
VASTSVERIGE	6.7	5.3	7.0	5.6	12.6	11.2
UNITED KINGDOM	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.3	12.6	11.4
NORTH EAST	9.3	8.1	6.9	6.1	21.6	18.5
TEES VALLEY & DURHAM	9.1	8.2	7.0	6.4	20.2	19.9
NORTHUMBERLAND AND TYNE & WEAR	9.5	7.9	6.9	5.8	22.9	17.4
NORTH WEST (INC MERSEYSIDE)	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.6	15.7	14.8
CUMBRIA	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	14.4	11.4
CHESHIRE	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	10.1	10.6
GREATER MANCHESTER	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.1	14.4	13.1
LANCASHIRE	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.7	12.5	12.6
MERSEYSIDE	11.2	9.8	8.6	7.7	27.2	25.5
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.1	15.4	14.9
EAST RIDING & NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.0	17.1	19.4
NORTH YORKSHIRE	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	8.1	9.2
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	8.2	7.0	6.7	5.6	20.5	19.7
WEST YORKSHIRE	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.7	14.2	12.5
EAST MIDLANDS	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	11.8	11.3
DERBYSHIRE & NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.1	14.9	13.4
LEICESTERSHIRE, RUTLAND & NORTHANTS	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	9.2	9.4
LINCOLNSHIRE	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	9.2	9.6
WEST MIDLANDS	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	14.4	13.2
HEREFORDSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE & WARKS	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0	8.1	7.8
SHROPSHIRE & STAFFORDSHIRE	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	11.6	9.6
WEST MIDLANDS	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.1	18.5	17.5
EASTERN	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.8	8.0	6.7
EAST ANGLIA	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.0	9.8	7.7
BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	5.9	5.0
ESSEX	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.0	7.7	7.2
LONDON	6.9	5.7	7.0	5.9	12.7	10.9
INNER LONDON	10.5	8.5	10.4	8.7	18.4	15.9
OUTER LONDON	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.2	9.2	7.8
SOUTH EAST	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	5.8	4.8
BERKSHIRE, BUCKS & OXFORDSHIRE	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.9	3.3
SURREY, EAST & WEST SUSSEX	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	4.9	4.0
HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	6.8	5.5
KENT	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.1	8.8	7.9
SOUTH WEST	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	8.6	7.3
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WILTSHIRE & NORTH SOMERSET	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	6.8	6.3
DORSET & SOMERSET	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	6.0	5.8
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EAST WALES	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.1	12.9	11.8
SCOTLAND	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.1	15.7	14.5
NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND	5.1	3.4	4.6	3.2	11.4	7.5
EASTERN SCOTLAND	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	13.2	14.1
SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND	9.4	8.3	7.5	6.6	20.8	17.9
HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	8.3	7.6
NORTHERN IRELAND	8.2	7.4	7.3	6.7	17.6	15.7

Table 3: Unemployment in the regions of the European Union

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