

Marginal fall in OECD unemployment rate in September 2020 as pace of improvement slows

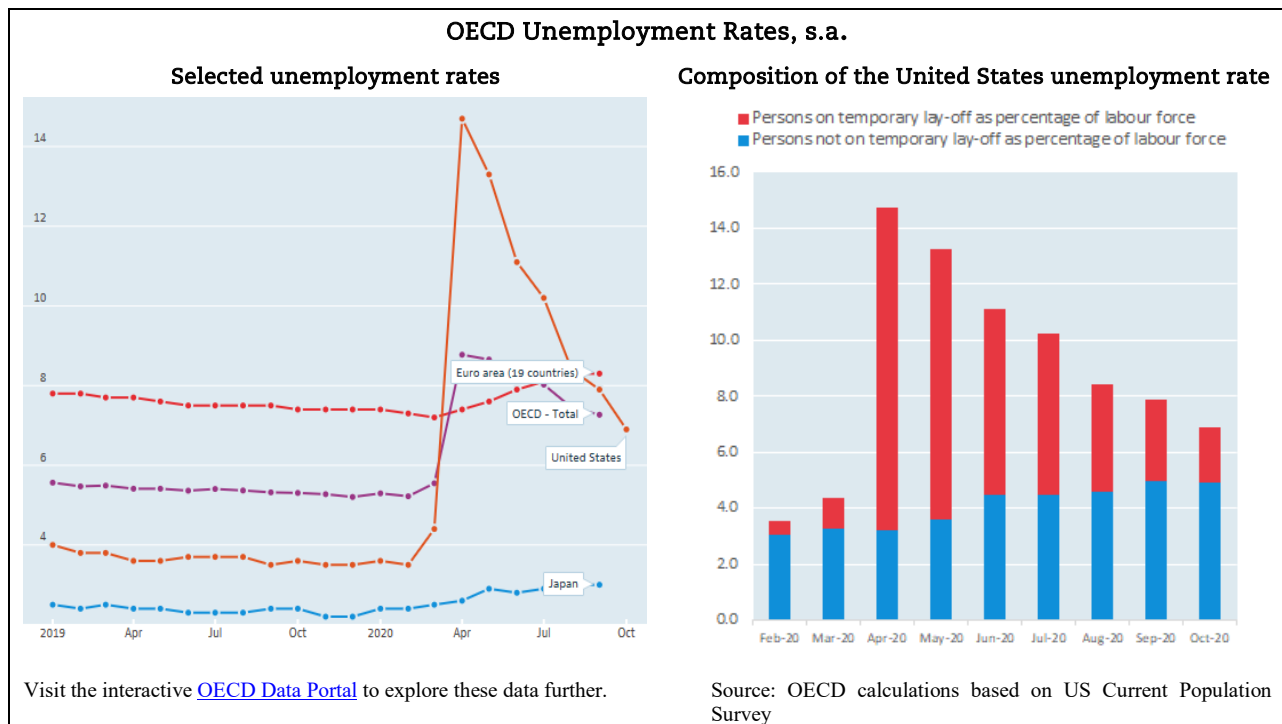
The **OECD area** unemployment rate continued to fall, albeit at a slower pace, in September 2020, to 7.3%, from 7.4% in August. The rate remains 2.1 percentage points higher than in February, before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the labour market.

Some care is needed in interpreting recent falls in the **OECD** unemployment rate, as this largely reflects the return of temporary laid-off workers in the **United States** and **Canada**, where they are recorded as unemployed¹, whereas they are typically recorded as employed in most other countries.

In the **euro area**, where temporary lay-offs are not included in unemployment, the unemployment rate was stable at 8.3% in September, 1.0 percentage point higher than in February. **France** saw the highest increase (up by 0.4 percentage point, to 7.9%) within the euro area, while **Latvia** (8.4%) and **Portugal** (7.7%) saw the largest decreases (0.4 percentage point).

In **Canada** and the **United States**, headline unemployment rates continued to fall, as temporary lay-offs returned to work. In September, the unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points, to 9.0%, in **Canada**, and by 0.5 percentage point, to 7.9%, in the **United States**. Excluding persons on temporary lay-off unemployment increased by 0.6 million² in the **United States**. In October, the unemployment rate continued to fall in the **United States** (to 6.9%), while it declined marginally in **Canada** (to 8.9%). In September, the unemployment rate also declined by 0.3 percentage point or more in **Colombia** (to 16.6%) and **Mexico** (to 4.7%), while it was stable in **Japan** (at 3.0%), and increased by 0.6 percentage point or more in **Korea** (to 3.9%) and **Iceland** (to 5.6%).

The **OECD youth** unemployment rate (people aged 15 to 24) declined by 0.8 percentage point in September, to 14.6%, 3.4 percentage points higher than in February.



The measures put in place by national governments to reduce the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) may have impacted on the ability to field surveys, and so, in turn, on the quality of statistics typically produced. In addition, because of differences in national practices used to determine whether individuals are unemployed when under confinement, international comparability has also

¹ For Canada and the United States, the statistical treatment of persons on temporary layoff is different from other countries. See the note on the divergence in employment and unemployment statistics during the Covid-19 crisis on next page.

² OECD estimate.

been affected. See the **note on the divergence in employment and unemployment statistics during the Covid-19 crisis** on next page.

Note : Employment and unemployment statistics during the COVID-19 crisis

The broad comparability of unemployment data across OECD countries is achieved through the adherence of national statistics to International Guidelines from the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) – the so-called ILO guidelines.

Departures from these guidelines may however exist across countries depending on national circumstances (e.g. statistical environment, national regulations and practices). Typically, these departures have only a limited impact on broad comparability of employment and unemployment statistics. However, the unprecedented impact of Covid-19³ is amplifying divergences and affects the cross-country comparability of unemployment statistics in this news release.

This concerns in particular the treatment of persons on temporary layoff or employees furloughed by their employers. These are *persons not at work during the survey reference week due to economic reasons and business conditions* (i.e. lack of work, shortage of demand for goods and services, business closures or business moves).

According to ILO guidelines, ‘**employed**’ persons include those who, in their present job, were ‘not at work’ for a short duration but maintained a job attachment during their absence (ILO, 2013 and 2020). Job attachment is determined on the basis of the continued receipt of remuneration, and/or the total duration of the absence. In practice, formal or continued job attachment is established when :

- *the expected total duration of the absence is up to three months (which can be more than three months, if the return to employment in the same economic unit is guaranteed and, in the case of the pandemic, once the restrictions in place - where applicable - are lifted)*

OR

- *workers continue to receive remuneration from their employer, including partial pay, even if they also receive support from other sources, including government schemes.*

In turn persons are classified as ‘**not employed**’ if:

- *The expected total duration of absence is greater than three months or there is no or unknown expected return to the same economic unit*

AND

- *People in this condition do not receive any part of their remuneration from their employer.*

Not-employed persons are classified as ‘**unemployed**’ if they fulfil the criteria of active “job search”⁴ and “availability” specified for the measurement of unemployment.

However, departures from these guidelines in national practices do exist. In particular, in North America persons on temporary layoff are considered to be “only weakly or not at all attached to their job and are to be counted as unemployed” (Sorrentino, 2000). In the United States, people on temporary layoff are classified as ‘unemployed’ if they expect to be recalled to their job within

³ Broad comparability is ensured during normal business conditions, while divergences are potentially exacerbated during economic and financial crisis, such as the Great Recession or the current Covid-19 crisis.

⁴ Some not-employed persons may be classified as “inactive/out of the labour force” because, due to the pandemic, they are either not able to actively look for a job even if they are available to work or are not available to work because of family responsibilities as schools and care services are closed.

six months. If they have not been given a date to return to work by their employer and if they have no expectation to return to work within six months, they need to fulfil the “job search” criteria to be classified as ‘unemployed’. For the latest US figures “people who were effectively laid off due to pandemic-related closures were counted among the unemployed on temporary layoff” without further testing for their return to their previous job (BLS, 2020). In Canada, persons in temporary layoff are also classified as ‘unemployed’ if they have a date of return or an indication that they will be recalled by their employers.

Conversely, persons on temporary layoff are classified as employed (not at work) in Europe, as recommended by the ILO Guidelines (Eurostat, 2016). In practice, formal job attachment is tested on the basis of (i) an assurance of return to work within a period of three months or (ii) the receipt of half or more of their wage or salary from their employer. Somewhat stricter than ILO guidance, absences during COVID-19 crisis whose duration is unknown are treated as absences longer than three months. Those failing to satisfy these two criteria are classified as unemployed if they are “available to start work” (over the next two weeks) and have actively searched for a job in the last four weeks. All other persons on layoff are classified as inactive.

References

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C. Sorrentino (2000), International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?, Monthly Labor Review, June 2000, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Washington DC. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf>

[Methodological Notes for OECD Unemployment Rates News Release](#)

The OECD area unemployment rate is calculated as the total number of unemployed persons in all OECD countries as a percentage of the total labour force (i.e. the unemployed plus those in employment); this is equivalent to an average of unemployment rates of all OECD countries weighted by the labour force of each country. Rates and levels are seasonally adjusted (s.a.).

OECD Database: [OECD Short-Term Labour Market Statistics](#)

Country Notes: Statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

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Table 1: OECD Unemployment Rates, s.a.
Percentage of the labour force

	2017	2018	2019	2020				2020					
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	8.6	7.6	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	8.6	6.9	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.5	6.7	6.5
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.3
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	4.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.3	13.0	10.0	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0
Chile	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.2	11.8	12.0	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.7	11.2	20.7	17.8	20.2	21.1	20.6	19.7	17.2	16.6
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.2	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	7.0		6.0	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.7	8.5	7.3	8.0	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.4
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.9
Germany ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	16.6	15.9	17.0		15.7	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6		4.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	5.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.6
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7
Italy	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.5	9.7	7.3	8.7	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.9
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.1	7.1	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.4
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	8.4	9.5	7.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.6	9.8
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.8 (b)	4.3	5.5	5.1 (b)	5.0	4.7
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4
New Zealand	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	5.3						
Norway	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.6		4.1	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.9	6.3	5.9	7.3	7.9	8.1	7.7
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	13.8	13.9	15.5	16.6	15.1	15.3	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.5
Sweden ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.2	8.5	9.1	7.9	8.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
Switzerland	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.9							
Turkey	10.9	11.0	13.7	13.3	12.7	14.0		13.6	14.0	14.3	13.8		
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8		3.7	3.7	3.9	4.3		
United States ⁽⁵⁾	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	13.0	8.8	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9

b: Break in time series

Notes:

(1) Breaks in the Labour Force Survey data for Belgium in Q1 2017 and for Sweden in Q3 2018.

(2) Canada: Unemployment rate for October 2020 was 8.9%.

(3) Germany: Due to the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, data from January 2020 onwards are estimations.

(4) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

(5) United States: Unemployment rate for October 2020 was 6.9%.

Table 2: Unemployment Rates by Gender, s.a.
Percentage of the labour force of each group

	Women						Men					
	2019	2020		2020			2019	2020		2020		
		Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep		Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
OECD - Total	5.6	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.5	5.2	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.1
Major Seven	4.2	9.0	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.5	4.3	8.2	6.8	7.3	6.7	6.4
European Union	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Euro area	7.9	7.9	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
Australia	5.1	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.6	6.7	5.2	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.1
Austria	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Belgium	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4
Canada	5.3	13.4	9.5	10.4	9.5	8.5	6.0	12.7	10.5	11.3	10.7	9.5
Chile	8.0	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.6		6.7	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.2	
Colombia	13.7	25.4	23.2	25.5	22.1	21.9	8.2	17.4	14.1	15.7	13.7	12.9
Czech Republic	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4
Denmark	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	4.8	5.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Estonia	4.7	6.9		7.3	7.8		4.1	7.1		8.2	8.1	
Finland	6.2	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8
France	8.4	6.8	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.7
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2.7	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Greece	21.5	20.3		20.2	20.2		14.0	14.4		14.4	14.1	
Hungary	3.5	5.0		4.9	4.5		3.4	4.4		4.3	4.4	
Iceland	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.3	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.5
Ireland	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4
Israel	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0
Italy	11.1	9.4	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.8	9.1	7.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.7
Japan	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Korea	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.8
Latvia	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.2	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.8
Lithuania	5.5	7.3	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	7.1	9.4	10.8	10.3	10.9	11.1
Luxembourg	5.6	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	5.6	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.8
Mexico ⁽²⁾	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.7 (b)	4.7	4.2	3.5	5.4	5.0	4.8 (b)	5.1	5.0
Netherlands	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
New Zealand	4.4	4.5	5.8				3.8	3.6	4.8			
Norway	3.4	4.4		4.8	4.9		4.0	4.8		5.5	5.6	
Poland	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
Portugal	7.2	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	5.9	6.0	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.5
Slovak Republic	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9
Slovenia	5.0	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Spain	16.0	16.9	18.7	18.4	18.9	18.7	12.5	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6
Sweden	6.9	8.5	9.0	8.9	9.6	8.5	6.7	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.4
Switzerland	4.7	4.6					4.1	5.2				
Turkey ⁽³⁾	16.4	14.7		14.5			12.4	13.6		13.5		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.7		3.8			3.9	3.9		4.7		
United States	3.6	14.1	9.1	10.6	8.6	8.0	3.7	12.1	8.6	9.8	8.3	7.7

b: Break in time series

Notes:

(1) Germany: Due to the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, data from January 2020 onwards are estimations.

(2) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

(3) Turkey: Due to changes introduced in the Labour Force Survey, data by gender from January 2014 onwards are OECD estimates.

Table 3: Unemployment Rates by Age, s.a.
Percentage of the labour force of each group

	Youth (15-24)						Prime-age and Older Workers (25+)					
	2019	2020		2020			2019	2020		2020		
		Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep		Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep
OECD - Total	11.7	18.4	15.6	16.9	15.4	14.6	4.6	7.4	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.3
Major Seven	9.4	18.4	14.1	15.7	13.7	12.8	3.6	7.4	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.6
European Union	15.1	16.7	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
Euro area	15.8	17.1	18.0	18.1	18.3	17.6	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4
Australia	11.7	15.5	15.0	16.3	14.1	14.5	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6
Austria	8.5	11.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.4	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.3	15.7	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Canada	11.0	28.0	22.1	24.2	23.1	18.9	4.8	10.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	7.4
Chile	18.6	27.2	27.3	28.3	27.3		6.1	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.8	
Colombia	20.8	33.1	28.8	32.4	28.2	25.8	8.4	18.4	15.6	17.3	14.9	14.7
Czech Republic	5.6	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Denmark	10.1	11.7	12.2	12.8	12.0	11.9	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Estonia	10.7	18.1		23.7	20.9		3.8	6.1		6.4	6.9	
Finland	17.0	22.0	22.0	23.7	22.5	19.8	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0
France	19.6	21.1	19.9	20.3	19.9	19.6	7.3	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.6
Germany ⁽²⁾	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Greece	35.3	36.4		36.0	39.3		16.4	16.0		16.0	15.8	
Hungary	11.5	14.9		14.1	12.4		2.9	3.9		3.9	3.9	
Iceland	9.1	10.8	10.4	9.9	10.5	10.7	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.7
Ireland	12.4	14.4	17.8	17.1	17.5	18.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Israel ⁽³⁾	6.7	7.9	9.9	10.4	11.2	8.2	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1
Italy	29.2	28.2	30.8	31.2	31.4	29.7	8.8	7.3				
Japan	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Korea	10.4	11.2	10.6	10.3	9.8	11.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.5
Latvia	12.5	17.6	16.5	17.6	16.3	15.5	5.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.0
Lithuania	11.9	20.8	25.4	23.1	25.4	27.7	5.8	7.5	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.6
Luxembourg	16.6	26.1	23.9	25.3	23.2	23.1	4.6	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	7.2	8.7	8.5	9.0 (b)	8.5	8.0	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.5 (b)	4.3	4.0
Netherlands	6.7	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
New Zealand	11.3	10.5	13.6				2.9	2.9	3.9			
Norway	9.9	11.6		13.3	12.9		2.8	3.6		4.0	4.1	
Poland	9.9	10.1	9.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Portugal	18.2	23.1	25.7	26.2	26.8	24.0	5.6	5.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6
Slovak Republic	16.1	20.1	19.7	20.4	20.2	18.4	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	8.2	16.9	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
Spain	32.6	39.2	41.5	41.8	42.2	40.4	12.8	14.0	14.9	14.8	15.0	14.9
Sweden	19.9	26.3	26.8	28.5	27.0	24.9	5.1	6.3	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.1
Switzerland	8.0	10.4					3.9	4.2				
Turkey	25.4	26.9		25.7			11.5	11.9		11.8		
United Kingdom	11.1	12.4		13.6			2.7	2.6		3.1		
United States	8.4	24.4	15.6	18.6	14.7	13.5	3.0	11.5	7.9	9.1	7.5	7.0

b: Break in time series

Notes:

(1) Belgium and Slovenia: For youth unemployment, quarterly data are shown

(2) Germany: Due to the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, data from January 2020 onwards are estimations.

(3) Israel: Data shown in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

(4) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

Table 4: Unemployment Levels, s.a.
Thousands of persons

	2018	2019	2020			2020			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
OECD - Total	36,156	35,879	35,677	54,697	49,469	53,521	52,092	48,712	47,613
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,742	32,286	26,284	29,639	28,433	25,738	24,682
European Union	15,527	14,384	13,944	14,577	15,867	15,160	15,662	15,948	15,990
Euro area	13,374	12,415	11,987	12,247	13,461	12,719	13,233	13,537	13,612
Australia	703	700	711	919	957	993	1,008	926	937
Austria	220	205	205	251	255	272	260	251	255
Belgium	301	274	257	253	256	251	249	258	261
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,268	2,497	2,021	2,453	2,184	2,047	1,833
Chile	700	698	796	957	1,007	1,004	1,017	1,007	
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,740	4,490	4,167	4,718	4,457	4,061	3,984
Czech Republic	121	109	110	131	146	144	143	149	147
Denmark	152	153	148	164	187	180	190	188	184
Estonia	38	31	34	49		56	54	56	
Finland	202	184	186	209	233	213	234	234	231
France	2,682	2,506	2,288	2,039	2,184	1,884	2,041	2,189	2,322
Germany ⁽¹⁾	1,468	1,374	1,590	1,854	1,985	1,928	1,969	1,989	1,996
Greece	915	819	739	779		808	785	771	
Hungary	172	161	165	214		230	214	207	
Iceland	6	7	8	9	11	9	10	10	12
Ireland	138	121	122	114	122	115	119	121	126
Israel	163	157	147	171	194	188	191	200	191
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,335	2,110	2,463	2,358	2,489	2,461	2,439
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,673	1,897	2,023	1,940	1,960	2,050	2,060
Korea	1,073	1,063	1,041	1,168	1,053	1,213	1,179	891	1,088
Latvia	73	61	69	84	85	87	88	86	82
Lithuania	90	92	93	123	139	129	132	141	144
Luxembourg	16	17	18	24	22	24	23	21	21
Mexico ⁽²⁾	1,850	1,991	2,004	2,317	2,614	2,806	2,683 (b)	2,631	2,528
Netherlands	350	314	277	349	419	404	419	426	413
New Zealand	120	115	120	114	151				
Norway	109	105	103	131		147	147	150	
Poland	659	558	508	546	533	556	544	529	525
Portugal	363	340	334	326	406	370	404	414	399
Slovak Republic	180	158	163	180	185	179	183	187	185
Slovenia	53	46	44	55	48	53	49	48	48
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,219	3,398	3,785	3,510	3,705	3,836	3,814
Sweden ⁽³⁾	344	373	396	469	502	506	503	507	496
Switzerland	231	216	208	238					
Turkey	3,544	4,455	3,972	4,179		4,365	4,279		
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,314	1,285		1,326	1,452		
United States	6,314	6,001	6,273	20,604	14,156	17,750	16,338	13,550	12,580

b: Break in time series

Notes:

(1) Germany: Due to the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, data from January 2020 onwards are estimations.

(2) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

(3) Break in the Labour Force Survey data for Sweden in Q3 2018.