

OECD unemployment rate falls to 7.1% in October 2020

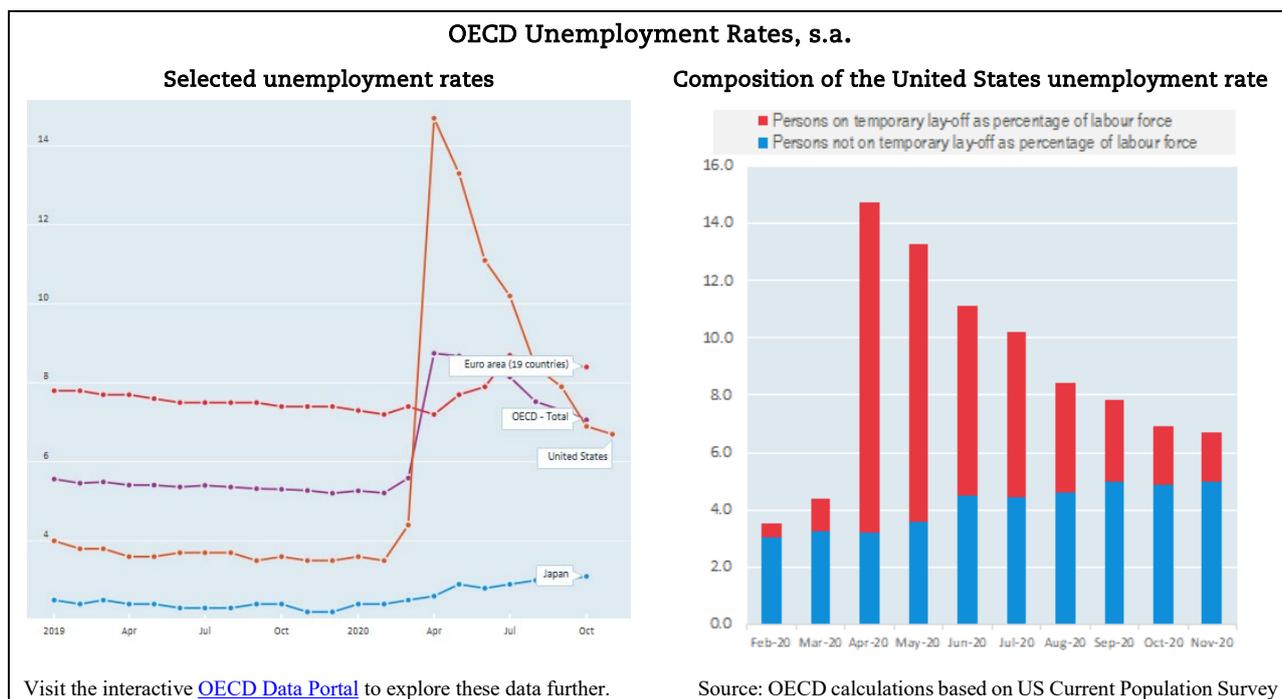
The **OECD area** unemployment rate continued to decline in October 2020, to 7.1%, from 7.3% in September, but remained about 2.0 percentage points above the level observed in February, before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the labour market.

The unemployment rate decreased slightly faster among **women** (down to 7.2% in October, from 7.5% in September) than among **men** (down to 6.9%, from 7.1%) in **OECD** countries, narrowing the gap to 0.3 percentage point, from 0.9 percentage point in April. The **OECD area** unemployment rate for **youth** (people aged 15 to 24) fell to 14.4% (from 14.7% in September and well below its peak of 19.0% in April 2020).

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 temporary lay-offs are typically recorded as employed in most other countries.

In the **euro area**, the unemployment rate decreased marginally to 8.4% in October (remaining 1.2 percentage points above its February level), with decreases of 0.2 percentage point or more in **France** (to 8.6%), **Latvia** (to 8.0%), **Luxembourg** (to 6.5%) and **Portugal** (to 7.5%). By contrast, the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point in the **Slovak Republic** (to 7.0%) and **Slovenia** (to 4.9%).

Outside Europe, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.0 percentage point in the **United States** (to 6.9%), reflecting the decline in the number of people on temporary lay-off. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point in **Colombia** (to 16.3%), showed little changes in **Canada** (at 8.9%), **Japan** (at 3.1%) and **Mexico** (at 4.6%), but increased by 0.3 percentage point in **Korea** (to 4.2%). More recent data for November show that the unemployment rate declined further in the **United States** (to 6.7%) and **Canada** (to 8.5%).



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

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.

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-19² 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”³ 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 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”

² 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.

³ 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.

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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Next release: Wednesday, 13 January 2021

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

	2017	2018	2019	2019				2020					
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	8.6	7.7	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	8.6	7.0	8.7	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.2
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.3	13.0	10.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	8.9
Chile	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	8.2	11.8	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	11.5	
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.7	11.2	20.7	17.8	21.1	20.6	19.6	17.1	16.6	16.3
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.7	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.1	
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.1	9.1	7.2	6.9	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6
Germany ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	16.6	15.9	17.0		17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8		
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	6.7	4.7	5.2	6.2	6.7	7.3	7.3
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7
Italy	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.5	9.8	8.7	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.2
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.1	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.0
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	8.4	10.1	8.5	8.8	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.4
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.2 (b)	5.0	4.7	4.6
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3
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	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	8.0	5.9	7.3	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.5	16.6	15.6	15.9	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.2
Sweden ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.2	8.5	9.0	8.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6
Switzerland	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.0						
Turkey	10.9	11.0	13.7	13.3	12.7	14.0		14.0	14.3	13.8	13.3		
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8		3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6		
United States ⁽⁵⁾	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	13.0	8.8	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9

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 November 2020 was 8.5%.

(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 November 2020 was 6.7%.

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	Aug	Sep	Oct		Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
OECD - Total	5.6	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.2	5.2	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9
Major Seven	4.2	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.0	4.3	8.2	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3
European Union	7.1	7.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
Euro area	7.9	7.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	7.3	7.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Australia	5.1	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	5.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.0
Austria	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3
Belgium	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
Canada	5.3	13.4	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	6.0	12.7	10.5	10.7	9.5	9.3
Chile	8.0	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5		6.7	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.6	
Colombia	13.7	25.4	23.2	22.1	21.9	22.3	8.2	17.4	14.0	13.6	12.8	12.0
Czech Republic	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Denmark	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6
Estonia	4.7	6.9	7.9	7.8	8.7		4.1	7.1	8.0	8.1	7.6	
Finland	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.2	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5
France	8.4	6.8	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	7.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2.7	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Greece	21.5	20.3		20.2			14.0	14.4		14.1		
Hungary	3.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.4		3.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	
Iceland	3.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Ireland	4.7	4.7	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.7	5.2	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.9
Israel	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Italy	11.1	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.8	9.1	7.8	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.0
Japan	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
Korea	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.8	4.2
Latvia	5.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.9
Lithuania	5.5	7.3	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.7	7.1	9.4	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2
Luxembourg	5.6	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.6	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6
Mexico ⁽²⁾	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7
Netherlands	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0
New Zealand	4.4	4.5	5.8				3.8	3.6	4.8			
Norway	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.9		4.0	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	
Poland	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Portugal	7.2	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	5.9	6.0	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.2
Slovak Republic	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	5.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Slovenia	5.0	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6
Spain	16.0	16.9	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.2	12.5	14.2	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.5
Sweden	6.9	8.5	9.0	9.6	8.5	8.6	6.7	8.6	9.1	8.6	9.3	8.6
Switzerland	4.7	4.6	5.4				4.1	5.2	4.8			
Turkey ⁽³⁾	16.4	14.7		14.0			12.4	13.6		13.0		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.7		4.1			3.9	3.9		5.1		
United States	3.6	14.1	9.1	8.6	8.0	6.7	3.7	12.1	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.0

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	Aug	Sep	Oct		Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct
OECD - Total	11.7	18.4	15.8	15.5	14.7	14.4	4.6	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1
Major Seven	9.4	18.4	14.3	13.9	12.9	12.1	3.6	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.3
European Union	15.1	16.7	18.0	18.1	17.4	17.5	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
Euro area	15.8	17.1	18.5	18.6	17.9	18.0	6.8	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5
Australia	11.7	15.5	15.0	14.2	14.5	15.6	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4
Austria	8.5	11.5	10.0	10.4	8.9	8.6	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.3	15.7	18.3	18.3	18.3		4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Canada	11.0	28.0	22.1	23.1	18.9	18.8	4.8	10.8	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.3
Chile	18.6	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.2		6.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.3	
Colombia	20.8	33.0	28.9	28.3	26.0	27.6	8.4	18.4	15.6	14.8	14.6	14.0
Czech Republic	5.6	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.9	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Denmark	10.1	11.7	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8
Estonia	10.7	18.1	21.8	20.9	20.7		3.8	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.1	
Finland	17.0	22.0	22.1	22.7	20.0	21.6	5.3	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.6
France	19.6	21.1	22.0	21.7	20.7	20.7	7.3	5.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3
Germany ⁽²⁾	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Greece	35.3	36.4		39.3			16.4	16.0		15.8		
Hungary	11.5	14.9	12.7	12.4	11.5		2.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Iceland	9.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Ireland	12.4	14.4	18.6	18.2	19.8	19.0	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6
Israel ⁽³⁾	6.7	7.9	9.9	11.2	8.2	9.4	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1
Italy	29.2	28.2	30.7	31.4	29.7	30.3	8.8	7.3				
Japan	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Korea	10.4	11.2	10.6	9.8	11.5	10.9	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.8
Latvia	12.5	17.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.9	5.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7
Lithuania	11.9	20.8	23.7	23.6	24.9	27.1	5.8	7.5	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.2
Luxembourg	16.6	25.4	23.3	22.6	22.5	21.6	4.6	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	7.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.2	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
Netherlands	6.7	9.5	11.0	11.3	10.7	10.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
New Zealand	11.3	10.5	13.6				2.9	2.9	3.9			
Norway	9.9	11.6	13.1	12.9	13.1		2.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	
Poland	9.9	10.1	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Portugal	18.2	23.1	25.8	26.8	24.3	23.9	5.6	5.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4
Slovak Republic	16.1	20.1	19.7	20.2	18.4	18.8	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	8.2	16.9	13.7	13.7	13.7		4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Spain	32.6	39.3	41.5	41.6	40.2	40.4	12.8	14.0	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.5
Sweden	19.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	24.6	23.6	5.1	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8
Switzerland	8.0	10.5	9.3				3.9	4.2	4.5			
Turkey	25.4	26.9		25.6			11.5	11.9		11.2		
United Kingdom	11.1	12.4		14.1			2.7	2.6		3.3		
United States	8.4	24.4	15.6	14.7	13.5	11.7	3.0	11.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.2

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	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
OECD - Total	36,156	35,879	35,685	54,702	50,067	53,036	49,237	47,932	46,515
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,747	32,289	26,859	29,173	26,322	25,083	23,572
European Union	15,527	14,384	13,973	14,574	16,475	16,610	16,488	16,327	16,236
Euro area	13,373	12,415	12,015	12,245	14,027	14,140	14,029	13,911	13,825
Australia	703	700	711	919	956	1,008	923	935	961
Austria	220	205	205	250	256	264	254	249	250
Belgium	301	274	257	253	256	249	258	261	258
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,268	2,497	2,021	2,184	2,047	1,833	1,817
Chile	700	698	796	957	1,007	1,017	1,007	1,001	
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,740	4,491	4,161	4,457	4,051	3,974	3,984
Czech Republic	121	109	110	131	148	144	151	150	153
Denmark	152	153	148	164	188	192	190	183	177
Estonia	38	31	34	49	56	54	56	57	
Finland	202	184	186	209	233	235	234	230	229
France	2,682	2,506	2,290	2,040	2,686	2,786	2,660	2,612	2,545
Germany ⁽¹⁾	1,468	1,374	1,588	1,844	1,967	1,954	1,972	1,975	1,975
Greece	915	819	739	779		785	771		
Hungary	172	161	165	214	208	214	207	204	
Iceland	6	7	9	10	11	11	11	11	11
Ireland	138	121	122	113	164	148	165	180	181
Israel	163	157	146	171	194	191	201	190	193
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,340	2,121	2,485	2,499	2,488	2,468	2,479
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,673	1,897	2,023	1,960	2,050	2,060	2,140
Korea	1,073	1,063	1,041	1,168	1,053	1,179	891	1,088	1,170
Latvia	73	61	70	84	83	85	83	80	78
Lithuania	90	92	93	123	148	141	150	154	155
Luxembourg	16	17	18	24	22	23	21	21	20
Mexico ⁽²⁾	1,850	1,991	2,005	2,317	2,615	2,686	2,632	2,528	2,541
Netherlands	350	314	277	349	419	419	426	413	406
New Zealand	120	115	120	114	151				
Norway	109	105	103	132	148	147	150	147	
Poland	659	558	508	546	581	580	579	584	595
Portugal	363	340	334	326	408	404	414	407	388
Slovak Republic	180	158	163	180	185	183	187	185	191
Slovenia	53	46	44	55	48	49	48	48	50
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,219	3,398	3,785	3,817	3,792	3,747	3,735
Sweden ⁽³⁾	344	373	397	468	499	501	504	493	478
Switzerland	231	216	208	239	250				
Turkey	3,544	4,455	3,972	4,179		4,279	4,158		
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,314	1,285		1,452	1,555		
United States	6,314	6,001	6,273	20,604	14,156	16,338	13,550	12,580	11,061

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.