

The measures put in place by national governments to reduce the spread of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) are limiting the ability of national statistical offices to produce high quality statistics, for example due to lower response rates in surveys. Furthermore, the international comparability of data may be hampered due to divergent measures to cope with the crisis. See the **note on the divergence in employment and unemployment statistics during the Covid-19 crisis** on next page.

## OECD unemployment rate up sharply in March 2020 with data for April pointing to an unprecedented rise

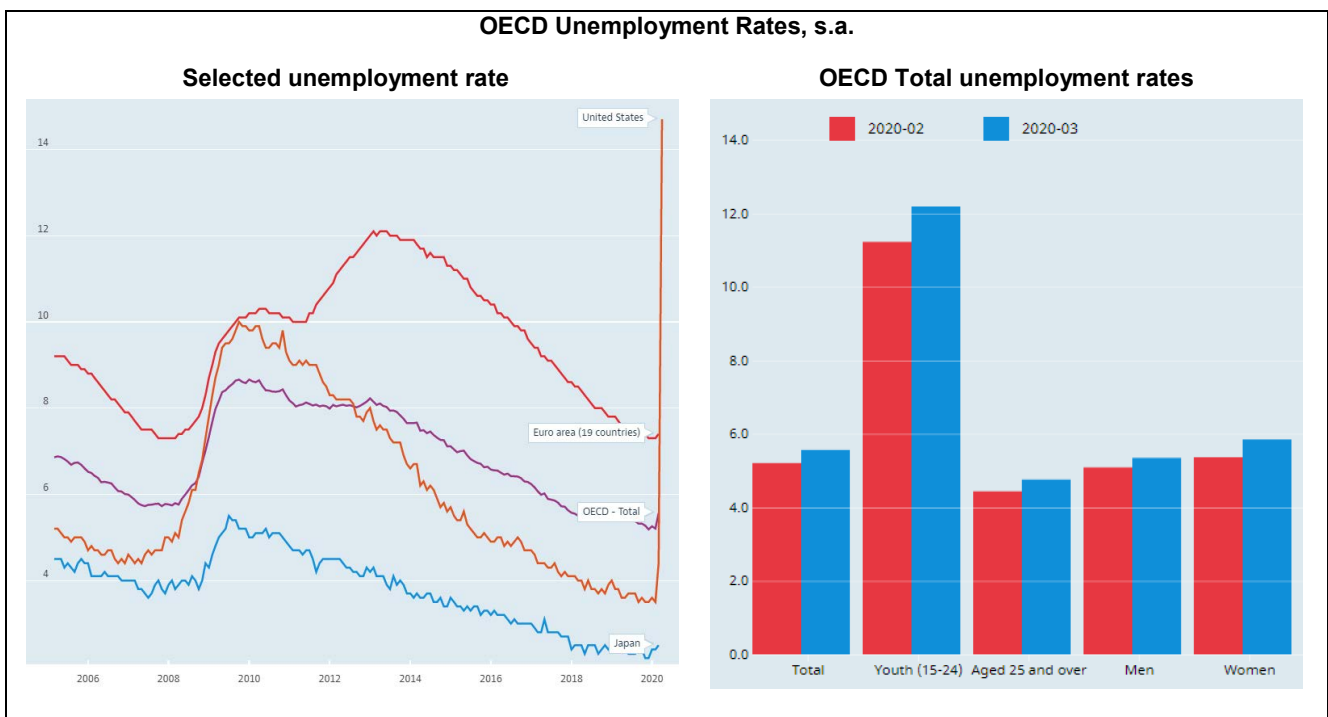
The **OECD** unemployment rate rose to 5.6% in March 2020 (up from 5.2% in February 2020), reflecting the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, while early data for April signal an unprecedented increase.

The number of unemployed across the **OECD** area, which now includes **Colombia**<sup>1</sup>, rose by 2.1 million to 37 million in March. The rise was particularly marked among **women** and **young people** aged 15 to 24. **Female** unemployment increased by 0.5 percentage points (to 5.8%) compared with an increase of 0.3 percentage point for **men** (to 5.3%), while **youth** unemployment picked up by 1.0 percentage point, to 12.2%.

More recent data for April (referring to the week ending 18 April) show very strong rises in unemployment in the **United States**, to 14.7% (up from 4.4% in March), the highest level since the series started in January 1948, and in **Canada** to 13.0% (up from 7.8% in March). In both countries, the rise reflected the surge in the number of people on temporary layoff.<sup>2</sup>

In the **euro area**, the unemployment rate increased to 7.4% in March (from 7.3% in February). Unemployment rates increased by 0.5 percentage point or more in **Canada**, **Colombia**, **Korea** and the **United States**.<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate increased by only 0.1 percentage point in **Japan**, while it fell by 0.3 percentage point in **Mexico**.

Administrative data showed an increase in the registered unemployment rate in April for **Belgium** (up by 0.6 percentage point) and **Germany** (up by 0.8 percentage point) while it fell in **Norway** (down by 0.6 percentage point), following a fivefold increase in March.



<sup>1</sup> [Colombia became the 37<sup>th</sup> member country of the OECD on 28 April 2020](#)

<sup>2</sup> For both countries, 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.

<sup>3</sup> The reference period of the labour force survey is 1-14 March in Australia, 8-14 March in the United States, 15-21 March in Canada and Korea, 25-31 March in Japan.

**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-19<sup>4</sup> 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”<sup>5</sup> 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” without further testing for their return to their previous job (BLS, 2020). In Canada, persons in temporary layoff are

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Some not-employed persons may be classified as “inactive/out of the labour force” because, due to the pandemic, they are not able to actively look for a job even if they are available to work.

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

BLS (2020), Frequently asked questions: The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on The Employment Situation for March 2020, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2020, Washington DC. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-march-2020.pdf>

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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.

Data for Chile do not consider the revisions recently introduced by INE (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas).

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**Next release: Tuesday 9 June 2020**

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

	2017	2018	2019	2019			2020	2019			2020		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.6
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
Belgium <sup>(1)</sup>	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Canada <sup>(2)</sup>	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8
Chile	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.4		7.1	7.4				
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.8	12.2
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.3		4.1	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.4
Germany <sup>(3)</sup>	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.6		16.7	16.7	16.4	16.4		
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5		3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6		3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.4
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4
Italy <sup>(4)</sup>	11.2	10.6	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.4
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.9
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.1
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.5
Mexico	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
New Zealand	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2						
Norway	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.9		3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6		6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	14.5
Sweden <sup>(1)</sup>	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	6.7
Switzerland	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1							
Turkey	10.9	11.0	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.3		13.6	13.2	13.1	12.6		
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7		3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8		
United States <sup>(5)</sup>	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4

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 April 2020 was 13.0%.

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

(4) Italy: Unemployment decrease reflects the move to inactivity of people no longer able to actively search for a job.

(5) United States: Unemployment rate for April 2020 was 14.7%.

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

	Women						Men					
	2019	2019	2020	2020			2019	2019	2020	2020		
		Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar		Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
OECD - Total	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3
Major Seven	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6
European Union	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
Euro area	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Australia	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
Austria	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7
Belgium	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8
Canada	5.3	5.3	6.4	5.3	5.3	8.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	7.1
Chile	7.7	8.2					6.5	6.8				
Colombia	13.7	13.8	14.5	13.4	14.3	15.7	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.6
Czech Republic	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Denmark	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Estonia	4.7	4.3		4.4	4.2		4.1	4.2		5.0	5.2	
Finland	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
France	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.3
Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.6
Greece	21.5	20.3		20.1			14.0	13.7		13.5		
Hungary	3.5	3.7		3.6	3.7		3.4	3.3		3.3	3.4	
Iceland	3.1	3.3		4.0	4.0		3.9	3.7		3.7	3.7	
Ireland	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.5
Israel	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5
Italy	11.1	10.8	10.3	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.5
Japan	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7
Korea	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.8
Latvia	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.2	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.8
Lithuania	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.1	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.5
Luxembourg	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.7
Mexico	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2
Netherlands	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
New Zealand	4.4	4.3	4.3				3.8	3.8	4.1			
Norway	3.4	3.5		3.4	3.3		4.0	4.2		4.0	3.7	
Poland	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Portugal	7.2	7.2		7.1	6.9		5.9	6.0		6.4	5.9	
Slovak Republic	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5
Slovenia	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Spain	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.4	16.2	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.9	13.0
Sweden	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.7
Switzerland	4.7	4.3					4.1	3.9				
Turkey <sup>(2)</sup>	16.4	16.5		15.6			12.4	11.8		11.1		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.5		3.6			3.9	3.9		4.1		
United States	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.4

Notes:

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

(2) 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	2019	2020	2020			2019	2019	2020	2020		
		Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar		Q4	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
OECD - Total	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.2	12.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8
Major Seven	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0
European Union	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.8	15.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Euro area	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Australia	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0
Austria	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
Belgium <sup>(1)</sup>	14.3	15.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Canada	11.0	11.3	12.5	10.3	10.3	16.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.8	6.5
Chile <sup>(2)</sup>												
Colombia	20.8	20.4	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.8	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.3	8.7	10.2
Czech Republic	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Denmark	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Estonia	10.7	8.9		8.6	9.6		3.8	3.9		4.4	4.3	
Finland	17.0	17.6	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
France	19.6	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.3	20.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.1
Germany <sup>(3)</sup>	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Greece	35.3	34.0		32.4			16.4	15.7		15.6		
Hungary	11.5	12.0		10.7	11.3		2.9	2.8		2.9	3.0	
Iceland	9.1	9.6		9.0	8.9		2.6	2.4		2.9	2.9	
Ireland	12.4	11.0	12.0	11.5	11.4	13.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3
Israel <sup>(4)</sup>	6.7	6.8	5.1	7.1	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Italy	29.2	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.2	28.0	8.8	8.4				
Japan	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Korea	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.4
Latvia	12.5	10.8	11.7	11.7	11.2	12.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.6
Lithuania	11.9	14.5	14.7	14.3	14.2	15.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4
Luxembourg	16.9	17.4	18.5	18.0	17.7	19.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.3
Mexico	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.9	7.1	6.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6
Netherlands	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
New Zealand	11.1	11.3	11.8				2.8	2.8	2.8			
Norway	9.9	10.1		10.2	10.1		2.8	2.9		2.7	2.5	
Poland	9.9	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.8	8.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Portugal	18.2	18.3		19.5	18.9		5.6	5.7		5.8	5.5	
Slovak Republic	16.1	16.5	15.6	15.3	15.3	16.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0
Slovenia <sup>(1)</sup>	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5
Spain	32.6	30.7	32.1	31.6	31.7	33.1	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	13.2
Sweden	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.0	19.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.2
Switzerland	8.0	8.1					3.9	3.5				
Turkey	25.4	24.3		22.8			11.5	11.3		10.7		
United Kingdom	11.1	11.0		11.3			2.7	2.7		2.8		
United States	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.2	7.7	10.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5

Notes:

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

(2) Chile: Revisions were recently introduced in the Labour Force Survey data. Data for the periods in this table have not been included yet in the OECD Short-Term Labour Market database.

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

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

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

	2018	2019	2019		2020	2019	2020		
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
OECD - Total	36,081	35,816	35,767	35,130	35,653	34,721	35,120	34,873	36,966
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,319	16,082	16,739	15,999	16,187	16,156	17,874
European Union	15,527	14,385	14,282	14,049	13,982	13,991	13,905	13,900	14,141
Euro area	13,374	12,415	12,334	12,134	12,038	12,098	11,999	11,959	12,156
Australia	703	701	713	708	714	693	725	698	719
Austria	220	205	203	193	203	191	198	204	207
Belgium	301	274	268	265	267	266	265	265	272
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,140	1,155	1,268	1,143	1,124	1,134	1,547
Chile	628	639	634	681					
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,660	2,648	2,740	2,563	2,630	2,708	2,883
Czech Republic	121	109	109	109	105	104	104	105	107
Denmark	152	153	151	154	146	149	147	145	146
Estonia	38	31	29	30		31	34	34	
Finland	202	184	186	184	180	183	181	180	179
France	2,682	2,506	2,502	2,440	2,412	2,429	2,390	2,350	2,497
Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	1,468	1,374	1,356	1,396	1,482	1,408	1,396	1,519	1,531
Greece	915	819	801	779		768	767		
Hungary	172	161	161	161		159	160	166	
Iceland	6	7	7	7		7	8	8	
Ireland	137	121	120	116	125	117	119	120	137
Israel	163	157	151	153	143	147	148	138	142
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,528	2,465	2,323	2,471	2,438	2,399	2,132
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,590	1,563	1,673	1,520	1,640	1,660	1,720
Korea	1,073	1,063	990	1,025	1,041	1,064	1,143	927	1,054
Latvia	73	61	60	59	65	62	64	63	68
Lithuania	90	92	95	95	100	95	98	97	104
Luxembourg	16	17	17	17	18	17	17	18	20
Mexico	1,850	1,991	2,021	1,976	2,026	1,856	2,089	2,102	1,888
Netherlands	350	314	319	316	277	302	284	274	273
New Zealand	117	112	114	111	116				
Norway	109	105	108	110		110	106	100	
Poland	659	558	532	497	503	493	495	503	512
Portugal	363	340	336	344		348	352	332	
Slovak Republic	180	158	158	154	152	153	150	151	156
Slovenia	53	46	49	42	38	39	38	37	40
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,269	3,200	3,219	3,181	3,173	3,114	3,369
Sweden <sup>(2)</sup>	344	373	384	380	395	366	396	420	368
Switzerland	231	216	218	201					
Turkey	3,544	4,455	4,584	4,331		4,265	4,043		
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,277	1,256		1,275	1,307		
United States	6,314	6,001	5,926	5,807	6,273	5,753	5,892	5,787	7,140

Notes:

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

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