

## LABOUR MARKET SITUATION

Paris, 18 January 2024

### OECD employment rate remains at record high in the third quarter of 2023

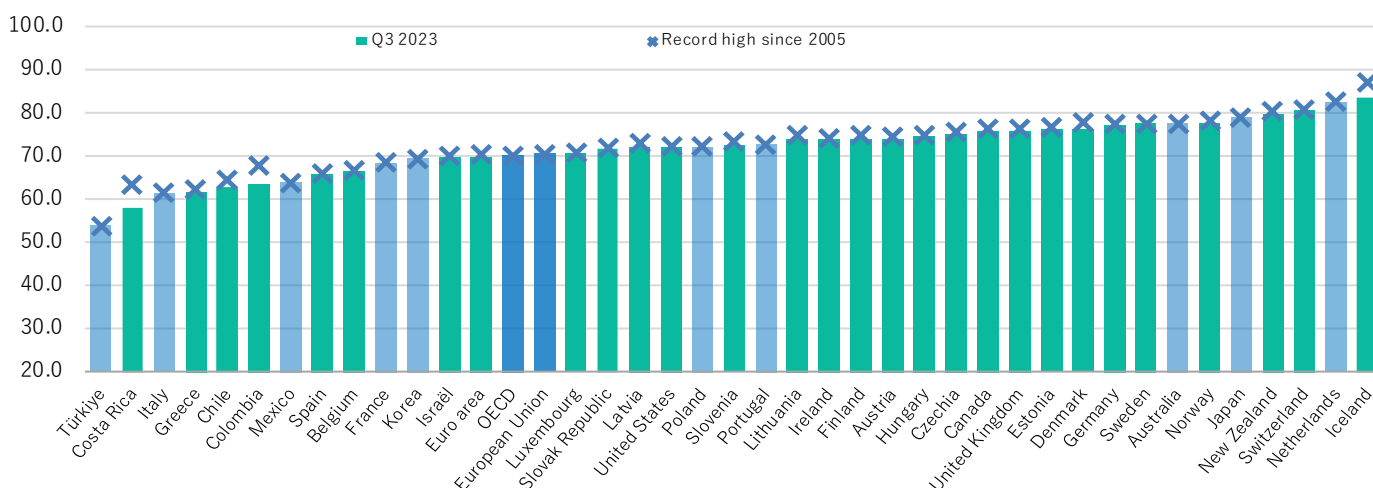
OECD employment and labour force participation rates stabilised at 70.1% and 73.8% in the third quarter of 2023, the highest levels recorded since the start of the series in 2005 and 2008, respectively. Both indicators were at or near their record highs in 9 of the 38 OECD countries, including France, Italy, and Japan (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2). Record highs in both the OECD employment and participation rates were achieved for women and men (Figure 2).

The employment rate exceeded 70% in almost two-thirds of OECD countries. However, the employment rate declined in 20 OECD countries in the third quarter of 2023, compared with declines in 17 OECD countries in the previous quarter. The largest declines were observed in Costa Rica, Iceland, and Finland. Türkiye remained the OECD country with the lowest employment rate, at 53.9%.

In November 2023, the OECD unemployment rate remained at its record low (4.8%) for the ninth consecutive month and was broadly stable at record lows in the European Union (5.9%) and the euro area (6.4%). The unemployment rate was unchanged in November in 20 OECD countries with available data, while 7 countries registered drops and another 6 countries recorded increases in the unemployment rate (Figure 3, Table 3). The December 2023 unemployment rate remained stable in both Canada and the United States at 5.8% and 3.7%, respectively.

The OECD unemployment rate for men has remained below 5.0% since March 2022. It has been stable for women at 5.0% for five months in a row. The OECD youth unemployment rate (workers aged 15-24) was broadly stable the last two months, though 6.7 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate for workers aged 25 and above (Figure 3, Tables 5 and 6).

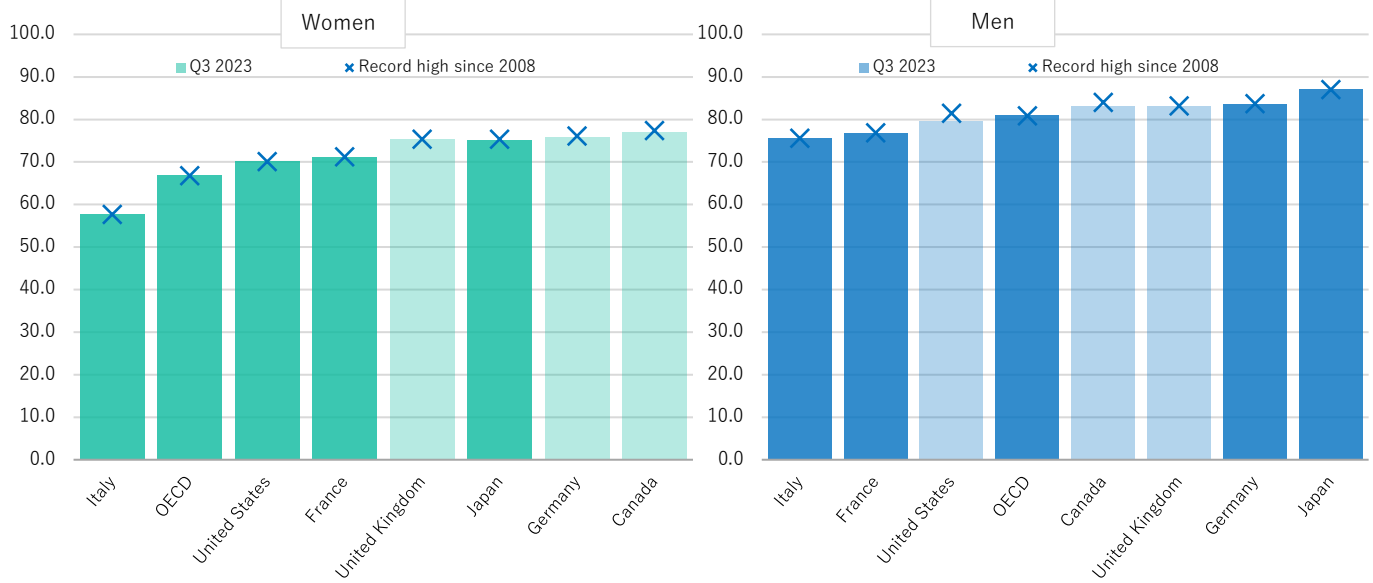
**Figure 1 – Employment rate for OECD countries**  
Q3 2023 compared with the highest rate recorded since 2005, percentage of working age population, seasonally adjusted



Note: The employment rate in Q3 2023 was at or within 0.1 percentage point of its record high in Australia, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and Türkiye as well as in the OECD, and the European Union (bars reported in blue).

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#), and [Employment rates](#).

**Figure 2 – Labour force participation rate (aged 15-64) by gender**  
Major seven countries, percentage of corresponding working age population, seasonally adjusted

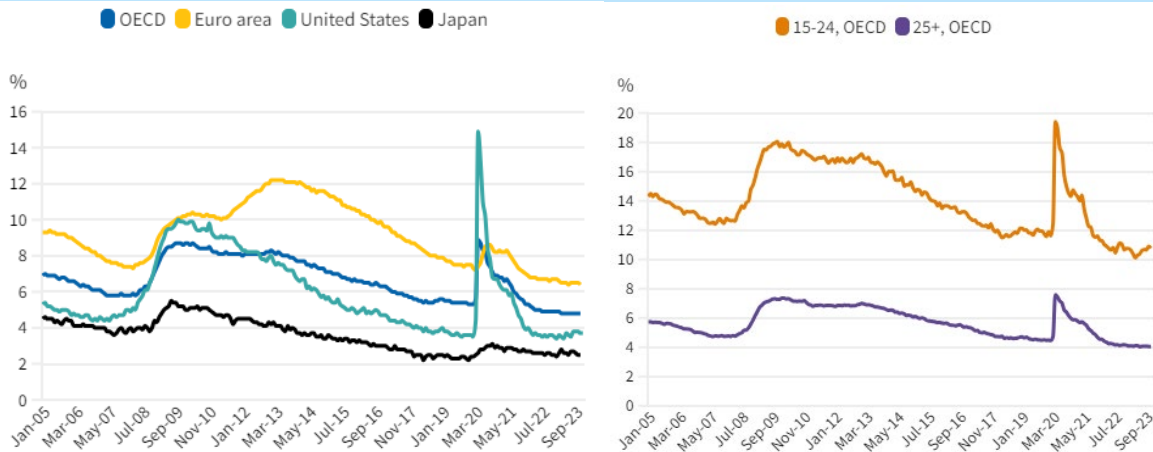


Note: In the third quarter of 2023, labour force participation rates (LFP) for France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States, and the OECD were close (within 0.1 p.p.) to their record highs for women (bars reported in dark green). In Canada and Germany, the LFP for women was 0.3 p.p. and 0.2 p.p. lower than their record highs, respectively. Figures for the United Kingdom refers to the second quarter of 2023, in which the LFP for women was 0.2 p.p. lower than the record high. Labour force participation rates for France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the OECD were close (within 0.1 p.p.) to their record highs for men (bars reported in dark blue). In Canada and the United States, the LFP for men was 0.2 p.p. and 1.9 p.p. lower than the record high, respectively. Figures for the United Kingdom refers to the second quarter of 2023, period in which the LFP for men was 0.9 p.p. lower than the record high.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Labour force participation rates](#).



**Figure 3 – Unemployment rates**  
Percentage of labour force, seasonally adjusted



Note: The fall in the OECD unemployment rate when compared with the April 2020 peak should be interpreted with caution, as it largely reflects the return of temporary laid-off workers in the United States and Canada, where they are recorded as unemployed, unlike in most other countries, including European member states, where they are recorded as employed.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Monthly unemployment rates](#).



**Table 1 – Employment rates and levels (aged 15–64)**
*Percentage of the working age population and levels, seasonally adjusted*

	Employment rates										Change from previous period	Record high		Levels <i>Thousands</i>	
	2020	2021	2022	2019				2022				2023			since 2005
				Q4	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q1	Q2	Q3	
<b>OECD</b>	66.0	67.7	69.4	68.9	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.9	70.1	70.1	→	<b>70.1</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	617,095	
<b>G7</b>	69.6	71.1	72.5	72.3	72.5	72.6	72.7	72.9	73.1	73.1	→	<b>73.1</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	351,849	
<b>European Union</b>	67.1	68.3	69.8	68.0	69.8	69.8	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.4	→	<b>70.5</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	198,849	
<b>Euro area</b>	66.6	67.8	69.4	68.6	69.5	69.4	69.5	69.9	70.3	70.0	↓	70.3	2023Q2	154,592	
<b>Australia</b>	72.7	74.9	77.3	74.4	77.1	77.6	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.6	→	<b>77.6</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	13,449	
<b>Austria</b>	71.7	72.4	74.0	73.7	74.4	73.8	73.9	73.9	74.4	74.0	↓	74.4	2023Q2	4,392	
<b>Belgium</b>	64.5	65.3	66.5	65.1	66.2	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.2	66.7	↑	66.8	2022Q3	4,964	
<b>Canada</b>	70.1	73.5	75.6	74.6	75.8	75.5	75.8	76.2	76.0	75.6	↓	76.2	2023Q1	19,153	
<b>Chile</b>	55.8	58.5	61.9	63.9	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.3	63.1	62.8	↓	64.5	2019Q3	8,534	
<b>Colombia</b>	57.8	57.8	61.6	64.7	62.4	62.0	61.2	62.3	63.8	63.8	→	67.8	2017Q2	21,821	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	54.8	57.2	60.1	61.6	60.0	60.9	60.7	59.0	59.3	58.2	↓	63.3	2013Q4	2,008	
<b>Czechia</b>	74.4	74.4	75.5	75.1	75.5	75.6	75.4	75.0	75.4	75.1	↓	75.6	2022Q3	4,874	
<b>Denmark</b>	74.4	75.6	76.8	75.2	77.1	76.8	76.7	76.9	76.6	76.2	↓	77.8	2006Q4	2,866	
<b>Estonia</b>	74.0	74.0	76.4	76.1	76.2	76.4	76.8	76.5	76.5	76.1	↓	76.8	2022Q4	652	
<b>Finland</b>	71.2	72.7	74.3	72.3	74.6	74.1	74.6	74.3	74.7	73.9	↓	74.7	2023Q2	2,532	
<b>France</b>	66.1	67.3	68.1	66.5	68.0	68.4	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.4	→	<b>68.5</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	28,000	
<b>Germany</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	76.2	75.6	76.9	75.8	76.9	76.9	77.2	77.3	77.5	77.4	↓	77.5	2023Q2	41,407	
<b>Greece</b>	53.7	57.3	60.7	56.3	61.0	60.8	60.9	61.0	62.2	61.8	↓	62.2	2023Q2	4,059	
<b>Hungary</b>	72.0	73.1	74.4	72.2	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.7	74.8	74.7	↓	74.8	2023Q2	4,597	
<b>Iceland</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	80.3	(b) 79.8	83.3	83.6	83.5	82.6	83.9	83.5	84.5	83.6	↓	87.0	2016Q3	208	
<b>Ireland</b>	66.6	69.9	73.2	69.6	73.7	72.8	73.1	73.8	74.3	73.8	↓	74.3	2023Q2	2,534	
<b>Israel</b>	66.8	66.6	69.2	68.6	69.1	69.5	69.0	70.2	70.2	70.0	↓	70.2	2023Q1	4,089	
<b>Italy</b>	57.5	58.3	60.2	59.0	60.2	60.1	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.4	→	<b>61.4</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	22,778	
<b>Japan</b>	77.7	77.9	78.5	78.1	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.9	79.0	↑	<b>79.0</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	58,487	
<b>Korea</b>	65.9	66.5	68.5	67.0	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.8	69.2	69.4	↑	<b>69.4</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	24,901	
<b>Latvia</b>	71.5	69.9	71.3	72.6	71.5	71.9	71.3	70.9	71.8	71.9	↑	72.9	2019Q3	835	
<b>Lithuania</b>	71.6	72.4	73.8	73.0	74.1	74.8	73.2	72.4	73.5	73.8	↓	74.8	2022Q3	1,371	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	67.3	69.4	70.1	68.0	70.1	70.0	69.7	70.6	70.8	70.6	↓	70.8	2023Q2	320	
<b>Mexico</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	..	61.0	62.5	62.4	62.6	62.5	63.2	63.8	63.4	63.8	↑	<b>63.8</b>	<b>2023Q1</b>	55,574	
<b>Netherlands</b>	79.3	80.2	81.8	79.8	81.9	81.7	82.1	82.3	82.5	82.5	→	<b>82.5</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	9,379	
<b>New Zealand</b>	76.8	78.3	79.7	77.3	79.2	80.1	80.3	80.4	80.4	79.8	↓	80.4	2023Q2	2,708	
<b>Norway</b>	74.7	76.3	77.7	75.2	77.8	77.7	77.5	77.3	77.5	77.7	↑	78.1	2008Q3	2,762	
<b>Poland</b>	67.8	70.3	71.4	67.7	71.3	71.1	71.7	72.1	72.0	72.2	↑	<b>72.2</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	16,461	
<b>Portugal</b>	68.5	69.7	71.4	69.8	71.0	71.7	71.6	71.9	72.5	72.8	↑	<b>72.8</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	4,780	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	69.5	69.5	71.4	70.2	71.5	71.4	71.7	71.5	72.0	71.7	↓	72.0	2023Q2	2,549	
<b>Slovenia</b>	70.1	71.5	73.1	70.9	73.0	73.4	72.9	72.0	72.9	72.3	↓	73.4	2022Q3	965	
<b>Spain</b>	61.0	62.7	64.4	63.4	64.6	64.5	64.4	64.7	65.4	65.7	↑	65.9	2007Q2	20,752	
<b>Sweden</b>	74.9	75.4	77.1	76.4	77.1	77.4	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.5	↓	77.6	2023Q2	5,060	
<b>Switzerland</b>	79.9	79.3	79.5	80.7	79.3	79.3	79.7	80.1	80.7	80.4	↓	80.7	2019Q4	4,638	
<b>Türkiye</b>	47.5	50.3	52.8	50.3	52.8	52.8	53.8	53.8	53.5	53.9	↑	<b>53.9</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	30,613	
<b>United Kingdom</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	75.4	75.1	75.6	76.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.9	(b) 75.7	75.7	→	76.5	2019Q4	31,563	
<b>United States</b>	67.1	69.4	71.3	71.7	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.8	72.0	72.0	→	72.2	2006Q4	150,464	

...: Not applicable ..: Not available b: break in time series

Change from previous period (x)				
↑	x > 0.1	→	-0.1 ≤ x ≤ 0.1	↓
				x < -0.1

1. Germany: due to technical issues with the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, including the LFS, data for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020 are not direct estimates from LFS micro-data, but based on a larger sample including additional data from other integrated household surveys.

2. Iceland: Breaks in the Labour Force Survey for Iceland in Q4 2020.

3. Mexico: Q2 2020 figures are not available. Estimations based on the monthly INEGI Encuesta Telefónica de Ocupación y Empleo (ETOE) phone survey were used in the compilation of Q2 2020 figures for the OECD-Total. Data from Q3 2020 are based on the New Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

4. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. These estimates are based on the so-called Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) that aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications starting in March 2024 and are still considered experimental by the ONS. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 show TLFS estimates by the ONS. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Note: figures in bold in the columns “record high since 2005” stress that the employment rate was at or within 0.1 percentage point of its highest in the current quarterly period.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#), [Employment rates](#) and [Employed population](#).

**Table 2 –Labour force participation rates (aged 15–64)**
*Percentage of the working age population, seasonally adjusted*

	2020	2021	2022	2019	2022				2023			Change from previous period	Record high since 2008	
				Q4	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3				
<b>OECD</b>	71.2	72.3	73.1	72.9	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.6	73.7	73.8	→	<b>73.8</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>G7</b>	74.5	75.1	75.6	75.5	75.7	75.7	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.3	↑	<b>76.3</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>European Union</b>	72.3	73.6	74.5	73.0	74.5	74.5	74.7	74.9	75.0	75.0	→	<b>75.0</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	
<b>Euro area</b>	72.5	73.6	74.5	74.2	74.6	74.5	74.6	74.9	75.2	75.0	↓	75.2	2023Q2	
<b>Australia</b>	77.8	79.1	80.3	78.6	80.3	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.5	80.6	↑	<b>80.6</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Austria</b>	76.4	77.3	77.8	77.3	77.8	77.7	77.8	77.9	78.2	78.3	→	<b>78.3</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Belgium</b>	68.4	69.7	70.5	68.8	70.2	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.0	70.6	↑	70.7	2023Q1	
<b>Canada</b>	77.7	79.5	79.8	79.1	80.0	79.6	79.9	80.3	80.2	80.1	↓	80.3	2023Q1	
<b>Chile</b>	62.7	64.3	67.4	69.3	67.3	67.6	67.8	68.5	69.0	69.0	→	69.7	2019Q3	
<b>Colombia</b>	69.0	67.4	69.6	72.6	70.1	69.9	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.7	↓	74.7	2017Q2	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	68.3	68.6	68.7	70.7	68.2	69.4	68.9	66.2	65.8	63.4	↓	71.1	2020Q1	
<b>Czechia</b>	76.4	76.6	77.3	76.7	77.2	77.3	77.2	77.0	77.4	77.1	↓	77.4	2023Q2	
<b>Denmark</b>	79.0	79.6	80.4	79.2	80.4	80.7	80.4	81.0	80.5	80.3	↓	81.0	2023Q1	
<b>Estonia</b>	79.6	79.1	81.2	79.5	81.0	81.3	81.5	80.7	82.2	82.4	↑	<b>82.4</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Finland</b>	77.3	78.8	79.8	77.7	79.6	80.1	80.2	79.7	80.4	80.0	↓	80.4	2023Q2	
<b>France</b>	72.0	73.0	73.6	72.5	73.6	73.7	73.6	73.7	73.9	73.9	→	<b>73.9</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	
<b>Germany</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	77.3	78.5	79.4	78.2	79.4	79.5	79.7	79.7	79.9	79.8	↓	79.9	2023Q2	
<b>Greece</b>	65.3	67.3	69.4	68.2	69.7	69.5	69.2	69.0	70.2	69.8	↓	70.2	2023Q2	
<b>Hungary</b>	75.1	76.2	77.2	74.7	76.9	77.3	77.5	77.8	77.9	77.9	→	<b>77.9</b>	<b>2023Q2</b>	
<b>Iceland</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	85.2	(b) 85.2	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.1	87.1	86.9	87.2	87.0	↓	89.8	2016Q3	
<b>Ireland</b>	70.8	74.6	76.7	73.2	77.1	76.2	76.5	77.1	77.7	77.4	↓	77.7	2023Q2	
<b>Israel</b>	69.9	70.2	71.9	71.3	71.6	72.2	72.0	73.0	72.9	72.4	↓	73.0	2023Q1	
<b>Italy</b>	63.6	64.5	65.6	65.4	65.7	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.6	66.7	↑	<b>66.7</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Japan</b>	79.7	80.3	80.7	80.0	80.8	80.8	80.7	80.8	81.1	81.3	↑	<b>81.3</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Korea</b>	68.6	69.0	70.5	69.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	71.1	71.2	↑	<b>71.2</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Latvia</b>	78.1	75.8	76.8	77.4	76.8	77.4	76.6	75.9	76.9	77.1	↑	78.4	2020Q2	
<b>Lithuania</b>	78.6	78.2	78.6	78.4	78.7	79.9	78.0	78.0	78.7	79.2	↑	79.9	2022Q3	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	72.2	73.2	73.5	72.1	73.6	73.8	73.1	74.1	74.6	74.6	→	<b>74.6</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Mexico</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	..	63.7	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.7	65.2	65.7	65.3	65.7	↑	<b>65.7</b>	<b>2023Q1</b>	
<b>Netherlands</b>	83.4	83.7	84.7	83.5	84.7	84.9	85.1	85.3	85.5	85.6	↑	<b>85.6</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>New Zealand</b>	80.6	81.6	82.5	80.8	82.0	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.5	83.2	↓	83.5	2023Q2	
<b>Norway</b>	78.2	80.0	80.4	78.5	80.5	80.3	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.6	↑	<b>80.6</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Poland</b>	70.1	72.8	73.5	69.9	73.4	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	↑	<b>74.3</b>	<b>2023Q1</b>	
<b>Portugal</b>	73.8	74.9	76.2	74.9	75.8	76.5	76.7	77.4	77.6	77.8	↑	<b>77.8</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	74.5	74.6	76.1	74.6	76.3	76.1	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.3	↓	76.5	2023Q2	
<b>Slovenia</b>	73.8	75.1	76.2	74.1	76.2	76.5	75.7	74.8	75.6	75.0	↓	76.5	2022Q3	
<b>Spain</b>	72.2	73.7	74.0	73.8	74.1	74.1	74.0	74.2	74.4	74.8	↑	<b>74.8</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Sweden</b>	82.1	82.9	83.5	82.5	83.6	83.4	83.6	83.9	84.0	84.1	→	<b>84.1</b>	<b>2023Q3</b>	
<b>Switzerland</b>	84.1	83.7	83.2	84.3	83.0	82.9	83.4	83.6	84.0	83.9	→	84.8	2020Q4	
<b>Türkiye</b>	54.9	57.3	59.2	58.2	59.3	58.9	60.0	59.7	59.5	59.5	→	60.0	2022Q4	
<b>United Kingdom</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	79.1	78.7	78.5	79.5	78.6	78.4	78.6	79.0	(b) 79.1	79.1	→	79.6	2020Q1	
<b>United States</b>	73.0	73.4	74.0	74.4	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.8	↑	75.3	2008Q2	

...: Not available b: break in time series

Change from previous period (x)			
↑	x > 0.1	→	-0.1 = x <= 0.1
		↓	x < -0.1

1. Germany: due to technical issues with the introduction of the new German system of integrated household surveys, including the LFS, data for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020 are not direct estimates from LFS micro-data, but based on a larger sample including additional data from other integrated household surveys.

2. Iceland: Breaks in the Labour Force Survey for Iceland in Q4 2020.

3. Mexico: Q2 2020 figures are not available. Estimations based on the monthly INEGI Encuesta Telefónica de Ocupación y Empleo (ETOE) phone survey were used in the compilation of Q2 2020 figures for the OECD-Total. Data from Q3 2020 are based on the New Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

4. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. These estimates are based on the so-called Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) that aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications starting in March 2024 and are still considered experimental by the ONS. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 show TLFS estimates by the ONS. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Note: figures in bold in the columns "record high since 2008" stress that the labour force participation rate was at or within 0.1 percentage point of its highest level in the current quarterly period.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Labour force participation rates](#).

**Table 3 – Unemployment rates (aged 15 and over)**
*Percentage of labour force, seasonally adjusted*

	2021	2022	2022	2023				2020	2023						Change from previous period	Record low since 2001	
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Feb	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov	
<b>OECD</b>	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	→	<b>4.8</b>	<b>Jun-23</b>
<b>G7</b>	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	→	3.9	Jan-23
<b>European Union</b>	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	→	<b>5.9</b>	<b>Mar-23</b>
<b>Euro area</b>	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	→	<b>6.4</b>	<b>Mar-23</b>
<b>Australia</b>	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	5.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	→	3.4	Oct-22	
<b>Austria</b>	6.2	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.9	↓	3.6	Jan-01	
<b>Belgium</b>	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	→	4.9	Apr-20	
<b>Canada</b>	7.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	→	4.9	Jun-22	
<b>Chile</b>	8.9	7.9	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	..	↑	5.6	Jul-13	
<b>Colombia</b>	13.8	11.2	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.6	11.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.3	→	8.4	Nov-15	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	16.4	12.2	11.7	10.6	9.5	8.1	12.5	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.2	..	↓	7.2	Sep-23	
<b>Czechia</b>	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	↓	1.7	Feb-19	
<b>Denmark</b>	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.8	↓	3.2	Jan-08	
<b>Estonia</b>	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	6.7	7.1	5.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	↓	3.9	May-08	
<b>Finland</b>	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	→	5.7	Apr-08	
<b>France</b>	7.9	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	→	7.0	May-20	
<b>Germany</b>	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	→	2.9	May-19	
<b>Greece</b>	14.8	12.5	11.9	11.4	11.3	10.6	16.3	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.4	9.4	→	7.5	May-08	
<b>Hungary</b>	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	→	3.2	May-19	
<b>Iceland</b>	6.0	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	6.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.1	↓	1.5	Sep-07	
<b>Ireland</b>	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	→	3.9	Mar-01	
<b>Israel</b>	5.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	↓	<b>2.8</b>	<b>Oct-23</b>	
<b>Italy</b>	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	9.5	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	↓	5.9	Apr-07	
<b>Japan</b>	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	→	2.2	May-18	
<b>Korea</b>	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	↑	2.4	Aug-23	
<b>Latvia</b>	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	→	5.3	Oct-07	
<b>Lithuania</b>	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.5	→	4.0	Nov-07	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	↑	1.8	May-01	
<b>Mexico</b>	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	↑	2.3	Aug-01	
<b>Netherlands</b>	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	→	3.1	Apr-01	
<b>New Zealand</b>	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	↑	3.2	Q4-21	
<b>Norway</b>	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	→	2.4	Sep-07	
<b>Poland</b>	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	→	2.6	Feb-23	
<b>Portugal</b>	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	→	5.1	Jan-01	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	→	5.6	Apr-19	
<b>Slovenia</b>	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	↑	3.5	Dec-22	
<b>Spain</b>	14.8	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.0	12.0	13.6	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	→	7.9	May-07	
<b>Sweden</b>	8.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	→	5.6	Jun-02	
<b>Switzerland</b>	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	↓	3.9	Q2-23	
<b>Türkiye</b>	12.0	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	12.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.6	9.0	↑	8.0	Jun-12	
<b>United Kingdom <sup>(1)</sup></b>	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	(b) 4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	..	→	3.5	Jul-22	
<b>United States</b>	5.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	→	3.4	Jan-23	

...: Not applicable ...: Not available b: break in time series

Change from previous period (x)				
↑	x > 0.1	→	-0.1 ≤ x ≤ 0.1	↓
				x < -0.1

Change between October 2023 and November 2023 except for Chile, Costa Rica and the United Kingdom where the change is reported between September and October 2023; for Switzerland and New Zealand, change between second quarter 2023 and third quarter 2023.

1. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. These estimates are based on the so-called Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) that aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications starting in March 2024 and are still considered experimental by the ONS. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 and June to October 2023 show TLFS estimates by the ONS. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Note: figures in bold in the columns “record low since 2001” stress that the unemployment rate was at or within 0.1 percentage point of its lowest level in the current monthly period.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Monthly unemployment rates](#).

**Table 4 – Unemployment levels (aged 15 and over)***Thousands of persons, seasonally adjusted*

	2021	2022	2023			2023			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
<b>OECD</b>	41,000	33,940	33,244	33,015	33,257	33,289	33,298	33,357	33,397
<b>G7</b>	19,907	15,754	15,526	15,744	16,184	16,332	16,284	16,450	16,240
<b>European Union</b>	14,963	13,240	13,112	12,959	13,063	13,001	13,071	13,098	12,954
<b>Euro area</b>	12,761	11,290	11,175	10,987	11,067	11,016	11,060	11,069	10,970
<b>Australia</b>	700	523	516	521	537	544	521	553	572
<b>Austria</b>	284	221	227	234	261	256	258	239	231
<b>Belgium</b>	324	294	300	296	282	279	285	294	294
<b>Canada</b>	1,542	1,098	1,055	1,099	1,179	1,181	1,189	1,229	1,240
<b>Chile</b>	806	758	858	820	865	865	882	905	..
<b>Colombia</b>	3,263	2,781	2,664	2,547	2,441	2,442	2,473	2,565	2,607
<b>Costa Rica</b>	401	300	249	225	183	183	172	159	..
<b>Czechia</b>	150	126	133	139	137	130	140	148	126
<b>Denmark</b>	155	139	153	152	151	132	148	168	154
<b>Estonia</b>	43	40	40	50	53	55	48	46	45
<b>Finland</b>	212	190	191	202	209	208	212	212	216
<b>France</b>	2,365	2,234	2,181	2,246	2,263	2,265	2,242	2,240	2,241
<b>Germany</b>	1,536	1,343	1,304	1,307	1,343	1,344	1,353	1,360	1,365
<b>Greece</b>	678	588	537	532	494	492	472	442	430
<b>Hungary</b>	195	176	188	192	196	198	195	202	205
<b>Iceland</b>	13	8	8	6	8	7	10	8	7
<b>Ireland</b>	158	120	113	116	125	123	130	132	133
<b>Israel</b>	206	163	176	162	145	141	143	134	125
<b>Italy</b>	2,371	2,028	2,001	1,943	1,934	1,904	1,930	1,975	1,909
<b>Japan</b>	1,946	1,793	1,807	1,767	1,820	1,850	1,770	1,750	1,770
<b>Korea</b>	1,037	833	789	752	765	709	761	721	828
<b>Latvia</b>	71	65	58	61	62	62	62	62	63
<b>Lithuania</b>	105	89	110	94	103	104	107	103	104
<b>Luxembourg</b>	18	15	16	17	18	18	19	19	19
<b>Mexico</b>	2,372	1,940	1,679	1,728	1,699	1,670	1,644	1,621	1,672
<b>Netherlands</b>	408	350	358	350	366	364	371	361	357
<b>New Zealand</b>	110	97	103	110	118	...	...	...	...
<b>Norway</b>	129	95	111	100	107	109	106	110	111
<b>Poland</b>	580	498	463	477	481	481	480	481	477
<b>Portugal</b>	341	318	365	340	340	335	348	352	349
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	188	170	166	163	161	161	161	160	159
<b>Slovenia</b>	49	41	36	39	39	39	40	43	44
<b>Spain</b>	3,430	3,025	3,023	2,854	2,865	2,858	2,873	2,881	2,865
<b>Sweden</b>	492	421	421	427	445	461	467	451	450
<b>Switzerland</b>	252	212	205	198	208	...	...	...	...
<b>Türkiye</b>	3,927	3,592	3,462	3,369	3,208	3,204	3,159	3,001	3,116
<b>United Kingdom</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	1,525	1,263	1,329	(b) 1439	1,448	1,448	1,453	1,460	..
<b>United States</b>	8,623	5,996	5,849	5,943	6,197	6,340	6,347	6,443	6,262

...: Not applicable ..: Not available b: break in time series

1. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. These estimates are based on the so-called Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) that aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications starting in March 2024 and are still considered experimental by the ONS. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 and June to October 2023 show TLFS estimates by the ONS. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Monthly unemployment levels](#).

**Table 5 – Unemployment rates by sex (aged 15 and over)**

*Percentage of the labour force of each group, seasonally adjusted*

	Women							Men						
	2021	2022	2023		2023			2021	2022	2023		2023		
			Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov			Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov
<b>OECD</b>	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
<b>G7</b>	5.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
<b>European Union</b>	7.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
<b>Euro area</b>	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
<b>Australia</b>	5.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.0
<b>Austria</b>	6.1	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.4	6.3	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4
<b>Belgium</b>	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
<b>Canada</b>	7.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	7.7	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
<b>Chile</b>	9.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.5	..	8.6	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.7	..
<b>Colombia</b>	17.5	14.3	12.9	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.6	11.3	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6
<b>Costa Rica</b>	22.0	16.4	12.0	9.0	8.2	7.6	..	12.7	9.4	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.9	..
<b>Czechia</b>	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
<b>Denmark</b>	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.1
<b>Estonia</b>	5.6	5.0	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
<b>Finland</b>	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.6	8.2	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.5
<b>France</b>	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2
<b>Germany</b>	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>Greece</b>	19.0	16.4	14.6	13.4	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	9.3	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.5
<b>Hungary</b>	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
<b>Iceland</b>	6.5	3.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	5.7	4.1	3.5	3.9	5.2	3.8	3.2
<b>Ireland</b>	6.2	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
<b>Israel</b>	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9
<b>Italy</b>	10.7	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7
<b>Japan</b>	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
<b>Korea</b>	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8
<b>Latvia</b>	6.6	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8
<b>Lithuania</b>	6.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.6	7.6	6.3	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.5
<b>Luxembourg</b>	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.7
<b>Mexico</b>	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
<b>Netherlands</b>	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
<b>New Zealand</b>	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.1	...	...	...	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	...	...	...
<b>Norway</b>	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
<b>Poland</b>	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
<b>Portugal</b>	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
<b>Slovenia</b>	5.4	4.3	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1
<b>Spain</b>	16.7	14.8	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.1	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3
<b>Sweden</b>	9.2	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.8	7.9	7.8	8.6	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.9
<b>Switzerland</b>	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.4	...	...	...	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	...	...	...
<b>Türkiye</b>	14.7	13.5	13.3	12.4	12.2	11.4	11.8	10.7	9.0	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.5
<b>United Kingdom <sup>(1)</sup></b>	4.3	3.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	4.7	3.9	4.4	..	..	..	..
<b>United States</b>	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0

...: Not applicable ...: Not available b: break in time series

1. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. However, breakdown of this data by sex is not currently available. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 and June to November 2023 are not available. The ONS aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications with the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) starting in March 2024. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Monthly unemployment rates](#).



**Table 6 – Unemployment rates by age group (aged 15 and over)**
*Percentage of the labour force of each group, seasonally adjusted*

	Youth (15-24)							Prime-age and Older Workers (25+)						
	2021	2022	2023		2023			2021	2022	2023		2023		
			Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov			Q2	Q3	Sep	Oct	Nov
<b>OECD</b>	12.8	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.8	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>G7</b>	10.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>European Union</b>	16.7	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
<b>Euro area</b>	16.9	14.5	14.0	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.5	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
<b>Australia</b>	11.3	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.0	9.2	9.6	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
<b>Austria</b>	11.0	9.4	10.2	11.8	11.9	10.5	9.7	5.6	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
<b>Belgium</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	18.2	16.3	14.5	17.5	17.5	..	..	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
<b>Canada</b>	13.6	10.1	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.4	11.6	6.6	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
<b>Chile</b>	20.0	17.7	20.0	22.0	21.7	22.6	..	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	..
<b>Colombia</b>	25.6	21.9	19.8	19.0	19.7	21.6	21.2	11.7	9.4	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5
<b>Costa Rica</b>	39.4	31.0	26.3	22.2	22.1	22.8	..	12.5	9.3	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.1	..
<b>Czechia</b>	8.2	7.6	10.2	8.8	9.2	7.0	6.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2
<b>Denmark</b>	10.8	10.5	9.8	11.9	12.5	13.7	11.7	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6
<b>Estonia</b>	16.9	18.1	16.0	21.1	20.1	19.2	18.4	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0
<b>Finland</b>	17.1	14.1	16.4	16.9	16.6	18.9	17.0	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3
<b>France</b>	18.9	17.3	16.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
<b>Germany</b>	7.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
<b>Greece</b>	35.5	31.4	26.3	26.0	24.6	23.8	27.3	13.8	11.4	10.4	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.4
<b>Hungary</b>	13.1	10.8	12.3	12.4	12.2	13.5	13.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
<b>Iceland</b>	12.3	8.5	6.7	10.4	12.0	12.1	6.9	5.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4
<b>Ireland</b>	14.8	10.0	10.2	11.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>Israel</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	7.7	6.9	5.4	6.6	5.9	6.5	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6
<b>Italy</b>	29.9	23.7	22.4	22.4	22.0	23.6	21.0	8.3	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	..	..
<b>Japan</b>	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
<b>Korea</b>	8.5	7.0	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.6	6.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6
<b>Latvia</b>	14.8	15.1	9.7	12.3	13.4	14.0	14.6	7.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
<b>Lithuania</b>	14.4	11.8	9.3	11.9	14.1	13.3	13.3	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.0
<b>Luxembourg</b>	18.3	17.3	17.1	18.3	19.3	19.4	20.0	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
<b>Mexico</b>	8.1	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.2	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
<b>Netherlands</b>	9.4	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.2	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>New Zealand</b>	10.5	9.3	10.0	11.5	..	..	..	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	..	..	..
<b>Norway</b>	12.5	9.9	9.7	11.1	10.5	11.4	11.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
<b>Poland</b>	11.9	10.8	11.4	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
<b>Portugal</b>	23.1	19.2	18.4	20.7	21.3	21.3	23.5	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.2
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	20.6	19.9	20.0	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.7	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
<b>Slovenia</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	13.1	10.2	10.6	11.8	11.8	..	..	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
<b>Spain</b>	35.0	29.7	27.9	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.9	13.4	11.7	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6
<b>Sweden</b>	24.7	21.7	21.3	21.2	23.4	21.7	22.0	6.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0
<b>Switzerland</b>	8.9	7.5	7.5	8.4	..	..	..	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.6	..	..	..
<b>Türkiye</b>	22.8	19.5	17.8	17.0	16.6	16.2	16.5	10.1	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.6
<b>United Kingdom</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	12.3	10.5	(b) 12.3	12.6	12.7	12.8	..	3.4	2.8	(b) 3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	..
<b>United States</b>	9.7	8.1	7.2	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.0	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1

...: Not applicable ..: Not available b: break in time series

1. Belgium and Slovenia: For youth unemployment, quarterly data are shown for all the months in the quarter.

2. Israel: Data shown in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

3. United Kingdom: Due to certain issues with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for the United Kingdom from May to July 2023, the latest LFS results have not been released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). To give users a more considered view of the labour market, the ONS have applied growth rates from administrative data to LFS data from April to June 2023 to produce adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity estimates. These estimates are based on the so-called Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) that aims to replace the LFS as the source for all labour market publications starting in March 2024 and are still considered experimental by the ONS. Consequently, the data shown in this table for Q3 2023 and June to October 2023 show TLFS estimates by the ONS. For further details, please see: [Using administrative data to create headline labour market figures](#), released 14 November 2023, and [X10 dataset: Adjusted employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity](#), released 16 January 2024, ONS website.

Source: OECD (2024) [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#) and [Monthly unemployment rates](#).



**Methodological information:**

The OECD unemployment rate is calculated as the total number of unemployed people in all OECD countries as a percentage of the total labour force (i.e. the unemployed plus those in employment).

For countries for which unemployment data for the most recent month or quarter are not available, the latest available data are used to compile data for the OECD total.

All rates and levels are seasonally adjusted (s.a.).

For further methodological information, including the impact of COVID-19 on employment and unemployment statistics, see: [Methodological Notes for OECD Unemployment and Labour Market Situation News Releases](#)

**Access Data:**

OECD Database (2024): [Infra-annual Labour Statistics](#)

The entry into force in 2021 of the Integrated European Social Statistics (IESS) Framework Regulation resulted in a new methodology of the EU Labour Force Survey, [updating the definitions of the labour status](#). Information by country on the status of the implementation of IESS regulation as well as on possible resulting breaks in time series can be found in a Eurostat Statistics Explained [article](#).

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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