

Record rise in OECD unemployment rate in April 2020

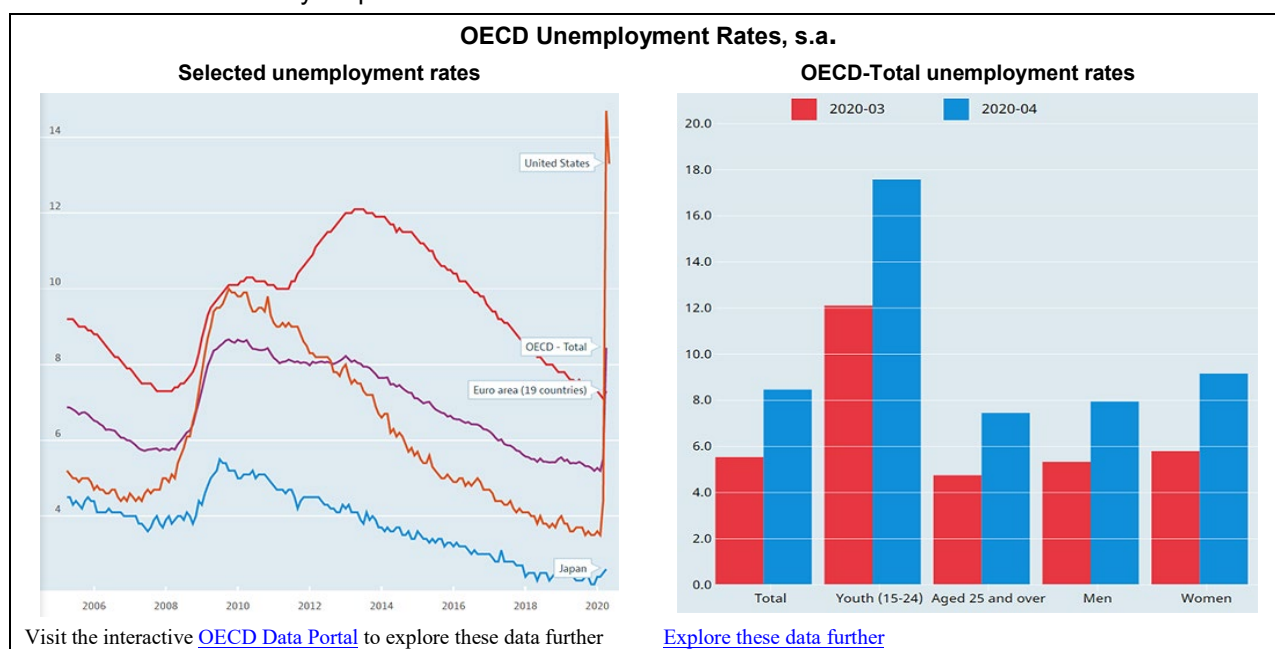
The **OECD** unemployment rate increased by an unprecedented 2.9 percentage points in April 2020 to 8.4%, compared to 5.5% in March, reflecting the impact of Covid-19 containment measures. The number of unemployed people in the **OECD** area increased by 18.4 million to 55 million in April. The **United States** accounted for the main part of this increase, with a rise in unemployed of 15.9 million.

The unemployment rate rose faster among **women** than among **men** in OECD countries; increasing by 3.3 percentage points in April (to 9.1%) compared to an increase of 2.6 percentage points (to 7.9%) for **men**. **Younger people** (aged 15 to 24) have been particularly affected by the crisis. The **youth** unemployment rate surged by 5.5 percentage points (to 17.6%), compared to an increase of 2.7 percentage points for people aged **25 and above**.

However, there have been significant differences in the pace of increases across OECD economies. In the **euro area** (up to 7.3% from 7.1% in March) and in **Japan** (2.6% from 2.5%), they were moderate but in **Canada** (13.0%, from 7.8%), **Colombia** (19.9%, from 12.2%) and the **United States**¹ (14.7%, the highest level since the series started in January 1948, from 4.4%), unemployment rates surged.

Early data for May (referring to the week ending 16 May) show that the unemployment rate continued to increase in **Canada** (by 0.7 percentage point, to 13.7%, the highest level since comparable data became available in 1976) but it decreased by 1.4 percentage points (to 13.3%) in the **United States**². Administrative data for May showed an increase of 0.5 percentage point in the registered unemployment rate for **Germany** but stability in **Belgium** and a fall in **Norway** (although still about five percentage points higher than in February 2020).

It should be noted that unemployment statistics do not account for the full amount of labour market slack due to Covid-19. In **Italy**, the 1.7 percentage points fall in the unemployment rate in April mainly reflects the rise in the number of persons of working age (15-64 years) classified as out of the labour force, e.g. people reporting that they were unavailable to work as the closure of schools and care services during the lockdown had increased their family responsibilities.³



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

¹ The reference period of the survey is 29 March-11 April in Australia, 12-18 April in the United States, Canada and Korea and 24-30 April in Japan.

² 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.

³ According to the Italian [Statistics Flash on April 2020 Employment and Unemployment released on 3 June 2020](#), the number of inactive persons increased by 5.4% in April from previous month and the inactivity rate rose by 2.0 percentage points to 38.1%.

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.

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-19⁴ 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”⁵ 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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

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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[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	2019			2020	2019		2020			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	8.4
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.6	9.1
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.2
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0
Chile	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.9	
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.2	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.8	12.2	19.9
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.6	8.7
Germany ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	17.4	17.0	16.6		16.7	16.4	16.2	16.1		
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	11.2	10.6	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.5	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.0	6.3
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.8
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.1	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.4	9.0
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.6	8.6
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.6	7.5
Mexico	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.7 ⁽⁶⁾
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4
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	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.8
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.6
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.6	14.2	14.8
Sweden ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	6.7	7.9
Switzerland	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2						
Turkey	10.9	11.0	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.3		13.2	13.1	12.6			
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7		3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8		
United States ⁽⁵⁾	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7

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 May 2020 was 13.7%.

(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 or non-availability to take a job due to family responsibilities.

(5) United States: Unemployment rate for May 2020 was 13.3%.

(6) Mexico: April 2020 figure in this table is an OECD estimate based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. This estimate is not directly comparable with the results for earlier months and was not used in the compilation of the April figure for the OECD-Total.

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	Feb	Mar	Apr		Q4	Q1	Feb	Mar	Apr
OECD - Total	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	9.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.9
Major Seven	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	9.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	8.6
European Union	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.4
Euro area	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0
Australia	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.6
Austria	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8
Belgium	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1
Canada	5.3	5.3	6.4	5.3	8.7	13.4	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	7.1	12.6
Chile	8.0	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.6		6.7	6.8	7.4	7.4	8.4	
Colombia	13.7	13.8	14.5	14.3	15.7	24.3	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.2	9.6	16.8
Czech Republic	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0
Denmark	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4
Estonia	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4		4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	
Finland	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
France	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.5
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Greece	21.5	20.3		19.9			14.0	13.6		13.1		
Hungary	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9		3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	
Iceland	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8
Ireland	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4
Israel	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.7
Italy	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.1	9.3	6.7	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.3	7.1	6.0
Japan	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Korea	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8
Latvia	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.6	8.4	7.2	6.7	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.5
Lithuania	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	9.5
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.2	5.6	5.6	6.1	5.8	6.8	7.7
Mexico	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3		3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	
Netherlands	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.6
New Zealand	4.4	4.3	4.3				3.8	3.8	4.1			
Norway	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4		4.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	
Poland	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Portugal	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.2
Slovak Republic	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.8
Slovenia	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.8
Spain	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.5	16.0	16.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.8	13.3
Sweden	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.9	6.9	7.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	8.3
Switzerland	4.7	4.2	4.5				4.1	3.9	4.0			
Turkey ⁽²⁾	16.4	16.5					12.4	11.8				
United Kingdom	3.5	3.5		3.6			3.9	3.9		4.0		
United States	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.4	16.2	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.4	13.5

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	Feb	Mar	Apr		Q4	Q1	Feb	Mar	Apr
OECD - Total	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	12.1	17.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	7.4
Major Seven	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.9	10.5	19.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	8.1
European Union	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.6	15.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8
Euro area	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.8	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
Australia	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.5	13.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.8
Austria	8.5	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.3	15.1	14.5	14.5	14.5		4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7
Canada	11.0	11.3	12.5	10.3	16.8	27.2	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.8	6.5	11.0
Chile	18.6	20.1	19.9	19.9	21.3		6.1	6.2	7.0	7.0	7.7	
Colombia	20.8	20.4	21.7	21.3	21.9	32.4	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.7	10.2	17.6
Czech Republic	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Denmark	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Estonia	10.7	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.9		3.8	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	
Finland	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
France	19.6	20.1	18.9	18.6	18.4	21.8	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.2
Germany ⁽²⁾	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Greece	35.3	34.1		35.6			16.4	15.7		15.1		
Hungary	11.5	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.9		2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	
Iceland	9.1	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.2	10.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9
Ireland	12.4	11.1	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.5	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.4
Israel ⁽³⁾	6.7	6.8	5.1	3.9	4.2	5.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
Italy	29.2	27.9	27.5	27.8	26.5	20.3	8.8	8.4				
Japan	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
Korea	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.4	11.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.4
Latvia	12.5	11.0	13.8	13.5	14.5	17.2	5.9	5.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	8.4
Lithuania	11.9	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.9	17.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	8.0
Luxembourg	16.8	18.1	19.1	18.2	20.5	24.7	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.0
Mexico	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7		2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	
Netherlands	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
New Zealand	11.1	11.3	11.8				2.8	2.8	2.8			
Norway	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0		2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	
Poland	9.9	8.1	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Portugal	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.3	20.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3
Slovak Republic	16.1	16.5	15.6	15.3	16.1	20.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.9
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9		4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.1
Spain	32.6	30.7	32.2	31.9	32.4	33.2	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.9	13.4
Sweden	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.4	25.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.8
Switzerland	8.0	8.1	7.7				3.9	3.5	3.7			
Turkey	25.4	24.3					11.5	11.3				
United Kingdom	11.1	11.0		11.4			2.7	2.7		2.7		
United States	8.4	8.0	8.7	7.7	10.3	27.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.5	13.0

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.

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

	2018	2019	2019		2020	2020			
			Q3	Q4		Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar
OECD - Total	36,153	35,875	35,833	35,173	35,592	35,313	34,831	36,622	55,028
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,312	16,079	16,574	16,222	15,975	17,525	34,289
European Union	15,527	14,385	14,276	14,048	13,817	13,989	13,780	13,682	14,079
Euro area	13,374	12,415	12,328	12,132	11,858	12,075	11,791	11,708	11,919
Australia	703	701	714	706	714	724	699	719	823
Austria	220	205	203	194	203	197	202	211	212
Belgium	301	274	268	265	267	265	265	272	287
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,140	1,155	1,268	1,124	1,134	1,547	2,418
Chile	700	698	705	727	795	775	795	806	
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,660	2,648	2,741	2,630	2,708	2,884	4,047
Czech Republic	121	109	110	110	107	105	107	110	117
Denmark	152	153	151	154	145	147	146	142	139
Estonia	38	31	29	30	34	34	34	34	
Finland	202	184	187	185	182	182	182	182	183
France	2,682	2,506	2,502	2,440	2,290	2,364	2,254	2,251	2,604
Germany ⁽¹⁾	1,468	1,374	1,349	1,412	1,509	1,475	1,510	1,543	1,569
Greece	915	819	801	778		759	746		
Hungary	172	161	161	161	165	160	166	169	
Iceland	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8
Ireland	137	121	120	116	123	120	119	131	133
Israel	163	157	151	153	142	147	138	141	137
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,528	2,446	2,260	2,420	2,333	2,027	1,543
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,590	1,563	1,673	1,640	1,660	1,720	1,780
Korea	1,073	1,063	990	1,025	1,041	1,143	927	1,054	1,051
Latvia	73	61	60	59	69	67	68	73	88
Lithuania	90	92	95	95	93	90	93	97	128
Luxembourg	16	17	17	17	19	18	18	20	23
Mexico	1,850	1,991	2,021	1,976	2,026	2,089	2,102	1,888	
Netherlands	350	314	319	316	277	284	274	273	314
New Zealand	117	112	114	111	116				
Norway	109	105	108	110	102	106	100	101	
Poland	659	558	532	497	508	514	515	495	503
Portugal	363	340	336	344	334	352	332	317	319
Slovak Republic	180	158	158	154	152	150	151	156	190
Slovenia	53	46	49	42	38	38	37	40	48
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,269	3,200	3,219	3,224	3,137	3,296	3,445
Sweden ⁽²⁾	344	373	384	380	394	395	420	368	433
Switzerland	231	216	218	201	208				
Turkey	3,544	4,455	4,584	4,331		4,043			
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,277	1,256		1,307	1,297		
United States	6,314	6,001	5,926	5,807	6,273	5,892	5,787	7,140	23,078

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.