

OECD unemployment rate falls to 7.7% in July 2020 but remains 2.5 percentage points higher than in February

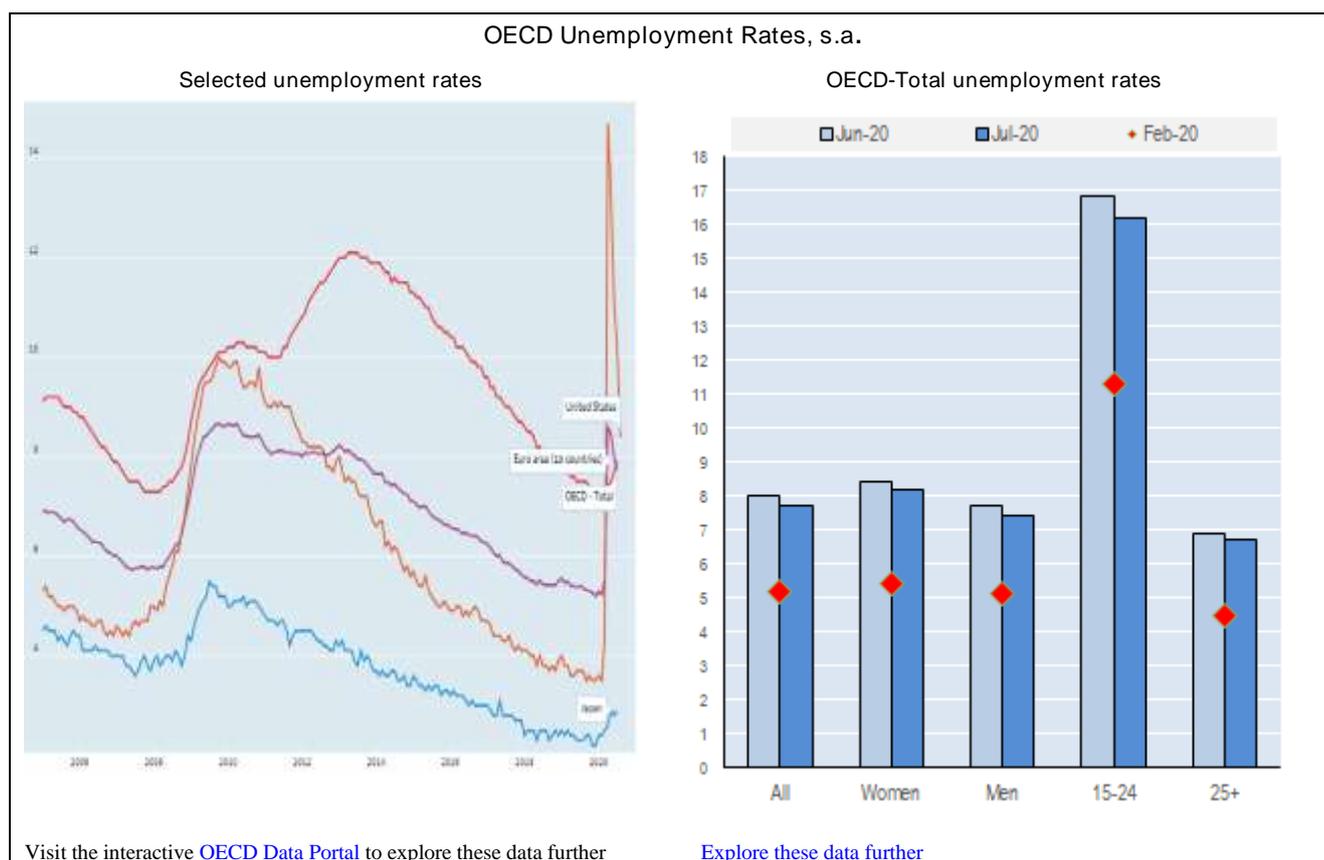
The OECD area unemployment rate fell to 7.7% in July 2020, from 8.0% in June, but remained 2.5 percentage points above the rate in February, before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the labour market. The monthly fall for the OECD as a whole masks strong regional differences.

In the euro area the unemployment rate in July increased for the fourth consecutive month, to 7.9% (from 7.7% in June and 7.3% in February), with increases of 0.3 percentage point or more in France, Ireland, Italy and Portugal.

In Japan the unemployment rate nudged up marginally, to 2.9% from 2.8% in June, and is now 0.5 percentage point higher than in February.

On the other hand, in Canada and the United States the unemployment rate in July fell markedly (by 1.4 and 0.9 percentage points respectively, to 10.9% and 10.2%), reflecting continued declines in the number of people on temporary layoff.¹ However, unemployment rates in July remained 5.3 and 6.7 percentage points, respectively, higher than in February. Early data for August (referring to the week ending 15 August) point to continued falls in temporary layoffs, pushing unemployment down further in Canada (to 10.2%) and the United States (to 8.4%).

Although the OECD youth unemployment rate (people aged 15 to 24) declined by 0.6 percentage point in July, it remained 4.9 percentage points higher than in February and more than twice as large as for the over 25-year-olds.



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” without further

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.

testing for their return to their previous job (BLS, 2020). In Canada, persons in temporary layoff are also classified as ‘unemployed’ if they have a date of return or an indication that they will be recalled by their employers.

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

References

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2017	2018	2019	2019		2020		2020						
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	8.4	5.2	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.7	
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	8.6	4.2	4.6	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.4	
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	13.0	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	
Chile	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.6	8.2	11.8	8.2	9.1	10.9	11.8	12.4		
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.8	10.6	11.2	20.7	10.8	12.2	20.2	21.2	20.8	19.7	
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.0	
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.0	4.7	4.8	6.0	7.0	8.0		
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	
Germany ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	17.0	16.6	15.5		15.9	14.5	15.7	17.0			
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.9		
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.0	
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.0	
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	
Italy	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.4	9.4	8.5	7.3	8.5	9.3	9.7	
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.6	7.0	7.2	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	8.4	6.3	6.6	7.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.0	7.6	5.8	6.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.8	3.6	3.3	4.7 ^(b)	4.2	5.5		
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	
New Zealand	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0							
Norway	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.2		
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.9	7.3	8.1	
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.0	15.5	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.4	15.8	15.8	
Sweden ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.2	8.5	7.6	6.8	7.9	8.5	9.2	9.2	
Switzerland	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.9							
Turkey	10.9	11.0	13.7	14.1	13.3	12.7		12.6	12.9	13.6	14.0			
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9		3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8			
United States ⁽⁵⁾	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	13.0	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	

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 August 2020 was 10.2%.

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

(4) Mexico: From April 2020, figures in this table are OECD estimates based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These estimates are not directly comparable with the results for earlier months and were not used in the compilation of the figures for the OECD-Total.

(5) United States: Unemployment rate for August 2020 was 8.4%.

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

	Women						Men					
	2019	2020		2020			2019	2020		2020		
		Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul		Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul
OECD - Total	5.6	5.6	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.2	5.2	5.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.4
Major Seven	4.2	4.3	9.0	9.2	8.0	7.6	4.3	4.3	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.2
European Union	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0
Euro area	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6
Australia	5.1	5.1	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.5	5.2	5.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5
Austria	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.8
Belgium	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9
Canada	5.3	6.4	13.4	14.0	12.7	10.4	6.0	6.2	12.7	13.5	12.1	11.3
Chile	8.0	9.1	11.5	11.5	12.2		6.7	7.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	
Colombia	13.7	14.4	25.6	25.8	26.1	25.7	8.2	8.8	17.4	18.1	17.1	15.8
Czech Republic	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3
Denmark	5.3	5.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.8
Estonia	4.7	4.3	6.9	7.5	7.2		4.1	5.1	7.1	6.6	8.7	
Finland	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2
France	8.4	7.8	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.8	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.1
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Greece	21.5	18.7		21.8			14.0	13.1		13.3		
Hungary	3.5	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.3		3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	
Iceland	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.4
Ireland	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.2
Israel	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8
Italy	11.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.3	10.8	9.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.9
Japan	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Korea	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1
Latvia	5.4	6.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.0	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.5
Lithuania	5.5	5.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.1	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.3
Luxembourg	5.6	5.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2	5.6	6.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.4
Mexico	3.6	3.6					3.5	3.4				
Netherlands	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.2
New Zealand	4.4	4.3	4.4				3.8	4.0	3.6			
Norway	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.8		4.0	3.8	4.9	4.8	5.6	
Poland	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Portugal	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.6	8.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	7.1	7.9
Slovak Republic	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7
Slovenia	5.0	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Spain	16.0	15.7	16.9	16.9	17.1	16.9	12.5	12.4	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.8
Sweden	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	6.7	7.2	8.6	8.1	9.4	9.5
Switzerland	4.7	4.5	4.6				4.1	4.0	5.2			
Turkey ⁽²⁾	16.4	15.6		17.2			12.4	11.3		12.5		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.6		3.6			3.9	4.1		4.0		
United States	3.6	3.8	14.1	14.5	11.7	10.6	3.7	3.9	12.1	12.2	10.6	9.8

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	2020		2020			2019	2020		2020		
		Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul		Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul
OECD - Total	11.7	11.7	17.7	18.1	16.8	16.2	4.6	4.6	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.7
Major Seven	9.4	9.6	18.4	19.0	16.6	15.5	3.6	3.7	7.5	7.6	6.8	6.4
European Union	15.1	14.9	16.4	16.4	16.9	17.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3
Euro area	15.8	15.4	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.1
Australia	11.7	12.0	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.3	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8
Austria	8.5	10.4	11.6	12.0	10.9	10.3	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.3	11.9	13.0	13.0	13.0		4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Canada	11.0	12.5	28.0	29.4	27.5	24.2	4.8	5.4	10.8	11.4	9.9	8.8
Chile	18.6	20.1	27.3	27.3	28.8		6.1	6.9	10.5	10.5	11.0	
Colombia	20.8	21.7	33.0	33.9	32.8	32.4	8.4	9.1	18.5	18.8	18.5	17.4
Czech Republic	5.6	5.9	7.8	8.0	8.6	8.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3
Denmark	10.1	10.0	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.9
Estonia	10.7	9.4	18.1	17.9	23.2		3.8	4.4	6.1	6.1	6.7	
Finland	17.0	19.1	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.6	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
France	19.6	18.9	21.1	20.9	20.3	19.7	7.3	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.7
Germany ⁽²⁾	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Greece	35.3	33.5		37.5			16.4	14.6		16.1		
Hungary	11.5	11.3	14.9	15.9	15.2		2.9	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	
Iceland	9.1	8.8	10.8	11.3	11.0	9.9	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1
Ireland	12.4	12.2	14.5	15.2	14.8	16.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7
Israel ⁽³⁾	6.7	5.1	7.9	8.8	9.5	10.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.2
Italy	29.2	28.2	28.0	28.3	29.6	31.1	8.8					
Japan	3.8	3.9	4.7	5.1	4.0	5.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Korea	10.4	9.9	11.2	11.8	10.8	10.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Latvia	12.5	13.8	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.6	5.9	6.6	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.5
Lithuania	11.9	15.6	20.8	21.2	21.8	23.1	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0
Luxembourg	16.8	19.9	26.8	27.1	27.7	26.0	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.7
Mexico	7.2	7.2					2.7	2.8				
Netherlands	6.7	6.3	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.3
New Zealand	11.1	11.7	10.4				2.8	2.8	2.9			
Norway	9.9	10.1	11.6	11.8	12.8		2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	4.1	
Poland	9.9	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Portugal	18.2	18.9	23.1	21.4	27.4	26.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.0	6.8
Slovak Republic	16.1	16.4	17.9	17.8	18.1	19.8	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	8.2	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.2		4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Spain	32.6	32.2	39.3	38.9	41.6	41.7	12.8	12.6	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.2
Sweden	19.9	20.1	26.6	25.9	28.8	28.9	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.8
Switzerland	8.0	7.9	10.4				3.9	3.7	4.2			
Turkey	25.4	23.7		27.0			11.5	10.7		11.8		
United Kingdom	11.1	11.6		12.7			2.7	2.8		2.6		
United States	8.4	8.7	24.4	25.2	20.7	18.6	3.0	3.1	11.5	11.6	9.8	9.1

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	2020						
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
OECD - Total	36,153	35,875	35,190	35,679	54,147	55,377	54,930	52,136	50,535
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,083	16,746	32,257	34,421	32,817	29,532	28,167
European Union	15,527	14,385	14,058	13,955	14,464	14,124	14,420	14,848	15,184
Euro area	13,374	12,415	12,141	11,995	12,167	11,942	12,110	12,449	12,793
Australia	703	700	705	712	920	842	923	994	1,009
Austria	220	205	194	203	238	214	253	248	238
Belgium	301	274	265	257	277	273	277	282	281
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,155	1,268	2,497	2,418	2,619	2,453	2,184
Chile	700	698	740	796	958	913	958	1,006	
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,647	2,740	4,502	4,139	4,640	4,727	4,470
Czech Republic	121	109	110	109	130	118	129	143	143
Denmark	152	153	155	147	164	146	164	181	181
Estonia	38	31	30	34	49	42	48	56	
Finland	202	184	189	190	204	198	205	210	213
France	2,682	2,506	2,440	2,289	2,039	2,275	1,975	1,866	1,996
Germany ⁽¹⁾	1,468	1,374	1,408	1,589	1,839	1,766	1,846	1,905	1,937
Greece	915	819	779	716		716	765		
Hungary	172	161	161	165	214	191	222	230	
Iceland	6	7	7	8	9	8	9	9	10
Ireland	137	121	115	122	114	120	117	106	115
Israel	163	157	152	146	170	150	174	186	188
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,454	2,340	2,079	1,794	2,124	2,320	2,454
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,563	1,673	1,897	1,780	1,970	1,940	1,960
Korea	1,073	1,063	1,025	1,041	1,168	1,051	1,242	1,213	1,179
Latvia	73	61	59	69	84	80	85	87	88
Lithuania	90	92	95	93	123	115	125	129	132
Luxembourg	16	17	17	19	24	23	24	24	23
Mexico	1,850	1,991	1,976	2,026					
Netherlands	350	314	316	277	349	314	330	404	419
New Zealand	117	112	112	117	111				
Norway	109	105	110	102	132	116	131	149	
Poland	659	558	497	508	545	530	550	556	544
Portugal	363	340	344	334	326	319	290	370	410
Slovak Republic	180	158	154	163	178	175	179	181	188
Slovenia	53	46	42	44	49	49	49	49	49
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,200	3,219	3,397	3,421	3,368	3,402	3,388
Sweden ⁽²⁾	344	373	380	396	470	435	467	508	505
Switzerland	231	216	201	208	238				
Turkey	3,544	4,455	4,331	3,972		4,021	4,152		
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,256	1,314		1,310	1,298		
United States	6,314	6,001	5,807	6,273	20,604	23,078	20,985	17,750	16,338

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.