

OECD unemployment rate falls to 7.4% in August 2020 but remains 2.2 percentage points above February 2020

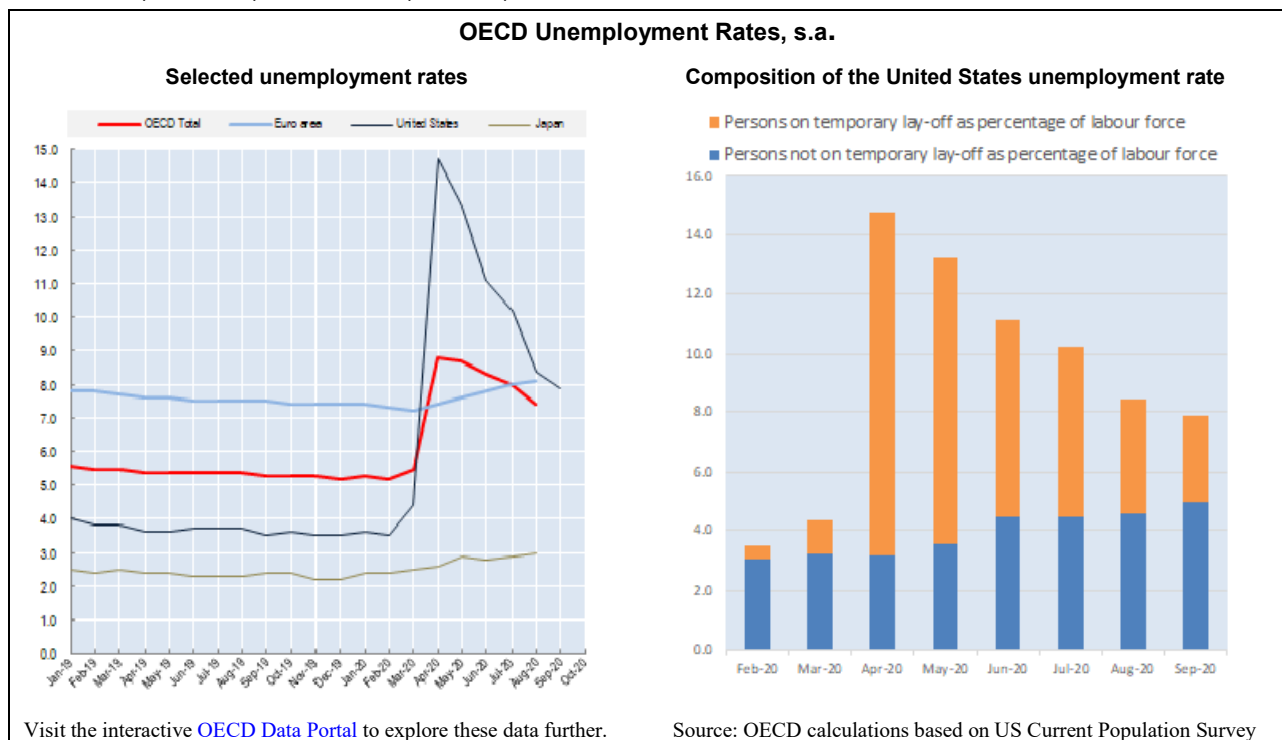
The **OECD** unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point in August, to 7.4%, but remained 2.2 percentage points above the level observed in February, before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the labour market. 48.4 million persons were unemployed in the **OECD area**, 13.5 million more than in February.

Some care is needed in interpreting recent falls in the **OECD** unemployment rate, as this largely reflects the return of temporary laid-off workers in the **United States** and **Canada**, where they are recorded as unemployed¹.

In the **euro area**, where temporary lay-offs are not included in unemployment statistics, the unemployment rate continued to increase (to 8.1% in August, from 8.0% in July), with increases of 0.3 percentage point or more in **France** (to 7.5%), **Lithuania** (to 9.6%) and **Spain** (to 16.2%).

In **Canada** and the **United States**, headline unemployment rates continued to fall, as 'temporary lay-offs' returned to work. In August, the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage point, to 10.2%, in **Canada**, and by 1.8 percentage points, to 8.4%, in the **United States**. In September, the unemployment rate continued to fall in **Canada** (to 9.0%) and the **United States** (to 7.9%). However, excluding temporary lay-offs from unemployment statistics reveals a similar upward trend in unemployment, since the onset of the pandemic, to that seen in most other countries. On this basis unemployment rates were 3.9 and 1.6 percentage points² higher in **Canada** and the **United States** in August compared to February.

In August, in **Japan**, the unemployment rate increased to 3.0%, from 2.9% in July, but it decreased by 0.2 percentage point in **Mexico** (to 5.0%) and by 0.7 percentage point or more in **Australia** (to 6.8%), **Colombia** (to 17.5%) and **Korea** (to 3.2%).



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.

² OECD estimates

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-19³ 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”⁴ 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”

³ 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.

⁴ Some not-employed persons may be classified as “inactive/out of the labour force” because, due to the pandemic, they are either not able to actively look for a job even if they are available to work or are not available to work because of family responsibilities as schools and care services are closed.

without further testing for their return to their previous job (BLS, 2020). In Canada, persons in temporary layoff are also classified as ‘unemployed’ if they have a date of return or an indication that they will be recalled by their employers.

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

References

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2017	2018	2019	2019		2020		2020					
				Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
OECD - Total	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	8.6	5.5	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.4
Major Seven	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	8.6	4.6	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.4	6.7
European Union	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4
Euro area	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.1
Australia	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8
Austria	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Canada ⁽²⁾	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	13.0	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2
Chile	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.6	8.2	11.8	9.1	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.3	
Colombia	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.8	10.6	11.2	20.6	12.2	20.1	21.2	20.7	19.6	17.5
Czech Republic	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7
Denmark	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.1
Estonia	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.0	4.8	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.8	
Finland	8.6	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1
France	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.5
Germany ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Greece	21.5	19.3	17.3	17.0	16.6	15.5	17.1	14.3	15.8	17.3	18.3		
Hungary	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	
Iceland	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2
Israel	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9
Italy	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.5	8.5	7.4	8.7	9.4	9.8	9.7
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
Korea	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.2
Latvia	8.7	7.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.6	7.2	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8
Lithuania	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	8.4	6.6	7.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.6
Luxembourg	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.0	7.5	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.8	3.2	4.8 (b)	4.3	5.4	5.2 (b)	5.0
Netherlands	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
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	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.2	
Poland	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Portugal	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	7.3	7.9	8.1
Slovak Republic	8.1	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8
Slovenia	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.7
Spain	17.2	15.3	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.0	15.5	14.5	15.3	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.2
Sweden ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.2	8.5	6.8	7.9	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.1
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	14.0	12.9	13.6	14.0	14.3		
United Kingdom	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9		
United States ⁽⁵⁾	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	13.0	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4

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 September 2020 was 9.0%.

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

(4) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

(5) United States: Unemployment rate for September 2020 was 7.9%.

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	Jun	Jul	Aug		Q1	Q2	Jun	Jul	Aug
OECD - Total	5.6	5.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.6	5.2	5.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.3
Major Seven	4.2	4.3	9.0	8.1	7.6	6.8	4.3	4.3	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.6
European Union	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1
Euro area	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9
Australia	5.1	5.1	6.8	7.3	7.5	6.6	5.2	5.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.0
Austria	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.7
Belgium	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Canada	5.3	6.4	13.4	12.7	10.4	9.5	6.0	6.2	12.7	12.1	11.3	10.7
Chile	8.0	9.1	11.5	12.1	12.0		6.7	7.5	12.0	12.5	12.6	
Colombia	13.7	14.4	25.5	26.1	25.6	22.3	8.2	8.8	17.3	17.0	15.6	14.1
Czech Republic	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7
Denmark	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.0	6.0
Estonia	4.7	4.3	6.9	7.2	7.3		4.1	5.1	7.1	8.7	8.2	
Finland	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5
France	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.5	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.5
Germany ⁽¹⁾	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Greece	21.5	18.6	20.8	21.1			14.0	13.1	14.2	16.1		
Hungary	3.5	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.9		3.4	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	
Iceland	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.4
Ireland	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2
Israel	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.2
Italy	11.1	10.4	9.4	10.5	10.9	10.6	9.1	8.2	7.8	8.6	9.0	9.1
Japan	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Korea	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.0
Latvia	5.4	6.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	8.0	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.2
Lithuania	5.5	5.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.1	7.1	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.9
Luxembourg	5.6	5.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.0
Mexico ⁽²⁾	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.8 (b)	4.9	3.5	3.4	5.3	5.8	4.8 (b)	5.1
Netherlands	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3
New Zealand	4.4	4.3	4.4				3.8	4.0	3.6			
Norway	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.9	4.9		4.0	3.8	4.9	5.6	5.5	
Poland	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Portugal	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	7.1	7.7	8.1
Slovak Republic	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Slovenia	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2
Spain	16.0	15.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.2	12.5	12.4	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.3
Sweden	6.9	7.2	8.5	9.1	8.9	9.7	6.7	7.1	8.5	9.3	9.4	8.7
Switzerland	4.7	4.5	4.6				4.1	4.0	5.2			
Turkey ⁽³⁾	16.4	15.4	14.7	15.0			12.4	11.4	13.6	14.0		
United Kingdom	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7			3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1		
United States	3.6	3.8	14.1	11.7	10.6	8.6	3.7	3.9	12.1	10.6	9.8	8.3

b: Break in time series

Notes:

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

(2) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

(3) Turkey: Due to changes introduced in the Labour Force Survey, data by gender from January 2014 onwards are OECD estimates.

Table 3: Unemployment Rates by Age, s.a.
Percentage of the labour force of each group

	Youth (15-24)						Prime-age and Older Workers (25+)					
	2019	2020		2020			2019	2020		2020		
		Q1	Q2	Jun	Jul	Aug		Q1	Q2	Jun	Jul	Aug
OECD - Total	11.7	11.7	18.4	17.6	16.8	15.4	4.6	4.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.4
Major Seven	9.4	9.6	18.4	16.7	15.6	13.6	3.6	3.7	7.5	6.8	6.4	5.9
European Union	15.1	14.9	16.7	17.3	17.4	17.6	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Euro area	15.8	15.4	17.1	17.6	17.8	18.1	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2
Australia	11.7	12.0	15.5	16.4	16.3	14.3	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4
Austria	8.5	10.4	11.7	11.0	10.4	10.6	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	14.3	11.9	15.7	15.7			4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
Canada	11.0	12.5	28.0	27.5	24.2	23.1	4.8	5.4	10.8	9.9	8.8	8.1
Chile	18.6	20.1	27.3	28.7	28.4		6.1	6.9	10.5	11.0	11.1	
Colombia	20.8	21.8	33.0	32.6	32.4	28.2	8.4	9.1	18.3	18.4	17.2	15.3
Czech Republic	5.6	6.0	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
Denmark	10.1	10.0	11.7	12.5	12.8	12.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.1
Estonia	10.7	9.4	18.1	23.2	23.7		3.8	4.4	6.1	6.7	6.4	
Finland	17.0	19.2	20.5	20.9	21.4	21.6	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4
France	19.6	18.9	21.1	20.5	20.2	19.8	7.3	6.5	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.2
Germany ⁽²⁾	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3
Greece	35.3	33.3	37.4	39.3			16.4	14.6	16.2	17.3		
Hungary	11.5	11.3	14.9	15.2	14.1		2.9	3.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	
Iceland	9.1	8.8	10.8	11.0	9.9	10.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.0
Ireland	12.4	12.2	14.4	15.9	17.1	17.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Israel ⁽³⁾	6.7	5.1	7.9	9.5	10.4	11.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.4
Italy	29.2	28.4	28.6	30.4	31.8	32.1	8.8					
Japan	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Korea	10.4	9.9	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.8
Latvia	12.5	13.8	17.6	18.0	17.6	16.3	5.9	6.6	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.3
Lithuania	11.9	15.6	20.8	21.8	23.1	25.4	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.5
Luxembourg	16.6	19.3	26.1	27.0	25.3	23.2	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	7.2	7.1	8.7	9.0	8.9 (b)	8.4	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.9	4.5 (b)	4.4
Netherlands	6.7	6.3	9.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3
New Zealand	11.1	11.7	10.4				2.8	2.8	2.9			
Norway	9.9	10.1	11.6	12.8	13.3		2.8	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.0	
Poland	9.9	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Portugal	18.2	18.9	23.1	27.4	26.2	26.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9
Slovak Republic	16.1	16.4	20.1	19.7	19.8	19.4	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	8.2	10.4	16.9	16.9			4.2	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2
Spain	32.6	32.2	39.3	41.6	41.7	43.9	12.8	12.6	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.5
Sweden	19.9	20.0	26.5	28.7	28.8	27.3	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.0
Switzerland	8.0	7.9	10.4				3.9	3.7	4.2			
Turkey	25.4	23.7	26.9	27.0			11.5	10.7	11.9	12.3		
United Kingdom	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.9			2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7		
United States	8.4	8.7	24.4	20.7	18.6	14.7	3.0	3.1	11.5	9.8	9.1	7.5

b: Break in time series

Notes:

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

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

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

(4) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

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

	2018	2019	2019		2020		2020			
			Q4	Q1	Q2	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
OECD - Total	36,153	35,875	35,173	35,655	54,652	54,980	53,355	51,691	48,382	
Major Seven	17,391	16,496	16,075	16,742	32,279	32,824	29,621	28,286	25,586	
European Union	15,527	14,384	14,050	13,949	14,551	14,491	15,013	15,365	15,603	
Euro area	13,374	12,415	12,133	11,992	12,222	12,146	12,574	12,937	13,188	
Australia	703	700	705	711	919	922	993	1,008	922	
Austria	220	205	194	203	239	253	249	237	231	
Belgium	301	274	265	257	253	252	251	249	258	
Canada	1,155	1,144	1,155	1,268	2,497	2,619	2,453	2,184	2,047	
Chile	700	698	740	796	958	958	1,005	1,019		
Colombia	2,401	2,611	2,646	2,744	4,479	4,628	4,698	4,437	4,119	
Czech Republic	121	109	110	109	130	129	143	142	147	
Denmark	152	153	155	148	164	164	180	190	186	
Estonia	38	31	30	34	49	48	56	54		
Finland	202	184	189	191	207	207	214	219	222	
France	2,682	2,506	2,440	2,288	2,039	1,971	1,884	2,040	2,187	
Germany ⁽¹⁾	1,468	1,374	1,405	1,590	1,848	1,855	1,917	1,952	1,964	
Greece	915	819	778	715	780	778	837			
Hungary	172	161	161	165	214	222	230	214		
Iceland	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	
Ireland	138	121	115	122	114	112	115	119	121	
Israel	163	157	151	147	172	174	189	191	201	
Italy	2,761	2,585	2,449	2,335	2,110	2,163	2,356	2,491	2,467	
Japan	1,665	1,617	1,563	1,673	1,897	1,970	1,940	1,960	2,050	
Korea	1,073	1,063	1,025	1,041	1,168	1,242	1,213	1,179	891	
Latvia	73	61	59	69	84	85	87	88	86	
Lithuania	90	92	95	93	123	125	129	132	141	
Luxembourg	16	17	17	18	24	24	24	23	21	
Mexico ⁽²⁾	1,850	1,991	1,968	2,002	2,304	1,948	2,771	2,692 (b)	2,663	
Netherlands	350	314	316	277	349	330	404	419	426	
New Zealand	117	112	112	117	111					
Norway	109	105	110	102	132	131	149	148		
Poland	659	558	497	508	546	551	557	544	530	
Portugal	363	340	344	334	326	290	370	404	417	
Slovak Republic	180	158	154	163	181	182	179	181	184	
Slovenia	53	46	42	44	55	56	53	49	48	
Spain	3,479	3,248	3,200	3,219	3,397	3,367	3,408	3,403	3,479	
Sweden ⁽³⁾	344	373	380	396	470	467	507	504	508	
Switzerland	231	216	201	208	238					
Turkey	3,544	4,455	4,331	3,972	4,179	4,152	4,365			
United Kingdom	1,347	1,269	1,256	1,314	1,285	1,261	1,321			
United States	6,314	6,001	5,807	6,273	20,604	20,985	17,750	16,338	13,550	

b: Break in time series

Notes:

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

(2) Mexico: April, May and June 2020 monthly figures are based on the INEGI ETOE phone survey. These data are not strictly comparable with the results for earlier months. Data from July 2020 are based on the New ENOE survey, combining telephone and face-to-face interviews.

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