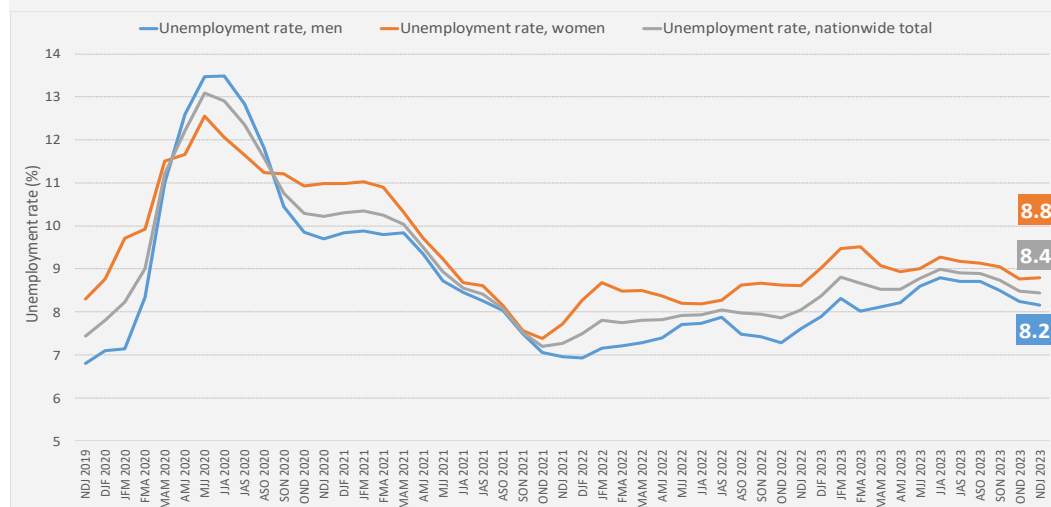


Note: This document is a translation of the original quarterly employment bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the November 2023–January 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.4%, a twelve-month increase of 0.4 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 2.9% year on year.
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of commerce (6.5%), health activities (9.7%), and manufacturing (4.4%).
- The twelve-month decrease in the population outside the labour force (-2.9%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.4%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.8%.

Development of unemployment rate, according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.4%, a twelve-month increase of 0.4 pp that can be attributed to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (3.4%) than in employed persons (2.9%). The increase in unemployed persons (8.5%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (7.7%) and first-time job seekers (15.8%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.8% for women and 8.2% for men.

Employment

The twelve-month variation in the total number of employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by the rises in women (4.4%) and men (1.8%). Absent employed persons (who represented 7.3% of the total employed population) decreased 0.2%, equivalent to a fall of 1,482 persons.

MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

Unemployment rate (%)	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.4
Women	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8
Men	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.2

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, the ENE team has been publishing a statistical note in order to provide performance and quality indicators on the collection of data. The note includes the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes. For more information, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 22](#).

(*) INE defines available future starters as a subset of future starters. Future starters are persons who have not looked for work in the previous four weeks, because they will soon start a job, and they may or may not be available for work in the two weeks following the reference week. Future starters are included among the inactive population. Available future starters are defined as those who are available to work in the two weeks following the reference week, and they are added to the unemployed population for the calculation of the unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1) for statistical harmonization with the OECD.

MOVING QUARTER (November 2023–January 2024)

Labour force participation rate	62.1%
Employment rate	56.9%
Unemployment rate	8.4%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	10,127,768
Employed persons	9,273,426
Informally employed persons	2,554,912
Unemployed persons	854,341
Economically inactive persons	6,179,127
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	3.4%
Employed persons	2.9%
Informally employed persons	4.0%
Unemployed persons	8.5%
Economically inactive persons	-2.9%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.8%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.6%
Labour force pressure rate	14.8%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	27.6%
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.4%

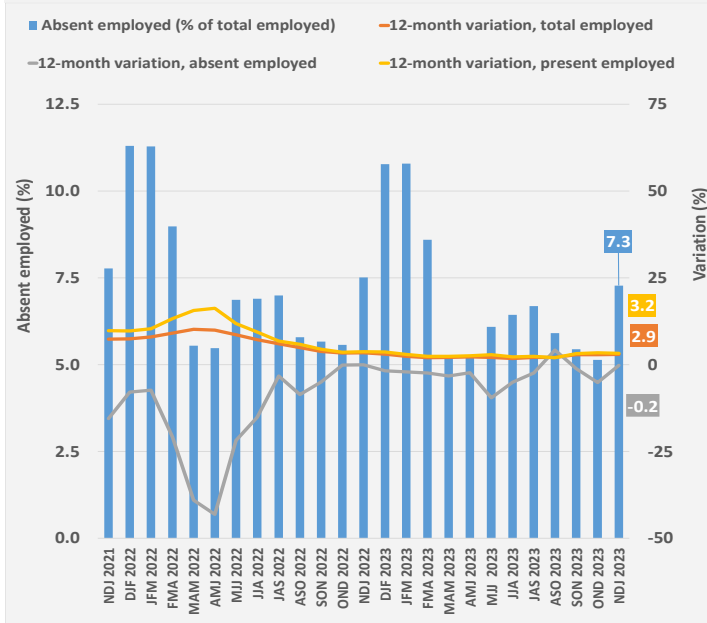
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influenced by increases in commerce (6.5%), health activities (9.7%), and manufacturing (4.4%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to increases in formal wage earners (2.8%) and own-account workers (5.6%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 27.6%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (4.0%) was influenced by the rises in women (7.5%) and men (1.2%) and by the rise in own-account workers (4.9%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.5 pp year on year to stand at 62.1%, and the employment rate rose 1.1 pp to stand at 56.9%. The decrease in the population outside the labour force (-2.9%) can exclusively be attributed to the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.4%).

Twelve-month variation of employed persons by type of employment and proportion of absent employed in the total number of employed, nationwide total moving quarters



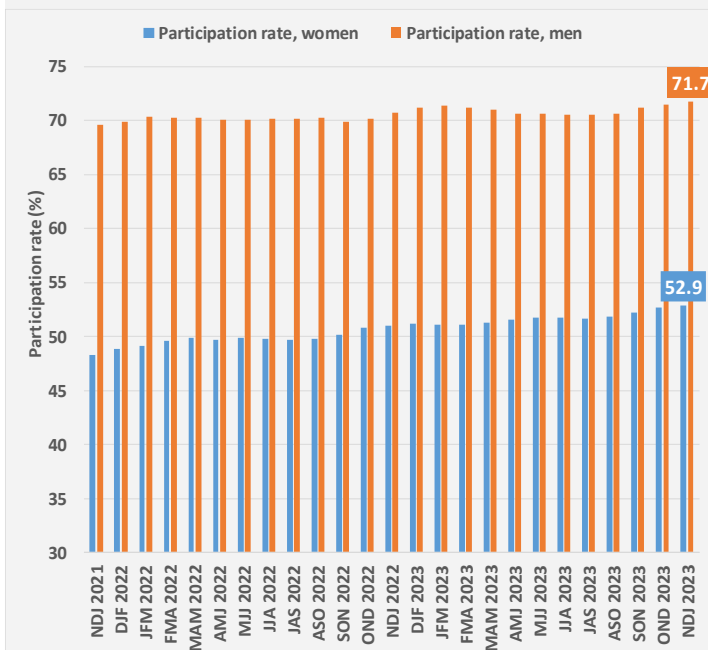
Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (3.2%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 7.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.2% (equivalent to a fall of 1,482 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (4.2%) and 45–54 years (3.3%). Within the overall increases in women (4.4%) and men (1.8%), the most notable rise was in the bracket 35–44 years, which rose 5.9% and 2.8%, respectively.

Development of the participation rate, according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 8.2% as a result of the faster rate of increase in the labour force (2.4%) than in employed men (1.8%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (9.8%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (8.8%) and first-time job seekers (20.7%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.0 pp to stand at 71.7%, and the employment rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 65.9%. The fall in the number of men outside the labour force (-2.7%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.8%. The increase was due to the faster rate of expansion in the labour force (4.7%) than in employed women (4.4%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (7.0%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (6.3%) and first-time job seekers (12.0%). For women, the participation rate rose 1.9 pp to stand at 52.9%, and the employment rate rose 1.6 pp to stand at 48.2%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-3.0%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.8%. The decrease can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.1%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (-1.5%) and the employed (0.3%). For men, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.6%. For women, the rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 9.0%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month rise in employed persons (2.9%) can be attributed to the growth in commerce (6.5%), health activities (9.7%), and manufacturing (4.4%). The main decreases were in construction (-4.6%), real estate activities (-18.5%), and professional activities (-4.8%).

The increases in employed women (4.4%) and men (1.8%) were influenced by commerce, which rose 6.1% and 6.9%, respectively.

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (2.9%) was led by increases in formal wage earners (2.8%), own-account workers (5.6%), and informal wage earners (3.7%). The main decreases were in the categories of employers (-7.4%) and domestic workers (-2.7%).

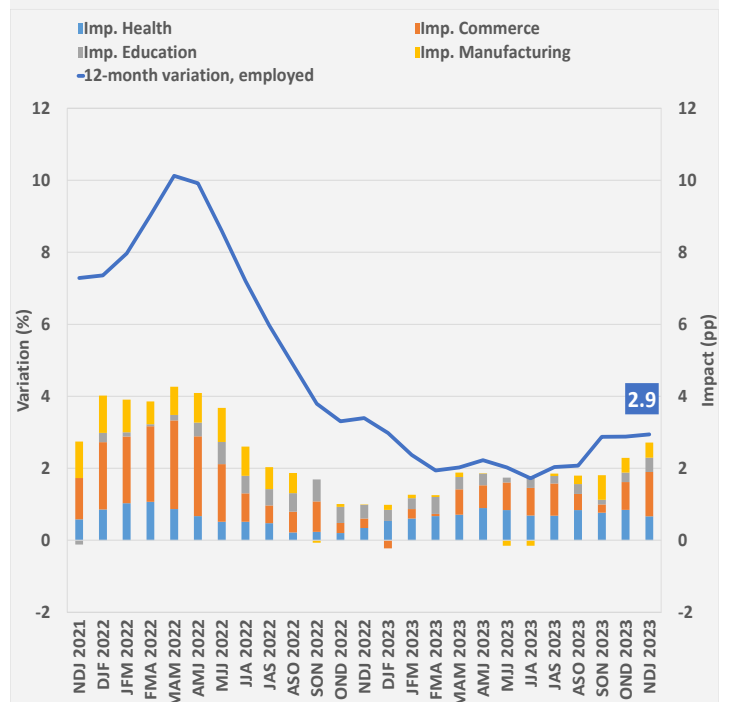
The main influence on the variations in employed women (4.4%) and men (1.8%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 3.8% and 2.1%, respectively.

Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (4.0%) was influenced by the rises in women (7.5%) and men (1.2%). By economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the growth in commerce (6.8%) and accommodation and food service (10.7%).

By occupational category, the rise in informally employed persons was influenced by the growth in own-account workers (4.9%) and wage earners of the private sector (6.1%).

Twelve-month variation of employed persons and impacts according to branch of economic activity*, nationwide total moving quarters



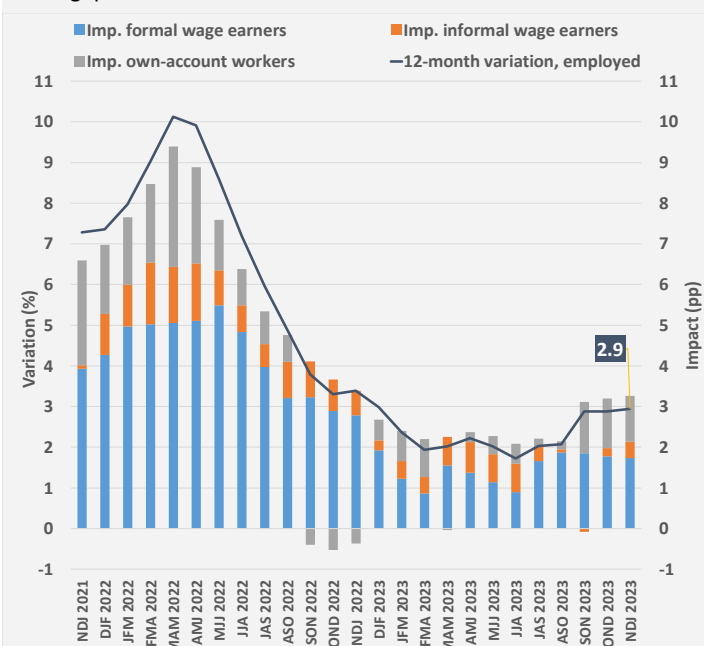
* These four economic sectors had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter.

The informal employment rate increased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 27.6%. For women, the informal employment rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 29.2%, while the rate for men fell 0.1 pp to stand at 26.3%.

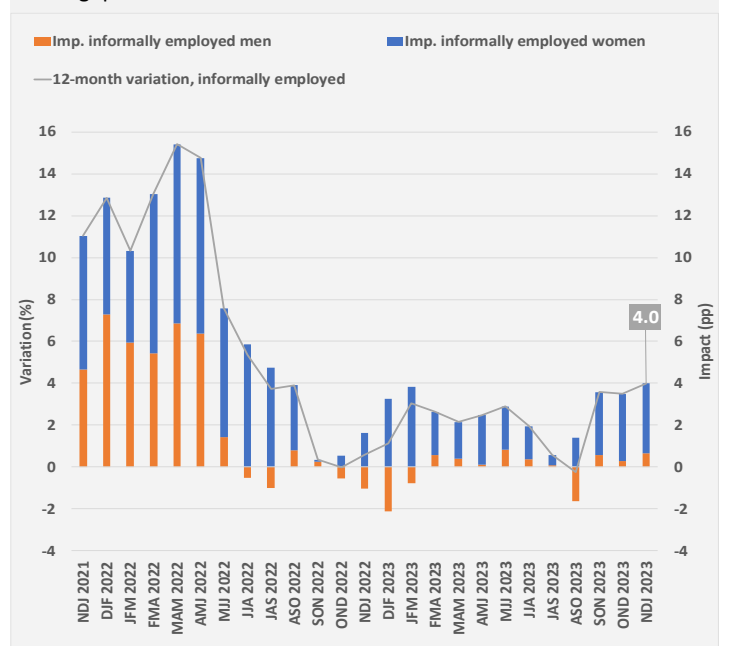
MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

Informal employment rate (%)	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.6
Women	28.4	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2
Men	26.4	26.1	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.3

Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total moving quarters



Twelve-month variation and impacts of informally employed persons according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Hours actually worked

The volume of work, as measured by the quantity of hours per week actually worked by employed persons, rose 2.6% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked fell 0.6% to stand at 37.5. Men worked an average of 39.9 hours while women worked an average of 34.2 hours.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (15.5%); part time, or 1–30 hours (5.7%); and 46 hours and over (0.5%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours decreased 3.4%.

Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total (number of persons and percentages)

November 2023–January 2024

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,273,426	100	264,881	2.9	-
1–30**	1,761,092	19.0	94,830	5.7	1.1
VPT***	1,233,561	70.0	46,656	3.9	2.8
IPT***	483,319	27.4	53,896	12.6	3.2
NS/NR	44,211	2.5	-5,722	-11.5	-0.3
31–44	2,317,010	25.0	310,842	15.5	3.5
45	3,696,719	39.9	-131,896	-3.4	-1.5
46 and over	1,478,288	15.9	7,152	0.5	0.1
No data	20,318	0.2	-16,048	-44.1	-0.2

(*) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation and may differ if more decimals are used in the calculation.

(**) This bracket represents part-time employed persons as defined in the Labour Code in article 40 bis.

(***) Voluntary part-time employed persons (VPT) and involuntary part-time employed persons (IPT). Percentage of participation (%) and impact (pp) compared to the total of part-time employed persons.

(NS/NR) Beginning with the subsample of January 2020, the main questionnaire of the ENE includes the options Not sure/No response.

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

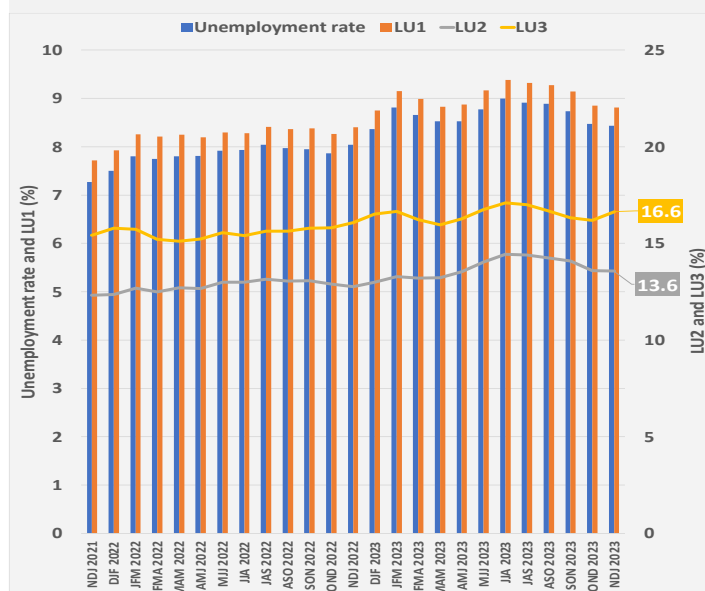
The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 8.8%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (8.5%) and available future starters (7.2%).

Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)³

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.8 pp to stand at 13.6%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (8.5%), involuntary part-time employed persons (12.6%), and available future starters (7.2%).

Development of the rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total

moving quarters



Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

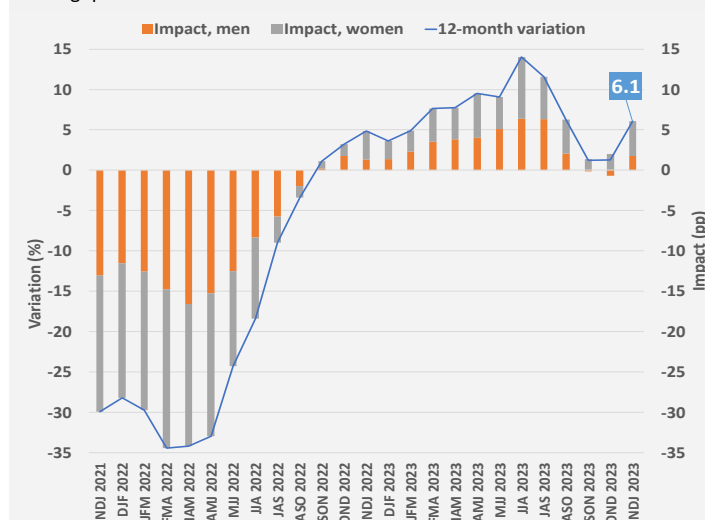
The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 6.1% year on year as a result of the rises in women (7.7%) and men (4.0%).

This category mostly consists of persons who were not seeking a job but who were available to work. Thus, they would become potential entrants to the labour force if their expectations of finding a job improved.

The combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 16.6%. This indicator stood at 14.7% for men and 19.0% for women. The gender gap was 4.3 pp.

Twelve-month variation of the potential labour force and impact according to sex, nationwide total

moving quarters



(2) LU1 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters) / (labour force + available future starters)

(3) LU2 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + involuntary part-time workers) / (labour force + available future starters)

(4) LU3 Indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + potential labour force) / (labour force + available future starters + potential labour force)

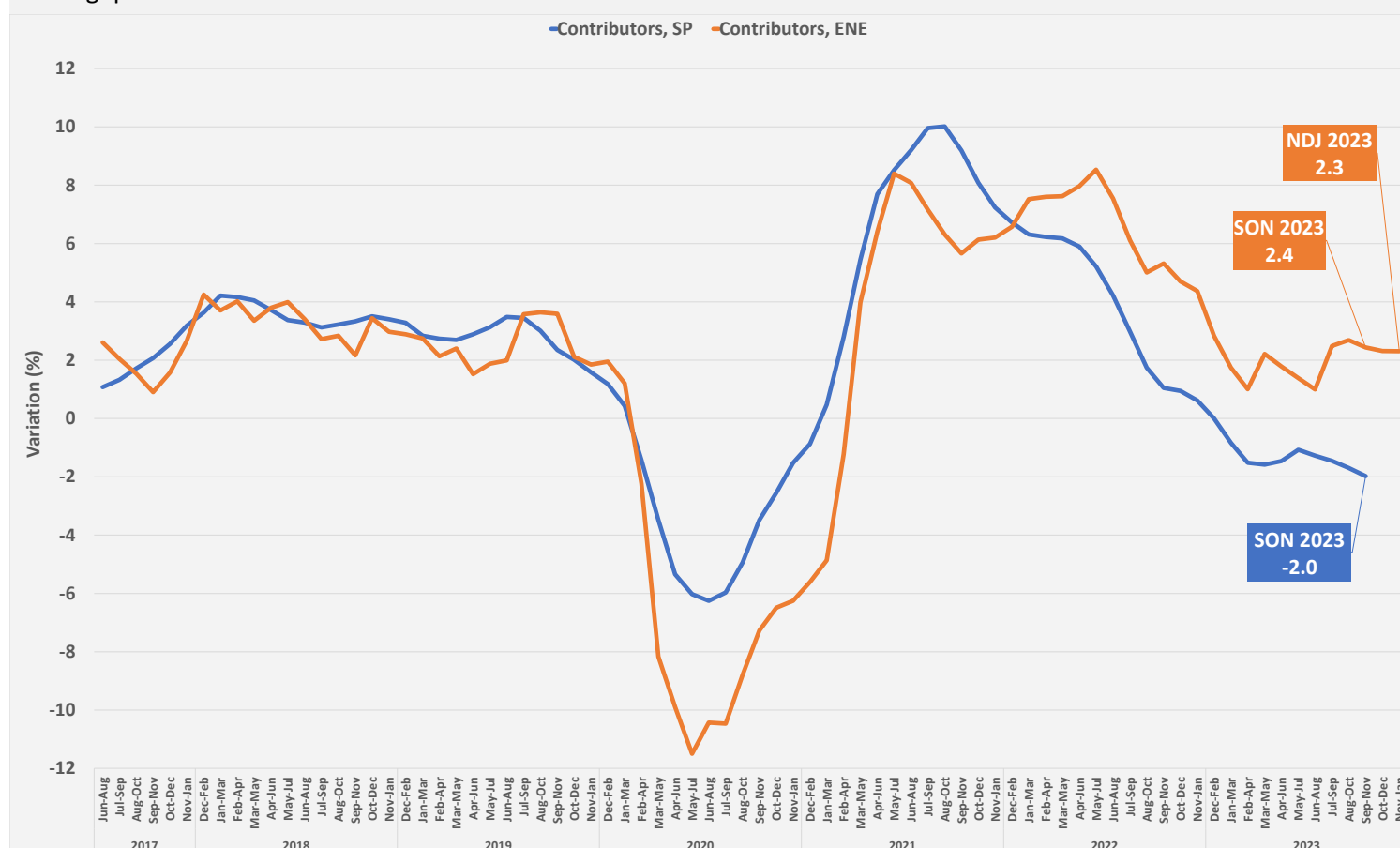
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to records from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁶ on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁷, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the September–November 2023 moving quarter was 5,706,376. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,788,590 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure falls within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the September–November 2023 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -2.0% according to SP data, a faster rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the number of contributors increased 2.4% in the same period according to ENE data. In subsequent quarters (for which data from the SP is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 2.3% in October–December 2023 and 2.3% in November–January 2024.

By sex, the fall in men (-2.6%) had a greater influence on the decrease in contributors in the September–November 2023 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, the ENE showed that the rise in women (3.4%) had a greater influence on the increase in contributors in the same quarter.

Development of twelve-month variation of contributors, estimate (ENE) and statistical series of the pension system (SP) moving quarters



(5) This section addresses methodological issues described in the technical note published on 31 December 2018 (available at *Sección Publicaciones y Anuarios/ Publicaciones*): <https://www.inec.cl/estadisticas/sociales/mercado-laboral/ocupacion-y-desocupacion>.

(6) In this section, the data on dependent contributors whose employers make normal payments to the individual capitalization accounts of AFPs is taken from the SP website.

(7) The contributors are active affiliates with a formal employment relationship with an employer.