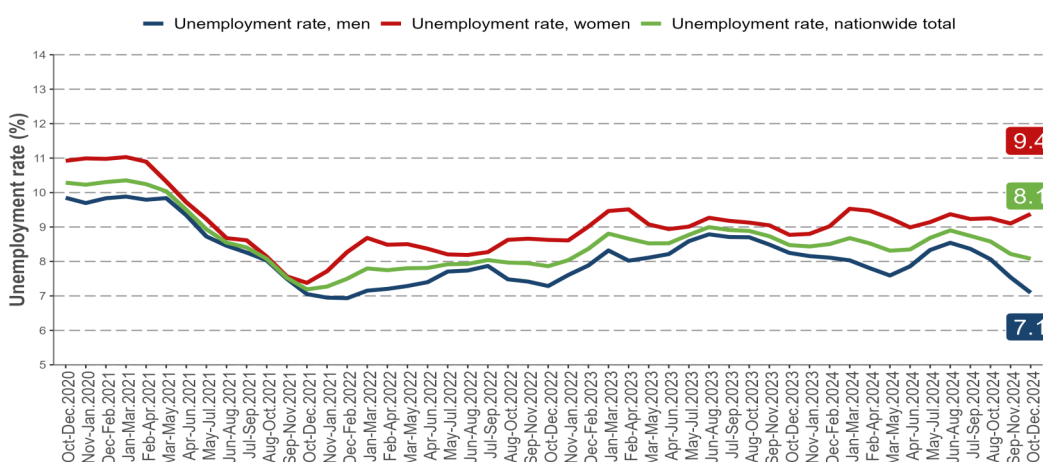


- In the October–December 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.1%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.4 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 0.9% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of public administration (8.7%), health activities (6.5%), and mining (6.7%).
- The year-on-year increase in the population outside the labour force (1.7%) was influenced by the potential labour force, the majority of whom were not seeking work but were available to work.
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.1%, a decrease of 0.4 pp year on year. The decrease can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (0.5%) than in employed persons (0.9%). In the same period, the number of unemployed persons decreased 4.2% as a result of the falls in the redundant (-4.0%) and first-time job seekers (-6.5%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.4% for women and 7.1% for men.

Employment

The estimated total number of employed persons increased 0.9% year on year, which can exclusively be attributed to the rise in employed men (2.2%). Absent employed persons, who represent 5.1% of the total number of employed persons, increased 0.1% year on year.

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be

MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

Unemployment rate (%)	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1
Women	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4
Men	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1

MOVING QUARTER (October–December 2024)

Labour force participation rate	61.6%
Employment rate	56.6%
Unemployment rate	8.1%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,124,056
Employed persons	9,306,059
Informally employed persons	2,453,943
Unemployed persons	817,996
Economically inactive persons	6,320,156

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.5%
Employed persons	0.9%
Informally employed persons	-3.4%
Unemployed persons	-4.2%
Economically inactive persons	1.7%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.4%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.5%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	14.5%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.4%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.1%

attributed to the rises in public administration (8.7%), health activities (6.5%), and mining (6.7%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (2.4%) and informal wage earners (4.2%).

The informal employment rate fell 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 26.4%. The decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-3.4%) was influenced by the falls in men (-3.3%) and women (-3.5%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-7.8%).

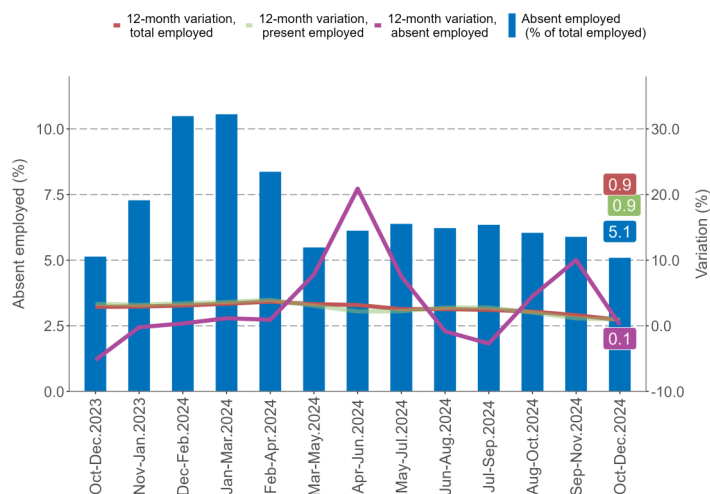
Labour participation

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the participation rate decreased 0.2 pp to stand at 61.6% and the employment rate showed no variation, remaining at 56.6%. The increase in the population outside the labour force (1.7%) was influenced by the rises in inactive persons who are potentially active (9.1%) and the routinely inactive (0.5%).

(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 the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria. In addition, the note provides AAPOR codes, which include performance and quality indicators for monitoring data collection. For more information, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 33](#).

(*) 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.

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



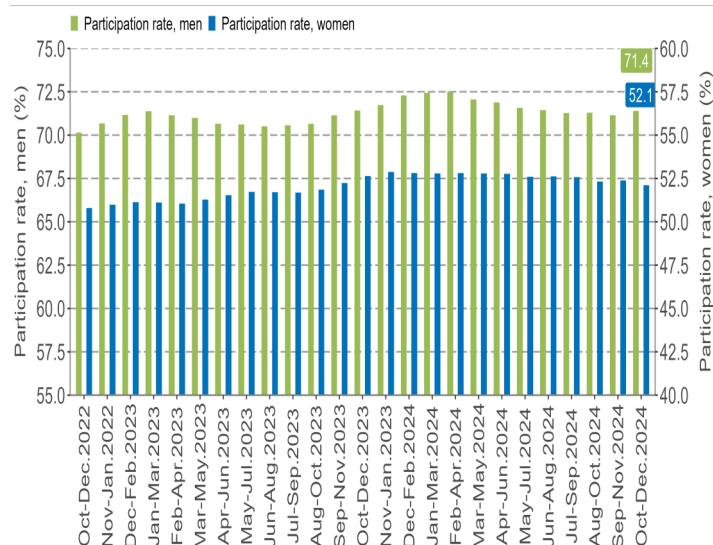
Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (0.9%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (0.9%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.1% of the total number of employed persons, increased 0.1%.

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 55–64 years (3.4%) and 35–44 years (1.7%). The increase in employed men (2.2%) was led by the rise in the age bracket 35–44 years (3.3%), while the decrease in employed women (-0.8%) was led by the fall in the bracket 45–54 years (-1.8%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men decreased 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 7.1% as a result of the slower growth in the labour force (0.9%) than in employed men (2.2%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-13.2%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-13.1%) and first-time job seekers (-14.7%). For men, the participation rate showed no variation, remaining at 71.4%, and the employment rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 66.3%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (1.0%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 9.4%. The increase was due to the slower pace of contraction in the labour force (-0.1%) than in employed women (-0.8%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (6.8%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (7.6%) and first-time job seekers (0.6%). For women, the participation rate fell 0.5 pp to stand at 52.1% and the employment rate fell 0.8 pp to stand at 47.2%. The increase in women outside the labour force (2.0%) was influenced by the growth in inactive persons who are potentially active and the routinely inactive.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%. The increase can be attributed to the fall in the labour force (-0.3%), which in turn was due to the rise in the unemployed (0.4%) and the fall in the employed (-0.4%). For men, the unemployment rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 7.5%. For women, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 9.8%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month variation in employed persons (0.9%) can be attributed to the increases in public administration (8.7%), health activities (6.5%), and mining (6.7%). The principal decreases were observed in commerce (-2.6%), other service activities (-6.3%), and electricity supply (-23.8%).

The increase in the number of employed men (2.2%) can mainly be attributed to the rise in health activities (15.0%), and the decrease in employed women (-0.8%) can mainly be attributed to the fall in commerce (-6.4%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (0.9%) was mainly due to rises in formal wage earners (2.4%) and informal wage earners (4.2%). The main decreases were in the categories of own-account workers (-3.6%), domestic workers (-5.7%), and unpaid family workers (-17.3%).

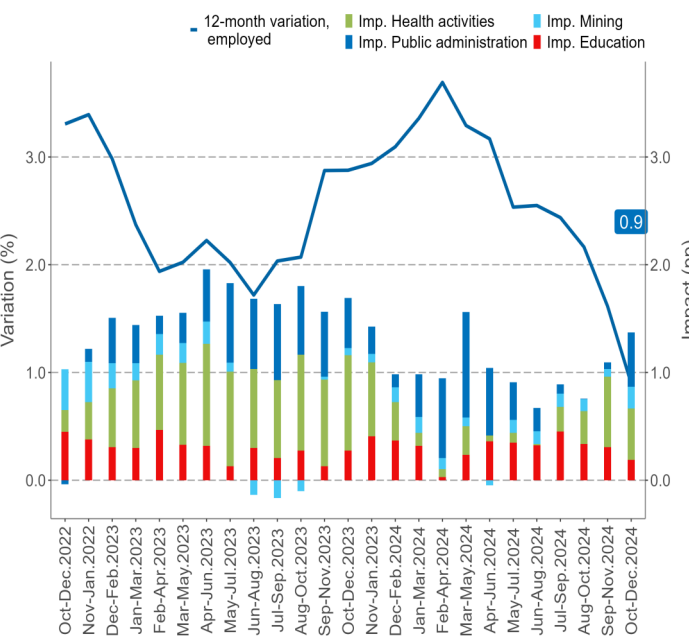
The increase in employed men (2.2%) was led by the rise in informal wage earners (4.7%), while the decrease in employed women (-0.8%) can mainly be attributed to the fall in own-account workers (-2.6%).

Labour informality

The decrease in informally employed persons (-3.4%) was influenced by the falls in men (-3.3%) and women (-3.5%). By economic sector, the decrease can mainly be attributed to falls in commerce (-5.8%) and other service activities (-12.9%).

By occupational category, the variation in informally employed per-

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



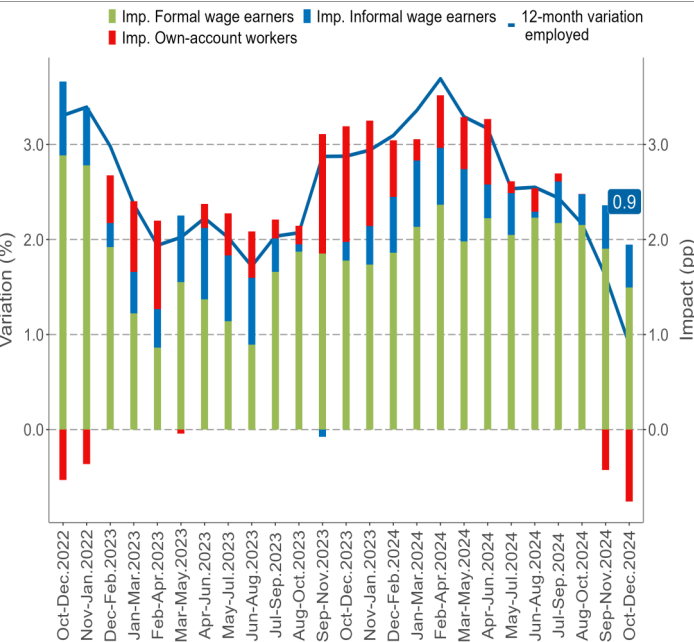
* These four economic sectors had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. (Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.)

sons was influenced by the decreases in own-account workers (-7.8%) and unpaid family workers (-17.3%).

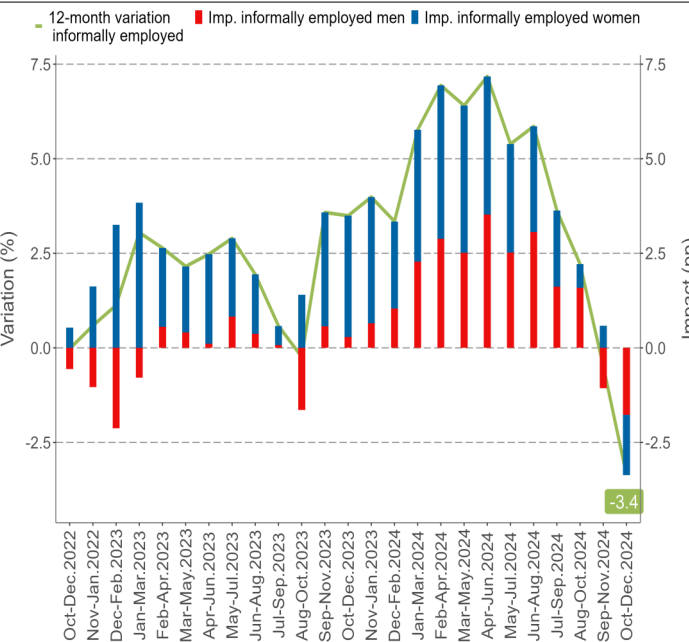
The informal employment rate decreased 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 26.4%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 0.8 pp to stand at 28.4%. For men, the rate fell 1.4 pp to stand at 24.8%.

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)												
	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	27.5	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4
Women	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4
Men	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8

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



Twelve-month variations 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, decreased 0.2% year on year while the average number of hours worked decreased 0.9% to stand at 37.7 hours. Men worked an average of 40.0 hours, and women worked an average of 34.5 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (0.9%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (106.5%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (3.3%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-61.3%) and 46 hours and over (-5.3%).

Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total

(number of persons and percentages)
October–December 2024

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,306,059	100	82,924	0.9	-
1–30**	1,845,748	19.8	59,313	3.3	0.6
VPT***	1,297,899	70.3	35,665	2.8	2.0
IPT***	516,971	28.0	36,730	7.6	2.1
NS/NR	30,878	1.7	-13,082	-29.8	-0.7
31–44	4,700,568	50.5	2,424,652	106.5	26.3
45	1,368,796	14.7	-2,338,132	-63.1	-25.4
46 and over	1,356,669	14.6	-75,512	-5.3	-0.8
No data	34,278	0.4	12,604	58.2	0.1

(*) 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.

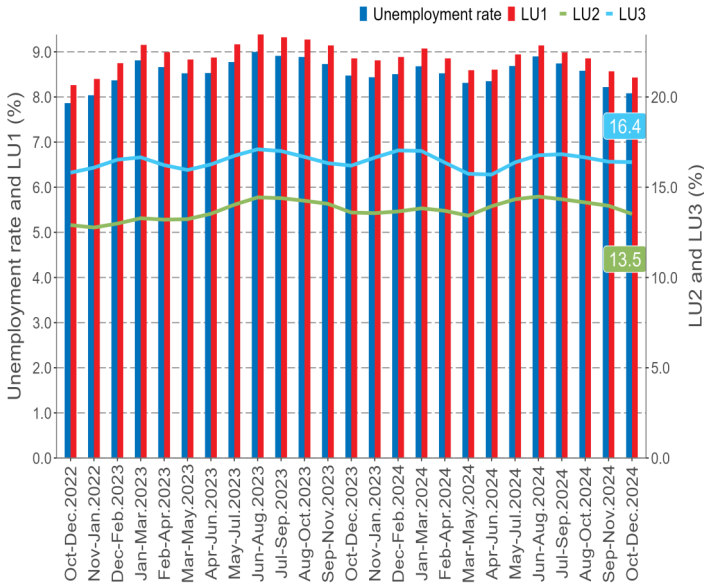
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 8.4%. The decrease was due to the falls in unemployed persons (-4.2%) and available future starters (-6.6%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 13.5%. The variation in the LU2 was a result of the decreases in unemployed persons (-4.2%) and available future starters (-6.6%) and the increase in involuntary part-time employed persons (7.6%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



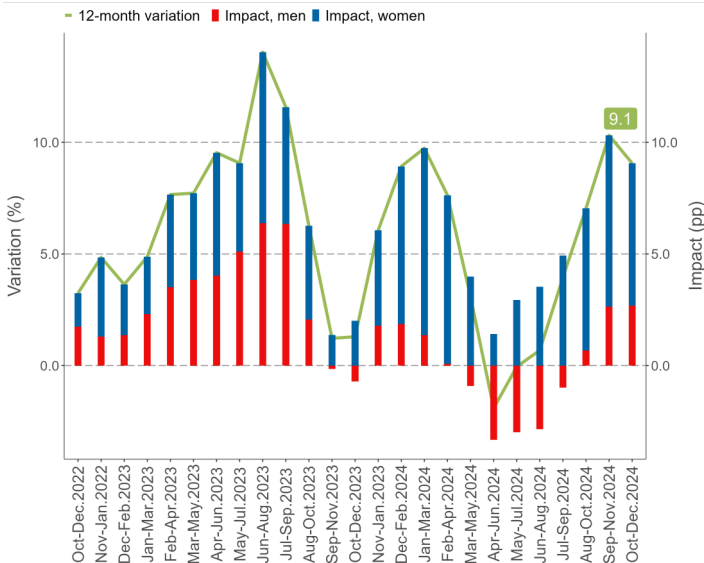
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 9.1% year on year as a result of the growth in women (11.4%) and men (6.1%).

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 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 16.4%. This indicator stood at 13.6% for men and 19.8% for women. The gender gap was 6.2 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)

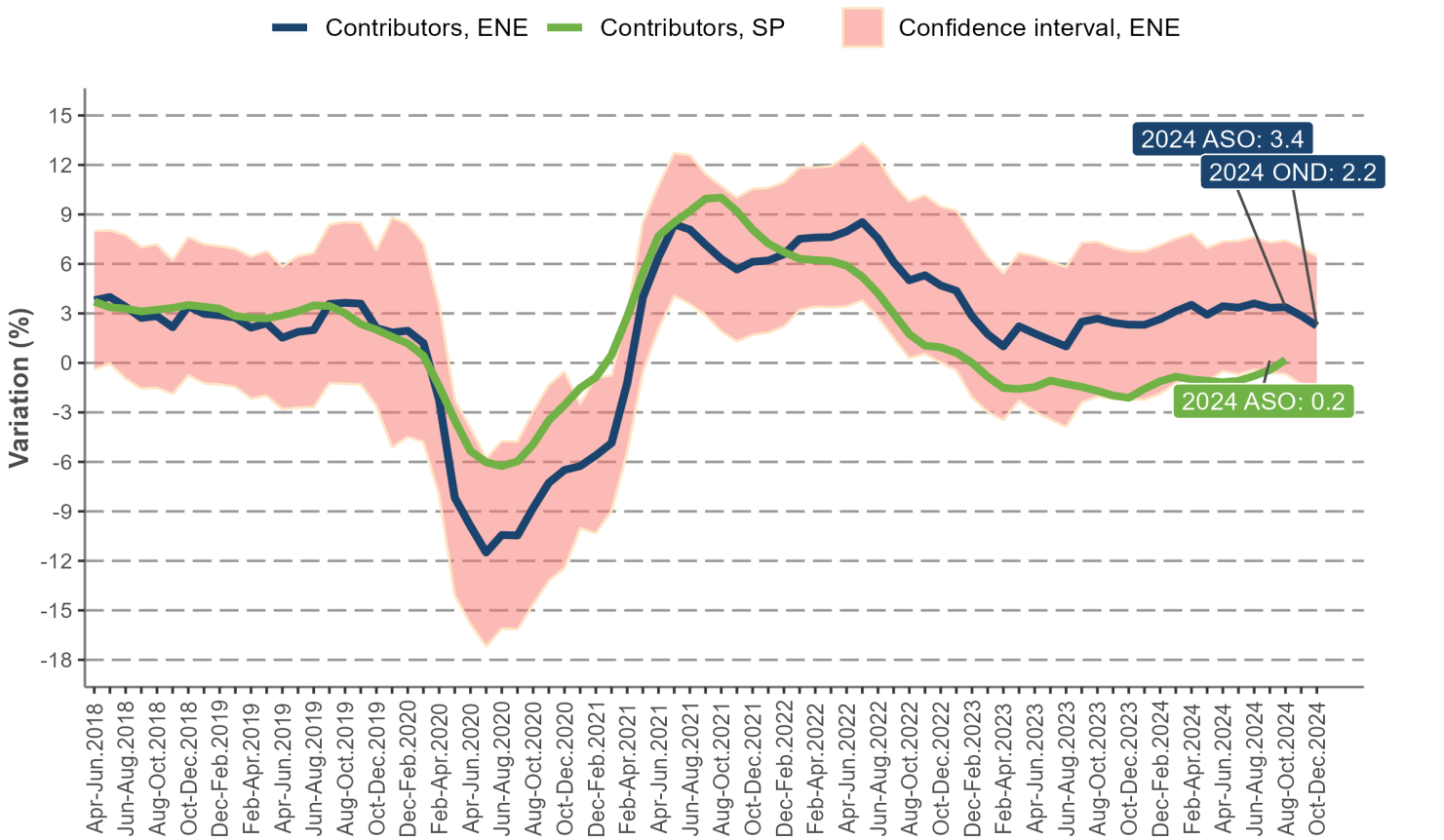
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁶ from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁷, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the August–October 2024 moving quarter was 5,697,706. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,933,362 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is below the lower limit of the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the August–October 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 0.2% according to SP data, reversing nineteen periods of decrease. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 3.4%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 2.9% in September–November 2024 and 2.2% in October–December 2024, but these increases were not statistically significant.

By sex, the increase in women (0.6%) had a greater influence on the rise in contributors in the August–October 2024 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (3.6%) and women (3.1%). However, these variations were not statistically significant.

Development of twelve-month variation of contributors, estimate (ENE) and statistical series of the pension system 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.ine.cl/estadisticas/sociales/mercado-laboral/ocupacion-y-desocupacion>.

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

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