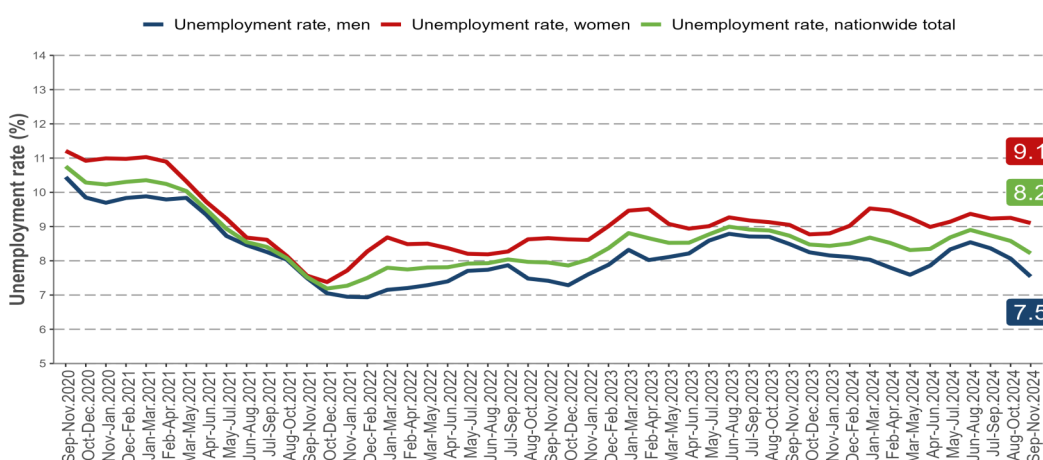


- In the September–November 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.2%, a twelve-month decrease of 0.5 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.6% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of health activities (9.0%), professional activities (8.7%), and education (3.6%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (0.7%) was influenced by the rise in the potential labour force (10.3%), the majority of whom were not seeking work but were available to work.
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.4%.

## Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.2%, a decrease of 0.5 pp year on year that was due to the slower growth in the labour force (1.0%) than in employed persons (1.6%). The decrease in number of unemployed persons (-4.9%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-5.3%) and first-time job seekers (-0.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.1% for women and 7.5% for men.

## Employment

The estimated total number of employed persons increased 1.6% year on year as a result of the rises in both men (2.0%) and women (1.1%). The number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.9% of the total employed population, increased 10.0%, equivalent to a rise of 49,792 persons.

### MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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

(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. 32](#).

(\*) 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 (September–November 2024)

Labour force participation rate	61.6%
Employment rate	56.5%
Unemployment rate	8.2%

### Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,117,368
Employed persons	9,285,958
Informally employed persons	2,497,633
Unemployed persons	831,410
Economically inactive persons	6,314,403

### Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.0%
Employed persons	1.6%
Informally employed persons	-0.5%
Unemployed persons	-4.9%
Economically inactive persons	0.7%

### Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.0%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	14.8%

### Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.9%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.9%

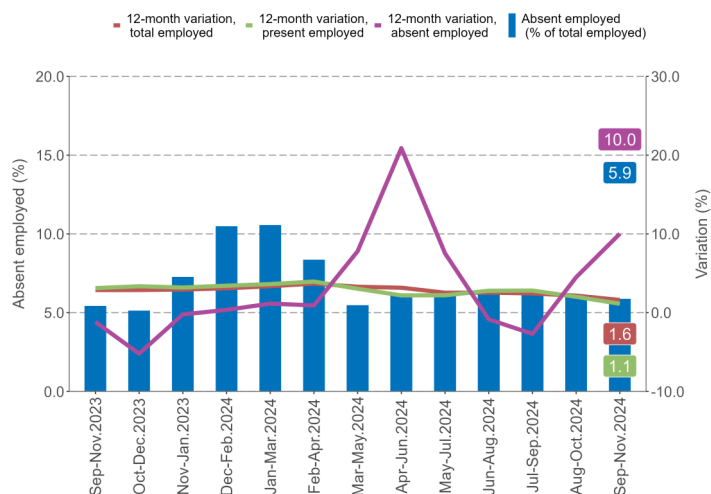
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in health activities (9.0%), professional activities (8.7%), and education (3.6%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (3.1%) and informal wage earners (4.3%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 26.9%. The decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-0.5%) was influenced by the falls in men of this category (-2.0%) and in own-account workers (-3.5%).

## Labour participation

The participation rate rose 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 61.6%, and the employment rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 56.5%. The increase in the population outside the labour force (0.7%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in inactive persons who are potentially active (10.3%).

### 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



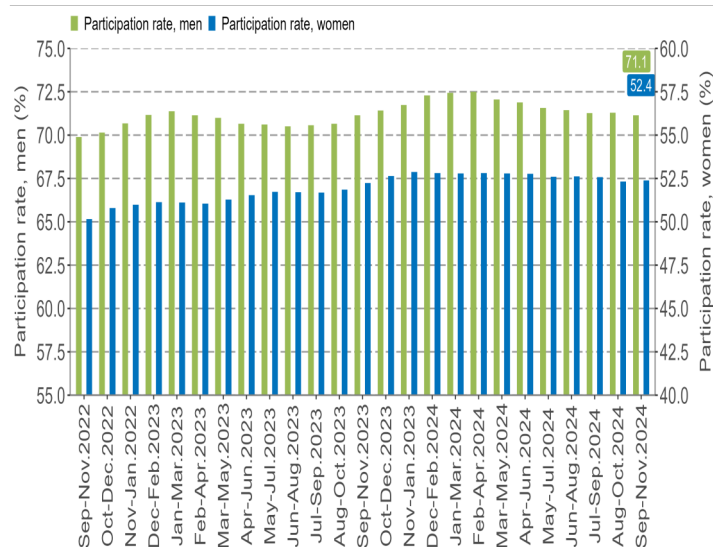
### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (1.6%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (1.1%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.9% of the total number of employed persons, increased 10.0% (equivalent to a rise of 49,792 persons).

### Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (2.8%) and 55–64 years (3.6%). Within the overall increases in women (1.1%) and men (2.0%), the most notable rise was in the bracket 35–44 years, which rose 2.5% and 3.0%, respectively.

### Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men decreased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 7.5% as a result of the slower growth in the labour force (0.9%) than in employed men (2.0%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-10.4%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-10.9%) and first-time job seekers (-3.4%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 71.1% and the employment rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 65.8%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.9%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 9.1%. The increase was due to the faster growth in the labour force (1.2%) than in employed women (1.1%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (1.8%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (1.9%) and first-time job seekers (1.1%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 52.4% and the employment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 47.6%. The increase in women outside the labour force (0.6%) can be exclusively attributed to inactive persons who are potentially active.

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.4%. The decrease can be attributed to the fall in the labour force (-0.1%), which in turn was due to the variation in the unemployed (-1.4%) and the lack of variation in the employed. For men, this indicator fell 0.2 pp to stand at 7.7%. For women, the indicator showed no quarterly variation, remaining at 9.3%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in the employed population (1.6%) can be attributed to rises in health activities (9.0%), professional activities (8.7%), and education (3.6%). The main decreases were in commerce (-1.6%), transportation (-3.3%), and artistic activities (-7.8%).

The growth in the number of employed men (2.0%) can mainly be attributed to the rise in health activities (25.2%) while the growth in employed women (1.1%) was led by the rise in accommodation and food service (9.0%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (1.6%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (3.1%) and informal wage earners (4.3%). The main decreases were in the categories of own-account workers (-2.0%), employers (-4.9%), and domestic workers (-4.4%).

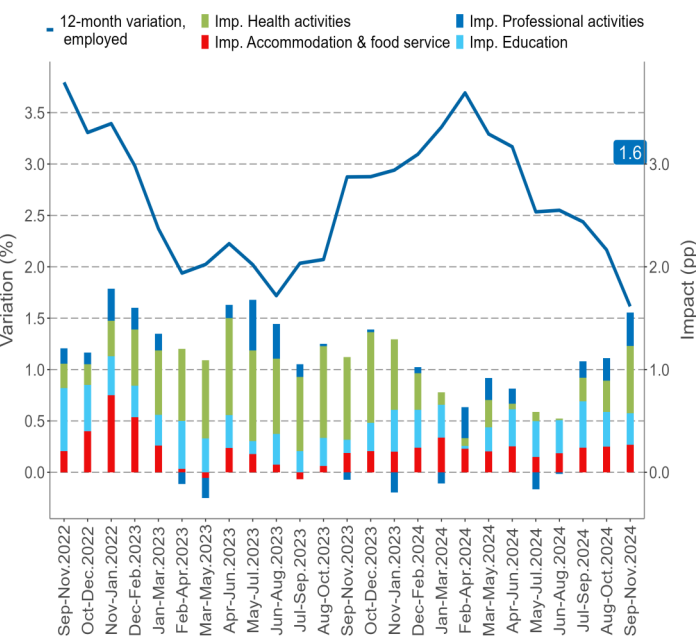
The main influence on the variations in employed women (1.1%) and men (2.0%) was the category formal wage earners, which increased 1.5% and 4.2%, respectively.

Labour informality

The twelve-month decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-0.5%) was exclusively influenced by the fall in men (-2.0%). By economic sector, the decrease can mainly be attributed to falls in commerce (-4.5%) and other service activities (-8.0%).

By occupational category, the variation in informally employed persons was influenced by the decreases in own-account workers (-3.5%)

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.)

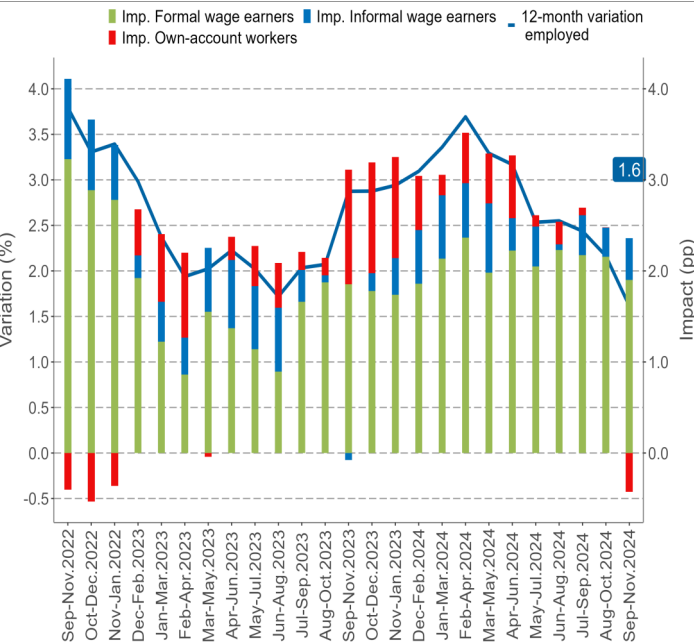
and unpaid family workers (-9.3%).

The informal employment rate decreased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 26.9%. In the same period, the informal employment rate for men decreased 1.0 pp to stand at 25.4% while the rate for women showed no variation, remaining at 28.9%.

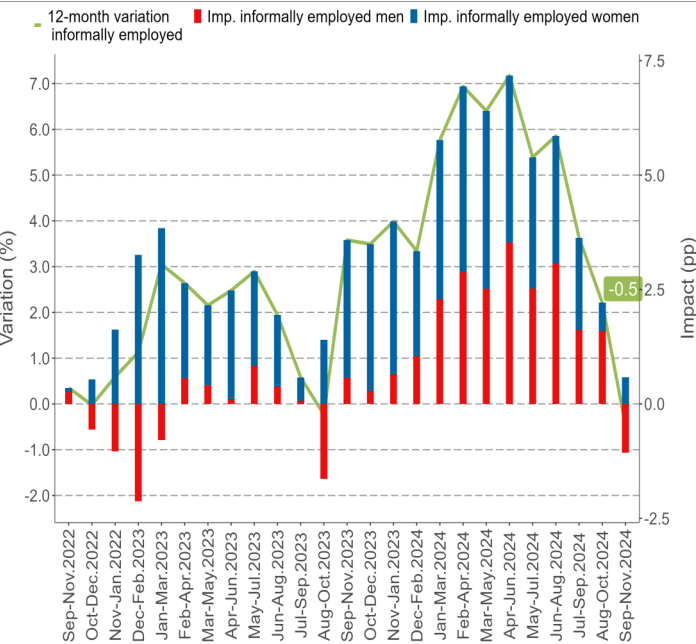
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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

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 1.2% year on year while the average number of hours worked decreased 2.6% to stand at 36.4 hours. Men worked an average of 38.7 hours, and women worked an average of 33.5 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (1.6%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (107.5%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (4.7%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-61.3%) and 46 hours and over (-6.6%).

Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total (number of persons and percentages)  
September–November 2024

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,285,958	100	147,541	1.6	-
1–30**	1,864,836	20.1	83,353	4.7	0.9
VPT***	1,278,007	68.5	28,948	2.3	1.6
IPT***	549,127	29.4	52,184	10.5	2.9
NS/NR	37,702	2.0	2,221	6.3	0.1
31–44	4,657,031	50.2	2,412,389	107.5	26.4
45	1,433,466	15.4	-2,269,282	-61.3	-24.8
46 and over	1,300,628	14.0	-92,167	-6.6	-1.0
No data	29,996	0.3	13,248	79.1	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.

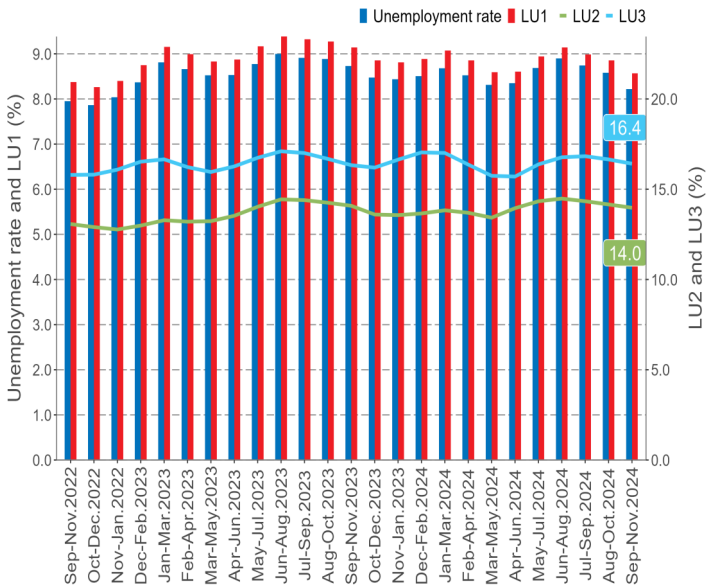
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The decrease can be attributed to the falls in unemployed persons (-4.9%) and available future starters (-14.4%).

Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)<sup>3</sup>

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 14.0%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the falls in unemployed persons (-4.9%) and available future starters (-14.4%) and to the rise in involuntary part-time employed persons (10.5%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



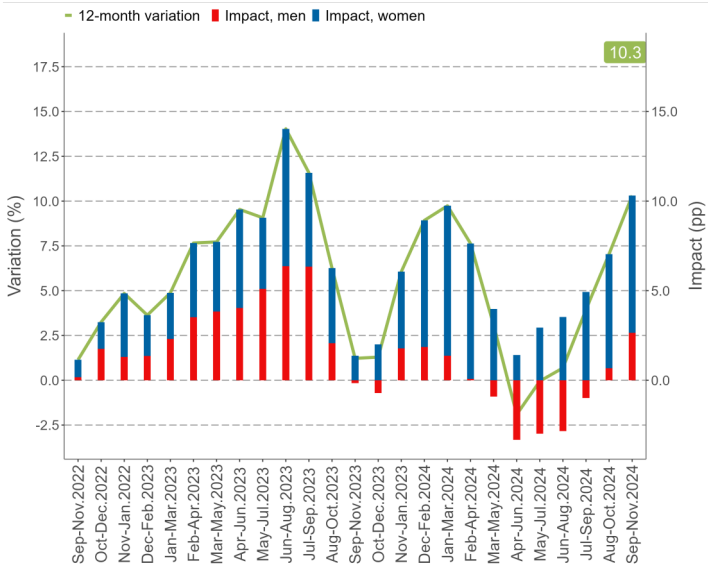
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>4</sup>

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 10.3% year on year as a result of the growth in women (13.8%) and men (6.0%).

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 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 16.4%. The LU3 for men was 14.0%, and the LU3 for women was 19.5%. The gender gap was 5.5 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)

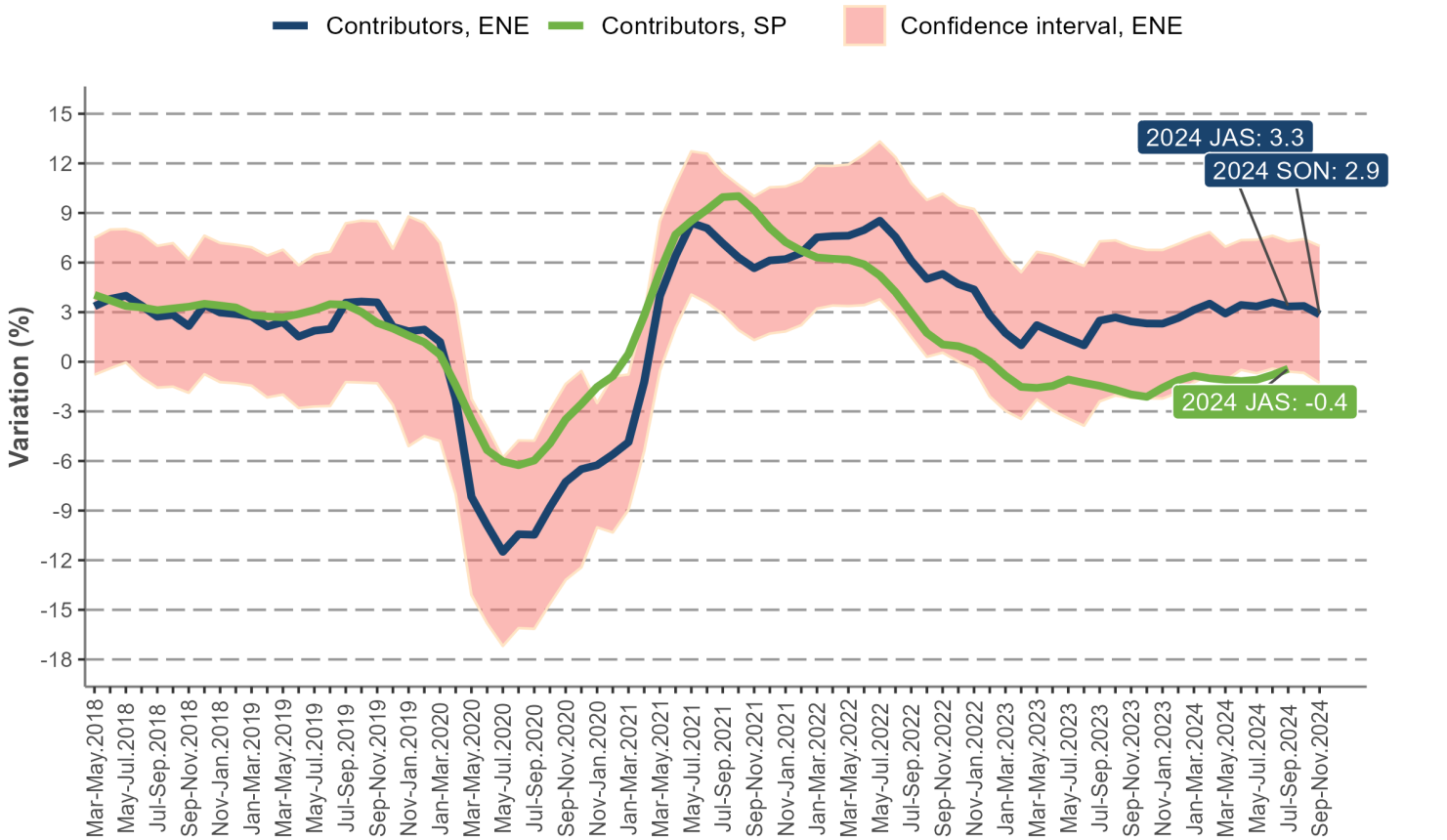
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)<sup>6</sup> from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)<sup>7</sup>, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the July–September 2024 moving quarter was 5,678,902. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,941,736 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 July–September 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -0.4% according to SP data, a slower rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 3.3%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 3.4% in August–October 2024 and 2.9% in September–November 2024, but these increases were not statistically significant.

According to sex, the fall in men (-0.9%) had a greater influence on the decrease in contributors in the July–September 2024 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (3.4%) and women (3.3%). 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.