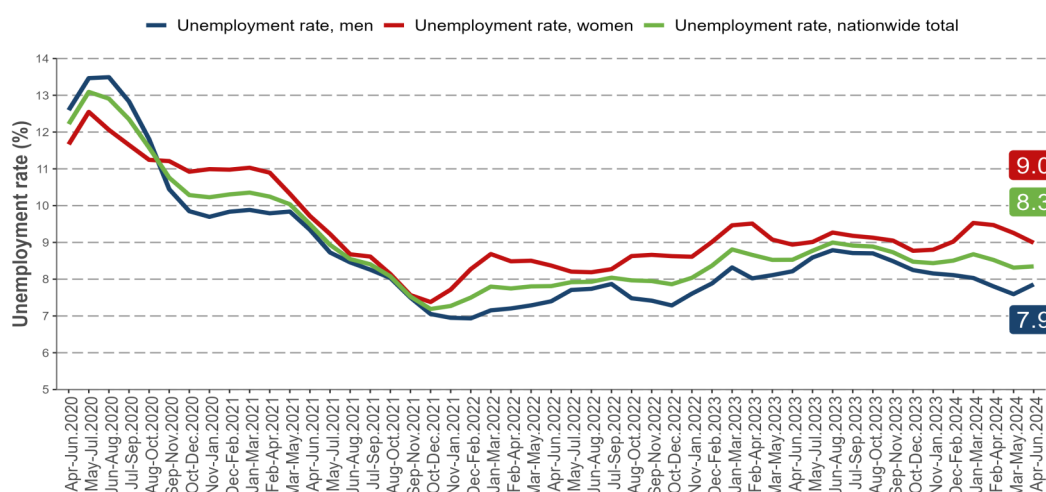


- In the April–June 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated total number of employed persons increased 3.2% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of commerce (3.7%), public administration (10.4%), and education (4.3%).
- The twelve-month decrease in the population outside the labour force (-2.2%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-2.1%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 8.3%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a decrease of 0.2 pp year on year. The decrease can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (3.0%) than in employed persons (3.2%). The increase in unemployed persons (0.8%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (0.9%) and first-time job seekers (0.1%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.0% for women and 7.9% for men.

Employment

The estimated increase in the number of employed persons (3.2%) was influenced by rises in men (3.1%) and women (3.3%). The number of absent employed persons (who represented 6.1% of the total employed population) increased 20.9%, equivalent to a rise of 98,593 persons.

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influ

enced by increases in commerce (3.7%), public administration (10.4%), and education (4.3%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to increases in formal wage earners (3.6%) and own-account workers (3.3%).

The informal employment rate rose 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 28.2%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (7.2%) was influenced by the growth in women (8.1%) and men (6.4%) as well as by the growth in own-account workers (10.1%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.2 pp year on year to stand at 62.1%, and the employment rate rose 1.2 pp to stand at 56.9%. The fall in the population outside the labour force (-2.2%) was influenced by the decreases in the routinely inactive (-2.1%) and inactive persons who are potentially active (-1.9%).

MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2024)

Labour force participation rate	62.1%
Employment rate	56.9%
Unemployment rate	8.3%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,170,425
Employed persons	9,321,380
Informally employed persons	2,631,514
Unemployed persons	849,045
Economically inactive persons	6,199,265

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	3.0%
Employed persons	3.2%
Informally employed persons	7.2%
Unemployed persons	0.8%
Economically inactive persons	-2.2%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	15.7%
Labour force pressure rate	14.7%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	28.2%
Employment rate in the informal sector	17.3%

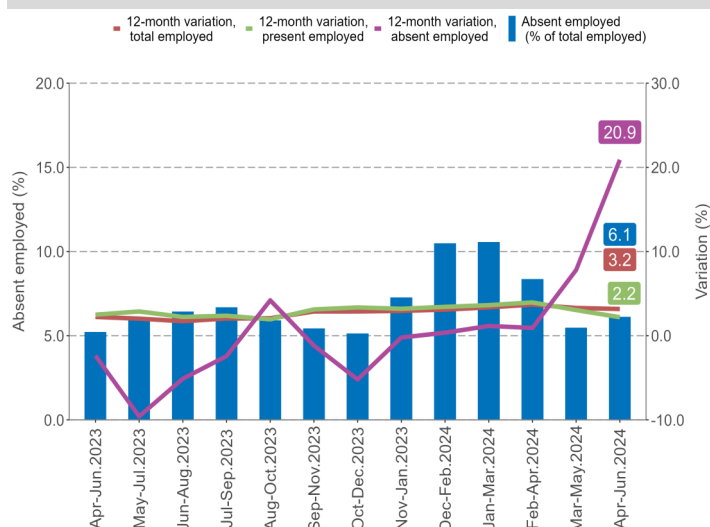
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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

(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 the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes, which provide performance and quality indicators for monitoring the data-collection process. For more information, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 27](#).

(*) 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.

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



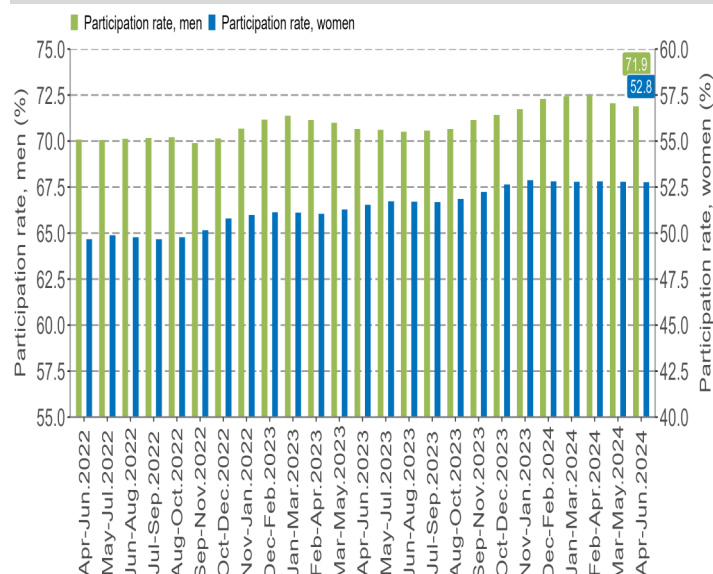
Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.2%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (2.2%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 6.1% of the total number of employed persons, increased 20.9% (equivalent to a rise of 98,593 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in all age brackets, which were led by the rises in the brackets 35–44 years (3.6%) and 55–64 years (5.4%). The increase in men (3.1%) was led by the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (4.6%), while the increase in women (3.3%) was led by the growth in the bracket 25–34 years (3.4%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men fell 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 7.9%. The fall can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (2.7%) than in employed men (3.1%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-1.8%) can exclusively be attributed to the redundant (-2.5%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.2 pp to stand at 71.9% and the employment rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 66.2%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-3.3%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 9.0%. The increase was due to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (3.3%) than in employed women (3.3%)². In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (3.9%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in the redundant (5.1%). For women, the participation rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 52.8% and the employment rate rose 1.1 pp to stand at 48.0%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-1.7%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.3%. The increase can be attributed to the expansion in the labour force (0.3%), which in turn was due to the growth in the unemployed (1.7%) and the employed (0.2%). For men, this indicator rose 0.2 pp to stand at 7.8%. For women, the indicator showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter, remaining at 9.0%.

(2) When rounded with more decimals, the rate of expansion in the labour force (3.33%) was faster than that of employed persons (3.28%).

Economic activity

The twelve-month variation in employed persons (3.2%) can be attributed to the increases in commerce (3.7%), public administration (10.4%), and education (4.3%). The main decreases were in manufacturing (-3.3%), administrative and support services (-2.9%), and mining (-1.5%).

The growth in the number of employed men (3.1%) was mainly influenced by the rise in commerce (5.9%), while the growth in employed women (3.3%) was led by the rise in public administration (9.2%).

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (3.2%) was led by increases in formal wage earners (3.6%), own-account workers (3.3%), and informal wage earners (3.3%). The only decrease was in employers (-7.2%).

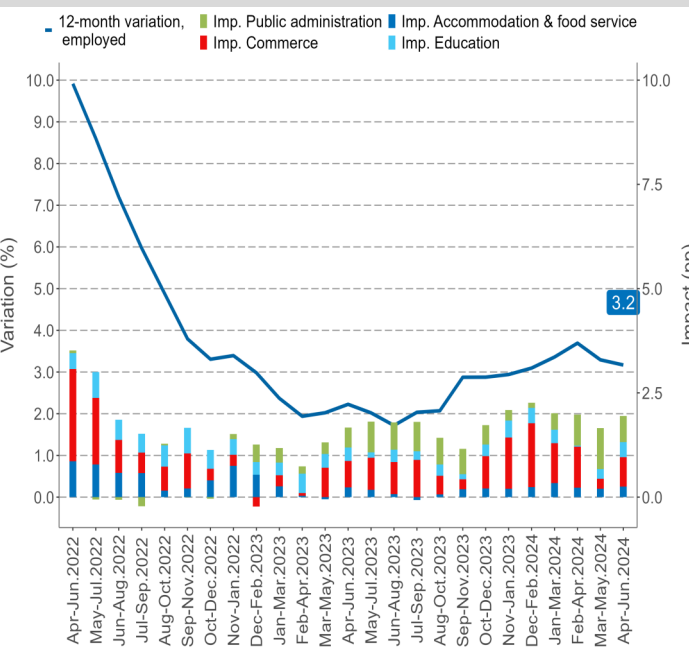
The growth in employed women (3.3%) and men (3.1%) was led by the category of formal wage earners, which increased 3.9% and 3.3%, respectively.

Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (7.2%) was influenced by the rises in women (8.1%) and men (6.4%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (11.0%) and transportation (14.4%).

By occupational category, the growth in informally employed persons was influenced by the growth in own-account workers (10.1%) and

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.

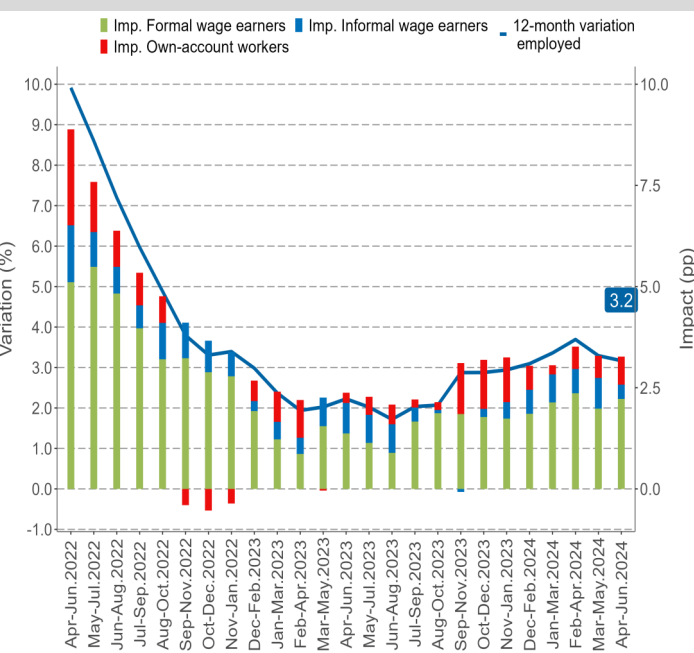
wage earners of the public sector (12.2%).

The informal employment rate increased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 28.2%. For women, the informal employment rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 29.9%. For men, the rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 26.9%.

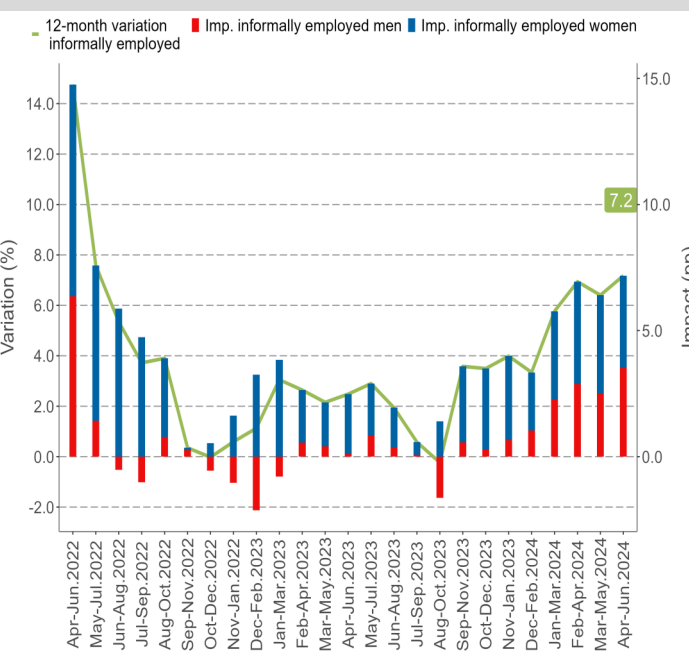
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

Informal employment rate (%)	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun
Nationwide total	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2
Women	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9
Men	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9

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, rose 1.1% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked fell 2.1% to stand at 37.3 hours. Men worked an average of 39.4 hours, and women worked an average of 34.4 hours.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.2%) was influenced by increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (63.8%); part time, or 1–30 hours (5.9%); and 46 hours and over (4.4%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours decreased 33.0%.

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,321,380	100	286,266	3.2	-
1–30**	1,826,424	19.6	102,236	5.9	1.1
VPT***	1,229,033	67.3	24,555	2.0	1.4
IPT***	545,075	29.8	83,265	18.0	4.8
NS/NR	52,316	2.9	-5,583	-9.6	-0.3
31–44	3,531,715	37.9	1,375,438	63.8	15.2
45	2,523,352	27.1	-1,243,540	-33.0	-13.8
46 and over	1,417,063	15.2	59,271	4.4	0.7
No data	22,825	0.2	-7,140	-23.8	-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.

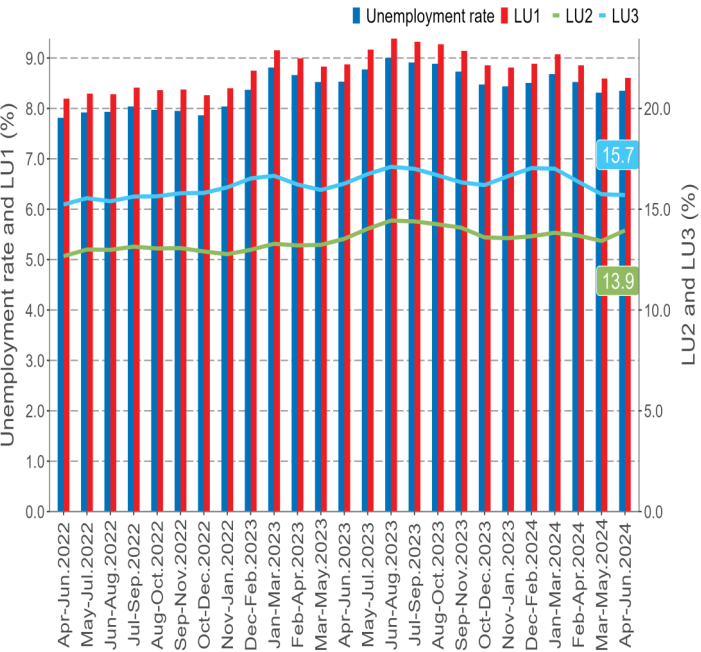
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)³

The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the fall in available future starters (-23.9%) and the rise in unemployed persons (0.8%).

Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)⁴

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.4 pp to stand at 13.9%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (0.8%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (18.0%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-23.9%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total
moving quarters



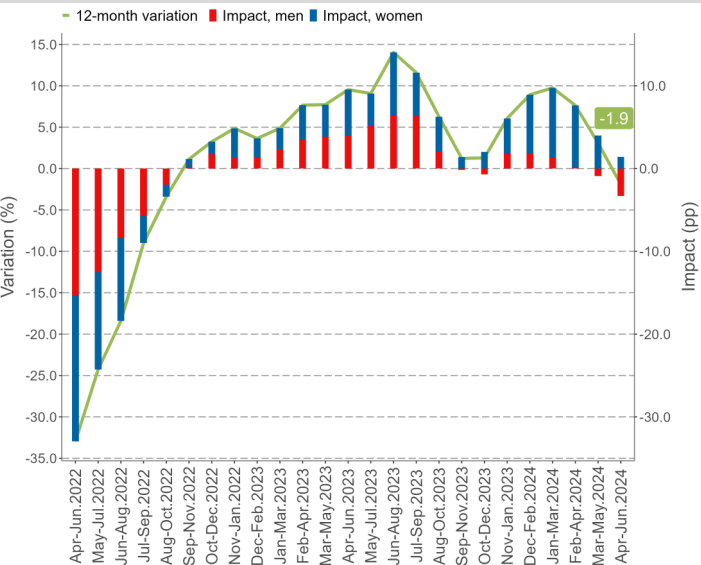
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁵

The decrease of 1.9% in the potential labour force, sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-7.3%).

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 decreased 0.6 pp to stand at 15.7%. This indicator stood at 13.7% for men and 18.3% for women. The gender gap was 4.6 pp.

Twelve-month variation of the potential labour force and impact



(3) LU1 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters) / (labour force + available future starters)
(4) LU2 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + involuntary part-time workers) / (labour force + available future starters)
(5) LU3 Indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + potential labour force) / (labour force + available future starters + potential labour force)

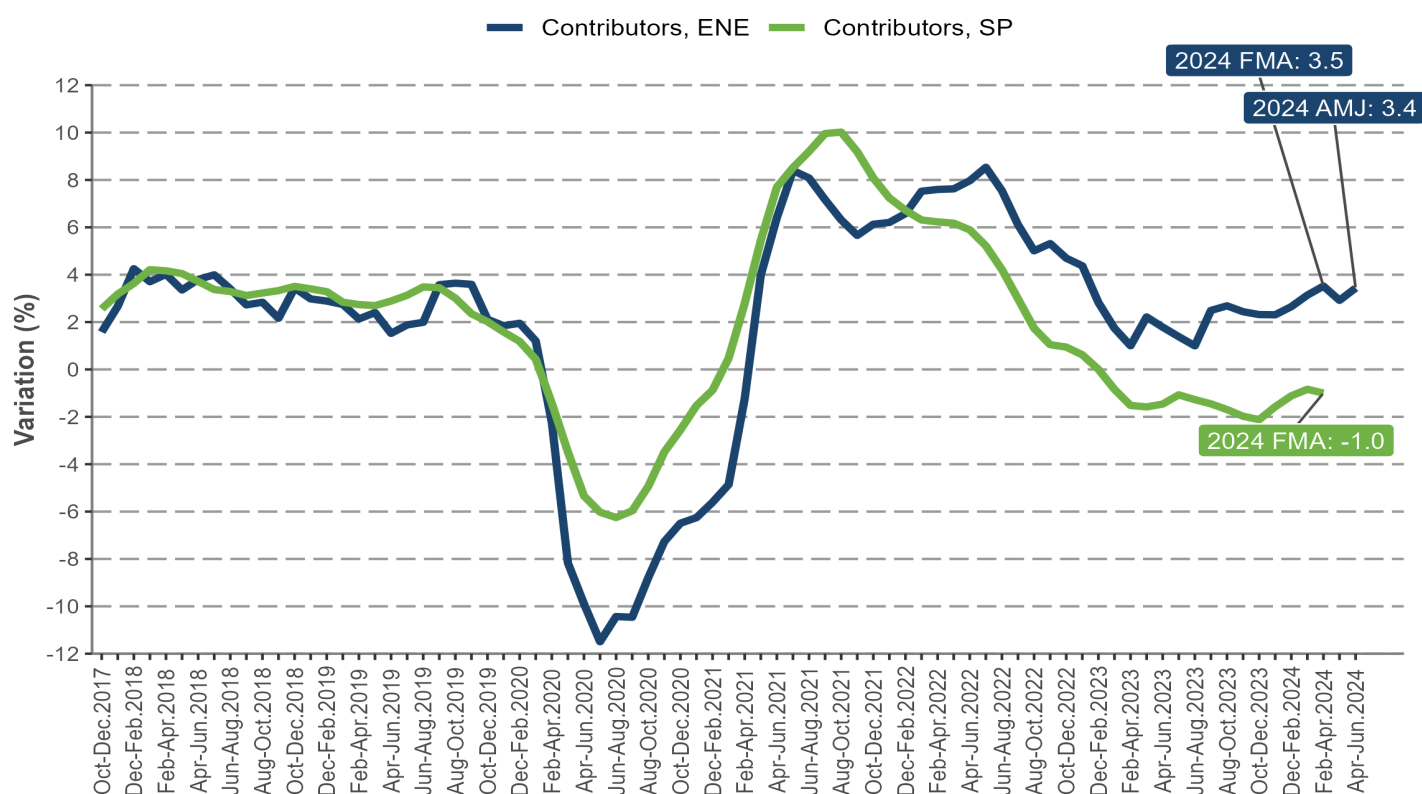
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁶

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁷ from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁸, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the February–April 2024 moving quarter was 5,733,679. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,914,169 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 February–April 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -1.0% according to SP data, a faster rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the number of contributors increased 3.5% in the same period according to ENE data. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 2.9% in March–May 2024 and 3.4% in April–June 2024.

By sex, the fall in men (-1.6%) had a greater influence on the decrease in contributors in the February–April 2024 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the period showed an increase in contributors that was driven by rises in both men (2.9%) and women (4.4%).

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



(6) 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>.

(7) 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.

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