

- In the March–May 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points (pp).
- The total number of employed persons increased an estimated 3.3% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of public administration (16.9%), transportation (5.3%), and health activities (4.2%).
- The twelve-month decrease in the population outside the labour force (-2.4%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-3.2%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.2%.

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 (3.1%) than in employed persons (3.3%). The increase in the number of unemployed persons (0.5%) was exclusively influenced by the rises in first-time job seekers (18.0%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.3% for women and 7.6% for men.

Employment

The estimated increase in the total number of employed persons (3.3%) was influenced by rises in men (3.0%) and women (3.7%). The number of absent employed persons (who represented 5.5% of the total employed population) increased 7.8%, equivalent to a rise of 37,043 persons.

MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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

(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. 26](#).

(*) 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 (March–May 2024)

Labour force participation rate	62.2%
Employment rate	57.0%
Unemployment rate	8.3%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	10,177,708
Employed persons	9,331,647
Informally employed persons	2,632,396
Unemployed persons	846,061
Economically inactive persons	6,179,367
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	3.1%
Employed persons	3.3%
Informally employed persons	6.4%
Unemployed persons	0.5%
Economically inactive persons	-2.4%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.4%
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	17.0%

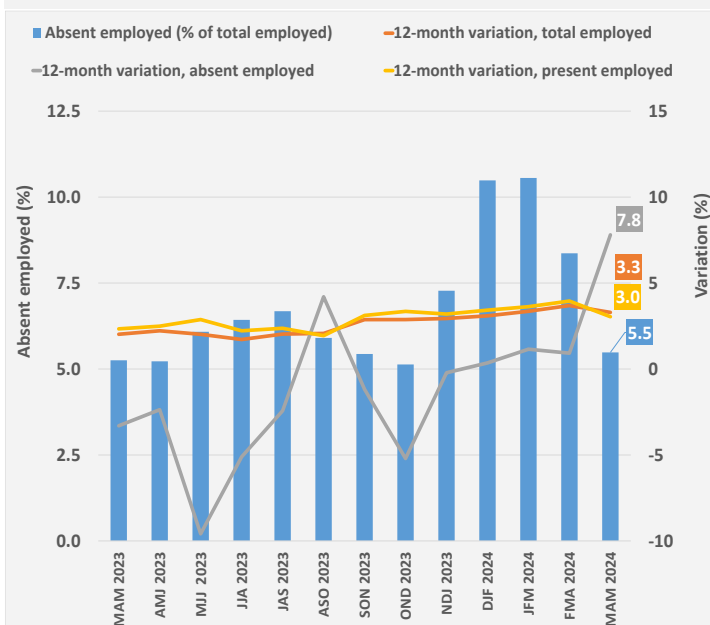
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in public administration (16.9%), transportation (5.3%), and health activities (4.2%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (3.2%) and informal wage earners (7.1%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.8 pp year on year to stand at 28.2%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (6.4%) was influenced by the growth in women (8.7%) and men (4.5%) and by the growth in own-account workers (4.6%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.3 pp year on year to stand at 62.2%, and the employment rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 57.0%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-2.4%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-3.2%) and future starters (-3.8%).

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 (3.3%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (3.0%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.5% of the total number of employed persons, increased 7.8% (equivalent to a rise of 37,043 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 (4.0%) and 55–64 years (6.1%). The variation in employed men (3.0%) was led by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (4.6%), while the variation in employed women (3.7%) was led by the rise in the bracket 45–54 years (4.3%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men decreased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 7.6%. The decrease was a result of the slower growth in the labour force (2.4%) than in employed men (3.0%). In the same period, the fall in the number of unemployed men (-4.1%) can exclusively be attributed to the decrease in the redundant (-6.5%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.0 pp to stand at 72.0% and the employment rate rose 1.4 pp to stand at 66.6%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-2.7%) can mainly be attributed to the routinely inactive and to inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 9.3%. The increase was due to the faster rate of expansion in the labour force (3.9%) than in employed women (3.7%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (5.9%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (5.6%) and first-time job seekers (8.8%). For women, the participation rate rose 1.5 pp to stand at 52.8% and the employment rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 47.9%. The fall in women outside the labour force (-2.2%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.2%. The decrease can be attributed to the fall in the labour force (-0.1%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (-1.4%) and the employed (0.1%). For men, this indicator fell 0.3 pp to stand at 7.6%. For women, the indicator showed no variation, remaining at 9.0%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month variation in employed persons (3.3%) can be attributed to the increases in public administration (16.9%), transportation (5.3%), and health activities (4.2%). The main decreases were in manufacturing (-3.6%), administrative and support services (-4.2%), and construction (-0.8%).

The increases in employed women (3.7%) and men (3.0%) were influenced by public administration, which rose 14.4% and 18.9%, respectively.

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (3.3%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (3.2%), informal wage earners (7.1%), and own-account workers (2.6%). The principal decreases were in the categories of employers (-3.9%) and unpaid family workers (-2.1%).

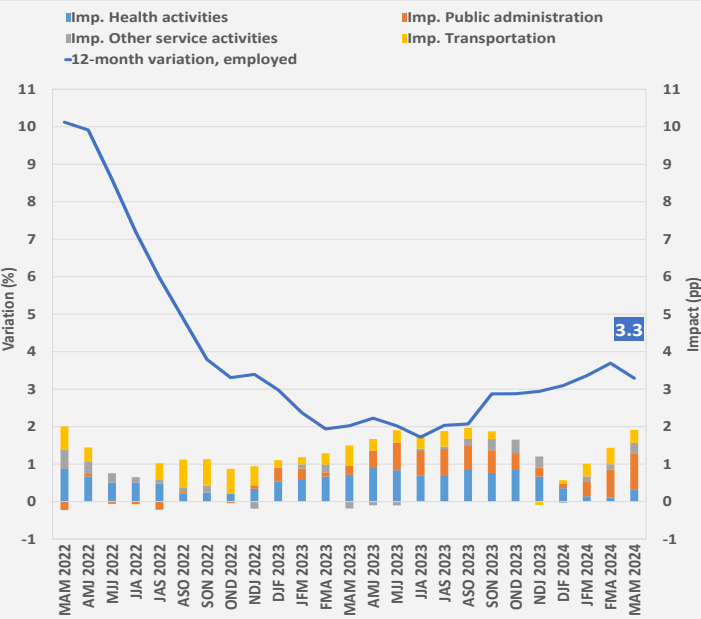
The main influence on the variations in employed women (3.7%) and men (3.0%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 3.3% and 3.1%, respectively.

Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (6.4%) was influenced by the rises in women (8.7%) and men (4.5%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (12.2%) and public administration (37.6%).

By occupational category, the growth in informally employed persons

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.

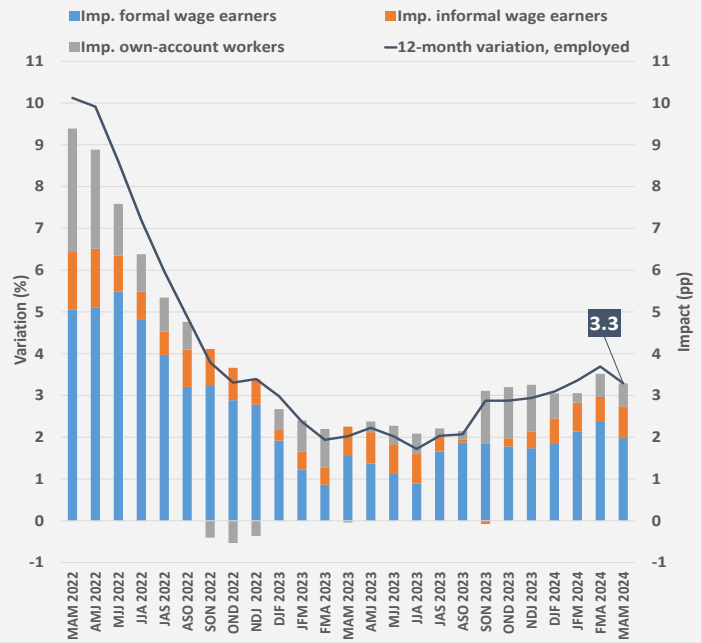
was influenced by the rises in own-account workers (4.6%) and wage earners of the private sector (5.1%).

The informal employment rate increased 0.8 pp year on year to stand at 28.2%. For women, the informal unemployment rate rose 1.4 pp to stand at 30.0%. For men, the rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 26.9%.

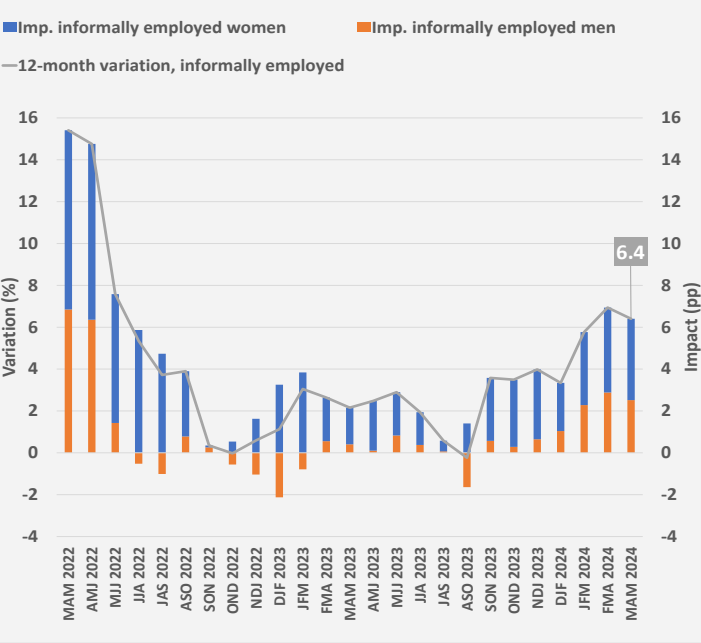
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

Informal employment rate (%)	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May
Nationwide total	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2
Women	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0
Men	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.8	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, increased 2.0% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked fell 1.4% to stand at 37.9 hours. Men worked an average of 40.0 hours, while women worked an average of 35.0 hours.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.3%) was influenced by increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (38.4%); part time, or 1–30 hours (5.6%); and 46 hours and over (4.3%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours per week decreased 17.4%.

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,331,647	100	297,416	3.3	-
1–30**	1,802,139	19.3	95,321	5.6	1.1
VPT***	1,258,686	69.8	45,745	3.8	2.7
IPT***	492,772	27.3	56,611	13.0	3.3
NS/NR	50,680	2.8	-7,035	-12.2	-0.4
31–44	2,921,530	31.3	810,644	38.4	9.0
45	3,137,466	33.6	-659,918	-17.4	-7.3
46 and over	1,450,743	15.5	59,997	4.3	0.7
No data	19,769	0.2	-8,628	-30.4	-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.

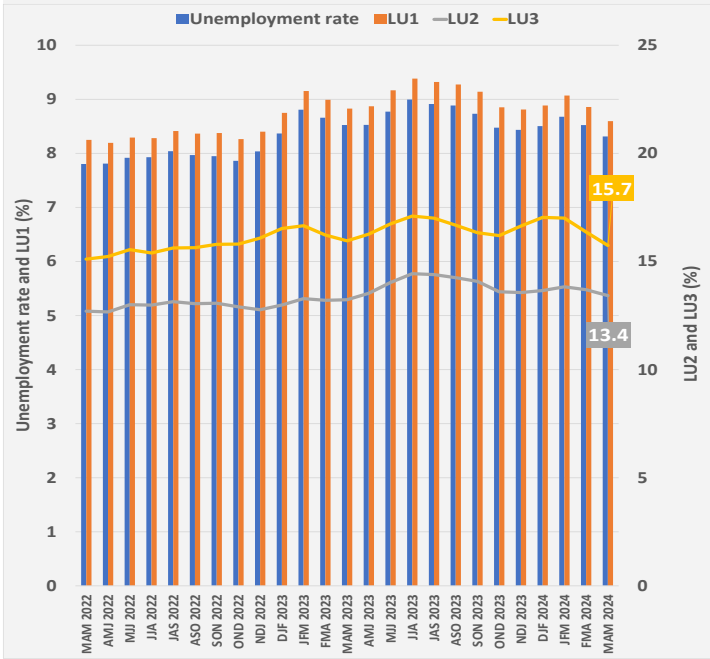
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the fall in available future starters (-4.3%) and the rise in unemployed persons (0.5%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.2 pp to stand at 13.4%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (0.5%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (13.0%) and to the fall in available future starters (-4.3%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total
moving quarters



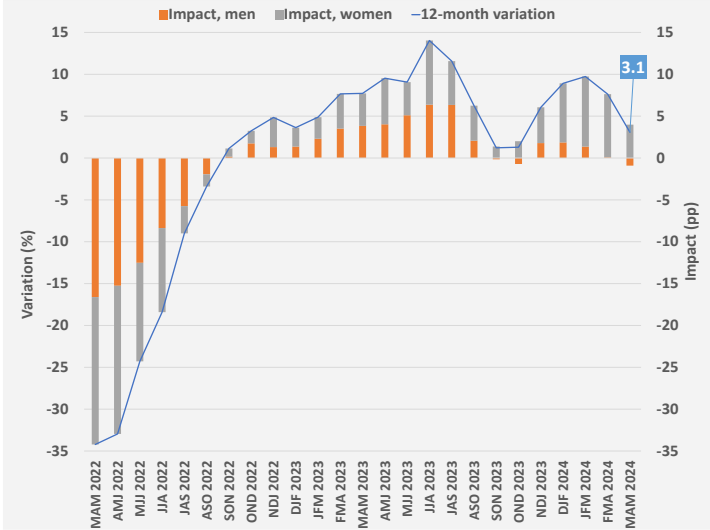
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 3.1% year on year, which can exclusively be attributed to the growth in women (7.1%).

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 decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 15.7%. This indicator stood at 13.3% for men and 18.8% for women. 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)

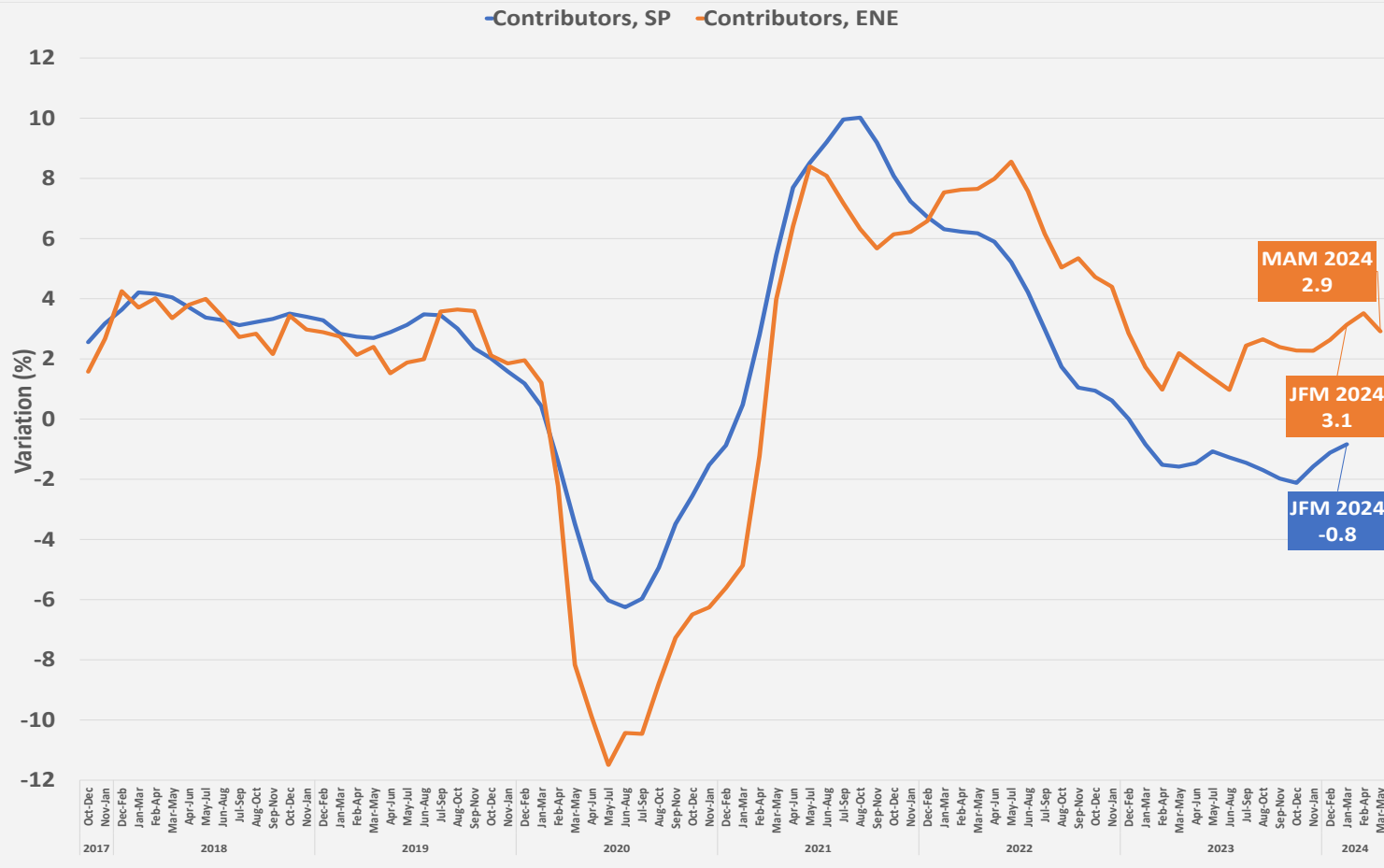
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to records on dependent contributors⁶ to private pension funds (AFP) 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 January–March 2024 moving quarter was 5,767,696. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,914,780 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 January–March 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -0.8% according to SP data, a lower level of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the number of contributors increased 3.1% in the same period according to ENE data. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 3.5% in February–April 2024 and 2.9% in March–May 2024.

The fall in men (-1.5%) had a greater influence on the decrease in contributors in the January–March 2024 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise in the same period was driven by increases in both men (2.8%) and women (3.7%).

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.ine.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.