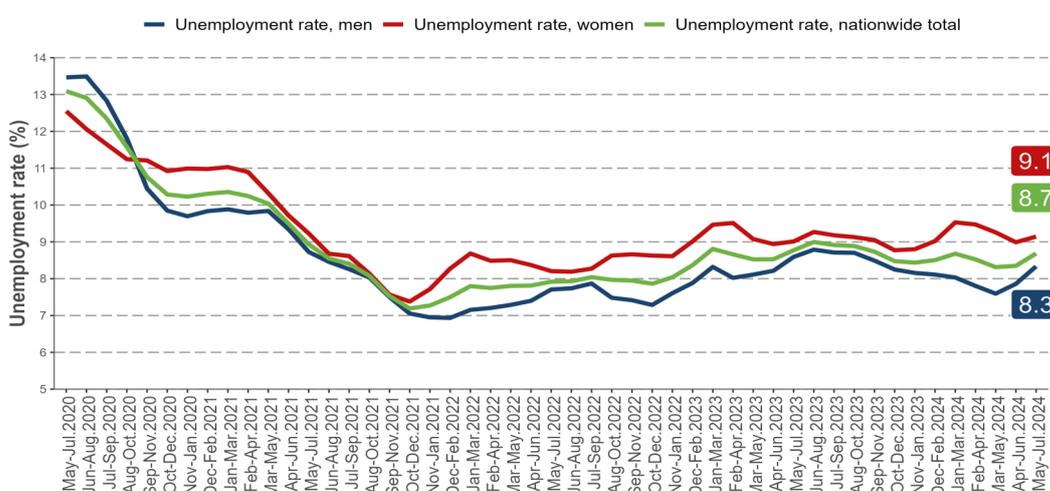


- In the May–July 2024 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.7%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.1 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated total number of employed persons increased 2.5% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of commerce (3.3%), public administration (5.7%), and education (4.0%).
- The twelve-month decrease in the population outside the labour force (-1.4%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-1.2%).
- 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 8.7%, a decrease of 0.1 pp year on year that was due to the slower growth in the labour force (2.4%) than in employed persons (2.5%). On the other hand, the increase in the number of unemployed persons (1.4%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in the redundant (2.1%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.1% for women and 8.3% for men.

Employment

The increase in the estimated number of employed persons (2.5%) was influenced by the rises in men (2.6%) and women (2.5%). The number of absent employed persons (who represented 6.4% of the total employed population) increased 7.5%, equivalent to a rise of 41,353 persons.

By economic sector, the expansion in the employed population was influ-

enced by the rises in commerce (3.3%), public administration (5.7%), and education (4.0%). By occupational category, the expansion was influenced by the rises in formal wage earners (3.3%) and informal wage earners (4.2%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 27.6%. The rise in the number of informally employed (5.4%) can be attributed to the growth in women (6.3%) and men (4.6%) as well as to the growth in own-account workers (6.6%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 61.9%, and the employment rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 56.5%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-1.4%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-1.2%) and future starters (-35.9%).

MOVING QUARTER (May–July 2024)

Labour force participation rate	61.9%
Employment rate	56.5%
Unemployment rate	8.7%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,137,870
Employed persons	9,257,480
Informally employed persons	2,556,530
Unemployed persons	880,390
Economically inactive persons	6,244,247

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	2.4%
Employed persons	2.5%
Informally employed persons	5.4%
Unemployed persons	1.4%
Economically inactive persons	-1.4%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.3%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	15.2%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	27.6%
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.7%

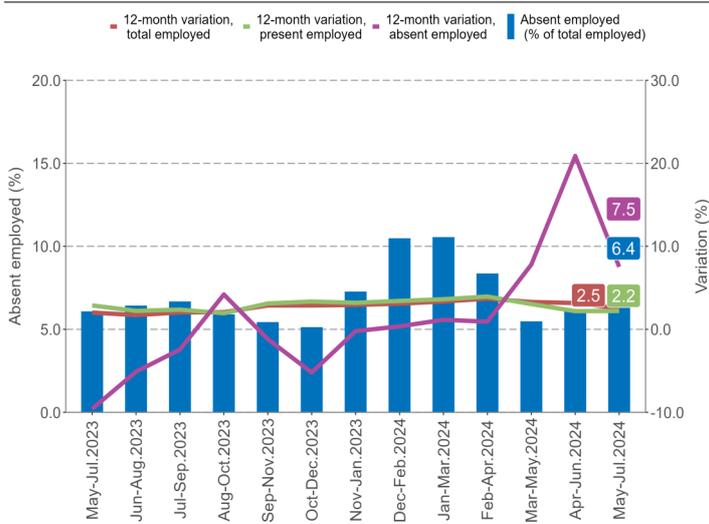
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

Unemployment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)												
	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul
Nationwide total	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7
Women	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1
Men	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3

(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. 28](#).

(*) 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



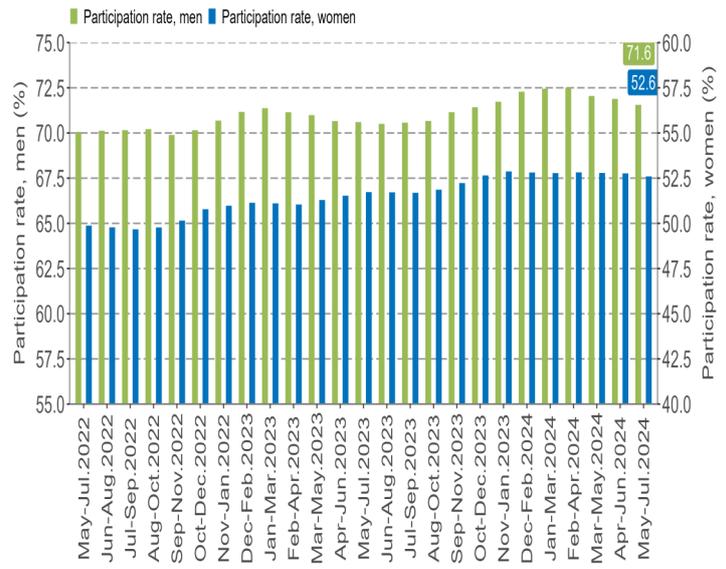
Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (2.5%) 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 6.4% of the total number of employed persons, increased 7.5% (equivalent to a rise of 41,353 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 55–64 years (5.4%) and 35–44 years (3.2%). The variation in employed men (2.6%) was led by the rise in the bracket 55–64 years (6.2%), while the variation in employed women (2.5%) was led by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (2.8%).

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 8.3%. The fall can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (2.3%) than in employed men (2.6%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-0.8%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-0.6%) and first-time job seekers (-2.6%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.0 pp to stand at 71.6% and the employment rate rose 1.1 pp to stand at 65.6%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-2.3%) 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 (2.6%) than in employed women (2.5%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (4.1%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in the redundant (5.7%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 52.6% and the employment rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 47.8%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-0.9%) 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 8.5%. The increase can be attributed to the fall in the labour force (-0.1%), which in turn can be attributed to the combined effect of the fall in the employed (-0.3%) and the rise in the unemployed (2.1%). For men, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 8.0%. For women, the rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 9.2%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month variation in employed persons (2.5%) can be attributed to the increases in commerce (3.3%), public administration (5.7%), and education (4.0%). The principal decreases were in manufacturing (-1.8%), professional activities (-4.2%), and communications (-7.1%).

The growth in the number of employed men (2.6%) was mainly influenced by the rise in commerce (3.9%), while the growth in employed women (2.5%) was led by the rise in education (4.9%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (2.5%) was led by the rises in formal wage earners (3.3%) and informal wage earners (4.2%). The largest decreases were observed in the categories of employers (-6.6%) and unpaid family workers (-1.0%).

The main influence on the variations in employed women (2.5%) and men (2.6%) was formal wage earners, which increased 2.9% and 3.5%, respectively.

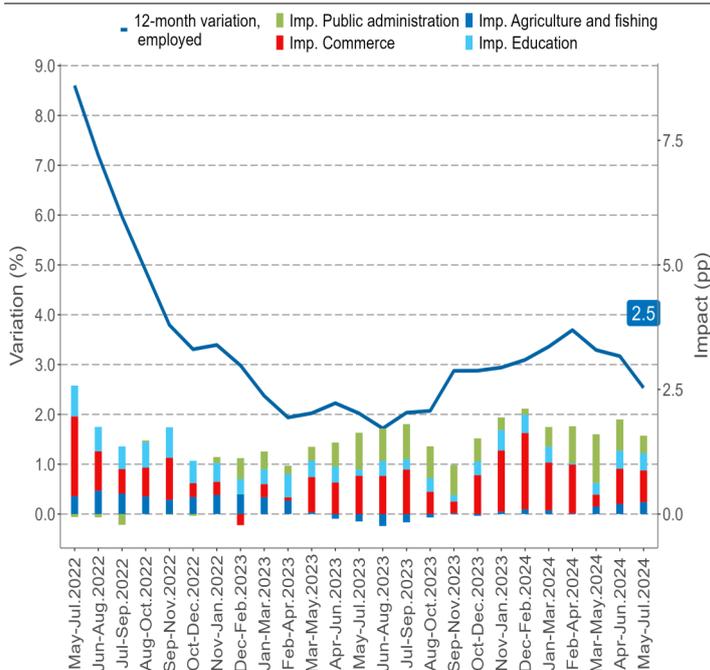
Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (5.4%) was influenced by the rises in women (6.3%) and men (4.6%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (10.1%) and public administration (22.9%).

By occupational category, the rise in informally employed persons was influenced by the growth in own-account workers (6.6%) and wage earners of the private sector (2.6%).

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

moving quarters



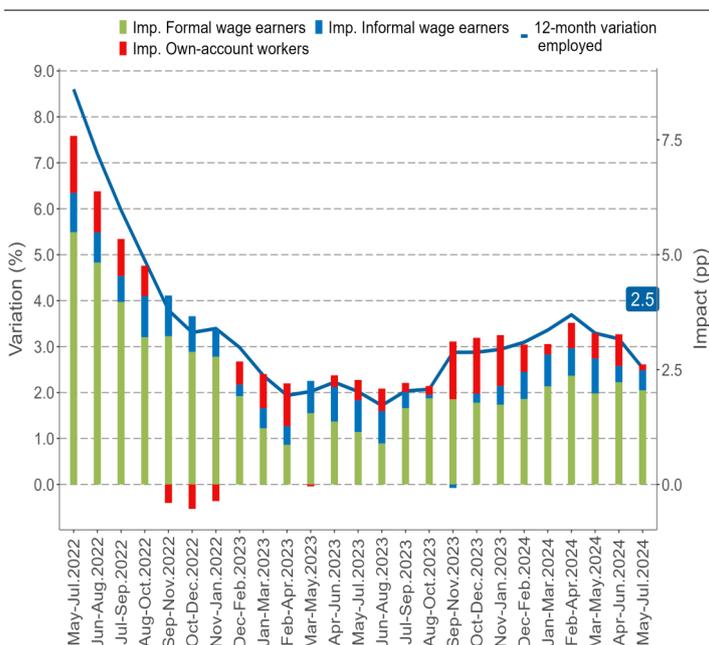
* These four economic sectors had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter.

MOVING QUARTERS (2023-2024)

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2023-2024)												
	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul
Nationwide total	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6
Women	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4
Men	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3

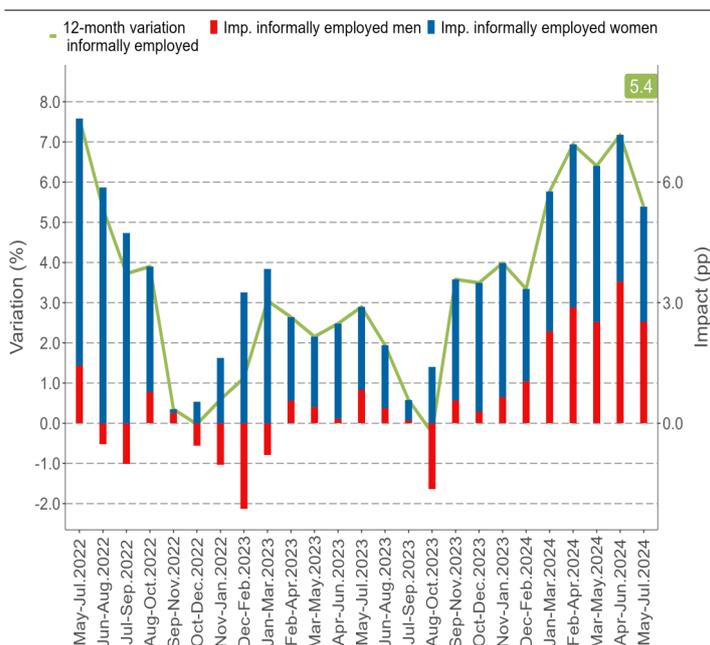
Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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 0.1% year on year, while the average number of hours worked decreased 2.6% to stand at 36.8 hours. Men worked an average of 39.0 hours, and women worked an average of 33.9 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (2.5%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (88.9%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (5.4%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours decreased 47.5%.

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

May–July 2024

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,257,480	100	228,832	2.5	-
1–30**	1,825,650	19.7	94,128	5.4	1.0
VPT***	1,224,764	67.1	31,396	2.6	1.8
IPT***	548,007	30.0	64,645	13.4	3.7
NS/NR	52,879	2.9	-1,912	-3.5	-0.1
31–44	4,078,019	44.1	1,919,013	88.9	21.3
45	1,962,326	21.2	-1,775,721	-47.5	-19.7
46 and over	1,369,962	14.8	-414	0.0	0.0
No data	21,523	0.2	-8,173	-27.5	-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

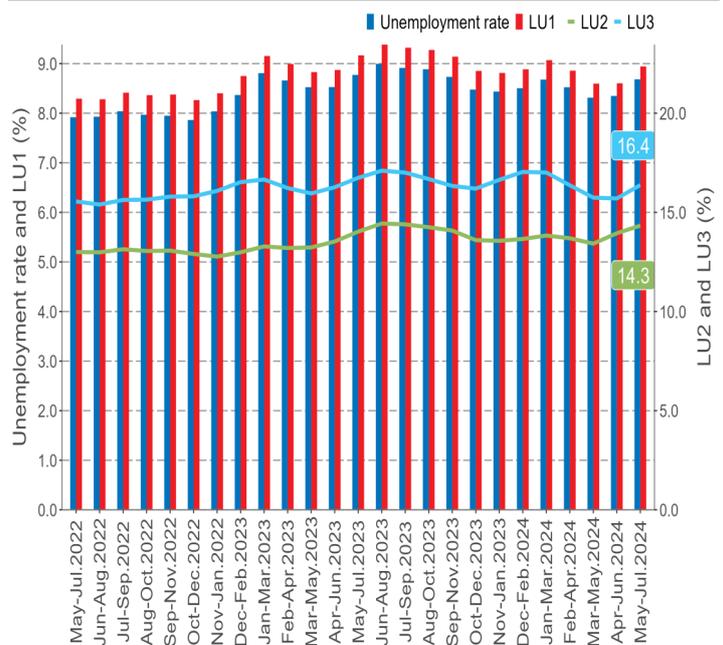
The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 8.9%. The variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the fall in available future starters (-33.3%) and to the rise in unemployed persons (1.4%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.3 pp to stand at 14.3%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (1.4%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (13.4%) as well as to the decrease in available future starters (-33.3%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total

moving quarters



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

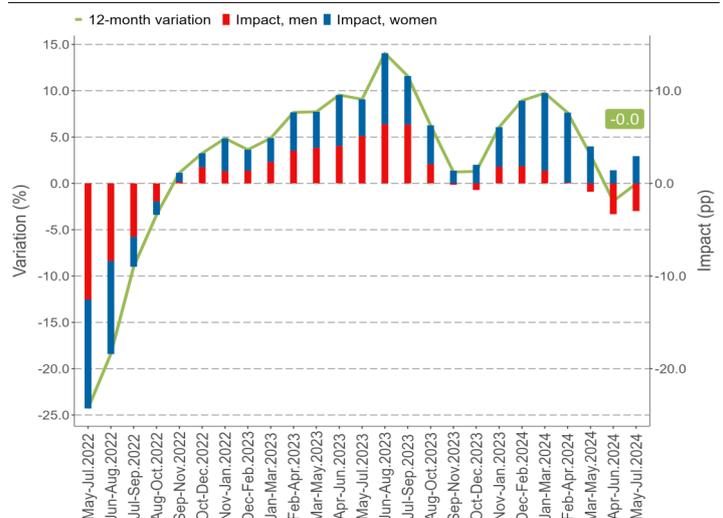
The potential labour force, sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, showed no variation, a result that can be attributed to the rise in women (5.5%) and the fall in men (-6.4%).

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 16.4%. This indicator stood at 14.5% for men and 18.7% for women. The gender gap was 4.2 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)

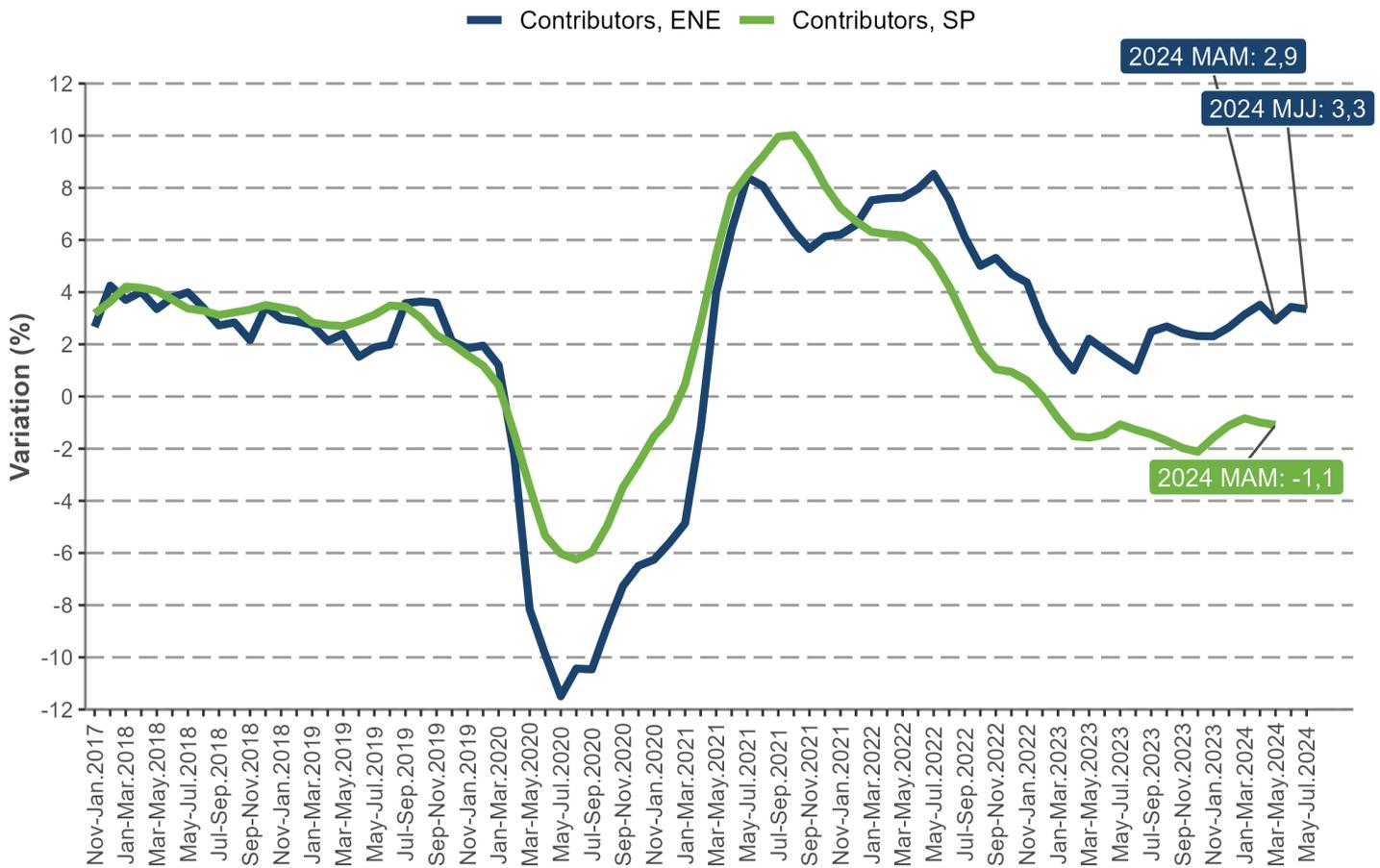
(4) LU3 Indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + potential labour force) / (labour force + available future starters + potential labour force)

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 March–May 2024 moving quarter was 5,701,075. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,906,688 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 March–May 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -1.1% according to SP data, a faster rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the number of contributors increased 2.9% in the same period according to ENE data. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 3.4% in April–June 2024 and 3.3% in May–July 2024.

By sex, the fall in men (-1.7%) had a greater influence on the decrease in contributors in the March–May 2024 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (2.9%) and women (3.0%).



(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.