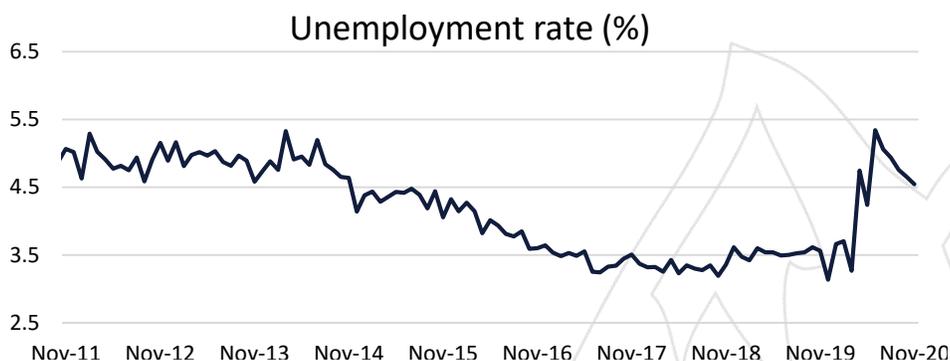


MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS MEXICO: National Occupation Survey

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) published this Thursday the results of the National Occupation Survey and (New Edition) (ENOE^N) for the month of November, this survey is the main source of information on the Mexican labor market by offering monthly and quarterly data on the labor force, work, occupation, labor informality, underemployment and unemployment.

According to the survey, November registered a decrease of 600,000 people in the Population Economically Active, going from 57.4 million in October to 56.8 million. The unemployment rate decreased to 4.4% for the month of November (4.7% in October).



Employment in the informal sector for the month of November increased to 29.8 million, while the Labor Informality Rate stood at 56.3% of the employed population.

The employed population was 53 million people, statistically similar to the previous month. The underemployed population, that is, the employed people who have the need and availability to work longer increased to 8.8 million.

The informal employed population, which includes those employed who are working vulnerable by the nature of the economic unit for which they work, such as those whose employment relationship or dependency is not recognized by their source of work continues with an upward trend, with 142,000 employed increase compared to the previous month.

For November, the population employed in the construction sector increased in 266,000 people. For its part, the tertiary sector decreased by 307,000 people occupied, where despite the growth in restaurants and accommodation of 351,000 people, the reduction of people employed in various services results in the decline of this sector.

In general terms, the results of the survey show a slowdown in the recovery of employment showed in previous months, which dynamics remain below pre-pandemic levels. Despite the fact that most of the jobs were recovered in the construction, restaurant and accommodation services sectors, the reduction of people employed in other services resulted in the decrease of the tertiary sector in general, which is the main engine of the economy.

Source: https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/boletines/2020/iooe/iooe2020_12.pdf