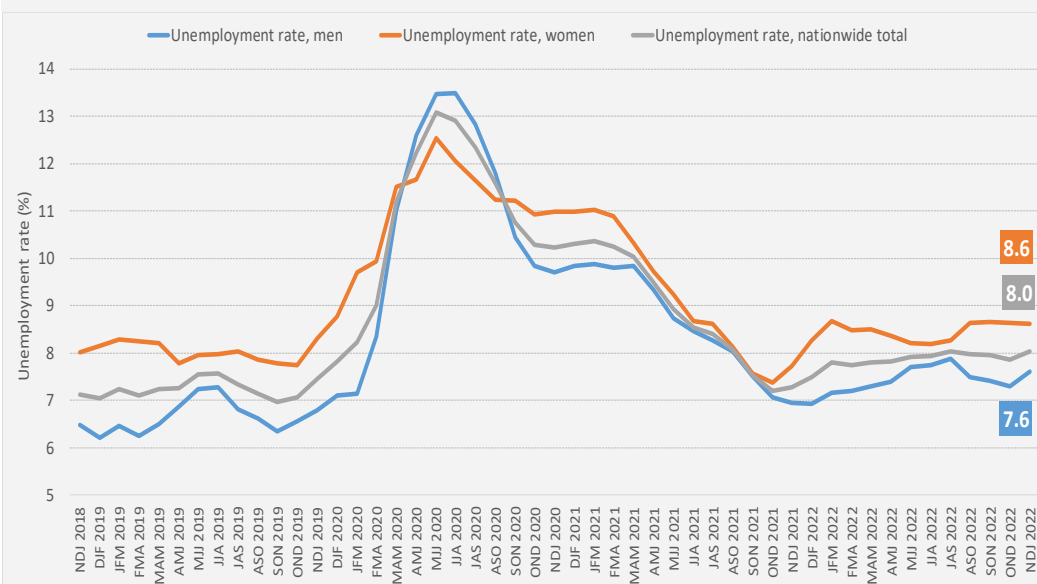


- In the November 2022–January 2023 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a year-on-year increase of 0.7 percentage points (pp).
- The number of employed persons increased an estimated 3.4% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of accommodation and food service (18.8%), transportation (8.3%), and agriculture and fishing (5.8%).
- The year-on-year variation in the population outside the labour force (-3.7%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.9%).
- The seasonally adjusted employment rate was 8.3%, showing no variation compared to the previous moving quarter.

Development of unemployment rate, according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a year-on-year increase of 0.7 pp. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (4.3%) than in employed persons (3.4%). The main influences on the increase in unemployed persons (15.2%) were the rises in the redundant (15.4%) and first-time job seekers (13.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.6% for women and 7.6% for men.

Employment

The year-on-year increase in the estimated number of employed persons (3.4%) was influenced by the rises in women (5.5%) and men (1.9%). Absent employed persons, who represented 7.5% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.1% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 584 persons).

MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

Unemployment rate (%)	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0
Women	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6
Men	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.6

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, INE has been publishing a statistical note in order to provide performance and quality indicators. The note includes the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes. For more information, see [Statistical Note, ENE, no. 10](#).

MOVING QUARTER (November 2022–January 2023)	
Labour force participation rate	60.6%
Employment rate	55.8%
Unemployment rate	8.0%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	9,795,863
Employed persons	9,008,546
Informally employed persons	2,456,973
Unemployed persons	787,317
Economically inactive persons	6,361,452
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	4.3%
Employed persons	3.4%
Informally employed persons	0.6%
Unemployed persons	15.2%
Economically inactive persons	-3.7%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with future starters (LU1)*	8.4%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	12.8%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.1%
Labour force pressure rate	13.4%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	27.3%
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.4%

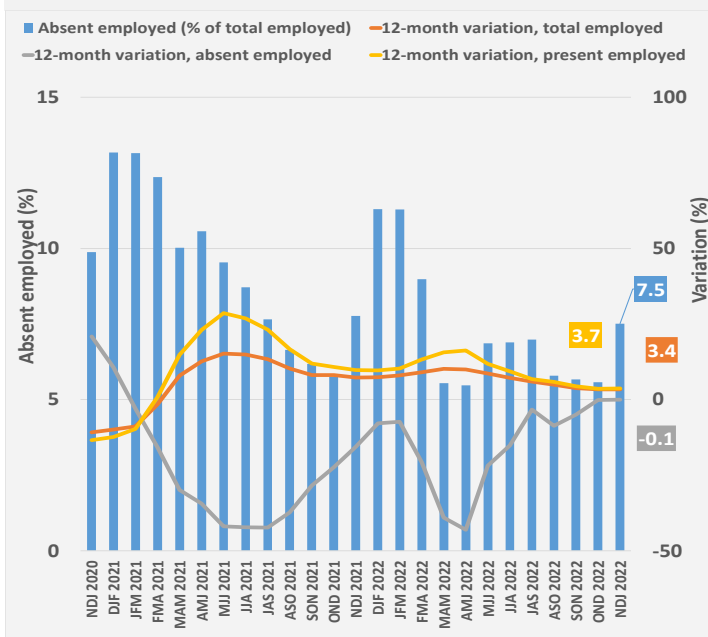
By economic sector, the expansion in employed persons was influenced by the rises in accommodation and food service (18.8%), transportation (8.3%), and agriculture and fishing (5.8%). By occupational category, the expansion was influenced by the rises in formal wage earners (4.5%) and informal wage earners (5.6%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 27.3%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (0.6%) was influenced by the rises in women (3.8%) and wage earners of the private sector (7.2%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.9 pp year on year to stand at 60.6%, and the employment rate rose 1.4 pp to stand at 55.8%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.7%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-4.9%) and future starters (-17.2%).

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



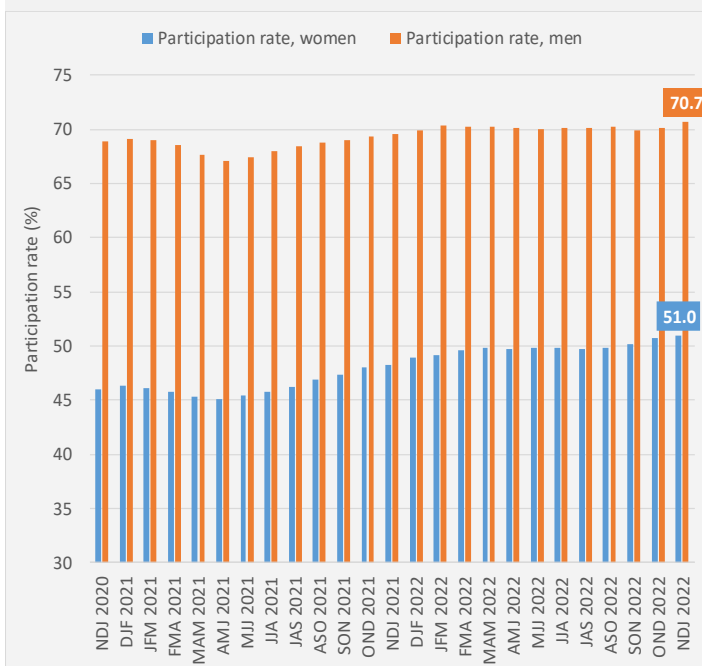
Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.4%) was led by those classified as present at their jobs (3.7%). In contrast, the number of absent employed, who represent 7.5% of the total number of employed, fell 0.1%, equivalent to a decrease of 584 persons.

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 55–64 years (4.7%) and 35–44 years (2.7%). The increase in men (1.9%) was led by the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (11.8%) while the increase in women (5.5%) was led by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (5.2%).

Development of the participation rate, according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 7.6%. The rise can be attributed to the faster rate of increase in the labour force (2.6%) than in employed men (1.9%). In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (12.3%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (13.3%) and first-time job seekers (2.2%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.1 pp to stand at 70.7%, and the employment rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 65.3%. The fall in the number of men outside the labour force (-2.8%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and future starters.

For women, the unemployment rate increased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (6.5%) than in employed women (5.5%). The increase in the number of unemployed women (18.9%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (18.0%) and first-time job seekers (25.3%). For women, the participation rate rose 2.7 pp to stand at 51.0%, and the employment rate rose 2.0 pp to stand at 46.6%. The decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (-4.3%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter, remaining at 8.3%. This result can be attributed to the increase in the labour force (0.3%), which in turn was due to the growth in the unemployed (0.3%) and employed (0.3%). For men, this indicator increased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.0%. For women, the indicator decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 8.8%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in the employed population (3.4%) can be attributed to rises in accommodation and food service (18.8%), transportation (8.3%), and agriculture and fishing (5.8%). The principal decreases were observed in construction (-7.4%), other service activities (-4.9%), and electricity supply (-8.5%).

The growth in the number of employed men (1.9%) was led by the rise in transportation (11.4%), while the growth in employed women (5.5%) was led by the rise in education (8.9%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (3.4%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (4.5%), informal wage earners (5.6%), and employers (8.7%). The principal falls were in the categories of own-account workers (-1.6%) and unpaid family workers (-6.8%).

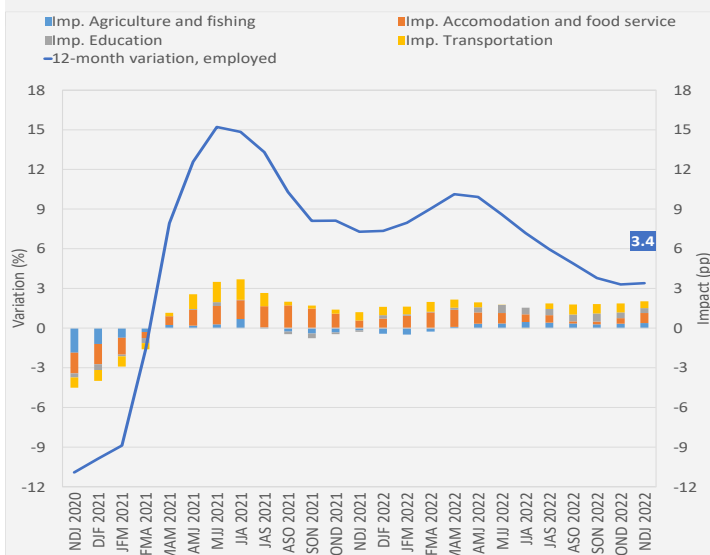
The main influence on the variations in employed women (5.5%) and men (1.9%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 7.5% and 2.4%, respectively.

Labour informality

The exclusive influence on the twelve-month increase in informally employed persons (0.6%) was the rise in women (3.8%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to rises in agriculture and fishing (15.1%) and households as employers (16.8%).

By occupational category, the rise in informally employed persons can

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



* These economic sectors had the highest positive impacts in the most recent moving quarter for which data is available.

be attributed to increases in wage earners of the private sector (7.2%) and domestic workers (14.3%).

The informal employment rate decreased 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 27.3%. For women, the informal employment rate decreased 0.5 pp to stand at 28.4%. For men, the rate decreased 1.0 pp to stand at 26.4%.

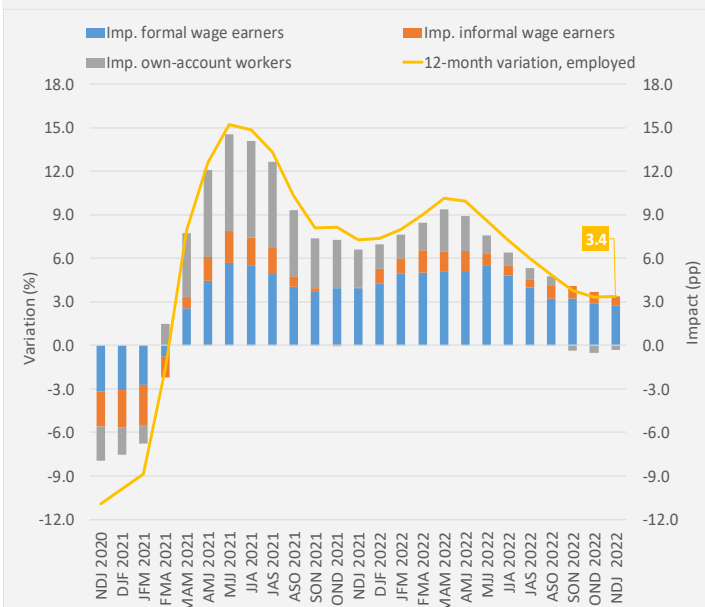
MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

Informal employment rate (%)

	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.7	27.3	27.4	27.3
Women	28.9	28.2	27.5	28.2	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.3	28.9	29.1	28.3	28.5	28.4
Men	27.4	27.5	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.3	25.6	25.5	25.7	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.4

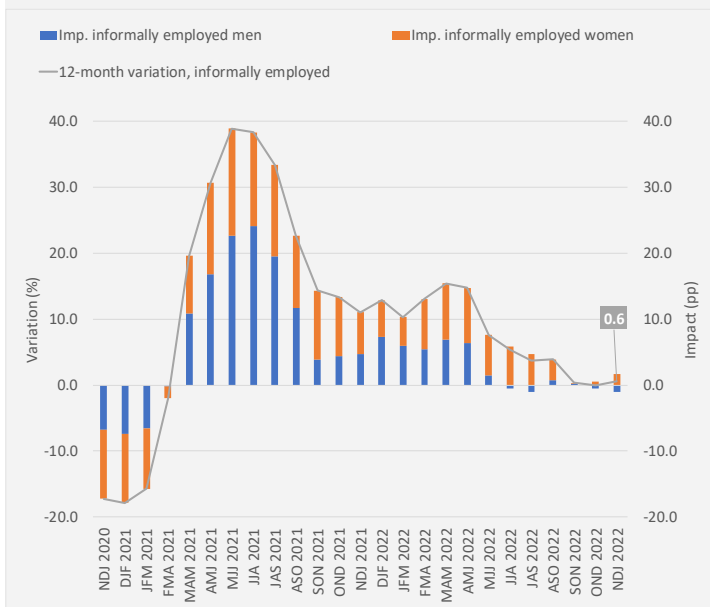
Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

moving quarters



Twelve-month variation 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 3.2% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked decreased 0.3% to stand at 37.7 hours. According to sex, the average number of hours worked was 40.3 hours for men and 34.1 hours for women.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.4%) was influenced by increases in those who usually work 31–44 hours per week (6.8%); full time, or 45 hours (3.4%); and 46 hours and over (2.7%).

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

November 2022–January 2023 quarter

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,008,546	100	295,656	3.4	-
1–30**	1,666,210	18.5	9,410	0.6	0.1
VPT***	1,186,853	71.2	26,435	2.3	1.6
IPT***	429,423	25.8	-4,633	-1.1	-0.3
NS/NR	49,934	3.0	-12,392	-19.9	-0.7
31–44	2,006,220	22.3	127,970	6.8	1.5
45	3,828,615	42.5	126,199	3.4	1.4
46 and over	1,471,135	16.3	38,785	2.7	0.4
No data	36,366	0.4	-6,709	-15.6	-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.

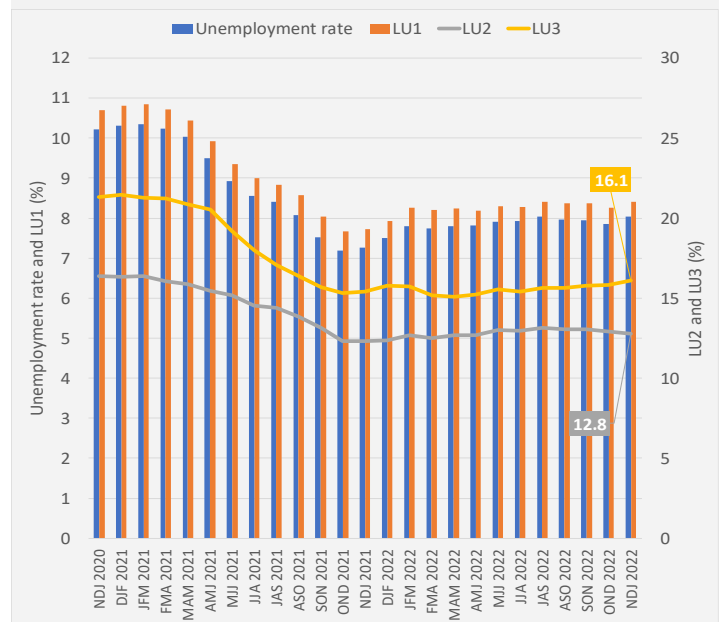
Unemployment rate with future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with future starters increased 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 8.4%. The variation can be attributed to the rise in unemployed persons (15.2%) and the fall in future starters (-14.0%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.5 pp to stand at 12.8%. The variation was due to the increase in unemployed persons (15.2%) and the decreases in involuntary part-time employed persons (-1.1%) and future starters (-14.0%).

Development of the rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



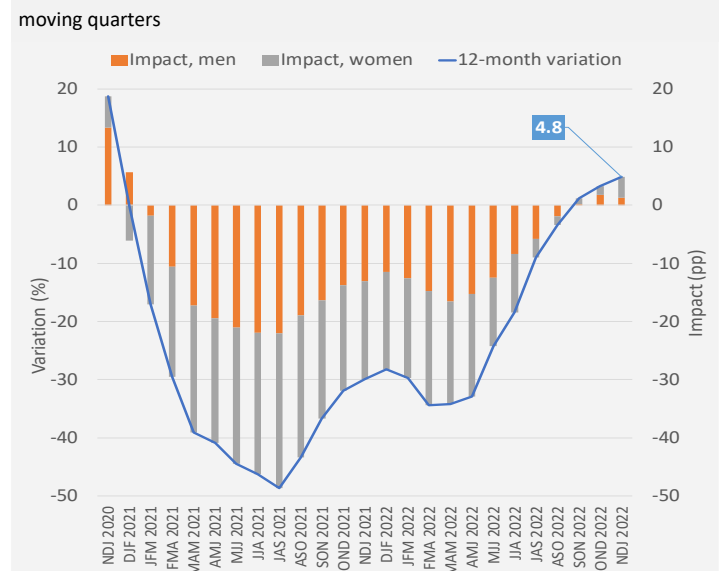
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 4.8% year on year as a result of rises in women (6.4%) and men (2.9%).

This category mostly consists of persons who were not seeking a job although they 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 0.7 pp to stand at 16.1%. This indicator stood at 14.1% for men and 18.6% for women. The gender gap was 4.5 pp.

Twelve-month variation of the potential labour force and impact according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



(2) LU1 indicator = (unemployed persons + future starters) / (labour force + future starters)

(3) LU2 indicator = (unemployed persons + future starters + involuntary part-time workers) / (labour force + future starters)

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

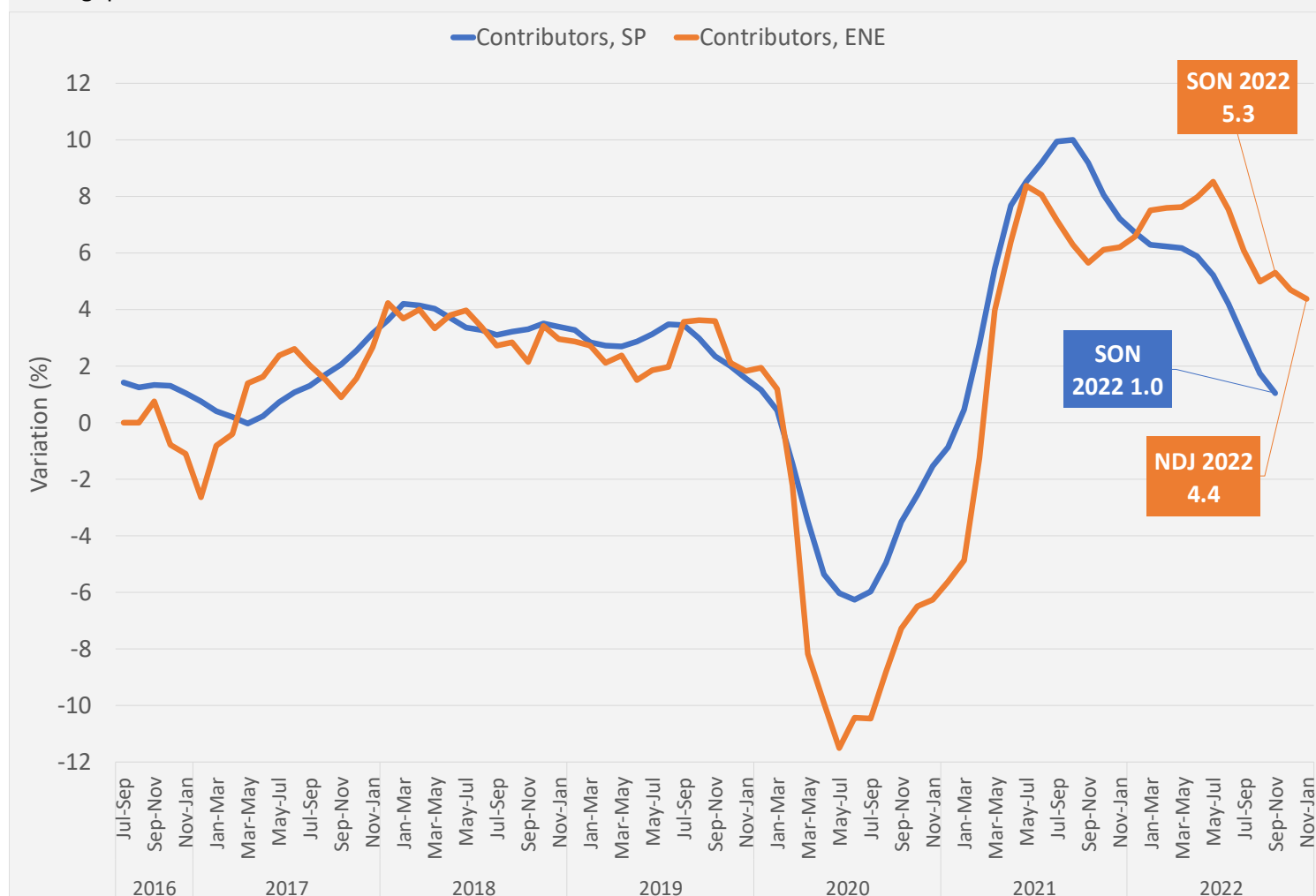
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to the latest available data from the records of dependent contributors⁶ to the private pension system (AFP) obtained 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 contributors⁸ during the September–November 2022 moving quarter was 5,821,396. In contrast, there were 5,650,875 dependent contributors in the same period according to the ENE.

For the September–November 2022 moving quarter, the SP showed a twelve-month variation of 1.0% in the number of contributors, a slower rate of increase than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the ENE showed an increase of 5.3%. For the following moving quarters (for which data from the SP is not yet available), the ENE showed an increase of 4.7% for October–December 2022 and an increase of 4.4% for November 2022–January 2023.

According to sex, the rises in the SP and ENE can mainly be attributed to the increases in women (2.4% and 8.6%, respectively).

Development and annual 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.inec.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 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 number of dependent contributors in the record is outside the confidence intervals estimated in the survey for the September–November 2022 moving quarter.