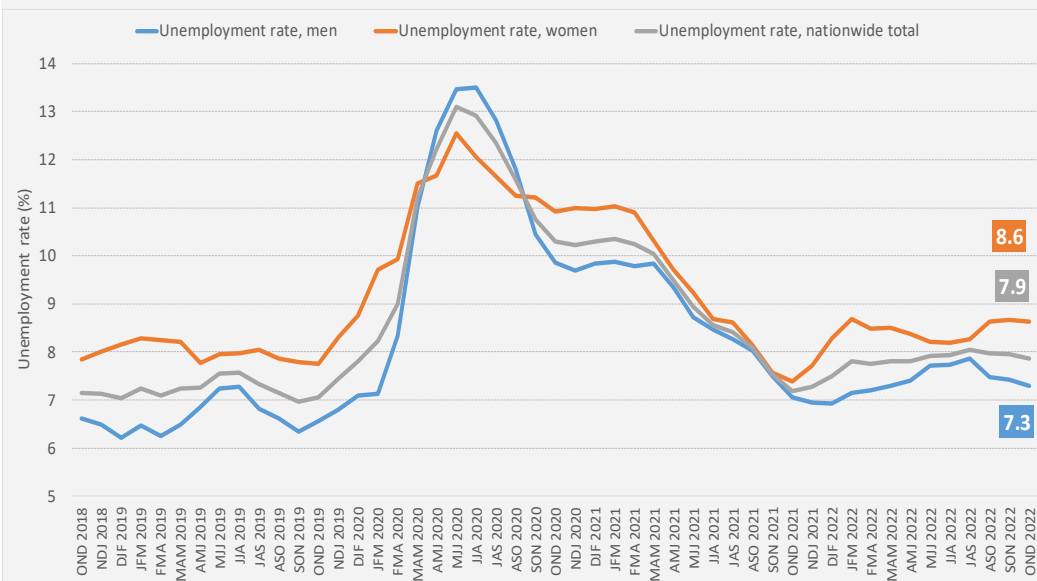


- In the October–December 2022 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 7.9%, a year-on-year increase of 0.7 percentage points (pp).
- The number of employed persons increased an estimated 3.3% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of transportation (11.6%), households as employers (15.2%), and education (5.4%).
- The year-on-year variation in the population outside the labour force (-3.4%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.3%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 8.3%.

## Development of unemployment rate, according to sex, nationwide total Moving quarters



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 7.9%, a year-on-year increase of 0.7 pp. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (4.1%) than in employed persons (3.3%). The increase in the number of unemployed persons (13.8%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (14.0%) and first-time job seekers (11.7%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.6% for women and 7.3% for men.

## Employment

The year-on-year increase in the estimated number of employed persons (3.3%) was influenced by the rises in women (5.2%) and men (1.9%). Absent employed persons, who represent 5.6% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.1% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 570 persons).

### MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

Unemployment rate (%)	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
Women	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6
Men	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.3

MOVING QUARTER (October–December 2022)	
Labour force participation rate	60.3%
Employment rate	55.5%
Unemployment rate	7.9%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	9,730,299
Employed persons	8,965,230
Informally employed persons	2,453,565
Unemployed persons	765,069
Economically inactive persons	6,414,586
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	4.1%
Employed persons	3.3%
Informally employed persons	0.0%
Unemployed persons	13.8%
Economically inactive persons	-3.4%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with future starters (LU1)*	8.3%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	12.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	15.8%
Labour force pressure rate	12.9%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	27.4%
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.4%

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in transportation (11.6%), households as employers (15.2%), and education (5.4%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (4.7%) and informal wage earners (7.4%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 27.4%. The number of informally employed persons showed no variation compared to the same period in the previous year.

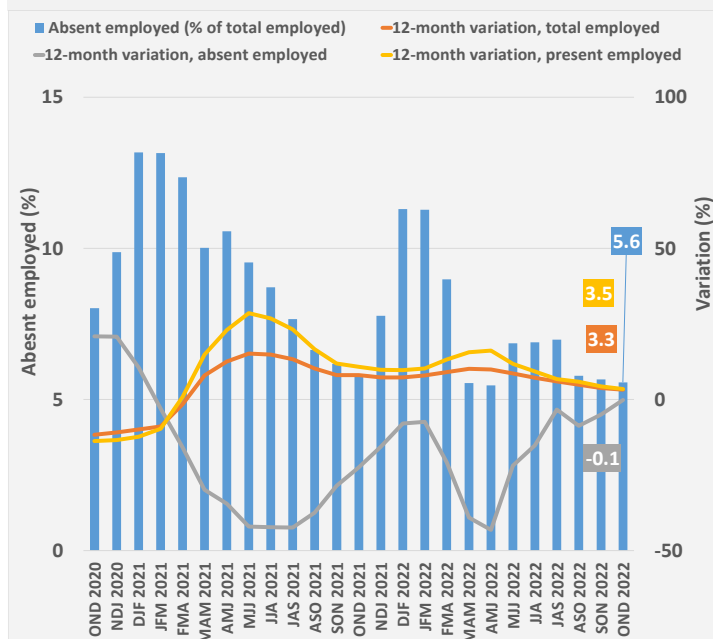
## Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.8 pp year on year to stand at 60.3%, and the employment rate rose 1.2 pp to stand at 55.5%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.4%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-4.3%) and future starters (-11.9%).

(1) As of the February–April 2022 moving quarter, INE has been publishing a statistical note together with the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE). In order to provide performance and quality indicators for monitoring the collection of data, 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. 9](#).

### 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

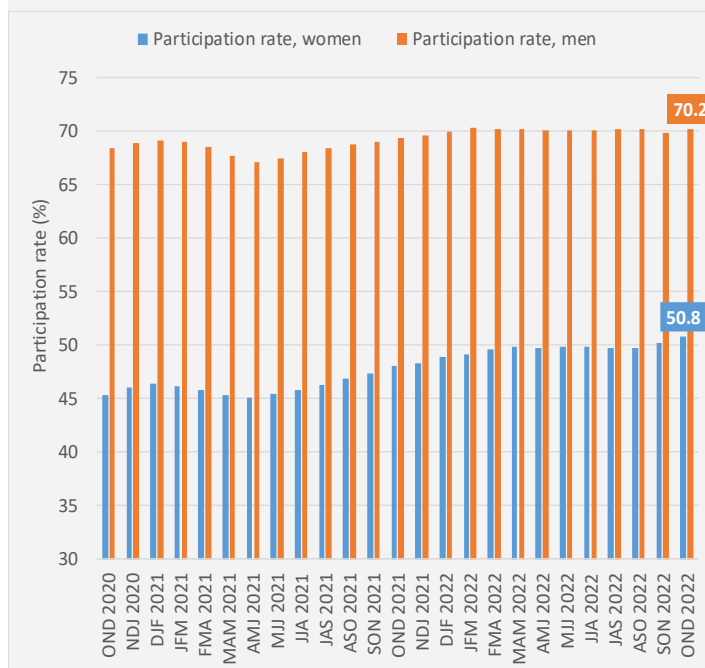
The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.3%) was led by the increase in persons classified as present at their job (3.5%). The number of absent employed persons, which represents 5.6% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.1% (equivalent to a fall of 570 persons).

#### Employed persons by age bracket

For the employed population, year-on-year increases were observed in the majority of age brackets, which were led by the brackets 35–44 years (4.1%) and 25–34 years (3.0%). The increases in men (1.9%) and women (5.2%) were influenced by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years, which rose 2.3% and 6.6%, respectively.

### Development of the participation rate, according to sex, nationwide total

Moving quarters



#### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 7.3%. The rise can be attributed to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (2.2%) than in employed men (1.9%). In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (5.6%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (5.6%) and first-time job seekers (5.4%). The participation rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 70.2%, and the employment rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 65.0%. The fall in the number of men outside the labour force (-1.8%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by job starters.

For women, the unemployment rate increased 1.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The increase was due to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (6.7%) than in employed women (5.2%). The increase in the number of unemployed women (24.7%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (25.9%) and first-time job seekers (16.8%). For women, the participation rate rose 2.7 pp to stand at 50.8%, and the employment rate rose 1.9 pp to stand at 46.4%. The decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (-4.3%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by future starters.

#### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 8.3%. The increase can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.3%), which in turn was a result of the rises in unemployed persons (1.3%) and employed persons (0.2%). For men, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 7.8%. For women, this rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 9.1%.

## Economic activity

The year-on-year increase in the employed population (3.3%) can be attributed to the rises in transportation (11.6%), households as employers (15.2%), and education (5.4%). The main decreases were in construction (-6.7%), electricity supply (-17.9%), and public administration (-0.7%).

The growth in the number of employed men (1.9%) was led by the rise in transportation (13.0%), while the growth in employed women (5.2%) was led by the rise in education (10.7%).

## Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (3.3%) was led by rises in wage earners of the formal sector (4.7%), wage earners of the informal sector (7.4%), and domestic workers (9.4%). The principal falls were in the categories of own-account workers (-2.3%) and unpaid family workers (-13.9%).

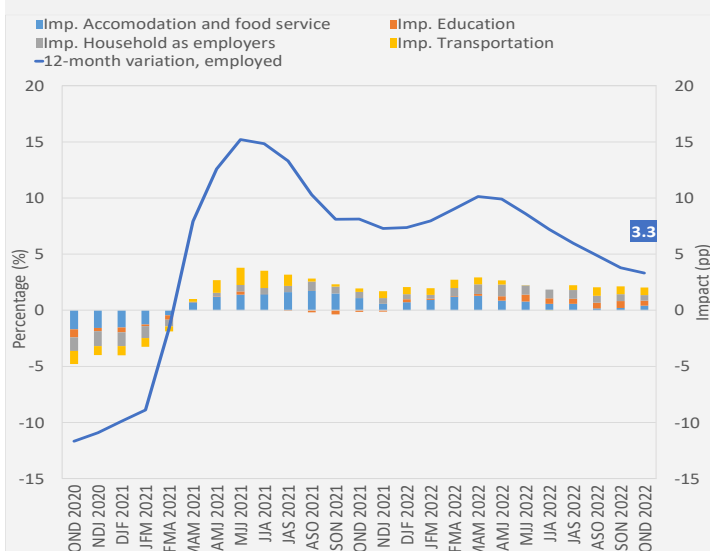
The main influence on the variations in employed women (5.2%) and men (1.9%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 7.8% and 2.6%, respectively.

## Labour informality

The number of informally employed persons showed no year-on-year variation, which was due to the cumulative effects of the rise in women (1.2%) and the fall in men (-1.0%). According to economic sector, the greatest positive influence was the rise in households as employers (20.1%), while the greatest negative influence was the fall in construction (-10.2%).

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

Moving quarters



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

By occupational category, the greatest positive influence was the rise in wage earners of the private sector (9.6%), while the greatest negative influence was the fall in own-account workers (-5.8%).

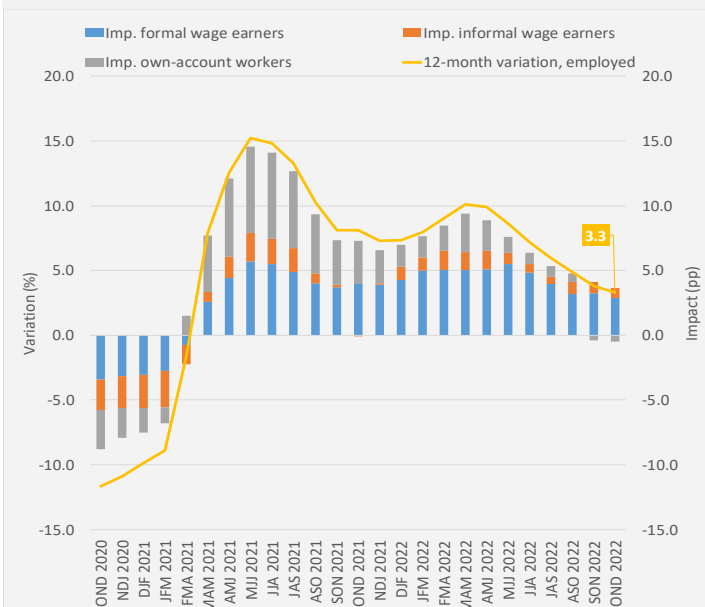
The informal employment rate decreased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 27.4%. For women, the informal employment rate fell 1.1 pp to stand at 28.5%. For men, the informal employment rate fell 0.8 pp to stand at 26.5%.

### MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

Informal employment rate (%)	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.7	27.3	27.4
Women	29.6	28.9	28.2	27.5	28.2	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.3	28.9	29.1	28.3	28.5
Men	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.3	25.6	25.5	25.7	26.7	26.5	26.5

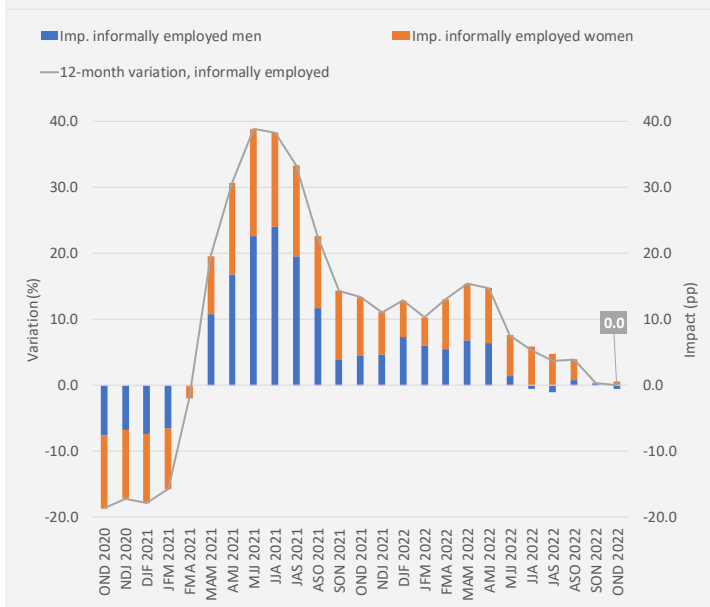
## Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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, rose 3.0% year on year, while the average number of hours worked fell 0.3% to stand at 38.2 hours. According to sex, the average number of hours worked was 40.6 hours for men and 35.0 hours for women.

## Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.3%) was influenced by those who work 31–44 hours per week (8.8%); full time, or 45 hours (2.9%); and part time or 1–30 hours (1.1%).

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

October–December 2022 quarter

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	Impact (pp)*
Total	8,965,230	100	286,944	3.3	-
1–30**	1,706,739	19.0	18,868	1.1	0.2
VPT***	1,201,641	70.4	7,179	0.6	0.4
IPT***	453,168	26.6	14,972	3.4	0.9
NS/NR	51,930	3.0	-3,283	-5.9	-0.2
31–44	1,987,758	22.2	160,396	8.8	1.8
45	3,782,614	42.2	105,463	2.9	1.2
46 and over	1,448,886	16.2	2,628	0.2	0.0
No data	39,235	0.4	-412	-1.0	0.0

(\*) 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)<sup>2</sup>

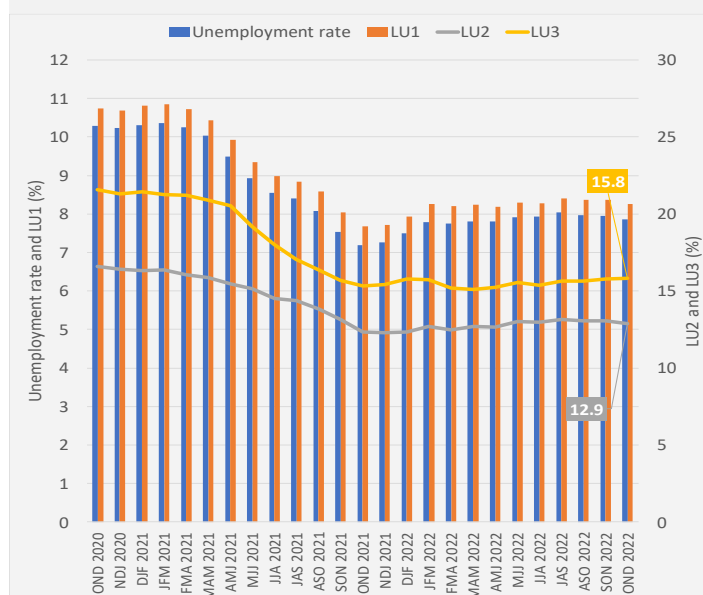
The unemployment rate with future starters increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 8.3%. The increase can be attributed to the rise in the number of unemployed (13.8%) and the fall in the number of future starters (-13.8%).

## Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)<sup>3</sup>

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.6 pp to stand at 12.9% as a result of the rises in unemployed persons (13.8%) and involuntary part-time workers (3.4%) and of the fall in future starters (-13.8%).

## Development of the rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total

Moving quarters



## Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>4</sup>

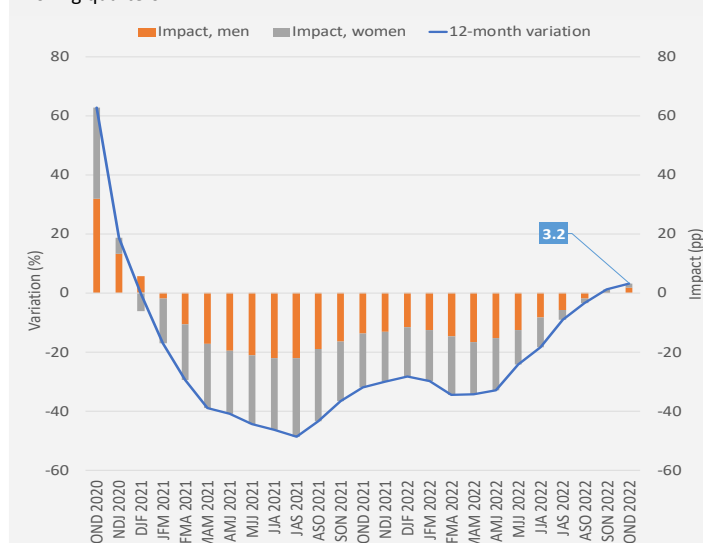
The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 3.2% year on year as a result of the growth in men (3.9%) and women (2.7%).

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 increased 0.5 pp to stand at 15.8%. This indicator stood at 13.9% for men and 18.3% for women, and the gender gap was 4.4 pp.

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

Moving quarters



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

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

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

## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

According to the latest available data from the records of dependent contributors<sup>6</sup> obtained from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)<sup>7</sup>, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), there were 5,785,311 dependent contributors during the August–October 2022 moving quarter<sup>8</sup>. In contrast, there were 5,589,585 dependent contributors according to the ENE.

According to records from the SP, the number of contributors rose 1.7% in the August–October 2022 quarter, a slower level of increase than in the previous quarter. The ENE, in contrast, showed an increase of 5.0% for the same period. In subsequent quarters (for which data from the SP is not yet available), the ENE showed increases of 5.3% for September–November 2022 and 4.7% for October–December 2022.

According to sex, the rises in the SP and ENE can mainly be attributed to the increases in women (3.2% and 6.2%, respectively).

### Development and annual variation of contributors, estimate (ENE) and statistical series of the pension system (SP)

Moving quarters 2016–2022

