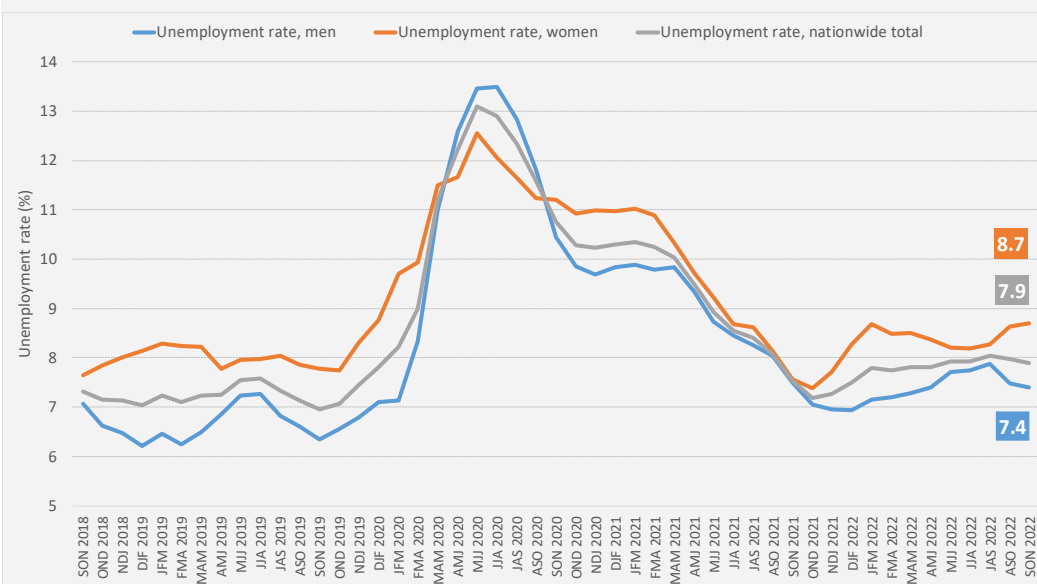


**Note:** This document is a translation of the original quarterly employment bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the September–November 2022 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 7.9%, a year-on-year increase of 0.4 percentage points (pp).
- The number of employed persons increased an estimated 3.8% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of commerce (4.4%), transportation (12.2%), and education (7.3%).
- The year-on-year variation in the population outside the labour force (-3.6%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.3%).
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (8.2%) rose 0.2 pp 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 7.9%, a year-on-year increase of 0.4 pp. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (4.3%) than in employed persons (3.8%). The increase in the number of unemployed persons (10.1%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in the redundant (11.3%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.7% for women and 7.4% for men.

## Employment

The year-on-year increase in the estimated number of employed persons (3.8%) was influenced by the rises in women (5.8%) and men (2.4%). Absent employed persons, who represent 5.7% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 5.0% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 26,377 persons).

### MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

| Unemployment rate (%) | MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                       | Sep-Nov                     | Oct-Dec | Nov-Jan | Dec-Feb | Jan-Mar | Feb-Apr | Mar-May | Apr-Jun | May-Jul | Jun-Aug | Jul-Sep | Aug-Oct | Sep-Nov |
| Nationwide total      | 7.5                         | 7.2     | 7.3     | 7.5     | 7.8     | 7.7     | 7.8     | 7.8     | 7.9     | 7.9     | 8.0     | 8.0     | 7.9     |
| Women                 | 7.6                         | 7.4     | 7.7     | 8.3     | 8.7     | 8.5     | 8.5     | 8.4     | 8.2     | 8.2     | 8.3     | 8.6     | 8.7     |
| Men                   | 7.5                         | 7.1     | 6.9     | 6.9     | 7.2     | 7.2     | 7.3     | 7.4     | 7.7     | 7.7     | 7.9     | 7.5     | 7.4     |

(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. 8](#).

| MOVING QUARTER<br>(September–November 2022)                        |           |
|--|-----------|
| Labour force participation rate                                    | 59.8%     |
| Employment rate  | 55.1%     |
| Unemployment rate  | 7.9%      |
| Level (number of persons)  |           |
| Labour force   | 9,650,165 |
| Employed persons   | 8,883,090 |
| Informally employed persons  | 2,423,030 |
| Unemployed persons   | 767,075   |
| Economically inactive persons                                      | 6,482,272 |
| Twelve-month variations  |           |
| Labour force   | 4.3%      |
| Employed persons   | 3.8%      |
| Informally employed persons  | 0.3%      |
| Unemployed persons   | 10.1%     |
| Economically inactive persons                                      | -3.6%     |
| Analytical rates   |           |
| Unemployment rate with future starters (LU1)*                      | 8.4%      |
| Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2) | 13.1%     |
| Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)     | 15.8%     |
| Labour force pressure rate   | 13.2%     |
| Labour informality   |           |
| Informal employment rate   | 27.3%     |
| Employment rate in the informal sector                             | 16.2%     |

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in commerce (4.4%), transportation (12.2%), and education (7.3%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (5.3%) and informal wage earners (8.4%).

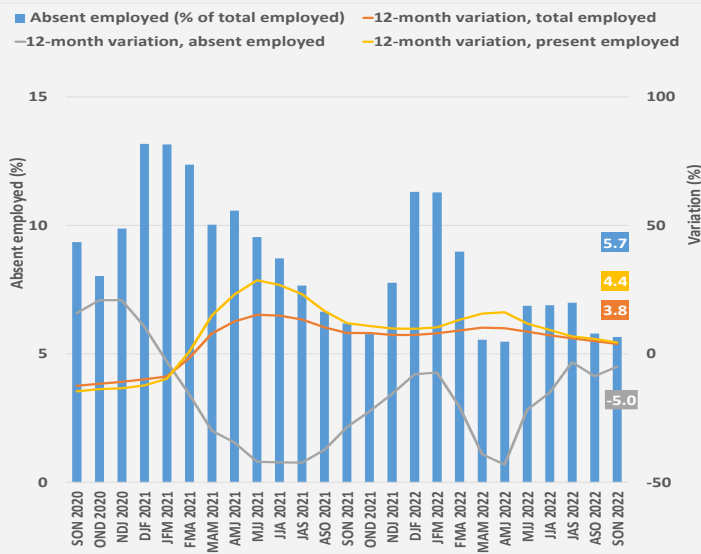
The informal employment rate fell 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 27.3%. The rise in informally employed persons (0.3%) was influenced by the growth in men (0.5%) and women (0.2%) and by the growth in wage earners of the private sector (11.0%).

## Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.9 pp year on year to stand at 59.8%, and the employment rate rose 1.5 pp to stand at 55.1%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.6%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-4.3%) and future starters (-2.7%).

**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**

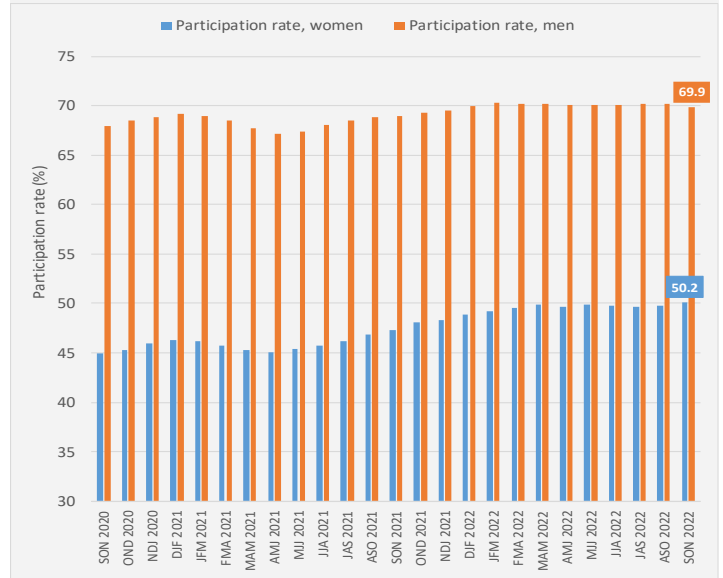
The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (3.8%) was led by the increase in persons classified as present at their job (4.4%). The number of absent employed persons, which represents 5.7% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 5.0% (equivalent to a fall of 26,377 persons).

**Employed persons by age bracket**

Twelve-month increases in employed persons were observed in the majority of age brackets, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (4.1%) and 25–34 years (3.6%). The variation in employed men (2.4%) was led by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (2.4%), while the variation in employed women (5.8%) was led by the rise in the bracket 25–34 years (6.0%). A decrease of 0.3% was observed in the bracket 15–24 years.

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

Moving quarters



**Unemployment rate according to sex**

The unemployment rate for men fell 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 7.4%. The fall was due to a slower rate of growth in the labour force (2.3%) than in employed men (2.4%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed men (1.2%) was influenced by the rise in the redundant (1.8%). For men, the participation rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 69.9%, and the employment rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 64.7%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-2.0%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

For women, the unemployment rate increased 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 8.7%. The increase was due to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (7.0%) than in employed women (5.8%). The increase in the number of unemployed women (22.5%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (25.1%) and first-time job seekers (4.3%). For women, the participation rate rose 2.9 pp to stand at 50.2%, and the employment rate rose 2.1 pp to stand at 45.8%. The decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (-4.5%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by future starters.

**Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate**

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (8.2%) rose 0.2 pp compared to the previous moving quarter. The rise can be attributed to the lack of variation in the labour force, which in turn can be attributed to the increase in unemployed persons (2.8%) and the decrease in employed persons (-0.2%). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for men rose 0.3 pp to stand at 7.7%, and the rate for women rose 0.2 pp to stand at 9.0%.

## Economic activity

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (3.8%) can be attributed to the rises in commerce (4.4%), transportation (12.2%), and education (7.3%). The principal decreases were in construction (-6.4%), communications (-9.5%), and electricity supply (-23.8%).

The growth in the number of employed men (2.4%) was led by the rise in transportation (13.6%), while the growth in employed women (5.8%) was led by the rise in commerce (7.3%).

## Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (3.8%) was led by rises in wage earners of the formal sector (5.3%), wage earners of the informal sector (8.4%), and domestic workers (6.4%). The main decreases were in the categories of own-account workers (-1.8%) and unpaid family workers (-17.2%).

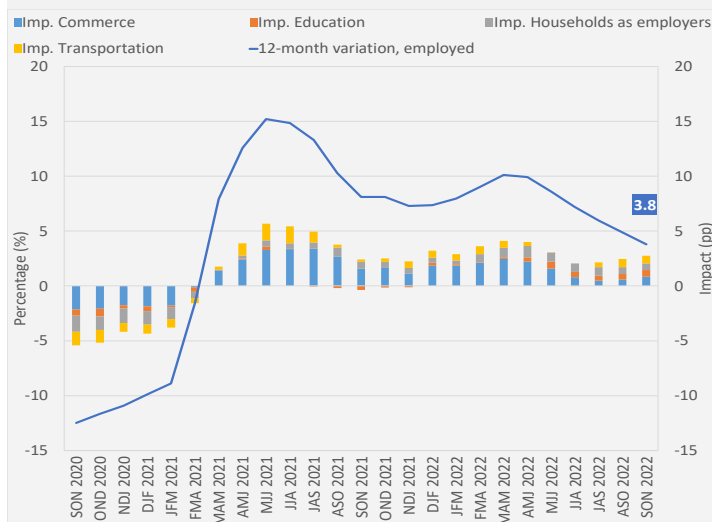
By occupational category, the main influence on the variations in employed women (5.8%) and men (2.4%) was the category formal wage earners, which increased 8.9% and 2.8%, respectively.

## Labour informality

The rise in the number of informally employed persons (0.3%) was influenced by the increases in men (0.5%) and women (0.2%) of this category. By economic sector, the rise can mainly be attributed to the increases in households as employers (25.1%) and transportation (12.9%).

## 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 variation in informally employed persons can be attributed to increases in wage earners of the private sector (11.0%) and domestic workers (13.9%).

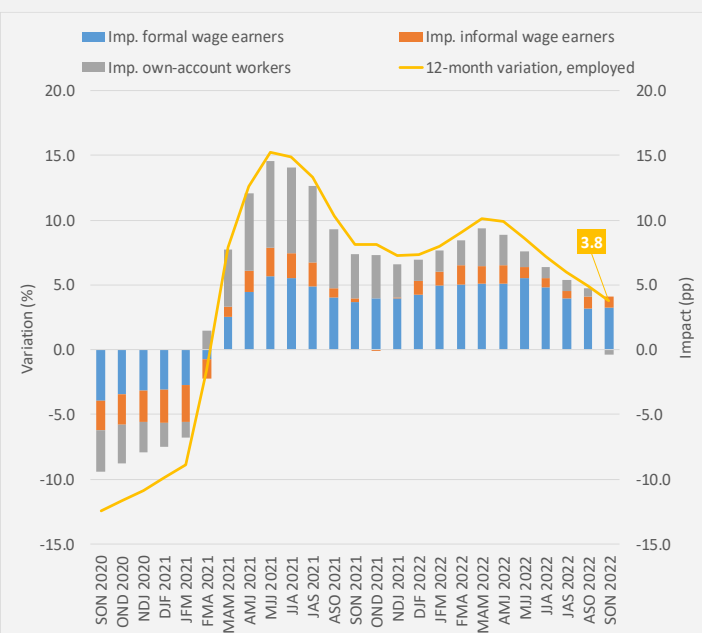
The informal employment rate decreased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 27.3%. For women, the informal employment rate fell 1.5 pp to stand at 28.3%. For men, the informal employment rate fell 0.5 pp to stand at 26.5%.

### MOVING QUARTERS (2021-2022)

| Informal employment rate (%) | Sep-Nov | Oct-Dec | Nov-Jan | Dec-Feb | Jan-Mar | Feb-Apr | Mar-May | Apr-Jun | May-Jul | Jun-Aug | Jul-Sep | Aug-Oct | Sep-Nov |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationwide total             | 28.2    | 28.3    | 28.0    | 27.8    | 27.3    | 27.2    | 27.3    | 27.1    | 26.6    | 26.7    | 27.1    | 27.7    | 27.3    |
| Women                        | 29.8    | 29.6    | 28.9    | 28.2    | 27.5    | 28.2    | 28.4    | 28.2    | 28.1    | 28.3    | 28.9    | 29.1    | 28.3    |
| Men                          | 27.0    | 27.3    | 27.4    | 27.5    | 27.1    | 26.4    | 26.6    | 26.3    | 25.6    | 25.5    | 25.7    | 26.7    | 26.5    |

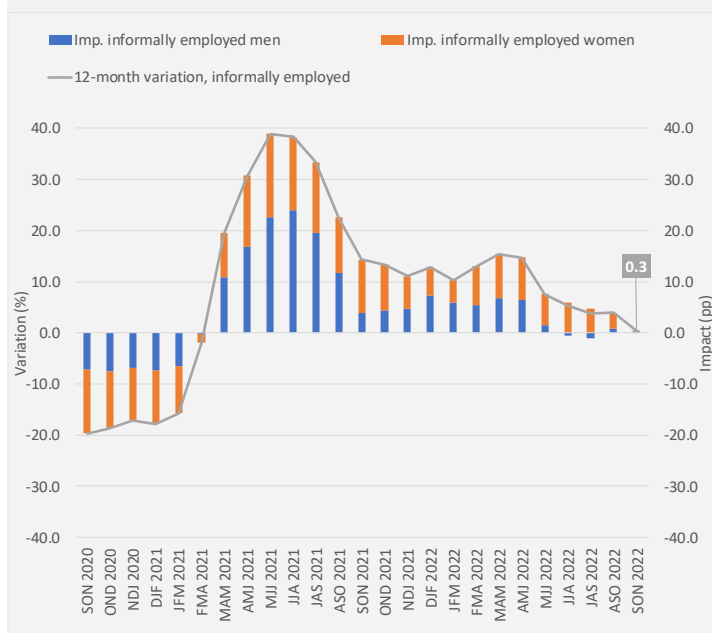
## Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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 3.6% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked fell 0.3% to stand at 37.8 hours. According to sex, the average number of hours worked was 40.0 hours for men and 34.7 hours for women.

## Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (3.8%) was influenced by the increases in those who work full time, or 45 hours per week (5.1%) and 31–44 hours (9.7%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 46 or more hours (-1.2%) and part time, or 30 hours or less (-0.3%).

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

September–November 2022 quarter

| Brackets of hours | Employed  |      | Twelve-month variation |       |              |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------|--------------|
|                   | Level     | %    | Total                  | %     | impact (pp)* |
| <b>Total</b>      | 8,883,090 | 100  | 324,728                | 3.8   | -            |
| 1–30**            | 1,720,591 | 19.4 | -6,017                 | -0.3  | -0.1         |
| VPT***            | 1,205,387 | 70.1 | 19,673                 | 1.7   | 1.1          |
| IPT***            | 455,135   | 26.5 | -21,841                | -4.6  | -1.3         |
| NS/NR             | 60,069    | 3.5  | -3,849                 | -6.0  | -0.2         |
| 31–44             | 1,948,044 | 21.9 | 171,961                | 9.7   | 2.0          |
| 45                | 3,791,211 | 42.7 | 185,471                | 5.1   | 2.2          |
| 46 and over       | 1,380,734 | 15.5 | -16,962                | -1.2  | -0.2         |
| No data           | 42,511    | 0.5  | -9,725                 | -18.6 | -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)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with future starters increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 8.4%. The variation can be attributed to the rise in the number of unemployed (10.1%) and the fall in future starters (-11.8%).

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

The LU2 decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 13.1%. The variation can be attributed to the falls in involuntary part-time workers (-4.6%) and future starters (-11.8%) and the rise in unemployed persons (10.1%).

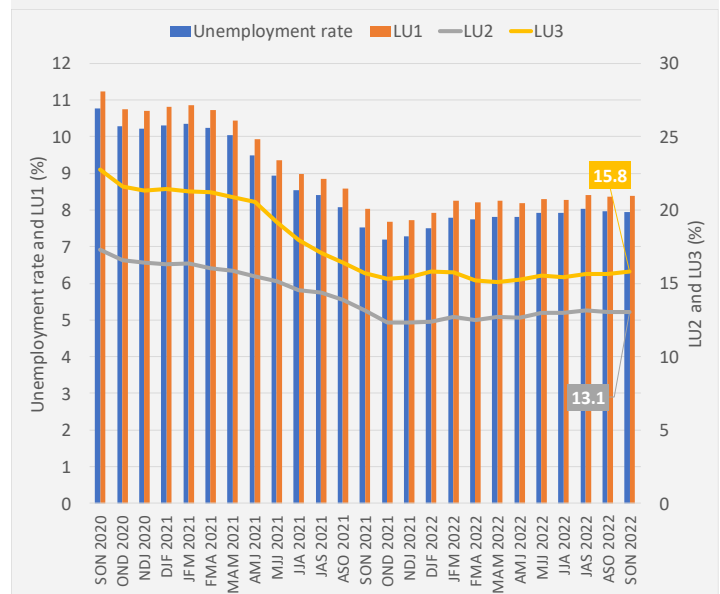
(2) LU1 indicator = (unemployed + future starters) / (labour force + future starters)

(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)

## 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>

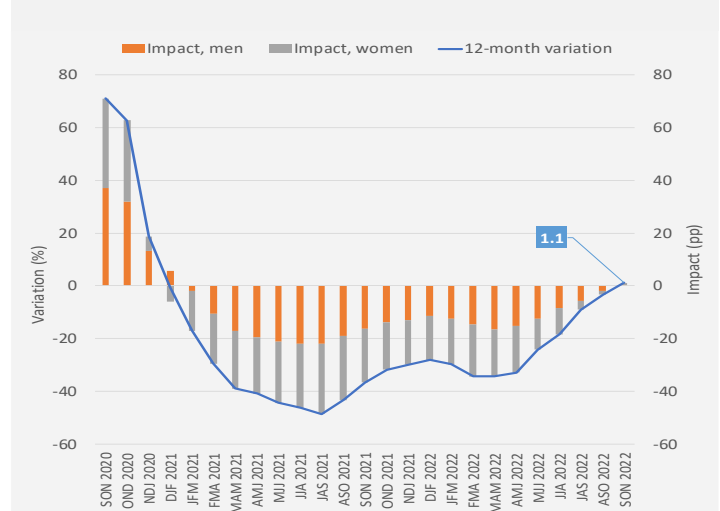
The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 1.1% year on year as a result of the growth in women (1.8%) and men (0.4%).

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 increased 0.1 pp to stand at 15.8%. The indicator stood at 13.8% for men and 18.3% 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



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

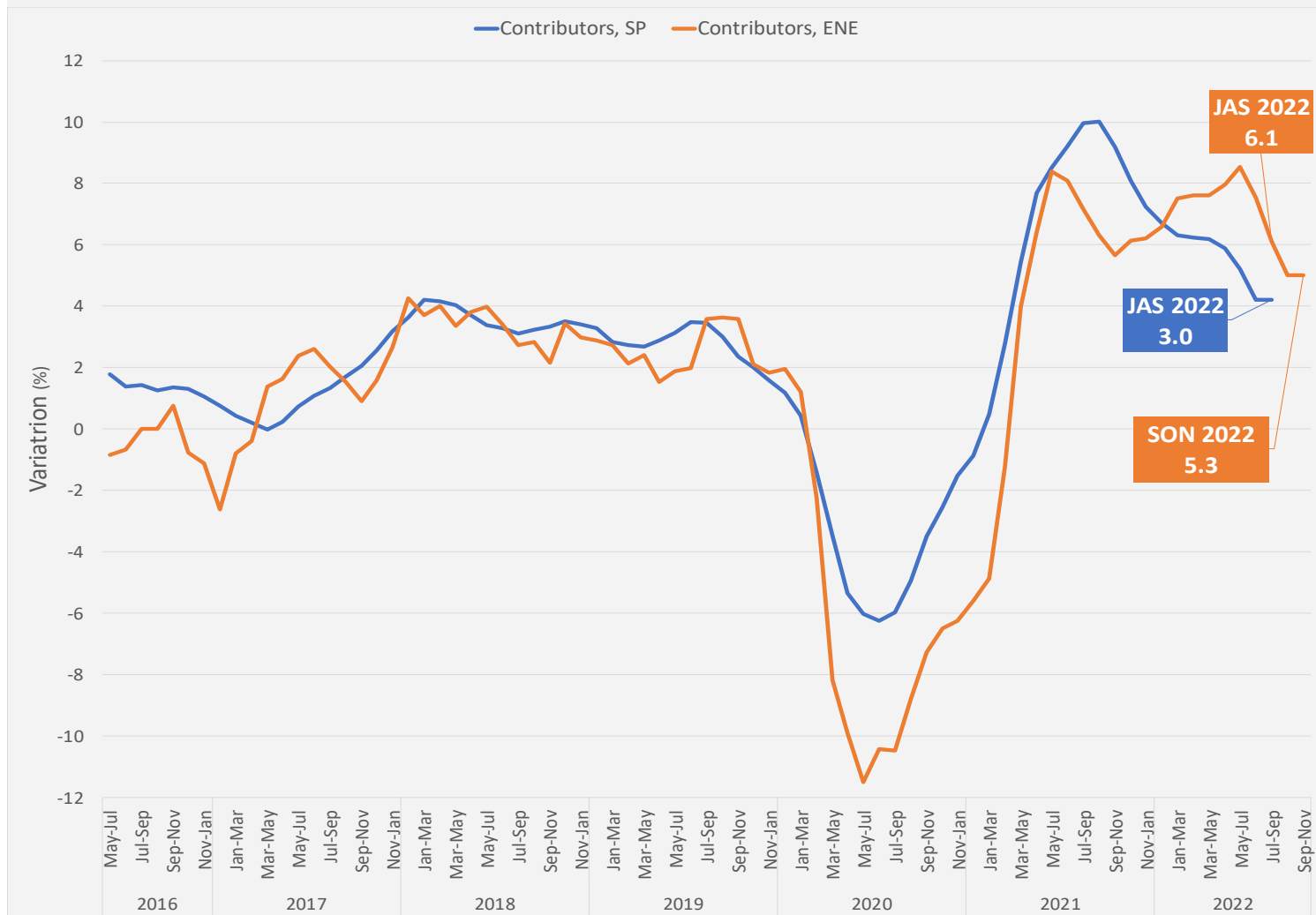
According to the latest available data from the records of dependent contributors<sup>6</sup> obtained from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)<sup>7</sup>, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), there were 5,787,170 dependent contributors during the July–September 2022 moving quarter<sup>8</sup>. In contrast, there were 5,609,645 dependent contributors during the same period according to the ENE.

According to records from the SP, the number of contributors rose 3.0% in the July–September 2022 quarter, a slower level of increase than in the previous quarter. The ENE, in contrast, showed an increase of 6.1% for the same period. In subsequent quarters (for which data from the SP is not yet available), the ENE showed increases of 5.0% for August–October 2022 and 5.3% for September–November 2022.

According to sex, the rises in the SP and ENE can mainly be attributed to the increases in women (4.8% and 8.0%, respectively).

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

Moving quarters 2016–2022



(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) 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 July–September 2022 moving quarter.