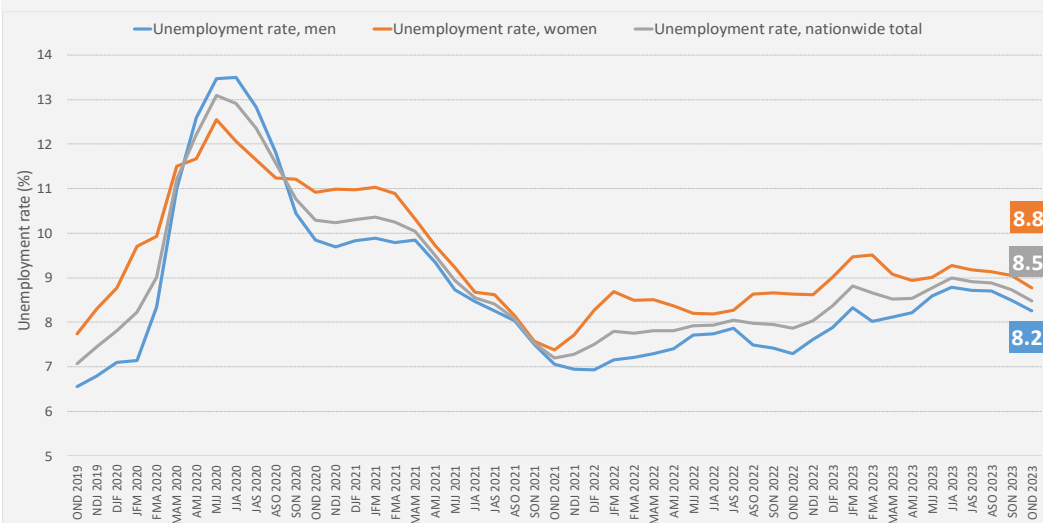


**Note:** This document is a translation of the original quarterly employment bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the October–December 2023 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.5%, a twelve-month increase of 0.6 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 2.9% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of health activities (12.5%), commerce (4.1%), and public administration (8.2%).
- The twelve-month decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.1%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-3.8%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.9%.

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



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.5%, a twelve-month increase of 0.6 pp that can be attributed to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (3.6%) than in employed persons (2.9%). The increase in the number of unemployed persons (11.6%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (11.5%) and first-time job seekers (12.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.8% for women and 8.2% for men.

## Employment

The twelve-month variation in the total number of employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by the rises in women (4.5%) and men (1.7%). Absent employed persons, who represented 5.1% of the total employed population, decreased 5.2%, equivalent to a fall of 25,986 persons.

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in health activities (12.5%), commerce (4.1%), and public administration (8.2%). According to occupational category, rises were observed in formal wage earners (2.9%) and own-account workers (6.1%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 27.5%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (3.5%) was influenced by the growth of women (7.2%) and men (0.5%) as well as by the growth of own-account workers (5.3%).

## Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.5 pp year on year to stand at 61.8%, and the employment rate rose 1.1 pp to stand at 56.6%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.1%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-3.8%) and future starters (-4.1%).

## MOVING QUARTER (October–December 2023)

Labour force participation rate	61.8%
Employment rate	56.6%
Unemployment rate	8.5%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	10,077,246
Employed persons	9,223,135
Informally employed persons	2,539,278
Unemployed persons	854,111
Economically inactive persons	6,217,228
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	3.6%
Employed persons	2.9%
Informally employed persons	3.5%
Unemployed persons	11.6%
Economically inactive persons	-3.1%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.2%
Labour force pressure rate	14.6%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	27.5%
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.6%

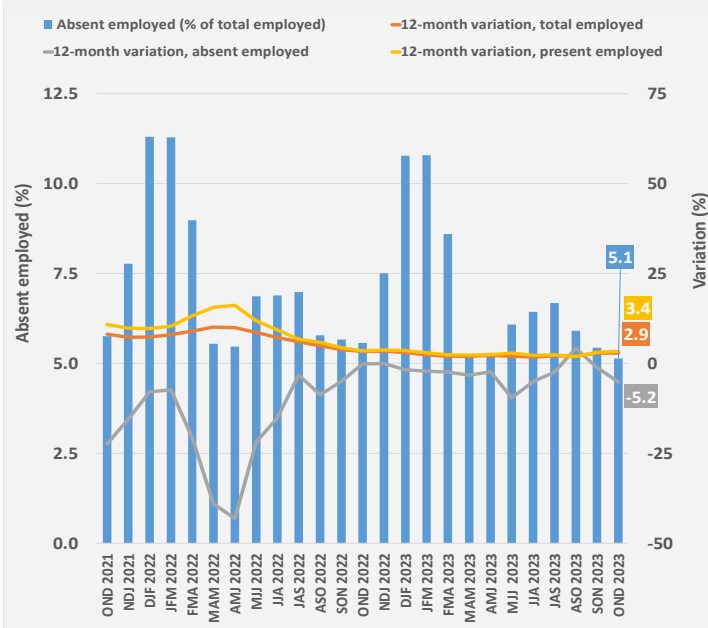
## MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

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	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5
Women	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8
Men	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2

(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 on 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 the Statistical Note, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 21](#).

(\*) 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



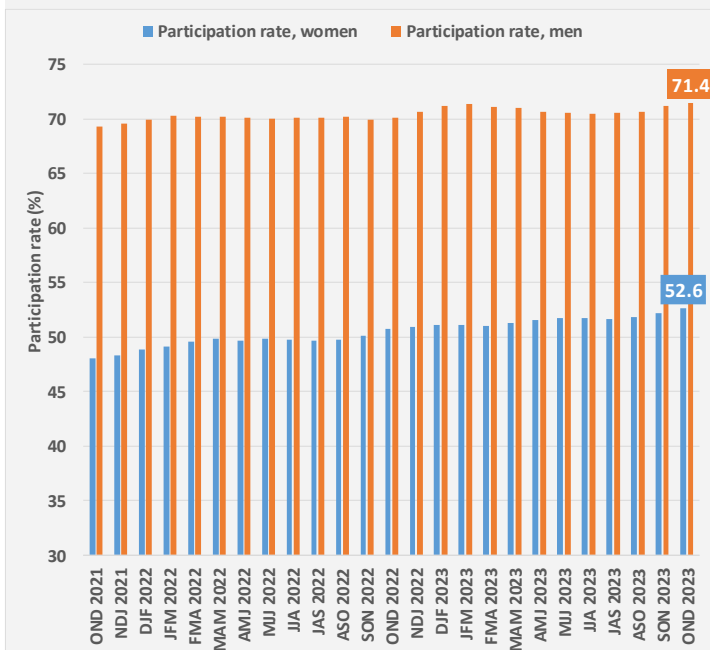
#### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (3.4%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.1% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 5.2% (equivalent to a fall of 25,986 persons).

#### Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in almost every age bracket, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (3.4%) and 45–54 years (3.6%). The increase in employed men (1.7%) was led by the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (10.6%), while the rise in employed women (4.5%) 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 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 8.2% as a result of the faster rate of increase in the labour force (2.8%) than in employed men (1.7%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (16.3%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (15.5%) and first-time job seekers (25.4%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.2 pp to stand at 71.4%, and the employment rate rose 0.5 pp to stand at 65.5%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-3.4%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.8%. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (4.6%) than in employed women (4.5%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (6.4%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (6.7%) and first-time job seekers (3.9%). For women, the participation rate rose 1.8 pp to stand at 52.6%, and the employment rate rose 1.6 pp to stand at 48.0%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-2.9%) 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 fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.9%. The fall can be attributed to the growth in the labour force (0.2%), which in turn was a result of the fall in the unemployed (-0.3%) and the rise in the employed (0.2%). Compared to the previous quarter, this indicator remained unchanged at 8.7% for men while the indicator fell 0.1 pp to stand at 9.2% for women.

## Economic activity

The twelve-month rise in employed persons (2.9%) can be attributed to the increases in health activities (12.5%), commerce (4.1%), and public administration (8.2%). The main decreases were in construction (-6.8%), households as employers (-11.6%), and real estate activities (-19.7%).

The main influence on the expansion in employed men (1.7%) was the rise in commerce (6.3%). The expansion in employed women (4.5%) was led by the rise in health activities (12.0%).

## Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (2.9%) was led by increases in formal wage earners (2.9%), own-account workers (6.1%), and informal wage earners (1.8%). The main decreases were in the categories of domestic workers (-7.0%), employers (-3.0%), and unpaid family workers (-4.8%).

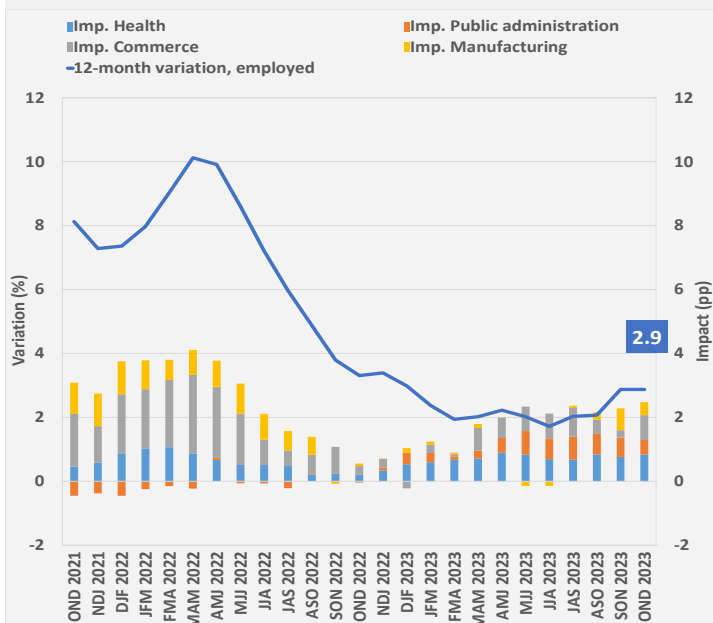
The increase in employed men (1.7%) was led by the growth in own-account workers (5.7%) while the increase in employed women (4.5%) was led by the rise in formal wage earners (4.3%).

## Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (3.5%) was influenced by the rises in women (7.2%) and men (0.5%). By economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the growth in accommodation and food service (21.9%) and commerce (4.2%).

By occupational category, the rise in informally employed persons was

## 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.

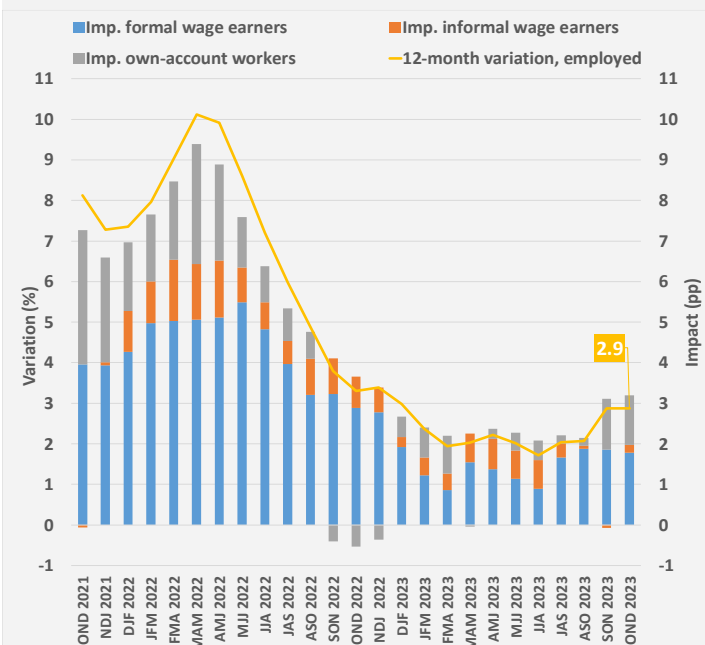
influenced by the growth in own-account workers (5.3%) and wage earners of the private sector (2.9%).

The informal employment rate increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 27.5%. The informal employment rate for women rose 0.7 pp to stand at 29.2%, while the rate for men fell 0.3 pp to stand at 26.2%.

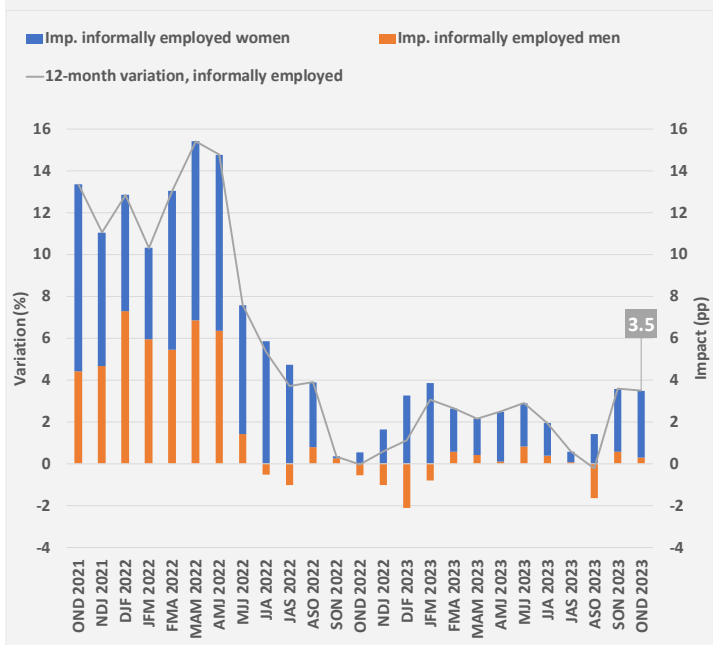
### MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

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	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5
Women	28.5	28.4	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2
Men	26.5	26.4	26.1	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2

## 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 2.6% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked fell 0.5% to stand at 38.0. Men worked an average of 40.2 hours while women worked an average of 35.2 hours.

## Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (14.5%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (4.7%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-2.0%) and 46 hours and over (-1.2%).

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

October–December 2023

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
<b>Total</b>	9,223,135	100	257,905	2.9	-
<b>1–30**</b>	1,786,436	19.4	79,642	4.7	0.9
<b>VPT***</b>	1,262,235	70.7	60,539	5.0	3.5
<b>IPT***</b>	480,241	26.9	27,073	6.0	1.6
<b>NS/NR</b>	43,960	2.5	-7,970	-15.3	-0.5
<b>31–44</b>	2,275,916	24.7	288,213	14.5	3.2
<b>45</b>	3,706,928	40.2	-76,255	-2.0	-0.9
<b>46 and over</b>	1,432,181	15.5	-16,705	-1.2	-0.2
<b>No data</b>	21,674	0.2	-16,992	-43.9	-0.2

(\*) 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.

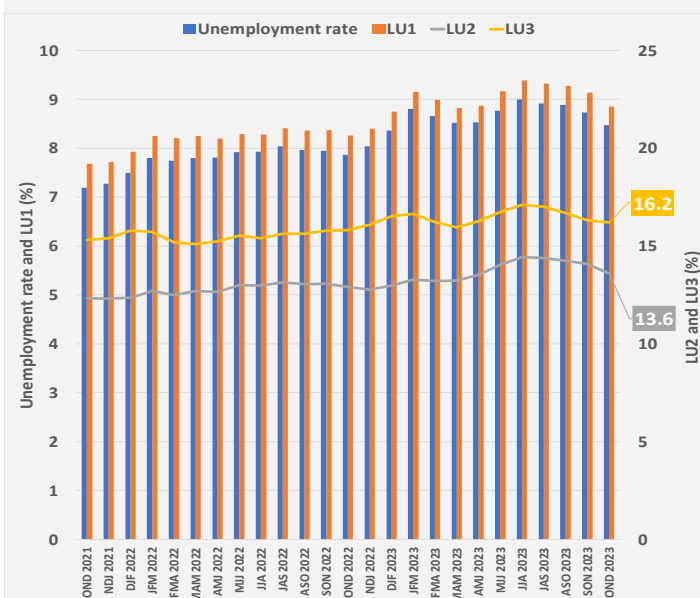
## Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 8.9%. The variation can be attributed to the rise in the number of unemployed (11.6%) and the fall in the number of available future starters (-2.2%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.7 pp to stand at 13.6%. The variation can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (11.6%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (6.0%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-2.2%).

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



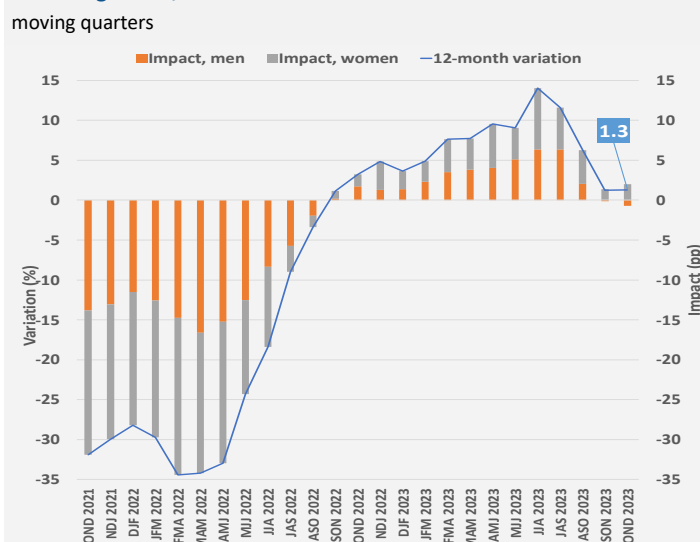
## Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>4</sup>

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 1.3% year on year, which can exclusively be attributed to the growth in women (3.7%).

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 0.4 pp to stand at 16.2%. This indicator stood at 14.5% for men and 18.3% for women. The gender gap was 3.8 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)

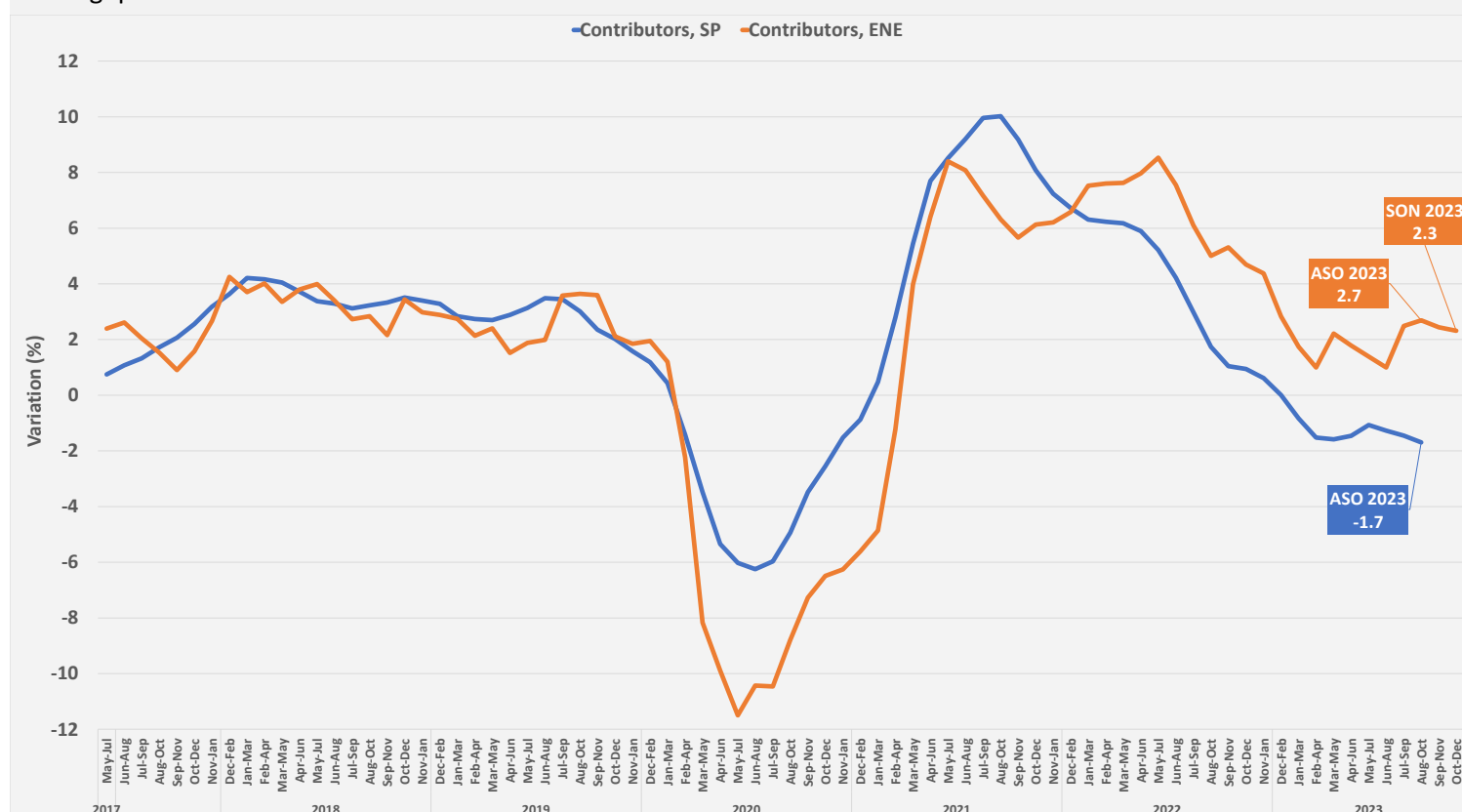
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

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), the number of dependent contributors in the August–October 2023 moving quarter was 5,687,279. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,739,692 contributors according to ENE data. The SP figure falls within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the August–October 2023 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was -1.7% according to SP data, a faster rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, the number of contributors increased 2.7% in the same period according to ENE data. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), the variations were 2.4% for September–November 2023 and 2.3% for October–December 2023 according to ENE data.

By sex, the fall in men (-2.4%) had a greater influence on the variation in contributors in the August–October 2023 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, the rise in women (4.9%) had a greater influence on the variation in contributors in the same quarter according to ENE data.

### Development of twelve-month 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.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.