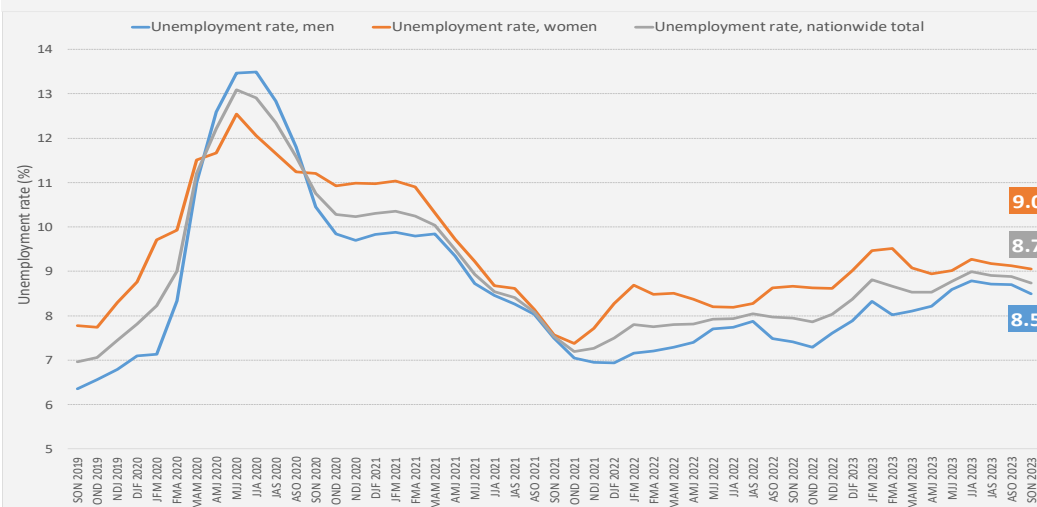


- In the September–November 2023 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.7%, a year-on-year increase of 0.8 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 2.9% year on year.
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of health activities (11.4%), manufacturing (7.2%), and public administration (10.7%).
- The main influence on the year-on-year decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.3%) was the fall in the routinely inactive (-4.0%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 9.0%.

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



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.7%, a year-on-year increase of 0.8 pp, which can be attributed to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (3.8%) than in employed persons (2.9%). The increase in unemployed persons (14.0%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (14.0%) and first-time job seekers (14.3%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.0% for women and 8.5% for men.

Employment

The year-on-year increase in the estimated number of employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by the rises in women (4.6%) and men (1.6%). Absent employed persons, who represented 5.4% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 1.2% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 5,919 persons).

According to economic sector, the increase in employed persons was influenced by the rises in health activities (11.4%), manufacturing (7.2%), and public administration (10.7%). According to occupational category, the increase was influenced by the rises in formal wage earners (3.0%) and own-account workers (6.2%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 27.5%. The expansion in the number of informally employed (3.6%) was influenced by the rises in informally employed women (6.8%) and men (1.0%) and by the rise in own-account workers (7.4%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 1.7 pp year on year to stand at 61.5%, and the employment rate rose 1.0 pp to stand at 56.1%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-3.3%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-4.0%) and future starters (-4.9%).

MOVING QUARTER (September–November 2023)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Labour force participation rate | 61.5% |
| Employment rate | 56.1% |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7% |
| Level (number of persons) | |
| Labour force | 10,012,773 |
| Employed persons | 9,138,417 |
| Informally employed persons | 2,509,777 |
| Unemployed persons | 874,357 |
| Economically inactive persons | 6,269,112 |
| Twelve-month variations | |
| Labour force | 3.8% |
| Employed persons | 2.9% |
| Informally employed persons | 3.6% |
| Unemployed persons | 14.0% |
| Economically inactive persons | -3.3% |
| Analytical rates | |
| Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)* | 9.1% |
| Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2) | 14.1% |
| Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) | 16.3% |
| Labour force pressure rate | 15.2% |
| Labour informality | |
| Informal employment rate | 27.5% |
| Employment rate in the informal sector | 16.7% |

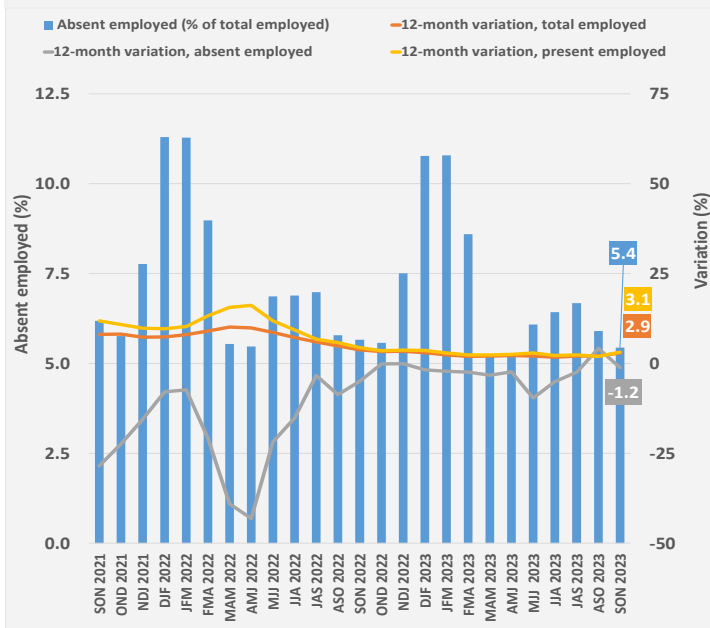
MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

| Unemployment 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 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Women | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Men | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 |

(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 [ENE Statistical Note, no. 20](#).

(*) 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



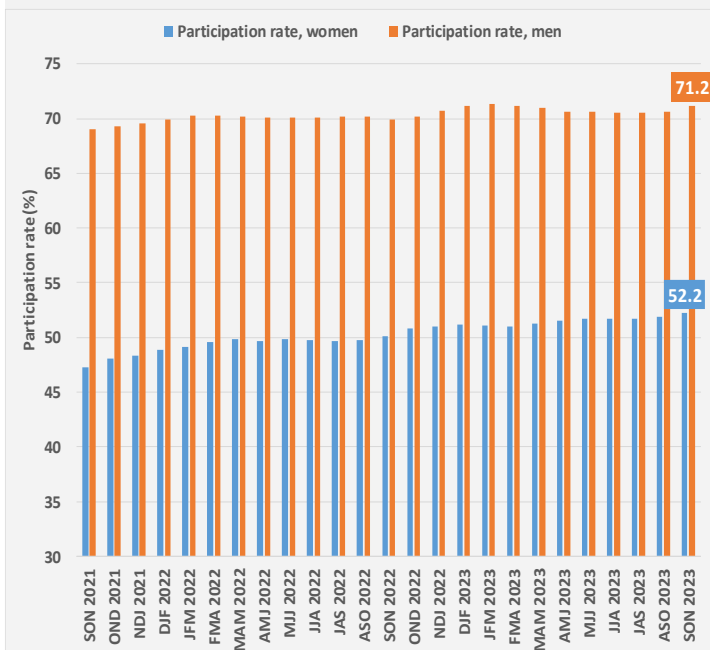
Absent employed persons

The predominant influence on the expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was the category of workers present at their jobs, which increased 3.1%, equivalent to a rise of 261,245 persons. In contrast, the number of employed persons classified as absent from their jobs decreased 1.2%.

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 55–64 years (5.9%) and 65 years and over (14.2%). The greatest influence on the increase in employed men (1.6%) was the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (12.2%). The greatest influence on the increase in employed women (4.6%) was the rise in the bracket 55–64 years (9.8%).

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



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 8.5%. The rise can be attributed to the faster rate of growth in the labour force (2.8%) than in employed men (1.6%). In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (17.6%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (17.9%) and first-time job seekers (14.6%). For men, the participation rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 71.2%, and the employment rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 65.1%. The decrease in the number of men outside the labour force (-3.3%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

For women, the unemployment rate increased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 9.0%. The increase was a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (5.1%) than in employed women (4.6%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (9.8%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (9.3%) and first-time job seekers (14.0%). For women, the participation rate rose 2.0 pp to stand at 52.2%, and the employment rate rose 1.7 pp to stand at 47.5%. The decrease in women outside the labour force (-3.3%) can be attributed to the routinely inactive and to job starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 9.0% as a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (0.6%) than in employed persons (0.5%). For men, the indicator fell 0.2 pp to stand at 8.7%. For women, the indicator showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter, remaining at 9.3%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (2.9%) can be attributed to rises in health activities (11.4%), manufacturing (7.2%), and public administration (10.7%). The principal decreases were in construction (-5.3%), households as employers (-12.5%), and real estate activities (-19.6%).

The growth in employed men (1.6%) was primarily influenced by the rise in public administration (13.5%) while the growth in employed women (4.6%) was led by the rise in health activities (11.6%).

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the increase in employed persons (2.9%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (3.0%), own-account workers (6.2%), and employers (0.4%). The main decreases were in the categories of domestic workers (-6.6%) and informal wage earners (-0.7%).

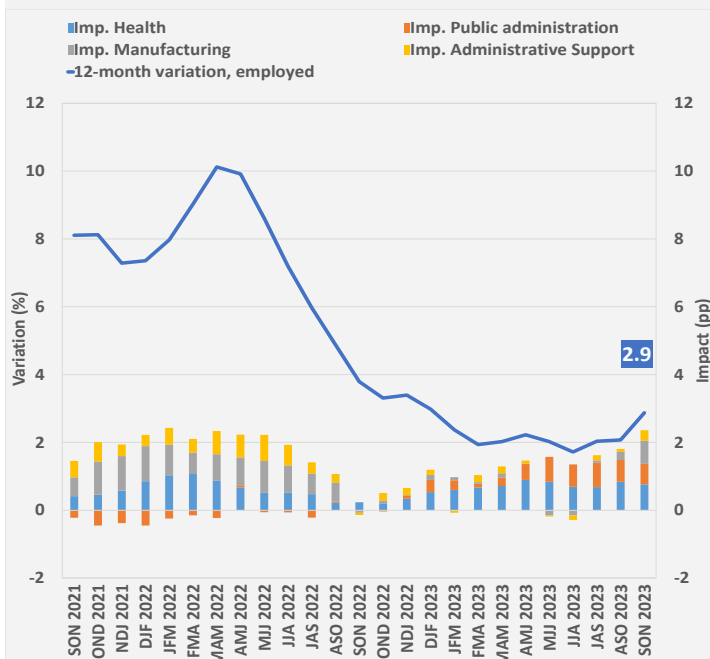
The main influence on the increases in employed women (4.6%) and men (1.6%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 4.4% and 2.0%, respectively.

Labour informality

The year-on-year growth in the informally employed (3.6%) can be attributed to the increases in women (6.8%) and men (1.0%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in other service activities (15.2%) and commerce (4.2%).

By occupational category, the increase in informally employed persons can be attributed to rises in own-account workers (7.4%) and employ-

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.

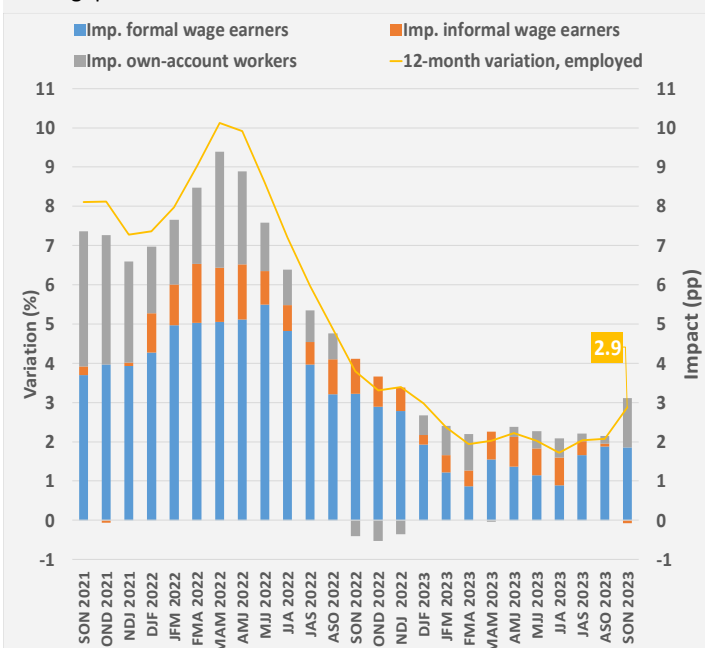
ers (7.5%).

The informal employment rate increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 27.5%. For women, the informal employment rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 28.9%. For men, this rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 26.4%.

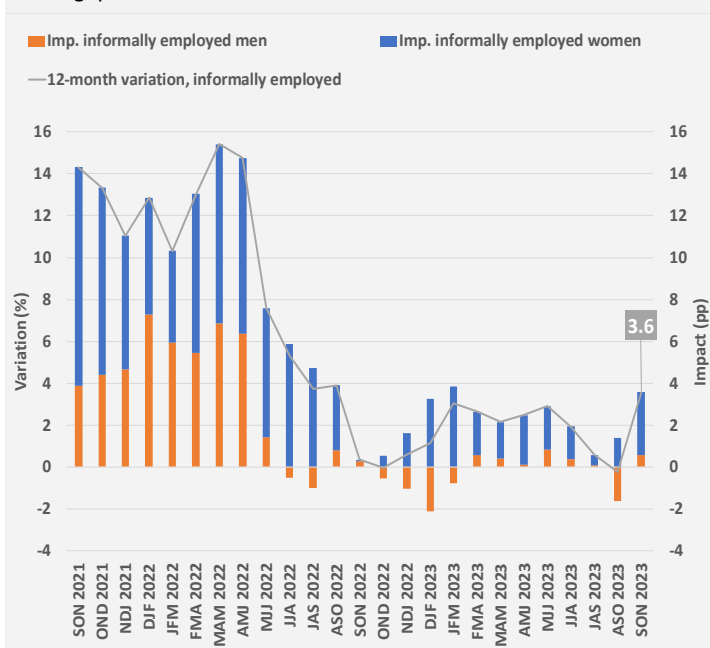
MOVING QUARTERS (2022-2023)

| 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 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 27.5 |
| Women | 28.3 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 28.9 |
| Men | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 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 2.2% year on year, while the average number of hours worked decreased 0.9% to stand at 37.4 hours. According to sex, the average number of hours worked was 39.6 hours for men and 34.6 hours for women.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (2.9%) was influenced by increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (15.2%); part time, or 1–30 hours (3.5%); and 46 hours and over (0.9%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours decreased 2.3%.

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

September–November 2023

| Brackets of hours | Employed | | Twelve-month variation | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | Level | % | Total | % | impact (pp)* |
| Total | 9,138,417 | 100 | 255,326 | 2.9 | - |
| 1–30** | 1,781,483 | 19.5 | 60,892 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| VPT*** | 1,249,059 | 70.1 | 43,672 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| IPT*** | 496,944 | 27.9 | 41,808 | 9.2 | 2.4 |
| NS/NR | 35,481 | 2.0 | -24,588 | -40.9 | -1.4 |
| 31–44 | 2,244,643 | 24.6 | 296,598 | 15.2 | 3.3 |
| 45 | 3,702,748 | 40.5 | -89,029 | -2.3 | -1.0 |
| 46 and over | 1,392,794 | 15.2 | 12,061 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| No data | 16,749 | 0.2 | -25,196 | -60.1 | -0.3 |

(*) 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.

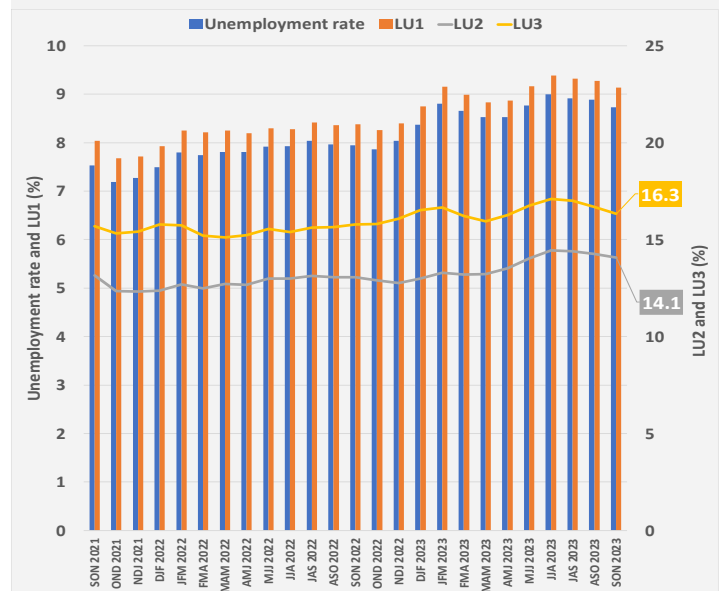
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 9.1%. The increase can be attributed to the rise in unemployed persons (14.0%) because available job starters showed no variation.

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 1.0 pp to stand at 14.1%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (14.0%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (9.2%).

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



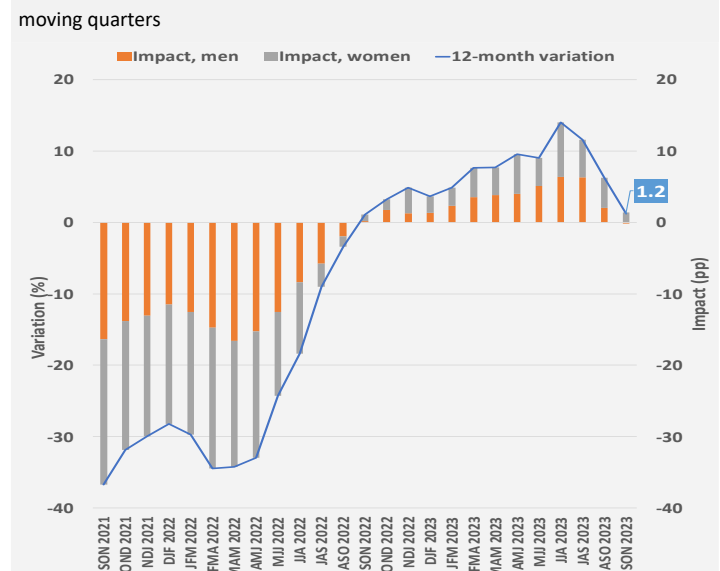
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 1.2% year on year, which was influenced exclusively by the growth in women (2.5%).

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 16.3%. This indicator stood at 14.7% for men and 18.4% for women. The gender gap was 3.7 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)

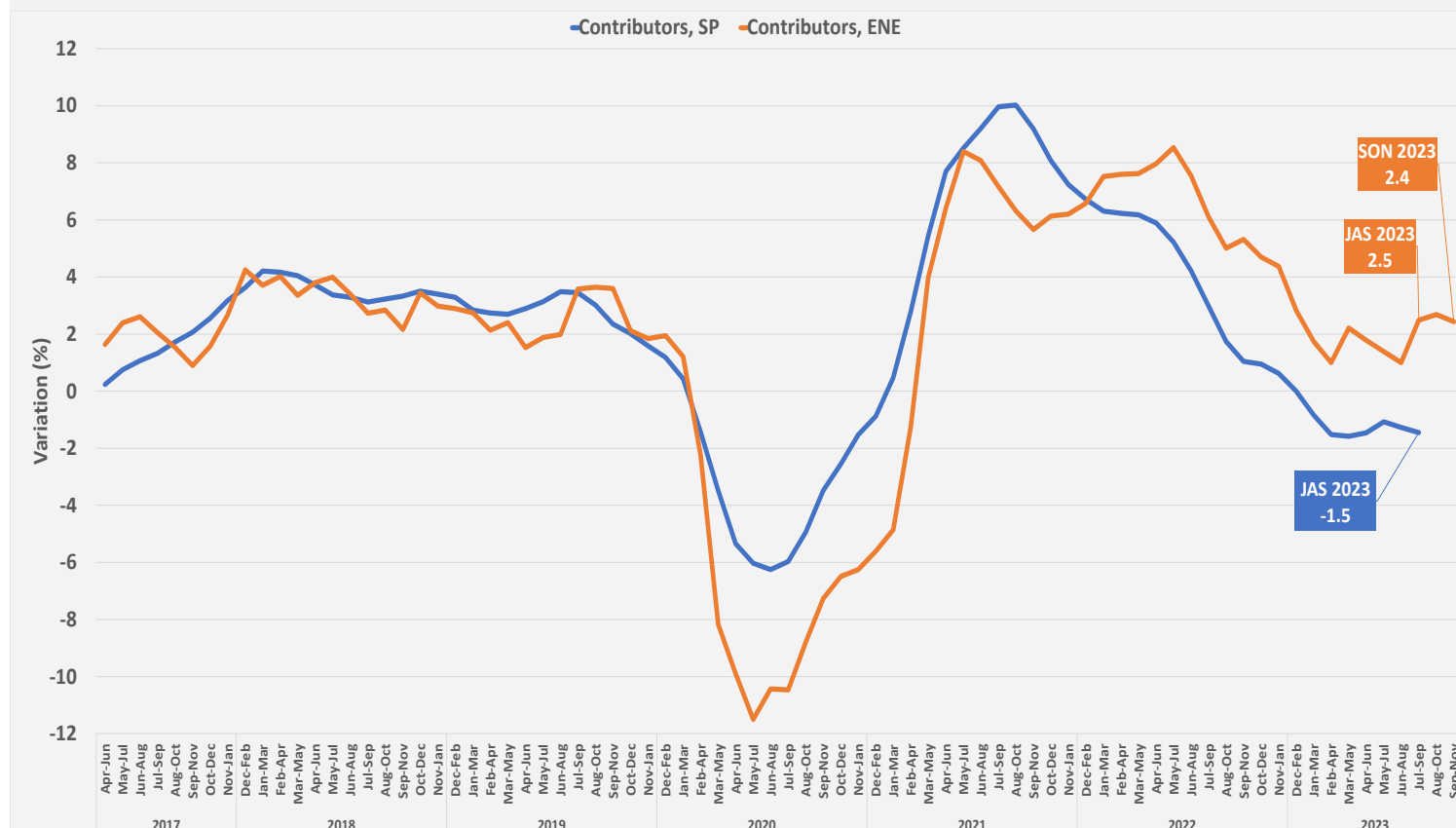
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

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 contributors during the July–September 2023 moving quarter was 5,703,079. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,749,338 dependent contributors in the same period according to the ENE. The figure of the SP falls within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the July–September 2023 quarter, SP data showed a twelve-month variation of -1.5% in the number of contributors, a faster rate of decrease than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data showed an increase of 2.5%. For the following quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed an increase of 2.7% for August–October 2023 and an increase of 2.4% for September–November 2023.

According to sex, SP data showed that the fall in men (-2.2%) had a greater influence on the variation in contributors in the July–September 2023 quarter. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise in women (5.0%) had a greater influence on the variation in contributors in the same quarter.

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.