

- In the November 2024–January 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.4 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.3% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of health activities (5.7%), public administration (7.2%), and transport (5.7%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (1.0%) was influenced by the rise in the routinely inactive (0.7%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 8.3%.

## Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a decrease of 0.4 pp year on year that be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (0.8%) than in employed persons (1.3%). The decrease in number of unemployed persons (-4.1%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-4.2%) and first-time job seekers (-2.8%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.1% for women and 7.2% for men.

## Employment

The estimated total number of employed persons increased 1.3% year on year as a result of the rises in both men (2.2%) and women (0.2%). The number of absent employed persons, which represented 7.1% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 1.1% (equivalent to a fall of 7,673 persons).

## MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0
Women	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1
Men	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, the ENE team has been publishing a statistical note in order to provide the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria. In addition, the note provides AAPOR codes, which include performance and quality indicators for monitoring data collection. For more information, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 34](#).

(\*) 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.

## MOVING QUARTER (November 2024–February 2025)

Labour force participation rate	62.1%
Employment rate	57.1%
Unemployment rate	8.0%

### Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,213,545
Employed persons	9,394,112
Informally employed persons	2,467,359
Unemployed persons	819,433
Economically inactive persons	6,243,038

### Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.8%
Employed persons	1.3%
Informally employed persons	-3.4%
Unemployed persons	-4.1%
Economically inactive persons	1.0%

### Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.4%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	13.5%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	14.8%

### Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.3%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.0%

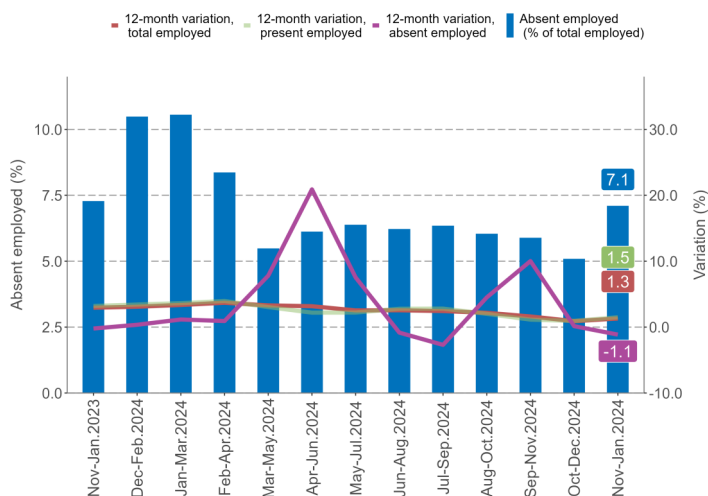
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in health activities (5.7%), public administration (7.2%), and transport (5.7%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (2.9%) and informal wage earners (0.9%).

The informal employment rate fell 1.3 pp year on year to stand at 26.3%. The decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-3.4%) was influenced by the falls in women (-3.8%) and men (-3.1%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-5.3%).

## Labour participation

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the participation rate showed no variation, remaining at 62.1%, and the employment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 57.1%. The increase in the population outside the labour force (1.0%) was influenced by the rises in the routinely inactive (0.7%) and inactive persons who are potentially active (3.1%).

### 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



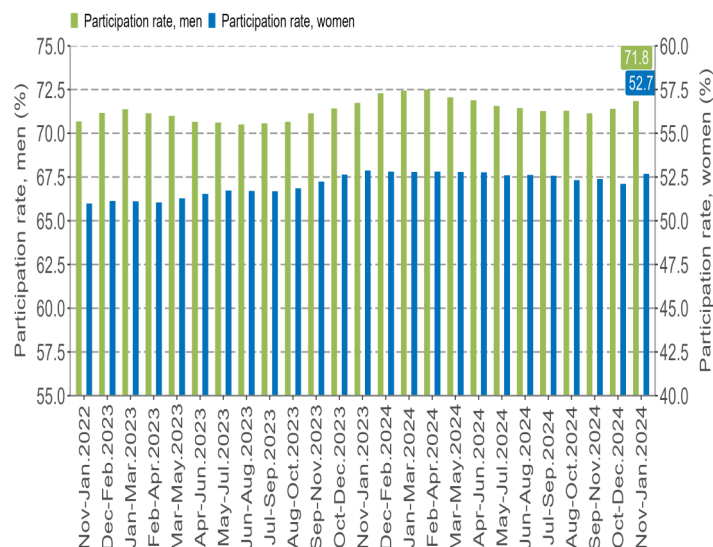
### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (1.3%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (1.5%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 7.1% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 1.1% (equivalent to a fall of 7,673 persons).

### Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 55–64 years (3.7%) and 35–44 years (2.1%). Within the overall expansion in women (0.2%) and men (2.2%), the most notable increase was in the bracket 55–64 years (3.4% and 4.0%, respectively).

### Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men fell 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 7.2%. The fall can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (1.1%) than in employed men (2.2%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-11.2%) was influenced by the variations in the redundant (-12.0%) and first-time job seekers (-4.1%). For men, the participation rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 71.8% and the employment rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 66.7%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.5%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 9.1%. The increase was due to the faster growth in the labour force (0.5%) than in employed women (0.2%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (4.5%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in the redundant (5.5%). For women, the participation rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 52.7% and the employment rate fell 0.3 pp to stand at 47.9%. The increase in women outside the labour force (1.3%) was influenced by the growth in the routinely inactive and in inactive persons who are potentially active.

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.3%. The decrease can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.5%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (-0.9%) and the employed (0.7%). Compared to the previous quarter, this indicator remained unchanged at 7.5% for men while the indicator fell 0.3 pp to stand at 9.4% for women.

Economic activity

The twelve-month variation in employed persons (1.3%) can be attributed to the increases in health activities (5.7%), public administration (7.2%), and transport (5.7%). The principal decreases were observed in commerce (-2.7%), other service activities (-5.4%), and manufacturing (-2.0%).

The growth in the number of employed men (2.2%) can mainly be attributed to the rise in transport (8.3%), and the growth in employed women (0.2%) was led by the rise in public administration (12.9%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (1.3%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (2.9%), informal wage earners (0.9%), and employers (0.8%). The main decreases were in the categories of own-account workers (-1.6%), domestic workers (-6.7%), and unpaid family workers (-17.6%).

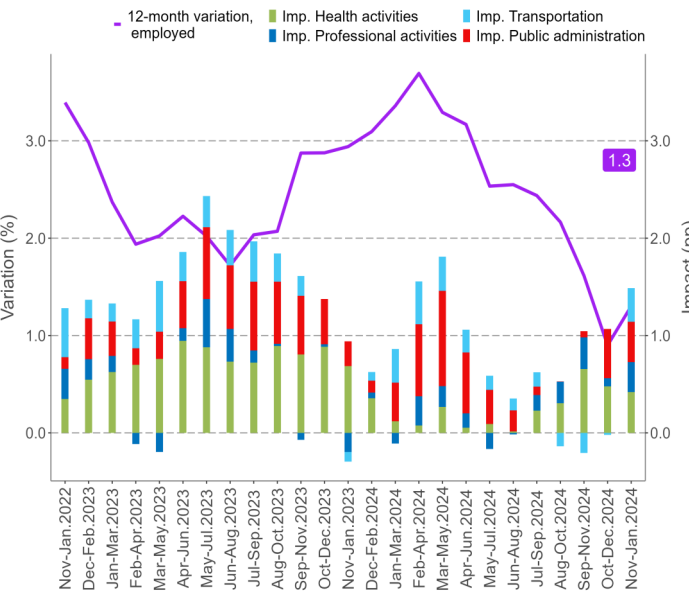
The main influence on the variations in employed women (0.2%) and men (2.2%) was the category formal wage earners, which increased 0.7% and 4.5%, respectively.

Labour informality

The decrease in informally employed persons (-3.4%) was influenced by the falls in women (-3.8%) and men (-3.1%). By economic sector, the decrease can be mainly attributed to the falls in commerce (-7.9%) and manufacturing (-12.9%).

By occupational category, the decrease in informally employed per-

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. (Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.)

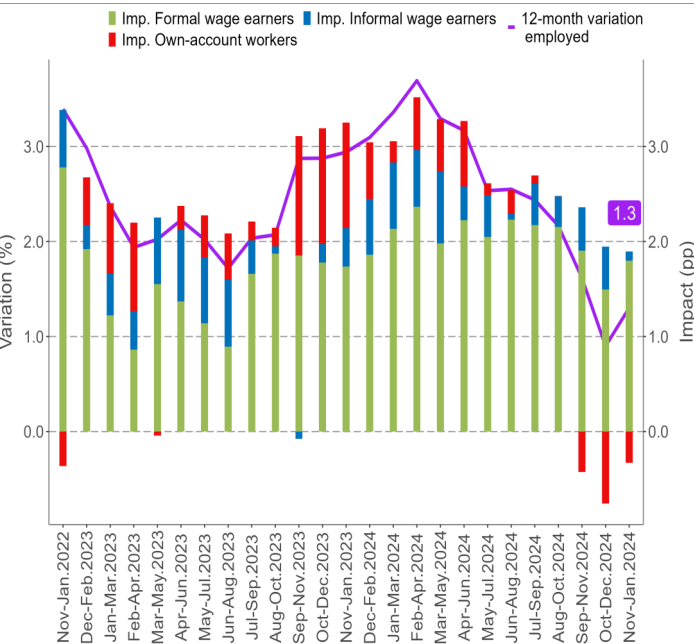
sons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-5.3%) and unpaid family workers (-17.6%).

The informal employment rate decreased 1.3 pp year on year to stand at 26.3%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 1.1 pp to stand at 28.1%. For men, the rate fell 1.4 pp to stand at 24.9%.

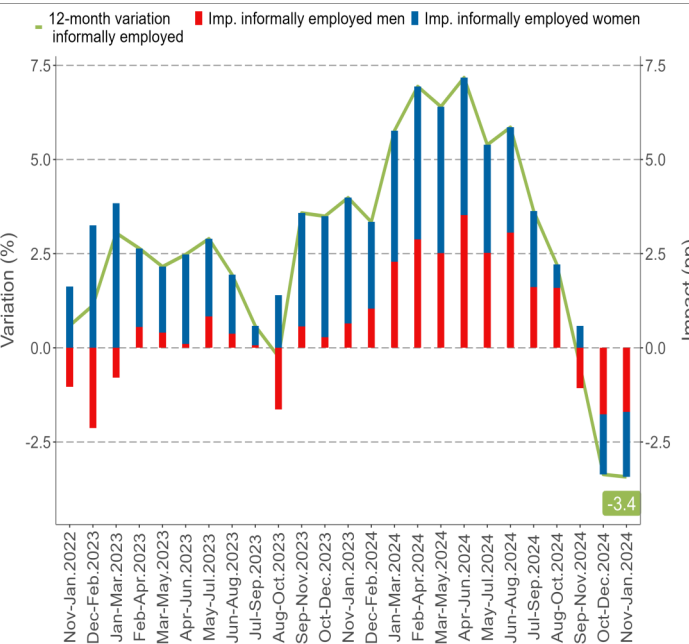
MOVING QUARTERS (2023–2024)

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	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3
Women	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1
Men	26.3	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9

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



Twelve-month variations 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, decreased 0.3% year on year. The average number of hours worked decreased 1.5% to stand at 36.9 hours; men worked an average of 39.4 hours, and women worked an average of 33.5 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (1.3%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (108.2%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (4.6%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-64.7%) and 46 hours and over (-5.8%).

Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total (number of persons and percentages)  
November 2024–January 2025

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,394,112	100	120,685	1.3	-
1–30**	1,841,394	19.6	80,303	4.6	0.9
VPT***	1,288,123	70.0	54,562	4.4	3.1
IPT***	519,080	28.2	35,761	7.4	2.0
NS/NR	34,191	1.9	-10,020	-22.7	-0.6
31–44	4,823,116	51.3	2,506,106	108.2	27.0
45	1,304,737	13.9	-2,391,982	-64.7	-25.8
46 and over	1,392,208	14.8	-86,079	-5.8	-0.9
No data	32,656	0.3	12,337	60.7	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 available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

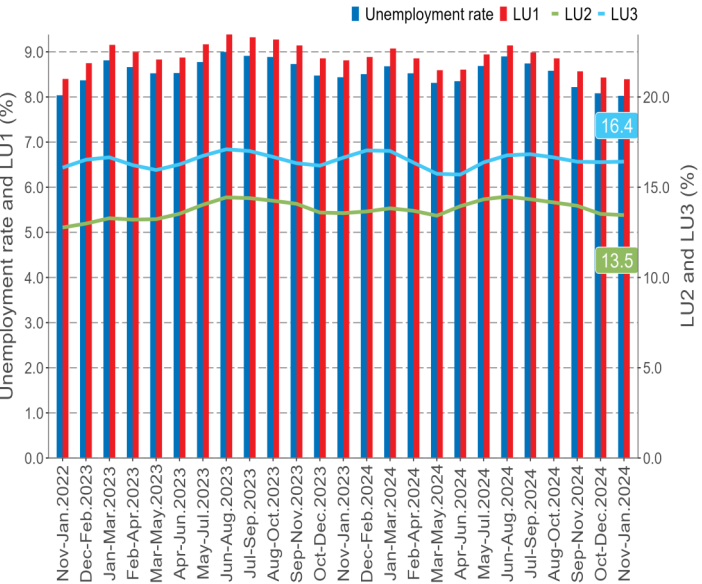
The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 8.4%. The decrease can be attributed to the falls in unemployed persons (-4.1%) and available future starters (-1.2%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 13.5%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the decreases in unemployed persons (-4.1%) and available future starters (-1.2%) and to the increase in involuntary part-time employed persons (7.4%).

(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)

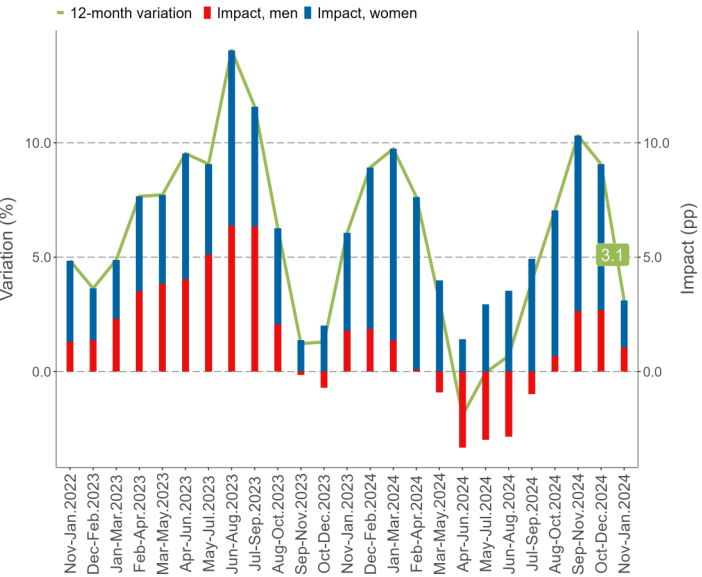
Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



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 3.1% year on year as a result of the growth in women (3.6%) and men (2.4%).  
  
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 decreased 0.2 pp to stand at 16.4%. The rates for men and women were 13.8% and 19.6%, respectively, and the gender gap was 5.8 pp.

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



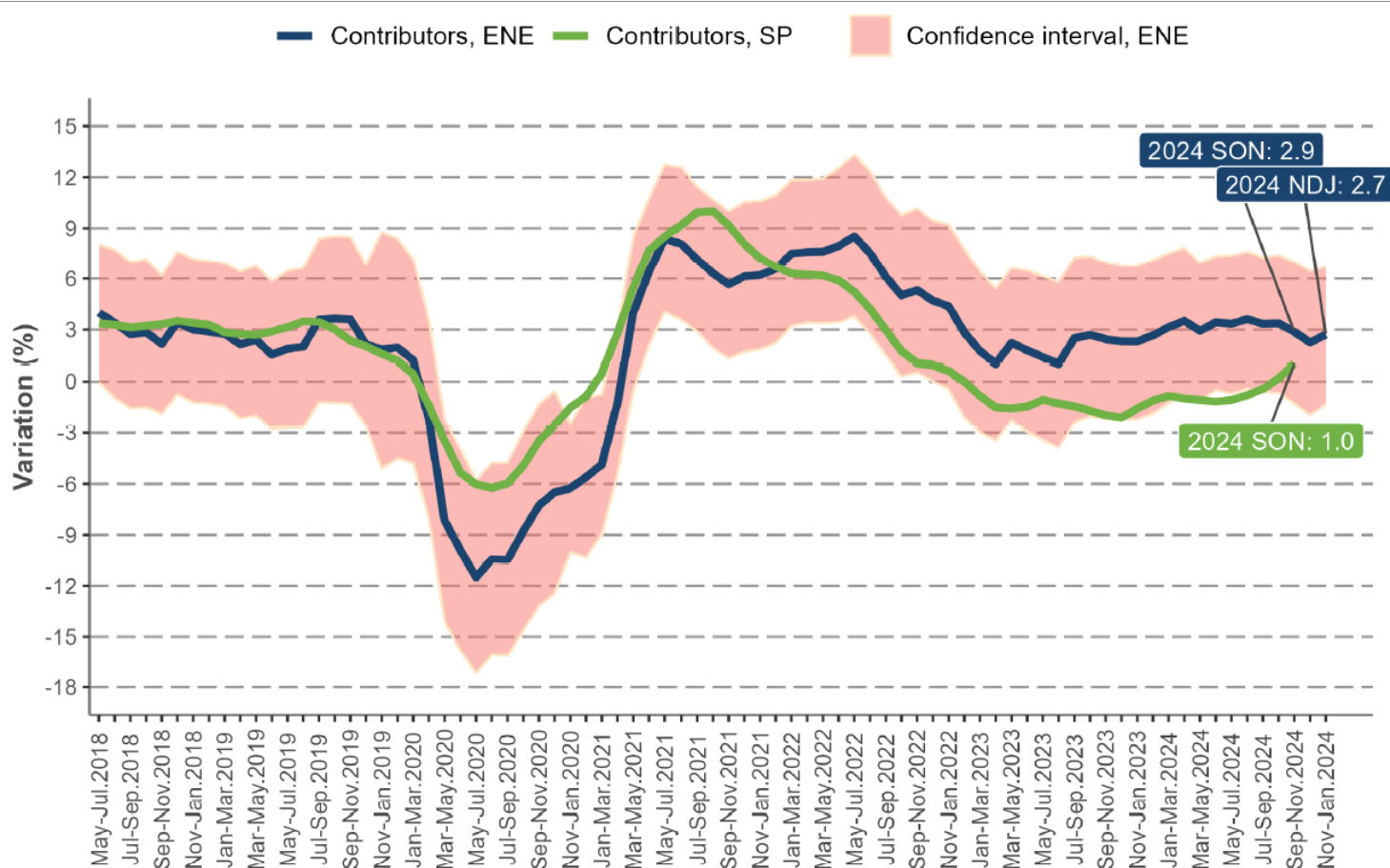
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)<sup>6</sup> 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 September–November 2024 moving quarter was 5,765,302. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,954,259 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is below the lower limit of the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the September–November 2024 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.0% according to SP data, a faster increase than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 2.9%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 2.2% in October–December 2024 and 2.7% in November–January 2025, but these increases were not statistically significant.

By sex, the increase in men and women influenced the rise in contributors in the September–November 2024 quarter according to SP data. ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (4.1%) and women (1.2%). However, these variations were not statistically significant.

### Development of twelve-month variation of contributors, estimate (ENE) and statistical series of the pension system 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 appendix, the data on dependent contributors whose employers make normal payments to the individual capitalization accounts of AFPs is taken from the SP website.