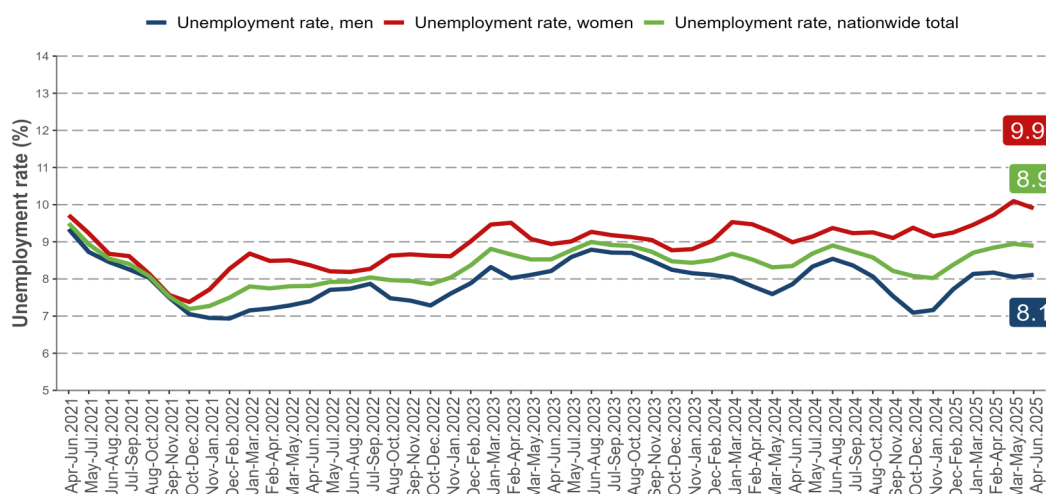


- In the April–June 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.9%, a year-on-year increase of 0.6 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons showed no variation compared to the same period in the previous year.
- According to economic sector, the lack of variation in the employed population can be attributed to the combined effects of the decreases in commerce (-2.6%) and public administration (-7.2%) and the increases in mining (14.4%) and communications (18.2%).
- The year-on-year increase in the population outside the labour force (1.4%) was influenced by the potential labour force, the majority of whom were not seeking work but were available to work.
- The seasonally adjusted employment rate (8.9%) showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter.



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.9%, a decrease of 0.6 pp year on year. The decrease can be attributed to the increase in the labour force (0.6%) and the lack of variation in employed persons. In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (7.2%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (6.1%) and first-time job seekers (19.2%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.9% for women and 8.1% for men.

Employment

The estimated total number of employed persons showed no year-on-year variation. The lack of variation was due to the increase in employed women (0.2%) being offset by the decrease in the number of employed men (-0.1%).

According to economic sector, the lack of variation in the employed popu-

lation can be attributed to the combined effects of the increases in mining (14.4%) and communications (18.2%) and the decreases in commerce (-2.6%) and public administration (-7.2%). By occupational category, the main increase was in wage earners of the formal sector (1.6%) and the main decrease was in own-account workers (-4.6%).

The informal employment rate fell 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 26.0%. The decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-3.8%) was influenced by the falls in men (-3.7%) and women (-4.0%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-6.5%).

Labour participation

The participation rate fell 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 61.9%, and the employment rate fell 0.5 pp to stand at 56.4%. The increase in the population outside the labour force (1.4%) was influenced by the rises in inactive persons who are potentially active (10.0%) and future starters (2.7%).

MOVING QUARTER (April–Junio 2025)

Labour force participation rate	61.9%
Employment rate	56.4%
Unemployment rate	8.9%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,231,361
Employed persons	9,321,521
Informally employed persons	2,423,198
Unemployed persons	909,840
Economically inactive persons	6,287,192

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.6%
Employed persons	0.0%
Informally employed persons	-3.8%
Unemployed persons	7.2%
Economically inactive persons	1.4%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	9.1%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.7%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.8%
Labour force pressure rate	15.9%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.0%
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.7%

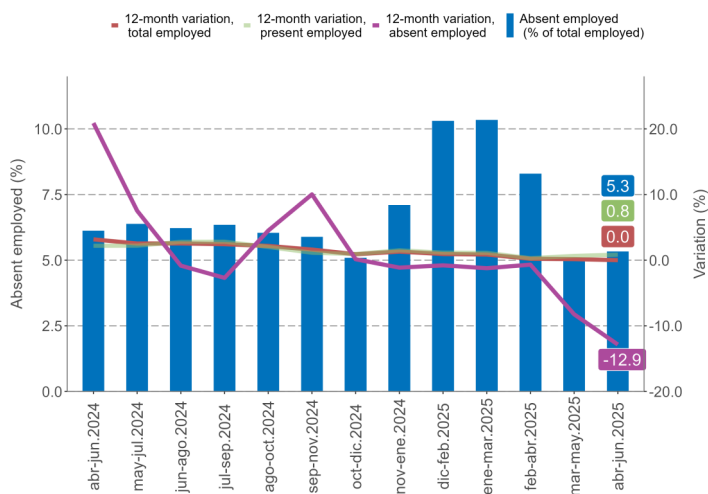
MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Unemployment rate (%)	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun
Nationwide total	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9
Women	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9
Men	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1

(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. 39](#).

(*) 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 lack of year-on-year variation in employed persons (0.0%) was influenced by the rise in those classified as present at their job (0.8%), while the number of absent employed persons, which represents 5.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 12.9% (equivalent to a fall of 73,352 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

Despite the lack of year-on-year variation in the number of employed persons, decreases were observed in the age brackets 25–34 years (-4.5%) and 15–24 years (-5.7%), while increases were observed in the brackets 35–44 years (2.8%) and 65 years and over (7.8%). The variation in employed men (-0.1%) was influenced by the fall in the bracket 25–34 years (-3.7%), while the variation in employed women (0.2%) was led by the bracket 35–44 years (4.0%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.1% as a result of the rise in the labour force (0.1%) and the fall in employed men (-0.1%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed men (3.4%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (3.5%) and first-time job seekers (1.7%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.6 pp to stand at 71.3% and the employment rate fell 0.7 pp to stand at 65.5%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (2.9%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 9.9% as a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (1.2%) than in employed women (0.2%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (11.5%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (9.1%) and first-time job seekers (35.4%). For women, the participation rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 52.9% and the employment rate decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 47.7%. The increase in the number of women outside the labour force (0.6%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (8.9%) showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter as a result of the lack of variation in the labour force and in employed persons, while the number of unemployed persons increased 0.1%. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for both men and women showed no quarterly variation, remaining at 8.1% and 9.9%, respectively.

Economic activity

According to economic sector, the lack of year-on-year variation in the employed population was due to the increases in mining (14.4%), communications (18.2%), and education (2.7%) being offset by the decreases in commerce (-2.6%), public administration (-7.2%), and construction (-4.8%).

The decrease in employed men (-0.1%) can mainly be attributed to the fall in construction (-5.3%). The year-on-year increase in employed women (0.2%) was mainly due to the rise in education (3.3%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the lack of variation in the employed population was due to the rises in formal wage earners (1.6%) and informal wage earners (0.7%) being offset by the falls in own-account workers (-4.6%) and domestic workers (-6.3%).

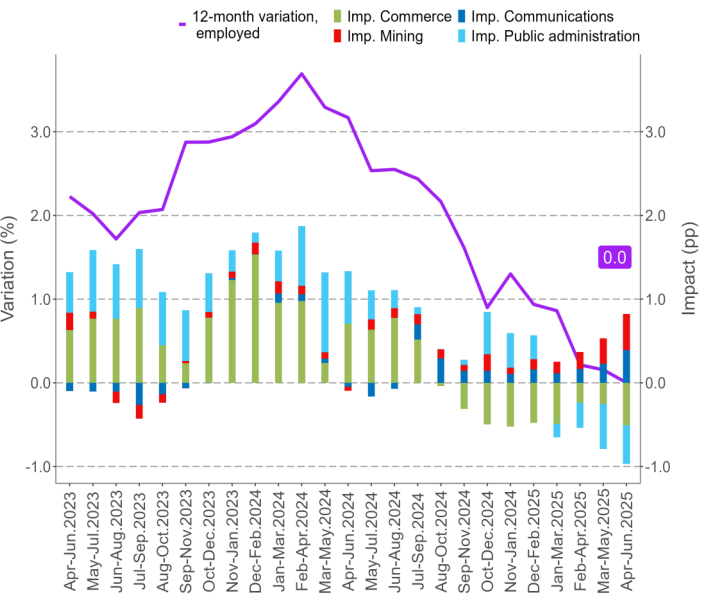
The increase in employed women (0.2%) was led by the rise in formal wage earners (1.8%). The decrease in employed men (-0.1%) was mainly due to the fall in own-account workers (-4.5%).

Labour informality

The decrease in informally employed persons (-3.8%) was influenced by the falls in men (-3.7%) and women (-4.0%). By economic sector, the decrease can mainly be attributed to the falls in commerce (-9.1%) and construction (-7.0%).

By occupational category, the decrease in informally employed persons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-6.5%) and

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



* These four economic sectors include the two highest and lowest impacts in the latest moving quarter.

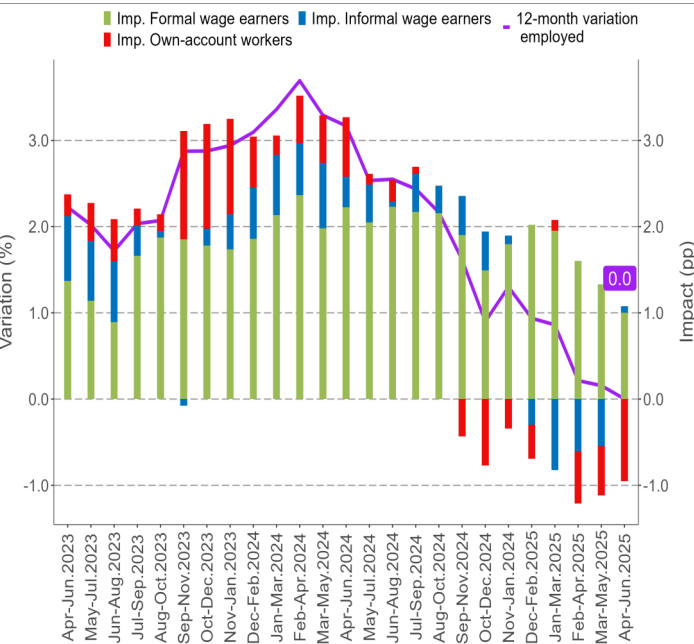
wage earners of the public sector (-13.5%).

The informal employment rate decreased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 26.0%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 1.2 pp to stand at 27.6%. For men, the rate fell 0.9 pp to stand at 24.8%.

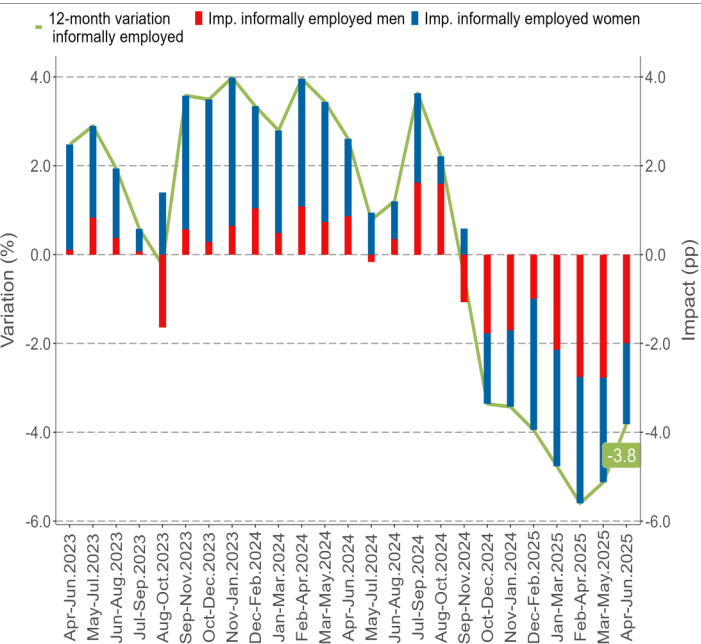
MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Informal employment rate (%)	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun
Nationwide total	27.0	26.4	26.4	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0
Women	28.8	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6
Men	25.7	25.0	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8

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 0.9% year on year. Similarly, the average number of hours worked decreased 0.9% to stand at 36.9 hours. Men worked an average of 39.0 hours, while women worked an average of 34.2 hours.

Hours usually worked

The lack of year-on-year variation in employed persons was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (46.8%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (2.1%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who work 46 or more hours (-12.6%) and full time, or 45 hours (-60.1%).

Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total (number of persons and percentages)
April–June 2025

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,321,521	100	141	0.0	-
1–30**	1,865,303	20.0	38,879	2.1	0.4
VPT***	1,265,353	67.8	36,320	3.0	2.0
IPT***	565,204	30.3	20,129	3.7	1.1
NS/NR	34,746	1.9	-17,570	-33.6	-1.0
31–44	5,185,574	55.6	1,653,859	46.8	17.7
45	1,007,605	10.8	-1,515,747	-60.1	-16.3
46 and over	1,238,457	13.3	-178,606	-12.6	-1.9
No data	24,582	0.3	1,757	7.7	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.

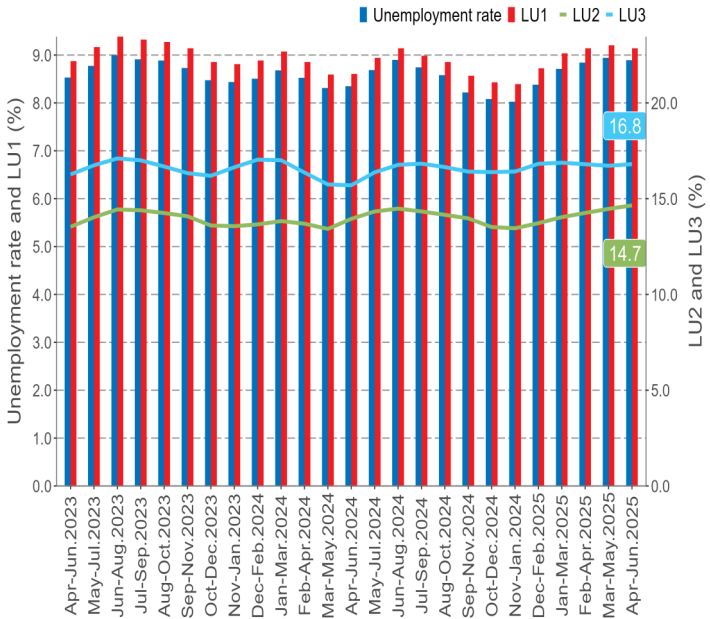
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 9.1%. The variation in the LU1 was due to the rise in the number of unemployed (7.2%) and the fall in the number of available future starters (-1.4%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.8 pp to stand at 14.7%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (7.2%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (3.7%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-1.4%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



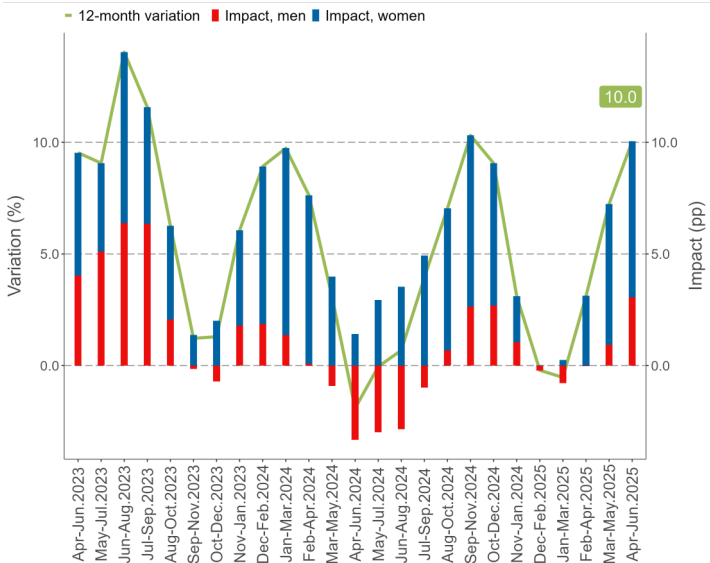
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 10.0% year on year as a result of the growth in women (12.3%) and men (7.1%).

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 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 16.8%. This indicator stood at 14.3% for men and 19.9% for women, and the gender gap was 5.6 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)

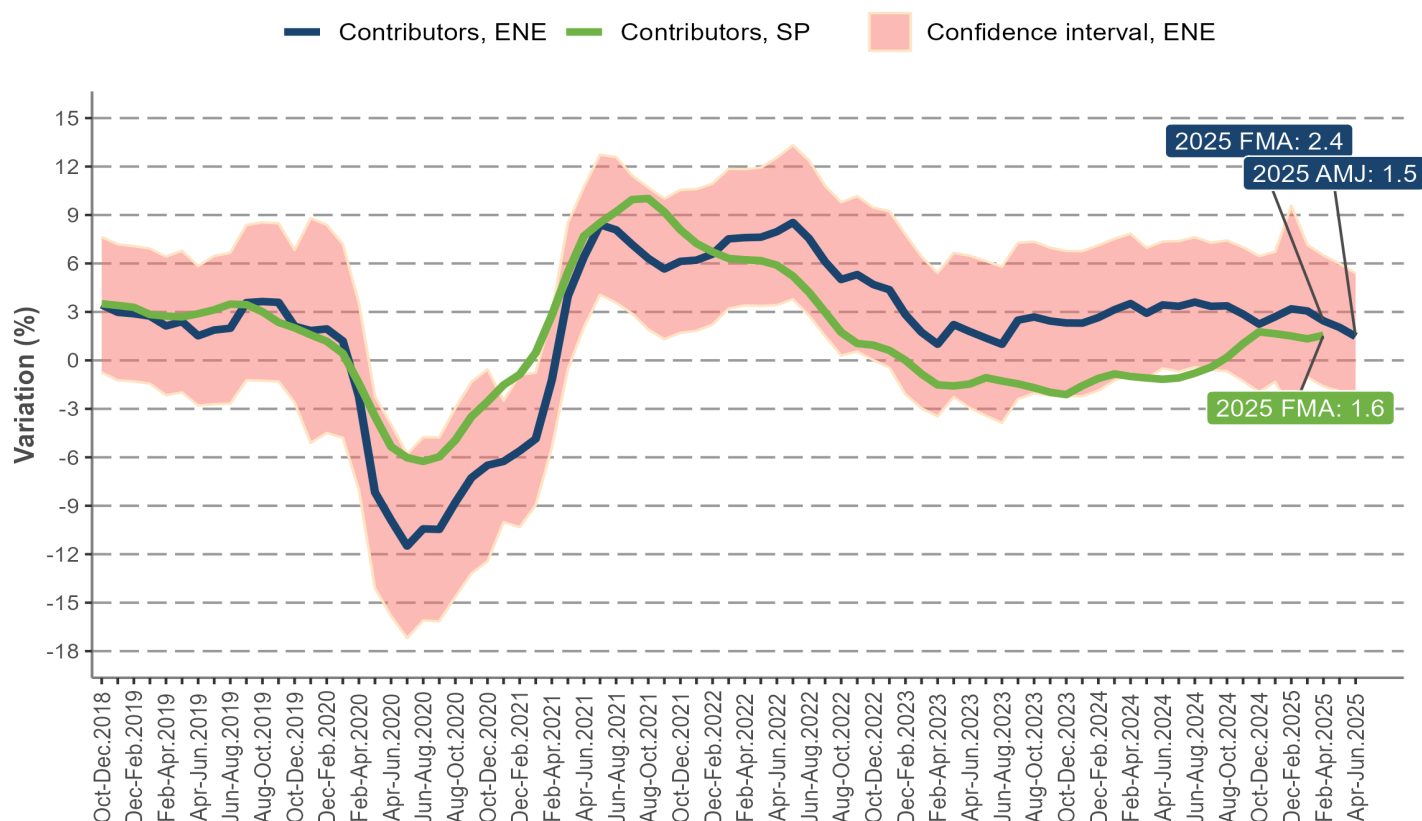
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁶ 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 in the February–April 2025 moving quarter was 5,822,688. In contrast, there were 6,058,896 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 February–April 2025 quarter, the year-on-year variation in the number of contributors was 1.6% according to SP data, a faster increase than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 2.4%, which was not statistically significant. The year-on-year variation observed in the administrative records is within the confidence interval of the variation observed in the ENE. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed an increase for March–May 2025 (2.0%) and April–June 2025 (1.5%), but these increases were not statistically significant.

The increases in men (1.6%) and women (1.5%) influenced the rise in contributors in the February–April 2025 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in men (2.4%) and women (2.5%). 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.