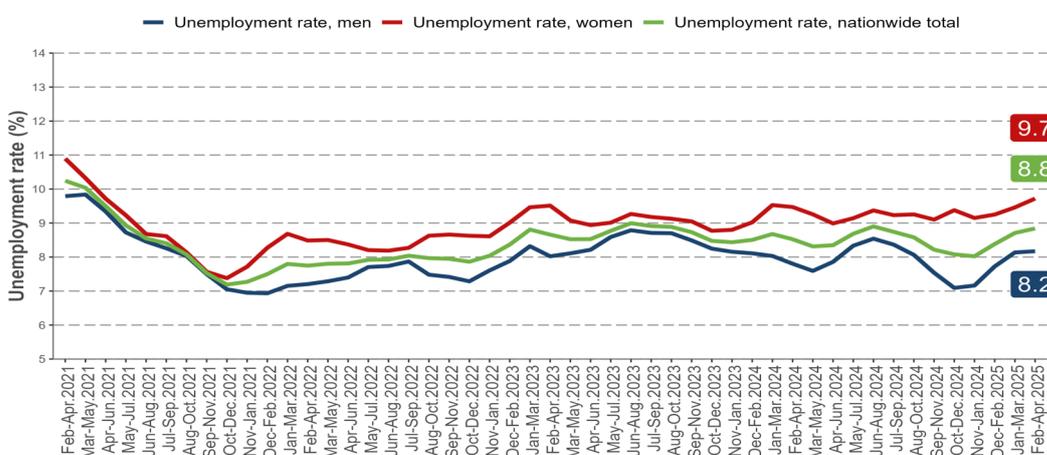


- In the February–April 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.8%, a year-on-year increase of 0.3 percentage points.
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 0.2% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of accommodation and food service (8.8%), education (4.3%), and financial and insurance activities (10.1%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (1.5%) was influenced by the rise in the routinely inactive (1.3%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.7%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.8%, a twelve-month increase of 0.3 pp that can be attributed to the faster growth in the labour force (0.6%) than in employed persons (0.2%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (4.3%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (4.1%) and first-time job seekers (5.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.7% for women and 8.2% for men.

Employment

The twelve-month increase in the estimated total number of employed persons (0.2%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in women (0.5%) because there was no variation in the estimated number of employed men. Absent employed persons, who represented 8.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.7% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 5,317 persons).

MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Unemployment rate (%)	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr
Nationwide total	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8
Women	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7
Men	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2

(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. 37](#).

(*) 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 (February–April 2025)

Labour force participation rate	62.2%
Employment rate	56.7%
Unemployment rate	8.8%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,267,025
Employed persons	9,359,307
Informally employed persons	2,418,142
Unemployed persons	907,718
Economically inactive persons	6,226,742

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.6%
Employed persons	0.2%
Informally employed persons	-8.2%
Unemployed persons	4.3%
Economically inactive persons	1.5%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	9.1%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.3%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.8%
Labour force pressure rate	15.9%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	25.8%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.2%

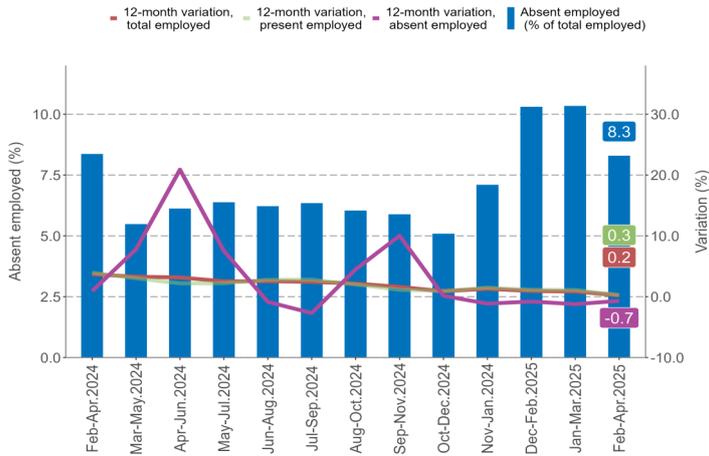
By economic sector, the growth in employed persons was due to the rises in accommodation and food service (8.8%), education (4.3%), and financial and insurance activities (10.1%). By occupational category, the growth was due to the rise in formal wage earners (2.6%).

The informal employment rate fell 2.4 pp year on year to stand at 25.8%. In the same period, the decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-8.2%) was influenced by the falls in men (-8.0%) and women (-8.5%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-8.9%).

Labour participation

The labour force participation rate fell 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 62.2%, and the employment rate fell 0.4 pp to stand at 56.7%. Meanwhile, the increases in the routinely inactive (1.3%) and inactive persons who are potentially active (3.1%) influenced the rise in the population outside the labour force (1.5%).

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 (0.2%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (0.3%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 8.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 0.7% (equivalent to a fall of 5,317 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 55–64 years (2.2%) and 45–54 years (1.6%). The increase in employed women (0.5%) was led by the growth in the bracket 55–64 years (5.0%). Men showed no variation in the period, which can be attributed to the combined effects of the increases in the higher age brackets, especially ages 35–44 (1.1%), and the decreases in the lower age brackets, especially ages 25–34 (-2.1%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The 0.4 pp increase in the unemployment rate for men (8.2%) was due to the combined effects of the growth in the labour force (0.4%) and the lack of variation in employed men. In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (5.1%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (5.5%) and first-time job seekers (0.6%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.4 pp to stand at 72.1% and the employment rate fell 0.7 pp to stand at 66.2%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (2.4%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 9.7% as a result of the faster rate of growth in the labour force (0.8%) than in employed women (0.5%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (3.4%) can be attributed to the rise in the redundant (2.6%) and first-time job seekers (10.7%). For women, the participation rate showed no variation, remaining at 52.8%, and the employment rate fell 0.2 pp to 47.6%. The increase in women outside the labour force (1.0%) was influenced by the growth in inactive persons who are potentially active and the routinely inactive.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.7%. The increase can be attributed to the lack of variation in the labour force, which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (2.3%) and the employed (-0.3%). For men, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 pp to 8.3%. For women, the rate rose 0.3 pp to 9.3%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (0.2%) was due to the rises in accommodation and food service (8.8%), education (4.3%), financial and insurance activities (10.1%), and mining (6.5%). In contrast, the principal decreases were in public administration (-5.1%), commerce (-1.3%), and other service activities (-5.8%).

The growth in employed women (0.5%) was led by the rise in education (5.1%), while the lack of variation in employed men was a result of the combined effects of the decrease in public administration (-4.6%) and the increase in accommodation and food service (14.0%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (0.2%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in formal wage earners (2.6%). The main decreases were in the categories of informal wage earners (-5.5%) and own-account workers (-2.9%).

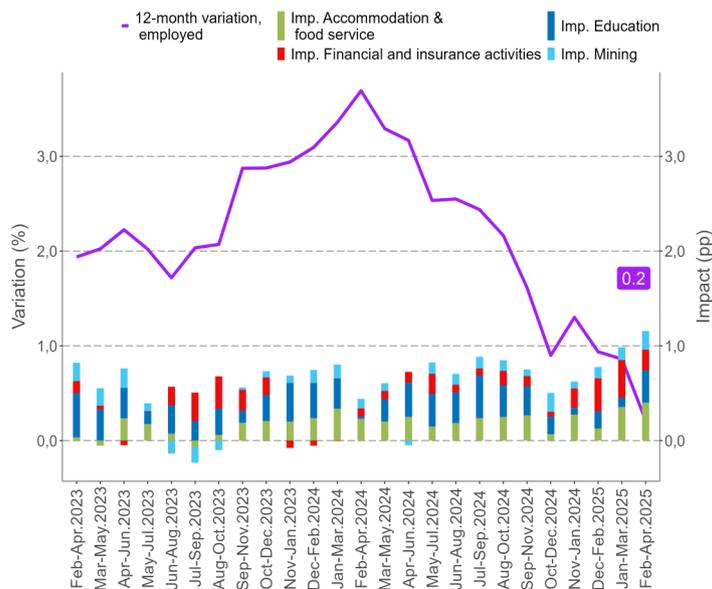
The expansion in employed women (0.5%) was led by formal wage earners (2.6%). The lack of year-on-year variation in employed men was due to the combined effects of the increase in formal wage earners (2.5%) and the decrease in own-account workers (-5.4%).

Labour informality

The decrease in informally employed persons (-8.2%) was influenced by the falls in men (-8.0%) and women (-8.5%). By economic sector, the decrease in the informally employed can be mainly attributed to the falls in commerce (-13.8%) and manufacturing (-13.9%).

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.)

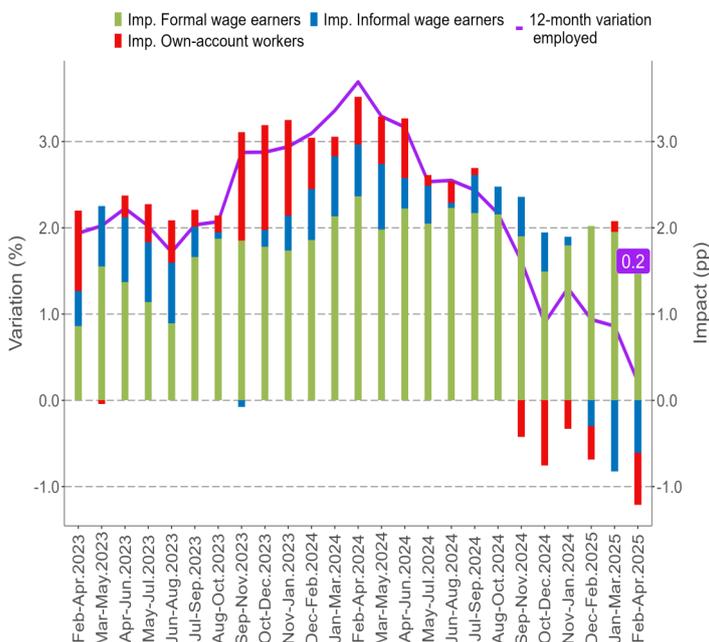
sons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-8.9%) and wage earners of the public sector (-22.7%).

The informal employment rate decreased 2.4 pp year on year to stand at 25.8%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 2.7 pp to stand at 27.3%. For men, the rate fell 2.2 pp to stand at 24.7%.

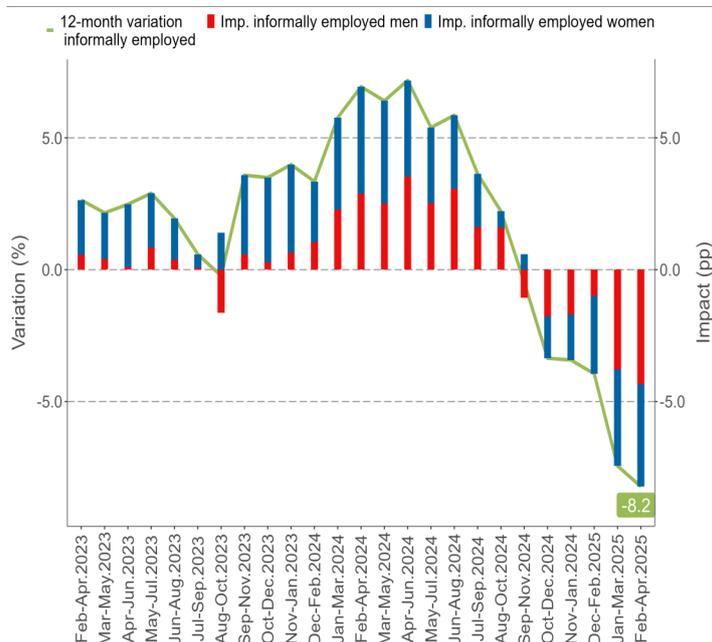
MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Informal employment rate (%)	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr
Nationwide total	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8
Women	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3
Men	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7

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 1.7% year on year. Similarly, the average number of hours worked decreased 1.9% to stand at 36.5 hours. Men worked an average of 38.7 hours per week, and women worked an average of 33.6 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (0.2%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (106.4%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (2.1%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-68.6%) and 46 hours and over (-9.2%).

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

February–April 2025

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,359,307	100	20,012	0.2	-
1–30**	1,814,590	19.4	37,782	2.1	0.4
VPT***	1,259,659	69.4	20,716	1.7	1.2
IPT***	527,111	29.0	31,518	6.4	1.8
NS/NR	27,820	1.5	-14,451	-34.2	-0.8
31–44	5,032,844	53.8	2,593,913	106.4	27.8
45	1,134,506	12.1	-2,473,833	-68.6	-26.5
46 and over	1,359,163	14.5	-137,637	-9.2	-1.5
No data	18,205	0.2	-213	-1.2	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.

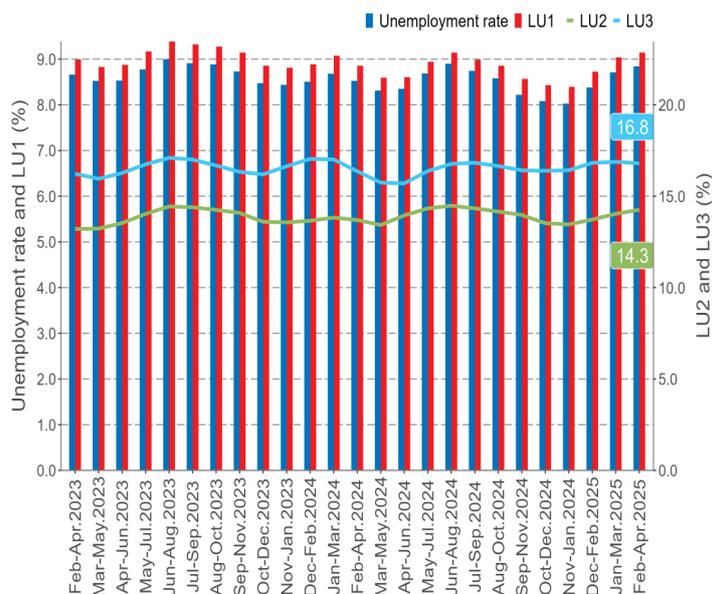
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 9.1%. The variation can be attributed to the rise in unemployed persons (4.3%) and the fall in available future starters (-10.2%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.6 pp to stand at 14.3%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (4.3%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (6.4%) and to the fall in available future starters (-10.2%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



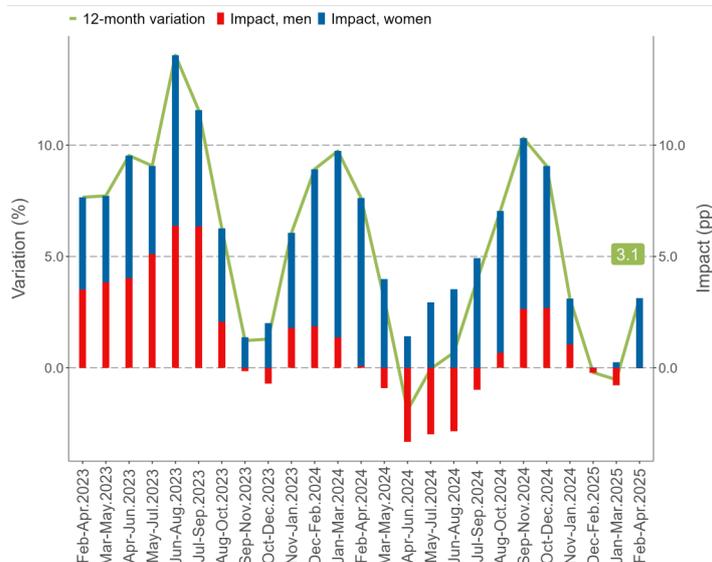
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 3.1% year on year, which can exclusively be attributed to the growth in women (5.2%).

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 year on year to stand at 16.8%. The indicator stood at 13.9% for men and 20.4% for women. The gender gap was 6.5 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)

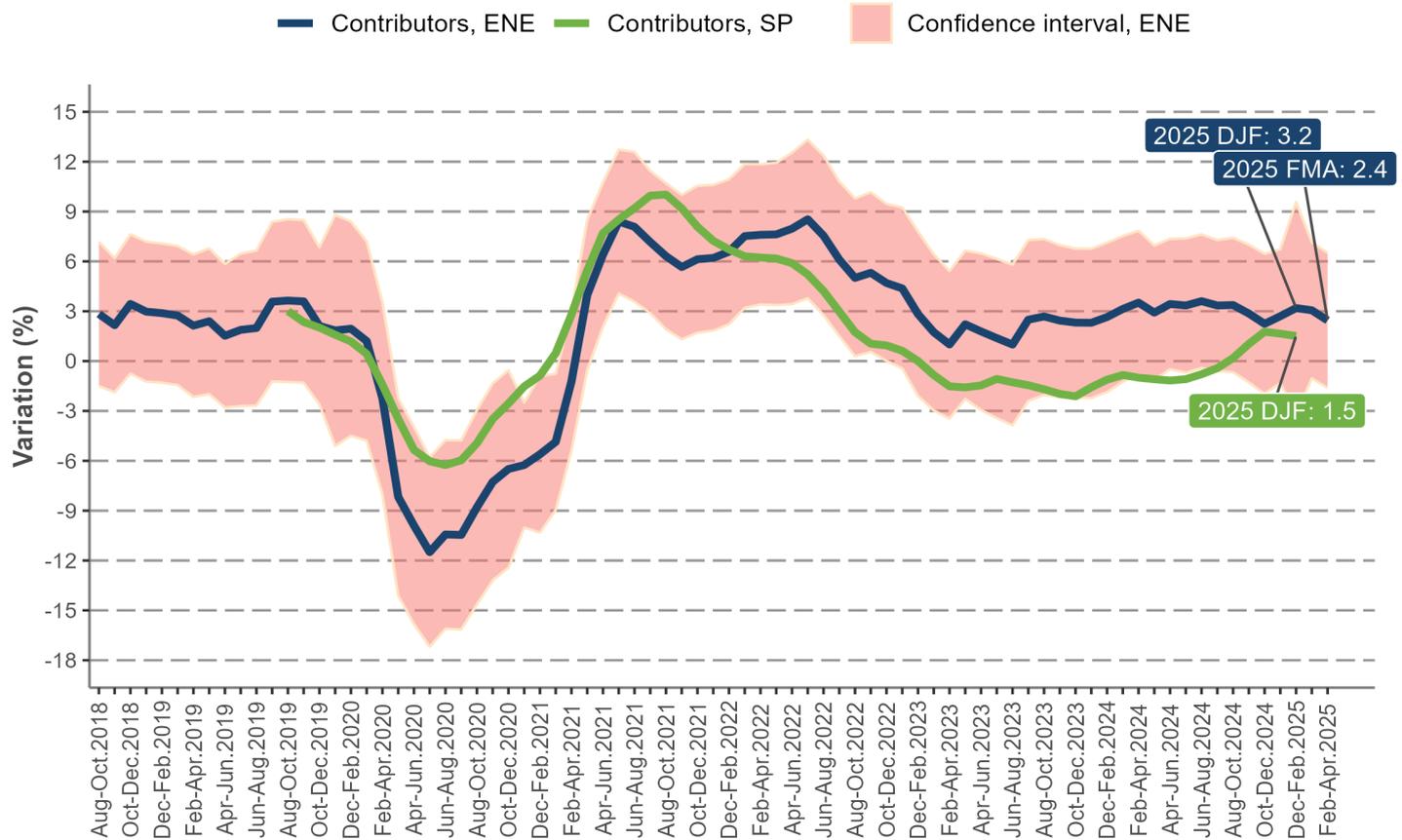
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

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 December 2024–February 2025 moving quarter was 5,894,916. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,098,168 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 December 2024–February 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.5% according to SP data, a smaller increase than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 3.2%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 3.1% for January–March 2025 and 2.4% for February–April 2025; however these increases were not statistically significant.

The increases in men (1.5%) and women (1.6%) influenced the rise in contributors in the December 2024–February 2025 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in men (3.7%) 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.