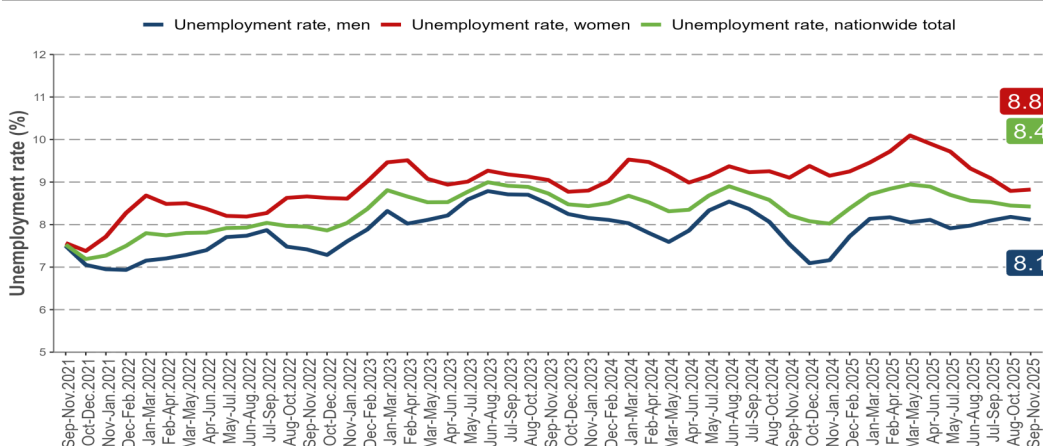


- In the September–November 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.4%, a year-on-year increase of 0.2 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.2% year on year.
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of administrative and support services (31.0%), transport (5.5%), and information and communications (13.6%).
- The population outside the labour force showed no variation, which was a result of the increase in the routinely inactive (0.3%) and the decrease in inactive persons who are potentially active (-1.0%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 8.6%.

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



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.4%, a twelve-month increase of 0.2 pp that can be attributed to the faster growth in the labour force (1.5%) than in employed persons (1.2%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (4.0%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (2.8%) and first-time job seekers (16.2%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.8% for women and 8.1% for men.

## Employment

The twelve-month increase in the total number of employed persons (1.2%) was influenced by the rises in women (2.3%) and men (0.4%). Meanwhile, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 4.9% of the total employed population, decreased 15.0% (equivalent to a fall of 82,105 persons).

## MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

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	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4
Women	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8
Men	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	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. 44](#).

(\*) 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 (September–November 2025)

Labour force participation rate	61.9%
Employment rate	56.7%
Unemployment rate	8.4%

### Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,266,465
Employed persons	9,401,582
Informally employed persons	2,498,291
Unemployed persons	864,882
Economically inactive persons	6,312,854

### Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.5%
Employed persons	1.2%
Informally employed persons	0.0%
Unemployed persons	4.0%
Economically inactive persons	0.0%

### Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.7%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	15.4%

### Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.6%
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.8%

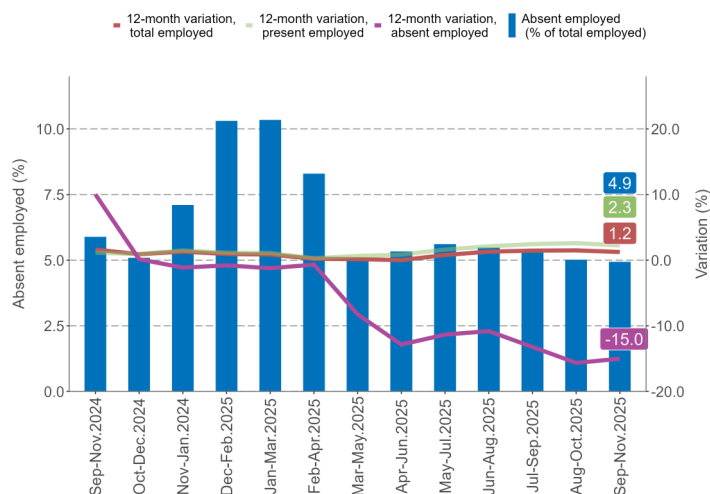
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influenced by the rises in administrative and support services (31.0%), transport (5.5%), and information and communications (13.6%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in informal wage earners (6.2%) and own-account workers (1.1%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 26.6%. The number of informally employed persons showed no variation compared to the same period in the previous year. The lack of variation can be attributed to the increase in women of this category (0.5%) and the decrease in men (-0.4%).

## Labour participation

The participation rate rose 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 61.9%, and the employment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 56.7%. The population outside the labour force showed no variation, which was a result of the increase in the routinely inactive (0.3%) and the decrease in inactive persons who are potentially active (-1.0%).

### 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



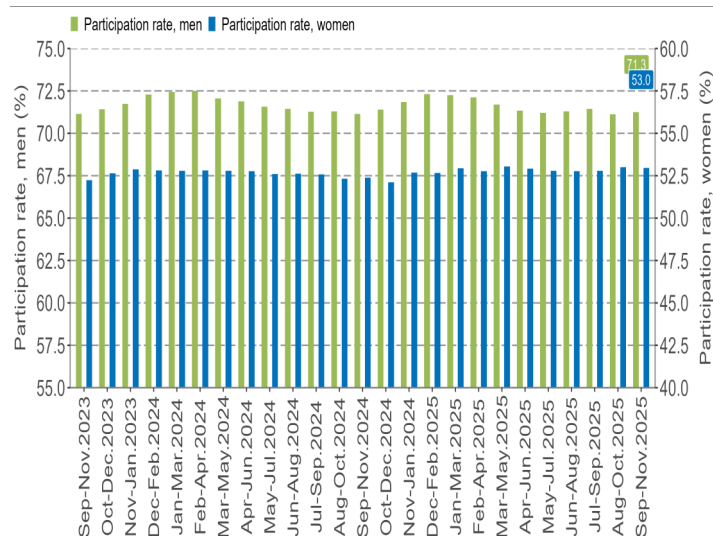
### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (1.2%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (2.3%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 4.9% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 15.0% (equivalent to a fall of 82,105 persons).

### Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the brackets 35–44 years (3.8%) and 65 years and over (10.9%). The increase in employed men (0.4%) was led by the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (9.8%), and the increase in employed women (2.3%) was led by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (5.6%).

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



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 8.1% as a result of the faster increase in the labour force (1.1%) than in employed men (0.4%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (8.8%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (7.3%) and first-time job seekers (27.4%). For men, the participation rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 71.3% and the employment rate fell 0.3 pp to stand at 65.5%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.5%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women decreased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 8.8%. The decrease was due to the slower growth in the labour force (2.0%) than in employed women (2.3%). In the same period, the decrease in unemployed women (-1.1%) can be exclusively attributed to the fall in the redundant (-2.2%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 53.0% and the employment rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 48.3%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-0.3%) 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 increased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.6%. 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 (2.0%) and the employed (-0.2%). For men, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 8.2%. For women, the rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 9.0%.

Economic activity

The year-on-year increase in employed persons (1.2%) was due to the rises in administrative and support services (31.0%), transport (5.5%), information and communications (13.6%), and commerce (0.6%). The main decreases were in public administration (-7.8%), manufacturing (-2.3%), and households as employers (-2.2%).

The increases in employed women (2.3%) and men (0.4%) were influenced by the rise in administrative and support services, which rose 30.5% and 31.4%, respectively.

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (1.2%) was led by increases in informal wage earners (6.2%), own-account workers (1.1%), and employers (6.9%). The only decrease was observed in unpaid family workers (-1.8%).

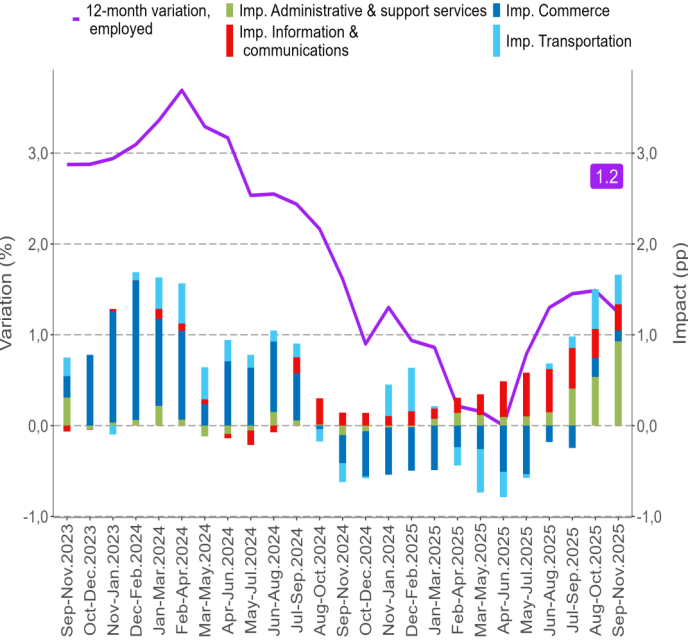
The main influence on the variations in employed women (2.3%) and men (0.4%) was the category informal wage earners, which increased 10.1% and 3.3%, respectively.

Labour informality

By sex, The lack of year-on-year variation in the number of informally employed persons can be attributed to the rise in women (0.5%) and the fall in men (-0.4%). According to economic sector, the greatest positive influence on the informally employed population was the rise in administrative and support services (27.6%) and the greatest negative influence was the fall in manufacturing (-6.6%).

By occupational category, the greatest positive influence was the rise

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



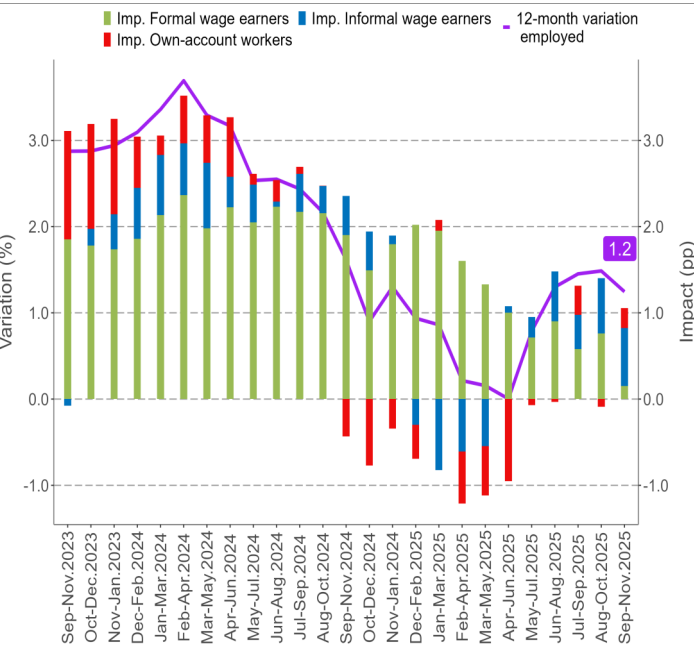
\* These four economic sectors include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

in wage earners of the private sector (8.4%) and the greatest negative influence was the fall in own-account workers (-4.5%).

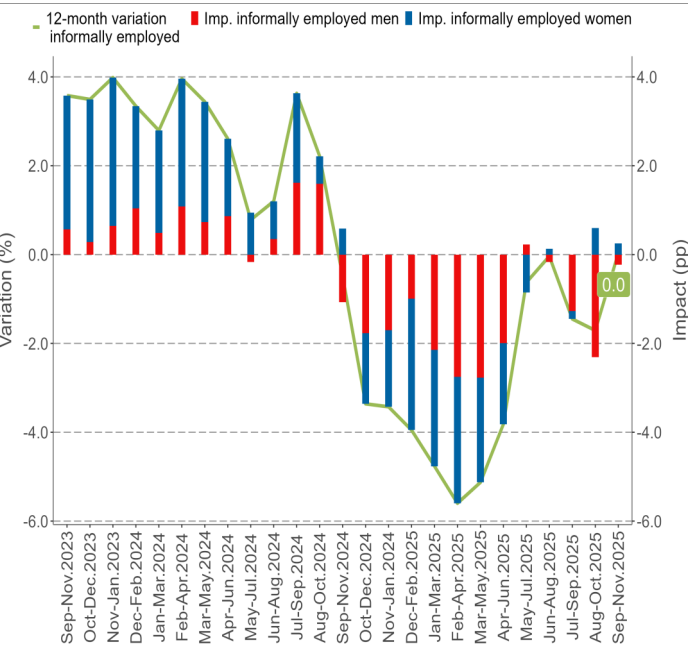
The informal employment rate decreased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 26.6%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 0.5 pp to stand at 28.4%. For men, the rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 25.2%.

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)												
	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	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6
Women	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4
Men	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2

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, rose 2.3% year on year. Meanwhile, the average number of hours actually worked increased 1.0% to stand at 36.8 hours. Men worked an average of 39.0 hours, while women worked an average of 33.9 hours.

Hours usually worked

The The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (1.2%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (14.6%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (3.4%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-41.1%) and 46 hours and over (-2.6%).

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,401,582	100	115,624	1.2	-
1–30**	1,927,759	20.5	62,923	3.4	0.7
VPT***	1,279,853	66.4	1,846	0.1	0.1
IPT***	604,417	31.4	55,290	10.1	3.0
NS/NR	43,489	2.3	5,787	15.3	0.3
31–44	5,335,972	56.8	678,712	14.6	7.3
45	844,704	9.0	-588,762	-41.1	-6.3
46 and over	1,265,953	13.5	-34,446	-2.6	-0.4
No data	27,194	0.3	-2,802	-9.3	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 option Not sure/No response.

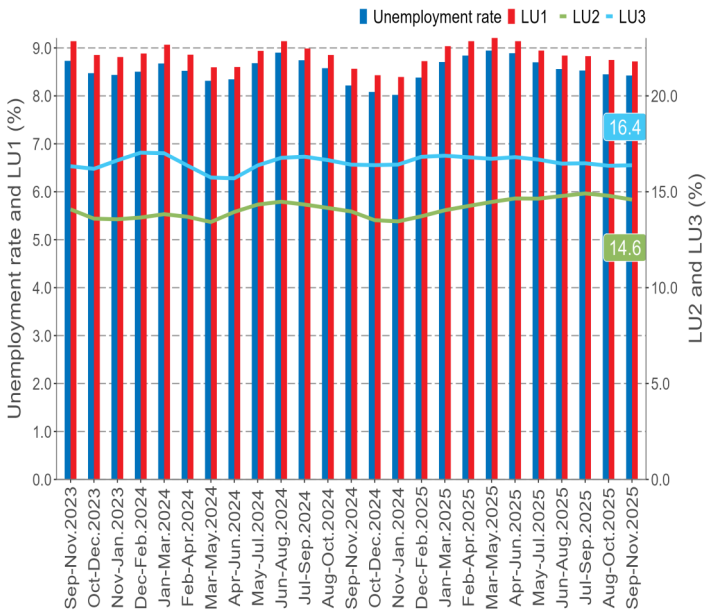
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 8.7%. The variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the rise in the number of unemployed (4.0%) and the fall in the number of available future starters (-13.5%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.6 pp to stand at 14.6%. The variation in the LU2 was due to the increases in unemployed persons (4.0%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (10.1%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-13.5%).

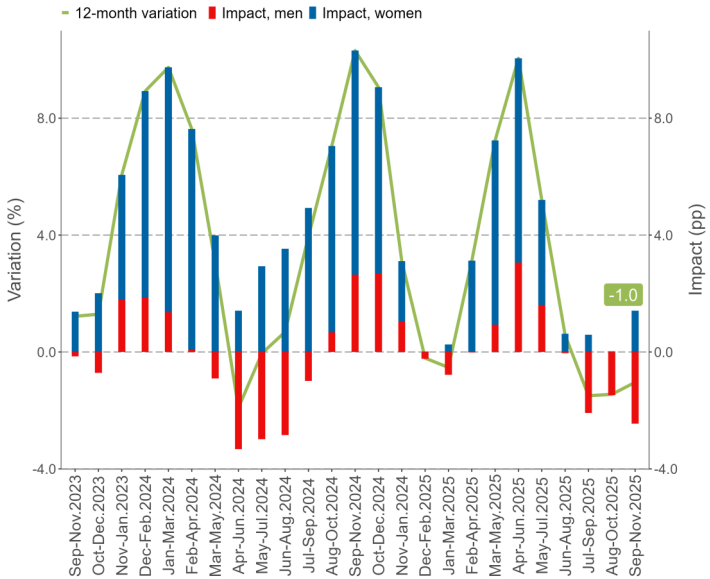
Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



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

The decrease of 1.0% in the potential labour force, which is sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-5.8%).  
  
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 workforce showed no year-on-year variation, remaining at 16.4%. This indicator stood at 14.1% for men and 19.2% for women, and the gender gap was 5.1 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)

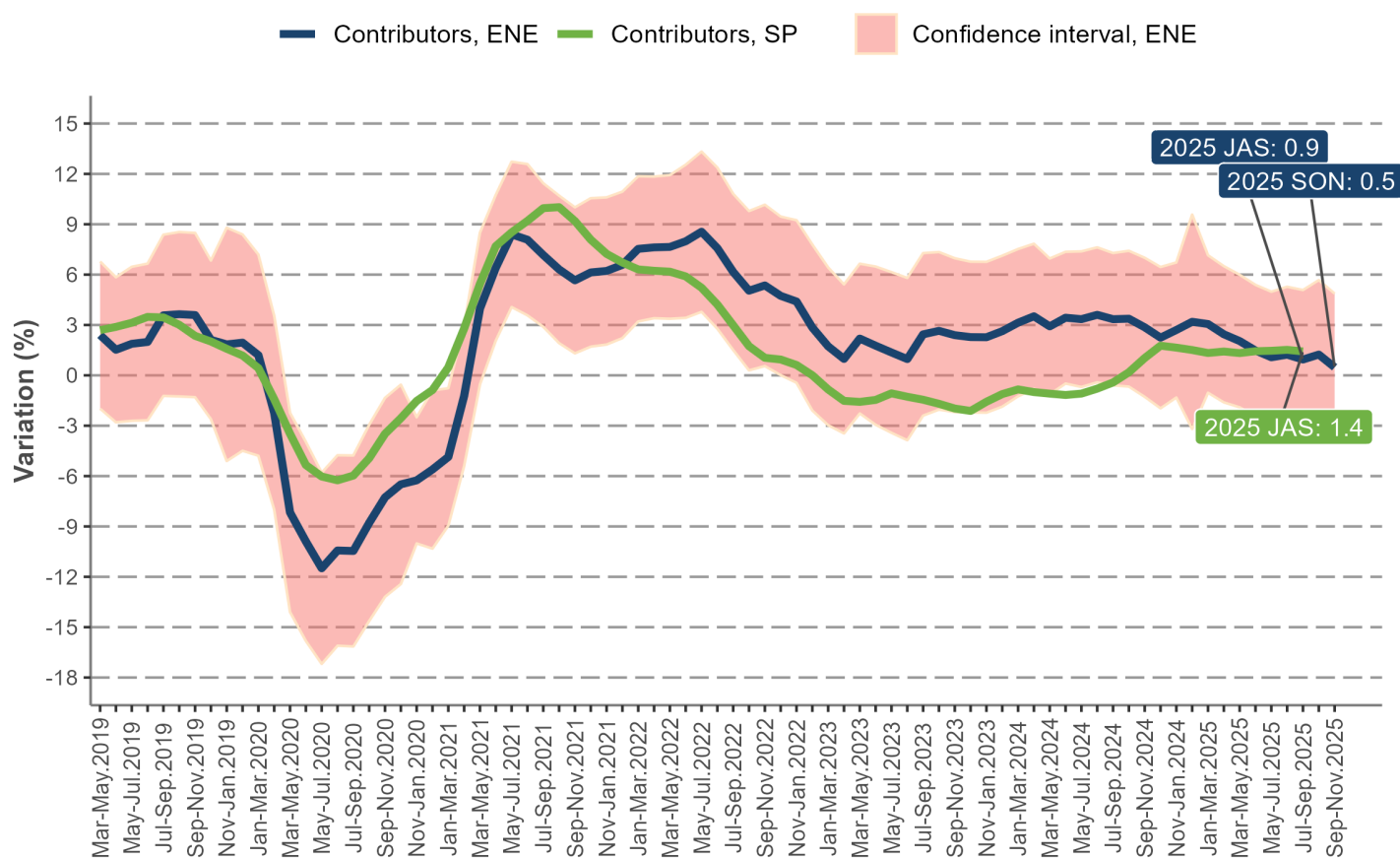
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

According to 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 July–September 2025 moving quarter was 5,759,884. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,997,744 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 July–September 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.4% according to SP data, a smaller increase than in the previous quarter (1.5%). In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 0.9%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 1.2% in August–October 2025 and 0.5% in September–November 2025, but these increases were not statistically significant.

The increases in men (1.6%) and women (1.2%) influenced the rise in contributors in the July–September 2025 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (1.5%) and women (0.2%). 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 section, the data on dependent contributors whose employers make normal payments to the individual capitalization accounts of AFPs is taken from the SP website.