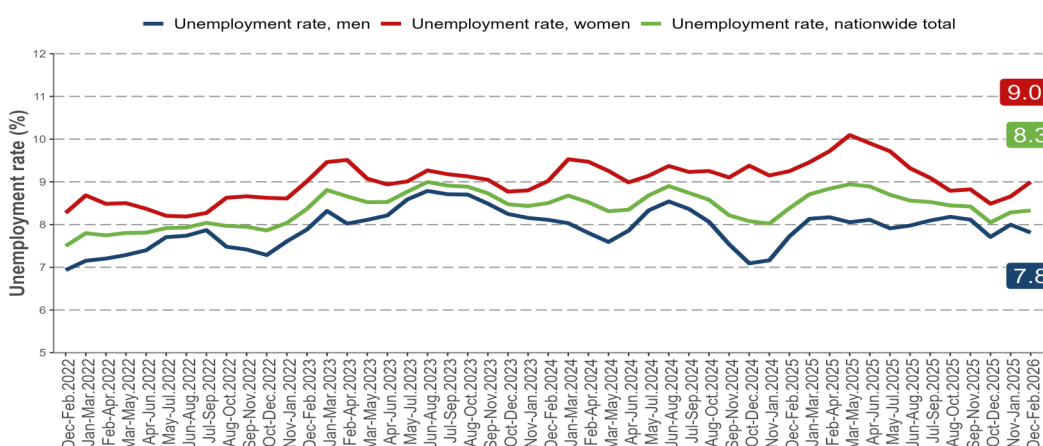


- In the December 2025–February 2026 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.1 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.0% year on year.
- The expansion in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the increases in the sectors of health activities (8.9%), professional activities (14.8%), and accommodation and food service (9.4%).
- The year-on-year increase in the population outside the labour force (0.8%) was influenced by the potential labour force, the majority of whom were not seeking work but were available to work.
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a decrease of 0.1 pp year on year that can be attributed to the slightly slower growth in the labour force (1.0%) than in employed persons (1.0%)². The increase in the number of unemployed persons (0.3%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in first-time job seekers (11.9%) because the number of the unemployed with prior work experience fell 1.1% in the same period.

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.0% for women and 7.8% for men.

Employment

The year-on-year increase in the estimated total number of employed persons (1.0%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in women (2.4%) because the number of employed men showed no variation in the same period. Absent employed persons, who represent 10.2% of the total number of employed persons, showed no year-on-year variation.

MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

Unemployment rate (%)	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb
Nationwide total	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.3
Women	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.7	9.0
Men	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8

(1) As of the publication of results of the February–April 2022 moving quarter, INE has been publishing a statistical note together with the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE). In order to provide performance and quality indicators, the note includes the main estimates and their respective disaggregations as well as AAPOR codes, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria. For more information, see the Statistical Note, ENE, no. 47. For more information, see the [ENE Statistical Note, no. 47](#).

(2) Rounded with more decimals, the increase in the labour force was 0.95% and the increase in employed persons was 1.01%.

(*) 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 (December 2025–February 2026)

Labour force participation rate	62.3%
Employment rate	57.1%
Unemployment rate	8.3%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,354,140
Employed persons	9,491,627
Informally employed persons	2,517,675
Unemployed persons	862,513
Economically inactive persons	6,261,426

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.0%
Employed persons	1.0%
Informally employed persons	2.8%
Unemployed persons	0.3%
Economically inactive persons	0.8%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.7%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.5%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	17.3%
Labour force pressure rate	16.0%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	26.5%
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.8%

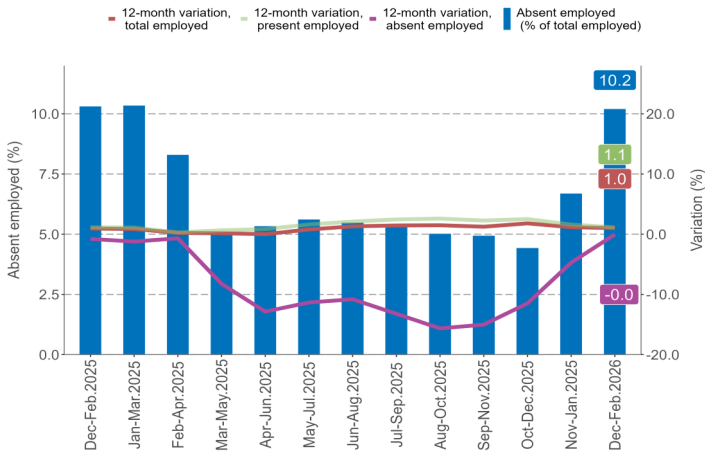
By economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in health activities (8.9%), professional activities (14.8%), and accommodation and food service (9.4%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in own-account workers (5.1%) and informal wage earners (7.5%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.5%. The increase in informally employed persons (2.8%) can be attributed to the rises in women (5.1%) and men (1.0%) and to the rise in wage earners of the private sector (8.7%).

Labour participation

Compared to the same period in the previous year, the participation rate and employment rate showed no variation, remaining at 62.3% and 57.1%, respectively. The increase in the population outside the labour force (0.8%) was influenced by the rises in inactive persons who are potentially active (8.1%) and future starters (0.6%).

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



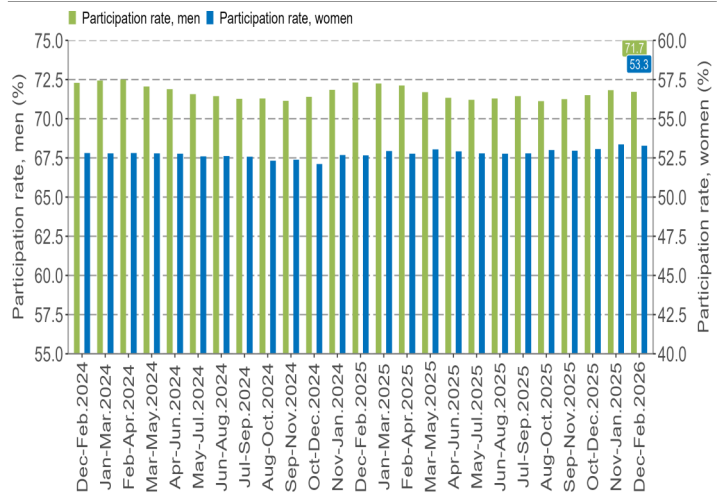
Employed persons absent from work

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (1.0%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (1.1%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 10.2% of the total number of employed persons, showed no twelve-month variation.

Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the expansion in the employed population (1.0%) can mainly be attributed to the increases in the brackets 35–44 years (2.5%) and 45–54 years (2.9%). The increase in employed women (2.4%) was influenced by the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (3.9%), while the increase in employed men was due to the variations in the brackets 35–44 years (1.5%) and 25–34 years (-3.3%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men (7.8%) increased 0.1 pp year on year as a result of the growth in the labour force (0.1%) and the lack of variation in employed men. In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (1.2%) can exclusively be attributed to first-time job seekers (26.9%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.6 pp to stand at 71.7% and the employment rate fell 0.6 pp to stand at 66.1%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (3.0%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women decreased 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 9.0%. The decrease was due to the slower growth in the labour force (2.1%) than in employed women (2.4%). The decrease in the number of unemployed women (-0.7%) was influenced by falls in the unemployed with prior work experience (-0.7%) and first-time job seekers (-0.7%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 53.3% and the employment rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 48.5%. The decrease in women outside the labour force (-0.5%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%. The fall can be attributed to the faster decrease in the labour force (-0.3%) than in employed persons (-0.1%). For men, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 pp to stand at 8.0%. For women, the unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 9.1%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (1.0%) was due to the rises in health activities (8.9%), professional activities (14.8%), accommodation and food service (9.4%), and administrative and support services (10.6%). The principal decreases were in public administration (-10.0%), financial and insurance activities (-16.5%), and agriculture and fishing (-4.5%).

The growth in employed women (2.4%) was led by the rise in education (6.5%), while the lack of variation in employed men was the net effect of the decrease in public administration (-8.9%) and the increase in accommodation and food service (18.8%).

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (1.0%) was led by increases in own-account workers (5.1%), informal wage earners (7.5%), and employers (1.1%). The main decreases were in the categories of formal wage earners (-1.0%), domestic workers (-9.1%), and unpaid family workers (-2.0%).

The increase in employed women (2.4%) was led by the rise in own-account workers (7.2%). For men, the lack of year-on-year variation was the net effect of the rise in own-account workers (3.6%) and the fall in formal wage earners (-2.2%).

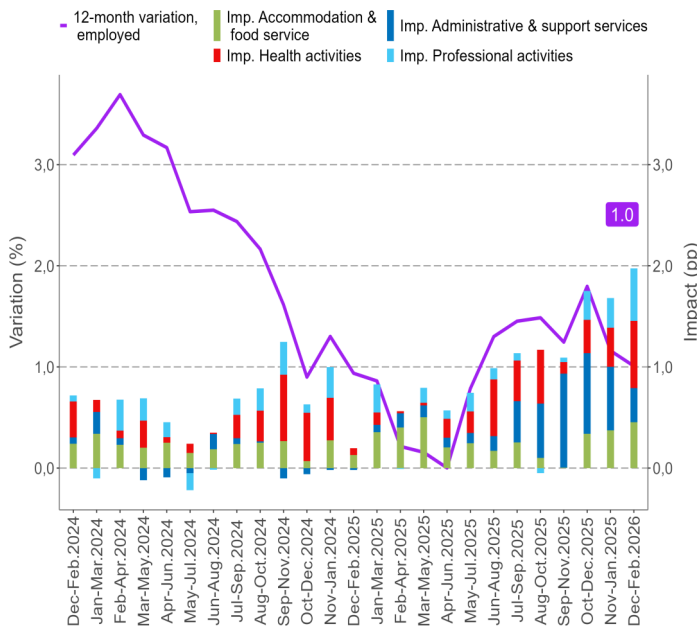
Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (2.8%) was influenced by the rises in women (5.1%) and men (1.0%). By economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the growth in accommodation and food service (20.7%) and commerce (3.3%).

By occupational category, the variation 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 include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

sons was influenced by increases in wage earners of the private sector (8.7%) and employers (28.5%).

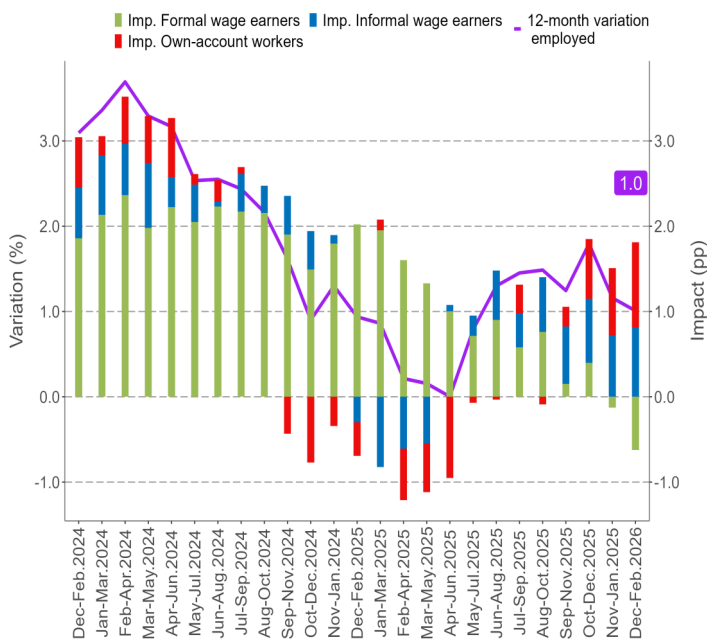
The informal employment rate increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.5%. For women, the informal unemployment rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 28.0%. For men, the rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 25.4%.

MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

Informal employment rate (%)	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb
Nationwide total	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.5
Women	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.0
Men	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.4

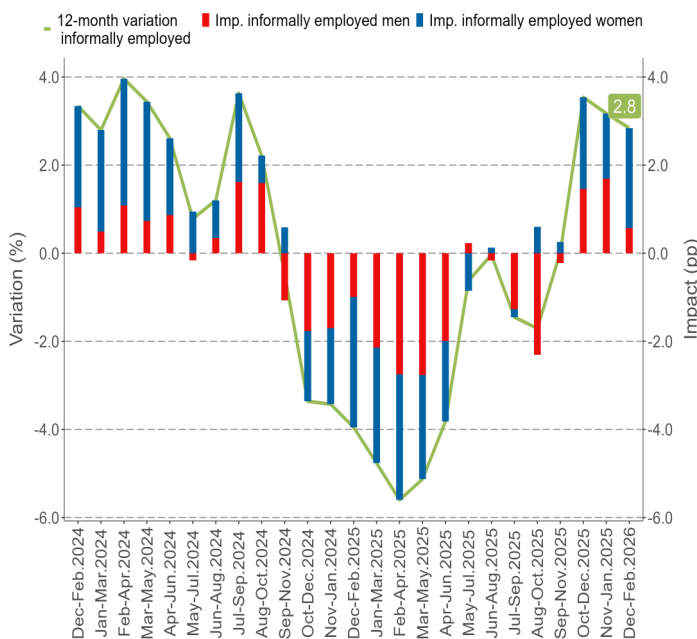
Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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 0.1% year on year. Likewise, the average number of hours worked decreased 1.1% to stand at 35.4 hours. Men worked an average of 38.1 hours per week, and women worked an average of 31.9 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in the employed population (1.0%) was influenced by the rises in those who work 31–44 hours (10.2%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (5.3%). Meanwhile, those who worked 45 hours decreased 36.8% and those who worked 46 hours and over decreased 4.0%.

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

December 2025–February 2026

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,491,627	100	94,754	1.0	-
1–30**	1,868,696	19.7	94,420	5.3	1.0
VPT***	1,230,971	65.9	3,092	0.3	0.2
IPT***	605,327	32.4	91,141	17.7	5.1
NS/NR	32,398	1.7	187	0.6	0.0
31–44	5,447,013	57.4	506,232	10.2	5.4
45	780,994	8.2	-455,181	-36.8	-4.8
46 and over	1,361,789	14.3	-56,634	-4.0	-0.6
No data	33,136	0.3	5,915	21.7	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 option Not sure/No response.

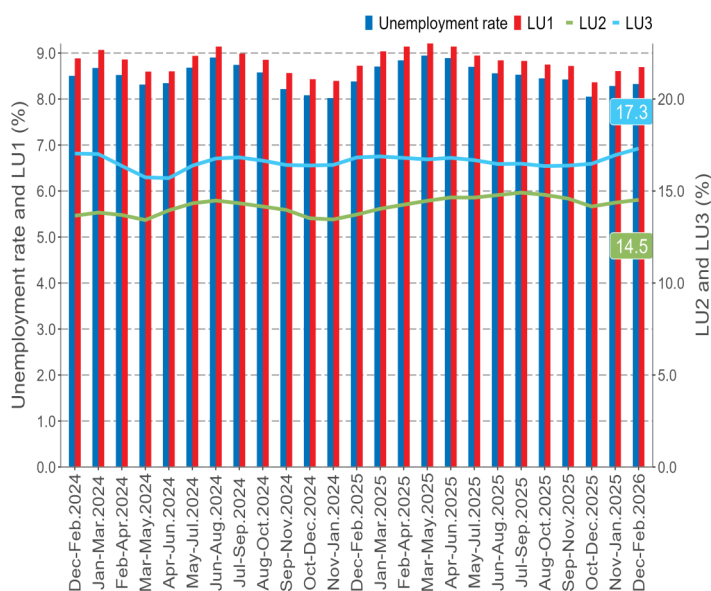
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)³

The unemployment rate with available future starters stood at 8.7%, showing no year-on-year variation. The number of unemployed persons increase 0.3%, and available future starters increased 7.4%.

Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)⁴

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.8 pp to stand at 14.5%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (0.3%), involuntary part-time employed persons (17.7%), and available future starters (7.4%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



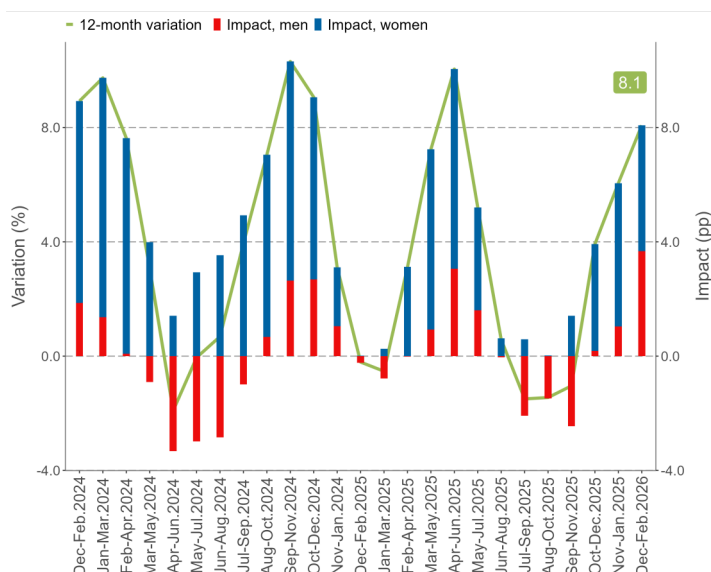
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁵

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 8.1% year on year as a result of the growth in women (7.6%) and men (8.8%).

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 labour force increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 17.3%. The indicator stood at 14.8% for men and 20.4% 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



(3) LU1 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters) / (labour force + available future starters)

(4) LU2 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + involuntary part-time workers) / (labour force + available future starters)

(5) LU3 Indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + potential labour force) / (labour force + available future starters + potential labour force)

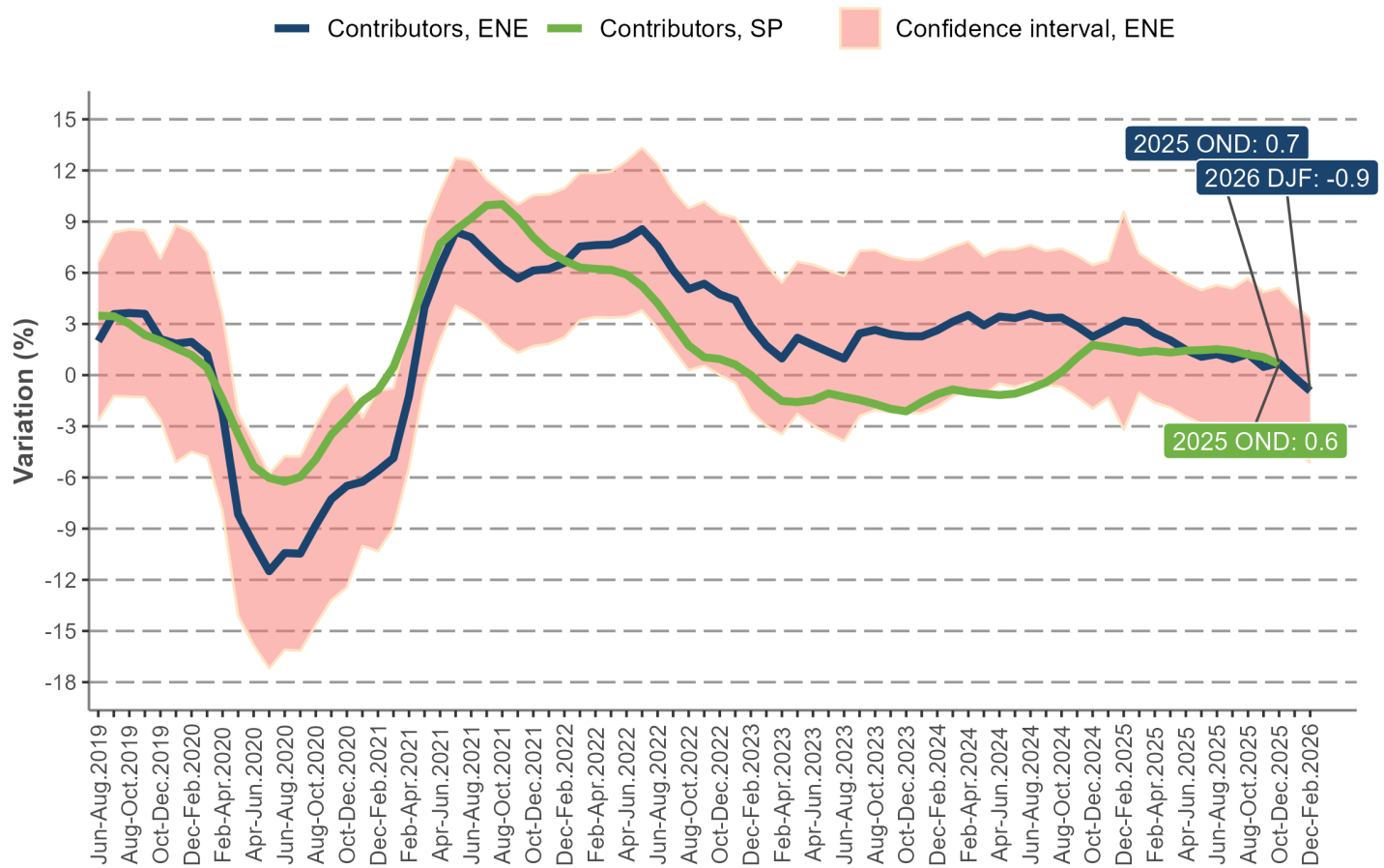
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁶

According to records from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁷ on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁸, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the October–December 2025 moving quarter was 5,902,964. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,019,358 contributors according to ENE data. The SP figure is within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the October–December 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 0.6%, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed a rise of 0.7%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed decreases of 0.1% in November 2025–January 2026 and 0.9% in December 2025–February 2026, but these decreases were not statistically significant.

The increases in women (0.8%) and men (0.5%) influenced the rise in contributors in the October–December 2025 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise in this period was exclusively driven by the increase in women (3.3%) because men decreased 1.1% in the same period. 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



(6) 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>.

(7) The contributors are active affiliates with a formal employment relationship with an employer.

(8) 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.