

- In the May–July 2026 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 9.5%, a year-on-year increase of 0.8 percentage points (pp).
- The number of employed persons decreased an estimated 0.2% year on year.
- The decrease in the employed population was mainly due to the falls in the sectors of information and communications (-14.6%), education (-3.3%), and manufacturing (-2.7%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (1.1%) was influenced by the rise in the routinely inactive (1.3%).
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (9.3%) remained unchanged compared to the previous moving quarter.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 9.5%, a twelve-month increase of 0.8 pp that can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.7%) and the fall in employed persons (-0.2%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (10.4%) was driven by the growth in the unemployed with prior work experience (9.4%) and first-time job seekers (20.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 10.3% for women and 8.9% for men.

Employment

The year-on-year decrease in the estimated total number of employed persons (-0.2%) can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-1.1%) because the number of employed women rose 1.0% in the same period. Employed persons absent from work, who represented 5.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 5.4% year on year (equivalent to

a fall of 28,270 persons).

According to economic sector, the decrease in employed persons was influenced by the falls in information and communications (-14.6%), education (-3.3%), and manufacturing (-2.7%). According to occupational category, the decrease can be attributed to the falls in formal wage earners (-2.4%) and unpaid family workers (-6.7%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 26.5%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (1.6%) can exclusively be attributed to the growth among women of this category (3.9%) and among own-account workers (2.6%).

Labour participation

The participation rate fell 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 61.7%, and the employment rate fell 0.5 pp to stand at 55.9%. Meanwhile, the increase in the population outside the labour force (1.1%) was solely due to the rise in the routinely inactive (1.3%).

MOVING QUARTER (May–July 2026)

Labour force participation rate	61.7%
Employment rate	55.9%
Unemployment rate	9.5%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,295,061
Employed persons	9,314,017
Informally employed persons	2,467,172
Unemployed persons	981,044
Economically inactive persons	6,380,845

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.7%
Employed persons	-0.2%
Informally employed persons	1.6%
Unemployed persons	10.4%
Economically inactive persons	1.1%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	9.8%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	16.0%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	17.4%
Labour force pressure rate	17.1%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.5%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.1%

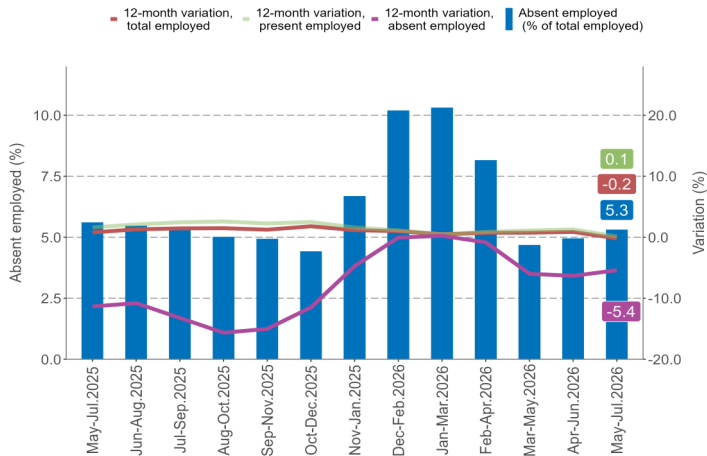
MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

Unemployment rate (%)	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul
Nationwide total	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5
Women	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3
Men	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.9

(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 [ENE Statistical Note, no. 52](#) (in Spanish).

(*) 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



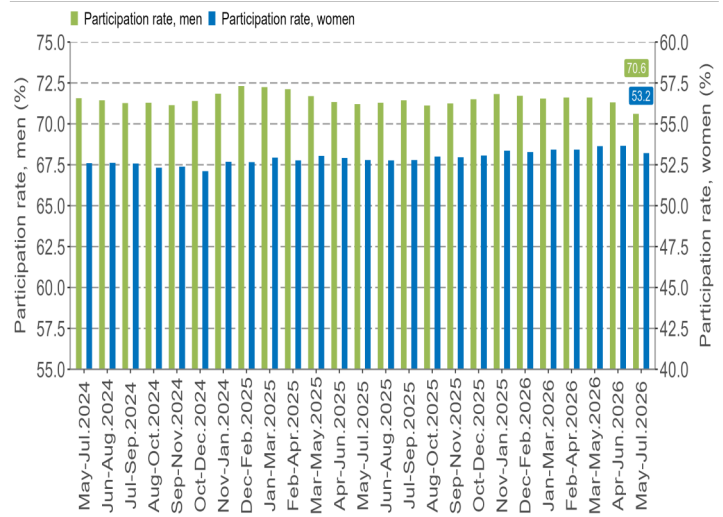
Employed persons absent from work

The year-on-year decrease in employed persons (-0.2%) was solely due to absent employed persons, who represented 5.3% of the total. The number of absent employed decreased 5.4%, which is equivalent to a fall of 28,270 persons. In the same period, the number of employed persons present at work increased 0.1%.

Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the contraction in the employed population (-0.2%) was mainly due to decreases in the brackets 25–34 years (-4.8%) and 15–24 years (-4.1%). The decrease in employed men (-1.1%) was led by the fall in the bracket 25–34 years (-5.3%), while the increase in employed women (1.0%) was due to the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (2.4%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men increased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 8.9%, which was the net result of the lack of variation in the labour force and the decrease in employed men (-1.1%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed men (12.9%) was driven by the expansion in the unemployed with prior work experience (10.2%) and first-time job seekers (54.6%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.6 pp to stand at 70.6% and the employment rate fell 1.3 pp to 64.3%. The number of men outside the labour force increased 3.0%, which was mainly due to the routinely inactive and future starters.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.6 pp year on year to reach 10.3% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (1.7%) than in employed women (1.0%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (7.6%) was solely due to the rise in the unemployed with prior work experience (8.6%). The participation rate increased 0.4 pp to 53.2%, and the employment rate remained unchanged at 47.7%. The number of women outside the labour force showed no year-on-year variation, which was the net effect of the rise in the routinely inactive (0.2%) and the falls in future starters (-21.6%) and inactive women who are potentially active (-0.8%).

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.3% as a result of the fall in the labour force (-0.5%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (-0.7%) and the employed (-0.5%). For men, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to 8.6%. For women, it fell 0.1 pp to 10.1%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month decrease in the employed population (-0.2%) can be attributed to falls in information and communications (-14.6%), education (-3.3%), manufacturing (-2.7%), and mining (-6.6%). The principal increases were observed in professional activities (8.8%), administrative and support services (10.8%), and health activities (3.0%).

The decrease in employed men (-1.1%) can mainly be attributed to the fall in manufacturing (-5.5%), while the increase in the number of employed women (1.0%) was led by the rise in health activities (5.3%).

Occupational category²

By occupational category, the decrease in employed persons (-0.2%) was led by the falls in formal wage earners (-2.4%), unpaid family workers (-6.7%), and domestic workers (-0.1%). The main increases were in the categories of own-account workers (5.5%), employers (8.9%), and informal wage earners (0.1%).

The decrease in employed men (-1.1%) was led by the fall in formal wage earners (-2.5%), and the increase in employed women (1.0%) was mainly due to the rise in own-account workers (8.1%).

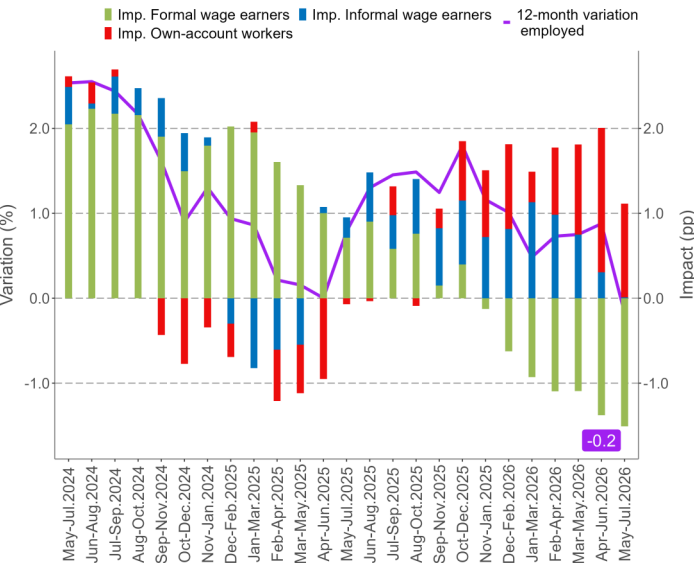
Labour informality

The increase in informally employed persons (1.6%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in women (3.9%) because the number of informally employed men fell 0.4 during the period. By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in transport (8.2%) and administrative and support services (10.2%).

By occupational category, the variation in informally employed per-

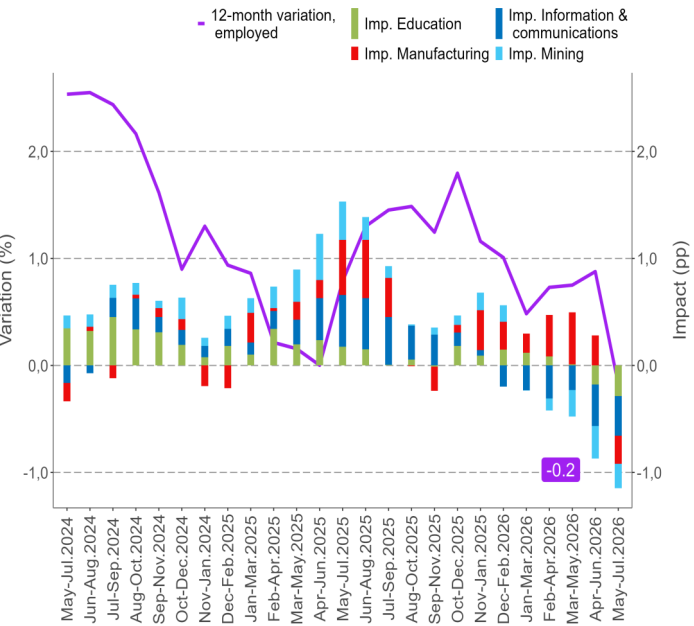
Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)												
	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul
Nationwide total	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.0	26.5
Women	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.0	27.9	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.3
Men	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.1

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



(2) This analysis uses the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). See Appendix 2 for the new analysis with the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18).

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

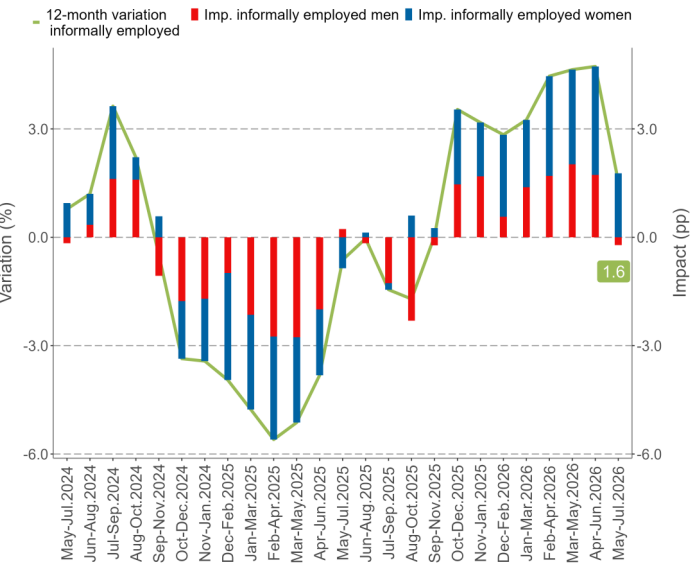


* These four economic sectors include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

sons can be attributed to rises in own-account workers (2.6%) and employers (30.5%).

The informal employment rate increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 26.5%. For women, the informal unemployment rate rose 0.8 pp to 28.3%. For men, the rate rose 0.2 pp to 25.1%.

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 1.8% year on year. Likewise, the average number of hours worked decreased 1.7% to 36.4 hours. Men worked an average of 38.6 hours, and women worked an average of 33.6 hours.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month decrease in employed persons (-0.2%) was driven by the falls in those who work 45 hours per week (-48.4%) and by those who work 46 hours and over (-2.3%). In the same period, increases were observed in those who work 31–44 hours per week (6.6%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (6.1%).

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

May–July 2026

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,314,017	100	-16,292	-0.2	-
1–30**	1,982,611	21.3	114,253	6.1	1.2
VPT***	1,298,037	65.5	53,291	4.3	2.9
IPT***	645,465	32.6	62,028	10.6	3.3
NS/NR	39,109	2.0	-1,067	-2.7	-0.1
31–44	5,601,247	60.1	348,585	6.6	3.7
45	478,956	5.1	-448,489	-48.4	-4.8
46 and over	1,226,041	13.2	-29,047	-2.3	-0.3
No data	25,162	0.3	-1,594	-6.0	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 workers (VPT) and involuntary part-time workers (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.

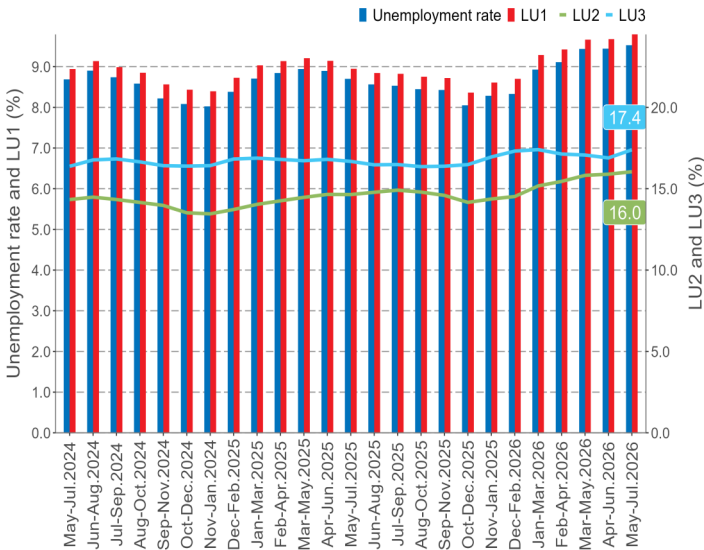
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)³

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 9.8%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (10.4%) and available future starters (7.4%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 1.4 pp to stand at 16.0%. The increase can be attributed to the rises in unemployed persons (10.4%), involuntary part-time employed persons (10.6%), and available future starters (7.4%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



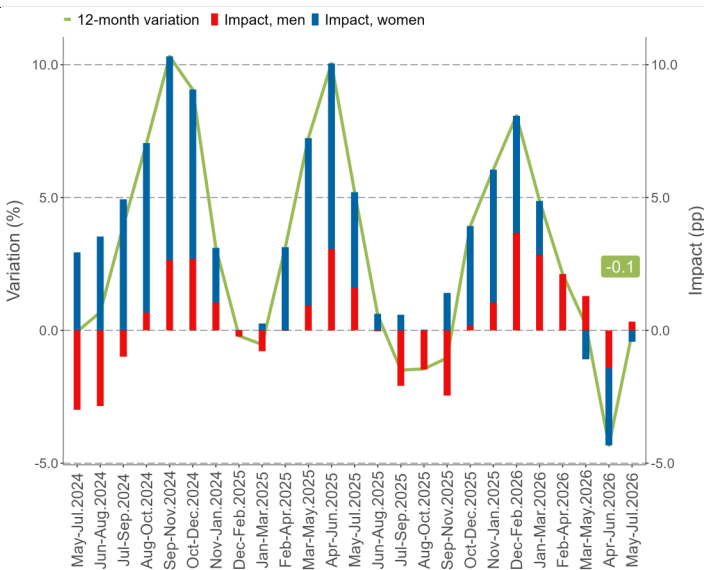
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁵

The year-on-year decrease of 0.1% in the potential labour force, sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, can exclusively be attributed to the fall in women (-0.8%) because the number of men rose 0.8% in the same period.

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 0.7 pp year on year to 17.4%. The indicator stood at 15.3% for men and 19.9% for women, and the gender gap was 4.6 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)

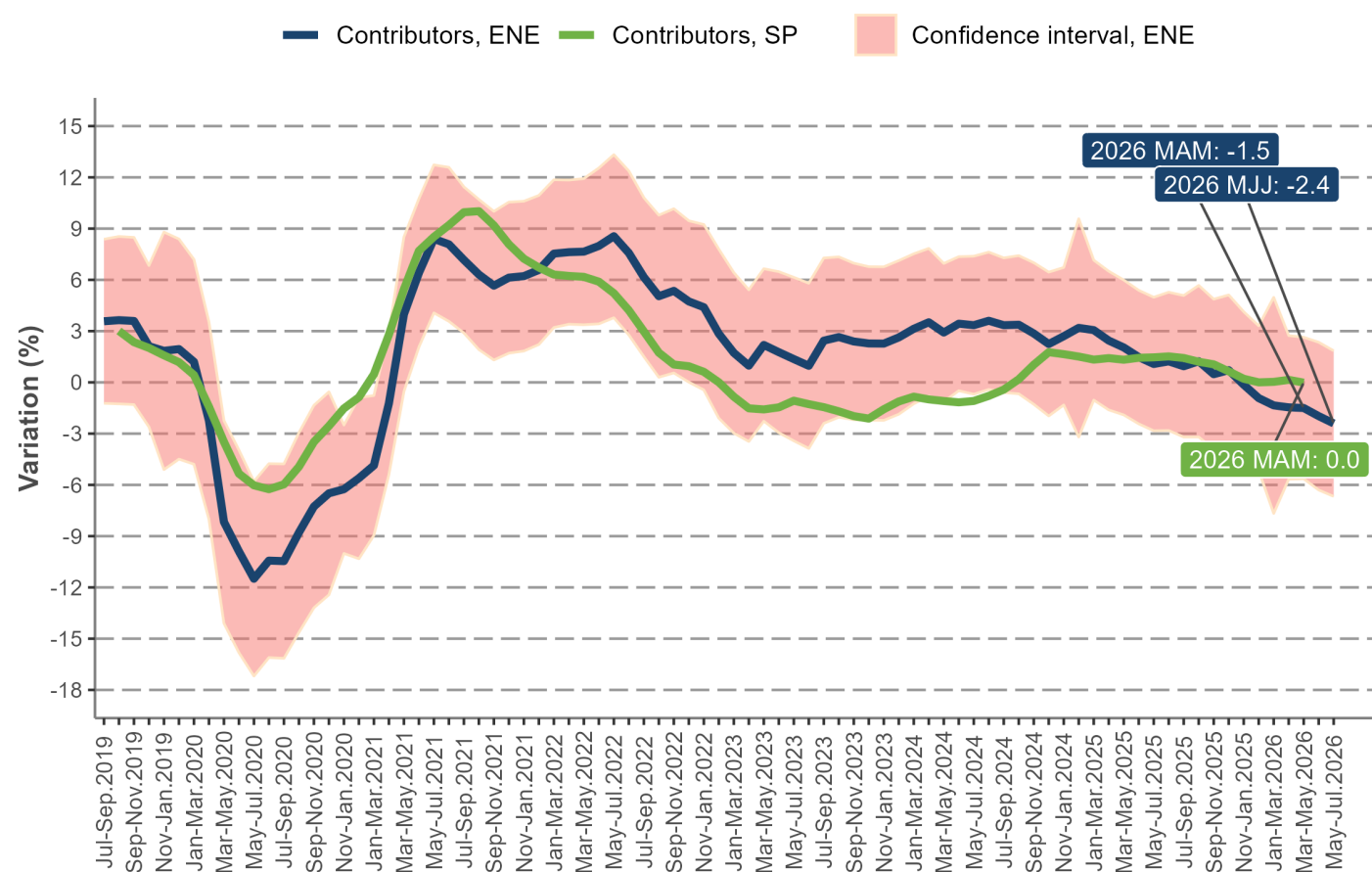
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁶

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 March–May 2026 moving quarter was 5,775,779. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,936,948 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the March–May 2026 quarter, the number of contributors remained unchanged year-on-year, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed a decrease of 1.5%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed decreases of 2.0% in April–June 2026 and 2.4% in May–July 2026, but these decreases were not statistically significant.

The net effect of the increase in women (0.3%) and decrease in men (-0.2%) resulted in a lack of variation in contributors in the March–May 2026 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that there was a decrease driven by falls in both men (-1.7%) 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



(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.inec.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.

Appendix 2: A New Dimension of Analysis: International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18)⁹

The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) established by the International Labour Organization (ILO) at the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2018 has replaced the 1993 International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93) as a standard reference for the measurement and classification of employment status. In contrast with the ICSE-93, which is organized by type of work contract or agreement and centered on the distinction between wage labour and independent work, the ICSE-18 adopts a multidimensional approach based on the type of authority that the person exercises over the economic unit and the type of economic risk to which he or she is exposed, which enables a better representation of the diversity of labour relations in contemporary labour markets.

Among its main innovations, ICSE-18 introduces the category of dependent contractors, which refers to individuals who enter into commercial contracts (rather than employment contracts) to provide goods, services, or labour to another economic unit, but who maintain a relationship of economic or organizational dependence on that unit. Under ICSE-93 however, these individuals were commonly classified as self-employed workers or dependent workers. At its second hierarchical level, the ICSE-18 thus distinguishes seven categories of status in employment: employers, own-account workers, dependent contractors, wage earners of the private sector, wage earners of the public sector, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

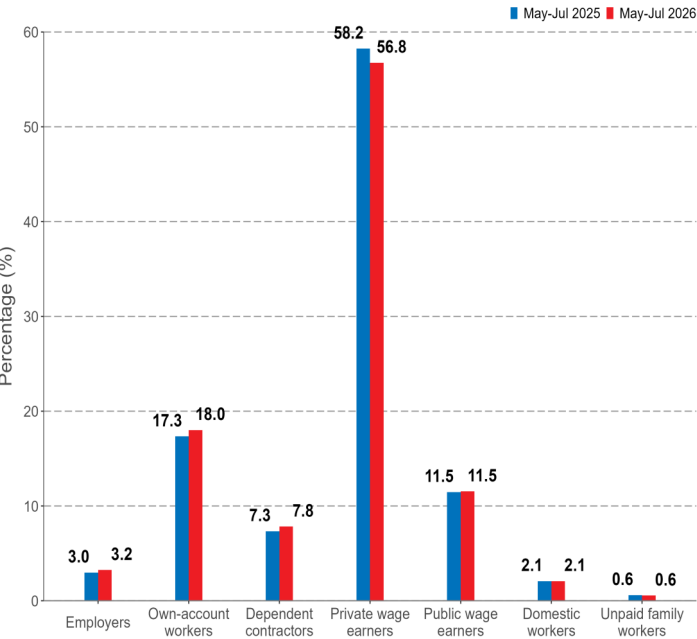
In the current moving quarter, the total number of employed persons according to status in employment (ICSE-18) was mainly concentrated in wage earners of the private sector with 5,287,184 employed persons, which is equivalent to 56.8% of the total. Following were own-account workers (1,677,235 employed persons, or 18.0% of the total) and wage earners of the public sector (1,074,711 employed persons, or 11.5%). Next were dependent contractors (729,366, or 7.8%) and employers (301,627, or 3.2%).

By employment status (ICSE-18), the year-on-year decrease in the employed population (-0.2%) was led by the falls in the number of wage earners of the private sector (-2.7%), unpaid family workers (-6.7%), and domestic workers (-0.2%). The main increases were in the categories of own-account workers (3.7%), dependent contractors (6.7%), and employers (8.9%).

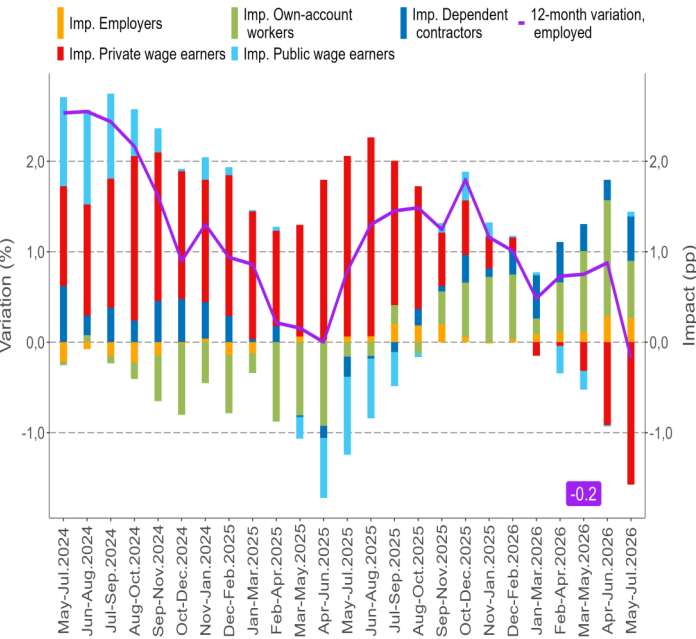
The decrease in employed men (-1.1%) was led by the fall in wage earners of the private sector (-3.2%). The increase in employed women (1.0%) was mainly due to the rise in own-account workers (7.6%).

The year-on-year increase in dependent contractors (6.7%) was due to the rise in the number of workers with organizational dependence¹⁰ (12.6%) both types of dependence¹¹ (27.4%), and economic risk¹² (10.3%).

Distribution of the employed population by employment status (ICSE-18), nationwide total moving quarters



Twelve-month variation and impact in the employed population according to employment status (ICSE-18), nationwide total moving quarters



(9) This section addresses the methodological issues described in the technical note published on 31 July 2026 (available in Spanish at the following link: <https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/publicaciones-y-anuarios/separatas/nuevas-dimensiones/nuevas-dimensiones-7.pdf>)

(10) Organizational dependence refers to certain organizational aspects of work (such as the schedule, the location, the type of product, and the price of products) that are determined by a third party, not by the worker.

(11) Economic dependence is the situation in which certain economic aspects of work (such as the store, machinery, or vehicle that are necessary for carrying out the activity) are the property or are rented by a third party, not by the worker.

(12) This situation occurs when an employed person does not receive wages, salary, or daily pay and instead receives another form of variable compensation. Furthermore, the employer does not pay the employee’s social security or health insurance contributions, and the employee does not have a written contract.