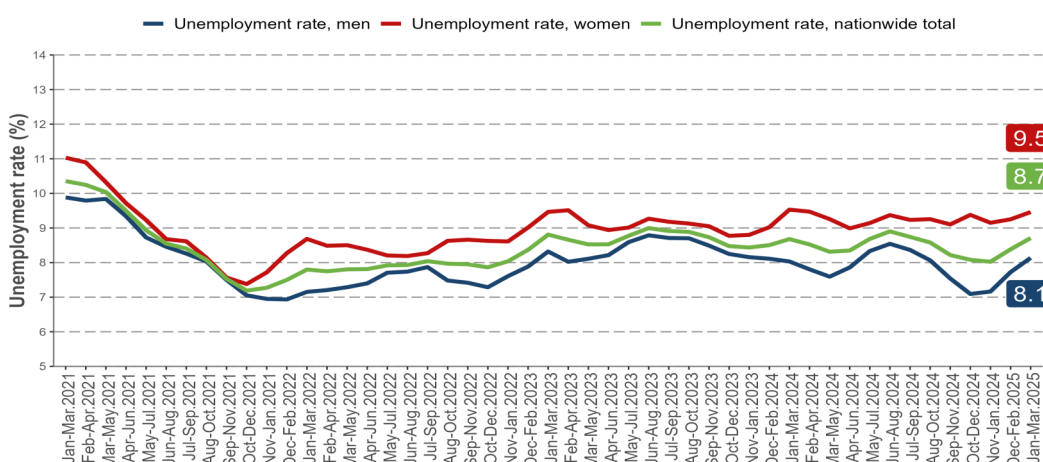


- In the January–March 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate showed no year-on-year variation, remaining at 8.7%.
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 0.9% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of financial and insurance activities (19.5%), accommodation and food service (7.5%), and professional activities (8.4%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (0.9%) was influenced by the rise in the routinely inactive (1.4%).
- The seasonally adjusted employment rate (8.5%) showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter.

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



## Unemployment

The national unemployment rate showed no year-on-year variation, remaining at 8.7%. The lack of variation was due to the equal growth in both the labour force and employed persons (0.9%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (1.3%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (1.2%) and first-time job seekers (1.4%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.5% for women and 8.1% for men.

## Employment

The twelve-month variation of 0.9% in the total number of employed persons was influenced by the rises in women (1.3%) and men (0.5%). Meanwhile, the number of absent employed persons (who represented 10.3% of the total employed population) decreased 1.2%, which is equivalent to a fall of 12,040 persons.

## MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Unemployment rate (%)	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar
Nationwide total	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7
Women	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5
Men	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	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. 36](#).

(\*) 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 (January–March 2025)

Labour force participation rate	62.4%
Employment rate	57.0%
Unemployment rate	8.7%

## Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,284,511
Employed persons	9,388,838
Informally employed persons	2,420,033
Unemployed persons	895,673
Economically inactive persons	6,196,872

## Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.9%
Employed persons	0.9%
Informally employed persons	-7.4%
Unemployed persons	1.3%
Economically inactive persons	0.9%

## Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	9.0%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.0%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.9%
Labour force pressure rate	15.8%

## Labour informality

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

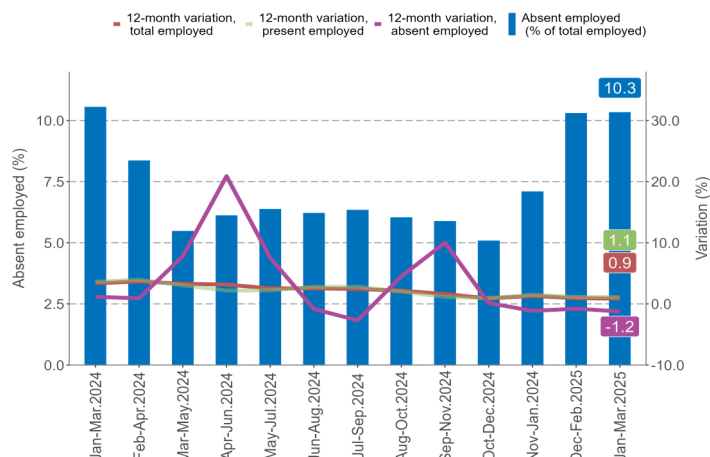
By economic sector, the expansion in the employed population was influenced by the rises in financial and insurance activities (19.5%), accommodation and food service (7.5%), and professional activities (8.4%). By occupational category, the expansion can be attributed to the rise in formal wage earners (3.1%) and own-account workers (0.6%).

The informal employment rate fell 2.3 pp year on year to stand at 25.8%. In the same period, the decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-7.4%) was influenced by the falls in men (-6.9%) and women (-8.1%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-5.1%).

## Labour participation

Compared to the same period in the previous year, the participation rate and employment rate showed no variation, remaining at 62.4% and 57.0%, respectively. In contrast, the increase in the population outside the labour force (0.9%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in the routinely inactive (1.4%).

### 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



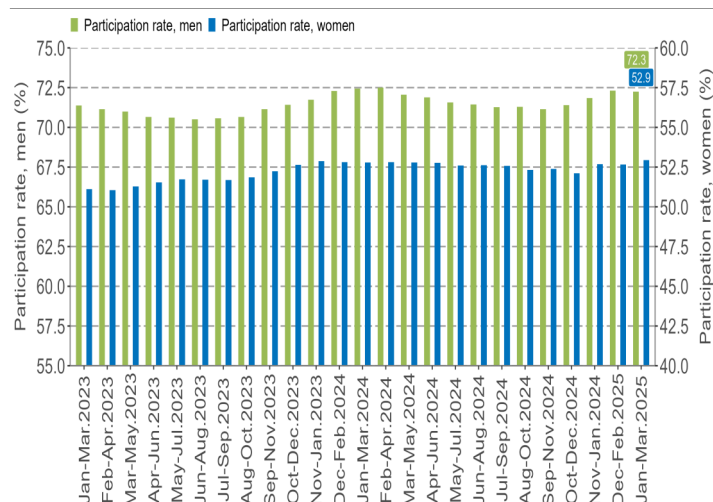
### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (0.9%) 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 10.3% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 1.2% (equivalent to a fall of 12,040 persons).

### Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (2.4%) and 55–64 years (3.8%). The increase in men (0.5%) was led by the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (1.9%), while the increase in women (1.3%) was led by the growth in the bracket 55–64 years (8.3%).

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



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 8.1% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (0.7%) than in employed men (0.5%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (2.0%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (2.0%) and first-time job seekers (1.9%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 72.3% and the employment rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 66.4%. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of men outside the labour force (1.6%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in the routinely inactive (2.8%).

The unemployment rate for women (9.5%) showed no year-on-year variation, a result that can be attributed to the nearly equal growth rate in the labour force (1.2%) and in employed women (1.3%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (0.5%) was due to the rise in the redundant (0.4%) and first-time job seekers (1.0%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 52.9% and the employment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 47.9%. Meanwhile, the increase in women outside the labour force (0.6%) was influenced by the growth in the routinely inactive (0.7%) and in inactive persons who are potentially active (0.4%).

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter, remaining at 8.5%. The lack of variation resulted from the equal growth in both the labour force and employed persons (0.3%). For men, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 8.1%. For women, the rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 9.0%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (0.9%) was due to the rises in financial and insurance activities (19.5%), accommodation and food service (7.5%), and professional activities (8.4%). In contrast, the principal decreases were in commerce (-2.6%), other service activities (-5.7%), and public administration (-3.1%).

The increase in the number of employed men (0.5%) was mainly due to the growth in manufacturing (6.3%). Meanwhile, the increase in employed women (1.3%) was led by the growth in professional activities (19.3%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (0.9%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (3.1%) and own-account workers (0.6%). In contrast, the main decreases were in the categories of informal wage earners (-7.3%), domestic workers (-6.4%), and employers (-4.0%).

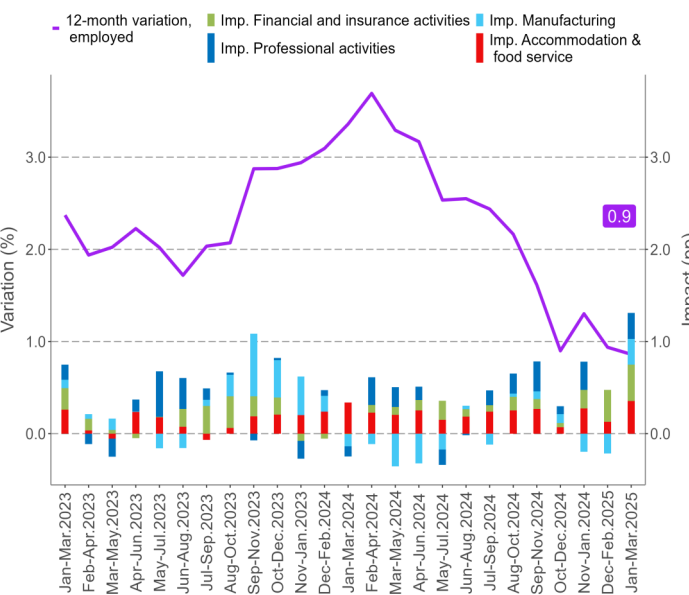
The main influence on the variations in employed women (1.3%) and men (0.5%) was the category of formal wage earners, which increased 3.6% and 2.8%, respectively.

Labour informality

The decrease in informally employed persons (-7.4%) was influenced by the falls in women (-6.9%) and men (-8.1%). By economic sector, the decrease was mainly due to the falls in commerce (-13.3%) and manufacturing (-15.9%).

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



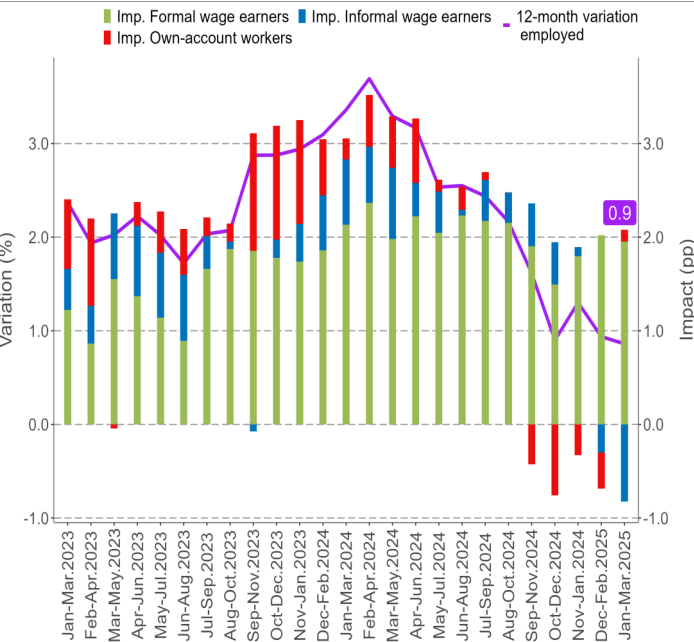
\* These four economic sectors had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. (Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.)

sons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-5.1%) and wage earners of the private sector (-5.6%).

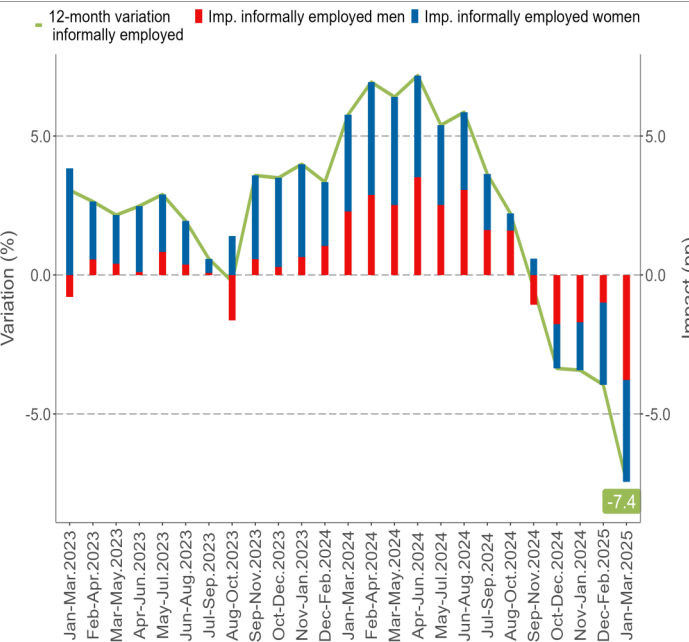
The informal employment rate decreased 2.3 pp year on year to stand at 25.8%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 2.8 pp to stand at 27.1%. For men, the rate fell 2.0 pp to stand at 24.8%.

MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)													
Informal employment rate (%)	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar
Nationwide total	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8
Women	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1
Men	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	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 0.5% year on year. Similarly, the average number of hours worked decreased 1.3% to stand at 35.9 hours. Men worked an average of 38.5 hours, while women worked an average of 32.4 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (0.9%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (115.1%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (1.7%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours per week (-68.0%) and 46 hours and over (-9.1%).

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,388,838	100	80,153	0.9	-
1–30**	1,778,152	18.9	29,264	1.7	0.3
VPT***	1,230,683	69.2	9,982	0.8	0.6
IPT***	516,274	29.0	28,927	5.9	1.7
NS/NR	31,195	1.8	-9,645	-23.6	-0.6
31–44	5,023,315	53.5	2,687,981	115.1	28.9
45	1,178,453	12.6	-2,501,695	-68.0	-26.9
46 and over	1,388,250	14.8	-139,155	-9.1	-1.5
No data	20,668	0.2	3,759	22.2	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.

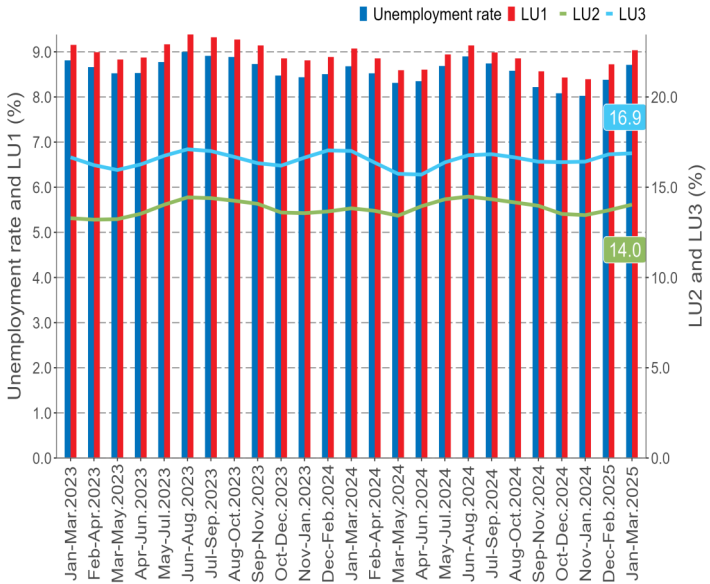
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 9.0%. The variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the fall in available future starters (-16.3%) and to the rise in unemployed persons (1.3%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.2 pp to stand at 14.0%. The variation in the LU2 was due to the increases in unemployed persons (1.3%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (5.9%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-16.3%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



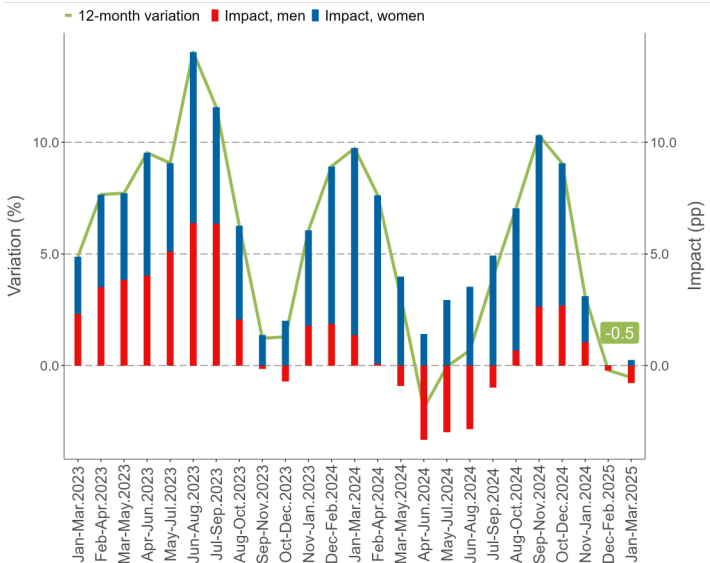
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>4</sup>

The year-on-year decrease of 0.5% in the potential labour force, sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-1.9%).

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 decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 16.9%. The indicator stood at 14.2% for men and 20.2% for women, and the gender gap was 6.0 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)

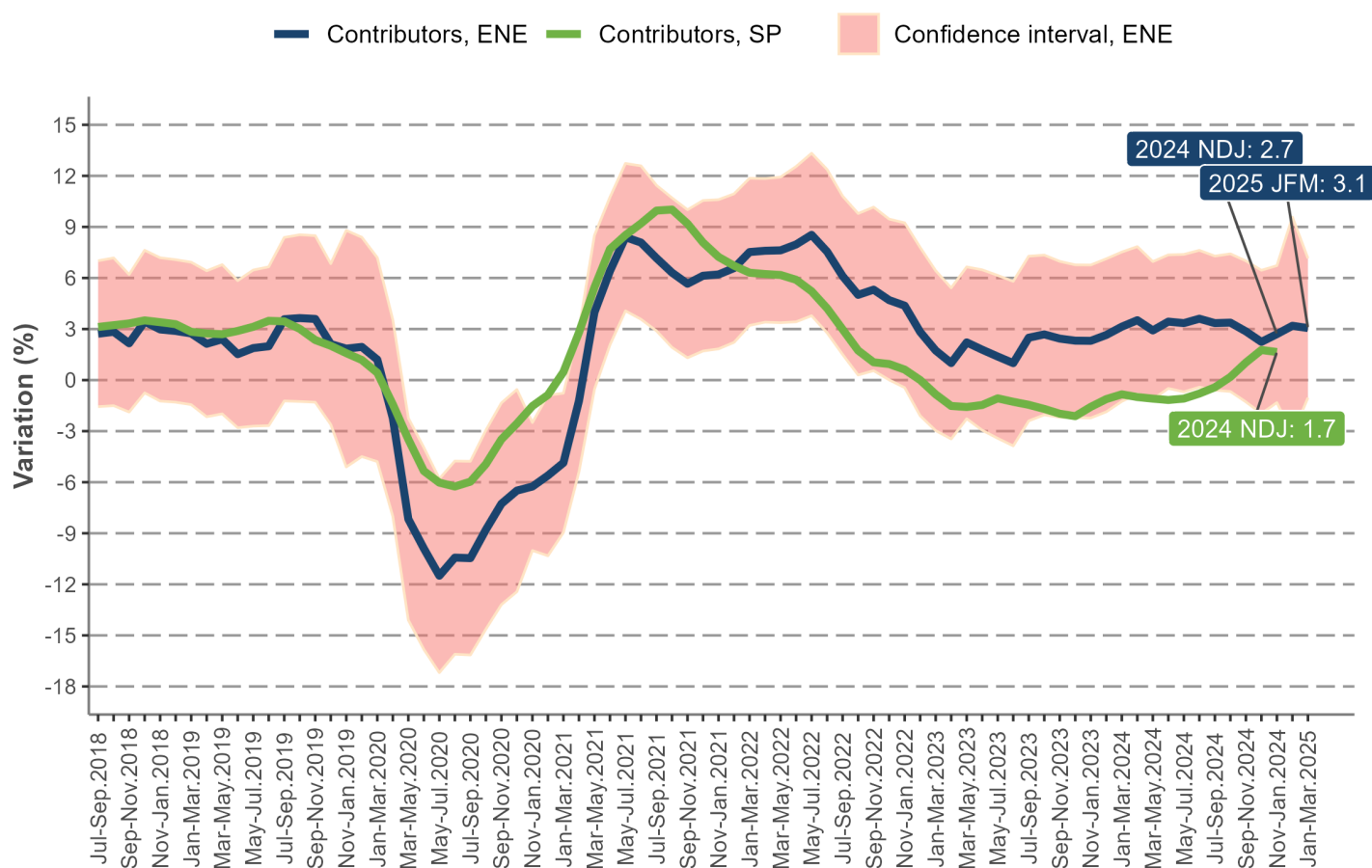
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

According to records from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)<sup>6</sup> on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)<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 November 2024–January 2025 moving quarter was 5,904,124. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,047,951 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the November 2024–January 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.7% according to SP data, a slower increase than in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period shows an increase of 2.7%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data shows increases of 3.2% in December 2024–February 2025 and 3.1% in January–March 2025, but these increases were not statistically significant.

The increase in both men (1.5%) and women (1.8%) influenced the rise in contributors in November 2024–January 2025, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data shows that the rise was driven by increases in both men (4.4%) and women (0.5%). 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