

- In the August–October 2025 quarter, the estimated national unemployment rate was 8.4%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.5% year on year.
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of administrative and support services (17.3%), health activities (7.1%), and transport (7.2%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (0.2%) was influenced by the rise in the routinely inactive (0.4%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate showed no variation, remaining at 8.4%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.4%, a decrease of 0.2 pp year on year that can be attributed to the slower growth in the labour force (1.3%) than in employed persons (1.5%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed persons (-0.2%) can be exclusively attributed to the fall in the redundant (-0.9%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.8% for women and 8.2% for men.

Employment

The twelve-month variation in the total number of employed persons (1.5%) was influenced by the rises in women (2.7%) and men (0.5%). Meanwhile, the number of absent employed persons (which represented 5.0% of the total employed population) decreased 15.7%, which is equivalent to a fall of 87,430 persons.

MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Unemployment rate (%)	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct
Nationwide total	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4
Women	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8
Men	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	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. 43](#).

(*) 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 (August–October 2025)

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

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,252,508
Employed persons	9,386,410
Informally employed persons	2,459,396
Unemployed persons	866,097
Economically inactive persons	6,314,797

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.3%
Employed persons	1.5%
Informally employed persons	-1.7%
Unemployed persons	-0.2%
Economically inactive persons	0.2%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.7%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.8%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.4%
Labour force pressure rate	15.6%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.2%
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.6%

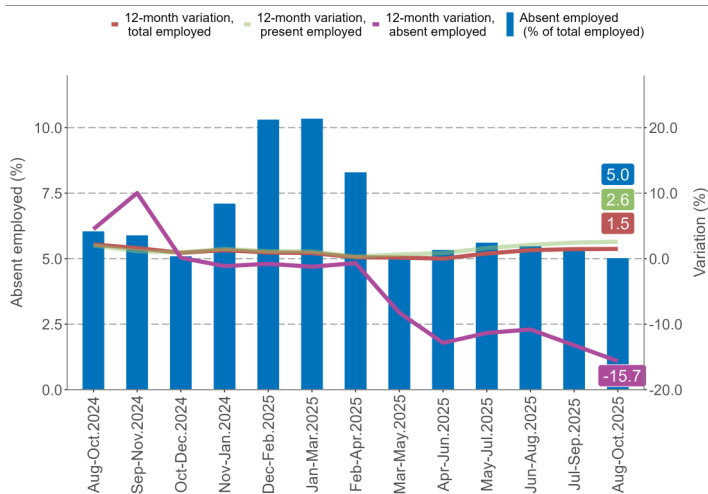
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons can be attributed to the rises in administrative and support services (17.3%), health activities (7.1%), and transport (7.2%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (1.2%) and informal wage earners (6.0%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 26.2%. In the same period, the decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-1.7%) was influenced by the fall in men (-4.2%) and by the fall in own-account workers (-7.5%).

Labour participation

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the participation rate increased 0.3 pp to stand at 61.9% and the employment rate increased 0.4 pp to stand at 56.7%. Meanwhile, the increase in the population outside the labour force (0.2%) was influenced by the rises in the routinely inactive (0.4%) and future starters (10.4%).

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 (1.5%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (2.6%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represents 5.0% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 15.7% (equivalent to a fall of 87,430 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 45–54 years (3.6%) and 35–44 years (2.7%). The increase in men (0.5%) was led by the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (7.8%) while the increase in women (2.7%) was led by the rise in the bracket 45–54 years (6.0%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 8.2% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (0.7%) than in employed men (0.5%). In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (2.1%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (1.6%) and first-time job seekers (9.1%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 71.1% and the employment rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 65.3%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (1.5%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by future starters.

The unemployment rate for women decreased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 8.8%. The decrease was due to the slower growth in the labour force (2.2%) than in employed women (2.7%). In the same period, the decrease in unemployed women (-2.9%) can exclusively be attributed to the redundant (-3.8%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 53.0% and the employment rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 48.3%. The decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (-0.6%) can exclusively be attributed to the routinely inactive.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate showed no variation, remaining at 8.4%. The lack of variation was due to the increase in the labour force (0.1%), which in turn can be attributed to net results of the increase in employed persons (0.1%) and the lack of variation in the unemployed. Compared to the previous quarter, this indicator rose 0.2 pp to stand at 8.0% for men while the indicator fell 0.3 pp to stand at 8.9% for women.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (1.5%) can be attributed to the rises in administrative and support services (17.3%), health activities (7.1%), and transport (7.2%). The main decreases were in public administration (-6.6%), construction (-1.9%), and financial and insurance activities (-2.4%).

The growth in the number of employed men (0.5%) was mainly due to the rise in transport (5.6%). In contrast, the growth in employed women (2.7%) was led by the rise in health activities (9.4%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (1.5%) was led by rises in formal wage earners (1.2%), informal wage earners (6.0%), and employers (6.2%). The main decreases were in the categories of own-account workers (-0.4%) and unpaid family workers (-2.4%).

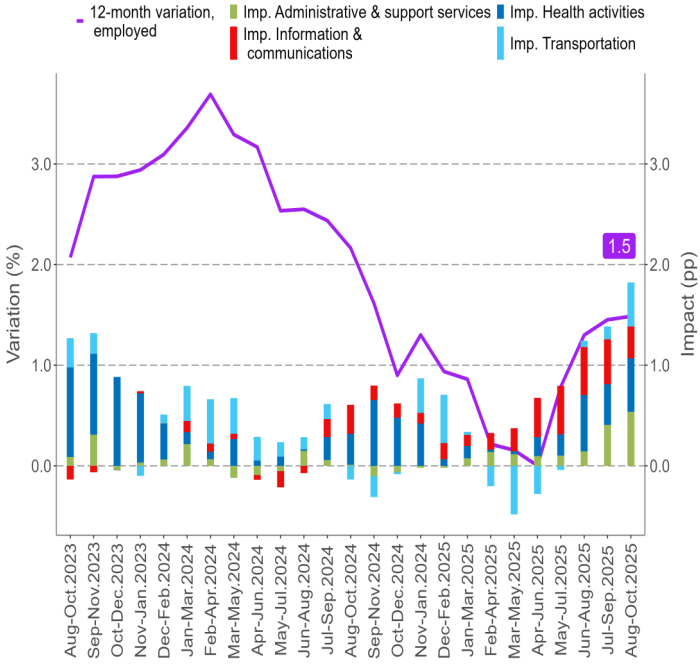
The increase in employed men (0.5%) was led by the rise in formal wage earners (0.9%), while the increase in employed women (2.7%) was led by the rise in informal wage earners (13.3%).

Labour informality

By sex, the decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-1.7%) can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-4.2%) because women increased 1.3% during the same period. By economic sector, the decrease in the informally employed was mainly due to falls in commerce (-5.0%) and manufacturing (-9.1%).

By occupational category, the decrease was influenced by the falls in

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



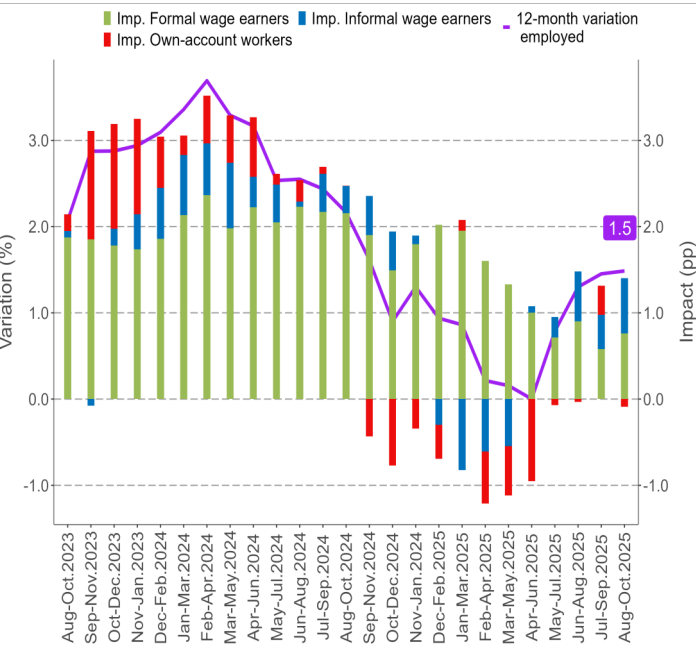
* These four economic sectors include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

own-account workers (-7.5%) and employers (-17.1%).

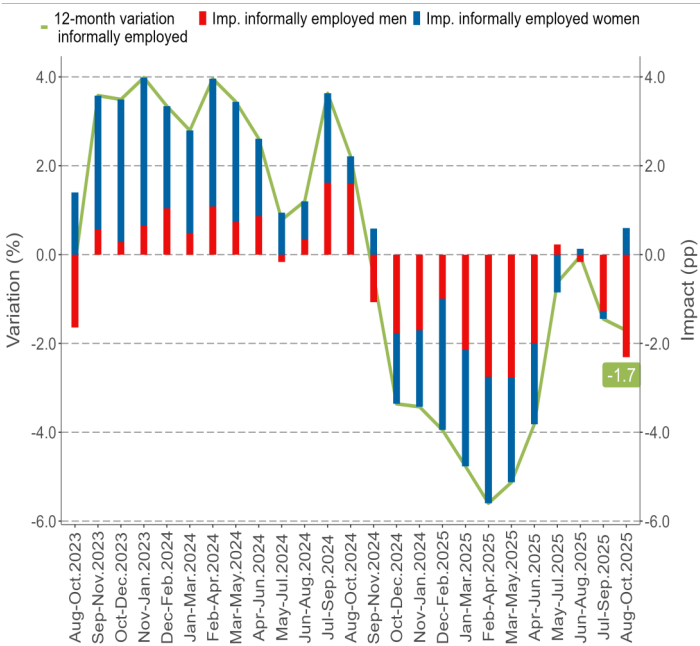
The informal employment rate decreased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 26.2%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 0.4 pp to stand at 28.2%. For men, the rate fell 1.2 pp to stand at 24.7%.

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)												
	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct
Nationwide total	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2
Women	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2
Men	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	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, increased 2.4% year on year. Similarly, the average number of hours actually worked increased 0.8% to stand at 36.5 hours. Men worked an average of 38.7 hours, and women worked an average of 33.8 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (1.5%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (16.5%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (4.5%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-45.3%) and 46 hours and over (-2.7%).

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,386,410	100	137,426	1.5	-
1–30**	1,928,659	20.5	82,379	4.5	0.9
VPT***	1,274,293	66.1	3,585	0.3	0.2
IPT***	621,639	32.2	83,481	15.5	4.5
NS/NR	32,727	1.7	-4,686	-12.5	-0.3
31–44	5,382,541	57.3	760,828	16.5	8.2
45	805,514	8.6	-665,975	-45.3	-7.2
46 and over	1,244,727	13.3	-33,924	-2.7	-0.4
No data	24,969	0.3	-5,882	-19.1	-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)²

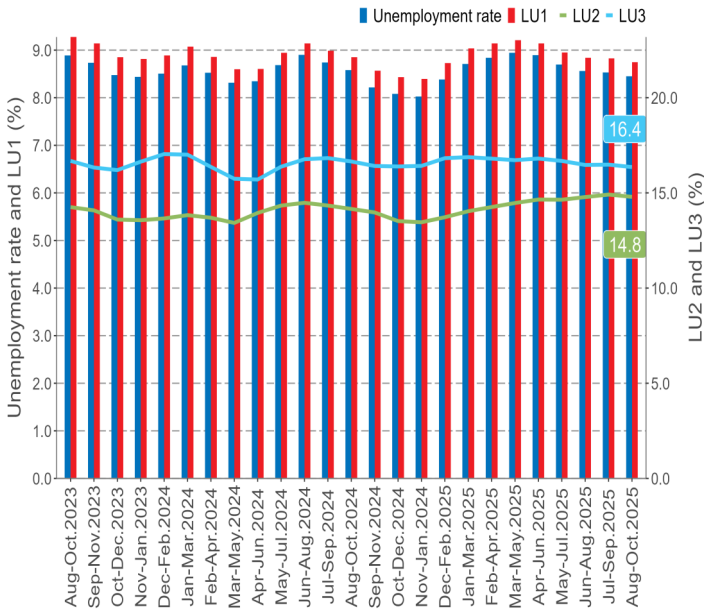
The unemployment rate with available future starters decreased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.7%. The variation can be attributed to the fall in unemployed persons (-0.2%) and the rise in available job starters (12.0%).

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 14.8%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in involuntary part-time workers (15.5%) and available future starters (12.0%) and to the decrease in employed persons (-0.2%).

(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)

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



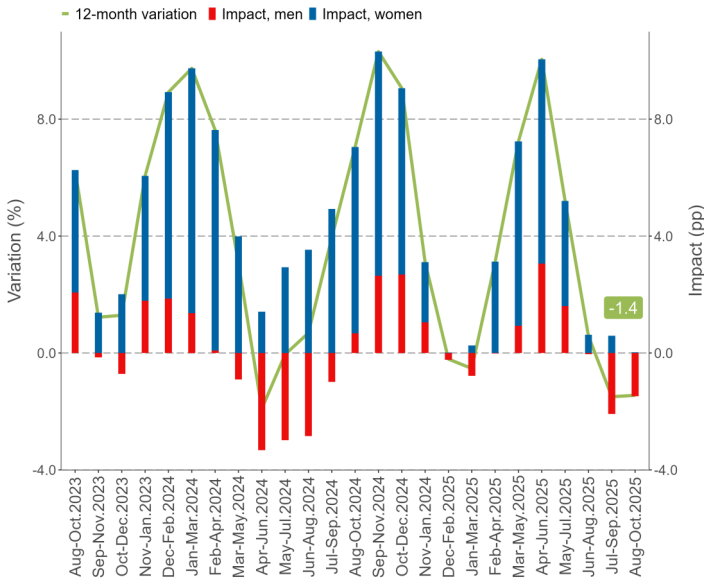
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, decreased 1.4% year on year, which can exclusively be attributed to the fall in men (-3.5%) because the number of inactive women showed no variation.

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 0.3 pp to stand at 16.4%. The indicator stood at 14.3% for men and 18.9% 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



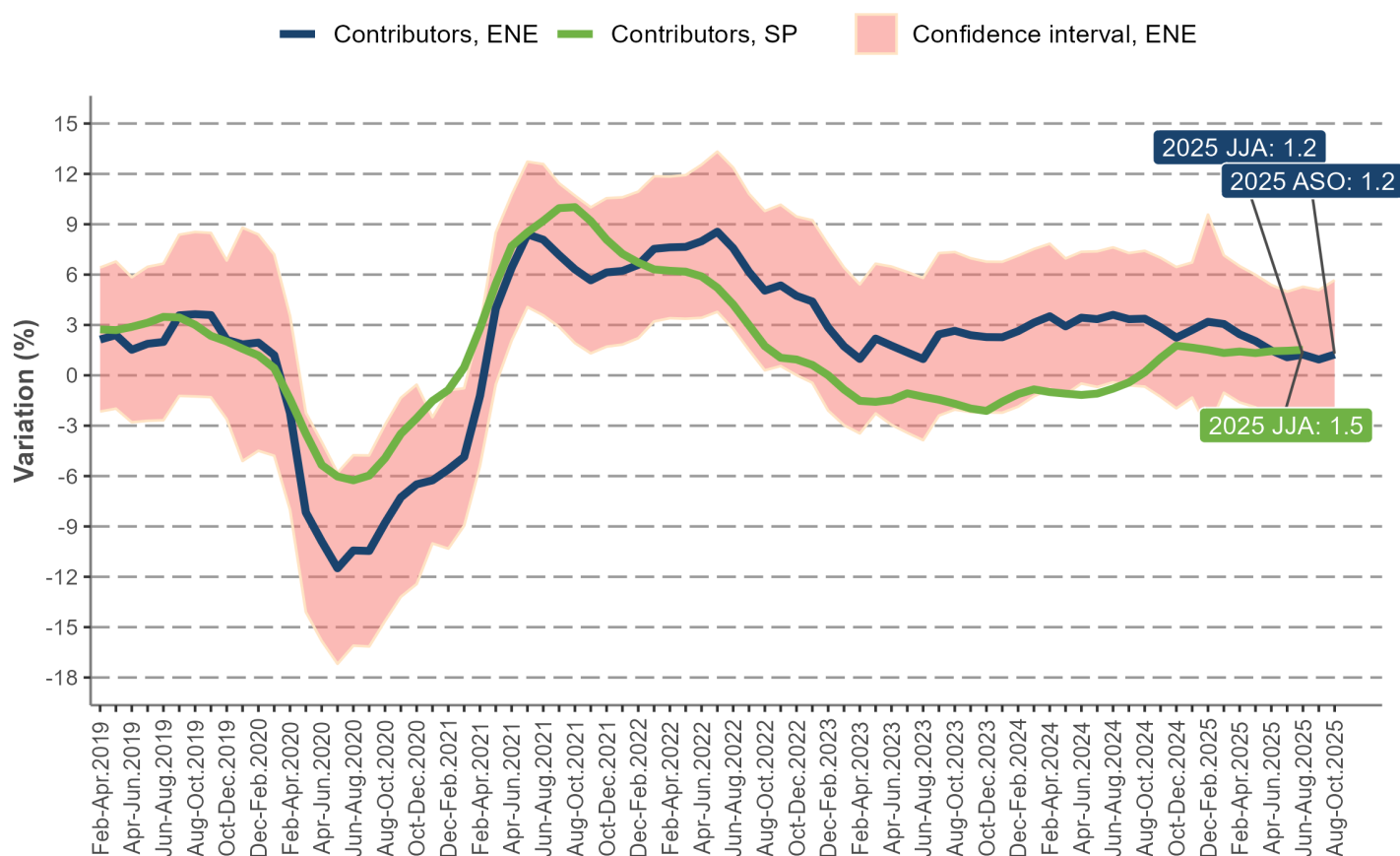
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

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 June–August 2025 moving quarter was 5,760,632. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,009,045 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 June–August 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.5% according to SP data, the same increase as in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 1.2%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases in July–September 2025 (0.9%) and August–October 2025 (1.2%), but these increases were not statistically significant.

The increases in men (1.7%) and women (1.3%) influenced the rise in contributors in the June–August 2025 quarter, according to SP data. Meanwhile, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in men (1.6%) and women (0.7%). 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.