

- In the May–July 2025 quarter, the national unemployment showed no year-on-year variation, remaining at 8.7%.
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 0.8% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of manufacturing (5.5%), communications (23.3%), and mining (11.6%).
- The year-on-year increase in the population outside the labour force (1.1%) 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 0.3 percentage points (pp) to stand at 8.6%.

## 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 (0.8%). Meanwhile, the increase in unemployed persons (1.0%) was influenced by the rises in first-time job seekers (6.5%) and the redundant (0.5%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 9.7% for women and 7.9% for men.

## Employment

The estimated total number of employed persons increased 0.8% year on year as a result of the rises in both men (0.9%) and women (0.6%). Meanwhile, the number of absent employed persons (who represented 5.6% of the total employed population) decreased 11.3%, which is equivalent to a fall of 66,967 persons.

### MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

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	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7
Women	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7
Men	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9

(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. 40](#).

(\*) 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 (May–July 2025)

Labour force participation rate	61.8%
Employment rate	56.4%
Unemployment rate	8.7%

#### Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,219,282
Employed persons	9,330,309
Informally employed persons	2,429,405
Unemployed persons	888,973
Economically inactive persons	6,311,676

#### Twelve-month variations

Labour force	0.8%
Employed persons	0.8%
Informally employed persons	-0.6%
Unemployed persons	1.0%
Economically inactive persons	1.1%

#### Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.7%
Labour force pressure rate	15.7%

#### Labour informality

Informal employment rate	26.0%
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.8%

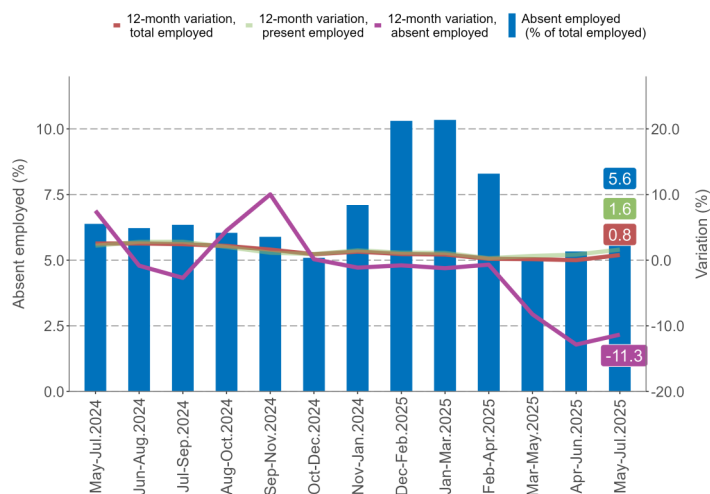
By economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influenced by the rises in manufacturing (5.5%), communications (23.3%), and mining (11.6%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in formal wage earners (1.1%) and informal wage earners (2.2%).

The informal employment rate fell 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.0%. The decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-0.6%) was influenced by the falls in women (-1.9%) and in own-account workers (-2.0%).

## Labour participation

The participation rate fell 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 61.8%, and the employment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 56.4%. The increase in the population outside the labour force (1.1%) was influenced by the rises in inactive persons who are potentially active (5.2%) and the routinely inactive (0.3%).

### 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 (0.8%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (1.6%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.6% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 11.3%, which is equivalent to a fall of 66,967 persons.

### Employed persons by age bracket

Increases in employed persons were observed in every age bracket, notably in the brackets 35–44 years (4.2%) and 65 years and over (7.9%). Within the overall expansion in women (0.6%) and men (0.9%), the most notable increase was in the bracket 35–44 years (5.6% and 3.1%, respectively).

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



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men decreased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 7.9% as a result of the slower growth in the labour force (0.4%) than in employed men (0.9%). In the same period, the decrease in the number of unemployed men (-4.6%) was influenced by the falls in the redundant (-4.0%) and first-time job seekers (-13.0%). For men, the participation rate decreased 0.4 pp to stand at 71.2%, while the employment rate showed no variation, remaining at 65.6%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (2.1%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 9.7% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (1.3%) than in employed women (0.6%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (7.6%) was influenced by the rises in the redundant (6.0%) and first-time job seekers (24.2%). For women, the participation rate increased 0.2 pp to stand at 52.8% and the employment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 47.7%. The increase in the number of women outside the labour force (0.5%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and by future starters.

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 8.6%. The decrease can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.1%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (-3.4%) and the employed (0.4%). For men, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 pp to stand at 7.6%. For women, the rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 9.8%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (0.8%) was due to the rises in manufacturing (5.5%), communications (23.3%), and mining (11.6%). In contrast, the principal decreases were in commerce (-2.8%), construction (-4.8%), and public administration (-5.1%).

The growth in the number of employed men (0.9%) was mainly due to the rise in manufacturing (7.9%). In contrast, the growth in employed women (0.6%) was led by the rise in communications (34.6%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in employed persons (0.8%) was led by the rises in formal wage earners (1.1%), informal wage earners (2.2%), and employers (2.2%). The main decreases were in the categories of domestic workers (-6.2%), own-account workers (-0.3%), and unpaid family workers (-1.0%).

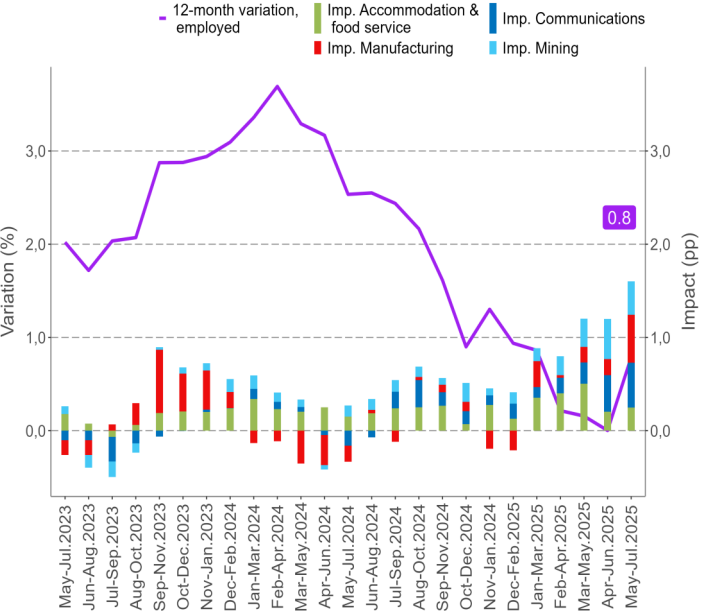
The increases in employed women (0.6%) and men (0.9%) were led by the category formal wage earners, which increased 1.6% and 0.8%, respectively.

Labour informality

The twelve-month decrease in the number of informally employed persons (-0.6%) can exclusively be attributed to the fall in women (-1.9%) because the number of informally employed men increased 0.4% in the same period. By economic sector, the decrease was mainly due to the falls in commerce (-5.0%) and public administration (-13.8%).

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



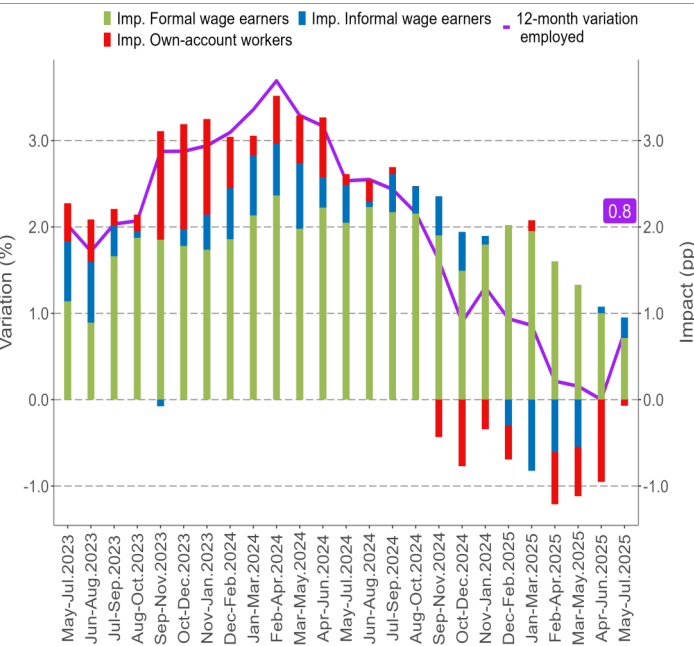
\* These four economic sectors include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

sons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-2.0%) and wage earners of the public sector (-13.3%).

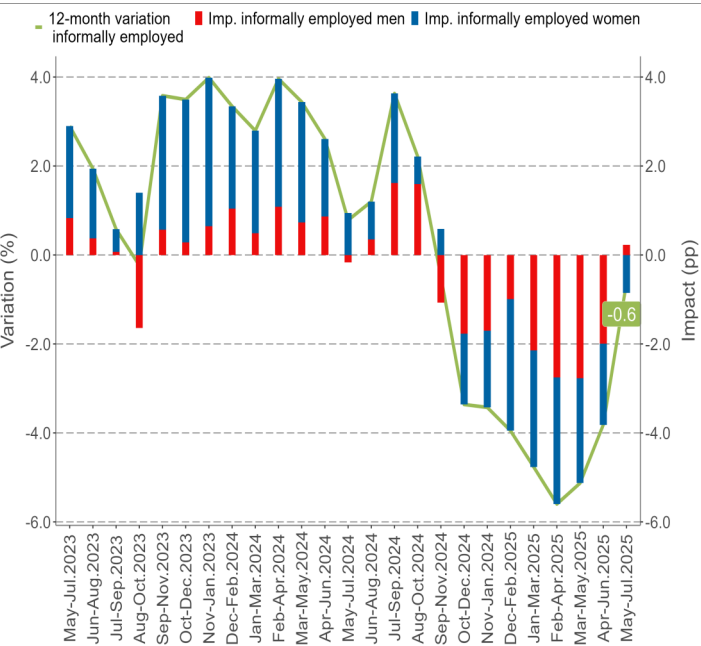
The informal employment rate decreased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.0%. For women, the informal unemployment rate fell 0.7 pp to stand at 27.5%. For men, the rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 24.9%.

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)												
	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	26.4	26.4	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0
Women	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5
Men	25.0	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9

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



Twelve-month variations and impacts of informally employed persons according to sex, nationwide total



Hours actually worked

The volume of work, as measured by the quantity of hours per week actually worked by employed persons, increased 1.2% year on year. The average number of hours actually worked increased 0.5% to stand at 37.0 hours. Men worked an average of 39.2 hours, and women worked an average of 34.1 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (0.8%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (28.8%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (2.3%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-52.7%) and 46 hours and over (-8.4%).

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

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,330,309	100	72,829	0.8	-
1–30**	1,868,359	20.0	42,709	2.3	0.5
VPT***	1,244,746	66.6	19,982	1.6	1.1
IPT***	583,437	31.2	35,430	6.5	1.9
NS/NR	40,176	2.2	-12,703	-24.0	-0.7
31–44	5,252,661	56.3	1,174,642	28.8	12.7
45	927,445	9.9	-1,034,880	-52.7	-11.2
46 and over	1,255,088	13.5	-114,875	-8.4	-1.2
No data	26,756	0.3	5,233	24.3	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 options Not sure/No response.

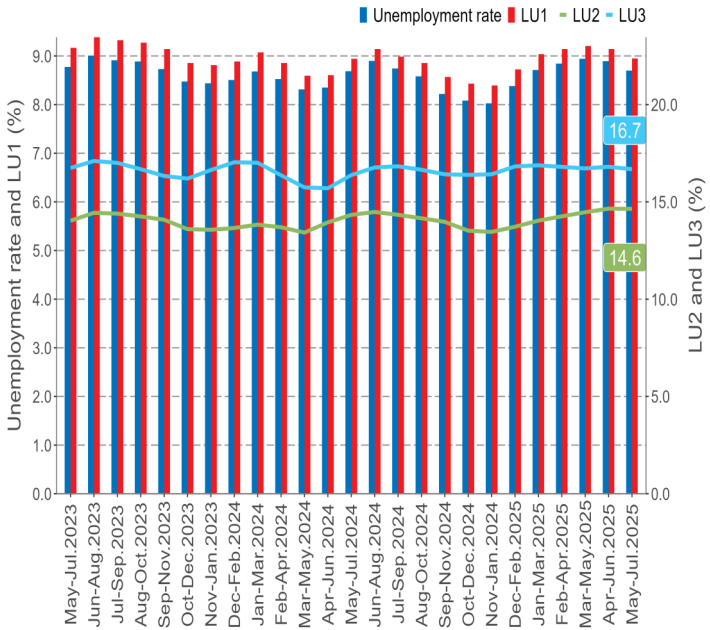
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>2</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters showed no variation, remaining at 8.9%. The lack of variation in the LU1 can be attributed to the combined effects of the rise in unemployed persons (1.0%) and the fall in available future starters (-2.8%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.3 pp to stand at 14.6%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (1.0%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (6.5%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-2.8%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



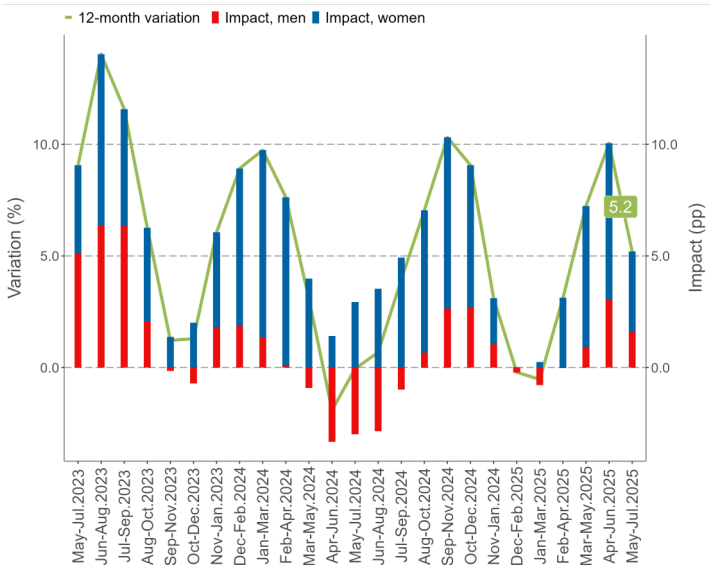
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>4</sup>

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 5.2% year on year as a result of the growth in women (6.4%) and men (3.7%).

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 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 16.7%. The indicator stood at 14.2% for men and 19.7% for women, and the gender gap was 5.5 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)

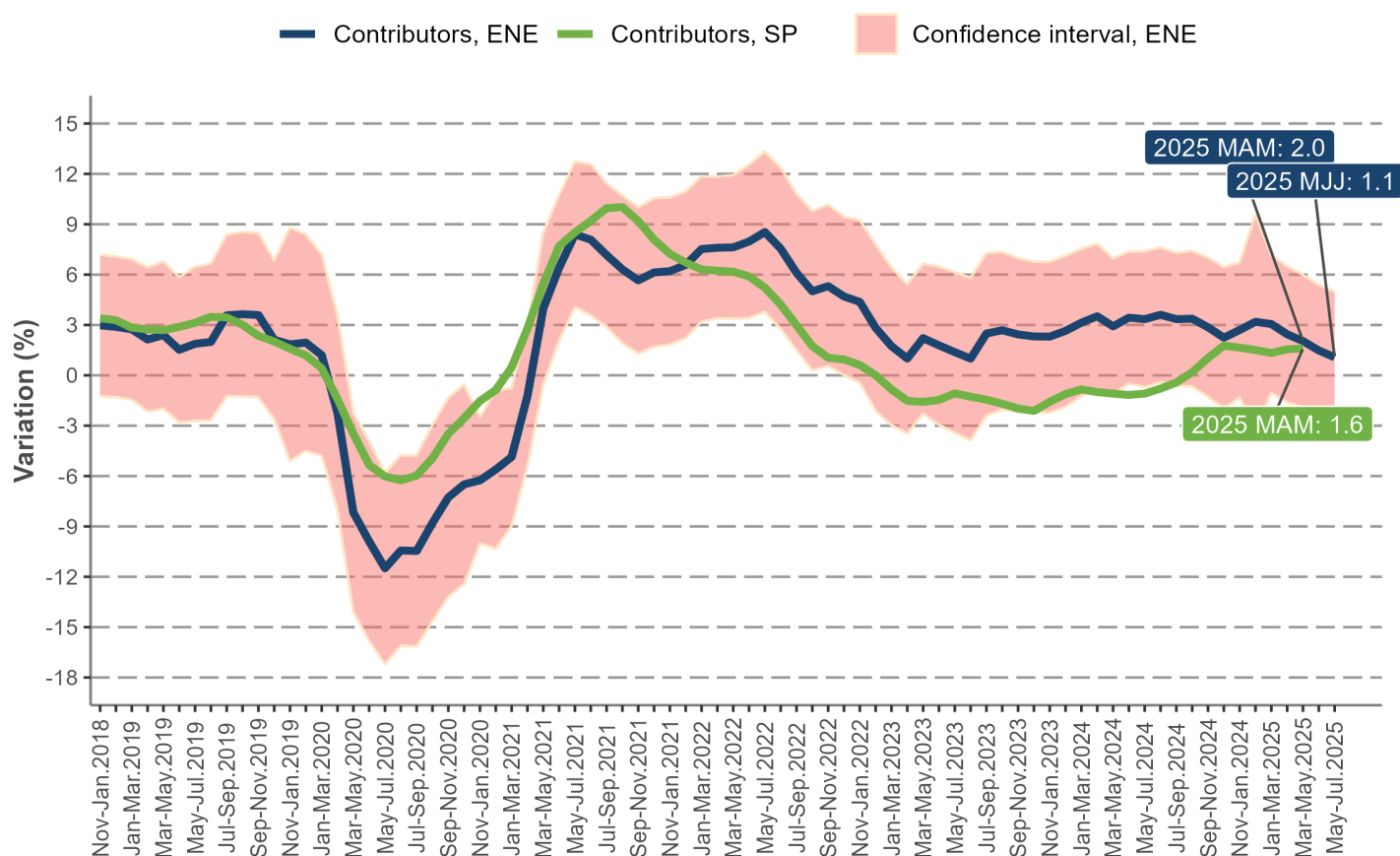
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>5</sup>

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 March–May 2025 moving quarter was 5,792,353. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,027,361 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 March–May 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.6% according to SP data, the same level of variation as in the previous quarter. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 2.0%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases in April–June 2025 (1.5%) and May–July 2025 (1.1%), but these increases were not statistically significant.

By sex, the increase in both men and women influenced the rise in contributors in the March–May 2025 quarter according to SP data. Meanwhile, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (2.1%) and women (2.0%). 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 website.