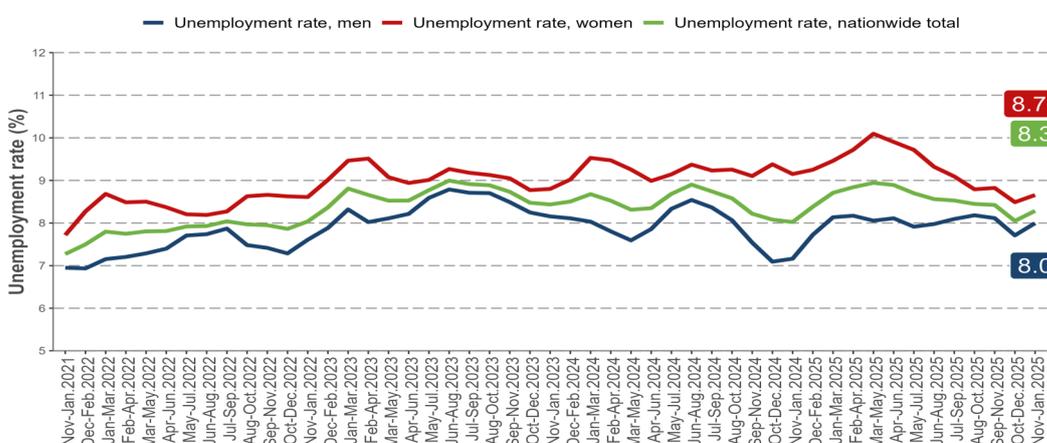


- In the November 2025–January 2026 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a twelve-month increase of 0.3 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.2% year on year.
- The growth in the employed population can mainly be attributed to the increases in the sectors of administrative and support services (20.2%), health activities (5.0%), and accommodation and food service (7.7%).
- The population outside the labour force showed no year-on-year variation, which was the net result of the rise in the potential labour force (6.1%) and the fall in the routinely inactive (-1.0%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.6%.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.3%, a twelve-month increase of 0.3 pp that can be attributed to the faster growth in the labour force (1.4%) than in employed persons (1.2%). Meanwhile, the increase in the number of unemployed persons (4.8%) was influenced by the rises in the unemployed with prior work experience (3.0%) and first-time job seekers (18.4%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.7% for women and 8.0% for men.

Employment

The twelve-month increase in the estimated total number of employed persons (1.2%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in women (2.7%) because the number of employed men showed no variation in the same period. Employed persons absent from work (who represented 6.7% of the total number of employed persons) decreased 4.7% year on year, equivalent to a fall of 31,531 persons.

MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Unemployment rate (%)	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3
Women	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.7
Men	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.0

(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. 46](#).

(*) 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 (November 2025–January 2026)

Labour force participation rate	62.4%
Employment rate	57.2%
Unemployment rate	8.3%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,361,531
Employed persons	9,503,088
Informally employed persons	2,545,695
Unemployed persons	858,444
Economically inactive persons	6,241,964

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.4%
Employed persons	1.2%
Informally employed persons	3.2%
Unemployed persons	4.8%
Economically inactive persons	0.0%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.6%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.4%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.9%
Labour force pressure rate	15.6%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	26.8%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.0%

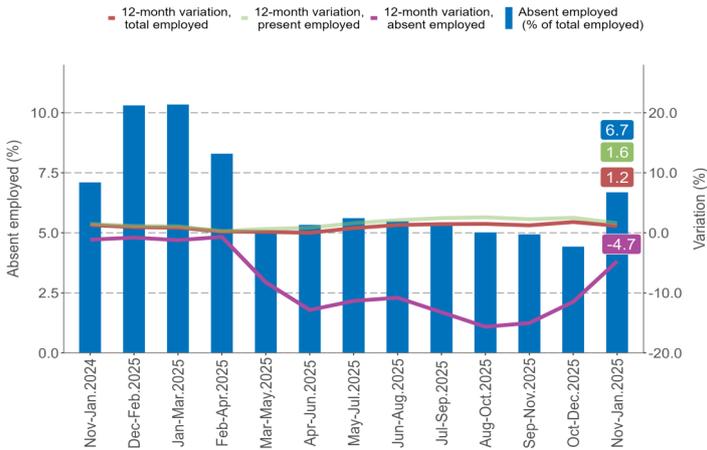
By economic sector, the increase in the employed population was influenced by the rises in administrative and support services (20.2%), health activities (5.0%), and accommodation and food service (7.7%). By occupational category, the increase was influenced by the rises in own-account workers (4.0%) and informal wage earners (6.5%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 26.8%. The increase in the number of informally employed persons (3.2%) was influenced by the rises in both men (3.1%) and women (3.2%) and by the rises in formal wage earners (8.8%) and own-account workers (1.1%).

Labour participation

The participation rate rose 0.3 pp year on year to stand at 62.4%, and the employment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 57.2%. In the same period, the number of those outside the labour force showed no variation, which was the result of the rise in the potential labour force (6.1%) and the fall in the routinely inactive (-1.0%).

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



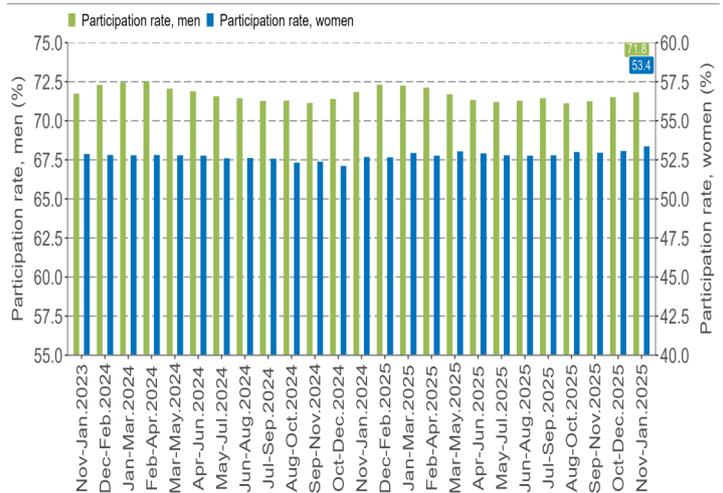
Employed persons absent from work

The year-on-year expansion in the employed population (1.2%) was led by the rise in employed persons present at work (1.6%), while employed persons absent from work (who represented 6.7% of the total number of employed persons) decreased 4.7%, equivalent to a fall of 31,531 persons.

Employed persons by age bracket

The expansion in the employed population (1.2%) can mainly be attributed to the rises in the brackets 35–44 years (3.7%) and 45–54 years (2.7%). According to sex, the increase in women was influenced by the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (5.2%) while the absence of growth in men was influenced by the variations in the brackets 35–44 years (2.5%) and 25–34 years (-3.2%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men (8.0%) increased 0.8 pp year on year, the net result of the growth in the labour force (0.9%) and the absence of variation in employed men. In the same period, the increase in the number of unemployed men (12.6%) was influenced by the rises in the unemployed with prior work experience (10.4%) and first-time job seekers (32.3%). For men, the participation rate showed no variation, remaining at 71.8%, and the employment rate decreased 0.6 pp to stand at 66.1%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.9%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by the potential labour force.

For women, the unemployment rate decreased 0.4 pp to stand at 8.7%. 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 the number of unemployed women (-3.3%) can exclusively be attributed to the fall in the employed with prior work experience (-4.8%). For women, the participation rate increased 0.7 pp to stand at 53.4% and the employment rate increased 0.8 pp to stand at 48.7%. The decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (0.6%) was influenced by the variations in the routinely inactive and in future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.6%. The increase was the net result of the growth in the labour force (0.2%) and the absence of variation in employed persons. For men, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.2 pp to stand at 8.4%. For women, this rate showed no quarterly variation, remaining at 8.9%.

Economic activity

The year-on-year increase in the employed population (1.2%) was due to the rises in administrative and support services (20.2%), health activities (5.0%), accommodation and food service (7.7%), and manufacturing (4.0%). The principal decreases were in public administration (-8.8%), agriculture and fishing (-6.5%), and households as employers (-10.8%).

The increase in employed women (2.7%) was led by the rise in administrative and support services (21.7%). In contrast, the number of employed men showed no overall variation in the period, but with notable variations in the sectors of accommodation and food service (15.5%) and agriculture and fishing (-6.8%).

Occupational category

By occupational category, the increase in the employed population (1.2%) was led by own-account workers (4.0%), informal wage earners (6.5%), and unpaid family workers (6.5%). The principal decreases were in domestic workers (-10.9%), formal wage earners (-0.2%), and employers (-0.5%).

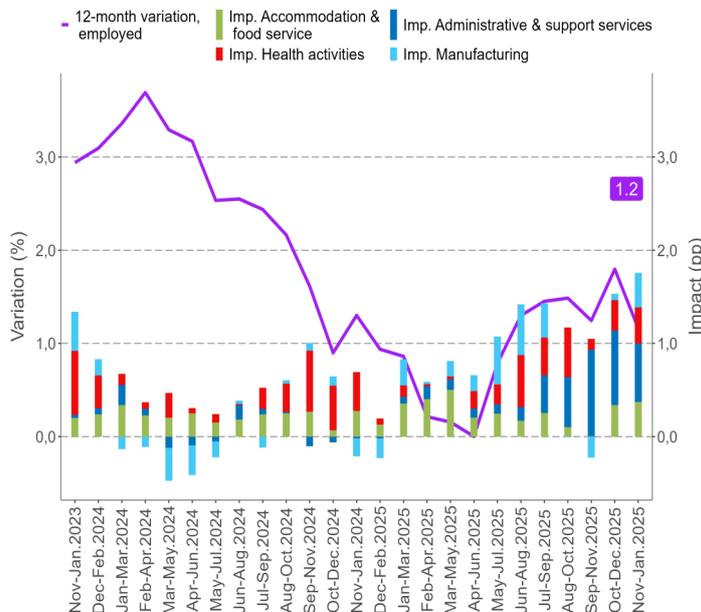
The expansion in employed women (2.7%) was led by the rise in formal wage earners (2.5%). Within the overall absence of growth in employed men were notable variations in informal wage earners (5.7%) and formal wage earners (-2.2%).

Labour informality

The increase in the number of informally employed persons (3.2%) was influenced by the rises in men (3.1%) and women (3.2%). By economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the rises in administrative and support services (17.0%) and accommodation and food service (13.0%).

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.

By occupational category, the increase in informally employed persons was influenced by the rises in wage earners of the private sector (8.8%) and own-account workers (1.1%).

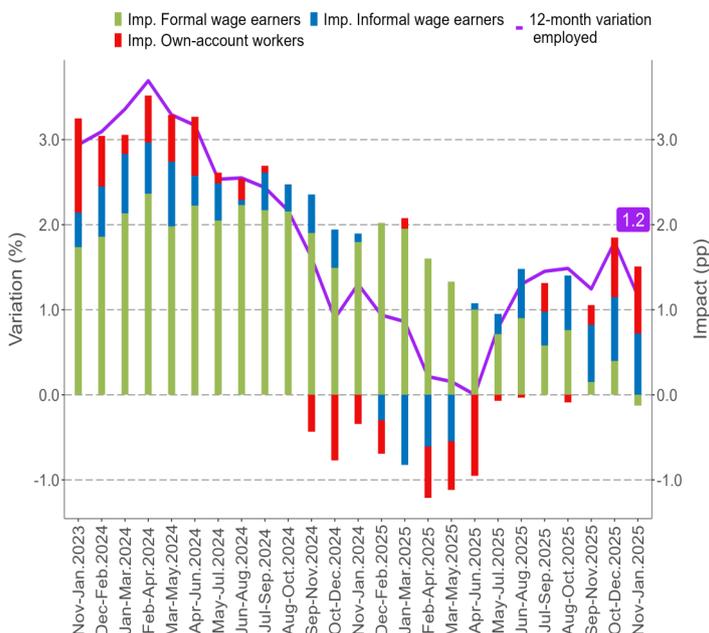
The informal employment rate rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 26.8%. In the same period, the informal employment rate for women rose 0.1 pp to stand at 28.2% while the rate for men rose 0.8 pp to stand at 25.7%.

MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Informal employment rate (%)	MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)												
	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan
Nationwide total	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8	26.8
Women	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2
Men	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.7

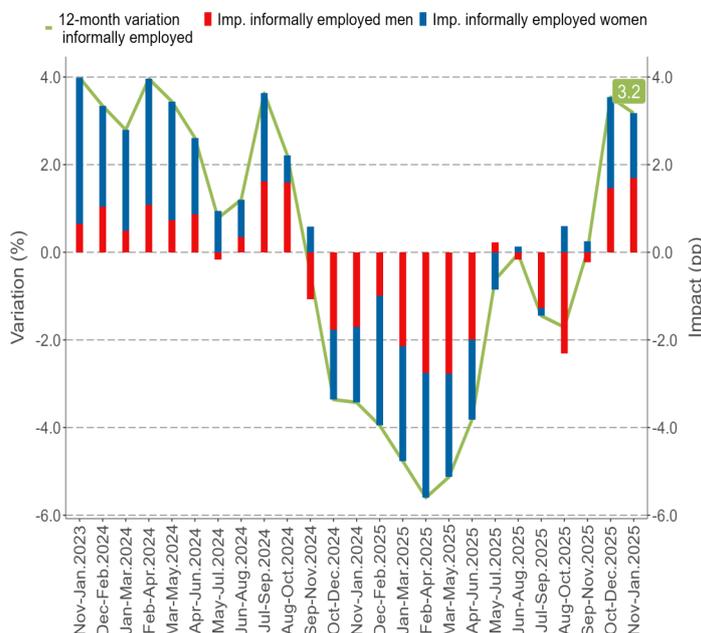
Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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 0.6% year on year. In contrast, the average number of hours worked decreased 0.5% to stand at 36.7 hours. Men worked an average of 39.2 hours, and women worked an average of 33.4 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in the employed population (1.2%) was influenced by the rises in those who work 31–44 hours (12.3%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (2.7%). Meanwhile, those who worked 45 hours decreased 37.1% and those who worked 46 hours and over decreased 3.9%.

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

November 2025–January 2026

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		impact (pp)*
	Level	%	Total	%	
Total	9,503,088	100	108,976	1.2	-
1–30**	1,891,950	19.9	50,081	2.7	0.5
VPT***	1,250,605	66.1	-37,992	-2.9	-2.1
IPT***	598,484	31.6	79,404	15.3	4.3
NS/NR	42,861	2.3	8,669	25.4	0.5
31–44	5,416,543	57.0	593,199	12.3	6.3
45	819,994	8.6	-484,269	-37.1	-5.2
46 and over	1,337,590	14.1	-54,390	-3.9	-0.6
No data	37,011	0.4	4,355	13.3	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 option Not sure/No response.

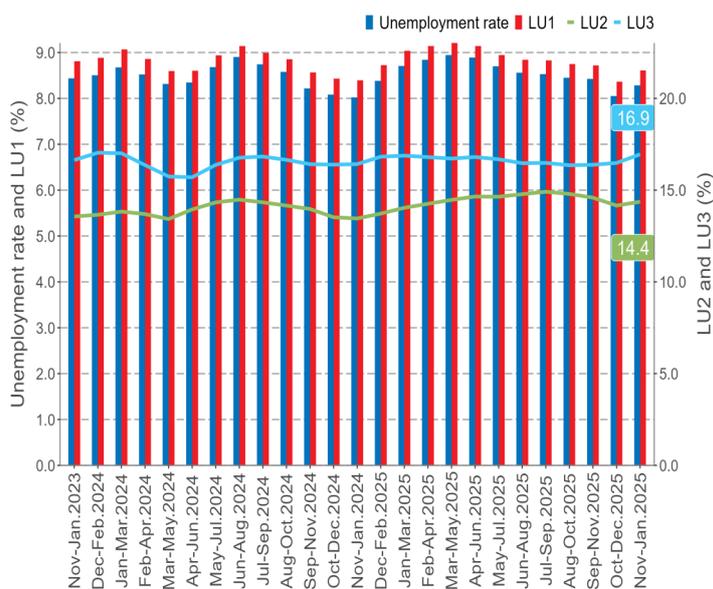
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 8.6%. The increase was influenced by the rise in unemployed persons (4.8%) and by the fall in available future starters (-10.4%).

Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)³

The LU2 grew 0.9 pp to stand at 14.4% as a result of the rises in unemployed persons (4.8%) and involuntary part-time workers (15.3%) and the fall in available future starters (-10.4%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



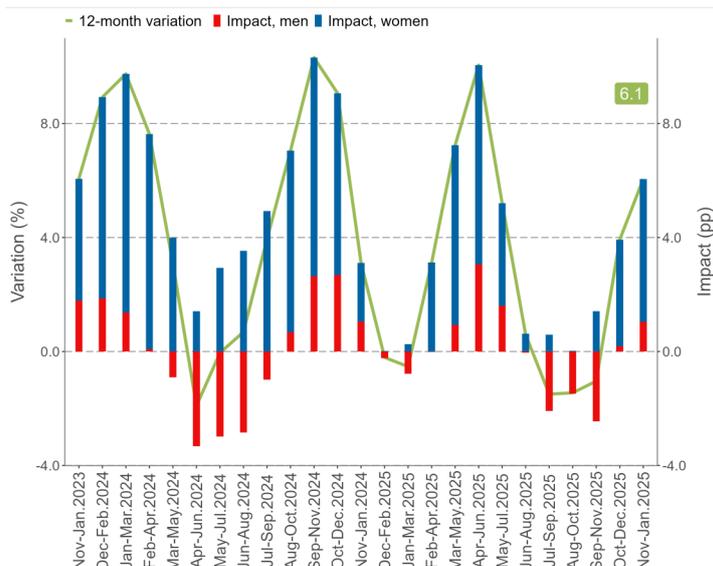
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, increased 6.1% year on year as a result of the growth in women (8.8%) and men (2.4%).

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 16.9%. This indicator stood at 14.7% for men and 19.8% for women, and the gender gap was 5.1 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)

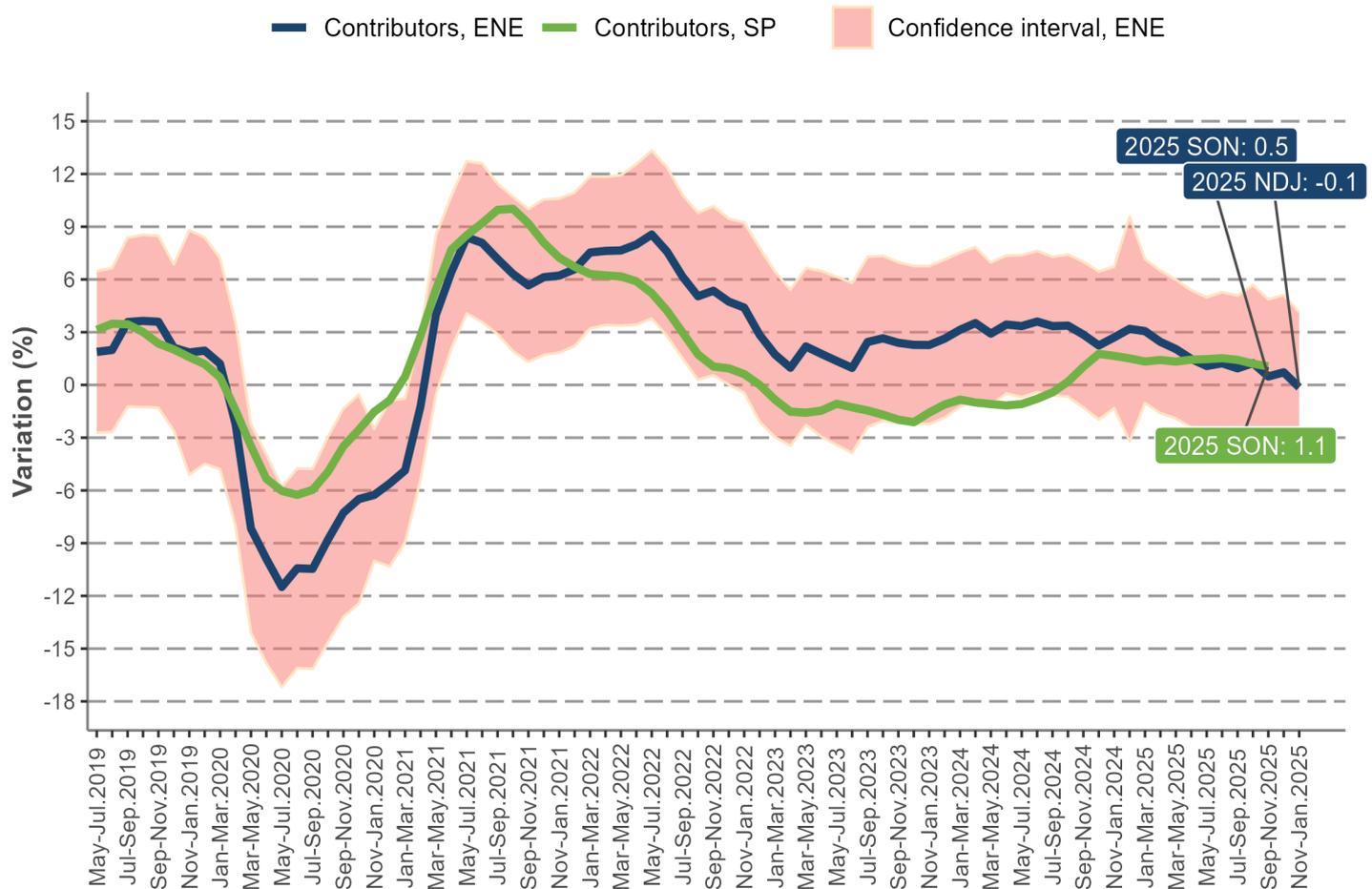
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

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 September–November 2025 moving quarter was 5,826,111. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,982,838 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 September–November 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.1% according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 0.5%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters, ENE data showed an increase for October–December 2025 (0.7%) and a decrease for November 2025–January 2026 (-0.1%), but these variations were not statistically significant.

According to sex, the increase in men (1.1%) and women (1.1%) influenced the rise in contributors in the September–November 2025 quarter according to SP data. In contrast, data from the ENE show that the increase was exclusively driven by the growth in women (1.8%). However, this increase was 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.