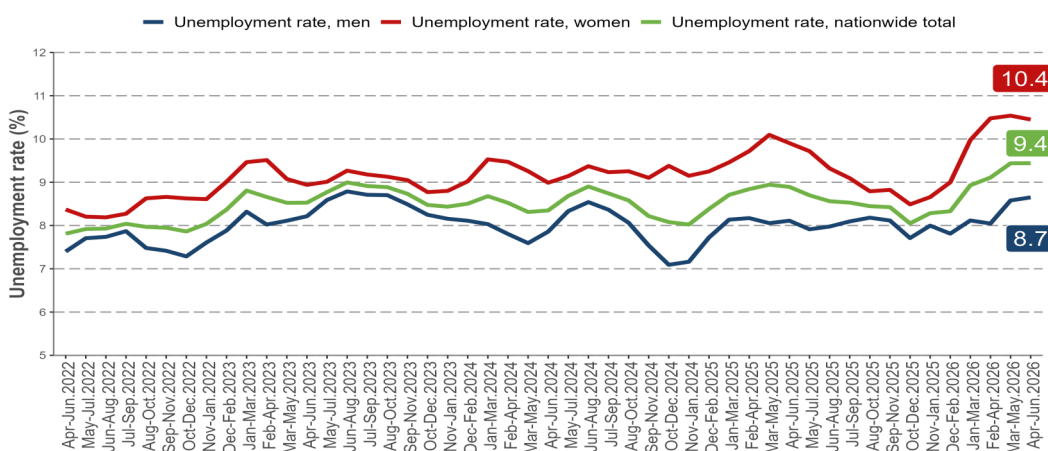


- In the April–June 2026 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 9.4%, a year-on-year increase of 0.5 percentage points (pp).
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 0.9% year on year.
- The main influences on the expansion in employed persons were the increases in the sectors of transport (6.8%), administrative and support services (12.9%), and health activities (5.1%).
- The year-on-year decrease in the population outside the labour force (-0.1%) was influenced by the fall in the potential labour force (-4.3%), the majority of whom were not seeking work but were available to work.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (9.3%) showed no variation compared to the previous moving quarter.

Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 9.4%, a twelve-month increase of 0.5 pp that can be attributed to the faster growth in the labour force (1.5%) than in employed persons (0.9%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (7.7%) was influenced by the rises among the unemployed with prior work experience (7.5%) and first-time job seekers (9.8%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 10.4% for women and 8.7% for men.

Employment

The estimated twelve-month variation in the total number of employed persons (0.9%) was influenced by the rises among women (1.7%) and men (0.3%). Absent employed persons, who represented 5.0% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 6.3% year on year (equivalent to a fall of 31,467 persons).

MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

Unemployment rate (%)	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun
Nationwide total	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4
Women	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.4
Men	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.7

(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. 51](#) (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.

MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2026)

Labour force participation rate	62.3%
Employment rate	56.4%
Unemployment rate	9.4%

Level (number of persons)

Labour force	10,383,568
Employed persons	9,403,299
Informally employed persons	2,537,804
Unemployed persons	980,270
Economically inactive persons	6,280,249

Twelve-month variations

Labour force	1.5%
Employed persons	0.9%
Informally employed persons	4.7%
Unemployed persons	7.7%
Economically inactive persons	-0.1%

Analytical rates

Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	9.7%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	15.9%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.9%
Labour force pressure rate	17.1%

Labour informality

Informal employment rate	27.0%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.6%

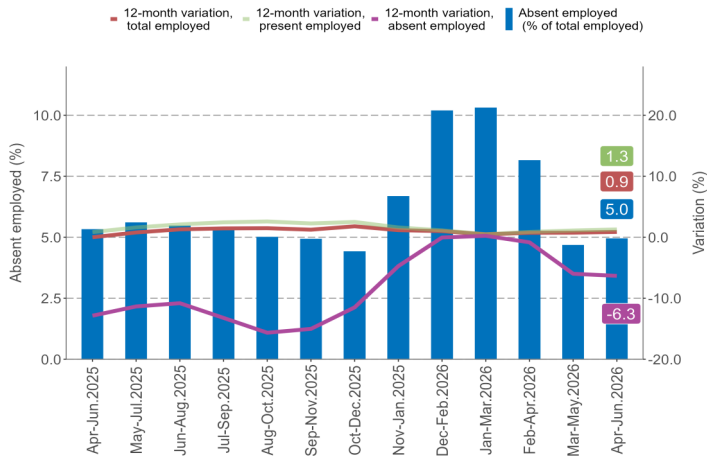
According to economic sector, the variation in employed persons was influenced by increases in transport (6.8%), administrative and support services (12.9%), and health activities (5.1%). According to occupational category, the variation can be attributed to increases in own-account workers (8.6%) and informal wage earners (2.8%).

The informal employment rate rose 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 27.0%. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of informally employed persons (4.7%) was influenced by the growth in both women (6.6%) and men (3.2%) and by the growth in own-account workers (7.2%).

Labour participation

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the participation rate increased 0.4 pp to stand at 62.3% and the employment rate showed no variation, remaining at 56.4%. In the same period, the decrease in the population outside the labour force (-0.1%) was driven by the falls in inactive persons who are potentially active (-4.3%) and future starters (-10.7%).

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



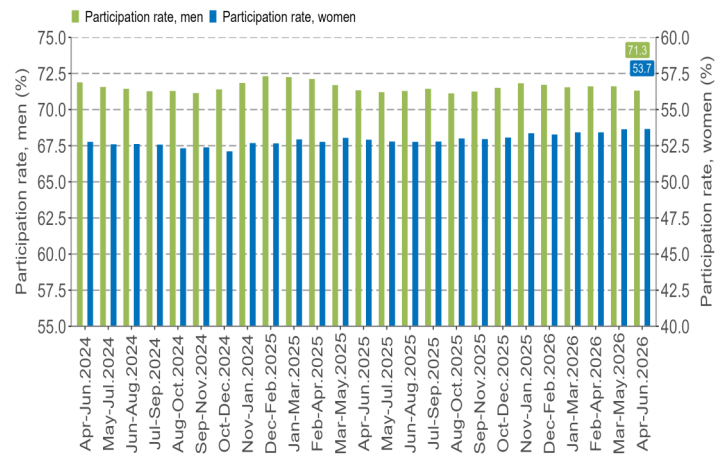
Employed persons absent from work

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (0.9%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (1.3%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 5.0% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 6.3% (equivalent to a fall of 31,467 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the expansion in the employed population (0.9%) was influenced by increases in the brackets 35–44 years (2.4%) and 55–64 years (3.0%). The increase in men (0.3%) was driven by the growth in the bracket 55–64 years (2.9%), while the increase in women (1.7%) can mainly be attributed to the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (3.0%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 8.7% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (0.9%) than in employed men (0.3%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (7.6%) was influenced by the increases in the unemployed with prior work experience (6.5%) and first-time job seekers (21.5%). For men, the participation rate showed no variation, remaining at 71.3% and the employment rate decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 65.2%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.9%) can be exclusively attributed to the routinely inactive.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 10.4% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (2.3%) than in employed women (1.7%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (7.9%) was influenced by the rises in the unemployed with prior work experience (8.7%) and first-time job seekers (1.7%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.8 pp to stand at 53.7% and the employment rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 48.1%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-0.7%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active and future starters.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 9.3%, showing no variation compared to the previous moving quarter, a result that can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.1%), which in turn can be attributed to the combined effects of the variations in the unemployed (0.2%) and the employed (0.1%). For men, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%. For women, the unemployment rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 10.2%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in employed persons (0.9%) was due to the rises in transport (6.8%), administrative and support services (12.9%), health activities (5.1%), and professional activities (8.6%). In contrast, the principal decreases were in communications (-15.2%), mining (-8.9%), and public administration (-3.1%).

The increase in the number of employed men (0.3%) can mainly be attributed to the rise in transport (6.5%), while the increase in the number of employed women (1.7%) was led by the rise in health activities (7.2%).

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the increase in employed persons (0.9%) was led by increases in the number of own-account workers (8.6%), informal wage earners (2.8%), and employers (9.4%). The main decreases were in the categories of formal wage earners (-2.2%), domestic workers (-1.0%), and unpaid family workers (-1.2%).

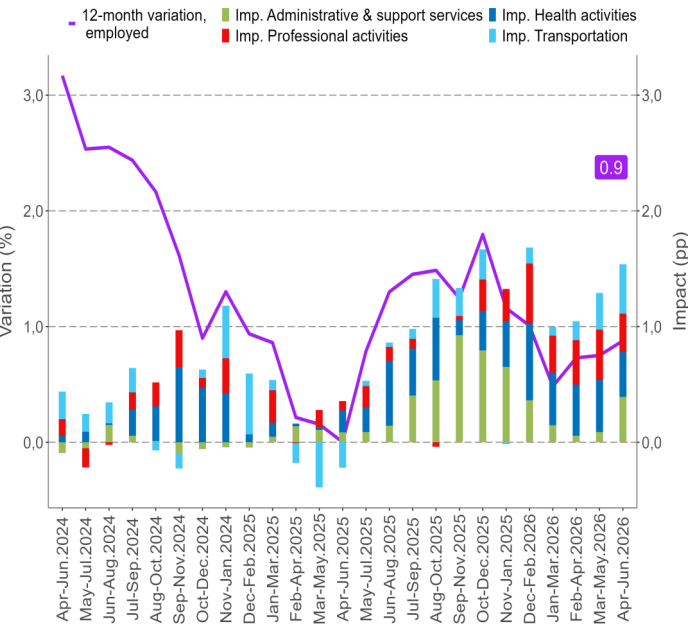
The increases in employed women (1.7%) and men (0.3%) were led by the rises in own-account workers (13.0% and 5.4%, respectively).

Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (4.7%) was influenced by the rises among women (6.6%) and men (3.2%). By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (6.8%) and administrative and support services (21.0%).

By occupational category, the increase in informally employed persons was influenced by the growth in own-account workers (7.2%) and

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.

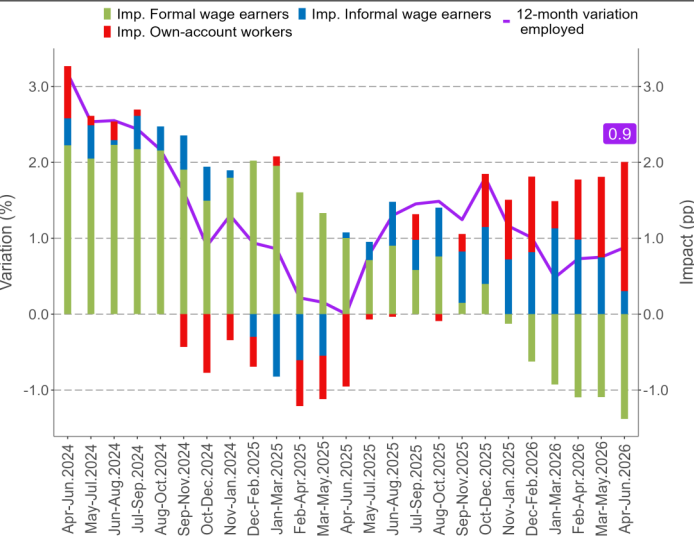
wage earners of the private sector (4.1%).

The informal employment rate increased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 27.0%. For women, the informal employment rate rose 1.3 pp to stand at 28.9%. For men, the rate rose 0.7 pp to stand at 25.5%.

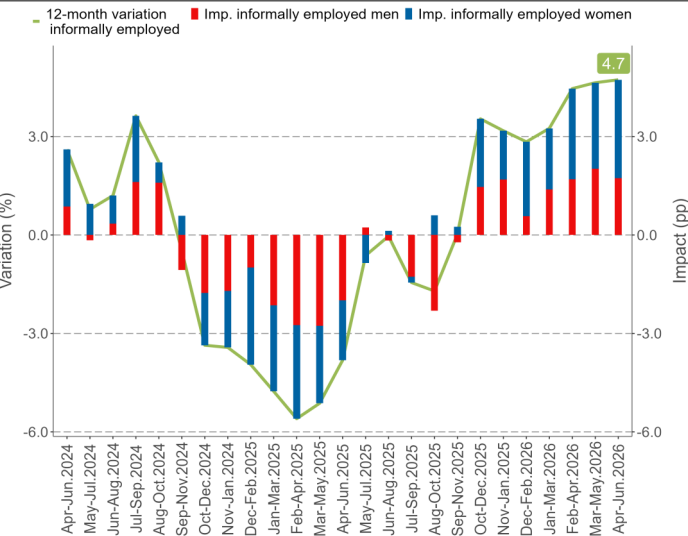
MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

Informal employment rate (%)	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun
Nationwide total	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.0
Women	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.0	27.9	28.6	28.8	28.9
Men	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.5

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



(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).

Hours actually worked

The volume of work, as measured by the quantity of hours per week actually worked by employed persons, increased 0.2% year on year. In the same period, the average number of hours worked decreased 0.7% to stand at 36.7. Men worked an average of 39.0 hours, and women worked an average of 33.8 hours.

Hours usually worked

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (0.9%) was influenced by increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (7.1%); part time, or 1–30 hours (7.4%); and 46 hours and over (1.3%). In contrast, the number of employed persons who worked 45 hours decreased 44.0%.

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

April–June 2026

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
Total	9,403,299	100	81,778	0.9	-
1–30**	2,003,228	21.3	137,925	7.4	1.5
VPT***	1,308,858	65.3	43,505	3.4	2.3
IPT***	647,379	32.3	82,175	14.5	4.4
NS/NR	46,991	2.3	12,246	35.2	0.7
31–44	5,554,177	59.1	368,602	7.1	4.0
45	564,578	6.0	-443,027	-44.0	-4.8
46 and over	1,254,569	13.3	16,112	1.3	0.2
No data	26,746	0.3	2,165	8.8	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.

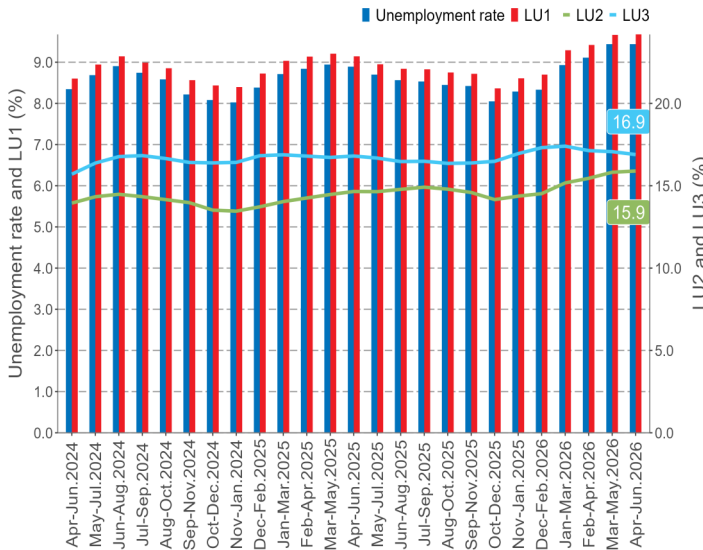
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)³

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 9.7%. The variation in the LU1 was due to the rise in the number of unemployed (7.7%) and the fall in the number of available future starters (-4.1%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 1.2 pp to stand at 15.9%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (7.7%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (14.5%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-4.1%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



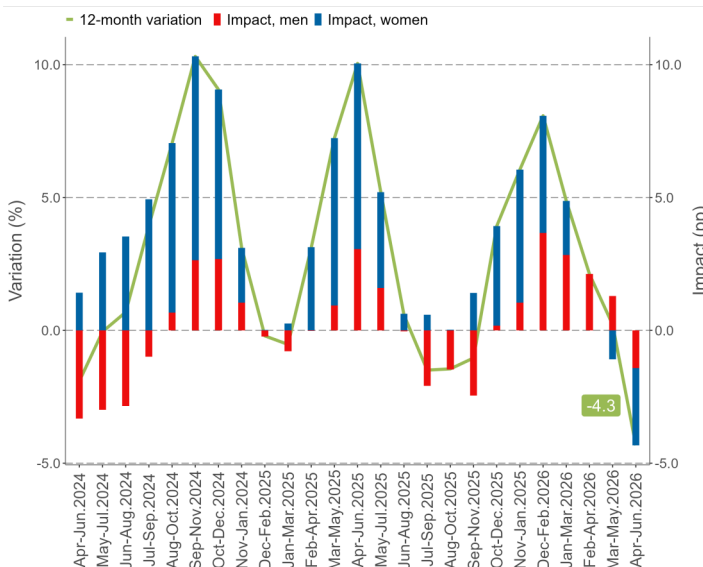
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁵

The potential labour force, sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, decreased 4.3% as a result of the falls in women (-5.0%) and men (-3.4%).

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 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 16.9%. The indicator stood at 14.6% for men and 19.8% for women, and the gender gap was 5.2 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)

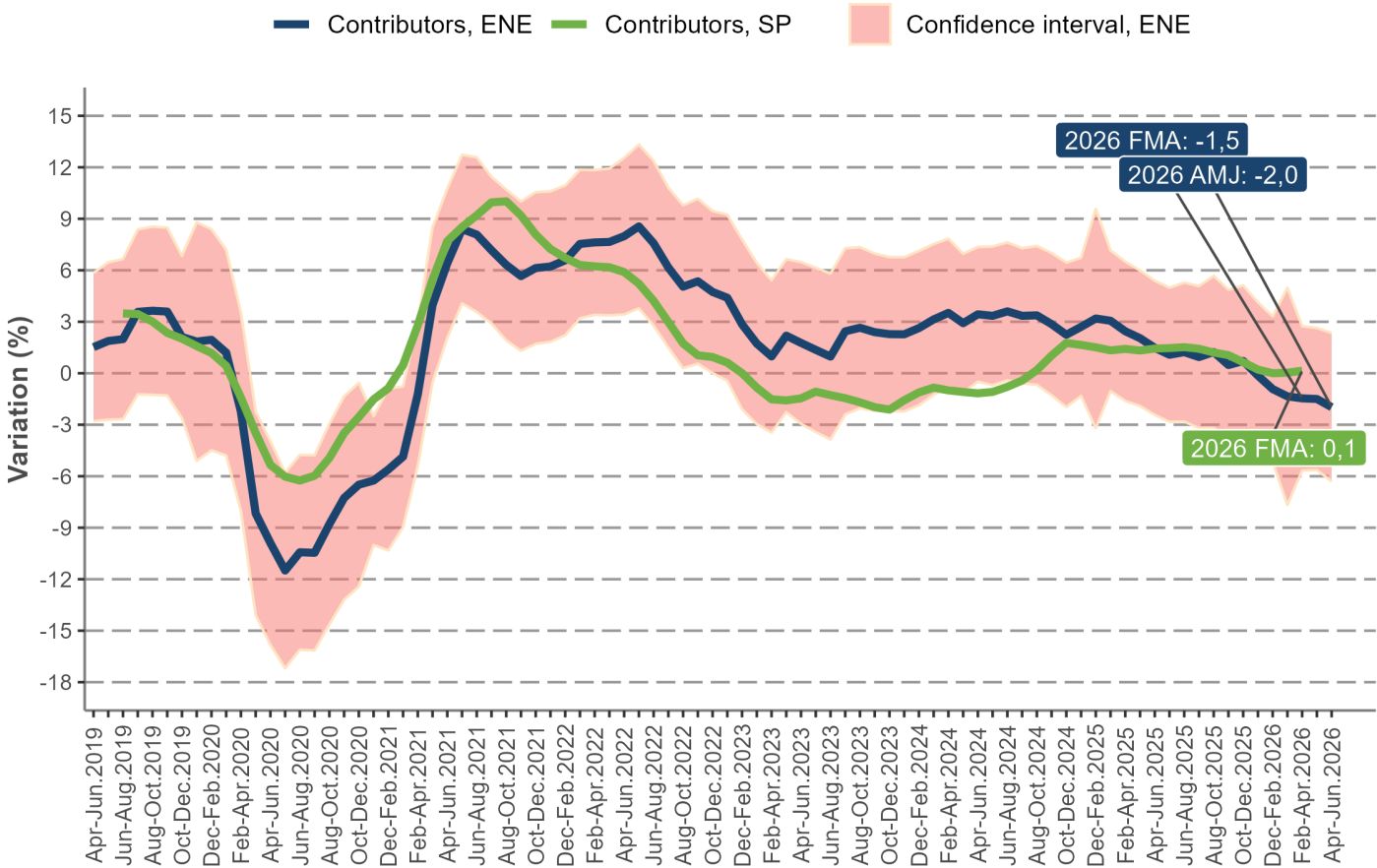
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁶

According to records from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁷ on dependent contributors to private pension fund administrators (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 February–April 2026 moving quarter was 5,823,704. In contrast, there were an estimated 5,970,264 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the February–April 2026 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 0.1% 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 variations of -1.5% for March–May 2026 and -2.0% for April–June 2026, but these variations were not statistically significant.

The overall rise recorded by SP can be exclusively attributed to women (0.4%), since the number of men fell 0.1% in the same period. In contrast, ENE data showed that there was a decrease driven by falls among both men (-1.4%) and women (-1.5%). 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



(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) of 2018 replaces the 1993 International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93) as a standard reference for the measurement and classification of employment status. In contrast to the ICSE-93, which is organized by the 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 in labour relations that exists 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 in contrast, these individuals were commonly classified as own-account workers or dependent workers. The ICSE-18 thus distinguishes at its second hierarchical level 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.

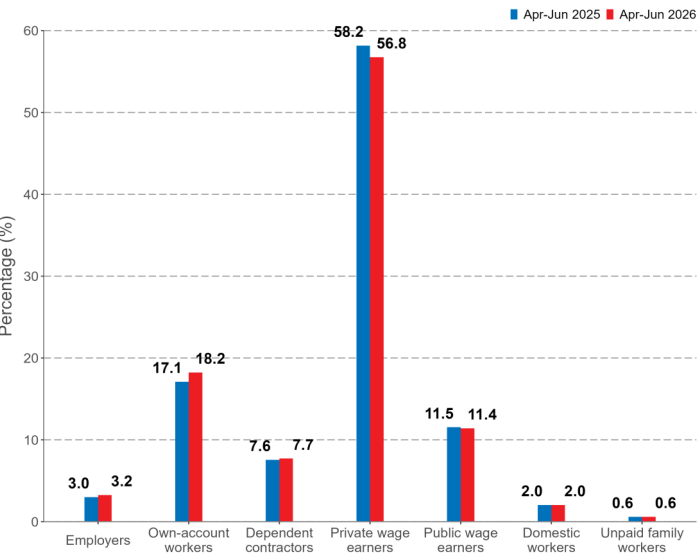
In the current moving quarter, the total number of employed persons according to status in employment (ISCE-18) was mainly concentrated in wage earners of the private sector with 5,337,002 employed persons, which is equivalent to 56.8% of the total. Following were own-account workers with 1,713,924 employed persons (18.2% of the total) and wage earners of the public sector with 1,073,524 employed persons (11.4%). Next were dependent contractors with 725,943 (7.7% of the total) and employers with 305,576 (3.2%).

By employment status (ISCE-18), the year-on-year increase in the employed population (0.9%) was led by the rises in the number of own-account workers (7.5%), employers (9.4%), and dependent contractors (3.0%). The main decreases were in the categories of wage earners of the private sector (-1.6%) and wage earners of the public sector (-0.1%).

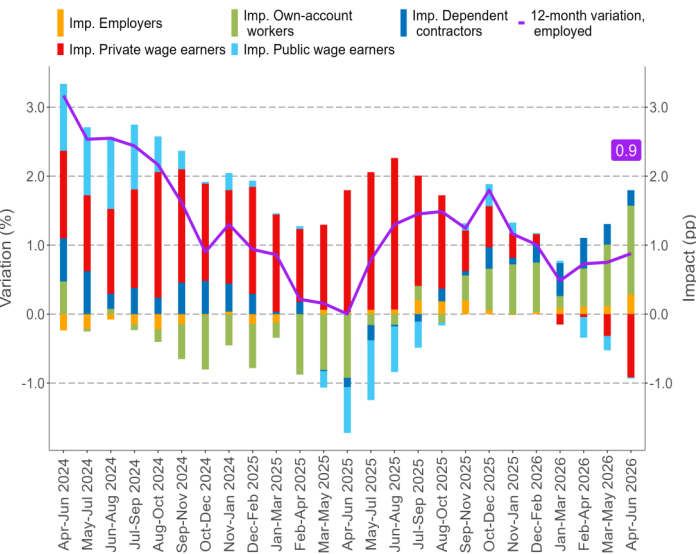
The increase in the number of employed women (1.7%) was led by the rise in the number of own-account workers (12.4%) while the increase among employed men (0.3%) was also led by the rise in the number of own-account workers (3.7%).

The year-on-year increase in dependent contractors (3.0%) was due to the rise in the number of workers with organizational dependence¹⁰ (13.6%), both types of dependence¹¹ (18.3%), and economic risk¹² (5.7%).

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.inec.gov.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/publicaciones-yanuarios/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.