

- In the March–May 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 0.8% year on year.
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of manufacturing (5.2%), health activities (6.0%), and professional activities (11.6%).
- The twelve-month increase in the population outside the labour force (0.2%) was driven by the rise in the routinely inactive (0.2%).
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.3 pp to stand at 9.2%.

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 (1.3%) than in employed persons (0.8%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (6.9%) was driven by the rises in the unemployed with prior work experience (5.9%) and first-time job seekers (16.4%).

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 10.5% for women and 8.6% for men.

Employment

The estimated twelve-month variation in the total number of employed persons (0.8%) was influenced by the rises in women (1.5%) and men (0.2%). The number of absent employed persons (4.7% of the total employed population) decreased 6.0%, which is equivalent to a fall of 28,083 persons.

MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

| Unemployment rate (%) | Mar-May | Apr-Jun | May-Jul | Jun-Aug | Jul-Sep | Aug-Oct | Sep-Nov | Oct-Dec | Nov-Jan | Dec-Feb | Jan-Mar | Feb-Apr | Mar-May |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationwide total | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.4 |
| Women | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Men | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.6 |

(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. 50](#).

(*) 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 (March–May 2026)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Labour force participation rate | 62.4% |
| Employment rate | 56.5% |
| Unemployment rate | 9.4% |

Level (number of persons)

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Labour force | 10,397,687 |
| Employed persons | 9,416,372 |
| Informally employed persons | 2,540,509 |
| Unemployed persons | 981,315 |
| Economically inactive persons | 6,254,014 |

Twelve-month variations

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Labour force | 1.3% |
| Employed persons | 0.8% |
| Informally employed persons | 4.6% |
| Unemployed persons | 6.9% |
| Economically inactive persons | 0.2% |

Analytical rates

| | |
|--|-------|
| Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)* | 9.7% |
| Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2) | 15.8% |
| Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) | 17.1% |
| Labour force pressure rate | 17.2% |
| Labour informality | |
| Informal employment rate | 27.0% |
| Employment rate in the informal sector | 15.6% |

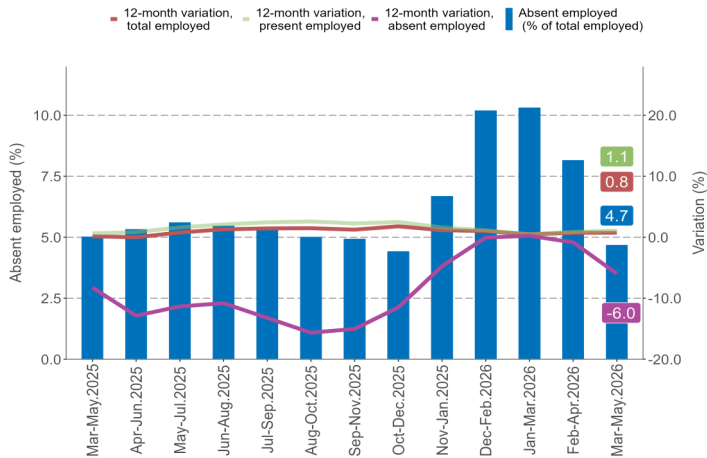
According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influenced by the increases in manufacturing (5.2%), health activities (6.0%), and professional activities (11.6%). By occupational category, the growth can be attributed to increases in own-account workers (5.3%) and informal wage earners (7.1%).

The informal employment rate rose 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 27.0%. The increase in informally employed persons (4.6%) was driven by the rises in women (5.7%) and men (3.7%) as well as by the rise in wage earners of the private sector (7.2%).

Labour participation

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the participation rate increased 0.2 pp to stand at 62.4% and the employment rate fell 0.1 pp to 56.5%. Meanwhile, the increase in the population outside the labour force (0.2%) was influenced by the rises in the routinely inactive (0.2%) and inactive persons who are potentially active (0.2%).

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



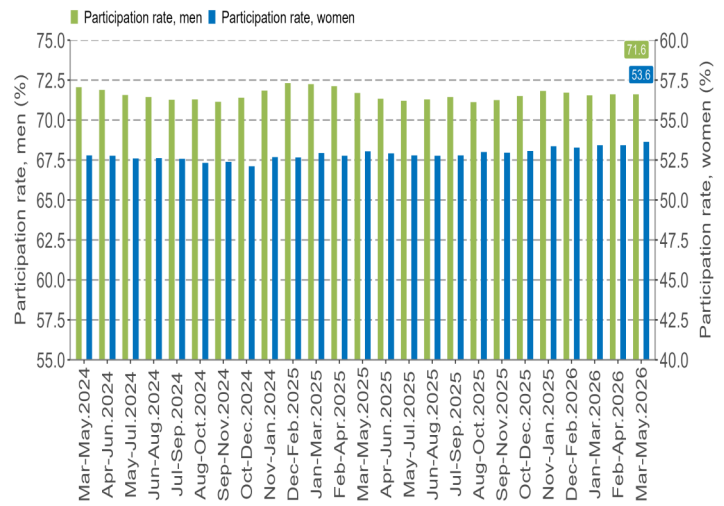
Employed persons absent from work

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (0.8%) 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 4.7% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 6.0% (equivalent to a fall of 28,083 persons).

Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the expansion in the employed population (0.8%) was driven by increases in the brackets 35–44 years (2.4%) and 55–64 years (2.8%). The increase in men (0.2%) was led by the growth in the bracket 55–64 years (2.3%), while the increase in women (1.5%) was mainly due to the growth in the bracket 35–44 years (3.8%).

Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 8.6% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (0.8%) than in employed men (0.2%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (7.3%) was influenced by the increases in the unemployed with prior work experience (5.8%) and first-time job seekers (24.1%). For men, the participation rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 71.6% and the employment rate fell 0.4 pp to 65.5%. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of men outside the labour force (1.2%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 10.5% as a result of the faster growth in the labour force (2.0%) than in employed women (1.5%). In the same period, the increase in unemployed women (6.5%) was driven by the rises in the unemployed with prior work experience (6.0%) and first-time job seekers (10.5%). For women, the participation rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 53.6% and the employment rate rose 0.3 pp to stand at 48.0%. Meanwhile, the decrease in the number of women outside the labour force (-0.4%) was influenced by inactive persons who are potentially active.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.3 pp to stand at 9.2%. The increase can be attributed to the rise in the labour force (0.4%), which in turn was due to the variations in the unemployed (4.0%) and the employed (0.1%). For men, the unemployment rate rose 0.5 pp to stand at 8.6%. For women, the rate rose 0.2 pp to stand at 10.1%.

Economic activity

The twelve-month increase in the employed population (0.8%) can be attributed to the rises in manufacturing (5.2%), health activities (6.0%), professional activities (11.6%), and transport (6.0%). The main decreases were observed in agriculture and fishing (-5.0%), public administration (-4.8%), and mining (-7.4%).

The growth in the number of employed men (0.2%) can mainly be attributed to the rise in transport (4.4%), while the growth in employed women (1.5%) was led by the rise in manufacturing (14.7%).

Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (0.8%) was led by increases in own-account workers (5.3%), informal wage earners (7.1%), and employers (3.8%). In contrast, the main decreases were in the categories of formal wage earners (-1.7%) and domestic workers (-4.1%).

The increases in employed women (1.5%) and men (0.2%) were led by the rises in own-account workers (7.3% and 3.8%, respectively).

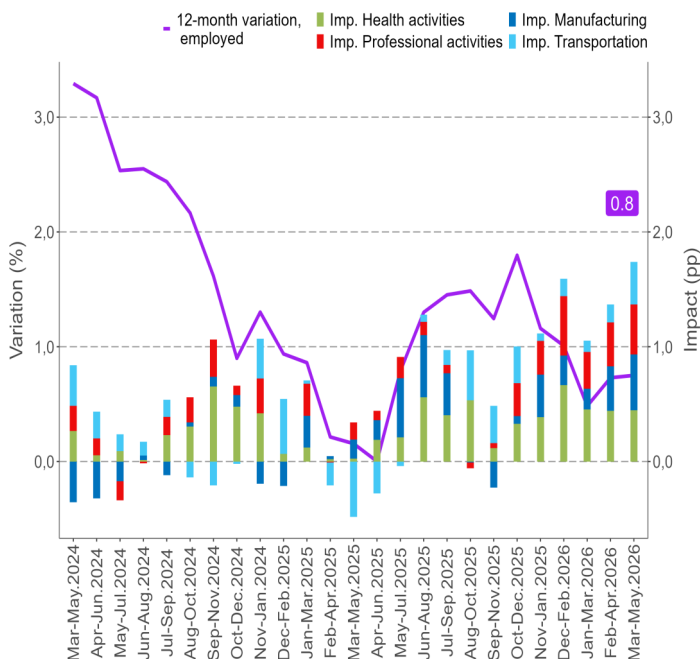
Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in informally employed persons (4.6%) was influenced by the rises in women (5.7%) and men (3.7%). By economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the rises in commerce (7.2%) and manufacturing (15.4%).

By occupational category, the variation in informally employed persons can be attributed to the rises in wage earners of the private sector (7.2%) and own-account workers (4.2%).

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.

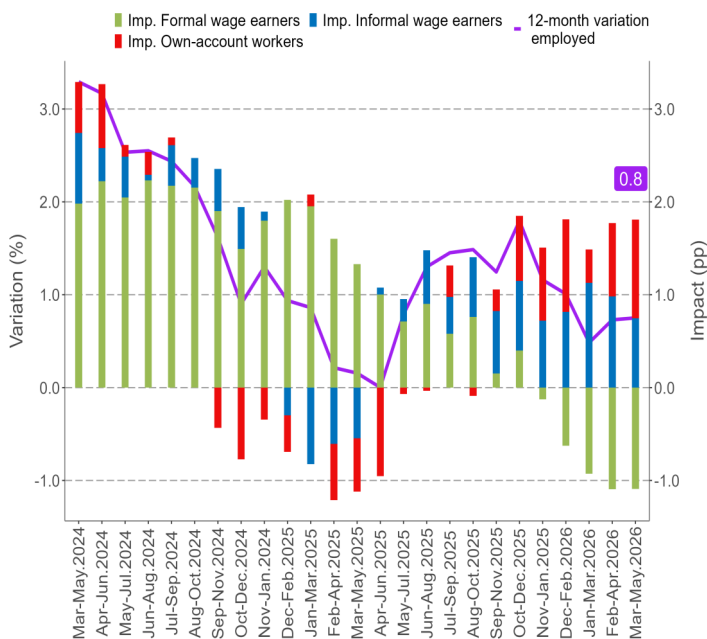
The informal employment rate increased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 27.0%. For women, the informal employment rate rose 1.2 pp to stand at 28.8%. For men, the rate rose 0.9 pp to stand at 25.6%.

MOVING QUARTERS (2025–2026)

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

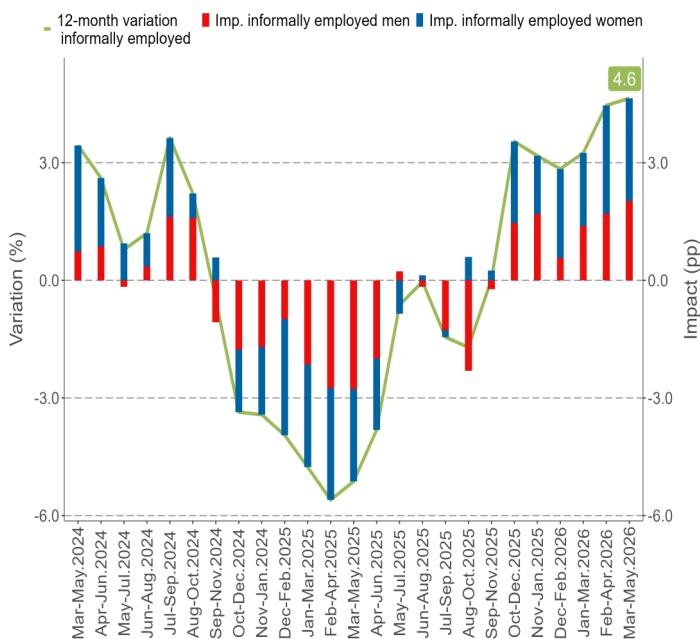
Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total

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 0.1% year on year. Likewise, the average number of hours worked decreased 0.8% to stand at 37.0 hours. Men worked an average of 39.1 hours, and women worked an average of 34.3 hours.

Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (0.8%) was driven by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (8.0%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (6.8%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-42.5%) and 46 hours and over (-0.9%).

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

March–May 2026

| Brackets of hours | Employed | | Twelve-month variation | | impact (pp)* |
|--------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | Level | % | Total | % | |
| Total | 9,416,372 | 100 | 70,160 | 0.8 | - |
| 1–30** | 1,976,783 | 21.0 | 125,490 | 6.8 | 1.3 |
| VPT*** | 1,290,875 | 65.3 | 12,579 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| IPT*** | 641,397 | 32.4 | 99,748 | 18.4 | 5.4 |
| NS/NR | 44,512 | 2.3 | 13,162 | 42.0 | 0.7 |
| 31–44 | 5,534,299 | 58.8 | 408,820 | 8.0 | 4.4 |
| 45 | 613,708 | 6.5 | -454,052 | -42.5 | -4.9 |
| 46 and over | 1,269,602 | 13.5 | -11,862 | -0.9 | -0.1 |
| No data | 21,980 | 0.2 | 1,764 | 8.7 | 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)²

The unemployment rate with available future starters increased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 9.7%. The variation in the LU1 was due to the rise in unemployed persons (6.9%) and the fall in available future starters (-11.9%).

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

The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 1.3 pp to stand at 15.8%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (6.9%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (18.4%) as well as to the decrease in available future starters (-11.9%).

Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



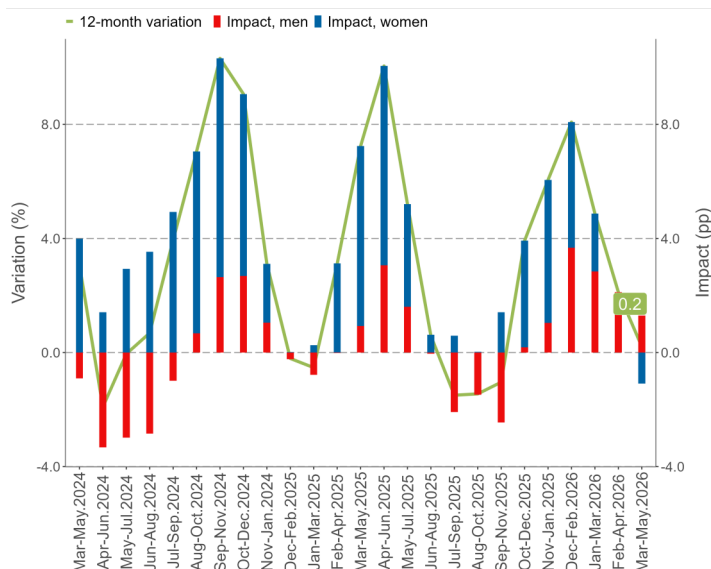
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)⁴

The twelve-month increase of 0.2% in the potential labour force, also known as inactive persons who are potentially active, can exclusively be attributed to the growth in men (3.2%).

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 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 17.1%. The indicator stood at 14.4% for men and 20.3% for women, and the gender gap was 5.9 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)

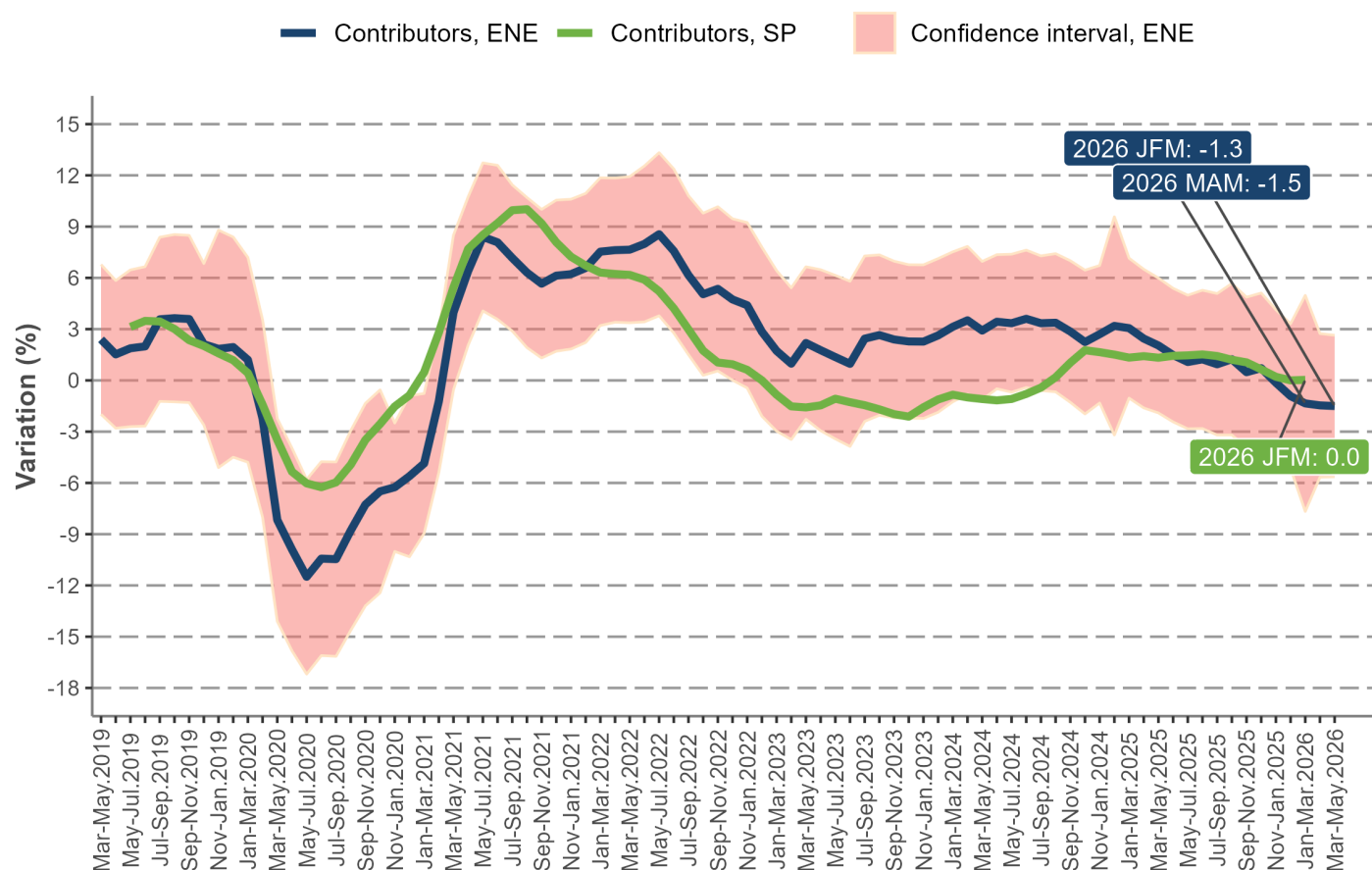
Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records⁵

According to records from the Superintendency of Pensions (SP)⁶ on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)⁷, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the January–March 2026 moving quarter was 5,846,300. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,013,563 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is within the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the January–March 2026 quarter, the number of contributors showed no year-on-year variation, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed a decrease of 1.3%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed variations of -1.5% in February–April 2026 and -1.5% in March–May 2026, but these decreases were not statistically significant.

The net effect of the increase in women (0.2%) and the decrease in men (-0.1%) resulted in a lack of variation in contributors in the January–March 2026 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that there was a decrease that was driven by falls in men (-1.9%) and women (-0.6%). 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.