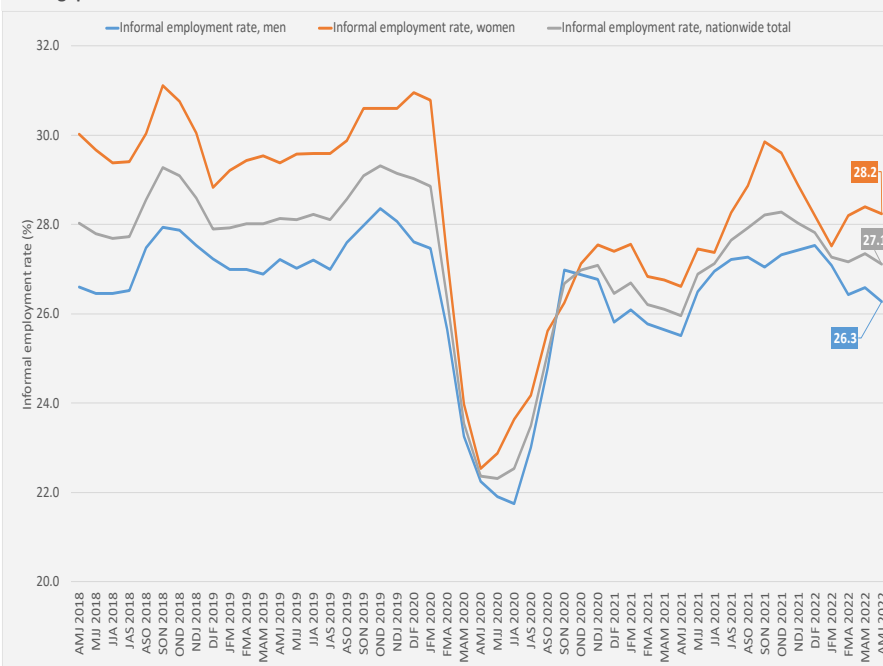


Note: This document is a translation of the original Labour Informality bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the April–June 2022 quarter, the population of informally employed persons increased 14.8%, equivalent to a rise of 308,133 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 27.1%, a twelve-month increase of 1.1 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to rises in commerce (16.2%) and households as employers (62.0%).
- The increase in informally employed persons was influenced by rises in own-account workers (14.5%) and wage earners of the private sector (15.4%).

Informal employment rate (%), according to sex, nationwide total
Moving quarters



Informal employment rate

In the April–June 2022 quarter, the informal employment rate increased 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 27.1%. The increase was a result of the faster rate of expansion in informally employed persons (14.8%) than in the total number of employed persons (9.9%).

According to sex, the increase in informally employed persons was due to the expansion in women (20.0%) and men (11.0%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women rose 1.6 pp to stand at 28.2%, and the rate for men rose 0.8 pp to stand at 26.3%.

Analysis by age bracket

The growth in the number of informally employed persons was mainly driven by the increases in the brackets 45–54 years (26.0%) and 65 years and over (29.7%).

According to sex, the rise in men and women were both influenced by the bracket 45–54 years, which rose 24.3% and 28.3%, respectively.

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (52.1%) and 15–24 years (32.4%). These results show that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

MOVING QUARTERS 2021–2022

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	26.0	26.9	27.1	27.6	27.9	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1
Women	26.6	27.4	27.4	28.3	28.9	29.8	29.6	28.9	28.2	27.5	28.2	28.4	28.2
Men	25.5	26.5	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.3

(1) As of the publication of results of the February–April 2022 moving quarter, INE will be publishing a statistical note together with the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE). In order to provide performance and quality indicators, the note provides the main estimates and their respective disaggregations in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes. For more information, see the [Statistical Note, ENE, no. 3](#).

MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2022)

Main indicators

	Rate	12-M var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	27.1%	1.1
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	26.5%	1.1
Employment rate in the informal sector	17.0%	0.6

Employed persons

	National total	12-M var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,395,933	14.8
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,209,622	14.8
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,506,626	14.3

Main indicators

Economic activity²

The year-on-year expansion in informally employed persons (14.8%) can mainly be attributed to rises in commerce (16.2%) and activities of households as employers (62.0%).

In the same period, the growth in informally employed men (11.0%) can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (11.2%) and transportation and storage (16.0%) while the growth in informally employed women (20.0%) can be attributed to the rises in activities of households as employers (56.6%) and commerce (21.1%).

The highest informal employment rates were in employers (51.9%) and other service activities (50.8%).

Analysis by occupational group³

The main influences on the twelve-month increase in the informally employed population (14.8%) were the rises in elementary occupations (26.2%) and service and sales workers (18.1%).

The increase in men was influenced by the growth in craft and related trades workers (12.0%) while the increase in women was influenced by the growth in elementary occupations (48.8%).

Informally employed Persons by occupational group (CIUO 08.CL), nationwide total

April–June 2022 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) [†]
Nationwide total	27.1	2,395,933	308,133	14.8	-
Managers	4.7	16,446 (**)	67	0.4	0.0
Professionals	12.3	170,497	-8,920	-5.0	-0.4
Technicians and associate professionals	11.4	124,011	21,787	21.3	1.0
Clerical support workers	8.4	39,896	3,576	9.8	0.2
Service and sales workers	34.4	629,056	96,361	18.1	4.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	51.9	103,995	4,045	4.0	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	44.3	523,371	51,062	10.8	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	26.7	186,197	23,000	14.1	1.1
Elementary occupations	37.3	591,142	122,663	26.2	5.9
Unidentified	6.5 (**)	1,749 (**)	-701	-28.6	0.0
Unclassified	92.9 (**)	9,573 (**)	-4,807	-33.4	-0.2

(†) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation and may differ if more decimals are used in the calculation.

(*) Estimate of low reliability (i.e., the coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and less than or equal to 30%. In the case of ratio estimates, it does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

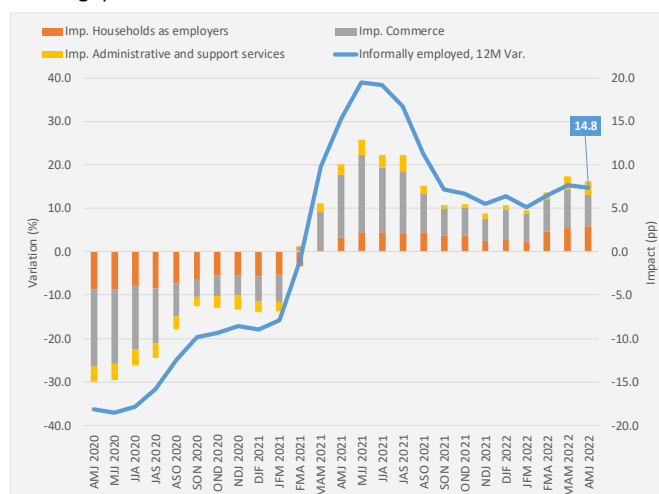
(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

Analysis by occupational category

The year-on-year expansion in informally employed persons (14.8%) was due to increases in own-account workers (14.5%), wage earners of the private sector (15.4%), domestic service workers (46.0%), and wage earners of the public sector (8.0%). In contrast, falls were observed in the number of unpaid family workers (-5.3%) and employers (-0.6%).

The increases in informally employed women (20.0%) and men

Twelve-month variations and impacts[†] of informally employed persons according to branch of economic activity, nationwide moving quarters



[†] These branches had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter.

The highest rates of informal employment were in agricultural and fishery workers (51.9%) and craft and related trades workers (44.3%).

(11.0%) were influenced by the category own-account workers, which rose 17.9% and 12.0%, respectively.

Own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector represented 85.2% of the total of informally employed persons, and their informal employment rates were 69.0% and 14.5%, respectively.

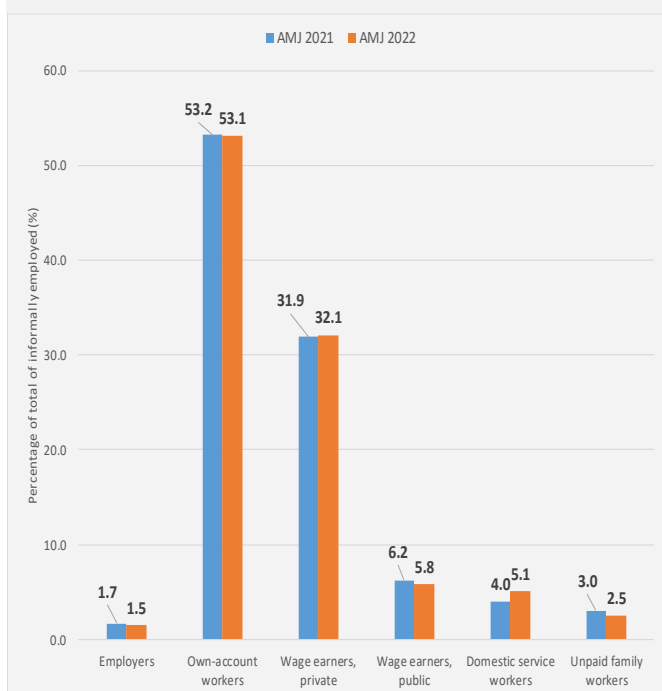
The highest rates of informal employment were in own-account workers (69.0%) and domestic service workers (51.1%).

(2) The branch of economic activity refers to the sector of the economic unit that pays the wages of the employed person or to the economic unit owned by the employed person. Thus, the branch of economic activity may differ from the employed persons' place of work in those cases in which they are subcontracted.

(3) National adaptation of the International Standard Classification of Occupations of the year 2008 (CIUO 08.CL).

Distribution of informally employed persons, according occupational category, nationwide total

Moving quarters



Informal own-account workers

The year-on-year increase in informal own-account workers (14.5%) was influenced by the expansion in women (17.9%) and men (12.0%) of this category. By economic activity, the increase was led by rises in commerce (16.9%) and manufacturing (18.3%).

Informal wage earners

The twelve-month growth in informal wage earners (14.2%) was influenced by the increases in wage earners of the private sector (15.4%) and wage earners of the public sector (8.0%). By economic activity, the increase in wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in commerce (20.9%) and agriculture and fishing (27.2%).

Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 10.2%. This indicator consists of the number of informally employed persons in formal economic units (formal sector), which decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.4%, and of the number of informally employed persons in the sector households as employers, which increased 0.6 pp to stand at 1.8%.

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total⁴

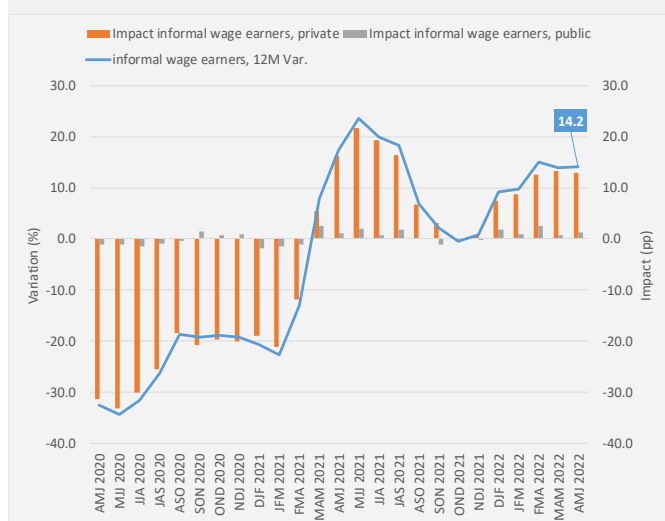
April–June 2022

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	Twelve-month variation		
			Total	%	Impact (pp) [†]
Total	27.1	2,395,933	308,133	14.8	-
Employers	12.3	35,556	-206	-0.6	0.0
Own-account workers	69.0	1,271,545	160,554	14.5	7.7
Wage earners, private	14.5	769,010	102,500	15.4	4.9
Wage earners, public	12.5	139,214	10,309	8.0	0.5
Domestic service workers	51.1	121,576	38,292	46.0	1.8
Unpaid family workers	100.0	59,032	-3,316	-5.3	-0.2

(†) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation and may differ if more decimals are used in the calculation.

Twelve-month variation and impact of informal wage earners, nationwide total

Moving quarters



For women, the informal employment rate outside the informal sector rose 1.2 pp year on year to stand at 12.5%. For men, this rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%.

Meanwhile, the employment rate in the informal sector increased 0.6 pp year on year to stand at 17.0%.

(4) An extended version of this table, disaggregated by sex, can be found in the appendix of the bulletin.

Informality according to units of production, a national adaptation of the Hussmanns Matrix, nationwide total

Percentage over the total of employed persons

April–June 2022 quarter

	Independent workers				Unpaid family workers	Dependent workers						Subtotal	
	Own-account		Employer			Wage earners, private		Wage earners, public		Domestic service workers			
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector	6.5		2.9		0.4	50.7	6.4	11.0	1.6			71.1	8.4
Informal sector		14.4		0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8					0.1	16.9
Households sector						0.4	0.5			1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8
Total(†)	6.5	14.4	2.9	0.4	0.7	51.2	8.7	11.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	72.9	27.1

Note: Note: the empty cells refer to occupations for which, by definition, there is no type of production unit.

(†) The total of each category may differ because the numbers are rounded.

Hours normally worked

Hours normally worked

Within the expansion in informally employed persons, the most notable variation was the 13.1% increase in those who normally worked 1–30 hours per week (part time). The increase can mainly be attributed to the rise in those who work part time voluntarily (27.9%). Following in importance was the bracket 46 hours and over, which increased 29.5%, and the bracket 45 hours, which increased 16.7%.

Among those who worked less than 45 hours per week, 72.2% of informally employed persons worked part time. Of this group, 28.6% worked part time involuntarily and 68.2% worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours normally worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 11.0 hours more than informally employed persons. According to occupational category, the greatest difference was between formal and informal domestic service workers (13.9 hours) and formal and informal own-account workers (12.7 hours).

Total number of informally employed persons according to hours normally worked, nationwide total

April–June 2022 quarter

Bracket of weekly hours worked informally employed persons	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	Percentage over total of informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	27.1	2,395,933	100.0	14.8
1–30†	67.5	1,141,940	47.7	13.1
VPT††	64.6	778,235	68.2	27.9
IPT†††	75.7	326,103	28.6	-9.1
Unclassified	66.4	37,602	3.3	-11.0
31–44	23.2	439,998	18.4	5.2
45	9.8	374,073	15.6	16.7
46 and over	30.6	425,333	17.8	29.5
No data	43.7 (*)	14,589 (**)	0.6	36.6

(†) This bracket represents those who work part time as defined in the Labour Code in article 40 bis.

(††) Voluntary part-time Employed persons. Percentage of participation (%) over the total number of part-time employed persons.

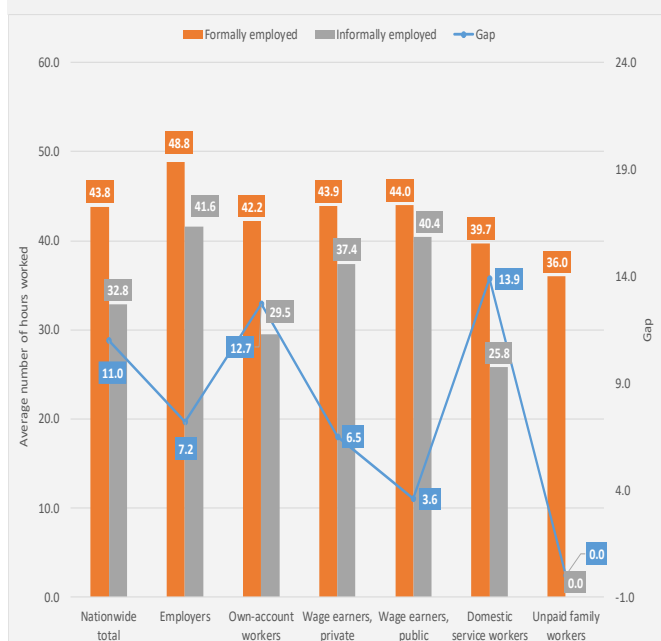
(†††) Involuntary part-time employed persons. Percentage of participation (%) over the total number of formal and informal part-time employed persons.

(*) Estimate of low reliability (i.e., the coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and less than or equal to 30%. In the case of ratio estimates, it does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

Average number of hours normally worked, according to occupational category, nationwide total

April–June 2022 quarter



Appendix 1: Informally employed persons according to occupational category

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total

April–June 2022

Occupational category	Both sexes					Men					Women				
	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed persons (total)	12-month variation			Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed persons (total)	12-month variation			Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed persons (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	%	Impact pp(†)			Total	%	Impact pp(†)			Total	%	Impact pp(†)
Total	27.1	2,395,933	308,133	14.8	-	26.3	1,341,965	132,745	11.0	-	28.2	1,053,968	175,388	20.0	-
Employers	12.3	35,556	-206	-0.6	0.0	13.3	29,483	2,588	9.6	0.2	9.0	6,074 (**)	-2,794	-31.5	-0.3
Own-account workers	69.0	1,271,545	160,554	14.5	7.7	69.1	729,225	78,325	12.0	6.5	68.9	542,320	82,229	17.9	9.4
Wage earners, private sector	14.5	769,010	102,500	15.4	4.9	14.8	490,867	46,010	10.3	3.8	14.1	278,144	56,490	25.5	6.4
Wage earners, public sector	12.5	139,214	10,309	8.0	0.5	13.0	61,326	6,519	11.9	0.5	12.1	77,887	3,791	5.1	0.4
Domestic service workers	51.1	121,576	38,292	46.0	1.8	36.7 (*)	4,493 (**)	718	19.0	0.1	51.8	117,083	37,574	47.3	4.3
Unpaid family workers	100.0	59,032	-3,316	-5.3	-0.2	100.0	26,572	-1,414	-5.1	-0.1	100.0	32,460	-1,902	-5.5	-0.2

(†) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation and may differ if more decimals are used in the calculation.

(*) Estimate of low reliability (i.e., the coefficient of variation is greater than 15% and less than or equal to 30%. In the case of ratio estimates, it does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases are below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

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