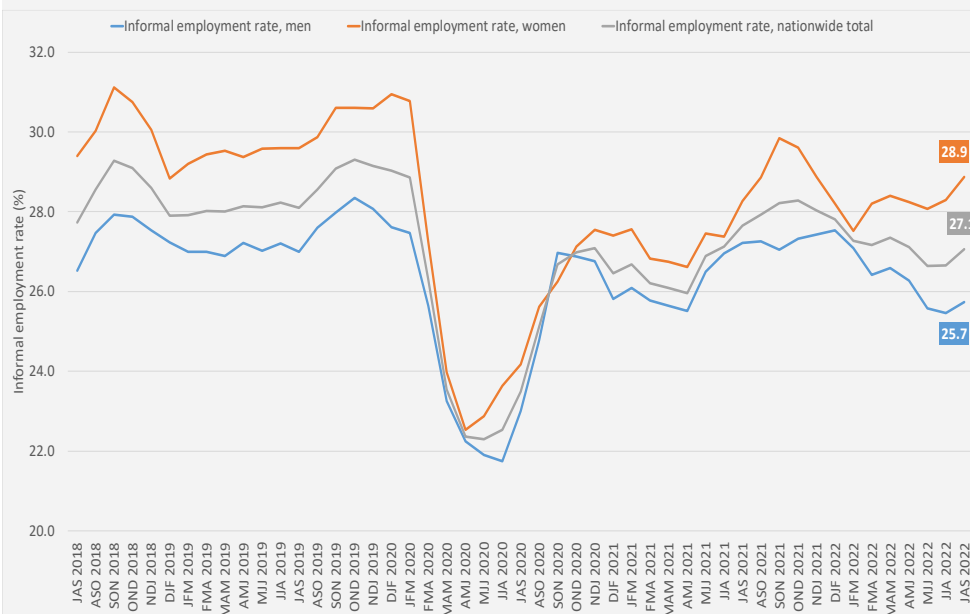


Note: This document is a translation of the original Labour Informality bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the July–September 2022 quarter, the number of informally employed persons increased 3.7%, equivalent to a rise of 85,870 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 27.1%, a twelve-month decrease of 0.5 percentage points (pp).
- According to economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in households as employers (36.5%) and agriculture, forestry, and fishing (9.8%).
- The increase in the number of informally employed persons was influenced by the growth in wage earners of the private sector (8.2%) and domestic workers (22.8%).

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

Moving quarters



Informal employment rate

In the July–September 2022 quarter, the informal employment rate fell 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 27.1%. The fall was a result of the slower rate of expansion in informally employed persons (3.7%) than in the total number of employed persons (6.0%).

According to sex, the expansion in informally employed persons can exclusively be attributed to the increase in women (11.2%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women rose 0.6 pp to stand at 28.9%, and the rate for men fell 1.5 pp to stand at 25.7%.

Analysis by age bracket

The increase in informally employed persons was mainly driven by the rises in the brackets 65 years and over (25.4%) and 55–64 years (5.8%).

According to sex, the decrease in informally employed men was influenced by the fall in the bracket 35–44 years (-15.0%), while the increase in informally employed women was influenced by the rise in the bracket 35–44 years (13.6%).

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (53.5%) and 15–24 years (38.9%). These results show that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

MOVING QUARTER (July–September 2022)

Main indicators

	Rate	12-month var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	27.1%	-0.5
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	26.4%	-0.6
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.6%	-0.8

Employed persons

	National total	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,393,242	3.7
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,197,532	3.2
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,469,943	1.0

MOVING QUARTERS 2021–2022

Informal employment rate (%)	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep
Nationwide	27.6	27.9	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	26.6	26.7	27.1
Women	28.3	28.9	29.8	29.6	28.9	28.2	27.5	28.2	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.3	28.9
Men	27.2	27.3	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.1	26.4	26.6	26.3	25.6	25.5	25.7

(1) As of the publication of the 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 in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes. For more information, see the [Statistical Note, ENE, no. 6](#).

Main indicators

Economic activity²

The twelve-month increase in informally employed persons (3.7%) can mainly be attributed to the expansion in households as employers (36.5%) and agriculture, forestry, and fishing (9.8%).

In the same period, the decrease in informally employed men (-1.7%) can mainly be attributed to the falls in commerce (-6.5%) and public administration (-28.1%). The increase in informally employed women (11.2%) was a result of the growth in households as employers (30.5%) and other service activities (34.8%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (53.0%) and other service activities (50.8%).

Analysis by occupational group³

The principal influences on the twelve-month rise in informally employed persons (3.7%) were the increases in service and sales workers (8.0%) and elementary occupations (8.3%).

According to sex, the decrease in men was influenced by the fall in professionals (-22.9%), while the increase in women was influenced by the rise in service and sales workers (13.8%).

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

July–September 2022 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) [†]
Nationwide total	27.1	2,393,242	85,870	3.7	-
Managers	4.3	15,822 (*)	3,829	31.9	0.2
Professionals	12.0	170,203	-15,823	-8.5	-0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	11.1	117,424	-11,895	-9.2	-0.5
Clerical support workers	7.8	37,217	-3,358	-8.3	-0.1
Service and sales workers	34.5	644,338	47,551	8.0	2.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	54.0	102,837	3,422	3.4	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	45.8	516,802	15,902	3.2	0.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	25.2	176,547	84	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	37.6	599,335	45,700	8.3	2.0
Unidentified	1.7 (**)	494	-817	-62.3	0.0
Unclassified	82.2 (**)	12,223 (**)	1,275	11.6	0.1

(†) 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).

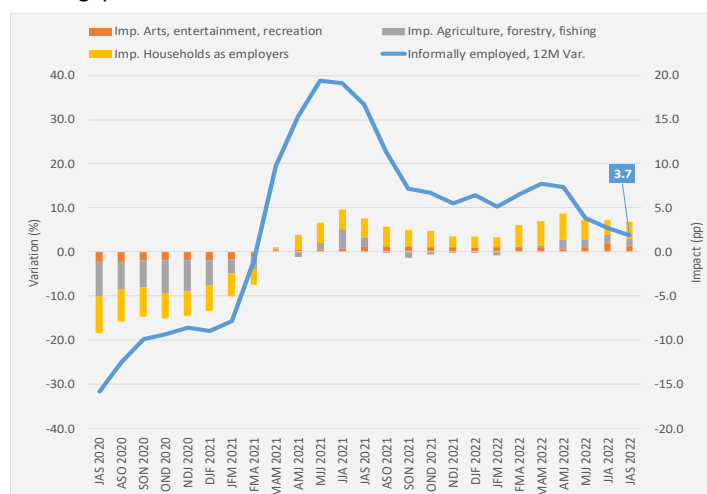
(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

Analysis by occupational category

The number of informally employed persons increased 3.7% year on year as a result of the growth in wage earners of the private sector (8.2%), domestic workers (22.8%), own-account workers (1.1%), and employers (7.3%). In contrast, decreases were observed in wage earners of the public sector (-8.0%) and unpaid family workers (-1.9%).

The increase in informally employed women (11.2%) was influenced by the rises in own-account workers (8.8%), while the decrease in in-

Twelve-month variations and impacts of informally employed persons according to branch of economic activity[†], nationwide totals 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 (54.0%) and craft and related trades workers (45.8%).

formally employed men (-1.7%) was influenced by the fall in own-account workers (-4.1%).

Own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector represented 85.1% of the total of informally employed persons, and their informal employment rates were 67.7% and 14.7%, respectively.

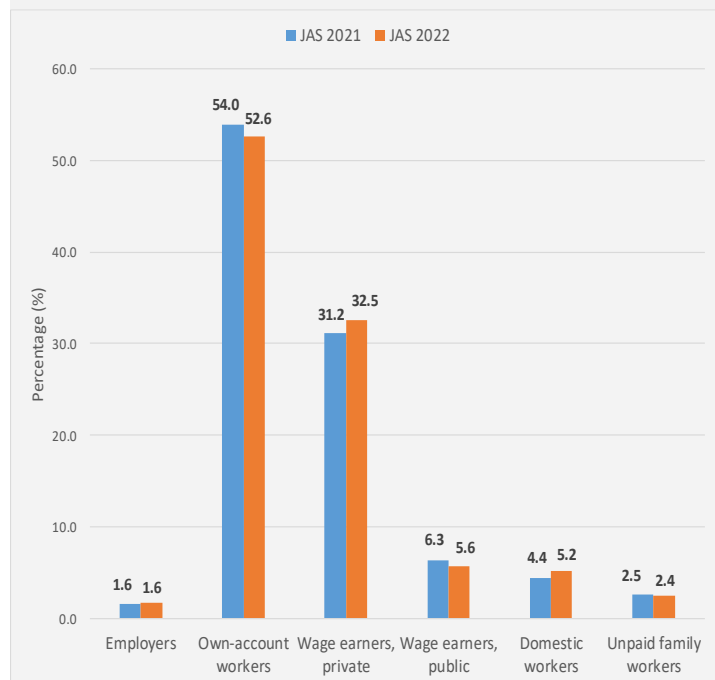
The highest rates of informal employment were in own-account workers (67.7%) and domestic workers (55.0%).

(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 place of work if the employed person is 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 twelve-month increase in informal own-account workers (1.1%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in women (8.8%). By economic activity, the growth in informal own-account workers was led by increases in manufacturing (10.1%) and transportation (9.1%).

Informal wage earners

The twelve-month increase in informal wage earners (5.4%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in wage earners of the private sector (8.2%) because the number of wage earners of the public sector decreased 8.0% during the period. By economic activity, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in construction (13.8%) and agriculture and fishing (15.1%).

Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector rose 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 10.5%. This indicator consists both of the number of informally employed persons in formal economic units (formal sector), which decreased 0.3 pp to stand at 8.6%, and of the number of informally employed persons in the sector households as employers, which increased 0.5 pp to stand at 1.9%.

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total⁴

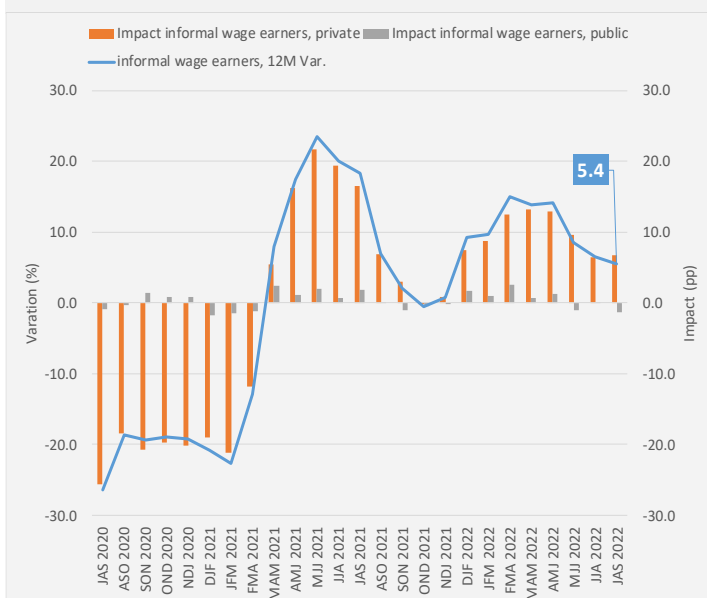
July–September 2022

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	Twelve-month variation Total	%	Impact (pp) [†]
Total	27.1	2,393,242	85,870	3.7	-
Employers	13.4	39,260	2,674	7.3	0.1
Own-account workers	67.7	1,259,244	13,993	1.1	0.6
Wage earners, private	14.7	778,056	58,772	8.2	2.5
Wage earners, public	12.1	134,569	-11,626	-8.0	-0.5
Domestic workers	55.0	124,620	23,173	22.8	1.0
Unpaid family workers	100.0	57,493	-1,116	-1.9	0.0

(†) 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 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 12.9%. For men, this rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.8%.

Meanwhile, the employment rate in the informal sector decreased 0.8 pp year on year to stand at 16.6%.

(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

July–September 2022 quarter

Employed persons													
	Independent workers				Unpaid family workers	Dependent workers						Subtotal	
	Own-account		Employer			Wage earners, private		Wage earners, public		Domestic workers			
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector	6.8		2.9		0.4	50.5	6.8	11.1	1.5			71.2	8.6
Informal sector		14.2		0.4	0.3	0.1	1.6					0.1	16.5
Households sector						0.5	0.5			1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9
Total(†)	6.8	14.2	2.9	0.4	0.7	51.1	8.8	11.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	72.9	27.1

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 usually worked

Hours usually worked

According to the number of hours usually worked, the increase in informally employed persons was influenced by rises in the brackets 46 hours and over (15.0%), 45 hours (6.7%), and 31–44 hours (2.5%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 71.0% worked part time (30 hours or less per week). Of this group, 28.5% worked part time involuntarily and 67.7% worked part time voluntarily.

According to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 10.8 hours more than informally employed persons. By occupational category, the greatest difference in average hours worked between formally and informally employed persons was in own-account workers (12.0 hours) and domestic workers (11.7 hours).

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

July–September 2022 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	Percentage over total of informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	27.1	2,393,242	100.0	3.7
1–30†	65.9	1,120,211	46.8	-0.4
VPT††	64.2	758,570	67.7	8.3
IPT†††	69.9	318,948	28.5	-12.5
Unclassified	70.7	42,692	3.8	-28.7
31–44	23.5	458,440	19.2	2.5
45	9.9	375,913	15.7	6.7
46 and over	31.2	422,260	17.6	15.0
No data	51.2 (*)	16,418 (*)	0.7	2.0

(†) 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.

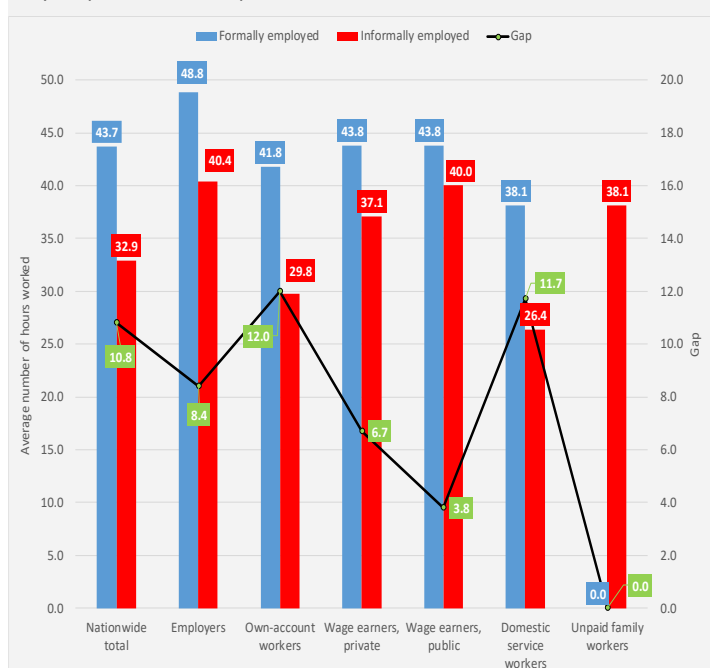
(†††) Involuntary part-time employed persons. Percentage of participation (%) over the total number of formal and informal part-time employed persons.

(*) 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

July–September 2022 quarter



Appendix 1: Informally employed persons according to occupational category

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total

July–September 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	2,393,242	85,870	3.7	-	25.7	1,311,867	-23,361	-1.7	-	28.9	1,081,374	109,231	11.2	-
Employers	13.4	39,260	2,674	7.3	0.1	13.4	29,166	-1,959	-6.3	-0.1	13.5	10,094(**)	4,632	84.8	0.5
Own-account workers	67.7	1,259,244	13,993	1.1	0.6	66.2	708,880	-30,605	-4.1	-2.3	69.8	550,363	44,598	8.8	4.6
Wage earners, private sector	14.7	778,056	58,772	8.2	2.5	14.9	493,034	23,830	5.1	1.8	14.4	285,022	34,943	14.0	3.6
Wage earners, public sector	12.1	134,569	-11,626	-8.0	-0.5	11.3	51,964	-13,916	-21.1	-1.0	12.6	82,605	2,291	2.9	0.2
Domestic workers	55.0	124,620	23,173	22.8	1.0	66.7(**)	5,647(**)	2,097	59.1	0.2	54.6	118,972	21,076	21.5	2.2
Unpaid family workers	100.0	57,493	-1,116	-1.9	0.0	100.0	23,175	-2,807	-10.8	-0.2	100.0	34,317	1,691	5.2	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).

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