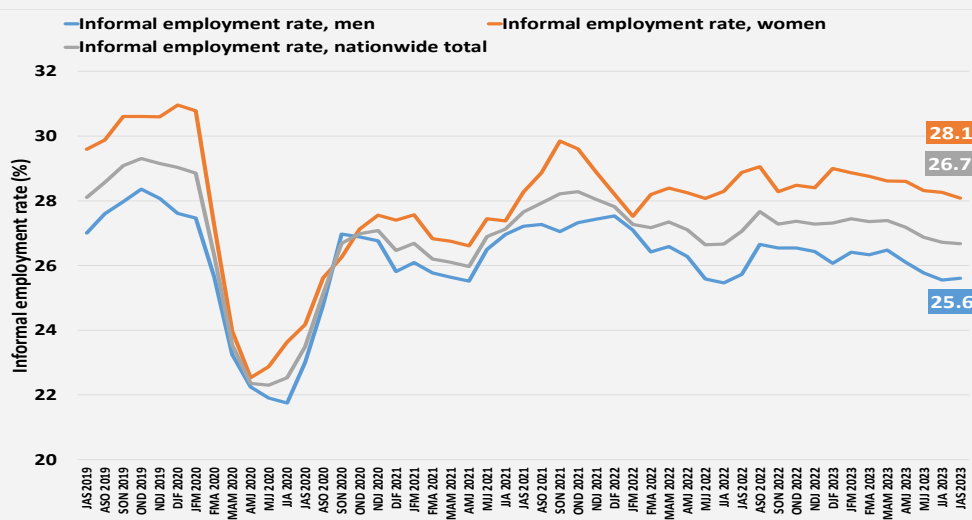


**Note:** This document is a translation of the original Labour Informality bulletin in Spanish, which is the official version.

- In the July–September 2023 quarter, the number of informally employed persons increased 0.6%, equivalent to a rise of 13,871 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 26.7%, a twelve-month decrease of 0.4 percentage points (pp).
- According to economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (3.6%) and transportation and storage (9.3%).
- The rise in informally employed persons was influenced by the increases in wage earners of the private sector (3.0%) and wage earners of the public sector (5.5%).

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

Moving quarters



## Informal employment rate

In the July–September 2023 quarter, the informal employment rate fell 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.7%. The fall was a result of the slower rate of expansion in informally employed persons (0.6%) than in the total number of employed persons (2.0%).

According to sex, the increase in informally employed can be attributed to the expansion in women (1.1%) and men (0.1%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women fell 0.8 pp to stand at 28.1%, while the rate for men fell 0.1 pp to stand at 25.6%.

## Analysis by age bracket

The increase in informally employed persons was mainly driven by the rises in the brackets 65 years and over (10.7%) and 55–64 years (3.6%).

According to sex, the increase in men was influenced by the rise in the bracket 65 years and over (9.9%), while the increase in women was influenced by the rise in the bracket 55–64 years (7.5%).

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (53.4%) and 15–24 years (36.0%). 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 2023)		
Main indicators		
	Rate	12-month
Informal employment rate	26.7%	-0.4
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	25.8%	-0.6
Employment rate in the informal sector	16.1%	-0.5
Employed persons		
	Level (totals)	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,407,112	0.6
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,205,886	0.4
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,452,700	-1.3

## MOVING QUARTERS 2022–2023

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	27.1	27.7	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7
Women	28.9	29.1	28.3	28.5	28.4	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1
Men	25.7	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.1	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, INE has been publishing a statistical note in order to provide performance and quality indicators on the collection of data. 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.18](#).

## Main indicators

### Economic activity<sup>2</sup>

The main influences on the twelve-month increase in the population of informally employed (0.6%) were the rises in commerce (3.6%) and transportation and storage (9.3%).

In the same period, the main influences on the increase in informally employed men (0.1%) were the rises in transportation and storage (6.8%) and public administration (25.0%), while the increase in informally employed women (1.1%) can be attributed to the rises in commerce (3.7%) and manufacturing (5.5%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (56.5%) and other service activities (49.0%).

### Analysis by occupational group<sup>3</sup>

The main influences on the twelve-month increase in the informally employed population (0.6%) were the rises in professionals (18.0%) and service and sales workers (2.5%).

According to sex, the increase in men (0.1%) was influenced by the rise in professionals (43.0%), while the increase in women was influenced by the rise in service and sales workers (4.9%).

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

July–September 2023 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup>
<b>Nationwide total</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2,407,112</b>	<b>13,871</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-</b>
Managers	3.7	15,188*	-634	-4.0	0.0
Professionals	13.1	200,879	30,676	18.0	1.3
Technicians and associate professionals	10.6	116,556	-868	-0.7	0.0
Clerical support workers	9.0	41,309	4,092	11.0	0.2
Service and sales workers	34.0	660,410	16,072	2.5	0.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	55.1	104,853	2,016	2.0	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	44.9	501,150	-15,652	-3.0	-0.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	26.0	190,195	13,647	7.7	0.6
Elementary occupations	38.1	574,271	-20,519	-3.4	-0.9
Unidentified	5.1**	1,427**	933	189.0	0.0
Unclassified	41.2**	875**	-15,892	-94.8	-0.7

(†) 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).

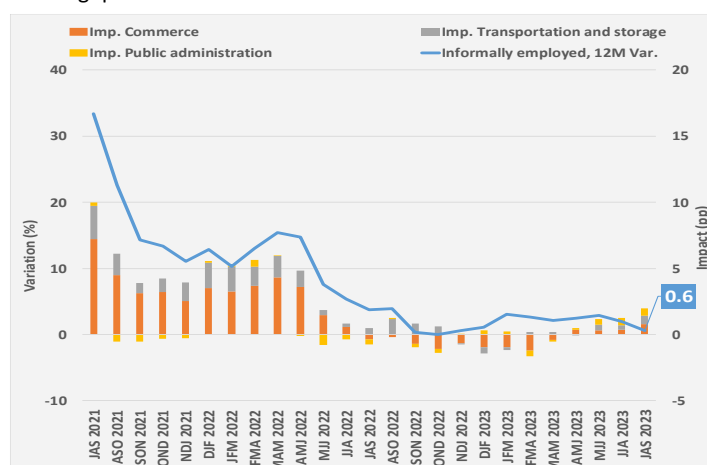
(\*\*) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

### Analysis by occupational category

The increase in informally employed persons compared to the same quarter in the previous year (0.6%) can be attributed to the rises in wage earners of the private sector (3.0%), wage earners of the public sector (5.5%), and unpaid family workers (2.1%). In contrast, decreases were observed in domestic workers (-8.0%), employers (-15.2%), and own-account workers (-0.2%).

The increase in informally employed women (1.1%) was influenced by the rise in wage earners of the private sector (8.6%), while the in-

### Twelve-month variations and impacts of informally employed persons according to branch of economic activity<sup>†</sup>, nationwide totals moving quarters



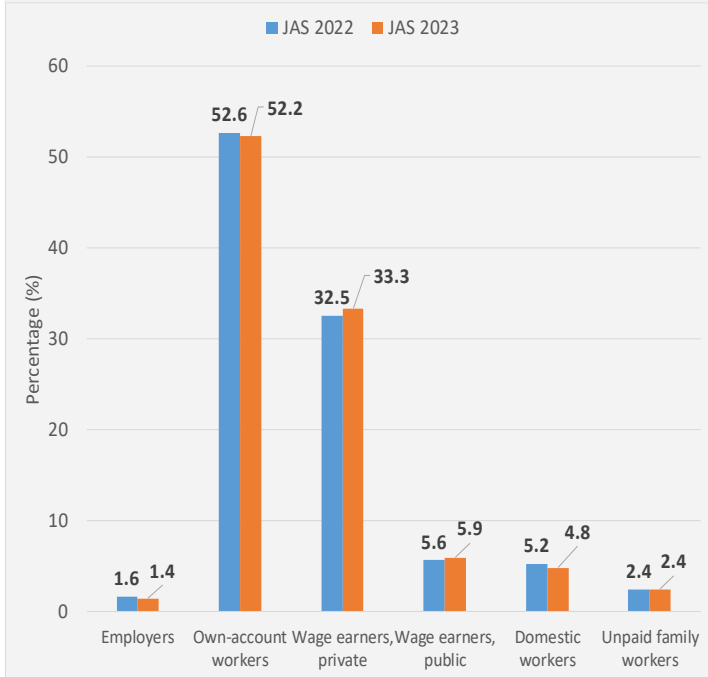
† These branches had the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter.

The highest rates of informal employment were in agricultural and fishery workers (55.1%) and craft and related trades workers (44.9%).

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

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

**Distribution of informally employed persons, according occupational category, nationwide total**  
moving quarters



**Informal own-account workers**

The twelve-month decrease in informal own-account workers (-0.2%) can be exclusively attributed to the fall in men (-0.5%). According to activity, the decrease was led by the falls in construction (-7.1%) and accommodation and food service (-14.2%).

**Informal wage earners**

The year-on-year increase in the number of informal wage earners (3.4%) was influenced by rises in wage earners of the private sector (3.0%) and wage earners of the public sector (5.5%). According to economic sector, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in commerce (14.0%) and health activities (25.6%).

**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 10.7%. This indicator consists of the number of informally employed persons in formal economic units (formal sector), which increased 0.3 pp to stand at 9.0%. The percentage of informally employed persons in the sector households as employers fell 0.1 pp to stand at 1.7%.

(4) The appendix shows an extended version of this table, disaggregated according to sex.

**Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total<sup>4</sup>**

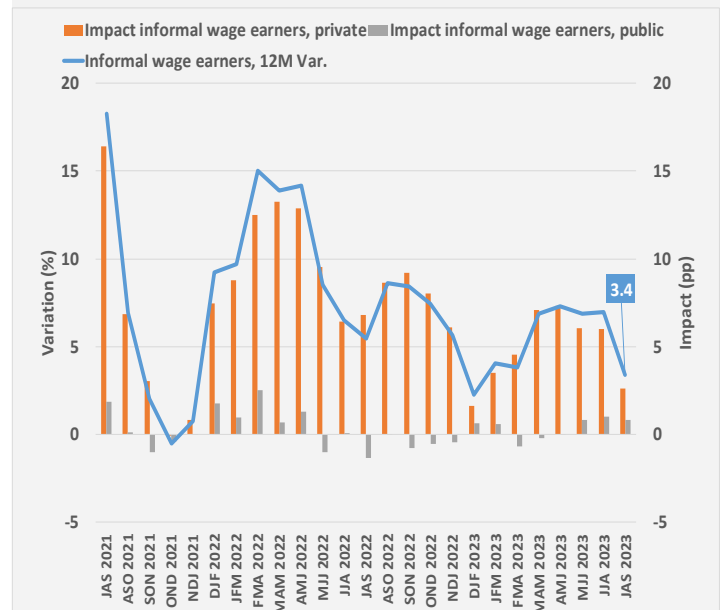
July–September 2023

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	Twelve-month variation		
			Total	%	Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2,407,112</b>	<b>13,871</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-</b>
Employers	11.6	33,276	-5,984	-15.2	-0.3
Own-account workers	67.0	1,256,840	-2,404	-0.2	-0.1
Wage earners, private	14.8	801,646	23,590	3.0	1.0
Wage earners, public	12.0	141,957	7,388	5.5	0.3
Domestic workers	53.2	114,692	-9,928	-8.0	-0.4
Unpaid family workers	100.0	58,702	1,209	2.1	0.1

(†) 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 increased 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 12.9%. For men, this indicator increased 0.2 pp to stand at 9.0%.

Over the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector decreased 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 16.1%.

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

July–September 2023 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	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Formal sector	6.9		2.8		0.4	50.8	7.1	11.5	1.6			72.0	9.0
Informal sector		13.9		0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4					0.1	16.0
Households sector						0.1	0.4			1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7
<b>Total(†)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>

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

Within the overall expansion in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable increases were in the brackets 1–30 hours, or part time (3.0%), and 31–44 hours (1.2%). The increase in the former can be attributed to the rises in those who work part time involuntarily (12.6%) and voluntarily (0.9%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 71.3% worked part time, or 1–30 hours. Of this group, 31.1% worked part time involuntarily and 66.3% worked part time voluntarily.

According to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 10.9 hours more than informally employed persons. By occupational category, the greatest difference was between formal and informal domestic workers (12.7 hours) and formal and informal own-account workers (12.4 hours).

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

July–September 2023 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	% over total informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	26.7	2,407,112	100.0	0.6
1–30†	66.3	1,153,560	47.9	3.0
VPT++	64.2	765,189	66.3	0.9
IPT+++	71.1	359,227	31.1	12.6
Unclassified	67.6*	29,144	2.5	-31.7
31–44	21.4	463,947	19.3	1.2
45	9.9	368,376	15.3	-2.0
46 and over	30.6	412,805	17.1	-2.2
No data	29.4*	8,424**	0.3	-48.7

(†) 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 per week, according to occupational category, nationwide total

July–September 2023 quarter



## Appendix 1: Informally employed persons according to occupational category

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total  
July–September 2023

Occupational category	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation	
			Total	%			Total	%			Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>2,407,112</b>	<b>13,871</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-25.6</b>	<b>1,313,561</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>1,093,551</b>	<b>12,176</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Employers	11.6	33,276	-5,984	-15.2	12.6	28,272	-894	-3.1	8.0	5,004**	-5,090	-50.4
Own-account workers	67.0	1,256,840	-2,404	-0.2	66.4	705,283	-3,597	-0.5	67.8	551,556	1,193	0.2
Wage earners, private sector	14.8	801,646	23,590	3.0	14.7	491,984	-1,050	-0.2	15.1	309,662	24,639	8.6
Wage earners, public sector	12.0	141,957	7,388	5.5	12.9	59,323	7,359	14.2	11.5	82,634	29	0.0
Domestic workers	53.2	114,692	-9,928	-8.0	54.2**	2,570**	-3,078	-54.5	53.2	112,122	-6,850	-5.8
Unpaid family workers	100.0	58,702	1,209	2.1	100.0	26,129	2,954	12.7	100.0	32,572	-1,745	-0.2

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

(\*\*) 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%).

**National Statistics Institute**  
Morandé 801, piso 22, Santiago, Chile  
Telephone (56) 23246 1137  
prensa.ine@ine.cl - [www.ine.cl](http://www.ine.cl)

**INE**  
Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas - Chile