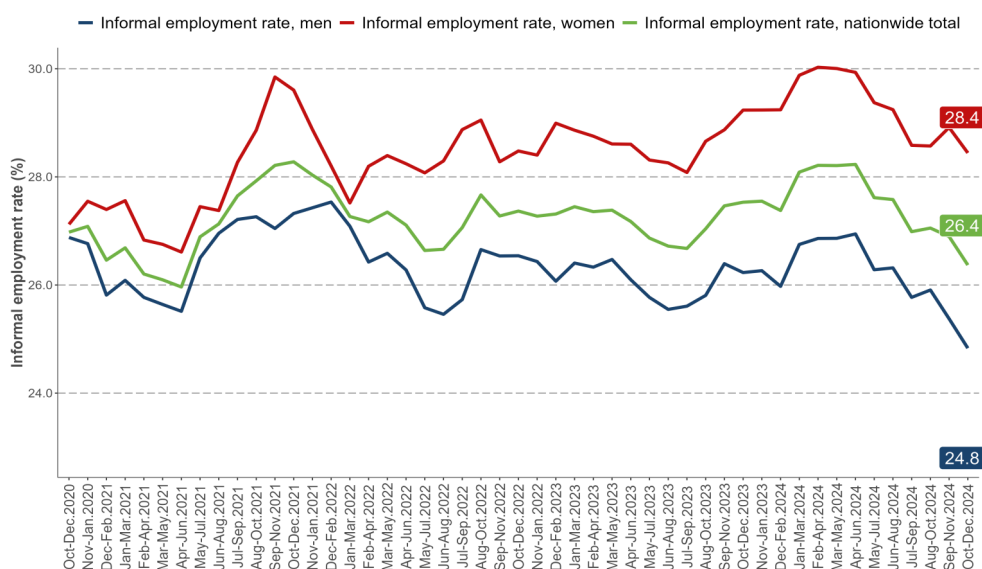


- In the October–December 2024 quarter, the informally employed population decreased 3.4%, which is equivalent to a fall of 85,335 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 26.4%, a year-on-year decrease of 1.1 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the decrease can mainly be attributed to falls in commerce (-5.8%) and other service activities (-12.9%).
- By occupational category, the decrease in informally employed persons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-7.8%) and unpaid family workers (-17.3%).

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



## Informal employment rate

In the October–December 2024 quarter, the informal employment rate decreased 1.1 pp year on year to stand at 26.4%. The decrease can be attributed to the fall in the informally employed (-3.4%) and the rise the total employed population (0.9%).

According to sex, the decrease in informally employed persons can be attributed to the falls in men (-3.3%) and women (-3.5%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women decreased 0.8 pp to stand at 28.4% and the rate for men decreased 1.4 pp to stand at 24.8%.

## Analysis by age bracket

The main influences on the growth in the number of informally employed persons were the decreases in the brackets 45–54 years (-12.6%) and 25–34 years (-6.0%).

According to sex, the main influence on the decreases in informally employed men and women was the bracket 45–54 years, which fell 11.0% and 14.2%, respectively.

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (56.4%) and 15–24 years (38.4%). These results reveal that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest

## MOVING QUARTER (October–December 2024)

### Main indicators

|   | Rate  | 12-month<br>var. (pp) |
|---|-------|-----------------------|
| Informal employment rate                                    | 26.4% | -1.1                  |
| Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector | 25.4% | -1.2                  |
| Employment rate in the informal sector                      | 15.1% | -1.5                  |

### Employed persons

|  | Level<br>(totals) | 12-month<br>var. (%) |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| Informally employed persons                                    | 2,453,943         | -3.4                 |
| Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector | 2,219,647         | -3.5                 |
| Employed persons in the informal sector                        | 1,404,744         | -8.5                 |

## MOVING QUARTERS 2023–2024

| Informal employment rate (%) | Oct-Dec | Nov-Jan | Dec-Feb | Jan-Mar | Feb-Apr | Mar-May | Apr-Jun | May-Jul | Jun-Aug | Jul-Sep | Aug-Oct | Sep-Nov | Oct-Dec |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nationwide                   | 27.5    | 27.6    | 27.4    | 28.1    | 28.2    | 28.2    | 28.2    | 27.6    | 27.6    | 27.0    | 27.1    | 26.9    | 26.4    |
| Women                        | 29.2    | 29.2    | 29.2    | 29.9    | 30.0    | 30.0    | 29.9    | 29.4    | 29.2    | 28.6    | 28.6    | 28.9    | 28.4    |
| Men                          | 26.2    | 26.3    | 26.0    | 26.8    | 26.9    | 26.9    | 26.9    | 26.3    | 26.3    | 25.8    | 25.9    | 25.4    | 24.8    |

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, the ENE team has been publishing the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria, as well as AAPOR codes, which provide performance and quality indicators for monitoring the data-collection process. For more information, see the [Statistical Note, ENE, no.33](#).

## Main indicators

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

The year-on-year decrease in the informally employed population (-3.4%) can mainly be attributed to the falls in commerce (-5.8%) and other service activities (-12.9%).

In the same period, the main influences on the decrease in informally employed men (-3.3%) were the falls in accommodation and food service (-30.4%) and construction (-4.7%). In contrast, the decrease in informally employed women (-3.5%) was a result of the falls in commerce (-8.5%) and other service activities (-13.4%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (59.6%) and other service activities (46.9%).

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

The principal influences on the year-on-year decrease in informally employed persons (-3.4%) were the falls in service and sales workers (-5.7%) and craft and related trades workers (-6.1%).

According to sex, the decrease in men (-3.3%) was influenced by the fall in craft and related trades workers (-7.7%) and the decrease in women (-3.5%) was influenced by the fall in service and sales workers (-5.1%).

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

October–December 2024 quarter

| Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)         | Informal employment rate (%) | Informally employed (total) | 12-month variation |       |                          |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|
|  |                              |                             | Total              | (%)   | Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup> |
| Nationwide total                           | 26.4                         | 2,453,943                   | -85,335            | -3.4  | -                        |
| Managers                                   | 2.7                          | 11,367 (**)                 | -4,034             | -26.2 | -0.2                     |
| Professionals                              | 12.0                         | 187,474                     | 14,989             | 8.7   | 0.6                      |
| Technicians and associate professionals    | 9.7                          | 115,130                     | -8,879             | -7.2  | -0.3                     |
| Clerical support workers                   | 8.8                          | 42,651                      | -4,102             | -8.8  | -0.2                     |
| Service and sales workers                  | 34.3                         | 663,961                     | -40,399            | -5.7  | -1.6                     |
| Agricultural and fishery workers           | 55.0                         | 114,236                     | -807               | -0.7  | 0.0                      |
| Craft and related trades workers           | 42.5                         | 484,737                     | -31,315            | -6.1  | -1.2                     |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 26.1                         | 187,938                     | -9,554             | -4.8  | -0.4                     |
| Elementary occupations                     | 39.7                         | 642,903                     | 4,221              | 0.7   | 0.2                      |
| Unidentified                               | 4.0 (*)                      | 1,161 (**)                  | -700               | -37.6 | 0.0                      |
| Unclassified                               | 56.0 (**)                    | 2,384 (**)                  | -4,755             | -66.6 | -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%, or, for ratio estimates, the estimate does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

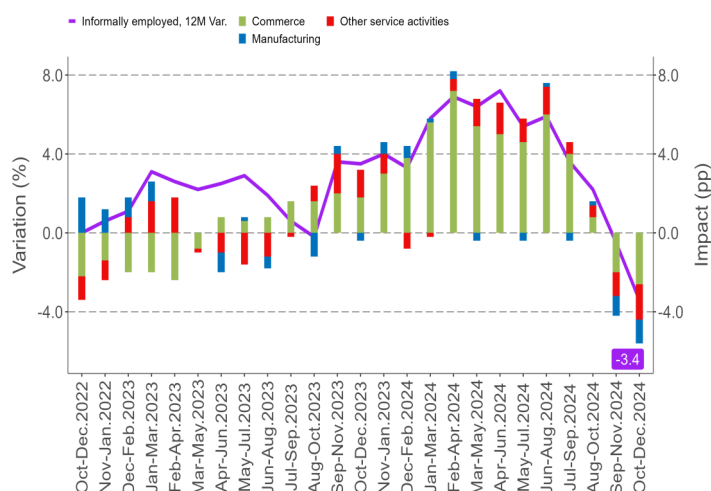
(\*\*) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

### Analysis by occupational category

According to occupational category, the variation in informally employed persons (-3.4%) was due to the falls in own-account workers (-7.8%), unpaid family workers (-17.3%), domestic workers (-6.4%), and employers (-13.6%). In contrast, increases were observed in the number of wage earners of the private sector (4.0%) and wage earners of the public sector (5.4%).

The decreases in informally employed women (-3.5%) and men (-3.3%) were influenced by the category own-account workers, which fell 7.5%

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



<sup>†</sup> These three branches had the greatest negative influence in the latest moving quarter.

The highest rates of informal employment were in agricultural and fishery workers (55.0%) and craft and related trades workers (42.5%).

and 8.0%, respectively.

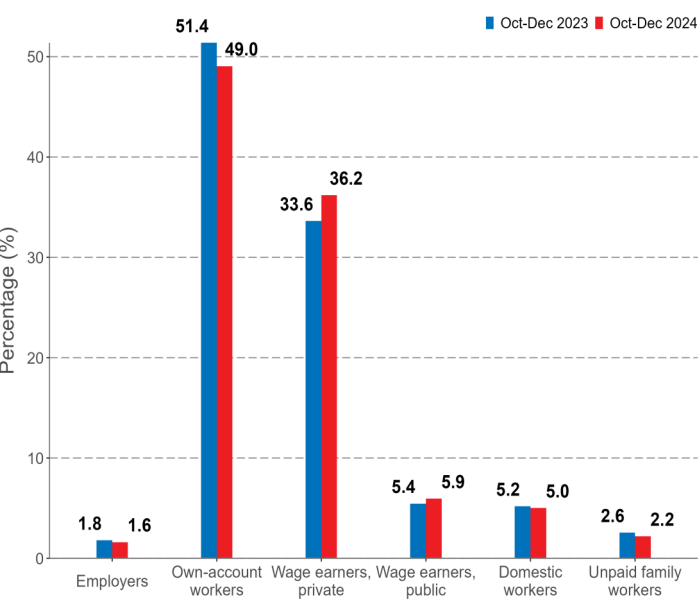
Together, own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector accounted for 85.2% of the total number of informally employed persons, and their informal employment rates were 65.1% and 15.6%, respectively.

By occupational category, the highest rates of informal employment were in own-account workers (65.1%) and domestic workers (57.5%).

(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. The branch of economic activity may therefore differ from the activity of the employed person's place of work for those who are subcontracted.

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

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



### Informal own-account workers

The year-on-year decrease in informal own-account workers (-7.8%) was influenced by the falls in men (-8.0%) and women (-7.5%). According to economic sector, the decrease can be attributed to the falls in commerce (-6.8%), construction (-11.4%), and transport (-11.3%).

### Informal wage earners

The twelve-month increase in informal wage earners (4.2%) can be attributed to the rise in wage earners of the public sector (4.0%) and wage earners of the private sector (5.4%). By economic sector, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector was due to the rises in education (33.8%), construction (11.0%), and transport (9.4%).

### Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 11.4%. This indicator consists of the percentage of informally employed persons in formal economic units (the formal sector) and the percentage of informally employed persons in the sector households as employers. The former increased 0.4 pp to stand at 9.6%, and the latter decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 1.7%.

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

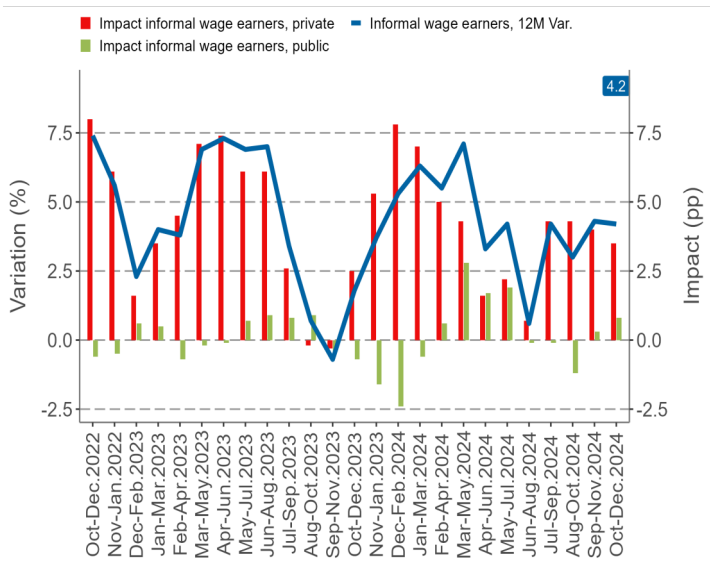
Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total<sup>4</sup>

October–December 2024

| Occupational category    | Informal employment rate (%) | Informally employed (1000s) | Twelve-month variation |             |                          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
|                          |                              |                             | 1000s                  | %           | Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup> |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>26.4</b>                  | <b>2,453,943</b>            | <b>-85,335</b>         | <b>-3.4</b> | <b>-</b>                 |
| Employers                | 14.3                         | 39,460                      | -6,235                 | -13.6       | -0.2                     |
| Own-account workers      | 65.1                         | 1,203,618                   | -101,236               | -7.8        | -4.0                     |
| Wage earners, private    | 15.6                         | 888,167                     | 34,273                 | 4.0         | 1.3                      |
| Wage earners, public     | 12.1                         | 145,879                     | 7,532                  | 5.4         | 0.3                      |
| Domestic service workers | 57.5                         | 123,067                     | -8,443                 | -6.4        | -0.3                     |
| Unpaid family workers    | 100.0                        | 53,753                      | -11,226                | -17.3       | -0.4                     |

(†) 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 13.8%. For men, this rate rose 0.3 pp to stand at 9.5%.

In the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector decreased 1.5 pp year on year to stand at 15.1%.

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

October–December 2024 quarter

|                   | Employed persons    |          |          |          |                       |                       |          |                      |          |                  |          |          |      |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|------|
|                   | Independent workers |          |          |          | Unpaid family workers | Wage earners, private |          | Dependent workers    |          | Domestic workers |          | Subtotal |      |
|                   | Own-account         |          | Employer |          |                       | Wage earners, private |          | Wage earners, public |          |                  |          |          |      |
|                   | Formal              | Informal | Formal   | Informal |                       | Formal                | Informal | Formal               | Informal | Formal           | Informal |          |      |
| Formal sector     | 6.9                 |          | 2.5      |          | 0.4                   | 51.5                  | 7.7      | 11.4                 | 1.6      |                  |          | 72.4     | 9.6  |
| Informal sector   |                     | 12.9     |          | 0.4      | 0.2                   | 0.1                   | 1.4      |                      |          |                  |          | 0.1      | 15.0 |
| Households sector |                     |          |          |          |                       | 0.2                   | 0.4      |                      |          | 1.0              | 1.3      | 1.2      | 1.7  |
| Total(†)          | 6.9                 | 12.9     | 2.5      | 0.4      | 0.6                   | 51.8                  | 9.5      | 11.4                 | 1.6      | 1.0              | 1.3      | 73.6     | 26.4 |

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

(†) Because the numbers are rounded, the total of each category may differ.

Hours usually worked

Hours usually worked

Within the fall in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable decreases were in the brackets 45 hours (-61.7%) and 46 hours and over (-6.5%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 63.8% worked part time (between 1 and 30 hours per week). Of this group, 29.8% worked part time involuntarily and 68.7% worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 10.8 hours more than informally employed persons. By occupational category, the greatest differences in the average number of hours usually worked between formally and informally employed persons were in domestic workers (12.8 hours) and own-account workers (11.7 hours).

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

October–December 2024 quarter

| Bracket of hours worked per week | Informal employment rate | Informally employed |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
|                                  |                          | Total               | % over total informally employed | 12-month variation (%) |
| Total                            | 26.4                     | 2,453,943           | 100.0                            | -3.4                   |
| 1–30+                            | 64.7                     | 1,194,981           | 48.7                             | 1.4                    |
| VPT++                            | 63.2                     | 820,917             | 68.7                             | 1.1                    |
| IPT+++                           | 69.0                     | 356,565             | 29.8                             | 5.3                    |
| Unclassified                     | 56.7 (*)                 | 17,499 (*)          | 1.5                              | -36.4                  |
| 31–44                            | 14.4                     | 678,073             | 27.6                             | 31.3                   |
| 45                               | 10.9                     | 149,333             | 6.1                              | -61.7                  |
| 46 and over                      | 30.5                     | 413,902             | 16.9                             | -6.5                   |
| No data                          | 51.5                     | 17,655 (*)          | 0.7                              | 43.4                   |

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

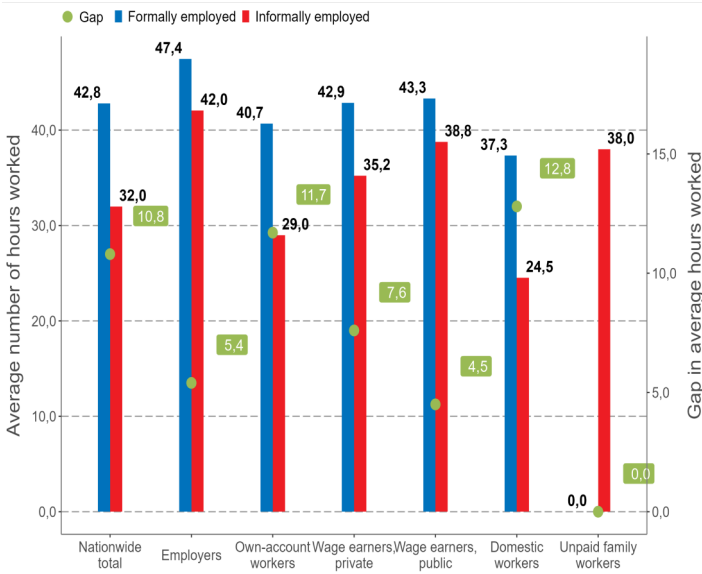
(++) Voluntary part-time Employed persons. Percentage of participation (%) over the total number of part-time employed persons.

(+++ 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%, or, for ratio estimates, the estimate does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

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

October–December 2024 quarter



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

### Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total

October–December 2024

| Occupational category        | Both sexes                   |                             |          |              |                    |           | Men          |                              |                             | Women              |            |              |       |      |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|
|                              | Informal employment rate (%) | Informally employed (total) |          |              | 12-month variation |           |              | Informal employment rate (%) | Informally employed (total) | 12-month variation |            |              |       |      |
|                              |                              | Total                       | %        | Impact (pp)† | Total              | %         | Impact (pp)† |                              |                             | Total              | %          | Impact (pp)† |       |      |
| Total                        | 26.4                         | 2,453,943                   | -85,335  | -3.4         | -                  | 24.8      | 1,326,938    | -44,881                      | -3.3                        | -                  | 1,127,005  | -40,454      | -3.5  | -    |
| Employers                    | 14.3                         | 39,460                      | -6,235   | -13.6        | -0.2               | 15.5      | 31,119       | -5,536                       | -15.1                       | -0.4               | 8,341 (**) | -699         | -7.7  | -0.1 |
| Own-account workers          | 65.1                         | 1,203,618                   | -101,236 | -7.8         | -4.0               | 63.4      | 669,526      | -58,225                      | -8.0                        | -4.2               | 534,091    | -43,011      | -7.5  | -3.7 |
| Wage earners, private sector | 15.6                         | 888,167                     | 34,273   | 4.0          | 1.3                | 15.0      | 532,096      | 9,993                        | 1.9                         | 0.7                | 356,071    | 24,280       | 7.3   | 2.1  |
| Wage earners, public sector  | 12.1                         | 145,879                     | 7,532    | 5.4          | 0.3                | 13.5      | 69,054       | 10,153                       | 17.2                        | 0.7                | 76,824     | -2,621       | -3.3  | -0.2 |
| Domestic workers             | 57.5                         | 123,067                     | -8,443   | -6.4         | -0.3               | 34.5 (**) | 1,829 (**)   | -980                         | -34.9                       | -0.1               | 121,238    | -7,463       | -5.8  | -0.6 |
| Unpaid family workers        | 100.0                        | 53,753                      | -11,226  | -17.3        | -0.4               | 100.0     | 23,312       | -286                         | -1.2                        | 0.0                | 30,440     | -10,940      | -26.4 | -0.9 |

(†) 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%, or, for ratio estimates, the estimate 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%).

**National Statistics Institute**

Morandé 801, piso 22, Santiago, Chile

Telephone (56) 23246 1132 / 23256 1137

prensa.ine@ine.gob.cl - [www.ine.gob.cl](http://www.ine.gob.cl)

