

- In the April–June 2025 quarter, the informally employed population decreased 3.8%, which is equivalent to a fall of 96,178 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 26.0%, a twelve-month decrease of 1.0 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the decrease can mainly be attributed to the falls in commerce (-9.1%) and construction (-7.0%).
- By occupational category, the decrease in informally employed persons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-6.5%) and wage earners of the public sector (-13.5%).

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



## MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2025)

### Main indicators

	Rate	12-month var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	26.0%	-1.0
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	25.1%	-1.2
Employment rate in the informal sector	14.7%	-1.4

### Employed persons

	Level (totals)	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,423,198	-3.8
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,214,879	-4.3
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,373,872	-8.2

## Informal employment rate

In the April–June 2025 quarter, the informal employment rate decreased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 26.0%. The decrease was a result of the fall in the informally employed (-3.8%) and the lack of variation in the employed population.

According to sex, the decrease in the informally employed was due to the falls in men (-3.7%) and women (-4.0%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women decreased 1.2 pp to stand at 27.6% and the rate for men decreased 0.9 pp to stand at 24.8%.

## Analysis by age bracket

The main influences on the decrease in the number of informally employed persons were the falls in the bracket 25–34 years (-12.3%) and the bracket 35–44 years (-4.9%).

According to sex, the main influence on the decrease in informally employed men and women was the bracket 25–34 years, which fell 12.2% and 12.5%, respectively.

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (55.5%) and 15–24 years (34.8%). These results reveal that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

### MOVING QUARTERS 2024–2025

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	27.0	26.4	26.4	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0
Women	28.8	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6
Men	25.7	25.0	25.1	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	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.39](#).

## Main indicators

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

The year-on-year decrease in the informally employed population (-3.8%) was influenced by the falls in commerce (-9.1%) and other service activities (-7.0%).

In the same period, the main influences on the decrease in informally employed men (-3.7%) were the falls in commerce (-13.8%) and construction (-6.2%). In contrast, the main influences on the decrease in informally employed women (-4.0%) were the falls in commerce (-4.5%) and other service activities (-11.4%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (61.2%) and other service activities (48.0%).

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

The principal influences on the year-on-year decrease in informally employed persons (-3.8%) were the falls in service and sales workers (-7.8%) and craft and related trades workers (-6.8%).

According to sex, the decrease in men (-3.7%) was influenced by the fall in craft and related trades workers (-6.5%) and the decrease in women (-4.0%) was influenced by the fall in service and sales workers (-10.0%).

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

April–June 2025 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) †
Nationwide total	26.0	2,423,198	-96,178	-3.8	-
Managers	4.0	18,237	2,346	14.8	0.1
Professionals	12.1	199,170	11,976	6.4	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals	11.2	133,113	5,707	4.5	0.2
Clerical support workers	9.0	42,801	-9,465	-18.1	-0.4
Service and sales workers	33.6	663,691	-55,886	-7.8	-2.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	56.4	122,535	7,518	6.5	0.3
Craft and related trades workers	42.6	469,531	-34,253	-6.8	-1.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	25.7	187,661	-11,662	-5.9	-0.5
Elementary occupations	38.6	583,759	-12,933	-2.2	-0.5
Unidentified	1.9 (*)	406 (**)	-1,157	-74.0	0.0
Unclassified	51.9 (**)	2,295 (**)	1,632	245.8	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%, or, for ratio estimates, the estimate does not meet the acceptance threshold associated with its standard error).

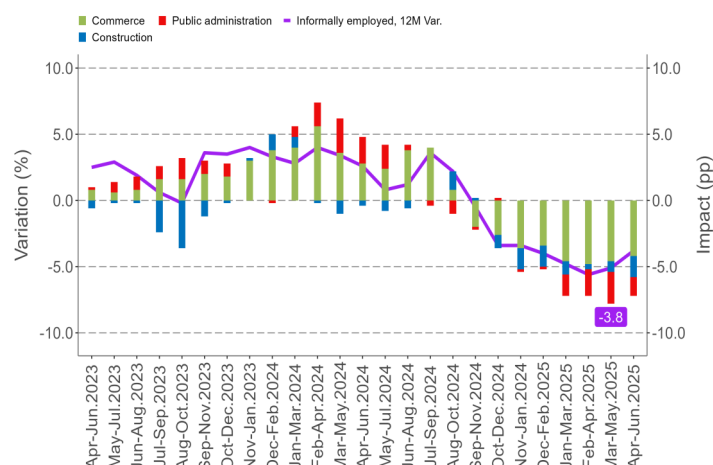
(\*\*) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

### Analysis by occupational category

According to occupational category, the variation in informally employed persons (-3.8%) was due to the falls in own-account workers (-6.5%), wage earners of the public sector (-13.5%), employers (-35.1%), and domestic workers (-3.9%). In contrast, increases were observed in the number of wage earners of the private sector (3.3%) and unpaid family workers (0.5%).

The decreases in informally employed women (-4.0%) and men (-3.7%)

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



† 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 (56.4%) and craft and related trades workers (42.6%).

were influenced by the category own-account workers, which fell 9.5% and 4.1%, respectively.

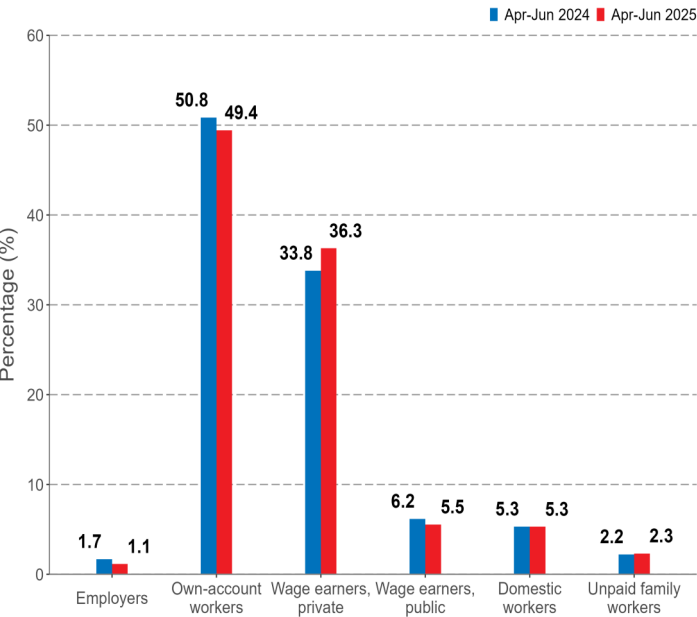
Together, own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector accounted for 85.7% of the total number of informally employed persons, and their informal employment rates were 65.1% and 15.3%, respectively.

By occupational category, the highest rates of informal employment were in own-account workers (65.1%) and domestic workers (59.1%).

(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. 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 (-6.5%) was influenced by the falls in men (-9.5%) and women (-4.1%). According to economic sector, the decrease can be attributed to the falls in commerce (-6.9%) and transport (-14.9%).

### Informal wage earners

The twelve-month increase in informal wage earners (0.7%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in wage earners of the private sector (3.3%) because the number of wage earners of the public sector decreased 13.5% during the same period. By economic sector, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in administrative and support services (26.6%) and accommodation and food service (10.3%).

### Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector increased 0.2 pp year on year to stand at 11.3%. 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 0.2 pp to stand at 9.5%, and the latter showed no year-on-year variation, re-

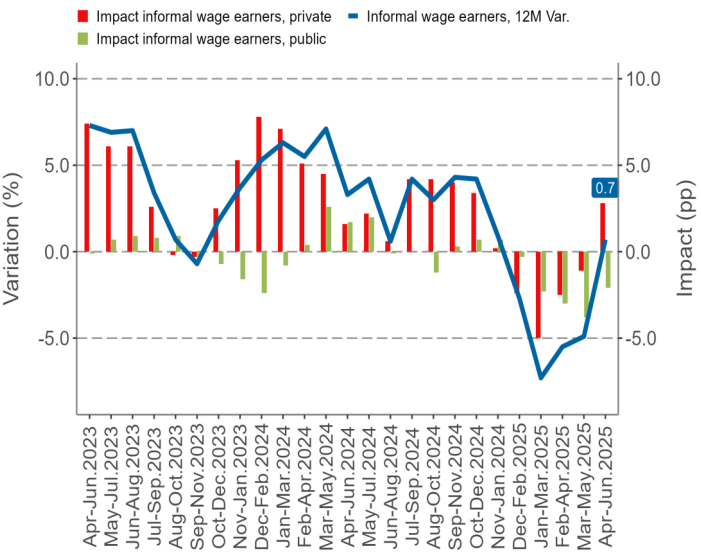
Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total<sup>4</sup>

April–June 2025

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (1000s)	Twelve-month variation		
			1000s	%	Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup>
Total	26.0	2,423,198	-96,178	-3.8	-
Employers	9.9	27,658	-14,937	-35.1	-0.6
Own-account workers	65.1	1,197,637	-83,246	-6.5	-3.3
Wage eamers, private	15.3	879,329	27,883	3.3	1.1
Wage eamers, public	11.3	134,216	-20,991	-13.5	-0.8
Domestic workers	59.1	128,366	-5,166	-3.9	-0.2
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,993	279	0.5	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



maining at 1.8%.

For women, the informal employment rate outside the informal sector rose 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 13.8%. For men, this rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 9.4%.

In the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector decreased 1.4 pp year on year to stand at 14.7%.

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

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

April–June 2025 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		
Formal sector	6.9		2.7		0.4	52.0	7.7	11.3	1.4			72.8	9.5
Informal sector		12.8		0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3					0.0	14.7
Households sector						0.2	0.4			1.0	1.4	1.1	1.8
Total(t)	6.9	12.8	2.7	0.3	0.6	52.2	9.4	11.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	74.0	26.0

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 decrease in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable falls were in the brackets 45 hours (-52.7%) and 46 hours and over (-13.5%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 64.3% worked part time (between 1 and 30 hours per week). Of this group, 33.0% worked part time involuntarily and 65.0% worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 11.3 hours more than informally employed persons. According to occupational category, the greatest differences in average hours usually worked between formally and informally employed persons were in own-account workers (12.4 hours) and domestic workers (11.9 hours).

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

April–June 2025 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	% over total informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	26.0	2,423,198	100.0	-3.8
1–30†	65.1	1,214,241	50.1	-0.2
VPT++	62.4	789,490	65.0	0.5
IPT+++	70.8	400,124	33.0	1.8
Unclassified	70.9 (*)	24,626 (*)	2.0	-35.6
31–44	13.0	674,361	27.8	21.1
45	13.8	139,322	5.7	-52.7
46 and over	30.7	380,128	15.7	-13.5
No data	61.6 (*)	15,146 (*)	0.6	31.5

(†) 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.

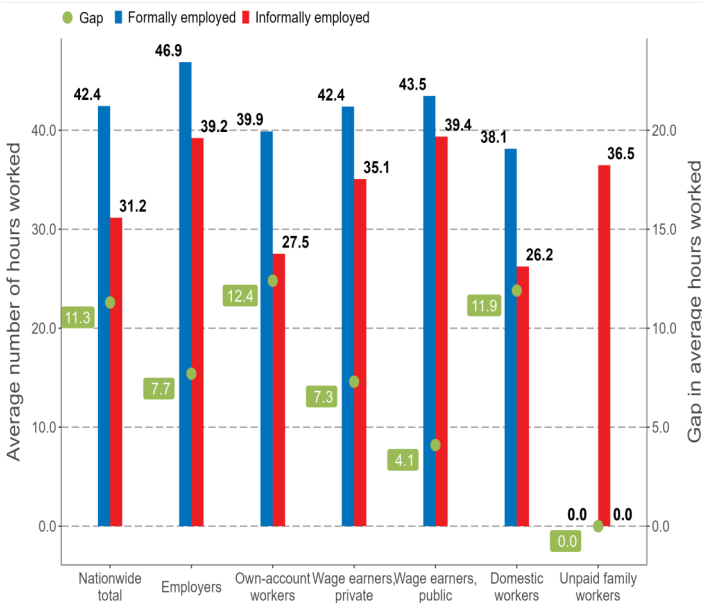
(+++ Involuntary part-time employed persons. Percentage of participation (%) over the total number of formal and informal part-time employed persons.

(\*) 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).

(\*\*) 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%).

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

April–June 2025 quarter



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

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

April–June 2025

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	%	Impact (pp)†			Total	%	Impact (pp)†			Total	%	Impact (pp)†
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>2,423,198</b>	<b>-96,178</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1,315,491</b>	<b>-50,230</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1,107,707</b>	<b>-45,948</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-</b>
Employers	9.9	27,658	-14,937	-35.1	-0.6	10.9	23,294	-8,678	-27.1	-0.6	6.6	4,363 (**)	-6,259	-58.9	-0.5
Own-account workers	65.1	1,197,637	-83,246	-6.5	-3.3	64.7	683,445	-29,048	-4.1	-2.1	65.7	514,191	-54,199	-9.5	-4.7
Wage earners, private sector	15.3	879,329	27,883	3.3	1.1	14.8	520,400	973	0.2	0.1	16.0	358,929	26,911	8.1	2.3
Wage earners, public sector	11.3	134,216	-20,991	-13.5	-0.8	12.3	60,971	-8,357	-12.1	-0.6	10.6	73,245	-12,634	-14.7	-1.1
Domestic workers	59.1	128,366	-5,166	-3.9	-0.2	36.7 (**)	2,651 (**)	-1,299	-32.9	-0.1	59.9	125,714	-3,866	-3.0	-0.3
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,993	279	0.5	0.0	100.0	24,729 (*)	-3,820	-13.4	-0.3	100.0	31,263	4,099	15.1	0.4

(†) 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)

