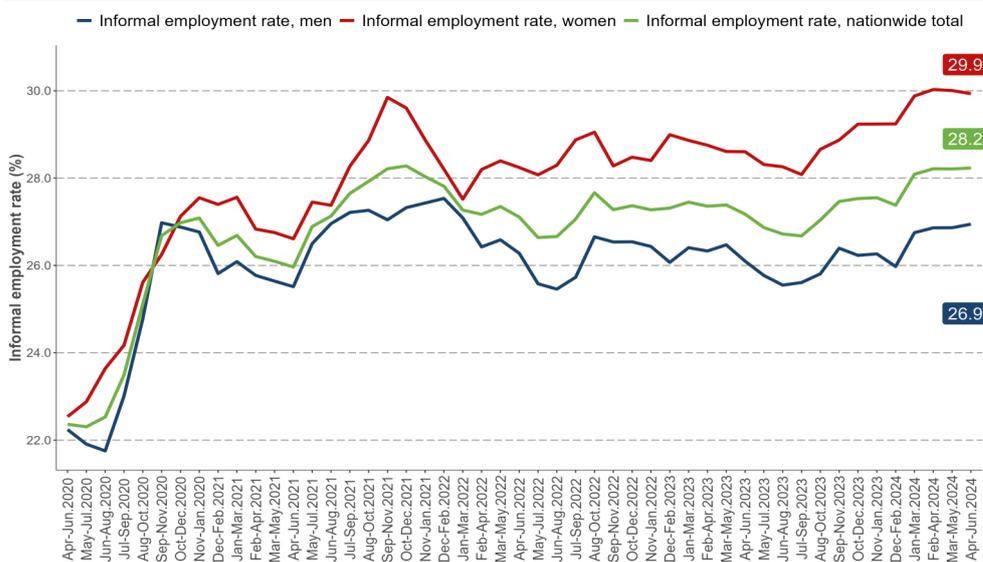


Note: This document is a translation of the official Spanish version of the Labour Informality bulletin.

- In the April–June 2024 quarter, the informally employed population increased 7.2%, equivalent to a rise of 176,198 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 28.2%, a twelve-month increase of 1.0 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (11.0%) and transportation and storage (14.4%).
- The increase in the informally employed was influenced by the rises in own-account workers (10.1%) and wage earners of the public sector (12.2%).

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



Informal employment rate

In the April–June 2024 quarter, the informal employment rate rose 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 28.2%. The rise can be attributed to the faster growth in the informally employed (7.2%) than in the total employed population (3.2%).

According to sex, the increase in the informally employed was a result of the expansion in women (8.1%) and men (6.4%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women rose 1.3 pp to stand at 29.9% and the rate for men rose 0.8 pp to stand at 26.9%.

Analysis by age bracket

The main influences on the growth in the number of informally employed persons were the increases in the brackets 25–34 years (9.9%) and 55–64 years (13.2%).

According to sex, the increase in men was influenced by the rise in the bracket 55–64 years (13.5%), and the increase in women was influenced by the rise in the bracket 25–34 years (17.2%).

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (56.9%) and 15–24 years (37.2%). These results reveal that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

MOVING QUARTERS 2023–2024

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	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2
Women	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9
Men	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9

MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2024)		
Main indicators		
	Rate	12-month var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	28.2%	1.0
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	27.5%	1.1
Employment rate in the informal sector	17.3%	1.2

Employed persons		
	Level (totals)	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,631,514	7.2
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,421,494	7.6
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,613,295	10.6

(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.27](#).

Main indicators

Economic activity²

The twelve-month increase in the informally employed (7.2%) can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (11.0%) and transportation and storage (14.4%).

In the same period, the growth in informally employed men (6.4%) can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of commerce (18.3%) and transportation and storage (13.5%). In contrast, the growth in informally employed women (8.1%) was a result of the rises in other service activities (19.8%) and commerce (4.6%).

By economic sector, the highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (58.6%) and other service activities (52.3%).

Analysis by occupational group³

The main influences on the twelve-month increase in informally employed persons (7.2%) were the rises in service and sales workers (12.5%) and craft and related trades workers (3.8%).

According to sex, the increase in men (6.4%) was influenced by the rise in plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.7%), while the increase in women (8.1%) was influenced by the rise in service and sales workers (14.7%).

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

April–June 2024 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) [†]
Nationwide total	28.2	2,631,514	176,198	7.2	-
Managers	4.7	20,058	-2,620	-11.6	-0.1
Professionals	13.6	213,928	13,610	6.8	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals	11.7	139,041	14,324	11.5	0.6
Clerical support workers	10.9	52,569	12,825	32.3	0.5
Service and sales workers	37.6	751,473	83,273	12.5	3.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	55.9	119,329	4,740	4.1	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	45.9	521,441	19,066	3.8	0.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	28.6	210,961	18,516	9.6	0.8
Elementary occupations	39.1	600,489	15,346	2.6	0.6
Unidentified	5.1(**)	1,564(**)	108	7.4	0.0
Unclassified	19.6(**)	664(**)	-2,991	-81.8	-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).

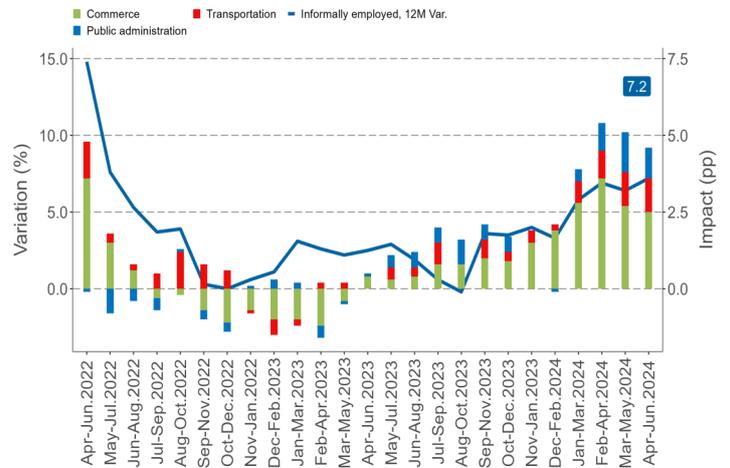
(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

Analysis by occupational category

By occupational category, the year-on-year expansion in informally employed persons (7.2%) was due to the increases in own-account workers (10.1%), wage earners of the public sector (12.2%), wage earners of the private sector (1.8%), employers (21.8%), domestic workers (5.3%), and unpaid family workers (1.7%).

The increases in informally employed women (8.1%) and men (6.4%) were influenced by the category own-account workers, which rose

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.

By occupational group, the highest informal employment rates were in agricultural and fishery workers (55.9%) and craft and related trades workers (45.9%).

11.3% and 9.2%, respectively.

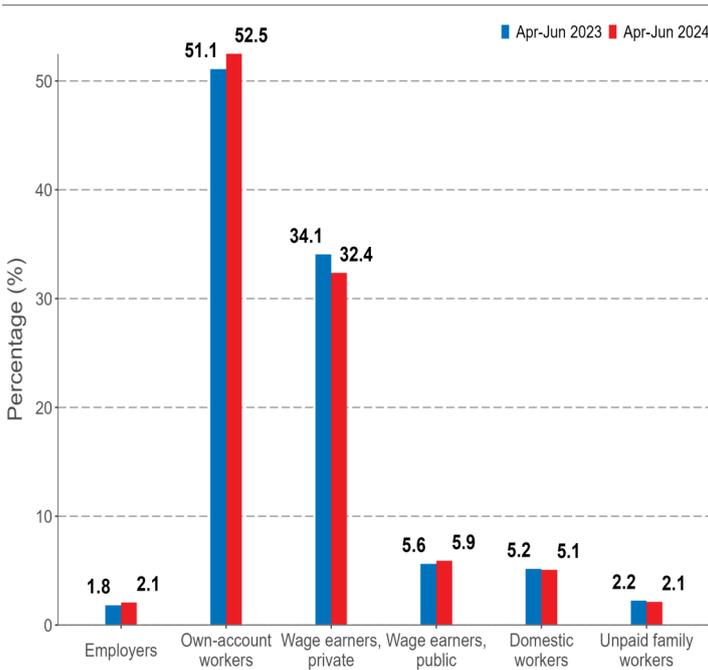
Own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector made up 84.8% of the total number of the informally employed. The informal employment rates of these two categories were 71.6% and 15.3%, respectively.

By category, the highest rates of informal employment were in own-account workers (71.6%) and domestic workers (57.7%).

(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 increase in informal own-account workers (10.1%) was influenced by the expansion in men (9.2%) and women (11.3%). According to sector, the increase was led by the rises in commerce (11.2%) and professional activities (82.3%).

Informal wage earners

The twelve-month increase in informal wage earners (3.3%) can be attributed to the rise in wage earners of the public sector (12.2%) as well as to wage earners of the private sector (1.8%). By economic sector, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in commerce (11.8%) and transportation and storage (31.4%).

Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector fell 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 11.0%. 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 decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 9.2%, and the latter showed no year-on-year variation, remaining at 1.8%.

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

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total⁴

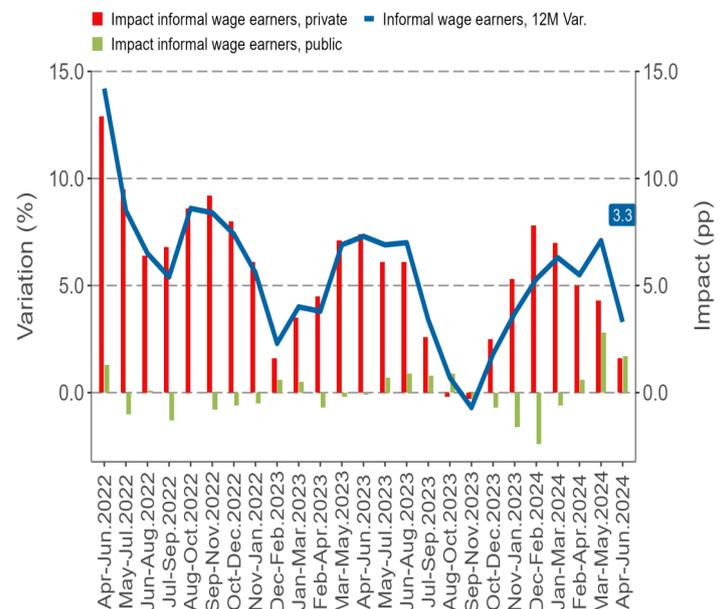
April–June 2024

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (1000s)	Twelve-month variation		
			1000s	%	Impact (pp) [†]
Total	28.2	2,631,514	176,198	7.2	-
Employers	19.6	54,229	9,696	21.8	0.4
Own-account workers	71.6	1,381,387	126,821	10.1	5.2
Wage earners, private	15.3	851,446	15,219	1.8	0.6
Wage earners, public	12.3	155,207	16,852	12.2	0.7
Domestic workers	57.7	133,531	6,685	5.3	0.3
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,714	924	1.7	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 stood at 13.3%, showing no year-on-year variation. For men, this rate fell 0.3 pp to stand at 9.2%.

In the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector increased 1.2 pp year on year to stand at 17.3%.

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

April–June 2024 quarter

	Employed persons												
	Independent workers				Unpaid family workers	Dependent workers				Subtotal			
	Own-account		Employer			Wage earners, private		Wage earners, public					
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Formal sector	5.9		2.4		0.3	50.4	7.3	11.9	1.7			70.5	9.2
Informal sector		14.8		0.6	0.3	0.1	1.5					0.1	17.2
Households sector						0.2	0.3			1.1	1.4	1.2	1.8
Total(†)	5.9	14.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	50.6	9.1	11.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	71.8	28.2

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

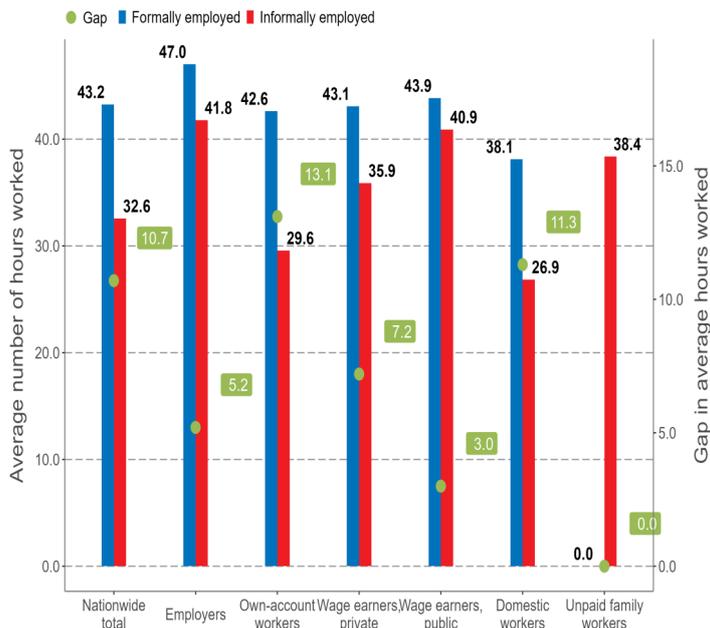
Within the expansion in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable increase was in the bracket 1–30 hours (9.9%), which can be attributed to the rises in involuntary part-time workers (22.3%) and voluntary part-time workers (5.1%). Increases were also observed in the brackets 31–44 hours (22.0%) and 46 hours and over (13.0%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 68.4% worked part time (1 to 30 hours per week). Of this group, 32.6% worked part time involuntarily and 64.2% of the group worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 10.7 hours more than the informally employed. By occupational category, the greatest differences in average hours usually worked between formally and informally employed persons were in own-account workers (13.1 hours) and domestic workers (11.3 hours).

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

April–June 2024 quarter



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

April–June 2024 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	% over total informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	28.2	2,631,514	100.0	7.2
1–30†	69.1	1,261,444	47.9	9.9
VPT++	65.9	810,134	64.2	5.1
IPT+++	75.4	411,127	32.6	22.3
Unclassified	76.8	40,182	3.2	-2.6
31–44	16.5	583,074	22.2	22.0
45	11.9	301,245	11.4	-24.0
46 and over	33.5	474,373	18.0	13.0
No data	49.9	11,379	0.4	-10.0

(†) 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.

Appendix 1: Informally employed persons according to occupational category

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total

April–June 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		Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	Impact (pp)†			Total	Impact (pp)†			Total	Impact (pp)†	
Total	28.2	2,631,514	176,198	7.2	26.9	1,430,965	86,459	6.4	29.9	1,200,550	89,738	8.1	-
Employers	19.6	54,229	9,696	21.8	18.9	39,278	4,343	12.4	21.9	14,951(*)	5,353	55.8	0.5
Own-account workers	71.6	1,381,387	126,821	10.1	69.6	770,431	64,666	9.2	74.4	610,957	62,154	11.3	5.6
Wage earners, private sector	15.3	851,446	15,219	1.8	15.1	519,428	-4,073	-0.8	15.5	332,018	19,292	6.2	1.7
Wage earners, public sector	12.3	155,207	16,852	12.2	13.2	69,328	11,958	20.8	11.7	85,879	4,895	6.0	0.4
Domestic workers	57.7	133,531	6,685	5.3	49.4(**)	3,951(**)	2,645	202.6	58.0	129,581	4,040	3.2	0.4
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,714	924	1.7	100.0	28,550	6,920	32.0	100.0	27,164	-5,996	-18.1	-0.5

(†) 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%).

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