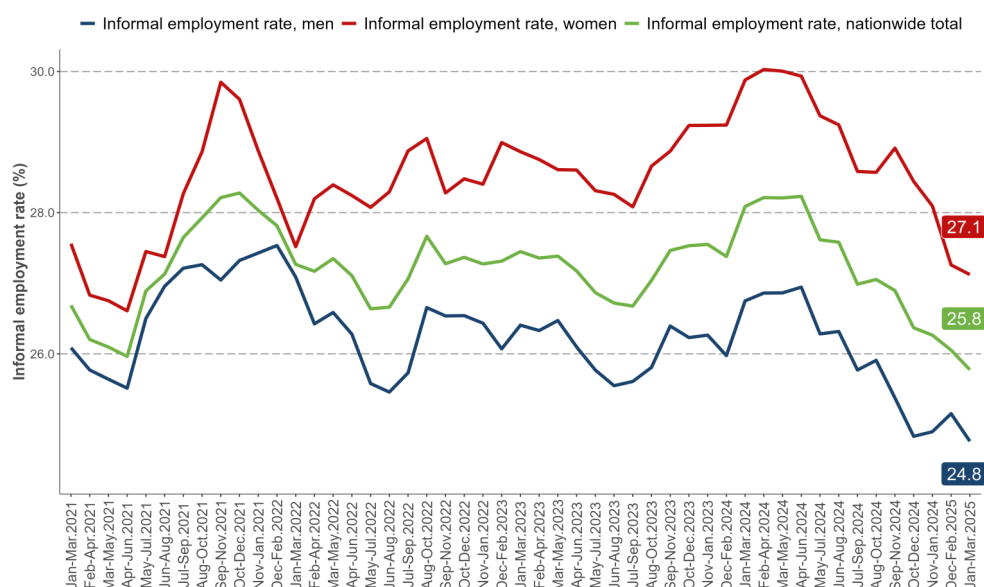


- In the January–March 2025 quarter, the informally employed population decreased 7.4%, equivalent to a fall of 194,608 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 25.8%, a twelve-month decrease of 2.3 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the decrease can be mainly attributed to the falls in commerce (-13.3%) and manufacturing (-15.9%).
- By occupational category, the decrease in informally employed persons was influenced by the falls in own-account workers (-5.1%) and wage earners of the private sector (-5.6%).

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



## Informal employment rate

In the January–March 2025 quarter, the informal employment rate decreased 2.3 pp year on year to stand at 25.8% as a result of the fall in the informally employed (-7.4%) 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 (-6.9%) and women (-8.1%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women decreased 2.8 pp to stand at 27.1% and the rate for men decreased 2.0 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 brackets 45–54 years (-17.4%) and 25–34 years (-9.7%).

According to sex, the main influence on the decrease in informally employed men and women was the bracket 45–54 years, which fell 14.6% and 20.5%, respectively.

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (55.2%) and 15–24 years (36.6%). These results reveal that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

## MOVING QUARTER (January–March 2025)

### Main indicators

	Rate	12-month var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	25.8%	-2.3
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	24.8%	-2.2
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.2%	-1.7

### Employed persons

	Level (totals)	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,420,033	-7.4
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,180,664	-7.2
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,426,632	-9.2

## MOVING QUARTERS 2024–2025

Informal employment rate (%)	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar
Nationwide	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.6	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8
Women	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.4	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1
Men	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.2	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.36](#).

## Main indicators

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

The year-on-year decrease in the informally employed (-7.4%) can mainly be attributed to the falls in commerce (-13.3%) and manufacturing (-15.9%).

In the same period, the main influences on the decrease in informally employed men (-6.9%) were the falls in commerce (-11.9%) and manufacturing (-17.3%). In contrast, the decrease in informally employed women (-8.1%) was a result of the falls in commerce (-14.6%) and manufacturing (-14.6%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (57.1%) and other service activities (49.5%).

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

The principal influences on the year-on-year fall in informally employed persons (-7.4%) were the decreases in elementary occupations (-11.1%) and service and sales workers (-7.4%).

According to sex, the decrease in men (-6.9%) was influenced by the fall in elementary occupations (-13.4%) and the decrease in women (-8.1%) was influenced by the fall in service and sales workers (-8.4%).

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

January–March 2025 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup>
Nationwide total	25.8	2,420,033	-194,608	-7.4	-
Managers	4.0	18,188 (*)	-2,543	-12.3	-0.1
Professionals	10.9	169,335	-4,854	-2.8	-0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	9.9	120,964	-15,639	-11.4	-0.6
Clerical support workers	7.6	37,730	-5,002	-11.7	-0.2
Service and sales workers	34.1	674,636	-53,786	-7.4	-2.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	55.0	124,216	10,727	9.5	0.4
Craft and related trades workers	43.3	474,706	-33,112	-6.5	-1.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	26.2	194,586	-14,294	-6.8	-0.5
Elementary occupations	38.1	602,910	-75,548	-11.1	-2.9
Unidentified	4.5 (*)	1,345 (**)	285	26.9	0.0
Unclassified	48.2 (**)	1,416 (**)	-841	-37.3	0.0

(†) 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 (-7.4%) was due to the falls in own-account workers (-5.1%), wage earners of the private sector (-5.6%), wage earners of the public sector (-18.9%), employers (-42.0%), domestic workers (-11.8%), and unpaid family workers (-17.4%).

The decreases in informally employed women (-8.1%) and men (-6.9%) were influenced by the category own-account workers, which fell 4.8% and 5.4%, respectively.

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



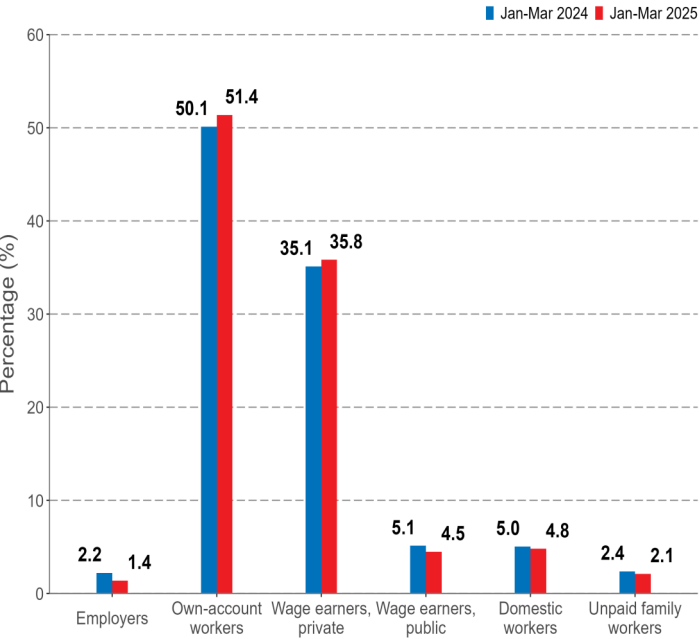
<sup>†</sup> These three branches had the greatest negative influence in the latest moving

The highest rates of informal employment were in agricultural and fishery workers (55.0%) and craft and related trades workers (43.3%).

(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 (-5.1%) was influenced by the falls in men (-5.4%) and women (-4.8%). According to economic sector, the decrease can be attributed to the falls in commerce (-13.7%) and manufacturing (-12.2%).

### Informal wage earners

The twelve-month decrease in informal wage earners (-7.3%) was influenced by the falls in wage earners of both the private sector (-5.6%) and the public sector (-18.9%). By economic sector, the decrease in informal wage earners of the private sector can be explained by the falls in agriculture and fishing (-18.1%) and manufacture (-18.8%).

### Analysis according to type of production unit

The informal employment rate outside the informal sector fell 0.7 pp year on year to stand at 10.6%. 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 0.5 pp to stand at 9.0%, and the latter decreased 0.2 pp to stand at 1.6%.

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

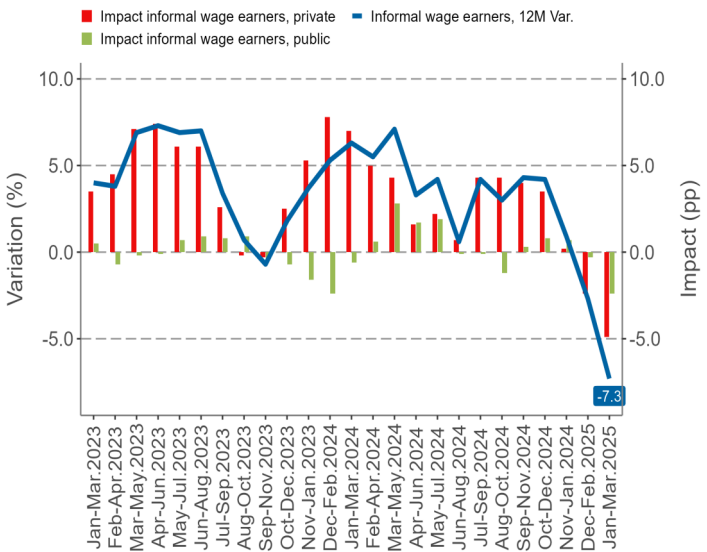
Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total<sup>4</sup>

January–March 2025

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (1000s)	Twelve-month variation		
			1000s	%	Impact (pp) <sup>†</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2,420,033</b>	<b>-194,608</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-</b>
Employers	12.2	33,627	-24,380	-42.0	-0.9
Own-account workers	66.2	1,243,225	-67,315	-5.1	-2.6
Wage earners, private	15.0	867,223	-51,262	-5.6	-2.0
Wage earners, public	9.2	108,620	-25,343	-18.9	-1.0
Domestic workers	55.5	116,210	-15,518	-11.8	-0.6
Unpaid family workers	100.0	51,128	-10,790	-17.4	-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 fell 1.3 pp year on year to stand at 12.7%. For men, this rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 9.1%.

In the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector decreased 1.7 pp year on year to stand at 15.2%.

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

January–March 2025 quarter

	Employed persons												Subtotal	
	Independent workers				Unpaid family workers	Dependent workers								
	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	6.8		2.6		0.3	52.2	7.5	11.4	1.2			73.0	9.0	
Informal sector		13.2		0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3					0.1	15.1	
Households sector						0.2	0.4			1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	
Total(†)	6.8	13.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	52.5	9.2	11.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	74.2	25.8	

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

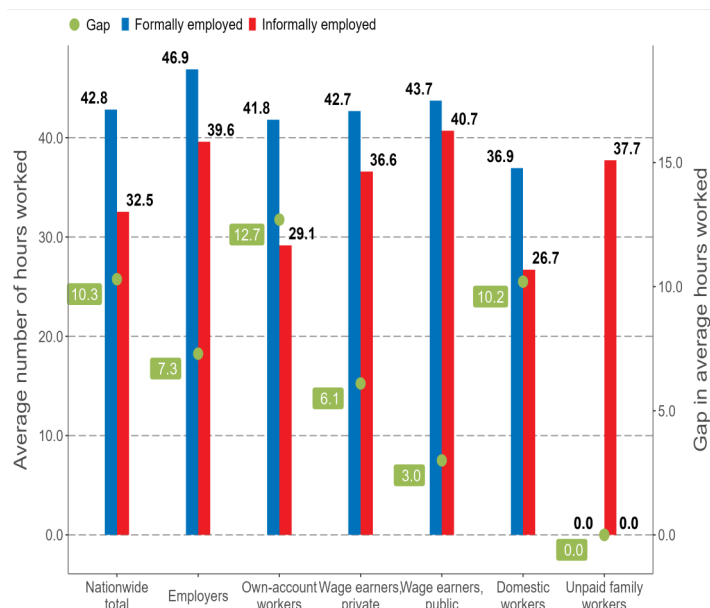
Within the fall in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable decreases were in the brackets 45 hours (-64.4%), 46 hours and over (-15.6%), and 1–30 hours, or part time (-2.6%). The decrease in informally employed workers who worked part time was due to the falls in those who work part time voluntarily (-1.5%) and involuntarily (-3.1%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 63.0% worked part time (between 1 and 30 hours per week). Of this group, 30.5% worked part time involuntarily and 67.6% worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked an average of 10.3 hours more than informally employed persons. By occupational category, the greatest differences in the average hours usually worked between formally and informally employed persons were in own-account workers (12.7 hours) and domestic workers (10.2 hours).

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

January–March 2025 quarter



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

January–March 2025 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	% over total informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	25.8	2,420,033	100.0	-7.4
1–30†	65.2	1,158,488	47.9	-2.6
VPT††	63.6	782,804	67.6	-1.5
IPT†††	68.4	353,227	30.5	-3.1
Unclassified	72.0 (*)	22,458	1.9	-23.8
31–44	13.5	679,086	28.1	32.5
45	11.7	138,427	5.7	-64.4
46 and over	31.2	433,078	17.9	-15.6
No data	53.0 (*)	10,954 (**)	0.5	-2.4

(†) 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).

(\*\*) 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%).

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

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

January–March 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)†	%			Impact (pp)†	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>2,420,033</b>	<b>-194,608</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1,326,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1,093,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
Employers	12.2	33,627	-24,380	-42.0	13.6	28,687	-0.9	-35.0	7.5	4,940 (**)	-1.1	-64.4
Own-account workers	66.2	1,243,225	-67,315	-5.1	65.7	705,357	-2.6	-5.4	66.9	537,868	-2.8	-4.8
Wage earners, private sector	15.0	867,223	-51,262	-5.6	14.6	520,569	-2.0	-5.6	15.5	346,655	-2.2	-5.5
Wage earners, public sector	9.2	108,620	-25,343	-18.9	9.8	47,941	-1.0	-15.3	8.8	60,680	-0.6	-21.6
Domestic workers	55.5	116,210	-15,518	-11.8	62.5 (**)	3,044 (**)	-0.6	-14.1	55.3	113,166	0.0	-11.7
Unpaid family workers	100.0	51,128	-10,790	-17.4	100.0	21,351	-0.4	-12.9	100.0	29,777	-0.2	-20.4
												-0.6

(†) 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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