

- In the April–June 2026 quarter, the informally employed population increased 4.7%, equivalent to a rise of 114,606 persons.
- In the same period, the informal employment rate was estimated at 27.0%, a twelve-month increase of 1.0 percentage points (pp).
- By economic sector, the increase can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (6.8%) and administrative and support services (21.0%).
- The rise in the informally employed population was influenced by the increases in own-account workers (7.2%) and wage earners of the private sector (4.1%).

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



Informal employment rate

In the April–June 2026 quarter, the informal employment rate increased 1.0 pp year on year to stand at 27.0%. The increase can be attributed to the faster growth in the informally employed (4.7%) than in the total employed population (0.9%).

According to sex, the increase in the number of informally employed was due to the expansion in both women (6.6%) and men (3.2%). In the same period, the informal employment rate for women rose 1.3 pp to 28.9% and the rate for men rose 0.7 pp to 25.5%.

Analysis by age bracket

The main influences on the growth in the number of informally employed were the increases in the brackets 35–44 years (12.3%) and 65 years and over (10.4%).

According to sex, the main influence on the increase among informally employed men and women was the bracket 35–44 years, which rose 9.2% and 15.7%, respectively.

The highest informal employment rates of the quarter were in the brackets 65 years and over (57.9%) and 15–24 years (34.6%). These results reveal that informal employment is most prevalent in the highest and lowest age brackets, affecting the old and the young.

MOVING QUARTERS 2025–2026

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	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.0
Women	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.0	27.9	28.6	28.8	28.9
Men	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.5

(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.51](#) (in Spanish).

MOVING QUARTER (April–June 2026)

Main indicators

	Rate	12-month var. (pp)
Informal employment rate	27.0%	1.0
Informal employment rate, excluding the agricultural sector	26.1%	1.0
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.6%	0.9

Employed persons

	Level (totals)	12-month var. (%)
Informally employed persons	2,537,804	4.7
Informally employed persons, excluding the agricultural sector	2,324,852	5.0
Employed persons in the informal sector	1,464,075	6.6

Economic activity²

The twelve-month increase in the informally employed (4.7%) can mainly be attributed to the rises in commerce (6.8%), administrative and support services (21.0%), and manufacturing (12.8%).

In the same period, the main influences on the growth in informally employed men (3.2%) were the rises in the sectors of transport and storage (9.8%) and commerce (5.7%), while the growth in informally employed women (6.6%) was a result of the rises in commerce (7.7%) and health activities (27.1%).

The highest informal employment rates were in households as employers (58.5%) and other service activities (49.5%).

Analysis by occupational group³

The principal influences on the twelve-month increase in informally employed persons (4.7%) were the rises in service and sales workers (8.0%) and elementary occupations (5.0%).

According to sex, the increase in men (3.2%) was influenced by the rise in elementary occupations (10.0%) and the increase in women (6.6%) was influenced by the rise in service and sales workers (10.0%).

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

April–June 2026 quarter

Occupational category (CIUO 08.CL)	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (total)	12-month variation		
			Total	(%)	Impact (pp) [†]
Nationwide total	27.0	2,537,804	114,606	4.7	-
Managers	4.1	17,790 (*)	-447	-2.5	0.0
Professionals	12.2	200,468	1,299	0.7	0.1
Technicians and associate professionals	11.4	137,138	4,025	3.0	0.2
Clerical support workers	8.6	38,304	-4,497	-10.5	-0.2
Service and sales workers	35.5	716,955	53,264	8.0	2.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	56.2	116,347	-6,188	-5.0	-0.3
Craft and related trades workers	43.1	490,250	20,719	4.4	0.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	27.1	204,700	17,039	9.1	0.7
Elementary occupations	40.3	612,662	28,903	5.0	1.2
Unidentified	1.7 (*)	496 (**)	90	22.2	0.0
Unclassified	66.4 (**)	2,694 (**)	398	17.3	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).

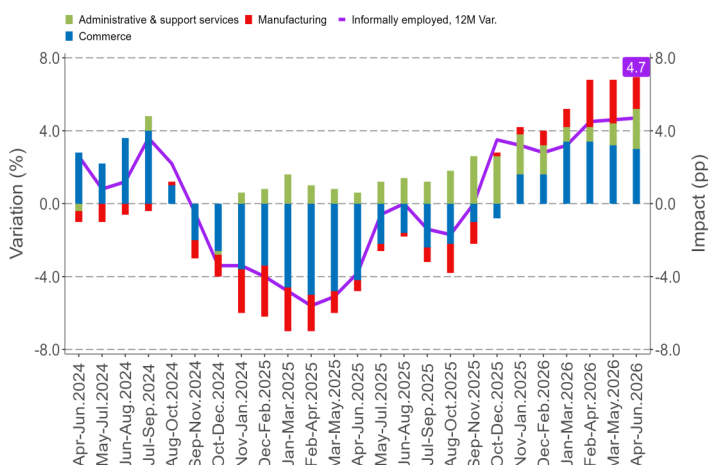
(**) Unreliable estimate (i.e., the number of sample cases is below 60, the degrees of freedom below 9, or the coefficient of variation greater than 30%).

Analysis by occupational category (ICSE-93)

The year-on-year increase in the informally employed (4.7%) was influenced by the rises in own-account workers (7.2%), wage earners of the private sector (4.1%), and employers (37.4%). In contrast, decreases were observed in domestic workers (-7.8%), wage earners of the public sector (-5.7%), and unpaid family workers (-1.2%).

The increases in informally employed women (6.6%) and men (3.2%) can be attributed to the category of 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 three sectors had the greatest positive influence in the latest moving quarter. (Economic sectors with negative influence in the period have been excluded.)

Meanwhile, the highest rates of informal employment were in agricultural and fishery workers (56.2%) and craft and related trades workers (43.1%).

12.8% and 3.0%, respectively.

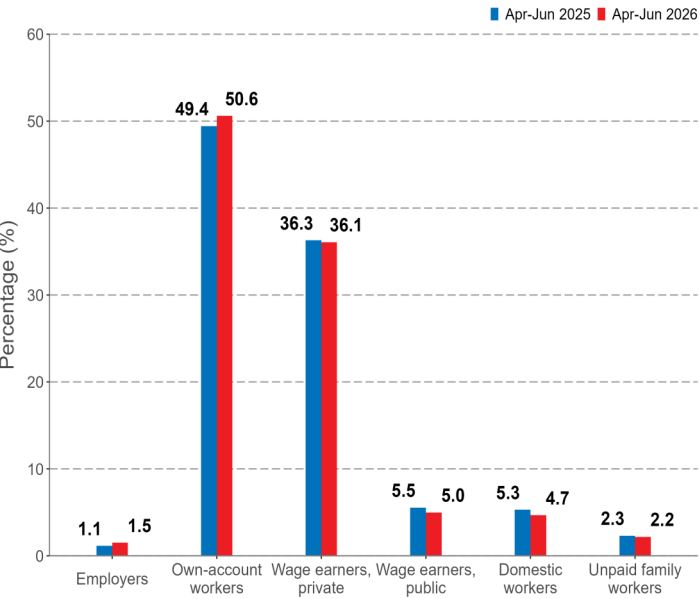
Together, own-account workers and wage earners of the private sector accounted for 86.7% of the total number of informally employed persons, and their informal employment rates were 64.3% and 16.2%, respectively.

The highest rates of informal employment were among own-account workers (64.3%) and domestic workers (55.1%).

(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 increase in informal own-account workers (7.2%) was driven by the expansion in women (12.8%) and men (3.0%). According to sector, the increase was led by the rises in administrative and support services (28.0%) and transport (21.8%).

Informal wage earners

The twelve-month increase in informal wage earners (2.8%) can be exclusively attributed to the rise in wage earners of the private sector (4.1%) because the number of wage earners of the public sector decreased 5.7% during the same period. By economic sector, the increase in informal wage earners of the private sector can be attributed to the rises in commerce (16.6%) and manufacturing (29.5%).

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 11.5%. 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 0.3 pp to stand at 9.8%, 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.

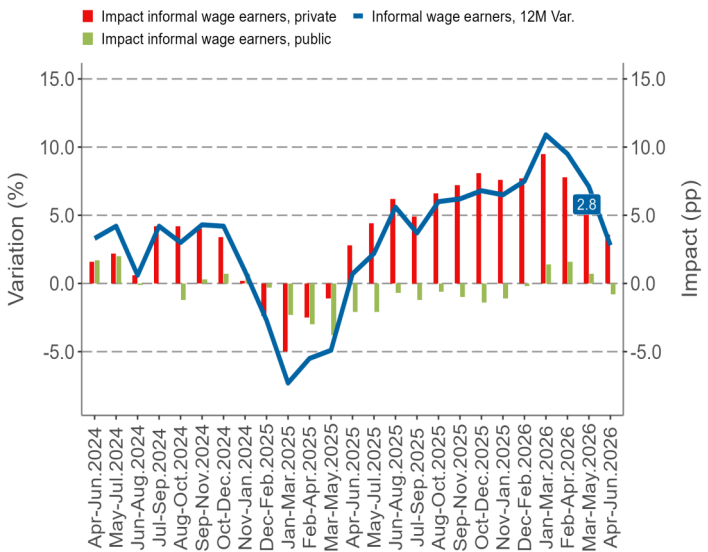
Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total⁴

April–June 2026

Occupational category	Informal employment rate (%)	Informally employed (1000s)	Twelve-month variation		
			1000s	%	Impact (pp) [†]
Total	27.0	2,537,804	114,606	4.7	-
Employers	12.4	37,995	10,338	37.4	0.4
Own-account workers	64.3	1,284,184	86,548	7.2	3.6
Wage earners, private	16.2	915,413	36,084	4.1	1.5
Wage earners, public	10.8	126,516	-7,701	-5.7	-0.3
Domestic workers	55.1	118,399	-9,967	-7.8	-0.4
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,298	-695	-1.2	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 fell 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 13.7%. For men, this rate rose 0.4 pp to stand at 9.8%.

In the same period, the employment rate in the informal sector increased 0.9 pp year on year to stand at 15.6%.

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

Percentage over the total of employed persons

April–June 2026 quarter

	Employed persons												
	Independent workers				Unpaid family workers	Wage earners, private		Dependent workers				Subtotal	
	Own-account		Employer					Wage earners, public		Domestic workers			
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal sector	7.6		2.8		0.3	50.2	8.2	11.2	1.3			71.8	9.8
Informal sector		13.7		0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2					0.1	15.5
Households sector						0.1	0.4			1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6
Total(†)	7.6	13.7	2.8	0.4	0.6	50.4	9.7	11.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	73.0	27.0

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

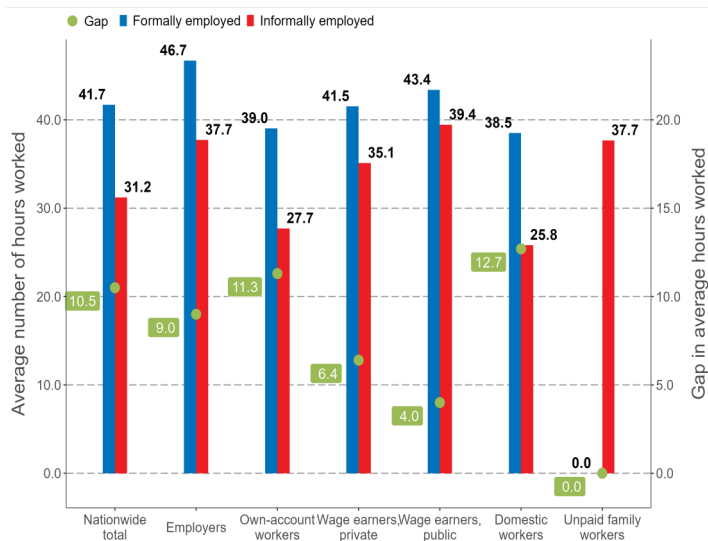
Within the expansion in the number of hours usually worked by informally employed persons, the most notable increases were in the brackets 31–44 hours (11.2%) and 1–30 hours, or part time (6.1%). The increase in the latter bracket can be attributed to the rises in those who work part time voluntarily (5.6%) and involuntarily (5.9%). Following was the increase in the bracket 46 hours and over (5.4%).

Of the informally employed persons who worked under 45 hours, 63.2% worked part time (between 1 and 30 hours per week). Of this group, 32.9% worked part time involuntarily and 64.7% worked part time voluntarily.

In regard to hours usually worked, formally employed persons worked on average 10.5 hours more than did informally employed persons. By occupational category, the greatest differences in average hours usually worked between formally and informally employed persons were among domestic workers (12.7 hours) and own-account workers (11.3 hours).

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

April–June 2026 quarter



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

April–June 2026 quarter

Bracket of hours worked per week	Informal employment rate	Informally employed		
		Total	% over total informally employed	12-month variation (%)
Total	27.0	2,537,804	100.0	4.7
1–30†	64.3	1,287,855	50.7	6.1
VPT++	63.7	833,878	64.7	5.6
IPT+++	65.4	423,580	32.9	5.9
Unclassified	64.7(*)	30,397	2.4	23.4
31–44	13.5	749,857	29.5	11.2
45	15.0	84,763	3.3	-39.2
46 and over	31.9	400,552	15.8	5.4
No data	55.3(*)	14,778(*)	0.6	-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).

Appendix 1: Informally employed persons according to occupational category

Informally employed persons by occupational category, nationwide total

April–June 2026

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	27.0	2,537,804	114,606	4.7	-	25.5	1,357,381	41,890	3.2	-	28.9	1,180,423	72,716	6.6	-
Employers	12.4	37,995	10,338	37.4	0.4	14.5	33,198	9,904	42.5	0.8	6.2	4,797 (**)	433	9.9	0.0
Own-account workers	64.3	1,284,184	86,548	7.2	3.6	63.2	704,119	20,674	3.0	1.6	65.6	580,065	65,874	12.8	5.9
Wage earners, private sector	16.2	915,413	36,084	4.1	1.5	15.5	535,734	15,334	2.9	1.2	17.3	379,678	20,749	5.8	1.9
Wage earners, public sector	10.8	126,516	-7,701	-5.7	-0.3	10.9	53,047	-7,924	-13.0	-0.6	10.7	73,469	224	0.3	0.0
Domestic workers	55.1	118,399	-9,967	-7.8	-0.4	52.8 (**)	4,406 (**)	1,755	66.2	0.1	55.2	113,992	-11,722	-9.3	-1.1
Unpaid family workers	100.0	55,298	-695	-1.2	0.0	100.0	26,876	2,146	8.7	0.2	100.0	28,422	-2,842	-9.1	-0.3

(†) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation, and it 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

