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The Implementation of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) in the National Employment Survey

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1. Characteristics and milestones





Objectives and milestones of the ENE

- The National Employment Survey (ENE).
- The ENE is a household survey whose objective is to characterize and quantify the population aged 15 and over, according to their relationship with the labour market.
- The survey's sample design uses the unemployment rate as a target variable.

Milestones:

- In 2010, the ENE incorporated the recommendations of the 19th ICLS (2013).
- In 2017, an analysis of **labour informality** has been included.
- Before 2020, the ENE began a **strengthening process** in several areas, and it incorporated the guidelines set up in the 20th and the 21st ICLS.





2. Impact of the 20th ICLS





Guidelines of the 20th ICLS

What does the implementation of ICSE-18 mean for the National Employment Survey?

- ✓ The Incorporation of a new category called dependent contractors.
- ✓ The revision of the current ENE and the incorporation of new questions.
- ✓ The measurement, processing, and analysis of dependent contractors.
- ✓ The creation of an expert group to study the proposal for the adoption of the ICSE-18 and the identification of dependent contractors. The members included are wellknown national academics, an representatives of the Ministry of Labour and ILO.





The starting point for determining the ICSE-18 is the current question used to measure the ICSE-93. The question is based on the self-reported status of the employed person.

The results of these two questions have been used to identify the following groups:

- •Independent workers: employers or own-account workers (b2=1 / b3=2 or 3)
- •Dependent workers: employees (wage earners) or domestic workers (b2=2 / b3=1)
- •Unpaid family workers (b2=3 & b3=4)

Key questions for initiating identification

b2 Did you do this work								
_ 1	for your business, company, or own-account activity?	Go to b4						
_ 2	as an employer or worker for a patron, company, or institution, or as an employee in a private household?	Go to b5						
3for the business, company, or own-account activity of a family member?								
b3 For this work								
1	did you receive a salary or wages?	Go to b5						
2	did you receive money?							
<u> </u>	did you receive goods only?	Go to d1						
4	did you receive neither money nor goods?							







Inclusion of four questions related to decision-making or **organizational dependence**:

- Working hours
- The place, routes, or location where the activity is carried out
- The type of product or service for sale
- The price of the products or services offered

All independent workers (i.e., both employers and own-account workers) respond to the question.

d10 In your work, who decides		d10_3the type of product or ser	vice for sale?
d10_1the working hours?		1 [name of person]	88 Not sure
1 [name of person]	88 Not sure	2 An associate of [name of person]	99 No response
2 An associate of [name of person]	99 No response	3 A client	: .
3 A client		4 A supplier	
4 A supplier	:	5 Someone else. Who?	<u> </u>
5 Someone else. Who?			
d10_2the location, routes, or areas wh	ere you do your activity?	d10_4the price of the products or se	ervices for sale?
1 [name of person]	88 Not sure	1 [name of person]	88 Not sure
2 An associate of [name of person]	99 No response	2 An associate of [name of person]	99 No response
3 A client	33 No response	3 A client	
4 A supplier		4. A supplier	
5 Someone else. Who?		5 Someone else. Who?	





Inclusion of four questions on ownership of the means of production and **economic dependence**:

- Store, installation, or land used in work
- Machines used in work
- Tools used in work
- Transport vehicle used in work

All independent workers (i.e., both employers and own-account workers) respond to the question.

d6_1 Does the work of [name of person] require a store, establishment, or land?	d8_1 In the work of [name of person], are any tools used?		
□ 1 Yes □ 2 No □ 88 Not sure □ Go to d7_1 □ 99 No response	□ 1 Yes □ 2 No □ 88 Not sure □ Go to d9_1 □ 99 No response		
Who is the owner or renter of the store, establishment, or land where [name of person] works? 1 [name of person] 88 Not sure 2 An associate of [name of person] 99 No response 3 Another person who is not an associate 4 Another company	Who is the owner or renter of the tools that [name of person] uses? 1 [name of person]		
d7_1 In the work of [name of person], is machinery used?	⚠ Include all vehicles, whether or not they have a motor		
2 No 88 Not sure Go to d8_1 99 No response	□ 1 Yes □ 2 No □ 88 Not sure □ Go to d10 □ 99 No response		
d7_2 Who is the owner or renter of the machinery that [name of person] uses for work? 1 [name of person]	Who is the owner or renter of the vehicle that [name of person] uses for work? 1 [name of person] 2 An associate of [name of person] 99 No response 3 Another person who is not an associate 4 Another company		





Incorporation of six questions related to the form of payment or source of income or profit.

A question on the issuance of a fee slip (honoraria). This question makes it possible to identify whether the worker has a commercial contract for the provision of a service.

All employed persons respond (except unpaid family workers).

for you	r main activity, w	as the paymer	nt you received		
f1a	a salary or wa	ges?		Yes No	NS NR
f1b	based on the r	number of unit	s sold?		
f1c	a commission	?			
f1d	by means of a	fee for service	e rendered?		
f1e	through tips?				
f1f	obtained thro	ugh the profits	of the activity?		
e1 Did you	issue a fee sleep	(honoraria) fo	or the work compl	eted?	
			ee slip (honoraria) of the cupation, it should no		
1 Yes	_	Go to e4			
2 No 88 No	ot sure				
99 No	response				





Dependent Contractors into the self declared employees

Dependent contractors who are employees (wage earners) of the public or private sectors or who are domestic workers

Existence of a commercial contract

- Issuance of a fee slip (honoraria)

Economic risk assumed by the worker

- Employer does not contribute to the pension or healthcare system for the person
- For the person's main activity, his or her payment was NOT through salary or wages
- The person does not have a written contract.





Dependent Contractors into the self declared self employed

Dependent contractors who are own-account workers

(They do not employ persons in their business or activity.)

For the person's main activity, the payment he or she received was NOT through earnings or profits of an activity

The company, business, or activity at which the person works is **NOT registered in the Tax Administration** (SII), or it is registered as a natural person or independent worker

At least one organizational or economic dependence





3. Estimated of dependent contractors*

*Note: This information is preliminary; it has not yet been published. And all the information in this presentation comes from the annual estimate.

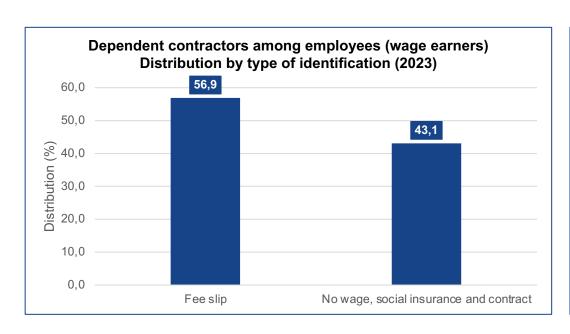


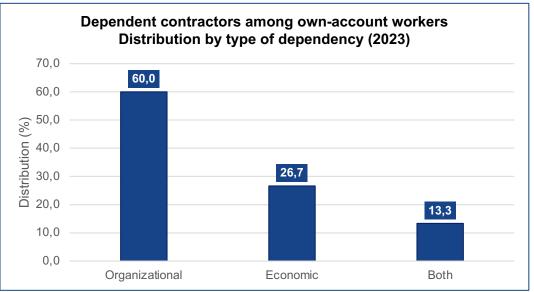


Dependent contractors among own-account workers and employees. Distribution by type of dependency and identification (2023)

Throughout the period, dependent contractors are mainly workers who provide a fee slip (commercial contract).

Throughout the period, dependent contractors with organizational dependency are more predominant than those dependent on economic variables.









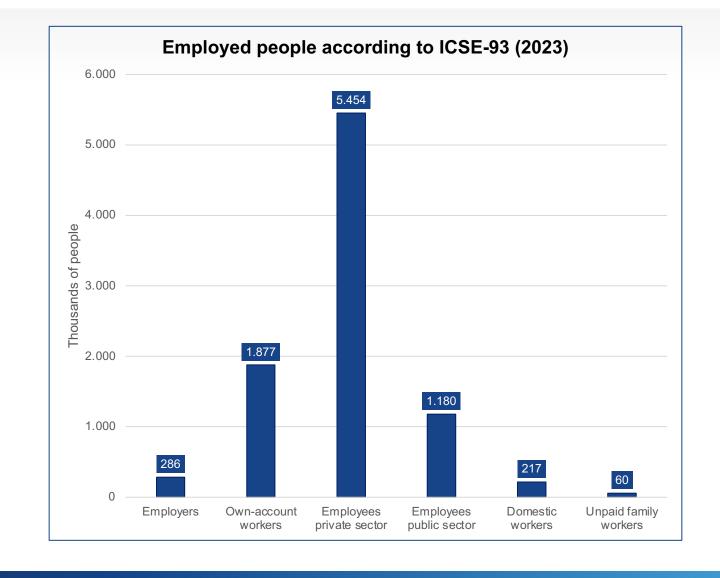


Total number and distribution of employed persons 2023

The total number of employed people are 9.074.389.

The current distribution of employed people is:

- 60,1% are private sector employees
- 20,7% are own-account workers
- 13,0% are public sector employees
- 2,7% are domestic workers
- 3,2% are employers
- 0,7% are Unpaid family workers





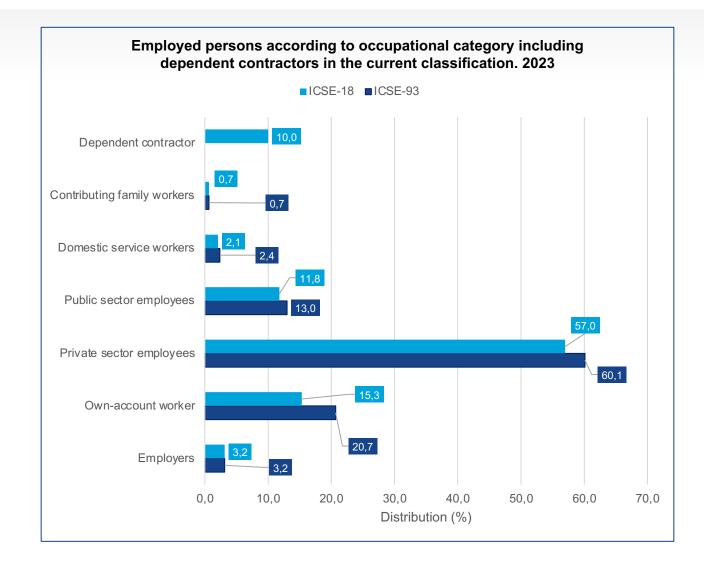


ICSE-18 in the ENE: Dependent Contractors

After the adoption of ICSE-18, a change in structure and a restructuring of the levels of employed persons will be observed after the creation of the new category of dependent contractors.

Dependent contractors consist mainly of own-account workers, but they also consist of dependent workers (employees and domestic workers).

The number of employees and ownaccount workers will therefore be decreasing as a proportion (%) of the total number of employed persons.









4. Characterization of dependent contractors





Dependent contractors in the Chilean labour market

- They are Chileans (86,8%), but there is a significant number of immigrants working as a dependent contractor (13,2%).
- Most of them are men (57,6%)
- They are young people between 25 and 49 years old (60%)
- According to the ISIC- Rev4, most of them work in transport, commerce and construction (36,4%).
- They work in the client's or employer's premises or offices, in the employer's or client's home and on the street or public highway (76,9%).
- According to the ISCO-08, Chilean dependent contractors work in elementary occupations, service and sales workers and professionals (56,6%).
- A significant number work with digital platforms (8,3%).
- And most of the dependent contractors are informal workers (85,6%).







5. Impact of the 21st ICLS





Guidelines of the 21st ICLS: Impact on the ENE: Definition of labour informality for dependent contractors

What does it involve?

To determine the formality of dependent contractors, we examine whether the dependent contractors have registered with the Tax Administration (SII) and whether this registration ensures access to the contributory system for social security.

Example: fee slip workers

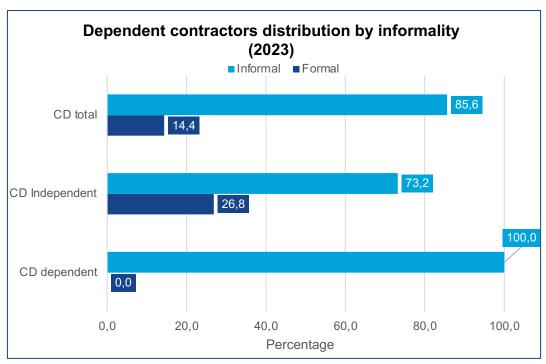
In Chile, registration as a service provider (fee slip) means that the worker is registered to pay taxes and at the same time is provided with access to social security through the contributory system.

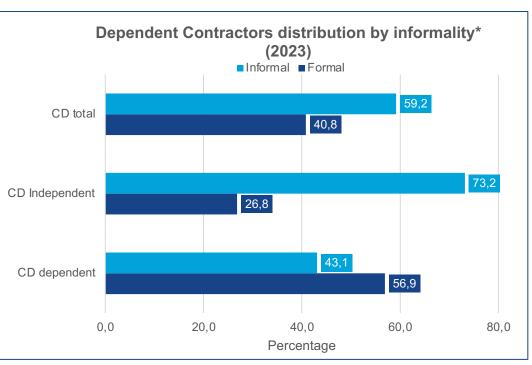
So, fee slip workers go from informality (current criteria) to formality (new criteria), therefore the informal employment rate decreases.





Dependent Contractors Distribution by informality 2023





*With the implementation of the 21st ICLS, the dependent contractors will change the conceptual framework and the final classification about informality.







6. Next steps





Next steps

- Definitive adoption of ICSE-18 in the ENE.
- Continue with the measure of formality/informality in the dependent contractors according with the recommendation from the 21st ICLS.
- Dissemination of results and methodological decisions during 2024 (The implementation of ICSE-18 will not disrupt the current ICSE-93).
- Continue the work with the group of experts and prepare a presentation of results at the National Technical Committee on Labour Statistics during 2024.





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Thank you









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