



Brazil is ranked sixth on the Better Jobs Index

A high score on the indicators of formality and living wages allows Brazil to exceed the regional average in the quality dimension

On the employment indicator, the country falls behind the regional average, by a short distance

Brazil has smaller gaps both in gender and among adults and youth than the average in Latin America

Brazil (with 61.1 points) is ranked sixth on the Better Jobs Index. The country scores near the regional average in both dimensions. In quality, it obtains the sixth position, with 48.7 points, above the average of the region (40.1). In the quantity dimension, Brazil is below the regional average, in ninth position (73.6 vs. 74.1).

What is the Better Jobs Index?

The Better Jobs Index measures jobs in countries based on two dimensions: quantity and quality. The quantity dimension is composed of two indicators: the **labor participation** rate and the **employment** rate. Quality, on the other hand, consists of the **formality** rate and **living wage sufficient to overcome poverty**. Thus, the index is the weighted average of these four indicators*, and their scores range from 0 to 100. For a country to get 100 points, all people who participate in the labor force must be employed with a formal job that provides them with a living wage.

* Indicators are calculated using the population aged 15-64, excluding those who are studying and who, therefore, are not working or looking for work. If you want to know more, consult the methodology document.

Better Jobs Index: 6th out of 17

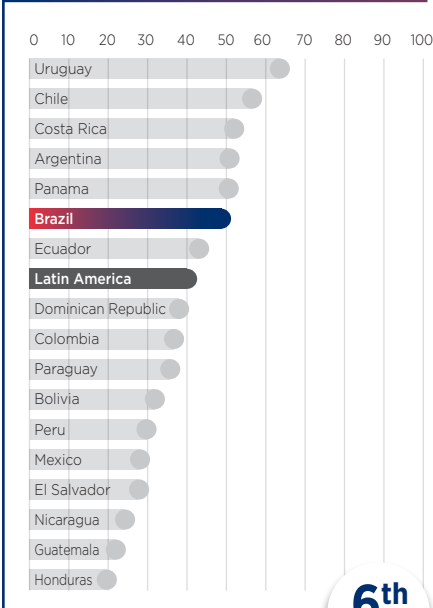
Labor participation rate	7 th
Employment rate	13 th
Formality rate	4 th
Living wage rate	7 th

Country information¹

Working age population	141,000,000
Labor force	101,000,000
Employed population	90,900,000

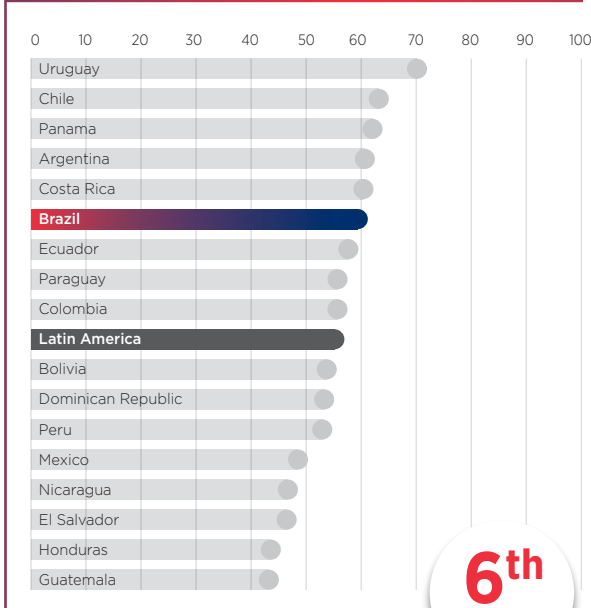
¹Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). Last year available: 2015.

Quality dimension



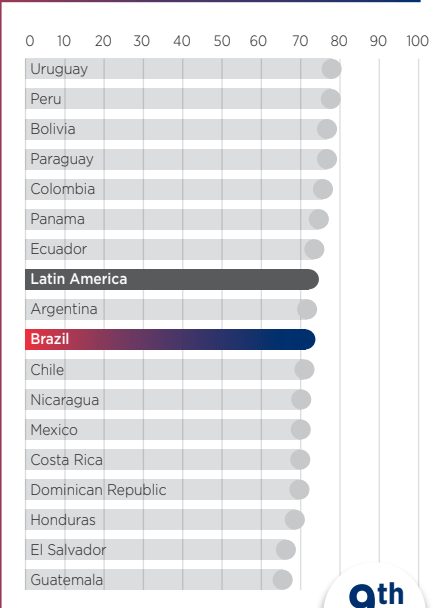
6th
place

BETTER JOBS Index



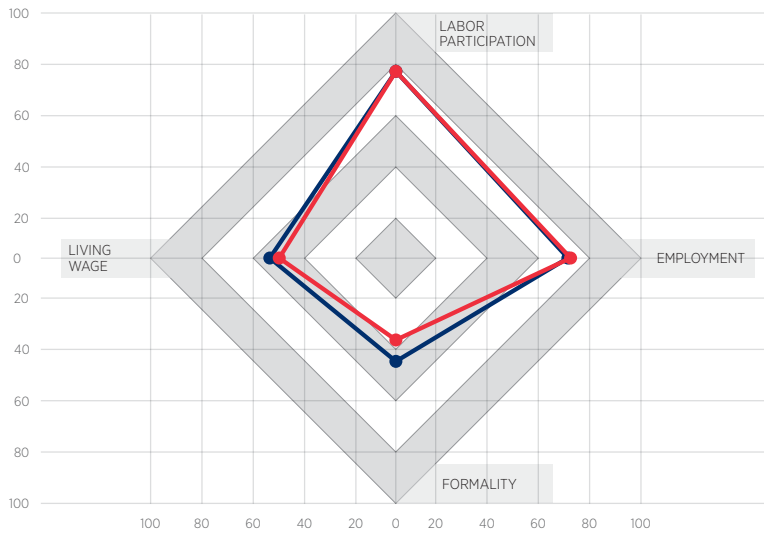
6th
place

Quantity dimension



9th
place

At a glance - Brazil and Latin America



Brazil's scores on the Better Jobs Index are higher than the regional average in the two quality indicators: The country earns more points both in the formality rate (44.6 vs. 33.5) and in the living wage sufficient to overcome poverty rate (52.7 vs. 46.7). In terms of quantity, Brazil is very close to the average of the region in both the participation rate (77.5 vs. 77) and in the employment rate (69.8 vs. 71.3).

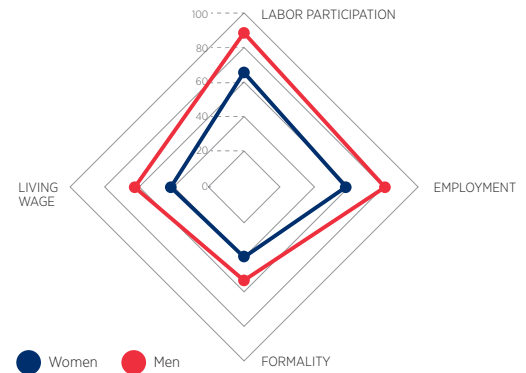
● Brazil ● Latin America

Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

Brazil has a gender gap score on the Better Jobs Index below the regional average, being the country with the third narrowest gender gap. Specifically, the difference between genders is 19.4 points: In the male index, the country gets 71 points (seventh position), and in the female, it is 51.6 points (third position). This difference is lower in Brazil compared to the average in Latin America (22.5).

The gender gap is wider in the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 22.5 points, 84.96 vs. 62.54) than in the quality (the male score is 16.5 points higher; 57 vs. 40.6).

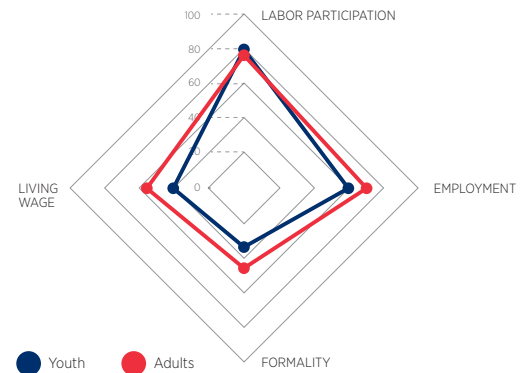


Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The gap between Brazil's adults and youth on the Better Jobs Index is one of the narrowest in the region (only 8.5 points, 62.6 vs. 54.1), narrower than the regional average (10.2). Only five countries (Guatemala, Paraguay, Mexico, Honduras and Costa Rica) have smaller differences between these two age groups.

This difference is smaller in the dimension of quantity (74.1 vs. 71.1 points) than in quality, where it reaches 14.1 points (51.2 vs. 37.1).

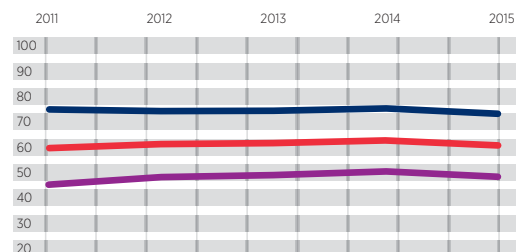


Performance over the years

The evolution of Brazil's score on the Better Jobs Index has been positive in recent years, going from 59.3 in 2010* to 61.1 points in 2015. This increase, however, occurred only in the dimension of quality, where it improved by 6.4 points (from 42.3 to 48.7). In quantity, there was a decrease of 2.7 points, going from 76.3 to 73.6 points in the same period.

* Using data from 2009.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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