

# The quality of work places Chile in second on the index



CHILE

**Quality indicators (formality and a living wage sufficient to overcome poverty) drive Chile's performance on the index**

**In the dimension of quantity (labor participation and employment rates), the country scores lower than the regional average**

**Chile has the sixth widest gender gap on the Better Jobs Index**

Chile (with 65 points) is ranked second on the Better Jobs Index, ranking only below Uruguay. The country, which far exceeds the regional average (57.1), is benefited by its high score in the quality dimension, where it obtains the second position (with 56.5 points). In the quantity dimension, however, Chile is in 10<sup>th</sup> place (with 73.4 points), below the Latin American average (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.

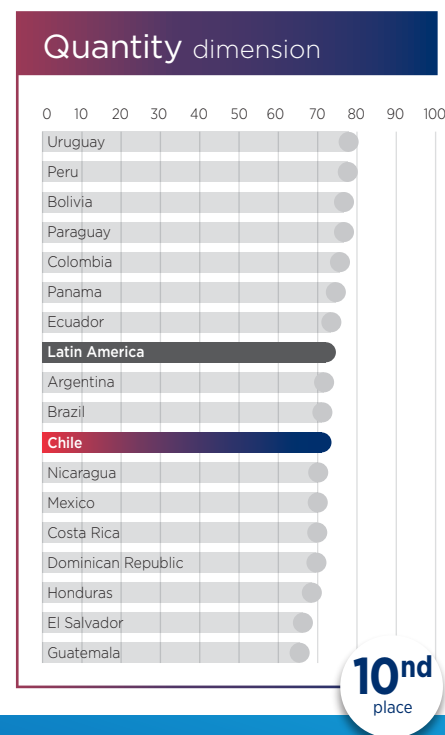
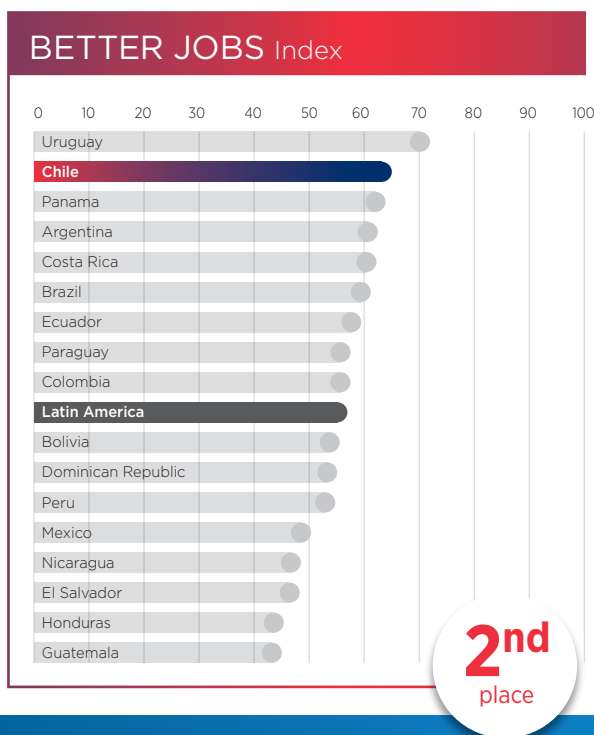
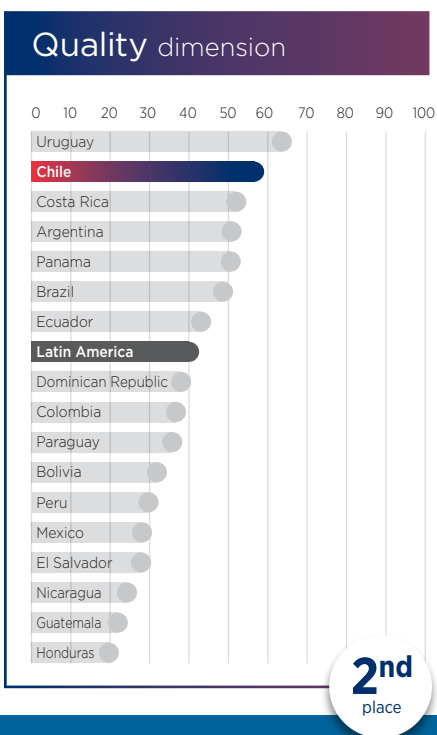
### Better Jobs Index: 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 17

Labor participation rate	10 <sup>th</sup>
Employment rate	11 <sup>th</sup>
Formality rate	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Living wage rate	3 <sup>rd</sup>

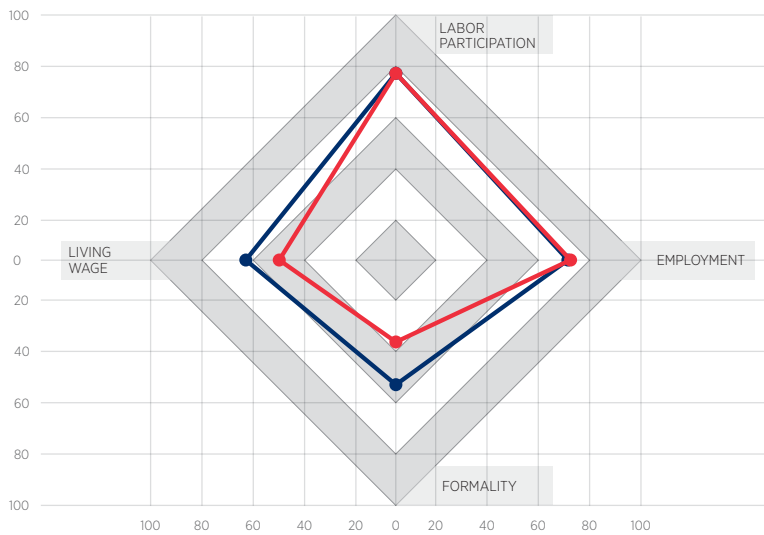
### Country information<sup>1</sup>

Working age population	11,800,000
Labor force	7,725,000
Employed population	7,131,000

<sup>1</sup>Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MDS). Last year available: 2015.



# At a glance - Chile and Latin America



Chile's scores on the Better Jobs Index are better than the regional average in the two quality indicators: The country earns more points in both the formality rate (49.8 to 33.5 points) and that of living wage sufficient to overcome poverty (63.2 points vs. 46.7 points). In terms of quantity, Chile is very close to the average of the region in both the participation rate (76.3 vs. 77) and the employment rate (70.5 vs. 71.3).

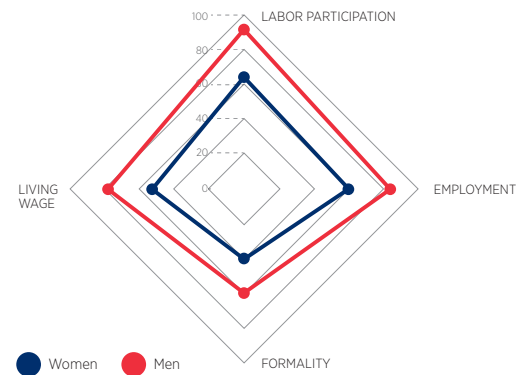
● Chile ● Latin America

## Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

On the Better Jobs Index, Chile has a wider gender gap than the region's average, being the country with the sixth widest gender difference. Specifically, the gender gap is 25.2 points: In the male index, the country gets 78.6 points, and in the female, it stays at 53.4 points (second position in both indexes). This difference is greater in Chile compared to the average in Latin America (22.5 points).

The gender gap is similar in both dimensions. In terms of quantity, the male score surpasses the female by 26.9 points (88 vs. 61.1), whereas in the quality category, the difference is 23.5 points (69.2 vs. 45.7).

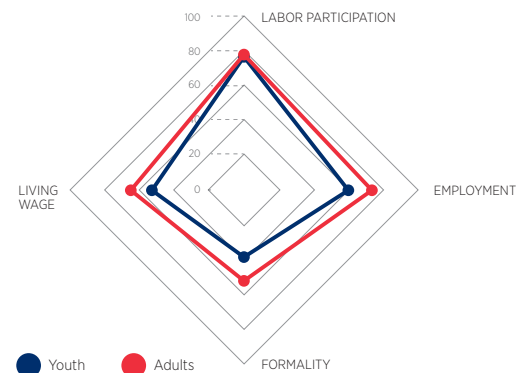


## Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The difference between adults and young people in Chile on the Better Jobs Index is slightly higher than the Latin American average (10.3 points in Chile vs. 10.2 points in Latin America).

This difference between adults and young people is narrower in quantity (74.7 vs. 67.4 points) than in quality, where it exceeds 13 points (58.5 points vs. 45.2 points).

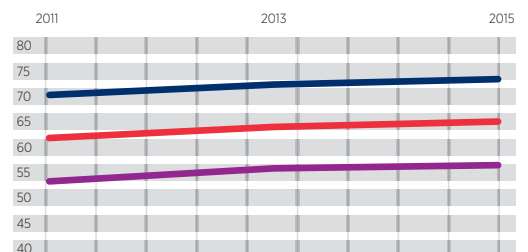


## Performance over the years

The evolution of Chile's score on the Better Jobs Index has been positive in recent years, rising from 57.8 in 2010\* to 65 points in 2015. The biggest increase occurred in the quality dimension, where it improved by 8.9 points (rising from 47.6 to 56.5). In the quantity dimension, the evolution was equally positive, going from 68 to 73.4 points in the same period.

\* Using data from 2009.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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