

# High labor participation places Colombia in ninth place



COLOMBIA

Colombia scores higher than the regional average in the quantity dimension

In the quality dimension, despite showing a positive trend, the country is still below the average of the 17 countries of the index

Only three Latin American countries observe lower differences between men's and women's scores

Colombia (57.4 points) is ranked ninth on the Better Jobs Index, with a score close to the regional average (57.1 points). Its superior performance in the quantity dimension, where it scores in fifth place (78.1 points), enhances Colombia's performance in the general index. In the quality dimension, however, Colombia is below the regional average (36.7 vs. 40.1 points), obtaining the ninth position in this dimension.

## 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.

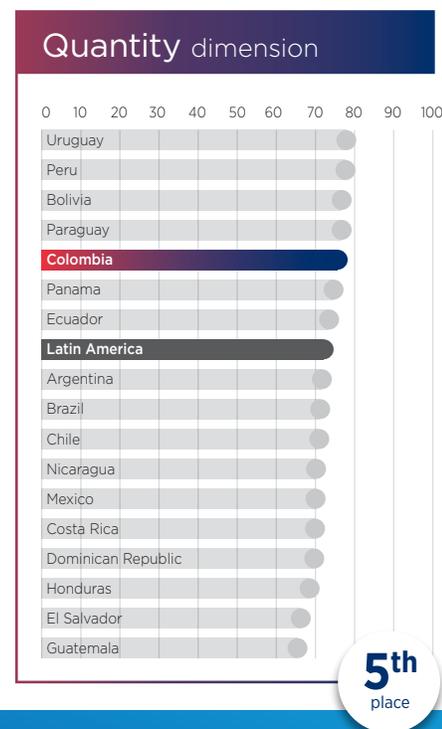
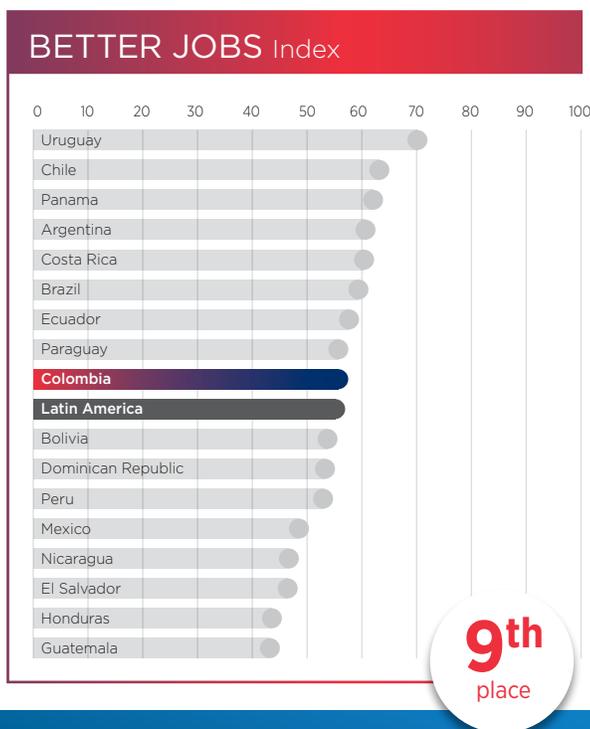
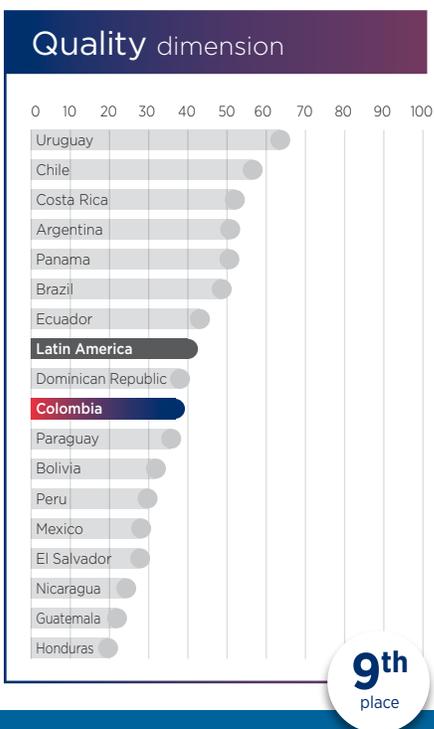
### Better Jobs Index: 9<sup>th</sup> out of 17

Labor participation rate	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Employment rate	7 <sup>th</sup>
Formality rate	8 <sup>th</sup>
Living wage rate	11 <sup>th</sup>

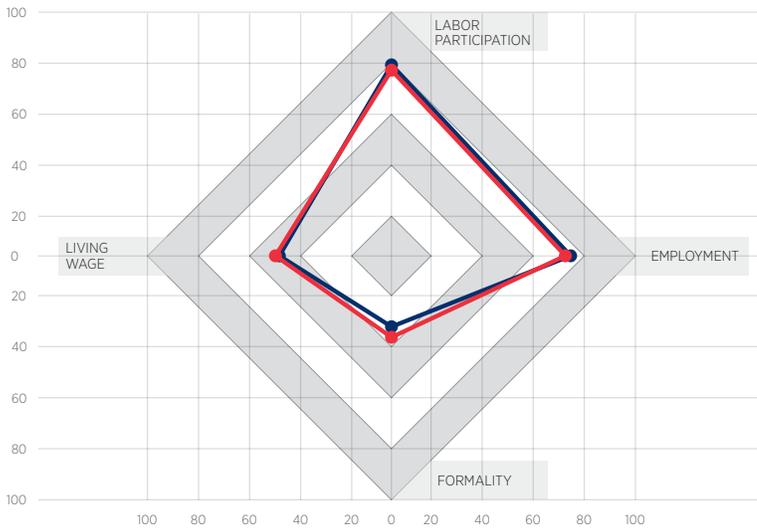
### Country information<sup>1</sup>

Working age population	30,700,000
Labor force	22,800,000
Employed population	20,700,000

<sup>1</sup> Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Last year available: 2015.



# At a glance - Colombia and Latin America



Colombia's score on the Better Jobs Index is better than the regional average in the two quantity indicators: the country obtains more points in both the participation rate (81.9 vs. 77 points) and the employment rate (74.4 vs. 71.3 points). However, in terms of quality, Colombia is below the regional average in both indicators, both in the formality rate (28.1 vs. 33.5) and in jobs with a living wage sufficient to overcome poverty (45.3 vs. 46.7 points).

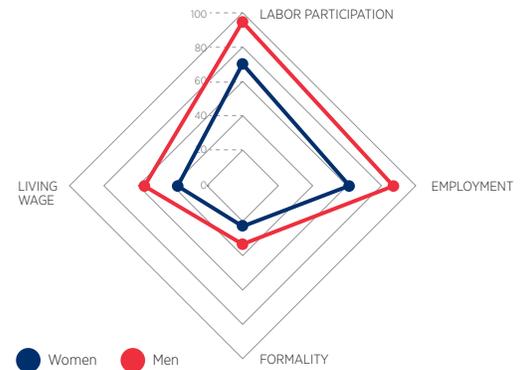
● Colombia ● Latin America

## Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

On the Better Jobs Index, Colombia has a gender gap score lower than the region's average, having the fourth lowest gender difference. Specifically, the distance between men and women is 19.7 points: in the male index, the country gets 67.5 points (tenth position) and in the female, 47.8 points (sixth highest score). This difference is smaller than the Latin American average (22.5 points).

The gender gap is wider in the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 24.5 points, 90.7 vs. 66.2) than in the quality (the male score is 14.9 points higher, 44.3 vs. 29.4).



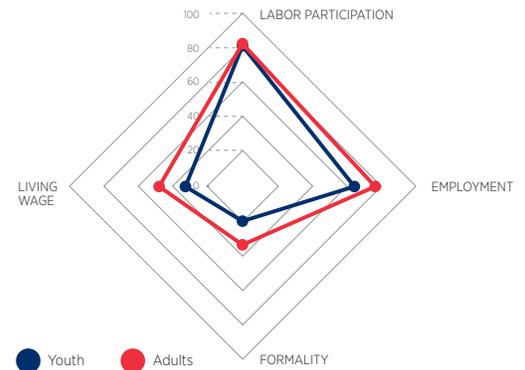
● Women ● Men

## Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The difference between Colombia's adults and young people on the Better Jobs Index is 10.34 points (59.46 vs. 49.12), while the average in Latin America is 10.2 points.

This difference is smaller in the dimension of quantity (79.5 vs. 72.6 points) than in quality, where it exceeds 13 points (39.4 vs. 25.6 points).

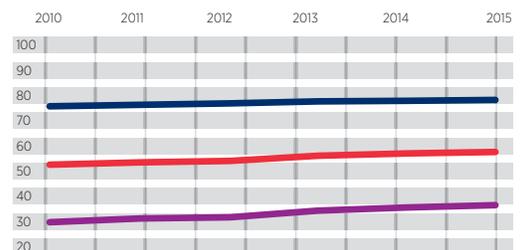


● Youth ● Adults

## Performance over the years

The evolution of Colombia's score on the Better Jobs Index has been positive in recent years, going from 52.7 points in 2010 to 57.4 in 2015. The biggest increase occurred in the quality dimension, where it improved by 6.9 points (from 29.8 to 36.7). In the quantity dimension, the evolution was equally positive, going from 75.6 to 78.1 points in the same period.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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