



# The Dominican Republic earns 11<sup>th</sup> place on the Better Jobs Index

The Dominican Republic falls behind the regional average despite its positive evolution

The country performs better in the quality dimension (eight best score) than in the quantity dimension (14<sup>th</sup>)

The difference between men and women in the Dominican Republic is more pronounced than that between adults and young people

The Dominican Republic (with 55.1 points) holds the 11<sup>th</sup> position on the Better Jobs Index, and it is below the Latin-American average (57.1). The country occupies the eighth position in the quality dimension (with 38.0 points) and the 14<sup>th</sup> position in the quantity dimension (72.2 points).

## 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: 11<sup>th</sup> out of 17

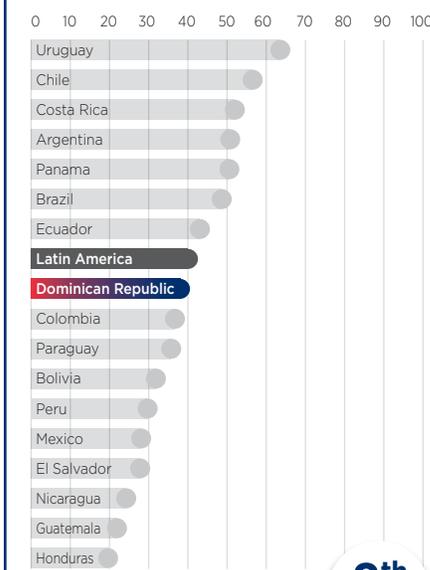
Labor participation rate	12 <sup>th</sup>
Employment rate	12 <sup>th</sup>
Formality rate	9 <sup>th</sup>
Living wage rate	10 <sup>th</sup>

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

Working age population	6,894,000
Labor force	4,424,000
Employed population	4,153,000

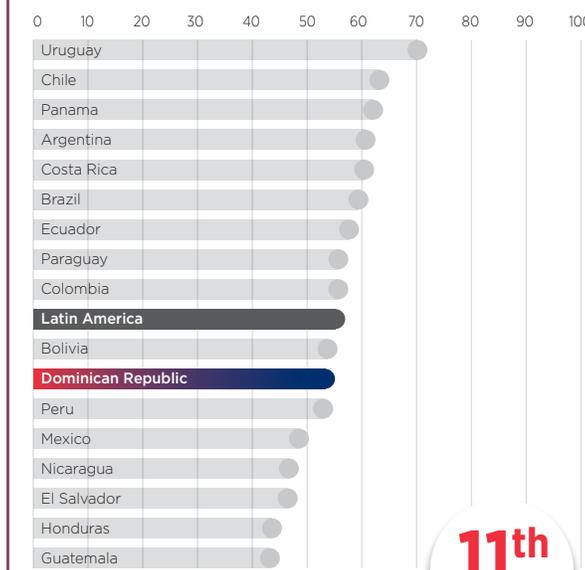
<sup>1</sup>Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Banco Central de la República Dominicana (BCRD). Last year available: 2015.

## Quality dimension



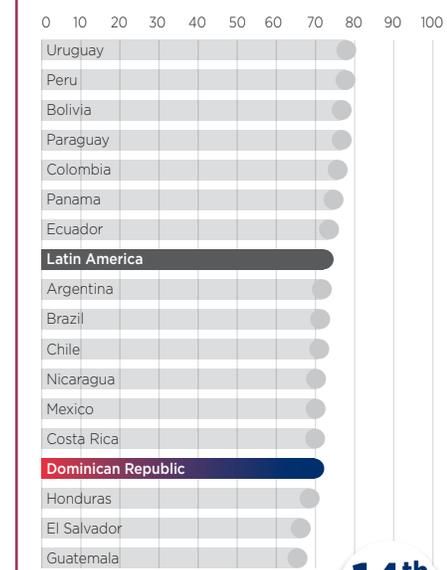
8<sup>th</sup> place

## BETTER JOBS Index



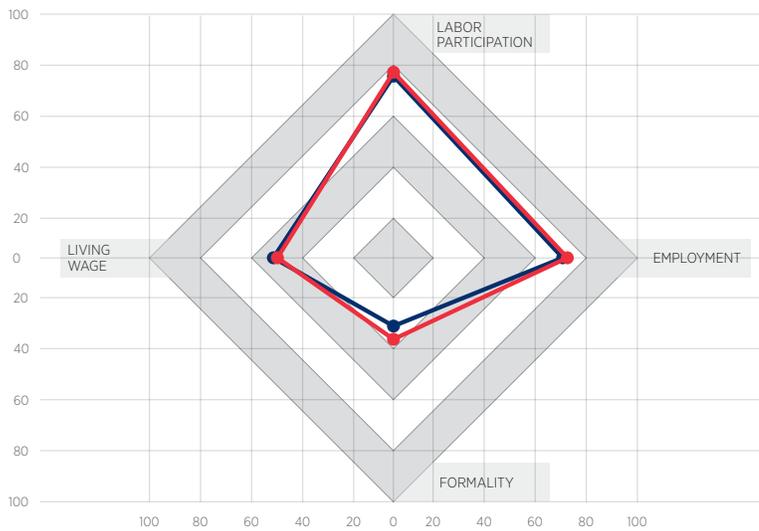
11<sup>th</sup> place

## Quantity dimension



14<sup>th</sup> place

# At a glance - Dominican Republic and Latin America



The Dominican Republic's score on the Better Jobs Index is lower than the regional average in both dimensions (i.e., quantity and quality). For the indicators of the quantity dimension, the country achieves less points than the regional average on both participation rate (74.4 vs 77) and employment rate (69.9 vs 71.3). In terms of quality, the Dominican Republic is in the ninth position for the formality rate (27.6% vs. 33.5) and the 10th for the indicator of living wages sufficient to overcome poverty (48.4 vs. 46.7).

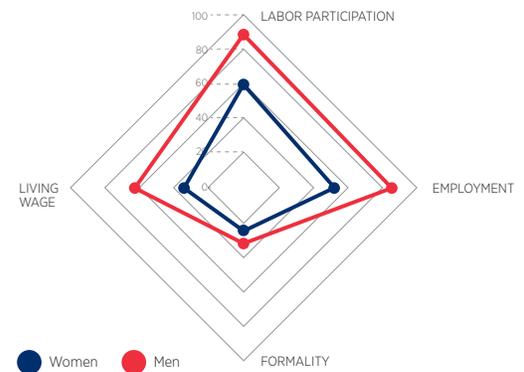
● Dominican Republic ● Latin America

## Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

The Dominican Republic has the ninth-widest gender gap on the Better Jobs Index. Specifically, the difference between genders is 24.7 points: The male index is 67.3 points (11<sup>th</sup> position) and the female 42.6 (12<sup>th</sup> position). This difference is greater in the Dominican Republic than the Latin American (22.5 points).

The gender gap is wider in the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 31.7 points (87.8 vs 56.1) than for the quality (the male score exceeds the female by 17.8 points (46.8 vs 29).

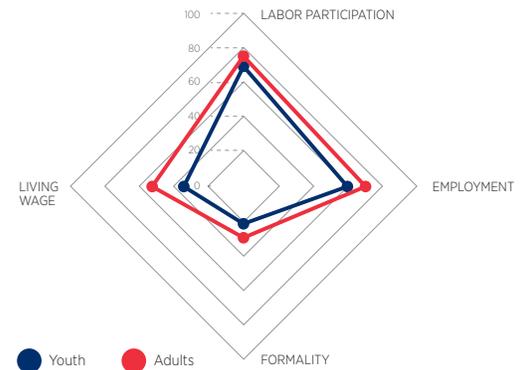


## Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The gap between adults and young people in the Dominican Republic on the Better Jobs Index is the sixth widest in the region. Specifically, the difference is 11 points (57.3 vs 46.3), which is above the regional average (10.2).

This difference is smaller for the quantity dimension (74 vs. 65.1 points) than for the quality dimension, which exceeds 10 points (40.7 vs. 27.5).

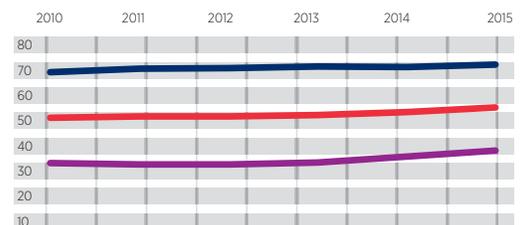


## Performance over the years

The evolution of the Dominican Republic's score on the Better Jobs Index has been positive in recent years, going from 51.1 points in 2010 to 55.1 points in 2015, the last year with available data.

The biggest increase was for the quality dimension, which improved by 5 points (from 33 to 38). The evolution for the quantity dimension was also positive, improving from 69.2 to 72.2 points between 2010 and 2015.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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