



El Salvador has an ample space for improvement in its quality of work

The country improves slightly in the quality indicators on the Better Jobs Index, but it falls back in those of quantity

El Salvador has a more pronounced gap between adults and young people than between men and women

Falling behind the regional average in all indicators, its highest ranking is on the formality indicator (11th in the region)

El Salvador (with 48.3 points) is ranked 15th on the Better Jobs Index, below the Latin American average (57.1). The country obtains this position after placing second to last in the quantity dimension (with 68.7) and 14th in the quality dimension (27.8).

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: 15th out of 17

Labor participation rate	16 th
Employment rate	16 th
Formality rate	11 th
Living wage rate	13 th

Country information¹

Working age population	4,198,000
Labor force	2,610,000
Employed population	2,505,000

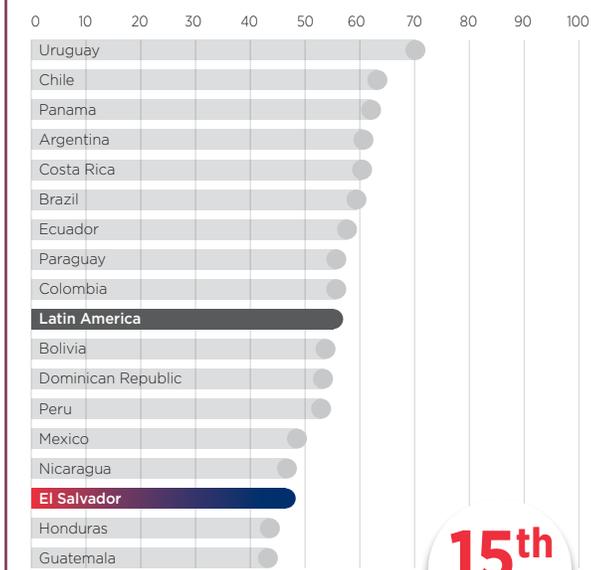
¹Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DIGESTYC). Last year available: 2015.

Quality dimension



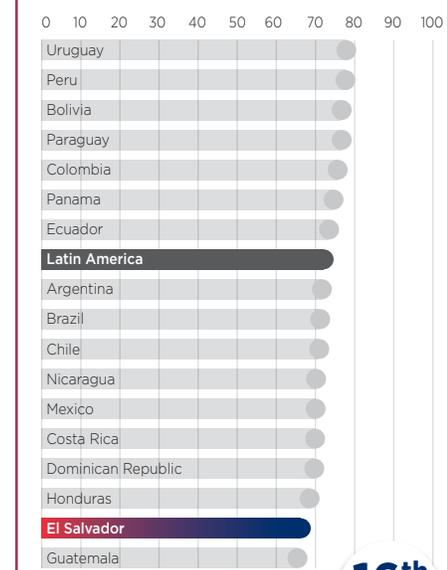
14th place

BETTER JOBS Index



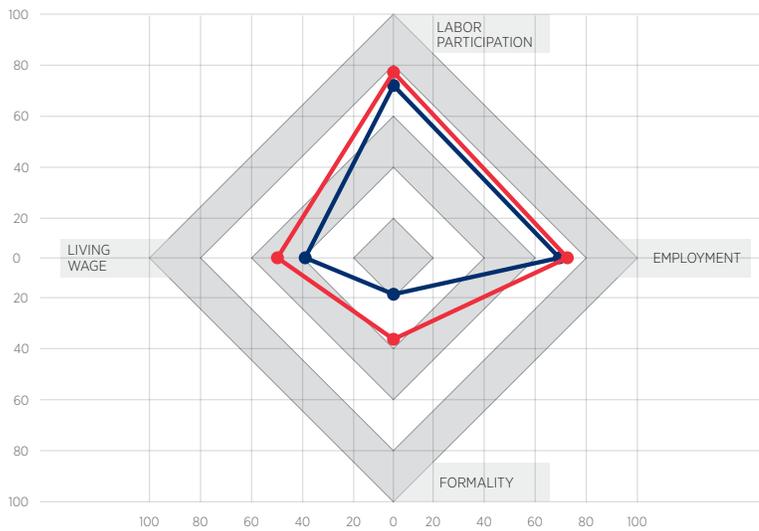
15th place

Quantity dimension



16th place

At a glance - El Salvador and Latin America



El Salvador's performance on the Better Jobs Index is lower than the regional average in both quantity and quality dimensions. In terms of quantity, the country obtains fewer points for both the participation rate (70.1 vs. 77) and the employment rate (67.3 vs. 71.3). In terms of quality, El Salvador ranks 11th on the formality rate (19.8 vs. 33.5) and 13th in the living wage sufficient to overcome poverty (35.9 vs. 46.7).

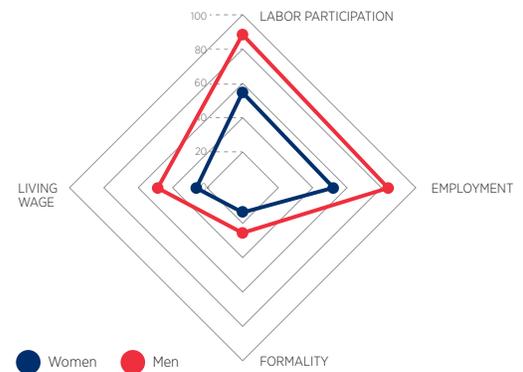
● El Salvador ● Latin America

Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

El Salvador has the eighth widest gender gap on the Better Jobs Index. Specifically, the difference between genders is 24.8 points: in the male index, the country gets 61.6 points (15th place, above Honduras and Nicaragua), and in the female index, it stays at 36.8 (repeats in 15th place, also above Honduras and Nicaragua). This difference is greater in El Salvador compared to the average in Latin America (22.5 points).

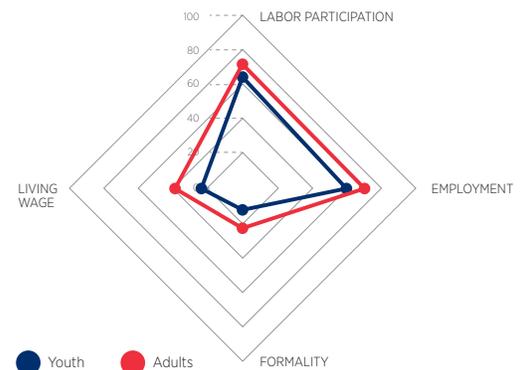
The gender gap is wider in the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 33.3 points, 86.6 vs. 53.3) than in the quality (the male score is 16.2 points higher, 36.5 vs. 20.3).



Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

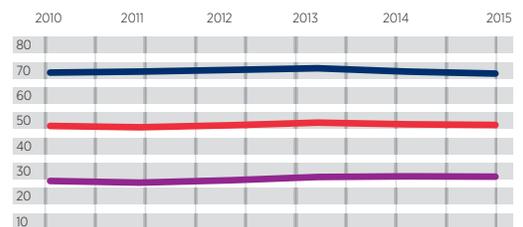
The gap between Salvadoran adults and youth on the Better Jobs Index is the fifth widest in the region. Specifically, adults in El Salvador score 11 points more than young people (50.9 vs. 39.9), while, on average, the regional gap is 10.2 points). This difference is smaller in the dimension of quantity (70.8 vs. 62 points) than in quality, where it exceeds 13 points (31 vs. 17.7).



Performance over the years

The evolution of El Salvador's score on the Better Jobs Index has been slightly positive in recent years, going from 47.7 points in 2010 to 48.3 points in 2015, the last available year. This evolution is explained by increases in the quality dimension, where it improved by 1.5 points (from 26.3 to 27.8), and reductions in the quantity dimension, where it fell by 0.5 points (from 69.2 to 68.7) between 2010 and 2015.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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