

Honduras has much room for improvement in the quality of its jobs



HONDURAS

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.

Honduras ranks second to last in the index, affected by its low performance in formality and living wage rates

The country has one of the narrowest gaps between adults and youth but with prominent differences between genders

In labor participation and employment rates, Honduras falls close to the regional average

Honduras (with 45.3 points) ranks 16th on the Better Jobs Index, below the average in Latin America (57.1). The country obtains this position after placing last and 15th in the dimensions of quality (19.7) and quantity (71), respectively. In the latter, Honduras surpasses El Salvador and Guatemala.

Better Jobs Index: 16th out of 17

Labor participation rate	15 th
Employment rate	15 th
Formality rate	17 th
Living wage rate	17 th

Country information¹

Working age population	5,258,000
Labor force	3,493,000
Employed population	3,270,000

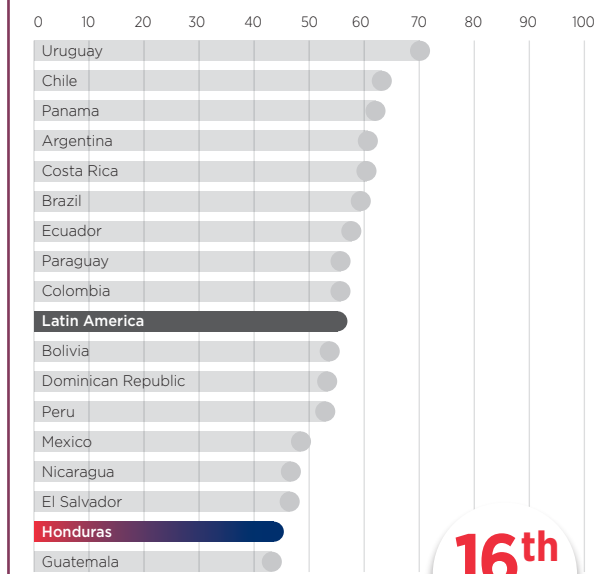
¹Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE). Last year available: 2015.

Quality dimension



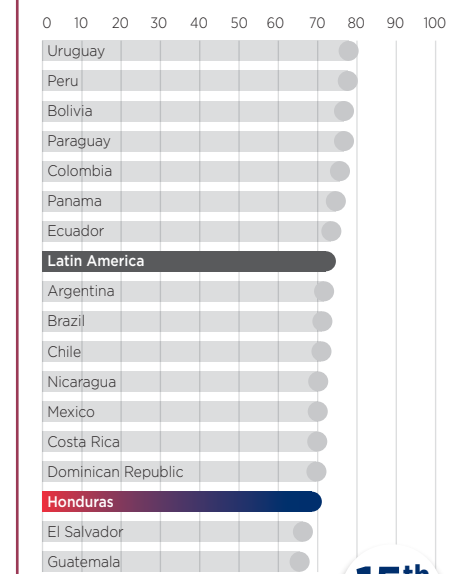
17th place

BETTER JOBS Index



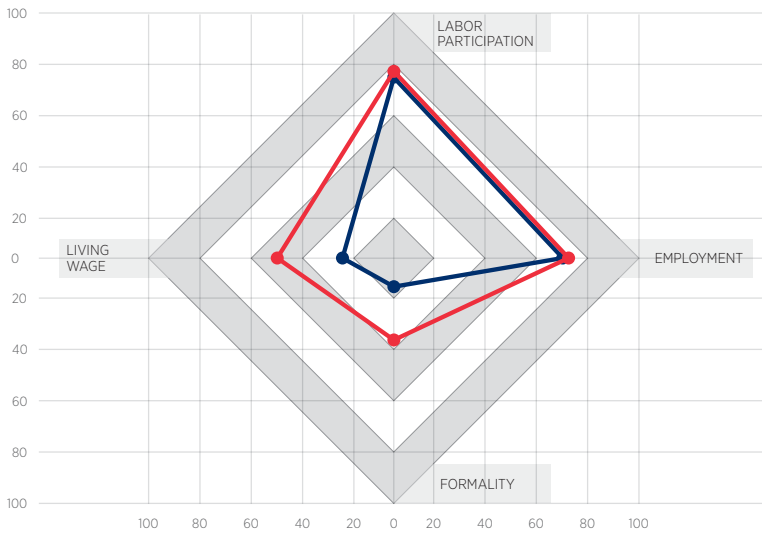
16th place

Quantity dimension



15th place

At a glance - Honduras and Latin America



Honduras's score 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 in both the labor participation rate (73.3 vs. 77) and employment rate (68.6 vs. 77). In the quality dimension, Honduras obtains the last position in both the formality rate (13.2 vs. 33.5) and jobs with living wages sufficient to overcome poverty (26.2 vs. 46.7).

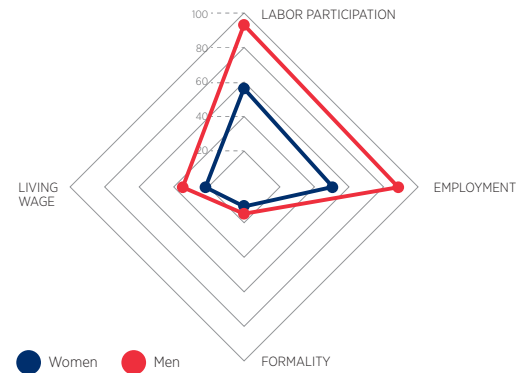
● Honduras ● Latin America

Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

The gender gap in Honduras on the Better Jobs Index is somewhat wider than the average in Latin America. Specifically, the gender gap is 23.6 points (compared to the regional average of 22.5). In the male index, the country gets 57.9 points (ranking last) and in the female, it gets the second to last position with 34.3 points.

The gender gap is much wider in the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 37.8 points, 91.1 vs. 53.3) than in the quality (the male score is 9.3 points higher, 24.6 vs. 15.3).



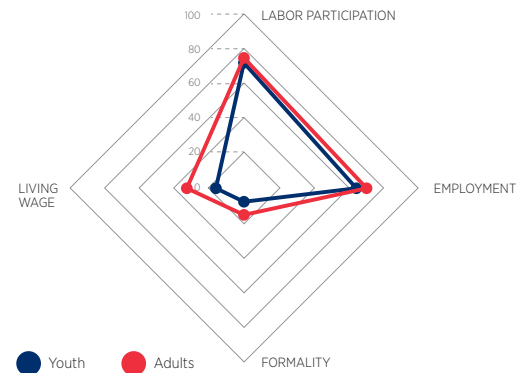
● Women ● Men

Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The gap between Honduran adults and young people on the Better Jobs Index is the fourth narrowest in the region. Specifically, the difference is 8 points (47.8 vs. 39.7), which is below the regional average (10.2). Only three countries (Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay) show smaller gaps between these two age groups.

This difference is smaller in the quantity dimension (72.5 vs. 67.6 points) than in quality, where it exceeds 10 points (23.1 vs. 11.9).

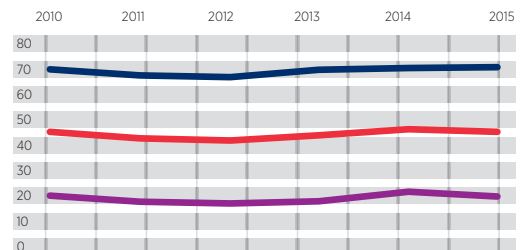


● Youth ● Adults

Performance over the years

The evolution of Honduras' score on the Better Jobs Index has been relatively static in recent years, going from 45.1 points in 2010 to 45.3 points in 2015, the last available year. This slight increase was due to the quantity dimension, where it improved by 0.6 points (from 70.4 to 71.0). The evolution in the quality dimension was slightly negative, going from 19.9 to 19.7 points between 2010 and 2015.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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