

Nicaragua's performance in the quality dimension leaves the country in 14th place



NICARAGUA

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.

The country is affected by its performance in relation to indicators of formality and a living wage sufficient to overcome poverty

Nicaragua achieves better results for the quantity dimension than for the quality dimension

The gender gap score is slightly higher than the Latin American average

Nicaragua (with 48.4 points) ranks 14th on the Better Jobs Index, below the Latin American average (57.1). The country ranks 15th for the quality dimension (24.3) and is 11th for the quantity dimension (72.6).

Better Jobs Index: 14th out of 17

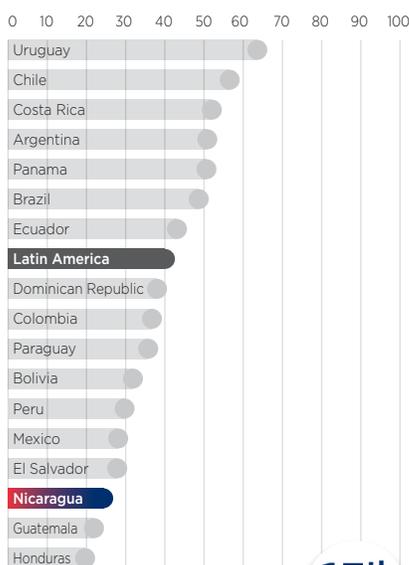
Labor participation rate	13 th
Employment rate	9 th
Formality rate	13 th
Living wage rate	15 th

Country information¹

Working age population	3,942,000
Labor force	2,662,000
Employed population	2,536,000

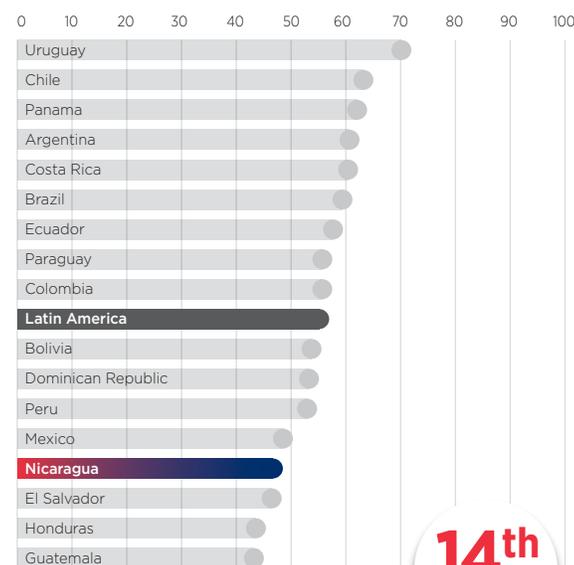
¹Source: Labor Markets and Social Security Information System (SIMS), with data published by Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo (INIDE). Last year available: 2014.

Quality dimension



15th place

BETTER JOBS Index



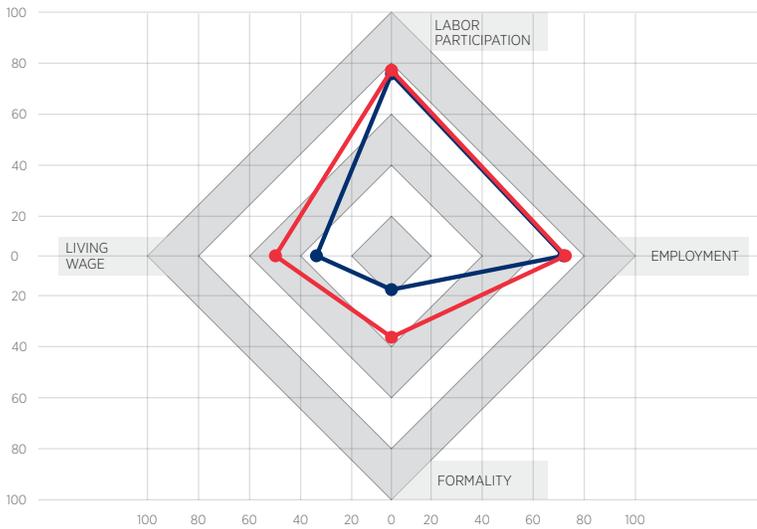
14th place

Quantity dimension



11th place

At a glance - Nicaragua and Latin America



Nicaragua's score on the Better Jobs Index is lower than the regional average for both dimensions, quantity and quality. For indicators related to the quantity dimension, the country obtains fewer points due to both the participation rate (74.3 vs 77) and the employment rate (70.8 vs 71.3). In terms of quality, Nicaragua obtains the 13th position for the formality rate (16.5 vs. 33.5) and the 15th position for the indicator of living wages sufficient to overcome poverty (32.1 vs. 46.7).

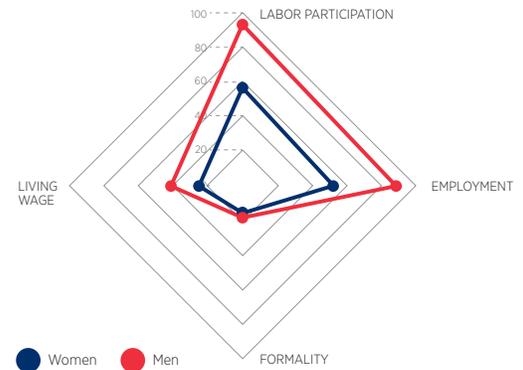
● Nicaragua ● Latin America

Is there a gender gap?

Indicators by gender

Nicaragua is the sixth country with a narrow gender gap on the Better Jobs Index. Specifically, the difference between genders is 23.3 points: The male index gets 60.4 points (16th) and the female gets 37.1 (14th). This difference is slightly higher for Nicaragua compared to the Latin America average (22.5 points).

The gender gap is wider for the quantity dimension (the male score exceeds the female by 36.5 points, 91.3 vs 54.8) than for the quality dimension (the male score is 10.1 points higher, 29.5 vs 19.4).



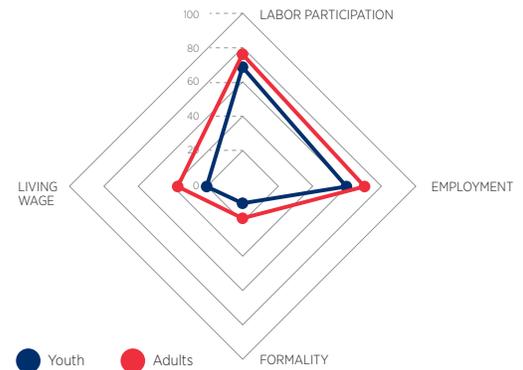
● Women ● Men

Does age make a difference?

Indicators by age

The gap between adults and young people in Nicaragua on the Better Jobs Index is the region's eighth widest. The difference is 10.4 points (51.2 vs 40.8), somewhat higher than the regional average (10.2).

In Nicaragua, this difference is smaller for the dimension of quantity (74.8 vs. 66.5 points) than for quality, where it exceeds 10 points (27.7 vs 15.2).

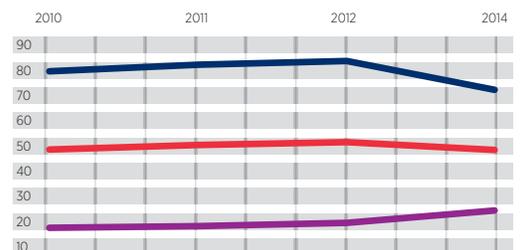


● Youth ● Adults

Performance over the years

Between 2010 and 2012, Nicaragua's score on the Better Jobs Index registered a slight increase and then declined (in 2014) to slightly lower levels than in 2010. Therefore, the country went from 48.7 points in 2010 to 48.4 in 2014, the last year available. Although the country experienced increases for the quality dimension, where it improved by 6.8 points (from 17.5 to 24.3), it suffered setbacks for the quantity dimension, where it lost 7.2 points (from 79.8 to 72.6) between 2010 and 2014.

● Quantity ● Quality ● Better Jobs Index



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