Bolivia has the third highest score in the quantity dimension thanks to its high rates of employment and participation.

The low levels of formality, however, place the country far below the regional average in the quality dimension.

The gap between men and women in Bolivia is the seventh widest on the Better Jobs Index.

Bolivia (with 55.5 points) achieved the 10th position on the Better Jobs Index, ranking below the Latin American average (57.1 points). The country benefits from its high score in the quantity dimension, where it obtains the third position with 79.2 points, only surpassed by Uruguay and Peru. In the quality dimension, however, Bolivia remains in 11th place (with 31.8 points), below the regional average (40.1).

**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.

*B 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.

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**Country information**

- **Working age population**: 6,794,000
- **Labor force**: 4,684,000
- **Employed population**: 4,531,000

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Bolivia has a gender gap score on the Better Jobs Index above the region’s average. Specifically, the difference between genders is 24.86 points: In the male index, the country gets 68.11 points (eighth position), and in the female, it stays at 43.25 points (11th position). This difference is greater in Bolivia than the average in Latin America (22.5 points).

The gender gap is wider in the quantity dimension (where the male score exceeds the female by 29 points, 93.9 vs. 64.9) than in the quality (the male score is 20.8 points higher, 42.4 vs. 21.6).

The difference between adults and young people in Bolivia on the Better Jobs Index is 10 points (57.5 vs. 47.5), a slightly smaller gap than the average in Latin America (10.2 points).

This difference is smaller in the dimension of quantity (80.3 vs. 74.7 points) than in quality, where it exceeds 14 points (34.7 points vs. 20.3 points).

Bolivia’s score on the Better Jobs Index in 2015 decreased from 2010*, from 56.1 to 55.5. Despite an increase of 4.4 points in the quality dimension (from 27.5 to 31.8 points), the quantity dimension decreased in greater magnitude (from 84.7 to 79.2).

* Using data from 2009.