

THE EMPLOYMENT QUALITY INDEX IN BOLIVIA AND ITS COMPONENTS

Julio Alvaro Salazar Aramayo

ABSTRACT

This study posits a Multidimensional Index of Employment Quality for Bolivia based on the Alkire-Foster dual cutoff counting approach to gauge overlapping deprivations. The estimation of this index uses the 2011-2019 Household Surveys microdata collected by the National Institute of Statistics. It is found that, on average, 69.18% of the employed population have poor quality jobs, and that they suffer an average rate of deprivation of 67.52% in the three dimensions considered for the modeling are deprived: Income, Job Stability and Employment Conditions with their respective subdimensions. Moreover, it is found that 40% of the index value can be attributed to deprivations in the Income dimension, which shows that 58% of the employed population earns equal to or less than two minimum wages. Similarly, 23% of the index value is due to the type of contract signed by workers, of which 64% do not have a contract within their current job. Finally, 11% is attributed to the lack of access to pension funds by 62% of the employed population in their current jobs.

Keywords: Multidimensional Index, Quality of Employment, Deprivation, Employed Population.

DOI: 10.23881/idupbo.021.2-1e