Banco de la República (the Central Bank of Colombia, Banrep) Talks : New Evidence on Labor and Business Informality in Colombia

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The Colombian labor market is characterized by high and persistent labor and business informality, a phenomenon commonly observed in many developing countries. According to the Colombian Household Survey (Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares - GEIH in Spanish), the labor informality rate in 2023 was 56% nationwide and 43% in major urban areas. However, it should be noted that Colombia has made significant progress in reducing informality since 2010.

Informality arises from multiple factors. On the labor supply side, key drivers include low levels of education, low incomes, and a preference for more flexible work arrangements. On the demand side, the lack of economic complexity and low productivity within firms encourage many to operate informally. From a regulatory standpoint, rigid labor laws, high formalization costs, and insufficient surveillance exacerbate the persistence of this issue.

One of the main challenges in designing public policies to reduce informality is that this phenomenon has both positive and negative implications for labor market participants. On the one hand, informality allows workers to quickly enter the labor market without facing unemployment or inactivity, generate income, and may even be profitable for some, depending on their skills, preferences, and other sources of income. On the other hand, informality can result in lower operating costs for businesses, as they avoid paying taxes or mandatory registration costs. However, from a social perspective, the costs of informality are higher: workers have limited social protection, businesses are less productive, and the State has a reduced capacity to collect taxes and provide public goods. This leads to inefficient allocation of resources, which negatively impacts economic growth.

Contribution
This issue of ESPE analyzes the determinants and consequences of labor and business informality in Colombia, starting with an estimation of its prevalence in major cities and proposing an indirect estimation method for all the country’s municipalities, given the measurement difficulties in areas where no representative statistical information is available. It also highlights significant differences in local labor markets, with informality levels ranging from 30% to 70% across capital cities. This document further examines the structural factors affecting informality, such as the minimum wage, payroll taxes, rigid labor laws, and business registration costs, and delves into the role that social policy can play to either reduce or increase informality. Additionally, it provides evidence on the short- and long-term macroeconomic effects of informality by using general equilibrium models. The findings show that a large informal sector exacerbates the volatility of gross domestic product (GDP), consumption, and investment. Furthermore, it is found that the transmission of monetary policy is more effective in an economy with more flexible labor costs, where a large proportion of the workforce has a high level of education, has access to the formal labor market and financial markets, and a small proportion of workers is

subject to the minimum wage. This suggests that it is less costly for the country to reduce inflation in terms of GDP sacrifice. The effect of reducing payroll taxes on the economy in the long term is studied, revealing that this policy promotes an increase in formal employment, reduces informal employment, generates gains in total productivity, and fosters economic growth. Finally, the document summarizes the lessons learned and policy recommendations, thus contributing to the public debate on the causes and effects of informality.

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Results

The study found that labor informality in Colombia is marked by regional and educational gaps. While regions with more developed economies (which generate higher added value) have lower informality rates, less developed regions face higher levels of informality. Additionally, it stands out that people with lower levels of education and those working in micro-sized businesses are more likely to have informal jobs, thus perpetuating a cycle of precariousness.

In terms of gender differences, after the pandemic and with the rise of remote work, women have benefited by gaining access to new virtual learning tools that facilitate and promote their professional development, thus improving their access to formal employment. The combination of these factors, along with lower fertility rates observed in the country has potentially contributed to a reduction in the informality rate among women compared to men in the post-pandemic period, accompanied by an increase in female labor force and formal employment.

Informality increases when the minimum wage is high vis-a-vis the productivity of workers in certain demographic groups, especially among young people and workers with lower education, as it increases labor costs for companies. On the other hand, public policies, such as the 2010 *Ley de Primer Empleo* ("First-Job Law") and the 2012 Tax Reform, may be useful to address this phenomenon. Additionally, Decree 2616 of 2013 allowed the formalization of part-time workers and programs such as *Familias en acción* ("Families in Action") have indirectly supported long-term formality.

Finally, informality generates high aggregate costs by reducing productivity and causing instability in GDP components such as consumption and investment. In the business sector, small businesses face significant barriers to formalization, which affects their productivity and growth. All these factors impact the country's economic development.

Fuente: https://www.banrep.gov.co/en/news/banrep-talks-new-evidence-labor-business-informality-colombia