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The growth-employment-poverty nexus in Latin America in the 2000s

Uruguay country study

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Abstract: The Uruguayan story was one of declines in the early years of the 2000s in most indicators, followed by improvements in all of them. Economic growth was negative in the early years due to a severe economic crisis, positive and rapid thereafter except during the international crisis of 2008. Most labour indicators followed the same U-shaped pattern and were in 2012 at a better level than at the beginning of the decade, with the exceptions of labour earnings and some poverty indicators. The international crisis of 2008 slowed or stopped temporarily the improvements in some labour market indicators.

Keywords: Uruguay, Latin America, inclusive growth, labour market, poverty
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1 Introduction

Latin America in the 2000s witnessed an unprecedented period of growth with poverty and inequality reduction. The region also suffered from the economic crises in Europe and the United States from 2007/08 onwards.

Economic development has been defined as a widespread improvement in the material standards of living of a country's individuals. Economic growth is defined as an increase in the total amount of goods and services produced in an economy.

This paper on labour markets and growth in Uruguay since 2000 is one of sixteen studies of Latin American countries, each of which aims to answer the following broad questions: Has economic growth resulted in economic development via improved labour market conditions in Latin America in the 2000s, and have these improvements halted or been reversed since the Great Recession? How do the rate and character of economic growth, changes in the various labour market indicators, and changes in poverty relate to each other?

More specifically:

- What was the country's economic growth experience?
    - Characteristics of economic growth: breakdown by sector (agriculture, industry, services).
- How have the following indicators of labour market conditions changed in the course of each country's economic growth?
    - 1. Employment and unemployment:
        a. Unemployment rate, using International Labour Organization definition.
        b. Employment-to-population ratio.
        c. Labour force participation rate.
    - 2. Employment composition:
        a. Occupational group—professional, managerial, and clerical, etc.
        b. Occupational position—wage/salaried employee, self-employed, unpaid family worker, etc.
        c. Sector of employment—agriculture, manufacturing, services, etc.
        d. Education level—low, medium, high.

e. Registered/unregistered with the nation's social security system.

- 3. Labour market earnings, real:

    a. Overall.

    b. Disaggregated by gender.

    c. Disaggregated by age (youth/non-youth).

    d. Disaggregated by occupational group.

    e. Disaggregated by occupational position.

    f. Disaggregated by sector (agriculture etc.).

    g. Disaggregated by education level (low, middle, high).

The answers to the preceding questions are by no means obvious. Claims have been made that economic growth in Latin America has been jobless, that productivity has grown at the expense of employment, and that Latin America, having even greater economic inequality than the United States, may have been following the US's course of rising incomes for those at the very top of the income distribution and stagnating or even falling incomes for the great majority, especially the poor. It has also been claimed that Latin America is caught in a middle-income bind, squeezed between the advanced economies on the one hand and emerging economies, especially China, on the other.

Recent evidence has shown that economic growth generally leads to an improvement in labour market conditions and reductions in poverty within developing countries (Fields 2012). The relatively scarce evidence for Latin America, however, indicates some heterogeneity at the country level. In the case of Argentina, the strong growth that followed the economic meltdown of 2001–02 was accompanied by large employment gains and increases in labour earnings, with higher gains (in relative terms) for less skilled workers. This process led to a large reduction in poverty in the 2003–06 period (Gasparini and Cruces 2010). In Brazil, economic growth during the period 1996–2004 was relatively low. In this context, unemployment remained high and labour earnings low, while poverty increased (Fields and Raju 2007). Nicaragua also experienced economic growth during the period 2001–06, and although there were increases in employment levels, overall poverty did not fall significantly (Gutierrez et al. 2008). The 2000–06 period of economic growth in Mexico was accompanied by improvements in employment composition, rising real labour earnings, and falling poverty, although the country also experienced rising unemployment levels in those years (Rangel 2009). The relatively long period of economic growth in Costa Rica (1976–2000) took place with increases in labour income, a reduction of employment in agriculture, and improvements in education, with a reduction in poverty levels (Fields and Bagg 2003). Finally, the period of economic growth in Colombia between 2002 and 2011 led to a reduction in unemployment and poverty levels (Ham 2013). This mixed evidence indicates that the growth-employment-poverty nexus is fairly complex and the experiences of Latin American countries are far from homogeneous.

Limited evidence is available on the mechanisms underlying the growth-labour markets-poverty nexus in Latin America. For instance, a World Bank (2011) study finds that the increase in men's labour income was higher than that of women's in the 2000s, and that this was the most important factor in lifting households out of poverty, even though World Bank (2013) shows that the increase in the labour force over this period was mainly led by women. Inchauste (2012) reports that job-related events were the main escape route from poverty for Latin American households over the same period, and these events included household heads getting a new job, other family members starting to work, and those employed achieving higher labour earnings than before.

Overall, previous studies generally show a positive association between economic growth, improvement in labour market indicators, and reduction in poverty in Latin American countries. However, the tightness of these relationships is not always clear from these studies. Moreover, these regional aggregates mask the heterogeneity at the country level, which implies that little can be said about the underlying mechanisms at play. This paper on Uruguay is one of sixteen case studies which, taken together, will allow us to separate and identify country-specific from region-wide factors in the relationship between the economy's overall performance and labour market outcomes in the decade of 2000s.

2 Data and methodology

All the statistics in this paper are obtained using microdata from the Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH) for the years 2000 to 2012. The surveys were incorporated into the SEDLAC—Socio Economic Database for Latin American and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014); three of the authors of this paper were involved in this project at CEDLAS (Center for Distributive, Labor, and Social Studies), Universidad Nacional de la Plata in Argentina. Until 2005, the ECH encompassed solely urban areas; since 2006, it has been nationwide in scope. For consistency, the analysis in this paper focuses on the same set of urban areas for the entire period studied, although we also make remarks on the statistics at the national level for the period 2006–12. The ECH's sample size has increased over time; it went from 18,461 households and 57,982 persons in 2000 when it covered only urban areas, to 43,839 households and 120,462 persons in 2012 (Table 1). The ECH surveys have been representative of the total population of the country since 2006, and of about 80 per cent of the total population before 2006.

For this study, we processed the microdata from Uruguay to construct time series of comparable data for a wide range of labour market and income distribution indicators. The resulting indicators are compiled into a large number of tables and figures, provided at the end of the paper, which form the basis for the text that follows.

Several definitions and classifications are used in order to assess whether the labour market has improved or deteriorated. Unemployment is defined as usual, i.e. the share of unemployed persons over the economically active population. A person is unemployed if s/he is 15 years old or more and during the reference period (one week in the Uruguayan survey), s/he was without work, available for work and seeking work. Youths are those between 15 and 24 years old, while adults are those between 25 and 65 years old.

Occupational groups are defined according to the following classification:[1] management; professionals; technicians and associate professionals; clerical; service and sales workers; agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; craft and related trades workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers; elementary and armed forces. Uruguay makes use of the *Clasificación Nacional Uniforme de Ocupaciones* whose primary categories correspond to the classification systems endorsed by the authors. Because the classification of 2012 is not fully comparable with those used in previous years, we decided to restrict our analysis of changes in the occupational composition of employment in Uruguay to the 2000–11 period. An improvement in the labour market would be implied by a decrease in the share of low-earning occupations and an increase in the share of high-earning occupations.

The occupational position is classified into four categories: employer, wage/salaried employee, self-employed and unpaid worker. Given the nature of labour markets in Latin America, the analysis of the employment structure according to occupational position will identify a decrease of self-employment and an increase in wage/salaried employees as an improvement in the labour market.

The sector of employment was divided into: primary activities; low-tech industry; high-tech industry; construction; commerce; utilities and transportation; skilled services; public administration; education and health; and domestic workers. When looking at the sectoral distribution of employment an improvement in the labour market is implied by an increase in the share of the sectors with higher earnings.

Turning now to the educational level of employed workers, we define three categories for the analysis: low (eight years of schooling or less); medium (from nine to thirteen years of schooling); and high (more than thirteen years of schooling). An increase in the educational level of the employed population is considered as an improvement in the labour market as the share of workers that are expected to receive high levels of earnings increases and the share of workers with low earnings' levels decreases.

We also classify employed workers according to whether they are registered with the social security system or not. We assume that it is better for employed workers to be registered, so an increase in this indicator will be interpreted as an improvement in the labour market. It was not until 2001 that the Uruguayan household surveys began collecting data on the registration of workers with the social security system. For that reason, we restrict the analysis of the share of workers registered with the social security system in Uruguay to the 2001–12 period.

Labour earnings are expressed on a monthly basis in 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars, and higher earnings represent an improvement in the labour market. We use per capita household income to compute poverty and inequality statistics. Household income is the sum of labour income plus non-labour income; included in non-labour incomes are capital income, pensions, public and private transfers, and the imputed rent from own-housing.

[1] This is the International Standard Classification of Occupations of 2008 (ISCO-08) at one digit level.

Poverty rates are estimated considering the national lines for moderate and extreme poverty. We compute the poverty headcount ratio for each. While the poverty rates calculated using official poverty lines are higher than those provided by official statistics, the overall trends are the same in both cases. The reason for the difference is the process of imputing incomes employed by the Uruguayan statistical institute.[2] We also calculate the share of working poor households (those with at least one member employed and a per capita family income below the moderate poverty line), and the poverty rate according to the international poverty lines of 4 dollars-a-day and 2.5 dollars-a-day. Income inequality is calculated using the Gini coefficient of per capita household income and labour earnings.

3 Empirical results

Uruguay experienced rapid economic growth from 2000 to 2012. While economic performance slowed down following the international crisis of 2008, overall GDP and GDP per capita continued to grow in 2009 (Figures 1 and 2).

From 2000 to 2012, Uruguay experienced rapid economic growth by Latin American standards. GDP per capita increased by 44.7 per cent, while the average for the region's eighteen countries during the period was 36.2 per cent. GDP (measured at PPP dollars of 2005) grew by 48.0 per cent, and GDP per employed person rose by 4.5 per cent. Annual GDP per capita grew in real terms by an average of 2.8 per cent, ranging from a low of -7.8 per cent in 2002 to a high of 8.6 per cent in 2010 (Table 2). At the beginning of the 2000s, from 2000 to 2002, Uruguay was affected by the devaluation of the Brazilian Real in 1999, which led to a loss of competitiveness, and by the collapse of the Argentine economy at the end of 2001, which led to a financial crisis. Uruguay was extremely vulnerable to shocks stemming from Argentina and Brazil due to the strong commercial and financial linkages between the countries (Sosa 2010). The crisis disrupted the Uruguayan banking system and caused the collapse of its currency, generating a credit crunch and a steep contraction of GDP (IMF 2003; Hausmann et al. 2005). From 2000 to 2002, average annual GDP growth was -4.5 per cent and the rate of GDP per capita annual growth was, on average, -4.7 per cent. A package of fiscal, monetary, and banking reform measures helped the country to stabilize and to start a trend of positive growth. The external position of the country improved considerably, the peso stabilized, the inflation was brought under control, capital flight was stopped and partially reversed, and bank credit to the private sector began to recover (IMF 2005). From 2003 to 2008, average annual GDP and GDP per capita growth rates were 5.2 and 5.1 per cent respectively. While the international crisis of 2008 led to a slowdown in the Uruguayan economy, it continued to grow throughout the global recession. The Uruguayan economy was better prepared to face the international crisis of 2008 than it was at the beginning of the decade when it faced the Brazilian and Argentine crises. The strengths stemmed from a well-regulated banking system, a reduced debt-to-GDP ratio, and a stabilized macroeconomic scenario (IMF 2010). The rate of GDP growth dropped from 7.2 per cent in 2008 to 2.3 per cent in 2009, and GDP per capita grew from 6.8 per cent to 1.9 per cent. The

[2] The statistical institute of Uruguay imputes the health insurance as part of labour incomes. We do not follow that procedure to favour the comparability of statistics across countries. The difference between official poverty rates and poverty rates calculated with not imputed incomes became larger starting in 2008, when a health insurance reform was introduced in the country.

relatively mild impact of the crisis was concentrated in some export-oriented sectors; the agriculture, livestock, and energy sectors also suffered as a result of a severe drought. By 2010, though, GDP and GDP per capita growth rates had surpassed their pre-crisis levels.

The share of the agricultural sector in the economy increased from 2000 and 2012, the share of the service sector decreased, and the share of the industrial sector remained essentially unchanged. Specifically, the share of the agricultural sector increased from 7.0 per cent in 2000 to 8.4 per cent in 2012 led mainly by the growth of soybean farming and the increase in its international price (Table 2). The share of the service sector, the largest sector in the Uruguayan economy, shrank during the period, dropping from 68.5 per cent in 2000 to 66.9 per cent in 2012. The share of the industrial sector, which stood at 24.5 per cent in 2000, increased to 24.7 per cent in 2012. The industrial sector was the only one affected negatively by the international crisis of 2008, while the agricultural and service sectors continued to grow throughout the period. The value added of the industrial sector diminished by 2.1 per cent in 2009, though it returned to the pre-recession level in 2011.

All of the preceding macroeconomic data are for the Uruguayan economy as a whole. The following labour market and income distribution data focus on urban Uruguay. Some remarks are presented regarding the statistics at the national level for the period 2006–12.

The 2000–12 period witnessed a significant drop in the aggregate unemployment rate and in the unemployment rate for all population groups. Within this period, the unemployment rate increased in the early years of the period and exhibited a steady downward trend in the later years. The international crisis of 2008 led to a slowdown in the downward trend in the unemployment rate (Figure 3).

The urban unemployment rate (measured as the ratio of unemployment to labour force) dropped from 13.5 per cent in 2000 (158,585 unemployed persons) to 6.4 per cent in 2012 (98,719 unemployed persons). Initially, the unemployment rate increased in conjunction with a fall in GDP from 2000 to 2002, growing from 13.5 to 16.9 per cent (30,625 new unemployed persons). The downward trend in the unemployment rate began in 2003 and continued through the end of the period studied. The international crisis of 2008 did not impact adversely on the unemployment rate, but led to a drop in the pace of reduction. Between 2003 and 2008 the unemployment rate fell by 1.5 percentage points a year, while from 2009 to 2012 the reduction was of only 0.4 percentage points annually. The evolution of the national unemployment rate from 2006 to 2012 exhibits the same pattern as the urban unemployment rate with a slightly lower level.

Between 2000 and 2012, the unemployment rate decreased for all population groups. The unemployment rate dropped from 30.7 per cent in 2000 to 18.2 per cent in 2012 for young workers, from 9.3 per cent to 4.1 per cent for adult workers, from 10.8 per cent to 4.9 per cent for men, and from 16.9 per cent to 8.0 per cent for women. All population groups exhibited the same trend as the aggregate unemployment rate with an increase at the beginning of the decade, from 2000 to 2002, and a reduction afterwards.

The international crisis of 2008 led to a slowdown in the downward trend in the aggregate unemployment rate and in the rate for all population groups. Between 2003 and 2008, the unemployment rate fell by 1.5 percentage points annually, while from 2009 to 2012 the drop was 0.4 percentage points per year. From 2003 to 2008, the annual reduction in the unemployment rate of

young workers was 2.7 per cent; for adult workers, the annual drop was 1.2 per cent; the figures for men and women stood at 1.3 and 1.8 percentage points respectively. From 2009 to 2012, the annual drops were 0.9 for youth, 0.3 for adults, 0.2 for men, and 0.7 percentage points for women.

The composition of employment by occupational group improved from 2000 to 2011 (the last year for which we can construct the classification of occupations described previously) as workers moved from service and sales, and craft and trade occupations to better paying occupations such as management, professional and technical jobs. All demographic groups—youth and adult workers, men, and women—benefited from this improvement. This trend was not affected by the international crisis of 2008 (Figure 4).

The share of the following occupations shrank from 2000 to 2011: craft and trade occupations (drop of 3.5 percentage points); service and sales occupations (drop of 0.7 percentage points); armed forces (drop of 0.7 percentage points); and agriculture, forestry and fishery occupations (drop of 0.5 percentage points). The share of the following occupations grew: professional jobs (increase of 1.4 percentage points); elementary occupations (increase of 1.3 percentage points); clerical positions (increase of 1.1 percentage points); and technical occupations (increase of 0.9 percentage points). The share of the other occupational groups remained largely unchanged. These changes in the composition of employment by occupational group can be interpreted as an improvement since the share of low-earning occupations (elementary, service and sales, and craft and trade occupations) diminished by 2.9 percentage points between 2000 and 2011, while the share of high-earning occupations (management, professional and technician jobs) grew by 2.7 percentage points during the same period (Tables 3 and 6). The structure of employment by occupational group at the national level also improved from 2006 to 2011. When the rural sector is included in the statistics, the share of mid-earning occupations in total employment is larger compared to urban figures, the share of high-earning occupations is lower, and the share of low-earning occupations is essentially the same as in urban areas. The larger share of mid-earning occupations in total employment at the national level compared to the urban area is explained by the larger share of agriculture, and forestry and fishery occupations once the rural area is considered.

The improvements in occupational composition between 2000 and 2011 were observed for young and adult workers, men, and women. The decrease in the rate of workers employed in low-earning occupations was larger among adults than youth (3.0 percentage points for adults versus 2.6 for youth). Similarly, the increase in the rate of those working in high-earning occupations was larger among adult workers than youth (2.8 and 1.4 percentage points respectively for adults and youth). When broken down by gender, the analysis reveals that women progressed more than men: the rate of women working in low-earning occupations dropped more than the rate of men (4.5 and 1.6 percentage points respectively), while at the other end of the occupational spectrum, the increase in the rate of those working in high-earning occupations was greater for women than for men (2.9 and 2.2 percentage points respectively).

The international crisis of 2008 did not have an adverse effect on the improvement in the composition of employment by occupational group. Between 2008 and 2009, the share of low-earning occupations fell in the aggregate and for all population groups, while the share of high-earning occupations increased.

The employment structure by occupational position improved between 2000 and 2012 as the share of paid employees and employers in total employment increased and the share of self-employed and unpaid workers decreased. Within the period, the structure of employment by occupational position deteriorated from 2000 to 2003 and then improved steadily. While this trend towards improvement in employment structure by occupational position benefited young and adult workers, and men, the employment structure for women remained largely unchanged. The international crisis of 2008 did not have an adverse effect on the improvement in the structure of employment by occupational position (Figure 5).

Between 2000 and 2012, the share of paid employees in total employment—the largest category in urban Uruguay—grew from 72.9 to 74.2 per cent. The share of employers also increased from 3.7 to 4.3 per cent. The shares of the self-employed and of unpaid workers, on the other hand, fell from 22.0 to 20.6 per cent and from 1.4 to 0.9 per cent respectively. These changes can be characterized as an improvement in the employment structure by occupational position insofar as the share of low-earning categories (self-employment and unpaid employment) dropped by a total of 1.9 percentage points and the share of high-earning categories (paid employees and employers) increased correspondingly (Table 4). Within the period, the employment structure by occupational position deteriorated from 2000 to 2003 through an increase in the share of self-employed workers and a reduction in the share of wage/salaried employees, and improved steadily in the following years. The worsening at the beginning of the decade is in keeping with the increase in the unemployment rate, as economic necessity may compel workers to look for free-entry self-employment activities. The structure of employment by occupational position at the national level also exhibited an improvement from 2006 to 2012. When the rural sector is included in the statistics, the share of low-earning positions in total employment is larger compared to urban figures, due to the larger share of both self-employed and unpaid workers.

The employment structure by occupational position improved between 2000 and 2012 for young and adult workers, and for men, while for women the structure remained largely unchanged. From 2000 to 2012, low-earning categories shrank in percentage terms for young and adult workers, and for men (3.8, 2.6, and 3.6 percentage points respectively), while the percentages of those population groups in high-earning categories increased, which constitutes an improvement in the employment structure by occupational position. For women, though, the employment composition during the period from 2000 to 2012 slightly changed as the percentage of female workers in low-earning categories increased by just 0.4 percentage points and the percentage in high-earning categories decreased. All population groups suffered a worsening in the employment composition by occupational positions at the beginning of the period, from 2000 to 2003, and an improvement in the following years.

The international crisis of 2008 did not bring about a reversal in the improvements that had been taking place overall and for youth, adults, and male workers. The share of paid employees increased from 2008 and 2009, while the shares of unpaid workers and of the self-employed diminished. The share of employers also decreased, though the share of that occupational position resumed growth after the crisis. When broken down by population group, the improving trend in the structure of employment by occupational position was not interrupted in 2009 for young or adult workers, or for men. Likewise, the employment structure by occupational position was largely unchanged for women through 2009.

The employment composition by economic sector improved over the course of the period studied. While all population groups benefited from the improving trend, the improvement was larger for young workers than for adults and for women than for men. The international crisis of 2008 did not interrupt the pattern of improvement in the employment composition by economic sector (Figure 6).

The period from 2000 to 2012 witnessed a drop from 26.5 per cent to 21.7 per cent in the share of workers in low-earning sectors (domestic service, construction, and low-tech industry). During the same period, there was a slight increase (from 23.2 per cent to 23.6 per cent) in the share of high-earning sectors (public administration, skilled services, and utilities and transportation) along with a larger increase (from 50.3 per cent to 54.8 per cent) in the share of mid-earning sectors (commerce, primary activities, high-tech industry, and education and health) (Tables 5 and 6). The structure of employment by economic sector at the national level also improved from 2006 to 2012. When the rural sector is included in the statistics, the share of mid-earning sectors in total employment is larger compared to urban figures, while the shares of low and high-earning sectors are lower. The larger share of mid-earning sectors in total employment at the national level compared to the urban level is explained by the larger share of the primary activity sector, which increases when the rural area is considered in the statistics.

Employment composition by economic sector in urban Uruguay improved between 2000 and 2012 for men, women, and for young and adult workers, though the improvement was mild in the case of adults. For young workers, the share in low-earning sectors dropped from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 20.6 per cent in 2012. For adult workers, the share in low-earning sectors fell from 26.2 per cent in 2000 to 21.8 per cent in 2012. At the other extreme, the share of young workers in high-earning sectors increased from 15.7 per cent in 2000 to 19.8 per cent in 2012, while it decreased for adults from 25.0 per cent to 24.5 per cent; this final figure can be interpreted as a slight improvement in the employment structure by economic sector for adults as the share of adult workers in mid-earning sectors increased. For both genders, the share of workers in low-earning sectors fell, from 24.1 per cent in 2000 to 20.5 per cent in 2012 for men, and from 29.7 per cent to 23.1 per cent for women. The share of high-earning sectors grew slightly for men and women: from 27.5 per cent to 28.0 per cent for men and from 17.5 per cent to 18.5 per cent for women, along with a larger increase in the share of workers in mid-earning sectors.

The international crisis of 2008 did not reverse the downward trend in the share of employment in low-earning sectors at the aggregate level and for any population group, nor did it reverse the upward trend in the share of employment in high-earning sectors at the aggregate level and for young workers, men, and women. Indeed, there was a slight increase in the share of employment in high-earning sectors for adult workers during the crisis. Between 2008 and 2009, the downward trend in the share of employment in low-earning sectors continued, falling by 0.7 percentage points; the increase in the share of employment in the high-earning sectors was similarly unabated, growing by 0.4 percentage points. The previous downward trend in the rate of workers employed in low-earning sectors and the upward trend in the rate of workers employed in high-earning sectors continued for young workers, men, and women. For adult workers, the downward trend in the share of workers employed in low-earning sectors continued unabated during the international crisis, while an upward trend in the rate of workers employed in high-earning sectors set in.

The educational level of the urban Uruguayan employed population improved from 2000 to 2012 for the entire population and for all population groups. Within this period, there was an increase in the share of employed workers with high education levels and a reduction in the share of employed persons with low levels of education from 2000 to 2005. In the mid years of the period, between 2005 and 2010, a worsening in the educational level of the employed population took place, and a new improvement closed the period. During the international crisis of 2008, the share of employed persons with high educational levels continued with the downward trend overall and for all population groups (Figure 7).

The share of employed persons with low educational levels (eight years of schooling or less) dropped from 44.0 per cent in 2000 to 34.7 per cent in 2012, while the share of employed persons with medium and high educational levels (nine to thirteen years of schooling and over thirteen years of schooling) grew from 40.6 per cent in 2000 to 45.8 per cent in 2012 and from 15.4 per cent to 19.6 per cent respectively.[3] We interpret this result as an improvement for the employed population as the level of education is an important predictor of labour earnings. Consequently, the changes in the employment structure by educational level implied an increase in the share of workers that tend to have high levels of earnings and a decline in the share of workers with low earnings' levels.[4] The evolution of the shares of employed workers with low and high educational levels was not steady over the period. From 2000 to 2005, the share of employed persons with low educational levels decreased, while the share of employed workers with high levels of education increased. Between 2005 and 2010, the shares of workers with low and high educational levels grew and fell respectively. From 2010 to 2012, the trend of the first half of the decade resumed and the shares of workers with low and high educational levels fell and increased respectively. The increase in the share of employed workers with low educational levels between 2005 and 2010, and the corresponding decrease in the share of employed workers with high levels of education, reflects the change in the structure of employment by economic sector over this period. From 2005 to 2010, the share of the primary sector exhibited the largest increase among all economic sectors due to the boom in soybean production. As the primary activity sector employs mainly workers with low educational levels, the change in the structure of employment in the Uruguayan labour market between 2005 and 2010 can explain the deterioration in the educational level of the employed population over the same period. The educational level of the employed population, considering both rural and urban areas in Uruguay between 2006 and 2012, exhibited the same trend as that of statistics for urban areas. However, the share of employed workers with low levels of education is larger in national statistics

[3] The most frequent value of years of education for employed workers in urban and national Uruguay was 6 over the entire period (around 19.6 per cent of urban employed workers and 20.6 per cent of workers at the national level had six years of education).

[4] The improvement in the employment structure by educational level is related to changes in the relative demand and supply of workers with high educational levels with corresponding implications for the wage gap by educational group and the unemployment rate of each educational level. We introduce a discussion about the role of these factors in Uruguay in the paragraph on labour earnings.

compared to urban statistics, while the shares of employed workers with medium and high levels of education are lower at the national level compared to the urban level.[5]

The educational level of the employed population improved between 2000 and 2012 for all groups. For the youth population, the share of employed workers with low educational levels dropped from 41.3 per cent in 2000 to 32.3 per cent in 2012 (a drop of 9.0 percentage points). The share of young employed workers with medium and high educational levels grew by 7.0 and 2.0 percentage points respectively. The reduction in the share of adult employed workers with low educational levels was slightly larger (drop of 9.8 percentage points) than the drop for young employed workers. The share of adult employed workers with medium and high educational levels increased over the period by 5.2 percentage points and 4.6 percentage points respectively. When broken down by gender, the reduction in the share of employed workers with low educational levels was 8.9 percentage points for men and 9.0 for women, while the share of employed persons with high educational levels increased by 3.3 percentage points for men and 4.5 for women.

During the international crisis of 2008, the structure of employment by educational level continued its worsening trend, which had started in 2005. This trend was associated with the increase in the share of the primary activity sector in total employment. The share of employed persons with high educational levels exhibited a small increase between 2008 and 2009 and a reduction between 2009 and 2010 in the aggregate and for all population groups. The opposite movements were observed in the share of employed workers with low educational levels (a drop between 2008 and 2009 and an increase between 2009 and 2010). The reduction in the share of employed workers with high educational levels was 1.2 percentage points for all employed workers, 1.2 for young and adult employed persons, 0.9 percentage points for employed men, and 1.4 percentage points for employed women. By 2011, the share of employed workers with high educational levels surpassed the pre-crisis value in the aggregate and for all population groups. The recovery was related to the reduction in the share of the primary activity sector in total employment due to the fall in the international prices of Uruguayan products. However, a new decrease took place in 2012 that was compensated for by the increase in the share of employed workers with medium levels of education.

The share of workers registered with the social security system increased from 2001 (the earliest year with data on this indicator) to 2012 in urban Uruguay. Within this period, the registration rate fell between 2001 and 2004 but increased in the following years. This upward trend, starting in 2004, held for all population groups; it was not interrupted by the international crisis of 2008 (Figure 8).

The pension system in Uruguay is composed of a contributory scheme and a non-contributory scheme. The contributory scheme comprises two regimes. First, a mandatory pay-as-you-go regime, which is funded through payroll taxes, other taxes, and government contributions. Second, an individual capitalization regime, which is also compulsory but only for workers whose earnings are above a certain threshold. The non-contributory scheme provides economic support to all persons

[5] The most frequent value of years of education for employed workers in urban and national Uruguay was 6 over the entire period (around 19.6 per cent of urban employed workers and 20.6 per cent of workers at the national level had six years of education).

who lack a monetary income and who cannot support themselves due to old age or disability. The health system also comprises two regimes. First, the public health regime which provides services through the Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado and is funded by both budgetary allocations and the contributions of people registered with the social security administration. Second, the private regime which is composed mostly of mutuals (mutual societies—similar to Health Maintenance Organaizations in the United States), which are funded by the monthly fees paid by affiliated members and transfers received through the social security system. Insured members under the public regime may opt between the services provided by the mutuals or the Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado (Filgueira and Hernandez 2012).

The percentage of workers registered with the contributory scheme of the social security system increased by 9.7 percentage points from 2001 to 2012. Interestingly, both the number of registered and unregistered workers increased over the period. The number of workers registered with the social security system grew by 446,005 while the number of unregistered workers increased by 29,317. From 2001 to 2004, the period of the economic downturn, the share of registered workers fell from 64.1 to 59.4 per cent. From 2004 to 2012, a period that included the Great Recession, that share grew steadily, reaching 73.8 per cent in 2012. The share of workers registered with the social security system at the national level between 2006 and 2012 exhibited the same level and trend as urban figures. In 2005, the government of Uruguay started to implement a group of economic and social protection policies that can explain the increase in the percentage of registered workers (Cruces and Bergolo 2013; ILO 2014). These policies included the reactivation of collective bargaining, a tax reform that included increases in the social security contributions for some economic sectors and reductions for others, and the revision of social protection programmes which led to the extension of health insurance coverage to dependent children and spouses of registered workers. Starting in 2005 there was also a greater control exerted by the *Banco de Previsión Social* (the social security administration) and *Dirección General Impositiva* (the tax authority) on firms to detect situations of non-compliance with the registration of workers and the payment of social security contributions (Mazzuchi 2009).

The share of workers registered with the social security system increased for all population groups over the period. Among young workers, the share of registered workers grew from 49.6 per cent in 2001 to 65.6 per cent in 2012; the corresponding figures for adult workers were 68.1 and 77.2 respectively. For both age groups, the percentage of registered workers fell from 2001 to 2004 and then began an upward trend that continued through the end of the period studied. Between 2001 and 2012, the share of registered workers increased from 64.7 to 73.8 per cent for men and from 63.3 to 73.8 per cent for women. For both groups, the period witnessed an initial reduction in the percentage of workers registered, from 2001 to 2004, followed by a steady upward trend.

The international crisis of 2008 did not affect the upward trend in the percentage of registered workers. Between 2008 and 2009, the share of workers registered with the social security system increased overall and for all population groups.

Three years of falling labour earnings were followed by ten years of rising labour earnings, but the increases were not large enough in 2012 to drive labour earnings back up to where they had started (2000). The pattern of falling labour earnings between 2000 and 2003 and rising labour earnings between 2003 and 2012 held for all population groups, but while men, women, and adults had lower labour earnings in 2012 compared to 2000, young employed workers

enjoyed a rise. Workers in high-earning categories experienced a larger drop in labour earnings than did workers in low-earning categories. Earnings were not affected adversely by the 2008 crisis (Figure 9).

Average monthly earnings in urban Uruguay, expressed in dollars at 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP), fell by 8.6 per cent, from US$724 in 2000 to US$661 in 2012 (Table 6). Labour earnings fell at the beginning of the period (from 2000 and 2004) and rose in most of the following years.[6] The recovery of labour earnings in 2005 was associated with the reactivation of collective bargaining at the sector level, which meant an increase in real wages (Mazzuchi 2009). The upward trend was interrupted in 2010 when labour earnings fell by 1.2 per cent and in 2012 when they dropped by 1.0 per cent. Average monthly earnings at the national level exhibited the same level and trend as urban monthly earnings from 2006 to 2012.

Labour earnings of adult, male, and female employed workers decreased between 2000 and 2012, while labour earnings of young employed persons increased. The pattern of falling labour earnings at the beginning of the period (2000–03) and rising labour earnings in the following years (2003–12) held for all population groups. Labour earnings decreased for adult employed workers between 2000 and 2012 by 9.6 per cent. On the contrary, young employed people experienced an earnings gain of 3.4 per cent over the same period. The trend in labour earnings for youth and adults reflected the overall time path, with a reduction between 2000 and 2003 and an upward trend from 2003 onwards that was interrupted in 2010 and 2012 for adult workers only. The drop in labour earnings of employed men over the period was larger than the fall for employed women, with reductions of 10.0 and 3.1 per cent respectively. Men and women alike experienced a reduction in labour income during the first years of the period, from 2000 to 2003, followed by an upward trend for men beginning in 2004 and, for women, beginning in 2005. Labour incomes of both men and women dropped in 2010; the labour income of men also dropped in 2012.

Mean earnings fell between 2000 and 2012 for workers in both low- and high-earning categories, but earnings of workers employed in high-earning categories dropped more than labour incomes of workers employed in low-earning categories. Employed workers from all employment categories suffered an earnings reduction from 2000 to 2003/2004 and a steady earnings increase from 2004/2005 to 2012. When broken down by occupational groups, labour earnings of workers in low-earning occupational groups (elementary occupations, services and sales jobs, and craft and trade occupations) decreased by an average of 5.2 per cent over the period. Earnings of employed workers in high-earning occupations (management, professional and technical jobs) dropped by an average of 15.7 per cent. A breakdown of the aggregate statistics on labour earnings by occupational position reveals that labour earnings of the self-employed (low-earning position) dropped by 16.3 per cent while labour earnings of employers and paid employees (high-earning positions) decreased by an average of 18.9 per cent from 2000 to 2012. In terms of economic sectors, earnings of workers in low-earning sectors (domestic workers, construction, and low-tech industries) remained largely the same during the period (an average drop of just 0.2 per cent). The earnings of workers in high-

[6] Official statistics show a recovery of real labour earnings in 2012 compared to the level they had in 2000. This difference with respect to our statistics can be explained by the imputation of the health insurance as part of labour incomes by the statistical institute of Uruguay. We do not follow the imputation procedure to favour the comparability of statistics across countries.

earning sectors (skilled services, utilities and transportation, and public administration) dropped by 10.4 per cent between 2000 and 2012. Finally, labour earnings of employed workers with high educational levels fell by 17.3 per cent, while the drop for employed persons with medium and low educational levels was 13.9 and 10.7 per cent respectively.

The evidence of falling labour earnings for all educational groups can be interpreted in light of previous findings of improving educational levels of the Uruguayan urban employed population and improving employment structure by economic sector and occupational group over the period. The improving employment structure by economic sector and occupational group implied an increase in the share of sectors and occupations that are more likely to use workers with high and medium educational levels, such as skilled services, education and health sectors, and professionals and technical occupations, and a reduction in the share of sectors and occupations that employ workers with low educational levels, such as domestic services, construction and low-tech industry sectors, and elementary, service and sales, and craft and trades occupations. This evidence indicates that the demand for workers with high and medium educational levels relative to those with low educational levels increased between 2000 and 2012. On the other hand, the educational levels of people in the labour force improved over the same period, indicating an increase in the relative supply of workers with high and medium levels of education (Table 8). It is interesting to notice that between 2007 and 2010 the share of workers with low educational levels in the labour force increased. However, that share was always below the level of 2000. The prediction of a supply and demand analysis is that the relative wages of workers with high and medium levels of education relative to those with low educational levels will rise or fall depending on which effect dominates (increase in the relative demand versus increase in the relative supply). In the Uruguayan labour market, the wages of workers with high and medium educational levels relative to those with low educational levels fell over the period, while the wages of workers with high educational levels relative to those with medium educational levels also decreased (Table 7). The adjustment process also led to a reduction in the unemployment rate of all educational groups with a larger reduction for workers with low levels of education (Table 9).

The international crisis of 2008 did not have a negative effect on the upward trend in labour earnings that began in 2004; a trend that held true for the aggregate and for all demographic groups. Some occupational groups, however, were adversely affected by the 2008 crisis. Earnings of workers in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations dropped by 4.4 per cent and those of workers employed in the armed forces dropped by 2.5 per cent. By 2011, the labour earnings of both occupational groups had returned to pre-crisis levels. The incomes of the other occupational categories were not adversely affected by the international crisis of 2008.

All poverty indicators increased in the early years of the period studied (from 2000 to 2004) but fell steadily in the later years (from 2004 to 2012). Comparing 2012 with 2000, Uruguay registered more poverty for some poverty lines, and less poverty for others. Despite the international crisis of 2008, the downward trend in poverty indicators during the second half of the period analysed was not reversed (Figure 10).

The moderate poverty rate in urban Uruguay (measured by the country's official poverty line) increased from 21.4 per cent in 2000 to 24.9 per cent in 2012; the extreme poverty rate rose from 2.4 per cent to 2.8 per cent; the percentage of working poor (defined as the proportion of persons in the population living in poor households where at least one member works) increased from 11.9 per

cent to 15.5 per cent over the same period. Consistent with the U-shaped pattern of GDP, the figures for all these poverty indicators increased between 2000 and 2004 while GDP was falling, and then began a steady downward trend that was not abated by the international crisis of 2008. Notwithstanding, by 2012 the levels had failed to fall below the figures for the beginning of the period. When the poverty rate is analysed on the basis of the 2.5 and 4 dollars-a-day PPP international poverty lines, there is a drop in poverty from 2000 to 2012. When the 2.5 dollars-a-day poverty line is used, the poverty rate drops from 3.6 per cent in 2000 to 2.6 per cent in 2012; when poverty is calculated using the 4 dollars-a-day poverty line, the drop is from 11.2 per cent to 8.3 per cent over the same period. According to these indicators, the period witnessed an increase in poverty from 2000 to 2004, followed by a downward trend that, by 2012, had reduced poverty rates to below the 2000 level. The post-2004 downward trend in the poverty rate and in the rate of the working poor was not interrupted by the international crisis of 2008. Poverty indicators at the national level exhibited the same trend as urban poverty indicators from 2006 to 2012, and a slightly lower level.

The poverty patterns reported in the last paragraph can be understood by examining incomes from various sources as well as government programmes. The analysis of sources of household total income indicates that labour income, pensions, capital income, and government transfers fell at the beginning of the period, while poverty indicators increased. Labour earnings dropped from 2000 to 2003, capital income fell from 2000 to 2006, government transfers were lower in 2004 than in 2001 (the earliest year with data on this source of income), and pensions fell from 2000 to 2005 (Figure 11). Incomes from labour and government transfers led the recovery of household income. Among government transfers, the *PANES* emergency programme was implemented between 2005 and 2007 to reduce the effects of the economic crisis. This programme is credited with a reduction in the extreme poverty rate. In the absence of the programme, the extreme poverty rate would have been 50 per cent higher in 2006 (Reuben et al. 2008). In 2008 the government of Uruguay replaced the *PANES* with the *Plan de Equidad*. *Plan de Equidad* comprises the main conditional cash transfer programme of Uruguay, the *Asignaciones Familiares*. The implementation of the *Plan de Equidad* explains the increase in government transfers between 2008 and 2010.

Household per capita income inequality and labour earnings inequality increased from 2000 to 2004, then stabilized and started a downward trend in 2007 that allowed both inequality indices to fall in 2012 below the level of 2000. The international crisis of 2008 did not affect the downward trend in inequality indices that was observed in the last years of the period (Figure 12).

From 2000 to 2012, the inequality of household per capita income gauged by the Gini coefficient fell from 0.444 to 0.415. The Gini coefficient of household per capita income increased between 2000 and 2004, from 0.444 to 0.471, then stabilized around that level and began a downward trend in 2007. The Gini coefficient of labour earnings among employed workers was higher than the Gini coefficient of household per capita income over the whole period under study. The inequality of labour earnings measured by the Gini coefficient also decreased between 2000 and 2012, from 0.462 to 0.420, and exhibited a similar trend as the Gini coefficient of household per capita income. The reduction of the inequality of labour earnings started in 2007, coinciding with the increase in the share of workers with low levels of education in total employment that took place from 2007 to 2010. This reduction in labour earnings inequality is also in keeping with the fact that the reduction in earnings for high-earning categories was greater than the reduction for low-earning categories.

Consequently, the reduction in labour earnings inequality in Uruguay occurred at the expense of income losses for all employment categories. The Gini coefficient of household per capita income and that of labour earnings at the national level exhibited essentially the same values as the coefficients at the urban level.

Changes in household per capita income inequality in Uruguay have been related mainly to changes in labour income. Azevedo et al. (2013b) decomposed the change in the Gini coefficient of household per capita income for the period 2000–10 and found that changes in labour incomes contributed to the inequality increase over this period (the Gini coefficient of household per capita income increased from 0.444 to 0.454 between 2000 and 2010). On the other hand, changes in non-labour incomes, such as government transfers, and demographic changes (e.g. the share of adults per household) were inequality reducing. Other studies have analysed the factors behind the evolution of labour income inequality. Azevedo et al. (2013a) used a decomposition approach and found that changes in the education wage premium (or the 'price effect') were inequality increasing in Uruguay between 2000 and 2010, while the distribution of the stock of education (the 'quantity effect) was inequality reducing. Gasparini et al. (2011) found a reduction in the wage premium in urban Uruguay between 2000 and 2010 that was associated with an increase in the relative supply and a decrease in the relative demand of skilled workers. Finally, the reduction in labour earnings inequality from 2007 to 2012 has been associated with different policy measures implemented by the government of Uruguay, such as the reactivation of collective bargaining in 2005, the increase in the national minimum wage in 2005, and a tax reform implemented in 2007 (Amarante et al. 2007; Amarante et al. 2011).

4 Conclusions

Overall, Uruguay experienced rapid economic growth by Latin American standards between 2000 and 2012. Within the period, the pattern of economic growth was U-shaped: GDP fell during 2000–02 and grew steadily during 2003–12. Growth slowed following the international crisis of 2008, but it was not reversed.

Most labour market indicators followed the U-shaped pattern of economic growth over the period. The unemployment rate exhibited an increase in the early years of the period and a downward trend in the later years, falling overall between 2000 and 2012. The composition of employment by occupational group improved from 2000 to 2011—the last year for which we can construct a consistent times series on occupations—as workers moved from service and sales, and craft and trade occupations to better paying jobs like professional and technical positions. The employment structure by occupational position deteriorated at the beginning of the period and then improved steadily as the share of paid employees and of employers increased and the share of self-employed and unpaid workers decreased. The employment composition by economic sector improved slightly over the course of the period studied as workers moved from low-earning sectors like domestic service, construction, and low-tech industry, to better paying sectors like education and health, skilled services, and commerce. The educational level of the Uruguayan employed population increased between 2000 and 2012, but the evolution was not steady. There was a worsening in the structure of employment by educational level in the mid-years of the period studied. The share of workers registered with the social security system increased from 2001 (the first year with data on

this variable) to 2012. Within this period, there was a reduction in the percentage of registered workers at the beginning of the period and a steady upward trend from 2004. The only labour market indicator that did not improve between 2000 and 2012 is labour earnings, which dropped. The earnings of workers in high-earning categories dropped more than earnings of workers in low-earning categories. Labour earnings fell in the early years of the period and then started an upward trend, but by 2012 real labour incomes were still below their level in 2000. Poverty rates rose and then fell; whether they were higher or lower in 2012 than in 2000 depends on the poverty line used. The moderate and extreme poverty rates calculated using official poverty lines and the rate of working poor households increased between 2000 and 2012. Following the pattern of GDP growth, poverty indicators grew at the beginning of the period and then started a downward trend. However, they were still above the value of 2000. The same pattern over time appears for poverty indicators using international poverty lines, but these indicators reached a lower value in 2012 than they had in 2000. The Gini coefficient of household per capita income and of labour earnings decreased over the period. Inequality indices increased in the early years of the period and fell in the later years.

The labour market indicators that were affected negatively by the international crisis of 2008 were the unemployment rate and the employment structure by educational level. The downward trend in the unemployment rate abated and a reduction in the share of employed workers with high educational levels took place after the crisis (between 2009 and 2010) with a recovery in 2011. The reduction in poverty and inequality underway during the second half of the period analysed was not reversed by the international crisis. The comparison between the effects of the international crisis of 2008 on labour market indicators and the effects generated by the crisis at the beginning of the period, from 2000 to 2002, reveals that the crisis at the beginning of the 2000s had a stronger negative impact on Uruguay. The crisis of 2000–02 generated a reduction in GDP, increases in the unemployment rate, the share of workers in low-earning positions, and the share of unregistered workers, a decrease in labour earnings, and increases in poverty and inequality indicators. On the contrary, during the Great Recession, GDP continued to grow although at a slower pace, whereas the unemployment rate, the share of workers in low-earning positions and the share of unregistered workers fell, labour earnings increased and poverty and inequality indicators dropped. The Uruguayan economy seemed to be better prepared to face the international crisis of 2008, which was relatively severe, than it was at the beginning of the decade when it faced the crises of Brazil and Argentina, its main trading partners.

Young workers and women experienced worse labour market outcomes over the period compared to adults and men respectively, and while young workers seem to be more vulnerable to macroeconomic crises compared to adults, men and women were similarly affected by the episodes of crises. The unemployment rate was higher for young compared to adult workers, the share of young employed workers in low-earning occupations was larger than the share of adult workers, the share of workers in high-earning sectors and the share of workers registered with the social security system were lower for youth compared to adults, and labour earnings of young workers were below those of adults. On the other hand, the share of young workers in low-earning occupational positions was lower compared to adults. In addition to the generally inferior situation of young workers in the labour market compared to adults, youth labour market indicators were more affected by the crisis at the beginning of the 2000s and by the slowdown in the pace of reduction in the unemployment rate during the international crisis of 2008. Disaggregating by gender, we found that men had better labour market outcomes than women, with the exceptions of the share of

workers in low-earning positions that was larger among men and the share of workers in low-earning occupations that was similar between men and women. Both genders were similarly affected by the crisis at the beginning of the 2000s, although the slowdown in the reduction in the unemployment rate during the Great Recession affected women more than men.

In summary, Uruguay was able to improve most labour market indicators between 2000 and 2012 despite the economic crisis at the beginning of the 2000s and the international crisis of 2008. The only exceptions were labour earnings and poverty indicators based on the official poverty lines.

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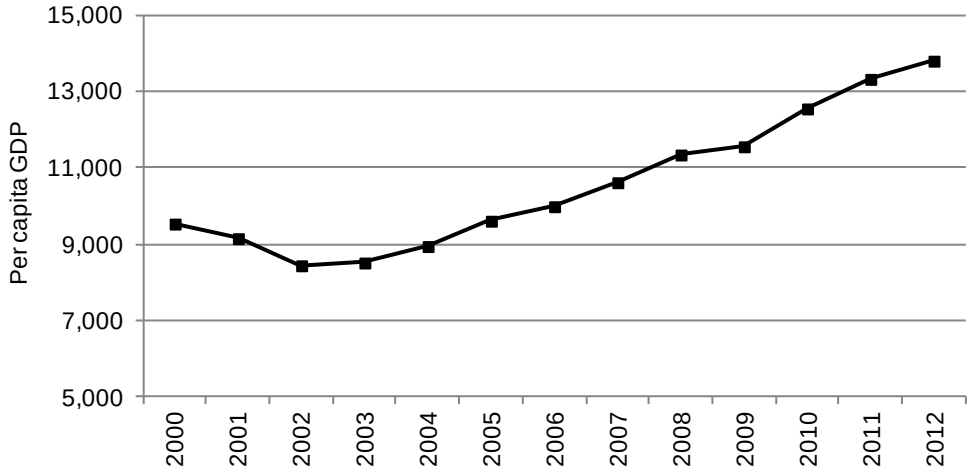
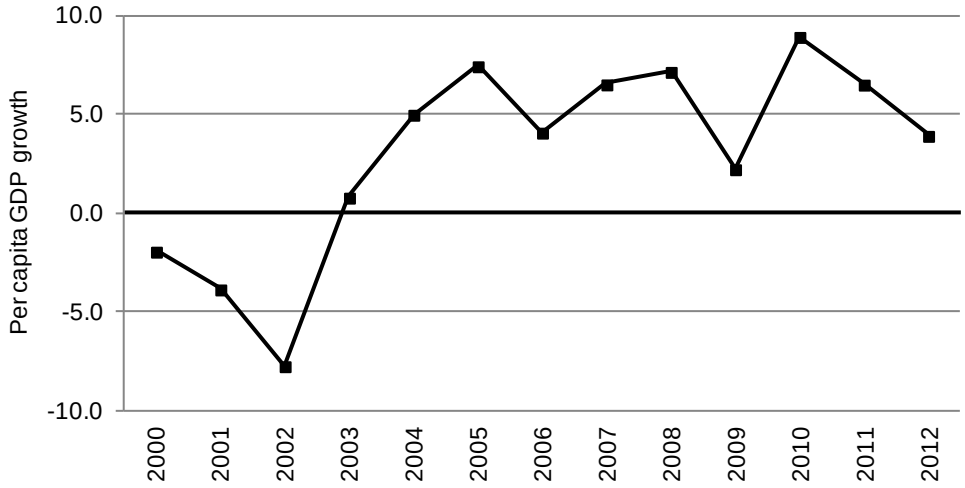
Figures

Figure 1: GDP per capita at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12



Source: World Development Indicators (the World Bank 2014).

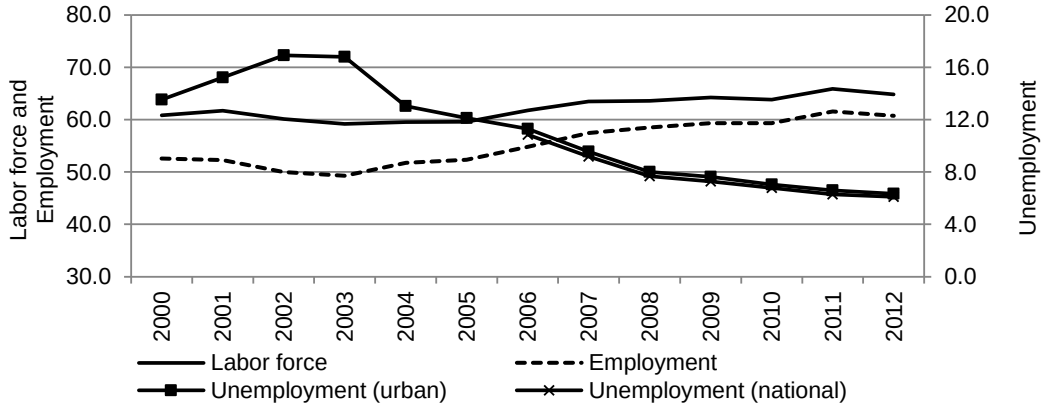
Figure 2: Annual growth of GDP per capita at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12



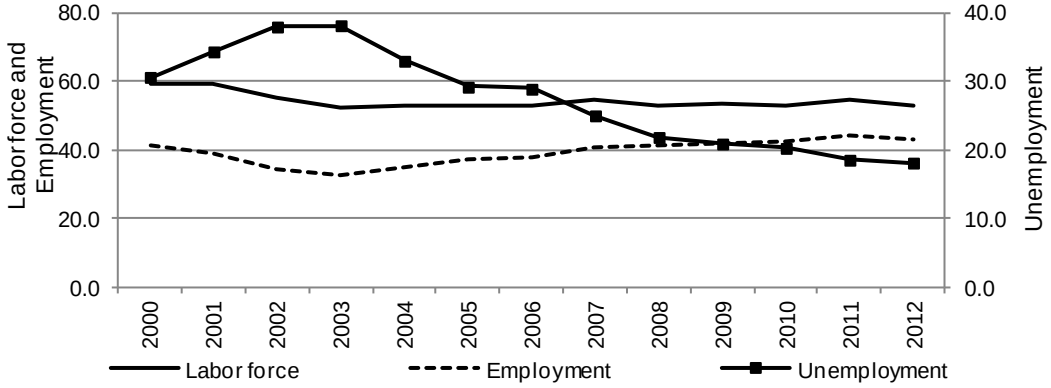
Source: World Development Indicators (the World Bank 2014).

Figure 3: Labour force rate, employment-to-population rate and unemployment rate: population 15 years old or more, 2000–12

(a) All

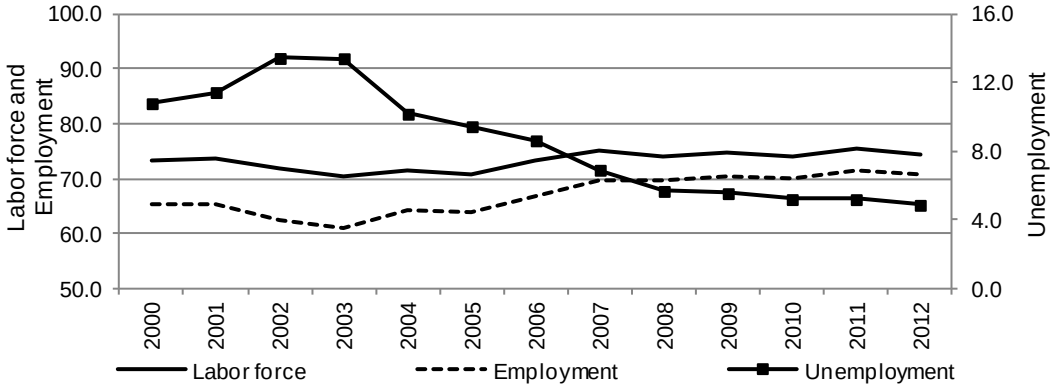


(b) Youth (15 to 24 years old)

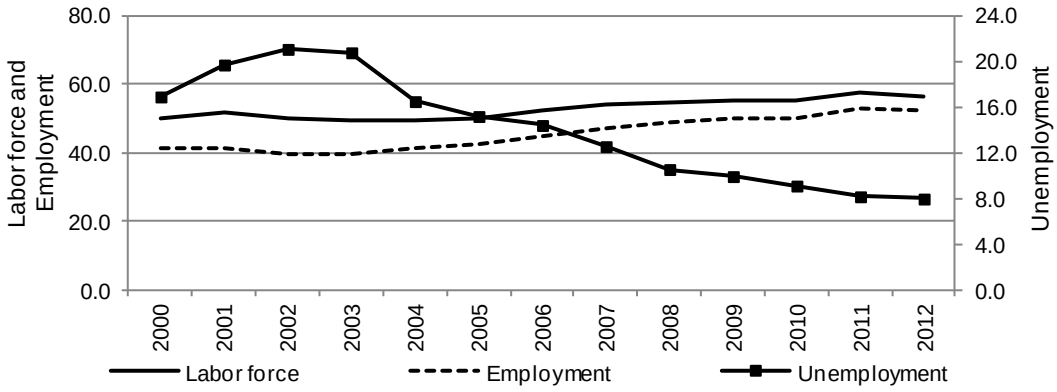


(c) Adults (25 to 64 years old)

(d) Men



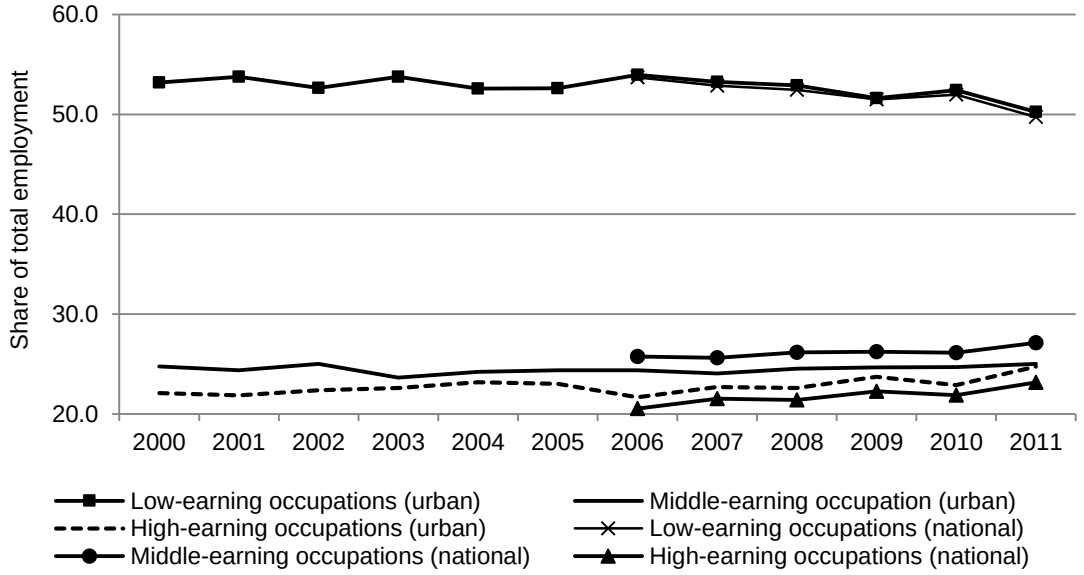
(e) Women



Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

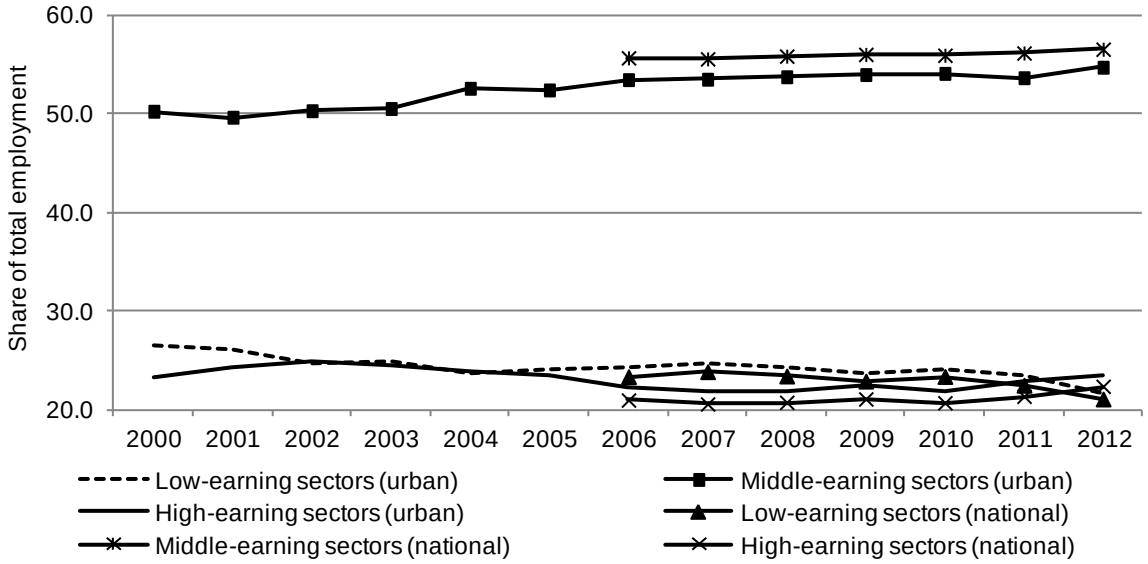
Figure 4: Share of employment by occupational group (categories grouped by earning levels): all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–11



Note: Low-earning occupations: elementary, services and sales, craft and trades jobs. Medium-earning occupations: plant and machine operators and assemblers, armed forces, agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations, clerical. High-earning occupations: management, professionals, technicians and associate professionals.

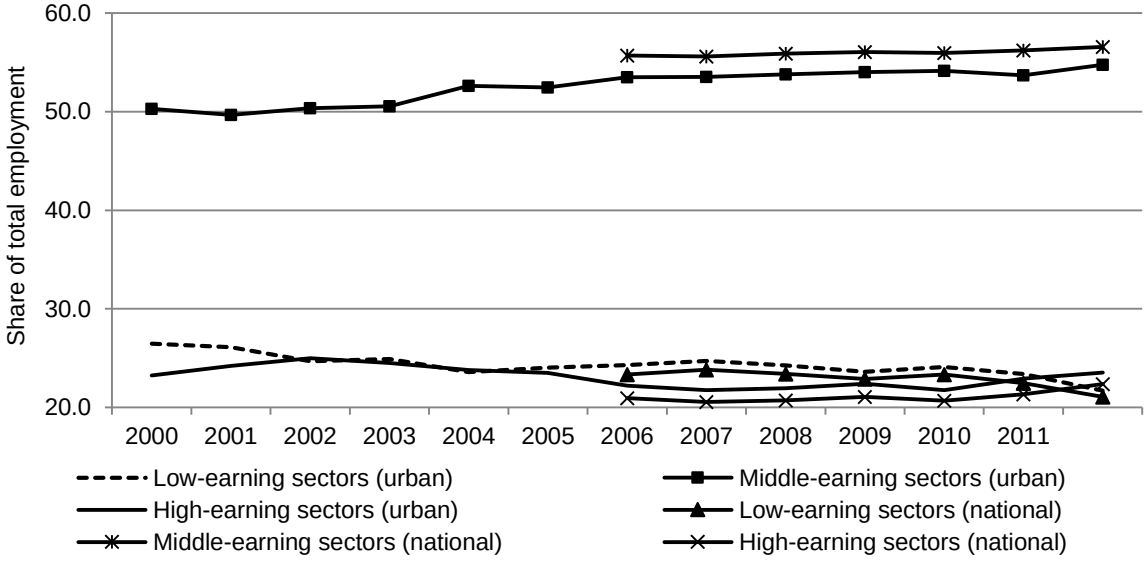
Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 5: Share of employment by occupational position: all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–12



Source Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 6: Share of employment by economic sector (categories grouped by earning levels): all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–12

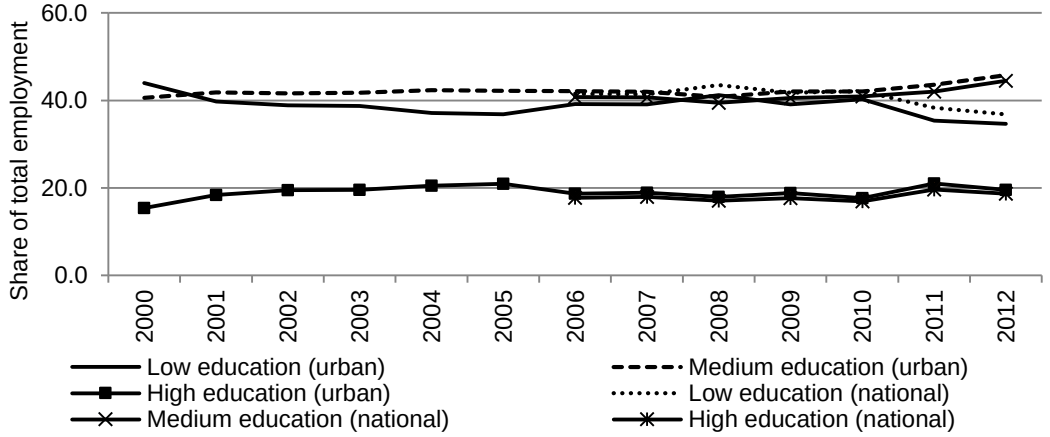


Note: Low-earning sectors: domestic workers, construction, low-tech industry. Middle-earning sectors: commerce, primary activities, high-tech industry, education and health. High-earning sectors: skilled services, utilities and transportation, public administration.

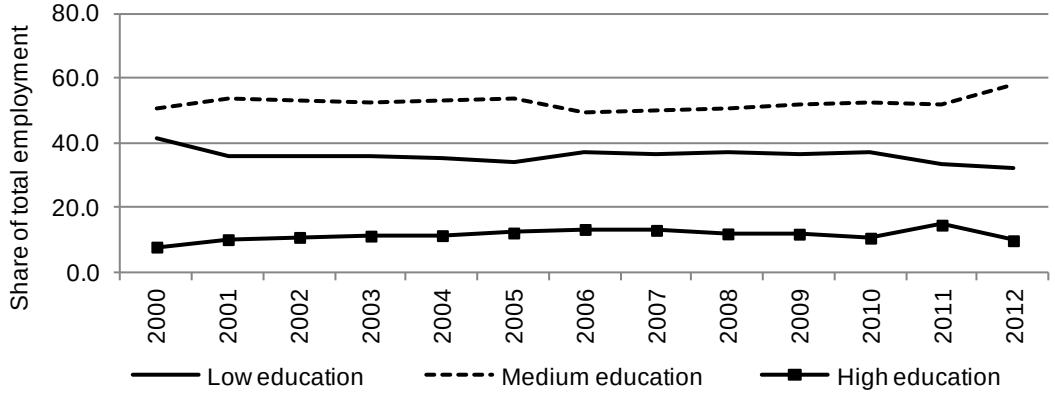
Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 7: Share of employment by educational level: employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–12

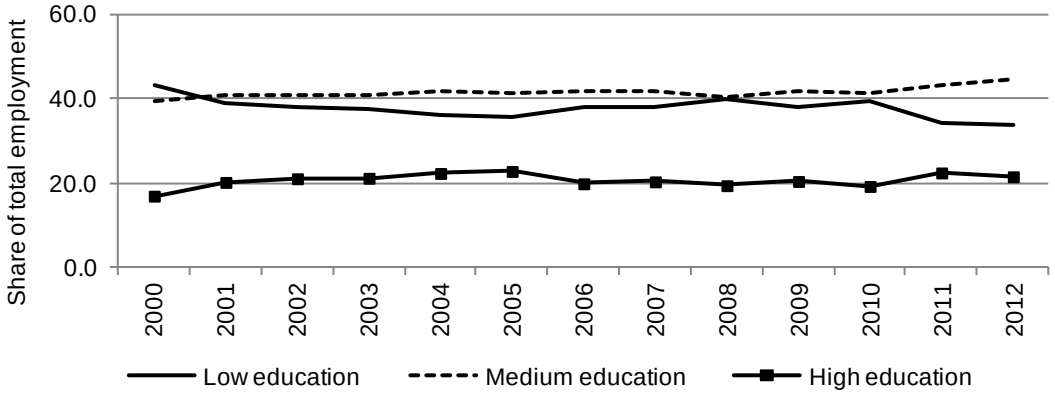
(a) All employed workers



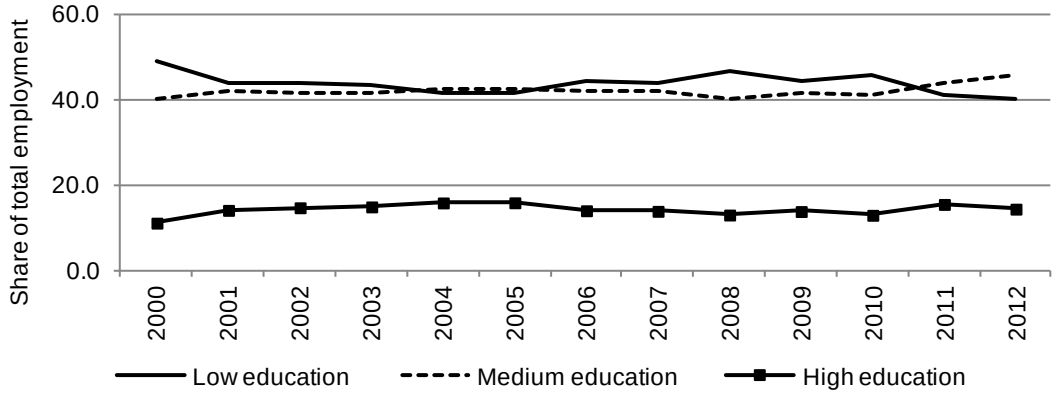
(b) Youth (15 to 24 years old)



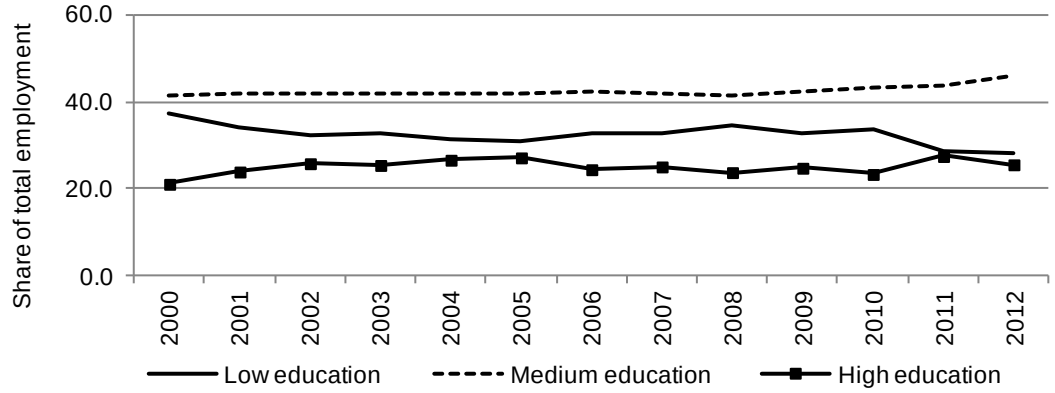
(c) Adults (25 to 64 years old)



(d) Men



(e) Women



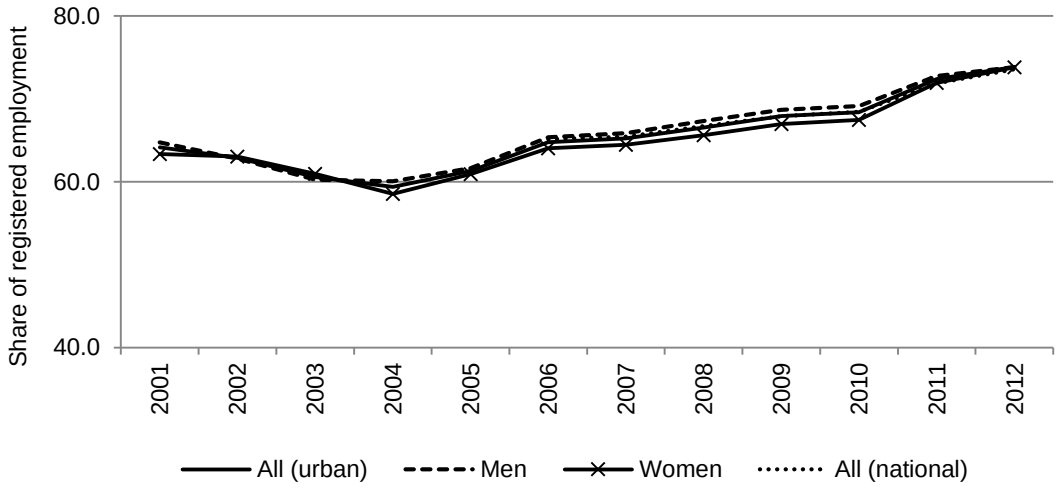
Note: Low: eight years of schooling or less. Medium: from nine to thirteen years of schooling. High: Over thirteen years of schooling.

Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

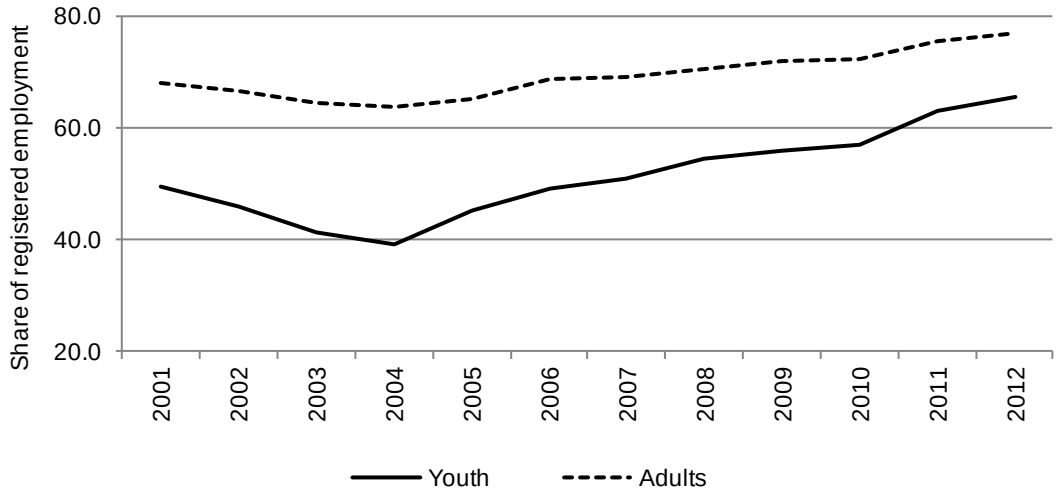
Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 8: Share of employment registered with the national social security system: employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2001–12

(a) Overall and by gender



(b) By age group

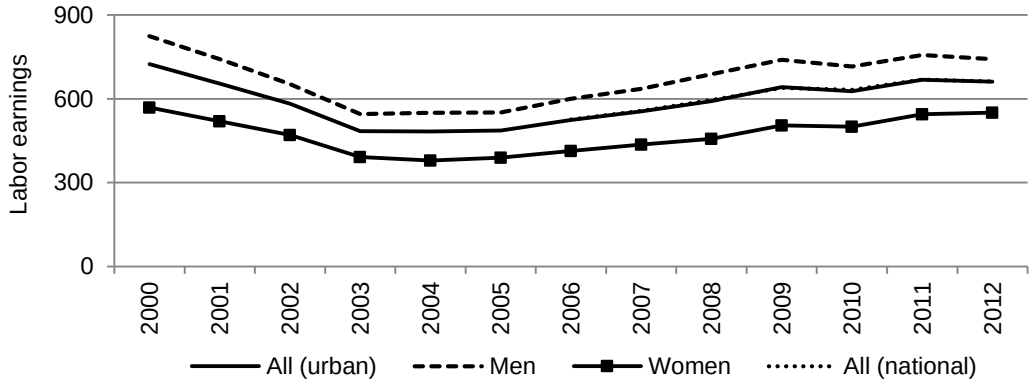


Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

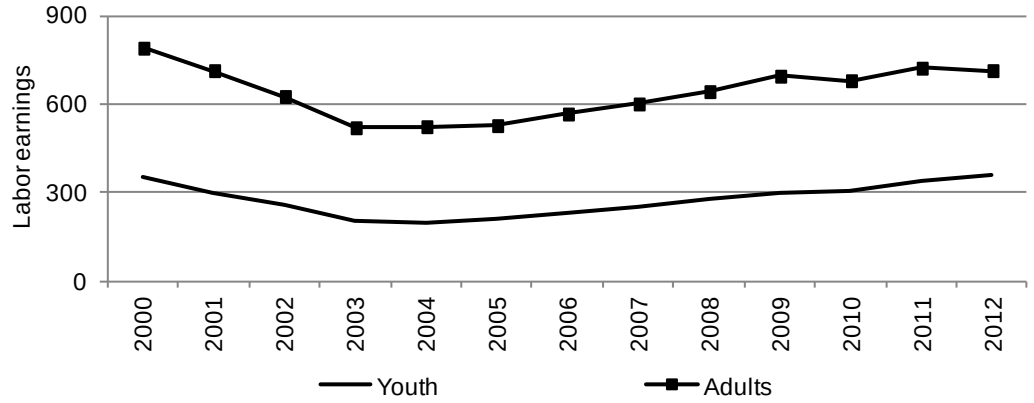
Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 9: Monthly labour earnings at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12

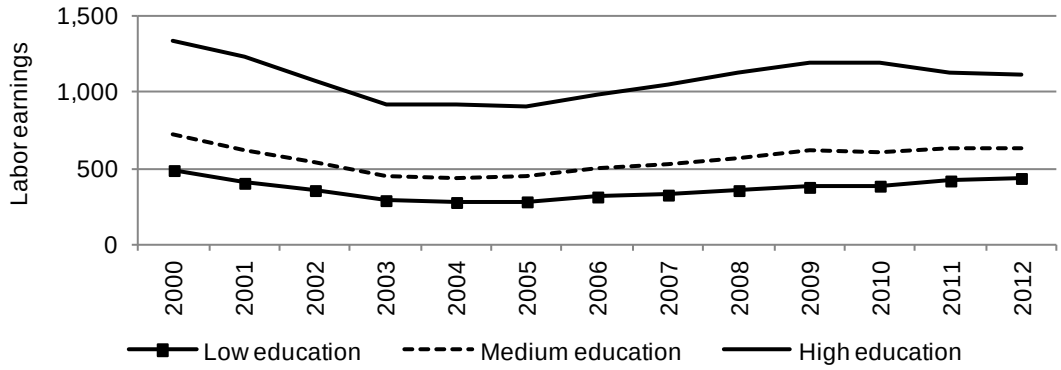
(a) Overall and by gender



(b) By age



(c) By educational level

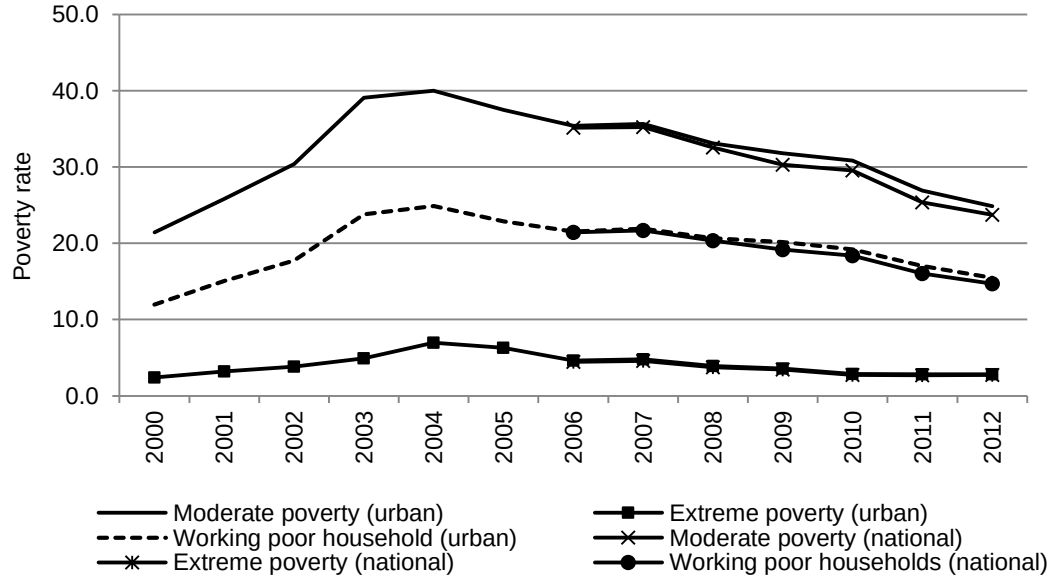


Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

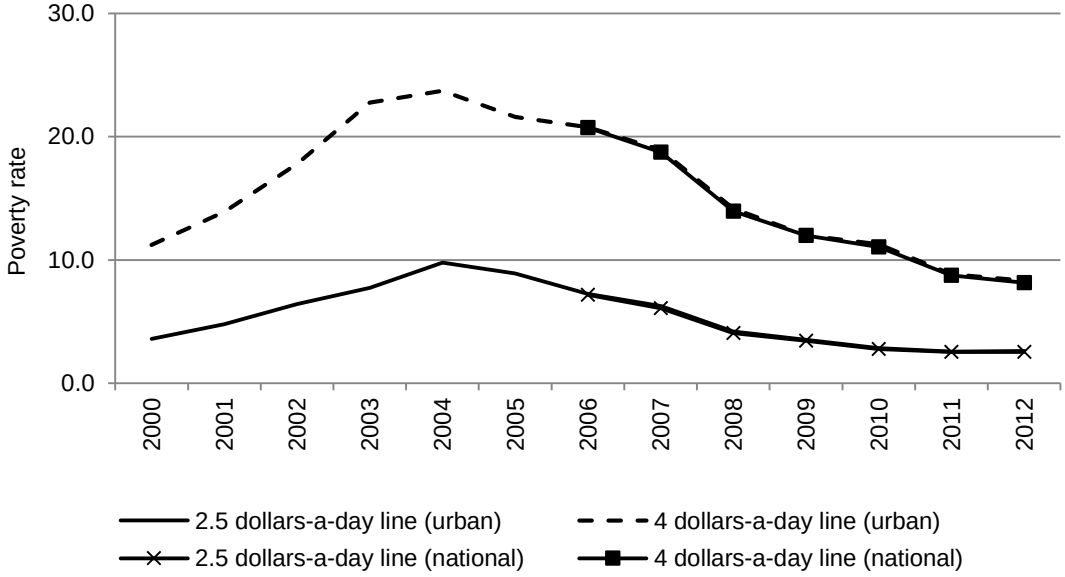
Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 10: Poverty rates and working poor households, 2000–12

(a) Official lines

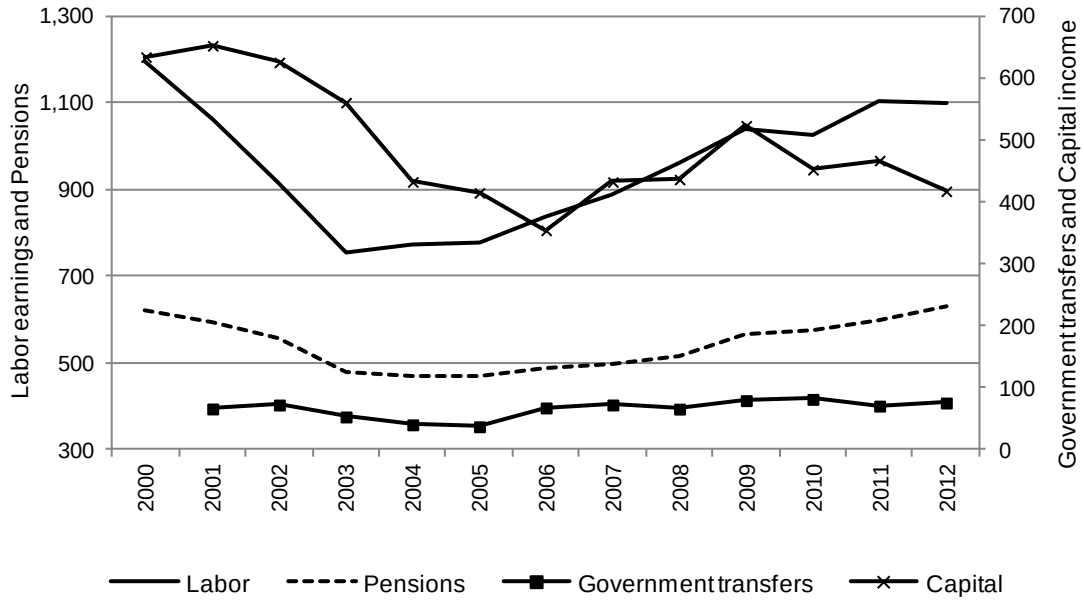


(b) International lines



Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

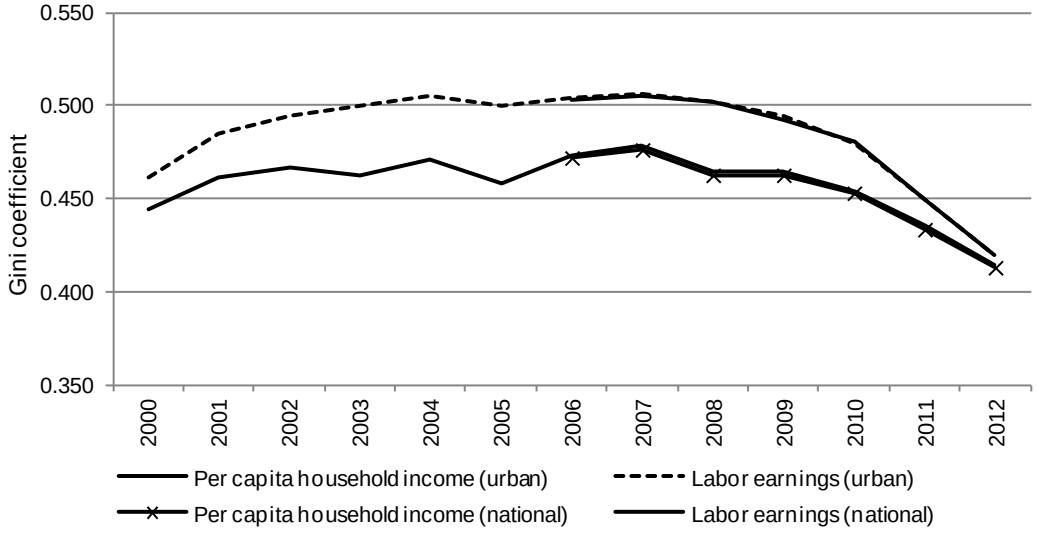
Figure 11: Sources of monthly household total income at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12



Note: Information on government transfers is not available in the ECH 2000.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Figure 12: Gini coefficient of household per capita income and labour earnings, 2000–12



Note: Gini coefficients of household per capita income and labour earnings are calculated among persons with positive household per capita income and positive labour earnings respectively.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Tables

Table 1: Household surveys' description

	Number of households	Number of persons
2000	18,461	57,982
2001	18,473	57,394
2002	18,421	56,337
2003	18,338	55,369
2004	18,392	55,587
2005	18,506	54,330
2006	85,316	256,866
2007	49,135	143,182
2008	50,397	144,582
2009	46,936	132,599
2010	46,550	132,010
2011	46,669	130,804
2012	43,839	120,462

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 2: Macroeconomic variables, 2000–12

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP[1,2]	31,718	30,499	28,140	28,367	29,787	32,009	33,321	35,500	38,048	38,902	42,383	45,151	46,927
GDP per capita [1]	9,551	9,168	8,457	8,530	8,962	9,626	10,006	10,634	11,361	11,577	12,569	13,344	13,821
GDP per person employed [1]	37,902	36,327	33,499	34,436	36,868	38,019	31,204	31,707	33,555	33,929	36,756	38,564	39,592
GDP growth	-1.93	-3.84	-7.73	0.81	5.00	7.46	4.10	6.54	7.18	2.25	8.95	6.53	3.94
GDP per capita growth	-2.28	-4.02	-7.75	0.87	5.05	7.42	3.94	6.28	6.84	1.89	8.57	6.17	3.58
Exports of goods and services [1,2]	4,098	3,724	3,338	3,479	4,538	5,279	5,575	5,842	6,340	6,608	7,125	7,574	7,697
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	6.96	6.52	8.69	11.14	12.88	10.37	10.73	10.19	10.88	8.41	7.92	9.38	8.38
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	24.51	24.53	24.33	26.06	25.61	27.13	26.39	27.18	25.83	25.56	26.09	23.85	24.71
Services, value added (% of GDP)	68.53	68.95	66.99	62.80	61.51	62.50	62.88	62.63	63.29	66.03	65.99	66.77	66.92
Agriculture, value added [1,2]	1,372	1,255	1,280	1,395	1,507	1,562	1,650	1,490	1,522	1,619	1,564	1,737	1,724
Industry, value added [1,2]	3,968	3,773	3,436	3,483	3,611	4,085	4,136	4,660	4,618	4,521	4,964	4,939	5,114
Services, etc., value added [1,2]	9,362	9,154	8,594	8,577	8,925	9,410	9,679	10,257	11,293	11,687	12,792	13,789	14,367
Total population [2]	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.37	3.38	3.40
Working age population (15-64) [2]	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.16	2.17

1: Purchasing power parity dollars of 2005.

2: In millions.

Source: World Development Indicators (the World Bank 2014).

Table 3: Share of employment by occupational group: all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–11

(a) All employed workers

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	6.18	9.50	6.41	13.08	15.87	2.88	17.28	7.46	20.02	1.31
2001	6.39	9.12	6.34	13.39	15.95	2.86	16.85	6.89	20.98	1.23
2002	6.50	9.88	5.99	13.71	15.27	3.23	16.95	6.93	20.41	1.12
2003	6.19	10.13	6.28	12.82	15.78	3.35	16.69	6.25	21.29	1.23
2004	6.52	10.24	6.43	13.46	15.42	3.53	16.66	6.08	20.50	1.16
2005	6.06	10.53	6.44	13.22	15.36	3.33	16.34	6.44	20.89	1.39
2006	5.61	9.83	6.23	13.08	15.79	3.63	16.10	6.86	22.06	0.81
2007	6.17	10.05	6.48	13.05	14.48	2.98	14.93	7.20	23.83	0.82
2008	6.32	9.55	6.73	13.08	14.99	3.02	14.55	7.73	23.34	0.68
2009	6.55	10.08	7.10	13.33	15.01	2.92	14.34	7.67	22.27	0.74
2010	6.64	9.47	6.79	12.87	14.89	3.33	14.20	7.69	23.32	0.80
2011	6.52	10.89	7.34	14.17	15.19	2.35	13.77	7.82	21.29	0.66

(b) Youth (15 to 24 years old)

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	1.54	3.88	4.93	13.10	24.02	3.28	16.81	5.93	25.23	1.29
2001	1.73	3.55	5.11	13.12	22.48	3.40	14.80	4.93	29.31	1.57
2002	1.39	3.92	5.12	12.15	21.89	4.14	16.26	4.42	29.06	1.65
2003	1.80	4.06	5.34	11.15	25.04	4.47	13.93	3.77	29.16	1.28
2004	1.85	4.19	5.56	12.16	22.46	4.34	16.34	3.26	28.51	1.33
2005	1.83	4.15	4.36	11.72	23.72	3.59	14.01	5.38	29.77	1.46
2006	1.64	4.01	4.86	11.92	22.87	3.98	14.90	5.85	29.06	0.92
2007	1.38	3.42	5.24	12.93	21.51	2.37	12.65	6.19	33.34	0.96
2008	1.26	3.15	6.29	14.85	21.76	2.18	11.57	5.72	32.40	0.81
2009	1.26	3.23	6.61	14.62	21.24	1.94	11.61	5.92	32.44	1.12
2010	1.16	2.85	6.01	14.54	21.39	2.47	11.18	6.24	33.27	0.88
2011	1.17	3.83	6.78	16.33	21.54	1.56	11.18	5.92	30.70	0.99

(c) Adults (25 to 64 years old)

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	6.79	10.65	6.74	13.32	14.45	2.55	17.40	7.93	18.79	1.38
2001	6.97	10.33	6.62	13.77	14.81	2.54	16.93	7.38	19.43	1.22
2002	7.01	10.96	6.14	14.20	14.28	2.88	16.97	7.48	19.00	1.08
2003	6.58	11.28	6.44	13.36	14.49	2.97	16.72	6.76	20.13	1.28
2004	6.92	11.32	6.65	13.95	14.47	3.23	16.53	6.63	19.13	1.19
2005	6.47	11.75	6.86	13.76	14.16	3.08	16.38	6.75	19.36	1.42
2006	5.98	10.93	6.54	13.62	14.70	3.31	16.06	7.17	20.85	0.83
2007	6.62	11.42	6.76	13.51	13.33	2.81	15.01	7.55	22.14	0.84
2008	6.84	10.85	6.92	13.27	13.88	2.87	14.70	8.28	21.69	0.71
2009	7.14	11.39	7.33	13.59	13.94	2.80	14.52	8.16	20.41	0.71
2010	7.26	10.74	7.02	13.00	13.83	3.22	14.45	8.09	21.56	0.83
2011	7.16	12.25	7.55	14.20	14.10	2.24	14.00	8.27	19.59	0.64

(d) Men

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	6.86	5.86	6.83	9.16	11.13	4.58	25.79	11.57	16.16	2.06
2001	7.01	5.99	6.94	9.47	11.03	4.51	25.34	10.77	17.01	1.94
2002	7.12	6.47	5.94	9.56	11.13	5.14	25.31	11.03	16.43	1.88
2003	7.05	6.59	6.73	8.89	11.54	5.24	24.52	9.80	17.56	2.08
2004	7.31	6.70	6.84	9.87	10.93	5.50	24.25	9.66	17.03	1.92
2005	6.54	6.88	7.02	9.23	10.30	5.38	24.63	10.17	17.61	2.23
2006	5.92	6.39	6.63	9.13	10.56	5.79	24.26	10.64	19.27	1.41
2007	6.54	6.49	7.16	9.04	8.80	4.74	22.42	11.26	22.11	1.44
2008	6.84	6.18	7.13	8.81	9.06	4.87	22.63	11.95	21.32	1.20
2009	6.98	6.50	7.78	8.82	9.20	4.68	22.41	12.01	20.34	1.28
2010	6.66	6.06	7.24	8.61	9.02	5.39	22.10	11.91	21.63	1.37
2011	6.76	7.13	7.82	9.65	10.00	3.78	22.00	12.26	19.46	1.14

(e) Women

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	5.27	14.37	5.85	18.34	22.22	0.61	5.89	1.96	25.18	0.31
2001	5.59	13.23	5.55	18.56	22.41	0.69	5.69	1.79	26.21	0.30
2002	5.68	14.41	6.06	19.22	20.76	0.71	5.85	1.49	25.70	0.12
2003	5.08	14.70	5.68	17.91	21.28	0.90	6.55	1.66	26.11	0.13
2004	5.47	14.88	5.89	18.17	21.32	0.95	6.71	1.38	25.06	0.17
2005	5.45	15.11	5.71	18.23	21.72	0.75	5.93	1.75	25.02	0.32
2006	5.22	14.13	5.74	18.03	22.34	0.92	5.88	2.13	25.55	0.06
2007	5.72	14.45	5.65	18.01	21.51	0.81	5.68	2.18	25.95	0.05
2008	5.71	13.53	6.26	18.13	22.00	0.84	4.99	2.74	25.73	0.07
2009	6.03	14.33	6.29	18.72	21.92	0.82	4.71	2.50	24.58	0.09
2010	6.62	13.58	6.24	18.02	21.97	0.85	4.66	2.60	25.36	0.10
2011	6.24	15.36	6.77	19.57	21.37	0.64	3.97	2.52	23.47	0.08

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 4: Share of employment by occupational position: all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–12

(a) All employed workers

	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker
2000	3.71	72.86	21.99	1.44
2001	3.94	71.04	23.65	1.37
2002	3.70	69.98	24.81	1.50
2003	3.42	70.15	25.07	1.35
2004	3.53	70.27	24.65	1.56
2005	3.94	71.22	23.53	1.31
2006	4.32	71.28	22.97	1.43
2007	4.43	71.16	23.00	1.41
2008	4.62	71.48	22.60	1.29
2009	4.48	71.84	22.31	1.37
2010	4.52	72.46	21.95	1.06
2011	4.59	73.94	20.61	0.87
2012	4.25	74.24	20.59	0.92

(b) Youth (15 to 24 years old)

	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker
2000	0.34	84.24	12.73	2.69
2001	0.49	82.47	14.66	2.38
2002	0.52	78.94	17.43	3.11
2003	0.48	78.25	17.53	3.74
2004	0.57	80.10	16.47	2.86
2005	0.52	82.71	14.48	2.29
2006	0.55	82.84	13.75	2.86
2007	0.46	85.11	11.85	2.57
2008	0.60	84.64	11.92	2.84
2009	0.61	84.70	11.82	2.87
2010	0.36	86.67	10.62	2.35
2011	0.52	87.36	10.27	1.85
2012	0.53	87.80	9.61	2.05

(c) Adults (25 to 64 years old)

	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker
2000	4.04	71.76	23.02	1.18
2001	4.36	70.34	24.17	1.12
2002	4.00	69.67	25.10	1.23
2003	3.58	70.11	25.30	1.01
2004	3.77	70.04	24.86	1.34
2005	4.30	70.67	23.86	1.17
2006	4.70	70.93	23.19	1.17
2007	4.82	70.65	23.34	1.19
2008	5.03	71.35	22.64	0.98
2009	4.90	71.68	22.36	1.07
2010	4.99	71.97	22.24	0.81
2011	5.07	73.38	20.88	0.67
2012	4.64	73.79	20.89	0.68

(d) Men

	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker
2000	4.83	69.33	25.06	0.78
2001	5.29	67.42	26.72	0.57
2002	4.93	65.45	28.78	0.84
2003	4.63	65.40	29.12	0.85
2004	4.66	66.74	27.93	0.67
2005	5.28	67.42	26.67	0.63
2006	5.63	68.64	25.00	0.73
2007	5.78	68.79	24.71	0.72
2008	5.97	69.23	24.04	0.75
2009	5.89	69.88	23.53	0.70
2010	5.88	70.56	22.96	0.60
2011	6.01	72.16	21.31	0.52
2012	5.65	72.10	21.70	0.55

(e) Women

	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker
2000	2.20	77.59	17.87	2.33
2001	2.16	75.80	19.61	2.42
2002	2.07	76.00	19.56	2.38
2003	1.86	76.30	19.84	2.00
2004	2.04	74.90	20.34	2.72
2005	2.27	75.97	19.61	2.16
2006	2.68	74.60	20.41	2.32
2007	2.76	74.09	20.89	2.27
2008	3.02	74.13	20.90	1.94
2009	2.80	74.19	20.85	2.16
2010	2.88	74.76	20.74	1.62
2011	2.89	76.06	19.77	1.29
2012	2.61	76.75	19.29	1.35

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 5: Share of employment by economic sector: all employed workers, 15 years old or more, 2000–12

(a) All employed workers

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	4.21	8.53	6.26	8.42	22.23	7.14	8.33	7.78	17.58	9.52
2001	4.25	8.74	5.75	8.10	22.33	7.20	9.04	7.98	17.34	9.26
2002	4.30	7.94	5.58	7.39	22.00	7.27	9.29	8.43	18.45	9.35
2003	4.60	8.33	5.37	6.69	21.81	6.82	8.83	8.87	18.77	9.91
2004	5.03	8.03	6.00	6.59	22.15	6.63	8.59	8.57	19.43	8.98
2005	4.62	8.47	5.85	6.69	22.89	6.37	9.33	7.80	19.08	8.89
2006	6.26	8.32	5.93	6.61	22.99	6.70	7.66	7.85	18.30	9.38
2007	6.41	8.39	6.03	7.08	22.69	6.79	8.19	6.79	18.39	9.23
2008	6.22	7.82	6.07	7.56	22.46	6.97	8.48	6.50	19.02	8.90
2009	6.51	7.63	5.99	7.12	22.92	6.94	8.91	6.54	18.58	8.85
2010	7.86	7.67	5.83	7.65	22.44	6.59	8.87	6.30	17.98	8.80
2011	5.44	7.50	6.05	7.77	22.75	7.14	9.42	6.37	19.45	8.11
2012	4.84	7.05	5.61	6.39	24.36	7.22	9.21	7.13	19.93	8.26

(b) Youth (15 to 24 years old)

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	4.71	9.39	7.03	8.24	31.99	4.28	7.81	3.63	13.10	9.82
2001	5.05	10.13	6.09	8.23	31.57	4.90	9.41	3.82	12.07	8.72
2002	6.40	9.12	5.96	7.61	31.32	3.73	9.84	4.34	13.04	8.65
2003	6.08	9.45	5.32	5.94	33.16	4.30	9.50	3.55	13.64	9.06
2004	6.07	8.91	6.88	6.19	32.14	4.25	10.37	3.87	13.63	7.69
2005	5.79	9.62	5.96	6.19	32.59	4.44	10.52	3.18	13.15	8.56
2006	8.19	9.87	6.67	6.16	33.16	4.88	7.33	3.36	11.95	8.42
2007	8.09	9.89	6.47	6.89	31.76	5.23	8.21	2.84	12.14	8.47
2008	8.02	8.43	6.78	6.51	32.24	5.79	9.13	3.80	12.71	6.61
2009	8.25	7.91	6.51	6.68	32.47	5.53	10.16	3.52	12.15	6.82
2010	10.30	9.12	5.86	7.05	31.53	5.12	9.11	3.25	12.04	6.64
2011	6.96	8.13	6.24	8.44	30.74	5.63	10.67	3.46	13.64	6.08
2012	6.49	8.13	5.55	6.52	34.22	5.94	10.09	3.80	13.31	5.95

(c) Adults (25 to 64 years old)

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	3.91	8.40	6.20	8.47	20.24	7.81	8.49	8.73	18.46	9.28
2001	3.94	8.37	5.71	8.08	20.50	7.63	9.08	8.95	18.60	9.14
2002	3.77	7.63	5.50	7.44	20.42	7.93	9.32	9.23	19.42	9.34
2003	4.27	8.09	5.34	6.78	19.91	7.28	8.80	9.83	19.85	9.85
2004	4.75	7.83	5.86	6.71	20.38	7.10	8.46	9.43	20.50	8.99
2005	4.20	8.16	5.90	6.84	21.12	6.78	9.22	8.72	20.28	8.79
2006	5.81	8.02	5.77	6.70	21.27	7.10	7.70	8.78	19.52	9.31
2007	5.93	8.02	5.97	7.17	21.04	7.16	8.28	7.63	19.70	9.10
2008	5.71	7.59	5.99	7.77	20.67	7.35	8.43	7.18	20.33	8.97
2009	6.02	7.46	5.90	7.28	21.21	7.38	8.75	7.27	19.84	8.89
2010	7.24	7.37	5.81	7.82	20.82	6.91	8.92	7.01	19.18	8.93
2011	4.97	7.29	6.04	7.75	21.23	7.52	9.29	7.03	20.61	8.27
2012	4.41	6.90	5.61	6.46	22.49	7.55	9.10	7.89	21.19	8.41

(d) Men

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	6.47	8.12	8.65	14.38	23.35	10.38	7.96	9.21	9.88	1.61
2001	6.22	8.07	7.98	13.94	23.54	10.51	9.67	9.42	9.66	0.99
2002	6.52	7.43	7.89	12.69	23.65	10.66	9.46	10.08	10.40	1.22
2003	6.85	8.14	7.33	11.59	23.87	10.11	9.20	10.50	10.81	1.58
2004	7.45	7.44	8.30	11.34	23.99	9.50	9.19	10.20	11.45	1.13
2005	7.11	8.09	8.06	11.80	24.53	9.08	10.32	9.18	10.64	1.19
2006	9.47	8.11	8.17	11.58	24.02	9.51	8.03	9.31	10.34	1.44
2007	9.87	8.11	8.47	12.44	23.05	9.78	8.50	7.89	10.49	1.41
2008	9.60	7.34	8.58	13.55	22.71	10.13	8.98	7.27	10.78	1.07
2009	10.09	7.25	8.52	12.67	22.93	10.12	9.20	7.38	10.59	1.24
2010	12.03	7.40	8.20	13.47	22.11	9.40	9.18	7.01	10.03	1.17
2011	8.37	7.37	8.56	13.75	22.94	10.29	9.59	6.90	11.14	1.09
2012	7.58	7.57	7.94	11.56	24.51	10.67	9.29	8.04	11.49	1.35

(e) Women

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	1.18	9.08	3.06	0.44	20.74	2.81	8.82	5.86	27.90	20.12
2001	1.67	9.62	2.82	0.43	20.74	2.86	8.22	6.10	27.42	20.12
2002	1.34	8.61	2.52	0.37	19.81	2.78	9.06	6.24	29.14	20.13
2003	1.69	8.58	2.83	0.33	19.15	2.56	8.34	6.75	29.07	20.70
2004	1.85	8.80	2.98	0.37	19.73	2.86	7.80	6.43	29.91	19.28
2005	1.51	8.95	3.09	0.30	20.83	2.99	8.09	6.08	29.64	18.52
2006	2.24	8.57	3.13	0.37	21.69	3.17	7.19	6.02	28.28	19.33
2007	2.15	8.73	3.02	0.47	22.25	3.10	7.81	5.42	28.16	18.90
2008	2.22	8.37	3.10	0.47	22.16	3.23	7.88	5.60	28.78	18.17
2009	2.23	8.08	2.98	0.51	22.91	3.16	8.57	5.54	28.10	17.92
2010	2.83	8.01	2.98	0.62	22.84	3.20	8.49	5.45	27.59	17.99
2011	1.95	7.66	3.05	0.64	22.52	3.39	9.22	5.75	29.35	16.47
2012	1.72	6.46	2.96	0.50	24.19	3.29	9.11	6.08	29.55	16.14

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 6: Monthly labour earnings at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12

(a) All employed workers, by gender, age group, occupational position, and educational level

	All	Gender		Age		Occupational position			Educational level		
		Men	Women	Youth	Adults	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Low	Medium	High
2000	723.6	824.3	568.4	349.9	790.2	1897.7	698.8	604.2	487.4	726.6	1341.7
2001	654.0	741.0	519.4	299.0	713.9	1834.3	627.2	535.4	403.5	617.6	1231.9
2002	582.6	652.1	470.9	258.7	626.1	1567.0	570.1	468.3	355.7	540.9	1081.8
2003	483.8	545.8	391.7	204.0	520.1	1434.7	474.2	377.8	289.5	446.5	923.4
2004	483.5	550.3	379.2	200.2	523.8	1474.9	463.0	397.5	277.2	441.0	915.3
2005	486.7	551.3	389.9	213.2	527.3	1376.1	468.9	389.6	281.3	443.3	906.3
2006	524.2	600.2	413.8	232.3	566.8	1418.4	512.8	389.1	313.4	499.5	987.5
2007	554.5	634.9	436.5	248.7	600.9	1547.0	537.7	411.2	325.9	527.1	1047.0
2008	591.9	688.5	456.9	275.2	642.7	1682.3	566.1	445.4	355.5	571.8	1130.2
2009	641.2	739.7	504.2	300.5	695.2	1752.4	621.2	477.5	376.8	618.7	1189.2
2010	627.0	715.9	500.3	302.2	679.7	1587.8	612.5	471.9	384.7	600.3	1191.7
2011	668.2	756.6	544.3	341.4	722.3	1474.4	662.5	504.9	418.8	633.3	1128.0
2012	661.3	741.6	550.7	361.8	714.0	1260.6	669.3	505.8	435.4	625.9	1109.8

(b) By economic sector

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	688.7	609.9	814.8	570.8	633.4	924.8	1155.6	889.2	804.3	300.2
2001	599.4	515.9	707.0	484.0	580.3	858.4	1032.7	775.4	745.9	277.5
2002	525.1	465.3	665.6	393.5	499.9	764.0	927.1	675.4	670.0	246.7
2003	515.7	366.1	527.2	346.4	409.3	622.1	830.1	584.3	527.0	218.2
2004	526.2	345.4	511.3	357.0	408.0	631.0	783.0	599.0	546.4	194.8
2005	541.8	384.6	507.5	352.1	405.5	624.7	764.4	627.8	550.5	187.5
2006	483.9	416.3	586.9	394.4	448.0	717.5	875.5	672.9	581.8	208.7
2007	542.9	436.2	623.1	443.6	453.1	735.8	934.2	726.5	624.8	210.1
2008	596.7	475.5	645.7	483.0	499.3	769.8	965.0	773.3	651.1	212.5
2009	606.2	508.3	711.9	544.4	557.7	787.0	990.2	823.2	724.9	232.9
2010	571.0	498.3	684.6	539.1	524.8	837.6	931.0	817.0	741.2	235.5
2011	638.3	544.2	708.5	590.7	573.7	841.1	930.6	883.4	757.8	254.3
2012	611.6	573.5	696.4	636.1	551.8	841.7	895.6	891.5	738.4	281.6

(c) By occupational group

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	1461.4	1311.2	1072.6	799.1	497.8	673.4	540.3	710.7	362.5	776.3
2001	1364.9	1320.6	959.9	727.8	440.4	611.1	466.9	624.7	316.9	567.8
2002	1174.2	1183.2	816.5	661.6	402.3	533.8	400.8	552.8	271.1	471.0
2003	1012.5	969.8	661.6	562.6	313.8	481.2	336.1	468.0	231.8	459.7
2004	966.7	987.6	672.3	539.1	310.8	520.2	331.9	467.3	222.2	432.2
2005	940.7	950.6	708.7	552.4	302.6	529.6	334.1	483.2	217.8	1060.1
2006	1128.3	1035.9	727.1	619.4	340.4	496.5	385.6	515.8	254.6	451.1
2007	1160.4	1096.6	782.1	639.2	352.5	683.0	402.4	540.8	250.5	497.5
2008	1314.6	1158.1	817.1	643.8	366.7	751.0	444.3	569.2	272.5	589.2
2009	1405.7	1240.2	852.0	689.5	397.3	718.3	487.3	607.8	291.6	574.7
2010	1182.1	1243.1	865.1	687.8	402.9	724.7	500.5	628.0	303.1	593.0
2011	1158.8	1219.3	864.8	723.0	441.2	775.9	556.3	662.6	336.3	650.2

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 7: Hourly wage in main occupation at PPP dollars of 2005, 2000–12

(a) All employed workers, by gender, by age group, by occupational position, and by educational level

	All	Gender		Age		Occupational position			Educational level		
		Men	Women	Youth	Adults	Employer	Wage/salaried employee	Self-employed	Low	Medium	High
2000	4.55	4.75	4.28	2.53	4.88	10.45	4.26	4.51	3.14	4.48	8.80
2001	4.14	4.33	3.89	2.17	4.46	10.18	3.86	3.96	2.61	3.85	8.00
2002	3.81	3.93	3.64	1.97	4.05	9.65	3.59	3.53	2.38	3.43	7.37
2003	3.13	3.32	2.88	1.64	3.32	8.25	2.94	2.94	1.95	2.86	6.00
2004	3.13	3.26	2.95	1.54	3.34	9.00	2.89	2.96	1.82	2.87	5.99
2005	3.15	3.32	2.94	1.62	3.38	8.08	2.93	2.99	1.90	2.79	6.05
2006	3.60	3.80	3.35	1.81	3.82	9.42	3.32	3.38	2.21	3.32	7.07
2007	3.70	3.89	3.45	1.92	3.91	10.64	3.35	3.40	2.31	3.44	7.03
2008	3.83	4.12	3.48	2.10	4.03	11.13	3.40	3.67	2.50	3.69	7.11
2009	4.16	4.48	3.76	2.29	4.39	10.66	3.84	3.85	2.60	3.90	7.82
2010	4.12	4.36	3.82	2.30	4.36	10.20	3.80	3.88	2.65	3.89	7.88
2011	4.38	4.59	4.12	2.61	4.61	9.00	4.14	4.20	2.83	4.02	7.65
2012	4.33	4.52	4.10	2.61	4.57	8.02	4.18	4.08	2.97	4.02	7.40

(b) By economic sector

	Primary activities	Low-tech Industry	High-tech Industry	Construction	Commerce	Utilities & transportation	Skilled services	Public administration	Education & Health	Domestic workers
2000	3.8	3.5	4.6	3.6	3.5	5.3	7.7	5.2	5.9	2.6
2001	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.2	4.8	6.7	4.5	5.5	2.5
2002	3.7	2.7	3.9	2.7	2.8	4.4	6.3	4.0	5.0	2.3
2003	3.4	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	3.6	5.5	3.4	3.8	1.9
2004	3.8	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	4.0	1.8
2005	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.5	5.2	3.8	4.0	1.8
2006	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.5	2.8	4.4	6.2	4.5	4.5	2.1
2007	4.3	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	4.3	6.3	4.4	4.6	2.1
2008	4.4	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	4.4	6.4	4.5	4.5	2.2
2009	3.9	3.0	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.9	6.7	5.0	5.2	2.3
2010	3.9	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.2	5.0	6.4	4.9	5.3	2.3
2011	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.8	6.3	5.4	5.5	2.5
2012	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.9	6.0	5.4	5.4	2.7

(c) By occupational group

	Manage-ment	Professio-nals	Technicians & associate professionals	Clerical	Service & sales workers	Agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	Craft & related trades	Plant & machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary	Armed forces
2000	7.6	9.4	7.5	5.0	3.1	4.4	3.3	3.7	2.7	4.0
2001	7.3	9.1	6.3	4.7	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.8
2002	6.2	8.5	5.8	4.2	2.4	4.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.5
2003	5.5	6.6	4.4	3.5	1.9	3.7	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.4
2004	5.3	6.9	4.5	3.5	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.2
2005	5.1	6.9	4.7	3.5	1.9	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.7	5.8
2006	6.6	7.8	5.4	4.1	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.7
2007	7.1	7.5	5.3	4.0	2.3	6.2	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.5
2008	7.7	7.3	5.3	4.0	2.4	6.4	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.9
2009	8.0	8.4	5.6	4.4	2.5	5.5	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.1
2010	7.1	8.4	5.9	4.4	2.6	5.4	3.1	3.3	2.4	4.0
2011	6.5	8.5	5.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.6

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 8: Share of persons in the labour force by educational levels: population 15 years old or more, 2000–12

	Low	Medium	High
2000	45.01	40.52	14.47
2001	40.36	42.30	17.34
2002	39.32	42.44	18.24
2003	39.41	42.32	18.27
2004	37.47	43.17	19.36
2005	37.31	42.77	19.92
2006	40.01	41.93	18.06
2007	39.85	41.82	18.33
2008	41.64	40.88	17.48
2009	39.50	42.20	18.30
2010	40.71	42.08	17.21
2011	35.77	43.68	20.55
2012	34.97	45.97	19.05

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).

Table 9: Unemployment rate by educational levels: population 15 years old or more, 2000–12

	Low	Medium	High
2000	15.47	13.30	7.92
2001	16.46	16.15	10.18
2002	17.86	18.53	11.09
2003	18.27	17.91	11.10
2004	13.91	14.69	7.73
2005	13.21	13.24	7.67
2006	13.10	10.91	8.29
2007	11.27	9.20	6.61
2008	8.94	8.15	5.44
2009	8.64	7.90	4.81
2010	8.09	7.10	4.41
2011	7.59	6.74	4.54
2012	7.16	6.77	3.79

Note: Statistics correspond to urban Uruguay, unless otherwise specified.

Source: Authors' calculations from SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank 2014).