Uruguay

Sources:


2000-10:

SEDLAC: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

Surveys:  Estimates reported by Gonzalez-Vega and Cespedes (1993) for 1961, 1963, 1967, 1976, 1980, 1982  No survey names are mentioned but according to Gonzalez-Vega and Cespedes (1993), comparability problems between the surveys are likely since they use different methods. Most of the estimates are only from the capital areas. All results were obtained using the methodology described in Kakwani (1980). Estimates before 1982 are reported to be of poor quality. The income concept is not defined.


This survey is used by several sources. Around 1989 the survey name changes to Encuesta Continua de Hogares but it is not clear if this is a different survey. Only urban areas are surveyed but regardless of this 90% of the population is covered. In 1984, only the “capitales departamentales” were included. Psacharopoulos et al. (1997) reports a sample size of 9506 households in 1981 and 21473 in 1989. The sample size continues to be around 20000 households in the later surveys. The income concept is reported to include monetary and non-monetary income from earnings,
subsidies and pensions, property rents and interest, imputed rents, and other income.

SEDLAC: The Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH) is the main household survey in Uruguay. The ECH is conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE). It was first carried out in 1968 in Montevideo, and for a long time covered only urban areas. Nevertheless, the sample of the ECH represented around 80% of the total population of the country. In 2006 the survey became national, covering also rural areas. The most recent survey incorporated into SEDLAC was the ECH 2010.