

## READER'S GUIDE

The statistical tables follow key areas identified in the *Latin American Economic Outlook (LEO)*: 1) socio-economic dimension; 2) citizens' perceptions and institutions; 3) productivity and innovation; 4) environment and the green transition; and 5) fiscal position.

**Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)** average is a simple average of the largest set of LAC countries for which data are available.

**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** average is a simple average of the largest set of all OECD member countries, as of May 2022, for which data are available.

Countries for which data are not available for both years of comparison have been excluded from the averages to ensure comparability between years. Exceptions to this are mentioned in the notes.

Applying the same criteria as in previous LEO editions, data selection prioritises comparability across LAC countries and shows the latest comparable data available at the report's publication date.

### Social dimension

**Extreme poverty:**<sup>1</sup> refers to the percentage of the population whose average per-capita income is below the extreme poverty line, as specified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Method of computation: "n" is defined as the total number of persons and "i" is the number of people whose per-capita income is below the extreme poverty line; the percentage of people living in extreme poverty is expressed as  $I=i/n$  (known as "headcount index"). The average per-capita income (yPC) is calculated by dividing the total income of each household by the number of people forming it. Data from ECLAC (2022<sub>[1]</sub>), *Statistical Database and Publications*, <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/dashboard.html>.

**Poverty:**<sup>1</sup> refers to the percentage of the population whose average per-capita income is below the poverty line, as specified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Method of computation: "n" is the total number of people and "p" is the number of people whose per-capita income is below the poverty line; the percentage of people living in poverty is expressed as  $P=p/n$ . This indicator includes people under the extreme poverty line, by definition. The average per-capita income (yPC) is calculated by dividing the total income of each household by the number of people forming it. Data from ECLAC (2022<sub>[1]</sub>), *Statistical Database and Publications*, <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/dashboard.html>.

**Gini index:**<sup>2</sup> measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality. Data from World Bank (2022<sub>[2]</sub>), *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>.

**Share of internet users:**<sup>3</sup> measures people with access to the internet as a percentage of the total population. Data from International Telecommunication Union (2022<sub>[3]</sub>), *Global ICT Statistics*, [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx).

**Share of total population in informal households overall and by quintile:**<sup>4</sup> provides the distribution of the total population living in informal households overall and by quintile. An informal household has all of its workers in informal work. Quintiles are based on monthly total household consumption or income. Data are from OECD (2021<sub>[4]</sub>), *Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Households (KIIBIH)* database, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=KIIBIH\\_B6](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=KIIBIH_B6) and [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=KIIBIH\\_B7](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=KIIBIH_B7).

**Health expenditure:** refers to the level of current health expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures, such as buildings, machinery, information technology, and stocks of vaccines for emergencies or outbreaks. Data from World Bank (2022<sub>[4]</sub>), *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.CHEX.GD.ZS>.

**SIGI index:** measures discrimination against women in social institutions (e.g. formal and informal laws, social norms, and practices). Lower values indicate lower levels of discrimination in social institutions: the SIGI ranges from 0% for no discrimination to 100% for very high discrimination. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[5]</sub>), *Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Data*, [www.genderindex.org/data/](http://www.genderindex.org/data/).

**PISA score in science:** measures the mean score in science performance as measured by the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) for each country. Scientific performance measures the scientific literacy of a 15-year-old in the use of scientific knowledge to identify questions, acquire new knowledge, explain scientific phenomena and draw evidence-based conclusions about science-related issues. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[6]</sub>), *Science performance (PISA) indicator*, <https://data.oecd.org/pisa/science-performance-pisa.htm#indicator-chart>.

### Productivity and innovation

**Labour productivity:** measures output per employed person as a percentage of United States output per employed person (in 2021 international dollars, converted using purchasing power parity). Data from the Conference Board (2022<sub>[7]</sub>), *Total Economy Database*, [www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/total-economy-database-productivity](http://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/total-economy-database-productivity).

**High-technology exports:**<sup>5</sup> measures exports of products with high research and development (R&D) intensity as a percentage of total manufactured exports. Data from World Bank (2022<sub>[2]</sub>), *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS>.

**Research and development expenditure:**<sup>6</sup> measures capital and current expenditures as a percentage of GDP in the four main sectors: business enterprise, government, higher education and private non-profit. R&D covers basic research, applied research and experimental development. Data from World Bank (2022<sub>[2]</sub>), *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS>.

### Citizens' perception and institutions

**Indicators measure the share of the population:**<sup>7</sup>

- satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment
- with confidence in the national government
- that thinks corruption is widespread throughout the government
- satisfied with the education system
- satisfied with the availability of quality health care

as a percentage of the adult population. Data from Gallup (2022<sub>[8]</sub>), *Global Datasets for Public Use*, [www.gallup.com/analytics/318875/global-research.aspx](http://www.gallup.com/analytics/318875/global-research.aspx).

### Environment and the green transition

**Loss of natural and semi-natural vegetated land:** measures tree cover, grassland, wetland, shrub land and sparse vegetation converted to any other land cover type as a percentage of the total natural and semi-natural vegetated land. The denominator used is the “stock” of natural and semi-natural land measured in square kilometres at the start of the period. Data from OECD (2019<sub>[9]</sub>), *Environment Database - Intact Forest Landscapes*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INTACT\\_FOREST\\_LANDSCAPES#](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INTACT_FOREST_LANDSCAPES#).

**Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita:** measures GHG emissions per capita, excluding land-use change and forestry (LUCF). GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, nitrous oxide and F-gases (fluorinated gases), which are converted and reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO<sub>2</sub>e). Data from Climate Watch (2022<sub>[10]</sub>), *Climate Watch Historical GHG emissions*, [www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions](http://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions). Authors chose the Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) as the data source because it is the most comprehensive on Climate Watch and includes all sectors and gases, and data is up to date until 2019. Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions data are derived from several sources. Fuel combustion data are from OECD/IEA (2021<sub>[11]</sub>), *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Fuel Combustion*, [www.oecd-ilibrary.org/energy/data/iea-co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-statistics\\_co2-data-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/energy/data/iea-co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-statistics_co2-data-en). Agriculture data are from FAO (2022<sub>[12]</sub>), *FAOSTAT Emissions*, [www.fao.org/food-agriculture-statistics/data-release/data-release-detail/en/c/1304919/](http://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-statistics/data-release/data-release-detail/en/c/1304919/).

**Air pollution as exposure to PM2.5:**<sup>8</sup> refers to the percentage of the population exposed to more than 10 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and is expressed as annual averages. Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) refers to a range of air pollutants that pose the greatest health risk globally, affecting more people than any other pollutant. Chronic exposure to PM2.5 considerably increases the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in particular. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[13]</sub>), *Air pollution exposure indicator*, <https://data.oecd.org/air/air-pollution-exposure.htm>.

**Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply:**<sup>9</sup> renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave sources. Energy

derived from solid biofuels, biogasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, biogases and the renewable fraction of municipal waste is also included. Data updated until 2019, from OECD (2022<sub>[14]</sub>), *Renewable energy indicator*, <https://data.oecd.org/energy/renewable-energy.htm>.

**Marine protected areas:**<sup>10</sup> measures the marine protected area as a percentage of a country's total marine area. Data from World Bank (2022<sub>[2]</sub>), *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS>. and United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (2022<sub>[15]</sub>), *World Database on Protected Areas*, [www.protectedplanet.net/en/search-areas?geo\\_type=country](http://www.protectedplanet.net/en/search-areas?geo_type=country).

## Fiscal position

**Environmentally related tax revenue:**<sup>11</sup> measures the revenues from environmentally related taxes as a percentage of GDP. It includes taxes on GHGs, fuel taxes, taxes on road use, forestry taxes and revenue from auctioned permits of emission trading systems for GHGs. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ERTR>.

**Total tax revenues:**<sup>12</sup> measures total tax revenues as a percentage of GDP. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS\\_GBL](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL).

**Share of VAT (value added tax):**<sup>12</sup> measures VAT as a percentage of GDP. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS\\_GBL](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL).

**Share of PIT (personal income tax):**<sup>12</sup> measures taxes on the income, profits and capital gains of individuals as a percentage of GDP. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS\\_GBL](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL).

**Share of CIT (corporate income tax):**<sup>12</sup> measures taxes on the income, profits and capital gains of corporations as a percentage of GDP. Data from OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS\\_GBL](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL).

**Perception of tax evasion:** measures the share of the population that claims to have heard of people who paid less taxes than they should have as a percentage of the adult population. Data from Latinobarómetro (2020<sub>[17]</sub>), *Latinobarómetro 2020*, [www.latinobarometro.org/latOnline.jsp](http://www.latinobarometro.org/latOnline.jsp).

**Social expenditure:**<sup>13</sup> measures public social spending as a percentage of GDP. The main social policy areas are as follows: old age, survivors, incapacity-related benefits, health, family, active labour market programmes, unemployment, housing, and other social policy areas. For OECD countries, data refer to *Social expenditure* from OECD (2022<sub>[18]</sub>), [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOEX\\_AGG](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOEX_AGG). For LAC countries, data refer to *Social public expenditure* from ECLAC (2022<sub>[19]</sub>), [https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/dashboard.html?lang=en&indicator\\_id=3127&area\\_id=411](https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/dashboard.html?lang=en&indicator_id=3127&area_id=411).

**Debt service:** measures debt service as a percentage of tax revenue. Debt service is calculated as general government primary lending/borrowing minus general government net lending/borrowing. Authors calculations based on data from IMF (2022<sub>[20]</sub>), *World Economic Outlook Database*, [www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April](http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April) and OECD (2022<sub>[16]</sub>), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022*, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS\\_GBL](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL).

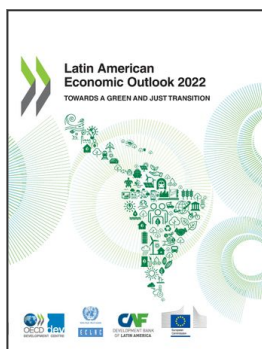
## Notes

1. Poverty and extreme poverty: All data are national-level data, except for Argentina, for which only urban-level data are available, wherefore it is excluded from the LAC averages. For the OECD and LAC averages in 2016, data for Chile is from 2015. For the LAC average in 2020, data for Honduras and Panama are from 2019.
2. Gini index: For the OECD and LAC averages in 2016, data for Chile is from 2015. For the LAC average in 2020, data for Honduras, Panama and El Salvador are from 2019.
3. Share of internet users: For the LAC average in 2020, data for Belize is from 2019.
4. Informality indicators: For the averages of informality by quintiles: in 2009, data for Argentina, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico and Peru are from 2010 and data for Uruguay is from 2008. For the averages in 2018, data for Chile is from 2017 and data for Costa Rica is from 2019. For the averages of total informality: in 2009, data for Colombia, Mexico, Argentina Costa Rica and Peru are from 2010. For the averages in 2018, data for Chile is from 2017 and data for Costa Rica is from 2019.
5. High-technology exports: For the LAC average in 2020, data for Antigua and Barbuda, Honduras, Suriname and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are from 2019.

6. Research and development expenditure: For the OECD average in 2016, data for Australia, Switzerland and New Zealand are from 2017. For the OECD and LAC averages in 2019, data for Costa Rica is from 2018.
7. Indicators measure the share of the population: For the LAC average in 2016, data for Jamaica is from 2017. For the OECD and LAC averages in 2021, data for Belgium, Chile, El Salvador and Israel are from 2020.
8. Air pollution as exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub>: For the LAC average in 2019, data for Jamaica is from 2018.
9. Contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply: For the OECD and LAC averages in 2020, data for Costa Rica is from 2019.
10. Marine protected areas: For the LAC average in 2016, data for Haiti is from 2017.
11. Environmentally related tax revenue: For the OECD and LAC averages in 2020, data for Costa Rica is from 2019.
12. Tax revenues: For the OECD average of total tax revenues in 2020, data for Australia and Japan is from 2019. For the OECD averages of the shares of VAT/PIT/CIT in 2020, data for Australia, Greece and Japan are from 2019.
13. Social expenditure: Social spending is defined according to the OECD SOCX methodology, [www.oecd.org/social/soc/SOCX\\_Manuel\\_2019.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/social/soc/SOCX_Manuel_2019.pdf). For the LAC average in 2020, data for Cuba is from 2019. For the OECD average in 2019, data for Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and Switzerland are from 2018.

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