

Table 1
LATIN AMERICA 1997: POVERTY AND INDIGENCE

	Urban area (a)		Rural area (a)		Total population (b)		Poor urban population	Indigent urban population	Poor rural population	Indigent rural population
	Poverty (%)	Indigence	Poverty (%)	Indigence	Urban (in thousands)	Rural (in thousands)				
Argentina a/	18	--	--	--	31940.9	3959.2	5749360	--	--	--
Bolivia	52	--	79	--	4931.6	2939.6	2564456	--	2322299	--
Brazil c/	31	--	56	--	130056.6	35094.3	40317533	--	19652835	--
Chile	22	--	31	--	12510.8	2200.1	2752372	--	682027	--
Colombia b/	40	--	60	--	29644.5	10787.0	11857811	--	6472189	--
Costa Rica	23	--	25	--	1877.0	1911.7	431700	--	477934	--
Cuba	--	--	--	--	8728.1	2354.4	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	56	--	--	--	7357.3	4695.8	4120082	--	--	--
El Salvador	56	--	69	--	3222.6	2749.7	1804666	--	1897296	--
Guatemala	53	--	78	--	4168.6	6512.1	2209347	--	5079401	--
Haiti	--	--	--	--	2898.5	5090.8	--	--	--	--
Honduras	73	--	84	--	2818.0	3251.5	2057135	--	2731268	--
Mexico	45	--	62	--	70751.4	24261.9	31838133	--	15042374	--
Nicaragua	72	--	--	--	2596.8	2153.1	1869703	--	--	--
Panama	33	--	42	--	1555.7	1187.7	513378	--	498820	--
Paraguay d/	39	--	--	--	2808.2	2354.2	1095215	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	17657.0	6939.7	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	37	--	39	--	4788.4	3370.9	1771717	--	1314650	--
Uruguay	10	--	--	--	3019.7	258.0	301967	--	--	--
Venezuela	48	--	56	--	19938.4	3068.7	9570430	--	1718486	--
Others e/	--	--	--	--	--	--	4974997	42700000	20310422	47000000
Latin America c/	34.6	11.8	62.5	37.6	363270.0	1251405	125800000	42700000	78200000	47000000

Source: Calculated on the basis of a) CELADE (1999) Demographic Bulletin No. 63 (simple average of 1995 and 2000 population); b) ECLAC (1999) Social Panorama tables p.36 and p.277 to 279

Notes: a) greater Buenos Aires; b) eight principal cities; c) figures still in discussion; d) Asunción; e) estimate of sum of population for which no individual country figures are available.

Table 2
**BOLIVIA 1996: MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RURAL POPULATION PER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND REGION
(in US\$)**

	Chuquisac a	La Paz	Cochabamb a	Oruro	Potosí	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando
Agriculture	25	28	42	28	18	45	89	103	143
Forestry		61	101	16	15	116	129	202	140
Mining	70	80	139	142	214	58			
Manufacturing	11	52	77	36	56	68	205	124	135
Industry									
Electricity and construction	114	105	140	114	88	445	146	90	141
Commerce	60	66	113	43	48	78	141	52	320
Hotels and restaurants	110	83	214	24		26	78	161	211
Transport	110		229	86	273	190	200	134	87
Finances						39			
Business		39		374	116	77			
Public administration	188	164	193	90	194	126	125		164
Teaching	99	124	131	145	102	105	117	104	105
Social services	148	78	84		127	120	77	97	
Community activities	42	67	103	174	58		61	8	
Private households	29	48	24	50	30	30	48	39	8

Source: Crespo, (1999), based upon the Bolivian Institute of National Statistics' National Employment Survey II of November 1996

Figure 1

LATIN AMERICA, 1997: ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (EAP)

TOTAL EAP 204.4 millions 100%						
URBAN 154.8 millions 75.7%		RURAL 49.6 millions 24.3%				
Non agricultural	Agricultural	Agricultural		Non agricult ural		
146 millions 94%	9 millions 6%	35 millions 70%		15 millions 30%		
Agricultural						
Urban						
9 millions 20%		35 millions 80%				
Employers		Employees		Own account		
Temporal		Permanent		Non remunerated family members		
3 millions 7%		9 millions 20%		15 millions 34%		
		5 millions 11%		12 millions 27%		

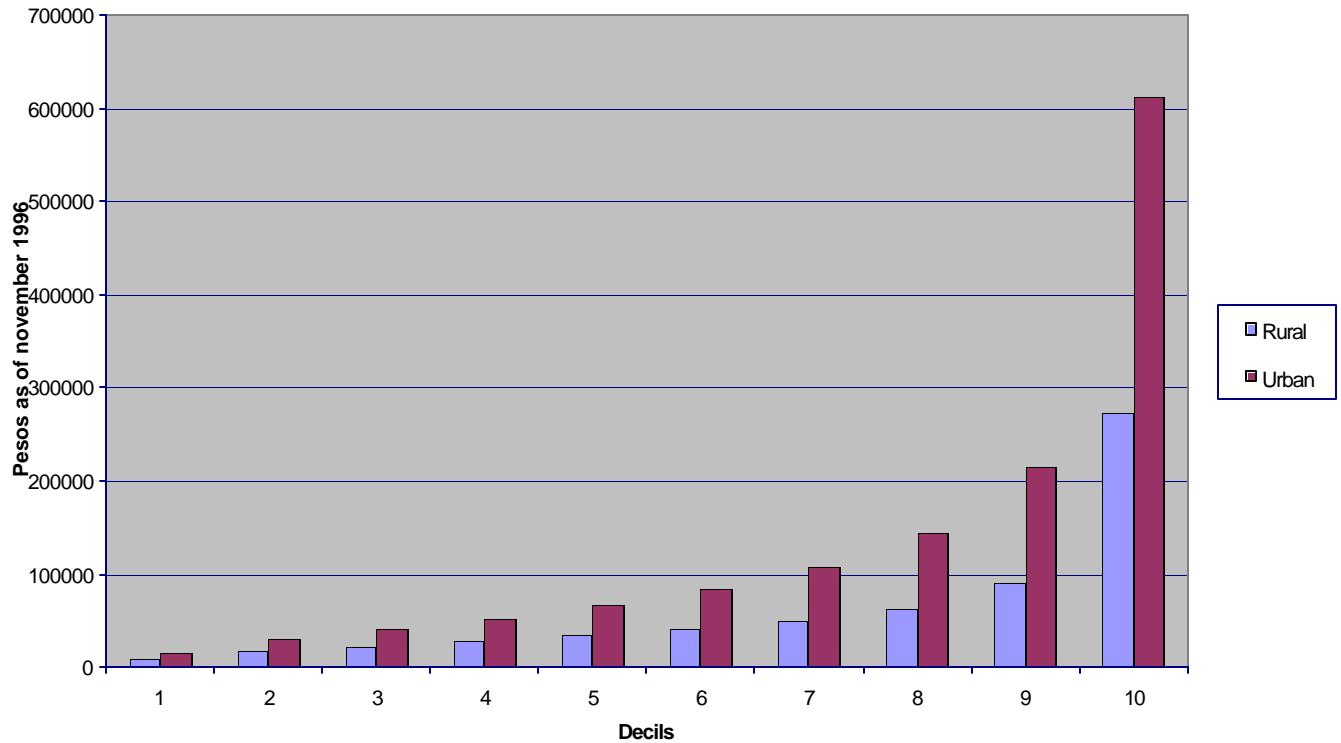
Urban poverty	34.6%
Indigence	11.8%

Rural poverty	62.5%
Indigence	37.6%

Source: Martine Dirven, Agricultural Development Unit, ECLAC, on the basis of CELADE (Demographic Bulletin No 63 and preliminary EAP figures, 1999), FAO (Production Yearbook 1997), Klein (1992), Household Surveys of several countries (1992), ECLAC (Social Panorama 1998) and Dirven (1997)

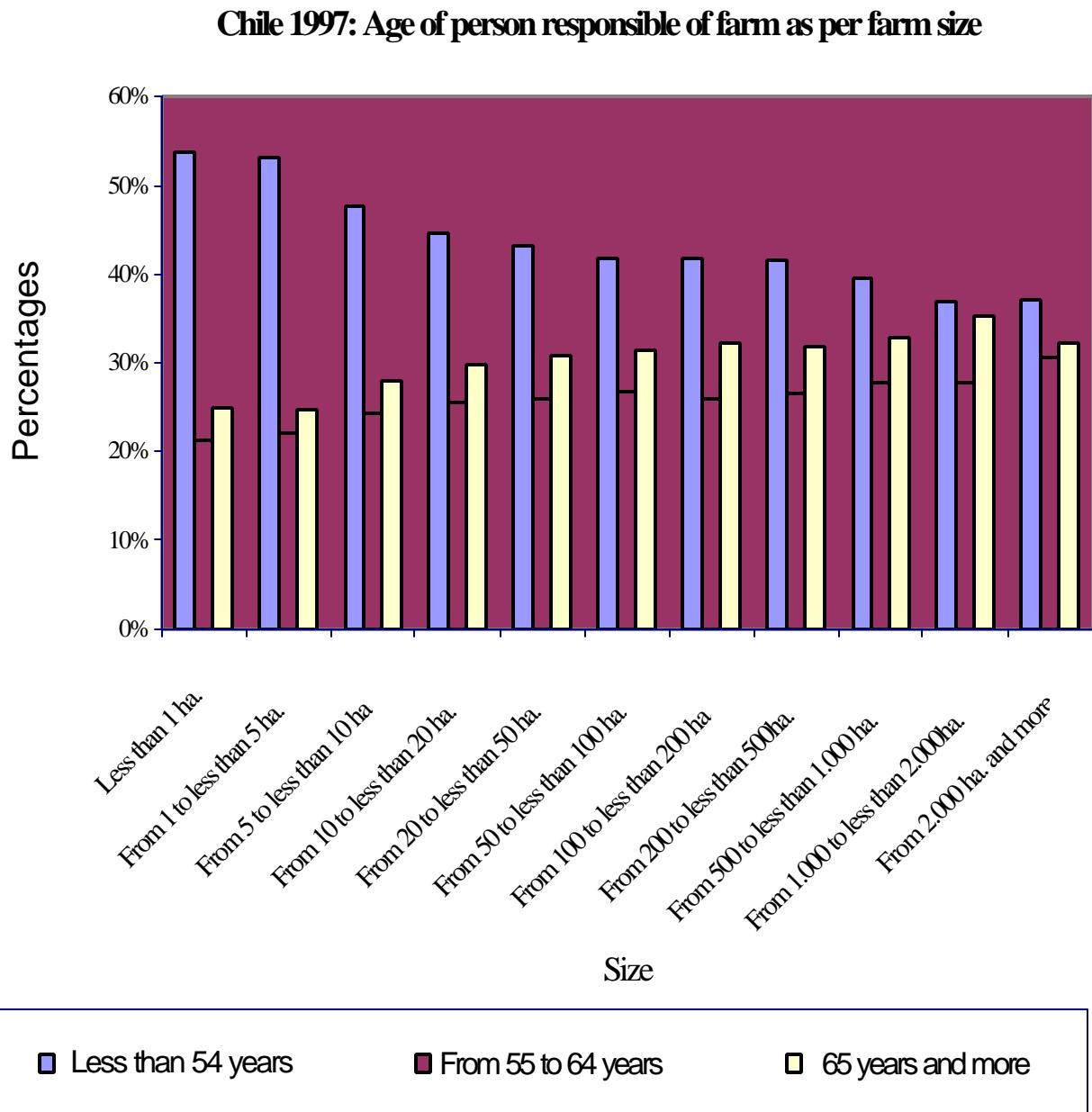
Figure 2

Chile 1996: Household average per capita income



Source: ECLAC (1997) : “Evolución reciente de la pobreza en Chile”

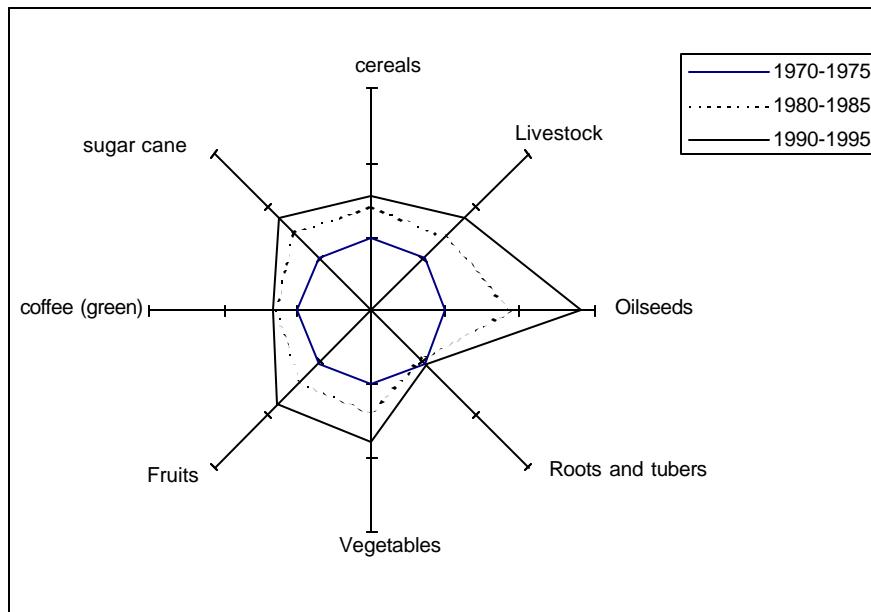
Figure 3



Source: INE: VI National Agricultural Census 1997, Chile

Figure 4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION
(data based on yearly average for 1970-75=100)



Source: Agricultural Development Unit, ECLAC, based on FAO Production Yearbook figures.