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LATIN AMERICA IN THE FIRST  
DECADE OF THE XXI CENTURY: THE  
“CHINA EFFECT” AND GROWTH WITH  
INCLUSION<sup>1</sup>

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# LATIN AMERICA IN THE FIRST DECADE OF THE XXI CENTURY: THE “CHINA EFFECT” AND GROWTH WITH INCLUSION

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Latin America and the Caribbean, after two decades of low growth and various economic and political crises, succeeded, in the first decade of the XXI century, to reduce significantly its external vulnerability, to sustain high growth rates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) even after the profound 2008 international crisis, and to reduce income inequality and extreme poverty.

The configuration of this new pattern of Latin American growth in the 2000s, from 2002, was made possible by a number of external and internal factors to the region. Externally, China’s rise has caused structural economic changes in the world economy that had positive impacts for many Latin American countries, especially the South Americans. Domestically, the failure of the neoliberal model to fulfill its promises (growth, stability and income distribution) in the 1990s led to the electoral victory of many rulers of the far left political spectrum, who adopted policies of effective demand, in particular, those of cash transfer.

Thus, this report aims to present the outlines of the new growth pattern (in its economic and social dimensions) of Latin American and the Caribbean in the first decade of the XXI century, seeking, on the one hand, to identify what were the impacts (positive and negative) of the transformations of the world economy – under the “China effect” – in the countries of the region, and, on the other hand, to show how some countries have managed to take advantage of the lower external vulnerability to grow, distribute income and reduce poverty.

Besides this introduction, this report is divided into four other sections. In the second, there are the outlines of Latin America's demographic (population, age structure and urbanization) and economic evolution (GDP and GDP per capita). Section 3 analyzes the main explanatory factors (internal and external) for the configuration of the new economic dynamics of the region in the 2000s. Also, section 3 attempts to present, in general, the evolution of income distribution and extreme poverty reduction in Latin America. Finally, section 4 tries to sew up some ideas as a means of conclusion.

The data used were obtained at the World Bank's (WB) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's database. This report will analyze aggregated information on Latin America and, in a disaggregated way, data of 10 selected countries, that is, the largest economies in the region in 2010 (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic and Venezuela).

## **2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF LATIN AMERICA**

The Latin American population in 2010 was 590 million people, which represented 8.6% of the world population. Of this total population, approximately 87% were living in the 10 selected countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic and Venezuela); two of these countries (Brazil: 33.1%; and Mexico: 19%) had 52.1% of the total population. Among the five-year periods of 1995-00 and 2005-10, the average growth rate of the population of the region declined from 1.5 per 100 inhabitants to 1.2 per 100 inhabitants (a 20% decrease). This was also observed for the 10 selected countries. It should be noted that Argentina, Chile and Cuba were the countries that had the lowest population growth rates; actually, these three countries have had, since the early 1980s, rates below 2.0 per 100 inhabitants (Table A.1, annex).

The slowdown in population growth rates in the region and of the 10 selected countries, a result of their reduced fertility rates – given the reduction in infant mortality –, has been a trend over the past three

decades that probably will repeat in the coming decades. This reduction in rates has caused significant demographic changes, which necessarily will involve reordering of public policy priorities to be adopted by countries of the region.

Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of the population aged 0-14 in Latin America decreased from 31.8% to 27.9%, while the population proportions for cohorts 15-64 and 65 and over rose from 62.3% to 65.2% and 5.8% to 6.9%, respectively. This demographic profile and trend were also observed for the group of 10 selected countries, with some minor differences associated with greater participation of the population aged 65 years and over in Argentina and Cuba, because these two countries were the first to make the demographic transition when compared to the other countries in the region (Table A.1, annex).

This regional demographic dynamics, which combines a reduction of the younger age group and an increase of the potentially productive age group (15-64 years) and older (65 years and over), will cause for the coming decades: i) a lower demand for primary education and greater pressure for high schools and universities; ii) the need to expand public services demanded by senior citizens, such as welfare, health and leisure; and iii) a greater need to create new jobs in the labor market.

The largest growth of the potentially productive age segment (15-64 years) in relation to the expansion of the economically dependent population (0-14 years + 60 years and over) generated a reduction in the dependency ratio<sup>1</sup> of the region from 60.4 to 53.4 from 2000 to 2010; a trend also observed in the 10 selected countries. This temporary situation (which shall remain until 2030, according to ECLAC's population projections) is called demographic bonus, and so it can really be exploited, and it is necessary that much of the potentially productive population is employed, generating more wealth in a conjuncture in which the proportion of dependent population is smaller.

Another important population factor of the 2000s in the region and selected countries was the increased population proportion living in cit-

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1 Ratio of the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over and the population aged 15-64 years. This measures the relative share of the potentially inactive population, which must be supported by the potentially productive share of the population.

ies (urbanization rate). Between 2000 and 2010, regional urbanization rate expanded from 75.5% to 79.6%. Ecuador and the Dominican Republic were the countries, among the selected, which showed the highest growth rates of urbanization.

Economically, wealth (measured by Gross Domestic Product – GDP) produced in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2010 was approximately US\$ 4,922 billion, equivalent to 7.8% of all wealth generated in the world. The largest 10 economies in the region produced together 94.1% of this wealth, where Brazil and Mexico accounted for 43.5% and 21%, respectively, of the region's GDP (Table A.2, annex).

This wealth creation accelerated in the 2000s in most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially the South Americans. GDP expanded by 3.4% per year, on average, between 2000 and 2010, in the region, even with the emergence of the 2008 international crisis. This rate was even higher at the peak of the expansion cycle of the world economy between 2003 and 2008, when it expanded by 6.4%. In 2009, the region's GDP declined 2% due to the effects of the crisis, but started to recover in 2010, when it increased 5.9% (Table A.2, annex).

The highest rates of economic growth in Latin America, between 2000 and 2010, were obtained by the South American countries. Of the selected countries of this subregion, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela had a GDP growth of 4.1%, 3.7%, 3.8%, 4%, 4.4%, 5.5% and 3.5%, respectively. The negative highlight was Mexico's economy, which expanded only 2.3%. This low Mexican dynamism caused a reduction in its share of regional GDP from 29.9% in 2000 to 21% in 2010. In addition to Mexico, other countries from Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc.), which are not part of the selected countries, had growth rates very similar or smaller than those observed for Mexican economy (Table A.2, annex).

The combination of greater economic expansion and population growth rates reduction between 2000 and 2010 involved significant GDP per capita expansion in Latin America, which rose from US\$ 4,124 to US\$ 8,404 (per annum average growth of 10.4%). In 2010, the countries which had the highest levels of GDP per capita were Chile (US\$ 11,874), Brazil (US\$ 10,962), Mexico (US\$ 9,327) and Argentina (US\$ 9,089), where the

first two registered GDP per capita growth rates between 2000 and 2010 (of 14.2% and 19.6%, on an annual average, respectively), while Mexico and Argentina showed lower expansion growth rates (Table A.2, annex).

### 3. LATIN AMERICA'S MACROECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND THE "CHINA EFFECT": REDUCTION OF EXTERNAL VULNERABILITY AND INCREASE OF GROWTH RATES

Latin America's economic expansion in the 2000s was driven (directly and indirectly) by structural changes in the world economy stemming from China's rise, which began to act as a locomotive for global growth. The expansion of 10% per year, on average, of the Chinese GDP in the last 30 years led China to the condition of the world's second largest economy, "new factory" of the world, the world's largest exporter and second largest importer in the world, behind only the United States, working as a double pole in the world economy.

Medeiros (2006) made very clear this new role played by China. On one side, it appears as the world's main producer of manufactured goods, especially Information Technology Products and consumer durable and nondurable goods, becoming a net exporter to the US and Japan. On the other side, emerges as an important destination for the world production of machinery, Asian and German equipment and high technology products and Latin American and African raw materials (oil, minerals, agricultural products, etc.). With this, China became a net importer of many Asian countries and the main destination for Latin American commodities exports.

The new role played by China in the international economy has led to significant structural transformations, which, according to Castro (2011), Pinto (2011b) and Pinto and Balanco (2012), can be listed in four central points:

- Elevation and maintenance of commodities international prices as a result of the Chinese demand (direct and indirect effects) and high production costs of these products;

- Stabilization or low growth of the price level of manufactured goods because of competitive pressure from China's industrial output, which combines low wages, economies of scale and scope and new forms of organization and management of the production – frugal technology, modular production, etc.;
- Sustenance of favorable terms of trade for developing countries, especially African and Latin American countries that export commodities to China. This, in turn, relaxes the external constraint that those countries face. This condition arises from the two previous ones; and
- Global expansion of mass consumption due to the change in relative price between manufactures and wages, which has allowed access to industrial products to segments of the world population who hitherto lived on a subsistence condition. This condition results from the three previous trends.

These global economic transformations had positive effects in many Latin American economies, particularly in the field of external accounts, which always functioned as the region's Achilles' heel. The significant surplus in the balance of payments between 2000 and 2010 (US\$ 432.2 billion accumulated) enabled the region's governments to accumulate reserves (which increased from US\$ 162.7 in 2000 to US\$ 651.4 in 2010) and consequently reduce its external vulnerability. This significant growth of international reserves was observed in the 10 selected countries<sup>2</sup> (Tables A.3 and A.4, annex).

It is possible to identify to positive and distinct dynamics of the external sector in Latin American, namely: i) between 2003 and 2007, when trade surpluses were higher than the region's structural deficits in services and income account, providing current account surpluses (see Tables A3 and A.4, annex); and ii) between 2008 and 2010, when the sur-

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2 Between 2000 and 2010, the international reverses of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic and Venezuela grew from US\$ 25.5 to US\$ 51.7 billion; from US\$ 33.4 to US\$ 285.9 billion; from US\$ 15.2 to US\$ 27.6 billion; from US\$ 9.1 to US\$ 27.8 billion; from US\$ 1.2 to US\$ 2.7 billion; from US\$ 35.6 to US\$ 115.5 billion; from US\$ 8.9 to US\$ 43.2 billion; from US\$ 0.6 to US\$ 4.2 billion; from US\$ 16.1 to US\$ 29.5 billion; respectively (Table A.4, annex).

pluses in the capital and financial account were the major drivers of the positive external accounts (Table A.4, annex). This external improvement of the region was driven by the “China effect” (rising international commodities prices) and, more recently (post-2008 crisis), by the expansion of international liquidity, resulting, mainly, from expansionary monetary policies of the United States.

In this sense, the “China effect” generated between 2000 and 2010 the expansion of the quantum exported by Latin American countries (4% in the annual average for the entire region)<sup>3</sup> and the impressive increase on the price of most important commodities (especially oil, gas, minerals and food) exported by the region (8% per year on average)<sup>4</sup>. These two results led to an accelerated growth of export rates by value and a significant improvement in terms of trade in the region (3% in annual average)<sup>5</sup>, reducing, therefore, problems of external constraints to the growth of some countries in the region. In addition, for some countries, depending on their internal production structure, increasing exports functioned as an important component of aggregate demand (FIORI, 2006, 2011; PINTO; BALANCO, 2012). The improvement in the terms of trade represented a macroeconomic bonus to the region, enabling growth without generating serious external and internal imbalances.

Besides increasing exports, rising commodities prices exported by Latin Americans led to an increase in foreign direct investment in the region (US\$ 56 billion in 2003 to US\$ 113 billion in 2010), intended much

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- 3 The highest average annual growth rates of exported quantum were observed in South American countries: 7% in Argentina; 7% in Brazil; 5% in Chile; 6% in Colombia; 10% in Ecuador; and 9% in Peru; with the exception of Venezuela, which fell by 3% in the period. Moreover, the Central American countries of the region had smaller increases in export volume. In Mexico, there was a growth of 3%, while the Dominican Republic had a decreased of 1% on average in the period mentioned.
  - 4 The highest annual expansion rates of unit value index of exports were seen in South American countries: 5% in Argentina; 10% in Brazil; 15% in Chile; 8% in Colombia; 7% in Ecuador; 17% in Peru; and 18% in Venezuela; other countries in the region had lower growth rates, such as: Mexico (4%); Guatemala (5%); and the Dominican Republic (3%).
  - 5 Between 2000 and 2010, most South American countries achieve growth equal or superior to the quite positive annual average of the region’s terms of trade (3%) in the period: Argentina 3%; Brazil 3%; Chile 10%; Colombia 3%; Peru 5%; and Venezuela 12%. Moreover, the Central American countries of the region had a smaller or even negative evolution of the terms of trade in the period (Guatemala 0%; Mexico 1%; Dominican Republic 0%).

to the production of raw materials (resource-seeking), such as oil, gas, mining and agriculture (Table A.4, annex).

The reduction of external vulnerability associated with the strengthening of the fiscal capacity of the region allowed many Latin American countries to adopt expansionary fiscal policies, focusing on major public investments in infrastructure and increased spending on massive social policies of income transfer, which yielded high rates of GDP growth hinged on reducing income inequality and extreme poverty.

This Latin American socioeconomic dynamics has increased in an accelerated way the Chinese economic influence (trade, direct investment and credit) in the region, while reduced the economic influence of the United States, especially in the South American countries. Between 2000 and 2010 there was, on the one hand, a significant increase in the participation of the region's exports destined for China (from 1.1% to 10.7%), and, on the other hand, a reduction in the share of exports destined to the United States (from 58.6% to 36.9%) (Table A.3, annex). It should be noted that the U.S. participation as an export destination in the region is still very high, but it is heavily concentrated in Mexican exports. This same trend was observed for the origin of the imports of the region: a strong growth in imports of Chinese products, especially manufactures, and a reduction of imports of U.S. origin.

Besides the greater commercial connection between China and South America, China has also been increasing the destination of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Latin America, especially to Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil and Peru. The Chinese primordial interest has been focused on natural resources and energy (oil, copper and iron) to meet its domestic demand, but also has included investments in assembling manufacturers, telecommunications and textiles.

China's growing presence in Latin America generated differential impacts (negative or positive) on certain groups of countries in the region, according to Barbosa (2011). The first group, formed by countries such as Chile and Peru, is only impacted positively because it exports commodities (demanded by China) and does not suffer competitive pressure from Chinese manufacturers, as they do not have a complex industrial structure. The second group of countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and Colombia,

faces a more complex situation, because it is benefited from the commodity lottery; however, is negatively impacted by the competitive pressure of China's manufacturers, which increased even more after the international crisis because Chinese exports were directed to the region with the drop in consumption in the United States and Europe. The third group is formed by countries (Central America and Mexico) that have no exportable commodities to China and suffer strong competitive pressure from Chinese exports. Mexico is the paradigmatic case of this process, because it "has all its productive structure focused in the United States, precisely in those segments where China proves to be more competitive" (BARBOSA, 2011, p. 287).

Domestically, the electoral victories of many rulers in the region, located on the political spectrum to the left, led to the adoption of effective demand policies, grounded in infrastructure investment and income transfer policies. This "left-wing inflection" in the region was due to the failure of the neoliberal model to fulfill its promises of generating economic growth with stability and income distribution in the 1990s (FIORI, 2006, 2011; PINTO; BALANCO, 2007, 2012).

As these new rulers were being elected and began to question the neoliberal policies of the Washington Consensus, the United States began to face problems in its intervention capacity in the region by losing allies with this left-wing movement in the region. This situation was further boosted after the U.S. supported the failed military coup of 2002 in Venezuela; the emptying of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), organized by Brazil and Argentina, which was shelved during the Summit of the Americas in Mar del Plata in 2001; and the Argentine breaking with the IMF in 2003 (FIORI, 2006, 2011). This process generated a passive and distanced positioning of the United States regarding regional issues, with the exception of the countries and regions (Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean) that are part of its more immediate geopolitical "security zone".

This new Latin America context highlights the increased economic margin for maneuver in relation to the United States of some countries in the region, notably the South Americans, coupled to the China dynamic. The continuity of this process depends now (after the crisis) of supporting

the expansion rates of growth of China's GDP. Keeping this scenario will have short or medium term positive impacts for Latin American countries, which rely on the "commodity lottery" because it provides a cyclical reduction in external vulnerability, an increase in aggregate demand via exports and a rise of the government margin for maneuver to implement policies of effective demand (investment in infrastructure and income transfer). Moreover, this dynamic tends to lead to increased external vulnerability of long-term, since it creates an attraction force that "pulls" the region to the reprimarization of its export basket and the reduction of its manufacturing dynamics (PINTO, 2011a; PINTO; BALANCO, 2012).

#### 4. THE EVOLUTION OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND EXTREME POVERTY

The tax and social policies adopted by various countries in the region in the 2000s, performed by increasing non social (investment in infrastructure) and social (major programs against poverty and strengthening social protection) public spending, could stimulate GDP growth with significant improvements in social conditions of the region (ECLAC, 2012).

The new Latin American pattern of growth provided a trajectory of GDP growth with improvement in income distribution, a fact uncommon in the history of the region. Between 1999 and 2010, the income of the richest 10% compared to the poorest 10% fell in the 10 selected countries, namely: i) from 34 to 22.1 times in Argentina; from 81.7 to 55.8 times in Brazil; from 34.6 to 20 times in Chile; from 134 to 59.2 in Colombia; from 89.1 to 28.4 times in Ecuador; from 26.7 to 21.4 in Mexico; from 50.5 to 26 in Peru; from 33.1 to 20.1% in the Dominican Republic; and from 32.7 to 27.6 in Venezuela (Table A.5, annex).

Despite this improvement, the region still showed in 2010 high levels of concentration, where the richest 10% of the population received 32% of the total income, while the poorest 40% receive only 15% (ECLAC, 2010). In 2010, the richest 10% received in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, respectively, 33.3%, 42.9%, 42.8%, 45%, 38.3%, 36.8%, 38.7% and 33.2% of the total income (Table A.5, annex).

Besides reducing inequality, the socioeconomic dynamics also caused a significant reduction in poverty (from 43.9% to 31% of the population between 2002 and 2010) and extreme poverty (from 19.3% to 12.1% of the population between 2002 and 2010) (Table 1).

**Table 1. Latin America: people living in poverty and extreme poverty in the early and late 2000s**

	Population proportion (%)						Population (per thousand)					
	Early 2000s			Late 2000s			Early 2000s			Late 2000s		
	Year	Pov.	Indig.	Year	Pov.	Indig.	Year	Pov.	Indig.	Year	Pov.	Indig.
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>2004</b>	34.9	14.9	2010	8.6	2.8	<b>2004</b>	13,369	5,708	2010	3,472	1,130
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>2001</b>	37.5	13.2	2009	24.9	7.0	<b>2001</b>	66,426	23,382	2009	48,174	13,543
<b>Chile</b>	<b>2000</b>	20.2	5.6	2009	11.5	3.6	<b>2000</b>	3,122	866	2009	1,954	612
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>2002</b>	49.7	17.8	2010	37.3	12.3	<b>2002</b>	20,483	7,336	2010	17,325	5,713
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>2002</b>	49.0	19.4	2010	37.1	14.2	<b>2002</b>	6,276	2,485	2010	5,376	2,058
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>2002</b>	39.4	12.6	2010	36.3	13.3	<b>2002</b>	40,208	12,858	2010	40,788	14,944
<b>Peru</b>	<b>2001</b>	54.7	24.4	2010	31.3	9.8	<b>2001</b>	14,433	6,438	2010	9,162	2,869
<b>Dominican Rep.</b>	<b>2002</b>	47.1	20.7	2010	41.4	20.9	<b>2002</b>	4,165	1,831	2010	4,101	2,071
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>2002</b>	48.6	22.2	2010	27.8	10.7	<b>2002</b>	12,310	5,623	2010	8,073	3,107
<b>L. A. and Caribbean</b>	<b>2002</b>	43.9	19.3	2010	31.0	12.1	<b>2002</b>	221,354	97,315	2010	172,405	67,293

Source: ECLAC.

This result represented the withdrawal of about 49 million people out of poverty and 30 million out of extreme poverty. The proportion of poor also fell significantly in the selected countries, namely: i) from 34.9% to 8.6% in Argentina; from 37.5% to 24.9% in Brazil; from 20.2% to 11.5% in Chile; from 49.7% to 37.3% in Colombia; from 49% to 37.1% in Ecuador; from 39.45 to 36.3% in Mexico; from 54.7% to 31.7% in Peru; from 47.1% to 41.4% in the Dominican Republic; and from 43.9% to 31% in Venezuela (Table 1). It is noteworthy that these poverty rates are the lowest in the last three decades.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The economic and social evolution of Latin America in the first decade of the XXI century exposed in this report showed that economic growth in the region worked as an important element to improve people's quality of life, since the HDI and the income distribution and poverty indicators in the region showed improvement.

These improvements were only achieved due to the adoption of fiscal and social policies which increased non social and social public spending in the region. The choice for this type of policy was made possible by the left-wing inflection and international economic transformations, associated with the rise of China.

In general, we found that the greatest connection with China worked for a group of Latin American countries, notably the South Americans that export commodities, as an important driver of its recent economic growth. For another group of countries in the region, more connected to the United States economy (formed by Mexico and countries from Central America and the Caribbean), China's growing presence generated negative effects, because they have no exportable commodities to China and are negatively impacted by the competitive pressure of Chinese manufacturers.

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## ANNEX

Table A.1. Population and demography: Latin America

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population (per thousand)	Argentina	36,906	37,261	37,612	37,959	38,306	38,652	38,997	39,339	39,682	40,025	40,370
	Brazil	174,506	177,136	179,581	181,875	184,052	186,146	188	189,996	191,764	193,471	195,153
	Chile	15,455	15,638	15,818	15,995	16,168	16,339	16,507	16,672	16,834	16,993	17,149
	Colombia	39,900	40,556	41,214	41,873	42,531	43,187	43,842	44,497	45,150	45,801	46,448
	Cuba	11,139	11,190	11,227	11,255	11,276	11,293	11,304	11,307	11,305	11,301	11,298
	Ecuador	12,371	12,590	12,808	13,025	13,241	13,455	13,666	13,876	14,084	14,289	14,490
	Mexico	99,530	100,775	102,050	103,344	104,643	105,934	107,227	108,529	109,827	111,110	112,364
	Peru	26,004	26,386	26,741	27,077	27,403	27,728	28,045	28,350	28,650	28,954	29,272
	Dominican Rep.	8,575	8,709	8,843	8,978	9,113	9,246	9,380	9,513	9,645	9,777	9,907
	Venezuela	24,408	24,867	25,330	25,796	26,262	26,726	27,190	27,656	28,120	28,582	29,039
	Total (10 biggest)	448,795	455,107	461,224	467,176	472,993	478,705	296,345	489,734	495,061	500,303	505,490
	Latin America and the Caribbean	521,429	528,823	536,071	543,179	550,163	557,038	563,796	570,442	577,011	583,547	590,082

Variable	Countries and Region	1995-00	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Rate and total growth of the population per quinquennium (%)	Argentina	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
	Brazil	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8
	Chile	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
	Colombia	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
	Cuba	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Ecuador	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
	Mexico	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0
	Peru	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1
	Dominican Rep.	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
	Venezuela	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1

Variable	Countries and Region	2000					2010				
		0 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65 e mais	0 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65 e mais
Age structure of total population (%)	Argentina	28.0	31.9	17.6	12.7	9.9	25.0	32.7	18.0	13.8	10.5
	Brazil	29.6	36.0	19.0	9.9	5.5	25.5	34.5	20.3	12.8	6.9
	Chile	27.8	32.3	21.1	11.6	7.3	22.3	31.8	21.7	15.1	9.2
	Colombia	32.9	35.7	18.1	8.7	4.7	28.8	34.3	19.5	11.9	5.6
	Cuba	20.6	31.0	23.4	15.0	10.0	17.3	27.0	26.9	16.5	12.3
	Ecuador	34.5	35.6	16.3	8.5	5.1	30.6	34.0	17.7	11.1	6.7
	Mexico	33.1	36.7	16.4	8.6	5.2	27.9	34.2	19.8	11.5	6.6
	Peru	34.1	36.0	16.3	8.8	4.8	29.9	35.4	18.2	10.5	6.0
	Dominican Rep.	35.1	35.2	16.2	8.4	5.1	31.4	34.5	17.5	10.5	6.1
	Venezuela	33.7	35.1	17.6	9.0	4.5	29.5	34.8	18.6	11.5	5.6
	Latin America and the Caribbean	31.8	35.2	17.6	9.5	5.8	27.9	34.1	19.2	11.9	6.9

Source: ECLAC.

Table A.2. GDP and GDP per capita: Latin America

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (current price; US\$ billion)	Argentina	284.3	268.8	102.0	129.6	153.1	183.2	214.3	262.5	328.5	308.7	370.3
	Brazil	644.7	554.2	506.0	552.4	663.7	882.0	1,089.3	1,366.9	1,653.5	1,620.2	2,143.0
	Chile	79.4	72.4	71.0	77.8	100.6	124.4	154.4	172.9	179.6	172.6	216.3
	Colombia	99.9	98.2	98.0	94.6	117.1	146.6	162.6	207.4	244.0	232.9	286.4
	Cuba	30.6	31.7	33.6	35.9	38.2	42.6	52.7	58.6	60.8	62.1	64.3
	Ecuador	18.3	24.5	28.5	32.4	36.6	41.5	46.8	51.0	61.8	61.6	67.9
	Mexico	636.7	681.8	711.1	700.3	758.6	846.1	949.1	1,033.2	1,092.0	880.1	1,032.6
	Peru	53.3	54.0	56.8	61.4	69.7	79.4	92.3	107.5	129.1	130.1	157.4
	Dominican Rep.	23.7	24.5	24.9	20.0	21.6	33.5	35.7	41.0	45.5	46.6	51.6
	Venezuela	117.1	122.9	92.9	83.5	112.5	145.5	183.5	230.4	315.6	329.4	239.6
	Total (10 biggest)	1,988.1	1,932.9	1,724.9	1,788.0	2,071.7	2,524.9	2,980.6	3,531.3	4,110.4	3,844.3	4,629.4
	Latin America and the Caribbean	2,132.1	2,078.9	1,867.7	1,935.9	2,234.4	2,707.2	3,184.5	3,764.8	4,382.9	4,103.2	4,922.1

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP per capita (US\$)	Argentina	7,707	7,212	2,711	3,410	3,991	4,728	5,475	6,638	8,224	7,653	9,089
	Brazil	3,702	3,137	2,825	3,043	3,609	4,739	5,789	7,189	8,612	8,361	10,962
	Chile	4,898	4,414	4,281	4,639	5,933	7,257	8,914	9,877	10,161	9,479	11,874
	Colombia	2,512	2,430	2,385	2,268	2,762	3,405	3,721	4,676	5,431	5,140	6,237
	Cuba	2,760	2,853	3,018	3,219	3,419	3,811	4,710	5,232	5,428	5,560	5,722
	Ecuador	1,323	1,706	1,959	2,225	2,528	2,829	3,159	3,410	4,020	3,818	4,210
	Mexico	6,434	6,800	7,007	6,821	7,305	8,058	8,939	9,626	10,067	8,022	9,327
	Peru	2,052	2,045	2,122	2,262	2,536	2,852	3,277	3,772	4,477	4,470	5,334
	Dominican Rep.	2,763	2,819	2,821	2,235	2,371	3,631	3,805	4,315	4,723	4,769	5,210
	Venezuela	4,801	4,943	3,667	3,238	4,282	5,445	6,748	8,330	11,223	11,525	8,251
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,124	3,963	3,509	3,590	4,090	4,895	5,689	6,649	7,655	7,078	8,404	

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP variation (%)	Argentina	-0.8	-4.4	-10.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	6.8	0.9	9.2
	Brazil	4.3	1.3	2.7	1.1	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5
	Chile	4.5	3.4	2.2	3.9	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	-1.7	5.2
	Colombia	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.9	5.3	4.7	6.7	6.9	3.5	1.5	4.3
	Cuba	5.9	3.2	1.4	3.8	5.8	11.2	12.1	7.3	4.1	1.4	2.1
	Ecuador	4.2	4.8	3.4	3.3	8.8	5.7	4.8	2.0	7.2	0.4	3.6
	Mexico	6.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.4	1.2	-6.3	5.6
	Peru	3.0	0.2	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.8	7.7	8.9	9.8	0.9	8.8
	Dominican Rep.	5.7	1.8	5.8	-0.3	1.3	9.3	10.7	8.5	5.3	3.5	7.8
	Venezuela	3.7	3.4	-8.9	-7.8	18.3	10.3	9.9	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.4	0.7	0.5	1.8	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.6	4.0	-2.0	5.9	

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP per capita variation	Argentina	-1.9	-5.4	-11.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.6	5.7	-0.2	8.1
	Brazil	2.8	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	4.4	1.9	2.8	5.0	4.2	-1.2	6.6
	Chile	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.8	4.9	4.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	-2.6	4.2
	Colombia	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.3	3.7	3.1	5.1	5.3	2.0	0.0	2.9
	Cuba	5.6	2.9	1.2	3.6	5.6	11.1	12.0	7.2	4.1	1.4	2.1
	Ecuador	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.1	7.6	4.6	3.6	1.0	6.1	-0.7	2.5
	Mexico	5.1	-1.3	-0.5	0.2	2.9	2.1	3.9	2.2	0.2	-7.2	4.5
	Peru	1.4	-1.2	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.5	6.4	7.6	8.5	-0.3	7.5
	Dominican Rep.	4.0	0.2	4.2	-1.8	-0.2	7.7	9.1	6.9	3.8	2.1	6.3
	Venezuela	1.7	1.5	-10.5	-9.4	16.2	8.4	8.0	6.9	3.5	-4.8	-3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9	-0.7	-0.9	0.5	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.8	-3.1	4.8	

Source: ECLAC.

**Table A.3. Variables of external sector A: Latin America**

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exports (US\$ billion)	Argentina	26.3	26.5	25.7	29.9	34.6	40.4	46.5	56.0	70.0	55.7	68.5
	Brazil	55.1	58.2	60.4	73.1	96.5	118.3	137.8	160.6	197.9	153.0	201.9
	Chile	19.2	18.3	18.2	21.7	32.5	41.3	58.7	68.0	66.3	54.0	71.0
	Colombia	13.8	12.9	12.4	13.8	17.2	21.7	25.2	30.6	38.5	34.0	40.8
	Cuba	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.8	-	-	-
	Ecuador	5.1	4.8	5.3	6.4	8.0	10.5	13.2	14.9	19.5	14.4	18.1
	Mexico	166.4	159.0	161.3	165.0	188.3	214.6	250.3	272.3	291.9	230.0	298.9
	Peru	7.0	7.0	7.7	9.1	12.8	17.4	23.8	28.1	31.0	27.0	35.6
	Dominican Rep.	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.2	6.7	5.5	6.6
	Venezuela	33.5	26.7	26.8	27.2	39.7	55.7	65.6	69.0	95.1	57.6	65.8
	Total (10 biggest)	333.7	320.4	324.2	353.4	437.7	528.4	630.9	710.4	817.0	631.1	807.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	371.0	356.2	359.4	392.4	483.7	583.3	697.9	783.9	906.4	701.8	889.3	

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Imports (US\$ billion)	Argentina	23.9	19.2	8.5	13.1	21.3	27.3	32.6	42.5	54.6	37.1	53.8
	Brazil	55.8	55.6	47.2	48.3	62.8	73.6	91.4	120.6	173.1	127.7	181.7
	Chile	17.1	16.4	15.8	17.9	22.9	30.5	35.9	44.0	57.7	39.9	55.2
	Colombia	11.1	12.3	12.1	13.3	15.9	20.1	24.9	31.2	37.6	31.5	38.6
	Cuba	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.1	7.6	9.5	10.1	-	-	-
	Ecuador	3.7	5.2	6.2	6.4	7.7	9.7	11.4	13.0	17.9	14.3	19.6
	Mexico	174.8	168.7	168.9	170.8	197.1	222.3	256.6	282.6	309.5	234.9	301.8
	Peru	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.2	9.8	12.1	14.8	19.6	28.4	21.0	28.8
	Dominican Rep.	9.5	8.8	8.8	7.6	7.9	9.9	12.2	13.6	16.0	12.3	15.3
	Venezuela	16.9	19.2	13.4	10.5	17.0	24.0	33.6	46.0	49.5	38.4	38.6
	Total (10 biggest)	324.8	316.9	292.1	300.3	367.6	437.1	522.8	623.3	744.3	557.1	733.5
	Latin America and the Caribbean	374.6	366.4	341.7	353.6	429.9	509.7	607.3	722.2	864.3	650.2	843.5

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Balance of trade (US\$ billion)	Argentina	2.5	7.4	17.2	16.8	13.3	13.1	14.0	13.5	15.4	18.5	14.7
	Brazil	-0.7	2.7	13.1	24.8	33.6	44.7	46.5	40.0	24.8	25.3	20.2
	Chile	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.7	9.6	10.8	22.8	23.9	8.5	14.1	15.9
	Colombia	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.3	-0.6	1.0	2.5	2.1
	Cuba	-3.1	-2.8	-2.4	-2.6	-2.9	-5.2	-6.3	-6.3	-	-	-
	Ecuador	1.4	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.1	-1.6
	Mexico	-8.4	-9.6	-7.6	-5.8	-8.8	-7.7	-6.3	-10.3	-17.6	-4.9	-3.0
	Peru	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.9	3.0	5.3	9.0	8.5	2.6	6.0	6.7
	Dominican Rep.	-3.7	-3.5	-3.7	-2.2	-2.0	-3.7	-5.6	-6.4	-9.2	-6.8	-8.7
	Venezuela	16.7	7.5	13.4	16.7	22.6	31.7	32.0	23.0	45.7	19.2	27.2
	Total (10 biggest)	9.0	3.4	32.1	53.1	70.1	91.2	108.1	87.1	72.7	74.0	73.6
	Latin America and the Caribbean	-3.7	-10.3	17.7	38.8	53.9	73.6	90.6	61.7	42.1	51.6	45.8

Variable	Countries and Region	2000			2005			2010		
		A. Latina	USA	China	A. Latina	USA	China	A. Latina	USA	China
Exports destination (% of the total)	Argentina	48.1	12.0	3.0	40.4	11.4	7.9	41.8	5.4	8.5
	Brazil	24.8	24.3	2.0	25.1	19.2	5.8	23.4	9.7	15.6
	Chile	21.9	16.5	5.0	16.0	16.1	11.6	16.3	11.3	23.2
	Colombia	28.9	50.4	0.2	33.5	41.8	1.1	26.2	43.1	4.9
	Cuba	68.7	0.0	0.2	26.3	0.0	4.9	-	-	-
	Ecuador	31.5	37.9	1.2	30.7	50.1	0.1	39.7	34.7	1.9
	Mexico	3.6	88.2	0.2	4.5	85.8	0.5	7.0	80.1	1.4
	Peru	18.1	28.0	6.4	20.7	30.7	10.9	16.9	16.4	15.5
	Dominican Rep.	16.2	40.2	0.0	4.9	70.1	0.5	28.1	58.7	2.7
	Venezuela	19.6	59.6	0.1	8.3	45.2	0.4	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.5	58.6	1.1	19.2	51.0	3.9	21.2	36.9	10.7	

Variable	Countries and Region	2000			2005			2010		
		A. Latina	USA	China	A. Latina	USA	China	A. Latina	USA	China
Imports origin (% of the total)	Argentina	34.3	18.9	4.6	47.3	15.8	5.3	40.3	10.8	13.5
	Brazil	21.3	23.3	2.2	16.2	17.5	7.3	17.4	15.1	14.2
	Chile	35.8	19.7	5.7	35.1	14.2	7.4	29.7	16.8	11.8
	Colombia	27.1	33.2	3.0	32.9	28.5	7.6	28.3	25.9	13.5
	Cuba	36.5	0.1	9.2	39.0	6.4	11.5	-	-	-
	Ecuador	43.7	25.6	2.2	46.3	19.2	6.5	38.5	27.9	7.8
	Mexico	2.6	71.2	1.6	5.6	53.6	8.0	4.3	48.2	15.1
	Peru	38.4	23.4	3.9	42.0	17.8	8.5	31.4	19.5	17.1
	Dominican Rep.	30.7	44.8	1.0	12.7	37.8	3.7	31.3	39.0	10.7
	Venezuela	25.0	37.8	1.3	38.7	31.6	3.7	37.1	27.3	10.4

Source: ECLAC.

**Table A.4. Variables of external sector B: Latin America**

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Current transactions (US\$ billions)	Argentina	-9.0	-3.8	8.8	8.1	3.2	5.3	7.8	7.4	6.8	8.5	2.8
	Brazil	-24.2	-23.2	-7.6	4.2	11.7	14.0	13.6	1.6	-28.2	-24.3	-47.3
	Chile	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	-0.8	2.6	1.9	7.1	7.1	-5.8	3.5	3.3
	Colombia	0.8	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.9	-3.0	-6.0	-6.7	-5.0	-8.8
	Cuba	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	-	-	-
	Ecuador	0.9	-0.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	-1.6
	Mexico	-18.7	-17.7	-14.2	-7.2	-5.2	-5.9	-4.5	-9.3	-15.7	-5.1	-3.1
	Peru	-1.5	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	1.2	2.9	1.5	-5.3	-0.7	-3.8
	Dominican Rep.	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	1.0	1.0	-0.5	-1.3	-2.2	-4.5	-2.3	-4.3
	Venezuela	11.9	2.0	7.6	11.8	15.5	25.4	26.5	17.3	34.3	6.0	12.1
	Total (10 biggest)	-42.5	-48.1	-10.8	14.9	27.6	40.2	50.7	19.6	-23.5	-19.3	-50.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	-49.3	-54.6	-16.7	9.4	22.4	36.6	50.1	14.9	-29.3	-19.3	-56.4	

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Capital and financial account (US\$ billions)	Argentina	9.5	2.0	2.8	0.9	3.4	4.0	3.1	5.0	8.3	3.3	5.2
	Brazil	30.5	24.7	14.1	9.9	8.3	12.5	-9.4	27.5	24.6	36.0	36.9
	Chile	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	5.6	4.8	4.6	10.0	7.1	4.8	6.4
	Colombia	2.1	2.5	1.3	0.8	2.9	5.6	5.6	8.1	8.3	4.0	0.2
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2
	Mexico	18.1	25.5	22.9	15.0	20.4	17.6	14.3	21.5	25.1	8.3	4.3
	Peru	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.6	3.5	5.4	6.2	5.2	7.1
	Dominican Rep.	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.6
	Venezuela	4.2	3.5	-0.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	-2.0	1.0	-0.9	-4.9	-3.8
	Total (10 biggest)	67.0	63.5	46.9	32.7	44.8	50.2	20.9	80.3	82.7	59.2	58.2
	Latin America and the Caribbean	71.8	68.5	51.2	37.6	50.9	56.9	31.9	92.9	98.6	69.4	68.7

Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ billions)	Argentina	9.5	2.0	2.8	0.9	3.4	4.0	3.1	5.0	8.3	3.3	5.2
	Brazil	30.5	24.7	14.1	9.9	8.3	12.5	-9.4	27.5	24.6	36.0	36.9
	Chile	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	5.6	4.8	4.6	10.0	7.1	4.8	6.4
	Colombia	2.1	2.5	1.3	0.8	2.9	5.6	5.6	8.1	8.3	4.0	0.2
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2
	Mexico	18.1	25.5	22.9	15.0	20.4	17.6	14.3	21.5	25.1	8.3	4.3
	Peru	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.6	3.5	5.4	6.2	5.2	7.1
	Dominican Rep.	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.6
	Venezuela	4.2	3.5	-0.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	-2.0	1.0	-0.9	-4.9	-3.8
	Total (10 biggest)	67.0	63.5	46.9	32.7	44.8	50.2	20.9	80.3	82.7	59.2	58.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.8	68.5	51.2	37.6	50.9	56.9	31.9	92.9	98.6	69.4	68.7	
Variable	Countries and Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
International reserves (US\$ billions)	Argentina	25.5	14.7	10.0	13.3	18.8	29.0	31.3	44.7	47.5	47.3	51.7
	Brazil	33.4	36.3	36.1	46.5	50.5	55.6	84.0	174.7	198.8	234.7	285.9
	Chile	15.2	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	17.5	19.0	16.3	23.7	24.9	27.6
	Colombia	9.1	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.9	15.5	15.1	20.3	24.3	24.6	27.8
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	3.5	4.6	4.0	2.7
	Mexico	35.6	45.0	47.9	55.2	60.8	76.1	74.2	84.0	97.2	94.1	115.5
	Peru	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.8	12.2	14.8	17.2	27.0	32.1	32.1	43.2
	Dominican Rep.	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.2
	Venezuela	16.1	12.4	11.7	19.9	22.6	30.6	36.1	33.0	43.9	34.0	29.5
	Total (10 biggest)	145.6	144.8	141.4	171.4	195.1	243.1	280.9	406.0	474.4	498.9	588.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	162.7	164.6	157.6	190.3	217.5	272.3	314.1	445.3	525.0	557.9	651.4	

Source: ECLAC.

**Table A.5. Poverty and income distribution – Latin America**

Variable	Countries and Region	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income share of the richest 20%	Argentina	54.15	55.2	57.0	57.5	58.2	53.8	53.3	51.8	51.6	50.5	50.5	49.4
	Brazil	63.78	0.0	63.9	63.4	62.4	60.9	61.4	60.9	59.8	59.0	58.6	0.0
	Chile	0	60.6	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	0.0	57.7	0.0
	Colombia	62.39	62.2	61.3	64.1	61.5	62.0	60.3	100.0	100.0	61.1	60.7	60.2
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	63.6	60.8	0.0	0.0	59.4	0.0	58.4	57.7	58.8	55.4	54.4	53.8
	Mexico	0	56.6	0.0	54.8	0.0	51.2	0.0	53.6	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0
	Peru	60.72	54.9	58.3	59.7	59.8	55.2	55.9	55.6	55.9	53.4	53.5	52.6
	Dominican Rep.	0	56.6	55.6	54.7	57.0	57.0	56.1	56.9	54.2	54.4	54.5	52.8
	Venezuela	52.36	0.0	52.0	53.2	51.9	51.6	52.9	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income share of the richest 10%	Argentina	37.0	37.5	39.5	40.5	41.6	36.7	36.1	34.6	34.7	33.6	33.3	32.3
	Brazil	47.4	0.0	47.7	46.8	46.3	45.4	45.5	44.7	43.8	43.3	42.9	0.0
	Chile	0.0	45.3	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.0
	Colombia	46.9	47.0	46.1	48.9	45.9	46.5	45.0	100.0	100.0	45.2	45.0	44.4
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	49.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	42.6	42.5	43.3	39.3	38.3	38.3
	Mexico	0.0	41.4	0.0	39.4	0.0	35.6	0.0	38.3	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0
	Peru	44.9	38.4	41.9	44.0	44.2	38.8	39.7	39.2	39.3	36.9	36.8	36.1
	Dominican Rep.	0.0	40.7	39.6	38.8	41.7	41.6	39.7	41.2	38.4	38.8	38.7	36.4
	Venezuela	36.0	0.0	35.3	36.2	35.1	34.7	36.3	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Variable	Countries and Region	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income share of the poorest 10%	Argentina	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
	Brazil	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
	Chile	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	Colombia	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
	Mexico	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Peru	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
	Dominican Rep.	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
	Venezuela	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Variable	Countries and Region	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income share of the poorest 20%	Argentina	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.4
	Brazil	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.0
	Chile	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
	Colombia	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7	3.0
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.3
	Mexico	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
	Peru	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9
	Dominican Rep.	0.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7
	Venezuela	3.8	0.0	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Variable	Countries and Region	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Participation of the population under US\$ 2 a day (PPP) (% of the population)	Argentina	8.5	10.5	14.9	23.1	17.9	12.4	9.4	7.4	5.5	3.7	3.4	1.9
	Brazil	21.3	0.0	21.7	20.2	20.6	18.6	16.6	14.4	13.2	11.3	10.8	0.0
	Chile	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
	Colombia	27.2	31.7	31.4	32.7	32.7	31.7	23.5	20.9	17.7	20.9	18.5	15.8
	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	19.1	16.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.7	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.1
	Mexico	-	15.1	-	13.5	0.0	7.6	-	4.9	-	5.2	-	-
	Peru	28.0	24.1	27.6	24.2	22.1	18.9	20.5	17.8	18.2	14.8	14.0	12.7
	Dominican Rep.	0.0	11.0	10.4	13.0	15.6	20.2	14.9	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.0	9.9
	Venezuela	23.2	0.0	20.8	29.5	34.8	29.4	21.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: World Bank.

