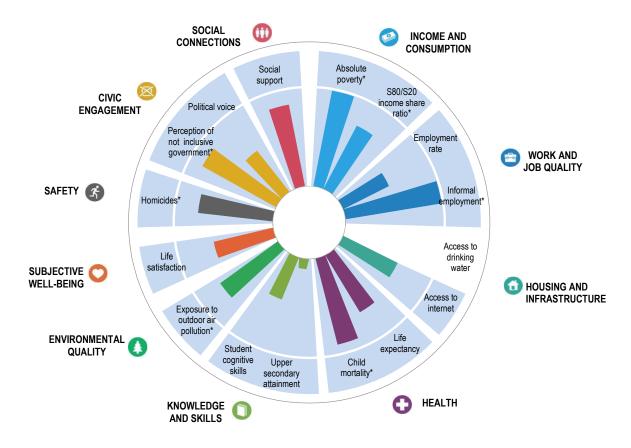


Uruguay's current well-being, 2020 or latest available year



Note: This chart shows Uruguay's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other Latin American countries and OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Missing data are shaded in white.

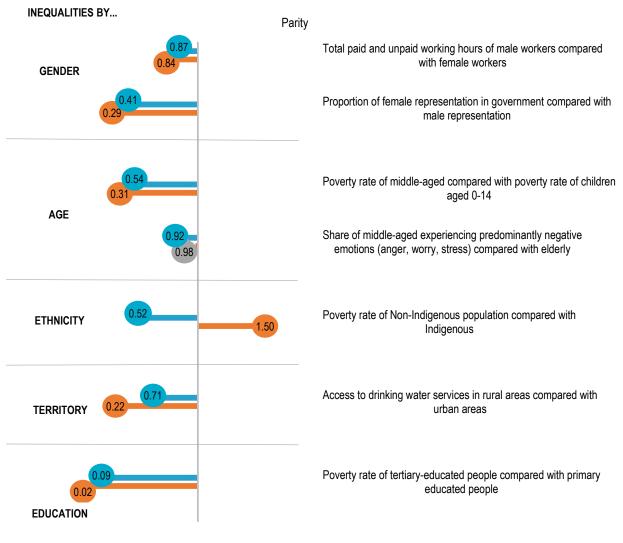
Uruguay's resources for future well-being, 2020 or latest available year

| Natural Capital | 3 | Economic Capital | | Human Capital | | Social Capital | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------|------------------------|----|
| Red List Index of threatened species | 1 ↔ | Gross fixed capital formation | 2 | Youth not in employment nor education nor training (NEET) | 2 ↓ | Trust in others | 1~ |
| Greenhouse gas emissions per capita | | Tax revenues | 1 | Overweight | 3 | Trust in government | |

Note: **1**=top-performing LAC 11 tier, **2**=middle-performing LAC 11 tier, **8**=bottom-performing LAC 11 tier. \checkmark indicates improvement compared to 2000 or earliest available year; \leftrightarrow indicates no significant difference compared to 2000 or earliest available year; \checkmark indicates deterioration compared to 2000 or earliest available year, and "…" indicates missing data. For methodological details, please contact wellbeing@oecd.org.

Inequalities in Uruguay

Inequality ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year



LAC 11 Uruguay

Note: A result closer to the parity line indicates greater equality, a result further from the parity line indicates greater inequality, between the groups being compared. Inequality ratios below 1 indicate worse outcomes (i.e. lower well-being) for the most vulnerable group (i.e. women (gender), children or elderly (age), Indigenous population (ethnicity), rural areas (territory), primary educated people (education)). Inequality ratios above 1 indicate better outcomes for the most vulnerable group. The grey bubble denotes no clear difference between elderly and middle-aged, defined as age ratio within 0.03 points distance to parity.

For more information

Access the complete publication at: http://oe.cd/how-s-life-in-latin-america.