

POVERTY INCIDENCE AND INCOME PROFILES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN TWELVE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES¹

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Abstract

Using recent Household Surveys from 12 Latin American countries we define a typology of rural households that classifies them into four categories: a) agricultural; b) non-agricultural; c) multi-activity; and d) transfer-dependent. For each household group we estimate poverty rates and define income profiles. Income sources are classified into four large groups, which reflect the condition of occupation: a) salary income; b) income from self-employment; c) income generated by employers; and d) transfers. Countries with high rural household poverty rates are characterized by having traditional agrarian rural economies. Countries with low poverty rates are classified into those with a diversified rural economy and those with a dominantly modern agricultural rural economy; and countries with mid-range poverty rates are characterized as having a transition rural economy. The paper highlights the importance of four types of policies: a) policies for small-scale family agriculture both productive and social, particularly in high poverty countries with extensive self employment and un-paid family members in agriculture; b) labor market policies that allow to improve quality of employment, especially in countries where salaried labor is the main source of jobs; c) productive development policies to promote the diversification of the rural economy; and d) social protection policies to protect economically inactive households.

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1. Introduction

Latin American rurality has undergone significant changes over the course of the last two decades with the increase in rural non-farm employment as a salient feature. Since the pioneer study by Klein (1992) an important body of research has illustrated the increasing importance of non-farm employment, including the publication of several studies in a special number of *World Development*³ (Reardon et al, 2001) as well as research conducted at ECLAC (e.g. Dirven, 2004; Kobrick & Dirven, 2007).

In aggregate country classifications at world level, such as the World Bank Development Report 2008, *Agriculture for Development*, Latin America's rural heterogeneity, however, is not evident. The report classifies countries in "agriculture-based", "transforming" and "urbanized" and most Latin American countries included are identified in third group.

Heterogeneity is also masked by the dichotomic urban-rural definitions that prevail in the region. Such definitions consider as rural the residual after the urban population is estimated, according to criteria usually based on absolute population sizes (e.g. less than 1,500 people in Panama, 2,000 in Guatemala, Honduras and Bolivia) rather than population density, or on whether the population settlement is a municipal administrative centre, regardless of population size (e.g. Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador) (Dirven et al., 2010, forthcoming). The use of such criteria has been pointed as a factor that overestimates the urban population in Latin American countries (Chomitz et al, 2005).

³ It includes studies for Chile (Berdegue et al.), Nicaragua (Corral & Reardon), Brazil (Da Silva & Del Grossi; Ferreira & Lanjouw), Mexico (De Janvry & Sadoulet; Yúñez & Taylor), Colombia (Deininger & Olinto), Ecuador (Elbers & Lanjouw), Peru (Escobal), El Salvador (Lanjouw) and Honduras (Ruben & van der Berg).

The objective of the paper is to provide a descriptive characterization of poverty incidence and income profiles of rural households in Latin America based on a typology of households which depend on how their members participate in the labour market. The paper identifies differences among household groups in terms of the incidence of poverty, income profiles and socio-demographic characteristics. The analysis covers 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries using data from recent household surveys⁴: Seven of those countries (Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Mexico) are in the urbanized group, according to the classification in World Bank (2009), two are transforming (Honduras and Guatemala) and only one agriculture-based⁵ (Paraguay).

Our approach differs from the studies in the special number of *World Development* (Reardon et al., 2001) in that we use the same methodology and categories of analysis in all countries and from Kobrick & Dirven (2007) in the scope of analysis and the fact that we use data up to 2008. It differs from both in that it gives equal weight to agriculture and rural non-agriculture employment.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section describes some important changes in the rural labour market during the last decade. Section three describes how the rural household typologies are defined. Sections four and five present a summary and the analysis of the results. The paper closes highlighting some implications for agricultural and rural development policies.

2. Transformations in the rural labour market

The most significant transformations in the rural labour market over the last decade⁶ have been the decrease in agricultural employment, the increase in female employment in non-agricultural

⁴ The countries are Bolivia (2007), Brazil (2008), Chile (2006), Costa Rica (2008), The Dominican Republic (2008), Ecuador (2008), Guatemala (2006), Honduras (2007), Mexico (2008), Panama (2008), Paraguay (2008) and Uruguay (2008).

⁵ Panama and Costa Rica were not included in the report.

⁶ This is based on data for ten of the twelve countries (except Panama and Uruguay).

activities and the increase in salaried employment (Table 1). In addition, in some countries an important share of agricultural employment corresponds to people living in urban areas.

The proportion of the rural labour force employed in agriculture decreased in all countries, but still remains high in many of them, close to 70% or more in Brazil (69.0%), Ecuador (69.5%), Uruguay (71.1%) and Bolivia (78.6%). The participation is less than 40% only in Costa Rica (26.6%), the Dominican Republic (33.2%) and Mexico (37.2%).

The participation of women in the rural labour market increased in all countries, but it is still low, below 30% in Chile (26.8%), the Dominican Republic (26.8%), Honduras (27.3%), Panama (28.1%) and Costa Rica (29.5%) and above 40% only in Bolivia (47.1%). In most countries women are employed in larger proportions in non-farm activities, with shares above 70% in Panama (71.5%), Honduras (78.5%), Mexico (79.7%), Costa Rica (89.5%) and the Dominican Republic (93.4%). The insertion of women in agricultural activities is larger only in Uruguay (53.8%), Brazil (62.8%), Ecuador (64.5%) and Bolivia (80.7%).

Salaried labour is the main source of agricultural employment in Ecuador (37.4%), Mexico (39.1%), Uruguay (46.4%), Costa Rica (66.0%) and Chile (66.3%); self-employment dominates in Honduras (46.6%), Brazil (52.0%), Paraguay (56.8%), Panama (70.8%) and the Dominican Republic (79.8%); and non-remunerated family members dominate in Guatemala (37.8%) and Bolivia (59.6%). The most frequent change is the decrease in self-employment and the increase in salaried labour, which occurred in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Brazil. In the rest of countries there is not a dominant trend: self-employment increases and salaried labour decreases in Guatemala and Paraguay; non-paid family members increase in Bolivia; employers increase in Mexico and there are no significant changes in Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

In the non-agriculture sectors the most common change is also the increase in salaried labour and the decrease in self-employment, in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay; salaried

labour decreases and self-employment increase in Honduras; self-employment decreases and non-remunerated family members increase in the Dominican Republic; and no significant changes are observed in Brazil, Chile and Guatemala. In non-agriculture activities the dominant employment condition in all countries is as salaried labour, with shares above 70% in Brazil (70.1%), Uruguay (71.0%), Costa Rica (71.9%) and Chile (73.6%).

Finally, an important proportion of agricultural employment occurs among people living in urban areas, especially in South American countries. Such share is above 40% in Uruguay (53%) and Chile (46%), between 20-40% in Brazil (30%) and the Dominican Republic (25%), between 10-20% in Costa Rica (17%), Ecuador (18%) and Guatemala (18%) and at or below 10% in Honduras (10%), Bolivia (8%), Panama (8%) and Mexico (7%). However, in many countries an important percentage of “urban-agriculture” employment occurs in the fishing sector, as in Chile, Ecuador and Panama (Table 2). We do not deal with this phenomenon in this paper.

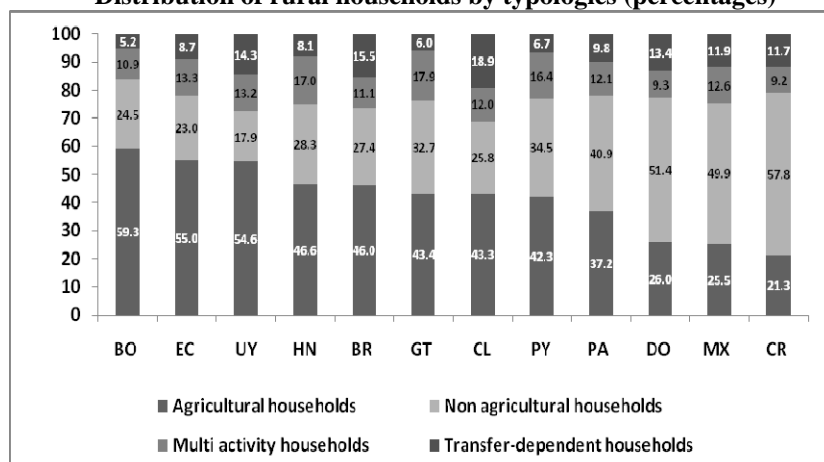
3 Definition of typologies of rural households

We processed recent household survey from twelve LAC countries, classifying rural households into four categories based on the sector of occupation of their members: *a) Agricultural Households* (all employed household members are engaged in agriculture); *b) Non agricultural Households* (all employed household members are engaged in non agricultural sectors); *c) Multi-activity Households* (employed members of the household are distributed between the agricultural and non agricultural sectors); and *d) Transfer-dependent Households* (no household member is employed). Figure 1 shows the distribution of rural households among those groups.

Sources of household income are classified in three broad categories depending on whether they are *agricultural*, *non agricultural* or *transfers*. In the first two cases a distinction is made between three sources of income generation: *a) salary income*, *b) own-account income* (income generated by those who are self employed) and *c) employers income* (income generated from

activities conducted by employers). Agricultural and non agricultural households also can be transfer recipients. Transfers are classified into *pensions*, *remittances* and *other transfers*, a residual that shows significant differences among countries in its composition.

Figure 1:
Distribution of rural households by typologies (percentages)



Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Agricultural households are the largest group in eight of the twelve countries, except in the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, and especially Costa Rica, where non-agricultural households are the

dominant group. Households dependent on transfers account for an important share of the total in Chile (18.9%), Brazil (15.5%) and Uruguay (14.3%).

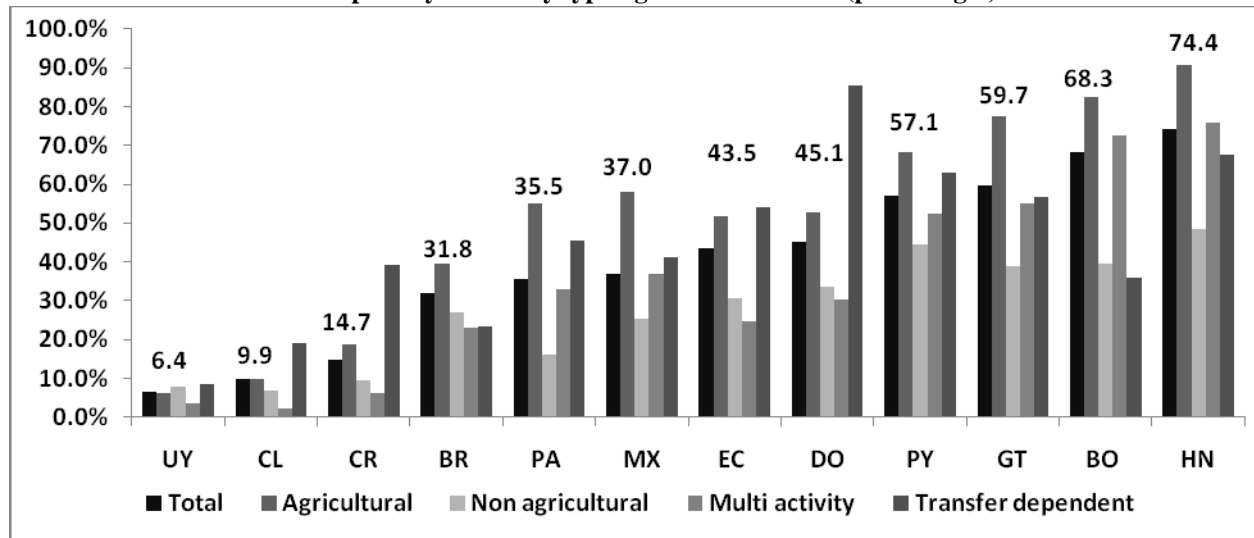
In the following sections we present data on the incidence of poverty among the four groups of households, as well as income profiles and socio-demographic characteristics. Poverty rates are based on household counts and not head counts (i.e. household-count ratios, not head-count ratios). We used the poverty lines defined by ECLAC's Statistical Division (see ECLAC, 2009).

4 Results

4.1 Incidence of poverty and types of rural economies

Countries can be grouped into three categories depending on the overall rural household poverty rates (Figure 2): *a) below 20%*, in Uruguay (6.4%), Chile (9.9%) and Costa Rica (14.7%); *b) between 20-50%*, in Brazil (31.8%), Panama (35.5%), Mexico (37.0%), the Dominican Republic (45.1%) and Ecuador (45.3%); and *c) above 50%*, in Paraguay (57.1%), Guatemala (59.7%), Bolivia (68.3%) and Honduras (74.4%).

Figure 2:
Rural poverty rates ^{a/} by typologies of households (percentages)



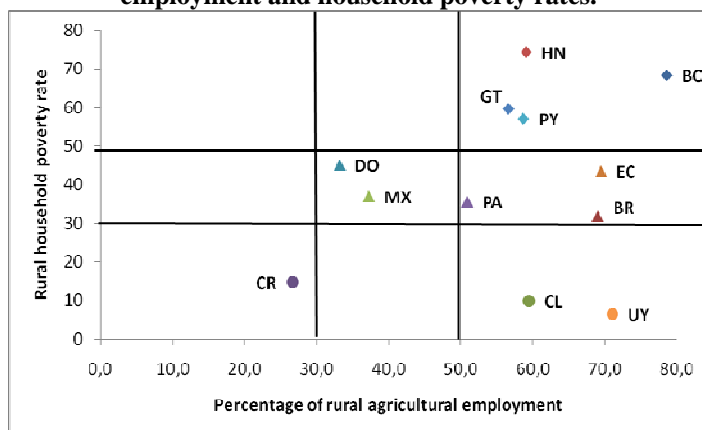
Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division
a/ The numbers in the graph correspond to overall rural household poverty rates.

Based on the share of agriculture in rural employment (Table 1) and the overall rural household poverty rate we can identify four sub-groups of rural economies. The results are shown in Figure 3. The first sub-group involves countries with *traditional agrarian rural economies*. It includes the countries with the highest poverty rates, where more than 50% of rural employment is generated in agriculture and more than 50% of rural households are poor. The second type of countries is characterized for having a *predominantly modern agricultural rural economy*. It includes Chile and Uruguay, where more than 50% of the rural labour force is employed in agriculture and less than 20% of rural households are poor. The third typology is that of a *diversified rural economy*. It includes only Costa Rica and the main difference with Chile and Uruguay is the lower share of agriculture in rural employment, less than 30%. Finally, the fourth group can be regarded as *transition rural economies*. They are countries with mid range rural household poverty rates (between 20-50%) but a high degree of variation in the share of agriculture in rural employment.

In the countries with low poverty we find some differences (Table 3). Although in Uruguay the poverty rate does not differ significantly among household groups, the highest poverty rate corresponds to agricultural households, while in Costa Rica and Chile the poorest group is the one dependent on transfers (respectively, 39.3% and 19.0%). In the three cases the lower poverty rates are found among Multi-activity households.

The group of countries with transition rural economies is the most heterogeneous one. The highest poverty rate occurs among Agricultural households in Brazil (39.6%), Panama (55.1%) and Mexico (58.0%) and among Transfer-dependent households in Ecuador (54.2%) and the Dominican

Figure 3:
Typologies of rural economies based on shares of agricultural employment and household poverty rates.



Source: Own.

Republic (85.4%). The lower rates occur among Multi-activity households in Brazil (22.9%), Ecuador (24.7%) and the Dominican Republic (30.3%) and among non agricultural households in Panama (16.1%) and Mexico (25.2%).

The most homogeneous group is that of the countries with traditional agrarian rural economies. All four countries have in common a high proportion of agricultural households (above 40%) and higher poverty rates also among agricultural households (close to 70% or above); and in three of them (Paraguay, Guatemala and Honduras) the lower poverty rate occurs among non-agricultural households (close to or above 40%).

In sum, agricultural households account for the largest proportion of poor households in ten of the twelve countries (Table 4), owing to the fact that they are either the largest group of households (Figure 1) or that poverty affects them to a larger degree (Figure 2). The exceptions

are Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, where the dominant group is non-agricultural households and poverty is highest among Transfer-dependent Households.

4.2 *Composition of income by typology of households*

Table 5 summarizes the results on the composition of income by types of household. In Uruguay salaries account for about a third of total agricultural household income (32.8%), similar to own-account income (33.3%), while in Chile and Costa Rica, the other low poverty countries, they represent more than 50% of agricultural households income; however, in the three countries the share of salaries is more than 60% among non-agriculture households.

In the poorest countries there is more regularity. Own-account income is the main source of income for agricultural households in Paraguay (63.0%), Bolivia (59.5%) and Honduras (47.2%) and salaries are the main source for non-agricultural households in all four countries, above 50% in Paraguay (58.1%) and Guatemala (53.0%) and over 40% in Bolivia (48.7%) and Honduras (47.1%).

Among the mid-poverty countries there is significant heterogeneity. In some, like the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Panama Agricultural Households have an income profile similar to that of some of the poorest countries, because of the importance of own-account income. However, the profiles of Non-agricultural Households in Brazil, Panama and Mexico are similar to those of less poor countries such as Costa Rica and Chile, with salary income accounting for more than 60% of the total.

4.3 *Income profiles by household poverty status*

Income-profile results by poverty status are shown in Table 6. Among poor households one of the most important differences resides in the importance of transfer income. In seven countries, including the six with lower rural household poverty rates, transfers are the first or second single main source of income for poor households. It is the main source in Chile (41%), Mexico (34%),

Panama (33%) and Costa Rica (31%) and the second most important in the Dominican Republic (31%), Uruguay (29%) and Brazil (24%). On the contrary, transfers are surpassed by at least two other sources of income among poor households in the four poorest countries: by own account agricultural income and non-agricultural salaries in Paraguay, Guatemala and Bolivia, and by agricultural own-account and salary income in Honduras.

Among non-poor households the prevailing single most important income source is non-agricultural salaries in Costa Rica (53%), Mexico (46%), Panama (47%), Guatemala (32%), Honduras (31%), Ecuador (30%), Chile (29%) and Bolivia (26%). This is a heterogeneous group that includes countries with low, mid and high household poverty rates. In the other four countries the main income source for non-poor households varies: transfers in Brazil (31%), own-account non-agricultural in the Dominican Republic (35%), own-account agriculture in Paraguay (32%) and agricultural salaries in Uruguay (24%).

4.4 *The composition of transfer income*

In most countries transfers is more important for poor than non-poor households. However, there are significant differences in the composition of transfer income (pensions, remittances and other transfers) and the distribution of those components between poor and non-poor households. Such information is provided in Table 7.

In Chile, Costa Rica and Brazil, three out of the four countries with low rural household poverty rates⁷, transfer income is composed mainly by pensions, of which more than 90% go to the non-poor. Remittances account for less than 5% of transfer income in all three countries and also go mostly to non-poor households.

The situation in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Guatemala, Bolivia and Honduras (the five countries with the highest rural household poverty rates) is quite different. In these countries

⁷ No information available on the distribution of transfers for Uruguay.

more than 50% of transfer income corresponds to remittances and the importance increases as poverty grows: 51% in the Dominican Republic, 53% in Paraguay, 70% in Guatemala, 78% in Bolivia and 93% in Honduras. Also, the share of remittances going to poor households is higher when compared to pensions: 53% in the Dominican Republic (vs.18% of pensions), 41% in Paraguay (vs. 4% of pensions), 29% in Guatemala (vs. 27% of pensions), 21% in Bolivia (vs. 5% of pensions) and 32% in Honduras (vs. 13% of pensions).

Therefore, an important factor to stress is that in countries with lower rural household poverty rates transfer income appears to come mostly from formal institutional sources (i.e. pensions), while in poorer countries the opposite holds, with the importance of remittances growing as poverty increases.

4.5 Socio-economic characteristics of household groups

Table 8 presents information on some socio-demographic characteristics of the different household groups, including education and age of household heads, household size and female household-headship.

Education of heads is lower among agricultural households in all countries and tends to be higher among countries with low poverty (e.g. Uruguay, Chile and Costa Rica) and lower in countries with high poverty (e.g. Guatemala, Bolivia and Honduras), with a high degree of variation in countries in the middle. In all countries the group with higher education of household heads is the non agricultural, with education attainments above the rural average. In terms of poverty condition the education levels of household heads are significantly lower among extreme poor households, in some cases below half the national average (e.g. Brazil, Panama, Guatemala, Bolivia and Honduras).

Household size is higher among multi-activity households in all countries, in most cases more than one member above the rural average. This is an interesting result because it suggests that

the possibility of household's members to diversify employment between agricultural and non-agricultural activities is higher in larger households⁸.

The relationship between household size and poverty incidence is more evident when households are analyzed by their poverty condition: in most countries it is higher among extreme poor households and lower among the non-poor; the only exceptions are Chile, Costa Rica and Honduras, where it does not differ significantly between both groups of poor households (i.e. extreme and non-extreme), although, as seen in previous paragraphs, multi-activity households tend to be larger and less poor.

Age of the household heads is significantly higher among Transfer-dependent households—as expected—and they tend to be older as the overall rural household poverty rate of countries decreases. It is above 60 years in the five countries with lower poverty rates (Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil and Panama) but below that age in the four countries with higher poverty rates (Paraguay, Guatemala, Bolivia and Honduras). The difference between Uruguay (less poor) and Honduras (poorest) is almost 20 years. This result can just reflect differences in longevity⁹; however, it is more likely that it reflects differences in social protection systems, or the fact that in poorer countries the more educated children migrate to urban areas or abroad (e.g. see section on transfer income and the differences in its composition between low and high poverty countries).

Among economically active households the average age of household heads is higher among those which are Multi-activity, in all countries but Uruguay and Ecuador. This result, along with the larger average household size suggests that this group differs from the rest in terms of

⁸ This result was already briefly described in Ruben and van der Berg (2001), Dirven (2004) and Köbrick and Dirven (2007), but requires further attention and research, together with the fact that this groups appears to be less poor in most countries.

⁹ Life expectancy is 79 years in Chile and Costa Rica, 76 in Uruguay, 72 in Honduras and Paraguay, 70 years in Guatemala and 66 years in Bolivia.

demographic structure. From a life-cycle perspective they seem to be demographically consolidated larger households which then have more members qualified to enter the labour market.

Female household-headship is higher in all countries among Transfer-dependent households, with a proportion that is smaller in low poverty countries (below 50% in Uruguay, Chile and Costa Rica) and larger in those of high rural household poverty (above 60% in Paraguay, Guatemala, Bolivia and Honduras). Among economically active households the proportion of female heads is higher among the Non-Agricultural Households and lower among the agricultural, in all countries, but there are no clear trends as the poverty rates changes across countries.

5 Summary of the results

Countries characterized by *traditional agrarian rural economies* have a large proportion of agricultural households (more than 40%) and have the highest combined share of self-employment and un-paid family members in agriculture. The main sources of income are self-employment in agriculture for the poor (except in Guatemala) and non-agricultural salaries for the non-poor (except in Paraguay). In these countries we also find the highest proportion of women heads among Transfer-dependent households (close to or higher than 60%) and transfer income comes mainly from remittances. Agricultural employment in urban areas is low (below 10%) and the share of agriculture in GDP is the highest among the countries included in the study, above 10% in all countries (around 13% in Bolivia, Guatemala and Honduras and around 20% in Paraguay).

Countries defined as having a *predominantly modern agricultural rural economy* also have a large share of rural employment in agriculture, but agricultural salaries are a more important income source than self-employment, both for the poor and non-poor. Transfers are also an

important income source, especially for the poor. In Chile they¹⁰ are composed mainly by pensions and “other transfers” (which include income from social protection programs); i.e. from more formal sources than in countries with traditional agrarian rural economies. The education of heads in these countries is the highest, both among poor and non-poor households. The weight of agriculture in GDP in these countries is about 5% and agricultural employment in urban areas is the highest among the countries studied (above 40%).

The case of a *diversified rural economy* differs from the former group mainly in the share of agriculture in rural employment (the lowest) and in the composition of household income, which in this case depends more on non-agricultural salaries, both for poor and non-poor households. The participation of women in the rural labour market is low (similar to Chile and Uruguay), but almost 90% of them are employed in non-agricultural activities. Transfer income is also important for the poor and —such as in the case of Chile— it comes mainly from institutional sources (e.g. pensions and other transfers such as those of IMAS’s programmes). The education of household’s heads is also high among all groupings of households (by poverty and typologies). Another important difference with the previous group is in the share of urban agricultural employment, which is lower (only 17%).

Finally, among the countries characterized as having a *transition rural economy* there is a high degree of heterogeneity. The share of the rural labour force employed in agriculture in the Dominican Republic and Mexico are more similar to those of diversified rural economies; Brazil and Ecuador have shares quite similar to those of predominantly modern rural agricultural economies; and Panama lies in the middle, with 51% of rural employment in agriculture. The weights of agriculture in GDP go from 4% in Mexico to 10% in Ecuador. Small-scale family

¹⁰ There is no information on the composition of transfer income in Uruguay, but there is no reason to think it is different from Chile.

agriculture is also important in most countries. The combined share of self-employment and unpaid family members is above 70% in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Panama and over 50% in Ecuador and Mexico.

Overall, the composition of income of Rural Households in the Dominican Republic is similar to that of traditional rural agrarian economies; in Ecuador and Brazil is similar to predominantly modern agricultural rural economies; and in Panama and Mexico is closer to that a diversified rural economy.

6 Implications for further analysis and rural and agricultural development policies

Based on household poverty rates and shares of agricultural employment we identified four types of rural economies: *traditional agrarian*, which include the poorest countries; *diversified and dominantly modern agriculture*, which include the low poverty countries; and *transition rural economies*. Some findings require further analysis include the larger size of multi-activity households and their lower poverty rates vis-à-vis agricultural households, the urbanization of agricultural employment and the role of fisheries employment in it, and the reasons behind the large differences in the age of household heads of transfer-dependent (i.e. economically inactive) households between high and low poverty countries.

Countries in each group face policy challenges of different nature. Those with traditional agrarian economies face the twofold challenge of reducing poverty and diversifying the rural economy. However, given the high importance of self-employment in agriculture it seems that policies for small-scale family agriculture should be a priority. Policies to diversify the rural economy should revolve around such larger objective.

In dominantly modern agriculture economies the priority appears to be to diversity the rural economic base, for example, strengthening agro-food processing chains and supporting the development of agriculture related non-agricultural activities, such as rural tourism. Such type of

policies should allow more employment opportunities outside of agriculture, especially for women and youth, which tend to show relatively little interest in agricultural employment, especially as education levels rise (e.g. Dirven, 2002).

The only country identified with a diversified rural economy is Costa Rica¹¹. Emphasis should be placed in deepening the diversification of the rural economic base, especially to increase the participation of women in the job market. Also, given the high degree of poverty among Transfer-dependent Households (the highest among low rural household poverty countries) there is a challenge in terms of social protection to economically inactive households.

In countries with transition rural economies we can identify a mix of policy priorities and therefore a broader set of policy options. Promoting policies that could accomplish the objectives of reducing poverty and deepening the diversification of the rural economy should be a priority in countries with more employment outside agriculture, such as Mexico and the Dominican Republic. The same could be promoted in countries with high agricultural employment, but giving more emphasis to the development of new economic activities rather than by strengthening existing ones, as could be the case in countries that already have more non-agricultural employment. Moreover, in all these countries small-scale family agriculture is important—especially Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Panama—and therefore it should be also a priority sector for rural and agricultural development policies. But, unlike traditional agrarian economies, policies for this sector could be driven by the objective of diversifying the rural economy, i.e. territorial rural development policies rather sectoral agricultural development policies.

¹¹ This can be partially explained by the fact that many of the most populated areas in Costa Rica's Central Valley are peri-urban in nature (e.g. Rodríguez and Saborío, 2009).

Finally, salary income is an important component of income, especially for non-agricultural and non-poor households, and transfer income is important for the poor population as well as to agricultural households. These factors underscore the importance of additional policies to the already mentioned ones (i.e. *policies for small-scale family agriculture* both productive and social and *productive development policies* to diversify the rural economy). First, *labour market policies* intended to improve quality of employment, especially in countries where salaried labour is the main source of jobs; and second, *social protection policies* for economically inactive households.

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Data annex

Table 1: Latin America (12 countries): Summary of labour market characteristics around 2000 & 2008 (Thousands and percentages)

Details	Bolivia		Brazil		Chile		Costa Rica		Dominican Republic		Ecuador	
			2001	2008	2000	2006	2000	2008	2002	2008	2003	2008
Total rural employment (thousands)	1,832.8	2,119.0	14,419.8	16,340.9	673.1	745.4	554.4	735.4	1,032.8	1,159.7	2,015.7	2,087.4
Agriculture (%)	85.7	78.6	76.6	69.0	64.9	59.5	38.4	26.6	41.7	33.2	70.8	69.5
Non-agriculture (%)	14.3	21.4	23.4	31.0	35.1	40.5	61.6	73.4	58.3	66.8	29.2	30.5
Men (thousands)	1,024.0	1,120.4	9,074.0	10,228.2	531.5	545.5	415.3	518.7	798.4	848.6	1,301.9	1,349.3
<i>Relative to total (%)</i>	55.9	52.9	62.9	62.6	79.0	73.2	74.9	70.5	77.3	73.2	64.6	64.6
<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	86.9	76.7	80.1	72.8	72.4	66.8	46.8	33.4	51.6	43.0	73.1	72.2
<i>Non agriculture (%)</i>	13.1	23.3	19.9	27.2	27.6	33.2	53.2	66.6	48.4	57.0	26.9	27.8
Women (thousands)	808.8	998.6	808.8	998.6	141.6	199.9	139.2	216.7	234.4	311.1	713.8	738.1
<i>Relative to total (%)</i>	44.1	47.1	37.1	37.4	21.0	26.8	25.1	29.5	22.7	26.8	35.4	35.4
<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	84.3	80.7	70.8	62.8	36.7	39.3	13.1	10.5	8.2	6.6	66.6	64.5
<i>Non agriculture (%)</i>	15.7	19.3	29.2	37.2	63.3	60.7	86.9	89.5	91.8	93.4	33.4	35.5
Agriculture (thousands)	1,571.6	1,664.6	11,048.1	11,282.4	436.9	443.2	212.8	200.9	431.1	385.5	1,426.4	1,450.3
Salaried (%)	5.3	4.2	22.7	23.7	62.4	66.3	59.1	66.0	13.9	14.2	31.6	37.4
Employer (%)	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	6.6	8.6	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.1
Self employed (%)	35.7	33.3	44.8	52.0	30.4	29.3	26.5	21.2	79.3	79.8	33.1	31.3
Non-remunerated (%)	57.9	59.6	29.9	21.9	4.8	2.2	7.9	4.1	4.7	3.1	30.8	27.2
Non agriculture	261.2	454.3	3,371.8	5,058.5	236.2	302.2	341.6	534.6	601.7	774.2	589.3	637.1
Salaried (%)	42.8	47.6	69.5	70.1	74.8	73.6	70.9	71.9	52.8	53.0	61.1	63.4
Employer (%)	1.2	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	5.4	7.4	1.3	2.0	2.6	3.2
Self employed (%)	41.4	34.9	23.1	22.2	21.5	22.9	21.8	19.1	44.4	41.4	30.2	27.6
Non-remunerated (%)	14.7	13.8	5.2	5.2	1.4	.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	3.6	6.2	5.7

Continues ...

Table 1 ...Contiuuation

Details	Guatemala		Honduras		Mexico		Panama		Paraguay		Uruguay	
			2001	2007	2000	2008	na	2008	2000	2008	na	2008
Total rural employment (thousands)	2,690.2	2,664.1	1,183.1	1,494.5	14,688.7	15,308.5		494.0	1,100.2	1,167.1		111.1
Agriculture (%)	59.1	56.6	64.0	59.1	45.6	37.2		50.9	64.6	58.7		71.1
Non-agriculture (%)	40.9	43.4	36.0	40.9	54.4	62.8		49.1	35.4	41.3		28.9
Men (thousands)	1,890.3	1,806.2	907.6	1,086.3	10,081.6	10,044.6		355.0	760.1	770.5		77.3
<i>Relative to total (%)</i>	70.3	67.8	76.7	72.7	68.6	65.6		71.9	69.1	66.0		69.6
<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	70.3	68.2	78.4	73.1	54.5	46.0		59.6	71.0	64.1		78.7
<i>Non agriculture (%)</i>	29.7	31.8	21.6	26.9	45.5	54.0		40.4	29.0	35.9		21.3
Women (Thousands)	799.9	857.9	275.5	408.2	4,607.1	5,264.0		139.1	340.1	396.6		33.8
<i>Relative to total (%)</i>	29.7	32.2	23.3	27.3	31.4	34.4		28.1	30.9	34.0		30.4
<i>Agriculture (%)</i>	32.6	32.3	16.6	21.9	26.1	20.3		28.5	50.3	48.1		53.8
<i>Non agriculture (%)</i>	67.4	67.7	83.4	78.1	73.9	79.7		71.5	49.7	51.9		46.2
Agriculture	1,588.6	1,508.8	757.3	883.5	6,693.1	5,690.2		251.3	710.5	684.8		79.0
Salaried (%)	31.8	28.3	31.2	31.5	39,9	39.1		27.7	13.6	12.4		46.4
Employer (%)	2.0	1.1	1.4	.9	5,0	10.7		1.5	3.3	2.6		10.5
Self employed (%)	29.7	32.9	45.2	46.6	34,6	31.7		70.8	54.4	56.8		36.5
Non-remunerated (%)	36.5	37.8	22.2	21.0	20,5	18.4		.0	28.7	28.1		6.6
Non agriculture	1,101.6	1,155.3	425.8	611.0	7,995.6	9,618.4		242.7	389.7	482.3		32.1
Salaried (%)	49.1	49.6	46.4	45.3	60,4	68.9		62.5	51.5	57.9		71.0
Employer (%)	4.6	3.0	2.4	.0	4,9	4.0		2.5	4.3	3.6		3.2
Self employed (%)	30.7	31.7	40.7	43.7	27,1	19.9		35.0	38.2	31.0		24.1
Non-remunerated (%)	15.6	15.7	10.4	10.9	7,6	7.2		.0	6.0	7.3		1.7

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 2: Distribution of agricultural employment (fishing; crops, livestock and forestry) between urban and rural areas (thousands and percentages)

Countries	Distribution of agricultural employment						
	Total	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural		Urban	
				Fishing (%)	Agriculture & forestry (%)	Fishing (%)	Agriculture & forestry (%)
Bolivia	1,811.5	91.9%	8.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Brazil	16,100.2	70.1%	29.9%	1.4%	98.6%	5.1%	94.9%
Chile	821.5	54.0%	46.0%	1.0%	99.0%	14.3%	85.7%
Dominican Republic	511.1	75.4%	24.6%	1.0%	99.0%	4.0%	96.0%
Costa Rica	242.5	82.8%	17.2%	2.2%	97.8%	5.2%	94.8%
Ecuador	1,765.7	82.1%	17.9%	1.0%	99.0%	13.3%	86.7%
Guatemala	1,847.4	81.7%	18.3%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Honduras	980.0	90.2%	9.8%	1.5%	98.5%	3.7%	96.3%
Mexico	6,152.6	92.5%	7.5%	2.4%	97.6%	5.8%	94.2%
Panama	270.4	93.0%	7.0%	3.4%	96.6%	15.7%	84.3%
Paraguay	745.2	91.9%	8.1%	0.0%	100.0%	8.1%	91.9%
Uruguay	168.6	46.9%	53.1%	0.2%	99.8%	4.0%	96.0%

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 3: Distribution of rural households groups among countries by poverty condition (thousands and percentages)

Countries / Types of households	Extreme poor (percentage)	Total poor (percentage)	Non-poor (percentage)	Total (thousand)
Bolivia				
<i>Total</i>	52.9	68.3	31.7	860.7
Agricultural households	69.1	82.3	17.7	510.5
Non agricultural households	21.6	39.5	60.5	210.8
Multi activity households	46.2	72.4	27.6	94.2
-dependent households	29.1	35.8	64.2	45.2
Brazil				
<i>Total</i>	12.1	31.8	68.2	8,630.4
Agricultural households	16.3	39.6	60.4	3,972.1
Non agricultural households	6.0	27.0	73.0	2,368.6
Multi activity households	5.2	22.9	77.1	955.6
Transfer-dependent households	15.2	23.4	76.6	1,334.1
Chile				
<i>Total</i>	2.8	9.9	90.1	566.8
Agricultural households	2.2	9.8	90.2	245.2
Non agricultural households	1.4	6.8	93.2	146.0
Multi activity households	0.1	2.1	97.9	68.3
Transfer-dependent households	8.0	19.0	81.0	107.3
Costa Rica				
<i>Total</i>	5.5	14.7	85.3	492.1
Agricultural households	7.5	18.7	81.3	104.6
Non agricultural households	2.7	9.6	90.4	284.7
Multi activity households	1.2	6.2	93.8	45.2
Transfer-dependent households	19.3	39.3	60.7	57,613
Dominican Republic				
<i>Total</i>	26.4	45.1	54.9	847.0
Agricultural households	28.6	52.6	47.4	220.1
Non agricultural households	16.1	33.5	66.5	435.1
Multi activity households	12.5	30.3	69.7	78.6
Transfer-dependent households	71.0	85.4	14.6	113.2
Ecuador				
<i>Total</i>	21.0	43.5	56.5	1,096.7
Agricultural households	25.5	51.7	48.3	603.7
Non agricultural households	12.6	30.6	69.4	252.3
Multi activity households	7.4	24.7	75.3	145.6
Transfer-dependent households	36.0	54.2	45.8	95.1
Guatemala				
<i>Total</i>	35.4	59.7	40.3	1,224.0
Agricultural households	55.1	77.7	22.3	531.3
Non agricultural households	15.1	38.8	61.2	400.6
Multi activity households	26.1	55.2	44.8	219.3
Transfer-dependent households	32.0	56.8	43.2	72.8
				<i>Continues</i>

<i>Table 3 ...Continuation</i>				
	Extreme poor	Total poor	Non-poor	Total
Honduras				
<i>Total</i>	56.5	74.4	25.6	822.7
Agricultural households	79.3	90.7	9.3	383.8
Non agricultural households	25.1	48.6	51.4	233.0
Multi activity households	52.3	75.7	24.3	139.6
Transfer-dependent households	43.6	67.8	32.2	66.3
Mexico				
<i>Total</i>	15.2	37.0	63.0	9,031.9
Agricultural households	31.1	58.0	42.0	2,304.3
Non agricultural households	7.0	25.2	74.8	4,507.7
Multi activity households	12.2	36.9	63.1	1,142.3
Transfer-dependent households	18.7	41.2	58.8	1,077.6
Panama				
<i>Total</i>	19.8	35.5	64.5	302.3
Agricultural households	33.5	55.1	44.9	112.5
Non agricultural households	6.3	16.1	83.9	123.5
Multi activity households	16.1	32.8	67.2	36.5
Transfer-dependent households	28.2	45.6	54.4	29.8
Paraguay				
<i>Total</i>	34.2	57.1	42.9	594.6
Agricultural households	47.3	68.2	31.8	251.7
Non agricultural households	21.1	44.6	55.4	205.3
Multi activity households	27.6	52.6	47.4	97.6
Transfer-dependent households	34.6	63.0	37.0	40.0
Uruguay				
<i>Total</i>	1.4	6.4	93.6	79.8
Agricultural households	1.0	6.2	93.8	43.6
Non agricultural households	1.8	7.8	92.2	14.3
Multi activity households	0.9	3.5	96.5	10.5
Transfer-dependent households	2.8	8.4	91.6	11.4

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 4: Distribution of poor and non-poor rural households among household groups (thousands and percentages)

Countries / Types of households	Extreme poor	Total poor	Non-poor	Total
Bolivia				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	455.0	588.0	272.7	860.7
Agricultural households (%)	77.6	71.5	33.1	59.3
Non agricultural households (%)	10.0	14.2	46.8	24.5
Multi activity households (%)	9.6	11.6	9.5	10.9
Transfer-dependent households (%)	2.9	2.7	10.6	5.2
Brazil				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	1,040.1	2,745.4	5,885.0	8,630.4
Agricultural households (%)	62.2	57.3	40.7	46.0
Non agricultural households (%)	13.6	23.3	29.4	27.4
Multi activity households (%)	4.7	8.0	12.5	11.1
Transfer-dependent households (%)	19.5	11.4	17.4	15.5
Chile				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	5.3	24.1	221.1	245.2
Agricultural households (%)	33.1	43.2	43.3	43.3
Non agricultural households (%)	13.1	17.8	26.6	25.8
Multi activity households (%)	0.5	2.4	13.1	12.0
Transfer-dependent households (%)	53.4	36.6	17.0	18.9
Costa Rica				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	27.2	72.3	419.8	492.1
Agricultural households (%)	28.8	27.1	20.2	21.3
Non agricultural households (%)	28.3	37.7	61.3	57.8
Multi activity households (%)	2.0	3.9	10.1	9.2
Transfer-dependent households (%)	40.8	31.3	8.3	11.7
Dominican Republic				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	223.3	381.9	465.1	847.0
Agricultural households (%)	28.2	30.3	22.4	26.0
Non agricultural households (%)	31.4	38.1	62.3	51.4
Multi activity households (%)	4.4	6.2	11.8	9.3
Transfer-dependent households (%)	36.0	25.3	3.5	13.4
Ecuador				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	230.5	476.9	619.8	1,096.7
Agricultural households (%)	66.7	65.5	47.0	55.0
Non agricultural households (%)	13.8	16.2	28.3	23.0
Multi activity households (%)	4.6	7.5	17.7	13.3
Transfer-dependent households (%)	14.8	10.8	7.0	8.7
Guatemala				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	433.8	730.4	493.6	1,224.0
Agricultural households (%)	67.5	56.5	24.0	43.4
Non agricultural households (%)	14.0	21.3	49.7	32.7
Multi activity households (%)	13.2	16.6	19.9	17.9
Transfer-dependent households (%)	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.0

Continues

Table 4 ...Continuation

Honduras	Extreme poor	Total poor	Non-poor	Total
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	465.0	611.9	210.9	822.8
Agricultural households (%)	65.5	56.9	17.0	46.6
Non agricultural households (%)	12.6	18.5	56.8	28.3
Multi activity households (%)	15.7	17.3	16.1	17.0
Transfer-dependent households (%)	6.2	7.3	10.1	8.1
Mexico				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	1,372.5	3,339.4	5,692.5	9,031.9
Agricultural households (%)	52.3	40.0	17.0	25.5
Non agricultural households (%)	22.9	34.1	59.2	49.9
Multi activity households (%)	10.2	12.6	12.7	12.6
Transfer-dependent households (%)	14.7	13.3	11.1	11.9
Panama				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	59.8	107.4	194.9	302.3
Agricultural households (%)	63.1	57.7	25.9	37.2
Non agricultural households (%)	13.1	18.5	53.2	40.9
Multi activity households (%)	9.8	11.1	12.6	12.1
Transfer-dependent households (%)	14.0	12.6	8.3	9.8
Paraguay				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	203.3	339.6	255.0	594.6
Agricultural households (%)	58.6	50.5	31.4	42.3
Non agricultural households (%)	21.3	26.9	44.6	34.5
Multi activity households (%)	13.3	15.1	18.1	16.4
Transfer-dependent households (%)	6.8	7.4	5.8	6.7
Uruguay				
<i>Total (thousands)</i>	1.1	5.1	74.7	79.8
Agricultural households (%)	39.9	52.5	54.8	54.6
Non agricultural households (%)	23.1	21.7	17.6	17.9
Multi activity households (%)	8.7	7.1	13.6	13.2
Transfer-dependent households (%)	28.3	18.7	14.0	14.3

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 5: Composition of household income of rural households groups by income sources (percentages)

	Agricultural occupations			Non agricultural occupations			Transfers
	Salary	Own Account	Employer	Salary	Own Account	Employer	
Bolivia							
Agricultural	10.2	59.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	33.6	8.8	9.0
Multi activity	15.1	22.5	3.1	30.9	11.8	3.0	13.5
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Brazil							
Agricultural	25.2	34.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	16.3	7.3	16.3
Multi activity	17.6	22.2	6.9	30.0	5.5	1.5	16.3
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>
Chile							
Agricultural	53.1	22.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	16.0	10.1	13.5
Multi activity	28.4	11.1	6.6	35.5	6.4	2.6	9.4
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Costa Rica							
Agricultural	59.5	15.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	15.0	10.7	7.0
Multi activity	28.9	6.9	9.0	35.0	6.2	8.5	5.4
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>
Dominican Republic							
Agricultural	11.7	69.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	40.4	3.2	13.3
Multi activity	6.7	31.7	4.6	24.1	22.3	1.8	8.7
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>
Ecuador							
Agricultural	43.2	29.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	22.6	11.4	9.7
Multi activity	21.2	15.7	3.8	41.4	9.8	1.9	6.2
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>
Guatemala							
Agricultural	32.5	26.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	22.1	11.0	13.9
Multi activity	16.0	14.3	4.5	30.4	12.5	1.1	21.3
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>20.6</i>

continues

Table 5 ... continuation

Honduras							
Agricultural	26.5	47.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	37.6	0.1	15.1
Multi activity	14.0	24.4	2.7	21.5	22.3	0.0	15.1
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>
Mexico							
Agricultural	29.4	13.5	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	10.9	9.6	14.5
Multi activity	16.5	5.8	11.3	34.9	8.7	3.0	19.8
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>22.4</i>
Panama							
Agricultural	28.8	35.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8
Non agricultural	66.5	12.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
Multi activity	17.9	20.6	2.3	32.8	10.6	1.2	14.7
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Paraguay							
Agricultural	8.0	63.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Non agricultural	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	21.8	7.5	12.6
Multi activity	10.1	26.9	4.3	34.6	12.4	3.2	8.7
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Uruguay							
Agricultural	32.8	33.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
Non agricultural	63.2	16.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
Multi activity	25.9	15.9	20.7	26.4	3.4	1.1	6.6
Transfer dependent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 6: Composition of household income of poor and non-poor rural households by income sources (percentages)

	Agricultural occupations			Non agricultural occupations			Transfers	Total
	Salary	Own Account	Employer	Salary	Own Account	Employer		
Bolivia								
Poor	12.6	40.3	3.5	21.8	10.6	1.4	9.8	100.0
Non-poor	3.6	20.1	8.0	26.4	17.9	5.2	18.8	100.0
Total	6.4	26.4	6.6	25.0	15.6	4.1	16.0	100.0
Brazil								
Poor	24.7	21.5	0.8	19.5	8.8	0.3	24.4	100.0
Non-poor	11.3	17.1	6.1	25.6	5.9	3.0	31.0	100.0
Total	13.0	17.6	5.4	24.8	6.3	2.7	30.1	100.0
Chile								
Poor	33.9	6.2	0.0	16.7	2.1	0.0	41.1	100.0
Non-poor	24.7	10.4	4.1	29.2	7.2	4.3	20.0	100.0
Total	24.9	10.3	4.0	28.9	7.1	4.2	20.5	100.0
Costa Rica								
Poor	7.3	14.7	2.9	24.7	15.9	3.2	31.3	100.0
Non-poor	11.7	2.4	3.3	52.6	11.1	8.8	10.0	100.0
Total	11.6	2.9	3.3	51.4	11.3	8.6	10.9	100.0
Dominican Republic								
Poor	5.4	21.5	0.3	36.6	4.6	0.2	31.4	100.0
Non-poor	2.4	16.0	2.0	27.5	35.4	2.9	13.8	100.0
Total	3.1	17.3	1.6	29.8	27.9	2.2	18.1	100.0
Ecuador								
Poor	33.6	23.9	2.8	15.0	6.2	0.5	17.9	100.0
Non-poor	20.6	14.0	8.8	30.1	10.3	5.1	11.2	100.0
Total	23.3	16.1	7.5	27.0	9.4	4.1	12.6	100.0
Guatemala								
Poor	26.3	17.3	0.2	27.6	7.2	0.4	21.0	100.0
Non-poor	7.6	8.2	9.2	32.2	15.3	7.2	20.4	100.0
Total	13.2	11.0	6.5	30.8	12.8	5.1	20.6	100.0
Honduras								
Poor	20.8	27.4	0.5	14.2	17.7	0.0	19.5	100.0
Non-poor	4.8	15.0	2.9	30.9	22.3	0.1	24.1	100.0
Total	11.4	20.1	1.9	24.0	20.4	0.0	22.2	100.0
Mexico								
Poor	18.1	5.4	1.7	35.0	5.1	0.6	34.1	100.0
Non-poor	6.4	3.1	8.7	46.0	8.4	7.2	20.2	100.0
Total	8.2	3.5	7.6	44.3	7.9	6.2	22.4	100.0
Panama								
Poor	20.7	26.4	0.5	14.2	5.1	0.0	32.9	100.0
Non-poor	7.6	9.0	2.9	46.7	9.3	3.5	21.1	100.0
Total	9.2	11.2	2.6	42.5	8.8	3.0	22.6	100.0

Continues

Table 6 ...Continuation

Paraguay								
Poor	8.0	35.7	1.3	24.1	12.7	1.8	16.4	100.0
Non-poor	4.5	32.3	12.0	26.7	8.7	3.6	12.2	100.0
Total	5.4	33.2	9.3	26.0	9.7	3.1	13.3	100.0
Uruguay								
Poor	30.5	20.4	0.9	11.2	8.1	0.0	28.9	100.0
Non-poor	23.9	22.5	18.7	15.6	3.4	1.5	14.5	100.0
Total	24.0	22.5	18.3	15.5	3.5	1.4	14.8	100.0

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

Table 7: Distribution of transfer income components between poor and non-poor households and composition of transfer income of poor and non-poor households by components (percentages)

	TOTAL	Pensions	Remittances	Others	TOTAL	Pensions	Remittances	Others
Bolivia ^{a/}								
Poor	19,7	5,3	21,4	71,0	100,0	5,0	85,0	10,0
Non-poor	80,3	94,7	78,6	29,0	100,0	22,2	76,8	1,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	18,8	78,4	2,8
Brazil ^{b/}								
Poor	3,8	3,5	26,5	4,1	100,0	90,3	9,6	0,1
Non-poor	96,2	96,5	73,5	95,9	100,0	98,9	1,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	98,6	1,4	0,1
Chile ^{c/}								
Poor	4,8	2,0	5,2	8,0	100,0	22,4	4,2	73,5
Non-poor	95,2	98,0	94,8	92,0	100,0	53,9	3,8	42,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	52,4	3,8	43,8
Costa Rica ^{d/}								
Poor	13,8	9,3	6,5	21,5	100,0	39,0	2,0	59,0
Non-poor	86,2	90,7	93,5	78,5	100,0	60,9	4,6	34,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	57,9	4,2	37,9
Dominican Republic ^{e/}								
Poor	39,3	18,3	53,0	30,0	100,0	9,4	68,5	22,1
Non-poor	60,7	81,7	47,0	70,0	100,0	27,2	39,4	33,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	20,2	50,9	28,9
Ecuador ^{f/}								
Poor	33,2	4,7	13,0	45,7	100,0	2,3	7,2	90,6
Non-poor	66,8	95,3	87,0	54,3	100,0	22,9	23,7	53,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	16,0	18,2	65,7
Guatemala ^{g/}								
Poor	31,5	26,7	28,7	42,8	100,0	7,4	63,3	29,4
Non-poor	68,5	73,3	71,3	57,2	100,0	9,3	72,6	18,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	8,7	69,7	21,6
Honduras ^{h/}								
Poor	34,3	13,1	32,4	79,1	100,0	0,7	87,9	11,4
Non-poor	65,7	86,9	67,6	20,9	100,0	2,4	96,0	1,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	1,8	93,2	4,9
Mexico ^{i/}								
Poor	24,5	3,5	23,1	30,1	100,0	2,1	21,6	76,2
Non-poor	75,5	96,5	76,9	69,9	100,0	19,2	23,4	57,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	15,0	23,0	62,0
Panama ^{j/}								
Poor	20,5	3,4	30,3	35,1	100,0	6,6	62,4	31,0
Non-poor	79,5	96,6	69,7	64,9	100,0	48,3	36,9	14,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	39,8	42,2	18,1

Continues

Table 7 ...Continuation

Paraguay ^{k/}								
Poor	32,9	4,2	41,7	31,0	100,0	1,8	66,6	31,5
Non-poor	67,1	95,8	58,3	69,0	100,0	20,2	45,5	34,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	14,2	52,5	33,4
Uruguay ^{l/}								
Poor								
Non-poor								
Total								

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

- a/ Other transfers include family assistance from divorce or separation.
- b/ Remittances are considered as donations from non- residents.
Other transfers include conditional transfers to stay in school.
- c/ Other transfers include subsidies, capital rents, donations and unemployment compensation.
- d/ Other transfers include scholarships, alimony payments, transfers from the *Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)* and other non-specified transfers.
- e/ Other transfers include gifts from abroad apart from remittances.
- f/ Other transfers include donations and gifts and a Human Development Bonus.
- g/ Other transfers include alimony payments , scholarships and inheritances.
- h/ Other transfers include subsidies, scholarships, alimony payments and school food.
- i/ Other transfers include gifts and in-kind transfers.
- j/ Other transfers include scholarships, other subsidies, rent subsidies and income from the *Programa de Apoyo Rápido para Viviendas de Interés Social (PARVIS)*..
- k/ Other transfers include non-specified income and income from other sources such as divorce, capital rents and alimony payments.
- l/ Disaggregated data on transfers were not available.

Table 8: Socio-demographic characteristics of household groups by poverty status (percentages)

COUNTRY	Household groups				Poverty condition			Total Rural	Total National
	Agricult.	Non agricult.	Multi - activity	Transfer dependent	Extreme poor	Poor non-extreme	Non poor		
BOLIVIA									
Household size ^{a/}	4,9	5,0	6,7	3,6	5,9	5,3	4,5	5,5	5,2
Female head ^{b/}	19,0	25,9	17,5	64,6	17,8	18,5	33,7	23,0	25,0
Age of household head ^{c/}	49,3	41,1	51,1	56,7	49,3	47,3	45,8	48,0	45,3
of heads ^{d/}	3,8	7,7	4,6	4,8	3,7	4,6	7,0	4,8	8,2
BRAZIL									
Household size ^{a/}	4,8	4,9	6,2	4,4	5,6	5,2	3,9	4,5	4,1
Female head ^{b/}	11,1	25,0	15,8	58,4	15,4	14,3	19,2	17,7	33,4
Age of household head ^{c/}	46,8	42,8	47,3	62,5	39,6	40,6	51,9	48,2	47,6
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	3,0	5,6	3,6	2,0	2,6	3,4	3,9	3,6	6,9
CHILE									
Household size ^{a/}	5,0	5,1	6,8	4,0	5,0	5,3	4,4	4,5	4,5
Female head ^{b/}	13,9	20,8	15,7	35,5	28,4	22,8	19,6	20,1	29,7
Age of household head ^{c/}	50,7	49,5	52,7	66,2	46,8	48,7	54,2	53,6	51,2
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	6,0	8,2	6,5	4,3	5,7	5,8	6,4	6,3	9,5
COSTA RICA									
Household size ^{a/}	5,2	5,2	7,3	3,6	5,2	5,3	4,4	4,6	4,5
Female head ^{b/}	13,6	23,6	20,4	50,2	39,0	30,8	22,5	24,4	29,2
of household head ^{c/}	45,6	43,0	47,3	63,3	48,4	49,1	46,0	46,4	47,4
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	4,7	7,5	5,2	4,3	4,5	4,7	6,6	6,3	7,3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
Household size ^{a/}	4,5	4,9	6,1	2,8	5,1	4,8	4,4	4,7	4,5
Female head ^{b/}	11,1	25,0	15,8	58,4	38,8	26,1	18,0	25,0	31,1
Age of household head ^{c/}	49,2	44,6	51,2	60,2	51,3	48,6	47,6	48,9	47,6
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	5,0	7,2	5,5	5,9	5,4	5,9	6,7	6,2	7,7
ECUADOR									
Household size ^{a/}	5,6	5,5	7,0	4,0	6,4	5,7	4,9	5,5	5,1
Female head ^{b/}	15,2	22,4	14,5	41,9	22,0	17,4	19,0	19,3	24,0
Age of household head ^{c/}	52,4	46,7	50,6	65,4	51,7	50,0	53,0	52,0	50,3
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	4,2	7,0	4,9	3,1	4,1	4,5	5,3	4,8	7,9
GUATEMALA									
Household size ^{a/}	6,2	6,6	8,0	4,6	7,6	6,7	5,9	6,8	6,2
Female head ^{b/}	12,1	21,6	13,6	75,1	14,6	20,8	22,5	19,3	22,6
Age of household head ^{c/}	45,5	41,5	50,2	48,9	43,3	45,7	46,7	45,2	45,2
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	1,6	4,0	1,8	1,8	1,6	2,1	3,3	2,4	4,7
HONDURAS									
Household size ^{a/}	5,6	5,9	6,9	4,2	5,2	5,3	4,4	4,6	4,5
Female head ^{b/}	13,2	32,9	15,4	71,2	19,9	28,8	29,5	23,9	29,1
Age of household head ^{c/}	47,3	44,8	51,3	54,6	47,6	49,3	47,5	47,9	46,9
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	2,5	4,8	2,7	3,2	2,4	3,3	4,9	3,2	5,4

Continues

Table 8 ... continuation

MEXICO									
Household size ^{a/}	5,3	5,8	6,6	4,1	6,4	5,8	4,7	5,3	5,0
Female head ^{b/}	12,6	22,4	13,1	46,9	16,2	20,2	23,5	21,7	25,0
Age of household head ^{c/}	50,1	44,5	51,9	59,9	45,5	47,5	49,9	48,7	48,2
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	5,0	7,4	5,2	5,1	5,0	5,5	6,9	6,4	8,5
PANAMA									
Household size ^{a/}	5,9	5,6	8,4	3,3	7,8	6,3	4,7	5,8	5,1
Female head ^{b/}	11,9	24,9	14,8	55,1	26,8	22,1	20,2	21,8	30,2
Age of household head ^{c/}	49,9	46,4	52,2	62,3	47,4	49,7	50,8	50,0	49,2
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	4,5	8,4	5,5	5,4	4,3	5,1	7,2	6,3	9,1
PARAGUAY									
Household size ^{a/}	5,2	5,4	6,3	3,2	5,2	5,3	4,4	4,6	4,5
Female head ^{b/}	18,3	30,6	22,0	60,9	39,0	30,8	22,5	24,4	29,2
Age of household head ^{c/}	48,9	41,9	50,5	58,6	46,4	49,1	47,9	47,6	47,1
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	4,5	6,8	4,9	4,4	4,4	4,8	6,3	5,3	7,0
URUGUAY									
Household size ^{a/}	4,6	5,0	5,6	3,6	6,0	4,8	3,6	3,7	3,8
Female head ^{b/}	8,0	16,7	8,1	32,4	35,8	11,5	12,9	13,1	34,8
Age of household head ^{c/}	51,8	49,2	48,7	72,9	46,4	48,7	54,6	54,2	54,0
Schooling of heads ^{d/}	6,0	7,4	6,6	4,7	4,9	5,4	6,2	6,2	8,5

Source: UDA/ECLAC, based on special tabulations of national household surveys processed by the ECLAC Statistics Division

a/ Average number of members

b/ Percentage of households with a woman as head.

c/ Average age of the household head (years)

d/ Average number of years of education of the household head.