



URUGUAY

Region: Latin America and Caribbean
Income Category: High Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Uruguay in building and using human capital. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 5 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Participation rate in organized learning.** In 2020, 82% of children one year younger than the official primary school entry age participated in an organized learning program, compared to 100% in 2015. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2023, 95% of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 91% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

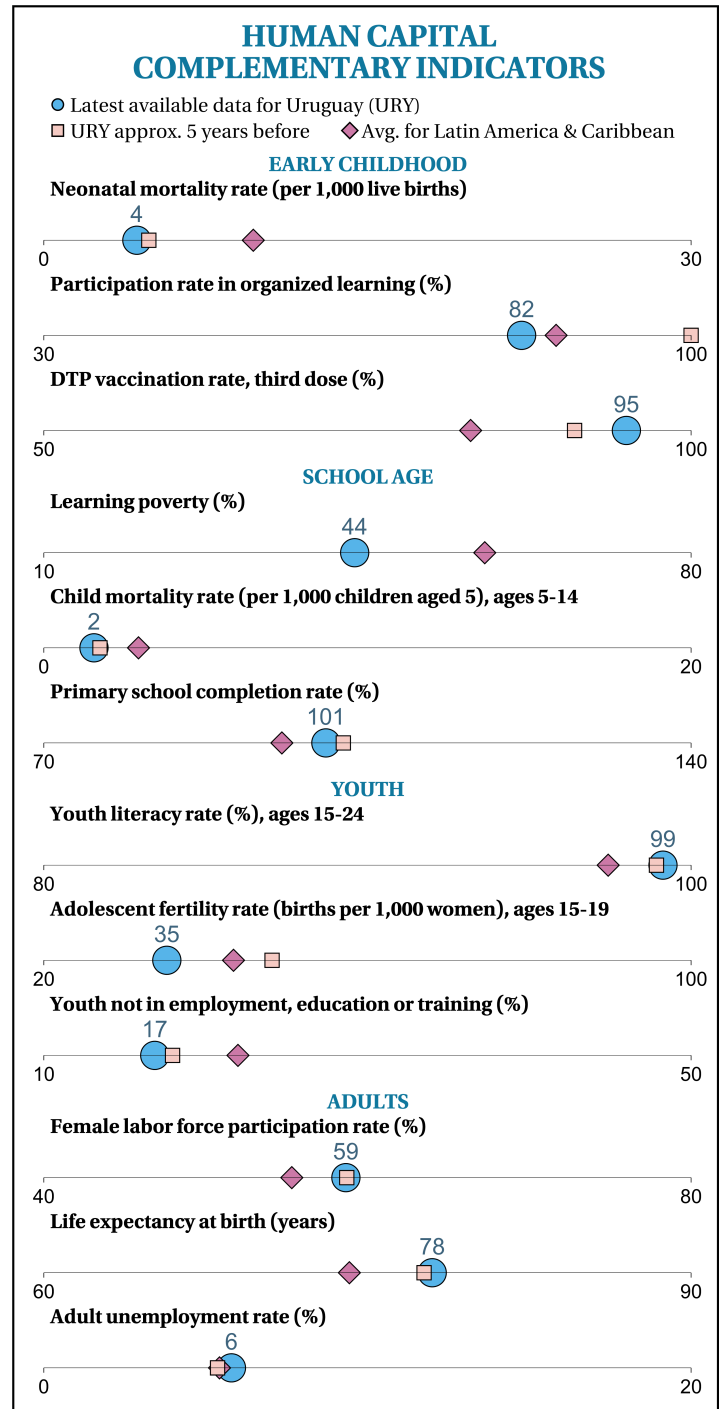
- **Learning poverty.** In 2019, 44% of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is 2 per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is 101% (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2021), compared to 102% in 2016. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is 99% (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is 35 (2022), compared to 48 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2023, 17% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 18% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS

- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is 59% (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is 78 years (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is 6% (2023), compared to 5% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.

