

# Country Data and Graphs for Uruguay

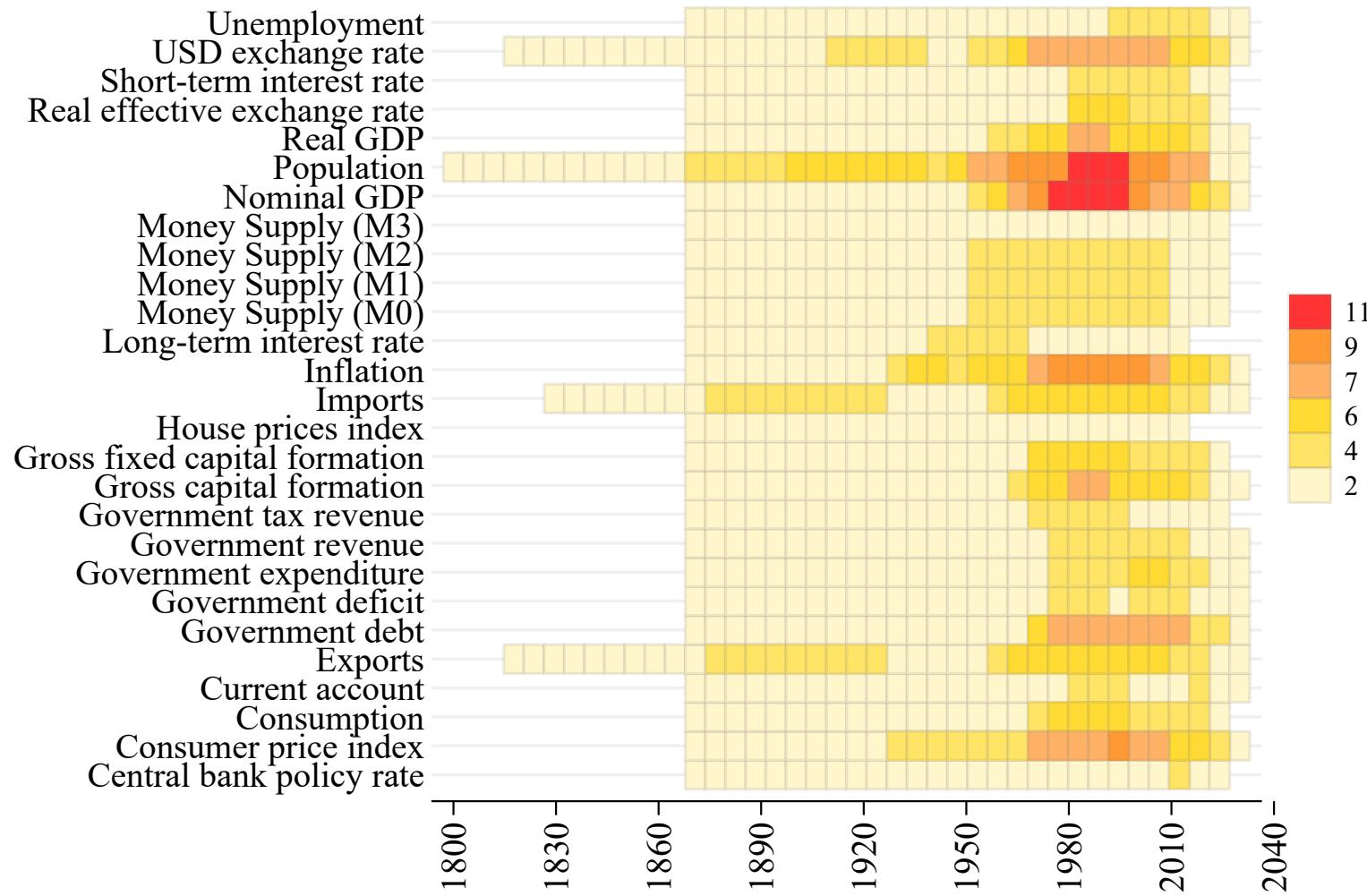
June 30, 2025

# Contents

<b>Data availability heatmap</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Consumer price index</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Money supply (M0)</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Money supply (M1)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Money supply (M2)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Money supply (M3)</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Real effective exchange rate</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>USD exchange rate</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Central bank policy rate</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total consumption to GDP ratio</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Exports to GDP ratio</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Fixed investment</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Fixed investment to GDP ratio</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Government debt</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Government deficit</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Government expenditure</b>	<b>21</b>

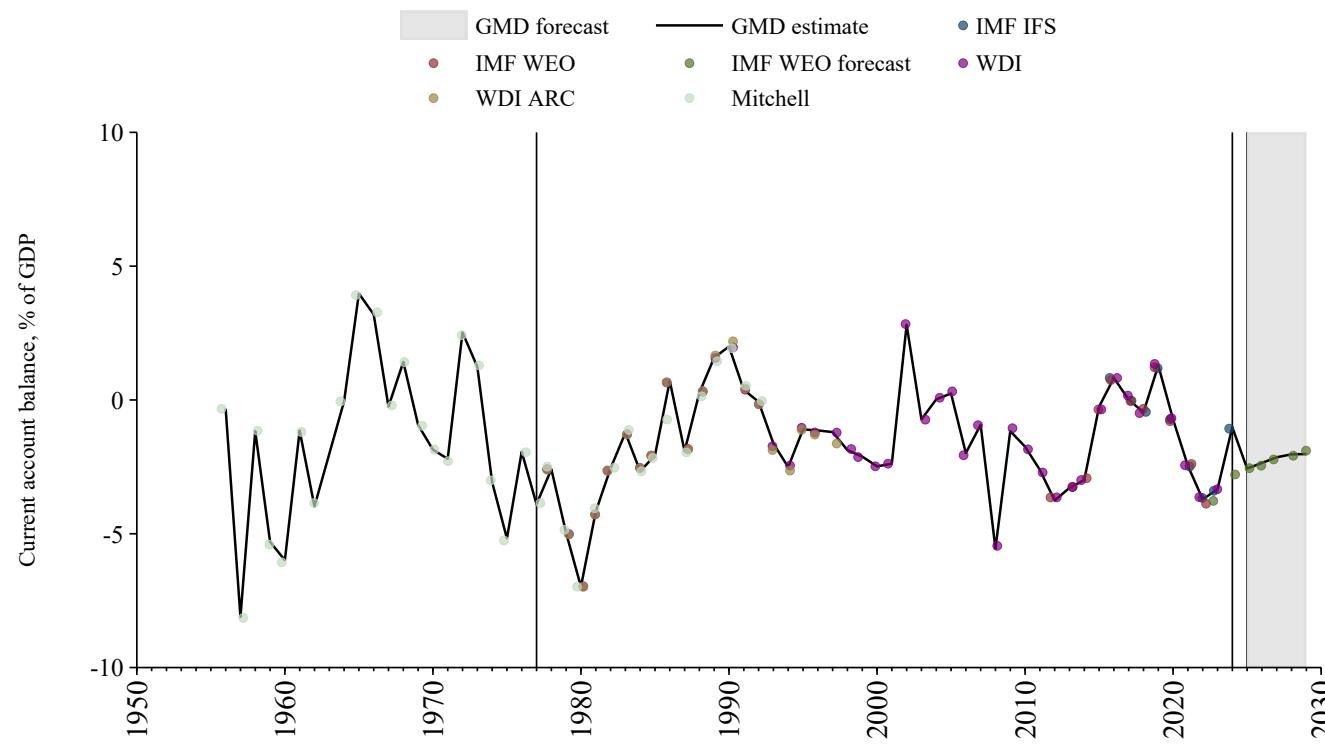
<b>Government expenditure to GDP ratio</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Government revenue</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Government revenue to GDP ratio</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Government tax revenue</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Government tax revenue to GDP ratio</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Imports to GDP ratio</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Investment</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Investment to GDP ratio</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Long term interest rate</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Real total consumption</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Short term interest rate</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>39</b>

## Data availability heatmap



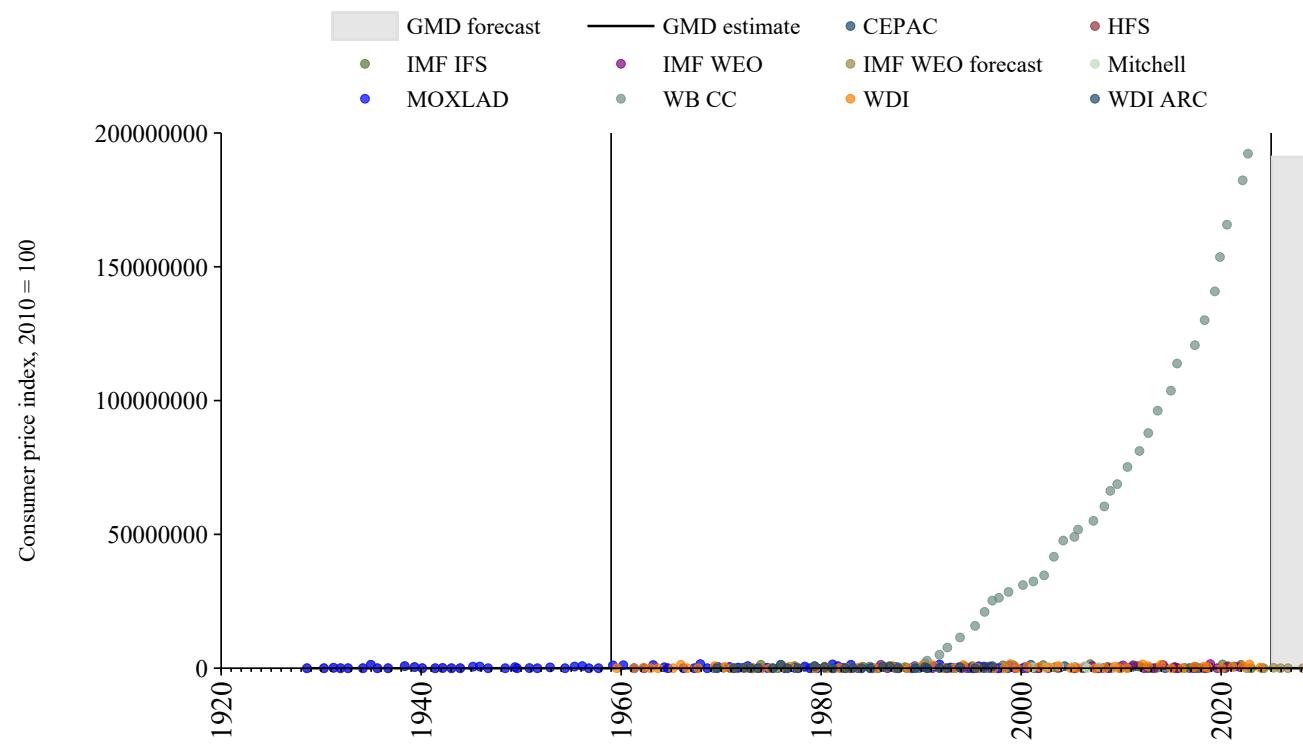
## Current account balance

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1977	Spliced using overlapping data in 1978.
World Bank (2024)	1978 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



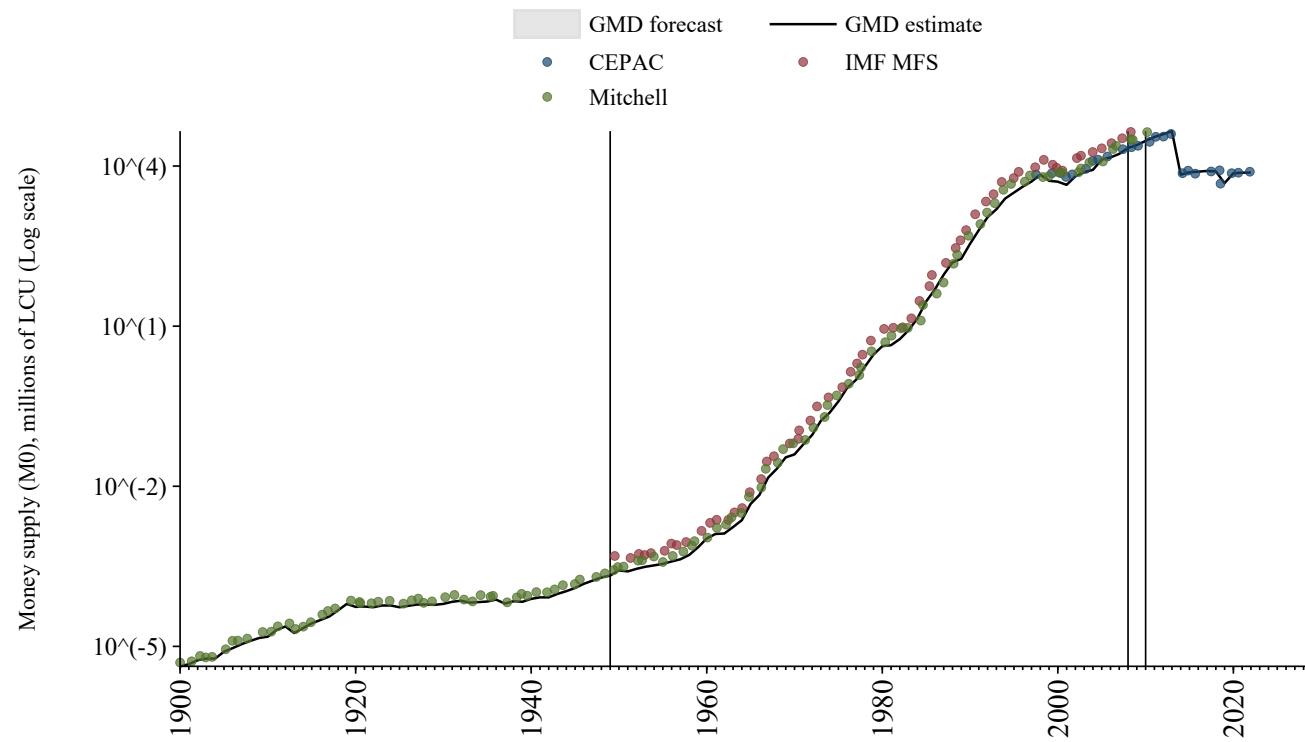
## Consumer price index

Source	Time span	Notes
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1929 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 49.6%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2024	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 268.2%).



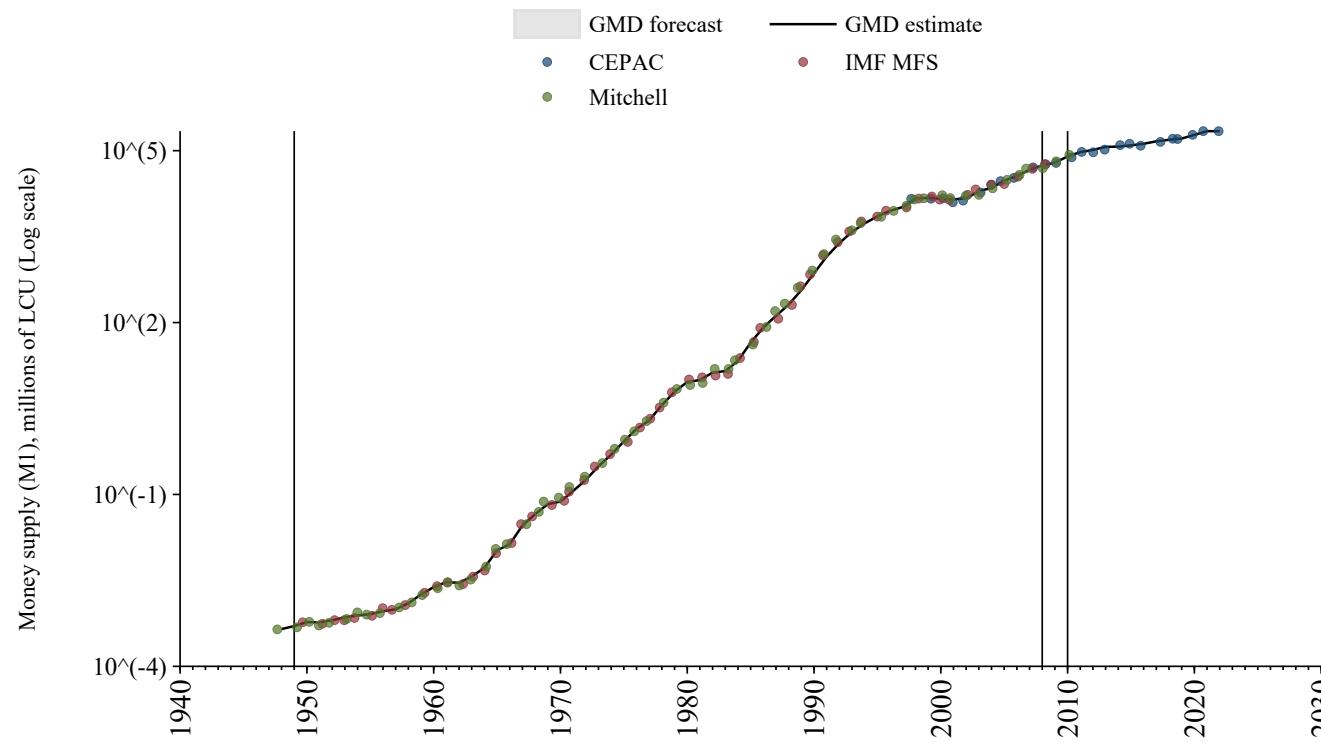
## Money supply (M0)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1900 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 90.3%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 2008	Spliced using overlapping data in 2009: (ratio = 53.6%).
Mitchell (2013)	2009 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 77.3%).
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



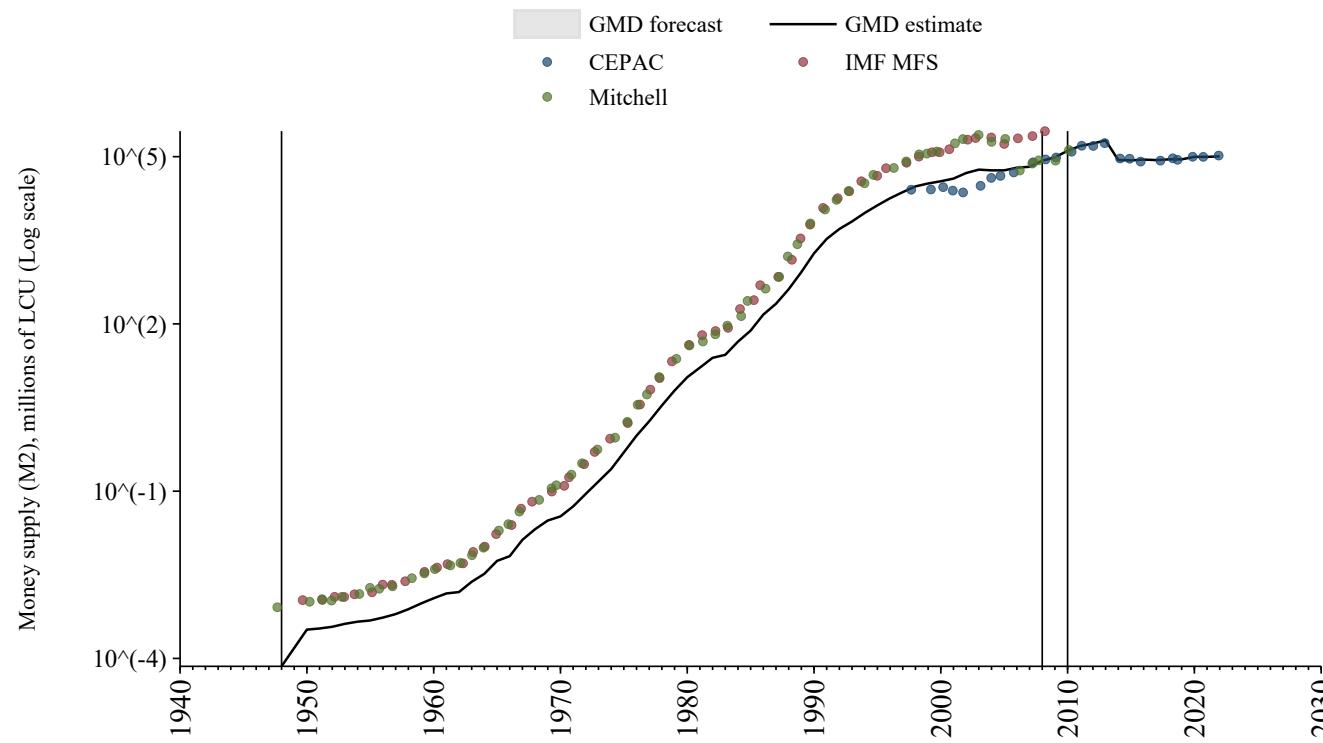
## Money supply (M1)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 101%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1950 - 2008	Spliced using overlapping data in 2009: (ratio = 101%).
Mitchell (2013)	2009 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011.
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



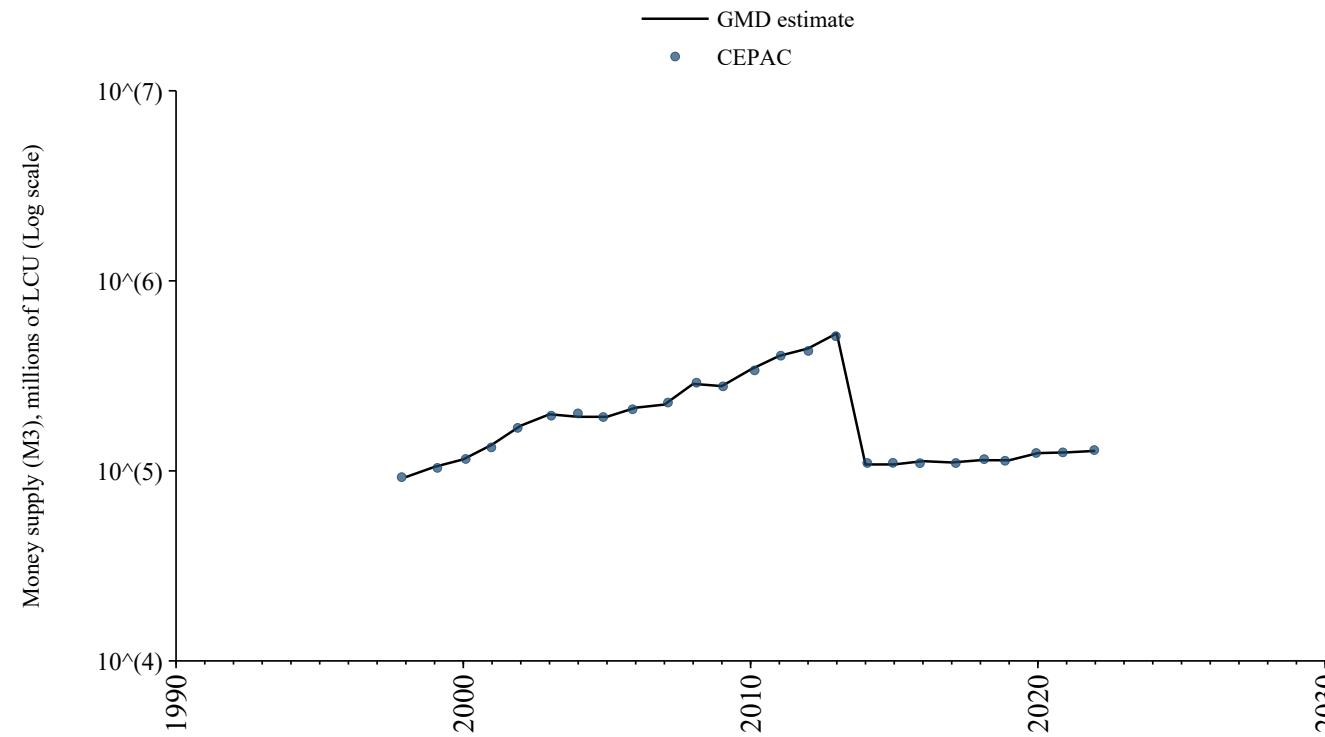
## Money supply (M2)

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 1948	Spliced using overlapping data in 1949: (ratio = 8.7%).
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1949 - 2008	Spliced using overlapping data in 2009: (ratio = 29.5%).
Mitchell (2013)	2009 - 2010	Spliced using overlapping data in 2011: (ratio = 102.3%).
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	2011 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



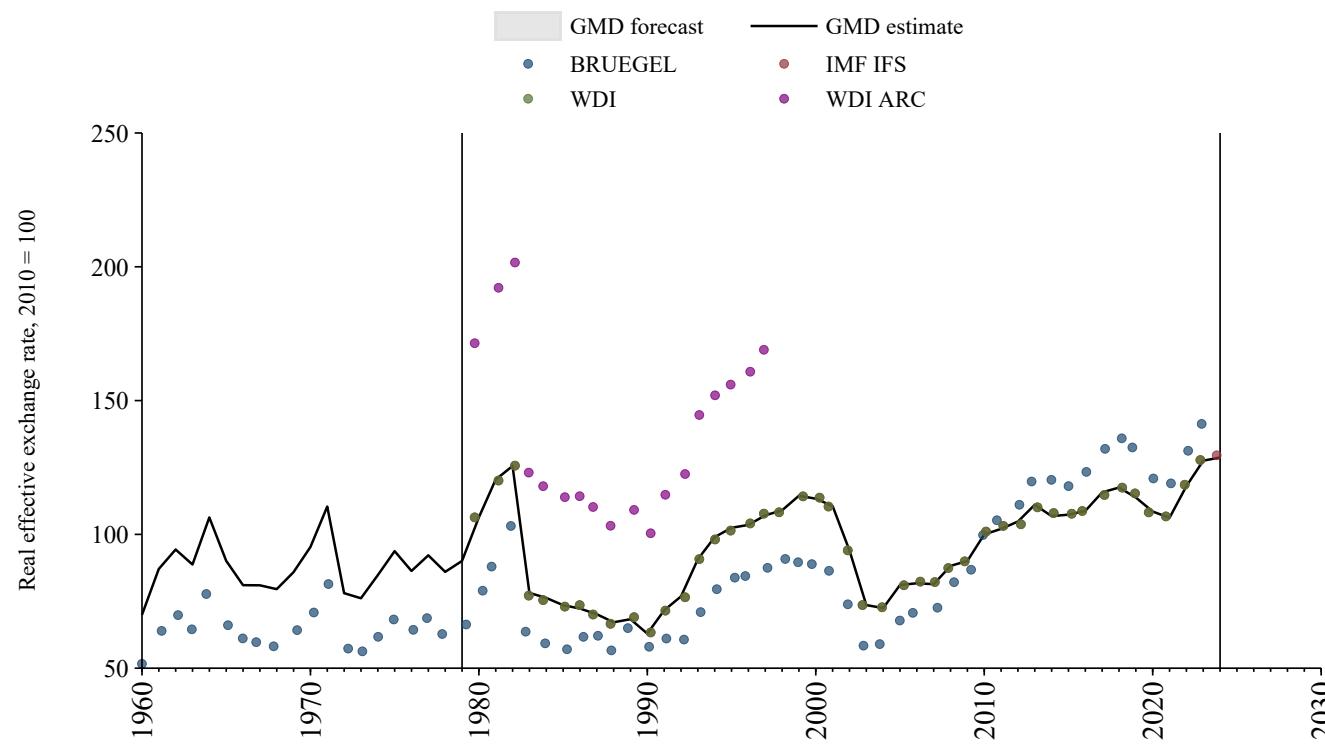
## Money supply (M3)

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)</a>	1998 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



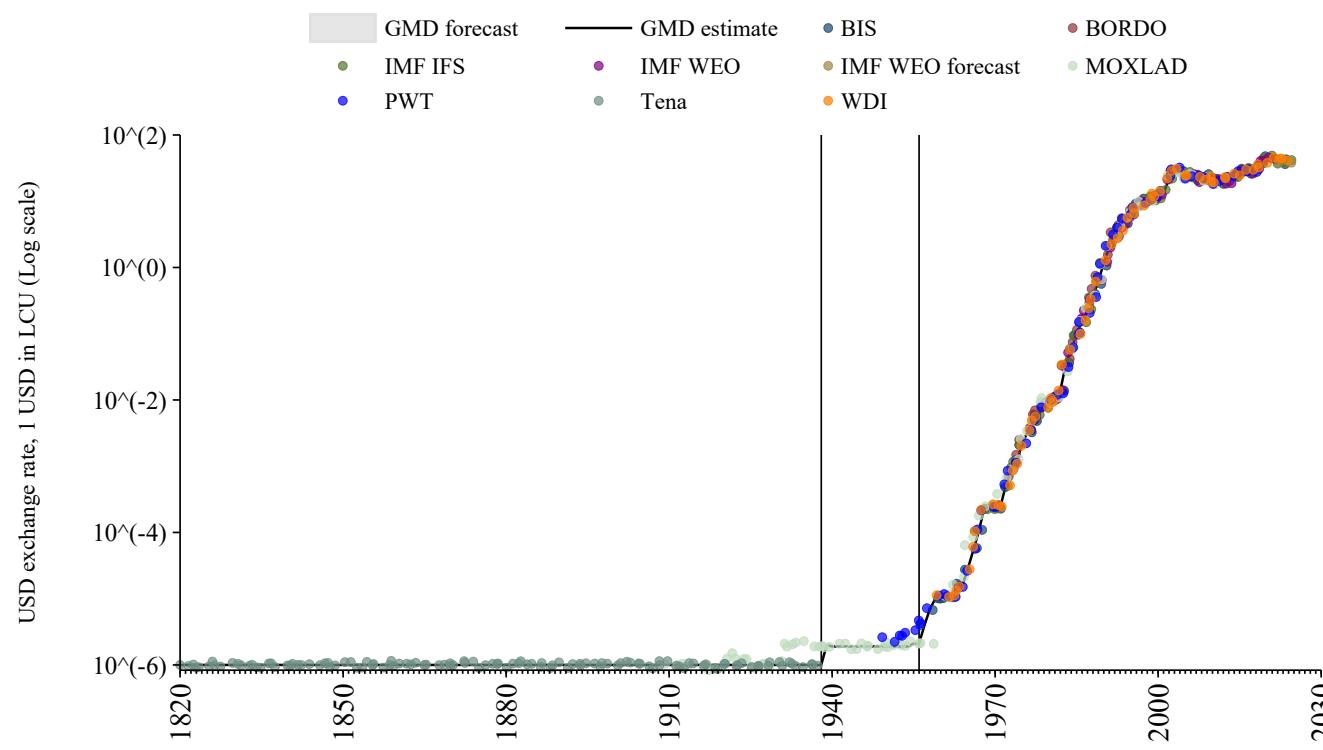
## Real effective exchange rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Darvas (2021)	1960 - 1979	Spliced using overlapping data in 1980: (ratio = 135.4%).
World Bank (2024)	1980 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.



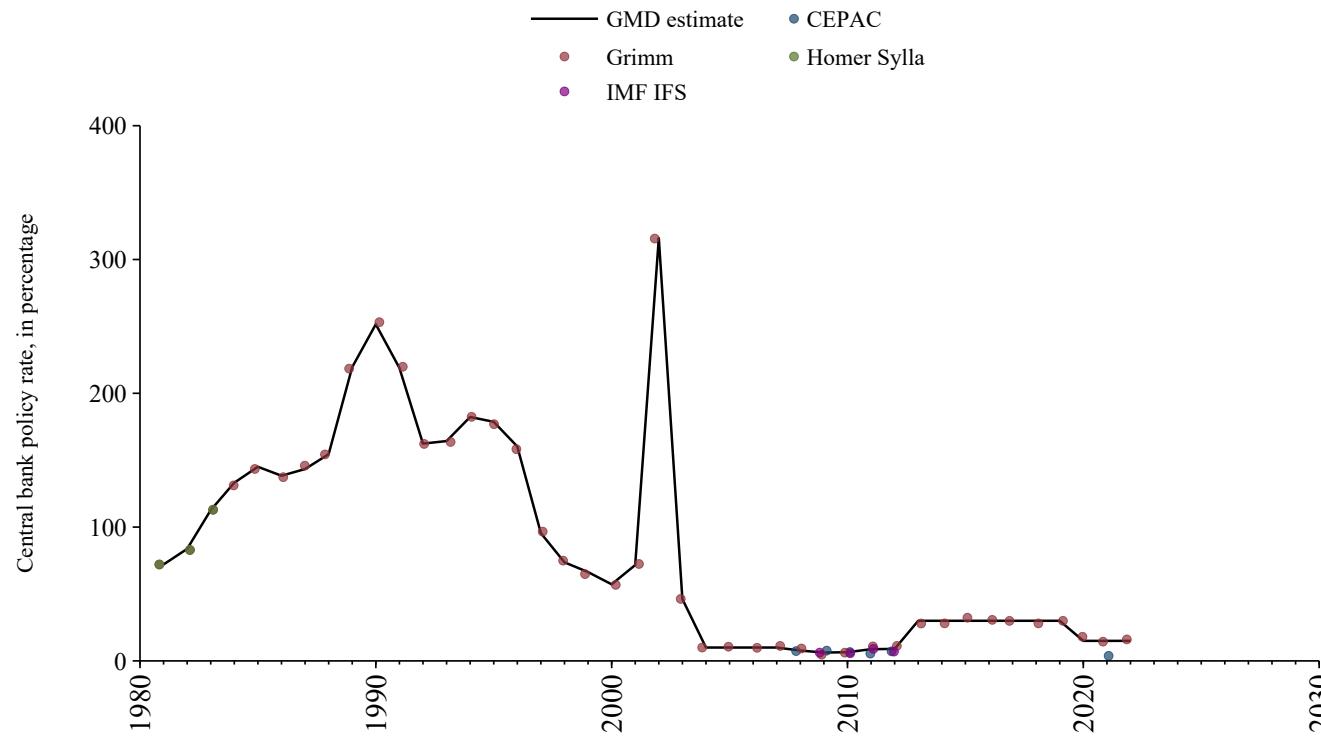
## USD exchange rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1820 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939.
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1939 - 1956	Spliced using overlapping data in 1957.
Bank for International Settlements (2024)	1957 - 2024	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



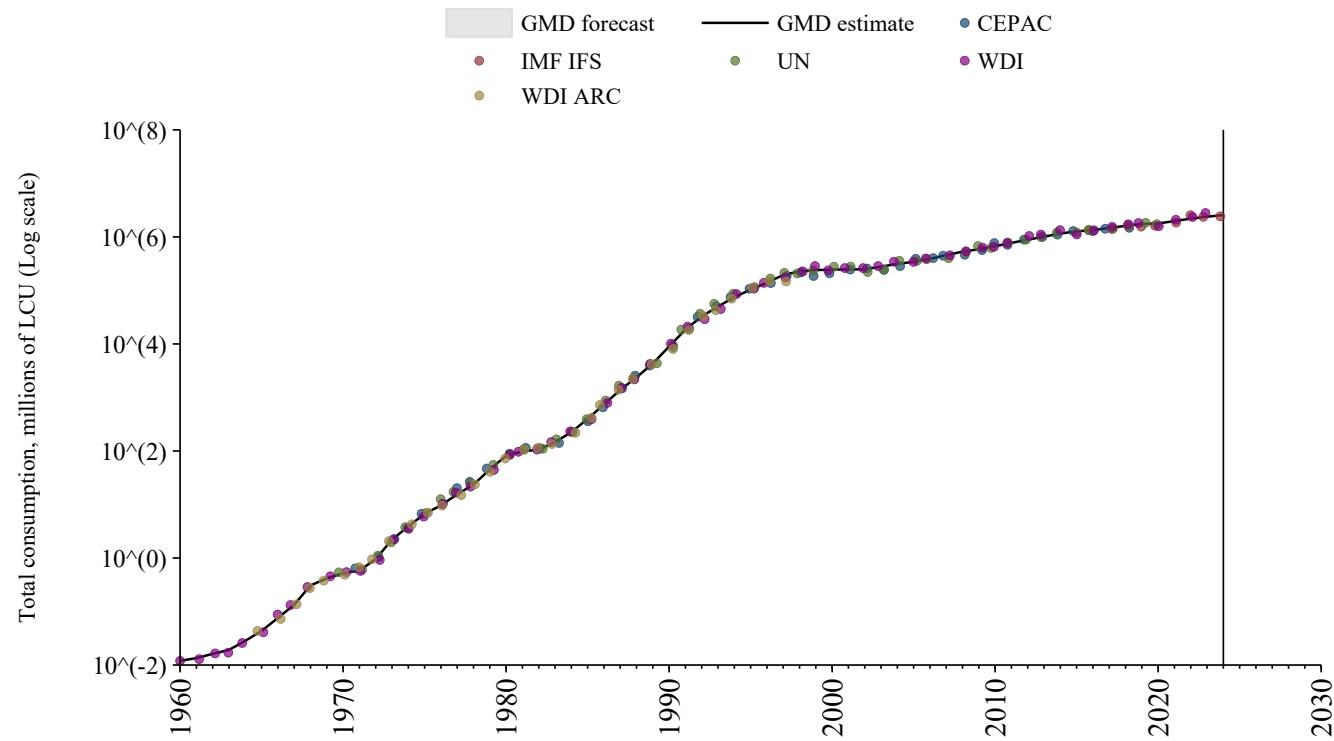
## Central bank policy rate

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Grimm (2024)</a>	1981 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



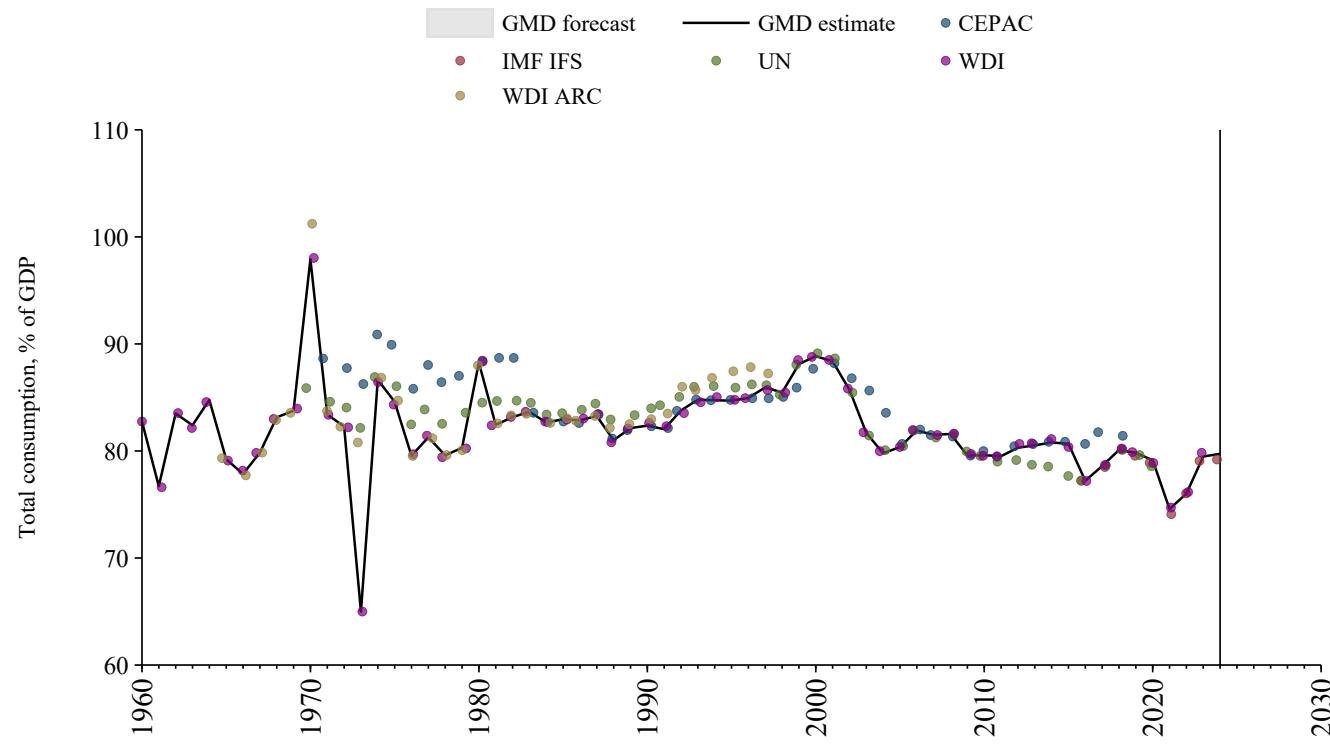
## Total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.



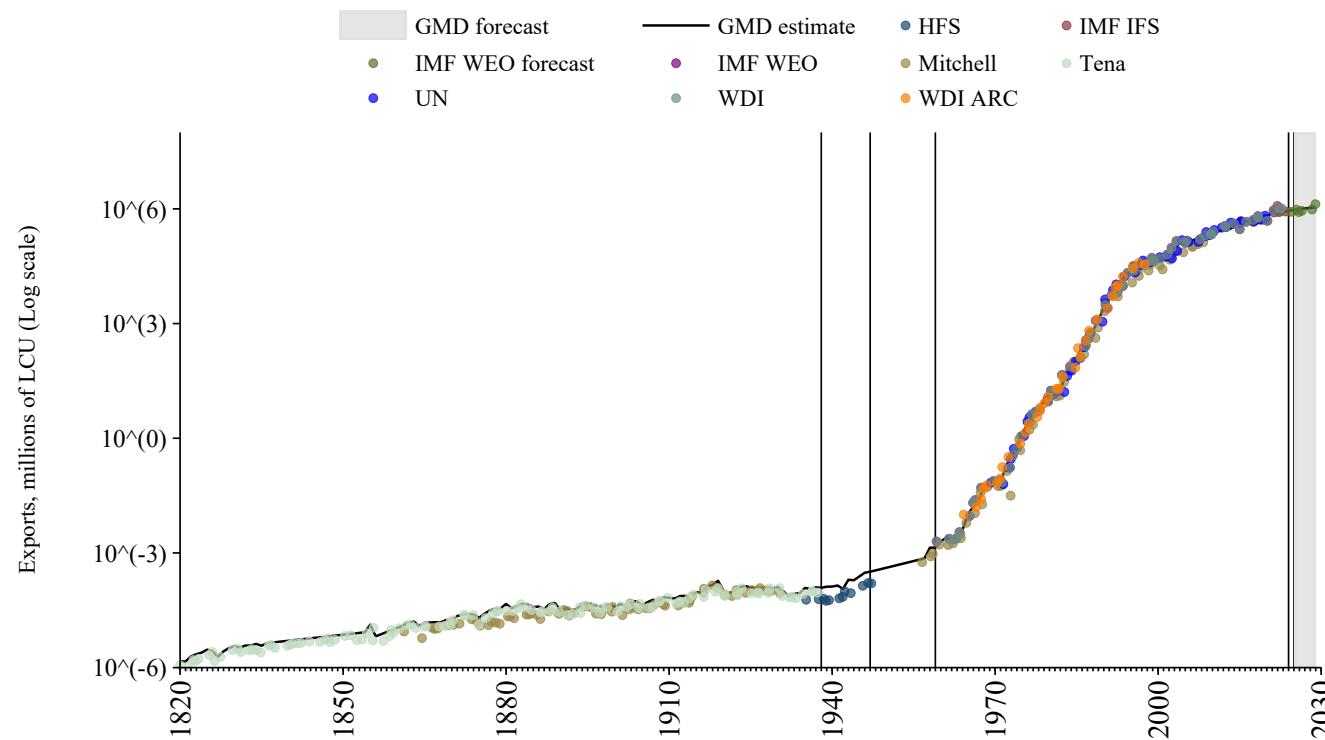
## Total consumption to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.



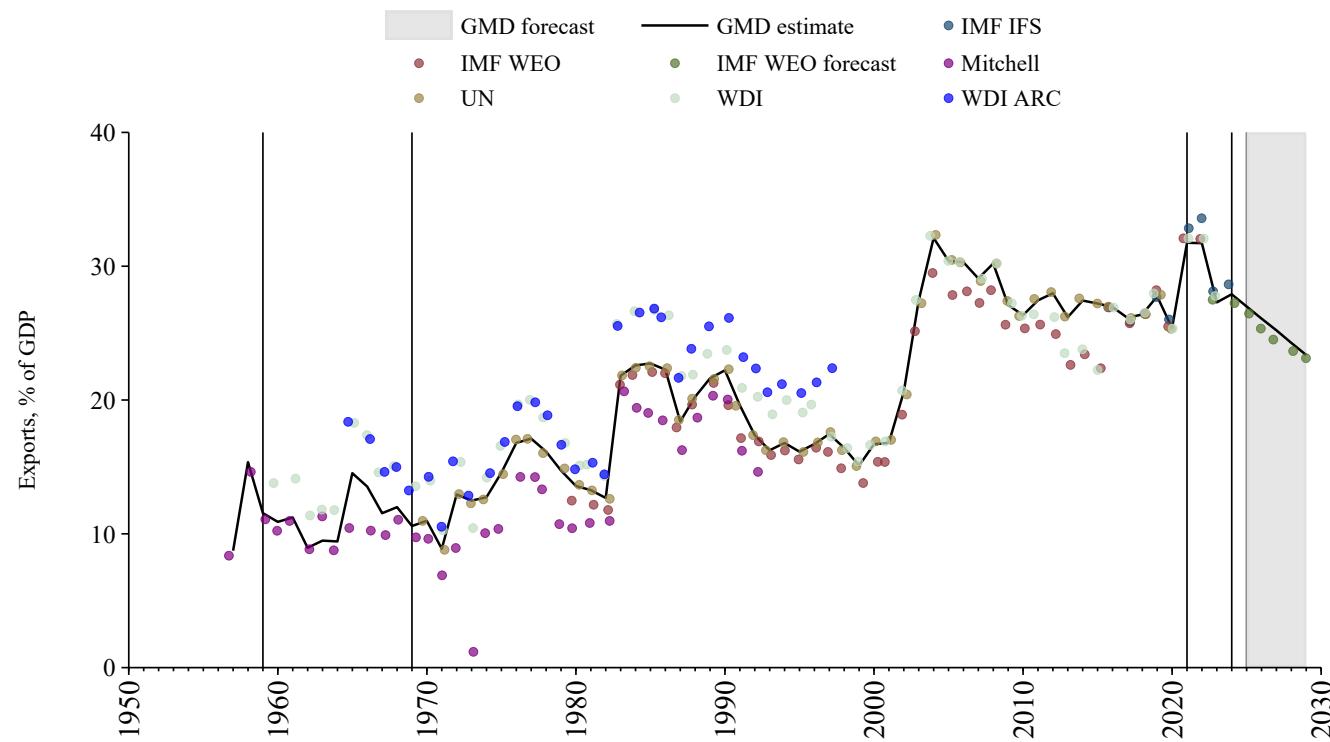
# Exports

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1820 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939: (ratio = 127.3%).
Schuler (2015)	1939 - 1947	Spliced using overlapping data in 1948: (ratio = 198.7%).
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 140.9%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 96.8%).
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 101.5%).



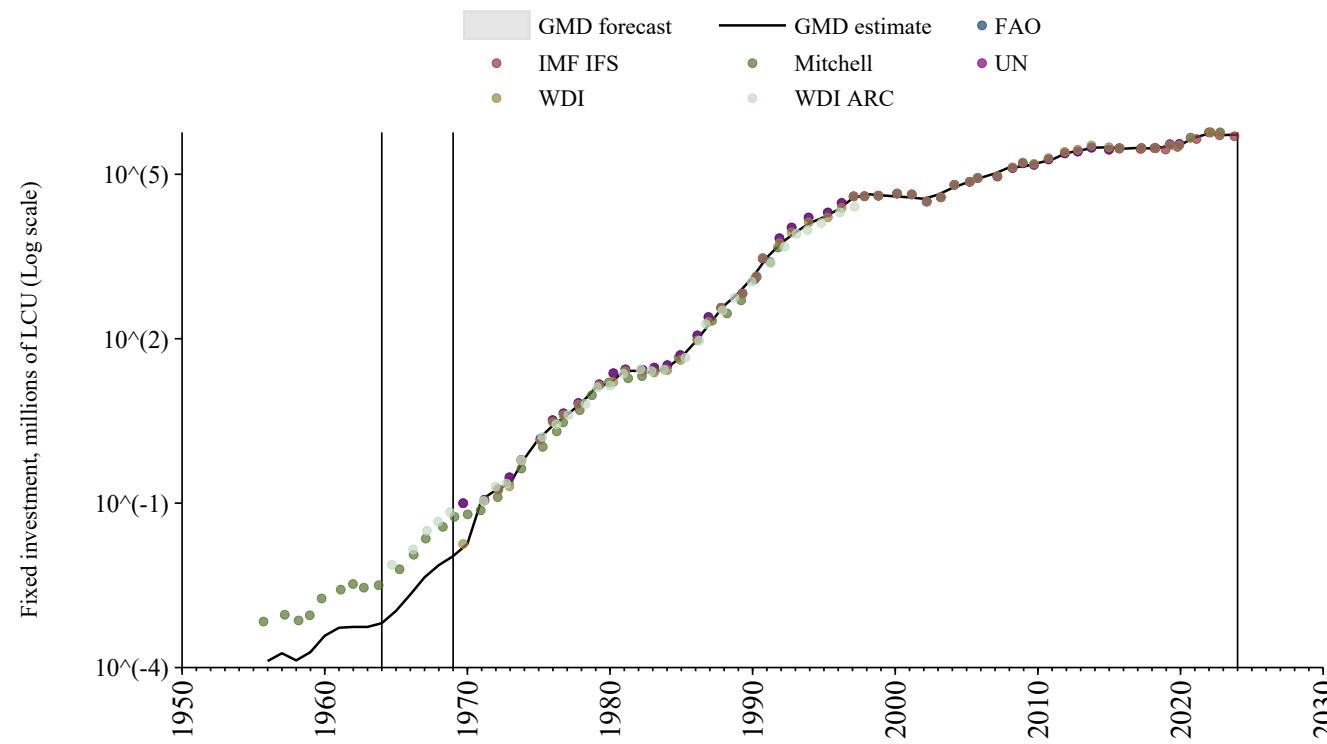
## Exports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1957 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 104.4%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 79%).
United Nations (2024)	1970 - 2020	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
World Bank (2024)	2021 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024: (ratio = 99.3%).
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 97%).
WEI (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 102.1%).



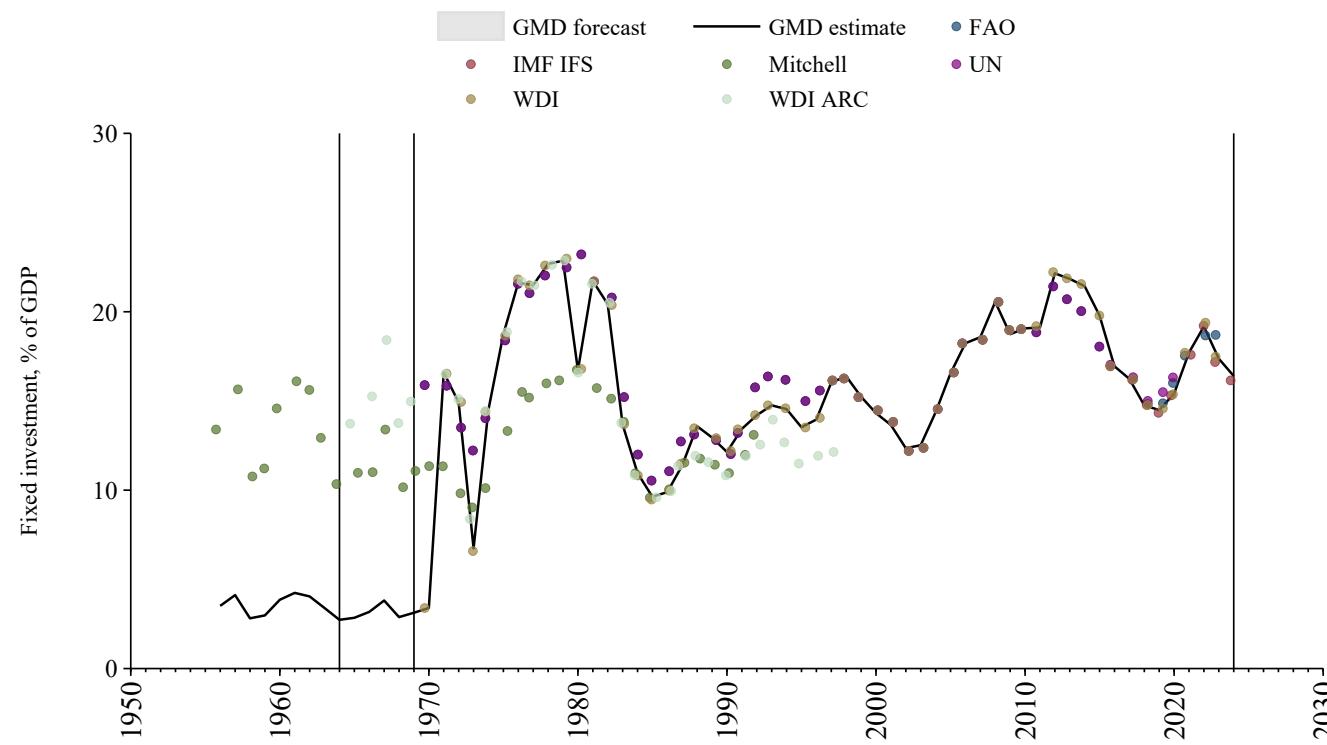
# Fixed investment

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1964	Spliced using overlapping data in 1965: (ratio = 19%).
World Bank (Archives) (1999)	1965 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 14.4%).
World Bank (2024)	1970 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.



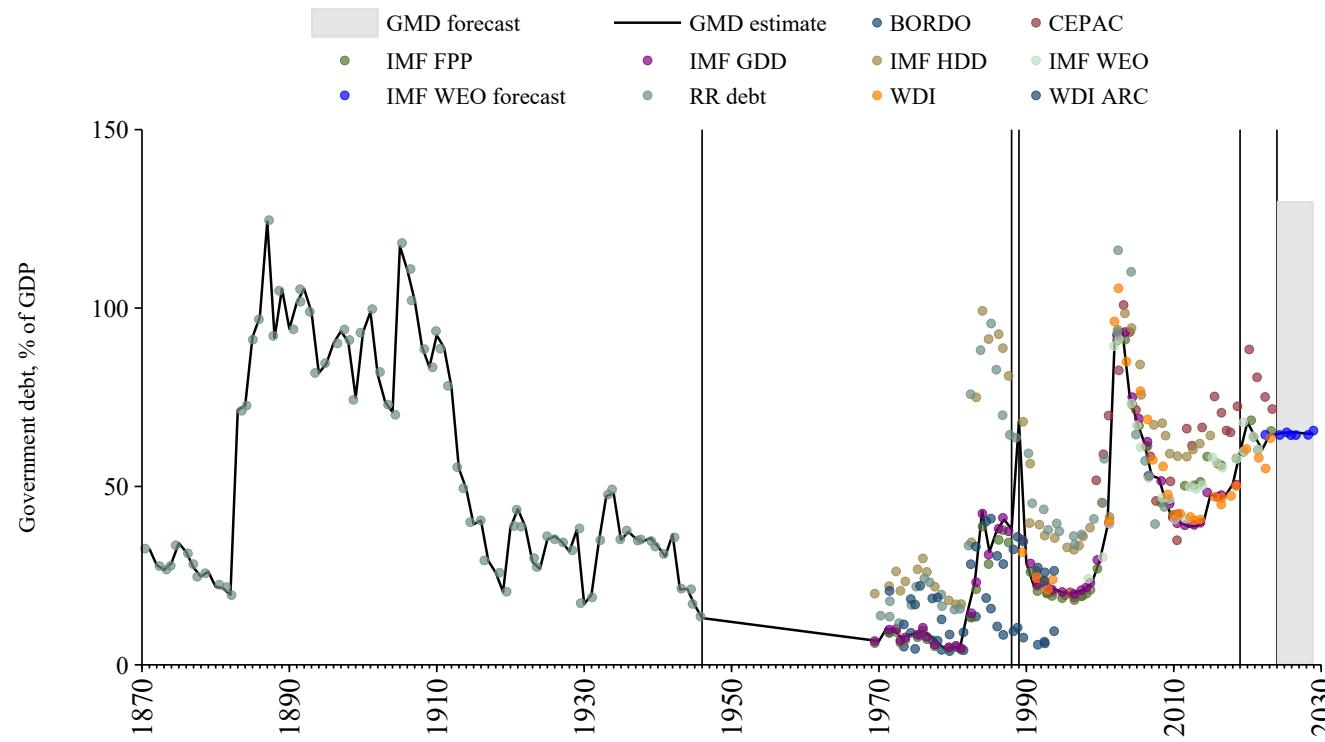
## Fixed investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1964	Spliced using overlapping data in 1965: (ratio = 26.2%).
World Bank (Archives) (1999)	1965 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970: (ratio = 20.7%).
World Bank (2024)	1970 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 101%).



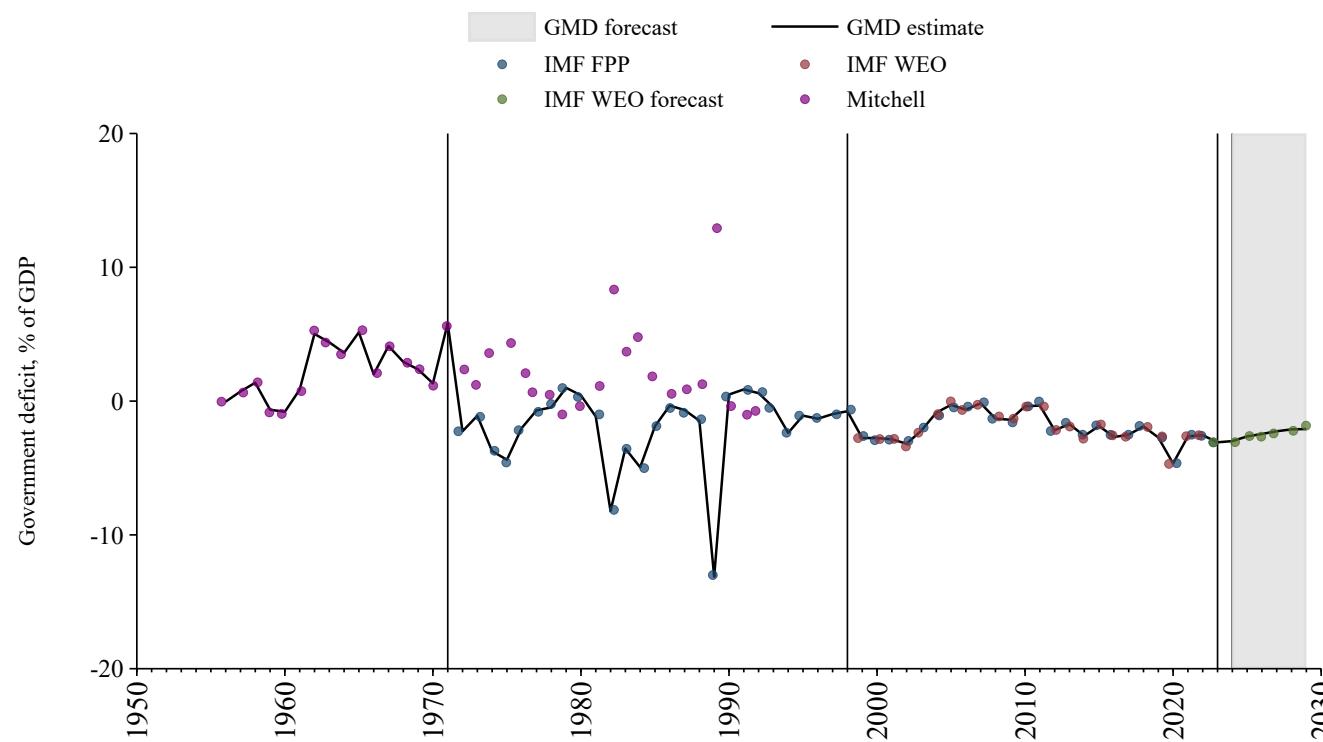
## Government debt

Source	Time span	Notes
Reinhart and Rogoff (2010)	1871 - 1946	Spliced using overlapping data in 1947.
Mbaye et al. (2018)	1947 - 1988	Spliced using overlapping data in 1989. Data refers to central government.
International Monetary Fund (2010)	1989 - 1989	Spliced using overlapping data in 1990. Data refers to general government.
Mbaye et al. (2018)	1990 - 2018	Spliced using overlapping data in 2019. Data refers to central government.
Mauro et al. (2015)	2019 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024. Data refers to general government.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



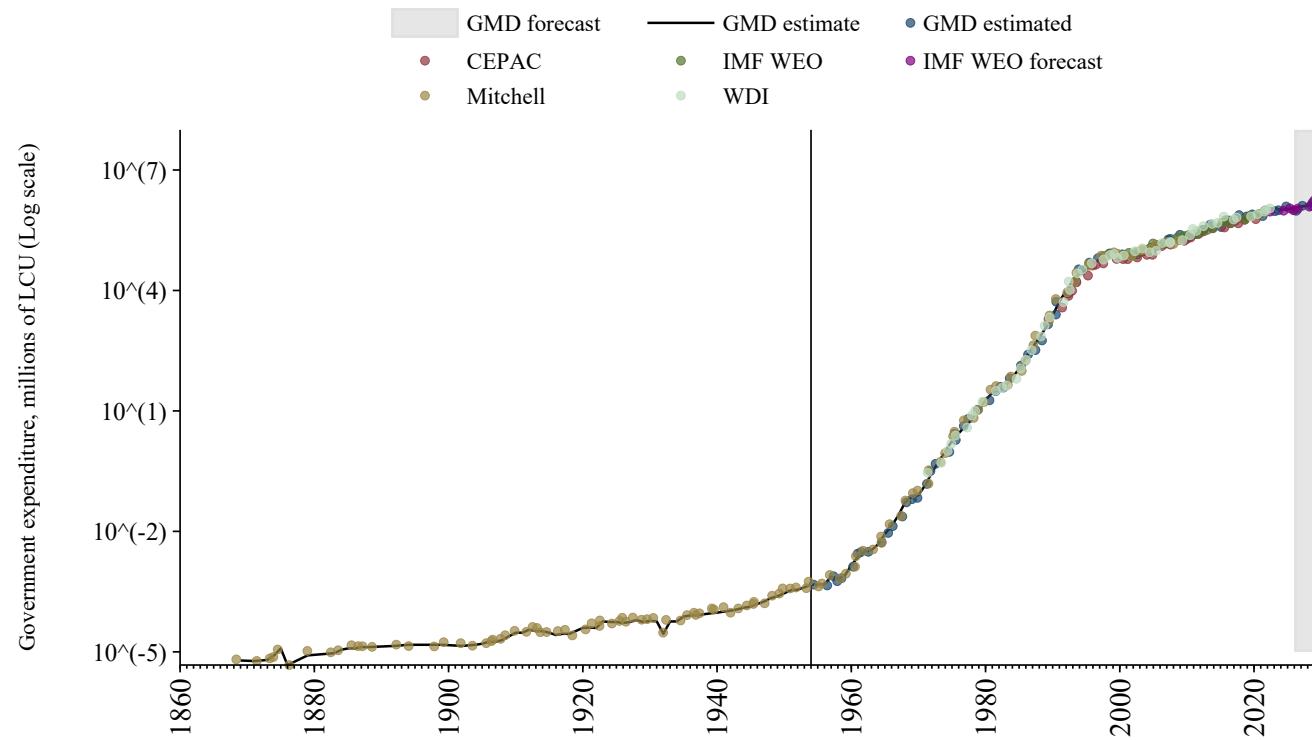
## Government deficit

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1971	Spliced using overlapping data in 1972.
Mauro et al. (2015)	1972 - 1998	Spliced using overlapping data in 1999.
WEO (2024b)	1999 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
Mauro et al. (2015)	2023 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



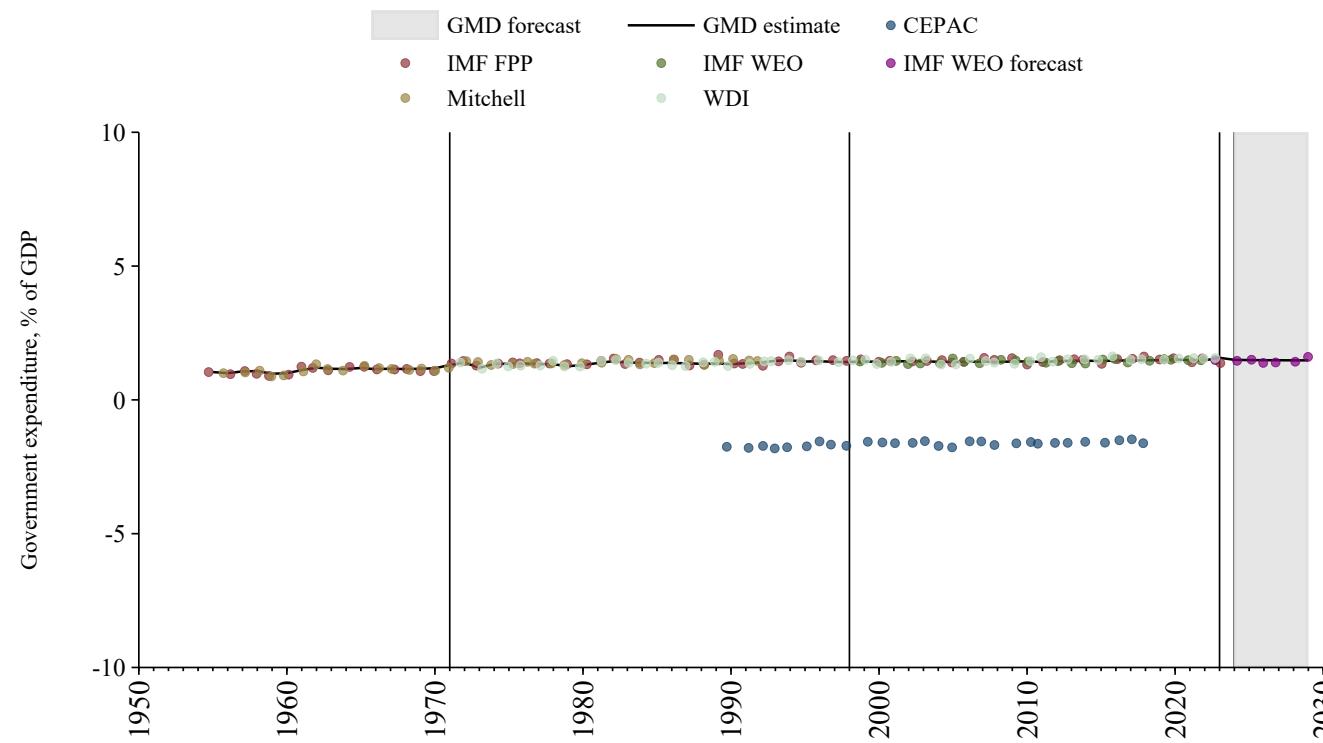
## Government expenditure

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1869 - 1954	Spliced using overlapping data in 1955.
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1955 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



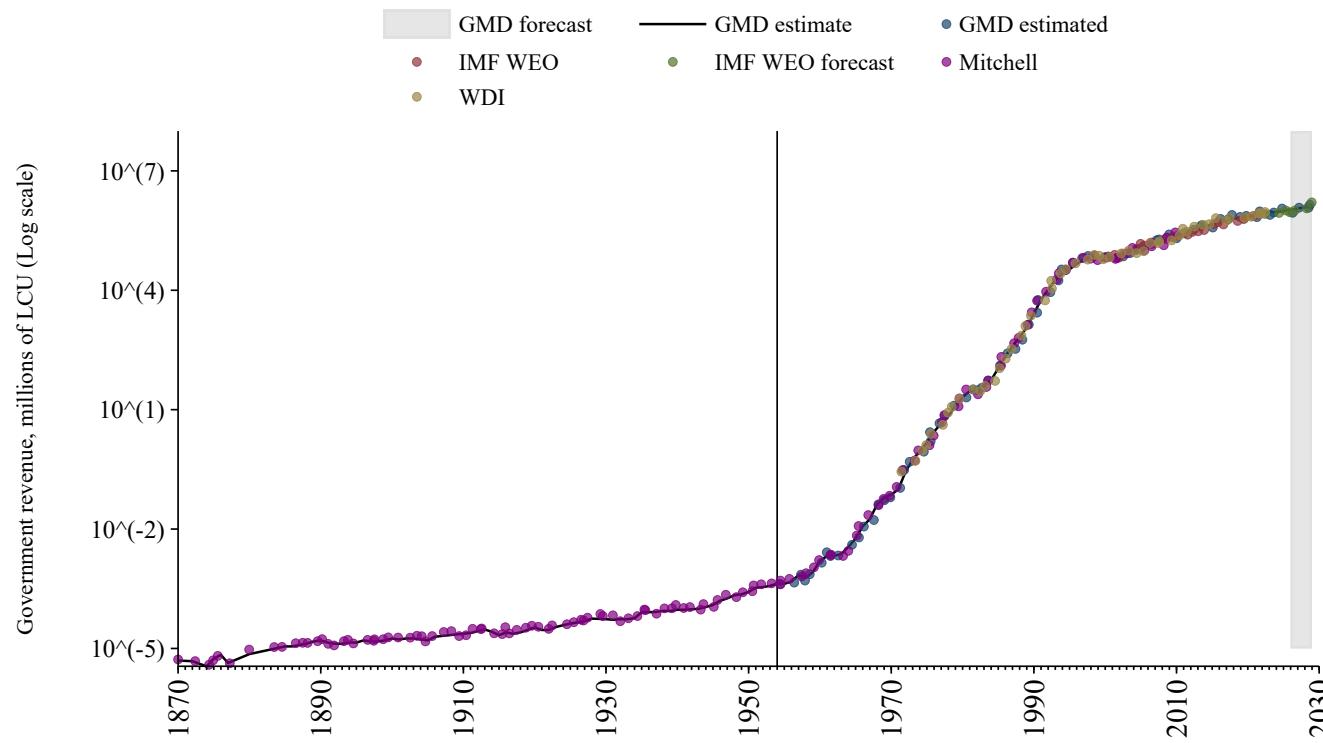
## Government expenditure to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mauro et al. (2015)	1955 - 1971	Spliced using overlapping data in 1972. Data refers to general government.
World Bank (2024)	1972 - 1998	Spliced using overlapping data in 1999. Data refers to general government.
WEO (2024b)	1999 - 2022	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to general government.
World Bank (2024)	2023 - 2023	Spliced using overlapping data in 2024. Data refers to general government.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



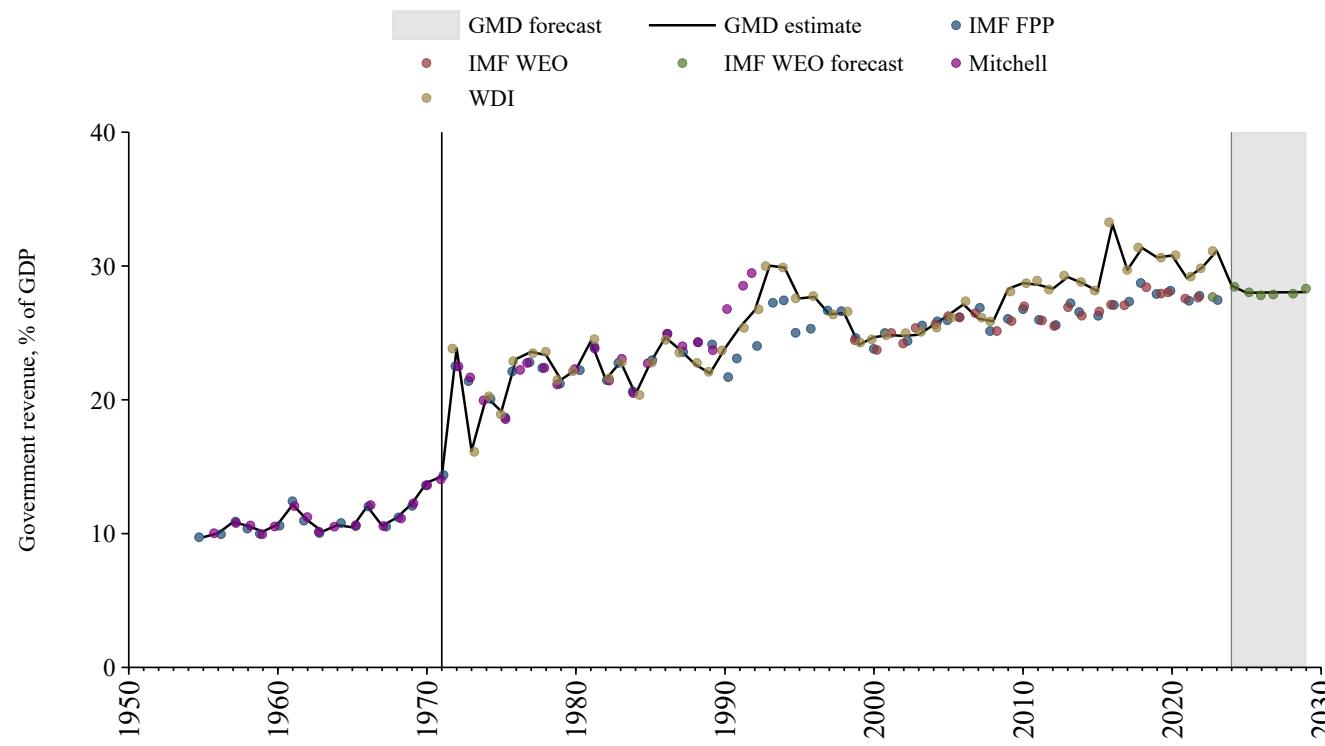
## Government revenue

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1870 - 1954	Spliced using overlapping data in 1955.
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1955 - 2029	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



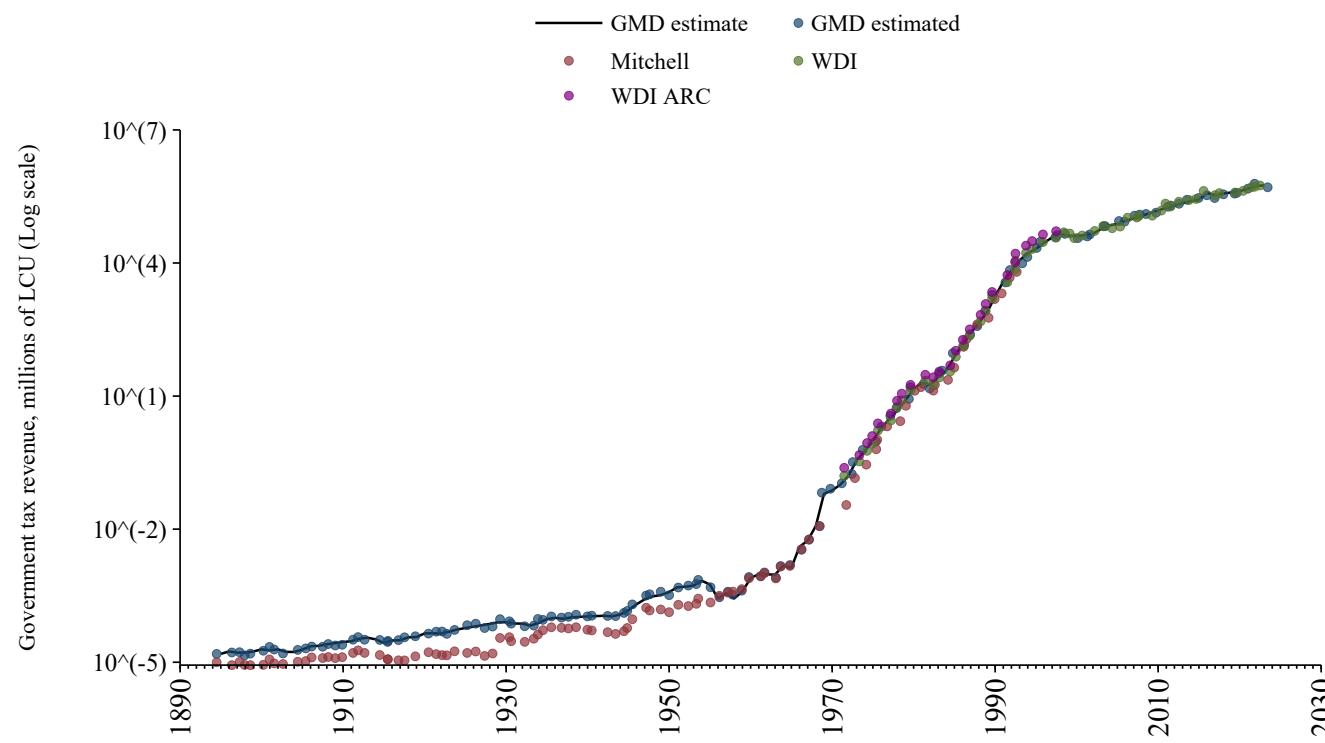
## Government revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mauro et al. (2015)	1955 - 1971	Spliced using overlapping data in 1972. Data refers to general government.
World Bank (2024)	1972 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to general government.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



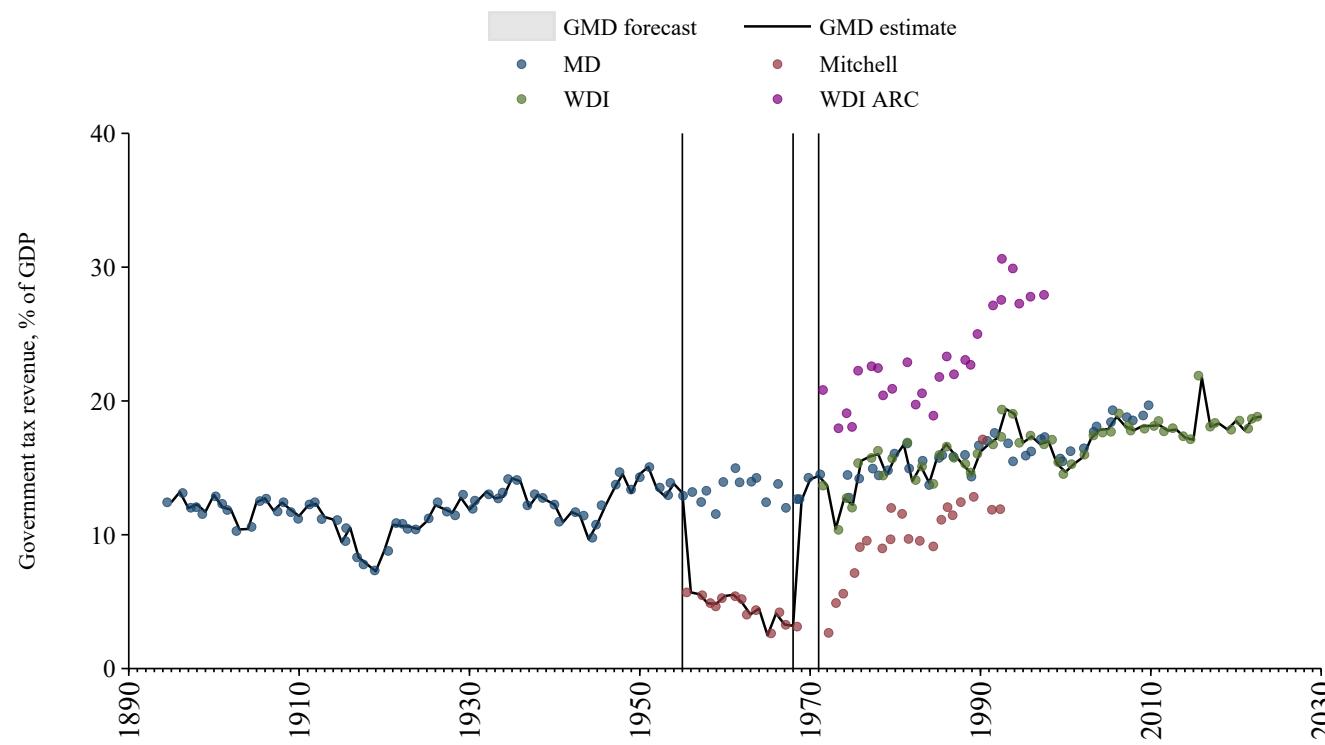
## Government tax revenue

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Müller et al. (2025)</a>	1895 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



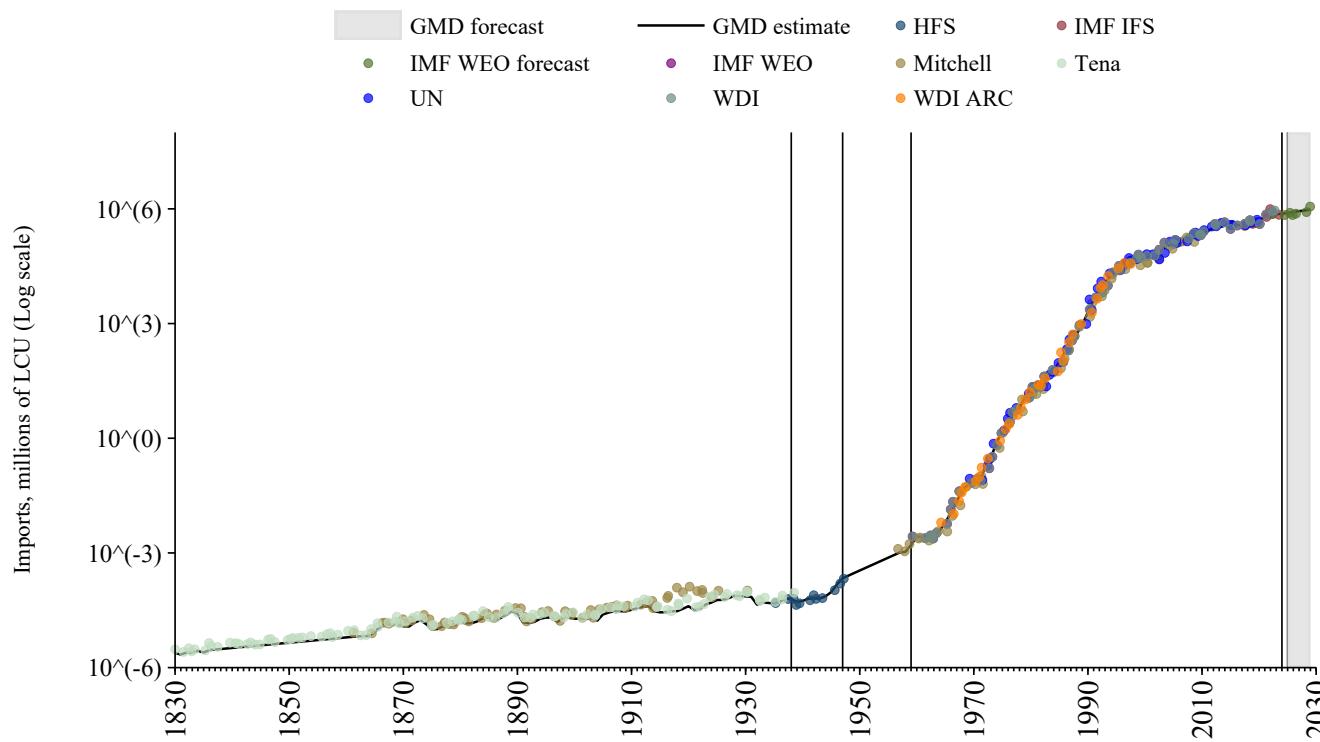
## Government tax revenue to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Cox and Dincecco (2021)	1895 - 1955	Spliced using overlapping data in 1956. Data refers to general government.
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1968	Spliced using overlapping data in 1969. Data refers to central government.
Cox and Dincecco (2021)	1969 - 1971	Spliced using overlapping data in 1972. Data refers to general government.
World Bank (2024)	1972 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018. Data refers to central government.



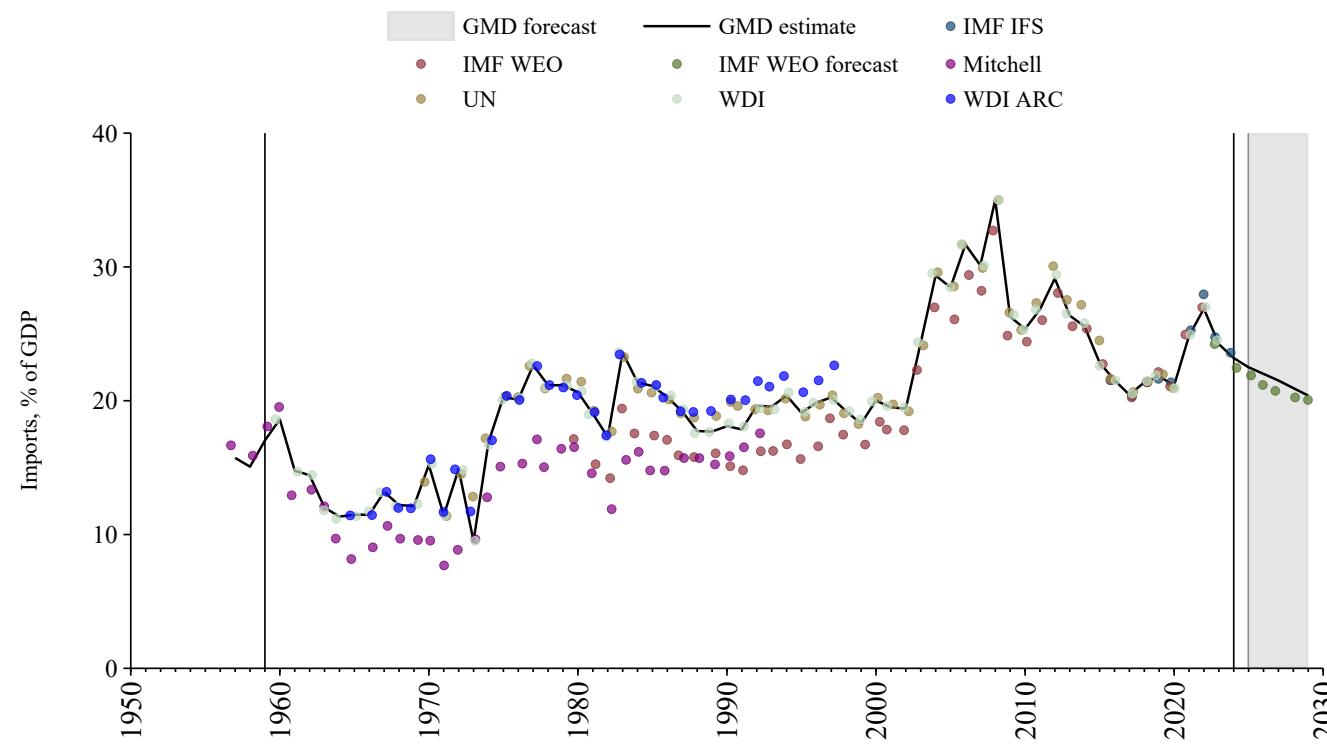
# Imports

Source	Time span	Notes
Federico and Tena-Junguito (2019)	1830 - 1938	Spliced using overlapping data in 1939: (ratio = 80.2%).
Schuler (2015)	1939 - 1947	Spliced using overlapping data in 1948: (ratio = 101.2%).
Mitchell (2013)	1948 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 100.6%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 96.9%).
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 101.6%).



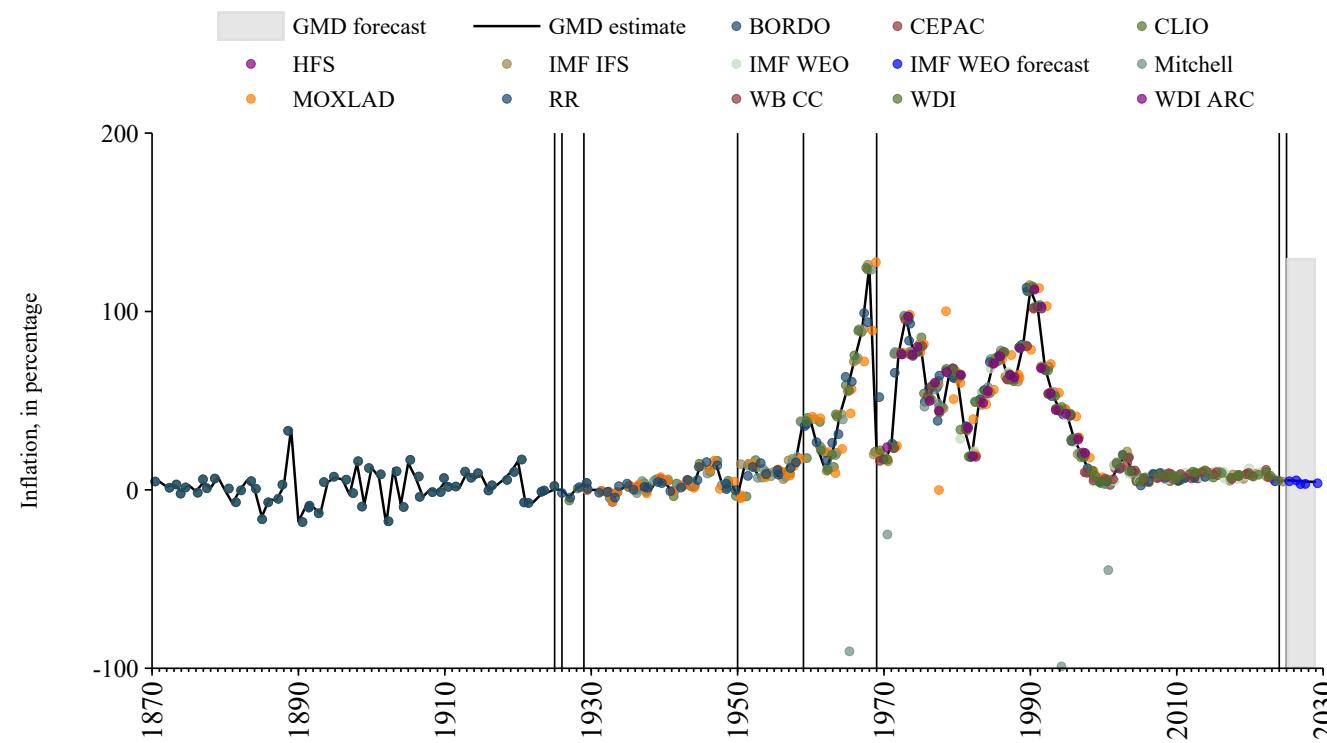
## Imports to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1957 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 94.4%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 97.8%).
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 102.9%).



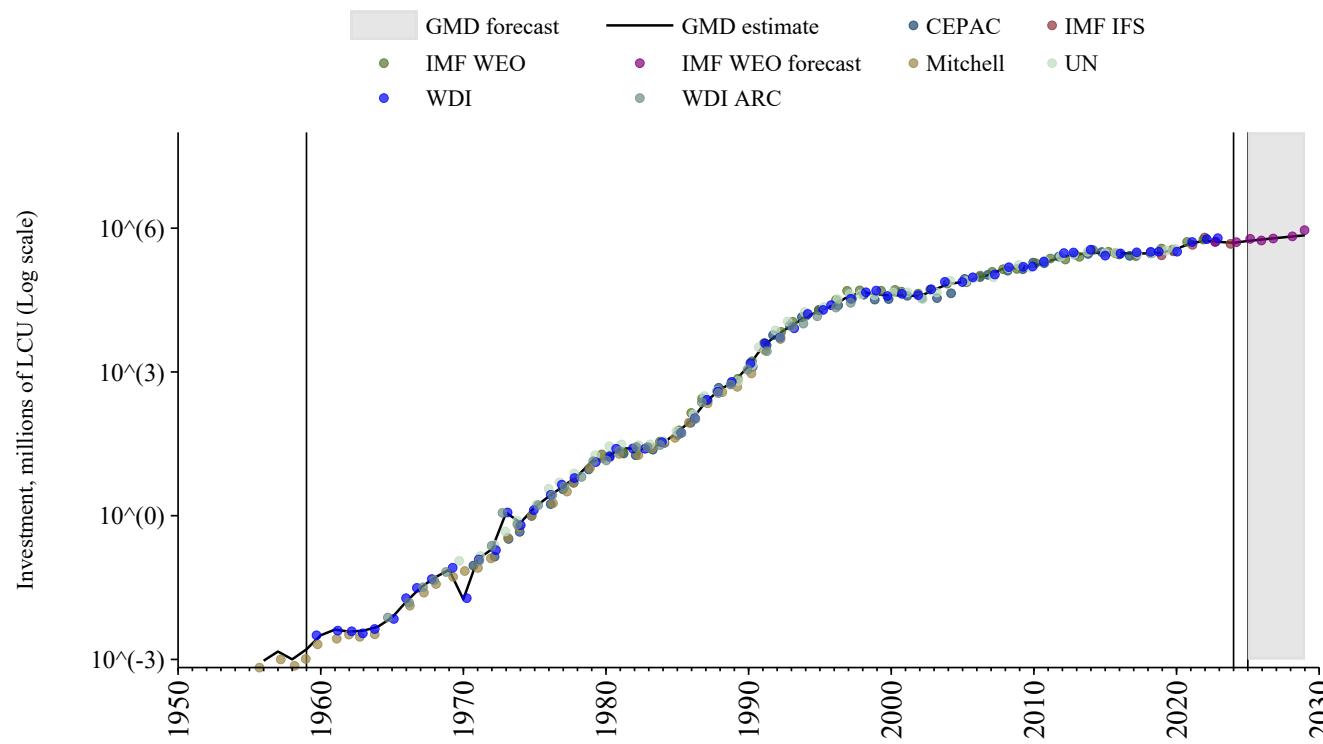
# Inflation

Source	Time span	Notes
International Institute of Social History (2024)	1871 - 1925	Spliced using overlapping data in 1926.
Reinhart and Rogoff (2009)	1926 - 1926	Spliced using overlapping data in 1927.
International Institute of Social History (2024)	1927 - 1929	Spliced using overlapping data in 1930.
Bértola and Rey (2018)	1930 - 1950	Spliced using overlapping data in 1951.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1951 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960.
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970.
Ha et al. (2023)	1970 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
World Bank (2024)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025.
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



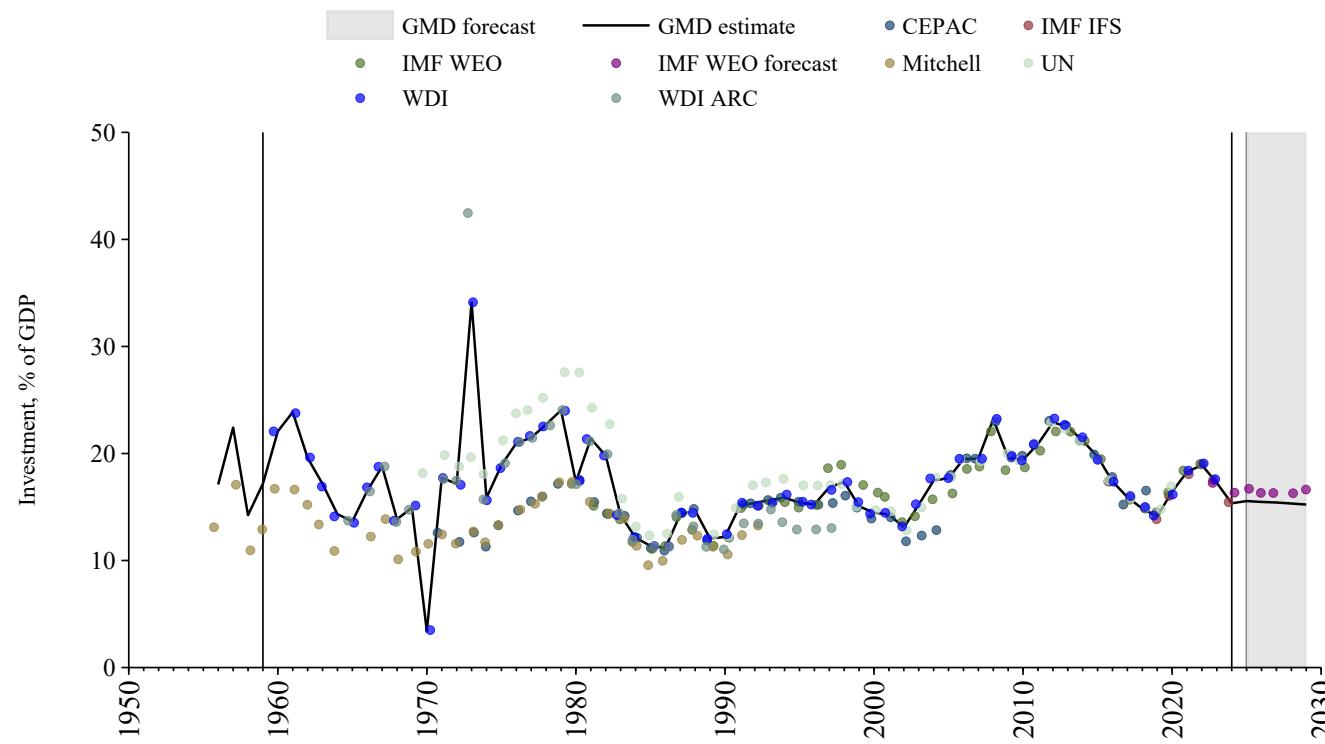
## Investment

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Mitchell (2013)</a>	1956 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 139.1%).
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 97.4%).
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 92.1%).



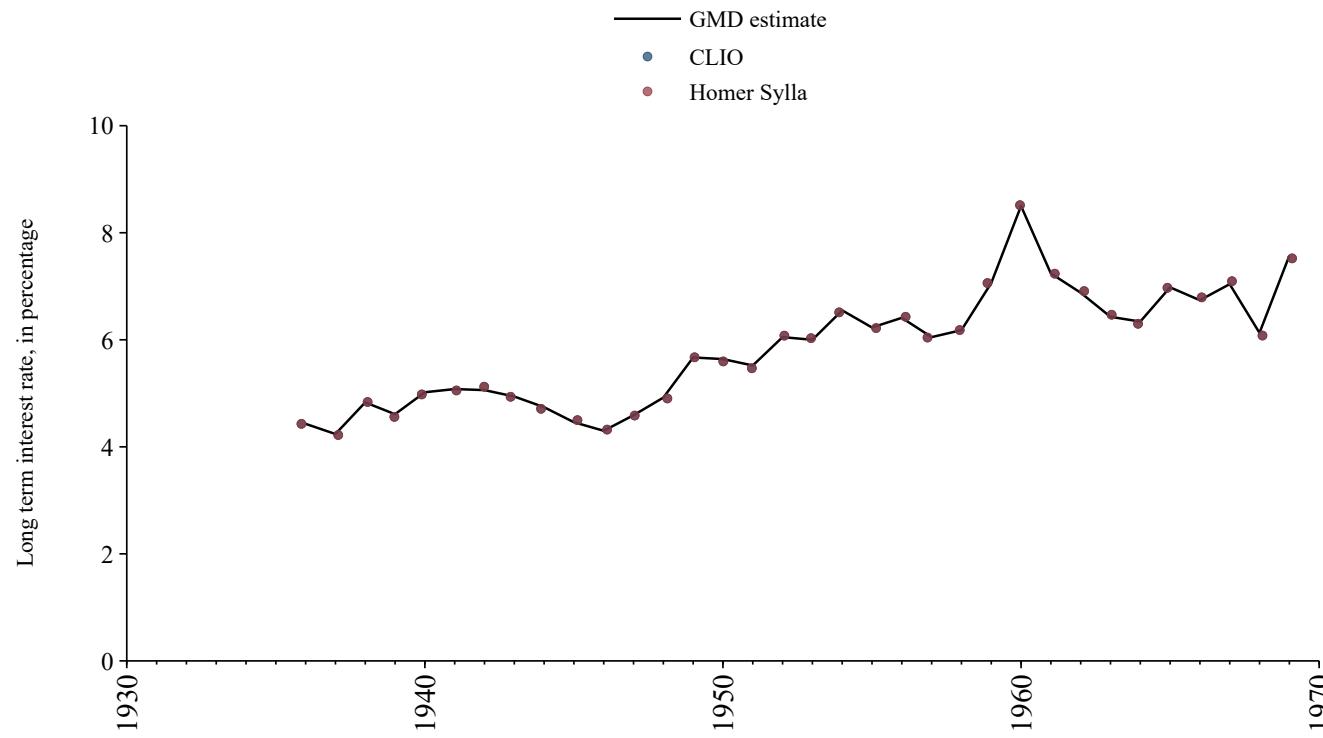
## Investment to GDP ratio

Source	Time span	Notes
Mitchell (2013)	1956 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 130.5%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 98.4%).
WEO (2024a)	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 93.4%).



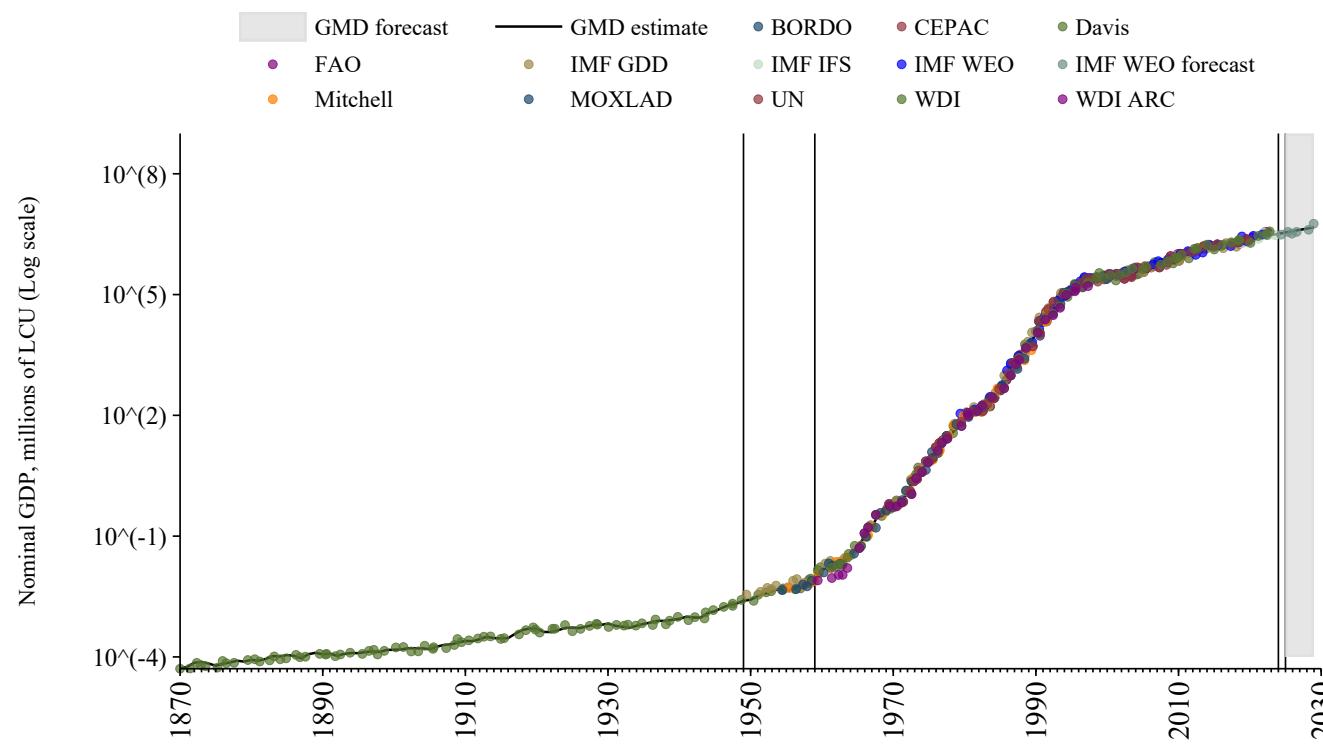
## Long term interest rate

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">Homer and Sylla (1996)</a>	1936 - 1969	Spliced using overlapping data in 1970.



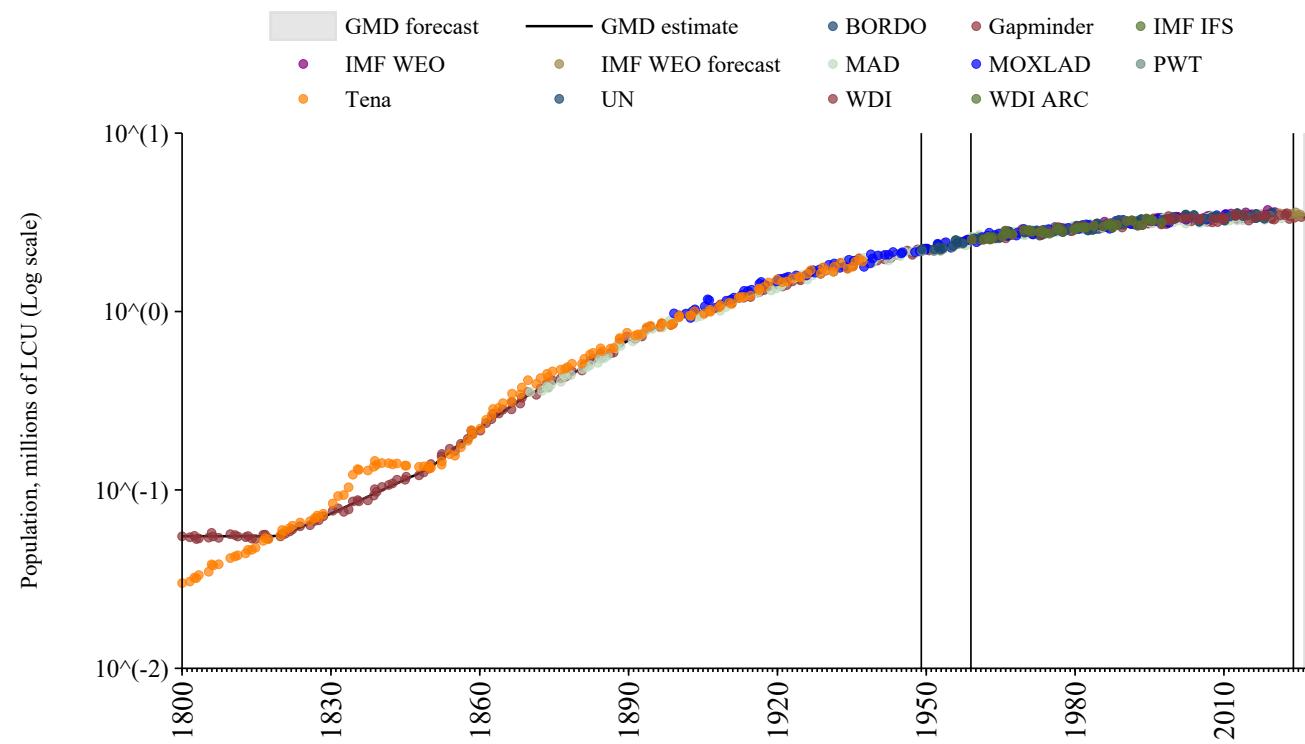
## Nominal GDP

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">University of California Davis (2024)</a>	1870 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950: (ratio = 103%).
<a href="#">Mbaye et al. (2018)</a>	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 74.1%).
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	2024 - 2024	Spliced using overlapping data in 2025: (ratio = 99%).
<a href="#">WEO (2024a)</a>	2025 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 98.7%).



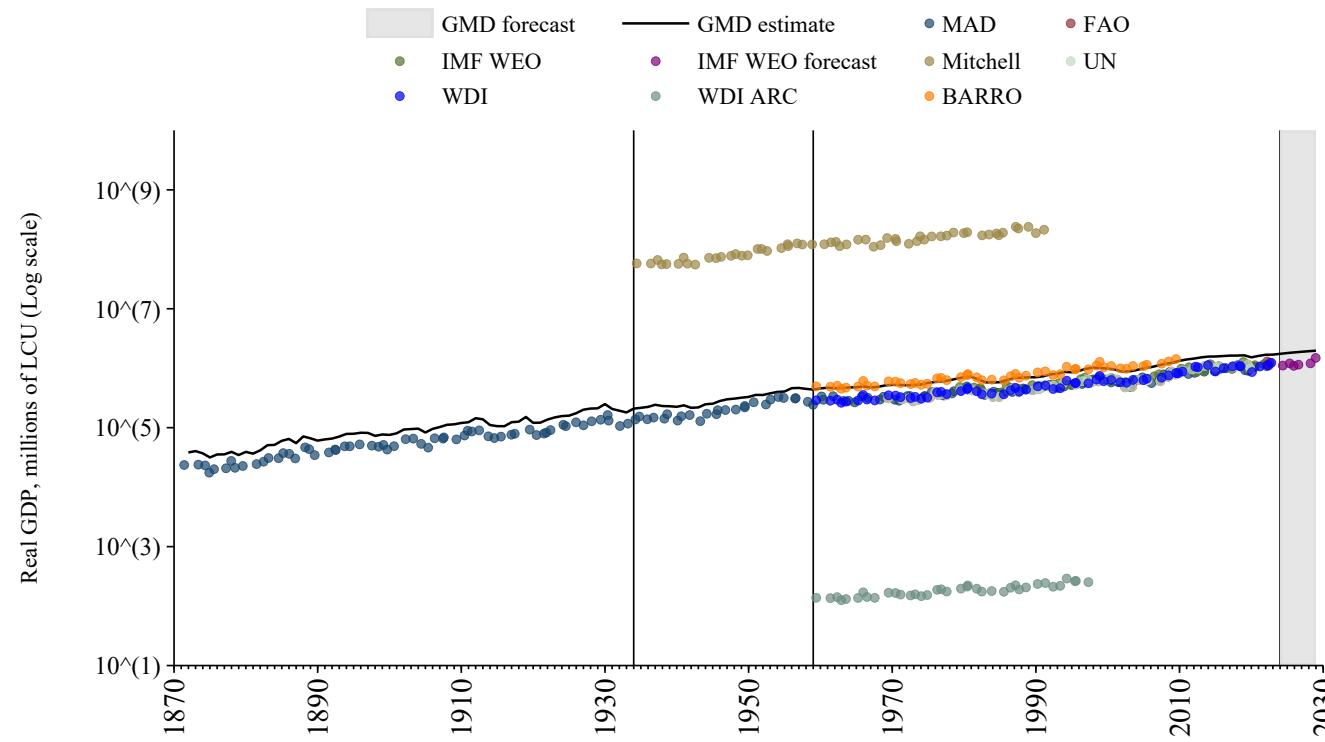
# Population

Source	Time span	Notes
Gapminder (2024)	1800 - 1949	Spliced using overlapping data in 1950.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1950 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = 99.7%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
Gapminder (2024)	2024 - 2030	Spliced using overlapping data in 2031: (ratio = 99.9%).



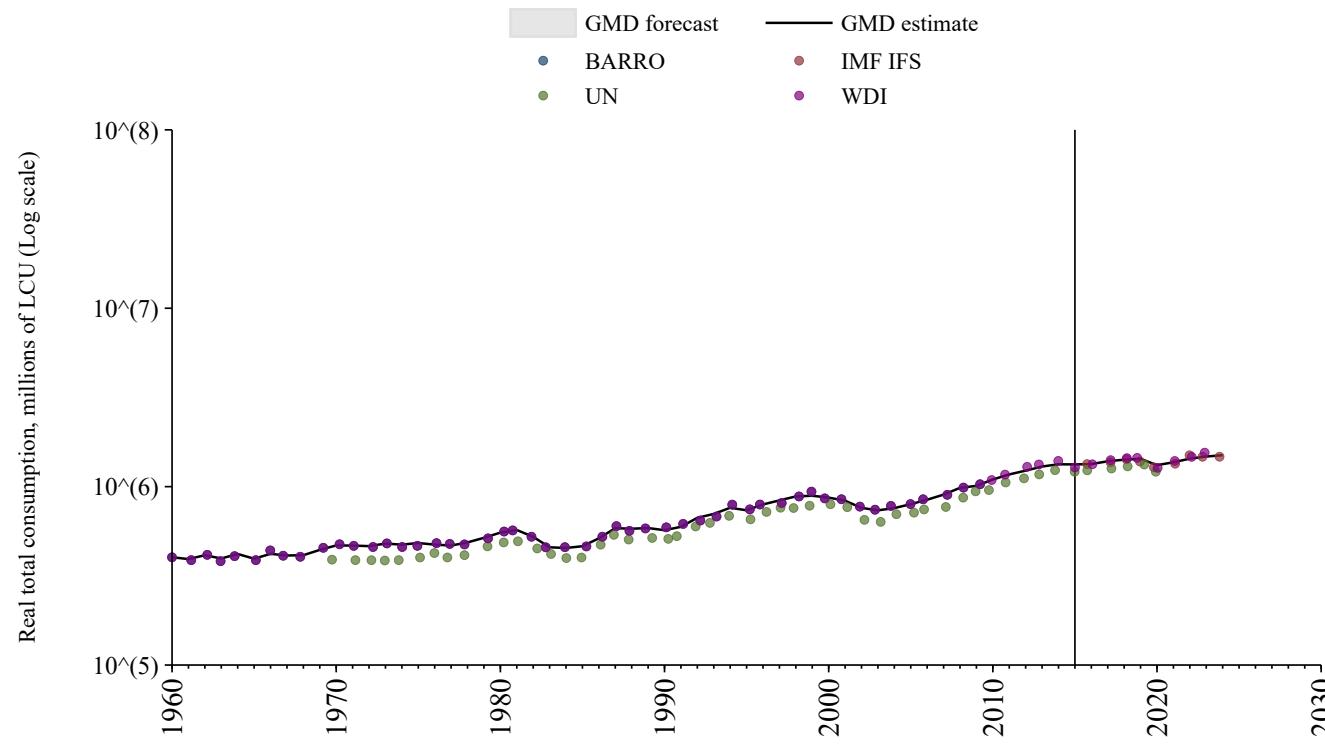
## Real GDP

Source	Time span	Notes
Bolt et al. (2018)	1872 - 1934	Spliced using overlapping data in 1935: (ratio = 1529.2%).
Mitchell (2013)	1935 - 1959	Spliced using overlapping data in 1960: (ratio = .2%).
World Bank (2024)	1960 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030: (ratio = 95.5%).



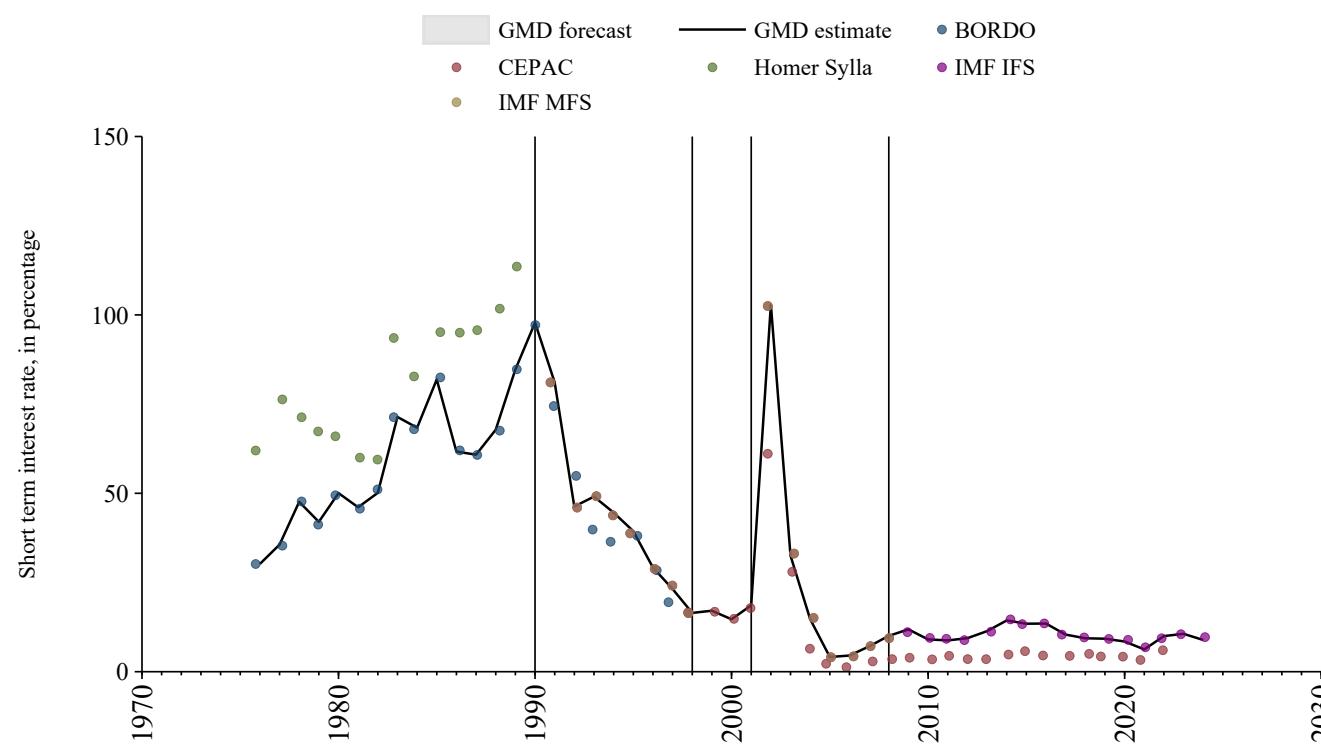
## Real total consumption

Source	Time span	Notes
<a href="#">World Bank (2024)</a>	1960 - 2015	Spliced using overlapping data in 2016.
<a href="#">International Monetary Fund (2024a)</a>	2016 - 2024	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



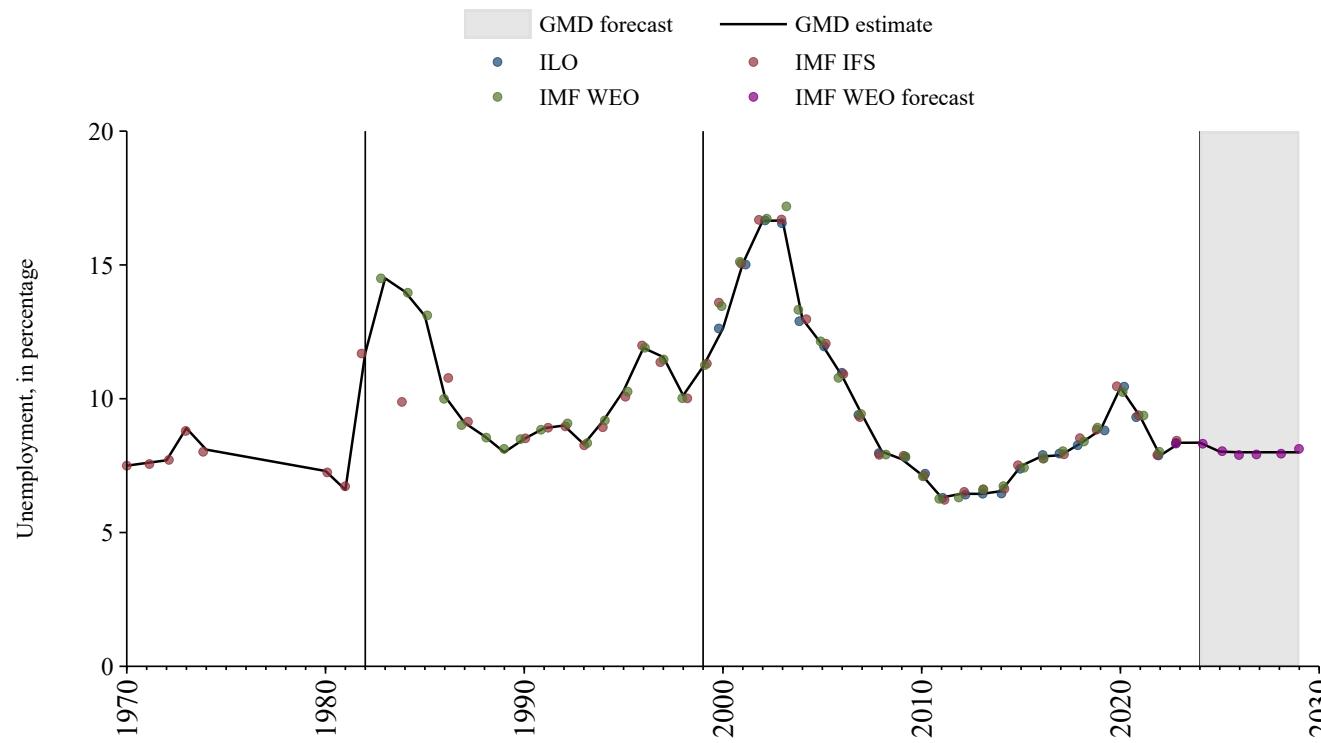
## Short term interest rate

Source	Time span	Notes
Bordo et al. (2001)	1976 - 1990	Spliced using overlapping data in 1991.
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	1991 - 1998	Spliced using overlapping data in 1999.
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2024)	1999 - 2001	Spliced using overlapping data in 2002.
International Monetary Fund (2024b)	2002 - 2008	Spliced using overlapping data in 2009.
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	2009 - 2024	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.



# Unemployment

Source	Time span	Notes
International Monetary Fund (2024a)	1970 - 1982	Spliced using overlapping data in 1983.
WEO (2024b)	1983 - 1999	Spliced using overlapping data in 2000.
International Labour Organization (2024)	2000 - 2023	Baseline source, overlaps with base year 2018.
WEO (2024a)	2024 - 2029	Spliced using overlapping data in 2030.



## References

### References

- Bank for International Settlements (2024).
- Bolt, Jutta, Robert Inklaar, Herman de Jong, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. “Rebasing ‘Maddison’: New Income Comparisons and the Shape of Long-run Economic Development.” *Maddison Project Working Paper 10*, Maddison Project (2018). Accessed: 2024-04-04.
- Bordo, M., B. Eichengreen, D. Klingebiel, and M. S. Martinez-Peria. “Is the Crisis Problem Growing More Severe?” *Economic Policy*, 16(2001), 52–82.
- Bértola, Luis and María Rey. “The Montevideo-Oxford Latin American Economic History Database (MOxLAD): Origins, Contents and Sources.” *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 33(2018), 209–224.
- Cox, Gary W and Mark Dincecco. “The Budgetary Origins of Fiscal-military Prowess.” *The Journal of Politics*, 83(2021), 851–866.
- Darvas, Zsolt. “Timely Measurement of Real Effective Exchange Rates.” Working Paper 2021/15, Bruegel (2021).
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. “Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-06-18.
- Federico, Giovanni and Antonio Tena-Junguito. “World Trade, 1800-1938: a New Synthesis.” *Revista de Historia Económica-Journal of Iberian and Latin America Economic History*, 37(2019).
- Gapminder. “Gapminder: Total Population.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-08-14.
- Grimm, Maximilian. “The Effect of Monetary Policy on Systemic Bank Funding Stability.” (2024).
- Ha, Jongrim, M. Ayhan Kose, and Franziska Ohnsorge. “One-Stop Source: A Global Database of Inflation.” *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 137(2023), 102896.
- Homer, S. and R.E. Sylla. *A History of Interest Rates*. Rutgers University Press (1996).
- International Institute of Social History. “Clio Infra: Repository of Global Inequality Data.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-01-16.
- International Labour Organization. “Unemployment Rate - ILO Modelled Estimates.” (2024). ILOSTAT database, accessed: 2024-01-07.
- International Monetary Fund. “A Historical Public Debt Database.” IMF Working Papers 2010/245, International Monetary Fund (2010).
- . “International Financial Statistics.” (2024a).
- . “Monetary and Financial Statistics.” (2024b).

- Mauro, Paolo, Rafael Romeu, Ariel Binder, and Asad Zaman. “A modern history of fiscal prudence and profligacy.” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 76(2015), 55–70.
- Mbaye, S., M. Moreno-Badia, and K. Chae. “Global Debt Database: Methodology and Sources.” IMF Working Papers 2018/111, International Monetary Fund (2018).
- Mitchell, Brian. *International Historical Statistics*. International Historical Statistics. Palgrave Macmillan London, 1 edition (2013).
- Müller, Karsten, Chenzi Xu, Mohamed Lehbib, and Ziliang Chen. “The Global Macro Database: A New International Macroeconomic Dataset.” Working Paper 33714, National Bureau of Economic Research (2025).
- Reinhart, Carmen M and Kenneth S Rogoff. “The Aftermath of Financial Crises.” *American Economic Review*, 99(2009), 466–472.
- Reinhart, Carmen M. and Kenneth S. Rogoff. “Debt-to-GDP Ratios Dataset.” (2010). Historical debt-to-GDP ratios for 70 countries.
- Schuler, Kurt. “Establishing an International Data Archive on Free Banking.” Studies in Applied Economics 24, The Johns Hopkins Institute for Applied Economics, Global Health, and the Study of Business Enterprise (2015).
- United Nations. “World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-02-02.
- University of California Davis. “Nominal GDP Historical Series.” (2024).
- WEO. “World Economic Outlook Database.” (2024a). Accessed: 2024-08-05.
- . “World Economic Outlook Database.” (2024b). Accessed: 2024-08-05.
- World Bank. “World Development Indicators.” (2024). Accessed: 2024-04-21.
- World Bank (Archives). “World Development Indicators.” (1999). Accessed: 2024-07-21.