

JCPA 1462604

Online Appendix:

“Informal service access in pro-cyclical welfare states: comparing electricity theft in slums and regular residential areas of Montevideo”

Source data for Figure 2 in the main article “Poverty, informality, and population living in slums in the city of Montevideo”.

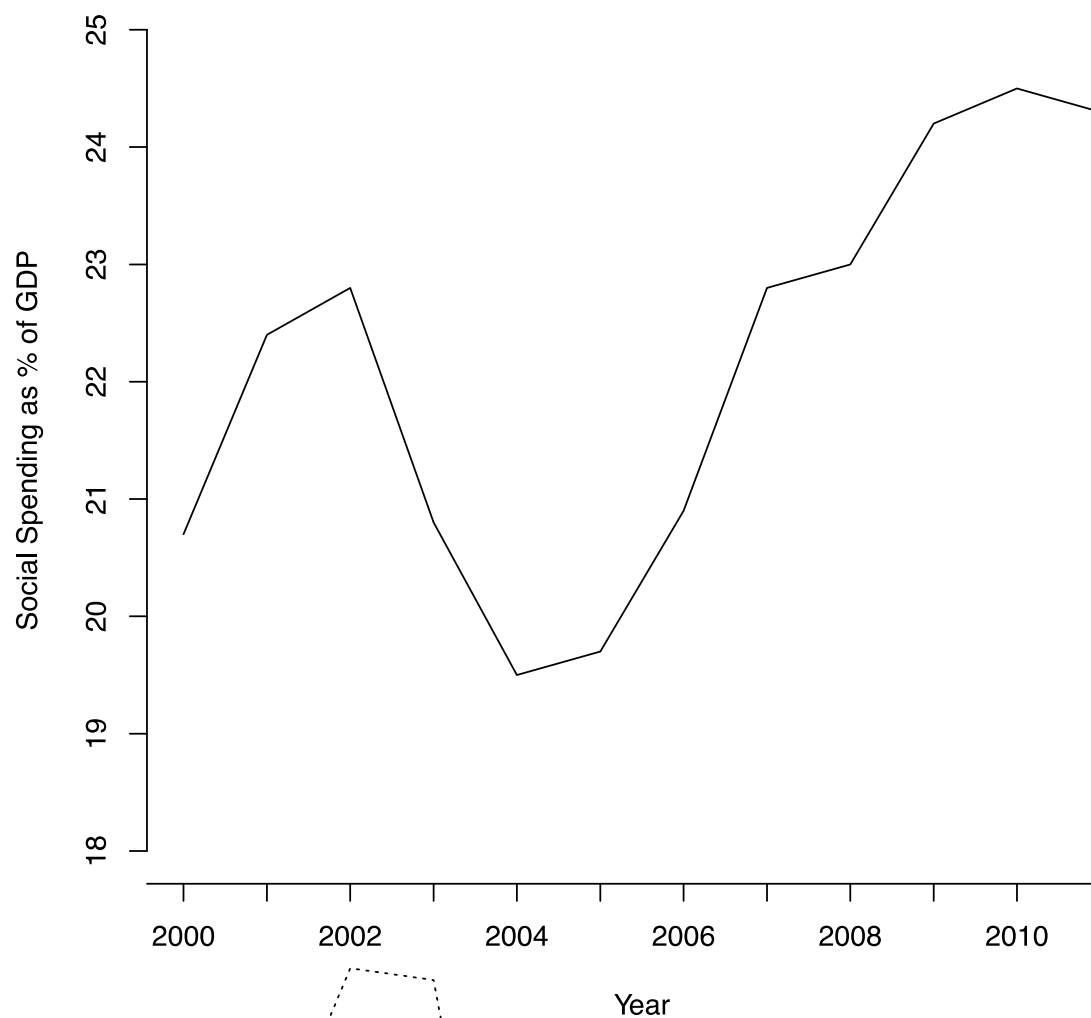
The poverty rate in Montevideo comes from the National Statistics Institute (INE) 2003, “Evolution of poverty in Uruguay 1986-2001”; and INE 2017, “Estimation of poverty by the income method 2016”. As the 2003 uses a poverty line from 2002 with a slightly different methodology, the overlapping time series were adjusted to the 2016 poverty line.

The informality rate in Montevideo comes from Arim, Amarante and Yapor (2015), “Inequality and Informality in Uruguay”, published by ECLAC 2015.

Data on population living in slums of Montevideo are taken from INE 1998, 2004, INE-PIAI 2006 and PMB-PIAI using data from INE 2011. Data for 1998 and 2006 are based on specific studies to estimate population and households in slums. Data for 2004 and 2011 are based on Census data.

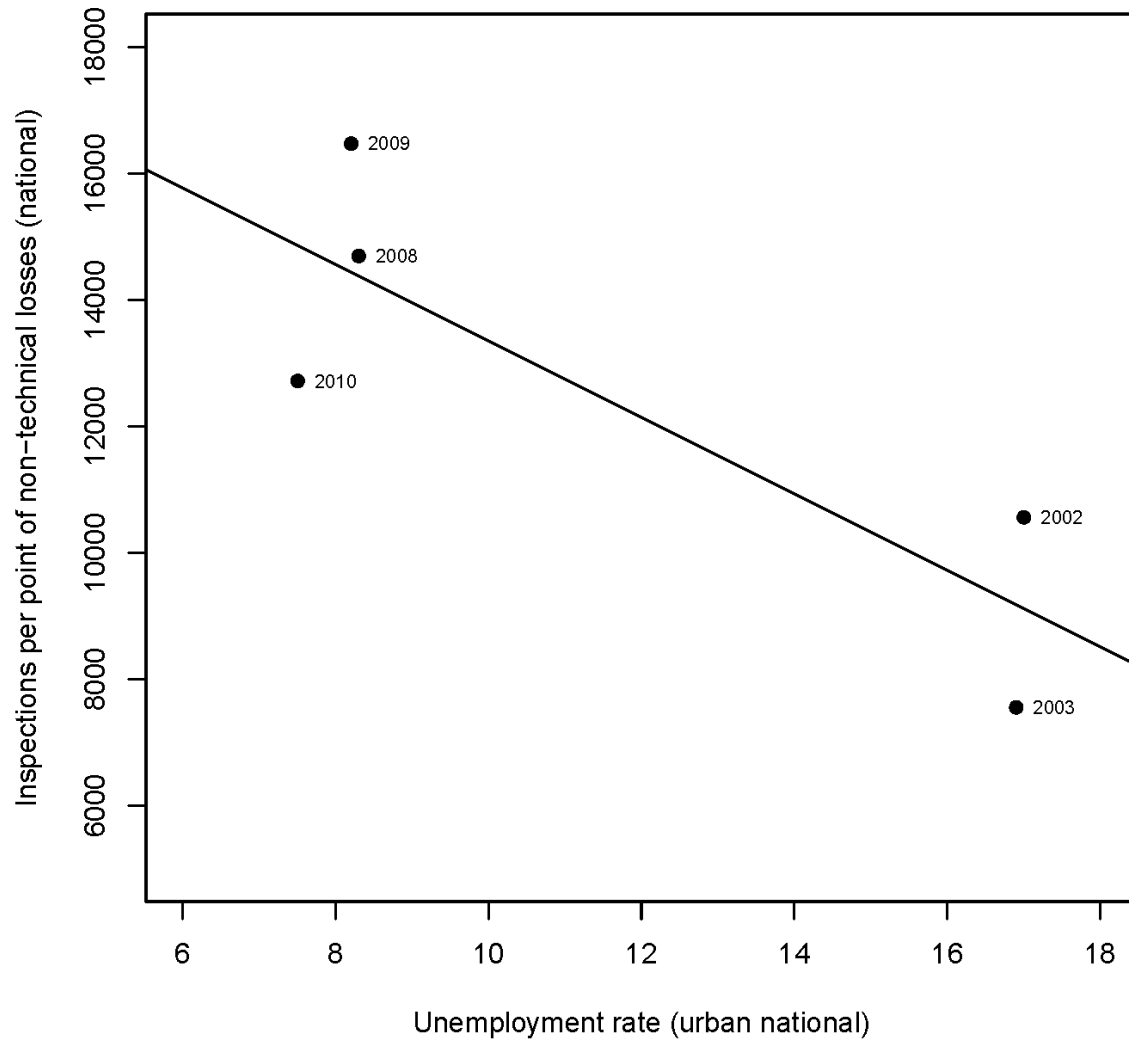
Data on total population in Montevideo are from INE, 2017.

Figure 1A: Social spending in Uruguay 2000-2011.



Note: Public social spending includes: social security and social assistance, health, education, housing, and a residual category of non-conventional forms of social spending. Data are from "Social Report 2013", Presidency of the Republic.

Figure 2A. Enforcement and unemployment in Uruguay 2003-2010



Note: Data on annual inspections come from: Interview to former U.T.E president, Ricardo Scaglia, (Nov.1998 - March 2005) published by the national trade organization (“Cámara Nacional de Comercio”) in 2013 (<http://www.cnscs.com.uy/el-8-de-cada-factura-de-ute-paga-los-robos-de-luz/>); U.T.E, 2010 press release (http://www.ute.com.uy/sispubnoticias/pubadjuntos/3123_Presentaci%C3%B3n%20Hurto%20para%20prensa.pdf); and the U.T.E. 2010 press release presenting “Plan to Halt the Irregular Consumption of Electric Power in Areas of Socioeconomic Vulnerability” (http://www.ute.com.uy/sispubnoticias/pubadjuntos/6802_PERDIDAS).

Table 1A: U.T.E. board members and political party affiliation 1995-2015.

Period / UTE board member	Appointment	Party	Party position
<i>1995-2000</i>			
Carminatti, Mario H.	President	Colorado Party	Government
Leglise Apezteguía, Luis M.	Board Member	National Party	Allied gov. party
Pais Bermúdez, Ronald	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
Peraza, Renán	Board Member		Independent
Soto Platero, Mario	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
<i>2000-2002</i>			
Scaglia Bonello, Ricardo César	President	Colorado Party	Government
Gabito Zóboli, Juan Antonio	Board Member	National Party	Allied gov. party
González, Miguel	Board Member	National Party	Allied gov. party
Pienica Ritterbat, Jaime	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
Riani Xavier, Ariel	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
<i>2002-2005</i>			
Scaglia Bonello, Ricardo César	President	Colorado Party	Government
Gabito Zóboli, Juan Antonio	Board Member	National Party	Opposition
González, Miguel	Board Member	National Party	Opposition
Pienica Ritterbat, Jaime	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
Riani Xavier, Ariel	Board Member	Colorado Party	Government
<i>2005-2010</i>			
Beno Ruchansky	President	Broad Front	Government
Pedro de Aurrecoechea	Board Member	Broad Front	Government
Gerardo Rey	Board Member	Broad Front	Government
[Vacant]	Board Member		
[Vacant]	Board Member		
<i>2010-2015</i>			
Dr. Ing. Gonzalo Casaravilla	President	Broad Front	Government
Ing. César Briozzo	Board Member	Broad Front	Government
Sr. Gerardo Rey	Board Member	Broad Front	Government
Ing. Agr. Enrique Antía	Board Member	National Party	Opposition
José Claudio Garchitorena	Board Member	Colorado Party	Opposition