The fall in copper price depressed public investment

Chile is the largest copper exporter in the world and benefited from the latest commodity boom (2005 to 2010). More recently, as a result of lower copper prices, the share of revenues from non-renewable natural resources (NRNR) in total revenues decreased from 25.2% on average (2005-2009) to 14.4% (2010-2014). This had a negative impact on public investment, which accounted for 2.2% of GDP in 2014, down from 2.7% of GDP in 2009.

Chapter 2: Public finance and economics
2.13. Relative participation of revenues from non-renewable natural resources as a share of total revenues, 2000-04, 2005-09, 2010-14

Chile’s HRM practices are the most developed in the LAC region

Chile scores highly on three out of five HRM composite indicators: compensation management (70/100), performance appraisal (73/100) and human resources planning (80/100). This achievement could be partially attributed to the implementation of the 2003 labour relations law, which strengthened the functions of the civil service agency, extended the application of competitive hiring processes and reinforced the use of evaluation instruments (such as institutional evaluation and a strategic management model for evaluation).

Chapter 6: Human Resources Management

Long term fiscal projections are prepared as part of the budgetary process

Chile is the only country in the region that publishes budgetary estimates for 11-30 years into the future. Long-term fiscal projections can contribute to the political discussion of a broader reform agenda. However, these projections are uncommon in the LAC region, where over 75% of countries produce estimates covering a maximum of five years.

Chapter 5: Budget Practices and Procedures
5.10. Time span of long-term fiscal projections, 2013
GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2014) % of GDP

Government expenditures (2014) % of GDP

Government investment (2014) % of GDP

Government gross debt (2014) % of GDP

Fiscal balance (2014) % of GDP

Breakdown of tax revenues (2014) % of total taxation

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2014) *

Public sector employment filled by women (2014) *

How to read the figures:
- Country value in green (not represented if not available)
- Range of LAC country values in grey
- Average of LAC country values in purple
- Average of OECD country values in blue

Values have been rounded. n.a. refers to data not available.
**GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

### Government Institutions

**Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2015)**

- **Chile**
  - High

**iREG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement (2015)**

- The max. score for each category is 1, and the max. aggregate score for the composite is 4

**Civil service merit index (2012-2015)**

- Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)

### Public Procurement

**Government procurement (2014) * % of GDP**

- **Chile**
  - 5.3%
  - 7.7%

**Development of strategic public procurement by objective (2015)**

- **Green public procurement**
- **MSMEs**
- **Procure innovative goods and services**
- **Women owned enterprises**

### Digital Government

**Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (2015)**

- **Chile**
  - Yes

**OURdata Index:** Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2016) *

- Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)
**GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

**Health Financing Systems And Budget Formulation**

**Health care financing schemes and percentage of population covered (2015)***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILE</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES**

**Gini coefficient: Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2012)**

Indicator from 0 (low income concentration) to 100 (high income concentration)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILE</th>
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<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.56</td>
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<td>0.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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</table>

**Notes**

* Public sector employment as % of total employment and public sector employment filled by women data for Chile are for 2013. Costs of goods and services financed by general government are not included in government procurement because they are not accounted separately in the IMF Government Finance Statistics (database). OURdata index: Data for Chile are for 2014. Health care financing schemes: Chile has voluntary private and other health insurance schemes but coverage information is not available.

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets:


The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in *Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017* are available via the Stat-Links provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264265554-en

**Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017**

*Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017* is the second edition of a joint publication between the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators to inform policy making and benchmark specific interventions. The model is the OECD Government at a Glance, which is a fundamental reference, backed by a well-established methodology for OECD member countries. Compared to the previous edition that had a special focus on Public Financial Management and alongside with indicators on public finances and public employment this second version covers a wider range of public management areas including the role and influence of the Centre of Government, Open Government and Open Data policies, Digital Government, Regulatory Governance and practices for Budgeting in health systems.