

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Chile Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

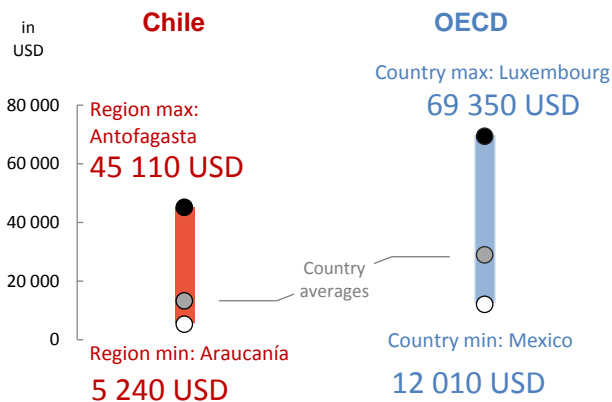
### Did you know?

All the Chilean regions experienced positive growth of GDP during the last decade, but regional disparities have increased.

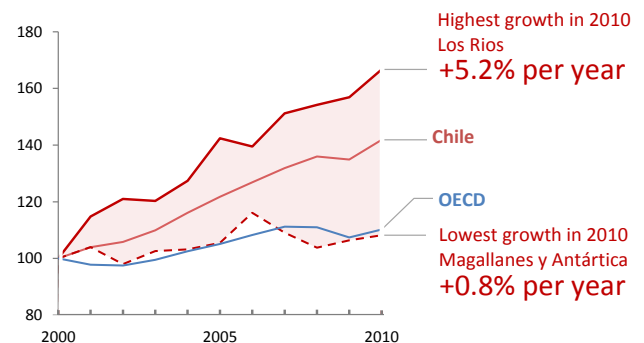
In Chile 73% lived in cities of different sizes. The three metropolitan areas accounted for almost 50% of population in 2012.

### Regional dynamics

#### GDP per capita, 2010

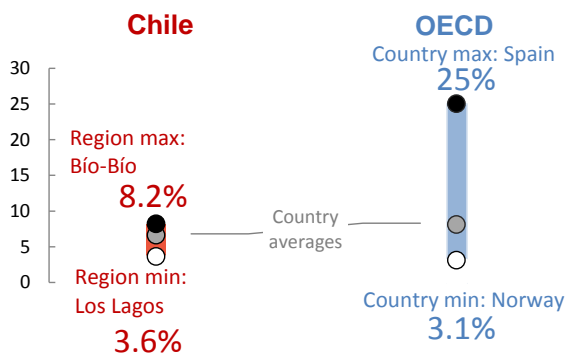


#### GDP growth (year 2000=100)

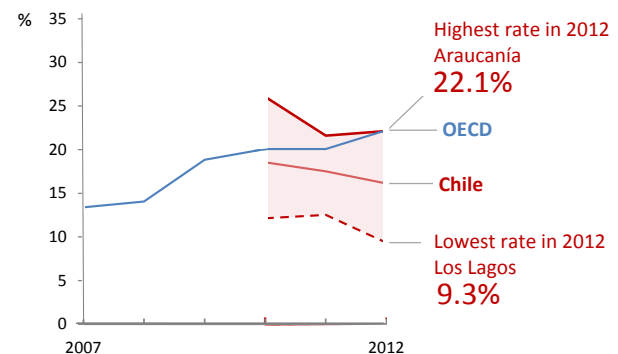


Chile had the 4<sup>th</sup> largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as 5.2% annually in **Los Rios** and 0.8% in **Magallanes y Antártica**.

#### Unemployment rate, 2012



#### Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

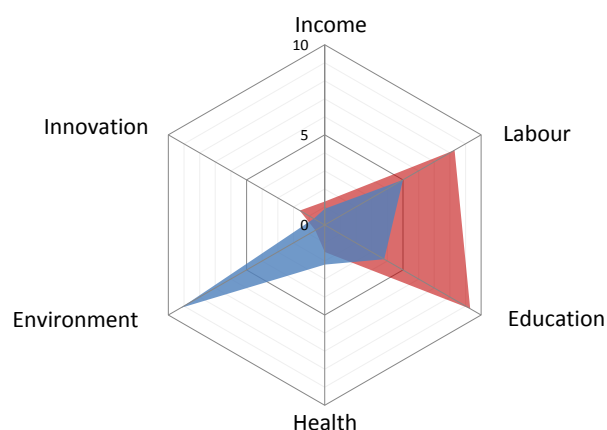


From 2010 to 2012, the **unemployment rate** has decreased in all regions. In the OECD, Chile shows the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest **youth unemployment rate**, which was as diverse as 9.3% and 22% in its lowest and highest regional value, respectively.

## Regional dynamics

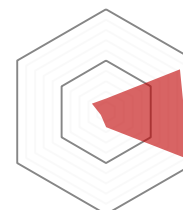


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



Highest GDP per capita region:

**Antofagasta**



Lowest GDP per capita region:

**Araucanía**



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Antofagasta fares better than the OECD median region for education and labour, while it ranks below the OECD median region for income, innovation, and environment. Araucanía, the Chilean region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, ranks below the median OECD region in all dimensions except for quality of environment.

Dimensions	Indicators	Antofagasta	Araucanía	Chile	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	5 801	3 898	6 275	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	4.8	7.6	6.6	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2010 (%)	40.8	23.4	31.2	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	75.7	76.7	79.0	79.8
Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	25.8	2.8	4.3	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	3.5	1.0	6.0	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

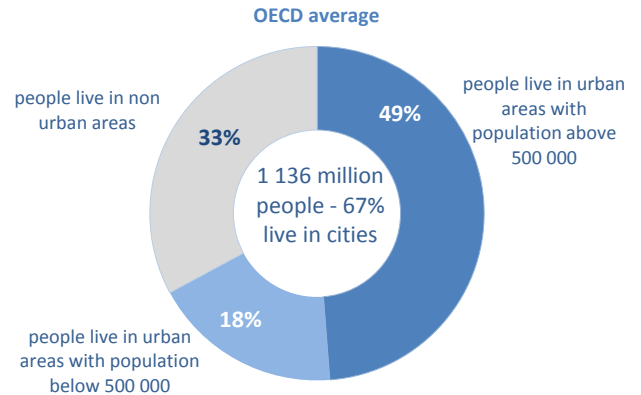
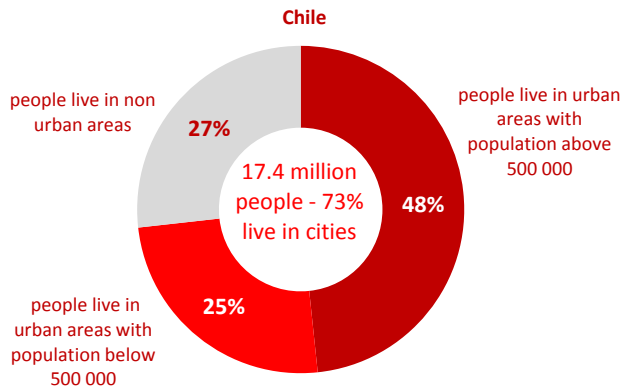
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Chile is composed by 15 Regions.

## Metropolitan areas in the national economy



### OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

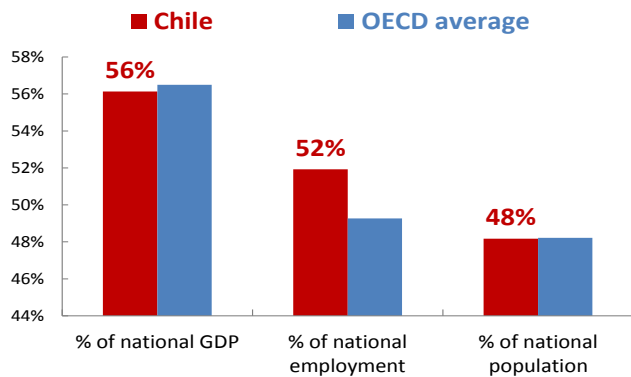
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



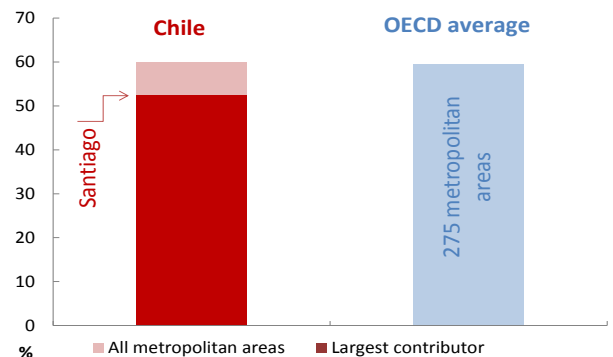
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 26 in Chile and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Chile, **73%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population living in metropolitan areas (urban areas with over 500 000 people) is **48%**.

#### Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



#### Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 3 in Chile compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Chile concentrate **56%** of national **GDP** and **52%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **60%** of **GDP growth**, in line with the average of OECD countries.

### OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg\\_glance-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)

