Chile has low public debt, but lags in tackling poverty. Chile had the fourth lowest public debt level among OECD members in 2019 (37.6% of GDP, Figure 2.8). However, Chile had the sixth highest poverty rate in 2018 (Figure 13.9). Chile spent the least on social protection among OECD countries (5.9% of GDP, Figure 2.25), and taxes and transfers did less to redistribute income than in any other OECD member (Figure 13.7).

Chapter 2 – Public finance and economics

Figure 2.8. General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2019 and 2020

Figure 2.25. General government expenditures by function as a percentage of GDP, 2019

Chapter 13 – Core government results

Figure 13.7. Differences in household income inequality among the working-age population pre and post-tax and government transfers, 2018

Figure 13.9. Relative poverty rate after taxes and transfers, 2018 and 2012

Between 2007 and 2020 trust in government in Chile decreased by 28 percentage points, the second largest drop amongst OECD countries. Only 15% of citizens reported having confidence in government in 2020 compared to 43% in 2007 (Figure 13.1).

Chapter 13 – Core government results

Figure 13.1. Confidence in national government in 2020 and its change since 2007

Chile has scope to improve access and responsiveness of public services. It performs poorly compared to other OECD countries on several measures of access and responsiveness of health and education services (Scorecard 1, 2).

Chapter 14 – Serving citizens
Government resources

Government expenditures (2019) % of GDP

Government investment (2019) % of GDP

Fiscal balance (2019) % of GDP

Government gross debt (SNA definition, 2019) % of GDP

Government expenditures by selected functions (2019) % of GDP

General government employment as a % of total employment (2019)

Central government workforce by age (2020)

Share of women in management positions in the central government (2020)

Source: OECD National Accounts

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments

Chile

OECD

Range of OECD country values

N. A. not available

Values have been rounded

5.5%

Government resources

2019

25% 41% 56%

Source: OECD National Accounts

4.4%

Fiscal balance

2019

-2.8% -3.2% -2.8% 6.6%

Source: OECD National Accounts

109%

Government gross debt

2019

13% 38% 109% 227%

Source: OECD National Accounts

3.0%

Central government workforce by age

18-34

35-54

55+

N. A.

N. A.

N. A.

2% 19% 33%

2% 19% 33%

2% 19% 33%

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments

2019

2.0% 3.3% 6.3%

Source: OECD National Accounts

13.3%

Government gross debt

2019

13% 38% 109% 227%

Source: OECD National Accounts

5.9%

Social protection

7.9%

Health

5.4%

General public services

5.1%

56%

33%

30.7%

N. A.

17.9%

5.9%

Education

5.5%

Environmental protection

0.5%

Source: OECD National Accounts

0.2%
Public governance practices

**Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)**
From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
<th>2021 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of a diverse workforce</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies to manage senior civil servants</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability

**Green budgeting tools (2021)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Ex ante or ex post environmental assessment</th>
<th>Ex ante or ex post green budget tagging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO GREEN BUDGETING</td>
<td>12 YES 2 NO</td>
<td>7 YES 7 NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD and European Commission – Joint survey on emerging green budgeting practices

**Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Human rights</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public procurement strategy includes responsible business conduct objectives on...</td>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>21 YES 5 NO</td>
<td>N. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure strategy includes objectives on...</td>
<td>N. A.</td>
<td>19 YES 5 NO</td>
<td>8 YES 18 NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement

**Citizen and stakeholder participation (2020 or 2021)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
<th>2021 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early consultation in the regulation-making process</td>
<td>NOT SYSTEMATIC</td>
<td>20 YES 6 NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centres of government consulted stakeholders on COVID-19 recovery</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>15 YES 8 NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centres of government consulted stakeholders on strategies to manage the COVID-19 crisis</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>20 YES 6 NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central government portal(s) for carrying out online consultations</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>22 YES 2 NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Survey on centres of government’s side in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD indicators of regulatory policy and governance (iREG) Survey

**Digital government index (2019)**
Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2020 Value</th>
<th>2021 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Range of OECD country values
N. A. not available

Source: OECD Survey on digital government 1.0
Citizens who express satisfaction with public services (2020)

- Police: 52% (38 - 92%)
- Healthcare: 78% (26 - 93%)
- Education: 39% (27 - 92%)
- Judiciary: 43% (15 - 91%)

Source: Gallup World Poll

Government at a Glance 2021

Published every two years, Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.

The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment, while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments’ progress in their public sector reforms.

Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and/or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm