How’s Life in Chile?

Chile’s current well-being, 2020 or latest available year

Note: This chart shows Chile’s relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other Latin American countries and OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Missing data are shaded in white.

Chile’s resources for future well-being, 2020 or latest available year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Capital</th>
<th>Economic Capital</th>
<th>Human Capital</th>
<th>Social Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index of threatened species</td>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation</td>
<td>Youth not in employment nor education nor training (NEET)</td>
<td>Trust in others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions per capita</td>
<td>Tax revenues</td>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>Trust in government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ❶ = top-performing LAC 11 tier, ❷ = middle-performing LAC 11 tier, ❸ = bottom-performing LAC 11 tier. ➤ indicates improvement compared to 2000 or earliest available year; ↔ indicates no significant difference compared to 2000 or earliest available year; ➖ indicates deterioration compared to 2000 or earliest available year, and “…*” indicates missing data. For methodological details, please contact wellbeing@oecd.org.
Inequalities in Chile

Inequality ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2019 or latest available year

Note: A result closer to the parity line indicates greater equality, a result further from the parity line indicates greater inequality, between the groups being compared. Inequality ratios below 1 indicate worse outcomes (i.e. lower well-being) for the most vulnerable group (i.e. women (gender), children or elderly (age), Indigenous population (ethnicity), rural areas (territory), primary educated people (education)). Inequality ratios above 1 indicate better outcomes for the most vulnerable group.

For more information