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

Note: This chart shows Ecuador’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.

Ecuador’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>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions per capita</td>
<td>Tax revenues</td>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>Trust in government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</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 Ecuador**

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**


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**INEQUALITIES BY...**

- **GENDER**
  - Parity: 0.61
  - Total paid and unpaid working hours of male workers compared with female workers: 0.79
  - Proportion of female representation in government compared with male representation: 0.57

- **AGE**
  - Parity: 0.53
  - Poverty rate of middle-aged compared with poverty rate of children aged 0-14: 0.54
  - Share of middle-aged experiencing predominantly negative emotions (anger, worry, stress) compared with elderly: 0.92

- **ETHNICITY**
  - Parity: 0.41
  - Poverty rate of Non-Indigenous population compared with Indigenous: 0.52

- **TERRITORY**
  - Parity: 0.77
  - Access to drinking water services in rural areas compared with urban areas: 0.75

- **EDUCATION**
  - Parity: 0.06
  - Poverty rate of tertiary-educated people compared with primary educated people: 0.09
  - Proportion of female representation in government compared with male representation: 0.71
  - Poverty rate of middle-aged compared with poverty rate of children aged 0-14: 0.52
  - Share of middle-aged experiencing predominantly negative emotions (anger, worry, stress) compared with elderly: 0.41
  - Access to drinking water services in rural areas compared with urban areas: 0.87
  - Poverty rate of tertiary-educated people compared with primary educated people: 0.92

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**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.