

Chile



Fiscal policy will play an important role for continued fiscal sustainability in the context of falling commodity prices

Under the fiscal rule, the Chilean authorities reduced substantially their general government deficit which reached 4% of the GDP in 2009. According to the *System of National Accounts* definition government accumulated debt in this country is one of the lowest across OECD countries, reaching 19% of the GDP in 2013 compared to the OECD average of 118% of the GDP. In 2013, the general government deficit was equal to 0.4% of GDP, and this figure is expected to be similar in 2014.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP](#)

[General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP](#)

Chile has one of the smallest public sector workforces in the OECD, and women remain underrepresented in high level positions

Public sector employment in Chile is one of the lowest across OECD countries. In 2013, only 10.7% of the total employment was occupied in the public sector, almost half the OECD average. Women are over-represented in the Chilean public sector workforce, but still face some barriers in reaching high level positions. The first chapter of *Government at a Glance* demonstrates how gender inclusion is one element of more inclusive public institutions for a more fair, open and representative public sector.



Chapter 3: Public employment and compensation

[Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment](#)

Limited public spending on tertiary education limits the access of Chileans to a high-quality education system

The Chilean government is making efforts to improve access to high-quality education programmes; however, there is still room for improvement. In 2011, 76% of the expenditures on tertiary education were covered by private sources, the largest share across OECD countries. As a consequence, the entry rate into tertiary education in Chile is below the OECD average (47% and 58% respectively).



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens

[Share of private expenditure on educational institutions](#)

[Entry rates into tertiary-type A education \(university\)](#)

How to read the figures:



Chile

Country value in **blue**
(not represented if not available)



Average of OECD countries
in **green**



Range of OECD country
values in **grey**

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

GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

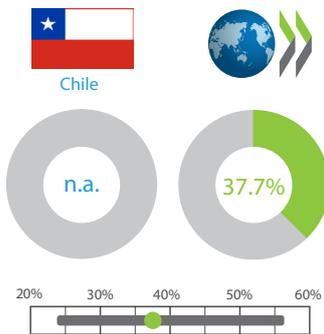
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013)

% of GDP



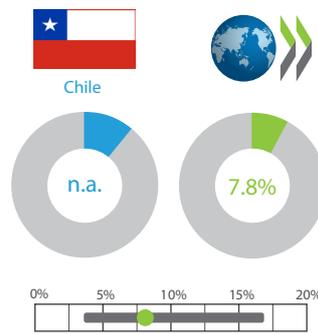
Government expenditures (2013)

% of GDP



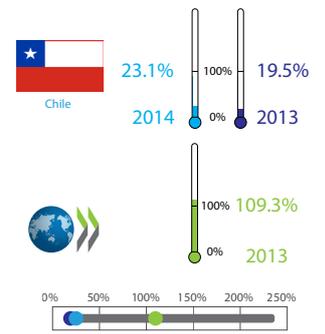
Public investment (2013)

% of total govt. expenditures



Government gross debt (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



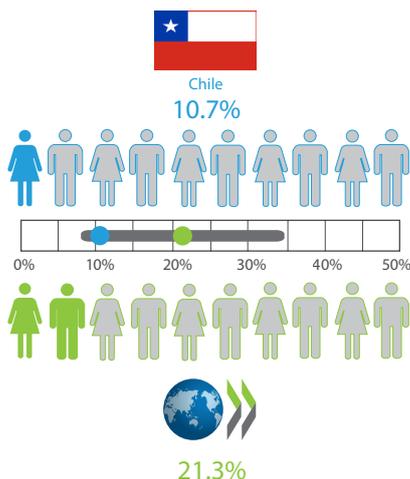
Fiscal balance* (2013)

% of GDP

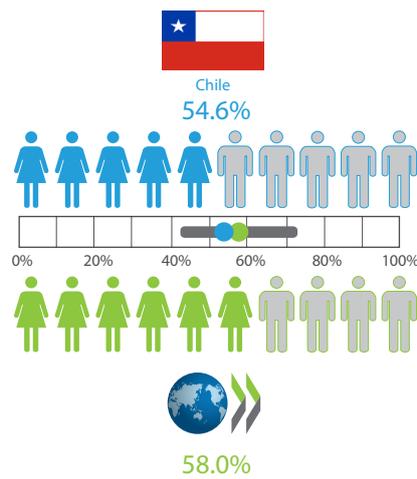


Public Employment and Compensation

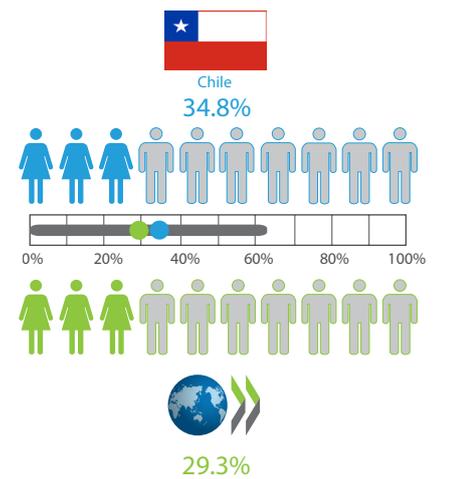
Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



Share of women ministers (2015)



GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

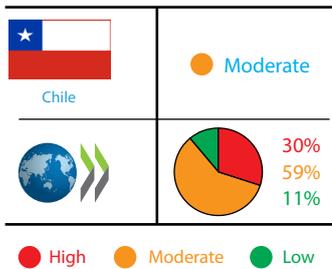
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

Institutions

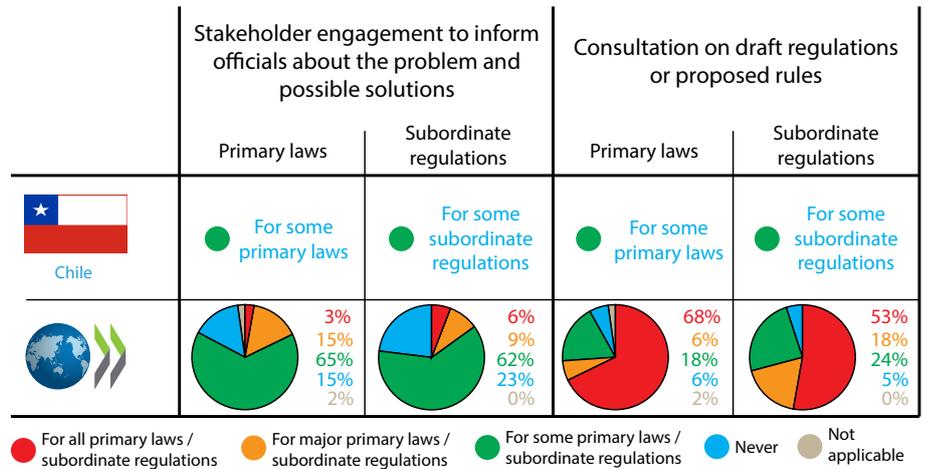
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

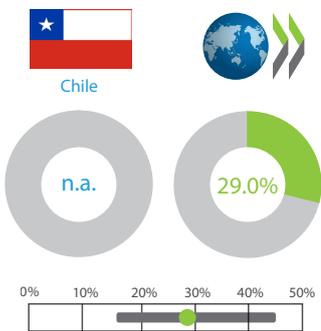


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

Public Procurement

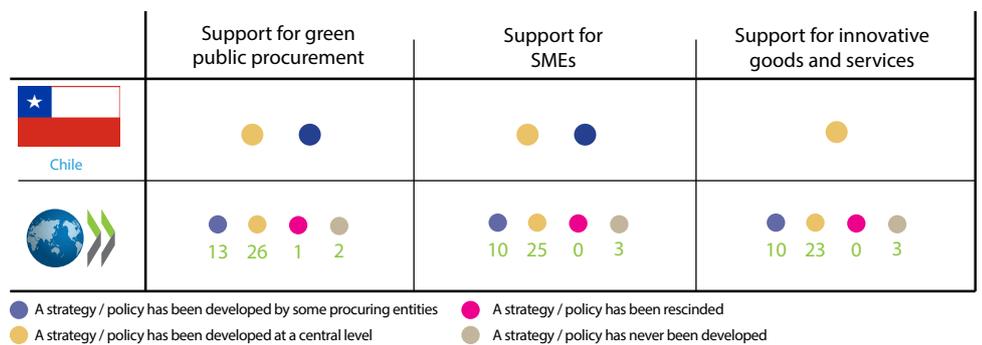
Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

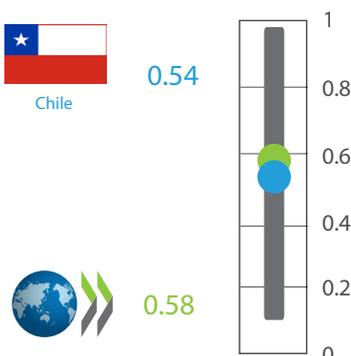


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

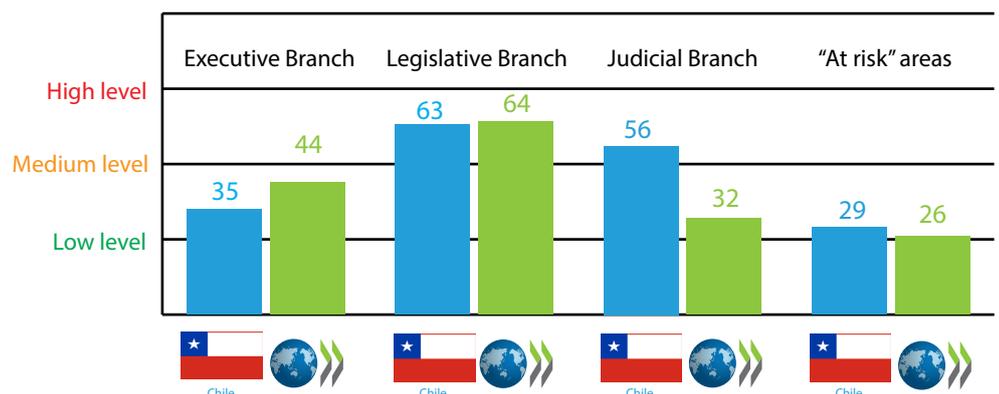
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)



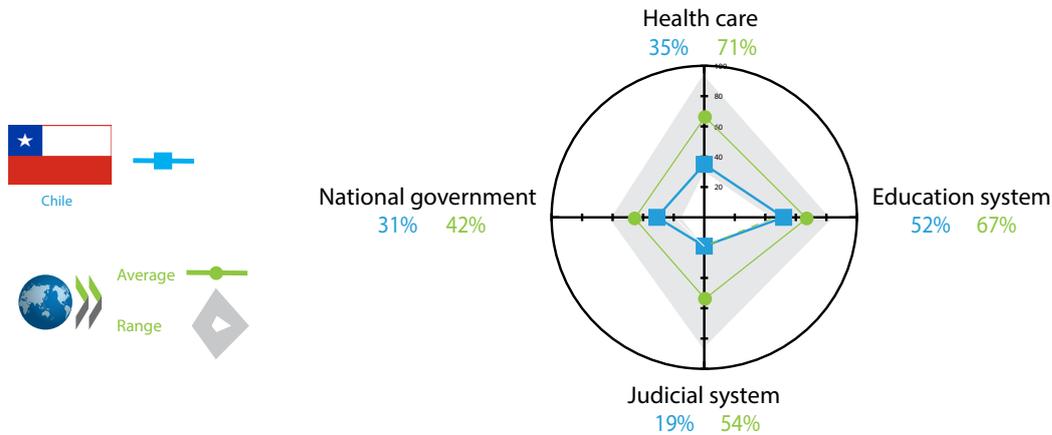
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

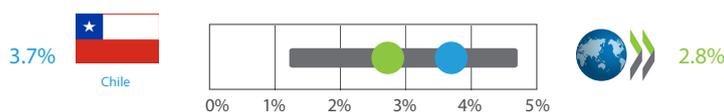
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

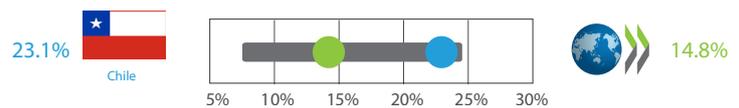
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

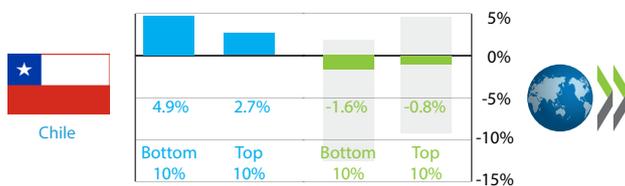
Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background



Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Limited government powers (2014)



Source: The World Justice Project

Notes

- Fiscal balance** as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Structural fiscal balance**, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- Government gross debt** is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-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/ataglance.htm

