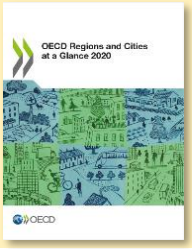


Regions and Cities at a Glance 2020 *provides a comprehensive assessment of how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing in a number of aspects connected to economic development, health, well-being and net zero-carbon transition across regions. In the light of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the report analyses outcomes and drivers of social, economic and environmental resilience. Consult the full publication here.*

OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

CHILE

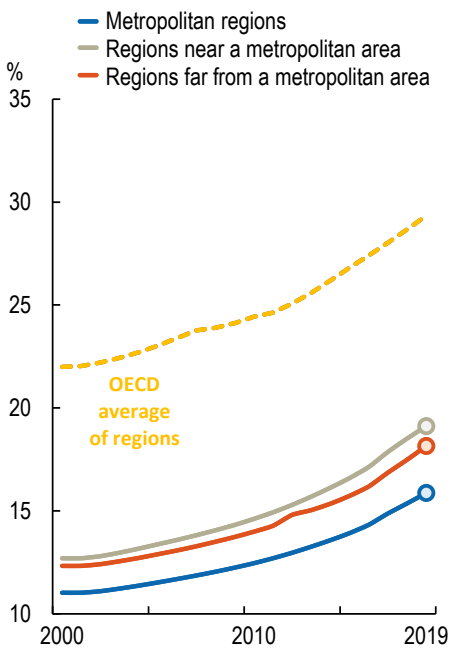
The data in this note reflect different subnational geographic levels in OECD countries:

- **Regions** are classified on two territorial levels reflecting the administrative organisation of countries: large regions (TL2) and small regions (TL3). Small regions are classified according to their access to metropolitan areas (see https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en).
- **Functional urban areas** consists of cities – defined as densely populated local units with at least 50 000 inhabitants – and adjacent local units connected to the city (commuting zones) in terms of commuting flows (see https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en). Metropolitan areas refer to functional urban areas above 250 000 inhabitants.

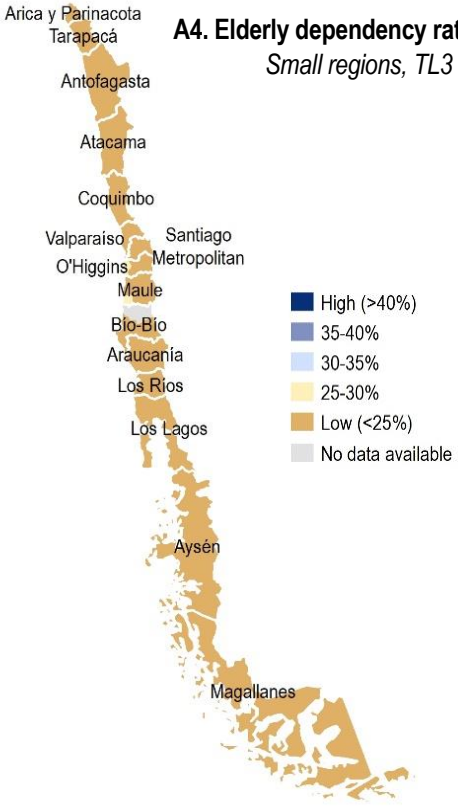
Ageing remains low in all regions of Chile compared to the OECD average

The elderly dependency ratio – defined as the ratio between people over 65 years old and working age population – is relatively low in all types of regions in Chile compared to the average of OECD regions. However, the ratio has increased at the same pace of OECD regions since 2000. Metropolitan regions show the lowest elderly dependency rate (16%) compared to other types of regions (Figure A3). In El Loa (Antofagasta), Chacabuco (Santiago Metropolitan), Isla de Pascua (Valparaíso), Antártica Chilena (Magallanes), there were less than one elderly for every ten persons in their working-age in 2019. (Figure A4).

A3. Elderly dependency rate
By type of small regions in Chile, TL3



A4. Elderly dependency rate, 2019
Small regions, TL3



Chilean regions have less hospital beds per capita than OECD average

All regions in Chile have significantly fewer hospital beds per capita than the OECD average, and this ratio has decreased in most regions since 2000, with the exception of the Santiago region (Figure A5). While regional disparities in hospital beds are below the OECD average, Coquimbo had less than half the hospital beds in Magallanes in 2017.

A5 - Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants
Large regions (TL2)

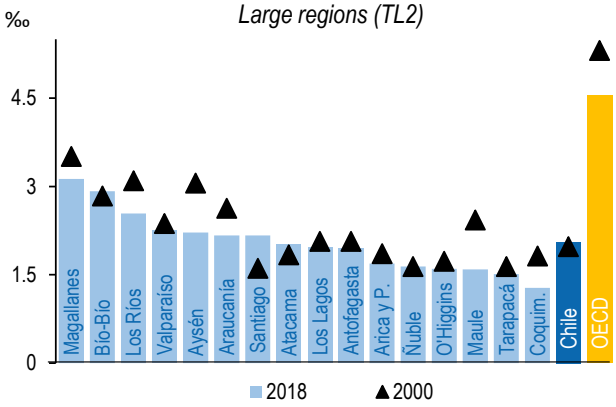


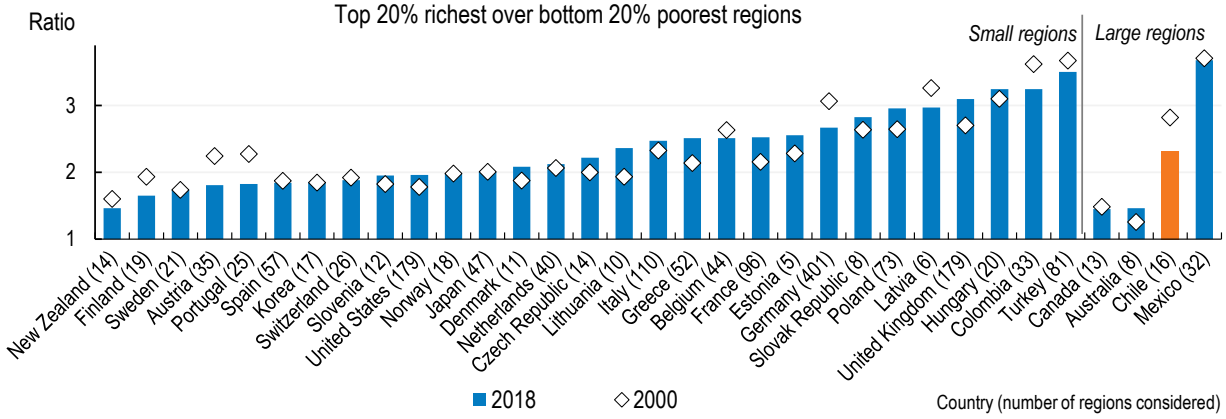
Figure notes. [A3]: OECD (2019), Classification of small (TL3) regions based on metropolitan population, low density and remoteness https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en. Two-year moving averages. [A4]: Small (TL3) regions contained in large regions. TL3 regions in Chile are composed by 56 Provincias.

B. Regional economic disparities and trends in productivity

Regional economic gaps have declined since 2000, partially due to higher growth of the least productive regions

Regional economic disparities showed the largest reduction among OECD countries since 2008. Between 2008 and 2018, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, Araucanía, grew by 3.2% per year in terms of GDP per capita, while in Antofagasta, the richest region, GDP per capita declined by -0.5% per year during the same period. Although the gap in GDP per capita between the richest and poorest 20% of regions decreased by 18% between 2008 and 2018, regional disparities remain above the OECD average (Figure B1).

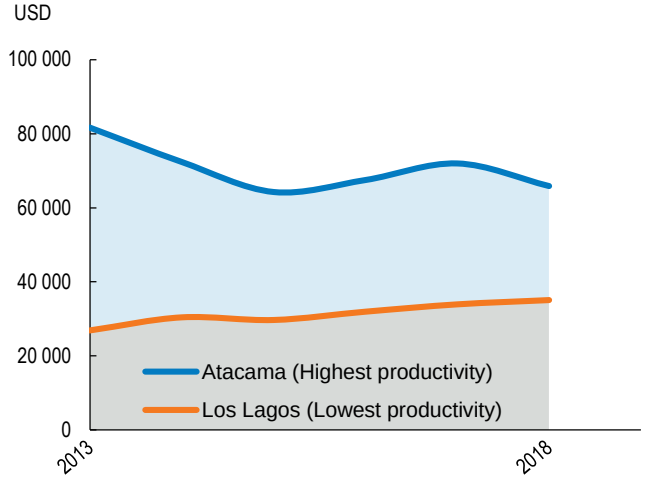
B1. Regional disparity in GDP per capita
Top 20% richest over bottom 20% poorest regions



Note: A ratio with a value equal to 2 means that the GDP per capita of the most developed regions accounting for 20% of the national population is twice as high as the GDP of the poorest regions accounting for 20% of the national population.

With a productivity growth of 5.5% per year over the period 2008-18, Los Lagos, the region with the lowest level of productivity, is catching up to Atacama, the frontier region in terms of productivity in Chile (Figure B2).

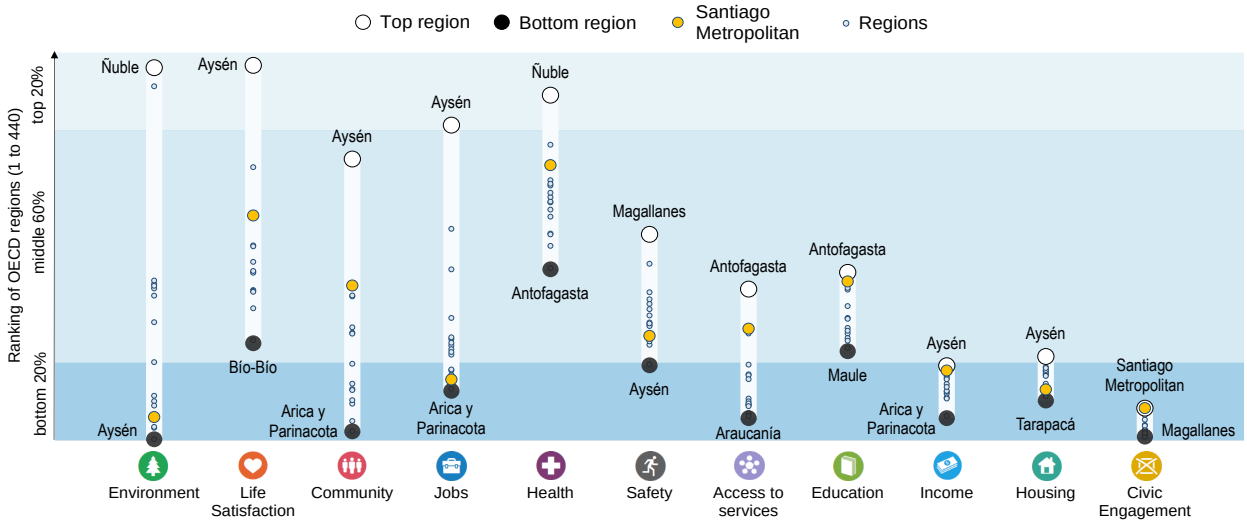
B2. Gap in regional productivity
GDP per worker, large (TL2) regions



C. Well-being in regions

Chile has stark regional disparities in 8 out of 11 well-being dimensions, with the largest disparities in environment (air quality)

C1 Well-being regional gap



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 440 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

While well-being outcomes in Chile are below the OECD average in all dimensions considered, two Chilean regions are in the top 20% of OECD regions in four well-being dimensions. More precisely, Ñuble performs in the top for environment and health, and Aysén leads in life satisfaction and jobs. In contrast, most Chilean regions are in the bottom 20% of OECD regions in income, housing and civic engagement (Figure C1).

The average of the top performing Chilean regions is below the average of the top 20% of OECD regions in the majority of well-being indicators, with the exception of adjusted mortality rates (Figure C2).

C2. How do the top and bottom regions fare on the well-being indicators?

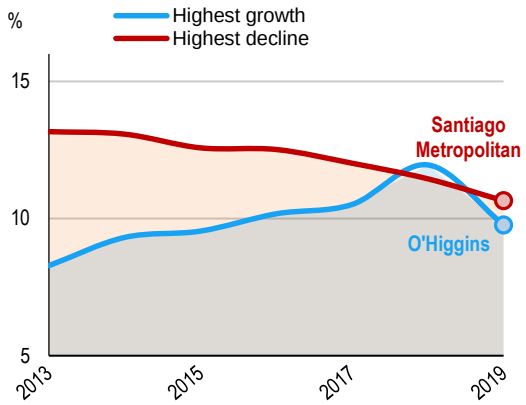
	Country Average	OECD Top 20% regions	Chilean regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	16.3	7.0	13.2	25.8
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	6.5	7.3	6.8	6.1
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2014-18	85.6	94.1	89.1	79.0
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	59.3	76.0	64.9	55.6
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	7.4	3.3	5.6	8.1
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	79.2	82.6	79.7	78.3
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.6
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	3.4	0.7	2.3	4.1
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 3-year average 2017-19	70.3	91.3	77.8	59.4
Education				
Population with at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	67.4	90.3	73.7	55.7
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	7 882	26 617	9 504	5 997
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2018	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.1
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	46.7	84.2	48.5	42.0

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Chile is composed of 16 large regions.
Visualisation: https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org.

D. Industrial transition in regions

The share of manufacturing employment has grown only in four Chilean regions since 2013.

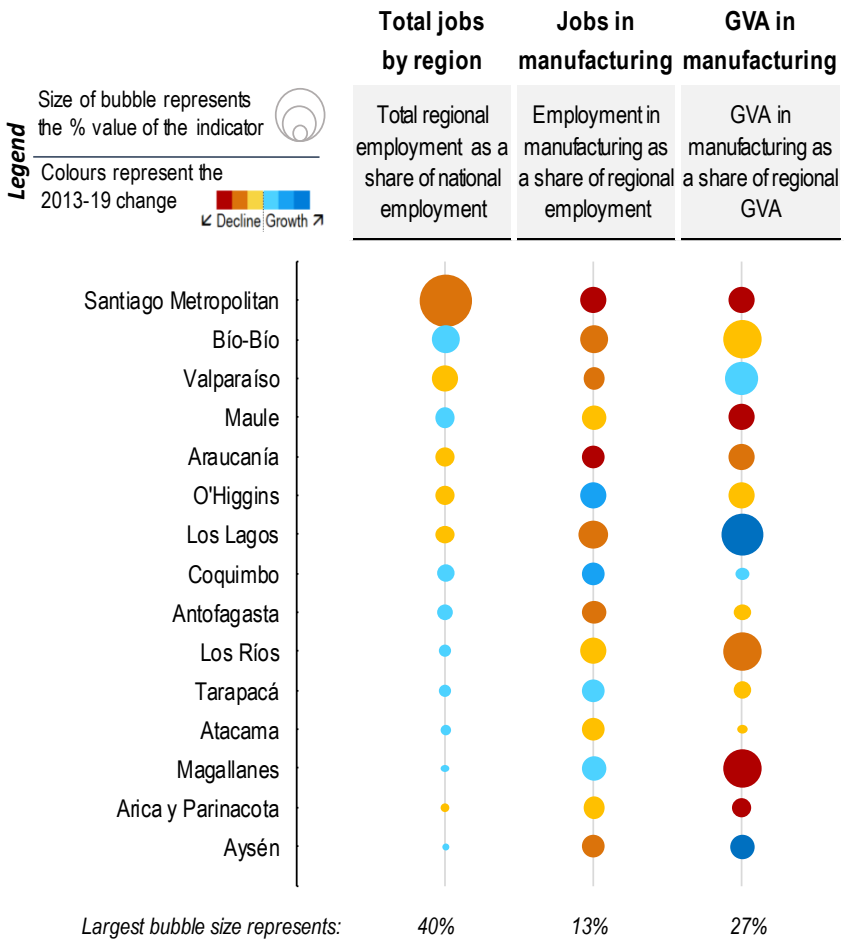
D1. Manufacturing employment share, regional gap



Between 2013 and 2017, 75% of large regions in Chile experienced a decline in the share of employment in manufacturing. With a reduction of 2.5 percentage points in the share of employment in manufacturing, the Santiago Metropolitan, the most populous region, recorded the largest decrease (Figure D1).

The decline in the share of manufacturing employment has coincided with a reduction in manufacturing gross value-added in the majority of large regions in Chile, with the exception of Valparaiso, Los Lagos and Aysén (Figure D2).

D2. Manufacturing trends, 2013-19



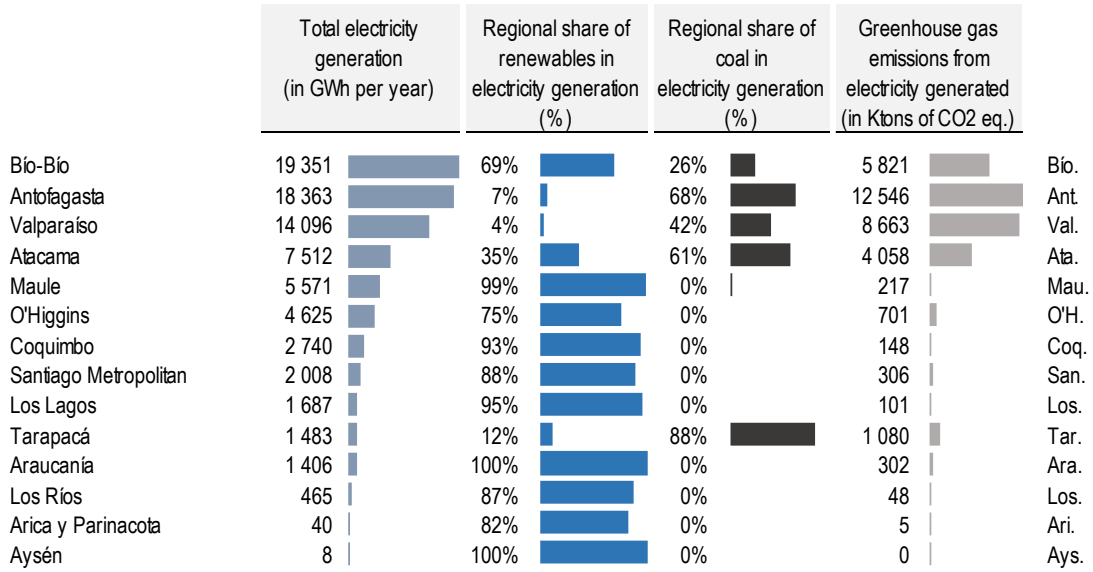
Note figure D.2. : Regions are ordered by regional employment as a share of national employment. Colour of the bubbles represents the evolution of the share over the period 2013-19 in percentage points: red: below -2 pp; orange: between -2 pp and -1 pp; yellow: between -1 pp and 0; light blue: between 0 and +1 pp; medium blue: between +1 pp and +2 pp; dark blue: above +2 pp over the period.

E. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

While most Chilean regions are transitioning to clean electricity production, Bío-Bío, Valparaíso and Antofagasta – the largest electricity producers – highly rely on coal

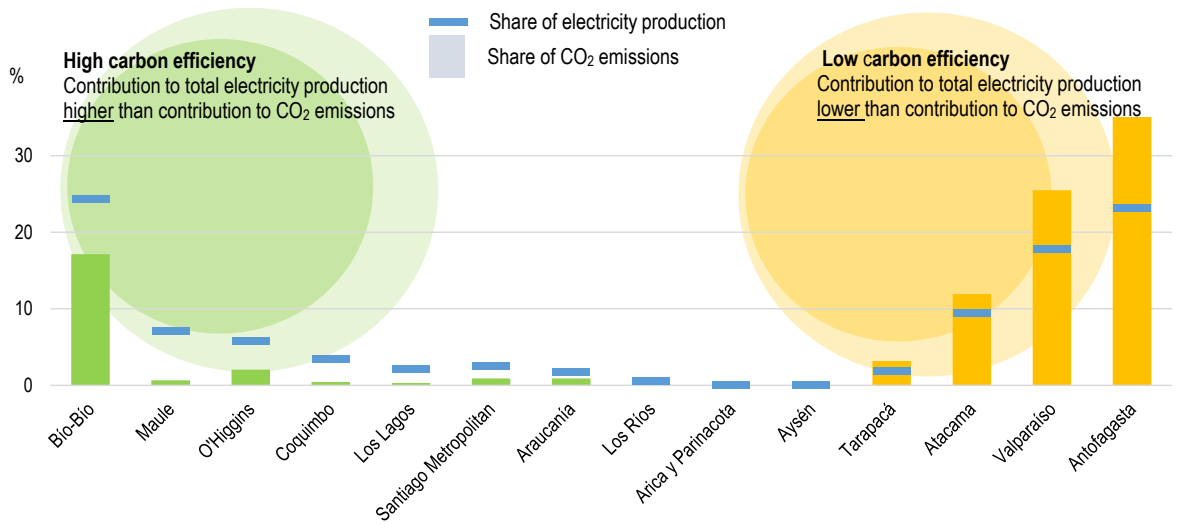
While 10 out of 14 Chilean regions produce 60% or more of their electricity using renewables, Bío-Bío, Antofagasta and Valparaíso, which generate 65% of Chilean electricity, still highly rely on coal for electricity generation. These three regions use coal-fire power for one-quarter or more of their electricity production. While coal is still used in Bío-Bío, 69% of electricity supply in that region was produced using renewables in 2017 (Figure E1).

E1. Transition to renewable energy, 2017



Carbon efficiency in electricity production varies widely across Chilean regions. While Antofagasta and Valparaíso emit more than 610 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt hour of electricity produced, Bío-Bío emits less than half of that CO_2 for the same quantity of electricity produced. Being among the largest electricity producers and the least carbon efficient regions in Chile, Antofagasta and Valparaíso account for more than 60% of Chile's CO_2 emissions from electricity generation (E2).

E2. Contribution to total CO_2 emissions from electricity production, 2017



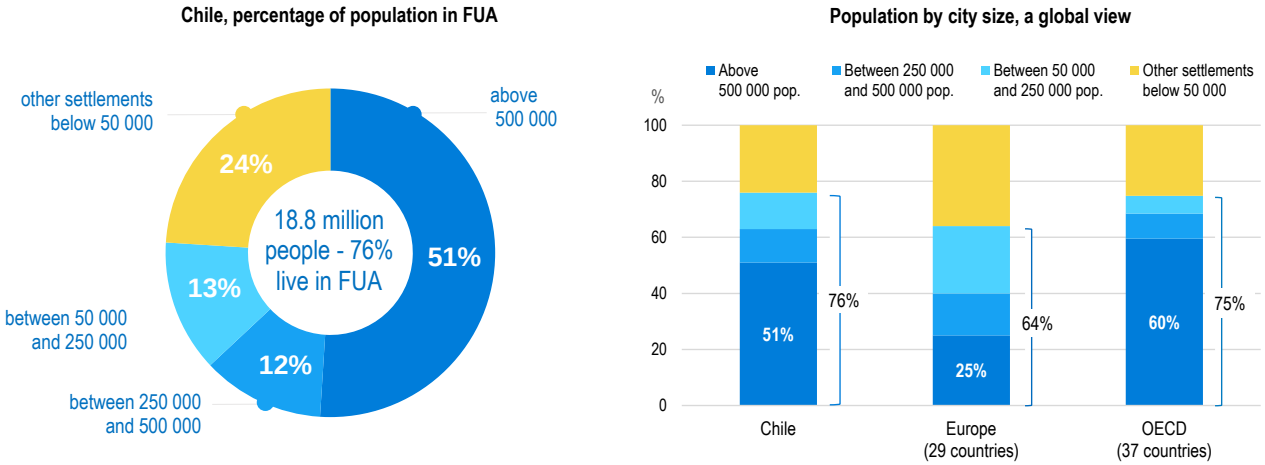
Note: These estimates refer to electricity production from the power plants connected to the national power grid, as registered in the Power Plants Database. As a result, small electricity generation facilities disconnected from the national power grid might not be captured
Renewable energy sources include hydropower, geothermal power, biomass, wind, solar, wave and tidal and waste. Fossil fuels are divided into two subcategories: coal, which corresponds to the most carbon intensive energy source; and the other fossil fuels, including oil, petroleum coke and gas.

F. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

More than half of the population in Chile lives in metropolitan areas above half a million inhabitants

In Chile, over three quarters of the population lives in cities of more than 50 000 inhabitants and their respective commuting areas (functional urban areas, FUAs), in line with the OECD average. The share of population in FUAs with more than 500 000 people is 51%, lower than the OECD average of 60% (Figure F1).

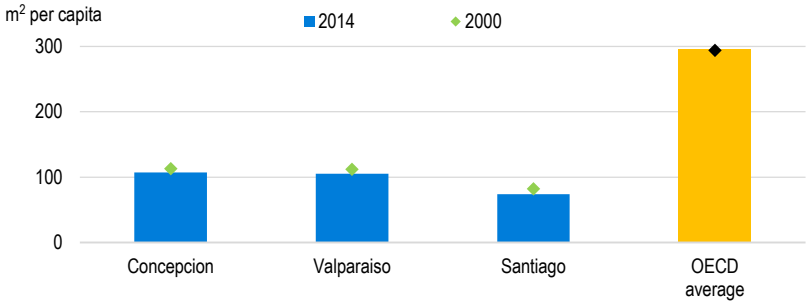
F1. Distribution of population in cities by city size
Functional urban areas, 2018



Population in Chilean metropolitan areas has grown faster than built-up areas since 2000

Built-up area per capita has decreased slightly in Chilean metropolitan areas since 2000, as a result of higher population growth compared to the growth of the built-up areas. Overall, built-up area per capita in Chilean metropolitan areas are three times lower than the average of OECD metropolitan areas (Figure F2).

F2. Buit-up area per capita
Functional urban areas with more than 500 000 population



Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of metropolitan areas with a population of over 500 000: 3 in Chile compared to 349 in the OECD.

GDP per capita in Valparaiso and Santiago is less than half the OECD median GDP per capita, but it has grown twice as fast since 2000.

GDP per capita levels in Santiago are similar to those in Bogota (Colombia) and Aguascalientes (Mexico). Since 2000, GDP per capita has increased faster in both Valparaiso and Santiago than in most Mexican metropolitan areas but slower than in most Colombian metropolitan areas.

F3. Trends in GDP per capita in metropolitan areas
Functional urban areas above 500 000 people, Chile and Colombia