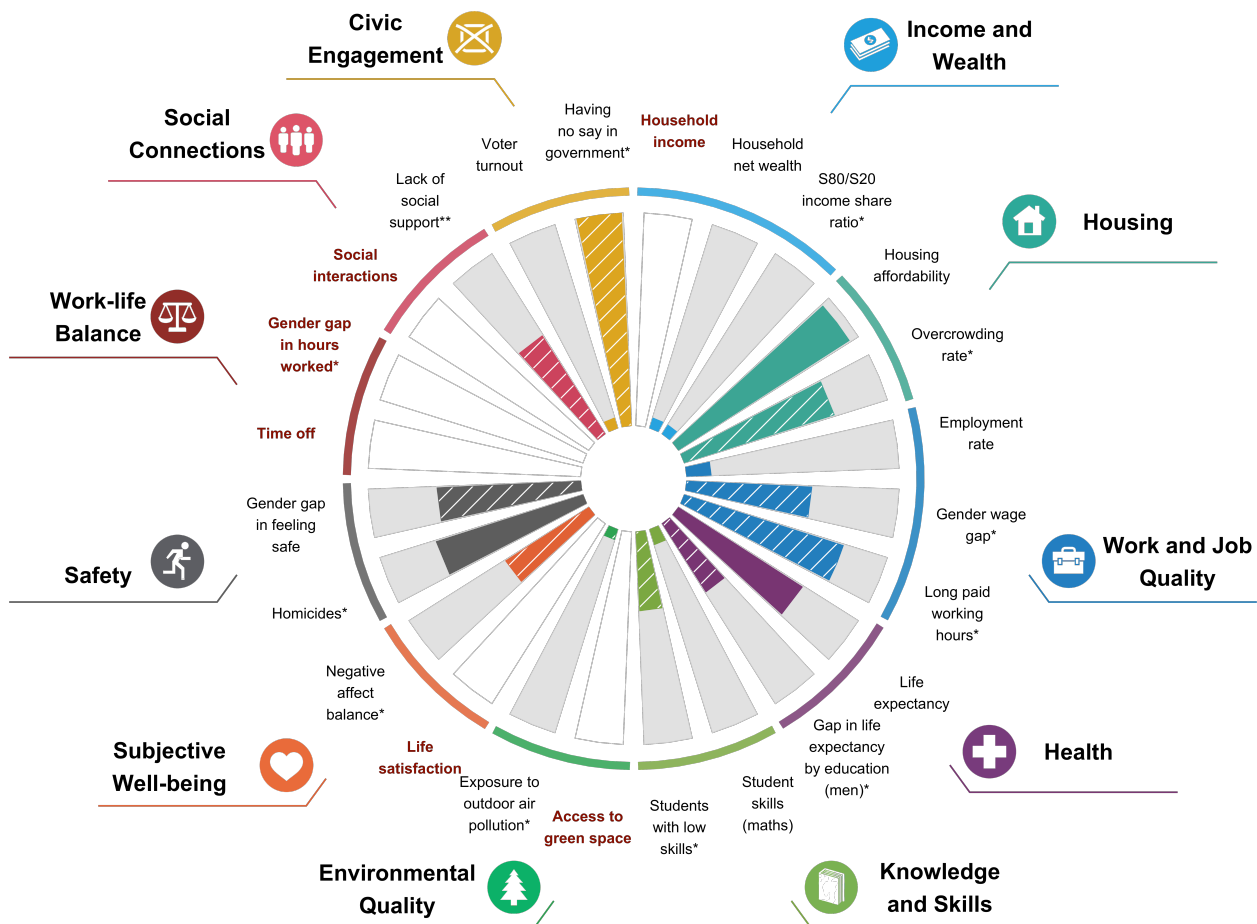




# How's Life in CHILE?

Chile's current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



This chart shows Chile's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other 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. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

## For more information

Whenever data are available for fewer than 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33). Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

## Find out more:

- About the Well-being framework [OECD How's Life? Well-being Database: Definitions and Metadata](#)
- About the underlying dataset, select one of the [Well-being datasets](#)
- About the latest edition of the [How's Life? publication series](#)
- About the Well-being Centre, [Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity \(WISE\)](#)

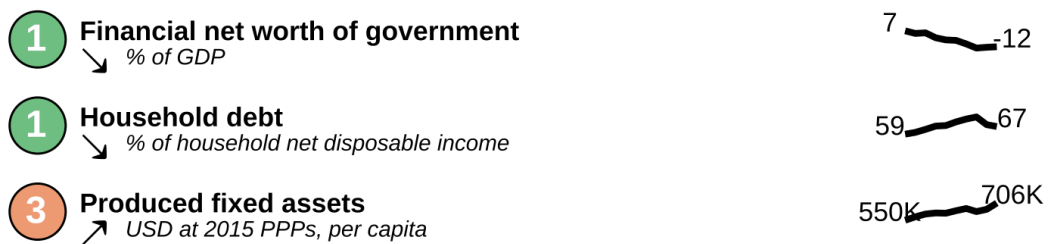


## Chile's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2023 (or latest available year)

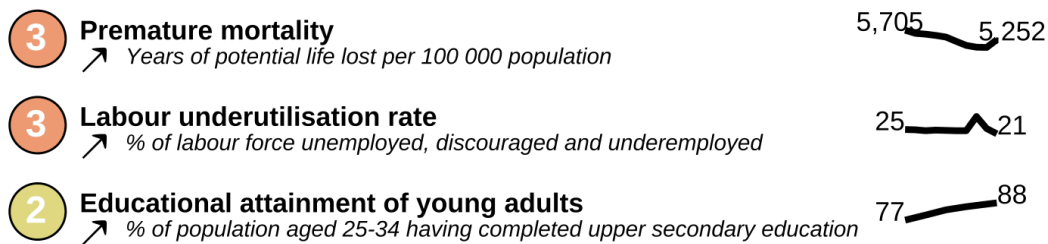
### Natural Capital



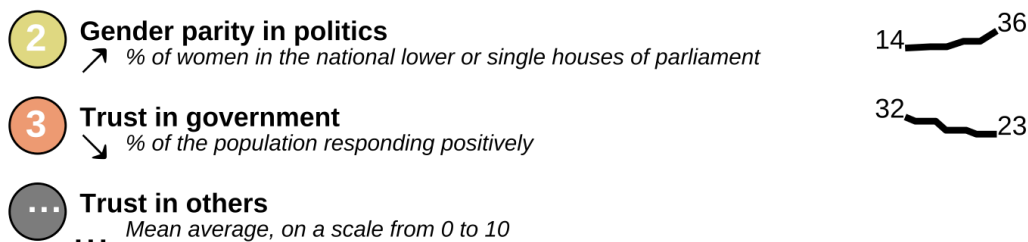
### Economic Capital



### Human Capital



### Social Capital



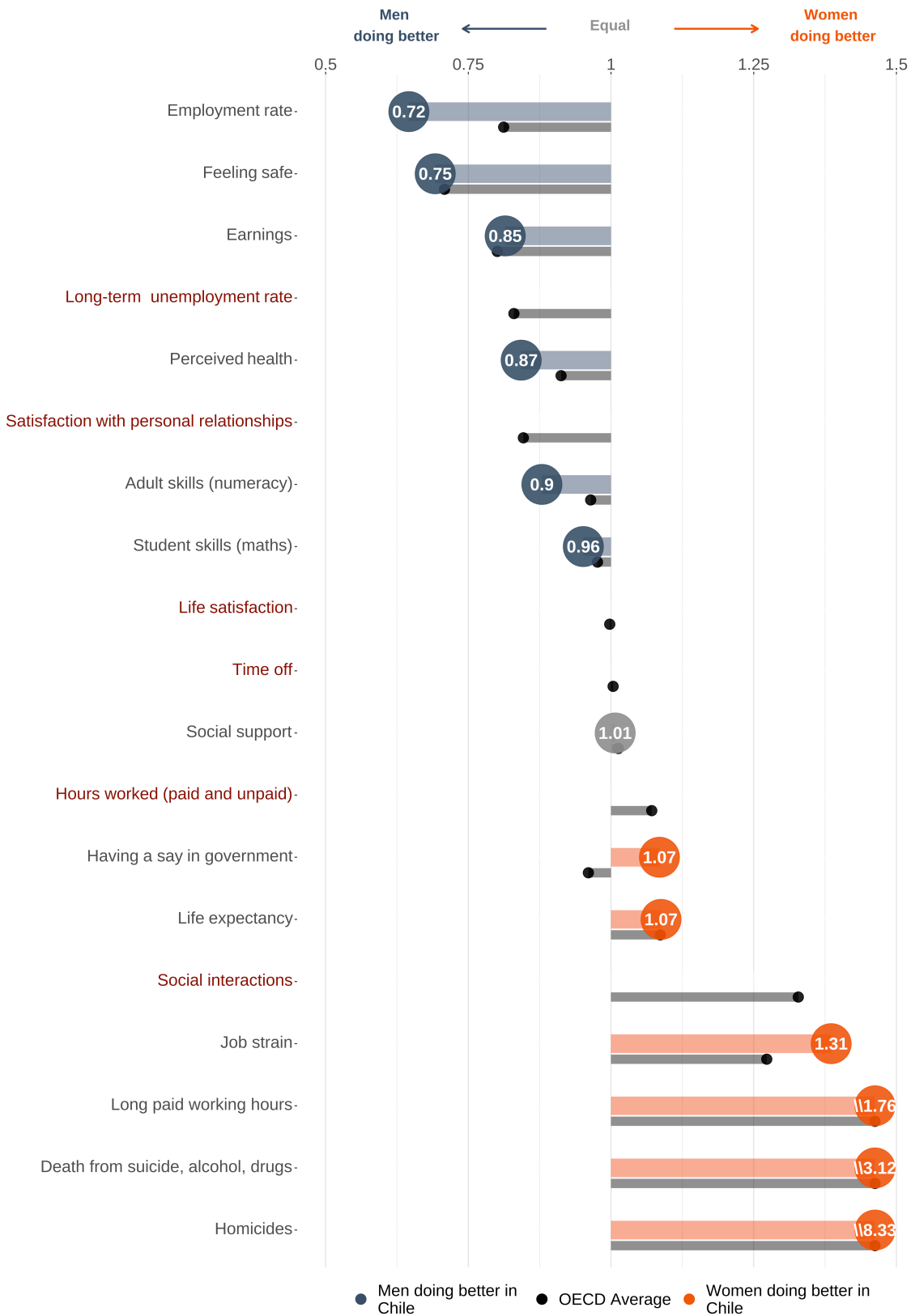
Note: **1** = top-performing OECD tier, **2** = middle-performing OECD tier, **3** = bottom-performing OECD tier. ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2023 or latest available year.





## Inequalities between men and women in Chile

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



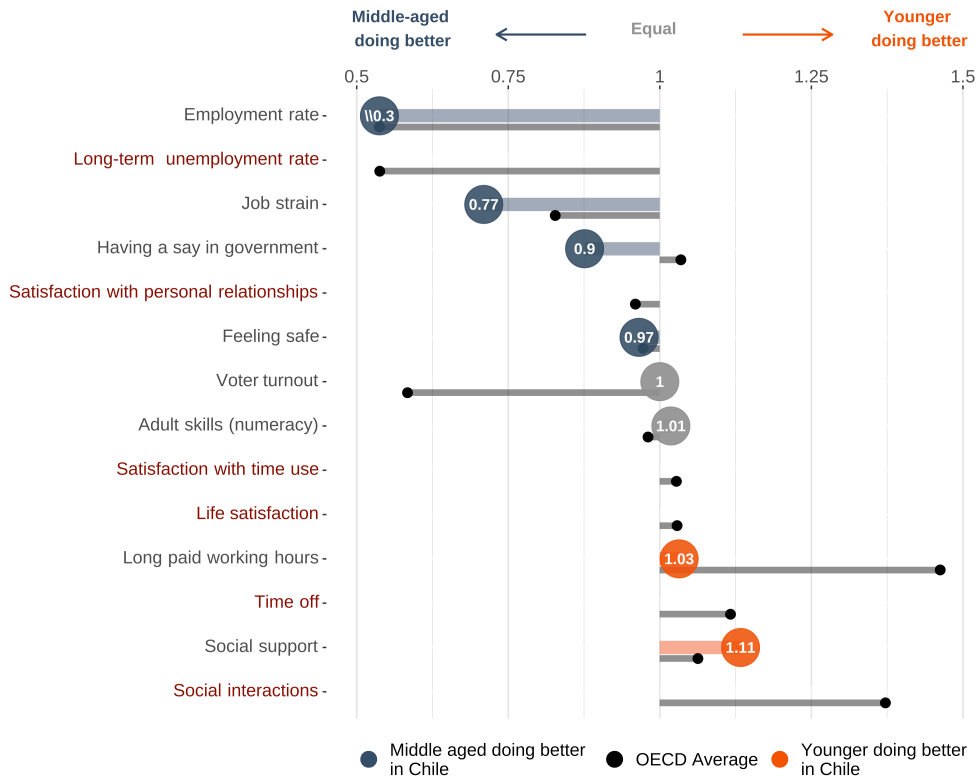
Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



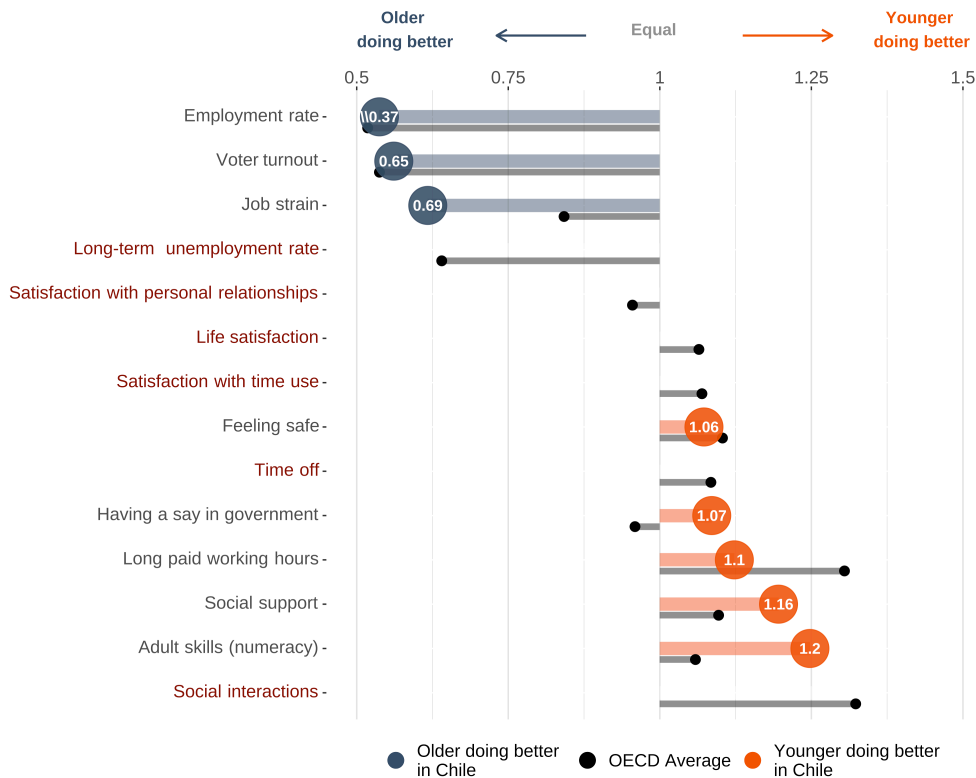
## Inequalities between age groups in Chile

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Panel A. Younger and middle-aged age groups



Panel B. Younger and older age groups

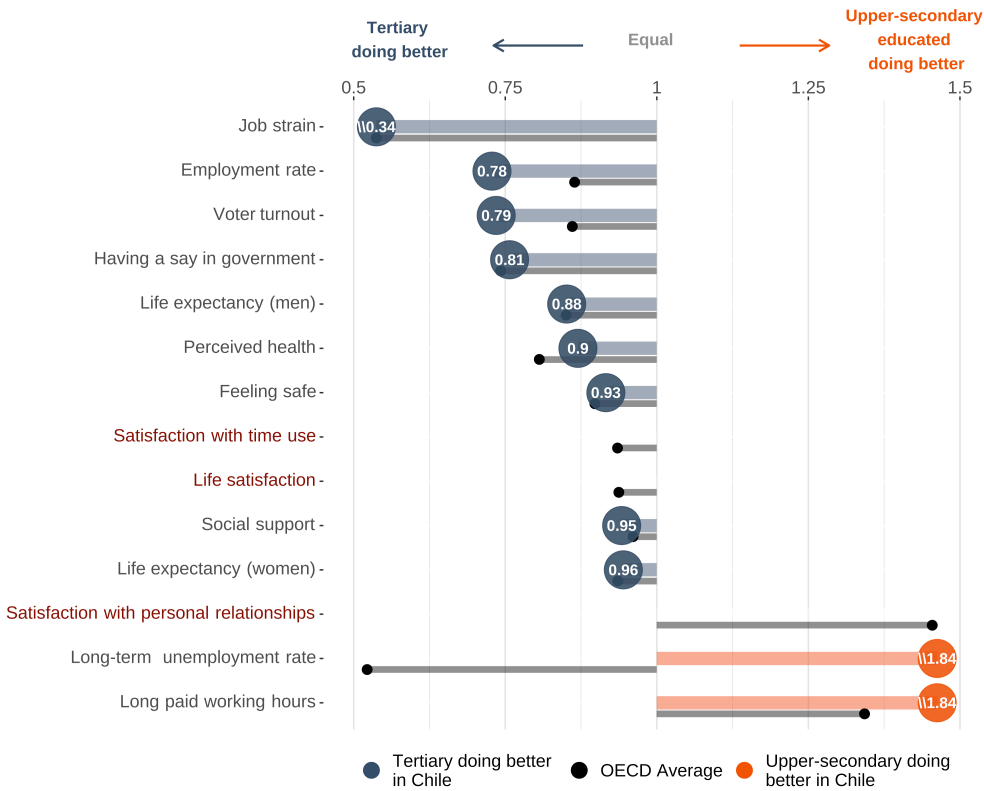


Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



## Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Chile

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.