Financial Intermediation in Chile

Data Summary 2013
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- Foreign Direct Investment
  - Net Inflows and Outflows (% of GDP)
  - Net Value (USD)
- International Remittances
Financial Flows

Flow of Funds: Macro-level Institutions, Corporate Sector, Household Sector

Financial Flows (capital flows minus foreign direct investment)


-12% -10% -8% -6% -4% -2% 0% 2% 4% 6% 8%

Financial Flows: % of GDP
Financial Flows: millions of US$

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Macro Watch Output Data
Capital Flows (capital account balance plus errors and omissions)

- Capital Flows: % of GDP
- Capital Flows: millions of US$

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Macro Watch Output Data
Private Capital Flows

Total Private Capital Flows (% GDP)

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Source: World Bank DataBank
Foreign Direct Investment

Flow of Funds 🌟 Macro-level Institutions 🌟 Corporate Sector 🌟 Household Sector

Foreign Direct Investment: Net Inflows and Outflows (% of GDP)

- Blue line: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)
- Red line: Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Source: World Bank DataBank
Chile

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US$)

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Source: World Bank DataBank
Chile

Foreign Direct Investment

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (% of GDP)

Source: World Bank DataBank
Foreign Direct Investment

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Chile

Foreign Direct Investment, Net Outflows (% GDP)

Source: World Bank DataBank
International Remittances

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
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Migrant Remittance Inflows and Outflows

Source: World Bank Annual Remittances Data
Part II: Macro Level Institutions

- Financial Development Index
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- Banking Sector
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  - Capital Accounts Restrictions
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  - Domestic Credit to Private Sector
Financial Development Index

Flow of Funds  ♦ Macro-level Institutions  ♦ Corporate Sector  ♦ Household Sector

Note: This index consists of seven pillars -- institutional environment; business environment; financial stability; banking financial services; non-banking financial services; financial markets; and financial access. The lower the score, the better financial development.

Financial Liberalization Index (scale: 0 to 18)

Chile

Flow of Funds  Diamond Macro-level Institutions  Diamond Corporate Sector  Diamond Household Sector

## Bank Entry Regulations

### Flow of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public agency in charge of the approval of banking licenses</th>
<th>The Superintendency of banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Capital Entry Requirement</td>
<td>USD $25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information on source of funds for capital</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of funds to be used as capital verified by authorities</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement authorities</td>
<td>Consulted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets that cannot be used to increase capital</td>
<td>Assets other than cash/government securities (including borrowed funds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legal submission required for banking license

- Draft by-laws; intended organizational chart; structure of board, market/business strategy; first 3-year financial projections; financial information on shareholders; background/experience of future board directors and senior managers; and the source of funds to be used as capital.

### In the past 5 years (2006-2010), number of foreign banks applications to enter through the acquisition of a domestic bank

- 6 applications approved

### Number of months it takes for a new banking license to be issued

- 3 months

## Banking Openness and Discrimination

### Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow of Funds</th>
<th>Macro-level Institutions</th>
<th>Corporate Sector</th>
<th>Household Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of Openness</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Components</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omit Rejection Rate</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of Discrimination</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Practice</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Higher values indicate less openness or more discrimination*

Chile practices a lower degree of discrimination for domestic entrants than for foreign entrants, but overall, the degree of openness and discrimination for domestic and foreign entrants balances out to be the same.

Source: WTO “Foreign Banking: Do Countries’ WTO Commitments Match Actual Practices?”
In January 2011 the Chilean central bank began to pursue foreign exchange market intervention through daily dollar purchases in response to steep appreciation in the exchange rate and heavy capital inflows that resulted in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis. The results:

- Total Inflows: no effect.
- Composition: no effect.
- Asset Prices:
  - Long-run impact: none
  - Short-run impact: made domestic stock market more independent from the regional index.
  - Temporary spillover effects for IOF in Brazil.
- Exchange Rate:
  - Long-run impact: none.
  - Short-run impact: decreased level of peso after the announcement.
  - Temporary IOF spillover effects.
- Monetary Autonomy: no effect.

The Central Bank will continue with its pause in 2013 and maintain the monetary policy rate at 5%, then begin a brief cycle of rises toward neutral levels in the first quarter of 2014. These rises are coherent with expectations of an incipient return to normal conditions in international liquidity and an adjustment of the real policy rate, given the convergence of inflation with its target.

Overall, the floor of the Central Bank’s range (2%) should be reached at around mid-2013, and inflation is expected to close 2013 at 2.8%. The figure for the close of 2014 should be close to the target of 3% y/y.

The current-account deficit is still an additional concern for the Central Bank, mainly due to the possible cumulative effects over financial stability goals.
Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment

Flow of Funds  ◈ Macro-level Institutions  ◈ Corporate Sector  ◈ Household Sector

BICRA score* as of January 2013

*Lower score denotes less risk

Source: S&P’s BICRA Assessment January 2013
Gross National Savings

Chile

Flow of Funds

- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Gross National Savings (% of GDP)

Source: World Bank DataBank
Government Savings

Flow of Funds

- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Government Savings (% of GDP)

- Chile
- United States
- G5 Average

Source: OECD
Gross Capital Formation

Flow of Funds

Macro-level Institutions

Corporate Sector

Household Sector

Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP)

Source: World Bank DataBank
M2 as a % of GDP

Source: World Bank DataBank
Domestic Credit to Private Sector

Flow of Funds: 
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Domestic Credit to Private Sector (% of GDP)

Chile
United States
G5 Average

Source: World Bank DataBank
Part III: Corporate Sector

- Corporate Regulation
  - Corporate Governance
  - Ease of Doing Business Index
  - Start-up Costs
  - Start-Up Environment Summary
  - Accounting Quality
- Stock Market Capitalization
- Large Firms
  - Marginal Product of Capital Dispersion
  - Tobin’s Q Dispersion
- Small Firms Financing

Chile
**Chile**

## Corporate Governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow of Funds</th>
<th>Macro-level Institutions</th>
<th><strong>Corporate Sector</strong></th>
<th>Household Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Freedom Score (out of 100)</td>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking (in 2013 index)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall score is 0.7 point better than last year, mainly due to improved scores in investment and business freedoms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Heritage Foundation*

### Freedom Trend

![Freedom Trend Graph](image)

### Country Comparisons

- **Country**: 79.0
- **World Average**: 59.6
- **Regional Average**: 59.4
- **Free Economies**: 84.5

*Source: The Heritage Foundation*
Chile

Ease of Doing Business Index

Ranked 39 out of 183 countries in 2012.

Sources: World Bank Data Bank and Global Finance Magazine Online
Chile

Start-up Costs

Flow of Funds  ♦  Macro-level Institutions  ♦  Corporate Sector  ♦  Household Sector

Cost of Business Start-up Procedures
(% GNI per capita)

Source: World Bank DataBank
## Start-Up Environment Summary

### Flow of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Starting a Business (rank)</em></th>
<th>Getting credit (rank)</th>
<th>Protecting investors (rank)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedures (number)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (days)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum capital (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Macro-level Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dealing with construction permits (rank)</th>
<th>Registering property (rank)</th>
<th>Paying taxes (rank)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedures (number)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (days)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum capital (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Corporate Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Getting electricity (rank)</em></th>
<th>Trading across borders (rank)</th>
<th>Resolving insolvency (rank)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedures (number)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (days)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>denotes reform making it easier to do business</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household Sector

- *Starting a Business (rank)*: 32
- Getting credit (rank): 53
- Protecting investors (rank): 32
- Extent of disclosure index (0-10): 8
- Extent of director liability index (0-10): 6
- Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10): 5
- Strength of investor protection index (0-10): 6.3
- *Getting electricity (rank)*: 40
- Trading across borders (rank): 48
- Resolving insolvency (rank): 98

Source: [www.doingbusiness.org](http://www.doingbusiness.org) 2012 report
Listed companies are required to use IFRS (except insurance companies. Insurers are required to adopt IFRS in 2012 with some exceptions related to Technical Reserves and the non disclosure of comparative information only for the 2012 financial year). IFRS as published by the IASB except for banks (who use a special set of standards issued by the regulator and based on IFRS and Insurance companies. The main differences between SBIF and IFRS as published by the IASB are the bad debt allowance calculations (banks will follow local rules based on categorization and patterns imposed by the bank regulator ("Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras")), the disclosure schemes and comparative information. Subsidiaries of foreign companies or foreign companies listed on local exchanges are not subject to different rules.

As required by the law, listed companies must use the same GAAP for both purposes, filings to the stock regulator and for statutory purposes. Unlisted private companies can use IFRS or IFRS for SMEs, which will be required in 2013 (local GAAP will be eliminated). IFRS as published by the IASB except for banks (who use a special set of standards issued by the regulator and based on IFRS).

Plans for converging - Since 2009, large, listed companies who are required to file IFRS financial statements may use those financial statements for statutory filings (and will no longer have to produce two sets of financial statements). Starting in 2010 other listed companies are required to adopt IFRS. The adoption for insurance companies has been delayed from 2010 to 2012. It is expected that unlisted companies will be required to adopt IFRS or IFRS for SMEs in 2013. Currently, IFRS or IFRS for SMEs is permitted but not required.

Stock Market Capitalization

Flow of Funds  ◆  Macro-level Institutions  ◆  Corporate Sector  ◆  Household Sector

Source: World Bank DataBank
### Large Firms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Industry Type</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Profits</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falabella</td>
<td>Retailing</td>
<td>$9.3B</td>
<td>$0.8B</td>
<td>$14.8B</td>
<td>$23.3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQM</td>
<td>Diversified Chemicals</td>
<td>$2B</td>
<td>$0.5B</td>
<td>43.9B</td>
<td>$15.6B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cencosud</td>
<td>Retailing</td>
<td>$15.7B</td>
<td>$0.6B</td>
<td>$13.5B</td>
<td>$15.2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN Airlines</td>
<td>Airline</td>
<td>$15.7B</td>
<td>$0.6B</td>
<td>$13.5B</td>
<td>$15.2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empresas CMPC</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>$4.4B</td>
<td>$0.5B</td>
<td>$13.2B</td>
<td>$9.3B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Forbes Largest 2000 public companies of the world are ranked on the basis of various parameters like score for the sales and profits, assets and the market value and some normalcy conditions.
Marginal Product of Capital Dispersion

Source: “Comparing equilibrium real interest rates: different approaches to measure Brazilian rates” (Marcelo Kfoury Muinhos, Márcio I. Nakane)
Tobin’s Q Dispersion

Average Tobin's Q over the years 1999-2004

- Chile: 1.02
- United States: 1.79
- G5 Average: 1.462

Tobin’s Q is the ratio between the market value and replacement value of the same physical asset. $Tobin's \, q = \frac{Value \, of \, Stock \, Market}{Corporate \, Net \, Worth}$

Source: Corporate Valuation around the World: The Effects of Governance, Growth, and Openness, Choong Tze Chua, Cheol S. Eun, Sandy Lai,
Part IV: Household Sector

- Consumer Laws and Regulations
- Consumer Quantity Indicators
  - Financial Access
  - Quantity Indicators
- Consumer Performance Indicators
- Cash-flows
  - Savings and Loans
  - B/S Market
Consumer Laws and Regulations

- Regulations Index and Rankings
- Legal Rights Index
- Consumer Rights Protections
- Real Estate Loan Regulations
Chile Regulations Index and Ranking

Chile Regulations Ratings

- Overall (chain-linked)
- Credit Market Regulations
- Labor Market Regulations
- Business Regulations
- Ranking of 144 Countries (right-axis)

Flow of Funds: ▲ Macro-level Institutions ▲ Corporate Sector ▲ Household Sector

Source: Free the World 2012 Report
Legal Rights Index

Chile

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Strength of Legal Rights Index

Source: World Bank DataBank
## Consumer Rights Protections

### Flow of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro-level Institutions</th>
<th>Corporate Sector</th>
<th>Household Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Access to adequate information to make informed choices:

| Mandatory labeling standards | yes | Prohibition of deceptive/misleading advertising | yes |

### Promotion and protection of consumers’ economic interests:

| Regulations for warranties against defects | yes | Control prices for essential goods/services | no |
| Return/exchange policy on newly purchased products or services | no | Regulate weights and measures | yes |
| Anti-competitive behavior restrictions and monopoly protection | yes | Prohibit unfair contract terms and conditions | yes |
| Prohibit unethical marketing practices | no | Prohibit unethical marketing practices | no |

### Availability of effective consumer redress and access to justice:

| A government body to intervene individual cases | no | NGO-led complaints handling | no |
| Simplified and cheap consumer claim procedures | no | Consumer organizations acting on behalf of consumers | yes |
| Formal courts to settle consumer complaints | no | Industry-led alternative dispute resolution | no |

### Consumer education promoted:

| Government mechanism to monitor consumer use of rights | no | Consumer education in higher education | no |
| Programs to generate awareness of rights by government | yes | Other forms of consumer education | yes |
| Incorporation of consumer education in school | no |

### Promotion of sustainable consumption patterns

| Incentivize producers/suppliers to be ethical and socially responsible | no |
| Legal measures to enable/encourage consumers to choose socially responsible products | no |
| Warnings/instructions on environmental effects of hazardous product disposal | no |
| Programs to prevent environmental degradation | no |
| Programs targeted to consumers to promote sustainable lifestyle | yes |

### Opportunity for consumer organizations to present views in decision-making:

| Involvement of consumer organizations in development of consumer protection laws | no |
| Draft laws/policies made available for public consultation | yes |
| Implementation of joint programs with consumer organization | no |
| Involvement of consumer organizations in conducting market surveillance | no |

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Lower borrowing costs are a result of Chile’s successful macroeconomic policies and institutions, which have granted stability, alongside the increase in the depth and efficiency of the mortgage market. Over the past two decades the size of the Chilean mortgage market (as measured by the stock of outstanding mortgages) has more than doubled to 20% of GDP, becoming the largest market in the region.

Confidence in the government’s macroeconomic policies and the creation of mortgages indexed to inflation have reduced credit and liquidity risks and encouraged the emergence of long-term institutional investors, in particular pension funds, which have added stability and liquidity to the market by investing in guaranteed bonds and to a lesser extent mortgage-backed securities. This has allowed banks to offer long-term financing with little or no maturity mismatch in their balance sheets.

Greater competition has also led to higher efficiency in mortgage lending (Morandé and García, 2004). This together with bigger economies of scale derived from a larger number of mortgage transactions and volumes of financing has led to historically low borrowing costs, allowing a greater number of households to access credit.

Cheaper access to credit has led to an increase in household indebtedness, which has almost doubled in the last ten years. Yet, at 70% of disposable income in 2010, it remains lower than in most OECD countries. The banking sector is the most important source of household mortgage credit (85%), but at less than one third of all bank assets (Central Bank of Chile, 2010), its exposure to the housing sector seems limited.

Credit risk has been contained by several factors, including more prudent maximum loan-to-value ratios (75% or 80%) than in most OECD countries and mostly fixed inflation-indexed rates, protecting borrowers from short-term interest rate fluctuations. Partly because of this, Chile’s housing market fared relatively well during the recent global financial crisis (Galindo et al., 2011; Micco et al., 2011). Another contributing factor to reduced financial risk is the private banking sector’s focus on relatively less risky consumers and products (Aparici and Sepúlveda, 2010).

# Chile

## Quantity Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow of Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro-level Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Financial Sector Participation: Savings
- Financial Sector Participation: Loans
- Bank Branch Access
- Banking Sector by Share
- Banking Sector by Type of Institution
- Domestic Credit
- Household Credit Composition
- Household Access to Amenities
- Household Access to Technology
- Automobile Ownership
- Mobile Phone Subscriptions
- Tertiary Education
- Pensions
- Life Insurance
Financial Sector Participation: Loans

Source of Loans in 2011 (% of population 15+)

- Loan in the past year: Total 22, Urban 22, Rural 10
- Loan from a financial institution in the past year: Total 8, Urban 8, Rural 2
- Loan from a private lender in the past year: Total 9, Urban 9, Rural 2
- Loan from an employer in the past year: Total 2, Urban 2, Rural 1
- Loan from family or friends in the past year: Total 8, Urban 8, Rural 1
- Loan through store credit in the past year: Total 8, Urban 8, Rural 1

Source: World Bank Global Findex
Financial Sector Participation: Savings

Flow of Funds ◆ Macro-level Institutions ◆ Corporate Sector ◆ Household Sector

Financial Sector Participation in 2011 (% of population 15+)

- Account at a formal financial institution: Total 42, Urban 26, Rural 23
- Saved at a financial institution in the past year: Total 12, Urban 12, Rural 12
- Saved any money in the past year: Total 27, Urban 27, Rural 27
- Saved using a savings club in the past year: Total 3, Urban 3, Rural 3
- Has a credit card: Total 23, Urban 23, Rural 23
- Has a debit card: Total 26, Urban 26, Rural 26

Source: World Bank Global Findex
Chile

Financial Sector Participation: Loans

Number of Depositors and Borrowers (per 1000 adults)

Note: Data includes number of resident customers that are nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households.

Source: World Bank (International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey)
Bank Branch Access

Chile

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Bank Branches (per 1000 adults)

Source: World Bank (International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey)

Note: Data includes number of resident customers that are nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households.
Chile

Banking Sector by Type

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Types of Financial Institutions in 2010 (by share of total assets)

- Domestic Banks, 21.7
- Foreign Banks, 19.1
- State-owned, 8.6
- Pension Fund Administrators, 30.6
- Other Fund Administrators, 10.3
- Insurance Companies, 9.7

Source: OECD Financial Markets 2010
Domestic Credit

Domestic Credit Indicators (as % of GDP)

Flow of Funds  •  Macro-level Institutions  •  Corporate Sector  •  Household Sector

Source: World Bank (International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey)
Household Credit Composition

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Composition of Household Debt (% of total) by Income Percentile

- Total Households with Debt: 69.7% Mortgage Debt, 28.9% Consumer Debt
- Between 90 and 100: 59.3% Mortgage Debt, 40.2% Consumer Debt
- Between 80 and 90: 54.2% Mortgage Debt, 45% Consumer Debt
- Between 60 and 80: 44.2% Mortgage Debt, 55.7% Consumer Debt
- Between 40 and 60: 34.4% Mortgage Debt, 66.1% Consumer Debt
- Less than 40: 51.3% Mortgage Debt, 48.7% Consumer Debt

Source: Central Bank of Chile
Household Amenities

Household Access to Amenities in 2010 (% of population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Access</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washing Machine</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV (cable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Household Survey, Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas, Chile 2010
Chile

Access to Technology

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Households with Access in 2008 (% of Total Population)

- Telephone: 54.5%
- Long-distance service: 7.8%
- Mobile Phone: 89.5%
- Internet Connection: 28.5%
- TV (cable/satellite): 33.5%
- None of these services: 1%

Source: SUBTEL 2008 [http://www.giswatch.org/fr/node/71](http://www.giswatch.org/fr/node/71)

CFSP
Auto Ownership

Automobile Ownership (per 1000 people)

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Source: World Bank DataBank
Mobile Phone Subscriptions

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (Per 100 People)

Chile  United States  G5 Average

Source: World Bank DataBank
In 2012, 27% of Chileans ages 25-64 had attained tertiary level of education. Compared to the OECD average of 31%, Chile ranks 23 of 41 countries.

In 2011, the average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older was 9.7 years.

Source: OECD Country Note 2012; World Bank DataBank; UNESCO Institute for Statistics
Flow of Funds

Pension Fund Assets (% of GDP)

Source: World Bank Databank

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Life Insurance

Flow of Funds 🌟 Macro-level Institutions 🌟 Corporate Sector 🌟 Household Sector

Life Insurance Penetration
(premiums as % of GDP)

% of GDP


Source: Liberty Mutual Group
Performance Indicators

Flow of Funds ◆ Macro-level Institutions ◆ Corporate Sector ◆ Household Sector

◆ Household Income
◆ Unemployment Rate
◆ Household Balance Sheet
  • Use of Loans (Flow)
  • Interest Income and Expense
  • Household Wealth
  • Real Assets Composition
Household Income

Flow of Funds  🌈 Macro-level Institutions  🌈 Corporate Sector  🌈 Household Sector

Income by Source (% of total)

Source: UNU-WIDER Policy Regimes, Inequality, Poverty and Growth: The Chilean Experience (CASEN data)
Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)

Source: World Bank Data Bank
Use of Loans in 2011 (% of population 15+)

- Outstanding loan for purchasing a home: 4%
- Outstanding loan for paying school fees: 4%
- Outstanding loan for home construction: 4%
- Outstanding loan for health or emergencies: 6%
- Outstanding loan for funerals or weddings: 1%

Source: World Bank Global Findex
Interest Income and Expense

Flow of Funds
- Macro-level Institutions
- Corporate Sector
- Household Sector

Interest Income and Expense (in millions of Chilean Pesos)

Source: OECD iLibrary
Household Wealth

Flow of Funds  •  Macro-level Institutions  •  Corporate Sector  •  Household Sector

Wealth per adult (in USD)

Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2011

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Real Assets

Flow of Funds  •  Macro-level Institutions  •  Corporate Sector  •  Household Sector

Share of Population Reporting Real Assets (% of Total) and by Income Distribution

Source: Cox, Parrado, and Ruiz Tagle (2006)
Real Assets

Flow of Funds  Macro-level Institutions  Corporate Sector  Household Sector

Distribution of Those Holding Assets by Income Group (% of Total with Assets)

Share of Total Assets
- Top 20%
- 60%-80%
- 40%-60%
- 20%-40%
- Bottom 20%

Share of Real Estate Assets
- Top 20%
- 60%-80%
- 40%-60%
- 20%-40%
- Bottom 20%

Share of Non-Real Estate Assets
- Top 20%
- 60%-80%
- 40%-60%
- 20%-40%
- Bottom 20%

Source: Cox, Parrado, and Ruiz Tagle (2006)