



OECD Demographics Survey

Chile

Executive Summary by Levente Kardkovács



Factsheet

Fertility rate (births/woman)	Net migration rate (entering-leaving/1000)	Family policies	Attitude towards immigration
1.54 (23rd in the OECD)	3.04 (31st in the OECD)	Lacking	Hostile

Immigration Policies

After its transition to democracy in the 1990s Chile became a destination for immigrants, primarily from its neighbours, Argentina, Bolivia and Peru. Immigration policies were lacking and as such borders were effectively open by default. A large uptick in migration from Haiti and Venezuela in the 2010s has fuelled xenophobia and the rise of the “far-right” as in the west. The government has cracked down by eliminating a loophole in tourist visas and limiting legal ways to obtain a visa for Venezuelans and Haitians, often failing to differentiate between refugees and immigrants, violating the Refugee Convention.

Potential allies: United States, Sweden, Italy

Family Policies

Chile has recently passed a law to foster family well-being and work-life balance. It has three core pillars, preferential granting of holidays to parents with children below the age of 14 (and other ways to streamline work leave), remote work for parents with children under 14 in cases where it is possible, and reduction in workload negotiated via trade unions (along with an enhancement of parental protections). While this is undoubtedly a step forward for families, one cannot help but find it lackluster compared to the support some western governments offer to families with children.

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