



70th Session of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 14 September 2015 – 2 October 2015

Consideration of the Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of

CHILE

ALTERNATIVE REPORT

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CHILE ALTERNATIVE REPORT¹

A.- General measures of compliance (Articles 4,42 and 44,6)

1. Legislation and enforcement

1. - Since its last review in February 2007, Chile has developed legal reforms to further compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as CRC previous recommendations, namely:

- Law 20,162: reforms the political Constitution establishing compulsory and free Preschool Education.
- Law 20,207: regulates the prescription of sexual offences against minors according to the Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
- Law 20,379: creates the Inter-Sectoral System of Social Protection and institutionalizes the Subsystem of Integral Protection for Children “Chile is Growing with You”.
- Law 20,418: sets rules on information, sexual orientation and benefits with regards to fertility regulation.
- Law 20,500: On Associations and Citizen Participation in Public Management.
- Law 20,507: characterizes crimes of Illegal Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking and establishes regulations for prevention and more effective apprehension of suspects.
- Law 20,516: is a constitutional reform that establishes the obligation to grant legal defense and legal advice to individuals who have been victims of a crime and who cannot afford the aforesaid independently.
- Law 20,519: modifies the provisions of Law 18,314 on crimes of a terrorist nature and other pieces of legislation, excluding actions of minors from its enforcement.
- Law 20,526: criminalises sexual abuse against minors, child pornography on the Internet and possession of child pornography material, by modifying the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedural Code and the Law 20,084.
- Law 20,529: creates the National System of Quality Assurance for Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education and its respective supervision.
- Law 20,536: concerns violence at school.
- Law 20,545: modifies the regulations on maternity protection and incorporates maternity leave.
- Law 20,594: creates for persons convicted of sexual offenses against minors and it establishes a registry for said incapacities.
- Law 20,603 (modifying Law 18,216): establishes alternative measures for prison sentences and liberty deprivation.

However, other legal steps aimed at generating coherence and comprehensiveness in the national enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) have not yet been undertaken. Despite the insistent demands by civil society and the repeated recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child², the Law on Minors (Law 16,618) has not been abolished, nor has a Law for

¹ This alternative report has been jointly prepared by the Fundación Marista de Solidaridad Internacional (Marist Foundation of International Solidarity, FMSI); the Asociación Chilena Pro Naciones Unidas (Chilean Association Pro United Nations, ACHNU); and the programme leading to an Advanced Certificate on Childhood and Public Policies of the Anthropology Department of the University of Chile. The methodology used for making this report combined official statistical sources with reports from different institutions on the child rights situation in Chile.

For the territorial analysis of the official statistical sources, a district-by-district typology was used. This typology reflects the heterogeneity of the districts in a magnitude scale and allows classifying the districts as per the observed distribution of the variables of district population and rurality. (See DONOSO, S. Y ARIAS, Ó. (2011). Available at <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ensaio/v19n71/a04v19n71.pdf> - February 8th, 2013

For the analysis of the general enforcement measures of the CRC, the international standards contained in human rights instruments were used.

² See Concluding Observations §§ 14 – 15, UN Doc, CRC/C/15/Add.173 as of 3 April, 2002; and recommendation n. 11, § 11, UN Doc. CRC/C/CHL/CO/3 as of 23 April, 2007.

the Integral Protection of Rights been approved. Nor have the constitutional reforms to guarantee the incorporation of the CRC into the national legal system been carried out.

2.- Chile has not granted constitutional recognition to children and adolescents as rights holders in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic which - in its final clause - grants constitutional status to the international treaties ratified by Chile and with valid status, such as the CRC. Therefore, the constitutional status of the rights stipulated by the Convention have no counterpart in local jurisdiction or in the realization of specific fundamental rights and guarantees. As such there is no special constitutional protection of all rights for all children.

3.- Laws on childhood and adolescence are scattered and contradictory. In the national legal system and regulatory bodies with different approaches continue to coexist. For example, on the one hand Law 16,618 (Law on Minors) is in force, fully effective and inspired by the model of the irregular situation of children and adolescents subject to the State guardianship for social deviance; on the other hand, Law 19,968 (Family Courts) and its respective provisions are referred to the doctrine of rights integral protection.

4.- There is no one piece of comprehensive legislation on the promotion and integral protection of child rights, a law that can constitute a regulatory and guiding framework under the aegis of which an effective and well-timed system of administrative and legal guardianship is installed. Such legislation would guarantee the recognition and full exercise of children's and adolescents rights. This is the comprehensive proposal of the Coalition for Childhood, a coalition involving more than 400 civil society institutions working with children who are presenting a Bill on Integral Protection adopted and sponsored by Senators of the Republic.

5.- In terms of justice, under Law 20,516, Chile modified the Fundamental Charter establishing the obligation to grant legal assistance and advice to those individuals who have been victims of a crime and to those who do not have resources to afford legal aid. Notwithstanding, this constitutional reform has not found a counterpart in ordinary laws since at present, there is no public agency that has an active legal standing (*locus standi*) to represent in court those children and adolescents that have been victims of a crime. In another words, the legal assistance is not institutionalized. These children and adolescents in conflict with the law who do not have a legal representative appearing in court on their behalf cannot become a party in their own legal proceedings: acting only as an intervener; a restricted and poorly protected victim figure, significantly limiting their involvement during the investigation and the development of legal proceedings. Since the enforcement of the Criminal Procedure Reform in 2000, neither the SENAME (National Service for the Protection of Minors) nor any other public entity has been entitled to engage in legal proceedings on behalf of child victims of crime, rather, they are often represented by a non-professional, usually their parent, relative or legal guardian. This becomes problematic especially in cases of sexual abuses or domestic violence where there could be a conflict of interest if one of the parents is allegedly responsible. In fact, it is possible that the person representing the child victim in the tribunal is the same person who is responsible for the violence/abuse. The only possibility for children to have access to justice - and to legal assistance during proceedings in particular - is by means of enforcing the provisions in Article 19 of Law 19,968 before family courts in cases of minors under protection. This ensures the provision of a guardian *ad litem* attorney (or a temporary legal representative) not only to represent the child before the protective stage of proceedings, but also entitles the child criminal representation. In other words, an individual undertakes the responsibilities and consequences of a court verdict, even with his or her personal assets.

6.- Chile does not have an explicit regulation prohibiting all kinds of violence against children and adolescents, including violence and sexual abuse within the family, at school and in workplaces, including all forms of corporal and psychological punishment. It is worth noting that - as stated in General Observation Nr. 8 of CRC/2006 - said prohibition "shall constitute an immediate and unconditional

measure taken by the States,” In the Chilean case, this is urgent due to the tendency of the State to criminalise social protests - which has affected important sectors of children and adolescents (particularly students and mapuche people.)³

Recommendations

- **6.1. To grant constitutional recognition to the rights of children and adolescents, as human rights, according to the provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution of Chile;**⁴
- **6.2. To prioritize efforts to reform existing law concerning children and adolescents in order to provide a consistent and comprehensive framework, taking into account proposals from civil society and supported by the Coalition for Childhood, in accordance with the doctrine of integral protection;**⁵
- **6.3. To integrate explicitly in law the Integral Protection of Children’s Rights through legal assistance for children at all stages of judicial and administrative proceedings;**
- **6.4. To guarantee that decisions regarding relevant State institutions dealing with the rights of the child are consistent with the Law for the Integral Protection of Rights and not just partial responses;**
- **6.5. To approve an explicit legal regulation prohibiting all forms of violence against children and adolescents, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation as well as all forms of corporal and psychological punishment within the family, at school and workplaces.**

2. The National Plan of Action and the inter-sectoral coordination

7.- In Chile, there is no inter-sectoral system of child rights social protection as required by the CRC implementation and the Committee on the Rights of the Child’s General Comment n° 5⁶. Both of them set forth the need for a National Strategy and a National Action Plan that define the integral protection of every child within the country. However, currently, there are only special protection policies and programmes which refer to provisions from public policies - particularly of social nature - and to laws and regulations seeking to ensure in the shortest possible deadline full enjoyment of human rights by children victims of human rights violations. The child special protection policy is focused on social sectors requiring support to have access to basic conditions to exercise their rights, yet enough resources to cover the affected persons’ requirements⁷ are not available and - in general terms - a disarticulated intervention approach regarding the protection of social and cultural rights still persists.

8.- In its Third Report, Chile presented the National Policy and the Integrated Plan of Action in favour of childhood and adolescence for 2001-2010. This Plan attempts to respond to the CRC requirements, but it does not provide for the characteristics of a “National Strategy, unifying, widespread, grounded on rights, and based on the CRC,” as stated in General Comment N°5.⁸ This is due to the lack of integral and concrete implementation and the absence of follow-up and evaluation. In 2007, the CRC expressed similar concerns that the 2001-2010 Plan of Action has been “insufficiently implemented

³ See Network of Lawyers in Defence of Student Rights, 2012. “Criminalisation of Student Movement in the year 2011,” Anide, 2010. “Institutional Violence against Mapuche Children.” Report from a themed session, IACHR.

⁴ Art. 5 of the Constitution of Chile: “El ejercicio de la soberanía reconoce como limitación el respeto a los derechos esenciales que emanan de la naturaleza humana. Es deber de los órganos del Estado respetar y promover tales derechos, garantizados por esta Constitución, así como por los tratados internacionales ratificados por Chile y que se encuentren vigentes.”

⁵ Centro de Políticas Públicas- Observatorio de iniciativas logísticas, julio 2013. Apuntes legislativos n. 20. Véase: www.achnu.cl/proyecto-de-ley de agosto 2011

⁶ UN Doc. CRC/GC/2003/5, General measures of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (arts. 4, 42 and 44, para. 6)

⁷ Report from the National Audit Office of the Republic, 2012.

⁸ UN Doc. CRC/GC/2003/5, General Comment Nr. 5/CRC, §§ 28-36.

and disseminated among stakeholders”⁹ and regretted that the Government “has not submitted information regarding the evaluation of the results so far of the implementation of this Plan”¹⁰, and recommended “consultation with civil society and all sectors involved in the promotion and protection of children’s rights”¹¹. In addition, the Inter-ministerial Council therein created has not been fully operational since 2006 and it never responded to the inter-sectoral mandate required by the Committee in General Comment N°5¹². It is worth mentioning that, the current government has not presented yet a new Plan of Action unlike the periods 1991-2000 and 2001-2010.

Recommendations 1

- **8.1. To establish a new Action Plan founded on the Law for the Integral Protection of Children’s Rights, designed, implemented and evaluated with the participation of civil society, including children and adolescents;**
- **8.2. To set up both process and outcome indicators to assess the impact of the Action Plan at different stages of the implementation process and allocate adequate resources in order to ensure accountability.**

9.- Besides the non existence of a governing entity as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its General Comment N°5, conflicts regarding roles and functions are taking place, as well as programmes’ duplication¹³. In addition, existing policies are not child centred. Whilst SENAME is leading programs concerning child protection from the social/human rights perspective, the Ministry of Interior¹⁴ is dealing with the social control of children from a security approach. As a result, we note with concern inconsistencies and gaps stemming from the lack of a unique body responsible for child protection in a comprehensive manner.

Recommendations 2

- **9.1. To appoint a governing entity with Ministerial status and with the mandate of harmonizing the policies adopted and implemented by the different Ministries.**

3. Independent supervision

10.- Even though the creation of the National Institute of Human Rights (NHRI) in December of 2009 (Law N° 20,405) is a progress in terms of the institutionalization of human rights in the country, this body does not fully comply with the criteria of transparency, independency and impartiality as stated in the Paris Principles and General Comment n° 2 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Hence, the NHRI has not been able to express views with regards to the legal gaps as well as the shortcomings of the child protection system in Chile.

Recommendations

- **10.1. To create a Children’s Ombudsman with constitutional and independent status, specific for childhood issues, with adequate resources, to be consulted in all governmental initiatives, including judicial proceedings for mainstreaming and better protection purposes.**

⁹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, § 10

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, § 11.

¹² See paragraphs 27 and 37.

¹³ An example of this is the Homeless Programme implemented by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS) since 2012, which duplicates the SENAME efforts, as the latter had already undertaken situations of special protection.

¹⁴ It is so presented by the State in its report of 2011 (paragraph 29, letter ‘i’): the Programme ‘New Life’ is included in the Plan of Public Security 2010-2014, ‘Safe Chile’, of the Ministry of the Interior (Law 20.502) and specifically in the area seeking to prevent development of criminal trajectories. It does not have the goal of exercising children and adolescents’ rights; it aims at a timely investigation on new criminal careers, instead.

4. Convention Awareness and Dissemination

11.- As it is informed by the State¹⁵, the initiatives implemented by SENAME correspond to those developed by the same special protection institutions. These initiatives are not at a national level, nor do they reach all persons and children throughout the country. Therefore, we regret that awareness of CRC and its principles is restricted to these special protection programmes.

Recommendations

- **11.1. To use the social communication mechanisms of the State as well as the programmes aimed at the implementation of universal public policies as a mean to inform and generate conditions for the participation of the civil society, and of children and adolescents in particular.**

5. Civil society

12.- The SENAME Consulting Committee is constituted only by SENAME collaborating agencies - which are institutions that implement their programmes and receive economic subsidies on this basis. They do not represent either civil society as a whole nor NGOs and associations involved directly with children and adolescents, thus generating instances of “clientelism”¹⁶. A similar situation is taking place in the Observatories, analysis spaces generated out of serious shortcomings evidenced in SENAME centres¹⁷, where children and adolescents are assisted, a fact not in accordance with the provisions in General Comment n° 2.

13.- In October 2010, in accordance with Recommendation N° 8 of the Committee, and in view of making a draft bill for the Protection of Children’s Rights in accordance with the Convention, a Working Group on children’s human rights was formed by the Senate and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) was presented to the Senate and the President of the Republic. The Ministry of Social Development, as instructed by the President of the Republic, formed a working group with representatives of civil society organisations, UNICEF, SENAME and the Ministry of Justice. In January 2012, a draft bill was delivered to the relevant minister. In April, the Ministry ruled out the agreement. The CSOs carried out a special session in the Senate in favor of children’s rights in December 2012 and a group of senators entered the Bill made by the CSOs. The project – which was not sponsored by the government – was declared as unsuitable for processing, as it requires funding, an exclusive faculty of the Executive¹⁸. Besides slowing down the possibility of having a policy for the integral protection of children’s rights, this situation illustrates the difficulties when relying on political will to obtain adequate resources to further the needs of children and adolescents and to give legitimacy to the concerted work between the civil society and the State. These difficulties undermine the democratic mechanisms of dialogue, proposal and joint work.

Recommendations

- **14.1. To generate State mechanisms of permanent consultation and discussion with civil society on children’s rights topics which are contained in laws so as to ensure that these issues are not subject to the discretion of subsequent governments.**

B.- General principles (Articles 2, 3, 6 and 12);

1. Non Discrimination (Article 2)

14.- Despite the recommendations¹⁹ by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, discrimination against vulnerable groups persists, including discrimination against indigenous, migrant and refugee children, children living with disabilities, those from disadvantaged socioeconomic situations and

¹⁵ See paragraph 28 of the Third Report of Chile.

¹⁶ Contrast paragraph 37 of the Third Report to the CRC.

¹⁷ Contrast Nr. 40 of the Third Report of the State to the CRC.

¹⁸ Contrast 42 of the Third Report of the State to the CRC.

¹⁹ (CRC/C/CHL/CO/3/29, §§ 29-31.

from rural zones, especially regarding access to education, health, and resources to make up for basic development needs.

15.- With regards to access to basic resources, children and adolescents without access to drinking water and sewage services are those living in rural areas or urban marginal areas, those who belong to households with the lowest income and – to a considerable degree – those belonging to an indigenous group²⁰.

16.- In 2011, the monthly average income per person of households is of USD\$440. However, the population from 0 to 18 years of age has an income lower than the national average: between USD\$334 for children from 0 to 5 years of age and USD\$351 for those of 13 – 18 years old.²¹ 14.6 % of the Chilean population is considered poor in 2011. 22.8 % of it are children and adolescents, which is the double compared to the adult population, 11.6% of which is considered poor.

17.- Considering the population which is below 18 years of age, there are different discriminatory gaps with regards to income. For instance, children and adolescents from rural areas reach only USD\$236 as average income, USD\$140 less than children and adolescents living in urban zones; whereas those living in rural areas with low population have USD\$160 less as monthly income than those living in districts with higher population and greater urbanization. Concerning gender, male children and adolescents have an additional USD\$25 income in comparison to females. The greatest gap is observed in income distribution: 20% of the poorest children and adolescents have access to a monthly average of only USD\$95, whereas 20% of the richest households obtain USD\$1,355 per month. Children and adolescents belonging to indigenous peoples obtain USD\$127 less per month than those who are non-indigenous.

18.- The housing situation is complex, since almost one million children and adolescents live in housing units that do not have an acceptable quality level – a figure representing one out of five Chilean children and adolescents, being the same proportion for those living in overcrowding situation. 70% of children and adolescents living in non-acceptable housing conditions belong to the 40% of households with the lowest income. In other words, regarding housing quality and overcrowding, a fifth of the child population is living below habitability standards with a high socioeconomic bias to the detriment of the poorest sectors. A bias towards children and adolescents living in rural areas with low population is specifically observed: 29% of children and adolescents living in unacceptable housing conditions are located in rural areas, whereas the total rural population of children and adolescents reaches only 12%. There is also a significant proportion of indigenous children and adolescents who are in this condition (15%)²².

19.- Education in Chile is characterized by the existence of institutionalized discriminatory practices which segregate children and adolescents in different types of schools (i. e. Inequalities in the quality of education provided) according to their socioeconomic origin²³. Said practice is mainly the selection of children and adolescents by the educational institutions on the basis of their grades, conduct and/or the family capacity to pay, even in compulsory education (6 to 18 years old) funded by the State and despite the fact that the General Law on Education prohibits it up to the sixth primary grade (12 years old.)

20.- The most widespread mechanism of money collection is Shared Financing that can be demanded by the school to the families without losing State funding. As a result of shared financing, children and adolescents are segregated in the educational system: the population with the highest social vulnerability is concentrated in the municipal public schools (which prohibit select students and charge a sum to families) and free subsidized private schools (non selective). Subsidized private

²⁰ Source: Casen 2011. See Tables in the Attachments.

²¹ Source: Casen 2011. See Tables in the Attachments.

²² Source: Casen 2011, see Tables in the Attachments.

²³ See "Report on the Situation of the Right to Education in Chile in the year 2012." Forum for the Right to Education, 2012. Available at: <http://www.educacionparatodos.cl/>

schools receive a socially heterogeneous group having in common that they are co-financed by the families and the State. Finally, the lowest percentage is constituted by non subsidized private schools without State funding that educate a national elite not surpassing 7% of the school population²⁴.

Chart Nr. 1 : Population of children and adolescents that pay tuition or shared financing

	0 to 5 years of age	6 to 12 years of age	13 to 18 years of age	Total
Yes	24,5%	34,2%	43,7%	36,3%
No	75,4%	65,8%	56,3%	63,7%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	623.650	1.622.564	1.444.540	3.690.754

Source: Casen 2011

Chart Nr. 2 : Population of children and adolescents between 6 and 12 years of age that pay tuition or shared financing

	Quintile of National Autonomous Income					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Yes	15,9%	24,7%	35,7%	55,7%	79,5%	34,2%
No	84,1%	75,3%	64,3%	44,3%	20,5%	65,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	509.404	398.738	314.807	227.312	172.268	1.622.564

Source: Casen 2011

Chart Nr. 3: Population of children and adolescents between 13 and 18 years of age that pay tuition or shared financing.

	Quintile of National Autonomous Income					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Yes	26,2%	36,7%	47,0%	56,5%	80,4%	43,7%
No	73,8%	63,2%	53,0%	43,5%	19,6%	56,3%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	412.386	365.290	288.928	212.384	165.552	1.444.540

Source: Casen 2011

21.- Regarding school enrolment and dropouts, 21% of children and adolescents do not attend an educational institution, this group is concentrated in children below 6 years of age, where school

²⁴ This segmentation is also expressed in the quality differences of the education students receive. Considering the results in educational matters, and the performance in the PISA (*Program for International Student Assessment*) tests from the OECD (2009), important gaps are noticeable when comparing the socioeconomic and cultural groups: between the lowest group and the highest group there are more than 100 points of difference in both Reading and Math. This means that students from groups with the lowest income and cultural capital show much lower learning achievements. See http://www.simce.cl/fileadmin/Documentos_y_archivos_SIMCE/evaluaciones_inter/pisa_2009/Resultados_PISA_2009_Chile_Fin_al.pdf

attendance reaches only 44% and in the population between 13 and 18 years of age, with 12.1% not attending; this proportion is lower in the group between 6 and 12 years of age (almost 1%).

Chart Nr. 4: Attendance to Educational Centres, Population 0-18

	0 to 5 years of age	6 to 12 years of age	13 to 18 years of age	Total
Yes	44,3%	99,3%	87,9%	78,8%
No	55,7%	0,7%	12,1%	21,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.426.536	1.648.371	1.707.999	4.782.906

Source: Casen 2011

22.- The access at all levels is unequal depending on the social class which the person belongs to, confirming that members of households with the highest income have privileged access to education. If gaps are analysed on an income basis, it is observed that those children between 13 and 18 years of age who belong to the 20% of the richest households have a 7% probability of not attending a school, a figure that is around 24% for the rest of children in the same age group.

Chart Nr. 5: Attendance to Educational Centres, Population 13-18 years of age, based on income

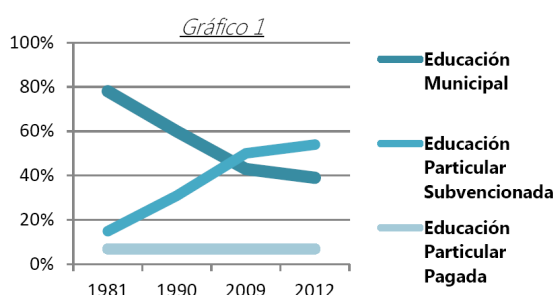
	Quintile of National Autonomous Income					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Yes	87,7%	87,1%	86,8%	87,4%	93,3%	87,9%
No	12,3%	12,9%	13,2%	12,6%	6,7%	12,1%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	483.415	432.184	350.704	255.156	186.540	1.707.999

Source: Casen 2011

23.- The laws and educational policies structure the Chilean educational system as a marketplace. The poor commitment to education by the State - which particularly affects municipal schools in primary and secondary education - has provoked the degradation and a crisis of public education that has progressively lost tuition and financial resources vis-à-vis the subsidized private education, today the majority of schools. In this scenario, the free education offer has been diminished and has acquired a negative social connotation within this mercantile framework of education. This situation contravenes and violates the human right to education, where the principles of universality and equality in the access and exercise of the rights justify free education and claim for adequate financing by the State.

Chart Nr. 6 : Percentage of students enrolled on the basis of administrative dependency, 1981-2012

(Note: In this graphic, the following types of schools are mentioned, in descending order: Municipal (Public) Schools, Subsidized Private Schools, and Non Subsidized Private Schools)



Source: CONES, on the basis of data from "Education 2020" and MINEDUC (Ministry of Education)

24.- The proposals presented by civil society have not been considered by political authorities in the legislative initiatives promoted by the Executive. This fact - along with the criminalisation of the social movement for education and its repression - deepens the discriminatory principles shaping the present educational system and denies children and adolescents gathered in representative organizations the right to participate in the spheres that affect them.

Recommendations

- **24.1. To put an end to shared financing and other charges. To guarantee adequate funding for public schools by increasing the national budget allocation;**
- **24.2. To put an end to mechanisms of academic and behavioural selection as a prerequisite of enrolment and membership in educational centres, so as to ensure access to compulsory education for all children and adolescents;**
- **24.3. To develop policies that ensure high-quality education for all children and adolescents, in particular for those in secondary education, incorporating civil society participation.**

2. The Right to Health (Article 6)

25.- In health, a similar situation to that in education is occurring in terms of discrimination based on socioeconomic level. Children and adolescents in the 20% of richest households get more health benefits than the rest, chiefly in primary care, specialty care and clinical examinations. When comparing the distribution of income, it is noted that 40% of those who did not have access to health benefits belonged to the first income quintile (whereas the total population of six-year-old minors that belongs to the first quintile is 30%.) In the case of individuals belonging to indigenous peoples, there is a gap in the access to specialty care that affects indigenous children and adolescents. There is a significant gap as regards access for children and adolescents located in rural areas: apart from emergency care services and medical follow ups, they are behind their peers in urban zones in all the other health care services²⁵.

26.- There is a weak response from the Government with regards to the implementation, follow-up, regulatory updating and control of health programme implementation focused on adolescents, leaving this group out of health care suited to their age, sexuality, pregnancy needs and so on. There is evidence that implementation of this policy is not universal and it operates according to the ideological orientation of the political authorities in each district.

27.- The analysis of mortality in children and adolescents shows that it is higher in minors under one year of age. When comparing the district groups as per typology, it can be noted that those children and adolescents living in districts with higher rurality and lower population have a greater probability of dying than those living in districts with more urbanization and higher population; this probability is 3 times higher than that in urban districts with higher population and it doubles the national average.

28.- There are problems with both under nutrition and obesity, illustrating the problem not only of quantity of nutrition, but also of quality nutrition. In 2007, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended to “take necessary measures to reduce and prevent the incidence of obesity among children²⁶”.

29.- In Chile, sixty thousand children and adolescents who are under 7 years of age are undernourished or at risk of malnourishment (3.7% of the age group.). 60% belongs to the 40% of the poorest households and 56% are male. The majority are located in urban zones and in districts with

²⁵ Source: Casen 2011. See tables in the Attachments.

²⁶ CRC/C/CHL/CO/3, § 54.

high populations. In contrast, 230,000 children and adolescents are overweight or obese (14% of the age group). 65% of these children belong to the 40% of the poorest households. The gender distribution is uniform and the majority lives in urban zones and districts with high population rate. The high proportion of indigenous children (14%) is noticeable²⁷.

Chart Nr. 7: Characterization of population of 7 years of age or below on the basis of nutritional status

	Population of 7 years of age and less	% of total children	Quintile of National Autonomous Income					Belongs to indigenous people	Total
			I	II	III	IV	V		
Undernourished or at risk of under nutrition	60.048	3,7%	36,9%	24,6%	17,6%	13,1%	7,8%	7,7%	100%
Normal	1.346.189	82,2%	30,0%	25,0%	18,9%	14,1%	12,0%	9,9%	100%
Overweight or obese	230.864	14,1%	36,6%	28,4%	18,2%	11,3%	5,5%	14,1%	100%
Total	1.637.101	100,0%	31,2%	25,4%	18,8%	13,7%	10,9%	10,4%	100%

Source: CASEN 2011

Recommendations

- **29.1. To continue to allocate adequate resources to the national health system and to undertake health programs dealing with malnutrition and obesity, especially among indigenous peoples, low-income and rural population;**
- **29.2. To develop laws and regulations allowing effective access to information about healthy foods for children and adolescents. (To review FAO's: Right to Food Observatory and relate it to the programme "Live Healthy, your Choice");**
- **29.3. To ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;**
- **29.4. To foster the development of policies for the promotion and protection of children's and adolescents' rights at a local level, particularly in rural areas and areas with indigenous population, by safeguarding respect, cultural recognition and citizen participation.**

3. The Best Interests of the Child (Article 3)

30.- Even though the Government argues that the best Interest of the Child is considered in all the SENAME actions in an inclusive way²⁸, the subsidy payment per child assisted in the diagnostic, residential and specialized programmes questions this principle. Funding is insufficient for the demand (waiting lists) and the quality of benefits (low funding per child) is poor according to international standards and SENAME standards - particularly in reference to residential programmes²⁹.

²⁷ Infant, child and teen mortality rates. Ministry of Health, Chile, 2010.

²⁸ Contrast with paragraph 47 of the Third Report of the Chilean State to the CRC.

²⁹ See the 2012 Report on Social Policy. Ministry of Social Development. Published at <http://www.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/ipos-2012/index.html>

31.- In addition, SENAME responds to judicial complaints from Family Courts. Family courts mainly abide by the Law of Minors of 1968, so both of them implicitly respond to “social irregularity” criteria which are dissimilar from the CRC principles.

32.- Regarding juvenile justice, the Government has indicated that the administration of juvenile justice system is materialized through the “Plan of Eleven Measures” presented in March of 2012³⁰. Up to this date, the degree of implementation is not known and there is no awareness of whether the rights to expression and participation are being respected or not.

4. The Child’s Own Views (Article 12)

33.- The country has not enacted legislation to ensure child participation in accordance with General Comment N° 12³¹ of the Committee. Likewise, rules or regulations have not been established regarding the right to expression and the right to take into account children’s views.

34.- There are formal advances in some fields such as the SENAME technical regulations for collaborating institutions. These institutions must consider children’s views when implementing programmes. In the same way, there is a recently constituted Consulting Council of Children linked to the SENAME programmes, in order to give advice to the SENAME National Director.

35.- Accountability before the Committee on the Rights of the Child is not ensuring that the State is guaranteeing the right of children to expression, to be heard and to participate in defining instances proper to children’s concerns, at individual and collective level, and at national and local levels.

36.- The judicial system has listening procedures for children and adolescents; however, in the cases of child sexual abuse, there are important shortcomings leading to their re-victimization³². Another example is the fact that police officers who have abused children and adolescents in student demonstrations are accepted as attesting officers in legal proceedings³³.

Recommendations 1

- **36.1. To guarantee the compliance of the rights of the child in police procedures, as detailed in the UNICEF work (2012)³⁴.**

37.- In the case of juvenile offenders, there are defence procedures, along with the prosecutor’s action, which lead to the violation of the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law and the right to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of ones defence, as the adolescent is compelled to declare himself guilty to obtain a sentence reduction. In this way, these institutions increase result indicators for settled lawsuits (compliance of management goals.)

38.- Participation of children is restricted to those children and adolescents who are victims of infringement and who have access to the public defence offered by SENAME. The Government affirms that participation of children and adolescents is all-embracing; yet activities and actions linked to the SENAME institution are enumerated in the national report and the results of said participation are not accounted for³⁵.

³⁰ Contrast with paragraph 49 of the Third Report of the Chilean State to the CRC.

³¹ CRC/C/GC/12 (2009).

³² See complaint in La Segunda newspaper on June 29th, 2012. <http://www.lasegunda.com/Noticias/Nacional/2012/06/759738/mapa-de-abusos-sexuales-contra-menores-de-edad-en-la-rm-puente-alto-encabeza-la-lista>.

³³ See press coverage of complaints at <http://www.24horas.cl/nacional/denuncian-presuntas-agresiones-sexuales-de-carabineros-a-estudiantes-280078>; www.publimetro.cl/nota/cronica/aseguran-que-hay-25-denuncias-de-abusos-sexuales-de-carabineros-contra-alumnas/xIQlhx!9qmoJYZgfYEal/, etc.

³⁴ See http://www.unicef.cl/unicef/public/archivos_documento/399/Procedimientos_policiales_web.pdf

³⁵ Contrast with paragraph 57 of the Third Report of the Chilean State.

39.- The participation mechanisms for children and adolescents are not clear and the listening procedures remain restricted to certain kind of programmes offered by SENAME (Community Prevention Programme (PPC), and Office for Protection of Rights (OPD). The 2012 report³⁶ from the Government can lead to confusion on the effectiveness of the participation of children and adolescents, since it could be interpreted that the Advisory Council created in 2011 has fostered already reached the participation goal. In fact, the effective coverage of the participation mechanisms is less. Since 2011, there is no evaluation process that seriously indicates the effective coverage, and consequently, the impact the OPD policies or other district instances have had so far³⁷.

40.- The activities pointed out as relevant milestones³⁸ by the State in its report constitute advances in terms of activities with children; however, they do not have as significant an impact on national policies and programmes of child participation as they do within the SENAME sphere. This issue is expressed in the low budget allocations SENAME receives and the poor significance that SENAME opinions have in the aforementioned policies, including child maltreatment issues.

Recommendations 2

- **40.1. To have systematized information on the results of the participation processes and the impact on the policies implemented by the authorities in the areas affecting children and adolescents in those programmes;**
- **40.2. To incorporate into the evaluation processes of programmes and services a system of agreed quantitative and qualitative indicators allowing the measurement of results and the impacts of participation by children and adolescents;**
- **40.3. To modify Law 20,500 on Citizen Participation in Public Management with explicit mechanisms for participation of children and adolescents and with resource allocation to properly broaden the participation of children and adolescents;**
- **40.4. To develop friendly mechanisms for information and supervision of children and adolescents by updating the existing mechanisms prescribed by the Law on Transparency;**
- **40.5. To promote the use and dissemination of citizen participation instruments at local, territorial and sectoral levels so that they can favour the participation of children and adolescents, such as Associations of Neighbours, and the Local Economic and Social Council (CESCO in Spanish) among others.**

C.- Civil rights and freedoms

1. Freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and impart information (Article 13)

41.- The mechanisms for providing citizens with information do not foster the participation of children and their effectiveness regarding access and use for children is unknown. For instance, no cases of children or adolescents who have used the mechanisms provided by the Law of Transparency to collect information have been reported. This could be due to a format that is not child-friendly and child-sensitive.

42.- The telephone help desk system for children and students (SENAME and MINEDUC) has not delivered any reports establishing its effectiveness in reaching children, the type of complaints presented by children and the solutions given to those calling.

³⁶Gobierno de Chile: 4° y 5° Informe consolidado de aplicación de la Convención sobre los derechos del niño, y sus protocolos facultativos, § 41

³⁷ See paragraphs 55 and 56 of the Third Report of the State to the CRC.

³⁸ See paragraphs 59, 60, 61, 62 & 63.

Recommendations

- **42.1. To deliver updated official statistics disaggregated by territories;**
- **42.2. To ensure that mechanisms for participation also deal with children's participation.**

2. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly (Article 15)

43.- The process of student mobilization for free education and other demands for citizen rights has evidenced the violent and criminalising response of the State vis-à-vis social protests by children and adolescents. These facts have been duly documented in reports by different agencies and have constituted complaints before the Regional System of Protection of Rights.

44.- According to the "Report from the Network of Lawyers in Defence of Student Rights (RADDE)"³⁹, the response of the State to the student movement has generated thousands of arbitrary detentions, school expulsions and denials of enrolment, affecting 11,097 students from all the regions in the country⁴⁰ - as well as damages to the physical and psychological integrity of students as a consequence of violence exercised by the police⁴¹.

45.- Thousands of judicial appeals have been filed in court to challenge the expulsions and, in the majority of those which have been admitted: the courts have decided in favour of the students. However, the delay in issuing the verdicts has meant - in practical terms - that the sanctioned students were obliged to continue their studies in other educational centres⁴².

46.- Likewise, the National Institute of Human Rights (INDH in Spanish) published a report pointed out that the main conclusions from 2 authorized protests and 2 other mobilizations are: repressive police actions that do not distinguish between peaceful participants who exercise their right to peaceful assembly and other groups with violent conduct in the same demonstrations; the presence of police officers without their corresponding police identification; use of buses and vehicles where detained persons were temporarily held constitute a moment and a space without control or supervision, thus generating conditions for abuse and aggressions where perpetrators enjoy impunity; the police procedures at police stations are slow and ineffective and contravene the regulations in force in most cases; delays have been evidenced when the detainees are registered due to unreliable and non standardized computer systems - a fact that may allow the use of discretion and, consequently, police irregularities and abuses⁴³.

47.- On October 28, 2011, in the session period number 148 of the Inter American Commission on Human Rights, the hearing "Human Rights and Public Demonstrations" was held for the Chilean case. It was set forth that the Supreme Decree Nr. 1086 as of 1983 (dictatorship period) regulating public demonstrations is unlawful and contravenes the Inter American Convention on Human Rights as it regulates the fundamental right to assembly through an infra-legal rule contravening Article 15 of said Convention, and establishes a regime of previous authorization for public demonstrations – an unacceptable fact in a democratic society. It is worth noting that paragraphs c) and d) leave this right at the discretion of authorities⁴⁴.

³⁹ See at <http://www.achnu.cl/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Informe-Red-de-Abogados-por-la-Defensa-de-los-Derechos-Estudiantiles-octubre-20111.pdf>

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ The 'Equality Foundation' delivered a dossier of 120 victims of violence against demonstrators. On the basis of testimonies it could be stated that: a) The State reaction towards demonstrators does not use force in a progressive or proportional manner; b) In the context of public demonstrations, persons are detained illegally and arbitrarily without presenting crime charges, with the objective of disarticulating the protests; c) There is abuse against detained persons in the context of student protests: they receive humiliating treatment and, in some cases, it constitutes torture as per the definition of Article 2 of the Inter American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture. These abuses would take place at the moment of detention and when detainees are taken to the police stations.

⁴² RADDE Report.

⁴³ See at <http://www.lanacion.cl/indh-entrega-a-carabineros-informe-sobre-abusos-policiales/noticias/2011-11-09/161730.html>

⁴⁴ Medina, C. at www.anuariocdh.uchile.cl

3. Torture (Article 37)

48.- Even though the Chilean State signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the National Subcommittee empowered to carry out regular visits to persons deprived of liberty has not yet been created.

49.- The Chilean Criminal Code does not contain a definition of torture compatible with Article 1 of the UN Convention against Torture, nor does the same include torture attempts as punishable, such crimes also entail a ten-year prescription period and cannot be enforced after this point. This is particularly relevant when considering the extensive accusations made by civil society regarding torture committed by police officers and the legal limitations set⁴⁵.

50.- Evidence strongly supports a pattern of sexual violence perpetrated by police against female children and adolescents who participate in student protests⁴⁶. This sexual violence has consisted of unlawful touching of girls' breasts and buttocks; the obligation of taking off clothes or T-shirts at the bus stations or in the police vehicles; and even naked girls being compelled to physical exercise; blows on genitals and verbal offences with sexual connotations⁴⁷.

51.- This continuous conduct has persisted because this kind of aggressions is subject to impunity. Authorities do not prevent or investigate said aggressions and they do not pursue the responsible persons.

52.- Facts of similar significance confirm a pattern of police violence and torture against Mapuche children and adolescents belonging to communities mobilized to recover their ancestral lands. These facts, documented by different agencies since 2001, shed light on physical and verbal ill-treatment (including battering and gunshots), abduction and kidnapping. These crimes are still being committed despite the reform to the Antiterrorist Law and the pressure held by international human rights agencies⁴⁸.

53.- Adolescents in jail continue to face overcrowding conditions, a lack of separation from other prisoner categories, inadequate basic services and excessive use of force and isolation as punishment methods.

Recommendations

- **53.1. To harmonise the internal legislation with the Convention; annul the Supreme Decree 1086, establish regulations for the right to assembly by means of a law and comply with the Palamara Sentence, i.e., reduce the jurisdiction of Military courts exclusively to crimes of military nature or otherwise eliminate it;**
- **53.2. To withdraw the "bill reinforcing the public order" promoted by the Ministry of the Interior;**

⁴⁵ Idem

⁴⁶ See research by 'Humanas Corporation' at www.humanas.cl

⁴⁷ Among the complaints received by 'Humanas Corporation', a particularly serious case affected a 14-year-old girl, a secondary student who participated in a demonstration to present her organization proposals. When she was detained by SWAT forces, this girl was kicked in her vagina meanwhile police officers were holding her arms and legs. This blow caused an unusual vaginal bleeding which was detected by the physician who registered the injury procedure at the police station where the girl was 'escorted' (in fact, the girl was not detained and she was not subject to identity control, either.) Once in hospital, she was subject to a medical revision in the presence of police, in compliance with the hospital protocol for sexual abuse, even though - in this case - the attacker was the Chilean police. As a result of the aggression and injury, the girl spent the whole weekend in hospital. Facing this case, 'Humanas Corporation' filed a criminal complaint ('Humanas Corporation', Presentation of the 2012 Report of Amnesty International, May 2012.).

⁴⁸ For more information, see Unicef Report of 2012 at http://www.unicef.org/lac/media_22429.htm and Anide, ROIJ, 2012 Report on institutional violence against mapuche children: <http://libertadninos.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/informe-violencia-institucional-nic3b1ez-mapuche-20121.pdf>

- **53.3. To ensure compliance with recommendations from the Committee against Torture (CAT) (paragraphs 10 and 11⁴⁹) regarding the annulment of the regulation contained in the Criminal Code;**
- **53.4. To create the National Subcommittee that will have the mandate to carry out regular visits to detention places, as instructed by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture- ratified by Chile in 2009;**
- **53.5. To carry out legal reforms related to the supervision of police forces so as to ensure these crimes are not committed;**
- **53.6. To create educational programmes to prevent torture and a mechanism allowing the investigation of acts of torture to be effective and transparent so that impunity is not permitted⁵⁰;**
- **53.7. To carry out reforms to the Code of Military Justice, not only in jurisdiction matters, but also in reference to eliminating the principle of superior orders plea⁵¹;**
- **53.8. To safeguard compliance of police procedures that guarantee the rights of children and adolescents (See Unicef 2012);**
- **53.9. To safeguard compliance with the Inter American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women ratified by Chile on 15 November 1996.**

D.- Violence against Children (Article 19)

54.- , is evidence that Children and adolescents are victims of violence both in general terms and by specific crimes to a greater extent than the adult population. Up to 2011, the national figures related to children victim pointed out 2,194 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants, whereas in the group of 14 to 17 years of age it reached 2,301 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants⁵². For all children and adolescents, minor injuries and less serious injuries, as well as domestic violence with psychological injuries or minor injuries, are the main types of violence suffered, whereas in the group of minors under 14 years of age sexual abuse is also included; and in the group of 14-17 years of age, violent robbery can be included. Likewise, the victimization level for certain crimes is higher in children and adolescents as compared with other age groups. In the case of minors under 14 years of age, the rate for victims of rape is 22.3, whereas the national average is 16.2; the rate for victims of sexual abuse is 109.8, whereas for the total population it is only 54.6 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In the group of 14 to 17 years of age, there is higher instance of victimization through rapes (46.2 versus the national total of 16.2), sexual abuses (148.9 versus the national total of 54.6), other sexual crimes (13.9 versus a national total of 2.1), injuries with weapons (54.0 versus the national total of 33.7) and the above-mentioned minor injuries and less serious injuries (1.024 versus a national total of 653.5)⁵³.

55.- With regard to the total figures of children victim of violence, all female children and adolescents have a higher probability of being victims than males: 570.5 versus 541.6 (under 14 years of age) and 2,610.7 versus 2,163 (group of 14-17 years of age.) Among the children and adolescents under 14 years of age, females are victims of sexual crimes mainly: rapes (32.8 versus 21.1 in males); sexual abuses (170.0 versus 51.7 in males); and other sexual crimes (1.3 versus 0.2 in males). In contrast, males have a higher probability of being victims of domestic violence with serious bodily injuries and less serious bodily injuries (6.7 versus 4.6 in females); homicides (0.6 versus 0.2 in females); serious bodily injuries or great bodily injuries (1.2 versus 7.9 in females); injuries with weapons (3.0 versus 1.2

⁴⁹ CAT/C/CHL/CO/5, §§ 10-11.

⁵⁰ Op. cit., § 13.

⁵¹ Op. cit., § 14.

⁵² Chilean Police, AUPOL System, Police Logs of complaints and detentions, 2011.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

in females); minor injuries or less serious injuries (273.1 versus 190.3 in females); and violent robberies (45.4 versus 26.0 in females)⁵⁴.

56. Intra-family violence is increasing in Chile. Sexual abuse is the least denounced child ill-treatment⁵⁵. Chile does not have any centralized desegregated data with regard to ill-treatment, violence against children and sexual abuse, including in circles of trust. The Support Centre for Victims of Sexual Abuse (CAVAS) of the Scientific police, declared that 20.000 sexual abuse cases are perpetrated every year, one aggression every 26 seconds.

57. In 2006, 75% of victims were girls and 25% boys⁵⁶. The perpetrators were 30 years of age in average, 88% of them were known by their victims and 50% of them were from the family. 20% were cousins whilst 7% were stepfathers and 4% were brothers of the victims. Outside the family, 11% of the perpetrators are family friends, 5.3% by neighbors and 6% were not known but seen at least once by victims. At school, 5 to 45% of children surveyed said they were sexually abused at least once.

58. In 2012, the SENAME published a Guide on sexual abuse and preventive and protective strategies, including risk factors, national legal framework, misconceptions and consequences of sexual abuse on children. However, this Guide has not been fully disseminated and implemented, and victims continue to suffer from physical and psychological prejudices resulting from domestic violence, sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment. Effective measures for care, support, recovery and reintegration are lacking to provide protection for victims of violence and ensure recovery, counseling and social reintegration.

Recommendations

To implement recommendations contained in the World Report on Violence against Children (Pinhero, 2008), in particular:

- **58.1. To prohibit all kinds of violence against children in all the environments, including corporal punishments, harmful traditional practices, such as early and forced marriages, female genital mutilation and honour crimes, sexual violence, torture and any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments, as required by the international treaties,⁵⁷**
- **58.2. To design a national strategy on violence which can be integrated into national planning processes, and which corresponds to international regulations on Human Rights;**
- **58.3. To promote and raise awareness of non-violent values;**
- **58.4. To guarantee the participation of children and adolescents, create a complaint system and provide adequate and accessible services for them;**
- **58.5. To address the gender dimension regarding violence issues against children and adolescents;**
- **58.6. To restructure the SENAME and give the institution adequate resources to disseminate and implement the Guide on sexual abuse, and undertake appropriate measures with regard to intra-family violence through investigations, collection of data, and sanctions of perpetrators, as well as training of teachers, medical professionals, police, judiciary and social workers working.**

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Save the Children Suecia, "Diagnóstico sobre la situación de niñas, niños y adolescentes en 21 países de América Latina", Lima Febrero 2003: <http://www.iin.oea.org/iin/cad/sim/pdf/mod1/Texto%2011.pdf> (Consultation: December 2013).

⁵⁶ UNICEF, "La violencia contra niños, niñas y adolescentes" Informe de América Latina en el marco del Estudio Mundial de las Naciones Unidas. 2006, p 48. : http://www.unicef.org/lac/Estudio_violencia%281%29.pdf (Consultation, December 2013)

⁵⁷ Namely the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child - on the basis of General Observation Nr. 8 (2006) from the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the children's right to be protected from corporal punishment and any other cruel or degrading punishment (Articles 19, 28, para. 2 and 37, among others)(CRC/C/GC/8).

ANEXOS

A.- TABLAS FINALES DIMENSIÓN POBREZA/NECESIDADES BÁSICAS

1. ACCESO A SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Sistema de eliminación de excretas, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
WC	94,9%	95,5%	94,5%	95,2%
Otro (letrina, cajón, baño químico)	4,6%	4,2%	5,3%	4,4%
No tiene	0,6%	0,4%	0,2%	0,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	4.804.772	9.516.410	2.604.903	16.926.085

Sistema de eliminación de excretas, población de 18 años y menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece a pueblos indígenas		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece a pueblo indígena	No pertenece a pueblo indígena	
WC	98,9%	65,4%	71,8%	83,9%	92,6%	91,5%	98,4%	98,6%	94,7%	95,1%	90,2%	94,9%	96,9%	98,5%	99,3%	84,0%	96,1%	94,9%
Otro (letrina, cajón, baño químico)	0,6%	33,7%	27,2%	15,1%	6,8%	7,8%	1,2%	0,9%	4,8%	4,3%	8,6%	4,7%	2,7%	1,3%	0,7%	15,2%	3,4%	4,6%
No tiene	0,5%	0,9%	1,1%	1,0%	0,7%	0,7%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	1,2%	0,4%	0,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,8%	0,5%	0,6%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	4.223.574	581.198	213.494	384.951	116.528	768.424	1.706.790	1.614.585	2.423.216	2.381.556	1.450.316	1.207.637	937.358	689.786	519.609	482.201	4.322.571	4.804.772

Acceso al agua, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Red Pública	94,0%	94,5%	92,8%	94,1%
Otra (pozo, río, lago, camión aljibe, etc)	6,0%	5,5%	7,2%	5,9%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	4.804.772	9.516.410	2.604.903	16.926.085

Acceso al agua, población de 18 años y menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenenencia pueblos indígenas		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Perten ece pueblo indígena	No pertene ce pueblo indígena	
Red Pública	99,4%	55,0%	67,9%	81,6%	87,4%	89,3%	98,1%	98,8%	94,0%	94,1%	90,0%	94,1%	95,9%	97,1%	97,4%	81,7%	95,4%	94,0%
Otra (pozo, río, lago, camión aljibe, etc)	0,6%	45,0%	32,1%	18,4%	12,6%	10,7%	1,9%	1,2%	6,0%	5,9%	10,0%	5,9%	4,1%	2,9%	2,6%	18,3%	4,6%	6,0%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0 %	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0 %	100,0%	100,0 %
N	4.223.574	581.198	213.494	384.951	116.528	768.424	1.706.790	1.614.585	2.423.216	2.381.556	1.450.316	1.207.637	937.358	689.786	519.609	482.201	4.322.571	4.804.772

Caracterización de los NNJ chilenos de acuerdo a su acceso a servicios básicos, CASEN 2011

	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece a pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085	-	12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
NNJ que acceden a un servicio alternativo (baja calidad) de eliminación de excretas: baño químico o de una letrina sanitaria o cajón conectado a un pozo negro, acequia o canal.	219.319	4,6%	89,2%	26,5%	26,6%	3,6%	27,3%	9,6%	6,5%	46,9%	56,9%	25,9%	11,4%	4,1%	1,6%	33,3%	100,0%
NNJ que no tienen acceso a sistema de eliminación de excretas	27.007	0,6%	19,1%	8,4%	13,6%	2,9%	19,7%	24,7%	30,6%	52,0%	62,8%	17,4%	15,9%	3,8%	0,2%	15,0%	100,0%
NNJ que acceden al agua no a través de la red pública: ríos, vertientes, lagos, esteros o camiones aljibes (opciones menos seguras)	287.766	6,0%	90,9%	23,8%	24,6%	5,1%	28,6%	11,1%	6,7%	49,2%	50,2%	24,6%	13,4%	7,1%	4,8%	30,7%	100,0%

2. INGRESOS

Ingreso Monetario del Hogar per cápita (en dólares de 2011), población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Ingreso Monetario del Hogar (per cápita)	\$ 339	\$ 334	\$ 351	\$ 484	\$ 457	\$ 440

Ingreso Monetario del Hogar per cápita (en dólares de 2011), población de 18 años y menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenencia pueblos indígenas		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenec e pueblo indígena	No pertenec e pueblo indígena	
Ingreso Monetario del Hogar (per cápita)	\$ 356	\$ 236	\$ 210	\$ 253	\$ 294	\$ 264	\$ 390	\$ 369	\$ 354	\$ 329	\$ 95	\$ 182	\$ 277	\$ 461	\$ 1.355	\$ 227	\$ 354	\$ 341

Caracterización de los NNJ chilenos de acuerdo a los ingresos del hogar, CASEN 2011

	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085	-	12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
NNJ que viven en el 20% de los hogares más pobres de Chile	1.450.316	30,2%	17,5%	7,0%	11,1%	2,4%	18,6%	32,8%	27,9%	50,3%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	13,7%	100,0%
NNJ que viven en hogares con ingresos menores a USD\$500 per capita al mes	4.062.332	84,5%	13,3%	5,0%	8,6%	2,5%	16,9%	34,4%	32,6%	49,8%	35,7%	29,7%	23,1%	11,5%	0,0%	11,0%	100,0%

3. VIVIENDA

Índice Calidad Global de la Vivienda, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Aceptable	79,4%	79,4%	80,3%	81,4%	82,2%	81,0%
Recuperable	19,0%	19,2%	18,5%	17,5%	16,5%	17,7%
Irrecuperable	1,6%	1,4%	1,3%	1,2%	1,3%	1,3%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.426.536	1.648.371	1.729.865	9.516.410	2.604.903	16.926.085

Índice Calidad Global de la Vivienda, población de 18 años y menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenencia pueblos indígenas		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Aceptable	83,8%	50,0%	54,4%	68,7%	79,6%	76,0%	84,0%	82,9%	79,3%	80,2%	70,5%	78,3%	82,4%	87,0%	94,0%	69,1%	80,9%	79,7%
Recuperable	15,2%	45,2%	41,0%	29,0%	18,4%	22,2%	14,7%	16,3%	19,3%	18,5%	26,6%	20,4%	16,8%	12,3%	5,8%	28,0%	17,8%	18,9%
Irrecuperable	1,0%	4,8%	4,6%	2,3%	2,1%	1,8%	1,3%	0,7%	1,5%	1,4%	2,9%	1,2%	0,7%	0,6%	0,1%	2,9%	1,3%	1,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	4.223.574	581.198	213.494	384.951	116.528	768.424	1.706.790	1.614.585	2.423.216	2.381.556	1.450.316	1.207.637	937.358	689.786	519.609	482.201	4.322.571	4.804.772

Indicador de Hacinamiento, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Sin hacinamiento	71,7%	78,2%	83,8%	86,8%	95,0%	85,7%
Hacinamiento medio	25,3%	19,7%	14,7%	12,0%	4,4%	13,0%
Hacinamiento crítico	3,0%	2,1%	1,4%	1,2%	0,5%	1,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.426.536	1.648.371	1.729.865	9.516.410	2.604.903	16.926.085

Indicador de Hacinamiento, población de 18 años y menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenencia pueblos indígenas		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sin hacinamiento	78,4%	78,0%	77,7%	77,4%	78,1%	78,5%	77,3%	79,6%	78,5%	78,1%	65,4%	75,5%	84,0%	89,2%	96,3%	72,9%	78,9%	78,3%
Hacinamiento medio	19,5%	19,8%	19,8%	20,2%	20,7%	19,5%	20,4%	18,5%	19,2%	19,9%	30,6%	22,1%	14,8%	10,3%	3,6%	24,5%	19,0%	19,6%
Hacinamiento crítico	2,1%	2,2%	2,5%	2,4%	1,2%	2,0%	2,3%	2,0%	2,3%	2,0%	4,0%	2,4%	1,2%	0,5%	0,1%	2,6%	2,1%	2,1%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	4.223.574	581.198	213.494	384.951	116.528	768.424	1.706.790	1.614.585	2.423.216	2.381.556	1.450.316	1.207.637	937.358	689.786	519.609	482.201	4.322.571	4.804.772

Caracterización de los NNJ chilenos de acuerdo condición de la vivienda y hacinamiento, CASEN 2011

	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece a pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085	-	12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
NNJ que viven en viviendas que no están en condiciones aceptables (Indicador de Calidad CASEN 2011)	975.092	20,3%	29,8%	10,0%	12,4%	2,4%	18,9%	28,0%	28,3%	48,5%	43,9%	26,8%	16,9%	9,2%	3,2%	15,3%	100,0%
NNJ que viven en condición de hacinamiento	1.041.815	21,7%	12,3%	4,6%	8,3%	2,5%	15,8%	37,2%	31,7%	50,0%	48,2%	28,4%	14,4%	7,2%	1,8%	12,5%	100,0%

4. SEGURIDAD

Victimización por delitos, tasas cada 100 mil habitantes, Carabineros de Chile, Sistema AUPOL, Partes de denuncias y detenciones, 2011

Delitos	Menores de 14 años	14 - 17 años	18 - 29 años	30 - 44 años	45 - 64 años	65 años y más	Total
Violencia intrafamiliar con lesiones menos graves, graves o gravísimas	5,7	18,1	42,7	40,3	19,9	8,4	24,7
Violencia intrafamiliar con lesiones psicológicas o lesiones leves	134,3	553,5	1.322,8	1.475,4	811,5	448,5	864,8
Violaciones	22,3	46,2	21,8	13,7	5,5	1,5	16,2
Abusos sexuales	109,8	148,9	58,6	35,7	12,8	2,0	54,6
Otros delitos sexuales	0,8	13,9	1,7	2,3	0,8	0,3	2,1
Homicidios (incluye parricidios e infanticidios)	0,4	3,7	7,4	5,0	3,1	1,4	3,7
Lesiones graves o gravísimas	12,1	59,4	97,7	71,5	45,4	27,2	53,9
Lesiones con armas	2,1	54,0	82,1	44,3	16,4	4,1	33,7
Lesiones leves o menos graves	232,5	1.024,2	1.078,1	865,2	530,2	224,6	653,5
Robos violentos (robos con violencia, robos con intimidación y robos por sorpresa)	35,9	461,4	1.086,2	748,2	455,1	212,5	534,3
Todos los tipos	526,7	2301,5	3725,6	3240,3	1871,4	919,0	2194,8

Victimización por delitos y sexo, tasas cada 100 mil habitantes, Carabineros de Chile, Sistema AUPOL, Partes de denuncias y detenciones, 2011

	Menores de 14 años	14 - 17 años	18 - 29 años	30 - 44 años	45 - 64 años	65 años y más	Total
Víctimas de delitos (todos los tipos)							
Hombres	541,6	2163,3	3206,3	2546,5	1637,0	939,7	1900,6
Mujeres	570,5	2610,7	4407,6	4057,6	2153,1	923,7	2575,3
Total	526,7	2301,5	3725,6	3240,3	1871,4	919,0	2194,8
Violencia intrafamiliar con lesiones menos graves, graves o gravísimas							
Hombres	6,7	9,7	11,9	12,5	11,7	6,8	10,4
Mujeres	4,6	26,8	74,4	68,2	27,9	9,6	38,7
Total	5,7	18,1	42,7	40,3	19,9	8,4	24,7
Violencia intrafamiliar con lesiones psicológicas o lesiones leves							
Hombres	132,5	277,4	342,8	481,1	335,7	294,9	319,0
Mujeres	136,1	839,3	2.329,8	2.471,3	1.267,5	564,3	1.399,6
Total	134,3	553,5	1.322,8	1.475,4	811,5	448,5	864,8
Violaciones							
Hombres	12,1	7,3	4,0	2,7	1,3	0,1	4,7
Mujeres	32,8	86,6	40,0	24,7	9,4	2,5	27,4
Total	22,3	46,2	21,8	13,7	5,5	1,5	16,2
Abusos sexuales							
Hombres	51,7	19,9	8,5	8,7	4,0	0,7	16,8
Mujeres	170,0	282,5	110,1	62,8	21,1	3,0	91,6
Total	109,8	148,9	58,6	35,7	12,8	2,0	54,6
Otros delitos sexuales							
Hombres	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,9	0,4	0,3	0,4
Mujeres	1,3	27,6	3,2	3,7	1,3	0,3	3,8
Total	0,8	13,9	1,7	2,3	0,8	0,3	2,1
Homicidios (incluye parricidios e infanticidios)							
Hombres	0,6	6,7	12,7	7,7	4,6	2,8	6,1
Mujeres	0,2	0,5	1,9	2,2	1,5	0,3	1,3
Total	0,4	3,7	7,4	5,0	3,1	1,4	3,7

Lesiones graves o gravísimas								
	Hombres	16,2	95,4	159,2	113,1	68,6	37,5	85,0
	Mujeres	7,9	22,2	34,4	29,9	23,2	19,5	23,4
	Total	12,1	59,4	97,7	71,5	45,4	27,2	53,9
Lesiones con armas								
	Hombres	3,0	93,3	145,0	75,1	26,7	8,0	59,0
	Mujeres	1,2	13,2	17,3	13,4	6,5	1,1	8,9
	Total	2,1	54,0	82,1	44,3	16,4	4,1	33,7
Lesiones leves o menos graves								
	Hombres	273,1	1.072,2	1.225,3	966,2	658,4	321,2	759,7
	Mujeres	190,3	974,5	926,7	764,0	407,3	151,8	549,4
	Total	232,5	1.024,2	1.078,1	865,2	530,2	224,6	653,5
Robos violentos (robos con violencia, robos con intimidación y robos por sorpresa)								
	Hombres	45,4	580,6	1.296,6	878,5	525,6	267,4	639,4
	Mujeres	26,0	337,4	869,7	617,4	387,4	171,2	431,1
	Total	35,9	461,4	1.086,2	748,2	455,1	212,5	534,3

B. TABLAS FINALES DIMENSIÓN EDUCACIÓN

1. ACCESO A LA EDUCACION

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 18 años o menos, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	Total
Sí	44,3%	99,3%	87,9%	78,8%
No	55,7%	0,7%	12,1%	21,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.426.536	1.648.371	1.707.999	4.782.906

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 0 a 5 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	45,7%	33,6%	38,7%	42,4%	45,1%	43,9%	43,9%	45,9%	44,3%	44,3%	43,2%	41,8%	44,8%	46,9%	49,5%	44,2%	44,3%	44,3%
No	54,3%	66,4%	61,3%	57,6%	54,9%	56,1%	56,1%	54,1%	55,7%	55,7%	56,8%	58,2%	55,2%	53,1%	50,5%	55,8%	55,7%	55,7%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.263.490	163.046	59.508	109.171	35.229	215.928	508.803	497.897	721.846	704.690	439.940	362.178	265.673	201.542	157.172	144.154	1.282.382	1.426.536

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 6 a 12 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	99,4%	99,1%	98,7%	99,0%	99,8%	99,4%	99,2%	99,6%	99,2%	99,5%	99,2%	99,1%	99,6%	99,8%	99,1%	98,9%	99,4%	99,3%
No	0,6%	0,9%	1,3%	1,0%	0,2%	0,6%	0,8%	0,4%	0,8%	0,5%	0,8%	0,9%	0,4%	0,2%	0,9%	1,1%	0,6%	0,7%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.440.632	207.739	77.962	136.746	39.871	264.871	574.895	554.026	832.776	815.595	519.518	405.813	317.787	230.102	175.116	169.557	1.478.814	1.648.371

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 13 a 18 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	88,2%	85,8%	87,1%	86,9%	89,0%	87,2%	88,4%	88,0%	88,2%	87,6%	87,7%	87,1%	86,8%	87,4%	93,3%	89,3%	87,8%	87,9%
No	11,8%	14,2%	12,9%	13,1%	11,0%	12,8%	11,6%	12,0%	11,8%	12,4%	12,3%	12,9%	13,2%	12,6%	6,7%	10,7%	12,2%	12,1%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.499.003	208.996	75.701	137.641	41.064	282.394	616.455	554.744	857.497	850.502	483.415	432.184	350.704	255.156	186.540	167.088	1.540.911	1.707.999

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 18 años y menos que tiene al menos una condición permanente o de larga duración, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	Total
Sí	58,2%	92,8%	75,3%	77,8%
No	41,8%	7,2%	24,7%	22,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	27.684	44.037	47.260	118.981

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 0 a 5 años y menos que tiene al menos una condición permanente o de larga duración, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenec e pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	59,8%	42,6%	42,4%	50,0%	49,4%	60,2%	54,6%	63,9%	58,5%	57,9%	57,3%	70,0%	46,3%	74,6%	23,0%	56,9%	58,5%	58,2%
No	40,2%	57,4%	57,6%	50,0%	50,6%	39,8%	45,4%	36,1%	41,5%	42,1%	42,7%	30,0%	53,7%	25,4%	77,0%	43,1%	41,5%	41,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	25.125	2.559	557	2.185	897	5.056	8.968	10.021	15.322	12.362	11.246	7.446	4.888	2.428	1.676	4.131	23.553	27.684

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 6 a 12 años y menos que tiene al menos una condición permanente o de larga duración, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	93,2%	90,1%	84,1%	84,7%	92,8%	91,7%	92,8%	97,4%	93,7%	91,3%	90,2%	94,5%	95,8%	99,0%	92,2%	89,6%	93,4%	92,8%
No	6,8%	9,9%	15,9%	15,3%	7,2%	8,3%	7,2%	2,6%	6,3%	8,7%	9,8%	5,5%	4,2%	1,0%	7,8%	10,4%	6,6%	7,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	38.928	5.109	1.890	3.770	981	6.683	18.623	12.090	28.366	15.671	20.016	10.216	6.862	3.078	3.865	6.249	37.788	44.037

Asistencia a algún establecimiento educacional, jardín infantil, sala cuna u otro programa preescolar no convencional, población de 13 a 18 años y menos que tiene al menos una condición permanente o de larga duración, CASEN 2011

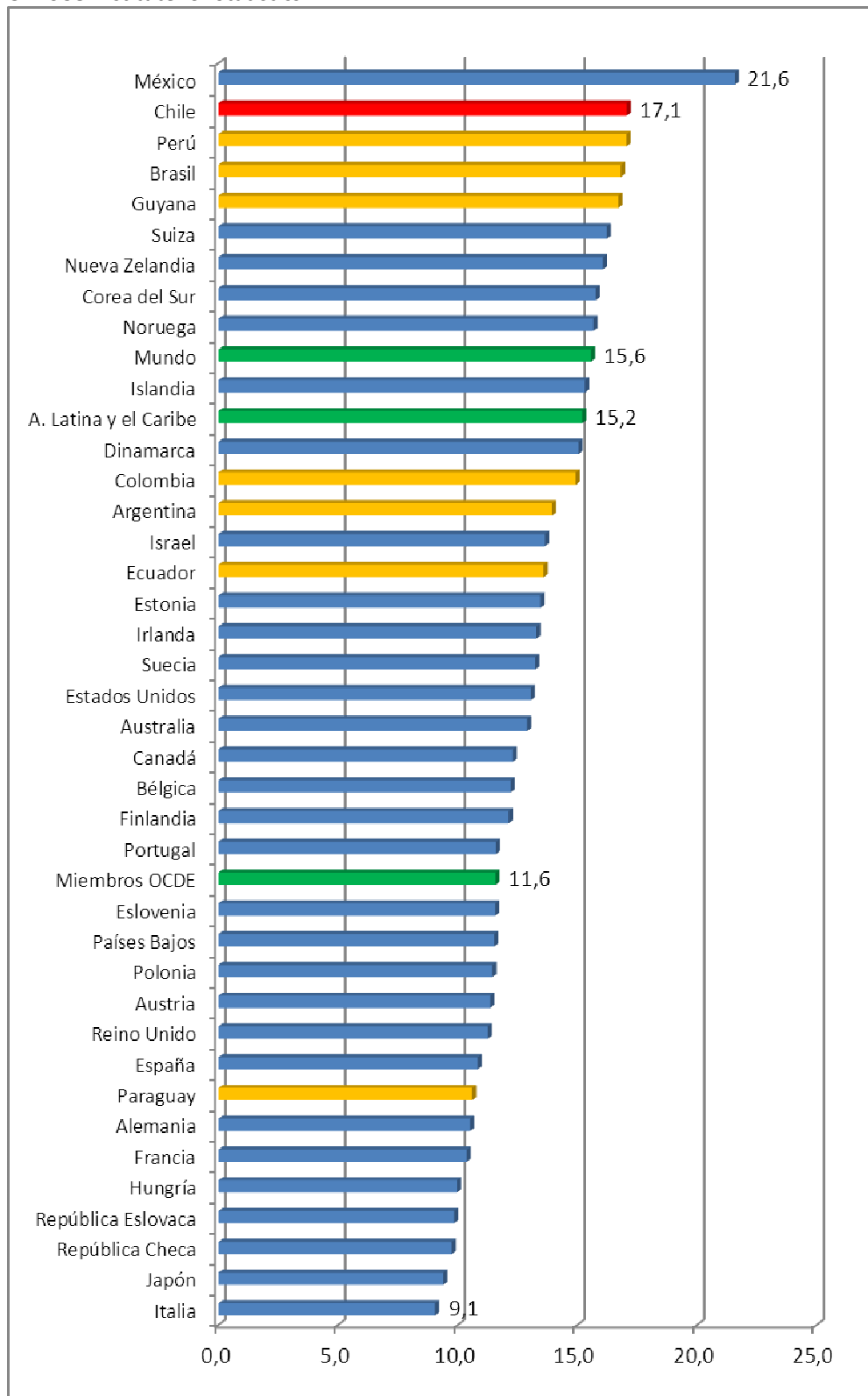
	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	75,5%	73,9%	74,9%	80,9%	87,8%	75,6%	76,8%	71,3%	74,6%	76,0%	74,5%	72,9%	77,3%	75,8%	87,4%	91,8%	73,7%	75,3%
No	24,5%	26,1%	25,1%	19,1%	12,2%	24,4%	23,2%	28,7%	25,4%	24,0%	25,5%	27,1%	22,7%	24,2%	12,6%	8,2%	26,3%	24,7%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	41.762	5.498	1.967	4.164	1.218	9.103	14.844	15.964	25.424	21.836	20.238	12.764	6.922	4.795	2.541	4.206	43.054	47.260

Caracterización de la población de 13 a 18 años que no asiste a establecimientos, CASEN 2011

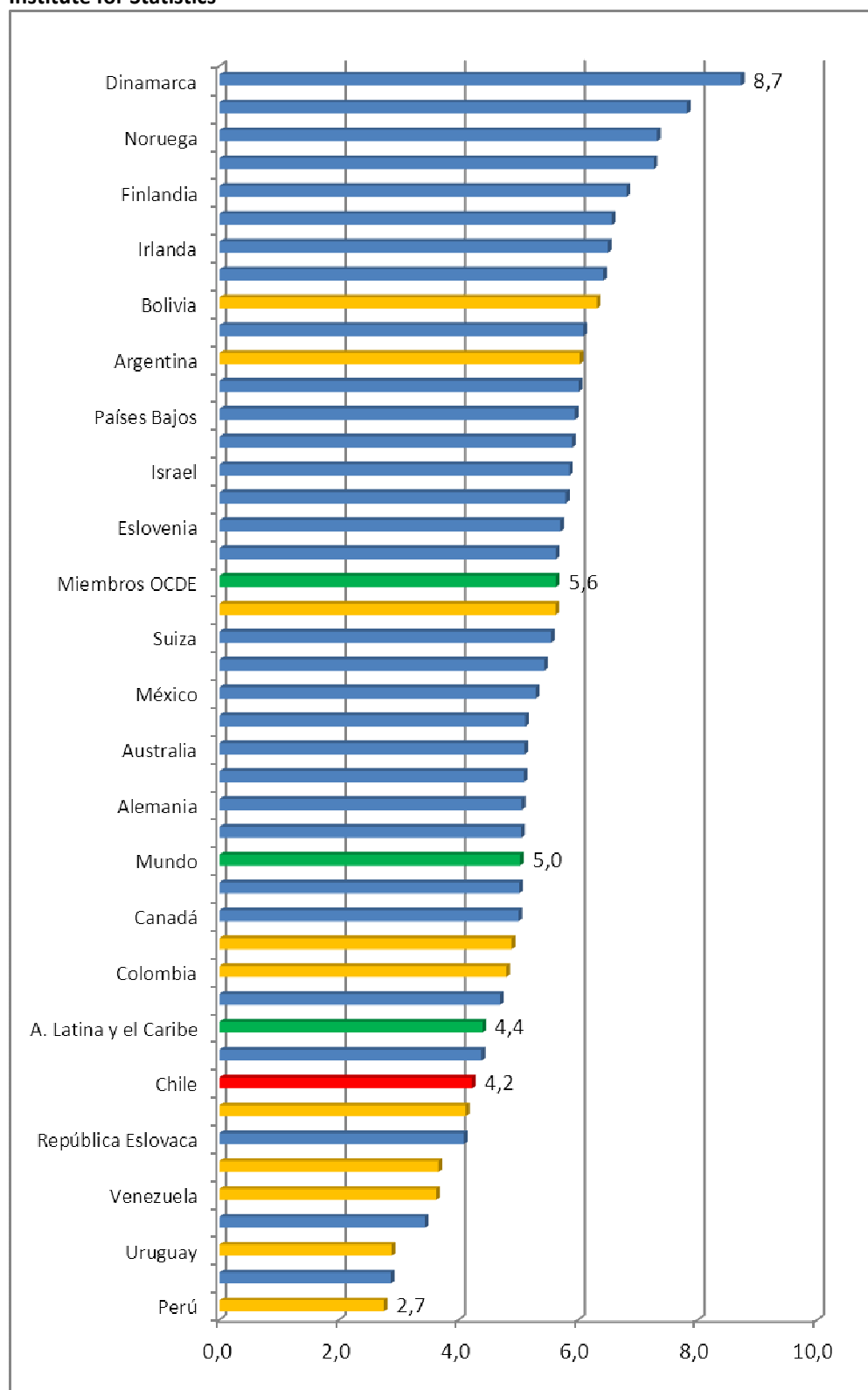
	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085	-	12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
NNJ de 13 a 18 años que no asisten a establecimientos de educación	206.523	4,3%	14,4%	4,7%	8,8%	2,2%	17,5%	34,6%	32,3%	50,9%	28,9%	27,1%	22,4%	15,6%	6,0%	8,7%	100,0%

2. GASTOS EN EDUCACION

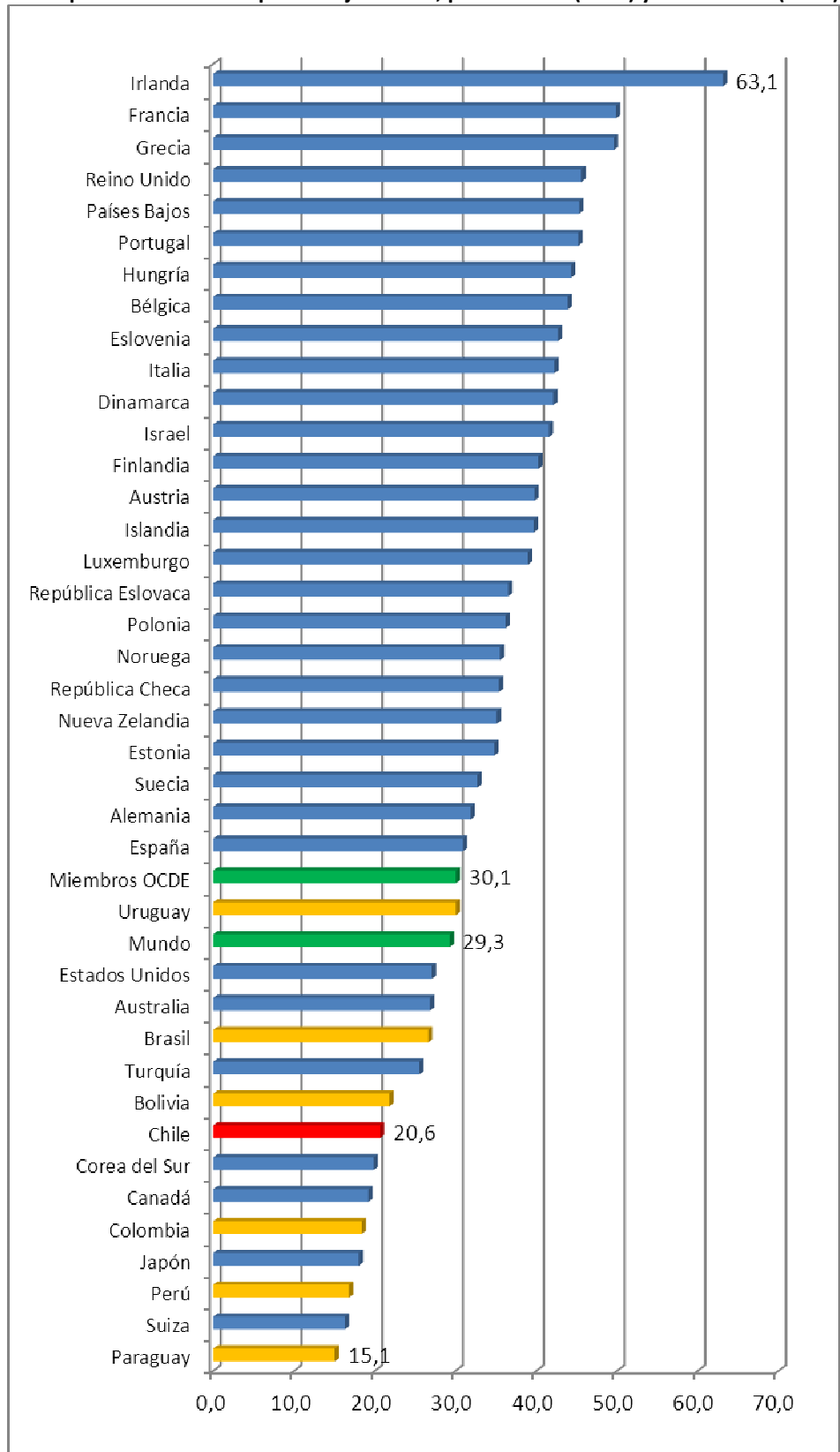
Gasto público en educación como proporción del gasto social total, países OCDE (2009) y Sudamérica (2009-2010). Fuente: UNESCO Institute for Statistics



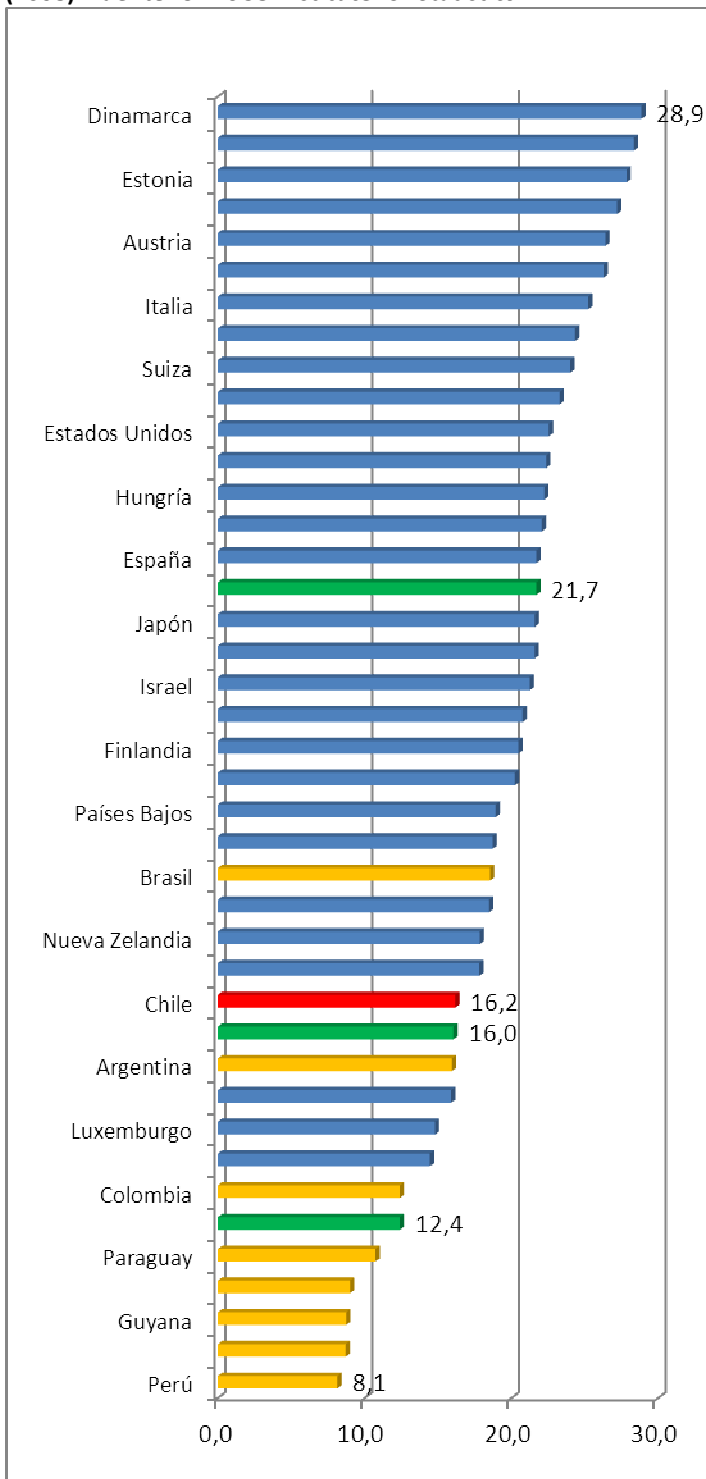
Gasto público en educación como porcentaje del PIB, países OCDE (2009) y Sudamérica (2009-2010). Fuente: UNESCO Institute for Statistics



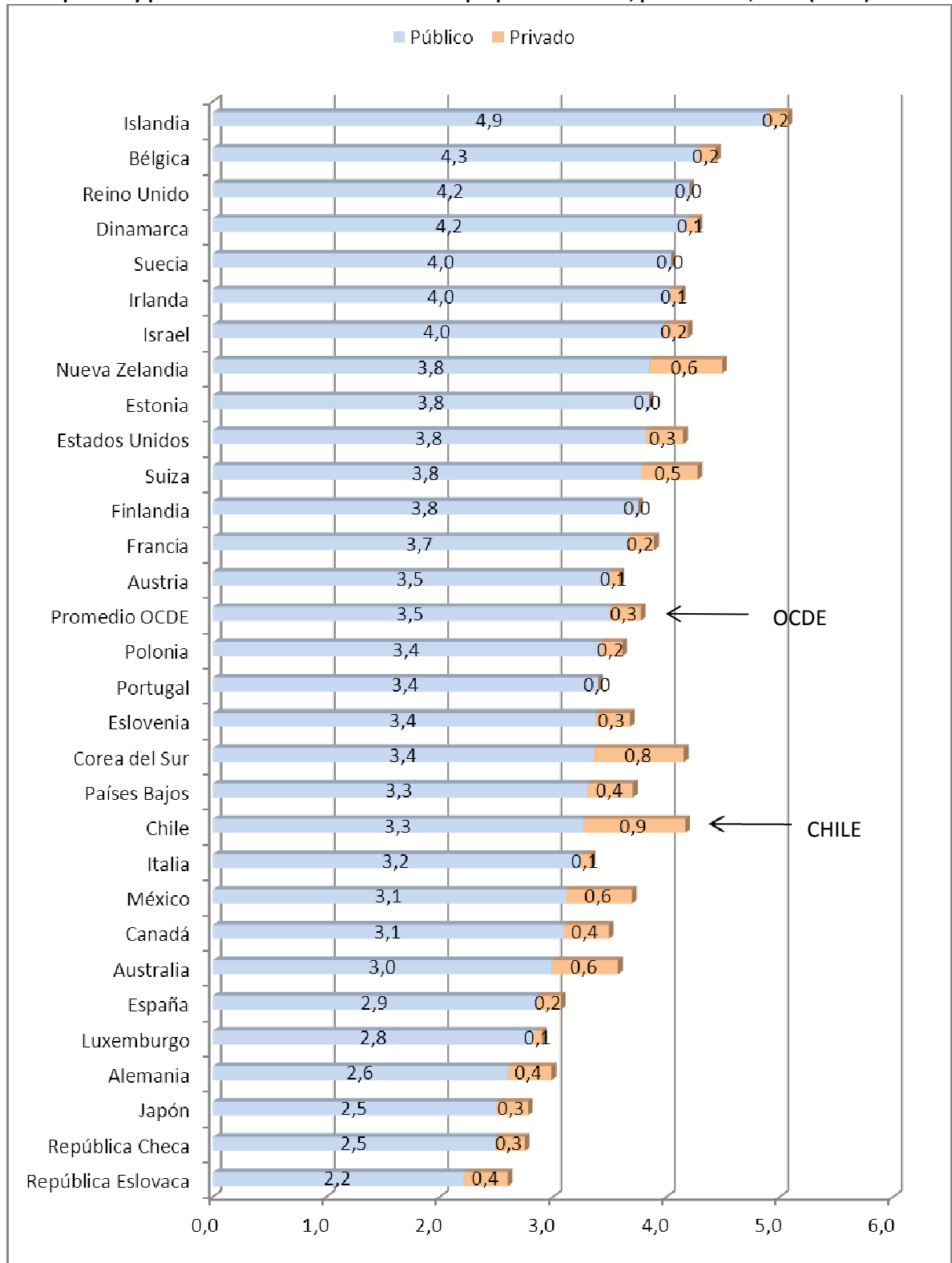
Gasto público total como porcentaje del PIB, países OCDE (2010) y Sudamérica (2010). Fuente: UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Gasto público en educación primaria por estudiante (como porcentaje del PIB per cápita), países OCDE (2009) y Sudamérica (2008). Fuente: UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Gasto público y privado en educación escolar como proporción del PIB, países OCDE, 2008 (OCDE)



“¿Paga colegiatura o financiamiento compartido?”, población de 18 años y menos que asiste a algún establecimiento, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	Total
Sí	24,5%	34,2%	43,7%	36,3%
No	75,4%	65,8%	56,3%	63,7%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	623.650	1.622.564	1.444.540	3.690.754

“¿Paga colegiatura o financiamiento compartido?”, población de 0 a 5 años que asiste a algún establecimiento, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	26,1%	8,4%	2,2%	9,4%	9,4%	17,6%	26,4%	32,0%	24,2%	24,9%	10,2%	10,4%	22,2%	40,8%	69,6%	15,4%	25,6%	24,5%
No	73,9%	91,6%	97,8%	90,2%	90,6%	82,4%	73,5%	68,0%	75,7%	75,1%	89,7%	89,6%	77,8%	59,0%	30,4%	84,6%	74,4%	75,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	569.274	543.76	22.940	45.950	15.747	93.727	220.861	224.425	315.845	307.805	185.515	149.686	116.926	93.762	77.730	63.352	560.298	623.650

“¿Paga colegiatura o financiamiento compartido?”, población de 6 a 12 años que asiste a algún establecimiento, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	37,6%	11,0%	5,7%	15,3%	17,5%	32,3%	37,0%	42,2%	33,6%	34,8%	15,9%	24,7%	35,7%	55,7%	79,5%	18,5%	36,0%	34,2%
No	62,4%	89,0%	94,3%	84,7%	82,5%	67,7%	63,0%	57,8%	66,4%	65,2%	84,1%	75,3%	64,3%	44,3%	20,5%	81,5%	64,0%	65,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.417.429	205.135	76.627	134.865	39.384	262.189	562.120	547.379	814.838	807.726	509.404	398.738	314.807	227.312	172.268	166.848	1.455.716	1.622.564

“¿Paga colegiatura o financiamiento compartido?”, población de 13 a 18 años que asiste a algún establecimiento, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	46,5%	23,2%	14,9%	20,7%	26,2%	36,9%	48,9%	52,2%	42,7%	44,8%	26,2%	36,7%	47,0%	56,5%	80,4%	25,1%	45,8%	43,7%
No	53,5%	76,8%	85,1%	79,3%	73,8%	63,1%	51,0%	47,8%	57,3%	55,2%	73,8%	63,2%	53,0%	43,5%	19,6%	74,9%	54,2%	56,3%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.269.929	174.611	63.962	114.982	35.824	237.975	523.499	468.298	727.766	716.774	412.386	365.290	288.928	212.384	165.552	144.676	1.299.864	1.444.540

Caracterización de los NNJ que asisten a establecimientos y no pagan ni colegiatura ni financiamiento compartido, población entre 13 y 18 años, CASEN 2011

	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085	-	12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
NNJ de 13 a 18 años que asisten a algún establecimiento y no pagan ni colegiatura ni financiamiento compartido	813.078	16,9%	16,5%	6,7%	11,2%	3,2%	18,5%	32,8%	27,5%	48,7%	37,4%	28,4%	18,8%	11,4%	4,0%	13,3%	100,0%

3. RESULTADOS

Nota: Las tablas se obtuvieron del documento “Resultados PISA 2009 Chile” (MINEDUC) disponible en:

http://www.simce.cl/fileadmin/Documentos_y_archivos/SIMCE/evaluaciones_inter/pisa_2009/Resultados_PISA_2009_Chile_Final.pdf

Distribución de estudiantes de países Iberoamericanos según nivel de desempeño en la Escala de Lectura

Países	Porcentaje en Niveles de desempeño en Lectura de texto Impreso							Total
	Bajo 1	Nivel 1b	Nivel 1a	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Nivel 4	Niveles 5 y 6	
Panamá	13	23	29	21	10	3	1	100
Perú	14	22	29	22	10	3	0	100
Argentina	11	16	25	25	16	6	1	100
Brasil	5	16	29	27	16	6	1	100
Colombia	4	14	29	31	17	5	1	101
Uruguay	6	12	24	28	20	8	2	100
México	3	11	25	33	21	5	0	98
Chile	1	7	22	33	26	9	1	99
España	1	5	14	27	33	18	3	101
Portugal	1	4	13	26	32	20	5	101
Promedio Latinoamérica	7	15	26	28	17	6	1	100
Promedio OCDE	1	5	13	24	29	21	8	101

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2209, OCDE. Tabla A2 Anexo 3.

Países ordenados de acuerdo al porcentaje de estudiantes bajo el nivel 2.

Distribución de estudiantes de países Iberoamericanos según nivel de desempeño en la Escala de Matemática

Países	Porcentaje en Niveles de desempeño en Matemática						Total
	Bajo 1	Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Nivel 4	Niveles 5 y 6	
Panamá	52	27	14	6	1	0	100
Perú	48	26	17	7	2	1	101
Colombia	39	32	20	8	2	0	101
Brasil	38	31	19	8	3	1	100
Argentina	37	26	21	11	4	1	100
Chile	22	29	27	15	6	1	100
México	22	29	28	16	5	1	101
Uruguay	23	25	25	17	8	2	100
España	9	15	24	27	18	8	101
Portugal	8	15	24	25	18	10	100
Promedio Latinoamérica	35	28	21	11	4	1	100
Promedio OCDE	8	14	22	24	19	13	100

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A33 Anexo 3. - Países ordenados de acuerdo al porcentaje de estudiantes que están en Nivel 1 y Bajo 1, en orden descendente.

Promedios de Chile según Grupo Socioeconómico y Cultural, en las Escalas de Lectura y Matemática, PISA 2009

Grupo Socioeconómico	Puntaje en Lectura de texto Impreso	Puntaje en Matemática
Grupo Bajo	405	378
Grupo Medio Bajo	426	398
Grupo Medio	448	419
Grupo Medio Alto	466	434
Grupo Alto	512	487

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A3 Anexo 3 y Tabla A34 Anexo 3.

Distribución de estudiantes en Niveles de Desempeño en la Escala de Lectura, según Grupo Socioeconómico y Cultural en Chile

Grupo Socioeconómico	Porcentaje en Niveles de desempeño en Lectura de texto Impreso					Total
	Nivel 1 y bajo 1	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Nivel 4	Nivel 5 y 6	
Grupo Bajo	52	32	14	2	0	100
Grupo Medio Bajo	38	38	21	3	0	100
Grupo Medio	28	38	26	7	1	100
Grupo Medio Alto	22	34	32	11	1	100
Grupo Alto	9	24	37	25	5	100

Nota: Se han sumado los niveles 1a, 1b y bajo 1 en un solo conjunto.

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A16 Anexo 3

Puntaje en Escala de Matemática, según Grupo Socioeconómico y Cultural

Grupo Socioeconómico	Porcentaje en Niveles de Desempeño en Matemática						Total
	Bajo Nivel 1	Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Nivel 4	Nivel 5 y 6	
Grupo Bajo	38	36	20	5	1	0	100
Grupo Medio Bajo	28	34	28	9	1	0	100
Grupo Medio	19	33	30	14	4	0	100
Grupo Medio Alto	15	28	32	18	6	1	100
Grupo Alto	5	15	28	29	18	5	100

Fuente: Bases de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A37 Anexo 3.

Puntaje en Lectura y Matemática según Dependencia del establecimiento

	Puntaje en Lectura de texto Impreso	Puntaje en Matemática
OCDE	493	496
Municipal	421	396
Particular Subvencionado	458	426
Particular Pagado	540	520

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A5 Anexo 3 y Tabla A38 Anexo 3.

Promedios de Chile según Género y Grupo Socioeconómico y Cultural, en la Escala de Lectura y de Matemática PISA 2009

Grupo Socioeconómico	Escala de Lectura		Escala de Matemática	
	Hombres	Mujeres	Hombres	Mujeres
Grupo Bajo	393	417	390	367
Grupo Medio Bajo	413	441	406	388
Grupo Medio	440	457	431	405
Grupo Medio Alto	454	478	443	425
Grupo Alto	504	520	497	476

Fuente: Base de datos PISA 2009, OCDE. Tabla A3 Anexo 3 y Tabla A35 Anexo 3.

Resultados comunales SIMCE 2010 Lectura y Matemática y tipología comunal (SIMCE 2010)

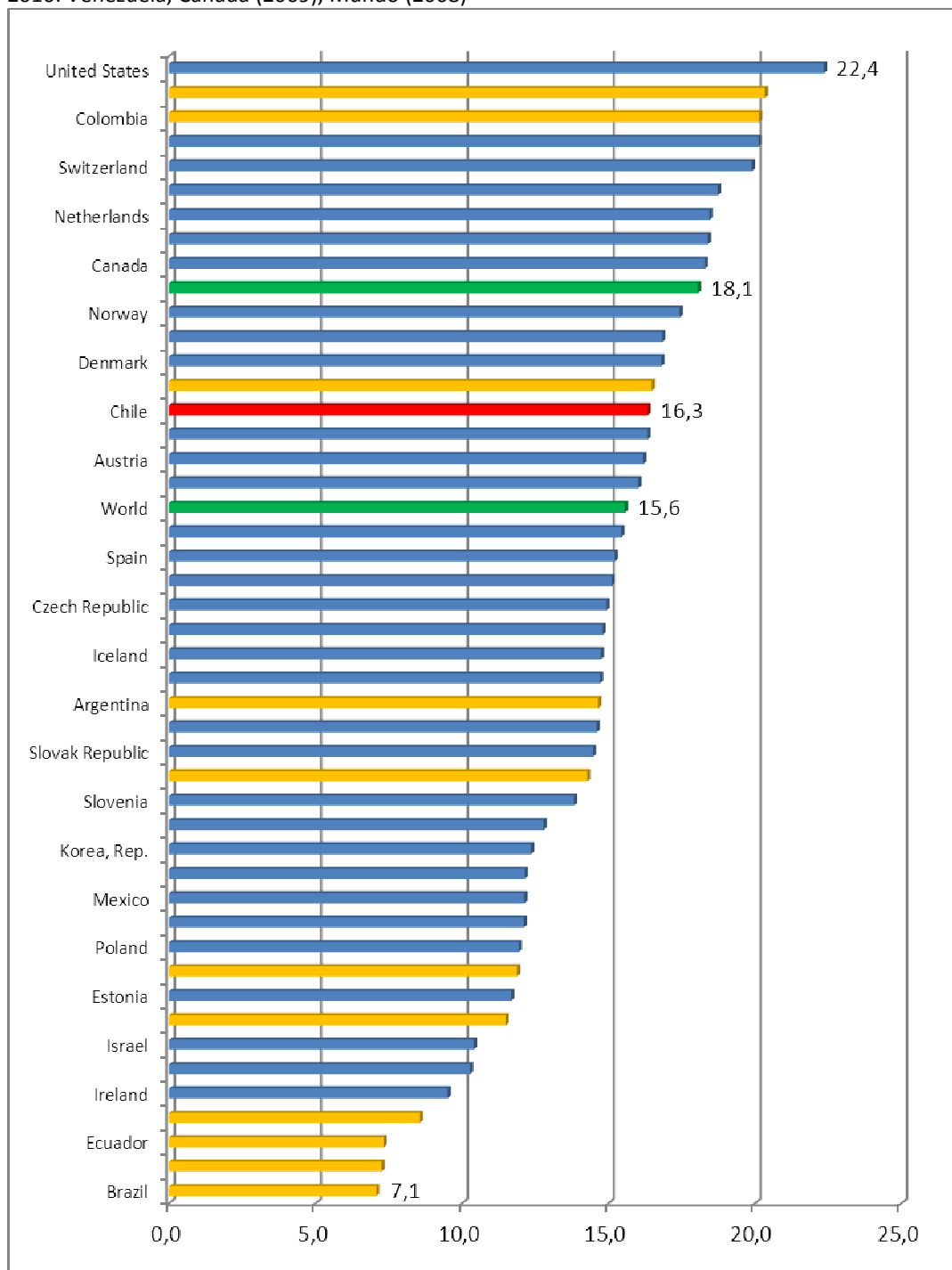
	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Total
Lectura 4to Básico	262	264	262	268	271	272	266
Educación Matemática 4to Básico	238	241	243	248	254	256	245
Lectura 4to Básico (sólo escuelas públicas)	262	261	258	259	256	256	259
Educación Matemática 4to Básico (sólo escuelas públicas)	238	236	239	237	236	237	237
Lectura 2do Medio	231	242	242	249	257	262	245
Educación Matemática 2do Medio	219	230	233	243	255	260	236
Lectura 2do Medio (sólo escuelas públicas)	230	237	238	236	235	240	235
Educación Matemática 2do Medio (sólo escuelas públicas)	217	223	229	225	224	230	223

C.-TABLAS FINALES DIMENSIÓN SALUD

1. INVERSIÓN EN SALUD

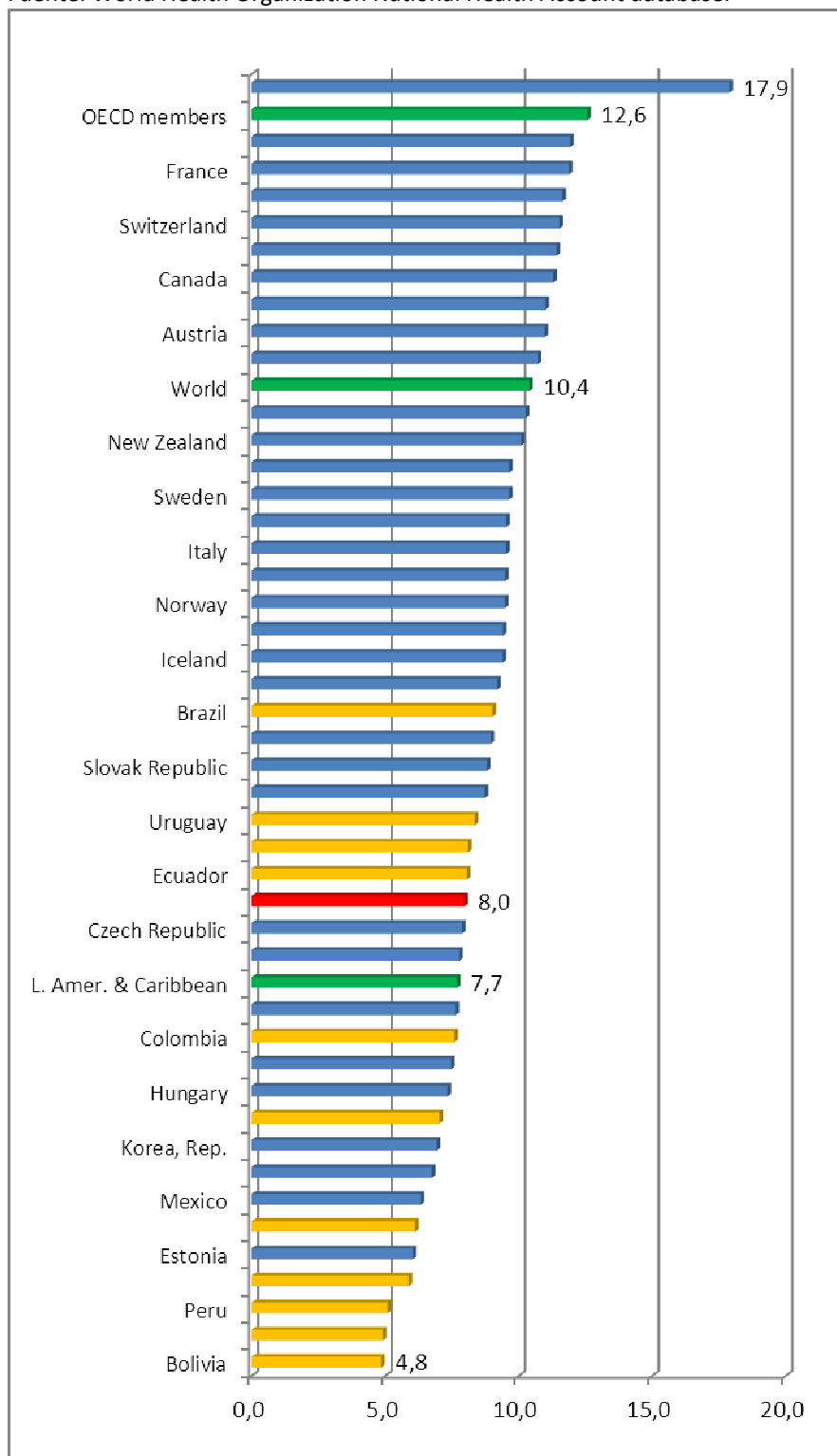
Porcentaje del gasto social destinado a salud, países OCDE y Sudamérica, 2010

Fuente: World Health Organization National Health Account database. (Año referencia para países o regiones sin información 2010: Venezuela, Canadá (2009), Mundo (2008))



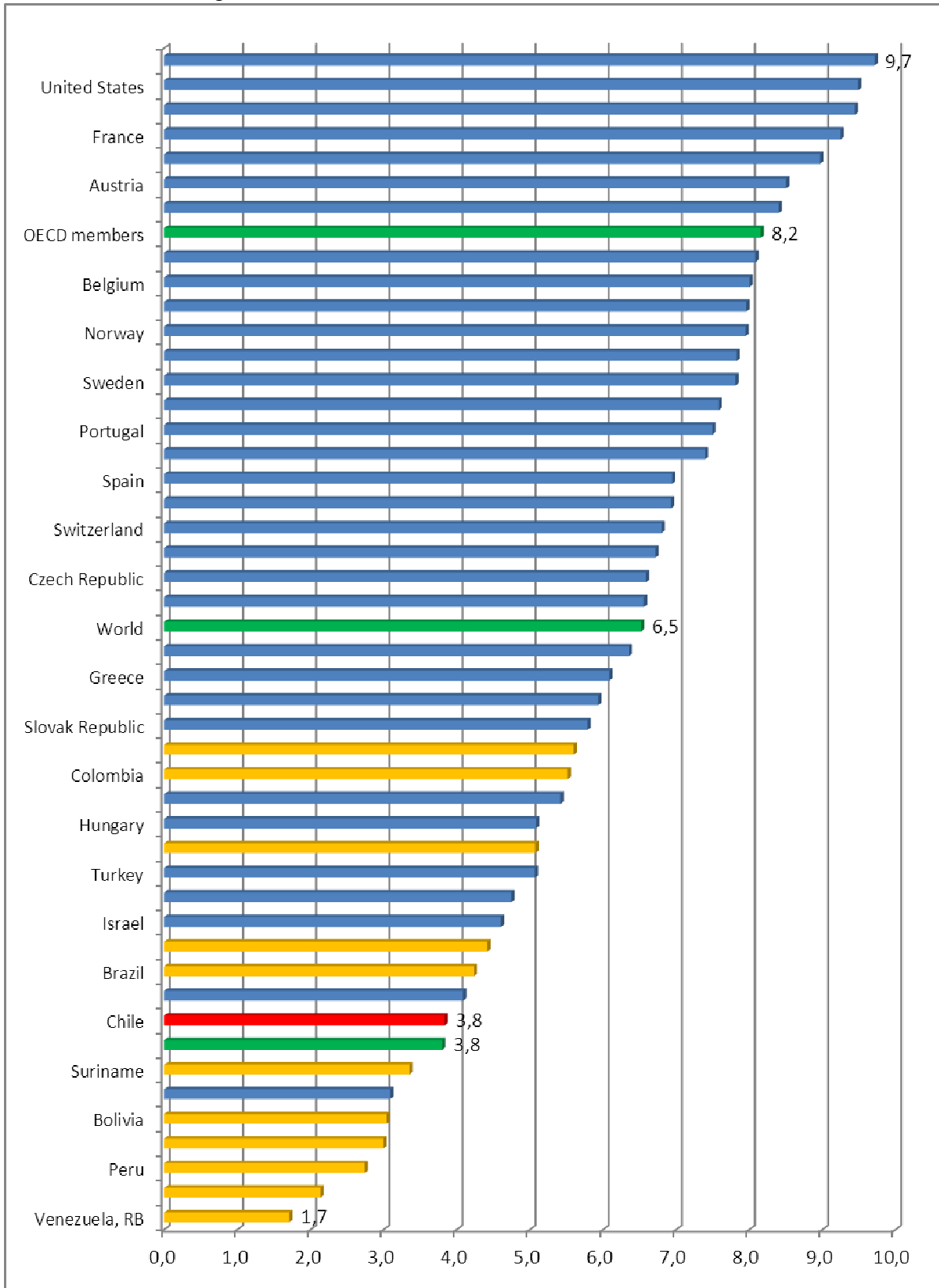
Gasto total en salud como porcentaje del PIB, países OCDE y Sudamérica, 2010

Fuente: World Health Organization National Health Account database.



Gasto público en salud como porcentaje del PIB, países OCDE y Sudamérica, 2010

Fuente: World Health Organization National Health Account database.



2. ACCESO A LA SALUD

“En los últimos 3 meses, ¿tuvo algún problema de salud?”, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
No	84,9%	89,2%	91,9%	88,2%	79,3%	87,0%
Si	14,8%	10,4%	7,7%	11,3%	20,4%	12,6%
NS/NR	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,3%	0,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1426536	1648371	1729865	9516410	2604903	16926085

“En los últimos 3 meses, ¿tuvo algún problema de salud?”, población de 0 a 5 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenec e pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
No	84,8%	85,8%	80,6%	81,6%	87,5%	83,6%	85,1%	86,4%	83,7%	86,2%	84,3%	85,4%	85,3%	86,2%	83,2%	85,1%	84,9%	84,9%
Si	14,9%	13,9%	19,1%	17,8%	12,0%	16,0%	14,8%	13,3%	16,1%	13,5%	15,4%	14,3%	14,4%	13,4%	16,6%	14,7%	14,8%	14,8%
NS/NR	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,6%	0,5%	0,4%	0,1%	0,3%	0,2%	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%	0,2%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1263490	163046	59508	109171	35229	215928	508803	497897	721846	704690	439940	362178	265673	201542	157172	144154	1282382	1426536

“En los últimos 3 meses, ¿tuvo algún problema de salud?”, población de 6 a 12 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
No	88,8%	91,5%	89,6%	89,6%	86,2%	89,0%	88,6%	89,9%	89,0%	89,3%	89,1%	88,2%	89,3%	90,1%	90,0%	88,9%	89,2%	89,2%
Si	10,7%	8,2%	9,9%	10,1%	13,5%	10,2%	11,0%	9,8%	10,5%	10,3%	10,5%	11,3%	10,4%	9,5%	9,3%	10,7%	10,4%	10,4%
NS/NR	0,5%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,8%	0,4%	0,3%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,7%	0,4%	0,5%	0,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1440632	207739	77962	136746	39871	264871	574895	554026	832776	815595	519518	405813	317787	230102	175116	169557	1478814	1648371

“En los últimos 3 meses, ¿tuvo algún problema de salud?”, población de 13 a 18 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
No	91,7%	93,2%	90,7%	92,5%	88,6%	91,4%	90,8%	93,7%	92,5%	91,2%	90,9%	91,5%	93,0%	92,1%	93,1%	89,7%	92,1%	91,9%
Si	7,9%	6,5%	9,0%	7,0%	11,1%	8,4%	8,7%	6,0%	7,0%	8,4%	8,8%	8,1%	6,7%	7,2%	6,4%	9,9%	7,5%	7,7%
NS/NR	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,4%	0,2%	0,6%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,7%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1519452	210413	76024	139034	41428	287625	623092	562662	868594	861271	490858	439646	353898	258142	187321	168490	1561375	1729865

¿Tuvo alguna consulta o atención médica por esa enfermedad o accidente?, personas que en los últimos 3 meses tuvieron algún problema de salud, enfermedad o accidente (todas las edades), CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Sí	96,4%	95,2%	92,1%	91,3%	93,5%	92,8%
No	3,6%	4,8%	7,9%	8,7%	6,5%	7,2%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	210659	170637	132753	1072979	528135	2115163

¿Tuvo alguna consulta o atención médica por esa enfermedad o accidente?, personas que en los últimos 3 meses tuvieron algún problema de salud, enfermedad o accidente (población de 0 a 5 años), CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	96,4%	97,2%	95,7%	97,8%	97,2%	96,2%	96,1%	96,6%	96,8%	96,0%	95,5%	98,0%	96,7%	95,0%	97,0%	94,2%	96,7%	96,4%
No	3,6%	2,8%	4,3%	2,2%	2,8%	3,8%	3,9%	3,4%	3,2%	4,0%	4,5%	2,0%	3,3%	5,0%	3,0%	5,8%	3,3%	3,6%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	188017	22642	11361	19342	4169	34391	75255	66141	115895	94764	67749	51541	38217	27022	26130	21202	189457	210659

¿Tuvo alguna consulta o atención médica por esa enfermedad o accidente?, personas que en los últimos 3 meses tuvieron algún problema de salud, enfermedad o accidente (población de 6 a 12 años), CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	95,0%	96,2%	95,2%	94,8%	98,6%	95,8%	95,0%	94,8%	95,1%	95,2%	94,4%	96,0%	94,3%	94,4%	97,8%	95,1%	95,2%	95,2%
No	5,0%	3,8%	4,8%	5,2%	1,4%	4,2%	5,0%	5,2%	4,9%	4,8%	5,6%	4,0%	5,7%	5,6%	2,2%	4,9%	4,8%	4,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	153604	17033	7693	13707	5374	26753	62976	54134	86764	83873	54131	45587	32960	21692	16267	18204	152433	170637

¿Tuvo alguna consulta o atención médica por esa enfermedad o accidente?, personas que en los últimos 3 meses tuvieron algún problema de salud, enfermedad o accidente (población de 13 a 18 años), CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Sí	92,3%	90,1%	92,9%	92,1%	85,5%	94,7%	92,1%	91,0%	91,0%	93,1%	91,5%	93,5%	90,9%	93,6%	90,6%	90,2%	92,4%	92,1%
No	7,7%	9,9%	7,1%	7,9%	14,5%	5,3%	7,9%	9,0%	9,0%	6,9%	8,5%	6,5%	9,1%	6,4%	9,4%	9,8%	7,6%	7,9%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	119134	13619	6826	9773	4584	24111	53791	33668	60162	72591	43118	35388	23861	18526	11860	16612	116141	132753

Cantidad promedio de prestaciones por persona, población total, CASEN 2011

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Consulta Médica General (Número de consultas)	0,36	0,22	0,17	0,26	0,55	0,30
Consultas de Urgencia (Número de consultas)	0,27	0,14	0,12	0,12	0,16	0,14
Consulta de Especialidad (Número de consultas)	0,21	0,16	0,13	0,17	0,34	0,20
Exámenes de Laboratorio (Número de consultas)	0,15	0,11	0,13	0,31	0,68	0,31
Controles de Salud (Número de consultas)	0,98	0,20	0,17	0,31	0,90	0,43

Cantidad promedio de prestaciones por persona, población de 0 a 5 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Consulta Médica General (Número de consultas)	0,37	0,29	0,35	0,44	0,28	0,32	0,37	0,36	0,39	0,33	0,34	0,34	0,31	0,38	0,50	0,39	0,36	0,36
Consultas de Urgencia (Número de consultas)	0,27	0,23	0,27	0,34	0,29	0,29	0,24	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,31	0,29	0,22	0,26	0,19	0,29	0,27	0,27
Consulta de Especialidad (Número de consultas)	0,22	0,14	0,16	0,18	0,11	0,19	0,25	0,18	0,21	0,20	0,15	0,17	0,16	0,21	0,52	0,14	0,21	0,21
Exámenes de Laboratorio (Número de consultas)	0,15	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,08	0,17	0,16	0,13	0,13	0,16	0,14	0,12	0,14	0,15	0,24	0,13	0,15	0,15
Controles de Salud (Número de consultas)	0,97	1,12	1,18	1,06	1,04	1,01	0,95	0,96	1,00	0,97	1,03	0,93	0,98	0,94	1,04	1,07	0,97	0,98

Cantidad promedio de prestaciones por persona, población de 6 a 12 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Consulta Médica General (Número de consultas)	0,23	0,15	0,14	0,21	0,21	0,16	0,23	0,24	0,19	0,24	0,20	0,23	0,22	0,18	0,29	0,21	0,22	0,22
Consultas de Urgencia (Número de consultas)	0,14	0,12	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,14	0,15	0,12	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,18	0,11	0,11	0,08	0,17	0,13	0,14
Consulta de Especialidad (Número de consultas)	0,17	0,09	0,09	0,16	0,08	0,15	0,17	0,15	0,18	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,17	0,13	0,31	0,10	0,16	0,16
Exámenes de Laboratorio (Número de consultas)	0,11	0,08	0,08	0,11	0,11	0,09	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,12	0,10	0,15	0,09	0,08	0,10	0,08	0,11	0,11
Controles de Salud (Número de consultas)	0,21	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,20	0,17	0,21	0,22	0,19	0,21	0,16	0,20	0,24	0,27	0,18	0,20	0,20	0,20

Cantidad promedio de prestaciones por persona, población de 13 a 18 años, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Consulta Médica General (Número de consultas)	0,17	0,11	0,11	0,16	0,14	0,13	0,19	0,17	0,14	0,20	0,15	0,15	0,17	0,22	0,17	0,16	0,17	0,17
Consultas de Urgencia (Número de consultas)	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,13	0,17	0,12	0,13	0,11	0,10	0,14	0,15	0,11	0,15	0,09	0,07	0,14	0,12	0,12
Consulta de Especialidad (Número de consultas)	0,13	0,06	0,07	0,11	0,09	0,09	0,16	0,12	0,11	0,14	0,08	0,12	0,13	0,18	0,17	0,08	0,13	0,13
Exámenes de Laboratorio (Número de consultas)	0,14	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,10	0,16	0,11	0,11	0,09	0,18	0,21	0,11	0,13	0,13
Controles de Salud (Número de consultas)	0,18	0,11	0,13	0,14	0,21	0,14	0,21	0,16	0,11	0,23	0,16	0,15	0,21	0,19	0,15	0,11	0,18	0,17

Caracterización de la población de 0 a 5 años que tuvieron algún problema de salud, enfermedad o accidente y no accedió a consulta o atención médica, CASEN 2011

	Población total	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Total Población chilena	16.926.085		12,4%	4,5%	7,9%	2,5%	15,7%	35,8%	33,5%	52,5%	22,0%	22,0%	21,0%	19,1%	15,9%	8,0%	100,0%
Total población NNJ	4.804.772	100,0%	12,1%	4,4%	8,0%	2,4%	16,0%	35,5%	33,6%	49,6%	30,2%	25,1%	19,5%	14,4%	10,8%	10,0%	100,0%
Población de 0 a 5 años	1426536	29,7%	11,4%	4,2%	7,7%	2,5%	15,1%	35,7%	34,9%	49,4%	30,8%	25,4%	18,6%	14,1%	11,0%	10,1%	100,0%
Población de 0 a 5 años que tuvo un problema de salud en y no accedió a atención de salud	7490	0,2%	8,4%	6,5%	5,7%	1,5%	17,3%	39,0%	29,9%	50,7%	40,7%	13,6%	16,9%	18,2%	10,6%	16,5%	100,0%

3. MORTALIDAD

Tasas de mortalidad infantil, en la niñez y en adolescentes, Ministerio de Salud, Chile, 2010

	Tasa de Mortalidad Infantil (defunciones menores de 1 año) 2010		Tasa de Mortalidad Niñez I (1 a 4 años) 2010		Tasa de Mortalidad Niñez II (5 a 9 años) 2010		Tasa de Mortalidad Adolescentes (10 a 19 años) 2010	
	Tasa promedio	Comunas que tienen defunciones en este grupo etario	Tasa promedio	Comunas que tienen defunciones en este grupo etario	Tasa promedio	Comunas que tienen defunciones en este grupo etario	Tasa promedio	Comunas que tienen defunciones en este grupo etario
Grupo 1	19,4	48	2,7	16	1,4	9	1,1	44
Grupo 2	10,6	56	1,0	15	0,6	13	0,7	50
Grupo 3	12,3	23	1,9	7	7,2	4	1,7	23
Grupo 4	8,7	54	0,7	33	0,5	23	0,4	49
Grupo 5	7,0	60	0,4	46	0,3	39	0,4	57
Grupo 6	7,3	17	0,3	17	0,2	16	0,3	17
Total	10,9	258	0,9	134	0,7	104	0,7	240

Nota: *Mortalidad infantil:* defunciones por cada 1000 nacidos vivos, según comuna de origen de la madre; *Niñez y Adolescencia:* Tasa por cada 1000 habitantes en la comuna de mismo grupo de edad.

Causas de muerte y grupos de edad, Ministerio de Salud, Chile, 2010

	Grupos de edad			
	< 1	1 a 4	5 a 9	10 a 19
Todas las causas	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Ciertas enfermedades infecciosas y parasitarias	1,5%	4,2%	1,1%	1,3%
Tumores (neoplasias)	1,3%	10,3%	24,5%	13,0%
Enfermedades endocrinas, nutricionales y metabólicas	0,5%	2,6%	3,2%	1,7%
Trastornos mentales y del comportamiento	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Enfermedades del sistema nervioso	1,7%	13,8%	12,2%	11,6%
Enfermedades del sistema circulatorio	0,8%	1,9%	1,6%	4,8%
Enfermedades del sistema respiratorio	3,3%	6,4%	2,7%	2,7%
Enfermedades del sistema digestivo	0,2%	1,6%	2,1%	1,3%
Enfermedades del sistema genitourinario	0,2%	0,3%	0,0%	0,5%
Ciertas afecciones originadas en el período perinatal	45,6%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Malformaciones congénitas, deformidades y anomalías cromosómicas	35,2%	15,4%	8,0%	2,6%
Síntomas, signos y hallazgos anormales clínicos y de laboratorio no clasificados en otra parte	6,9%	4,8%	2,1%	1,7%
Causas externas de mortalidad	2,3%	36,2%	41,0%	57,4%
Resto de causas	0,5%	1,6%	1,6%	1,4%

4. DESNUTRICIÓN

Estado nutricional de la población de 7 años o menos, CASEN 2011

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Desnutrido o en riesgo de desnutrición	3,7%	3,5%	4,8%	3,8%	4,4%	3,7%	3,8%	3,3%	4,0%	3,3%	4,3%	3,5%	3,4%	3,5%	2,6%	2,7%	3,8%	3,7%
Normal	82,4%	81,2%	77,0%	82,2%	80,2%	80,7%	83,1%	82,8%	82,0%	82,4%	79,1%	80,7%	82,9%	84,9%	90,3%	78,2%	82,7%	82,2%
Sobrepeso u Obeso	14,0%	15,3%	18,2%	14,0%	15,4%	15,6%	13,1%	13,9%	13,9%	14,3%	16,6%	15,8%	13,7%	11,6%	7,1%	19,1%	13,5%	14,1%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
N	1.447.707	189.394	70.183	125.793	40.552	248.722	579.752	572.099	836.556	800.545	510.313	416.592	307.229	224.241	178.695	170.979	1.466.122	1.637.101

Caracterización de la población de 7 años o menos de acuerdo a su estado nutricional, CASEN 2011

	Población 7 años y menos	% del total de NNJ	Rural	Tipología comunas						Mujer	Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena	Total
				Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6		I	II	III	IV	V		
Desnutrido o en riesgo de desnutrición	60.048	3,7%	11,2%	5,7%	7,9%	3,0%	15,4%	36,5%	31,6%	43,8%	36,9%	24,6%	17,6%	13,1%	7,8%	7,7%	100,0%
Normal	1.346.189	82,2%	11,4%	4,0%	7,7%	2,4%	14,9%	35,8%	35,2%	49,0%	30,0%	25,0%	18,9%	14,1%	12,0%	9,9%	100,0%
Sobrepeso u Obeso	230.864	14,1%	12,5%	5,5%	7,7%	2,7%	16,8%	32,9%	34,5%	49,5%	36,6%	28,4%	18,2%	11,3%	5,5%	14,1%	100,0%
Total	1.637.101	100,0%	11,6%	4,3%	7,7%	2,5%	15,2%	35,4%	34,9%	48,9%	31,2%	25,4%	18,8%	13,7%	10,9%	10,4%	100,0%

5. DERECHO A ATENCIÓN BÁSICA POR DISCAPACIDAD

Población que tuvo algún problema de salud en los últimos 3 meses y accedió a alguna consulta o atención médica, según presencia de condiciones de larga duración, todos los grupos de edad (CASEN 2011)

	0 a 5 años	6 a 12 años	13 a 18 años	19 a 59 años	60 años y más	Total
Tiene alguna condición permanente o de larga duración	90,3%	94,2%	95,4%	93,5%	94,5%	94,1%
No tiene alguna condición permanente o de larga duración	96,6%	95,2%	91,9%	91,1%	93,0%	92,5%
Total	96,4%	95,2%	92,1%	91,3%	93,5%	92,8%
N	203169	162377	122292	980111	493995	1961944

Población que tuvo algún problema de salud en los últimos 3 meses y accedió a atención médica, según presencia de condiciones de larga duración, brechas en población de 18 años y menos (CASEN 2011)

	Zona		Tipología comunas						Sexo		Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional					Pertenece pueblo indígena		Total
	Urbana	Rural	Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	Hombre	Mujer	I	II	III	IV	V	Pertenece pueblo indígena	No pertenece pueblo indígena	
Tiene alguna condición permanente o de larga duración	93,0%	97,9%	100,0%	95,7%	100,0%	96,5%	96,7%	82,2%	96,6%	90,0%	91,3%	99,8%	88,0%	96,5%	99,8%	82,8%	95,4%	93,6%
No tiene alguna condición permanente o de larga duración	95,0%	94,9%	94,6%	95,5%	93,6%	95,6%	94,5%	95,2%	94,8%	95,1%	94,3%	96,0%	94,8%	94,4%	95,7%	94,1%	95,1%	95,0%
Población total	94,9%	95,1%	94,8%	95,5%	93,9%	95,7%	94,6%	94,7%	94,9%	94,9%	94,1%	96,1%	94,4%	94,4%	95,8%	93,3%	95,1%	94,9%
N	437162	50676	24539	40912	13271	81575	181704	145837	249431	238407	155235	127390	89739	63480	51994	52270	435568	487838

D.- PRESENTACIÓN TIPOLOGÍA DE POBLACIONES UTILIZADA

Tipología basada en DONOSO, S. Y ARIAS, Ó. (2011) Diferencias de escala en los sistemas locales de educación pública en Chile. *Ensaio: aval.pol.públ.Educ.*, Rio de Janeiro, v. 19, n. 71, pp. 283 – 306. Disponible en <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ensaio/v19n71/a04v19n71.pdf>. 8 de febrero de 2013.

		Tipología comunas						Total
		Grupo 1	Grupo 2	Grupo 3	Grupo 4	Grupo 5	Grupo 6	
Población total		763.090	1.336.973	424.297	2.664.592	6.058.659	5.678.474	16.926.085
Sexo	Hombre	49,5%	48,1%	48,4%	48,6%	47,6%	46,4%	47,5%
	Mujer	50,5%	51,9%	51,6%	51,4%	52,4%	53,6%	52,5%
	Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Zona	Urbana	30,4%	53,8%	76,8%	76,8%	97,9%	98,0%	87,6%
	Rural	69,6%	46,2%	23,2%	23,2%	2,1%	2,0%	12,4%
	Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Quintil de Ingreso Autónomo Nacional	I	38,1%	34,0%	22,7%	26,5%	19,5%	17,5%	22,0%
	II	24,5%	24,6%	24,0%	26,2%	20,8%	20,2%	22,0%
	III	18,5%	18,3%	22,9%	19,8%	20,7%	22,7%	21,0%
	IV	12,4%	14,5%	17,6%	18,1%	20,3%	20,3%	19,1%
	V	6,5%	8,7%	12,8%	9,4%	18,7%	19,3%	15,9%
	Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Ingreso per cápita Monetario del hogar	Media	\$ 146.102	\$ 163.661	\$ 197.138	\$ 171.797	\$ 260.791	\$ 251.537	\$ 229.238
Comunas		85	84	44	55	60	17	345