

Policy analysis and housing deficits classification

Table 1 presents the results of the policy analysis carried out in the policy review article: *“Addressing housing deficits from a multi-dimensional perspective: a review of Chilean housing policy”*. The table provides an overview of each housing policy and program from 1906 onwards in Chile and its response to each dimension of the housing deficit.

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TABLE 1 Overview of housing policies addressing housing deficits¹

Year	Policies and housing programs	Quantitative	Qualitative	Urban	Social
1906	Council Programs for Workers	E R S P	E R P		I
1936	Direct Program of the People's Habitations Organisation	R T P			
1949	Emergency Housing Foundation	P	R		
1951	Self-construction and Mutual Help Program		E I		
1953	Direct and Indirect Labor Program	R T P	R	E	
1958	Eradication Plan for Urbanised Land	S P I	R I		I
1959	Housing Plan Chile (DFL 2)	E T P	R		
1965	Site or Chalk Operation		I	P	
1967	People's Savings Plan	P I	P I		I
1970	20,000/70 Self-build Operation	P I	I		E
1971	Emergency Plan	E S P I	I	P	
1972	Transitory Slums Operation	I			
1972	Housing Program	R T P	I	P	E
1975	Basic Housing Program	E S	E	E	
1978	Housing Subsidy on Demand: General Unified	S			
1979	National Urban Development Policy (PNDU)	E		E R D	
1981	Variable Housing Subsidy	R S			
1980	Housing Subsidy on Demand (Rural Sector)	S		P	
1982	Lots with Services (Eradication) Program		P I		I
1982	Neighbourhood Improvement Program		P I		I
1984	Housing Subsidy (Colonisation Plans)	S			
1984	Housing Subsidy (SAF)	S			
1984	Basic Housing Program	E S	R	R P	
1984	Basic Housing for Special Care for the Elderly		I		
1985	PNDU	R		E R	

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¹ The names of each policy were translated from Spanish into English by the author.

2010	Pilot Program Demolition of Ghettoised Neighbourhoods	R	S		S			
2011	Subsidy for Residential Debtors (DS.12 and DS.67)		S					
2011	Social Condominium Improvement Program				S	S		E
2011	Family Wealth Protection Housing Expansion				S			
2011	Protection of Family Patrimony Improvement of Community Equipment					S		
2011	Protection of Family Patrimony Repair and Improvement of Housing				S			
2011	Eradication of Emergency Villages	S		I				E
2011	Reconstruction Program: Home Reparation	S			S			
2011	Social Condominiums Reconstruction Program	S			S			
2011	Territorial, Urban, and Patrimonial Program of Reconstruction	S			S			
2011	Integrated Housing Subsidy System - Emerging groups (DS.1)	S						
2011	Integrated Housing Subsidy System - Medium groups (DS.1)	S						
2012	Housing Choice Solidarity Fund (DS.49)	S						
2012	National Slums Plan	S				P		
2012	Thermal Isolation				S			
2014	PNDU			E		E		E
2014	Rent Subsidy	S						
2015	Social Condominium Regeneration Program	S			S	S		
2015	Extraordinary Housing Subsidy for Social Integration Projects (DS.116)	S						S
2015	Economic Reactivation Program with Social Integration (PREIS)	S						
2016	Housing Program for Social and Territorial Integration (DS.19)	S		R				S
2016	Rural Habitability (DS.10)	S			S	S		
2017	Small Towns Program				S	S		
2017	Housing Complex Regeneration Program				S	S		
2017	Housing Cooperatives Pilot Program	S						E
2018	Micro-settlement Program "Here I Stay" (Small Condominiums)	S						S
2018	Energy Efficiency for Housing (DS.27)				S			
2019	Housing and Neighbourhood Improvement Program "Better Home"				S	S		
2020	Intervention in Heritage Constructions and Existing Buildings			R				
E = Exhortation, R = Regulation, T = Taxation, S = Subsidy, P = Provision, D = Deregulation, I = Partial Provision								

README:

For this analysis, we understand policy using Doling's (1997) definition as 'the reaction of governments to problems, such that the objective is to increase the well-being [or] welfare (...) of the citizens.' we adapted Doling's policy action classification framework to the Chilean context as follows.

- Exhortation (E): Exhort individuals and organisations to behave in ways consistent with their policy aims, e.g. publicity campaigns, educational or resident support workshops.
- Regulation (R): Regulation of a specified behaviour, e.g. standards of construction or behaviour.
- Taxation (T): Taxes on goods and services whose consumption the government wants to reduce, e.g. tax on sales, property or income, expropriations of land.
- Subsidy (S): The reverse of taxation, e.g. voucher, subsidy, tax benefit.
- Provision (P): Direct provision of goods or services, e.g. land or house allocation.

Based on Doling's suggestion of adapting policy options to specific housing contexts, we chose not to include *Non-action*, as we were interested in the policies that did address housing deficits. Additionally, we added two policy actions, *Deregulation* and *Partial provision*, as they also occur in Chile. Examples are the *National Urban Development Policy* (PNDU) in 1979 and the *Eradication program* (1982). We define these actions as follows:

- Deregulation (D): Eliminate regulations, e.g. land limits for urban expansion.
- Partial provision (I): Partial provision of goods or services, e.g. part of the home or urban amenities developed by the state.