

United Nations Statistical Commission

Fifty-third session

Information items 4(a) – 4(i)

Statement provided by: Chile	
Agenda item	Item 4(a) Ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data (E/CN.3/2022/30)
Statement: <p>We welcome the submitted report. Chile is one of the countries of Latin America where the aging of the population is the most advanced, where life expectancy exceeds 80 years, and where the group of people over 60 years of age represents a significant percentage of the country's total population (17.6% of the total in 2022). According to population projections, these trends will continue to increase rapidly in the coming decades, and approximately one third of the population will be over 60 years old by 2050.</p> <p>Thus, producing robust statistics on the aging of the population is becoming an increasingly important priority for the country and for the National Statistics Institute (INE). These statistics can contribute to the planning of present and future public policies for the socioeconomic well-being of an increasingly aging population.</p> <p>We would like to draw attention to the importance of the work of this Group. However, there remain significant gaps in information, especially in the measurement of the well-being of the elderly population, the compliance and measurement of the SDGs related to the aging of the population, the creation of representative and disaggregated information at levels below the region in most statistical products of INE, and the harmonization of information related to the aging of the population. In addition, we note the impact that COVID-19 may have had on the well-being of the elderly and on the level of progress in the fulfillment of the SDGs.</p> <p>In 2021, the Group requested that INE provide information on the level of harmonization and disaggregation of statistics on aging available in the country and on the level of prioritization of some SDGs. The Group also requested a response to a proposal for a case study on a specific indicator to be included in the report compiled over the following year.</p>	
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Statement provided by: Chile	
Agenda item	Item 4(e) Business registers (E/CN.3/2022/34)
Statement: <p>We are grateful to the organizers of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Wiesbaden Group because it was held in a virtual format that made our participation possible for the first time. Our first presentation was "Designing a new statistical business register (SBR) for INE-Chile", and the second was "New challenges for the Register of Economic Units (REU)", which described the project of establishing an REU, including its main advances and challenges. This project promotes the use of administrative records and the methodological and technological modernization of our institution. In addition, the lessons learned from the study, "Conceptual and methodological framework for business registers in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, and Peru", were presented in conjunction with Peru during the extraordinary session for Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>INE-Chile has learned important methodological lessons from other countries, and it has developed technology for the construction and maintenance of statistical records of businesses. In addition to the meeting with the Wiesbaden Group, we have had bilateral contact with several national statistical offices, including with Statistics Norway, who shared information with us on its Statbus project. We are particularly interested in establishing contact and maintaining existing relationships with countries that can assist us in developing and implementing our REU project.</p>	
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Statement provided by: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Agenda item	Item 4(f) Service statistics (E/CN.3/2022/35)
Statement:	
<p>We would like to thank the Working Group for its report. In all the world's economies, new technologies, globalization, and digitalization have made the service sector increasingly important, to the detriment of the old economies oriented toward the manufacture of goods.</p> <p>The correct measurement of service activities is an urgent challenge for national statistical offices (NSOs), especially for NSOs of developing countries, which are falling behind those of developing countries in this area. We need to have not only a better understanding of our economy, but also sufficient and methodologically correct inputs for calculating the real scope of our economic statistics. It should be noted that more than half of our gross domestic product consists of service activities. Therefore, producing adequate Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI) is essential for correctly deflating our national accounts.</p> <p>Thus, the Voorburg Group has provided experiences, methodologies, best practices, and other material, which has been of crucial importance for countries with slower progress in this field to learn from successes and mistakes of other statistical offices.</p> <p>We believe that the Group's contribution has been overwhelmingly positive, and we hope that its work will continue its approach of constantly reviewing what has been done while adapting it and anticipating new challenges in our economy and society.</p> <p>We urge other statistical offices of Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in this Working Group in order to strengthen relationships in the field of services statistics and to show their importance at the regional level.</p>	
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Statement provided by: Chile	
Agenda item	Item 4(g) Price statistics (E/CN.3/2022/36)
Statement: <p>The progress made by the intersectoral working group has been very useful for the continued production of price indices, especially of the CPI. Discussions on new sources of data production derived from scanner data and web scraping, as well as methodological discussions on quality adjustments and data imputation techniques, have been particularly useful.</p> <p>Maintaining CPI production during the pandemic has been a challenge for all statistical offices. International guidelines on production during the pandemic have enabled the sharing of good practices and innovations for dealing with the challenges of production.</p> <p>INE-Chile looks forward to and supports the publication of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) 2018 because we think the adjustments made in the new COICOP will be of assistance in identifying products of household consumption. We consider the creation of a new division 12, "insurance and financial services", to be useful for a more individualized monitoring of the financial sector now that it is separated from the former division 12, which included miscellaneous products. In addition, the introduction of new products and services and the elimination of others will assist us in reflecting what is occurring in the market, especially for products and services of the new divisions 8, "Information and Communication", and 9, "Recreation, Sport and Culture".</p> <p>INE-Chile will publish a new CPI in 2024 using a base year of 2023=100. At that time, we plan to incorporate the national adaptation of the 2018 COICOP.</p>	
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