



# Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics

Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility

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# What are the indicators to be retained as core?

Considering that it is an applicable guide for all countries which have diverse needs, capacities and political priorities in terms of one or several aspects of the migratory phenomenon, it seems to us that it **is good to keep the entire list of indicators as present in the guide.**

En el caso de Chile que no tiene aún un registro estadístico de población mucho menos relacionado o pareado con otro referido a domicilios y vivienda, el censo de población y vivienda es la fuente con mayor detalle para hacer una caracterización de los indicadores (1.4.1; 6.2.1; 7.1.1;11.1.1) en el caso del detalle para el 1.3.1 diversos registros administrativos podrían tomarse en cuenta. En el caso de los temas de política 4, 5 y 6 las encuestas una vez incorporen las preguntas que permiten identificar a los migrantes podrían entregar mayor o menor detalle para los indicadores propuestos en un menor plazo.

## 2. How do these disaggregated indicators benchmark against what is currently produced in countries?

In recent years the information gap between countries has focused on at least being able to identify and count migrants

Indicators to identify and count migrant stocks and flows

Aspects of integration, socioeconomic characterization and even migration management indicators have become a plus. It is necessary to produce and disseminate them continuously.

Indicators to characterize in terms of policy 3, 4, 5 and 6 (integration, health, education, employment, others)

It will certainly be difficult or impossible for some countries to generate absolutely all the proposed indicators, but, despite this, we believe that they are highly important and valuable, so it is necessary to keep an eye on them as a diagnosis of everything that is necessary to make better public policies for the migrant population.

### 3. How feasible is it to produce the proposed disaggregated indicators?

There is a gap in the production of statistics by continents and within them, the reality of migration and the priority of measuring migration in statistical offices as well as inter-institutional cooperation, the human and technological resources of each country are different.

In Latin America and the Caribbean there is a certain capacity to produce basic statistics on international migration, using mostly censuses and surveys as sources of information, and in some cases for certain indicators there is coordination between State agencies and institutions, which has led to the recent increase in the use of administrative records.

# 4. What would be the most challenging aspects

Centralization of the national statistical system and positioning of the statistical office

Coordination, roles, responsible and access to information

Combination of data sources and quality of indicators

The quality of the indicators is subject to the quality of multiple sources that are combined

Disaggregation level

The exercise of making national averages in the countries can hide the differences between the profiles of migrants within the countries