



MIGRACIONES
CHILE



Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics (UN)

Session 12. A special focus on mainstreaming the gender perspective in international migration statistics

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16–19 July 2024, Warsaw, Poland



Beyond sex disaggregation, how do we
integrate the gender perspective into
international migration statistics?

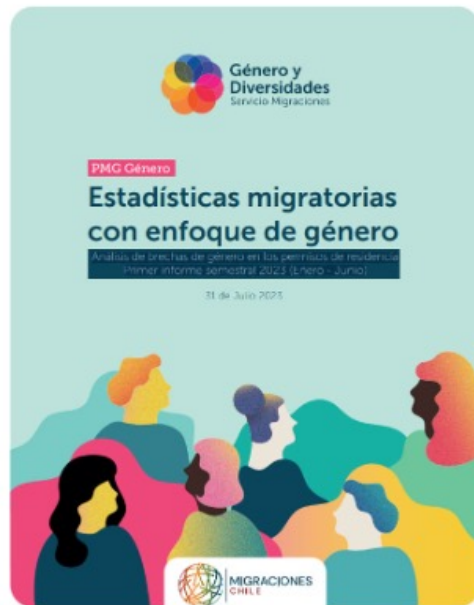
Publications

Two publications: **Migration statistics with a gender approach.**

Gap-finding, between men and women in residence permits, over a long period: 2014–2023:

Main findings:

- (1) Increased participation of women on temporary leave as dependents (of a man), over 67%;
- (2) In temporary work permits, lower participation of women (43% on average).



PMG Género: Análisis de brechas de género en los permisos de residencia. Primer informe 2023 (Enero - Junio), SERMIG.

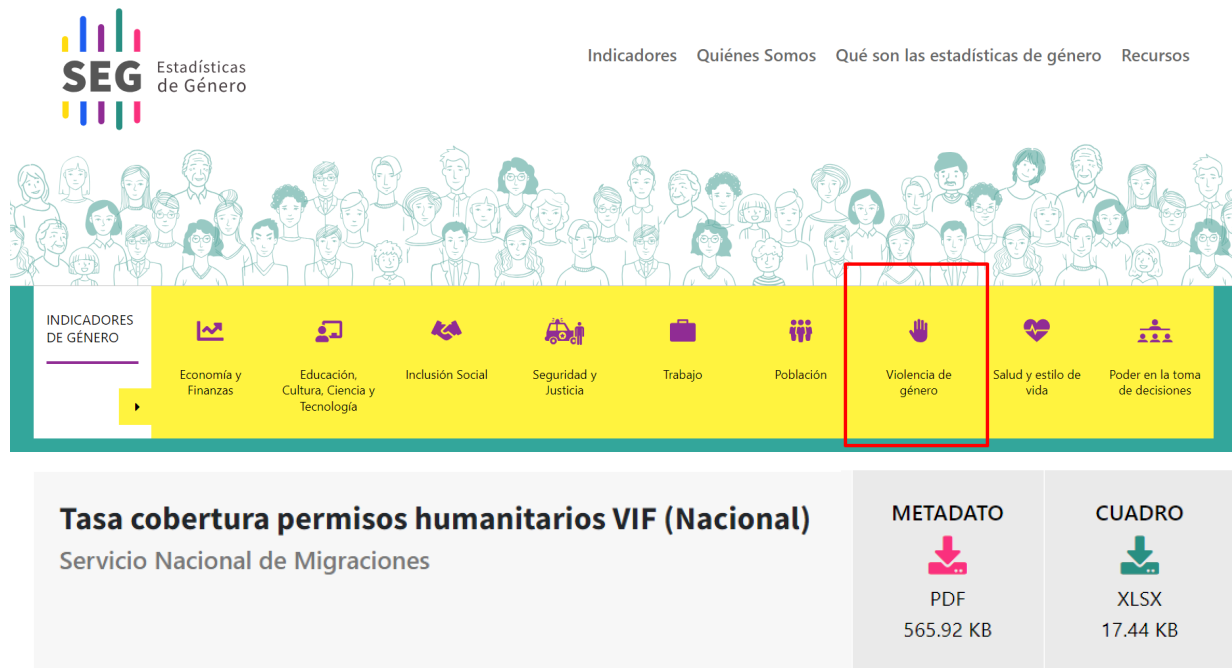


PMG Género: Análisis de brechas de género en los permisos de residencia. Segundo informe 2023 (Enero - Diciembre), SERMIG.

Subcommission on Gender Statistics (INE/MMEG)

Sermig is part of the Gender Statistics Subcommission, which is coordinated by INE and the Ministry of Women (MMEG).

To participate, institutions must propose indicators within the nine conceptual dimensions of the subcommission.



The screenshot shows the 'Estadísticas de Género' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: 'Indicadores', 'Quiénes Somos', 'Qué son las estadísticas de género', and 'Recursos'. Below the navigation bar is a large illustration of a diverse group of people. Underneath the illustration is a yellow horizontal bar containing nine icons representing different conceptual dimensions. The 'Violencia de género' icon, which depicts a hand with a flame, is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below this bar, there is a section titled 'Tasa cobertura permisos humanitarios VIF (Nacional)' by the 'Servicio Nacional de Migraciones'. To the right of this title are two download options: 'METADATO' in PDF format (565.92 KB) and 'CUADRO' in XLSX format (17.44 KB).

Indicadores Quiénes Somos Qué son las estadísticas de género Recursos

INDICADORES DE GÉNERO

- Economía y Finanzas
- Educación, Cultura, Ciencia y Tecnología
- Inclusión Social
- Seguridad y Justicia
- Trabajo
- Población
- Violencia de género**
- Salud y estilo de vida
- Poder en la toma de decisiones

Tasa cobertura permisos humanitarios VIF (Nacional)
Servicio Nacional de Migraciones

METADATO
PDF
565.92 KB

CUADRO
XLSX
17.44 KB

Source: <https://www.estadisticasdegenero.cl/indicadores/violencia-de-genero/>



Deduplicate and integrate administrative records



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Figure 1: Sources in use Indicator of monitoring of temporary residence permits for domestic violence, 2022.



Deduplicate and integrate administrative records

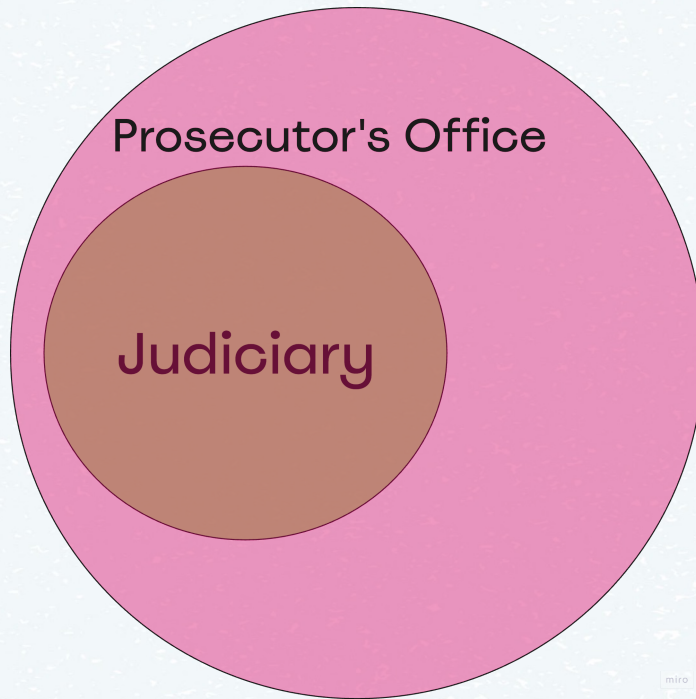


Figure 1: Sources in use Indicator of monitoring of temporary residence permits for domestic violence, 2022.



Deduplicate and integrate administrative records

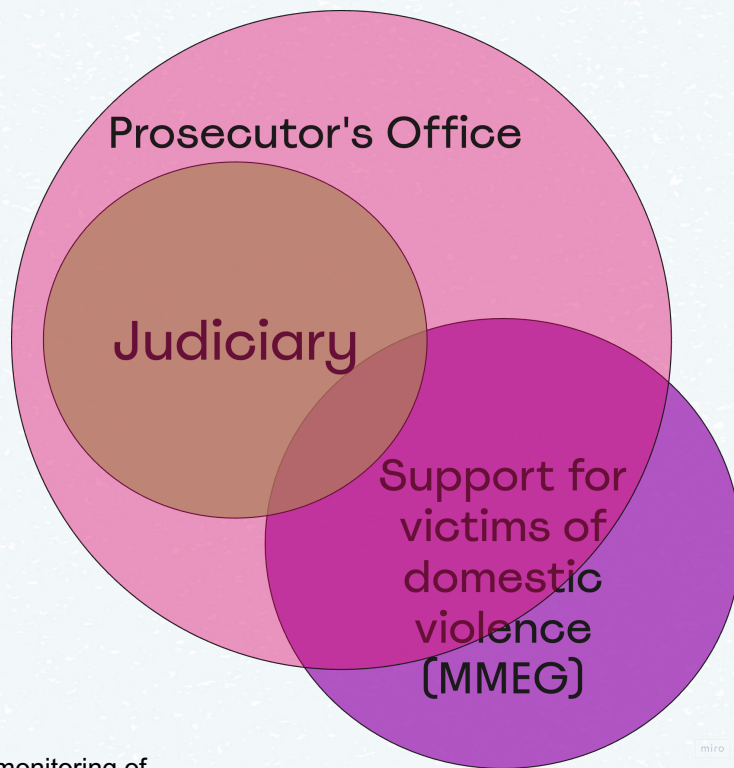


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Deduplicate and integrate administrative records

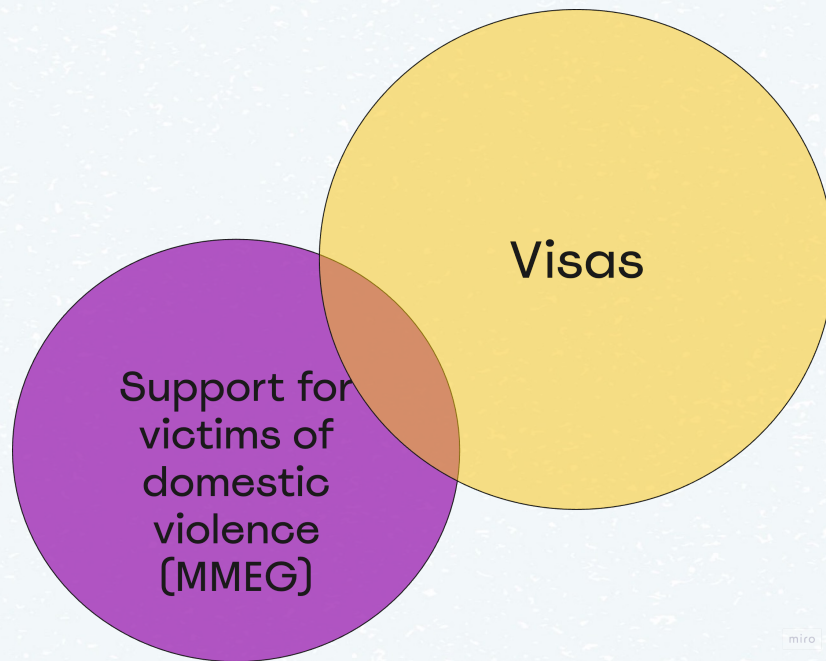


Figure 1: Sources in use Indicator of monitoring of temporary residence permits for domestic violence, 2022.



Deduplicate and integrate administrative records

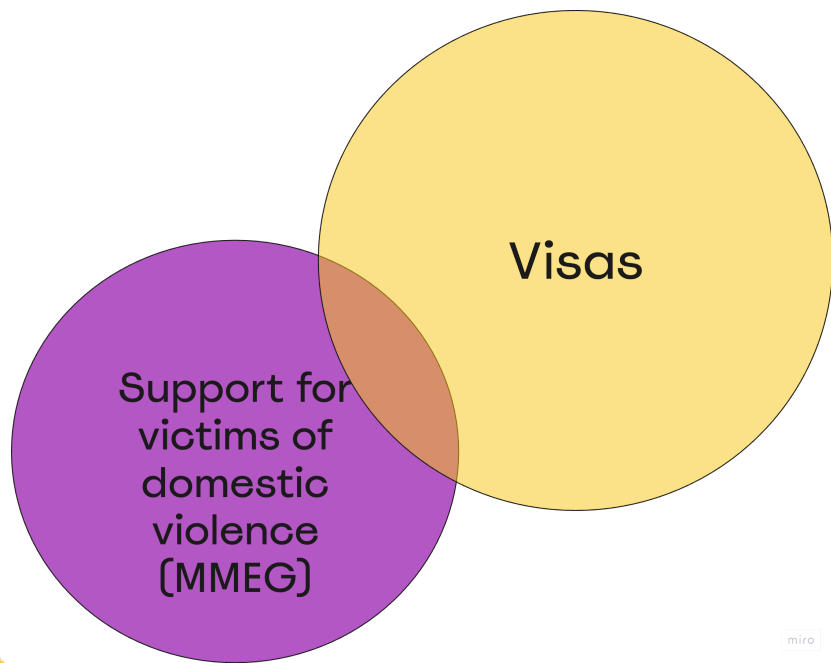


Figure 1: Sources in use Indicator of monitoring of temporary residence permits for domestic violence, 2022.

(1) Use was made of the administrative records of the MMEG. Particularly from the support programs for foreign women victims of domestic violence, from the year 2022.

(2) They were integrated with the administrative records of the SERMIG, from the same year.

***Method:** Deterministic use, to deduplicate and integrate.

ID Key: Names + Surnames + Date of birth + Nationality + ID (Passports; DNI).



Indicator

Name indicator: Coverage rate of temporary residence permits due to domestic violence, during the calendar year.

Method of calculation: Coverage rate refers to the percentage of foreign women applying for a temporary residence permit due to gender violence, with respect to the total number of foreign women victims of domestic violence who are in a situation of irregular residence.

$$\text{Tasa cobertura permisos residencia temporal humanitarios VIF} = \left(\frac{\text{Nº de mujeres extranjeras solicitantes de permisos residencia temporal humanitarios VIF, en año calendario}}{\text{Nº de mujeres extranjeras afectadas por VIF y en situación migratoria irregular, ingresadas a Sernameg, en año calendario}} \right) \times 100$$

$$0,21\% = \left(\frac{1}{473} \right) \times 100$$





To conclude

1. Integrating different administrative records serves and is important to create monitoring indicators for specific public policies.
2. As can be seen in the example of the sources used in the indicator, it is not possible to access all the records, in this case it is important to advance in the integration of those that can be accessed.
3. In fact, to make visible how a migration regularization mechanism is being underutilized with respect to its target population.





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