Gender and migration indicators in Chile

NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE

05-10-2025

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Migration situation in Chile

Estimating the number of foreign nationals

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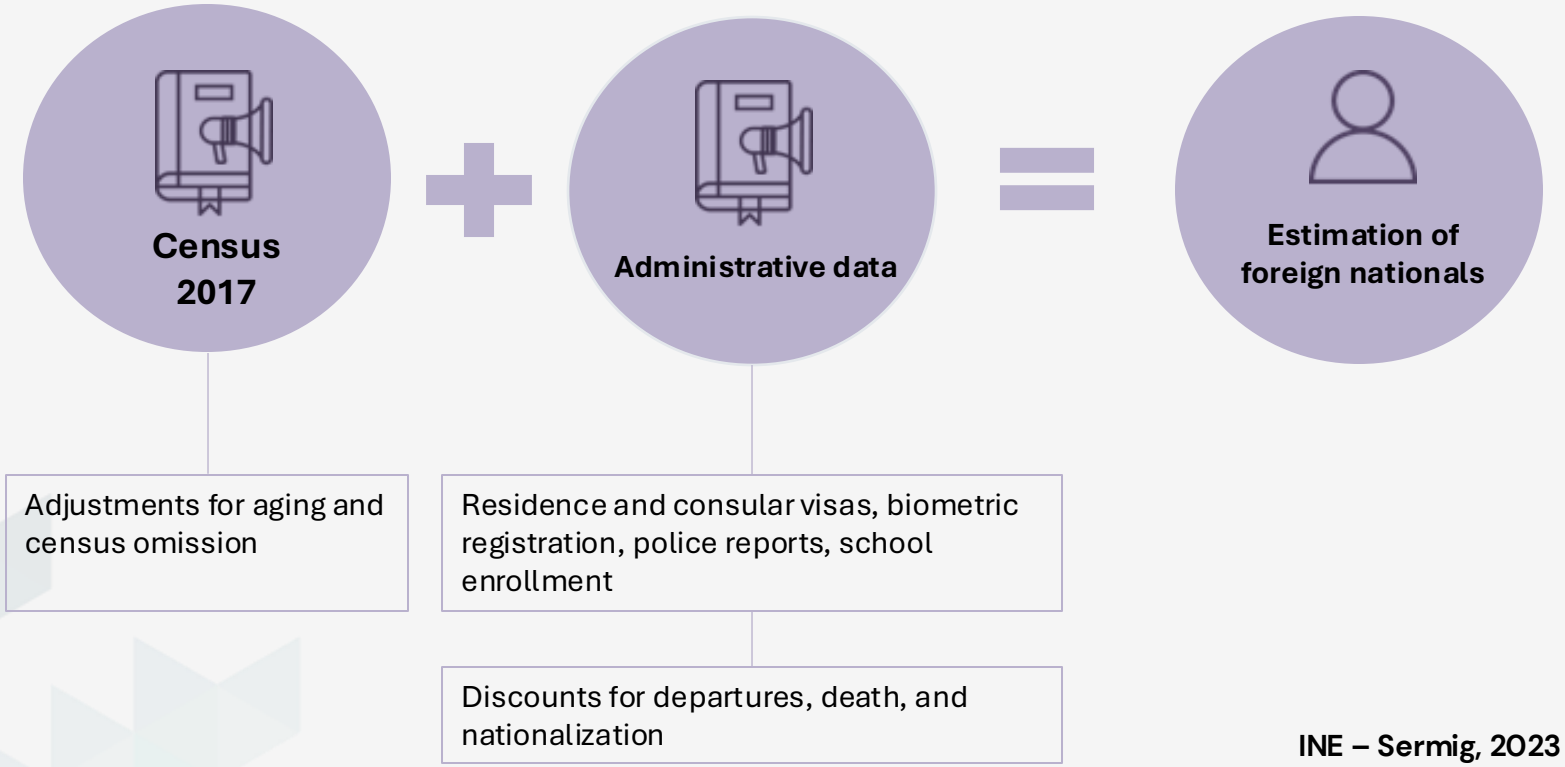
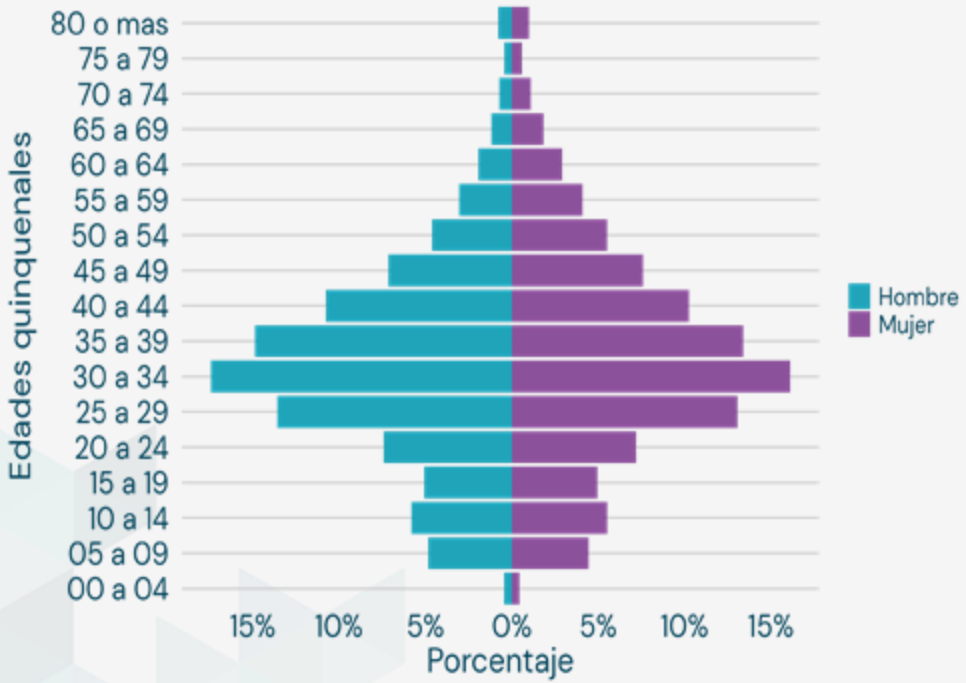
- Annual Study. Estimated information as of December 31, 2023.
- Interagency work is based on the census and administrative data.



INE – Sermig, 2023

Estimation **Outcomes**

Population Pyramid. Total estimate, foreign nationals (December 2023)



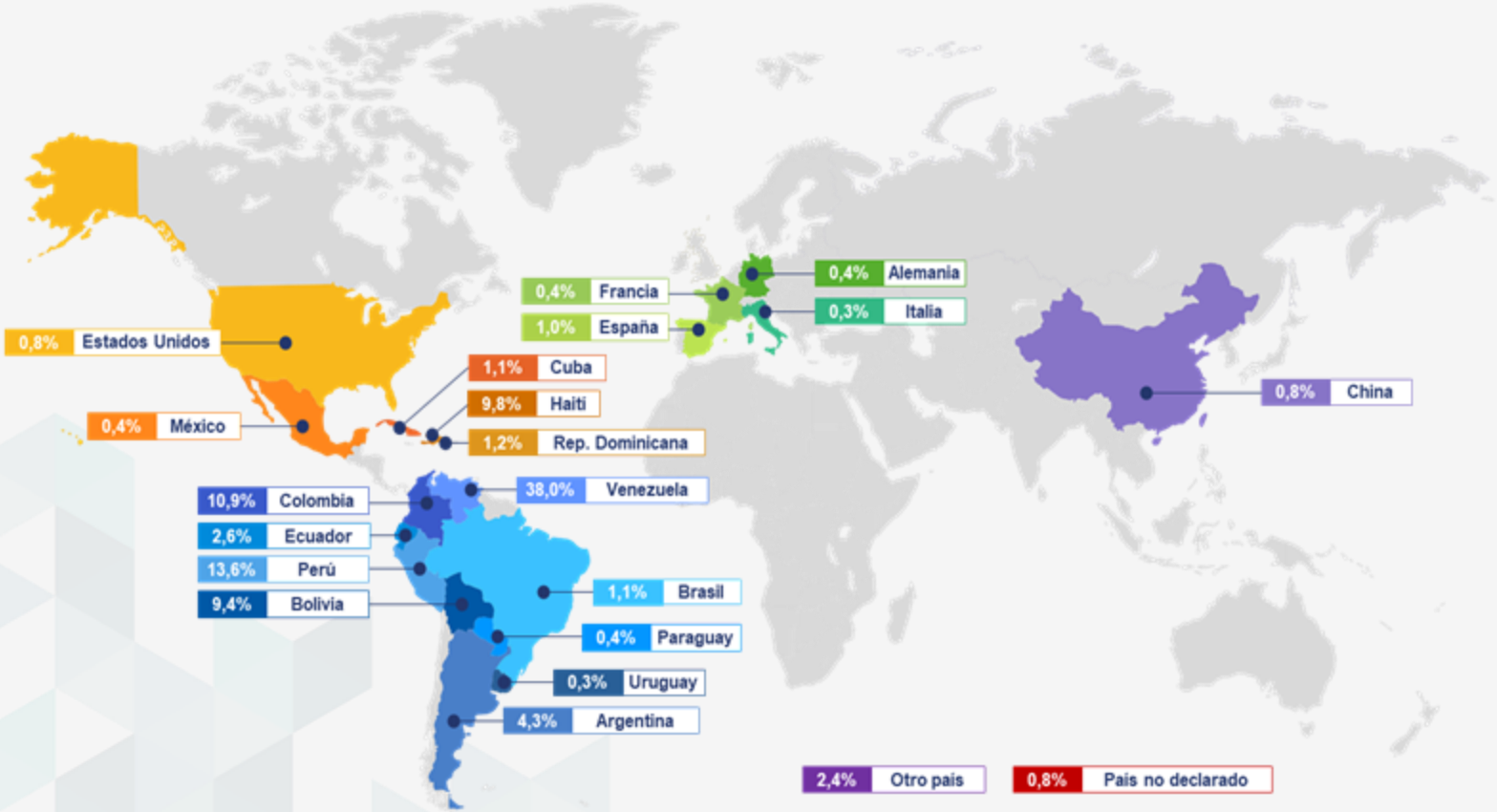
Note: Unknown ages have been excluded.
INE – Sermig

979,571 Men

939,012 Women

1. Sex ratio is 104.3 foreign-resident men for every 100 foreign-resident women.
2. The estimated population is mainly made up of people between 30 and 39 years old.
3. The estimate includes 302,306 girls, boys and adolescents (15.8% of the total estimate)

Map of the percentage distribution of foreign population (December 2023)



INE – Sermig

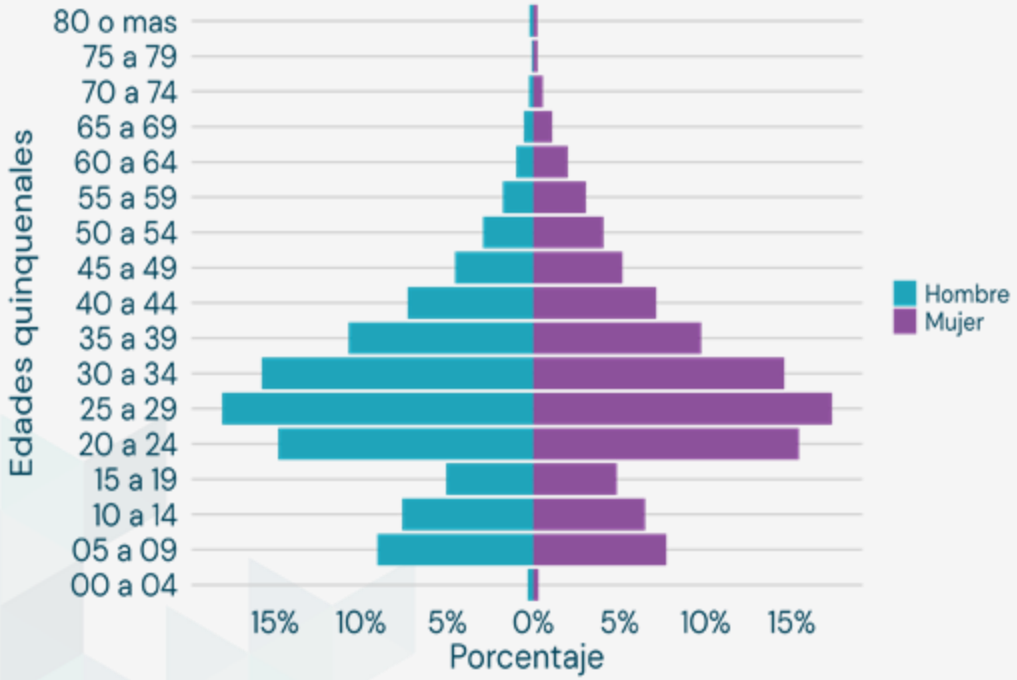
Relative distribution

	Country	Percentage
1	Venezuela with **728,586**	**(38.0%)**
2	Perú with **260,785**	**(13.6%)**
3	Colombia with **209,946**	**(10.9%)**
4	Haití with **188,131**	**(9.8%)**
5	Bolivia with **180,266**	**(9.4%)**
6	Argentina with **83,265**	**(4.3%)**

Together they account for **86.1%** of the total.

Estimation **Outcomes**

Population Pyramid. Total estimated foreign nationals with an irregular immigration status (December 2023)



Note: Unknown ages have been excluded.
INE – Sermig

186,276 Men

150,708 Women

1. Sex ratio of 123.6 foreign-resident men for every 100 foreign-resident women.
2. The estimated population is mainly made up of people between 25 and 34 years old.
3. There are an estimated 70,195 girls, boys and adolescents (20.8% of the total estimate).

Gender Statistics Subcomission

Gender and migration indicators

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Gender Statistics Subcomission

91 published gender indicators

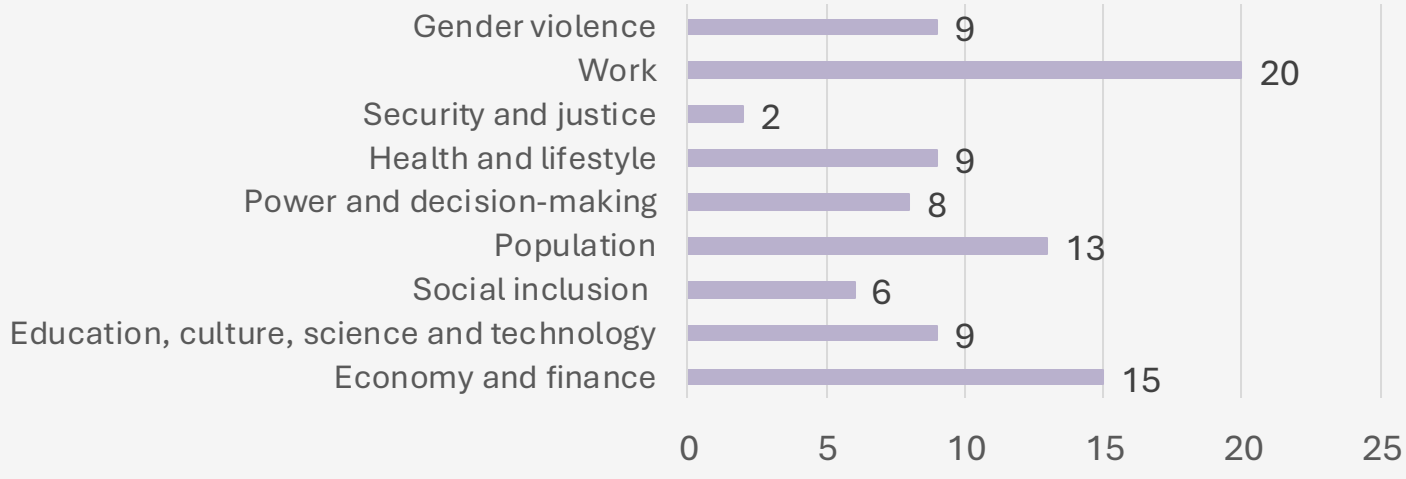
28 Public institutions participate

Each indicator is published with tabulation and its respective metadata

INE and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality are the coordinators of the subcommission, an interagency workspace that **produces and publishes gender indicators**.

The indicators measure the situation of men and women in different areas of life, such as economy and finance, education, security and justice, work, gender violence, and health, among other areas.

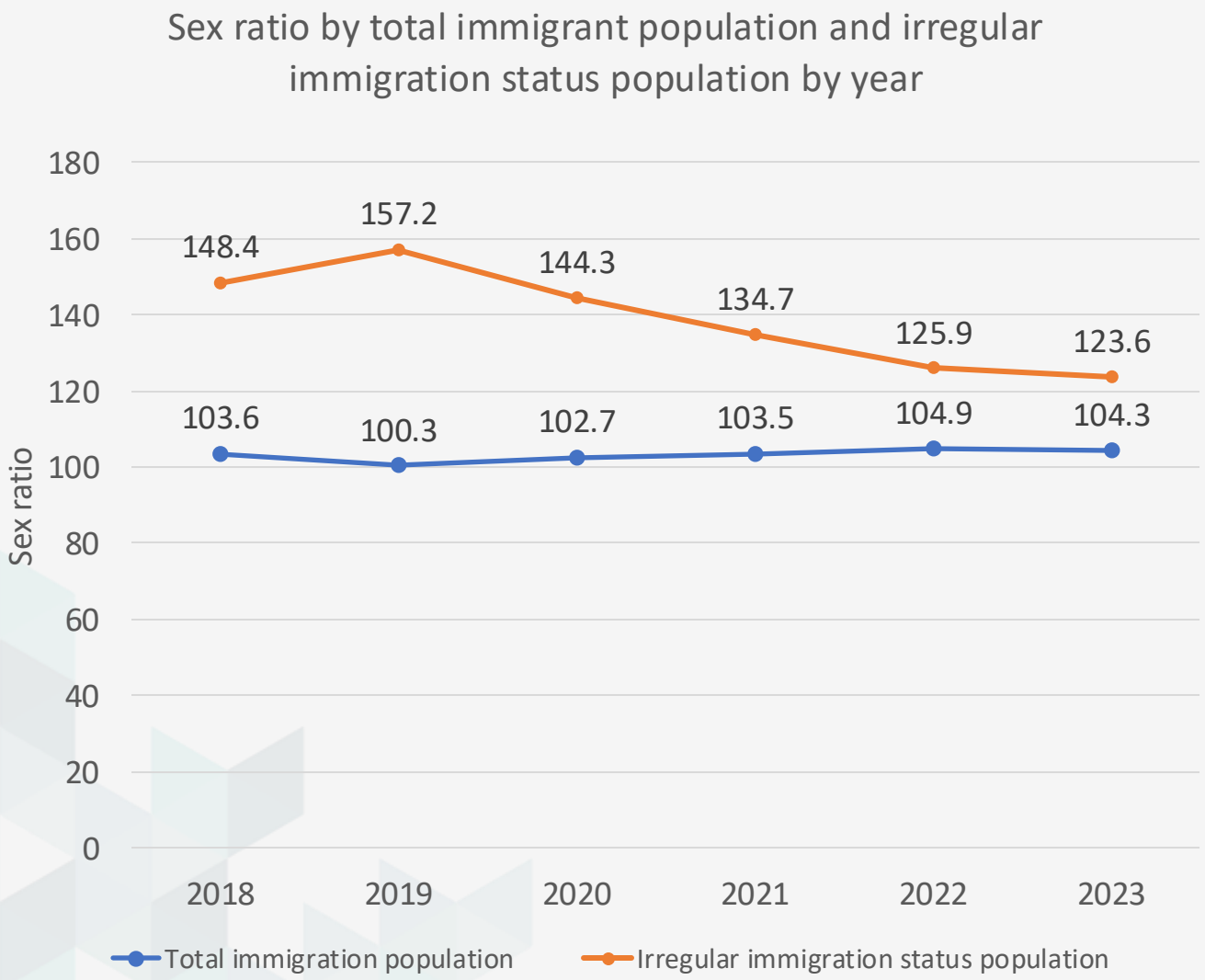
N° of SEG indicators by dimension



Sex ratio

- Gender influences the reasons why people migrate, who will migrate, and where they migrate.
- Gender also influences the mode of migration, the networks they use, and the opportunities and resources available at their destination.
- Risks, vulnerabilities and needs are also largely shaped by gender.
- For these reasons, it is important to generate indicators to understand the population structure, gender dynamics and plan decision-making.

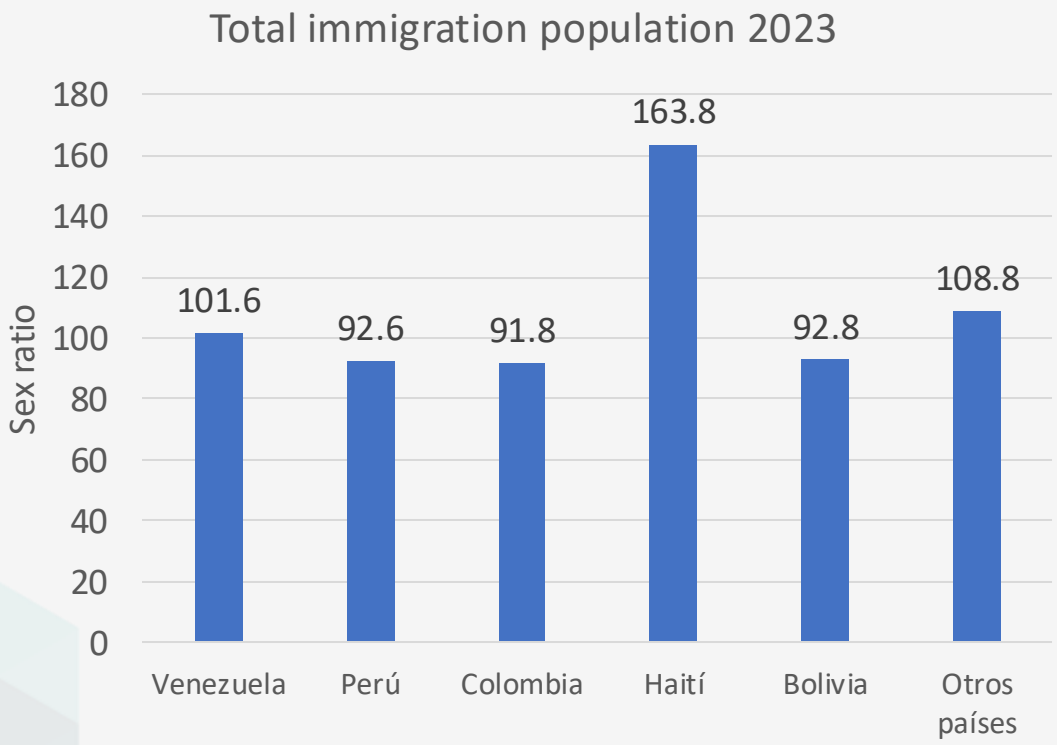
$$Sex\ ratio_t = \left(\frac{No.\ of\ men_t}{No.\ of\ women_t} \right) x\ 100$$

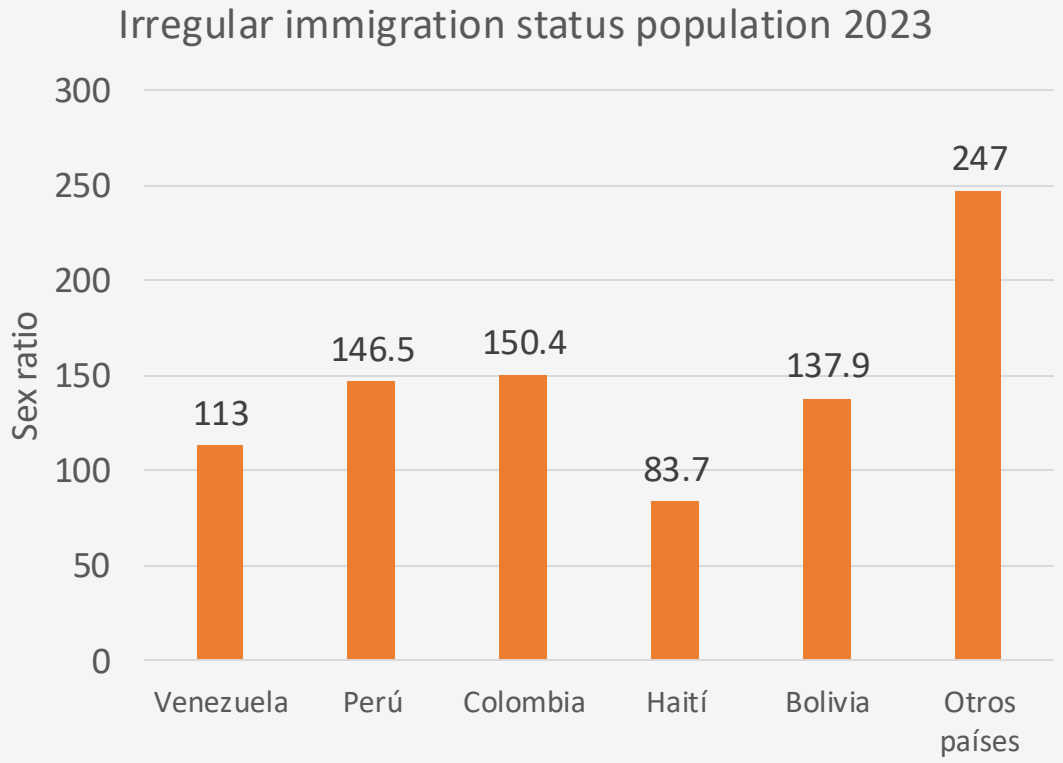


In 2023 there were 104.3 men for every 100 women.
The male-female ratio has been increasing slightly since 2019

The sex ratio of the foreign population with irregular immigration status is higher than the total foreign population.

The sex ratio has been decreasing among the population with irregular immigration status. That is, there is a higher proportion of women.

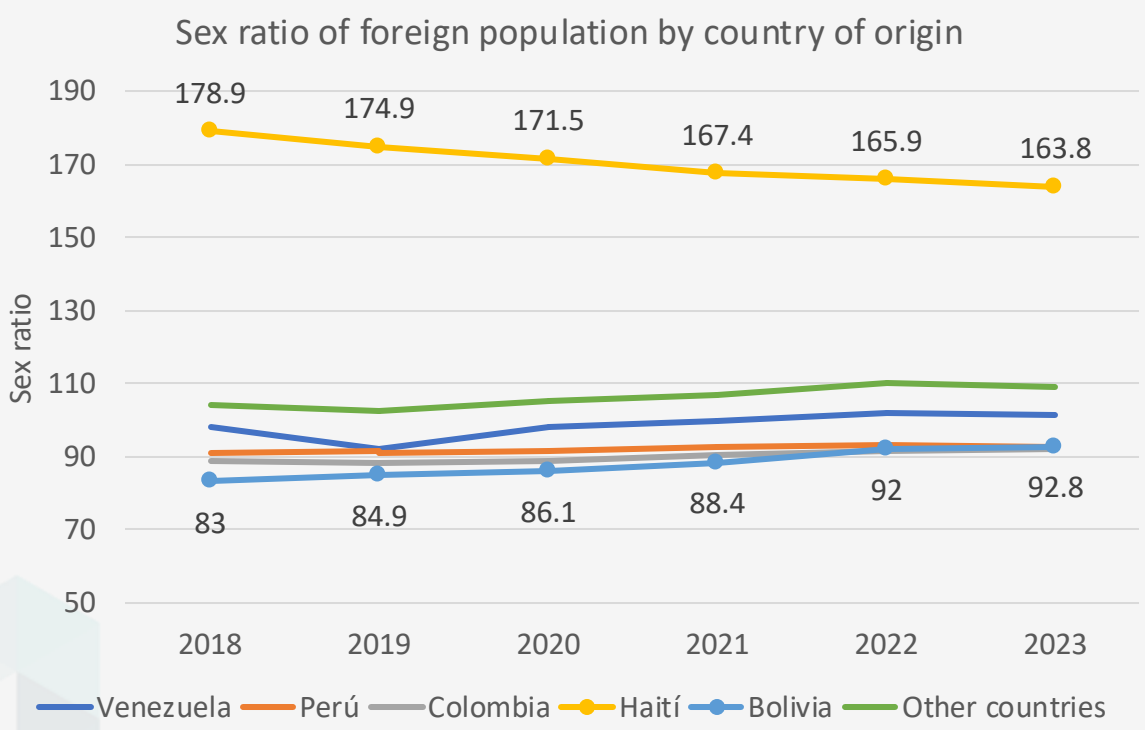


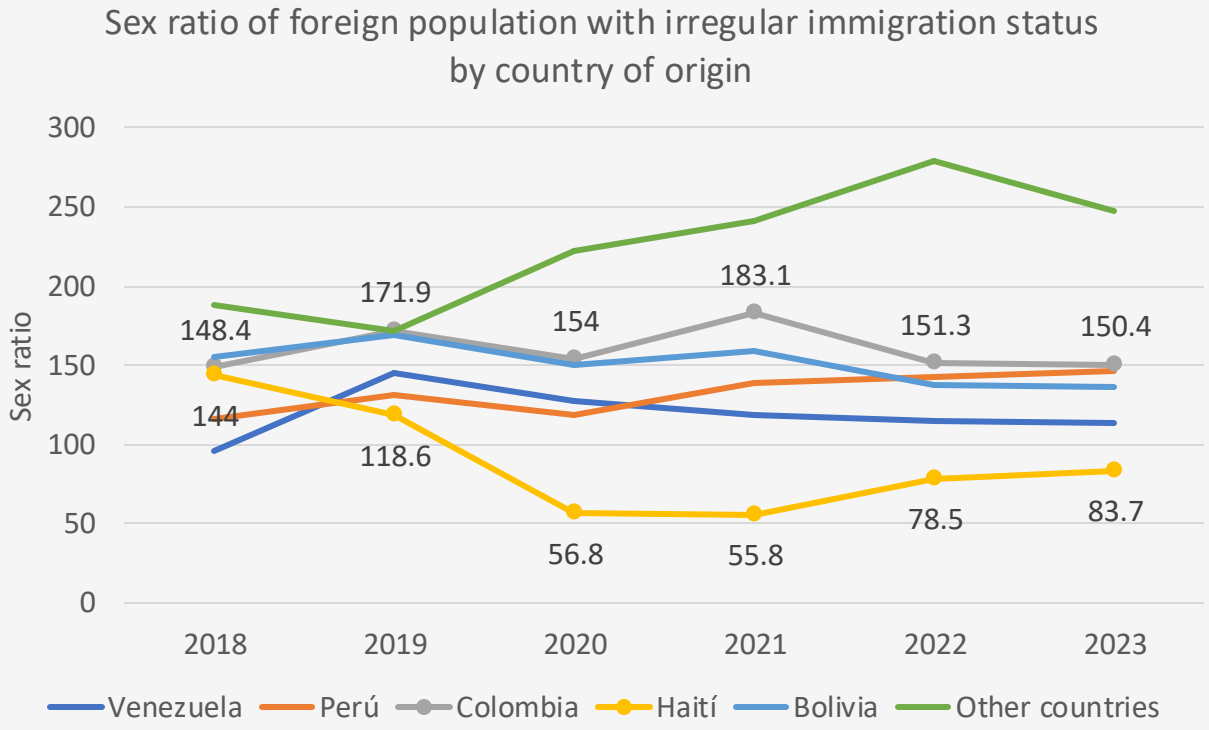


Haití has the highest sex ratio of its total population in Chile (63.8 men per 100 women), followed by Venezuela (101,6 men per 100 women).

Colombia has the lowest sex ratio of its total population in Chile, with 91,8 men per 100 women, followed by Perú.

Colombia and Peru have the highest sex ratios of their populations with an irregular immigrant status in Chile (150.4 and 146.5 men per 100 women, respectively).





For the total population, Bolivia had the lowest sex ratio from 2018 to 2021. In 2022 and 2023, Colombia had the lowest sex ratio.

Haití had the highest sex ratio for the entire period.

For the foreign population with irregular status, Haití had the lowest overall sex ratio, while Colombia had the highest.

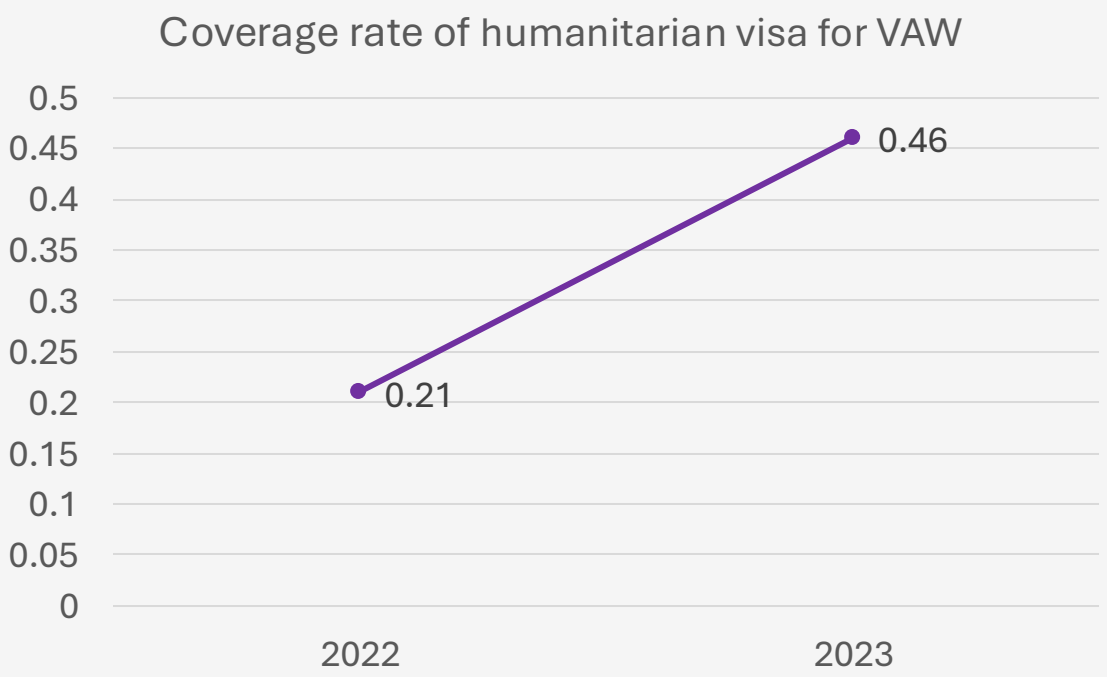
Coverage rate of the humanitarian visas for those affected by VAW

- This indicator is the result of collaborative work between the National Migration Service and the National Service for Women and Gender Equality.
- It shows the coverage rate of humanitarian visas for VAW according to the target population. The indicator uses administrative data on foreign women with an irregular migration status who are affected by VAW.
- This indicator allows to monitor the coverage of humanitarian visas (VAW).

$$Coverage\ rate\ of\ humanitarian\ visas\ (VAW) = \left(\frac{No.\ of\ women\ with\ humanitarian\ visas\ (VAW)}{No.\ of\ foreign\ women\ with\ irregular\ status\ affected\ by\ VAW} \right) x\ 100$$

	Total number of humanitarian visas granted to women in an irregular situation	Total number of foreign women with an irregular status who are victims of VAW*	Coverage rate for humanitarian visa for those affected by VAW)
2022	1	474	0.21
2023	3	647	0.46

*Registered in the care system



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Conclusions

- Migration has increased in recent years.
- A higher rate of men than women have been observed in both the total population and the irregular population.
- The foreign population mainly comes from Latin American countries, and they are mostly between 25 and 44 years old.

Sex ratio

1. There are more men than women among the foreign population, especially among those with an irregular status.
2. The countries with a higher proportion of female migrants than male migrants are Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.
3. Among the irregular foreign population, Haiti has the highest proportion of women in this situation compared to men.
4. According to the historical data, Bolivia is the country with the lowest sex ratio (highest proportion of women). Of the population with irregular immigration status, Haiti has the lowest sex ratio.

Coverage rage of the humanitarian visa for those affected by VAW

1. Based on administrative data, a low visa issuance rate has been observed.

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Thank you

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