

# "Assessment of national capacity for the production of international migration data in 10 countries of the Latin American region"

*Zulma Sosa*

*Population and Development Coordinator  
CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC*



# Need to build capacity for international migration data on international migration



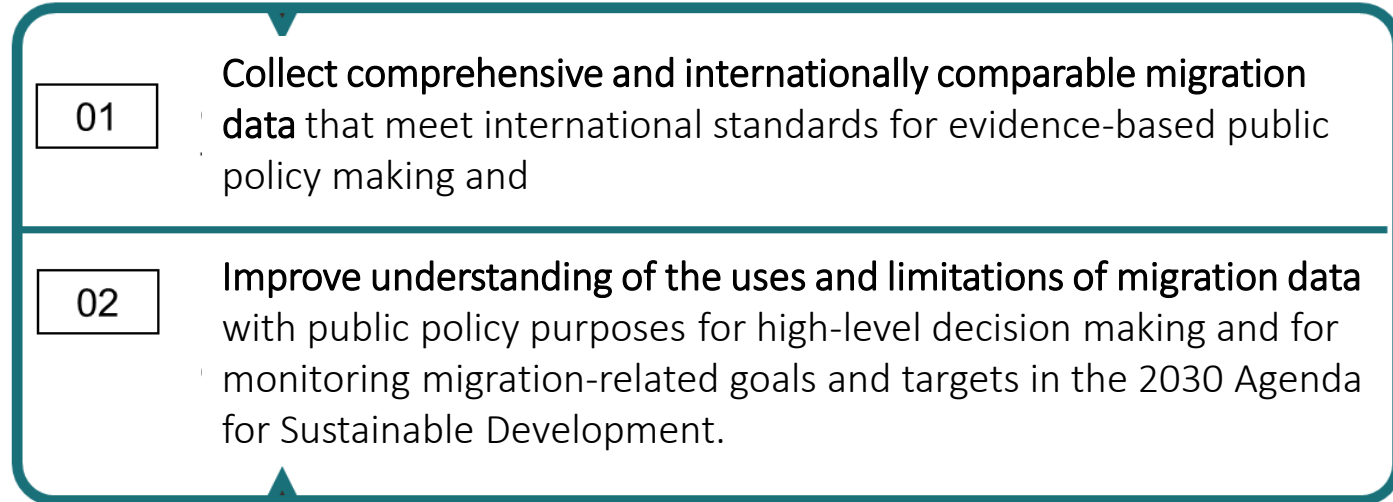
Statistics Division and UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics



Information gaps

- lack of harmonization, compilation and diffusion of statistics
- lack of coordination and integration of data sources
- lack of systematic analysis and research on the determinants and impact of migration
- lack of methodologies
- lack of capacity to produce, analyze, communicate and use migration data

# UNDESA-ECLAC Project: "Collection and use of data on international migration in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants" (11th Tranche of the Development Account) 2019-2021.



The project also pursues complementary objectives:



# Synergies of the project with the CEA-ECLAC WG on Migration

Questionnaire with 63 questions referring to 10 large dimensions associated with the measurement of international migration. Mexico, Peru and Paraguay as pilot countries

Mexico (INEGI), Chile (INE) and Colombia (DANE) proposed a WG on International Migration within CEA-ECLAC with 3 objectives:

- The evaluation of the NSS should be approached with a regional perspective and include a route/geographical perspective
- Standardized methodology for estimating stocks and flows based on border control management data
- Sample adjustment in household surveys to visualize migrants

10 countries responded to the questionnaire: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru

## Temáticas del diagnóstico

1. Basic statistics on international migration

2. Data needs for international migration policy

3. National strategy for the generation of migration data

4. Traditional data sources

5. New data management

6. Data dissemination and communication: from data to politics

7. Inter-agency coordination mechanisms on international migration statistics

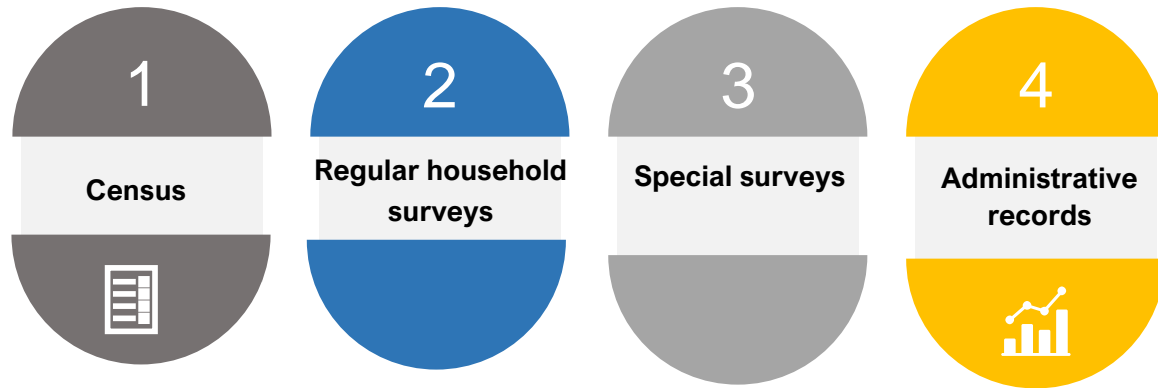
8. Data exchange with other countries

9. Migration and COVID-19 Questions

10. Use of geospatial tools and information on international migration

# Main findings of the assessment of national capacity to produce data on international migration

- All countries have some data on IM from:



- Data needs for international migration policy on the rise

01 It is viable to produce indicators for policy formulation and evaluation.

02 There is a great variety of situations among countries:

- Those that can calculate them;
- Those that can calculate them but must first strengthen the sources;
- Those that can partially calculate them;
- Those that cannot calculate them

03 All countries can estimate some SDG, MC and Global Compact indicators, although with limitations.

## Main gaps in production and use of migration data

### General condition of NSS

Disarticulation and institutional weakness

Use of AR: basically border control / some statistically processed / published raw

Lack of a unique identifier to link databases

Non-specific characterization of vulnerable populations and mixed flows

### One-off need for statistics

Priority in measuring or quantifying the impact on the economy

Different approaches (gender, migrant integration, mortality and morbidity, sexual and reproductive health, social protection and trafficking in persons)

Lack of statistics on returnees

Characterization of the emigrant population

# Gaps reported by countries

## Argentina

*Disarticulation between the statistical information provided by censuses and surveys (INDEC) regarding the registration information in charge of the DNM.*

## Colombia

*DANE and RREE Weaknesses of information systems. Low interoperability between systems. Low adherence of Colombian citizens to consular registration. Strong prejudices of nationals and foreigners against the voluntary provision of data. MIG-COL importance of establishing comparative methodologies between national, district, and international entities.*

## Chile

*Strengthen inter-institutional collaboration in data production (INE). MINVU, Housing needs and socioeconomic characterization of migrants. CASEN does not provide valid information on international migration (MDSF). Lack of statistics on returnees*

## Ecuador

*Specific information is required on issues affecting the country. Available statistical sources have methodological or budgetary limitations to include these requirements in their questionnaires*

## Paraguay

*Traceability of migrants, both foreign and national; Unavailability of migration logs/statistics; The internal capacities of public institutions for data collection and analysis*

## Peru

*Characterization of the emigrant population, "develop an integrated system of migration statistics to facilitate the monitoring and follow-up of the National Migration Policy". Low number of foreign citizens who register their information.*

# Roadmap for the improvement of migration data production and use



Define an **inter-institutional coordination mechanism** constituted as a special group within the SEN of each country, and integrate all areas of the national state, non-governmental, private and academic sectors into it



Formulate **data exchange agreements** between multiple producers of information for statistical purposes in the country.



**Update and standardize a conceptual framework** whose scope serves as a basis for the production of the various sources of information.



Count with **standardized modules** of questions on various topics, data analysis and dissemination in the design of surveys and censuses



Characterize other topics: remittances, labor mobility, discrimination, victimization, human rights

# Roadmap for the improvement of migration data production and use



Investigate the potential of non-traditional sources to contribute to the understanding of the migration phenomenon.



Coordinate the production of indicators for monitoring national policies and international commitments so that the information is as consistent as possible.



Elaborate and publish the corresponding metadata.



Improve communication strategies between information producers and policymakers



Ensure access to open data by establishing information confidentiality and personal data protection protocols.



Muchas gracias!!  
Thank you very much!!



NACIONES UNIDAS



**Zulma Sosa**  
Coordinadora del Area de Población y Desarrollo  
CELADE – División de Población de la CEPAL  
Population and Development Coordinator  
CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC