

**United Nations Statistical Commission**

**Fifty-second session**

1–3 and 5 March 2021

Item 3 (g) of the provisional agenda

**Items for discussion and decision: migration statistics**

**Document E/CN.3/2021/11 – Report of the Secretary-General on migration statistics**

<i>Statement provided by:</i> Chile	
<i>Statement:</i> <p>Chile is working on the Integrated Collection System (ICS), a strategic project whose purpose is to generate a set of standardized modules for cross-sectional variables present in the questionnaires of household surveys and surveys of economic units. The standardization process is focused on providing the statistical system with common concepts, variables, and questions for the measurement of a given topic. Among the topics included in 2021 are question sets on migration for which the work of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Migration Statistics to improve statistics in this area has been quite valuable.</p> <p>The dynamics of migration and current circumstances make it essential to consider not only movements involving a change of residence but also temporary movements that create a relationship or have an impact within or outside the national territory. Therefore, we approve of the proposals for updating the international recommendations in the text of the Secretary General, and we recognize the importance of this issue and the challenge of putting these recommendations into practice.</p> <p>The National Statistics Institute of Chile (INE) would like to express its interest in supporting this effort, and we therefore request our formal inclusion in this Working Group.</p> <p>Finally, in regard to guidance on plans and priorities of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group on Migration Statistics, specifically the development of a set of recommended topics and indicators on international migration and mobility that are consistent with the indicator framework for the SDGs and the Global Compact for Migration, it is important to consider how statistical offices interact with the state agencies in charge of migration, how the competencies of each institution intersect, and how they impact the generation of indicators.</p> <p>In Chile, for example, the criterion of distinguishing foreign-born persons from foreign nationals relates to the fact that administrative records measure only the latter category because it is linked to rights and duties. Although there is some coordination between the statistical office (INE) and the records offices, the ability of INE to modify the records-office forms (either by adding questions or altering them) is very limited.</p>	
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