

## SDG *targets and indicators* **relevant** to migration

→ **10** indicators that are migration-related

*Session V: Brief presentations by custodian agencies*

→ **24** indicators that are relevant for disaggregation

*Session VI: Which indicators to disaggregate by migratory status: A proposal*

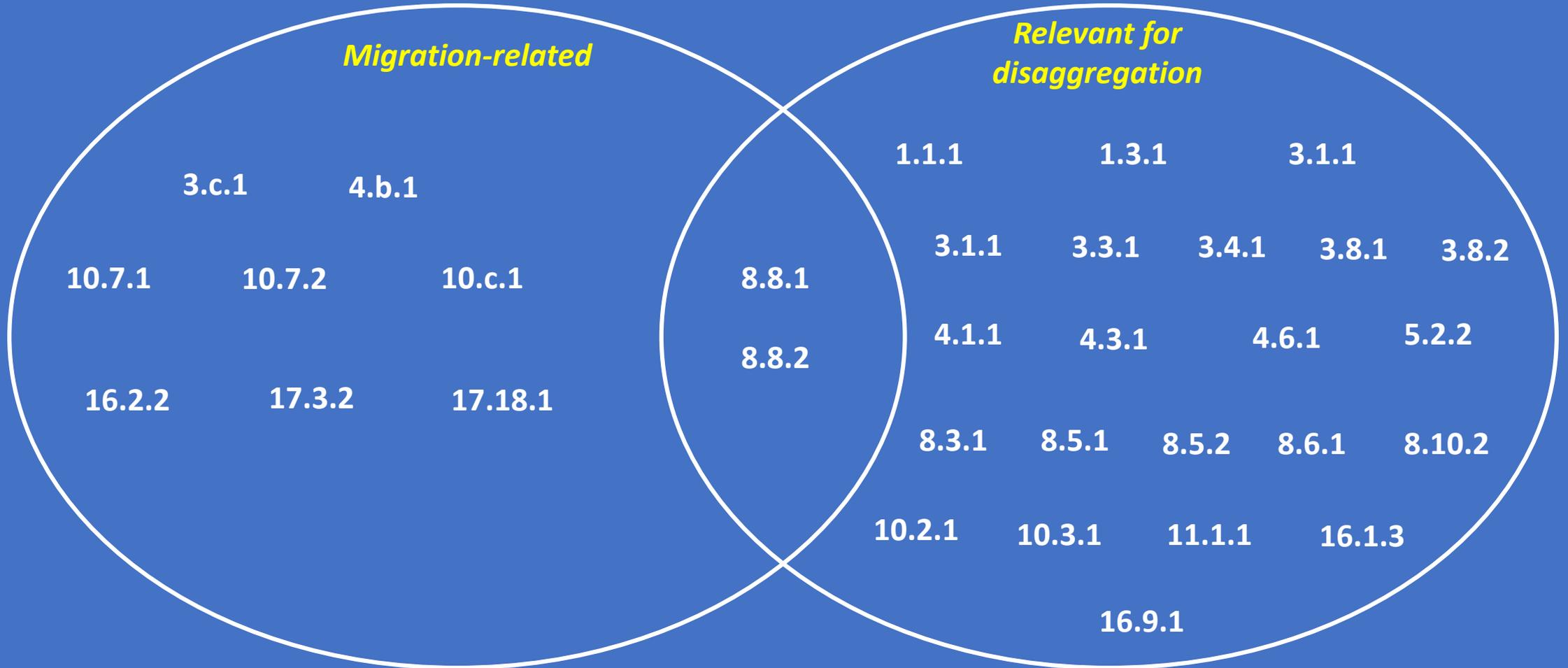
## SDG *targets and indicators* **relevant** to migration

- Migration-related : speak directly to migration  
(emigration of health professionals, scholarships to study abroad, rights of labour migrants, trafficking, remittances, disaggregation of national data by migratory status)
- Relevant for disaggregation : pledge to “leave no one behind” requires relevant SDG indicators to be disaggregated by migrant status

# Targets relevant to migration $\neq$ Indicators relevant to migration

- Not all targets relevant to migration have a corresponding indicator relevant to migration (5.2 and 8.7)
- Not all indicators relevant to migration correspond to targets relevant to migration (17.3.2)

# SDG indicators relevant to migration



# 10 migration-related indicators (1/2)

Targets (7)	Indicators (10)	Tiers	Custodians
 <p>3.c Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries</p>	<p><b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution.</p>	Tier I	WHO
 <p>4.b Expand the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education in developed countries and other developing countries</p>	<p><b>4.b.1</b> Volume of official development assistance flows for <b>scholarships</b> by sector and type of study.</p>	Tier I	OECD
 <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and <b>secure working environments</b> for all workers, including <b>migrant workers</b>, in particular <b>women migrants</b>, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p><b>8.8.1</b> Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal <b>occupational injuries</b>, by sex and migrant status.</p>	Tier II	ILO
	<p><b>8.8.2</b> Level of national compliance with <b>labour rights</b> (freedom of association and collective bargaining) [...] by sex and migrant status.</p>	Tier III	ILO
 <p>10.7 Facilitate <b>orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration</b> and mobility of people, including through the implementation of <b>planned and well-managed migration policies</b>.</p>	<p><b>10.7.1</b> Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.</p>	Tier III	ILO, World Bank
	<p><b>10.7.2</b> Number of countries that have implemented well-managed <b>migration policies</b>.</p>	Tier III	DESA-PD, IOM

# 10 migration-related indicators (2/2)

Targets	Indicators	Tiers	Custodians
 <p>10.c Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.</p>	<p><b>10.c.1 Remittance costs</b> as a proportion of the amount remitted.</p>	Tier II	World Bank
 <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, <b>trafficking</b> and all forms of violence against and torture of <b>children</b></p>	<p><b>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking</b> per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.</p>	Tier II	UNODC
 <p>17.3 Mobilize <b>additional financial resources</b> for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p><b>17.3.2 Volume of remittances</b> (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.</p>	Tier I	World Bank
 <p>17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the <b>availability</b> of high-quality, timely and reliable <b>data disaggregated</b> by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, <b>migratory status</b>, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p><b>17.18.1</b> Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the <b>national level with full disaggregation</b> when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>	Tier III	UNSD

# 24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (1/2)

	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

# 24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (2/2)



5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions



8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) by sex and migrant status

8.10.2 Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider



10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law



11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing



16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

# UN Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, June 2017, New York

- Migration statistics experts from 14 countries and 15 international, regional and sub-regional organisations
- Identified the existing gaps in migration statistics
- Made recommendations on
  - Collection, compilation and dissemination of data and methodological development, coordination and capacity-building for the improvement of international migration statistics;
  - SDG data disaggregation
    - A step-wise approach in defining migratory status
    - Agreed on a subset of Sustainable Development Goal indicators as relevant to migration, including for data disaggregation



## The indicators measure key issues related to migrants:

- Access to basic services including essential health care, basic education and social protection
- how well migrants are integrated into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty
- whether migrants are more likely to be subject to violence and discrimination compared to non-migrants

## The indicators must be

- Measurable – possible to disaggregate
- Limited in number for the global monitoring

A few considerations in identifying indicators for disaggregation



# Defining migratory status

- **Step 1. Country of birth or citizenship**
  - Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  - Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens
- **Step 2. Second generation**
  - Country of birth/citizenship of the parents
- **Step 3: Other dimensions (examples)**
  - Time of arrival
  - Reason (work, study, family, asylum, settlement)
  - Internal / international migration



# Follow-up activities

- Under the guidance of the Expert Group on Migration Statistics, UN Statistics Division will
  - Implement a project on migration-related indicators for SDG monitoring, in collaboration with UN Population Division, UNODC, UNECLAC, UNESCAP and IOM
    - Producing a technical publication on collecting, compiling and using data for migration-relevant SDG indicators
    - eLearning and regional trainings
    - Supporting 6 countries in Asia and Latin America
  - Develop a standard set of questionnaire modules to identify international migrants in censuses and surveys
  - Initiate the revision of the 1998 *International Recommendations of Statistics on International Migration*

