

Migration Indicators and the post-2015 SDGs

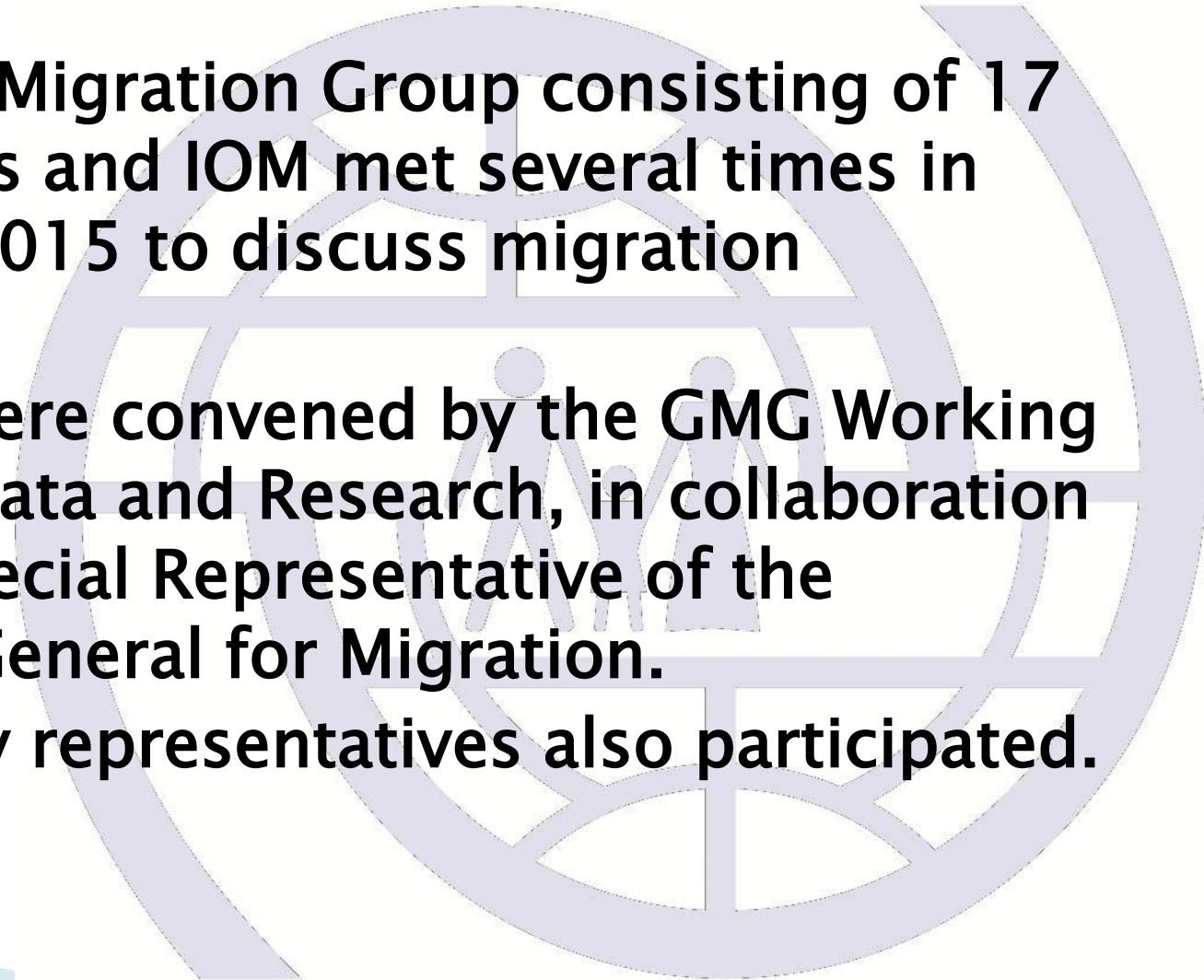


Frank Laczko,
IOM, Geneva; co-Chair GMG Data
and Research Group.
UN Statistical Commission, 4th
March, 2015.




▶ GMG – Migration Indicators for the Post–2015 UN Development Agenda

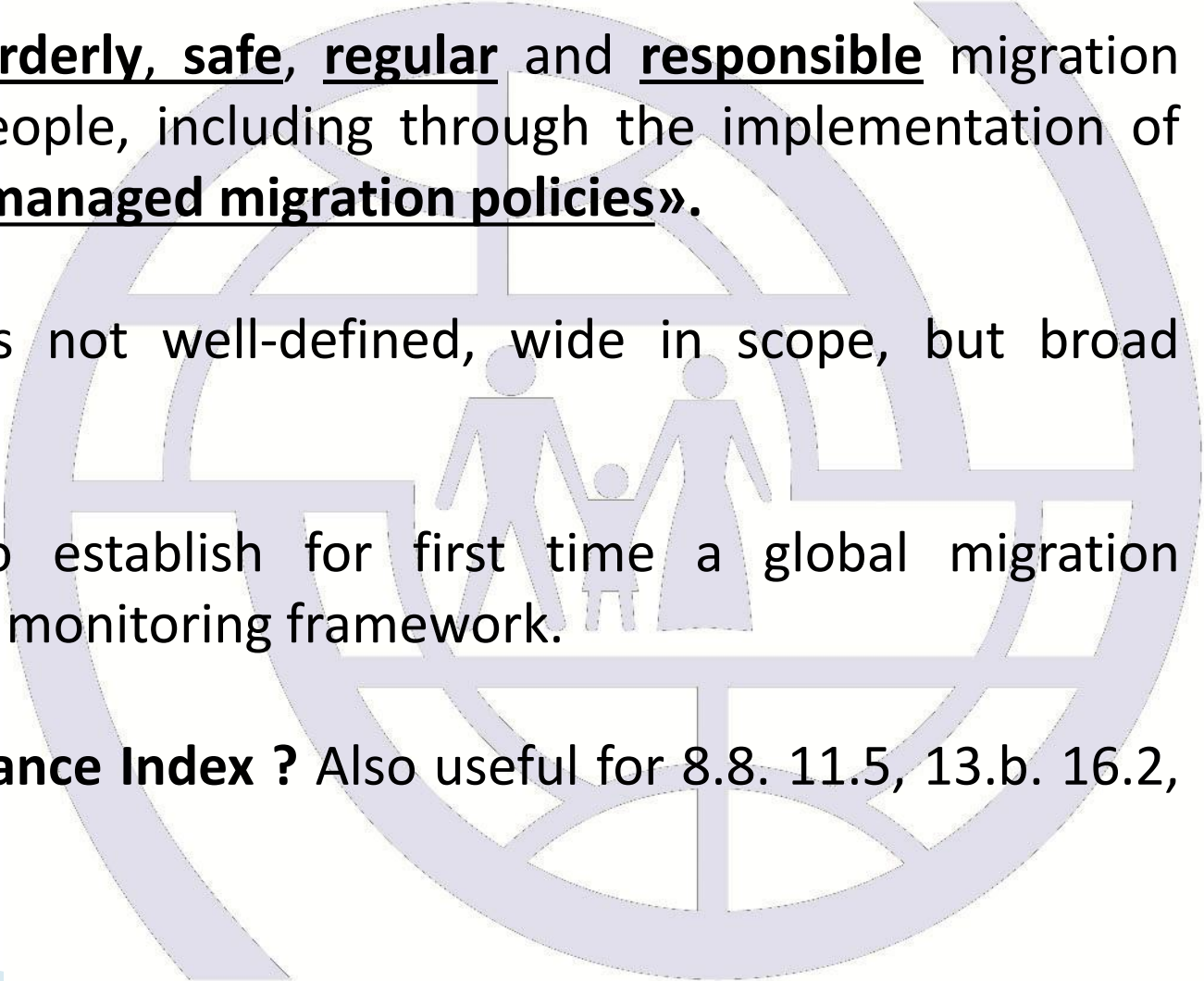
- ▶ The Global Migration Group consisting of 17 UN agencies and IOM met several times in 2014 and 2015 to discuss migration indicators.
- ▶ Meetings were convened by the GMG Working Group on Data and Research, in collaboration with the Special Representative of the Secretary–General for Migration.
- ▶ Civil society representatives also participated.



Illustrative list of indicators

- 1. % remittances spent on transfer costs**
 - 2. Number of trafficked persons**
(Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people)
 - 3. Recruitment costs borne by employee**
 - 4. % refugees / IDPs who have found a durable solution**
 - 5. Human Mobility Index (policy, portability, skills, access to services, fatalities, ...)**
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Goal 10 : Reduce Inequality Within and Between Countries

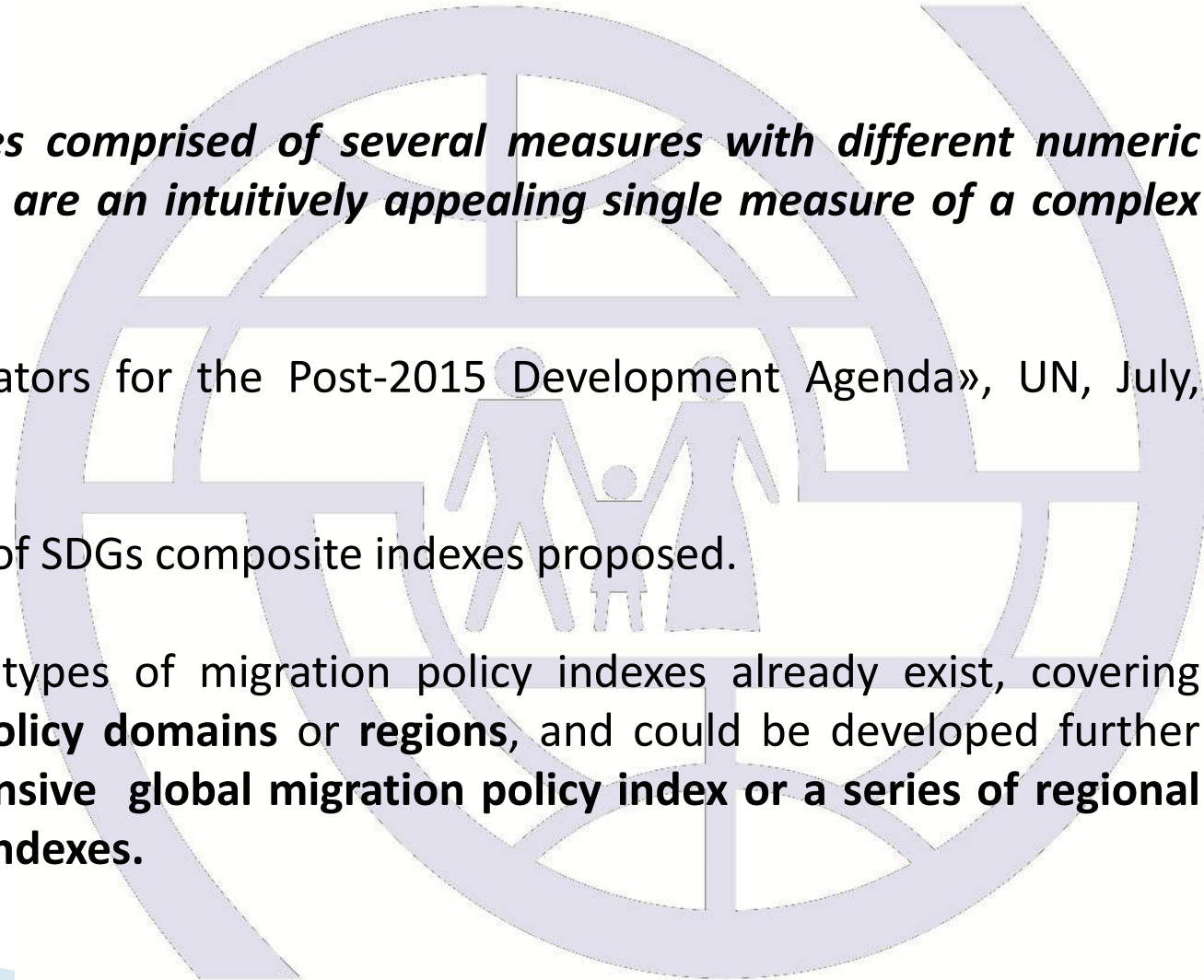
- **10.7** « Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies».
 - **Challenge** - terms not well-defined, wide in scope, but broad consensus exists.
 - **Opportunity** – to establish for first time a global migration policy/governance monitoring framework.
 - **Migration Governance Index ?** Also useful for 8.8. 11.5, 13.b. 16.2, 17.3, 17.18
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Migration Policy Indexes

- *Composite indexes comprised of several measures with different numeric scales and trends are an intuitively appealing single measure of a complex concept.*

«Statistics and Indicators for the Post-2015 Development Agenda», UN, July, 2013.

- In other domains of SDGs composite indexes proposed.
- Several different types of migration policy indexes already exist, covering either **selected policy domains** or **regions**, and could be developed further into a **comprehensive global migration policy index** or a **series of regional migration policy indexes**.



Examples of Existing Migration Policy Indexes

- **Migration Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)** – focus on EU, USA, Turkey, began in 2004.
- Centre for Global Development – **Commitment to Development Index**. Ranks openness to migration for 27 countries.
- Oxford Analytica – **Labour Migration Policy Index**, 13 countries, 2005-2007.
- **UNDP** assessment of migration policies in 29 countries, in 2009.
- **Labour immigration programmes** in 46 countries – Ruhs, 2009.
- **DEMIG** Oxford, 6, 500 policy changes in 45 countries -1945-2013.
- **Economist Intelligence Unit** (2007), accessibility for migrants, 61 developed and developing countries.
- More than a dozen other indexes see «**How to Measure Immigration Policies**», Helbling, 2013.

Index domains – a potential framework

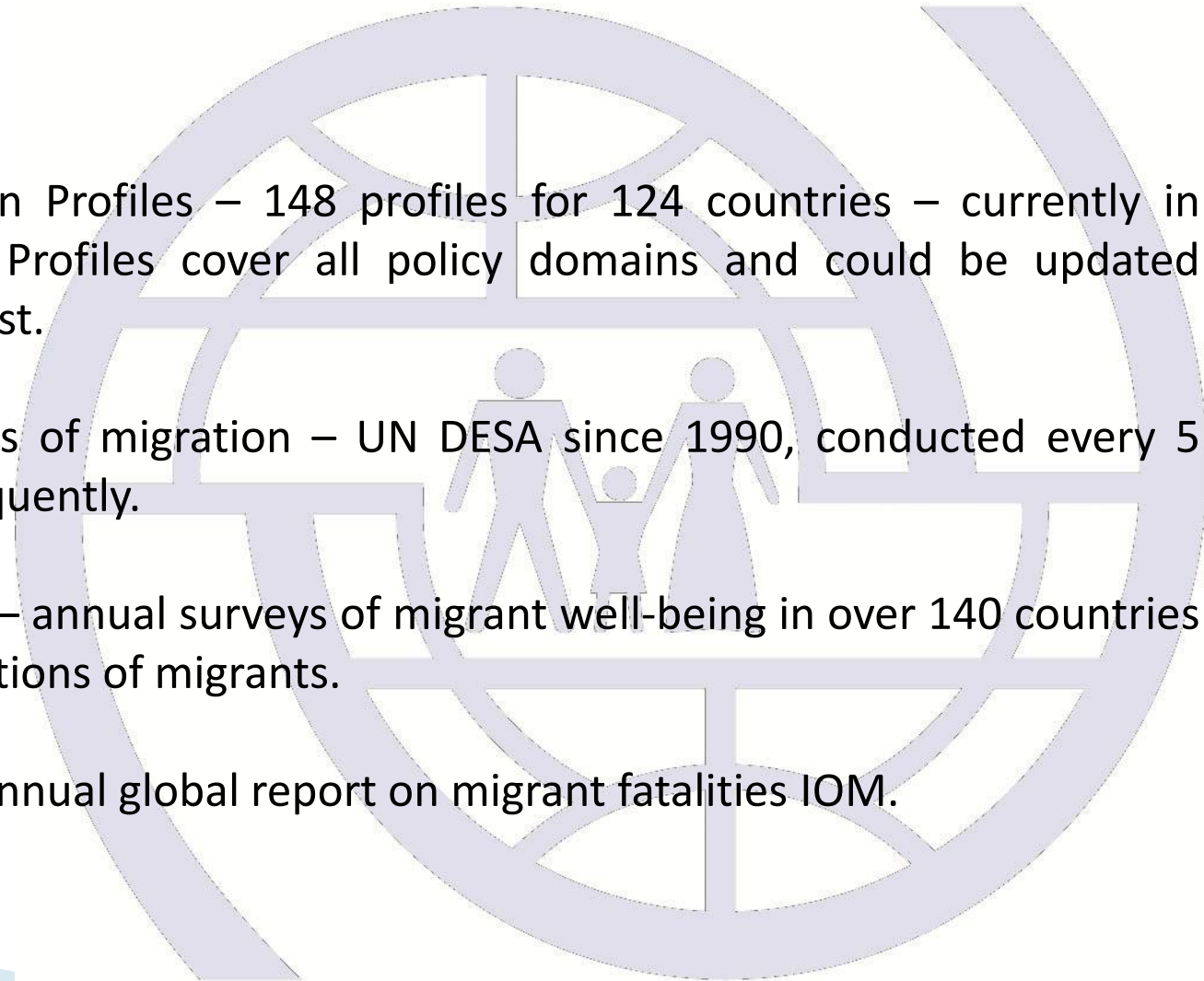
- Ideally an index should capture policy inputs and outputs, process and outcome indicators.
- Should take account of country context;
- Should be developed in consultation with governments and civil society.

An **global migration policy index** could track:

- **Access** – openness (e.g. quotas, entry requirements, international agreements on free movement).
- **Entitlements** – migrants' entitlement to health, education, social protection
- **Enforcement** – returns, border controls, employer sanctions.
- **Institutional frameworks** – adoption of international agreements, comprehensive national policy, institutional capacity.
- **Safe migration** - # migrants killed, injured or victims of crime.
- **And much more**Migrant Rights, Partnerships, Socio-Economic Outcomes.

10.7 Potential data sources

- National Migration Profiles – 148 profiles for 124 countries – currently in GFMD database. Profiles cover all policy domains and could be updated annually at low cost.
- Government views of migration – UN DESA since 1990, conducted every 5 years or more frequently.
- Gallup World Poll – annual surveys of migrant well-being in over 140 countries and public perceptions of migrants.
- Safe migration – annual global report on migrant fatalities IOM.



Conclusion

- 10.7 migration target difficult to measure, but historic opportunity to define and track progress towards better migration governance.
 - Extensive policy-relevant data exists, but is often scattered within and between countries.
 - Composite indexes have been used in the past in the migration field.
 - Key is to be as open and transparent as possible about the methodology, and carefully explain the assumptions and decisions made.
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