



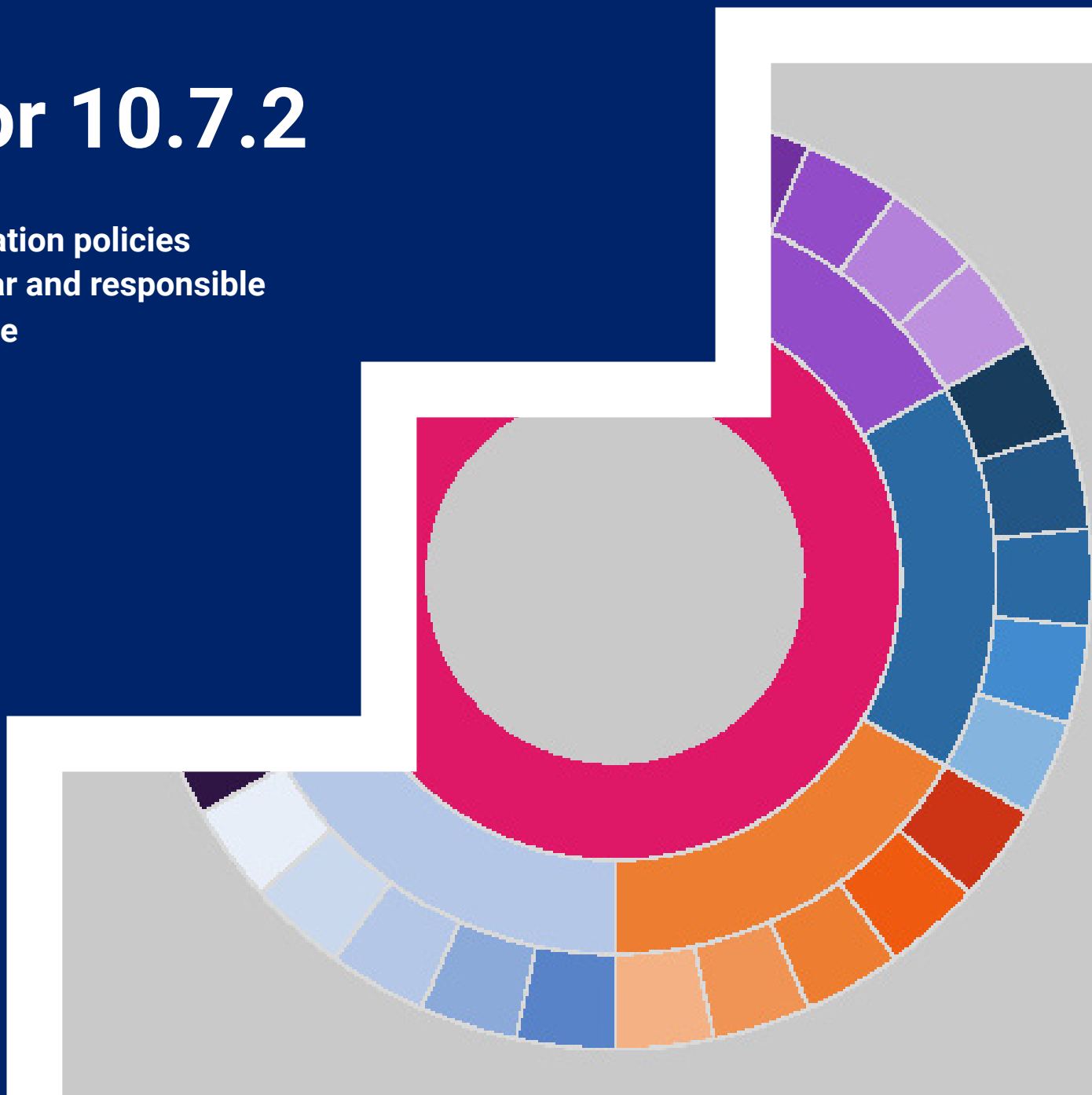
United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

SDG Indicator 10.7.2

Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Data Booklet



SDG Indicator 10.7.2

As international migration gains increasing attention in policy debates, understanding key trends in migration policies is crucial. This data booklet highlights current migration policies and measures to inform SDG indicator 10.7.2 “Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”.

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date, accurate and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division has been systematically monitoring population policies, including those related to international migration, since 1974 through the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. All information is available at www.unpopulation.org.

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Many migration-related SDG targets required the formulation of new indicators

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes several targets related directly to international migration or migrants. The most explicit among them is target 10.7, which calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Other migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda include, among others, providing scholarships for study abroad (target 4.b), respecting the labour rights of migrant workers (target 8.8), reducing the costs of transferring remittances (target 10.c), ending human trafficking (targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2), and disaggregating data by various characteristics, including migratory status (target 17.18).

At the time when the 2030 Agenda was adopted, the concepts, measures and data to monitor progress in the achievement of many of these targets had not been developed, meaning that they did not have established methodology and standards. In 2016, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) tasked the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as custodians, to develop an indicator to monitor SDG target 10.7.

Figure 1. Selected SDG targets related to international migration or migrants



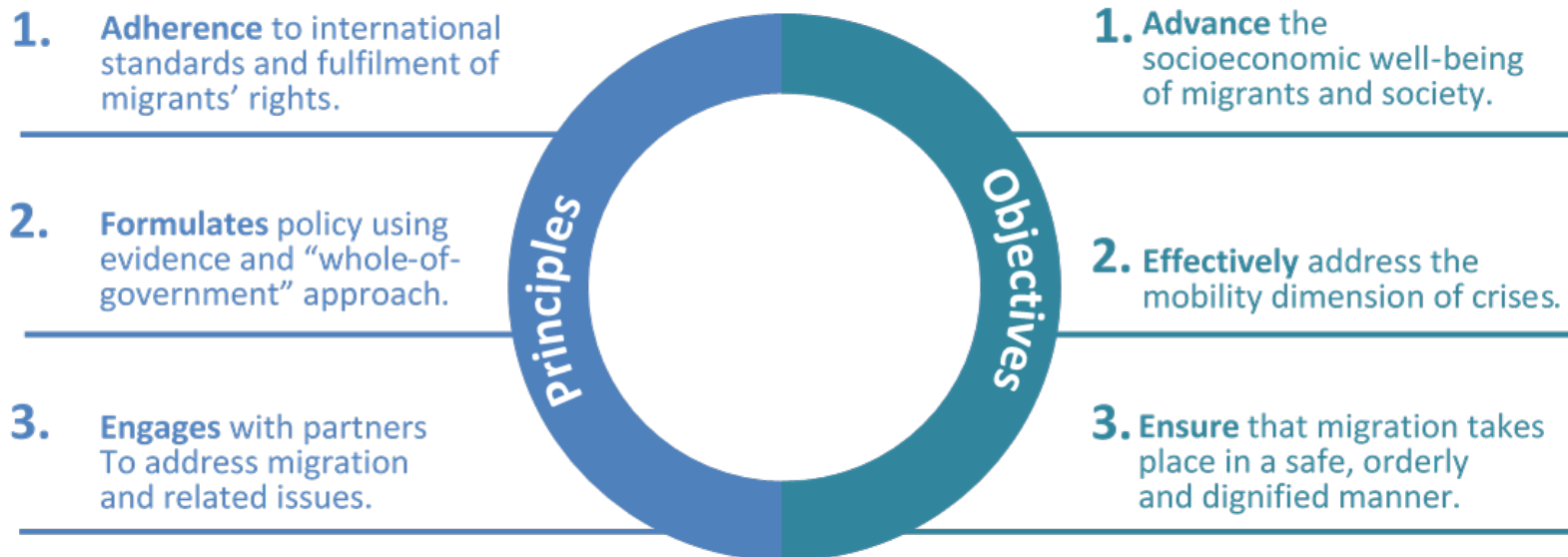
Developing a methodology for measuring SDG target 10.7 required extensive consultations

One of the priorities agreed upon by the co-custodians in developing the methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2 was that it should be simple and produce meaningful results, while reflecting key linkages between migration and development.

The methodology for the indicator was developed over a period of two years through an extensive process of consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from government entities responsible for migration policies. The methodology was tested through a pilot study with a regionally representative group of countries. IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) was used as the conceptual framework for the indicator. The MiGOF consists of three principles and three objectives. Taken together, they ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way.

SDG indicator 10.7.2 "Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people" aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time.

Figure 2. IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) serves as the conceptual framework for SDG indicator 10.7.2



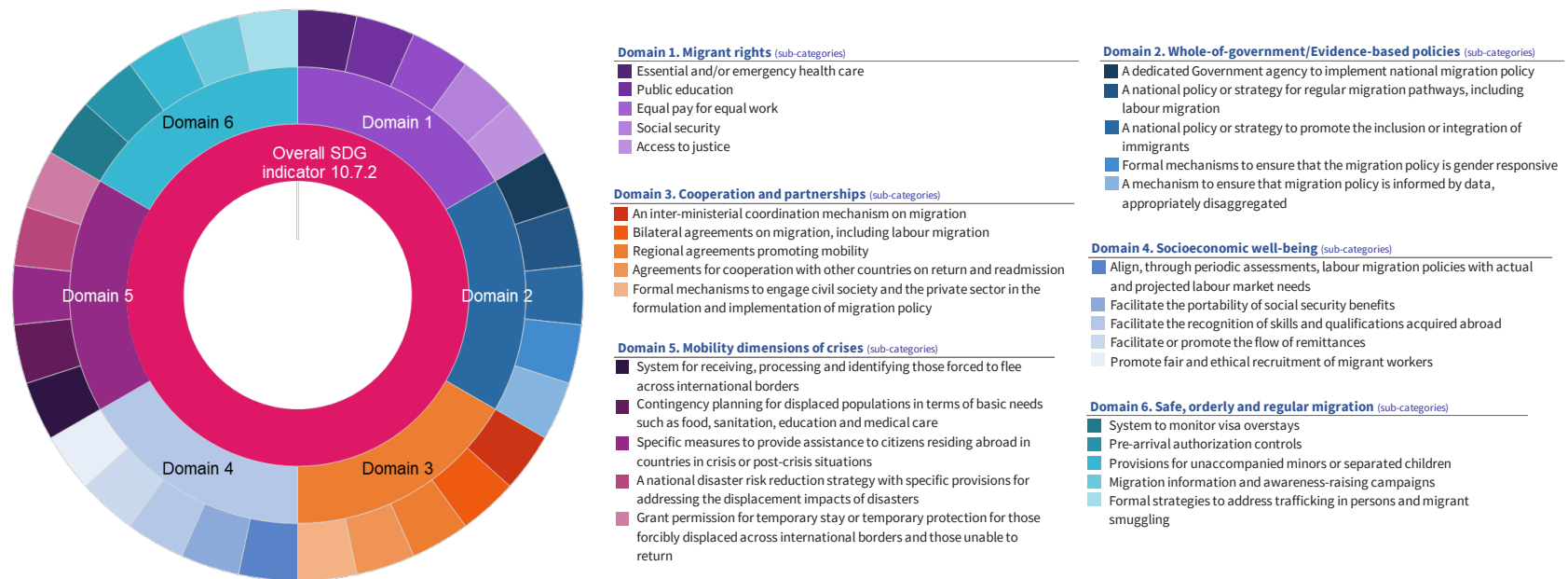
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019a).

How is SDG indicator 10.7.2 measured?

SDG indicator 10.7.2 is comprised of six policy domains based on IOM's MiGOF. Each domain is informed by one question, with five sub-categories. The sub-categories aim to capture key aspects of migration policies at the national level, while allowing the indicator to detect variations across countries and over time.

Indicator 10.7.2 is computed as the unweighted average of the values of the 30 sub-categories under the six domains, with values ranging between 0 and 100 per cent. For ease of interpretation and to summarize the results, country-level averages (for the overall indicator and by domain) are categorized as follows: values of less than 40 are coded as "Requires further progress"; values of 40 to less than 80 are coded as "Partially meets"; values of 80 to less than 100 are coded as "Meets"; and values of 100 are coded as "Fully meets". Regional and global values of SDG indicator 10.7.2 refer to percentages of countries that "Require further progress or partially meet", and "Meet or fully meet" target 10.7 as conceptualised and measured by indicator 10.7.2, among those that responded to the Inquiry module on international migration.

Figure 3. Policy domains and sub-categories of SDG indicator 10.7.2

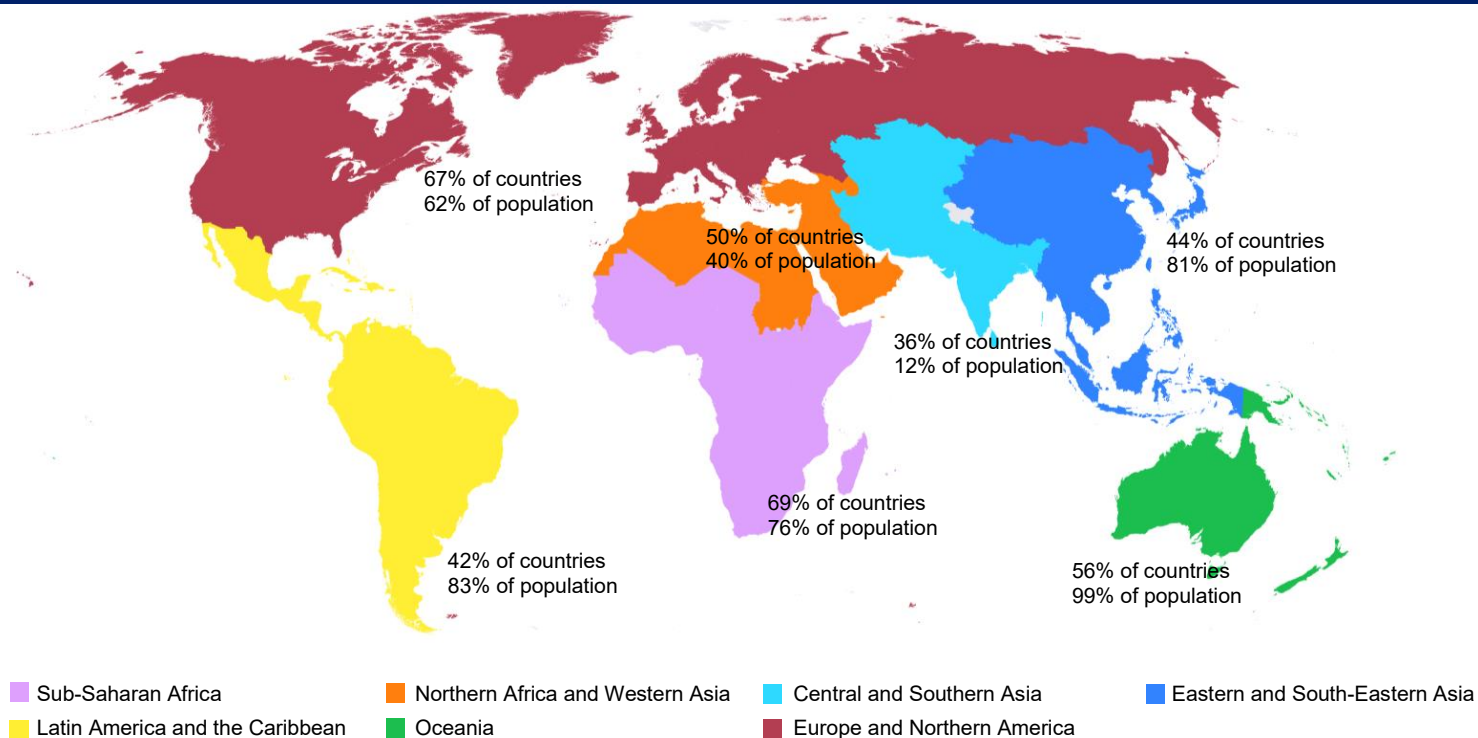


Data source and availability of data for SDG indicator 10.7.2

The United Nations Twelfth Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the "Inquiry") was used to collect the data required for the computation of SDG indicator 10.7. 2. The data presented reflect the answers given by the responding government entities to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry. As of September 2019, data on indicator 10.7.2 were available for 111 countries; equivalent to 56 per cent of all countries globally.

Coverage of the indicator by region is uneven. For four regions (Europe and Northern America, Northern Africa and Western Asia, Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa) data are available for 50 per cent or more of countries. Data are available for 50 per cent or more of the population in five regions (Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Europe and Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa).

Figure 4. Country and population coverage for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by region, 2019



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

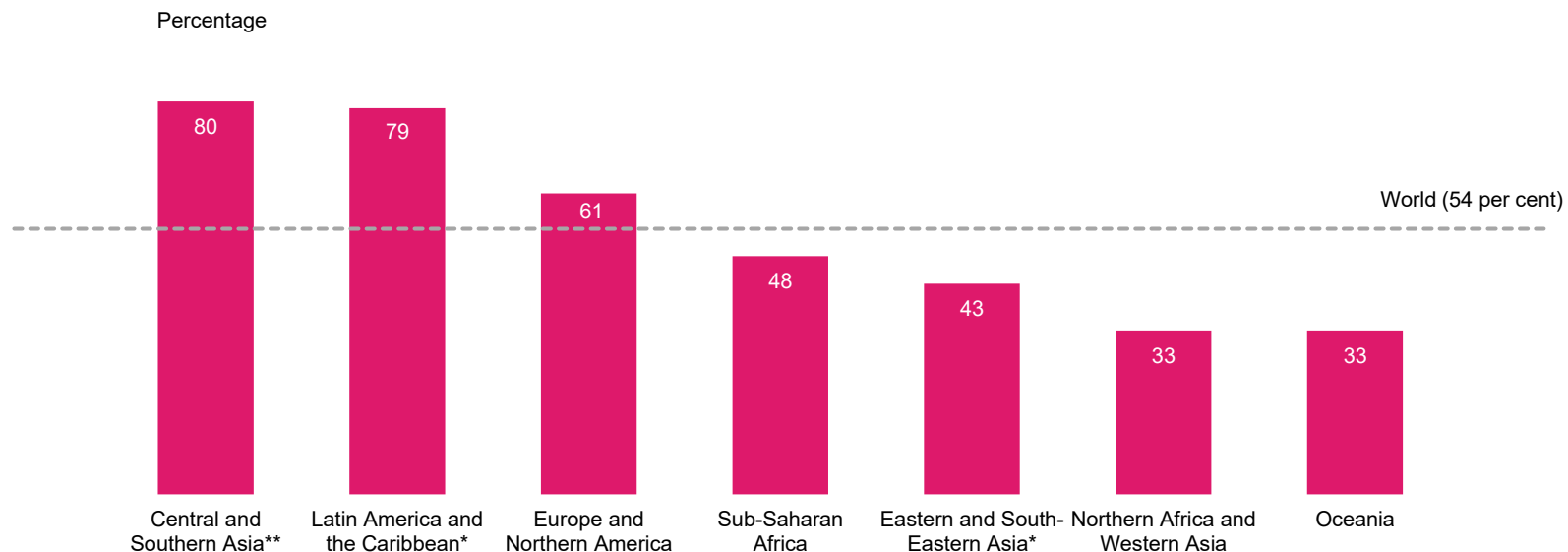
Notes: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Based on 111 countries with available data (as of September 2019).

Over half of all Governments report having policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration

Globally, 54 per cent of Governments that replied to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry meet or fully meet the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2; defined here as having policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people for 80 per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories under the six domains of the indicator.

Central and Southern Asia (80 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (79 per cent) have the highest share of Governments that meet or fully meet the criteria for the indicator. In both regions, however, fewer than 50 per cent of countries responded to the module on international migration, while in Central and Southern Asia data are available for less than 50 per cent of the population. Oceania and Northern Africa and Western Asia are the two regions with the highest proportion of countries (67 per cent each) partially meeting or requiring further progress, followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (57 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (52 per cent).

Figure 5. Percentage of Governments reporting policies that meet or fully meet the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by region, 2019



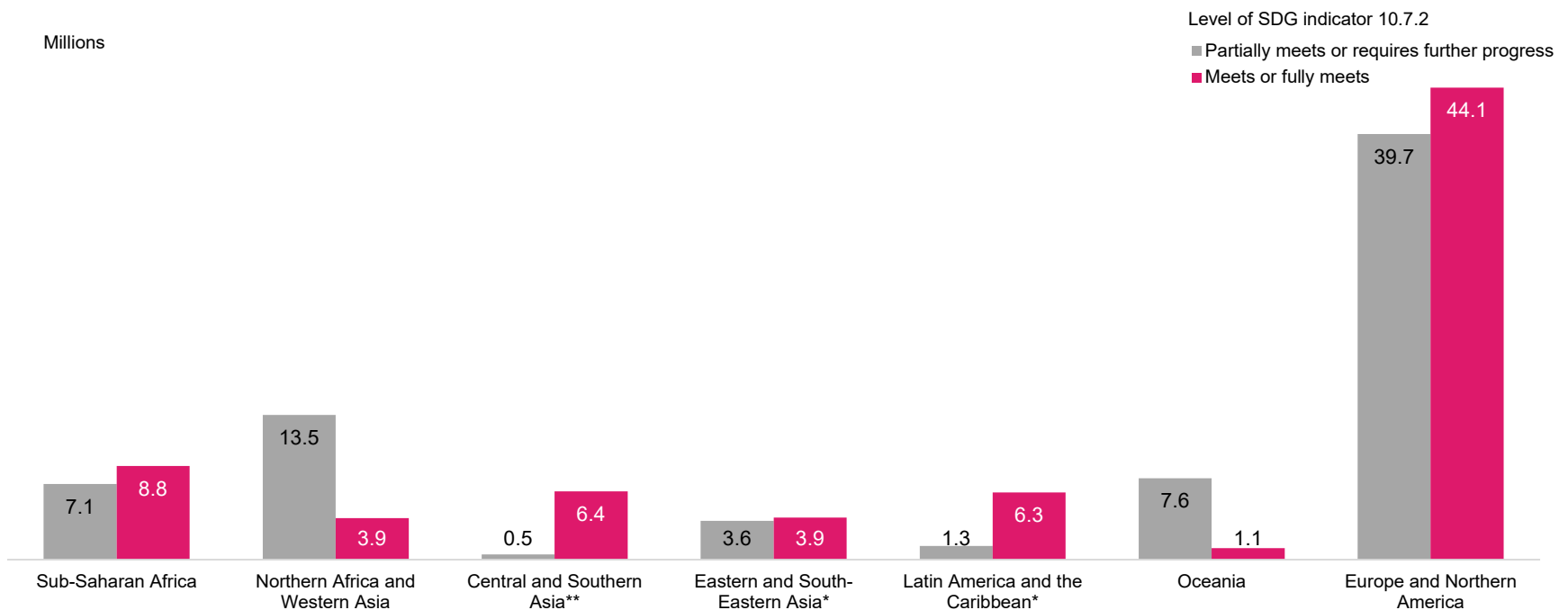
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Notes: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Countries that meet or fully meet the criteria for indicator 10.7.2 are those that reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories. * Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries. ** Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries as well as for less than 50 per cent of the population.

Half of the world's migrants live in countries that report meeting or fully meeting the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2

Fifty per cent of the 148 million migrants living in countries that responded to the international migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry reside in countries reporting a wide range of policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration. Europe and Northern America host the largest number of migrants living in countries that report meeting or fully meeting the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2 (44 million or 53 per cent of the migrants in that region), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (9 million or 55 per cent). Europe and Northern America (40 million or 47 per cent) are also home to the largest number of international migrants living in countries that report partially meeting or requiring further progress on the criteria for indicator 10.7.2, followed by Northern Africa and Western Asia (14 million or 78 per cent) and Oceania (8 million or 87 per cent).

Figure 6. Number of international migrants living in countries with data on SDG indicator 10.7.2 by level of SDG indicator 10.7.2 and region, 2019



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b) and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019).

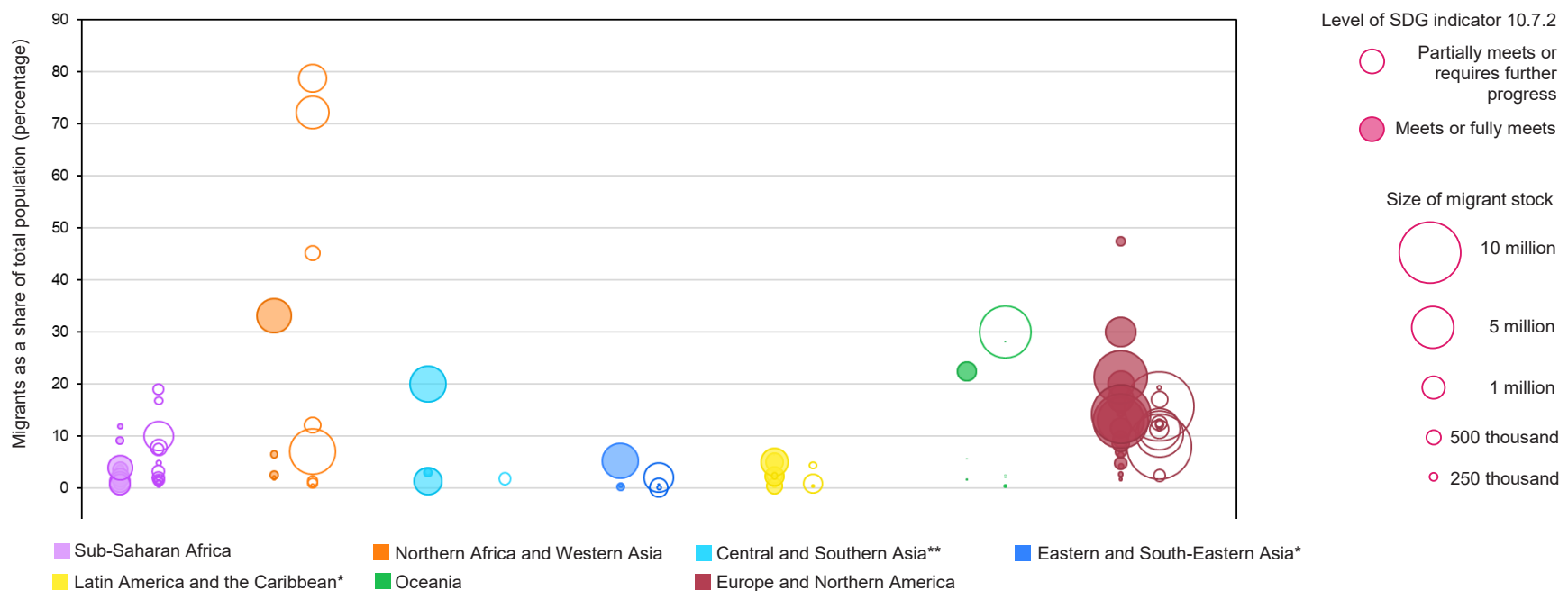
Notes: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Countries that meet or fully meet the criteria for indicator 10.7.2 are those that reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories. Countries that partially meet or require further progress are those that reported having migration policy measures for fewer than 80 per cent of the 30 sub-categories. * Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries. ** Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries as well as for less than 50 per cent of the population. Data on international migrant stocks refer to 2019.

Many countries are lacking a comprehensive set of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration

Fifty-nine per cent of the countries hosting one million or more international migrants among those that replied to the migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry report meeting or fully meeting the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2. However, in nearly all regions there are countries hosting large numbers of international migrants that do not have a wide range of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

Among the countries where international migrants constitute 10 per cent or more of the total population, 45 per cent indicate that they meet or fully meet the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2, while 55 per cent indicate that they partially meet or require further progress. Of the eight countries where migrants comprise one quarter or more of the total population among those with data, five report partially meeting or requiring further progress on the criteria for indicator 10.7.2.

Figure 7. Countries by share of international migrants in total population, size of international migrant stock, level of SDG indicator 10.7.2 and region, 2019



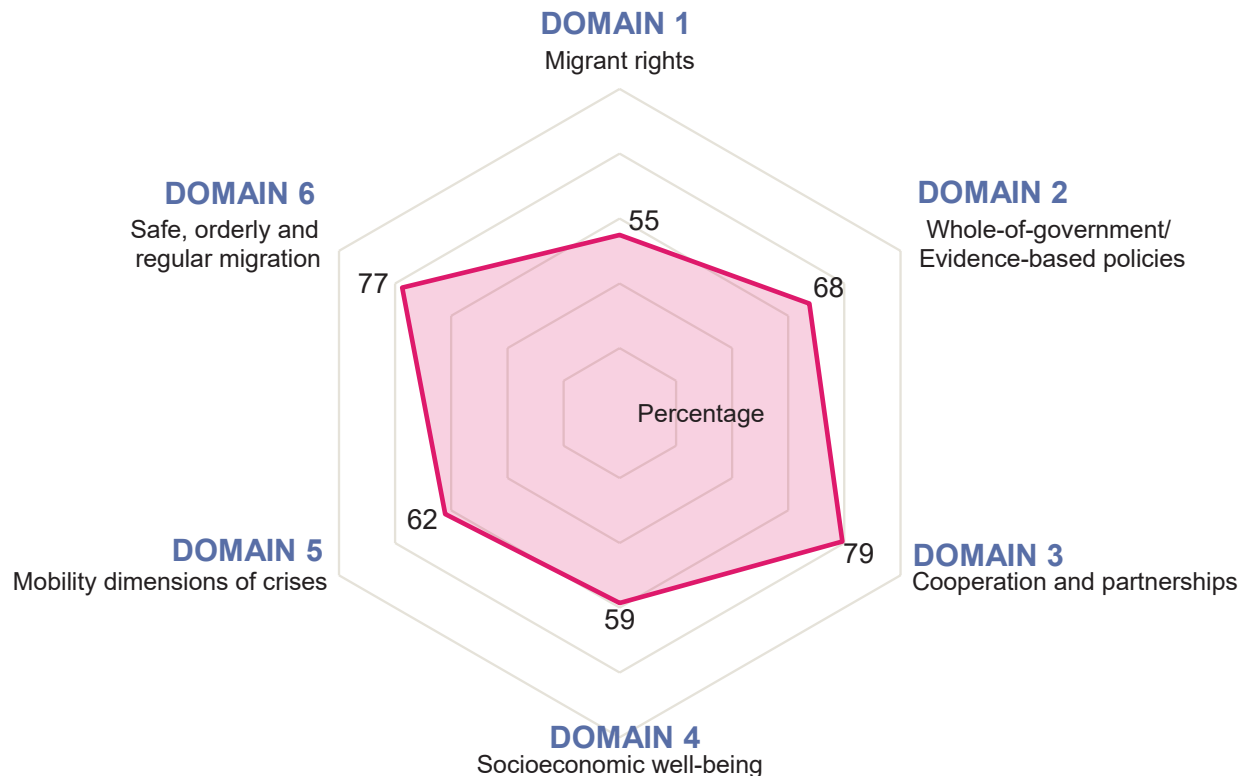
Sources: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b) and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019).

Notes: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Countries that meet or fully meet the criteria for indicator 10.7.2 are those that reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories. Countries that partially meet or require further progress are those that reported having migration policy measures for fewer than 80 per cent of the 30 sub-categories. * Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries. ** Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries as well as for less than 50 per cent of the population. Data on migrant stocks and migrants as a share of total population refer to 2019.

Country reporting of policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration is uneven across the six domains

Globally, more than three quarters of Governments that responded to the migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry meet or fully meet the criteria for domain 3 “Cooperation and partnerships” (79 per cent) or domain 6 “Safe, orderly and regular migration” (77 per cent). Further, more than two third (68 per cent) of Governments meet or fully meet the criteria for domain 2 “Whole-of-government or evidence-based policies”, while 62 per cent meet or fully meet the criteria for domain 5 “Mobility dimensions of crises”. Domain 1 “Migrant rights” and domain 4 “Socioeconomic well-being” have the lowest proportions of Governments reporting a wide range of policy measures: 55 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

Figure 8. Percentage of Governments with policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people by domain, 2019



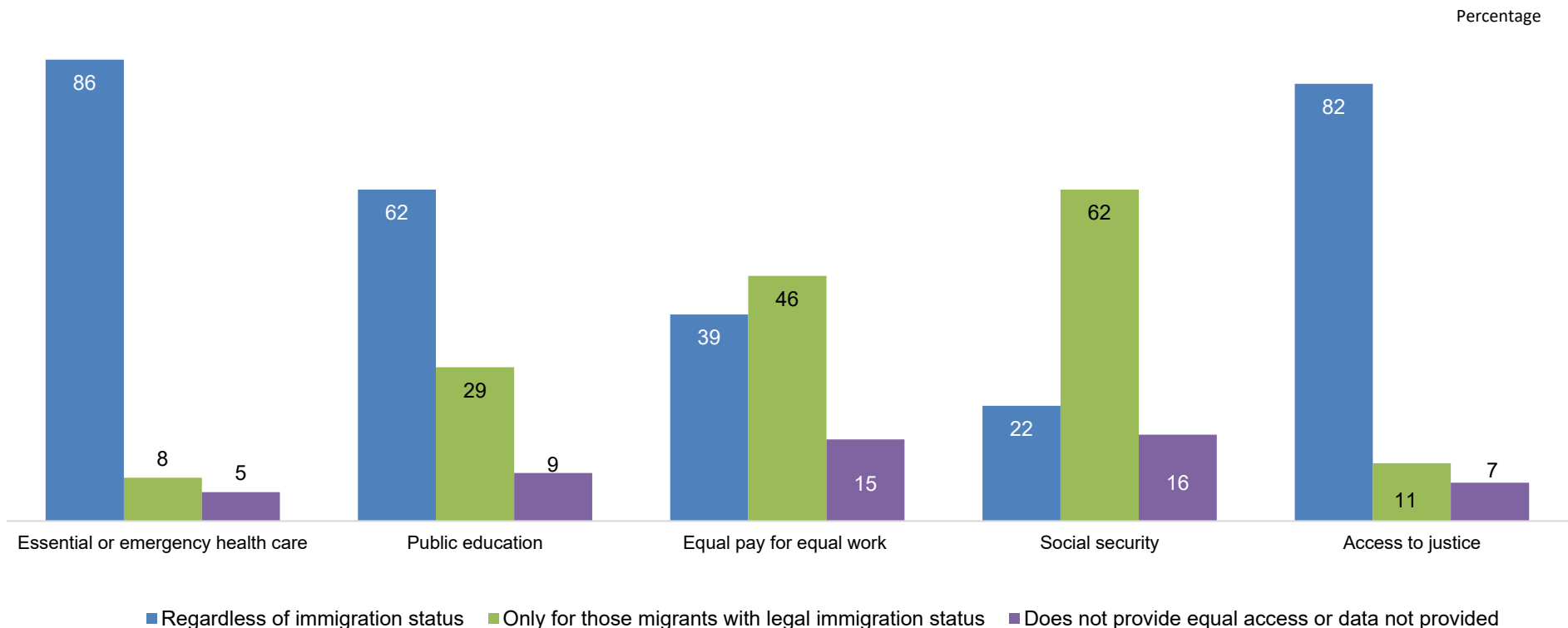
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Notes: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Data refer to countries that meet or fully meet the criteria for indicator 10.7.2 (reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the sub-categories per domain). Of the countries that provided data, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 4 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

Policy measures to protect migrant rights vary widely

Policy measures to protect the rights of migrants, provide access to basic services, and address discrimination are essential for unlocking the benefits of migration. Globally, more than four fifths of Governments that reported data on indicator 10.7.2, indicate that they provide non-nationals equal access to essential or emergency health care (86 per cent) or justice (82 per cent), regardless of their legal immigration status. The majority of Governments also report providing equal access to public education (62 per cent) regardless of immigration status. Government measures to promote equal work for equal pay to migrants regardless of immigration status or provide social security on par with nationals to all migrants are less prevalent, 39 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Figure 9. Percentage of Governments reporting that they provide non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights, by legal immigration status and sub-category, 2019



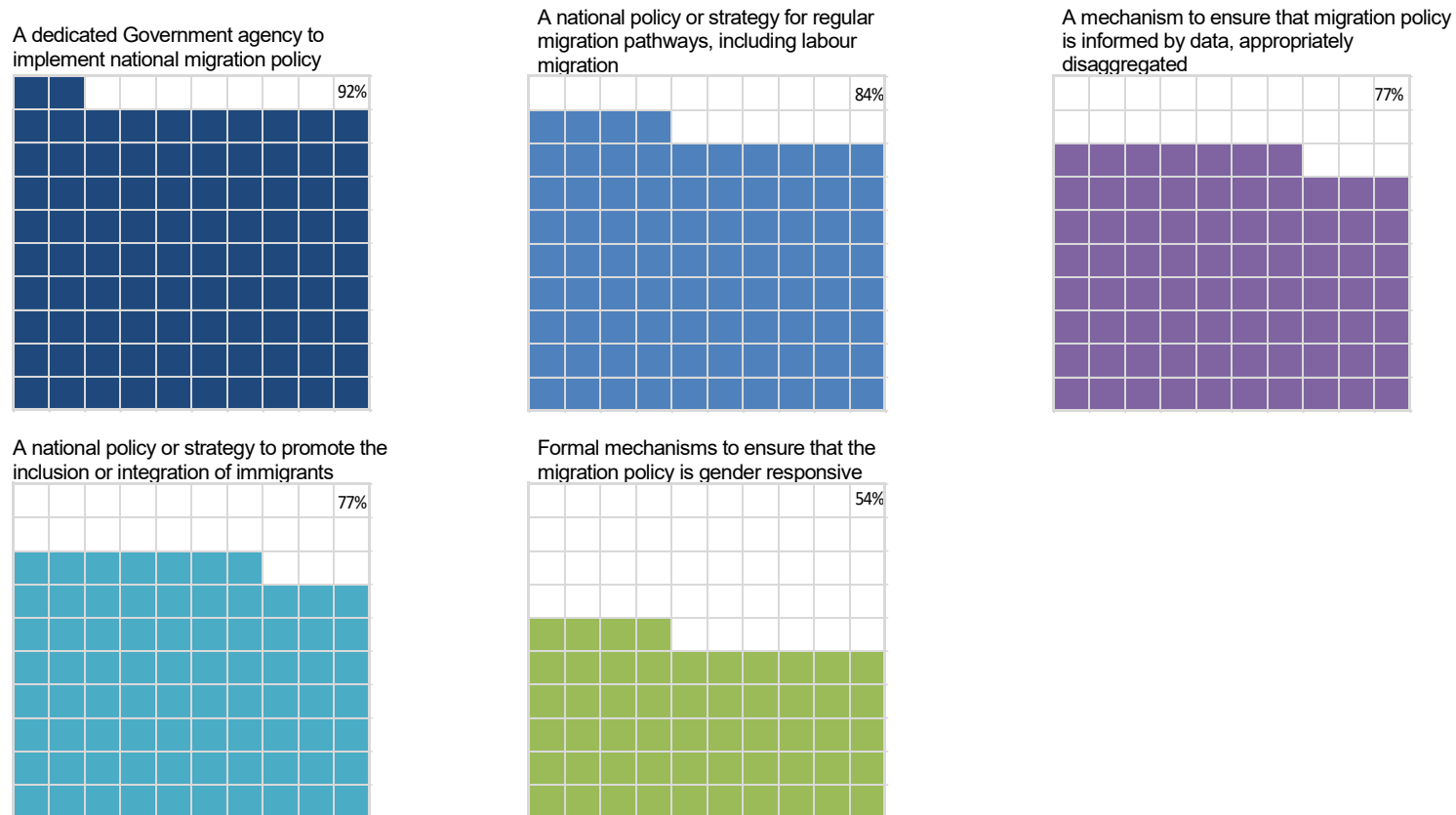
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Whole-of-government or evidence-based policies are not reported uniformly

Among the institutions, policies and strategies to govern migration, having a dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy is the most commonly reported (92 per cent), followed by having a national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways (84 per cent). Formal mechanisms to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive (54 per cent) are the least prevalent.

Figure 10. Percentage of Governments that report having institutions, policies and strategies to govern migration by sub-category, 2019



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

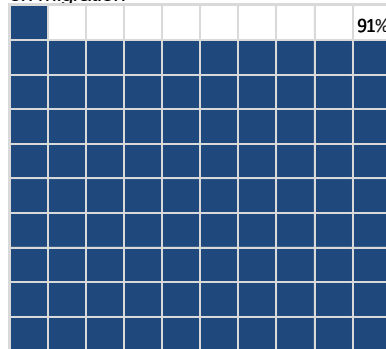
Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Most Governments have measures to promote cooperation and partnerships

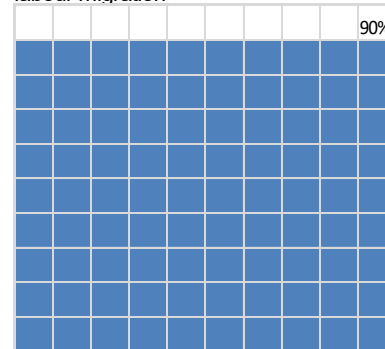
Ninety-one per cent of Governments that reported data on SDG indicator 10.7.2 indicate that they have an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration, while 90 per cent have bilateral agreements on migration. Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policies are reported by 74 per cent of Governments.

Figure 11. Percentage of Governments that report having measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy by sub-category, 2019

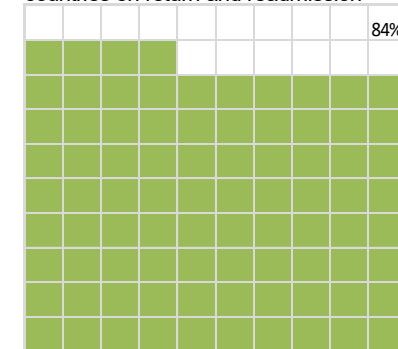
An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration



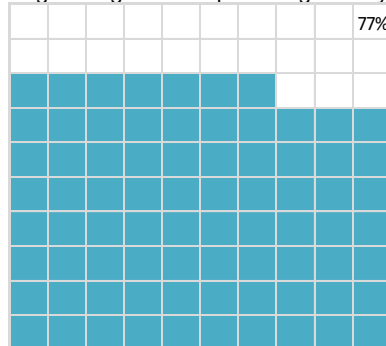
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration



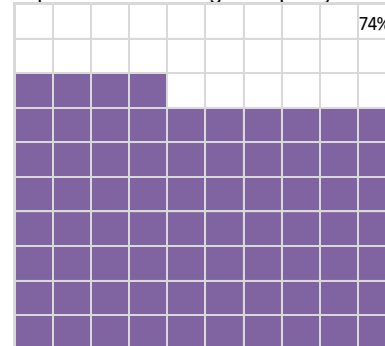
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission



Regional agreements promoting mobility



Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy



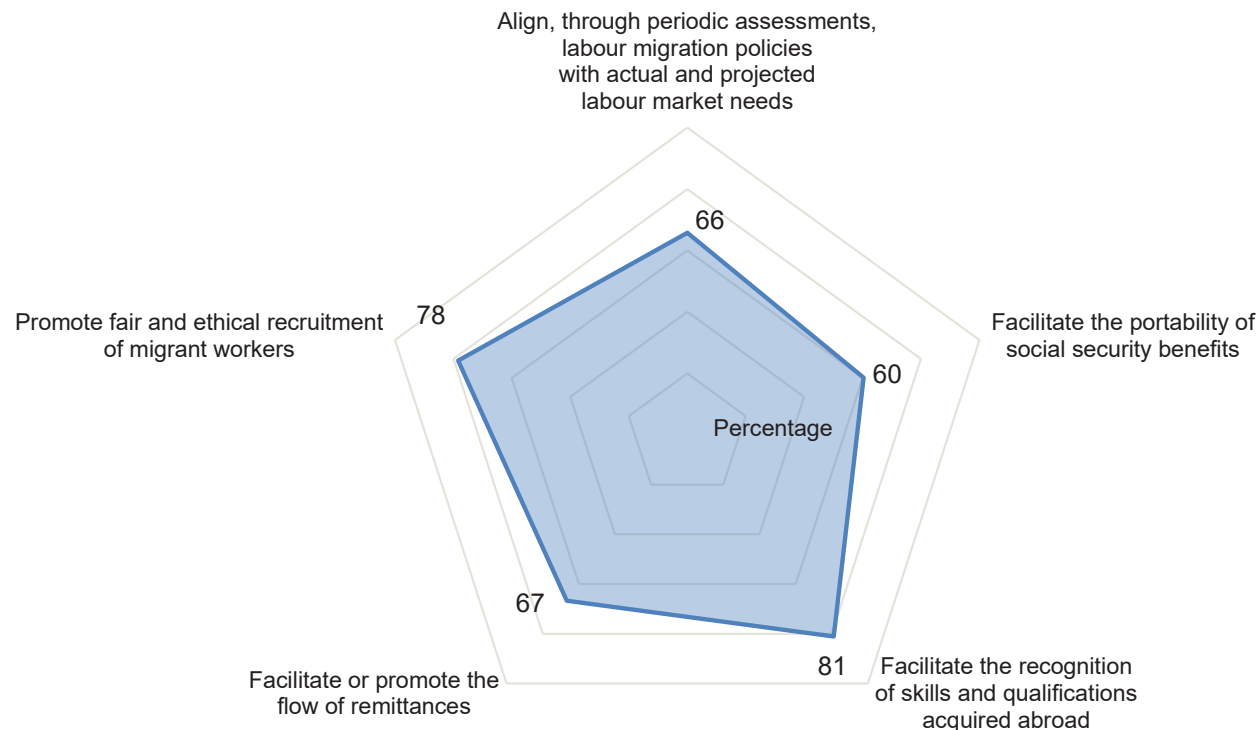
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Further steps are needed to promote the socio-economic well-being of migrants

Measures to promote the socioeconomic well-being of migrants are essential for maximising the positive development impact of migration. Yet available data show gaps in the reporting of such measures. Globally, 81 per cent of Governments report having policy measures to facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad, 78 per cent report having measures to promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers, while 67 per cent responded that they have measures to facilitate or promote the flow of remittances. Measures to align labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs are reported by 66 per cent of Governments with data, while 60 per cent indicate that they have measures to facilitate the portability of social security benefits.

Figure 12. Percentage of Governments that report having measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants by sub-category, 2019



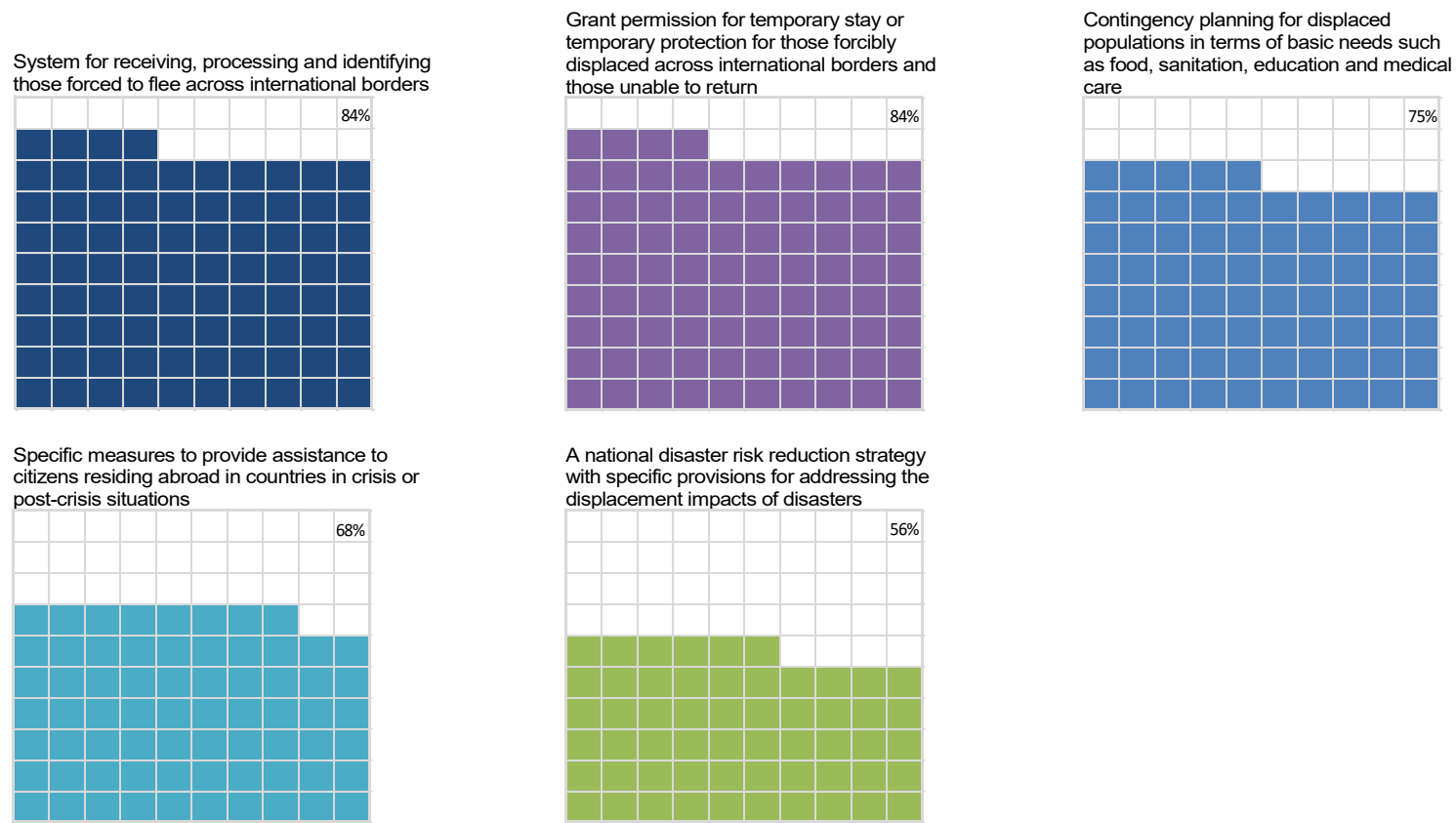
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Most Governments report measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises

Globally, more than four fifths of Governments that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry report having a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders (84 per cent) or granting permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return (84 per cent). A much lower proportion of Governments (56 per cent) report having a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters.

Figure 13. Percentage of Governments that report having measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders by sub-category, 2019



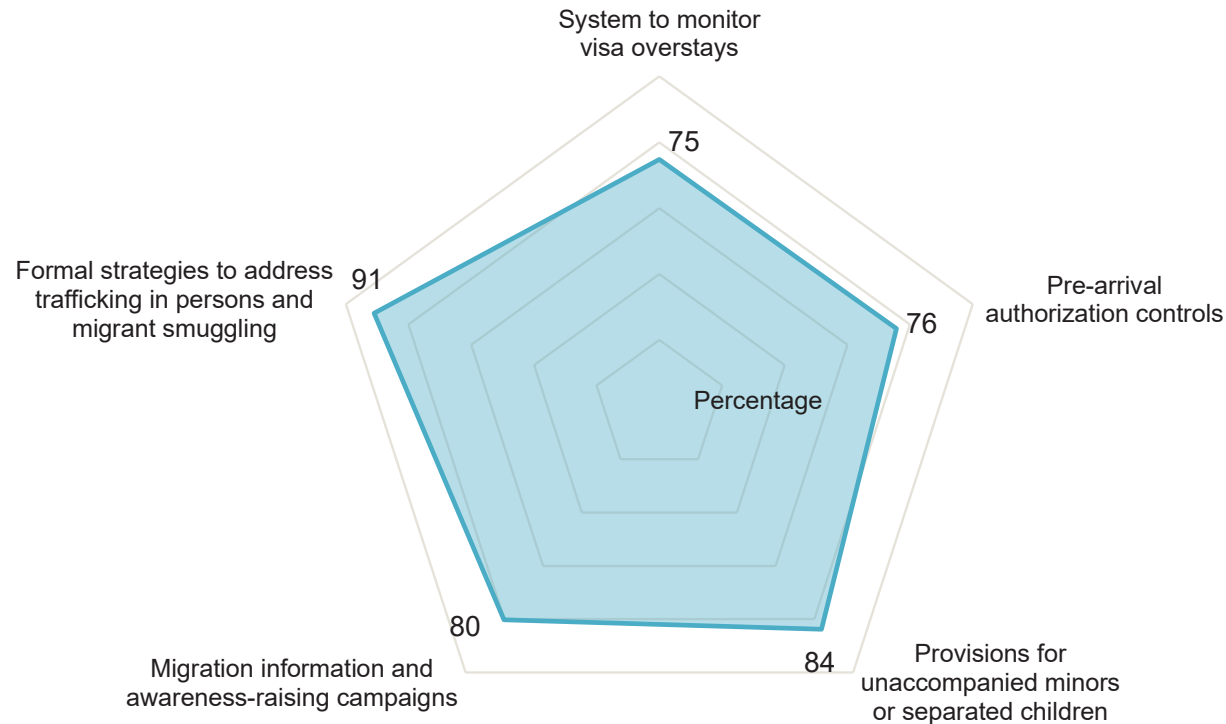
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Promoting safe, orderly and regular migration is a priority for most Governments

Globally, 91 per cent of Governments with data on indicator 10.7.2 report having formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. Eighty-four per cent of Governments report having provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children. Eighty per cent of Governments report having information and awareness-raising campaigns. These include government websites, awareness-raising events or trainings on topics related to pre-and post-arrival in destination countries or after return for migrants. Seventy-six per cent of Governments report having pre-arrival authorization controls, while 75 per cent report having a system to monitor visa overstays.

Figure 14. Percentage of Governments that report having measures to address regular or irregular immigration, 2019



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Of the countries that provided data, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 4 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

Definitions

DOMAINS AND PROXY MEASURES OF SDG INDICATOR 10.7.2

Domain	Proxy measure	Question
1. Migrant rights	Degree to which migrants have equity in access to services, including health care, education, decent work, social security and welfare benefits	Does the Government provide non-nationals equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?
2. Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration	Does the Government have any of the following institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration?
3. Cooperation and partnerships	Government measures to foster cooperation and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy	Does the Government take any of the following measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy?
4. Socioeconomic well-being	Government measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants	Does the Government take any of the following measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants?
5. Mobility dimensions of crises	Government measures to deliver comprehensive responses to refugees and other forcibly displaced persons	Does the Government take any of the following measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders?
6. Safe, orderly and regular migration	Government measures to address regular or irregular immigration	Does the Government address regular or irregular immigration through any of the following measures?

DEFINITIONS OF SUB-CATEGORIES BY DOMAIN

Domain	Sub-category	Definition and response categories
1. Migrant rights	Essential and/or emergency health care	Essential or emergency health care refers to any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of a person's life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
	Public education	Public education refers to public pre-schools, primary schools and secondary schools. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
	Equal pay for equal work	Refers to equal payment of salary and benefits to all people in the same work place doing similar work, irrespective of their migration status or other characteristics. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
	Social security	Social security programmes include contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old age, survivor, disability), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers' compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
	Access to justice	Access to justice includes: legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, or charged with a criminal offence (including no cost for those without sufficient means); access to legal information; access to other services provided through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and interpretation (for those who cannot understand or speak the language used in proceedings before a court). Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
2. Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	A dedicated Government agency refers to either a separate government entity, such as a ministry, or an entity, such as a department or unit, within a larger government agency. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.

	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	A formal mechanism refers to any institutional or legal provision for an advisory committee, council, forum or similar body appointed for or tasked to serve the specified purpose. Gender-responsive policies ensure that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly understood and addressed, and they are empowered as agents of change. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Disaggregation could be by age, sex, migration status, geographic location, income, education level and other relevant characteristics. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
3. Cooperation and partnerships	An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration	An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism refers to an existing, ongoing, institutionalized forum, council, committee or similar body that involves at least two ministries or government entities. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have at least one bilateral agreement on migration in place with another country.
	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must be included in at least one regional agreement promoting labour mobility.
	Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have at least one cooperation agreement with another country on return and readmission.
	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	A formal mechanism refers to any institutional or legal provision for an advisory committee, council, forum or similar body appointed for or tasked to serve the specified purpose. Civil society here refers to diaspora members and other non-profit groups that represent the interests of migrants. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there should be ongoing mechanisms to engage both civil society and the private sector on a periodic or regular basis.
4. Socioeconomic well-being	Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Social security programmes include contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old age, survivor, disability), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers’ compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have an agreement with at least one other country on the portability of at least one type of social security benefit.
	Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have formalized criteria (accreditation) for recognizing foreign qualifications (degrees, skills and competencies) acquired abroad.
	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there must be at least one government programme currently in operation to: reduce the transaction costs of remittances; increase the availability of remittance services; improve the conditions under which remittances are sent; and support financial literacy and inclusion so that remittances are better used.

	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Promoting fair and ethical recruitment entails combatting abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices including: deception about the nature and conditions of work; retention of passports; illegal wage deductions; debt bondage linked to repayment of recruitment fees; threats if workers want to leave their employers; and instilling fears of subsequent expulsion. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there must be at least one government programme currently in operation focusing on migrant workers in the host country or citizens of the country working abroad (overseas workers).
5. Mobility dimensions of crises	System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Displaced populations here refer to those who have fled across international borders, not internally displaced people (IDPs). Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have a plan to respond, through adequate and appropriate arrangements, to the basic needs of populations displaced across international borders from other countries.
	Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have a strategy to react to, and mitigate the risks associated with, crises in the country itself, including the eventuality of population displacement across international borders into other countries.
	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
6. Safe, orderly and regular migration	System to monitor visa overstays	Visa overstay refers to remaining in a country beyond the period for which entry was granted. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Pre-arrival authorization controls	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Provisions could include specialized procedures for their identification, referral, care and family reunification; legal assistance; and specific visa and asylum procedures. Unaccompanied minors are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. Separated children are children who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Information and awareness-raising campaigns could include government websites, awareness-raising events and/or trainings on topics related to pre-and post-arrival in destination countries or after return. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Formal strategies may be carried out in the country itself and/or jointly in other relevant countries. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.

Data sources

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019a). Development, validation and testing of a methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2 on migration policies. Technical Paper, available at: www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/technical/Technical%20Paper_10.7.2.pdf.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019b). SDG indicator 10.7.2. Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, Global and regional aggregates, available at: www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/sdg/index_10_7_2.asp.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). International Migrant Stock 2019 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2019), available at: www.unmigration.org.

Annex tables

Table A.1. Percentage of Governments that report having policies that meet or fully meet the criteria for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by domain and region

SDG indicator 10.7.2 (percentage of Governments)									
Region or subregion*	Notes	Overall summary	Domain 1. Migrant rights	Domain 2. Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Domain 3. Cooperation and partnerships	Domain 4. Socioeconomic well-being	Domain 5. Mobility dimensions of crises	Domain 6. Safe, orderly and regular migration	Number of countries with data
WORLD	f	54	55	68	79	59	62	77	111
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	f	48	48	48	79	45	76	70	33
Eastern Africa		55	36	64	91	55	91	82	11
Middle Africa		13	38	0	38	13	50	50	8
Southern Africa	a, b, c, f, g	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1
Western Africa	f, h	69	69	69	92	62	85	77	13
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	b, c, d, e, f, g, h	33	33	75	67	42	42	67	12
Northern Africa	a, b, c, e, f, g, h	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	2
Western Asia	b, c, d, f, g	40	40	80	70	50	50	70	10
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	80	60	80	80	100	80	100	5
Central Asia	g	100	67	100	100	100	67	100	3
Southern Asia	a	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	2
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a, b, f, g	43	57	71	86	71	43	71	7
Eastern Asia	b, c, d, e, f, g, h	0	33	67	67	33	0	67	3
South-Eastern Asia	a	75	75	75	100	100	75	75	4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	79	79	71	79	64	64	93	14
Caribbean	a	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	2
Central America	g	40	60	40	60	20	40	80	5
South America		100	100	86	86	86	71	100	7
OCEANIA		33	56	56	78	67	44	67	9
Australia/New Zealand	b, c, g	50	50	100	100	100	50	100	2
Melanesia		33	100	33	100	33	33	67	3
Micronesia	d, h	33	33	33	33	67	33	67	3

Table A.2.a. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-category of domain 1 and region

Region or subregion*	Notes	Domain 1. Migrant rights									
		Essential and/or emergency health care		Public education		Equal pay for equal work		Social security		Access to justice	
		Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal
WORLD		86	8	62	29	39	46	22	62	82	11
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		85	6	64	27	39	42	27	48	79	15
Eastern Africa		82	18	55	36	9	73	18	64	82	18
Middle Africa		63	0	38	38	50	38	25	38	63	25
Southern Africa	a, c	100	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Western Africa		100	0	85	15	62	15	38	46	92	8
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	c	75	17	42	25	33	17	17	42	75	8
Northern Africa	a, c	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50
Western Asia	c	80	20	50	30	40	10	20	40	90	0
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	80	20	60	40	20	80	0	80	60	40
Central Asia		100	0	67	33	0	100	0	100	67	33
Southern Asia	a	50	50	50	50	50	50	0	50	50	50
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a	100	0	57	43	29	57	14	86	86	14
Eastern Asia	c	100	0	33	67	33	33	0	100	100	0
South-Eastern Asia	a	100	0	75	25	25	75	25	75	75	25
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	93	0	79	14	57	36	43	50	86	7
Caribbean	a	100	0	50	50	0	100	50	50	100	0
Central America		80	0	60	20	20	60	20	60	60	20
South America		100	0	100	0	100	0	57	43	100	0
OCEANIA		78	11	56	22	44	33	22	67	78	11
Australia/New Zealand	c	50	50	50	0	50	0	0	100	50	0
Melanesia		100	0	100	0	67	0	67	0	100	0
Micronesia		100	0	33	67	33	67	0	100	67	33
Polynesia	a	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	100	0
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA		90	10	65	35	35	61	13	81	90	3
EUROPE		90	10	63	37	37	60	13	80	90	3
Eastern Europe		67	33	33	67	17	67	0	100	83	17

Region or subregion*	Notes	Domain 1. Migrant rights									
		Essential and/or emergency health care		Public education		Equal pay for equal work		Social security		Access to justice	
		Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal	Yes, all	Yes, legal
Northern Europe		89	11	67	33	56	44	11	78	100	0
Southern Europe		100	0	60	40	20	80	10	80	80	0
Western Europe		100	0	100	0	60	40	40	60	100	0
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0

Table A.2.b. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-categories of domain 2 and region

Region or subregion*	Notes	Domain 2. Whole-of-government/evidence-based policies				
		A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated
WORLD		92	84	77	54	77
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		94	73	61	45	58
Eastern Africa		100	73	55	64	73
Middle Africa		88	50	38	0	13
Southern Africa	a	100	100	100	0	0
Western Africa		92	85	77	62	77
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	d	92	75	67	33	83
Northern Africa	a	100	50	50	0	50
Western Asia	d	90	80	70	40	90
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	80	80	100	100	80
Central Asia		100	100	100	100	100
Southern Asia	a	50	50	100	100	50
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a	71	100	86	86	71
Eastern Asia	d	67	100	67	67	67
South-Eastern Asia	a	75	100	100	100	75
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	100	86	93	57	79
Caribbean	a	100	100	100	100	100
Central America		100	60	80	20	60
South America		100	100	100	71	86
OCEANIA		100	89	44	22	67
Australia/New Zealand		100	100	100	50	100
Melanesia		100	100	33	0	33
Micronesia	d	100	67	33	0	67
Polynesia	a	100	100	0	100	100
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA		90	94	94	65	97
EUROPE		90	93	93	63	97

		Domain 2. Whole-of-government/evidence-based policies				
Region or subregion*	Notes	A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated
Eastern Europe		100	100	83	67	100
Northern Europe		100	100	89	56	89
Southern Europe		70	90	100	70	100
Western Europe		100	80	100	60	100
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	100	100	100	100

Table A.2.c. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-categories of domain 3 and region

		Domain 3. Cooperation and partnerships				
Region or subregion*	Notes	An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy
WORLD		91	90	77	84	74
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		88	85	85	85	76
Eastern Africa		100	91	91	91	91
Middle Africa		50	50	50	63	25
Southern Africa	a	100	100	100	100	100
Western Africa		100	100	100	92	92
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	e	100	83	50	83	58
Northern Africa	a, e	100	50	50	50	0
Western Asia		100	90	50	90	70
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	80	100	100	80	80
Central Asia		100	100	100	100	100
Southern Asia	a	50	100	100	50	50
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a	100	100	86	86	71
Eastern Asia	e	100	100	67	67	33
South-Eastern Asia	a	100	100	100	100	100
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	93	93	71	50	71
Caribbean	a	100	100	100	100	50
Central America		80	80	20	60	60
South America		100	100	100	29	86
OCEANIA		89	78	89	78	67
Australia/New Zealand		100	100	100	100	100
Melanesia		100	100	100	67	67
Micronesia		67	33	67	67	67
Polynesia	a	100	100	100	100	0
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA		90	97	71	100	81
EUROPE		90	97	70	100	80

Domain 3. Cooperation and partnerships						
Region or subregion*	Notes	An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy
Eastern Europe		83	100	67	100	67
Northern Europe		89	89	78	100	89
Southern Europe		90	100	60	100	90
Western Europe		100	100	80	100	60
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	100	100	100	100

Table A.2.d. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-categories of domain 4 and region

Domain 4. Socioeconomic well-being						
Region or subregion*	Notes	Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers
WORLD	f	66	60	81	67	78
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	f	48	39	82	79	76
Eastern Africa		64	27	82	91	82
Middle Africa		13	25	63	50	38
Southern Africa	a, f	100	0	100	0	100
Western Africa	f	54	62	92	92	92
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	f	50	42	67	58	58
Northern Africa	a, f	0	0	50	0	50
Western Asia	f	60	50	70	70	60
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	100	60	80	80	100
Central Asia		100	67	100	67	100
Southern Asia	a	100	50	50	100	100
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a, f	86	100	86	71	100
Eastern Asia	f	67	100	67	33	100
South-Eastern Asia	a	100	100	100	100	100
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	57	71	79	79	64
Caribbean	a	100	100	100	100	100
Central America		20	20	60	40	40
South America		71	100	86	100	71
OCEANIA		67	56	89	89	100
Australia/New Zealand		100	100	100	100	100
Melanesia		33	33	67	67	100
Micronesia		67	33	100	100	100
Polynesia	a	100	100	100	100	100
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA	f	84	77	84	42	81

Domain 4. Socioeconomic well-being						
Region or subregion*	Notes	Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers
EUROPE	f	83	77	83	40	80
Eastern Europe	f	100	83	67	33	83
Northern Europe	f	89	78	89	33	89
Southern Europe	f	70	70	80	40	60
Western Europe	f	80	80	100	60	100
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	100	100	100	100

Table A.2.e. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-categories of domain 5 and region

Region or subregion*	Notes	Domain 5. Mobility dimensions of crises				
		System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return
WORLD		84	75	68	56	84
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		91	82	79	73	85
Eastern Africa		91	91	91	91	91
Middle Africa		75	63	50	50	75
Southern Africa	a, g	100	100	0	0	100
Western Africa		100	85	92	77	85
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	g	58	75	50	42	58
Northern Africa	a, g	0	50	0	0	0
Western Asia	g	70	80	60	50	70
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	100	100	60	60	100
Central Asia	g	100	100	33	33	100
Southern Asia	a	100	100	100	100	100
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a, g	57	43	71	57	71
Eastern Asia	g	33	0	33	0	33
South-Eastern Asia	a	75	75	100	100	100
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	86	71	64	43	79
Caribbean	a	100	100	100	100	100
Central America	g	60	40	40	40	40
South America		100	86	71	29	100
OCEANIA		67	44	56	67	78
Australia/New Zealand	g	50	50	50	0	50
Melanesia		67	33	33	100	100
Micronesia		67	33	67	67	100
Polynesia	a	100	100	100	100	0
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA		94	81	68	45	97

Domain 5. Mobility dimensions of crises						
Region or subregion*	Notes	System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return
EUROPE		93	80	67	43	97
Eastern Europe	g	83	83	67	33	100
Northern Europe	g	100	78	78	44	100
Southern Europe		100	90	50	50	90
Western Europe		80	60	80	40	100
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	100	100	100	100

Table A.2.f. Percentage of Governments that report having a range of policies for SDG indicator 10.7.2 by sub-categories of domain 6 and region

Domain 6. Safe, orderly and regular migration						
Region or subregion*	Notes	System to monitor visa overstay	Pre-arrival authorization controls	Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling
WORLD		75	76	84	80	91
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		70	70	82	76	79
Eastern Africa		91	91	82	82	82
Middle Africa		63	63	88	50	63
Southern Africa	a	100	100	100	0	0
Western Africa	h	54	54	77	92	92
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA	h	75	67	75	67	83
Northern Africa	a, h	50	50	50	50	50
Western Asia		80	70	80	70	90
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA	a	100	100	80	80	100
Central Asia		100	100	100	100	100
Southern Asia	a	100	100	50	50	100
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	a	86	71	57	86	100
Eastern Asia	h	100	67	33	67	100
South-Eastern Asia	a	75	75	75	100	100
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	a	86	79	93	86	93
Caribbean	a	100	100	100	50	100
Central America		60	80	80	80	80
South America		100	71	100	100	100
OCEANIA		89	67	67	67	100
Australia/New Zealand		100	100	100	100	100
Melanesia		67	67	100	100	100
Micronesia	h	100	67	33	33	100
Polynesia	a	100	0	0	0	100
EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA		65	84	97	90	100
EUROPE		63	83	97	90	100
Eastern Europe		67	67	83	100	100

Domain 6. Safe, orderly and regular migration						
Region or subregion*	Notes	System to monitor visa overstays	Pre-arrival authorization controls	Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling
Northern Europe		67	89	100	89	100
Southern Europe		50	90	100	80	100
Western Europe		80	80	100	100	100
NORTHERN AMERICA		100	100	100	100	100

Notes

The designations employed in this publication and the material presented in it do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

In these tables, data for countries have been aggregated in seven Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regions as defined by the United Nations Statistics Division and used for The Sustainable Development Goals Report (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). These regions are further divided into 22 geographic subregions. Among the seven geographic regions used for tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), only sub-Saharan Africa lacks designated subregions. The four subregions used for sub-Saharan Africa (Eastern Africa, Middle Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa) have been borrowed from the "Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49)" of the United Nations Statistics Division (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>). Because of the magnitude of international migrants in the SDG region Europe and Northern America, Europe, combining the four sub-regions Eastern Europe, Northern Europe, Southern Europe and Western Europe, and the subregion Northern America are also presented separately.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is zero.

Numbers and percentages in the tables and figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

* Data on SDG 10.7.2 were collected through the module on international migration (module III) of the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the "Inquiry"). The Inquiry was sent to 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States (the Holy See and the State of Palestine) and two non-member States (Cook Islands and Niue) of the United Nations.

- a. Data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate.
- b. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for the overall SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- c. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 1 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- d. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 2 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- e. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 3 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- f. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 4 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- g. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 5 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.
- h. Of the countries in the corresponding geographical or other aggregate, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 6 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

