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**Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
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**Data disaggregated by migratory
status**

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Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation

Session 8: Data disaggregated by migratory status



Migration Section
UN-DESA/Population Division

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Who is an international migrant?

(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998). Recommendation on statistics of international migration. Rev.1.)

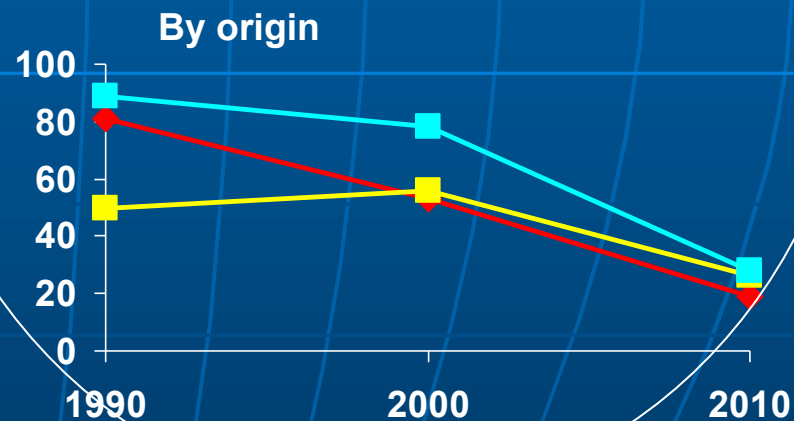
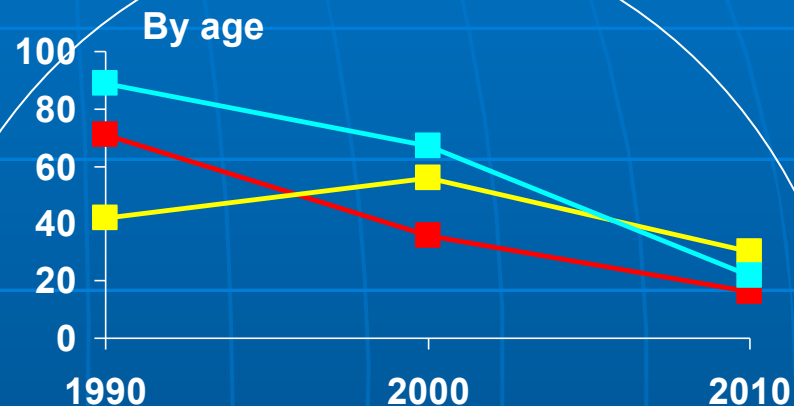
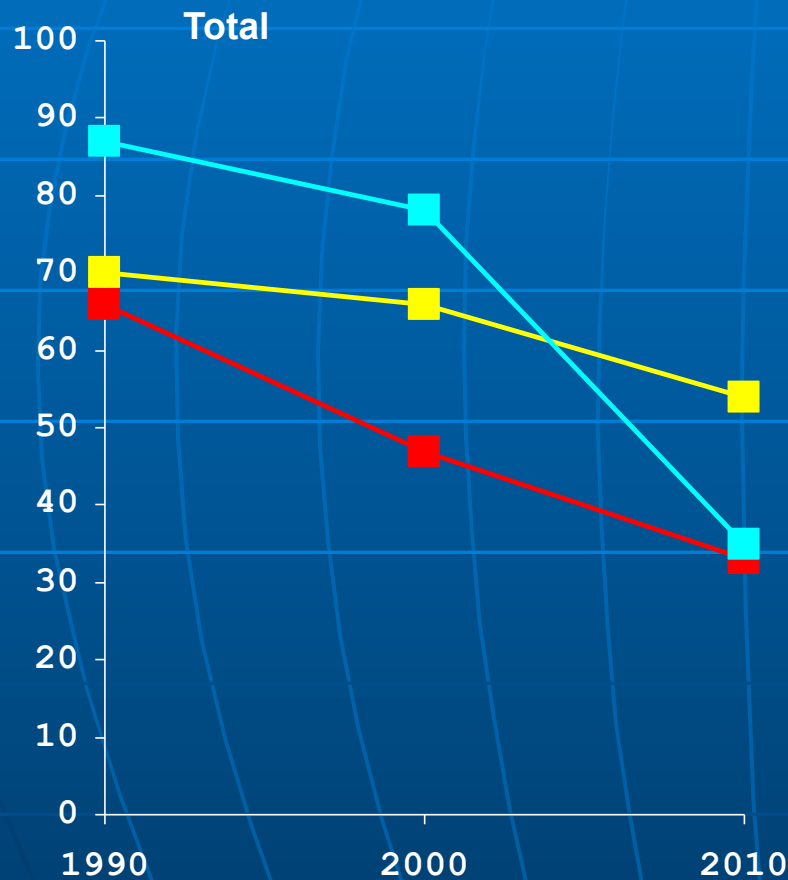
- *Any person who changes her / his country of residence*
 - Part of this definition:
 - a move
 - minimum duration of stay (long-term vs. short-term)
 - Not part of this definition:
 - purpose / reason (work, family, study, asylum, etc.)
 - Legal status (regular/irregular)
 - Main data source: population census
 - Foreign-born (country of birth)
 - Foreign citizen (citizenship)

Disaggregation by migratory status is nothing new (DYB), but ...

- **Table 17:** Native and foreign-born population by age and sex
- **Tables 18a, 18b & 18c:** Foreign-born population by continent/country of birth, age and sex - a) Both sexes, b) Male and c) Female
- **Tables 19a, 19b & 19c:** Foreign-born population 15 years of age and over by continent/country of birth, educational attainment (ISCED 1997) and sex - a) Both sexes, b) Male and c) Female
- **Table 20:** Population by citizenship status, age and sex
- **Tables 21a, 21b & 21c:** Foreigners (non-citizens) by continent/country of citizenship, age and sex - a) Both sexes, b) Male and c) Female
- **Tables 22a, 22b & 22c:** Foreigners (non-citizens) 15 years of age and over by continent/country of citizenship, educational attainment (ISCED 1997) and sex - a) Both sexes, b) Male and c) Female
- **Tables 23a, 23b & 23c:** Economically active foreign-born by occupation, age and sex - a) Both sexes, b) Male and c) Female

... results are mixed, however

Percentage of developing countries with migrant stock data



- Africa
- Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Migration related targets

1. Strengthen and retain health work force in LDCs (3.c)
2. Provide scholarships for study abroad (4.b)
3. Protect labour rights of migrant workers (8.8)
4. **Facilitate orderly, safe, regular migration through well-managed migration policies (10.7)**
5. Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)
6. Provide legal identity, incl. birth registration (16.9)
7. Eliminate human trafficking (5.2; 8.7; 16.2)
8. **Disaggregate data (migratory status, etc.) (17.18)**

SDG 17.18

Disaggregation by migratory status

- Nativity status (native-born/foreign-born)
- Citizenship status (citizen, foreign citizen, stateless)
- [Legal status (regular/irregular)]

Some considerations

■ Prioritizing

- Disaggregating proposed targets that are relevant for the access of international migrants to basic socio-economic rights (**gender**, **education**, health, work, etc.)

■ Binary distribution useful for destination countries

- Assess non-discrimination, integration, inclusion (, but length of stay matters!)

■ Country of origin distribution for understanding country-level impact

Example 1

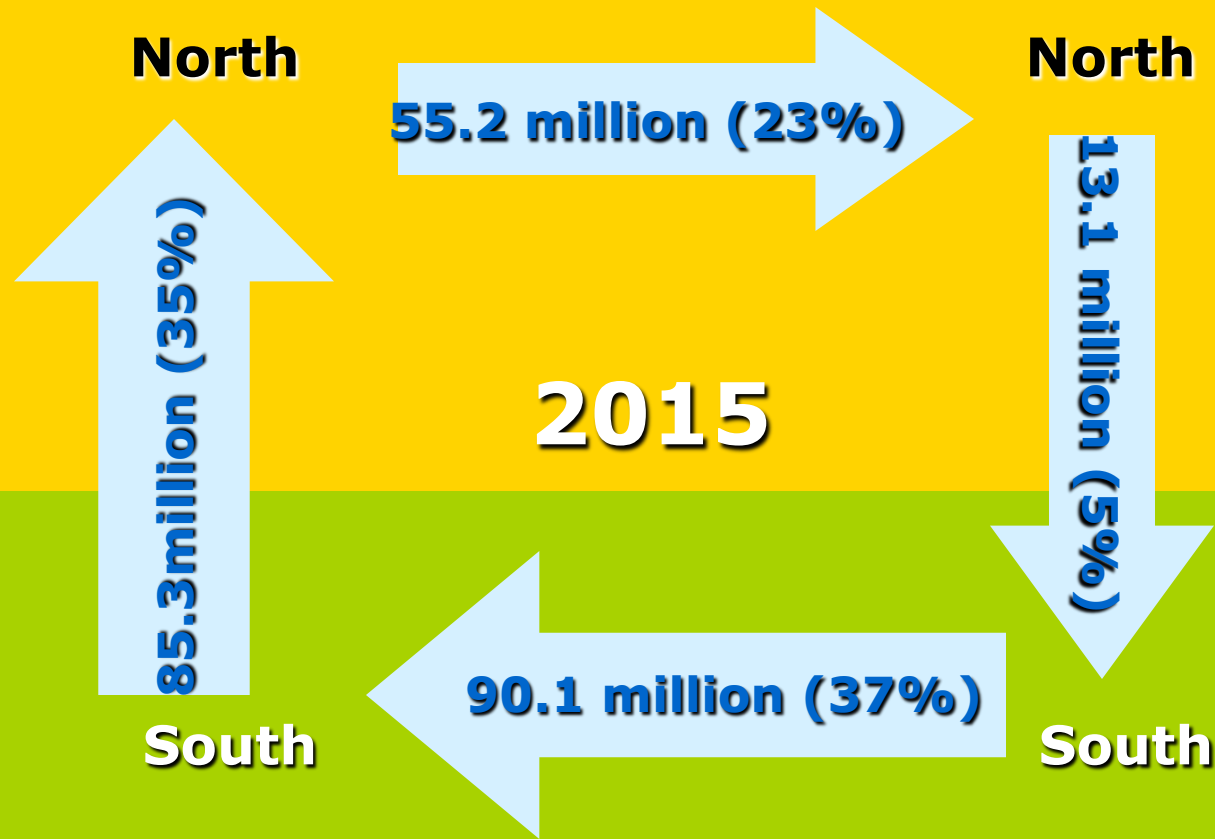
Indicator	Expatriation rate of health workers from developing countries
Target addressed	3c. Increase health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS
Rationale	A high percentage of health workers living abroad may adversely impact the achievement of development goals. Legal basis: The WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, adopted by the 63rd World Health Assembly on 21 May 2010. The indicator serves as a proxy for 'brain drain'.
Method of computation	Number of doctors and nurses born in developing country X who are residing in OECD countries divided by the number of doctors and nurses residing in developing country X)
Data collection	The information is primarily collected from censuses in OECD countries by OECD in collaboration with WHO
Comments / limitations	The indicator does not take into account the country where the health training was obtained.

Example 2

Indicator	Outbound mobility ratio of tertiary students born in developing countries
Target addressed	4b. By 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enroll in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
Rationale	Investment in human capital through training abroad can boost development at home
Method of computation	Number of tertiary students born in developing country X studying abroad expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in developing country X
Data collection	Administrative data collected by UNESCO's Institute for Statistics.
Comments / limitations	The breakdown by type of educational programme is not available.

Example 3. South-South migration has overtaken South-North migration

International migrant stock, 2015 (millions)



Example 4. Tertiary educated Africans residing in OECD countries – an indicator to measure “brain drain” (3.c)

