International migration in the context of The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
• **Objectives**: Identify gaps in migration statistics and discuss how to improve the availability and quality

• Held in New York from 20 to 22 June 2017

• Organized by UN Statistics Division, In collaboration with UN Population Division and IOM

• 50+ experts from
  • 14 countries
  • Eurostat, ILO, IOM, OECD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-FFDO, UNODC, UN Global Pulse, etc.
Migration in the 2030 Agenda

- 11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ Targets include reference to issues pertaining to migration
SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring

244 indicators*

24 indicators that require disaggregation by migration status

5 indicators for migrants

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* include 9 duplicates and 3 triplicates
Why we care migratory status in the context of Agenda 2030?

• **Combat inequalities** within and among countries
• Shared prosperity and decent work **for all**
• Pledge that **no one will be left behind**

Indicator 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution, A/RES/70/1
Defining migratory status: Step-wise approach

• Step 1: For all indicators that should be disaggregated by migratory status
  • Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  • Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens

• Step 2: If there is a need to distinguish between first generation migrants and second generation migrants, then migratory status could be defined by
  • Country of birth of the person and country of birth of the parents: foreign-born persons, native-born persons with both parents born abroad and native-born persons with at least one parent born in the country

• Step 3: Other disaggregation dimensions:
  • Age, sex, time of arrival, reason for move.....
  • Refugees and asylum seekers
  • Internal migrants
  • Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
Other recommendations on

- Data collection and compilation
  - P & H Censuses
  - Surveys
  - Administrative records
  - Non-traditional sources
- Data dissemination
- Methodological development
- Coordination
- Capacity building
Planned activities

• **Create an Expert Group on Migration Statistics**, comprises of national statistical offices, relevant line ministries and international, regional and sub-regional organizations to enhance coordination and to assist the work on the improvement of migration statistics (2017)

• Consult with relevant stakeholders on a **standardized questionnaire module** to identify international migrants, to be used in censuses and surveys (2017-2018)

• Produce a **technical publication** on collecting, compiling and using data for migration-related SDG indicators (2018)

• Provide **technical assistance** to 6 countries in Asia and Latin America on producing data for migration-related SDG indicators (2018-2021)
Thank you !
Challenges in defining migratory status

• Balancing between a comprehensive conceptual framework and measurement limitations
  • Some concepts do not have internationally-agreed definitions
  • Not all data sources capture information to identify specific groups of migrants
  • Or not frequent enough – migration is only a special module included in surveys every X number of years
  • Capturing migrants through household surveys: insufficient sample size

• How to work with countries concerned with emigration?