

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with well-managed migration policies

Institutional information

Organization(s):

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) as custodian agencies

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as partner agency

Concepts and definitions

Definition:

SDG Indicator 10.7.2 aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. The information collected seeks to identify both progress made and gaps, thus contributing to the evidence base for actionable recommendations for the implementation of SDG target 10.7. The indicator will also serve for the future thematic reviews at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

The conceptual framework for indicator 10.7.2 is IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGoF), which was welcomed by 157 countries (IOM Council Resolution C/106/RES/1310). The MiGoF has three principles and three objectives (figure 1).

Figure 1. Principles and objectives of the Migration Governance Framework



The three principles propose the necessary conditions for migration to be well-managed by creating a more effective environment for maximized results for migration to be beneficial to all. These represent the means through which a State will ensure that the systemic requirements for good migration governance are in place.

The three objectives are specific and do not require any further conventions, laws or practices than the ones that are already existing. Taken together, these objectives ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way, responding to the need to consider mobile categories of people and address their needs for assistance in the event of an emergency, building resilience of individuals and communities, as well as ensuring opportunities for the economic and social health of the State.

In line with the MiGOF, the proposed methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2 is comprised of six policy domains, with one proxy measure for each domain (table 1).

Table 1. Domains and proxy measures for SDG indicator 10.7.2

	Domain	Proxy measure
1.	Migrant rights	Degree to which migrants have equity in access to services, including health care, education, decent work, social security and welfare benefits
2.	Whole-of-government/ Evidence-based policies	Dedicated institutions, legal frameworks and policies or strategies to govern migration
3.	Cooperation and partnerships	Government measures to foster cooperation 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
5.	Mobility dimensions of crises	Government measures to deliver comprehensive responses to refugees and other forcibly displaced persons
6.	Safe, orderly and regular migration	Government measures to address regular or irregular immigration

For each of the domains and corresponding proxy measures, one question was specified, each one of them informed by five subcategories or responses (table 2), to capture key aspects of the range of migration policies at the national level, while allowing the indicator to detect relevant variations across countries and over time.

Table 2. Questions and subcategories for SDG indicator 10.7.2

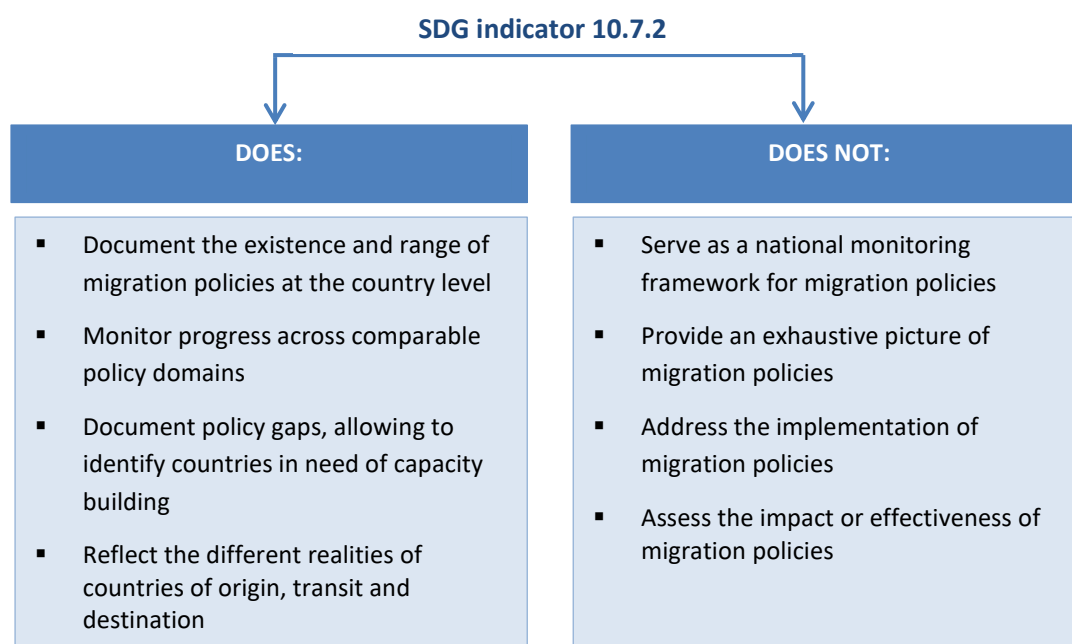
	Question	Subcategories
Domain 1:	Does the Government provide non-nationals equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Essential and/or emergency health care b. Public education c. Equal pay for equal work d. Social security e. Access to justice
Domain 2:	Does the Government have any of the following institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy b. A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration c. A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants d. Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive e. A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated

	Question	Subcategories
Domain 3:	Does the Government take any of the following measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism on migration b. Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration c. Regional agreements promoting mobility d. Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission e. Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy
Domain 4:	Does the Government take any of the following measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs b. Facilitate the portability of social security benefits c. Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad d. Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances e. Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers
Domain 5:	Does the Government take any of the following measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders b. Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care c. Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations d. A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters e. Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return
Domain 6:	Does the Government address regular or irregular immigration through any of the following measures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. System to monitor visa overstays b. Pre-arrival authorization controls c. Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children d. Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns e. Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling

Rationale:

The main goal of the proposed methodology is to formulate a clear and simple indicator based on an existing data source which can produce meaningful, actionable and timely information on key trends and gaps in relation to “well-managed migration policies” of countries (figure 2). The proposed indicator can be used as a synthetic measure for monitoring of SDG target 10.7 and is complementary to other national migration monitoring frameworks, including IOM’s Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)¹.

¹ For additional information on the MGI see: <https://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators>.

Figure 2. Scope and limitations of the proposed indicator**Concepts:**

SDG target 10.7 is broad in scope and many, but not all, of the terms are well defined. The IOM Glossary on Migration² provides a definition of key concepts such as orderly and regular migration, but not others such as safe and responsible migration. According to the Glossary, orderly migration refers to “the movement of a person from his/her usual place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit of the country of origin and travel, transit and entry into the host country”. Regular is defined as “migration that occurs through recognized, legal channels”.

While the concept of “well-managed migration policies” is not explicitly defined, according to the IOM Glossary, it is included in references to migration management, migration governance and facilitated migration. Migration management refers to the planned approach to the development of policy, and legislative and administrative responses to key migration issues. Migration governance is defined as a system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. Facilitated migration refers to fostering or encouraging regular migration, for example through streamlined visa application process.

Comments and limitations:

Developing a synthetic, robust indicator with the breadth and scope of target 10.7 as formulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is challenging. As co-custodians of indicator 10.7.2, UN DESA and IOM recognize that the indicator is neither expected nor designed to be comprehensive (figure 2); hence the importance of other, complementary tools such as IOM’s Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) Project.¹

Methodology

² IOM (2014). *Glossary on Migration*. Available at: http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_1_en.pdf.

Computation Method:

The indicator includes a total of 30 subcategories, under 6 questions/domains. All subcategories, except for those under domain 1, have dichotomous “Yes/No” answers, coded “1” for “Yes” and “0” for “No”. For the subcategories under domain 1, there are three possible answers: “Yes, regardless of immigration status”, coded “1”; “Yes, only for those with legal immigration status”, coded “0.5”; and “No” coded “0”.

For each domain, the computational methodology is the unweighted average of the subcategories under each domain:

$$D_i = \frac{\sum_j^n s_{ji}}{n} 100$$

Where D_i refers to domain i ; $\sum_j^n s_{ji}$ refers to the sum of the subcategories j under domain i ; and n refers to the total number of subcategories in each domain. Results are reported as percentages. For each domain, values range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 100 per cent.

The overall synthetic indicator 10.7.2 is obtained by computing the unweighted average of the values of the 30 subcategories under the six domains, with values ranging between 0 and 100 per cent.

For ease of interpretation and to summarize results, the resulting averages are then recategorized as follows: values of less than 40 per cent are coded as “Requires further progress”; values of 40 per cent to less than 80 per cent are coded as “Partially meets”, and values of 80 per cent or more are coded as “Meets or fully meets”.

Disaggregation:

Six policy domains: (i) migrant rights; (ii) whole-of-government/evidence-based policies; (iii) cooperation and partnerships; (iv) socioeconomic well-being; (v) mobility dimensions of crises; and (vi) safe, orderly and regular migration.

Treatment of missing values:

- [At country level](#)
Not imputed.
- [At regional and global levels](#)
Not imputed.

Regional aggregates:

The regional and global aggregate calculations will be the proportion of countries in that region (or globally) that “Require further progress”, “Partially meet” and “Meet or fully meet” target 10.7. The data can be disseminated both by domain and for the overall synthetic indicator.

Sources of discrepancies:

No discrepancies are envisaged, since data are collected through the UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Inquiry”), directly from Governments.

Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:

- The Inquiry questionnaire includes guidance, definitions and instructions. UN DESA, IOM and OECD are available to respond to country queries and provide further clarifications. In addition, IOM and OECD have identified focal points/country offices available to assist with the implementation of the Inquiry at the country level.
- No new international recommendations and guidelines are proposed. As noted in the previous paragraphs, the methodology is based on an IOM Council resolution regarding the Migration Governance Framework, and an existing data collection mechanism, the Inquiry, mandated by the UN General Assembly.

Quality assurance

- Answers to the Inquiry are provided and validated directly by responding government entities. UN DESA, with support from IOM and OECD as needed, will carry out basic consistency checking. Any inconsistencies will be flagged to national counterparts for resolution.
- Since the indicator is informed directly by country responses to the Inquiry, no additional consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database is envisaged.

Data Sources

Description:

The source of data is the UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, which has been used to survey global population policies since 1963, including policies on international migration. The Inquiry is mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962. The Inquiry consists mostly of multiple-choice questions. The Twelfth Inquiry is divided into three thematic modules: Module I on population ageing and urbanization; Module II on fertility, family planning and reproductive health; and Module III on international migration. Module III of the Twelfth Inquiry has been updated to include core questions for all the six migration policy domains mentioned above.

Collection process:

The Inquiry is conducted on behalf of the Secretary-General and is sent to all Permanent Missions in New York: 193 Member States, 2 observer States, and 2 non-member States. As per past practice, the Permanent Missions redirect the three thematic modules of the Inquiry to the relevant line ministries or government departments who are tasked with answering the questions. The Inquiry modules can be completed either through an online questionnaire or a fillable questionnaire in PDF. Countries responses are transmitted back to UN DESA for basic consistency checking. The data are then compiled/integrated into the World Population Policies database. The results of the Inquiry are disseminated through the database, updated every two years.

As part of the collaboration on SDG indicator 10.7.2, IOM will assist in garnering country responses to Module III by following up through its respective country or regional counterparts. OECD, as partner agency for this indicator, will support these efforts for its member countries. The UN Regional Commissions may provide additional assistance, as necessary. The collaboration is expected to increase response rates from countries and improve the quality of the data.

The data are to be collected biennially, to ensure that there is sufficient information to monitor progress in the achievement of the target. This will also allow for gathering benchmark data twice within each HLPF 4-year cycle.

No adjustments to standard classifications are envisioned.

Data Availability

Description:

Thirty countries were invited to take part in a pilot of the proposed methodology for indicator 10.7.2; six from each of the UN regional commissions. Ten countries responded to the pilot: Cote d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Finland; France; Lesotho; Lithuania; Mexico; Morocco; Sweden and Yemen. Results of the pilot are presented in the addendum "Methodology development narrative".

Time series:

At present there is no historical time series for this indicator.

Calendar

Data collection:

Data will be collected and compiled every two years starting in 2018.

Data release:

First quarter of 2019.

Data providers

Governments of 193 Member States, 2 observer States, and 2 non-member States.

Data compilers

UN DESA, IOM and OECD.

References

URL:

UN DESA : <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/index.shtml>

IOM : <https://www.iom.int/>

OECD : <http://www.oecd.org/migration/>

References:

- Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF): https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof_brochure_a4_en.pdf

- UN Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development:
<https://esa.un.org/PopPolicy/Inquiry.aspx>

Related indicators

Indicator 10.7.2 is complementary to several related SDGs indicators. These include, but are not limited to:

- Indicator 8.8.1 “Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status”;
- Indicator 8.8.2. “Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status”;
- Indicator 10.7.1. “Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination”;
- Indicator 10.c.1 “Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted”.

Indicator 10.7.2 is also complementary to other national migration monitoring frameworks, including IOM’s MGI, which entered its third phase in 2018. The MGI operates as a policy benchmarking framework and offers insights into policy levers that countries could use to further develop their migration governance. It contains nearly 90 questions with regards to countries’ national migration policies, which fall under the same six domains as indicator 10.7.2.