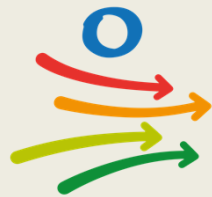




Identifying and Measuring Migration-related SDG Indicators

Keiko Osaki-Tomita, Ph.D.

UN Statistics Division

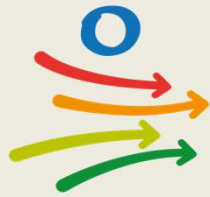


Outline

- Identification of migration-relevant SDG indicators
- Challenges in Measurement and Monitoring
 - ✓ Data availability
 - ✓ Statistical concept
 - ✓ Data disaggregation
 - ✓ Data sources
 - ✓ Coordination for reporting



Identifying Migration-related SDGs



Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 2030 Agenda adopted in September 2015, as a new global development framework for 2015-2030
- **17 SGDs** and **169 targets** aim at tackling key systemic barriers to sustainable development
- For the first time, international Migration was integrated into sustainable development goals and targets
- The principle of “**leave no one behind**” can address the issue of migrant integration, vulnerability of migrants

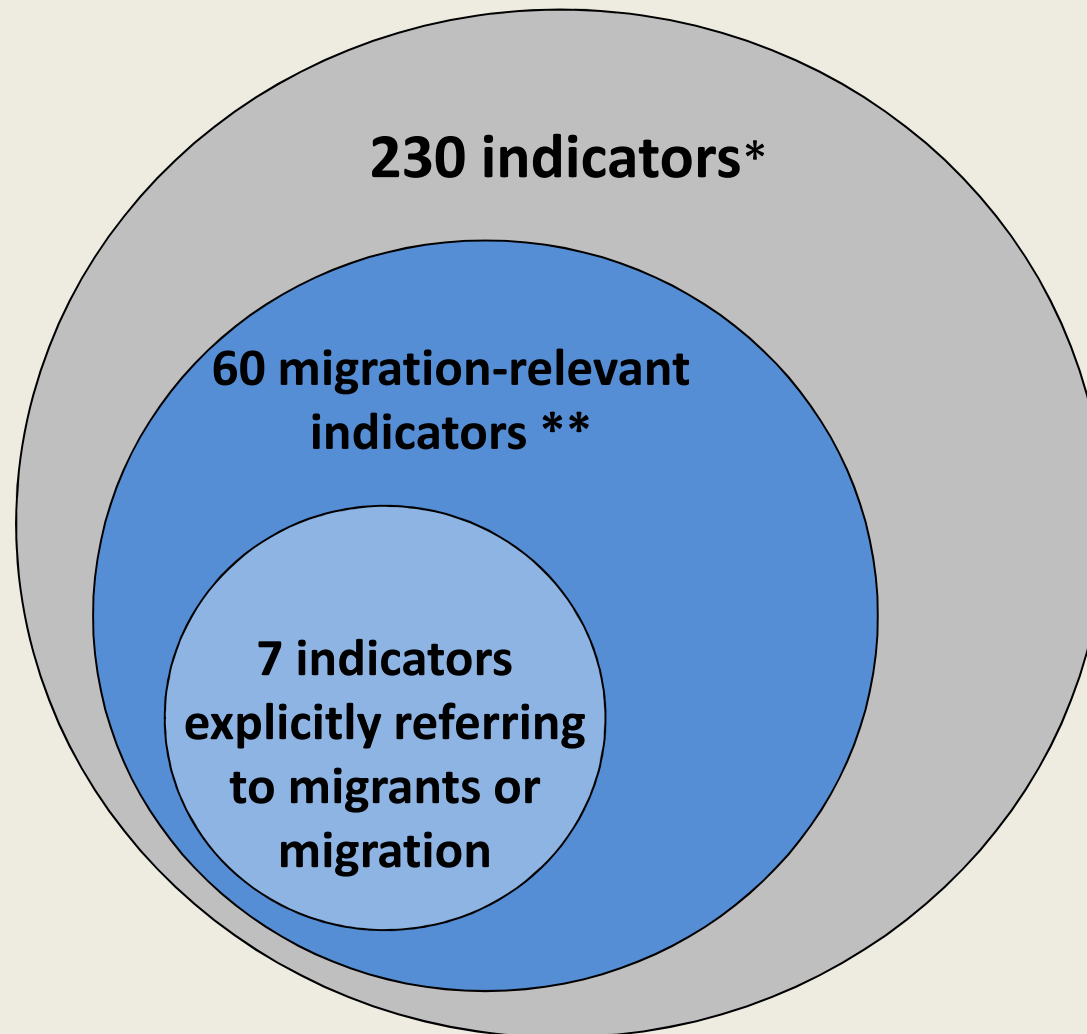


Migration in the 2030 Agenda



- 11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ of 169 Targets are relevant to migration

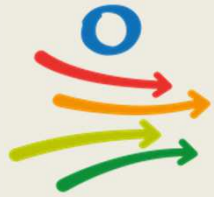
Monitoring by Using SDG indicators



- 7 duplicates and 2 triplicates;
- ** including 3 duplicate indicators

7 Indicators with Explicit Reference to Migration

Goals	Indicators
8	<p>8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p>
10	<p>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination</p> <p>10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies</p> <p>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</p>
16	<p>16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>
17	<p>17.3.2 Volume of remittances in GDP</p>



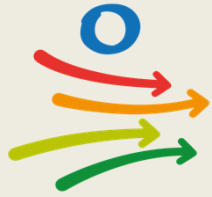
Indicators That can be Relevant to Migrants/Migration

- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (1.2.1)
- Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (3.3.3)
- Proportion of women in managerial position (5.5.2)
- Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1)
- Unemployment rate (8.5.2)
- Proportion of youth not in education (8.6.1)
- Proportion of people living below 50% of median income (10.2.1)
- Number of deaths, missing and persons affect by disaster (11.5.1)
- others

Countries need to closely examine SDG indicators and identify the ones relevant to migrants/migration in the national context.



Challenges in Measurement and Monitoring

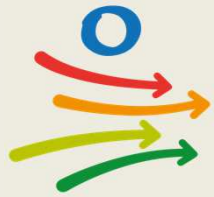


Disproportionate Data Availability

The SDG indicators can be classified into three tiers, in terms of availability.

Tier I	Clear concept, an established methodology, data widely available	8.8.1 occupational injury 8.8.2 compliance of labour rights 17.3.2 volume of remittances in GDP
Tier II	Clear concept, an established methodology, but data not easily available	16.2.2 number of victims of human trafficking
Tier III	No clear concept, methodology has not yet been developed	10.7.1 recruitment cost borne by employer 10.7.2 well-managed migration policies 10.c.1 remittance cost in total amount remitted

Note: The above classification is subject to change after further review by IAEG-SDGs.



Needs for Clearer Concept

- What are “*well-managed migration policies*” (10.7.2)?
- What constitutes “*recruitment cost*” (10.7.1)?
- In addition, some indicators do not adequately capture the essence of targets.

Ex. Does “recruitment cost borne by employee” address “safe, regular and responsible migration (T.10.7)”?



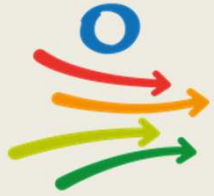


Challenges of Data Disaggregation

- Principle of “**leave no one behind**” demands **data disaggregation**:

*“Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (GA resolution 68/261).”*

- How to **operationalize “migratory status”**?

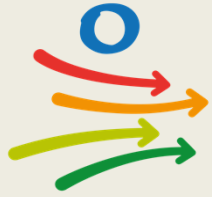


What is Migratory Status?

- International or internal migrants?
- Foreign-born? Foreigners?
- Population with migration background (OECD/EU)?
- First generation only or should also consider second-generation for some indicators (e.g. education)
- Households with migrants, more relevant for some indicators (e.g. population below poverty line)
- Should other subcategories be identified (e.g. refugees) ?

A person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least 12 months
– UN Recommendations on Statistics for International Migration

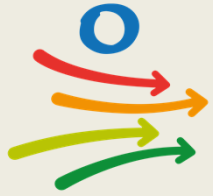
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Where Do We Obtain Data?

- Censuses, Surveys, Administrative Records
- Explore non-traditional sources or big data?
- Frequency of data obtainable differs among statistical sources
- Surveys: few countries conduct a migration survey, sample size constraints
- Administrative Records: no fully explored/utilized as statistical sources, coverage issue





Challenges to Regular Monitoring

- How to strike balance between global monitoring and national relevance. International migration is not relevant to all countries
- Migration-related SDG data need to be gathered from statistical offices of various relevant Ministries and Agencies
- For reporting, a coordination mechanism needs to be established



SDG Monitoring: Challenges or Opportunities ?

How do we fill the data gaps?

- Fuller utilization of existing data/information
- Urgent needs to enhance national statistical capacities especially in developing countries
- The experience of MDG monitoring shows that the efforts to monitor the global development agenda can empower national statistics capacities, contributing to the improved availability of internationally comparable statistics



Thank you !