UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT   **ESA/STAT/AC.339/1**
Department of Economic and Social Affairs   **15 June 2017**
United Nations Statistics Division   **English only**

_____

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on
Improving Migration Data in the Context
of the 2030 Agenda
20-22 June 2017
New York

Improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda

United Nations Statistics Division[1]

I.   Introduction

International migration continues to increase in scope, scale and complexity. Economic, social, demographic and technological transformations fuel population mobility across national borders. Today, virtually all countries in the world are affected by international migration, whether as countries of origin, destination or transit. As international migration, especially its linkages with development, receives growing attention as an emerging global issue, demand for data to assess the levels and trends of population mobility, as well as its multifaceted impacts on development has increased. There has been also an urgent call for better migration-related data to measure the progress towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and targets.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/70/1), adopted by the General Assembly in September 2015 includes several migration-related targets, addressing issues such as human trafficking, labour standards for migrant workers, health workforce development, student migration and the transfer costs of remittances. SDG target 10.7, the sole target dealing exclusively with migration, calls on countries to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and mobility and to implement well-managed migration policies. Furthermore, the pledge of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" requires disaggregating SDG indicators by migratory status, wherever relevant, in order to highlight potential vulnerabilities of migrants and assess the integration of migrants in the host society.

In September 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1). The Declaration recognizes the importance of enhancing international cooperation, including through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance, to improve migration data collection. The Declaration stipulates that such data should be disaggregated by sex and age and include information on regular and irregular flows, the economic impacts of migration and refugee movements, human trafficking, the needs of refugees, migrants and host communities and other issues. The Declaration commits to adopting a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration by 2018.

The new global development framework and the growing attention to migration as a global issue pose significant challenges for national statistical offices and the international statistical community, to meet the huge demands for migration and migration-related statistics. There is an urgent need to implement existing migration statistical standards, refine new migration-related concepts, leverage traditional data sources and explore innovative means of data collection with a view to producing data needed for the SDG monitoring.

In this context, the United Nations Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Population Division and the International Organization for Migration, is organizing the Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The meeting will

1. discuss how "migratory status" can be defined in the context of SDG data disaggregation
2. identify the SDG indicators that are directly related to international migration and indictors that should be further disaggregated by migratory status

3. assess data requirements for these indicators, identify gaps in exiting methodologies and propose strategies to overcome these gaps, including the use of innovative methodologies and non-traditional data sources.

The background paper introduces key issues related to measuring migration-relevant SDG indicators and raises questions to be discussed by the expert group.

II.   Defining migratory status in the context of SDG

The pledge of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" requires disaggregating relevant SDG indicators by migratory status, wherever relevant, in order to elucidate the vulnerability of migrants and the differences in socioeconomic status between migrants and non-migrants.

Defining "migratory status", however, can be rather complex. There are different ways to define migrant groups – they can be defined on the basis of country of birth, citizenship, usual residence, legal status or descent. In terms of SDG monitoring for certain indicators, it might be sufficient to compare foreign-born persons to native-born persons to assess potential gaps, including, for example, in terms of access to social protection. Monitoring education access and outcomes, however, could focus on foreign-born persons as well as native-born children to foreign-born parents (second-generation migrants). For example studies in Norway found that immigrant students and Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents achieved lower scores than native-born students to Norwegian-born parents in most of the national tests.[2] In this case, it may be important to compare 3 groups of people: (a) foreign-born persons, (b) native-born persons to foreign-born parents and (c) native-born persons to native-born parents.

Dividing the migrant group further into subgroups such as by duration of stay in the country and by nature of their moves could also be of interest, given the principal of "leaving no one behind". Migrants who arrived more recently in the country require more attention and assistance compared to those who arrived many years ago. Migrants who are forced to migrate face different challenges than those who choose to come and settle in the new country. It is important to note that some categories discussed here might not be migrants per internationally-agreed statistical definition.[3]

The definition of migratory status should be driven by national policy needs, yet the challenges in capturing data disaggregated by migratory status should not be overlooked. Not all data sources collect information on migrants, hence migration-disaggregated data are not always available. For example in Egypt poverty data are collected through the annual survey of employment, wages and hours of work but the survey does not have question on migration experience, which makes it impossible to disaggregate poverty data by migratory status. Even when migration is captured in the data collection, the coverage of each data source and how migrants are defined might vary. This in turn would affect the comparability of data across data sources.

---

[2] Statistics Norway (2011), Immigration and immigrants 2010.
[3] United Nations (1998), Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1; United Nations (2017), Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses.

Another challenge in producing disaggregated data for the different types of migrants is the issue of sample size when data are captured through sample surveys. The smaller the subgroup, the more difficult it is to capture enough people to derive estimates that are statistically meaningful. Therefore, one has to be mindful in defining migrant groups so measurement limitations are also taken into consideration.

Proposal on defining migratory status for discussion:
While discussing the definition, please keep in mind the balance between a comprehensive conceptual framework and measurement limitations. In defining migratory status, we propose to take a step-wise approach:

Step 1: For all indicators that should be disaggregated by migratory status, which is defined by one of the following two variables:
- Country of birth: including foreign-born and native born population
- Country of citizenship: including foreigners (including stateless persons) and citizens

Step 2: If there is a need to distinguish between the first generation migrants and the 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:
- Refugees and asylum seekers
- Internal migrants
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

III.   Identifying the SDG indicators that are directly related to international migration and indictors that should be further disaggregated by migratory status

Migration can be integrated into the SDG indicator framework in several ways. In this section, we classify migration-relevant indicators as "for migrants", "for disaggregation" and "contextual", as defined below. The set of indicators are available in Annex 1.

(1) Indicators classified as "for **migrants**" refer to five SDG indicators that are direct concern for migrants. They include:
- 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (quantifying the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for scholarships)
- 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination;
- 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies;
- 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

(2) A number of indicators have been identified as "for **disaggregation**". There are two indicators that explicitly require "disaggregation by migratory status":

- 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
- 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

In addition, a total of 22 indicators are considered relevant to fully capture and understand the living conditions of migrants in receiving countries, although they do not explicitly call for disaggregation by migratory status. These indicators are selected based on several criteria: (a) the indicator measures whether there is equal treatment and non-discrimination between migrants and non-migrants in terms of access to basic services including essential health care, basic education and social protection; (b) the indicator assesses how well migrants are integrated into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty; and (c) the indicator measures whether migrants are more likely to be subject to violence compared to non-migrants.

(3) Finally, SDG indicator 3.c.1 - Health worker density and distribution, is classified as "**contextual**" indicator, as the indicator itself does not have direct reference to international migration, nor is it possible to be disaggregate by migratory status. However, its target specifically calls for "… retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States". As some countries are concerned with emigration of health professionals, the indicator can be used to track the progress of countries on adequacy of health professionals.

In summary, there are a total of 30 migration-relevant indicators, including 5 indicators that directly concern migration, 24 important for disaggregation and 1 contextual indicator (Table 1). These indicators can be further classified into three tiers as defined by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).[4] Ultimately any work plan on further disaggregating the SDG indicators by migratory status depends on how well the indicator itself has been developed: (a) whether there is already an internationally-agreed method to measure the indicator and (b) what is the status of data availability across countries. If for example there is no international-agreed methodology for an indicator (a Tier-III indicator), it might be premature to discuss how data can be further disaggregated by migratory status.

---

[4] Under the guidance of the IAEG-SDGs, all SDG indicators are classified under the one of the 3 tiers, defined by availability of internationally-agreed methodology and standards and by availability of data. **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant; **Tier 2**: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries; **Tier 3**: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested (the most recent revision of the definition by the IAEG-SDGs at its 5th meeting in March 2017, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/).

Table 1. Migration-relevant indicators, by tier

	For migrants	For disaggregation	Contextual	Total
Total	5	24	1	30
- Tier I	1	9	1	11
- Tier II	1	10	0	11
- Tier III	3	5[a]	0	8[a]

[a] Include indicator 4.1.1 classified under both Tier-II and Tier-III

Questions for the experts:
1. Do you agree with the SDG indicators identified above as a priority to monitor the progress of SDG targets for migrants at the global level?
2. Are there additional SDG indicators that you would like to propose as migration-relevant? If yes, please indicate them and the rational for adding them.
3. Are data available for monitoring purposes? What are the sources of data? If data are not available, are there any plans to collect such data?
4. Some indicators are relevant for migrants but the proposed methodology does not allow disaggregation by migratory status. For example, universal health care (indicator 3.8.1) should be accessible for all persons including migrants. It has been shown that migrants are less likely to have full access to health care due to their lack of awareness and information about entitlement and services and legal, cultural and language barrier to their health services access.[5] Based on the methodology proposed for this indicator, however, it is not possible to have data disaggregated by migratory status. How should we move forward with highlighting those indicators as relevant for migrants and measuring them?

IV.   Assessing key challenges and proposing strategies to overcome the gaps

Population censuses:

Key information on international migration is not always collected in population censuses. Although infrequent, the importance of the population censuses should not be overlooked given that this is the only source on migration statistics for many countries in the world. The United Nations recommended that three core topics to be collected in population censuses: country of birth, country of citizenship and year or period of arrival for persons born abroad. Although country of birth and country of citizenship have been collected by almost of the countries, less than half of the countries collect information on year or period of arrival in the country. This makes it impossible to distinguish recent migrants who need assistant and services the most from those who have arrived in the country many years ago.

Data compilation and dissemination are not sufficient. Basic statistics such as how many migrants live in a country at any given time (stock of migrants) collected from population

---

[5] IOM, WHO and OHCHR (2010), International Migration, Health and Human Rights

censuses is only available at the international level for less than 60 per cent of the countries, even though information needed to compile such data has been collected in almost all countries.[6] There is a need to ensure that data collected are timely processed and widely disseminated and used.

<u>Household surveys</u>

For SDG monitoring household surveys have an essential role – data from household surveys are more frequently available than population censuses and surveys are flexible in including additional questions to collect more in-depth information. A number of migration-relevant SDG indicators are better collected through household surveys, for example on poverty (1.1.1), social protection (1.3.1), access to health care (3.8.1), cost of health care (3.8.2), or employment conditions such as informal employment (8.3.1).

Unfortunately, not all household surveys collect information on migration experience of respondents. Some multipurpose surveys are already loaded with questions and incorporating another module on migration might not be feasible. Even when migration data are collected through an existing survey it might not be frequent. In South Africa for example, although the labour force survey is being conducted quarterly, the migration module is only included every five years.

Comparability of data across different surveys might be another issue. When migration questions are included in surveys, they might not be harmonized in terms of the definition of migrants, which makes it difficult to compare across surveys within a country or across countries.

A major challenge in using sample surveys to study international migration is the sample size and the associated trade-off with sampling errors. Because of the low percentage of international migrants in most countries, the sample size of the survey needs to be reasonable large to identify enough migrants for meaningful analysis. For example, migrants tend to have higher maternal mortality ratio (indicator 3.1.1) due to lack of access to proper maternal and child care.[7] However given the existing challenge in estimating the maternal mortality ratio in many countries that do not have good registration of deaths and causes of deaths, producing data on maternal mortality for migrants through household surveys would be extremely difficult. Another example is indicator 8.10.2 on financial inclusion. Exiting data source is sample surveys of around 1000 individuals from each country – which will be very difficult to capture sufficient migrants.

The sample size requirements will be higher if the interest of the study is a sub-group of migrants, for example, recent migrants or returned migrants. Many of the indicators proposed for disaggregation by migratory status would encounter sample size issues, unless the sample size is sufficiently large to capture enough migrants or the sampling frame contains information on migrants so special sampling strategies can be adopted to oversample migrants. The flexibility

---

[6] Out of 177 countries and areas of which their census questionnaires of the 2010 round were analysed, 172 countries and areas asked question on country of birth or/and country of citizenship, 102 countries and areas provided data on foreign-born persons and/or foreigners to the UN Demographic Yearbook (assessed in June 2017)
[7] UNFPA (2005), International migration and the Millennium Development Goals.

to design samples that are able to capture more migrants, however, is usually rather limited when migration data are collected through multipurpose household surveys or through surveys designed for other purposes. Specialised migration surveys have more flexibility in allowing special sampling designs but are not commonly carried out in countries.

<u>Administrative sources</u>

Administrative sources are important for statistics on international migration and most countries have some systems that record information related to migrants. For some countries, the comprehensive population registers have records of all persons living in the country as well as their migration in and out of the country. However for the rest, administrative sources only cover part of the migrant population such as migrant workers from the issuance of labour permits or citizens working abroad through offices in charge of overseas workers. What is probably more important to note is the availability of information from the administrative sources. Statistics are often not produced and disseminated from those sources.

For the SDG monitoring, what is also important is to look at a full range of administrative sources and assess how each source can be used to provide data on migrants. For example, administrative data on social schemes can be used to derive data for indicator 1.3.1 (social protection). Registration of births and deaths are the best source for data on under-five mortality (3.2.1) and maternal mortality (3.1.1). Data on proportion of occupational injuries (8.8.1) can also be derived from administrative source such as records of national systems for the notification of occupational injuries. For these data to be further disaggregated by migratory status, information on migration should be collected in respective administrative sources. For birth and death registration, the United Nations recommends that migratory status of the mother (for births) and of the deceased (for deaths) be collected for statistical purpose, although for death registration the topic is non-core.[8] It is not clear whether the social security administration or the national records of occupational injuries collects migratory status of individuals in countries.

<u>Innovative approaches</u>
Information on migration is usually captured through different data sources and for a comprehensive picture, combining information from different data sources, including between survey and administrative data and across borders might be sought. Main challenges one might encounter in integrating multiple data sources include better understanding of each data source, in particular on the concept and definition used, as well as on the coverage and quality of data. Establishing continuous communication between producers of data and the protection of confidentiality are also considered challenging for many countries.

Mobile phones, internet-based tools and platforms such as social media or online payment services, and digital sensors and meters such as satellite imagery represent potential innovative or "big data" sources of migration data. Existing migration studies based on those big data sources have shown some potential. Bringing together analysts, data scientists and technologist for more research and experiment in this area would be essential. Furthermore connecting the latest research and technology with the community of official statistics is crucial in improving

---

[8] United Nations, Principals and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, rev. 3 (2013)

the availability, accuracy and timeliness of migration statistics using data collected through "big data" sources.

<u>Questions for experts</u>
1. What recommendations can we make to improve the availability of key migration statistics and statistics for the migration-relevant SDG indicators ?
2. Can we adopt a set of harmonized questions to identify migrants and characterize migrants by duration of and reason for staying in the country? (see Annex 2 for the proposed set of questions)
3. What guidance is needed to overcome the challenge of sample size in using household surveys to collect data on international migration?
4. How do we ensure that key administrative sources are equipped to provide data disaggregated by migratory status?
5. How can innovative approaches help in improving the availability, quality and timeliness of international migration statistics?

V.   The way forward

The outcome of the meeting will provide inputs to a technical report to guide countries in the production and use of data for the migration-relevant SDG indicators. The meeting will also formulate action-oriented recommendations on migration data collection and compilation for the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In addition, the outcome of the meeting will inform the work of the IAEG-SDG work stream on data disaggregation[9].

<u>Proposed content of the Technical Report</u>

The Technical Report will be providing methodological guidance on how to produce and use data for the identified migration-relevant SDG indicators that are identified in this meeting. The Report will provide general guideline on
- How to better use different data sources to compile data on international migration and on migration-relevant SDG indicators
- How to improve coverage of migrants while sample surveys are used as a source
- Core set of questions to be included in household surveys to identify migrants

For each indicator, the Report will provide guidance on how to produce migration relevant data by integrating the migration dimension into:
- Concept and definition related to the indicator
- Proposed methodology to collect data for the indicator with concrete national examples
- What is the current status of data collection in countries
- What are the challenges and limitation of the methodology
- How to improve methodology so accurate and timely data are collected

---

[9] More information on the IAEG-SDG work stream on data disaggregation is available at
https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/12_14.%20Data%20disaggregation_plenary.pdf

Annex 1. Migration-relevant SDG indicators (as of 11 June 2017) (excel sheet)

Target	Indicator	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Whether relevant for migration	Rational	Indicator/collection
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	This indicator assesses the proportion of people under the extreme poverty line.	The indicator can be for migrants versus non-migrants. Or population living in migrant households versus population living in nonmigrants households. Data can be collected through household surveys that include questions on migratory status
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Social protection floors are nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum, that over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which, together, secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level. This should include at least access to essential health care, including maternity care; basic income security for children; basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and basic income security for older persons. (ILO social protection floors recommendation #202)	ILO: (1) pp covered by social protection floors/total pop; (2) unemployed receiving unemployment benefit/total unemployment (3) employed women covered by maternity benefits/total female employment (4) pp above the statutory pensionable age receiving an old-age pension/pp above the statutory pensionable age
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at					
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants tend to have higher maternal mortality due to lack of access to proper maternal and child care. This is an outcome	Data disaggregated by migratory status can be done if information is collected through adequate civil registration

				variable measuring migrants' access to health services. Studies in Europe showed that maternal mortality & child mortality is higher for immigrant women than for natives. The reason behind the disparity include lower levels of awareness about and the consequent disuse of relevant services and entitlements such as pre- and postnatal care and contraceptives. In Portugal, where primary care services are available to all but studies carried out in two immigrant-heavy communities showed higher level of morbidity for mothers and babies, as well as higher use of emergency rooms. Educating emigrants on the availability and appropriate use of health services is important in this case. There might be legal barriers in accessing health services. Data for this indicator can show how much migrants has access to health care, compared to natives	systems. Information on "migration status (country of birth/citizenship)" of deceased should be recorded
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Under-5 mortality is another indicator that can reflect how much migrants have access to health services	Data disaggregated by migratory status can be done if information is collected through adequate civil registration systems. Information on "migration status (country of birth/citizenship)" of the mother and child should be recorded
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	This indicator reflects how migrants have access to HIV treatment and ART	??

diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Access to health services for preventive measures	Data disaggregated by migratory status can be done if information is collected through adequate civil registration systems. Information on "migration status (country of birth/citizenship)" is collected on statistics form for deaths
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	**Tier III**	Disaggregation - extended	It is important to note that international migration – that is, the entry into and exit from a sovereign territory – is intimately related to legal and sociological notions of nationality and sovereignty. However, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), which is the UN treaty body monitoring the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), has articulated that nationality must not be used as a ground for discrimination in relation to health care and other rights in the Covenant. The rights of illegal (undocumented) migrants are specifically mentioned	This is a composite indicator and it does not allow data disaggregation by migratory status
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Not so sure whether this could be used to compile data for migrant households?	Household survey data could be used, as long as information on migratory status is collected. However there are many dimensions in assessing the implication of higher/lower expenditure for migrants households. Migrants are generally healthier (concentrated in younger age) and are probably less likely to seek health care. Data collected through

					household expenditure surveys, which tend to have very small sample sizes. The sampling frame does not have information on migrants which could allow for capturing more migrant cases.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	**Tier I**	Contextual indicator	The target relates to the retention of health professionals in developing countries. However the indicator does not really measure this dimension. The indicator can only serve as a background indicator - as it is not easy to assess whether the low health worker density is due to emigration or intrinsic to the health system/poverty in the country	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	**Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)**	Disaggregation - extended	This is a global indicator which addresses most closely the fundamental right to education.	Various cross-national learning assessments including: Programme d'analyse des systèmes éducatifs de la CONFEMEN (PASEC), Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS), Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ), Tercer Estudio Regional Comparativo y Explicativo (TERCE) and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). (a) Short-term strategy: Use national large-scale representative assessment data from cross-national assessments even though the performance levels may not be directly comparable. (b)

					Medium-term strategy: Use a global reporting scale based on either a new test or the statistical linking of national, regional and cross-national assessments.
					While data from many national assessments are available now, every country sets its own standards so the performance levels might not be comparable. One option is to link existing regional assessments based on a common framework. Furthermore, assessments are typically administered within school systems, the current indicators cover only those in school and the proportion of in-school target populations might vary from country to country due to varied out-of-school children populations. Assessing competencies of children and young people who are out of school would require household based surveys. Assessing children in households is under consideration but may be very costly and difficult to administer and unlikely to be available on the scale needed within the next 3-5 years. Finally, the calculation of this indicator requires specific information on the ages of children participating in assessments to create globally-comparable data. The ages of children reported by the head of the household might not be consistent and reliable so the calculation of the indicator may

					be even more challenging. Due to the complication in assessing out-of-school children and the main focus on improving education system, the UIS is taking a stepping stone approach. It will concentrate on assessing children in school in the medium term, where much data are available, then develop more coherent implementation plan to assess out-of-school children in the longer term.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Whether migrants are in school as others if they are at school age. Or whether migrants are in informal training provided by government; about access to education	Probably household survey/census can be used to collect these information. Migratory status needs to be collected
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	This is educational level of migrants (basic education)	Skills' assessment surveys of the adult population (e.g., PIAAC, STEP, LAMP, RAMAA) and national adult literacy surveys.
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	**Tier I**	Migration		

countries and other developing countries					

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Being a migrant and a woman is a double disadvantage in the labour market. Women are less likely to be in managerial position and migrant women are more disadvantaged than migrant men.	Data can be collected in censuses and in labour force surveys. Managerial positions are defined using ISCO classification. Data can also be captured through administrative sources. For household surveys there are two obstacles: (a) very few surveys collect migration information; (b) sampling frame does not have information on migrants for oversampling

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants' access to adequate working conditions; prohibit discrimination on the basis of nationality	Labour force surveys - sample size might be an issue
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants' access to adequate working conditions; prohibit discrimination on the basis of nationality	Labour force surveys
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants' access to adequate working conditions; prohibit discrimination on the basis of nationality	Population census or labour force surveys
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants' access to adequate working conditions; prohibit discrimination on the basis of nationality	Labour force surveys or population censuses
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - minimum		

secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status				
	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	**Tier III**	Disaggregation - minimum		
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Social inclusion: access to financial institutios	WB FINDEX, 1000 people from >140 countries. Not sure whether migratory status disaggregation is achieveable with such a small sample size
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries					
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	**Tier III**	Disaggregation - extended	This indicator measures "median" income versus indicator 1.1.1 that measures extreme poverty. This indicator is closely related to the social inclusion indicator under the EU Zaragoza Declaration on migrant integration	
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	**Tier III**	Disaggregation - extended	Migrants should be treated equally, without subject to discrimination	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	**Tier III**	Migration		
	10.7.2 Number of	**Tier III**	Migration		

planned and well-managed migration policies	countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies				
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	**Tier III**	Migration		
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	Access to adequate housing may be challenging for many migrants, especially irregular migrants. In its General Comment on this particular right, the CESCR pointed out that "a disturbingly large gap" exists between the right and its implementation in many parts of the world. In some countries, discriminatory national laws seriously impair migrants' right to housing. For instance, there are laws which impose civil or criminal penalties on landlords who rent out housing to irregular migrants.43 Segregation and discrimination, including in the form of administrative obstacles and renting procedures, remains a major barrier to migrants' ability to exercise their right to housing. The CESCR has expressed concern that migrant families "are disproportionately concentrated in poor residential areas characterized by large, low-quality and poorly maintained housing complexes" and recommended "the effective implementation of existing	Data for the slum and informal settlement components of the indicator can be computed from Census and national household surveys, including DHS and MICS. Data for the inadequate housing component can be computed by using income and expenditure household surveys that capture household expenditures. Data on slums is available for all developing countries as it has been reported by UN-Habitat in the Millennium Development Goals' reports in a yearly basis. Recently, UN-Habitat has disaggregated information on this indicator at city level, increasing its suitability for SDG 11, its target and indicators. The people living in slums' indicator is currently measured in more than 320 cities across the world as part of UNHabitat City Prosperity Initiative. It is also a key element of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme implemented in 190 cities and in cooperation with around 4

				legislation to combat discrimination in housing, including discriminatory practices carried-out by private actors."44 Furthermore, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has firmly stressed that states must take measures to eliminate discrimination and "act to avoid segregation in housing." The right to adequate housing goes beyond having a mere shelter. According to the Commission on Human Settlements, adequate shelter is defined as 'adequate privacy, adequate space, adequate security, adequate lighting and ventilation, adequate basic infrastructure and adequate location with regard to work and basic facilities – all at a reasonable cost.'46 Migrants are not only more likely to have less access to adequate housing, but are also more likely to be homeless. In the European Union (EU), migrants comprise around 20 per cent of the homeless population, and in Copenhagen, Denmark (an EU member state), as many as 33 per cent of the city's homeless population are migrants. The relationship between a migrant worker and his or her employer may further complicate the issue of access to adequate housing. For example, in some countries, employers are required to provide housing for the workers they hire from abroad. OHCHR has expressed concerns that	million slum dwellers in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific as well as the resilience profiling currently underway. Data on inadequate housing, measured through housing affordability, is available in many countries. UNHabitat and World Bank computed this indicator for many years (1996-2006) as part of the Urban Indicators Programme. Recently, the Global Housing Indicators Working Group, a collaborative effort of Cities Alliance, Habitat for Humanity International, the Inter-American Development Bank, UN-Habitat proposed the collection of data on this indicator worldwide.

				in many situations, the type of housing provided by employers may be inadequate, even when the employer deducts a large portion of the worker's salary as payment for the housing or when several workers share the same bed in turns, a phenomenon sometimes referred to as "hot beds."48 Similar concerns exist for migrant domestic workers who live in the house where they work. In addition to the lack of privacy, domestic workers in such settings often live in substandard accommodations where they are forced to sleep in hallways or closets. Moreover, given that these workers live in the house where they work, they may be compelled to remain on duty 24 hours a day, often without a day-off during the week. In many regions of the world, the exploitation of migrant domestic workers and their treatment even "reach the intensity of slavery or slaverylike conditions."49 Domestic migrant workers living in such settings – many of whom are women – may also be subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Moreover, such workers are at risk of being evicted from the accommodation provided in connection to their work50 and may have to put up with abuse from their employers to avoid becoming homeless. It has also been reported that migrant domestic workers are often	

				unaware of available health services and facilities and, in some cases, are not paid for days taken as sick leave.51	

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	**Tier II**	Disaggregation - extended	This is to assess whether migrants are subject violence. One dimension that is always being mentioned is the domestic workers who are abused. This indicator does not really distinguish by the type of perpectrators, which is different from 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.	Household surveys
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	**Tier II**	Migration		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	**Tier I**	Disaggregation - extended	All births should be registered, regardless of their migration status.	Household surveys

The **definitions of the three indicator tiers**, based on an updated explanation as developed by the IAEG-SDG at the 5th Meeting in March 2017:

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Annex 2. Core set of questions on international migration, to be attached to household surveys (15 June 2017)

<u>Country of birth:</u>
ASK OF ALL PERSONS
Where was (person) born? OR
Where did _____'s mother reside when she gave birth to him/her?
- ❑ This country, specify province and municipality
    - o Province: _____
    - o Municipality: _____
- ❑ Another country, specify country according to present borders:
    - o Country: _____

    - ❑ Unknown
- ❑ Country of birth unknown

<u>Reason for coming to (this country)</u>
What was the main reason (NAME) came to live in this country?
(Delete the first two options if the survey does not cover refugees and asylum seekers)
- ❑ As refugee
- ❑ As asylum seeker
- ❑ For work or to look for work
- ❑ For study
- ❑ Simply as a dependent family member
- ❑ Other reason (specify)_____

<u>Duration of stay in the country for foreign-born persons</u>
ASK OF PERSONS BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY
On which year and month did (person) first arrive in (this country) for whatever reason to live for a year or more?
Year _____   Month _____   ❑Unknown

<u>Country of citizenship:</u>
ASK OF ALL PERSONS
Of what country is (person) a citizen? OR
What is (person's) country of citizenship?
- ❑ (This country) __
- ❑ (This country) and another country, specify according to present borders:
    - o The other country _____
- ❑ Another country, specify country according to present borders
    - o Country _____

❑ Country unknown
❑ Country of citizenship unknown
❑ No citizenship (Stateless)

Return migrants:
ASK OF PERSONS OVER ONE YEAR OLD and WHO IS A CITIZEN OF THE COUNTRY
1. Has (person) ever lived outside (this country) for a period of at least 12 months*?
    ❑ Yes
    ❑ No → Skip next 2 questions
    ❑ Don't know → Skip next 2 questions
2. When did (person) last arrive to live in (this country) for 12 months or more*?
    Year _____ Month _____   ❑ Don't know
3. In which country did (person) last live? [Specify country according to present borders.]
    Country _____   ❑ Don't know

* In capturing returned migrants, countries may also choose to use other duration threshold per national practices. [10]

---

[10] The United Nations recommend that countries apply a threshold of 12 months when considering place of usual residence according to one of the following two criteria: (a) The place at which the person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least six months; and (b) The place at which the person has lived continuously for at least the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least 12 months. United Nations (2015), *Principals and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3* (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf)