

**United Nations Expert Group Meeting  
Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda**

**New York Headquarters, 20-22 June 2017**

**Recommendations**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other recent global policy initiatives on international migration, including the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular migration call for quality, timely and fit-for-purpose migration data and statistics and have posed enormous challenges to national statistical systems. The group of experts on migration statistics gathered at the UN Headquarters for the Expert Group meeting on Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda identified the existing gaps in migration statistics, and recommended the following actions for the improvement of international migration statistics.

I. Monitoring migration-relevant SDG indicators

In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the experts reviewed a list of SDG indicators (see Annex 1) that were presented as relevant to migration and agreed to use it, subject to future technical refinement, to guide priority setting for the United Nations and other relevant organisations in developing methodologies on measuring migration-relevant SDG indicators and in assisting countries to produce data for those indicators.

For SDG indicators data disaggregation, the experts agreed on taking a step-wise approach in defining migratory status. As a first step, migratory status can be classified, per national practices, regardless of legal status, as

- Native-born and foreign-born persons,
- Citizens, non-citizens (including stateless persons)

Countries interested in other migration-related population groups, could further disaggregate the data by country of birth of the parents, duration of stay in country, and reason for migration. Internal migrants and internally displaced persons could also be considered if countries are interested in population mobility within the country (see Annex 2 for more details). Efforts should also be made to disaggregate data into regular and irregular migration.

II. Data collection and compilation

Statistics on international migration often come from different sources including population and housing censuses, sample surveys and administrative sources. Countries are encouraged to make an effort to collect and compile data from all

available sources so that different dimensions of international migration, as well as key socioeconomic characteristics of migrants are captured.

### 1. Population and housing censuses

Countries are encouraged to collect the information on country of birth, country of citizenship and year/period of arrival, as recommended as core topics to be included in population censuses by the *United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*.<sup>1</sup> In addition, special considerations need to be taken to ensure that all migrant populations are fully counted in censuses, while the confidentiality of information at the individual level is protected.

### 2. Household surveys

To enhance the use of household surveys as a source of migration statistics, countries are encouraged to include key migration questions to identify important migration-related population groups in their regularly-conducted household surveys. In this context, the experts made a proposal that a set of harmonized questions be developed and used to improve comparability of data within the country and across countries. A special migration module can be added, at a certain interval, to household surveys for more in-depth analysis on migration. The experts cautioned that special sampling plans may need to be applied to capture migrant populations through household surveys.

### 3. Administrative sources

Administrative records as a source for migration statistics are often under-utilized in many countries. Countries are encouraged to assess available administrative records including civil registration records and explore whether the migration population can be identified from the records. In producing statistics from administrative sources, the coverage and the quality of records should also be considered. The experts encouraged countries to develop ways to link different administrative records maintained by various authorities in a country.

### 4. Non-traditional sources

Experts underscored that innovative approaches such as the integration of multiple data sources should be promoted and the use of big data should be explored to enhance the availability and timeliness of migration statistics, while ensuring that privacy, ethical and human rights issues are adequately addressed and taking into consideration the quality of data

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, 2015, Sales No. E.15.XVII.10, para. 4.21

### III. Data dissemination

Information collected at national level should be disseminated in a timely manner to inform national development policies. The use of new technology for data collection should be encouraged to reduce time for data processing and dissemination.

Key socioeconomic characteristics should be disaggregated by migratory status and other relevant variables to assess differences between migrants and non-migrants as well as among migrant subgroups. Disseminated migration data should be accompanied by metadata such as the concepts and definitions used in data collection, scope and coverage of the data source as well as the quality of data. Countries are also encouraged to make available to the public microdata from household surveys or a sample of census, to encourage further analysis of data.

### IV. Methodological development

United Nations are requested to further their work, in collaboration with partner organisations, on developing methodological guidelines aiming at harmonizing concepts and definitions related to international migration statistics, building on the existing UN technical guidelines related to migration statistics. The work should also aim at developing methods for data collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis, in particular methods on how to produce data for migration-relevant SDG indicators under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this connection, the experts suggested that the United Nations *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1<sup>2</sup>* be updated and revised.

### V. Coordination

Countries are encouraged to establish national mechanisms such as an inter-departmental working group to strengthen coordination on international migration statistics among various institutions and stakeholders, including national statistical offices and ministries in charge of collecting international migration data. The coordination mechanism should aim at harmonizing concepts and definitions, refining data collection instruments, improving data sharing mechanisms, and assessing the possibility of integrating data from multiple sources to obtain a more complete picture of international migration. The coordination mechanism should be fully integrated within the existing national strategic plan for statistics and should contribute to strengthening national statistical systems and the coordination role of the national statistical offices, as called for by the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations, 1998, Sales No. E.98.XVII.14

<sup>3</sup> Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, objective 1.1. The plan was prepared by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB), 15 January 2017 and adopted by Statistical Commission in March 2017. (<https://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Cape-Town-Action-Plan-For-Data-Jan2017.pdf>).

Collaboration between countries should be fostered so that the experiences and new initiatives to improve migration statistics could be shared. The collaboration should also facilitate the exchange of data between countries of origin and countries of destination to improve data on emigration.

International, regional and sub-regional organizations should coordinate their efforts on developing methodology, collecting data and providing technical assistance to improve statistics on international migration. In this regard, it was recommended that an Expert Group on Migration Statistics, comprised of national statistical offices, relevant line ministries and international, regional and sub-regional organizations, be created. The Expert Group is expected to continue the work on the improvement of migration statistics.

#### VI. Capacity building

International, regional and sub-regional organizations are encouraged to provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of national statistical systems, to improve international migration statistics, including statistics required to monitor migration-relevant SDG indicators and the implementation of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration to be adopted by the General Assembly in 2018.

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

Target	Indicator	Updated Tier Classification (by IAEG-SDG Members)	Whether relevant for migration	Rational	Indicator/collection
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>					
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)	<b>Tier I</b>	For 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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at</b>					
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	<b>Tier II</b>	For disaggregation - extended	Migrants tend to have higher maternal mortality due to lack of access to proper maternal and child care. This is an outcome variable measuring migrants'	Data disaggregated by migratory status can be done if information is collected through adequate civil

				<p>access to health services. Studies in Europe showed that maternal mortality &amp; child mortality is higher for immigrant women than for natives. The reason behind the disparity includes 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.</p>	<p>registration systems. Information on "migration status (country of birth/citizenship)" of deceased should be recorded</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</p>	<p><b>Tier I</b></p>	<p>For disaggregation - extended</p>	<p>Under-5 mortality is another indicator that can reflect how much migrants have access to health services</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p>	<p><b>Tier II</b></p>	<p>For disaggregation - extended</p>	<p>This indicator reflects how migrants have access to HIV treatment and ART</p>	

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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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)	<b>Tier III</b>	For 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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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	<b>Tier I</b>	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	
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>					
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	<b>Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)</b>	For disaggregation - extended	This is a global indicator which addresses most closely the fundamental right to education.	Data for this indicator are collected in sample surveys measuring learning outcomes. Examples of relevant cross-national learning assessments include PASEC, PIRLS, PISA, SACMEQ, TERCE and TIMMS. Some of these learning assessments collect data on migratory status enabling comparisons between migrants and non-migrants and, in some cases, between, first and second generation migrants.
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	<b>Tier II</b>	For disaggregation - extended	This is a global indicator which measures access to continuing education and training.	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	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age	<b>Tier II</b>	For disaggregation - extended	This is a global indicator which measures proficiency in two basic areas	Data for this indicator are collected in skills' assessment



proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex			of skill – literacy and numeracy – needed for functioning in society.	sample surveys of the adult population. Examples of relevant cross-national assessments include PIAAC and STEP which collect data on migratory status.
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 countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	<b>Tier I</b>	For migrants	This global indicator measures expenditure on scholarships for study abroad. All recipients will have crossed an international border for the purposes of education.	ODA data on scholarships available since 2010.
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>					
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	<b>Tier I</b>	For 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
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>					

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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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	<b>Tier I</b>	For 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	<b>Tier I</b>	For 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 secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	<b>Tier I</b>	For disaggregation - minimum		
	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	<b>Tier III</b>	For 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	<b>Tier I</b>	For disaggregation - extended	<p>Access to formal financial service is important to reduce the cost of sending remittances for migrants. Informal remittance channels can be expensive and risky. Barriers for access and use of formal financial services for migrants include lack of knowledge, cultural and mistrust of the financial services in the host countries. Underdeveloped financial services in the host or home country may also be a contributing factor for lack of access to financial services.</p> <p>OECD PISA research indicates that students with an immigrant background have lower levels of financial literacy than other students. (OECD, 2014)</p>	WB FINDEX, 1000 people from >140 countries. Not sure whether migratory status disaggregation is achievable with such a small sample size
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>					
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	<b>Tier III</b>	For 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	<b>Tier III</b>	For disaggregation – extended	Migrants should be treated equally, without subject to discrimination	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly	<b>Tier III</b>	For migrants		

mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	income earned in country of destination				
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	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	<b>Tier III</b>	For migrants		
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>					
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	<b>Tier I</b>	For disaggregation - extended	<p>Access to adequate housing may be challenging for many migrants, especially irregular migrants. In its General Comment on this particular right, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

				<p>poorly maintained housing complexes” and recommended “the effective implementation of existing legislation to combat discrimination in housing, including discriminatory practices carried-out by private actors.”</p> <p>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.’</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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 million slum dwellers in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific as well as the resilience profiling currently underway.</p> <p>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.</p>
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				<p>workers they hire from abroad. OHCHR has expressed concerns that 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."</p> <p>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 slavery like conditions."</p> <p>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 work and may have to put up with abuse from their employers to avoid becoming homeless. It has also been reported that</p>	
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				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.	
<b>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</b>					
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	<b>Tier II</b>	For 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 perpetrators, 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	<b>Tier II</b>	For migrants		
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	<b>Tier I</b>	For disaggregation - extended	All births should be registered, regardless of their migration status.	Household surveys

**Note:**

- Five Indicators are classified as "For migrants", referring to those that are direct concern for migrants.
- Two indicators are identified as "For disaggregation – minimum", referring to indicators explicitly require “disaggregation by migratory status”
- A total of 22 indicators are classified as “For disaggregation – extended”, referring to indicators that do not explicitly call for disaggregation by migratory status but are considered relevant to fully capture and understand the living conditions of migrants in the receiving countries.
- One indicator is classified as “Contextual”, 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.

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. Defining migratory status for discussion**

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)