

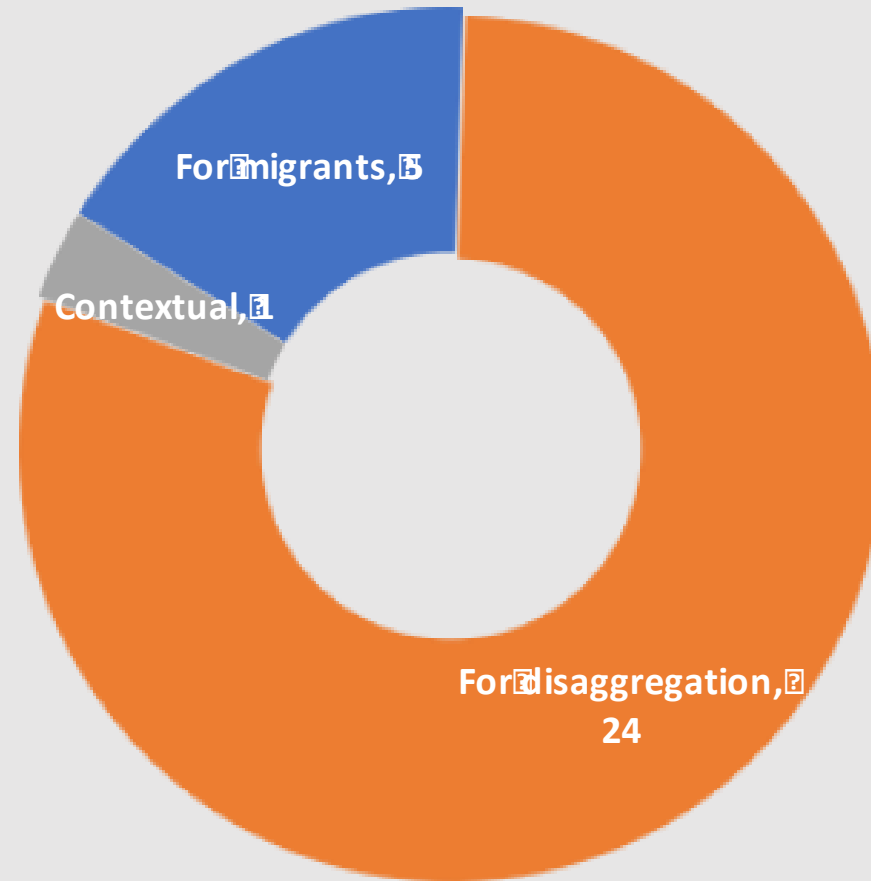


# Identifying SDG indicators that are relevant to migration

United Nations Statistics Division



# Migration-relevant SDG indicators





# 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 <sup>a</sup>	0	8 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes indicator 4.1.1 classified under both Tier-II and Tier-III



# Tier system of the SDG indicators

- Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an **internationally established methodology and standards** 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** 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.



## “For migrants”: indicators have direct concern for migrants

- 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.



# “For disaggregation”: indicators require disaggregation by migratory status

- Explicitly:
  - 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
- Implicitly (a total of 22)
  - Poverty and social protection: 2
  - Health: 6
  - Education: 3
  - Gender equality: 1
  - Employment & access to financial service: 5
  - Inequality & discrimination: 2
  - Human settlement: 1
  - Violence & legal identity/birth registration: 2



# How were the indicators for disaggregation selected?

- Equal treatment and non-discrimination in access to basic services including adequate housing, essential health care, basic education, social protection and legal identity;
- Integration into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty;
- Violence



# Comments received on the list of indicators (1)

# voted yes	Indicators	# indicators
10	3.1.1; 3.2.1	2
9	1.1.1; 1.3.1; 8.5.2	3
8	3.3.1; 4.3.1; 10.2.1; 10.3.1	4
7	4.6.1; 5.5.2; 8.3.1; 8.5.1; 8.8.1	5
6	8.6.1; 8.10.2; 10.7.2; 10.c.1; 16.1.3; 16.2.2	6
5	3.8.2; 8.8.2	2
4	3.8.1; 16.9.1	2
3	3.c.1; 10.7.1	2
0	3.4.1; 4.1.1; 4.b.1; 11.1.1	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

A total of 11 responses





## Comments received on the list of indicators (2)

### **Selection of indicators:**

- The use of international or national poverty line? (1.1.1 vs 1.1.2 and 10.2.1)
- Health:
  - Should also consider noncommunicable diseases (ind. 3.4.1)?
  - % Health expenditure (3.8.2): does not really reflect the lack of access to health care by migrants. Migrants do not seek health care unless it is very urgent; they are also younger – might not need as much health care
- Education:
  - Add: 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 (4.1.1)
- Add: 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions



## Comments received on the list of indicators (3)

### Measurement:

- Internationally agreed concepts and methods not available yet (Tier-III indicators)
- Methodology proposed not allowing disaggregation by migratory status (3.8.1 UHC)
  - Although national indicator might work: % persons renouncing medical or dental care due to financial reasons
- Migrant group not captured in data collection (administrative or surveys), or not frequent enough
- Migrant group captured varies by source
- Migration information captured in source (birth/death certificate), but not compiled
- Rare events (MMR, U5MR): sample surveys do not allow further disaggregation
- Lack of access to administrative data



# “Contextual” indicator

- Indicator 3.c.1 - Health worker density and distribution
  - does not have direct reference to international migration
  - not possible to disaggregate by migratory status.

Its target specifically calls for “... retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States”.

Yet,

“The density of health professionals in Nigeria is both the function of emigration and the inadequacy of the whole health system and its infrastructure.”



## Points for discussion:

- Agree on the SDG indicators identified above as a priority to monitor the progress of SDG targets for migrants at the global level?
- Any additional ones? If yes, please indicate them and the rationale for adding them
- How do we balance between a comprehensive list of migration-relevant indicators and measurement challenges?
  - Indicators without internationally agreed concepts and methods (Tier-III, 5 indicators highlighted for disaggregation)?
  - Indicators with internationally agreed concepts and methods, but cannot be disaggregated by migratory status (3.8.1 UHC)
  - Indicators collected through household surveys but facing challenges in capturing sufficient migrants
- Global versus national