The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Implication for Migration Data

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Regional Workshop on Strengthening the Collection and Use of International Migration Data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Outline

• Key feature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• Reflection of Migration Issues in SDGs
  – Indicators relevant to migration
  – Indicators relevant for data disaggregation

• Step-wise Approach for Defining Migratory Status
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Adopted by all Member States at the UN Summit for Sustainable Development in September 2015 (GA resolution 70/1)

- A new global development framework for 2015-2030, following the MDG era

- A roadmap that aims at tackling key systemic barriers to sustainable development

- Built on the Rio+20 Conference outcomes and the experience of achieving the MDGs.
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Addresses **poverty eradication** as the overarching goal
- Has at its core the integration of the **economic, social** and **environmental** dimensions of development.
- The principle of “**leaving no one behind**”
  - Inclusive development
  - Reduction of inequality

17 Goals x 169 Targets
Global SDGs Indicators Framework

• **SDG Indicators** for “follow up and review” of the 2030 Agenda

• 17 Goals, 169 Targets to be assessed by **244 Indicators** (include 9 duplicates and 3 triplicates), identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

• The indicators are for global reviews. Regional and national applications are expected
Migration in the 2030 Agenda

• For the first time, international Migration was integrated into development goals and targets

• Addresses the need for orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (target 10.7)

• Recognizes positive contribution of migrants for inclusive and sustainable development

• The principle of “leave no one behind” urges Governments to look into the plights of special population groups, such as migrants.
Migration in the 2030 Agenda

- 11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ Targets include reference to issues pertaining to migration
Targets relevant to migration ≠ Indicators relevant to migration

→ Not all targets relevant to migration have a corresponding indicator relevant to migration (5.2 and 8.7)

→ Not all indicators relevant to migration correspond to targets relevant to migration (17.3.2)
SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring

Migration-related: speak directly to migration

(Ex. emigration of health professionals, scholarships to study abroad, rights of labour migrants, trafficking, remittances, etc.)

Relevant for disaggregation: SDG indicators to be disaggregated by migrant status
Why we care migratory status?

- Combat inequalities within and among countries
- Shared prosperity and decent work for all
- Pledge that no one will be left behind

Indicator 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution, A/RES/70/1
## 10 migration-related indicators (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets (7)</th>
<th>Indicators (10)</th>
<th>Tiers</th>
<th>Custodians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries</td>
<td><strong>3.c.1</strong> Health worker density and distribution.</td>
<td>Tier I</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Expand the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education in developed countries and other developing countries</td>
<td><strong>4.b.1</strong> Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.</td>
<td>Tier I</td>
<td>OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td><strong>8.8.1</strong> Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.</td>
<td>Tier II</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>8.8.2</strong> Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) [...] by sex and migrant status.</td>
<td>Tier III</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</td>
<td><strong>10.7.1</strong> Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.</td>
<td>Tier III</td>
<td>ILO, World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10.7.2</strong> Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.</td>
<td>Tier III</td>
<td>DESA-PD, IOM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 10 migration-related indicators (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
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<th>Custodians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.c</td>
<td>Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.</td>
<td>10.c.1</td>
<td>Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</td>
<td>16.2.2</td>
<td>Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</td>
<td>17.3.2</td>
<td>Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.18</td>
<td>Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</td>
<td>17.18.1</td>
<td>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1.1</th>
<th>Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Proportion of population covered by social protection, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1</td>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1</td>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1</td>
<td>Coverage of essential health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2</td>
<td>Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 24 indicators relevant for disaggregation (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) by sex and migrant status</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.10.2 Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Defining migratory status: Step-wise approach

- **Step 1**: Country of birth or citizenship
  - Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  - Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens

- **Step 2**: Second generation
  - Country of birth of the person and country of birth of the parents

- **Step 3**: Other disaggregation dimensions:
  - Time of arrival
  - Reason (work, study, family, asylum, settlement)
  - Internal / international migration
Data Gaps and Challenges in Monitoring

SDG monitoring presents enormous challenges for national statistical systems:

- to produce voluminous amount of data
- to refine some concepts statistically (ex. what are well-managed migration policies?)
- to disaggregate the data by “migratory status”
- to explore new sources of information
- to produce high-quality data, regularly
- to gather statistics from statistical offices of various relevant ministries and agencies
Summary

• Concerns on the rights and plights of migrants “reflected” well in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• Unprecedented demands for data and statistics for effective SDG monitoring

• Need careful assessments of data requirements and data gaps

• Opportunity for national, regional, international statistical communities to work together to ensure high-quality, timely and reliable data are available

• Beginning of a long journey!
Thank you!
Defining migratory status

• **Step 1. Country of birth or citizenship**
  • Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  • Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens

• **Step 2. Second generation**
  • Country of birth/citizenship of the parents

• **Step 3: Other dimensions (examples)**
  • Time of arrival
  • Reason (work, study, family, asylum, settlement)
  • Internal / international migration
A few considerations in identifying indicators for disaggregation

The indicators measure key issues related to migrants:

- Access to basic services including essential health care, basic education and social protection
- How well migrants are integrated into the host society, in terms of their education level, labour market outcomes, employment conditions and poverty
- Whether migrants are more likely to be subject to violence and discrimination compared to non-migrants

The indicators must be:

- Measurable – possible to disaggregate
- Limited in number for the global monitoring