Indonesia’s Experience on International Migration Statistics

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Migration

Spatial

Temporal
Countries as entity for spatial process in international migration and involve several aspects, such as:

1. Political boundaries/territorial
2. Politics
3. Laws/Policies
4. Human rights
5. Economics
Global Context

Global Compact for Migration

SDGs Icons

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Indonesia and International Migration

An archipelago country with enormous coastline of about 34,000 miles

Labour-sending country with Malaysia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, and Hong Kong as Top 4 destination countries

Mostly
Female
Informal Sector
Low Educated

103 Migrant Workers
Sentenced to death since 2011
Definition of International Migrant

1998 UN Recommendation:
Any person who changes his/her country of usual residence

- **Long-term**: At least 12 Months
- **Short-term**: 3 - 12 Months
## Data on Stock and Flow Migration

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<th>Organization</th>
<th>Data Description</th>
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<td>BNP2TKI</td>
<td>Data on the placement of migrant workers abroad</td>
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<td>Based on the reference time of placement</td>
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<td>Ministry of Manpower</td>
<td>Foreign worker in Indonesia</td>
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<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>BPS – Statistics Indonesia</td>
<td>Censuses, surveys</td>
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<td>Based on 6 months usual residence concept</td>
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Differences in International Migration Data

-0.5 vs -1.34
Net Migration

9 vs 4
9 Million vs 4 Million
Migrant Workers Abroad

1.1 vs 2.1
Million
Out Flows between 2010-2015
Why different?

1. Each agency/ministry has its own interests
2. No standardization of statistical concepts between ministries
3. Different measuring methods
4. Insufficient staff expertise on data collection and analysis
5. Difficult to operationalize
6. Missing population of interest
Relevant Features

Undocumented integrated migrants

Vulnerable migrants

Migrant’s Family who left behind
Mobility

- Tourism
- Circular/Commuting
- Migration
  - Internal
  - International
Relevant Concepts for Policy Making

9 National Priorities Agenda of Current President
Nawacita

Bringing the country back to protect the entire nation and provide security to all citizens, through active free foreign policy, reliable national security and the integrated defense of Tri Matra state based on national interests and strengthening identity as a maritime country.

Law No. 18/2017

Law on the protection of Indonesian migrant workers

Protection of Indonesian migrant workers and their families in achieving guaranteed fulfillment of their rights in all activities before, during, and after working in legal, economic and social aspects.
Opportunities

2020 Indonesian Population Census
- Concept of Usual Residence (12 Months)
- Combined-method using Registration Data

2014 and 2018 Pilot Migration Surveys

Initiatives Exploring the Use of Mobile Phone Data for Official Statistics
Possibilities in using Mobile Positioning Data

Foreign Tourists at Cross Border Post

Domestic Tourists Statistics

Measurement configuration via method of roaming in cross border area
Possibilities in using Mobile Positioning

Case Study: Commuter in Bandung Raya
Possibilities in using Mobile Positioning

Pilot Project: MPD for improving Method on Determining Metropolitan Area

City (core)

Commuting Area
Commune > 15% of residents commute to the (core) city daily

Metropolitan Area
Metropolitan Zone
Possibilities in using Mobile Positioning

Complement the MPD utilization with Travel Diary and Consent Form
Possibilities in using Mobile Positioning

Internal Migration

Internatiol Migration

Tourism Trip

Commute

Work

Home
Challenges

1. Unstandardized Concepts and Definitions
2. Stakeholders Engagement and Cooperation
3. Limited Human Resources
4. Limited Capabilities in Data Collection And Analysis Regarding International Migration