



Session 4. Indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics for Policy Areas 3, 4, 5 and 6

Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics

Rabat, Morocco – 20 June 2022

Introduction

This presentation provides an overview of the **indicators for disaggregation by migratory status to monitor**



POLICY AREA 3

Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups



POLICY AREA 5

Empower labor migrants



POLICY AREA 4

Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants



POLICY AREA 6

Eliminate all forms of discrimination and ending violence against migrants



21

CORE INDICATORS FOR DISAGGREGATION that countries are recommended to disaggregate by migratory status



19 CORE INDICATORS
are SDG indicators

2 CORE INDICATORS
are not SDG, but considered
core for policy area 5 (labour migrants)

Why are SDG indicators useful for monitoring policy areas 3-6?

SDG indicators are designed ensure “no one will be left behind”

- Migrants might be left behind when they lack the choices and opportunities to participate in and benefit from development progress

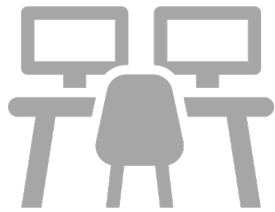
The SDG indicator framework calls for disaggregation by migratory status

The global SDG indicator framework has an overarching principle of **data disaggregation**: “Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).



Why are SDG indicators useful for monitoring policy areas 3-6?

The disaggregation of SDG indicators by migratory status allows for an analysis of the **differences between migrants and non-migrants**



Migrants' integration in the host society,
in terms of education, labour opportunities, and poverty



Migrants' access to basic services,
including health, education, and social protection



Migrants' vulnerability to violence and discrimination compared to non-migrants

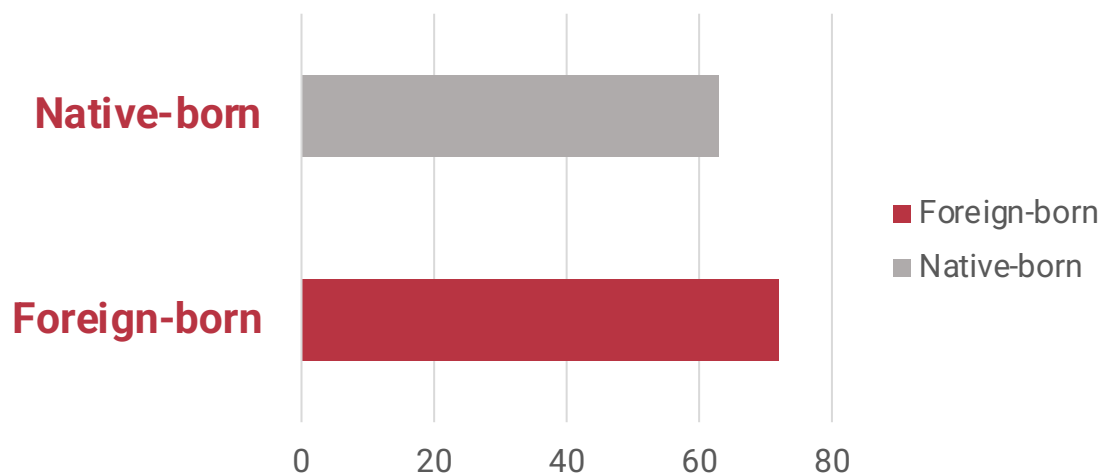
Example

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Employment rate (%)

LUXEMBURG (2019)

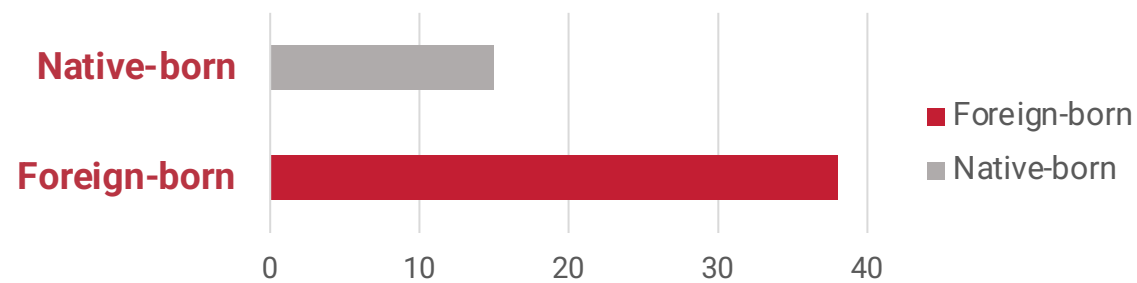


4 QUALITY EDUCATION

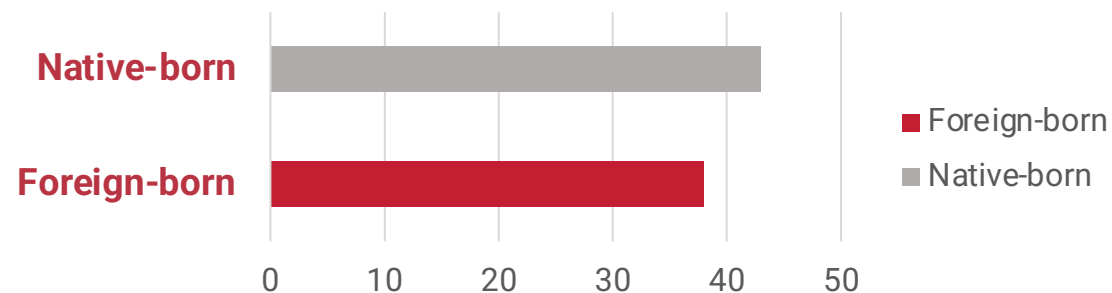


Rate of youth neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) (%)

KENYA (2009)



ARMENIA (2011)



Source: Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation. International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2021, Geneva

Why are SDG indicators useful for monitoring policy areas 3-6?

- SDG indicators for monitoring migration policies present many opportunities
 - they are already covered in national statistical systems and require less effort to identify who are foreign-born and/or foreign citizens
 - this would help also
 - Increasing chances to effectively and sustainably meet the SDGs
 - Understanding the situation of migrants compared to other population groups
 - Improving resource allocation for integration

How to identify international migrants?

MIGRATORY STATUS

Disaggregation by

foreign-born vs native-born

This allows for the identification of foreign-born (migrants) vs native-born population (non-migrants)

National citizens vs foreign citizens

This allows for the identification of foreigners (migrants) and citizens (non-migrants)

PRIMARY TOPICS FOR DISAGGREGATION

Priority set of information for each indicator that should be collected and disseminated.

Age and sex are primary topics for disaggregation

Secondary topics for disaggregation countries might collect and disseminate according to national priorities

- Educational attainment (primary, secondary, high)
- Labour force status (employed/unemployed)
- Geographic location (urban, rural)
- Refugee/asylum seeker status
- Disability status (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)







Discussion points

- What are the indicators to be retained as core?
- How do these disaggregated indicators benchmark against what is currently produced in countries?
- How feasible is it to produce the proposed disaggregated indicators?
- What would be the most challenging aspects?



POLICY AREA 3





Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups

CORE				ADDITIONAL
Indicator		SDG Indicator ¹	Primary Topics for Dis.	Secondary Topics for Dis.
3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors / systems	 1.3.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum seeker status
3.2	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	 1.4.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
3.3	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	 6.2.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
3.4	Proportion of the population with access to electricity	 7.1.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)
3.5	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	 11.1.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, disability status, refugee/asylum seeker status
3.6	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	 6.2.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural)



POLICY AREA 4


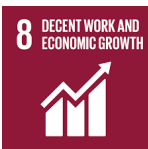


Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

CORE			ADDITIONAL
Indicator	SDG Indicator ¹	Primary Topics for Dis.	Secondary Topics for Dis.
4.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income	 10.2.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status
4.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	 4.1.2	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, parent's NB/FB status
4.3 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills	 4.6.1	1NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural)
4.4 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	 16.9.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural)



POLICY AREA 5






Empower labor migrants

CORE			ADDITIONAL	
Indicator	SDG Indicator ¹	Primary Topics for Dis.	Secondary Topics for Dis.	
5.1	Labour force participation rate		NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural)
5.2	Employment to population ratio		NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural)
5.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment	 8.3.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Educational attainment, refugee/asylum status, industry, type of production unit (formal, informal, household), and status in employment
5.4	Unemployment rate	 8.5.2	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum status
5.5	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	 8.6.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, disability status
5.6	Proportion of women in managerial positions	 5.5.2	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Age	Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural)



POLICY AREA 6

Eliminate all forms of discrimination and end violence against migrants

CORE			ADDITIONAL
Indicator	SDG Indicator ¹	Primary Topics for Dis.	Secondary Topics for Dis.
6.1 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	 16.b.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, discrimination ground
6.2 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 16.1.3	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Parents' NB/FB status, labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status
6.3 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	 5.2.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Age	Labour force status, parents' NB/FB status, parents' citizenship status, geographic location, refugee/asylum seeker status, form of violence
6.4 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour	 8.7.1	NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age	Geographic location (urban, rural)
6.5 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	 16.2.2	1.Age 2.Sex 3.NB/FB status 4.Citizenship status	Form of exploitation, sector of exploitation, provision of residence status as trafficking in person (TIP) victim, accompanied/unaccompanied (if minors)

Few remarks for data sources

- **Population and housing censuses and administrative registers are main data sources**
 - Population censuses are underutilized in term of disseminating data for international migration
 - Anonymized census microdata in particular is an important resource
- **Significant effort might be needed for household surveys, considering that**
 - they are not always appropriate for migratory status disaggregation due to sample-size issues
 - even if there is information for migratory status in a survey, it may not be possible to generate representative estimates for them if they are not the target population

Discussion points

- What are the indicators to be retained as core?
- How do these disaggregated indicators benchmark against what is currently produced in countries?
- How feasible is it to produce the proposed disaggregated indicators?
- What would be the most challenging aspects?