Session 4. Indicators for disaggregation by migration-relevant topics for Policy Areas 3, 4, 5 and 6
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 4
Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants.

POLICY AREA 5
Empower labor migrants.

POLICY AREA 6
Eliminate all forms of discrimination and ending violence against migrants.
Overview

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)
SDG indicators are designed to 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**

### Employment rate (%)

**LUXEMBURG (2019)**

- Native-born
- Foreign-born

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

**KENYA (2009)**

- Native-born
- Foreign-born

**ARMENIA (2011)**

- Native-born
- Foreign-born

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?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY AREA 3</th>
<th>Ensure access to basic services by migrants and temporary populations vis-à-vis other population groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator</strong></td>
<td><strong>CORE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SDG Indicator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors / systems</td>
<td>1.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</td>
<td>1.4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>6.2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 Proportion of the population with access to electricity</td>
<td>7.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</td>
<td>11.1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
<td>6.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### POLICY AREA 4
Increase the integration and wellbeing of migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>SDG Indicator</th>
<th>Primary Topics for Dis.</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL Secondary Topics for Dis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income</td>
<td>10.2.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</td>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, parent’s NB/FB status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>4.6.1</td>
<td>1NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</td>
<td>16.9.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
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<td>CORE Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1 Labour force participation rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Employment to population ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Proportion of informal employment in total employment</td>
<td>8.3.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, refugee/asylum status, industry, type of production unit (formal, informal, household), and status in employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Unemployment rate</td>
<td>8.5.2</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, refugee/asylum status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)</td>
<td>8.6.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Sex 2.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural), refugee/asylum seeker status, disability status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>5.5.2</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1.Age</td>
<td>Educational attainment, industry, geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Additional</td>
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</tr>
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<td>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</td>
<td>16.b.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1. Sex 2. Age</td>
<td>Labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status, discrimination ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>16.1.3</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1. Sex 2. Age</td>
<td>Parents’ NB/FB status, labour force status, geographic location (urban, rural), disability status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>5.2.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1. Age</td>
<td>Labour force status, parents’ NB/FB status, parents’ citizenship status, geographic location, refugee/asylum seeker status, form of violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour</td>
<td>8.7.1</td>
<td>NB/FB status (and/or Citizenship status) 1. Sex 2. Age</td>
<td>Geographic location (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population</td>
<td>16.2.2</td>
<td>1. Age 2. Sex 3. NB/FB status 4. Citizenship status</td>
<td>Form of exploitation, sector of exploitation, provision of residence status as trafficking in person (TIP) victim, accompanied/unaccompanied (if minors)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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