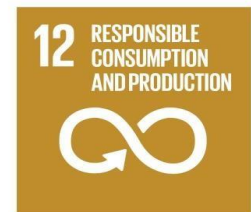
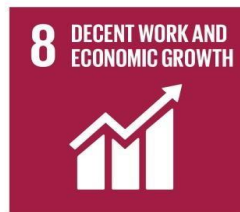


Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



BPS-Statistics Indonesia



SDGs Indicators reference to migration

In the SDGs it is stated that

”Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, and geographic location, or other characteristics relevant in national context”.



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 (legal), responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” (target 10.7)
- Recognizes positive contribution of migrants for inclusive and sustainable development
- The principle of “**no one left 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

SDGs Indicators reference to migration

Targets

8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8

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

10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.c

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Where Do We Obtain Data?

- Censuses, Surveys, Administrative Records
- Explore non-traditional sources or big data?
- Frequency of data obtainable differs among statistical sources
- Surveys: few countries conduct a migration survey, sample size constraints
- Administrative Records: no fully explored/utilized as statistical sources, coverage issue



Discussion on indicators

- ✓ The combination of those sources
 - ✓ From Administrative Record: numerator
 - ✓ From Census/Surveys: denominator
- ✓ Many of the SDGs Indicators reference to migration cannot be supported by Statistical Agency
- ✓ Need coordination amongs Statistical Agency and other Ministries/Institutions for providing the data

Discussion on data disaggregation: migratory status

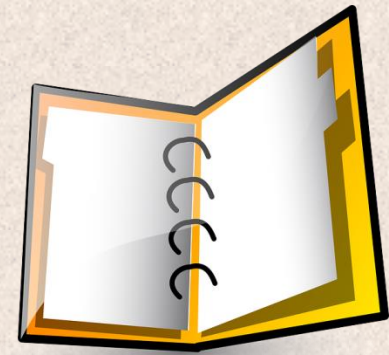
- ✓ If the data or indicator can be supported from Statistical Office (from census or survey), then this will be relevant to disaggregate them into migratory status
- ✓ If the data or indicator is available from administrative record, they should have an additional information about their migratory status
- ✓ Awareness of sample used in the surveys, to be careful if we want to produce the indicators by disaggregation.



Use of administrative sources for data on migration-relevant SDG indicators

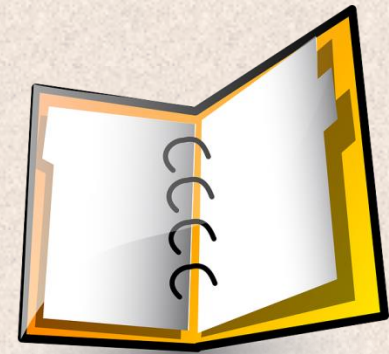
Administrative sources on migration statistics

- ✓ Labour permits/Working visas
- ✓ Residence permits
- ✓ Registers (foreigners, refugees, citizens abroad, etc)
- ✓ Record on deportation/repatriation
- ✓ Border controls
- ✓ others



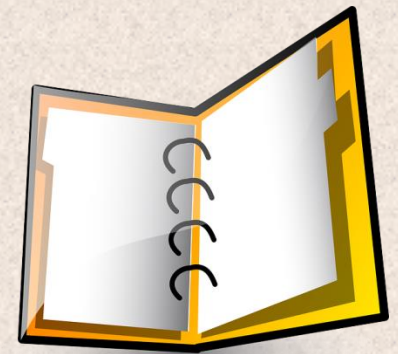
Administrative sources: advantages

- ✓ Detail (sex, age, reasons, duration, origin, etc.)
- ✓ Timeliness
- ✓ Minimal costs
- ✓ Can capture short-term migration



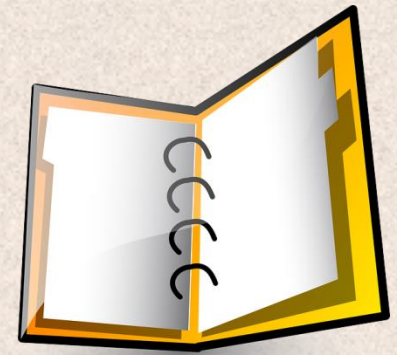
Administrative sources: challenges

- ✓ Different concepts of migrants (legal/administrative basis)
- ✓ Coverage
- ✓ Events, not persons (status changes, renewals)
- ✓ No record on movements of labour, especially for informal employment
- ✓ Date of issuance & expiration \neq actual move



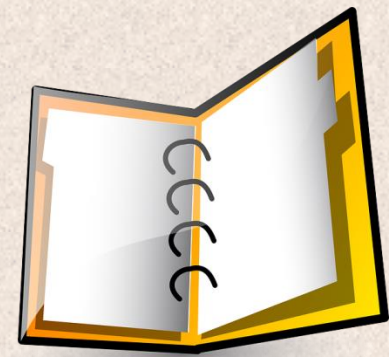
Administrative source for migration-relevant SDG indicators

- 1.3.1: Access to social protection
<= Ministry of social welfare/Ministry of Labour
- 3.1.1/3.2.1/3.4.1: Health indicators
<= CRVS (deaths & cause of deaths)
- 3.8.1: Universal Health Coverage
<= Ministry of Health
- 8.8.1: Occupational injury
<= registration of injuries; accident insurance
- 8.10.2: Access to financial services
<= Central bank?
- 16.9.1: Birth registration
<= CRVS



Challenges in using administrative sources for migration-relevant SDG indicators

- ✓ Statistical office may not have access to the administrative data
- ✓ Migrant information not captured or defined differently from other data sources (citizenship mostly, while country of birth mostly used in censuses/surveys)
- ✓ Quality of administrative sources
 - Ex. Ill-defined causes of deaths
 - Ex. Under-coverage of child birth





Using household surveys to compile SDG data disaggregated by migratory status

Limitations of household-based surveys

- ✓ Labour force surveys are still not undertaken in all countries
- ✓ There are limitations to the use of labour force surveys for the purpose; adding new questions to the established LFSs
- ✓ The size of the inflow during a recent reference period is likely to be too small to be captured in a sample to yield statistics with sufficient precision.

Limitations of household-based surveys

- ✓ There may be high rates of non-response and serious response errors.
- ✓ Household surveys, including labour force surveys, tend to be inefficient at capturing recent arrivals, even those with secure legal status or protection.

Strengths of household-based surveys

- ✓ More developing countries are conducting regularly, either annual, biannual/semester, or quarterly LFS.
- ✓ LFS is a promising source if the sampling related issues are properly addressed.
- ✓ Collect information on socio-demographic characteristics of household members.
- ✓ Decisions on migration of a household members are generally discussed at home.
- ✓ Household survey, preferably LFS, can include questions and/or module on migration.

Recommendations

- Questionnaire design
 - Relevant questions and/or module added
- Frame
 - Frame has relevant information,
 - PSUs are updated (listing information available)
- Sample size
 - Big enough for reliable estimates
 - Appropriate for the field implementation
- Allocation of PSUs to strata
- Selection procedure
 - Special focus on the concentrated areas
- Field Implementation



Challenges in Measurement and Monitoring SDG indicators related to 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



Challenges or Opportunities ?

How do we fill the data gaps?

- More investments in methodological work
- Fuller utilization of existing data/information
- Urgent needs to enhance national statistical capacities especially in developing countries
- The experience of MDG monitoring shows that the efforts to monitor the global development agenda can empower national statistics capacities, contributing to the improved availability of internationally comparable statistics

Summary

- Concerns on the rights and plights of migrants “reflected” well in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 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 that high-quality, timely and reliable data are available

Some thoughts

- Clear and standard concept of International Migration and other classification used
- Standard concept should be used by all Statistical Agencies and other institutions
- Comparable data amongs countries
- Coordination amongs institutions responsible for the migration data since the beginning
- Include the migration question on the specific survey, ex. Labor Force Survey
- Need a specific and detailed survey for migration to answer SDGs Indicators reference to migration?
- While SDG indicators are disaggregated by migratory status, it is nessasary to include internal migration, to see the achievement of every province.

THANK
YOU!

