

Leave no migrant behind

The 2030 Agenda and data disaggregation

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INTRODUCTION

Migration & the 2030 Agenda

- Target 17.18: “high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, and migratory status”.
- Several references to migration in the 2030 Agenda
- “Leave no one behind” transformative promise
- Key opportunity to understand SDG-migration links; monitor migrant outcomes



Leave no one behind, migration and data

Over 281m migrants around the world

- Identified among those often in **vulnerable** situations
- Also key **actors in sustainable development**

Need to be included in policy and programming

To make this possible, migrants need to be visible in data.

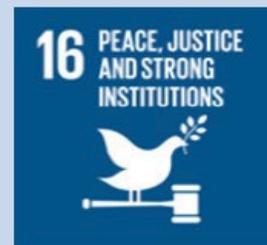
Disaggregated data helps identify migrants who may be in greatest need and **reach the furthest behind**, as well as **understand migrants' contributions to development.**





DISAGGREGATION: BY GOAL

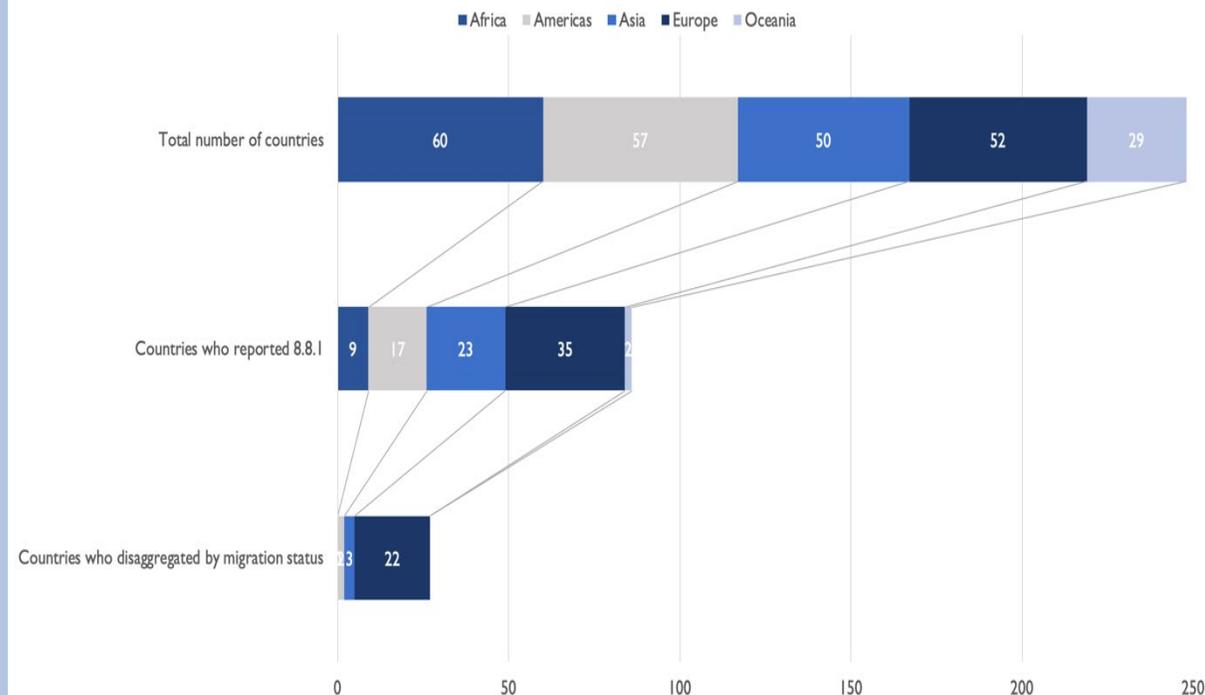
What do we know about migrants in the SDGs?



Officially, not much!

- 24 indicators recommended for disaggregation by migratory status
- Globally in 2020 countries disaggregated **1**
- 8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
 - 86 out of 248 countries reported
 - Out of these, 27 disaggregated by migratory status
 - 22 in Europe; none in Africa or Oceania

Figure 2. Reporting analysis of indicator 8.8.1

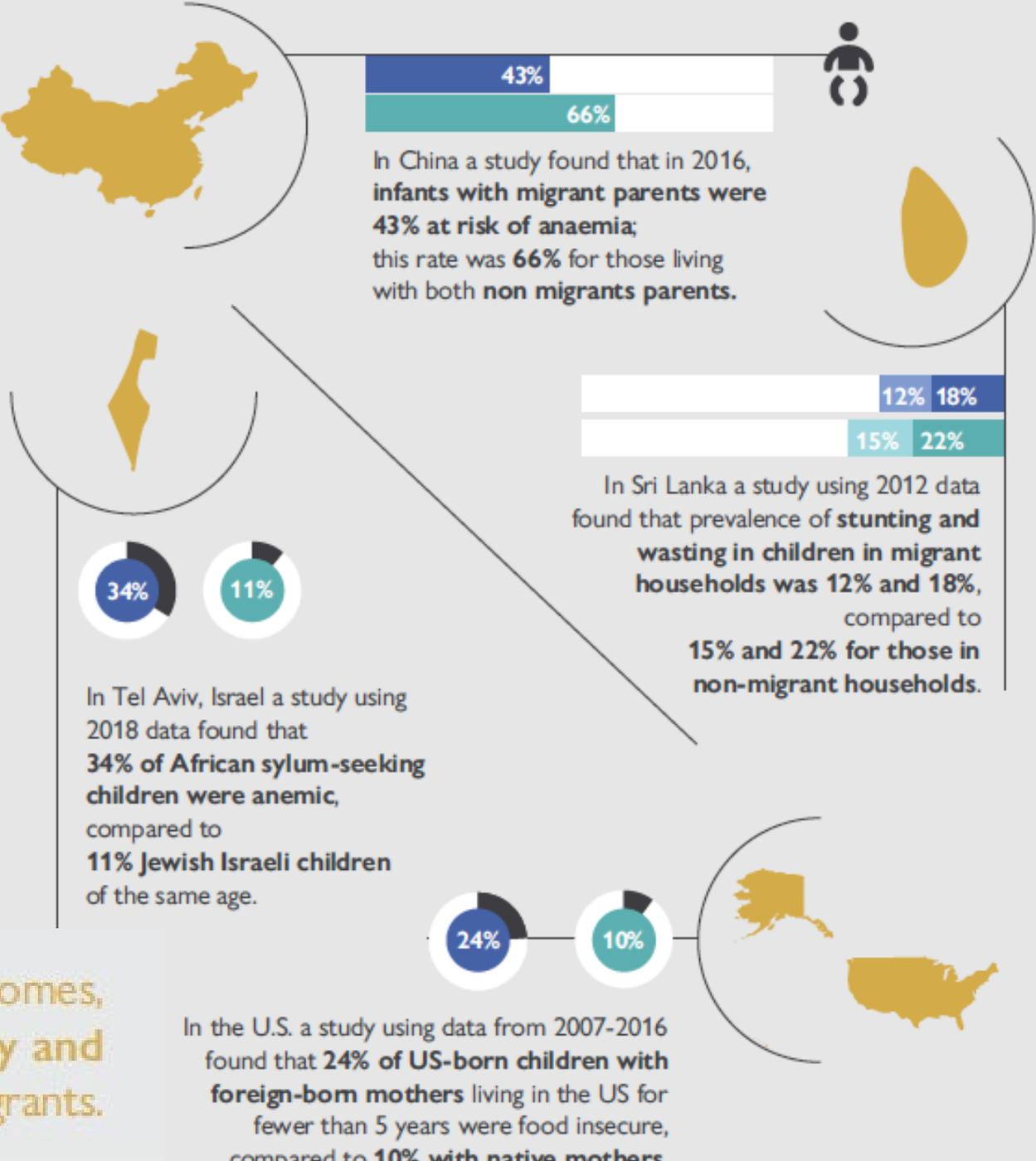


Source: SDG Global Database, 2020.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition



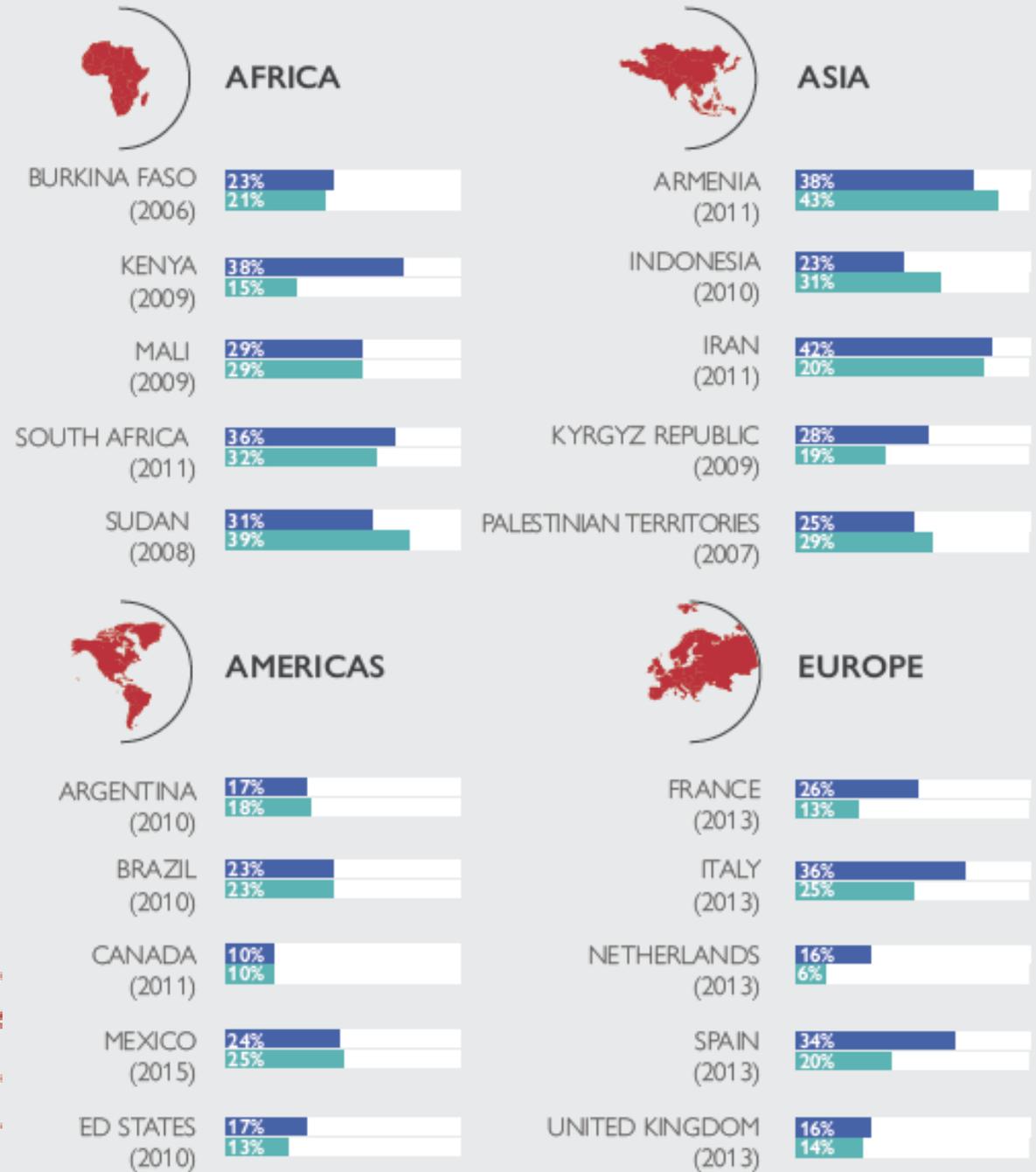
While migrants often support positive nutritional outcomes, they can be at higher risk of food insecurity and malnutrition-related conditions than non-migrants.



End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

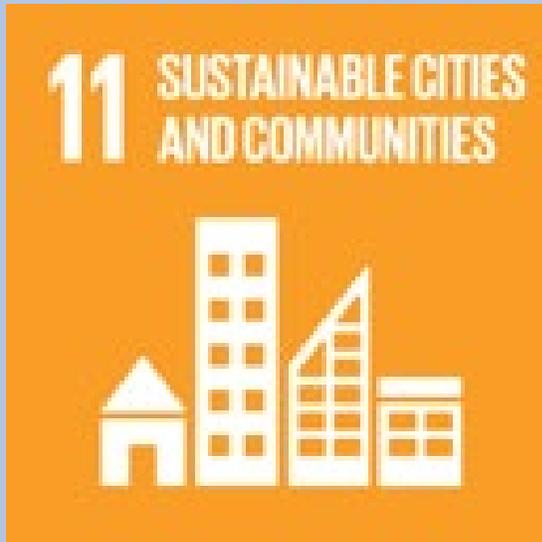


NEET RATE (%) AMONG YOUTH¹ IN TOP MIGRANT-HOSTING COUNTRIES ACROSS REGION

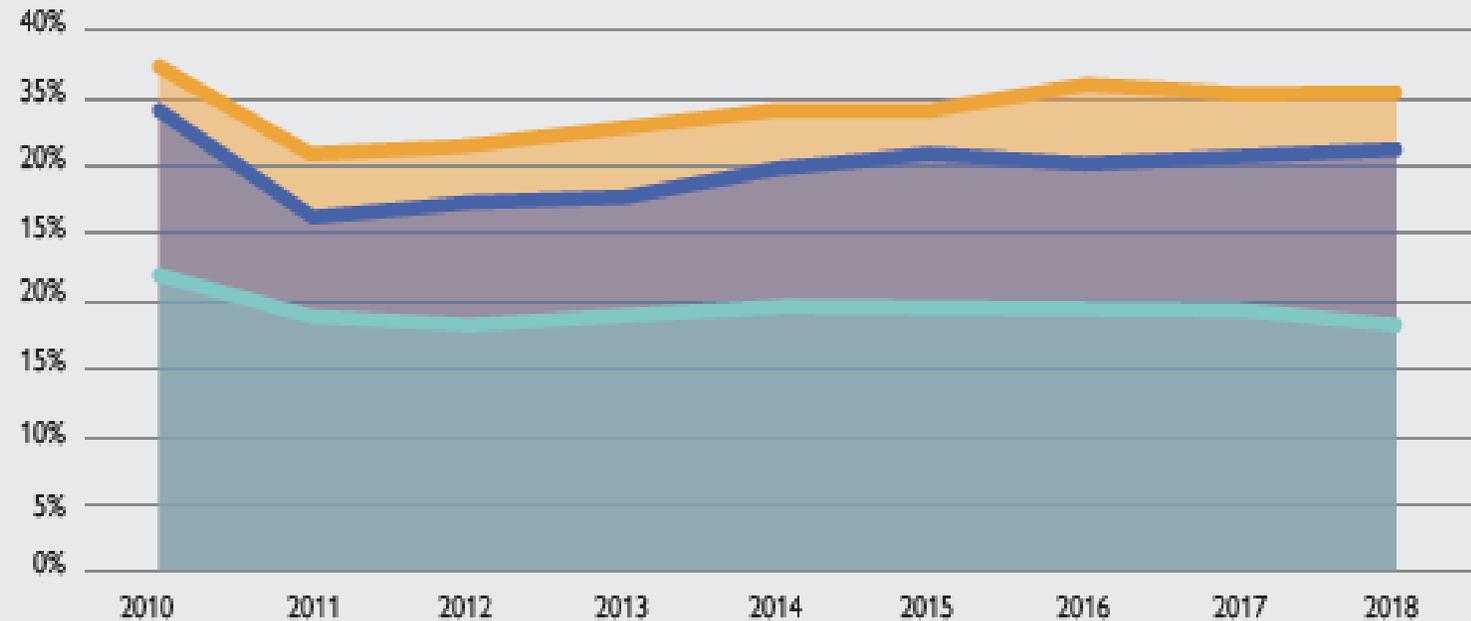


In over half of the world's top migrant-hosting countries, **foreign-born youth** were more likely to be **neither employed nor in education or training (NEET)**, in the last census round, **compared to native-born.**

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable



30% of foreign citizens in European countries lived in overcrowded households in 2018, compared to 18% of citizens.



NON-EU FOREIGN
FOREIGN CITIZENS
CITIZENS

Different types of migration contribute to urban growth and diversity in cities around the world. However, many urban migrants have lower living conditions than non-migrants.

Over to you!

In your country, are key national statistics often disaggregated?

What sectors do disaggregated statistics usually come from?

How are these statistics relevant to migration policy?



DISAGGREGATION: THE BASICS

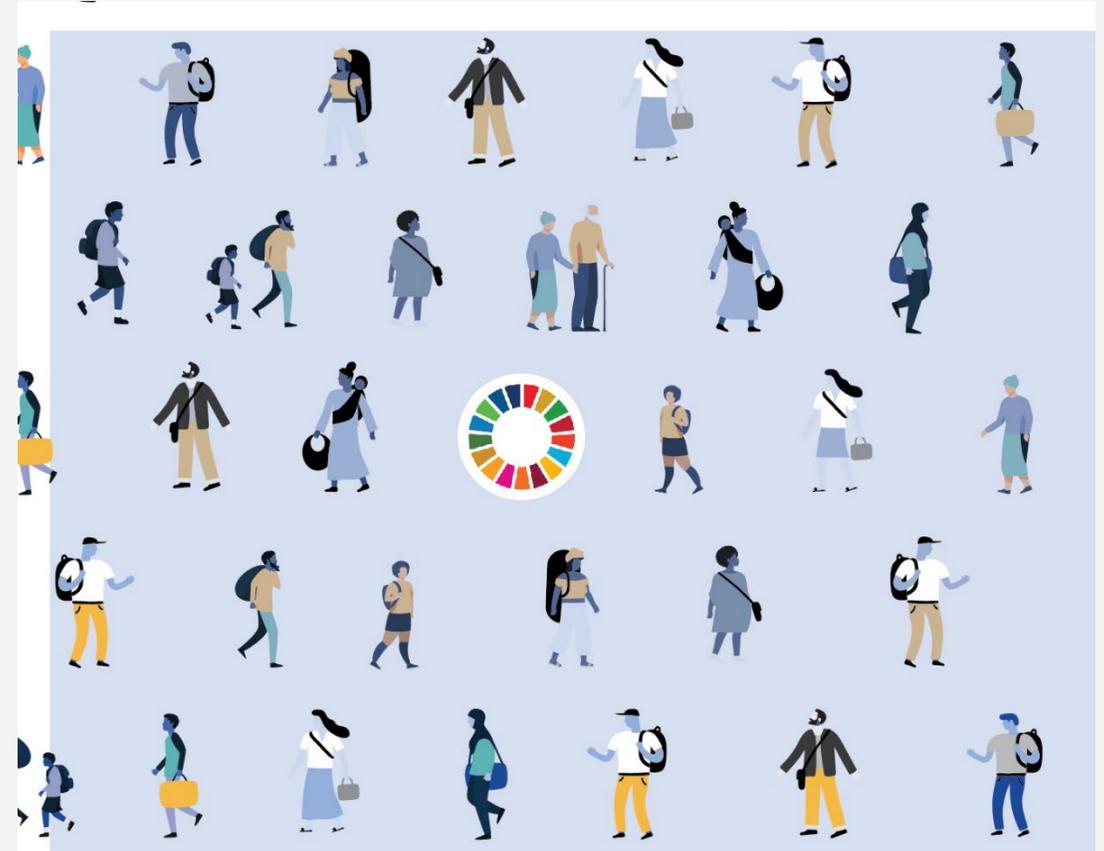
Components

Disaggregation: the basics

- ✓ Why disaggregate?
- ✓ How to disaggregate?
- ✓ Common challenges and opportunities

Disaggregation: by Goal

- ✓ Getting started: key steps
- ✓ SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 11, 16:
 - ✓ What do we know?
 - ✓ Why disaggregate?
 - ✓ How?
 - ✓ Examples



Why disaggregate by migratory status?



Understanding migrants' characteristics across sectors to inform targeted policy



Identifying in what contexts migrants are **agents of sustainable development**



Increasing chances to effectively and sustainably **meet the SDGs**



Addressing the **relative needs** of host communities



Improving **resource allocation**; boosting aid effectiveness



Addressing important **gaps in migration data and research**



Complying with **international law duties**



Providing a **baseline for other international frameworks**

How to disaggregate by migratory status? Definitions

1. Migratory status for disaggregation is defined by one of these two variables:

Country of birth: foreign-born and native-born population;

Country of citizenship: foreigners and citizens.

How to disaggregate by migratory status? Additional variables

2. Some lack internationally agreed definitions:

- **Year/period of arrival**
- **Country of birth of parents** (first and second- generation)
- Country of residence five years prior to data collection (census)
- Reason for migration
- Household member's residency abroad
- Ever resided abroad/for at least 12 months (return migrants)
- Most recent date of arrival
- Proxies: e.g. language(s) spoken at home
- Nationally defined variables

3. Further disaggregation by **sex/gender; age; disability**; more.

Common challenges

Hard-to-reach populations

Lack of quality migration data

Lack of agreed definitions

Sample size

Data protection issues

Limited capacity or resources

Common opportunities

Leveraging existing data

Using census micro-data

Integrating data sources

Over to you!

Choose one migration policy topic and answer the following:

What disaggregated data would help you understand this topic?

What is the relevant data source(s) for this in your country?

What could be potential challenges in disaggregating this data?

What could be potential solutions or opportunities to get this disaggregated data?

Getting started

- ❖ Establish institutional leads
- ❖ Undertake specialised awareness-raising
- ❖ Identify SDG indicators & disaggregation needs
- ❖ Conduct data mapping 
- ❖ Design and implement course of action
- ❖ Reporting, dissemination, communication

Data mapping template

SDG INDICATOR DATA AVAILABILITY				
SDG indicator	Produced already?	If yes, disaggregated by migratory status? By which variable(s) exactly?	If no, possible available data for this indicator? Add details.	Notes

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AVAILABILITY						
Data				Data collection		
Data source/ Tool name	Overview of data collected	Disaggregation by migratory status of data collected: specify country of birth and/or citizenship, other	Other disaggregation of data collected: specify sex, gender, age, disability, other	Method of data collection	Frequency of data collection	Storage of data

By Goal:

SDG 1. No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Outlines key considerations for data collection, use and interpretation
- Lists all relevant indicators; highlights a range of potential data sources
- Provides real-life examples of disaggregated data on each theme

How??

Key notes to consider in data collection, use and interpretation:

- (a) Most data related to poverty is taken from nationally representative household surveys, while data related to social protection is often generated through administrative records.
- (b) Institutions likely to be involved in producing and using data relevant to Goal 1 are NSOs, ministries of planning/development, and specific agencies such as those related to certain schemes for social protection.
- (c) To help uncover how migration can be associated with poverty reduction, relevant household-level data can be disaggregated by household members' emigration. Particularly in countries with high emigrant stocks, this could help policymakers understand more about any positive impacts of migration on household finances and living standards.
- (d) Care should be taken when interpreting migrants' monetary poverty.
 - (i) For example, while statistics may show labour migrants in a particular country to be above the poverty threshold if using income data, they may in effect be living under this threshold if they are regularly parting with a significant portion of their wages through remittances. This common phenomenon highlights the importance of using consumption-based questions instead, as well as measuring multidimensional poverty as far as possible and monitoring indicators that reflect outcomes across development areas.
 - (ii) Although comparisons should only be done with caution, when discussing migrants' monetary poverty using a destination country's national poverty line, it may also be interesting to compare and contrast this with the origin country's poverty line.
- (e) Additional disaggregation by sex/gender, geographic location (urban/rural), education level, reason for migration, and migration duration may be of interest to policymakers.

INDICATOR	POSSIBLE DATA SOURCES AND NOTES
1.1.1* Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Poverty estimates are usually derived from household survey data (e.g. MICS and DHS). See metadata .
1.2.1* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	While different approaches may be used in different countries to calculate the rate, this is usually based on household surveys as for 1.1.1. See metadata .
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Indicator 1.2.2 seeks to capture the different dimensions of poverty as defined by countries. Methodologies vary though estimates are usually derived from household survey data. See metadata .
1.3.1* Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems,	It is possible to use household survey data towards this. Administrative records can also be used, including registration/membership of relevant schemes and tax or social security agency records and claims from national ministries of labour, social security and other areas of government.

National examples

Area	Country or Region	Indicator
Poverty	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Percentage of non-migrant and migrant population with coverage of basic services
Hunger	Spain	Body mass index of the adult population by sex, country of birth and age group. Population aged 18 and over
Hunger	Qatar	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day by sex, nationality, and mother's education
Health	United Arab Emirates	Incidents of Infectious Diseases by Disease, Age, and Citizenship
Education	China	Children of migrant workers and children left behind by Education Level
Labour	Rwanda	Labour force status of internal and international migrants
Cities	New Zealand	Proportion of migrants feeling safe/very safe walking alone in neighborhood after dark, by migrant status and age group, 2016–17



CONCLUSION

Conclusion



Global level disaggregation is low and the pandemic has exacerbated inequalities as well as data gaps



To leave no one behind, we need better data. Disaggregation is an **important starting point** to understand the situation of migrants in different areas



Need for **targeted capacity development** to catalyze long-term change

At the national level there are many interesting examples; potential to **build on existing good practices, partner** and encourage **knowledge-sharing**

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