



# The role of census outputs in the disaggregation of SDG indicators by migratory status

# UNESCWA Regional Workshop on the Use of Census Data for Development Planning and Scientific Research in Arab Countries

# 3 October 2019

## Rabat, Morocco

Lara Cleveland, PhD

## Research Scientist



## SDGs and census data

Disaggregation, topics, small populations

Measuring and defining migration

## IOM Example

Graphing approach to data display of SDGs

Results for NEET and secondary education

## Recommendations and conclusion

# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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## Disaggregation is required...

By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, ..., to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable **data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics** relevant in national contexts.

**... and often requires a census.**

# Census and the SDGs

## Census Microdata

30+ indicators for 10 of the 17 Goals

### Household

- Household composition
- Dwelling ownership
- Household amenities
- Access to utilities
- Group quarters
- Subnational geography

### Person

- Fertility
- Mortality
- Migration
- Education
- Labor-force participation
- Occupational structure
- Ethnicity
- Disability



Census is an important baseline or reference in the use of other survey data or non-traditional “big data” sources



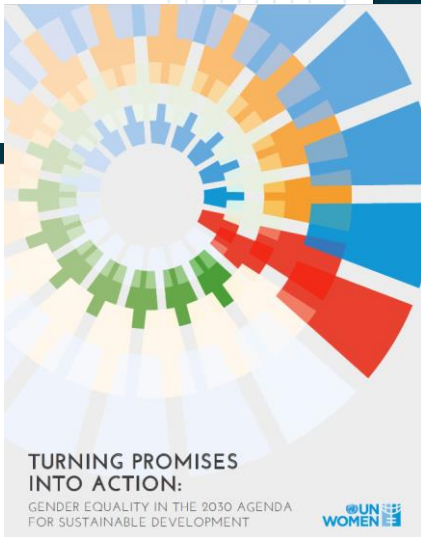
# Using census data (from IPUMS) to measure SDGs



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT** GOALS

Gender equity in the health  
workforce:  
Analysis of 104 countries

Mathieu Borioi, Michelle McIsaac, Lihui Xu, Tana Wulji, Khassoum Diallo, Jim Campbell  
Health Workforce Working paper 1  
March 2019



TURNING PROMISES  
INTO ACTION:  
GENDER EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Global strategy on  
human resources  
for health:  
Workforce 2030

UNFPA Strategy for the 2020 Round of  
Population & Housing Censuses  
(2015-2024)



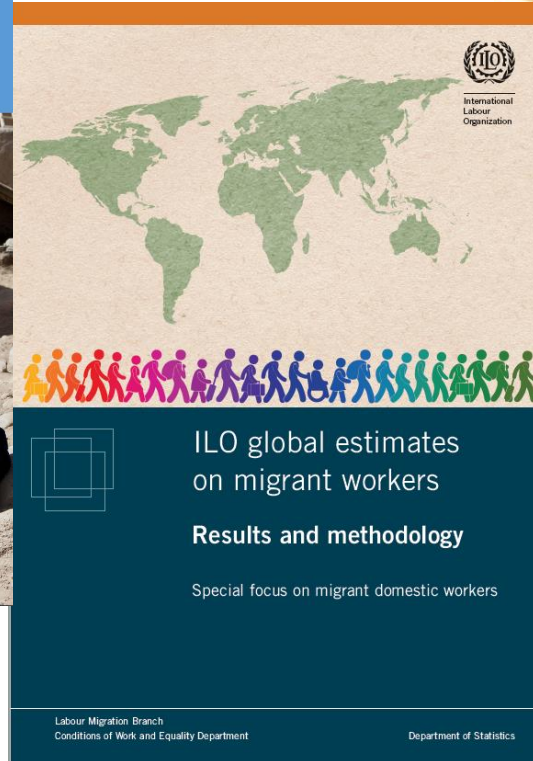
BECAUSE  
EVERYONE  
COUNTS



Long Term Care for Older People: The Role of Unpaid Care Work

Chief, Research and Data Section  
UN Women

Expert Group Meeting on Care and Older Persons:  
Links to Decent Work, Migration and Gender  
December 2017



ILO global estimates  
on migrant workers

Results and methodology

Special focus on migrant domestic workers

Labour Migration Branch  
Conditions of Work and Equality Department

Department of Statistics

A pilot  
study on  
disaggregating  
SDG indicators  
by migratory  
status



# Measuring migration and migratory status

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**Population censuses are perhaps the most widely available source of internationally comparable information on international migration in the world.** Despite the fact that censuses cannot capture the entire picture of migration flows, they are **still by far the only source of international migration statistics for many countries in the world.**

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA, “Handbook on measuring international migration through population censuses,” background paper (New York, UN DESA, 2017. Available from

<https://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/BG-4a-Migration-Handbook-E.pdf>.

# Measuring migration and migratory status



**Table 1. Migration-relevant indicators, by tier**

	For migrants	For disaggregation	Contextual	Total
<b>Total</b>	5	24	1	30
<b>- Tier I</b>	1	9	1	11
<b>- Tier II</b>	1	10	0	11
<b>- Tier III</b>	3	5 <sup>a</sup>	0	8 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Include indicator 4.1.1 classified under both Tier-II and Tier-III

<sup>1</sup>United Nations Statistics Division, *Improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda* (New York: 2017). ESA/STAT/AC.339/1

# Defining migratory status

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## Definition of migrant

Country of birth,

Citizenship,

Usual residence,

Legal status, or

Descent

United Nations Statistics Division, *Improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda* (New York: 2017). ESA/STAT/AC.339/1



# Migratory status

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## Definition of migrant

Nativity: domestic vs. foreign birthplace

- Place of birth in the census
- Coded into NATIVITY by IPUMS
- UN DESA definition<sup>2</sup>: an individual who is foreign born
- Sufficient for SDG monitoring per UNSD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>United Nations Statistics Division, *Improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda* (New York: 2017). ESA/STAT/AC.339/1

<sup>2</sup>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), *International Migration Report 2017: Highlights* (New York: 2017).

# Migratory status

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## Enumeration

De jure vs. de facto vs. register

- **De jure:** permanent or usual residents, may not include long term visitors
- **De facto:** usually count all persons residing in the country at the time of the census
- **Registers:** may only count legal residents
- Undocumented are always difficult to enumerate due to vulnerabilities, but some migration or other registers try to account for them



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# IPUMS Harmonization Census Microdata



## IPUMS for research

700+ Harmonized Variables

Rich documentation to accompany files

Well documented geography

(national and subnational at 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> level with GIS)

94 Countries covering 1960-present

But census processing is slow

And microdata file creation is even slower

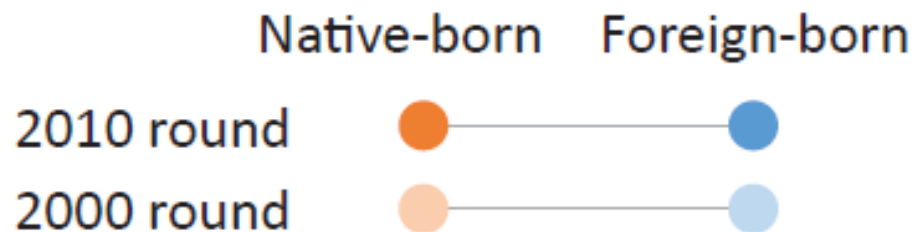
As of the writing of the IOM pilot in 2017,  
55 (of 85) had contributed 2010 round data

RGPH 2014  
Morocco



# Graphical method for SDG indicator monitoring

- Progress over multiple points in time (change over time)
- Differences between native- and foreign-born (i.e. migrant) populations
- Comparison of gaps (size of gap and relative size overall)
- Include multiple countries or territories

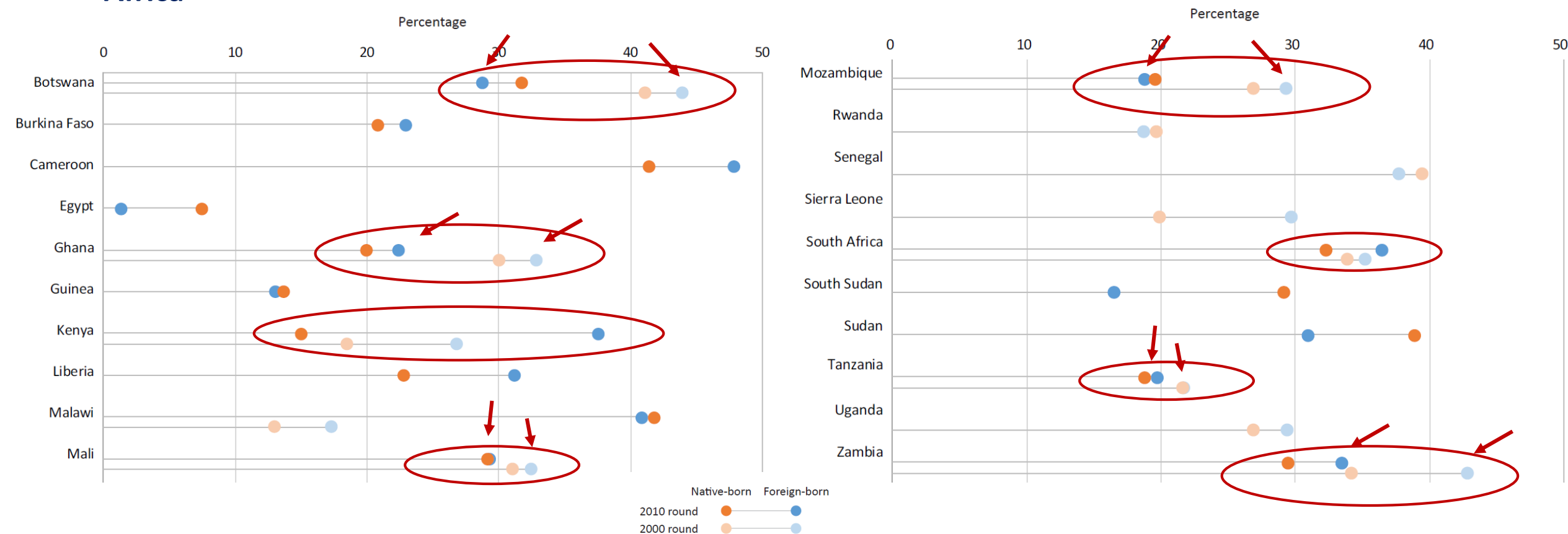


Data may be available for only one census year in some countries

# Pilot focus on NEET, SDG indicator 8.6.1

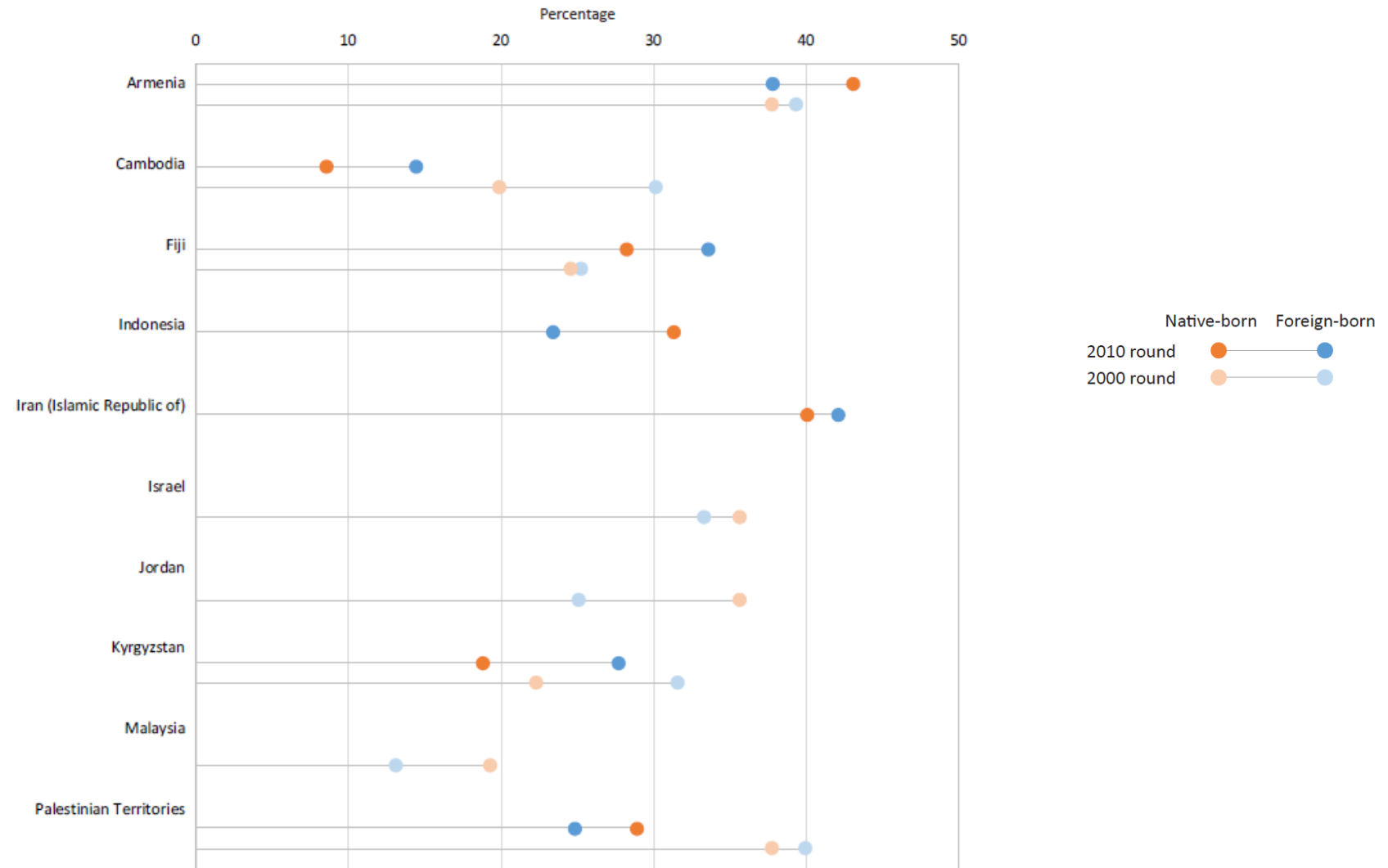
**NEET:** proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training

**Africa**



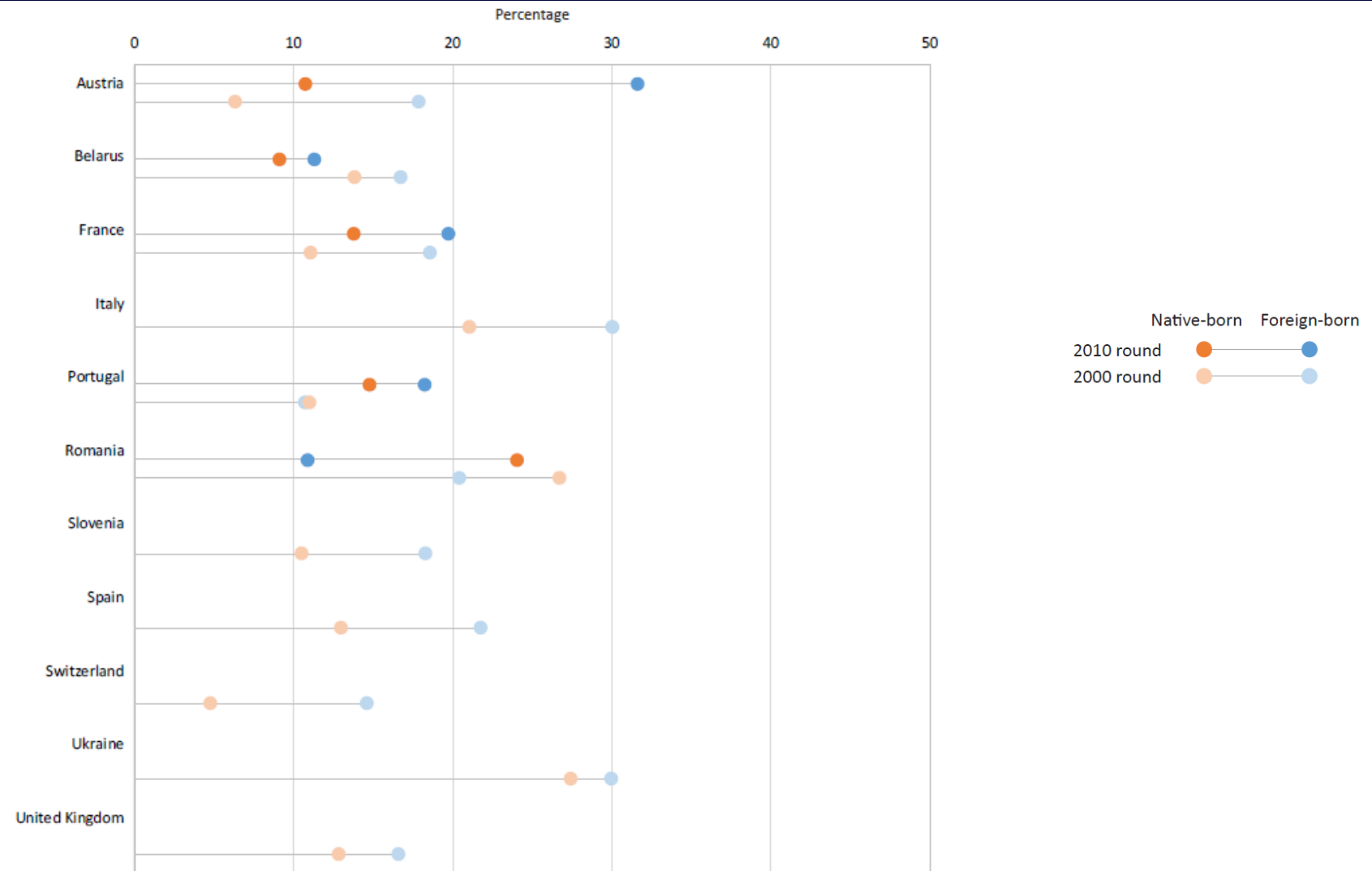
# NEET: proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training

## Asia and Oceania



# NEET: proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training

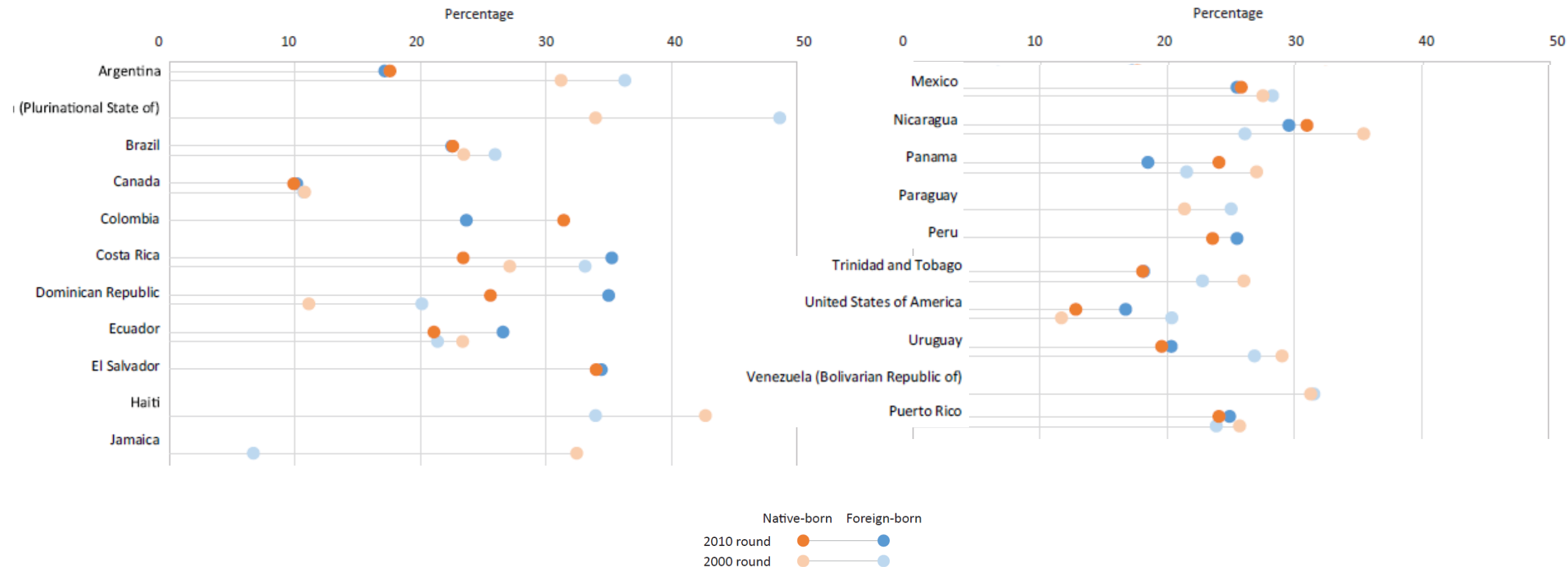
## Europe





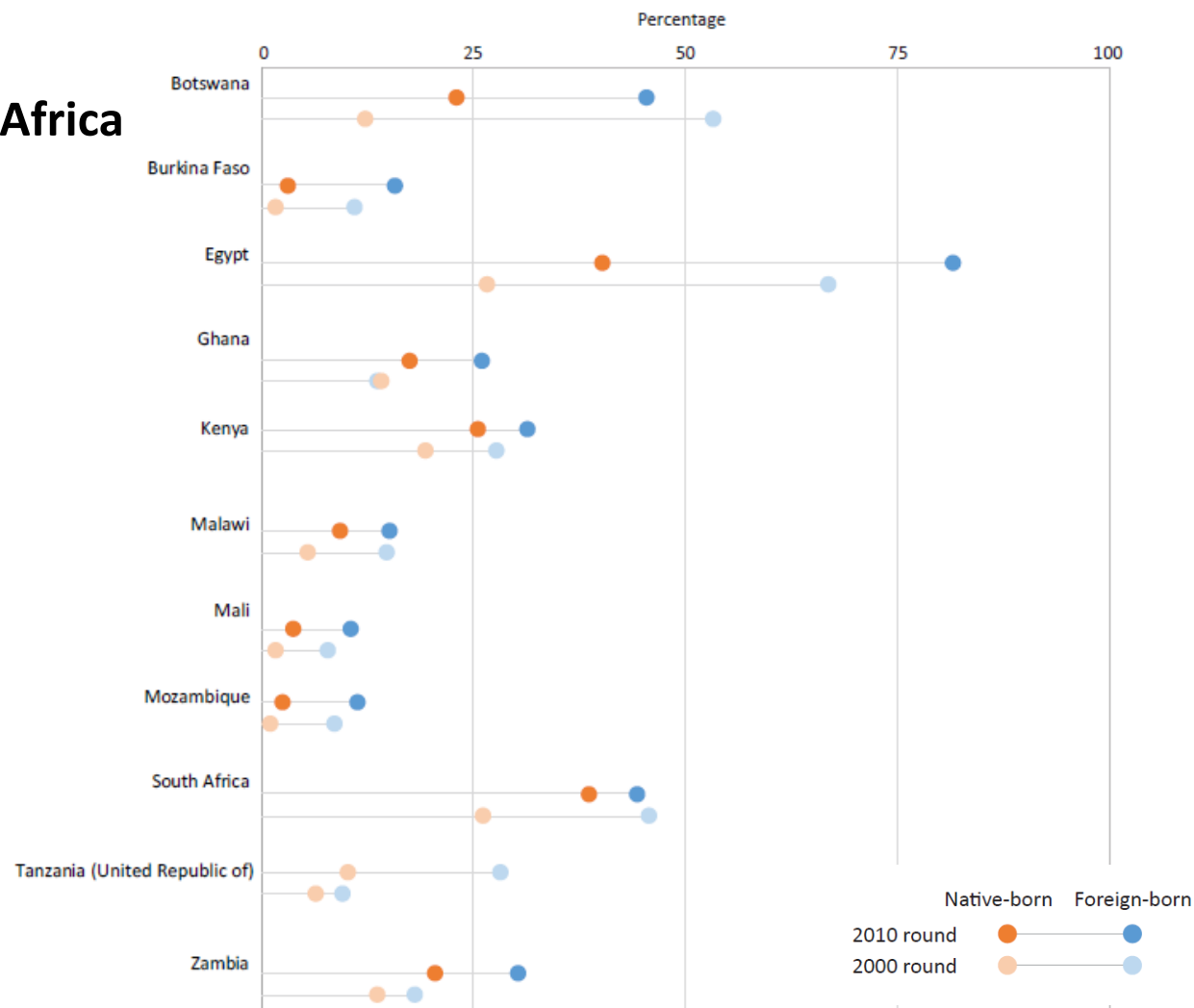
# NEET: proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not in education, employment or training

## Americas

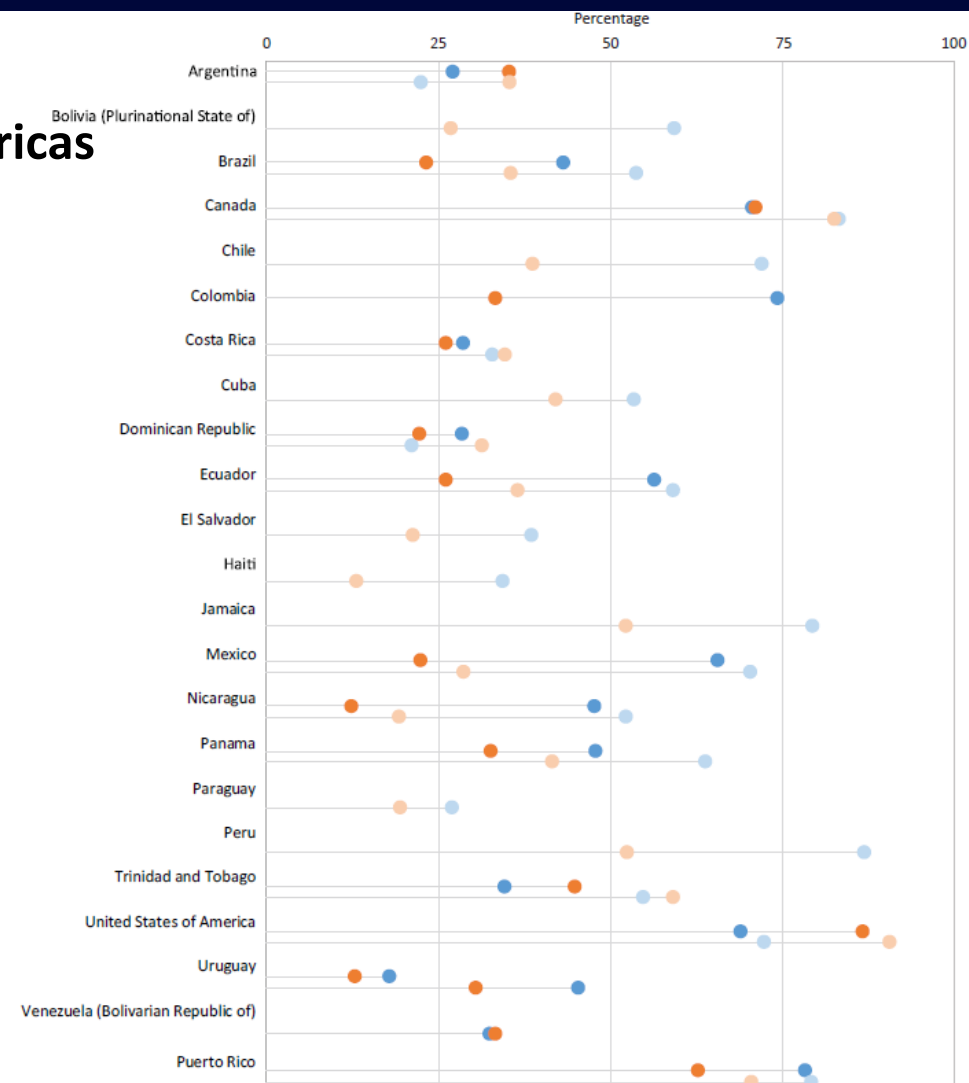


# Percent of people aged 25 and above who have completed secondary education or higher

## Africa

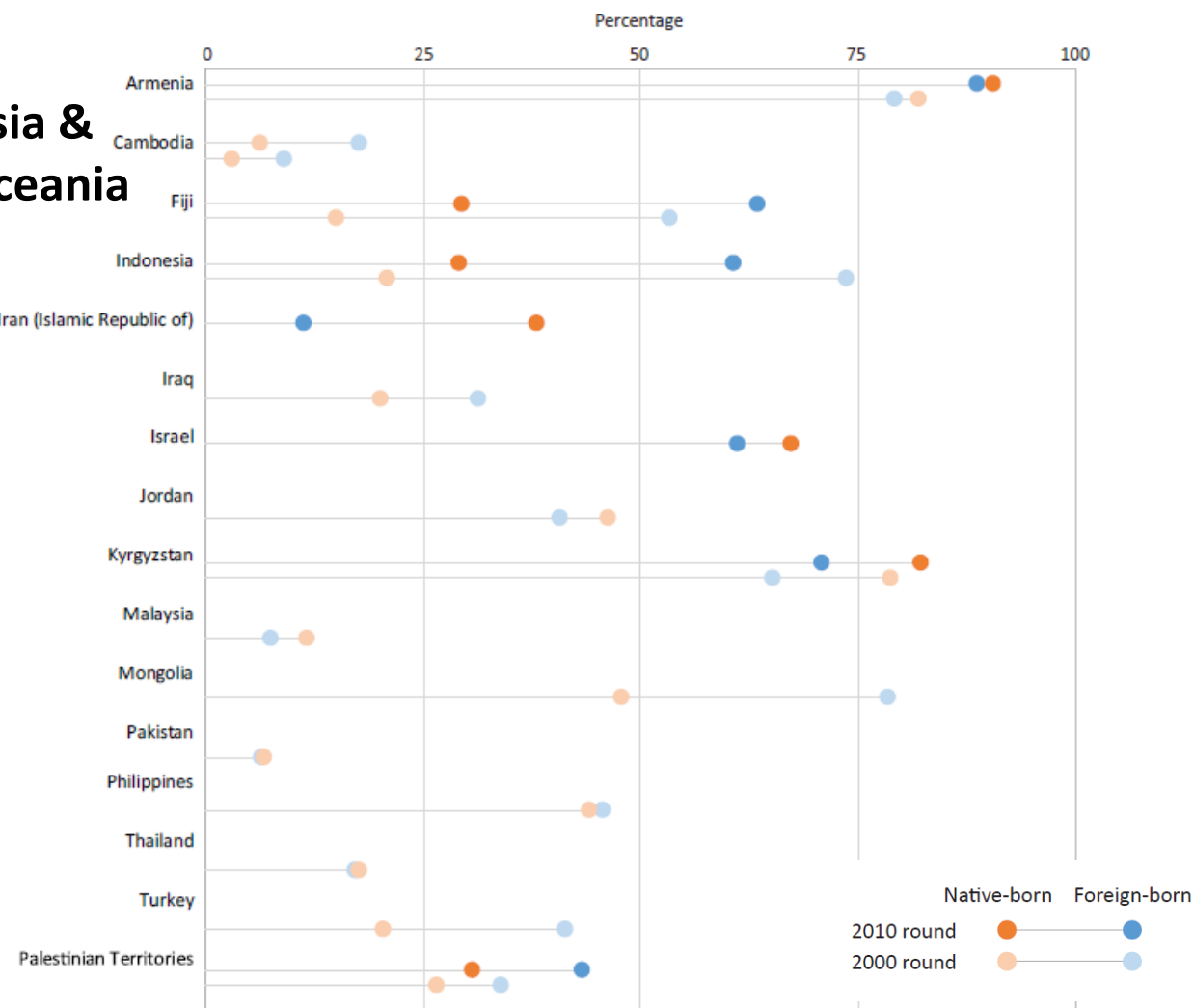


## Americas

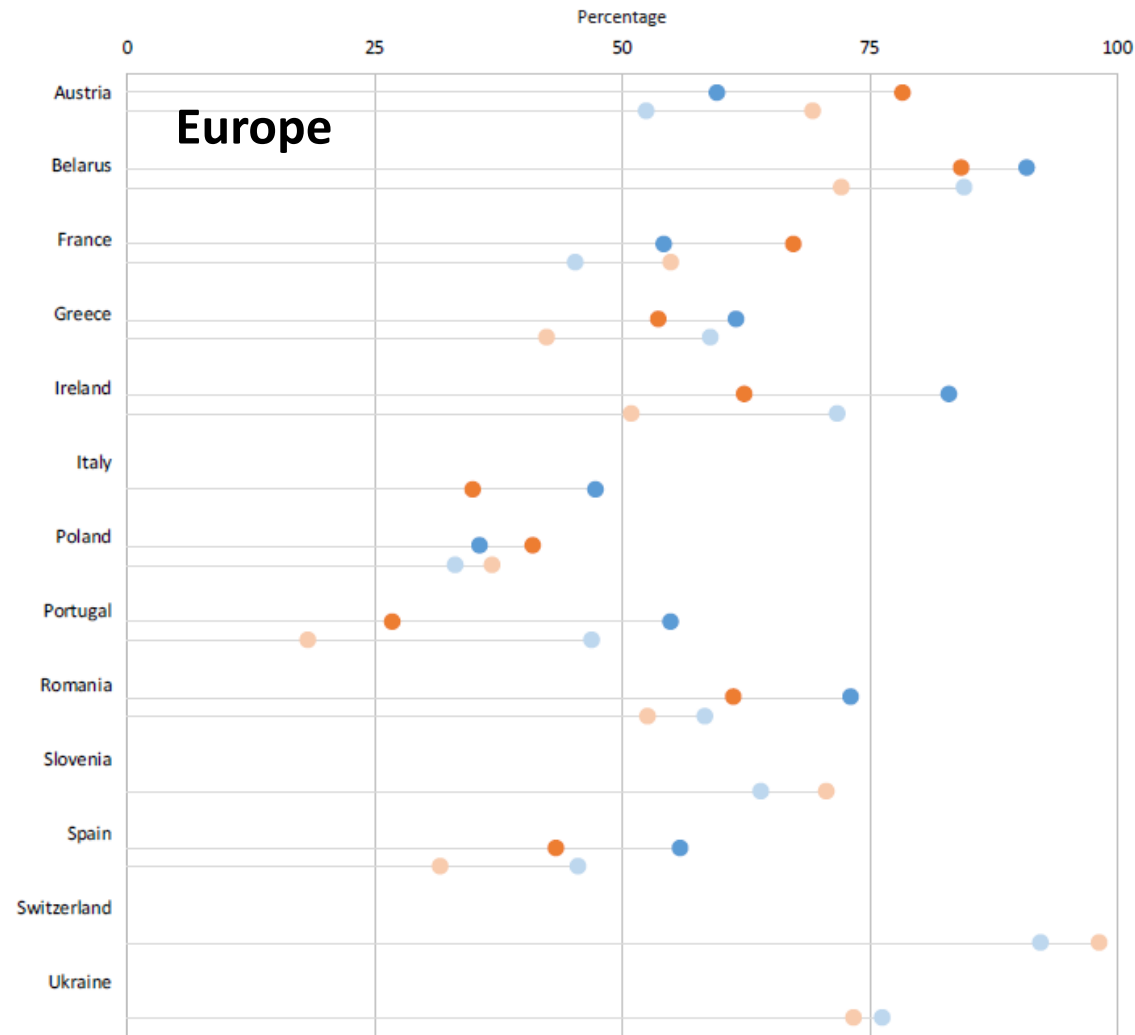


# Percent of people aged 25 and above who have completed secondary education or higher

## Asia & Oceania



## Europe





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# Disaggregating measures by migratory status



- Migrant well-being is complex and multifaceted
- Situations differ with respect to economy, education system, legal environment, etc.
- Census is one of the best sources for further analyzing relationships among these factors

# Pilot Study Recommendations



- Use data as self-assessment
- Avoid league tables or rankings
- More timely release of census data
- More census questions about migration (arrival timing)
- Share high-precision census microdata samples (55 with 2010 round in IPUMS)
- Focus data priorities on national policy agenda
- Consider what other data sources complement census

# Census is essential for measuring migration

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The most distinctive strength of the population census lies in its universal coverage:

- summary statistics at a low geographical detail or for small population groups
- extensive & detailed cross-tabulations of migrant characteristics

Important in measuring progress to **leave no one behind**

United Nations Statistics Division, *Improving migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda* (New York: 2017). ESA/STAT/AC.339/1



Thank you!

[cleveland@umn.edu](mailto:cleveland@umn.edu)

 [@ipumsi](https://twitter.com/ipumsi)



# Census and the SDGs

## Census Microdata

### Multidimensional crosstabulation & investigation

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