

NATIONAL SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

INDONESIA

IOM ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL DATA HUB
FEBRUARY 2023



RDH
IOM Regional Data Hub
Asia and the Pacific

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01

INTRODUCTION

In order to provide evidence-based recommendations for improving nationwide migration data and its mainstreaming into policy development and decision-making, the IOM Asia–Pacific Regional Data Hub (RDH) conducted the National Secondary Data Review (NSDR) for Indonesia. This review identifies available migration data sources at the country level, which will serve as a basis for assessing thematic data gaps in this context. This set of resources is designed to be a live document to which new information sources can be added throughout the lifecycle of the Asia–Pacific Regional Data Hub.

This review assesses national statistical sources of migration in Indonesia using two benchmarks. First, it evaluates the data availability against the **migration thematic pillars defined by the IOM Asia–Pacific Regional Data Hub**. The thematic pillars go beyond the most conventional and fundamental migration statistics. They include key migration topics concerning various

types of migration as well as migration and vulnerabilities, migration and development, migration policy and migration and innovation. They provide a defined structure to categorize migration data for a comprehensive systematic review and analysis. The six migration thematic pillars are displayed in [Figure 1](#) below. Second, this review evaluates the national sources against international frameworks involving migration and statistics, namely, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**. By integrating these frameworks, this review assesses the country's current state of migration statistics.

Several caveats need to be outlined. First, some national migration statistics collected are not published. In other cases, even though the information is publicly accessible, the content is in the local language, or its access requires Government applicable regulations by the concerned institution.

Figure 1: IOM Asia–Pacific Regional Data Hub (RDH) Thematic Pillars



The national data mapping exercise, therefore, will immensely benefit from the contribution of stakeholders for confirmation of comprehensiveness. Second, despite a focus on publicly accessible information, data providers are also listed in this review in order to facilitate future data collection. This is the case for government institutions which have not made their data publicly accessible but have been mentioned in other reports that contain such data.

The review is structured as follows: [Section 2](#) shows the key findings of the report, highlighting the data availability and gaps according to the benchmarks mentioned above: RDH migration thematic pillars, SDG targets and indicators, as well as Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objectives. Lastly, [Section 3](#) presents the full results of data mapping by type of data sources: government institutions, international organizations and non-governmental third parties.

02

KEY REPORT FINDINGS:

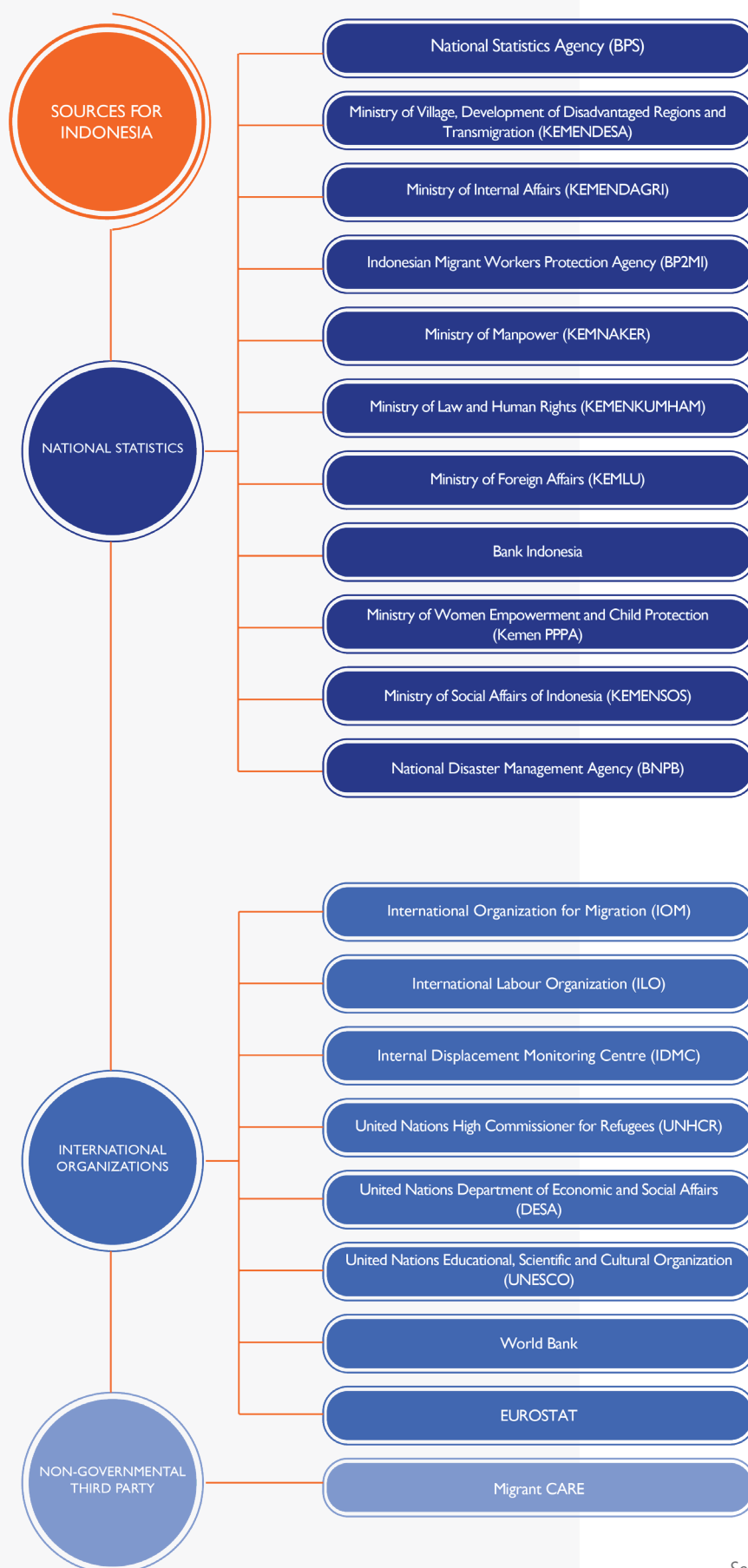
DATA AVAILABILITY AND GAPS

As of mid-2020, Indonesia's estimated total population was 270.2 million (BPS, n.a.). From a migration perspective, 4.6 million emigrants were residing outside the country, whereas 355,500 immigrants were in the country (see Annex for an overview of key demographic and development indicators). Results from this review show that migration data for Indonesia are primarily concentrated in two areas: international migration and internal migration. While Indonesia is known to be one of the major countries of origin for labour migrants in South-East Asia, internal migration takes place on a large scale. On the one hand, this happens in the form of internal displacement due to the country's vulnerability to the effect of disasters. On the other hand, internal migration occurs predominantly in the form of rural-urban movements due to economic purposes. As will be further illustrated, the official data collection efforts clearly reflect the Indonesian Government's rising awareness about the impact of migration on development planning.

The major data sources on permanent and non-permanent **internal migration** are the Population Census and survey data collected by [National Statistics Agency \(BPS\)](#). Other designated institutions that work on migration-related issues also collect and report such information regularly, such as the [National Board for the Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers \(BP2MI\)](#), [Ministry of Manpower \(KEMNAKER\)](#), [Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration \(KEMENDES\)](#), [Ministry of Internal Affairs \(KEMENDAGRI\)](#) – Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration, [Ministry of Law](#)

and Human Rights (KEMENKUMHAM) – Directorate General of Immigration, [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#), [Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection \(Kemen PPPA\)](#), [Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia \(KEMENSOS\)](#) and the [National Disaster Management Agency \(BNPB\)](#). These institutions complement data from BPS in thematic areas, including **international in-migration and out-migration**, situations and protection of **Indonesian workers abroad**, **internally displaced persons**, and **internal migration**. While these statistics are updated rather frequently and are publicly accessible in the form of online data portals, downloadable statistical tables or reports, much of such information is reported in the local language. [Bank Indonesia](#) is the central bank and provides data on **remittances**. [IOM](#) complements data provision on **disaster-induced internal displacement**, **labour migration**, **migrant smuggling**, including **migrants in protracted displacement**, **trafficking in persons** and **migrant deaths and disappearances** either through primary data collection or synthesis of information from various data sources. Other International data sources such as [ILOSTAT](#), [DESA](#), [IDMC](#), [UNHCR](#), [DESA](#), [UNESCO](#), [EUROSTAT](#) and [World Bank](#) also complement the availability of data through valuable datasets containing **migration stock figures**, **employment data** disaggregated by migration status, **forced displacement data** due to conflict and disasters, and **legislation on migrant rights and migration governance**. An overview of the identified national and international organization data sources can be seen in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2: Main migration data sources for Indonesia



Source: Author's illustration.



Focus group discussions with local women's led arts groups in IOM offices | ©IOM 2006

2.1 DATA COVERAGE ASSESSMENT IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) INDICATORS AND GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION OBJECTIVES











The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 with the aim of ending poverty and creating an ecologically sound future. They represent an important catalogue of global commitments to social, economic and environmental sustainability. The goals are divided into targets, which ease monitoring progress toward them – monitoring that can only be accomplished with informative data. As drivers of development, migrants are vital to achieving the SDGs, yet their inclusion in the SDG targets is not always clear-cut. Internal migrants, refugees and, particularly, IDPs are at risk of slipping through data gaps in monitoring progress toward the SDGs. The complementary Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration framework bridges those gaps. The Global Compact for Migration addresses all aspects of migration through a set of objectives and commitments founded on collecting and using accurate and anonymized data to develop

evidence-based migration policy. Together, the SDGs and Global Compact for Migration objectives ensure no migrant is left behind.

Migration data is fundamental to monitoring progress toward global goals and migrant inclusion. The following tables map SDG targets and indicators and Global Compact for Migration objectives against Indonesia's migration related data sources identified in this review.¹ **Table 1** particularly shows such data mapping vis-à-vis **(1) SDG targets and (2) SDG indicators, which are either directly related to migration or can be further disaggregated by migratory status** to help assess migrants' integration in the host society and their achievement towards sustainable development. Note that the total number of a specific SDG Target is not always the sum of its respective SDG indicators (please see detailed mapping in [Section 3](#)). **Table 2** shows data mapping vis-à-vis Global Compact for Migration objectives.

¹ The scope of SDG targets and indicators used in this mapping exercise is based on those recommended by the UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics for disaggregation by migratory status (DESA, 2017, pp.10–21), and those with explicit reference to migration recommended by the IOM (IOM, 2022). Additionally, SDG Targets 1.5, 8.7, 11.3 and 11.5, and SDG Indicators 10.7.3 and 10.7.4 are also included in this scope given their relevance with the Regional Data Hub's migration areas of interest and study.

Table 1: Data coverage in terms of SDG Targets and Indicators

<div> <div>SDG Target Coverage</div> <div>           </div> </div>				
SDG Target	Total Covered Targets ²	SDG Indicator	Total Covered by National Statistics ³	Total Covered by International Organizations ⁴
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day	4	Indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	2	2
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	9	Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	3	3
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	3	Indicator 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	2
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Not available	Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Not available	Not available
Target 3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	Not available	Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Not available	Not available
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Not available	Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Not available	Not available
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Not available	Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Not available	Not available

² Total number of national statistics, international organizations and non-governmental third party data sources that cover a specific SDG Target.

³ Total number of national statistics that cover a specific SDG Indicator.

⁴ Total number of international organizations data that cover a specific SDG Indicator.

SDG Target	Total Covered Targets	SDG Indicator	Total Covered by National Statistics	Total Covered by International Organizations
Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	2	Indicator 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	1	1
		Indicator 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Not available	Not available
Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Not available	Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Not available	Not available
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	3	Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	2	1
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	9	Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	5	4
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	3	Indicator 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	2	1
Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	1	Indicator 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Not available	1
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Not available	Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Not available	Not available

SDG Target	Total Covered Targets	SDG Indicator	Total Covered by National Statistics	Total Covered by International Organizations
Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Not available	Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Not available	Not available
Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	11	Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	6	3
		Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	6	3
Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	10	Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	7	3
Target 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	1	Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	1	Not available
Target 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	12	Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	5	3
		Indicator 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	1	2
Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	1	Indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	1	Not available
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Not available	Indicator 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Not available	Not available

SDG Target	Total Covered Targets	SDG Indicator	Total Covered by National Statistics	Total Covered by International Organizations
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Not available	Indicator 10.3.1 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	Not available	Not available
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	25	Indicator 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	3	1
		Indicator 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not available	3
		Indicator 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	Not available	2
		Indicator 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Not available	4
Target 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	2	Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	1	1
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	3	Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	3	Not available
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	5	Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Not available	Not available
		Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Not available	Not available
Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	3	Indicator 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disaster	1	2
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	3	Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	2
		Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1	2

SDG Target	Total Covered Targets	SDG Indicator	Total Covered by National Statistics	Total Covered by International Organizations
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	1	Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	1	Not available
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	4	Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	3	1
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Not available	Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	Not available
Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	1	Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	1	1
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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	2	Indicator 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not available	Not available
		Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not available	Not available
		Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Not available	Not available

Table 2: Data coverage in terms of Global Compact for Migration Objectives

Global Compact for Migration Objectives Coverage		            											
Global Compact for Migration Objectives		Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by National Statistics ⁵										Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by International Organizations ⁶	
Objective 1	Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies	10										13	
Objective 2	Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	1										10	
Objective 3	Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration	7										5	
Objective 4	Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation	2										6	

⁵ Total number of national statistics data sources that cover a specific Global Compact for Migration Objective.

⁶ Total number of international organizations data sources that cover a specific Global Compact for Migration Objective

Global Compact for Migration Objectives	Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by National Statistics	Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by International Organizations
Objective 5 Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration	Not available	Not available
Objective 6 Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work	6	5
Objective 7 Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration	8	7
Objective 8 Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants	Not available	2
Objective 9 Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants	1	Not available
Objective 10 Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration	3	1
Objective 11 Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner	1	1
Objective 12 Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral	1	Not available
Objective 13 Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives	2	1
Objective 14 Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle	3	1
Objective 15 Provide access to basic services for migrants	6	4
Objective 16 Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion	5	5
Objective 17 Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	Not available	1
Objective 18 Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences	4	4
Objective 19 Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries	5	5
Objective 20 Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants	1	1

Global Compact for Migration Objectives	Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by National Statistics	Number of Global Compact for Migration Objectives Covered by International Organizations
Objective 21 Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration	Not available	2
Objective 22 Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits	3	2
Objective 23 Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration	3	1



2.2




DATA COVERAGE ASSESSMENT IN TERMS OF RDH THEMATIC PILLARS

From the data mapping exercise, it can be concluded that migration data for Indonesia are rather extensive, especially in the thematic areas of **migration statistics**, **internal migration** and **urbanization**, **international migration** and **trafficking in persons**. Despite the dominance of the local language in terms

of reporting, most statistics are up-to-date and easily accessible via official reports, and sometimes compiled from various sources across different governmental institutions. Existing data covers the following thematic areas:

Table 3: Data Availability by RDH Thematic Pillars

Thematic Area	Sub-Themes	Sub-Topics
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migrant rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of key human rights instruments according to the UN Treaty Collection • Rights violation cases • National compliance of labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation (covered by regional data: ILO NATLEX Database)
	Policy and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of well-managed migration policies (SDG Indicator 10.7.2) (covered by regional data: DESA-IOM SDG Indicator 10.7.2)
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migrant stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emigration and immigration stock figures (covered by regional data: DESA)
	Migration flows	
	Sex disaggregation	

Thematic Area	Sub-Themes	Sub-Topics
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesian workers abroad Internal migrants, including permanent and circular movers Recruitment cost (part of SDG Indicator 10.7.1) Volume of remittances (part of SDG Indicator 17.3.2) Remittance cost (part of SDG Indicator 10.c.1) National compliance of labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislations (SDG Indicator 8.8.2) Non-fatal occupational injuries (part of SDG Indicator 8.8.1)
	Forced migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict-induced only covered by regional data: UNHCR, IDMC
	Environmental migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster-induced internal displacement Nature of disaster Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG Indicator 11.5.1)
	Internal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inbound and outbound internal migration (including interprovincial recent and lifetime migration)
	Student migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by regional data: UNESCO UIS
	Return migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced return (in EU) (covered by regional data: EUROSTAT)
	Irregular migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 (Number of Indonesian workers abroad and foreign workers in Indonesia as of May/June 2020) Vulnerabilities related to forced displacement
	Trafficking in persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence (part of SDG Indicator 16.2.2) Victim profile by sex and age (part of SDG Indicator 16.2.2) Purpose of trafficking (part of SDG Indicator 16.2.2) Country of exploitation
	Migrant smuggling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence
	Migrant deaths and disappearances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered by regional data: IOM Missing Migrants Project
	Migrant integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour market Health (of internal migrants, Indonesians abroad and IDPs)
	Child and young migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left-behind children Unaccompanied minors (in EU) (only covered by regional data: EUROSTAT)
	Older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left-behind elderly
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Urbanization	
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health status and determinants (of internal migrants, Indonesians abroad and IDPs)
	Remittances	

As for data gaps in terms of thematic areas, an overview can be seen below. In the areas of **trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and irregular migration**, one of the main limitations is that reported protection cases can only capture the prevalence. In the area of **migrant integration**, there are only a few **labour market** indicators available for **foreign nationals** in Indonesia, as the most extensive data are available for Indonesians abroad and internal migrants. In the area of labour migration, **non-fatal**

occupational injuries are only partially captured among those who claimed occupational accident insurance in the previous year before the National Socio-economic Survey. As for SDG indicators with explicit reference to migration, in terms of **environmental migration**, the **number of deaths, missing and persons affected by the disaster** is not indicated by the identified data sources.

Table 4: Data Gaps by RDH Thematic Pillars

Thematic Area	Sub-Themes	Sub-Topics
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatal occupational injuries (part of SDG Indicator 8.8.1) Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination (SDG Indicator 10.7.1)
	Forced displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict-induced displacement
	Irregular migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason for irregular migration Channel for irregular migration
	Return migration	
	Family migration	
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant smuggling	
	Immigrant integration	
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Diasporas	
	Health	
	Trade	
 MIGRATION AND INNOVATION	Migrants, innovation and social change	
	Innovation in migration policy and governance	

03

EXTENDED MAPPING OF DATA SOURCES

This section outlines in detail the migration data sources briefly mentioned in [Section 2](#) and listed in [Figure 2](#). First, the national statistical data sources, such as the National Statistics Agency (BPS), the Bank of Indonesia and several ministries, are discussed. Second, this section zooms in on international organizations' data sources, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Third, one data source for non-governmental third parties, namely Migrant CARE, is identified. Importantly, this section

explains the different national and international entities and the type of migration data that each of them offers. Because of the crucial role of SGDs and the Global Compact for Migration objectives, each entity description is complemented by the themes and sub-themes they tackle, as well as the SDG targets and indicators and Global Compact for Migration objectives monitored.

3.1 NATIONAL STATISTICS

3.1.1 NATIONAL STATISTICS AGENCY (BPS)

The [National Statistics Agency \(BPS\)](#) conducts national censuses and surveys, including the [Population Census](#), [Intercensal Population Survey \(SUPAS\)](#), [National Social-economic Survey \(SUSENAS\)](#), and [National Labour Force Survey \(SAKERNAS\)](#). These provide valuable insights into migration trends and patterns. Such data cover both permanent and non-permanent internal movement. Within the category of permanent movement, BPS differentiates between lifetime and recent migrants; within the non-permanent movement category, circular workers and commuters are differentiated. According to the BPS' definition, lifetime migrants refer to individuals whose province of birth differs from his/her province of current residence. Recent migrants refer to individuals whose province of residence five years ago differs from his/her province of current residence. Circular workers are defined as individuals who regularly travel to their destination and return to their residence weekly or monthly by crossing administrative boundaries at the district or city level. A commuter worker is someone who carries out a work/school/course activity outside the Regency/City of residence and routinely goes and returns (PP) to the place of residence on

the same day. The BPS provides an extensive list of [population indicators](#), including [lifetime migration](#), [recent migration](#) and the [percentage of children who have birth certificate by province \(SDG Indicator 16.9.1\)](#), among others.

In [SUPAS 2015](#), information on international migration has also been collected for the first time. While most of such data are publicly accessible in related reports, BPS has dedicated additional efforts to synthesize available migration data from various sources, internally and through secondary data provided by other ministries in thematic reports, online data portals and Geographic Information Systems. One of BPS's initiatives to improve the availability of migration data is the **One Data on International Migration for Indonesia (SDMI)**. In line with the National Action Plan of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, since 2019, the One Data for Indonesia Initiative was developed to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated, accountable, easily accessible and interoperable data with the ministries and institutions.



A mother cares for her daughter outside her transitional shelter provided by IOM in Mandangan, Imogiri sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta | ©IOM 2006/Ng Swan Ti

3.1.1.1 POPULATION CENSUS

Theme:



MIGRATION
STATISTICS



TYPES OF
MIGRATION

Sub-theme:

Migration stock and flows (latter for internal migration)

Internal migration
International migration

SDG Target:

4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 8.5, 8.6, 10.7, 11.1, 11.3, 17.18

SDG Indicators:

4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.6.1, 8.6.1, 11.1.1



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 3, 7, 16














The latest **2020 Population Census**, conducted in September 2020, collected data only on the subjects of household demographics and education due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Population Census was de jure for permanent residents and de facto for non-permanent residents. The report **2020 Population Census Long Form Results** and the **portal of the 2020 Census** contain information about internal and international migration in Indonesia. The data collected includes housing, employment, fertility, mortality, and migration. Regarding internal migration, it contains statistics of **total in-migration**, and **net migration by province and migrant status**, namely, **lifetime migrants**, **recent migrants or non-migrants**. Regarding international migration, **publicly accessible data** show statistics of **foreign nationals by gender**, and **international out-migration by former household members by age group and gender**, **highest education and main reasons for international migration**.

Moreover, the results of each Population Census and Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) are publications of Migration Statistics. Based on the previous **2010 Population Census**, a thematic report on internal migration was published in 2010: **Internal Migration of Indonesian Citizens**. Other outputs include the **BPS Thematic Interactive Map** in the online Geographic Information System and the reports **Labor and Population Mobility Statistic 2021** and **Study of International Migration**.

Specifically, the **Thematic Interactive Map** in the online **Geographic Information System** visualizes the concentration of in-migration, out-migration and net migration of lifetime migrants across provinces in the country. The report **Study of International Migration**, published in 2018, draws on newly collected international migration data from the **Intercensal Population Survey 2015 (SUPAS)** and the **2010 Population Census**.

3.1.1.2 INTERCENSAL POPULATION SURVEY (SUPAS)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows (latter for internal migration)
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Internal migration International migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Health
SDG Target: 8.5, 10.7, 11.1, 11.3 SDG Indicators: 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 11.1.1	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 3, 7, 15
  	   





The **Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS)** is the source of population data between two population censuses. The latest one was conducted in 2015. SUPAS 2015 innovates by collecting information not only on the population as previous SUPAS, including births, deaths, population movements, employment and housing facilities, but also on international migration, climate change and disability. SUPAS raw data can be accessed by the public with the applicable regulations (Government Regulation/PP No. 7 of 2015 concerning Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the Central Bureau of Statistics). The thematic report **Statistics of Migration Indonesia Results of the 2015 Intercensal Population Survey** contains relevant information

on total migration, lifetime migration and recent migration. Besides **inter-provincial flows of lifetime migration**, the report also provides information on **the profile and socioeconomic situation of recent migrants**. Such information includes the main reason for migration, education level, economic position and activities – such as employment status, highest educational attainment, and industry of employment – and living conditions. Gender disaggregation is available for all data. Some of these outputs are also included in the report **Labor and Population Mobility Statistics 2017** and **Labor and Population Mobility Statistics 2021**.



A kid plays shows a fish in front of new house at Jantho, Aceh Besar Indonesia | ©IOM / 2006 Ady Purnomo

3.1.1.3 NATIONAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY (SUSENAS)







Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Internal migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Health Urbanization
SDG Target: 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 8.5, 8.6, 10.7, 11.1, 11.3, 17.18 SDG Indicators: 4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.6.1, 8.6.1, 11.1.1	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 3, 7, 16
    	   

The **National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS)** is one of the **BPS** routine surveys collecting demographic, social and economic data at the national, provincial and district/city levels. SUSENAS raw data can be accessed by the public with the applicable regulations (Government Regulation/PP No. 7 of 2015 concerning Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the Central Bureau of Statistics). Statistics disaggregated by **lifetime, recent and non-migrant status** (including inbound and outbound internal migration and, more specifically, interprovincial net, inbound and outbound migration) from the latest round (2021) are presented in the report **Migrant Profile Result of Socio-Economics National Survey 2021**. Besides migration stock and interprovincial flows, the report provides the **profile and socioeconomic conditions of migrants and migrants' households**, including literacy, economic condition (such as receipt of social security, occupational accident insurance and loans), health

condition and health-seeking behaviour, living conditions (including internet access) and experience of crime.

Disaggregation of statistics from the 2019–2020 round for lifetime and recent migrants are presented in the report **Labor and Population Mobility Statistics 2021**, which is one of the most extensive, comprehensive and up-to-date overviews of all internal and international migration statistics. Primary data were compiled from the tabulation results of BPS population surveys, such as the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) and the National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS). In contrast, secondary data sources were acquired from the **National Board for the Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers**, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

3.1.1.4 NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (SAKERNAS)






Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration Internal migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
SDG Target: 1.1, 1.3, 4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 3, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22
SDG Indicators: 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 10.7.1	   

The **National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS)** is another routine survey conducted by the **BPS** to gather information on labour conditions. Results from the latest round (August 2022) can be found in the **National Labor Force Survey Booklet**, a publication containing 15 employment indicators. SAKERNAS raw data can be accessed by public with the applicable regulations (Government Regulation/PP No. 7 of 2015 concerning Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the Central Bureau of Statistics). Disaggregated statistics from the

2019–2020 round for **recent migrants, circular workers and commuters** are presented in the report **Analysis of Labor Mobility Results of the 2020 National Labor Force Survey and Labor and Population Mobility Statistics 2021**. More recently, 2022 data on the percentage of interprovincial net recent migrants also became available. A note is that while questions are asked about SDG Indicator 10.7.1 – recruitment cost borne by employees as a proportion of monthly income earned in the country of destination – the sample is relatively small.

3.1.2 OTHER NATIONAL DATA SOURCES

3.1.2.1 MINISTRY OF VILLAGE, DEVELOPMENT OF DISADVANTAGED REGIONS AND TRANSMIGRATION (KEMENDES)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration Internal migration
SDG Target: 11.3	GCM Objective: 1, 7
	 

Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration coordinates the Transmigration Programme. The programme aims to develop the rural and disadvantaged areas in Indonesia by moving landless people from densely populated areas to less populous areas in the country in order to reduce poverty and create job opportunities. The **province of placement and origin of assisted migrants in the Transmigration Program**

are recorded. Data regarding the number of transmigrants are available from 2015. Data on another type of internal migration are presented in the report **Labor and Population Mobility Statistics 2021**. The Ministry also has a village information system (SID),⁷ where data can be integrated with relevant stakeholders' data to identify migration sending areas.

3.1.2.2 MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (KEMENDAGRI)

Theme:



MIGRATION
STATISTICS

Sub-theme:

Migration stock and flows



TYPES OF
MIGRATION

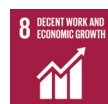
Labour migration
Internal migration

SDG Target:

8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 11.3

SDG Indicators:

8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 4, 6, 15



Responsible for internal matters of the State, the **Ministry of Internal Affairs** is one of the government data sources of internal migration, which provides administrative records of the population. Although there is no open access to the database, the report includes data from the 2019–2020 round on **interprovincial flows of internal migration**. It is important to mention that based on the latest discussion on the One Data on International Migration

for Indonesia (SDMI) initiative, the database ID will be composed of the citizen ID available at the citizen registration database, to be triangulated with the citizen's tax ID. However, BPS and other stakeholders also realized that foreign born in the country or Indonesian born citizens abroad risk being excluded from the system.

⁷ Village information systems include village data, village development data, rural areas, as well as other relevant information (KOMPAC, 2017).



A Trimulya resident works in the field in Trimulya, Jetis sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta | ©IOM 2006 / Ng Swan Ti

3.1.2.3 INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS PROTECTION AGENCY (BP2MI)

Theme:



TYPES OF MIGRATION

Sub-theme:

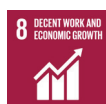
International migration
Labour migration

SDG Target:

1.1, 1.3, 4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7

SDG Indicators:

1.1.1, 1.3.1, 4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 10.7.1



Global Compact for Migration Objective:




1, 3, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22



The Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI) implements policies in the field of placement and protection of Indonesian Workers abroad. Data on the **profile of Indonesian workers abroad (PMI)**, including country and sector of employment, are presented in the report **PMI Placement and Protection Data (Data Penempatan dan Pelindungan PMI)**.

Information includes on whether employment is in the **formal or informal sector**. Additionally, BP2MI has a **Computerized System for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (SISKOP2MI)**, which is equipped with a command centre for data regarding the settlement and return of Indonesian migrant workers (going through regular pathways).

3.1.2.4 MINISTRY OF MANPOWER (KEMNAKER)

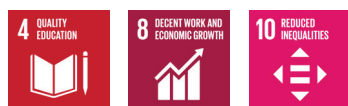
Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration (international and internal)
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to COVID-19

SDG Target:

4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7

SDG Indicators:

4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 3, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22





Employment data for both **Indonesian workers abroad (PMI)** and **foreign workers in Indonesia (TKA)** are routinely updated by the **Ministry of Manpower**. Such data can be found in the report **Employment in Data Issue 5 of 2022 (Ketenagakerjaan Dalam Data Edisi 5 Tahun 2022)**. This report compiles labour data from various sources, including the BPS's **National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS)** and employment data from technical units within the Ministry of Manpower. Several data are available in the report, for instance, the **profile of Indonesian workers abroad**, such as the **country of placement**, **formal/informal status**, and **province of origin**. Moreover, the **stock and profile of foreign workers in Indonesia**, such as type of business, occupational level

and country of origin are also available for the period between August 2019 and August 2021, meaning that employment during the **COVID-19** pandemic is also available.

The Ministry is also equipped with the **One Employment Data Portal (SDK)**. This Portal allows to share and download datasets about employment, unemployment, working residents, working age population labour placement, training and productivity and workers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It doesn't contain datasets on employment education or training (NEET).

3.1.2.5 MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS (KEMENKUMHAM) – DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration

SDG Target:

8.8, 10.7



Global Compact for Migration Objective:



1, 4, 13, 18, 19




The Ministry of Law and Human Rights records the **inflows and outflows of foreign nationals** as well as **Indonesian nationals** from working permits, residence permits and visas. Such data are presented in the **2021 Performance Report (Laporan Kinerja)**. For foreign nationals, besides inflow and outflow disaggregated

by their countries of origin (2020–2021), disaggregation of the stock is also made by permit type as well as purpose of arrival (2020–2021). As for Indonesian nationals, inflow and outflow data by country of destination (2020–2021) are available.

3.1.2.6 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS – DIRECTORATE OF THE PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN CITIZEN ABROAD

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migrant rights
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration

 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	<p>Emergencies (COVID-19)</p> <p>Migrant integration (both Indonesians abroad and foreigners in Indonesia)</p> <p>Trafficking in persons</p> <p>Migrant smuggling</p>
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SDG Target:

8.8, 10.7, 16.2

SDG Indicators:

16.2.2



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23



The yearly performance report of the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) reports **protection cases of Indonesian citizens abroad (WNI)** as well as **foreign citizens detained in Indonesia**. In the latest [Performance Report 2021 \(Laporan Kinerja Tahun 2021\)](#), which

contains data from the years 2020–2021, information available on Indonesian citizens abroad (WNI) includes immigration-related cases, employment, trafficking in persons, hostage-taking, COVID-19, as well as criminal and civil cases in general.

3.1.2.7 BANK INDONESIA

Theme:



MIGRATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

Sub-theme:

Remittances (inflows and outflows)

SDG Target:

10.7, 10.c

SDG Indicators:

10.7.1, 10.c.1, 17.3.2



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

15, 19, 20













The central bank of Indonesia provides [publicly accessible statistics on remittances](#), including the value and volume of remittance inflows and outflows. The [latest update](#) provides current transfer data for Q3 2022. Beyond aggregated data on remittances, [Bank Indonesia](#) also used to conduct a Workers' Remittance (WR) Survey regularly. Related outputs are included in the [Report on National Survey of Remittance Patterns of Indonesian Migrant Workers 2008](#) and the [Report on National Survey on Foreign Workers in Indonesia 2009](#). The 2008 WR survey was conducted in selected provinces, representing Indonesian migrant workers' pockets or provinces of origin. A wide range of information concerning the international migration experience is collected

from recruitment in the province of origin to placement abroad. The information related to remittances includes patterns of remittances, such as motivation, amount and frequency of sending remittances, share of remittances in total wages, remittance costs, remittance problems, as well as the social and economic impacts of remittances such as utilization. Issues related to undocumented migrant workers' remittances are also included in the report. Other information relevant to understanding international labour migration includes recruitment costs, wages, and problems and experiences during working overseas.



IOM permanent shelter beneficiaries in Ngasem, Sewon sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta | ©IOM 2006 / Ng Swan Ti

3.1.2.8 MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION (KEMEN PPPA)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migrant rights
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Trafficking in Persons Vulnerabilities related to children and youth (unaccompanied minors)
SDG Target: 8.8, 8.10, 10.7, 16.1, 16.2 SDG Indicators: 8.8.2, 8.10.2, 16.1.3, 16.2.2	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 6, 7, 10, 14, 23
  	    

The [Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection \(Kemen PPPA\)](#) is the daily chair of the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force. The task force annually collects data on trafficking in person cases handled by its member agencies, including the Indonesian National Police, the Ministry of Social Affairs, BP2MI, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as from the provincial and district level through the Integrated Service Centers for Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

The Ministry has developed an application system for recording and reporting violence against women and children through the [SIMFONI PPA \(Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children\)](#). This system, supported by IOM, can be accessed by all service units handling victims of violence, particularly women and children, at the national, provincial, and district/city levels in an up-to-date, real time and accurate manner.

The collected data are presented in the Ministry's annual reports: [Profiles of Indonesian Women 2021](#) and [Profiles of Indonesian Children 2021](#). Based on the data, the annual report provides information and analysis on trafficking trends, modus operandi, sources and destination areas. Moreover, it contains valuable information on counter-trafficking efforts undertaken by various government and non-government agencies, including IOM, to reflect on the good practices and lessons learned in the country's ongoing counter-trafficking efforts. However, these data and reports have limited public access. The Ministry also has published the reports [2021 National Women's Life Experience Survey](#) and the [2021 National Life Experience Survey of Children and Adolescents](#), which present data on the proportion of women, children and adolescents who experienced physical violence, psychological violence or sexual violence.

3.1.2.9 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA (KEMENSOS)

Theme:



TYPES OF
MIGRATION

Sub-theme:

Labour migration
Return migration



MIGRATION AND
VULNERABILITY

Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to COVID-19
Trafficking in persons

SDG Target:

1.3, 3.8, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7, 16.2

SDG Indicators:

1.3.1, 3.8.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 16.2.2



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

6, 7, 10, 14, 23



The Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for carrying out affairs in the fields of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment and social protection for the most vulnerable, including migrant workers, refugees and IDPs. The Ministry uploads [infographics](#) that, based on local news and reports, provide figures on assistance activities that support Indonesian

citizens victims of TIP overseas and migrant workers, particularly those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in host countries. The infographic portal also provides information on support initiatives for disaster-induced IDPs and refugees victims of conflict in neighbouring countries.

3.1.2.10 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BNPB)

Theme:



TYPES OF
MIGRATION

Sub-theme:

Environmental migration
Forced migration (disaster-induced internal displacement)



MIGRATION AND
VULNERABILITY

Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to forced displacement

SDG Target:

1.3, 1.5, 10.7, 11.5, 13.1

SDG Indicators:

1.5.1, 13.1.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.3



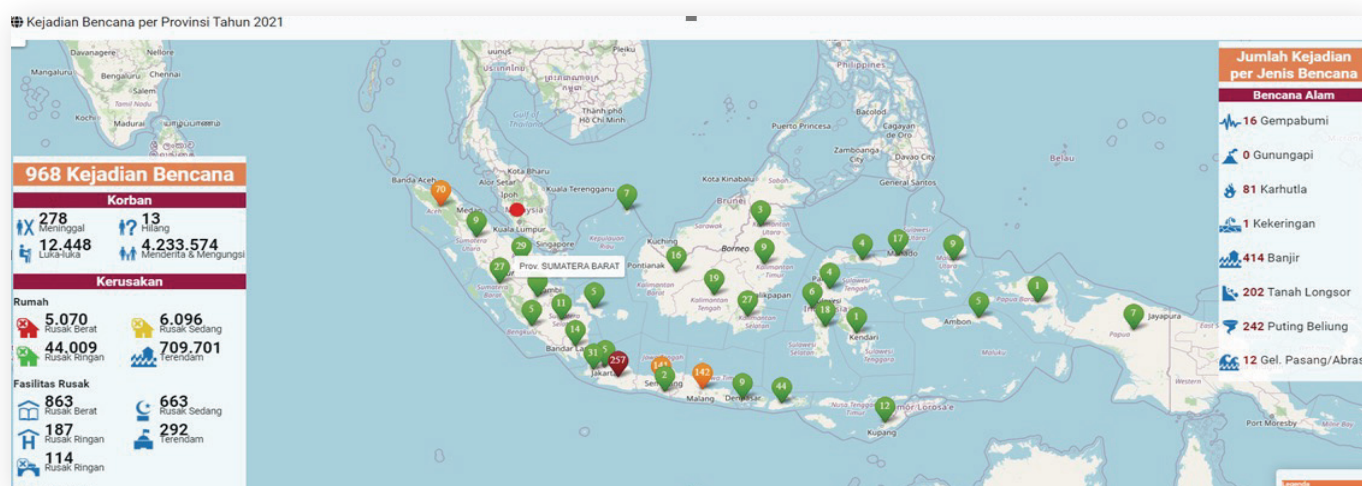
Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 2, 3, 7



The **BNPB** is the leading national agency to coordinate and respond to disasters in Indonesia. The agency regularly collects and updates data on disaster events occurring in Indonesia. Through their [Geoportal of Indonesia Disaster Data](#), the BNPB usually updates information on the location of disasters, number of disasters that occurred in the different provinces within a year,

types of disasters, number of affected houses, facilities, affected population and displaced persons. Data would be made available upon request to the BNPB's Center for Data, Information, and Public Relations (PUSDATINMAS). Data are illustrated as seen below:



Data on disaster events are also available in the **DIBI (Data dan Informasi Bencana di Indonesia) Portal**, which provides statistics

on disaster events by region, time and type. It also includes data on the victims' profiles, characteristics and damage to facilities.

3.1.2.11 OTHER

The initial report of Indonesia, **Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**, submitted by the Government of Indonesia to the United Nations in 2017, provides specific information on the implementation of **migrant rights**, including **measures taken, progress achieved, and challenges faced in fulfilling the obligations under the articles of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights**












of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families since the ratification in 2012. The information used in this report was provided by the relevant government agencies/institutions and inter-agency committees of the Republic of Indonesia. Parliament, civil society partners, National Human Rights Institutions, and scholars were consulted in the preparation.

3.2

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3.2.1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)









3.2.1.1 DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) PORTAL

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Environmental migration Forced migration (disaster-induced internal displacement)
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to forced displacement
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Health
SDG Target: 1.3, 1.5, 10.7, 11.5, 13.1 SDG Indicators: 1.5.1, 10.7.4, 13.1.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.3	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 3, 7
   	   

The **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations. The DTM is a unique source of data providing information on **internal displacement due to major incidents of disasters**. On its [online data portal for Indonesia](#), site assessment

data are available during major displacement incidents between 2016 and 2018: Central Sulawesi Earthquake, Lombok Earthquake, Mount Agung Volcano, Aceh Earthquake and Garut Floods. The portal contains extensive data on the **type of displacement, the profile and reported needs of IDPs**, such as information on food security, livelihood, shelter, WASH, and health.








3.2.1.2 IDENTIFIED AND ASSISTED VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Trafficking in Persons
SDG Target: 10.7, 16.2 SDG Indicators: 10.7.2, 16.2.2	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 6, 7, 10, 14, 23
 	    

Annually, IOM compiles the statistical data on victims of trafficking identified and assisted by IOM through its victim assistance funds. The data include the number of assisted victims, disaggregated by age group, sex, types of exploitation, types of movement, activity

types, destination countries, source areas, among others. In recent years, the data have also been used by the National ATTF to inform the formulation of counter-trafficking programming in the country. IOM will make this data available upon request.

3.2.1.3 MISSING MIGRANTS PROJECT (MMP)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Forced migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant deaths and disappearances
SDG Target: 10.7 SDG Indicators: 10.7.3	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 7, 8
	   

Since 2014, the **Missing Migrants Project (MMP)** has been measuring the number of migrants who have died at the external borders of Nation States or in the process of migration towards an international destination, regardless of their legal status. The Project records only those migrants who die during their journey to a country different from their country of residence. Missing Migrants Project **data** include the **deaths of migrants** who die in transportation accidents, shipwrecks, violent attacks, or due to medical complications during their journeys.

The Project gathers information from diverse sources such as official records – including from coast guards and medical examiners – and other sources such as media reports, NGOs, and surveys and interviews of migrants. In all regions, Missing Migrants Project data represent a minimum estimate of the number of migrant deaths.

3.2.1.4 IOM INDONESIA REGISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE MONITORING SYSTEM (RAMS)

Theme:



TYPES OF
MIGRATION

Sub-theme:

Forced migration



MIGRATION AND
VULNERABILITY

Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to forced displacement

SDG Target:

10.7

SDG Indicators:

10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16



















The RAMS provides data for the number of refugees and asylum seekers living in Immigration Detention Centers in the past. The statistics generated from RAMS have been used for years by the Indonesian Government. Up to now, RAMS has recorded migration journey story for migrants under IOM care, including

their vulnerabilities, their movement, medical concern, case profiles, and basic needs that they received (such as monthly allowance and education support). Data are available upon request.

3.2.2 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

3.2.2.1 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS (ILMS)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration Return migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migrant rights
SDG Target: 1.1, 1.3, 4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7 SDG Indicators: 1.1.1, 1.3.1, 4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 8.8.2	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 3, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22            




The international Labour Organization (ILO) is the only UN agency that brings together governments, employers and workers for 187 member states to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men, including migrants.

International migration statistics are collected in the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database under the [ILOSTAT Portal](#). The ILOSTAT Database on [International Labor Migration Statistics \(ILMS\)](#) is a series of indicators that describe the number and profile of international migrant workers, their situation in the labour market and employment patterns, their country of origin and main destination, and the magnitude of in and out-migration flows. The dataset primarily covers **stock and flows of migrants** who are currently employed, unemployed and looking for employment in their present country of residence. The ILMS Database includes the **number of migrant workers in a country**, workers' profile, as well as their demographic characteristics and employment patterns, including their working conditions, workers' rights, employment related earnings and level of qualification of workers, among others. Through its TRIANGLE

in the ASEAN programme, the ILO started the collection of international labour migration statistics (ILMS) in ASEAN in 2013 and has since published ILMS annually. In Indonesia, the National Statistical Office, ministries and other related government's agencies – outlined in this review – collaborate as focal points in the ILMS data collection.

Moreover, Information on recent labour migration trends is available in the latest ILO report [Measuring labour migration in ASEAN: Analysis from the ILO's International Labour Migration Statistics \(ILMS\) Database](#). The report provides **statistics on international labour migration in ASEAN**, giving a comprehensive picture of the demographic profiles and work characteristics of migrant workers in the labour markets of ASEAN countries of destination, as well as the flows of labour migration to and from the ASEAN region. It also assesses the report on national statistical sources on ILMS in the ASEAN Member States against international frameworks involving labour migration and statistics, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration objectives, among others.

3.2.2.2 ILO NATLEX

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Health
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migrant rights

SDG Target:

1.3, 3.8, 4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7

SDG Indicators:

1.3.1, 3.8.1, 4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1, 8.8.2



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19



NATLEX database provides **national labour, social security and related human rights legislation information**. It contains over 88,000 records covering 196 countries and 160 territories, provinces or other sub-divisions. The records provide full texts or abstracts of legislation and citation information. NATLEX is maintained by the ILO's International Labour Standards Department. All efforts are made to keep the database up-to-date.



There are over 600 records of information for **Indonesia** on various topics, including employment, migrant workers, elimination of forced labour, elimination of child labour, employment policy, employment security, education, vocational guidance and training, conditions of work, occupation safety and health, social security, international agreements, among others.



Vegetable seller at Peudada market in Peudada subdistrict, Bireuen, Aceh | ©IOM 2006 / Edy Purnomo

3.2.3 INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE (IDMC)

3.2.3.1 GLOBAL INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT DATABASE (GIDD)

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Environmental migration Forced migration (disaster-induced internal displacement)
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to forced displacement

SDG Target:

1.3, 1.5, 10.7, 11.5, 13.1

SDG Indicators:

1.5.1, 13.1.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.3



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 2, 3, 7



The [IDMC database](#) provides information on **internal displacement** covering all countries and territories, including [Indonesia](#). It offers **data on situations of internal displacement associated with conflict and generalised violence (2003–2021), displacement associated with sudden-onset natural hazard-related disasters (2008–2021), and modelled disaster-related displacement risk metrics for more than 200 countries and territories.**







The GIDD has two primary tools for exploring, analysing and viewing displacement data. The first one is the [Displacement Data](#) portal which provides **flows and stock figures of IDPs due to conflict and violence, and disasters**. The second tool is the [Global Displacement Risk Model](#), a platform that presents data on displacement risk associated with sudden-onset disasters, such as how many people are likely to be displaced per country per year or over a five- or ten-year period. It also enables users to assess the likelihood of the occurrence of specific displacement events.



Children eat tomatoes as they play together in Trimulya, Jetis sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta | ©IOM 2006 / Ng Swan Ti

3.2.4 UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)







3.2.4.1 REFUGEE POPULATION STATISTICS DATABASE

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Forced migration Internal migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies – vulnerabilities due to forced displacement
SDG Target: 10.7 SDG Indicators: 10.7.4 	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 4   

The [database](#) provides **stock figures for forcibly displaced populations**, including **refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people due to conflict or war**. The database also includes **stateless people**, most of whom have never been displaced. The database reflects solutions for displaced populations, such as repatriation or resettlement. All data are disaggregated by year, type of population, country/territory of asylum and origin. The data are available for all UN countries, including Indonesia.

UNHCR publishes population statistics every six months. End-of-year statistics for the previous year are published in June, typically on the [Refugee Data Finder](#). Mid-year statistics covering January to June for the current year are usually published in December, and full-year statistics, in June. Demographic data are only collected within the end-of-year statistics.

3.2.4.2 RESETTLEMENT DATA FINDER

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Forced migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Migrant integration
SDG Target: 10.7 SDG Indicators: 10.7.4 	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 4   

The [Resettlement Data Finder](#) contains information from 2003 to the most recent reporting period. The Portal is updated on the 17th of each month. The information presented in the portal shows the **total number of refugees (persons) who**

were submitted for resettlement by UNHCR to States and who departed for resettlement during the reporting period. The portal also provides demographic data.

3.2.5 UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DESA)

3.2.5.1 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK DATABASE

Theme:



MIGRATION
STATISTICS

Sub-theme:

Migration stocks

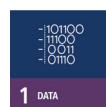
SDG Target:

10.7



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 2, 4








The [dataset](#) shows estimates of international migrants by age, sex, country of origin and destination. Estimates are available every five years between 1990 and 2020 for 232 countries and areas, including Indonesia. The estimates are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or foreign population.

Most of the data used to estimate the international migrant stock are obtained from population censuses, population registers and nationally representative surveys that provide information on the number and composition of international migrants.








The estimates of the international migrant stock for 2020 were adjusted to account for the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The adjustment acknowledges the border closures and severe containment measures, especially in the initial months of the pandemic. In the absence of systematic empirical data on the effects of the pandemic on international migration, the mid-year 2020 stock estimates were derived under the assumption that there was no increase or decrease in the number of international migrants between 1 March and 1 July 2020.

3.2.5.2 SDG INDICATOR 10.7.2 ON MIGRATION POLICIES

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION POLICY	Migration governance
SDG Target: 10.7	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 4
	  
<p>The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 10.7.2 – number of countries with policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people – was developed by the co-custodians United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to inform the global review of SDG Target 10.7. The indicator aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time.</p> <p>Data on SDG Indicator 10.7.2 is available at the global, regional and country level, including Indonesia, for the six policy domains of the indicator: 1) Migrant rights, 2) Whole-of-government/</p>	<p>Evidence-based policies, 3) Cooperation and partnerships, 4) Socioeconomic well-being, 5) Mobility dimensions of crises and 6) Safe, orderly and regular migration. Each domain is comprised of five sub-categories. Data are collected through the international migration module of the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. The current 2021 update of the indicator is based on data collected through two successive rounds of the Inquiry: The Twelfth Inquiry, conducted between September 2018 and October 2019, and the Thirteenth Inquiry, conducted between November 2020 and October 2021.</p>

3.2.6 UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

3.2.6.1 UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS (UIS)










Theme:	Sub-theme:
 MIGRATION STATISTICS	Migration stock and flows
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Student migration
SDG Target: 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 4.b	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 16, 18, 19
SDG Indicators: 4.1.1, 4.3.1, 4.6.1, 4.b.1	    

The [UNESCO Institute for Statistics \(UIS\)](#) is the official source of internationally comparable data on education, science, culture and communication. As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS provides free access to data through its [Portal](#) for all UNESCO countries, including Indonesia. Regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year are available. UIS offers data on science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and

information, demographic and socioeconomic data, and education. For the latest, UIS shows the **number and rates of internationally mobile students (inbound and outbound)** by region of origin and destination. It also offers other **student mobility indicators** such as the **net flow of internationally mobile students**, **inbound mobility rate** and **outbound mobility ratio** by host region.

3.2.7 WORLD BANK

3.2.7.1 REMITTANCES DATABASE





Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration
 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Remittances
SDG Target: 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 17.3 SDG Indicators: 10.7.1, 10.c.1, 17.3.2	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 6, 15, 19, 20
  	   

The World Bank provides annual estimates of remittance flows globally (and bilaterally) based on national balance of payment statistics produced by central Banks and compiled by the IMF. Data covers **remittances inflows into and outflows** from countries, including Indonesia. The World Bank also offers estimates of **remittances' transaction costs** quarterly. Data on personal remittances received and sent in current USD and as

percentages of GDP can be found on the [KNOMAD Remittances Portal](#) or in the [World Bank Data Portal](#). Data regarding prices for sending remittances can be retrieved from the [Remittance Prices Worldwide Database](#). The remittances data reported by the World Bank cover only officially recorded remittances and, therefore, do not include remittances sent through informal channels.

3.2.8 EUROSTAT – STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

3.2.8.1 DATABASE ON EUROPEAN STATISTICS

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Forced migration Return migration (forced and voluntary return) Irregular migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Vulnerabilities related migration for children and youth (unaccompanied minors)
SDG Target: 10.7 	Global Compact for Migration Objective: 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 21 

As the statistical office of the European Union (EU), Eurostat maintains a [Database on European Statistics](#) compiled from national statistical institutes and other national authorities of EU Member States. While it contains a wide range of modules, the database provides annual or quarterly data on asylum and managed migration from 2010 onwards. Since asylum and enforcement of immigration legislation (EIL) statistics can be disaggregated by the country of citizenship, gender and age, the database can be used to track **irregular migration and forced return** of individuals

who are nationals in Asia-Pacific countries, including Indonesia. Available statistics include the **number of third-country nationals** found to be irregularly present in the territory of EU Member States, ordered to leave, returned or left the territory. It also contains **data on asylum applications and their decisions**. In addition, the database contains specific figures on **minors with foreign citizenship** in EU Member States, as well as the number of identified **unaccompanied minors applying for asylum**.

3.2.9 OTHER THEMATIC REPORTS



While the report [International Migration and Migrant Workers' Remittances in Indonesia: Findings of Baseline Surveys of Migrant Remitters and Remittance Beneficiary Households \(2010\)](#) covers information on **remittances** based on survey data collected by the IOM, other IOM reports complement the above-mentioned data sources on a wide array of topics, such as **environmental migration**, **internal migration**, **left-behind children and elderly**, **human trafficking and labour migration**, by synthesizing information from various data sources especially other international organizations

and academia: [Migration, environment and climate change in coastal cities in Indonesia \(2019\)](#), [Overview of Internal Migration in Indonesia \(2018\)](#) jointly published by UNESCO, UNDP, IOM and UN-Habitat, [Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and Fisheries Crime in the Indonesian Fishing Industry \(2016\)](#), and [Labour migration from Indonesia: an overview of Indonesian migration to selected destinations in Asia and the Middle East \(2010\)](#).

3.3

NON-GOVERNMENTAL THIRD PARTY

3.3.1 MIGRANT CARE

Theme:	Sub-theme:
 TYPES OF MIGRATION	Labour migration Return migration
 MIGRATION AND VULNERABILITY	Emergencies – vulnerabilities related to COVID-19 Migrant integration

SDG Target:

1.1, 1.3, 4.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.7

SDG Indicators:

1.1.1, 1.3.1, 4.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.8.1



Global Compact for Migration Objective:

1, 3, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22



Migrant CARE was officially established in 2004 based on high concerns regarding issues faced by Indonesian migrant workers, especially migrant workers in the informal sector, such as domestic workers. Migrant CARE and its network of local partners work to improve the outcomes for migrant workers and their families before, during and after migration. With the support of MAMPU – a joint partnership between the Ministry of National Development Planning on Indonesia (BAPPENAS) and the Australian Government – Migrant CARE has expanded its network and evidence-based advocacy to increase the protection of migrant workers from the grassroots to the national level.

One of Migrant CARE initiatives at the village level is the Village Cares for Migrant Workers (DESBUMI). This project has empowered women through migrant worker groups. DESBUMI works closely with local government in data collection, case handling and developing village information systems and is now active in 36 villages. Migrant workers can access assistance through pre-departure training, document handling, case handling, financial literacy, and access to government programs for alternative employment for return migrants.

04

APPENDIX: COUNTRY SNAPSHOT: DEMOGRAPHIC AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Indicator	Indonesia
Population (2020), million ⁸	273.5
Emigrant population (2020), million ⁸	4.6
Emigrant population, % of female (2020) ⁸	44.3%
Immigrant population (2020), thousand ⁸	355.5
Immigrant population (2020), % of female ⁸	41.9%
Immigrant population (2020), % of total population ⁸	0.1%
Urban population (2021), % of total population ⁹	57%
Population growth rate (2021), annual % ⁹	1.0%
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP), % of total population (2021) ⁹	3.5%
Gini Index (2021) ⁹	37.9
GDP Per Capita (2021), current USD ⁹	4,291.8
Personal Remittances Received (2021) as % of GDP ¹⁰	0.8%
Personal Remittances Received (2021), current USD, million ¹⁰	9,402
Personal Remittances Paid (2021), current USD, million ¹⁰	4,343
Human Development Index (2021) ¹¹	0.705 (High)
Human Development Index ranking out of 191 countries (2021) ¹¹	114

⁸ DESA (2021). International Migrant Stock: Mid-year estimates.

⁹ World Bank (2022). Open Data Bank.

¹⁰ KNOMAD/World Bank (2022).

¹¹ UNDP (2022). Human Development Report.

IOM ASIA–PACIFIC REGIONAL DATA HUB
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INDONESIA

