Use of administrative sources for international migration statistics

United Nations Statistics Division

Regional workshop on *Strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 31 January-3 February 2017, Bangkok
✓ Labour permits (entry, exit)
✓ Residence permits (labour, asylum, settlement, regularization, etc.)
✓ Registers (foreigners, refugees (a/s), citizens abroad, etc.)
✓ Deportation, repatriation, …
✓ Pension, social security, …
Detail

*Immigration Statistics, January to March 2015: data tables.*

Tables previously listed under ‘Before entry’ are now included in files for ‘Sponsorship’, ‘Visas’ and ‘Admissions’ (‘Passengers initially refused entry by country of nationality’).

This release presents immigration statistics from Home Office administrative sources, covering the period up to the end of March 2015. It includes data and analysis on the topics of:

- work
- study
- family
- visas
- admissions
- asylum
- extensions of stay
- settlement
- citizenship
- detention
- removals and voluntary departures
Use of administrative data - example

Persons obtaining permanent resident status/total population (%)

Source: Compiled based on data from US Department of Homeland Security, US Census Bureau
Use of Health department data for brain-drain study

Source: OECD, International Migration outlook 2015
### NUMBER OF EVP PARTICIPANTS BY CATEGORY: 2014-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student/ Masters</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainee</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Visitor</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien Physician</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Visitor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Scholar</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term Scholar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au Pair</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Counselor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intern</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School Student</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Work and Travel</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>6,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Response / Not Reported</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,342</td>
<td>6,287</td>
<td>10,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Commission on Filipinos overseas
Administrative sources: advantages

- Detail (sex, age, reasons, duration, origin, etc.)
- Timeliness
- Minimal costs
- Short-term migration
Limited comparison (legal / administrative basis)
Coverage (legal movements – “de jure”)
Events, not persons (status changes, renewals)
“Inflation” (disincentive to deregister)
Free movement of labour/informal employment (no records)
Date of issuance & expiration ≠ actual move
Individual data protection

Need collaboration mechanisms
Border systems

- **Advantages**
  - Actual border crossings

- **Challenges**
  - Volume
  - Distinguishing movements from migration (change of place of usual residence)
  - Automation
Border crossing statistics

Emigrants and Immigrants by Sex and Age (2014 year)

Source: Geostat
Example of using border crossing data - Australia
Use of border data - challenges:

Source: Statistics South Africa
Rich source of information on flows

Highly underutilized source

Automate, tabulate, disseminate (web)