



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

United Nations Statistics Division



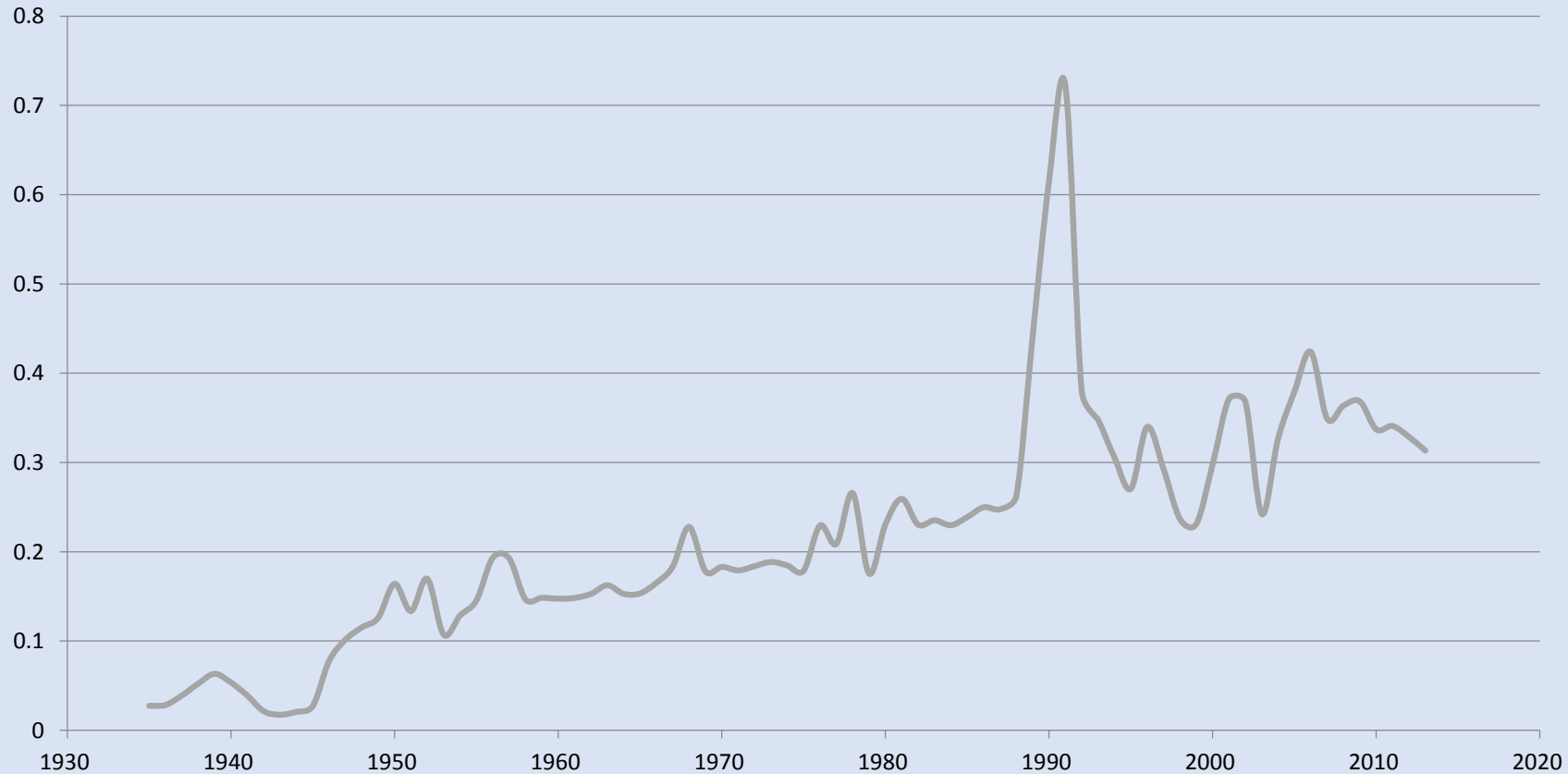
Administrative sources on migration statistics

- Labour permits/Visas
- Residence permits
- Registers (foreigners, refugees (a/s), citizens abroad, etc.)
- Records on deportation/repatriation
- Pension, social security
- Border controls
- Others



Permanent Residence Status Granted: US

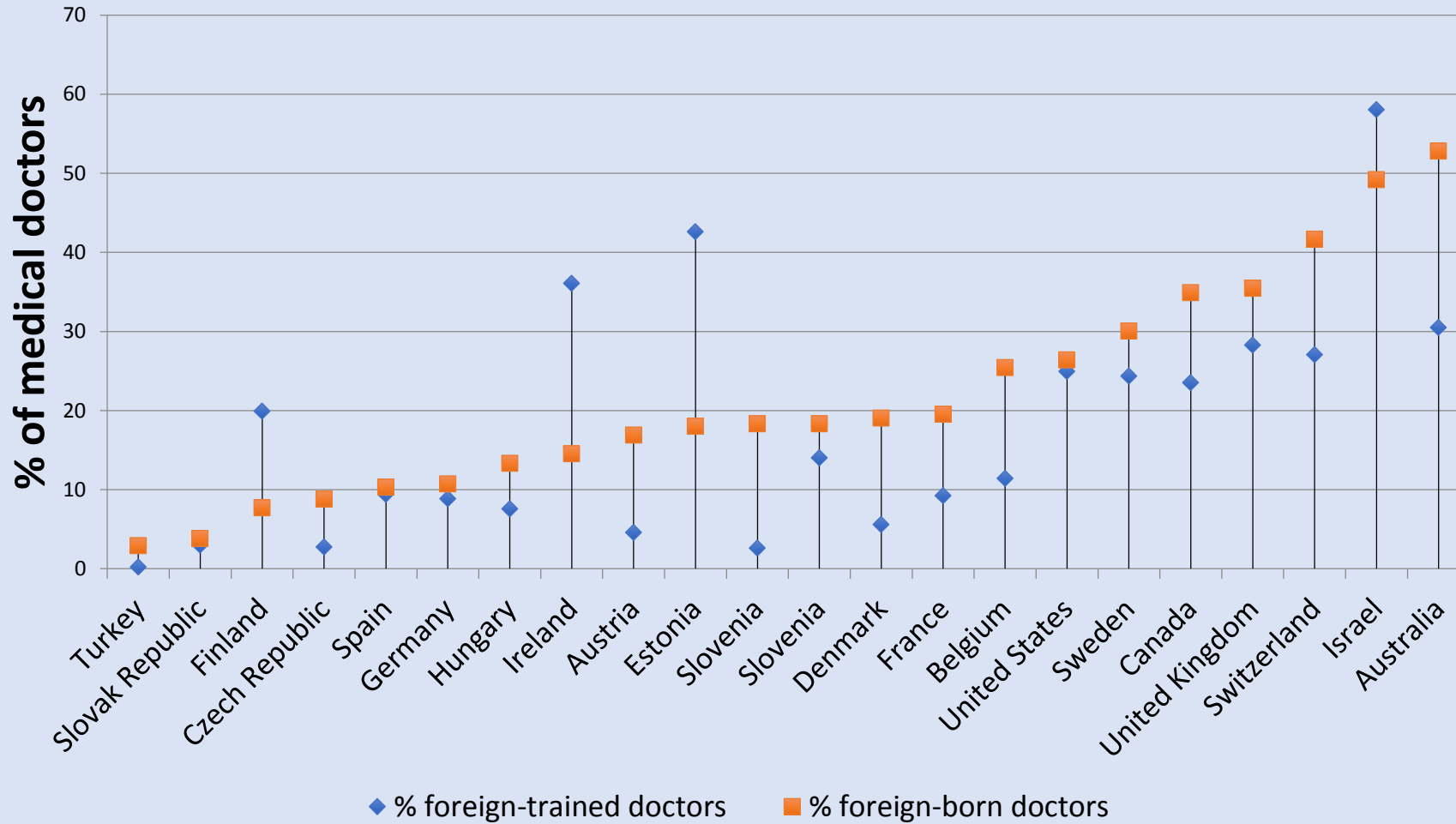
Persons obtaining permanent resident status/total population (%)



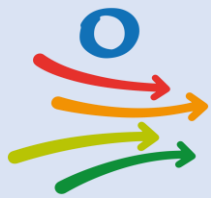
Source: Compiled based on data from US Department of Homeland Security, US Census Bureau



Registration of Medical Doctors' License: OECD countries



Source: OECD, International Migration outlook 2015



Labour Migration: Philippines

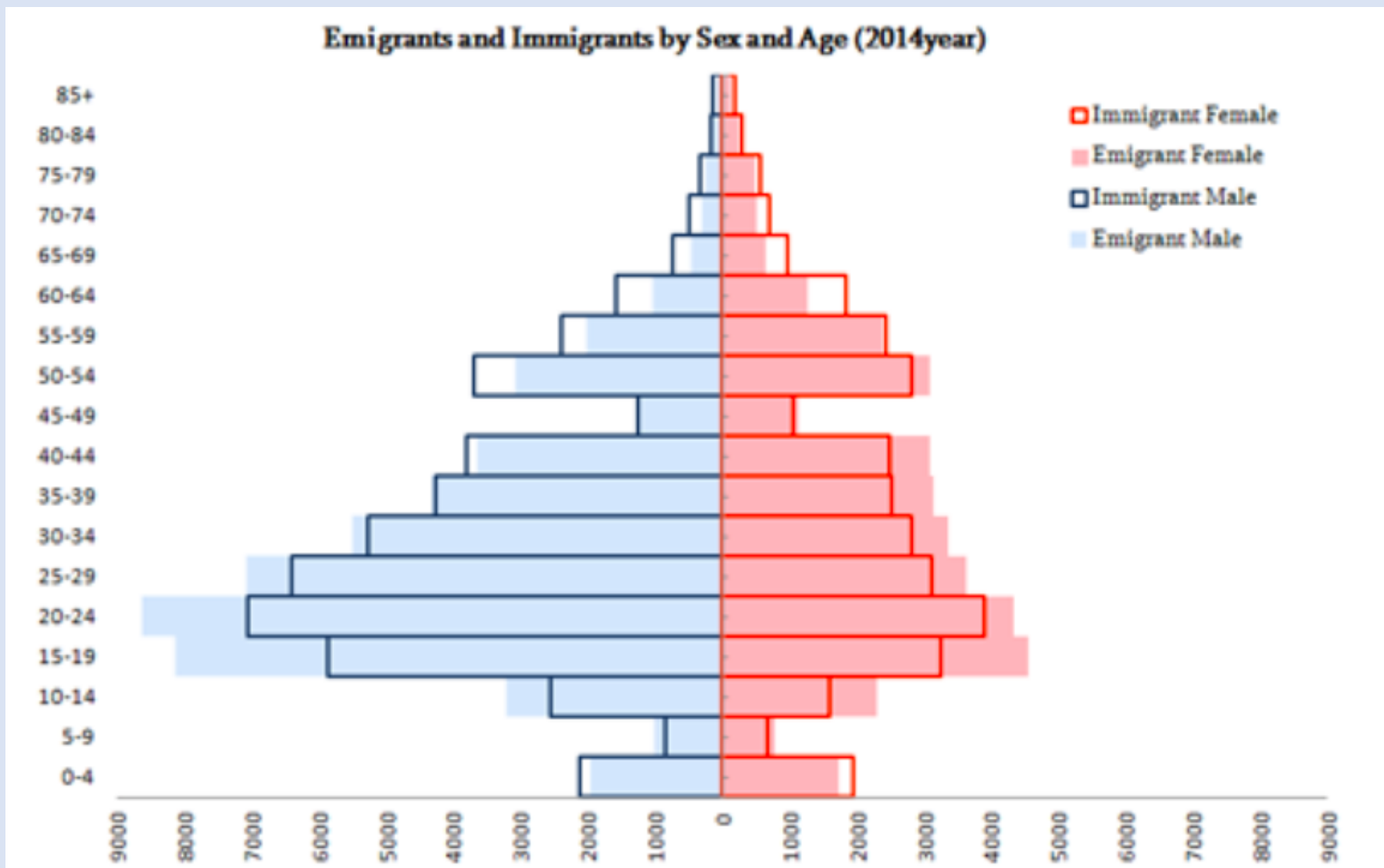
Deployed Landbased Overseas Filipino Workers by Top 10 Destinations-Total

Destinations	2015	2014	% CHANGE
Saudi Arabia	406,089	402,837	0.81
United Arab Emirates	227,076	246,231	-7.78
Singapore	141,453	140,205	0.89
Qatar	133,169	114,511	16.29
Kuwait	86,019	70,098	22.71
Hong Kong	85,704	105,737	-18.95
Taiwan	62,598	58,681	6.68
Malaysia	26,199	31,451	-16.70
Oman	22,274	15,880	40.26
Bahrain	21,428	18,958	13.03
Other Destinations	225,866	226,253	-0.17
Total	1,437,875	1,430,842	0.49

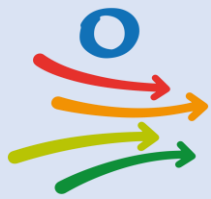
Source: Philippines Overseas Employment Authority



Border Crossing : Georgia

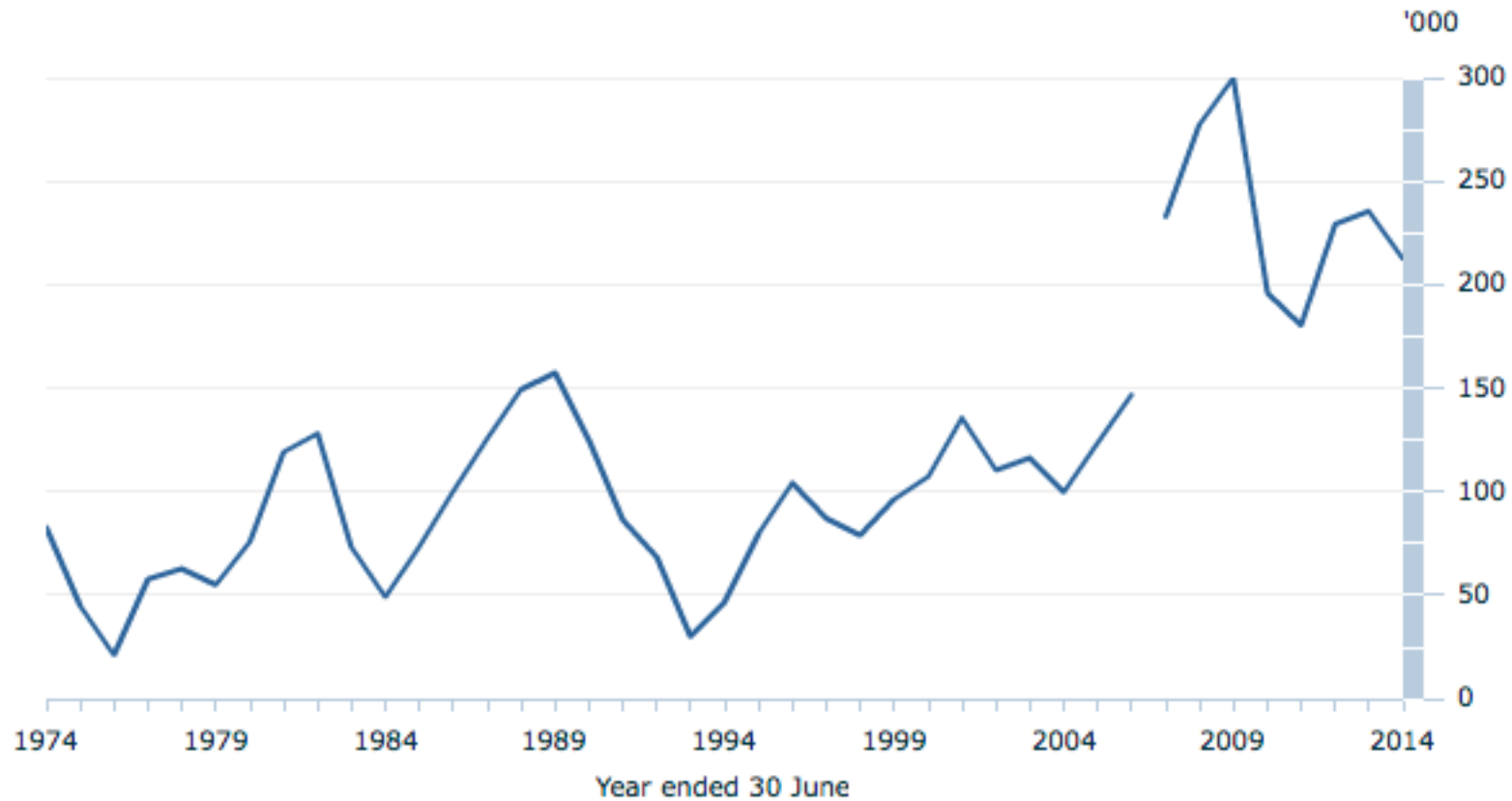


Source: Geostat



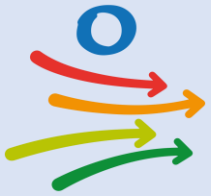
Border crossing : Australia

2.1 Net Overseas Migration (NOM)(a)(b) - Australia



Save Chart Image

Australian Bureau of Statistics



Administrative sources: advantages

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



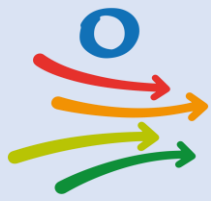
Administrative sources: challenges

- Different concepts of migrants (legal/administrative basis)
- Coverage
- Events, not persons (status changes, renewals)
- “Inflation” (disincentive to deregister)
- Movement of labour/informal employment (no records)
- Date of issuance & expiration \neq actual move
- Individual data protection
- Automation



Administrative source for migration-relevant SDG indicators

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



Challenges in using administrative sources for migration-relevant SDG indicators

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



Questions for discussion

What recommendations can we make to ensure that key administrative sources can provide meaningful data for the migration-relevant SDG indicators ?