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

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
### Deployed Landbased Overseas Filipino Workers by Top 10 Destinations - Total

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

Source: Philippines Overseas Employment Authority
Border Crossing: Georgia

Emigrants and Immigrants by Sex and Age (2014 year)

Source: Geostat
Border crossing: Australia

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

Year ended 30 June

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 ≠ 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?