

**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN  
STATISTICIANS**

**STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION (EUROSTAT)**



**Work Session on Migration Statistics**

Geneva, Switzerland, 24-26 October 2018

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Labour Migration

## **Reporting from the Task Force On Measuring International Labour Mobility**

**Reporting by the Central Bureau Of Statistics - Israel**

Israel (Chair), Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Turkey, ILO, IOM, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNECE, UNSD, World Trade Organization, Goldsmiths University of London.

## **Goals and Challenges:**

- Improving data comparability and coordination of work;
- Enhancing accessibility of existing information;
- Filling the data gaps

**Chapter I**: Introduction and Background

**Chapter II**: Main definitions and concepts on International migration

**Chapter III**: Overview of data availability

**Chapter IV**: Practices of measuring labour mobility (Israel, Italy, Mexico, Norway)

**Chapter V**: Conclusion and Recommendations

**Chapter VI**: Issues for future work

## 1. Main Groups For Measurement (regular and irregular migrants)

- a. Stock of international migrants and migrant workers in country (birth and citizenship)
- b. Non-resident foreign workers and residents working abroad, clearly identifying separate categories based on the location of the employer
- c. In-flow of migrants including for-work migrants to the country

## 2. Recommended Variables

V. Identify Migrants and Non-resident Foreign Workers	V. Relate to Labour Force	V. Relate to the Quality of Employment	V. Relate to Employers
Date of Entry, Purpose of stay, Country of Previous country, Country of Usual residence	Labour force status, Country of work, Frequency of periodicity of commute, status in employment, Industry, Occupation, Education Level	Hours Usually worked per week, Hours actually worked per week, Hourly earning, Exposure to physical health risk factors, Exposure to mental health risk factors, Existence of a formal contract	Resident or non-resident employers, Type of service supplied, Relation between the employer and the client

## 3. Integration of data from different sources

Registers and databases on population, education, employment, businesses, visas, passports, border control, residence and work permits, asylum seekers and refugees

## 4. Data Exchange

Exchange Data Between Countries  
Achieving DataBase

Establishment

Social Security

Employment services

Tourism

Irregular migration

Adjustment to labour force surveys



# Thank you for your attention!

