

# Measuring international labour mobility:

publication by a UNECE task force

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## STATISTICS

- Task force 2015-2018
- Members:
  - Israel (Mark Feldman, chair),
  - Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Turkey, ILO, IOM, OECD,
  - UNECE, UNSD, WTO, Goldsmiths University of London
- Content:
  - Introduction and background
  - Concepts
  - Overview of data availability
  - Practices of measuring labour mobility in Israel, Italy, Mexico, Norway
  - Conclusion and recommendations
  - Issues for future work
- Printed in English and Russian

# Publication





# Conceptual frameworks



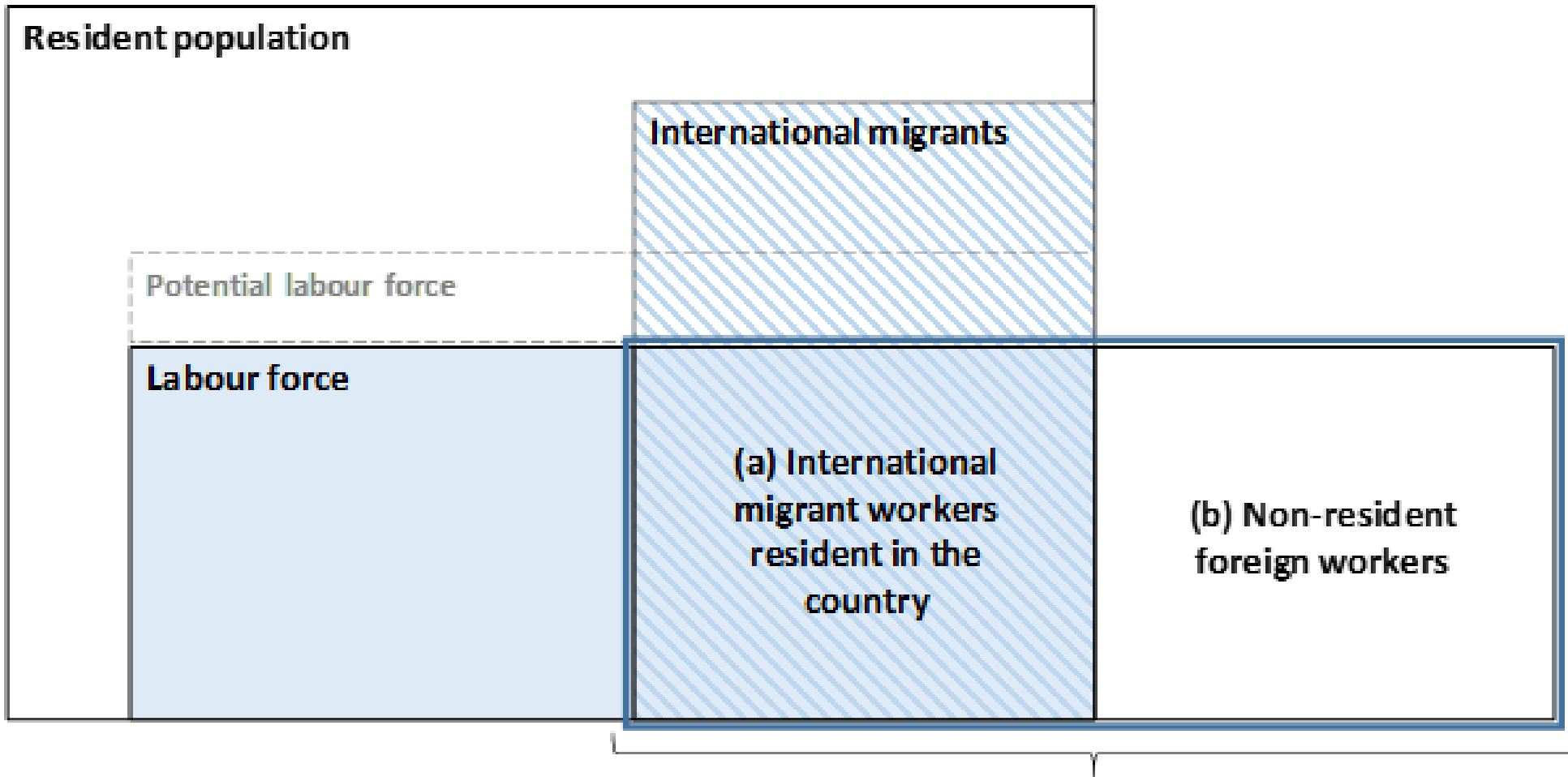
## STATISTICS

- International migration. Population
  - 1998 UN recommendations for statistics on international migration
  - 2015 CES census recommendations
- Labour
  - 2013 ILO resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization
  - 2018 ILO guidelines concerning statistics on international labour migration
- National accounts, trade in services, balance of payments, tourism
  - 2008 System of National Accounts
  - 2008 UN recommendations on tourism statistics
  - 2009 IMF balance of payments manual
  - 2010 UN manual on statistics of international trade in services
  - 2011 UNECE guide on the impact of globalization on national accounts



# Usually resident population, international migration, labour force and labour mobility

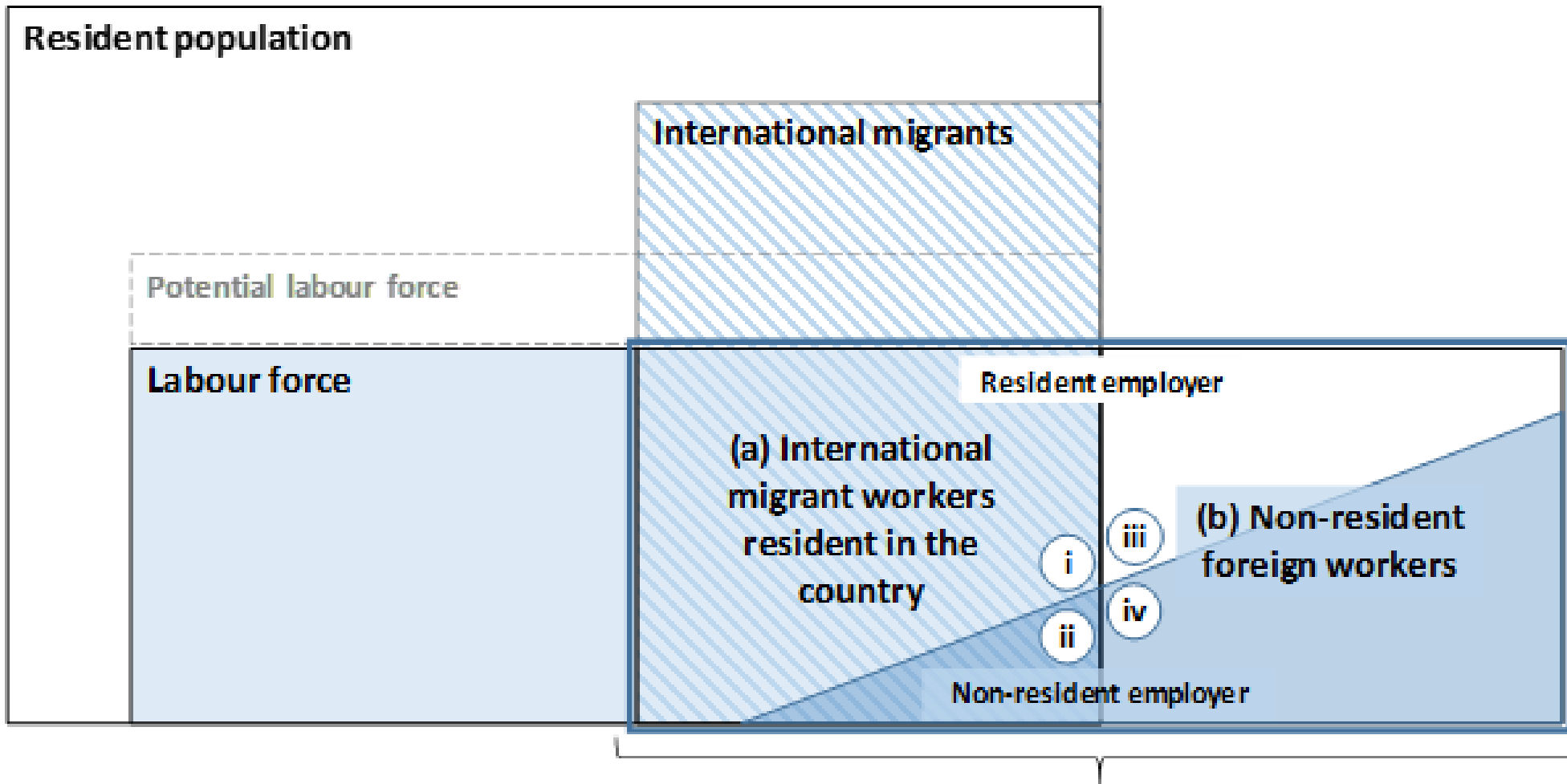
## STATISTICS



# Groups of labour mobility in relation to the usually resident population and residence of employer



STATISTICS





# Non-resident foreign workers/ residents working abroad



## STATISTICS

- Non-resident service suppliers, posted workers, business travellers - **if staying less than 12 months; otherwise residence in destination**
- Seasonal workers, cross-border workers – **if staying less than 3 months; otherwise short-term migrant with residence in destination**

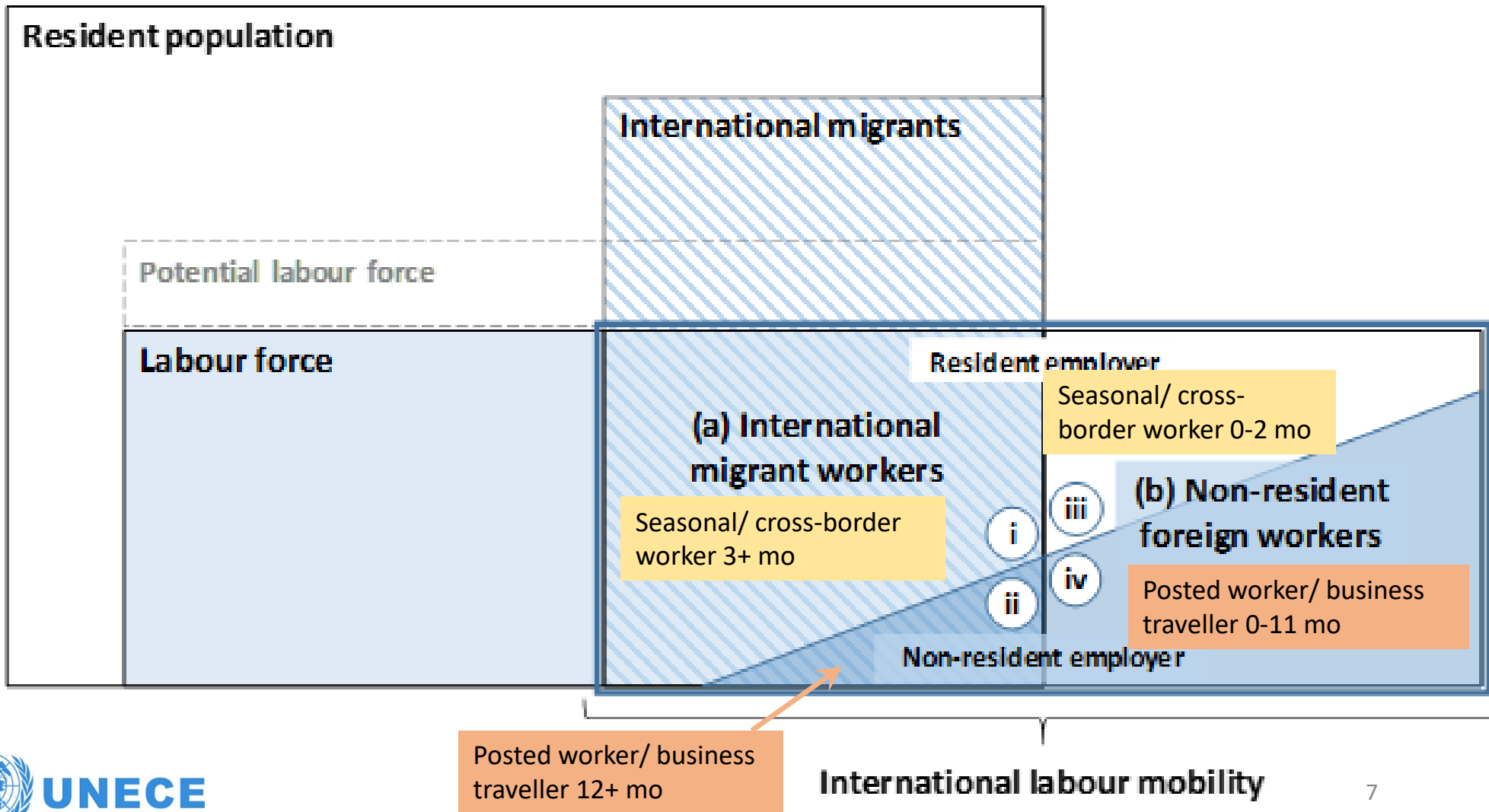
*Follows from the 1998 UN recommendations for statistics on international migration*

- Residence of employers: 1 year of "predominant centre of economic interest" (BPM6)

# Groups of labour mobility in relation to the usually resident population and residence of employer



## STATISTICS



## Data sources in Israel, Italy, Mexico and Norway

<b>Group</b>	<b>Israel</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Norway</b>
Migrant workers	LFS	LFS	1: Intercensal survey; 2: Survey on Demographic Dynamics	registers; LFS
Externally displaced persons	1: Population and Immigration Authority; 2: LFS	Residence permits	1: Survey on Demographic Dynamics; 2: Commission for Refugee Assistance	registers; LFS
Non-resident foreign workers	Palestinian LFS	LFS	Survey of Migration on the South Border	registers
Residents working abroad	LFS	LFS; census	1: Intercensal survey; 2: Survey on Income & Expenditure; 3: Survey of Occupation and Employment	LFS; Swedish registers
In-flow of migrants including for-work migrants	Population and Immigration Authority	Residence permits; municipality registers	1: National Institute of Migration 2: Survey on Demographic Dynamics	registers; LFS

Notes: Cells representing administrative sources are highlighted. Numbers refer to a source of primary, secondary or tertiary importance, respectively.





# Recommendations



## STATISTICS

- Main groups for measurement
  - Stock of international migrants and migrant workers
  - Non-resident foreign workers and residents working abroad
  - In-flow of migrants including for-work migrants
- Variables for measurement
  - Defining status (5)
  - Labour (7)
  - Quality of employment (8):
    - Hours usually/ actually worked per week, Hourly earnings, Fatal/ Nonfatal occupational injuries, Exposure to physical/ mental health risk factors, Formal contract
  - Employers (3)
- Integration of data from different sources
- Data exchange

# Thank you for your attention!

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