Towards implementation of ICLS Guidelines concerning statistics on international labour migration

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UNECE, Workshop on Migration Statistics, Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 October 2019

International labour migration

1. International migrant workers;
   - Usual residents
   - Non-resident foreign workers practices

2. For-work international migrants;

3. Return international migrant workers.

4. Citizens or native-born persons working abroad.

Working toward this broader goal, the ILO is formulating a strategy for the development of appropriate methodologies for data collection with a detailed time-table on:
Strategy for methodology development

1. The review of national sources and country practices concerning ILM
2. Development of viable methodologies for each of the main and sub-categories of ILM
3. Discussion of the outcomes with a Working Group of Experts
4. Country studies to pilot and field test the agreed methodologies in selected countries
5. Report to the 21th ICLS

Strategy (1): The review of national data sources and country practices

a. The ILO Country Survey on International Migrant Workers
b. The case study of Brunei Darussalam: An illustration
c. Labour force survey as a source of data on IMW
Strategy (1): The review of national data sources and country practices

1a. The ILO Country Survey on IMW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of data source</th>
<th>Number of countries</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ILO member states</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding countries</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population censuses</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force surveys</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border and admission statistics</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment censuses</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment surveys</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration sources</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates of international migrant workers</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategy (1): The review of national data sources and country practices

1b. The case of Brunei Darussalam: An illustration

- Population and Housing Census
- Labour force survey
- Annual Census of Enterprises (ACE)
- Annual Census of Employers and Employees
- Identity card and pass statistics
- Mid-year population estimates

1c. Labour force survey as a source of data on IMW

- Data items of relevance: 8 out of 23 items
- Sample representation (1) How many international migrant workers are outside the scope of the labour force survey? and (2) To what extent the LFS sample adequately represents the within-scope international migrant workers?
- Proportion of IMW living in non-residential dwellings outside the scope of LFS (19.7%)
- Unreconciled gap between LFS 2018 and ACE 2017 (-73.8%)
- Comparison of LFS estimate on IMW and Corresponding administrative data from DINR (-45.1%)
Strategy (2): Development appropriate methodologies

- a) 20th ICLS measurement issues
- b) Indirect sampling of non-resident frontier workers and itinerant workers
- c) Time-location sampling of frontier workers and itinerant workers

Strategy (3): Institutional arrangement

- a) Working group
- b) Regional and national workshops
- c) On-line platform
Strategy (4): Country studies

Usual residents (14/a): Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey;
Non-resident foreign workers (14/b): Brunei, Iran, Switzerland;
For-work IM: Colombia, Kuwait, South Africa;
Return IMW: Bangladesh, Moldova, Mexico;
Citizens or Native born working abroad: Philippines, Morocco, Tunisia, Venezuela

Strategy (4): Country studies – Overall framework

01 To review the existing data sources on each element of international labour migration;
02 To identify, in collaboration with the national statistical office and relevant national stake-holders, the main categories of international labour migration of particular interest in the country;
03 To use the existing data sources, one of them preferably the labour force survey or another suitable national household survey, to make preliminary estimates of the elements of international labour migration specified under (a) and the main categories of international migrant workers identified under (b);
04 Where multiple estimates of the main categories of international labour migration may be developed, the different estimates may be reconciled using appropriate procedures, for example, reconciliation tables similar to those developed on estimates of international migrant workers in Brunei Darussalam in the present document;
05 Test the new data sources and new methodologies on small-scale and experimental conditions and assess their effectiveness and accuracies;
06 Test the new data sources and new methodologies on small-scale and experimental conditions and assess their effectiveness and accuracies.
Strategy (5): 21st ICLS

a Methodological guidelines

b Time-table for major activities

Thank you for your attention!