

Analysis of the ILO Country Survey on International Migrant Workers

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PREFACE

In line with the resolution concerning further work on labour migration statistics, adopted in 2013 by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the ILO has undertaken to identify good practices in defining international standards on labour migration statistics. A set of questionnaires was developed to survey metadata information on the data that are available in each country in respect of international labour migrants, the source of the data and the methods and definitions used.

In 2015–16, the survey questionnaires were sent to all national statistical offices in the ILO Member countries and territories, and they were requested to administer the questionnaire to all organizations and agencies that produce data related to international labour migration. The aim of the country survey is to contribute to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions relating to the measurement of international labour migration and help improve and promote the comparability of data across countries. This effort will, in turn, make it possible to develop a better global understanding of the scope and nature of international labour migration and its relationship to national development and contribute to efforts to improve the integration of migrants into society and guarantee their rights.

Detailed information on the number of responding countries, the periodicity and coverage of various data sources on international labour migration, the type of information collected by countries on international labour migrants, the concepts and definitions used, the classifications used in organizing the data, the methods of data collection and dissemination, and the sampling design used for sources that are based on surveys is presented in a separate ILO report entitled “Compendium of sources and methods used in the compilation of international labour migration statistics: ILO metadata” (2019).

The present report analyses the metadata gathered through the ILO metadata country survey.

The ILO Department of Statistics hopes that both researchers and national statistical offices will use the material presented here to enhance understanding of and improve data collection programmes in respect of international labour migration.

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Executive Summary

In 2015, the ILO conducted a country survey with the aim of gathering metadata on international migrant workers. For this purpose, the ILO developed seven different questionnaires to identify the most common sources of data for international migrant workers, the periodicity of such data and the detail in which labour market outcomes of international migrant workers could be described using different data sources.

The seven questionnaires consisted of the Population Census questionnaire, Household Survey questionnaire, Border and Admission Statistics questionnaire, Establishment Census questionnaire, Establishment Survey questionnaire, Administrative Sources questionnaire, and Estimation of International Migrant Workers questionnaire. These questionnaires were sent electronically in four different languages to 229 ILO member states. Totally, 128 countries responded by returning at least one questionnaire. The overall response rate was 55.9 percent.

Countries answered the ILO Country Survey by referring to their administrative records or surveys/censuses. If multiple data sources exist for a given questionnaire type, countries were asked to fill in more than one questionnaire. Hence, the number of questionnaires returned per country could exceed seven. The total number of questionnaires received from 128 countries was 480. This report analyses the metadata gathered from 128 countries by aggregating the information at the country level so that each country only contributes once to a given questionnaire type and considers countries that have provided a response.

The report is organised along the seven different questionnaire types. Each section considers whether a given data source gathers information on migration related characteristics, labour related characteristics and demographic characteristics. Among migration related characteristics, the main variables of interest are country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence. Among labour related characteristics, the main variables of interest are employment status (whether employed or not), occupation held, industry/economic sector employed in, status in employment (i.e. employee, employer, self-employed, unpaid family worker), hours of work and wages. Demographic characteristics include age, sex, marital status and education. Apart from stocks of international migrant workers, the ability of different data sources in identifying flows of international migrant workers is also assessed. The report also discusses whether a given data source identifies refugees and asylum seekers as separate and distinct migrant groups.

Population Census

The Population Census questionnaire of the ILO is answered by 122 countries. Of these, 116 countries collect information on country of birth, 98 on country of citizenship and 72 on country of previous residence (for foreigners and citizens who have lived abroad). The number of countries that collect information on the employment status of the respondents is even higher at 117, with the result that nearly 96 percent of countries are able to identify international migrant workers through their Population Census. The number of countries that collect all three pieces of information on country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence, which would allow for the identification of different migrant groups within international migrant workers such as return migrants, immigrants, foreign-born citizens, foreign-born non-citizens and the like, is also quite significant at 58 or 47.5 percent of all countries. All countries that conduct a Population Census collect basic demographic information on age and sex.

Table E1 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest

– Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	116	95.1
Country of citizenship	98	80.3
Country of previous residence	72	59.0
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	58	47.5
Employment	117	95.9
Employment and some migration characteristic*	117	95.9
Age and sex	122	100
Total	122	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

The number of countries that collect information on former household members who have left to live, work or study abroad is 54 (44.3 percent). The number of countries that inquire about the date of departure and the reason for it, which would allow for the identification of *for-work migrants* is 21 or 17.2 percent. The number of countries that inquire about both the date of departure and the employment status of former household members, which would allow for the identification of emigrants working abroad is 9 or 7.4 percent.

Table E2 Number and Distribution of Countries by Variables on In and Out-Migration**– Population Census**

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	54	44.3
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	21	17.2
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	9	7.4
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	52	42.6
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and reason	9	7.4
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	46	37.7
Total	122	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Of the 122 countries with a Population Census, 54 or 44.3 percent report to cover refugees and 35 countries or 28.7 percent asylum seekers. Countries that cover asylum seekers also cover refugees so that the number of countries that cover both groups is 35.

Household Surveys

A total of 86 countries have responded to the ILO Country Survey on the different types of Household Surveys they carry out and in which, they collect information on international migrants. Nearly 70 percent of countries inquire about the country of birth and country of citizenship in their household surveys. The proportion that inquire about the country of previous residence is somewhat lower at 46.5 percent – 40 out of 86 countries. The number of countries that collect all three types of information is even lower at 28 or 32.6 percent. Employment status information, other hand, is collected by nearly all countries, with the result that the number of countries that collect employment information along with some information on migration characteristics is 71 or 82.6 percent. Hence, an overwhelming number of countries are able to identify international migrant workers through their household surveys but a more limited number of countries are able to make finer categorizations within international migrant workers. Basic demographic characteristics are also collected almost universally.

Table E3 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest**– Household Surveys**

Household surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	59	68.6
Country of citizenship	58	67.4
Country of previous residence	40	46.5
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	28	32.6
Employment	84	97.7
Employment and some migration characteristic*	71	82.6
Age and sex	84	97.7
Total	86	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 86 countries, 30 (34.9 percent) report to collect information on former household members who have left to live, work or study abroad. However, the number of countries that inquire about the date of departure and the reason for it is smaller at 15 (17.4 percent), while the number of those that inquire about the date of departure and current employment status of former household members is 10 (11.6 percent). In terms of in-migration, the number of countries that inquire about household members who have ever lived abroad, their date of arrival and the reason for it is limited to 4 countries (or 4.7 percent). Those that inquire about the date of arrival and current employment status is slightly higher at 12 (14 percent).

Table E4 Number and Distribution of Countries by Variables on In and Out-Migration**– Household Surveys**

Household surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	30	34.9
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	15	17.4
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	10	11.6
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	23	26.7
In-migration month/year of arrival, and reason	4	4.7
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	12	14.0
Total	86	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 86 countries, 16 countries (18.6 percent) report that they cover refugees and 5 countries (5.8 percent) asylum seekers in their household surveys. Countries that cover asylum seekers also cover refugees.

Labour Force Surveys

Of the 47 countries that have reported on their Labour Force Surveys nearly three quarters collect information on country of birth, 70.2 percent on country of citizenship and 40.4 percent on country of previous residence. Nearly a third collect all three types of migration related characteristics. By their very nature, Labour Force Surveys collect information on the employment status of respondents and the proportion of countries that collect employment information along with at least one migration related characteristic is 83 percent.

Table E5 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest
– Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	35	74.5
Country of citizenship	33	70.2
Country of previous residence	19	40.4
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	15	31.9
Employment	47	100
Employment and some migration characteristic*	39	83.0
Age and sex	47	100
Total	47	100

Notes: Excludes two countries that did not respond to employment questions of the survey.

* includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

In contrast to the rather high proportion of countries that are able to identify stocks of international migrant workers through their Labour Force Surveys, the number of countries that are able to identify flows is rather small. In terms of out-migration, only 4.3 percent of countries are able to identify *for-work migrants* and 6.4 percent flows of emigrants working abroad. In terms of flows of in-migration, 2.1 percent of countries are able to identify *for-work migrants* but a slightly larger proportion -12.8 percent – immigrants employed in the country.

Table E6 Number and Distribution of Countries by Variables on In and Out-Migration**– Labour Force Surveys**

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	12	25.5
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	2	4.3
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	3	6.4
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	9	19.2
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and reason	1	2.1
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	6	12.8
Total	47	100

Note: Excludes two countries that did not respond to employment questions of the survey.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 47 countries, 6 countries (12.8 percent) cover refugees in their Labour Force Survey but only two countries (4.3 percent) cover asylum seekers.

Border and Admission Statistics

Out of 128 countries that have returned at least one ILO survey questionnaire only 48 countries have filled out the questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics. Of these 48 countries, 20 countries (41.7 percent) collect information on country of birth, 38 countries (79.2 percent) on country of citizenship and 24 countries (50 percent) on country of previous residence. The number of countries that collect all three sets of migration related characteristics is limited to a third of all countries. A comparatively smaller number of countries (13 countries or 27.1 percent) inquire about the employment status of individuals crossing the country's borders with the result that only a fourth of countries are able to identify international migrant workers through their Border and Admission Statistics. A significant proportion of countries (85.4 percent) do, however, inquire about age and sex of entrants and/or those that exit.

Table E7 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest

– Border Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	20	41.7
Country of citizenship	38	79.2
Country of previous residence	24	50.0
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	16	33.3
Employment	13	27.1
Employment and some migration characteristic*	12	25.0
Age and sex	41	85.4
Total	48	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 48 countries, only 20 collect information on the reason for persons leaving the country and even fewer number of countries (12) inquire about both the reason for departure and intended duration of stay abroad. In terms of arrivals, 29 countries inquire about the reason for the arrival of persons to the country, 22 record the year of entry and the reason for entry but only 9 countries the year and reason of entry and the time period allowed to stay in the country.

Table E8 Number and Distribution of Countries by Variables on In and Out-Migration

– Border Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Reason for departure	20	41.7
Reason and intended duration of stay	12	25.0
Reason for arrival	29	60.4
Year and reason for entry	22	45.8
Year and reason for entry and period allowed to stay	9	18.8
Total	48	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

In their Border and Admission forms and registers, a half of countries report to cover refugees (24 out of 48 countries) and a third of countries (16 countries out of 48 countries) asylum seekers.

Establishment Census

Out of 128 countries that have filled out at least one ILO questionnaire, only 18 countries have responded to the ILO questionnaire on the Establishment Census.

Table E9 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest
– Establishment Census

Establishment Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	6	33.3
Country of citizenship	7	38.9
Country of previous residence	1	5.6
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	1	5.6
Employment	18	100
Employment and some migration characteristic*	11	61.1
Age and sex	11	61.1
Total	18	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

About a third of the countries responding to the ILO questionnaire on the Establishment Census report to inquire about country of birth, 38.9 percent on country of citizenship but only 5.6 percent on country of previous residence. Hence, in about 60 percent of the cases would it be possible to identify international migrant workers through the information collected in the Establishment Census and more often than not, the identification would be through either the country of birth or citizenship. It is also interesting to note that even the very basic demographic information – age and sex – is not collected universally.

Establishment Survey

Similar to the case of the Establishment Census questionnaire, very few countries - 16 in total - have filled out the Establishment Survey questionnaire of the ILO.

Table E10 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest**– Establishment Surveys**

Establishment Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	5	31.3
Country of citizenship	7	43.8
Country of previous residence	1	6.3
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	-	-
Employment	16	100
Employment and some migration characteristic*	10	62.5
Age and sex	11	68.8
Total	16	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Of these 16 countries, 31.3 percent report to collect information on country of birth, 43.8 percent on country of citizenship and 6.3 percent on country of previous residence. Accordingly, the proportion of countries that are able to identify international migrant workers is 62.5 percent of those answering the Establishment Survey questionnaire. Similar to the case of the Establishment Census, the identification would be mainly through either the country of birth or citizenship.

Administrative Sources

A total of 72 countries have reported on their administrative sources as it concerns migrant populations.

Close three quarters of countries collect information on country of citizenship in their administrative sources. The proportion that collect information on country of birth -63.9 percent – is also quite high, whereas the proportion of countries that collect information on country of previous residence is lower at 29.2 percent. Only a quarter of countries collect all three pieces of information on migration related characteristics. Information on the employment status of persons is collected by 30 countries out of 72 (41.7 percent), with the result that in only 37.5 percent of countries is it possible to identify international migrant workers through administrative sources. In contrast, basic demographic information is generally collected in administrative sources.

Table E11 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest**– Administrative Sources**

Administrative Sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	46	63.9
Country of citizenship	53	73.6
Country of previous residence	21	29.2
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	18	25.0
Employment	30	41.7
Employment and some migration characteristic*	27	37.5
Age and sex	65	90.3
Total	72	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table E12 Number and Distribution of Countries by Variables on In and Out-Migration**– Administrative Sources**

Administrative Sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Reason for departure	10	13.9
Year and reason for departure	9	12.5
Reason for arrival	28	38.9
Year and reason for entry	26	36.1
Year and reason for entry and period allowed to stay	21	29.2
Total	72	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

It is more likely for the administrative sources to collect information on individuals entering the country rather than those that exit. Hence, the proportion of countries that record both the year of departure as well as the reason for it is limited to 12.5 percent of countries. In contrast, the same information is collected by 36.1 percent of countries for individuals entering the country.

Estimation of International Migrant Workers

A total of 25 countries have answered the ILO questionnaire on the Estimation of International Migrant Workers.

Table E13 Number and Distribution of Countries by Key Variables of Interest
– Estimation of International Migrant Workers

Estimation of International Migrant Workers produce information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth	14	56.0
Country of citizenship	11	44.0
Country of previous residence	7	28.0
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	6	24.0
Employment	16	64.0
Employment and some migration characteristic*	13	52.0
Age and sex	19	76.0
Total	25	100

Note: * includes either country of birth, citizenship or previous residence.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 25 countries, 14 countries (56.0 percent) report that their estimations produce data on country of birth, 11 (44.0 percent) on country of citizenship, and 7 (28.0 percent) on country of previous residence. In 16 countries (64.0 percent) estimations produce data on employment status and in 13 countries (52.0) on employment status and some migration related characteristic that would enable the identification of international migrant workers.

Overall, the metadata suggest that the most likely source in identifying international migrant workers are population censuses. They are followed by household surveys, in particular, labour force surveys. When it comes to identifying the different groups of migrant workers within international migrant workers such as return migrants, foreign-born citizens and the like, again the population censuses turn out to be the most likely source. However, the rather infrequent application of population censuses makes them less useful as compared to household surveys in providing timely data on international migration workers.

Measuring flows of international migrant workers is more challenging than measuring stocks particularly through surveys due to additional data requirements. Border and admission statistics and administrative sources are useful in measuring flows of international migrants

though not necessarily international migrant workers and particularly those that leave the country for the purposes of employment abroad.

Tracking refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those that are in employment, would require incorporating in surveys and censuses questions particularly aimed at these groups of international migrants.

1. Introduction

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) that took place in October 2013 adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy’ (ILO, 2013, p. 68.). In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO has set up a Working Group on the Labour Migration Statistics and carried out a country survey to identify the sources of data on labour migration and the type of information collected through them.

The metadata were gathered through seven different questionnaires that were developed by the ILO and which reflected the potential sources of data for migration related statistics. These seven types of questionnaires were Population Censuses, Household Surveys, Border and Admission Statistics, Establishment Censuses, Establishment Surveys, Administrative Sources, and Estimations of International Migrant Workers. The questionnaires were designed to serve a number of purposes. Firstly, they would identify the most common sources of data for international migrant workers. Secondly, they would identify the periodicity in which such data are gathered and statistics produced. Thirdly, they would shed light on how countries define international migrants and the criteria they employ to identify them in surveys and institutional data. Fourthly, they would reveal the detail in which labour market outcomes of international migrant workers could be described using various data sources. Information on the general practices of countries as it regards to international migrant workers would help in the formulation of a definition of international migrant workers that can be commonly agreed upon and identify the most common instruments through which data can be gathered on international migrant workers and therefore, form a basis for recommendations for countries that wish to collect and tabulate such data.

In line with the objectives mentioned above, this report analyses the metadata gathered from 128 member countries with the primary aim of understanding the *type* of information gathered by countries on international migration in general and international migrant workers in particular, the type of survey instruments they use in gathering such data and their frequency. Because the report aims to provide information on the usefulness of individual sources of data on international migrant workers, the analysis is done at the questionnaire rather than at the country level. A separate report by the ILO – “The Compendium” – presents country-level information collected through the ILO country survey. Included in the Compendium are the

different definitions used by countries in identifying international migrant workers. In this report, rather than the definitions used by countries in identifying international migrant workers, the potential variables that can be used in identifying them are analysed. Therefore, that countries may use different definitions in identifying international migrant workers does not pose a risk for the analyses carried out in this report. The results of the meta-analysis, however, will be useful in identifying the common denominators that may be used in arriving at a common international definition.

This report is organized around the 7 questionnaires developed by the ILO as follows. Section 2 offers a brief description of the metadata and country coverage. Section 3 presents the findings in seven sub-sections, each sub-section being devoted to an ILO questionnaire. The structure of the sub-sections are similar: they discuss data availability on migration related characteristics, labour related characteristics and demographic characteristics. Then, they consider the identification of migration flows within the data sources discussed. Remittances are discussed separately as well as refugees and asylum seekers, who constitute distinct groups of international migrants. Section 4 synthesizes the findings and concludes.

2. Metadata and Country Coverage

The ILO developed seven different “Methodological Questionnaires on International Labour Migration Statistics” in four different languages (English, French, Spanish and Russian) to collect data on the type of information countries collect on international labour migrants bearing in mind the potential sources of data for migration related statistics, which could either be surveys/censuses or administrative records. These seven different questionnaires were:

1. Questionnaire on Population Censuses (Q1)
2. Questionnaire on Household Surveys (Q2)
3. Questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics (Q3)
4. Questionnaire on Establishment Census (Q4)
5. Questionnaire on Establishment Surveys (Q5)
6. Questionnaire on Administrative Sources (Q6)
7. Questionnaire on Estimations of International Migrant Workers (Q7)

The questionnaires share a similar structure in that they all collect three basic types of metadata on: (1) Migration related characteristics, (2) Labour related characteristics and (3) Demographic characteristics (see Appendix A for the seven questionnaires that were sent to countries). Under (international) migration related characteristics, all questionnaires inquire whether countries collect information from their respondents on country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence. Some questionnaires are more detailed than the others in that they include additional questions such as on second country of citizenship and country of origin. Demographic characteristics include age, sex, marital status and education, while labour market characteristics include employment status, occupation, industry/economic sector of employment, status in employment, hours of work and wages. Table 2.1 shows a list of the key questions asked in the ILO questionnaires and whether a specific questionnaire collects the information indicated. Data availability is indicated by a tick mark in the table. Countries that collect information on both migration and labour related characteristics potentially identify foreigners (non-citizens) employed in their country, nationals working abroad, and return migrants. Aside from these groups, the questionnaires explicitly inquire whether information is collected on refugees and asylum seekers, whose identification requires the collection of additional information besides those indicated above. The ILO questionnaires also include questions that aim establish whether a particular data source identifies stocks and/or flows of international labour migrants.

Table 2.1 Information Gathered by Type of Questionnaire

Information on	Questionnaire on						
	Pop. Census (Q1)	HH Surveys (Q2)	B.&A. Stats (Q3)	Est. Census (Q4)	Est. Surveys (Q5)	Admin. Sources (Q6)	Estim. (Q7)
<i>Migration related characteristics</i>							
Country of birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Country of citizenship	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Second country of citizenship	✓	✓				✓	
C. of residence/previous residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whether ever lived abroad	✓						
Nationals living/working abroad	✓	✓				✓	✓
Remittances sent/received	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
<i>Labour related characteristics</i>							
Employment status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Occupation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Industry/economic sector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Status in employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hours of work	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Earnings/wages	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Demographic characteristics</i>							
Age	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marital status	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: A tick in a box means that that particular questionnaire includes a question that solicits information given in the first column.

The questionnaires that are based on surveys/censuses (Q2, Q4, Q5 and Q7, but excluding Q1) include a set of screening questions that instruct the countries whether to fill in that particular questionnaire or not. In the case of Household Surveys (Q2), countries are instructed to fill in the questionnaire if they collect data on any one of the following topics: country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, foreign workers in the country, household (former) members living abroad, country of origin, and remittances (cash transfers) received from anyone abroad or sent to any former (former) household member living abroad. In the case of Establishment Censuses and Establishment Surveys, the screening question relate to the country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality and country of previous residence. Finally, for the Estimation of International Migrant Workers (Q7), the screening questions are country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, foreign workers in the country, country of residence of foreign workers in the country and household (former) members working abroad. Naturally,

no screening questions exist for the Population Census (Q1) and Border and Admission Statistics (Q3) and Administrative Sources (Q6) since all countries are expected to collect some migration related characteristic in these data sources.

The seven different questionnaires were sent electronically to the head offices of National Statistical Offices (NSO) of 229 ILO member states in 2015 in a file format (ADOBE) that allowed easy data entry. Along with the questionnaires, instructions on the administration of the surveys were also sent. The ILO asked the NSO of each country to choose a focal point within the NSO who would coordinate the communication between the ILO and the country and who would ensure that the different questionnaires were filled out by persons most knowledgeable about a given data source, which may require contacting different government agencies in an effort to locate the right person. Hence, the NSO of each country was entrusted with the responsibility of making sure that all relevant data sources on labour migrants have been reported irrespective of whether or not the NSO compiles or disseminates the relevant data.

Out of 229 countries that were contacted, 128 responded by returning at least one questionnaire (see Appendix B for a list of responding countries). A total of 101 countries failed to respond. This is despite the fact that non-responding countries were contacted four different times and were urged to respond. Due to the particularly high non-response rate from African countries, coordination was established with the African Union, which helped increase the response rate.

Table 2.2 gives the distribution of countries by geographical region based on whether or not any response was received from them. The non-response rate is highest among the countries in the Americas (62.7 percent) followed by the Arab States (58.3 percent) and Asia and the Pacific (56 percent). Non-response rate is significantly lower in countries in Europe and Central Asia at 16.7 percent. The overall non-response rate is 44.1%.

Table 2.2 Non-response by Region

Regions	Responding countries	No response received	Non-response rate (%)	Total of all countries
Africa	32	24	42.9	56
Americas	19	32	62.7	51
Arab States	5	7	58.3	12
Asia and the Pacific	22	28	56.0	50
Europe and Central Asia	50	10	16.7	60
Total	128	101	44.1	229

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 2.3 Non-response by Income Group

Income groups	At least one questionnaires received	No questionnaire received	Non-response rate (%)	Total of all countries
High	56	28	33.3	85
Upper-middle	28	30	51.7	57
Lower-middle	27	30	52.6	55
Low	17	13	43.3	32
Total	128	101	44.1	229

Source: ILO, metadata.

When non-response is analysed by income groups, the lowest non-response is observed for the high income group at 33.3 percent. For middle-income groups, the non-response rate exceeds 50 percent, while for the low income group it is 43.3 percent (Table 2.3).

Countries answered the ILO Country Survey by referring to their administrative records or surveys/censuses. If multiple data sources exist for a given questionnaire type, responding countries were asked to fill in more than one questionnaire. Hence, the number of questionnaires returned could exceed seven. In fact, the maximum number of questionnaires returned was 14, which was the case for only one country (Spain). The total number of questionnaires received from 128 countries was 480. Table 2.4 tabulates the number of countries against the total number of questionnaire returned. For instance, 17 out of 128 countries filled in only one questionnaire, while 28 countries filled in two questionnaires. Nearly a half of countries that responded sent in at least three questionnaires.

Table 2.4 Number of Questionnaires Received

Number of questionnaires sent in by a given country (A)	Number of countries (B)	Cumulative proportion of countries (%)	Total number of questionnaires received (A*B)
1	17	13.3	17
2	28	35.2	56
3	21	51.6	63
4	24	70.3	96
5	15	82.0	75
6	12	91.4	72
7	2	93.0	14
8	4	96.1	32
10	3	98.4	30
11	1	99.2	11
14	1	100.0	14
Total	128		480

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 2.5 shows the different types of questionnaires sent in by responding countries. Of the 128 countries, 122 reported on their Population Census. The second most frequently reported data source is Household Surveys: out of 128 countries, 86 reported on their household surveys that included Labour Force Surveys, Household Budget Surveys, Statistics on Income and Living Standards etc. Household Surveys also constitute the questionnaire type for which countries have filled in more than one questionnaire, which reflects the diversity of data sources that fall under Household Surveys. The other data source with a relatively high response rate and with multiple responses is Administrative Sources. Out of 128 countries, 72 filled in at least one questionnaire. In contrast, very few countries reported on their Establishment Census and Establishment Surveys, and Estimations of International Migrant Workers. The response rate for Border and Admission Statistics is also rather low, with only 37.5 percent of countries reporting on this data source, typically with only one questionnaire.

Table 2.5 Types of Questionnaires Received

Type of questionnaire	Number of questionnaires	Number of countries	Number of countries not responding to a questionnaire of particular type
Population census	122	122	6
Household surveys	120	86	42
Border and admission statistics	49	48	80
Establishment census	18	18	110
Establishment survey	18	16	112
Administrative sources	127	72	56
Estimations	26	25	103
Total	480	128	

Source: ILO, metadata.

As noted above, countries did not report on a given data source if it does not cover topics related to international migration. However, as the non-response rates for the questionnaire on Population Census but particularly for those on Border and Admissions Statistics and Administrative Sources suggest, a failure to report cannot be taken to mean unavailability of data on international labour migrants from a given source. Non-response may arise for reasons other than lack of data such as coordination problems between national agencies and NSOs that were responsible for identifying the national experts to answer the ILO questionnaires, institutional capacity problems and the like. Since non-response may mean either that

information on labour migrants is not collected using a given data source or that there has been a reporting problem, the analysis of the metadata is done based on countries that report on a given data source.

The metadata is analysed by taking countries (128) rather than questionnaires supplied (480) as the unit of analysis. Therefore, though a given country may contribute multiple times to a given questionnaire type, for instance by supplying more than one questionnaire under the category of Household Surveys, because the information of interest is aggregated at the country level, all responding countries contribute equally to the analysis. Furthermore, all responding countries irrespective of their population size or importance as a migrant sending or receiving country are given equal weights. The findings of this study should be interpreted by taking into account less than full coverage and uneven response by region and income groups demonstrated above.

3. Results

3.1 Population Census (Q1)

Of the 128 countries replying to at least one ILO questionnaire, 122 reported on their Population Census. Six countries - Denmark, Croatia, Mexico, Paraguay, Suriname and the US - have failed to report on their Populations Census despite the fact that they do carry out Population Censuses. The tabulations in this section are based on 122 countries.

3.1.1 Migration related characteristics

Country of birth and country of citizenship are two key variables of interest in identifying international migrant workers. A third variable is country of previous residence. In the ILO survey, three questions solicit whether countries collect information on the country of previous residence in their Population Census:

- Country of previous residence for foreigners
- Country of previous residence for citizens who lived abroad but returned
- In regards to immigrants and return migrants whether ever lived outside of this country

These three pieces of information are merged in determining whether the Population Census of a given country collects information on country of previous residence. In particular, if the country collects information on either one of the three variables specified above, it is assumed to collect information on country of previous residence in its Population Census.

Out of 122 countries, 116 countries or 95.1 percent inquire about the country of birth and 98 countries or 80.3 percent inquire about the country of citizenship. Only one country – Uganda – does not collect information on either the country of birth or citizenship. Fewer countries – 72 countries or 59 percent - collect information on country of previous residence. Table 3.1 shows that 93 countries (76.2 percent) collect information on both the country of birth and country of citizenship. Nearly a half of countries (58 out 122) collect information on all three variables; county of birth, citizenship and previous residence.

Table 3.1 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth only	12	9.8
Country of citizenship only	3	2.5
Country of birth and citizenship	35	28.7
Previous country of residence only	1	0.8
Country of birth and previous country of residence	11	9.0
Country of citizenship and previous country of residence	2	1.6
Country of birth and citizenship and previous country of residence	58	47.5
Total	122	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.1.2 Labour related characteristics

Out of 122 countries, 117 is reported to collect information on employment status. Although five countries report not to collect data on employment status, four of these countries do report collecting data on other labour market outcomes such as status in employment (i.e. whether the respondent works as an employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family worker etc.) This discrepancy that is observed for a small number of countries might be a reporting error or a misunderstanding as to what the ILO question on employment status refers to. In the ILO questionnaire, a short-list in parenthesis under employment status appears that reads as follows: “employed, unemployed, studying, engaged in housework, etc”. This is meant to be an explanatory note guiding countries on the type of information sought. However, if the country does not collect certain outcomes listed in the note, then perhaps this has led these countries to declare that they do not collect information on employment status. Notwithstanding this discrepancy, it can be nevertheless firmly concluded that population censuses do identify the employed.

Table 3.2 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration and Labour Related Characteristics – Population Census

Population census collects information on	No of countries	%
Country of birth only	1	0.8
Country of birth and citizenship	3	2.5
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	1	0.8
Country of birth and employment	11	9.0
Country of citizenship and employment	3	2.5
Country of birth, citizenship and employment	32	26.2
Previous residence and employment	1	0.8
Country of birth, previous residence and employment	11	9.0
Country of citizenship, previous residence and employment	2	1.6
Country of birth, citizenship, previous residence and employment	57	46.7
Total	122	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.2 shows that nearly three quarters of countries collect information on country of birth, country of citizenship and employment. This proportion approaches to 95 percent if either the country of birth or the country of citizenship is used in identifying international migrant workers. The proportion of countries that collect information on all four variables – the country of birth, country of citizenship, country of previous residence and employment – is also quite high at nearly 47 percent. Hence, it can be deduced that the overwhelming number of countries are able to identify international migrant workers from their Population Censuses.

Aside from the employment status, countries also collect information on various other labour market outcomes in their population censuses. Table 3.3 illustrates the richness of the data collected on labour related issues that include information on status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work. A significant proportion of countries – nearly 60 percent - report that they collect information on status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector of employment but not on hours of work. Another sizeable proportion – 27.9 percent – gather information on all four variables mentioned above, namely status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector of employment and hours of work. Hence, nearly 90 percent of countries gather information on occupation held, status in employment and industry/economic sector employed.

**Table 3.3 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics –
Population Census**

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Neither status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector nor hours of work	1	0.8
Status in employment only	1	0.8
Occupation held only	1	0.8
Status in employment and occupation held	2	1.6
Industry/economic sector only	1	0.8
Status in employment and industry/economic sector	5	4.1
Occupation held and industry/economic sector	1	0.8
Status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector	73	59.8
Status in employment and hours of work	1	0.8
Occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work	2	1.6
Status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work	34	27.9
Total	122	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

In contrast to the above four labour related variables, earnings information is collected by a smaller number of countries: less than a fifth report that they collect earnings information in their population census. Of the 20 countries that are reported to collect earnings information, 12 come from countries that collect information on status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work. The other group of countries that is likely to collect earnings information are those that also collect information on status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector but not hours of work (5 countries).

3.1.3 Demographic characteristics

A typical population census collects information on basic demographic variables such as sex, age, marital status and education level. The responding countries, with a few exceptions, also report to collect such data. Exceptions include Guernsey that collect information on sex and age only and Togo that collect information on sex, age, and education but not on marital status.

3.1.4 In and out-migration

3.1.4.1 Out-migration

In the ILO Survey questionnaire on the Population Census, there is a set of questions on ‘household members who left to live, work or study abroad for at least 6 months or at least 12 months’ (see Population Census questionnaire Section C2.2 in Appendix A). As part of this question, the ILO Survey asks the countries to specify the time-cut off used in collecting information on former household members, 6 and 12 months being the two options provided in the questionnaire or some other cut-off as used in their Population Census. Of the 122 countries, 54 or 44.3 percent report to collect information on former household members abroad (Table 3.4). Among these countries there does not seem to be a consensus on the time cut-off. Of the 54 countries, 8 use a 6-month, 12 use a 12-month cut-off and 32 some other cut-off other than 6 or 12-months. (2 countries did not provide an answer to this question.)

Table 3.4 Number and Distribution of Countries by Time Cut-off for Out-migration – Population Census

Time cut-off for out-migration	Countries with information on out-migrants	
	No of countries	%
Last 6 months	8	14.8
Last 12 months	12	22.2
Other	32	59.3
Not answered	2	3.7
Total	54	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Of the 54 countries that collect data on former household members, 16 countries or 29.6 percent also inquire about their employment status. This suggests that of the 122 countries, only 13.1 percent collect information on former household members working abroad (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Countries by Information on Out-migration – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	54	44.3
Month/year of departure	31	25.4
Main reason for leaving	27	22.1
Employment status at present	16	13.1
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	21	17.2
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	9	7.4
Total	122	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 54 countries, 31 also collect information on month/year of departure and 27 on the main reason for leaving the home country (Table 3.5). Putting this information together, 21 countries or 17.2 percent of 122 countries are found to collect information on both the date of departure and the reason for it which allows for the identification of *for-work migrants*. The date of departure would allow for the determination of the duration of stay of the migrant worker abroad to the date of the Population Census. The number of countries that identify out-migrants, their date of departure and their employment status in the host country is limited to 9 countries or 7.4 percent of 122 countries. Hence, only this group of countries would be able to identify out-migrants currently employed in a foreign country.

An important area of inquiry regarding out-migration (and return-migration) concerns the skills acquired by migrant workers abroad. A number of questions in the ILO questionnaire on the Population Census aim to understand whether countries collect information on the change in the employment status and the skill set of out-migrants. More specifically, the questionnaire asks whether countries collect information on the level of education of the migrant worker, his/her employment status and occupation held before leaving the country and his/her education and employment and occupational status in the foreign country. In addition, the questionnaire asks whether countries collect basic demographic information (i.e. age, sex and marital status) about former household members.

Table 3.6 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Labour Characteristics – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	54	44.3
Education at time of leaving	9	7.4
Education at present	23	18.9
Education at present and at time of leaving	4	3.3
Employment at time of leaving	6	4.9
Employment at present	16	13.1
Employment at time of leaving and at present	2	1.6
Occupation at time of leaving	6	4.9
Occupation at present	18	14.8
Occupation at time of leaving and present	2	1.6
Total	122	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.7 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Demographic Characteristics – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	54	44.3
Sex	47	38.5
Age at time of leaving	20	16.4
Age at present	33	27.0
Age at present and at time of leaving	9	7.4
Marital status at time of leaving	6	4.9
Marital status at present	22	18.0
Marital status at time of leaving and at present	3	2.5
Total	122	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.6 shows the number of countries that collect information on education, employment and occupation held before and after migration. Only 4 countries collect information that makes it possible to observe the change that has occurred in the education level of migrant workers. In a similar way, in only 2 countries is it possible to observe the change in the employment status and occupation of migrant workers.

In terms of demographics, a significant proportion of countries (47 out of 54 countries or 38.5 percent of all) that collect information on former household members also collect information

on their sex. Age is another commonly collected information though only a small number of countries (9 countries) collect age information both at time of leaving and at present. Marital status is less commonly collected; 22 countries collect the current marital status of the former household members, but only 6 what their status was before leaving and only 3 countries collect the relevant information at two points in time. Hence, with the information collected it is more likely to depict the current demographic status of the former household member than the change observed over time.

3.1.4.2 In-migration

Another set of questions in the ILO Survey questionnaire on Population Census inquires whether countries collect information on current household members who have ever lived abroad and if so, the date they have arrived in (or possibly, returned to) this country along with the reasons for migration in and out. This information would be useful in identifying in-migrants, for-work migrants and/or return migrants. The distinction between immigrants and return migrants can be made on the basis of country of citizenship or country of birth. Out of 122 countries, 52 countries or 42.6 percent collect information on household members who have ever lived abroad. Furthermore, of these 52, 47 countries also collect information on month/year of arrival and 9 countries on the main reason for migrating to the destination country. Hence, the number of countries that collect information on current household members who have ever lived abroad along with date of arrival and the reason for migration is 9 or 7.4 percent of all 122 countries. The number of countries that identify both in-migrants along with their date of arrival and employment status in the host country is 46 or 37.7 percent of all responding countries.

Table 3.8 Countries by Information on In-migration – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	52	42.6
Month/year of arrival	47	38.5
Main reason for migrating to destination country	9	7.4
Employment status at present	117	95.9
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and reason	9	7.4
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	46	37.7
Total	122	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

The information collected on in and out-migration through the Population Census suggests that it is more likely for the Population Census to collect data on international migrant inflows rather than outflows. This is mainly because the Population Census is more likely to inquire about the employment status of household members within the country than the employment status of former household members abroad.

3.1.5 Remittances

The information on remittances sent or received is collected by very few countries. Out of 122 countries, only 3 report to collect information on remittances sent abroad and 15 on remittances received from abroad. The latter mainly consist of countries (13 out of 15) that collect information on out-migration. The three countries that collect information on remittances sent also collect information on out-migration and remittances received.

3.1.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

The information on country of birth, country of citizenship or the country of previous residence do not necessarily help identify refugees and asylum seekers. For this reason, the ILO Survey questionnaire on the Population Census specifically asks whether countries ‘cover and identify’ these two migrant groups. Accordingly, of the 122 countries that have provided information on their Population Census, 54 or 44.3 percent report to cover refugees and 35 countries or 28.7 percent asylum seekers. Countries that cover asylum seekers also cover refugees so that the number of countries that cover both groups is 35.

The majority of countries that cover refugees and asylum seekers collect data on country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence or at least the former two (Table 3.9). Naturally, countries would need to incorporate in their population surveys specific questions to identify refugees and asylum seekers unless these groups happen to be residing in camps or designated places that make it possible to identify them without further questions.

Table 3.9 Number and Distribution of Countries that Collect Data on Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Migration Related Characteristics – Population Census

Population Census collects information on	Refugees		Asylum seekers	
	No of countries	%	No of countries	%
Country of birth only	2	3.7	2	5.7
Country of citizenship only	1	1.9	-	
Country of birth and citizenship	14	25.9	9	25.7
Previous country of residence only	1	1.9	-	
C. of birth and previous c. of residence	5	9.3	4	11.4
C. of citizenship and previous c. of residence	1	1.9	-	
C. of birth, citizenship and previous c. of residence	30	55.6	20	57.1
Total	54	100	35	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2 Household Surveys (Q2)

A total of 86 countries have responded to the ILO Country Survey on the different types of Household Surveys they carry out and in which, they collect information on international migrants. As noted earlier, the ILO questionnaire instructs countries to fill in the questionnaire if their household surveys collect information on at least one of the following topics: country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, foreign workers in the country, (former) household members living abroad, country of origin, remittances (cash transfers) received from anyone abroad or sent to any former household member living abroad. Given that a total of 128 countries responded to the ILO Country Survey by returning at least one questionnaire type and that 42 countries did not complete a questionnaire on their household surveys may be interpreted to mean that nearly a third of responding countries do not collect information on international migrants in their household surveys or that they do not carry out a household survey. However, as noted earlier, the possibility that non-response may result from coordination failures between the focal point at NSO and the national institution responsible for carrying out household surveys cannot be ruled out. Therefore, the tabulations in this section are based on countries that have responded by filling in at least one household questionnaire.

The total number of questionnaires returned by 86 countries is 120. Table 3.10 shows the number of questionnaires returned. The maximum number of questionnaires returned is 5, which is the case for only one country (Slovakia). Over 90 percent of countries return at most two questionnaires.

Table 3.10 Number of Countries by Household Questionnaires Completed

Countries filling in	Number	Percent
1 questionnaire	86	71.7
2 questionnaires	24	20.0
3 questionnaires	7	5.8
4 questionnaires	2	1.7
5 questionnaires	1	0.8
Total	120	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.11 Number of Countries by Type of Household Survey

Type of household survey reported on	Number	Percent
Labour force survey	49	40.8
Household income and expenditure survey	12	10.0
Demographic and health survey	2	1.7
Living standards measurement survey	16	13.3
Migration specific survey	12	10.0
Other type of survey	29	24.2
Total	120	100

Note: Categorization is done based on the title of the household survey provided.
Source: ILO, metadata.

Nearly 40 percent of the Household Surveys the countries report on are Labour Force Surveys. This is followed by Household Income and Expenditure Surveys and Living Standards Measurement Surveys. A total of 12 countries have reported on migration specific surveys they carry out. The rest fall outside of these categories and include surveys such as Population Surveys, General Household Surveys, Social Surveys etc.

Table 3.12 Periodicity of Household Survey

Periodicity	Number	Percent
Continuous	40	33.3
Every X months	13	10.8
<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Not regular</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Every X years	46	38.3
<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15.0</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Not regular</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Once or irregular	21	17.5
Total	120	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

A third of Household Surveys are carried out on a continuous basis. Another 25.8 percent are carried out at least once a year so that nearly 60 percent of surveys are able to provide data

annually. In contrast, 17.5 percent of household surveys are conducted as one off or on an irregular basis.

In cases where countries provide information based on multiple sources of data, the information from multiple sources is aggregated so that the results are based on 86 countries and not 120 questionnaires.

3.2.1 Migration related characteristics

Out of 86 countries, 59 countries or 68.6 percent inquire about the country of birth in their household surveys. The number of countries that inquire about country of citizenship is equally high at 58 (67.4 percent of all countries). Information on country of previous residence is asked by fewer countries (40 countries or 46.5 percent of all countries.) As discussed earlier under the survey questionnaire on Population Census, three distinct questions on country of previous residence exists in the ILO Survey questionnaire: country of previous residence for foreigners, country of previous residence for citizens who lived abroad but returned and household members who have ever lived abroad. The variable indicating country of previous residence is created by merging these three questions.

Table 3.13 shows the different migration related characteristics collected by countries. Of the 86 countries, 28 countries or 32.6 percent inquire about country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence. This proportion is substantially lower than the proportion of countries collecting all three variables in their Population Census. The number of countries that does not collect either one of these three variables is also sizeable at 13 or 15.1 percent of all countries. Nearly a fifth of the countries either collect information on country of birth or country of citizenship. In contrast, there are no countries that collect information solely on country of previous residence.

**Table 3.13 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics
– Household Surveys**

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	13	15.1
Country of birth only	9	10.5
Country of citizenship only	8	9.3
Country of birth and citizenship	16	18.6
Country of previous residence only	-	-
Country of birth and previous residence	6	7.0
Country of citizenship and previous residence	6	7.0
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	28	32.6
Total	86	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2.2 Labour related characteristics

Out of 86 countries, only two (Russia and Switzerland) fail to collect information on employment status (employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.) in their household surveys. Therefore, for the remainder of countries, the identification of international migrant workers in household surveys depends on the information gathered in these surveys on migration related characteristics. The tabulation in Table 3.14 shows the distribution of countries by migration and labour related characteristics. For 71 countries or 82.6 percent, there is information both on employment status and some migration related characteristic, which make it possible for these countries to identify international migrant workers. For the rest (15 countries out of 86) for which there is information on either the employment status only or some migration related characteristic only, it will not be possible to identify international migrant workers.

Table 3.14 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration and Labour Related Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Country of citizenship only	1	1.2
C. of birth, citizenship and previous residence	1	1.2
Employment only	13	15.1
Country of birth and employment	9	10.5
Country of citizenship and employment	7	8.1
Country of birth, citizenship and employment	16	18.6
C. of birth, previous residence and employment	6	7.0
C. of citizenship, previous residence and employment	6	7.0
C. of birth, citizenship, previous residence and employment	27	31.4
Total	86	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.15A Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector nor hours of work	1	1.2
Status in employment only	1	1.2
Industry/economic sector only	1	1.2
Status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector	7	8.1
Status in employment, occupation held and hours worked	1	1.2
Status in employment, industry/economic sector and hours worked	1	1.2
Occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work	1	1.2
Status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and hours of work	73	84.9
Total	86	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Aside from employment status, the majority of household surveys also provide information on other labour market outcomes such as status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector employed in and hours of work. More specifically, out of 86 countries

83 (96.5 percent) provide information on status in employment and industry/economic sector employed in, 82 (95.4 percent) on occupation held, and 76 (88.4 percent) on usual hours worked (Table 3.15A).

Other variables of interest in relation to the labour market outcomes of international migrant workers are their labour earnings and months worked over the year. Earnings information is collected by nearly 80 percent of countries (68 out of 86 countries). In contrast, information on months worked in the past year is collected by much fewer countries – 41.9 percent. When information on labour earnings, hours worked per week and months worked over the year are considered together, it turns out that countries typically collect information on labour earnings and hours of work but not necessarily months worked in the previous year (Table 3.15B).

**Table 3.15B Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics
– Household Surveys**

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither labour earnings, hours of work nor months worked	5	5.8
Labour earnings only	4	4.7
Labour earnings and months worked	1	1.2
Hours of work only	10	11.6
Labour earnings and hours of work	31	36.1
Months worked and hours of work	3	3.5
Labour earnings, hours of work and months worked	32	37.2
Total	86	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2.3 Demographic characteristics

The overwhelming majority of countries collect information on basic demographic characteristics that include age, sex, education and marital status in their Household Surveys (Table 3.16). Looking separately at these four variables, 84 out of 86 countries collect information on age and sex, 82 on marital status, and 81 on education. When considered together over 90 percent of countries collect information on all four variables. The number of countries that do not collect information on any one of these four variables is limited to 2 (Jersey and Russia).

Table 3.16 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex, marital status nor education	2	2.3
Age and sex	1	1.2
Age, sex, and marital status	2	2.3
Age, sex, and education	1	1.2
Age, sex, marital status and education	80	93.0
Total	86	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2.4 In and out-migration

3.2.4.1 Out-migration

The Household Survey questionnaire of the ILO asks whether the country in question collects information on “household members who left to live, work or study abroad for at least six months or at least 12 months”. The number of countries that has answered this question affirmatively is 30 (out of 86) or 34.9 percent. The ILO questionnaire further enquires about the time cut-off used by countries in identifying out-migrants. The answers given by countries to this question suggest the absence of a generally agreed time cut-off (Table 3.17). Out of 30 countries that collect information on out-migrants 5 use a six-month cut-off, another 5 a 12-month cut-off and 11 some other time cut-off. A total of nine countries have failed to provide an answer to this question.

Table 3.17 Number and Distribution of Countries by Time Cut-off for Out-migration – Household Surveys

Time cut-off for out-migration	Countries with information on out-migrants	
	No of countries	%
Last 6 months	5	16.7
Last 12 months	5	16.7
Other	11	36.7
Not answered	9	30.0
Total	30	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Out of 30 countries that collect information on out-migrants, 19 also collect information on the main reason why they left for abroad and 14 countries on the current employment status of these individuals in the foreign country. The former is able to identify *for-work migrants* while the latter, migrant workers abroad. Furthermore, 22 countries out of 30 (73.3 percent) inquire about the date of departure allowing countries to estimate flows of migrants. Table 3.18 shows the different combinations of data collected by countries on out-migrants. Specifically, 15 countries (17.4 percent) identify both the date of departure and reason for it, while 10 countries (11.6 percent) identify the date of departure and the current employment status of the migrant.

Table 3.18 Countries by Information on Out-migration – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	30	34.9
Month/year of departure	22	25.6
Main reason for leaving	19	22.1
Employment status at present	14	16.3
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	15	17.4
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	10	11.6
Total	86	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

The number of countries that collect detailed information on out-migrants is rather low (Tables 3.19 and 3.20). This is particularly the case for information relating to migrants' labour market and demographic characteristics before they left the country. For instance, 14 countries collect information on the current educational status of the former household members who live abroad, while only 5 collect information on their education status before they left home. The number of countries that collect information on worker's educational status prior to and after migration is limited to 1. Likewise, only 2 countries collect employment information relating to what the employment status of the former household member was before migration and at the time of the survey and only 2 countries collect information on occupational status of the former household member that can be used to judge the change in status following migration.

Table 3.19 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Labour Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	30	34.9
Education at time of leaving	5	5.8
Education at present	14	16.3
Education at present and at time of leaving	1	1.2
Employment at time of leaving	5	5.8
Employment at present	12	14.0
Employment at time of leaving and at present	2	2.3
Occupation at time of leaving	3	3.5
Occupation at present	12	14.0
Occupation at time of leaving and present	2	2.3
Total	86	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.19 suggests that very few countries collect information that allows them to observe the changes in the demographic characteristics of former household members before and after migration. In particular, only 2 countries inquire about the age of the former household member before and after migration, though the latter (or the former) can be recovered if the date of departure and age at some point is known. Notwithstanding this possibility, the number of countries that inquire about the age of the former household member before migration is 9 while at the present it is 16. The number of countries that collect information on the marital status of the former household members at two points in time, i.e. before and after migration, is equally low at 3.

Table 3.20 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Demographic Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	30	34.9
Sex	23	26.7
Age at time of leaving	9	10.5
Age at present	16	18.6
Age at present and at time of leaving	2	2.3
Marital status at time of leaving	6	7.0
Marital status at present	15	17.4
Marital status at time of leaving and at present	3	3.5
Total	86	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2.4.2 In-migration

Out of 86 countries that have filled in at least one Household Survey questionnaire, 23 countries or 26.7 percent collect information on household members who have ever lived abroad. This group of individuals can be immigrants or return migrants. The identification of the two groups would depend on the availability of information on country of citizenship, country of birth and/or country of previous residence.

Of the 23 countries that collect information on household members who ever lived abroad, 13 also identify the data of arrival to the destination country (or home country for return migrants), but only 4 countries identify the main reason for migration (Table 3.21). Hence, only in these four countries would it be possible to identify *for-work* migrants. As discussed earlier, all but two countries fail to collect information on the employment status of current household members in their household surveys with the result that out of 23 countries that collect information on in-migration 22 also collect information on the current employment status of household members. However, because a smaller number of countries collect data on the arrival date of these migrants, the number of countries that collect all three pieces of information on in-migration – ever-lived abroad, current employment status and date of arrival – is limited to 12 countries.

Table 3.21 Countries by Information on In-migration – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	23	26.7
Month/year of arrival	13	15.1
Main reason for migrating to destination country	4	4.7
Employment status at present	84	97.7
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and reason	4	4.7
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	12	14.0
Total	86	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.2.5 Remittances

Out of 86 countries, 21 collect information on remittances sent abroad and 30 collect information on remittances received from abroad. A total of 18 countries out of 86 collect both

types of information, while 12 collect information on remittances received but not sent and 3 remittances sent but not received.

When the information on remittances is compared to the information on out-migration, it is observed that countries that collect information on household members living abroad do not necessarily collect information on remittances received or sent, and countries that collect information on remittances do not necessarily collect information on household members living abroad (Tables 3.22 and 3.23). To be specific, out of 30 countries that collect information on former household members living abroad, only 5 collect information on remittances sent and 13 on remittances received. Out of 21 countries that collect information on remittances sent, 5 collect information on former household members living abroad, and out of 30 countries that collect information on remittances received, 13 collect information on former household members living abroad.

Table 3.22 Number of Countries that Collect Information on Remittances Sent and Out-migration – Household Surveys

		Out-migrating household members		
		Information not collected	Information collected	Row total
Remittances sent	Information not collected	40	25	65
	Information collected	16	5	21
Column total		56	30	86

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.23 Number of Countries that Collect Information on Remittances Received and Out-migration – Household Surveys

		Out-migrating household members		
		Information not collected	Information collected	Row total
Remittances received	Information not collected	39	17	56
	Information collected	17	13	30
Column total		56	30	86

Source: ILO, metadata.

Since the information collected on remittances sent or received does not overlap with the information on out-migration, the two types of information can be combined to enhance

estimations on out-migration. Assuming that remittances are sent to and received from former household members now living abroad, the number of countries that collect information on such individuals increases from 30 to 50 countries and the proportion of countries that collect such information from 34.9 percent to 58.1 percent. Note that the information on remittances does not identify who the money is sent to or received from.

3.2.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

In the Household Survey questionnaire of the ILO, countries are asked whether they ‘identify and cover’ refugees and asylum seekers in their household surveys. A total of 16 countries (18.6 percent of 86 countries) report to cover refugees and 5 countries (5.8 percent) asylum seekers. Countries that report to cover asylum seekers also report to cover refugees.

Table 3.24 Number and Distribution of Countries that Collect Data on Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Migration Related Characteristics – Household Surveys

Household Surveys collect information on	Refugees		Asylum seekers	
	No of countries	%	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	3	18.8	-	
Country of birth only	2	12.5	1	20.0
Country of citizenship only	1	6.3	-	
Country of birth and citizenship	2	12.5	1	20.0
Previous country of residence only	-		-	
C. of birth and previous c. of residence	2	12.5	1	20.0
C. of citizenship and previous c. of residence	-		-	
C. of birth, citizenship and previous c. of residence	6	37.5	2	40.0
Total	16	100	5	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.24 gives the distribution of countries that cover refugees and asylum seekers in their household surveys by migration related characteristics. Accordingly, of the 16 countries that cover refugees only three fail to collect information on country citizenship, country of birth or country of previous residence. The five countries that cover asylum seekers collect some information on either the country of birth or country of citizenship.

3.3 Labour Force Surveys (Q2)

Within Household Surveys, Labour Force Surveys deserve a special attention since they are the most likely source for labour market related statistics. The question is whether migration related characteristics are also collected in these surveys. As noted earlier, when countries fill out the Household Survey questionnaire, they also provide the name of the survey they are reporting on. Based on this information it is possible to identify whether the information provided relates to Labour Force Surveys.

Table 3.25 Periodicity of Labor Force Surveys

Periodicity	Number	Percent
Continuous	29	59.2
Every X months	9	18.4
1	2	4.1
3	5	10.2
6	1	2.0
<i>Not regular</i>	1	2.0
Every X years	7	14.3
1	3	6.1
5	4	8.2
Once or irregular	4	8.2
Total	49	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

A total of 49 countries have reported on their Labour Force Surveys. In nearly 60 percent of the cases, these surveys are carried out continuously. An additional quarter of countries carry out labour force surveys at least once a year. Hence, for nearly 85 percent of countries, it is possible to obtain labour force statistics on a regular basis.

3.3.1 Migration related characteristics

Of the 49 countries that have reported on their Labour Force Survey, 36 or 73.5 percent collect information on the country of birth, 35 countries (71.4 percent) on the country of citizenship, but only 20 (40.8 percent) on country of previous residence. A non-negligible number of countries (16.3 percent) collect data on neither the country of birth, citizenship nor previous residence, while nearly a third (32.7 percent) collect information on all of the three variables. The number of countries that collect either the country of birth or country of citizenship is quite significant at 30 countries (61.2 percent) (Table 3.26).

**Table 3.26 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics
– Labour Force Surveys**

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	8	16.3
Country of birth only	3	6.1
Country of citizenship only	4	8.2
Country of birth and citizenship	14	28.6
Country of previous residence only	-	-
Country of birth and previous residence	3	6.1
Country of citizenship and previous residence	1	2.0
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	16	32.7
Total	49	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.3.2 Labour related characteristics

By their very nature, Labour Force Surveys are expected to gather data on basic labour related characteristics of respondents such as their employment status, occupation held, and industry/economic sector employed in. This section considers the extent at which Labour Force Surveys used in various countries collect information that can be used in depicting the labour market outcomes of migrant workers. Note that two countries out of 49 (Moldova and Switzerland) have failed to respond to the labour related questions in the ILO questionnaire on Labour Force Surveys and therefore, the analysis in this section is based on 47 countries.

All 47 countries but one is found to collect information on status in employment, occupation held, industry economic sector and hours of work. Only the Philippines does not collect information on hours of work. When it comes to labour market earnings, 34 countries out of 47 or 72.3 percent are found to collect this information. Months worked over the year is a much less frequently collected information with only 12 countries (25.5 percent) collecting such data. Table 3.27 shows the combination of different types of less frequently collected labour market characteristics against the number of countries that collect them. The number of countries that collect information on labour market earnings, hours of work and months worked is limited to 9 countries or about a fifth of all countries. However, a sizeable proportion (61.7 percent) collect information on labour market earnings and hours of work.

**Table 3.27 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics –
Labour Force Surveys**

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Labour earnings only	1	2.1
Hours of work only	5	10.6
Labour earnings and hours of work	29	61.7
Months worked and hours of work	3	6.4
Labour earnings, hours of work and months worked	9	19.2
Total	47	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.3.3 Demographic characteristics

A typical Labour Force Survey collects the basic demographic characteristics of respondents. This is also the case for the majority of countries responding on their Labour Force Surveys. In particular, all countries collect information on sex and ages of respondents. All countries but one (Saudi Arabia) collect information on marital status and all but four (Bermuda, Hungary, Latvia and Saudi Arabia) collect information on educational status of its respondents. This information is summarized in Table 3.28.

**Table 3.28 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics –
Labour Force Surveys**

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Age and sex	1	2.1
Age, sex, and marital status	3	6.1
Age, sex, marital status and education	45	91.8
Total	49	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.3.4 In and out-migration

3.3.4.1 Out-migration

Out of 49 countries, 13 countries (26.5 percent) are reported to collect data on former household members who have migrated abroad. Similar to the case of Household Surveys in general and Population Census in particular, there does not seem to be a time-cut off that is generally used by countries in recording out migrants (see Table 3.29). Of the 13 countries that report to collect data on former household members who have migrated abroad, the majority (6 out of 13) use a time cut-off other than 6 or 12 months, which are often used as time cut-offs in determining household membership.

Table 3.29 Number and Distribution of Countries by Time Cut-off for Out-migration – Labour Force Surveys

Time cut-off for out-migration	Countries with information on out-migrants	
	No of countries	%
Last 6 months	1	7.7
Last 12 months	4	30.8
Other	6	46.2
Not answered	2	15.4
Total	13	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.30 Countries by Information on Out-migration – Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	13	26.5
Month/year of departure	4	8.2
Main reason for leaving	7	14.3
Employment status at present	6	12.2
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and reason	2	4.1
Out-migration, month/year of departure, and employment	3	6.1
Total	49	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

In order to determine out-migrants who work or intend to work abroad, one needs to know whether the former household member is currently employed in the destination country and

the reason for leaving the household, respectively. The former is collected by 6 countries, while the latter by 7 countries. Even fewer number of countries (4) collect information on the departure date of former household members. Hence, the number of countries that collect information on out-migrants along with the information on their date of departure and the reason for it is limited to 2 countries, while the number of countries that collect information on out-migration, their date of departure and their current employment status is 3 (Table 3.30).

Table 3.31 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Labour Characteristics – Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	13	26.5
Education at time of leaving	1	2.0
Education at present	10	20.4
Education at present and at time of leaving	1	2.0
Employment at time of leaving	1	2.0
Employment at present	6	12.2
Employment at time of leaving and at present	-	-
Occupation at time of leaving	-	-
Occupation at present	7	14.3
Occupation at time of leaving and present	-	-
Total	49	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.32 Countries by Information on Out-migration and Demographic Characteristics – Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who left to live, work or study abroad (out-migration)	13	26.5
Sex	10	20.4
Age at time of leaving	-	-
Age at present	11	22.5
Age at present and at time of leaving	-	-
Marital status at time of leaving	-	-
Marital status at present	10	20.4
Marital status at time of leaving and at present	-	-
Total	49	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Tables 3.31 and 3.32 show the number of countries that collect different types of information on out-migrants. These tabulations suggest that for the majority of countries it is not possible to track the changes in the demographic and labour related characteristics of out-migrants before and after migration. None of the countries report to collect data on the age and marital status of the former household members or what their occupational status was before they left the country. Only one country report to collect data on the educational status of the former household members before migrating abroad. Similarly, only one country report to collect information on the employment status of former household members before migrating abroad and 6 countries what their employment status is in the foreign country.

3.3.4.2 In-migration

Out of 49 countries, a total of 10 countries (about a fifth) report to inquire whether the current household members have ever lived abroad. Of these 10 countries, seven also inquire about the date they have arrived to the destination country but only 2 about the main reason for migration. Hence, in only these two countries is it possible to identify flows of migrants who have migrated (or returned to the home country) for reasons related to work (Table 3.33). However, of these 10 countries, 6 inquire about the date of arrival as well as the current employment status of these migrants. These countries are able to identify (foreign) migrant workers and/or returned migrants who currently work in their home countries.

Table 3.33 Countries by Information on In-migration – Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Household members who ever lived abroad (in-migration)	10	20.4
Month/year of arrival	7	14.3
Main reason for migrating to destination country	2	4.1
Employment status at present	47	95.9
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and reason	2	4.1
In-migration, month/year of arrival, and employment	6	12.2
Total	49	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.3.5 Remittances

Only one country (Switzerland) is reported to collect information on remittances sent and one country (Chile) on the remittances received in their labour force survey. Hence, Labour Force Surveys do not appear to be likely sources for remittance related information.

3.3.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

Out of 49 countries only 7 countries (14.3 percent) cover refugees in their Labour Force Survey but only two countries (4.1 percent) cover asylum seekers. These two countries (Luxembourg and Turkey) also cover refugees and are among the 7 countries noted above.

3.4 Border and Admission Statistics (Q3)

The ILO questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics aims to understand the type of information countries collect on international migrant workers through their immigration/emigration forms or registers used at country borders or at other points of entry and exit. Out of 128 countries responding to at least one ILO questionnaire, only 48 countries have provided information on their Border and Admission Statistics. All responding countries but one (Switzerland) filled in one questionnaire regarding their Border and Admission Statistics. Switzerland responded to the ILO questionnaire by filling in two questionnaires: one, related to their standard Border and Admission Statistics and another related to their Statistics on Asylum Seekers. The tabulations in this section are based on these 48 countries.

3.4.1 Migration related characteristics

Out of 48 countries, 20 countries or 41.7 percent collect information on country of birth in their Border and Admission forms/registers. A larger number of countries (38 countries or 79.2 percent) collect information on country of citizenship and a half (24 countries) collect information on the country of residence. The number of countries that inquire about all three variables – country of birth, country of citizenship and country of residence – is 16 or a third of all countries (Table 3.34). The number of countries that collect information neither on country of birth, country of citizenship nor country of residence is limited to four countries. The number of countries that collect information only on country of residence is equally low at 3 countries.

Table 3.34 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics – Border and Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship nor c. of residence	4	8.3
Country of birth only	1	2.1
Country of citizenship only	18	37.5
Country of birth and citizenship	1	2.1
Country of residence only	3	6.3
Country of birth and residence	2	4.2
Country of citizenship and c. of residence	3	6.3
Country of birth, citizenship and c. of residence	16	33.3
Total	48	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.4.2 Labour related characteristics

The employment status information is collected by only 13 countries (27.1 percent). Table 3.35 shows the number of countries by migration and labour related information collected. The number of countries that collect some migration related characteristic (i.e. either country of birth, country of citizenship or country of residence) along with employment status is limited to 12 countries or a quarter of all countries. Hence, only for this group of countries would it be possible to identify international migrant workers.

Table 3.35 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration and Labour Related Characteristics – Border and Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship, c. of residence nor employment	3	6.3
Country of citizenship only	17	35.4
Country of birth and citizenship	1	2.1
Country of residence only	3	6.3
C. of birth, citizenship and c. of residence	1	2.1
Country of birth and residence	3	6.3
Country of citizenship and c. of residence	7	14.6
Employment only	1	2.1
Country of birth and employment	1	2.1
Country of citizenship and employment	1	2.1
C. of birth, c. of residence and employment	1	2.1
C. of birth, citizenship, c. of residence and employment	9	18.8
Total	48	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

More detailed information on labour market characteristics are collected by even fewer countries: Out of 48 countries, 16 countries (33.3 percent) collect information on occupation held, 9 countries (18.8 percent) on industry/economic sector employed in and 7 countries (14.6 percent) on status in employment. Table 3.36 shows that 29 countries (60.4 percent) do not collect any of this information. In contrast, the number of countries that collect all three pieces of information – occupation held, industry/economic sector and status in employment – is 5 constituting 10.4 percent of all countries.

**Table 3.36 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics –
Border and Admission Statistics**

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither status in employment, occupation held nor industry/economic sector	29	60.4
Status in employment only	1	2.1
Occupation held only	8	16.7
Status in employment and occupation held	1	2.1
Industry/economic sector only	2	4.2
Status in employment and industry/economic sector	-	-
Occupation held and industry/economic sector	2	4.2
Status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector	5	10.4
Total	48	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

In the labour related characteristics section of the Border and Admission Statistics questionnaire, a total of 8 countries have declared not to collect information on employment status though they have also reported that they collect information on occupation held (5 countries), industry/economic sector employed in (2 countries) and the status in employment (i.e. employee, employer, self-employed, unpaid family worker; 1 country). As discussed earlier, this situation might be regarded as a reporting error stemming from what is understood to mean ‘employment status’ on the part of the national expert answering the ILO questionnaire. However, in the case of Border and Admission Statistics, that certain countries do not collect information on current employment status of individuals entering or leaving the country but, for instance, on occupation held may not be a discrepancy. Countries may not collect the former but choose to collect the latter if they consider other labour characteristics to be more informative about the employability and income status of the individual as compared to the current employment status of the individual. Notwithstanding this point, if these eight countries were to be regarded as among those that collect information on employment status, the number of countries that collect information on the employment status of their respondents would increase from 13 to 21 countries (from 27.1 percent to 43.8 percent of countries).

3.4.3 Demographic characteristics

Out of 48 countries, a total of 41 countries inquire about age (85.4 percent), 43 countries (89.6 percent) about sex, 16 countries (33.3 percent) about marital status and 8 countries (16.7 percent) about educational status. The number of countries that collect all four demographic characteristics is limited to 5 countries or 10.4 percent of all responding countries (Table 3.37). The most common combination of information inquired is age and sex (45.8 percent of all countries) and to a lesser extent age, sex and marital status (22.9 percent of all countries).

**Table 3.37 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics –
Border and Admission Statistics**

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex, marital status nor education	4	8.3
Sex only	3	6.3
Age and sex	22	45.8
Age, sex, and marital status	11	22.9
Age and education	1	2.1
Age, sex, and education	2	4.2
Age, sex, marital status and education	5	10.4
Total	48	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.4.4 In and out-migration

In the ILO questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics, there are two sets of questions that inquire about the information collected on in- and out-migrants. In the first set, the coverage of nationals and foreigners entering and exiting the country are inquired broadly, whereas in the second set, detailed information on reason for in- and out-migration, year of arrival, time period allowed to stay in the origin/destination country and the origin/destination country are asked.

3.4.4.1 Out-migration

Out of 48 countries, 27 countries or 56.3 percent report to cover nationals going abroad to live and 30 countries or 62.5 percent cover nationals leaving the country for temporary purposes such as for tourism, shopping, visiting, business, etc.

In terms of the detailed information collected in the Admission and Border Statistics, out of 48 countries, 20 countries (41.7 percent) report to collect information on the reason for departure, 17 countries (35.4 percent) on the intended duration of stay abroad and 23 countries (47.9 percent) on the country of destination (Table 3.38). The number of countries that collect information both on the reason for departure as well as the country of destination is 18, while the number of countries that collect information both on the reason and intended duration of stay in the destination is 12. The ILO questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics does not inquire whether the country records the date of departure of individuals leaving the country.

Table 3.38 Countries by Information on Out-migration – Border and Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Reason for departure	20	41.7
Intended duration of stay	17	35.4
Destination country	23	47.9
Reason and destination	18	37.5
Reason and intended duration of stay	12	25.0
Total	48	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.4.4.2 In-migration

Out of 48 countries, 28 countries (58.3 percent) report to cover nationals returning from residence abroad, 34 countries (70.8 percent) foreigners entering the country to live there, and 38 countries (79.2 percent) foreigners entering the country for temporary purposes such as for tourism, shopping, visiting, business, etc.

In terms of the detailed information collected by countries on in-migrants; 33 countries (68.8 percent) collect information on the year of arrival, 29 countries (60.4 percent) on the reason for arrival, 13 countries (27.1 percent) on the time period allowed to stay in the country, and 16 countries (33.3 percent) on the country of origin (Table 3.39). The number of countries that collect information on year of arrival and the reason for arrival is 22 (45.8 percent), while the number of countries that collect information on year of arrival, reason for entering the country and country of origin is limited to 12 countries. The number of countries that collect information on year, reason and period allowed to stay in the country is even fewer at 9.

Table 3.39 Countries by Information on In-migration – Border and Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	No of countries	%
Year of arrival	33	68.8
Reason for arrival	29	60.4
Time period allowed to stay	13	27.1
Country of origin	16	33.3
Year and reason for entry	22	45.8
Year, reason and country of origin	12	25.0
Year, reason, period allowed to stay	9	18.8
Total	48	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.4.5 Remittances

The ILO questionnaire on Border and Admission Statistics does not inquire whether countries collect information through this data source on remittances sent or received.

3.4.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

In their Border and Admission forms and registers, a half of countries report to cover refugees (24 out of 48 countries) and a third of countries (16 countries out of 48 countries) asylum seekers. All countries but one that cover asylum seekers in their Border and Admission registers also cover refugees.

Of the 24 countries that cover refugees in their Border and Admission Statistics, 12 countries (50 percent) inquire about the country of birth, 22 countries (91.7 percent) about the country of citizenship and 13 countries (54.2 percent) about the country of previous residence of these individuals. The number of countries that collect information on both country of birth, citizenship and previous residence of refugees is 10 (41.7 percent) (Table 3.40).

Table 3.40 Number and Distribution of Countries that Collect Data on Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Migration Related Characteristics – Border and Admission Statistics

Border and Admission Statistics collect information on	Refugees		Asylum seekers	
	No of countries	%	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship nor c. of residence	1	4.2	1	6.3
Country of birth only	-	-	-	-
Country of citizenship only	9	37.5	6	37.5
Country of birth and citizenship	1	4.2	-	-
Previous country of residence only	-	-	-	-
C. of birth and previous c. of residence	1	4.2	1	6.3
C. of citizenship and previous c. of residence	2	8.3	1	6.3
C. of birth, citizenship and previous c. of residence	10	41.7	7	43.8
Total	24	100	16	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Since the overwhelming majority of countries that cover asylum seekers are also the ones that cover refugees, the information collected on asylum seekers mimics that of the information collected on refugees: Out of 16 countries, 8 countries (50 percent) collect information on country of birth, 14 countries (87.5 percent) on country of citizenship and 9 countries (56.3 percent) on country of previous residence (Table 3.40). The number of countries that collect all three types of information is 7 (43.8 percent).

3.5 Establishment Census (Q4)

Out of 128 countries that have filled out at least one ILO questionnaire, only 18 countries have responded to the ILO questionnaire on the Establishment Census. Similar to other questionnaires, the Establishment Census questionnaire includes a set of screening questions that instruct the countries whether to fill out this particular questionnaire or not. In particular, the countries are asked to fill out the Establishment Census questionnaire if they collect information on country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality or country of previous residence. Hence, countries that have an Establishment Census but that do not cover any one of these topics related to international migrant workers in their Establishment Census would not fill out this questionnaire. However, as noted earlier and demonstrated by responses provided especially for administrative sources, a failure to answer the Establishment Census questionnaire may not be interpreted to mean that the country in question does not collect information on international migrant workers through this data source or that it does not conduct an Establishment Census. Hence, this section of the report considers only the answers provided by these 18 countries without making any adjustments for countries who have failed to respond.

Table 3.41 Periodicity of Establishment Census

Periodicity	Number	Percent
Every X years	14	77.8
<i>1</i>	5	27.8
<i>5</i>	3	16.7
<i>10</i>	6	33.3
Once or irregular	4	22.2
Total	18	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

In terms of the periodicity of the Establishment Censuses, a third of countries (6 out of 18) report that they conduct their Establishment Census every 10 years (Table 3.41). Another 16.7 percent conduct their Establishment census every five years, while 27.8 percent report to conduct the Census every year. The number of countries that carry out the Census once or on an irregular interval is 4 out of 18 (22.2 percent).

3.5.1 Migration related characteristics

Out of 18 countries that have responded to the ILO questionnaire on the Establishment Census, 6 countries (33.3 percent) collect information on country of birth, 7 countries (38.9 percent) on country of citizenship and only one country (5.6 percent) on country of previous residence. The number of countries that collect information neither on country or birth, citizenship nor country of previous residence in 7 (38.9 percent) (Table 3.42). These countries collect information on nationality which is why they proceed to fill out the questionnaire. The number of countries that collect information on all three variables – country of birth, citizenship and country of previous residence is limited to 1.

Table 3.42 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics – Establishment Census

Establishment Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	7	38.9
Country of birth only	4	22.2
Country of citizenship only	5	27.8
Country of birth and citizenship	1	5.6
Country of previous residence only	-	-
Country of birth and previous residence	-	-
Country of citizenship and previous residence	-	-
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	1	5.6
Total	18	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.5.2 Labour related characteristics

Through their Establishment Census, countries collect information on basic labour related characteristics. For instance, all countries collect the industry/economic sector that the establishment is engaged in, 10 out of 18 countries (55.6 percent) collect information on the occupation held by workers, 12 (66.7 percent) on status in employment, 5 (27.8 percent) on wages earned, 4 (22.2 percent) on hours worked and 3 (16.7 percent) on the date the worker started working for the establishment.

Table 3.43 shows the different combination of labour related characteristics collected by countries. Very few countries collect information through their Establishment Census that can help describe the labour market outcomes of workers in any detail.

Table 3.43 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics – Establishment Census

Establishment Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Neither occupation held, status in employment, wages nor hours of work	3	16.7
Occupation only	2	11.1
Status in employment only	4	22.2
Occupation and status in employment	2	11.1
Status in employment and wages	1	5.6
Occupation, status in employment and wages	2	11.1
Occupation held, status in employment and hours of work	2	11.1
Occupation held, wages and hours of work	1	5.6
Status in employment, occupation held, wages and hours of work	1	5.6
Total	18	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.5.3 Demographic characteristics

The majority of countries collect basic demographic information such as age, sex and educational attainment through their Establishment Census. In particular, 11 out of 18 countries (61.1 percent) collect information on age, 16 countries (88.9 percent) collect information on sex and 8 countries (44.4 percent) on the educational attainment of workers. A third of countries collect all three types of information, namely, on age, sex and education (Table 3.44).

Table 3.44 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics – Establishment Census

Establishment Census collects information on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex, nor education	2	11.1
Sex only	3	16.7
Age and sex	5	27.8
Sex and education	2	11.1
Age, sex, and education	6	33.3
Total	18	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.5.4 Remittances

Out of 18 countries, only one country (Rwanda) collects information on remittances sent to other countries through the Establishment Census.

3.5.5 Refugees and asylum seekers

The Establishment Census questionnaire did not inquire whether information is collected through this data source on refugees and asylum seekers.

3.6 Establishment Surveys (Q5)

A total of 16 countries have filled out the Establishment Survey questionnaire of the ILO. Two countries - Austria and Spain - supplied two different questionnaires.

Similar to the case of the Establishment Census questionnaire, a set of screening questions exist that instruct the countries whether to fill out the Establishment Survey questionnaire, which include country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality and country of previous residence. As discussed for the other ILO survey questionnaires, it is not clear whether countries have failed to fill out the ILO questionnaire on Establishment Surveys because they do not have an Establishment Survey, or that they do not collect information in their Establishment Survey on migration related characteristics that may help identify international migrant workers, or whether coordination could not be established with the institution or department that has the responsibility of carrying out Establishment Surveys and the focal point at the NSO.

Table 3.45 Periodicity of Establishment Surveys

Periodicity	Number	Percent
Every X month	2	11.1
3	1	5.6
6	1	5.6
Every X years	13	72.2
1	8	44.8
4	4	22.2
5	1	5.6
Once or irregular	3	16.7
Total	18	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.45 shows that of the 18 Establishment Surveys from 16 countries, the overwhelming majority (72.2 percent) are implemented at least once every five years. However, a non-negligible (16.7 percent) proportion of surveys are carried out on an irregular basis.

3.6.1 Migration related characteristics

Of the 16 countries that provide information on their Establishment Survey/s, 5 countries (31.3 percent) inquire about the country of birth, 7 (43.8 percent) on country of citizenship and only 1 (6.3 percent) on country of previous residence. The number of countries that do not collect either one of the three sets of information (i.e. country of birth, citizenship or previous

residence) is 6 or 37.5 percent of all countries answering the Establishment Survey questionnaire. Instead, these countries collect information on nationality. There are no countries that collect all three sets of information.

**Table 3.46 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics
– Establishment Surveys**

Establishment Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	6	37.5
Country of birth only	2	12.5
Country of citizenship only	5	31.3
Country of birth and citizenship	2	12.5
Country of previous residence only	-	-
Country of birth and previous residence	1	6.3
Country of citizenship and previous residence	-	-
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	-	-
Total	16	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.6.2 Labour related characteristics

In their Establishment Survey, all countries but one collect data on industry/economic sector, 11 countries (68.8 percent) on occupation held, 7 countries (43.8 percent) on status in employment, 13 countries (81.3 percent) on wages earned, and 5 countries (31.3 percent) on hours worked. As Table 3.47 illustrates, countries collect diverse types of labour related information through their Establishment Surveys though the number of countries that collect a rich set is rather limited.

Table 3.47 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics – Establishment Survey

Establishment Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither occupation held, status in employment, wages nor hours of work	1	6.3
Occupation only	1	6.3
Occupation and status in employment	1	6.3
Wages only	2	12.5
Wages and occupation held	2	12.5
Status in employment and wages	2	12.5
Occupation, status in employment and wages	2	12.5
Occupation held, wages and hours of work	3	18.8
Status in employment, occupation held, wages and hours of work	2	12.5
Total	16	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.6.3 Demographic characteristics

Most countries collect basic demographic information in their Establishment Surveys. In particular, out of 16 countries 11 (68.8 percent) collect information on age, 14 (87.5 percent) on sex and 11 (68.8 percent) on the education level of workers. Only 2 countries fail collect any information on either age, sex or education of workers, while 9 collect all three sets of information (Table 3.48).

Table 3.48 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics – Establishment Surveys

Establishment Surveys collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex nor education	2	12.5
Sex only	1	6.3
Age and sex	2	12.5
Sex and education	2	12.5
Age, sex, and education	9	56.3
Total	16	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.6.4 In and out-migration

Assessing the extent of in and out-migration through the information gathered in Establishment Surveys is rather difficult. There is, however, a question in the ILO Establishment Survey questionnaire that may help identify in-migrants. This question asks whether countries collect the “duration of stay since arrival” in their Establishment Surveys. The answers provided by countries suggest that only 1 country (Sweden) collects such data.

3.6.5 Remittances

None of the 16 countries collect information on remittances through their Establishment Surveys.

3.6.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

The Establishment Survey questionnaire of the ILO did not inquire whether information is collected through this data source on refugees and asylum seekers.

3.7 Administrative Sources (Q6)

A total of 72 countries have reported on their administrative sources as it concerns migrant populations. As noted earlier, there is a screening question in this ILO questionnaire that instructs countries to fill out this questionnaire if they collect information on either one of the following topics: country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, country of previous residence, foreign workers in the country, (former) members of the household living abroad, members of household working abroad with work permits issued by the destination country, country of origin, and country of transit. As noted earlier, a failure to report on administrative sources may not mean that countries do not collect information on migrants or migrant workers through administrative sources. Therefore, the analysis in this section is done only on countries that have responded with at least one questionnaire on their administrative sources.

The total number of questionnaires returned by 72 countries on administrative sources is 127. Table 3.49 shows the number of questionnaires returned by countries. Accordingly, 72 countries or 56.7 percent completed just one questionnaire, 25 countries (19.7 percent) two questionnaires and 13 countries (10.2 percent) three questionnaires with the result that nearly 85 percent of countries filled out at most three questionnaires.

Table 3.49 Number of questionnaires returned by countries

Countries returning	Number	Percent
1 questionnaire	72	56.7
2 questionnaires	25	19.7
3 questionnaires	13	10.2
4 questionnaires	8	6.3
5 questionnaires	5	3.9
6 questionnaires	2	1.6
7 questionnaires	2	1.6
Total	127	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.50 Type of Administrative Source Reported on by Countries

Type of administrative source reported on	Number	Percent
Continuous population register	22	17.3
Register of migrant (foreign) workers	4	3.2
Register of nationals issued work permits to work abroad	5	3.9
Data from private employment services	4	3.2
Data from government/public employment services	16	12.6
Social security registration system	15	11.8
Register of work permits issued to foreign workers	24	18.9
Register of international migrants	11	8.7
Other	26	20.5
Total	127	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

The ILO questionnaire on Administrative Sources asked countries to identify the type of administrative source they are reporting on. To ease identification, the ILO has also provided a list of potential administrative sources from which the countries could select. This list is given in Table 3.50 along with the distribution of questionnaires that fit into different categories. The most common sources for administrative data on migrant populations are continuous population registers, registers of work permits issued to foreign workers, data from government/public employment services and social security registration systems. It is also important to note that nearly a fifth of countries have reported on a source that did not fit into any one of the broad categories listed in Table 3.50.

3.7.1 Migration related characteristics

Out of 72 countries, 46 or 63.9 percent inquire about the country of birth, 53 or 73.6 percent about the country of citizenship and 21 or 29.2 percent about the country of previous residence.¹ Because the country of previous residence information is collected by a relatively smaller number of countries, the proportion of countries that collect all three types of information, i.e. country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence is limited to a quarter of all responding countries (Table 3.51). Totally, 26.4 percent of countries collect country of birth and citizenship and about a fifth the country of citizenship only.

¹ Unlike the ILO questionnaire on the Population Census, the information on country of previous residence is asked as a single question.

**Table 3.51 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics
- Administrative Sources**

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither country of birth, citizenship or previous residence	10	13.9
Country of birth only	7	9.7
Country of citizenship only	15	20.8
Country of birth and citizenship	19	26.4
C. of birth and previous residence	2	2.8
C. of citizenship and previous residence	1	1.4
C. of birth, citizenship and previous residence	18	25.0
Total	72	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

It is interesting to note that 10 countries (13.9 percent) report not to collect information in their administrative sources either on country of birth, country of citizenship or country of previous residence. This is despite the fact that these countries have filled out this questionnaire presumably because they cover topics related to international migration in their administrative sources. The tabulation of these 10 countries against the list of potential topics covered in their administrative sources reveal that two countries actually report that they cover country of citizenship and country of birth. It is not clear why at a later stage they report otherwise. The other 8 countries report that their administrative sources either cover nationality, foreign workers in the country or household members working abroad with work permits issued by the destination country.

3.7.2 Labour related characteristics

Of the 72 countries that report to collect information on foreign populations or workers, 30 countries or 41.7 percent also collect information on employment status. The number of countries that collect information on all four variables, i.e. country of birth, country of citizenship, previous residence and employment, is limited to 11 countries or 15.3 percent of all countries.

Table 3.52 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration and Labour Related Characteristics – Administrative Sources

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither on C. of birth, citizenship, previous residence nor employment	7	9.7
Country of birth only	4	5.6
Country of citizenship only	12	16.7
Country of birth and citizenship	10	13.9
Country of birth and previous residence	1	1.4
Country of citizenship and previous residence	1	1.4
C. of birth, citizenship and previous residence	7	9.7
Employment only	3	4.2
Country of birth and employment	3	4.2
Country of citizenship and employment	3	4.2
Country of birth and citizenship and employment	9	12.5
C. of birth and previous residence and employment	1	1.4
C. of birth, citizenship and previous residence and employment	11	15.3
Total	72	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 3.53 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics – Administrative Sources

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector nor earnings	20	27.8
Status in employment only	3	4.2
Occupation held only	3	4.2
Status in employment and occupation held	4	5.6
Industry/economic sector only	6	8.3
Status in employment only and industry/economic sector	3	4.2
Occupation held and industry/economic sector	8	11.1
Status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector	9	12.5
Status in employment, occupation held and earnings	1	1.4
Status in employment, industry/economic sector and earnings	2	2.8
Occupation held, industry/economic sector and earnings	4	5.6
Status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and earnings	9	12.5
Total	72	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Aside from employment status, the ILO questionnaire on Administrative Sources also inquires whether countries collect information on occupation held, industry/economic sector employed in, status in employment and earnings through their administrative sources. Of the 72 countries, 38 (52.8 percent) collect information on occupation held, 41 (56.9 percent) on industry/economic sector, 31 (43.1 percent) on status in employment and 16 (22.2 percent) on earnings. The tabulation in Table 3.53 shows the different types of labour related information gathered by countries through their administrative sources. Accordingly, 20 countries (27.8 percent) collect no labour related information, while 9 (12.5 percent) collect information on all four variables that include status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and earnings.

It is interesting to note that a number of countries that report not to collect information on employment status collect information on other labour market outcomes. For instance, out of 42 countries that report not to collect information on employment status, 18 collect information on occupation held and industry/economic sector, 9 on status in employment and 3 on earnings. If these countries were to be counted among those that collect information on employment status – at least whether the person is employed or not at some point defined as per the reference period of these questions – the number of countries that collect information on employment status increases from 30 to 50 (or from 41.7 percent to 69.4 percent).

3.7.3 Demographic characteristics

Out of 72 countries, 65 (90.3 percent) collect information on age, 68 (94.4 percent) on sex, 41 (56.9 percent) on marital status and 33 (45.8 percent) on educational status. The number of countries that collect information on age, sex, marital status and education is 29 or 40.3 percent of the countries responding to the ILO questionnaire on administrative sources (Table 3.54). The number of countries that do not collect any data on demographic characteristics in their administrative sources is limited to four countries.

**Table 3.54 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics –
Administrative Sources**

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex, marital status nor education	4	5.6
Sex only	3	4.2
Age and sex	20	27.8
Age, sex, and marital status	12	16.7
Age, sex, and education	4	5.6
Age, sex, marital status and education	29	40.3
Total	72	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.7.4 In and out-migration

3.7.4.1 Out-migration

A quarter of countries (18 out of 72) cover nationals (citizens) living abroad (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business etc.) and 23.6 percent (17 countries out of 72) nationals (citizens) living and working abroad (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.). Totally, 25 countries or 34.7 percent are reported to cover nationals living and/or working abroad.

In terms of migration outflows, the ILO questionnaire on Administrative Sources inquires whether countries collect information on year of departure, reason for departure, destination country and time period allowed to stay in the destination country. The number of countries that record the year of departure is 31 (43.1 percent) and the reason for departure is 10 (13.9 percent), so that for only 9 countries (12.5 percent) is it possible to collect information on for-work migrants leaving the country with an intention to work abroad. A larger number of countries (37 or 51.4 percent) collect information on the time period that out-migrants are allowed to stay in the destination country, though the number of countries that collect information on the destination country is fewer at 23 (31.9 percent). The number of countries that collect information on year, reason and the country of destination is limited to 7 or 9.7 percent of all countries.

Table 3.55 Countries by Information on Out-migration – Administrative Sources

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Year of departure	31	43.1
Reason for departure	10	13.9
Time period allowed to stay	37	51.4
Destination country	23	31.9
Year and reason	9	12.5
Year, reason and destination	7	9.7
Year, reason, period allowed to stay	8	11.1
Total	72	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.7.4.2 In-migration

The ILO questionnaire on Administrative Sources inquires about migration inflows through a set of questions on year of arrival, reason for coming to this country, country of previous residence and time period allowed to stay in the country. Out of 72 countries, 47 (65.3 percent) collect information on the year of arrival of individuals from abroad and 28 (38.9 percent) on the reason for their arrival. Hence, 26 countries (36.1 percent) collect information on in-coming for-work migrants. This group of individuals can be immigrants or return migrants, which can only be distinguished by using additional information on some migration related characteristic discussed earlier.

The number of countries that collect information on the time period for which the in-coming individuals are allowed to stay in the country is 41 (56.9 percent). The information on country of previous residence is collected by 21 countries (29.2 percent). Hence, the number of countries that collect information on year, reason and country of previous residence is 15 or less than a half of all countries.

Table 3.56 Countries by Information on In-migration – Administrative Sources

Administrative sources collect information on	No of countries	%
Year of arrival	47	65.3
Reason for arrival	28	38.9
Time period allowed to stay	41	56.9
Country of previous residence	21	29.2
Year and reason for arrival	26	36.1
Year, reason and country of previous residence	15	20.8
Year, reason, period allowed to stay	21	29.2
Total	72	100

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.7.5 Remittances

The ILO questionnaire on Administrative Sources does not inquire whether countries collect information on remittances sent or received.

3.7.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

Of the 72 countries that report on Administrative Sources, 30 (41.7 percent) report to identify refugees and 24 (33.3 percent) asylum seekers. All countries but one that cover refugees also cover asylum seekers, though four countries that report to cover asylum seekers do not cover refugees.

In terms of the migration related characteristics, the majority of countries that cover refugees and asylum seekers collect information on country of birth and country of citizenship but not necessarily on country of previous residence. More specifically, out of 30 countries that cover refugees, 26 (86.7 percent) collect information on country of birth, 27 (90 percent) on country of citizenship and 13 (43.3 percent) on country of previous residence. Similarly, of the 24 countries that cover asylum seekers, 22 (91.7 percent) collect information on country of birth, 20 (83.3 percent) on country of citizenship and 13 (54.2) on country of previous residence. A sizable proportion of countries (43.3 percent in the case of countries that cover refugees and 50 percent in the case of those that cover asylum seekers) collect information on all three characteristics, namely country of birth, citizenship and country of previous residence.

Table 3.57 Number and Distribution of Countries that Collect Data on Refugees and Asylum Seekers by Migration Related Characteristics – Administrative Sources

Labour Force Surveys collect information on	Refugees		Asylum seekers	
	No of countries	%	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship nor previous residence				
Country of birth only	3	10.0	3	12.5
Country of citizenship only	4	13.3	2	8.3
Country of birth and citizenship	10	33.3	6	25.0
C. of birth and previous c. of residence	-	-	1	4.2
C. of birth, citizenship and previous c. of residence	13	43.3	12	50.0
Total	30	100	24	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.8 Estimation of International Migrant Workers (Q7)

The final ILO questionnaire (Estimations of International Migrant Workers) concerns the estimations countries carry out on international migrant workers using various sources of data such as administrative, census, and survey data. The screening questions – country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, foreign workers in the country, country of previous residence of foreign workers in the county, and (former) household members working abroad – instruct the countries whether to fill out this particular ILO questionnaire or not. Accordingly, 25 countries have filled out the questionnaire, with only one country – Spain – filling out two questionnaires.

3.8.1 Migration related characteristics

Out of 25 countries, 14 countries (56.0 percent) report that their estimations produce data on country of birth, 11 (44.0 percent) on country of citizenship, and 7 (28.0 percent) on country of previous residence. In 9 countries (38.5 percent) estimations neither produce data on country of birth, citizenship nor country of previous residence. In contrast, in less than a quarter of countries, estimations produce data on all three migration related characteristics (Table 3.58)

**Table 3.58 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration Related Characteristics
– Estimation of International Migrant Workers**

Estimations produce data on	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship nor previous residence	9	36.0
Country of birth only	4	16.0
Country of citizenship only	2	8.0
Country of birth and citizenship	3	12.0
Country of previous residence only	-	-
Country of birth and previous residence	1	4.0
Country of citizenship and previous residence	-	-
Country of birth, citizenship and previous residence	6	24.0
Total	25	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.8.2 Labour related characteristics

In terms of labour related characteristics, in 16 countries (64.0 percent) estimations produce data on employment status. Table 3.59 shows that over a half of countries that carry out estimations of international migrant workers produce data on employment along with some migration related characteristic (i.e. country of birth, citizenship or country of previous residence). In contrast, in nearly a quarter of countries, estimations produce data neither on the employment status nor on any migration related characteristics of international migrant workers.

Table 3.59 Number and Distribution of Countries by Migration and Labour Related Characteristics – Estimation of International Migrant Workers

Estimations produce data on	No of countries	%
Neither c. of birth, citizenship, previous residence nor employment	6	24.0
Country of citizenship only	1	4.0
Country of birth and previous residence	1	4.0
C. of birth, citizenship and previous residence	1	4.0
Employment only	3	12.0
Country of birth and employment	4	16.0
Country of citizenship and employment	1	4.0
Country of birth, citizenship and employment	3	12.0
C. of birth, citizenship, previous residence and employment	5	20.0
Total	25	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

The ILO questionnaire on the Estimation of International Migrant Workers also inquires whether aside from the employment status of international migrant workers, other labour related characteristics such as occupation, industry/economic sector employed in, status in employment, wages and hours of work data are generated. The results reveal that 14 countries (56.0 percent) generate data on occupation, 18 (72.0 percent) on industry/economic sector, 14 (56.0 percent) on status in employment, 7 (28.0 percent) on wages earned, and 9 (36.0 percent) on hours worked. Table 3.60 shows the different combinations of labour related characteristics that estimations of international migrant workers generate. As is obvious from the table provided, the number of countries that produce data detailed enough to depict the labour market outcomes of international migrant workers is rather few.

**Table 3.60 Number and Distribution of Countries by Labour Related Characteristics –
Estimation of International Migrant Workers**

Estimations produce data on	No of countries	%
Neither status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector nor wages	7	28.0
Industry/economic sector only	3	12.0
Status in employment and industry/economic sector	1	4.0
Occupation held and industry/economic sector	1	4.0
Status in employment, occupation held and industry/economic sector	6	24.0
Status in employment, occupation held, industry/economic sector and wages	7	28.0
Total	25	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.8.3 Demographic characteristics

In their Estimation of International Migrant Workers, 19 countries (76.0 percent) produce data on age of migrant workers, 22 countries (88.0 percent) on sex, 13 countries (52.0 percent) on their marital status and education. A small number of countries - 3 out of 25 – produce no data on age, sex, marital status or education (Table 3.61). In contrast, nearly a half of countries produce data on all four demographic variables.

**Table 3.61 Number and Distribution of Countries by Demographic Characteristics –
Estimation of International Migrant Workers**

Estimations produce data on	No of countries	%
Neither age, sex, marital status nor education	3	12.0
Sex only	3	12.0
Age and sex	5	20.0
Age, sex, and marital status	1	4.0
Age, sex, and education	1	4.0
Age, sex, marital status and education	12	48.0
Total	25	100

Note: The tabulation shows the number of countries that collect multiple types of information. The number of countries that collect a single type of information is found by aggregating the cells that include that specific variable.

Source: ILO, metadata.

3.8.4 In and out-migration

In the Estimation of International Migrant Workers questionnaire, the questions on duration of stay in the country to date, reason for migration, household members living abroad and duration of stay abroad (or date of departure) help in identifying in and out migration.

In regards to out-migration, out of 25 countries only 2 countries generate data on former household members living abroad and on the duration of their stay abroad. In regards to in-migration, 7 countries (28.0 percent) produce data on the duration of stay in the country to the date of the survey/administrative record. A slightly larger number of countries – 10 or 40.0 percent – produce data on the reason for migration.

3.8.5 Remittances

Out of 25 countries, none produce data on remittances sent, while two countries (Kosova and Nigeria) produce data on remittances received.

3.8.6 Refugees and asylum seekers

In 7 countries out of 25 (28.0 percent) estimations produce data on refugees and in 6 (24.0 percent) on asylum seekers. In four countries, estimations produce data on both refugees and asylum seekers, while in two only on asylum seekers and in three only on refugees.

4. Synthesis of Results and Conclusion

This report evaluated the type of information available on international migrant workers based on the metadata gathered by the ILO from 128 member countries using 7 different questionnaires. The metadata was analysed under three broad headings: migration related characteristics, labour related characteristics and demographic characteristics. Furthermore, whether countries collect the type of information that enables them to generate statistics on flows as opposed to stocks of international migrant workers was also discussed. Refugees and asylum seekers were considered as distinct categories of international migrant workers.

The three main variables that were considered under migration related characteristics were country of birth, country of citizenship and country of previous residence. At least one of these variables needs to be collected to identify international migrants. Table 3.62 summarizes the information on these three variables as presented in the text. The analysis of the metadata suggests that Population Censuses are the most likely sources of data for any one of these three variables. They are followed by Households Surveys, in particular, Labour Force Surveys. Other likely sources of data for country of citizenship, but not necessarily for country of birth, are Border and Admission Statistics and Administrative Sources. Establishment Surveys and Censuses, in contrast, are the least likely sources of data for migration related characteristics. The 'country of previous residence' information is more likely to be collected in administrative sources than in surveys or censuses but nonetheless, less likely to be collected in any data source as compared to country of birth and country of citizenship.

Although a country may choose to identify international migrants based on country of birth, citizenship or residence, all three pieces of information would be required for the identification of various groups within international migrants such as return migrants, foreign-born citizens and foreign-born non-citizens and the like. As discussed earlier, the number of countries that collect information on all three migration related characteristics via any source is rather small and therefore, countries aiming for a detailed account of international migrants would need to make changes in the information collected in their data sources.

Table 4.1 Migration Related Characteristics by Questionnaire Type

Sources of data	Country of birth	Country of citizenship	Country of previous residence
Population Censuses	95.1	80.3	59.0
Household Surveys	68.6	67.4	41.5
Labour Force Surveys	73.5	71.4	40.8
Border and Admission Statistics	41.7	79.2	50.0
Establishment Censuses	33.3	38.9	5.6
Establishment Surveys	31.3	43.8	6.3
Administrative Sources	63.9	73.6	29.2
Estimations of Int. Migrant Workers	53.9	42.3	26.9

Source: ILO, metadata.

Table 4.2 Labour Related Characteristics by Questionnaire Type

Sources of data	Employment status	Employment and migration related characteristic
Population Censuses	96.0	96.0
Household Surveys	97.7	82.5
Labour Force Surveys	100	83.7
Border and Admission Statistics	27.1	25.1
Establishment Censuses	100	61.1
Establishment Surveys	100	62.5
Administrative Sources	41.7	37.6
Estimation of International Migrant Workers	65.4	50.0

Source: ILO, metadata.

Among labour related characteristics, the most important piece of information relates to employment status. Table 3.63 summarizes this information by data source and suggests that apart from Labour Force Surveys and Establishment Censuses/Surveys, the most common sources for employment data are Population Censuses and Household Surveys in general. When employment status and migration related characteristics are considered together, it is observed that in 96 percent of the countries responding to the ILO Country Survey it would be possible to identify international migrant workers because the Population Census in these countries collects data both on employment status as well as some migration related characteristic (i.e. country of birth, country of citizenship or country of previous residence). Another common source for both variables is Labour Force Surveys. In contrast, Border and Admission Statistics and Administrative Sources are not likely to identify international migrant

workers mainly because they are unlikely to collect information on the current employment status of international migrants.

The demographic variables considered in this report namely, age, sex, marital status and education are collected in various data sources. The results summarized in Table 3.64 suggest that the Population Census, Household Surveys and Labour Force Surveys typically collect all four variables, whereas other data sources collect information on age and sex but not necessarily on marital status and education.

Table 4.3 Demographic Characteristics by Questionnaire Type

Sources of data	Age	Sex	Marital status	Education
Population Censuses	100	100	98.4	99.1
Household Surveys	97.7	97.7	95.3	94.2
Labour Force Surveys	100	100	98.0	91.8
Border and Admission Statistics	89.6	85.4	33.3	16.7
Establishment Censuses	61.1	88.9	-	44.4
Establishment Surveys	68.8	87.5	-	68.8
Administrative Sources	90.3	94.4	56.9	45.8
Estimations of Int. Migrant Workers	76.9	88.5	53.9	53.9

Note: - not available.

Source: ILO, metadata.

Hence, the analysis based on migration, labour and demographic characteristics suggest that the Population Census is the most likely source to be relied upon in describing both the magnitude and the basic characteristics of international labour migrants. However, the rather infrequent application of the Population Census means that it may fall short of describing the phenomenon of international labour migration in a timely manner. Instead, Household Surveys, in particular, Labour Force Surveys, may be considered as possible potential sources of timely data due to their near complete coverage of basic labour market and demographic characteristics and rather frequent applications. The downside of Labour Force Surveys, however, is the possible under-coverage of migrant populations that may reside in irregular housing units that may fall outside of the sampling frame of Labour Force Surveys requiring countries to adopt special sampling methodologies to remedy possible short-comings related to under-coverage. (See ILO report on Sampling Elusive Populations by Verma (2013).)

Notwithstanding the advantages of Household Surveys mentioned above, the analysis in this report also suggests that they may be rather poor sources of data for migration flows. Very few

countries report to collect information on household members working abroad or those who have worked abroad at some point in their lives. If countries have a regularly administered Labour Force Survey, incorporating some migration related characteristic in the survey questionnaire would enable them to take stock of international migrant workers in the country. However, gathering data on inflows and outflows of international migrant workers would require more fundamental changes to survey instruments. Indeed, Table 3.65, which shows the proportion of countries that collect information in their surveys/censuses on household members who have ever lived abroad and those who have left for abroad, suggests that Household Surveys are not likely to be good sources of information neither for *for-work migrants* nor flows of immigrants, emigrants or return migrants. As noted earlier, apart from some migration related statistics, the date of departure or arrival and the reason for the move is required to identify *for-work migrants*, while the employment status information is required to identify flows of immigrants, emigrants and return migrants.

Another concern in regards to the flows measured through surveys/censuses is in regards to the time-cut off used to identify in and out-migrants. Generally, it is thought that countries either use a six or a 12-month time cut-off in recording former household members who have left the country or returned after a period of absence. However, the metadata show that countries use very diverse time cut-offs and by no means is the 6 or 12-month cut-off the most commonly used time cut-offs.

Table 4.4 In and Out-Migration using Surveys/Censuses

Sources of data	In-migration, date, reason	In-migration, date, employment	Out-migration date, reason	Out-migration, date, employment
Population Censuses	7.4	37.7	17.2	7.4
Household Surveys	4.7	14.0	17.4	11.6
Labour Force Surveys	4.1	12.2	4.1	6.1
Establishment Censuses	-	-	-	-
Establishment Surveys	-	-	-	-

Note: - not available.

Source: ILO, metadata.

The analysis on migration inflows from administrative records and border and admission statistics also suggests that countries are more likely to gather data on individuals who arrive at the country than those who depart. (Table 3.66). Naturally, it is also more likely for the administrative records and border statistics to gather data on the employment status of persons

in the country than their status abroad. The last column of Table 3.66 is left blank with the assumption that the employment information that countries report to collect in their administrative records and border and admission statistics relate to individuals' status in the country of origin. Similar to the case of Labour Force Surveys, administrative records are also likely to suffer from under-coverage of irregular migrant workers. Border and Admission Statistics, therefore, has an important role to play in understanding the magnitude of international migration and the potential size of migrant workers in the country, even if this information is derived from the declared intentions of migrants. Nonetheless, as discussed in the earlier sections of the report, in terms of the type of data collected, the Border and Admission Statistics of most countries have room for improvement before they can fill the knowledge gap in migration flows across countries.

Table 4.5 In and Out-Migration using Administrative Records and Border Statistics

Sources of data	In-migration, date, reason	In-migration, date, employment	Out-migration date, reason	Out-migration, date, employment
Border and Admission Statistics	45.5	35.4	41.7*	-
Administrative Sources	36.1	44.4	12.5	-

Note: * The Border and Admission Statistics questionnaire does not inquire whether countries collect the date of departure information. - NA

Source: ILO, metadata.

Finally, the analysis of the metadata suggests that the data sources considered within the framework of this report are not likely to be good sources of data for refugees and asylum seekers and that these groups need to be specially targeted.

References

ILO (2013) *Report of the Conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Department of Statistics, Geneva: ILO.

ILO (2018) *Compendium on the ILO Country Survey*, unpublished report.

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Appendix A

ILO Country Survey Questionnaires

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International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES
ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

INSTRUCTIONS
ON
ADMINISTRATING THE METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES
ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

Please submit the completed questionnaires and any relevant documentation by email to:

Mr. Mustafa Hakki OZEL
Department of Statistics
International Labour Office
4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 GENEVA 22
Switzerland

Tel. No.: +41-22-799.6744, Fax. No.: +41-22-799.6957,
e-mail: ozel@ilo.org and statistics@ilo.org

For further information please contact Mr. Ozel at the above address.

Note that it may not be possible to include data arriving after Friday 14.08.2015 in the first release on the ILO website.

Instructions:

1. The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (2-11 October 2013) adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of **sharing good practices**, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on international labour migration statistics that can inform international labour market and migration policy.” The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13-27 March 2014).
2. In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO has prepared a set of seven questionnaires :

Q1. Questionnaire for Population Census

Q2. Questionnaire for Household Surveys

Q3. Questionnaire for Border/ Admission Statistics

Q4. Questionnaire for Establishment Census

Q5. Questionnaire for Establishment Surveys

Q6. Questionnaire for Administrative Sources

Q7. Questionnaire for Estimation of International Migrant Workers

These questionnaires have been sent to the National Statistical Offices of all ILO member states along with these instructions [Q(0) *Instructions on Administering the Methodological Questionnaires on International Labour Migration Statistics*].

3. The data collected through these questionnaires will be presented at the first meeting of the Working Group on Statistics on Migrant Workers to be held in October 2015 in Geneva with the aim of contributing to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions relating to the measurement of international labour migration. It is very important that all the questionnaires are filled out carefully and in as much detail as possible by the person most knowledgeable about the source of data; reviewed by a person in the National Statistical Office (NSO) assigned the main responsibility of responding to the ILO; and then submitted to the ILO by email in a timely manner. This will greatly help the ILO to promote improvements and more comparability in data across countries, which will in turn make it possible to develop a better global understanding of the scope and nature of international migrant work and its relationship to national development and to improve the integration of migrants into society and guarantee their rights.
4. In addition to being reviewed at the October meeting of the Working Group on Statistics on Migrant Workers in Geneva, the information received will be summarized and made available on the ILO Department of Statistics web site.
5. Through these questionnaires, the ILO seeks to collect information on the availability of statistics on the international migration of workers to and from your country and on the sources and methods used in compiling these statistics. Completing the survey will require contacting different government agencies that may have data on topics relating to international migration, specifically *country of birth, country of citizenship, nationality, foreign workers in the country, household (former) members living abroad, country of origin of immigrants, border crossings and admissions or exits of these persons*.

Separate questionnaires have been developed for each type of data source. Depending on the data sources available, the same questionnaire may need to be administered to more than one government ministry or agency. (For example, *Q2. Questionnaire for Household Surveys* can be used to record information from a labour force survey available from the NSO or the Ministry of Labour as well as a household income and expenditure survey from the Ministry of Finance or Planning.) In all cases, the relevant questionnaire should be completed by the appropriate unit of the NSO, ministry or agency responsible for a particular data source.

6. The management of your National Statistical Office should designate **one technical expert on migration** from among the NSO staff to be the ‘focal person’ for these methodological questionnaires. This focal person will be responsible for administering the questionnaires in your

country, which will include distributing and collecting the questionnaires to/from the relevant NSO units, ministries and agencies; communicating with the ILO; and acting as liaison between the ILO and the NSO director and any other person designated by the Director.

7. The specific roles and responsibilities of the NSO focal person are as follows:
 - a. First, read these instructions and study the attached seven questionnaires.
 - b. Contact the ILO as soon as possible with any queries or concerns about the instructions, completing any of the questionnaires and/or providing any additional information.
 - c. Fill out *Annex I to the Instructions (page 5)*, identifying the relevant person(s)/unit(s)/agencies for each type of information source within the NSO and/or any other agencies in the country with data collection instruments, such as censuses, surveys, and administrative or registration data that can help to identify international migrant workers in the country or persons in the country who have left to live abroad. In order to complete *Annex I*, the focal person will be required to contact all other relevant experts/agencies to be sure that all potentially relevant sources of information have been identified and that the contact details are provided for all those experts/agencies who will be responsible for completing the questionnaires, including those within the NSO as well as other ministries/agencies, for each relevant data source.
 - d. Type or print the name, email and telephone number of the NSO focal person in the relevant box on the first page of each questionnaire before sending a blank questionnaire to the relevant person(s)/unit(s)/agencies. This will allow the respondents within these units and/or agencies to contact the NSO focal person with any queries/clarifications needed before completing the questionnaires and to return the completed questionnaires, along with any attachments, to the NSO focal point as required.
 - e. Assign an appropriate file name to each blank questionnaire to be sent to the relevant person(s)/unit(s)/agencies within the NSO or other ministries/agencies in the country for each data source. Assigning a different file name for each source of information will prevent any potential confusion in saving and sending files to/from different respondents.
 - f. After filling in the appropriate information and assigning a file name as described above, distribute the questionnaires to the relevant person(s)/unit(s)/agencies within the NSO or other ministries/agencies that have been identified as possessing statistical data-collection instruments relevant to international migration as described above.
 - g. Follow up each of the questionnaires distributed to ensure that it is completed properly and returned, along with the relevant supporting questionnaire and metadata, to the NSO focal person in a timely manner.
 - h. Submit the following documents by email to Mr. Mustafa Hakki Ozel, ILO Department of Statistics, at the address provided above no later than Friday 14.08.2015: a completed copy of *Annex-I to the Instructions*; a completed questionnaire for each data source; the supporting questionnaires and other documentation provided for each data source.
8. Please note that all material, including *Annex-I*, should be returned to the ILO, preferably in PDF file format. The questionnaires were developed in PDF format so that they can be opened in ADOBE ACROBAT and saved as PDF files. Any supplementary documentation provided by the responding units/ministries/agencies that is not already in PDF format should be scanned and saved in PDF format by the NSO focal person before it is returned to the ILO.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR BEING A FOCAL PERSON FOR YOUR GOVERNMENT BY COLLECTING AND SUBMITTING TO THE ILO THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT WORKERS IN YOUR COUNTRY AND ON INDIVIDUALS FROM YOUR COUNTRY WHO HAVE MIGRATED FOR WORK IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANNEX-I to INTRUCTIONS (Q0) : *(to be filled in by the NSO focal/contact person designated by the NSO Director. If necessary, please add more lines to the table below)*

(This table has been prepared to assist the NSO focal person in preparing a list of possible sources of data on international migration and international migrant workers. Before distributing the questionnaires, please complete this table, in consultation with each of the relevant experts/agencies, to ensure that all potentially relevant sources of data on international migration in the country, including those within the NSO itself, are identified and are accompanied by the contact details of the experts responsible for completing each questionnaire. Note that this may include multiple persons/agencies in cases where there is more than one relevant example of a type of information source (e.g. household surveys or administrative data).

Type of information source	Name of survey/census/administrative source	Responsible agency	Responsible unit	Responsible (contact) person			ILO Questionnaire to be completed	Explanatory notes, if needed
				Name	email	Telephone		
Population Census	1.						Population Census (Q1)	
Household Survey	1.						Household Survey (Q2)	
	2.							
	3.							
Border/Admission Statistics	1.						Border/Admission Statistics(Q3)	
Establishment Census	1.						Establishment Census (Q4)	

Type of information source	Name of survey/census/administrative source	Responsible agency	Responsible unit	Responsible (contact) person			ILO Questionnaire to be completed	Explanatory notes, if needed
				Name	email	Telephone		
Establishment Survey	1.						Establishment Survey (Q5)	
	2.							
	3.							
Administrative Sources	1.						Administrative Sources (Q6)	
	2.							
	3.							
Estimation of international migrant workers	1.						Estimation of International Migrant Workers (Q7)	

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

Questionnaire for Population Census

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics.

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from your latest census of population. The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on concepts and definitions regarding the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the quality and comparability of data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers and its relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed census questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for the population census.
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide the latest census questionnaire(s), both in the original main official language of the country and in English, French or Spanish, if available. For on-line questionnaires, please supply the relevant link(s).
- 4) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc., which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could have been produced from the census.
- 5) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact person/agency below:

Name

e-mail Tel

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Census

A1. Country

A2. Title of last census

A3. Year of last census

A4. Agency responsible

A5. Web site

A6. Mailing address

Identification of respondent

A7. Name

A8. Position (i.e., job title)

A9. E-mail

A10. Telephone

B. Coverage

B1. Geographical coverage

The population census covers the ...

Whole country

Whole country excluding the following areas:

B2. Population covered and identified in the census

Population Group	B2.1 Does the population census obtain data on the following population group?	B2.2 Have statistics/tabulations been published/disseminated on this population group?
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) in the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) employed in the country	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) living abroad <i>(excluding temporary absence for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) living and working abroad <i>(excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) living in the country, even if arrived recently <i>(excluding temporary visitors for tourism, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Foreign workers (<i>non-citizens</i>) living in the country	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) <i>(please specify)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

C. Topics covered in the census

The population census obtains data on the following topics
(Please mark all that are relevant)

C1. Demographic characteristics

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Age | <input type="radio"/> Sex |
| <input type="radio"/> Marital status | <input type="radio"/> Educational attainment |
| <input type="radio"/> Household size | |

C2. International migration related characteristics

C2.1. Does the census collect data on the following characteristics for persons living in the household at the time of the census?

If 'not for all persons', indicate exceptions, such as only for those of a certain age (e.g. aged 15+), only for those arriving in the past x years, only those in the labour force, etc.

Characteristics of person	Coverage	<i>If 'not for all', please, indicate exceptions</i>
<input type="radio"/> Country of birth	<input type="radio"/> All persons <input type="radio"/> Not for all →	
<input type="radio"/> Country of citizenship	<input type="radio"/> All persons <input type="radio"/> Not for all →	
<input type="radio"/> Second country of citizenship	<input type="radio"/> All persons <input type="radio"/> Not for all →	
<input type="radio"/> Country of previous residence for foreigners	<input type="radio"/> All persons <input type="radio"/> Not for all →	
<input type="radio"/> Country of previous residence for citizens who lived abroad but returned	<input type="radio"/> All persons <input type="radio"/> Not for all →	

C2.2. Does the census ask about household members who left to live, work or study abroad for at least six months or at least 12 months?

(That is, does the census questionnaire include a question similar to the following: 'Has anyone who used to live in your household left to live abroad and has not returned?')

Yes ↓ *If 'Yes', is this for the last 6 months, last 12 months, or other time cut-off?*

Last 6 months

Last 12 months

Other (specify)

No *(if 'No' skip to C3)*

C2.3. For persons who may have left more than once, does this specifically refer to the last time the person left?

Yes

No ↓ *(if 'No', please indicate)*

C2.4. Is this limited to those of a certain age such as 15+ or only for those of certain work status?

Yes ↓ *(if 'Yes', please specify)*

No

C2.5. Is this limited to those who left the household abroad within the last X years and have not returned?

Yes ↓

No → *Go to C2.6*

C2.5.a How many years X is used for the cut-off? Year(s)

C2.6 For these persons who left to live, work or study abroad, what characteristics are asked about them in the census questionnaire?

Name

Month/Year of departure

- Sex
- Age at time of leaving household
- Marital status at time of leaving
- Education at time of leaving
- Employment status at time of leaving
(employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.)
- Occupation at time of leaving
- Main reason for leaving
- Age at present
- Marital status at present
- Education at present
- Employment status at present
(employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.)
- Occupation at present

C3. Does the census questionnaire include questions to enquire about the following labour related characteristics of all current members of the household?

- Employment status
(employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.)
- Industry/Economic sector
- Hours usually worked
- Individual earnings per month
- Occupational injury
- Occupation
- Status in employment
(employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family worker, etc.)
- Disability
- Household income

C3.1. For what ages is the information above *(except household income)* obtained?
(e.g., all ages, 6+, 12+, 15-59, etc.)

C4. Does the census questionnaire include questions to enquire about money sent or received by the household from someone living abroad, whether a previous member of the household or not?

(This information comes from a census question such as the following: 'Has this household (any member) ever sent money to someone living abroad?' or 'Has this household (any member) ever received money from someone living abroad?')

- Remittance sent *(whether household sent money to person living abroad)*
- Remittance received *(whether anyone in household received money from anyone abroad)*
- Reference period for remittances *(ex., in the past 6 or 12 months)*

C5. Information on immigrants and return migrants

C.5.1 Does the census include a question such as the following 'Have you (or this person, in the household roster) ever lived outside this country?'

- Yes ↓ No → Go to C6

C5.1a If 'Yes', does the census include a question 'When did you (or this person) arrive in this country (the last time)?'

- Yes ↓ No → Go to C6

C5.1b If 'Yes' to 5.1, is the following obtained, for the situation of the person around the time prior to leaving the household last time?

- Employment status (e.g., employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.) Status in employment (e.g., employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family worker, etc.)
- Occupation Industry/economic sector
- Reason for choosing to migrate to this country
- Reason for leaving previous (last) country of residence

C6. Are any of the data collected in the census as indicated above in the various questions in C1-C5 not published/disseminated?

- Yes ↓ (if 'Yes', please specify) No

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
<p>(e.g., C3. household income)</p>	

D. Concepts and definitions

D1. The definition of international migrant workers living in your country is...

✓ *If you measure international migrant workers from your census using other terms such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition used instead of migrant workers.*

D2. The definition of national (*citizen*) living abroad is...

D3. The definition of employment is...

E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. The method used for collecting data in the population census is...

(more than one option may be selected)

- Face-to-face interview by census enumerator using paper questionnaire (PAPI)
- Face-to-face computer assisted interview by census enumerator (CAPI)
- Telephone interview by enumerator (telephoner completes paper questionnaire)
- Computer assisted telephone interview by enumerator with data recorded on computer (CATI)
- Self-administered mail questionnaire (household receives census questionnaire by mail, returns by mail)
- Self-administered online (web) census questionnaire /Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI)
- Administrative sources
- Other *(please specify)*

F2. Is the participation of households in the census compulsory?

- Yes No

F3. Has there been any official estimate of the under-coverage rate of the census?

- Yes *(if 'Yes' please indicate under-coverage rates)* No

↓

Undercoverage of total population	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	%
Undercoverage of emigrants	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	%
Undercoverage of immigrants	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	%

F4. Dissemination of results of this census has been by

(more than one option may be selected)

- Printed publication(s)
(please specify title, date, etc.)
- Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)
- Web site *(please specify)*
- Other *(please specify)*
- None to date
↳ Expected time of availability

F5. Has metadata on this census been prepared and disseminated?

(e.g., main purpose(s), definitions used, description of fieldwork including census coverage and non-response, availability of data to researchers, the public, etc.; reports and publications produced to date, etc.)

- Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and sources on websites)*
- No

F6. Are micro-data files (or a representative subsample) available for research and further analysis outside the National Statistics Office (or the agency responsible for conducting the census)?

- Yes ↓ No

If with limitation, please explain conditions or limitations.

What is the cost of obtaining the census micro-data file (or a public use sample)?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

Questionnaire for Household Surveys

The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)*, taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics.

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from your latest household surveys, including labour force surveys, specialized migration surveys, and any other recent surveys that may have information on international migration. The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions regarding the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the quality and comparability of data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers and, of its relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for the household-based survey.
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide the recent household survey questionnaire(s), both in the original main official language of the country and in English, French or Spanish, if available. For on-line questionnaires, please supply the relevant link(s).
- 4) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc., which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could have been produced from the household survey.
- 5) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact person/agency below:

Name

e-mail Tel

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Household Survey

A1. Country

A2. Title of survey

A3. Agency responsible

A4. Web site

A5. Mailing address

Identification of respondent

A6. Name

A7. Position (*i.e.*, job title)

A8. E-mail

A9. Telephone

A10. Does the survey cover any of these following topics related to international migration, such as ...

Topics covered in the survey	
Country of birth?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of citizenship?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationality?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreign workers in the country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Household (<i>former</i>) members living abroad?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of origin?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Remittances (<i>cash transfers</i>) received from anyone abroad or sent to any absent (<i>former</i>) household member living abroad?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

PLEASE CONTINUE to answer the questions if any "YES" given to any of the topics above. If all "NO" do not continue providing data on this household survey.

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of data Collection

This household survey is carried out by this agency....

Continuously

Every months

Every years

Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in (MM.YYYY)

Other (please specify)

This particular household survey was first started in (YYYY)

B2. Geographical coverage

The survey covers the

Whole country

Part(s) of the country, as follows:

B3. Population groups identified and covered in the household survey:

Population Group	B3.1 Does the survey obtain data on the following population group?	B3.2 Have statistics/tabulations been published/disseminated on this population group?
Nationals (citizens) in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (citizens) employed in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Nationals (citizens) living abroad (excluding temporary absence for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (citizens) living and working abroad (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreigners (non-citizens) living in the country, even if arrived recently (excluding temporary visitors for tourism, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreign workers (non-citizens) living in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Refugees	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Asylum seekers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Child workers (non-citizens) in country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Workers trafficked into the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Citizens trafficked to other countries	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Other foreigners (non-citizens) (please specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

B4. Age coverage

This household survey obtains data on persons in the labour force or working for

All Ages

Other (please specify)

C. Topics covered in the household survey

The household survey obtains data on the following
(mark all that are obtained)

C1. Demographic characteristics of each person in the household:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household size | |

C2. International migration related characteristics

C2.1 Does the household survey collect data on the following characteristics for persons living in the household at the time of the survey?

If 'not for all persons', indicate exceptions, such as only for those of a certain age (e.g., aged 15+), only for those arriving in the past x years, only those in the labour force, etc.

Characteristics of person	Coverage	<i>If 'not for all', please, indicate exceptions</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Country of birth	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons <input type="checkbox"/> Not for all →	
<input type="checkbox"/> Country of citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons <input type="checkbox"/> Not for all →	
<input type="checkbox"/> Second country of citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons <input type="checkbox"/> Not for all →	
<input type="checkbox"/> Country of previous residence for foreigners	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons <input type="checkbox"/> Not for all →	
<input type="checkbox"/> Country of previous residence for citizens who lived abroad but returned	<input type="checkbox"/> All persons <input type="checkbox"/> Not for all →	

C2.2 Does the survey ask about household members who left to live, work or study abroad for at least six months or at least 12 months?

(That is, does this household survey include a question similar to the following: 'Has anyone who used to live in your household left to live abroad and not returned?')

Yes ↓ *If 'Yes', is this for the last 6 months, last 12 months, or other time cut-off?*

Last 6 months

Last 12 months

Other (specify) *(Please answer and continue to C2.3)*

No *(if 'No' skip to C3)*

C2.3 For persons who left to live abroad more than once, does this question specifically refer to the *last* time the person left?

Yes

No ↓ *(if 'No', please provide the wording of the question)*

C2.4 Is this limited to those of a certain age such as 15+ or only for those of a certain work status?

Yes ↓ *(if 'Yes', please specify)*

No

C2.5 Is this limited to those who left the household to live abroad within the last X years and not returned?

Yes ↓

No → *Go to C2.6*

C2.5.a How many years is X used for the cut-off? Year(s)

C2.6 For these persons who left to live, work or study abroad, what characteristics are asked about them in the household survey questionnaire?

Name

Sex

Month/year of departure

Main reason for leaving this country

- Age at time of leaving household
- Age at present
- Marital status at time of leaving
- Marital status at present
- Education at time of leaving
- Education at present
- Employment status at time of leaving (*employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.*)
- Employment status at present
- Occupation at time of leaving
- Occupation at present
- Whether that person intends to return
- Whether that person made own decision to migrate or if someone else in household also made the decision
- The level of knowledge of the language of the destination country before moving there (*knew it well, knew it but not well, did not know it or hardly at all etc.*)
- Whether that person had visited that country before moving there
- Whether that person had visited any other country before, and which country/countries
- Whether that person had a visa or other document for legal entry into that country before moving

- Wage or earnings rate per time period
(such as per hour, day, week, month, year)
- Hours usually worked
- Months worked in past year
- Whether person has had an occupational injury
- Whether person has had disability

C3.1 Does the household survey questionnaire include any questions on the following possible benefits that he or she may receive from the employer? Fill in only those actually received.

- Unemployment benefits
- Health insurance or subsidized health care
- Retirement pension
- Paid vacation
- Subsidized housing
- Free or subsidized food
- Other benefits (please specify)

C3.2. For what ages is the information above (except household income in C3) obtained?
(e.g., all ages, 6+, 12+, 15-59, etc.)

C4. Does the survey questionnaire include questions to enquire about money sent or received by households from someone living abroad?

(This information comes from a survey question such as the following: Has this household (any member) ever sent money to someone living abroad? or Has this household (any member) ever received money from someone living abroad?)

C4.1 Remittances sent (whether household sent money to person living abroad)

- Yes ↓
- No → Go to C4.2

C4.1a If 'Yes', is there an additional question or questions to enquire about the total amount sent in the previous 12 months?

- Yes
- No

C4.2 Remittances received (whether anyone in household received money from anyone abroad)

Yes ↓ No

C.4.2a If 'Yes', is there an additional question or questions to enquire about the total amount received in the previous 12 months?

Yes No

C5. Information on immigrants and return migrants

C5.1 Does the household survey include a question such as the following: 'Have you (or this person, in the household roster) ever lived outside this country?'

Yes ↓ No → Go to C5.2

C5.1a If 'Yes', does the household survey include a question 'When did you arrive in this country (the last time)?'

Yes No

C5.1b If so, is data on the following obtained on the person's situation at the time prior to leaving the previous (last) country of residence before coming to this country?

- Employment status (employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.).
- Status in employment (employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family worker, etc.)
- Occupation
- Industry/economic sector
- Reason for choosing to migrate to this country
- Reason for leaving previous (last) country of residence

C5.2 For persons not born in this country, does the household survey include a question 'Did you (or this person in the household roster) ever live in this country before?'

Yes ↓ No → Go to C6

C5.2a If 'Yes', does the household survey also include a question 'When did you (or this person) (last) leave this country to live abroad?'

Yes No

C6. Are any of the data collected in the household survey, as indicated above in the questions in C1-C5, not published/disseminated?

Yes ↓ (if 'Yes', please specify) No

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
<i>(e.g., C3. household income)</i>	

C7. Regarding this person who has left to live or work abroad

C7.1 Does the household survey include a question such as the following: 'Was he/she recruited in this country by someone, offering work abroad, and making arrangements for him/her to go abroad to work?'

Yes ↓ No → Go to C7.2

C7.1a If 'Yes', does the household survey also include a question 'Did he/she accept that offer to go abroad, or make his/her own arrangements instead?'

Yes No

C7.2 Does the household survey include a question such as the following: 'Have you had regular communications with this person?'

Yes No

C7.2a Whether 'Yes' or 'No', does the household survey include a question 'When was the last communication?'

Yes No

C7.2b Does the household survey also include a question such as the following: 'In what form was this communication? (e.g., telephone call, email, personal visit, letter, etc.)'

Yes No

C7.2c Does the household survey also include a question such as the following: 'Did this person ask for assistance in any form at that time?'

Yes No

D. Concepts and definitions

D1. The definition of international migrant workers living in your country is...

✓ If you measure international migrant workers from your survey using other terms such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition used instead of migrant workers.

D2. The definition of a national (citizen) living abroad is...

D3. The definition of employment is...

E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

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F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. The method used for collecting data in the household survey is ...

(more than one option may be used)

- Face-to-face interview by interviewer using paper questionnaire (PAPI)
- Face-to-face computer assisted interview (CAPI)
- Telephone interview (telephoner completes paper questionnaire)
- Computer assisted telephone interview, with data recorded by interviewer on computer (CATI)
- Self-administered mail questionnaire (household receives survey questionnaire by mail, returns by mail)
- Self-administered online (web) survey questionnaire /Computer assisted web interview (CAWI)
- Other (please specify)

F2. Was the participation of households in this household survey compulsory?

- Yes
- No

F3. Dissemination of results of the survey has been by

(more than one option may be selected)

- Printed publication(s)
(please specify title, date, etc.)
- Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)
- Web site (please specify)
- Other (please specify)
- None to date
↳ Expected time of availability

F4. Has metadata on this household survey been prepared and disseminated?

(e.g., main purpose(s), sampling frame, sample design, definitions used, description of fieldwork including coverage of sample (non-response, etc.); final completed sample sizes, sampling weights, data access, reports and publications produced to date from the survey, etc.)

- Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and websites)*
- No

F5. Are micro (household) data files available for research and further analysis outside the National Statistics Office or the sponsoring agency (e.g., Ministry of Labour)?

- Yes ↓ No

If with limitations, please explain conditions or limitations.

What is the cost of obtaining the micro-data file?

G. Sample design

G1. The sample frame used to develop the sample is...

(more than one option may be selected)

- Population census
- Area sample
- Previous sample of same survey (panel survey)
- Administrative register *(please specify)*

- Other *(please specify)*

G2. What is the completed sample size?

(unweighted numbers of completed households, migrants, etc.)

- Total households
- Total individuals
- Emigrants
- Immigrants
- Return migrants

G3. Has there been any evaluation of the overall response rate or refusal rate for individuals in sample households selected for individual interview?

- Yes ↓ No → *End*

G3.1 If 'Yes', please indicate overall nonresponse rate(%) for this group.

- Individuals
- Households

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

Questionnaire for Border/Admission Statistics

The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)*, taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from your border/admission statistics obtained from immigration/emigration forms at the borders and other points of entry and exit from your country. Please complete the questionnaire below on data from any immigration forms, exit forms and any other border/admission statistics obtained from the points of entry and exit.

The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on concepts and definitions regarding the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the quality and comparability of the data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers and their relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national contact person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for the immigration and emigration (if any) forms/registers used at the borders and other points of entry and exit from your country.
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide the actual documents or forms used for entry/exit, together with instructions or guidelines, both in the original main official language of the country and in English, French, or Spanish, if available.
- 4) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc. which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could be produced from the border/admission statistics.
- 5) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact point below:

Name	<input type="text"/>		
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	Tel	<input type="text"/>

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Border/Admission Statistics

A1. Country	<input type="text"/>
A2. Title of Border/Admission Statistics	<input type="text"/>
A3. Agency responsible	<input type="text"/>
A4. Web site	<input type="text"/>
A5. Mailing address	<input type="text"/>

Identification of respondent

A6. Name	<input type="text"/>
A7. Position (i.e. job title)	<input type="text"/>
A8. E-mail	<input type="text"/>
A9. Telephone	<input type="text"/>

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of the data collection on border/admission statistics

The data collection is carried out by this agency....

- Continuously
- Every months
- Every years
- Irregularly or only once, the last in (MM.YYYY)
- Other (please specify)

This Border/Admission data collection first started in YYYY

B2. Population coverage

Population Group	B2.1 Does this statistics include the following population group?	B2.2 Have statistics/tabulations been published/disseminated on this population group?
Entry nationals (<i>citizens</i>) returning from residence abroad	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Exit nationals (<i>citizens</i>) going abroad to live	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Exit nationals (<i>citizens</i>) leaving for temporary purposes such as for tourism, shopping, visiting, business, etc.	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) entering country to live	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) entering country for temporary purposes, such as tourism, shopping, visiting, business, etc.	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Refugees	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Asylum seekers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Transit migrants	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Other foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) (please specify) <div style="background-color: #e0e0ff; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

B3. Age coverage

This source of admission and border statistics covers

All Ages

Other (*please specify*)

C. Characteristics of persons covered in the statistics

This source of border/admission statistics obtains data on the following topics
(mark all that are relevant)

C1. Demographic characteristics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household size on those entering/leaving | <input type="checkbox"/> Household composition on those entering/leaving |

C2. Migration related characteristics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country of birth | <input type="checkbox"/> Country of citizenship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country of residence | <input type="checkbox"/> Country entering from |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reason for departure | <input type="checkbox"/> Reason for coming to country (if foreign immigrant) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intended duration of stay | <input type="checkbox"/> Country of destination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country of origin (previous country coming from, even if in transit, even if for months) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Year of arrival (for those arriving) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Time period allowed to stay (e.g., if work permit) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) | |

C3. Labour related characteristics

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment status
(employed, unemployed, studying,
housework, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry/economic sector | <input type="checkbox"/> Status in employment
(employees, employers, own-account workers,
unpaid or contributing family workers, etc.) |

C4. Are any of the data collected in this admission/border data source, as indicated above in C1-C3 not published/disseminated?

Yes ↓ (if 'Yes', please specify)

No

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
<i>(eg., C3. employment status)</i>	

D. Concepts and definitions

D1. The definition of overseas visitor is...



D2. The definition of country of residence is....



D3. The definition of international migrant workers, if exist, is...

✓ If you measure international migrant workers from your statistics using other terms such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition you used instead of migrant workers.



E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. The mode of data collection(s) is (are)....

(mark more than one option when mixed mode was used)

Face-to-face interview by interviewer using paper questionnaire (PAPI)

Face-to-face computer assisted interview (CAPI)

Self-administered form

Other *(please specify)*

F2. Dissemination of the results of this statistics has been by ...

(more than one option may be selected)

Printed publications
(please specify)

Electronic format *(CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)*

Web site *(please specify)*

Other *(please specify)*

None to date

↳ Expected time of availability

F3. Has metadata on this statistics been prepared and disseminated?

(e.g., main purpose(s), sampling frame, sample design, definitions used, description of fieldwork including coverage of sample (non-response, etc.), final completed sample sizes, sampling weights, data access, reports and publications produced to date from the statistics, etc.)

Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and websites)*

No

F4. Are micro-data files (or a representative subsample) available for research and further analysis outside your office (or responsible agency for this statistics)?

Yes ↓

No

If with limitation, please explain conditions or limitations.

What is the cost of obtaining the micro-data file?

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

Questionnaire for Establishment Census

The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)*, taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics.

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from your latest establishment census. The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions regarding the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the quality and comparability in the data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers, and of its relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for the establishment census
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide the questionnaire(s) used by the establishment census both in the main official language of the country and in English, French or Spanish, if available. For on-line questionnaires, please supply the relevant link(s).
- 4) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc. which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could have been produced from the census, including definitions and sampling, if any.
- 5) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact person below:

Name	<input type="text"/>		
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	Tel	<input type="text"/>

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Establishment Census

A1. Country	
A2. Title	
A3. Year of last one	
A4. Agency responsible	
A5. Web site	
A6. Mailing address	

Identification of respondent

A7. Name	
A8. Position (i.e. job title)	
A9. E-mail	
A10. Telephone	

A11. Does the establishment census cover any of these following topics related to international migrant employees or workers in the establishment?

Topics covered in the establishment census	
Country of birth?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of citizenship?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationality?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of previous residence?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

PLEASE CONTINUE to answer the questions if any "YES" given to any of the topics above. If all "NO" do not continue providing data on this establishment census.

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of establishment census

The establishment census is carried out....

- Every year(s)
- Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in (MM.YYYY)
- Other (please specify)

The establishment census first started in (YYYY)

B2. Geographical coverage

The establishment census covers the

- Whole Country
- Part(s) of the country, as follows:

B3. Establishment coverage (size and type): mark all that apply

- All economic establishments of any size (even with 0 employees)
- All establishments with at least workers/employees
- Only formal sector (registered) establishments
- All formal sector establishments and a sample of informal sector establishments
- Only private sector establishments
- Only establishments in urban areas
- Only non-farm establishments
- Other (please describe)

B4. Industry coverage

All industry/economic sectors

Not all: Please check economic sector/ industries covered



A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	L. Real estate activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Mining and quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	N. Administrative and support service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	P. Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q. Human health and social work activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	<input type="checkbox"/>	R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Transportation and storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	S. Other service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Accommodation and food service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Information and communications	<input type="checkbox"/>	U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Financial and insurance activities	<input type="checkbox"/>		

C. Data collected on workers in the establishment census

The establishment census obtains data on the following topics for employees of the establishment...

(mark all that are relevant)

C1. Demographic and migration related characteristics

- Age
- Sex
- Educational attainment
- Reason for immigration to country

C2. Labour related characteristics

- Occupation
- Status in employment (*employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family workers, etc.*)
- Wage rate (*per day, month, ...*)
- Hours actually worked
- Occupational injury
- whether send or sent remittances to other country
- Date of beginning to work for company

C3. The establishment census covers the following topics for the establishment...

- Industry / economic sector
- Number of employees
- Labour turnover
- Profit / loss in most recent year available (201x)

C4. Are any of the data collected in the establishment census as indicated above in the questions in C1-C3 not published/disseminated?

Yes ↓ (if 'Yes', please specify)

No

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
<i>(eg., C2. Occupational injury)</i> 	

D. Concepts and definition

D1. The definition of international migrant worker is...

✓ If you measure migrant workers from your establishment census using other terms, such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition you used instead of migrant workers.



D2. The definition of short-term migrant workers (if one exists) is...



D3. The definition of employment is...



D4. The definition of wages is...



E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

- ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08
- National adaptation of ISCO
- Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

- ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS
- National adaptation of ISIC
- Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

- ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993
- National adaptation of ICSE
- Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

- ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013
- National adaptation of ISCED
- Other (please specify)

F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. The mode of data collection(s) is (are)....

(mark more than one option when mixed methods were used)

- Face to face personal interview at establishment by interviewer (using paper and pencil)
- Computer assisted personal interview at establishment (CAPI)
- Telephone interview (using paper and pencil)
- Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)
- Self-administered mail questionnaire received and returned
- Self-administered online questionnaire /Computer assisted web interview (CAWI)
- Administrative sources
- Other *(please specify)*

F2. Was the participation by respondents in the establishment census compulsory?

- Yes No

F3. Percentages of estimated under-coverage are.....

% of total establishments covered

F4. Adjustment for estimated undercoverage is made in publications and dissemination documents?

- Yes No

F5. Dissemination of the results of this establishment census has been by

(more than one option may be selected)

Printed publications

(please specify titles)

Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)

Web site *(please specify)*

Other *(please specify)*

None to date

↳ Expected time of availability

F6. Has metadata on this establishment census been prepared and disseminated?

(e.g., main purpose(s), definitions used, description of fieldwork including establishment coverage and non-response, data access, reports and publications produced to date, etc.)

Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and websites)*

No

F7. Are micro-data files *(or a representative subsample)* available for research and further analysis outside your office *(or outside the agency responsible for administering or agency paying for the establishment census)?*

Yes

No

↓

If with limitation, please explain limitations.

What is the cost of obtaining the census micro-data file?

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

Questionnaire for Establishment Surveys

The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)*, taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics.

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from your latest establishment surveys. The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards regarding the concepts and definitions on the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in quality and comparability of data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers and its relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for each relevant establishment survey
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide the actual questionnaire(s) used by the establishment survey both in the original language(s) and in English, French or Spanish, if available. For on-line questionnaires, please supply the relevant link(s).
- 4) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc. which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could be produced from the establishment survey, including definitions and sampling, if any.
- 5) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact person below:

Name

e-mail Tel

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Establishment Survey

A1. Country

A2. Title of survey

A3. Agency responsible

A4. Web site

A5. Mailing address

Identification of respondent

A6. Your name

A7. Position (*i.e.* job title)

A8. E-mail

A9. Telephone

A10. Does this survey cover any of these following topics related to international migrant employees or workers in the establishment?

Topics covered in the establishment survey	
Country of birth?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of citizenship?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationality?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of previous residence?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

PLEASE CONTINUE to answer the questions if any "YES" given to any of the topics above. If all "NO" do not continue providing data on this establishment survey.

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of the establishment survey

The establishment survey is carried out....

- Every month(s)
- Every year(s)
- Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in (MM.YYYY)
- Other (please specify)

The establishment survey first started in (YYYY)

B2. Geographical coverage

The establishment survey covers the

- Whole Country
- Part(s) of the country, as follows:

B3. Establishment coverage (size and type): mark all that apply

- All economic establishments of any size (even with 0 employees)
- All establishments with at least workers/employees
- Only formal sector (registered) establishments
- All formal sector establishments and a sample of informal sector establishments
- Only private sector establishments
- Only establishments in urban areas
- Only non-farm establishments
- Other (please describe)

B4. Sector/Industry coverage

All industry/economic sectors

Not all: Please check economic sector/industries covered



A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	L. Real estate activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Mining and quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	N. Administrative and support service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	P. Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q. Human health and social work activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	<input type="checkbox"/>	R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Transportation and storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	S. Other service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Accommodation and food service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Information and communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Financial and insurance activities	<input type="checkbox"/>		

C. Data collected on workers in the establishment survey

The establishment survey obtains data on the following topics for employees of the establishment...
(mark all that are relevant)

C1. Demographic and migration related characteristics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Reason for immigration to country |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duration of stay since arrival
<i>(or date of [last] arrival)</i> | |

C2. Labour related characteristics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation | <input type="checkbox"/> Status in employment
<i>(employees, employers, own-account workers, unpaid or contributing family workers, etc.)</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wage rate <i>(per day, month, ...)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Hours actually worked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational injury | <input type="checkbox"/> Whether send or sent remittance to other country |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Date of beginning to work for company | |

C3. The establishment survey covers the following topics for the establishment...

- Industry/economic sector
- Number of employees
- Labour turnover
- Total sales revenue or gross receipts in most recent year available (201x)

C4. Are any of the data collected in the establishment survey as indicated above in the questions in C1-C3 not published/disseminated?

- Yes *(if 'Yes', please specify)* No

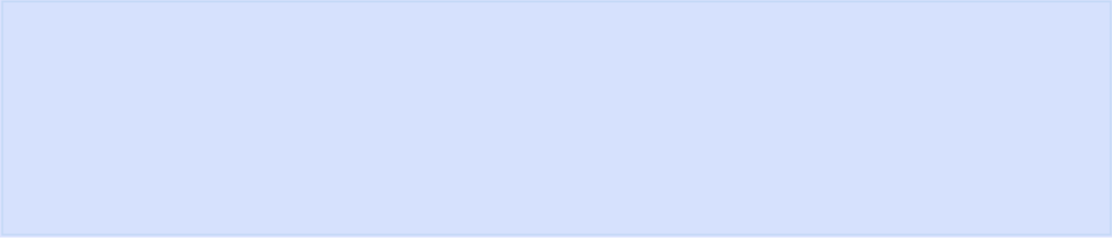
↓

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
<i>(eg., C2. Occupational injury)</i> <div style="background-color: #e0e0ff; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="background-color: #e0e0ff; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>

D. Concepts and definition

D1. The definition of international migrant workers is...

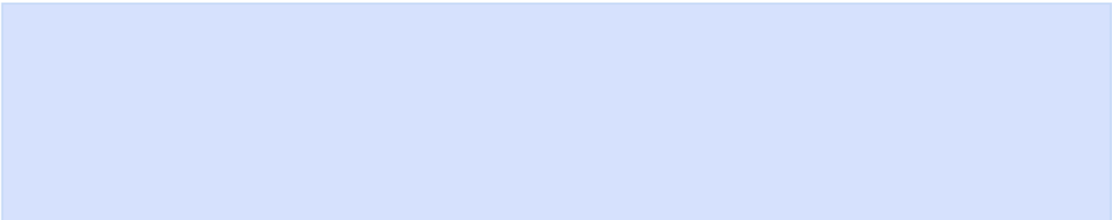
✓ *If you measure migrant workers from your establishment survey using other terms such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition you used instead of migrant workers.*



D2. The definition of short-term migrant workers (if one exists) is...



D3. The definition of employment is...



D4. The definition of wages is...



7

E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. The mode of data collection(s) is (are)....

(mark more than one option when mixed methods were used)

- Face to face personal interview at establishment by interviewer (using paper and pencil)
- Computer assisted personal interview at establishment (CAPI)
- Telephone interview (using paper and pencil)
- Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)
- Self-administered mail questionnaire received and returned
- Self-administered online questionnaire / Computer assisted web interview (CAWI)
- Administrative sources
- Other *(please specify)*

F2. Was the participation by respondents in the establishment survey compulsory?

- Yes
- No

F3. Dissemination of the results of this establishment survey has been by

(more than one option may be selected)

- Printed publications
(please specify titles)
- Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)
- Web site *(please specify)*
- Other *(please specify)*
- None to date
 - Expected time of availability

F4. Has metadata on this establishment survey been prepared and disseminated?

(e.g., main purpose(s), sampling frame, sample design, definitions used, description of fieldwork including establishment coverage of sample (non-response, etc.), final completed sample sizes, sampling weights, data access, reports and publications produced to date, etc.)

Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and websites)*

No

F5. Are micro-data files (or a representative subsample) available for research and further analysis outside your office (or outside the agency responsible for administering or agency paying for the economic/establishment survey)?

Yes

No

↓

If with limitation, please explain conditions or limitations.

What is the cost of obtaining the micro-data file?

G. Sample design

G1. The sample frame is... *(more than one option may be selected)*

Establishment census

Area sample

Administrative register

Other *(please specify)*

G2. What is the completed sample size?

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

Questionnaire for Administrative Sources

The 19th *International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)*, taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be obtained from administrative sources. Please complete at least one questionnaire for *each type* of administrative source such as a continuous population register, a register of migrants (or foreigners, or non-citizens), a register of migrant (foreign) workers, a register of work permits allocated to foreign workers, a register of nationals issued work permits to work abroad (which may be available for some countries of destination), a social security registration system that may identify foreign workers, and data from government/public or private employment services.

The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions on the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the quality and comparability of the data. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers, of their relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 2) Please provide the registration forms used both in the original main official language of the country and in English, French, or Spanish, if available. For on-line registration forms, please supply the relevant link(s).
- 3) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents, tabulations, etc. which may help in understanding the scope and quality of the statistics that either have been or could be produced from the administrative source.
- 4) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact person below:

Name	<input type="text"/>		
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	Tel	<input type="text"/>

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of Administrative Source

A1. Country

A2. Title of administrative source

A3. Agency responsible

A4. Web site

A5. Mailing address

Identification of respondent

A6. Name

A7. Position (i.e. job title)

A8. E-mail

A9. Telephone

A10. What kind of administrative source is this?
(please mark the MOST appropriate box)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Continuous population register | <input type="radio"/> Register of international migrants |
| <input type="radio"/> Register of migrant (foreign) workers | <input type="radio"/> Register of work permits issued to foreign workers |
| <input type="radio"/> Register of nationals issued work permits to work abroad, by country of work | <input type="radio"/> Social security registration system |
| <input type="radio"/> Data from private employment services | <input type="radio"/> Data from government/public employment services |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | |

A11. Does this administrative source cover any of these following topics related to international migration, such as ...

Topics covered in the survey	
Country of birth?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of citizenship?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationality?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Previous country of residence?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreign workers in the country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Members of household living abroad (<i>or former members</i>)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Members of household working abroad with work permits issued by the destination country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of origin?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of transit?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

PLEASE CONTINUE to answer the questions if any "YES" given to any of the topics above. If all "NO" do not continue providing data on this administrative source.

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of data release

The statistical data release of this administrative source is carried out....

- Continuously
- Every month(s)
- Every year(s)
- Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in (MM.YYYY)
- Other (please specify)

This administrative source first started in (YYYY)

B2. Geographical coverage

This administrative source covers the

- Whole Country
- Part(s) of the country, as follows:

B3. Population coverage

Population Group	B3.1 Does the administrative source include the following population group?	B3.2 Have statistics/tabulations been published/disseminated on this population group?
Nationals (citizens) in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (citizens) employed in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (citizens) living abroad (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (citizens) living and working abroad (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreigners (non-citizens) living in the country (excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreigner (non-citizens) living and working in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Refugees	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Asylum seekers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Other foreigners (non-citizens)(please specify) <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

B4. Age coverage

The source of administrative statistics covers

All Ages

Other (please specify)

C. Data collected on persons in the administrative source

C1. Demographic characteristics

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Age | <input type="radio"/> Sex |
| <input type="radio"/> Marital status | <input type="radio"/> Educational attainment |

C2. Migration related characteristics

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Country of birth | <input type="radio"/> Country of citizenship |
| <input type="radio"/> Second country of citizenship | <input type="radio"/> Country of previous residence |
| <input type="radio"/> Year of arrival | <input type="radio"/> Time period allowed to stay (e.g., if work permit) |
| <input type="radio"/> Reason for coming to country
(if foreign immigrant) | <input type="radio"/> Year of departure (for those leaving) |
| <input type="radio"/> Reason for departure | <input type="radio"/> Time period allowed to stay (e.g., if with work permit) |
| <input type="radio"/> Destination country | <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) |

C3. Labour related characteristics

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Employment status
(employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.) | <input type="radio"/> Occupation |
| <input type="radio"/> Industry/economic sector | <input type="radio"/> Status in employment
(employees, employers, own-account workers, unpaid or contributing family workers, etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Individual earnings (per some time period) | |

C4. Are any of the data collected in the register as indicated above in C1-C3 not published/disseminated?

- Yes ↓ (if 'Yes', please specify) No

Number and name of question	Reason not published/disseminated
(eg., C3. employment status)	

7

D. Concepts and definitions

D1. The definition of international migrant workers is...

✓ *If you measure migrant workers from your administrative source using other terms such as foreign workers, please describe the terms and definition you used instead of migrant workers.*

D2. The definition of short-term migrant workers, if it is used at all in this data source, is

D3. The definition of a national (*citizen*) living abroad is...

D4. The definition of employment used in this registration data source is...

D5. The definition of individual earnings is...

E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

F. Data collection and dissemination

F1. Is registration intended to be compulsory for the population groups covered by the register or other administrative source?

Yes

No

F2. Estimated coverage rate of the registration system or other source of the various types of persons included in the register, if known? (if not known, leave blank)

Total population

%

Total employed population

%

Foreign migrants living in country

%

Foreign migrant workers living in the country

%

Of nationals living abroad

%

Of nationals working abroad

%

F3. Dissemination of results from this registration system has been by...

(indicate most recent data, month, year; more than one option may be selected)

Printed publication

(please specify)

Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)

Web site *(please specify)*

Other *(please specify)*

None to date

Expected time of availability

International Labour Organization
Department of Statistics



**METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRES ON
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS**

**Questionnaire on the Estimation of International
Migrant Workers in the Country**

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), taking place 2 – 11 October 2013, adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to “set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy”. The *Report from the 19th ICLS* was approved by the 320th session of the *ILO Governing Body* (13 -27 March 2014).

In order to identify ‘best practices’, the ILO prepared a set of questionnaires requesting information on the availability of statistics on the migration of workers to and from your country, and the sources and methods used when compiling such statistics

This questionnaire asks for information about statistics on the international migration of workers that may be available from your latest estimation results using various sources such as administrative data, census, and survey data. The survey results will be presented in the first meeting of the *Working Group on Migrant Workers* to be held in October 2015 in Geneva in order to contribute to the development of international standards on the concepts and definitions on the measurement of international labour migration. Therefore, it is important that the questionnaire be completed carefully and in detail and submitted in a timely manner. This will help the ILO promote improvements in the data including more comparability. Better data in turn will lead to a better global understanding of international migrant workers and of their relationship to national development, and to improvements in policies on migrant integration and rights.

We ask you to kindly complete the questionnaires as fully as possible and provide us with any relevant documentation.

Please submit the completed questionnaire and any relevant documentation to the national focal person who is in contact with you for this request at your earliest convenience, and not later than 07.08.2015.

Instructions for completing the questionnaire:

- 1) Please complete one copy of this questionnaire for estimation of migrant workers.
- 2) Please indicate the most appropriate answers by marking the relevant boxes and/or providing the requested text.
- 3) Please provide relevant links to or copies of texts, documents on estimation process and methods both in the original main official language of the country and in English, French, or Spanish, if available.
- 4) Please send the completed questionnaire to the national contact point below:

Name	<input type="text"/>		
e-mail	<input type="text"/>	Tel	<input type="text"/>

Thank you in advance for your collaboration in this important global effort.

A. Identification

Identification of source of Estimation results

A1. Country	<input type="text"/>
A2. Title of document	<input type="text"/>
A3. Reference year of estimation	<input type="text"/>
A4. Agency responsible	<input type="text"/>
A5. Web site	<input type="text"/>
A6. Mailing address	<input type="text"/>

Identification of respondent

A7. Name	<input type="text"/>
A8. Position (i.e. job title)	<input type="text"/>
A9. E-mail	<input type="text"/>
A10. Telephone	<input type="text"/>

All. Does the estimation cover any of international migration related topics, such as...

Topics covered in the estimation	
Country of birth?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of citizenship?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationality?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreign workers in the country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Country of previous residence of foreign workers in the country?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Household (<i>former</i>) members working abroad?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

PLEASE CONTINUE to answer the questions if any "YES" given to any of the topics above. If all "NO" do not continue providing data on this administrative source.

B. Periodicity and coverage

B1. Periodicity of estimation

The estimation of international migrant workers (*whether in the country or those from the country working abroad*) is carried out by this agency....

- Every month(s)
- Every year(s)
- Irregularly or only once, the last being in (MM.YYYY)
- Other (*please specify*)

The migrant workers estimation first started in (YYYY)

B2. Geographical coverage

The estimation of international migrant workers covers the....

- Entire country
- Not the entire country (*please specify areas covered*)

B3. Population coverage

Population Group	B3.1 Does this estimation cover the following population group?	B3.2 Have statistics/tabulations been published/disseminated on this population group?
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) employed in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Nationals (<i>citizens</i>) living abroad (<i>excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business etc.</i>)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Foreigners (<i>non-citizens</i>) living in the country (<i>excluding temporary leave for travel, visiting, shopping, business etc.</i>)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Foreign workers (<i>non-citizens</i>) living in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Refugees	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Asylum seekers	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Child workers (<i>non-citizens</i>) in the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Workers trafficked into the country	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Citizens trafficked to other countries	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

B4. Age coverage

The estimation covers

All Ages

Other (*please specify*)

C. Topics estimated

The estimation produces data on the following topics for international migrant workers, whether for citizens working abroad or foreigners working in the country (*mark all that are relevant*)

C1. Demographic characteristics

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household size | <input type="checkbox"/> Household composition |

C2. International migration related characteristics

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Country of birth | <input type="checkbox"/> Country of citizenship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous country of citizenship | <input type="checkbox"/> Country of previous residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duration of stay in country to date | <input type="checkbox"/> Reason for migration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Duration of stay living abroad | <input type="checkbox"/> Household (former) members living abroad |
- (*or date of [last] departure to live abroad*)

C3. Labour related characteristics

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment status
(<i>employed, unemployed, studying, housework, etc.</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry/economic sector | <input type="checkbox"/> Status in employment
(<i>employee, employer, own-account worker, unpaid or contributing family worker, etc.</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual income | <input type="checkbox"/> Household income |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wage rate | <input type="checkbox"/> Hours worked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational injury | |

C4. Remittances related characteristics

- Remittances sent by household to persons living abroad
- Remittances received by household from persons living abroad
- Reference period for remittances (*e.g., past 6 or 12 months*)

D. Concepts and definition

D1. The definition of migrant worker is...

✓ If you measure international migrant workers in your estimation using other terms such as foreign workers or foreign-born workers, please describe the terms and definition used.

D2. The definition of short-term migrant workers, if used in estimation, is...

D3. The definition of a national (*citizen*) living abroad is...

D4. The definition of employment is...

D5. The definition of household income is...

E. Classification

E1. The classification used for occupation is (based on)....

(ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

ISCO-68 ISCO-88 ISCO-08

National adaptation of ISCO

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release occupation data is...

E2. The classification used for industry is (based on)....

(ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification; NACE: European Industry Standard Classification System; NAICS: North American Industry Classification System)

ISIC rev 2 ISIC rev 3 ISIC rev 4 NACE, NAICS

National adaptation of ISIC

Other (please specify)

The number of digits used to release industry data is ...

E3. The classification used for status in employment is (based on)....

(ICSE: International Classification of Status in Employment)

ICSE-1958 ICSE-1993

National adaptation of ICSE

Other (please specify)

E4. The classification used for status in education is (based on)....

(ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education)

ISCED-1997 ISCED-2011 ISCED- F 2013

National adaptation of ISCED

Other (please specify)

F. Data dissemination

F1. Dissemination of the results of the estimation of international migrant workers has been by

(more than one option may be selected)

- Printed publications
(please specify)
- Electronic format (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, diskettes, etc.)
- Web site *(please specify)*
- Other *(please specify)*
- None to date
↳ Expected time of availability

F2. Has metadata on this estimation been prepared and/or disseminated?

(e.g., estimation methods, definitions used, data access, reports and publications produced to date from the estimation, etc.)

- Yes *(please attach any relevant methodological documents to this questionnaire, and/or provide complete references to published documents and websites)*
- No

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix B

Table B1. Countries responding to ILO questionnaire, by geographical region and income group

Countries	No of questionnaires	Geographical region	Income group
Albania	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Upper-middle income
Algeria	4	Northern Africa	Upper-middle income
Armenia	4	Central and Western Asia	Lower-middle income
Aruba	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Australia	4	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	High income
Austria	10	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Azerbaijan	2	Central and Western Asia	Upper-middle income
Bahamas	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Bangladesh	1	Southern Asia	Lower-middle income
Belarus	6	Eastern Europe	Upper-middle income
Belgium	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Benin	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Bermuda	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Brazil	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Brunei Darussalam	5	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	High income
Bulgaria	1	Eastern Europe	Upper-middle income
Burkina Faso	6	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Burundi	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Cameroon	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Canada	4	Northern America	High income
Cape Verde	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Chad	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Chile	2	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Colombia	5	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Comoros	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Congo, Democratic Republic of	6	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Costa Rica	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Cote d'Ivoire	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Croatia	4	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Cyprus	6	Central and Western Asia	High income
Czech Republic	5	Eastern Europe	High income

Denmark	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Dominican Republic	2	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Ecuador	2	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Egypt	5	Northern Africa	Lower-middle income
Estonia	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Ethiopia	1	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Fiji	1	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle income
Finland	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
France	2	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
French Polynesia	2	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	High income
Gabon	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle income
Gambia	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Georgia	4	Central and Western Asia	Lower-middle income
Germany	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Gibraltar	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Greece	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Guernsey	2	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Guinea	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Hong Kong, China	1	Eastern Asia	High income
Hungary	8	Eastern Europe	High income
India	1	Southern Asia	Lower-middle income
Indonesia	4	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle income
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1	Southern Asia	Upper-middle income
Ireland	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Isle of Man	2	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Israel	6	Central and Western Asia	High income
Italy	8	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Jamaica	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Japan	4	Eastern Asia	High income
Jersey	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Korea, Republic of	4	Eastern Asia	High income
Kosovo	4	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Lower-middle income

Kuwait	5	Arab States	High income
Kyrgyzstan	4	Central and Western Asia	Lower-middle income
Latvia	3	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Liechtenstein	2	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Lithuania	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Luxembourg	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Macau, China	4	Eastern Asia	High income
Macedonia	2	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Upper-middle income
Malaysia	5	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle income
Mali	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Malta	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Mauritania	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Mauritius	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle income
Mexico	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Moldova	6	Eastern Europe	Lower-middle income
Mongolia	2	Eastern Asia	Lower-middle income
Mozambique	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Myanmar	2	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle income
Netherlands	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Netherlands Antilles	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
New Caledonia	2	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	High income
Nigeria	7	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Norway	4	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2	Arab States	Lower-middle income
Oman	4	Arab States	High income
Pakistan	1	Southern Asia	Lower-middle income
Paraguay	1	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Peru	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Philippines	10	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle income
Poland	8	Eastern Europe	High income
Portugal	11	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Qatar	2	Arab States	High income
Romania	2	Eastern Europe	Upper-middle income
Russian Federation	3	Eastern Europe	Upper-middle income
Rwanda	5	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Saudi Arabia	5	Arab States	High income

Serbia	4	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	Upper-middle income
Seychelles	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	High income
Sierra Leone	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Singapore	1	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	High income
Slovakia	7	Eastern Europe	High income
Slovenia	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
South Africa	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper-middle income
Spain	14	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Sri Lanka	2	Southern Asia	Lower-middle income
Sudan	3	Northern Africa	Lower-middle income
Suriname	3	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper-middle income
Swaziland	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Sweden	10	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Switzerland	5	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
Tajikistan	3	Central and Western Asia	Lower-middle income
Tanzania, United Republic of	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Thailand	2	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Upper-middle income
Togo	2	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Tokelau	2	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	Lower-middle income
Tunisia	4	Northern Africa	Lower-middle income
Turkey	8	Central and Western Asia	Upper-middle income
Uganda	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income
Ukraine	5	Eastern Europe	Lower-middle income
United Kingdom	6	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	High income
United States	2	Northern America	High income
Uruguay	2	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income
Zambia	3	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower-middle income
Zimbabwe	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low Income