Measuring international labour mobility: conceptual issues identified by the UNECE task force

Andres Vikat
UNECE Statistical Division

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Publication

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

- International migration. Population
  - 1998 UN recommendations for statistics on international migration
  - 2015 CES census recommendations

- Labour
  - 2013 ILO resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization
  - 2018 ILO guidelines concerning statistics on international labour migration

- National accounts, trade in services, balance of payments, tourism
  - 2008 System of National Accounts
  - 2008 UN recommendations on tourism statistics
  - 2009 IMF balance of payments manual
  - 2010 UN manual on statistics of international trade in services
  - 2011 UNECE guide on the impact of globalization on national accounts

Usually resident population, international migration, labour force and labour mobility
Groups of labour mobility in relation to the usually resident population and residence of employer

Non-resident foreign workers/residents working abroad

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

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

- Residence of employers: 1 year of "predominant centre of economic interest" (BPM6)
Groups of labour mobility in relation to the usually resident population and residence of employer

Thank you for your attention!

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