The International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN

Regional workshop on *Strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
31 Jan - 3 February 2017
Bangkok, Thailand

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific , Bangkok.

DECENT WORK
A better world starts here.

International Labour Organization

There is widespread recognition of the need for improved data collection and sharing on international labour migration…

"The ILO will need to reinforce its statistics and knowledge base in respect of migration. That base can then be used as a foundation for **improved research and analytical work**, which in turn should contribute to **improved, evidence-based policy advice**."

- Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General, 2014

"[UN] Member States should promote evidence-based policy-making and **invest in data collection, research and capacity development with respect to migration and its impacts on individuals, communities and societies**. The international community should create a dedicated capacity-building initiative to assist countries in improving the collection and use of migration data."

- Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, 2013

"By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to **increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data** disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

- SDG Target 17.18: Capacity-building for reliable data availability

The International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database was created in order to:

1. Provide an **openly-available, relevant and comprehensive information source** to enable evidence-based policy-making on international labour migration.

2. **Map the existing data sources countries collect**, including their quality, scope, completeness, comparability and possible weaknesses that can be filled through capacity building.

3. To define a set of tables of relevance on international labour migration as a **standard reference-point for future data collection and reporting** as well as ongoing capacity building efforts.

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Currently the data for ASEAN are published as a 'special collection' on ILOSTAT with links on *AP-Migration* (under 'ASEAN labour migration statistics') and *ASEANstats* (under 'statistics updates'):

www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/home/statisticaldata

http://apmigration.ilo.org/asean-labour-migration-statistics

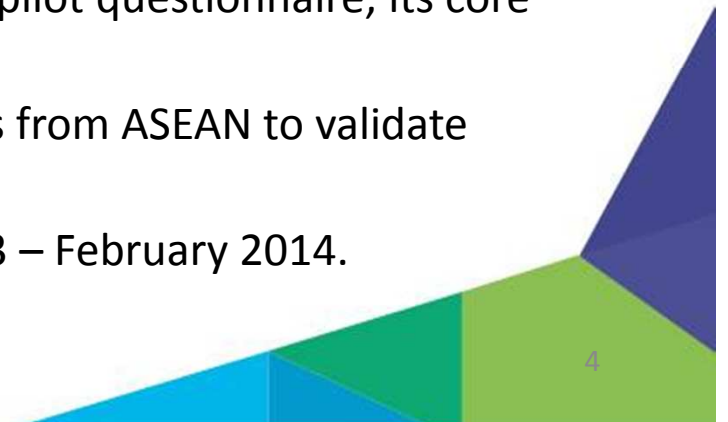http://asean.org/resource/statistics/asean-statistics/

Design of the data collection ILMQ pilot, 2013

Consultative process…

Several consultations were used to arrive at the standard tables found in the data collection pilot 2013:

- Consulted countries on their available sources through the 'Labour Migration Statistics Information Survey' (Mar 2013):
  - ✓ *Found out the extent and sources of the available data*
  - ✓ *Found out the indicators already being collected at country-level*
  - ✓ *Found out the key users of the data and the present needs and priorities…*
- Produced a detailed 'Review of Indicators' (Jun 2013):
  - ✓ *Evaluated existing sources (MISA, LABORSTA, secondary sources…)*
  - ✓ *Mapped potential indicators to be collected in an exhaustive 'wish-list' scenario*
  - ✓ *Produced several options for what to collect under the ILMS Database…*
- Consulted on several drafts of the data collection pilot questionnaire, its core tables and definitions (Aug-Oct 2013).
- Held Technical Meeting with national constituents from ASEAN to validate and finalise the tables used… (Nov 2013).
- Data collection then took place in November 2013 – February 2014.

Design of the ILMQ Pilot, 2013
Some details on the process…

The ILMQ Pilot was **distributed as an Excel file** for easier navigation:
- ❖ *As far as possible, some of the cells in the tables were already filled out, based on the existing official publications to reduce the burden on constituents…*

The ILMQ Pilot was launched on **11 November 2013**

Data was requested by **16 December 2013** (five weeks from the launch)

The final **ILMS Database published in February 2014**

The ILMQ Pilot focused on **data from 2006-2013**, corresponding to the *Asia-Pacific Decent Work Decade*

A **focal specialist** in each country was responsible for the collection:
- ❖ *They became part of the **Network of ILMS Specialists** that the ILO can contact on matters of expertise in labour migration statistics…*
- ❖ *Their names and organizations were **accredited in the published ILMS Database**…*
- ❖ *They were instructed to use the data produced in **informing policies** within their own countries and shaping **future reports** on international labour migration…*

Further data collection and usage

Four rounds of collection so far: 2014, 2014, 2015 and 2016

Each data is collected for the previous year as it takes time for countries to process data (ie in 2016 we collected 2015 data)

ILMS Databases are currently published on ILOSTAT. Two reports about the ASEAN region currently accompany this work:

Guide on developing an international labour migration statistics database in ASEAN: Towards more effective data collection and sharing
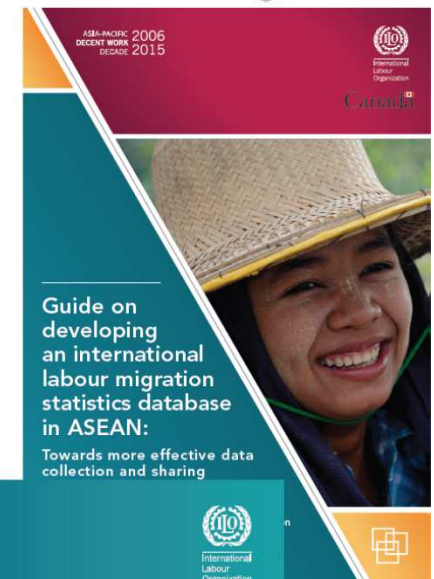> www.ilo.org/asia/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_374212/lang--en/index.htm

Analytical report on the international labour migration statistics database in ASEAN: Improving data collection for evidence-based policy-making
> www.ilo.org/asia/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_431613/lang--en/index.htm

6

ILMS Database: 19 tables across three modules

MODULE A: International migrant stock

1. Resident population by sex, age and by labour market status, *total and migrants*

2. Working-age population by sex and education, *total and migrants* (ISCED 2011)

3. Migrants by country of origin

4. Employed migrants by country of origin

5. Employed persons by economic activity, *total and migrants* (ISIC, Rev.4)

6. Employed persons by occupation, *total and migrants* (ISCO-08)

7. Employed persons by sex and status in employment, *total and migrants* (ICSE-93)

8. Average monthly wages by sex, *total and migrants*

ILMS Database: 19 tables across three modules

MODULE B: International migrant flow

9. Inflows of migrants by sex and country of origin

10. Inflows of working-age migrants by sex and education (ISCED 2011)

11. Inflows of employed migrants by economic activity (ISIC, Rev.4)

12. Inflows of employed migrants by occupation (ISCO-08)

ILMS Database: 19 tables across three modules

MODULE C: Nationals abroad

13. **Stock of nationals abroad** by sex and by country of residence

14. **Outflows of nationals** by sex and by country of destination

15. **Outflows of nationals for employment** by sex and country of destination

16. **Outflows of nationals for employment** by education (ISCED 2011)

17. **Outflows of nationals for employment** by economic activity (ISIC, Rev.4)

18. **Outflows of nationals for employment** by occupation (ISCO-08)

19. **Inflow of return migrants** by sex and previous country of residence

Sources

Labour force surveys

Population censuses

Administrative data (e.g. *Civil registers, records from Ministries, border agencies…*)

Other surveys (e.g. *Economic Censuses, Socio-Economic Surveys, Migration Surveys…*)

Official estimates (*where they exist…*)

Data collected in ASEAN by country

Legend: G = green (data exist and collected), Y = yellow (data exist but not collected at present), W = white (data do not exist).

TABLE / MODULE	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
MODULE A. International migrant stock										
1. Resident population *by sex, age and by labour market status*	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
2. Working-age population *by sex and education*	G	G	Y	G	Y	G	G	Y	Y	G
3. Migrants *by country of origin*	G	G	G	G	Y	G	G	Y	G	Y
4. Employed migrants *by country of origin*	G	G	G	G	G	Y	W	Y	G	Y
5. Employed persons *by economic activity*	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
6. Employed persons *by occupation*	G	G	G	W	G	Y	G	Y	G	G
7. Employed persons *by sex and status in employment*	G	G	G	Y	G	Y	G	Y	G	G
8. Average monthly wages *by sex, total and migrants*	G	G	G	W	G	Y	W	Y	G	G
MODULE B. International migrant flow										
9. Inflows of migrants *by sex and country of origin*	W	G	W	W	G	G	G	G	G	W
10. Inflows of working-age migrants *by sex and education*	W	G	W	W	G	G	G	G	G	W
11. Inflows of employed migrants *by economic activity*	W	G	W	W	G	G	G	G	G	W
12. Inflows of employed migrants *by occupation*	W	G	W	W	G	G	G	G	G	W
MODULE C. Nationals abroad										
13. Nationals abroad *by sex and by country of residence*	W	G	W	W	W	G	G	W	G	W
14. Outflows of nationals *by sex and by country of destination*	W	G	W	W	W	W	G	W	G	W
15. Outflows of nationals for empl. *by sex and country of destination*	W	G	G	W	W	G	G	W	G	G
16. Outflows of nationals for employment *by sex and education*	W	G	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
17. Outflows of nationals for employment *by economic activity*	W	G	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18. Outflows of nationals for employment *by occupation*	W	G	W	W	W	W	G	W	G	W
19. Inflows of return migrants *by sex and country of prev. residence*	W	G	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Y

NOTES: GREEN indicates data exist and have been collected for this table.
YELLOW indicates relevant data exist but could not be collected at present.
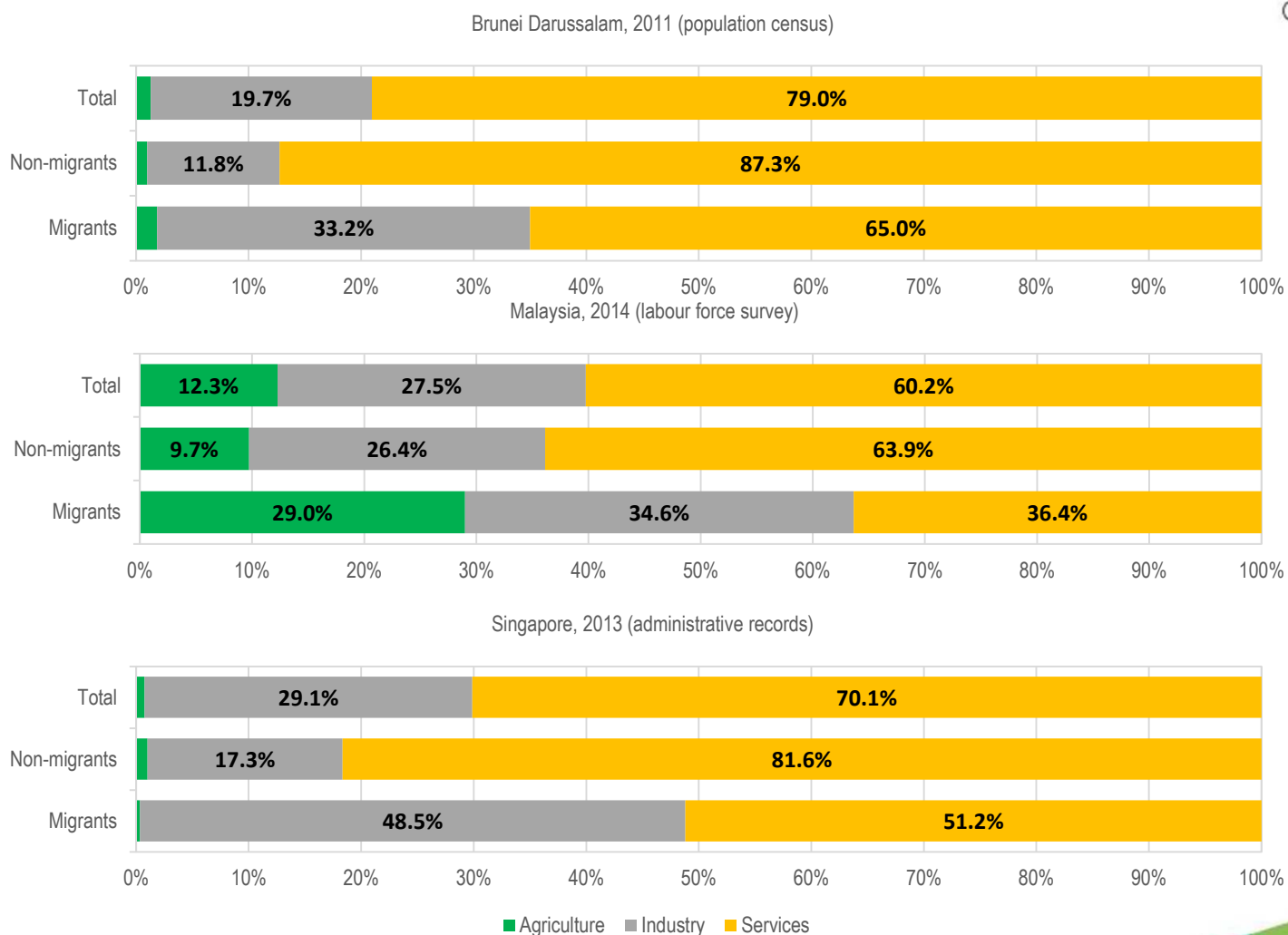WHITE indicates that the relevant data do not exist.

Employed migrants in destination countries by country of origin and sex

ASEAN Member State	Stock		
	Total	from ASEAN %	% women
Brunei Darussalam (2014)	52 161	79.5	35.8
Malaysia (2015)	2,127,100	56.4 (2013)	28.7
Thailand (2015)	1 443 474	89.7	…

Source: International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN, ILOSTAT
… indicates data not available

Employment by broad economic activity for the total, nationals, and migrant populations in selected ASEAN Member States, latest year (per cent)
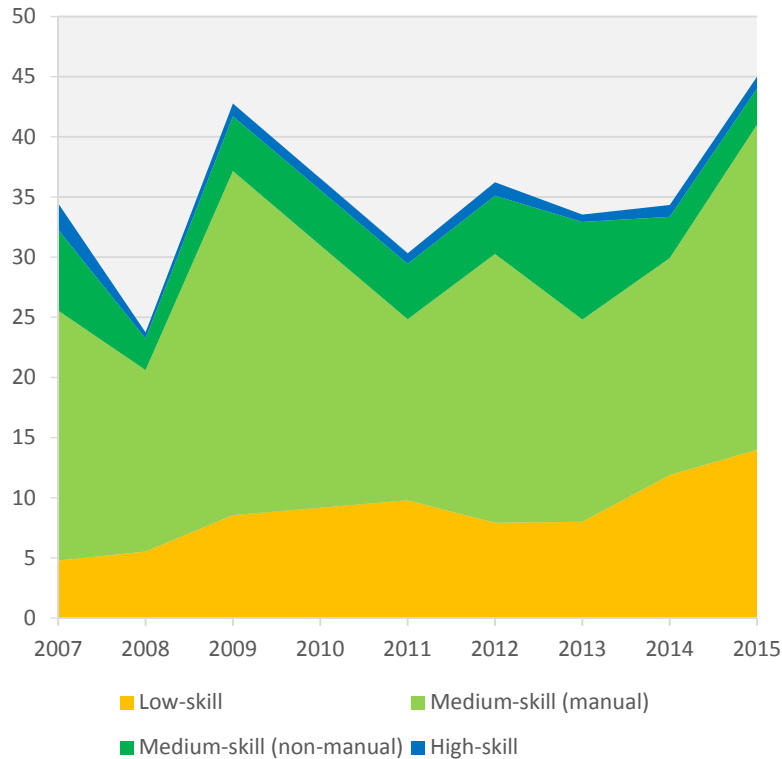
Brunei Darussalam, 2011 (population census)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total		19.7%	79.0%
Non-migrants		11.8%	87.3%
Migrants		33.2%	65.0%

Malaysia, 2014 (labour force survey)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total	12.3%	27.5%	60.2%
Non-migrants	9.7%	26.4%	63.9%
Migrants	29.0%	34.6%	36.4%

Singapore, 2013 (administrative records)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Total		29.1%	70.1%
Non-migrants		17.3%	81.6%
Migrants		48.5%	51.2%

■ Agriculture ■ Industry ■ Services

Source: International Labour Migration Statistics Database (ILMS)

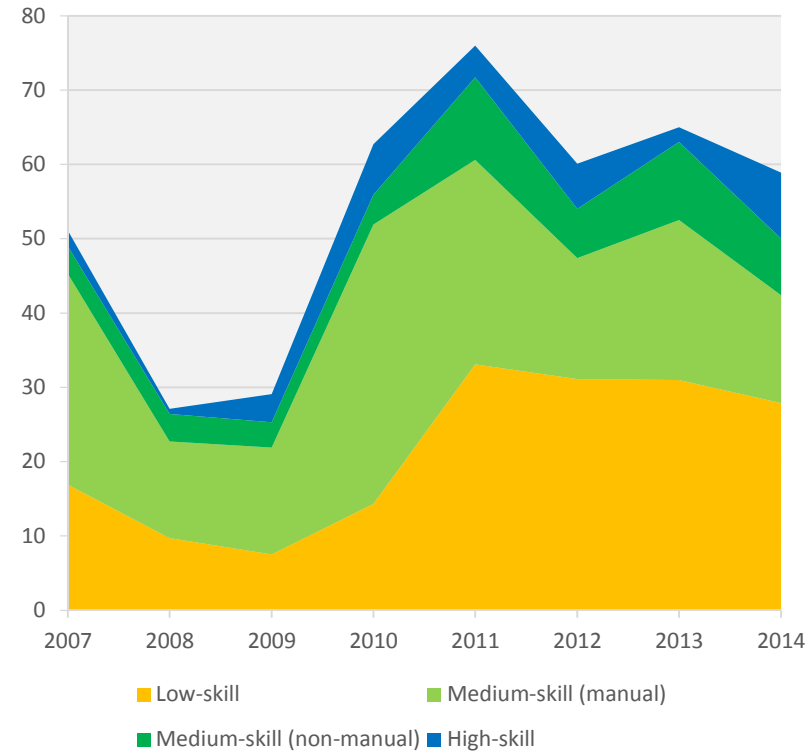# Annual inflow of migrant workers by occupation ('000)

Thailand (Labour Force Survey)

Malaysia (Labour Force Survey)

Legend:
- Low-skill
- Medium-skill (manual)
- Medium-skill (non-manual)
- High-skill

Notes: High-skill occupations are defined as International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) groups 1 (managers), 2 (professionals), and 3 (technicians and associate professionals). Medium-skill (non-manual) occupations include ISCO groups 4 (clerks) and 5 (service and sales workers). Medium-skill (manual) occupations include ISCO groups 6 (skilled agricultural and fishery workers), 7 (craft and related trade workers), and 8 (plant and machine operators and assemblers). Low-skill occupations consist of ISCO group 9 (elementary occupations). See ILO. 2012. *International Standard Classification of Occupations: ISCO-08: Volume 1: Structure, group definitions and correspondence tables* (Geneva, ILO). Data for Thailand (labour force survey) measure all those who migrated to Thailand within the previous

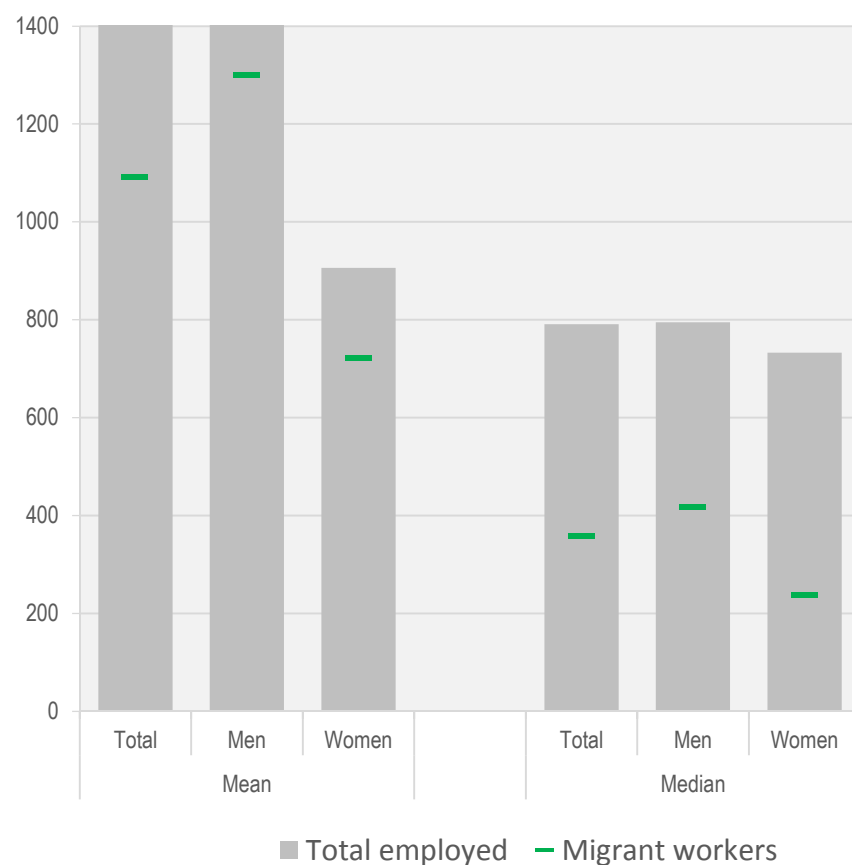Source: International Labour Migration Statistics Database (ILMS)

Average monthly wages of the total employed and migrant workers in Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia, latest year (USD)
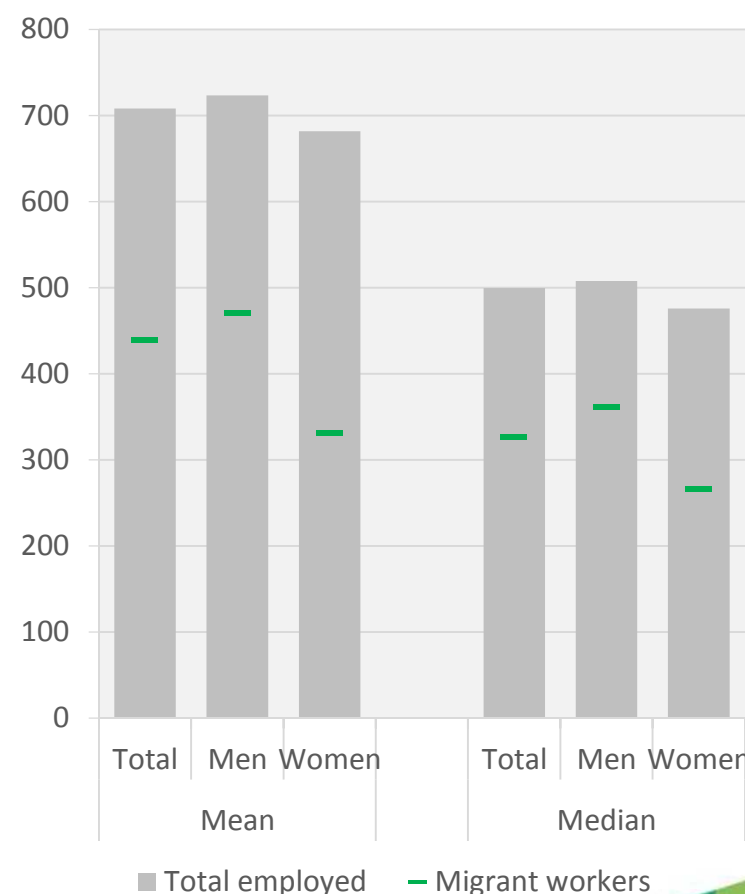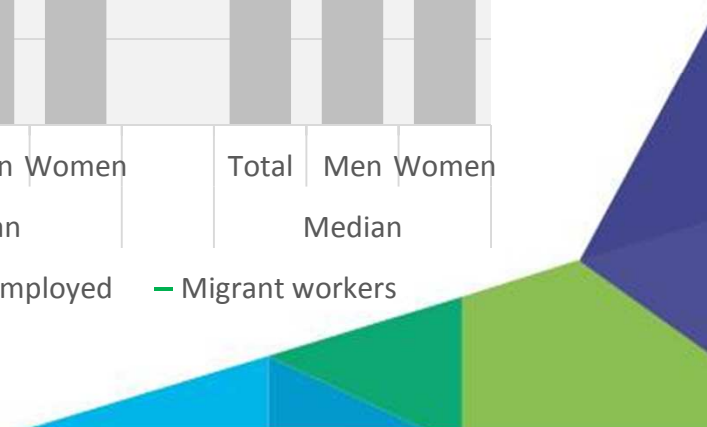

Brunei Darussalam, 2014 (population census)

Malaysia, 2014 (labour force survey)

Total employed   — Migrant workers

Source: International Labour Migration Statistics Database (ILMS)

Thank you

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