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Guide on developing an international labour migration statistics database in ASEAN:

Towards more effective data
collection and sharing

Tripartite Action for the Protection and Promotion
of the Rights of Migrant Workers in the ASEAN Region
(ASEAN TRIANGLE Project)

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific



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Preface

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) ASEAN TRIANGLE Project, funded by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, has produced a database of international labour migration statistics covering the ten countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

The work was launched in response to an identified lack of a reliable, comparable, or tractable database by which to enumerate, profile or classify international migrant workers in ASEAN. It comes at a critical time for the region as economic development, regional integration, and demographic factors continue to drive intra-regional labour mobility. Moreover, the importance of improving data collection and sharing around labour migration has been emphasized in regional commitments under the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2007); the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (2009); the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme, 2010-201; the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML) (2013); and the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2013), among others.

In validating, annotating and gathering together the information from the relevant surveys and administrative records produced in ASEAN, the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database fills an important knowledge gap for national and regional policy-makers and for the broader research community. Following two successful rounds of data collection – launched in November 2013 and July 2014 – the ILMS Database is currently hosted as a special collection within the ILO's ILOSTAT Database as a unique source freely available to users online.

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The ILO Department of Statistics was also indispensable to the work in terms of validating, cleaning, and preparing the data and meta-data for publication and hosting the International Labour Migration Statistics Database as a special collection within the ILOSTAT Database. In particular, the authors would like to thank Mustafa Hakki Ozel, Marie-Claire Sodergren, Jaewon Lee and Yanwen Zhu.

The project benefitted greatly from the support and close collaboration of colleagues in the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the ILO Department of Statistics throughout the data collection phase and in producing the present guide.

Executive summary

The present report provides an overview of the process undertaken in developing the current International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN, identifies outstanding gaps in the coverage of existing work in this area, and presents a number of recommendations for improving data collection and collaboration on international labour migration in ASEAN. It seeks to serve as a reference for future data collection efforts in ASEAN and beyond – in building and sustaining unilateral as well as regional ILMS Databases.

The rest of the report is structured as follows. Chapter 1 provides details on the process undertaken during the first and second rounds of data collection. Chapter 2 introduces formal definitions used in each table of the Database. Chapter 3 provides a comprehensive overview of the available sources on international labour migration statistics in ASEAN and some of the drawbacks policy-makers or researchers might experience in comparing these sources. Finally, Chapter 4 concludes with a series of recommendations towards developing a coherent and effective system of data collection and sharing on international labour migration in ASEAN.

Acronyms

AFML	ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ILMQ	International Labour Migration Questionnaire
ILMS	International Labour Migration Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILOSTAT	International Labour Organization Department of Statistics
ISCED	International Standard Classifications of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Chapter 1. The process of data collection for the ILMS Database in ASEAN

The present chapter outlines the process taken in collecting data for the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN – from its initial design stage in early 2013 through to the conclusion of the second round of data collection in September 2014. Using this same methodology, parallel projects may be planned in other regions beyond ASEAN and their data fed into a much broader, harmonized ILMS Database hosted on the International Labour Organization's (ILO) ILOSTAT database online portal. Ultimately, such a database is intended to facilitate evidence-based policy-making at the national, bilateral, and international levels.

The data collection process is divided into chronological stages below. Each stage specifies a number of details on the scope, the objectives, and the necessary outputs required.

1.1. Design and finalization of the International Labour Migration Questionnaire

The design process for the ILMS Database was launched with a series of consultations with stakeholders and eventual data users on their particular interests and data needs. The consultation's primary purpose was to develop an understanding of: a) what data and indicators countries already produced; b) what new data or indicators stakeholders wanted to obtain; and c) what stakeholders' broader national and regional priorities were. In part, the work also built upon the tables used by the ILO in its data collection on international labour migration up to 2009 (a brief comparison with the scope of this work is contained in Annex A).

The consultation process initially undertook a short survey during March 2013 to gather information from Member States' statistical organizations on their available data sources, the scope of these, who their users were, and the present needs and priorities. Following this initial survey, a detailed review of relevant indicators was undertaken in June 2013 that evaluated the existing primary and secondary sources in order not to duplicate any existing work, mapped the potential tables and indicators to be collected, and produced a first draft of a template for data collection – called the International Labour Migration Questionnaire (ILMQ). The latest version of the ILMQ is contained in Annex B. Additional consultations then took place with partners and constituents on several drafts of this questionnaire during August–October 2013 in order to further refine its scope and definitions.

1.2. Analysis of existing data and sources

This stage produced a detailed desk review and preliminary data collection using the relevant official primary sources already publicly available in each of the countries covered. These sources included any existing labour force surveys, relevant household surveys, population censuses, enterprise surveys, administrative records, and official government estimates. The ILO collected existing data to fill in the ILMQs for each country ahead of their launch (to minimize the burden of work on the national respondents) and produced a 'Sources' table proposing a preliminary list of the relevant sources to be sought during the data collection stage.

1.3. Technical meeting and pre-launch

This stage identified national focal specialists to participate in the data collection and other experts to join a Technical Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2013 to finalize the ILMQ and

launch the data collection. The Technical Meeting brought together government representatives from each of the Member States, including one representative from each national statistical authority and one representative from the ministry responsible for managing international labour migration. In instances where other ministries or relevant bodies hosting or producing data were identified, representatives from these bodies were also invited.

The Technical Meeting introduced the data collection process and ILMQ to the national focal specialists, enabling them to validate its scope and timeframe. The Meeting took place over one day and included: a detailed overview of the project's purpose, scope, and benefits; countries' presentations on their data collection and analysis systems for international labour migration; and discussion of potential problems and technical support needs. The Meeting formally nominated one or two focal specialists within each country to complete the ILMQ.¹ The Meeting also produced a series of recommendations (endorsed by the participants during the Meeting) outlining the scope and timeframe for the data collection and ensuring consensus among those present.

1.4. Data collection, validation, and review

The ILMQ was formally launched one week after the Technical Meeting, during November 2013, setting a deadline of five weeks for the data collection. Files provided to focal specialists included their individual ILMQ, a brief outline of the project as a whole, and the 'Sources' table developed before.

The data received were then validated and expanded further by: a) clarifying any missing sources or unclear definitions provided; b) clarifying possible inconsistencies (for example, where figures seem too large or small or where there might be a series break or some other such inconsistency); and c) seeking any additional sources or individual tables known to exist but missing from the responses. The first round of the data collection was formally closed at the end of February 2014.

1.5. Second round of data collection

Taking stock of the strengths and weaknesses identified during the first round, some of the tables were slightly amended for the second round and a second Technical Meeting was initiated. In the intervening period, a further review of the 'Sources' table was made in order to update the known available data sources and to be able to fully target these sources during the second round.

The second Technical Meeting took place in June 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand. The meeting included stronger involvement and endorsement from the ASEAN Secretariat, which shared the findings and experiences from their own data collection under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint. The first round of data collection and preliminary findings were presented, and the focal specialists shared their experiences in completing the first round of data collection and discussed ways forward for the second round. A set of recommendations was produced in order to formally agree on the scope and process of data collection and ensure support from those present.

The second round of data collection was launched one week after the second Technical Meeting; five weeks were allowed for collection and five more for validation. The second round of data collection closed on 30 September 2014.

¹ During the data collection process in ASEAN, five of the ten countries involved requested that their focal specialist be chosen formally, given some bureaucratic strictures they were bound by. This was followed up by formal letters to the relevant ministries inviting them to nominate a relevant individual.

1.6. Database launch and publication

An additional review and clean-up of the data was carried out in order to establish relevant indicators and construct a preliminary analysis (and to highlight any additional inconsistencies or additional points for validation). The data were united into a single spreadsheet, converted into the format necessary for uploading online, and sent to the ILO's Department of Statistics in Geneva for further validation and cleaning of the data collected, standardization and processing of the meta-data obtained, and coding and design of the published format. The ILO's Department of Statistics thus managed the publication of the data, making it possible for users online to view, customise, and download them as of December 2014 through a special collection hosted on ILOSTAT.²

² See: www.ilo.org/ilostat, following 'Browse by subject' > 'Special collections' > 'Migration'.
See also APMigration: <http://apmigration.ilo.org/asean-labour-migration-statistics>.

Chapter 2. Statistical definitions and tables

The present Chapter outlines the formal definitions used throughout the present work and the present scope of the data collection. Sections 2.1 and 2.2 define the statistical definitions and classifications used throughout this work, as approved by the ILO Department of Statistics and drawing on the most recent available statistical definitions and norms (UNDESA, 1998). Section 2.3 contains a description and listing of the modules and tables collected under the ILMS Database.

2.1. Statistical definitions and concepts

The various concepts used throughout the ILMS Database are listed in Table 1, alongside their statistical definitions and the modules and tables in which they appear.

Table 1. Statistical definitions and concepts used throughout the ILMS Database

Concept	Definition	Modules	Tables
Country of destination	A migrant's country of destination is that to which they have changed their country of usual residence.	C	14, 15
Country of origin	A person's country of origin is that from which they originate, i.e. the country of his or her citizenship (or, in the case of stateless persons, the country of usual residence).	A B	3, 4 9
Country of usual residence	A person's country of usual residence is the country in which they have a place to live where they normally spend the daily period of rest.	A-C	1-17
Economic activity	Economic activity refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period and does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which they work.	A B C	5 11 16
Education	Education refers to the highest level completed.	A B	2 10
Employment	The employed comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, were in either: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).	A B C	4-8 11, 12 15-17
Monthly employment-related income	Monthly employment-related income refers to the gross mean average monthly wage received by all employees for all jobs in nominal terms.	A	8
Migrants (inflows)	Inflows of migrants refer to the number of persons residing within a specified country who have changed their country of usual residence during the reference period.	B	9-12
Migrants (stock)	Migrants refer to persons who have changed their country of usual residence.	A	1-8
Occupation	Occupation refers to the set of tasks and duties carried out by, or assigned to, one person.	A B C	6 12 17

Concept	Definition	Modules	Tables
Nationals abroad (stock)	The stock of nationals abroad comprises the persons whose country of usual residence is not the same as their country of origin for any given country of origin.	C	13
Nationals (outflows)	The outflows of nationals for any given country refer to the number of its legal citizens who change their country of usual residence to outside of that country during the reference period.	C	14
Resident population	The resident population comprises persons who were usual residents living in the country, regardless of their legal residency status or citizenship.	A	1
Status in employment	Status in employment refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment a person has with other persons or organizations.	A	7
Working-age population	The working-age population refers to persons aged 15 years and older.	A B	2 10

Source: (UNDESA, 1998).

2.2. Classifications

Beyond some of the basic and self-explanatory variables employed in the ILMS Database in ASEAN, others are standardised through specific classifications and groupings. These – as they relate to education, economic activity, occupation, and status in employment – are explained under the present Section.

Tables 2 and 9 of the ILMS Database divide individuals into three categories of education based on either of the two most recent International Standard Classifications of (ISCED) – ISCED 2011 or ISCED 1997 (UNESCO, 2011). This common breakdown divides individuals according to their highest level completed, including those who have completed less than upper secondary education (basic), those who have completed secondary or post-secondary education but not tertiary education (medium), and those who have completed tertiary education or above (advanced) (Table 2, below).

Table 2. Education groupings used in the ILMS Database

	ISCED 2011 level	ISCED 1997 level	Description (based on ISCED 2011)
	0	0	Less than primary education
Basic	1	1	Primary education
	2	2	Lower secondary education
Medium	3	3	Upper secondary
	4	4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
	5		Short cycle tertiary education
Advanced	6	5	Bachelor's or equivalent level
	7		Master's or equivalent level
	8	6	Doctoral or equivalent level

Source: International Standard Classifications of (ISCED) – ISCED 2011 or ISCED 1997.

Tables 5, 11, and 16 of the ILMS Database divide individuals according to the 21 lettered 'Sections' defined by the latest International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 4, 2008) (Table 3, below). In addition to the detailed categories, the tables also group economic activities by broad categories (both as a complement to the detailed specifications but also as a possible substitute, in case such detail cannot be achieved) separated into 'Agriculture', 'Industry', and 'Services'.

Table 3. Economic activity groupings used in the ILMS Database

Section	Divisions	Description	Broad category
A	01-03	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Agriculture
B	05-09	Mining and quarrying	Industry
C	10-33	Manufacturing	
D	35	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	
E	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities	
F	41-43	Construction	
G	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motors	Services
H	49-53	Transportation and storage	
I	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	
J	58-63	Information and communication	
K	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	
L	68	Real estate activities	
M	69-75	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	
N	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	
O	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	
P	85	Education	
Q	86-88	Human health and social work activities	
R	90-93	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	
S	94-96	Other service activities	
T	97-98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods	
U	99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	

Source: *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 4, 2008)*.

Tables 6, 12, and 17 of the ILMS Database divide individuals according to the 'Major groups' defined in the latest International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), which replaces the previously used ISCO-88 and ISCO-68.³ Though the different groupings are broadly comparable, they are not equivalent and should not be treated as such. All data provided in the ILMS Database is required to specify the classification used (Table 4, below).

³ The technical files and conversions between the different versions are available through the ILO, online: www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/.

Table 4. Occupation groupings used in the ILMS Database

ISCO-08	Major groups	ISCO-88	Major groups	ISCO-68	Major groups
1	Managers	1	Legislators, senior officials, and managers	0/1	Professional, technical, and administrative workers
2	Professionals	2	Professionals		
3	Technicians and associated professionals	3	Technicians and associated professionals	2	Administrative and managerial workers
4	Clerical support workers	4	Clerks	3	Clerical and related workers
5	Service and sales workers	5	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4	Sales workers
				5	Service workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6	Agricultural, animal husbandry, and forestry
7	Craft and related trades workers	7	Craft and related trades workers	7/8/9	Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and labourers
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers		
9	Elementary occupations	9	Elementary occupations		
0	Armed forces occupations	0	Armed forces		

Source: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

Table 7 of the ILMS Database divides individuals according to the 'Major groups' defined in the latest International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-93)⁴ (Table 5, below). According to these definitions, the major group 'employees' includes "employees with stable contracts" (including 'regular employees' as a subset) as well as others, including temporary, seasonal, informal, or otherwise precarious employees.

The core concept by which the classification is made is on the type of employment contract a worker is party to – the primary unit being a 'job', which is defined as "a set of task and duties (designed to be) performed by one person". The main criterion for determining the status in employment then is whether or not the remuneration received by the worker "depends totally on the (potential for) profits from the sales of the goods and services that are produced by the economic unit in which the job is located". If their remuneration does depend on this, then they are considered to be in a "self-employment job" (includes all of Major groups 2–5 below), and if their remuneration does not depend on this, then they are considered to be in a paid employment job (Major group 1).⁵

4 The technical files and conversions between the different versions are available through the ILO, online: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf.

5 Three particular groups stand out as they may be classified as in paid employment or as in self-employment – "owner-managers of incorporated enterprises", "contractors", and "outworkers" – and a detailed discussion is provided in an ILO paper, online: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_223924.pdf.

Table 5. Status in employment groupings used in the ILMS Database

ISCE-93	Major groups
1	Employees
2	Employers
3	Own-account workers
4	Members of producers' cooperatives
5	Contributing family workers
6	Workers not classifiable by status

Source: *International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE-93)*.

2.3. Statistical tables

The ILMS Database is based on 17 standardized tables defined across three separate modules A, B and C.

Module A consists of eight tables that disaggregate the stock of international migrants and international migrant workers within each country according to their sex, age, labour market status, countries of origin, and a host of other variables relevant to analysis of the labour market. The final table captures the mean and median monthly wages of migrants and non-migrants. Module A enables comparisons of various indicators across migrants and non-migrants and over time, including migrant shares in the population, labour force and employment, unemployment and youth unemployment rates, labour force participation rates, employment-to-population ratios, disparities among men and women, skill-levels, shares of vulnerable employment, migrant pay-gaps, and several other indicators.

Module B consists of four additional tables that broadly mirror tables 2, 3, 5, and 6 above with respect to the international migrant flow within the space of one year, as opposed to the overall stock of migrants. Module B enables additional analysis to be made of international labour migration as a dynamic process.

Module C consists of five tables relating to the stocks and flows of countries' nationals abroad, including specifically those emigrating for employment. Module C enables more relevant analyses to be made for countries of origin and can provide, in some cases, a check on the validity of some of the data supplied from the perspective of countries of destination in tables 3, 4, and 9.

Table 6 below provides a quick-reference summary of the tables used under each module.

Table 6. Summary of tables used under each module of the ILMS

Module A. International migrant stock		
Table 1.	Resident population	by <u>sex</u> , <u>age</u> and <u>labour market status</u> , total and migrants
Table 2.	Working-age population	by <u>sex</u> and <u>education</u> , total and migrants
Table 3.	Migrants	by <u>country of origin</u>
Table 4.	Employed migrants	by <u>country of origin</u>
Table 5.	Employed persons	by <u>economic activity</u> , total and migrants
Table 6.	Employed persons	by <u>occupation</u> , total and migrants
Table 7.	Employed persons	by <u>sex</u> and <u>status in employment</u> , total and migrants
Table 8.	Mean and median monthly employment-related income of employed persons	by <u>sex</u> , total and migrants
Module B. International migrant flow		
Table 9.	Inflows of working age migrants	by <u>sex</u> and by <u>country of origin</u>
Table 10.	Inflows of migrants	by <u>sex</u> and <u>education</u>
Table 11.	Inflows of employed migrants	by <u>economic activity</u>
Table 12.	Inflows of employed migrants	by <u>occupation</u>
Module C. Nationals abroad		
Table 13.	Stock of nationals abroad	by <u>sex</u> and <u>country of residence</u>
Table 14.	Outflows of nationals	by <u>sex</u> and <u>country of destination</u>
Table 15.	Outflows of nationals for employment	by <u>sex</u> and <u>country of destination</u>
Table 16.	Outflows of nationals for employment	by <u>economic activity</u>
Table 17.	Outflows of nationals for employment	by <u>occupation</u>

Chapter 3. Available sources of international labour migration statistics in ASEAN

Following the two rounds of data collection, the present research has gained a detailed grasp of the available data sources containing information on international migrants and international migrant workers in the ten ASEAN Member States. Section 3.1 briefly describe some of the individual characteristics, strengths, and limitations of the different types of sources identified. Section 3.2 provides some caveats on the quality of the data collected. Section 3.3 provides an overview of the data collected during the two rounds of data collection and those still outstanding. (Annex C further provides a detailed listing of the different sources identified, for reference.)

3.1. Some considerations on the different types of sources identified

Six different types of data sources have been used under the present work:

- Labour force surveys
- Population censuses
- Other household surveys
- Enterprise surveys
- Administrative records data
- Governments' official estimates

The present Section offers some remarks on the broader strengths and limitations of each of these data source and their relevance for producing quality statistics on international labour migration. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that no single type of source is necessarily better nor worse than another, since all of them entail certain limitations. For this reason, collecting multiple sources to calculate the various indicators of interest is often the best way to arrive at their true figure.

3.1.1. Labour force surveys

Labour force surveys are a type of sample survey conducted of households using individuals as the unit of observation. They are common to many countries the world over and have strong roots among policy-makers – often as the paramount source of labour market information. While many countries cannot afford to carry out such surveys on a regular basis, those with more advanced labour market information systems undertake them quarterly (as in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam) or even monthly (as in Malaysia and Thailand). By following common international standards, labour force surveys also generally contribute to global labour market statistics by enabling international benchmarks and common comparisons to be made.

Labour force surveys can therefore be incredibly useful and reliable for determining standard labour market indicators, key classifications of the employed and unemployed populations, and other headline statistics comparable across countries and coherent over time. Moreover, insofar as most labour force surveys produce highly rich and accurate micro-level data, they can also play a role in multivariate and econometric analyses as a key for analysing the relationships between different labour market variables and predicting the *ceteris paribus* (with other conditions remaining the same) effects of policy shocks over time.

While labour force surveys provide perhaps the single most important source of labour market information worldwide, their indicators are always estimated (or extrapolated) from the sample of households they interview. While such estimates can indeed be reliable to a high degree of accuracy – and not a problem in and of themselves – they can entail two specific inherent limitations. First, sample surveys cannot provide useful information beyond a certain level of classification because the underlying samples contained therein would be too small to be reliable.⁶ Second, while accurate sampling techniques are typically always used in the design of any sample survey, even marginal errors contained therein are carried through to the survey’s conclusions and all of the indicators the survey produces. As such, poor or misguided sampling techniques can present a risk for labour force surveys.

From the perspective of international labour migration statistics, labour force surveys based on large enough samples of migrants can determine fairly accurately their overall number – so long as they reside in a type of dwelling that is covered by the survey⁷ – regardless of whether they are legally registered or not. On the other hand, various details – like migrants’ country of origin or their gender within a narrow age-band – are usually impossible to determine accurately from labour force surveys (given the sampling issues discussed above) and some countries with particularly small shares of migrant workers (like Cambodia or the Lao People’s Democratic Republic) potentially also generate such small samples in labour force surveys that it might be difficult to derive any accurate indicators or findings about them.

3.1.2. Population censuses

Population censuses are usually conducted on a country’s entire population, including either all individuals who typically reside there (as in the *de jure* (concerning law) concept of population) or all those present there on the particular day of the census, regardless of where they usually reside or how long they might be visiting for (as in the *de facto* (concerning fact) concept of population). Population censuses generally provide very detailed snapshots of a country’s entire population on a particular day, and their findings may be used both to generate statistics as well as to pinpoint the sampling frames of other household surveys.

Population censuses typically overcome the problems inherent to sample surveys insofar as their findings are deduced rather than estimated based on statistical inference (the sample in a census is the population itself). On a pragmatic note, however, the very scale and level of organization required in producing a population census generally makes them too expensive or cumbersome for countries to run regularly, which is why most endeavour to produce them only once every decade or every five years, and why some produce them even less often than that.

In terms of international labour migration statistics, population censuses can often provide a uniquely detailed source – accurately determining the stock of both registered and unregistered foreign residents from any given place as well as producing various other detailed indicators of interest. Their main drawbacks are generally in terms of not being able to produce time-series data for observing trends and in often being much less detailed in their variables than other

6 While any labour force survey might, for example, be able to accurately estimate the number of professionals employed during the reference period, most cannot reliably be used to tell how many of them might be doctors or how many are architects. However, there are statistical techniques that enable us to say with how much certainty we know anything based on any particular sample; so although the above point holds true for the majority of cases, it may be instructive to know that at least statisticians can determine and compare the degrees to which their statistical inferences fall apart and, as such, can at least know the extent to which they cannot know something, based on the size and the properties of any given sample.

7 Depending on their sampling design, some labour force surveys cover only the household population and leave out, for example, those living on construction sites, workplaces, hospitals, shelters, army barracks, foreign embassies, and various other residences that might not be included in the sampling frame. If a sample is designed as such and if most migrant workers do not reside in households, then the labour force survey will likely far underestimate the actual number of international migrant workers present in the country.

kinds of surveys.⁸

3.1.3. Other household surveys

Other household surveys may be carried out on various topics and may take different forms depending on their purposes and interest. Like labour force surveys, they are a type of sample survey and, as such, maintain inherently the same strengths and limitations.

In terms of international labour migration statistics, other household surveys can indeed produce relevant indicators based on the variables they cover, though they rarely cover all of the topics of interest under the present work.

3.1.4. Enterprise surveys

Enterprise surveys are surveys conducted on individual enterprises or individual workplaces. Instead of producing data on households or individuals, enterprise surveys classify businesses, capital, and employees. While some enterprise surveys are based on samples (and rely on estimates, like labour force surveys do) others are 'economic censuses' and investigate the entire population of enterprises (as population censuses do for households).

While enterprise surveys are crucial in providing a variety of key economic indicators, they tend to be limited in their coverage of the labour force since many of them discount self-employed workers and employers, and some exclude entire sectors such as agriculture, branches of the armed forces and the public sector, and (virtually always) domestic work.

In terms of international labour migration statistics, many enterprise surveys do provide useful indicators when they can distinguish among migrant and non-migrant workers, though their data are all too often limited to only portions of the overall labour market, and they typically are only accurate with regard to migrant 'employees and employers' or – sometimes more narrowly still – only migrant employees in formal private-sector services and manufacturing jobs.

3.1.5. Administrative records

Administrative records data are often produced as bi-products of various bureaucratic, legal, or administrative processes. With regard to the labour force in particular, such data might come from official forms employers fill in when hiring new workers; from information on tax receipts and other forms workers may be obliged to submit; from the applications involved in registering for various government transfers, entitlements, and social security benefits; from individuals' membership of certain professional groups and societies; or from the detailed questionnaires workers complete in order to gain permission to work in a foreign country.

Administrative records often provide highly detailed and accurate data on the individuals registering under them, but remain inherently deaf to those unable (or unwilling) to register or in cases where the records themselves are damaged or poorly kept. Administrative records are therefore most reliable for quantifying particular sub-sets of individuals in formal employment or unemployment rather than to distinguish the labour force as a whole.

In terms of international labour migration statistics, administrative records data based on foreign work permits issued can provide a veritable wealth of statistical information. While administrative records often permit a variety of variables to be captured, the scope and usefulness of these data will depend on the design of the administrative procedure involved. As one particular

⁸ Some population censuses, for example, use the concept of "usual economic activity" – measuring whether or not a person has typically been in work over a six-month or a one-year period – instead of the standard international definition of "current economic activity" – employed under most labour force surveys and based on a relatively short period of one week or less. This conceptual difference is often deliberate but skews the data somewhat in comparison with other sources. Moreover, while almost all population censuses employ international standards like ISCO and ISIC, many do not go beyond the one- or two-digit level of detail in order to determine these.

key weakness, many administrative records grow out of the particular administrative purpose they were designed for and thus neglect to fully realize their statistical potential. For example, where working visas might be issued at different costs to workers of separate occupations or economic activities, their administrative records might collect data on only those categories and not categories based on ISCO, ISIC or some other such common standard. Likewise, where administrative records might arbitrarily collect relevant information on workers' gender, age, or level of education, they might not be digitalized or aggregated in any useful way and the records themselves might be left to remain uselessly on individual forms or otherwise scattered across various administrative offices or issuing stations.

Administrative records on the flows of international migrant workers often also face two additional limitations. On the one hand, almost all administrative records underestimate their target population by discounting those who do not register or those who do not need to register, and therefore such records can only talk of registered migrants rather than of migrant workers as a whole. On the other hand, many administrative records overestimate workers when they double-count those who enter or leave a country more than once within a given time or otherwise change their visa status during that time.⁹ Moreover, insofar as the type of migrant who tends to be counted twice or more and the type who tends not to be counted at all tend to be very different (perhaps one is a seasonal worker or frequent business traveller and the other a low-skilled, illiterate or illicit worker), these two opposing flaws cannot cancel each other out and both only compound to the inaccuracy of the data produced.

While many administrative records thus contain key flaws in their accuracy, few of them are ever inherent and such flaws can therefore be reduced or eliminated through new techniques, incentives, and procedures – in other words, through better design.

3.1.6. Official estimates

Official government estimates of migration-related indicators tend to be relatively rare, though they are sometimes produced in sending countries – for example, in the run-up to an election in order to predict the number of eligible voters residing abroad – or in receiving countries – especially where they have high numbers of irregular migrants or refugees and require reliable estimates in order to manage them. Many such estimates employ complex methodologies and detailed inputs in order to reach their final figures, and many are laudable in filling crucial knowledge gaps in the countries in which they are used. Nevertheless, such sources can only be as good as the methodologies and as accurate as the inputs that produced the results, and some official estimates face critical gaps and flaws that cannot be easily redressed.

3.2. Some considerations on the quality and comparability of the data collected

The data collected for the ILMS Database in ASEAN were obtained from around 40 individual primary sources from across the ten countries, resulting in a vast and complicated final product. Among the various discrepancies this raises, perhaps foremost is the fact that relatively few of the figures enable direct comparisons to be made. Any proper analysis of the data contained within these sources should therefore always be viewed with a number of key caveats – on the discrepancies, limitations, sampling issues, and the various different concepts and definitions employed under each source – in order to guide understanding and, indeed, as a composite part of the analysis itself. One danger, therefore, with producing a motley Database such as this one is that users will jump to compare the different countries' figures as if they were all akin – which

⁹ Moreover, some administrative records on the stocks of workers are highly capable at registering individuals onto a particular database (like a civil registry) but highly incapable when it comes to de-registering those who have stopped working, moved away, or even died – thus overestimating once more the true number and producing false statistics in other areas (older civil registries of this kind, for example, might identify individuals aged 150 years or more regardless of whether such persons actually exist).

would lead to any number of false conclusions or comparisons and should be avoided at all costs. In particular (except in limited cases and with clear explanations both in the text and attached to any resulting figure or chart) users of the Database should avoid:

- Mixing any two different sources in a given country to calculate a headline indicator.¹⁰
- Merging two separate sources to draw comparisons over time.¹¹
- Failing to take note of the huge volatility present in some of the data – especially in much of the administrative records data and the flow figures¹² (where potentially quoting a three-year [or even a five-year] average might generate more meaningful conclusions).
- Comparing two countries according to different types of sources or surveys.
- Aggregating any of the figures in order arrive at an ‘ASEAN-total’ or some other such aggregate.
- Failing to caveat their analysis with the necessary details contained in the notes section.¹³

In addition to some of the limitations already outlined in the source notes, many of the survey data from ASEAN’s sending countries have been obtained from a very small sample, making some of the data obtained unreliable. This is certainly true of the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey data collected (some of which was also discarded, following a discussion with the focal specialists) as well as certain tables of the survey data from the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

3.3. Current status of the sources collected under the ILMS Database in ASEAN

The discussion in the present Section regards the number of tables it is possible to collect, based on the available sources identified. If a country, for example, has only one relevant data source and the scope of its data collection is such that it can only be used under, say, four of the tables in the ILMQ, then the country might be said to have only four ‘possible tables’. If another country, however, has three separate sources each of which can produce the data sought under all 17 tables, then it might be said to have 51 ‘possible tables’. In this way, the discussion below addresses simply the overall number of possible tables collected from among the ten ASEAN Member States (not weighted by the number of years that might be observed under each one nor, necessarily, the completeness of the data provided). It provides a very simple benchmark by which to evaluate the completeness of the data collected so far and the scope of those available within each country.

Based on the complete set of known sources available, a little over two-thirds of all of the possible tables have been collected under the current process. Figure 1, below, aggregates the total number of possible tables collected and those still pending, based on the two rounds

10 For example, Thailand’s registration record included only 383,000 non-national residents in 2010 (or 0.6 per cent of the total population), while the Population Census reported 2.7 million during the same year (representing 4.1 per cent of the population). If one combined either of these two figures with the administrative records reporting 1.1 million work permits issued to non-nationals during 2010, they would calculate employment-to-population ratios of either 39.8 per cent or about 280 per cent – neither of which is likely to be anywhere near the true figure.

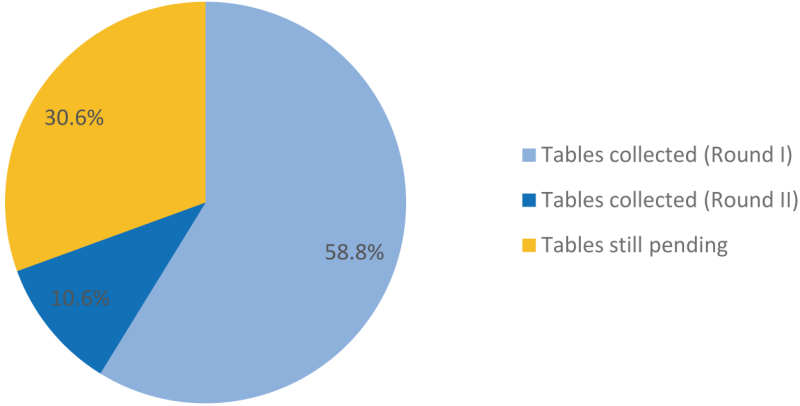
11 For example, treating the Cambodian data from the Economic Census (2011) and the Labour Force Survey (2012) as if they were a single series would lead to countless errors, since the first includes only employees in non-agricultural work, while the latter is representative of the entire household population.

12 For example, data from the Thai Labour Force Survey estimated flows of international migrant women at 9,600 in 2009 and about 21,500 in 2010 – which might lead to the conclusion that the flow of women migrants more than doubled in the space of a year, though this might only be a trace of the way the data were captured or improvements in the methods for collecting administrative data.

13 Such as in Table 8, where Thailand’s data on migrants’ wages are based on a small sample of those who migrated to Thailand during the previous year (including many native Thais as return migrants), while Malaysia’s figures are based on nationality and Cambodia’s on place of birth.

of data collection that took place in ASEAN.¹⁴ Out of a possible 216 tables, the first round of data collection obtained 127 (58.5 per cent of the total). The second round of data collection improved on the quality of these and collected an additional 23 possible tables (10.6 per cent of the total). At the end of the second round of data collection, there were thus 68 possible tables left outstanding (30.6 per cent) – mostly arising from population census data, which have proven the most difficult to collect under the present methodology.¹⁵

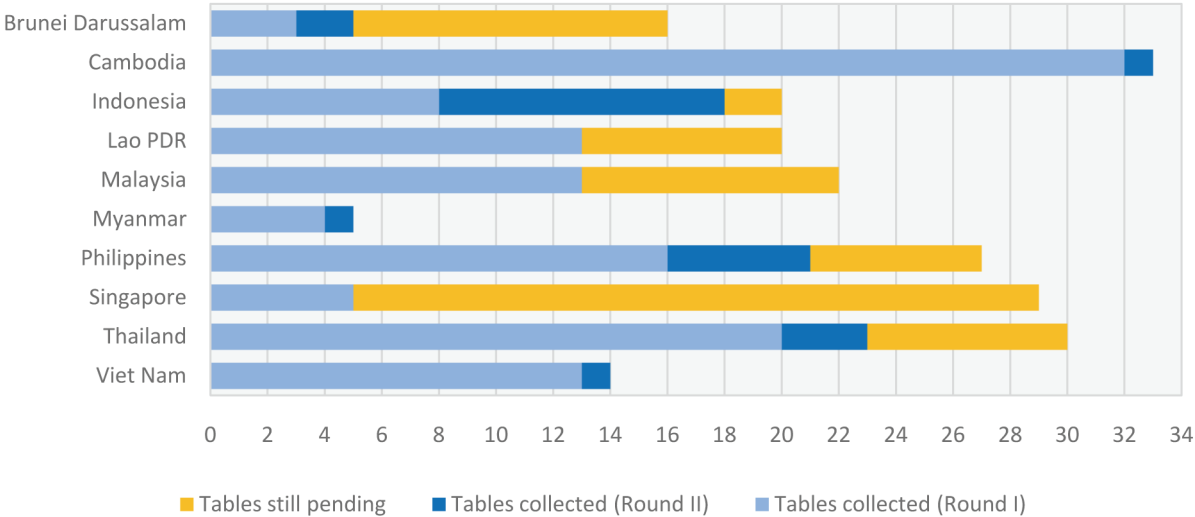
Figure 1. Tables collected out of the total number of possible tables, ASEAN total



Source: Author’s own notes based on the information acquired through the ILMS Database.

Figure 2, below, disaggregates the figures above to show the nominal progress made in each country. With the exception of Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and (as already mentioned) the majority of the census data, there are only small gaps remaining where data can be collected. Based on the number of possible tables, the second round of data collection achieved the most progress in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Figure 2. Tables collected out of the total number of possible tables, ASEAN Member States



Source: Author’s own notes based on the information acquired through the ILMS Database.

14 In computing these scores, Table 1 from the ILMS Database is treated as three separate tables, given its three key components on the migrant population, the migrant labour force, and employed migrants. The maximum score per source is thus 19 potential tables, not 17.
 15 Except for the figures that could be collected through Census reports and other such publications, the data collection has so far been unable to obtain tabulated Census figures from Brunei Darussalam, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Clearly, census data are proving the most difficult to obtain under the present approach, possibly due to their complex nature and their degree of sensitivity.

Looking more closely at the specific tables of data collected and those even possible in each case, it is evident that the existing sources leave several large knowledge gaps (Table below). Under Module A, for example, the data are more or less free of large gaps, though they have limited scope for analysing trends over time since much of the data come from population censuses. Modules B and C contain some very useful sources, though those from Brunei Darussalam, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam offer virtually no information. ILMS Database Table 8 (regarding average wages) contains gaps in many cases and ILMS Database Table 14 (outflows of nationals by sex and country of destination) apparently has no relevant source from any of the ten countries covered. For many of ASEAN’s main labour sending countries, the remaining gaps in coverage under Module C are also particularly striking.

Table 7. Availability of data and data collected under each table by country

Country / Tables	Module A International migrant stock							Module B International migrant flow						Module C Nationals abroad					
	1a	1b	1c	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Brunei Darussalam	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
Cambodia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indonesia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Lao PDR	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
Malaysia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Myanmar	■																		
Philippines	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Singapore	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Thailand	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Viet Nam	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										

Notes:

- indicates data were collected during Round I;
- indicates data were collected during Round II;
- indicates data do exist but could not be collected;

‘ ’ indicates the Table cannot be filled based on the known sources.

ILM Database Table 1 is divided into three here to reflect the data collected on: ‘1a’ the migrant population; ‘1b’ the migrant labour force; and ‘1c’ employed migrants.

Source: Author’s own notes based on the information acquired through the ILMS Database.

Chapter 4. Towards a more effective data collection and sharing system in ASEAN

Improving data collection and sharing on international labour migration in ASEAN would help both sending and receiving countries to formulate better policies for dealing with the ongoing challenges of migration and making the most of its opportunities. Collecting such evidence can help policy-makers develop a much better understanding of the excess supply and demand within their own labour markets in order to enable more targeted and effective interventions. Statistical information can also help to illuminate issues around migration in order to facilitate informed discussions on the subject and cut through myths that can sometimes emerge. Finally, better data collection can help countries to anticipate emerging issues as or before they occur in order to prepare more timely responses.

As an ILO report from 1995 coherently summarizes the central motivations (ILO, 1995, p.40):

... International migration of workers in particular will continue to be an important policy concern and lead to important social and practical problems in many countries. Information is needed to cope with problems as well as to formulate and implement policies, and the information must be updated continuously as the nature and scope of the problems evolve. Systematic statistics constitute an important part of the information needed. In most countries users of the existing statistics have to piece together a statistical picture where many of the important pieces are missing or out-of-date, and many of the available pieces are unreliable or 'out-of-focus'. In a rational world this would seem to call for a systematic effort to improve the relevant statistics.

While there are certainly no easy shortcuts to obtaining better statistics, the present review has identified a range of relevant sources and institutions in place that might be strengthened and expanded in order to meet existing and future needs. Lasting improvements will require careful organization and significant manpower and most will only be able to be brought in gradually. In terms of building a more coherent statistical system within ASEAN – including harmonious data definitions and comparable indicators – the necessary changes to be implemented would benefit all the more from joint activities at the regional level.

In terms of moving forward – towards a more effective, complete, and coherent data collection and sharing system in ASEAN – Member States might consider implementing the following actions:

- a) Statistics already collected could be mainstreamed into a system of regular online publication on a relevant Ministry website so that they can be made more broadly available and minimize the burden of data collection on all parties. This would open them up to study and allow the relevant trends to emerge. The current situation appears to be one where some sources are published openly and regularly while others appear only from time to time in academic papers or in the grey literature on migration – often contradicting one another in many of the key figures they quote – or, worse yet, they remain unpublished altogether and inaccessible to all but internal actors. Regularly published data should contain clear explanations of the definitions used, some explanation of the methods of data collection used, possible sampling or double-counting issues or other such inherent problems encountered, and ideally as long a time series as possible.
- b) International classifications and standards could be followed more closely in all data collected – especially, wherever possible, in the administrative records data. This would be a big step in making sure the data are comparable across countries and with other

national statistics used. Wherever possible, the latest standards available may be used and the older ones replaced.

- c) The collection of administrative records on migrants, employed migrants, and nationals abroad could be expanded in most cases to include (at least) information on their: a) sex; b) age; c) country of origin (or destination); d) educational attainment; e) economic activity; f) occupation; g) status in employment; and whatever other variables might be most relevant or pressing for the national context. This would help stakeholders to form a much more detailed profile of these populations, which would, in turn, enable more targetable policy interventions to emerge. The current situation appears to be one where many sources contain one or several of the above classifications but very few contain them all. In many such cases, collecting such information need not impose a big cost or burden on administration given that they would only be slightly amending the existing systems in place. The relevant data could be obtained through the standard forms and disclaimers migrant workers complete.
- d) Administrative records on migrants, employed migrants, and nationals abroad could strive to develop systems that avoid double-counting in order to improve the quality of the data and account for seasonal workers or others who might emigrate two times or more during the space of one year. This could be done, for example, by keeping more detailed records of individuals' personal identification numbers (such as their passport number) or some other unique identifier that is unlikely to change over time – such as their name coupled with their date of birth. This would then enable repeated entries into the records to be identified and accounted for in order to improve the quality of the data on annual migration flows.
- e) In terms of improving survey data (including population censuses), these could ensure they contain at least one relevant question on nationality, place of birth, or residence status by which to identify migrants and migrant workers. From the perspective of labour market analysis – and especially where labour laws, rights, obligations, and conditions often do not apply to non-citizens in equal measure as citizens – perhaps the single most relevant identifier to be used is 'nationality'. If questionnaire space (and survey budgets) permit, however, including both 'nationality' and 'place of birth' would be optimal as it would enable analysis of migration based on both definitions and increase the scope for international comparisons. In any case, some such identifier may certainly be included wherever feasible (and wherever a big enough sample can be produced in order to ensure quality results) in order to enable analysis of international labour migration.
- f) Given the non-negligible rates of irregular migration taking place in some ASEAN Member States, statistical systems could develop clear strategies for collecting information to better enumerate and classify their flows. While such statistics no doubt present many obstacles for accurate collection and estimation, several innovative approaches have recently been developed by the International Organization for Migration,¹⁶ by the CLANDESTINO Project in Europe,¹⁷ and by the ILO – through the so-called 'capture-recapture' techniques used in estimating instances of forced labour – to improve estimation and enable important information to be gained (ILO, 2005).

16 See IOM activities on "counter-trafficking" (www.iom.int/cms/countertrafficking) and its presentation on "Irregular migration and human trafficking: Data collection" from 2011 [accessed 27 Feb. 2015].

17 See CLANDESTINO Project website: <http://irregular-migration.net/> [accessed 27 Feb. 2015].

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Annex I. Comparison of the current ILMs Database with the ILO's former data collection

The ILO previously collected relevant statistics from around the globe through its International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database currently published on LABORSTA, which was put on hiatus after 2009. The table below compares that work with the scope of the present ILMs Database in ASEAN. As shown, several Tables overlap with the previous ones used. Several new Tables have also been added and one has been removed.

#	ILMS Database on LABORSTA (2009)	#	Current ILMs Database in ASEAN	Change
-	n/a	1	Resident population by sex, age and labour market status, total and migrants	NEW
-	n/a	2	Working age population by sex and education, total and migrants	NEW
M1	Resident population by sex & by country of origin (total and migrants)	3	Migrants by country of origin	Same^
M2	Employed persons by sex and by country of origin (total and migrants)	4	Employed migrants by country of origin	Same^
M3	Employed persons by economic sector (total and migrants)	5	Employed persons by economic activity, total and migrants	Same
M4	Employed persons by occupation (total and migrants)	6	Employed persons by occupation, total and migrants	Same
M5	Employed persons by employment status (total and migrants)	7	Employed persons by sex and status in employment, total and migrants	Same*
-	n/a	8	Mean and median monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants	NEW
M6	Inflows of migrants by sex and by country of origin	9	Inflows of working age migrants by sex and by country of origin	Same
-	n/a	10	Inflows of migrants by sex and education	NEW
M7	Inflows of employed migrants by sex and country of origin	-	n/a	Removed
M8	Inflows of employed migrants by economic sector	11	Inflows of employed migrants by economic activity	Same
M9	Inflows of employed migrants by occupation	12	Inflows of employed migrants by occupation	Same
MA	Nationals abroad by sex and by country of destination	13	Stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence	Same

#	ILMS Database on LABORSTA (2009)	#	Current ILMS Database in ASEAN	Change
MB	Outflows of nationals by sex and by country of destination	14	Outflows of nationals by sex and country of destination	Same
MC	Outflows of employed nationals by sex & by country of destination	15	Outflows of nationals for employment by sex and country of destination	Same
-	n/a	16	Outflows of nationals for employment by economic activity	NEW
-	n/a	17	Outflows of nationals for employment by occupation	NEW

Notes: Some Tables are the 'same' but with the relevant international classifications updated (e.g. in Table 6, from ISCO-68 to ISCO-08, etc.).

^ Original gender classification moved to Table 1.

* Gender classification added.

Annex II. International Labour Migration Questionnaire

International Labour Organization

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION QUESTIONNAIRE

2015 EDITION

The International Labour Migration Questionnaire (ILMQ) consists of 17 standard tables collecting information on the presence and movements of international migrants and migrant workers. The completed questionnaire should be returned by _____ by e-mail to _____, and please don't hesitate to contact them if you have any technical queries.

Although you may not possess all of the information required here; and although your data may not correspond precisely to our definitions; we request that you to **submit as much of the information as you can - utilising any LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS, CENSUSES, OTHER HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS or ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS your Government collects or any OFFICIAL ESTIMATES it might produce.** If older data are available or there is more than one available source for a given year, please add additional rows, making clear the sources used in the spaces provided below each table. Please also be sure to **indicate clearly any differences in the definitions you employ** in the spaces provided. Further advice on filling out the ILMQ is provided throughout this document in 'green'.

We are extremely grateful for your generous cooperation in this process. We anticipate that the data gathered here will be of great use to your own country; to your region and its partners; as well as to the International Labour Organization (ILO) in our ongoing work in promoting decent work for international migrants.

Before you begin, please kindly identify yourself for our records:

Your name: _____

Organization / Ministry: _____

Position (i.e. job title): _____

Country: _____

Telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Module A. International Migrant Stock

Tables 1-8 collect data on the STOCK of international migrants currently residing or working in your country. Please review all of the existing data sources available in your country and fill in the missing cells as completely as possible.

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

	TOTAL POPULATION						TOTAL LABOUR FORCE						TOTAL EMPLOYED					
	TOTAL (all ages)			Working age (15+)			Total Labour Force (15+)			Youth (15-24)			Total Employed (15+)			Youth (15-24)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
...																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		

	MIGRANT POPULATION						MIGRANT LABOUR FORCE						TOTAL EMPLOYED MIGRANTS					
	TOTAL MIGRANTS (all ages)			Working age Migrants (15+)			Total Migrant Labour Force (15+)			Youth (15-24)			Total Employed Migrants (15+)			Youth (15-24)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
...																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		

Source of data in Table 1: (e.g. Labour Force Survey 2014, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of the Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 Organisation/Ministry responsible: (e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 NOTES on data definitions: (Please refer to the definitions provided in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)
 NOTES on the scope of the data: (Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes workers in agricultural, etc.)

Table 2. Working-age population by sex and education, total and migrants

	WORKING-AGE POPULATION (15+)								
	TOTAL (working-age)			Men			Women		
	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8
Working-age total	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)
...									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									

	WORKING-AGE MIGRANT POPULATION (15+)								
	TOTAL MIGRANTS (working-age)			Men			Women		
	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8	0,1,2	3,4	5,6,7,8
Working-age migrants	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	BASIC (i.e. primary)	MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)
...									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									

Source of data in Table 2:
 Organisation/Ministry responsible:
 NOTES on data definitions:
 NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 3. Migrants by country of origin

	Total migrants	Stock of all international migrants (please add more countries if applicable...)															
		Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of
...																	
2011																	
2012																	
2013																	
2014																	

Source of data in Table 3:
 Organisation/Ministry responsible:
 NOTES on data definitions:
 NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 4. Employed migrants by country of origin

	Employed migrants	Stock of employed migrants (please add more countries if applicable...)															
		Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of
...																	
2011																	
2012																	
2013																	
2014																	

Source of data in Table 4:
 Organisation/Ministry responsible:
 NOTES on data definitions:
 NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 5. Employment by economic activity, total and migrants

	Total employed	TOTAL EMPLOYED																	
		A	B-F	G-U	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	...	
		AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air condition...	Water supply; sewerage, waste...	Construct-ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of...	Transportation & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & tech...	...	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

	Employed migrants	EMPLOYED MIGRANTS																	
		A	B-F	G-U	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	...	
		AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air condition...	Water supply; sewerage, waste...	Construct-ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of...	Transportation & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & tech...	...	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

Source of data in Table 5:
 Organisation/Ministry responsible:
 NOTES on data definitions:
 NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 6. Employment by occupation, total and migrants

	TOTAL EMPLOYED										
	Total employed	1 Managers	2 Professionals	3 Technicians and associated prof...	4 Clerical support workers	5 Service and sales workers	6 Skilled agric., forestry & fishery...	7 Craft and related trades workers	8 Plant and machine operators...	9 Elementary occupations	0 Armed forces occupations
...											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											

	EMPLOYED MIGRANTS										
	Employed migrants	1 Managers	2 Professionals	3 Technicians and associated prof...	4 Clerical support workers	5 Service and sales workers	6 Skilled agric., forestry & fishery...	7 Craft and related trades workers	8 Plant and machine operators...	9 Elementary occupations	0 Armed forces occupations
...											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											

Source of data in Table 6: _____
 Organisation/Ministry responsible: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 7. Employment by sex and status in employment, total and migrants

	TOTAL EMPLOYED							TOTAL EMPLOYED WOMEN						
	Total employed	1 Employees	2 Employers	3 Own-Account Workers	4 Members of Producers' Coop.	5 Contributing Family Workers	6 Not classifiable by status	Total employed women	1 Employees	2 Employers	3 Own-Account Workers	4 Members of Producers' Coop.	5 Contributing Family Workers	6 Not classifiable by status
...														
2011														
2012														
2013														
2014														

	EMPLOYED MIGRANTS							EMPLOYED MIGRANT WOMEN						
	Employed migrants	1 Employees	2 Employers	3 Own-Account Workers	4 Members of Producers' Coop.	5 Contributing Family Workers	6 Not classifiable by status	Employed migrant women	1 Employees	2 Employers	3 Own-Account Workers	4 Members of Producers' Coop.	5 Contributing Family Workers	6 Not classifiable by status
...														
2011														
2012														
2013														
2014														

Source of data in Table 7: _____
 Organisation/Ministry responsible: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 8. Mean and median monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants

Figure should refer to monthly employment-related income, expressed in your local currency.

	TOTAL EMPLOYED						EMPLOYED MIGRANTS					
	Mean monthly wage			Median monthly wage			Mean monthly wage			Median monthly wage		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
...												
2011												
2012												
2013												
2014												

Source of data in Table 8: _____
 Organisation/Ministry responsible: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Module B. International Migrant Flow

Tables 9-12 collect data on the annual flows of international migrants coming in to your country. Please review all of the existing data sources available in your country and fill in the missing cells as completely as possible.

Table 9. Inflows of migrants by sex and country of origin

	Inflows of migrants (please add more countries if applicable...)																	
	Total	Men	Women	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of
...																		
2008																		
2009																		
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		

Source of data in Table 9:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 10. Inflows of working-age migrants by sex and education

	Total inflow of working-age migrants (15+)			Men			Women			
	Total inflow (working-age)	0,1,2 BASIC (i.e. primary)	3,4 MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	5,6,7,8 ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	0,1,2 BASIC (i.e. primary)	3,4 MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	5,6,7,8 ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)	0,1,2 BASIC (i.e. primary)	3,4 MEDIUM (i.e. secondary)	5,6,7,8 ADVANCED (i.e. tertiary)
...										
2008										
2009										
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										

Source of data in Table 10:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 11. Inflows of employed migrants by economic activity

	Total inflow (employed migrants)	A	B-F	G-U	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	...
		AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air condition...	Water supply; sewerage, waste...	Construct-ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of...	Transportation & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Informat-ion & communication	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professi-onal, scientific & tech...	...
...																		
2008																		
2009																		
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		

Source of data in Table 11:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 12. Inflows of employed migrants by occupation

	Total inflow (employed migrants)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
		Managers	Profession-als	Technicians and associated prof...	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agric., forestry & fishery...	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators...	Elementary occupati-ions	Armed forces occupati-ions
...											
2008											
2009											
2010											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											

Source of data in Table 12:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Module C. Nationals Abroad

Tables 13-17 collect data on the stock and flow of your country's nationals currently residing abroad. Please review the existing data collected and fill in the missing cells as completely as possible.

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

	STOCK OF NATIONALS ABROAD (please add more countries if applicable...)																		
	Total	Men	Women	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

Source of data in Table 13:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

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

	Outflow of nationals (please add more countries if applicable...)																		
	Total	Men	Women	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

Source of data in Table 14:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

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

	Outflow of nationals for employment (please add more countries if applicable...)																		
	Total	Men	Women	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	China	Japan	Korea, Republic of	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

Source of data in Table 15:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 16. Outflows of nationals for employment by economic activity

	Total outflow (nationals for employm.)	A AGRICULTURE	B-F INDUSTRY	G-U SERVICES	A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	B Mining & quarrying	C Manufacturing	D Electricity, gas, steam & air condition...	E Water supply; sewerage, waste...	F Construct-ion	G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of...	H Transport-ation & storage	I Accommo-dation & food service activities	J Informat-ion & commun-ication	K Financial & insurance activities	L Real estate activities	M Profes-sional, scientific & tech...	...	
...																			
2011																			
2012																			
2013																			
2014																			

Source of data in Table 16:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 17. Outflows of nationals for employment by occupation

	Total outflow (nationals for emp.)	1 Managers	2 Professi-onals	3 Technicians and associated prof...	4 Clerical support workers	5 Service and sales workers	6 Skilled agric., forestry & fishery...	7 Craft and related trades workers	8 Plant and machine operators...	9 Elementary occupati-ions	0 Armed forces occupati-ions
...											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											

Source of data in Table 17:

Organisation/Ministry responsible:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Annex III. Catalogue of primary data sources on international migration in ASEAN

The present Annex outlines the full range of sources identified under the present work, including the ways in which they define migrants, the years they cover, additional notes about the levels of disaggregation they permit, the additional definitions they employ, or possible limitations they face.¹⁸ Except for some censuses, individual sources relating to data that are older than some 10 years or so were left out of the scope of this listing.

Brunei Darussalam

Population Census	Population and Housing Census 2011
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons born outside of the country
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1991, 2001, 2011
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains relevant questions on place of birth, citizenship, and residence status.
Admin. Records	“Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook” (various) and “Key Indicators” (various)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Unknown
<i>Notes:</i>	These two annual or biannual publications contain official figures on the population and employment in the private sector by residential status, distinguishing among “Brunei citizens”, “permanent residents”, and “temporary residents”.
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Department of Immigration and National Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Immigration and National Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered aliens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Unknown
<i>Notes:</i>	Collected under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Blueprint, the data are disaggregated by country of origin.
Enterprise Survey	Labour Department’s Annual Census of Employers
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Labour Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2008
<i>Notes:</i>	Data have a detailed breakdown by economic activity but are limited in their coverage, as they only count employees in private sector enterprises.

¹⁹ While there may remain some sources that are unknown to the authors of the present report – despite the breadth of the research carried out in discovering the full range of sources – and thus not listed here, these are likely to be un-tabulated or unpublished, and thus “hidden” from the broader research community and civil society. Such sources cannot therefore inform open policy dialogues nor promote increased knowledge about international migration.

Cambodia

Labour Force Survey	Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2011-12
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons born outside of the country
<i>Years covered:</i>	2012
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains the following relevant questions to estimate the international migrant stock (though the resulting sample is rather small to determine the flow): A13a. <i>Where was (NAME) born? [4=Another country...]</i> / A14. <i>In what year did (NAME) move to live in this province?</i> / A15. <i>Where did (NAME) last live before moving to this province?</i> / A16. <i>What was (NAME)'s main reason for moving here?</i>
Population Census	General Population Census 2008
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons born outside of the country
<i>Years covered:</i>	1998, 2008
<i>Notes:</i>	Form B of the Household Questionnaire, Part 2, contains several relevant questions for determining the stock and flows of international migrants: 9. <i>Birth place... [If outside Cambodia, write name of the country...]</i> / 10. <i>Previous residence – Where has the person been living before? [If outside Cambodia, write name of the country...]</i> / 11. <i>Duration of stay...</i> / 12. <i>Reason for migration...</i>
Household Survey	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons born outside of the country
<i>Years covered:</i>	2010, 2011, 2014
<i>Notes:</i>	Some years of this annual survey do not contain relevant questions for estimating international migration. The 2010 questionnaire, however, contains the following relevant questions to estimate the international migrant stock as well as the nationals abroad (though the resulting sample is rather small to determine the flow): 15.10d. <i>Is [NAME]'s main occupation/economic activity done in a foreign country? / ... / 03A.3. How many years has [NAME] lived in this village? / 03A.4. Which province [or country] did [NAME] move from? / 03A.6. In which province was [NAME] born? / 03A.7. In the past 5 years, has [NAME] migrated to another country for at least 1 month (at the same time) for work? / ... / 03B.5. Where is [NAME] currently living? / 03B.6. What year did [NAME] move to [CURRENT LOCATION]? / 03B.10. What is [NAME]'s main occupation now?</i>
Enterprise Survey	Economic Census 2011
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	2011
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains some relevant information on international migrant workers, though it is limited in scope, as it excludes several economic activities (namely, agriculture, public administration, activities of households as employers, and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies), entails no minimum age, and covers only employees: 10. <i>Number of persons engaged actually in this establishment one week before 1st March 2011? [1-Total; 2-Cambodian; 3-Foreigner...]</i>

Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Department of Employment and Manpower, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Employment and Manpower, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1998
<i>Notes:</i>	Produces gender-disaggregated data on the number of Cambodian nationals approved to work abroad in a number of countries, including Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, and (as of 2013) Singapore.

Indonesia

Labour Force Survey	National Labour Force Survey (SAKERNAS)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	n/a
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 2006
<i>Notes:</i>	Does not contain a relevant identifier to distinguish international migrants.

Population Census	Indonesia Population Census 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1990, 2000, 2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains a relevant question on citizenship for determining the international migrant stock (though not the flow) among the household population: 208. <i>What is (NAME)'s citizenship and ethnicity? [b=Foreigner, specify country of citizenship...]</i>

Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Directorate of Controlling of Foreign Employment, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Directorate of Controlling of Foreign Employment, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered migrant workers
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2009
<i>Notes:</i>	Collects administrative records on the annual inflow of international migrant workers by nationality, economic activity, and occupation (though using its own ad hoc classifications for these, which presents some significant obstacles to producing comparable analyses with other countries).

Admin. Records	Administrative records of the National Board on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Board on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 1996
<i>Notes:</i>	Collects detailed administrative records on the numbers of Indonesian workers placed abroad by sex, country of destination, and industry (though it uses its own ad hoc classification for this, which makes it difficult to compare with other countries).

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Laos Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	n/a
<i>Years covered:</i>	2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Does not contain a relevant identifier to distinguish international migrants.
Population Census	Population Census 2005
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Laos Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	1985, 1995, 2005
<i>Notes:</i>	Has the somewhat curious feature that it excludes non-permanent residents from the scope of its data collection. Nevertheless, the questionnaire contains several key questions on respondents' place of birth (B5); place of residence during the previous Census – in March 1995 (B6); and citizenship (B7).
Admin. Records	"Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook" (various)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Laos Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered migrant workers
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2000
<i>Notes:</i>	Publishes some relevant administrative records data (though it is somewhat unclear on the precise source of these) on the number of migrant workers registered in the Lao People's Democratic Republic – disaggregated by country of origin and broad economic activity – and on the outflow of national workers (since at least 2007) – disaggregated by sex and by country of destination.
Enterprise Survey	Economic Census 2006
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Laos Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	2006
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains some relevant data on the stock of foreign employees by economic activity, though it excludes several economic activities from its scope (namely public administration, activities of households as employers, and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies).

Malaysia

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics Malaysia
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 2006 (but with a series-break after 2009)
<i>Notes:</i>	The data are highly accurate and complete regarding the international migrant stock and international migrant flows but contain a series-break after 2009 due to a resampling of the population following the 2010 Census that has not been corrected for. A rider to the main survey questionnaire is called the Migration Survey and includes the following relevant questions: (9) KW. <i>Citizenship</i> / M1. <i>Was this house/address (place of interview) your usual place of residence [in 2010]?</i> / M2. <i>If no, where was your usual place of residence [in previous year]?</i> / M5. <i>What is the main reason for migrating?</i>

Population Census	Population and Housing Census 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics Malaysia
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1991, 2000, 2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains a number of relevant question for determining the international migrant stock: D9. <i>Birthplace - (a) Where were you born? ... (c) Country of birth... / D10. Citizenship and residence status...? / D11. Specify country of citizenship... / D12. Usual place of residence one year ago...</i>
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered migrant workers
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2000
<i>Notes:</i>	Collects administrative records on the stock of migrant workers in Malaysia by country of origin.

Myanmar

Population Census	Population and Housing Census 2014
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons born outside of the country
<i>Years covered:</i>	2014 [forthcoming]
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains several relevant questions for distinguishing the international migrant stock and international migrant flows: 11. <i>Place of birth, township? / 15. Duration in place of usual residence (in years)? / 16. Reason for movement to this township (usual residence)? / 17. Place of previous usual residence, township?</i>
Admin. Records	“Statistical Yearbook” (various)
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Population, Immigration and National Registration Department
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered aliens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 2001
<i>Notes:</i>	Publishes annual figures on the number of “foreigners residing in the Union of Myanmar under the Foreigners’ Registration Act” by sex and by country of origin for a limited set of countries (e.g. Statistical Yearbook 2009, see Table 2.08).
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2006
<i>Notes:</i>	Aggregates monthly data on “overseas employment” published (somewhat irregularly) on the Central Statistical Organization website under the “Selected Monthly Economic Indicators” (Table 38) according to country of destination, though not according to sex, economic activity, or occupation.

Philippines

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	n/a
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2006
<i>Notes:</i>	Does not contain a relevant identifier to distinguish international migrants.
Population Census	Census of Population and Housing 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1990, 2000, 2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Employment figures come from a reduced sample (10 per cent of the total) and relate to "gainful activity during the previous 12 months" rather than employment during a specified brief period. The 2010 questionnaire contains several relevant questions for distinguishing the international migrant stock (including, somewhat uniquely, dual-nationals): <i>P.9. Is _____ a citizen of the Philippines? [1=Yes, (Filipino citizen); 2=Yes, (Filipino with dual citizenship); 3=No...]</i> / <i>P.10. What country/other country is _____ a citizen of?</i>
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Bureau of Immigration
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Bureau of Immigration
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered aliens
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2006
<i>Notes:</i>	Collects administrative records on the number of valid visas and work visas issued from which to determine registered migrants and the registered migrant labour force (though not employed migrants, strictly speaking, since such visas permit individuals to work but do not actually guarantee that they are working, as such). Data are disaggregated by sex and by country of origin.
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Bureau of Local Employment, Department of Labour and Employment
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Bureau of Local Employment, Department of Labour and Employment
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered migrant workers
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1978
<i>Notes:</i>	Collects administrative records on the number of new "alien employment permits" issued within a given year as a proxy for the inflow of migrant workers. Data are disaggregated by sex, country of origin, education, economic activity, and occupation, following international standards of classification. Data are aggregated from 16 administrative regions in the Philippines. (Unfortunately, some of the data for 2013 are unavailable due to damage from natural disasters.)
Official Estimate	Stock Estimate of Overseas Filipinos by the Commission on Filipinos Overseas
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Estimated sum of permanent, temporary, and irregular nationals abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1994
<i>Notes:</i>	The Commission on Overseas Filipinos gathers official data on registered nationals abroad from a) its own emigrant registration data; b) the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration's (POEA) deployment

data on individuals registering to work abroad; and c) bespoke reports from Philippine Embassies and Consulates. End-of-year estimates are published annually as the “Stock estimates of overseas Filipinos” series – distinguishing among “permanent”, “temporary”, and “irregular” migrants – according to country of residence (though not by sex). A set methodology is applied to each country of destination: taking the previous year’s estimate, adding the annual outflow of workers to that country, and subtracting the total return migrants from that country. Distinctions are then made between the “permanent” and “temporary” nationals abroad based on the POEA data, and further estimates are added on “irregular” nationals abroad based on the reports from foreign Embassies and Consulates. These are then aggregated to gain headline figures for each country of destination and each of the three strands measured.

Labour Force Survey	Survey on Overseas Filipinos
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals who moved abroad during the past five years
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1993
<i>Notes:</i>	Produces estimates of overseas Filipino workers (excluding those who initially moved abroad five years ago or more) based on information gathered from the households they used to belong to in the Philippines (typically provided by relatives). The survey covers a range of questions on individuals’ employment and is used to produce estimates on personal remittances sent to the Philippines. The survey also distinguishes “overseas contract workers”, “workers other than [these]”, “employees in Philippines’ embassies, consulates and other missions”, “students abroad and tourists”, and “others”.
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 1999
<i>Notes:</i>	Produces quarterly data on the flow of Filipino workers deployed abroad disaggregated by country of destination based on administrative records.

Singapore

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics Singapore
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	From at least 1995
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains relevant questions for distinguishing the international migrant stock under Section 1 of the questionnaire: Q6. Citizenship / Q7. Residential Status.
Population Census	Census of Population 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Statistics Singapore
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1990, 2000, 2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains relevant questions on citizenship, country of birth, and residence status.

Admin. Records Administrative records of the Ministry of Manpower
Body responsible: Ministry of Manpower
Definition of migrants: Non-permanent residents
Years covered: Time series from at least 1991
Notes: Collects administrative records on the (end-of-year) labour force, distinguishing among “Singapore citizens”, “permanent residents”, and “non-residents (foreigners)” – the latter based on the number of valid work passes granted by the Ministry of Manpower. The data are published in the annual “Yearbook of Statistics Singapore” and the “Singapore Yearbook of Manpower Statistics”, though with slightly different reference periods for the data, such that certain indicators cannot be calculated. The published data provide no disaggregation on the basis or sex, age, or country of origin. The data exclude men serving their two-year full-time national service liability in the Singapore armed forces, police, and civil defence forces.

Admin. Records “Population in Brief” (various)
Body responsible: National Population and Talent Division, Prime Minister’s Office
Definition of migrants: Registered nationals abroad
Years covered: Unknown
Notes: Publishes administrative records on Singapore citizens with a registered foreign address or who have been away for a cumulative period of at least six months out of the 12 months prior to the reference date. (This may include frequent travellers who have their usual residence in Singapore but travel overseas for the greater part of a given year.) The published data provide no disaggregation on the basis or sex or country of residence.

Thailand

Labour Force Survey Labour Force Survey and Migration Survey
Body responsible: National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
Definition of migrants: Persons residing abroad one year ago
Years covered: 2006-2009 and 2011-present
Notes: Contains an annual (fourth quarter only) rider to the main part of the quarterly Labour Force Survey named the “Migration Survey” and designed primarily to focus on internal migration flows within Thailand and is therefore not, strictly speaking, best suited for measuring international migration. Nevertheless, the survey is able to capture the annual flow of individuals into Thailand – based on the number of those who were residing abroad one year prior to the reference period – though this cannot capture the international migrant stock and inevitably includes an unknown number of “return migrants” (such as Thai citizens returning from a period of residence – including work and study – abroad) within the flow figures it provides. The data can be disaggregated by sex, age, education, economic activity, and occupation.

Population Census	Population and Housing Census 2010
<i>Body responsible:</i>	National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Non-citizens
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1990, 2000, 2010
<i>Notes:</i>	Contains several key questions for distinguishing the international migrant stock: 6. <i>Nationality?</i> / 19. <i>Birth province or country?</i> / 20. <i>How long have you lived in this municipality?</i> / 21. <i>Where did you previously live? Specify [...] Country.</i>
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Office of Foreign Worker Administration, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered migrant workers
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from at least 2002
<i>Notes:</i>	The Department of Employment's Office of Foreign Worker Administration produces administrative records on the number of valid work visas in force, by which to determine the registered migrant labour force (though not employed migrants, strictly speaking, since such visas permit individuals to work but do not actually guarantee that they are working, as such). This includes both those international migrants who entered Thailand legally and those who entered irregularly but later became registered. It enables measures of both the international migrant stock as well as the annual flow to be disaggregated by sex, country of origin, economic activity, and occupation.
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Office of Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Office of Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1997
<i>Notes:</i>	The Office of Overseas Employment Administration (sometimes referred to as the Thailand Overseas Employment Administration) produces administrative records on Thai nationals registering to work abroad. The data can be disaggregated according to sex, country of destination, and economic activity.
Official Estimate	Thai people living overseas estimate by the Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Registered nationals abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	From at least 2011
<i>Notes:</i>	Official estimates of the number of Thais living abroad are produced on an ad hoc basis through occasional requests from the Office of the Election Commission of Thailand in order to calculate the number of eligible voters residing overseas. The data are disaggregated by country of residence.

Viet Nam

Labour Force Survey	Labour Force Survey 2013
<i>Body responsible:</i>	General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Planning and Investment
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons residing abroad one year ago
<i>Years covered:</i>	2013
<i>Notes:</i>	The Labour Force Survey (as of 2013) enables a measure of internal migration flows within Viet Nam and is not, strictly speaking, best suited to measuring international migration. The data provided can (tentatively) be used as a proxy for the international migrant stock, based on the persons who were residing abroad one year before the start of the reference period.
Population Census	Population and Housing Census 2009
<i>Body responsible:</i>	General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Planning and Investment
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Persons residing abroad five years ago
<i>Years covered:</i>	..., 1989, 1999, 2009
<i>Notes:</i>	As is not often the case with census data, the Population and Housing Census 2009 contains no relevant questions on individuals' citizenship, place of birth, or residence status. Nevertheless, it does contain one question regarding individuals' prior place of residence (five years ago), designed to calculate the five-year flow of internal migration, though (tentatively) applicable here: 9. <i>Where did [NAME] reside, five years ago (on 1/4/2004)? [5=Abroad]</i>
Admin. Records	Administrative records of the Department of Overseas Labour
<i>Body responsible:</i>	Department of Overseas Labour (DOLAB)
<i>Definition of migrants:</i>	Nationals registering to work abroad
<i>Years covered:</i>	Time series from 1980
<i>Notes:</i>	Produces administrative records on the annual flow of nationals for employment abroad, disaggregated according to sex and country of destination.

Guide on developing an international labour migration statistics database in ASEAN:

Towards more effective data collection and sharing

The guideline provides an overview of the process undertaken in developing the current International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database in ASEAN, identifies outstanding gaps in the international work in this area, and presents a number of recommendations for improving data collection and collaboration on international labour migration in ASEAN. It seeks to serve as a reference for future data collection efforts in ASEAN and beyond – in building and sustaining unilateral as well as other regional databases. In validating, annotating, and gathering together the quantitative findings from the relevant surveys and administrative records produced in ASEAN, the ILMS Database fills an important knowledge gap for national and regional policy-makers and for the broader research community.

ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Building Rajadamnern Nok Avenue

Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Tel.: +662 288 1234

Fax: +622 288 3062

Email: BANGKOK@ilo.org

www.ilo.org/asia

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