



International
Labour
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► ASSESSMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

LEBANON Country Profile

To be read with Tables 1, 2 and 3
9 March 2022



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Lebanon is a major country of origin for nationals migrating abroad and destination country for migrant workers and refugees. By the end of the 2010s, an estimated one million Lebanese migrants (i.e., first-generation, born in Lebanon) resided abroad. Since 2019, the deterioration of the socio-political climate and deepening recession are compelling increasing numbers of Lebanese citizens to emigrate from the country.¹

Lebanon is also a major country of destination for migrant workers and refugees. However, only scarce data is available on foreign and/or migrant (born-abroad) population in the country. Foreign workers holding work permits from the Lebanese Ministry of Labour for 2019 numbered 247,088 in 2019.² However, informal employment prevails in Lebanon, especially among foreign workers.³ Figures of foreign workers based on the number of work permits held, therefore, significantly underestimate the number of foreign workers as will be demonstrated in section III of this report. In December 2019, Syrian refugees registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) numbered 910,586.⁴ However, registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon constitute only a share of the 1.5 million Syrians estimated to be residing in the country, according to UNHCR.⁵ Refugees from Palestine numbered between 183,255 (165,549 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and 17,706 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS),⁶ and 476,033.⁷ Refugees do not hold the Lebanese citizenship. Numbers of foreign nationals residing in Lebanon stands, therefore, somewhere between 1.3 million and 2.2 million (Table A).⁸ The most recent estimate of Lebanon's population stands at 4,842,000 for 2018, which excludes "people living in non-residential units, such as army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements."⁹ A re-estimation of Lebanon's total population including Palestinian refugees in camps and Syrian refugees in informal gatherings gives a minimal¹⁰ estimate of Lebanon's total population, ranging between 5.2 and 5.4 million (Table B). Foreign residents, therefore, could constitute between 25 and 42.7 percent of Lebanon's population.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon do not hold Lebanese citizenship. However, most of them are not migrants since they were born in Lebanon after 1948 and consequently, did not change their place of usual residence. International migrants could thus number from 1.2 to 1.8 million (Table A). International migrants, therefore, could constitute between 22 and 35 percent of Lebanon's population.

1 <https://english.alaraby.co.uk/analysis/new-wave-emigration-looms-over-lebanon>.

2 New and renewed permits. Permits are valid for one year, which means that these figures of flows are equivalent to the stocks of permit holders. Last available data are for 2019 as of December 2021, as the MoL stopped publishing data on permit holders (see Table 1, line 47).

3 CAS/ILO. Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS) 2018-2019 Lebanon, Beirut, 2020, p. 59.

4 UNHCR registration figures, December 2019 (<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=y8dnqB>). We keep 2019 as a date of reference, to align with the last available figure of foreign workers published by the MoL. December 2020 figures: 865,530 Syrian refugees.

5 <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2021/04/15/why-syrian-refugees-in-lebanon-are-a-crisis-within-a-crisis/>.

6 Recorded in the 2017 census of Palestinians in Lebanon (Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019). The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Detailed Analytical Report, Beirut, Lebanon, <https://lpdc.gov.lb/DocumentFiles/8-10-2019-637068152405545447.pdf>). Palestinian refugees from Syria who came to Lebanon since the outbreak of the war in 2011 were estimated to number 42,000 in 2015 according to UNRWA registration figures.

7 UNRWA registration figures, December 2019 (<https://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa/unrwa-figures-2019-2020>). December 2020: 479,537 registered PRL and PRS.

8 The three categories do not overlap significantly (for example: a Palestinian refugee being also a registered worker), because Syrian nationals only numbered 4,959 in 2019 (2 per cent of all registered workers). Palestinians were not singled out in MoL's work permits statistics. The figures are more likely underestimating the foreign residents, since they do not include the unregistered refugees and foreign residents living and working informally. The figures also exclude Palestinian refugees living "outside the geographical scope and domain of camps and gatherings", hence the undercount of these populations (see: Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, op. cit., p. 34).

9 <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/key-indicators-en>. The figure is taken from the results of the Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFHLCS) results.

10 Unregistered workers, for instance, are part of the total population figures (denominator) but excluded from the numerator (see footnote 8).

► Table A. Estimates of the numbers of foreign nationals and international migrants in Lebanon (c. 2019)

		Palestinian refugees		Syrian refugees	Registered workers	Total
		PRL	PRS			
Foreign nationals	Estimate 1	165,549 a	17,706 a	910,586 d	247,088 f	1,340,929
	Estimate 2	476,033 b		1,500,000 e		2,223,121
Migrants (born abroad)	Estimate 1	12,250 c	14,980 c	910,586 d		1,184,904
	Estimate 2			1,500,000 e		1,801,548
Sources: a. Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019). The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Detailed Analytical Report, Beirut, Lebanon, (https://lpdc.gov.lb/DocumentFiles/8-10-2019-637068152405545447.pdf) b. UNRWA registration figures, December 2019 (https://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa/unrwa-figures-2019-2020). c. Author's calculations on the basis of the figures of PRL and PRS born outside Lebanon, in ref. a., p. 112. d. UNHCR registration figures, December 2019 (https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=y8dnqB). e. https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2021/04/15/why-syrian-refugees-in-lebanon-are-a-crisis-within-a-crisis/ . f. Ministry of Labour, figures of registered foreign workers, December 2019.						

► Table B. Estimates of the total population of Lebanon (c. 2019).

		Refugee population						Total population
		Syrian refugees		Palestinian refugees				
				PRL		PRS		
		%	nb	%	nb	%	nb	
Foreign nationals	Estimate 1	73 c	664,728 d	37 h	61,253 j	45.2 i	8,003 k	4,842,500 l
	Estimate 2		1,095,000 e					
Migrants (born abroad)	Estimate 1	27	245,858 m	63	104,296 o	54.8	9,703 p	359,857 q
	Estimate 2		405,000 n					518,999 r
Total population	Estimate 1	910,586 a		165,549 f		17,706 g		5,202,357 s
	Estimate 2	1,500,000 b						5,361,499 t
Sources:								
a. UNHCR registration figures, December 2019 (https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download?url=y8dnqB).				h. Shares of PRL and PRS living outside refugee camps (Chaaban, J., Salti, N., Ghattas, H., Irani, A., Ismail, T., Batlouni, L. (2016), “Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015”, Beirut: AUB and UNRWA, p. 9)				
b. https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2021/04/15/why-syrian-refugees-in-lebanon-are-a-crisis-within-a-crisis/				https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/survey_on_the_economic_status_of_palestine_refugees_in_lebanon_2015.pdf				
c. Share of Syrian refugee population living in residential buildings in cities or rural settlements (outside refugee camps, non-residential units, and informal settlements), https://www.unhcr.org/lb/shelter.				i. idem.				
d. Author's calculation ((a*c)/100)				j. Author's calculation ((f*h)/100).				
e. Author's calculation ((b*c)/100)				k. Author's calculation ((g*i)/100).				
f. Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019).				l. CAS/ILO. Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 Lebanon, Table 1, p. 19.				
The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Beirut, Lebanon,				m. a -(minus) d.				
https://lpdc.gov.lb/DocumentFiles/8-10-2019-637068152405545447.pdf.				n. b-e				
g. idem.				o. f-j				
				p. g-k				
				q. m+o+p				
				r. n+o+p				
				s. l+q				
				t. l+r				

I. Lebanon’s statistical apparatus and major sources of immigration data

Lebanon has no statistical apparatus allowing to regularly monitor the size of its resident population. No census was conducted since 1932. The numbers (hence, definitions) of the Lebanese resident population, of Lebanese expatriates, of foreign citizens qualifying for Lebanese citizenship, etc. are all fraught with political implications.¹¹ Therefore, data on international migrants’ stocks, flows, and characteristics are fragmentary at best. Before the release of the 2018-2019 Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey results, the most recent estimate of the country’s population was drawn from the 2007 Living Conditions Survey.¹² For this reason, academic institutions in the country are involved in the production of population and migration data, for instance, on Palestinian refugees (Table 1), and mostly on Lebanese expatriates.¹³

The **Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)** is a public Administration within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. CAS’s mission is “to collect, process, produce and disseminate social and economic statistics at the national level [....as well as] the technical supervision of statistics produced by other ministries and public administrations as well as improving methods and harmonizing statistics”.¹⁴ The CAS cooperates with ministries to process their data and disseminate them.¹⁵ The Department for Household and Social Statistics is split between the Housing Statistics Office and the Labour Force Statistics Office. The absence of a “population statistics” office is indicative of the difficulty to openly address population and migration issues in the country.

Since the end of the civil war in 1992, the CAS conducted a demographic survey in 1997, which gave a resident population of nearly four million (CAS).¹⁶ The National Survey of Household Living Conditions, conducted by CAS in 2004, served as a basis for the two Household surveys of 2007 and 2009 (Table 1, lines 22-24).¹⁷ Yet these operations raised a lot of controversies among Lebanese demographers.¹⁸ Since then, the production of population data continued relying on extrapolations from earlier data and on sample surveys, which poses a problem of reliability (see the “Methodology” section).

General Directorate for General Security (GDGS), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities: The GDGS records international flows (inbound/outbound) at borders and stocks of foreign nationals in the country. It monitors the entry, stay, residence and departure of foreigners through the issuing of entry visas, and permanent and/or temporary residence permits, and supervises all the procedures regarding naturalization requests. The Palestinian refugees residing in Lebanon or coming from abroad are granted special travel and residence documents, while the Syrian refugees receive special residence documents (see Table 1) The Ministry of Interior also maintains the Foreigners’ Registry, where all vital events concerning non-nationals are recorded.

General Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees (DPAR), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities: The DPAR registers and maintains the records of Palestinian refugees registered in Lebanon, and issues them civil documentation and travel documents. Palestinian refugees registered with DPAR and with UNRWA are issued a personal ID card which states that s/he is a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon. Some Palestinians did not request UNRWA’s assistance but are registered with DPRA.¹⁹ No publication of data is available from the Ministry of Interior’s Directorates.

UNHCR coordinates the response for all refugees in Lebanon with the Government, UN agencies, and local and international partners, including activities related to registration; and resettlement to third countries. In line with UNHCR’s Global Campaign to end statelessness by 2024, UNHCR supports the **Directorate General of Personal Status**, also located in the Ministry of Interior, to facilitate the birth registration and other vital events of refugees.

Bureau of the Labour Force, Departments of Employment and Foreign Labour’s Monitoring, Ministry of Labour: The Ministry of Labour issues new work permits, renews and cancels the permits granted to foreign workers legally employed in Lebanon, and publishes statistics of issuances of first permits and renewals until 2019. These statistics were disaggregated by migrants’ country of citizenship until 2013 in CAS’ Statistical Yearbooks. MoL’s statistics (PDF format) only presented figures by profession, and for selected nationalities of migrants (from Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Philippines, Sri Lanka,

11 The Lebanese political system distributes political functions according to sectarian affiliation. Moreover, some also fear that a general census would underline the unequal distribution of resources between Lebanon’s regions (De Bel-Air, F. Migration Profile: Lebanon, Migration Policy Center, RSCAS Policy Brief, Issue 2017/12, May 2017).

12 This survey, however, did not take into account the population living in Palestinian camps, i.e., Palestinian refugees and other residents of camps (Lebanese, non-Palestinian refugees and other foreign residents) (<http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/key-indicators-en>).

13 ICMPD. Mapping ENI SPCs migrants in the Euro-Mediterranean region: An inventory of statistical sources, Vienna: ICMPD, 2020, pp. 50-53. Data on expatriates are not tackled in this report and sources on expatriates are not included in Table 1.

14 <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/about-us-en>.

15 <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/cas-cooperation-with-ministries-en>.

16 Following a previous survey by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) in 1996, which gave a resident population of less than three million (MSA). Verdeil, E.; Faour, Gh. and Velut, S. “Chapitre 3”, in: Atlas du Liban : Territoires et société, Beyrouth, Liban : Presses de l’Ifpo, 2007.

17 The sampling of the two household surveys of 2007 and 2009 (Table 1, lines 22-24) is based on the comprehensive survey of the buildings and institutions conducted by CAS in 2004-2005, ahead of Households Living Conditions Survey 2004 (see <http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/PDFs/Living%20conditions%20survey%202007.zip>, p. 19 http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/Mics3/CAS_MICS3_survey_2009.pdf, p.14).

18 Vloeberghs, W. “Sociologie d’une communauté scientifique : le cas des démographes libanais”, Mémoire de DEA, Université Saint-Joseph, 2004.

19 <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1075906/download>.

Bangladesh, India, Cameroon). However, the prevalence of undocumented labour is very high in the country; therefore, statistics of permits issued are only indicative.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the specificities of Lebanon’s migration sources:

- ▶ The absence of a census, as well as a survey encompassing a representative sample of the resident (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) population: areas such as Palestinian camps are always excluded from survey samples, for instance (except in the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey, which did not focus on migration, and did not publish any data disaggregated by nationality).²⁰
- ▶ The subsequent unavailability of data of importance to study migration from publicly accessible publications (no data on residence permits, for example), even if data were collected, as is the case with the Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCs) survey 2018-2019 (Table 2). Moreover, the publication of processed indicators instead of raw numbers complicates the use of such data for migration researchers. The microdata set for the 2018-2019 LFS is publicly available on the CAS website for users.²¹ However, processing microdata sets requires skills and equipment not accessible to all users. In addition to this, data sources are not fully comparable, given the variations in the sampling methodologies.
- ▶ Table 3 highlights the lack of available resources to build reliable and demographically representative indicators. As a matter of fact, the (rough) estimate of the share of foreign nationals in the total population presented in the introduction (25-43 per cent) is significantly higher than that drawn from the Labour Survey (20.2 per cent). This is due to the differences in the populations of reference.

II. Methodologies, classifications, and definitions: compliance with ICLS Guidelines, and limitations

Methodologies

The LFHLCs was conducted by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) with the technical cooperation of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Regional Office for Arab States, according to internationally acknowledged methodologies. However, the exclusion of the population living in “non-residential units, such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements, etc.”²² from the reference population sample may significantly underrepresent migrant populations. According to the “Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015”, for instance, 63 per cent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) live in refugee camps, compared to 54.8 per cent of Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), while the rest of the population lives in areas outside the camps.²³ Informal housing and gatherings are also frequent when it comes to Syrian refugees.²⁴ Throughout the country, it is estimated that 27 per cent of Syrian refugees live outside residential buildings in cities or rural settlements.²⁵ Therefore, excluding informal settlements and refugee camps bypasses a large share of the migrant population. This is elaborated in section III below.

The prevalence of informality within the migrant population in general, and within the population of migrant workers, is another issue. The rates of legal residency among Syrian refugees, for instance, were said to decline on a year-on-year basis, since the Government of Lebanon suspended UNHCR registration of Syrian refugees in May 2015.²⁶ The results of the LFHLC Survey showed that the majority of the employed population held informal jobs at their main job (54.9 per cent) and more than a third of the employed population were working in the informal sector at their main job (35.2 per cent) (p. 59). These results cover the total surveyed population (Lebanese and non-Lebanese, with or without documents), but it is likely that the rate of informality would be higher among non-Lebanese. Consequently, the relevance of work permits figures as a source to evaluate the numbers and structure of international migrant workers’ population is questionable. In 2019, for example, Ethiopians largely dominated the other nationalities, with 129,005 work permit holders,²⁷

20 https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1994/data-dictionary/F3?file_name=hh.

21 <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/component/content/article/79-english/221-labour-force-and-household-conditions-survey-lfhlc-2018-2019-microdata-files>

22 CAS/ILO. Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 Lebanon, p. 105.

23 Chaaban, J., Salti, N., Ghattas, H., Irani, A., Ismail, T., Batlouni, L. (2016), “Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015”, Report published by the American University of Beirut (AUB) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/survey_on_the_economic_status_of_palestine_refugees_in_lebanon_2015.pdf, p. 9.

24 Kikano, F., Fauveaud, G. and Lizarralde, G. “Policies of Exclusion: The Case of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon,” Journal of Refugee Studies, Volume 34, Issue 1, March 2021, Pages 422–452, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feaa058>

25 <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/shelter>.

26 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). VASyR 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2020 (<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/VASyR%202020.pdf>), p. 11.

27 New and renewed permits. Permits are valid for one year, which means that these figures of flows are equivalent to the stocks of permit holders.

as compared to 4,959 Syrians, for instance. These figures are unlikely to be valid, as Syrians in Lebanon are estimated to number between 900,000 and 1.5 million.²⁸ Current figures of work permits issued produce a biased representation of Lebanon’s labour market.

More generally, the Lebanon’s administrative data fail to capture migrant populations in an accurate manner. Due to their irregular administrative status, Syrian refugees are often prevented from registering their newly-born in Lebanon’s civil registration, which could have affected above 200,000 children since 2011.²⁹ This also contributes to the undercounting of refugee populations in Lebanon.

Additionally, the porosity of borders with Syria, especially before the war, made it impossible to accurately estimate the numbers of undocumented and non-resident migrant workers commuting for short-term assignments and for seasonal employment, in the construction sector and in agriculture, for example.

Another, general and major methodological issue is the impossibility to assess the validity of the population data, which continuously rely on extrapolations from earlier data and sample surveys, which are also impossible to assess. The unavailability of any figure of reference, either the total resident population by nationality (Lebanese/non-Lebanese), by migration status (migrant/non-migrant), etc., or a subset of it (international migrant workers, for example), constructs estimates on fragile bases, not consistent in time and between statistical operations. The actual estimate of the total population drawn for the LFHLC Survey 2018-2019 may even be questionable, as no information is available on the sources and methodologies behind the figure.

Classifications

As indicated in Table 1, the CAS uses international classifications of professions, activities, and education levels (ISCO, ISIC and ISCED). However, the classification of professions and skills used by the Ministry of Labour is unavailable.

Definitions

In Lebanon like elsewhere in the region, naturalisations are rare, especially in a context where the sectarian balance within the population and access to citizenship are highly political matters. Moreover, the birth right for citizenship and maternal transmission of citizenship do not apply in Lebanon, like in most countries in the region. This has a major implication, as regards the consistency of concepts and definitions used in Lebanon, with those of the ILO. The category of “non-Lebanese” is not consistent with the concept of international migrant as defined in the ICLS Guidelines 2018 (§13), which “include[s] all those residents of a given country who have ever changed their country of usual residence.” Indeed, a share of the foreign residents, born in Lebanon but not naturalised, are not “migrants” according to the UN definition, which takes as a criterion the change of usual residence. Children of a foreign father and a Lebanese or a foreign mother, for instance, are unduly counted as migrants. As we have seen, this is particularly salient in the case of PRL, of whom only 7.4 per cent are actually migrants (born abroad).

III. Coherence/ discrepancies between sources of data; estimates of the migrant population

Table 3 indicates that comparison of figures and indicators between sources is impossible, due to the paucity of data, especially those focussing on migration.

The 2018-2019 LFHLCs came up with an estimate of 20.2 per cent of non-Lebanese in the total resident population of the country. As we have seen, our own range of estimates, which incorporates registered refugees (Palestinians with UNRWA; Syrians and other nationalities with UNHCR) and registered migrant and foreign workers (with MoL), is significantly higher (25 to 43 per cent of non-Lebanese in the country). As indicated in the introduction, figures pertaining to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL) taken from UNRWA registration statistics show a marked discrepancy with estimates taken from the Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017) (lines 25-37, Table 1). Besides, only 7.4 per cent of PRL are born outside of Lebanon,³⁰ which means that they do not fit the UN definition of “international migrant” used here, which takes as a criterion the change of usual residence. Nonetheless, if we use the figure of 165,549 PRL and 17,706 PRS recorded in the 2017 census of Palestinians in Lebanon and calculate the number of international migrants (not born in Lebanon) among them, we come up with the figures of 12,250 migrant PRL and 14,980 migrant PRS (see Table A in the Introduction). Our estimate of international migrants in Lebanon thus reaches between 1.2 and 1.8 million, or 22 to 35 per cent of the total resident population, which is still significantly higher than the number drawn from the LFHLCs survey.³¹ Moreover, the figures of registered refugees and migrant workers we used to build this estimate are significantly underestimated, as stated earlier. It is thus possible that the share of international migrants in Lebanon’s population is even higher than our highest estimate of 35 per cent (Table A).

28 See Introduction.

29 <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2019/a-second-chance-for-unregistered-children/>.

30 Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of Statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019). The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Detailed Analytical Report, Beirut, Lebanon, <https://lpdc.gov.lb/DocumentFiles/8-10-2019-637068152405545447.pdf>, p. 112.

31 $(4,842,500 \times 20.2) / 100 = 978,185$.

IV. Suggestions for improvement of the data and indicators

The political stakes of population and migration data in Lebanon, and the absence of a central political authority in the country, makes it a challenge to suggest or recommend improvements.

Basic suggestions, nonetheless, would be to release raw data in a user-friendly format in the publications of survey results, for researchers to be able to build their own indicators. More generally, the capacity of the CAS needs to be reinforced to strengthen Lebanon's statistical system. Administrative records' coverage and accuracy also need to be significantly improved. In the meantime, Lebanon could be a perfect testing ground for "big data" experiences, using other sources of data than the classic survey and administrative datasets. Such experiences surely exist, but could not be found to illustrate this report.

▶ Table 1: LEBANON. Sources of statistical data on migration and work migration to Lebanon and their characteristics (as of 30/09/2021)

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	Data collection							
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method
Stocks	Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)	Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFHLCS)	Field survey	Key characteristics of the labour force as well as socio-demographic and living conditions of the residents in Lebanon including Syrian refugees. Data at the national, regional and district levels. 1. demographic and social characteristics of households and the individuals living in them on a regular basis (more than six months in a year), including information on education, health, social security and others; 2. The labour force situation and the economic activity of all active individuals in the household; 3. The characteristics of the household and the conditions of the dwellings and the available amenities; 49 questions on household variables (of which 5 questions on residency and citizenship); 45 questions on labour force participation (all household members aged 10 and above); 133 questions on living conditions.	not regular (April 2018-March 2019)	Face to face interviews, PAPI method	not regular (April 2018-March 2019)	Face to face interviews, PAPI method
		Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009	Field Survey	Sociodemographic and educational characteristics of residents; relation to labour force; sociodemographic and employment/unemployment characteristics of individuals (aged 15 and above)	not regular	interviews	not regular	interviews
		Household Living Conditions Survey 2007	Field Survey	Sociodemographic and educational characteristics of residents; relation to labour force; sociodemographic and employment/unemployment characteristics of individuals (aged 15 and above)	not regular	interviews	not regular	interviews
		The National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose survey), 2004	Field survey	• The demographic and social characteristics of households and their individuals. • The characteristics of the individuals' economic activity. • The characteristics of the household and the conditions of dwellings. • Poverty lines and the characteristics of the poor. • The household's budget, income and expenditure details. • The consumption quantities of food and non-food items by households, and an updating of the weights used to produce the Consumer Price Index. • The national accounts of finalhouseholdconsumption.	not regular	interviews	not regular	interviews

Data collection							
	Data-producing body	Source	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)	Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFHLCS)		Households	Scope of the LFHLCS: population of Lebanon living in residential dwellings in the time period from April 2018 to March 2019. The survey excluded the population living in non-residential units, such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps and adjacent gatherings, and informal settlements, etc. Domestic workers, living on a regular basis with their respective households were counted in the survey. Working age is defined as 15 years of age and over, although data were collected for household members aged 10 and above. Sample size: 53,000 dwellings, in all cazas (regions) of Lebanon (50,000 respondents).	Occupations: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08); Activity: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC 4 International Classification of Status in Employment, according to type of authority (ICSE-18A)	no definition of international migrant. De facto: non-Lebanese
		Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009		households	nationally-representative survey. Sample size: 13,575 households.	Occupations: ISCO-08; Activities: ISIC (adaptation); Education: ISCED (adaptation)	Relation to labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions
		Household Living Conditions Survey 2007		households	nationally-representative sample of 6,686 households (7,571 respondent households), regardless of the nationality of the residence's occupants. Palestinian camps were excluded from the sample.	occupations: ISCO-88; Activity: adaptation from ISIC	Relation to labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions, except on classification of activities
		The National Survey of Household Living Conditions (The Multipurpose survey), 2004		households	The sample covered primary residences distributed across Lebanese territory, regardless of the nationality of the residence's occupants. The actual sample size was 14,948 households designated to fill out the Household Living Conditions questionnaire. Palestinian camps were excluded, but domestic workers were included among residents (residing permanently, or continuously for a period exceeding six months a year).	occupations: ISCO-88; Activity: adaptation from ISIC	Relation to labour force and employment characteristics: complies with ILO concepts and definitions

Data collection								
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit
Stocks	Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)/ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017).	Field survey	Nationality of HH, sex, age of HH members, possession of travel documents, refugees status, Registration with UNRWA and DPAR, marital status and fertility, place of birth, reason for migration to Lebanon if immigrated, expatriated members of HHs, education of HH members, employment (HH members aged 7 and above): (relation to labour force, employment characteristics, including work status, activity and occupation, number of hours worked during week preceeding census, labour of children below 15; economic participation of those holding primary education and above, education level of unemployed, situation of refugees not in employment); birth and deaths registrations.	not regular	interviewer-based approach		households, individuals
	American University of Beirut (AUB)/ ESCWA	Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015	Field survey	Socio-demographic, migration, legal, educational, employment and income, health and poverty characteristics of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon. Individual questionnaire: demographics (gender, age, relationship to the head of household, marital status, pregnancy, nationality), education (enrolment, educational institution, highest level of schooling achieved, reasons for not attending) and employment, which included employment and unemployment modules and asked for reasons for not looking for work, availability to work, employment status, average working hours, work benefits, contracts and work permits, occupations and payment basis. Household questionnaire: remittances, immediate family and next of kin living abroad (and in Syria for PRS), questions related to SSN cases, (ATM) access for PRS and access to aid from organizations other than UNRWA. Housing characteristics such as type of tenure, residence, walls, roofs, heating, sanitation and toilet facilities, number of rooms, area (size of the living space), dwelling conditions	not regular	interviews		households, individuals
	UNHCR	Refugees' statistics	processing of administrative data	socio-demographic and migration characteristics of asylum-seekers and registered refugees	monthly	administrative records	UNHCR records	Individuals
	General Directorate for General Security, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	residence permits statistics	administrative recording	stocks of residency permit holders, by type (permanent and/or temporary residence permits; special residencies for Syrians and Palestinians; residencies for domestic workers; socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holders. The General Directorate of General Security issues travel documents to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon who are registered with UNRWA, as well as the refugee bureau [DPRA], and who have a General Security authorization	continuous	administrative records	GDGS records	Individuals
	General Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees (DPAR), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	Registration of Palestinian refugees	administrative recording	ID cards for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	continuous	administrative records	GDPAR records	Individuals
	Bureau of the Labour Force, Departments of Employment and Foreign Labour's Monitoring, Ministry of Labour	Labour permits statistics	administrative recording and processing of data	stock of labour permit holders (foreign labourers legally employed in Lebanon). Socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holders	continuous	administrative records	MoL's records	Individuals

Data collection					
	Data-producing body	Source	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
Stocks	Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)/ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	Population and Housing Census in the Palestinian Camps and Gatherings in Lebanon (PHCCG-2017).	Sampling base: all Palestinian Camps, Adjacent Gatherings and Other Gatherings in 6 regions throughout Lebanon, spread over 168 localities, 12 Camps and 156 localities comprising, 25 Adjacent Gathering Localities and 131 Other Gatherings/Localities. The Census Frame has a total of 1315 EAs. However, it possibly excluded some 'other places of residence on the Lebanese territory'. Sample target: All Households in the 12 Palestinian Camps, regardless of nationality and citizenship; Households with a Palestinian person or more, residing within the 156 Palestinian Gatherings (Camps, Adjacent Gatherings or Other Gatherings). Final sample size: 55,473 Households or 224,901 people including 183,255 Palestinian refugees, of whom 165,549 PRL (Palestinian refugees residents in Lebanon) and 17,706 PRS (Palestinian refugees coming from Syria or visitors not residents in Lebanon). Definition of a Palestinian Refugee: Every Palestinian displaced to the Lebanese territory starting 1946 due to the uprooting and the subsequent forced displacement, by Israeli occupation of Palestine and its consequences, and every descendant born to a refugee of the aforesaid definition. The definition of a Palestinian refugee in Lebanon applies to every individual known to have registered both with UNRWA in Lebanon and to the DPAR or either one of them. These are commonly referred as Palestinian Refugees Resident in Lebanon (PRL). In addition, a special category was specified for the Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Syria (PRS) as a result of war, who are not registered in Lebanon. This category also included a minority of Non-ID refugee community who were not registered with UNRWA or DPAR. Our interest here is with PRS, since PRL are most often born in Lebanon and therefore, non-migrants.	Occupations: ISCO; activity; ISIC; education: ISCED 13	Concepts and definitions: as mandated under the UN Principles of Population and Housing Census. Labour force activity is measured according to the ILO guidelines
	American University of Beirut (AUB)/ ESCWA	Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015	survey spanning the twelve refugee camps and areas outside the camps in Lebanon. The survey included interviews with 2,974 Palestinians Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) households and 1,050 Palestinian Refugees from 1,177 Palestinian Refugees from Palestine (PRS) households living in Lebanon.	Occupations: ISCO	
	UNHCR	Refugees' statistics	all registered asylum-seekers and refugees		
	General Directorate for General Security, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	residence permits statistics	all foreign residents		
	General Directorate of Political Affairs and Refugees (DPAR), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	Registration of Palestinian refugees	Palestinian refugees		
	Bureau of the Labour Force, Departments of Employment and Foreign Labour's Monitoring, Ministry of Labour	Labour permits statistics	all economically active residents	classification of professions: unavailable	

Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemina- tion/update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 report	Percentage of foreign residents	caza (administrative sub-region)	not regular	2019	English/Arabic	CAS	http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/demographic-and-social-en/population-en
		Number of domestic workers per 1000 households	administrative region					
		Foreign residents	% age group and sex					
		School enrollment rates of foreign residents (aged 3-24)	age group, region					
		average number of years of education (aged 3 and above)	caza (administrative sub-region)					
		illiteracy rates among non-Lebanese (aged 10 and above)	sex, age group					
		Enrollment by type of education institution (public, private, free private) (3-24 years)	sex, age group					
		Non-enrollment (ages 3-24)	by reason					
		Foreign employees' wages	sex, education level					
		Labour force participation rate (non-Lebanese)						
		Unemployment rate						
		Percentage foreign workers working ≥50 hours at all jobs during the reference week						
		distribution by broad economic sector (agriculture, industry, services)						
		percentage foreign workers employed in elementary occupations						
		percentage foreign workers in informal jobs						
		unemployment before and after moving to Lebanon						
1	no publication of data disaggregated by nationality			not regular	2009	Arabic	CAS	http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/demographic-and-social-en/population-en
1	no publication of data disaggregated by nationality			not regular	2007	Arabic	CAS	
1	no publication of data disaggregated by nationality			not regular	2004	English/Arabic	CAS	

Data dissemination								
	Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/ update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	Palestinian population distribution	refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex, regions and camps, registration with UNRWA	not regular	2019	English/Arabic	CAS/PCBS/ Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee)	http://lpdc.gov.lb/ DocumentFiles/ 8-10-2019- 637068152405545447.pdf
		Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	refugee registration with DPAR and sex					
		Palestinian Households distribution	refugee status in Lebanon for head of household, registration status with UNRWA and DPAR sex of HH, regions and camps, average households size and type (ex- tended, nuclear, etc)					
		Palestinian migrants to Lebanon	Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon, country of previous residence and sex, reason for moving to Lebanon by sex					
		Palestinians	Region (Camps, Gatherings), refugee status in Lebanon and place of birth					
		Members of resident Households in Lebanon living abroad	age, sex and number of years since leaving Lebanon					
		Palestinians (aged 15 years and above)	refugee status in Lebanon, age and sex, Employment status, regions and Camps					
		Palestinian children (7-14 years)	by refugee status in Lebanon, employment status, age and sex					
		Employed Palestinian (aged 15 years and above)	refugee status in Lebanon, status in employment, sector of activity, economic activity, occupation, education level, age groups and sex, possession of work permit from the Lebanese authorities region (Camps, Gatherings) and sex, hours of work and number of jobs					
		Unemployed Palestinian (aged 15-64 years)	refugee status in Lebanon, educational level, age and sex					
		non working Palestinian (aged 15 years and above)	refugee status in Lebanon.					
		Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education	field of education at ISCED first and second level (2013)					
		Employed Palestinian refugees (17 years and above) with secondary and higher education	field of education at ISCED first, second levels (2013) and occupation (ISCO first level), activity (ISIC first level)					

Data dissemination								
	Name of publica- tion/ dataset	Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/ update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
Stocks	1	Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015	socio-demographic profile of PRS households and HH members, arrivals and settlement characteristics, legal status; poverty status and characteristics, health. PRS education, access to education, enrollment and dropouts Access to Work and Decent Work Conditions for PRS, characteristics of employment and unemployment,	not regular	2016	English	AUB/ESCWA	https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/survey-economic-status-palestine-refugees-lebanon
	1	Fact Sheet Lebanon	Number of Populations of Concern (refugees and asylum-seekers)		August 2021 2021	English	UNHCR	https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2021/10/UNHCR-Lebanon-Fact-Sheet-Aug.-2021.pdf
	2	Operational data Portal	Number of registered Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers		October 2021			https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71
	1	no publications						
		no publications						
	1	Labour permits granted for the first time	Labour permits granted for the first time	Annual (until 2019)-discontinued as of September 2021	2019	Arabic	Ministry of Labour	https://www.labor.gov.lb/ ; https://www.labor.gov.lb/AnnualReport.aspx
		Renewed labour permits	Renewed labour permits					
			selected nationalities, profession, category of employment (4 categories)					

	Data collection										
	Data-producing body	Source	Type of data collection operation	Data collected	Periodicity of data collection	Data collection method	Primary source of information (if administrative records)	Survey unit	Statistical population/ data coverage	Classifications used	Definitions (compliance with ILO concepts)
FLOWS	Bureau of the Labour Force, Departments of Employment and Foreign Labour's Monitoring, Ministry of Labour	Labour permits statistics	administrative recording and processing of data	New labour permits, renewals and cancellations of permits granted to foreign labourers legally employed in Lebanon. Socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holders	continuous	administrative records	MoL's records	Individuals	all economically active residents	classification of professions: unavailable	
	General Directorate for General Security, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	residence permits statistics	administrative	Issuances of entry visas, permanent and/or temporary residence permits; special residencies for Syrians and Palestinians; residencies for domestic workers, naturalization requests. Socio-demographic and employment characteristics of permit holders	continuous	administrative records	GDGS records	Individuals	all foreign residents		
		arrivals and departures	international flows (inbound/ outbound) at borders	nationality and other socio-demographic and employment details of border crossers	continuous	administrative records	GDGS records	Individuals	All border crossers		

	Data dissemination								
	Name of publication/ dataset		Available data	disaggregation variables	Frequency of dissemination/update	Last issue(s) published as of 30/09/2021	Language	Publisher	url/ path
FLOWS	1	Labour permits granted for the first time	Labour permits granted for the first time	selected nationalities, profession, category of employment (4 categories)	Annual (until 2019)-discontinued as of September 2021	2019	Arabic	Ministry of Labour	https://www.labor.gov.lb/ ; https://www.labor.gov.lb/StatList.aspx/
		Renewed labour permits	Renewed labour permits		Annual (until 2019)-discontinued as of September 2021				
	2	Annual reports	New and renewed labour permits	by regional delegation of MoL	Annual (until 2018)	2018	Arabic		
	3	Statistical Yearbooks	New and renewed labour permits	Profession; country of citizenship (all)	Annual (1995-1999; 2006-2013; 2011-2013)	2013	English/ Arabic	CAS	http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/statistical-yearbook#1995-1999
	1	no publications							https://www.general-security.gov.lb/en/posts/3
		Incomings To & Outgoings by Nationality from Lebanon - Monthly data 1996-2021	Arrivals and departures	group of countries of origin, single nationality, month	monthly	July 2021	English/ Arabic	CAS/GDGS	http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/Excel/Thematic%20Time%20Series/Incomings%20to%20and%20outgoings%20from%20Lebanon%201996-2021.xlsx

► Table 2: LEBANON. International migrants' characteristics by source and availability (last available date for each source)

Source	STOCKS	
	Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFH LCS)	
	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM	
sex	Yes	Yes (%)
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	-
age group	-	Yes (%)
relation to head of household	Yes	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	-
level of education attained (3 years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	Yes	(% by education attainment; Average nb of years of education)
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	Yes	Yes
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	sample: only residential quarters	
nationality (national/ non-national)	Yes	-
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	-
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	?	-
country of citizenship	Yes	-
country of usual residence	residents in Lebanon (6 months and more)	
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM, IMW	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	Yes	-
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	?	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	?	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM and IMW aged 10 and above (employed, except line 27)	
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Yes (participaion rate+unemployment rate)
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes (domestic workers/1000 households)
branch of economic activity	Yes	Yes (broad-3 categories)
current occupation	Yes	(% in elementary occupations)
previous occupation	Yes	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	Yes	-
reasons for unemployment	?	-
status in employment	Yes	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	informality; seasonality of jobs; multiple jobholding	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes	(% working >50 hours during reference week)
duration of employment in months or years	?	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	Yes	-
employment-related income	Yes	Yes (average hourly earnings at main job; median monthly earnings at main job).

	FLOWS				
Source	Records of residence permits; ID cards	Records of work permits		Border crossing records (arrivals and departures)	
	collected	collected	published	collected	published
(a) main socio-demographic characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM				
sex	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
age in single years or date of birth	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
age group	-	-	-	-	-
relation to head of household	?	-	-	-	-
marital status (15 and above)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
level of education attained (3 years and above) (ISCED or other classification specified)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
place of residence (administrative region, municipality, ..)	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
type of living quarters (private household, collective or institutional reason household, other type of living quarters, non-residential accommodation)	-	-	-	-	-
nationality (national/ non-national)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
group of countries of origin (Arab states, non-Arab Asian countries, etc...)	-	-	-	-	Yes
country of birth and country of birth of parent(s)	?	?	-	?	?
country of citizenship	Yes	Yes	Yes (selection)	Yes	Yes
country of usual residence	residents in Lebanon (6 months and more)				
(b) main migration characteristics (international migrants (IM), international migrant workers (IMW))	IM, IMW			All border crossers	
purpose of migration (declared or documented reason for first entry into the country, specifically the country of actual or intended labour attachment)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
type of visa, residence permit, work permit	Yes	Yes	-	Yes (if any)	-
permanent, temporary or circular nature of migration	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-
duration of stay: date of first entry into the country of labour attachment	inferred from duration of permit granted			Yes (inferred from files)	-
(c) main work characteristics (resident and non-resident international migrant workers - IMW) (15 years and above)	IM and IMW aged 15 and above (employed, except for line 27)				
labour force status (employed, unemployed, outside the labour force)	Yes	Workers		Yes	-
sector of activity (governmental, private, domestic, other)	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
branch of economic activity	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
current occupation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
previous occupation	-	-	-	-	-
reasons for leaving previous employment	-	-	-	-	-
reasons for unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
status in employment	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
stability of employment (permanent/ temporary)	-	?	-	-	-
working time, including hours usually worked, contractual hours of work	Yes (if mentioned in labour contract)	Yes	-	-	-
duration of employment in months or years	-	-	-	-	-
duration of unemployment/ job search	-	-	-	-	-
employment-related income	Yes (if mentioned in labour contract)	Yes	-	-	-

Yes: collected/
published
-: Not collected/Not
published
Suggested additions
to list of items in ICLS
2018

► Table 3. LEBANON. Core statistics of stocks and flows and indicators pertaining to international migrant workers available in Lebanon published sources (most recent relevant/comparable source as of 15/10/2021)

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source		Discrepancy (%)
				Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFHLCS)	Work permits statistics	
				April 2018-March 2019	01/01/2019-31/12/2019	
A	stock of international migrants at mid point of the reference period (13b)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders	Non-Lebanese citizens (includes non-migrant Palestinian and other refugees or foreign nationals)	c. 970,000 (20.2% of total population: c. 4.8 million)	-	
A'	Stock of international migrants of working age (16a)	Observed (survey), or stock of residency permit holders		-	-	
B	stock of international migrant workers (labour force) (14) (16b)	Observed (survey), or stock of holders of residency permits for the purpose of working; or stocks of work permits holders	Work permits figures, 4 categories). Work permits are valid for one year: stocks=first permits+renewals	-	247 088	
	usual residents (14a)					
	non-residents (14b)	observed (survey), or holders of temporary work permits for non-residents	no data on temporary permits	-		
C	inflow of international migrants	Observed (survey), or new residency permits issued to newcomers	number of persons aged 15 and above who came to Lebanon since 2017	29 000	-	
D	inflow of for-work international migrants	new residency permits issued to newcomers for the purpose of working	no data on residence permits	-	-	
E	inflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrants already present in the country of measurement before the beginning of the specified reference period, who were outside the labour force at the beginning of the reference period but entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;	Figures of work permits granted for the first time	-	43 825	
		(b) inflow of international migrants who entered the country of measurement during the reference period – whether as for-work international migrants or for whatever other reason – and entered the labour force of the country of measurement during the reference period;		-		
		(c) non-residents of the country of measurement who became non-resident international migrant workers in the country during the reference period.		-		
		(a+b+c)		-		
F	outflow of international migrant workers	(a) number of international migrant workers who left the country of measurement (or died) during the specified reference period; and non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason	No data on outflows/change of status	-		
		(b) number of international migrant workers who remained in the country of measurement but left the labour force of the country during the reference period		-		
		(c) non-resident international migrant workers in the country of measurement whose labour attachment in that country terminated during the reference period, for whatever reason		-		
		(a+b+c)		-		
G	change in the stock of international migrant workers	(E-F)		-	-	

	statistics and indicators	indicator items and calculation	Remarks	Number/ rate by source		Discrepancy (%)
				Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 (LFH LCS)	Work permits statistics	
				April 2018-March 2019	01/01/2019-31/12/2019	
H	labour force participation (activity) rate	(a) IMW 14a, 16b	International migrants (foreign residents) in residential dwellings only. Rate given in survey.		-	
		(b) IM of working age 16a			-	
		a/b*100 (%)		60,8	-	
I	employment-to-population ratio	(a) Employed IMW 14a, 16c	no data	-	-	
		(b) IM of working age 16a		-	-	
		a/b*100 (%)		-	-	
J	Unemployment rate of international migrants	(a) Unemployed IMW 14a, 16d	International migrants (foreign residents) in residential dwellings only		-	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b			-	
		a/b*100 (%)		8,7	-	
K	share of inflow of for-work international migrants in the total inflow of international migrants during the reference period	D/C		-	-	
L	Share of women in migrant labour force	(a) females IMW 14a, 16b		-	-	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		-	-	
		a/b*100 (%)		-	-	
M	Migrant youth participation rate (15-29)	(a) IMW aged 15-29 14a, 16b		-	-	
		(b) IM aged 15-29 16a		-	-	
		a/b*100 (%)		-		
N	Share of highly-skilled workers in foreign labour force	(a) IMW in the 3 upper categories of occupation (ISCO 88 and 08 classification)		-	-	
		(b) IMW 14a, 16b		-	-	
		a/b*100 (%)		-	-	

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