



# Statistics for SDG indicator 10.7.1

From Tier III to Tier II

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# Number, name and custodian agencies

**Number:** SDG indicator 10.7.1

**Name:** Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.

**Suggested change in the name:**

After consultations with National Statistics Offices (NSOs), SDG indicator 10.7.1 is now defined as: *“Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination”*.

**Custodian Agency(ies):** International Labour Organization (ILO) and World Bank (WB).

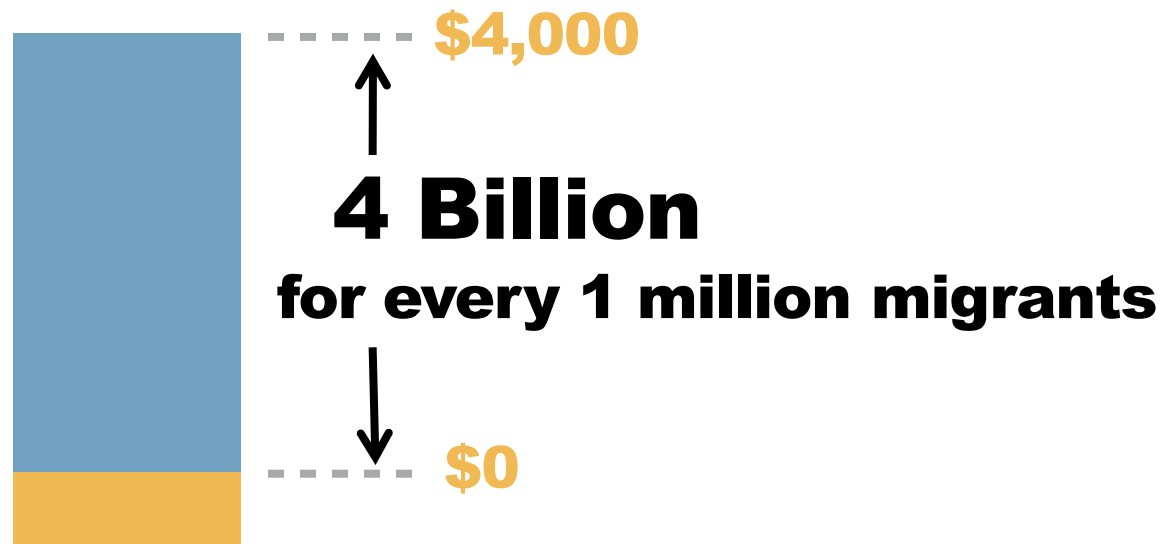
# Background (1)

- Worker's paid recruitment cost is a major drain on poor migrants' incomes and remittances
- Almost 10 million people use regular channels to migrate in search of jobs every year
- A large number of them pay high and illegal recruitment fees to agents:
  - If a worker pays \$5,000 to the recruiter and the worker earns \$150 a month or \$ 1800 a year it will take 3 years to pay back the costs. All her/his earnings go to pay the illegal recruiter instead of her/his family
  - Implication: over-indebtedness and sometimes, slavery or bondage
- High recruitment costs increase the risk for forced labour and human trafficking.
- The development community must endeavour to eliminate illegal recruitment fees

# Background (2)

- If average costs paid by a poor worker is \$4000, eliminating recruitment costs would place \$4 billion back in the hands of workers for every 1 million migrants.

## Reduce recruitment costs



# Concept

- SDG indicator 10.7.1 is defined as: “**Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination**”, i.e. a ratio between a cost measure and an income measure.
- The statistics used for the numerators and denominators for indicator 10.7.1 should be based on costs and earnings observed for the same individual international migrant worker.

# Rationale for re-classification

## Rationale for indicator re-classification:

- ❑ Drafting the methodology took stock of KNOMAD/ILO experience in conducting multiple surveys on recruitment costs (2014-2017);
- ❑ Various consultations with experts and NSOs on improving the methodology for ILO-KNOMAD surveys on recruitment costs;
- ❑ National pilot with Lao PDR (LFS 2017);
- ❑ Draft Guidelines prepared in early 2018;
- ❑ Consultations on the draft Guidelines in Bangkok (March 2018), Delhi (April 2018), and Turin (June 2018);
- ❑ Draft Guidelines endorsed by an expert group from 11 NSOs during a consultation workshop in Washington (September 2018).

# Current status of the methodology

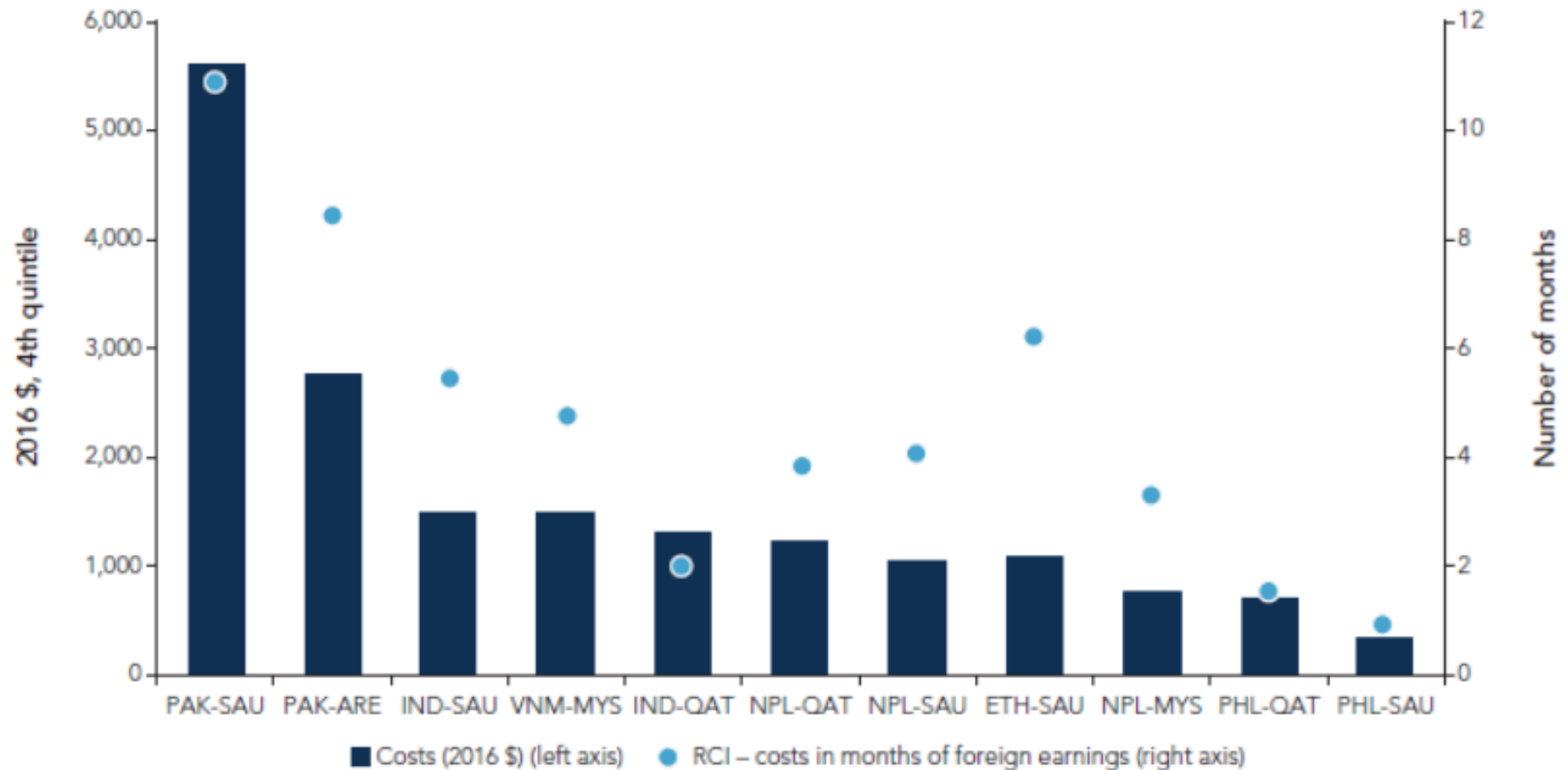
- Not yet an international standards, but already tested and endorsed by a number of NSOs;
- Process for making it an international standards started, and include national pilots as from January 2019;
- Main data source already agreed by NSOs are national household surveys;
- Key strategy agreed: SDG indicator 10.7.1 should be collected using existing surveys programme (LFS, HS, LSMS, HIES, stand-alone migration surveys, establishment surveys, etc.).



# Way forward: implementing the methodology

- Identify countries that have already migration surveys, and what data collection items they have on recruitment costs and earnings, and suggest updates: e.g. Republic of Korea, Philippines, etc.;
- Prepare the Manual of Operations to implement the guidelines
- Develop a short module, medium questionnaire and long questionnaires). All will allow countries to calculate recruitment costs
- Workshop on Recruitment costs and Migrant workers to discuss surveys and the Manual of Operations in March 2019
- Pilot countries in 2018-2019: Bangladesh, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, etc.;
- Data providers: NSOs, proposed to be part of official statistics;
- Time series: proposed data collection and release for at least every 2 years;
- Next round of releasing statistics for a number of countries: **expected for 3rd quarter 2019.**

Figure 1: Worker-Paid Recruitment Costs (selected corridors)



# Table 1: Coverage of 2013-2014 KNOMAD Migration Cost Surveys

Origin	Destination	Sample size	Performance site	Survey period	Survey methodology
Vietnam	South Korea	45	South Korea	March 2013	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Thailand		31			
Indonesia		36			
Bangladesh	Kuwait	20	Kuwait	March 2014	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
India		31			
Sri Lanka		19			
Egypt		30			
Morocco	Spain	43	Spain: Huelva and Alemria	January - February 2014	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Ecuador		33			
Bulgaria		42			
Poland		19			
Romania		30			

# Table 2: Coverage of 2015 KNOMAD-ILO Migration Cost Surveys

Origin	Destination	Sample size	Performance site	Survey period	Survey methodology
Ethiopia	Saudi Arabia	499	Ethiopia: Regions of Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray and Addis Ababa city administration	January 2015 - September 2015	Household survey: return migrants in origin country
Pakistan	Saudi Arabia	375	Pakistan: Districts of Rawalpindi and Gujrat from North Punjab, Gujranwala and Saikot from the central Punjab, and Mardan and Charsada from KPK	May 2015 - July 2015	Household survey: return migrants in origin country
	United Arab Emirates	259			Household survey: return migrants in origin country
India	Qatar	400	India; Dehi, Mumbai and Hyderabad airports	June 2015 - September 2015	Traveler's survey: returnees (at airport with migrants arriving from Qatar)
Philippines	Qatar	366	Philippines: Various returnee processing centers, primarily in Metro-Manila	May 2015 - October 2015	Household survey: return migrants in origin country
Nepal	Qatar	352	Nepal: Tribhuvan airport in Kathmandu	July 2015 - December 2015	Traveler's survey: returnees (at airport with migrants arriving from Qatar)
Vietnam	Malaysia	404	Malaysia: State of Penang and region of Klang Valley	July - September 2015	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Guatemala	Mexico	204	Mexico: Suchiate municipality, Ciudad Hidalgo and city of Tapachula, Chiapas	January 2016- March 2016	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Honduras		163			
Salvador		126			

# Table 3: Coverage of 2016 KNOMAD-ILO Migration Cost Surveys

Origin	Destination	Sample size	Performance site	Survey period	Survey methodology
India	Saudi Arabia	409	India; New Delhi Airport	September 2016 - April 2017	Traveler's survey: returnees (at airport with migrants arriving from Saudi Arabia)
Philippines	Saudi Arabia	484	Philippines; five high migration origin regions: National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON (IV-A), Central Luzon (III), SOCCSKSARGEN (XII), and Ilocos (I)	June - August 2016	Traveler's survey: returnees (at airport with migrants arriving from Saudi Arabia)
Nepal	Qatar	89	Nepal; in and around Tribhuvan International Airport	August - September 2016	Traveler's survey and household survey: Prospective migrants at pre-departure and household left behind in origin country
	Saudi Arabia	98			
	Malaysia	165			
Uzbekistan	Russia	324	Russia; cities with the highest concentration of Central Asian, including Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Samara, Stavropol and Krasnodar	July - August 2016	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Kyrgyzstan		271			
Tajikistan		309			
Egypt	Italy	23	Italy; regions of Piedmont and Lombardy, excluding Rome	July 2016 - March 2017	Household survey: Current migrants in destination country
Nigeria		49			
Senegal		83			
West African CFA*		82			
West African countries *		91			



Thank you !

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