

Meeting objectives

1. To obtain a regional picture of migration-related statistics by sharing information and approaches among countries
2. To discuss how national, regional and global level processes and plans may fit together, e.g. national information systems, a proposed regional database, ICLS standards and SDG monitoring
3. To identify areas in which the ILO may provide support in national and regional capacity building on migration-related statistics

DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.



International
Labour
Organization

Data and the Migration Governance Frameworks

Colombo
28-29 November 2017



Data and national labour migration policy

“Comprehensive information and database on labour migration is a cross cutting foundation for formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies on good governance, protection and development linkages.”

National Labour Migration Policy of Sri Lanka, 2008



How is data being used at the national level?

Publication of *Labour Migration Status Reports*, e.g. in Nepal and Pakistan:

- Analysis of administrative data
- Linked to policy and thematic issues
- Resulting in recommendations to address gaps in policies, institutional mechanisms and knowledge

Used in policy discourse and advocacy, in Parliamentary questions, in regional and global reports, in the media, etc.

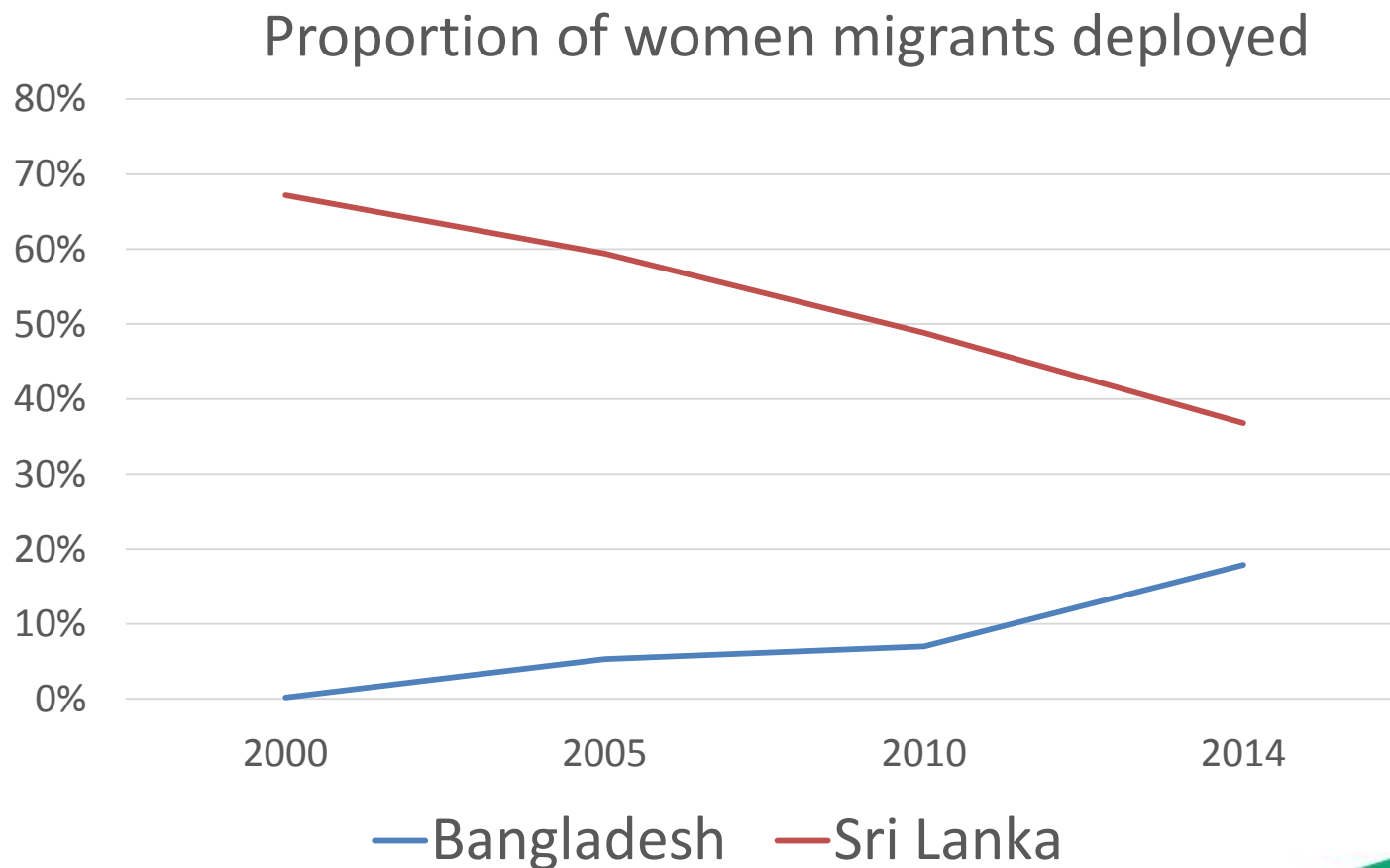
Key policy questions that require evidence-based responses (at national level)

Are the policy objectives being met?

- E.g. What jobs are people migrating for? (sector, skill level, country of destination, etc.)
- Are government interventions to increase/decrease such flows having the desired effect?



Policies matter: Impact of policies to restrict women's migration



Key policy questions that require evidence-based responses (at national level)

Where should the Government agencies (and partners) focus their attention? (in terms of targeting services; regulatory efforts; etc.)

- E.g. Where are the major sending areas/migration hotspots?
- Who is migrating? (gender, province, social group)
- What do we know about the determinants and consequences of migration?

Key policy questions that require evidence-based responses (at national level)

What is the changing impact of migration on national labour markets?

- E.g. Are migrants filling genuine labour market needs?
- Any link between outbound migration and inbound migration?
- What is the impact of return migration?

Data and regional migration frameworks

In the SAARC Plan of Action on Labour Migration (2016), 1 of the 7 priority areas is the:

“Establishment of a Mechanism for Information Exchange and Knowledge Building”



From the SAARC Plan of Action

- a) Data collection and data sharing on issues relating to migration trends and patterns, including return migration. To the extent possible, the data should be disaggregated according to gender, sector and skill levels, with a view to strengthening evidence-based policies.
- b) Support the creation of a shared database or web portal with information about migration trends and patterns, policies, best practices, challenges, agreements/arrangements where possible.

From the SAARC Plan of Action (continued)

- c) Encourage action research on issues and challenges related to labour migration from South Asia, including missing and irregular labour migrants, workers' experiences, recruitment costs, recruitment networks, and reintegration of migrant workers, to name a few.
- d) Assist Member States to host Workshops/ Consultations in relevant thematic areas for sharing experiences and foster intra-regional learning.

On sharing data between countries

“... migration movements are so closely related one to another that it is desirable for a given country to be informed not only of the volume, direction and composition of the immigration and emigration affecting that country, but also the movements affecting other emigration and immigration countries” (United Nations, 1953).

- International Migration Statistics, Guidelines for Improving Data Collection Systems, ILO (1997)



On the question of comparability

“[Although] perfect comparability remains elusive, it is important not to lose sight of the fact that much can be done to improve the relevance and facilitate the use of existing statistics, especially by promoting the dissemination of the statistics already available...”

- International Migration Statistics, Guidelines for Improving Data Collection Systems, ILO (1997)

Comparability for cooperation

- Identification of good practices and lessons learned – e.g. what is India doing right on remittance costs? What has been the impact of Bangladesh easing restrictions on women migrating?
- Case of parliamentary questions or media reports criticizing the Government on deployment of migrant workers. E.g. Is the dip in deployments/remittances in our country, consistent with trends in other countries of origin?

Fair Recruitment: ILO/WB standardized surveys on worker-paid migration costs

Corridor	Mean Costs (USD)
Pakistan – Saudi Arabia	\$4,367
Ethiopia – Saudi Arabia	\$998
India – Qatar	\$1,140
Nepal – Qatar	\$1,054
Philippines – Qatar	\$522

Source: ILO/World Bank surveys of returning workers in 2015

Comparability for competition

Example of HRD Korea. Data is collected that informs employer preference for nationals from one of the 15 countries sending workers under EPS:

- recruitment costs
- number of days required for deployment;
- overstay rates (these affect the annual country quotas set by HRD Korea);
- number of job changes, etc.

HRD Korea Data (2013)

	No. of Entered Workers	Days Required	EP Issuance ~ LC Signing	LC Signing ~ CCVI issuance	CCVI Issuance ~ Entry
EPS 15 countries	50,291	66.7	11.5	24.3	30.9
Myanmar	3,557	77.7	11.9	28.2	37.6

	Total	Legal Workers	Overstayed Workers	Rate of Overstay
15 EPS countries	231,353 pers	176,503 pers	54,850 pers	23.70%
Myanmar	7,529 pers	6,925 pers	604 pers	8.02%

Global level approaches to data collection

- SDG Target 17.18 calls for enhancing “**capacity building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by [...] migratory status**”



Key policy questions that require evidence-based responses (at global level)

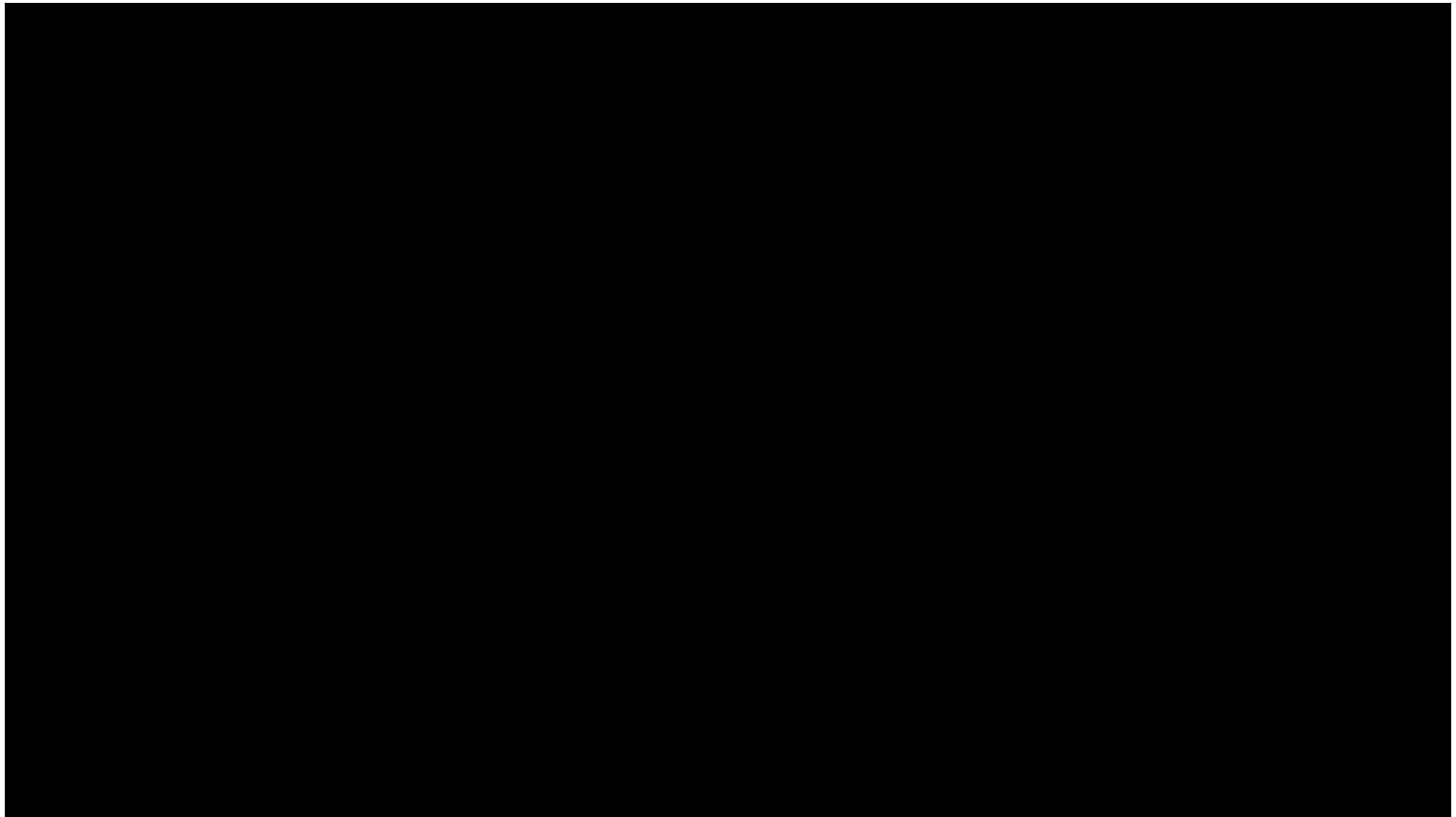
What are the predominant forms of migration?

- 65% of the world's migrants move for work
- 57% of the increase in total migration between 2000 and 2013 was due to higher levels of South–South migration.

Broader macro-economic questions, and how is migration contributing to global growth and development?

- To what extent can FDI be a substitute for international migration?
- What is the effect of increased trade or capital flows on international migration?
- What is the impact of remittances on development?

ILO Global Estimates on Migrant Workers



[LINK TO VIDEO](#)

Questions for discussion

- What are the key policy questions at the national level that require evidence based responses?
- How do you use labour migration data to inform policy making?
- To what extent do you think data collection and analysis within the regional and global frameworks is relevant?
- In light of increasing **decentralization** of certain labour migration governance functions in Nepal, Pakistan and India, what kind of data will be required and what will be available at the **sub-national level**?



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DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.

Thank you





International labour migration: Concepts, definitions and statistical sources

Jean-Marie Hakizimana
Email: hakizimana@ilo.org
ILO DWT – New Delhi

Workshop on Labour migration statistics
28 – 29 November 2017, Colombo, Sri Lanka

- International legal instrument
- Statistical definitions
 - International migrant
 - Migrant workers
 - Remittances
- Sources
- Measurement in household surveys
- ILOSTAT: Data collection processes

International legal instrument

- *UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*
 - Adopted in 1990 by the UN General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990
 - Legal definition that can serve as basis for statistical measurement

Migrant worker: refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national

Categories of migrant workers: UN Convention (1990) I

1. **Frontier worker**

- migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighbouring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week

2. **Seasonal worker**

- refers to a migrant worker whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year;

3. **Seafarer** (including fishermen)

- refers to a migrant worker employed on board a vessel registered in a State of which he or she is not a national;

Categories of migrant workers: UN Convention (1990) II

3. Worker on an offshore installation

- migrant worker employed on an offshore installation that is under the jurisdiction of a State of which he or she is not a national;

4. Itinerant worker

- migrant worker who, having his or her habitual residence in one State, has to travel to another State or States for short periods, owing to the nature of his or her occupation;

5. Project-tied worker

- migrant worker admitted to a State of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that State by his or her employer

Categories of migrant workers: UN Convention (1990) III

6. Specified-employment worker:

- Sent by employer for defined period of time to undertake a **specific assignment or duty**; or
- Who engages for defined period of time in work that requires professional, commercial, technical or other **highly specialized skill**; or
- Who, upon the request of an employer in the State of employment, engages for a restricted and defined period of time in **work whose nature is transitory or brief**

• Self-employed worker

- Engaged in remunerated activity otherwise than under a contract of employment and who earns a living through this activity working alone or together with family members

International statistical standards

- No agreed framework for statistics on migrant workers
- In use:
 - **International migration statistics (UN)**
 - **Main objectives:** Demographic accounting of population (immigration/emigration & population change)
 - **ILO working definitions**
 - **Main objectives:** Characterize labour market dynamics, impact, inform employment & labour migration policies
- To meet both objectives:
 - Need use of coherent concepts, definitions, methods

Statistical definitions:

International migrant (UN)

- UN International recommendations on statistical measurement of international migration (1997):
 - **International migrant:**
 - Any person who **changes** his or her **country of usual residence**
 - **Identifies two groups:**
 - Long-term international migrants
 - Basis for statistics on **immigrants** and **emigrants**
 - Short-term international migrants

Statistical definitions:

International migrant (UN)

- **Usual residence:**

- UN Recommendations on P&H Censuses, rev. 2



- Place at which a person has **lived continuously for at least 12 months**, not including temporary absences for holidays, work assignments, **or intends to live for at least 12 months**
 - Place at which a person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months (i.e. for at least 6 months and 1 day), not including temporary absences for holidays, work assignments, or intends to live for at least 6 months

Usual residence determined on the basis of duration of stay

Statistical definitions:

International migrant (UN)

Long term migrant:

- A person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination becomes his/her new country of usual residence

Emigrant	Immigrant
-Leave the country by crossing the border	-Enter the country by crossing the border
-Be a usual resident of country of origin	-Not a usual resident of country when entering
-Stay (intend to stay) abroad for at least 1 yr	-Stay (intend to stay) in the country for at least 1 yr
*Excludes diplomats, consular corps, members of armed forces, nomads, border workers	

Statistical definitions:

International migrant (UN)

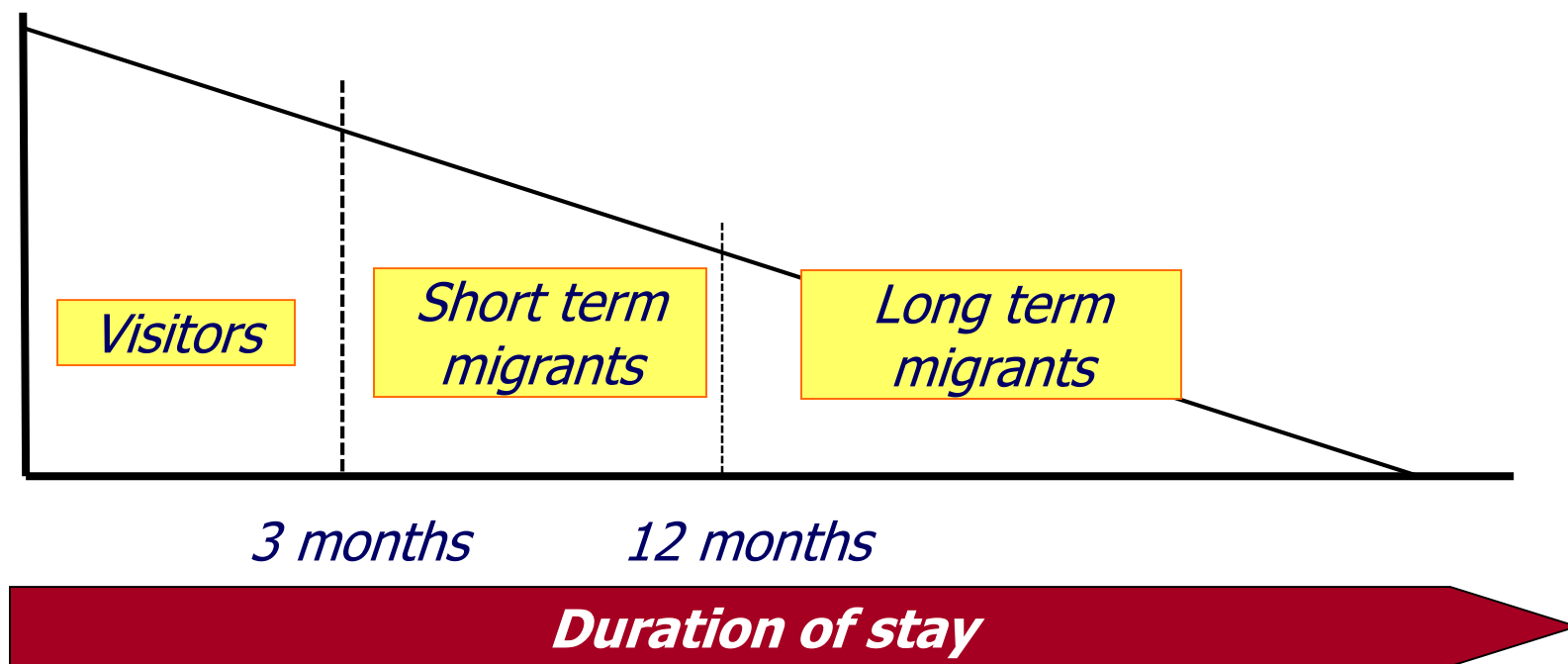
Short term migrant:

- A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of **at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months)**
- Except in cases where the move is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage

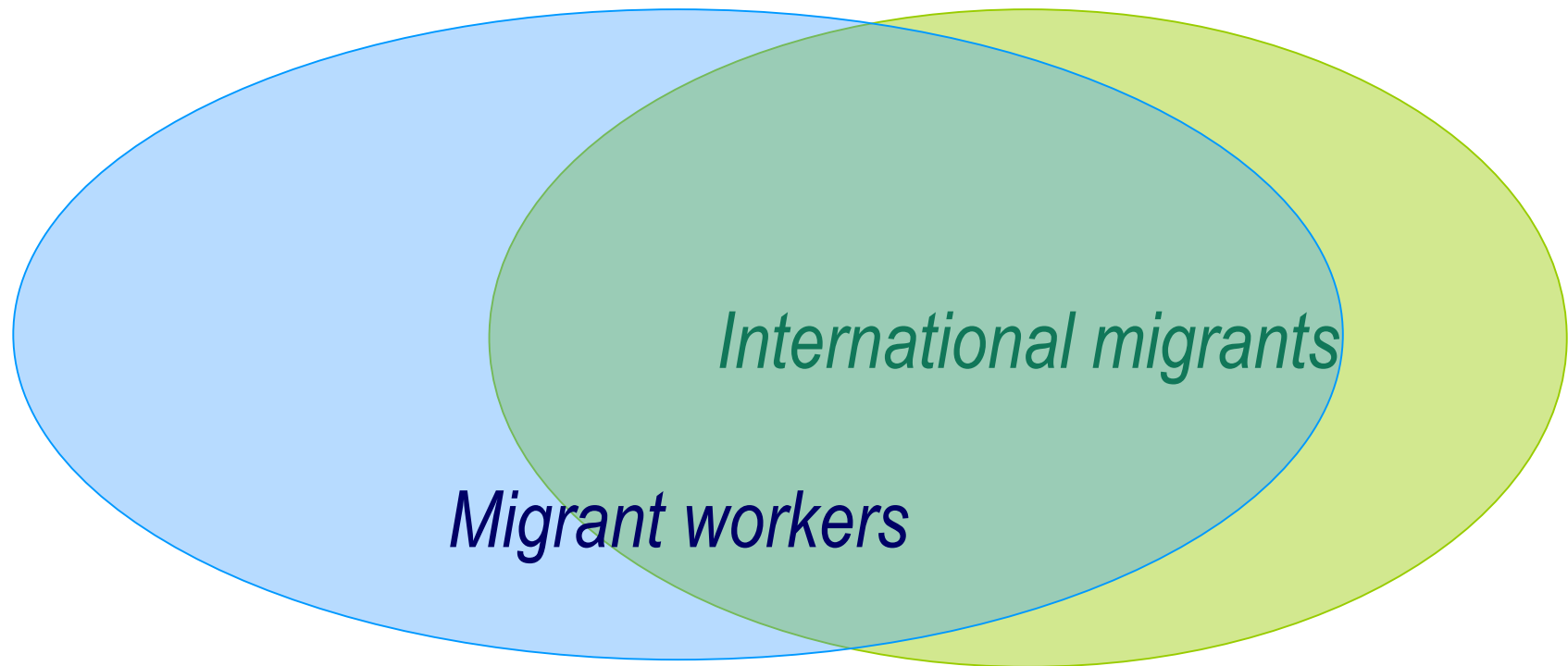
Statistical definitions:

International migrant (UN)

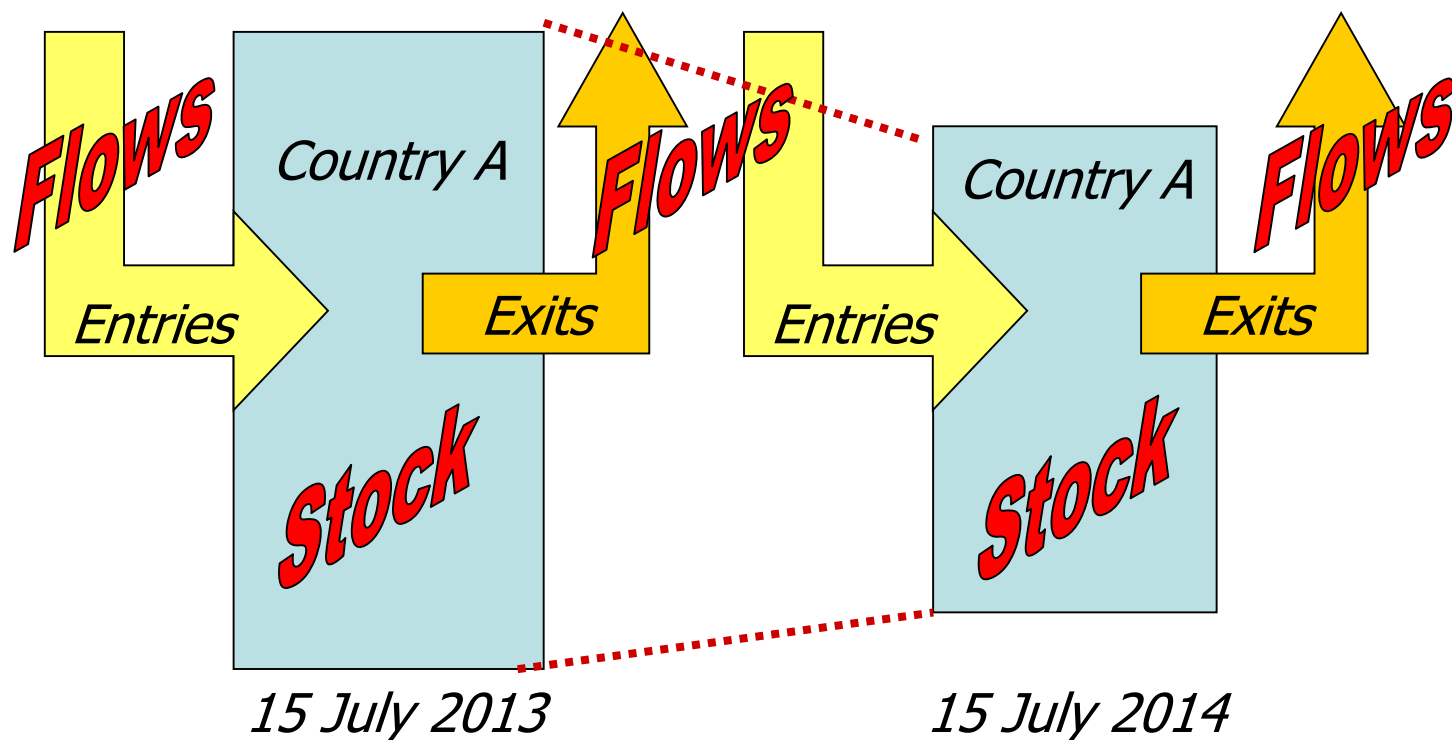
- Principal measurement criteria:
 - Move from one country to another country by crossing a border
 - Change in usual residence
 - Minimum duration of stay (3+, 12+)



Relation between international migration & migrant workers



Stocks and flows



Stock: Number of migrants present in a country at a specified reference date

Flow: Number of migrants that changed country of residence during a specified reference period

Stocks and flows: Groups of interest

- Stock of foreign workers (*immigrants*)
- Stock of migrants workers abroad (*emigrants*)
- Inflow of foreign workers
- Outflow of migrant workers
- Return flow of migrant workers

Working statistical definitions: Migrant workers I

- **Stock of foreign workers:**
 - Foreign-born persons (*non-citizens*)* who at a particular date or a during specific reference period would be counted as being **employed or unemployed in the country**.
- **Stock of migrant workers abroad:**
 - Native-born persons (*citizens*)* who at a particular date or during a specific reference period would be counted as being **employed or unemployed in another country**.

Working statistical definitions:

Migrant workers II

- **Inflow of foreign workers:**
 - Foreign-born persons (*non-citizens*)* who during a particular reference period arrived in the country with the objective to take employment there.
- **Outflow of migrant workers:**
 - Native-born persons (*citizens*)* who during a particular reference period left the country with the objective to take employment in another country.
- **Return flow of migrant workers:**
 - Native-born persons (*citizens*)* who during a particular reference period returned to their country after having been employed or unemployed in another country.

Working statistical definitions: Migrant workers III

- **Essential criteria**

- Border crossing
- Purpose of move: To seek work for pay/profit or To work for pay/profit
- Labour force status
- Country of birth
- *Citizenship**

**Due to its relevance to inform employment policies that define labour market rights on the basis of citizenship.*

Note: Change in usual residence & duration of move not essential as they exclude groups of short-term migrant workers

How to identify both: international migrants & migrant workers

- **Common elements:**
 - Border-crossing
 - Country of origin (usual residence/birth) / destination
- **Additional elements needed:**
 - Duration of trip
 - at minimum: less than 3 mo./ 3 mo. to less than 12 mo./ 12+ mo.
 - Duration in country of origin
 - As per definition of usual residence
 - Purpose of trip
 - at minimum: seek work for pay/profit; work for pay/profit
 - Labour force status

Remittances: International Standards

- IMF, Balance of Payment Statistics (BPM6)
 - Household income from foreign economies arising mainly from the temporary or permanent movement of people to those economies
 - Include cash and non-cash items that flow through formal or informal channels across borders
 - Funds and non-cash items sent or given by individuals who have migrated to a new economy and become residents there
 - Net compensation of border, seasonal, and short-term workers who are temporarily employed in an economy in which they are not resident

Remittances: Components

– **Compensation of employees**

- Income earned by workers in economies where they are not resident (or from non-resident employers).
- Comprises wages, salaries, and other benefits (in cash or in kind) earned by individuals—in countries other than those in which they are residents—for work performed for and paid for by residents of those countries.
- Includes seasonal, other short-term workers and border workers

– **Personal transfers**

- All current transfers between residents of one economy and residents of another, regardless of source of income, relationship between households, and purpose of transfer.

Remittances: Core items

Individual (current/return migrants)

- Remittances sent in ref. period
- Recipients of remittances
 - Household, other
- *Countries*
- Type (cash, in kind)
- Duration
- Frequency & amounts
- Channels for transfer
- Uses of remittances

Household

- Remittances received in a reference period (12 months)
- Relationship of senders to HH
- Kind (cash, in kind)
- Frequency & amounts
- Channels for transfer
- Uses of remittances
- *Transfers made to other countries*

Data sources

- Administrative records
- Population and housing censuses
- Household surveys

Administrative records

Produced as a by-product of the regular functions of an agency or institution

Advantages

- Best suited to measure flows
- Compiled continuously
- Cost effective
- Data relates to the application of rules regulations

Disadvantages

- Data not always reported for statistical use
- Coverage limited to admin. process
- Limited information on characteristics of migrants
- Information may relate to entries/exits not to number of ILM

Types of administrative records

Inflow of labour migrants

- New entry or immigration visas
- New permission to work in the country
- Reports from recruitment agencies
- Reports to tax offices or social security authorities
- Apprehension of people crossing borders without documents

Types of administrative records

Outflow of labour migrants

- New permissions to work abroad
- Reports from recruitment agencies
- New exit permits or emigration visas
- New members of special insurance schemes

Population Censuses

Advantages

- Complete enumeration
- Best to measure stocks
- For basic characteristics
- Benchmark data
- To evaluate & produce national estimates from sample surveys
- Sampling frame & sample design

Disadvantages

- Infrequent - every 10 years
- Only few questions on each topic can be included
- If de jure, can exclude groups of recent ILM

➤ *For data quality: (i) publicity campaigns to promote complete enumeration
(ii) rules used to determine usual residence (if de jure)*

Household surveys

Advantages

- Best to determine labour characteristics
- Can be used to study causes and consequences of migration
- Can be used to make intercensal stock estimates
- Frequent information

Disadvantages

- Small sample size
- Sample design often not optimized to capture ILM
- Coverage tends to exclude foreign population and those living in group quarters

➤ For data quality consider: (i) prevalence of migration and (ii) geographic distribution of migrants in the sample design; (iii) coverage of foreign population; (iv) field procedures to reduce underreporting

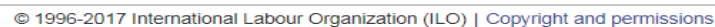
Good practices to improve statistics

Promote:

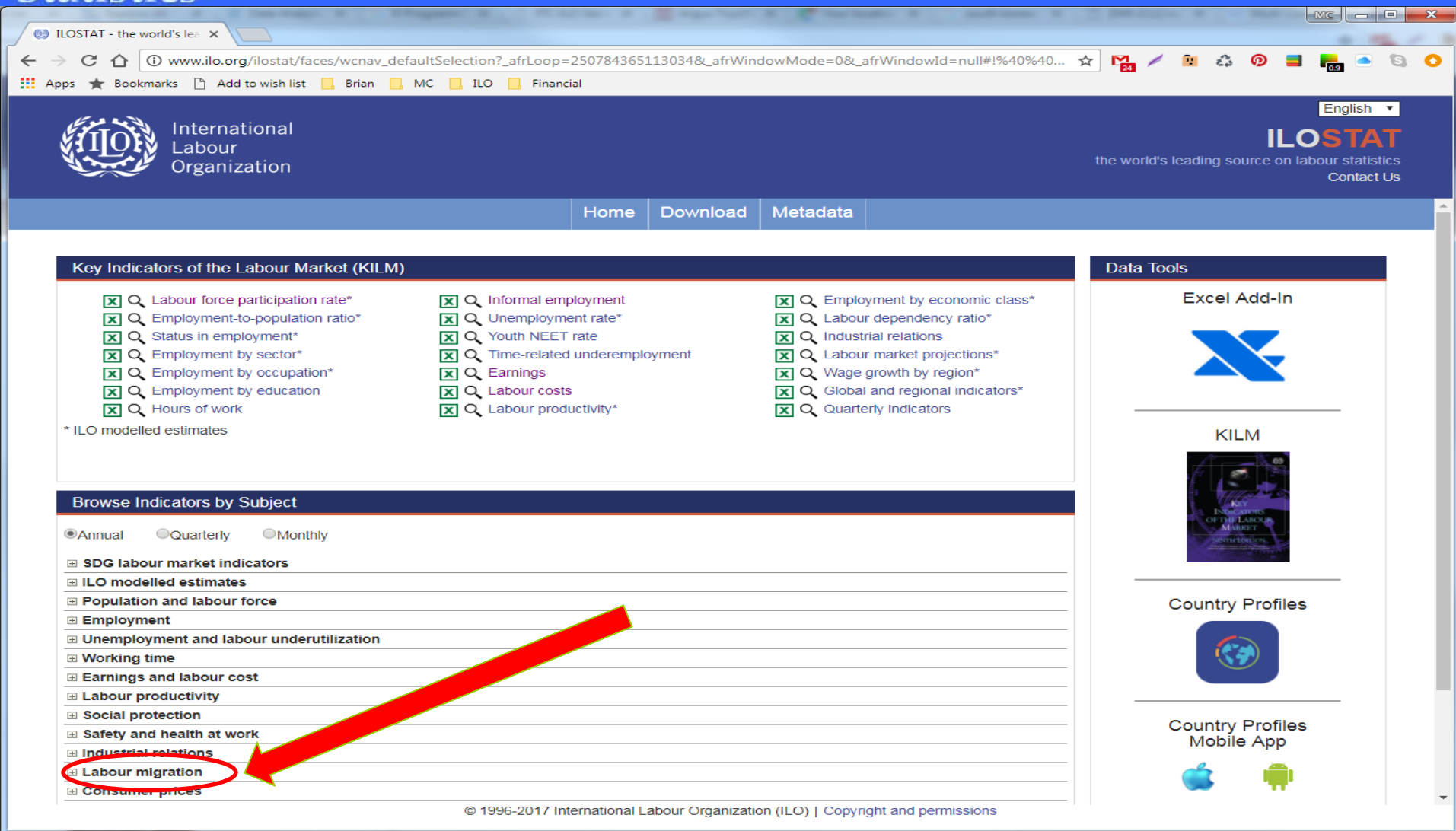
1. Inclusion of essential questions in population census
2. Inclusion of migration modules in large-scale household surveys with adequate sample design/size
3. Compilation and release existing administrative data for statistical purposes
4. Harmonization of concepts and definitions across data sources
5. Dissemination of census data tabulations by native/foreign-born status, duration of stay, and basic economic characteristics (LF status, main occupation, industry, status in employment)
6. Sharing of census data on foreign-born population across countries

Survey design issues

- **Rules for defining (usual) household membership**
- Need to take into account:
 - Extent of short term labour migration in the country
 - Main objectives of the data collection
 - Coherence with other statistics
- Important to define treatment of
 - Border workers
 - Seasonal workers
 - Itinerant workers
- If work abroad only for short periods <12 months –best to include as usual members of the household
- Those spending 12+ months abroad are not to be treated as usual household members.



Access to Labour migration



The screenshot shows the ILOSTAT website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ILO logo and the text 'International Labour Organization'. Below this, there is a search bar and a list of indicators. A red arrow points to the 'Labour migration' indicator in the 'Browse Indicators by Subject' section.

Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)

- ☒ Labour force participation rate*
- ☒ Employment-to-population ratio*
- ☒ Status in employment*
- ☒ Employment by sector*
- ☒ Employment by occupation*
- ☒ Employment by education
- ☒ Hours of work
- ☒ Informal employment
- ☒ Unemployment rate*
- ☒ Youth NEET rate
- ☒ Time-related underemployment
- ☒ Earnings
- ☒ Labour costs
- ☒ Labour productivity*
- ☒ Employment by economic class*
- ☒ Labour dependency ratio*
- ☒ Industrial relations
- ☒ Labour market projections*
- ☒ Wage growth by region*
- ☒ Global and regional indicators*
- ☒ Quarterly indicators

* ILO modelled estimates

Browse Indicators by Subject

☒ Annual ☐ Quarterly ☐ Monthly

- ☒ SDG labour market indicators
- ☒ ILO modelled estimates
- ☒ Population and labour force
- ☒ Employment
- ☒ Unemployment and labour underutilization
- ☒ Working time
- ☒ Earnings and labour cost
- ☒ Labour productivity
- ☒ Social protection
- ☒ Safety and health at work
- ☒ Industrial relations
- ☒ **Labour migration**
- ☒ Consumer prices

Data Tools

- Excel Add-In
- KILM
- Country Profiles
- Country Profiles Mobile App

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International Labour migration tables

 Hours of work

 Labour productivity

 Quarterly indicators

* ILO modelled estimates



statistics by reading this new
Quick Guide on Sources and
Uses of Labour Statistics

Browse Indicators by Subject

☒ Social protection

☒ Safety and health at work

☒ Industrial relations

☒ Labour migration

International migrant stock

- ▶ Resident population by sex, total and migrants
- ▶ Working-age population by sex and education, total and migrants
- ▶ Working-age population by sex, total and migrants
- ▶ Migrants by country of origin
- ▶ Labour force by sex and age, total and migrants
- ▶ Employment by sex and age, total and migrants
- ▶ Employment by sex and status in employment, total and migrants
- ▶ Employment by economic activity, total and migrants
- ▶ Employment by occupation, total and migrants
- ▶ Employed migrants by country of origin

Nationals abroad

- ▶ Stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence
- ▶ Outflow of nationals by sex and country of destination
- ▶ Outflow of nationals for employment by sex and country of destination
- ▶ Outflow of nationals for employment by sex and education
- ▶ Outflow of nationals for employment by economic activity
- ▶ Outflow of nationals for employment by occupation

International migrant flow

- ▶ Inflow of working-age migrants by sex and education
- ▶ Inflow of migrants by sex and country of origin
- ▶ Inflow of employed migrants by economic activity
- ▶ Inflow of employed migrants by occupation
- ▶ Mean monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants
- ▶ Median monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants

☒ Consumer prices

Data Tools

Excel Add-In



R-ILOSTAT



SDMX API



Country Profiles



Country Profiles
Mobile App



Excel template questionnaire on labour migration statistics



- Planned links being prepared (not yet active)
 - Afghanistan: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/AFG.html>
 - Bangladesh: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/BGD.html>
 - Bhutan: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/BTN.html>
 - India: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/IND.html>
 - Iran: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/IRN.html>
 - Maldives: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/MDV.html>
 - Nepal: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/NPL.html>
 - Pakistan: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/PAK.html>
 - Sri Lanka: <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/xQ/MIG/html/LKA.html>

Note: Template discussed in 3rd Workshop on International Labour Migration Statistics in the Asia and the Pacific, 25-27 September 2017, Interciti Hotel, Daejeon, Rep. of Korea

ILMS data request on migration

- To be launched in April 2018
 - Data due July/Aug
- Email from ILMS_QUEST@ilo.org
 - To: ILMS focal points
 - cc: Heads of agencies
- Provides link to country-specific HTML page

Sample HTML page: Migration questionnaire

1. Instructions
2. Contacts
3. Data availability



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the ILOSTAT xQ MIG 2018 - KOREA, REPUBLIC OF questionnaire page. The page features the ILO logo and the text 'International Labour Organization' and 'ILO STAT the world's leading source on labour statistics'. The main heading is 'ILO-KOSTAT International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Questionnaire: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF'. Below this, there is a 'Table of contents' section with links to 'INSTRUCTIONS', 'CONTACTS', and 'DATA AVAILABILITY'. The 'INSTRUCTIONS' section contains text about providing the latest data available and historical revisions, and a link to the Excel questionnaire. The 'CONTACTS' section lists the contacts for the 2018 ILO questionnaire, including the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Statistical Office (NSO). A large red 'DRAFT' stamp is overlaid on the contacts table. The 'DATA AVAILABILITY' section provides information on the latest year available for each indicator and the survey name.

Agency	Name	Job Title	Email
Ministry of Employment and Labor			
Ministry of Employment and Labor			
Ministry of Employment and Labor			
Ministry of Employment and Labor			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs			
National Statistical Office (NSO)			
National Statistical Office (NSO)			

Topic	Indicator	Latest year	Survey name
International migrant stock	[606] Resident population by sex, total and migrants (Persons)	2015	Foreigner Labour Force Survey

ILMS questionnaire: indicators

[MST] International migrant stock

Population***

- Total
- Working-age

Labour force**

Employment***

Wages/Income*

[MNA] Nationals abroad

Stock of nationals
abroad*

Outflow of nationals*

- Total
- For employment

[MFL] International migrant flow

Inflow of migrants

- Total**
- Working-age*
- Returned*
- Employed**

LEGEND

- * Reported by < 15 countries
- ** Reported by 15-24 countries
- *** Reported by 25+ countries

ILMS questionnaire: classifications

Classification type	Target
Migrant status	Total, migrants (no line for non-migrants)
Sex	
Education	ISCED-2011
Economic activity	ISIC-Rev. 4
Occupation	ISCO-08
Country	• of origin • of destination • of residence

For the online questionnaire: Data unit as persons

✓ Enter data in units

✗ Not thousands

- Precision allows for more precise calculations for derived indicators (ex: participation rates)
- Data will be published in thousands
 - Conversion to thousands done automatically through our ILOSTAT questionnaire upload system

Metadata for online questionnaire: Concepts and methods

- Read tips/targets under each topic and indicator
- Refer to guide for further guidance
- Contact ILMS_QUEST@ilo.org for clarifications

42 **[606] Resident population by sex, total and migrants (Persons)**

43 **TARGET:** Total population (ages 0+) who were usual residents living in the country, regardless of their legal residency status or

44 citizenship.

45 **Source** [2] Foreigner Labour Force Survey

46 **COMPLETE IF DATA WERE REVISED**

Sex	Status	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Total	Total										
	Migrants										
Male	Total										
	Migrants										
Female	Total										
	Migrants										

47 **Notes (optional)**

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READY

Sources MST MNA MFL +

90%

Recommended data checks

- Sum of parts = Total
 - Ex: Males + Females = Total
 - Except where data for total and migrants (no line for non-migrants)
- Population > labour force > employment
- Youth < working-age 15+
- Inflows < migrant stock
- Outflows < population



Systemic checks required

- Metadata completed
- Data checks as specified by NSOs
- Consistency over time
 - Identify changes in table totals > 10%
- Consistency across datasets
 - Employment same as in regular annual data collection



Visit www.ilo.org/ilostat

Email us at ilostat@ilo.org or
ilostat_quest@ilo.org (for data reporting)

THANK YOU



International
Labour
Organization

ILO International Labour Migration Statistics Database in SAARC

Technical Working Level Meeting:
Colombo
28-29 November

Vision for SAARC ILMS

Generating statistics for better migration policies in SAARC

- ❖ Openly-available, comprehensive and tractable information source
- ❖ Map the existing data sources countries collect
- ❖ Standard reference-point for future data collection and reporting in SAARC

Overview of SAARC ILMS

Country coverage and data sources sought...

- ❖ **Eight countries, 1997 – 2017**
- ❖ Obtained exclusively from official **Government sources** and data provided by **international organizations** that collect global-level data

Population and Housing Censuses (UNDESA)

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

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

Official estimates (*where they exist...*)

IMF/World Bank Data (*remittances*)

❖ Criteria for choice of tables:

- **Availability**
- **Relevance**
- **Constraints**
 - Political
 - Structural/infrastructural
 - Relevance

ILMS Structure

Scope of the data collection – the 12 tables sought...

Table 1: Stock of nationals abroad by country of destination (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015)

Table 2: Total annual inflow of SAARC nationals to OECD countries (2000 – 2015)

Table 3: Annual outflow of nationals for employment abroad by sex and country of destination (1997 – 2017)

Table 4: Annual outflow of nationals for employment abroad by skill level and economic activity (1997 – 2017)

Table 5: Annual outflow of nationals for employment abroad by occupation (1997 – 2017)

Table 6: Annual outflow of nationals for employment abroad by method of recruitment (1997 – 2017)

Table 7: Annual outflow of nationals for employment abroad by province/state of origin (1997 – 2017)

Table 8: Annual returns of nationals employed abroad to country of origin by country of previous residence (1997 – 2017)

Table 9: Annual inflow of remittances/ODA/FDI (1997 – 2017)

Table 10: Remittance transaction costs for US\$200 and US\$500 transfers from select destination countries to South Asian origin countries (Q3 2013 – Q3 2017)

Table 11: Annual fatalities of migrant workers employed abroad by country of destination (1997 – 2017)

Table 12: To be determined

Timeline

An iterative process involving numerous stakeholders

- Phase 1: Design the ILMS Questionnaire (October 2017)
- Phase 2: First round of data collection (November 2017) – **SEE HANDOUT**
 - ✓ *Found out the extent and sources of the available data*
 - ✓ *Found out the indicators already being collected at country-level*
 - ✓ *Found out the key users of the data and the present needs and priorities...*
- Phase 3: Consultations with ILO focal points
 - ✓ *Evaluated existing sources*
 - ✓ *Gathered feedback on potential indicators and discussed additional options for the SAARC ILMS Database*
 - ✓ *Produced several options for what to collect under the ILMS Database...*
- Phase 4: **Technical Meeting** and prelaunch
- Phase 5: SAARC data collection, validation, and review
 - December Programming Committee Meeting
- Phase 6: Review of phase 5's data collection outcomes
- Phase 7: Database launch and publication



Final Goal

Make data possible for users online to view and download as of Mid - 2018 through a special collection hosted on ILOSTAT

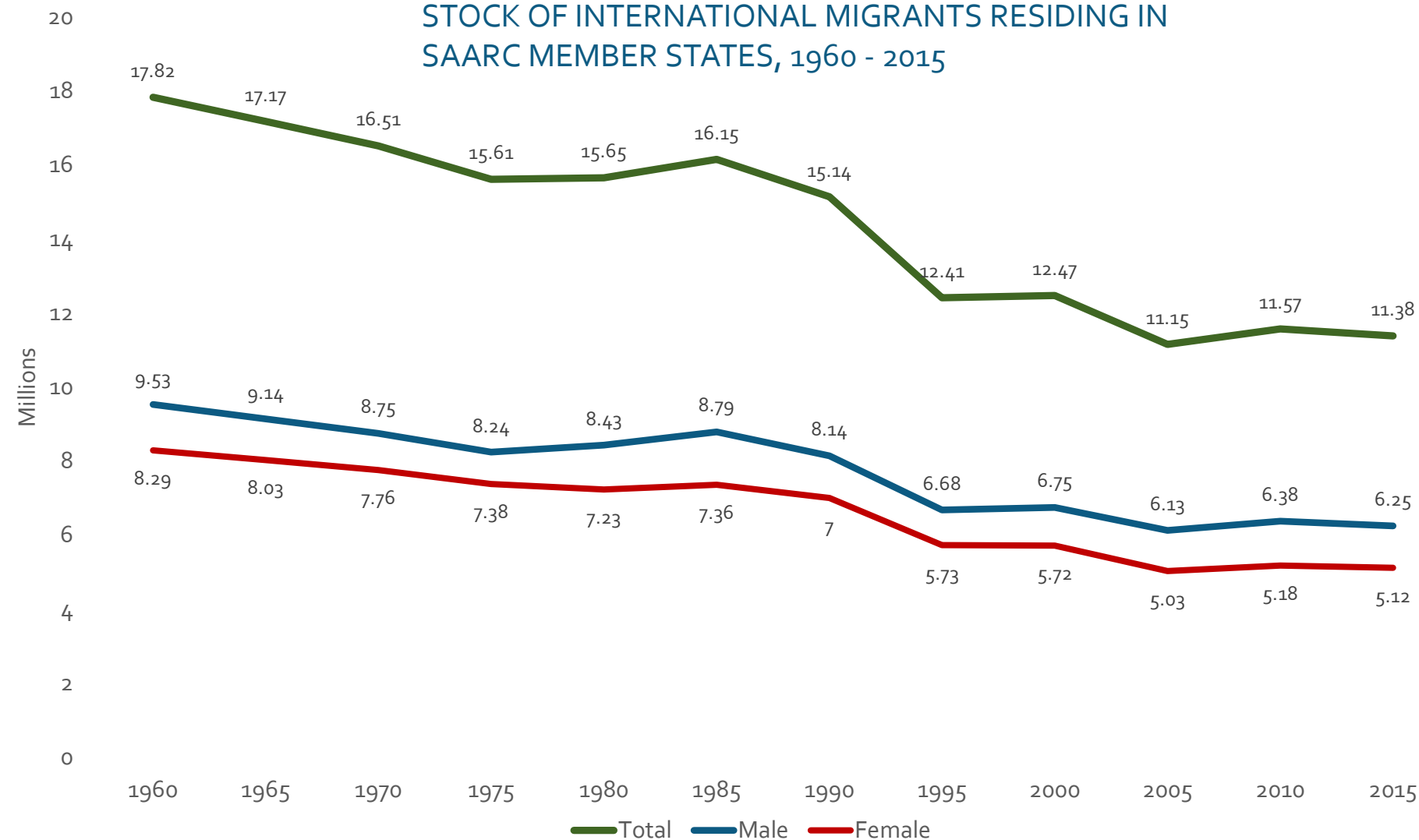
Ongoing work

- Production of analytical publication(s)
- Additional rounds of data collection and tables added
- Data sharing and mainstreaming into countries' reporting
- Capacity building activities
- Additional technical meetings
- Expansion to other regions
- Finding new ways to represent statistics in order to inform policy-makers

ILMS Database in SAARC

SAARC intra-regional migration is decreasing

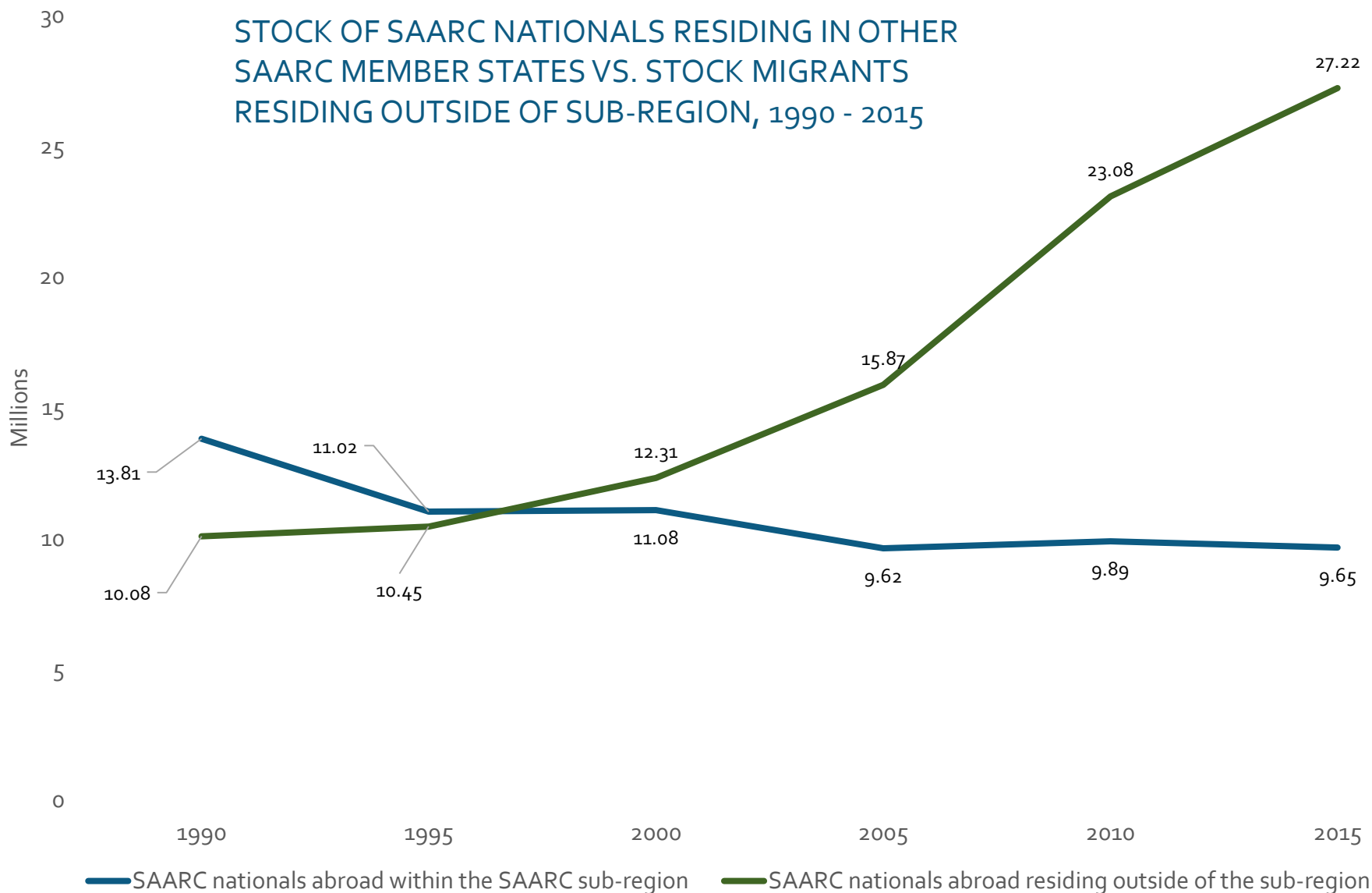
STOCK OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS RESIDING IN SAARC MEMBER STATES, 1960 - 2015



Source: UNDESA, *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision*. Datasets for the 2015 Revision available at <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>

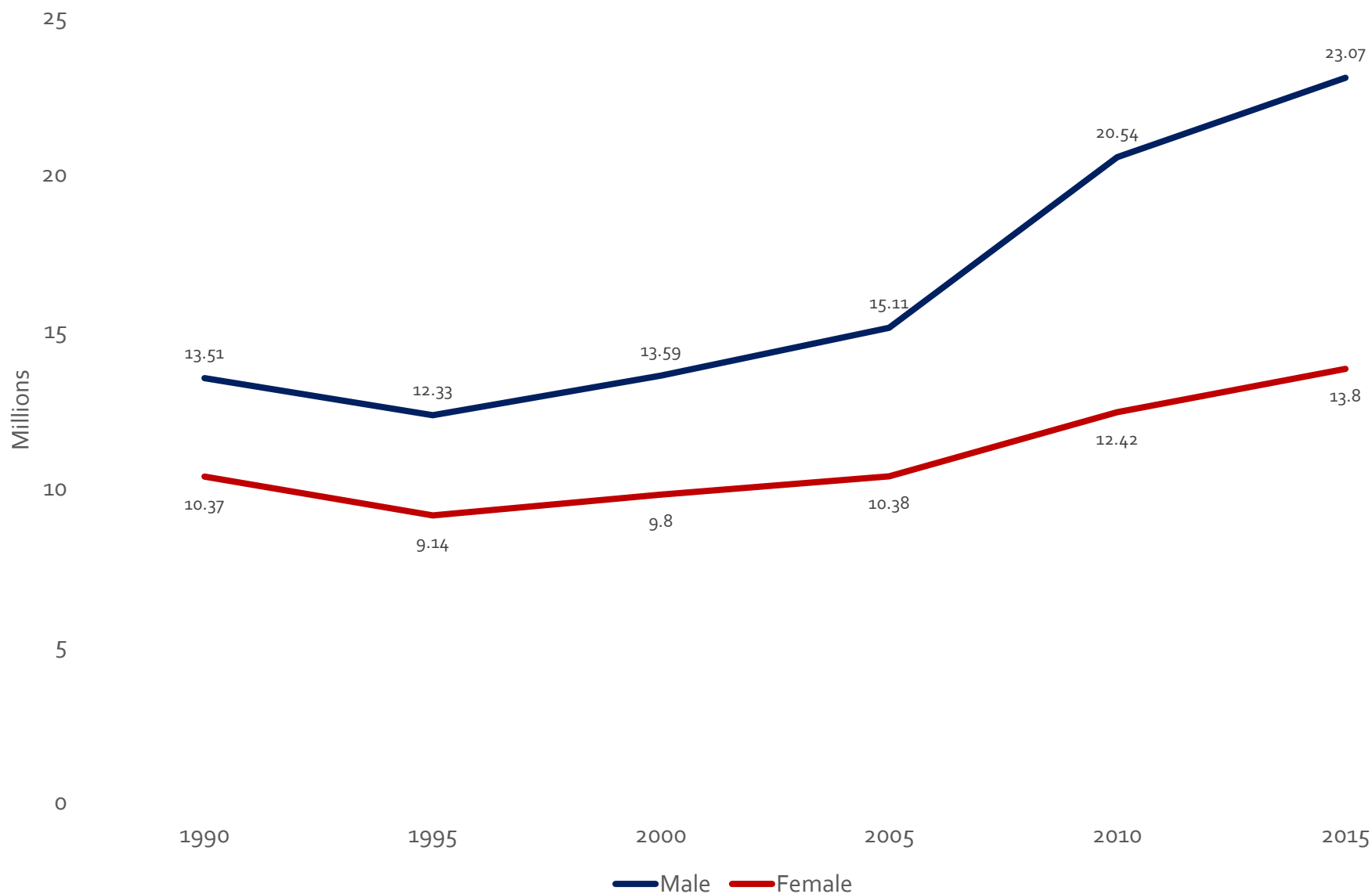
... While out-migration of SAARC nationals inter-regionally is increasing

STOCK OF SAARC NATIONALS RESIDING IN OTHER
SAARC MEMBER STATES VS. STOCK MIGRANTS
RESIDING OUTSIDE OF SUB-REGION, 1990 - 2015



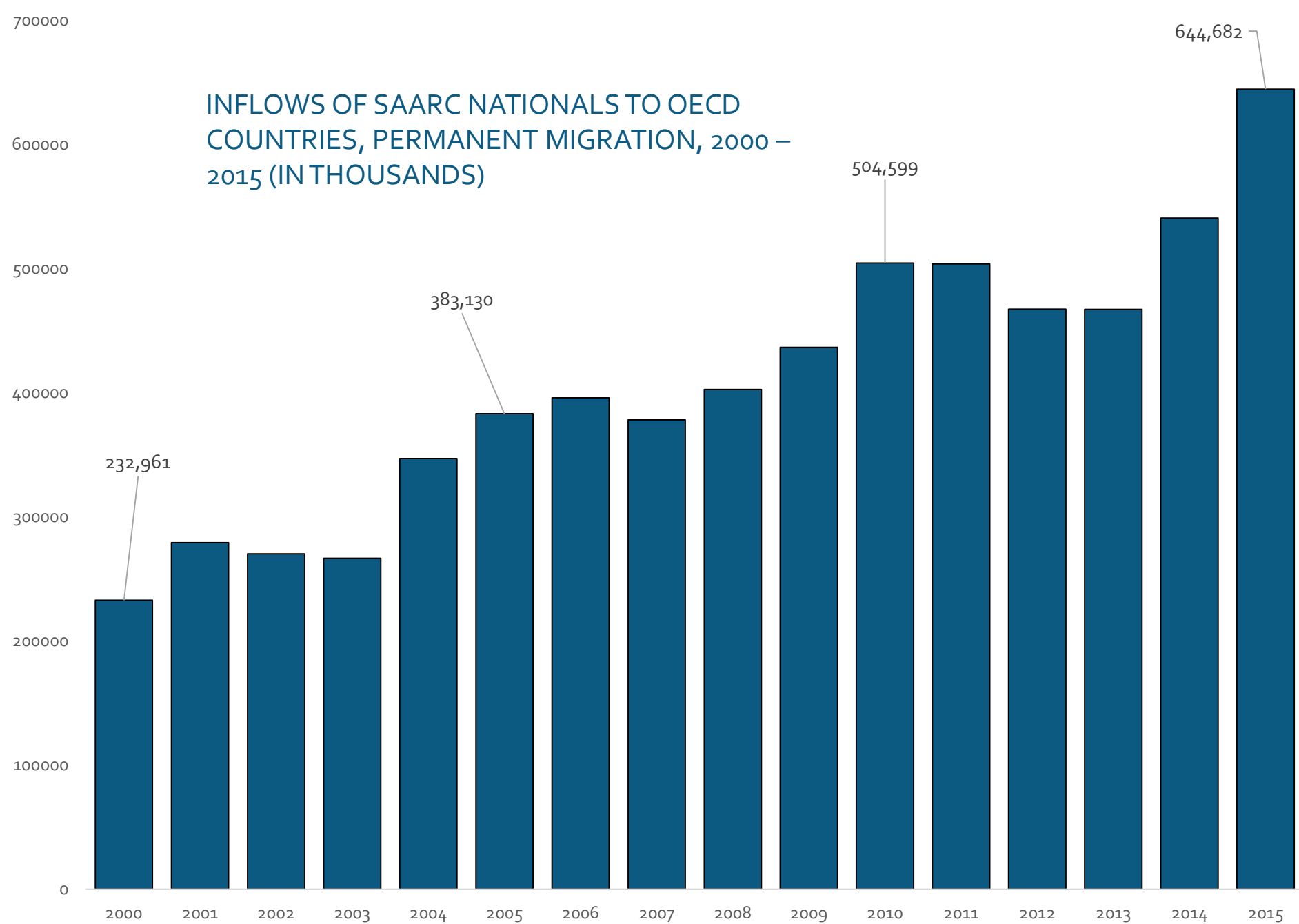
Source: UNDESA, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision. Datasets for the 2015 Revision available at

STOCK OF SAARC NATIONALS ABROAD, BY SEX, 1990 - 2015



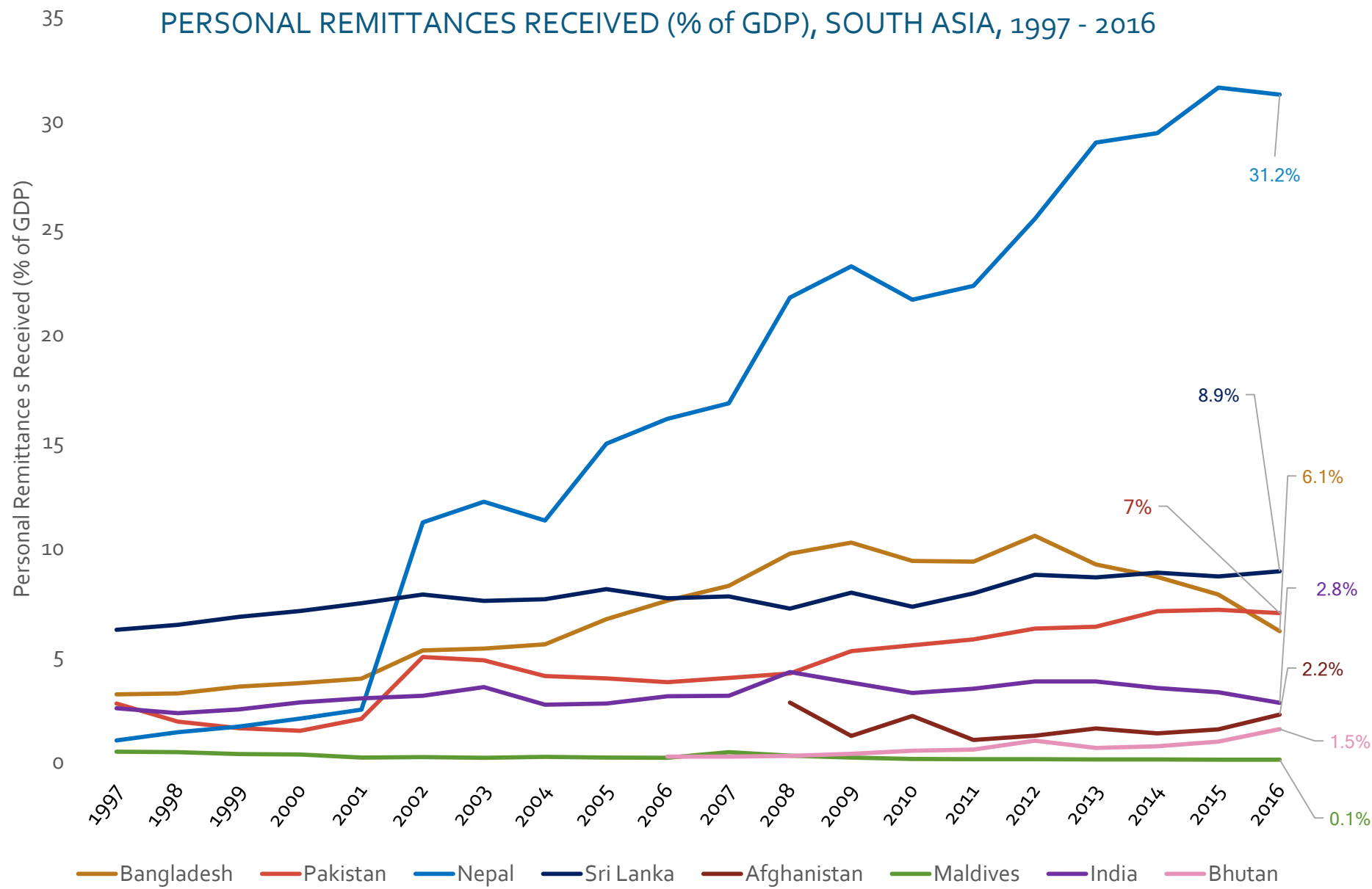
Source: UNDESA, *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision*. Datasets for the 2015 Revision available at <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates15.shtml>

INFLOWS OF SAARC NATIONALS TO OECD COUNTRIES, PERMANENT MIGRATION, 2000 – 2015 (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: OECD International Migration Database (accessed on 13 November 2017). Dataset available from <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG>.

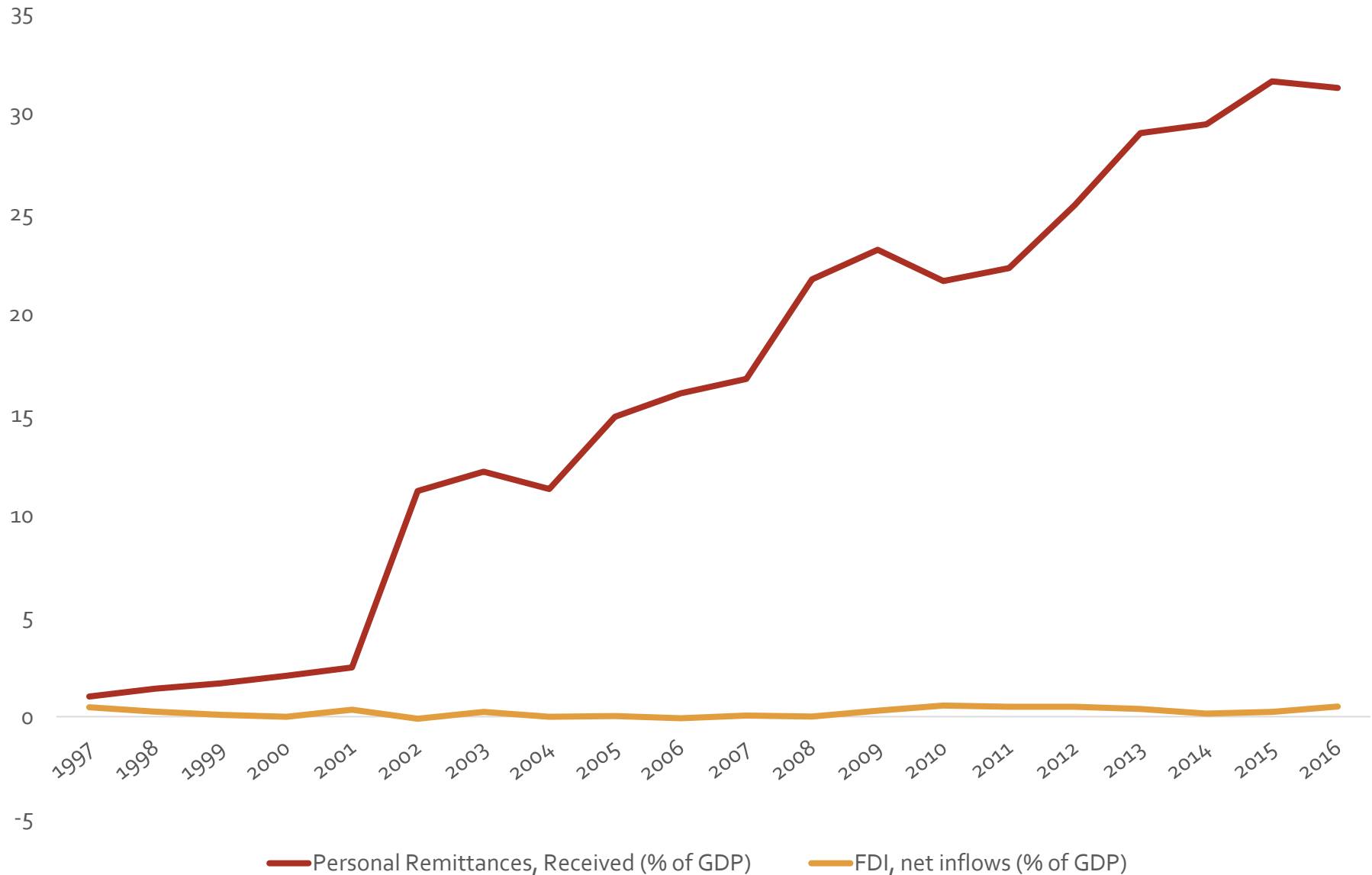
PERSONAL REMITTANCES RECEIVED (% of GDP), SOUTH ASIA, 1997 - 2016



Source: World Bank Remittance Outflows and Inflows Data:

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (updated as of April 2017, accessed 13 November 2017).

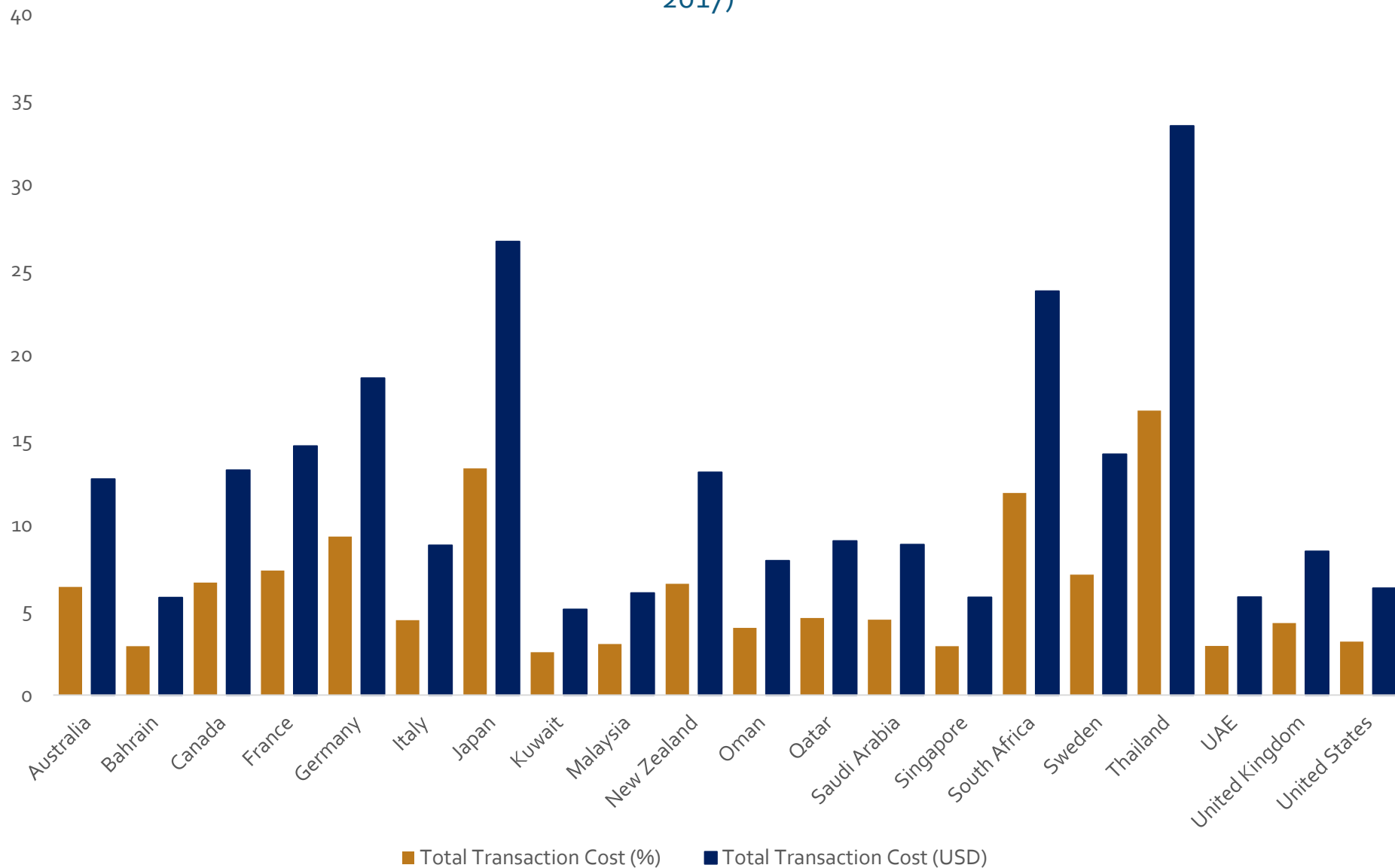
PERSONAL REMITTANCES RECEIVED VS. NET INFLOWS OF FDI, NEPAL, 1997 - 2017 (% OF GDP)



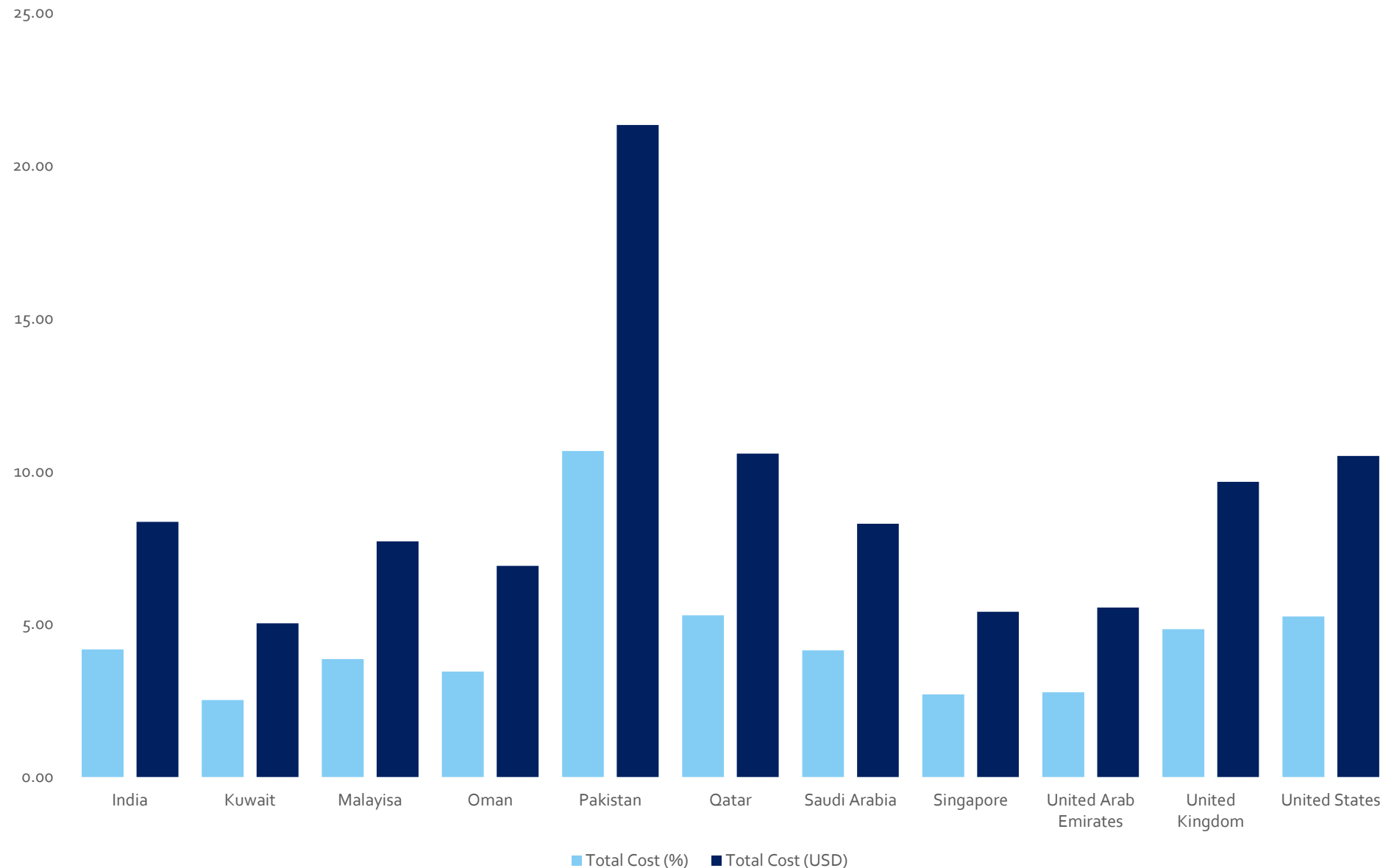
Source: World Bank Remittance Outflows and Inflows Data:

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (updated as of April 2017, accessed 13 November 2017).

AVERAGE REMITTANCE TRANSACTION COST FOR US\$200 TRANSFER FROM SELECT MIGRANT LABOUR DESTINATION COUNTRIES TO **INDIA** (Q3 2016 - Q3 2017)

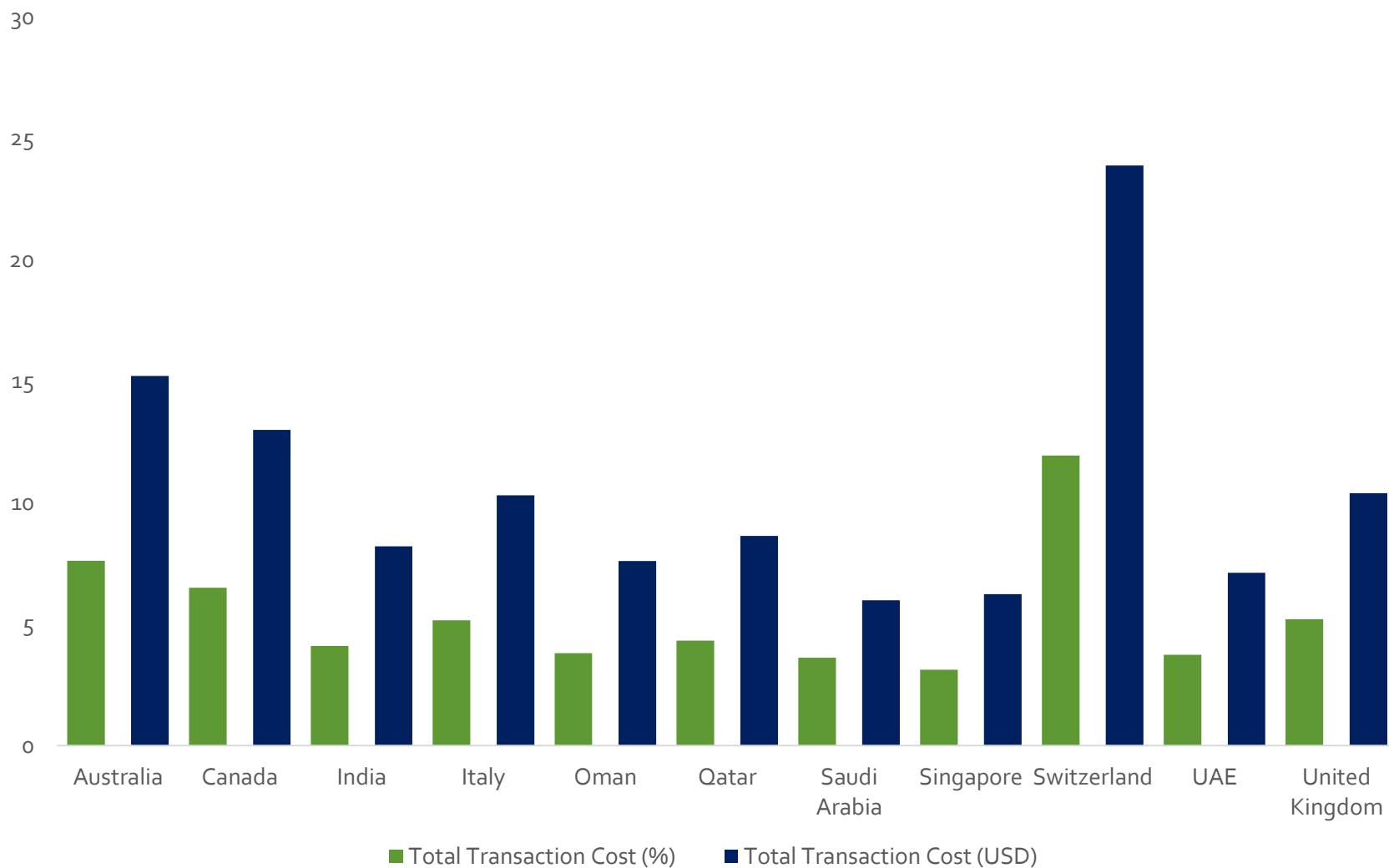


AVERAGE REMITTANCE TRANSACTION COST FOR US\$200 TRANSFER FROM
SELECT MIGRANT LABOUR DESTINATION COUNTRIES TO **BANGLADESH** (Q3 2016
- Q3 2017)

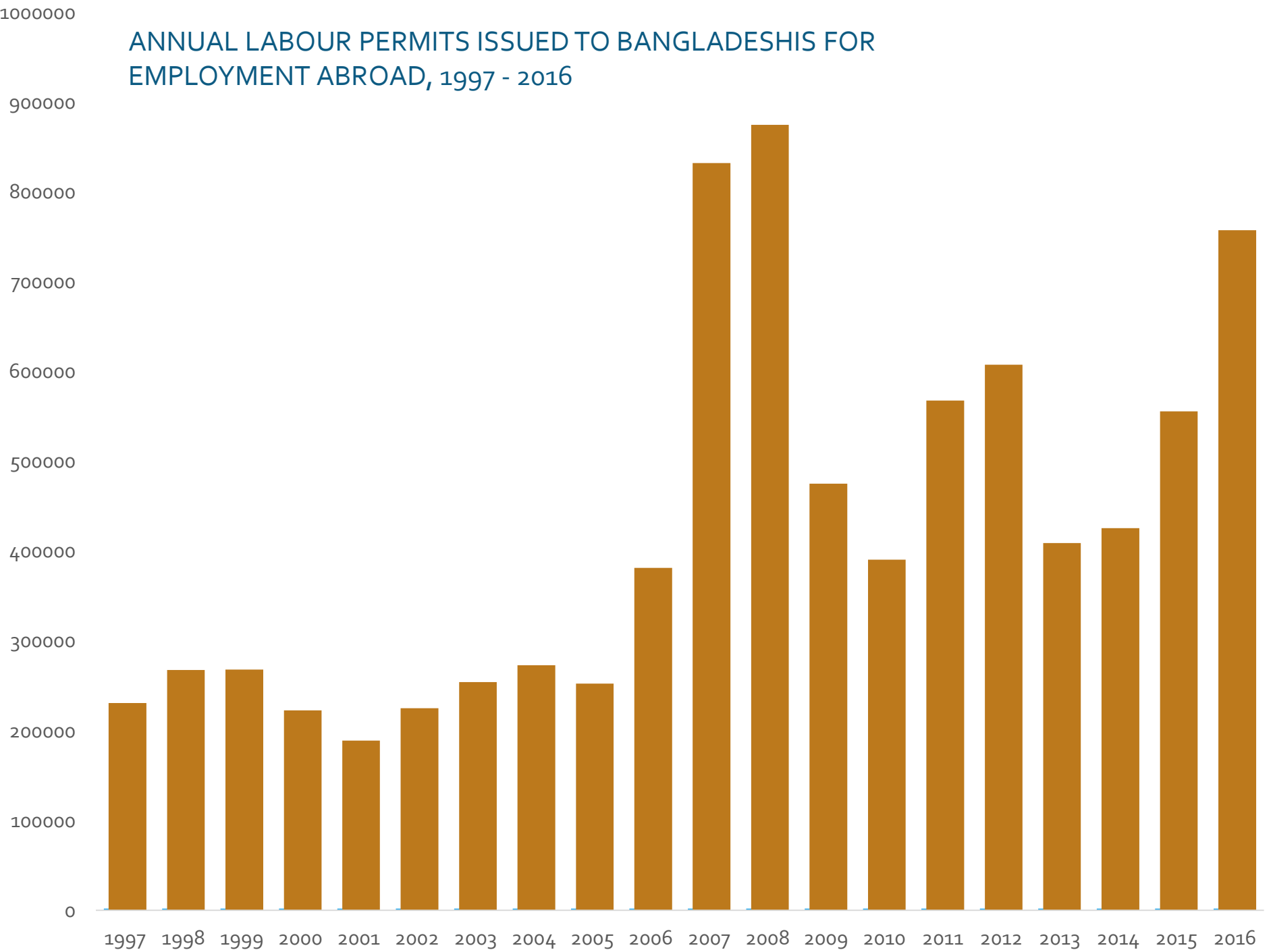


■ Total Cost (%) ■ Total Cost (USD)

AVERAGE REMITTANCE TRANSACTION COST FOR US\$200 TRANSFER
FROM SELECT MIGRANT LABOUR DESTINATION COUNTRIES TO SRI
LANKA (Q3 2016 - Q3 2017)



ANNUAL LABOUR PERMITS ISSUED TO BANGLADESHIS FOR
EMPLOYMENT ABROAD, 1997 - 2016



Data collection: Key gaps and constraints

Summary of the data available and those collected...

1. Definitional
2. Uniformity
3. Overlooked populations
4. Dissemination and public availability
5. Responses

Towards more effective data collection and sharing

Observations for SAARC based on the work already carried out...

- ❖ Regularly publish the data already collected
- ❖ Expand the collection of administrative records
- ❖ Strategies to document irregular migrants and other overlooked migrant populations
- ❖ Establishing common definitions and methodologies

Your involvement... the ABC's

- **A)** add any missing sources or unclear definitions provided
- **B)** be attentive to possible inconsistencies
 - E.g. where figures seem too large or small, or where there might be a series break or some other such inconsistency
- **C)** (S)eeK any additional sources or individual tables known to exist but missing from the responses

Questions for discussion

- ❖ Are there amendments to the proposed tables, or additional tables that have not been included that should be?
- ❖ Are there data that are available that have not been covered?
- ❖ Should the scope of the SAARC ILMS database be expanded to include intra-regional dynamics?
- ❖ How can this tool be implemented and utilized by SAARC Member States ?
- ❖ Are the expectations we've outlined regarding the participation of your respective agencies fair and manageable?



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Thank you!

For more information, please contact:

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Consultant

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The ILO, The SDGs and Migration



Decent work, migration and the SDGs

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Target 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including **migrant workers**, particularly **women migrants**, and those in precarious employment.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

SDGs and Indicator framework

- SDG custodianship
 - 14 global SDG indicators (joint)
 - Partner to 3 more
 - Involved in methodological development of many others
 - (f.e. 5.4.1 on proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work)
- Some relevant migration indicators:
 - 5.4 (care and domestic work),
 - 8.7 (forced labour),
 - 8.8 (protecting labour rights),
 - 10.3 (ensure equal opportunity),
 - 10.4 (fiscal, wage, and social protection policies),
 - 10.7 (orderly and regular migration)
 - 17.18 (improving data quality)

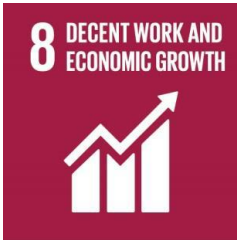
The SDGs, Decent Work, and migration

- **Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth**

- 8.2.1 I Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
- 8.3.1 II Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
- 8.5.1 II Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 I Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 I Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- 8.7.1 I Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
- 8.8.1 I Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
- 8.8.2 III Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining)
- 8.b.1 III Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

- **Goal 10: Reduced inequalities**

- 10.4.1 I Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
- 10.7.1 III Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Indicators:

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by sex and **migrant status** (ILO) (Tier 1)

8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and **migrant status** (ILO) (Tier 3)



Reduce inequality within and among countries

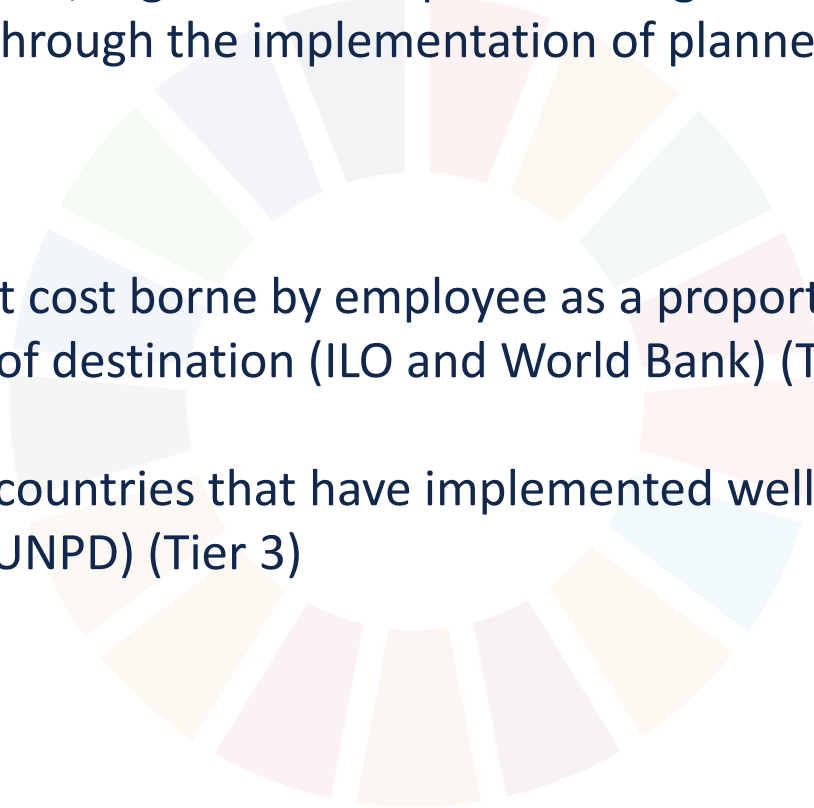
Target 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Indicators:

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (ILO and World Bank) (Tier 3)

10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (IOM and UNPD) (Tier 3)





Other important targets related to migration

Target 10.c

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (WB) (Tier 3).

Target 17.18

Enhancing capacity building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by several characteristics, including **migratory status**

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNSD) (Tier 3).

Building the evidence base

Measuring SDGs on labour migration and recruitment

- ILO Global estimates on migrant workers (2015)
- ICLS Resolution IV (2013) concerning further work on labour migration statistics
 - Experts working group to define international standards on labour migration statistics. Main tasks:
 - Recommend statistical concepts and definitions
 - Contribute to 2018 ICLS discussion on global international concepts and standards
- ILO/WB (KNOMAD) surveys on labour migration and recruitment costs
- Technical meeting of experts on the definition of recruitment costs
- ILO/WB custodians to develop methodology and testing for measuring SDG 10.7.1 on recruitment costs



Reduce inequality within and among countries

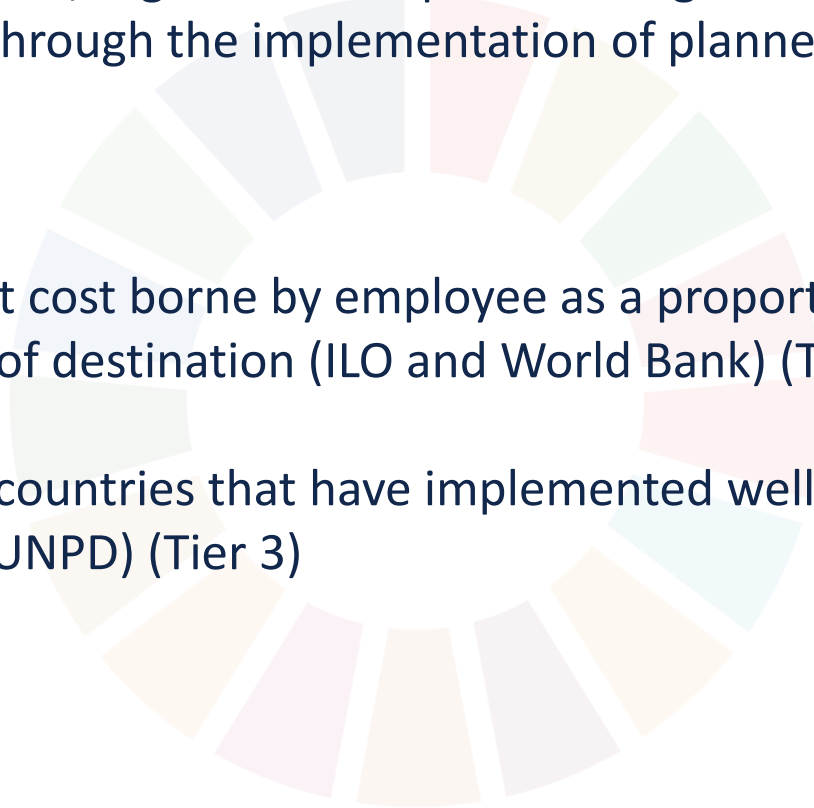
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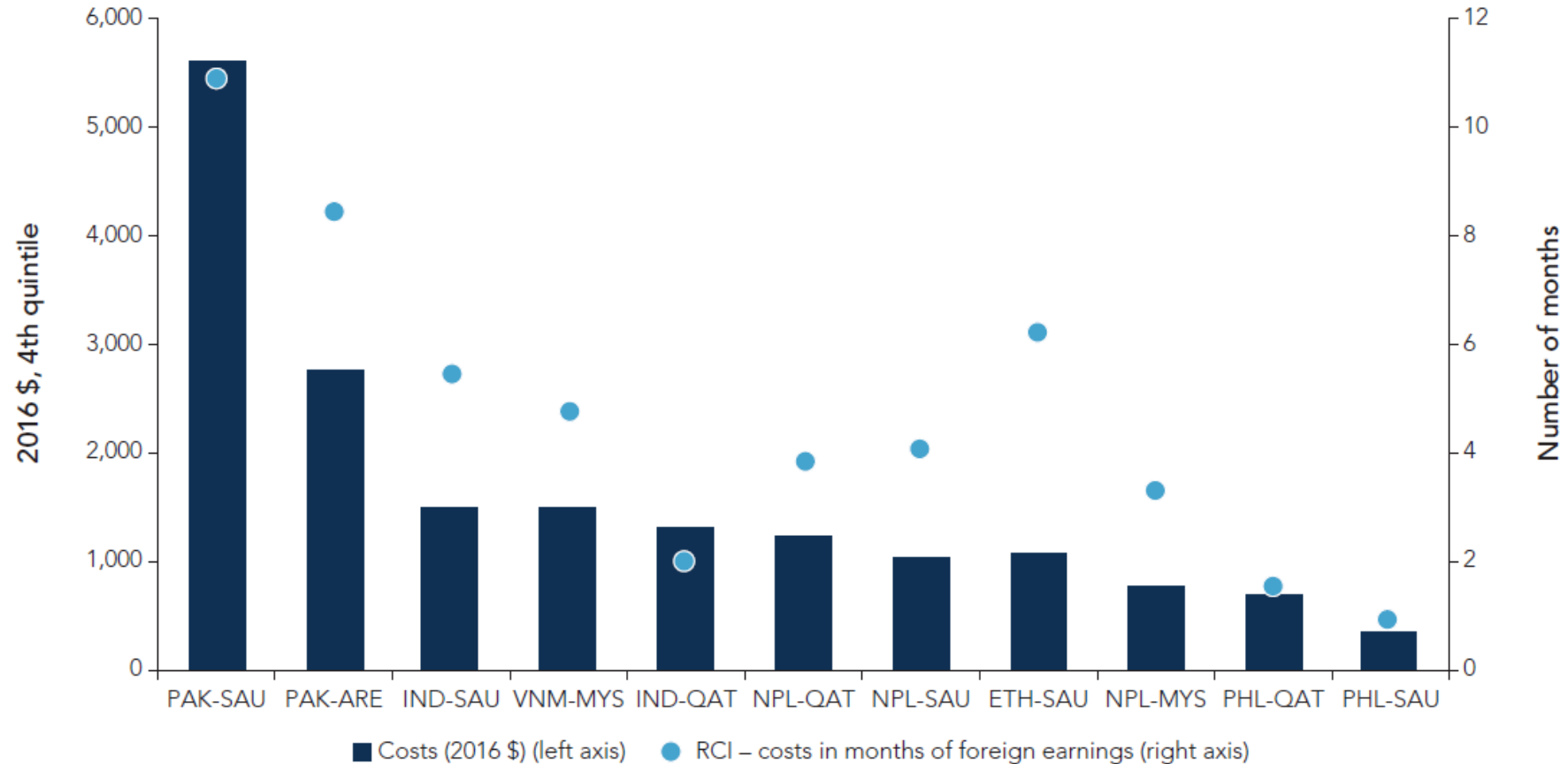
Measuring recruitment costs

KNOMAD key findings

- Migration corridors matter
- High cost items vary by origin country
- Gender matters
- High recruitment costs do not necessarily reflect high wage differentials between origin and destination countries
- Hidden costs can arise varying by working conditions and occupations
- Loans increase migration costs

Measuring recruitment costs

Absolute and per-month recruitment costs per corridor



Source: World Bank (2017). Migration and Remittances, Migration and Development Brief.

Jesse Mertens, mertensj@ilo.org

Measuring recruitment costs

Destination	Origin	Total recruitment costs		Average monthly earnings in destination (US\$)
		Average (US\$)	Average months of earnings	
Saudi Arabia	Pakistan	4,395	10.6	469
	Ethiopia	991	3.6	340
Qatar	India	1,149	2.0	592
	Philippines	480	1.1	469
	Nepal	1,054	3.3	339
Kuwait	Bangladesh	3,136	9.0	347
	India	1,248	2.5	494
	Sri Lanka	319	0.9	339
UAE	Pakistan	2,351	7.2	394
Spain	Bulgaria	201	0.2	1,300
	Ecuador	1,032	0.8	1,300
	Morocco	333	0.3	1,300
Korea	Indonesia	1,506	1.3	1,200
	Thailand	1,466	1.2	1,200
	Vietnam	1,582	1.3	1,200
Malaysia	Vietnam	1,382	4.2	353

Source: KNOMAD worker-paid costs surveys

KNOMAD methodology to measure recruitment costs

- 
- Recruiter /Job broker charges
 - Visa costs
 - Inland transportation expenses
 - International transportation
 - Passport fee
 - Medical fee
 - Insurance fee
 - Security clearance fee
 - Pre-departure briefing
 - Language training
 - Skills assessment fee
 - Contract approval fee
 - Exit approval fee
 - Welfare fund fee
 - Employer recruitment costs deducted from salary
 - Debt repayments

Note: There is not yet a global definition of recruitment costs and fees, key for statistical purposes (SDG 10.7.1)

Measuring recruitment costs

- Coverage in migrant characteristics:
 - Low skilled migrant workers / sector specific?
 - Short term and/or long term?
 - Migrants admitted past 3 years?
 - Regular or irregular?
- In which migration corridors to test the methodology?
- Where to survey migrants – origin or destination countries?
- Population or ad-hoc surveys?
 - Population survey: Module designed to add to LFS or other survey, limited data but larger sample
 - Ad-hoc surveys: more detailed interviews possible but harder to obtain accurate sampling frame
- Minimum sample size?
 - Sufficient to capture gender differences and stratification by employment sectors (agriculture, construction, domestic work, services). Population survey, difficult to oversample migrants/hard-to-reach populations.
- What statistics to present?
 - Mean, median or focus on upper tail of cost distribution (e.g 4th or 5th quintile)

Measuring recruitment costs

- 2017/18 activities:
 - Assessing existing methodology and opportunities at national levels -- first assessment report by end of December on experience in collection of the data (end December 2017).
 - Draft methodology discussed at a validation workshop on the collection of recruitment cost data with NSOs, including a sampling methodology for reliable national statistics (end of March 2018).
 - Revised methodology presented to ICLS for information (November 2018).
 - Review existing definition(s) on migration and recruitment costs, update the definition – Comparative study on definitions used in national contexts, technical meeting of experts on definitions (last quarter of 2018).
 - Piloting methodology in 1 or 2 countries (mid-2019).



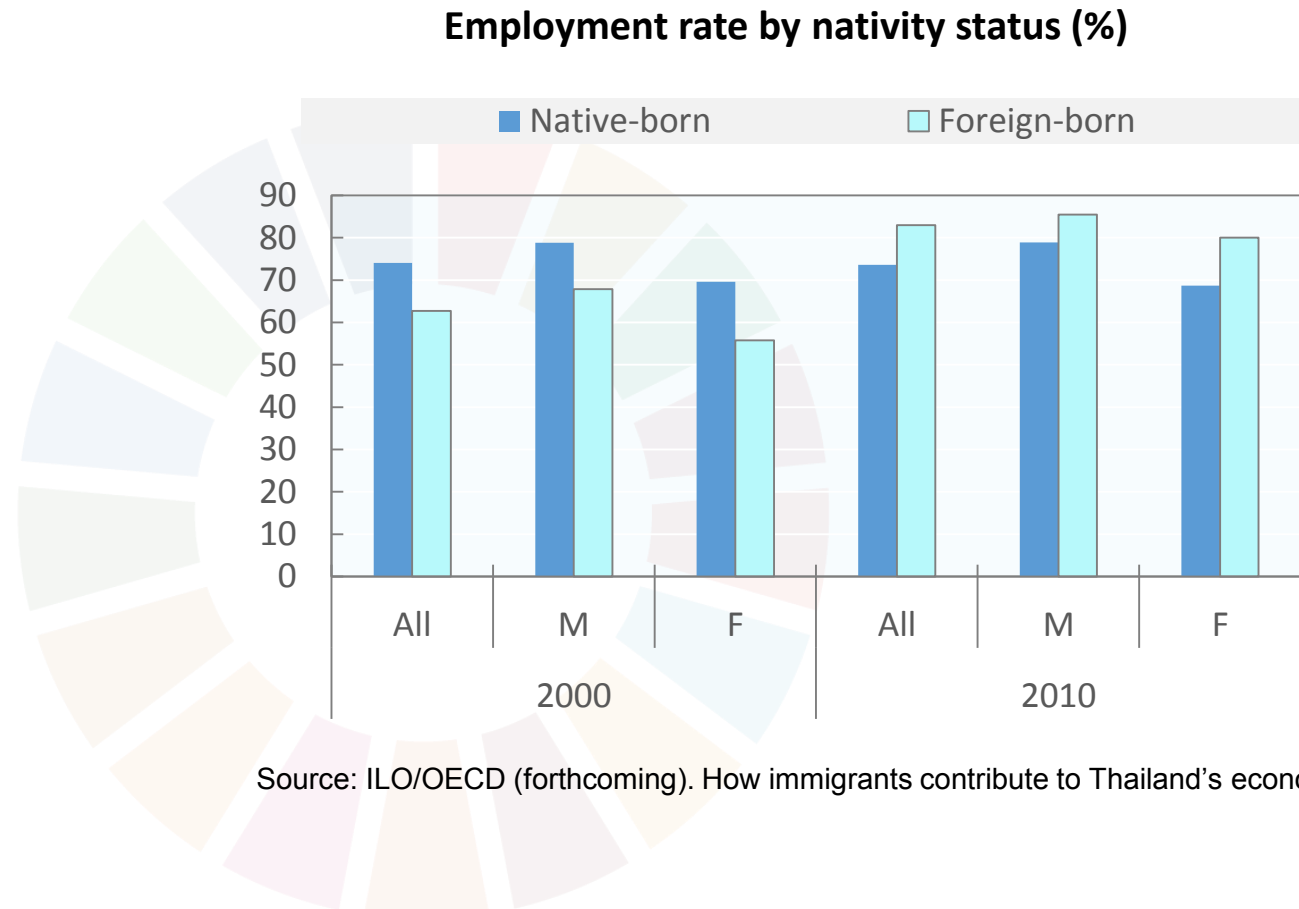
Assessing economic impacts of immigration in developing countries

Produce evidence-based understanding of the economic contribution of labour immigration in low and middle-income countries.

Duration: August 2014 – January 2018

Labour force & human capital

- The increase in employment led to a dramatic change in the role of immigrant workers in the economy
- Young, employed immigrants can help mitigate the impact of an ageing population in Thailand
- Unemployment among immigrant workers is likely to be low

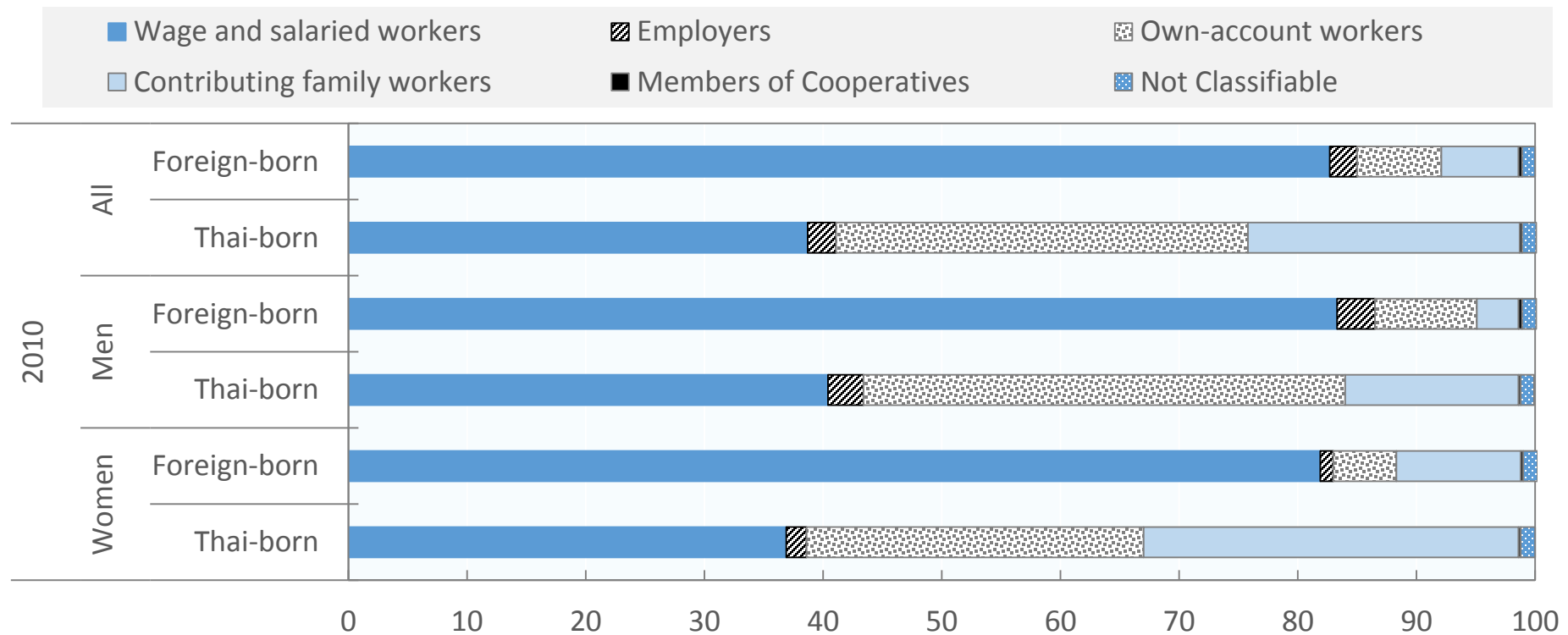


Source: ILO/OECD (forthcoming). How immigrants contribute to Thailand's economy.

Labour force & human capital

- Large majority of both male and female foreign-born workers in Thailand are in wage employment

Status in employment rate by nativity status (%)



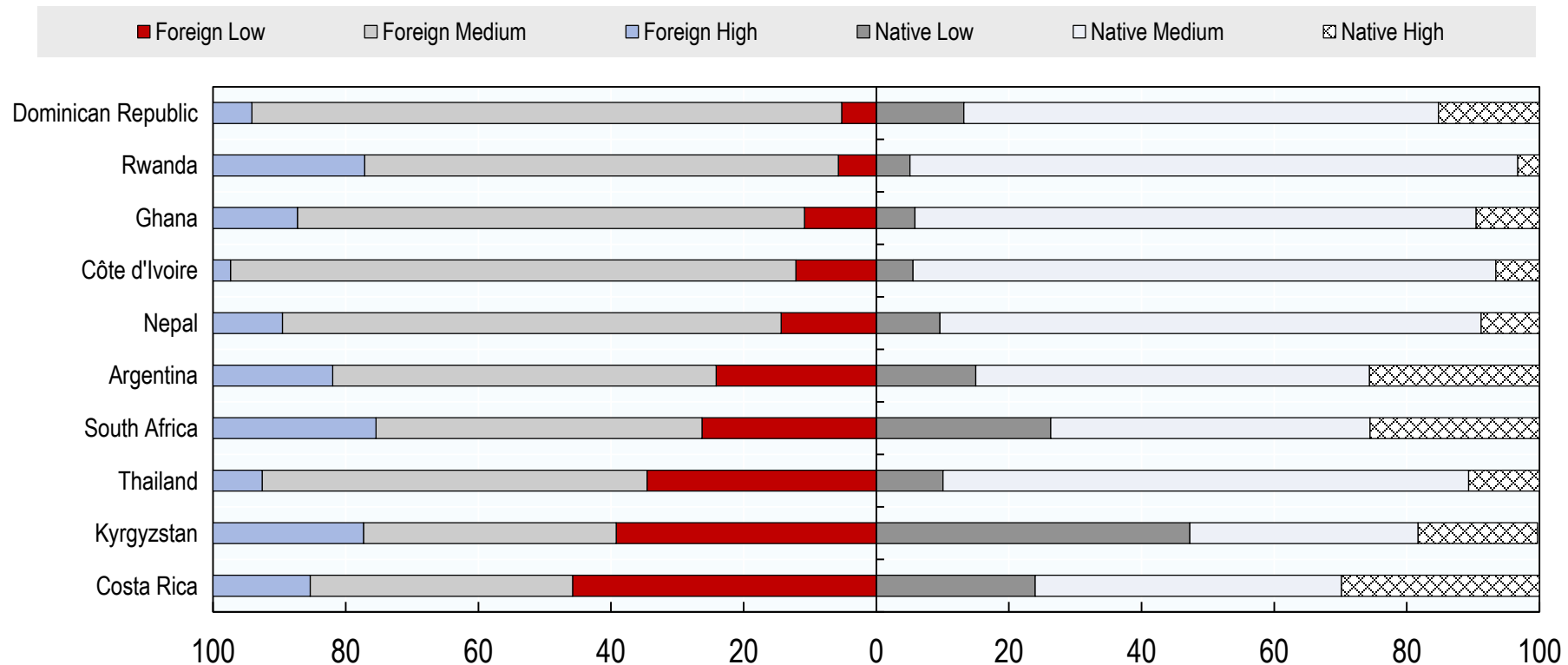
Source: ILO/OECD (forthcoming). How immigrants contribute to Thailand's economy.

Labour force & human capital

Comparative analysis across ten ECLM partner countries

Foreign-born workers are often overrepresented in low skill occupations

Occupational employment shares, by nativity status and skill level (% , most recent period)



Source: ILO/OECD (forthcoming). How immigrants contribute to developing countries' economies.

ILO/OECD DC - How immigrants contribute to Thailand's economy

Trigger questions?

How is reporting on SDGs at a country level progressing?

Are recruitment costs currently monitored at the national level? How?
And if not, how can permitted costs and actual costs best be measured/tracked?



Thank you

www.ilo.org

Fair Recruitment Guidelines

http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/fair-recruitment/WCMS_536755/lang--en/index.htm

Jesse Mertens
Labour Migration Branch, ILO

International initiatives

- **ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment**
- International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)
- International initiatives to reduce remittance costs
- The UN Global Compact (2018)

ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative and Guidelines

- **Zero recruitment fees** and related costs for workers
- **Equal treatment** in employment and working conditions
- **Bilateral agreements** to insulate employment contracting from influence of intermediaries
- Increase **labour market information**
- More scope for **direct recruitment**
- Rules requiring **transparency** in transactions
- Minimize regulations and red tape, including through **online / e-governance** processes
- Enforce stiff penalties for selling visas

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Technical Meeting On Labour Migration Statistics In South Asia
 "Towards a regional approach to labour migration data collection and management"
 28-29 November, 2017, Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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