Monitoring targets related to migrant workers
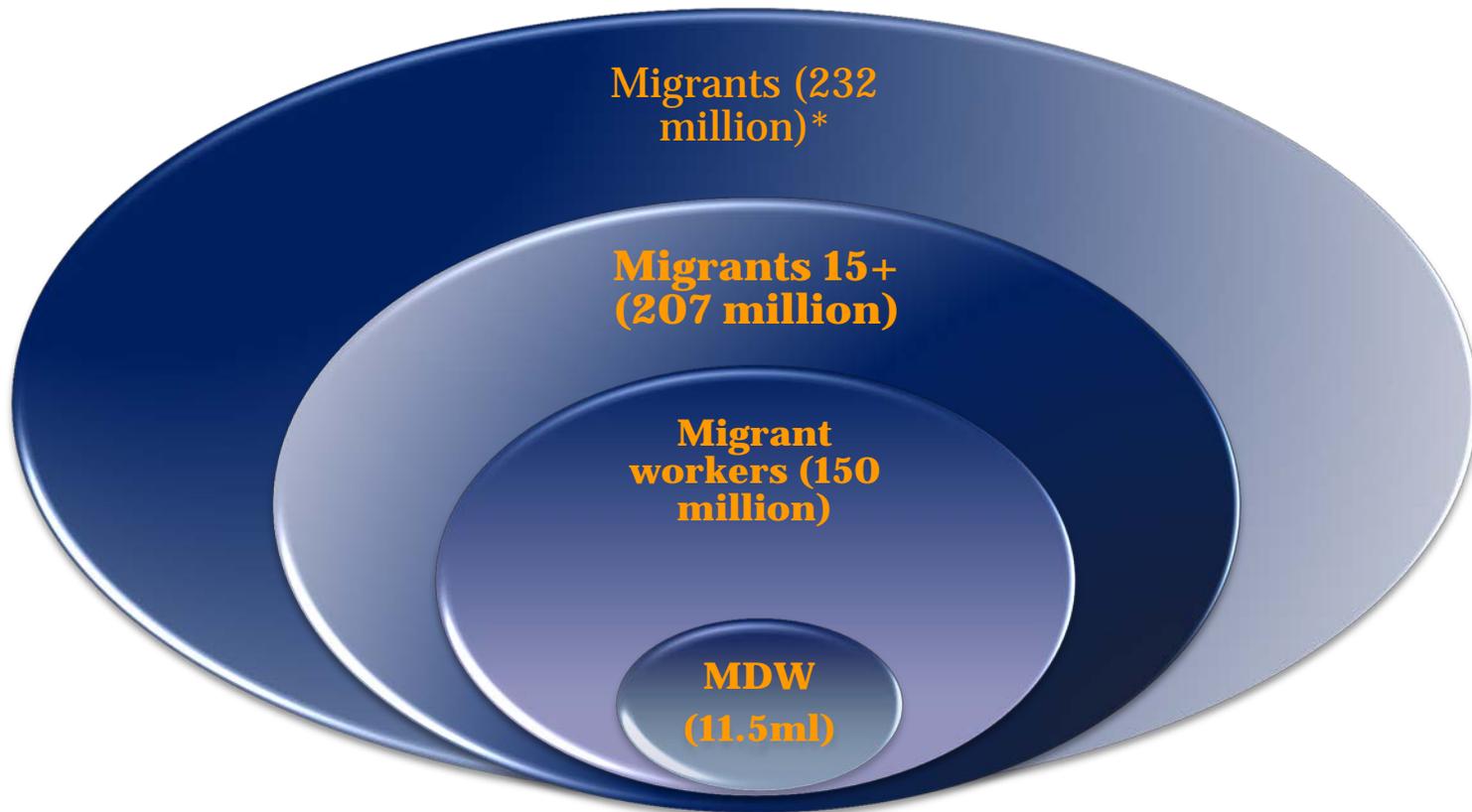
Michelle Leighton
Chief, Labour Migration Branch, ILO

UN-DESA 14th Coordination Meeting on
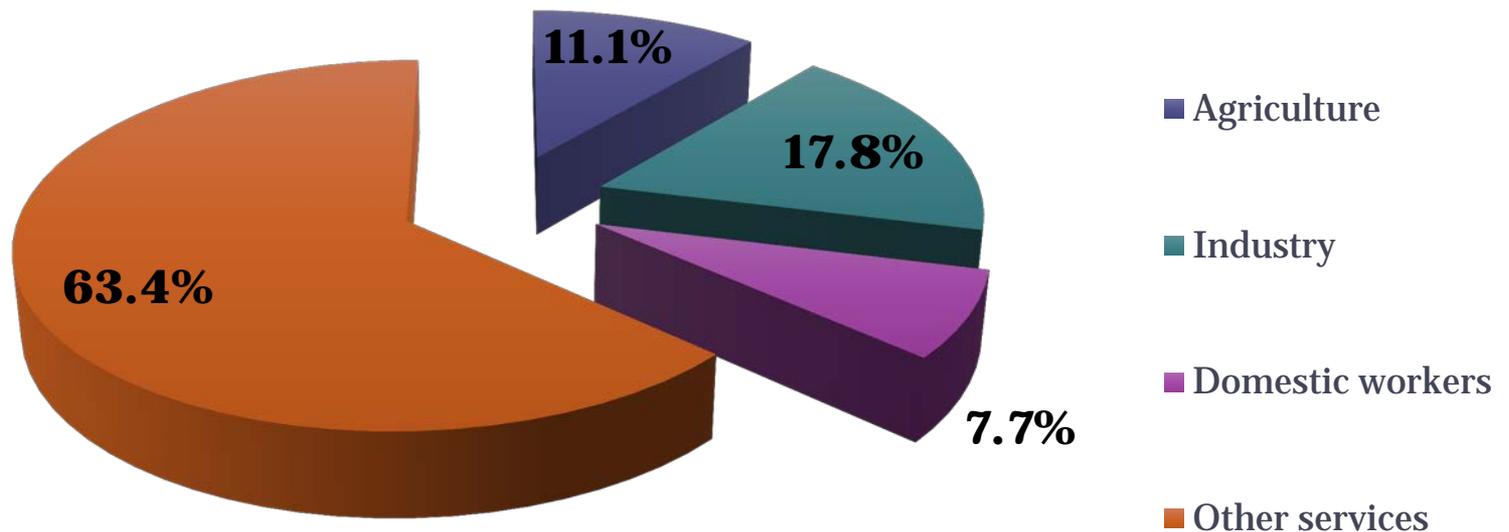International Migration
25-26 February 2016

DECENT WORK
A better world starts here.

International
Labour
Organization

150 million of the 207 million working age migrants (73%) are "migrant workers"

Migrants (232 million)*

Migrants 15+ (207 million)

Migrant workers (150 million)

MDW (11.5ml)

- **44% of migrant workers worldwide are women**

- **11.5 million are migrant domestic workers who are highly vulnerable**

Global distribution of migrant workers, by broad branch of economic activity

- Agriculture 11.1%
- Industry 17.8%
- Domestic workers 7.7%
- Other services 63.4%

2030 Sustainable Development Goals
Key Targets: migrant workers/labour migration

- **Target 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

- **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

Indicator: recruitment cost borne by employee

as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination

- **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
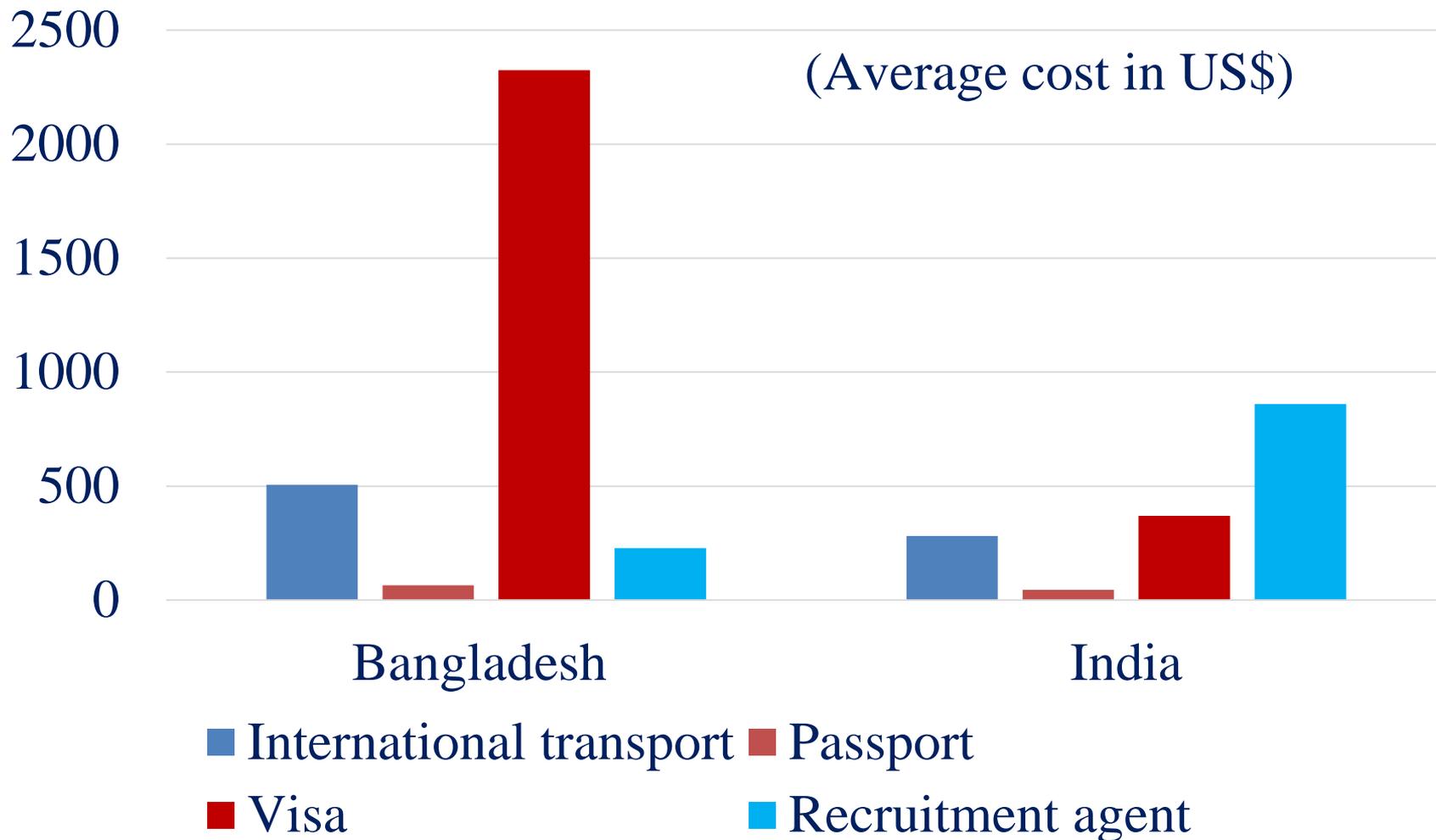
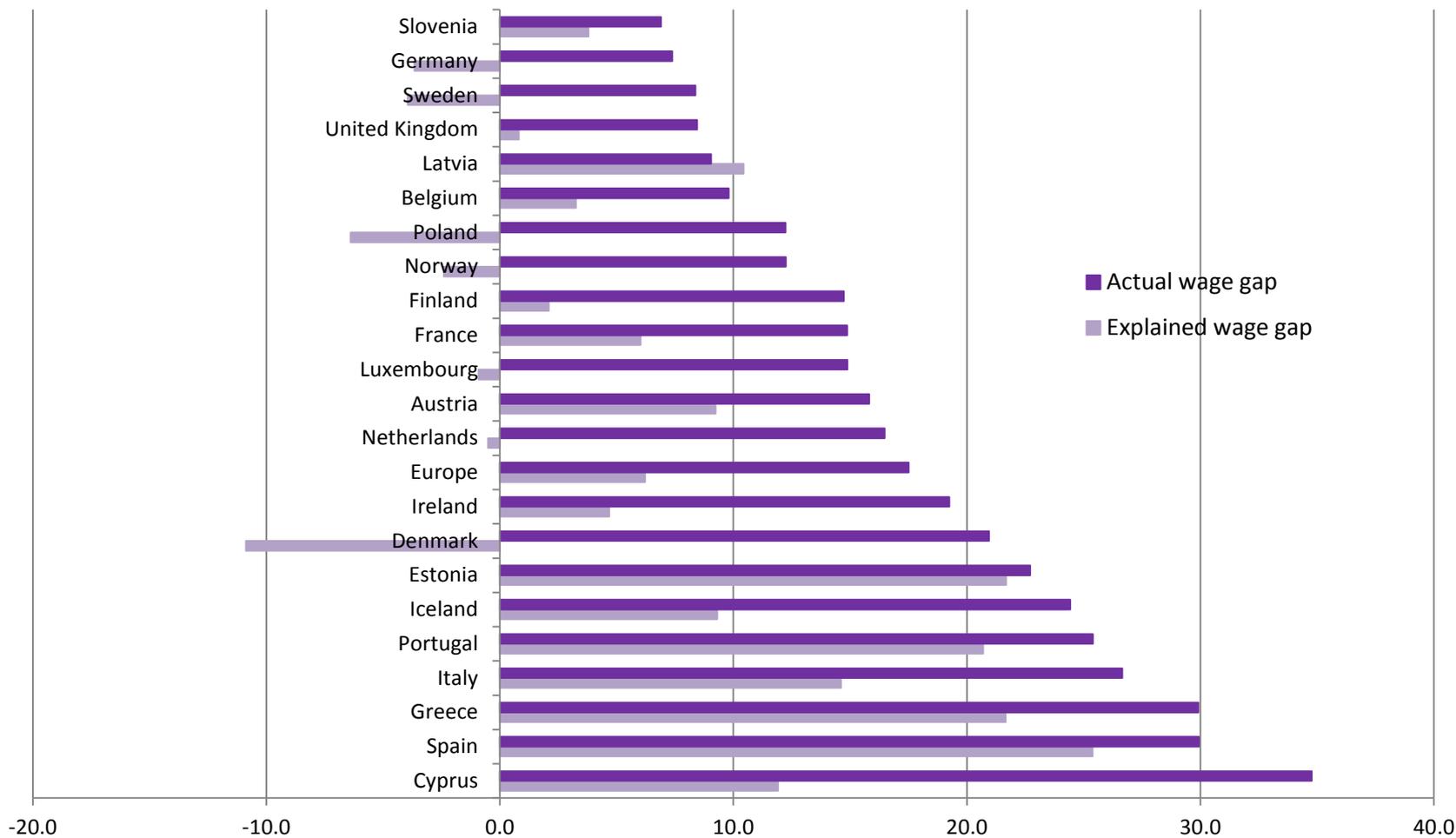# Worker-paid costs in pairs of origin and destination countries relative to earnings at origin and destination

Destination	Origin	Recruitment costs	Earnings at destination (per month)	Recruitment costs in terms of months of earnings	Prior earnings in origin country (per month)
Korea	Indonesia	1,506	1,394	1.1	219
Kuwait	India	1,248	494	2.5	192
Spain	Ecuador	1,046	1,300	0.8	132
UAE	Pakistan	2,148	387	5.6	140

Bangladesh – high visa fees (visa trading)
India – relatively high recruitment/ agent fees

(Average cost in US$)

- ■ International transport ■ Passport
- ■ Visa ■ Recruitment agent

Eliminating the unexplained migrant wage penalty: Mean wage gap before and after adjustment in selected economies, latest year
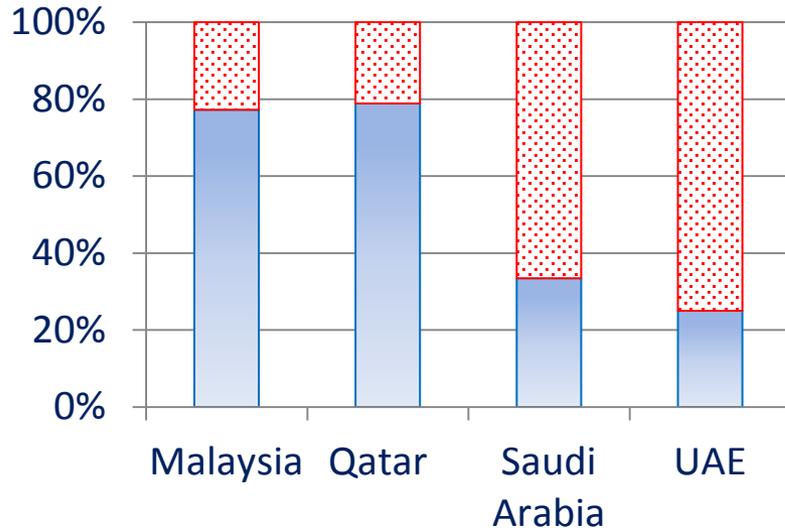

Legend:
- Actual wage gap
- Explained wage gap

X-axis values: -20.0, -10.0, 0.0, 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0

Countries (top to bottom): Slovenia, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom, Latvia, Belgium, Poland, Norway, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Netherlands, Europe, Ireland, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Spain, Cyprus

Source: ILO estimates. ILO Global Wage Report 2014/15. Wages and income inequality
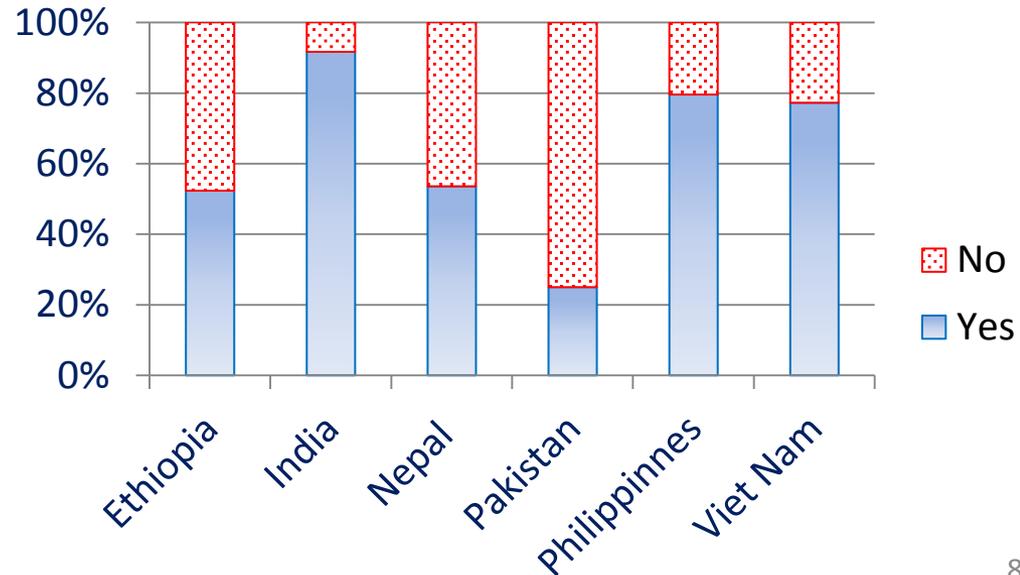
Data to support measuring SDG Target 8.8

Were you paid for the days when you were not able to work because of injury or illness?

Focus on destinations

Focus on origins

SDG Target 8.8.2

8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

SDG 17.8: *capacity building in developing countries to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by migratory status.*

Labour market institutions → Freedom of association → Collective bargaining

ILCS resolution on labour migration and SDG target 17.8

ILO WG on Labour Migration Statistics: IOs, National Statistical offices, social partners and experts convened by ILO in October 2015 to prepare a proposal defining international standards on labour migration statistics, for consideration at the next ICLS in 2018.

- Global metadata inquiry has been launched on labour migration statistics to map existing data source and their characteristics at national level;

- ILO published a methodological guide "Sampling elusive populations", which comprises methods for sampling rare populations such as migrants.

- ILO collected labour migration statistics and created databases, covering selected ASEAN countries, including indicators on international migrant stock, international migrant flow and nationals abroad. Africa and the Middle East will be next.

- ILO labour migration module in the LFS most recently piloted in Moldova and Ukraine, with support from the EU with results under final analysis. ILO is assisting Jordan to implement the migration module, covering refugee populations.

ILO Response to Syrian refugees in Turkey

Providing technical assistance and capacity development of central and local government, employers and workers associations and NGO partners

- **Creating decent jobs** and job placement for refugees and host communities and strengthening of labor market information systems
- **Data collection** and analysis, e.g. of local labor markets, value chains, employer and worker attitudes, skills assessments (refugees/host communities) and public employment services to identify and grow decent work and training opportunities in six sectors

  Skills assessment and training includes Turkish language as well as self-employment opportunities
- **Communications** strategy to address prejudice and intolerance and promote social cohesion and stability within host communities
- **Assessment of child labor** among Syrian refugees and development of education support interventions for school reintegration

Thank you

Michelle Leighton

Chief, Labour Migration Branch

International Labour Organization

www.ilo.org