OPERATIONAL MANUAL ON RECRUITMENT COSTS - SDG 10.7.1

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PREFACE

Recognizing that the high economic and social costs incurred by migrants are serious impediments to realizing sustainable development outcomes from international migration, the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, under its Goal 10.7, calls for facilitating orderly, safe, and responsible migration. Similarly, the high costs of recruitment paid by workers, particularly for low-skilled jobs, is increasingly identified as a persistent antecedent of workers' abuse. The World Bank and ILO are the joint custodian agencies for SDG Indicator 10.7.1, expressed as "Recruitment costs borne by an employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination."

A set of Guidelines for the collection of Statistics for SDG Indicator 10.7.1 have been developed in 2018 and endorsed by national statistical offices in a first international consultative workshops in 2018 in Washington, and in Istanbul in 2019 where a preliminary draft of this operational manual, based on the Guidelines, was presented and discussed. The manual was finalized based on the discussions and valuable suggestions of the participants

Within the framework of SDG Indicator 10.7.1, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development – KNOMAD – of the World Bank and the ILO have been collecting data on recruitment costs and simultaneously, developing methodologies and survey instruments that countries can employ to gather data on recruitment costs. This document relies and builds on this accumulated experience and is intended to serve as an operational manual in the collection and dissemination of data on recruitment costs and a means of setting standards to produce comparable data across countries. It therefore closely follows the 'Statistics for SDG Indicator 10.7.1: Guidelines for their Collection'.

The intended audiences of this manual are statistical agencies, ministries engaged in labour migration issues, NGOs and other parties interested in gathering and analysing data on recruitment costs. To the extent possible, this manual is intended to be a comprehensive and practical guide for those who want to measure recruitment costs. While this manual provides a guide in terms of the associated advantages and drawbacks of choosing one survey instrument over the other, the

choice of which survey instrument and sampling strategy to adopt will ultimately depend on the nature of the phenomenon in the country, and on budgetary issues and institutional capacity.

It is our sincere hope that this manual will serve as important reference material for those who are interested in the measurement of recruitment costs.

In summary this manual will improve the collection of data on recruitment costs by enriching quantitative surveys. In doing do, the manual offers a valuable source of understanding for and in reducing recruitment costs borne by migrant workers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

An estimated 10 million migrant workers use regular channels every year to migrate to foreign countries to work (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019). The driver of migration for most is the high potential earnings abroad vis-à-vis their home countries (World Bank, 2018). Migration costs – both pecuniary and non-pecuniary - also affect migration decisions. Pecuniary costs include such outlays as transportation expenses to the foreign country and fees to obtain a passport, visa and work permit. Psychic costs involve having to leave behind family and friends to move to a culturally unfamiliar place. Important impediments to labour migration are information asymmetries regarding availability of work, conditions of work including remuneration, and the procedures and paperwork involved in obtaining work abroad. These impediments are likely to be particularly high for the less educated who may also face language barriers. Labour brokers emerge in this environment of information asymmetries providing information on job availability and legal requirements to take up work abroad and assisting migrant workers with the required paperwork. However, the recruitment costs paid by migrant workers for the services of labour brokers may not reflect the true value of the services received and may reach exorbitant levels particularly when there is high demand for work abroad and brokers pick and choose who to allocate the job openings. Migrant workers looking for low or semi-skilled jobs may be particularly at risk of exploitation due to the high competition for such jobs, highly regulated foreign supply of such jobs which gives rise to rents and rent seeking behaviour and practices such as illegal visa trading. Furthermore, some recruitment agencies may operate illegally, putting the welfare of migrant workers at risk.¹

Assessing the demand for the services of recruitment agencies, the amount of recruitment fees migrant workers pay, the characteristics of such migrant workers and the migration corridors they use are important inputs for policy making for orderly and safe migration that promotes the welfare of migrants.

Given the importance of labour migration both for sending and receiving countries, migration issues have found expression in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under Goal 10 that aims to "reduce inequality within and among countries", Target 10.7 entrusts governments to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies." Under Target 10.7, Indicator 10.7.1 is related to recruitment costs: "Recruitment cost

¹ An estimated 30 percent of visas amounting to 2 million issued by Saudi Arabia are traded in the black market. http://www.arabnews.com/illegal-visa-trade-hurts-economy-says-expert

borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination". Reduction in recruitment costs would serve to promote Target 10.7. The ILO under *General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment* recommends that "No recruitment fees or related costs should be charged to, or otherwise borne by, workers or jobseekers." (ILO, 2016; p.3). It draws particular attention to fraudulent practices where labour recruiters may charge illicit fees to prospective workers (p.5).

The World Bank and ILO are the joint custodian agencies for SDG Indicator 10.7.1 Within this framework, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development -KNOMAD – of the World Bank and the ILO have been collecting data on recruitment costs and simultaneously, developing methodologies and survey instruments that countries can employ to gather data on recruitment costs. This document relies and builds on this accumulated experience and is intended to serve as an operational manual in the collection and dissemination of data on recruitment costs and a means of setting standards to produce comparable data across countries. It follows closely the 'Statistics for SDG Indicator 10.7.1: Guidelines for their Collection' (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019). The intended audience of this manual are statistical agencies, ministries engaged in labour migration issues, NGOs and other parties interested in gathering and analysing data on recruitment costs. To the extent possible, this manual is intended to be a comprehensive and practical guide for those who want to measure recruitment costs. However, prior knowledge on the nature of international migration in the country is important in choosing the survey instrument and sampling strategy to adopt. While this manual provides a guide in terms of the associated advantages and drawbacks of choosing one survey instrument over the other, this choice will ultimately depend on the nature of the phenomenon, budgetary issues and institutional capacity.

As noted above, as part of a concerted effort to estimate the SDG indicator 10.7.1, the ILO is collaborating with various member countries in testing the proposed questionnaires and methodologies including testing the feasibility of various sampling designs explored in this manual for nationally representative surveys. The experience gained through these efforts will add to the accumulated knowledge in this field and will, in no doubt, help improve the proposed methodologies.

The manual is organized as follows. Section 2 defines the concept of recruitment costs and provides a list of costs that are likely to be borne by international migrant workers. Section 3 is on the identification of target group. It discusses the identification of international migrant workers in general and the identification of different groups that make up international migrant

workers in particular. Section 4 is on data needs and the appropriate methodologies for the collection of data for the estimation of Indicator 10.7.1., which requires not only information on recruitment costs but on the monthly income earned by international migrant workers. Section 5 discusses various sampling techniques that are appropriate for elusive populations such as international migrant workers. Section 6 is on questionnaire design that would enable the collection of data on recruitment costs borne by international migrant workers and their wages in the destination country. Section 7 is on planning, organization and field implementation. Section 8 is on coding and data processing and Section 9 is on data analysis and reporting. Section 10 concludes.

2. CONCEPT OF RECRUITMENT COSTS

General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment defines recruitment costs as "any fees or costs incurred in the recruitment process in order for workers to secure employment or placement, regardless of the manner, timing or location of their imposition or collection" (ILO, 2016; p.2). Workers may seek the services of labour recruiters in finding work. Labour recruiters refer to "both public employment services and private employment agencies and all other intermediaries or subagents that offer labour recruitment and placement services. Labour recruiters can take many forms, whether for profit or non-profit, or operating within or outside legal and regulatory frameworks" (ILO, 2016; p.2).

Costs borne by employees in the recruitment process may include (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019; and ILO, 2016):

- a) Recruiter/job broker charges: Fees charged by labour recruiters as defined above for the services they provide.
- b) Visa costs: Costs involved in getting a visa for the destination country including travel costs to the visa center, costs involved in the translation and authentication of required documents, visa fee and any banking charges in the payment of the visa fee. Included also are fees for assistance in filling out the visa forms and other relevant documents.
- c) Inland transportation expenses and accommodation: Includes all transportation expenses to the port of exit including lodging expenses.
- d) International transportation expenses: Includes all transportation expenses from the port of exit in the home country to the place of work in the destination country including any taxes that migrant workers might have to pay when exiting home

- country and lodging expenses incurred. Included also are transportation and lodging expenses incurred in the transit country, should the migrant worker have to travel through a transit country to secure employment or placement in the destination country. Included also are transportation costs associated with return or repatriation.
- e) Passport fees: Fees for the issuance of passport or for the extension of passport validity including costs incurred in obtaining supporting documents and all travel expenses associated.
- f) Medical fees: Fees for medical examinations, tests and vaccinations required by the destination country or destination country employers, including fees associated with translation and authentication of documents, postal services and the like.
- g) Insurance fee: Fees paid for the purchase of insurance such as travel, medical and life insurance, including fees associated with translation and authentication of relevant documents.
- h) Security clearance fee: Fees for security clearance documents (to be obtained from relevant national agencies in the destination country or embassies/consulates of the home country in the destination country) required by the destination country employer. Security clearance documents for visa and passport issuance should be considered under visa and passport costs.
- i) Pre-departure and post-arrival briefing fee: Fees to attend mandatory pre-departure and/or post-arrival briefings about the destination country employer or the job, including transportation fees to and from the venue, and relevant expenditures occurred such as accommodation, if appropriate.
- j) Language training and assessment fee: Fees paid for formal and informal training to learn or improve upon the language of the destination country or the country of transit, and fees associated with language assessment tests.
- k) Skills assessment fee: Fees paid to sit for written or oral exams for skill assessment, fees paid for the translation of diplomas or official certificates and their authentication.
- Contract approval fee: Fees associated with obtaining or legalizing workers' employment contracts.
- m) Welfare fund fee: Welfare funds might be set up by home country governments to which departing migrant workers might be required to contribute towards. Unless contribution is voluntary, such fees are part of recruitment costs.

- n) Job training fee: If the worker received specialized training for a particular job that he/she has been recruited to in the foreign country, the training fee paid by the migrant worker is part of migration cots. If the employer deducts the training fee from workers' earnings, the total of such deductions constitute recruitment costs. Costs incurred by the worker for training of general nature, which could be used in a variety of jobs and which contributes to the general human capital of the worker, are not part of training costs.
- o) Equipment costs: The purchase price of specialized equipment such as tools, uniforms, and safety gear paid by the migrant worker to be used in the job that he/she has been recruited to and that has no other use in an alternative job.
- p) Work and residence permit fees: Fees associated with obtaining work and residence permits in the destination country including transportation expenses and fees associated with supporting documents.
- q) Interest payment on debt incurred to cover recruitment costs: Workers may have borrowed money to finance their expenses to take up the job they were recruited to in the foreign country. Alternatively, some of recruitment costs might have been paid by the employer on worker's behalf on the condition that these costs be deducted from worker's wages at a later date. The total of the interest payments charged on the borrowed amount whether in the form of explicit interest payments or wage deductions beyond what would be required to recover the recruitment costs (hence, inclusive of an interest payment) need to be counted as recruitment costs.

The information collected on costs needs to be thorough and reflect the experiences of migrant workers. The list provided above is not exhaustive; countries may choose to add cost items that they find relevant. Countries may also make exceptions for certain cost items depending on the context and on the condition that the relevant costs items are in the interest of international migrant workers, limited to certain categories of workers and specified types of services and are disclosed to workers before the job is taken (ILO, 2019; para. 11). All cost items that countries aim to gather information on should be explained in relevant documentation as well as the reason why particular cost items, if any, are left out.

The type and amount of recruitment costs are likely to change from one *migration corridor* to another. A *migration corridor* refers to the "movement of persons between a particular country of origin and a particular country of destination (sometimes through a number of

countries of transit)" (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019; para.19, footnote 9). Prior knowledge of the types of costs that migrant workers typically pay would be important in designing the surveys for data collection.

Migrant workers may not necessarily know itemized costs but rather the total amount paid for the foreign job. As will be discussed in Section 5 on Data Needs and Measurement Approaches, recall may be an important obstacle in the proper collection of information on recruitment costs, particularly when some years have passed since the payment of such fees. To reduce recall errors, countries may decide to provide a list of potential recruitment costs and probe respondents about them. While such an approach will enable the collection of rich information on recruitment costs, double counting becomes a threat that needs to be tackled. An alternative approach to collecting data on each of the potential cost items is to inquire about them in groups such as administrative costs, transportation and lodging costs, insurance costs and the like. These alternative schemes of data collection are discussed in more detail in the manual in Section 7 on Questionnaire Design.

As the ILO definition highlights, whether fees are paid by the migrant worker or someone else on his/her behalf to be repaid at a later date is of no significance in the calculation of recruitment costs. In a similar vein, whether recruitments costs are paid prior to, during or after migration is inconsequential to the calculation of recruitment costs.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUPS

The target population for recruitment costs are *international migrant workers* and *international return migrant workers* who are or were employed in a country of which they are not nationals. To avoid recall issues, enrolment should be limited to individuals who have or had migrated to work in a destination country in the recent past (e.g. no later than 3 years prior to the date of measurement).

3.1 International migrant workers

According to the *Guidelines Concerning Statistics of International Labour Migration* (ILO, 2018) international migrant workers include both resident and non-resident populations, who supply their services of labour in a country of which they are not nationals. Hence, international migrants who, during a reference period, are employed or who seek work in a destination country are international migrant workers. International migrant workers are a diverse group. They may be employed in formal or informal jobs, in a formal or informal sector of the

economy, in precarious jobs or in private households, with fixed-term or open-term contracts. ILO (2018; pp.6-7) provides a list of workers that are included as international migrant workers as follows:

- a) frontier workers
- b) seasonal workers
- c) itinerant workers
- d) project-tied workers
- e) specified-employment workers
- f) self-employed workers
- g) seafarers
- h) workers employed on offshore installations
- i) domestic workers
- j) foreign students employed in the destination country
- k) international travellers on tourism trips employed in the destination country
- 1) working or seeking work refugees and asylum-seekers
- m) forcibly displaced persons employed or seeking work in the destination country
- n) persons trafficked across international borders for forced labour or labour exploitation. (For a detailed explanation on these groups see ILO (2018; para. 20.)). The above list is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive but illustrates the diverse categories of workers that are considered as international migrant workers.

For the **purpose of measuring recruitment costs**, the definition of international migrant workers differs from that of ILO (2018) in that *only resident populations who supply their services of labour as wage workers* in a destination country are covered. Excluded from this definition are short-term migrant workers who are employed in a foreign country for such short-periods that they do not change their usual residence, which is often taken as residence in a country for at least 12 months. Also excluded from the definition of international migrant workers are persons who have migrated to a destination country with intentions other than employment such as for leisure, tourism, family union, education and the like, though they end up working in the foreign country at a later date (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019; para. 15). The rationale for their exclusion is that such individuals are not likely to incur recruitment costs since their primary motive for the move was not work related. Hence, in terms of the list of international migrant workers provided above, groups (j) to (m) are out of scope for recruitment costs because they have moved to a destination country for reasons other than work. However, employed persons who have moved to a destination country with employment intentions but

without work visas are covered.² Migrant workers may enter a destination country on a tourist visa, which may be easier to obtain than a work visa, but with work intentions. Since they do not have work visas they work informally and often, for periods exceeding their legal duration of stay as per their tourist visa. Groups (a) to (e) are also likely to fall outside the scope for recruitment costs because they do not normally change their residence. Self-employed workers (group f) are out of scope as well since the target group for recruitment costs are employees. However, there are cases where migrant workers who are formally under the sponsorship of an employer are given the freedom to offer their services elsewhere. Such individuals may consider themselves as 'self-employed' when asked, but in fact have incurred recruitment costs to be sponsored and therefore, should be included. Seafarers (group g) and workers employed on offshore installations (group h) may also be excluded as it is hard to establish usual residency for the former, while it is hard to survey the latter. Domestic workers (group i), i.e. persons employed in private households, remain within the scope of recruitment costs. Persons trafficked across international borders for forced labour or labour exploitation (group n) are excluded though persons who may have paid to be trafficked across borders for work reasons are included.

The narrower definition of international migrant workers for recruitment costs, while reduces the heterogeneity of the target population, also introduces challenges in its correct identification, which are discussed in Section 7 on Questionnaire Design.

3.2 International return migrant workers

Aside from international migrant workers who currently supply their services of labour in a destination country, there are persons who have done so in the past but now have returned to their home countries. Such individuals are *international return migrant workers*. ILO (2018, p.8) defines international return migrant workers as "all current residents of the country who were previously international migrant workers in another country or countries." For the **purposes of measuring recruitment costs**, both current international migrant workers as well as international return migrant workers constitute the target group. The restrictions on the target group as it concerns recruitment costs discussed above for current international migrant workers apply for international return migrant workers as well. In other words, they must have

² These persons do not meet the criteria to be counted as 'for-work migrants' as defined by ILO (2018) for the main reason that they violate requirement (d) that specifies that migrants' intentions for migration declared at the time of entry needs to be documented, which "is understood to mean documented in official immigration registers or declared to relevant immigration authorities." (p.8).

left their home countries (i.e. country of origin) for the destination country for work reasons, must have taken residence in the destination country and have now moved their residence to their home countries or intend to do so.³ International migrant workers who return to their home countries for a temporary period of stay for reasons such as vacation, family-related matters, legal requirements, business purposes and the like and who intend to go back to the country of destination are not part of international return migrant workers but should be interviewed if they meet the above criteria for inclusion.

Model questions that aim to identify international migrant workers and international return migrant workers are discussed later in the manual in Section 7 on Questionnaire Design.

3.3 International migrant workers and international return migrant workers as employees

Although international migrant workers and international return migrant workers include persons who are (were) employed or looking for work in a destination country, for the purposes of the measurement of recruitment costs only the (currently or previously) employed and among these 'employees' alone constitute the relevant target group.

Persons in employment are defined as "all those of working age who, during the specified reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit" (ILO, 2013; para.27). Employed person may work as employees, self-employed, employers or unpaid (contributing) family workers. As noted above, only international migrant workers and international return migrant workers who have worked for a wage (in the reference period) need to be considered in the calculation of recruitment costs.

3.4 Reference period

Recruitment costs may change over time and may be affected by a variety of factors, including the policy environment. It may be useful to document costs incurred over a longer period of time but for the purposes of SDG 10.7.1, concerns over recall accuracy dictates that the focus of the data collection effort be on recent migration episodes. The *Statistics for SDG Indicator 10.7.1: Guidelines for their Collection* (ILO and KNOMAD, 2019) recommends the

³ They may have just returned so that they may not have stayed in the home country long enough (i.e. 12 months) to be considered as residents of the home country. However, if they state that they have returned with an intention of staying at least 12 months, they would be considered as international return migrant workers.

use of short reference period such as 3 years in identifying the target group of international migrant workers.

Chart 1 illustrates the identification of the target group by taking 3 years prior to the date of measurement as the reference period. Accordingly, international migrant workers and international return migrant workers who started working as an employee in a destination country within 3 years preceding the date of measurement constitute the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs but not others. The lines drawn show the work history of migrant workers; the solid lines/arrows indicate continuous employment whereas broken lines show change in employment. Time zero indicates the measurement time or the survey date. The country of measurement at time zero can be the country of destination or the country of origin.

Case 1 shows an international migrant worker who took up work in a foreign country more than 3 years preceding the date of measurement and has continued to work since then. This person is not part of the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs since he/she started working in the destination country more than 3 years ago. Case 2 is similar to Case 1 in that the migrant worker started working in the destination country more than 3 years ago but stopped working since then. He/she is considered an international migrant worker if he/she presently resides in the country of destination or an international return migrant worker if he/she has returned home and resides in the country of origin. Irrespective of this classification, since he/she took up work in the destination country more than 3 years preceding the date of measurement, this migrant worker is not part of the target population for recruitment costs. Neither is Case 3, who started and stopped work more than 3 years preceding the data of measurement.

Cases 4 through 7 illustrate work histories that would qualify migrant workers for inclusion among the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs. Case 4 illustrates a migrant worker who started working in the destination country within the reference period, changed jobs and has stopped working. As noted above, this migrant worker is categorized as an international migrant worker if he/she continues to reside in the country of destination or an international return migrant worker if he/she has returned home and the country of measurement is the country of origin. Regardless of whether the country of measurement is the country of destination or the country of origin, this migrant worker is included among the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs. Case 5 represents a migrant worker who worked in two different countries rather than in two different jobs in the same country within the reference period. In Case 4, the first job in the destination country, i.e. j(1), is the one for

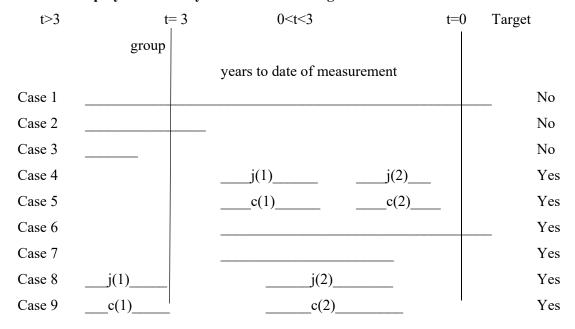
which information on recruitment costs and earnings would be collected. In Case 5, earnings in the *first job held in the last country, i.e.* c(2), abroad is the relevant variable for the calculation of the recruitment cost indicator.⁴ Case 6 is a migrant worker who started working in the destination country within the reference period and has continued to do so at the time of measurement. Case 7 illustrates a migrant worker who also took up work in the reference period, continuously worked for a while and stopped before the date of measurement. Case 8 shows a migrant worker who worked in the destination country some years earlier, stopped and re-started working in the same destination country in the reference period but has stopped again. The recruitment cost indicator would be calculated for the job held in the reference period, i.e. j(2). Case 9 represents a migrant worker who worked in a country abroad other than the destination country at some point prior to the reference period but held a job in the destination country within the reference period. In this case and similar to Case 8, the recruitment cost indicator would be calculated for the job held in the destination country within the reference period, i.e. c(2).

Hence, the target group may consist of migrant workers who held their first job abroad within the reference period as well as migrant workers with prior work history abroad. What matters for the measurement of recruitment costs is the date that the migrant worker started working as an employee in the destination country. As long as the start date is within the reference period, the migrant worker falls within the target population.

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⁴ This group of international migrant workers may not be captured in the origin country contexts unless proxy respondents are used to gather information on them.

Chart 1 Employment history of international migrant workers abroad



Notes: Lines show employment, t is time, where t=0 shows the date of measurement, c is destination country, j is job held. Accordingly, c(1) and c(2) show two different countries, and j(1) and j(2) show two different jobs. Depending on whether the country of measurement is the country of destination or country of origin, the migrant worker may be considered an international migrant worker or an international return migrant worker.

3.5 Earnings in the first job held in the last country abroad

The monthly income earned (*wages* for short) by international migrant workers and international return migrant workers in the country of destination that is referred to in Indicator 10.7.1 is the *monthly earnings in the first job* held in the destination country in the most recent migration spell abroad. The rationale behind taking wages earned in the first job rather than wages in the current or the last job is that the first job is likely to be the job for which recruitment costs were paid.⁵ Dividing recruitment costs to monthly wages will show the number of work months that would be necessary to recoup the outlay made for recruitment costs.

Referring back to Chart 1, to re-iterate, in Case 4, where the migrant worker held two jobs in the destination country in the reference period, for the calculation of the recruitment cost indicator, the relevant job is the first one and therefore, wages from that job would need to be inquired. In Case 5, where a migrant worker held multiple jobs in two different countries, the

⁵ The first job may happen to be the current job of some international migrant workers.

first job held in the most recent destination country within the reference period is the relevant job to consider for monthly earnings.

Migrant workers may work for multiple employers simultaneously such as the case of domestic workers having more than one employer. The monthly earnings of such workers is the total of all wages for work done over the month for different employers.⁶ The monthly earnings of workers holding additional jobs (such as a night job) should include earnings from the main job only.

Monthly earnings include the total of cash and in-kind payments received inclusive of overtime pay, bonuses etc.⁷ Any deductions made by employers due to recruitment costs – but not for interest payments on any debt - need to be added to workers' wages. Similarly, workers' wages need to be adjusted for deductions due to employer provided goods and services such as clothing, transportation, meals and the like. Deductions from workers' wages may also be made for taxes and social security contributions in the destination country. Wages need to be adjusted for such deductions so that what is being measured is before tax or *gross wages* rather than net (i.e. after-tax) wages. Although gross wages is the relevant denominator in the calculation of the SDG Indicator 10.7.1, countries may choose to collect and use after-tax wages and other deductions rather than gross wages if collecting information on gross wages is not feasible.

Summary

The target group for recruitment costs are international migrant workers and international return migrant workers who have taken up work in the destination country in the recent past (e.g. within the last 3 years preceding the date of the survey) as an employee. The recruitment costs paid by these persons and the monthly income earned in the first job in the destination country constitute the variables of interest in the calculation of Indicator 10.7.1. As highlighted by ILO and KNOMAD (2019), information on recruitment costs and monthly income must be collected for the **same person** as the unit of analysis for Indicator 10.7.1 is the migrant worker.

https://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms 087496.pdf

⁶ In the specific case of domestic workers, in some countries, they are employed or sponsored by a single private household (where the worker resides) or by a cleaning-service provider that deploys them to various households during the day who pays the provider for the service. The provider also provides accommodation and is legally the worker's employer.

⁷ For more detail see ILO's *Resolution Concerning an Integrated System of Wages Statistics*, adopted by the 12th ICLS. Available at:

4. RECRUITMENT COST INDICATOR

The ratio of recruitment costs incurred by an international migrant worker and international return migrant worker to the monthly income earned in the first job held in the destination country in the reference period (e.g. 3 years preceding the date of the survey or data collection) constitutes the recruitment cost indicator. This indicator needs to be calculated at the worker level, so that information on recruitment costs and monthly income needs to be collected for the same worker. The resulting ratio can be interpreted as the number of months that the migrant worker would need to work to recover the recruitment costs incurred. For this interpretation to be meaningful, the indicator would need to be calculated for migrant workers who have incurred recruitment costs.

The monthly income earned by international migrant workers and international return migrant workers employed abroad is likely to be reported in the currency of the destination country. Recruitment costs, in contrast, are likely to be paid in the currency of the worker's home country. ILO-KNOMAD (2019) recommends the conversion of all costs and income to the migrant worker's home country currency at the official exchange rate at the time of the worker's first arrival in the destination country.

Because the recruitment cost indicator is a ratio and relies on income earned and costs incurred, which may be reported in different currencies, the collection of either of the two information in categories (i.e. ranges of income or costs) will not allow for the proper calculation of the indicator. Therefore, information on both income and recruitment costs need to be non-categorical.

At the aggregate level, i.e. whether at the national, regional or migration-corridor level, a relevant summary statistic needs to be chosen for the recruitment cost indicator. This can be the mean or median number of months that an average migrant worker would need to work to recover costs. In calculating the summary statistic, sampling weights would need to be employed (see Section 6 on Sampling). To put the recruitment cost indicator in perspective, aside from reporting the mean or the median value of the number of months needed to recover recruitment costs paid in getting the job in the destination country, it is also important to report the size of the population of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers for whom this ratio applies. In other words, an estimate of the prevalence of recruitment costs (i.e. the proportion of international migrant workers who pay recruitment costs and the proportion that does not) would complement the recruitment cost indicator.

In addition to the recruitment cost indicator, summary statistics on monthly income of migrant workers and the recruitment costs they have incurred would need to be calculated and reported. Understanding how recruitment costs vary with income, worker's individual and job characteristics and migration corridors is important for policy purposes. As summary measures of monthly income and recruitment costs, mean and median values can be reported as well as various quantile values such as the 10th and 90th quantile and also the 3rd quartile.

Reporting summary statistics for monthly income and recruitment costs is also important in understanding the changes observed in the recruitment cost indicator over time. The indicator may change because of a change in the numerator (recruitment costs) or the denominator (monthly income). Unless changes in the magnitudes that make up the indicator are reported, it would be difficult to identify the source of the change.

When the data for income and recruitment costs come from a sample, the summary measures of these variables such as their means will be point estimates. Confidence intervals around these estimates would need to be reported not only to demonstrate the precision of these estimates but also to judge whether differences in estimates across sub-groups of migrant workers or differences across time are statistically significant.

5. DATA NEEDS AND MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

This section of the manual discusses data needs for the identification of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers for recruitment costs and measurement approaches in terms of data collection methods. This section consists of four subsections; section 5.1 discusses the core information that needs to be collected for the measurement of recruitment costs, section 5.2 discusses additional information that can be used in understanding the experiences of international migrant workers, section 5.3 is on data collection methods, and section 5.4 is on quality considerations. Model questionnaires are presented in Section 7 of this manual.

5.1 Core information for the measurement of recruitment costs

The core information that needs to be gathered for the measurement of recruitment costs include information that can identify international migrant workers and international return migrant workers, information that identifies employees, information on how the worker obtained his/her job abroad, information on recruitment costs incurred and wages earned in the destination country.

5.1.1 Identification of international migrant workers

The identification of international migrants would require gathering information on citizenship. When the country of origin (CoO) is the country of measurement, citizens of the country are of interest as potential international return migrant workers. When the country of destination (CoD) is the country of measurement, non-citizens of the country are of interest as potential international migrant workers.

When the country of measurement is the country of origin, citizens would need to be asked whether they have ever travelled abroad and if so, the purpose of this trip. If a respondent has been abroad a number of times, the most recent visit would be recorded. As noted earlier, short-term migrant workers who do not change their residence do not constitute a target group for the measurement of recruitment costs. Nonetheless, it may help gather information in a way that as many potential migrants as possible can be captured rather than risk losing relevant subjects. From this larger pool that is likely to include short-term migrants, the relevant target group can be obtained.

Another key information is about the purpose of the trip abroad. Persons who have changed residence for reasons other than work such as such as for tourism, education, health, family reunion and the like are out of scope for recruitment costs.

Another key information that would need to be gathered relate to the date of departure from the country of measurement to the country of destination to live and take up work. This information is required to establish whether the migrant worker started work in the destination country within the reference period. To reduce recall errors, it is recommended that a short reference period such as 3 years is used.

When the country of measurement is the country of destination, non-citizens are the target group. In this case, information on citizenship and the main reason why the person has moved to the destination country would need to be gathered, which would need to allow for the fact that certain groups of non-citizens may have never left the country they currently reside in. Among others these include the children of international migrants, who due to the legal status of their parents or the citizenship laws of the country they are born in, they are yet to acquire citizenship.⁸ Such persons are naturally out of scope for the measurement of recruitment costs.

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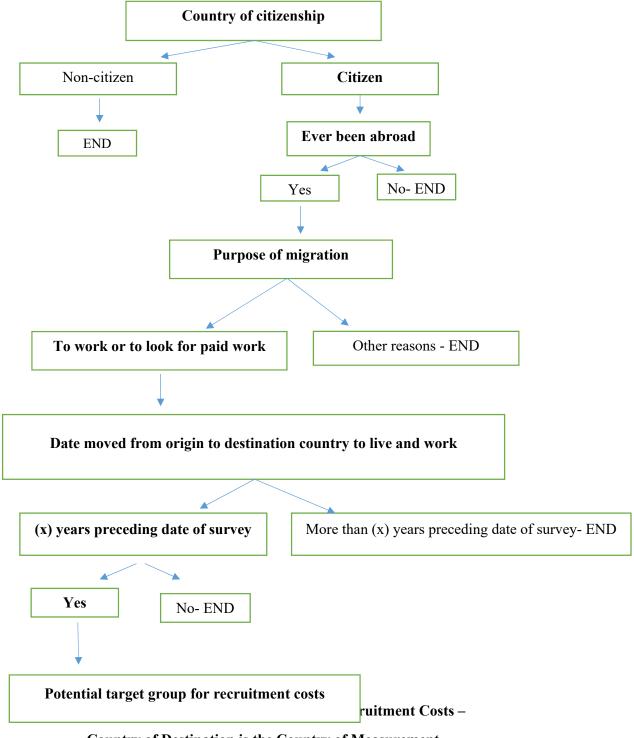
⁸ For instance, second-generation immigrants in the G.C.C. countries or South-East Asia countries where citizenship is not automatically conferred to children born in the country but is derived from their parents may face such a situation.

Others who have moved to the destination country to live and to take up work would be asked about the timing of their move.

Flow Charts 2 and 3 illustrate the sequencing of questions for the identification of the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs when the country of measurement is the country of origin and alternatively, when the country of measurement is the country of destination. The reference period for the identification of migrant workers can be taken as 3 years preceding the date of the survey or some other reference period as the country see fit.

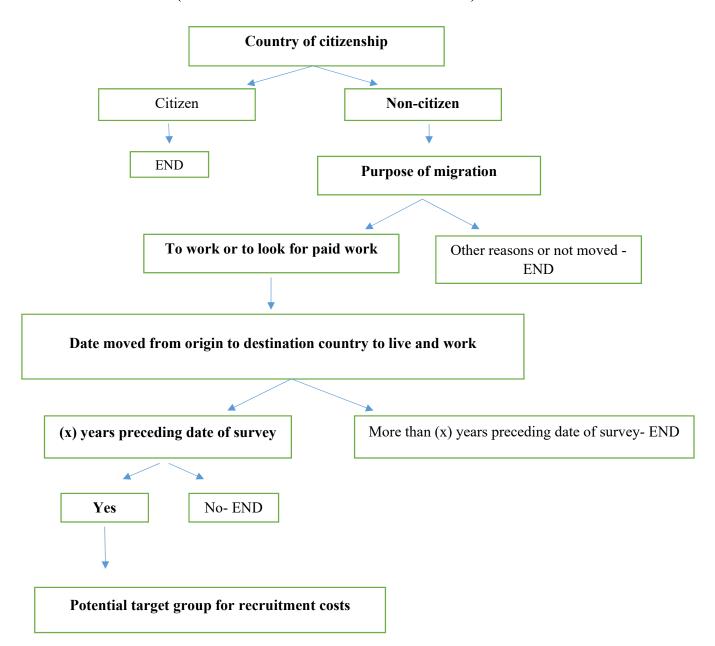
In Flow Charts 2 and 3 the target group is labeled as 'potential' because, out of this pool, the target group would only consist of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers who work (or has worked) as employees.

Chart 2: Identifying the Target Group for Recruitment Costs –
Country of Origin is the Country of Measurement
(INTERNATIONAL RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS)



Country of Destination is the Country of Measurement

(INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT WORKERS)



5.1.2 Identification of employees

The target group for the measurement of recruitment costs are international migrant workers and international return migrant workers employed abroad for wages (i.e. as employees). Therefore, information of 'status in employment' would need to be gathered for the identification of those who work for wages.

5.1.3 Information on how the worker obtained his/her job abroad

Information on how the worker obtained his/her job abroad provides clues on whether recruitment costs have been incurred by the worker. For instance, workers who have obtained their job abroad through a broker are likely to have incurred recruitment costs whereas those who have obtained their job through a job transfer or a government agency are less likely to have incurred recruitment costs.

5.1.4 Identification of recruitment costs

Recruitment costs consist of a diverse set of expenditures discussed in Section 2 of the manual. Information on recruitment costs can be collected by listing these costs separately and inquiring about how much was paid for them. Alternatively, they can be grouped and the amount can be collected in groups. As noted earlier, whether these costs were paid by the worker or somebody else on behalf of the worker, and whether they were paid during, after or before getting the job abroad is inconsequential to the measurement of recruitment costs. For the first alternative where costs are itemized and each is inquired separately, the following list (re-produced from Section 2) can be used:

Alternative 1

- 1) Recruiter/job broker charges
- 2) Inland transportation and accommodation expenses
- 3) International transportation expenses
- 4) Visa costs
- 5) Passport fees
- 6) Medical fees
- 7) Insurance fee
- 8) Security clearance fee
- 9) Pre-departure briefing

- 10) Language training
- 11) Skills assessment fee
- 12) Contract approval fee
- 13) Welfare fund fee
- 14) Equipment costs
- 15) Work and residence permit fees
- 16) Interest payment on debt incurred to cover recruitment costs, etc.

Alternatively, these costs can be grouped and information on each group can be gathered. For instance, costs can be grouped as: fees paid to individual or agency brokers (Item 1 above), travel expenses (Items 2 and 3), fees for preparations to start a job abroad (Items 4 through 15) and other costs (Item 16).

Alternative 2

- 1) Costs related to preparations to start a job abroad, i.e. costs related to obtaining documents, fees related to passport and visa issuance, medical exam/tests costs, predeparture training costs, skills assessment fees, insurance fees, contract approval fees, travel/security clearance fees etc.
- 2) Placement fees paid to individual or agency brokers that may include public and private agencies.
- 3) Costs related to travelling to start a job abroad including inland travels and international transportation costs, accommodation and all travel clearances.
- 4) Any other formal or informal fees such as payment to friends/relatives who helped find the job and interest on money borrowed.

Whether itemized or grouped, the tallying of recruitment costs will be done once the survey is over during the data preparation stage. However, in both cases, the respondents can be asked to also provide a grand total.

An important piece of information in gathering recruitment costs relate to the currency in which they were paid. It is likely that recruitment costs are incurred in the currency of the origin country. Therefore, it is important that information on both the amount of recruitment costs as well as the currency in which they were paid is collected.

Another relevant information on recruitment costs concerns whether any of the recruitment costs are deducted from the wages/salaries of international migrant workers. In situations where

recruitment costs are deducted from the wages of workers, it is important that these costs are counted towards recruitment costs if they are not reported as such and included in the wages of workers if wages are reported net of these deductions.

If international migrant workers are paid bonuses during the recruitment process or during their employment, this amount would need to be added to the wages of the workers. It is, however, important to avoid double counting if the reported wages already include such payments, whether paid in cash or in-kind.

5.1.5 Identification of monthly income earned in the first job held

The monthly income earned in the first job held in the country of destination includes both cash and in-kind payments as well as any bonuses. In collecting the information on in-kind payments and bonuses it is important that *monthly equivalent* of these payments are added to the cash earnings of the worker. As noted earlier, it is possible that the employer deducts recruitment costs from the earnings of the worker. The monthly equivalent of these deductions would need to be added back to the earnings of the worker. In the extreme case that entire earnings of the worker is withheld by the employer due to recruitment costs, the monthly earnings of the worker to be recorded is what the earnings would be in the absence of such deductions.

Another piece of information that needs to be gathered on monthly income relates to whether the monthly earnings reported by the worker is net of taxes and social security contributions. If the worker is reporting net monthly earnings rather than gross monthly earnings, information on the latter would also need to be inquired.

5.2 Additional questions on international migrant workers

In addition to questions on recruitment costs incurred and (monthly) wages earned, questions aimed at collecting information on socio-demographic and work characteristics of international migrant workers are useful in identifying the risk groups and the typology of the most vulnerable migrant workers in terms of recruitment costs, which will be, in turn, useful in identifying target groups for policy.

5.2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

Among socio-demographic characteristics, the collection of the following information would be useful:

- a) sex
- b) age
- c) marital status
- d) level of education attained
- e) birth place
- f) country of previous residence
- g) country of usual residence
- h) proficiency in destination country language

Of these variables, information on birth place and the country of usual residence will allow for a further refinement of the target group. As discussed earlier, the target group for recruitment costs does not include short-term migrant workers who do not change their usual residence. Furthermore, birth place will provide information on non-citizens who may have been born in the country of measurement. Information on the country of previous residence, on the other hand, will help identify migration corridors.

5.2.2 Work characteristics

As noted earlier, to identify the target group for recruitment costs, the following work related information is key:

- a) employment related income in first job held in the country of destination
- b) status in employment (employee, self-employed, employer, unpaid family worker, apprentice)
- c) payment of recruitment costs, type and amount

In addition, the following information would be useful:

- d) branch of economic activity
- e) occupation
- f) actual hours of work and/or usual hours of work in main job
- g) Amount and frequency of remittances sent to home country
- h) social security entitlements in the destination country
- i) type of visa, residence permit, work permit

5.3 Data collection methods

Information on recruitment costs can be obtained from a variety of data sources. Among these are household-based surveys, establishment surveys, travelers' surveys and administrative registers.

5.3.1 Household surveys

Household-based surveys include labour force surveys, household budget surveys, income and living conditions surveys, demographic surveys and the like. The advantage of household surveys is that they are routinely conducted in many countries, have large sample sizes and include questions on labour market outcomes of respondents. Migration related questions may also exist in these surveys especially in countries where international migration is an important phenomenon. However, detailed questions on issues related to recruitment costs and the first job held in the destination country are not likely to exist in these surveys so that they would have to be either added to the existing survey questionnaires or administered as a module to an existing survey. Adding in a few questions may not be problematic for the application of a routinely conducted survey. However, when the number of questions that needs to be added in increases, it may jeopardize the smooth running of an existing survey. In that case, a separate questionnaire on recruitment costs can be administered as a module of a routinely done survey. The main survey and the module can be linked through a household and person identifier to allow for the matching of the two data sets so that the module will benefit from the information collected in the main survey.

The decision on what survey instrument to adopt for the measurement of recruitment costs rests on the type of international migration that is targeted for measurement. If a given country is an important destination for international migrant workers, it may wish to measure in-flows of international migrants and may not be interested in measuring out-flows of nationals leaving the country for work related reasons or return-migration. Unless the migrant populations in the destination country make up a large part of the population, the number of international migrant workers that will appear in the sample of a regularly administered household survey will be small and therefore, the estimates to be derived from the sample may not be precise. Section 6 of this manual on Sampling discusses how such problem may be overcome.

Countries where out-migration is an important phenomenon may want to measure outmigration and return-migration. In the former case, information would need to be collected on former household members who have migrated abroad. An important challenge regarding outmigrants is the need to employ a proxy in answering migration-related questions on behalf of former household members. This practice may pose a challenge since household members may not be fully knowledgeable about the amount of income earned by the migrant in the foreign country or the recruitment costs paid. International return migrant workers would be able to answer the questions themselves without the need for a proxy though recall errors may be an issue in regards to labour market outcomes and recruitment costs paid some years earlier.

5.3.2 Establishment surveys

Establishment surveys are also routinely carried out in many countries and through them it may be possible to obtain information on migrant workers in destination countries. A number of challenges render this data source less useful for the measurement of recruitment costs as compared to household based surveys. One, information on the establishment including its workforce is often collected in aggregate so that worker-level information may not be available. Some establishment surveys do, however, collect information at the worker-level though this information may originate from firm management and not the workers' themselves. Two, although establishment surveys collect information on wages paid to workers they are unlikely to collect detailed information on recruitment costs that workers might have incurred in getting their job abroad. Three, establishment surveys are likely to miss irregular workers since establishments are unlikely to report them. Four, establishment surveys may miss irregular establishments and therefore, the migrant workers employed there.

5.3.3 Travellers' surveys

Travellers' surveys are employed less frequently by national statistical offices in collecting data particularly on international migrants. Nonetheless, due to their practicality and cost efficiency, they can be used at ports of entry in destination countries and ports of exit from origin countries in gathering information on migrant workers. The primary advantage of such surveys would be their relatively lower cost as compared to other survey applications due primarily to the need of a smaller sample size. Migrant workers would be identified from a smaller population of international travellers than the overall national population. Another advantage would be the collection of information directly from the target group instead of a proxy. Drawbacks include the challenge of devising a sampling methodology that will generate a sample that is representative of international migrant workers. Unless the sample is representative, the statistics on recruitment costs obtained from the data will be biased.

Furthermore, data collected in different survey applications may not be comparable. Hence, from the policy perspective, the usefulness of such data will be rather limited. A high interview refusal rate – for reasons such as being in a hurry - will be another threat to obtaining a representative sample. Furthermore, irregular migrant workers may not report their true work status abroad at ports of entry or exit in fear of legal consequences. Another disadvantage is related to the need to use a short questionnaire. Because migrant workers are on the move, interview time is limited and therefore, only the very basic information can be gathered. Data gathered in a travelers' survey will not be as rich or detailed as data gathered in a household-based survey.

5.3.4 Administrative registers

Administrative registers in destination countries can be useful in obtaining data on the number of foreign migrant workers employed regularly in destination countries and perhaps, on the income earned by these workers if different administrative registers can be linked. However, administrative records are not likely to include information on recruitment costs paid by migrant workers. Furthermore, administrative registers will not include irregular workers. Hence, their usefulness as sources of data for the estimation of the SDG Indicator 10.7.1 is very limited.

The usefulness of administrative registers is likely to be even more limited in home countries. Unless migrant workers leave the home country through a bilateral agreement between sending and receiving countries or are registered at home registers for tax or social security purposes, data on them will not be available in home country registers. Furthermore, whatever is available will be on regular workers so that registers will only offer a partial coverage of international migrant workers.

Instead of being direct sources of data for the measurement of the recruitment cost indicator, administrative records can be employed in refining the sampling frame for household and establishment surveys. Through administrative records it may be possible to obtain information on where migrant workers usually reside or the sectors in which they are employed, which can then be used to oversample households or establishments in designated geographic areas or sectors of economic activity.

5.4 Quality considerations

The quality of the information collected on recruitment costs depends on a number of factors that include proxy response, recall errors, and a partial coverage of the target group. These problems are briefly discussed here. Interviewers may also affect the quality of the data collected for reasons such as not correctly administering the survey questionnaire or failing to establish contact with sample households/respondents. Such errors, which fall under non-sampling errors, can be minimized through proper planning, organization and field implementation, which are discussed later in the manual.

5.4.1 Coverage of the target group

The failure to cover the target group is an important threat to the quality of the data produced. Such a failure would result in a selective sample that is not likely to be representative of the population at large.

Partial coverage is a real threat when information is sought on a group that has low prevalence in the overall population and is not likely to be distributed evenly across the country, such as migrant workers, particularly when irregular migration or irregular employment is an issue. Under these circumstances adopting a sampling strategy that is appropriate for the target population becomes particularly important in reducing sampling errors and increasing the precision of the estimates.

5.4.2 Proxy response

Proxy response may reduce the quality of the information provided when the respondent is not fully knowledgeable about the labour market outcomes of the migrant worker including his/her income and the recruitment costs paid.

Proxy response becomes essential when the respondent cannot be reached. This situation arises in surveys that inquire about out-migrants. For instance, household-based surveys that inquire about absent household members employed in a foreign country will have to rely on proxy response in collecting information on them. The quality of the data provided, if at all, will depend on whether former household members remain in close contact with the surveyed households in the home country. Extensive amount of missing information will limit the usefulness of the data collected. Unless missing information is random, the analysis of data provided will bias the estimates derived.

One way of checking the quality and accuracy of the responses provided by proxy respondents is to collect contact information of migrants who are abroad. A random sample of such migrants can then be contacted and information on income and recruitment costs collected directly from them. Such an exercise will help verify the quality of information provided by other household members but may not be as useful if there is extensive amount of missing information.

5.4.3 Recall errors

Errors can also occur due to respondents not remembering the amount of recruitment costs they paid or their earnings in the first job held in a destination country. To minimize recall errors, the reference period could be kept short such as 3 years preceding the date of the interview. Migrant workers who have left to live and work in a foreign country dating back more than 3 years will not constitute a target group for the measurement of recruitment costs. Another strategy to reduce recall errors concerning recruitment costs is to provide a list of possible recruitment costs such as the one given in Section 5.1.4 and probe the respondents about them.

6. SAMPLING

This section of the manual provides guidelines on sample designs for measuring recruitment cost using a variety of combinations of underlying data sources. It builds on the ILO/World Bank (KNOMAD) guidelines on collection of statistics for SDG indicator 10.7.1. The essential elements of these guidelines are summarized in Section 1 where an overall sampling framework is presented. Section 2 examines the statistical properties of the main variable of interest, namely, recruitment cost borne by an international migrant employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in the country of destination. The section then derives the minimum sample size per reporting domain in terms of number of international migrant employees or households depending on the type of sampling units of the survey. Section 3 describes a range of main sample designs to target the required sample size using different combinations of administrative records and household-based sample survey elements.

6.1 Data sources and survey types

The general guidelines on data collection programmes and methods of the ILO/World Bank KNOMAD document on the SDG indicator 10.7.1 are summarized and re-organized under two broad headings: main considerations for data collection and primary instruments of data collection. Building on these considerations, four survey types are introduced, two of which providing the main base for sample design for the measurement of the recruitment costs indicator.

6.1.1 Main considerations for data collection

On most important considerations for data collection, the general guidelines may be listed as follows:

- Coverage of the entire target population including undocumented international migrant workers and those living in non-standard dwellings such as workplaces, construction sites, dormitories and institutional households.
- Meeting the operational challenges and costs.

- Timing of data collection: not too long after the migrant workers' final return in surveys conducted in the country of origin; or short period, say within 3 years of migration in surveys conducted in the country of destination.
- Good understanding of the recruitment process, in particular, what are the recruitment practices and regulations in the country of destination; where migrant workers are typically employed and generally live (for design of surveys in country of destination); where are workers typically recruited for work abroad (for design of household-based surveys in country of origin); how travel to and from the place of work typically takes place; and when are migrant workers most likely tend to know and remember their cost of obtaining and having a job abroad and the earnings from that job.

6.1.2 Primary instruments of data collection

The primary instruments of data collection and their advantages and limitations may be expressed as follows:

- Household-based surveys in country of destination are best suited, particularly, where such surveys are already carried out on a regular basis and where relevant information on the place of residence of migrant workers exists from population censuses or other national registration systems to implement targeted probabilistic sampling designs.
- Household-based surveys in country of origin are also suited to collect information on recruitment cost from return international migrant workers, or international migrant workers abroad who have taken time-off to visit their home country, or international migrant workers abroad with ties to households in their country of origin. For obtaining a large enough sample and more precise estimates, the sampling strategy may have to be modified to oversample in regions/villages from where migrant workers are most frequently recruited. Also, questions on the costs and earnings of migrant workers may need to be added to the existing survey questionnaire or incorporated separately as a special module attached to the main survey.
- Household-based surveys may be complemented with establishment surveys in country of destination, data obtained from administrative records, travelers' survey,

- and surveys of foreign workers in places where they congregate regularly such as churches, mosques, cafes, social clubs.
- Establishment surveys are suited for direct data collection in country of destination where such a suitable sampling frame for establishments exists or can be constructed and the establishments' personnel files can be trusted to contain information making it possible to identify foreign workers, and also additional questions on recruitment cost of international migrant workers can be added to the survey questionnaire. Main advantage of establishment surveys is the possibility of obtaining reliable information on the earning component of the recruitment cost indicator. Main drawback is that most establishment surveys are likely to cover only regular foreign workers, either because their coverage is limited to the formal sector, or because irregular workers tend to be unreported even when employed by formal sector establishments.
- Administrative records are suitable as sampling frames for selecting and interviewing citizens in the country of origin who have registered for working aboard with the proper authorities or with a recognized insurance scheme designed to cover citizens working abroad; or foreign workers in the destination country who have been given a work permit, or who are registered with the tax or social security authorities. Suitability of the data source depends on its up-to-date and information contents, particularly, with respect to the worker's contact details and dates of departure/arrival and termination/return.
- Travelers surveys may be used as a last recourse. Main advantage of the survey is
 its cost efficiency: the target population is more easily located; accordingly, it
 requires a relatively smaller sample size and more limited set of questions for
 identification. Main drawback of the data source is the difficulty of drawing
 representative samples covering all migration corridors.

The guidelines also refer to the choice of sampling frames for probability sampling and the possibility of using non-probability sampling methods such as quota sampling and snowball sampling. Building on these general guidelines, the remainder of this chapter attempts to examine in more details specific sample designs for recruitment cost surveys.

6.1.3 Survey types

It is convenient to distinguish four types of recruitment cost surveys:

- (1) Surveys of international migrant workers at country of destination;
- (2) Surveys of return international migrant workers at country of origin;
- (3) Surveys of international migrant workers at country of origin;
- (4) Surveys of return international migrant workers at country of destination.

The last two types of surveys have limited applications as they can be effective where the international migrant workers have all retained ties with their households in the origin country or the return international migrant workers have all left behind household members in the country of destination. These surveys also assume that the household members left behind have sufficient information on recruitment cost and earnings of the target migrant worker.

The first types of surveys (1) and (2) can however be conducted directly with the international migrant worker or return international migrant worker and should be considered as the main types of surveys on recruitment cost. The surveys can be conducted either at the place of residence of the worker (household-based survey) or at the place of work (establishment-based survey) or at other convenient places such as cross-borders (travelers survey) or place of gatherings (place of gatherings survey).

Each type of surveys can be designed using various data sources including administrative records or combination of sources for improving the efficiency of the design. Administrative records by themselves, however, should not be regarded as a survey type for measuring recruitment cost, because it is highly unlikely that administrative records exist in any country in which the recruitment cost and monthly earnings of the workers are recorded and kept upto-date. These data can only be obtained from the worker through a specially designed survey which could generally be a household survey, an establishment survey, a traveler or similar survey as shown in the left panel of Chart 1.

The different types of surveys may employ a variety of sampling units depending on the sampling frame available and the stage of sampling in multi-stage sampling designs. Three kinds of sampling units may be distinguished: individuals; households; and other groupings such as geographical areas or establishments or cross-borders or locations of gathering of migrant workers. The right panel of Chart 1 lists the different sampling units which will be used in the following sections.

Chart 1. Recruitment cost survey: Survey types and sampling units

Type of surveys

- Survey of international migrant workers at country of destination
 - Household survey
 - Establishment survey
 - · Survey of gathering places
- Survey of return international migrant workers at country of origin
 - · Household survey
 - · Traveler survey
- Survey of international migrant workers at country of origin (limited applicability)
- Survey of return international migrant workers at country of origin (limited applicability)

Sampling units

- · Individual worker
 - · International migrant worker
 - · Return international migrant worker
- Household
 - · Household, in general
 - Household with international migrant worker
 - Household with return international migrant worker
- Location
 - · Census enumeration area (PSU)
 - · Administrative division
 - · Cross-border location or gathering location

6.2 Variable of interest and sample size

The statistical properties of the variable of interest, i.e., the recruitment costs, is examined in detail as the base for determining the sample size required for its measurement.

6.2.1 Statistical properties of the variable of interest

The key variable of interest is the recruitment cost indicator. It is defined as the recruitment cost borne by an employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination. What constitutes "recruitment cost" and "monthly earnings" and the identification of international migrant employees were described in the earlier sections of the manual.

Recruitment cost as duration

The recruitment cost indicator may be viewed as a duration: the duration in terms of months of earnings that it takes for an international migrant employee to recover the cost of his or her recruitment. Viewed as a duration, one can analyse the statistical properties of the recruitment cost indicator, taking advantage of the vast literature on duration data. In particular, the size distribution of duration data is often modelled by the Weibull distribution. Let X represents a random variable reflecting the duration of an event. The probability that the duration is less than or equal to a fixed value, x, is expressed by

$$F(X \le x) = 1 - e^{-\frac{(x-\theta)^k}{\lambda}} \quad , \quad x \ge \theta$$

where θ is a location parameter specifying the minimum duration of the event, λ is the scale parameter and k the shape parameter of the distribution. In the context of recruitment cost, one may interpret $F(X \le x)$ as the proportion of international migrant employees whose recruitment cost was less than or equal to x, i.e., those for whom the duration of recovery of their recruitment cost was less than or equal to x months of earnings.

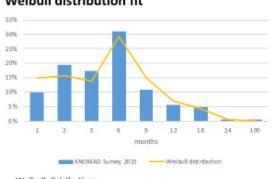
For a given set of data on the recruitment cost indicator, the parameters θ , λ and k may be estimated by the maximizing the likelihood of its occurrence. 9 Chart 2 shows the comparison of the actual data from KNOMAD 2015 and the fitted results based on the Weibull distribution with θ set to zero.

Chart 2. Fitting the Weibull distribution to data on recruitment cost

All migration corridors

Recruitment cost ¹	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 month	255	10.0%
1 - 2 months	494	19.3%
2 - 3 months	443	17.3%
3 - 6 months	794	31.0%
6 - 9 months	277	10.8%
9 - 12 months	143	5.6%
12 - 18 months	124	4.8%
18 - 24 months	16	0.6%
24 months or more	15	0.6%
Total	2561	100.0%
Source: Data from World B Note: 1 Min = 0.01; Max = 4 Standard deviation = 4.2; O	14.2; Median = 3.2	; Mean = 4.5;

Weibull distribution fit



Weibull distribution: Shape parameter = 1.177776 (0.1719515) Scale parameter = 4.738464 (0.0839869)

The adequacy of the fit may be assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test or other appropriate procedures. ¹⁰ Visual inspection suggests a relatively close agreement between the KNOMAD 2015 data and the corresponding Weibull distribution. The fit may be improved by considering a three-parameter Weibull distribution or its generalization.

⁹ Using the "fitdistr" function of the MASS package in R.

¹⁰ For example, the "ks.test" function in the base stats package in R.

Coefficient of variation of recruitment cost

The hazard function of a duration variable expresses the conditional probability that the event ends at time t given that it did not before. In the present context, the hazard function of the recruitment cost indicator expresses the probability of recovering the cost of recruitment at time t given that it was not recovered before. Under the Weibull distribution, the nature of the hazard function is determined by the shape parameter k. If k>1, the hazard function is an increasing function of t; if k<1, it is a decreasing function of t; and if k=1, it is a constant. It is clear that the recruitment cost must have an increasing hazard function, the probability of recovering the cost recruitment increases with time. This means that one must expect that k is greater than 1 for all typical data on recruitment cost.

The coefficient of variation of a Weibull distribution is given by:

Coefficient of variation =
$$\frac{\sigma}{\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{k}\right) - \Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{k})}{\Gamma^2(1 + \frac{1}{k})}}$$

where μ and σ are the mean and standard deviation of the distribution, and Γ is the gamma function. For k>1, the coefficient of variation is less than 1. This basic result plays a central role for determining the sample size requirement of recruitment cost surveys. Its validity may be verified in Chart 3 with the KNOMAD data 2015.

Chart 3. Hazard function and coefficient of variation of the recruitment cost

Hazard function

- · Definition in present context
 - H(t) = Probability of recovering cost of recruitment at time t given that it was not recovered before t
- Property in present context
 - . H(t) = Increasing function of t
- This means:
 - Shape parameter of Weibull distribution k>1
 - Coefficient of variation of recruitment cost <1

Weibull shape parameter and coefficient of variation

		Coefficient of variation	
		KNOMAD	
All corridors	1.1778	0.8520	0.9433
Pakistan-Saudi Arabia	1.9758	0.5285	0.5340
Malaysia-Viet Nam	2.5383	0.8520	0.9406
Nepal-Qatar	2.2846	0.4639	0.4572
Ethiopia-Saudi Arabia	1.3686	0.7392	0.8279
Philippines-Qatar	1.0964	0.9131	0.9031
Pakistan-UAE	1.7736	0.5826	0.5956
Source: Based on data from W	orld Bank KNON	AD Survey	2015.

Note: Weibull coefficient variation = σ/μ $\mu = \lambda \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)$ and $\sigma^2 = \lambda^2 \left[\Gamma \left(1 + \frac{2}{\nu}\right) - \Gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)^2\right]$

6.2.2 Sample size determination

Sample size determination is based on the general principle of first calculating the required sample size for a single reporting domain assuming a simple random sample design and no non-response. A reporting domain is a well-defined population group for which estimates with pre-determined accuracy are sought. The results are then adjusted to allow for non-response and deviation from simple random sampling. The final sample size is obtained by extending the sample size requirement for a single domain for all reporting domains of the survey.

Sample size in terms of number of workers

The minimum sample size required for estimating the variable of interest with a given relative margin of errors under simple random sampling of sample units with no non-response may be expressed as,

$$n = \frac{4(\frac{\sigma}{\mu})^2}{RME^2}$$

where σ/μ is the coefficient of variation of the variable of interest and RME is the prescribed relative margin of error of the estimate. The multiplier 4 in the expression is the rounded squared value of the tail of the standard normal distribution $\alpha = 1.96$ corresponding to a 95% confidence level (4=1.96^2). For a 90% confidence level the multiplier will be (2.8=1.67^2).

It was shown in the previous section that the coefficient of variation of the recruitment cost indicator is under general conditions less than 1. Setting the value, $\sigma/\mu=1$, in the above formulae, one obtains a conservative sample size for the prescribed relative margin error. The results are shown in Chart 4 for different relative margin of errors and levels of confidence.

Chart 4. Sample size per reporting domain in terms of number of workers under simple random sampling

Sampling size: Individual workers

$$n \geq \frac{z_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})}^2}{\varepsilon^2} \times \left(\frac{\sigma}{\mu}\right)^2$$

n = minimum sample size per reporting domain under assumption that population correction n/N negligible

 $z_{(1-\alpha/2)}$ = tail value of the standard normal distribution for confidence level 1- α

ε = specified relative margin of error

 μ and σ = mean and standard deviation of variable of interest and (σ/μ) <1

Sample size for different relative margin of errors and confidence levels

Relative margin of error	Confidence level		
	90%	95%	
15%	121	171	
12%	194	267	
10%	271	385	
8%	423	601	
5%	1083	1537	

<u>Note</u>: Calculations under simple random sampling and negligible finite population correction, assuming the variable of interest follows an exponential distribution.

It can be observed that the sample size requirement increases if the survey variable is to be estimated with higher precision (or lower relative margin of errors) and higher confidence level. In practice, the sample size should be adjusted to account for possible non-response and departure from simple random sampling. The effective sample sizes used in the KNOMAD surveys 2015 and 2016 are shown in Chart 5 for different migration corridors. The values are around 400, except for some of the KNOMAD surveys in 2016. Where the country of origin is missing in the migration corridor (such as –Mexico, -Italy, -Malaysia, -Qatar), the sample sizes refer to surveys for measuring the average recruitment cost irrespective of the migrator corridor.

Chart 5. Effective sample sizes by migration corridor in KNOMAD Surveys

KNOMAD 2015

Migration corridor	Effective sample size (International migrant workers)		
Pakistan-Saudi Arabia	375		
Malaysia-Viet Nam	396		
Nepal-Qatar	352		
Ethiopia-Saudi Arabia	447		
Philippines-Qatar	364		
Pakistan-UAE	259		
India-Qatar	401		
-Mexico	488		
Source: Based on data from Wo	rld Bank KNOMAD Survey 2015.		

KNOMAD 2016

Migration corridor	Effective sample size (International migrant workers)
India-Saudi Arabia	409
Philippines-Saudi Arabia	481
Tajikistan-Russian Fed.	309
Kyrgyzstan-Russian Fed.	271
Uzbekistan-Russian Fed.	324
-Italy	305
-Malaysia	165
-Qatar	89
Source: Based on data from Worl	ld Bank KNOMAD Survey 2016.

Sample size in terms of number of households

Where the recruitment cost survey is a household-based survey (or an establishment-based survey), the sample size should be expressed in terms of the sampling units, that is households (or establishments). Household-based surveys are generally conducted by two-stage sampling procedures, according to which at the first-stage of sampling, geographical areas or primary sampling units are sampled, and then at the second stage of sampling, a sample of households are drawn within each sample PSU.

Such multi-stage sampling schemes give rise to intra-class correlations among households in the same PSU. This is due to the fact that neighbouring households tend to have similar characteristics and therefore each sample household is bringing information that is correlated to that of another household also drawn in the sample. The impact of the intra-class correlation on the sample size is expressed by the "design effect". The design effect measures the deviation of a sample design from simple random sampling. It is defined as the ratio of the variance of the estimate under a given sample design to the variance of the estimate that would have been obtained under simple random sampling with the same size,

$$deff = \frac{var(estimate)}{var_o(estimate)}$$

where, var(estimator) is the variance of the estimate under the proposed sample design for the survey and $var_o(estimator)$ is the variance of the estimate that would have been obtained under a simple random sample design with the same sample size. The design effect may be expressed in terms of the intra-class correlation of the units within the same cluster or primary sampling unit,

$$deff = 1 + (\frac{b}{m} - 1)\rho$$

where, b is the average number of sample households per cluster (the sample-take), m is the expected number of households required to find one base population unit, and ρ is the intracluster correlation. For example, if the sample design envisages to sample 15 households in each primary sampling unit (that is b=15) and for every 100 households there are 9 international migrant employees, then an intra-class correlation, $\rho = 0.8$, implies a design effect, deff = 1.28. This means that the sample size under the design should be increased by 28% to obtain the same precision as under simple random sampling. In the extreme situation of one sample household per primary sampling unit (b=1) and one international migrant employee per household (m=1), the ratio b/m is equal to 1, the intra-class correlation does not intervene and the design effect reduces to deff = 1. The design effect of national labour force surveys in many countries are generally computed to be roughly around 1.7 to 2.

In order to express the sample size in terms of households, it is also necessary to calculate the relationship between number of households and number of international migrant workers. According to the ILO global estimation, the stock of international migrant workers in the world was 150.3 million persons in 2013. The total number of households in the world may be calculated as 1627.5 million households, based on the UN World Population Prospects 2017 revision, 7213 million persons in 2013 and the estimated average household size of about 4.43. The calculations indicate that there were about 9 international migrant workers per 100 households in the world in 2013.

This average result is used in Chart 6 to obtain an order of magnitude of the sample size required in terms of households corresponding to the sample size (385) in terms of number of

workers.

Chart 6. Sample size requirement per reporting domain in terms of number households under multi-stage sampling

Sample size: Households

$$m = n \times \frac{DEFF}{\gamma}$$

m = number of sample households

n = number of sample workers (For example = 385)

DEFF = design effect (For example = 1.7)

 γ = Number of workers per household

Sample size: Numerical example

2013	Inter-	Number	Migrant	Sample
	national	of	workers	size:
	migrant	house-	per	House-
	workers ¹	holds ²	household	holds
	(millions)	(millions)	(γ)	(m)
World	150.3	1627.5	0.092348	7087

Sources: ¹ ILO global estimates on migrant workers, Results and methodology, 2015, Table 2.8.

² Population in 2013/Average household size. Population = 7213 million, from UN World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. Average household size = 35.9 millions persons/8.1 million households, from Institute for Management Research, Radboud University, Global_Data_Lab Area Database (3.6.0)

In practice, however, the sample size should be calculated using the specific information of the country where survey is to be conducted. Also, the sample size requirement should take into account the expected non-response of the survey. It should, also be stated that in practice, the choice of the sample size is often determined on the basis of the available resources for the survey and the statistical infrastructure of the country. The sample must of course be large enough to yield information with sufficient sampling precision to be useful to the various types of analysis of the results. However, the choice of inappropriately large sample sizes can adversely affect the overall quality of data. A good general advice is moderation in setting the sample size of a survey.

Similar procedures may be used for the calculation of required sample size in the case of establishment surveys or travellers' surveys. In the case of establishment surveys, special care should be taken to account for the highly skewed nature of the distribution of establishments in terms of size and geographical spread (Verma, 2002; Ch 13).

Margin of error determination

Margin of error determination may be regarded as the reverse problem of sample size determination. It is relevant, for example, when the recruitment cost survey is conducted as a module attached to a broader household-based survey such as a labour force survey. In such situations, the sample size of the broader survey determines the sample size of the recruitment

cost module. The problem then is to calculate the margin of error of estimate of the recruitment cost indicator the given sample size of the broader survey. The reverse formulae for the calculation of margin of errors for a given sample size in complete form is given by

$$RME = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (\frac{\sigma}{\mu})^2 \times deff}{n \times AveHH \times RR}}$$

where, n is the sample size of the broader survey, σ/μ is the coefficient of variation of the recruitment cost indicator, *deff* is the design effect of the broader survey with respect to the recruitment cost variable, *AveHH* is the average number of international migrant employees that can be found in a given household, and RR is the response rate of the recruitment cost survey.

To illustrate, consider the following numerical example. A recruitment cost survey is to be conducted as part of a module attached to a labour force survey. The sample size of the labour force survey is 8'000 households. What would be the margin of error of the estimate of the recruitment cost indicator? Using the conservative value of 1 for the coefficient of variation of the recruitment cost and a design effect of 2, and assuming that there is 1 international migrant employee in every 10 household and the response rate of the recruitment cost survey is 90 percent, we find from the formulae above that the relative margin of error of the estimate of the recruitment cost indicator is about 10.5%,

$$RME = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 1^2 \times 2}{8000 \times 0.1 \times 0.9}} = 0.105$$

Thus, if the survey estimate of the recruitment cost is found to be about 6 months of earnings, the confidence interval of the estimate at the 95 percent level would be roughly between 5.4 and 6.6 months.

6.3 Sample design and sampling weights

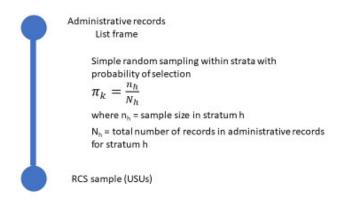
A range of sample designs for measuring recruitment cost are proposed here under two broad headings: single-stage sample designs and multi-stage sample designs.

6.3.1 Single-stage sample designs

Single-stage sampling refers to designs where the ultimate sampling units are directly selected in one stage of sampling from one or more sampling frames. An example is where a set of complete and reliable administrative records exists and can be used for sample selection

of international migrant workers or return international migrant workers. The selected sample can then be located and interviewed face-to-face or by telephone at their place of residence, at their place of work, or at any other convenient location. The sample design is schematically presented in Chart 7.

Chart 7. Single-stage sampling design based on administrative records



The design weight of sample unit k is then calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection,

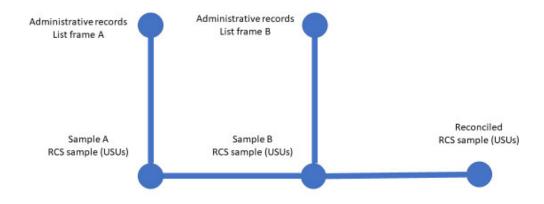
$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$

The design weight may be adjusted for non-response and further calibrated to known aggregates depending on the type of information available in the administrative records.

In practice, more than one source of administrative records may be necessary to cover the core population of international migrant workers or return international migrant workers. In such situations, single-stage sampling is still possible, without constructing a single sampling frame based on the multiple sets of administrative records. Constructing a single frame is in fact a complex and perhaps prohibitively difficult operation requiring to match the administrative records in the various sources, to eliminate duplicates and to ensure full coverage of the target population.

A simple procedure is drawing independent samples from each of the administrative sources, and applying the reconciliation process on the resulting samples rather than on the initial list frames. Under this multi-frame sampling scheme, each set of administrative records is regarded as a sampling frame on its own, while the target population is defined to be the union of the various sampling populations. The procedure is illustrated in the case of two sets of administrative records in Chart 8.

Chart 8. Single-stage sampling design based on multiple administrative records



Let k be a resulting sample unit in the reconciled sample. There are three possibilities:

$$k = \begin{cases} a \neq b & \text{if k is drawn from administrative source A} \\ b \neq a & \text{if k is drawn from administrative source B} \\ a = b & \text{if k is drawn from both administrative sources A and B} \end{cases}$$

The design weight of k obtained from the weight share method may be expressed as

$$d_k = \sum_{a \in S_A} \frac{\theta_{ak}}{\theta_{a+}} d_a^A + \sum_{b \in S_B} \frac{\theta_{bk}}{\theta_{b+}} d_b^B$$

where, s_A and s_B are the samples drawn from administrative records A and B, respectively, and $d_a{}^A$ and $d_b{}^B$ are the corresponding sampling weights, and $\theta_{ak} = 1$ if k is drawn from A, and = 0 otherwise (Deville and Lavallée. 2006). Similarly, $\theta_{bk}=1$ if k is drawn from B, and = 0 otherwise, and

$$\theta_{a+} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \in A \text{ and } a \notin B \\ 2 & \text{if } a \in A \text{ and } a \in B \end{cases} \qquad \theta_{b+} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } b \in B \text{ and } b \notin A \\ 2 & \text{if } b \in B \text{ and } b \in A \end{cases}$$

The procedure may be extended to situations with more than two administrative sources. It can be shown that the resulting estimates are unbiased, although their precision may be lower than the precision of estimates derived by sampling directly from a single sampling frame.

6.3.2 Multi-stage sampling

Where adequate administration records covering the target population are not available or direct sampling of international migrant workers or return international migrant workers is not cost-efficient, it may be appropriate to sample the target population in multi-stages using conventional sampling procedures. Three types of multi-stage sampling designs are described here depending on whether the recruitment cost survey is an independent stand-alone survey, or it is linked to an existing broader survey such as the national labour force survey, or it combines direct sampling from administrative records and linkage with existing surveys.

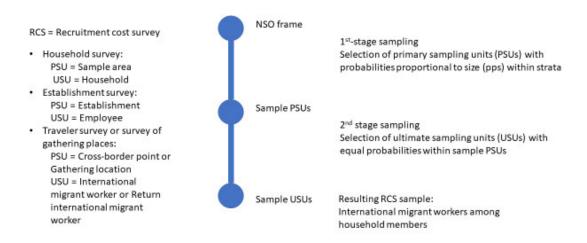
Independent survey

Where the recruitment cost survey is conducted as a stand-alone survey, independent of other surveys, there are considerable lee-ways in designing the sample within the framework of multi-stage sampling designs. The basic structure in a two-stage sampling design, for example, may be described as follows. At the first stage of sampling, a sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) are selected, generally, with probabilities proportional to size (pps) and at the second stage of sampling, a fixed number of sample of ultimate sampling units (USUs) are drawn within each sample PSU, generally, with equal probabilities. Chart 9 provides a schematic representation of the sampling design. The design is applicable in household-based surveys, establishment surveys and travellers' surveys.

In a household survey, the PSUs are typically geographical areas constructed based on the enumeration areas of the latest population census, and the USUs are households. In an establishment survey, the PSUs are establishments listed in a business register or other lists of establishments, and the USUs are workers employed in the sample establishments. In a travellers' survey (or place of gatherings' survey), the PSUs are cross-border points (or place of gatherings) and the USUs are the international migrant workers or return international

migrant workers crossing the sample cross-border points (or gathering in the sample gathering places).

Chart 9. Two-stage sampling design: Independent, stand-alone recruitment cost survey



Depending on the information available in the sampling frame, the design be improved by incorporating stratification and other sampling devices at each stage of sampling. For example, in a household survey, the strata at the first stage of sampling may be administrative divisions of the country or areas of concentration of international migrant workers or return international migrant workers. At the second stage of sampling, the households in the sample PSUs may be screened prior to sampling and construct separate strata of households with international migrant workers and households without international migrant workers, with sampling made only in the stratum of households with international migrant workers.

Where prior screening is too expensive to implement, information on households with international migrant workers and households without international migrant workers from the last population census may be used if available. In such cases, both strata should be sampled albeit at different rates to guard against the possibility that the migrant worker status of household members have changed since the last census. Other devices that can be used for oversampling areas of concentration at the first stage sampling are pps sampling with resident international migrant workers as measure of size, merging neighbouring high concentration area, ranking area units by concentration level and using the rank as measure of size in pps sampling. At the second stage of sampling, adaptive cluster sampling may be used to target households with international migrant workers, assuming that these households tend to live

close to each other. An example of the use of this method can be found in the Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU, 2017).

In two-stage sampling designs, the sampling weights are calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection, where the probabilities of selection are now obtained as the product of two probabilities,

$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$

$$\pi_k = \pi_j \times \pi_{i|j}$$

where, in a household survey, k is an international migrant employee in sample household i in sample PSU j, π_j is the probability of selection of PSU j at the first stage sampling, and $\pi_{i|j}$ is the probability of selection of household i in the sample PSU j in the second stage of sampling. In an establishment survey, k is a sample international migrant employee in sample establishment j, π_j is the probability of selection of establishment j at the first stage sampling, and $\pi_{i|j}$ is the probability of selection of employee i=k in the sample establishment j at the subsampling stage of the sample establishment.

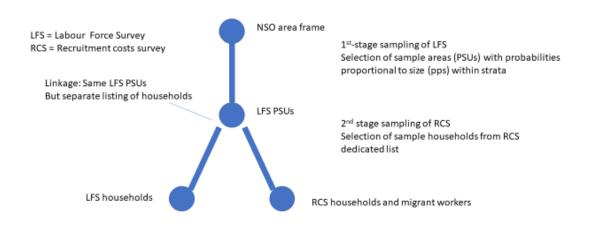
In a travellers' survey and in particular in a survey of places of gatherings, the two-stage sampling design should be viewed as a location sampling design or time-location sampling design, and the sampling weights should be calculated accordingly. This is important as workers may be travelling through more than one cross-border point or may be gathering at more than one gathering place over time. Rules for calculating sampling weights in such situations can be found in methodologies on sampling mobile population (Verma, 2013, Ch10).

Linked survey

Where the recruitment costs survey is to be linked to an existing survey, the linkage would generally impose certain constraints on the design of the recruitment costs survey. For example, in order to keep cost down and survey management less complex, it may be decided to link the recruitment costs survey to an existing survey such as the labour force survey so that both surveys are conducted on the same set of sample PSUs. Despite the constraint, however, options exist for accommodating some of the requirements of the linked survey.

One option would be to conduct a separate listing of households in the common PSUs. The sample households for the recruitment costs survey would then be selected from that list, resulting to a different sample of households than the LFS sample. The listing procedure may be adapted to the requirements of the recruitment costs survey, by combining it, for example, with a screening of the households to identify those with migrant workers. The basic elements of the sample design are schematically shown in Chart 10.

Chart 10. Linked LFS survey - Separate listing of households for RCS



Under this design, the sampling weights are calculated as:

$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$
, $k \in RCS$ sample household i in LFS PSU j

where, $\pi_k = \pi_j \times \pi_{i|j}$ and

$$\pi_j = \frac{a_h x_j}{\sum_{j \in h} x_j},$$

where, a_h is the number of LFS sample PSU in stratum h and x_j is the number of households in PSU j according to the LFS sampling frame, and

$$\pi_{i|j} = \frac{b_h}{x_i'}$$

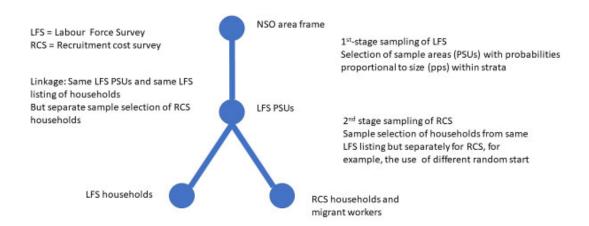
where b_h is the sample-take of RCS households in stratum h and x'_j is the number of households in the RCS dedicated listing of PSU j.

Another option is to maintain the linkage with the LFS PSUs and use the same LFS listing of households, but draw a different sample from the list for the recruitment costs survey. The RCS sample households may be selected with a different random start in order to limit the possibility of RCS and LFS households to be in common. The sample design enables the administration of a full RCS questionnaire without intervening with the LFS interviewing process, yet it will keep the transport cost down as the RCS households are in the same PSU as the LFS households. A schematic representation of the sample design is shown in Chart 11. Under this sample design, the sampling weights are as in the sample design of Chart 10, except that now

$$\pi_{i|j} = \frac{b_h}{x_i}$$

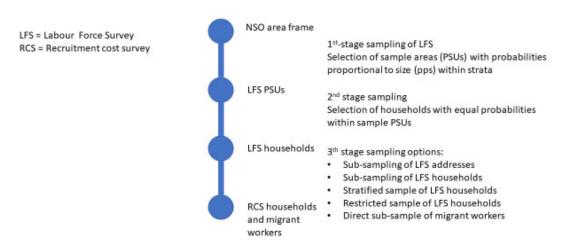
where b_h is the sample-take of RCS households in stratum h and x_j is the number of households in the LFS listing of PSU j.

Chart 11. Linked LFS survey - Separate sampling of households for RCS from same LFS listing



Still another option is to sub-sample the LFS households for coverage by the recruitment costs survey. The sub-sampling step will be a third stage of sampling as shown in Chart 12 below. Different variations of this option may be deriving the RCS sample by sub-sampling the LFS addresses, or sub-sampling the LFS households, or stratifying the LFS households before sub-sampling, or restricting the sub-sampling of the LFS households to those with migrant workers, or simply sub-sampling directly the migrant workers in the LFS households.

Chart 12. Linked survey - Sub-sampling of LFS households for RCS



Under this design, the sampling weights are calculated as:

$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$
, $k \in RCS$ sample household i' in LFS PSU j

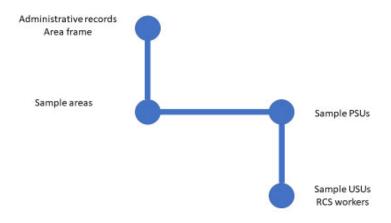
$$\pi_k = \pi_j \times \pi_{i|j} \times \pi_{i'|s_i}$$

where s_i is the sample of households selected for the LFS and either i' is the sub-sample of LFS households, or i' is the sub-sample of LFS households stratified by a relevant variable, or i' is the sub-sample of LFS households restricted to those with international migrant workers or return international workers, or i'=k is the sub-sample of LFS household members who are international migrant workers or return international migrant workers.

Combined survey

Linked surveys may be designed in combination with administrative records to improve their efficiency in targeting the population of international migrant workers or return international migrant workers. For example, administrative records on international migrant workers and return international migrant workers may be used as area frames as base for drawing areas of concentration of the target population. The sample areas can then be linked to the PSUs of the National Statistical Office, and from there to conventional procedures for conducting household surveys. Such combined use of administrative records and conventional household surveys is illustrated in the schematic representation of Chart 13.

Chart 13. Administrative records combined with NSO sampling of households



The corresponding sampling weights may be calculated as follows:

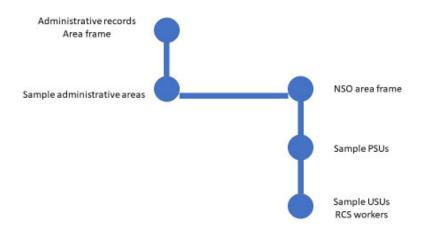
$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$
, $k \in RCS$ sample household i in PSU j

$$\pi_k = \pi_a \times \pi_{i|i}$$

where, π_a is the probability of selection of area of concentration a, from administrative records and $\pi_{i|j}$ is the probability of selection of household i in PSU j, where PSU j is the matched PSU to area of concentration a.

If the area units of the administrative records are too large for linkage to single PSUs of the National Statistical Office area frame, it may be necessary to add a stage of sampling and draw a sample of PSUs from the linked administrative areas before final selection of the ultimate sampling units as shown in Chart 14.

Chart 14. Administrative records combined with NSO two-stage sampling



Under this design, the sampling weights are calculated as:

$$d_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k}$$
, $k \in RCS$ sample household i in LFS PSU j

$$\pi_k = \pi_a \times \pi_{j|a} \times \pi_{i|j}$$

where π_a is the probability of selection of area of concentration, a, from the administrative records, $\pi_{j|a}$ is the probability of selection of PSU j in sample area of concentration a, and $\pi_{i|j}$ is the probability of selection of household i in PSU j.

7. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

This section of the manual discusses model questionnaires based on household-based surveys and travellers' surveys. In sample questionnaires, the reference period for the identification of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers has been taken as 3 years though as mentioned before this is for illustrative purposes only and countries may determine their own reference periods as they see fit to national circumstances.

7.1 Model questionnaires for household-based surveys

Three different model questionnaires have been developed by ILO-World Bank within the framework of the measurement of recruitment costs (See Appendix A for a sample of household-based questionnaires). The first set – the short-questionnaire - consists of a minimum number of questions that when integrated into any household-based survey will enable the collection of information to compute the recruitment cost indicator. In addition, two other sets – the medium form and long form - are developed that can be used as modules of any household-based survey that aim to collect information on international migrant workers in varying detail. Furthermore, two versions of these three sets of questionnaires are developed: one version, by assuming that the country of measurement is the country of destination (CoD) and a second version, by assuming that the country of measurement is the country of origin (CoO).

7.1.1 Model Questionnaires – short-questionnaire, the minimum set of questions

Box 1 and 2 include a total of 12 questions that can be integrated into household-based surveys to measure recruitment costs by assuming that the country of measurement is the country of destination and country of origin, respectively.

7.1.1.1 Minimum set of questions when country of measurement is country of destination

The first question concerns the country of citizenship and reads as follows:

Q1. Are you [is NAME] a citizen of this country?

When the country of measurement is the country of destination, information is sought on noncitizens employed in the country so that the question on country of citizenship is aimed at identifying non-citizens. Respondents who are citizens of the country are not a target group so that the survey ends for them with this question. For non-citizens, the second question concerns the country of citizenship and reads as follows:

Q2. Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen of?

The third question aims to identify international migrants who took up residence in the country of destination to work as an employee and reads as follow:

Q3. In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] move from [origin country] to this country to live and work for a wage or salary?

The reference period used in this question is 3 years, though countries may choose to employ a different reference period that best suits their needs and the context. International migrants who provide an affirmative answer to this question constitutes the target group. For others, the survey ends here.

The remaining questions - Questions 4 through 12 – concern the migration experience as well as recruitment costs and wages of international migrant workers. Accordingly, Question 4 concerns the past work experience of the worker abroad and reads as follows:

Q4. Did you [did NAME] work abroad before migrating to this country?

The motivation for asking this question is to differentiate between first-time migrant workers and those with previous migration experiences. The conjecture is that first-time migrant workers incur greater recruitment costs as compared to more experienced migrant workers.

Question 5 asks about the number of jobs or employers the migrant worker has changed since moving to the country of present residence abroad. It aims to assess the work experience of the migrant worker in the current country of residence and invite him/her to think about the different jobs or employers he/she has had.

Q5. How many different jobs or employers did you [did NAME] have in this country in the past [3] years?

Questions 6 through 11 concern the first job the migrant worker held in the current country of residence abroad. Question 6 concerns the occupation held by the migrant worker while Question 7 is on sector of economic activity.

Q6. What kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do for your [NAME's] first job in this country?

Q7. What is the main activity of the business or place of work for your [NAME's] first job?

Questions 8a and 8b aim to understand how the migrant worker obtained his/her job abroad and learned about the job opportunity abroad, respectively.

Q8a. How did you [did NAME] obtain this first job?

The pre-coded responses are:

- a. Job transfer
- b. Registered and got the job from a government agency in my country Registered and got the job from a government agency abroad
- c. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency in my country
- d. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency abroad
- e. Direct from an employer abroad
- f. Through individual recruiter/broker
- g. Through family members/ relatives
- h. Through friends

Q8b. How did you [did NAME] learn about this first job abroad?

The pre-coded responses are:

- a. Through friends: who have not worked abroad
- b. Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad
- c. Through family members/relatives: who have not worked abroad
- d. Through family members/relatives: previously worked/currently working abroad
- e. Through non-relative individual intermediary
- f. Through newspapers

- g. Through websites
- h. Through social media (Facebook, etc.)
- i. Other (specify):_____

Question 9, which inquires about how the migrant worker entered the current country of residence abroad with pre-coded responses reads as follows:

Q9. How did you [did NAME] enter this country for this first job?

- a. Through regular immigration with a work visa
- b. Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g. travel/tourist visa)
- c. Not through regular channel/entry ports
- d. No response

The responses provided to this question would enable the assessment of whether irregular migrants pay larger recruitment costs than regular migrants.

Question 10 is on recruitment costs. This question reads as follows:

Q10. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get this first job? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your [NAME's] wage or salary to obtain this first job.

Here, the amount of recruitment costs is asked in total in a single question but the interviewer is instructed to provide information to the respondent on what is meant by recruitment costs (see Box 1). The respondent is also asked to include in the overall total the amount that the worker may not have directly paid but is indirectly paying through deductions in his/her wages. The respondent can answer this question in the currency that the recruitment costs were paid. Hence, the interviewer needs to record both the amount as well as the currency in which the costs are being reported.

Questions 11a and 11b are on the earnings of the migrant worker in his/her first job abroad in the current country of residence. The questions read as follows:

Q11a. Think of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in this first job, how much did you [did she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-kind payments and

any bonuses? Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your [NAME's] first job, if any.

a. Amount and Currency

Q11b. When were you [was NAME] paid this wage or salary (month and year)?

Question 11 invites the migrant worker to think of the first month's wages in the first job in the reference period (e.g. 3 years in the current country of residence abroad) inclusive of additions to basic earnings in the form of bonuses, the cash equivalent of in-kind payments and deductions due to employer paid expenses for any recruitment costs. Apart from the amount of earnings, the respondent is asked to provide the date of the first payment and the currency that the wages were paid in. Note that the question reads as wages *earned* and not as wages *received*. It might happen that, for a period of time, the earnings of the migrant worker are withheld by the employer in return for the employer-paid recruitment costs. Wages received in a given month may be zero but not the wages earned. What matters for this question are the wages earned in the first month of employment abroad.

The final question asks the respondent to subjectively assess the number of months he/she has to work in order to recover the recruitment costs expended to obtain this job abroad.

Q12. How many months did you [did NAME], or will you [will NAME] have to work to recover the costs of getting this job?

The division of recruitment costs collected in Q10 to wages earned collected in Q11 would produce the number of months that the migrant worker would have to work to pay off the recruitment costs incurred in obtaining the first job in the foreign country. Hence, the information collected in Q12 can be regarded as a way of checking the consistency of the answers received. Question 12 cannot replace Questions 10 on recruitment costs and Question 11 on wages earned in the first job for three main reasons: One, Indicator 10.7.1 explicitly requires the collection of data on recruitment costs. Two, although the recruitment cost indicator is the number of months the migrant worker needs to work to pay off the recruitment costs, similar proportionate changes in the numerator and the denominator would leave the indicator unchanged though recruitment costs may change. Last but not least, two workers with the same job and having incurred the same recruitment costs can differ in the time taken to recover or pay off the costs due to varying personal and familial circumstances. Hence, the

information collected through Q12 will not suffice in depicting a full picture of recruitment costs and sources of change in the recruitment cost indicator over time.

7.1.1.2 Minimum set of questions when country of measurement is country of origin

When the above set of 12 questions are integrated into the household surveys of *origin countries*, the target group consists mainly of international return migrant workers. However, current migrant workers who may be visiting their home countries at the time of the survey also constitute the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs and therefore, the survey. The set of questions to be integrated into the household-based surveys when the country of measurement is the of country of origin is similar to those where the country of measurement is the country of destination (see Box 2). The main difference is that the first question, which is on citizenship aims to identify citizens.

Q1. Are you [Is NAME] a citizen of this [origin country]?

For non-citizens the questionnaire ends with the first question. The second question concerns the identification of international return migrant workers and current migrant workers within the reference period of 3 years and reads as follows:

Q2. In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] move abroad to live and work for a wage or salary?

Box 1: Country of Destination Survey

- 1. Are you [Is NAME] a citizen of this country? 1. Yes→Stop 2. No
- 2. Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen of? [origin country]
- 3. In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] move from [origin country] to this country to live and work for a wage or salary? 1.Yes 2.No→Stop
- 4. Did you [did NAME] work abroad before migrating to this country? 1. Yes 2. No
- 5. How many different jobs or employers did you [did NAME] have since moving to this country?

Now, think about the first job you had/have [NAME had/has] since moving to this country within the last 3 years.

6. What kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do for your [NAME's] first job in this country?

(ISCO Code)

7. What is the main activity of the business or place of work for your [NAME'S] first job in this country?

(ISIC Code)

8a. How did you [did NAME] obtain this first job?

Multiple Responses are allowed. Pre-coded responses:

- a. Job transfer
- b. Registered and got the job from a government agency in my country
- c. Registered and got the job from a government agency outside of my country
- d. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency in my country
- e. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country
- f. Direct from an employer abroad
- g. Through individual recruiter/broker
- h. Through family members/ relatives
- i. Through friends
- j. Other (specify):
- 8b. How did you [did NAME] learn about this first job abroad?

Multiple Responses are allowed. Pre-coded responses:

- a. Through friends: who have not worked abroad
- b. Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad
- c. Through family members/relatives: who have not worked abroad
- d. Through family members/relatives: previously worked/currently working abroad
- e. Through non-relative individual intermediary

Box 1 – continued

- f. Through newspapers
- g. Through websites
- h. Through social media (Facebook, etc.)
- i. Other (specify):
- 9. How did you [did NAME] enter this country for this first job?

Pre-coded responses:

- a. Through regular immigration with a work visa
- b. Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g. travel/tourist visa)
- c. Not through regular channel/entry ports
- d. No response
- 10. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get this first job? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your [NAME's] wage or salary to obtain this first job. *Amount and Currency*

Note to interviewer – please state that the amount paid for obtaining this overseas job may cover:1) documentation such as passport, visa, medical exam/tests, pre-departure training, skills assessment, insurance fees, contract approval fees, travel/security clearance;

- 2) fees paid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; 3) travel costs including accommodation; 4) other formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who helped find the job, other informal payments or fees and interest on money borrowed.
- 11a. Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wages or salary earned in this first job, how much did you [did she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-kind payments and any bonuses? [Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your [NAME's] first job, if any]. *Amount and Currency*
- 11b. When were you [was NAME] paid this wage or salary (month and year)?
- 12. How many months did you [did NAME], or will you [will NAME] have to work to recover the costs of getting this job?

Citizens who provide an affirmative answer to this question constitutes the target group for the measurement of recruitment costs but not those who moved abroad to work prior to the reference period or those who may not have moved or moved for reasons other than working as a wage earner.

Question 3 aims to identify the country of employment for international return migrant workers or current international migrant workers and reads as follows:

Q3. What was the last foreign country you [NAME] worked in, or are you [is NAME] currently working in? (last country abroad).

Questions 4 and 5 aim to identify the previous migration histories of return and current international migrant workers (citizens) abroad:

- Q4. Did you [did NAME] work abroad before migrating to [last country abroad]?
- Q5. How many different jobs or employers did you [did NAME] have in [last country abroad]??

Questions 6 through 12 invite the international return migrant workers and current migrant workers to think of their first job in the destination country last worked in and reflect on the characteristics of the job, wages and recruitment costs. Questions 6 and 7 are on occupation held and sector of economic activity:

- Q6. What kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do for your [NAME's] first job in [last country abroad]? (ISCO code)
- Q7. What is the main activity of the business or place of work for your [NAME's] first job in [last country abroad]? (ISIC Code)

Questions 8 and 9 are about the channels through which the migrant worker obtained his/her first job and learned about this job opportunity, respectively. The pre-coded responses follow.

Q8a. How did you [did NAME] obtain your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad]? Multiple responses are allowed. Pre-coded responses:

- a. Job transfer
- b. Registered and got the job from a government agency, here in my country
- c. Registered and got the job from a government agency abroad
- d. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here
- e. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency abroad
- f. Direct from an employer abroad
- g. Through Individual recruiter/broker
- h. Through family members/ relatives
- i. Through friends
- j. Other (specify):

Q8b. How did you [did NAME] learn about this first job abroad?

- a. Through friends: who have not worked abroad
- b. Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad
- c. Through family members/relatives: who have not worked abroad
- d. Through family members/relatives: previously worked/currently working abroad
- e. Through non-relative individual intermediary
- f. Through newspapers
- g. Through websites
- h. Through social media (Facebook, etc.)
- i. Other (specify):_____

Question 9 is about the way in which the worker entered the foreign country,

Q9. How did you [did NAME] enter this country for this first job?

Pre-coded responses:

- a. Through regular immigration with a work visa
- b. Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g. travel/tourist visa)
- c. Not through regular channel/entry ports
- d. Other (specify):
- e. No response

Question 10 is about recruitment costs. It is posed as a single question and reads as follows:

Q10. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. Amount/Currency

As noted earlier, the interviewer is instructed to provide information to the respondent on what is meant by recruitment costs (see Box 2). The respondent is also asked to include in the overall amount recruitment costs that may be paid by the employer with the condition that they will be repaid by the worker through deductions in his/her wages. The interviewer needs to record both the amount as well as the currency in which the recruitment costs were paid.

Question 11 is about the wages earned by the migrant worker in the first month of his/her first job abroad.

Q11a. Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-kind payments and any bonuses? [Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your [NAME's] first job, if any.] Amount and Currency

Q11b. When were you [was NAME] paid this wage or salary (month and year)?

As discussed earlier, the international migrant worker is invited to report on his/her first month's wages in the first job in the destination country within the reference period inclusive of additions to basic earnings in the form of bonuses, the cash equivalent of in-kind payments and deductions due to employer paid expenses for any recruitment costs. Apart from the amount of earnings, the respondent is asked to provide the date of the first payment and the currency that the wages were paid in. Note that question reads as wages earned and not received. As emphasized earlier, what matters for the purposes of the measurement of earnings is that they are earned and not whether or not they were received.

The final question asks the respondent to subjectively assess the number of months he/she has to work in order to recover the recruitment costs expended to obtain this job abroad.

Q12. How many months did you [did NAME], or will you [NAME] have to work to recover the costs of getting this job?

As noted earlier, Q12 acts as a control question because the division of Q10 to Q11 should provide the number of months the migrant worker would need to work to pay off the recruitment costs. Q12 will be asked provided that the respondent provides a non-zero response to Q11. Countries may opt not to include this question in their questionnaires or include it as a backup in cases when respondents have a difficulty recalling how much they have paid in recruitment costs.

Box 2: Country of Origin Survey

- 1. Are you [Is NAME] a citizen of this [origin country]? 1. Yes 2. No→Stop
- In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] move abroad to live and work for a wage or salary?
 1.Yes 2.No→Stop
- 3. What was the last foreign country you [NAME] worked in, or are you [is NAME] currently working in? (*last country abroad*)
- 4. Did you [did NAME] work abroad before migrating to [last country abroad]? 1. Yes 2. No
- 5. How many different jobs or employers did you [did NAME] have in [last country abroad]?

Now, think about the first job you [NAME] had/have in (last country abroad).

- 6. What kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do for your [NAME's] first job in [last country abroad]? (ISCO Code)
- 7. What is the main activity of the business or place of work for your [NAME's] first job [*last country abroad*]? (ISIC Code)
- 8a. How did you [did NAME] obtain your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad]? Multiple responses are allowed. Pre-coded responses:
 - a. Job transfer
 - b. Registered and got the job from a government agency, here in my country
 - c. Registered and got the job from a government agency abroad
 - d. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here
 - e. Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency abroad
 - f. Direct from an employer abroad
 - g. Through Individual recruiter/broker
 - h. Through family members/ relatives
 - i. Through friends

	(specify)	

8b. How did you [did NAME] learn about this first job abroad?

Multiple responses are allowed. Pre-coded responses:

- a. Through friends: who have not worked abroad
- b. Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad
- c. Through family members/relatives: who have not worked abroad
- d. Through family members/relatives: previously worked/currently working abroad

Box 2 continued

- e. Through non-relative individual intermediary
- f. Through newspapers
- g. Through websites
- h. Through social media (Facebook, etc.)
- i. Other (specify):
- 9. How did you [did NAME] enter [last country abroad] for your first job?
 - a. Through regular immigration with a work visa
 - b. Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g. travel/tourist visa)
 - c. Not through regular channel/entry ports
 - d. No response
- 10. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job.

Amount and Currency

Note to interviewer – please state that the amount paid for obtaining the overseas job may cover: 1) documentation such as passport, visa, medical exam/tests, pre-departure training, skills assessment, insurance fees, contract approval fees, travel/security clearance; 2) fees paid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; 3) travel costs including accommodation; 4) other formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who helped find the job, other informal payments or fees and interest on money borrowed.

- 11a. Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-kind payments and any bonuses? Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your [NAME's] first job, if any. *Amount and Currency*
- 11b. When were you [was NAME] paid this wage or salary (month and year)?
- 12. How many months did you [did NAME], or will you [NAME] have to work to recover the costs of getting this job?

7.1.2 Model questionnaire – stand-alone and modules

Table 7.1 shows the structure of the model questionnaires developed by the ILO-World Bank that can be used either as stand-alone surveys or as modules of an existing household-based survey. The long-form of the model questionnaire has 14 sections and a total of 153

questions. The medium-form has 11 sections and 85 questions. The short-form, on the other hand, has 6 sections and 43 questions. As noted earlier, each of the questionnaires has two versions: one, under the assumption that the country of measurement is the country of destination and two, under the assumption that the country of measurement is the country of origin. The structure of the two versions of the questionnaires is basically the same but the wording of the questions changes to fit the context.

Table 7.1 Structure of Model Questionnaires

Modules	Long	Medium	Short
Module I: Household Roster and Demographics	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
Module II: Disability Status	\checkmark		
Module III: Labour Force Status	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
Module IIIa: Identification of Employed Persons	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
Module IIIb: Characteristics of Main Job	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
Module IIIa: Working Time in Employment	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
Module IIId: Job Security and Availability	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
Module IVa: International Migration Status	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark
Module IVb: Return Migrant Workers	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark
Module V: Recruitment of Migrant Workers	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark
Module VI: Recruitment Costs of Migrant Workers	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark
Module VII: Borrowing Money for Job Abroad	\checkmark		
Module VIII: Bonuses - Incentives for a Job Abroad	\checkmark		
Module IX: First Job Abroad	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$

The sample questionnaires for the short, medium and long-forms are provided in Appendix A. The data needs of the country as well as budgetary and institutional constraints will determine the country's choice in terms of the questionnaire type to adopt.

7.2 Model Questionnaire for Travellers' Surveys

The short-questionnaires given in Appendix A and Boxes 1 and 2 in Section 7.1 can be used as model questionnaires for Travellers' Survey.

8. PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the manual discusses issues related to planning, organization and field implementation of surveys to be conducted to measure recruitment costs.

8.1 Survey goals and focus - setting up a working group

The overarching goal of the survey implementation is the measurement of recruitment costs and the computation of SDG Indicator 10.7.1. That said, the implementing agency needs to decide on a number of issues, particularly in regards to whether the computation of SGD Indicator 10.7.1 will be the sole goal of the survey. Some issues that needs to be decided upon can be listed as:

- What are the survey goals? A single goal or multiple goals?
- Are all migrant workers to be targeted? Should certain groups of migrants, for instance, international return migrant workers or current international migrant workers, be the focus of attention?
- Should the survey focus on certain migration corridors?
- How frequently would the SDG Indicator 10.7.1 be produced and disseminated?
- What are the budgetary constraints?
- Are there any capacity constraints related to the implementing agency?

These and other relevant questions need to be raised and discussed and decided upon at the outset. The best way to plan the survey is to set up a working group of experts to discuss the issue of international labour migration and recruitment costs. The working group would ideally consist of not only the staff of the implementing agency – such as the national statistical office (NSO) – but representatives from worker and employer associations, academics and other experts in the field of international migration, and representatives of relevant ministries or other government bodies. Once the working group is set up, background information on the issue of international migration and recruitment costs need to be gathered and discussed. Some of this information is likely to exist in the form of academic papers, research reports, and administrative data that can be pooled together to paint as detailed a picture as possible on the situation of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers preferable not only at the national level but also in terms of geographic regions and demographic

disaggregation. Some information might be in the form of anecdotal evidence that might need to be confirmed with the help of knowledgeable members of the community or NGOs working in specific localities or economic activities. Hence, the first task of the working group of experts is to commission a background document on the issue of international migration in the country.

Depending on what is already known of the situation of international migrant workers and international return migrant workers, the importance of the issue for the country, and budgetary and institutional constraints, the working group on international migrant workers will decide on the issues raised above. For instance, in regards to the first question about whether the survey should have a single goal or multiple goals, the working group may advise the implementing agency to concentrate solely on recruitment costs by integrating a minimal number of questions to a regularly run household-based survey and generate the recruitment cost indicator. Alternatively, the working group may decide that this is a good opportunity for the national statistical office (NSO) to collect information on international migrant workers and therefore, advise the NSO to take this opportunity to measure the magnitude and characteristics of inflow of international migrant workers to the country or alternatively, outflow of migrant workers. The collection of information on recruitment costs will be part of this larger effort. However, multiple goals may bring about various challenges particularly in regards to sample design and survey implementation. As discussed earlier, the target group for recruitment costs is a specific subset of international migrant workers. Therefore, expanding the target group will require the adoption of an appropriate methodology and survey instrument. However, in between the choice of a single goal with minimal set of questions that measures recruitment costs and multiple goals with an extensive survey lies a variety of other options. The short, medium and long-version of household-based surveys developed by ILO-World Bank and discussed in the previous section of this module are designed with a view that the information needs of countries as it regards to international migrant workers differ and therefore, alternative survey instruments are needed to serve these needs.

Another important decision that needs to be made is in regards to the target group. The decision on this matter rests on whether the country is primarily an origin or a destination country for international migration. If the country is primarily an origin country and recruitment costs are significant in major migration corridors, the country will be interested in quantifying the recruitment costs for its citizens/home-born. If the recruitment costs are significant in specific migration corridors but not in others, it may wish to only target migrant workers choosing these corridors. If the country is primarily a destination country, the target

group will consist of non-citizens/foreign-born. Again, certain groups of non-citizens/foreign-born might be targeted.

Due to budgetary limitations, there is often a trade-off between the frequency of data collection and publication, and the detail in which such data are collected. The working group will have to decide on both the frequency and the detail in which the data on recruitment costs will be collected. A related decision concerns the expected outputs of the survey implementation. Apart from the data produced, outputs may include a report on international migrant workers and recruitment costs, a news bulletin, and a website.

Recognizing institutional constraints and devising ways to address them will ensure that the data collected and estimates produced are reliable. Institutional capacity in successfully implementing the survey and analyzing the data must be thoroughly discussed by the working group and a road plan set up before embarking on the field implementation.

The working group can be designed to act both as an advisory and steering committee. In this framework, it needs to oversee the entire process from beginning to end, and conduct an internal evaluation of the process including the quality of the data produced.

8.2 Time table for the survey

A time table needs to be drawn up for the survey application starting with the planning of the survey, continuing with its organization, field application and ending with the publication of results, preferably as a report on recruitment costs. Ideally, evaluation of the survey application should be part of the process and therefore, included in the time table.

The decision taken on the timing of the field application and its expected duration will be the main determinant of the survey time table around which other activities would have to be timed. If the recruitment cost survey is to be applied in conjunction with another survey, the field application will have to be in line with the timing of the main survey. Nonetheless, care must be shown to field the survey in a season or month that make it possible to reach the target group.

8.3 Deciding on survey methodology

In the methodology section of this manual, four different data collection methods were discussed: household surveys, establishment surveys, travelers' surveys and administrative registers. Of these four methods, household and travelers' surveys were judged to be the two best suited survey methodologies for the measurement of recruitment costs. Countries may

decide to measure recruitment costs through a stand-alone survey, a module attached to an existing survey or by simply integrating a minimum number of questions to an existing survey questionnaire.

Household surveys include a variety of surveys that include labour force surveys, income and living conditions surveys, budget surveys, income and consumption surveys and the like. Among these, the best suited survey for the measurement of recruitment costs are labour force surveys, since they already include questions aimed at measuring the labour market outcomes of working age individuals. Hence, the number of questions that would need to be added in for the purposes of measuring recruitment costs would be smaller as compared to other survey instruments. If a labour force survey is not available, then, the following three criteria may provide a guide in the decision made on the survey instrument to add the recruitment cost questions to unless countries decide to carry out a stand-alone survey:

- the frequency of the survey application
- the number of overlapping questions
- the target group.

A survey application that is carried out infrequently on a specific target group with a specialized questionnaire that does not cover labour market issues will not be suitable for the measurement of recruitment costs.

In the case of travellers' surveys, a decision would have to be made in regards to whether all ports of entry/exit will be covered, the timing of the survey, and whether in-coming or outgoing migrant workers will be targeted. The timing of the survey is particularly important for travellers' surveys because proxy response is not an option and therefore, it is crucial that the target respondents are reached.

8.4 Developing questionnaires or adopting model questionnaires, custom-tailoring

The model questionnaires that have been developed by ILO-World Bank are discussed in Section 7 of this manual. Depending on the chosen methodology, countries may choose to adopt one of the questionnaires that is already developed or may choose to develop a new questionnaire.

Countries that decide to adopt a model questionnaire instead of developing something new, will need to translate the adopted model questionnaire into their native tongue. Model questionnaires are available in three different languages: English, French and Spanish. Translation will require an excellent command of one of these languages and the language that

it will be translated to as well as a good knowledge of labour market and migration issues. It is also recommended that another translator translates back the questionnaire from the native language to the original language from which the translation was made. This method of double translation will help identify discrepancies and errors in translation.

Once a model questionnaire is adopted and translated, countries will need to custom tailor it to meet their needs. Custom tailoring refers to adjustments made to the questionnaire in terms of changing the wording of questions, pre-coded responses to specific questions, and adding or excluding questions so that the questionnaire is well-understood by the respondents and reflects the situation in their countries. Custom tailoring will depend on how well prior knowledge is available on recruitment costs in the country and therefore, the background information collected before embarking on the survey application. Custom tailoring is required particularly when recruitment cost questions are added to an existing questionnaire or are applied as modules of an existing survey. Establishing consistency in wording, the terminology used and sentence structure between the questions of the main survey and that of the module on recruitment costs will be important for the successful execution of both surveys.

8.5 Pre-test of questionnaires before full-blown survey application

The survey questionnaire created or adopted will need to be tested in the field to make sure that questions are properly understood by respondents, the flow of questions and skip patterns are correct and pre-coded responses are sufficient.

Cognitive testing is an important way of assessing whether respondents correctly understand what is being asked. Cognitive testing is carried out on a small group of respondents who are asked the questions in the sample questionnaire but then invited to discuss what they have understood from the question and why they have provided the response they did. Because cognitive testing is time intensive and expensive, it is done on a small group of respondents for a subset of questions. Within the framework of recruitment costs, the questions that may be worth testing are related to first monthly wages of migrant workers in their first job held in the destination country and the various recruitment costs incurred in relation to this job. Detailed answers provided by respondents will help identify how well they comprehend what is being asked and how easily they are able to respond. Following the feedback received from respondents, the wording of questions may change. Even if no adjustment is made to the questions, the results of cognitive testing will help in the interpretation of the results. (For a further discussion see World Bank, 2010).

Pilot testing is done on a larger group of respondents than cognitive testing to see how well the questionnaire performs. Respondents are purposefully chosen based on their socioeconomic and demographic characteristics to create a diverse group of respondents. Errors in the flow of questions and skip patterns can be detected during pilot testing as well as sensitive questions that respondents may be reluctant to answer. Since the SDG indicator 10.7.1 is based on costs and earnings, it is particularly important during pilot testing to see whether respondents are willing to answer these questions and if not, what interview strategies to adopt to obtain this information.

Cognitive testing as well as pilot testing will also provide information on the sufficiency of the pre-coded responses. The heaping of answers in the 'other' category among the pre-coded responses will signal to the insufficiency of the pre-coded responses, which could be adjusted before the full-implementation of the survey.

8.6 Training of interviewers and supervisors

The choice of interviewers and supervisors for the survey application carries great importance. Ideally, interviewers and supervisors with prior experience in conducting labour force or migration surveys would be preferred. For surveys to be conducted in destination countries, another important criterion in the selection of interviewers is their foreign language skills. Considering that foreign workers in the destination country may lack the language skills of the home country to fully understand the questions asked, it is highly desirable that interviewers are able to communicate in the native tongue of respondents. If this is not possible, then the services of an interpreter can be employed. Another, albeit a less desirable, alternative is to recruit a fellow countryman of the respondent who may help with the interview.

Training of the interviewers and supervisors are important to make sure that they understand the purpose of each question, why the question is worded the way it is and the possible answers expected. Mock interviews among interviewers will help familiarize the interviewers with the flow of questions. During training particular attention should be shown to what recruitment costs entail. Each recruitment cost, what it includes and excludes in terms of costs, needs to be discussed thoroughly. This is particularly important because in the model questionnaires, the questions on recruitment costs are rather brief. Therefore, the interviewers are expected to explain each cost item and invite the respondent to do a mental calculation of what was spent on each item. Unless the interviewers are well-trained in the composition of

costs, they will not be able to provide sufficient information to the respondents and at worse, they may provide incorrect information.

Another important area in which the interviewers need to be trained in is getting respondents answer 'sensitive' questions. Sensitive questions include questions on earnings, recruitment costs, legal status of migrant workers in the destination country, and the channels they have employed in getting their jobs abroad and gaining entry to the destination country. Respondents may regard their earnings and recruitment costs as private and therefore, they may not want to share this information. Irregular migrant workers may hesitate to answer questions related to their legal status in the destination country, their means of getting their jobs abroad and gaining entry to the destination country in the fear that they may be deported or prosecuted. It is important that interviewers assure the respondents that no legal charges can be brought against them based on the responses they have provided and that all information provided is strictly confidential.

Another important area of training is in regards to the personal safety of interviewers. During training it must be made clear to the interviewers that their personal safety is utmost important and under no condition should they put their life in danger. Safety might be an issue when interviewers interview irregular workers, some of whom might be trafficked into the country and work irregularly. Interviewers might feel threatened by job brokers who may also live in the same neighbourhood as international migrant workers. During training clear instructions need to be given and a protocol needs to be drawn outlining what interviewers and supervisors need to do if they feel threatened.

Another related concern is related to the personal safety of respondents. In situations where the respondents seek help from interviewers because they feel that their life is in danger, interviewers need to know how they will respond to such requests for help. A protocol needs to be established for such situations.

9. CODING AND DATA PROCESSING

This section of the manual discusses the data processing stages in getting the data ready for analysis.

9.1 Preparing the dataset for analysis

Data collection may occur via computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) or paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI). The former technique involves the interviewer entering respondent's answers directly to an electronic device, whereas the latter involves the interviewer recording the respondent's answers on a paper questionnaire, which is then transferred to a data base. Increasingly, the National Statistical Offices (NSO) are employing CAPI in their regular survey applications due to the superior properties of CAPI over PAPI. However, the use of PAPI may be justified on the grounds of cost when the sample to be interviewed is small or the survey application is one-off or infrequent with large time spans between applications. Time constraints may also become a factor in choosing PAPI over CAPI. The need to field the survey in a short period of time may not allow enough time for the paper questionnaire to be transformed into a computer-assisted version and pilot tested.

The use of CAPI reduces interviewer errors that may stem in PAPI for various reasons such as missing the skip patterns in questions, choosing wrong codes for pre-coded questions, misreporting answers and the like. Because the information from PAPI is not transferred to a data base immediately but often after the field work is completed, an important responsibility rests with supervisors who need to screen through the completed paper questionnaires for errors that can be corrected by reaching the sample households while still in the field. With CAPI, the likelihood of interviewer error is less likely since skip patterns are automatic, the entry of unexpected values generates a warning message to the interviewer or is simply not allowed, and the continuous transfer of data to a data base allows for preliminary analyses that can help identify errors in a short-time span.

In addition to transferring the data collected via interviews to a data base, other information related to fieldwork such as the date and location of the interview, interviewer and respondent identifiers, and information related to sampling will need to be entered into a data base. When entering the information gathered in fieldwork to a data base, it is best that for each question in the questionnaire a separate variable is created where the responses are stored. These variables can be named after the questions they represent, preserving the order in which they

appear in the questionnaire such as Q1, Q2, etc. The labelling options of different software programs can be used to provide a short explanation for each variable.

One of the first steps in getting the data ready for analysis is to run a series of internal checks to spot possible errors in variables, which may stem from reasons such as errors in data entry and skip patterns. Tabulations of questions is an efficient way of identifying errors, some of which can be corrected by referring back to the original paper questionnaire if the survey was carried out via PAPI or contacting the respondent or interviewer. Each question needs to be tabulated to see the range of values it takes, the distribution of these values, and where appropriate, the mean and standard deviation of the distributions. The internal consistency of the answers provided by respondents can be checked through cross-tabulations.

The tabulations of income earned in the first job in the destination country and recruitment costs incurred are particularly important because the SDG Indicator 10.7.1 depends on these two set of variables. Identifying extreme values and the reasons for them are particularly important. Cross-tabulation of income or cost items that have extreme values with other variables related to labour market outcomes of migrant workers such as the occupation held, economic activity engaged in and the number of hours of work may help shed light on the possible reasons for extreme values. Similar exercises can be done against socio-economic background such as age and education and migration outcomes such as whether the migrant worker is a first time migrant and the migration corridor used. Understanding whether extreme values arise due to reporting errors is important in the decision as to whether to include these values in analysis. In large data sets, extreme values are not likely to be influential unless such migrant workers have particularly high sampling weights. However, if the sample size is small, care must be shown in handling extreme values.

The non-response rate for each question as well as the overall non-response rate for the survey are important indicators of the success of the survey application. When non-response for the survey is extensive, sampling weights may need to be adjusted to reflect the changing sampling structure. Selective non-response across questions can be problematic as well, which is discussed below.

Whether the responses are provided by a proxy or by the subject himself/herself is an important piece of information that needs to be included in the data. In the context of migration, proxy response might be pervasive simply because information might be sought on absent household members. For the calculation of the recruitment cost indicator, it is it is important to know whether the responses provided are self-reported or are proxy responses. Tabulations on income and costs can be done by response type to see whether any significant differences arise.

9.2 Coding

The need for coding is likely to be minimal in interviews carried out through CAPI. However, interviews done through PAPI will require some degree of coding in the office when field work is completed. For instance, information on the occupation held or economic activity carried out by migrant workers would need to coded according to international coding schemes such as ISIC and ISCO, respectively.

For questions that are coded before the survey implementation care must be shown to distinguish between questions that are not answered because of the skip pattern and those because the respondent does not know or recall the answer, or refuse to answer. All effort must be made to maintain the richness of the information collected.

9.3 Creating and recoding variables and variable categories

The very basic variable that needs to be created at the start is a unique respondent identifier. In the original data file, personal information of respondents such as their names, telephone numbers, addresses etc. will exist. However, these cannot be shared with end users and sometimes, even outside a core group in NSO (or the relevant data collection agency), due to confidentiality issues. Hence, each respondent needs to be assigned a unique but arbitrary identifier, which can be done using information on location identifiers or simply by ordering respondents. In household based surveys, a similar unique identification needs to be created at the household level so that each household can be uniquely identified in the data and household members matched to their households.

In the specific case of migration costs, an important challenge is the conversion of costs reported in various currencies to a common currency. It is recommended that information on income and costs be collected in the currency that they are received or paid and this is the way in which the model questionnaires are structured. Hence, all monetary information is needed to be converted to a common currency unless they are already reported as such. The question arises as to what exchange rate to use. The ILO-World Bank (2019) recommendation is "to convert the costs and earnings to the currency of the country of origin, using the official exchange rate at the time of the (first) arrival to that country." (para. 50). Should the exact arrival date of the migrant worker in the destination country to be used, this will turn out to be a time-consuming and labour-intensive task even if a short reference period such as 36 months is used since for each country there will be 1095 (365days*3years) cells to fill. Alternatively,

the month and year of arrival of the migrant worker could be used (and not the day of arrival), which will result in 36 cells for each country. An easy way of integrating the information on exchange rates to the data on recruitment costs is to create another data set with information on country of origin, month and year of arrival, and the relevant official exchange rate. The first three variables will need to be created in the master file (i.e. the recruitment costs data file) as well, and used as keys in matching the two data files. Hence, new variables for each cost item can be created using the original data on costs in whatever currency they are in and the relevant exchange rate between currencies.

Once costs are converted to a single currency for each worker, they can be added up to obtain the total of recruitment costs. The long-version of the model questionnaire, discussed earlier, asks about itemized costs as well as the overall recruitment costs. A discrepancy may arise between the created and reported aggregate. If the discrepancy is small, either of the two aggregates can be employed since the difference is likely to be random. However, if there is a large difference then the reason for the discrepancy must be examined more carefully before a decision is made on to the aggregate value to use.

The SDG Indicator 10.7.1 is calculated by dividing the total recruitment costs to total earnings from first job in foreign country in the first month of employment. The resulting figure can be interpreted as the number of months the migrant worker will have to work to recover the amount spent in getting the job abroad. This indicator needs to be created and stored in the data set so that analysis on this key variable can be carried out.

A number of other variables can be derived from the original data as well depending on the detail in which data can be shared with end users. Some examples include occupational and sector of economic activity codes. Although the original data set will include very detailed codes for these two variables, they may need to be aggregated before the data is shared with end users.

9.4 Missing values

Missing values occur when respondents refuse or are not able to answer a given question. A small number of missing values are not likely to cause a problem for data analysis since they are likely to be random or have a small effect on the estimates. However, when non-response is extensive, estimates based on available information may be biased particularly when there is reason to believe that non-response is not random. Therefore, a decision needs to be made in regards to missing data.

If non-response is extensive but not large enough to render the variable unusable, one option is to predict the missing values based on the characteristics of respondents with and without missing values for a given variable. There are different methods of predicting the missing values of a variable (see Section 6 on Sampling). The specific method adopted needs to be explained in the documentation on data. Furthermore, it is best that the original variable with missing values be retained in the data set and a new variable with predicted values stored in a different variable so that users are given the option of using a different method of prediction in recovering the missing information. If the data collection agency decides against making the original variable available, then the new variable with predicted values needs to be flagged so that the users of data are made aware of the fact that some of the information is not collected but predicted.

If non-response is pervasive, the variable may not be used for analysis and the data collection agency may decide not to include this variable in the data set to be made available to end users.

In the survey on recruitment costs, respondents may not be willing to report on their earnings and recruitment costs they have incurred. Since the estimation of SDG Indicator 10.7.1 depends on the availability of both information, the total of the missing values for both variables will affect the estimation of the indicator. Therefore, every effort needs to be exerted in making sure that non-response remains at a minimal level.

9.5 Merging data files

If the survey on recruitment costs is carried out as a stand-alone survey, there will be a single data set for analysis. If a minimal number of questions are integrated into a given questionnaire of an established survey, again there will be a single data set to work with. However, in cases when the survey on recruitment costs is carried out as a module of another survey, there will be a need to merge the two files so that maximum amount of information can be obtained for a given respondent. The best way of merging the two data files is to match them using person identifiers as common keys. Person and household identifiers were discussed previously under Section 8.1.

9.6 Creation of a data set that includes the target population only

The last step in getting the data ready for analysis is to reduce it to the target population. This step will be necessary in data sets that include respondents other than the target population when the survey on recruitment costs is carried out as part of a larger survey.

10. DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

10.1 Data analysis

A plan needs to be drawn up in regards to the content of data analysis and expected outputs before embarking on the task of analyzing the data. The detail in which information on international migrant workers and recruitment costs is collected will determine the scope of data analysis and reporting. At the very minimum, based on the minimum number of questions that needs to be integrated into a household-based survey to measure recruitment costs, data analysis is expected to produce:

- An estimate of recruitment cost indicator, which shows the number of months the
 international migrant worker needs to work to pay off the recruitment costs. This
 can be reported as a mean or a median value over all migrant workers who have
 incurred recruitment costs.
- 2) An estimate of the proportion of international migrant workers who did not incur any recruitment costs in finding work abroad.
- 3) An estimate of the amount of recruitment costs among international migrant workers who have incurred such costs. This estimate can be reported as a mean or a median value.
- 4) An estimate of the amount of monthly income earned by international migrant workers abroad in the first job abroad in the reference period. This estimate can be reported as a mean or a median value.
- 5) An estimate of the recruitment cost indicator, amount of recruitment costs, and monthly income earned in the first job abroad by international migrant workers who have incurred recruitment costs by
 - socio-demographic variables that include age, sex and education.
 - occupation held
 - sector of economic activity
 - previous migration experience
 - previous work experience
 - job recruitment process
 - residency status (or means of entry into country)
 - migration corridor
- 6) An estimate of the proportion of international migrant workers who did not incur any recruitment costs in finding work abroad by

- socio-demographic variables that include age, sex and education.
- occupation held
- sector of economic activity
- previous migration experience
- previous work experience
- job recruitment process
- residency status (or means of entry into country)
- migration corridor

Before the data is analysed and reported, a preliminary analysis will help identify any problems with data and therefore, provide an opportunity to review the data once more and fix some of the problems encountered. Presenting the preliminary findings before the advisory board will also help to generate a discussion on whether the planned analysis is adequate to answer the questions raised at the planning stage or whether further analysis will be required. Once the preliminary analysis is complete, the analysis of data can begin.

9.1.1 Use of sampling weights

The preliminary data analysis can be done without using sampling weights. In fact, in the interest of observing cell sizes, it is important not to use sample weights in initial analysis. As will be discussed shortly, small cell sizes may preclude certain types of analysis.

Unless the sample is self-weighing, sampling weights need to be used in analysis, which will allow population estimates to drawn from sample estimates. It is, nevertheless, important to compare estimates obtained with and without sampling weights and if there are large differences, it may be worth investigating the reason for the difference (see Section 6 on Sampling for further information).

9.1.2 Problems with small cell sizes – unreliable estimates

Failing to capture enough international migrant workers of particular type may result in small cell sizes. Although the sampling strategy developed for the survey on recruitment costs aims to reach a certain sample size, when this sample is divided into sub-groups, for instance by country of origin, not enough observations may result in certain cells. The analysis of unweighted data will reveal the extent of the small cell-size problem. To give an example, one may wish to produce an estimate of recruitment costs for a particular migration corridor.

However, if not enough international migrant workers using this particular corridor is captured, such an analysis may not be feasible since the very few international migrant workers who report to be using this corridor may not be representative of their population. However, this small group of international migrant workers will contribute to the overall estimate produced on the recruitment cost indicator and the information on them including the migration corridor they use will be useful in explaining various patterns observed in the data (see Section 6 on Sampling for further information).

9.2 Reporting

Data analysis and reporting may occur simultaneously. While the data set is cleaned and made ready for analysis, background material on international migration in the country and recruitment costs can be gathered and synthesized. Following the preliminary analysis on data, the work on writing up the results in a report format can begin.

The structure of the report on recruitment costs can be as follows:

Executive Summary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Background information on international migrant workers and recruitment costs

Chapter 3 Survey methodology and data

Chapter 4 Data analysis

Chapter 5 Conclusion

References

Appendix

Introduction will include the motivation for the survey on recruitment costs and the report, and an overview of the content of the report. Chapter 2 will briefly explain the importance of the phenomenon of international migrant workers for the country and what is known about recruitment costs. Chapter 3 will introduce the survey methodology and the data gathered through field work. The technical aspects of this chapter such as issues related to sampling and sampling weights, the survey questionnaire and issues related to field work can be discussed in an appendix. Chapter 4 will present the results on data analysis. How much detail this chapter will include is dictated by the survey methodology and the questionnaire used but should at least cover the points discussed in 9.1. The Conclusion of the report needs to synthesize the

findings and draw conclusions that can help direct policy on the issue of recruitment costs and international migrant workers.

9.2.1 Tabulations by main variables of interest

In accordance with the general principles of SDG indicators, it is recommended that the recruitment cost indicator be disaggregated by "income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics" (ILO-World Bank, 2019; para. 57) as well as work-related characteristics such as occupation held and economic activity engaged in (para.59-62).

A basic tabulation plan based on the minimum number of questions that can be used to measure recruitment costs and that are given in Boxes 1 and 2 can be as follows:

- Table 1 Recruitment cost indicator by age and sex
- Table 2 Recruitment cost indicator by education and sex
- Table 3 Recruitment costs by age and sex
- Table 4 Recruitment costs by education and sex
- Table 5A Total and itemized recruitment costs by sex
- Table 5B Recruitment costs by major cost groups and sex
- Table 6 Monthly income in first job by age and sex
- Table 7 Monthly income in first job by education and sex
- Table 8 Recruitment cost indicator by occupation held and sex
- Table 9 Recruitment cost indicator by sector of economic activity and sex
- Table 10 Recruitment cost indicator by previous migration experience and sex
- Table 11 Recruitment cost indicator by previous work experience in the destination country and sex
- Table 12 Recruitment cost indicator by job recruitment process and sex
- Table 13 Recruitment cost indicator by residency status and sex

The templates for these tables are provided in the Appendix.

9.2.2 Tabulations by migration corridors

Conditional on sample size, the SDG Indicator 10.7.1 can be estimated and published by migration corridors. Such an exercise will be informative as to whether recruitment costs

change by destination or origin countries. Furthermore, provided that sample size is sufficiently large for detailed analysis, the tabulations suggested in Section 9.2.1 can also be done by migration corridors.

9.2.3 Graphical displays

The results of data analysis can also be presented in graphical displays. Although graphs such as bar charts, column and line graphs cannot contain the same amount of information as tables, they are useful in presenting key findings in a more reader friendly way. Graphical displays are particularly useful when magnitudes or trends are compared across groups or over time.

9.3 Issues of comparability

The SDG Indicator 10.7.1 will need to be produced and reported periodically. The periodicity of survey will depend on the importance of international migration and recruitment costs in the country, the budgetary constraints and institutional capacity of the implementing agency. When data are produced periodically, the issue of comparability across surveys arises. Ideally, the original survey should be designed with a view that it will be the first round of such surveys and not as one-off. Substantial changes made to the survey questionnaire or the methodology may render the estimates on recruitment cost indicator from different rounds of the survey not comparable. Therefore, care must be shown to adopt a survey questionnaire and a methodology that can be replicated in future applications.

11. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Assessing the magnitude of recruitment costs and their prevalence, identifying the groups of international migrant workers who are particularly susceptible to paying large recruitment costs and the migration corridors where recruitment costs are particularly important constitute the first steps in devising policy to promote orderly and safe migration. The survey on recruitment costs will serve as an important means through which data on recruitment costs are gathered. The analysis of this data will provide clues as to how policy can help protect the most vulnerable international migrant workers.

While assessing the situation at a point in time is important, for policy purposes, it is also important to see how recruitment costs change over time. This is particularly important when policy is devised in an effort to curb recruitment costs and protect the most vulnerable. Therefore, the survey on recruitment costs should be made part of the routine survey applications of NSOs and the survey questionnaire should be flexible enough to incorporate questions that can help assess the policy impact while not jeopardizing comparability of data across time.

International cooperation between sending and receiving countries is also important and can contribute to gathering comprehensive data on international migrant workers and recruitment costs in a cost effective way. Such cooperation possibilities should be explored and where possible, taken advantage of. Promoting safe and orderly migration require collective effort that extends national borders.

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APPENDIX A Sample Survey Questionnaires

Measuring recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - WB Model PAPI Questionnaire -Short form – Istanbul (Version 4)89
Measuring recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - WB Model PAPI Questionnaire - Short form – Istanbul (Version 4)
Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire - Medium form (Version 3)97
Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire - Medium form (Version 3)112
Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire - Long Form (Version 4)127
Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire - Long Form (Version 4)152





Measuring recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator

10.7.1) - ILO - WB Model PAPI Questionnaire - Short form - CoD - Istanbul (Version 4)

Module for countries of destination (CoD) - Migrant workers (usual residents)

This module should be attached to an existing household survey, such as a LFS, LSMS, or HIES

14 November 2019

Module K: RECRUITMENT COSTS OF MIGRANTS WORKERS (CoD)					
	(Country of De				
	OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS A			1	
K.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of this	Yes	01	→ END/ NEXT	
	country?			PERSON	
		No	02	1 LIGOIN	
К.2	Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen				
N.2	of? [origin country]		a.	İ	
	. 3 //		NAME OF COUNTRY	İ	
				İ	
			b	İ	
			CODE OF COUNTRY		
К.3	In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME]	Yes	01		
	move from [origin country] to this country	No	02	→ END/	
	to live and work for a wage or salary?			NEXT PERSON	
K.4	Did you [did NAME] work abroad before	Yes	01	1 LIGOIN	
1	migrating to this country?	No	02		
K.5	How many different jobs or employers did				
κ.5	you [did NAME] have since moving to this			İ	
	country?		Number of jobs	Í	
The following questions are about the first job since moving to this country within the last 3 years					
	RATOR READ:				
3 years	ink about the first job you had/have [NAME	naa/nas	s since moving to this country within	tne iast	
K.6	What kind of work did you [did NAME]				
	usually do for your [NAME's] first job in				
	this country?		JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTION		
К.6а	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell				
	cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets;				
	Cook –plan and prepare meals; Primary		MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
K.6b	school teacher —teach children how to				
	read and write])		ISCO CODE:		
K.7	What is the main activity of the business				
	or place of work for your [NAME's] first				
	job in this country?		MAIN ACTIVITY		
K.7a	(for a Deliver December of the last for				
	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;		COORS OR SERVICES		
14 7 1	Transport Company - long distance		GOODS OR SERVICES		
K.7b	transport of goods])		ISIC CODE:		
K.8a	How did you [did NAME] obtain this first job)?	1310 0022.		
		ransfer	01		
	Registered and got the job from a gove	rnment	02		
	agency in my o	country			
	Registered and got the job from a gove	rnment	03		
	agency outside of my	country			
	Registered and got the job from a	private	04		
	recruitment agency here in this	country			

	Registered and got the job from a	-	05	
	recruitment agency outside of my	_	06	
	Direct from an employer			
	Through Individual recruiter,		07	
	Through family members/ r		08_	
	Through	friends	09	
	Other (specify):		10	
K.8b	How did you [did NAME] learn about the first	_		
	Through friends: who have not worked		01	
	Through friends: previously worked or cu	-	02	
	working			
	Through family members/relatives: who h	ave not	03	
	worked	abroad		
	Through family members/relatives: pre	eviously	04	
	worked/currently working	abroad		
	Through non-relative individual interr	nediary	05	
	Through news	spapers	06	
	Through w	ebsites/	07	
	Through social media (Faceboo	ok, etc.)	08	
	Other (specify):	-	09	
К.9	How did you [did NAME] enter this country	for this f	irst job?	
	Through regular immigration with a w		01	
	Through regular immigration without a w		02	
	(e.g. travel/tour			
	Not through regular channel/ent	ry ports	03	
	No re	esponse	04	
	ment costs question:			
	interviewer – please state that the amount p			
-	mentation such as passport, visa, medical exa		·	ent,
	ce fees, contract approval fees, travel/security paid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manp			
	rl costs including accommodation;	ower uge	incy,	
-	formal/informal payments such as payment	to friend:	s/relatives who helped find the job, ot	her
-	l payments or fees and interest on money bor	-	, , , , ,	
K.10	In total, how much did you [did NAME]			
	pay to get this first job?			
	Please include the sum of all deductions			
	taken from your wage or salary to obtain		AMOUNT	
K.10	this first job. CURRENCY CODE			
	(Enumerator: use currency code list			
а	provided)		<u> </u>	
K.11	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			
	wage or salary earned in this first job,			
	how much did you [did she/he] earn in			
	total, including the monthly equivalent of		AMOUNT	
	in-kind payments and any bonuses?			
	ENUMERATOR, READ:			

	Please add back the monthly equivalent		
	of deductions paid for getting your		
	[NAME's] first job, if any.		
K.11	CURRENCY CODE		
а	(Enumerator: use currency code list provided)		
K.11	When were you [was NAME] paid this		
ь	wage or salary (month and year)?	a	
		MONTH (MM)	
		97 DON'T KNOW	
		b	
		YEAR(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T KNOW	
K.12	How many months did you [did NAME], or		
	will you [will NAME] have to work to		
	recover the costs of getting this job?	MONTHS	





Measuring recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator

10.7.1) - ILO - WB Model PAPI Questionnaire - Short form - CoO - Istanbul (Version 4)

Module for countries of origin (CoO) - Return migrant workers

This module should be attached to an existing household survey, such as a LFS, LSMS, or HIES

14 November 2019

Module J: RECRUITMENT COSTS OF RETURN MIGRANTS (CoO)						
(Country of Origin Survey)						
	R HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS A					
J.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of this	Yes	01			
	country [origin country]?	No	02	→ END/		
				NEXT PERSON		
J.2	In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME]	Yes	01			
	move abroad to live and work for a wage	No	02	→ END/		
	or salary?			NEXT		
				PERSON		
J.3	What was the last foreign country you					
	[NAME] worked in, or are you [is NAME]	a NAME OF CO				
	currently working in? (last country abroad)	NAME OF CO	DUNTRY			
	abroady	b.				
		CODE OF CO	OUNTRY			
J.4	Did you [did NAME] work abroad before	Yes	01			
	migrating to [last country abroad]?	No	02			
J.5	How many different jobs or employers		I			
	did you [did NAME] have in [<i>last country</i>					
	abroad]? Number of jobs in last country abroad					
	owing questions are about the first job in the	e last country of destination				
	RATOR READ: ink about the first job you [NAME] had/have	e in [last country abroad]				
J.6	What kind of work did you [did NAME]	in frast country as out				
3.0	usually do for your [NAME's] first job in					
	[last country abroad]?	JOB TITLE OR DESC	RIPTION			
J.6a				1		
	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets;					
	Cook –plan and prepare meals; Primary	MAIN TASKS AND	DUTIES			
J.6b	school teacher –teach children how to					
	read and write])	ISCO CODE:□[
J.7	What is the main activity of the business					
	or place of work for your [NAME's] first					
	job in [last country abroad]?	MAIN AC	TIVITY			
J.7a						
	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;					
	Restaurant - preparing and serving	GOODS OR S	SERVICES			
J.7b	meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of goods])	ISIC CODE:□[
J.8a	How did you [did NAME] obtain your [her/	his] first job in [last country abroad]?				
		Job transfer	01			
	Registered and got the job from a gove		02			
	Registered and got the job from a government agency abroad 03					
		n a private recruitment agency here	04			
	Registered and got the job from a	private recruitment agency abroad	05			
		Direct from an employer abroad	06			
		Through Individual recruiter/broker	07			
		Through family members/ relatives	08			
		Through friends	09	1		

	Other (specify):		10			
J.8b	How did you [did NAME] learn about the first job abroad?					
	Through friends: who have not work	ed abroad	01			
	Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad 02					
	Through family members/relatives: who have not work	ed abroad	03			
	Through family members/relatives: previously worked/current		04			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	abroad				
	Through non-relative individual int	ermediary	05			
	Through ne		06			
	Through	n websites	07			
	Through social media (Facel		08			
	Other (specify):	, ,	09			
	2 113 (4) 23 17					
J.9	How did you [did NAME] enter [last country abroad] for your first job	n?				
		•				
	Through regular immigration with a	work visa	01			
	Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g. travel/to		02			
	Not through regular channel/e	-	03			
		response	04			
Recruitm	nent costs question:	тезропзе	о т			
	interviewer – please state that the amount paid for obtaining the over	seas iob may	cover:			
	nentation such as passport, visa, medical exam/tests, pre-departure tro			nt,		
	re fees, contract approval fees, travel/security clearance;	3,		,		
IIISUI UIIC	e jees, contract approvar jees, traver/security elearance,					
	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency;					
2) fees po 3) travel	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation;					
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who h	elped find the	e job, oth	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who h payments or fees and interest on money borrowed.	elped find the	e job, oth	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who helpayments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME]	elped find the	e job, oth	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country	elped find the	e job, oth	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]?			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions		e job, oth	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]?			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who had payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job.			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided)			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his]			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how			er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total,	AN		er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total,	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of in-	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of inkind payments and any bonuses? ENUMERATOR, READ: Please add back the monthly equivalent	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of inkind payments and any bonuses? ENUMERATOR, READ: Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10 J.10a	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of inkind payments and any bonuses? ENUMERATOR, READ: Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your [NAME's] first job, if any.	AN	MOUNT	er		
2) fees po 3) travel 4) other f informal J.10	aid to recruiter/broker or recruitment/manpower agency; costs including accommodation; formal/informal payments such as payment to friends/relatives who he payments or fees and interest on money borrowed. In total, how much did you [did NAME] pay to get your first job in [last country abroad]? Please include the sum of all deductions taken from your wage or salary to obtain this first job. CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: use currency code list provided) Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in your [her/his] first job in [last country abroad], how much did you [she/he] earn in total, including the monthly equivalent of inkind payments and any bonuses? ENUMERATOR, READ: Please add back the monthly equivalent of deductions paid for getting your	AN	MOUNT	er		

J.11b	When were you [was NAME] paid this		
	wage or salary (month and year)?	a	
		MONTH (MM)	
		97 DON'T KNOW	
		b	
		YEAR(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T KNOW	
J.12	How many months did you [did NAME],		
	or will you [NAME] have to work to		
	recover the costs of getting this job?	MONTHS	





Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire – Medium form CoD (Version 3)

(COUNTRY OF DESTINATION- CoD: MIGRANT WORKERS)

December 2019

	Module I: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	AND DEMOGRAPHICS	\mathbf{S}	
A.1a	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE START TIME OF THE			
	INTERVIEW			
		нн:мг	VI	
A.1b	HOW MANY PERSONS IN TOTAL ARE USUAL		$\overline{}$	
	MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?			
A.2	PERSON NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER			
		 PPNO#		
A.3	What are the names of the members of this	1111011		
A.3	household, starting with the head or reference			
	person?	NAME		
A.4	READ ONLY IF SEX IS NOT CLEAR	Male	01	
	Is [NAME] male or female?	Female	02	
A.5	What is [NAME's] relationship to the	Reference person/head	01	
	(head/reference person) of the household?	Spouse/partner	02	
		Son/daughter	03	
		Mother/father	04	
		Other relative	05	
		Domestic worker	06	
		Other unrelated person	07	
A.C.	What is [NAMES's] date of birth?			
A.6	What is [MAINES S] date of birth!	1 1		
		,, DD MM YY	- YY	
		97/97/9997 don't l	now	
A.7	INTERVIEWER CALCULATE & ENTER AGE,			
	ELSE IF YEAR OR MONTH = 9997 ASK:			
	How old is [NAME]?	Age	4	
for mombe	 ers aged >=15	write '00' if less than	1 year	
A.8	What is [NAME's] marital status?	Single/never married	01	l
7.0	What is [iw living 5] married states.	Married	02	
		Separated	03	
		Divorced	04	
		Widowed	05	
for member	 ers aged >=5	Widowcu	05	
A.9	What is the highest level of education that [NAME]	[Never attended school]	01	→B.1
75	has completed?	[Less than primary]	<u></u>	→A.11
		[Primary]	<u></u> .	→A.11
		[Lower secondary]	04	
		[Upper secondary]	05	
		[Post-secondary non-	06	
		tertiary]	- " 🗀	
		[Tertiary]	07	
A.10a	In which field of study is [NAME's] highest			
7.100	completed educational qualification?			
		FIELD OF STUDY NAME		

7	INTERVIEWER: PLEASE WRITE THE CODE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS PROVIDED IN THE CODES LIST	FIELD OF S	STUDY	
FOR MEM	BERS AGED BETWEEN 5 & 29 YEARS			
A.11	Is [NAME] currently attending school?	Yes	01	
		No	02	

	Module III: LABOUR FORCE STATUS					
C.1a	Now, I would like to talk to [PPNO# NAME]. Is	Yes 01				
	[PPNO# NAME] available?	No 02[
C.1b	INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:	Yes 01	→C.2			
	IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING	No 02				
	TO THE QUESTIONS?					
C 1 =	INTERVIEWER ENTER THE DRIVE OF THE					
C.1c	INTERVIEWER, ENTER THE PPNO OF THE					
	PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS		-			
		PPNO#				

	Module III.a: Identification	of Employed persons	
C.2	Last week, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did you [did NAME] do any work for a wage, salary or any other pay, even if only for one hour?	Yes No	01 → C.20 02
C.3	Last week, did you [did NAME] run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income, even if only for one hour? READ IF NEEDED: For example: [making things for sale, growing produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or catching fish for sale]	Yes No	01☐ →C.11 02☐
C.4	Last week, did you [did NAME] help with the paid job or business of a household or family member?	Yes No	01 → C.11 02
C.5	Even though you [NAME] did not work, last week did you [did NAME] have a paid job or a business?	Yes No	01☐ 02☐ →C.60
C.7	Including the time that you have [NAME has] been absent, will you [NAME] return to that same job or business in 3 months or less?	Yes No	01 → C.11 02
C.8	Do you [does NAME] continue to receive an income from your [his/her] job or business during this absence?	Yes No	01 → C.11 02 → C.60
C.11	Thinking about the animals/products you [NAM?] worked on, are they intended	

READ CATEGORIES & MARK ONE		
Only for sale	01	→C.20
Mainly for sale	02	→C.20
Mainly for family use	03	→C.60
Only for family use	04	→C.60
CANNOT SAY	05	→C.60

	Module III.b: Characterist	ics of Main Job			
C.20	Last week did you [did NAME] have more than	One job/business	01	→C.22	
00	one job or business?	More than one	02		
C.21	INTERVIEWER TO READ:				
	I am now going to ask you some questions about your [NAME's] main job.				
	The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually work the highest number of hours even if you				
	were [NAME was] temporarily absent last week.				
C.22	In your [his/her] main job, what kind of work do you [does NAME] usually do?				
	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle;	JOB TITLE OR DESC	RIPTION		
C.23a	Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and				
	prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach				
	children how to read and write])	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES			
C.23b		ISCO CODE:			
C.26	What is the main activity of the business or place				
	where you [NAME] work(s)?				
		MAIN AC	TIVITY		
C.26a	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;				
	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of				
0.001	goods])	GOODS OR S	GOODS OR SERVICES		
C.26b		ISIC CODE:			
C.27	Are you [is NAME] employed by ?			1	
	READ				
		at or a state owned enterprise	01	→C.32	
			02	70.32	
			03		
		tic worker, driver, guard, etc.)	04	→C.32	
			→C.32		
	An international orga	anization or a foreign embassy	06	→C.32	
C.28	Is the business where you [NAME] work(s)	Yes	01	→C.32	
	registered in the [NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTER]?	No	02		
		Don't know	97		
C.29	Does the business you [NAME] work(s) in keep a	Yes	01		
	complete set of accounts including [ASSETS,	No	02		

	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, THAT IS A COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET]?	Don't know	97		
C.32	In your [NAME's] main job, do you [does NAME] work(s)?				
	READ				
	In your [NAME's] own business activity				
	In a business operated by a household or family member		02	→C.51	
	As an employee for someone else		03	→C.34	
	As an apprentice, intern		04	→C.34	
	Helping a family member who works for someone else			→C.51	
C.33	Did you [did NAME] have any regular paid	YES	01	ALL	
	employees last week?	NO	02	→C.46	
C.34	Do you [does NAME] have a written contract or	Yes, written contract	01		
	oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer?	Yes, oral agreement	02		
		No	03	→C.36	
C.36	Does your [NAME's] employer pay contributions	Yes	01		
	to a [PENSION FUND/HEALTH/UNEMPLOYMENT	No	02		
	INSURANCE] for you [for NAME]?	Don't know	97		
C.37	Do you [does NAME] get paid annual leave?	Yes	01		
		No	02		
		Don't know	97		
C.38	Would you [NAME] get paid sick leave in case of	Yes	01		
	illness or injury?	No	02		
		Don't know	97		
0.44	Earnings from Employment- Paid employment				
C.41	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid, what was the payment you [NAME] received, in both cash and kind altogether?				
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country] currency				
C.43	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,	One day	01		
	what period did this payment cover?	One week	02		
		Two weeks	03		
		One month	04		
		Six months	05		
		Other (Please specify)	06		
	Earnings from Employment- S	Self employment			
C.46	During the last month, how much did you [did NAME] make in net profit from your main business or activity? That is, after considering all the sales and deducting all expenses? Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country]				
	currency				

Module III.c: Working time in Employment				
C.51	Last week, how many hours did you [did NAME]			
	actually work in total in your [his/her] main job?	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST WI	EEK	
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNO	ЭW	
	IF MORE THAN ONE JOB (C.20=0)2) →C.53, ELSE →C.55		
C.53	How many hours did you [did NAME] actually work last week in your [his/her] second and other jobs?	NUMBER OF HOL		
		NUMBER OF HOURS ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOW		
C.55	Would you [would NAME] want to work more	Yes 01		
	hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?	No 02		→D.1
C.56	Could you [could NAME] start working more	Yes 01		ALL
	hours within the next two weeks?	No 02		→D.1
	ALL → D.1			

Module III.d: Job search and availability				
C.60	During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE]	Yes	01	→C.68
	up to [DATE] did you [did NAME] do anything to	No	02	
	find a paid job, or to start a business?			
C.65	At present do you [does NAME] want to work?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→ D.1
C.68	If a job or business opportunity had been	Yes	01	→D.1
	available, could you [could NAME] have started	No	02	
	working last week, or within the next two weeks?			
C.70	Why were you [was NAME] not available last week, and not available within the next two weeks?			
	Awaiting recall from a previous job			
	Waiting for the season to start			
	In studies, training			
	Family / household responsibilities			
	In agriculture / fishing for family use Retired, pensioner			
	Own disability, injury, illness			
	Doing volunteeri	ng, community or charity work	08	
	Engaged full time	e in cultural or leisure activities	09	
	Other (specify:)	10	

Module	e IV.a: INTERNATIONAL MIGRA	TION STATUS, MIGRANT	WOR	KERS
FOR ALL HO	DUSEHOLD MEMBERS			
D.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of?	READ & MARK ALL THAT APPL	.Y	
		[COUNTRY]	01	→ D.3
		Another country	02	
		DO NOT READ		
		STATELESS	03	→ D.3
D.2	Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen			
	of?	a		
		NAME OF CO		
		b CODE OF CO		
D.3	Were you [was NAME] born in	Yes	01	→D.12
<i>D.</i> 3	[COUNTRY]?	No	02	75.22
	[666].	NO	02	
	La distance de la MARTI			
D.4	In which country were you [was NAME] born?	a.		
	DOTT:	NAME OF CO		
		b		
		CODE OF CO	DUNTRY	
D.5	In which month and year did you [did			
	NAME] arrive to live in [COUNTRY]?	a		
		97 DON'	H (MM)	
		37 DON 1	KINOVV	
		b.		
			R(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'1	r KNOW	
D.7	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→E.1a
	moving in [COUNTRY]?	Job transfer		→E.1a
		To look for paid work	03	→E.1a
		To start a business	04	→ E.1a
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
D.8	Have you [has NAME] ever worked, or	Yes	01	→E.1a
	looked for a job in this country, even if	No	02	→END/
	only for a short period of one month?			NEXT
				PERSON

Module IV.b: RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE					
UNLY FUR H	JUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 13 TEARS AND I	ABOVE			
PLEASE RE-CHECK IF THE PERSON IS A NATIONAL OF [COUNTRY], OR WAS BORN IN [COUNTRY], BEFORE ASKING THE QUESTIONS BELOW, I.E.: QUESTION D.1=1, OR QUESTION D.3=1					
D.12	Have you [has NAME] ever travelled	Yes	01		
	abroad, even if only for a short period?	No	02	→END/	
				NEXT PERSON	
D.13	Which country did you [did NAME] last return from?	a NAME OF CO b CODE OF CO			
D.14	When did you [did NAME] last return from abroad (please provide month and year)?	MONT	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW		
		b YEA 9997 DON'T	AR(YYYY) T KNOW		
D.16	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job		→END/	
	travelling to the country you [NAME] last returned from?	Job transfer	02	NEXT PERSON	
	returned from:	To look for paid work	03	PERSON	
		To start a business	04		
		To study	05		
		Marriage	06		
		Family moved/joining family	07		
		Health	08		
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09		
		OTHER (SPECIFY):	10		
D.17	During this last trip, did you [NAME] also	YES	01	→END/	
	work or look for work there?			NEXT PERSON	
		NO	02		
D.18	Did you [did NAME] make any other trip	YES	01	→D.19	
	abroad in the past and worked or looked	NO	02	→END/	
	for work while abroad?			NEXT	
D 40	To which country did very [NIANAT] leve			PERSON	
D.19	To which country did you [NAME] last travel where you [he/she] worked or	2		→END/ NEXT	
	looked for work?	a NAME OF CO	OUNTRY		
	TOTAL TOTAL	b	20		
		CODE OF CO	 OUNTRY		

Module V: RECRUITMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS (CoD) ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AND ARE ASKED FOR THE <u>FIRST JOB FOR WAGE OR SALARY</u> IN THE COUNTRY, ONLY IF THE FIRST JOB WAS STARTED LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO. When did you [did NAME] first start E.1a working or looking for work abroad, for a wage or salary (please provide month and MONTH (MM) year)? 97 DON'T KNOW YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW E.1b TALKING ABOUT YOUR [NAME's] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR A WAGE OR SALARY: In which country did you [did NAME] obtain and NAME OF COUNTRY start doing this job? **CODE OF COUNTRY** E.2a When did you [did NAME] first start working or looking for work for a wage or salary here in this country? MONTH (MM) Please provide month and year. 97 DON'T KNOW YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] 01 E.2b Yes move from [origin country] to this country 02 →**END/** No **NEXT** to live and work for a wage or salary? **PERSON** Did you [did NAME] work abroad before E.2c Yes 01 migrating to this country? 02 No How many different jobs or employers did E.2d you [did NAME] have since moving to this country? Number of jobs THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE FIRST JOB FOR WAGE OR SALARY SINCE MOVING TO THIS COUNTRY WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS. **ENUMERATOR READ:** Now, think about the first job you had/have [NAME had/has] since moving to this country <u>within the last 3</u> years Referring to your [NAME's] first job for wage or salary in [THE COUNTRY], within the E.3 last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] learn about this first job abroad? Through friends: who have not worked abroad 01 Through friends: previously worked or currently working abroad Through family members/relatives: who have not worked abroad 03

Through non-relative individual intermediary Through newspaperss Through websites Through social media (Facebook, etc.) Other (specify): Other (specify): Other (specify): Pagistered and got Ithe job from a government agency in my country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here in this country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through family members/ relatives Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa Years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa Through regular immigration occurred without a work visa (e.g. travel/tourist visa)	
Through websites Through social media (Facebook, etc.) Other (specify):	
Through social media (Facebook, etc.) Other (specify): 09	
E.4 Referring to your [NAME's] first job for wage or salary in [THE COUNTRY], within the last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] obtain this first job?	
E.4 Referring to your [NAME's] first job for wage or salary in [THE COUNTRY], within the last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] obtain this first job? Sob transfer O1 O2 O2 O3 O3 O4 O4 O4 O4 O5 O5 O5 O5	
last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] obtain this first job? Job transfer O1	
Registered and got the job from a government agency in my country Registered and got the job from a government agency outside of my country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here in this country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration Without a work visa (e.g.	
Registered and got the job from a government agency outside of my country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here in this country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration Without a work visa (e.g.	
Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency here in this country Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify):	
Registered and got the job from a private recruitment agency outside of my country Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration Without a work visa (e.g.	
Country Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends O9 Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives 08 Through friends 09 Other (specify):	
Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
Through friends 09 Other (specify):	
For this first job for wage or salary that you started in [THE COUNTRY] within the last 3 years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
E.5 For this first job for wage or salary that you started in [THE COUNTRY] within the last 3 years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration with 01 awork visa of through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
started in [THE COUNTRY] within the last 3 years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
years, how did you enter this country? Through regular immigration without a work visa (e.g.	
without a work visa (e.g.	
travel/tourist visa)	
traver/ tourist visa)	
Not through regular channel/ 03	
entry ports	
No response 04	
OUNTRIES TO TEST THIS QUESTION, AND ASSESS IF RELEVANT OR IF ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED, BEF NCLUDING IT IN SURVEYS E.7 During the time you [NAME] worked in this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] have any official document from Other (specify): Other (specify): Other (specify): OUNTRIES TO TEST THIS QUESTION, AND ASSESS IF RELEVANT OR IF ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED, BEF NCLUDING IT IN SURVEYS Yes, work permit 01 Yes, resident visa in my passport 02 Other (specify): Other (specify):	ORE
Ithe country?	
NAME] have any official document from Other (specify): 03]] D)

Through family members/relatives: previously worked/currently working 04

abroad

PLEASE	316 Cambodia riel	
MODIFY	318 Chinese yuan	
THE LIST AS	326 Indonesia rupiah	
MAY BE		
RELEVANT	328 Japanese yen	
TO THE	330 Korean won	
COUNTRY	331 Lao kip	
OF	333 Malaysian ringgit	
SURVEY!	315 Myanmar kyat	
	350 Thai Baht	
	252 US dollar	
	888 Other (specify)	
F.31a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] pay	
	any costs related to preparations to start	a
	job abroad, i.e. costs related to obtaining	
	documents, training, medical or other	
	insurance, contract preparation if any, etc.?	
	Ett.:	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.31b	CURRENCY CODE	
	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] pay	
	any costs to individual or agency brokers	
	that helped you to obtain the job, i.e. from	
	public and private agencies, placement	
	fees, including fees paid to friends or relatives?	
	relatives:	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.32b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.33a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] pay	
	any costs related to travelling in the	
	country where you started your first job abroad, including inland travels and all	
	travel clearances?	
	Please also include costs for all temporary	
	stays in transit countries?	
	-	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.33b	CURRENCY CODE	
F 2 4	In audoute met oute stantable Control	
F.34a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] pay any other formal or informal costs? Pleas	
	include also any debt repayment fees, and	
	any previous costs for failed attempts.	
	, ,	
	[informal payments refer to gifts, in-kind	
	payments, bribes/extortions, above and	
	beyond for services received]	

Please indicate the AMOUNT

CURRENCY CODE

E.2b=01

F.34b

F.35a	In total, how much did you [did NAME]	
7.000	spend to get this first job in [THE	
	COUNTRY]?	
	1.	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.35b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.36	For this first job in [THE COUNTRY], were	Yes 01
	any costs deducted from your [NAME's]	No 02 → F.38
	salary by your [NAME's] employer to pay	Don't know 97 → F.38
	back for obtaining the job?	
F.37a		<u> </u>
r.57u	deduct in total?	
	dedder in total.	D. //
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	Don't know 997 → F.38
F 07/	CLIDDENCY CODE	
F.37b	CURRENCY CODE	
RF∆D: TH	IF FOLLOWING OLIFSTION IS FXCLUSIVELY ARO	UT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [THE COUNTRY], WITHIN THE
LAST 3 YE		or rook rinor you in [The cook rin], within the
2,101012		
F.38	How many months did you [did NAME], or	
	will you [will NAME] have to work to	
	recover the costs of getting this job?	MONTHS
	OWING QUESTIONS CONCERN BONUSES AND I	
F.39a		Yes 01
	recruitment process, or in order to start or	No 02 → I.1
	to continue your [NAME's] first job in [THE	Don't know 97 →I.1
	COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] receive any	
	bonuses or incentives in cash or in kind?	
F 201	If an integral indicate the ANACHNIT	
F.39b	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.39c	CURRENCY CODE	
Modu	IN IV. FIDST IOD ADDOAD CHAD	ACTERISTICS AND EARNINGS (CoD)
	R HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ONLITOI	THOUSEHOLD WILINIBLAS AGED 13 TEARS AND I	HOVE
THE FOLL	OWING OUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO MIGRANT V	WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AND
		N [THE COUNTRY], ONLY IF THE FIRST JOB WAS
	LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO.	,
1.1	CHECK QUESTION (NOT ASKED):	
-7-	ENUMERATOR RE-CHECK THAT [NAME] START	ED YES 01
	[HER/HIS] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR WAGE OR	
	SALARY LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO; I.E.	NO 02 →END/
	•	INCLUZIONE

NEXT PERSON

1.3	Are you [is NAME] currently still working in a job	YES 01			
	abroad for pay or salary?	NO 02]→I.5b		
1.4	Is this still your [NAME's] first job for pay or salary	YES 01			
	since you started working abroad in [THE	NO 02			
	COUNTRY]?				
1.5b	About how many months did you [did NAME]	READ			
	work in this first job during your [her/his] first	Less than 1 months 01			
	year of work in [THE COUNTRY]?	One month to less than 3 02			
		months			
		Three months to less than 6 03			
		months	_		
		Six months to less than 12 04]		
		months Twelve months/full year 05	→ 1.6		
		Twelve months/full year 05	7 71.0		
	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY ABOUNTRY], <u>WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS.</u>	JT YOUR <u>FIRST JOB FOR WAGE OR SAL</u>	ARY IN		
	INTERVIEWER TO READ:				
	If you were having many jobs at the same time during that period, please indicate the one you				
	started first, or the main job.				
	The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually	worked the highest number of hours.			
1.6	In this main first job in [THE COUNTRY], what kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do?				
		JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTIO	N		
I.6a	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and				
	prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach		_		
	children how to read and write]) MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES				
I.6b			_		
		ISCO CODE:			
1.9	What is the main activity of the business or place				
	where you [NAME] worked in [THE COUNTRY]?	MAIN ACTIVITY	-		
1.9a	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;	WAIN ACTIVITY			
1.50	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;				
	Transport Company - long distance transport of	GOODS OR SERVICE	- S		
1.9b	goods])				
		ISIC CODE:]		
I.10	Were you [was NAME) employed by		1		
	READ				
	The government	ent or a state owned enterprise 01			
		A farm 02			
		A private business (non-farm) 03			
	A private household	d (domestic worker, driver, etc.)			
	An NGO, non-profit institution, church 05				

	An international organization or a foreign embassy 06		06	
I.11a	Did you [did NAME] have a written contract or oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer abroad?	YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT YES, ORAL AGREEMENT NO	01 02 03	→ I.12
				•
I.12	In what kind of place did you [did NAME] typically work in this first job in [THE	At your (NAME's) own residence	01	
	COUNTRY]?	At the client's or employer's home, live in	02	
		At the client's or employer's home, live out/ only daily	03	
		At a business, office, factory with fixed premise	04	
		On the street	05	
		In the open/on a farmland	06	
		On a construction site	07	
		On the water/ at sea	08	
		On a mobile device/ vehicle Other with no fixed location	09 10	
I.13	Were you [was NAME] paid a wage or salary for	Yes	01	
1.13	this work in [THE COUNTRY]?	No, I was not paid	02	→ I.19a
I.15a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in this first job in in [THE COUNTRY], how much did you [did NAME] earn in cash and in kind? Please include also bonuses.			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency you			
	were [NAME was] paid in, and the [COUNTRY]			
I.15b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the			
	appropriate code)			
	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY ABOUTHS OF WORK IN [THE COUNTRY], FOR THE FIRST JO			
I.19a	Thinking of the last month during your [NAME's] first 12 months of work in [THE COUNTRY], how much were you [was NAME] paid in total, including both in cash and in kind, as well as bonuses?			
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in the currency of the country where you were [NAME was] working			
I.19b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the appropriate code)			

THE FOLL	OWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MOST RECEN	T WORK MONTH ABROAD, <u>WITHIN</u>	
THE LAST	3 YEARS.		
I.21a	Thinking of your [NAME's] most recent monthly pay abroad, how much were you [was NAME] paid in total, including in cash, in kind, and bonuses?		
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT for the latest monthly pay in the currency of the country where you [NAME] worked the most recently		
I.21b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the appropriate code)		
1.22	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE END TIME OF THE INTERVIEW		
		HH:MM	

WE HAVE CONCLUDED OUR INTERVIEW, AND WE THANK YOU FOR YOU COOPERATION AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY!





Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank Model PAPI Questionnaire – Medium form – CoO – (Version 3)

(COUNTRY OF ORIGIN- CoO: RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS)

December 2019

	Module I: HOUSEHOLD ROSTE	R AND DEMOGRAPHIC	S	
A.1a	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE START TIME OF THE			
	INTERVIEW			
		HH:MM		
A.1b	HOW MANY PERSONS IN TOTAL ARE USUAL MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?			
A.2	PERSON NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	PPNO#		
A.3	What are the names of the members of this household, starting with the head or reference person?	NAME		
A.4	READ ONLY IF SEX IS NOT CLEAR IS [NAME] male or female?	Male Female	01 <u> </u>	
A.5	What is [NAME's] relationship to the (head/reference person) of the household?	Reference person/head Spouse/partner Son/daughter Mother/father	01	
		Other relative Domestic worker Other unrelated person	05 06 07	
A.6	What is [NAMES's] date of birth?	// DD MM YYYY 97/97/9997 don't kr		
A.7	INTERVIEWER CALCULATE & ENTER AGE, ELSE IF YEAR OR MONTH = 9997 ASK: How old is [NAME]?	Age write '00' if less than 2	– 1 year	
for membe	rs aged >=15			
A.8	What is [NAME's] marital status?	Single/never married Married Separated Divorced Widowed	01	
for membe	rs aged >=5			
A.9	What is the highest level of education that [NAME] has completed?	[Never attended school] [Less than primary] [Primary] [Lower secondary] [Upper secondary] [Post-secondary non-tertiary] [Tertiary]	02	→B.1 →A.11 →A.11
A.10a	In which field of study is [NAME's] highest completed educational qualification?	FIELD OF STUDY NAME	_	

7.11.20.2	INTERVIEWER: PLEASE WRITE THE CODE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS PROVIDED IN THE CODES LIST	FIELD OF S	TUDY		
FOR MEMB	FOR MEMBERS AGED BETWEEN 5 & 29 YEARS				
A.11	Is [NAME] currently attending school?	Yes	01		
		No	02		

	Module III: LABOUR F	ORCE STATUS		
C.1a	Now, I would like to talk to [PPNO# NAME]. Is	Yes	01	
	[PPNO# NAME] available?	No	02	
C.1b	INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:	Yes	01	→C.2
	IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING	No	02	
	TO THE QUESTIONS?			
			<u> </u>	
C.1c	INTERVIEWER, ENTER THE PPNO OF THE			
	PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS	 PPNO#		
	Module III.a: Identification o	_		
C.2	Last week, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did	Yes	01	→C.20
C.2	you [did NAME] do any work for a wage, salary	No		70.20
	or any other pay, even if only for one hour?	NO		
C.3	Last week, did you [did NAME] run or do any	Yes	01	→C.11
C.3	kind of business, farming or other activity to	No		70.11
	generate income, even if only for one hour?	NO		
	READ IF NEEDED:			
	For example: [making things for sale, growing			
	produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or			
	catching fish for sale]			
	catering from you called			
C.4	Last week, did you [did NAME] help with the	Yes	01	→C.11
	paid job or business of a household or family	No	02	
	member?			
C.5	Even though you [NAME] did not work, last	Yes	<u>=</u>	
	week did you [did NAME] have a paid job or a business?	No	02	→C.60
			04	2011
C.7	Including the time that you have [NAME has] been absent, will you [NAME] return to that	Yes		→C.11
	same job or business in 3 months or less?	No	02	
	•	Vac	01	>6.44
C.8	Do you [does NAME] continue to receive an income from your [his/her] job or business	Yes		→C.11
	during this absence?	No	02	→C.60
		-1 1 1		
C.11	Thinking about the animals/products you [NAME	:] worked on, are they intended		
	READ CATEGORIES & MA	ARK ONF		
	TILAD CATEGORIES & IVIA	1	1	

		Only for sale			
		01	→C.20		
		Mainly for sale	02	→C.20	
		Mainly for family use	03	→C.60	
		Only for family use	04	→C.60	
		05	→C.60		
	Module III.b: Characteristi	cs of Main Job			
C.20	Last week did you [did NAME] have more than	One job/business	01	→C.22	
0.20	one job or business?	More than one	02		
	INTERLUCIA TO READ				
C.21	INTERVIEWER TO READ:	[NIANAEZ-1]			
	I am now going to ask you some questions about your [NAME's] main job. The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually work the highest number of hours even				
		work the highest number of hi	ours even	if you	
	were [NAME was] temporarily absent last week.			I	
C.22	In your [his/her] main job, what kind of work do				
	you [does NAME] usually do?	IOD TITLE OR SEC			
	JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTION JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTION				
C.23a	Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and				
	prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach				
	children how to read and write])	MAIN TASKS ANI	DUTIES		
C.23b					
		ISCO CODE:			
C.26	What is the main activity of the business or place				
	where you [NAME] work(s)?				
6.26	(la a : Balica Danautmant aublicantatus	MAIN ACTIVITY			
C.26a	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;				
	Transport Company - long distance transport of	COORSON	CEDVICES		
C.26b	goods])	GOODS OR S	SERVICES		
C.26D		ISIC CODE:			
		isic code.			
C.27	Are you [is NAME] employed by ?				
	READ				
	The governmer	nt or a state owned enterprise	01	→C.32	
		A farm	02		
		A private business (non-farm)	03		
	A private household (domes	04	→C.32		
	An NGO,	05	→C.32		
	An international orga	nization or a foreign embassy	06	→C.32	
C.28	Is the business where you [NAME] work(s)	Yes	01	→C.32	
	registered in the [NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTER]?	No	02		
		Don't know	97		
			-·U		
C.29	Does the business you [NAME] work(s) in keep a	Yes	01		
3.23	complete set of accounts including [ASSETS,	No	02		
		Don't know	97		
		i l		1	

	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, THAT IS A			
	COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET]?			
C.32	In your [NAME's] main job, do you [does NAME] wo	ork(s)?		
	READ			
	In your [N	NAME's] own business activity	01	
	In a business operated by a	household or family member	02	→C.51
	As a	in employee for someone else	03	→C.34
		As an apprentice, intern	04	→C.34
	Helping a family member	r who works for someone else	05	→C.51
C.33	Did you [did NAME] have any regular paid	YES	01	ALL
	employees last week?	NO	02	→C.46
C.34	Do you [does NAME] have a written contract or	Yes, written contract	01	
	oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer?	Yes, oral agreement	02	
		No	03	→C.36
C.36	Does your [NAME's] employer pay contributions	Yes	01	
	to a [PENSION FUND/HEALTH/UNEMPLOYMENT	No	02	
	INSURANCE] for you [for NAME]?	Don't know	97	
C.37	Do you [does NAME] get paid annual leave?	Yes	01	
		No	02	
		Don't know	97	
C.38	Would you [NAME] get paid sick leave in case of	Yes	01	
	illness or injury?	No	02	
		Don't know	97	
	Earnings from Employment- P	aid employment		
C.41	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,			
	what was the payment you [NAME] received, in			
	both cash and kind altogether?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country]			
	currency			
C.43	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,	One day	01	
	what period did this payment cover?	One week	02	
		Two weeks	03	
		One month	04	
		Six months	05	
		Other (Please specify)	06	
C.46	Earnings from Employment-S During the last month, how much did you [did	Self employment		
C.46	NAME] make in net profit from your main			
	business or activity? That is, after considering all			
	the sales and deducting all expenses?			
	Discos indicate the AMOUNT is bout for a 1			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country] currency			

	Module III.c: Working time in Employment					
C.51	Last week, how many hours did you [did NAME]					
	actually work in total in your [his/her] main job?	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST	WEEK			
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T	KNOW			
	IF MORE THAN ONE JOB (C.20=0	(2) →C.53, ELSE →C.55				
C.53	How many hours did you [did NAME] actually work last week in your [his/her] second and other jobs?	NUMBER OF I	HOURS			
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T	KNOW			
C.55	Would you [would NAME] want to work more	Yes	01			
	hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?	No	02	→D.1		
C.56	Could you [could NAME] start working more	Yes	01	ALL		
	hours within the next two weeks?	No	02	→ D.1		
	ALL → D.1					

	Module III.d: Job search a	and availability		
C.60	During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE]	Yes	01	→C.68
	up to [DATE] did you [did NAME] do anything to	No	02	
	find a paid job, or to start a business?			
C.65	At present do you [does NAME] want to work?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→D.1
C.68	If a job or business opportunity had been	01	→D.1	
	available, could you [could NAME] have started	No	02	
	working last week, or within the next two			
	weeks?			
C.70	Why were you [was NAME] not available last wee			
	next two weeks?		•	
	Awa	01		
		02		
		03		
	Fam	ily / household responsibilities	04	
	In agriculture / fishing for family use			
	Retired, pensioner			
	Own disability, injury, illness			
	Doing volunteeri	ng, community or charity work	08	
	Engaged full time	in cultural or leisure activities	09	
	Other (specify:)	10	

Module	IV.a: INTERNATIONAL MIGRAT	ΓΙΟΝ STATUS, MIGRANT	WORI	KERS
FOR ALL HO	USEHOLD MEMBERS			
D.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of?	READ & MARK ALL THAT APP	LY	
		[COUNTRY]	01	→ D.3
		Another country	02	
		DO NOT READ		
		STATELESS	03	→D.3
D.2	Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen	<u> </u>		
	of?	a		
		NAME OF C	OUNTRY	
		b		
	NAV NANAET I	CODE OF C		\ D.43
D.3	Were you [was NAME] born in	Yes	01	→D.12
	[COUNTRY]?	Y]? No 02		
D.4	In which country were you [was NAME]			
	born?	a		
		NAME OF C		
		h		
		b CODE OF C	OUNTRY	
D.5	In which month and year did you [did	2022 0. 2	00111111	
NAME] arrive to live in [COUNTRY]?		a.		
			TH (MM)	
		97 DON'	T KNOW	
		b		
			AR(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'	I KNOW	
D.7	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→END/
<i>D.7</i>	moving in [COUNTRY]?	Job transfer	02	→END/
		To look for paid work	<u></u> .	PERSON
			03	
		To start a business	04	
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
D.8	Have you [has NAME] ever worked, or	Yes	01	→END/
	looked for a job in this country, even if	No	02	NEXT
	only for a short period of one month?			PERSON

	Module IV.b: RETURN M	MIGRANT WORKERS			
ONLY FOR H	IOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND	ABOVE			
	CHECK IF THE PERSON IS A NATIONAL OF [CO E QUESTIONS BELOW, I.E.: QUESTION D.1=1,		「RY], BEI	FORE	
D.12	Have you [has NAME] ever travelled	Yes	01		
	abroad, even if only for a short period?	No	02	→END/	
			V-L	NEXT PERSON	
D.13	Which country did you [did NAME] last				
	return from?	a			
		NAME OF CO	DUNTRY		
		b.			
		CODE OF CO	DUNTRY		
D.14	When did you [did NAME] last return from				
	abroad (please provide month and year)?	a			
		MONT			
		97 DON'1			
		b	R(YYYY)		
		9997 DON'1			
D.16	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→E.1a	
<i>D.</i> 10	travelling to the country you [NAME] last	Job transfer	02	→E.1a	
	returned from?	To look for paid work	03	→E.1a	
		To start a business	04	→E.1a	
		To study	05		
		Marriage	06		
		Family moved/joining family	07		
		Health	08		
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09		
		OTHER (SPECIFY):	10		
D.17	During this last trip, did you [NAME] also	YES	01	→E.1a	
	work or look for work there?	NO	02		
D.18	Did you [did NAME] make any other trip abroad in the past and worked or looked	YES	01	→D.19	
	for work while abroad?	NO	02	→END/ NEXT	
				PERSON	
D.19	To which country did you [NAME] last			ALL	
	travel where you [he/she] worked or	a	→ E.1a		
	looked for work?	NAME OF CO			
		b			
	i .	LUDEUFU	CODE OF COUNTRY		

Mo	dule V: RECRUITMENT OF RETU	JRN MIGRANT WORKERS (Co	O)
ONLY FOR H	IOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND A	ABOVE	
AND ARE AS	WING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO RETURN MI SKED FOR THE FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR WAGE SS THAN 3 YEARS AGO.		
E.1a	When did you [did NAME] first start working or looking for work ABROAD for a wage or salary (please provide month and year)?	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW	
		b YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW	
E.1b	TALKING ABOUT YOUR [NAME's] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR A WAGE OR SALARY: In which country did you [did NAME] obtain and start doing this job?	a NAME OF COUNTRY b CODE OF COUNTRY	_
E.2a	In the last 3 years , did you [did NAME] move abroad to live and work for a wage or salary?	Yes 01 No 02	→END/ NEXT PERSON
E.2b	What was the last foreign country you [NAME] worked in, or are you [is NAME] currently working in? (<i>last country abroad</i>)	a NAME OF COUNTRY b	
E.2c	Did you [did NAME] work abroad before migrating to [last country abroad]?	CODE OF COUNTRY Yes 01 No 02	
E.2d	How many different jobs or employers did you [did NAME] have in [last country abroad]?	Number of jobs in last country abroad	i
DESTINATION DESTINATION DESTINATION DE LA COMPANION DE LA COMP	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE FIRST JOB ON ABROAD <u>WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS</u> OR READ: about the first job you [NAME] had/have in [
E.3	Referring to your [NAME] first job for wage of how did you [did NAME] learn about this firs	or salary ABROAD within the last 3 years , it job in [<i>last country abroad</i>]?	
	Through friends: previously v	iends: who have not worked abroad 01 worked or currently working abroad 02	
	Through family members/relatives: p	abroad	
	Through	non-relative individual intermediary 05 Through newspapers 06 Through websites 07	
	Th	Through websites 07 rough social media (Facebook, etc.) 08	

you [did NAME] obtain this first job gistered and got the job from a gove Registered and got the job Registered and got the job from Registered and got the job from a	Job transfer	01
you [did NAME] obtain this first job gistered and got the job from a gove Registered and got the job Registered and got the job from Registered and got the job from a Registered and got the job from a first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 bow did you enter the [last country	in [last country abroad]? Job transfer ernment agency, here in my country of from a government agency abroad in a private recruitment agency here a private recruitment agency abroad. Direct from an employer abroad. Through Individual recruiter/broker. Through family members/ relatives. Through friends. Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa. Through regular immigration.	01
gistered and got the job from a gove Registered and got the job Registered and got the job from Registered and got the job from a Registered and got the job from a first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 by did you enter the [last country	Job transfer ernment agency, here in my country of from a government agency abroad in a private recruitment agency here a private recruitment agency abroad. Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker. Through family members/ relatives. Through friends. Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa.	02
Registered and got the job Registered and got the job from Registered and got the job from a first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 by did you enter the [last country]	o from a government agency abroad in a private recruitment agency here in private recruitment agency abroad. Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker. Through family members/ relatives. Through friends. Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa. Through regular immigration.	03
Registered and got the job from a Registered and got from a Registered	n a private recruitment agency here private recruitment agency abroad Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration	04
Registered and got the job from a first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 by did you enter the [last country]	private recruitment agency abroad Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration	05
first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 ow did you enter the [last country	Direct from an employer abroad Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives	06
first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 ow did you enter the [last country	Through Individual recruiter/broker Through family members/ relatives Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration	07
first job for wage or salary that you doing abroad within the last 3 ow did you enter the [last country	Through family members/ relatives	08 09 09 10 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
doing abroad within the last 3 pw did you enter the [last country	Through friends Other (specify): Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration	09 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
doing abroad within the last 3 pw did you enter the [last country	Other (specify): Through regular immigration with	01
doing abroad within the last 3 pw did you enter the [last country	Through regular immigration with a work visa Through regular immigration	01
doing abroad within the last 3 pw did you enter the [last country	a work visa Through regular immigration	
doing abroad within the last 3 pw did you enter the [last country	a work visa Through regular immigration	
ow did you enter the [<i>last country</i>	Through regular immigration	
where you were working?		02
	WILLIOUL A WOLK VISA (C.g.)	V
	travel/tourist visa)	
	Not through regular channel/	03
	entry ports	
	No response	04
he time you were [NAME was]	Yes, passport kept with me	01
in this first job in [last country	No, passport kept by the	02
abroad], did you keep your identity documents such as the passport with you?	recruitment agency	
	No, passport kept by the employer	03
	Did not travel with identity	04
	documents	
	Other (specify):	05
VEYS		
n [<i>last country abroad</i>], did you	Yes, resident visa in my passport	02
-	Other (specify):	03
e country you worked in?	None	04
	nts such as the passport with you?	nts such as the passport with you? No, passport kept by the employer Did not travel with identity documents Other (specify): THIS QUESTION, AND ASSESS IF RELEVANT OR IF ANSWERS ARE PROVIE RVEYS he time you [NAME] worked in [last country abroad], did you ME] have any official document e country you worked in? Other (specify): Other (specify): Other (specify):

316 Cambodia riel

MODIFY

THE LIST	210	Chinacayuan					
AS MAY BE		Chinese yuan			 		
RELEVANT		Indonesia rupiah			 		
TO THE	328	Japanese yen			 		
COUNTRY	330	Korean won					
OF	331	Lao kip					
SURVEY!	333	Malaysian ringgit					
	315	Myanmar kyat					
		Thai Baht					
	252	US dollar			 		
		Other (specify)			 		
F.31a		et or to start this first jo	ı in				
	_	of destination abroad],					
		AE] pay any costs related					
		to start a job abroad,					
		ited to obtaining					
		training, medical or othe	r				
		ontract preparation if an					
	etc.?						
		te the AMOUNT					
F.31b	CURRENCY C	ODE		[
F 22**	In order to a	et or to start this first jo	v in	l		<u> —</u>	
	_	of destination abroad],					
	-	AE] pay any costs to					
		agency brokers that					
		o obtain the job, i.e. fro	n				
		ivate agencies, placeme			 		
		ng fees paid to friends or					
	relatives?						
		te the AMOUNT					
F.32b	CURRENCY C	ODE		[
5 22··	In order to a	ot or to start this first in	v in	<u> </u>			
F.33a	_	et or to start this first jol of destination abroad],					
		AE] pay any costs related					
	, -	the country where you					
	_	first job abroad, includir	ng				
	•	s and all travel clearance	-		 		
		nclude costs for all					
	temporary st	ays in transit countries?					
	•						
	Please indica	te the AMOUNT					
F.33b	CURRENCY C	ODE		[
F 0.4	Im and an tar	ak an ka akank kirir £imi () . !	- i	<u>[</u>		Ш	
		et or to start this first job					
		of destination abroad],					
		<pre>ME] pay any other forma costs? Please include als</pre>					
		ayment fees, and any					
		ts for failed attempts.					
	p. cvious cost	to for funea attempts.					
L							

	fr. f		
	[informal payments refer to gifts, in-		
	kind payments, bribes/extortions,		
	above and beyond for services received]		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.34b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.35a	In total , how much did you [did NAME]		
	spend to get this first job in [last		
	country of destination abroad]?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.35b	CURRENCY CODE		
11000			
F.36	For this first job in [last country of	Yes 01	
	destination abroad], were any costs	No 02	→ F.38
	deducted from your [NAME's] salary by	Don't know 97	→ F.38
		DOIT (KIIOW 97 L	7 F.30
	your [NAME's] employer to pay back for		
	obtaining the job?		
F.37a	How much did your [NAME's] employer		
	deduct in total?		
		Don't know 997	→ F.38
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		•
F.37b	CURRENCY CODE		
1.370	COMMENCE CODE		
		ABOUT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [<i>LAST COUNTRY OF</i>	
DESTINATION	ON ABROAD] <u>WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS</u>		
			T
F.38	How many months did you [did NAME],		
	or will you [will NAME] have to work to		
	recover the costs of getting this job?	MONTHS	
THE FOLLO	WING QUESTIONS CONCERN BONUSES	AND INCENTIVES RECEIVED TO TAKE UP O	R STAY IN
	T JOB IN [<i>LAST COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</i>		
		, <u> </u>	
F.39a	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes 01	
	recruitment process, or in order to start	No 02	→ I.1
	or to continue your [NAME's] first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did	Don't know 97	→ I.1
	you [did NAME] receive any bonuses or		
	incentives in cash or in kind?		
F.39b	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.39D	in 50, please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.39c	CURRENCY CODE		

Module IX: FIRST JOB ABROAD, CHARACTERISTICS AND EARNINGS (CoO) ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS (IN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN),

AND ARE ASKED FOR THE <u>FIRST JOB</u> ABROAD FOR WAGE OR SALARY, ONLY IF THAT JOB WAS STARTED <u>LESS</u>
<u>THAN 3 YEARS</u> AGO

1.1	CHECK QUESTION (NOT ASKED):						
	ENUMERATOR RE-CHECK THAT [NAME]	YES	01				
	STARTED [HER/HIS] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR						
	WAGE OR SALARY LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO;	NO	02	→END/			
	I.E.	140	02	NEXT			
	E.2a=01.			PERSON			
1.3	Are you [is NAME] currently still working in a	YES	01	LIGOR			
1.3	job abroad for pay or salary?			1			
	Job abroad for pay or salary:	NO	02	→I.5b			
	Lothic still your [NANAT's] first ich for nou or	VEC	01				
1.4	Is this still your [NAME's] first job for pay or	YES	01				
	salary since you started working in [last	NO	02				
	country of destination abroad]?						
		2512					
1.5b	About how many months did you [did NAME]	READ					
	work in this first job in [last country of	Less than 1 months	01				
	destination abroad] during your [NAME's]	One month to less than 3 months	02				
	first year of work there?	Three months to less than 6	03				
		months					
		Six months to less than 12 months	04				
		Twelve months/full year	05				
	If you were having many jobs at the same time during that period, please indicate the one you started first, or the main job. The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually worked the highest number of hours.						
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
1.6	In this first job in [last country of destination						
1.0	abroad], what kind of work did you [did						
	NAME] usually do?	JOB TITLE OR DESCR					
	_	JOB TITLE OR DESCR	RIPTION				
I.6a	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell						
	cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –						
	plan and prepare meals; Primary school	MAIN TASKS AND	DUTIES				
I.6b	teacher –teach children how to read and						
	write])	ISCO CODE:□□					
1.9	What is the main activity of the business or						
	place where you [NAME] worked abroad?						
		MAIN ACT	 \/ TV				
1.0		WAIN ACT					
I.9a	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;						
	Transport Company - long distance transport						
	of goods])	GOODS OR SE	RVICES				
I.9b	o, goods)						
		ISIC CODE:□□					
I.10	Were you [was NAME) employed by						
1.10	were you [was white, employed by						
	READ						
	The gove	ernment or a state owned enterprise	01				
				1			

	A farm 0 A private business (non-farm) 0			
	A private business (non-farm			
	A private household (domestic worker, driver, etc.)			
	An NGO, non-profit institution, church			
	An internation	al organization or a foreign embassy	06	
I.11a	Did you [did NAME] have a written contract or	YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT	01	
	oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer	YES, ORAL AGREEMENT	02	
	abroad?	NO	03	→ I.12
		110	03	71.12
I.12	In what kind of place did you [did NAME]	At your [NAME's] own residence	01	
	typically work in this first job in [last country	At the client's or employer's home,	02	
	of destination abroad]?	live in	ت	
			03	
		At the client's or employer's home,	03	
		live out/ only daily	••	
		At a business, office, factory with	04	
		fixed premise		
		On the street	05	
		In the open/on a farmland	06	
		On a construction site	07	
		On the water/ at sea	08	
		On a mobile device/ vehicle	09	
		Other with no fixed location	10	
I.13	Were you [was NAME] paid a wage or salary	Yes	01	
	for this work abroad?			\ 10-
		No, I was not paid	02	→I.19a
I.15a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			
	wage or salary earned in this first job in [last			
	country of destination abroad], how much did			
	you [did NAME] earn in cash and in kind?			
	Please include also bonuses .			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency you were [NAME was] paid in, and the			
	[COUNTRY]			
I.15b	CURRENCY CODE			
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the			
	appropriate code)			
	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY A MONTHS OF WORK IN [<i>LAST COUNTRY OF DEST</i>		MONTH	I OF THE
I.19a	Thinking of the last month during your			
	[NAME's] first 12 months of work in [last			
	country of destination abroad], how much			
	were you [was NAME] paid in total, including			
	both in cash and in kind , as well as bonuses ?			
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in the			
	currency of the country where you were			
	[NAME was] working abroad			

1.19b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
THE FOLL	OWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MOST REC	CENT WORK MONTH ABROAD, WITHIN THE	
LAST 3 YE	ARS.		
I.21a	Thinking of your [NAME's] most recent monthly pay abroad, how much were you [was NAME] paid in total, including in cash, in kind, and bonuses? Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT for the latest monthly pay in the currency of the country where you [NAME] worked the most recently		
1.21b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the appropriate code)		
1.22	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE END TIME OF		
	THE INTERVIEW		
		HH:MM	

WE HAVE CONCLUDED OUR INTERVIEW, AND WE THANK YOU FOR YOU COOPERATION AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY!





Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank

Model PAPI Questionnaire –

Long Form - CoD - (Version 4)

(COUNTRY OF DESTINATION- CoD: MIGRANT WORKERS)

December 2019

	Module I: HOUSEHOLD ROSTE	R AND DEMOGRAPHIC	S	
A.1a	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE START TIME OF THE			
	INTERVIEW			
		HH:MM	1	
A.1b	HOW MANY PERSONS IN TOTAL ARE USUAL MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?			
A.2	PERSON NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	PPNO#		
A.3	What are the names of the members of this household, starting with the head or reference person?	NAME		
A.4	READ ONLY IF SEX IS NOT CLEAR IS [NAME] male or female?	Male	01 02	
A.5	What is [NAME's] relationship to the (head/reference person) of the household?	Reference person/head Spouse/partner	01 02	
		Son/daughter Mother/father Other relative	03 04 05	
		Domestic worker Other unrelated person	06 07	
A.6	What is [NAMES's] date of birth?			
A.0	What is [Whites 5] date of shall.	// DD MM YYY 97/97/9997 don't k		
A.7	INTERVIEWER CALCULATE & ENTER AGE, ELSE IF YEAR OR MONTH = 9997 ASK: How old is [NAME]?	Age write '00' if less than	– 1 year	
for membe	rs aged >=15	-		
A.8	What is [NAME's] marital status?	Single/never married Married	01 02	
		Separated	03	
		Divorced Widowed	04 <u> </u>	
for membe	rs aged >=5			
A.9a	What is the highest level of education that [NAME] has completed?	[Never attended school] [Less than primary]	01 <u> </u>	→B.1 →A.11
	,	[Primary]	03	→A.11
		[Lower secondary]	04	
		[Upper secondary]	05	
		[Post-secondary non-tertiary] [Tertiary]	06 07	
A 0h	How many years of schooling has [NAME]	- 1		
A.9b	completed?	yea	a1 5	
A.10a	In which field of study is [NAME's] highest completed educational qualification?			

		NAME	
A.10b	INTERVIEWER: PLEASE WRITE THE CODE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS PROVIDED IN THE CODES LIST	FIELD OF STUDY	
FOR MEME	BERS AGED BETWEEN 5 & 29 YEARS		
A.11	Is [NAME] currently attending school?	Yes 01	
		No 02	

	Module II: DISABIL	ITY STATUS	
FOR MEM	BERS AGED >=5		
INTERVIEW			
	uestions ask about difficulties that you [NAME] ma	ay have doing certain activities be	ecause of a
health pro B.1	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty seeing,	READ	
В.1	even if wearing glasses? Would you say?	No, no difficulty	01
	even in wearing glasses. Would you say		
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.2	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	even it using a nearing aid?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.3	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty walking or	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	climbing steps?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.4	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	remembering or concentrating?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.5	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty with (self-	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	care such as) washing all over or dressing?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
В.6	Using your [his/her] usual/customary language,	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
-	do you [does NAME] have difficulty	No, no difficulty	01
	communicating for example understanding or	Yes, some difficulty	02
	being understood by others?	Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
		camiot do it di dii	▼ .□

	Module III: LABOUR F	ORCE STATUS		
C.1a	Now, I would like to talk to [PPNO# NAME]. Is	Yes	01	
	[PPNO# NAME] available?	No	02	
C.1b	INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:	Yes	01	→C.2
	IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING	No	02	
	TO THE QUESTIONS?			
C.1c	INTERVIEWER, ENTER THE PPNO OF THE			
	PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS	 PPNO#		
	Module III.a: Identification o			
C.2	Last week, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did	Yes	01	→C.20
C.2	you [did NAME] do any work for a wage, salary	No	02	70.20
	or any other pay, even if only for one hour?	NO	02	
C.3	Last week, did you [did NAME] run or do any	Yes	01	→C.10
C.3	kind of business, farming or other activity to	No	02	7 C.10
	generate income, even if only for one hour?	NO	UZ	
	READ IF NEEDED:			
	For example: [making things for sale, growing			
	produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or			
	catching fish for sale]			
	catering fishing or sale,			
C.4	Last week, did you [did NAME] help with the	Yes	01	→C.10
	paid job or business of a household or family	No	02	
	member?			
C.5	Even though you [NAME] did not work, last	Yes	01	
	week did you [did NAME] have a paid job or a business?	No	02	→C.60
	business.			
C.6	Why did you [did NAME] not work during the las	t week?		
	-		C4	\ C CC
	wan	ting to start new job or business	01	→C.60
	Cl. (C	Low or off-season	02	→C.60
	Shift	work, flexi time, nature of work	03	→C.10
		Vacation, holidays	04	→C.10
		Sickness, illness, accident	05	→C.10
		Maternity, paternity leave	06	→C.10
		Education leave or training	07	→C.7
	-	e (care for family, civic duties)	08	→C.7
	Temporary lay-off, no	clients or materials, work break	09	→ C.7
		Bad weather, natural disaster	10	→C.7
		Strike or labour dispute	11	→ C.7
		Long-term disability	12	→ C.7
		Other (specify):	13	→ C.7

C.7	Including the time that you have [NAME has]	Yes	01	→C.10
	been absent, will you [NAME] return to that	No	02	
	same job or business in 3 months or less?			
C.8	Do you [does NAME] continue to receive an	Yes	01	→C.10
	income from your [his/her] job or business	No	02	→C.60
	during this absence?			
C.10	Was your [NAME's] work that you mentioned in.	?		
	READ CATEGORIES & MARK AL	L THAT APPLY		
		Farming or rearing farm animals	01	
		Fishing or fish farming	02	
		Another type of job or business	03	→C.20
C.11	Thinking about the animals/products you [NAME?] worked on, are they intended		
	READ CATEGORIES & MA	RK ONE		
		Only for sale	01	→C.20
		Mainly for sale	02	→C.20
		Mainly for family use	03	→C.60
		Only for family use	04	→C.60
		DO NOT READ		
		CANNOT SAY	05	→C.60

Module III.b: Characteristics of Main Job				
C.20	Last week did you [did NAME] have more than	One job/business	01	→C.22
	one job or business?	More than one	02	
C.21	INTERVIEWER TO READ:			
	I am now going to ask you some questions about y	our [NAME's] main job.		
	The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually	work the highest number of ho	ours even	if you
	were [NAME was] temporarily absent last week.			
C.22	In your [his/her] main job, what kind of work do			
	you [does NAME] usually do?			
	the Could Council have been deadled and a through	JOB TITLE OR DESC	CRIPTION	
C.23a	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and			
	prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach			
	children how to read and write])	MAIN TASKS ANI	D DUTIES	
C.23b	,			
		ISCO CODE:		
C.24	Does the business or place where you [NAME]	Yes	01	
	work(s) have a name?	Business without a name	02	→C.26
		Private household	03	→C.30
C.25	What is the name?	<u> </u>		
		(NAME OF ESTABLIS	SHMENT)	

C.26	What is the main activity of the business or place			
	where you [NAME] work(s)?			
		MAIN AC	CTIVITY	
C.26a	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;			
	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of			
	goods])	GOODS OR	SERVICES	
C.26b	9			
		ISIC CODE:		
C.27	Are you [is NAME] employed by ?			
	READ			
	The governme	nt or a state owned enterprise	01	→C.30
		A farm	02	
		A private business (non-farm)	03	
	A private household (dome:	stic worker, driver, guard, etc.)	04	→C.30
	An NGO	, non-profit institution, church	05	→C.30
	An international org	anization or a foreign embassy	06	→C.30
C.28	Is the business where you [NAME] work(s)	Yes	01	→C.30
0.20	registered in the [NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTER]?	No	02	
		Don't know	97	
C.29	Does the business you [NAME] work(s) in keep a	Yes	01	
0.25	complete set of accounts including [ASSETS,	No	02	
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, THAT IS A	Don't know	97	
	COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET]?			
C.30	In what kind of place do you [does NAME] typically	work?		
		At (your/name's) own home	01	
	At ti	ne client's or employer's home	02	
	At a business, office, factory with fixed premise		03	
	At a fixed location, on the street		04	
	In the o	pen/on farmland/on the water	05	
		Vehicle	06	
		Other with no fixed location	07	
C.32	In your [NAME's] main job, do you [does NAME] w	ork(s)?		r
	READ			
		NAME's] own business activity	01	
		a household or family member	02	→C.50
	Asa	an employee for someone else	03	→C.34
		As an apprentice, intern	04	→C.34
	Helping a family member	r who works for someone else	05	→C.50
C.33	Did you [did NAME] have any regular paid	YES	01	ALL
	employees last week?	NO	02	→C.46
C.34	Do you [does NAME] have a written contract or	Yes, written contract	01	
	oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer?	Yes, oral agreement	02	
		No	03	→C.36
C.35	Is your [NAME's] contract/agreement			

	READ			
		Of limited time duration	01	
	Pern	nanent or without limit of time	02	
	For th	e completion of a task or tasks	03	
C.36	Does your [NAME's] employer pay contributions	Yes	01	
	to a [PENSION FUND/HEALTH/UNEMPLOYMENT	No	02	
	INSURANCE] for you [for NAME]?	Don't know	97	
C.37	Do you [does NAME] get paid annual leave?	Yes	01	
C.57	Jo you [accommon_j got paid annual leave.		- <u> </u>	
		No	02	
		Don't know	97	
C.38	Would you [NAME] get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury?	Yes	01	
	inness or injury:	No	02	
		Don't know	97	
	Facility Company	Said and a said		
6.44	Earnings from Employment-	Paid employment		
C.41	The last time when you were [NAME] received in			
	what was the payment you [NAME] received, in both cash and kind altogether?			
	both cash and kind drogether.			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country]			
	currency			
C.43	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,	One day	01	
	what period did this payment cover?	One week	02	
		Two weeks	03	
		One month	04	
		Six months	05	
		Other (Please specify)	06	
C.44	Did the employer provide you [NAME] with			
	subsidised housing, food/drinks, transport,			
	clothing, or others? If so, please indicate the			
	equivalent value during the last month.			
	Please indicate the monthly VALUE in local			
	Please indicate the monthly VALUE in local [Country] currency			
	Earnings from Employment-	Self employment		
C.46	During the last month, how much did you [did	Sen-employment		
C.70	NAME] make in net profit from your main			
	business or activity? That is, after considering all			
	the sales and deducting all expenses?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country]			
•	currency	, ,	04	
C.47	Last month, did you [did NAME] take any products from your [NAME's] main business/	Yes	01	
	activity for the household's own use?	No	02	→C.5
	,	Don't know/ No answer	03	→C.5
C.48	If one had to purchase those products, how much			
	would they have cost?			
	Please indicate the VALUE in local [Country]			
	riease indicate the VALUE III local [Country]			

currency

Module III.c: Working time in Employment				
C.50	How many hours do you [does NAME] usually work per week in your [his/her] main job?			
		NUMBER OF HOURS PER	WEEK	
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T K	NOW	,
C.51	Last week, how many hours did you [did NAME] actually work in total in your [his/her] main job?	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST I ENTER 997 FOR DON'T K		
	IF MORE THAN ONE JOB (C.20=0	2) →C.52, ELSE →C.55		
C.52	How many hours do you [does NAME] usually work per week in your [his/her] second and other iobs?	NUMBER OF H	OURS	
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOW		
C.53	How many hours did you [did NAME] actually work last week in your [his/her] second and other jobs?			
	other jobs:	NUMBER OF H		
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T K		
C.55	Would you [would NAME] want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided		01	
	the extra hours are paid?	No	02	→D.1
C.56	Could you [could NAME] start working more	Yes	01	ALL
	hours within the next two weeks?	No	02	→D.1
	ALL → D.1			

Module III.d: Job search and availability				
C.60	During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE]	Yes	01	→C.62
	up to [DATE] did you [did NAME] do anything to	No	02	2
	find a paid job?			
C.61	Or did you [did NAME] try to start a business?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→C.65
C.62	What did you [did NAME] mainly do in the last for	ur weeks to find a paid		
	job/start a business?			
	Д	apply to prospective employers	01	
	Place or answer job advertisements		02	
	Study or read job advertisements		03	
	Post/update resume on professional/social networking sites		04	
	Register with (public employment service)		05	
	Register with a private employment centre/agency		06	
	Take a test or interview		07	
	Seek help from relatives, friends, others		08[
	Check at factories, work sites		09	
	Wait on the street to be recruited		10	
	Seek financial help to start a business		11	
	Look for land, building, equipmer	nt, materials to start a business	12	
	Apply for a perm	it or license to start a business	13	
	Other (specify:)	14	

C.63	For how long have you [has NAME] been without work and trying to find a paid			
	job or start a business?			
	Less than 1 month		01	→C.68
	One month to < 3 months		02	→C.68
		Three months to < 6 months	03	→C.68
		Six months to < 12 months	04	→C.68
		One year to < 2 years	05	→C.68
	Two years or more		06	→C.68
C.65	At present do you [does NAME] want to work?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→ D.1
C.66	What is the main reason why you [NAME] did not try to find a paid job or start a			
	business in the last four weeks?			
	Waiting to start new job or business		01	
	Waiting for results of a previous search		02	
		iting recall from a previous job	03	
	Waiting for the season to start		04	
		ooking for jobs, no jobs in area	05	
	No jobs matching skills, lacks experience		06	-
	Considered too young/old by employers		07	
	In studies, training		08	
	Family / household responsibilities		09	
	In agriculture / fishing for family use		10	
	Own disability, injury, illness Retired, pensioner, other sources of income		11	
			12	
	Other (specify:)	13	
C.68	If a job or business opportunity had been	Yes	01	→D.1
	available, could you [could NAME] have started working last week?	No	02	
C.69	Or, could you [could NAME] start working within	Yes	01	→D.1
	the next two weeks?	No	02	
C.70	Why were you [was NAME] not available last week, and not available within the			
	next two weeks?			
	Awaiting recall from a previous job		01	
		Waiting for the season to start	02	
	In studies, training		03	
	Family / household responsibilities		04	
	In agriculture / fishing for family use		05	
	Retired, pensioner		06	
	Own disability, injury, illness		07	
	Doing volunteering, community or charity work		08[
	Engaged full time in cultural or leisure activities		09	
	Other (specify:)		10	

Module IV.a: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATUS, MIGRANT WORKERS				KERS
FOR ALL HO	USEHOLD MEMBERS			
D.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of?	READ & MARK ALL THAT APPL	. Y	
		[COUNTRY]	01	→ D.3
		Another country	02	
		DO NOT READ		
		STATELESS	03	→D.3
D.2	Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen			
	of?	a		
		NAME OF CO	UNTRY	
		b		
		CODE OF CO		ł
D.3	Were you [was NAME] born in	Yes	01	→D.9
	[COUNTRY]?	No	02	
D.4	In which country were you [was NAME]			
	born?	a		
		NAME OF CO	UNTRY	
		b CODE OF CO		:
	La cole de la coleta dela coleta de la coleta dela coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta de la coleta dela coleta de la coleta del la coleta del la coleta dela coleta del la coleta del	CODE OF CC	JUNIKI	
D.5	In which month and year did you [did NAME] arrive to live in [COUNTRY]?	a.		
	WANTED WITHOUT TO THE TOTAL THE TOTA		H (MM)	
		97 DON'T		
		b		
		YEA	R(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T	KNOW	
D.6	How long have you [has NAME] been	READ		
	living in [COUNTRY]?	Less than 3 months	01	
		3 months to less than 12 months	02	
		One year to less than 3 years	03	
		Three years to less than 5 years	04	
		Five years to less than 10 years	05	
		Ten years or more	06	
D.7	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→E.1a
	moving in [COUNTRY]?	Job transfer	02	→E.1a
		To look for paid work	03	→E.1a
		To start a business	04	→E.1a
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
D 0			01	→F 1°
D.8		Yes	o_1	→ E.1a

Ì	Have you [has NAME] ever worked, or	No	02	→END/
	looked for a job in this country, even if			NEXT
	only for a short period of one month?			PERSON

	M I I WI DETUDNA	ALCD ANT WORKERS		
ONLY FOR H	Module IV.b: RETURN N DUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND			
ONLT FOR HI	JOSEHOLD WEWBERS AGED 13 TEARS AND	ABOVE		
	HECK IF THE PERSON IS A NATIONAL OF [CO QUESTIONS BELOW, I.E.: QUESTION D.1=1,		TRY], BE	FORE
D.9	In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME]	Yes	01	
	attempt but failed to go abroad to work?	No	02	→D.12
D.10	Why did you [did NAME] fail to go abroad	Could not afford to cover the costs	01	
	to work?	of migration	_	
	[Please check all that applies]	Health reasons	02	
		Was promised a foreign job that	03	
		did not exist		
		Cheated by a broker	04	
		Other (specify):	05	
D.11a	How much in total did you [did NAME]			
	spend in failed attempts to get a foreign			
	job?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT			
D.11b	CURRENCY CODE			
D.12	Have you [has NAME] ever travelled	Yes	01	
	abroad, even if only for a short period?	No	02	→END/
				NEXT
				PERSON
D.13	Which country did you [did NAME] last return from?	a		
	retain nom.	NAME OF CO	DUNTRY	
		b		
		CODE OF CO	UNTRY	
D.14	When did you [did NAME] last return from abroad (please provide month and year)?			
	abroad (please provide month and year):	a MONTH (MM)		
		97 DON'T KNOW		
		b		
		YEAR(YYYY)		
		9997 DON'T	KNOW	
D.15	How long have you [has NAME] been living	Less than 12 months 01		
	in the country you [NAME] last returned from?			
		One year to less than 3 years	02	
		Three years to less than 5 years	03	
		Five years to less than 10 years	04	

		Ten years or more	05	
D.16	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→END/
	travelling to the country you [NAME] last	Job transfer	02	NEXT
	returned from?	To look for paid work	03	PERSON
		To start a business	04	
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		OTHER (SPECIFY):	10	
D.17	During this last trip, did you [NAME] also	YES	01	→END/
	work or look for work there?			NEXT
			02	PERSON
		NO	02	
D.18	Did you [did NAME] make any other trip	YES	01	→D.19
	abroad in the past and worked or looked	NO	02	→END/
	for work while abroad?			NEXT
	To high a standing [NIANAT] had			PERSON
D.19	To which country did you [NAME] last			→END/ NEXT
	travel where you [he/she] worked or looked for work?	a NAME OF CO		•
	TOOKED TOT WOLK:	b.	JOINTRI	FERSON
		CODE OF CO	OUNTRY	
		CODE OF CO	20141111	

	Module V: RECRUITMENT OF	MIGRANT WORKERS (CoD)
ILY FOR	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND	ABOVE
RE ASKED		WORKERS IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AND THE COUNTRY, ONLY IF THE FIRST JOB WAS
E.1a	When did you [did NAME] first start working or looking for work abroad, for a wage or salary (please provide month and year)?	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW
		b YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW
E.1b	TALKING ABOUT YOUR [NAME's] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR A WAGE OR SALARY: In which country did you [did NAME] obtain and start doing this job?	a NAME OF COUNTRY b CODE OF COUNTRY
E.2a	When did you [did NAME] first start working or looking for work for a wage or salary here in this country? Please provide month and year.	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW b.

		YEA	R(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T	KNOW	
E.2b	In the last 3 years , did you [did NAME]	Yes	01	
	move from [origin country] to this	No	02	→END/
	country to live and work for a wage or			NEXT
	salary?			PERSON
E.2c	Did you [did NAME] work abroad before	Yes	01	
	migrating to this country?	No	02	
E.2d	How many different jobs or employers			
	did you [did NAME] have since moving to			
	this country?	Number		
	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE FIRST JOW WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS.	JB FOR WAGE OR SALART SINCE MO	VING I	U IHIS
NIIMERA	TOR READ:			
	about the first job you had/have [NAME ha	ad/has] since moving to this country	within	the last 3
<u>rears</u>	, , , ,			
E.3	Referring to your [NAME's] first job for wa		n the	
	last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] learn			
		iends: who have not worked abroad	01	
		worked or currently working abroad	02	
		atives: who have not worked abroad	03	
	Through family members/relatives: p	previously worked/currently working	04	
		abroad		
	Through	non-relative individual intermediary	05	
		Through newspapers	06	
		Through websites	07	
	TI	hrough social media (Facebook, etc.)	08	
		Other (specify):	09	
E.4	Referring to your [NAME's] first job for wa last 3 years, how did you [did NAME] obta		n the	
		Job transfer	01	
		a government agency in my country	02	
	Registered and got the job from a govern	ment agency outside of my country	03	
	Registered and got the job from a pri	vate recruitment agency here in this	04	
		country		
	Registered and got the job from a priva	te recruitment agency outside of my country	05	
		Direct from an employer abroad	06	
		Through Individual recruiter/broker	07	
		Through family members/ relatives	08	
		Through friends	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
E.5	For this first job for wage or salary that	Through regular immigration with a	01	
	you started in [THE COUNTRY] within the	work visa		

	last 3 years, how did you enter this	Through regular immigration	02
	country?	without a work visa (e.g.	
		travel/tourist visa)	
		Not through regular channel/	03
		entry ports	
		No response	04
E.6	During the time you were [NAME was]	Yes, passport kept with me	01
	working in this first job in [THE	No, passport kept by the	02
	COUNTRY], did you keep your identity	recruitment agency	
	documents such as the passport with	No, passport kept by the employer	03
	you?	Did not travel with identity	04
		documents	
		Other (specify):	05
		Other (specify)	03[]
	TO TEST THIS QUESTION, AND ASSESS IF F IT IN SURVEYS During the time you [NAME] worked in	Yes, work permit	01
	this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you	Yes, resident visa in my passport	02
	[did NAME] have any official document	Other (specify):	03
	from the country?	None	04
		1	
Mo	odule VI: RECRUITMENT COST	TS OF MIGRANT WORKERS	S (CoD)
	odule VI: RECRUITMENT COST		S (CoD)
ONLY FOR H THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH O		<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
ONLY FOR H THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH C ENUMERATE NAME, UN C PLEASE	NOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVI	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
ONLY FOR H THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH O ENUMERATI NAME, UN O PLEASE MODIFY	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE COUNTRY COR, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING COSTS COURRENCY CODES, 2018): 359 Bangladesh taka 316 Cambodia riel	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH O ENUMERATI NAME, UN O PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE COUNTRY COR, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING COSTS COURRENCY CODES, 2018): 359 Bangladesh taka 316 Cambodia riel	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH CO ENUMERATI NAME, UN CO PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVI	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH O ENUMERATI NAME, UN O PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO REPORT OF THE SE USE THE FOLLOWING COSTS COURRENCY CODES, 2018): 359 Bangladesh taka 316 Cambodia riel 318 Chinese yuan	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH O ENUMERATE NAME, UN O PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE S	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE S	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE S	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	WING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THESE COST OF THE STATE OF THE	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE S	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY OF SURVEY!	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE S	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.
THE FOLLOW OR SALARY FOR EACH OF ENUMERATE NAME, UN OF PLEASE MODIFY THE LIST AS MAY BE RELEVANT TO THE COUNTRY OF SURVEY!	MING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUIN [THE COUNTRY], WHITHIN THE LAST 3 YOF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDED TO THE STATE OF THE	<i>D ABOVE</i> URRED IN ORDER TO GET YOUR FIRST : YEARS. DE IN WHICH CURRENCY THESE COSTS	JOB FOR WAGE S WERE PAID.

Please indicate the AMOUNT

CURRENCY CODE

F.1b

F.2a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to: Recruitment/manpower agency fees?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.2b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.3a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to: Visa costs?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.3b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.4a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to: Inland transportation expenses and accommodations?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.4b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.5a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to: International transportation?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.5b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.5c	Did your international travel involve temporarily staying (transiting) in another country or countries before reaching this final [COUNTRY] where you started this first job abroad in the last 3 years?	YES 01 NO 02	→F.6a
F.5d	How much additional cost was incurred to travel and stay in the other country or countries? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.5e	CURRENCY CODE		
F.6a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to: Passport fees?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.6b	CURRENCY CODE		

F.7a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to:	
	Medical exams/tests?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.7b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.8a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to: Health/life Insurance fees?	
	nearth/life insurance rees:	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.8b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.9a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to:	
	Security/policy clearance fees?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.9b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.10a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to:	
	Pre-departure training/briefing costs?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.10b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.11a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
r.11u	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to:	
	Language training costs?	
	Diagon in diagon the ANAQUINIT	
F.11b	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE	
7.110	CONNENCT CODE	
F.12a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to:	
	Skills assessment fees?	
	okiis ussessment rees.	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.12b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.13a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
54	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs	
	related to:	
	Contract approval fees?	
	Places indicate the AMOUNT	
F.13b	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE	
130	STATE OF L	

F.14a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to:		
	Welfare fund fees?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.14b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.15a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs related to:		
	exit/ emigration clearance from your		
	home country?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.15b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.16a	In order to get or to start this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you incur any costs		
	related to:		
	Fees for relatives/ friends who helped to		
	find a job?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.16b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.17a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[THE COUNTRY], did you make any		
	informal payments?		
	[informal payments refer to gifts, in-kind		
	payments, bribes/extortions, above and		
	beyond for services received]		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.17b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.18a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[THE COUNTRY], did you incur any other costs:		
	Other fees or costs (Specify:		
)?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.18b	CURRENCY CODE		
F 40:	In total , how much did you [did NAME]		
F.19a	spend to get this first job in [THE		
	COUNTRY]?		
	Diagon indicate the ANACHAIT		
F.19b	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE		
F.20	For this first job in [THE COUNTRY], were	Yes 01	
	any costs deducted from your [NAME's]	No 02	→ G.1

	salary by your [NAME's] employer to pay	Dor	n't know	97	→ G.1
	back for obtaining the job?				
F.21	What costs associated with getting this	Individual recruiter/jol	broker	01	
	first job were deducted by your [NAME's]		charges		
	employer?	Recruitment/manpower	ragency	02	
	101 and all all all at a self and		fees		
	[Please check all that applies]	Vi	isa costs	03	
		Inland transportation e	xpenses	04	
		and accommo	dations		
		International transp	ortation	05	
		Passp	ort fees	06	
		Medical exar	ns/tests	07	
		Health/life Insura	nce fees	08	
		Security/policy cleara	nce fees	09	
		Pre-departure training/	briefing	10	
			costs		
		Language traini	ng costs	11	
		Skills assessm	ent fees	12	
		Contract appro	val fees	13	
		Welfare fu	und fees	14	
		exit/emigration cl	earance	15	
		Loan rep	ayment	16	
		Others (specify):		17	
F.22a	How much did your [NAME's] employer deduct each month?				
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	Dor	n't know	997	→F.24a
F.22b	CURRENCY CODE				
F.23	Over how many months in total were				
	these costs being deducted?	-			
	1		(M	onths)	
F.24a	How much did your [NAME's] employer deduct in total?				
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	Dor	n't know	997 	→ G.1
F.24b	CURRENCY CODE				
READ: THE FO	OLLOWING QUESTION IS EXCLUSIVELY ABO S	UT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [THE	COUNT	RY], <u>W</u>	ITHIN THE
F.25	How many months did you [did NAME], or will you [will NAME] have to work to	Г	1 1		
	recover the costs of getting this job?		MONTHS		

Module VII: BORROWING MONEY FOR A JOB ABROAD (CoD)				
ONLY FOR H	ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE			
G.1	Did you [did NAME] or someone in your	Yes	01	
	[NAME's] family borrow any money to pay	No	02	→H.1
	for getting this first job in [COUNTRY]?	Don't know	97	→H.1

G.2a	How much did you [did NAME] or a family member borrow?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT			
G.2b	CURRENCY CODE			
			\perp	
G.3	Who was the money mainly borrowed	Member of the household		
	from?	Other relative/friend	<u></u>	
		Money lender		
		Bank	_	
		Recruiter/broker		
		Employer		
		Community group		
		Government agency		
		Credit union		
		Cooperative		
		Pawnshop		
		Landlord		
		Others (specify):	13	
G.4	When was the money or loan obtained?			
		a MONTH		
		97 DON'T I		
		37 DON 11	KINO VV	
		b.		
			(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T I	KNOW	
G.5	What was the interest rate (in percent)?			
			ercent	
		Don't know	997	→ G.7
C C	Over what period was the interest rate for?	Day		
G.6	Over what period was the interest rate for?	Day Week		
		Month		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Year		
6.7	How was the loan being repaid when you	Others (specify):	05	
G.7	were [NAME was] working abroad?	From money sent home From deductions to salary by	<u></u> .	
	were fivalle was working abroad.	employer	02	
		From other sources of income	∩ء□	
6.0	Has the loan been fully repaid?	Others (specify):YES	04	
G.8	nas the loan been fully repaid?	NO YES][→G.11
G.9	When was the loan fully repaid?	NO	02	70.11
0.9	when was the loan fully repaid:	a		
		MONTH	(MM)	
		97 DON'T I	KNOW	
	·			
		b		
		YEAR	(YYYY)	

G.10	How much money was paid back in total (including interest if any)? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
G.10b	CURRENCY CODE		→H.1
G.11	When do you [does NAME] expect the loan to be fully repaid?	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW b YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW	
G.12	How much money has been paid back so far (including interest if any)? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
G.12b	CURRENCY CODE		
G.13	What is the outstanding balance to be repaid? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
G.13b	CURRENCY CODE		

Mo	Module VIII: BONUSES & INCENTIVES FOR A JOB ABROAD (CoD)				
ONLY FOR H	ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE				
	VING QUESTIONS CONCERN BONUSES AND JOB FOR WAGE OR SALARY IN [THE COUNT)				
H.1	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes	01		
	recruitment process, or in order to start	No	02 -	→H.2	
	this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you	Don't know	97	→H.2	
	[did NAME] receive any bonuses or				
	incentives in cash or in kind, while still in your [NAME's] country?				
	your [NAIVIE S] Country:				
Н.1а	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT				
H.1b	CURRENCY CODE				
H.2	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes	01		
	recruitment process, before starting this	No	02 -	→H.3	
	first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you [did	Don't know	97	→H.3	
	NAME] receive any advance payment while still in your [NAME's] country?				
	while still ill your [NAIVIE 5] country:				
Н.2а	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT				
					
H.2b	CURRENCY CODE				

H.2c	How many months did this advance payment correspond to in terms of your [NAME's] foreign salary? At any time during your [NAME's] recruitment process, or in order for you [for NAME] to continue this first job in [THE COUNTRY], did you [did NAME] receive any additional bonuses or incentives in cash or in kind, when you were [NAME was] working abroad?	No (MM) 01
Н.За	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT		
H.3b	CURRENCY CODE		

Modu	ile IX: FIRST JOB ABROAD, CHAR	ACTERISTICS AND EARN	INGS	(CoD)
ONLY FO	R HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND A	ABOVE		
ARE ASK	LOWING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO MIGRANT VECTOR OF SALARY IN LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO.			
1.1	CHECK QUESTION (NOT ASKED): ENUMERATOR RE-CHECK THAT [NAME] STARTED [HER/HIS] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR WAGE OR SALARY LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO; I.E.	YES	01	→END/
	E.2b=01			NEXT PERSON
1.2	TO CHECK AGAIN WITH YOU [NAME]: When did you [did NAME] start working abroad in your [NAME's] FIRST JOB for pay or salary, WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS (please provide month and year)?	a MONT 97 DON'	Ή (MM) ΓΚΝΟW	
	provide month and year):	b YEA 9997 DON' ⁷	R(YYYY)	
1.3	Are you [is NAME] currently still working in a job abroad for pay or salary?	YES NO	01 <u> </u>	→I.5a
1.4	Is this still your [NAME's] first job for pay or salary since you started working abroad in [THE COUNTRY]?	YES NO	01 02	→1.5b
I.5a	How many months in total did you [did NAME] work in this [her/his] first job in [THE COUNTRY]?	READ Less than 6 months Six months to less than 12 months 12 months to less than 24 months 24 months and more	01 02 03 04	
I.5b		READ Less than 1 months	01	

	About how many months did you [did NAME]	One month to less than 3 months	02	
	work in this first job during your [her/his]	Three months to less than 6	03	
	first year of work in [THE COUNTRY]?	months		
		Six months to less than 12 months	04	
		Twelve months/full year	05	→ 1.6
		Tweive months fan year		71.0
	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY A NTRY], WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS.	BOUT YOUR FIRST JOB FOR WAGE (OR SALA	<u>RY</u> IN
	INTERVIEWER TO READ:			
	If you were having many jobs at the same time	during that period, please indicate t	the one	vou
	started first, or the main job.	3 1 /1		•
	The main job is the one where you [NAME] usu	ially worked the highest number of h	nours	
	The main job is the one where you [iv ivie] ase	worked the ingliest number of	10415.	
1.6	In this [NAME's] main first job in [THE			
1.0	COUNTRY], what kind of work did you [did			
	NAME] usually do?		DIDTION	
	1	JOB TITLE OR DESCI	RIPTION	
I.6a	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell			
	cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –			
	plan and prepare meals; Primary school	MAIN TASKS AND	DUTIES	
I.6b	teacher —teach children how to read and			
	write])	ISCO CODE:		
1.7	Does the business or place where you [NAME]	YES	01	
	worked in [THE COUNTRY] have a name?	BUSINESS WITHOUT A NAME	02	→ 1.9
		PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	03	→I.11a
		TRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	03	71.11a
1.8	What is the name?			
		(NAME OF ESTABLISE	HMENT)	
1.9	What is the main activity of the business or			
	place where you [NAME] worked in [THE			
	COUNTRY]?	MAIN ACT	TVITY	
1.9a				
	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;			
	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;	GOODS OR SI	ERVICES	
1.9b	Transport Company - long distance transport			
	of goods])	ISIC CODE:		
	Maria de la Managla de la la la la la la la la la la la la la			
I.10	Were you [was NAME] employed by			
	READ			
	The gove	rnment or a state owned enterprise	01	
		A farm	02	
		A private business (non-farm)	03	(42.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.0
	A private house	ehold (domestic worker, driver, etc.)	04	
		NGO, non-profit institution, church	05	
	An internationa	al organization or a foreign embassy	06	
I.11a		YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT	01	
		YES, ORAL AGREEMENT	02	

	Did you [did NAME] have a written contract or oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer abroad?	NO	03	→ I.12
I11b	Was your [was NAME's] contract/agreement			
	READ			
		Of limited time duration	01	
		Permanent or without limit of time	02	→ I.12
		For the completion of a task or tasks	03	→I.12
I.11c	What was the total duration of your [NAME's]	Daily contract/agreement	01	
	contract?	Less than one month	02	
		1 to less than 3 months	03	
		3 to less than 6 months	04	
		6 to less than 12 months	05	
		12 to less than 24 months	06	
		2 years or more	07	
I.12	In what kind of place did you [did NAME]	At your [NAME's] own residence	01	
	typically work in this first job in [THE	At the client's or employer's home,	02	
	COUNTRY]?	live in	_	
		At the client's or employer's home,	03	
		live out/ only daily		
		At a business, office, factory with	04	
		fixed premise		
		On the street	05	
		In the open/on a farmland	06	
		On a construction site	07	
		On the water/ at sea	08	
		On a mobile device/ vehicle	09	
		Other with no fixed location	10	
I.13	Were you [was NAME] paid a wage or salary	Yes	01	
	for this work in [THE COUNTRY]?	No, I was not paid	02	→ I.17
I.14	Thinking about your [NAME's] mode of	In cash only	01	
	payment during this first job in [THE	In kind only	02	→I.16a
	COUNTRY], on average were you [was NAME] paid?	Both in cash and in kind	03	
I.15a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			
	wage or salary earned in this first job, how			
	much did you [did NAME] earn in cash?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency			
	you were paid in, and the [COUNTRY]			
I.15b	CURRENCY CODE			
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the appropriate code)			
I.16a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of wage or salary earned in this first job, how much did you [did NAME] earn in kind?			
				J

	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency you were [NAME was] paid in, and the		
	[COUNTRY]		
I.16b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)	 	
1.17	Did you [did NAME] receive any other	Yes 01	
,	monthly bonuses as a pay or salary for the		
	work done during your [NAME's] first job in	No 02	→ I.19a
	[THE COUNTRY], including during the first		
	month?		
I.18a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of	L	
1.10u	wage or salary earned in this first job, what		
	was the monthly equivalent of your [NAME's]		
	other bonuses?		
	other bondses:		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency		
	you were [NAME was] paid in, and the		
	[COUNTRY]		
I.18b	CURRENCY CODE		
1.100	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
	appropriate code;		
	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY A HIS OF WORK IN [THE COUNTRY], FOR THE FIRS		
I.19a	Thinking of the last month during your		
	[NAME's] first 12 months of work in [THE		
	COUNTRY], how much were you [was NAME]		
	paid in total, including both in cash and in		
	kind?		
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in the		
	currency of the country where you were		
	[NAME was] working		
I.19b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
1.20a	How much did you [did NAME] receives as		
	bonuses on the last month of work, during		
	the first 12 months of work in [THE		
	COUNTRY]?		
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in the		
	currency of the country where you were		
	[NAME was] working		
1.20b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
	OWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MOST REG	CENT WORK MONTH ABROAD, <u>WITHIN</u>	
I.21a	Thinking of your [NAME's] most recent		
	monthly pay abroad, how much were you		
	[was NAME] paid in total, including in cash,		
	kind and honuses?		

	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT for the latest monthly pay in the currency of the country where you [NAME] worked the most recently		
I.21b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the appropriate code)		
1.22	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE END TIME OF THE INTERVIEW	 НН:ММ	

WE HAVE CONCLUDED OUR INTERVIEW, AND WE THANK YOU FOR YOU COOPERATION AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY!





Measuring international migration and recruitment costs of migrant workers (SDG indicator 10.7.1) - ILO - World Bank

Model PAPI Questionnaire –

Long Form - CoO - (Version 4)

(COUNTRY OF ORIGIN- CoO: RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS)

December 2019

	Module I: HOUSEHOLD ROSTEI	R AND DEMOGRAPHICS	
A.1a	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE START TIME OF THE		
	INTERVIEW		
		HH:MM	
A.1b	HOW MANY PERSONS IN TOTAL ARE USUAL		
	MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?		
_			
A.2	PERSON NUMBER OF EACH HOUSEHOLD		
	MEMBER	 PPNO#	
4.2	What are the names of the members of this	PPNO#	
A.3	household, starting with the head or reference		
	person?	NAME	
A.4	READ ONLY IF SEX IS NOT CLEAR	Male 01	
7.7	Is [NAME] male or female?	Female 02	
A.5	What is [NAME's] relationship to the	Reference person/head 01	
7.5	(head/reference person) of the household?	Spouse/partner 02	
	(1.00m), 12.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.	Son/daughter 03	1
		Mother/father 04	1
			1
			1
		Domestic worker 06	
		Other unrelated person 07	
A.6	What is [NAMES's] date of birth?	•	
		/	
		DD MM YYYY	
		97/97/9997 don't know	
A.7	INTERVIEWER CALCULATE & ENTER AGE,		
	ELSE IF YEAR OR MONTH = 9997 ASK:		
	How old is [NAME]?	Age write '00' if less than 1 year	
for membe	 rs aged >=15	write oo ij iess man 1 year	
A.8	What is [NAME's] marital status?	Single/never married 01	
		Married 02	
		Separated 03	
		Divorced 04	
		Widowed 05	
for membe	 rs aged >=5	widowed 05	
A.9a	What is the highest level of education that	[Never attended school] 01	→B.1
71.54	[NAME] has completed?	[Less than primary] 02	→A.11
		[Primary] 03	→A.11
		[Lower secondary] 04	77.11
		[Upper secondary] 05	
		- 1 1	1
		[Post-secondary non-tertiary] 06	
		[Tertiary] 07	I
A.9b	How many years of schooling has [NAME]	years	
	completed?		_
A.10a	In which field of study is [NAME's] highest		
	completed educational qualification?		
		NAME	

'''=	INTERVIEWER: PLEASE WRITE THE CODE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS PROVIDED IN THE CODES LIST	FIELD OF S	TUDY
FOR MEMB	ERS AGED BETWEEN 5 & 29 YEARS		
A.11	Is [NAME] currently attending school?	Yes	01
		No	02

	Module II: DISABIL	ITY STATUS	
FOR MEN	1BERS AGED >=5		
	WER READ:		
	questions ask about difficulties that you [NAME] ma	ay have doing certain activities be	ecause of a
health pro	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty seeing,	READ	
B.1	even if wearing glasses? Would you say?		0.1
	even in wearing glasses. Would you say	No, no difficulty Yes, some difficulty	01 02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
	Do you [doos NANAT] house difficulty bearing	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	04[_]
B.2	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?		01
	even in using a neuring and:	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
В.3	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	climbing steps:	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.4	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	remembering or concentrating?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
B.5	Do you [does NAME] have difficulty with (self-	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	care such as) washing all over or dressing?	No, no difficulty	01
		Yes, some difficulty	02
		Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
В.6	Using your [his/her] usual/customary language,	READ ONLY IF NEEDED	
	do you [does NAME] have difficulty	No, no difficulty	01
	communicating for example understanding or	Yes, some difficulty	02
	being understood by others?	Yes, a lot of difficulty	03
		Cannot do it at all	04
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L.	

	Module III: LABOUR F	FORCE STATUS		
C.1a	Now, I would like to talk to [PPNO# NAME]. Is	Yes	01	
	[PPNO# NAME] available?	No	02	
C.1b	INTERVIEWER TO ANSWER:	Yes	01	→C.2
	IS THE PERSON (HIM/HERSELF) RESPONDING	No	02	
	TO THE QUESTIONS?			
	INTERVIEWED ENTER THE ROMO OF THE			
C.1c	INTERVIEWER, ENTER THE PPNO OF THE PERSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS			
	TENSON RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS	 PPNO#		
	Module III.a: Identification of	of Employed persons		
C.2	Last week, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did	Yes	01	→C.20
	you [did NAME] do any work for a wage, salary	No	02	
	or any other pay, even if only for one hour?			
C.3	Last week, did you [did NAME] run or do any	Yes	01	→C.10
	kind of business, farming or other activity to	No	02	
	generate income, even if only for one hour?			
	READ IF NEEDED:			
	For example: [making things for sale, growing			
	produce for sale, buying and reselling things,			
	provided services for pay, raising animals or			
	catching fish for sale]			
C.4	Last week, did you [did NAME] help with the	Yes	01	→C.10
C. 4	paid job or business of a household or family	No	02	, 0.120
	member?	110	02 <u></u>	
C.5	Even though you [NAME] did not work, last	Yes	01	
	week did you [did NAME] have a paid job or a	No	02	→C.60
	business?			
C.6	Why did you [did NAME] not work during the las	t wook?		
C.B	with did you [aid MAIVIL] not work during the ids	L WCCN:		
	Wai	ting to start new job or business	01	→C.60
		Low or off-season	02	→C.60
	Shift	work, flexi time, nature of work	03	→C.10
		Vacation, holidays	04	→C.10
		Sickness, illness, accident	05	→C.10
		Maternity, paternity leave	06	→C.10
		Education leave or training	07	→ C.7
		e (care for family, civic duties)	08	→ C.7
	Temporary lay-off, no	clients or materials, work break	09	→ C.7
		Bad weather, natural disaster	10	→ C.7
		Strike or labour dispute	11	→ C.7
		Long-term disability	12	→ C.7
		Other (specify):	13	→ C.7

C.7	Including the time that you have [NAME has]	Yes	01	→C.10
	been absent, will you [NAME] return to that	No	02	
	same job or business in 3 months or less?			
C.8	Do you [does NAME] continue to receive an	Yes	01	→C.10
	income from your [his/her] job or business	No	02	→C.60
	during this absence?			
C.10	Was your [NAME's] work that you mentioned in.	?		
	READ CATEGORIES & MARK AL	L THAT APPLY		
		Farming or rearing farm animals	01	
		Fishing or fish farming	02	
		Another type of job or business	03	→C.20
C.11	Thinking about the animals/products you [NAME?] worked on, are they intended		
	READ CATEGORIES & MA	RK ONE		
		Only for sale	01	→C.20
		Mainly for sale	02	→C.20
		Mainly for family use	03	→C.60
		Only for family use	04	→C.60
		DO NOT READ		
		CANNOT SAY	05	→C.60

Module III.b: Characteristics of Main Job				
C.20	Last week did you [did NAME] have more than one job or business?	One job/business 01 More than one 02	→C.22	
C.21	INTERVIEWER TO READ: I am now going to ask you some questions about your [NAME's] main job. The main job is the one where you [NAME] usually work the highest number of hours even if you were [NAME was] temporarily absent last week.			
C.23a C.23b	In your [his/her] main job, what kind of work do you [does NAME] usually do? ([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook –plan and prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach children how to read and write])	JOB TITLE OR DESCRIPTION MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES		
C.24	Does the business or place where you [NAME] work(s) have a name?	Yes 01 Business without a name 02 Private household 03	→C.26 →C.30	
C.25	What is the name?	(NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT)		

C.26	What is the main activity of the business or place			
	where you [NAME] work(s)?			
		MAIN AC	CTIVITY	
C.26a	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety;			
	Restaurant - preparing and serving meals; Transport Company - long distance transport of			
	goods])	GOODS OR	SERVICES	
C.26b	9			
		ISIC CODE:		
C.27	Are you [is NAME] employed by ?			
	READ			
	The governme	nt or a state owned enterprise	01	→C.30
		A farm	02	
		A private business (non-farm)	03	
	A private household (dome:	stic worker, driver, guard, etc.)	04	→C.30
	An NGO	, non-profit institution, church	05	→C.30
	An international org	anization or a foreign embassy	06	→C.30
C.28	Is the business where you [NAME] work(s)	Yes	01	→C.30
0.20	registered in the [NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTER]?	No	02	
		Don't know	97	
C.29	Does the business you [NAME] work(s) in keep a	Yes	01	
0.25	complete set of accounts including [ASSETS,	No	02	
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, THAT IS A	Don't know	97	
	COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET]?			
C.30	In what kind of place do you [does NAME] typically work?			
		At (your/name's) own home	01	
	At ti	ne client's or employer's home	02	
	At a business, off	ice, factory with fixed premise	03	
	A	a fixed location, on the street	04	
	In the o	pen/on farmland/on the water	05	
		Vehicle	06	
		Other with no fixed location	07	
C.32	In your [NAME's] main job, do you [does NAME] w	ork(s)?		r
	READ			
		NAME's] own business activity	01	
		a household or family member	02	→C.50
	Asa	an employee for someone else	03	→C.34
		As an apprentice, intern	04	→C.34
	Helping a family member	r who works for someone else	05	→C.50
C.33	Did you [did NAME] have any regular paid	YES	01	ALL
	employees last week?	NO	02	→C.46
C.34	Do you [does NAME] have a written contract or	Yes, written contract	01	
	oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer?	Yes, oral agreement	02	
		No	03	→C.36
C.35	Is your [NAME's] contract/agreement			

	READ			
		Of limited time duration	01	
	Perm	nanent or without limit of time	02	
	For the	e completion of a task or tasks	03	
C.36	Does your [NAME's] employer pay contributions	Yes	01	
	to a [PENSION FUND/HEALTH/UNEMPLOYMENT	No	02	
	INSURANCE] for you [for NAME]?	Don't know	97	
C.37	Do you [does NAME] get paid annual leave?	Yes	01	
		No	02	
		Don't know	97	
C.38	Would you [NAME] get paid sick leave in case of	Yes	01	
C.38	illness or injury?	No	02	
	J. 7.	Don't know	97	
		Don't know	97	
	Earnings from Employment- F	Paid employment		
C.41	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,			
	what was the payment you [NAME] received, in			
	both cash and kind altogether?			
	Diagra indicate the AMOUNT in local (Country)			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country] currency			
C.43	The last time when you were [NAME was] paid,	One day	01	
C. 45	what period did this payment cover?	One week	02	***
		Two weeks	03	
		One month	04	
		Six months	05	
		Other (Please specify)	06	
		other (Fieuse speelity)	00	
C.44	Did the employer provide you [NAME] with	·		
C	subsidised housing, food/drinks, transport,			
	clothing, or others? If so, please indicate the			
	equivalent value during the last month.			
	Please indicate the monthly VALUE in local			
	[Country] currency Earnings from Employment-	Self employment		
C.46	During the last month, how much did you [did	sen-employment		
0.40	NAME] make in net profit from your main			
	business or activity? That is, after considering all			
	the sales and deducting all expenses?			
	Discount discount of AAAGUSTT 1			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in local [Country]			
C.47	currency Last month, did you [did NAME] take any	Yes	01	
C.47	products from your [NAME's] main business/	No	02	→C.5
	activity for the household's own use?	Don't know/ No answer	03	→C.5
C 40	·	DOIL CKHOW/ INO GHSWEL	USL	70.5
C.48	If one had to purchase those products, how much would they have cost?			
	Please indicate the VALUE in local [Country]			i .

currency

Module III.c: Working time in Employment			
C.50	How many hours do you [does NAME] usually work per week in your [his/her] main job?		
		NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEE	<
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOV	/
C.51	Last week, how many hours did you [did NAME] actually work in total in your [his/her] main job?	NUMBER OF HOURS LAST WEE ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOV	
	IF MORE THAN ONE JOB (C.20=0	2) →C.52, ELSE →C.54	
C.52	How many hours do you [does NAME] usually work per week in your [his/her] second and other iobs?	NUMBER OF HOUR	- S
		ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOV	/
C.53	How many hours did you [did NAME] actually work last week in your [his/her] second and other jobs?	NUMBER OF HOUR ENTER 997 FOR DON'T KNOV	
C.55	Would you [would NAME] want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided	Yes 01_ No 02]] →D.1
	the extra hours are paid?	110 02	, , , , ,
C.56	Could you [could NAME] start working more	Yes 01	ALL
	hours within the next two weeks?	No 02	→ D.1
	ALL → D.1		

	Module III.d: Job search	and availability		
C.60	During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE]	Yes	01	→C.62
	up to [DATE] did you [did NAME] do anything to	No	02	
	find a paid job?			
C.61	Or did you [did NAME] try to start a business?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→C.65
C.62	What did you [did NAME] mainly do in the last for	ur weeks to find a paid		
	job/start a business?			
	A	apply to prospective employers	01	
	Place	or answer job advertisements	02	
	Stu	udy or read job advertisements	03	
	Post/update resume on profe	ssional/social networking sites	04	
	Register wit	th (public employment service)	05	
	Register with a priva	te employment centre/agency	06	
		Take a test or interview	07	
	Seek help	from relatives, friends, others	08	
		Check at factories, work sites	09	
	Wa	it on the street to be recruited	10	
	Seek fi	nancial help to start a business	11	
	Look for land, building, equipmer	nt, materials to start a business	12	
	Apply for a perm	it or license to start a business	13	
	Other (specify:)	14	

C.63	For how long have you [has NAME] been without work and trying to find a paid			
	job or start a business?			
		Less than 1 month	01	→C.68
	One month to < 3 months			→C.68
		Three months to < 6 months	03	→C.68
		Six months to < 12 months	04	→C.68
		One year to < 2 years	05	→C.68
		Two years or more	06	→C.68
C.65	At present do you [does NAME] want to work?	Yes	01	
		No	02	→ D.1
C.66	What is the main reason why you [NAME] did not	try to find a paid job or start a		
	business in the last four weeks?			
		ng to start new job or business	01	
		for results of a previous search	02	
		iting recall from a previous job	03	
		Waiting for the season to start	04 <u> </u>	-
	Tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in area			
	No jobs matching skills, lacks experience			
	Considered too young/old by employers In studies, training			
		ily / household responsibilities	09	
	In agriculture / fishing for family use		10	
		Own disability, injury, illness	11	
		oner, other sources of income	12	
	Other (specify:)	13	
C.68	If a job or business opportunity had been available, could you [could NAME] have started	Yes	01	→D.1
	working last week?	No	02	
C.69	Or, could you [could NAME] start working within	Yes	01	→D.1
	the next two weeks?	No	02	
C.70	Why were you [was NAME] not available last wee	k, and not available within the		
	next two weeks?			
	Awa	iting recall from a previous job	01	
		Waiting for the season to start	02	
		In studies, training	03	
	Family / household responsibilities In agriculture / fishing for family use Retired, pensioner Own disability, injury, illness		04	
			05	
			06	
			07	
		ng, community or charity work	08	
		in cultural or leisure activities	09	
	Other (specify:)	10	

Module IV.a: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATUS, MIGRANT WORKERS				
FOR ALL HOU	JSEHOLD MEMBERS			
D.1	Are you [is NAME] a citizen of?	READ & MARK ALL THAT APP	LY	
		[COUNTRY]	01	→ D.3
		Another country	02	
		DO NOT READ		
		STATELESS	03	→D.3
D.2	Which country are you [is NAME] a citizen			
	of?	a NAME OF C		
		b	JUNIKI	
		CODE OF C	OUNTRY	
D.3	Were you [was NAME] born in	Yes	01	→D.9
	[COUNTRY]?	No	02	
			v-L	
D.4	In which country were you [was NAME]			
<i>D.</i> 4	born?	a.		
		NAME OF CO		
		b		
		CODE OF CO	DUNTRY	
D.5	In which month and year did you [did			
	NAME] arrive to live in [COUNTRY]?	a	H (MM)	
		97 DON'		
		37 BON	i Kivovv	
		b.		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'	r know	
D.6	How long have you [has NAME] been	READ		
	living in [COUNTRY]?	Less than 3 months	01	
		3 months to less than 12 months	02	
		One year to less than 3 years	03	
		Three years to less than 5 years	04	
		Five years to less than 10 years	05	
		Ten years or more	06	
D.7	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→END/
	moving in [COUNTRY]?	Job transfer	02 <u></u>	NEXT PERSON
		To look for paid work	03	LICON
		To start a business	04	
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
D.8		Yes	01	→END/

Have you [has NAME] ever worked, or	No	02	NEXT
looked for a job in this country, even if			PERSON
only for a short period of one month?			

	Module IV.b: RETURN N	MIGRANT WORKERS		
ONLY FOR HO	DUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND			
	HECK IF THE PERSON IS A NATIONAL OF CC QUESTIONS BELOW, I.E.: QUESTION D.1=1,		TRY], BE	FORE
D.9	In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME]	Yes	01	
	attempt but failed to go abroad to work?	No	02	→D.12
D.10	Why did you [did NAME] fail to go abroad to work?	Could not afford to cover the costs of migration	01	
	[Please check all that applies]	Health reasons	02	
		Was promised a foreign job that did not exist	03	
		Cheated by a broker	04	
		Other (specify):	05	
D.11a	How much in total did you [did NAME]			
	spend in failed attempts to get a foreign job?			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT			
D.11b	CURRENCY CODE			
D.11				
D.12	Have you [has NAME] ever travelled	Yes	01	
	abroad, even if only for a short period?	No	02	→END/
				NEXT PERSON
D.13	Which country did you [did NAME] last	'		
	return from?	a		
		NAME OF CO	DUNTRY	
		h		
		b	OLINTRY	
D.14	When did you [did NAME] last return from	3323.3	-	
5.14	abroad (please provide month and year)?	a		
		MONT	H (MM)	
		97 DON'T	KNOW	
		b	R(YYYY)	
		9997 DON'T		***************************************
		3337 3611 1		
D.15	How long have you [has NAME] been living	READ		
	in the country you [NAME] last returned	Less than 12 months	01	
	from?	One year to less than 3 years	02	
		Three years to less than 5 years	03	
		Five years to less than 10 years	04	

		Ten years or more	05	
D.16	What was your [NAME's] main reason for	To take up a job	01	→E.1a
	travelling to the country you [NAME] last	Job transfer	02	→E.1a
	returned from?	To look for paid work	03	→E.1a
		To start a business	04	→E.1a
		To study	05	
		Marriage	06	
		Family moved/joining family	07	
		Health	08	,
		Conflict, insecurity, disaster	09	
		OTHER (SPECIFY):	10	
D.17	During this last trip, did you [NAME] also	YES	01	→E.1a
	work or look for work there?	NO	02	
D.18	Did you [did NAME] make any other trip	YES	01	→D.19
	abroad in the past and worked or looked	NO	02	→END/
	for work while abroad?			NEXT
				PERSON
D.19	To which country did you [NAME] last			ALL
	travel where you [he/she] worked or	a		→E.1a
	looked for work?	NAME OF CO	DUNTRY	
		b		
		CODE OF CO	DUNTRY	

Module V: RECRUITMENT OF RETURN MIGRANT WORKERS (CoO)				
ONLY FOR H	OUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND A	ABOVE		
AND ARE AS	VING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO RETURN M KED FOR THE FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR WAGI ED <u>LESS THAN 3 YEARS</u> AGO.			
E.1a	When did you [did NAME] first start working or looking for work ABROAD for a wage or salary (please provide month and year)?	a MONTH (MM) 97 DON'T KNOW b YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW		
E.1b	TALKING ABOUT YOUR [NAME's] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR A WAGE OR SALARY: In which country did you [did NAME] obtain and start doing this job?	a NAME OF COUNTRY b CODE OF COUNTRY		
E.2a	In the last 3 years, did you [did NAME] move abroad to live and work for a wage or salary?	Yes 01 No 02	→END/ NEXT PERSON	

E.2b	What was the last foreign country you [NAME] worked in, or are you [is NAME] currently working in? (<i>last country abroad</i>)	a NAME OF COU b CODE OF COU		
E.2c	Did you [did NAME] work abroad before	Yes	01	
	migrating to [last country abroad]?	No		
E.2d	How many different jobs or employers did			
L.Zu	you [did NAME] have in [last country			
	abroad]?	Number of jobs in last country a	broad	
THE FOLLOW	VING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE FIRST JOB	FOR WAGE OR SALARY IN THE LAS	r coun	TRY OF
DESTINATIO	N ABROAD <u>WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS</u>			
NUMERATO			_	
	about the first job you [NAME] had/have in [<u>rs</u>
E.3	Referring to your [NAME] first job for wage of how did you [did NAME] learn about this first		ears,	
		ends: who have not worked abroad	01	
		worked or currently working abroad		
		tives: who have not worked abroad		
	Through family members/relatives: p	·	04	
		abroad		
	Through r	non-relative individual intermediary	05	
		Through newspapers		
		Through websites	07	
	Th	rough social media (Facebook, etc.)	08	
		Other (specify):	09	
E.4	Referring to your [NAME] first job for wage of how did you [did NAME] obtain this first job		ears,	
		Job transfer	01	
	Registered and got the job from a gove	ernment agency, here in my country	02	
	Registered and got the job	from a government agency abroad	03	
	Registered and got the job fron	n a private recruitment agency here	04	
	Registered and got the job from a	private recruitment agency abroad	05	
		Direct from an employer abroad	06	
		Through Individual recruiter/broker	07	
		Through family members/ relatives	08	
		Through friends	09	
		Other (specify):	10	
E.5	For this first job for wage or salary that you	Through regular immigration with	01	
	started doing abroad within the last 3	a work visa		
	years , how did you enter the [last country	Through regular immigration	02	
	abroad] where you were working?	without a work visa (e.g.	~~ <u> </u>	
		travel/tourist visa)		
			02	
		Not through regular channel/	03	
		entry ports		
	ı	No reconned	CIZEL II	

E.6	During the time you were [NAME was]	Yes, passport kept with me	01
	working in this first job in [last country	No, passport kept by the	02
	abroad], did you keep your identity	recruitment agency	
	documents such as the passport with you?	No, passport kept by the employer	
		Did not travel with identity	
		documents	_
		Other (specify):	05
		Other (specify)	03[_]
	TO TEST THIS QUESTION, AND ASSESS IF RE	LEVANT OR IF ANSWERS ARE PROVI	DED, BEFORE
	IT IN SURVEYS		
E.7	During the time you [NAME] worked abroad in [last country abroad], did you	Yes, work permit	
	[did NAME] have any official document	Yes, resident visa in my passport	
	from the country you worked in?	Other (specify):	03
	Trom the country you worked in:	None	04
	Module VI: RECRUIT		
ONLY FOR H	OUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND	ABOVE	
THE FOLLOW	VINIC OLIFCTIONS ARE AROUT COSTS INICIDE	DED IN ORDER TO CET VOLID FIRST	IOD FOD WACE
	VING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT COSTS INCUR IN [<i>THE LAST COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AE</i>		
	F THESE COST ITEMS PLEASE ALSO PROVIDE		
I ON LACITO	THESE COST TEMOT LEASE ALSO TROVIDE	in which connected these costs	, WERE I AID.
ENUMERATO	OR, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING COSTS CA	TEGORIES TO CODE COSTS ITEMS (BY	COUNTRY
NAME, UN C	CURRENCY CODES, 2018):	·	
PLEASE	359 Bangladesh taka		
MODIFY	316 Cambodia riel		
THE LIST AS	318 Chinese yuan		
MAY BE	326 Indonesia rupiah		
RELEVANT TO THE	328 Japanese yen		
COUNTRY	330 Korean won		
OF SURVEY!	331 Lao kip		
	333 Malaysian ringgit		
	315 Myanmar kyat		
	350 Thai baht		
	252 US dollar		
	888 Other (specify)	T	<u> </u>
F.1a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to: Individual recruiter/job broker charges?		
	individual recruiter/job broker charges?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.1b	CURRENCY CODE		
1120	332.13.		
F.2a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to:		
	Recruitment/manpower agency fees?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		

F.2b	CURRENCY CODE		
1.20	Commence Code		
F.3a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to:		
	Visa costs?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.3b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.4a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to: Inland transportation expenses and		
	accommodations?		
	decommodations.		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.4b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.5a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
r.3u	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to:		
	International transportation?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.5b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.5c	Did your international travel involve	YES 01	
7.50	temporarily staying (transiting) in another	NO 02	→F.6a
	country or countries before reaching the	140 02	71.00
	[last country of destination abroad] where		
	you started this first job?		
F.5d	How much additional cost was incurred to		
r.su	travel and stay in the other country or		
	countries?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.5e	CURRENCY CODE		
F.6a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to: Passport fees?		
	assport rees:		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.6b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.7a	In order to get or to start this first job in		
, u	[last country of destination abroad], did		
	you incur any costs related to:		
	Medical exams/tests?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.7b	CURRENCY CODE		

F.8a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Health/life Insurance fees?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.8b	CURRENCY CODE	
F.9a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
1.50	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Security/policy clearance fees?	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.9b	CURRENCY CODE	
- 10	Leader to the state of the Control of	
F.10a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Pre-departure training/briefing costs?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.10b	CURRENCY CODE	
7.1200	SS M SS SS SS SS SS SS	
F.11a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Language training costs?	
	Discours discours the AAAOUNIT	
F 441	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE	
F.11b	CORRENCY CODE	
F.12a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Skills assessment fees?	
5 4 3 l	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE	
F.12b	CORRENCY CODE	
F.13a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Contract approval fees?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.13b	CURRENCY CODE	
7.130	0020.	
F.14a	In order to get or to start this first job in	
	[last country of destination abroad], did	
	you incur any costs related to:	
	Welfare fund fees?	
	Please indicate the AMOUNT	
F.14b	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE	
r.14D	CONNEINCT CODE	

F.15a	In order to get or to start this first job in [last country of destination abroad], did you incur any costs related to: exit/ emigration clearance from your home country?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.15b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.16a	In order to get or to start this first job in [last country of destination abroad], did you incur any costs related to: Fees for relatives/ friends who helped to find a job?		
F.16b	Please indicate the AMOUNT CURRENCY CODE		
7.100	COMMENCE CODE		
F.17a	In order to get or to start this first job in [last country of destination abroad], did you make any informal payments? [informal payments refer to gifts, in-kind		
	payments, bribes/extortions, above and beyond for services received] Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.17b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.18a	In order to get or to start this first job in [last country of destination abroad], did you incur any other costs: Other fees or costs (Specify:)?		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.18b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.19a	In total , how much did you [did NAME] spend to get this first job in [last country of destination abroad]?		
F 401	Please indicate the AMOUNT		
F.19b	CURRENCY CODE		
F.20	For this first job in [last country of	Yes 01	
	destination abroad], were any costs deducted from your [NAME's] salary by your [NAME's] employer to pay back for obtaining the job?	No 02 Don't know 97	→G.1 →G.1
F.21	What costs associated with getting this first job in [last country of destination abroad] were deducted by your [NAME's] employer?	Individual recruiter/job broker 01 charges Recruitment/manpower agency fees	

[Please check all that applies]

uch did your [NAME's] employer each month? Indicate the AMOUNT	International transportation Passport ferome Medical exams/tes Health/life Insurance ferome Security/policy clearance ferome Pre-departure training/brieficos Language training cos Skills assessment ferome Contract approval ferome Welfare fund ferome exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify): Don't known	es 06	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Medical exams/tes Health/life Insurance fe Security/policy clearance fe Pre-departure training/briefi cos Language training cos Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 07	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Health/life Insurance fero Security/policy clearance fero Pre-departure training/brieficos Language training cos Skills assessment fero Contract approval fero Welfare fund fero exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 08	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Security/policy clearance fe Pre-departure training/briefi cos Language training cos Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 09	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Pre-departure training/briefi cos Language training cos Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	ng 10	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Cos Language training cos Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 12 es 13 es 14 et 15 et 15 et 17	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Cos Language training cos Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 12 es 13 es 14 et 15 et 15 et 17	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Skills assessment fe Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 12	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Contract approval fe Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 13	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Welfare fund fe exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	es 14	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	exit/emigration clearan Loan repayme Others (specify):	ce 15 nt 16 17	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Loan repayme Others (specify):	nt 16 17	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	Others (specify):	17	
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE			
each month? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE	 Don't kno		
ndicate the AMOUNT	Don't kno		
NCY CODE	Don't kno		-1
NCY CODE		w 997	→F.24a
			1
ou many months is tatal			
ow many months in total were osts being deducted?			
osts being deddeted:		(Months)	
uch did your [NAME's] employer		, IVIOITLIIS)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
-	Don't kno	007	'→G.1
ndicate the AMOUNT	DOIT E KITC	W 337	70.1
NCY CODE			
	JT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [<i>LAST COL</i>	NTRY OF	=
AD] WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS			
any months did you [did NAME] or			
		لـــــــا	
ו	in total? indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE ING QUESTION IS EXCLUSIVELY ABOUT AD] WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS any months did you [did NAME], or a [will NAME] have to work to	in total? Don't kno indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE ING QUESTION IS EXCLUSIVELY ABOUT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [LAST COU AD] WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS any months did you [did NAME], or	in total? Indicate the AMOUNT NCY CODE ING QUESTION IS EXCLUSIVELY ABOUT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [LAST COUNTRY OF AD] WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS any months did you [did NAME], or I [will NAME] have to work to

Visa costs 03

Inland transportation expenses 04

G.2b

CURRENCY CODE

	G.3	Who was the money mainly borrowed	Member of the household	01	
		from?	Other relative/friend	02	
			Money lender	03	
			Bank	04	
			Recruiter/broker	05	
			Employer	06	
			Community group	07	
			Government agency	08	
			Credit union	09	
			Cooperative	10	
			Pawnshop	11	
			Landlord	12	
			Others (specify):	13	
I	G.4	When was the money or loan obtained?			
	G	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	a		
			MONTH		
			97 DON'T I	(NOW	
			b	(YYYY)	
			9997 DON'T K		
I	G.5	What was the interest rate (in percent)?	3337 2011 1		
	0.5	(p,	pq	ercent	
			 Don't know		→ G.7
Ì	G.6	Over what period was the interest rate	Day	01	
		for?	Week	02	
			Month	03	
			Year	04	
			Others (specify):	05	
İ	G.7	How was the loan being repaid when you	From money sent home	01	
		were [NAME was] working in [last country	From deductions to salary by	02	
		of destination abroad]?	employer		
			From other sources of income	03	
l			Others (specify):	04	
	G.8	Has the loan been fully repaid?	YES		
ļ			NO	02	→G.11
	G.9	When was the loan fully repaid?			
			a MONTH	(NANA)	
			97 DON'T I		
			b.		
				(YYYY)	
	G.10	How much money was paid back in total		_	
		(including interest if any)?			
ŀ		Please indicate the AMOUNT			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	G.10b	CURRENCY CODE			→H.1
ı		1	, <u> </u>		

G.11	When do you [does NAME] expect the loan		
	to be fully repaid?	a	
		MONTH (MM)	
		97 DON'T KNOW	
		b YEAR(YYYY) 9997 DON'T KNOW	
		9997 DON 1 KNOW	
G.12	How much money has been paid back so far (including interest if any)? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
G.12b	CURRENCY CODE		
G.13	What is the outstanding balance to be repaid? Please indicate the AMOUNT		
G.13b	CURRENCY CODE		

М	odule VIII: BONUSES & INCENTI	VES FOR A JOB ARROAD	$(C_0O$)	
ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE					
		-			
THE FOLLO	VING QUESTIONS CONCERN BONUSES AND I	NCENTIVES RECEIVED TO TAKE UP	OR STA	Y IN	
YOUR FIRST	JOB FOR WAGE OR SALARY IN [THE LAST CO	UNTRY OF DESTINATION ABROAD			
H.1	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes	01		
	recruitment process, or in order to start	No	02	→H.2	
	this first job in [last country of destination	Don't know	97 🗌 -	→H.2	
	abroad], did you [did NAME] receive any				
	bonuses or incentives in cash or in kind,				
	while still in your [NAME's] country?				
H.1a	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT				
H.1b	CURRENCY CODE				
H.2	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes	01		
	recruitment process, before starting this	No	02 🔲 -	→H.3	
	first job in [last country of destination	Don't know	97	→H.3	
	abroad], did you [did NAME] receive any advance payment while still in your				
	[NAME's] country?				
Н.2а	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT	I			
11.24	in so, preuse maisate the raviourn				
H.2b	CURRENCY CODE				
11.20	CONNENCT CODE				
H.2c	How many months did this advance			,	
	payment correspond to in terms of your				
	[NAME's] foreign salary?	MONTHS			
Н.3	At any time during your [NAME's]	Yes	01		
	recruitment process, or in order for you	No	02 -	→ I.1	
	[NAME] to continue this first job in [last	Don't know	97	→ I.1	
	country of destination abroad], did you [did				

	NAME] receive any additional bonuses or incentives in cash or in kind, when you	
	were [NAME was] working abroad?	
Н.За	If so, please indicate the AMOUNT	
H.3b	CURRENCY CODE	

	ule IX: FIRST JOB ABROAD, CHAR OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND		NINGS	5 (CoO)
AND AR	LOWING QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO RETURN I E ASKED FOR THE <u>FIRST JOB</u> ABROAD FOR WA YEARS AGO			
l.1	CHECK QUESTION (NOT ASKED): ENUMERATOR RE-CHECK THAT [NAME] STARTED [HER/HIS] FIRST JOB ABROAD FOR WAGE OR SALARY LESS THAN 3 YEARS AGO;	YES	01	
	I.E. E.2a=01.	NO	02	→END/ NEXT PERSON
1.2	TO CHECK AGAIN WITH YOU: When did you [NAME] start working abroad in your [NAME's] FIRST JOB for pay or salary WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS (please provide month and year)?		TH (MM) 'T KNOW	
	month and year):	b	AR(YYYY) 'T KNOW	
1.3	Are you [is NAME] currently still working in a job abroad for pay or salary?	YES NO	01 <u></u>	→I.5a
1.4	Is this still your [NAME's] first job for pay or salary since you started working in [last country of destination abroad]?	YES NO	01 <u></u>	→1.5b
I.5a	How many months in total did you [did NAME] work this first job in [<i>last country of destination abroad</i>]?	READ Less than 6 months Six months to less than 12 months 12 months to less than 24 months 24 months and more	01	
I.5b	About how many months did you [did NAME] work in this first job in [last country of destination abroad] during your [NAME's] first year of work there?	READ Less than 1 months One month to less than 3 months Three months to less than 6 months Six months to less than 12 months	01 02 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04	

		Twelve months/full year	05
	IE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY TION ABROAD] WITHIN THE LAST 3 YEARS	ABOUT YOUR FIRST JOB IN [LAST (COUNTRY OF
	INTERVIEWER TO READ: If you were having many jobs at the same timestarted first, or the main job.		•
	The main job is the one where you [NAME] us	sually worked the highest number o	of hours.
1.6	In this first job in [last country of destination abroad], what kind of work did you [did NAME] usually do?	JOB TITLE OR DESC	CRIPTION
I.6a	([e.g. Cattle farmer –breed, raise and sell cattle; Policeman –patrol the streets; Cook – plan and prepare meals; Primary school teacher –teach children how to read and write])	MAIN TASKS ANI	O DUTIES
		ISCO CODE:	
1.7	Does the business or place where you [NAME] worked in this job have a name?	YES BUSINESS WITHOUT A NAME	01☐ 02 ☐ →1.9
	-	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	03 →I.11a
1.8	What is the name?	(NAME OF ESTABLIS	
1.9a	What is the main activity of the business or place where you [NAME] worked in this job abroad?	MAIN AC	
1.54	([e.g.: Police Department - public safety; Restaurant - preparing and serving meals;	GOODS OR S	SERVICES
I.9b	Transport Company - long distance transport of goods])	ISIC CODE:	
I.10	Were you [was NAME] employed by		
	A private househ	nment or a state owned enterprise A farm A private business (non-farm) hold (domestic worker, driver, etc.) NGO, non-profit institution, church organization or a foreign embassy	01
I.11a	Did you [did NAME] have a written contract or oral agreement with your [NAME's] employer in this job abroad?	YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT YES, ORAL AGREEMENT NO	01 ☐ 02 ☐ 03 ☐ →I.12
I.11b	Was your [was NAME's] contract/agreement.		

	READ			
		Of limited time duration	01	
	F	Permanent or without limit of time	02	→ I.12
	For the c	completion of a task or set of tasks	03	→ I.12
1.11c	What was the total duration of your	Daily contract/agreement	01	
	[NAME's] contract?	Less than one month	02	
		1 to less than 3 months	03	
		3 to less than 6 months	04	
		6 to less than 12 months	05	
		12 to less than 24 months	06	
		2 years or more	07	
		,		
I.12	In what kind of place did you [did	At your [NAME's] own residence	01	
	NAME] typically work in this first job in	At the client's or employer's	02	
	[last country of destination abroad]?	home, live in	_	
		At the client's or employer's	03	
		home, live out/ only daily		
		At a business, office, factory with	04	
		fixed premise	• • •	
		On the street	05	
		In the open/on a farmland	06	
		On a construction site	07	
		On the water/ at sea	08	
		On a mobile device/ vehicle	09	
		Other with no fixed location	10	
I.13	Were you [was NAME] paid a wage or salary	Yes	01	
0	for this work abroad?	No, I was not paid	02	→ I.17
		ivo, i was not paid	02	71.17
I.14	Thinking about your [NAME's] mode of	In cash only	01	
7.24	payment during this first job in [last country	In kind only	02	→I.16a
	of destination abroad], on average were you	Both in cash and in kind	03	7.1.200
	[was NAME] paid?	Both in cash and in kind		
I.15a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			
	wage or salary earned in this first job in [last country of destination abroad], how much			
	did you [did NAME] earn in cash?			
	and you [and mining] cannot be con-			
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency			
	you were [NAME was] paid in, and the			
	[COUNTRY]			
I.15b	CURRENCY CODE (Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the			
	appropriate code)			
I.16a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of			
	wage or salary earned in this first job in [last			
	country of destination abroad], how much			
	did you [did NAME] earn in kind , if any?			

	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency you were [NAME was] paid in, and the		
	[COUNTRY]		
I.16b	CURRENCY CODE		
1.100	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
1.17	Did you [did NAME] receive any other	Yes 01	
1.17	monthly bonuses as a pay or salary for the		
	work done during this first job in [last	No 02	→I.19a
	country of destination abroad], including		
	during the first month of work?		
I.18a	Thinking of your [NAME's] first month of	<u> </u>	
1.10u	wage or salary earned in this first job, what		
	was the monthly equivalent of your		
	[NAME's] other bonuses abroad?		
	[IWWIE 5] Other bondses abroda.		
	Please indicate the AMOUNT in the currency		
	you were [NAME was] paid in, and the		
	[COUNTRY]		
I.18b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
	i-bh -b		
READ: TH	E FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE EXCLUSIVELY	ABOUT EARNINGS DURING THE LAST MON	TH OF THE
	MONTHS OF WORK IN [LAST COUNTRY OF DE		
	-	•	
I.19a	Thinking of the last month during your		
	[NAME's] first 12 months of work in [last		
	country of destination abroad], how much		
	were you [was NAME] paid in total,		
	including both in cash and in kind?		
	-		
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in		
	the currency of the country where you were		
	[NAME was] working abroad		
I.19b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
1.20a	How much did you [did NAME] receives as		
	bonuses on the last month of work during		
	the first 12 months in [last country of		
	destination abroad]?		
	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT in		
	the currency of the country where you were		
	[NAME was] working abroad		
1.20b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
THE FOLL	OWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE MOST R	ECENT WORK MONTH ABROAD, <u>WITHIN</u>	
THE LAST	3 YEARS.		
I.21a	Thinking of your [NAME's] most recent		
	monthly pay abroad, how much were you		
	[was NAME] paid in total, including in cash,		
	kind and honuses?		

	Please indicate the estimated AMOUNT for the latest monthly pay in the currency of the country where you [NAME] worked the most recently		
1.21b	CURRENCY CODE		
	(Enumerator: ask the country and fill in the		
	appropriate code)		
1.22	INTERVIEWER RECORD THE END TIME OF		
	THE INTERVIEW		
		нн:мм	

WE HAVE CONCLUDED OUR INTERVIEW, AND WE THANK YOU FOR YOU COOPERATION AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY!

APPENDIX B Dummy Tables

The templates provided in this section are only for guidance and are based on the minimum set of questions that can be used to measure recruitment costs and that are shown in Boxes 1 and 2 in the text. Tables would need to be modified in line with the survey questionnaire used.

Table 1. Recruitment cost indicator by age and sex, by occurrence

	Recruitment cost indicator for			% of n	nigrants t	hat incur
	migrants with recruitment costs			recruitme	nt costs	
Age	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60 plus						
Not Reported						

Notes:

Table 2. Recruitment cost indicator by education and sex, by occurrence

	Recruitment cost indicator for migrants with recruitment costs			8		nat incur
Education	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total						
No education						
Less than primary						
Primary						
Lower secondary						
Upper secondary						
Post-secondary non-						
tertiary						
Tertiary						
Not Reported						

Notes:

Table 3. Recruitment costs by age and sex

Age	Total	Men	Women
Total			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60 plus			
Not Reported			

Sources:

Table 4. Recruitment costs by education and sex

Education	Total	Men	Women
Total			
No education			
Less than primary			
Primary			
Lower secondary			
Upper secondary			
Post-secondary non-tertiary			
Tertiary			
Not Reported			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.

Table 5A. Itemized recruitment costs

Recruitment costs	Total	Men	Women
Total recruitment costs			
Recruiter/job broker charges			
Inland transportation expenses			
International transportation expenses			
Visa costs			
Passport fees			
Medical fees			
Insurance fee			
Security clearance fee			
Pre-departure briefing			
Language training			
Skills assessment fee			
Contract approval fee			
Welfare fund fee			
Interest payment on debt incurred to			
cover recruitment costs, etc.			
Equipment costs			
Work and residence permit fees			

Table 5B. Recruitment costs by major cost groups

Recruitment costs	Total	Men	Women
Total recruitment costs			
Costs for preparations to start a job abroad			
Fees paid to individual or agency brokers			
Costs related to travelling			
Other formal or informal costs			

Sources:

Table 6. Monthly earnings in first job by age and sex

Age	Total	Men	Women
Total			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60 plus			
Not Reported			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.

Table 7. Monthly earnings in first job by education and sex

Education	Total	Men	Women
Total			
No education			
Less than primary			
Primary			
Lower secondary			
Upper secondary			
Post-secondary non-tertiary			
Tertiary			
Not Reported			

Sources:

Table 8. Recruitment cost indicator by occupation and sex

Occupation	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Main occupation groups w/r			
international classification used			
Not Reported			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.

Table 9. Recruitment cost indicator by sector of economic activity and sex

Sector of Economic Activity	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Main activity groups w/r			
international classification used			
Not Reported			

Sources:

Table 10. Recruitment cost indicator by previous migration experience and sex

Previous migration experience	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Lived and worked abroad before			
First time migrant worker			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.

Sources:

Table 11. Recruitment cost indicator by previous work experience in destination country and sex

Previous work experience	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Worked in destination country			
before			
Not worked in destination country			
before			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.

Table 12. Recruitment cost indicator by job recruitment process and sex

Job recruitment	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Job transfer			
Through home government agency			
Through destination government agency			
Private recruitment agency at home			
Private recruitment agency at destination			
country			
Employer in destination country			
Individual recruiter/broker			
Family member/relatives			
Friends			
Newspaper ads, websites			
Other			
Not Reported			

Sources:

Table 13. Recruitment cost indicator by residency status and sex

Legal migration status	Total	Men	Women
Total			
Regular immigration with work visa			
Regular immigration without work visa			
Irregular migrant			
Not Reported			

Notes: Covers migrant workers with recruitment costs only.