

Vulnerability to labour exploitation in MIDEQ migration corridor: from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire

WORKING PAPER



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Authors' note

The responsibility for opinions expressed in this study rests solely with their authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the International Labour Office of the opinions expressed in it.

The authors would like to acknowledge the intellectual contribution of the MIDEQ country team in Côte d'Ivoire led by Kando Amédée Soumahoro (University Felix Houphouet-Boigny) in the data collection process.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Labour exploitation and migration are interconnected issues (International Labour Organization (ILO) et al. (2022) & David et al. (2019)). An estimated 27.6 million people were in forced labour between 2017 and 2021; migrant adults are three times as likely as non-migrant adults to experience situations of forced labour (ILO et al., 2022). However, the detection of victims of forced labour has become increasingly challenging due to climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other crises (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2023). Collecting data on migrant populations, especially in the Global South, is also full of challenges (Bertoni et al., 2023). Because of these difficulties, there is a dearth of information on labour exploitation among migrants in the Global South.

Considering the importance of forced labour issues and the data challenges, this paper seeks to address two research questions: What are the characteristics of people in involuntary work and employment? What factors can reduce involuntary work and increase employment? Using data collected by the Migration for Development and Equality (MIDEQ) hub in 2021, we create a novel proxy indicator of involuntary work. Utilising the unique information on the social integration from the survey, we also create the variables of interest – financial safety net, emotional safety net, and social inclusion.

We focus on individuals who migrated from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire is a location of interest for three reasons. First, Côte d'Ivoire is the home of the largest number of migrants in West Africa with more than 2.5 million migrants living in the country in 2020 (Integral Human Development, 2023). Second, since most migrants who move to Côte d'Ivoire come from impoverished backgrounds, it offers a setting for understanding how poverty might influence migration decisions and outcomes (Dupas et al., 2023; Soumahoro, 2022). Third, most Burkinabes who move to Côte d'Ivoire are moving from and to rural areas. Investigating migration in this corridor can shed light on rural-to-rural migration (Soumahoro, 2022).

We explore the issue of involuntary work – without the free and informed consent of the worker – as it is one of the components of forced labour (ILO, 2018). Involuntary work represents the circumstances that may give rise to forced labour. Involuntary work by itself does not characterize forced labour, as a coercion element also needs to be present (ILO, 2018). However, we do not have sufficient information to assess the extent of forced labour as coercion is not captured in the MIDEQ survey following international standards. We adopt an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model to understand the role of social inclusion, financial safety net, and emotional safety net on involuntary work and employment. This analysis is purely

descriptive and not causal due to issues such as selective migration and measurement error.

Our analysis produces three central findings. First, we find that financial safety net is associated with a 10.4 percentage points (pps) decrease in involuntary work. This suggests that the economic precarity of migrants is associated with increased vulnerability to exploitative labour practices. Second, our results indicate that having an emotional safety net is associated with a 10.8 pps increase in employment. This finding is in line with recent research showing mental well-being and support networks foster migrants' labour market integration (Brell et al., 2020). Although the benefits of social inclusion, collective bargaining, and freedom of association have been documented in the literature (e.g., International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2019b) & Brell et al. (2020)), we find that social inclusion has no significant effect on involuntary work and employment. Moreover, our results are robust to the application of other regression methods.

The paper makes three important contributions to the literature. We are first to explore the issue of labour exploitation among migrants from Burkina Faso in Côte d'Ivoire using recently collected data. Dupas et al. (2023) used historical data and multiple surveys to show that historical exposure to forced labour (among migrants from Burkina Faso) is associated with more temporary male migration to Côte d'Ivoire today and lower contemporary fertility. We build on the literature and add insights into the characteristics of involuntary work of Burkinabe migrants in Côte d'Ivoire today. Second, our findings on financial and emotional safety nets contribute to an expanding body of research on migrants' social inclusion (IOM, 2019b) and labour market integration (Brell et al., 2020). Third, we expand the literature on South-South migration. Even though ILO et al. (2022) estimate that migrants are more vulnerable to exploitative labour practices in general, there is little empirical evidence on the characteristics and labour market conditions of migrants in South-South migration corridors. Our results have important implications for policymakers interested in tackling labour exploitation and stimulating decent work. The results demonstrate that poverty reducing measures through financial safety nets may prevent labour exploitation. Programmes offering emotional and practical help (e.g., those delivered in the UK), including access to legal advice, protection, and accommodation, may promote employment and serve as the first step to identify potential labour abuses (Corbanese & Rosas, 2021).

The rest of this paper is organised as follows: Section 2 describes the legal and policy framework concerning labour migration and exploitation in the migration corridor from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire. Section 3 introduces the data, its limitations, and potential biases. Section 4 presents our methodology for this descriptive analysis. Section 5 presents the main results and Section 6 concludes.

2. CONTEXT AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso have been connected by robust migration flows from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire since the 1940s, well before Côte d'Ivoire gained its independence in the 1960s where it adopted a relatively open policy towards immigrants (Maier et al., 1996; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2017). In 2015, an estimated 10% of the population of Côte d'Ivoire were immigrants and of these migrants, an immense 60% came from Burkina Faso (OECD, 2017).

On the other side of the migratory pathway, an estimated 8-10% of the population of Burkina Faso were emigrants in 2015 with a notable 90% of these emigrants choosing Côte d'Ivoire as their destination. The primary catalyst behind this migratory trend from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire stems from economic disparities between the two nations. As Burkina Faso has one of the lowest levels of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in West Africa with more than 40% of the population living below the poverty line, most Burkinabes migrate in search of better economic opportunities (Bonayi & Soumahoro, 2022). Moreover, migration mostly takes place from rural Burkina Faso to rural areas in Côte d'Ivoire (Dupas et al., 2023; Bonayi & Soumahoro, 2022).

Two recent events, namely the rise in terrorism in Burkina Faso and the COVID-19 pandemic, have influenced migration patterns (Bonayi & Soumahoro, 2022). People's sense of security in Burkina Faso's northern and eastern regions has decreased since 2015 due to an increase in terrorism (Bonayi & Soumahoro, 2022). The COVID-19 pandemic has had multiple effects on Burkinabe migrants. Border closures and quarantines have made the migration journey itself more arduous at the same time as Burkinabe migrants have also faced more negative perceptions as they have been characterised as "COVID-spreaders" (Bonayi & Soumahoro, 2022). The rise in terrorism has encouraged more emigration from Burkina Faso, whereas the pandemic has made the migration journey more challenging. These events may exacerbate the vulnerability of migrants from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire has taken important steps to include migrants in their social protection schemes. Migrants in Côte d'Ivoire can access public health and education regardless of their migration status (IOM, 2019a). Furthermore, as Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), all ECOWAS citizens, including Burkinabe, can participate in economic activity or paid work in Côte d'Ivoire without a permit (IOM, 2019a). Since 2007, Burkinabe do not need a residence permit to reside in Côte d'Ivoire. While migrants can enjoy most social security schemes in Côte d'Ivoire, migrants are not eligible to be part of the social housing programme (IOM, 2019).

Côte d'Ivoire has also taken measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In addition to legislation that prohibits trafficking in persons, the government has also invested 8 billion CFA francs for the implementation of this law (IOM, 2019a). Furthermore, in 2013 Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso signed a joint agreement to combat child and human trafficking (IOM, 2019a).

3. DATA

We use the MIDEQ survey data collected in 2021 across eight localities (regions) in Côte d'Ivoire. The sampling approach and the data collection was administered and carried out by the MIDEQ country team at University Felix Houphouët-Boigny. In line with other MIDEQ destination countries (Brazil and Ghana), priority sampling was employed to select the study population. The priority population is defined by three criteria. First, the individual has migrated from Burkina Faso for at least three months and stayed in Côte d'Ivoire for less than 20 years since their first arrival – when they were 15 years old or older. Second, the individual is 18 years old or older at the time of data collection. Third, the individual understands the objectives of the survey and provides voluntary consent to participate in the survey. We focus on the Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire migration corridor as questions related to involuntary work were only asked in Côte d'Ivoire.

The geographical scope and location of surveys are determined by country teams. The eight selected localities have a representative population of migrants from Burkina Faso and they are regarded as the entry points for the Burkinabe population. The localities cover cities such as Abidjan, Soubré, Méagui, Korhogo, Boundiali, Aboisso, Daloa, and Hiré. Overall, 495 households (i.e., 908 individuals) responded to the MIDEQ survey in Côte d'Ivoire. Following the MIDEQ survey user guide, we apply sample weights throughout the analysis; the sample represents 23,122 migrants from Burkina Faso residing in Côte d'Ivoire in 2021.

Because our focus is on labour market outcomes, our preferred sample includes individuals between the ages of 16 and 60. In Côte d'Ivoire, the minimum age for work is 16 (United States Department of Labor (USDOL), 2015); the retirement age with full benefits for male and female is 60 years old (World Bank, 2022). Our results are robust to including the full survey sample between the ages of 15 to 81. Finally, accounting for the availability of covariates (e.g., gender, age, residential location) the final sample includes 825 migrants – representing 21,134 migrants after applying sample weights.

3.1 LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

We explore the effect of social inclusion, financial safety net, and emotional safety net on labour market outcomes (dependent variables). We consider two labour market variables: involuntary work, and employment. Involuntary work is

defined as any work taking place without the free and informed consent of the worker (ILO, 2018). Under deceptive or uninformed circumstances, involuntary work can result from, among other things:

- forced labour or slavery;
- situations where the employee is required to perform a job different from what was specified during recruitment without their consent;
- abusive demands for overtime or on-call work that were not previously agreed upon with the employer;
- work in hazardous conditions to which the employee has not given consent, with or without compensation or protective equipment;
- extremely low or no wages;
- dehumanizing living conditions imposed by the employer, recruiter, or other third-party;
- work for other employers than agreed;
- prolonged work hours; work with restricted or no ability to end the work contract (ILO, 2018)

In the MIDEQ survey, 11 questions were asked in Côte d'Ivoire and four were asked across destination countries. If the respondent faced any of the following work situations, they are characterised as being vulnerable to involuntary work.

BOX 1. SITUATIONS INCLUDED IN VULNERABILITY TO INVOLUNTARY WORK

- Have not agreed to accept the job
- Involuntary overtime (beyond 12 work hours per day) or on-call work that is compensated
- Involuntary overtime (beyond 12 work hours per day) or on-call work that is not compensated
- Involuntary work in hazardous conditions without protection
- Work in illegal activities or use illegal substances without consent
- Work in substandard living conditions or with no wages
- Work under sub-standard living conditions linked to the job
- Work to pay a debt
- Work for other employers than agreed
- Work for longer period than agreed
- Work with no or reduced freedom to terminate work contract
- Given different terms and conditions than the signed contract*
- Paid less than agreed*
- Cannot leave the employer when s/he wants after legal notice or submitting resignation request*
- Not allowed by the employer to take time off*

In 2018, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) has endorsed Guidelines concerning measurement of forced labour (ILO, 2018), adopting, for the first time, a global statistical setting on measurement of the phenomenon. The Guidelines define a person “as being in forced labour if engaged during a specified reference period in any that is both under the threat of menace of a penalty and involuntary.” Although involuntary work alone does not constitute forced labour, it implies that the person is at risk of forced labour. Thus, for measurement purposes, involuntary work likely represents an upper bound to forced labour.

Employment refers to work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2023). Although work and employment are synonyms in daily usage, ILO (2023) clarifies that employment only represents a small portion of work around the world, whereas work is “any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use”. Work is a broad term that encompasses own-use production work, employment work, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work, and other work activities (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2023)

In the MIDEQ survey in Côte d'Ivoire, both initial and current employment statuses were asked. Those who responded that they are in paid employment, self-employment or run own business (with or without employees), paid internship or apprenticeship are classified as employed. Other labour market information, such as occupation, sector of employment, earnings, and working hours are collected, but they are not considered as dependent variables for this analysis. Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics. Table 2 details how the variables are generated. In 2021, 42.5% of the migrants from Burkina Faso are employed; 15.2% of the migrants are in involuntary work.

The top three locations of residence of migrants are Abidjan (60.9%), Méagui (14.1%), and Soubré (10.8%). Figure 1 shows that Korhogo/Boundiali represents the highest share of involuntary work (33.3%) and employment (81.8%). Over half of the migrants live in Abidjan; it ranks the second highest in terms of involuntary work (17.4%) and employment (45.1%). Méagui marks the median point for involuntary work at 12.2% and employment at 42.9%.

While the target population of the MIDEQ survey are migrants from the linked origin corridor country (Burkina Faso) representing 61.2% of the sample, not all migrants are born in Burkina Faso. Some migrants could be born in Côte d'Ivoire or other countries and lived in Burkina Faso for an extended period before returning/coming to Côte d'Ivoire. ‘Born in Burkina Faso’ is included in the model as a covariate to account for first-generation migrants. Figure 2 presents the involuntary work and employment status by country of birth. The share of first-generation migrants (Burkinabè) in involuntary work and employment is higher than those born

in Côte d'Ivoire or other countries. 16.4% of those born in Burkina Faso are in involuntary work, as compared to 13.3% of those born in Côte d'Ivoire or other countries. 48.3% of those born in Burkina Faso are employed, as compared to 33.4% of those born in Côte d'Ivoire or other countries.

As the survey includes detailed information on occupations, we group the occupations following the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (ILO, 2012). Figure 3 demonstrates the top three occupational categories. Occupational groups representing less than 3% of the raw observations are grouped under other. Other occupations include managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, and elementary workers. The share of those in involuntary work ranges from 18.8% (skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers) to 29.9% (craft and related trades workers). The share of those in employment is over 85% across occupational groups.

3.2 VARIABLES OF INTEREST

Social integration and inclusion can facilitate labour market integration of migrants as well as their integration into broader society in the destination country. To account for social integration of migrants in our study, we include an indicator variable for those who are affiliated with formal or informal groups in Côte d'Ivoire. These groups include trade unions, religious centres, hometown associations, local or international civil society organisations, political parties, sports clubs, and business clubs. The purpose of these groups is to meet regularly to pursue common interests, exert a collective voice, and act as a support system. They can be made up of people from migrants' hometown, Côte d'Ivoire, or migrants from other countries.

While social group membership and meetings can facilitate social inclusion, others – including introverts – may have different ways to expand their social networks and connect with others for support. We consider those with a financial safety net if they responded that they could count on someone in Côte d'Ivoire for financial support. Financial safety nets can provide insurance against uncertainties and reduces the risk of taking up employment with poor working conditions. Similarly, we account for emotional safety net using a similar question on emotional support. Table 1 indicates that 43.8% of the sample are socially included in some kind of groups, 64.9% has a financial safety net, and 87.7% has an emotional safety net.

3.3 DATA LIMITATIONS AND POTENTIAL BIASES

The MIDEQ dataset has two main limitations. First, it restricts to the migrant sample from Burkina Faso. Thus, we cannot infer the labour market and exploitation situation in the general population or migrants from other countries. Second, the data

was collected in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic with restrictions on travel, curfews, social-distancing, and face masks recommendations. Although the households are randomly selected (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine & MIDEQ, 2023), non-response may not be random and cannot be adjusted for. Under these circumstances, it is less likely for the data to capture the hard-to-reach and vulnerable population groups, making statistical inference more challenging when generalizing representativeness of the results. Our results should be seen as indicative. During the COVID-19 pandemic it is also less likely for people to join groups or meet regularly. Thus, the role of social inclusion on involuntary work could be underestimated.

4. METHODS

To examine how social inclusion, financial safety net, and emotional safety net affect labour market outcomes – employment and involuntary work – in Côte d'Ivoire, we rely on an ordinary least squares (OLS) model. Our model does not assess the causal effect of the variables of interests given issues such as omitted variable bias and selection into migration, employment, and involuntary work. Our model can be described by the following equation:

$$Y_{ir} = \alpha + \beta S_i + \gamma' X_{ir} + \zeta_r + \varepsilon_{ir} \quad (1)$$

where Y_{ir} is the labour market outcome for an individual i in region r . S_i represents the three variables of interest. They are indicator variables taking the value of one if the individual is socially included (or has a financial safety net, or has an emotional safety net), and zero otherwise. The coefficient of interest β quantifies the role of social inclusion, financial safety net, or emotional safety net based on survey responses in 2021. We apply sample weights in our estimation and the standard errors are estimated based on importance weights.

X_{ir} is the vector of covariates related to the returns to human capital investments. The covariates include female, age, age squared, education level, born in Burkina Faso, household size, marital status, and residential location. Age squared assumes the relationship between age and labour market outcomes are non-linear. Education represents a series of dummy variables that compares the labour market outcomes of migrants who completed primary and secondary school to those without a formal education. Born in Burkina Faso is a dummy variable to capture the first-generation migrants who were born in Burkina Faso. Household size accounts for the number of persons living in the same household, ranging from 1 to

15. Marital status is a dummy variable indicating one is married, cohabiting, or in a common law relationship with a partner. Residential area indicates those who reside in rural area.

As the sampling frame was determined by the representativeness of migrants in the eight localities in Côte d'Ivoire, we apply region dummies (ζ_r) to capture differences in employment and involuntary work across the eight localities. Finally, ε_{ir} is the error term to account for measurement error in labour market outcomes and variations in the labour market outcomes that the covariates and variables of interest do not explain.

5. RESULTS

Table 3 presents the main results on involuntary work following Equation (1). All models apply sampling weights. Columns (1), (3), and (5) are the uncontrolled regressions with regional dummies. Columns (2), (4), and (6) are the referred specifications which control demographic characteristics, namely, gender, age, education level, country of birth, household size, marital status, and residence location. We denote the significance and sign of coefficients remain the same and the explanatory power (the value of r-squared) of the models increase as we add control variables. The covariates in the main specifications suggest that females and small household size are associated with significantly lower probability of involuntary work. Otherwise, we find no significant difference in involuntary work experiences by age, education, country of birth, marital status, and residential area.

Table 3 column (4) reports the coefficient of financial safety net on involuntary work is significant and negative. The presence of a financial safety net is correlated with a decrease in involuntary work likelihood by 10.4 pps (78.8%). This is in line with evidence from IOM that finds that income shocks and poverty increase migrants' vulnerability to exploitative labour practices (IOM & The World Bank, 2022). This occurs because migrants with limited financial means often must seek emergency funds from third parties who can coerce and manipulate them.

On the other hand, columns 2 and 6 show the standard errors of social inclusion and emotional safety net indicators are large and their associations with involuntary work are close to zero. These results contradict findings from studies amongst migrants in various developing and developed countries that find that when migrants lack supportive communities it increases their vulnerability to exploitative labour situations (David et al., 2019). Often communities are a means for migrants to escape exploitation; without these communities, certain avenues of exit from exploitation do not exist (David et al., 2019).

Table 4 reports the main results on employment. Figure 4 summarizes the main results in Tables 3 and 4. We denote that the significance of social inclusion and

emotional safety are inconsistent as we add covariates, but the sign of coefficient remains the same overall (see Table 4). Although a financial safety net is associated with a lower probability of involuntary work, Figure 4 and Table 4 column (4) show that the standard error of financial safety net is large and its role in employment is close to zero. Similarly, column (2) shows that the influence of social inclusion on employment is indiscernible. These results are surprising considering that the literature generally concludes that when migrants have access to social networks, they are better able to access information that leads to better employment possibilities (Brell et al., 2020).

However, we find that the coefficient of emotional safety net on employment is significant and positive (see Table 4 column 6 and Figure 4). An emotional safety net is correlated with an increase in employment likelihood by 10.8 pps (27.3%). Having emotional support can be particularly important for migrants who are at risk of suffering mental health consequences due to separation from family, stress from the migration process, and other difficulties in the migration process (Schouler-Ocak et al., 2020). Moreover, while the literature on mental health amongst migrants is still developing, the studies that do exist find that poor mental health is associated with worse labour market outcomes amongst migrants (Brell et al., 2020). The results are in line with existing research that having emotional support would be positively associated with employment amongst migrants.

To investigate the issue of multicollinearity, Table A1 presents the correlation coefficient (r) across variables used in the regression model. None of the variables are extremely correlated with one another (where the value of r is never greater than 0.6), which alleviates the concern for multicollinearity. For robustness, Tables A2 and A3 estimate alternative models and present the marginal effects of involuntary work and employment. Different from the OLS model, which assumes a linear conditional probability function, the alternative models – probit and logit regressions – use a nonlinear function to model the conditional probability function. The significance, sign, and effect size of coefficients remain insensitive to regression specifications.

Although the main results suggest that a financial safety net reduces involuntary work and an emotional safety net promotes employment, the descriptive nature of these results precludes causal inference. Even without being able to draw causal conclusions, the implications of these results are still important. First, the results support the notion that there is a connection between financial safety nets and exposure to exploitative labour practices, but not to employment. Future research can study the relationship between financial precarity and the vulnerability of migrants, as well as channels through which to provide social support to migrants. Second, the unexpected finding that social inclusion is unrelated to both involuntary work and employment challenges previous research. Our finding suggests that social inclusion may not be as relevant to migrant's labour market outcomes in certain contexts. Finally, the evidence that having emotional support is positively associated

with employment among migrants lends evidence to a growing body of research that mental health of migrants is related to their labour market outcomes in the destination country.

6. CONCLUSION

In this study, we have analysed the characteristics of migrants from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire that are related to their vulnerability to involuntary work and their employment outcomes. We find that having a financial safety net (i.e., reducing poverty) is associated with lower probability of being in a situation of involuntary work. Our results indicate that migrants with emotional support are more likely to be employed than migrants who lack this support. Surprisingly, we find that a migrant's membership in formal or informal social groups is not related to their employment or vulnerability to involuntary work.

Addressing labour exploitation in migrant communities is a pressing human rights issue. Labour exploitation compromises the physical and mental well-being of migrants, exacerbates vulnerability, and perpetuates poverty cycles (ILO et al., 2022). Labour exploitation also contributes emotional and physical strains among families and communities in origin countries (ILO et al., 2022). Our analysis echoes previous findings for developed countries that have shown positive employment effects through improving migrants' well-being (Brell et al., 2020). The results underline policies combining financial and emotional support to migrants may prevent labour exploitation and promote employment.

Future research could investigate the relationship between financial insecurity and labour exploitation of migrants in South-South migration corridors. Moreover, studies on the connection between emotional support and employment for migrants, and the channels through which mental health support and related services promotes employment, would be valuable to improving policy and financial decisions.

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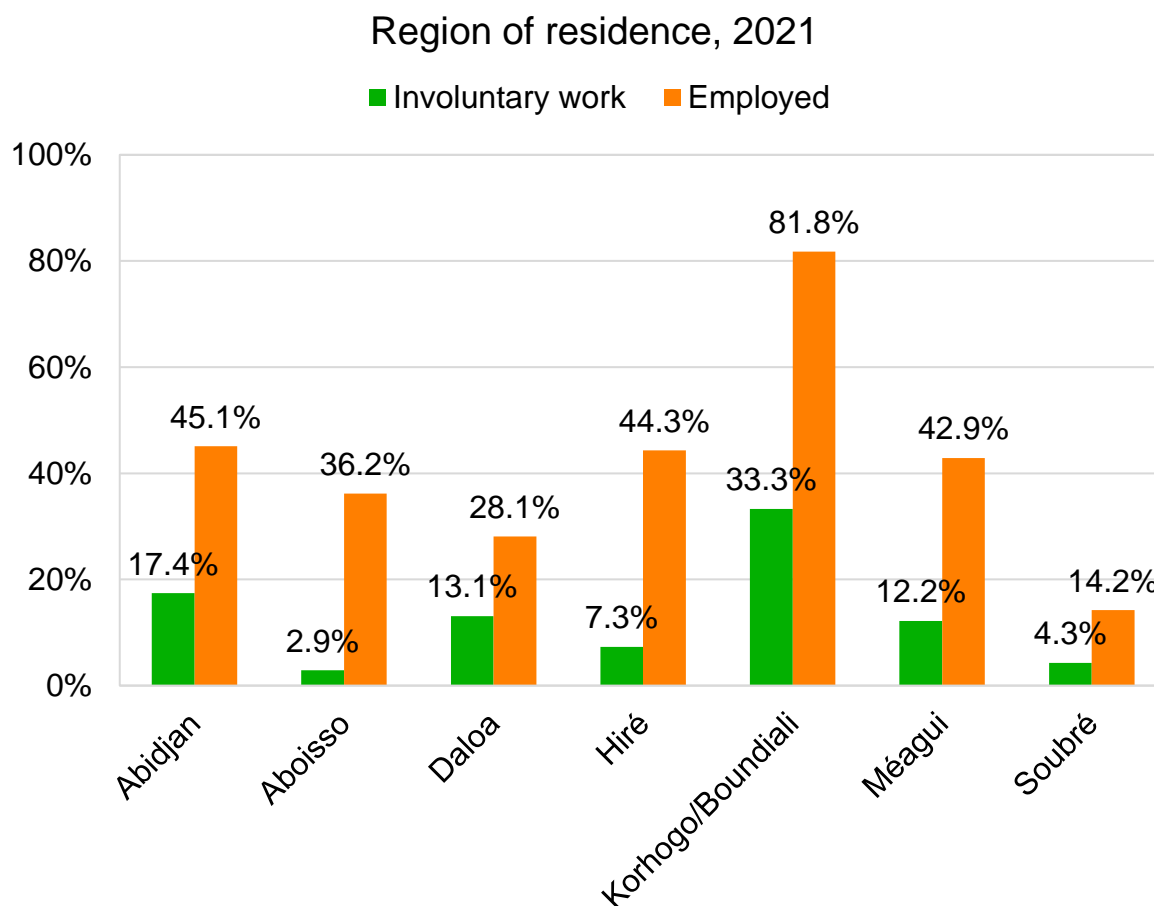
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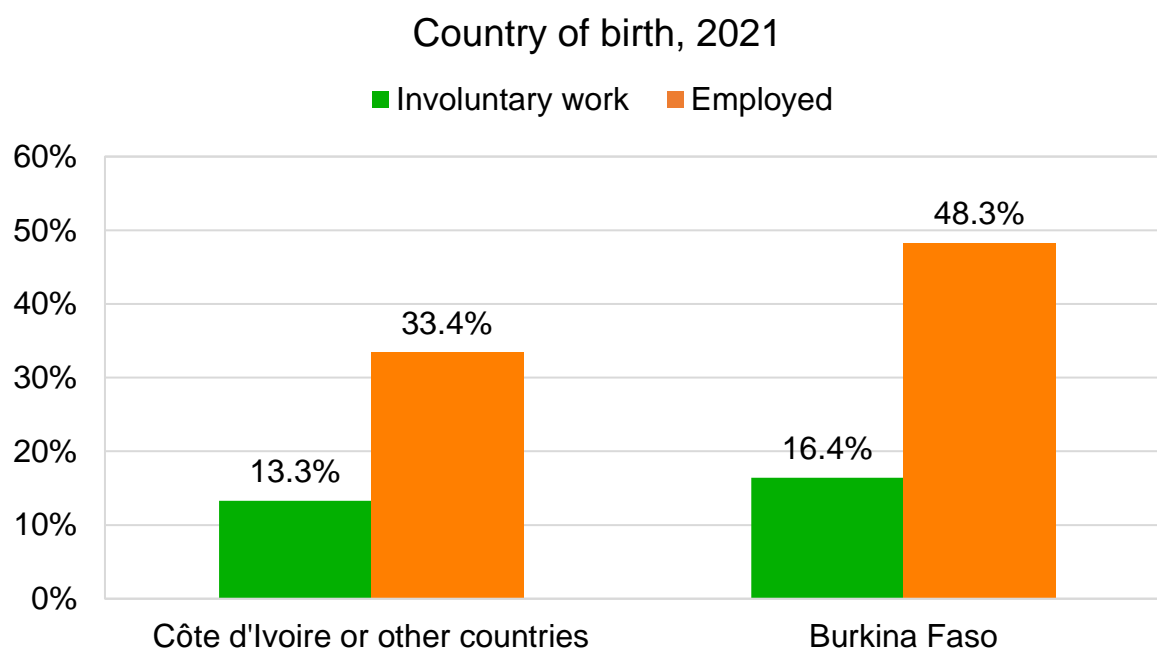
TABLES AND FIGURES

FIG 1. THE SHARE OF MIGRANTS IN INVOLUNTARY WORK AND EMPLOYMENT BY REGION OF RESIDENCE, 2021

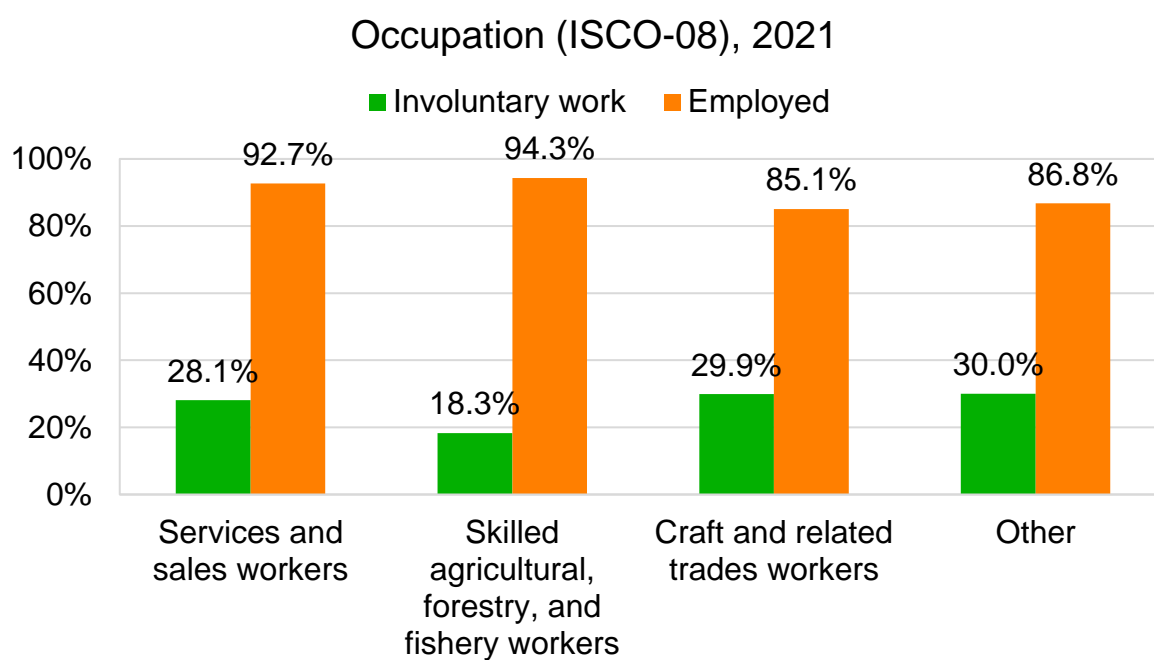


Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

FIG 2. THE SHARE OF MIGRANTS IN INVOLUNTARY WORK AND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2021

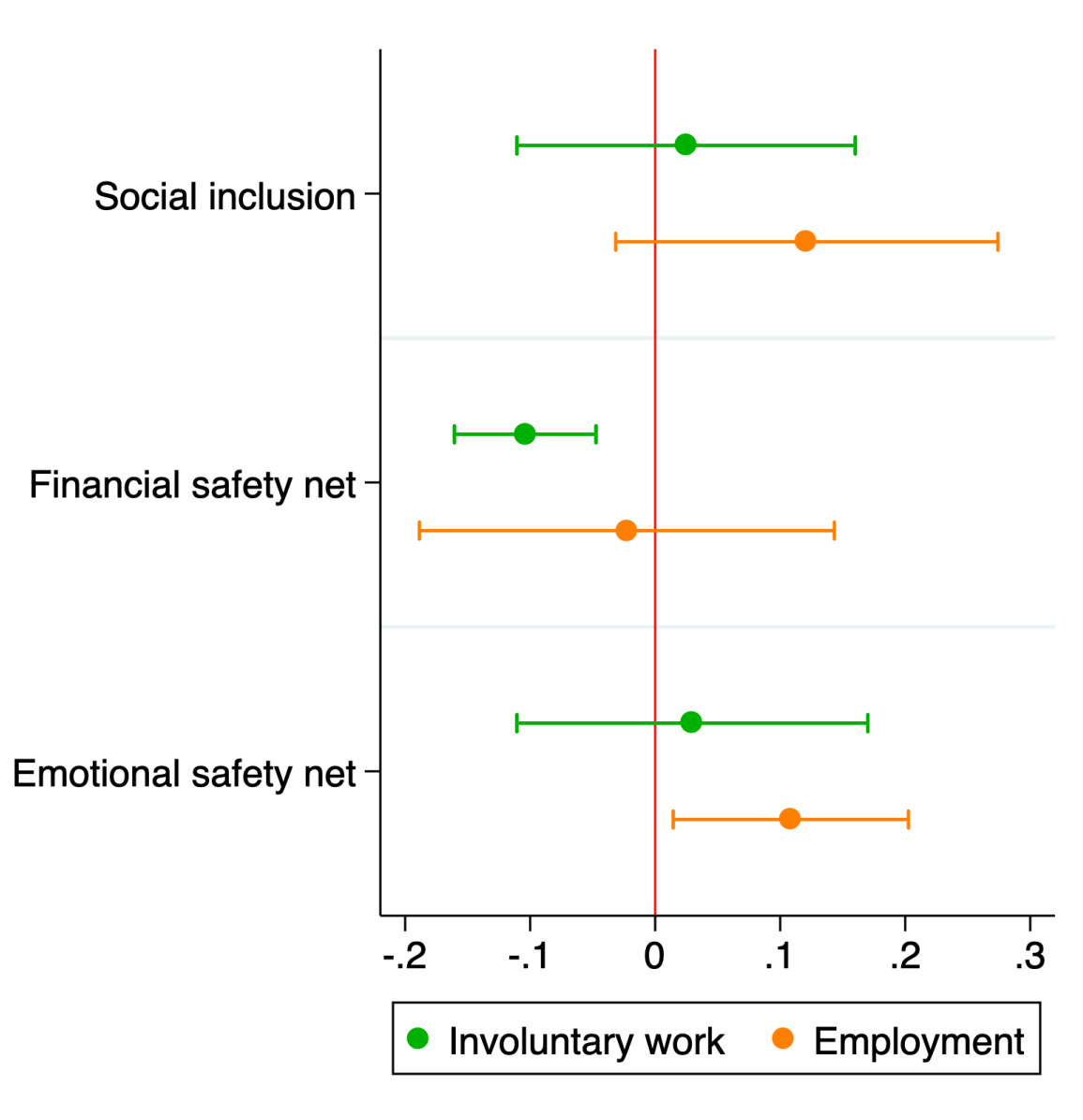


Note: Less than 1% of the individuals (raw and weighted) are born in other countries. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

FIG 3. THE SHARE OF MIGRANTS IN INVOLUNTARY WORK AND EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 2021

Note: The definition of occupation groups follows ISCO-08 (ILO, 2012). Other occupations include managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, and elementary workers. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

FIG 4. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VARIABLES OF INTEREST AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES, 2021



Note: This figure summarises the results in Tables 2 and 3. The coefficient plot is estimated by Equation (1). Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

TAB 1. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS, 2021

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)
	Mean	Standard Deviation
Dependent variables		
Employment, current	0.425	0.494
Involuntary work	0.152	0.359
Variables of interest		
Social inclusion	0.438	0.496
Financial safety net	0.649	0.477
Emotional safety net	0.877	0.329
Covariates		
Born in Burkina Faso	0.612	0.487
Age	33.51	11.82
Female	0.571	0.495
No education	0.528	0.499
Primary education	0.190	0.392
Secondary education or higher	0.256	0.437
Household size	1.669	1.374
Married/Cohabiting/Common law	0.637	0.481
Rural	0.900	0.300

Note: The raw observation is 825 individuals (equivalent to 21,134 individuals after applying sample weights).
Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

TAB 2. VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

Variables	Definition	Variable code in the survey
Involuntary work	<p>Involuntary work = 1 if the respondent responds 'yes' to any of the following:</p> <p>Do you face a work situation that you disagree with?</p> <p>A. You did not agree to accept this job itself?</p> <p>B. Involuntary overtime (beyond 12 hours of work/day) or on-call work (paid)?</p> <p>C. Involuntary overtime (beyond 12 hours work/day) or on-call (unpaid)?</p> <p>D. Involuntary work in hazardous conditions without protection?</p> <p>E. Working in illegal activities or using illegal substances without consent?</p> <p>F. Working at lower levels or without pay?</p> <p>G. Work in substandard living conditions related to employment?</p> <p>H. Working to pay off debt?</p> <p>I. Work for other employers than intended?</p> <p>J. Work longer than you planned?</p> <p>K. Working without or with reduced freedom to terminate the employment contract?</p> <p>Were you given a different contract for your job in [destination] with different terms and conditions than the one signed in [origin]?</p> <p>Have you ever been paid less than agreed?</p> <p>If you decide to stop working with your employer, could you leave when you want (after legal notice or submitting resignation request)?</p> <p>Or if the respondent responds 'Not allowed by employer' of the following:</p> <p>What is the reason you could not take time off?</p>	<p>s6_21_for1aCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1bCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1cCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1dCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1eCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1fCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1gCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1hCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1iCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1jCV</p> <p>s6_21_for1kCV</p> <p>s6_10</p> <p>s13_2b</p> <p>s13_3</p> <p>s15_2b</p>
Social inclusion	<p>Social inclusion = 1 if the respondent responds to the following question:</p> <p>Which types of formal or informal groups, organizations, networks or associations do you meet with regularly? These can be groups that meet for religion, recreation, politics, or union activities.</p> <p>With any of the following responses:</p> <p>Trades union</p> <p>Religious centre (church, mosque, temple)</p>	<p>s10_1a_2</p> <p>s10_1a_3</p>

Home town association	s10_1a_4
Local/International NGOs	s10_1a_5
Political party	s10_1a_6
Sports club	s10_1a_7
Business Clubs	s10_1a_8
Other, specify	s10_1a_9

Or if the respondent responds 'yes' to the following question:
Did you join the union? s13_15

Financial safety net	Financial safety net = 1 if the respondent responds 'yes' to this question: Do you have anyone in [destination] that you could count on for financial support?	s11_7
Emotional safety net	Emotional safety net = 1 if the respondent responds 'yes' to this question: Do you have anyone in [destination] that you could count on for emotional support?	s11_8

Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021.

TAB 3. MAIN RESULT: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SAFETY NETS ON INVOLUNTARY WORK, 2021

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	Uncontrolled	Main	Uncontrolled	Main	Uncontrolled	Main
Social inclusion	0.015 (0.056)	0.025 (0.065)				
Financial safety net			- 0.110*** (0.030)	-0.104*** (0.027)		
Emotional safety net					0.065 (0.070)	0.030 (0.068)
Female		-0.147** (0.060)		-0.133** (0.057)		-0.148** (0.060)
Age		0.003 (0.010)		-0.000 (0.010)		0.002 (0.010)
Age-squared		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Primary education		0.059 (0.035)		0.057 (0.035)		0.057* (0.033)
Secondary education or higher		0.041 (0.049)		0.035 (0.047)		0.038 (0.047)
Born in Burkina Faso		0.018 (0.044)		0.014 (0.039)		0.017 (0.045)
Household size		-0.024** (0.010)		-0.023** (0.009)		-0.023** (0.009)
Married/Cohabiting/Common law		0.012 (0.039)		0.005 (0.037)		0.014 (0.035)
Rural		-0.049 (0.029)		-0.057* (0.030)		-0.049 (0.029)
Observations	825	825	825	825	825	825
R-squared	0.034	0.102	0.054	0.118	0.037	0.102
Region dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sampling weights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample mean	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132

Note: The comparison group for primary and secondary education is no education. Standard errors in parentheses. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021. *** p<0.01 **p<0.05 *p<0.1.

TAB 4. MAIN RESULT: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SAFETY NETS ON EMPLOYMENT, 2021

VARIABLES	(1) Uncontrolled	(2) Main	(3) Uncontrolled	(4) Main	(5) Uncontrolled	(6) Main
Social inclusion	0.160** (0.067)	0.121 (0.074)				
Financial safety net			-0.106 (0.101)	-0.023 (0.080)		
Emotional safety net					0.102 (0.071)	0.108** (0.045)
Female		-0.259*** (0.066)		-0.264*** (0.064)		-0.264*** (0.065)
Age		0.052*** (0.012)		0.051*** (0.012)		0.051*** (0.012)
Age-squared		-0.001*** (0.000)		-0.001*** (0.000)		-0.001*** (0.000)
Primary education		0.130** (0.055)		0.125** (0.056)		0.122** (0.054)
Secondary education or higher		-0.016 (0.064)		-0.023 (0.063)		-0.029 (0.061)
Born in Burkina Faso		-0.020 (0.040)		-0.023 (0.042)		-0.023 (0.039)
Household size		-0.009 (0.017)		-0.007 (0.018)		-0.007 (0.017)
Married/Cohabiting/Common law		0.017 (0.045)		0.030 (0.052)		0.031 (0.048)
Rural		-0.047 (0.045)		-0.055 (0.051)		-0.049 (0.050)
Observations	825	825	825	825	825	825
R-squared	0.095	0.227	0.082	0.215	0.076	0.219
Region dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sampling weights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample mean	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395

Note: The comparison group for primary and secondary education is no education. Standard errors in parentheses. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021. *** p<0.01 **p<0.05 *p<0.1.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TAB 1. CORRELATION ACROSS ALL VARIABLES, 2021

VARIABLES	Involunt ary work	Employed	Social Inclusion	Financial safety net	Emotional safety net	Female	Age	No edu.	Second ary edu or higher	Born in BF	HH size	Married	Rural	
Involuntary work	1.00													
Employed	0.33	1.00												
Social inclusion	0.06	0.19	1.00											
Financial safety net	-0.08	-0.10	0.03	1.00										
Emotional safety net	-0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.37	1.00									
Female	-0.16	-0.18	-0.05	0.11	-0.01	1.00								
Age	0.00	0.32	0.17	-0.21	-0.02	-0.03	1.00							
No education	0.03	0.09	0.15	-0.05	-0.02	0.12	0.32	1.00						
Primary edu.	0.04	0.12	-0.05	-0.03	0.00	-0.06	0.05	-0.50	1.00					
Secondary edu. or higher	-0.06	-0.22	-0.12	0.09	0.01	-0.08	-0.39	-0.59	-0.34	1.00				
Born in BF	0.11	0.25	0.06	-0.09	-0.04	-0.09	0.38	0.28	0.07	-0.37	1.00			
Household size	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.06	-0.07	0.12	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.05	1.00		
Married etc.	-0.06	0.18	0.19	-0.16	0.03	0.15	0.49	0.33	0.04	-0.40	0.28	-0.01	1.00	
Rural	0.09	-0.05	-0.06	0.00	-0.06	0.18	0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.12	-0.10	1.00

Note: The raw observation is 825 individuals (equivalent to 21,134 individuals after applying sample weights). 'Married etc.' includes those who are married/cohabiting/in a common law relationship. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021

APPENDIX TAB 2. ROBUSTNESS TEST: PROBIT AND LOGIT REGRESSIONS ON INVOLUNTARY WORK, 2021

VARIABLES	(1) Main	(2) Probit	(3) Logit	(4) Main	(5) Probit	(6) Logit	(7) Main	(8) Probit	(9) Logit
Social inclusion	0.025 (0.065)	0.025 (0.068)	0.019 (0.066)						
Financial safety net				-0.104*** (0.027)	-0.086*** (0.023)	-0.090*** (0.023)			
Emotional safety net							0.030 (0.068)	0.038 (0.090)	0.046 (0.100)
Observations	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825
R-squared	0.102			0.118			0.102		
Individual characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sampling weights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample mean	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132	0.132

Note: Individual characteristics include female, age, age-squared, education level, country of birth, household size, marital status, and the rural area of residence. Marginal effects are reported. Standard errors in parentheses. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021. *** p<0.01

**p<0.05 *p<0.1.

APPENDIX TAB 3. ROBUSTNESS TEST: PROBIT AND LOGIT REGRESSIONS ON EMPLOYMENT, 2021

VARIABLES	(1) Main	(2) Probit	(3) Logit	(4) Main	(5) Probit	(6) Logit	(7) Main	(8) Probit	(9) Logit
Social inclusion	0.121 (0.074)	0.122* (0.068)	0.116 (0.070)						
Financial safety net				-0.023 (0.080)	-0.025 (0.076)	-0.022 (0.077)			
Emotional safety net							0.108** (0.045)	0.098* (0.051)	0.104* (0.053)
Observations	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825	825
R-squared	0.227			0.215			0.219		
Individual characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sampling weights	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample mean	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.395

Note: Individual characteristics include female, age, age-squared, education level, country of birth, household size, marital status, and the rural area of residence. Marginal effects are reported. Standard errors in parentheses. Source: MIDEQ Destination Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2021. *** p<0.01

**p<0.05 *p<0.1

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Suggested citation

Wong, L., Weathersby, E. & Saiovici, G. (2024). *Vulnerability to labour exploitation in MIDEQ migration corridor: from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire*. MIDEQ Working Paper. Geneva, Switzerland: MIDEQ. Available at: <https://www.mideq.org/en/resources-index-page/vulnerability-to-labour-exploitation-in-mideq-migration-corridor-from-burkina-faso-to-cote-divoire>

Cover image

Agricultural workers on a rose plantation. Photo by Marcel Crozet (ILO) . [CC BY-NC 4.0](#).

Funding

This working paper was developed under the framework of the Migration for Development and Equality (MIDEQ) hub. MIDEQ is funded by the UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) [Grant Reference: ES/S007415/1]. The GCRF is a five-year £1.5 billion fund aimed at addressing the problems faced by developing countries.

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