

SEEMIG - MANAGING MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

Measuring emigration with the migrant-specific use of the Labour Force Survey

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This paper is partly based on
a presentation of EPC-2014,
held by [Blaskó and Gödri](#).

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Partnership

- 8 partner countries with different migration profiles: Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia
- Lead partner: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, project leader: Attila Melegh
- Various types of partners: statistical offices, universities, research institutions, local governments
- Activities on both national and regional level

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Goals of the project

- Better understand long-term migratory and demographic processes in the region and
- their effects on labour markets, national and regional economies.
- Develop and implement policies and strategies for the public administration on the basis of improved datasets and empirical evidence.

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Activities and outputs

- Preparation of a *Conceptual framework for modelling longer term migratory, labour market and human capital processes*
- Country reports on *Historical analysis of longer term migratory, labour market and human capital processes*
- Country reports on the *Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources*
- *Comparative analysis of existing major population projections in SEEMIG countries*
- Population projections with „real-migration” scenario (also on regional level for two local partners)
- *A public database of relevant datasets on the region, including NUTS3 level regional data*

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Activities and outputs

- Foresight activities in each countries, where experts tried to create possible migration scenarios
- Meetings with stakeholders both on national and local level (mainly data-owners of public administration)
- Reports on the SEEMIG LFS pilot-studies

As a result of these activities:

- Detailed action plans for each partner countries
- Strategies covering longer-term goals and concepts for policy-makers

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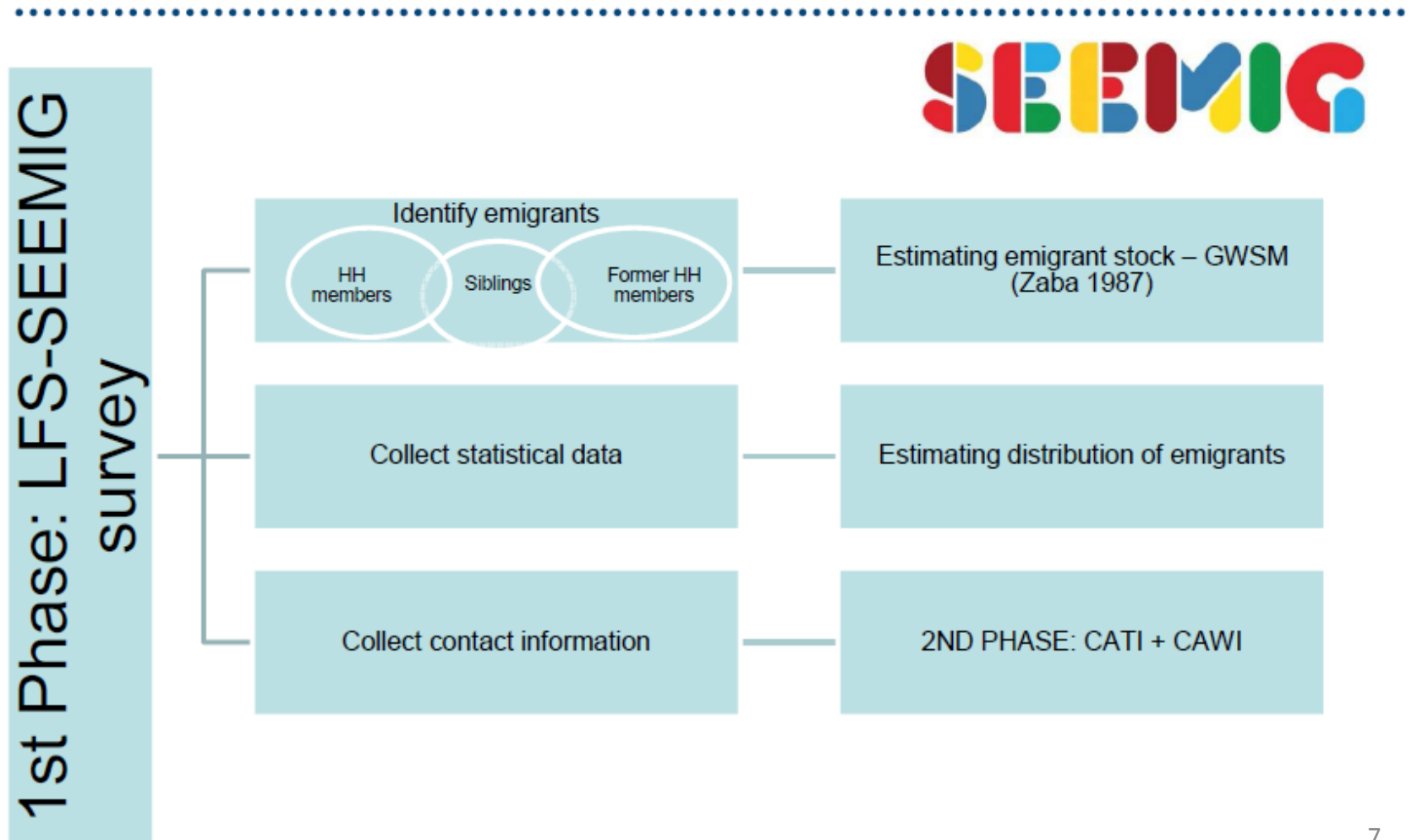
LFS pilot-study

- Aim: measuring emigration as the most crucial component of population calculations
- Problem of representativeness due to the lack of appropriate sampling frames
- The idea of the methodology is based on a study on emigrants from Nepal
- SEEMIG pilot-studies in two countries: Hungary and Serbia
- Work-package leader: Zsuzsa Blaskó (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)
- Comprehensive reports on the study are available on the website:
- <http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs-pilot-report>

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SEEMIG Pilot Study: Research Design



Blocks in LFS to Reach Target Population:

1. PHASE

Block 1: current LFS-household members:

- whether they live abroad (they are migrants)
- how many brothers or sisters they have and how many of them live in Hungary (whether they belong to migrant sub-population 3).

Block 2: former LFS-household members.

Current LFS-households are asked

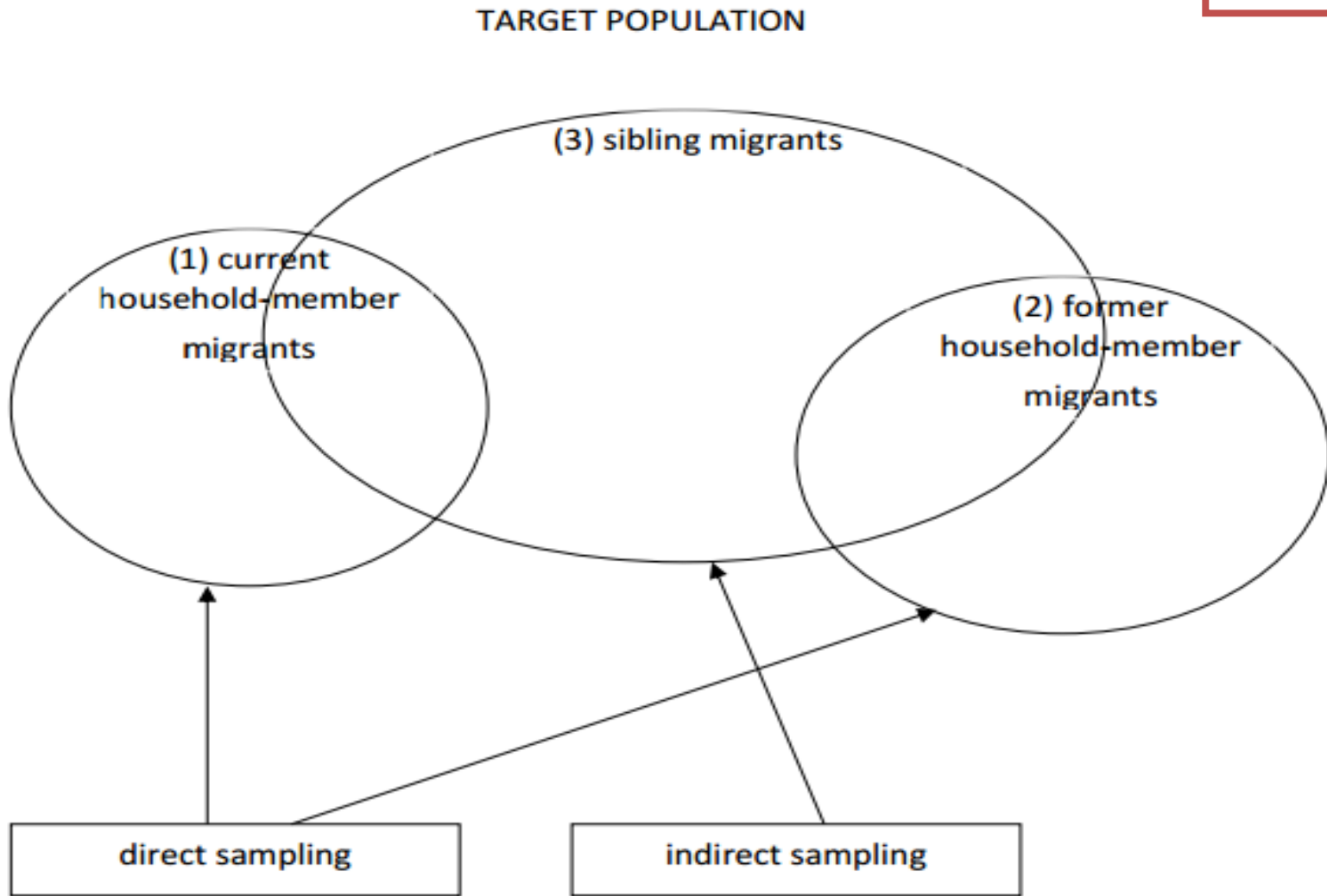
- to list their former household members that are migrants
- and then to provide some further information on them (how many brothers or sisters they have and how many of them live in Hungary, whether they belong to migrant sub-population 3).

Block 3: the migrant brothers and sisters of the current LFS-household members.

Current LFS-households are asked

- to list their members' migrant sibling and
- and then to provide some further information on them (questions that help to decide whether they belong to migrant sub-population 1 or 2).

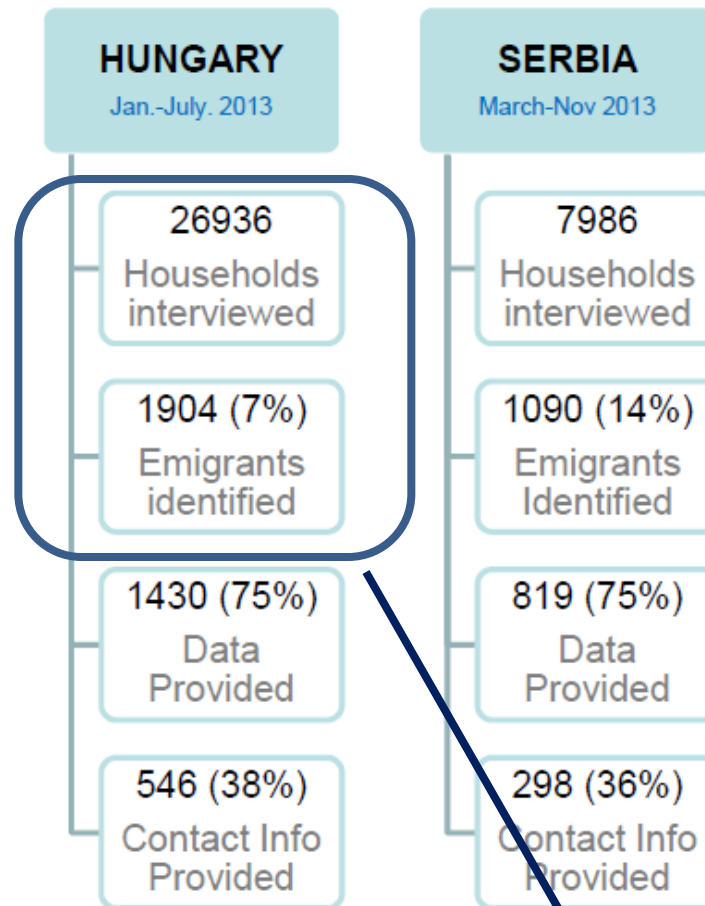
1. PHASE



Generalised Weight Share Method

LFS-SEEMIG Survey: Realization

1. PHASE



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Comparing SEEMIG stock data to estimates from other sources - Hungary

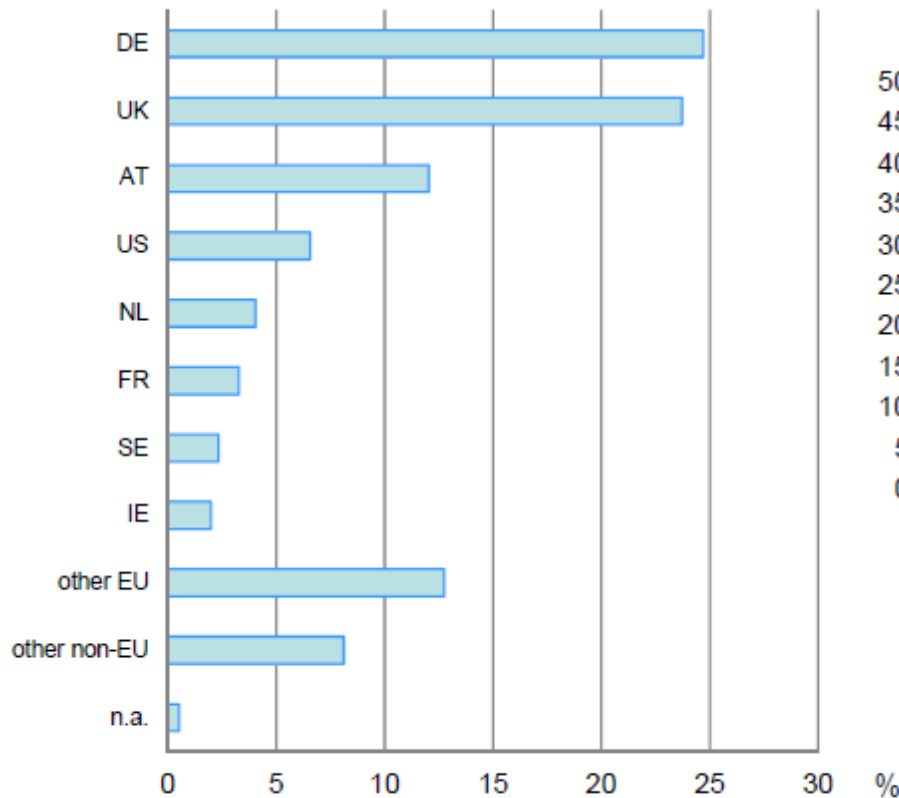
Data Source	Definition	Value
SEEMIG 2013 1. PHASE	Hungarian citizens and Hungarian born-population abroad, age group 15-74	195 000
Census 2011	Hungarian citizens abroad on the 1st of October 2011 (HCSO 2013)	213 059
Eurostat (2013), supplemented by data from Statistik Austria (Austria) and UK Annual Population Survey (2012) (Gödri)	Hungarian citizens living in EEA countries in 2013 1. Jan.	280 000
HDRI large scale survey 2013	Hungarian citizens abroad with permanent residency in Hungary – age group 18-49	335 000
HDRI Omnibus 2013	Members and former members of Hungarian households living abroad	240 000

Similar method in a seperated survey.

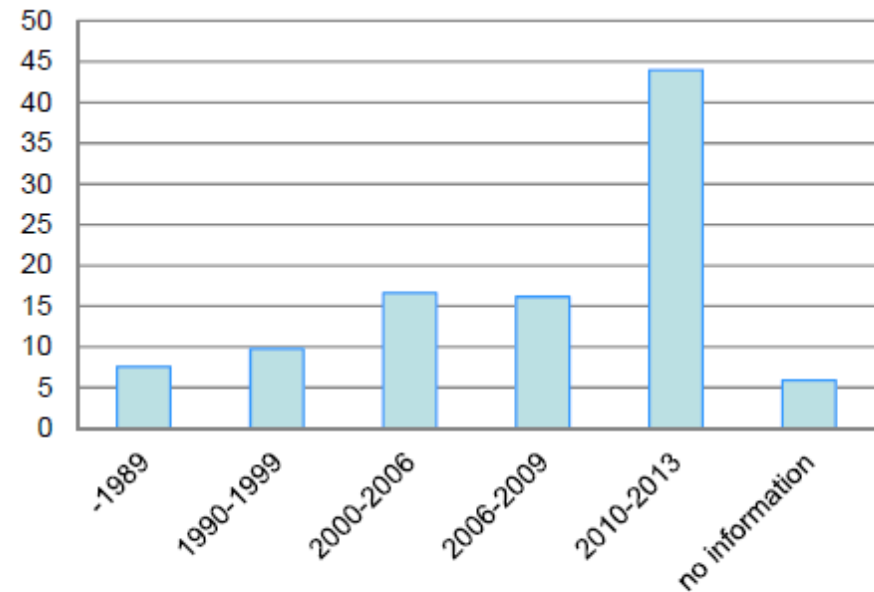
Emigrants' profile in Hungary 1.

1. PHASE

Destination Countries

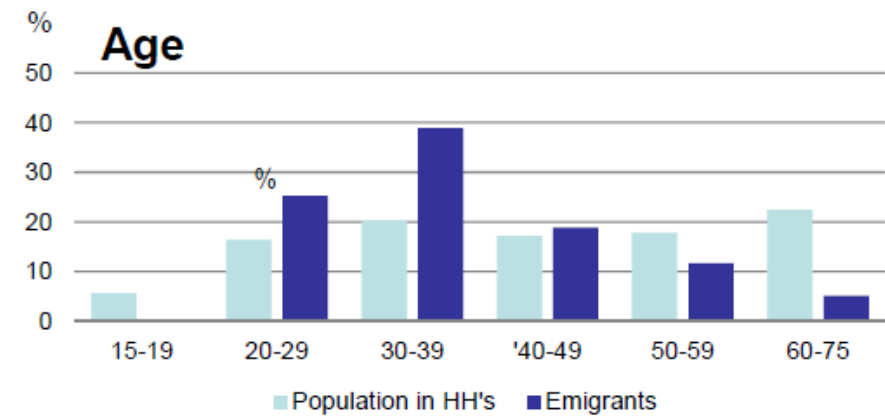
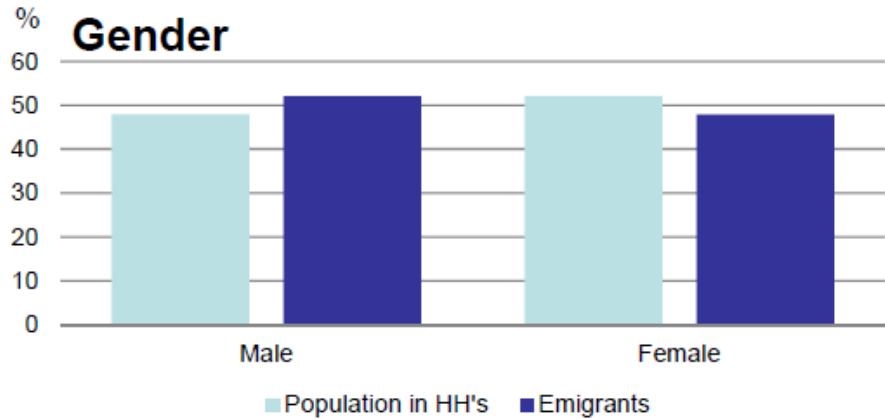


Period of emigration



1. PHASE

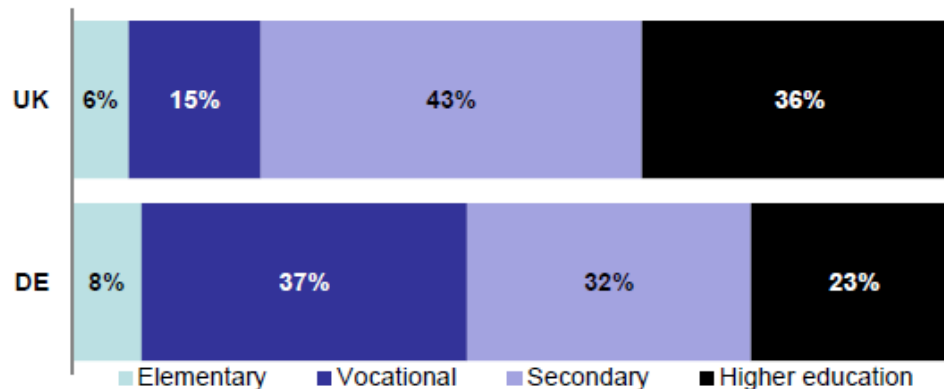
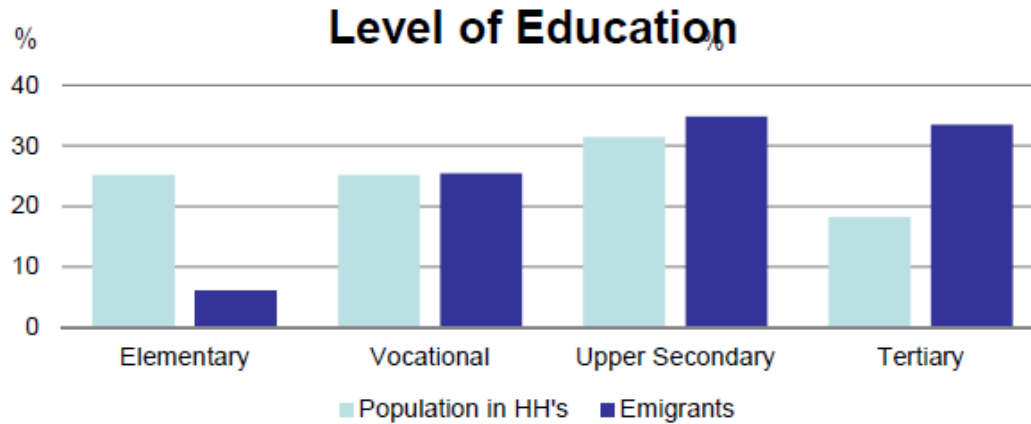
Emigrants' profile in Hungary 2.



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1. PHASE

Emigrants' profile in Hungary 3.



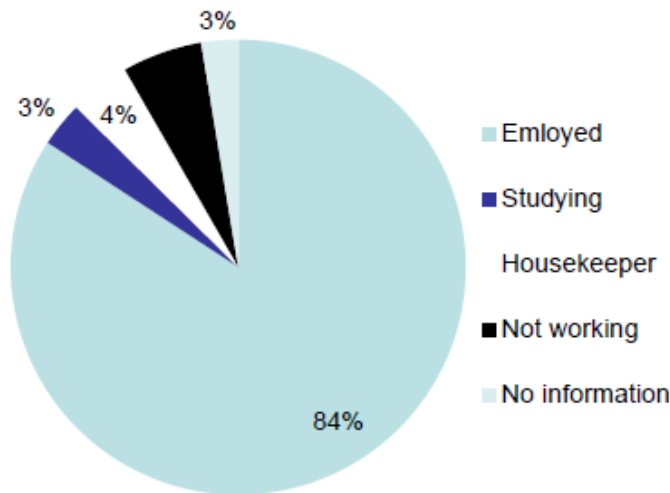
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1. PHASE

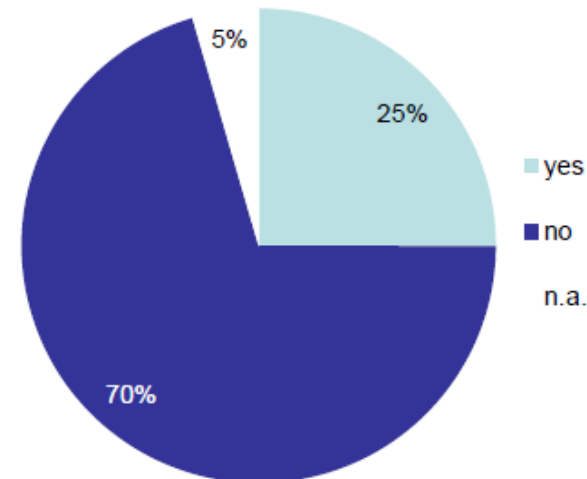
Emigrants' profile in Hungary 4.



Employment Status



Remittance paid



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Controlling for biases in the LFS-SEEMIG data. Hungary

1. PHASE

External tests Budapest, county seats and also some wealthier regions underrepresented (HDI Omnibus and Census) !!!

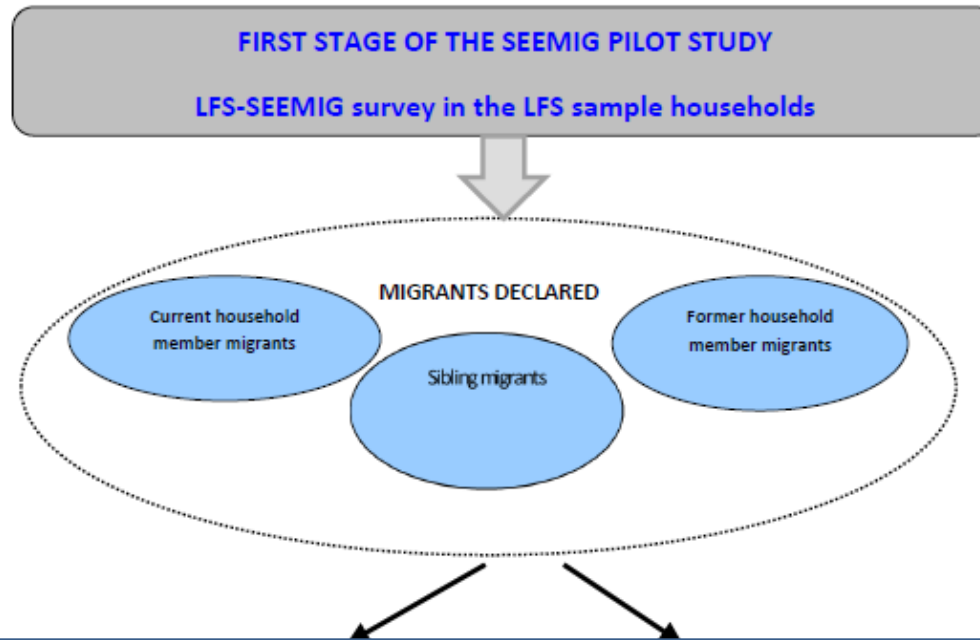
Other distributions (eg. Composition by destination country; gender) and also two-dimension distributions (eg. destination country by education; destination country by gender etc.) in line with external knowledge (eg. Mirror Statistics)

✓✓✓

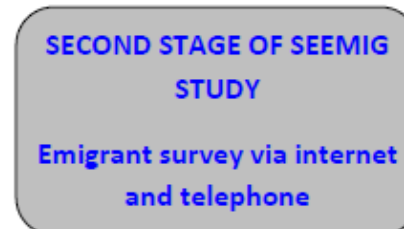
Internal tests: controls for attrition No significant household-level difference between emigrants identified vs. emigrants with stat. data ✓✓✓

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1. PHASE



2. PHASE



2. PHASE

The structure of the questionnaire in the 2. stage :

- Circumstances of migration
- Purposes and motivation of migration
- Circumstances abroad
- Education, occupation and employment
- Contact with relatives and friends in Hungary
- Plans for the future
- Developmental idealism
- Respondent Driven Sampling – RDS

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2. PHASE

Response rates in the 2. stage

	Hungary	Serbia
Total number of migrants with a contact detail from 1. stage	561	298
Successful interviews total (CAWI + CATI)	125 22%	98 33%
Responded to the RDS block	100	13
Number of contacts collected	54 43%	17 17%



Methodological Conclusions

- **Indirect data, origin-based data collection has great potentials in emigration research:**
 - It could be an iterative ad-hoc modul for LFS: siblings and children migrants.
 - Generalised Weight Share Method - to handle the indirect nature of the data collected.
- **Limitations of LFS might lead to non-sampling biases (lack of trust hinders data collection):**
 - Collect contact info in local surveys.
- **Hungarian (but not Serbian) SEEMIG data: underestimation and geographical biases but otherwise plausible distributions**

Conclusions *On Hungarian Emigrants*

- „common knowledge” justified (eg. graduates’ dominance; target countries...)
- „common knowledge” contradicted (eg. males and vocational school graduates not overrepresented...)
- new insights (eg. remittances...)

Future analyses: selection of households into „sending households” / selection of individuals into emigration / Exploring changing emigrant-profiles...

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Thank you for your attention!

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