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

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

László Kajdi and Ádám Dickmann
Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Workshop on Migration Statistics
8-9 September, 2014
Chisinau, Moldavia

This paper is partly based on a presentation of EPC-2014, held by Blaskó and Gödri.

www.seemig.eu

Jointly for our common future
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.
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

www.seemig.eu

Jointly for our common future
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*
- *Reports on the SEEMIG LFS pilot-studies*
- *A public database of relevant datasets on the region, including NUTS3 level regional data*
Activities and outputs

• Population projections with „real-migration” scenario (also on regional level for two local partners)
• 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)

As a result of these activities:

• Detailed action plans for each partner countries
• Strategies covering longer-term goals and concepts for policy-makers
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:
SEEMIG Pilot Study: Research Design

1st Phase: LFS-SEEMIG

- Identify emigrants
  - HH members
  - Siblings
  - Former HH members
- Collect statistical data
- Collect contact information

Estimating emigrant stock – GWSM (Zaba 1987)

Estimating distribution of emigrants

2ND PHASE: CATI + CAWI
Blocks in LFS to Reach Target Population:

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).
TARGET POPULATION

1. current household-member migrants
2. former household-member migrants
3. sibling migrants

Jointly for our common future
LFS-SEEMIG Survey: Realization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Households Interviewed</th>
<th>Emigrants Identified</th>
<th>Data Provided</th>
<th>Contact Info Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>Jan.-July. 2013</td>
<td>26,936</td>
<td>1,904 (7%)</td>
<td>1,430 (75%)</td>
<td>546 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERBIA</td>
<td>March-Nov 2013</td>
<td>7,986</td>
<td>1,090 (14%)</td>
<td>819 (75%)</td>
<td>298 (36%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jointly for our common future
### Comparing SEEMIG stock data to estimates from other sources - Hungary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEEMIG 2013</td>
<td>Hungarian citizens and Hungarian born-population abroad, age group 15-74</td>
<td>195 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census 2011</td>
<td>Hungarian citizens abroad on the 1st of October 2011 (HCSO 2013)</td>
<td>213 059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDRI large scale survey 2013</td>
<td>Hungarian citizens abroad with permanent residency in Hungary – age group 18-49</td>
<td>335 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDRI Omnibus 2013</td>
<td>Members and former members of Hungarian households living abroad</td>
<td>240 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Controlling for biases in the LFS-SEEMIG data. Hungary

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

Other distributions (eg. Compositon 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 ✔ ✔ ✔

Jointly for our common future
Emigrants’ profile in Hungary 1.

**Destination Countries**

- DE
- UK
- AT
- US
- NL
- FR
- SE
- IE
- other EU
- other non-EU
- n.a.

**Period of emigration**

- 1989
- 1990-1999
- 2000-2006
- 2006-2009
- 2010-2013
- no information

Jointly for our common future
Emigrants’ profile in Hungary 2.

Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population in HH's</th>
<th>Emigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population in HH's</th>
<th>Emigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jointly for our common future
Emigrants’ profile in Hungary 3.

Level of Education

- Elementary
- Vocational
- Upper Secondary
- Tertiary

Population in HH’s vs. Emigrants

UK: 6% Elementary, 15% Vocational, 43% Upper Secondary, 38% Tertiary

DE: 8% Elementary, 37% Vocational, 32% Upper Secondary, 23% Tertiary

Jointly for our common future
Emigrants’ profile in Hungary 4.

**Employment Status**
- 84% Employed
- 4% Studying
- 3% Housekeeper
- 3% Not working
- 3% No information

**Remittance paid**
- 70% Yes
- 25% No
- 5% N.a.
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)

- 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…

www.seemig.eu

Jointly for our common future
Thank you for your attention!

www.seemig.eu

Jointly for our common future
Annex: Details of 2. stage
FIRST STAGE OF THE SEEMIG PILOT STUDY
LFS-SEEMIG survey in the LFS sample households

MIGRANTS DECLARED
Current household member migrants
Sibling migrants
Former household member migrants

CONTACT INFORMATION PROVIDED
NO CONTACT INFORMATION PROVIDED

RDS

SECOND STAGE OF SEEMIG STUDY
Emigrant survey via internet and telephone
The structure of the final questionnaire:

• 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
Response rates in the 2. stage

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

www.seemig.eu

Jointly for our common future