Migrant-specific use of the Labour Force Survey - Immigrants
Introduction

Long term goal: To develop statistics on integration of third-country citizens*

Goal of the project: To supply core indicators on employment of third-country citizens

Recommendation of Eurostat: source = Labour Force Survey (LFS)

LFS in Hungary: small number of third-country citizens are included in the sample due to:
- low rate within the population → 0.6%
- specific regional distribution → 59% live in Budapest
- lower willingness to respond

In order to supply indicators of foreigners some methodological developments are needed

Project: to carry out a survey on third-country citizens
(separate sample, migrant-specific questionnairie and data collection techiques)

*According to Declaration of Zaragoza
Preparation of the survey on third-country citizens

Preparation – Methodological developments (May 2013 – March 2014):

1. To elaborate self-responded questionnaires of LFS and translate it into 5 foreign languages
2. To develop appropriate data collection techniques for effective questioning migrants
3. To ensure special training and manual for interviewers
4. To work out special sampling and weighting schemes for foreigners

Survey on third-country citizens was carried out in 2nd quarter, 2014
Questionnaire used

Main aspects: To prepare a questionnaire that is easy to fill in good quality

To gain comparable data with LFS

1. To turn questionnaire of LFS into self-responded one
   Alterations on the basic questionnaire of LFS:
   - Shortening and simplifying the questionnaire
   - Questions were put into a more transparent structure
   - Adding explanations and definitions of some notions
   - Transforming open ended questions into closed ones
   - Rephrasing questions and responds considering features of the target group

2. Translating the transformed questionnaire (English, Russian, Chinese
   Vietnamese, Arabic)

3. Ad hoc module (2nd quarter, 2014): about integration of migrants and their descendants
   - Translating the ad hoc modul into 5 languages

Basic questionnaire about demographic and economic activity characteristics
Ad hoc modul about overqualification, main obstacles in the labour market
Data collection technique, education of interviewers

Self-responded questionnaire but the contribution of interviewers was needed

Their duties – detailed guidelines:

- To get contact and communicate even if respondents speak in foreign languages (language card)
- To find out whether at least one third-country citizen lives in the address

To ensure the completion of the questionnaire*

Data collection methods:
- In Hungarian: CAPI, CAWI
- In Foreign language: PAPI, CAWI

More accurate recording of failures

To fill in the questionnaire concerning on failures of the completion

Special training for interviewers

*Mainly interviewers of LFS were selected

CAPI: Computer Assistant Personal Interviewing
CAWI: Computer Aided Web Interviewing
PAPI: Paper and Pencil Interviewing
Sample on third-country citizens

Purposes of the survey besides providing employment indicators:
• to find out if the sampling frames are suitable to find the third-country citizens
• to estimate the size of the target population

Sampling frames:
Data sources on addresses of third-country citizens
- Census (2011): 19 thousands addresses
- Population Register* (Nov, 2013): 28 thousands addresses
- Register of Foreigners** (Nov, 2013): 84 thousands addresses

The union of the three frames: 103 thousands addresses

4 thousands **addresses** were selected

Sampling scheme: Based on addresses
- One stage stratified selection
- Within the strata the allocation was proportional

---

* Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services
** Office of Immigration and Nationality
Main difficulty during sampling: addresses were stored inaccurate and in diversified ways \textit{duplications on addresses}. So it was difficult to identify the identical addresses.

Assessed the reliability of sampling frames \textit{errors of the sampling frames}. Proportion of addresses where third-country citizens can be found:

- Census, 2011: 45 %
- Population Register: 42 %
- Register of Foreigners: 31 %

Weighting were determined by the sampling design and selection. Further actions* were carried out during weighting:

- Handling the \textit{duplications on addresses}
- Handling the \textit{errors of the sampling frames}
- Compensating the cases where data collection failed
- Combining the weights of sub-samples

*Calibration was not carried out, we also estimate the size of the target population
Outcomes of the survey on address level

Among 4014 addresses the survey was carried out successfully in 565 cases:

Estimation: 25 200 private addresses* where third-country citizens live

* Migrant population living in institutions was not part of the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Distribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All cases</td>
<td>4 014</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>14,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusal</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>10,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contacted household</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>16,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language problem, unable to response</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors of sampling frames</td>
<td>2 329</td>
<td>58,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of targeted person</td>
<td>1 642</td>
<td>40,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other errors of sampling frames (vacant housing unit, no housing unit, unable to locate the address, etc.)</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>17,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respond rate without taking into account the errors of the sampling frames: 34%
Totally 931 third-country citizens answered the questionnaire

Estimation: 40 thousands third-country citizens living at private addresses

Official statistics, (1 Jan, 2014) → total number of third-country citizens is 60 thousands persons

Reasons of undercounting can be: Only private addresses were taken in consideration
Inaccurate addresses, movements of foreigners
Difficulties on reaching them, distrustful behaviour

Although of the underestimation of size, the distributions of survey fit well to official statistics based on administrative sources:

According to both statistics:

- Males are overrepresented among migrants
- Younger age structure than natives
- Proportion of Asians is the highest
- The most important countries of origin: China, Ukraine, Russia, Vietnam, United States, Serbia
Characteristics of the target population known from the migrant survey

Reason of arriving in Hungary (among 15-74 year-olds)

- For an actual job: 30% (21% Male, 13% Female)
- Wanted to find work: 11% (6% Male, 5% Female)
- Family unification, other family purposes: 21% (11% Male, 10% Female)
- For studies: 24% (15% Male, 9% Female)
- Arrived as a refugee or as a beneficiary of international protection: 4% (2% Male, 2% Female)
- For other purposes: 14% (5% Male, 9% Female)

Length of stay in Hungary

- Less than 5 years: 38%
- Among 5-9 years: 19%
- Among 10-24 years: 34%
- 25 or longer time: 9%

Level of Hungarian language skills

- Native level: 8%
- Advanced level: 23%
- Intermediate level: 21%
- Beginner level: 32%
- Don't speak Hungarian at all: 16%
- Don't know: 1%
The overall difference between the migrant and domestic population is mainly due to the different demographical structure of the two groups!

Third-country citizen females are in less favourable situation than Hungarian females:

• Their employment rate is lower
• Their inactivity rate is higher
• Their disadvantage compared to males is higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Third-country citizens</th>
<th>Hungarian citizens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity rate</strong></td>
<td>60.8 %</td>
<td>58.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment rate</strong></td>
<td>57.2 %</td>
<td>53.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment rate</strong></td>
<td>6.0 %</td>
<td>8.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity rate</strong></td>
<td>79.6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment rate</strong></td>
<td>75.4 %</td>
<td>78.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment rate</strong></td>
<td>5.2 %</td>
<td>7.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migrant survey

Source: LFS
Employees with higher education having a job which requires low or medium level of qualification (%)

- Third-country citizens
- Hungarian citizens

Objective

- Male
  - Third-country citizens: 20.7%
  - Hungarian citizens: 13.0%
  - Total: 17.3%

- Female
  - Third-country citizens: 13.2%
  - Hungarian citizens: 12.1%
  - Total: 12.5%

Subjective

- Male
  - Third-country citizens: 16.8%
  - Hungarian citizens: 7.5%
  - Total: 11.6%

- Female
  - Third-country citizens: 9.3%
  - Hungarian citizens: 8.4%
  - Total: 8.4%

Employees considering themselves overqualified (%)

- Total: 14.8%
Main results

More precise information about the integration of third-country citizens
• Core indicators on employment which can be compared to natives’ one
• Further information:

New information about the reliability of addresses derives from various databases.

Interviewers gained experiences about interviewing migrants which can be also utilized in regular household surveys.

Methodology of the migrant survey can be used in the future.
Thank you for your attention!