Migrant-specific use of the Labour Force Survey - Immigrants

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HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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 questionnarie and data collection techiques)

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION FUND

The project is co-financed by the **European Integration Fund** of the European Union.

*According to Declaration of Zaragoza

Preparation – Methodological developments (May 2013 – Marc 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
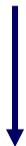
Survey on third-country citizens was carried out in 2nd quarter, 2014

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

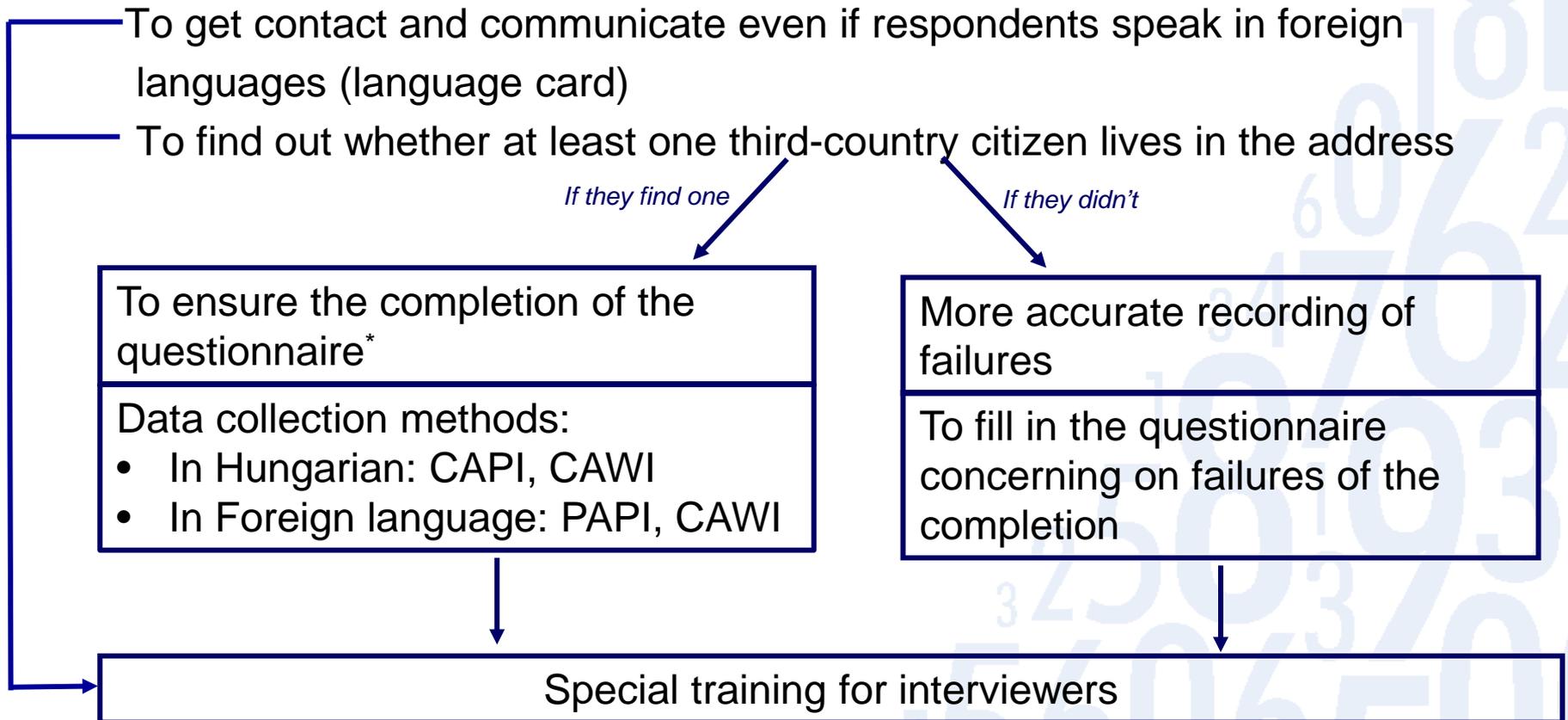   - Translating the ad hoc modul into 5 languages

   Basic questionnaire ⟶ about demographic and economic activity characteristics

   Ad hoc modul ⟶ about overqualification, main obstacles in the labour market

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

If they find one → | *If they didn't* →

To ensure the completion of the questionnaire[*]	More accurate recording of failures
Data collection methods: • In Hungarian: CAPI, CAWI • In Foreign language: PAPI, CAWI	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

Reliability of the sampling frames and weighting

→ Main difficulty during sampling: addresses were stored inaccurate and in diversified ways → *duplications on addresses*

So it was difficult to identify the identical addresses

→ Assessed the reliability of sampling frames → *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 *duplications on addresses*

Handling the *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

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

Respond rate without taking into account the errors of the sampling frames: 34 %

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

Estimation: <u>25 200 private addresses</u>[*] where third-country citizens live

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

Totally <u>931</u> third-country citizens answered the questionnaire

    Estimation: <u>40 thousands</u> 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 <u>fit well</u> to official statistics based on administrative sources:
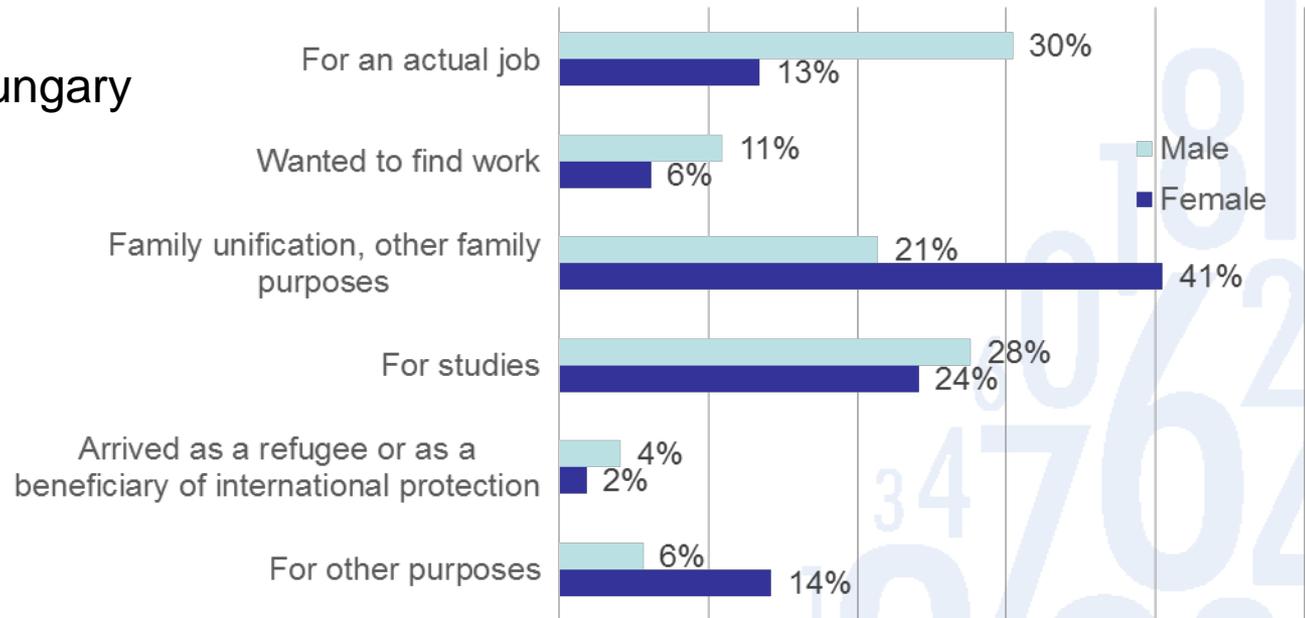
According to both statistics

- Males are overrepresented among migrants
- Younger age structure then natives
- Proportion of Asians is the highest ⟶
- The most important countries of origin:

        China, Ukraine, Russia,

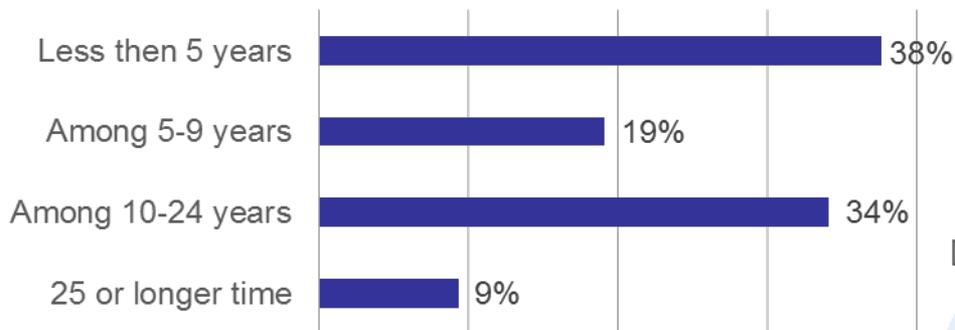   Vietnam, United States, Serbia
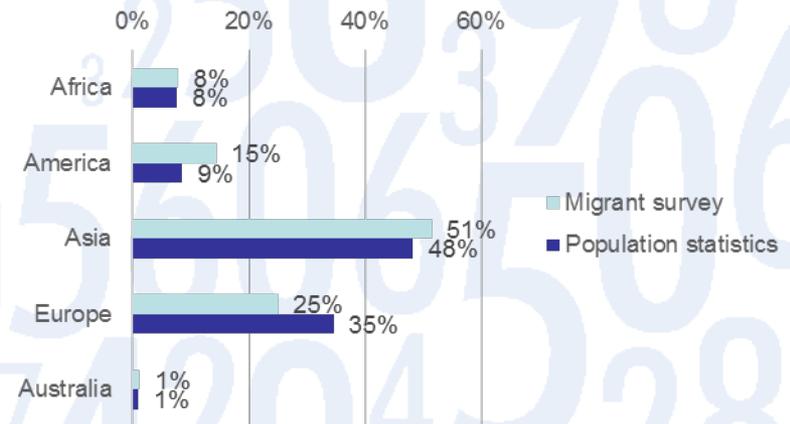
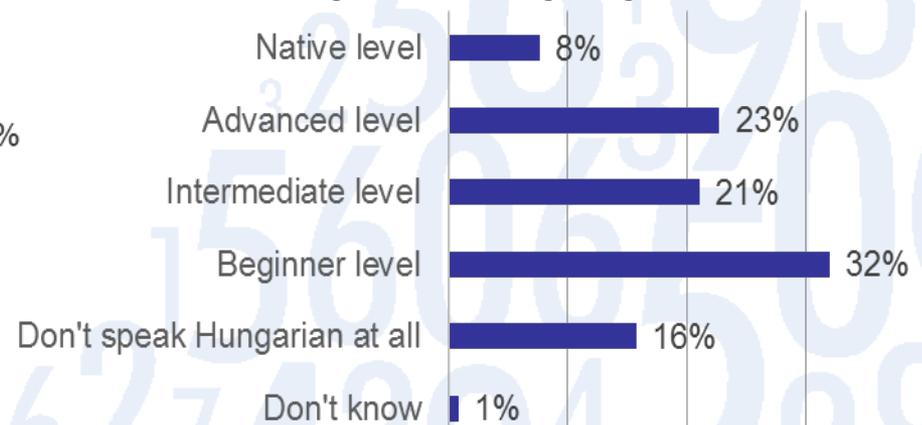# Characteristics of the target population known from the migrant survey

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

Reason	Male	Female
For an actual job	30%	13%
Wanted to find work	11%	6%
Family unification, other family purposes	21%	41%
For studies	28%	24%
Arrived as a refugee or as a beneficiary of international protection	4%	2%
For other purposes	6%	14%

Length of stay in Hungary

Less then 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%

Labour market indicators, 2nd quarter 2014

Third-country citizens
Source: Migrant survey

← →

Hungarian citizens
Source: LFS

In the group of 15-74 year-olds

Third-country citizens		Hungarian citizens
60.8 %	Activity rate	58.5 %
57.2 %	Employment rate	53.7 %
6.0 %	Unemployment rate	8.1 %

In the group of 25-54 year-olds

Third-country citizens		Hungarian citizens
79.6 %	Activity rate	84.9 %
75.4 %	Employment rate	78.8 %
5.2 %	Unemployment rate	7.2 %

The overall difference between the migrant and domestic population is mainly due to the different demographical structure of the two groups!
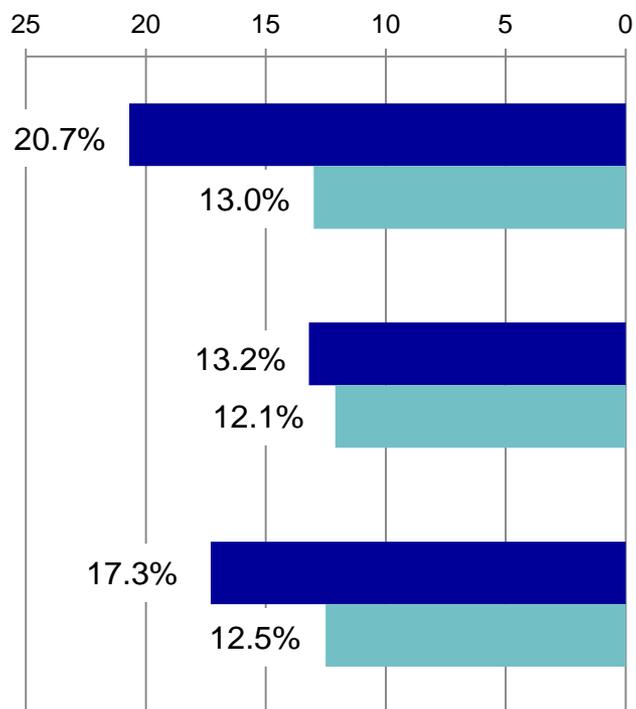
Third-country citizen females are in less favourable situation than Hungarian females:
- Their employment rate is lower
- Their inactivity rate is higher
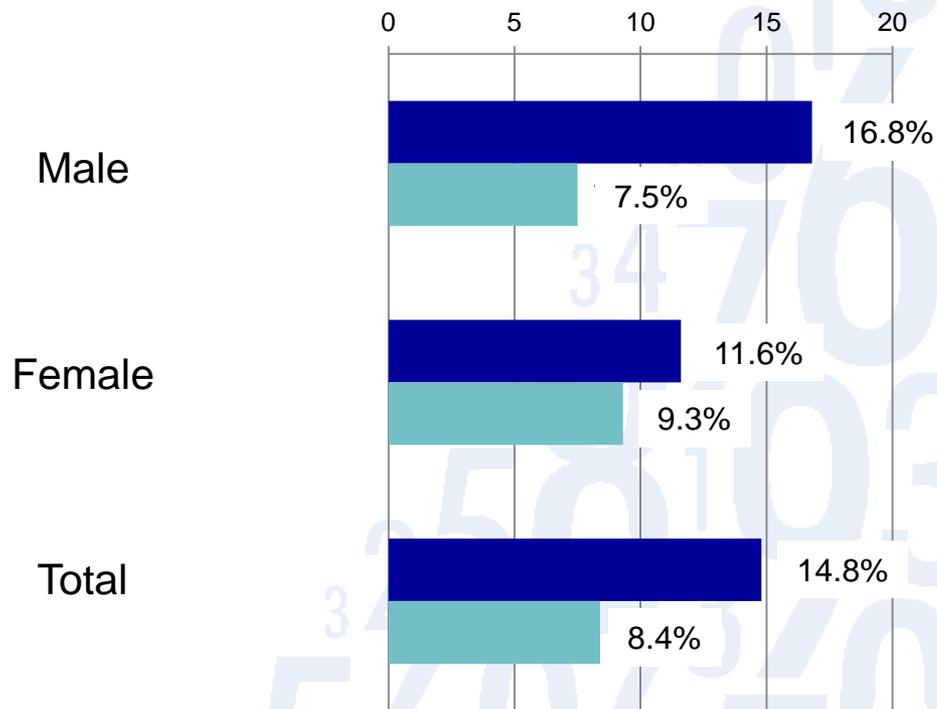- Their disadvantage compared to males is higher

Overqualification

Legend:
- Third-country citizens (dark blue)
- Hungarian citizens (teal)

Objective

	Third-country citizens	Hungarian citizens
Male	20.7%	13.0%
Female	13.2%	12.1%
Total	17.3%	12.5%

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

Subjective

	Third-country citizens	Hungarian citizens
Male	16.8%	7.5%
Female	11.6%	9.3%
Total	14.8%	8.4%

Employees considering themselves overqualified (%)

More precise information about the integration of third-country citizens

- Core indicators on employment which can be compared to natives' one
- Further information:

Education of parents   Overqualification

Length of stay in Hungary   Reason of arriving at Hungary

Parents' place of birth   Characteristics of main job

Main obstacles   Labour market participation

Hungarian language skills   Education
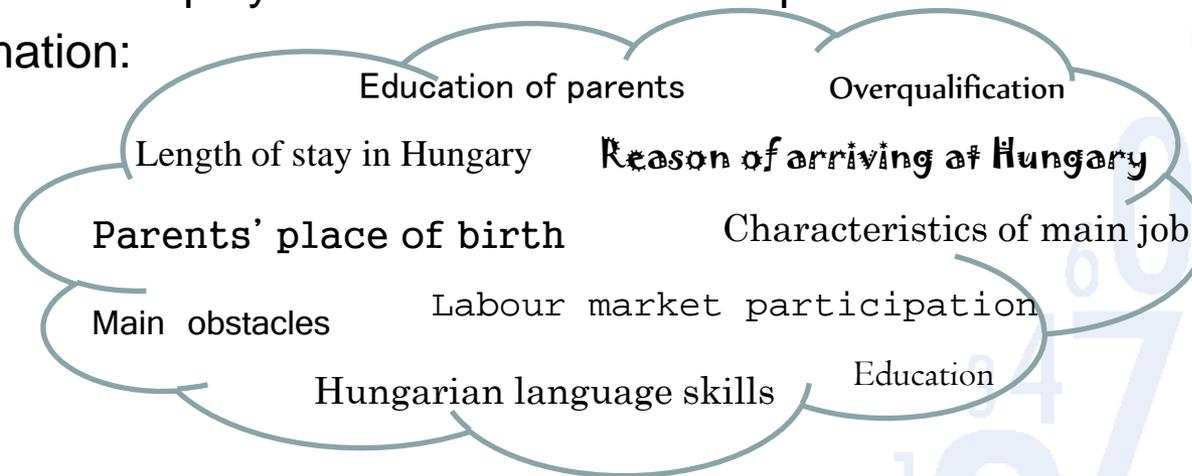
New information about the reliability of addresses derives from various databases.

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!