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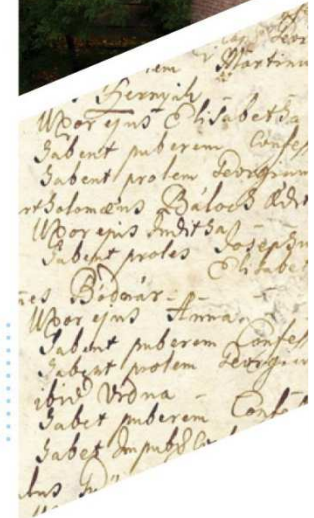
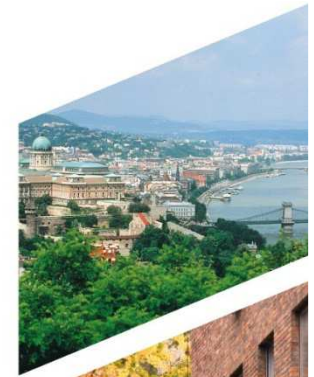
How to get better data on emigration? Lessons from the SEEMIG pilot emigrant survey in Hungary and Serbia

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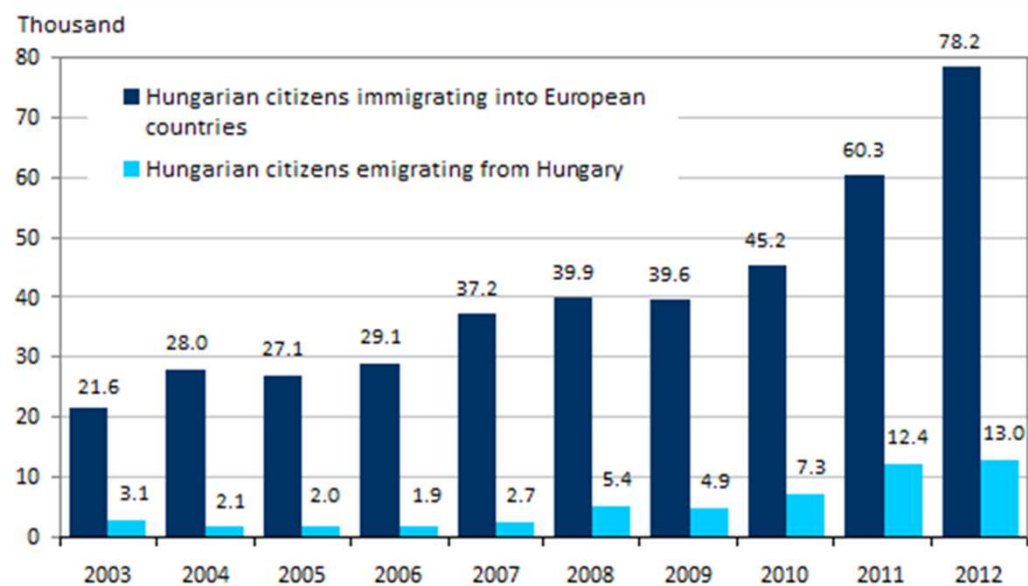
European Population Conference 25-28 June 2014

Budapest



Motivation for the study in Hungary

Data from Hungarian statistics and from 'mirror' statistics (EEA countries)

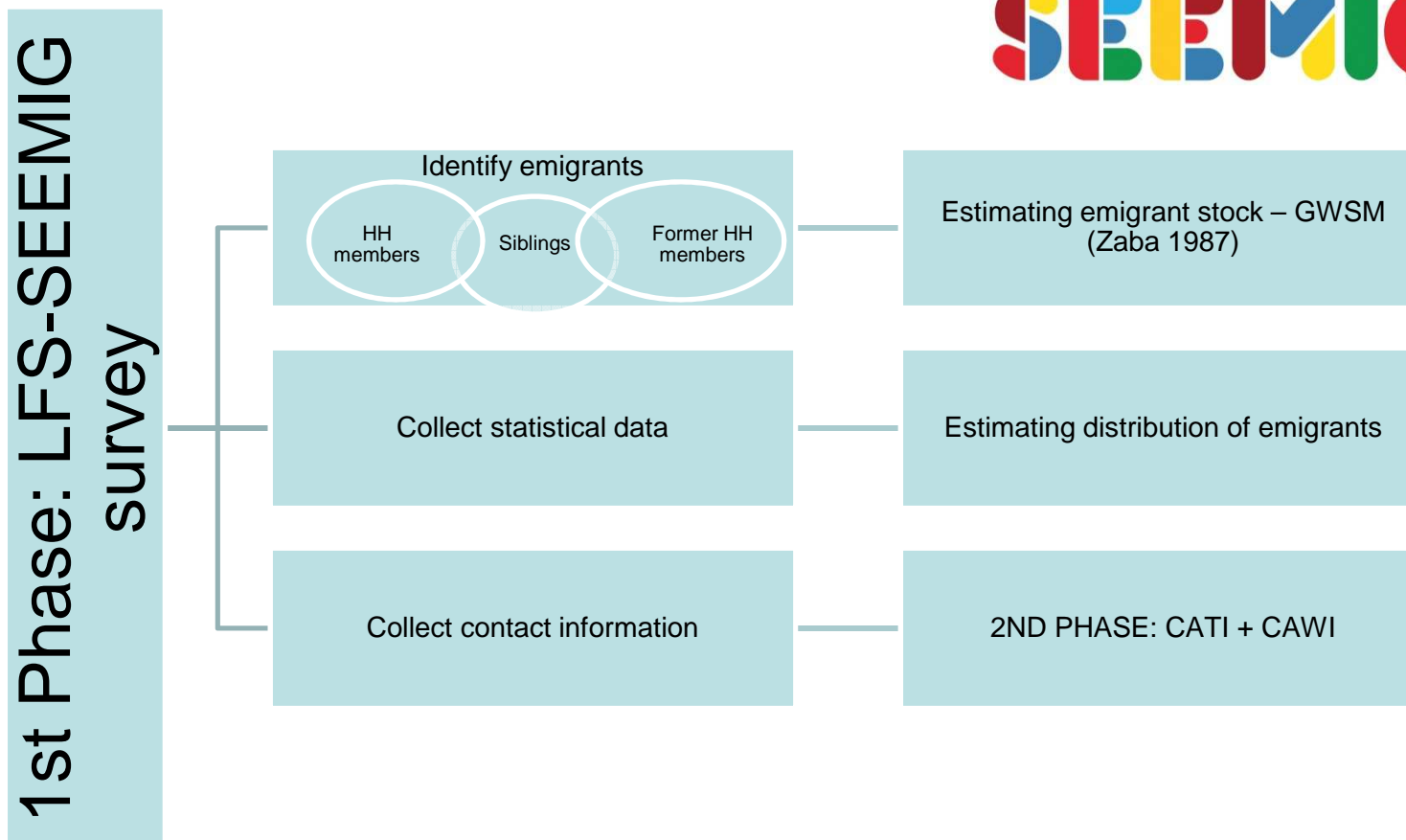


Sources: Eurostat Database, for 2009-2012 supplemented from Destatis (Germany) and Statistik Austria; Hungarian Demographic Yearbook 2012

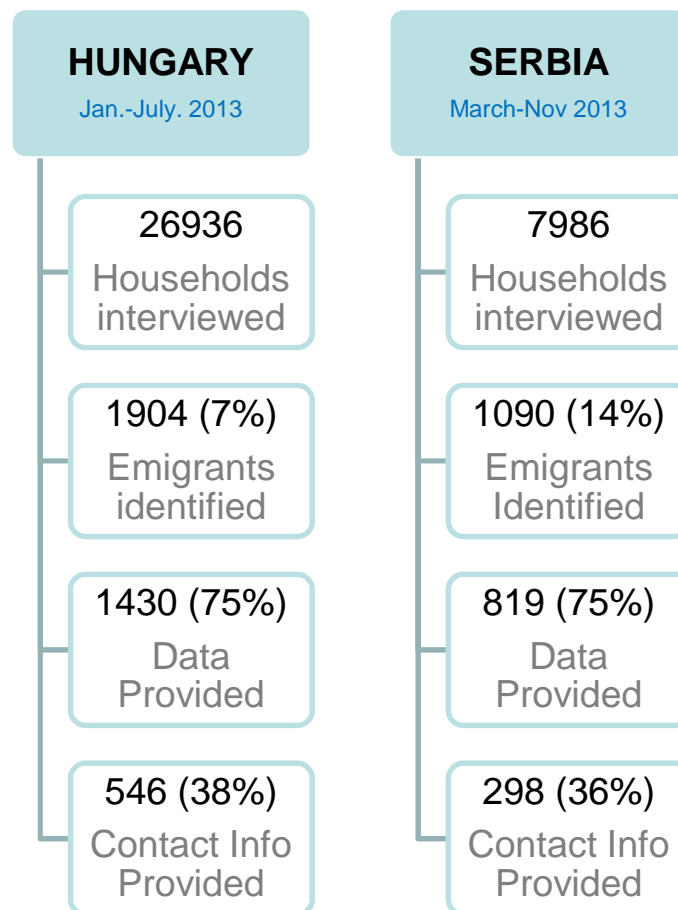
Note: Eurostat data missing for the UK, 2006 and for France for the entire period



SEEMIG Pilot Study: Research Design



LFS-SEEMIG Survey: Realization



Comparing SEEMIG stock data to estimates from other sources - Hungary

Data Source	Definition	Value
SEEMIG 2013	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



Controlling for biases in the LFS-SEEMIG data. Hungary

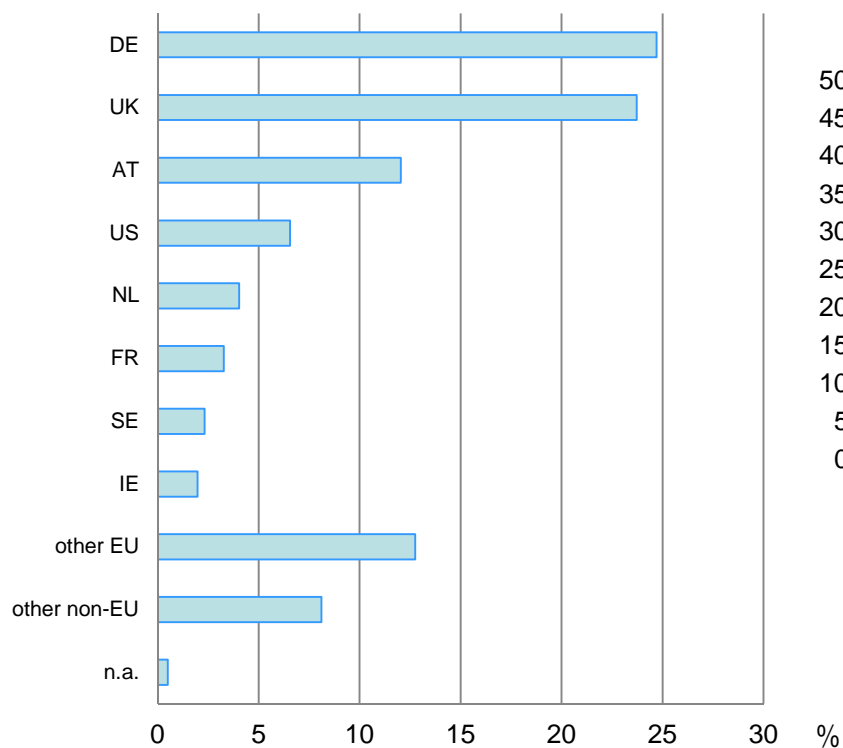
External tests Budapest, county seats and also some wealthier regions underrepresented (HDMI Omnibus and Census) !!!

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)
✓✓✓

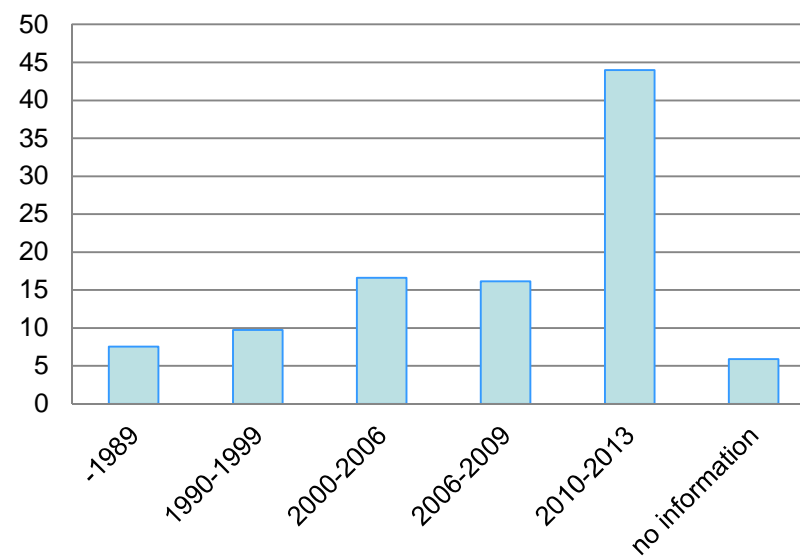
Internal tests: controls for attrition No significant household-level difference between emigrants identified vs. emigrants with stat. data ✓✓✓

Emigrants' profile in Hungary 1.

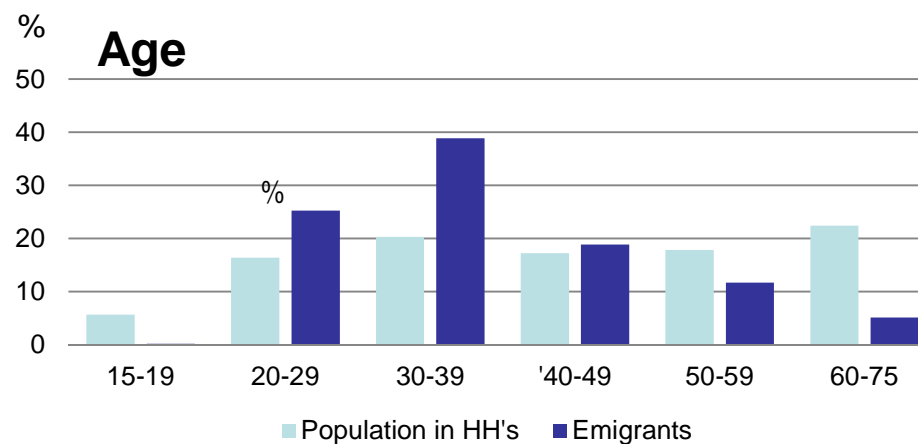
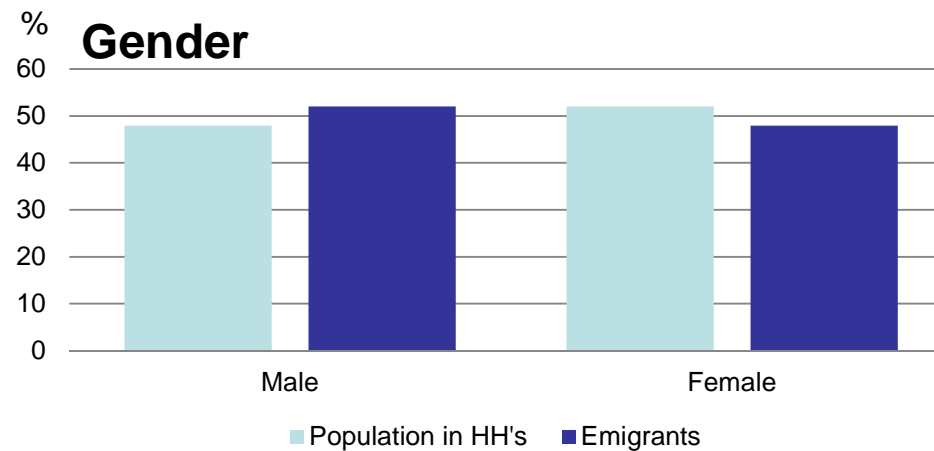
Destination Countries



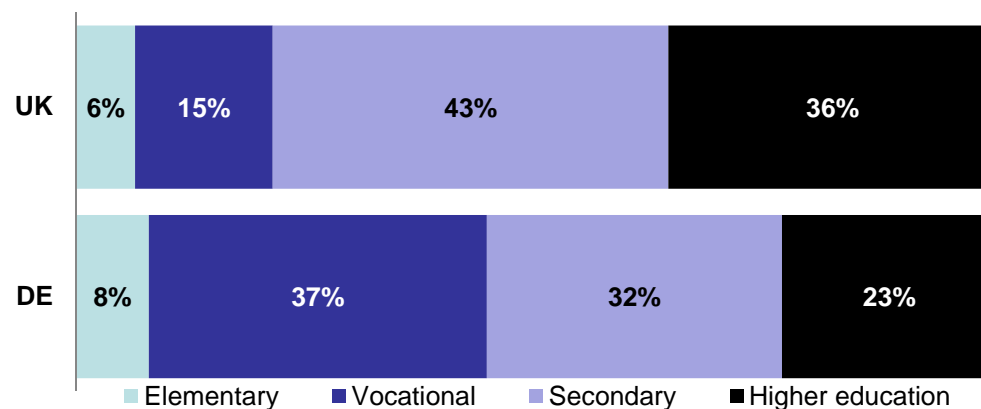
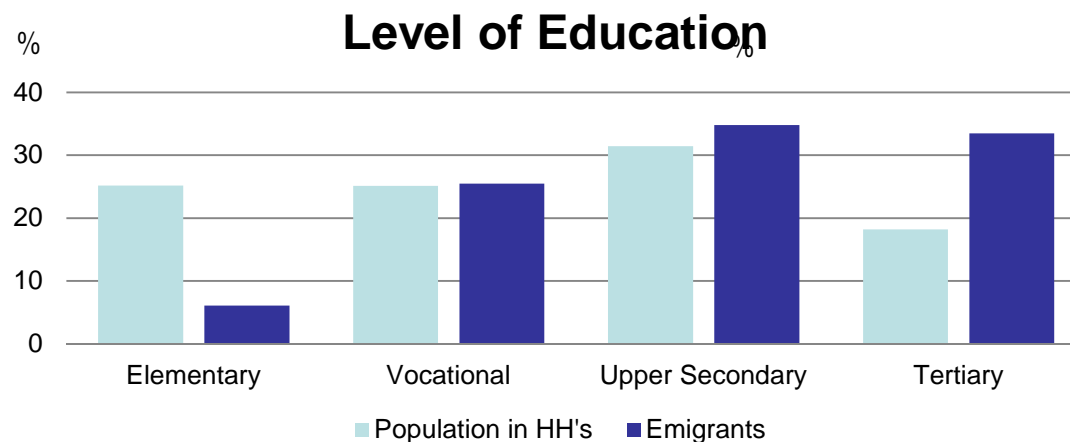
Period of emigration



Emigrants' profile in Hungary 2.

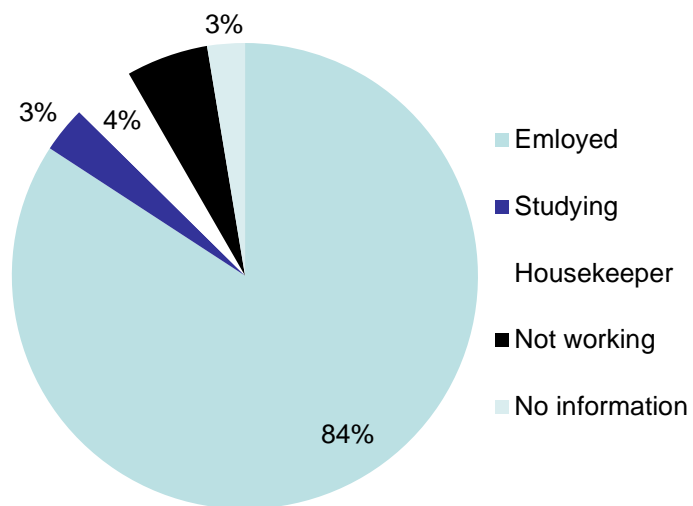


Emigrants' profile in Hungary 3.

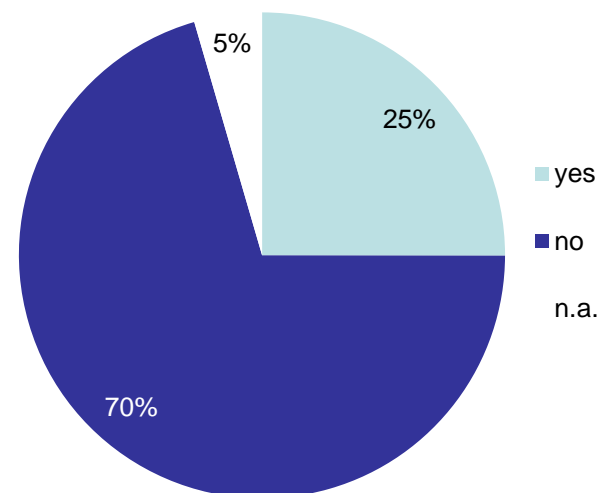


Emigrants' profile in Hungary 4.

Employment Status



Remittance paid



Conclusions

1. Methodological:

- Indirect data, origin-based data collection has great potentials in emigration research – important field-work experiences!
- 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

2. 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...



Thank you for your attention!

Visit www.seemig.eu

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