Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics

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Primary Data

Population and housing census 2022
- Questionnaire-based, full enumeration censuses
- Register-based validation data set
- Adjustments of register-based migration statistics

Relevant census questions
- Citizenship, Country of birth
- Date of arrival
- Migration experiences (1910, 2011, 2022)
- Household members staying abroad (2011, 2022)

Microcensuses
- Low share of foreigners in the sample
- 10% representative sample of households (2016)
- Complementary questionnaire on migration (2016)
- Detailed migration experiences/aspirations
- Detailed information on household members abroad

Other primary data collections

- Naturalization survey
  - Detailed information on naturalized persons
  - Not representative (voluntary)
  - Lowering response rates

- Labour Force Survey
  - Low chance of being sampled for foreigners
  - Representing resident households
  - Not migration focus

Other sample surveys
- Possibilities of using passenger surveys in Schengen Territory?
- Can we use unit non-responses of other surveys to draw conclusions on migration?
Secondary data: Immigration

Immigration

- Legal categories of entrance and stay → Administrative procedures → Administrative records
  - Not capturing undocumented migration (only legal/registered population)
  - Records of persons/administrative events
  - Distinct procedures by citizenship and purpose of migration

- Foreign citizens: EEA citizens vs Third-country nationals → administrative procedures at immigration authorities
  - EEA citizens → free movement in Schengen → obligation to register/possibility to get permanent residence card → Records of registration/residence
  - Third-country nationals → permissions needed to enter and stay in the country (date of expiry, with possibility of extension) → records of different residence permits or protected status

- National citizens: no administrative procedures on entrance → administrative sources needed other than those of immigration authorities
  - Immigration of foreign-born Hungarian citizens → Records of registering addresses in Hungary (Simplified naturalization since 2011)
  - Return migration of Hungarian-born Hungarian citizens → Records of reactivating Social Insurance
Administrative records of departure: are there any?
- Willingness to de-register
- Positive or negative consequences?
- Free movement in Schengen territory

Foreign citizens:
- EEA citizens: ? → no administrative procedures required when leaving, no expiration of residence
- Third-country nationals: Expiry date of permissions → if not extended

National citizens:
- Obligation to report departure
- Suspension of social insurance in Hungary and reporting the establishment of foreign social insurance
- De-registration of addresses
Difficulties of operationalisation of the conceptual framework

- **Cooperation with the owners of administrative data**
  - Legal background of cooperation
  - Access to administrative data sources
  - Harmonization of data sources is needed

- **International cooperation**
  - Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon
  - Importance of data exchange between countries
  - Legal background which enables the exchange of data

- **Usual residence concept**
  - Growing number of register based data
  - Issue of registration and deregistration
  - How can we utilize the concept of usual residence building of system feasible for registered population
  - Expected duration of stay