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**Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS)
One of the aspects of international and regional partnership**

BY

Mostafa Younes Yousef
CAPMAS, Cairo, Egypt
Mostafa_y@capmas.gov.eg

Central Agency For Public Mobilization & Statistics

Abstract

Migration, is a global phenomenon affecting in all countries , and have a direct impact on trade, economy , development, health , population, security, social and cultural aspects. This paper includes the following sections; first it includes the main objectives of the Egypt-HIMS as a case study. The second section explains the partnerships between the Central Agency for Puplic Moblization & Statistics (CAPMAS) and international orgnizaton for implementing Egypt-HIMS. The third section will present Scope of the Study (The sample, The Questionnaires, Field Staff, Data Collection ...etc). The fourth section will present a brief from the most important results of the Egypt-HIMS which Indicate that The vast majority of current migrants from Egypt (95 percent) go to Arab countries mainly in the Gulf and Libya, while only less than 5 percent go to destinations outside of the Arab region, predominantly Europe (3%), and North America and Australia (1%).

On the other hand the survey indicate that 95.4 percent of current migrants had legal and valid admission documents, 1.1 percent did not need visa, while fewer than 3 percent had no visa or other valid document.

1- Introduction:

The Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS) was conducted in 2013 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The survey was carried out as a part of the 'Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey Programme' (MED-HIMS) who is a programme of regionally coordinated surveys requested by the NSOs of 8 MENA Arab countries to overcome the lack of data on international migration.

2- The main objectives of the Egypt-HIMS are:

- (i) to study the recent trends, causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration from Egypt, and the inter-linkages between migration and development.
- (ii) to explore scenarios for closer cooperation in the area of migration and development between Egypt as a sending country and the main receiving countries.

2-1: methodology :

The Egypt-HIMS methodology is designed to provide information on why, when, where and how migration has occurred, and to deal with various dimensions of international migration and mobility by the collection of representative multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative data on out-migration from Egypt, return migration to Egypt, intentions to migrate, and forced migration of citizens of other countries residing in Egypt.

3- partnerships between the Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS) and international organization for implementing Egypt-HIMS:

Egypt Household International Migration Survey (Egypt-HIMS) which was conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The survey was carried out as part of the 'Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey' Programme (MED-HIMS), which is a joint initiative of the European Commission / Eurostat, ILO, IOM, LAS, UNHCR, UNFPA, and the World Bank, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of the Arab Countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

The successful implementation of the Egypt-HIMS would not have been possible without the active support and dedicated efforts of a large number of organizations and individuals. On behalf of CAPMAS:

- 1) International Labour Office (ILO).

- 2) International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- 3) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- 4) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- 5) World Health Organization (WHO).
- 6) Trade and Development of Canada.
- 7) Danish-Arab Partnership Programme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.
- 8) Italian Development Cooperation.
- 9) The Project Implementation Unit of Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey Programme (MED-HIMS/PIU) .
- 10) Statistical Office of the European Union \ Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Co-operation Programme.
- 11) The World Bank.

4- Survey Design:

4-1 The Sample

The sample for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS (90116 Household) was designed to provide statistically reliable estimates of population and migration indicators for the country as a whole, and for both urban and rural populations and for six major subdivisions (Urban Governorates, urban Lower Egypt, rural Lower Egypt, urban Upper Egypt, rural Upper Egypt, and the Frontier Governorates).

The Master Sample included only Egyptian households and it, therefore, did not cover forced migrants residing in Egypt. A targeted sample of 3,554 forced migrants was selected from the records of forced migrants registered with UNHCR Office in Egypt.

It should be pointed out that since the survey is carried out only on out migration, return migration and intentions to migrate among members of households residing in Egypt, it cannot collect data on whole households that moved, since there is no one left to report on the migrants and the circumstances of their departure. This is an inherent limitation of all migration surveys carried out only in countries of origin.

4-2 The Questionnaires

4-2-1 Scope of the questionnaires

The Egypt-HIMS questionnaires provide the core set of questions needed to obtain population-based estimates of the determinants and consequences of international migration and mobility from Egypt. The target population includes

four groups: current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, and forced migrants.

The Egypt-HIMS utilized the following six questionnaires:

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant
3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant
4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant
5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant
6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Among the topics covered in the main sample of Egyptian households are: the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants; behaviours, attitudes, perceptions and cultural values of people with regard to international migration; migration histories and the migration experiences and practices; the processes leading to the decision to migrate; migration networks and assistance; work history and the impact of migration on labour dynamics; circular migration; migration of highly-skilled persons; irregular migration; type and use of remittances and their impact on socioeconomic development; migration intentions; the skill-level of return migrants; and the overall awareness of migration issues and practices. Information on socio-economic status of the household was also gathered.

The main topics covered in the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt are the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of forced migrants; the mixed migration (migration asylum nexus) and secondary movement of refugees.

Questionnaires 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were utilized in the main sample of Egyptian households, while questionnaires 1, 5 and 6 were administered to the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt.

5-2-2 Outline of the questionnaires

Q-1. Household Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the main sample.

This questionnaire serves four purposes:

- (i) to identify the members of the household;
- (ii) within households, to identify nuclear units, i.e. couples and their own children;
- (iii) to collect basic demographic information on each of the household members; and
- (iv) to identify persons eligible for each of the three migrant survey interviews (current, return and forced) and persons eligible for the non-migrant survey interview.

Q-2. Individual Questionnaire for Current Migrant

Eligibility: For every person who used to live in the sample household and who is currently abroad and aged 15 years or more. This questionnaire gathers data directly from the migrants themselves if they happen to be in Egypt during the fieldwork period or indirectly from (proxy) respondents who are asked to provide information about persons who have moved from their household, to whom they are usually related.

Q-3. Individual Questionnaire for Return Migrant

Eligibility: For every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Egypt since (1/1/2000) and who was 15 years of age or more on last return.

Q-4. Individual Questionnaire for Non Migrant

Eligibility: One non-migrant is selected at random from among members of the household who are currently aged 15-59 years and:

- (i) who never moved to another country;
- (ii) or have last returned from abroad to Egypt before the beginning of the year 2000;
- (iii) or have last returned from abroad to Egypt since the start of the beginning of the year 2000 but were under 15 years of age on last return.

Q-5. Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant:

Eligibility: For every non-citizen residing in Egypt who is identified as potential 'Forced Migrant' and is currently 15 years of age or more. A non-citizen residing in Egypt was considered to be a 'forced migrant' if the main reason for coming to Egypt was one of the following: insecurity/war in country of origin, persecution related reasons, transit to another country, trafficking/coercion, or to obtain asylum/refugee status.

This questionnaire gathers data on the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants.

Q-6. Household Socio-economic Characteristics Questionnaire

Eligibility: For every household in the main sample in which an individual questionnaire for one of the four target groups in the study is successfully completed.

4-3 Concepts and definitions

The Egypt-HIMS is a specialized single-round cross-sectional survey with retrospective questioning. A number of key concepts and definitions are adopted for the purpose of this study. The concept of the household and the definition of migration are particularly important in this respect. In addition, the concept of the 'multi-level eligibility' has been developed, essentially to allow the gathering of data on different migrant groups during different time periods.

Household: In Egypt-HIMS the usual concept of household is extended to include not only those persons who live together and have communal arrangements concerning subsistence and other necessities of life, but also those who are presently residing abroad but whose principal commitments and obligations are to that household and who are expected to return to that household in the future or whose family will join them in the future. Therefore, both the household and the 'shadow' household are captured within the definition, a necessary extension for migration studies. It should be pointed out that a household which has moved abroad as a whole is no longer accessible to be interviewed in the survey.

Migration is defined as a move from one country in order to go and reside abroad in another country for a continuous period of 'at least 3 months', a period in contrast to the UN recommendations on statistics on international migration which draws the line at residing abroad for at least one year as main reference. In this survey, the line has been drawn at 'more than 3 months' to allow for the inclusion of seasonal migration across international borders.

Therefore, modules in the survey questionnaires ask for those countries in which someone has lived for 'more than 3 months', however with the possibility to comply with the UN recommendations or the 'more than 6 months' threshold as more frequently adopted in several countries.

Reference period: In Egypt-HIMS, a reference period starting from '1 January 2000' has been adopted. A distinction is made between 'recent' and 'non-recent' international migrants. Recent migrants are those who have migrated from Egypt at least once within the 'reference period' preceding the survey. Consequently, a non-recent migrant is someone who has migrated from Egypt at least once, but not within the 'reference period'.

4-4 Training of Field Staff

Training of the 2013 Egypt-HIMS field staff took place over a four-week period in March 2013 by senior experts from CAPMAS and MED-HIMS. The training was held at CAPMAS central office in Cairo.

A total of 210 field staff were recruited based on their educational level, prior experience with household surveys, maturity, and willingness to travel and spend up to four months on the project. Field staff were trained to serve as supervisors, field editors, and interviewers. The training course consisted of instruction on interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the questionnaires, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the sample clusters. Lectures on international migration topics covered in the survey were given by CAPMAS and MED-HIMS experts. During this period, team supervisors and field editors were provided with additional training in methods of fieldwork coordination, field editing, and data quality control procedures.

4-5 Data Collection

Fieldwork for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS was carried out by 32 interviewing teams, each consisting of one male supervisor, one field editor, three female interviewers, and one driver. Data collection was implemented in two phases, the first covered the main sample of Egyptian households, starting on April 1, 2013, and ending on July 31, 2013; while the second phase covering the targeted sample of forced migrants residing in Egypt was implemented in November-December 2013.

Data quality measures were implemented through several activities. There were six regional quality control teams from CAPMAS. They were sent to the field to coordinate supervision of fieldwork activities and monitor data collection. They observed interviews, re-interviewed two or three households in each cluster, and checked whether the selected sample households were visited and eligible respondents were properly identified and interviewed. Debriefing sessions were held between interviewers, supervisors and regional coordinators to discuss problems encountered in the field, clarifications, and administrative matters. Fieldwork was also monitored through visits by representatives from the MED-HIMS Central Implementation Unit.

4-6 Data Management

Data processing began shortly after fieldwork commenced. After field editing of questionnaires for completeness and consistency, the questionnaires for each cluster were returned to CAPMAS central office in Cairo. Data processing consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, editing of computer-identified errors, recode of variables, and the production of statistical tabulations.

Data entry and verification began four weeks after the start of fieldwork and continued concurrently with the fieldwork by a specially trained team of data processing staff, using the CPro computer package. All data were entered twice for 100 percent verification.

The tabulation of the survey data was done using a special computer package developed at CAPMAS. CAPMAS will make this computer package for the production of statistical tabulations available to the other Arab countries participating in the MED-HIMS programme.

5- Summary of the most important results of the Egypt-HIMS survey:

5-1 Coverage:

The Main Sample

Table 1 summarizes the outcome of the fieldwork for the 2013 Egypt-HIMS according to urban-rural residence. The table shows that, interviews were successfully completed in 83,358, or 99.5% of occupied households.

A total of 5,855 current migrants aged 15 years or more were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for current migrant in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these current migrants, 5,847 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.9 percent.

A total of 5,135 return migrants, who last returned to Egypt since the beginning of the year 2000 and who were 15 years of age or more on last return, were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for return migrant in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these return migrants, 5,085 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.0 percent.

A total of 11,969 non-migrants aged 15-59 were identified as eligible to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire for non-migrants in 2013 Egypt-HIMS. Out of these non-migrants, 11,703 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 97.8 percent.

The household response rate exceeded 99 percent in all residential categories, and the response rate for eligible migrants and non-migrants exceeded 97 percent in all areas.

The Targeted Sample of Forced Migrants

Among the forced migrants registered with the UNHCR in Egypt, 3,554 were selected from among those residing in the Greater Cairo Region which comprises three governorates, namely: Cairo, Giza and Kalyobia. The list of these forced migrants included their names and telephone numbers. They were contacted by telephone and 1,692 households were found and agreed to be interviewed. These households included 6,813 individuals, with 4,309 (63.4%) being 15 years of age or more. Of this number, 1,793 forced migrants aged 15 years or more were selected and successfully interviewed with the 'Individual Questionnaire for Forced Migrant'.

5-2 The household survey by urban-rural residence, according to the household migration status:

Table 1 shows the distribution of households by urban-rural residence, according to the household migration status. Most of the migrant households, however, reside in rural areas; 80 percent of the current migrant households and 74 percent of the return migrant households.

5-3 Current migrants according to current age (15 +):

Figure 2 shows the percent distribution of current migrants according to age. As may be seen, the population of current migrants is heavily distorted demographically. The age composition of current migrants shows an inverted U-shaped pattern with respect to current age. It begins with a low level among young migrants aged 15-19 years (2.5 percent), then sweeps upward forming a broad peak extending over the age range 20-39 years which includes almost 70 percent of current migrants.

The age group with the largest number of migrants is 25-29 years (23 percent), followed by the age group of 30-34 years (18 percent), 35-39 years (15 percent), and 20-24 years (14 percent). The lowest proportion of current migrants is observed for persons of retirement age (1.2 percent).

5-4 First and current destinations the current migrants:

Table 2 shows that at the country level, Saudi Arabia stands out as the leading destination for emigrants from Egypt (40 percent of total emigrants), followed by Libya (21 percent), Kuwait (14 percent), Jordan (11 percent), UAE (4 percent), with a further 6 percent residing in other Arab countries. Europe and North America account for only 4 percent of total current migrants. Top European destinations include Italy, followed by France and Germany.

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5-5 Admission Documents and Compliance with Regulations:

Table 3.19 gives an overview of the possession and type of visa or permit at arrival in country of destination. Among current migrants who moved to country of current residence since the beginning of the year 2000, 95.4 percent had legal and valid admission documents, 1.1 percent did not need visa, while fewer than 3 percent had no visa or other valid document.

The largest proportion of migrants had a work permit (80 percent), followed by 4.4 percent who had a tourist visa, and 2.8 percent who had a business visa.

Tables:

Table 1: Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Egypt-HIMS 2013			
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household Interviews			
Households selected	43560	46452	90012
Households occupied	39248	44493	83741
Households interviewed	38970	44388	83358
Household response rate ¹	99.3	99.8	99.5
Individual Interviews			
A) Interviews with current migrants age 15 or more			
Number of eligible current migrants	1168	4687	5855
Number of eligible current migrants interviewed	1164	4683	5847
Eligible current migrants response rate ²	99.7	99.9	99.9
B) Interviews with return migrants age 15 or more on last return			
Number of eligible return migrants	1433	3702	5135
Number of eligible return migrants interviewed	1416	3669	5085
Eligible return migrants response rate ²	98.8	99.1	99.0
C) Interviews with non-migrants age 15-59			
Number of eligible non-migrants	3423	8546	11969
Number of eligible non-migrants interviewed	3323	8380	11703
Eligible non-migrants response rate ²	97.1	98.1	97.8
¹ Households interviewed / Households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed / Eligible respondents			

Table 2 First and current destinations		
Percent distribution of current migrants by first and current destinations, Egypt-HIMS 2013		
Country of destination	Destination	
	First Percent	Current Percent
Arab region	95.6	95.4
Iraq	2.1	0.1
Jordan	12.2	11.0
Kuwait	12.4	13.5
Lebanon	1.6	1.5
Libya	23.5	21.2
Qatar	2.9	3.2
Saudi Arabia	36.2	39.9
United Arab Emirates	4.2	4.2
Other Arab countries	0.5	0.8
Europe	3.4	3.4
France	0.5	0.6
Germany	0.2	0.2
Holland	0.3	0.1
Italy	1.8	2.0
Other	0.6	0.5
North America	0.4	0.6
Other	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3 Possession of admission documents by type	
Percent distribution of current migrants, who moved to current destination since the beginning of the year 2000, by type of admission document, Egypt-HIMS 2013	
Possession of admission document	Percent
a) Yes: Visa and/or document	95.4
Tourist visa	4.4
Business visa	2.8
Student visa	0.3
Refugee visa	0.0
Temporary residence permit	2.1
Migrant/Residence permit	2.1
Work permit	80.1
Other	3.6
b) No visa or document	2.6
Asked for political asylum	0.0
Undocumented entry	2.4
Other	0.2
c) Did not need visa	1.1
Missing	0.9
Total	100.0

Figures:

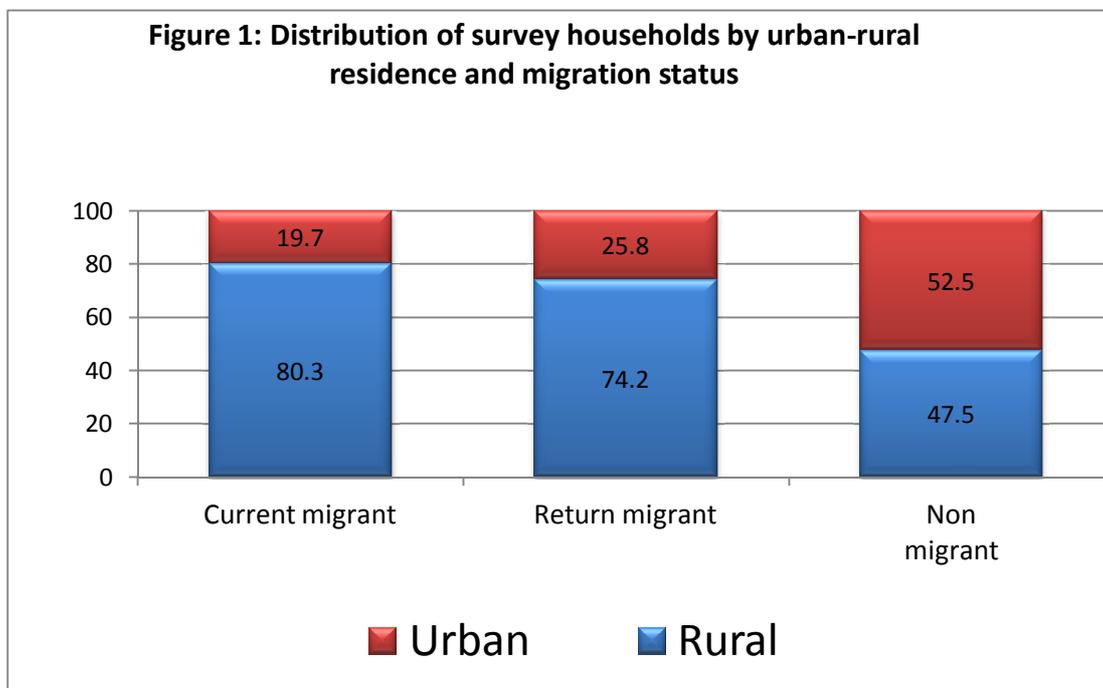
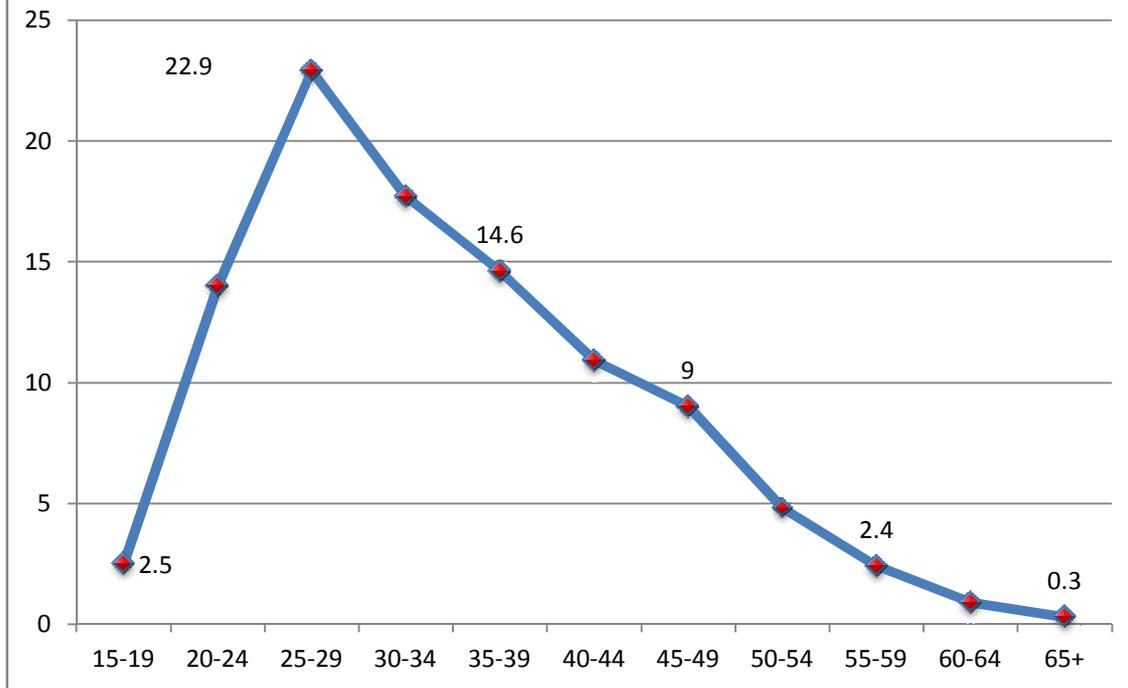


Figure 2: Percent distribution of current migrants according to current age (15 +)



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