Four études on migration in Central European countries

An étude is an instrumental musical composition, usually short, of considerable difficulty, and designed to provide practice material for perfecting a particular musical skill.
The four études

• Migration potential
• The old-new trend of East-West migration in Europe
• Migration statistics - doomed to failure
• Migration potential and migration along the Hungarian-Slovakian-Ukrainian border
Etude 1
The trend of migration potential in Hungary
Etude 2
The old-new trend of East-West migration in Europe The proportion of migrants in the population the EU 8+2 countries, 2001-2010 (%)
The trend of emigrants and labour migrants in Hungary, 1997-2012 (number of cases)

Source: Hárs, 2013
Etude 3
Doomed to failure: Migration statistics in the 21st century

SEEMIG aims to better understand and address longer term migratory, human capital and demographic processes of South-East Europe, as well as their effects on labour markets, national and regional economies.

The main goal of the project is to empower public administrations to develop and implement policies and strategies by using enhanced datasets and empirical evidence.
Three examples of the increasing complexity of migration causes migration statistics’ failure
Double citizenship and the commodification of citizenship, e.g. in professional sport

Derdiyok (from Turkey)

Nkufo (from Zaire)

Bunjaku (from Kosovo)

The Swiss football team
International commuters and tourist-traders
Transnational migrant communities and new forms of Diasporas

The globalisation of organised crime
Estimated annual value of the organised crime trade

- $38bn
  - Source: UNDOC report: The Globalisation of Crime

- The trade in narcotics
  - By weight
    - Cocaine: 320 tonnes
    - Heroin: 157 tonnes

- Smuggling of migrants
  - From Latin America: $6.6bn
  - (3m people)
  - From Africa: $13bn
  - To Russia
  - To South-East Asia

- Counterfeit products
  - From Asia
  - Consumer goods
  - Medicines
  - $8.2bn
  - $1.6bn

- Smuggling of migrants
  - To North America
  - To Europe
  - To Africa

- Amount arriving in North America and Europe: 521 tonnes
- Amount leaving the Andean region: 235 tonnes

- Amount arriving in Russia and Europe: 235 tonnes
- Amount leaving Afghanistan: 157 tonnes

- Cocaine: 320 tonnes
- Heroin: 157 tonnes
The consequence of the increasing incompatibility of the path dependent nationalism produced rigidity of statistical bureaucracy and of the increasing complexity of migration is that:

national migration statistics is

- hardly comparable internationally,
- focusing only on some selected „parts of the truth”,
- putting emphasis on immigration much less on emigration,
- missing any information about illegal migration.

Based on Reger-Sievers, 2009
Etude 4
The Hungarian–Slovak–Ukrainian tri-border region

Source: Szalkai, 2012
The migration potential by region and ethnicity (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hungarian-Slovakian border</th>
<th>Hungarian-Ukrainian border</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungarians</td>
<td>Hungarians in Slovakia</td>
<td>Slovaks</td>
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<tr>
<td>For some weeks, months</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emigration</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>107</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of those working in abroad (in the past five years) by region and ethnicity (%)

- Hungarians along the Slovak border
- Hungarians in Slovakia
- Slovaks
- Hungarians along the Ukrainian border
- Hungarians in Ukraine
- Ukrainians
The directions of international labour migration by border, country and quasi-Diaspora (%)

Forrás: Szalkai, 2012
The directions of cross border shopping and smuggling by border, country and quasi-Diaspora (%)

Source: Szalkai, 2012