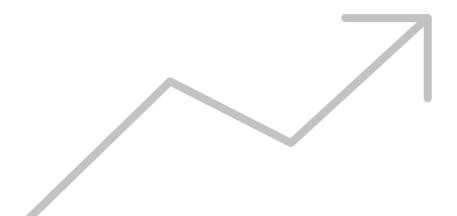


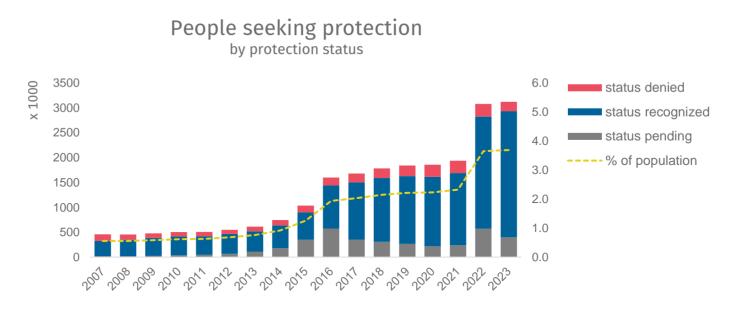
Estimating labour force participation of refugees

by statistical matching of administrative and survey data



Why statistical matching?

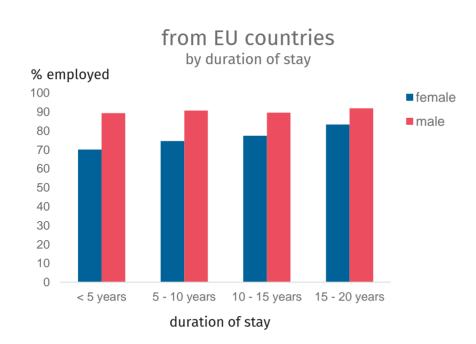
Administrative data on residence status

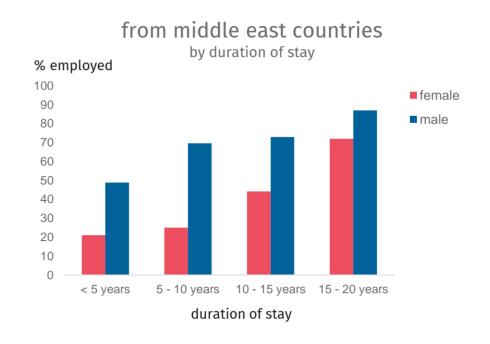


Source: Central Register of Foreigners (CRF)

Why statistical matching?

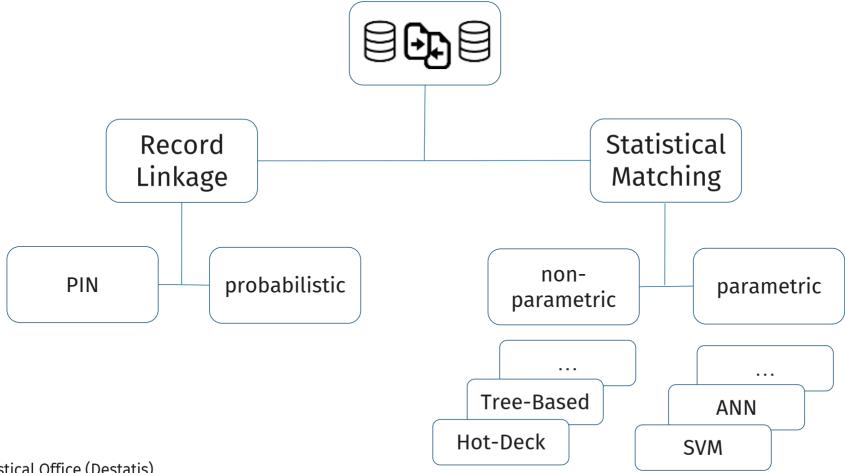
Survey data on employment rates of immigrants



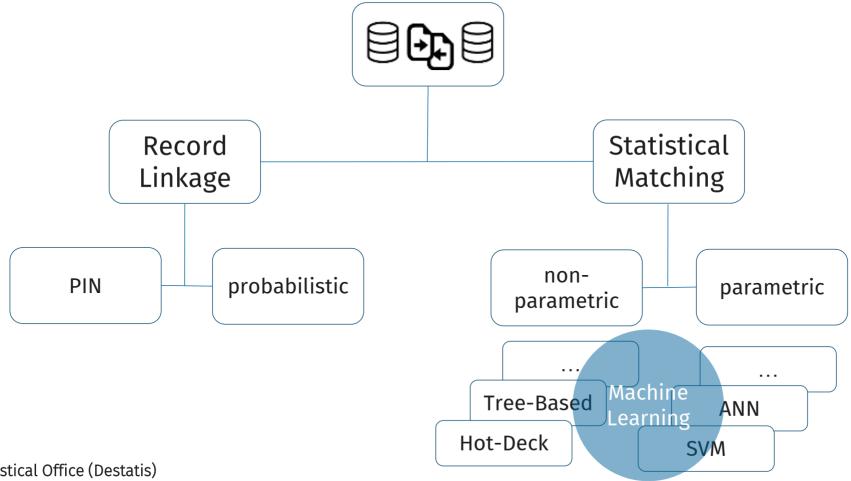


Source: Microcensus (MC)

What is statistical matching?



What is statistical matching?



What is statistical matching?

Donor		Recipient		Synthetic Dataset		
R	С		S	R	С	S

R: Refugee Status

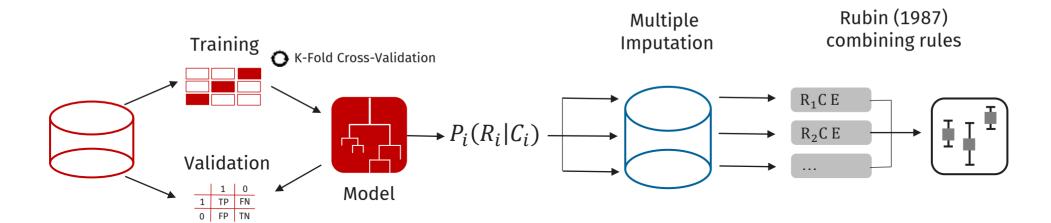
R: Imputed Refugee Status

C: Common Variables

S: Socioeconomic Variables

Statistical matching process

- Donor
- Recipient
- Synthetic Dataset



Evaluating the estimation model

Assumption of conditional independence

$$P(S, R \mid C) = P(S \mid C) P(R \mid C)$$

Evaluating the estimation model

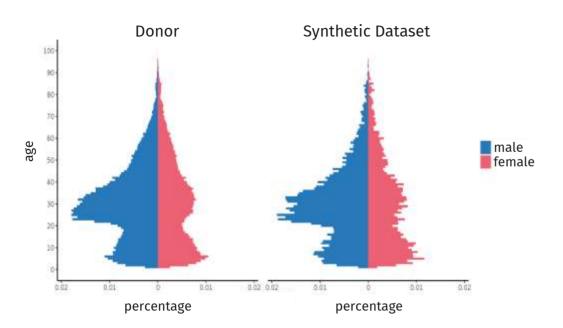
- Model: C5.0 boosted regression tree
- Explanatory power:

Confusio	n Matrix	True Status		
Comusic	III Matrix	refugee	no refugee	
Prediction	refugee	141 000	43 000	
	no refugee	44 000	935 000	

- Accuracy = 0.93
- Precision = 0.77
- Recall = 0.76

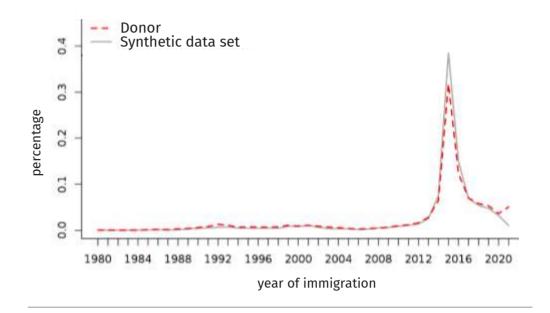
Evaluating the synthetic dataset

Evaluating reproduction of key distributions



Male: Hellinger distance 0.035 and Kolmogorov-Smirnov [p-value] 0.322

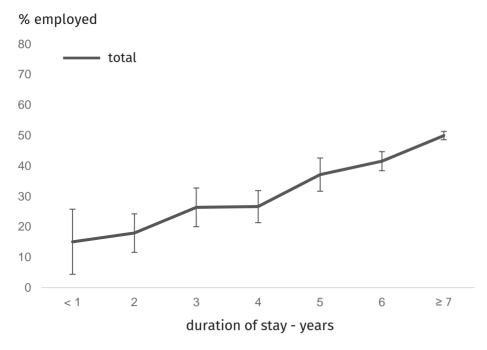
Female: Hellinger distance 0.037 and Kolmogorov-Smirnov [p-value] 0.124



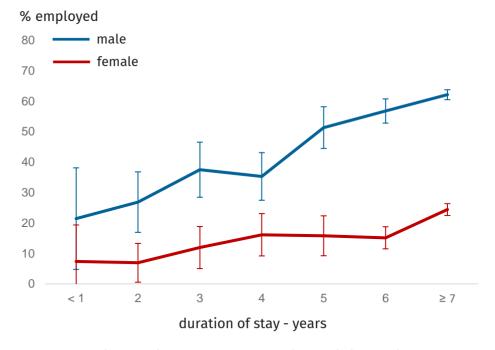
Hellinger distance 0.114 and Kolmogorov-Smirnov [p-value] 0.292

External Validation

Employment rates for refugees



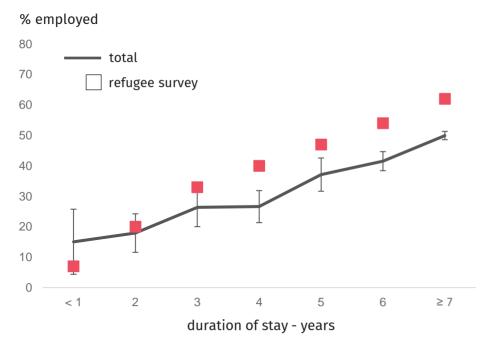
Note: The graph depicts the predicted percentage of people seeking humanitarian protection between age 18 and 65 who are employed according to the ILO-concept of employment. Error bars indicate 95 % confidence intervals. The results of the refugee survey refer to Brücker et al. (2023) available online.



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External Validation

Employment rates for refugees



Note: The graph depicts the predicted percentage of people seeking humanitarian protection between age 18 and 65 who are employed according to the ILO-concept of employment. Error bars indicate 95 % confidence intervals. The results of the refugee survey refer to Brücker et al. (2023) available online.

% employed 80 male 70 female 70 refugee survey 60 50 40 20 10 < 1 2 3 4 5 6 ≥ 7 duration of stay - years

Note: The graph depicts the predicted percentage of people seeking humanitarian protection between age 18 and 65 who are employed according to the ILO-concept of employment. Error bars indicate 95 % confidence intervals. The results of the refugee survey refer to Brücker et al. (2023) available online.

Conclusion

- Statistical matching produces results ...
 - quickly, at low costs and without response burden
 - but with additional uncertainty
- Publication as experimental statistic





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