

Annex III

Social and demographic distributions of emigrants reached in the first and the second phase of the pilot study

Social and demographic distributions of emigrants reached in the 1st and the 2nd phase of the pilot study

The following tables show some basic statistics from the SEEMIG pilot study comparing data Hungarian households reported about 1430 migrants identified in the first phase of the project with respective distributions of the 125 migrants who participated in the second stage of the SEEMIG pilot survey. From the tables we can conclude that the small sample reached in the second phase of the study is not seriously, but slightly biased according to gender, level of education, place of living before emigration and also according to destination country but not by age.

Gender						
	pilot 1			pilot 2		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
male	744	52	52	59	47,2	48
female	686	48	48	64	51,2	52
missing				2	1,6	
Total	1430	100	100	125	100	100

In the second phase women are somewhat overrepresented.

Age group						
	pilot 1			pilot 2		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
16-25	169	11,8	12,2	18	14,4	14,8
26-35	539	37,7	38,9	48	38,4	39,3
36-50	466	32,6	33,6	43	34,4	35,2
50+	212	14,9	15,3	13	10,4	10,7
System missing	44	3		3	2,4	
Total	1430	100		125	100	100

No significant difference identified by age.

	Education					
	pilot 1			pilot 2		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
primary school or less	120	8,4	8,4	5	4,1	4,1
apprentice school	445	31,1	31,1	35	28,5	28,5
secondary school	484	33,8	33,8	37	30,1	30,1
college	202	14,1	14,1	22	17,9	17,9
University	121	8,5	8,5	19	15,4	15,4
PhD	15	1,0	1,0	3	2,4	2,4
do not know	43	3,0	3,0	2	1,6	1,6
Total	1430	100,0	100,0	123	100,0	100,0

The migrants with higher education level showed bigger willingness to complete our questionnaire than those with lower one.

	Before moving abroad, which county was your place of residence? /In which county do you live now?					
	pilot 1			pilot 2		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
missing				2	1,6	1,6
Budapest	287	20	20	10	8,0	8,0
Baranya	107	7,5	7,5	16	12,8	12,8
Bács-Kiskun	96	6,7	6,7	8	6,4	6,4
Békés	80	5,6	5,6	3	2,4	2,4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	93	6,5	6,5	10	8,0	8,0
Csongrád	36	2,5	2,5	2	1,6	1,6
Fejér	36	2,5	2,5	4	3,2	3,2
Győr-Moson-Sopron	50	3,5	3,5	3	2,4	2,4
Hajdú-Bihar	49	3,4	3,4	8	6,4	6,4
Heves	42	2,9	2,9	5	4,0	4,0
Komárom-Esztergom	22	1,6	1,6	4	3,2	3,2
Nógrád	24	1,7	1,7	1	,8	,8
Pest	123	8,6	8,6	8	6,4	6,4
Somogy	51	3,6	3,6	4	3,2	3,2
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	78	5,5	5,5	5	4,0	4,0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	70	4,9	4,9	6	4,8	4,8
Tolna	42	2,9	2,9	10	8,0	8,0
Vas	39	2,7	2,7	5	4,0	4,0
Veszprém	65	4,5	4,5	7	5,6	5,6
Zala	40	2,8	2,8	4	3,2	3,2
Total	1430	100	100	125	100,0	100,0

The biggest difference between the first and the second stages is the proportion of emigrants from Budapest, who are severely underrepresented in the small sample.

Where the migrant lives						
Country	pilot 1			pilot 2		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Austria	172	12	12	18	14,4	14,4
Belgium	19	1,3	1,3	1	0,8	0,8
Canada	27	1,9	1,9	0		
Switzerland	27	1,9	1,9	4	3,2	3,2
Germany	354	24,7	24,7	40	32	32
France	47	3,3	3,3	6	4,8	4,8
Ireland	28	2	2	3	2,4	2,4
Israel	27	1,9	1,9	1	0,8	0,8
Italy	28	1,9	1,9	3	2,4	2,4
Netherlands	58	4	4	6	4,8	4,8
Norway	23	1,6	1,6	3	2,4	2,4
Sweden	33	2,3	2,3	2	1,6	1,6
United Kingdom	339	23,7	23,7	23	18,4	18,4
USA	94	6,6	6,6	0		
Total	1431	100	100	125	100	100

In the second stage the migrants who live in Germany are overrepresented, and who live in the UK are underrepresented.