

## International income-generating migration (labour-market and entrepreneurial) in the Hungarian–Slovak–Ukrainian tri-border region

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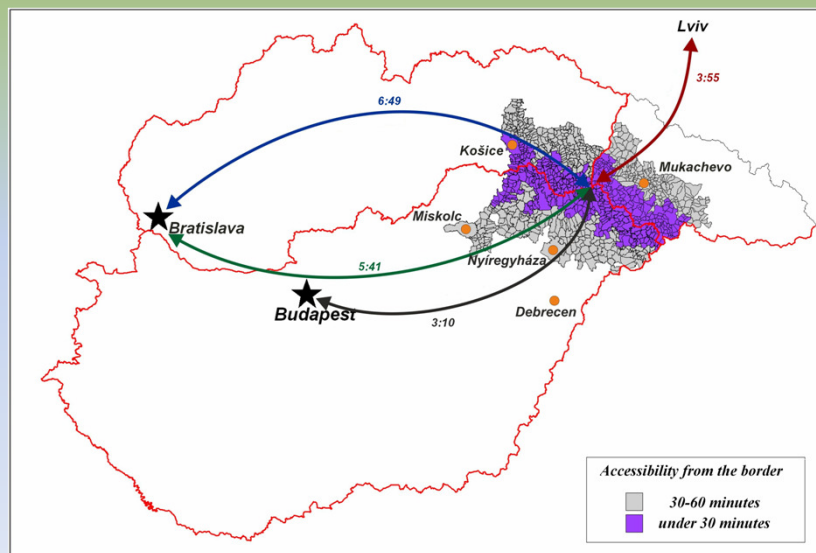
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### The research

- Datacollection: 2011 May – July
- Hungarian–Slovak–Ukrainian tri-border region
- Subsamples:
  - Hungarian–Slovak border – Hungary – Hungarians
  - Hungarian–Slovak border – Slovakia – Hungarians
  - Hungarian–Slovak border – Slovakia – Slovaks
  - Hungarian–Ukrainian border – Hungary – Hungarians
  - Hungarian–Ukrainian border – Ukraine – Hungarians
  - Hungarian–Ukrainian border – Ukraine – Ukrainians

## The Hungarian–Slovak–Ukrainian tri-border region

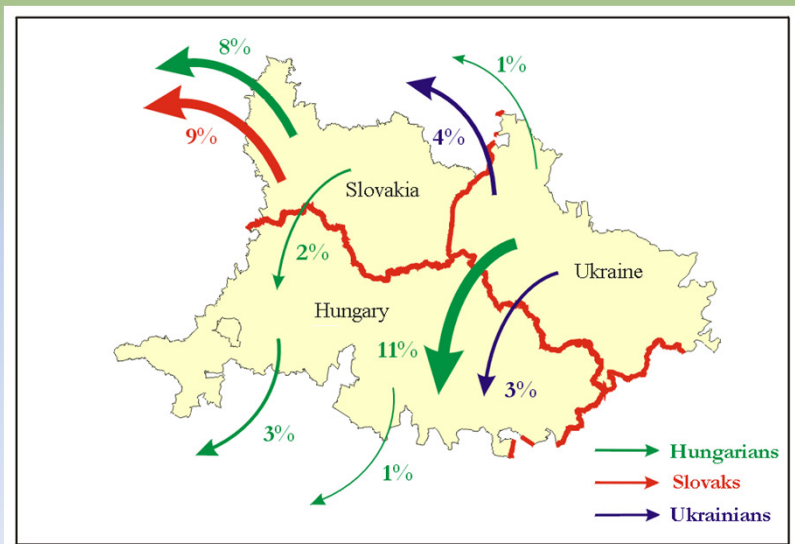


Source: Szalkaj, 2012

## The frequency of international migration for the purpose of income generation, by border, country and quasi-diaspora status (%)

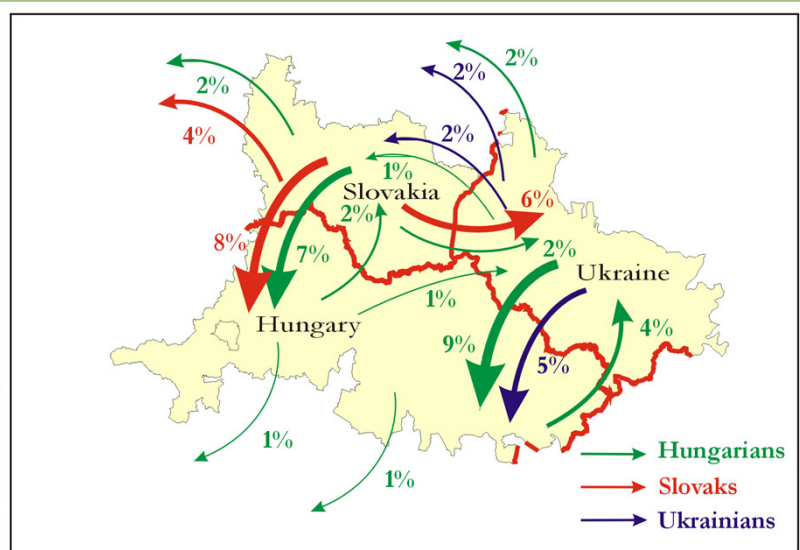
	Hungarian–Slovak border			Hungarian–Ukrainian border			Total
	Hungary		Slovakia	Hungary		Ukraine	
	Hungarians	Hungarians	Slovaks	Hungarians	Hungarians	Ukrainians	
N	300	200	100	302	200	100	1202
International income-generating migration	6	18	19	5	17	14	11
From wich: labour-market migration	4	12	10	1	11	8	6
From wich: entrepreneurial migration	3	8	10	4	9	7	6

### The directions of international labour migration by border, country and quasi-Diaspora (%)



Forrás: Szalkai, 2012

### The directions of international entrepreneurial migration by border, country and quasi-Diaspora (%)

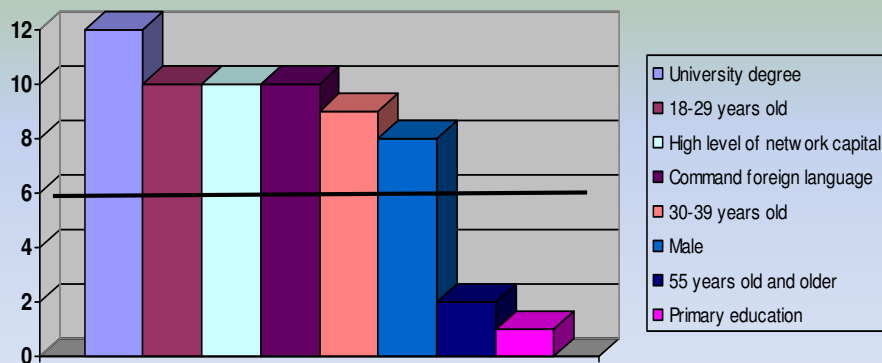


Source: Szalkai, 2012

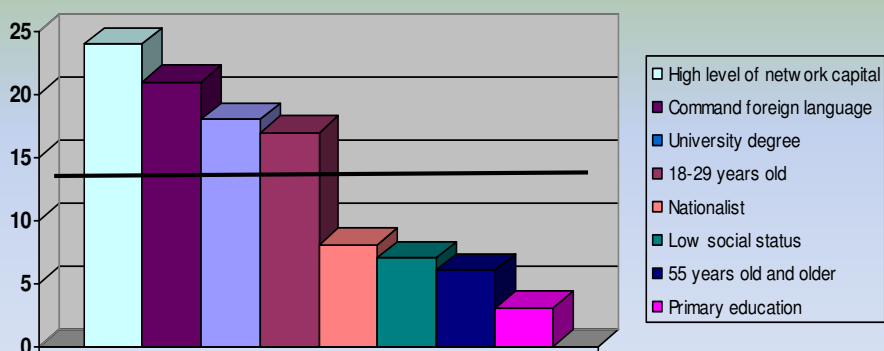
<b>The factors of international income generation (and its two forms, i.e. labour market and entrepreneurial) migration (logistic regression, odds ratios (Exp(B)), N=1029)</b>			
	Income generation migration	Labour market migration	Entrepreneurial migration
<b>Adjusted R-square</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Female (vs. Male)	,438	,516	,556
Age	,982	,965	1,002
<b>Education</b>			
Vocational school (vs. primary)	<b>2,625</b>	<b>6,020</b>	1,224
College/high school (vs. primary)	1,894	4,479	,864
University (vs. primary)	<b>3,282</b>	<b>6,672</b>	1,398
<b>Country</b>			
	Slovakia (vs. Hungary)	,968	2,056
	Ukraine (vs. Hungary)	1,044	1,497
<b>Slovak nationality (vs. not Slovak nationality)</b>	2,475	<b>3,748</b>	,811
<b>Ukrainian nationality (vs. not Ukrainian nationality)</b>	1,642	1,710	,733
<b>The importance of citizenship</b>	1,100	1,503	,920
<b>Cultural belongingness</b>	1,166	1,356	,788
<b>Level of satisfaction</b>	,769	<b>,630</b>	1,272
<b>Living close to the border is ...</b>			
	disadvantageous (vs. uncertain)	1,135	,273
	advantageous (vs. uncertain)	1,005	,812
<b>Poor (vs. non-poor)</b>	,917	1,217	,719
<b>Number of friends/relatives across the border</b>	1,004	1,002	1,008
<b>What was the farthest city/country (s)he has ever traveled from home?</b>	<b>1,603</b>	1,693	1,483
<b>Regularly do shopping in abroad</b>	<b>2,982</b>	,847	<b>9,712</b>
<b>Anybody works in abroad from the household</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>12,116</b>
<b>Anybody from the household regularly do shopping in abroad</b>	,666	,724	,621
<b>Distance from the border</b>	1,019	1,029	1,014

<b>The factors of international income generation migration by countries (all households, logistic regression, odds ratios (Exp(B))</b>			
	Hungary	Slovakia	Ukraine
<b>Adjusted R-square</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Rate of active members in the household</b>	1,000	1,000	1,007
<b>Wealth of the household</b>	1,042	,971	1,001
<b>Communication capacity of the household</b>	,998	1,123	1,046
<b>Education of the head of the household</b>			
Vocational school (vs. primary)	2,486	411,7	,362
College/high school (vs. primary)	1,432	241,8	,655
University (vs. primary)	1,848	230,5	<b>,172</b>
<b>Head of the household active (vs. Inactive)</b>	1,498	3,345	3,031
<b>Hungarians in Hungary close to the Ukrainian border (vs. those close to the Slovak border)</b>	,879	X	X
<b>Slovak nationality (vs. Hungarian nationality in Slovakia)</b>	X	1,013	X
<b>Ukrainian nationality (vs. Hungarian nationality in Ukrain)</b>	X	X	<b>2,084</b>
<b>What was the farthest city/country (s)he has ever traveled from home?</b>	1,305	1,822	1,658
<b>Number of friends/relatives across the border</b>	1,017	<b>1,021</b>	,988
<b>Anybody from the household regularly do shopping in abroad</b>	<b>8,191</b>	1,438	<b>6,828</b>
<b>Distance from the border</b>	,942	<b>1,104</b>	1,008
<b>Distance from the closest city</b>	<b>,933</b>	,999	X
<b>Closeness of the nearest city by public bus transport</b>	X	,830	X
<b>N</b>	596	255	276

### Frequency of international labour migration: the social groups that deviate significantly from the average (6 per cent)



### Frequency of international income-generating migration: the social groups that deviate significantly from the average (13 per cent)



Factors of regional identity, by country (logistic regression, odds ratios)			
	Hungary	Slovakia	Ukraine
<b>Adjusted R-square</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>7%</b>
Female (vs. male)	.868	1.433	.896
Age	<b>1.017</b>	.994	<b>1.034</b>
<b>Education</b>			
Vocational school (vs. primary)	.998	.392	1.164
College/high school (vs. primary)	.652	.645	.928
University (vs. primary)	.899	1.027	.810
Does anybody from the household work abroad?	<b>.167</b>	.540	.476
What was the farthest city/country away from home?	1.009	1.415	1.021
Number of friends/relatives across the border	1.020	<b>1.025</b>	1.007
Regularly do shopping abroad?	1.039	1.527	.928
Does anybody from the household regularly do shopping abroad?	1.283	.973	1.750
<b>Have worked abroad</b>	<b>3.288</b>	1.035	1.012
<b>Border/country/ethnicity</b>			
Hungarian in close to the Slovak border (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	X
Hungarian in (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	X
Slovak in (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	X
Hungarian in close to the Ukrainian border (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	X
Hungarian in (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	X
Hungarians in close to the Slovak border (vs. those close to the Ukrainian border)	.871	X	X
Hungarian in (vs. Slovak in )	X	0.389	X
Hungarian in (vs. Ukrainian in )	X	X	1.189
Distance from the border	.992	<b>1.078</b>	1.028
Distance from the closest city	1.033	1.010	X
Proximity of the nearest city by public bus transport	X	1.231	X
N	590	255	278

## Conclusion

- General international income-generating migration is embedded to other activities of the household members in abroad (human + social capital)
- It is more frequent among young people who have higher education and knowledge of a foreign language.
- Mostly young men with sufficient human capital who go to a foreign country to work.
- Income-generating migration of the respondent strengthens to feelings of attachment to the region only in Hungary.

Thank you for your attention!