

Immigration in Greece: The Immigrants' Intentions of Returning to their Land of Origin - The Case of the Region of Kavala/North Greece

Karasavvoglou Anastasios

TEI of Kavala, Department of Accountancy, Kavala, Greece

E-mail: akarasa@teikav.edu.gr

Tel: +30-2510-462193; Fax: +30-2510-462193

Alexiou Sofia

TEI of Kavala, Department of Accountancy, Kavala, Greece

Zoumboulidis Vasilios

TEI of Kavala, Department of Accountancy, Kavala, Greece

Abstract

Although the mass entry of immigrants in Greece has been a new status quo for the country, it became an integral part of its economy and social structure. Relative researches have been focused mainly on the analysis and the evaluation of the impact of the above phenomenon towards the Greek economy. However, this intention and the country's economy and development of its emigrational policies depend on the duration of the immigrants' inhabitation and their intentions regarding a future homecoming.

This article measures the immigrants' specifying intentions to repatriate. The research has been conducted via an empirical approach that took place in the region of the town of Kavala in Greece. The findings demonstrate that one out of the two sample immigrants wishes to return to his/her country of origin, mainly due to a feeling of homesickness, as well as for the reason of planning his/her own business there. Finally, 80.1% of the interviewees would reject the option of repatriation if they could achieve higher economic revenues in Greece.

Keywords: Migration, Return migration

JEL Classification Code: J 61

1. Introduction

In the past, Greece used to be a country of delegation of workforce to the north European countries, the USA and Australia. From 1990-91, it was rendered a host country for immigrants and refugees. This state is new for the country; the quantity of immigrants who entered and inhabited Greece is significant. This phenomenon represents a permanent situation, while in the end, it should be reported that the immigrants perform vital influences on the Greek economy.

The aim of this article is to investigate the intentions of the immigrants concerning the possibility of returning to their homeland and make the factors that affect this intention known.

Initially, within this framework, the subject of immigration to Greece is analysed in general, consecutively the methodology of the research is presented followed by the results of the empiric research, and finally certain conclusions are drawn.

2. The phenomenon of immigration in Greece

The arrival of the immigrants in the 90's constitutes one of the most important elements of the Greek economy and society. The regime changes in the countries of Eastern Europe, the proximity of Greece to these countries, the traditionally good relations of our country with those mentioned above, as well as the fact that the standards of living in Greece are higher than the equivalent of the afore-mentioned countries, were the main reasons that led most of the immigrants to choose Greece as a country of destination.

Therefore, more than one million immigrants –some with Greek origin coming mainly from the former Republic of the Soviet Union- as well as from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and the Former-Yugoslavia, after the martial conflicts that had taken place there, were installed in Greece. The workforce is very productive because it is mainly between 20 and 50 years of age, labour flexible, willing to offer work in lower-levelled wages compared to the native workforce, and it is particularly mobile.

The repercussions of immigration on the economy and on the society, constituted a subject of discussion and research. To this extend, it has been realised that immigrants supply and extend the activities of the country's third economy -undocumented economy- (Fakiolas, 1999); they offer their workforce with wages perceptibly lower than the equivalent of the natives (Kule at all, 1999, Lianos et all, 1996); they are distinguished by a particularly flexible labour profile and therefore, they are necessary for the improvement of the competitiveness of small to medium-sized enterprises (Karasavvoglou, 2001); they present a high degree of geographic and professional mobility (Tzortzopoulou, 1999); they improve the demographic picture of Greek society. They finance the insurance system of the country to a great degree (Kathimerini, 2006) and thus, at least for a short term, they ensure its unhindered operation; the children of immigrants constitute an important part (approximately 10%, Triantafillidou, 2006) of the total number of students in the primary and secondary education and therefore, they maintain the educational network intact, mainly in rural areas, and furthermore, they add to the Greek society a multicultural dimension which is a characteristic trait of societies in the era of globalisation.

Moreover, the positive impact of the immigrants' presence on the regional growth is obvious, as it constitutes a counterbalance to the internal immigration of natives from the rural regions to the urban centres, while it is a fact that the consuming behaviour, not only strengthens the demand, the production and consecutively the growth, but it has also a deflationary character because it is addressed, primarily, to goods and first aid services.

Furthermore, it should be reported that the presence of immigrants revived the economic activity and affected positively the domestic market of residence because due to them, residences which were previously empty or used for other purposes (deposits, offices), were rented bringing thus important incomes to the householders.

Simultaneously, however, certain researchers point out the difficulties that the Greek economy and society faced following the arrival of the immigrants. The sudden and not expected entry of immigrants found the Greek State unprepared, without a constituted migratory policy and without possibilities and mechanisms to control it. Thus, despite the efforts to legalize the immigrants' residence, it is appreciated that a big part of them resides illegally in Greece, and therefore, they find themselves out of the economic and social system.

Also, it is often questioned whether and to which extend the foreigners and the Greek workers develop a substitutional and/or additional relationship in the work market (Kontis, 1998), that their presence shapes tolerant (Lianos at all, 1996) but parallel racist (Voulgaris et all., 1995, Kathimerini, 18.12.2005, 29) behaviours towards them from the natives' side and finally, that their presence keeps

pace with an elevation of transgression in Greece, although this cannot be sufficiently proven-argued (Droukas, 1998).

In any case, the presence of immigrants is a sheer fact for Greece and as such, Greece should learn to live with it in the following years and decades.

What has been less investigated in Greece is the possibility of the immigrants returning to their country of origin and the presentation of the factors that influence substantially their intention to repatriate. The limited research that exists proves that the repatriated Greeks are in a better economic situation after their return in comparison to their situation before the immigration and that the repatriation does not potentially mean their permanent installation in the country of origin as well (Lamprianidis and Chatziprokopiou, 2003, 78).

The international bibliography regarding the topic of the repatriation of immigrants is supported by researches that have as a point of reference the experiences that have been drawn from countries that hosted in the past an important amount of immigrants (Germany, United Kingdom, France etc).

Within this framework, the researches show that the most decisive factors are the age of the resettled (Moser, 2005, 49-53), the duration of the stay in the host country and the family reunification (BIB-Mitteilungen, 2002, 5-6), the economic situation of the immigrants who wish to return (Razum, Sahin-Hodoglugil, Polit, 2005, 731), educational matters of the family's children (Haug, 2001), as well as the prospects of employment and professional re-establishment of the immigrants.

In Greece this topic has not constituted a matter of systematic research among others, because the period of time of immigration is very short (15 years) and consequently, the inquiring efforts were focused reasonably more on the investigation of repercussions of the immigrants' entry in Greece, rather than on the extensive analysis of their return to their homeland. One would assume that the tendency of return is still unquestionable. It is interesting, though, to analyze the intentions of immigrants towards the question of a potential return to their homeland. This is precisely our case of study with the help of an empiric research, the results of which are mentioned below.

The research took place in the Prefecture of Kavala, which demonstrates multidimensional developmental characteristics (mountainous volume with livestock-farming and excavation, with rich production in its flat land, with important piscatorial activities, important tourism, developed services and small to medium-sized enterprises that develop manufacturing activities). In addition to the above, the Prefecture is found in the northern part of the country and therefore, it is easier to be reached by immigrants who are coming from Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Albania, as well.

Moreover, according to the official data of GNSO (Greek National Statistical Organisation, Inventory of year 2001), approximately 9.000 immigrants out of a total of 145.054 live in the prefecture of Kavala and the interesting fact is that their percentage compared to the total population (6.2%) exceeds the corresponding percentage on the level of all the other prefectures of the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (2.91). Consequently, the region has profound "migratory" characteristics and according to that point of view, the object of research is of an exceptional interest.

3. Methodology of the Research

An empiric research for the investigation of the immigrants' intentions to return to their country was conducted within the limits of the Prefecture of Kavala from January to February 2005. For this purpose, a relative questionnaire was formed and divided in two individual units. The first unit dealt with general data concerning the immigrants (age, sex, level of education, duration of stay in the Prefecture of Kavala, country of origin, family situation, profession), while the second unit dealt with specialised questions regarding the family members who lived with the interviewees, their work in their country of origin and their work now, in Greece, the height of their wages in Greece, the natives' behaviour towards them and their conditions of living. In addition to the previous, the immigrants were asked if they wished to return to their country, in how much time they were thinking of doing something like that and what were the reasons which would lead them to such a decision.

Moreover, it should be emphasised that the questions were crossed between them, so as to point out the characteristics of those immigrants who wish to return to their countries compared to other immigrants.

The sample consisted of 306 foreigners who were selected with random sampling. The sample was balanced as for the nationality, the sex and the age-related category of immigrants.

For the information drawing personal data, interviews with the immigrants took place in the urban centres and in the villages of the Prefecture. The interviewers visited them in their houses, in the working places and in places they usually hang out (cafes, squares etc.).

The statistical software SPSS was used for the drawing of statistical data.

4. Results of the Empiric Research

The results of the research indicate that the highest percentage (32.4%) of immigrants interviewed is between 26-35 years, followed by individuals between 36-45 years of age with a percentage of 30.4%. The people aged between 15-25 years are in a percentage of 20.6% and finally 16.7% of the total amount of the interviewees are 46 years old and above (Table 1). Moreover (Table 2), the number of men and women who participated in the interview is approximately the same (50.7% against 49.3%).

Most of the immigrants interviewed are lyceum graduates (37.3%), followed by the high school graduates (25.8%), the university and polytechnics/college graduates (20.3%), while only the 16.7% has finished the primary school (Table3).

77.1% of the immigrants live in the town of Kavala and 22.5% of them live in the villages of the Prefecture or in the island of Thassos (Table 4). Obviously, most of them prefer the capital of the Prefecture because of the employment opportunities offered there.

The Albanians possess the highest percentage (59%) with a significant difference from the rest of the immigrants who are found in the Prefecture of Kavala, followed by the Georgians (13.9%) and the Russians (10.1%). The rest possess a low percentage with first the Bulgarians (6.9%) and second the Armenians (3.6%), followed by the Romanians and Serbs with percentages of 2.0% and 1.0% respectively (Table 5).

Out of the total of the immigrants 66.7% are married and 26.1% are single, while 7.2% are divorced (Table 6).

Most of the immigrants interviewed (Table 7), work as private employees (38.9%), while a big percentage is unemployed (29.1%), followed by freelance professionals (27.1%).

It is also pointed out (Table 8) that most of them live in Kavala for more than 10 years (53.3%). A percentage of 29.4% lives here for the last 3-5 years, 11.1% lives for 1-3 years and the 6.2% lives from 1 month up to 1 year.

The main reason that led most of the immigrants (55.9%) to Greece is the prospect of improvement of their economic situation. A percentage of 19.9% is found in our country because of agitations in their country of origin. A big percentage (18.6%) came because relatives and friends have already lived here, while plenty were those who saw Greece as an intermediary station (2.9%). A 2.6% answered that other reasons existed like repatriation (Russian), marriage to a Greek etc (Table 9).

53.9% of the foreigners live with the whole of their family. Only 20.3% live with their husband and wife. The group of completely alone constitutes the 15% and finally the group of immigrants who live with relatives forms the 10.8% (Table 10). From the above 68.6% have a relative or friend in another region of Greece and only 30.7% is solely found in the region of Kavala (Table 11).

Most of the foreigners worked in their country as workers (30.4%). The civil servants occupy 21.6%, against the private employees with a percentage of 18.3%. Freelance workers were 14.7% while 15% answered that they were unemployed or seasonally occupied (Table 12).

The wages for 81.4% of the immigrants are better than those in their country. The wages remain the same for 13.7% while only 4.9% consider that the wages here are worse (Table 13).

The conditions of living (Table 14) for 78.4% of the interviewees are better in Greece, whereas for 15% of the afore-mentioned are considered to be the same, and only for the 6.5% of the sample the conditions are worse in Greece in comparison to those in their homeland.

A percentage of 40.2% is positive concerning the possibility of returning, while 59.2% of the immigrants do not wish to return to their country (Table 15). From those who answered that they are positive in the possibility of returning to their homeland, a percentage of 5.6% intends to return during the next year, 14.6% intends to return in the next 1 to 3 years, 32.0% in the next 3 to 5 years, 12.4% considers to return in 5-10 years time and 35.4% after the expiry of a decade (Table 16).

The majority wants to return to their homeland because of a feeling of homesickness (32.5%), followed by those who want to start their own business in their country of origin (23%). The family that has remained behind is a serious reason to return to it for a percentage of 21.4% of those interviewed. The 10.4% of the population has difficulties in finding a job, while 8.7% of those who have already become economically independent do not wish to remain any more in Greece. Finally, 4% of those interviewed do not stand the racism of the locals and for this reason they want to leave (Table 17).

The communication with the natives for a percentage of 32.4% is the most serious problem that the immigrants face in Greece. The conditions of living/accommodation create a problem for the 27.1% and their acceptance from the Greeks for the 12.7%. The obstacle of insufficient education follows with a percentage of 10.8% and finally a percentage of 8.8% faces other problems as the high cost of living, the unemployment, the legitimacy papers, the finding of a permanent job etc (Table 18).

60.8% would not have taken the decision to immigrate, if the differences in the wages had been smaller (from country to country), while 39.2% would immigrate in any case to Greece.

If they had the opportunity to decide once more where they want to live (Table 19), the majority's (61.4%) choice would be Greece again and only 19.9% would prefer to live in their country of origin. A lower percentage (18.6%) would choose another country.

In addition to the above, the individual parameters and characteristics of all the immigrants who expressed their intention to return to their country of origin are determined.

The size of the improvement of the economic situation is a vital aspect that affects critically the immigrant's decision on whether to remain or leave Greece (Table 20). If the 80.1% lived in Greece well, they suggest that they would remain here forever. However, the 19.9% of them would not remain even if they had wages that would ensure a decent stay in this country.

83.3% of the interviewed replied that they would remain in Greece for their children's educational purposes in order to acquire a Greek education. However, 16.7% does not consider this reason as a motive to stay here (Table 21). The results show that the cohesion of the family is very important in order to take the decision to return or not. If the entire family of the interviewed were in Greece, a percentage of 77.1% would not return to their homeland. However, a big percentage (22.9%) would not hesitate to return even if they should live far from their family (Table 22).

Afterwards, cross tabulation was performed in order to explore the differences among the variable 'intention to return' and the variables 'age', 'sex', 'educational level', 'nationality', 'marital status', 'categories of workers', 'duration of stay' etc.

In relation to the age of the immigrants and their intention to return to their homeland, the features show that in all the four age-related categories: 15-25, 26-35, 36-45, the 46 and above, the prospect of staying in Greece surpasses their intention to return. Although the intention of returning is intense in the first three categories, indeed in category 36-45 the intention of returning (48.4%) balances the wish of staying (51.6%). Finally, in the older ages (fourth category 46 and above) it is obvious that the wish of the immigrants to remain in Greece (74.5%) is bigger than the desire to return to their country (25.5%).

On a higher scale, the intention of both men and women is to remain rather than to return and indeed the relative percentage of men-women who do not wish to return ranges approximately at a level of 60%, while those who want to remain form approximately the 40%.

The cross-correlation of the immigrants' educational level and their intention to return to their homeland is of a great interest. The 58.8% of public school graduates reject the possibility of returning while the percentage of those who have acquired the basic (62%) and the high school education (60.5%) reject the possibility in a slightly higher percentage. The graduates of academic education are those who present the lowest rate of staying and hence the highest rate of returning (46.8%).

As far as the nationality is concerned, the Russians and the Armenians are more negative to the prospect of returning to their homeland, while more positive are the Serbs, the Georgians and last the Albanians.

The marital status influences the immigrants' quality of life and their perspectives. Hence, two out of three immigrants who are married want to return mainly because the remaining members of their family live in their country of origin. The singles want to return the least.

The two more basic categories of workers are the salaried and the free professionals. The results of the empiric research show that the salaried show a particularly bigger percentage of intention to return (45.4%) compared to freelance workers (33.7%), as the second appreciate that their professional occupation offers them safety and profits that are satisfactory. The behaviour of the unemployed immigrants is impressive, as in a percentage of 59.6% insist on staying in Greece despite the difficulties they face.

The duration of stay in Greece widely influences, as it is expected, the immigrants' future plans. Thus, those who are in Greece for a relatively short period of time, wish in a significantly higher degree (68.4%) to return to their country. This percentage is decreased as the duration of the population's stay in Greece increases. Indeed, the first wave of the emigrational population to Greece in the early '90s, have been partially at least, incorporated in the Greek society and therefore, only 27% of them think to return.

Another important question is whether the immigrants live alone in Greece or with others from their family or friendly environment. Obviously, those who are alone wish in a percentage of 63% to return to their family, while on the contrary, those who are in Greece with their family, belong to the slim percentage of 29.1%.

After the relevant investigation of the immigrants' past employment experiences in the country of origin, any possible levels of influences concerning the aspect of their prospect of returning were attempted to be indicated. Those who were salaried employees in their country, in a percentage of 62.5% do not wish to return.

The same, though in a lower percentage, applies to those who were occupied in the public sector of their homeland. Overwhelmingly in favour of staying here (71.1%) is the percentage of those who were occupied as free professionals.

Finally, the decision to remain or to return depends also on the way in which the immigrants are treated by the natives. Hence, those who consider that they are confronted positively by the Greeks have one more reason to remain (68.8%), while the less positive the Greeks' behaviour is towards them, the more diminished is their desire to stay and respectively increased are the possibilities to return.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions of the empirical research generate certain, initially expected, questions related to the economic immigrants in the region of Kavala. Thus, in the region of Kavala, most immigrants are emanated from Albania, are primarily young, in the most productive age-related category, they prefer to live in the urban centre (city of Kavala) instead of the villages of the region, they are occupied as salaried and gain considerably higher incomes compared to the salaries in their country of origin, while they evaluate their conditions of living as better compared to the corresponding in their homeland.

Particular attention of the empirical research was placed on the verification of the immigrants' intentions towards the question of their stay or their potential return to their country.

The results present interest, as well as they record interesting aspects of this question. Thus, based on the total of the sample, 41.8% declared that they sometimes think of returning to their country and particularly this percentage is distributed without perceptible differences in a period of time of 1-3 years, 3-5, 5-10 and 10 years and above from now. This means that the time planning of their return does not distinguish the intention of return itself. The immigrants who return mainly miss their homeland (36.5%) and circumstantially return because they wish an autonomous commercial enterprising activity (27%). As the economic factors are these that cause the arrival of immigrants, they also affect in a significant degree their decision to remain or leave. More specifically, 80.1% reported that they would rather remain if the economic conditions ensured a "good life" here. Also, the role of prospects in the educational field of the immigrants' children is not insignificant, as this could constitute a really important factor for the elongation of their stay. Finally, attention was given to the investigation of the factors that could be important in relation to the intention of the immigrants to return to their country of origin.

Thus, the results showed that the more likely to return are the youngest, those who possess academic education, those whose family members live in their country, those who work in the private sector in Greece, those who are in Greece for a relatively short period of time and those who receive a positive confrontation on the part of the natives.

All in all, it could be said that we cannot suppose that the immigration constitutes a provisional phenomenon in Greece, but that, much more, we distinguish elements that lead us to a safe conclusion of the existence of a longer-lasting phenomenon.

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Appendix

Table 1: Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-25	63	20.6	20.6	20.6
	26-36	99	32.4	32.4	52.9
	37-47	93	30.4	30.4	83.3
	48-100	51	16.7	16.7	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	155	50.7	50.7	50.7
Female	151	49.3	49.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary school	51	16.7	16.7	16.7
Junior high school	79	25.8	25.8	42.5
Senior high school	114	37.3	37.3	79.7
University	62	20.3	20.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Place of Residence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kavala	236	77.1	77.1	77.1
Outside Kavala	69	22.5	22.5	99.7
7	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 5: Origin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Azerbaijan	2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Albania	150	49.0	49.0	49.7
Armenia	11	3.6	3.6	53.3
Bulgaria	21	6.9	6.9	60.1
Georgia	73	23.9	23.9	84.0
Romania	6	2.0	2.0	85.9
Russia	31	10.1	10.1	96.1
Serbia	3	1.0	1.0	97.1
Other	9	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	204	66.7	66.7	66.7
Single	80	26.1	26.1	92.8
Divorced	22	7.2	7.2	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 7: Profession

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public servant	14	4.6	4.6	4.9
Self-employed	83	27.1	27.1	32.0
Private sector employee	119	38.9	38.9	70.9
Unemployed	89	29.1	29.1	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 8: Duration of Stay

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 month -1 year	19	6.2	6.2	6.2
1 year -3 years	34	11.1	11.1	17.3
3 years-5 years	90	29.4	29.4	46.7
10 & more	163	53.3	53.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 9: Reasons of Migration to Greece

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Financial	171	55.9	55.9	55.9
Relatives	57	18.6	18.6	74.5
Intermediary stop	9	2.9	2.9	77.5
Other	61	19.9	19.9	97.4
5	8	2.6	2.6	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Accompanied Family Members

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Alone	46	15.0	15.0	15.0
With his/her husband/ wife	62	20.3	20.3	35.3
With the whole of his family	165	53.9	53.9	89.2
Relatives	33	10.8	10.8	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 11: Relatives in Greece

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	210	68.6	68.6	68.6
No	94	30.7	30.7	99.3
3	1	0.3	0.3	99.7
4	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 12: Former Job in Your Country of Origin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Private sector employee	56	18.3	18.3	18.3
Public servant	66	21.6	21.6	39.9
Self-employed	45	14.7	14.7	54.6
Worker	93	30.4	30.4	85.0
Other	46	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 13: Confrontation from the Greek People

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very good	112	36.6	36.6	36.6
Good	133	43.5	43.5	80.1
Moderate	52	17.0	17.0	97.1
Bad	9	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 14: Income Level in Greece in Comparison to The Country of Origin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Better	249	81.4	81.4	81.4
Worse	15	4.9	4.9	86.3
Same	42	13.7	13.7	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 15: Conditions of Living in Greece

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Better	240	78.4	78.4	78.4
Worse	20	6.5	6.5	85.0
Same	46	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 16: Desire of Permanent Installation in Greece

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	187	61.1	61.1	61.1
No	119	38.9	38.9	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 17: Desire of Returning to the Country of Origin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yes	123	40.2	40.2	40.5
No	181	59.2	59.2	99.7
4	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 18: If Yes, in How many Years

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-3 years	33	10.8	25.8	25.8
3-5 years	30	9.8	23.4	49.2
5-10 years	38	12.4	29.7	78.9
10 years and up	27	8.8	21.1	100.0
Total	128	41.8	100.0	
Missing system	178	58.2		
Total	306	100.0		

Table 19: If Yes, for which Reasons

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Return to the family	32	10.5	25.4	25.4
Difficulty in finding a permanent job	11	3.6	8.7	34.1
Be well off	10	3.3	7.9	42.1
To have my own business in my country	31	10.1	24.6	66.7
The Greek people are racist & I am annoyed at this	3	1.0	2.4	69.0
I miss my country	39	12.7	31.0	100.0
Total	126	41.2	100.0	
Missing System	180	58.8		
Total	306	100.0		

Table 20: Problems in Greece

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	25	8.2	8.2	8.2
Living/ Accommodation	83	27.1	27.1	35.3
Communication	99	32.4	32.4	67.6
Acceptance	39	12.7	12.7	80.4
Education	33	10.8	10.8	91.2
Other	27	8.8	8.8	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 21: If You had to Decide Today, Would You choose Greece again?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	188	61.4	61.4	61.4
No	61	19.9	19.9	81.4
3	57	18.6	18.6	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 22: If Your Financial Situation Allowed You to Live in Greece Well/ with Dignity, Would You Stay in Greece?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	245	80.1	80.1	80.1
No	61	19.9	19.9	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 23: If Your Children could go to School/ University, Would You Stay in Greece?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	255	83.1	83.3	83.3
No	51	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 24: If All The Members of Your Family were together in Greece, would You Return to Your Country?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	70	22.9	22.9	22.9
No	236	77.1	77.1	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	