

FUTURE MIGRATION
SCENARIOS FOR EUROPE

Considering migration – future migrants' perspectives

Lessons learned from four
qualitative case studies and the
survey conducted in Cracow

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I. Area of qualitative research

Research areas and methods

Desk research & data analysis

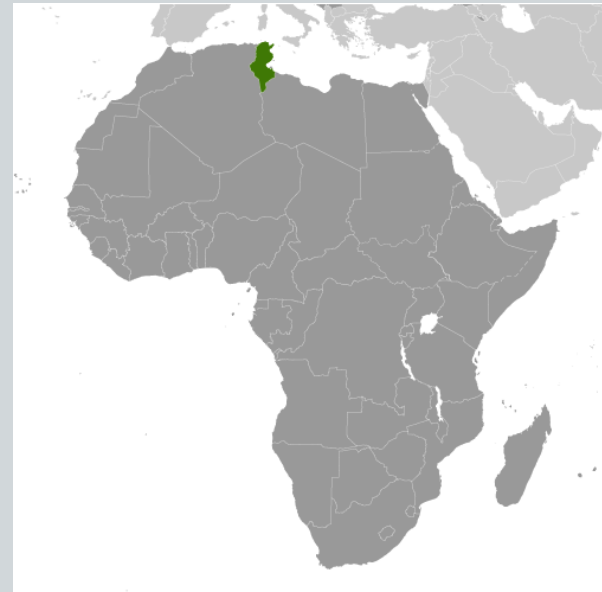
In-depth interviews & focus groups



**Iraq - Duhok and Zakho
(AAU)**



**Senegal – Dakar
(AAU & CNR)**



**Tunisia - Sousse
(CUE)**



**Ukraine - Kyiv
(CUE)**

I. Setup phase

Justifications of the choice of the case studies

- Coinciding:
 - **Cities** as important **destination of multiple trajectories of internal mobility** (seasonal, commuting, intra-regional)
 - **Cities** as significant “**starting points**” and “**stepping stones**” for international migration
- Supplementary
 - Accounting for **variety, variability** and **complexity** of factors influencing international migration to EU (e.g. social, political, economic and environmental...)
 - Representing **four main origin areas** of migration to Europe (Sub Saharan Africa, Northern Africa, Middle East and Eastern Europe)



I. Key questions

- What are the salient characteristics and patterns of the process of migration decision-making and the interlinked trajectories of internal and international migrations?
- To what extent investigated cities represent a “stepping stone” for migration abroad for many internal migrants from rural villages and small towns who arrived in the cities at different times?
- Based on our findings, what are the possible future migration scenarios from investigated case studies to Europe?

II. Fieldwork – Differences between generations

- ❖ The importance of time of arrival to the current place of residence as an important factor in the migration decision-making with the exception of Ukraine

Settled migrants - usually came to the city looking for a better life perspective.

International migration is a perspective and a wish for their children.

R: What would encourage you to send your children abroad?

I: Thinking about their future. I lived for 46 years, do you think I can live for 40 or 20 years more.

Nobody knows about his fate. I want them to have a better life. I no longer care about anything else.

(TunMig06)

Newcomers – youth, looking for better perspective, ready to go abroad with a first possibility.

- They have fewer anchors in the current place of residence
- Recent trends, including internationalisation of higher education
- *It is a generation that is interested in technology and globalization. (TunExp05)*

(...) when people move from one region to another, it is mainly to look for another opportunity. (...) If they do not find their chance in the three big cities [Tunis, Sfax, Sousse], they will look elsewhere.

(TunExp03)



II. Fieldwork – Cities as ambivalent urban experience

Settled migrants

Dakar is different, is not Senegal! [...] In Dakar, people adopt the 'European way of living'. Things that you cannot find in other regions can be found in Dakar. (SenegalMig26).

When you are young, you grow with the idea that Dakar is "The City"! Dakar attracts the curiosity of everyone and you want to go see what's going on there (SenegalMig25)

Honesty I am not ready to stay more [in Senegal]...I need to overcome a painful enduring precariousness (SenegalMig28)

Newcomers

"Dakar is the springboard for Europe."

If someone comes to Dakar it is nothing more than the beginning of the journey. [...] In Dakar we try to earn a living little by little and if we are given an opportunity...we take our chance! (SenegalMig24)

I think in the future more and more people will leave because if people can't find what to do in this country, they'll just leave. [...] If I could go today, I would do it

II. Fieldwork – Mismatch between “aspirations” and “migration”

Aspirations to leave do not convey a concrete plan to migrate to Europe (Senegal)

Legal migration increasingly perceived as an unattainable dream rather than a feasible, planned project.

I haven't been abroad yet, but what remains difficult is getting the visa. You just have to bide your time. If your turn comes, you will leave” (SenegalMig03)

Those who want to migrate legally can get a job contract, otherwise, the sea is available for everyone. (TunExp06)

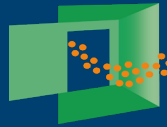
Little or no aspirations to migrate (Ukraine)

Not always capabilities translate into aspirations to migrate. When nationalistic sentiments are on the rise, there are also convictions that working for one's own country is a mission and a kind of a moral duty, as our research in Ukraine revealed:

*Well, people just think that everything is much better there in Europe in terms of economic and in terms of some political management there, but **all this can be done in Ukraine as well**. We just need to put an effort, instead of thinking about any opportunities in other countries. That is, **you need to look for opportunities to bring your country to a new level**. Because, I believe that Ukraine has a very high potential in this regard. (MigUANF25)*

Key takeaways

1. The **urban experience** plays a key role to understand individual/collective propensions to mobility;
The urban experience becomes a field of assessment of the individual aspirations to move/to stay put.
2. Cities could become a **stepping stone** for further migration (not only abroad) but often turns to be a **final destination** by default rather than by choice (mismatch btw aspiration and capabilities - >migration)
3. The research over the groups of internal migrants (different time of arrival) suggests that **individual migration trajectories are fragmented** (step backs, restarts...).
4. **The decisions** (to migrate abroad, to stay or return) are subjected to **changes along the route and time** (intertwined causalities and fortuities).
5. The research on specific local case studies in countries of origin highlight the **influence of different historical backgrounds** on migration trajectories.



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Once in Europe - new emerging destinations

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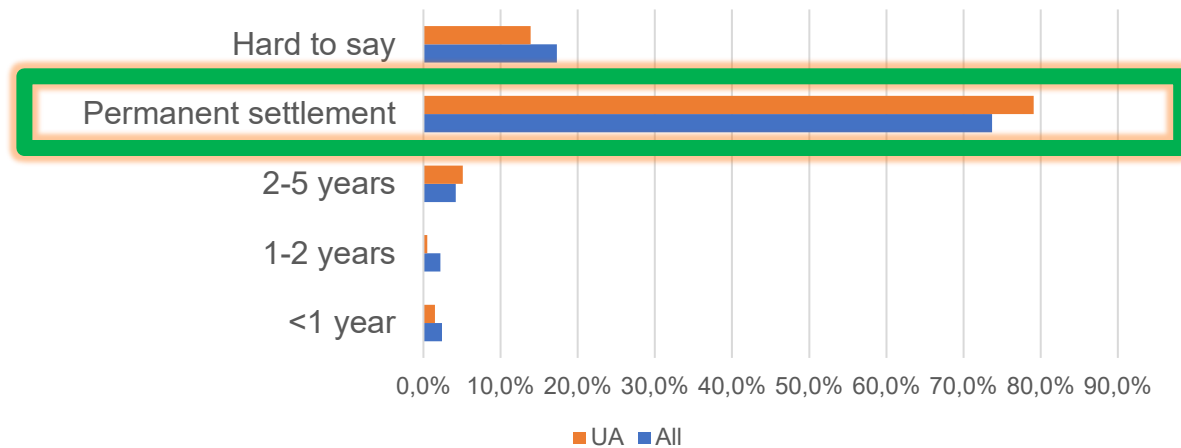
Immigrant survey in Poland

- The survey was carried out within the FUME research project (H2020 Grant ID 870649), which originally aimed to identify the willingness of recent immigrants in Central Europe to settle in new host countries or to re-emigrate.
- 1st fully representative survey on immigrants from third countries (non-EU) in Poland (at the regional level – Malopolskie voivodeship)
- Reliance on Pobyty register, which include all legal migrants with residence permits
- proportional allocation sampling based on such criteria as age, gender, education level and the legal status (permanent/temporary residence permit)
- Very high response rate: 69.9 per cent

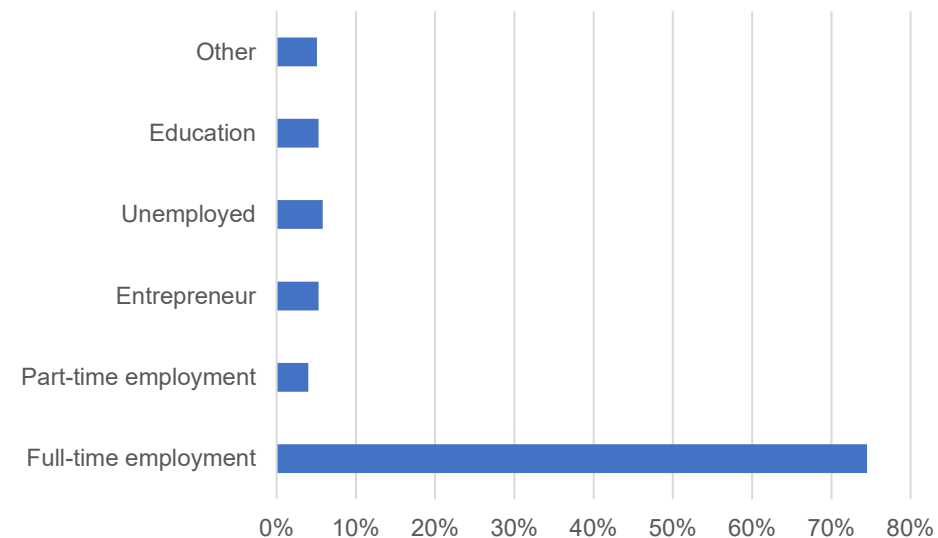
Aim of the study (survey)

- To investigate the re-migration intentions // willingness to stay of immigrants in Poland
- Are the new immigrants interested in settling permanently in Poland?
- Crucial info for making demographic forecasts for Poland

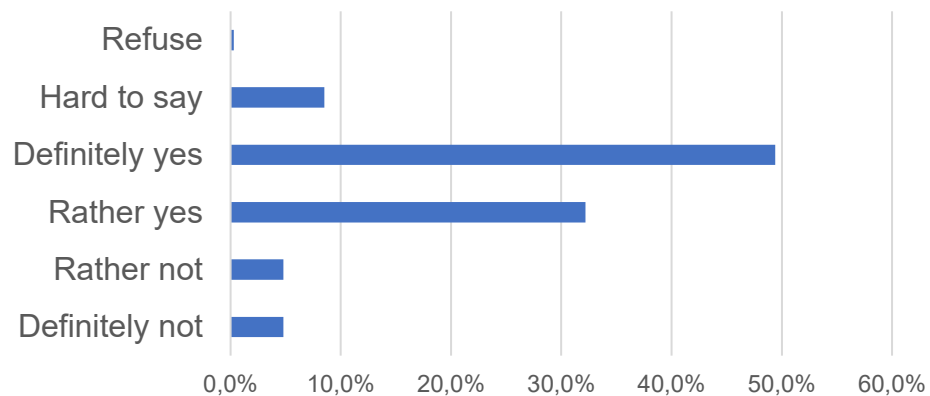
Re-emigration plans



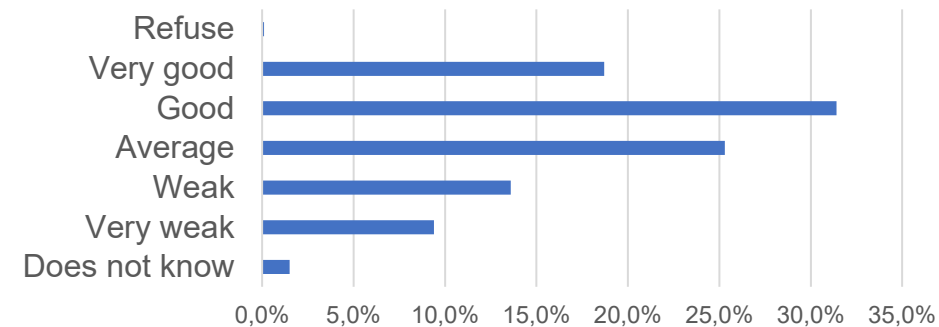
Economic activity



Can you say Poland is your home?



Self-assessment of Polish language skills





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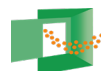
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