

ICMPD

International Centre for
Migration Policy Development

WP 6 – Countries of Origin

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Reminder Kick-off Meeting, Oxford University

Outline

- Impacts of Return Migration - Aleksandra Wójcicka, Warsaw University
- Health and Education: Impacts of Outflows on Sending Countries – Bernhard Perchinig, ICMPD
- Impacts of Mobility and Commuting in Border Regions - Bernhard Perchinig, ICMPD

Impacts of return migration

Aleksandra Wójcicka
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Research questions

- Do return migrants have higher self-employment, inactivity and unemployment rates than non-migrants? Are there any differences in labour market outcomes between those who emigrated post-EU enlargement and those who emigrated earlier?
- How does being overqualified for the job abroad affect occupational choice in the country of origin?
- Are return migrants who were overqualified abroad less likely to declare intention to emigrate for work again than those who held jobs in accordance or above their qualifications?

Data and methods

Data:

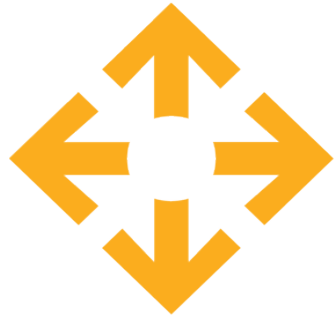
the 2011 Polish Census, the 2002 Polish Census.

Methods:

Q1: Propensity score matching, probit models with sample selection

Q2, Q3: Bivariate probit models

(instruments for being overqualified abroad (Q2): age at migration, time of migration)



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**Health and Education: Impacts of Outflows on
Sending Countries**

Bernhard Perchinig, ICMPD

Rationale

- Health & Care and education are key elements of a welfare state
 - » Quality of life and living standards
 - » Reduction of inequalities
 - » Both positive and negative potential effects of emigration and return migration

- Education
 - » Remittances as resources for investment into human capital
 - » Interrupted schooling
 - » Changes in size of student cohorts

- Health & Care
 - » Care drain & care chain
 - » Effects on family relations – children left behind, grandparents as educators, changes in gender roles
 - » Decline of quality of public health services

Research Questions: Education

- How has emigration affected the provision and organisation of schooling in areas of emigration?
 - » Changes in size of student cohorts and education planning
 - » Size and effects of teacher emigration
 - » Provisions of support for children left behind
 - » Accomodation of needs of children returning from abroad
 - » Accomodation of needs of children leaving for schooling abroad
 - » Discussions on adaption of curricula
 - » Policy responses at the local, regional and national level

Research Questions: Health and Care

- Effects of recruitment of care workers on workers' family situation and household financial strategies
 - » Care responsibilities and migration decision making-
 - » Household strategies to accommodate financial considerations and care migration.
 - » Different decision strategies with regard to care for the elderly and care for children.
 - » Expected effects on and experiences with parent-children relationship.
 - » Expected effects on and experiences with care for the elderly.
 - » Strategies of forming and maintaining transnational families.
 - » Decision making on family reunification abroad.
 - » Different impacts of short- and long-distance arrangements.

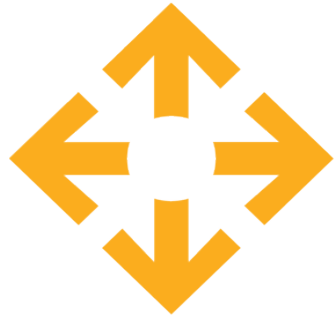
Methodology

- Three case studies: Slovakia, Romania, Hungary

- Literature review
- Statistical analysis of mobility of the population studied
- Analysis of regional inequalities and regional developments
- Identification of key emigration areas in Slovakia, Romania and Hungary

- 20 – 30 qualitative interviews at national level
 - » Policy makers, service providers, NGOs involved in education and care provision

- 10 – 15 qualitative interviews with mobile family members on family strategies
 - » a) having children left behind
 - » b) having elderly in need of care left behind
 - » c) having reunited with children abroad
 - » d) having gremigrated with children



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The impacts of mobility and commuting in border regions

Bernhard Perchinig, ICMPD

Rationale

- Mobility patterns in border regions are usually more intensive than average
- Border regions economic interactions dependent on both economic, social and cultural factors

- Border regions between Austria and Hungary and Austria and Slovakia were deeply integrated until the erection of the “iron curtain” in the late 1940s, re-integration started in the 1990s
- EU-funded regional cooperation CENTROPE (EU Strategy for the Danube – Region):
 - » Austria: Burgenland Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Vienna,
 - » Hungary: Western Hungary,
 - » Slovakia: Bratislava, Tyrnava districts,
 - » Czech Republic: Southern Moravia
- Administrative co-operation of regional and urban governments in the field of labour market administration, urban development, education, environmental protection

Research Questions

- Historical and actual dimensions of border commuting in the Austria - Slovak and Austria – Hungary border regions
 - » Main patterns and characteristics (geographic corridors, economic sectors)
 - » Similarities and differences to historical mobility patterns
- Economic development and border commuting
 - » Regional economic development and commuting
 - » Sectoral clusters and their effects (Bratislava region: car manufacturing, Lake Neusiedl: tourism and wine growing)
- Border commuting and regional development
 - » Border commuting and settlement patterns
 - » Family formation patterns
 - » Attitudes to mobility

Research Questions

- Mobility policies
 - » Regional cooperation arrangements and mobility policies
 - EU Strategy for the Danube Region - CENTROPE
 - Regional cooperation arrangements
 - » Cooperation of labour market authorities within the EURES framework
 - » Cooperation of public transport providers
- Education policies
 - » Regional cooperation frameworks for schools and universities
 - » Regional cooperation frameworks for vocational training
- Commercial policies
 - » Regional cooperation in the field of investment and trade
 - » Regional cooperation in tourism

Methodology

- Case studies of the Austrian-Hungarian and the Austrian-Slovakian border region
- Literature review
- 10 – 15 qualitative interviews at national and regional level
 - » Policy makers, entrepreneurs, stakeholders in the field of regional cooperation
- 4 focus groups with 6 – 10 stakeholders in the field of regional cooperation
 - » Bratislava region (Slovakia)
 - » Kittsee region (Austria)
 - » Győr – Sopron region (Hungary)
 - » Region Lake Neusiedl (Austria)