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The celebratory issue

May proved a very lucky and eventful month for us at CMR. Four CMR members received grants from the Polish National Science Centre #NCN to research the use of #socialnetwork data in studying migration, #Romamigrations, the #securitization of Ukrainian migration to Poland, and #diasporapolicies in #Poland, #Hungary and #Lithuania. This means the CMR had a 50% success rate in receiving these grants, more than twice the national average. The successful authors share their secrets below.

We also had seminars with #LouiseRyan from @SheffieldMRG and @akazlowska from CMR, members of the @MlodziWCentrum LAB at #SWPS University and #AdamWarzel who worked for the Ministry for Immigration of Australia. Finally, we had an intellectual feast at the end of the month when prof. Oded Stark (Universities of Bonn and Warsaw), one of the fathers of modern migration theory, lectured at CMR about his theory of migration as a rank-seeking behavior (he kindly provided a summary for readers of CMR Spotlight - page 2).



Prof. Oded Stark lecturing at CMR on May 29



A Theory of Migration as Rank-Seeking Behavior

May 29, 2019 CMR lecture by Oded Stark

Summary

By now there is widespread recognition that comparisons with others impinge significantly on wellbeing and elicit substantial behavioral responses. In general, people would rather have a high income than a low income, and a high income-conferred rank rather than a low income-conferred rank. The incorporation of a dimension of relative income implies that income is valued in relation to the incomes of others with whom people naturally compare themselves (the “reference group” or the “comparison group”). In this lecture, the preference for high rank-conferred income is expressed as distaste for low rank in the income hierarchy. Engaging in interpersonal comparisons affects the individuals’ sense of wellbeing and influences their behavior, including in relation to migration. I present a first brush attempt to model the migration of

an individual as a rank-seeking strategy when the individual’s rank deprivation is measured as the distance from the top rank.

In my lecture, I add three dimensions to the received literature: I model migration when the individuals’ preferences regarding their relative incomes are ordinal, I work out the resulting spatial steady-state distribution of the individuals, and I show that the aggregate of the individuals’ migration choices in the spatial steady-state distribution sums to the social optimum. I also show that this finding does not apply when the individuals’ preferences regarding their relative incomes are cardinal. I highlight the importance of the assumption about the nature of the individuals’ social preferences (whether ordinal or cardinal) to studying and predicting their migration behavior, and to elucidating the consequences of that behavior for social welfare.

The future of migration, the future of migration research

Marta Anacka



‘Our usual daily activity is more and more digitised. We use social media extensively, upload geotagged digital content, connect with people we know only through the web. Most of our activities are being traced and, believe me or not, there is plenty of data that may reveal where we live and when we move to another location. At the same time, demographers complain about the poor quality of statistics on geographical mobility, which is measured in a very ‘old-fashioned’ way. The solution is at our fingertips! This project will tell us how we can benefit from the richness of the freely available digital data sources to improve the quality of migration measures.’

The project attempts to address contemporary challenges faced by social scientists (demographers in particular), who highlight the relevance of new digital technologies in advancing scientific methods (Zagheni and Weber 2015), the potential of approaches that utilise microsimulations (Klabunde and Willekens 2016), and the need to integrate the field of migration studies (King and Skeldon 2010; Nestorowicz and Anacka 2018). The 3-years long research plan assumes the following questions to be answered:

- To what extent new digital data sources such as the Facebook platform may be leveraged to improve official statistics on internal migration in Poland?
- What is the role of social networks and individual preferences in migration decision making?
- What is the future of internal migration flows and to what extent using new digital data sources, Agent Based Modeling and Bayesian approach may improve our projection?

One of the reviewers stated that ‘the project is located at the frontier of current knowledge’. It follows the ideas that have been developed recently in the most advanced research entities such as Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock.

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Research on migration of Polish Roma continues – “Transnational lives of Polish Roma – Migration, family and ethnic boundary making in changing EU”

Michał Garapich (with Kamila Fiałkowska)



There is a booming literature and continuously high research interest in migration from Poland to other EU countries. Thus far, in this abundance of research the ethnic diversity of the migrants

was rather scarcely addressed. As a matter of fact, Poland, stereotypically pictured as an ethnically homogenous country, has experienced emigration of its Roma ethnic minority on an unprecedented scale, especially in the years following the EU accession in 2004. Intriguingly, in the socio-political and academic landscape, the Polish Roma, their migration history and transnational connections were absent. The two-year long POLONEZ project (2016-2018), funded by the Polish National Science Centre, was the first research project in Poland focusing entirely on migration of the Polish Roma.

The work undertaken by the research team focused on filling that scholarly gap in research among Polish Roma, migration studies and the field of Romani migrations/mobilities in Europe, and as such the project entered a largely uncharted territory. Due to its ethnographic focus on studying in-depth a narrow field of few Roma communities, it was a pioneering exploration in need of continuation, expansion, a broader theoretical

analysis and a more sustainable institutional basis. The new research grant will afford us the opportunity to continue the work, which after two years has brought a number of new and urgent research question in the context of new developments of the mobility regimes within the European Union.

This project therefore focuses on examining the migration of Polish Roma and their transnational lives in the context of changes in the EU's functioning regarding the mobility regime. Transnationality is understood here as a way of living in more than one nation state, and the Polish Roma, as a result of the migration that was experienced by many Polish citizens after 1989, create transnational communities par excellence. According to Roma organizations' own estimates, there has been a veritable exodus, with sometimes over 90% of local Roma populations emigrating or otherwise engaging in international mobility, mostly to Germany and United Kingdom. In that sense, the scholarly and public silence on the matter is striking. It is therefore quite unusual that despite the stereotypical perception of Roma as mobile by definition neither migration research (focusing i.a. on the transnationality of non-Roma migrants from Poland) nor Romani studies in Poland have addressed these issues. Nowadays, just as it is impossible to understand Polish society without taking into account the scale and impact of post-accession migration, it is impossible to understand the situation of the

Roma minority in Poland without looking at their lives in London or Hamburg. Migration of Polish Roma and the consequences of these processes are plenty – the emergence of transnational families and communities, changes in family and intergroup relations, identity transformation, maintenance of the ethnic border and many others.

The transnational lives of Polish Roma migrants mean that families and entire communities (both at home and abroad) are subject to social change related to migration – how it translates into the lives of Polish Roma has not been analyzed so far. The research will focus on transnational Roma families in several social spaces in Germany, Great Britain and Poland. The situation of this minority is particularly important in the context of Great Britain leaving the European Union, which may affect

their livelihoods, constraint or stimulate further mobility – to Germany, back to Poland or elsewhere. This research aims to shed some light on migratory movements of that group, taking an anthropological perspective and using qualitative methods – participant observation, interviews and spending a considerable amount of time with migrating Roma, their friends and family who stay in Poland, as well as those Polish Roma who live in Great Britain and Germany. While applying multi-sited ethnography and working with Roma researchers on studentships, in accordance with the participatory principle, this project will analyze Polish Roma patterns of migrations, the ways international EU mobility impacts some aspects of their culture and what happens to Polish Roma's sense of identity once no longer in Poland.

Securitisation (de-securitisation) of migration on the example of Ukrainian migration to Poland and internal migration in Ukraine

Marta Jaroszewicz



This research project is aimed at a critical application of the securitisation theory in the context of the recent surge in migration flows from Ukraine to Poland, and the

appearance of internal displacement inside Ukraine. So far, securitisation literature has been very scarce when it comes to its application in the non-EU context. The comparative studies we know usually do not select for case studies an EU member state and a neighbouring state. They also do not compare policies vis-a-vis internal and international migrants. This research would fill some critical gaps in how and when securitization and de-securitization take place, and how and when threats are constructed.

The project asks three main questions:

- Whether and why the Ukrainian migration has not become a subject of securitisation in Poland after 2014?
- Whether and why the internal displacement phenomenon has been securitised inside Ukraine?

- How do international and internal migrants perceive/negotiate the securitisation (de-securitisation) policies and do they play any role in the preservation/altering of the securitisation' dynamics?

One of the reviewers stated that 'the project is innovative in comparing international migration with internal displacement, in looking at both the main actor of the securitisation process but also at acknowledging that the referent objects of the securitisation may counteract and contribute to the discourses'. According to another reviewer, it 'relies on a strong theoretical background and proposes an original field research that will provide international academia with precious insights into high topical issues'.

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Diaspora policy in the context of post-accession emigration. Comparative perspective of Poland, Hungary and Lithuania.

Magdalena Lesińska



Poland, Hungary and Lithuania faced parallel emigration processes over the last centuries, similar in destinations and the profile of emigration (mix of political and economic outflows). They also

had in common the presence of numerous populations of co-ethnics in neighbouring countries. These three countries are undergoing similar political and socio-economical processes and through the last centuries have also experienced serious territorial changes and parallel migratory processes, due to distinct population potentials, although of different scale. Therefore, all three are migrant sending-states as well as ethnic kin-states with large diasporas dispersed all over the world, which resulted from mass emigration on the one hand, and border changes on the other.

The main objective of the project is to analyse the diaspora policy in the context of mass and dynamic migration processes. The fundamental question considers the development, patterns, content, similarities and distinctions of the state policy implemented towards the diaspora in all three countries. More specific research questions are as follows:

- 1) What are the official state’s narratives, legal regulations, institutional infrastructure, programs and strategies addressed to the diaspora and how did they change over time?;
- 2) How has the state responded to massive emigration of its own nationals after 2004, and what kind of state policy addressed to the “newest” diaspora populations has been developed?;
- 3) What is the diaspora policy addressed to kin-minorities living beyond their borders and is it changing in times of growing diversity of the diasporic population, related to post-accession emigration?

Marta Anacka

Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Deputy Director at the CMR UoW. Economist and Demographer interested in modeling migration processes, keen on using both simple and advanced statistical methods in researching migration phenomena. She has published recently a paper on why the field of migration studies has been split into two almost separate subdomains (Nestorowicz, Joanna, and Marta Anacka. 2018. 'Mind the Gap? Quantifying Interlinkages between Two Traditions in Migration Literature'. *International Migration Review*, April, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918318768557>).

Michał Garapich

Social anthropologist, specializing in the issues of migration, ethnicity, nationalism, multiculturalism, social resistance, homelessness and migration from Poland. His PhD (Jagiellonian University, Kraków) focused on the political and symbolic dimensions of the relationship between different waves and groups of Polish migrants in the UK and Italy, the practices of de-territorialized nation state, power relations within diasporic/ethnic associations and negotiations of ethnicity. Since 2005 Michał conducted numerous research projects using both quantitative as well as ethnographic methods exploring various aspects of life of migrants from Accession States (EU10) in the UK, as well as migrants from Africa. He has also undertaken ethnographic fieldwork in Cusco, Peru looking at land invasions and urban squatting. At the moment his work focuses on migration of Polish Roma.

Marta Jaroszewicz

Political scientist, team leader in Horizon 2020-financed project EU-STRAT; PhD in international security. Longtime researcher at the Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW), among others as a head and research fellow at the Department for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova and migration project coordinator. In 2009-2011 she served as a project coordinator in International Organisation for Migration, mission to Ukraine; in 2016-2017 policy officer in JHA unit in EU Support Group for Ukraine, European Commission. Her research interests focus around links between migration and security, diffusion of migration policies, migration and border issues in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, EU migration policies.

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