

Migration typologies and local management of integration/migration

Empirical evidence from Romanian and Bulgarian migration

21st Annual Conference

IMISCOE

Migration as a social construction. A reflexive turn

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Duration April 2021 – June 2024

<https://eu2migraruhr.eu/>

RUB

1. Design & Methodology - *ZuSudo* project
2. Results Migration typology
3. Results Types of municipal perception/action
4. Conclusion

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Design & Methodology - ZuSudo project

1. What are the typical patterns of migration and participation among Romanian and Bulgarian migrants and which subgroups can be differentiated in terms of skills and needs?
2. How do local actors perceive migrants and how are municipal integration measures organised and implemented?
3. To what extent are these measures orientated towards the experiences and expectations of migrants and how can better matching be achieved?

Connecting to literature on (intra-EU) migration patterns and typologies (Massey 1987, Pries 2004, Engbersen et al. 2013, Engbersen and Snel 2013, Ciobanu 2015, Della Puppa et al. 2021, Ahrens and King 2023) and local integration management (Scholten/Ostajen 2018, Jennisen et al. 2023, others).

Design & Methodology - ZuSudo project

1. Longitudinal perspective
2. Symbolic interactionist perspective
3. Transnational perspective

How are migrants and their families perceived and addressed?

Municipal actors place of arrival

Migrants and their families

Who migrates, for how long, with what goal?

Which Migrant organizations and transnational networks exist, how can they be promoted?

How are migrants and their families perceived and addressed?

What knowledge, what relations are there?

Municipal actors place of origin

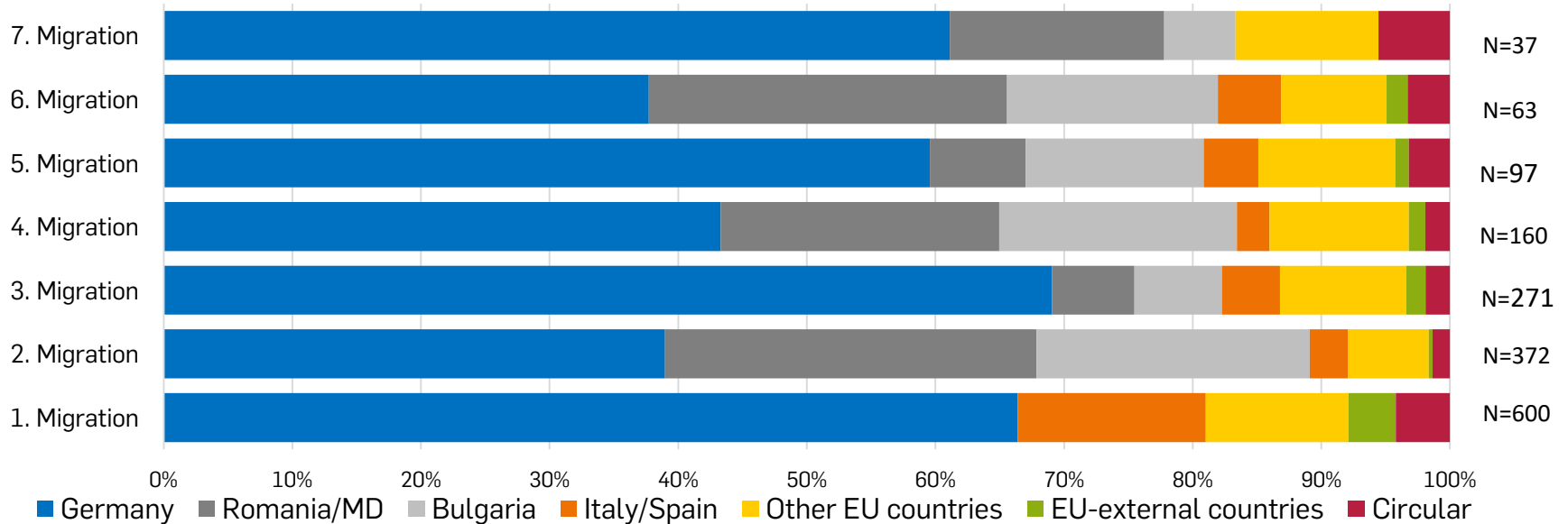
Design & Methodology - ZuSudo project

Mixed Methods

- **72 Expert interviews** with representatives of municipalities and (migrant) organizations **in 6 cities in the German Ruhr Area & in the most relevant regions of origin in Romania**
- **600 standardized interviews** with migrants (500) and returnees (100) + **qualitative interviews** (Germany, Romania & Bulgaria): **Migration, work and family trajectories**, present evaluations & future orientations
 - **Up to 15 stays** (duration, planned duration, reasons for moving, place of residence of family) & **up to 10 employments per stay**
 - Formal/informal employment relationship
 - Health insurance
 - Assessment of income
 - etc.
- **Action orientation** Science Practice Dialogues; International exchange municip. of origin and of arrival

2 Migration patterns & typology

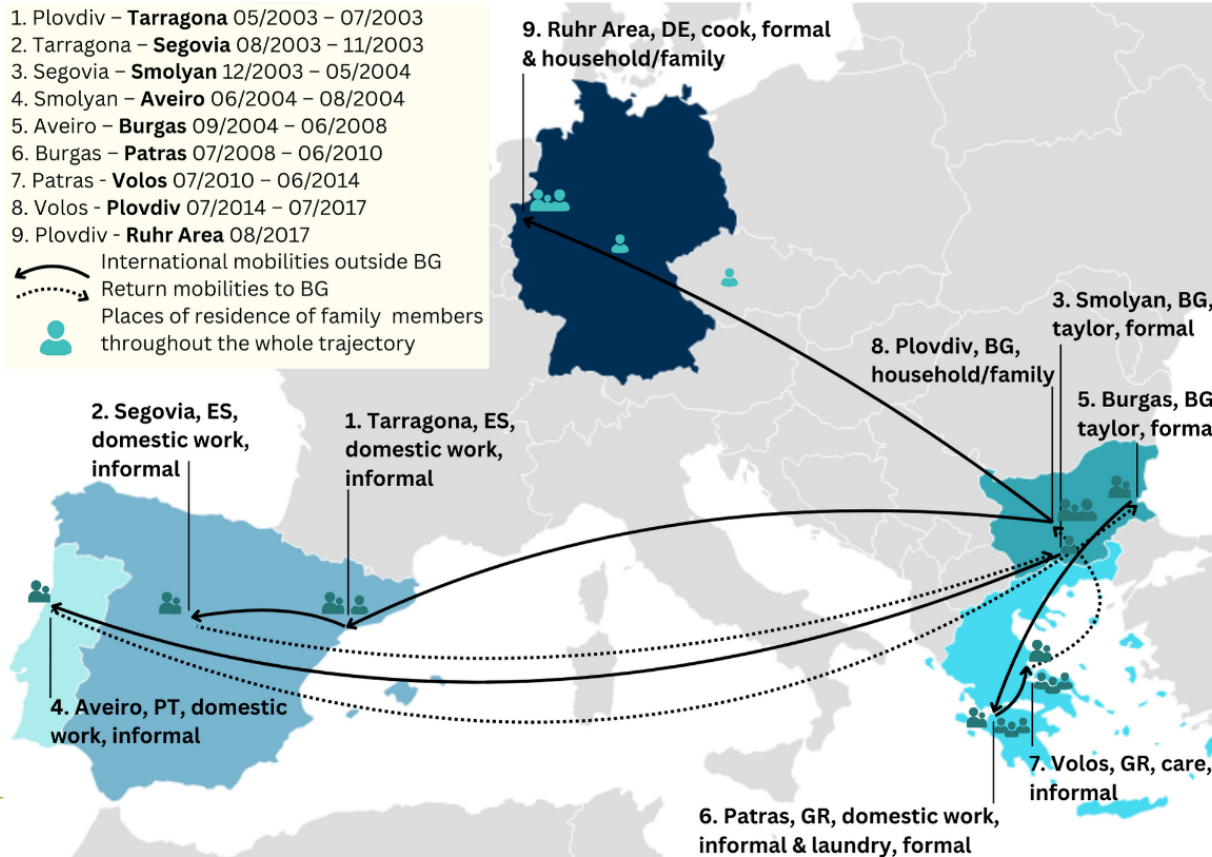
Sequence of countries of residence, 1st to 7th movement



2 Migration patterns & typology

1. Plovdiv – **Tarragona** 05/2003 – 07/2003
2. Tarragona – **Segovia** 08/2003 – 11/2003
3. Segovia – **Smolyan** 12/2003 – 05/2004
4. Smolyan – **Aveiro** 06/2004 – 08/2004
5. Aveiro – **Burgas** 09/2004 – 06/2008
6. Burgas – **Patras** 07/2008 – 06/2010
7. Patras – **Volos** 07/2010 – 06/2014
8. Volos – **Plovdiv** 07/2014 – 07/2017
9. Plovdiv – **Ruhr Area** 08/2017

- International mobilities outside BG
- Return mobilities to BG
- Places of residence of family members throughout the whole trajectory



2 Migration patterns & typology

Cluster analysis Migration types (followed by bivariate analysis e.g. with future migration intention, age, contact to local admin./org.)

- Nr. of stays
- Average length of stay per stay in years
- Total number of changes of employment/ employment status
- Current residence of nuclear family

Cluster (Types)	Freq.	Nr. of stays (<i>M</i>)	Average length of stay per stay (<i>M</i>)	Total number of changes of employment (<i>M</i>)	Current residence of nuclear family			Future migration intention
					in the same country	not in the same country	Not specified (without children/partner)	
Immigrant families	277	1,57	6,5	2,6	277	0	0	No
Older return oriented breadwinner	88	2,77	4,4	3,7	0	88	0	Yes, RO/BG
Young return oriented singles/onward migrants	73	2,22	3,7	2,9	0	0	73	Yes, RO/BG and GER
Transnationally oriented families	137	5,12	3,0	7,2	137	2	1	Yes, others/undecided

Circular migrants: Frequent and purposeful, often seasonal commuting between fixed places of residence in the country of origin and various places of work in one or more other countries

3. Types of municipal perception/action - Municipalities of origin

-> Different 'objective' structures of local integration management (period of implementation, contexts of perception, action programmes, cooperating structures etc.) but same 'subjective' interpretations

-> (ideal) typical combinations of

- (1) the patterns of interpretation of migration and integration,
- (2) the self-images of the respective actors and
- (3) their dominant concepts of action.

Highly mobile migrants,
risk of social abuse /
bureaucrat implement rules /
sanctioning, controlling



Long-term Immigrants in need
of long-term support / highly
engaged and reflective /
Aiming for empowerment, to
change „the system“

3. Types of municipal perception/action - Municipalities of origin

Counties of origin Romania



85% urban, 15% rural



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Districts of origin Bulgaria



Created with Datawrapper

In addition to ongoing **emigration**, there has been significant **immigration** since the mid-2010s (from Ukraine, Turkey, South/Southeast Asia) and at the same time (temporary?) **return** movements

Wide range of perceptions (from non-perception to differentiating between groups), limited scope for action

4. Conclusion

-> From focussing on local/municipal integration management to:
Municipal Services for Migration, Arrival, Participation and Integration (KOSMATI)

- 1. Migration** - questions such as "Where do the people I deal with in my work come from?", "Under what circumstances/for what reasons have they come here?", "Under what conditions did they live before?", "What experiences (e.g. work) did they have during their migration?"
 - **Municipal services for migration:** expand data, country specific knowledge; know global/European trends; know/inform potential migrants
- 2. Arrival** - questions such as "What are the primary steps for migrants to feel that they have arrived and are valued in a place?", "What are the ideas and plans of the migrants themselves and what is necessary for them to feel that they have arrived?"
 - **Municipal services for arrivals:** Informing, networking, developing language skills, arrival as a dynamic, longer process with an open outcome.

4. Conclusion

3. Participation - questions such as "In which areas of life (housing, employment, education/qualification, leisure/sport, social contacts, religious practice, cultural activities, civic engagement) do migrants want to and can participate and in what way?"

- **Municipal services for participation:** Participation in housing; upbringing, education, training; economy and labour market; health, legal and social system; culture, networks; representation of interests

4. Integration - questions such as "How can equal opportunities for participation be created in the areas of society (economic, social, cultural, political) that are considered relevant?"

- **Municipal services for integration:** equal/equitable participation in all relevant areas of society within the free and democratic basic principles

4. Conclusion

-> NOT Migration as a one-way street leads to assimilation BUT differentiated thinking and action according to migration types and KOSMATI tasks

● =neutral ● =important ● =very important

Migration types	Immigration	Return migration	Circular migration	Transnational migration
KOSMATI-tasks				
Migration	●	●	●	●
Arrival	●	●	●	●
Participation	●	●	●	●
Integration	●	●	●	●

4. Conclusion

Types of migrants, cross-border needs and measures

Type 1, family immigration: multidimensional integration programmes at local level covering all areas of life.

Type 2, return oriented breadwinners: vulnerable in terms of employment, housing, social relationships in the host society; requires support in the destination country, but also in the country of origin, where partners and children live; counselling on social rights arising from formal employment in the destination country and cross-border relationships (e.g. children living in the home country); return counselling.

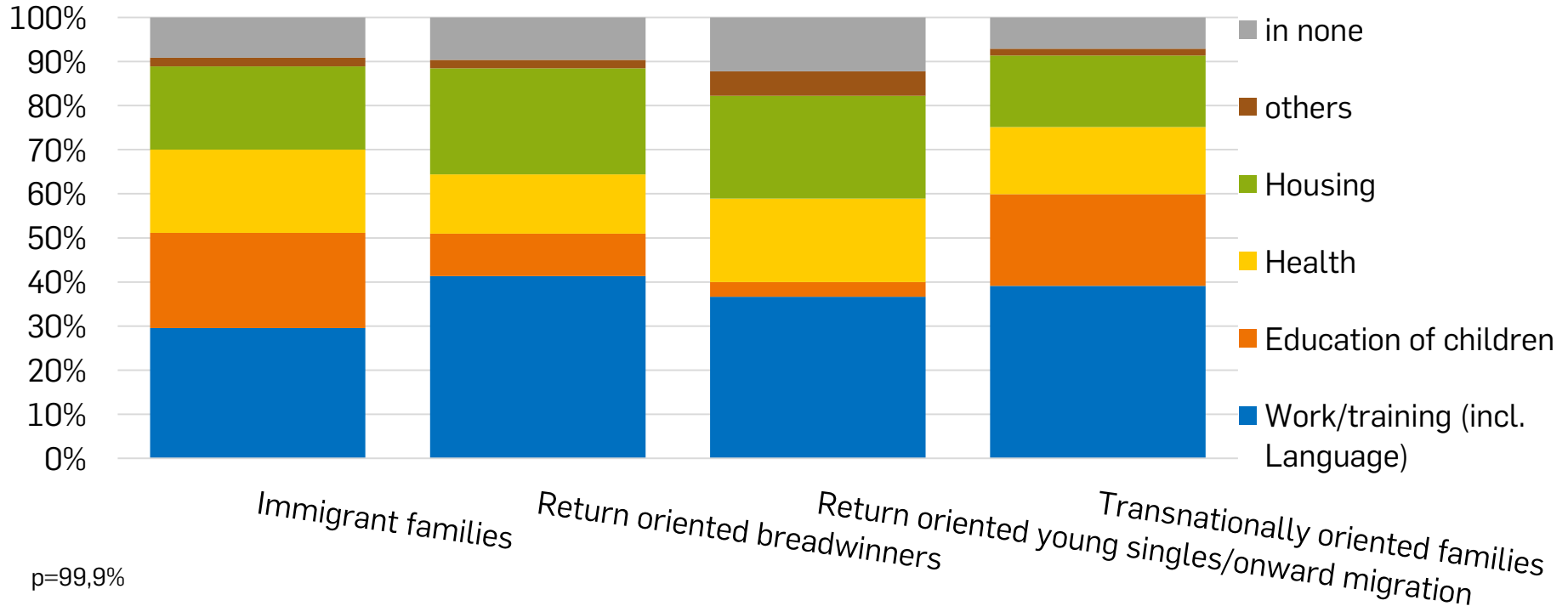
Type 3, return oriented young singles: On the one hand, vocational training programmes are most likely to reach them; on the other hand, they are open to advice on investments, for example in their own company in their country of origin.

Type 4, transnationally oriented families: Greater diversity of work and other experience acquired in other countries, which is often not recognised and mobilised; complex employment histories make it difficult to enforce social law entitlements; require a broad portfolio of support and advice, as they have a local and transnational/EU-wide focus.

Type 5, circular migrants: vulnerable in terms of employment, housing, social relationships in the host society; counselling services and monitoring authorities in the destination country are supplemented by a dense network of easily accessible counselling centres in the countries of origin.

4. Conclusion

Types of migrants and areas of life where needs of support are expressed (in arrival)



Thank you!

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Schramm, Christian/Pries, Ludger (2024). *Diversität der Migration erfordert komplexes Integrationsdenken. Migration, Ankommen, Teilhabe und Integration zwischen Rumänien/Bulgarien und dem Ruhrgebiet*. Baden-Baden: Nomos. *To be published*.

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