DERREG Scientific Workshop

Work Package 2

International mobility and migration of rural population

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Research methodology

1. Oevre Norrland, Sweden
2. West region (Roscommon), Ireland
3. Alytus, Lithuania
4. Comarca de Verín, Spain
5. Goriška, Slovenia
6. Pomurska, Slovenia
7. Jihomoravský kraj, Czech Republic
8. Westerkwartier, the Netherlands
9. Regierungsbezirk Dresden, Germany
10. Saarland, Germany
Research methodology

Source: Nienaber & Frys 2009
Migration to CSR:
- Saarland, Germany
- Övre Norrland, Sweden
- Pomurska, Slovenia
- Dresden, Germany
- Alytus, Lithuania
- West, Ireland

Research methodology
Characteristics of the Case Study Regions

- Alytus County → many citizens of the former USSR as immigrants
- Oevre Norrland → nature appreciating second home owners
- Pomurska → second home owners from Great Britain
- Regierungsbezirk Dresden → distinct hostility toward strangers
- Saarland → cross-border migration
- West region (Roscommon) → problematic reintegration of return migrants
Results of the multidimensional analysis

Dimension of Kind of Migration

- Predominantly urban-rural migration
- Mainly from EU countries (FHO, RM)
- Mainly from non-EU countries (MW)
- Individual (MW, FHO), group or collective migration, as well as chain migration
Results of the multidimensional analysis

Time-related Dimension

- Long-term migration (MW, FHO, RM)
- Short-term migration only by second home owners in Övre Norrland (FHO)
Results of the multidimensional analysis

**Distance-related Dimension**

- Mostly spacious migration (long-distance migration) (RM, MW)
- Spatially limited migration in border area (cross-border migration) only in Saarland and Alytus (FHO, MW)
- Cultural nearness as well as distance between migrants and locals (MW, FHO, RM)
Results of the multidimensional analysis

**Political Dimension**

- Labour market policy (MW)
- Residential market (FHO)
- Relations between certain countries and environmental advantages (FHO)
- Residential market, social and public rules, environmental specificities and historical relations (MW)
Results of the multidimensional analysis

Purpose-related Dimension

- Work (WM)
- Acquisition of property (FHO)
- Return to the home country (RM)
Results of the multidimensional analysis

Sociologically related Dimension

- Except for one case (MW), only legal migration
- Very good integration of interviewed foreigners into local everyday life (FHO, RM, MW)
- Good integration into local and regional organisations and associations (FHO, MW)
Summary

• Need of an innovative theoretical framework for rural work migration.
• Satisfaction of the life as foreign home owner.
• Lack of the necessary support for return migrants.
• A new significance of the term ‘home country’ in the age of globalization.
• Need of new approaches in research and in politics.
Questions to discuss

- Are our findings the results of a Globalization or Europeanization process?
- How do the processes differ from each other?
- Does ‘Rural’ play a role in these processes, and which role?
- Are these processes typical for rural areas, or do they rather generally refer to migration?
- Can a new migration theory for rural regions be deduced from that?
More information

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