Migration of people: pros and cons

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Abstract. The article reviews the causes of migration of people, influencing factors, types of migration, examines the positive and negative impacts of migration on the home countries of people and on their host countries. It presents statistical data related to migration of people in various countries. The authors examines the advantages and disadvantages of migration of people at following three levels: initial home countries, the host countries and people themselves. According to the author, the groups of migrants can be divided into the following 4 blocks based on the level of migration: 1.people go abroad planning to come back and they return to their homeland; 2.people go abroad planning to come back, but they do not return; 3.people go abroad not planning to come back, but they return to their homeland; 4.people go abroad not planning to return and stay there forever. The author proposed a conceptual model of migration of people and describes possible related scenarios, such as: win-win-win scenario; win-win-lose scenario; win – lose-lose scenario; lose-win-win scenario; lose-lose-win scenario; win-lose-win scenario; lose-lose-lose scenario.

1. Introduction
Migration of the people is a complex and controversial phenomenon, causing increased attention from both scientists and government officials.

Studies related to migration recently started, among other things, to pay attention to religion, ethnicity, race, gender and their impact on migration of people. Religion is one of the key aspects. Nowadays women make up almost half of the world's migrants. They are more religious than men, more attached to the religious community. In addition, they may have different social experiences than men, social expectations, roles and status [1].

The migration in Europe is changing significantly. There is a large migration from East to West within the EU. At present, the migration in Europe has become characterized mainly by temporary labor migration and new forms of circular, return and subsequent labor migration. For example, the Czech Republic is one of the countries with the lowest rate of emigrants among the EU member states. Migrants can go for temporary work, rest, visiting friends and relatives from the Czech Republic to other non-EU countries [2].

Although the core concept of migration has one meaning, some Russian experts propose their own definitions.

For instance, the Federal Migration Program for 1998-2000 of the Russian Federation defines migration as follows: "movement of people for various reasons across the borders of certain territorial entities for the purpose of permanent or temporary change of place of residence."

O.D. Vorobyov considers migration of people is the movement of people associated with the crossing of both external and internal borders of their regions and territories. Their aim is to change their permanent place of residence or temporary stay in order to study or finding new job, regardless of the prevailing influence of attracting factors of the host countries or negative factors of their home.
A. B. Barikhin writes that "migration of people primarily associates with a change of residence and place of work".

V. I. Perevedentsev writes that migration is "the aggregate of the resettlement of people… Their movements are linked with their change of place of residence for a relatively long period." [3].

All definitions give a clear idea of this concept. We believe that the most suitable is the definition given by O.D. Vorobyov. It seems that nowadays migration of people takes place in search of work, study, better living conditions. There can be various reasons for that, but mostly it is about finding a better life for a person and his/her family.

Migration of people is not a new phenomenon. It has been a continuous process since the very beginning of civilization, but now it is a large scale and world-wide process. For example, according to information provided by UN specialists based on the data of the census the number of international migrants in 2015 was 243.7 million people. In the EU countries, the number of migrants and refugees increased by 3 million from 2011 to 2016. Most them arrived in 2015 - up to 1.3 million refugees [4].

However, according to analysts of the International Organization for Migration, the number of migrants will increase to 405 million people by 2050, based on the growth rates from 150 million people in 2000 to 214 million people in 2014 [5].

Basically, most people migrate to developed countries. As a result, the proportion of migrants of the total population of these countries is growing. In 1990 it was 7.2% of the population, while in 2010 - 10%. The proportion of foreign workers in the developed countries differs much, such as: 10% in Austria, 15% in the USA, 22% in Switzerland, 62% in Luxembourg and 80% in Kuwait [6].

In 2018 2.4 million people arrived from non-EU countries to EU countries. In total, the number of migrants to and within EU was 3.9 million. At the same time, 2.6 million people emigrated from the EU countries [7].

The purpose of our article is to propose a conceptual model of migration of people and review its advantages and disadvantages for the migrants and their host and home counties.

2. Materials and methods

For the purpose of this paper we are using theoretical methods (analogy, analysis, etc.), as well as comparison and generalization of data.

The table below shows number of immigrants and emigrants in several countries in 2018.

| N | Country | Immigrants | Emigrants |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Germany | 893,9 thousand | 540,4 thousand |
| 2 | Spain  | 643,7 thousand | 309,5 thousand |
| 3 | France | 386,9 thousand | 341,4 thousand |

About 231 thousand emigrants left Romania, and 189 thousand emigrants left Poland in 2018. Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania had even more emigrants. EU member states (22 out of 27) reported that they had more immigrants than emigrants [7].

While reviewing migration from the point of view of the people living in the recipient country and the country of their initial residence, we may note the following. First of all, the reasons of migration of people and the influencing factors.

Reasons for migration are the following:

- The personal economic reasons include desire of individuals to find better working conditions and social security for themselves and their families. For some people it may be a better career, more job opportunities, higher salary, a well-known company, etc. For other people it may be a chance to provide food for their families and the opportunity to survive in existing living conditions of their countries. In this regard, economic reasons are mainly associated with labor migration.
- Resettlement reasons initiated by the governments can be roughly divided into positive and negative. The positive reason may be a desire of the government to provide incentives to the people in the development of the unsettled areas of their countries. In such situation, the government may promise various social and economic benefits to the citizens for moving into such underdeveloped areas. In other circumstances, the government may evicts some citizens to another territory with minimum benefits or without them.

- Environmental reasons for resettlement may also be associated with any catastrophes due to natural disasters or environmental change. For example, it may be a violent volcanic eruption, earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, or other environmental disasters that forces residents to leave their homes and to move to other places [6].

The following factors influencing migration of people should also be noted:
- Natural and environmental factors may include hazardous pollution, severe hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.
- Economic factors may include the difference in wages and living conditions between the countries due to the level of their economic development, especially between the developed and developing countries, as well as the need for workers in the recipient countries and their qualification, etc.
- Demographic factors include the birth rate, life expectancy in different countries, rejuvenation or aging of the population, etc.
- Social factors include the level of education, health care, social policy of the state, etc [5].

The factors stimulating emigration may include social instability, difficult economic situation, etc. in the countries of initial residence of the people.

The factors stimulating immigration may include social, economic, political stability and a favorable migration policy of the host countries [8].

For example, the situation in Scotland shows the following. According to the census of 2011 about 135 thousand of migrants from various countries lived there. Initially, there were mainly young men. Later, more women arrived, and the age of immigrants became more diverse. The number of children born in Scotland as well as immigrating children studying in British schools has increased. The migrants started to bring their families, which helped to achieve reunification of their families. However, sometimes the tensions could arise due to unusual living conditions and families could break up. For some migrants, this became the reason for leaving their host county, while others stayed and stated new families.

Based on the above, certain demographic and economic advantages for the host country could be noted.
- Advantages for immigrants:
  - Availability to work
  - Potential good earnings
  - Better education for children
  - Safety for themselves and their families
  - Chance to obtain the government support

Disadvantages for immigrants:
Some migrants are subject to immigration controls, which impacts the economic and family migration [9].

3. Results
Here we would like to propose a conceptual model of migration of people consisting of the following 3 levels: country (international and national), area/region and people.
3.1. **Country**
Migration can occur both, on international level, i.e. between the countries and on the national level, i.e. within the country. The first one could include external, political migration and repatriation. The second one - internal migration. Seasonal migration can be both within one country and between the countries.

Please see some examples below.
- External migration. People may go abroad for various reasons and with various intentions. Some of them prefer to return home after some time, other strives to leave forever. People may leave to study, get married, in search of work. In any case, this is normally done in search of a better life.
- Internal migration. People move within the country for the same reasons, but they either do not want to or cannot leave the country for financial or medical reasons.
- Repatriation – It is the return of representatives of a certain nationality to the homeland of their ancestors. It can be the restoration of historical justice. Previously, entire nationalities were forced to leave their native places for a foreign land, and now they have the opportunity to return to their homeland.
- Temporary migration. This includes seasonal movements when people go to work in other cities or countries.
- Political migration. This includes disagreements with government policy, ruling party, etc.

3.2. **Area/region**
- People move from one region, area or territory to another.
- Internal migration when people move within the region or their traditional living area.
- Ethnic migration. People leave the places where interethnic conflicts appear and intensify.
- Environmental migration. People leave the places where natural disasters have occurred such us floods, droughts, etc.

3.3. **People**
- Religious migration. People go to a country dominated by the same religion that they profess and there are corresponding laws
- Family - household migration. It is the solution to any family problems, for example, parents can move to their children or vice versa, girls can leave to marry successfully or a wife and children can move to her husband for family reunification.
- Economic migration. People leave their places of living in search of work, business, etc.

The author proposes his own version of grouping migrants presented below.
The groups of migrants can be divided into the following 4 blocks based on the level of migration:

1. people go abroad planning to come back and they return to their homeland. In many countries the people go to work temporarily or to study abroad. It is expected that they will get better education and gain good experience abroad and then come back home to work for the benefit of their home country. They can often be driven by patriotism and/or they prefer not to part with their families and friends.

2. people go abroad planning to come back, but they do not return. There may be various reasons for not coming back to the home country. Such as personal reasons: people may get married abroad and/or get an exciting job of their dream. Among other reasons there may be unforeseen unfavorable political, social or climatic conditions on their homeland, including changes in the political system, social policy as well as environmental disasters, such as fires, droughts, floods, etc.

3. people go abroad not planning to come back, but they return to their homeland. There may be many unforeseen personal reasons for coming back home from abroad, such as disappointment, failing expectations in the foreign country due to the problems with foreign language, culture, lack of education, inability to get the desired job or a serious illness of loved ones at home.

There may also be unforeseen unfavorable changes in the political, social or migration policies in the host countries or positive political and/or economical changes in their home countries.

4. people go abroad not planning to return and stay there forever. This is a dream come true situation, which may happen if the reality meets the personal goals and expectations of the immigrant. For example, he was able to get the good job and the salary that he was counting on, or a person come visit to visit a loved one, and they got married.

The following can be proposed as a conceptual model:
When a person leaves to another country, he/she has some expectations. The country hosting this person as well as his home country could also have some expectations. They may come true at all levels, or someone’s expectation may come true, while others may be disappointed.

The possible scenarios may be described below:

1. Win-win-win scenario. A home country of emigrants is overpopulated, or its economy is in crisis with high unemployment. When some people manage to go abroad to work, the unemployed laborers may have better chance to get jobs.

   For the host country which lacks labor for the unpopular jobs, the immigrants could be beneficial since they agree to accept unpopular jobs and to work for lower rates than locals. As for the migrants, they get jobs with wages, which are normally higher than those in their own countries.

2. Win-win-lose scenario. The host country and immigrants are satisfied; the home country is not. There is a "brain drain" situation. The host country wins as it obtains ready-made highly qualified specialists in specific areas for vacant positions. The immigrated foreign specialists are satisfied, since they get good positions with high salaries. The home country loses due to the lack of a qualified specialist who could be of great benefit to the homeland.

3. Win–lose-lose scenario. The situation may be similar to the above for the host and home countries, but the immigrant may not be able to get the job of his dream and had to accept a position offered in the host country which does not meet his/her ambitions or for the lower salary or in the areas with unpleasant climate or other conditions. The host county gets the benefits, while the home country loses.

4. Lose-win-win scenario. The emigrant and his home country are satisfied, while the host country is not. It may happen within the periods of economic crises, wars, political disorders or environmental disasters, etc. that force people to leave their home countries and looks for jobs abroad. When they immigrate to other countries, they may be subsidized and trained by governments of host counties, obtain better jobs sometimes with higher salaries. The host country, however, may not be happy as it already has its own labor force and the country is forced to solve other people’s socio-economic problems. The country may also face unemployment due to the influx of immigrants. Immigrants become competitors for the local population because they represent a cheaper labor force. This can lead to conflicts and it may worsen the social situation in society.

5. Lose-lose-win scenario. The situation may be similar to the above for the host and home countries. As for the immigrants, the situation may be not so advantageous, if they could only find hard jobs allowing to meet minimal living conditions for them and their families or if they cannot find any job at all. This can further exacerbate the situation in society.

6. Win-lose-win scenario. The host and home countries may benefit, while the immigrants may not. The situation may be the same as in win-win-win scenario, but the due to severe competition in the host country, the immigrant could not find a job of his/her dream and has to take a less attractive job which does meet his expectations and/or lower salary which is not enough for his/her family.

7. Lose-lose-lose scenario. The home country lacks the able-bodied population or people of these professions or qualifications, while the host country has a surplus of them. When people leave, they dream of a good job, high salary and better living conditions. They may not find jobs of their dream due to high competition with local residents and other immigrants.

4. Issues for Discussion

Migration of people is a complex, ambiguous, but a very important phenomenon that requires detailed review and discussion, which cannot be summarized in one article.

Below we would like to review the key advantages and disadvantages of large-scale migration of people according to classification proposed by Russian specialists Minaev and Zhiromskaya.
Table 2. Advantages and disadvantages of large-scale migration of people [6].

| N  | Advantages                                                                 | Disadvantages                                                                                           |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | **Host country**                                                          |                                                                                                         |
| 1  | Rejuvenation of the population                                            | Possible tense atmosphere in the society of the host country                                           |
| 2  | Provision of cheap labor force                                            | Contribution to unemployment of the local people or worsening of life of the local people                |
| 3  | Provision of highly qualified specialists                                  | Increased competition for the jobs among the local people and migrants                                   |
| 4  | Labor reallocation                                                         | Increased pressure on the local social security system                                                 |
| 5  | Increased number of marriages and birth rates                              | Possible increase of tension on the labor market                                                       |
| 6  | Better demographic situation in the country                               | Potential capture of certain type of services by migrants, such as cleaning services, etc.            |
|    |                                                                           | Potential danger for the local culture and language that could be adversely affected by the migrants. |
|    |                                                                           | Illegal migration can contribute to the emergence of disease among local residents, since the migrants |
|    |                                                                           |   might not have access to qualified medical care.                                                     |
|    |                                                                           | Problems in interacting with other ethnic groups at their workplaces [10]                             |
|    | **Home country**                                                          |                                                                                                         |
| 7  | Migration of people from densely populated areas of home countries to other | “brain drain”                                                                                           |
|    |   countries or to underdeveloped areas.                                   |                                                                                                         |
| 8  | Reduced unemployment pressure                                              | Loss of the working population                                                                          |
| 9  | Positive impact on social problems at the time of economic crisis: since  | Potential aging of the population when young people leave the country to study and work abroad and do not |
|    |   certain part of the population leaves, the rest have better change to  | return.                                                                                                 |
|    |   get the government support.                                              |                                                                                                         |
|    | **Migrants**                                                              |                                                                                                         |
| 10 | Opportunity of get a better job abroad                                     | Lack of jobs adequate to the qualification and needs of the migrant in the host country                |
| 11 | Opportunity to get a better position and higher salary                    | High risk of not finding the desired job and/or needed salary                                          |
| 12 | Opportunity of getting a good education                                    | Lack of knowledge of local traditions and customs as well as peculiarities of business etiquette, etc. |
|    |                                                                           | in the host county, which may cause negative attitude of local residents to migrants.                  |
| 13 | Unemployment benefits and other subsidies from the government of host      | Nostalgia                                                                                               |
|    |   countries                                                               |                                                                                                         |
| 14 | Opportunity of becoming citizens of the host country                       | Difficulties in finding a common language with the local people, which may partly be caused by the      |
|    |                                                                           | perception that newcomers are competitors who reduce wages and take away jobs.                         |
| 15 | Successful marriages                                                      | Lower salaries in comparison with the local people                                                   |
From the table above, it can be seen that despite the fairly large benefits from population migration, serious problems are possible. For the home country, the large-scale departure of the people can be both positive and negative. Speaking about the positive impacts of emigration, it should be noted that the government of the home country might not be temporarily capable of solving the social and economic problems, for some reasons. For instance: to provide additional jobs and/or unemployment benefits to the people in need, to pursue a full-fledged social policy, including payment of adequate benefits to single mothers, disabled people and other vulnerable and low-income citizens. In such situation, when part of the able-bodied unemployed people leaves the home country to work abroad, the pressure of unsolved problems could be reduced. For those who remain in the home country, it will be easier to find the job and feed their families. The government will have to spend less on benefits for the unemployed and it will be able to pay benefits for other vulnerable and low-income groups of the population. Improvement of the social and economic situation will contribute to a more peaceful situation in the society.

On the other hand, there is a risk of new problems arising on a national level of the home country, which may lead to overall unfavorable situation. When the able-bodied population leave the country, the number of employees decrease and, therefore, the amounts paid as taxes and duties obtained by the treasury of the home country decrease accordingly. In such situation it becomes more difficult for the government to pay benefits for the low-income and vulnerable people. Which, in turn, can be a serious challenge for many people. A “brain drain” occurring in the home country may be another serious problem. It turns out that the country has created opportunities for a person to get an education and become a highly qualified specialist, while a person leaves and offers his knowledge for the good and prosperity of another country. While his home country is in dire need of such a specialist.

Migrants may also face challenges. The positive side is that the people leave their countries and they can get the education they dreamed of and which will give them the better opportunity to make a good career and receive a high salary either in their homeland or in the host country. A highly qualified specialist can get a high position, a salary in a prestigious well-known organization in the host country or at home, if he prefers to come back. At the same time, some people have to go to foreign countries in search of any kind of job to feed themselves and their families.

The negative side is that people might not get what they have expected and what they were promised. In addition, they may not be able to return to their homeland, and the local people might have a negative attitude towards them. This will make their life more difficult.

Another difficulty can be considered the postponement of the birth of a child in migrant families. Families of migrants, decide whether to have more children or not, if they already have children. It depends on the financial situation of the family. The family became ready for the birth of a child into the family, after their economic situation improved [11].

Family breakdown can be another problem for migrants. Migration can have a huge impact on family relationships. Adult family members are concerned about the safety of their family. This includes stable employment. Children feel the emotional state of family members. Migration can imbalance the family, create a sense of tension, which in the worst case can end in divorce [12].

Migrants want to return home, but the reasons may vary. Some seek to leave home after successful migration, as they have achieved their goals. On the other hand, others wish to return after a bad experience. Those with local friends and those who have embraced the host culture are less willing to leave their home country. Those who maintain relations with relatives and friends at home, send money transfers home quite often, more often dream of leaving for their country. Social and cultural factors influence the desire to return home. This is sociocultural integration and transnational activity [13].

The host country also has its pros and cons related to immigrants. The positive is that the country may need a cheap labor force or highly qualified specialists which it entices from other countries. The developed counties need young people to rejuvenate their nations and to increase the birth rate. There might also be a negative side, since the immigrants are ready to work for lower wages than the local people. Entrepreneurs will prefer to hire cheaper labor when it comes to unskilled workers in order to
cut some of their costs and survive in the competition. Immigrants are much less demanding than the local population. As a result, there is a danger of increased unemployment among the local residents.

According to entrepreneurs who have already used migrant labor, migrants are better workers than the local population. This can be explained by the fact that they are ready to work on a timely basis and therefore are more profitable for entrepreneurs. At the same time, the country where the migrants came from does not really matter [14].

Migrants can be dependent on the actions of other people if they want to keep their livelihood and employment. Migrants should know well the language of the country they have come to and the labor market system. Sometimes the employer may disapprove if migrants are going to join and fire unions. Sometimes there may be competition among workers for higher wages. There may also be a danger of isolation in the workplace or that there will be some kind of inequality in relation to migrants. Therefore, it is important to improve the working conditions of migrants [15].

Migrants may "take over" any service sectors if local residents consider that the job is below their dignity or it is too hard and low-paid. Migrants often stay in groups and they do not come into close contact with local residents. This makes the environment in society unhealthy. Migrants can bring their own culture and they may influence the culture of the local population. If migrants could not find adequate jobs and cannot return to their home countries, but still they need to feed their families, the situation in the host country may worsen.

Another problem may be that migrants receive lower wages. The country of residence may not recognize the level of qualifications or education that was valued in their country. Some migrants try to become self-employed. The bank may refuse them a bank loan if it considers the business to be risky. It is assumed that after some time of residence in the host country, immigrants or their children will be able to fully master the language of the country of residence, acquire the skills of the host country. It will make their life easier [16].

Speaking about a highly qualified worker who came to work from abroad, he can take someone else's place, he may receive a salary and a position higher than local residents or workers. If the local people are afraid of it, the situation may become more tense in the workplace. Conflicts may erupt, which will negatively affect the work of the company.

Tensions and conflicts can also arise in the workplace due to the possible complexity of relationships between different ethnic groups. There can also be difficulties in relationships due to differences in socio-economic conditions, ethnicity, gender, etc. There may be limited contact between the local population and migrants. Migrants may prefer companionship within their ethnic group, possibly due to, language barriers, cultural differences, etc [10].

Language is very important. It helps to strengthen cultural ties and children of immigrants should be helped in learning the language. They may find themselves in a rather difficult situation, when they will feel uncomfortable among the children of local residents due to insufficient knowledge of the language. It can be difficult for them to fully participate in all the games and activities where local children participate due to language barriers and incomplete knowledge of cultural norms, rules, traditions and customs. On the other hand, children can act as translators in their families. Children of immigrants need help to learn the language, culture and customs of the country of residence. Another problem may arise that, at school, in society children will be expected to fully accept the culture of the country of residence and good knowledge of the language, but at home, parents will urge their children to observe the traditions, customs, culture of their country and speak their native language. It is important for parents that the child does not forget his roots and can return home. If there is a large difference in culture, tradition and customs, this can be a serious challenge for children. It is necessary to take into account everything and to show loyalty, so that children can feel comfortable [17].

Another problem of migration can be psychological. People go abroad, see there a different attitude towards work, salary, etc. This affects their perception, their way of thinking and understanding of "normal" working conditions changes. They may think that salaries in their country are rather low and that it does not fully correspond to their ideas about a decent life. They also talk about the delicate
work-life balance and hierarchical relationships at work. However, many return to their homeland, because it is dear to them [18].

Migrants get acquainted with new traditions and rules. When they return to their homeland, they bring with them knowledge about other rules of life and this is reflected in their lives. This may include equal gender roles, changes in the division of domestic work, new skills and individualistic lifestyles, etc [19].

Women migrants can challenges with regard to gender roles. Some may try to overcome them. Someone doesn't. Women may be limited by family responsibilities due to gender roles, traditions and customs. Others may be simple, humble workers. Some women take a more active position. They get education, start their own business [20].

5. Conclusion
Migration of people existed for a long time, but recently it has begun to acquire the broadest scale due to the complication of life in some countries and its improvement in others. All people are looking for a better life and if they cannot improve their life in their native country, they go abroad. People try to go to countries with the same religion, similar traditions and customs. They may be economically secure countries with a loyal migration policy, or the countries create an image of the country of their dreams.

Migration can be positive if the sending and receiving countries solve their problems at the expense of emigrants and immigrants. This phenomenon will be negative if population migration brings additional problems to these countries. The situation is constantly changing, and attitudes are changing towards this phenomenon. The migration of people can benefit all parties if the migration policy is carried out correctly and carefully.

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