



**Global Migration Processes and Hungary – Challenges and Processes
Budapest, November 16-17, 2015**

Migration of the Romanian Roma and the Diversification of the Economic Niches for Social Mobility

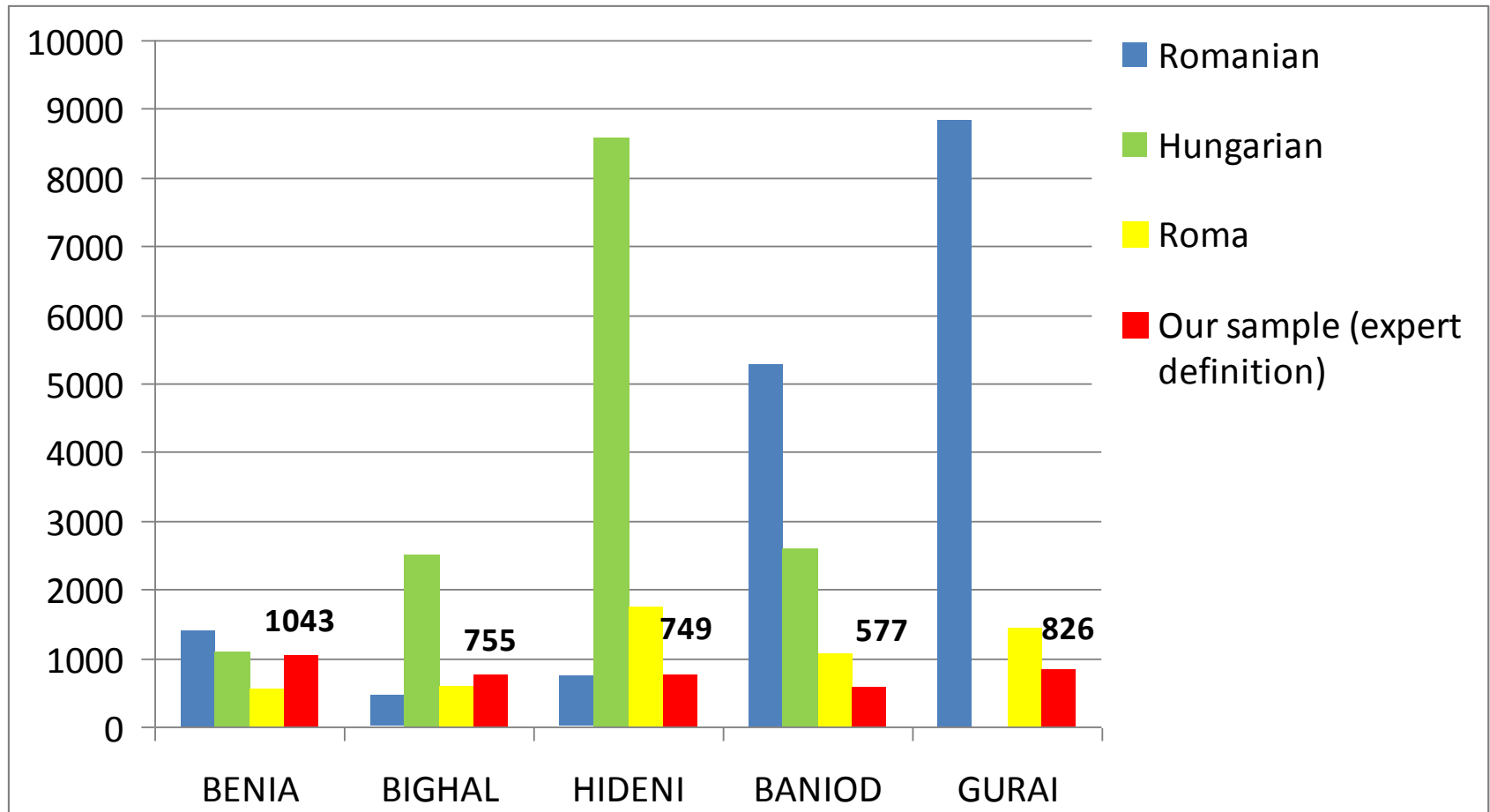
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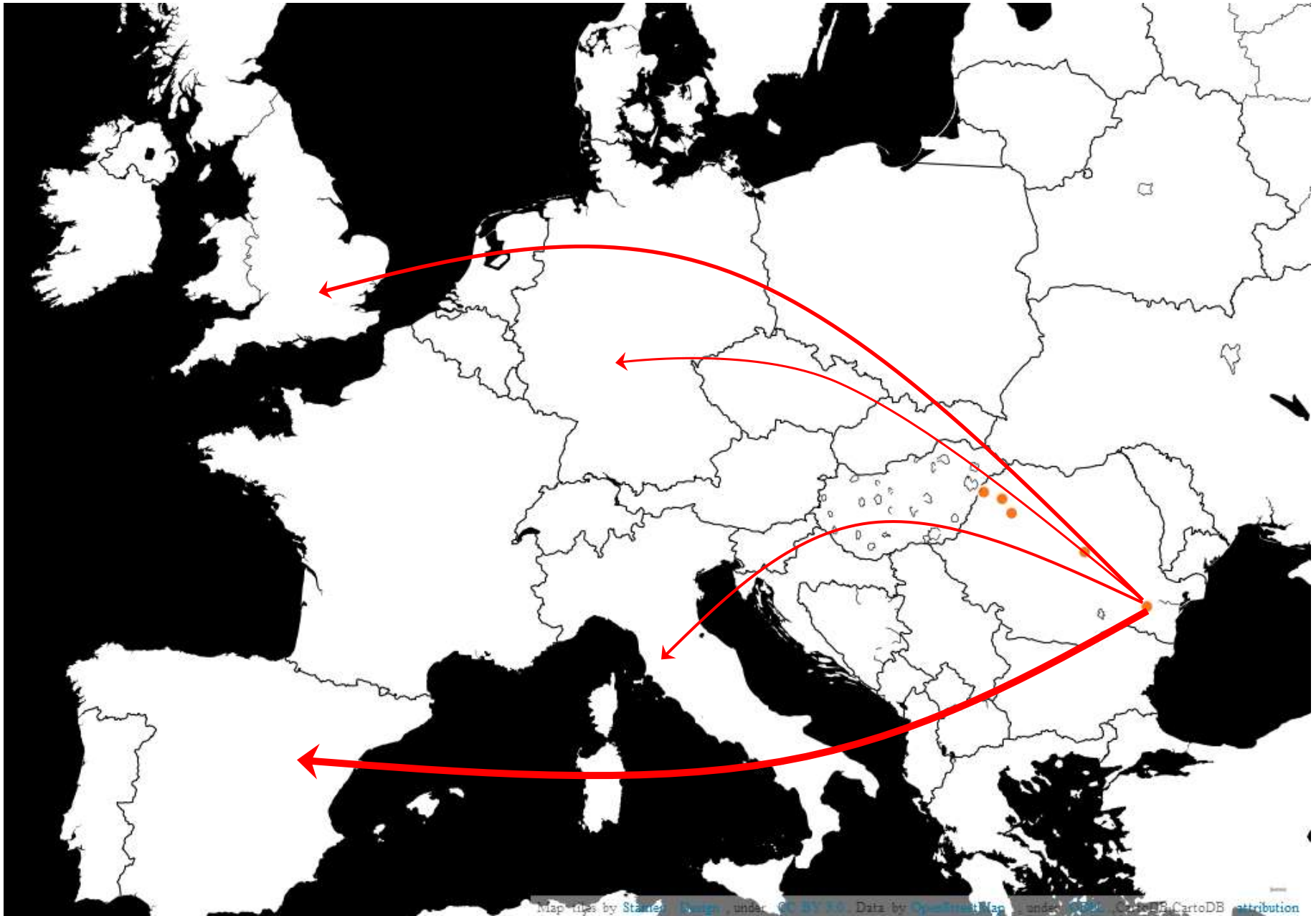
Introduction

- The research project - MigRom (2013-2017)
- The structural context of migration
- Migration flows
- Patterns observed
- Effects on the origin community
- Further questions

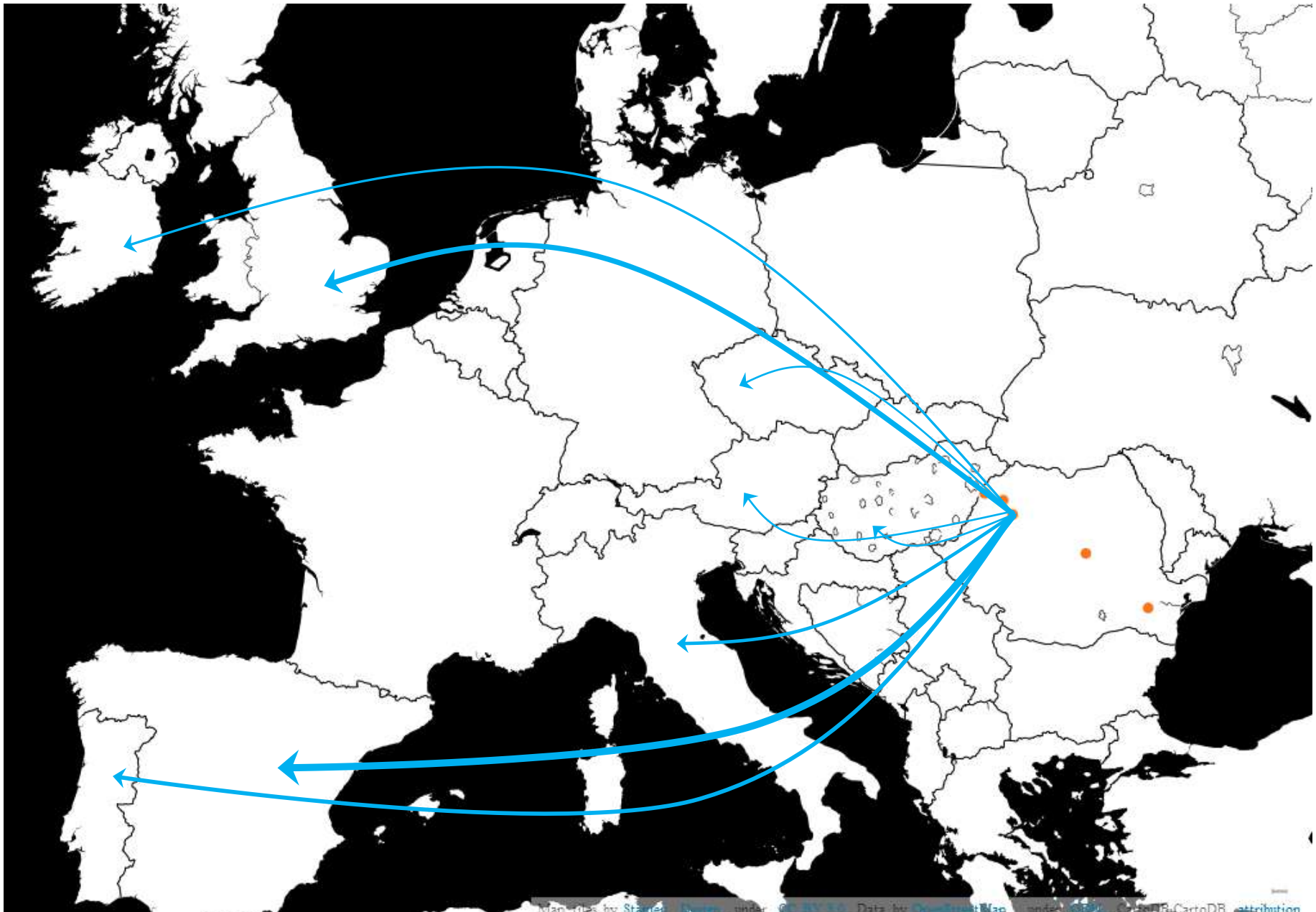
Demography of the sites and our Roma samples



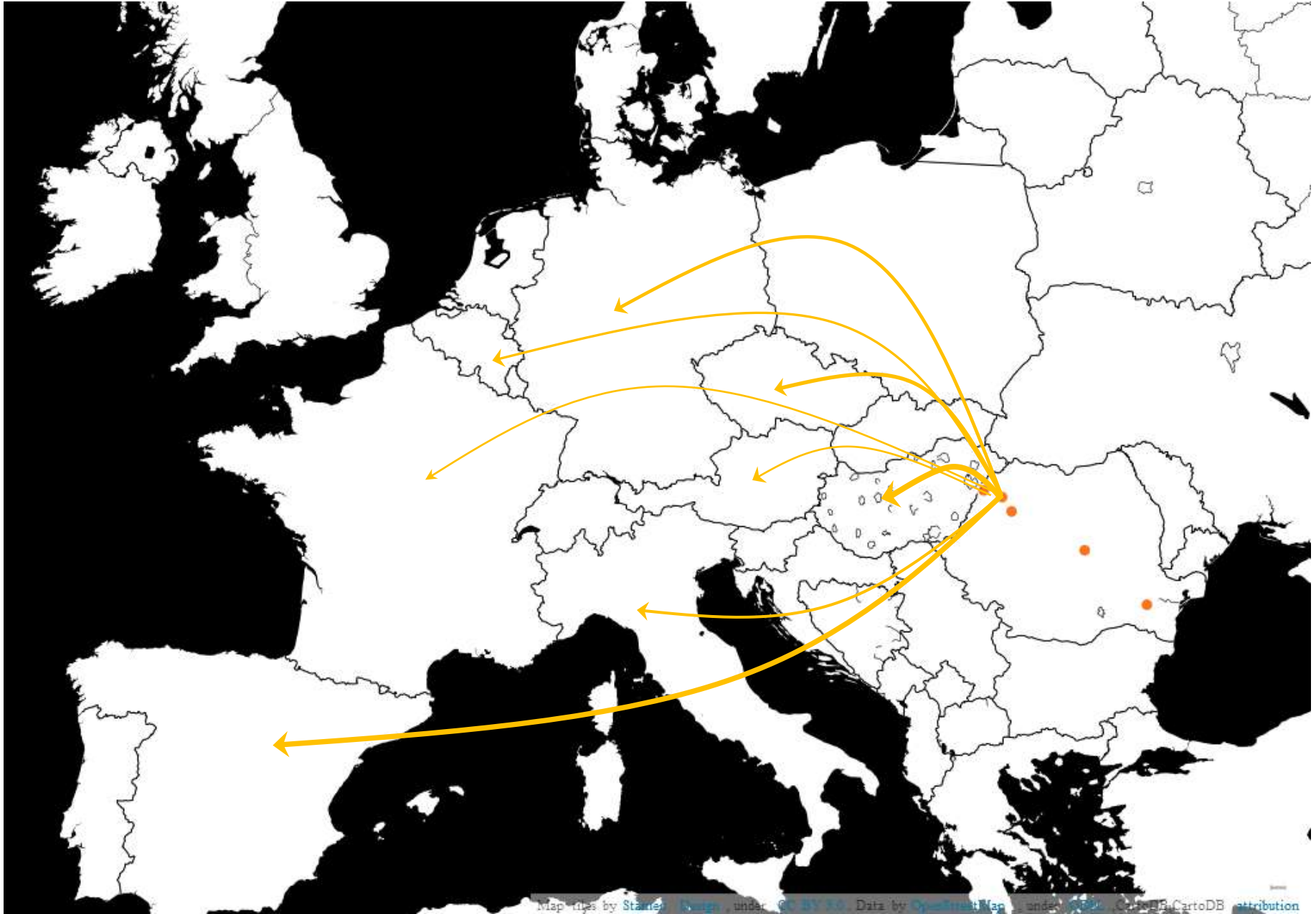
Migration flows 1: **GURAI**



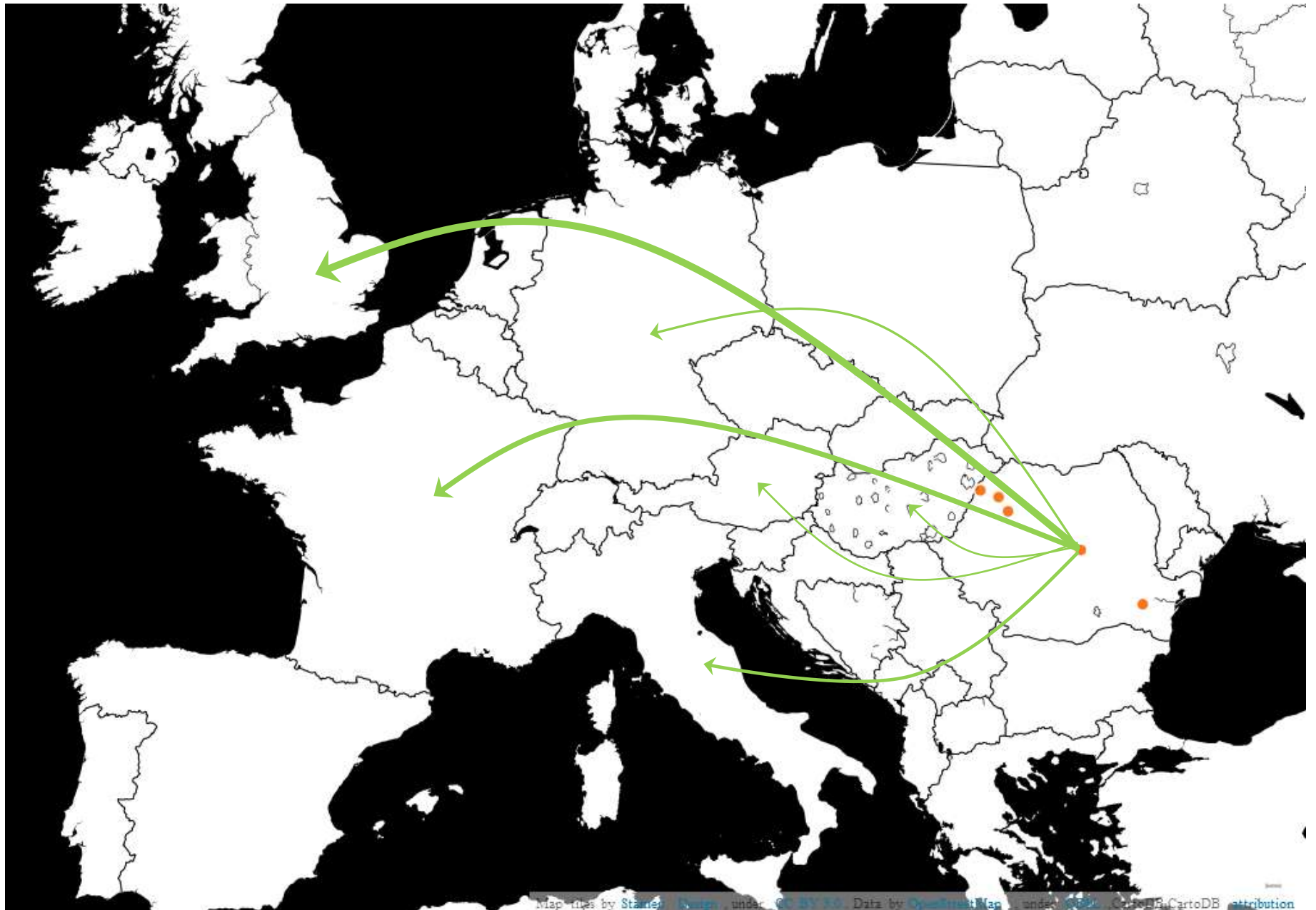
Migration flows 2: **BANIOD**



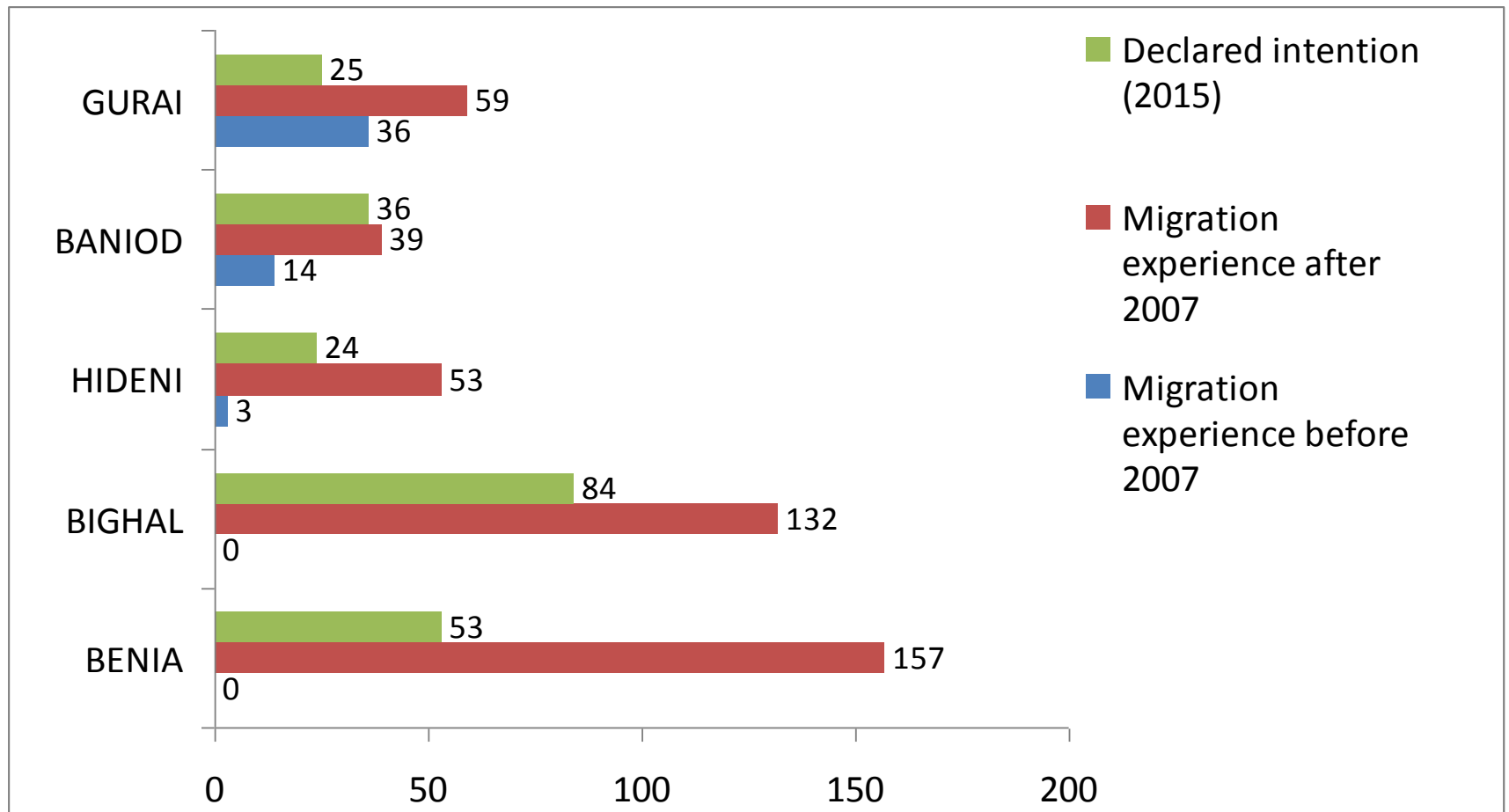
Migration flows 3: **BIGHAL**



Migration flows 4: BENIA



Personal migration experience and intentions to migrate



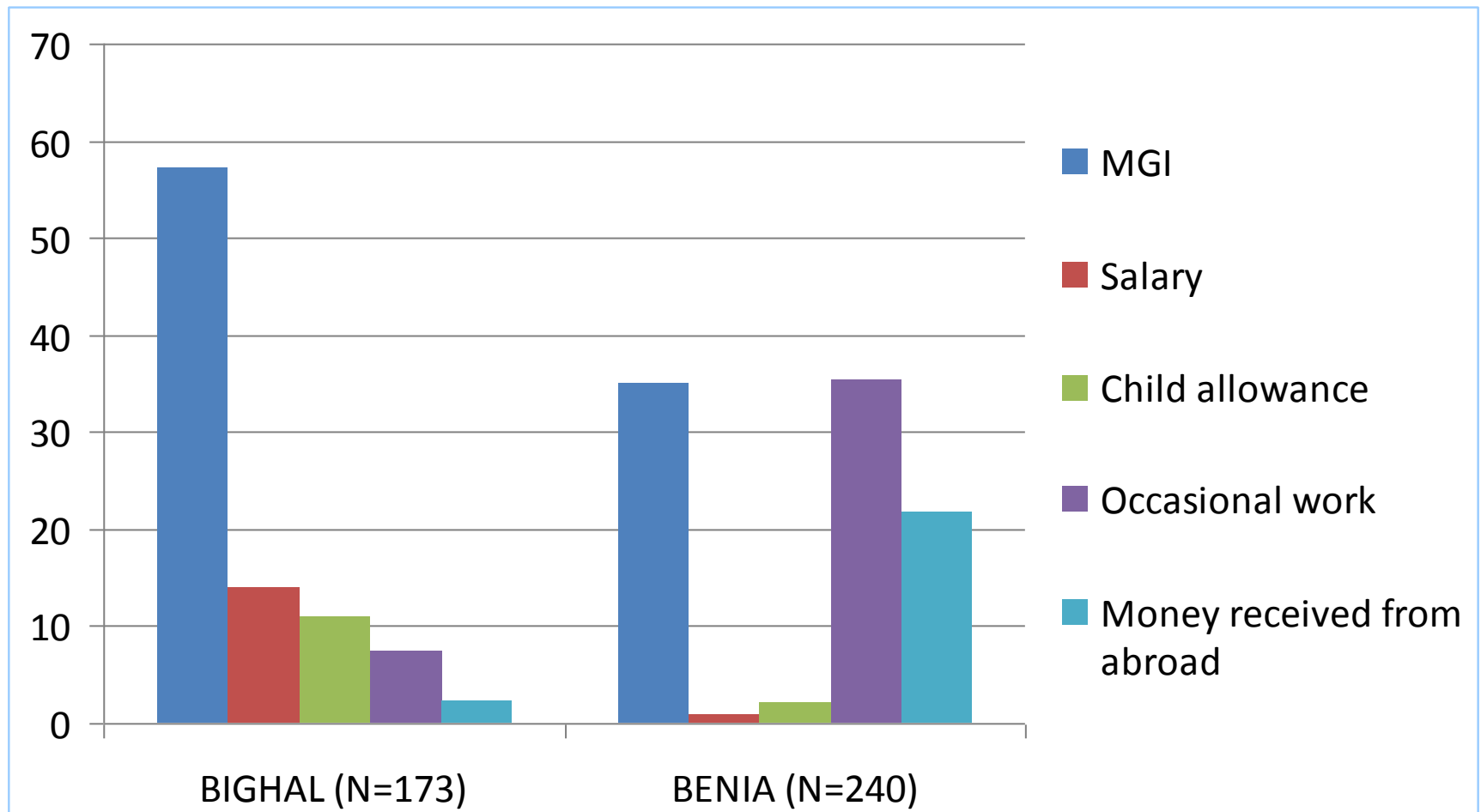
Patterns observed

- **Differences in the timeframe of the migration experience**
 - Experience before 2007, longer stays, family migration (Gurai, Baniod)
- **Connection between previous experiences and future intentions**
 - High intention to migrate where migration started after 2007 (Benia, Bighal)
- **Differences in the number of destination countries**
 - Type of networks used – family network (Gurai, Benia) vs trans-ethnic network/local community (Bighal, Hideni)

Effects on the origin community

- Economical effect - financial remittances
- Social Remittances / skills
- Local social processes
 - Residential desegregation
 - Diversification of personal networks
 - Increasingly positive attitudes toward “successful” Roma migrants

Remittances as part of household income



Spending of financial remittances

	BENIA		BIGHAL	
	N=240	%	N=157	%
Food	217	90,4	97	56,1
Household maintenance	91	37,9	13	7,5
Household items	93	38,8	125	72,3
Education of children	11	4,6	62	35,8
Clothes	113	47,1	19	11
Loan paying	42	17,5	5	2,9
Car	10	4,2	1	0,6
Business	-	-	2	1,2
Agriculture	-	-	1	0,6
Other (construction, health)	-	-	35	20,2

Social Remittances / skills

- Social/professional remittances - skills acquired abroad are valorised at home more effectively than trainings and professional reconversion courses organized by structural and other funds.
- The importance of networks

Local social processes

- Residential desegregation
- Diversification of personal networks
- Increasingly positive attitudes toward “successful” Roma migrants











Further questions to address

- Family life – disruption
- Education – increasing incomes led to higher school attendance
- Can more professional knowledge / skills transformed in order to enter formal job market? Or to increase chances on the informal market?

Thank you for your attention!

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