Migration As the Process of Care Exclusion

Joanna Bielecka-Prus, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Poland

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Context

- **Political**: Poland as a member of EU (2004);
- **Demographic**: low fertility rate -0.4; 1.32 children born/woman.
- **Labour force**: 18.22 million (2013 est.)
- **Social**: unemployment rate 14%
- **Economic**: average wage: average wage/month: 2730 PLN (896$)
- **Minimal wage/month**: 1240 PLN (407$)
- **Gini Index**: 34.1 (growing) EU: 30.6; Norway: 25.0
Polish migration
Main directions

![Line graph showing trends over years](www.polfamigra.umcs.pl)
Research background

• Changes in family structure
• Significant role of grandparents
• Moral and legal obligations towards parents
• Stigmatization of mother leaving children behind
• Weak state support for parents (Moskal, 2012, Krzyżowski & Mucha 2012).

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Research question

- Is there a deficit of care (over the elderly and children) in a situation of female migration?
- In what areas?
- How will female migrants will participate in organizing care for their parents when they are unable to live on their own?
Research methods

Stage 1. A survey on female migrants will be conducted. Snowball sampling method have been employed. The criterion of sample selection will be having elderly parents/grandparents (65+) or underage children left behind.

Stage 2. Stage 2 will contain partially structured interviews with migrants’ parents/grandparents aged 65+ in Poland, migrants’ children aged 12+ (junior high school and high school age) (N=50) and interviews with children care givers (N=50), social workers (20 interview) and school masters (10 interviews) and priests (20 interviews).

Stage 3. In the final stage in-depth interviews (N=50) with female migrants in Norway will be conducted.

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Quantitative research: female in Norway

- Research in the process: N=162
First coming to Norway

% 50,0 45,0 40,0 35,0 30,0 25,0 20,0 15,0 10,0 5,0 0,0

1970-1988 6,8
1989-2003 4,9
2004-2009 47,5
2010-2014 40,7

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Reasons of leaving Poland

- Short of living: 43.2%
- Husband, family in Norway: 31.5%
- Unemployment: 25.3%
- Seeing new country: 18.5%
- Learning language: 11.7%
- Family problems: 8.0%
- Getting the vocational skills: 7.4%
- New friends: 5.6%
- Other: 21%

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How long have you been in Norway?

- Up to 1 year: 14.5%
- From 1 year to 3 years: 23.3%
- 3 years to 5 years: 22.0%
- 5 years to 10 years: 30.8%
- Over 10 years: 9.4%

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Education

- primary: 2%
- vocational: 7%
- high school: 38%
- university: 53%

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What do they do in Norway?

- **Work**: 75.9%
- **Looking for work**: 17.9%
- **Social benefits**: 4.3%
- **Care of children**: 3.0%
- **Other**: 6.9%
Type of work

- In accordance with competence: 52%
- Partly accordance: 25%
- Not in accordance: 23%
Occupation

- White collar: 56%
- Blue collar: 44%

Work in Norway

- White collar: 14%
- Blue collar: 63%
- Unemployed: 23%
Number of children

- 3% for 1
- 6% for 2
- 29% for 3
- 62% for 4

average = 1.82
Age of children

- 0-3: 20
- from 3 to 10: 30
- from 11 to 18: 26
- above 18: 26

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Who do the children ask for help?

- 60 for mother
- 24 for father
- 5 for parents
- 4 for grandparents
- 4 for sb else

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Who helps?

- 63 sb from family
- 13 father
- 12 parents
- 6 grandparents
- 6 mother

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Living members of the family

- Mother: 91.9%
- Father: 63.5%
- Mother-in-law: 67.5%
- Father-in-law: 45.2%

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Types of problems

- Health: 62.9%
- Financial: 34.0%
- Emotional: 30.2%

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Do female help?

- With health: 61.7%
- Financial: 67.1%
- Emotional: 60.6%

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Ways of helping in health problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversations</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing of care in Poland</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arriving to help</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ways of helping in emotional problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conversations</td>
<td>75,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrival</td>
<td>22,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial</td>
<td>17,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help of other persons</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housework problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Help with housework

- 30% yes
- 70% nie

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Institutional help with housework

- Yes: 75%
- No: 18%
- No need: 7%
Conclusions

• Typical Polish migrants in Norway: male and between 25 and 39 years old. A traditional male breadwinner.
• Women involved in migration chains
• Temporary migrants
• No significant changes in family roles
• High level of mistrust to Polish institutions
• Problem of stigmatization and gender discourse:
  • *I do not want to be involved in any gender. Leave my alone, go away satan*
• New area of deficit

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