



Planned? Forced? Analyzing the Mobility Plans and Decisions of Ukrainian Migrants in Poland in the Times of War

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European Population Conference 2024 Edinburgh, June 14 2024

- Voluntary and involuntary migrants as traditionally two distinct groups in studies (Bakewell 2010). Very limited literature on intentions of involuntary migrants
- Increasing strand of literature advocate considering voluntary mobility and forced migration as interrelated, representing a continuum on a scale of voluntariness (Bartram, 2015; Erdal & Oeppen, 2018; Ottonelli & Torresi, 2013). Factors to take into account: coercion, sufficiency, exit options, information.
- The war in Ukraine and massive displacement as a unique research opportunity to study both groups simultaneously centre of (same origin)



Research panel "Between Ukraine and Poland"

operated by Centre of Excellence in Social Sciences & Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw

Research design: 3 waves of a web-based survey

Wave 1: July-September 2022 (N=7617)

Wave 2: September 2023 (N=1089)

Wave 3: May 2024 (N=1308)

Jointly: N=1737

Target population:

- Wave 1: adult citizens of Ukraine residing in PL
- Waves 2,3: adult citizens of Ukraine residing in PL or elsewhere who took part in wave 1 and gave consent for further contact (N=4003)

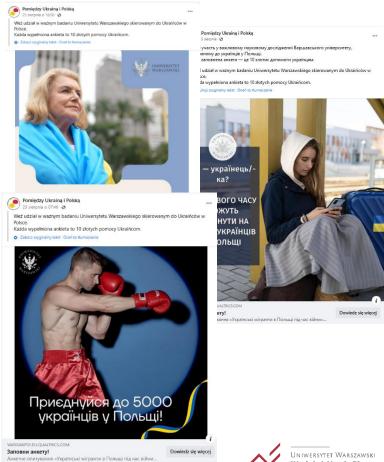
Recruitment methods for wave 1:



Facebook ads, Social media, NGOs, Leaflets etc.

Facebook + Instagram → 90%







 Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) to construct a measure of voluntariness

Assumption: voluntariness is the crucial dimension differentiating migrants

- Multinomial regression to determine who makes what plans
- Logistic regression to determine who puts plans into action



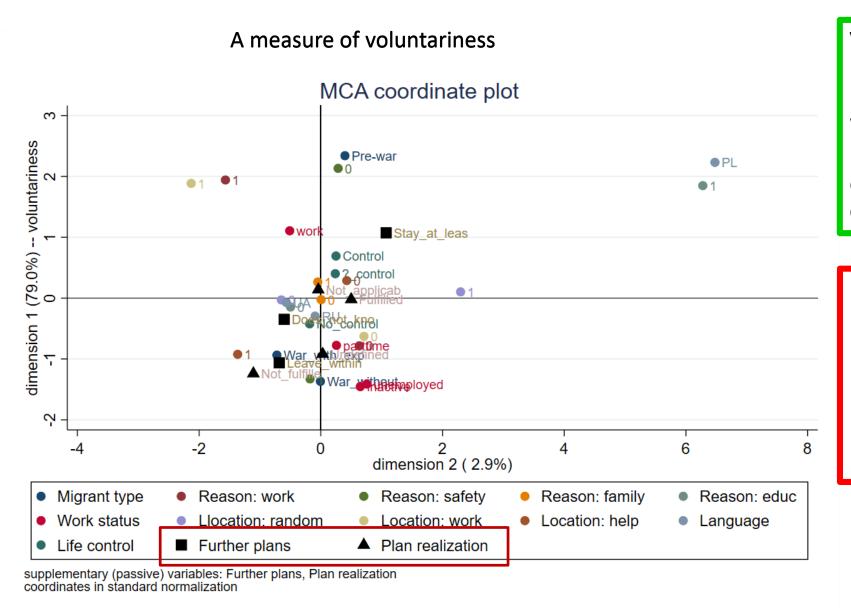


MOTIVATION

DATA, METHODS

RESULTS: VOLUNTARINESS

DISCUSSION



Voluntary ↑:

Pre-war migrant
Feels control
Works full-time
Migration reasons: work,
education, family
Good command of PL

Involuntary 个:

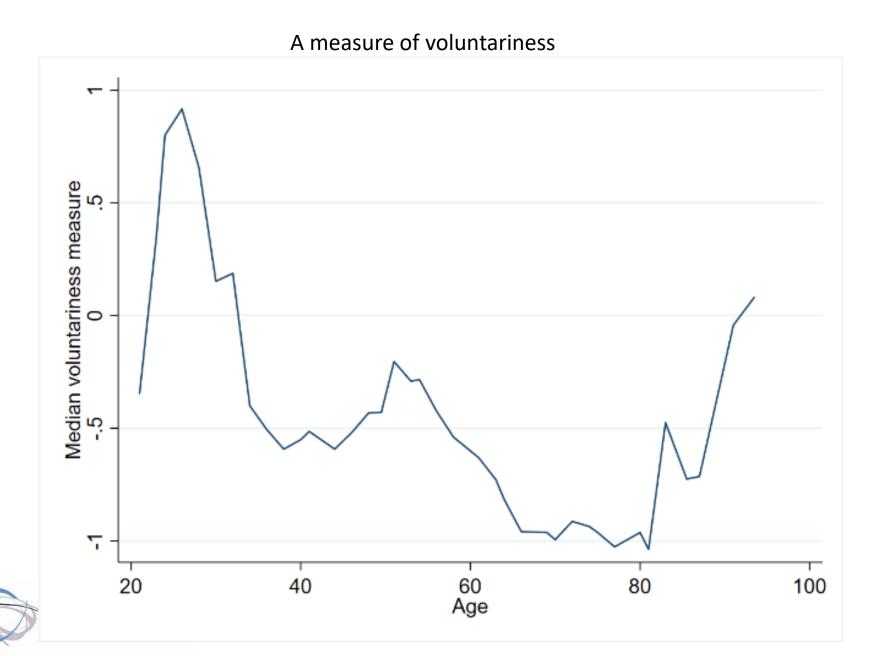
Post-war migrant (个个 without experience) Doesn't feel control Doesn't work

Migration reasons: safety

Location: help







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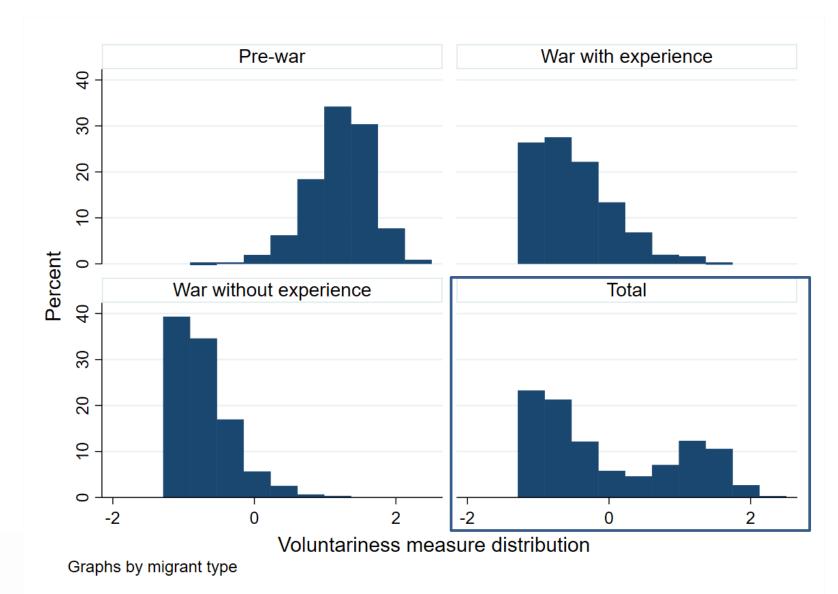
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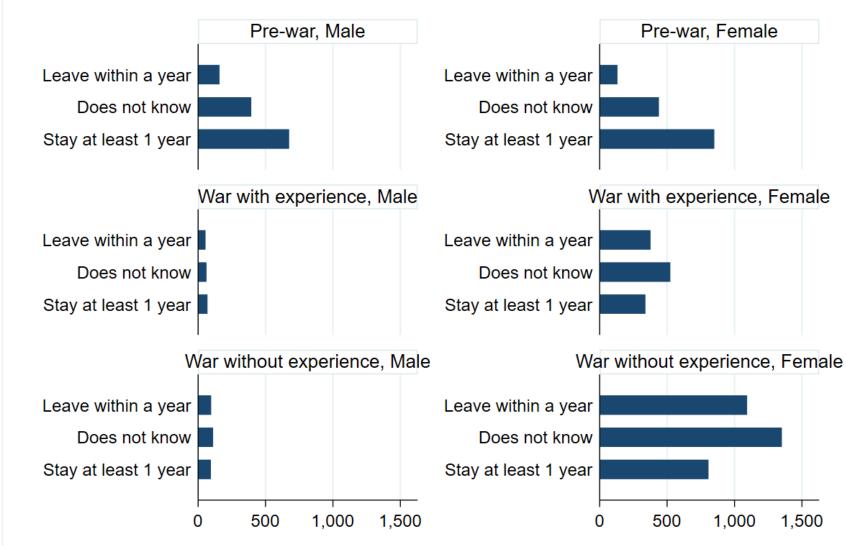
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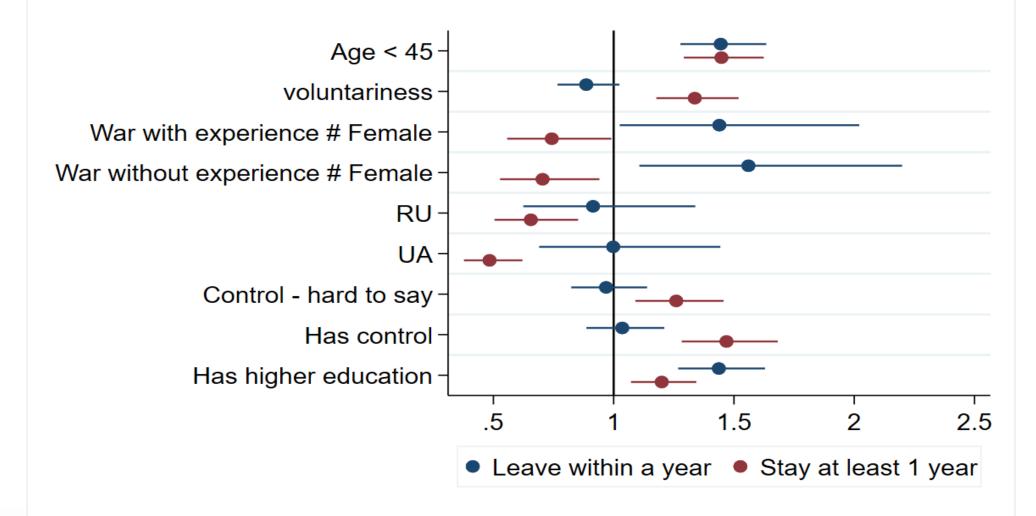


Sample counts of plan declarations by migration type and respondent gender





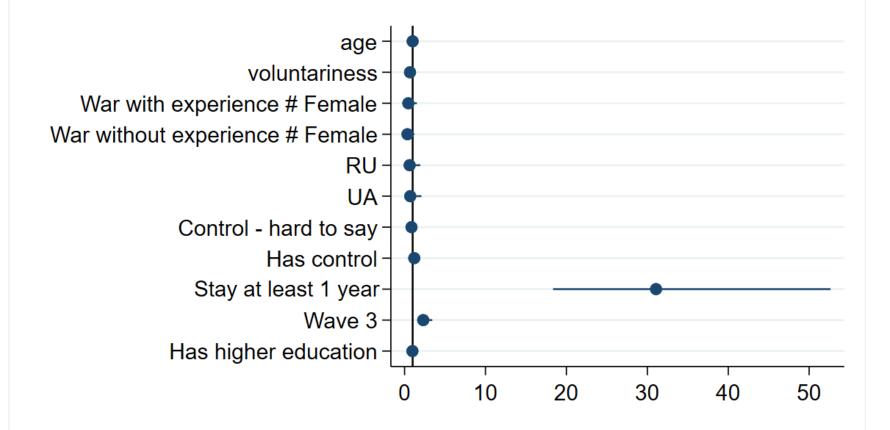
Relative Risk Ratios for a multinomial regression, baseline plans 'Do not know'







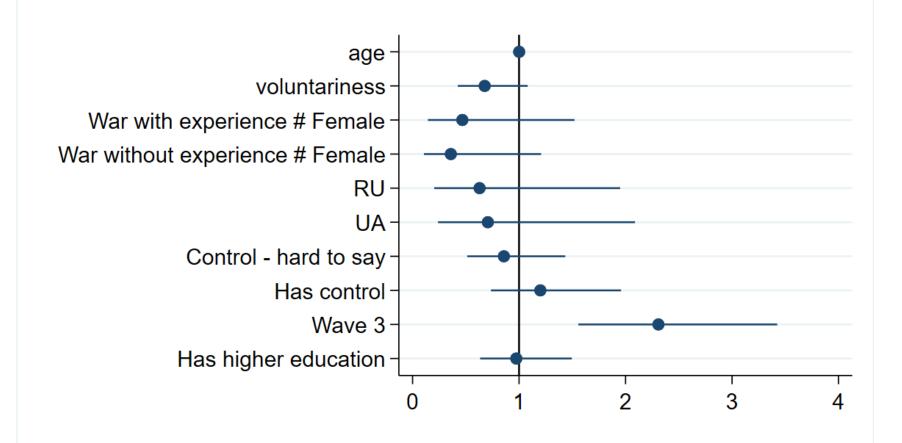
Odds Ratios for a logistic regression for realization of plans of leaving within 1 year or staying at least 1 year







Odds Ratios for a logistic regression for realization of plans (other than `Do not know')







DATA, METHODS

- Ukrainian migrants present in Poland in 2022 were very diverse in terms of the level of `voluntariness'
- Degree of `voluntariness' determines (to some extent) the ability to make specific plans
- Degree of `voluntariness' does not impact the realization of well-defined plans
- BUT: big role of selectivity (+ small sample of respondents leaving Poland observed in the database)





Thank you!

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