EUMAGINE
Imagining Europe from the Outside

Project Paper 8

First qualitative data analysis

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Introduction

The EUMAGINE fieldwork consisted of two main parts: a quantitative data collection by means of a large scale survey and a qualitative data collection by means of observations and in-depth interviews. The survey was conducted in the first half of 2011 in 16 selected research areas (4 per country). The aim was to survey a random representative sample of 500 members of the population aged 18-39 in each research area (*see Project Paper 7*). The observations and in-depth interviews were conducted over a period of six months starting in September 2011 and ending in February 2012. Both the quantitative and qualitative fieldwork were organized by the local EUMAGINE consortium members; for Morocco by Université Mohammed V-Agdal Rabat (UMVA); for Turkey by Koç University Istanbul (MiReKoç); for Senegal by Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD); and for Ukraine by the Centre of Sociological Research (CSR).

The Project Paper at hand presents the qualitative data collection process and qualitative descriptive data. It starts with a brief description of the qualitative data collection process from the development of the research instruments – observations and interviews, over the training sessions in qualitative research techniques, to the fieldwork itself presented per country.

In section II. we present the coding process that consisted of the elaboration of the code book, the training sessions in the use of NVivo, and the coding of the qualitative data by the local EUMAGINE consortium members.

In section III. we conclude the paper with a presentation of the 30 research localities where the qualitative fieldwork was conducted and a descriptive overview of the 320 informants interviewed, 80 per country, in terms of gender, age group, highest educational level, professional occupation, migration experience and migration aspirations.

I. The qualitative data collection process

The qualitative research instruments

In preparation of the qualitative data collection an **interview guide** and **instruments for observations** were elaborated, partly on the basis of the quantitative data collected during the first half of 2010.

We choose **non-participant observations** (*a form of observation that is spectator-like; not participatory*) as tool of observation instead of participant observations (*requires the researcher to be present at, involved in, and recording the routine daily activities with people in the field setting*) given the time constraints of the project. The aim of the non-participant observations was two-fold: (1) to help select the informants for the interviews; and (2) to provide an in-depth description of the context of each research locality in terms of the role of migration in the development of the locality ; human rights and democracy issues; and the socio-economic situation of the locality. The observations were recorded by means of "daily observation notes" which resulted in an "observation report" per research locality.

The format of the interview itself was that of a **semi-structured interview**. Semi-structured interviews combine the flexibility of the unstructured, open-ended interview with the directionality and agenda of the survey instrument. An interview guide was developed as an instrument for the researcher to ensure that none of the important issues to be discussed was left out of the conversation. The EUMAGINE interview guide was a single sheet of paper. There are two reasons for this: First, it allows researchers to focus their attention on the informants and what is being said. Since the researchers are not flicking through papers and reading from a list, we avoid a situation in which informants give short answers and wait for 'the next question'. Second, semi-structured interviews always require that researchers are well prepared and know the aims of the interview by heart. Only in that way is it possible to respond adequately to what the informant is saying. The interview guide covered 4 pre-determined main topics: perceptions of life in the locality; perceptions of migration; imaginations of Europe; and personal migration aspirations. For each topic, suggested opening questions and a list of sub-topics was formulated. The interviews had to be recorded on tape and by the use of "interview notes".

Training sessions in qualitative research techniques

To ensure that the teams involved in the qualitative fieldwork would use these research instruments in the same way, a detailed guideline for the qualitative fieldwork (*Project Paper 6B*) was elaborated by UA and PRIO and the local EUMAGINE consortium members received a two day training in qualitative research techniques. One session was organized in English in Turkey (September 19th & 20th, 2011) for the Turkish and Ukrainian researchers and team leaders; one in French in Morocco (October 4 & 5, 2011) for the Senegalese and Moroccan researchers and national team leaders.

The training included (1) a refreshment of the aims of the EUMAGINE qualitative research; (2) a training in strategies for entering the field setting in such a way that makes it possible for the researcher to collect data (establishing relationships to facilitate entry; identifying gatekeepers & key

informants); (3) a training in observation techniques (how to observe and how to record observations: the use of field notes); (4) a training in strategies for locating informants; (5) a training in interview techniques (the use of the interview guide, how to record the interviews); (6) guidelines for working with interview assistants and interpreters; and (7) a short introduction into the qualitative research software NVivo.

In preparation to the training on in-depth interview techniques the researchers were requested to conduct one pilot interview with the interview guide, so as to exchange on results and experiences during the training.

The qualitative fieldwork

After the training sessions the local EUMAGINE consortium members started with the qualitative fieldwork. The qualitative fieldwork was conducted within the same Research Areas (RA) as where the quantitative fieldwork took place:

Table 1. Research Areas

	Morocco	Turkey	Senegal	Ukraine
High emigration	Todgha Valley	Emirdağ	Darou Mousty	Zbarazh Rayon
Low emigration	Central Plateau	Dinar	Lambaye	Znamyanska Rayon
High immigration	Tanger	Fatih	Golf Sud	Solomyansky Rayon
Human rights situation	Tounfite	Van Merkez	Orkadiere	Novovodolaz'ka Rayon

Within each RA, the research teams autonomously choose **one or more research localities** where they would collect observations and conduct the 80 interviews. These localities were chosen in function of their representativeness for the entire RA. The qualitative fieldwork was conducted in a total of 30 research localities: 12 localities in Morocco, 7 localities in Turkey, 4 localities in Senegal and 7 localities in Ukraine (see Table 2). The researchers were asked to spend an absolute minimum of 2 weeks in each of the research areas in order to gain access to the community where the data collection would take place. In some places, local officials needed to be contacted to obtain approval and support for entering the locality.

Per locality observation data were collected and in-depth interviews were conducted. For the observations the researchers used the above mentioned "daily observation notes" and took pictures. For the in-depth interviews, 20 informants per RA had to be selected and interviewed using the interview guide. The researchers tried to achieve a diversification among each group of 20 informants per RA in terms of gender, age, occupational status, migration experience and migration aspirations. Since this is not a survey, we were not looking for representativity in numerical terms. The important point was to cover a variety of situations and experiences. The researchers therefore used an "Overview of potential informants", a template to help the researchers select informants with the dimensions of diversity in mind. This overview allowed considering a large number of potential informants in order to complete the 20 interviews, taking into account that some would turn out to be less relevant, some would refuse to be interviewed and others would agree but never turn up to the appointment. Informants needed to be located through a variety of entry points in order to ensure the diversity within each group of 20 informants. Throughout the fieldwork the researchers ensured the anonymity of all the informants. No names were recorded in the collected data.

Table 2. Research Areas and localities

Morocco	Turkey	Senegal	Ukraine
Todgha Valley	**Emirdağ**	**Darou Mousty**	**Zbarazh Rayon**
Municipalité de Tinghire Douar d'Ait M'hammed Douar Ihajjamn	Incili Davulga	Darou Mousty	Zbarazh Chernychivtsi
Central Plateau	**Dinar**	**Lambaye**	**Znamyanska Rayon**
Centre d'Oulmès Douar Ait Mansor Douar Ait Atta	Pancar Haydarli	Mekhe Lambaye	Znamyanka Dmytrivka
Tanger	**Fatih**	**Golf Sud**	**Solomyansky Rayon**
Beni Makada Chorf Mghogha Chorf Souani	Molla Gürani	Cité SHS	Solomyansky district
Tounfite	**Van Merkez**	**Orkadiéré**	**Novovodolaz'ka Rayon**
Centre de Tounfite Douar d'Ait Oukhlef Douar d'Istighr'ghor	Karsiyaka Van Merkez-rural	Orkadiéré	Nova Vodolaga Stanichnoe

The fieldwork in Morocco

The fieldwork in Morocco started in November 2011 and ended in February 2012. The team of researchers involved consisted of five male researchers of the UMVA team, senior and doctoral researchers. During the time of the fieldwork in the research localities the researchers were accommodated either at their family members' houses or in hotels.

For the selection of the informants the researchers made use of gate keepers like members of local associations and local teachers. In some of the localities the help of these key persons was crucial in finding informants willing to participate to the interviews. Although the researchers were able to find 80 informants for the in-depth interviews, they encountered three major problems when selecting them. A first problem was that in some localities a number of potential informants who had first agreed to be interviewed, cancelled the interview last-minute because they were not convinced by the arguments given by the researchers, and this delayed the fieldwork. Another problem encountered was the access to women in some of the research areas. In Tanger for example, the difficulties to carry out the interviews with women were due to the issue of a conformist culture that dominates in the popular neighbourhoods where the interviews were conducted. A third problem was the modest instruction level of some of the informants. The researchers tried to overcome this problem by simplifying the research questions as much as possible. The places where the interviews were conducted depended of the informants themselves: the house of the (key) informant or public spaces like a café. From the 80 in-depth interviews, 2 were not tape recorded. Although the researchers ensured the anonymity of the recording, the informants simply feared what would happen with the recordings and that one day the recordings would "end up on You Tube". The interviews were conducted in either Amazigh or Arab. No interpreters were used. All interviews were then translated and transcribed into French.

The fieldwork in Turkey

Six researchers (senior, junior and doctoral; 4 women and 2 men) from the MiReKoç team conducted the fieldwork in Turkey between October 2011 and January 2012. In some localities the researchers were assisted by local university students.

Different strategies were used to facilitate the entry to the research localities like informing the local authorities and local shopkeepers about the research and the presence of the researchers in the locality and visiting official buildings. The informants were also met using different strategies like conversations with locals like taxi drivers, restaurant owners and the staff of the hotel where the researchers stayed during the fieldwork, contacts with the head of the municipality, visits to the local coffeehouse, the internet café, grocery shops or hairdresser, and visits to schools and health centres. All the interviews were conducted in Turkish without the use of an interpreter, with the exception of one interview conducted in Kurdish and for which an interpreter was used. All 80 interviews were tape recorded and then translated and transcribed into English.

During the qualitative fieldwork, the MiReKoç team was confronted with an unforeseen event. In October 25th 2011, one of the research areas – Van Merkez – was hit by an earthquake. It was soon clear that the impacts of earthquake in Van were deep and long term. Many families left Van Merkez, after living in tents for a couple of weeks. The university was closed down. The local research assistants either went back to their hometowns or they volunteered to help the victims of the earthquake in different parts of Van Merkez. The hotel where the research team was staying was closed down for an indeterminate period of time. Under these circumstances, the MiReKoç team, with the approval of the other partners of EUMAGINE, decided to postpone the qualitative data gathering in the rural research locality of Van Merkez. Given that it would be impossible to go back to Van Merkez before the end of March 2012, the option of interviewing those people coming to Istanbul from Van Merkez after the earthquake was discussed during the MiReKoç - UA duo-team meeting on December 19-20th. There, the pros and cons of doing the interviews in Istanbul or in Van Merkez were discussed. It was decided that each strategy would have its own disadvantages and that it would be worth trying to contact villagers from Van Merkez temporarily staying in Istanbul. Upon this decision, the research team looked for public places in Istanbul where people coming from Van Merkez were temporarily accommodated. There were 2 big social facilities where the victims of earthquake were accommodated in large numbers. The research team contacted both of these facilities and probed about the demographics of the inhabitants. However, there was no reliable data on people living in those social facilities. One of these centres belonged to Sarıyer Municipality. Koç University is very well known by the municipality and the research team built good relations with the administrator of the social centres. For the MiReKoç team it was convenient to do research in Sarıyer Municipality Guesthouse in Kilyos where 150 families were accommodated. The number was very convenient because it was similar to size of rural villages in Van Merkez. It was also convenient that the informants were resettled in a rural like setting. Kilyos is a small old fishermen's town at the shore of Black Sea. The place is full of summerhouses and it is nearly deserted in winter time. As if in a village, there is one mosque, one primary school and one health clinic in walking distance from the guesthouse. During several visits to the Kilyos guesthouse between January 15th and January 24th, the MiReKoç team was able to locate 10 informants from Van Merkez, temporarily residing in the guesthouse.

The fieldwork in Senegal

The qualitative fieldwork in Senegal was conducted in 4 research localities, one per RA, and took place during the whole month of January 2012. Two researchers – one male senior researcher and one female doctoral researcher – from the UCAD team and one female doctoral researcher from the PRIO team collected the qualitative data. In some of the localities a female university student at UCAD and local assistants were also involved in the data collection.

During the time of the fieldwork the researchers were accommodated in locals' houses. The potential informants were selected by means of various entry points: contacts with gate keepers like the head of the community and school actors, and contacts made by the researchers with the local people while exploring the locality. The researchers made also use of the contacts already established during the quantitative fieldwork for the selection of the informants. All in-depth interviews were conducted in local languages (Wolof or Peul), with the exception of the locality Cité SHS where French was often used. All the 80 interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed into French. No major problems were encountered during the fieldwork.

The fieldwork in Ukraine

The qualitative data in Ukraine was collected between October and December 2011. Four researchers (one male senior researcher and three female senior researchers) from the CSR team were involved in the data collection, assisted by female local researchers who had also participated to the quantitative data collection. To facilitate the entry in the field and the selection of informants, the researchers talked to local people and key informants in order to know more about the life in the localities. The researchers spent some time interacting with people and building a personal network in the communities in order to identify suitable informants. The informants for the in-depth interviews were found with the help of gate keepers (teachers, doctors, salesmen) and by using different entry points like visits by the researchers of the local café, village shops, local markets, schools, the local library, the rail station, the local fitness club, etc., and informal conversations in parks with elderly people, house wives and baby sitters during their outdoor activities. The contacts established during the quantitative fieldwork were also useful for the selection of potential informants. All 80 interviews were tape-recorded. The interviews were conducted in Ukrainian or Russian. No interpreters were used. All interviews were translated and transcribed into English.

The major problem encountered during the fieldwork was the duration of the interviews. When asking people if they wanted to participate, the researchers informed them that the interview would take some time. For some of the potential informants it was, however, too difficult to make enough time free. Because of this, some potential informants did not agree to participate to the interview and the researchers had to search for other informants.

II. The coding process

For the data analysis we used the qualitative software program NVivo9. All the collected qualitative data – observations (observation reports and pictures) and the translated and transcribed interviews and interview notes – were imported and coded with NVivo.

There are different ways of coding with NVivo: Codebook-coding (thematic structuring) and Grounded Theory coding (bottom up theory building). For the EUMAGINE project we opted for codebook-coding. A first, preliminary codebook was created (*see Memo on codebook for qualitative data – 23.12.2011*), submitted to all the EUMAGINE partners for feedback, and subsequently finalized into the final codebook early January 2012. The codebook contains 24 main themes that were used to code the content of the collected data:

11. The locality
12. The country
13. Europe
14. Other destinations than Europe
21. Human Rights & democracy
31. General life satisfaction
41. International migration
42. Internal migration
51. Migration perceptions
52. Migration aspirations
53. Migration experiences
54. Migration discourses
- **a. personal**
- **b. significant others**
- **c. public**

55. Imaginations
61. Positive
62. Negative
71. Changes over time
72. Gender
73. Generation/age
74. Education
75. Health
76. Security
77. Economy
78. Socio-cultural
80. Other

Besides coding the content of the qualitative data to these themes, all informants from the in-depth interviews were attributed characteristics in NVivo with the aim of descriptive and comparative analysis. These characteristics are: country; research area; research locality; gender; age group (18-22, 23-30, 31-39); highest educational level (primary or lower, secondary, post-secondary); professional occupation (informal employment, employee, entrepreneur, government employment, unemployed, housewife, student); migration experience (personal, family or friends, none, personal & family/friends); migration aspirations (yes, no, undecided); informant to RA (native of another part of the country, native of another country, native of the RA).

Prior to the coding of the qualitative data, a document with **guidelines for the use of NVivo** was developed and four **training sessions** were organised (one for each research team involved in the collection of the qualitative data) during the months of December 2011, January and February 2012. After these training sessions the coding of the data started. This was done by the researchers involved in the data collection with methodological support from the coordinator of the qualitative data collection (UA). This resulted in four NVivo country projects with the coded qualitative data.

III. Descriptive data analysis

In this section we present descriptive data analysis with NVivo9. First, we describe per country the research localities where the qualitative data were collected. These descriptions are summaries of the observations collected by the researchers on the field. As mentioned above, the researchers collected within each research locality observations about the role of migration in the development of the locality, human rights and democracy issues and the socio-economic situation of the locality. For extended descriptions of the research localities we refer to the Observations Reports that were also coded in NVivo.

Then, based on the interview data, we present per country the 80 informants that were interviewed in terms of their above mentioned attributed characteristics in NVivo: gender, age group, highest educational level, professional occupation, migration experience, migration aspirations and informant to RA.

The research localities in Morocco

The Todrha Valley was selected as the RA with high emigration rates. It is located in the south eastern of Morocco and is administratively organized in a municipality (the municipality of Tinghire) and three rural communities (El Todrha Oulya, the Todrha Soufla and Tarhzout). Within this RA, three research localities were selected to conduct the qualitative fieldwork. **Municipalité de Tinghire** was chosen because of its demographic, economic and administrative importance for the Todrha Valley. In addition, much of the investments of the emigrants are made in this centre. Other economic resources are agriculture, handicrafts, trade, and tourism. Another part of the fieldwork was conducted in **Douar d'Ait M'hammed** and **Douar Ihajjamn**. These two research localities were selected with the aim to have informants living in rural areas. The economic resources of these two municipalities are limited to agriculture, tourism and migration remittances. International migration has been playing an important role in the socioeconomic development of the entire Todrha Valley since decades. The flow of departures of emigrants was initiated in the 1960s to the industrialized countries of Europe. These were preceded by other migratory flows directed both to other regions of Morocco and to Algeria. Various factors have triggered these movements and continue to maintain them. Usually cited are the very limited economic resources, the overpopulation, unemployment, the call of industrialized countries for labour and finally colonization. International migration is the main economic resource of this region. Nearly half of the households in this valley live directly from remittances. Generally, remittances are intended to meet the needs of the family of the migrants. As soon as the emigrant accumulates some savings, he/she realises socio-economic projects. Economic sectors that attract migrants are real estate, small business, then, transport, tourism, and agriculture. One of the effects of migration on the Todrha Valley has also been the mobilization of associations. Associations of emigrants from the Todrha Valley have undertaken various local development initiatives (for example book and computer donations, donation of an ambulance, Spanish courses for women seeking family reunification). The attachment of associative actors to their Valley is not limited to the implementation of small development projects and donations; it goes as far as the formation of pressure groups on local councils and local authorities of the Valley. For example, three associations from the Ile de France organized a sit-in outside the hospital Tinghire in 2009 for better medical care. Beside the migrant associations, the

research area counts about hundred associations for development, culture and sport and several national associations of human rights represented by their local offices. There are, however, only very few associations of woman and some women's clubs initiated by the Mohammed V Foundation for Development. The women of the Valley face cultural and customary constraints and are deprived of certain rights. For example, the presence of women in public spaces is very limited. In terms of education, despite the existence of a sufficient number of schools, many girls fail to continue their university education, because of the local culture. Most parents do not let their daughters continue their education outside of the Valley.

Municipalité de Tinghire: A very high concentration of money transfer agencies
and phone shops for international calls, reflecting the importance of international migration.

Within the **Central Plateau** research area – characterised by low emigration rates – 3 research localities were selected for the qualitative fieldwork: **Centre d'Oulmès**, **Douar Ait Mansor** and **Douar Ait Atta**. Oulmès has the characteristic of being an administrative centre, with a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is an attractive centre for people in surrounding *douars*, and increasingly also for people from remote areas. But despite this attractiveness, it is a centre that offers few employment opportunities. Although the region has a great potential in natural resources, it is characterized by a geographical and socio-economic marginality. This situation of inaccessibility to a certain level of well-being is experienced by the population as a violation of fundamental rights. The region is in fact known for clashes that people have had with the police at different phases of their history, under the protectorate, in the 1970s, and in the 1990s. In recent years the issue of human rights justified the formation of some associations. Although the centre is known for providing a secure living environment, the large presence of security forces, especially the police, in small towns in the region, is interpreted as the expression of a tension looming over the local life. Another form of violation of human rights was mentioned by the young people met. They complained about the difficulties they have to get a job in the local water company. The remittances of the migrants play a role in increasing the living standards in the region. During the past ten years the emergence of bank agencies, non-food shops, household electrical goods stores, etc., reflect an increase in the living standard of families in the region. If we consider that the jobs available do not allow substantial and regular wages, this higher standard of living is also determined by income from emigration, internal and / or international. The region was affected by recruitment into the army and the administration during the French Protectorate. Several migrants who retired from the army or administration returned to live in the centre. Labour migration, either internal or external, only started by the end of the 1980s.

A villa built by an emigrant in Central Plateau.

RA **Tanger** was selected as area with high immigration rates. The localities where the qualitative research took place are three administrative districts of the city: **Beni Makada, Chorf Mghogha** and **Chorf Souani**. Their choice is justified by the fact that these are the localities where the quantitative survey was conducted. They have the characteristic of being urban districts that make up an area of the city composed of neighbourhoods both old and new, and which correspond to forms of urban extension that Tanger has experienced over the past 40 years. It is in popular areas of Beni Makada, where rent is relatively cheaper, that immigrants from other parts of the country who come to work in Tanger have settled. The neighbourhoods are very different in terms of socioeconomic status. The differences concern the living environment, the roads, street lighting, accessibility of facilities and basic services. At the neighbourhood level, trade and services are the main economic activities. They are mostly mundane activities, like food trade. But these are activities that do not provide many jobs for the tens of thousands of active populations that inhabit these areas. External aspects of the neighbourhoods show signs of the presence of investments by migrants, mainly in real estate. These are houses with more than one floor. But there are also investments by migrants in small sizes business. These investments generally do not affect employment in the area, because they are usually run by a family member of the migrant. Other migrants invest in larger business, like car garages, small textile workshops, transportation and in restaurants. These are cases that require a larger investment, and allow the creation of some jobs in the area. In all the localities, migration is at the origin of an economic activity whether because of the effects induced by these investments or because of the money that migrant families receive. Indeed, a significant proportion of family income comes from migrant remittances. Concerning the human rights and democracy situation the observations in the research localities were not evident. Because the material signs were not visible during the fieldwork and concerned more the attitudes expressed by the people met. Moreover, these attitudes were often variable and resulting from personal reactions vis-à-vis the behaviour of an agent of the administration or conduct of the police in general. The lack of health services in most localities, the absence of recreation possibilities for young people and children, the insecurity which has prevented the researchers from accessing certain areas, are all aspects that suggest the limitation of certain rights and the absence of a climate of democracy. But when the researchers met with association representatives who talked openly and without fear about weak governance, corruption of elected officials and public administrators, this suggested that there is some form of democracy.

General view over locality Beni Makada.

Tounfite was selected as area characterised by a human rights situation. The fieldwork was conducted in the **centre of Tounfite** and in two villages (*duoars*) nearby, **Douar d'Ait Oukhlef** and **Douar d'Istighr'ghor**. In a mountainous and landlocked region, Tounfite has a relative concentration of the population but still retains the characteristics of rural mountain life. The local economy in Tounfite and the douars is still based on the exploitation of natural, forestry and water resources. Employment opportunities in the centre are very limited, but employers from other regions sometimes come to recruit the female workforce or young people for seasonal work in modern farms. The roads are in poor condition, and the level of public services like health and education is very low. There are many dilapidated houses because of construction materials used (earthen structures). People do not hesitate to criticize the state and its policy towards the community. The region of Tounfite was not affected by an ancient migratory movement to Europe. The most typical cases involve families with a member that was able to migrate during the 1970s. But such cases are very limited and their presence does not seem to have an impact on the locality. The most recent movement consists of young people who have embarked on the adventure of illegal migration to Spain and during the last years the recruitment of female labour for seasonal work in Spain started. But it is a migration that has not yet had any material impact on the locality. The only signs of migrant remittances in some families is the appearance of some houses consisting of two levels.

Centre de Tounfite, state of the roads and aspects of poverty.

The research localities in Turkey

In RA **Emirdağ** in Afyon, an area characterised by high emigration rates, two localities were selected to conduct the qualitative fieldwork: Incili, in the centre of Emirdağ, and Davulga, a rural area of Emirdağ. The reason why **Incili** was chosen is its location in the urban centre of Emirdağ. It is a highly residential area with not many opportunities for employment. Some small shops and markets constitute the only economic activities. The buildings in Incili are either simple houses with two floors and small gardens, or 2-3 storey apartment buildings or *TOKI* (government housing) buildings. The houses of migrants are very visible because they are not in harmony with the rest of the architecture in Incili. The migrants' houses look more like luxurious mansions. Their windows and doors are completely closed with shutters and opened only in summers when the owners come from Europe for their summer vacation. Several parts of Incili where there are more migrant houses seem completely abandoned and remain as ghost towns. During the fieldwork the researchers observed several other signs of migration in Incili. For example, there are eight Turkish banks and money transfer services including Western Union. Eight is a high number for a town like Incili when compared with other Anatolian towns. Moreover, several international phone centres advertising cheap international calls such as an "Alo centre" indicate the high communication with foreign countries. Five travel agencies, some of which advertise "cheap flight to Brussels" and three Turkish Airlines offices demonstrate the high number of flights to Europe. There are also businesses named after locations abroad such as "Zurich Patisserie", "Africa Digital Photo", "Brussels Alcohol Shop" and "EU Market". Several luxurious cars with European plates can be observed in the streets of Incili. The level of trust encountered by the researchers during the fieldwork in Incili was not as high as it was in other localities like Dinar. One reason for this might be the frequent visit of thieves, beggars and suspicious sellers. According to many people met during the fieldwork, the crime rates are very high in Incili. This includes killings, addiction to illegal drugs, theft etc. Rape and sexual harassment were frequently emphasized by the women who daily felt fear and remained inside in the evenings. In general, the researchers observed that women were not highly visible on the streets of Incili.

The reason why **Davulga** was chosen as second research locality is its high population when compared to the other rural areas in the centre of Emirdağ. The main building in Davulga is the municipality building next to which there is one health centre and a post office. There is also a primary school and a high school. There are several local coffeehouses in one of which there are two computers with internet. There is one restaurant with only three tables, and which looks more like a bakery. During the time of the fieldwork, some streets in the centre of Davulga were being renovated by the municipality. But the general atmosphere observed in Davulga was rather sleepy. It was not possible to see more than one or two people walking on the street at any time during the day. Young women and girls were not visible on the streets or anywhere outside their homes. The two local coffeehouses had a few customers who played cards all day. In the only restaurant in Davulga, there were in total 2 customers who entered during lunchtime. There are no foreign NGO or any other NGO's in relation to migration, human rights or democracy. There are no visible signs of politics on the streets except the Ataturk statue and the Turkish flag found in front of the municipality like in every other rural area in Turkey. On Tuesdays, there is a bazaar in the centre of Emirdağ to which people of all villages, including Davulga, go to shop and sell their farm products. The Emirdağ bazaar on Tuesdays is the main event of the week and nothing functions in Davulga on Tuesdays as the village is left abandoned. The main economic activities in Davulga are farming and husbandry; there are no other main fields of employment in the centre of Davulga. Davulga's economy is said to mainly depend on the remittances of migrants living in Belgium and France.

The migration history is immediately visible in Davulga due to many closed, empty villas that belong to migrants. These houses are bigger in size and very luxurious compared to the local houses in Davulga. The migrant villas are usually made up of 2-3 floors surrounded by a wide garden and in which several families could live. The regular village houses are usually made up of 1 floor and their gardens are also for the animals of the family. During the time of the fieldwork, several private cars on the streets with foreign plates of France and Belgium were observed. The researchers didn't, however, observe other visible signs of migration in the locality like businesses named after important migrant destinations, money transfer services or services for international phone calls.

A "Brussels Alcohol Shop" in Incili.

In RA **Dinar**, characterised by low emigration rates, two localities were selected for the qualitative fieldwork. The first one, **Pancar** is a wide and highly residential neighbourhood in the urban centre of Dinar. The locality looks like divided into two. One the one side there are the old regular houses of Pancar which are usually one or two floor houses inside small gardens. On the other side, there are high TOKI apartment buildings built after the devastating earthquake of 1995 by the government. The district of Pancar attracted people after the earthquake when the state constructed these apartment buildings for those who lost their houses during the earthquake. A huge mosque rises in Pancar and is named after a donor who migrated from Konya in the past. There are two primary and two high schools, one health centre, several internet cafes, pharmacies, a park and many hairdressers in the boundaries of Pancar. Within walking distance there is a supermarket and a small shopping centre under construction during the time of the fieldwork. Many roads seem to have been newly done and look very neat. There are less than a handful of local NGO's and they are related to "keeping Dinar beautiful". The researchers observed many signs of the dominance of agriculture in the economy of Pancar. For example, even though it is an urban area, there were many tractors parked in front of people's houses with which people go to their fields. The researchers did not, however, observe many visible signs of international migration in the locality. There were only a few apartments, not different from the other houses, which had closed windows. When asked, they were said to belong to people in Europe. There are neither international phone call shops nor international travel agencies or money transfer businesses in Pancar. **Haydarli** was chosen as the research locality in the rural area of Dinar because with 9500 inhabitants, it has a high population compared to the other rural areas in the research area. There are many students in Haydarli. Haydarli Boarding Primary School, a school of 240 students, attracts many students from other villages or cities with its dormitory and cafeteria. There are 143 students in Haydarli high

school and its dormitory hosts 81 students. There is also a small state hospital, a post office, one internet café and three local coffeehouses in Haydarli. The internet café is, however, not popular among the youth and only young children play computer games there; girls are said to go to the internet café only with their male siblings. The coffee houses seem to be popular for men at any age who play cards, chat with their friends and drink tea. Women, however, were not visible on the streets. They spend their time indoors and visit each other at their houses. The general look of the village is that it is not well kept. The village houses in Haydarli do not look like they will be renovated in the near future. There are many satellite dishes and solar panels on the roofs of most houses, however, the houses are not painted well and they seem poor. There are some abandoned houses but they seem to have been left many years ago and they might as well be barns. There are some pine trees on the road to the village. This attracts the attention because there does not seem to be much tree planting anywhere else in the locality. A sign at the entrance says: "Welcome to Haydarli" and next to it: "beggars and junkmen (meaning the Roma's who collect metals) not allowed." The locality counts one NGO "Haydarlı Sosyal ve Dayanışma Derneği" (Haydarli Social and Solidarity Association) that has been established by migrants from Haydarli in Munich, Germany. The association, according to the local people, bought an ultrasound device for the hospital and next to the municipality building there are a martyrdom fountain and a bus station which were built by the villagers with the donations of the Haydarli Solidarity Association in Munich.

The Martyrs Fountain in Haydarli, Dinar, for those soldiers who died during their military service.
It was built with the money sent from migrants in Germany.

In **Fatih**, selected as RA with high immigration rates, the qualitative fieldwork was conducted in one locality: **Molla Gürani**. When compared to other parts of Fatih, Molla Gürani is a suitable neighbourhood for qualitative research because it is not purely business oriented like some neighbourhoods in Fatih. It is residential and inhabited by people from various backgrounds including international immigrants (especially Azeris and Moldovans), and people from various socio-economic backgrounds (highly skilled workers such as doctors but also internally displaced people from Eastern parts of Turkey). Molla Gürani reflects well the diversity in Fatih and in Istanbul in general. Molla Gürani is very centrally located. In 2009, three neighbourhoods in the same area were united under Molla Gürani. The area is very lively with ample shops selling food and several products such as furniture, carpets, smaller and bigger business offices. The researchers noticed the good infrastructure with available public transportation. There are several public buildings in the locality, including the two biggest university research hospitals of Istanbul and several smaller public/private hospitals. All kinds of schools from kindergartens to universities are also present. The

most noticeable aspect of human rights and democracy related issues in the locality is the existence of a number of associations. No foreign NGOs were visible, but there were many solidarity networks and hometown associations. In terms of population, the neighbourhood is neither too big nor too small when compared to other neighbourhoods of Fatih and Istanbul. Most of the houses are 30 to 40 years old 4 to 6 floors apartments. Some flats are known as inhabited by groups of male or female international migrants. Real estate agents have ads in foreign languages such as Russian and Arabic. Call shops are also widespread in the neighbourhood. The researchers encountered several businesses with Arabic names. These are trade offices and some are travel agencies mostly working with countries such as Iraq and Gulf Countries. Two international migrant's association were seen in the neighbourhood. One is the Istanbul branch of "Kırımlılıar Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği" (Crimeans Culture and Solidarity Association), the other is "Ahiska Türkleri Öğrenci Derneği" (Association of students from Ahiska Turkic origin). Besides the international migrants, the locality also hosts internal migrants from different parts of the country.

One of the many international call shops in Fatih.

In RA **Van Merkez**, characterised by a specific human rights situation, the first part of the qualitative fieldwork was conducted in Karşiyaka. **Karşiyaka** is a neighbourhood located near the closest villages to the centre of Van Merkez. However, it is not far away from the city centre. The area is large and is mostly populated by people from rural parts of Van and other provinces in the region such as Şırnak, Hakkari. Some internal migrants were forced to come and settle in Karsiyaka because their villages were evacuated during the clash between the Turkish army and the PKK, others came for economic reasons. Almost all households met consisted of extended families where married brothers (to a lesser extent sisters) live together with their spouses and children and parents (if alive). Karşiyaka is an area where lower income groups within the urban part of Van Merkez reside. The locality was chosen because the data collected in the neighbourhood during the quantitative survey indicated that, when compared to other parts of Van, a higher number of people in Karşiyaka think that people cannot say whatever they want in public and that the (central) government does not respect the various languages people speak. The individuals who think that way are the ones who want to go to Europe. The locality received high numbers of internal migrants in the last couple of decades and extended from an empty land into an almost fully populated area. The most visible impact of internal migration is that there is a lot of construction work going on. People rebuild their houses and construct another floor while they live in it. One can notice the name of shops in Kurdish, because the majority of people living in the neighbourhood

speak Kurdish as their mother tongue. Smuggling and informal economy characterize most of the economic activities in Karşiyaka. Products smuggled (mostly from Iran) are sold in grocery shops in the neighbourhood. But overall, the locality did not seem vibrant in terms of economy. There were no banks or ATMs at all in the area. The infrastructure looked rather poor. Roads were covered by mud when it rained. In lower parts of the locality there was no water connection to houses. The most noticeable aspect of human rights and democracy related issues in the neighbourhood is that many political slogans can be found on the street walls. Almost all slogans are pro-Kurdish, pro-APO [Abdullah Öcalan is the leader of Kurdish Workers' Party and currently he is a prisoner in Turkey sentenced for life], pro-Kurdistan and some are in Kurdish. To a much lesser extent, one can see some political signs referring to the Turkish ultranationalist wing in Turkey. They were allegedly drawn by other groups secretly coming into the neighbourhood and these signs were crossed out by the locals. You could also see initials of Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK). The colours of PKK (yellow, green, red) were visible in public events such as the wedding attended by the researchers where the person leading the dance was carrying a piece of cloth in yellow, green and red.

A wedding dress sold in Karşiyaka. The colours (red, yellow, green) refers to the colours of the Kurdish movement, of PKK.

As explained above, due to the earthquake of October 25th 2011 that hit Van, the research team was not able to conduct the qualitative fieldwork in the second locality selected, **a rural part of Van Merkez**. It was therefore decided to conduct the in-depth interviews in Sarıyer Municipality Guesthouse in Kilyos, Istanbul where people coming from Van Merkez were temporarily accommodated.

The research localities in Senegal

In research area Darou Mousty, characterized by high emigration rates, the city of **Darou Mousty** was selected as research locality. It is a commercial centre situated at 28 kilometres from Touba, the spiritual capital of the Mouridisme. The choice for Darou Mousty as research locality was driven by the importance of international migration. Former centre for the collection and marketing of all peanut production of its hinterland, Darou Mousty is now faced by a relative lethargy due to the decrease of rural activity. The mass exodus of young people to urban centres or abroad resulted in a strong representation of women and the elderly in trading activities. The continuous extension of the limits of the city is largely related to the internal and international migration. International migrants from Darou Mousty give the city a modern character by the construction of expensive houses. The migrants also invest in small shops run by their family members or which they rent. As a religious city, the population of Darou Mousty live under the authority of the Marabout. As a result, the religious leader's instructions are - theoretically - the force of law, which is sometimes at odds with the exercise of individual freedoms. If there is no room for negotiation, those who do not adhere to the Marabout rely on themselves when it comes to organizing social activities like a football match or family events. The temporal authority which represents the national executive - the Prefect - exercises his functions under a constant communication with the Marabout.

A house build by a migrant in Darou Mousty.

Mekhe Lambaye was selected as the research locality within the RA Lambaye. This RA was chosen as area characterised by low emigration rates. The village lies in a rural setting, has a population of 3000 inhabitants and is composed by 3 smaller villages. The choice of this locality within the RA Lambaye for qualitative fieldwork was primarily driven by the importance of the migration experience among the population of the village. Today, the village is strongly affected by migration, both internally and internationally: it is unusual to see young men in the village, most of which are located in Dakar or abroad, where they seek work. It is from the 1940s that people began to leave the village in search of employment in cities such as Dakar and Kaolack. The emergence of international emigration dates from 1970, initially to African countries and France, and gradually to other destinations such as Italy, the United States or Spain. The most observable signs of international migration in the locality are the houses. Compared to other houses in the rest of the RA, there are a relatively high number of houses built in brick. At the level of the houses, another visible sign of emigration and more generally of the expansion of new means of communication are the parabolic antennas that can be seen on many houses. Despite the relative importance of emi-

gration in the locality, there are no other physical signs explicitly referring to this influence: we do not observe the presence of commercial activities connected to emigration, like specialized facilities for international calls, money transfer, travel, or even other institutions with names that suggest a link to emigration. This is probably due to several factors, including the very low overall level of economic activity in the village and the fact that steps such as planning international travel is apparently generally conducted from Dakar. During the time of the fieldwork the atmosphere in the village was very quiet. The researchers observed a very limited level of economic activity in the locality. The main activity is seasonal agriculture (groundnuts, beans), and the subsequent activities of product processing, carried out mainly by women. We also find several shops selling the basic necessities, a metal shop welder, a woodworking shop, a photography studio, a hair salon run by young women and a small sewing workshop run by a man, and one bakery. There is no market in the locality. The village counts one primary school (French), an Arabic school and a kindergarten. The researchers also observed very little political activity in the village, despite the approaching presidential elections. There is also no NGO, national or international, in the locality.

The ambulance of the village, provided by migrants in Italy.

In RA Golf Sud, characterised by high immigration rates, the **Cité SHS** (Société d'Habitat Social) was selected as research locality. As an area of planned housing in the suburbs of Dakar, the city was built in 1984 and today count 303 homes. The choice to conduct qualitative surveys in SHS is based on the specificity of the youth of the neighbourhood called the "city boys". It concerns children of now retired officials who have benefited from the generosity of their parents belonging to middle class. These parents have placed particular emphasis on their children's education. Faced with the employment crisis, these young graduate boys and girls have difficulties with their situation. The Cité SHS is considered "a neighbourhood of retired people". The economic activities in the localities developed by a few individuals are: poultry farming and sheep farming. Trade is mainly practiced in shops kept by Fulani of Guinea. The District Municipality welcomes every Thursday a weekly market which extends beyond the territory of the city. There are other activities that are developed as a hairdresser, a veterinary practice and a garage mechanic who is installed along the wall of the Islamic College. There is no association structure in the locality. The district chief who collects the complaints of people is the interface with local authorities. The presence of foreigners, especially from West Africa (Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea), can be observed in the city. Some youth in emigration have helped transform their family homes. However, there is no fundamental difference with the homes of non-migrants, who have often benefited from bank loans to transform their living environments.

The breeding of goats in urban Senegal has grown dramatically in recent years. It is in the spirit of finding additional resources that this form of breeding as poultry farming is increasingly practiced especially by young people.

In RA Orkadiéré, selected as area with a specific human rights situation, the town **Orkadiéré** was chosen as locality for the qualitative fieldwork. Orkadiéré is the Capital of the Rural Community of the same name. It is located along the National Road No. 2 on the axis Matam-Bakel. Orkadiéré was selected for the qualitative fieldwork because of its representativeness for the research area. The town has many migrants who left in search of better living conditions but remain deeply attached to their land. The main destinations are Europe (France, Spain, Turkey, Italy and Germany), Central Africa (Congo DRC, Gabon), Australia and to a lesser extent the USA. Migrants are well organized in their host countries to unite their efforts to support the socio-economic, religious and cultural development of their villages and the rural community as a whole. Migrants from the rural community of Orkadiéré have implemented many development measures in their respective villages like the construction of health centres and investments in education. They support is also directed to economic investments.

The sub-prefecture of Orkadiéré, seat of the executive power is, like many public places such as post offices, schools or health posts built by migrants and not by the Senegalese State.

The research localities in Ukraine

In the RA **Zbarazh Rayon**, the town of **Zbarazh** was chosen is one of the research localities for the qualitative fieldwork because of its high numbers of emigrants. Zbarazh is one of the biggest towns of the region and is located near the city of Ternopil. This location allows many people from Zbarazh to work in Ternopil. The town counts 13,000 people. The reasons for emigration in Zbarazh are strongly driven by socio-economic factors. As the number of enterprises in the city declined, many people lost their work. This high unemployment level, particularly among young people, causes migration of people of working age to major cities of Ukraine or abroad. Initially, the rural population moved to the European countries, and later to the USA. The second major wave of economic emigration took place in the 1920-30s. The most recent wave of emigration at the end of 20th and at the beginning of the 21st century was caused by the deterioration of the living conditions and the two economic crises in the mid-1990s and late 2008. Among the emigrants there is a significant number who leave for seasonal work (mostly to Poland, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, UK, Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Germany, USA, and Israel). The predominance of emigration is visible in the city. The researchers observed that some shops and restaurants were given a foreign name and that in restaurants a European cuisine dominated. Mobile operators offer cheap calls abroad, even special rates like "Cheap calls to Russia". All banking institutions actively offer services of Western Union and Money Gramm. There is also a private transport company in the city offering bus services to Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Migrants use these busses to transfer packages for their families. The influence of migration can also be observed on the market where one can find coffee from Germany, household chemicals from Italy and olive oil form Spain. Concerning human rights and democracy issues in Zbarazh, the impact of past and future political elections was observed during the fieldwork, with many political advertisements of both the authorities and the radical opposition. Every political organization has offices in the locality. The public sector is represented by a large number of NGOs. However, lack of funding and diversity of activities does not allow the public sector to influence the social and political life in the city. Most residents have a rather pessimistic mood caused by the difficult economic and social situation in Zbarazh. This trend is increasing, but does not lead to concrete actions by the population in terms of political demonstrations. The second locality selected in RA Zbarazh Rayon was the village of **Chernykhivtsi**, situated North of the region and not far from Ternopil. As for Zbarazh, this close location to Ternopil allows people from the village to work there. The village of Chernykhivtsi was chosen as one of the rural regions with a high level of migration. Like in the other locality, high unemployment, particularly among young people, leads to emigration to major cities of Ukraine or abroad. In the Soviet times the village had a multi-farm (the village has over 400 hectares of arable lands that are under cultivation by farmers). Now the lands are owned by three farmers. Collective cattle farms were replaced by private businesses. The researchers found that in many families there are people who migrated abroad for earnings. This is reflected in the outlook of the houses. Migrants' houses are more modernized and larger. Although there is a high level of emigration, no services for money transfer or travel agencies can be found in the village.

Information about facilitating migration abroad to, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Britain, the Netherlands, Check Republic, France in the research locality Zbarazh.

In the RA **Znamyanska Rayon**, characterised by low emigration rates, two localities were selected for the qualitative fieldwork: **Znamyanka** and **Dmytrivka**. Znamyanka is situated in central Ukraine. It is the town where different railway lines from north to south and east to west cross. 60% of the population works at the enterprises of the railway transport. It is becoming an attractive investment region of Ukraine because of its mineral resources. However, life in Znamyanka is very difficult, as it is in the majority towns and villages in Ukraine, due to lack of sufficient jobs, meagre salaries and pensions, and on the other hand, high prices for food, unreasonably high cost of utilities, etc. Despite this, the majority of local people do not move out of the region looking for jobs. Compared to other parts of Ukraine, Znamyanka is characterized by a comparatively low level of migration activity. The main reasons for this low level of emigration are – according to the residents themselves – the distance from the borders and the negative experience of a small number of migrant workers. Respectively, the external signs of migration in the locality are almost absent. The only sign may be the availability of bank services for money transfer like Western Union and Money Gramm or the presence of restaurants or shops with foreign names. Human rights and democracy are declared but in fact they are limited. During the time of the fieldwork the locality counted 42 municipal organizations of political parties, 41 NGOs and 14 religious communities. However, according to local residents, there are no public organizations in town that really care about the interests of the community. Often the activities of the NGOs have a declarative nature, and their impact on policy is not substantial. Moreover, the majority of these organizations are not engaged in a transparent activity. The existing infrastructure of the town does not meet modern requirements. Schools, hospitals and stores were built many years ago. Educational institutions generally meet the needs of the residents by providing basic education, but they are undeveloped in comparison to other schools. Young people usually go to other cities for their higher education. Not only public buildings as schools and hospitals are in poor condition, the roads in the town are in very bad condition too. Few streets in the centre are asphalted. There are mostly dirt roads, which can only be used wearing rubber boots when it rains. The second locality, **Dmytirvka**, is the largest village in the Znamyanska Rayon. The village makes a good impression on those who see it for the first time with clean and asphalted streets. The majority of houses are new, large, made from white brick. In the centre of the village there is a village council, a club, one and two local schools, 6 stores, 2 kindergartens, a Palace of culture, a hospital, the Centre for Children and Youth, a pharmacy, a veterinary centre, and stadium at the outskirts. The general atmosphere in

the village is, however, more pessimistic. There is much inherent hopelessness, uncertainty about the future, and certain fear. This mood has become more intense especially in recent years after the information about possible reduction of employees in the railway station. Despite some pessimism, people in Dmytrivka are friendly, open to communication, hospitable. But concerning human rights and democracy, the researchers observed that it is very difficult to speak about political and social life in the village. Offices of parties and public organizations can only be found in cities, and therefore, all of those who want to participate in political parties activities have to go to the cities. There are no political slogans, posters, etc. on the streets of the village. Like the locality of Znamyanka, the locality of Dmytirvka is an area with a low level of migration. This is reflected in the services of the village. It is for example not possible to send money via Western Union in local banks as no one uses these services.

A restaurant named "Europe" in Znamyanka.

In RA **Solomyansky Rayon**, chosen as area with high immigration rates, one research locality was selected, **Solomyansky district**, one of the Kyiv districts that was created in 2001 as a result of an administrative-territorial reform. The district is an important traffic centre of the capital with different railway stations and an airport, and plays a significant industrial role. There are 65 enterprises specialized in industrial production. The district is characterised by its high number of educational establishments including over 130 institutions. The district also counts a high number of religious communities: 67 in total. They represent 7 different religions and 21 confessions including ones which belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Greek Catholic Church as well as Islamic communities. 28 regional organizations from political parties are officially registered in the district. But since the research did not coincide with any kind of election campaign, the political life in the district was not very active. Still, signs of political life were observed like political advertisement. The organization Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is the only international organization found in the research locality. It is an implementing partner of UNHCR and provides protection and assistance to refugee populations. During the time of the fieldwork the researchers noticed that the general atmosphere in the district varied: while some places looked good, other were neglected and obsolete. The factor of proximity or remoteness from the administrative centre of the district determines the business activity or the lack of it. This locality was selected because of its high immigration rate. Especially on the markets of the district migrants can be met from Africa and Central Asia. Another place were many immigrants were met was the university where students from Africa, Iran and China can be found. Signs of migration were observed in the names of restaurants or shops (referring to Europe, the USA, Georgia, or Iran), and money transfer services like Western Union, Money Gramm or money transfer services targeting countries like Russia, Belarus, Arme-

nia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Serbia. Ads were also observed in the locality from a mobile operator advertising cheap calls to Russia and Europe. The researchers also came across various travel agencies advertising different destinations. Posters advertising a “Work and Travel USA program” were spotted next to many higher schools in the District.

Posters advertising a “Work and Travel USA program” next to the National Technical University of Ukraine.

In RA **Novovodolaz’ka Rayon**, the area with a specific human rights situation, the qualitative fieldwork was conducted in two localities: Nova Vodolaga and Stanichne. **Nova Vodolaha** is the administrative centre of the Novovodolaz’ka Rayon, 45 km away from Kharkiv. The current population of Nova Vodolaha is 13,000. The role played by migration in the development of the locality can be observed in different ways: in the investments made by the people who have been or are working abroad, in children education, health protecting or real estate or the presence of Russian products on the local market imported by people returning from Russia. The importance of Russia can also be noticed through the many signs, names of shops or advertisements in Russian. Other signs of migration are the trips abroad organized by travel agencies; the presence of a Department of Citizenship Immigration Registration; the possibility to transfer money via Western Union or Money Gramm; or the presence of an internet cafe where international phone calls can be made. Although the general atmosphere observed in Nova Vodolaha by the researchers can be described as lively, not sleepy, the researchers got a sense of pessimism in the research area. Human rights and democracy, as everywhere in Ukraine, is declared, but in fact they are limited by the presence of some parties only active during the preparation and conduction of the elections. There are some NGOs, but often their activity is inefficient. The rights of men and women are equal, but as a rule, according to locals, men hold more senior positions and have higher salaries. There are kindergartens, but parents have to pay to bring their children there. To get into universities people have to pay illegally. According to locals, the population feels unprotected. The state of the local infrastructure – the condition of the roads, the quality of the public services provided, the general state of the buildings – is rather poor. There are different social facilities in the locality: a kindergarten, a school, a school for orphans, a lyceum, a gymnasium, a youth house, a youth School of Art, a sports club, a museum, a house of culture, a district hospital, a library. According to official statistics a selective survey of the population in 2011 show an increase of the economic activity, employment growth and unemployment reduction. The level of registered unemployment at the regional labour market declined. However the locals still point out the problem of unemployment in

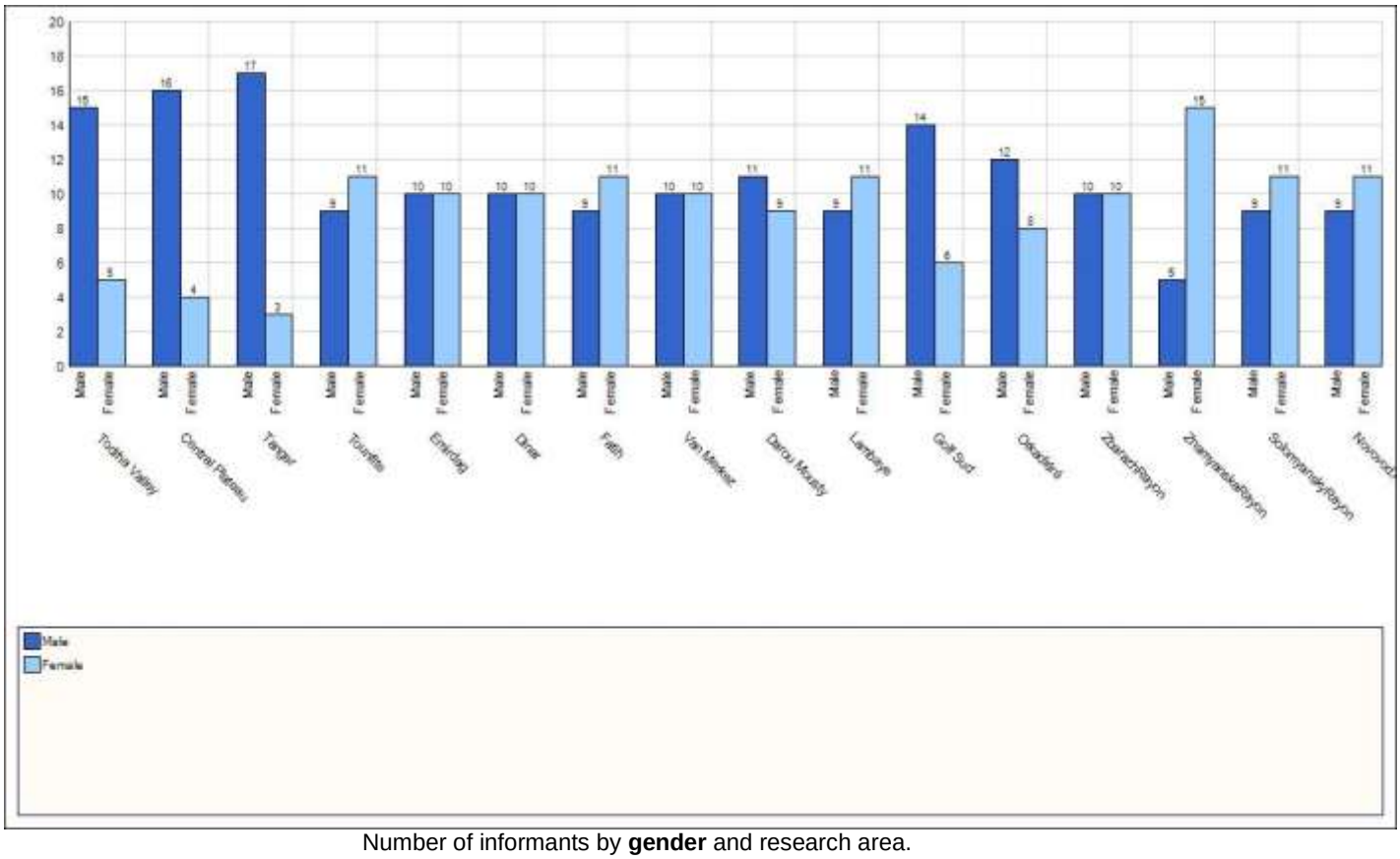
Nova Vodolaha and say that official statistics do not reflect the real situation on the labour market. Local people mostly work at the schools, hospitals, government institutions and at the market. It is especially difficult to find jobs for senior and young people. Rising prices of food and utilities is a constant issue there. The salary increases, but at the same time the inflation is growing. In Nova Vodolaha there are some non-governmental organizations, like a farmers' association, but people do not trust NGOs. The main reason of distrust is a low estimation of their performance. According to locals, the main causes of public organizations' inefficiency are their lack of activity and inability to have an effect on the situation in the region and in the country. Thus, the yearly increase of NGOs doesn't mean a good quality of services provided by these organizations. Currently just a small part of the legitimate non-governmental organizations are constantly active. Many others exist only on paper. As second research locality Novovodolaz'ka Rayon, the village **Stanichne** was selected. The village is located in Novovodolazhskij district of the Kharkiv region and was founded in the second half of the 17th century. It is located close to the highway Moscow – Symferopol. This village was chosen as a migration region to Russia. According to the census of 2011 the village counts 927 people (424 men; 503 women). The village of Stanichne is the administrative centre of the village council that includes 9 another villages. The local infrastructure in Stanichne looks rather poor. The roads haven't been repaired from the times of the Soviet Union. There is only one bus that goes through the village only once in a day. There is railway station which is situated 5 km from the village. In a recent past Stanichne was a very prosperous village. The main place of employment was a collective farm. All the inhabitants had a job. Today, the biggest farm is still the main employer, but the salaries declined. This situation and the very high level of unemployment is a big concern for the inhabitants of the village. Moreover, the prices of gas and food products are permanently increasing. In general people go to Russia to work, where the level of life is higher and better, in their opinions. However, there are almost no visible signs of migration in the village. The general atmosphere in the village was rather sleepy during the fieldwork. The researchers didn't notice any police or military on the street during the time of the fieldwork and no NGOs were observed.

A local woman is cycling. Cheap bicycles are one of the main type of transport in a village Stanichnoe.

The informants

Gender

From the 80 informants interviewed in **Morocco**, 20 in each RA, 57 were male and 23 were female. In **Turkey**, 39 of the 80 informants were male and 41 were female. From the 80 informants interviewed in **Senegal**, 46 were male and 34 were female. In **Ukraine**, 33 of the 80 informants were male and 47 were female.



Number of informants by **gender** and research area.

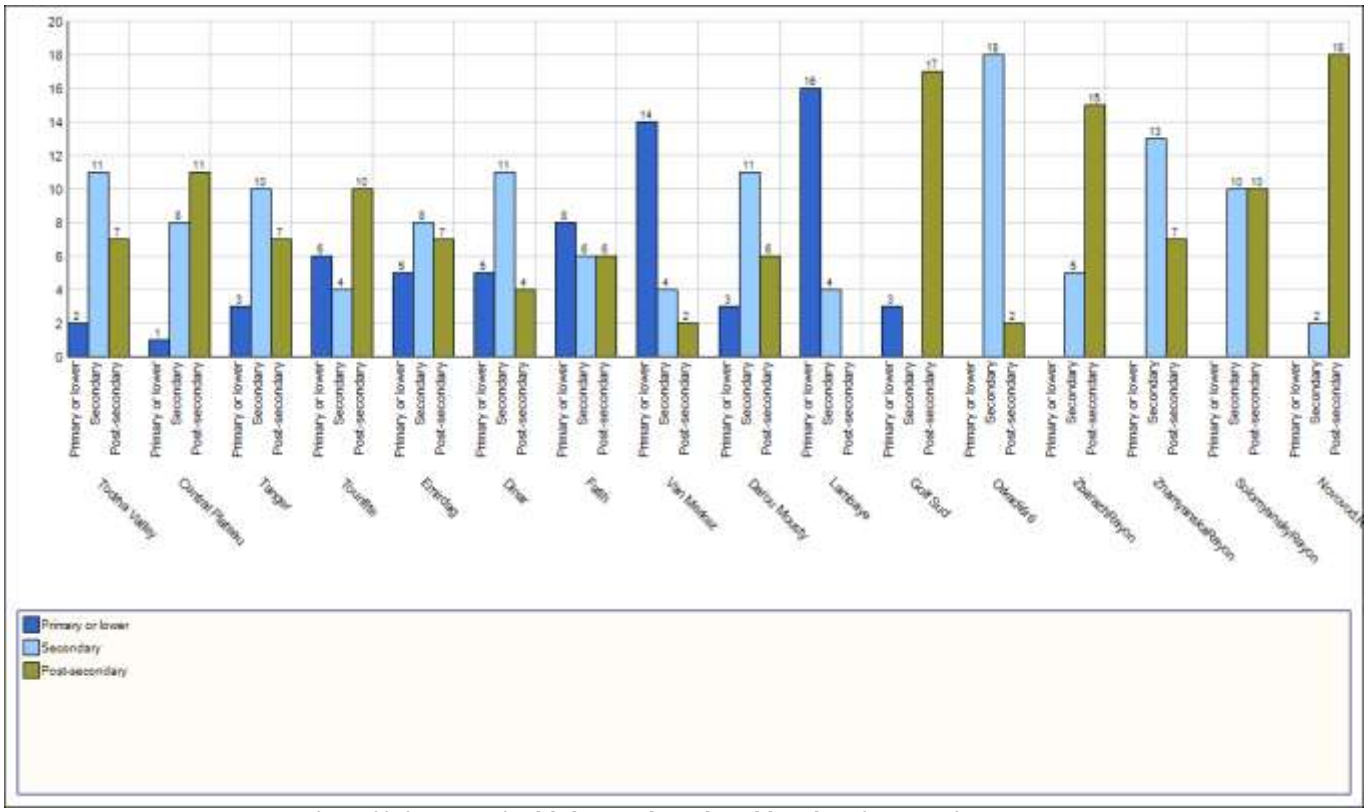
Age group

In **Morocco** 32 of the 80 informants were aged between **23 and 30 years**. 29 informants were between 31 and 39 years old and the remaining 19 informants belonged to the age group 18-22 years. In **Turkey** 32 of the 80 informants were aged between **31 and 39 years**. 27 informants were between 23 and 30 years old and the remaining 21 informants belonged to the age group 18-22 years. In **Senegal** 34 of the 80 informants were aged between **31 and 39 years**. 29 informants were between 23 and 30 years old and the remaining 17 informants belonged to the age group 18-22 years. In **Ukraine** 35 of the 80 informants were aged between **31 and 39 years**. 29 informants were between 23 and 30 years old and the remaining 16 informants belonged to the age group 18-22 years.

Number of informants by **age group** and research area.

Highest educational level

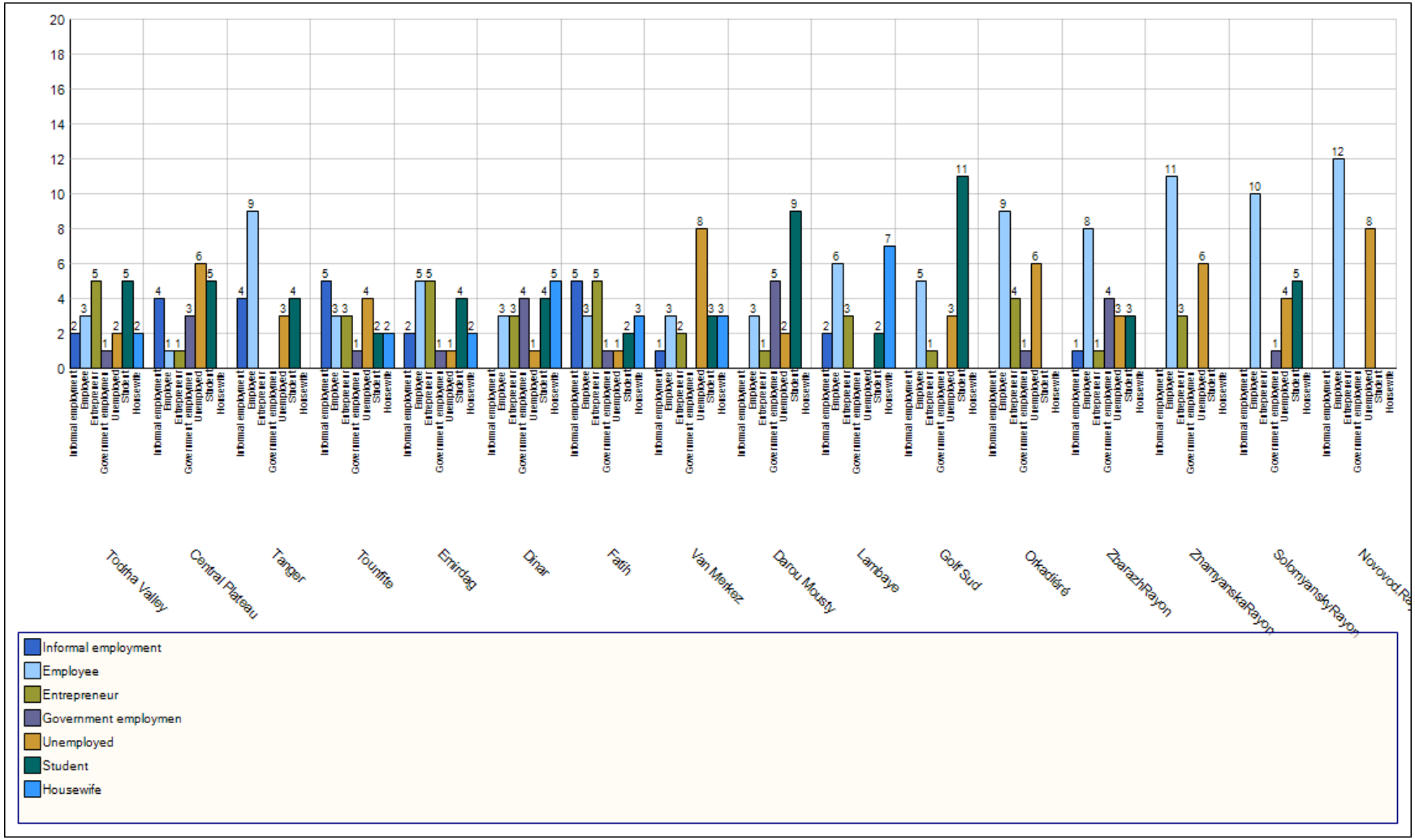
In **Morocco**, 35 of the 80 informants had a **post-secondary highest educational level**. 33 informants had as highest educational level a secondary level. And the remaining 12 informants had primary or lower highest educational level. In **Turkey**, 32 of the 80 informants had as highest educational level a **primary or lower level**. 29 informants had a secondary level and 19 informants a post-secondary highest educational level. In **Senegal**, 33 of the 80 informants had a **secondary highest educational level**. 25 informants had a post-secondary educational level and the remaining 22 informants a primary or lower level. In **Ukraine**, 50 of the 80 informants, had a **post-secondary educational level**. The other 30 informants had a secondary highest educational level.



Number of informants by **highest educational level** and research area.

Professional occupation

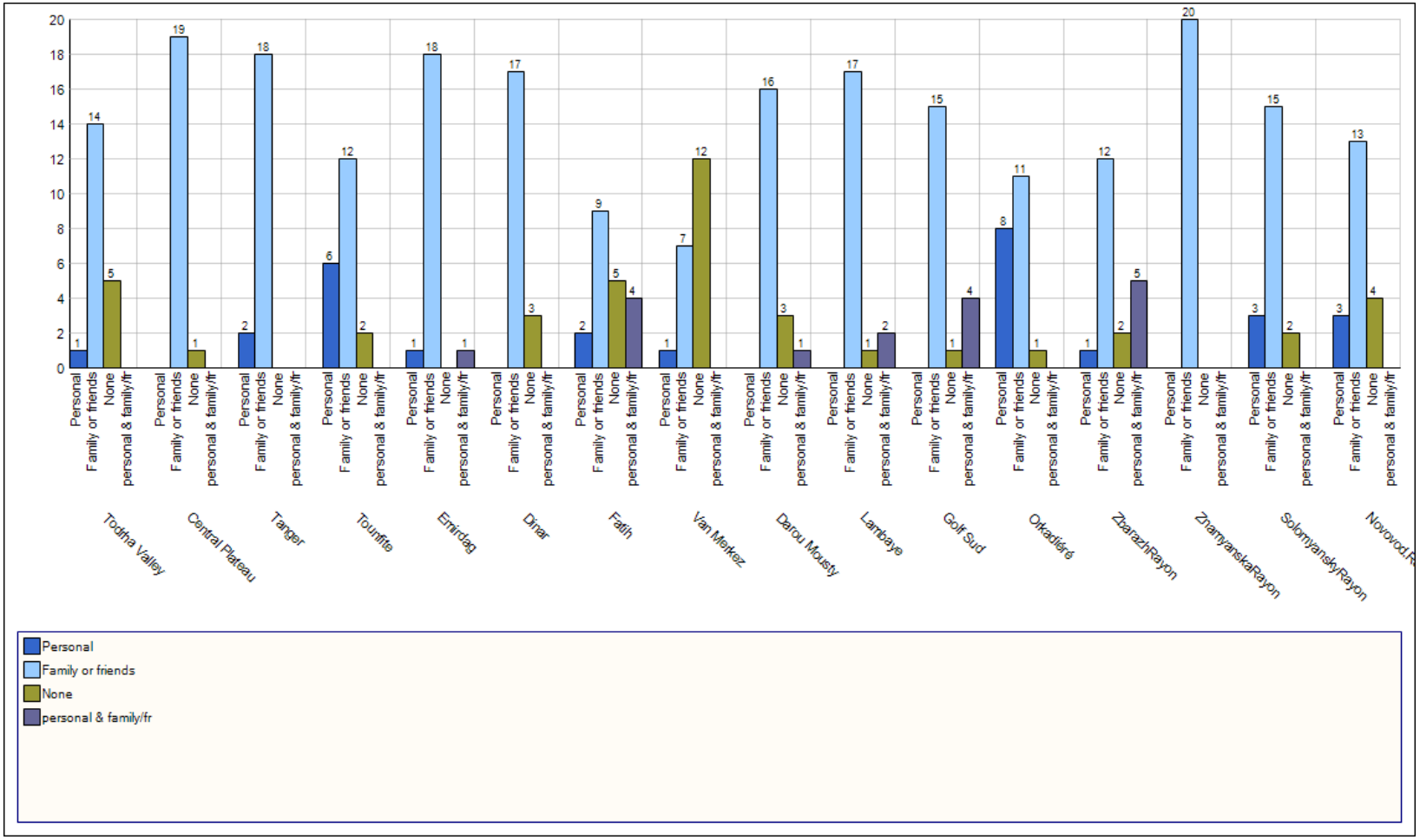
From the 80 informants in **Morocco**, 16 were employee, and another informants 16 were students. 15 informants had an informal employment and another 15 informants were unemployed. 9 informants were entrepreneur, 5 had a governmental employment and the remaining 4 female informants were housewives. In **Turkey**, 15 of the 80 informants were entrepreneur, and 14 employee. 13 informants were students and another 13 female informants were housewives. 11 informants were unemployed and 8 had an informal employment. The remaining 6 informants had a governmental employment. In **Senegal**, 23 of the 80 informants were employee and 22 were students. 11 informants were unemployed, 9 were entrepreneur and 6 had a governmental employment. 2 informants had an informal employment and the remaining 7 female informants were housewives. In **Ukraine**, 41 of the 80 informants, were employee. 21 informants were unemployed. From the remaining informants 18 informants, 8 were students, 5 had a governmental employment, 4 were entrepreneur and 1 had an informal employment.



Number of informants by **professional occupation** and research area.

Migration experience

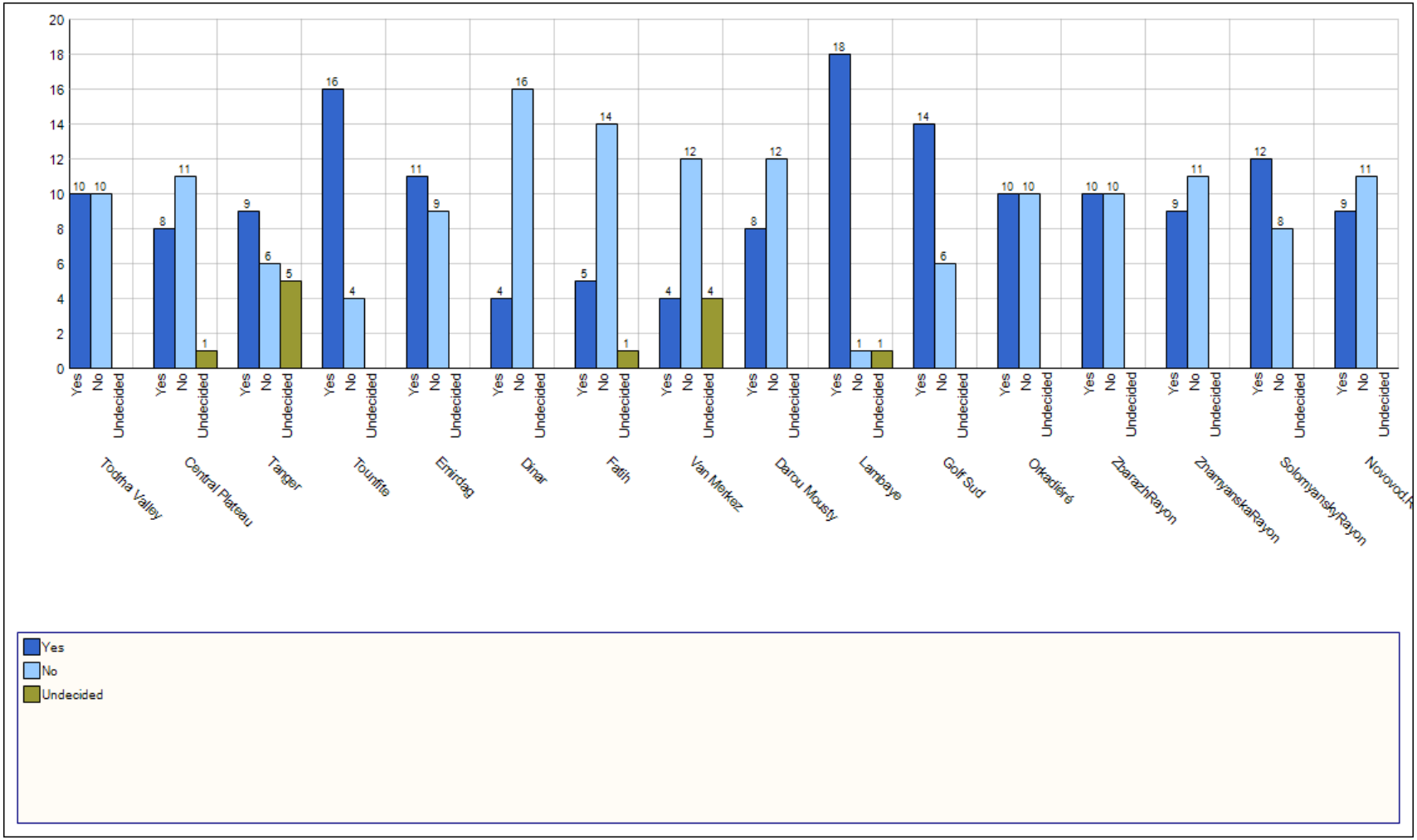
The majority of the informants in **Morocco**, 63, stated to have a **family member or friend with a migration experience**. 9 other informants had a personal migration experience and the remaining 8 informants had no migration experience, neither personal nor a family member/friend with a migration experience. In Turkey, more than half of the informants, 51, had a **family member or friend with a migration experience.** 20 informants stated to have no migration experience, neither personal nor a family member/friend with a migration experience. 5 informants had both a personal migration experience and a family member or friend with a migration experience. The remaining 4 informants had only a personal migration experience. Also in **Senegal**, the majority of the informants, 59, stated to have a **family member or friend with a migration experience**. 8 informants had a personal migration experience and 7 had both a personal migration experience and a family member/friend with a migration experience. The remaining 6 informants had no migration experience. In **Ukraine** also, the majority of the informants, 60, stated to have a **family member or friend with a migration experience**. From the remaining 20 informants, 7 had a personal migration experience, 5 both a personal experience and a family member/friend with a migration experience, and 8 informants had no migration experience.



Number of informants by **migration experience** and research area.

Migration aspirations

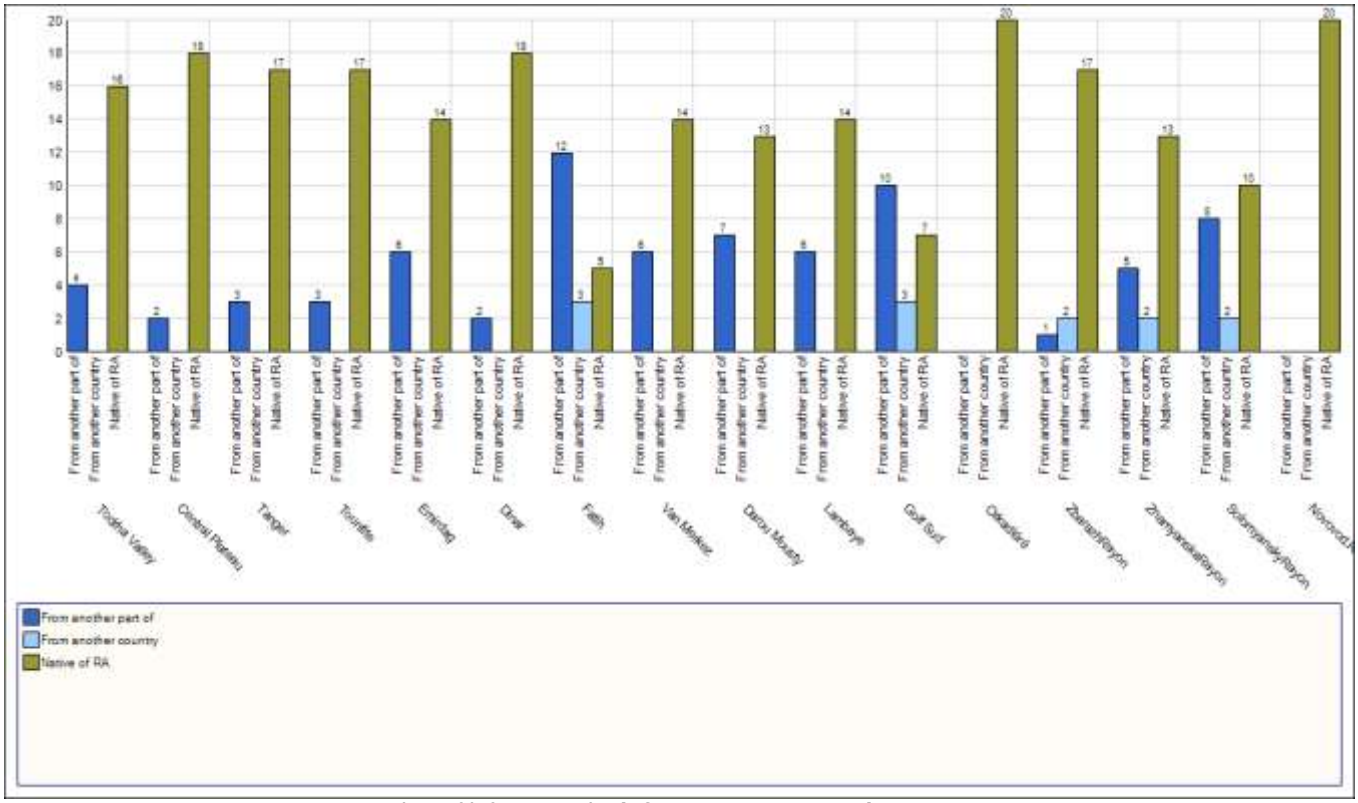
Of the 80 informants in **Morocco**, 43 expressed **a migration aspiration**, and 31 informants stated to have no aspiration to migrate. The remaining 6 informants were undecided about their migration aspirations. In **Turkey**, more than half of the informants, 51, stated to have **no migration aspirations**. 24 informants expressed an aspiration to migrate and the remaining 5 informants were undecided about their aspirations. In **Senegal**, the majority of the informants, 50, stated to have **a migration aspiration**. 29 informants had no migration aspiration and 1 informant was undecided. In **Ukraine**, half of the informants had **a migration aspiration** and the other 40 informants stated to have **no aspiration to migrate**.



Number of informants by **migration aspirations** and research area.

Informants to RA

From the 80 informants interviewed in Morocco, 68 were native of the research area where they were interviewed. The other 12 informants were native of another area than the research area where they were interviewed. In Turkey, 51 of the 80 informants were native of the RA where they were interviewd and 26 informants were native of another area. The remaining 3 informants were native from another country (Syria, Romania and Azerbaijan). In Senegal, 54 informants were native of the RA where they were interviewed and 23 informants were native of another RA. The other three informants were native of another country (Benin, Guinea Conakry and Ivory Coast). In Ukraine, 60 of the 80 informants were native of the RA where they were interviewed and 14 were native of another area. The other 6 informants interviewed were native of another country (Syria, Uzbekistan, Lithuania, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Armenia).



Number of informants by **informants to research area**.