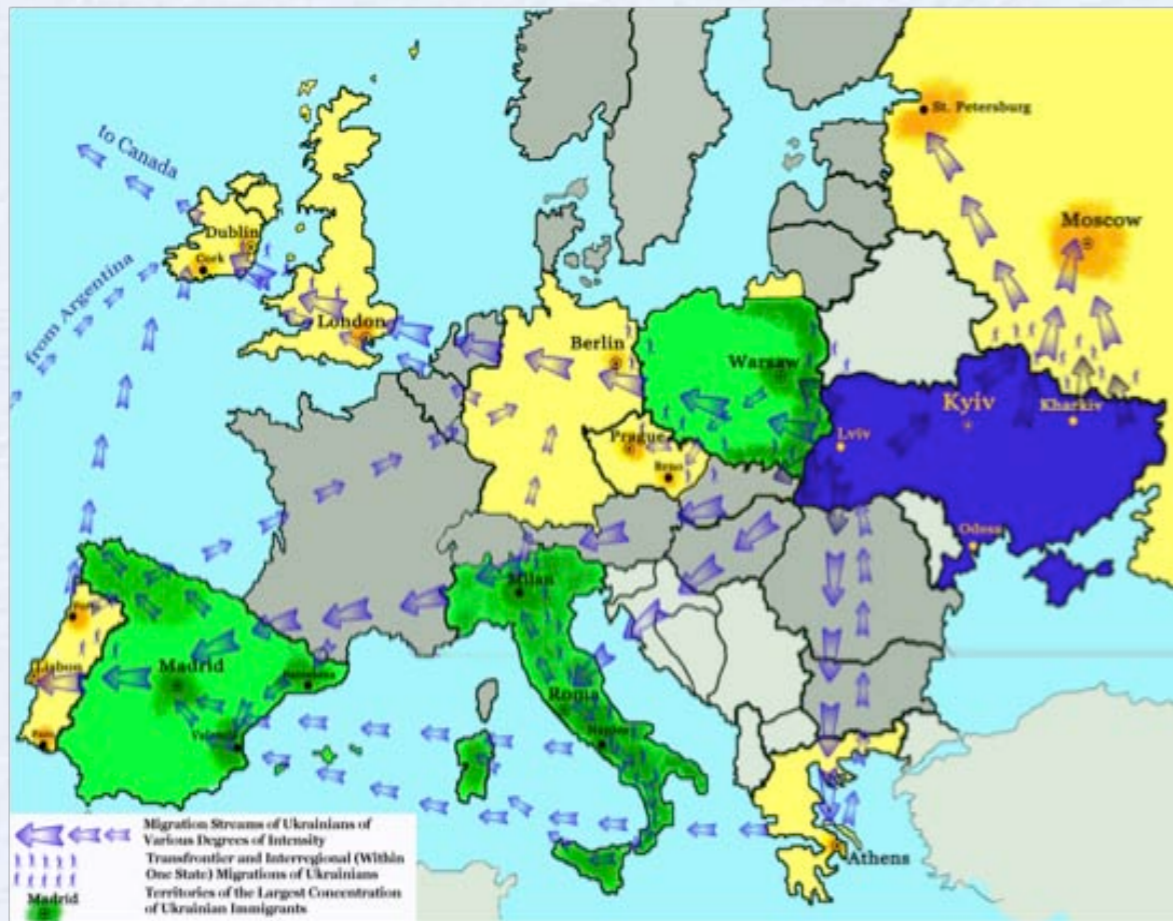


# **Features of Social Communications of Ukrainian Immigrants in EU**

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# Ukrainian Migrants in the EU Countries



Country name	Number of immigrants	% of immigrants against country of residence population	Number of Ukrainians	% of total number of Ukrainians in the EU	100% of all immigrants
(in 2004)	7.287.980	8,8	128.110	25,2	1,8
	4.002.509	9,1	50.450	11,7	1,8
(in 1999)	3.263.186	5,6	2.689	0,5	0,1
(in 2004)	3.066.055	5,2	-	-	-
	2.286.024	3,9	93.441	18,4	3,9
	900.500	8,6	-	-	-
(in 2003)	891.197	8,1	13.616	2,7	1,8
	814.065	9,8	3.449	0,7	0,5
(in 2001)	700.329	1,8	27.062	5,3	34,7
	691.357	4,2	2.605	0,5	0,4
Sweden	479.899	5,3	1.701	0,3	0,4
	456.758	19,9	2.338	0,5	0,5
	432.000	4,1	65.800	12,9	14,6
	314.100	7,4	1.420	0,3	0,6
(in 1999)	274.309	20	2.864	0,6	1,0
Denmark	270.051	5,0	1.875	0,4	0,7
	258.360	2,5	78.263	15,4	30,8
Luxemburg	181.800	39,6	180	0,0	0,1
	156.160	1,5	13.945	2,7	9,7
	113.852	2,2	1.298	0,3	1,2
	98.100	13,1	1.259	0,2	1,9
	48.968	2,4	867	0,2	2,0
Lithuania	32.862	1,0	2.128	0,4	6,6
	25.993	0,1	-	-	-
(in 2000)	25.634	0,3	-	-	-
	25.563	0,5	4.003	0,8	18,1
(in 2004)	11.999	3,0	-	-	0

Compiled on the basis of Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes. Elaborazioni su dati Eurostat, OESD, Council of Europe e Istituti Nazionali di Statistica.

# Features of Ukrainian Labour Migration to EU

1. Embraced almost all European states.
2. Includes various social demographic groups.
3. Massive scale of female migration.
4. Transfer from “shuttle” trips to long lasting visits, and further, to global relocation.
5. Accumulation in metropolices.
6. Organizing social networks.
7. Social dynamics of Ukrainian labour migration is conditioned by people with high and secondary specialized education.
8. Significance of illegal migration.

# Labour Migrants and Homeland

Over 80% of them are willing to return to Ukraine;

Almost 70% have families in Ukraine and maintain close relationships with their relatives in Ukraine while being abroad;

90% realize their plans for the future in Ukraine (buy estate, finance their children's education etc.);

At least two or three times a year Ukrainian migrants try to visit Ukraine (in case of legal status in recipient country, finances, vacation). This favours further social reintegration of a migrant in case of his return to native country.

# Social networks

Modern Ukrainian migrants organizing widely distributed social networks, through which they transport people from Ukraine to host countries and in the reverse direction, regurgitate earned money to Ukraine, rapidly convey information about the situation on the labour market, opportunities to obtain housing, legal characteristics of the country or region, associated in particular with the elaboration of documents for legalization, family reunification, other legal conditions of stay. Experts note that thanks to the good organized networks Ukrainians are elasticity and mobility to quickly changing conditions on the labour market, in particular, in a time of financial crisis. We can say about the self-regulation of modern Ukrainian migration through the social networks.



# Migrants' Remittances

The migration greatly influences the development of the Ukrainian economy through direct and indirect investments, international partnership in small and middle business, innovation technologies, etc. According to our expert data, the international remittances from Ukrainian guest workers alone amount to 20% of Ukrainian Gross National Product. Most of this money come to migrant families in Ukraine through the social networks bypassing the banking system

# Migrant's civic organizations in the EU

The dozens NGO's of Ukrainian immigrants have been registered in EU countries, especially in the Spain (25 organizations), Italy, Portugal, Greece etc. Most of them mainly engaged in cultural and educational activities. There are regional, urban, women 's, student organizations among them. Some of them become influential mediators in relations between Ukrainians and authorities and the society of recipient countries, as well as in the reverse influence of guest workers on Ukrainian society and authorities.

# The Labour Migration and Diaspora

An important feature of the so-called “fourth wave” of the Ukrainian migration are the distant relations with the traditional Ukrainian diaspora in the host countries



# Church Communities of Ukrainian Migrants

However, the main heart of Ukrainian migrants' communities, which are often formed around a community associations (which is the historical continuity of modern migration and traditional Ukrainian Diaspora that arose in past epochs) are congregation centers of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

The congregation centers of the UGCC in the EU countries , act not only as religious communities, but also as centers of communication, mutual aid and of national cultural life of immigrants. Members of the UGCC communities are made up of not only traditional Greek Catholics, but also representatives of other confessions, and immigrants who never went to church in Ukraine or weren't believers altogether, as well as some citizens of the country of residence.

According to Ukrainian expert Taras Grynchyshyn there are between 450 – 500 UGKC communities in EU countries at present.

Compared with the results of our research conducted in 2008 has been a tendency to increase the number of communities of UGKC, and, in

# The “Three Generations” Paradigm

The dynamics of modern Ukrainian economical migration can be explained by the “three generations” paradigm.

The first generation (migration experience: 7 - 12 years). Their temporal though long lasting absence is a mere “addition” to the life in Ukraine.

The second generation – stay between “here” and “there”.

The third generation – advanced (or young) migration, not “associated” with any certain socio-cultural territory of origin or residence.

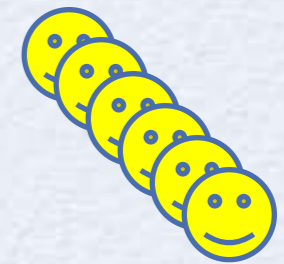
Three generation paradigm reflecting the changing of the ukrainian migrant’s social communication space

# Peculiarities of Migrants' Behavior During the World Financial Crisis

- ✓ Intensification of mobilities
- ✓ Influence of the current state of the Ukrainian and the world's banking system upon migrants' choice
- ✓ Decrease of trust in the national currency unit (hryvnya)

The transformation of the space of social communication and the development of the mižpersonal'nih networks of migrants in the EU suggests that further intensive movement of migrants will take place regardless of the state of the world economy

# “The Reverse Filter”



# Conclusions

- In contrast to the guest workers from the new EU member states, which migrant's identity can be defined in the categories of "temporality" - Ukrainian immigrants inherent self-awareness related to migration as a sustainable space ("to seek, where good"). As a result, they implement an effective networks and the structures arising from the traditional ethnic forms.
- Ukrainians have a tendency to play their "own locality" and sense of community in a new context. Their declarations on the return to the motherland are embodied in the form of émigré ethnic communities.
- Estrangement of the newest Ukrainian migration away from the traditional Ukrainian diaspora in the countries of residence, accompanied by the reproduction among them - social-cultural forms of self-organization, inherent in traditional diaspora (cultural, educational, student, women's societies, the own media, the Church communities). The creation of new communities of Ukrainian emigrants is going largely without participation of the Ukrainian state
- The main factor in the integration of communities of Ukrainian immigrants in host countries is the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The UGCC communities often spontaneously arise among Ukrainian immigrants in the EU, most of which come from the Western region. The congregation centers of the UGCC in the EU countries , act not only as religious communities, but also as centers of communication, mutual aid and of national cultural life of immigrants. Members of the UGCC communities are made up of not only traditional Greek Catholics or Galishians, but also representatives of other confessions, regions and immigrants who never went to church in Ukraine or weren't believers altogether, as well as some citizens of the country of residence.

**THANK YOU!**