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Annotated Bibliography of Recent Ukrainian and Russian Language Sources on Ukrainian Labour Migration

**Viktoria Volodko
Olena Fedyuk**

CARIM-East Research Report 2012/07



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CARIM-East
Creating an Observatory of Migration East of Europe

Research Report
CARIM-East RR 2012/07

Annotated Bibliography of
Recent Ukrainian and Russian Language Sources
on Ukrainian Labour Migration

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CARIM-East – Creating an Observatory East of Europe

This project which is co-financed by the European Union is the first migration observatory focused on the Eastern Neighbourhood of the European Union and covers all countries of the Eastern Partnership initiative (Belarus, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan) and Russian Federation.

The project's two main themes are:

- (1) migration from the region to the European Union (EU) focusing in particular on countries of emigration and transit on the EU's eastern border; and
- (2) intraregional migration in the post-Soviet space.

The project started on 1 April 2011 as a joint initiative of the European University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy (the lead institution), and the Centre of Migration Research (CMR) at the University of Warsaw, Poland (the partner institution).

CARIM researchers undertake comprehensive and policy-oriented analyses of very diverse aspects of human mobility and related labour market developments east of the EU and discuss their likely impacts on the fast evolving socio-economic fabric of the six Eastern Partners and Russia, as well as that of the European Union.

In particular, CARIM-East:

- builds a broad network of national experts from the region representing all principal disciplines focused on human migration, labour mobility and national development issues (e.g. demography, law, economics, sociology, political science).
- develops a comprehensive database to monitor migration stocks and flows in the region, relevant legislative developments and national policy initiatives;
- undertakes, jointly with researchers from the region, systematic and *ad hoc* studies of emerging migration issues at regional and national levels.
- provides opportunities for scholars from the region to participate in workshops organized by the EUI and CMR, including academic exchange opportunities for PhD candidates;
- provides forums for national and international experts to interact with policymakers and other stakeholders in the countries concerned.

Results of the above activities are made available for public consultation through the website of the project: <http://www.carim-east.eu/>

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Table of Contents

I. General characteristics of the contemporary labour migration of Ukrainian citizens.....	1
1. Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR), State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. 2009. <i>International labour migration of the Ukrainian population</i> , Kyiv: UCSR. 120 pp. http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf	1
2. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2007. "Representation of Ukrainian labor migration in Ukrainian press." <i>Ukrainian society</i> . Issue 2: 90-101.....	1
3. Kizilov, Alexandr, Valeriy Nikolayevskiy and Yana Petrova. 2006. "Specificities of migration processes in Ukrainian borderlands (a sociological empirical case in Kharkiv and Lviv regions). <i>Methodology, theory and practice of sociological analysis of the contemporary society</i> . Kharkiv: Karazin Kharkiv National University. Volume II: 57-63.....	2
4. Maidanik, Iryna. 2010. <i>Ukrainian youth on the foreign labour markets</i> . Kyiv: Ptukha institute of demography and social research NASU. 176 pp. http://www.idss.org.ua/public.html	2
5. Malynovska, Olena. 2011. <i>Labour migration: social consequences and political response</i> , Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies, 40 p. http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/Malin_migraziya-dace3.pdf	3
6. Markov, Ihor, et al. 2009. At the crossroads: analytical materials of complex research (Countries of European Union and Russian Federation). Lviv: Papuha. 259 pp.	4
7. The Institute of Demography and Social Studies of NASU. 2010. <i>Population of Ukraine. Labour emigration from Ukraine</i> . Kyiv: IDSS, 233 pp. http://www.idss.org.ua/monografii/poznyak_2010.pdf	4
8. Pirozhkov, Sergey, Olena Malynovska and Nina Marchenko. 1997. <i>External Ukrainian migration: causes, consequences and strategies</i> . Kiev: Academpres. 128 pp.....	5
9. Pirozhkov, Sergey, Elena Malinovskaya, Aleksandr Homra. 2003. <i>Foreign labour migration in Ukraine: socio-economic aspects</i> . Kiev: NISC. 134 pp.....	5
10. Pribytkova, Irina. 2009. "Migration flows and time: Ukrainian way of development." <i>Post Soviet transformation as reflected in migration flows</i> . Eds. Zhanna Zayonchkovska and Halina Viktovskaya. Moscow: Adamant. : 63-115. http://migrocenter.ru/publ/pdf/transform.pdf	6
11. Pribytkova, Irina. 2007. "Triggers for Ukrainian labor migration abroad." <i>Sociological investigation of the contemporary society: methodology, theory, methods</i> . Kharkiv: Karazin Kharkiv National University Press. (761): 67-71.....	7
12. Pribytkova, Irina. 2002. "Labor migrants' place in the hierarchies of Ukrainian society: status, values, life strategies and life-styles." Part I. <i>Sociology: theory, methods and marketing</i> . (4). – Pp. 156-167.....	7
_____2003_____ Part II. <i>Sociology: theory, methods and marketing</i> . (1): 109-124. 7	
_____ (частина 2) // Соціологія: теорія, методи, маркетинг. – 2003. – №1. – С. 109–124. 7	
13. Boyko, Yevheniy (ed.) 2010. The Socio-economic problems of contemporary Ukraine. Regional peculiarities of labor organization under the system crisis. Lviv: NASU. Institute of regional research. 4 (84). 480 pp.	8
14. Shybko, Vitalij, Olexandr Khomra, Mykola Ozhevan, and Olena Prymak, eds. 2006. Labor migration of Ukrainian Citizens Kyiv: Kyjivskyj Universytet. 201 pp.....	8
15. Kys, Rostyslav. Ed. 2010. Labour migration as a tool of internationalization. A compilation of materials based on multilayered research on labour migration and labour markets (Spain, Italy, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation). Lviv: Drukarski kunshty. 380 pp. http://caritas-ua.org/images/BraiNet-Working.pdf	9

16. Markov, Ihor (ed.). 2005. Ukrainian labour migration in the context of changes in the contemporary world. Lviv: Manuscript. 188 pp.....	10
17. Parkhomenko, Nataliya and Andriy Starodub eds. 2005. <i>Ukrainian labour migration to EU countries through sociology</i> . Kyiv: Slavutysh-Delfin. 127 pp. www.old.pauci.org/file/KJoC3YBaYoA_.doc	10
18. Malynovska, Olena. 2009. "International migration flows and social transformations in the era of globalization." <i>Demographics and social economics</i> . 1(11): 5-19. http://www.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Dtse/2009_1.pdf	11
II. Ukrainian labour migration to specific destination countries.....	11
19. Tegeler, Volker and Olga Cherkez (ed.). 2011. <i>Ukrainian Labour Migration Processes in Russia: Social and Gender Aspects. Materials of a Comprehensive Sociological Study</i> . Odessa: TOB "Elton." 152 pp.....	11
20. Susak, Viktor. 2002. "Ukrainian guest workers and immigrants in Portugal (1997-2002)." <i>Ukrainians in the contemporary world: conference of the Ukrainian graduates of American educational programs</i> . Kyiv: Stylos. 194-207 pp. http://www.kennan.kiev.ua/kkp/content/publications/conf_books/Yalta_text.pdf	12
21. Levchenko, Kateryna (ed.). 2010. " <i>Ukrainian Greece</i> ": reasons, problems, prospects (according to labour migrants' interviews). Kyiv: Agency "Ukraine." 64 pp.....	12
III. Economic aspects of the contemporary Ukrainian labour migration.....	13
22. Gaidutski, Andrey. 2007. "Migration capital in Ukraine." <i>Herald of the NBU</i> , Vol.10: 11-15.....	13
23. Gaidutski, Andrey. 2007. "Magnitude of migration capital flows to Ukraine", <i>Finances of Ukraine</i> , Vol. 5: 24-37.....	13
24. Maidanik, Irina. 2006. "Impact of international labour migration on the economic development of regions." <i>Formation of a market economy</i> . (collection of papers presented at the conference). Vol. 2: 77-86.....	14
IV. Family, gender and labour migration.....	14
25. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2011. Influence of labour migration on the family roles of modern Ukrainian women (with work experience in Poland and Greece). PhD Thesis (manuscript). Kyiv: National Taras Shevchenko university of Kyiv.....	14
26. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2007. "Labor migrants' choices of destination countries and life trajectories (regional perspective)." <i>Courier of Odesa National University. Sociology and Political Science</i> . Volume 12, Issue 6: 679 – 686.....	15
27. Ihnatolya, Nataliya and Viktoriya Rul'. 2011. "Problems of the socialization of labor migrants' children under the transformation of Ukrainian society." <i>Crossroads: journal for researching East-European borderlands</i> . (1-2): 212-221. http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_23409-1522-21-30.pdf?110720153220	16
28. Kluchkovska, Iryna and Natalia Humnytska (eds.) 2010. <i>The newest emigration: the problems of the social and national orphans: compilation of the scientific papers and presentations from round-table discussions</i> . Lviv: Lvivska Politekhnyka. 248 pp.....	16
29. Levchenko, Kateryna ed. 2006. <i>Problems facing labour migrants' children: analysis of the situation</i> . Kyiv: Ahentstvo Ukrajina. Pp. 74.....	17
30. Rovenchak, Olga. 2011. <i>A sociological conceptualization of modern international migration as a socio-cultural phenomenon in a globalizing world</i> . PhD Thesis (manuscript). Kharkiv: National V. N. Karazin University of Kharkiv.....	17

31. Rovenchak, Olha. 2011. "Transformations of professional / career and class / status identities and practices in the context of Ukrainian emigration." <i>Social psychology</i> . 4(48): 133-143.....	18
32. Rovenchak, Olha. 2011. "Ethnic and linguistic identifications and practices of Ukrainian migrants to Poland and Greece." <i>Social psychology</i> . 6(50): 97-106.....	18
33. Rul', Vikroriya. 2010. "Life difficulties as obstacles on the way of socialization of transborder labor migrants' children (a case study of Transcarpathian region)." <i>Social psychology</i> . (1): 142–151.	19
V. Ukrainian migration policies.	19
34. Olena Malynovska. 2011. "Ukrainian migration policy tasks in the light of the new dialogue on visa regimes with the EU." http://novisa.com.ua/upload/file/MalynovskaMigrationPolicyUKR.pdf ..	19
35. Malynovska, Olena. 2010. <i>Migration policy of Ukraine: current state and future prospects</i> . Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies, 32 pp. http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/Malinovska-79a87.pdf	20
36. Pirozhkov, Sergey and Olena Malynovska. 2009. "Ukrainian migration policies under liberalization." <i>Postsoviet transformation as reflected in migration flows</i> . Eds. Zhanna Zayonchkovska and Halina Viktorovskaya. Moscow: Adamant. 116-149 pp. http://migrocenter.ru/publ/pdf/transform.pdf	20
Transliteration of the author's names (Following alphabetic order in Ukrainian)	22

I. General characteristics of the contemporary labour migration of Ukrainian citizens.

1. Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR), State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. 2009. *International labour migration of the Ukrainian population*, Kyiv: UCSR. 120 pp. <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Зовнішня трудова міграція населення України: звіт / [заг. ред. Укр. центр соц. реформ, Держ. ком. статистики України]. – Київ: Укр. центр соц. реформ, 2009 – 120 с.

THEME (GOAL): Analysis of the main characteristics of labour migration from Ukraine and of remittances sent to households based on the first all-Ukrainian survey of households on migration issues conducted 2005 - 2008.

DATA USED: National Modular Population Survey on Labour Migration Issues.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Detailed statistical categorization of labour migrants by socio-demographic characteristics, duration and by frequency of migration periods, regions of origin and countries of destination.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: January 2005-June 2008

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and main destination countries for Ukrainian labour migrants.

MAIN FINDINGS: The number of working age individuals who have been involved in labour migration at least once during January 2005-June 2008 is estimated to stand at about 1.476 million i.e. 5.1% of the working-age population. The most popular destination country for Ukrainian labour migrants is the Russian Federation; 48.1 percent of all labour migrants have chosen Russia as a place to work. The second and the third most popular destinations are, respectively, Italy (13.4 percent) and the Czech Republic (11.9 percent). Other popular destinations include Poland, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the US, the UK and Germany. Males, married persons with complete general secondary education, those from an urban background and the residents of the eight Western oblasts of Ukraine dominate among labour migrants.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: All findings are innovative as they contain the first evidence-based estimates of labour migration from Ukraine.

2. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2007. “Representation of Ukrainian labor migration in Ukrainian press.” *Ukrainian society*. Issue 2: 90-101.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Володько Вікторія. Репрезентація сучасної української трудової міграції в пресі // *Український соціум*. – 2007. – № 2(19). – С. 90–101.

THEME (GOAL): The study provides a media analysis of how labour migration is represented in four Ukrainian newspapers.

DATA USED: Articles from four Ukrainian newspapers, i.e. “Express”, “Vysokyj Zamok”, “L’vovskaja Gazeta”, “Zerkalo Nedeli.”

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (discourse analysis of Ukrainian press).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: September 2006 – December 2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Ukrainian labour migration is not presented in a positive light in most of the articles under review. In the Ukrainian press labour migrants feature as passive victims of economic circumstances, nation-states and dishonest employers in Ukraine and abroad rather than as free agents. The author concludes that migrants are “absent” from the Ukrainian social space. This absence is viewed by the public as negative; it is often personalized (turned into an individual fault) and condemned.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: One of the first pieces of research to explore the press representations of labour migration in Ukraine. The author offers an analysis of the portrayal of migrants in the Ukrainian press at the time of research.

3. Kizilov, Alexandr, Valeriy Nikolayevskiy and Yana Petrova. 2006. “Specificities of migration processes in Ukrainian borderlands (a sociological empirical case in Kharkiv and Lviv regions). *Methodology, theory and practice of sociological analysis of the contemporary society*. Kharkiv: Karazin Kharkiv National University. Volume II: 57-63.

THEME (GOAL): Analysis of migration flows from the Kharkiv and Lviv regions.

DATA USED: The results of this survey are drawn from the framework of Migration Models in the New European Border Countries project (INTAS) and with the use of other available statistical data on migration. The survey covered 400 respondents in various sized administrative units in the Kharkiv and Lviv regions.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method (surveys).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (the Kharkiv and Lviv regions).

MAIN FINDINGS: The study identifies three models of migration abroad, namely migration abroad for labour purposes, for study purposes and for reasons of permanent emigration. The surveys indicated particularly high migration intentions in Ukrainian border regions, especially in the Lviv region. Inhabitants of the Kharkiv region (in the eastern Ukrainian) are more inclined to migrate to Russia, while the inhabitants of the Lviv region (on the western border) are more interested in western countries.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Comparison between the intentions and the actual acts of the respondents in the border regions of Ukraine.

**4. Maidanik, Iryna. 2010. *Ukrainian youth on the foreign labour markets*. Kyiv: Ptukha institute of demography and social research NASU. 176 pp.
<http://www.idss.org.ua/public.html>**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Майданік Ірина. Українська молодь на ринках праці зарубіжних країн. – Київ: Ін-т демографії і соціальних досліджень ім. М. В. Птухи НАН України, 2010 – 176 с.

THEME (GOAL): The study compares the main labour migration patterns between younger migrants (under 35 years of age) and older migrants and examines the effects of migration on Ukrainian material (economic) well-being.

DATA USED: The first national survey on labour migration (“External labour migration of the Ukrainian population” 2009), conducted among Ukrainian households and a study “Life paths of the population of Ukraine” (2001). The latter was conducted in March 2001 by the State Statistics Committee within the framework of the Survey on the population’s economic activities in order to

analyze existing migratory flows. The survey was conducted in eight regions, namely the Volynsk, Zakarpats'ka, Ivano-Frankivsk, Luhans'k, Lviv, Ternopil, Rivne, and Chernivtsi regions.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method (statistical calculations based on the data drawn from the two above-mentioned studies), desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2001, 2008

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author concludes that young Ukrainian migrants are more likely to start a business abroad than older migrants. More than one third of younger migrants would like to continue their work abroad and to stay in their country of migration for good. In 2008 migrants earned 1.9 billion Euro, of which about 820 million was earned by the younger migrants. Younger migrants send home smaller amounts and they send money less often than their older counterparts.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The author develops a complex and original method of evaluating labour migrants' well-being (material, physical, social, psychological, etc.). The study provides comparative quantitative data that characterizes various aspects of the labour migration and the material well-being of younger and older migrants.

**5. Malynovska, Olena. 2011. *Labour migration: social consequences and political response*, Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies, 40 p.
http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/Malin_migraziya-dace3.pdf**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Малиновська Олена. Трудова міграція: соціальні наслідки та шляхи реагування. Аналітична доповідь. – Київ: НІСД, 2011 – 40 с.

THEME (GOAL): Synthesis of the existing studies on the main characteristics and consequences of labour migration from Ukraine and the policy implications of labour migration.

DATA USED: Available data from various sources including the all-national household surveys conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, the European Training Foundation and the GfK Ukraine company.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2001-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Labour migration has a significant impact on the demographic situation and the Ukrainian labour market (mainly negative), the material well-being of households, human capital accumulation, price increases (particularly on housing through migrants' remittances), on the families and children left behind (mainly negative) and on the social welfare system (mainly negative). State migration policy should be directed on retention of people in Ukraine through the improvement of living conditions, the development of well-organised and safe internal migration as an alternative to international migration, the protection of the rights of Ukrainian nationals working abroad and through incentives for return migration by employing the benefits of labour migration in development.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Summary of existing evidence on the economic and social consequences of labour migration.

6. Markov, Ihor, et al. 2009. At the crossroads: analytical materials of complex research (Countries of European Union and Russian Federation). Lviv: Papuha. 259 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: На роздоріжжі. Аналітичні матеріали комплексного дослідження процесів української трудової міграції (країни Європейського Союзу і Російська Федерація) / Під. ред. Ігора Маркова. – Львів: Карітас, 2009. – 259 с.

THEME (GOAL): The study combines a wide array of methodological tools and offers multi-layered classification of contemporary labour migration from Ukraine.

DATA USED: Research conducted by Caritas Ukraine in cooperation with the Division of Ethno-Social Research of the Institute of Ethnology, NASU¹ (L'viv). Research included around 100 in-depth interviews, eight focus groups, around 100 expert interviews, migration policy analysis of all relevant countries (except for Poland and the Russian Federation) and media monitoring for the Ukraine mostly in 2008.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative methods and literature analysis (migration policies, statistical data and media materials).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1991 - 2008

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Poland, Italy, Greece, Spain, Ireland and the Russian Federation.

MAIN FINDINGS: The study provides a number of innovative classifications of the profile of contemporary Ukrainian labour migrants. Significantly, it introduces a generational distinction between the earlier migrants, who pioneered labour migration abroad with more recent migration, characterized by legal and semi-legal family re-unifications. The book contains a detailed description of the seven main destination countries in the EU plus the Russian Federation. Ukrainian migrants choose among these countries according to the investment necessary to make the initial migration, the average types of jobs and salaries for a Ukrainian migrant in this country, possibilities for legalization, daily expenses and possibilities for saving. One of the texts deals in great detail with the involvement through time and the official position of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church on migration.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: While many texts in this collection have a descriptive character, the collection is unique in its attempt to bring together academic analysis and the migrants' audience, thus providing texts that analyze but that also act as informative source for (potential) migrants.

**7. The Institute of Demography and Social Studies of NASU. 2010. *Population of Ukraine. Labour emigration from Ukraine*. Kyiv: IDSS, 233 pp.
http://www.idss.org.ua/monografii/poznyak_2010.pdf**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Населення України. Трудова еміграція в Україні. – Київ: Ін-т демографії і соціальних досліджень ім. М. В. Птухи НАН України, 2010 – 233 с.

THEME (GOAL): Analysis of (i) the major factors of labour migration; (ii) the main characteristics of labour migration from Ukraine based on the first all-Ukrainian survey of households on migration issues ("External labour migration of the Ukrainian population" 2009), (iii) the social and economic consequences of labour migration and (iv) state migration policy in Ukraine.

¹ National Academy of Science of Ukraine

DATA USED: All-national Modular Population Survey on Labour Migration Issues, administrative migration statistics.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Statistical analysis and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2005-2008 (for labour migrants).

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and main destination countries for Ukrainian labour migrants.

MAIN FINDINGS: As this monograph mainly repeats the previously described report on labour migration in Ukraine, its main findings with respect to the characteristics of labour migrants are similar to those described above (UCSR 2009). Using the same methodology as presented in Maidanik (2006), it is estimated that the unemployment rate in the first half of 2008 would have been significantly higher if migrants had not been working abroad at the time of the survey (6.2 percent with labour migration taken into account, compared to 9.8 percent without).

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Comprehensive summary of the main findings of existing studies on labour migration in Ukraine.

8. Pirozhkov, Sergey, Olena Malynovska and Nina Marchenko. 1997. *External Ukrainian migration: causes, consequences and strategies*. Kiev: Academpress. 128 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Пирожков Сергій, Малиновська Олена, Марченко Ніна. Зовнішня міграція в Україні: причини, наслідки, стратегії. – Київ: Академпрес, 1997. – 128 с

THEME (GOAL): The study looks into the reasons, consequences, strategies and models of labour migration. It asks how an individual's migration patterns are influenced by his/her historically-determined cultural traditions, by socio-economic background and by family status.

DATA USED: The analysis uses data from the original research conducted by the National Centre for Strategic Research (Ukraine) and the "Social Monitoring" centre among labour migrants' families in different scale administrative units (Kyiv 200 households, Chernivtsi 120 and Pylbychi 120 households).

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: (i) qualitative methods (life-story interviews with migrants and expert interviews) and (ii) quantitative method (sociological surveys of the households).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1994

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (Kyiv, Chernivtsi and Prylbychi, a village in Lviv region).

MAIN FINDINGS: This study looks at wide-spread short-term migration practices in the early 1990s. The main purpose of migration in this period was trade and labour. Typically the migrants were middle-aged males with quite high education levels and professional qualifications. Most often the revenues generated through migration were spent on every-day life rather than being invested in potential businesses.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study is the first thorough analysis of labour migration from Ukraine after 1991. It provides a complex picture of Ukrainian migration in the early 1990s.

9. Pirozhkov, Sergey, Elena Malinovskaya, Aleksandr Homra. 2003. *Foreign labour migration in Ukraine: socio-economic aspects*. Kiev: NISC. 134 pp.

*Original reference in English.

* *This book was published in both English and in Ukrainian.

THEME (GOAL): The study analyses the development and the outcomes of Ukrainian labour migration abroad.

Data used: The analysis uses data from the original research conducted by the National Centre for Strategic Research (Ukraine) among labour migrants' families in different scale administrative units (Kyiv 150 households, Chernivtsi 100 and Pylbychi 100 households).

Method of analysis: (i) qualitative method (expert interviews) and (ii) quantitative method (sociological surveys of the households).

Period to which results apply: 2002

Geographical area to which findings pertain: Ukraine (Kyiv, Chernivtsi and Prylbychi, a village in Lviv region)

Main findings: The research was conducted in the same places, using the same methodology as the 1994 research (Pirozhkov *et al* 1997) reviewed above. The authors identify a certain transformation in migration flows, i.e. there is a significant increase in the length individual migrants stayed abroad, as well as a change in the average migrant's profile. In 2002, an average migrant was a younger man with vocational training. There was a significant increase in the diversity of destination countries compared to 1994; along with such popular places for migration as Russia and Poland, there was an increase in migration to Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Indication of innovative contribution: The study provides a complex comparative analysis of Ukrainian migration through the 1990s.

**10. Pribytkova, Irina. 2009. "Migration flows and time: Ukrainian way of development." *Post Soviet transformation as reflected in migration flows*. Eds. Zhanna Zayonchkovska and Halina Viktovskaya. Moscow: Adamant. : 63-115.
<http://migrocenter.ru/publ/pdf/transform.pdf>**

THEME (GOAL): The work analyses relevant studies and synthesises the available data on migration processes in Ukraine, starting from the Soviet period and ending in 2008.

DATA USED: Original statistical calculations and secondary data analysis based on a number of data sets from the Soviet period and post-independence Ukraine, including those of the all-national monitoring conducted by the Institute of Sociology (NASU), the State Committee of Statistics and selected relevant policy regulations.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative methods (including original statistical calculations based on available data sets) and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1949 - 2008

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Soviet Republic of Ukraine and independent Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: When the USSR governed the region migration flows tended to be linked to agriculture and the organized recruitment of the labour force for major socialist industrial and construction projects. In the late twentieth century new migration flows gained prominence, such as the return of relocated populations, migration flows linked to the repatriation of property, forced migration and asylum seeking. There has been an increase in illegal migration to and from Ukraine, labour and commercial migration. In the 2000s there was a significant increase in labour migration abroad and the internal pendulum-type migration of rural populations. The author concludes that Ukraine has a high migration potential even though that potential varies from region to region.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Comparative statistical and sociological analysis of the main migration flows to and from Ukraine in the second half of the twentieth century and at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

11. Pribytkova, Irina. 2007. “Triggers for Ukrainian labor migration abroad.”
Sociological investigation of the contemporary society: methodology, theory, methods.
Kharkiv: Karazin Kharkiv National University Press. (761): 67-71.

THEME (GOAL): This work aims to synthesize the available literature that looks into the reasons for labour migration abroad while evaluating Ukraine’s national migration legislation.

DATA USED: Data from various studies including those generated through sociological monitoring conducted by the Ukrainian Institute of Sociology (NASU), data collected by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1992-2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author concludes that most Ukrainian citizens perceive themselves to be impoverished. The respondents felt that their living standards continuously decrease. Even though studies indicate that the situation with labour opportunities is getting gradually better, 43% of adult Ukrainians believe, instead, that it is difficult to find a job. Experiencing migration affects people’s plans and strategies; people with migration experience are more likely to consider moving to a different country permanently. Ukraine lacks coherent migration policies and, indeed, even the concept of migration legislation.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study provides an analytical correlation for life quality, the level of material well-being, labour market situations and migration experience with the migration plans and intentions of the Ukrainian population.

12. Pribytkova, Irina. 2002. “Labor migrants’ place in the hierarchies of Ukrainian society: status, values, life strategies and life-styles.” Part I. *Sociology: theory, methods and marketing.* (4). – Pp. 156-167.

_____ **2003** _____ *Part II. Sociology: theory, methods and marketing. (1): 109-124.*

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Прибиткова Ірина. Трудові мігранти у соціальній ієрархії українського суспільства: статусні позиції, цінності, життєві стратегії, стиль і спосіб життя // Соціологія: теорія, методи, маркетинг. – 2002. – № 4. – С. 156–167.

_____ *(частина 2) // Соціологія: теорія, методи, маркетинг. – 2003. – №1. – С. 109–124.*

THEME (GOAL): The study analyzes external labour migrants’ position in the social fabric of Ukrainian society, i.e. migrants’ status, values, life strategies and life-styles.

DATA USED: The results of the all-national sociological monitoring conducted by Institute of Sociology of NASU and the project “Ukrainian society: monitoring social change.” The former focused on public opinion among Ukrainian citizens (aged above 17) across the country and was conducted annually between 1994-2001 with more than 1800 respondents. The latter was started in 2002 and surveyed around 1800 respondents aged 17 or more across Ukraine.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method. The study relied on the comparative statistical research conducted among migrants (irrespective of their destination country) and non-migrants. The research compared intentions to migrate, individual behaviour on the Ukrainian labour market, personal value systems and the political preferences of migrants and non-migrants.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1994-2002

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Migrants feature as the carriers of free market economy ideas and pro-European political values. Migrants are better off economically, they have higher self esteem in terms of their economic position and they are better able to adapt than non-migrants. Migrants can be considered to be constitutive of the Ukrainian middle classes.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The characteristics of the social and political value systems of migrating and non-migrating populations from all over Ukraine.

13. Boyko, Yevheniy (ed.) 2010. The Socio-economic problems of contemporary Ukraine. Regional peculiarities of labor organization under the system crisis. Lviv: NASU. Institute of regional research. 4 (84). 480 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Соціально-економічні проблеми сучасного періоду України. Регіональні особливості організації праці в умовах системної кризи: зб. наук. праць / Під ред. Євгенія Бойко. – Вип. 4(84). – Львів: Ін-т регіональних досліджень НАН України, 2010 – 480 с.

THEME (GOAL): This edited volume is a collection of individual, stand-alone articles focusing on various aspects of contemporary labour migration in the EU and Ukraine.

DATA USED: Original research and relevant literature on migration.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative methods and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1991- 2009

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and the EU.

MAIN FINDINGS: The book offers a compilation of texts that deal with a broad range of contemporary migration processes in the EU and Ukraine. The texts address: i) money transfers and migrants' investments; ii) labour force in Ukraine and in the context of global contemporary migration flows; iii) the effect of the global economic crisis on Ukrainian migration; iv) migration flows to and from the selected Ukrainian regions (the Volynsk, the Transcarpathian, the Khmelnytsk and the Lviv regions); and v) the migration of young Ukrainians.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Analysis of the various aspects of contemporary Ukrainian labour migration at the regional and national levels.

14. Shybko, Vitalij, Olexandr Khomra, Mykola Ozhevan, and Olena Prymak, eds. 2006. Labor migration of Ukrainian Citizens Kyiv: Kyjivskyj Universytet. 201 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Трудова міграція громадян України / Під ред. Віталія Шибко, Олександра Хомри, Миколи Ожевана и Олени Приймак. – Київ: «Київський університет», 2006 – 201 с.

THEME (GOAL): The collection of texts looks into a wide spectrum of historical, legislative, socio-economic and political issues linked with migration flows to and from Ukraine.

DATA USED: Statistical data on Ukrainian demographics from various sources, EU and Ukrainian labour markets research and migration legislation.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative and quantitative methods, policy analysis and historical analysis.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1991 - 2004

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, the CIS and the EU.

MAIN FINDINGS: This collection covers, in great detail, labour regulations (including workers' social provisions and rights) in various destination countries of Ukrainian migrants. It discusses the bilateral labour agreements between Ukraine and the EU and CIS countries. Several texts discuss the effects of migration on Ukrainian demographics; predictions on the consequences of the outflow of Ukrainian labour on the country's labour market in the following decades, the gender and age composition of the Ukrainian population. The collection also provides a historical overview of the earlier forms of migration from Ukraine starting from the end of the nineteenth century and throughout Soviet times, providing classification of migration flows by age, gender, professional and educational background, economic purpose and length of stay abroad.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The collection provides a detailed economic and policy analysis of the labour regulations in Ukraine and in various destination countries not only in relation to the migration of unskilled workers but also in relation to entrepreneurship, trade and direct investments. The collection provides various classifications of migration flows and migrants' profiles and contains a number of policy recommendations for Ukraine and destination countries that would improve labour rights and the protection of workers.

15. Kys, Rostyslav. Ed. 2010. Labour migration as a tool of internationalization. A compilation of materials based on multilayered research on labour migration and labour markets (Spain, Italy, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation). Lviv: Drukarski kunshty. 380 pp. <http://caritas-ua.org/images/BraiNet-Working.pdf>

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Трудова міграція як інструмент інтернаціоналізації. Збірників матеріалів комплексного дослідження трудової міграції і ринків праці (Іспанія, Італія, Молдова, Україна, Російська Федерація) / Під ред. Ростислава Кіся. – Львів: “Друкарські куншти”, 2010 – 380 с.

THEME (GOAL): The collection provides a selection of regional and localized studies of migration practices and their effects on individual biographies, family life, carriers and the economic well-being of migrants as well as the effect of such migration on specific locations (i.e. towns, regions, etc) of migration destination and migrants' place of origin.

DATA USED: Empirical case studies, quantitative regional data and relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews, empirical case-studies), economic analysis and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: Mostly the first decade of 2000.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Spain, Italy, Moldova and the Russian Federation.

MAIN FINDINGS: Most labour migrants were not prepared for prolonged migration experiences; many migrants saw migration as a temporary solution to current economic problems. However, with time, migration became a form of professional, individual and familial life. With this prolonged absence from home, migrants learnt to negotiate transnational family lives, form new professional identities, a new sense of home and community and new transnational lives.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The collection addresses migration from a life-trajectory perspective, exploring the place it occupies in people's personal, professional and family lives. Significantly, it emphasises not only the role migrants play in the transformation of their homelands, but the role migrants play too in the economic and social transformations of the places that they migrate to.

16. Markov, Ihor (ed.). 2005. Ukrainian labour migration in the context of changes in the contemporary world. Lviv: Manuscript. 188 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Українська трудова міграція у контексті змін сучасного світу / Під ред. Ігора Маркова. – Львів: компанія “Манускрипт”, 2005. – 188 с.

THEME (GOAL): General overview of global migration with an emphasis on Ukrainian migration flows.

DATA USED: Empirical case studies and relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative (interviews) and quantitative (surveys) methods, desk research and historical analysis.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: End of the nineteenth, beginning of the twentieth century and 1991-2004

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and main receiving countries of Ukrainian labour migration flows.

MAIN FINDINGS: This compilation of articles broadly deals with Ukrainian migration from the late nineteenth to the early twenty-first century. The first part of the compilation addresses EU and Ukrainian migration policies, the growing importance of those integration policies and the securitization of migration. The second part of the book is a collection of studies on contemporary labour migration from Ukraine to Poland, Italy and the Czech Republic, and texts on the methodological aspects of labour migration research to Portugal. Most of the studies have a descriptive character.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: A broad overview of various aspects of migration flows from Ukraine from the late nineteenth to the early twenty-first century.

17. Parkhomenko, Nataliya and Andriy Starodub eds. 2005. Ukrainian labour migration to EU countries through sociology. Kyiv: Slavutych-Delfin. 127 pp.
www.old.pauci.org/file/KJoC3YBaYoA_.doc

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Українська трудова міграція до країн Європейського союзу у дзеркалі соціології: інформаційно-аналітичне видання / Під ред. Наталії Пархоменко і Андрія Стародуба. – Київ: НВФ “Славутич-Дельфін”, 2005 – 127 с.

THEME (GOAL): The collection aims to analyse many aspects of labour migration from Ukraine to a variety of EU countries (2 texts) and to present an empirical case-study of migration to Poland (1 text).

DATA USED: Empirical case-studies and relevant secondary literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative (interviews) and quantitative (surveys) methods and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2004-2005

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (eight administrative regions), Poland (Mazowieckie region).

MAIN FINDINGS: Ukrainian migrants to Poland constitute a diverse group, with both men and women from a variety of age groups in the migration flow. The main trigger for migration is higher salaries abroad. Migrants to Poland can be divided according to the following categories: highly-qualified migrants, students, labourers and traders. Integration into Polish society depends on a number of socio-cultural and political factors.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Using the case study of Ukrainian migration to Poland, the study works up a multi-faceted system of Ukrainian labour migration.

**18. Malynovska, Olena. 2009. "International migration flows and social transformations in the era of globalization." *Demographics and social economics*. 1(11): 5-19.
http://www.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Dtse/2009_1.pdf**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Малиновська Олена. Міжнародні міграції і суспільні трансформації епохи глобалізації // Демографія і соціальна економіка. – 2009. – № 1(11). – С. 5-19.

THEME (GOAL): This work provides a multi-layered analysis of migration processes and globalization.

DATA USED: Relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1993-2008

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Mostly Ukraine and the EU with some examples from other parts of the world.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author singles out the following consequences of increasing migration flows: i) the circulation of the capital of diversity; ii) transnationalism and the emergence of transnational spaces; iii) increases in circular migration; iv) the increasing significance of diaspora communities as transnational communities; v) the emergence of functioning migration networks; vi) the emergence of global cities; vii) the formation of ethno classes and global classes; and viii) the increasing significance of integration migration policies.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: A complex and contextual analysis of globalization and its role in intensifying migration processes.

II. Ukrainian labour migration to specific destination countries.

19. Tegeler, Volker and Olga Cherkez (ed.). 2011. Ukrainian Labour Migration Processes in Russia: Social and Gender Aspects. Materials of a Comprehensive Sociological Study. Odessa: TOB "Elton." 152 pp.

*This book was published in both English and in Russian.

THEME (GOAL): The study explores mobility patterns, gender characteristics, scale and trends of Ukrainian labour migration to Russia.

DATA USED: Original research including interviews with experts and labour migrants, monitoring of the Russian media (through Yandex and Google search engines; both were analysed 90 items) and an analysis of available statistics and policy data.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative methods (interview, media analysis and desk research).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Russian Federation and Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: While official data suggests that there are 200,000-300,000 Ukrainians working in Russia, the unofficial estimates stand as low as 800,000 or as high as 3,000,000. Over 70% of all Ukrainian migrants are men. Most Ukrainian migrants work in the most developed industrial regions of the Russian Federation. Ukrainian migrants easily integrate into Russian society. The author outlines 6 migration models typical of Ukrainian migrants (“proto-diaspora”, “trans-citizenship”, “guests”, “ghetto”, “long-distance truck drivers” and “episodic”); these models often depend on the length of migration and the level of incorporation into a receiving society.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Complex and multilayered analysis of Ukrainian migrants in Russia.

20. Susak, Viktor. 2002. “Ukrainian guest workers and immigrants in Portugal (1997-2002).” *Ukrainians in the contemporary world: conference of the Ukrainian graduates of American educational programs*. Kyiv: Stylos. 194–207 pp.

http://www.kennan.kiev.ua/kkp/content/publications/conf_books/Yalta_text.pdf

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Сусак Віктор. Українські гостьові робітники та іммігранти в Португалії (1997-2002 рр.) // Українці в сучасному світі. Конференція українських випускників програм наукового стажування у США, Ялта, 12–15 вересня 2002 р. – Київ: Стилос, 2003. – С. 194–207.

THEME (GOAL): The study aims to analyse the factors that attract Ukrainian migration to Portugal and to classify the migration types common for Ukrainians in Portugal.

DATA USED: Based on the data generated via The Political Economy of Migration in an Integrating Europe research project (PEMINT).

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative methods (surveys) and an analysis of the relevant literature.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2002

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Portugal.

MAIN FINDINGS: The study concludes that it was a construction boom, during which Portugal received EU monetary support from 1997 to 2004 that attracted the majority of Ukrainian migrants. More than 150,000 Ukrainian migrants, predominantly from Western Ukrainian regions arrived in Portugal between 1997 and 2002. The migrants were predominantly males and worked on construction sites. Young migrant families and young individuals were more likely to choose Portugal for their permanent residence.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study gives a sense of the complexity of Ukrainian migration to Portugal in 2002.

21. Levchenko, Kateryna (ed.). 2010. “Ukrainian Greece”: reasons, problems, prospects (according to labour migrants’ interviews). Kyiv: Agency “Ukraine.” 64 pp.

**There are Russian and English language versions of this book: the Russian version is longer.*

THEME (GOAL): The study looks into the consequences of the world economic crisis for Ukrainian migrants and their migratory intentions. It also offers some recommendations for improving Ukrainian migratory legislation.

DATA USED: i) expert interviews (Ukrainian and Greek state officials, NGO workers and experts in the field of migration in both countries); ii) interviews with migrants in Ukraine and Greece (80

interviews); iii) National public opinion poll in Ukraine (2032 respondents); and iv) available sociological, statistical and legislative data.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (interviews), quantitative method (opinion poll) and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2009-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Greece.

MAIN FINDINGS: Most Ukrainian women working in Greece are middle aged (or older) with education corresponding to high school and above. They tend to be divorced or still married with children. The global economic crisis seriously affected the employability of Ukrainian migrants in Greece. However, the predicted mass return to Ukraine did not occur. The author suggests this was because of a lack of any re-integration programs in Ukraine for its returned migrants.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Multilayered analysis of the situation of Ukrainian migrants in Greece in the light of the world economic crisis.

III. Economic aspects of the contemporary Ukrainian labour migration.

22. Gaidutski, Andrey. 2007. "Migration capital in Ukraine." *Herald of the NBU*, Vol.10: 11-15.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Гайдущкий Андрій. Масштаби потоків міграційного капіталу в Україні // Вісник НБУ. – 2007. – №10. – С. 11–15.

THEME (GOAL): The study aims to provide realistic estimates of migration capital being transmitted to Ukraine, i.e. remittances.

DATA USED: Synthesis of secondary data available in various sources.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Estimate methodology developed by the author based on 3 stages: i) an estimate of the number of labour migrants, ii) an estimate of income earned abroad and iii) an assessment of income distribution and the share of earnings sent back to Ukraine.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author estimates the remittances sent by Ukrainians in 2006, US\$ 21,268 mln., i.e. one quarter of the country's GDP. He arrives at this number with: indirect estimates of emigration from Ukraine (4.93 mln. people); the monthly income of Ukrainian emigrants depending on the destination country; and the share of sent remittances out of total income.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Estimates of remittances that differ from those based on the official statistics of the National Bank of Ukraine.

23. Gaidutski, Andrey. 2007. "Magnitude of migration capital flows to Ukraine", *Finances of Ukraine*, Vol. 5: 24-37.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Гайдущкий Андрій. Міграційний капітал в Україні // Фінанси України. – 2007. – №5. – С. 24–37.

THEME (GOAL): Summary of available estimates of remittances to Ukraine.

DATA USED: Secondary data available in various sources (mainly newspaper articles).

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Desk research (mainly newspaper articles).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Estimates of remittance inflows to Ukraine vary from US\$ 7-8 to 54 bln depending on which expert or diaspora representative you speak to and their take on how many Ukrainians are abroad and the average monthly payment they send back home. The author's estimate of remittance inflows is c. US\$ 21.3 mln., in the article mentioned above (Gaidutski 2007): this appears very credible.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Summary of available estimates of remittances to Ukraine.

24. Maidanik, Irina. 2006. "Impact of international labour migration on the economic development of regions." *Formation of a market economy*. (collection of papers presented at the conference). Vol. 2: 77-86.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Майданік Ірина. Вплив зовнішніх трудових міграцій на економічний розвиток регіонів // Формування ринкової економіки: зб. наук. праць: Спец. Вип.: Міжнар. Наук.-практ. конф. «Демографічний розвиток України і пріоритетні завдання демографічної політики». – Т.2: Демографічні аспекти регулювання і відтворення трудового потенціалу. – Київ: КНЕУ, 2006 – С.77-86.

THEME (GOAL): An analysis of the impact of labour emigration from Ukraine on the labour market and estimates of total migrants' earnings abroad.

DATA USED: Labour Force Survey-2004 and some sociological monitoring data.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Balance equations for working-age population (methodology developed by the Migration Department of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of NASU).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2004

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Labour migration reduces the number of the unemployed in Ukraine by more than half: 1.9 mln. with labour migration taken into account, compared to 4 mln. if migrants stayed at home at the time of the survey in 2004. Respective figures for the unemployment rate are 8.5% and 16.6%. By looking at the number of Ukrainian labour migrants (from 1 to 5 mln.) and their educational background, the author estimates the total income earned by Ukrainians abroad at between US\$2.1 bln. and US\$11.6 bln.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Estimates hypothetical changes in the main labour market indicators in Ukraine if labour migration were not possible.

IV. Family, gender and labour migration.

25. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2011. Influence of labour migration on the family roles of modern Ukrainian women (with work experience in Poland and Greece). PhD Thesis (manuscript). Kyiv: National Taras Shevchenko university of Kyiv.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Володько Вікторія. Вплив трудової міграції на сімейні ролі сучасних українських жінок (з досвідом роботи у Польщі та Греції). Дисертація (рукопис). Київ: Київський нац. ун-т ім. Т. Шевченка, 2011 – 273 с.

THEME (GOAL): The study provides: i) an analysis of family roles in migrants' families; ii) diverse practices in migrants' family lives; iii) women's family roles in the pre- and post-migration period as well as during migration; and iv) women's migration experience.

DATA USED: Original fieldwork conducted among Ukrainian female migrants in Ukraine, Poland and Greece (87 interviews) and the relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews and discourse analysis) and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2008-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Poland, Greece.

MAIN FINDINGS: Labour migration to Poland and Greece do not result in a significant change in gender roles in Ukrainian families. The most significant, though temporary, changes take place during the women's migration. However, in the post-migration period, most women in the research sample return to the pre-migration gender-defined family roles. Among the migrants to Poland and Greece families are typically transnational.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study touches upon an under-researched topic in Ukrainian migration literature: gender migration and the impact of migration on family structures and the gender roles of migrating women. The study provides an original and innovative analysis of the structure of family roles, the gender dimension of migration and changes over time in the experience of migrating women.

26. Volodko, Viktoriya. 2007. "Labor migrants' choices of destination countries and life trajectories (regional perspective)." *Courier of Odesa National University. Sociology and Political Science. Volume 12, Issue 6: 679 – 686.*

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Володько Вікторія. Вибір країни міграції та життєві траєкторії українських трудових мігрантів (регіональний аспект) // Вісник Одеського нац. ун-у. Соціологія і політичні науки: зб. наук. праць. – 2007 – Т.12, Вип.6 – С. 679 – 686.

THEME (GOAL): The study analyses the factors that affect migrants' choices in picking a destination country for migration (with the empirical case of migration to Poland).

DATA USED: Interviews with female labour migrants who have experienced labour migration in Poland (14 semi-structured interviews).

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative (interviews) method.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2004-2005

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and Poland.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author identifies two sets of factors that determine migrants' choices as to the destination country. The first group are determined by a concrete estimation of the advantages and disadvantages of migration to the receiving country and the availability of relevant migrant networks in this country. The second group of factors are determined, instead, by various personal and biographical factors, which are not always clearly articulated. These, in combination with the first group of factors, determine migrants' choices. This latter group of factors can include ethnic or family connections to Poland and familiarity with the Polish language.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: analysis of the factors that determine migrants' choices of destination country – Poland in this case – with the emphasis on the social and cultural factors.

27. Ihnatolya, Nataliya and Viktoriya Rul'. 2011. "Problems of the socialization of labor migrants' children under the transformation of Ukrainian society." *Crossroads: journal for researching East-European borderlands*. (1–2): 212-221.

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_23409-1522-21-30.pdf?110720153220

THEME (GOAL): The study analyzes the specificities of the socialization of the children of migrants and provides recommendations as to how to improve their social integration.

DATA USED: Surveys of high-school children and other relevant statistical sources.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method (surveys).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2009

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (Transcarpathian region).

MAIN FINDINGS: Most children, whose parents work abroad, live in rural areas. Many children come from the mountainous regions and are parts of families with many offspring. The authors conclude that migrants' children are more inclined to rely on the help of their parents rather than looking to social institutions for assistance in solving their problems. In trying to solve various problems, most children rely solely on the monetary support from their parents or on financial support (rather than institutional or social support) from society more generally. The research indicated high levels of transnational mobility among migrants' children especially if the migrating parent is the mother.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Comparative analysis of life difficulties faced by migrant and non-migrant children.

28. Kluchkovska, Iryna and Natalia Humnytska (eds.) 2010. *The newest emigration: the problems of the social and national orphans: compilation of the scientific papers and presentations from round-table discussions*. Lviv: Lvivska Politekhnyka. 248 pp.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Новітня еміграція: проблеми соціального і національного сирітства: зб. наук. статей и виступів за матеріалами круглих столів / Укл. Ірина Ключковська и Наталя Гумницька. – Львів: МІОК Нац. ун-ту «Львівська Політехніка», 2010 – 248 с.

THEME (GOAL): The study examines specific features of contemporary Ukrainian labour migration and particularly addresses the problem of "social orphans" as one such feature.

DATA USED: The result of qualitative and quantitative research with Ukrainian migrants and their children (in Ukraine), expert interviews and relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative methods (psychology research conducted with children of labour migrants, migration policy research), quantitative methods (surveys) and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: Mostly from 1991 to 2009.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine and the main receiving countries of Ukrainian labour migration flows.

MAIN FINDINGS: The book provides a collection of texts addressing a range of problems and consequences of labour migration. A number of texts deal with policy recommendations such as how to reduce the negative effects of migration on migrants and their families. Some texts provide the results of research conducted by psychologists with the children of labour migrants and provide some recommendations based on this research.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: A multidisciplinary study of the contemporary labour migration conducted from the perspective of psychologists, teachers, policy-makers and civil servants.

29. Levchenko, Kateryna ed. 2006. Problems facing labour migrants' children: analysis of the situation. Kyiv: Ahentstvo Ukraijna. Pp. 74.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Проблеми дітей трудових мігрантів: аналіз ситуації / Під ред. Катерини Левченко. – Київ: ТОВ “Агентство Україна”, 2006 – 74 с.

THEME (GOAL): This work explores the impact of parents' migration on their children's i) psycho-emotional condition, ii) behaviour and iii) deviant behaviour.

DATA USED: Research conducted among migrants' children (103 respondents) and those who form migrants' children's immediate social environment (teachers, grandparents, guardians – 103 respondents). The study also employs interviews with experts in relevant fields (29 respondents) and the relevant literature on migration flows.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (semi-structured interviews).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2006

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (Lviv, Kherson, Luhansk and Vinnytsja regions and Kyiv).

MAIN FINDINGS: The Ukrainian state has no control over the life condition of migrants' children. Migrants' children have low levels of trust in their guardians, social structures and schools. The departure of parents causes deviant behaviour. The study suggests how the situation might be improved, including legal possibilities for the state protection.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study provides an overview of the situation of migrants' children by focusing on their psychological state of mind after their parents' departure.

30. Rovenchak, Olga. 2011. A sociological conceptualization of modern international migration as a socio-cultural phenomenon in a globalizing world. PhD Thesis (manuscript). Kharkiv: National V. N. Karazin University of Kharkiv.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Ровенчак Ольга. Соціологічна концептуалізація сучасної міжнародної міграції як соціокультурного феномену епохи глобалізації. Дисертація (рукопис). Харків: Харківський нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна, 2011 – 252 с.

THEME (GOAL): The study aims to conceptualise migration flows and to test this conceptualisation with case studies of female migration from Ukraine to Poland and Greece.

DATA USED: Original fieldwork conducted among Ukrainian migrant women in Ukraine, Poland and Greece (120 interviews) and relevant literature.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (semi-structured, discourse analysis) and desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2008-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Poland and Greece.

MAIN FINDINGS: The study registers the growing importance of the non-economic reasons for migration. Female migrants increasingly emphasize the importance of their religious, professional, family and, to a lesser extent, gender and experiences in migration. The study traces differences in the integration patterns of Ukrainian female migrants in two countries; in Greece it follows diaspora formation patterns which often sees deliberate ethnic self-segregation, while in Poland assimilation is much more common.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: The study provides an original contribution in a number of spheres: i) it provides models of migrants' adaptation; ii) it analyzes female migrants' self-identifications; and iii) it offers an original theoretical tool for measuring the migratory experience. The study addresses an under-researched aspect of Ukrainian migration: i.e. female migrants' identity formation in migration, adaptation patterns in the receiving countries and the consequences of migration.

31. Rovenchak, Olha. 2011. "Transformations of professional / career and class / status identities and practices in the context of Ukrainian emigration." *Social psychology*. 4(48): 133-143.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Ровенчак Ольга. Зміни професійних/посадових та класових/майнових ідентичностей та практик в контексті української еміграції // Соціальна психологія. – 2011. – № 4(48). – С. 133–143.

THEME (GOAL): Analysis of the shifting professional and class identifications and related practices of Ukrainian female migrants.

DATA USED: Semi-structured interviews with Ukrainian female migrants.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (interviews and discourse analysis).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2008-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Poland, Greece.

MAIN FINDINGS: Ukrainian migrants in Poland switch jobs more often than their counter-parts in Greece. Those migrants who live away from their job places consider themselves to be better off economically and socially than those migrants who have similar incomes but who have a live-in working arrangement.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Analysis of the professional and class identifications of Ukrainian labour migrants as linked to the type of their work, country of migration and the length of stay.

32. Rovenchak, Olha. 2011. "Ethnic and linguistic identifications and practices of Ukrainian migrants to Poland and Greece." *Social psychology*. 6(50): 97-106.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Ровенчак Ольга. Етнічні та мовні ідентичності та практики українських мігрантів в Польщі та Греції // Соціальна психологія. – 2011. – № 6(50). – С. 97–106.

THEME (GOAL): The study analyzes the shifts triggered by migration experience in linguistic and ethnic identifications and the related practices of Ukrainian migrant women.

DATA USED: Semi-structured interviews with Ukrainian female migrants.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (interviews and discourse analysis).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2008-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine, Poland, Greece.

MAIN FINDINGS: The author identifies various linguistic communicative patterns and practices, which often depend on the type of work migrant women perform, migrants' native tongues and the place where migrants and their families come from. Migrants often use various configurations of two languages; Ukrainian and Polish or Russian and Greek. Ukrainian female migrants in both Poland and Greece identified themselves exclusively with Ukrainian ethnicity (vs. Russian or mixed). However,

their practices were not so categorical. Most women who had experience working in both Poland and Greece “tried” to preserve Ukrainian national traditions and customs. In Greece, respondents were practicing only Ukrainian rites, while in Poland, many observed Polish traditions in addition to Ukrainian ones.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Analysis of the professional and class identities of Ukrainian labour migrants as linked to the type of their work, country of migration and the length of stay.

33. Rul', Vikroriya. 2010. “Life difficulties as obstacles on the way of socialization of transborder labor migrants’ children (a case study of Transcarpathian region).” *Social psychology*. (1): 142–151.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Рюль Вікторія. Життєві труднощі як механізм гальмування соціалізації дітей транскордонних трудових мігрантів (на прикладі Закарпатської області) // Соціальна психологія. – 2010. – № 1. – С. 142–151.

THEME (GOAL): The study analyzes the difficulties experienced by migrants’ children left behind.

DATA USED: Survey conducted among high-school children (223 respondents).

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Quantitative method (survey).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 2009

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine (Transcarpathian region).

MAIN FINDINGS: The author concludes that the level of hardships experienced by children left-behind depends on which parent is away. A mother’s absence seems to be more problematic for the children of migrants than the absence of their father. Among the main problem arising among migrants’ children the author singles out psychological stress, hard physical labour, difficulties at school and lack of daily routines. The study concludes that migrants’ children are readier to try to solve their problems by themselves relying on their parents’ money than children of non-migrants.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Comparative analysis of life difficulties faced by children of migrants and non-migrants.

V. Ukrainian migration policies.

34. Olena Malynovska. 2011. “Ukrainian migration policy tasks in the light of the new dialogue on visa regimes with the EU.”

<http://novisa.com.ua/upload/file/MalynovskaMigrationPolicyUKR.pdf>

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Малиновська Олена. Завдання міграційної політики України в світлі візового діалогу з ЄС. – 2011.

THEME (GOAL): The study provides retrospective overview of the national migration policies in Ukraine. It is timed for the debate on visa liberalization for Ukrainian citizens travelling to the EU that was put forward by Ukraine during the Ukraine–EU summit of 2010.

DATA USED: Ukrainian migration policies and EU visa legislations.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (longitudinal policy analysis).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1991-2011

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Ukraine does not have unified migration legislation. The lack of quality regulations in this sphere causes problems for both Ukrainian state and its citizens. Among the most relevant migration policy issues are: i) the questions related to labour migration flows from Ukraine that, under the circumstances of the demographic crisis, amount to a threat to the intellectual and labour potential of the country; ii) protection of labour migrants' rights; iii) conditions necessary for labour migrants' re-integration; and iv) the issue of increasing numbers of residents in Ukraine from other countries without clearly defined legal status with a chronic lack of mechanisms to help these migrants integrate into Ukrainian society.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Summary of the weaknesses of Ukrainian national legislation on migration and recommendations for improving migration policies in cooperation with the EU.

**35. Malynovska, Olena. 2010. *Migration policy of Ukraine: current state and future prospects*. Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies, 32 pp.
<http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/Malinovska-79a87.pdf>**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Малиновська Олена. Міграційна політика України: стан і перспективи розвитку. Аналітична доповідь. – Київ: НІСД, 2010 – 32 с.

THEME (GOAL): Retrospective analysis of state migration policy in Ukraine since its independence in 1991 and a summary of the main challenges for such policies.

DATA USED: Available administrative data on the number of foreign nationals and immigrants in Ukraine, legislation concerning various aspects of migration policies in Ukraine.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Desk research.

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1991-2010

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: Migration policy in Ukraine is piecemeal and inconsistent. The authorities as well as the general public are mainly focused on the negative consequences of migration and are not ready to consider migration as an important development factor.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Summary of existing challenges of migration policy in Ukraine and recommendation on how to address them by taking into account all possible benefits and migration costs.

**36. Pirozhkov, Sergey and Olena Malynovska. 2009. "Ukrainian migration policies under liberalization." *Postsoviet transformation as reflected in migration flows*. Eds. Zhanna Zayonchkovska and Halina Viktorovskaya. Moscow: Adamant. 116-149 pp.
<http://migrocenter.ru/publ/pdf/transform.pdf>**

ORIGINAL REFERENCE: Пирожков Сергей, Малиновская Елена. Миграционная политика Украины в условиях открытости / Постсоветские трансформации: отражение в миграциях / Под ред. Жанны Зайончковской и Галины Витковской. – Москва: ИТ "АдамантЪ", 2009 – С. 116-149.

THEME (GOAL): Retrospective analysis of Ukrainian migration legislation since 1991.

DATA USED: Migration legislation of the post-Soviet Ukrainian state .

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Qualitative method (historical and policy research).

PERIOD TO WHICH RESULTS APPLY: 1990- 2007

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TO WHICH FINDINGS PERTAIN: Ukraine.

MAIN FINDINGS: The study shows an evolution in migration policies that has seen a gradual liberalization of all types of migration legislation. At the same time, the study illustrates some drawbacks and miscalculations in both national migration legislation and the practical implementation of existing migration policies, among the most serious ones being the lack of unified principles for migration policies and the failure of the Ukrainian state in drawing a common legislative basis for migration policies.

INDICATION OF INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION: Summarizes the key achievements and main drawbacks in Ukrainian migration legislation.

**Transliteration of the author's names
(Following alphabetic order in Ukrainian)**

Last and first name in Ukrainian	Last and first name in Russian	Last and first name in English
Бойко Євгеній (ред.)	Бойко Евгений (ред.)	Boyko Yevheniy (ed.)
	Витковская Галина (ред.)	Viktovskaya Halina (ed.)
Володько Вікторія	Володько Виктория	Volodko Viktoriya
Гайдучький Андрій	Гайдучкий Андрей	Gaidutski Andrey
Гумницька Наталія (укл.)	Гумныцка Наталия (сост.)	Humnytska Natalia(ed.)
	Зайончковская Жанна (ред.) ²	Zayonchkovska Zhanna (ed.)
Ігнатоля Наталія	Игнатоля Наталия	Ihnatolya Nataliya
	Кизилев Александр,	Kizilov Alexandr
Кісь Ростислав (ред.)	Кись Ростислав (ред.)	Kys Rostyslav (ed.)
Ключковська Ірина (укл.)	Ключковская Ирина (сост.)	Kluchkovska Iryna (ed.)
Левченко Катерина (ред.)	Левченко Екатерина (ред.)	Levchenko Kateryna (ed.)
Майданік Ірина	Майданик Ирина	Maidanik Iryna
Малиновська Олена	Малиновская Елена	Malynovska Olena
Марков Ігор (ред.)	Марков Игорь (ред.)	Markov Ihor (ed.)
Марченко Ніна	Марченко Нина	Marchenko Nina
	Николаевский Валерий	Nikolayevskiy Valeriy
Ожеван Микола	Ожеван Николай (ред.)	Ozhevan Mykola (ed.)
Пархоменко Наталія (ред.)	Пархоменко Наталия (ред.)	Parkhomenko Nataliya (ed.)
	Петрова Яна	Petrova Yana
Пирожков Сергій	Пирожков Сергей	Pirozhkov Sergey,
Прибиткова Ірина	Прибыткова Ирина	Pribytkova Iryna
Приймак Олена (ред.)	Прыймак Елена (ред.)	Prymak Olena (ed.)
Ровенчак Ольга	Ровенчак Ольга	Rovenchak Olga
Рюль Вікторія	Рюль Виктория	Rul' Viktoriya
Стародуб Андрій (ред.)	Стародуб Андрей (ред.)	Starodub Andriy (ed.)
Сусак Віктор	Сусак Виктор	Susak Viktor
	Тегелер Фолькер (ред.)	Volker Tegeler (ed.)
Хомра Олександр	Хомра Александр	Homra Aleksandr
	Черкез Ольга (ред.)	Cherkez Olga (ed.)
Шибко Віталій	Шибко Виталий (ред.)	Shybko Vitalij (ed.)

² Here and elsewhere in the bibliography: the absence of the name of the author in Ukrainian means that the publication was originally in Russian