Diaspora scientifique ukrainienne en France Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme



МЕХАНІЗМИ АДАПТАЦІЇ, ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ УКРАЇНЦІВ В УМОВАХ ВИМУШЕНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ

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МЕХАНІЗМИ АДАПТАЦІЇ, ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ УКРАЇНЦІВ В УМОВАХ ВИМУШЕНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ

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МЕХАНІЗМИ АДАПТАЦІЇ ТА ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ УКРАЇНЦІВ В УМОВАХ ВИМУШЕНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ: КОЛЕКТИВНА МОНОГРАФІЯ / За загальною редакцією д.е.н., проф. Л. Головкової, д.п.н., проф. О. Ковальчук. — Видано "ASPECT-PRO" LTD (Пловдив, Болгарія), 2024. — 211 с. — ISBN 978-619-92760-1-3. — Доступно за посиланням: https://e-books.guru/978-619-92760-1-3. — DOI: https://doi.org/10.62034/978-619-92760-1-3.

Монографія "Механізми адаптації, інтеграції українців в умовах вимушеної міграції" є результатом колективного дослідження актуальних тем вимушеної міграції українців, їх викликам та наслідкам, які були висвітлені на Форумі 1-ої Міжнародної наукової конференції Української наукової діаспори у Франції «Механізми адаптації, інтеграції та асиміляції українців в умовах вимушеної міграції».

Монографія стане корисним джерелом для науковців, політиків, фахівців-практиків, студентів та всіх, хто цікавиться актуальними проблемами сучасності та шляхами їх вирішення.

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"Не найсильніші виживають, а ті, хто найкраще адаптується до змін" **Чарльз Дарвін**

Шановні друзі!

Монографія є результатом колективних зусиль науковців та практиків, які досліджують соціально-економічні, психологічні, культурні та інтелектуальні аспекти вимушеної міграції українців внаслідок російсько-української війни. Монографія містить міждисциплінарний аналіз та пропонує широкий спектр наукових підходів до інтеграції українців у європейське суспільство, а також адаптації внутрішньо переміщених осіб.

Монографія складається з чотирьох розділів, кожен з яких розкриває окремі аспекти процесу адаптації та інтеграції українців у нових умовах. Розділ 1 фокусується на економічних викликах інтеграції українських біженців у європейському просторі, висвітлюючи міграційні процеси, адаптацію в Польщі, вплив міграції на безбар'єрне середовище та інтелектуальний капітал України; досліджуються соціально-економічні виклики, з якими стикаються українські мігранти, та вплив цієї міграції на європейський економічний простір і промисловий потенціал України. Розділ 2 присвячено соціально-психологічній адаптації українських біженців у європейських країнах, авторами досліджуються інноваційні підходи до реабілітації українців, їхня адаптація до культурного та мовного контексту, а також специфічні особливості в інтеграції дітей та школярів в освітню систему Польщі, Австрії та Латвії тощо. Розглядаються соціально-психологічні аспекти вимушеної міграції та емоційні аспекти адаптації. В 3 розділі аналізується історико-філософські аспекти вимушеної міграції, зокрема, розглядаючи літературні та філософські аспекти культурної інтеграції, що вказують на глибину змін у культурному середовищі вимушених мігрантів. Розділ 4 зосереджується на внутрішній міграції, розглядаючи виклики адаптаційного потенціалу українців та роль медіа в забезпеченні інформаційної безпеки в умовах воєнного стану.

Монографія ϵ цінним внеском у розуміння складнощів вимушеної міграції та особливостей адаптації українських біженців, що дозволя ϵ ефективніше розробляти стратегії їх інтеграції та підтримки як в Україні, так і в країнах, які прийняли українських мігрантів.

Висловлюємо велику подяку нашим колегам і партнерам з «Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme» за підтримку та участь в проведенні Форуму 1-ої Міжнародної наукової конференції Української наукової діаспори у Франції «Механізми адаптації, інтеграції та асиміляції українців в умовах вимушеної міграції».

Олена Ковальчук, Людмила Головкова Українська наукова діаспора у Франції

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стимулювання українських мігрантів до повернення після закінчення бойових дій.

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1.3. THE IMPACT OF UKRAINIAN MIGRANTS ON THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC SPACE

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has resulted in a multimillion migration of Ukrainian citizens in search of a safe place. For the first time in its history, the European Union has enacted the Temporary Protection Directive, which introduces legal provisions to help manage the massive influx of people (Migration management: Welcoming refugees from Ukraine, 2024). Some refugees have already returned home or are going to return home in the future, but some citizens do not plan to return, and the longer the war lasts, the larger their share is. Thus, while in a survey conducted in

April 2022, 75% of respondents definitely planned to return to Ukraine, in June 2022 the share of such people was 66%, and in April 2023 – 52%. The percentage of people who said they were not likely to return increased from 4% in April 2022 to 12% in April 2023, and the percentage of those who did not plan to return increased from 3% to 4% (Ukrainian refugees in Europe, 2023). This situation has a significant impact on the socio-economic and demographic situation both in Ukraine and in the countries where its citizens came, and its consequences need to be assessed both in the medium and long term.

In time of peace Libanova E.M. (Libanova E.M., 2018) identified the following types of external migration of Ukrainians:

- 1. Emigration, i.e. leaving for permanent residence in another country. This type of migration is irreversible and means direct losses for Ukraine: the total population and total labor supply are reduced, and resources spent on vocational and educational training of migrants are lost. Often, this reason for migration is hidden, as those who go abroad with the declared purpose of work or study also have such aspirations. Most migrants who leave with such intentions either immediately go to a new country with their entire families or take their nearest ones there under a family reunification program.
- 2. Short-term agricultural migration is a short-term (often seasonal) labor migration, mainly related to harvesting, which mainly involves low-skilled labor force and students. This type of migration is generally positive, as it does not have a negative impact on the labor market or the socio-demographic situation in Ukraine, but rather is a source of cash flows to Ukraine.
- 3. Short-term non-agricultural migration is the temporary labor migration of low- and medium-skilled workers who are focused on the non-agricultural sector. Except for employment in the tourism business, this type of migration is generally not seasonal.

- 4. Long-term migration long-term labor migration. As a rule, these are skilled workers, such as gas and electric welders, doctors, construction workers, truck drivers, seamstresses, etc. This type of migration has a negative effect on the Ukrainian labor market and general negative socio-demographic problems associated with the long-term absence of one or both parents.
- 5. Brain drain is the outflow of highly qualified scientists, educators, doctors, actors, etc. In the majority of cases, this type of labor migration is transformed into emigration and causes obvious irreversible losses to the Ukrainian economy (science, education, medicine, industry, etc.), but contributes to the rise of global development.
- 6. Educational migration is migration to higher and secondary vocational education institutions. Usually, after graduation, students seek employment in the same country and do not return home, which has negative economic and demographic consequences for Ukraine.

In addition to the security factor, Fleichuk M. and Ivaniuk U. identify other factors that influence the dynamics of migration flows, especially of young people (Fleichuk M., Ivaniuk U., 2023):

- 1) economic (availability of jobs and higher salaries in the country of destination; possibility of improving living standards; economic stability and career prospects);
- 2) social factors (demographic factors; cultural and linguistic proximity or differences between countries; higher quality of life; level of development of medical, social, and cultural infrastructure);
- 3) educational (opportunities for higher education and career development in other countries; availability of scholarships, grants and other financial incentives);
- 4) political stability (quality of the legal system (including judicial system) in the country of destination; the possibility of obtaining refugee status or other status for legal stay in the recipient country, accompanied by social support for these categories of migrants.

The outbreak of the full-scale war in Ukraine has led to a large number of refugees, as of 14.03.2024, 6,486 thousand Ukrainians remain abroad due to the war, of whom about 5,982 thousand are registered in Europe (Ukraine Refugee Situation. The Operational Data Portal (ODP), 2024). The majority of refugees left Ukraine in the first half of 2022: in March 2022, almost 44% left, and as of today, they remain abroad, 24% in April-June, and 12% in July-September; now the length of stay of those who left after the outbreak of war is increasing (Ukrainian war refugees in Europe: between integration and return, 2024). As of October 2023, 84% of those who left were women and children, and 76% of refugees applied for temporary protection (or similar schemes) (Regional protection profiling & monitoring, 2023).

A significant part of this flow of refugees crossed the Polish border and stayed in this country, while some went further and chose another country for asylum. As of the beginning of 2024, the largest number of refugees were registered in Germany (1,140,000), Poland (957,000), the Czech Republic (381,000), the United Kingdom (255,000) and Spain (192,000). The largest number of refugees from Ukraine who have so far applied for asylum or similar national protection programmes are in Poland (1,641,000), Germany (1,053,000), the Czech Republic (589,000), Spain (201,000) and Italy (191,000). (Table 1).

However, significant numbers of displaced persons are also recorded within the country. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted the twelfth round of rapid representative estimates of the population in Ukraine on the situation concerning internally displaced persons (Ukraine internal displacement report: General population survey, 2023). As of 23 January 2023, IOM estimates that 5.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been displaced across Ukraine, a decrease of 0.5 million compared to 05.12.2022, and one may observe a general downward trend in the number of IDPs in Ukraine. Among all respondents considering moving, 57% are considering moving within Ukraine, and 26% are considering moving abroad (Ukraine internal displacement report: General population survey, 2023).

Table 1. Number of refugees in some European countries 1

| Country | Data date | Refugees from Ukraine | Refugees from Ukraine who | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Country | Data date | recorded in country as | • | | |
| | | of date | applied for asylum, TP or | | |
| | | of date | similar national protection schemes to date | | |
| Austria | 11.03.2024 | 84 135 | 111 225 | | |
| Belgium | 29.02.2024 | 75 030 | 81 045 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 08.03.2024 | 72 775 | 179 290 | | |
| Croatia | 29.02.2024 | 24 525 | 25 625 | | |
| Cyprus | 11.02.2024 | 17 270 | 21 260 | | |
| Czech Republic | 31.01.2024 | 381 400 | 589 285 | | |
| Denmark | 03.03.2024 | 37 530 | 50 270 | | |
| Estonia | 02.03.2024 | 38 020 | 58 210 | | |
| Finland | 29.02.2024 | 66 195 | 67 455 | | |
| France | 31.01.2024 | 69 465 | 103 160 | | |
| Georgia | 30.12.2023 | 26 660 | 670 | | |
| Germany | 03.02.2024 | 1 139 690 | 1 053 050 | | |
| Greece | 31.12.2023 | 27 365 | 27 850 | | |
| Hungary | 07.04.2024 | 66 135 | 41 810 | | |
| Ireland | 08.03.2024 | 105 210 | 105 210 | | |
| Italy | 23.02.2024 | 169 165 | 191 475 | | |
| Latvia | 06.03.2024 | 47 615 | 53 750 | | |
| Lithuania | 11.03.2024 | 41 490 | 84 695 | | |
| Montenegro | 29.01.2024 | 65 105 | 10 380 | | |
| Netherlands | 21.02.2024 | 117 950 | 146 715 | | |
| North | 22.02.2024 | 18 915 | 405 | | |
| Macedonia | | | | | |
| Norway | 08.03.2024 | 70 085 | 75 915 | | |
| Poland | 15.12.2023 | 956 635 | 1 640 510 | | |
| Portugal | 31.01.2024 | 59 920 | 66 875 | | |
| Republic of | 07.04.2024 | 116 855 | 42 435 | | |
| Moldova | | | | | |
| Romania | 01.04.2024 | 77 250 | 159 315 | | |
| Slovakia | 24.03.2024 | 117 265 | 139 955 | | |
| Slovenia | 01.03.2024 | 11 035 | 10 675 | | |
| Spain | 29.02.2024 | 192 390 | 200 710 | | |
| Sweden | 28.02.2024 | 43 710 | 65 910 | | |
| Switzerland | 05.03.2024 | 65 615 | 100 860 | | |
| Turkey | 15.02.2024 | 41 665 | 4 475 | | |
| United | 12.03.2024 | 255 060 | 1 260 | | |
| Kingdom | | | 1 -00 | | |
| Other European | | 28 420 | 17 265 | | |
| countries | | | 1, 200 | | |
| Total | | 4 727 550 | 5 528 995 | | |
| | | | 2 2 2 0 7 7 2 | | |

¹ According to Ukraine Refugee Situation. The Operational Data Portal (ODP).

As of December 2023, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that 4.4 million people have returned to their places of permanent residence in Ukraine after a period of displacement, of whom 26% have returned from abroad (Ukraine information report: Evaluation of return conditions). Among those who reported returning from another country, the majority returned from Poland (38%), and a lesser number from Germany (11%), Italy (7%), the Czech Republic (5%), Bulgaria and Moldova (4% each). Returnees from abroad are mainly concentrated in the western regions of Ukraine (Ukraine - general population survey round 14 - operational report: demographic statistics and geographical distribution, 2023).

Such refugee flows place a significant burden on host countries. Since the beginning of February 2022, the EU has allocated €13.6 billion in funding to the EU countries to support refugees and help the countries of destination, with an additional €400 million mobilised in emergency assistance funding (Migration management: Welcoming refugees from Ukraine, 2024). In the study conducted by the National Bank of Ukraine (Tucha O., Spivak I., Bondarenko O., Poharska O., 2022), it is noted that although migrant flows create certain problems and burdens on the finances of the state that receives refugees, in the medium and long term, labor flows and expenditures of Ukrainians are positive factors for the economies of these countries, as Ukrainians actively integrate into the European labor market, pay taxes, and stimulate public consumption, in particular in the field of housing infrastructure, health care and education systems (Tucha O., Spivak I., Bondarenko O., Poharska O., 2022). In the long run, according to a study by Deloitte Company, refugees from Ukraine who remain in Poland as workers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and taxpayers will have a positive impact on the economic outcome (Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland, 2024). The contribution of refugees from Ukraine to Poland's gross domestic product is estimated at 0.7-1.1% in 2023, total government revenues increased by 1.05-1.45%, which in monetary terms amounts to 10.1-13.7 billion PLN in 2022 and 14.7-19.9 billion PLN in 2023, generally compensating for

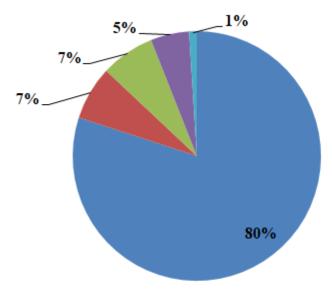
government spending on refugees, which in 2022 amounted to about 15 billion PLN, and in 2023 to 5 billion PLN (Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland, 2024). However, since the demographic structure of migrants is dominated by children compared to peacetime migration, this could lead to higher health and education costs in the future. The rental of real estate is an ambiguous factor in the assessment, as, on the one hand, some refugees rent and pay for their housing, which is a positive development for the country's economy, and, on the other hand, the growing demand for rental housing increases real estate prices.

Compared to earlier flows of migrants, refugees from Ukraine received the right to seek employment much earlier. Some countries have also significantly simplified employment conditions for refugees (Which EU countries have simplified conditions for employment of Ukrainians?, 2024). These countries include:

- 1. Germany which allows for employment after 6 months of stay in the country. Most vacancies are offered for workers in the production sector, drivers, builders, cleaners, and there is also a significant offer for workers who care for the elderly.
- 2. You can get a job in production, work in greenhouses, and harvest crops in the Netherlands without knowing the language.
- 3. Norway offers vacancies for welders, builders, production workers, and drivers.
- 4. In Poland, there are currently many vacancies in the hotel and restaurant business, construction, and there are job offers for highly qualified teachers and doctors.
- 5. France has the most vacancies in agriculture. However, to get a job, you need to know French.

As of the end of 2023, more than 40% of adult refugees were employed, 8% worked remotely (Ukrainian war refugees in Europe: between integration and return, 2024). In particular, it is expected that the labor force participation rate of Ukrainian migrants of working age in the Eurozone will range from 25% to 55% in the medium

term, at the same time, the EU labor force will grow by 0.2-0.8%, or by 0.3-1.3 million people (Tucha O., Spivak I., Bondarenko O., Poharska O., 2022). 80% of the household income of Ukrainian refugees living in Poland is made up of their salaries (Fig. 1). A smaller part of income is generated through remittances from friends/relatives (7%), Polish government benefits (7%), and Ukrainian government benefits (pensions, disability grants, parental benefits) (5%).



- Work (regular-, temporary-,and self-employment in Poland, remote employment in Ukraine)
- Remittances from friends/relatives
- Polish government benefits (Family 500+, cash benefits, disability grants)
- Ukrainian government benefits (pensions, disability grants, parental benefits)
- Other (humanitarian organizations, other sources)

Fig. 1. Income structure of Ukrainian refugee households (Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland, 2024)

As of June 2023, 91% of those working in Ukraine have higher education, while 59% of those working abroad have higher education and 40% have secondary education. (Ukrainian refugees in Europe, 2023). Among the refugees working remotely in Ukraine, as of June 2022, the majority of people were aged 35 to 44, with the second largest age group being 25 to 34. In the course of one year, there were structural shifts in this distribution: the share of people aged 25 to 34 working remotely in Ukraine decreased significantly, and the share of such people aged 45 to 54

increased. (Table 2). As of June 2022, the majority of refugees who found employment in Europe were aged 25 to 34, with the second largest age group being 35 to 44. In the course of one year, there were also structural changes in this distribution: the share of people aged 25 to 34 who were employed in European countries decreased significantly, and the share of people aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 increased. (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of working refugees from Ukraine in Europe by age¹

| Age | Work remotely in Ukraine, % | | | Work abroad, % | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| group | June 2022 | April | difference | June | April | difference |
| | | 2023 | | 2022 | 2023 | |
| 18-24 | 9 | 5 | -4 | 21 | 9 | -12 |
| 25-34 | 38 | 25 | -13 | 34 | 21 | -13 |
| 35-44 | 36 | 41 | +5 | 28 | 39 | +11 |
| 45-54 | 10 | 20 | +10 | 13 | 22 | +9 |
| 55+ | 8 | 10 | +2 | 4 | 9 | +5 |

¹(Ukrainian refugees in Europe, 2023)

The number of office workers has significantly decreased in the structure of the distribution of employees by field of activity among those who have found employment in European countries (Table 3). In the course of one year there were no significant structural changes in the distribution of employees by field of activity among those who work remotely in Ukraine.

Table 3. Distribution of working refugees from Ukraine in Europe by field of activity¹

| | Work re | emotely in | n Ukraine, | Work abroad, % | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Field of activity | June 2022 | April 2023 | difference | June 2022 | April 2023 | difference |
| Office worker/manager (not a managerial position) | 36 | 37 | +1 | 36 | 21 | -15 |
| Head of an enterprise, organization/Middle manager | 16 | 17 | +1 | 11 | 7 | -4 |
| Humanitarian worker (culture, healthcare, education) | 15 | 14 | -1 | 15 | 18 | +3 |
| Entrepreneur/businessman | 11 | 10 | -1 | - | - | - |
| Physical labor worker | - | 1 | - | 16 | 20 | +4 |

¹(*Ukrainian refugees in Europe, 2023*)

However, 20 percent of adult refugees were unemployed, and 28 percent were unable to work due to a number of family responsibilities, such as caring for children and other disabled family members. (Ukrainian war refugees in Europe: between integration and return, 2024). However, although countries use various programs to facilitate refugees' access to the labor market, such as language courses, training and retraining, it should be noted that every second refugee works in a less skilled job than in Ukraine.

Poland, the UK, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Denmark have the best conditions for refugee women to get a job, with refugee employment rates of 45% and unemployment rates of up to 6%. The lowest percentage of refugee women who have found jobs is in France (about 34%) and Italy (19%), and the unemployment rate in these countries is estimated at 6%-9%. The employment rate is also quite low in Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland (up to 30% of refugees have found jobs), but in these countries the unemployment rate is estimated at 2% to 5%. In Sweden and Estonia, 45% to 60% of refugees have found jobs, but the unemployment rate is estimated at 7% to 8%. (Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland, 2024)

Among the main reasons for unemployment, respondents named the language barrier (37%), the inability to find a job (29%), and the inability to leave young children unattended (12%). (Ukrainian war refugees in Europe: between integration and return, 2024). A significant barrier to employment is also the inability to confirm a higher education degree, as 78% of those who left Ukraine have a higher education degree. (Regional protection profiling & monitoring, 2023) Thus, one of the ways to improve the situation of Ukrainian refugees abroad is mutual recognition of knowledge, qualifications and educational degrees, bringing the Ukrainian education system in line with European standards.

Non-returning migrants are a promising labor force resource, but there are a number of challenges for these territories that need to be taken into account when building further development strategies for a particular region (Melnyk T.S., Khrystofor O.V., Melnyk O.V., 2023):

- taking into account the need to find and allocate financial resources for the necessary investments related to the influx of migrants;
- lack of practice in managing a large flow of migrants from Ukraine, most of whom are of working age;
- insufficient preparedness for long-term socio-economic security and support of migrants;
- necessity to take into account negative sentiments of the local population, develop proposals to level them or reduce tensions in the community;
- problems with access to necessary housing, as most landlords are interested in long-term leases;
- lack of plans for rational territorial placement, distribution of professions by field and further employment of the newly arrived labor force.

Therefore, the major task of local authorities is to develop mechanisms that would facilitate the creation of a positive effect from refugees, integrating them into the environment to implement their labor, intellectual and entrepreneurial potential. This, in turn, will strengthen the resilience of the community and contribute to its development by strengthening its human capital. The elaboration of long-term development strategies for the territory should take into account the presence of refugees who plan to integrate into the territorial community and contain a justification of ways to minimize negative manifestations for the adaptation of migrants. In order to track the effectiveness of the developed strategies, it is necessary to have timely, complete, reliable and accurate information on changes, which can be met by establishing a monitoring system. Such a system can track the following parameters,

which will serve as markers of achieving the goal of effective integration of migrants into the local community:

- level of labor and human capital of the community;
- the amount of local budget revenues in terms of tax revenues;
- employment rate in the community;
- assessment of the level of investment and innovation attractiveness of the community;
- level of entrepreneurship development;
- condition of infrastructure.

The established monitoring system will give an idea of the impact of migrants on community development, and will help to perceive them as a resource for the development of the territory and increase of its human capital.

Conclusions. As there is a noticeable competition between countries for high-quality human resources and human capital, analytical reports mostly assess the inflow of migrants from Ukraine as a positive asset in the medium and long term for the EU economy. The tangible impact of Ukrainians is seen in the increase in spending on purchases due to the change in the number of people; thanks to the status of temporary protection, Ukrainian refugees have the right to official employment, which in turn leads to their paying taxes on general terms, and thus increasing the budget revenue. However, for Ukraine, the consequences of the departure of a significant part of the working population, including highly skilled workers, will lead to considerable losses of human capital, which will affect the country's competitive position in the global market.

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1.4. ВПЛИВ ВНУТРІШНЬОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ НА РОЗВИТОК БЕЗБАР'ЄРНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА УКРАЇНИ

Людська міграція - це переміщення окремих людей або більших груп населення з одного географічного регіону в інший. Міграцію можна класифікувати багатьма різними способами, залежно від її причини та масштабу,

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