

**Mobility in the contemporary world.
Social and spatial mobility in contemporary Central Europe.
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**Ajaya K. Sahoo, Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora, University of
Hyderabad, India**

Familial Bonds of Indians in the United States: A Study of Visiting Parents

Academic enquiries in the field of the Indian diaspora in the United States have so far focused mainly on the diaspora settled in the US. This study proposes to push forth in a new direction, with an investigation of the familial bonds between children settled in the United States and the parents who are often left behind. A close and continual association is maintained by the first generation diaspora with the country of origin, often through the agency of the parents. It can generally be observed that the intensity of visits to India might be more frequent during the life-time of the parents of

the first generation migrants. These visits also often take the form of familial occasions like marriage, death or birth, religious occasions, and investment decisions like the purchase of land or construction of a family house. There also exists a significant reverse flow of traffic, in terms of parents visiting their children. This traffic and its implications are yet to receive adequate academic attention. While some research has been undertaken regarding the impact of the phenomenon of parents who also migrate permanently to the United States along with the first generation, there has not been any significant effort to examine the linkage for the majority of parents who do not immigrate for various reasons. This paper proposes to examine the familial bonds that exist between children settled in the United States and the parents who, while they are in India, visit them abroad. Apart from casual visits which involve spending time with children, other more specific reasons for the visits include sightseeing, marriage, pre and post natal care, birth of a grandchild, the griha-pravesh of the first owned house, illness and professional-cum-personal visits etc. The paper tries to locate as to whether there is a change in the inter-personal interaction between the parents and their children, as well as the spouses of the same. The paper is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire from fifty respondents in Hyderabad who have visited the United States in the recent past.

Anna Amelina, Bielefeld University, Faculty of Sociology

Analyzing Scientists' Geographic Mobility between the Russia, the Ukraine and Germany: Pitfalls of Social Inequality Research in the Context of Transnational Migration

The paper presents results of author's current research on geographic mobility of natural scientists between the Ukraine, the Russia and Germany. Building on 18 Interviews it addresses the issue of social inequality formation in the context of transnational migration of highly skilled people.

At the beginning of the paper, I pay attention to migration regimes as well as to internal structure of scientific institutions in both the sending (Russia and Ukraine) and the receiving country (Germany). Subsequently, I analyze the quality of migration flows, which is increasingly characterized by short turn and circular migration.

In the second part of the paper, I look at conceptual possibilities to address geographic mobility of scientists within Europe from social inequality perspective. First, I question the potentiality of brain drain thesis. Second, I relate to the concept of transnational brain circulation, which indicates inequality effects due to mobility of highly skilled people in both the sending and the receiving countries. Third, I additionally highlight advantages of a transnational scientific field concept, which disconnects the research of scientists' geographic mobility from the framework of a nation state. In contrast, social inequality is analyzed by looking at mobile scientists' memberships in *scientific organizations* of both the sending and the receiving country, which influence their access to financial and organizational resources as well as to the power of definitions *within* the transnational scientific field.

**Katarzyna Andrejuk, Instytut Socjologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski/
School of Law, Queen Mary University of London**

Return migration –success or failure? Perspective of Polish students at British universities

Pursuant to the prevailing paradigm, the return migrations are treated as a failure of the migrant, who allegedly did not manage to achieve satisfying social and economic position in the host society. I want to examine the validity of this paradigm in the context of educational migrations in the European Union. My example will be Polish students at British universities (and specifically in London). A number of factors suggests that in case of this group, return migrations may be no longer treated as a failure of the migrant.

This hypothesis may be especially suitable in case of the educational migrations after 2004 (Poland's accession to the EU), when such mobility became much easier from the legal and economic point of view. The student fees for the Polish (as EU citizens) at the UK universities decreased; students are allowed to take up employment in any EU country; further, transnational inter-UE mobility is effortless and unproblematic since the abandonment of borders between the Member States. Return migrations may be an element of a long-term strategy, which envisages gaining professional and educational experience in a number of different countries. Besides, migration and return migration is no longer connected with high social costs; thus it is not a lifelong decision. Students are a part of the so-called "Eurostars" phenomenon (using Adrian Favell's terminology), namely "elite migrations" reflecting the vision of post-national and cosmopolitan Europe; they are benefiting from the advantages of the EU free movement rights, rather than trying to settle down and integrate with the host society. The European integration demands re-definition of the traditional understanding of migration processes.

The methodology of my research is based on in-depth interviews, followed by a questionnaire. The research has been conducted in London in the academic year 2009-2010 and included 25 students and graduates of the three London universities: Westminster, Metropolitan and University of London (with the variety of its colleges: Imperial, Kings, Queen Mary, London School of Economics). The research is followed by quantitative data provided by government and ngo reports and official statistic surveys.

Camelia Badea, University of Bucharest, Romania

Return strategies of migrants from Spain to Romania during economic recession

The current financial and economic downturn, broke out in the last quarter of 2008, was mostly felt on the job market, where the unemployment was expected to rise to 50 million people worldwide by the end of 2009, almost three times more than in 2007 (ILO, 2009). This came about not only in a sharp decrease of remittances, affecting most developing countries, among which Romania, but also destinations as Spain (Awad, 2009: ix), creating misconceptions of nationals against migrant workers of stealing their jobs, inducing tensions within a nation. State actors mostly think about middle-term development strategies or ad-hoc new strategies and policies

promoting sustainable return, without being completely aware of returnees' strategies. Meanwhile, migrants take initiative and tend to adopt individual coping strategies, from changing decisions to move to changing routes, thus inducing shifts in migration patterns. How did the financial and economic crisis reshaped Romanians' return strategies from Spain? How often do they re-evaluate their migration situation and the possibility of return? My approach rejects one-dimensional economic perspectives on return migration that see return in terms of success/failure of individual migration experience (Cassarino, 2004), as they are not taking into account the complex context from origin and destination in the decision-making process for remigration. Even though structural and social network (SNA) approaches take into account contextual factors, they are still not able to explain the reevaluation of return context and strategies for the migrants' benefit. Instead, transnational theories I favor take into account micro and macro dimensions of return and consider return part of migration cycle, when linkages emerge at crossborder level on the basis of a migrant community (Cassarino, 2004). Transnationalism is associated with collective strategies that have been institutionalized and determines changes in destination's immigration policy. At its beginnings, Romanian migration abroad (in the '90s) was seen as a strategy for development, contrasting with urban-rural return migration for survival (Sandu, 2001: 8). Considering temporary migration abroad from a transnational perspective as life-strategy diffused as social innovation, Sandu (2001) argues that Romanians' migration strategies can be translated in terms of flows, routes, selectivity (effective and potential migration) and as a community based strategy. Therefore, I explore return strategies by a case study in a small community, with a medium prevalence rate, through in-depth interviews and social biographies with different types of returnees (short-term, medium-term and permanent). During the two visits on the work field, I tried to outline micro-actors' needs and motivations of the way they structured their migration route, while their social biographies complement the apprehension through migrants' capabilities of decision making in situations of social and biographical crisis and to design prevention strategies of these crisis and pro-active approach of problems. Drawn in a transition village, in a medium developed community, the research led to a typology of return migration and of returnees. Permanent return appears as a consequence of migration failure, a migration with an exclusive economic component. Return based on reduction of migration associated-risks appears as a cutout in the migration process if there are no activities for sustainable development, the aim of migration in the first instance being to improve one's household financial situation. Transnational return associated with sustainability and development is a successful migration, the inventive returnee taking biographical and social crisis as challenges he needs to answer and to adapt to. While the misfit returnee considers return migration as a final step of his migration process, the conventional returnee does not wander the standard route, thus trying to reduce the risks associated with migration.

Nataliya Frolova, Institute for Economics and Forecasting of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Current issues of labour income taxation: evidence from Ukraine

Since 1990-s Ukraine has been involved in process of world globalization and European integration followed by increasing labor mobility. Despite positive changes, Ukraine faced the problem of high-skilled labor outflow to EU countries, first of all to

neighboring Poland and Hungary. Not only better economy makes EU countries more attractive for employees, but that these countries guarantee more preferential tax regimes. Main objective of current tax reforms in Europe is the reduction of tax burden on labor. As a result, in 2007 Ukraine's tax burden on labor by 5 percentage points exceeded average level in 27 EU members.

Furthermore, in Ukraine labor is still much heavier taxed than capital: 39.3%¹ comparatively to 13.9%, respectfully. Such an allocation of tax burden between labor and capital in most post-socialist countries is mainly associated with extremely high social security contributions made by employers. In Ukraine, over 2/3 of total effective tax rate on labor is composed by social security contributions of employers, followed by income tax (8.2%) and social security contributions made by employees (2.7%). This is contrary to the decomposition of labor tax burden in most developed countries. Social security contributions made by employers (as % of total labor costs) in over 20 OECD countries did not exceed those made employees (including income tax) in 2007.

From a social-economic point of view, such a composition of labor tax burden tends to lower employers' financial incentives to increase labor demand and, thus, encourage unemployment. Moreover, high employer component in effective tax rate on labor stipulates rise of production cost that affect enterprises to shift their tax burden on consumers, including those from lower-income brackets, by increasing prices on commodities. For these reasons, we state the necessity of decreasing labor tax burden on employers by its shifting from employers to employees in Ukraine. In order to do this, we suggest that few measures should be implemented, firstly, to improve Ukrainian income tax². We show that because of the strong tax evasion response the efficiency gain from the Ukrainian flat income tax reform fell behind gain reported by other countries. In addition to this, we have revealed some discrepancies of Ukrainian flat tax with Robert E. Hall and Alvin Rabushka's flat tax. We also show that lack of progressivity has eliminated social fairness of flat income tax - it assists mainly individuals from high-income brackets because larger share of their income is exempted from tax.

Secondly, one more real-estate tax (other than land) in Ukraine should be introduced³. A great part of income of wealthy households is invested in real-estate property. The comparative analysis across regions in Ukraine to our surprise finds out that due to unrecorded income per capita housing investment is higher in regions with relatively low per capita income tax revenues. Thus, we expect that new real-estate tax on dwelling property may provide government with sufficient tax revenues and in this way offset loss from employers' labor tax decrease.

Finally, we consider effects of decreasing employers' social security contribution ratio in labor costs to OECD average level (15.2% in 2007). So that, by our speculations, employers' social security contribution rate in Ukraine should be cut from 37.7% to 25.5%. It is concluded to make a positive impact on investment incentives of domestic and foreign corporations.

¹ Effective tax rate on labor is calculated by applying labor taxes to total compensation of employees. Tax base of labor (the denominator in expression of average effective tax rate) is taken from national accounts while sum of labor taxes (the numerator in expression of average effective tax rate) is based on indicators of public finance statistics.

² In Ukraine, flat income tax was introduced in 2004. Statutory tax rate is 15%.

³ In Ukraine, the only taxed real-estate property nowadays is land. However, neither land tax, nor land rent is paid by most of local residents. For example, residents of blocks of flats in Ukraine pay none but small rate, while country residents are full land taxpayers.

Flexible Employment and Spatial Mobility in East and West Germany – New Challenges to Employers and Employees

Since German reunification, the German labour market has been characterized by continuously high mobility of well-educated younger cohorts of employees, especially women, from the Eastern part of the country to the West. Today, skills shortages are beginning to endanger future economic development in East Germany – particularly in the economically weak and less attractive regions. What the German Labour Market actually needs are mobility processes from Western to Eastern regions. However, as the German case shows, even within the same country spatial mobility is ridden with prerequisites. Although the issue of regional mobility has attracted more attention in discussions on future labour market management, the role played by firms in this context has been rather neglected so far.

Compared to West Germany, the economic structure of East Germany is characterized by a high share of small and medium-sized firms and a higher degree of internal and external flexibility. Open employment systems within firms, however, pose several challenges: the availability of sufficiently qualified labour supply in the external labour market as well as sufficient incentives to guarantee high labour performance although fluctuation is high. This presumes the success of spatial mobility processes. However, the capacity of employees to be mobile varies due to unequally distributed individual and social resources. Especially those employees facing high risks of low wage employment and long-term unemployment usually have fewer resources to manage regional mobility. Furthermore, the open employment systems of East German firms generally offer less job security than the internal labour markets of West German enterprises. Thus, new inequality structures between mobile and immobile groups of employees may result. Too little attention has been paid to the efforts and policies of firms in this context so far: How much attention do firms pay to spatial mobility and in what way do they support the spatial mobility of new hires?

The paper uses own panel data of east and west German firms to analyse this question. The analysis focuses on economically weak and less attractive regions in East Germany. What different strategies do firms apply to foster regional mobility? What are the costs for firms and individuals? Conclusions are drawn from the empirical evidence on how to improve labour market mobility from West to East.

Łódź region as an area of immigration.

Despite being the third biggest city in Poland Łódź is rarely conceived by Polish people as a city of fast economic development, foreign investment and consequently – good job opportunities. It is one of the reasons of recent high decrease of the city's population as inhabitants (particularly young and highly qualified ones) tend to choose other cities as a place of work. On the other hand, since joining the EU by Poland in 2004 both the city of Łódź and the whole Łódź region have experienced relatively high (on nationwide scale) immigration.

Therefore the aim of the proposed paper-presentation is to discuss the scope and characteristics of foreigners' influx. It will be also important to analyze which factors attract immigrants to Łódź agglomeration.

The analysis will be divided into three parts. In the first one the current demographic and socio-economic situation of the city will be presented. In the second part the data concerning the volume of foreigners' influx will be provided. It will be also necessary to analyze immigrants' patterns of adaptation to the hosting society, as well as their situation on regional labour market and their spatial distribution. The aim of the third part will be to present the foreigners' opinions about the Łódź region. It will be important to ascertain what problems do they face and what are their plans for the future. This part will be based on analysis of both regional press releases and author's research on foreigners living in Łódź that was conducted in 2007.

Agnieszka Ignatowicz, Sociology Department School of Languages and Social Sciences, Aston University, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Travelling home: Personal mobility and “new” Polish migrants in England

Migrant mobility has long been established as a site of exciting scholarly work. The current developments in the field have contributed to a new and richer understanding of the movement of people. However, mobility raises questions, especially in relation to its flexibility and fluidity. What is more, much of the past research sees mobility as a universal human condition and hence overlooks the lived experience that often instigates this movement in the first place. There is no denying that mobility can transform many aspects of social and economic life of mobile migrants (i.e. Cyrus, 2008; Diminescu, 2003; Morokvasic, 1999). The question then is not whether being mobile matters to migrants but how? What is the meaning of mobility at the level of individual lives? This article is concerned with issues of travelling home in narratives of migration, drawing particular attention to the journey itself, which I examine as an increasingly important aspect of overall personal mobility. Freedom of circulation within the European Union made the borders inside the EU space less important to those who have the right of free movement. More recently, the expansion of the EU in 2004 and the availability of cheaper, more frequent and more accessible air travel connections, has allowed for new forms of mobility, based on more frequent return visits for Eastern Europeans, who have gone to work and live in Britain. In recent years, the “visiting friends and family” (VFR) mobility type has been the fastest growing segment of inbound air traffic in the UK, accounting for almost half of all trips within European Union (CAA Passenger Survey 2006). Drawing on the narratives and interview data with “new” Polish migrants in England, this paper argues that the social content of migrant mobility and visits home is of increasing importance. Many Polish migrants in England are now dependent on this form of mobility not only for sustaining social ties, but also in case of negotiation of their social status and displaying the achievements of migration. I argue, amongst other things, that the visit home is also a fundamental part of new mobility patterns and a crucial stage in the negotiation of migration itself. I am suggesting that the ways in which the journey home and the distance between England and Poland are encountered by Polish migrants, are critical to their understandings of migration. Because of the figurative proximity between Poland and England and “when desired” nature of their movement, Polish migrants are placed in a position of privilege and control regarding their mobility.

**Isański Jakub, Adam Mickiewicz University, Sociology Department,
Poznan/Poland**

Open society in the age of mass migration. Sharing ideas, information, posts.

21st century is the time of mass migration as never before. Thousands of people from Central Europe travel regularly across the continent for work, education or pleasure purposes. One of the main difference, in comparison with the previous human flows, comes from the communication technologies. It is more and more easy and accessible to contact with others, using one of the Internet tools. There is also a number of examples how people use Internet to create and update personal profiles, present their various fields of activity and interact with web-communities. In this case, even migrating, people are still able to be in touch with their friends and relatives.

The paper is based on the presentation of the research results, conducted in 2009 in Poznan and the region on 500 respondents.

Nataliia Klochun, Tallinn University

Immigrants' Integration in Poland. The case of Ukrainians

Poland, as well as some other countries of the region, being a purely emigration country for a decades suddenly met a number of challenges as a migrant receiving one. The issue is especially relevant due to the legal transformation in the light of the EU accession process. The foremost goal of this work is to explore the present approaches of Polish integration policy towards migrants with the special attention to the dominant its group – Ukrainians.

Katarzyna Kowalczyk, Public Opinion Research Centre CBOS

Migration patterns in Lubelski region

The presentation shows new data regarding migration in one of the most Eastern regions of European Union – Lubelski region. The research is part of the project "Migration – opportunities for Lubelski region. Supporting positive trends in the regional labour market" funded by the European Social Fund as part of the Operational Programme called Human Capital.

Lubelski region is an area of negative migration rates which means that it is losing its population as a result of migration. The research is focused on determinants and effects of migration from the region. Migration is analysed in the context of the labour market. Is migration beneficial for the region? How do interviewees assess their experiences of working abroad? Do they use that experience on the local labour market? Can we trace the phenomenon of 'brain drain' analysing socio-economic characteristics of residents absent in their usual addresses for longer periods of time? Currently collected data will allow to answer these questions.

Małgorzata Krywult, Urząd Statystyczny w Krakowie, Wyższa Szkoła Europejska im. Ks. Józefa Tischnera

Caught in a fever? Social and economic background of emigration from Poland in the 1980s and 2000s decade

The paper provides a comparison of two generations of emigrants from Poland: the 1980s and post-2004 emigrants. The 1980s in Poland was a decade of social and political upheaval, followed by a period of stagnation until the beginning of the 1990s. It was also a decade of mass exodus of Poles, resulting in the formation of a large Polish diaspora abroad. The paper focuses on the driving forces behind this exodus, examining the social and economic background of emigration, seen by the people who left Poland in the 1980s. While painting a portrait of a typical emigrant of that time and examining the motives which led to emigration, the paper aims at finding links between the past and the present – mass emigration following Poland's accession to the European Union. It is based mostly on qualitative research conducted in Canada (carried out as part of the author's doctoral research) and the existing studies of contemporary emigration from Poland.

Ana Klementjeviene, EHU European University of Humanities, Vilnius.

Migration policy challenges and problems in Lithuania after 2004

Lithuania, especially taking into consideration immigration of third country nationals that became relevant after Lithuania joined the EU in 2004. Who are these new migrants who are coming in Lithuania? What kind of migration policy tools could be the best option for better management of migration flows (or what kind of tools concerned are applied)? This debate is still open.

The main subject that are analysed in this paper is the problems and integration measures of new immigrants in Lithuania. The problem of this paper could be described as the situation of migration policy together with migrant integration measures that should deal (or dealing) with challenges of new patterns of migration, especially after enlargement of the EU in 2004.

We put forward a hypothesis that because of current migration policy the effectiveness of immigrants integration slows down.

The method which we apply is the qualitative research. We present 7 interviews with foreign researchers who live in Lithuania as immigrants.

The aim of this paper is to carry out the analysis of migration trends in Lithuania including: identification of problems that are facing newly arriving migrants; analysis of current policy tools that regulates migration flows and migrant integration processes; description of rights of migrants and public discourse towards migrants and entire migration phenomenon.

The analysis is based on resources, including: Data from governmental institutions, Treaties and other documents and legal acts, Newspapers articles and statistics, act.

**Hanna Mamzer, Adam Mickiewicz University, Sociology Department,
Poznan/Poland**

Dealing with phenomena of cultural shock

Cultural shock is one of those phenomenas accompanying intercultural contacts and influencing them. In many respects moving to another culture creates various difficulties and challenges. In many ways those challenges influence individual's performance in new cultures. In this text I will try to analyze reasons, syndroms and stages in cultural shock. I will also propose some methods of dealing with cultural shock. In my text I will try to persuade that proper preparation for cultural shock improves performance in new culture. This also important issue in respect to returning to home country.

Agata Mleczko, John Holford, University of Nottingham, UK

The access of adults to formal and non-formal education in Europe. The British Experience.

This paper explores the role of adult education in promoting social cohesion in England. It is based on findings of a research project 'Towards a Lifelong Learning Society in Europe: The Contribution of the Education System' carried out in 14 European countries. Access to formal and non-formal education is considered as an important factor of social stratification adjustment of the immigrants and other disadvantaged groups. The European concept of Lifelong Learning which is being developed for the last fifteen years contributes to combating social exclusion and poverty.

Contemporary immigrants in the UK were one of the target groups of this project. It investigated the institutional actions undertaken to secure equal access to education of the disadvantaged learners. County College, two Universities, People's Educational Association and two

Prisons were studied. Moreover, representatives of three official agencies were interviewed to generate a picture of the policy framework. Total of 17 interviews was conducted. In England the strategic plans of the educational institutions to develop access and participation of ethnic minority groups, and marginalized adults vary greatly in terms of location and level of educational institution. The most successful intervention was based on combine efforts of various institutions for which disadvantaged learners were a target group. Flexible admission procedure, continuous support during classes, tutorship, and individual approach provided by the institutions studied increase the chances for immigrants to complete formal education or to upgrade their current skills. In order to unsecure economic situation the new skills acquisition plays important role to secure employment.

**Marek Nowak, Adam Mickiewicz University, Sociology Department,
Poznan/Poland**

Labour Flow, Emigration Acceptance, and Experiences in Working Abroad in 13 European Post-communist Countries. Quantitative Data and Qualitative Interpretations.

The problem of emigration (whether individual or mass) could be described in two ways; first of all, as a consequence of existing “structural” or “push” factors, such as the level of unemployment, quality of life, welfare benefits offered by the state, etc. In this way migration pressure seems to be something relatively stable correlated with the developmental position of the region or country. Secondly, the reason for spatial mobility could be a consequence of the subjective-rational decision of people, who realized generally self-dependent strategies, in relation to their individual motives and orientations. Here the impact of the mentioned “structural factors” or pushing pressure would be obvious but not decisive. The difference between the mentioned ways of thinking is important when we try to answer the post factum question of why people emigrate in particular economic and social conditions, and why the process increases or decreases in time. Sometimes, as in the Polish experience, the answer to the question needs broader discussion, which would involve the problem of social structure, and the problem of changes in public opinion in the comparative perspective of different countries in developmentally similar positions. The question I especially want to answer is that of the level of acceptance of emigration as an individual strategy, and of the existing experiences of working abroad in 13 European post-communist countries.

The first step of the interpretation could be a comparison of the level of the labour flow from particular countries (which is available on the EUROSTAT website), and data from the survey research project which was undertaken in 2007 in 13 post-communist countries.

Michał Nowosielski, Institute for Western Affairs, Poznan, Poland

Polish migration to Germany: past, present and future

The aim of the paper is to present Polish migration to Germany that has been going on for about two hundred years, occurring in a number of waves. For this reason, Poles in Germany are very heterogeneous group. Individuals vary from each other by legal status (some have Polish citizenship, some German, some both, while some are stateless), material situation, and the strength of their relationship with Poland and with Polish identity. At the same time Poles are one of the largest immigrant and ethnic groups in Germany and constitute the third most populous group of foreigners in the Federal Republic after Turks and Italians.

Firstly the past migration waves will be described (XIX century, mid-war, post-war, 80's and 90's). Secondly data on present (post EU accession migration as well as the status and characteristic of contemporary “Pole in Germany” will be presented. Thirdly most probable scenarios of the development of future migration to Germany will be outlined.

**Sabina Owsianowska, Department of Philosophy and Sociology of
Tourism University of Physical Education in Krakow**

Social capital and tourism in contemporary Central Europe.

Tourism, as a form of temporary mobility and intercultural communication, may be analyzed both in the context of spatial and social mobility. Classical theories of tourism focused on the questions of authenticity or visual consumption in the travel experiences. Later, the 'performance turn' and embodiment started to play a crucial role in the analyses. As suggested Larsen et al (2007) obligations, social networks at-a-distance, and social capital should be central issues to 21st tourism research. One of the topic would be the critical analysis of guidebooks and websites. The paper focuses on the role that social capital plays in the creation of the image of a place, culture, and people (Jaworski, Hurlowe 2010). Tourism is viewed as a space for (re)production of social networks, and encountering significant others; it concerns practices, objects, symbols and signs through which tourists create new habits and rituals 'on-the-move', perceive environment, and communicate to others.

Andra-Dina Pană, SNSPA, Romania

Transnationalism, Cosmopolitanism, Multiculturalism, Supranationalism, Deterritorialization-Conceptual Discrimination

In the contemporary double context of globalization and Europeanization, the European Union member states are facing intercultural experiences. Realizing that nowadays nation-states are no longer homogeneous, but heterogeneous from the point of view of ethnic composition, as Schlesinger and Fossum put it, I am interested in understanding the intercultural exchanges. The academic literature on interculturality uses different terms and concepts to define and characterize the current reality in the global order: transnationalism, cosmopolitanism, multiculturalism, supranationalism, deterritorialization. Reviewing Castells, Sartori, Beck, Habermas, Tomlinson, to name just a few of the cited authors, this paper intends to discriminate between these terms and concepts, presenting a number of academics and researches' works using them with the same or different meanings. Comparing the uses of these terms, I will conclude on the most appropriate term to depict the EU and its realities resulting from the flow of migration.

**Nazareno Panichella, Graduate School in Social, Economic and Political
Sciences University of Milan**

Internal migration and social mobility in Italy: the role of migrants' network

The objective of this work is to understand if geographical mobility is a channel able to ensure greater social mobility. The main thesis is that the opportunities of upward social mobility related to internal migration are deeply affected by the spread of southern migrants' network in the northern regions. More precisely, from one hand migrants' social networks decrease the costs of the territorial mobility and make

migration more likely for lower social classes; from the other hand, when the costs of migration are lower because migrants' networks are fairly developed, the opportunities of upward social mobility related to the territorial mobility could be reduced because migrants used strong ties in order to get a job. This result is important for two reasons. Firstly because there are not studies on the impact of internal movements on the opportunities of social mobility in the long run (Ginsborg 1989; Foot 2003). The social mobility dynamics of southern migrants in the northern regions were deeply studied in the 60s and 70s (see, for instance, Fofi 1964; Alberoni e Baglioni 1966; Alasia e Montaldi 1975), and there is a general agreement in the literature that the internal territorial mobility has not increased the possibilities of upward social mobility (Treves 1976; Negri 1982; Ceravolo et al. 2001; Ramella 2003). Nevertheless this result is partial, since the literature on international migration claims that the relations between territorial mobility and social mobility are more complex and they deeply change on the basis of migrants' characteristic (Ambrosini 2005). In addition, we can also suppose that migrants' networks played a crucial role (Rayneri 1979; 2 Ramella 2001): in fact, migrants' social capital decreases the costs of migration (Portes 1998; Waldinger e Der-Martirosian 2001) and affects both the occupational outcomes and the processes of social mobility related to migration (Zhou 1997). Secondly, the result is important because we know that internal migration was disappearing despite of the persistence of socio-economic differences between northern and southern Italy, i.e. the empirical puzzle (Faini et al. 1999), and that recently the "Mezzogiorno" has not exported only workers for the big industries of northern regions as happened in the 50s and 60s, but it began to furnish highly qualified human capital too (Sestito 1991; 1995; Gorla and Ichino 1994; Piras 2005; Svimez 2007). But we do not know neither why there was a change of the composition of the internal migration flux, nor why internal migration started to fall with non decreasing in regional disparities. Thus the main aim of my work is to analyze a) the internal migration decision, b) the changes of the composition of internal migration flux and, finally, c) the relation between geographical mobility and social mobility. The empirical analyses are divided in two parts. In the first I have analyzed the changes of the composition of the internal migration flux, and I have pointed out the mechanisms that try to solve the empirical puzzle explaining how the spread of migrants' network affect the migration decision. The basic assumption is that people decide to emigrate in order to find more opportunities and, thus, to improve their condition. On this point Blau and Duncan (1967, 250) wrote that " a man's economic chances are improved by his mobility, that is, his not being rooted to his place of birth but free to leave it for better opportunities". Therefore, according to these authors, migration provides a social mechanism for adjusting the geographical distribution of manpower to the geographical distribution of occupational opportunities. In the second part I have analyzed the effect of migrants' social capital on the opportunities of upward social mobility in a longitudinal perspective. In order to control my hypothesis I have used the data come from Indagine longitudinale sulle famiglie italiane (Ilfi). This survey allows to analyse the socioeconomic integration of southern migrant in a long period perspective, comparing the occupational careers of immigrants both with those of the native-born (northern Italian) and with those who have never moved from the South of Italy. Regarding to the techniques used, I have estimated an ordinal logistic model for analyzing the changes of the composition of internal migration flow; while I have applied a duration model for analyze the opportunities of upward social mobility related to internal migration.

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The Integration of Refugee Women on the Romanian Labor Market

This paper examines the integration of refugee women on Romanian labor market in the context of forced migration process. Highlight is put on the relevant factors and their influence on the refugee women's decision to access the labor market, and also on the support from NGOs in facilitating their access. Results show the importance and influence of factors such as cultural patterns, family role, educational/professional background, as well as changes related to the patterns of family life or social status, and the necessity of a coherent integration policy adjusted to the situation of this category of migrants. Before pointing out the conclusions of the study, we briefly describe and analyze the situation of refugees in Romania and their employment in terms of policy context, opportunities and barriers. The findings are based on interviews conducted between September 2009 and February 2010 with refugee women in Romania and with NGO employees.

Julia Sereda, Ukraine

Tourist Practices of Young Ukrainians: Local Particularities and Global Shift

The research deals with topical problems of contemporary tourist practices, social construction and reproduction of tourist space by diverse tourist agents through tourist rituals, performances and other actions.

Tourism and travel are concerned as forms of temporal mobility formed the unified continuum in conjunction with permanent ones. On the other hand, tourism and travel interrelations are considered as concepts in tourism transformation process. It is argued that tourism emerged from travel through developing of mass processes as well as nowadays it approximates to travel that contributes tourism-like-travel mode owing to globalization and individualization above all.

Empirical base of the paper includes two hundreds individual on-line interviews with young tourists aged 18–35 years. Tourist practices of young Ukrainians are compared with Polish ones in order to explore their sociocultural particularities and the level of globalisation. The research shows that while there is dichotomic division linking to tourism as a passive dependent consumer activity (material perception) and travel as an active self-reliant creating and construction (postmaterial perception) in both Ukrainian and Polish perceptions; their tourist practices associate with different level of postmaterialism. That results in closer coupling between tourism and material factor rather among Ukrainian than Polish tourists regardless of their identity framework ("tourist" or "traveller").

Renata Seredynska-Abou Eid, University of Nottingham, UK

The Role of Online Communities for Polish Migrants in the United Kingdom

Migration is a global phenomenon; however, in the European Union (EU) moving across the borders seems to be easier due to legislation and continuous uniting processes that take place in all member countries. In 2004, after the enlargement of

the EU, the United Kingdom (UK) experienced a mass movement of Eastern European citizens, mainly Polish migrants, in search for better paid jobs and so called 'better life.' Eventually, the latest Polish immigration to the UK has outnumbered any other migration wave to Britain. The volume of Polish immigration has surpassed any political expectations and any realistic calculations in the United Kingdom.

Polish identity emerges from a relatively monolithic socio-cultural structure; therefore, keeping expatriate ethnic and language identity might be of high importance to some migrants in the multicultural host country. From the cultural point of view, migration is a complex process. Apart from a physical change of place, it involves understanding and adapting to a new culture, day-to-day functioning in a new environment and, ideally, the possession of a certain level of language competence to communicate in the host culture.

Social networking creates a 'home away from the homeland' for many immigrants while cyberspace provides numerous opportunities for members of the immigrant community to share thoughts, exchange ideas, and seek advice about any issue. In the internet era, computer-mediated public spheres seem to develop rapidly and widely. Online forums, blogs, news rooms, chat rooms, photo galleries, and personal websites offer endless opportunities to share information of any kind.

This paper, focusing on contemporary Polish immigration to the UK, explores the role of computer-mediated communication in establishing migrant communities in the target country. The function of a national space created in the virtual world while staying away from home is examined in terms of validity, usefulness, and importance for establishing relations with compatriots; however, large portals like Facebook, MySpace, or Yahoo have not been taken into account as they do not entirely reflect diasporic themes. The analysis is done through observation of chosen online portals in terms of language, services, topics they offer and a number of members they have.

<p>Petronela Talpas, Lucian Marina, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Romania</p>

The importance of social networks and economical motivation in the growth of temporary migration of the Roma in Romania. Case study on an urban outskirts' neighborhood

The interest for the Roma/ gypsies is significant in Europe and Romania under the circumstances that their situation has not improved significantly in the last two centuries. What strikes us in their case is their vagrant behavior and the lack of obeying to the rules or modern civilization which is partly due to a long history of marginalization of this ethnic group. In Romania an important part of the Roma was driven during the Ceausescu regime (1970-1989) to the outskirts of the city. In these neighborhoods managed to live groups and communities of Roma hired in the most part as unqualified employees. After 1990, because of democracy and the bankruptcy of most of the great communist factories these neighborhoods came to be poverty pouches and sometimes of delinquency. In these neighborhoods the Roma lost most of the traditional communitarian organization and began to develop a pyramid organization on economic reasons and migration experience. Our research last for an entire year in an outskirts urban neighborhood in Romania and was based on sociological enquiries and the Roma.

Civic Participation of Migrants: Political and Scientific Discourse on Perfection of Legal and Social Mechanisms of Realization in Russia and EU countries

Russian Federation is the state - the recipient of migration streams. According Department of the Federal Migration Service of Russian federation in 2008 the amount of the legal migrants was about 150 000 people. Getting the social and economical rights migrants aspire to find possibilities of participation in a political life of the country for realization of the interests. With a view of formation of a sustainable development of the Russian society the agenda of state migration policy of the Russian Federation is to decide the issuers of political participation of migrants. Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in comparison with citizens of the Russian Federation are essentially limited in the political rights.

Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in the Russian Federation have no right to elect and to be the elected in federal public authorities, public authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation, and also to participate in a referendum of the Russian Federation and referenda of subjects of the Russian Federation (article 12 of the Law on a legal status of foreigners in Russia).

Thus, foreigners have not the right to vote and cannot stand on presidential elections of the Russian Federation, elections of deputies of the State Duma of Federal Meeting of the Russian Federation, elections of parliaments of subjects of the Russian Federation, and also have not the right to vote at carrying out of the all-Russian or regional referenda.

By the general rule foreign citizens and persons without citizenship also have no right to elect and to be the elected in local governments (Council of deputies, a municipal дума, the head of administration of area, etc.), and also to participate in local referenda.

At the same time the Russian legislation supposes that the international contracts of the Russian Federation such right can be given the foreign citizens constantly living in territory of corresponding municipal union.

Thus, the foreign citizen possessing residence permit in the Russian Federation and constantly living in territory, for example, of Pyatigorsk (Stavropol Territory), can have the right to vote on municipal elections (elections of the mayor or deputies of city council of deputies of Pyatigorsk), and also the right to vote on a local referendum. Besides, the foreign citizen will have equal with the citizen of the Russian Federation the right to propose the candidature on elective offices of local governments. However all specified election rights are given to the person, only if Russia concludes the corresponding international contract with the state which citizen it is. Now such international contracts by the Russian Federation it is not concluded.

Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship have not the right to carry out the activity promoting or interfering promotion of candidates, lists of candidates, to election of the registered candidates, promotion of the initiative of carrying out of a referendum and referendum carrying out, achievement of certain result on elections, a referendum, that is to carry out pre-election campaign and propaganda at referendum carrying out (the Federal law from June, 12th, 2002 № 67-FZ «About the

basic guarantees of election rights and the rights to participation in a referendum of citizens of the Russian Federation»

However, concerning local elections and a local referendum to the foreign citizens constantly living in territory of corresponding municipal union, the propaganda right can be given the international contract of the Russian Federation.

Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship have not the right to be members of political party (item 23 of the Federal law from July, 11th, 2001 № 95-FZ «About political parties»).

Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship have not the right to carry out the donation to political parties and its regional branches (article 30 of the Federal law from July, 11th, 2001 № 95-DZ «About political parties»).

It should be noted that the geopolitical partner of RF the EU is also very interested in solving of this problem. The political commitment on civic and political participation of EU citizens living in another EU Member State is likely to come with the EU's "Stockholm" work programme for justice and home affairs for 2010-2014. Better implementing EU citizens' electoral and other political participation rights have become a priority for the European Commission, as noted in its Communication on the Stockholm programme

For third-country nationals, Lisbon Treaty Article 63a(4) also formalises the role that the EU has already been playing to provide incentives and technical and financial support for whatever political and civic opportunities each Member State wants to grant to its non-EU residents. Political commitments and technical cooperation were started under the "Hague" programme for justice and home affairs 2004.

Poland as the EU country also has its own experience on the implementation of the EU decisions in this sphere.

It is necessary to note, that as in the scientific literature the given legal institute is considered extremely seldom and fragmentary.

In this connection the actual task of optimization of contemporary system of migration Law in Russia: creation of the informational and analytical resource on the theme; formation the legislative initiative in the federal level in the sphere of civic participation of the migrant; modernization of the institutes of civil society in Russia.

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Transnational Family Practices of Ukrainian Female Labour Migrants in Poland

The question of transnational family practices on the example of Ukrainian female labour migrants with an experience of work in Poland is discussed in the paper. Transnational perspective, structural-action approach and gender perspective constitute theoretical frameworks of the paper. The empirical part of the article is grounded on the results of the field work that was conducted during 2008-2010 in Poland⁴ and Ukraine. I collected 50 structured interviews with Ukrainian women who have an experience of work in Poland.

I consider transnational labour migration as a spatial mobility with an aim of labour activities in another country primarily motivated by assuring one's own and family financial support. As a result of this process, labour migrants are involved on more or

⁴ Research work in Poland was conducted under the financial support of International Visegrad Fund.

less systematical basis into particular transnational practices in different social spheres of two or more societies. Transnational practices may vary greatly in frequency and intensity. There can be constant, periodic or occasional. They are accomplished in different social spaces, like politics, economics, or culture (Waldinger, 2008). However, it is also important to include into consideration of transnational labour migration family relations. Family sphere and family transnational practices is a main subject of my research interest.

Identification with a family and emotional attachment to it is often combined with an idea of family duties and obligations which lie in the basis of realization of transnational family practices. I distinguish two sets of transnational family practices that serve to unite two or more parts of the family once sharing the same geographical space. They are activities grounded on the verbal communication between family members and non-verbal activities connected with consumption. The first one includes different types of communication between migrant(s) and the rest of the family members (phone calls, letters, visiting of home and host societies). The second one includes remittances and sending goods to home. These practices reveal the peculiarities of bonds and dynamics of relationship between migrant(s) and non-migrant family members. In most cases, a migrant is more active in the maintaining of communication with the rest family members. The intensity and importance of family transnational practices vary depending on such factors as family structure, duration of staying abroad, financial recourses of migrants and their families.

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Face Recognition Systems as the example of reaction to changes in the modern spatial mobility by use of technological innovations

Paper sketches concept, according to which the use of new technologies as means of social control should be considered as one of the responses to the changes in the modern mobility. Presently implemented and increasingly available software tools – Face Recognition Systems – are used as the example. Those new technologies, just like others technologies used as means of social control, are controversial. It is mostly caused by the creation of extremely complex databases and, consequently, potential intrusions of privacy. Author considers existing controversies and sketches changes in modern spatial mobility which make the new technologies of social control one of the solutions of emerging issues. Author also indicates that there are many sociologically important questions about the surveillance of spatial mobility. For instance, what kind of social construction of attitudes toward surveillance of mobility we should expect? Or, how will social control change if technological means of identifying people and monitoring their spatial mobility will be introduced on massive scale? Furthermore, what kinds of unintended consequences society will have to face. Concept under development is based on the sociological theories of social change and interdisciplinary scientific sub-discipline – surveillance studies.

Keywords: social control, new technologies, social change, surveillance studies

A doctor's life-story – on professional mobility, occupational sub-cultures and personal insights

Doctors represent a seemingly universal profession, sharing a set of competences and a similar view on their role as doctors all over the world. At the same time, every society's health care system has some idiosyncrasies, e.g. beliefs and preferences in the daily medical practice, where some special cultural characteristics and traditions of this society are reproduced and negotiated. Also within a national setting, different clinics accommodate occupational sub-cultures with both professional and social norms and hierarchies. In our research project, "Polish and Swedish doctors in the Swedish health care", we investigate how ideals, practices and cultural negotiations are articulated. We focus on narrative representations of professional life-trajectories of the migrating doctors and of occupational subcultures. Our preliminary results indicate that a cooperation between "native" and immigrant doctors can influence the medical and caring practices. A doctor's professional status is often dependent on his or her country of origin and medical training. In Sweden, the increasing number of immigrated doctors (where Poles are the largest non-Scandinavian group) contributes to the visualization of existing medical ideals and practices. In which contexts do the medical qualifications and skills override cultural differences, and when are they perceived as prevalent? We use cultural analysis, narrative analysis and other theories emphasising culture as a continuous process of meaning-making.

Our conference presentation focuses on a life-story of a Polish female surgeon, with a rich experience of occupational mobility. She is currently living and working in Sweden but worked previously in France and in some clinics in Poland. She has experienced large differences in wages, status and career possibilities. In her life-story, the surgeon reflects on the subcultures existing in the different clinics and tells about her strategies for dealing with both medical practices and social demands in the actual work-place. We analyze how an individual moving among different national health care systems and occupational sub-cultures makes sense of those specificities, what she inscribes as important insights in her own occupational trajectory and what skills she incorporates in her own unique set of competences. The surgeon tells how her professional mobility has supplied her with resources to create a special set of competences that helped to overcome the superstitions - existing in all these countries - about age, gender and physical strength in relation to surgery as profession.