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THE EFFECTS OF THE «FOURTH WAVE» OF IMMIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE ON THE UKRAINIAN DIASPORA IN THE UNITED STATES

The «Fourth Wave» represents the most important development in the history of the Ukrainian Diaspora, which has affected profoundly all aspects of its life and became the subject of different studies. Detailed information from the US Census and the American Community Survey, as well as specialized local surveys, allow one to analyze in detail the impact of the Fourth Wave on the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States. We plan to analyze the same aspects of this Fourth Wave

Key Words: *Ukrainian Diaspora, «Fourth Wave», Census USA, American Community Survey (ACS), first or second ancestry, immigration, immigrants, population, language.*

The Ukrainian Diaspora in the United States has more than a century-old history. During that time we record four periods of mass immigration of Ukrainians to the U.S. The causes of each wave of immigration were certain historical and social-economic circumstances. The peculiarity of the immigrants of the «Fourth Wave» is that, unlike all previous waves, they emigrated from an independent Ukrainian state and came from all of its regions. This circumstance is the dominant differentiating characteristic of the immigrants of the «Fourth Wave».

The Ukrainian Diaspora as a social and cultural system continues its development undergoing several changes due to the activity and the increasing role of the «Fourth Wave». This fact creates the need for a systematic research of the Diaspora.

The basis for our study form the official statistical data of the Census USA and the American Community Survey (ACS), which enable us to have a real picture of the current demographic situation, the social-economic characteristics of Ukrainians in the U.S. and the dynamics of their development.

Within this theme, based on analysis of statistical data, we consider the main characteristics of the Ukrainian Diaspora in the U.S. and the «Fourth Wave» in particular.

Table 1. Periodization of the immigrant waves and the number of immigrants

Immigration Wave	Characteristics of migration	Period	Number
I wave	Economic	1870–1914	254.376
II wave	Political and economic	1923–1939	11.000
III wave	Political	1946–1959	80.000
IV wave	Free and economic:	1991 – present	216.587
	Including, born in Ukraine		183.409

Source: [1]

Note: The «Fourth Wave» often used to denote immigrants from Ukraine to all European countries even if the Ukrainians immigrate to a given country for the first time, like Greece, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

In the years 1988–1991 began a new emigration from Ukraine to the United States and Western Europe. The mass nature of this migratory flow continued until 2005. In subsequent years, the migration did continue, but its scope has been much smaller than in previous years.

As was already mentioned, the new wave of Ukrainian immigration to the United States was named the «Fourth Wave» on the basis of its mass flow in the specified time period. Tab.1 presents the numbers of each migration wave, its periods and the causes of the emigration. The calculation of immigrants, which we refer to as the «Fourth Wave» is based on the methodology of calculation of the U.S. population and includes persons who in the Census or in the annual survey conducted by the American Community Survey (ACS) indicated in questionnaires that they are «Ukrainian» or (in the case of mixed couples) call themselves «Ukrainian» in their first or second ancestry, were born in Ukraine and came to the U.S. after 1990.

In our study, we examine only immigration to the U.S., and only those registered in the official statistical reporting of the U.S. population.

There are several major factors that caused mass emigration from Ukraine.

Negative factors in the country of residence:

- Deep and prolonged economic crisis in Ukraine, starting from the mid 80's that has lasted through the of nineties (90's) of the twentieth century;
- High unemployment;
- Political instability.

However, gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine entered the path of democratization and canceled a number of discriminatory laws of the former Soviet Union, which limited the rights of people to migrate freely both within the country and abroad. There was liberalization of conditions of border crossing.

And **positive**, attractive, factors from the country of immigration, in our case – the United States:

- Family ties with members of previous immigrant waves;
- The inclusion of Ukraine in 1994, on the list of countries participating in the immigration lottery the «Green Card»;
- Relatively liberal Immigration Law;
- U.S. economic prosperity and more.

The main flow of the «Fourth wave» – was formed from among those who won the «green card». In addition, they immigrate to the U.S. based on reunion of families (parents to children and children with parents), marriage, and on the student, working and tourist visas. The last category («tourists») generally forms a group of illegal immigrants. Some of

them, over time, become legalized and enter official statistics, and some – go to the category of «illegal immigrants» and are practically impossible to account for.

According to annual surveys of the American Community Survey (ACS) [See. Tab.2] in 2009 in the U.S. there was a population of 961.262 persons of Ukrainian origin, which is only 0.3% of the total U.S. population, including: 656.782 persons born in the U.S. and 304.480 – of which 183.409 are immigrants born in Ukraine.

Statistical data are presented in Tab.2 give us the most accurate information on the number of Ukrainians in the U.S. and the dynamics of their population. Between 1980 and 1990 we notice a slight increase in the Ukrainian population due to births in the United States, partly because of immigrants of Ukrainian origin from Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Canada and Poland, who came to the U.S. after 1960. They partly slowed the negative trend of the reduction of the population of the Ukrainian Diaspora. In the 1980's, a developing negative trend reduced the population of the Ukrainian Diaspora through increased mortality of older people, who in the majority belong to the category of «immigrants».

The «Fourth Wave» changed the character and dynamics of these processes. Between 1990 and 2000 is a massive influx of new immigrants [Tab.2]. The total population of Ukrainians, relative to 1980, increasing by 22.3%. The most dynamic growing number of Ukrainians belongs in the category of «immigrants». During this period into the United States come over 150,000 Ukrainians, which is 117.86% relative to 1980, or 147.77% relative to 1990, making it the phenomenon called the «Fourth Wave» that fundamentally changed the status of the Ukrainian Diaspora in the U.S. and attracted attention of researchers, politicians, journalists, writers and so on.

The trend of mass influx of immigrants continued until 2005, however, in subsequent years the number of new immigrants significantly diminished. One reason may be the «Orange Revolution» in 2004, providing hope for change in society, to improve economic development and this affected the volume of migration flows. Unfortunately, the expected changes have not occurred. The current economic and political situation in Ukraine, according to experts, is also not encouraging. So we can expect a new phase of growth of immigration from Ukraine. The next statistical section will show if our assumptions are correct.

*Table 2. Dynamics of the number of Ukrainians in the USA 1980-2009**

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009**
All Ukrainians	716.780	722.122	883.129	965.337	961.262
% Relative difference	100%	0.7%	22.3%	9.3%	-0.4%
Including:					
Born in the U.S.	601.260	620.548	631.457	676.052	656.782
% Relative difference	100%	3.2%	1.7%	7.0%	-2.8%
All immigrants	115.520	101.574	251.672	289.285	304.480
% Relative difference	100%	-12,1%	147,8%	14,9%	5,25%

* Persons with first or second Ukrainian ancestry 2009

** Average of 2007, 2008 and 2009 values

Source: [1].

Notice. The census conducted in 2010 was by a short form questionnaire of only 10 questions in which there was no question about ethnicity, so we use the data of the annual surveys conducted by the ACS.

Table 3. Comparative characteristics of the dynamics of Ukrainian category «immigrants» before and after 1990 (1980–2009)

Period of immigration	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009**
< 1990	115.520	101.574	110.602	93.463	87.893
% Relative difference	100%	-12.07%	8.88%	-15.4%	-5.96%
1991–2009:	–	–	141.070	195.822	216.587
% Relative difference	–	–	100%	38.8%	10.6%
Including born in Ukraine	–	–	117.682	162.956	183.409
% Relative difference	–	–	100%	38.47%	11.93%

Due to reduction of the influx of new immigrants and increased mortality among older populations the Ukrainian population in 2009 relative to 2005 is reduced by (- 0.4%), (Tab. 2).

Important for the recreation of the population is the birth rate. Overall until 2005, the number of births in the U.S. was growing, but the growth dynamics was uneven. Only in 2005, we see the effect of the «Fourth Wave» of the Ukrainian Diaspora, when the number of «Born in the USA» reaches 7% relative to 2000, or 8.94% relative to 1990. But in the next cut in 2009 the dynamics of «Born in the USA» has a negative trend (-2.8%). Generally, the «Fourth Wave» has a great potential for fertility in later periods. Currently we have almost 30 thousand new members in the youth organizations and Saturday schools – this age group from 5 to 17 years and over 18.000 enrolled in colleges (age group 18–24) [2].

Inevitable is the process, which reduces the number of persons, representatives of previous immigrant waves, belonging to the category of «immigrants», the kind born outside the United States. In 2009, the number of Ukrainians who came to the U.S. before 1946 was only 1.331. Of the representatives of immigration of the 3rd wave, from the period 1946 – 1959 we have 30.694 persons. As already mentioned above in the period from 1960 to 1990, to the U.S. came Ukrainians from Australia, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and Poland. Although their number reached almost 40 thousand they were not named «N Wave» because on average was slightly more than 1.000 persons per year for 30 years and their age structure had no significant impact on changing the age structure of the Diaspora [1].

Comparing the statistics of persons belonging to the category of «immigrants» in the period before and after 1990, we note the characteristic features:

Reduction in the number of immigrants of previous immigration waves and reduction in the inflow of new immigrants. Also see that in 2005 was the peak of growth of the «Fourth Wave». The nature of the process of migration of Ukrainian to the U.S. is changing and is relatively of small but constant. The dynamics of changes in the number of «immigrants» are presented in Tab. 3.

Some characteristics of the «Fourth Wave» immigrants. Before 1991 Ukrainians emigrated from their ethnic territories that in different historical periods have been occupied by various countries: Austria, Russia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany and finally in 1945 the territory of Ukraine, in the current borders, part of the USSR. If representatives of the «Second» and «Third» waves were forced to emigrate for political reasons, then the «Fourth wave» are free in their choice of emigration. Participation in the lottery «Green Card» is completely voluntary and the right of every person. The owners of «immigration visas» are different categories of people: by age, sex, education level, wealth, the status of employment, etc. Sociological surveys we conducted among representatives of the «Fourth Wave» in 5 states found that only 8% of the respondents were unemployed at

the time of departure to the United States. Undoubtedly, the economic factor is dominant for decisions to emigrate and in addition there are several good other reasons from the social and psychological category that affect this decision.

Demographics. Gender and age structure of immigrants reflects the demographic structure of population of Ukraine where the number of women dominates over men. The difference is about 7%.

The Demographic effect of the impact of new immigrants to the Ukrainian Diaspora is clearly evident in the analysis of age groups of immigrants. Data on the percentage of the «Fourth wave» in each age group are presented in Tab. 4.

The «Fourth Wave» constitutes about ¼ of the population in each age group that ranges from 15 to 39 years. There are a high percentage of new immigrants in selected cohorts of younger and older ages. Obviously many of the new immigrants – are families of representatives of three generations. This is confirmed by our survey outcomes 75% of the respondents reported that they are married.

More than 74% have children, and about 60% have two children. It is important that 80.9% of the children of new immigrants live in the U.S. and 18.1% – in Ukraine. The fact that children live in Ukraine can be explained by the fact that some children at the time when parents received immigrant visas were over 21 and under the U.S. immigration laws could not immigrate with their parents. Most children of immigrants were born in Ukraine. More than 30.000 young people have created great potential for Ukrainian youth organizations and Saturday schools. The activities of the Ukrainian Student Union of America and others have been restored.

Education. Their high educational level is an important feature of the new immigrants. Tab. 5 shows the data of the educational level of immigrants in the Metropolitan New York, in other regions the level of education is somewhat different.

All who came to the United States aged 18 and older have high-school education, over 60% have higher education and 24% – received university education already in the U.S. This attests to great potential of the representatives of the «Fourth wave» and the potential for their professional growth. But we are still analyzing statistical data on their vocational and educational level.

Table 4. Percent contribution of 4th wave immigrants to the total number of Ukrainians by 5-year Age Groups: U.S., 2006

Age	% 4th wave of tot. pop.	Age	% 4th wave of tot. pop.
00 – 04	5.7	45 – 49	17.2
05 – 09	17.9	50 – 54	13.3
10 – 14	21.9	55 – 59	12.0
15 – 19	26.3	60 – 64	7.9
20 – 24	24.9	65 – 69	14.6
25 – 29	27.8	70 – 74	18.1
30 – 34	25.5	75 – 79	12.4
35 – 39	24.0	80 – 84	7.3
40 – 44	19.8	85 +	6.2

Source: [1].

Table 5. Level of education attainment: NY Metropolitan Area, 2006 (persons 25 yrs old or more)

Education	U.S. Born	<1990	1991–2007%
None–Grade 8	1.4%	9.0%	3.5%
Grades 9–12	28.0%	26.8%	16.5%
1–3 yrs.college	19.5%	20.6%	24.7%
4+Yrs. College	51.1%	43.7%	55.3%

Source: The Ukrainians in the New York Metropolitan Area: Dynamics and Fourth Wave settlement. By Oleh Wolowyna and Vasyly Lopukh. The Ukrainian Weekly. September 5, 2011, №36.

The settlement of the Ukrainian people. New trends in the geography of the settlement of Ukrainian immigrants are also associated with the «Fourth wave». The largest Ukrainian population lives in the states of North-Eastern and North-Central part of the United States. Most numerous Ukrainian communities in metropolitan areas are concentrated in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Portland (Oregon) where about ¼ of all the Ukrainian people live. Because of economic problems in the U.S., which caused internal migration, in such states as Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey there is a loss of the Ukrainian population. However, in the states Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Utah there is a growing Ukrainian population due to internal migration and the «Fourth wave».

Table 6. Ukrainian settlement in regions of the U.S., 2009

Regions	Number		Percent		% (2009–1980)/1980
	1980	2009	1980	2009	
New England	46.500	58.818	6.5%	6.1%	26.5%
Mid. Atlantic	348.340	311.014	48.6%	32.4%	-10.7%
East-North-Center	145.320	160.386	20.3%	16.7%	10.4%
E. North-Center	22.560	36.231	3.1%	3.8%	60.6%
W. North-Center	59.800	130.219	8.3%	13.5%	117.8%
W. South-Center	4.900	16.688	0.7%	1.7%	240.6%
Mountain	12.880	29.348	1.8%	3.1%	127.9%
Pacific	14.800	49.243	8.6%	17.6%	174.5%
TOTAL	716.780	961.262	100.0%	100.0%	34.1%

Source: [1].

New England Division: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, R. Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic Division: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

East North Central Div.: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central Div.: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S. Dakota

S. Atlantic Div.: Delaware, DC, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Virginia, W. Virginia

East South Central Div.: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

West South Central Div.: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

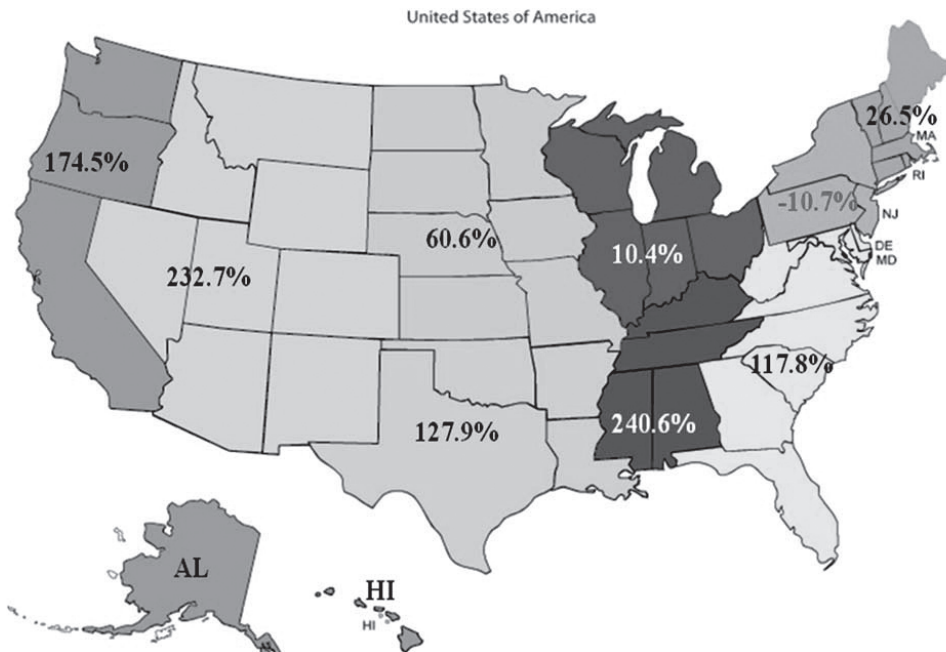
Mountain Division: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific Division: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Also, we see a completely new trend – the dynamic growth of Ukrainian population in the states of Oregon and Washington. However, despite the changes and trends in recent years the Ukrainian settlement characteristics: high levels of urban and regional concentration, including the geography of major settlement sites has not significantly changed. Approximately 50% of Ukrainians are living in a few states [Tab. 6]. of the Mid-Atlantic region (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington (DC), Virginia and West Virginia) and approximately 20% in the states of Eastern North-Central region (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin).

More dramatic is the situation when viewed in the metropolitan areas in which, in the 1990–2009 period, the Ukrainian population has been decreasing. [Tab.7].

The reasons – internal migration, aging and reduction of natural populations within these cities among Ukrainians and very little influx of new immigrants. The worst situation is in Flint (MI) where the Ukrainian population declined by (91.3%) between 1990 and 2009, and in such a metropolitan areas like Omaha (Nebraska / Iowa) Johnstown (Pats), Toledo (Ohio/Michigan) where the Ukrainian population declined in from (40%) to (50%). In absolute numbers the population loss rate is less impressive for it amounts to approximately 1.000 people. At the same time in such metropolitan areas as Detroit (MI) and Pittsburgh (Pen) the losses amount to 5 to 10 thousand of the Ukrainian population, although the relative rate of losses is not as high as is the case in the example above and is (18%) in Pittsburgh and (27%) in Detroit. In the case of the metropolis Flint and Omaha, we see the complete collapse of Ukrainian community life. Sold out houses NGOs, churches. An end to the centenary history of the community. And at the same time there is the loss of language, culture, continuity of traditions and more.



Map. 1. Ukrainian settlement in regions of the U.S., 2009 (%(2009–1980)/1980)

Table 7. Selected Metropolitan Areas with losses between 1990 and 2009 in the number of persons of Ukrainian ancestry (1990–2009)

Metropolitan Area	1990	2009	%(2009–1990)/1990
Flint, MI	1.304	114	-91.3%
Omaha, NE/IA	1.243	632	-49.2%
Johnstown, PA	3.074	1.659	-46.0%
Toledo, OH/MI	1.656	960	-42.0%
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	12.396	7.917	-36.1%
Utica-Rome, NY	3.126	2.110	-32.5%
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA/NJ	12.754	8.815	-30.9%
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	1.107	775	-30.0%
Canton, OH	1.379	979	-29.0%
Detroit, MI	32.133	23.520	-26.8%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	8.752	6.544	-25.2%
Pittsburgh, PA	24.807	20.351	-18.0%

Source: [1].

At the same time on a map of America there appeared cities in which earlier the presence of Ukrainians was hardly taken into account because their number was not sufficient for an active social life.

In metropolitan Sacramento and Portland, presented in Tab.8, in 1990, lived respectively 2,629 and 3,160 Ukrainians, and in all other metropolitan areas represented in Tab. 9 there were only from 160 to 980 people. However, in 2009 from 1,000 to 6,000 persons of Ukrainian origin are living in these areas. The gain ranges from the lowest rate at 492% to 766%. Such rapid population growth of Ukrainians is mainly due to the «Fourth Wave». These cities formed the new Ukrainian communities with new traditions, which in many cases differ from the old traditions of previous immigrant waves.

Table 8. Metropolitan Areas with the largest relative increases between 1990 and 2009 in the number of persons of Ukrainian ancestry

Metropolitan Area	1990	2009	%(2009–1990)/1990
Asheville, NC	189	1638	766.7%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	467	3.930	741.5%
Portland, OR-WA	3.160	26.016	723.3%
Sacramento, CA	2.629	20.432	677.2%
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson SC	327	2.186	568.5%
Raleigh-Durham, NC	543	3.626	567.8%
Charleston – N. Charleston, SC	228	1.480	549.1%
Williamsport, PA	164	1.010	515.9%
Madison, WI	430	2.623	510.0%
Spokane, WA	981	5.808	492.0%

Source: [1].

Summary and Conclusions. In the history of Ukrainian immigration to the U.S. the «Fourth Wave» was the largest, of numbering more than 150 thousand people. Qualitatively, the structure of new immigrants is distinguished by their educational level, high mobility and the dynamic of economic growth.

The «Fourth Wave» changed the demographic situation of Ukrainian Diaspora and it represents 17% of Ukrainians in the general population in the U.S. Without the 4-th wave today we would have had only 7% of Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainians. Thanks to the «Fourth Wave» the presence of Ukrainian language increased, but we see the paradoxical situation that exists in no other ethnic community. Nearly half of the new immigrants speak Russian at home. This complex language situation is the result of the many years of Russification of the Ukrainian population and it reflects the language problem in Ukraine.

We are seeing how a new wave of immigration has changed the geography of the settlement of the Ukrainian people. On the one hand, the «Fourth Wave» complemented and strengthened the organized Ukrainian Diaspora, and the other hand formed a new community in those areas where previously there was no Ukrainian community. Otherwise, Ukrainian settlement in large metropolitan areas has not changed significantly.

Another important fact associated with the «Fourth Wave», which clearly distinguishes it from immigrants prior to 1990 and those born in the U.S., is a high dynamics of their travel to Ukraine and their financial support of families. In addition, some of them returned to Ukraine, in particular, this trend was apparent after 2004, when there were high hopes of winning the Orange Revolution. Unfortunately, the current political situation in Ukraine evokes concern and emigration sentiments are typical, especially among young people.

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НАСЛІДКИ «ЧЕТВЕРТОЇ ХВИЛІ» ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦІВ З УКРАЇНИ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ ДІАСПОРУ В США

Близько одного мільйона українців живуть у США. Вони належать до попередніх хвиль еміграції та їх нащадків, а також це нові іммігранти, так званої «Четвертої Хвилі», чия еміграція в Сполучені Штати почалася в першій половині 1990-х років. Функціональне визначення «Четверта Хвиля»: особи українського походження, що народилися в Україні, які приїхали в США після 1990 року. Прибуття Четвертої Хвилі, ймовірно – найбільш важлива подія в історії українців у Сполучених Штатах, яка глибоко зачепила всі сторони життя української діаспори, і стала предметом багатьох досліджень. Вони звернули назад процес мовної асиміляції, вплинули на географічне розподіл структури, допомогли оживити громади і створити нові. Її наслідки будуть відчуватися протягом багатьох років.

Докладна інформація Перепису населення США і American Community Survey, а також спеціалізованих локальних обстежень, дає змогу детально проаналізувати вплив «Четвертої Хвилі» української діаспори в США. Ми плануємо проаналізувати такі аспекти цього впливу «Четвертої Хвилі»:

- a) особливості розселення в Штатах і містах;
- b) їх статеві-вікової структури;
- c) мова, на якій говорять вдома і через великі пропорції російської мови;
- d) соціально-економічний статус і характеристики житлового фонду, дані;
- e) вплив нових іммігрантів у суспільному житті діаспори.

Порівняння буде зроблено між «Четвертою Хвилею» іммігрантів та іншою діаспорою. Ми будемо вивчати вплив «Четвертої Хвилі» на соціальне життя суспільства та його організацій.

Ключові слова: українська діаспора, «Четверта Хвиля», Бюро Перепису США, Бюро Дослідження Американського Суспільства, перше або друге етнічне походження, імміграція, іммігранти, населення, мова.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ «ЧЕТВЕРТОЙ ВОЛНЫ» ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦЕВ С УКРАИНЫ НА УКРАИНСКУЮ ДИАСПОРУ В США

Около одного миллиона украинцев живут в США. Они относятся к предшествующим волнам эмиграции и их потомкам, а также это новые иммигранты так называемой «Четвертой Волны», чья иммиграция в Соединенные Штаты началась в первой половине 1990-х годов. Функціональное определение «Четвертая Волна»: лица украинского происхождения, родившиеся в Украине, которые приехали в США

после 1990 года., Прибытие «Четвертой Волны» – вероятно, – наиболее важное событие в истории украинцев в Соединенных Штатах, которое глубоко затронуло все стороны жизни украинской диаспоры и стало предметом многих исследований. Они обратили вспять процесс языковой ассимиляции, оказали влияние на географическое распределение структуры, помогли оживить общины и создать новые. Его последствия будут ощущаться в течение многих лет.

Подробная информация Переписи населения США и American Community Survey, а также специализированных локальных обследований, позволяет детально проанализировать влияние «Четвертой Волны» на украинскую диаспору в США. Мы планируем проанализировать следующие аспекты данного влияния «Четвертой Волны»:

- a) особенности расселения в Штатах и городах;
- b) их половозрастной структуры;
- c) язык, на котором говорят дома и в силу больших пропорций русского языка;
- d) социально-экономический статус и характеристики жилищного фонда, данные;
- e) влияние новых иммигрантов в общественной жизни диаспоры.

Сравнение будет сделано между «Четвертой Волной» иммигрантов и остальные диаспоры. Мы будем также изучать влияние «Четвертой Волны» на социальную жизнь общества и его организаций.

Ключевые слова: украинская Диаспора, «Четвертая Волна», Бюро Переписи США, Бюро Исследований Американского Общества, первое или второе этническое происхождение, иммиграция, иммигранты, население, язык.