

2.2 Analysis of the main factors of the formation of housing for migrants

Formative factors of housing for migrants were singled out, based on defined research methods: a) search and systematization of information from published publications, as well as from Internet sources by monitoring online portals; b) the method of field surveys, which involved the study of domestic examples of specialized housing for migrants in points of temporary stay and PTRB; c) the method of focus group interviewing of migrants and employees of institutions that administer existing institutions for the residence of migrants; d) in-depth analog interviewing of migrants of Ukrainian origin living abroad; e) standardized sociological survey of residents of Ukrainian cities; f) survey of experts in the field of psychology and real estate; g) a cartographic method of analyzing the urban planning aspects of the localization of residential facilities for migrants in the EU countries in combination with a parallel search and analysis of photo materials, textual information about these facilities and their impact on the surrounding buildings and the structure of the settlement as a whole. (fig.1).

Socio-psychological factors of integration of migrants into the living environment of citizens of the host country. The results of the focus survey (conducted by the author before 2014) show a dominant neutral position and a positive attitude of the residents of the region (74.6% in total) towards migrants. A negative attitude towards migrants is characteristic of the minority of surveyed citizens of Ukraine (25.4%), so Ukrainian society is not categorical in its rejection of migrants and their integration into Ukrainian society. Thus, Ukrainian society is open to migrants who aim to integrate into the already formed environment.

One of the blocks of questions aimed to reveal the mood of the Ukrainian society regarding the implementation of housing for migrants, did not show a uniform, structured opinion and vision. Most of the answers are blurred and for the most part do not contain a clear answer. At the same time, this survey revealed attitudes towards housing for migrants:

- housing provided by the state for migrants for free or partially paid use, the respondents perceive as providing comfort to outsiders at their expense. The interviewees motivate this statement with their own experience in providing housing for themselves or their families (Tab.1., Fig.1.):

"... I worked long and hard at a state-owned factory/enterprise to get housing from the state, and they (migrants) will come ready-made?";

"... in order to buy my own home, I had to work and save a lot, and the state will give them (migrants) just like that?";

"... in order to have my own home, I had to take out a very "binding" bank mortgage, I work a lot to "pay off" the apartment, and they (migrants) are given a home just like that";

"... I don't have my own apartment and I don't have the funds to buy it either, so I have to rent. Then why should I rent, and for my taxes some migrant will be given free housing?"



Fig. 1. Generalization of a focus survey of 240 citizens in different regions of Ukraine [66].

**Table summarizing the focus group survey of citizens in different regions of
Ukraine**

№	City in which a survey was conducted	number of respondents	Age groups of respondents			Відповідь на поставлені питання					
						"What is your attitude towards migrants?"			"What is your attitude to the desire of migrants to integrate into Ukrainian society?"		
			18- 30	31- 45	> 46	Positive	Neutrale	Negative	Positive	Neutrale	Negative
1	Lviv	30	9	13	8	9	10	11	19	6	5
2	Lutsk	30	3	20	7	7	15	8	15	9	6
3	Ternopil	30	10	18	2	6	16	8	10	11	9
4	Mukachevo	30	9	16	5	10	11	9	12	11	7
5	Kyiv	30	11	12	7	6	17	7	9	7	14
6	Kharkiv	30	7	19	4	16	11	3	21	7	2
7	Donetsk	30	2	23	5	11	9	10	17	8	5
8	Mariupol	30	3	17	10	10	15	5	13	11	6
	Total	240	54	138	48	75	104	61	116	70	54
	Percentages	100 %	22. 5 %	57. 5 %	20 %	31. 3 %	43. 3 %	25. 4%	48. 3%	29. 2%	22. 5 %

Tab.1. Table summarizing the focus group survey of citizens in different regions of
Ukraine [65].

The obtained data show an interesting trend - in cities where the quantitative component of migrants in society is the largest in Ukraine, the attitude towards migrants is more positive than in regions where there are fewer migrants. This shows that old people and threats from migrants are exaggerated and these theses need to be debunked.

The fact of revealing the heterogeneity of the attitude of Ukrainian citizens regarding the implementation of housing for migrants is important.

The desire to integrate into a new society. According to the results of interviews with three focus groups of migrants in Ukrainian society, 73.3% of migrants expressed their willingness to integrate and 26.6% of migrants do not want to change their habits and lifestyle and do not want to adapt to the society in which they find themselves. In the conversation, it was repeatedly emphasized that migrants are ready to work and provide themselves with a new life (qualitatively different from the one they had in their homeland). They do not make many demands on the state, there is only a desire for minimal support in matters of providing temporary housing as a "transshipment point". These points are needed as a temporary shelter during the adjustment of life and the search for housing on the real estate market (housing that the migrant-refugee can maintain independently). All respondents expressed an opinion about temporary housing, which is able to minimally satisfy the requirements for everyday life, ensure socio-psychological stability and serve as a supporting factor in integration into society.

A survey of employees of detention centers for stateless persons and migrants indicated the willingness of children of migrants to study in general schools of the city, together with Ukrainians, take courses in the Ukrainian language and computer literacy. This is caused by a large surplus of free time and an understanding of the vital necessity of such a path. In essence, there is no choice for the migrant himself - either he adapts to new conditions and receives certain chances from the society of the host country, or he opposes the environment and becomes isolated, limited in access to the benefits of the new society. Migrants who see Ukraine as only a temporary area of stay on their way to third countries self-isolate.

Inter-ethnic/inter-religious and domestic conflicts in migrant communities.

During the interviews in PTRB and PTPI (*fig.2 Location of temporary accommodation centers for foreigners (PTPI) and stateless persons and temporary accommodation centers for refugees (PTRB) in Ukraine; Fig.3 Photo PTPI in Zhuravychy, Volyn region.*), the goal was to identify conflict according to certain markers. One such marker is interethnic/interreligious relations. None of the interviewed respondents mentioned ethnic intolerance or national misunderstanding as reasons for conflicts in everyday life between migrants. During the research, the issue of a possible conflict on ethnic or national grounds between migrants was even emphasized - to which a negative answer was received in all cases (*living conditions of migrants on fig.4, fig.5*). In turn, other causes of conflicts and misunderstandings were listed:

a) Problems related to the organization of space in PTRB (46.6% of respondents)

- insufficiently ergonomic spaces or insufficiently comfortably arranged zoning;
- underdeveloped communication spaces;
- insufficient privacy of space in living rooms, and their low mobility in

transforming living space.

b) Problems related to the actions and decisions of the PTRB administration (40% of respondents)

- prejudiced attitude towards certain residents of PTRB;
- cultivating and rewarding denunciations among residents of PTRB;
- irrational drawing up of alternating schedules in the use of household items.



Fig.2. Location of temporary accommodation centers for foreigners (PTPI) and stateless persons and temporary accommodation centers for refugees (PTRB) in Ukraine

If it is unrealistic to influence the actions and decisions of the PTRB administration by architectural methods, then problems related to the organization of space and everyday life can be partly solved by architectural means.

Psychological aspects of segregation of migrants into the new society. As part of this study, 5 experienced practicing psychologists were interviewed. The interviewing took place in the form of a comparative conversation. Psychologists emphasize the importance of separating migrants into a separate group, because they are in aggressive conditions for themselves and have much more points of vulnerability. The following theses were identified and articulated:

- the migrant, having found himself in new conditions and environment, seeks to rebuild familiar and comfortable conditions for himself;
- a migrant, during his stay in new, unusual conditions, reacts by looking for others similar to him - in order to jointly solve household problems;

- the processes of segregation and self-separation of the migrant from the surrounding society and separation of the citizens of the host society from the migrants are characteristic, but not mandatory;

The above-mentioned theses reduce the nature of migrant settlement to a concentrated and a low-concentrated type. Therefore, if you do not influence the processes of resettlement of migrants, the formation of ethnic/religious/racial enclaves is a completely predictable phenomenon, with accompanying negative processes. These theses provide a basis for understanding the need for cultural/religious centers for migrants - but with the condition of ensuring the dispersed location of such buildings/facilities in the structure of the settlement, their harmonious integration into the existing environment and the avoidance of domestic conflicts with the residents of the surrounding buildings. Cultural centers for migrants in residential quarters of Vienna were given as examples of the implementation of this approach.

The resettlement of single migrants, family migrants, migrants with and without children needs to be considered separately.

- a migrant has different requirements for housing than native citizens (toward their minimization) and limited financial opportunities, especially during the initial period of stay in the host country.



Fig.3 Photo PTPI in Zhuravychy, Volyn region.

The last thesis contains information about the fact that migrants need gradual socialization in a new society and not allowing sharp breaks in previous cultural/religious ties. The stated needs are absent in the host society by definition. An important factor is the migrant's psychological comfort in the feeling of being able to independently/partially provide for himself in everyday life - this includes the cost of rent, utility payments, food and leisure. If it is impractical and immoral to influence the payment of food and leisure by means of housing simulation, then the cost of rent and maintenance of the accommodation may vary depending on the parameters of the

accommodation. The target group of migrants considered in this work, as a rule, does not have financial support at the level of an average citizen - and therefore needs a cheaper and less costly accommodation.

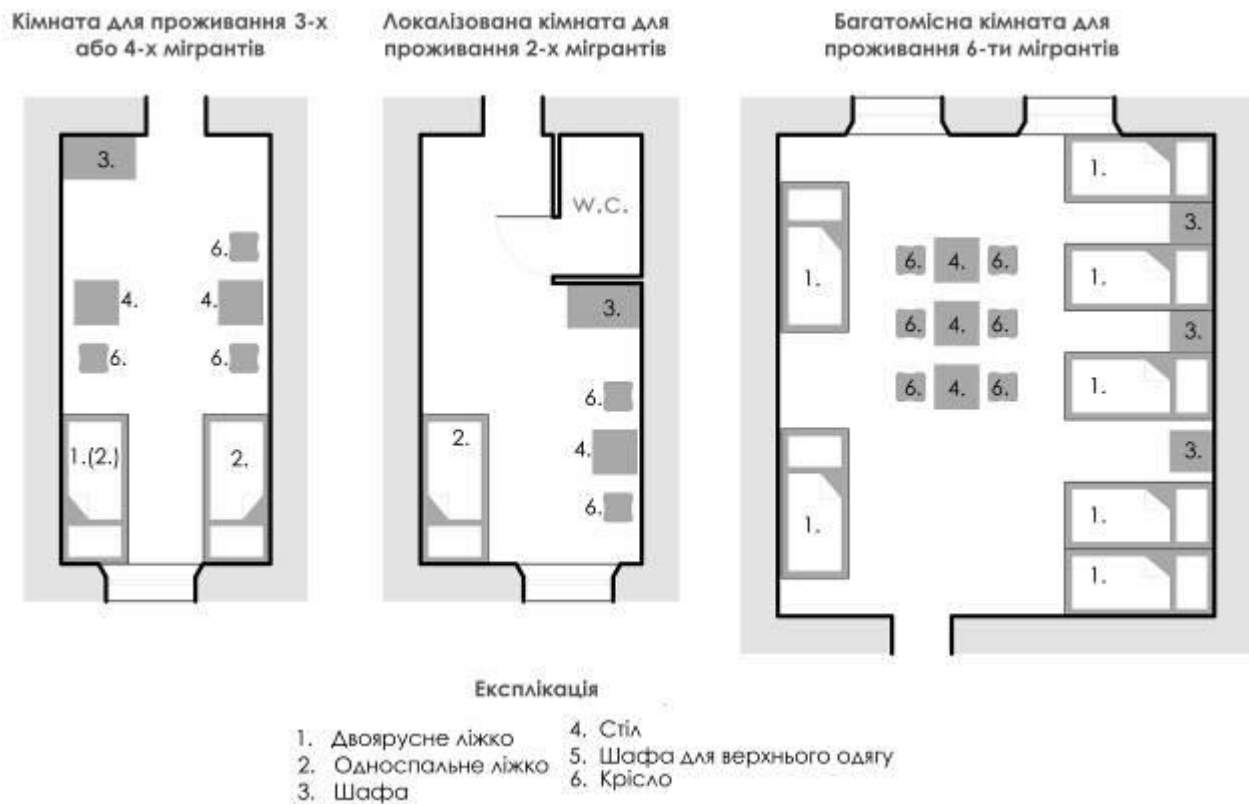


Fig.4. The layout of living rooms for migrants in the PTPI in Zhuravychy, Volyn region.

Experts emphasize that citizens' phobia of migrants can be overcome by a dispersed or less concentrated influx of migrants into the new society and not by pitting them against each other. This statement serves as a strong architectural argument-factor. Psychological stability of migrants and the society surrounding them is the key to mutually beneficial development and self-realization. This statement prompts the search for mechanisms for implementing the solution of social and psychological problems by means of architecture.



Fig.5. Photos of multi-bed rooms for three (four) and six people (author's photo)

Interviewing expert psychologists showed the prospect of further research and the possibility of success of architectural developments to reveal this topic. Therefore, the psychological comfort of migrants can be ensured by the implementation of compact energy-efficient housing, which should be dispersed throughout the structure of the settlement and the possibility of