# Ukrainian forced migrants in the cultural policies of the European Union

## Research Project Report

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# FACTS AND FIGURES

European refugee management is undertaking efforts in response to the largest migration crisis in Europe since WWII, caused by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. During the period between February 24, 2022 and January 10, 2023, nearly eight million people fled Ukraine, seeking protection in European countries (UNHCR). In this exceptional case, traditional measures of previous migration policies required significant adjustments and prompted the search for a more complex set of instruments to address new challenges.

Since the previous major migration crisis of 2015-2016, migration governance has grown increasingly complex, involving methodologies and instruments from various fields, including culture. This study is a part of the research which examines the role of cultural policy in migration governance. Cultural participation is a widely recognized instrument that can contribute to migration governance in various ways as well as democracy and social cohesion (Hammonds 2023, List et al. 2017, Timm & Costa 2024). Understanding the trajectories of cultural participation among refugees, the obstacles to such participation, the mechanisms and sources of political responses addressing the cultural needs of forced migrants, as well as the provision and perception of information, can significantly enhance the effectiveness of migration management systems.

The case of Ukrainian migration at the period of war is rather specific. Nearly 90 percent of Ukrainian refugees are women and children. Men between the ages of 18 and 60 are not allowed to leave Ukraine. Ukrainian female migrants who arrived after February 2022 are characterized by high levels of education. War, evacuation, and the need for rapid integration are significant sources of stress for them, adding another layer of vulnerability (Długosz 2023). In this case, the implementation of cultural policies and high-level cultural practices can facilitate the faster adaptation of refugees to the new environment.

This study aims to provide a clearer understanding of the perspectives on implementing various cultural policy instruments for the governance of the Ukrainian 2022 migration case.

# METHODOLOGY

**Period** – the survey was conducted by the author personally between 22 December 2022 and July 1, 2023.

**Geography** – 27 EU countries and Ukraine.

**The aim** of the study – to examine the correlation between EU cultural policies and practices and the cultural needs of Ukrainian forced migrants.

**Sample**: the study consisted of two parts: a quantitative survey with 524 respondents and semi-structured interviews with 56 participants. The target group of the survey consists of temporarily displaced persons fleeing the war in Ukraine, who arrived in European Union countries after February 23, 2022.

The statistical data from the survey was complemented by the data from 56 in-depth semi-structured interviews, which allowed for a deeper exploration of specific aspects of the research. The primary aim of the interviews was to gain more profound understanding of the motivations behind the respondents' life trajectories. All the interviews were conducted personally by the author through direct face-to-face communication with the interviewees in Italy, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Ukraine. The respondents from Ukraine were those who had already returned from Europe. Several interviews were conducted and recorded via Zoom.

The research error with a confidence probability is no more than 4.3%. The sample is representative of the number of forced migrants from Ukraine in each EU country.

Primary sociological data was collected using various methods, including distributing a link to a Google Form among potential respondents. In this regard, to ensure the accuracy of the responses, we asked the question, 'How often did you attend cultural events in Ukraine before February 23, 2024?' twice. In the first case, it was the main question (No. 12); in the second, it served as a control question (No. 24). As a result, the maximum discrepancy in responses was 5.9% for indicators near 50%, which fully meets the reliability requirements of the information received, considering that 524 respondents were surveyed.

The results presented in this report should be interpreted in light of the methodological limitations and the ongoing movements of displaced persons within Europe:

■ the sample for the survey is based on UNHCR data for each EU country;

■ the results reflect the situation and intentions of displaced persons at the time of data collection, which may change subsequently depending on a wide range of factors.

The survey questionnaire was designed based on EU cultural policy documents, Eurobarometer and Eurostat data. It comprised 42 questions, divided into three thematic blocks: general respondent profile (1–11), cultural participation (12–32), and the concept of Europe (33–42).

**Key points of the research:**

- frequency of cultural participation;
- possibilities and limitations for cultural participation in the host country;
- availability of cultural events and services in the Ukrainian language;
- sources of information about cultural activities and the role of various media types in cultural consumption and participation;
- the concept of Europe and a host country.

# RESULTS

## GENERAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

### Gender

91% - women, 9% - men.

A distinctive feature of the Ukrainian migration case in 2022 is its 'female face', as men aged 18 to 60 are prohibited from leaving Ukraine due to the imposition of martial law. Therefore, 91% of the respondents in our survey are women, while 9% are men.

Fifty-two women and four men participated in the extended interview: two men in the 55 and older age category, and two in the 18-25 age category. (Figure 1)

### Age

The majority of respondents (77.8%) are individuals aged 25 to 54 years.

| 18 – 24 years | 11.5% |
|---|---|
| 25 – 39 years | 43.3% |
| 40 – 54 years | 34.5% |
| Above 55 | 10.7% |

Figure 1. Age profile of respondents (Q: "Please indicate your age")



18 – 24 years  25 – 39 years  40 – 54 years  55 and above
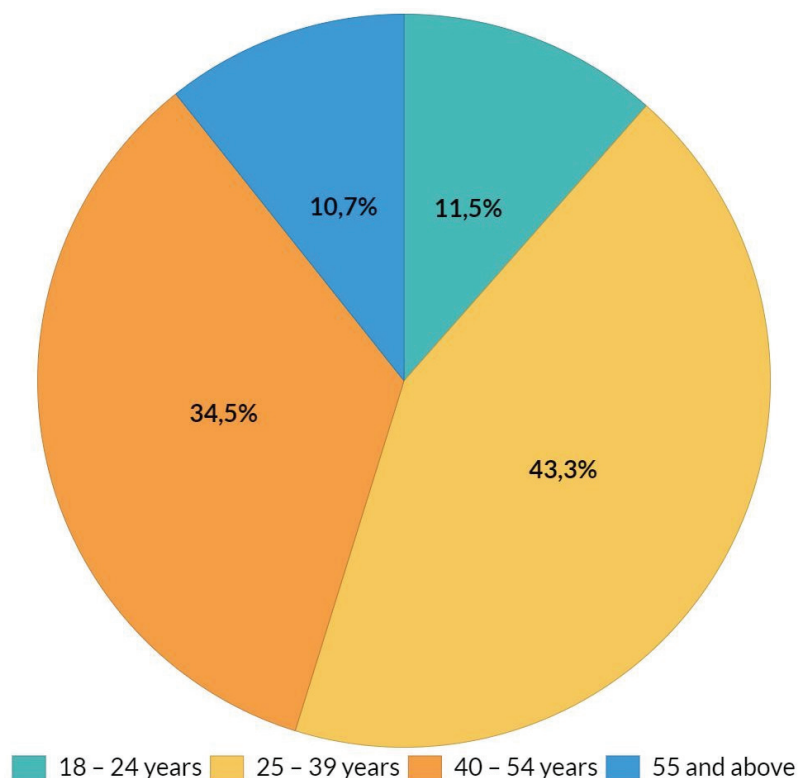
## Level of education

The qualitative composition of individuals displaced from Ukraine to Europe is reflected, among other factors, by their level of education. The Ukrainian 2022 migration case is characterized by the high level of education among those who have arrived in EU countries. Thus, according to the survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) from April 2022 to January 2023, 74% of Ukrainian refugees in Europe hold a higher education degree (Bachelor's or Master's) (SAM-UKR 2023). According to the data from the Ukrainian National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS), the educational level of refugees is significantly higher than that of the employed population in Ukraine, as confirmed also by a number of other surveys (Malynovska 2023).

The results of our survey practically align with other similar studies which additionally indicates the high accuracy of the information received: 73.3% of respondents indicated that they have higher education, 8.4% hold scientific (doctoral) degrees, and 12.8% have professional or vocational education. (Figure 2)

*Figure 2. Level of education (Q: "Please indicate your level of education")*



Secondary (school)
Professional, professional-technical (technical schools, professional-technical colleges)
Higher    Scientific degree
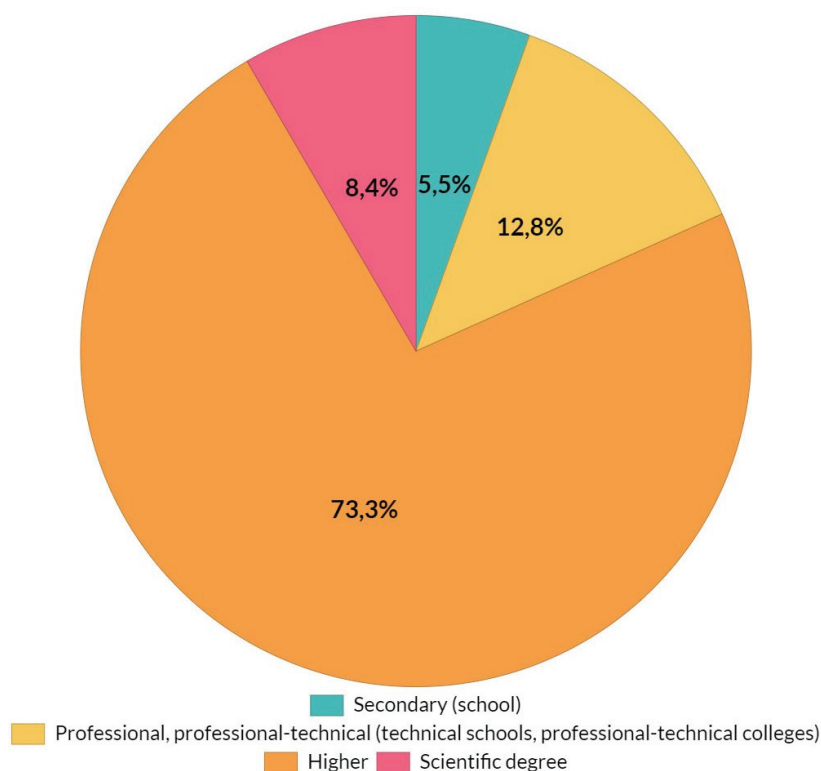
*Figure 3. Level of education (table)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Secondary education (e.g., secondary schools) | 5.5% |
| Professional and professional-technical education (e.g., technical schools, professional-technical colleges) | 12.8% |
| Higher education | 73.3% |
| Scientific (doctoral) degree | 8.4% |

## Geography

The geographical scope of this study is defined by two factors: the cities (settlements) of departure in Ukraine and the cities (settlements) of destination in the EU countries to which the refugees arrived.

The study included respondents from all regions of Ukraine, including the temporarily occupied areas of Donbas and Crimea. The largest number of respondents come from major cities and their regions (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, Odesa), as well as from cities and regions that were already occupied at the time of the full-scale invasion (Donetsk, Luhansk), and from several smaller cities that experienced fierce battles with the invader and were either surrounded or occupied in February-March 2022 (Bucha, Irpin, Brovary, Chernihiv, Sumy, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Mariupol, etc.). Thus, the largest number of respondents came from cities where active military operations occurred in February and early March 2022. The number of respondents from the western regions of Ukraine is relatively low. (Figure 3)

While conducting the study, the number of respondents from each EU country was adjusted to reflect their proportion in each host country at the period of the study. Therefore, at the time of the study, the largest number of Ukrainian refugees was, in descending order, in Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Spain, and Italy. Accordingly, the largest number of respondents was drawn proportionally from these countries.

*Figure 4. Respondent distribution by region of Ukraine*

## Period of arrival and stay in Europe

The geography of respondents' departure from Ukraine has its own specificities, both temporal and spatial. A full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine occurred at the end of February 2022, resulting in the occupation and/or encirclement of some border areas, which significantly complicated and, at times, made impossible the swift evacuation of civilians.

Ukraine was openly attacked by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, from multiple directions, including from the territory of Belarus to the north, along the entire Russian-Ukrainian border to the east, and from the Azov and Black Seas to the south. The evacuation of civilians from these areas to the territory controlled by the Ukrainian government could only occur through active combat zones, contingent upon a ceasefire and the establishment of humanitarian corridors. At the same time, the Russian Federation intended to allow evacuation from the territories it occupied only to Russia and its ally, Belarus. Therefore, those who aimed to evacuate towards Europe were unable to do so quickly.

For example, in the early, most intense days of the full-scale war, from the partially occupied Chernihiv region and the encircled Chernihiv, where no 'green corridors' were established, official transportation links (such as buses and trains) were halted, and no organized evacuation took place, the civilians could only evacuate at their own risk, typically using private or hired vehicles. The situation regarding departure was even more challenging in the occupied cities, such as Mariupol, where evacuation was only possible by mid-March 2022. Due to the failure to comply with the humanitarian corridor arrangements and the constant shelling of civilian vehicles by Russian troops, attempting to leave the encircled and occupied cities could cost lives.

It was possible to get on the evacuation trains, which were organized by Ukrzaliznytsia, only on a first-come, first-served basis, leading to large crowds at railway stations (Malynovska 2023). In addition, significant traffic jams developed across Ukraine. As a result, for residents of areas caught in the epicenter of hostilities, reaching the border often took several days. Consequently, the largest influx of refugees occurred in March and early April, when individuals from the occupied territories were finally able to reach their destination cities.

According to the CEDOS Analytical Center, the majority of people left Ukraine between February 27 and March 9. During this period, 1,649,088 people crossed the Ukrainian border to leave the country, with more than 150,000 people departing daily. On March 6, 210,526 individuals crossed the border, marking the highest daily figure. Since March 17, the number of people leaving has gradually decreased, signaling the decline of the first wave of refugees (Vymushena mihratsiia … 2022).

> *Voices of displaced:*
>
> *"We left on March 15, in the height itself, when … [the city] was almost surrounded. There was only one corridor, and that's the one we used to leave. It wasn't a 'green corridor'; we left, so to speak, unofficially… under fire. …At first, we drove on the highway… But then we left the road and crossed a field, bumping along the ruts. So, it took us six hours to drive to Kyiv. We were driving through the villages, taking some kind of detour. And it was scary that no one guaranteed our safety. I mean, at any moment, a plane could have flown over and dropped something on us. My mum was praying all the way, never stopping."* *(Kateryna, Germany)*

Among the participants in our survey, the majority of respondents (54.2%) arrived in EU countries in March 2022, while 17% arrived in April (Figure 5).

*Figure 5. Period of arrival to the host country (Q: "In which month of 2022 did you arrive in the host country?")*
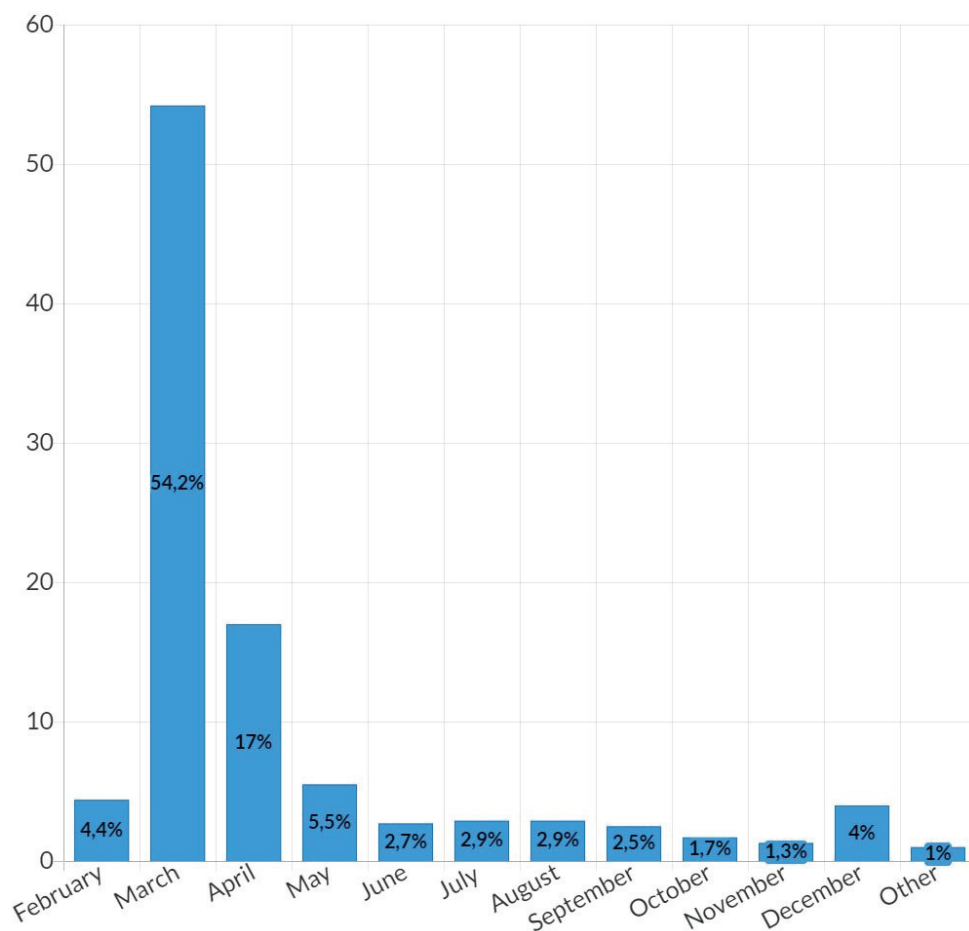


## Duration of stay in the EU

During the course of the study, some territories occupied by Russia in February-March 2022 were liberated, and Russian troops withdrew from several border areas. As a result, refugees began to gradually return. To assess the length of stay abroad, we asked the following question: *"If you have already returned to Ukraine, how many months did you spend in the host country?"*

At the time of the research, the majority of respondents (76%) were still residing in Europe, while 24% had already returned to Ukraine. Among those who returned to Ukraine during the period of the study, nearly 4% had spent 4 months in the host country, while 3.6% had spent 3 months.

| Months (N) | % |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2.7% |
| 2 | 2.7% |
| 3 | 3.6% |
| 4 | 4% |
| 5 | 2.7% |
| 6 | 2.7% |
| 7 | 1% |
| 8 | 1.1% |
| 9 | 1% |
| 10 | 0,2% |
| 11 | 2.5% |
| I still stay in EU country | 76% |

*Figure 6. Period of stay in the host country (Q: "If you have already returned to Ukraine, how many months did you stay in the host country?")*

*Voices of displaced:*

*"One more reason for me to return was ... Well, firstly, of course, I undoubtedly [missed] Ukraine. Anyway, you know, there's this heartsinking feeling when you're in another country. Well, then my mum... my mum had a stroke. I didn't even have a backup option. I had to leave immediately." (Polina, Italy)*

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## Dependents

One of the distinctive features of the Ukrainian migration case is the high proportion of dependents. Since the frequency and quality of participation in cultural events can be influenced by the presence of individuals who require care and assistance, the question was posed: *"How many people who left Ukraine after February 23, 2022, and require your care are living with you?"*

The results of the survey show that 61.3% of respondents are displaced persons with children in their care. Of these, 26.9% have 2 or more children. 12.1% of the respondents are responsible for persons with disabilities. 18.1% care for elderly individuals with whom they live and who require assistance. (*Table 1, Figure 7*)

*Figure 7. Categories of dependents (Q: "How many individuals who left Ukraine after 23 February 2022, and require your care, are living with you?")*
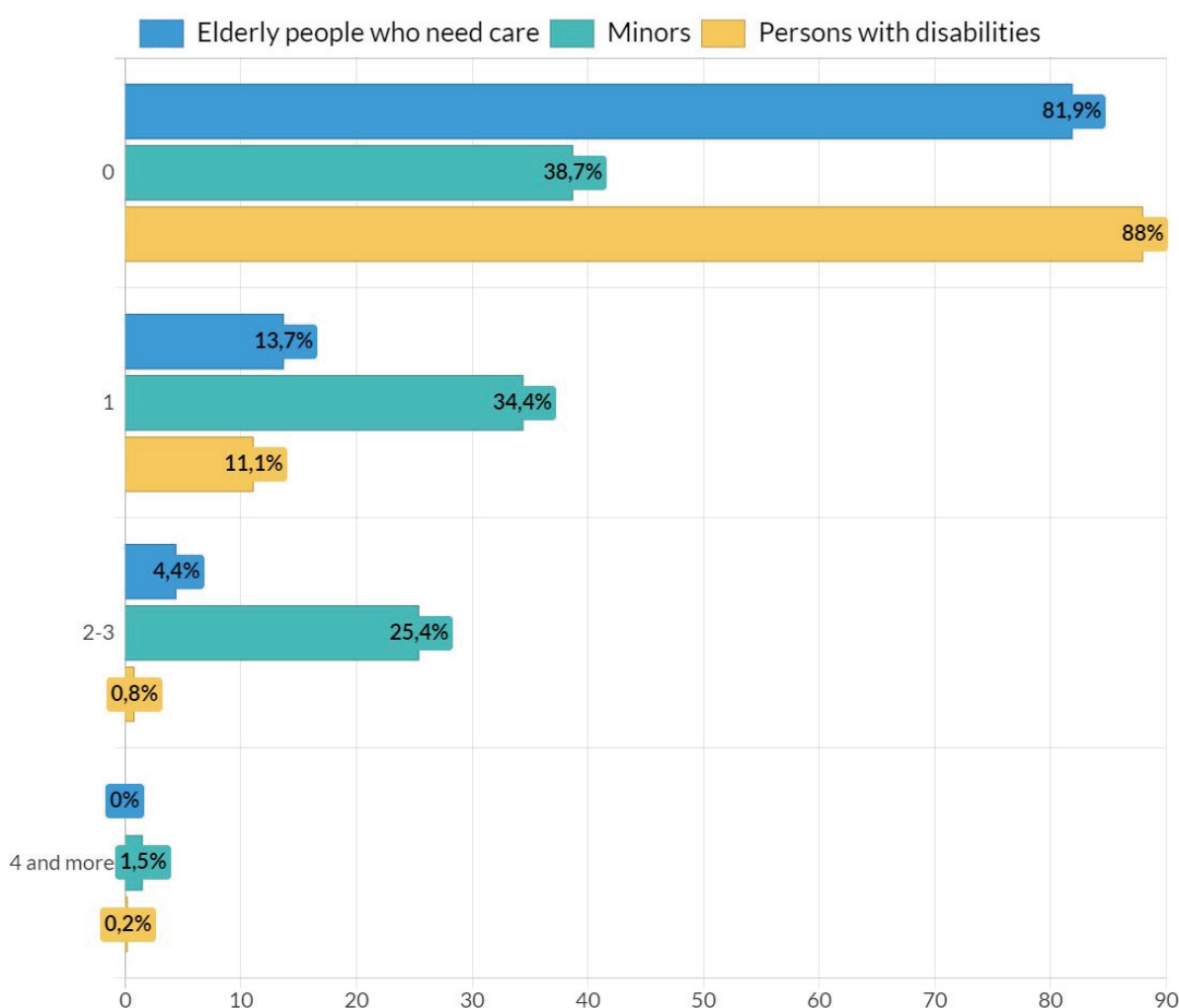


Voices of displaced:

*"More people left with me: my husband, he's disabled, and three more old people, that is, my mum and dad. My mum's 81, my dad's 86 and my mum's brother, my uncle, he's 70. I'm attached to them." (Stefania, Germany)*

## Employment

The employment factor plays an important role in migration processes, both prior to migration and after arrival in the destination country.

At the time of the research, 45.2% of respondents reported being employed (either holding permanent jobs in the host country or working remotely from Ukraine), while 54.8% were not employed.

The results of the study also highlight the significant role of employment factor in influencing cultural participation. Thus, employed individuals generally demonstrate:

- greater awareness of the opportunities provided by EU funding programmes. In particular, employed individuals demonstrate ten times greater awareness of the EU programs Creative Europe and Horizon Europe, twice the awareness of the Erasmus+ programme, and twice the awareness of the EU Solidarity with Ukraine platform. (Table 20)
- they chose the country for temporary protection more deliberately: in addition to the presence of relatives, friends, or acquaintances, factors such as the availability of work, and proximity to and familiarity with the culture and traditions of the host country were found to be the most important, listed in descending order of importance. They were nearly twice as likely to consider their knowledge of the host country's language compared to the unemployed. Additionally, among the employed, the likelihood of randomly choosing a country for temporary protection is 10% lower. (Table 24)
- they are more likely to attend cultural events in the host country, particularly with a frequency of once a week or more, or 2-3 times a month. (Table 4)
- they are twice as likely to fully satisfy their cultural needs within their locality. (Table 16)
- they are less likely to experience a loss of cultural ties to Ukraine. (Table 15)

*Voices of displaced:*

*"When the Russians left in April and we finally had the chance to leave, I just took off to get the kid some rehabilitation. The child was really scared, wasn't sleeping well, and just didn't feel good. But when I arrived in [name of the city], unfortunately, I was faced with the fact that I had already lost my job and there was practically nowhere to go back. And I just, like they say, pointed at the map and chose Slovakia. I was really lucky because when I was going to Slovakia, I had already started looking for a job and quickly found one in a pretty successful company that organizes summits and forums. Now, even my work is partly connected to Ukraine. I have to organize forums and various, in particular, masterclasses that help our Ukrainians find different investors, sponsors and future partners. 12 other Ukrainian women work with me. These are young and quite promising girls. In the past six months, our Ukrainians have brought nearly 80 thousand euros to our company." (Olga, Slovakia)*

## Pet migration

Many Ukrainians fleeing the war brought their pets with them. In our study, the percentage of those who brought pets to EU countries was 21.8 %.

*Figure 8. Refugees accompanied by pets (Q: "Do you have pets that were brought from Ukraine?")*
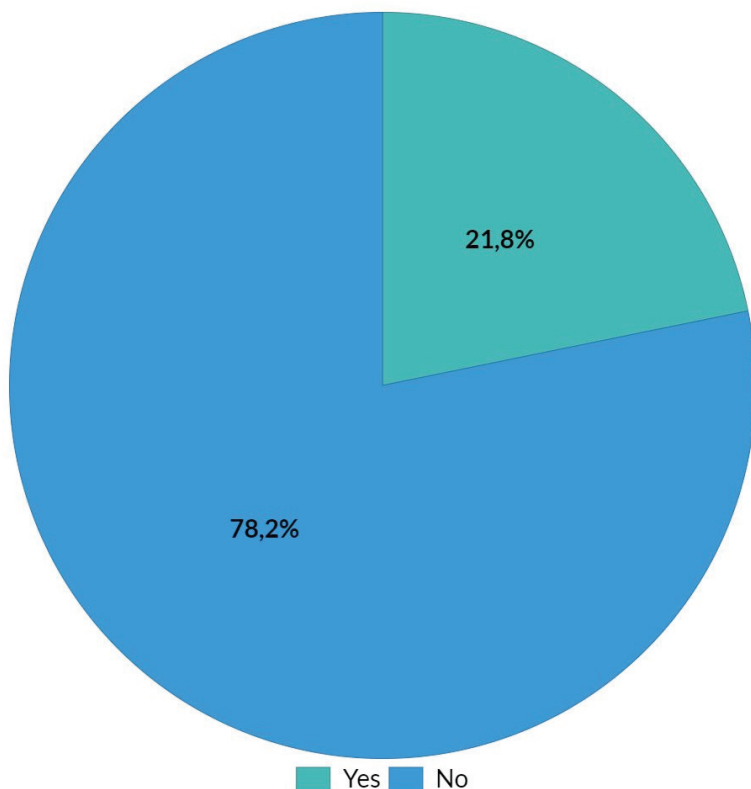


One of the research questions aimed to explore the peculiarities of cultural participation and consumption among refugees who brought pets with them.

The study showed that, overall, the presence of animals is not a significant limiting factor for cultural participation. According to key indicators, such as the frequency of attendance at cultural events, access to events in Ukrainian, and other relevant factors, the difference between animal owners and refugees without animals is minimal, varying by only a few percentage points (up to 4%), which is not statistically significant.

At the same time, certain trends merit closer attention. Therefore, pet owners are nearly 10% more likely to use the Internet for information about cultural services: 89.5% of respondents with pets do so, compared to 78.8% of those without pets (Table 21). Pet owners are also more active users of social networks and messaging apps in this regard (Table 23).

However, given the small proportion of the sample (refugees with pets, N = 114), further research is required to obtain more detailed insights into the correlation between pet ownership and cultural participation and consumption.

> *Voices of displaced:*
>
> *"Honestly, I haven't been to museums because I came here with my dog, and he wouldn't leave my side, he was really stressed. I couldn't even go to the store properly. But I have an aunt, the one here—she is a tour guide, actually. So, I had every chance to see almost all of Portugal with her, but since I was taking care of a dog, unfortunately, it didn't work out." (Solomiia. Portugal)*

**Plans on returning back to Ukraine**

The 2022 Ukrainian migration case is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty regarding return plans: 33.4% of respondents found it difficult to answer the question, *"Do you plan to return to Ukraine?"* or stated that they could not predict.

Overall, 57.8% of respondents expressed a desire to return, with 16.2% having already returned at the time of the study. Additionally, 18.1% stated that they plan to return, while 24.4% indicated a willingness to return after the war.

However, given the unpredictable duration of military operations, the latter indicator may decrease over time. At the time of the survey, 7.8% of respondents had already decided not to return to Ukraine.

*Figure 9. Plans on returning back to Ukraine (Q: "Do you plan to return to Ukraine?")*
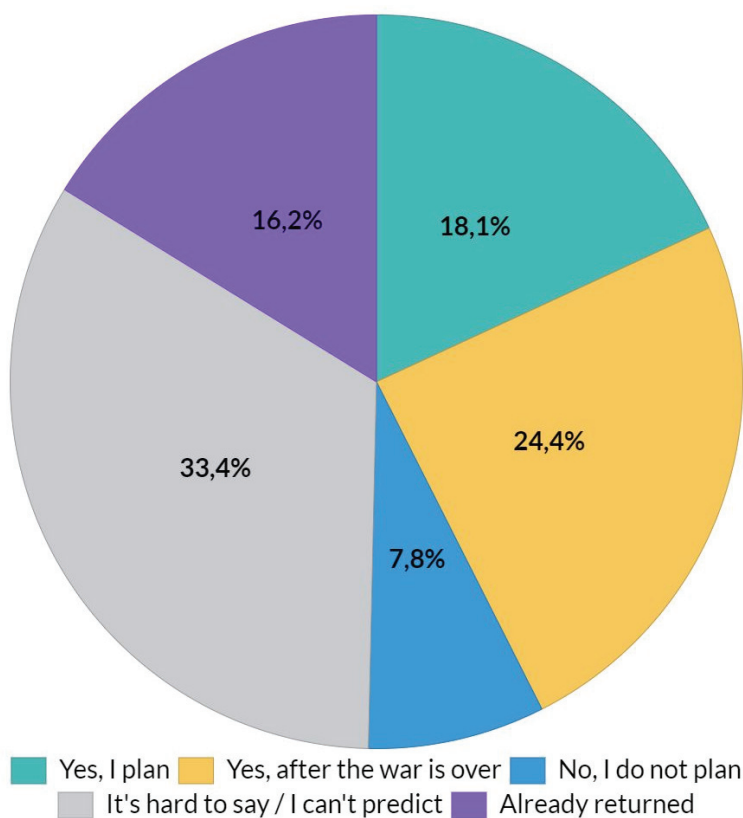


Reasons for concern include the relatively high percentage of respondents who have not yet decided on a return, choosing the options 'It's hard to say' / 'I can't predict'. In the context of return policy, this specific category of refugees warrants special attention. Additionally, the category of respondents who may not return could include those who answered 'Yes, after the war is over', due to the ongoing delay in military operations. As people gradually integrate, find work, and enroll their children in educational institutions, these factors may influence their decision to remain in the host country over time.

> *Voices of displaced:*
>
> *"I do want to come back home. After all, it's my home, I'd lived there all my life. And so everything changed dramatically. I don't know what I'm going to do next. Well, we'll see." (Dmytro, Germany)*
>
> *"There's a desire and plans to return, of course." (Sofiia, Poland)*

# CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

## Frequency of participation in cultural activities in Ukraine and the host country

We began studying the involvement of Ukrainians in cultural events within the EU by first examining the frequency of attendance at such events in Ukraine prior to the outbreak of the full-scale war.

Responding to the question, *"How often did you attend cultural events in Ukraine before February 23, 2024?"*, 9.5% of respondents selected 'once a week or more often', 34% chose '2-3 times a month', 51.1% answered 'once a month or less often', and 5.3% stated that they did not attend cultural events at all. Thus, 43.5% of respondents attended cultural events more than once a month, suggesting that the demand for cultural activities may remain relatively high in the host country. (Table 2)

*Figure 10. Frequency of participation in cultural activities in Ukraine before February 23, 2022 (Q: "How often did you participate in cultural activities in Ukraine before February 23, 2022?").*
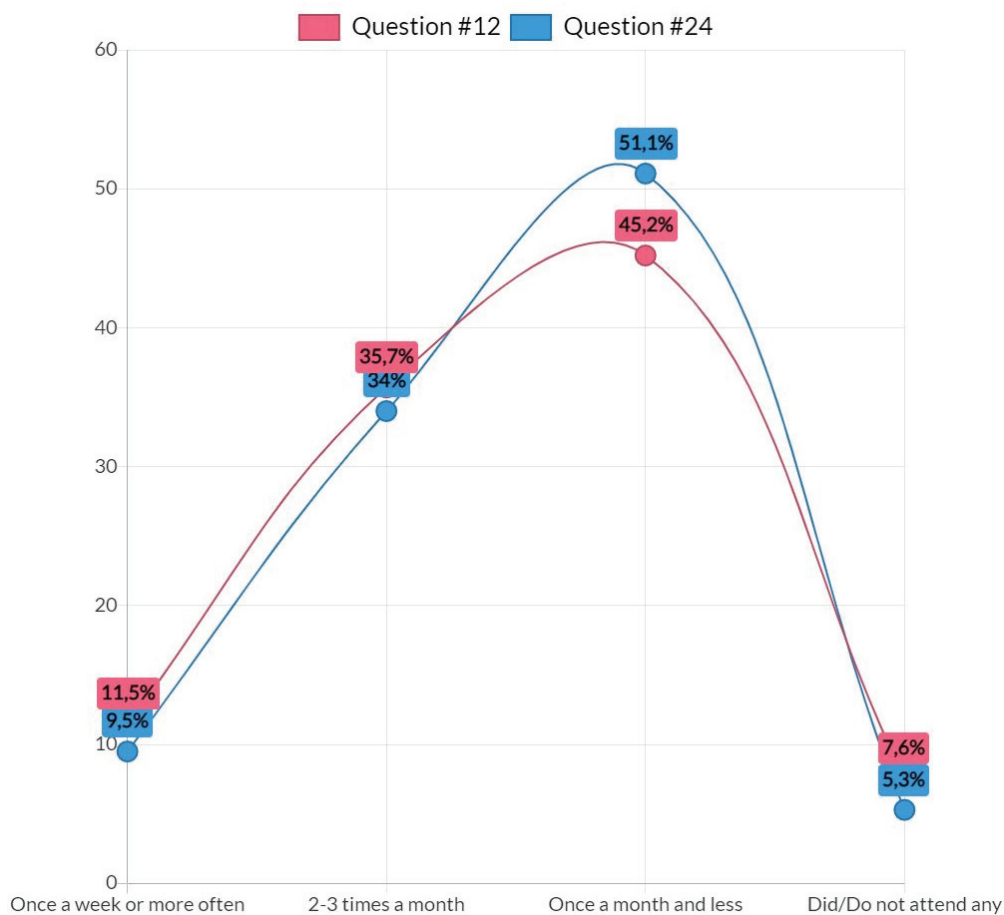


In general, the frequency of cultural event attendance among Ukrainians in the host country has decreased. Among those who attended cultural events in Ukraine once a month or less, the figure remained almost unchanged, with 49.2% in the host country compared to 51.1% in Ukraine. However, the frequency of attending cultural events decreased significantly, by almost 14%, among those who attended 2-3 times a month in Ukraine, and by nearly a third among those who participated in cultural events at least once a week in Ukraine.

The most active participants in cultural events are young people aged 18-24. (Table 2, Table 4)

**Attended and self-organized cultural activities**

Different types of cultural events may have varying social effects. High-brow cultural activities have the greatest social potential and, consequently, the most significant impact on adaptation and integration. Therefore, the next set of questions focused on identifying the types of cultural activities that refugees from Ukraine had participated in. To understand which cultural activities refugees from Ukraine were most involved in, we asked the following question, *"What events and institutions have you attended during your stay in the host country? (choose all possible options)"*. (Figure 11. Table 5)

According to the survey results, among all the listed activities, respondents were most involved in the following: visits to parks and leisure areas (81.3%), visits to historical places, palaces, fortresses, cathedrals, and monuments (72.1%), visits to museums, exhibitions, and galleries (59.7%), attending educational events (52.9%), visits to the zoo (43.5%), reading books in Ukrainian (43.1%), attending theaters (42.4%), attending concerts (38.2%), and attending the cinema (33.4%). There are also relatively high rates of attendance at concerts (38.2%) and theaters (42.4%), which are considered high-brow activities with receptive participation.

*Figure 11. Attended cultural activities (Q: "What events and institutions did you attend during your stay in the host country?")*
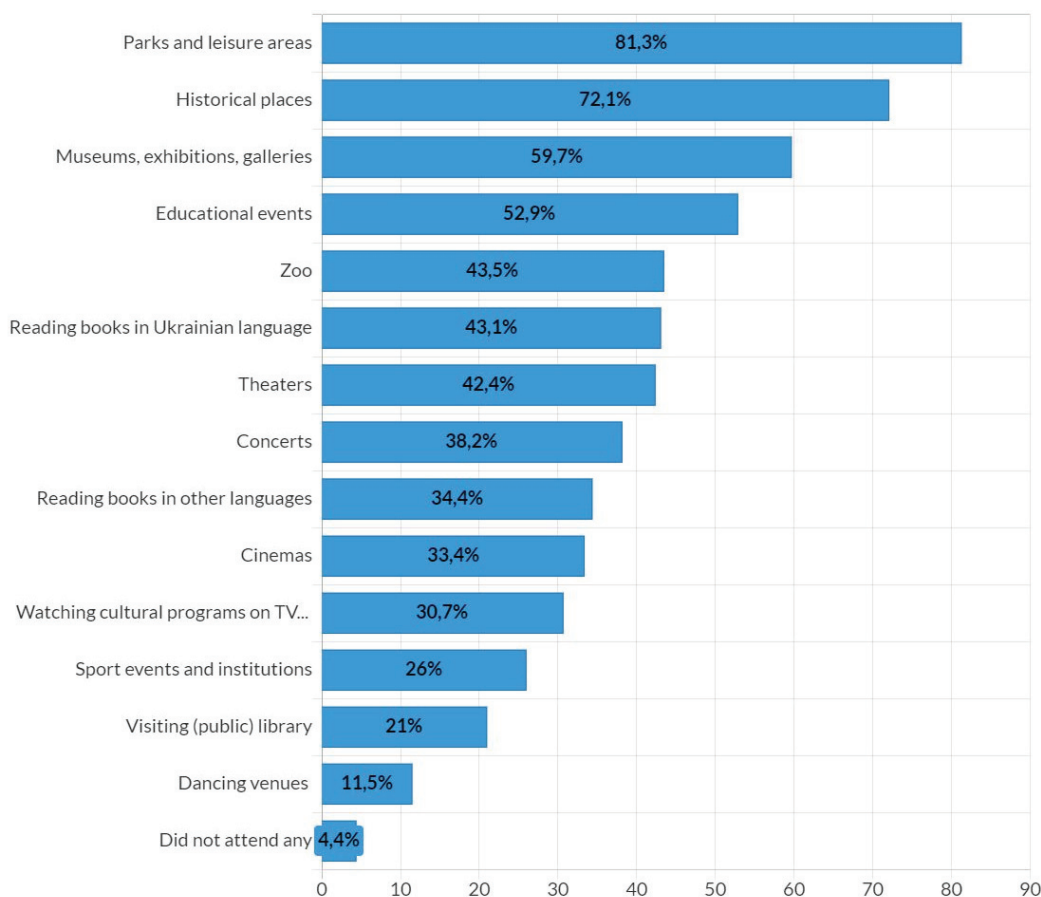


As explained by the respondents during the interview, visiting recreational parks, historical places, palaces, cathedrals, monuments, and zoos was the most accessible, as these locations typically did not require knowledge of the language and were often free of charge. In many European countries, Ukrainians displaced by the war have been granted free entry to at least state-run museums. Consequently, nearly 60% of respondents visited museums, exhibitions, and galleries.

The high rate of participation in educational activities may also be attributed to the fact that a significant proportion of refugees have joined integration programs that require mandatory study of the host country's national language. The comparison table (Table 19) shows that, in the absence of limiting factors, this indicator may decrease from 8% in the 18-24 age group to nearly 18% in the group aged 55 and over.

*Voices of displaced:*

*"Museums are free. They can be visited at any time. With a Ukrainian passport. I visited museums and art galleries. Public places, museums, art galleries – they are free." (Yaroslava, Romania)*

*"We live near the zoo, so we bought a summer ticket." (Denmark, Oksana)*

*"For me, it's one-day excursions. We look at architecture and visit museums." (Julia, Netherlands)*

Almost half of the displaced Ukrainians surveyed were actively involved in organizing events or participated in them as part of an organized group. Thus, 17.6% of respondents reported being engaged in video and photography, 12% in singing, and 11.5% in dancing. Over 55% of our respondents, during their time in Europe initiated different creative activities or participation in such. (Figure 12. Table 6)

*Figure 12. Self-organized cultural activities (Q: "During your stay in the host country, which of the following activities did you participate in individually or as part of an organized group?")*
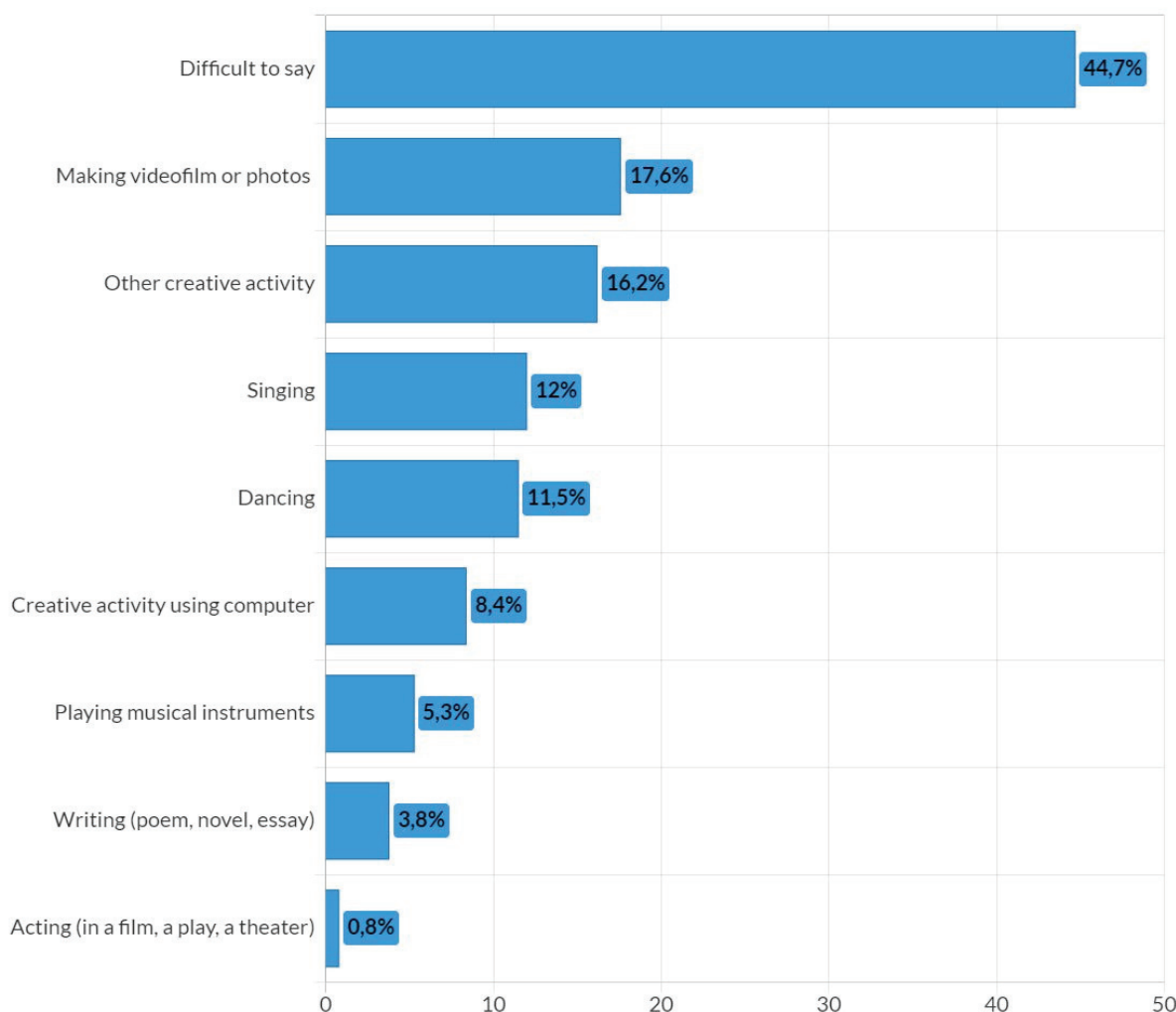
16.2% of the respondents mentioned 'other creative activities'. Those who selected this item had the opportunity to specify their exact activities. In particular, the following types of activities were specified:

- *taking care about the garden / gardening, art therapy following the daughter's methods, photography;*
- *developed a Ukrainian language course for Italians;*
- *served as an organizer of children's theatrical performances and dramatized productions. Organized art competitions and workshops for children at the school;*
- *play lawn tennis, play the drums;*
- *I repaired clothes and created flower arrangements;*
- *manifestation in support of Ukraine;*
- *scientific work;*
- *I provided consultations before the opening of the museum exhibition;*
- *weaved camouflage nets, ghillies and helmets (consider as a manifestation of creativity, art therapy and handicraft).*

*Voices of displaced:*

*"I am a vegan confectioner. I will make my own cakes. Someone embroiders, someone pours candles, someone makes jewelry." (Inna, France)*

*"I joined a sports leisure group and attended a Qigong class. We went to painting workshops with the girls." (Ksenia, Cyprus)*

*"I was offered to teach a Ukrainian language course. Since I'm a teacher, why not? I thought it would be interesting. And it's not only students who attend my Ukrainian language course, but also teachers." ( Valeria, Italy)*

## Participation in the cultural life and activities of the local community

To assess the level of integration, a question was posed regarding the perception of involvement in the cultural life and activities of the local community: *"On a scale from 1 to 5, how involved are you in the cultural life of the local community, where 1 means not involved at all and 5 means fully involved?"*

Accordingly, at the time of the study, 31.6% of displaced persons considered themselves partially or fully involved (ratings of 3–5), with only 3.8% indicating they were fully involved. At the same time, the highest rate of 'fully involved' individuals was observed among young people—10% compared to the overall average of 3.8%

However, the overwhelming majority of respondents—68.3% (with ratings of 1–2)—do not consider themselves involved in the cultural life and activities of the host community. (Table 7)

*Figure 13. Involvement in the cultural life of the local community (Q: "Please rate how involved you are in the cultural life of the local community on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not involved at all and 5 means completely involved.")*
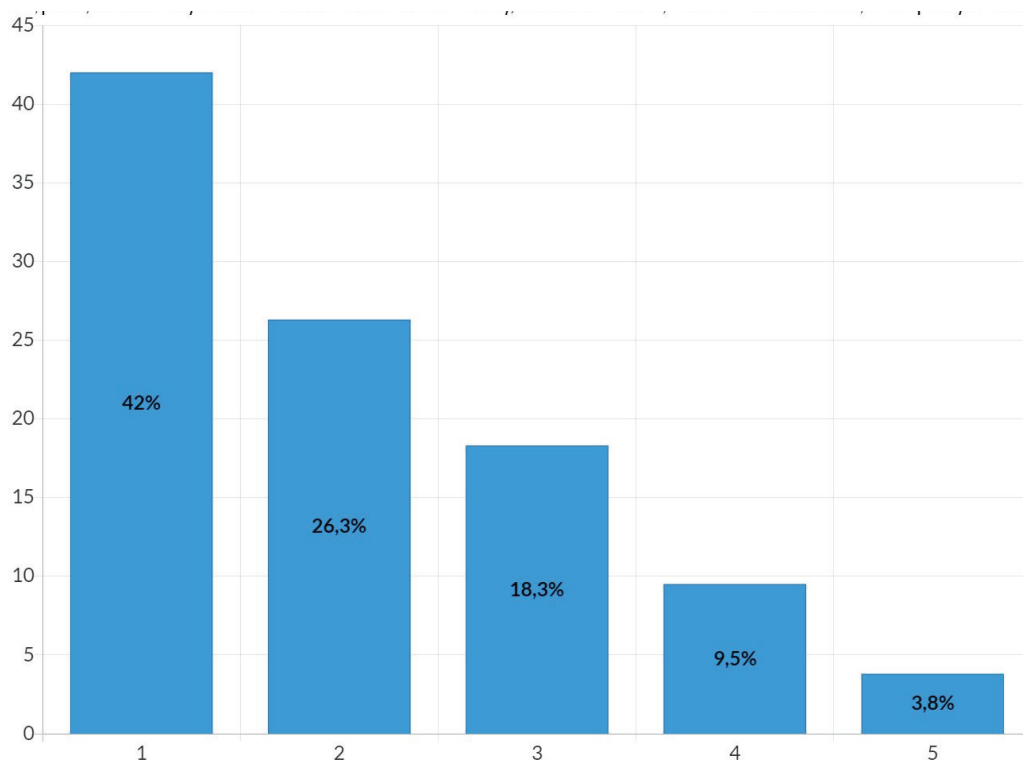


Voices of displaced:

*"I don't feel at home here. I can't, for example, visit and participate in the local culture, which is very expensive." (Sofiia, Poland)*

*"I easily joined this community. We were welcomed and they took care of my child. Those colleagues who could've just worked at the university and not build bridges with me—they were looking for connections and asking about my child. When I mentioned that my child plays a musical instrument, they quickly started looking for a guitar teacher who could teach in English, since my child doesn't speak Italian well yet and finds it easier to communicate in English. So, I saw their desire to help us. We were immediately invited to take Italian language courses, and we attend them with people from other nationalities. I think this also helps us feel at home because we're not being separated." (Valeria, Italy)*

## Main providers of cultural services for Ukrainian refugees

The European refugee reception system has undergone significant transformations in recent years. One of the trends is the increasing role of non-state institutions, volunteers, and local communities in refugee reception. These structures include initiatives and activities that significantly complement those provided by governmental systems. Therefore, in our study, we aimed to identify correlations between different types of providers in the delivery of cultural services (supranational, state, and non-state).

In order to identify which institutions, organizations and non-state agents, according to displaced persons, are most involved in providing cultural services to them, the question was posed: *"Who in your locality provided you with the most cultural services for migrants? (Up to 3 choices)"*.

*Figure 14. Main providers of cultural services (Q: "In your opinion, who in your locality provides you with the most cultural services for migrants?")*
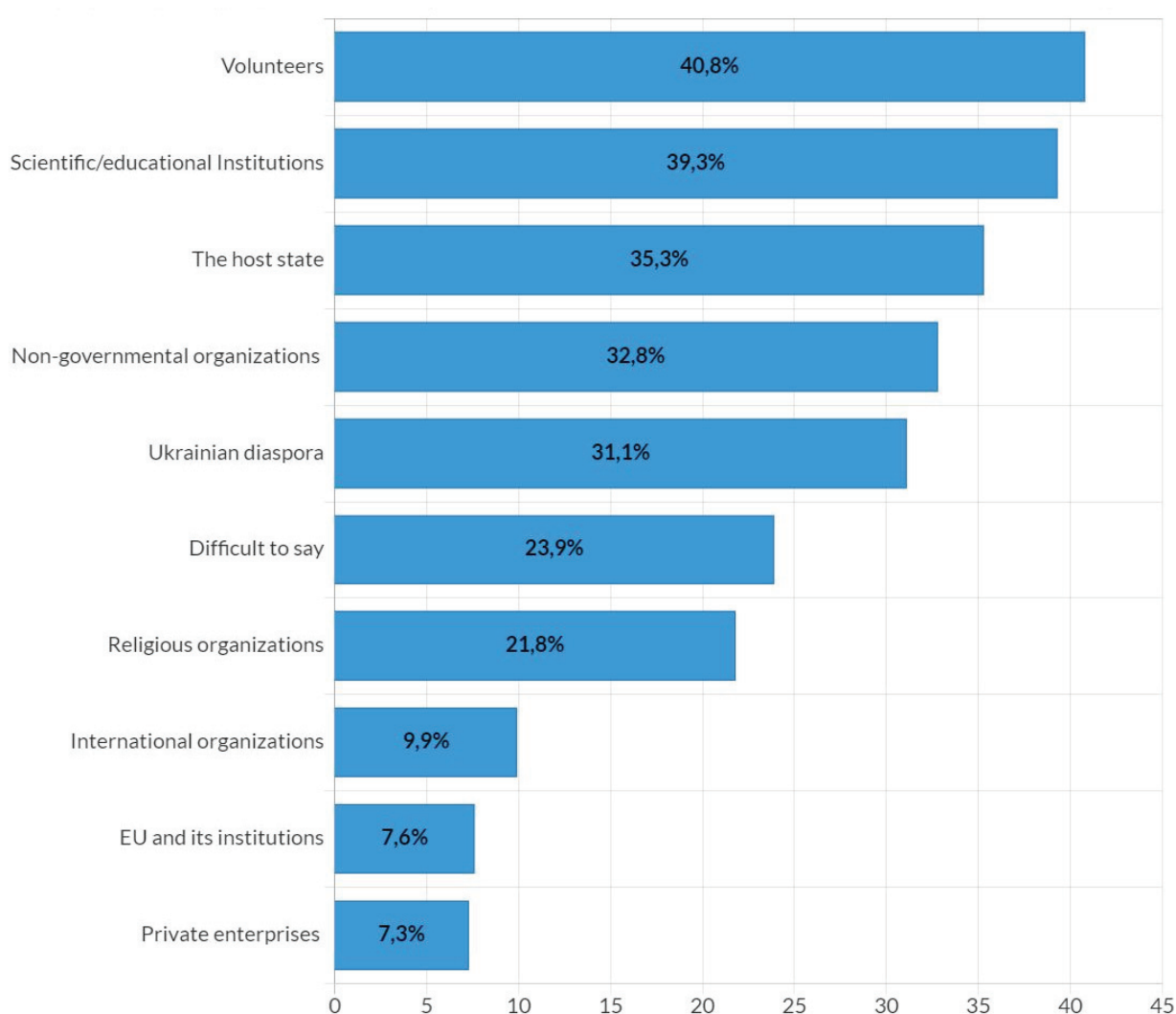


The most visible provider of cultural services for Ukrainian refugees, according to respondents' perceptions, was volunteers, with an indicator of 40.8%. There was marked also a high level of support from scientific and educational institutions, which is logical considering, on the one hand, the high percentage of respondents with higher education, and on the other, the active role of such organizations

all over the Europe in assisting Ukrainian refugees. With the onset of the full-scale invasion in February-March 2022 and in the following months, a significant number of European educational and research institutions, along with various cultural organizations, initiated a range of activities to support Ukrainian teachers, scientists, students, representatives of cultural sector. They also proposed numerous initiatives in support of displaced persons, ranging from direct material aid to the creation of legal clinics offering refugee consultations. It is also noteworthy that the most active consumers of cultural services from educational and scientific institutions were young people, accounting for 51.7%.

In third place, respondents cited assistance from the host state and its institutions, with 35.3% of respondents noting this support. Non-governmental organizations were also mentioned as active providers of cultural services for refugees, accounting for 32.8% (Table 8).

*Voices of displaced:*

*"Specifically, it's the Ukrainian diaspora. All cultural events, support, all communication, and connections with the country went through them. In my case, it was probably about 90% through the diaspora." (Polina, Italia).*

*"Caritas [provided us] with so much support—both with humanitarian aid and with funding for cultural events for Ukrainians. The city authorities were really supportive. Educational institutions were really supportive—they even organized big celebrations in the Ukrainian style for our kids. Libraries." (Yevheniia, Lithuania)*

*"All this assistance in the first months—it was organized on such a human level. So many communities self-organized through Facebook and other networks, and only later did the state step in to support these citizens. And for the Polish nation, this was an important step for its consolidation." (Sofiia, Poland)*

*"It's really important,... that European universities give Ukrainians platforms to share Ukraine's story with Europe. It seems to me that this is a good step, and it will help ensure further cooperation and Ukraine's smooth entry into the EU." (Valeria, Italy)*

Several respondents in the interviews drew attention to the help from Russians.

*"I know there are volunteers in our area trying to organize events for our refugees. Volunteers who live in Germany, including Russians with a balanced political stance, who are against the war and help a lot." (Alesia, Germany)*

## Availability of cultural participation in the Ukrainian language

At the initial stages of integration, the availability of cultural services in the native language plays a crucial role. Providing information about integration opportunities in the host country, its culture, and available sources of information in the native language facilitates better understanding and leads to faster, more effective adaptation. For a donor country, providing cultural services (including education) serves as a reliable channel for maintaining cultural ties with the homeland and can, therefore, be an important tool in supporting the desire to return.

Consequently, the first question in this block was: "Which of the listed Ukrainian cultural events were organized in your locality in the host country? (Choose all possible options)". Respondents were provided with a list of options to choose from, including: exhibitions about Ukraine, presentations of Ukrainian books and films; performances by Ukrainian theaters, ensembles, dance groups, and orchestras; matches by Ukrainian sports teams; interethnic cultural or entertainment events involving representatives from both Ukraine and the host country; and other joint initiatives with the local population (e.g., environmental improvement projects, workshops, joint local and/or Ukrainian holidays, carnivals, etc.).

The most common events were exhibitions about Ukraine (37.6%) and international cultural and entertainment events (35.3%). Additionally, 33% of respondents noted that Ukrainian theaters and ensembles had visited their locality on tour. However, the high rate of unavailability of cultural events in the Ukrainian language, which stood at 27.5%, also warrants attention. (Figure 15. Table 9)

*Figure 15. Ukrainian cultural events (Q: "Which of the listed Ukrainian cultural events were organized in your locality?"*
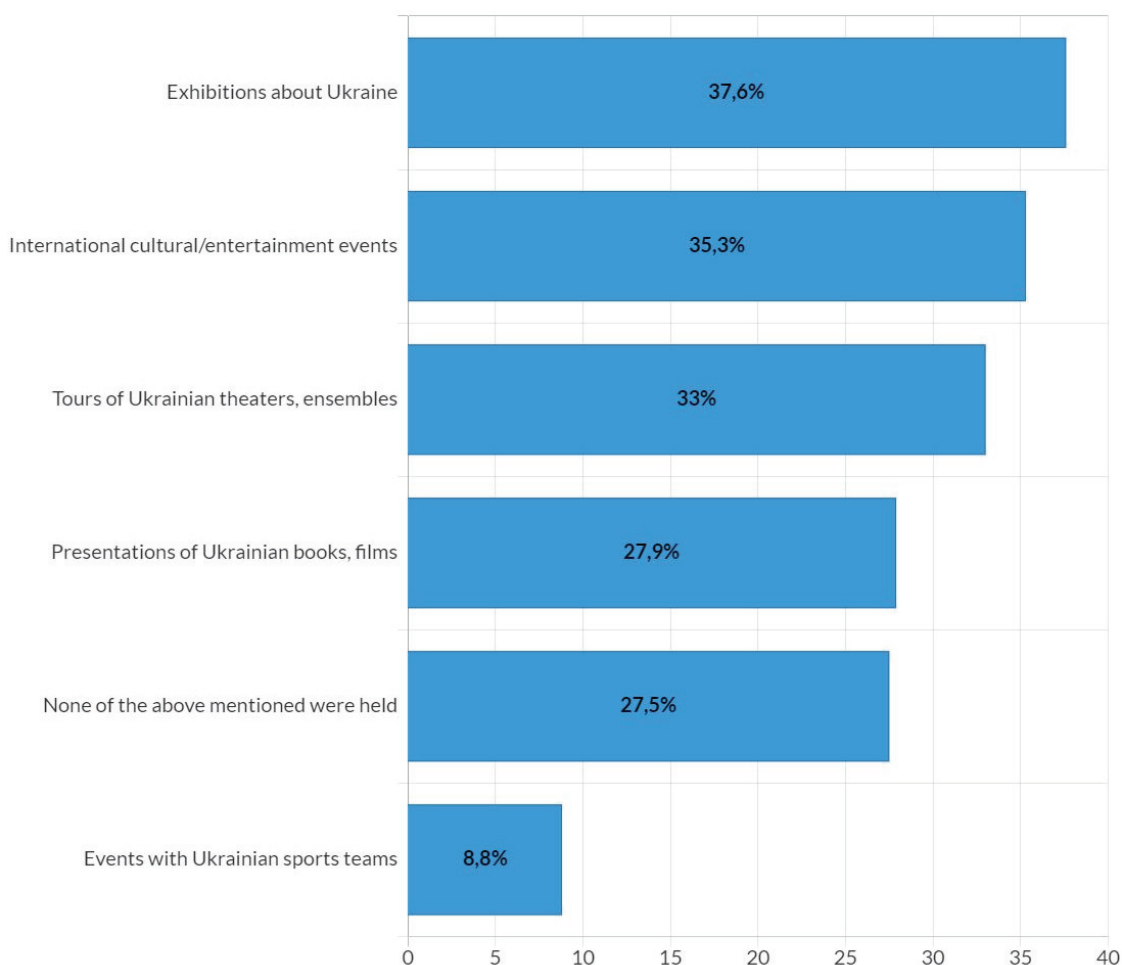
*Voices of displaced:*

*"Of course, tours, performances by Ukrainian artists in both Cyprus and Poland; I saw and took part in these events during the two weeks I stayed before the flight. I saw an exhibition of Maria Prymachenko's works in Warsaw, whose museum was destroyed during the occupation." (Iryna, Cyprus)*

*"Okean Elzy" came to Brussels. Now, "Dakhabrakha" has arrived. Ukrainian singers, or some literary figures—they come. It's like touring in support of Ukraine. Yeah." (Ksenia, Belgium)*

*"Now, the animated film "Mavka" has been released, and there're several cinemas showing it in Ukrainian." (Yaroslava, Romania)*

*"There are no organized [Ukrainian-language] cultural events here. Here, everyone is looking for some cultural little joys for themselves." (Julia, Netherlands, small town)*

For the analysis of **information support in Ukrainian,** we asked the following question: "Did you have access to press, information resources, and regulatory documents (regarding migrants) from the host state in Ukrainian?"

59% of respondents indicated that they had access to the necessary information for migrants in the host country in their native (Ukrainian) language. 17.2% replied 'difficult to say', while 23.9% stated that they did not have such access. (Figure 16. Table 10)

*Figure 16. Availability of the press, information resources, and regulatory documents (concerning migrants) from the host state in the Ukrainian language (Q: "Did you have access to the press, information resources, and regulatory documents (concerning migrants) from the host country in the Ukrainian language?").*
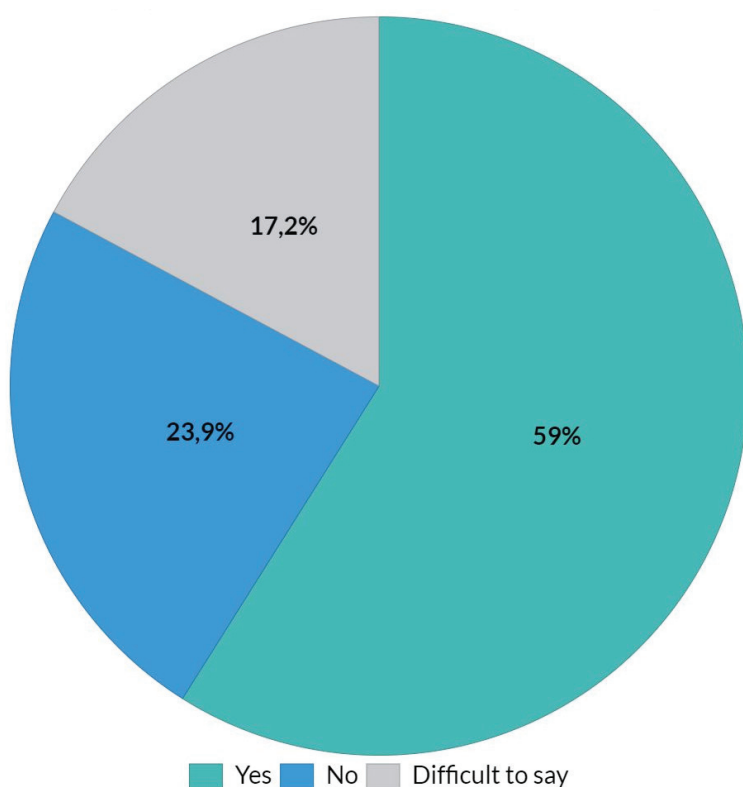


*Voices of displaced:*

*"It was very convenient in the Netherlands—all official information for Ukrainian refugees was translated into Ukrainian on state websites." (Olga, Netherlands)*

*"For example, we have it on the website of the job center, where information is given in Ukrainian. Not only on cultural issues, but in general, some information that is important for life." (Alesia, Germany)*

The following question aimed to assess **the availability of literature in Ukrainian**: "Have you had access to books (including children's books) in Ukrainian at local libraries, migrant associations, charities, and public organizations that support migrants?"

33.4% of respondents had the opportunity to read books in Ukrainian. 34% indicated that they were either not interested in this issue or lacked information about the availability of books in the Ukrainian language in local libraries. Meanwhile, 29% reported that they did not have such an opportunity. Through in-depth interviews, we discovered that displaced Ukrainians order books, for both adults and children, from Ukraine via the internet and use e-bookstores. (Figure 17. Table 11)

*Figure 17. Q: Did you have access to books (including children's books) in the Ukrainian language at local libraries, migrant associations, or charity and public organizations that support migrants?*
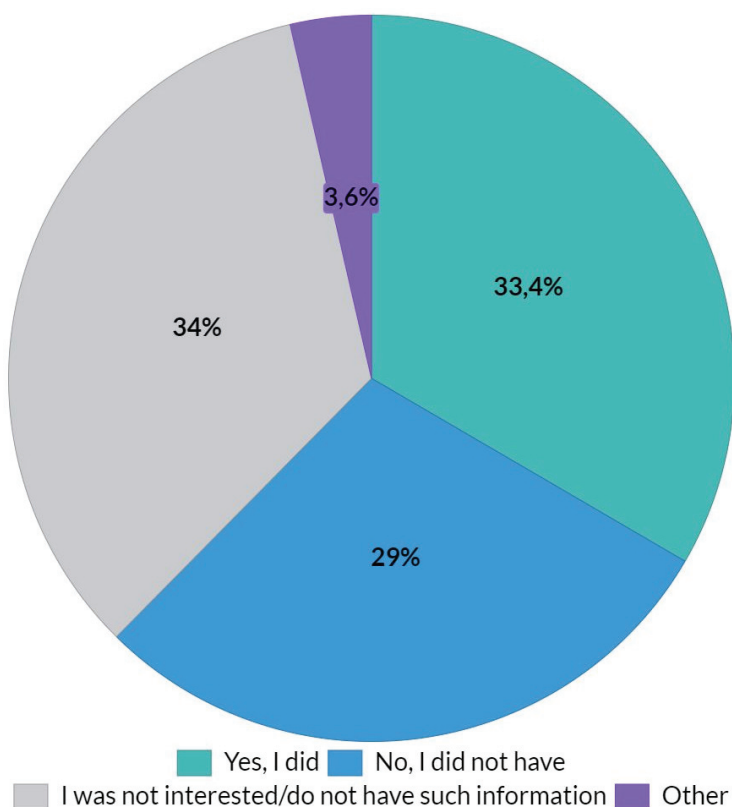


*Voices of displaced:*

*"At first we couldn't find Ukrainian books. We enrolled in the local children's library, but there were no Ukrainian books at all. But later we have found them in the local Ukrainian church. There are two sections there – several book-shelves for children of all ages and many for adults, including books of contemporary writers. This a good library and a good job of the local priest." (Olena, Italy)*

*"The Ukrainian church has made a small library where you can come and take a Ukrainian book. But among your acquaintances, in our era of digital communication and digital life, you can take any book on the internet—Ukrainian and read it. This is how my children read, and I also read this way myself. And we don't need physical books anymore. Because if you want to read something, you can read it on a laptop, on a computer, it's always available. The only thing you need is the Internet, that's all. So we don't bother with this question and just read it online." (Ksenia, Belgium)*

**Provision of cultural events with translation into Ukrainian**

The next question addressed services for translating local cultural events into Ukrainian. 30% of respondents reported participating in events that included translation into Ukrainian, while 61.6% indicated that they did not take part in such events. (Figure 18. Table 12)

*Figure 18. Have you participated in cultural events in the host country (e.g., film screenings, exhibitions, tours, sports and educational activities, etc.) that provided translation into Ukrainian?*
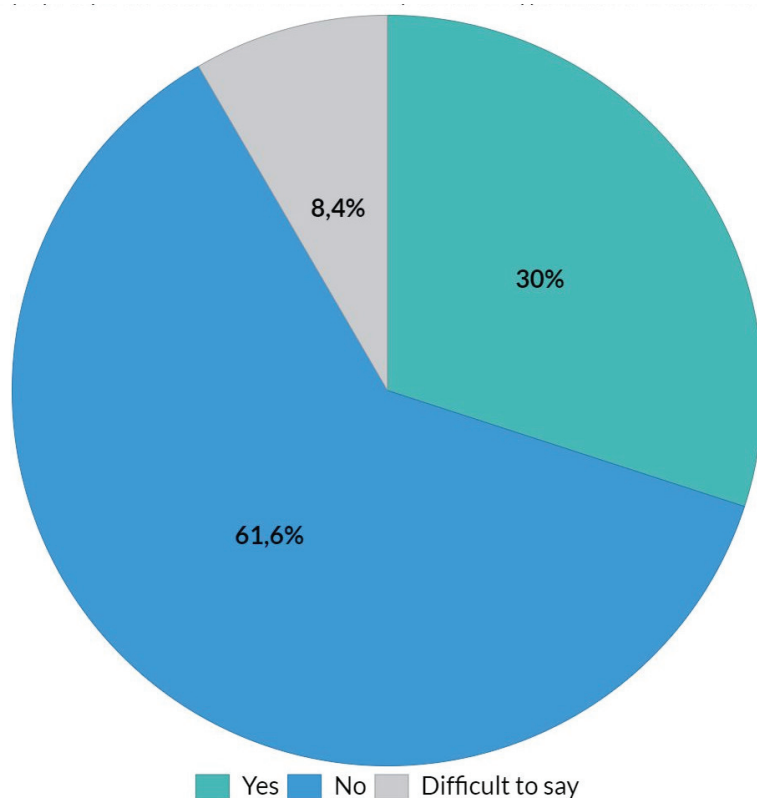


*Voices of displaced:*

*"For me, it's a big problem that films aren't dubbed in Ukrainian. I love going to the cinema, but my German isn't at an ideal level yet, so this is an issue for me." (Alesia, Germany)*

*"Sometimes there aren't enough audio guides in Ukrainian. Because in Russian, they're easier to find in museums or somewhere else. There're [audio guides] in Russian, but not in Ukrainian, and given that there are so many refugees from Ukraine, it would be good." (Oksana, Hungary)*

**Ukrainian-language events and the sense of preserving cultural ties with Ukraine.** Ultimately, 38% of respondents were fully or partially satisfied with the number of Ukrainian-language events in their locality, while 15.2% were fully or partially dissatisfied. Additionally, 20.8% of respondents noted that no Ukrainian-language events were held in their locality. (Figure 19. Table 13)

Several respondents in the interviews expressed dissatisfaction with the insufficient quality of some amateurish Ukrainian-language cultural events pointing to a simplified/incorrect portrayal of Ukraine and its culture.

*Figure 19. Level of satisfaction with the number of Ukrainian-language events (Q: "How satisfied are you with the number of Ukrainian-language cultural events in your city?")*
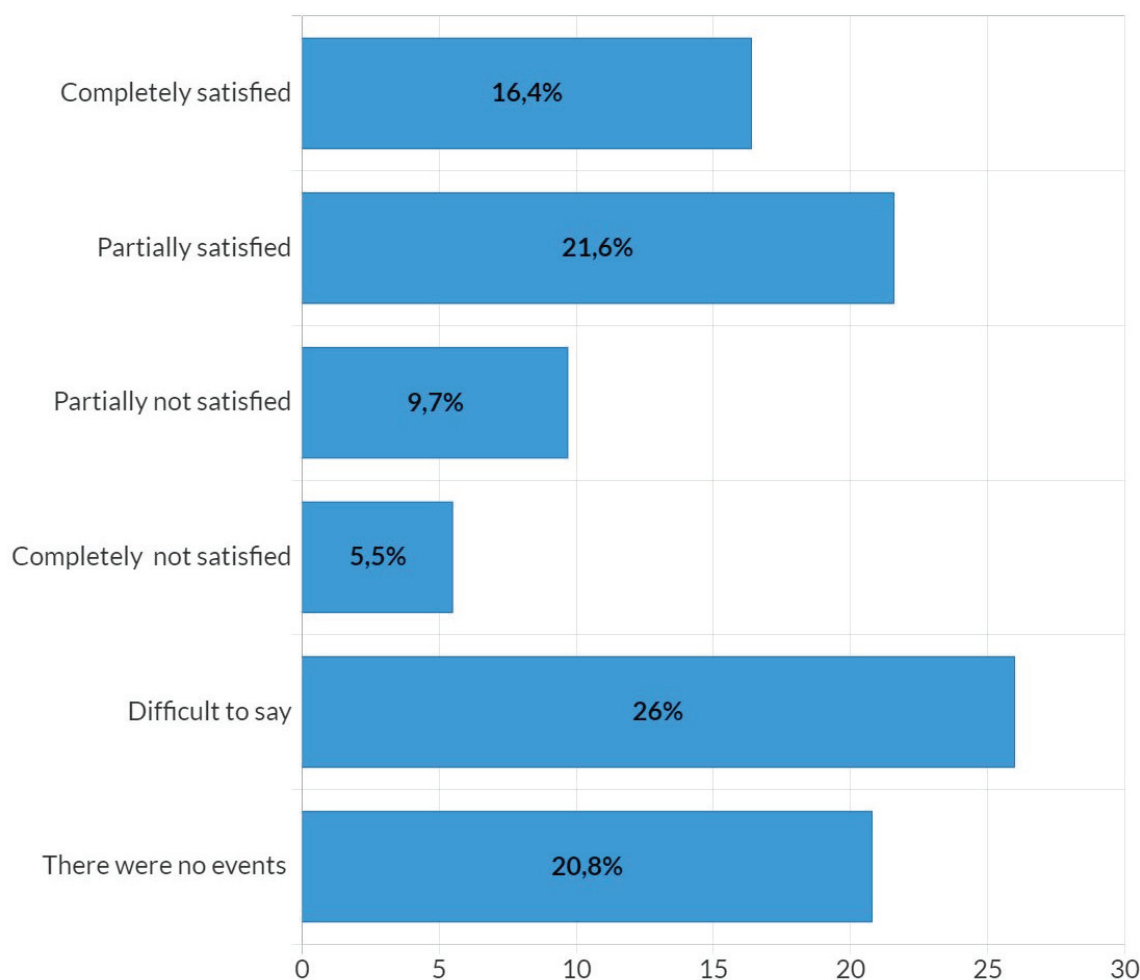


*Voices of displaced:*

*"When we arrived... we were so well taken care of, I mean, I didn't feel that I was far from home. Because there was a library, where you could borrow Ukrainian books, and children's films in Ukrainian were organized for children. The child studied at school—there was also Ukrainian and Lithuanian. There were very interesting events where Ukrainian songs were played, Ukrainian dances... I can talk about this country, its support for our Ukrainian traditions for a very long time. It was very comfortable." (Yevheniia, Lithuania)*

*"There is a significant problem, and a lot of work to be done in terms of sharing Ukraine's story with the world, especially regarding our own Ukrainian culture and everything related to Ukraine. A lot of 'sharovarshchina'[1] [a term used negatively to describe the representation of Ukrainian culture solely through traditional clothing, like Cossack trousers]. Like, actually, 'in a rich way', brighter, and so on. Unfortunately, this is simply a matter of poor aesthetic taste." (Kateryna, Netherlands)*

---

[1] 'sharovarshchina' - a term used negatively to describe stereotypical and superficial representation of Ukrainian culture, often characterized by an exaggerated focus on traditional costumes (such as *sharovary*—wide Cossak trousers) and folk elements. It simplifies and distorts authentic cultural heritage, reducing it to clichéd symbols and performances, rather than showcasing its depth and complexity.

Meanwhile, a significant part of Ukrainian refugees (27.7%) reported **being active in organizing Ukrainian events** in their own locality.

Ukrainian refugees note that many Europeans lack an understanding of Ukraine and Ukrainians (Figure 33). As a result, a logical and expected response was the numerous initiatives by Ukrainians who organized informational events aimed at spreading awareness about the situation in Ukraine and the ongoing war. In the interviews, respondents frequently mentioned events that they organized in collaboration with residents of the host country to raise awareness about the history and culture of Ukraine. (Table 14)

*Figure 20. Participation in organizing Ukrainian cultural events (Q: "Have you participated in organizing Ukrainian cultural events in your locality?")*
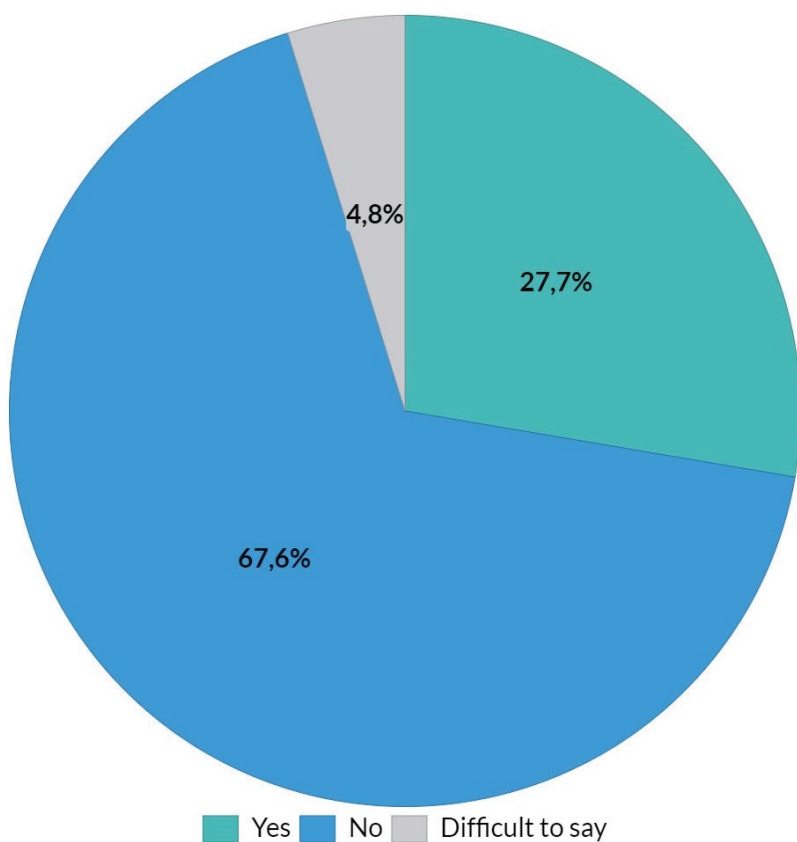


We also included a question about **the sense of maintaining cultural ties with Ukraine.** 53.5% of respondents reported feeling a loss of cultural ties with Ukraine, while 33.8% stated that they do not feel such a loss. (*Figure 21.* Table 15)

*Figure 21. Cultural ties with Ukraine. (Q: "Do you feel the loss of cultural ties with Ukraine?")*



Yes, I feel | Partially | No, I do not feel | Difficult to say
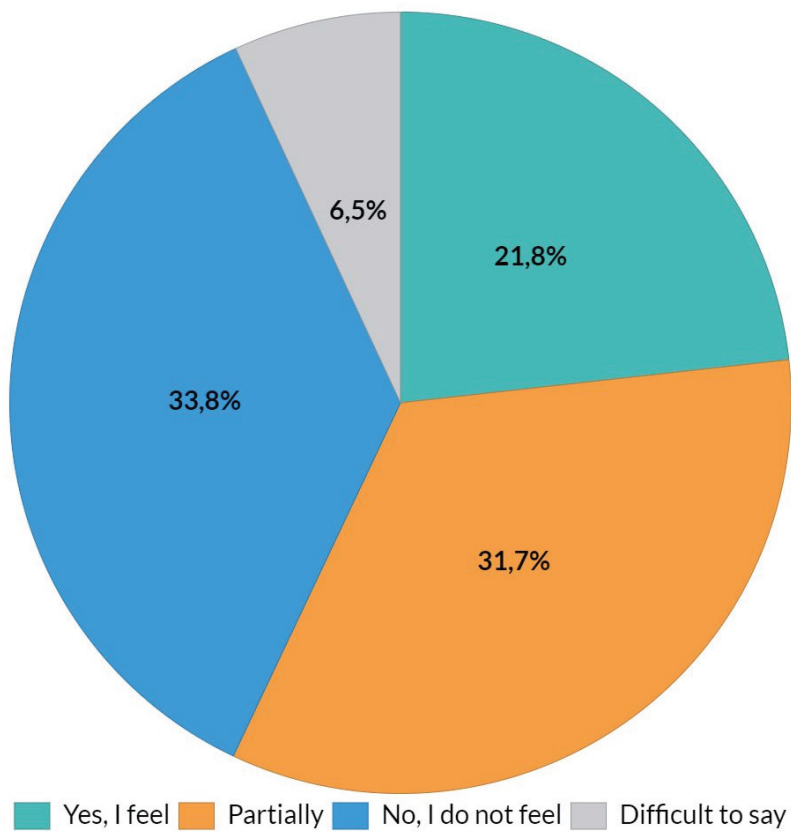
## Obstacles for cultural participation

To identify obstacles to participation in cultural events, respondents were first asked to assess the extent to which they are able to meet their own cultural needs (including the organization of leisure activities) in their locality. 59% of respondents indicated that they can fully or partially meet their cultural needs, while 20.6% said they cannot. Another 24.4% were unsure how to respond to this question. (Figure 22. Table 16)

*Figure 22. To what extent are you able to satisfy your own cultural needs (including leisure activities) in your locality?*



Legend: Completely · Partially · I can not satisfy · Difficult to say

Values shown: 17,7% · 24,4% · 20,6% · 41,3%
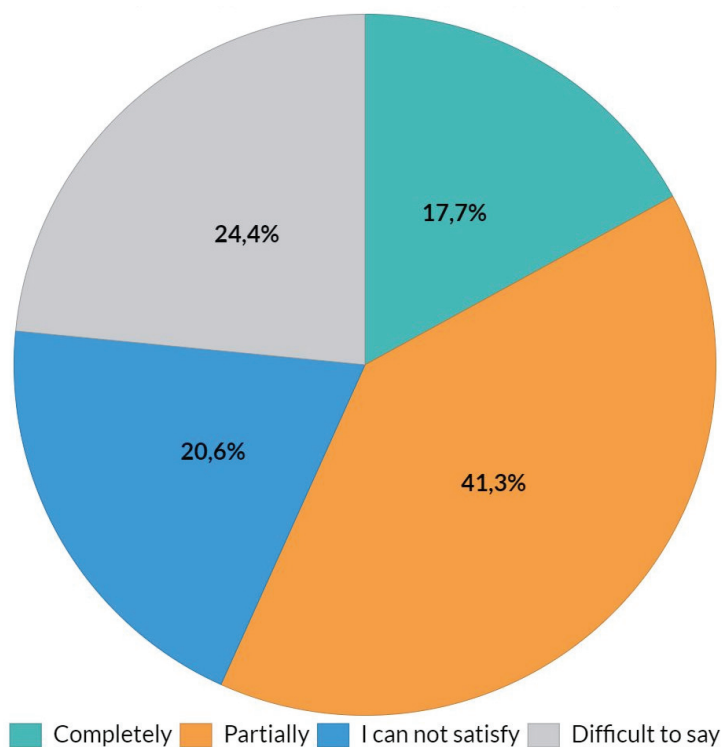
*Voices of displaced:*

*"I think if it weren't for the stress, not illness, we would have fully satisfied our cultural needs."(Valeria, Italy)*

*"I'm impressed. I'm just amazed. I've never hoped... Here my expectations were fully met. First, these are language courses. There are a lot of them. Free courses. In the first place, it's the Polish language, and there is an opportunity to learn in different languages. There's a very strong educational block—from the University of Warsaw, where there is a whole department with different directions for Ukrainians. Learning languages, from zero to C 1. The cultural aspect is history—it's all about excursions. Everything is free. Then you can do pottery, draw something, and there's a choir. For teenagers, it's all about computer literacy, with regular courses. There are online and offline opportunities. ... If you want to do something, there're these opportunities, these places, where it's for free, there're lots of them—just come and do." (Ivanna, Poland)*

The next question was posed to identify the immediate factors that limit or prevent displaced persons from participating in cultural events in the host country.

Thus, it was found that among the factors preventing people from attending cultural events, 50.6% of respondents cited the low proficiency in the language of the host country as the most significant barrier. This percentage is significantly higher among youth (ages 18-24), reaching 65%. The second and third most significant factors were the high cost of tickets, excursions, and/or transport services (40.8%) and difficult psychological conditions – 26,9 %.

*Figure 23. Limitations on fully satisfying cultural needs (Q: "Which factors prevent you from fully satisfying your cultural needs in the host country?")*
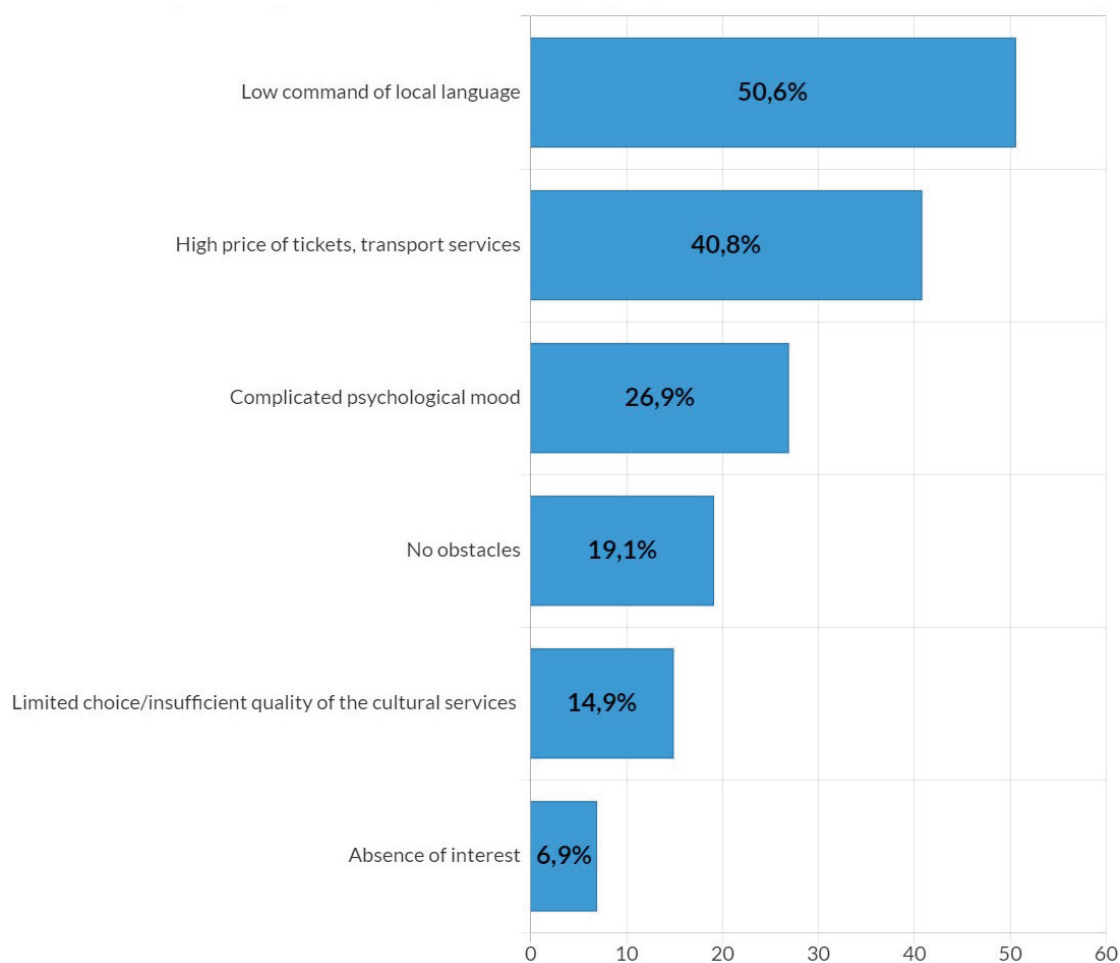


*Voices of displaced:*

*"We didn't come here to enlighten ourselves, we were fleeing the war. It's for me, I say right now only my personal opinion. For me, all these cultural events were like a bonus. It's not the main thing. The main thing was a roof over your head and so on. As for cultural ... this is after a few months, when we calmed down a little and began to look around and see....oooooh, and it's beautiful here, and here's a museum, and here's a statUe of some kind." Laughs, playfully mispronouncing with the wrong stress: 'stat-Ue' instead of 'STAtue'. (Yaroslava, Romania)*

Another factor influencing cultural participation is the degree of urbanization (Culture Statistics, 2022). A significant influence of this factor was revealed during the interview process. Thus, respondents from small towns and rural areas indicated in extended interviews that they have no access to cultural events whatsoever. In their localities, the number of events is very limited, and there are often no sources of information about such events.

*Voices of displaced:*

*"There are no cultural institutions here. To get to them, you need to go far enough and it costs enough for my budget right now. I mean, it's not something I can access. To the nearest city with a population of more than several thousand, which has a hospital, migration services—it's five hours by bus. The nearest settlement has a school, a library, and a cultural center. It's about an hour by bus." (Sweden, Galyna)*

To better understand how removing obstacles might affect cultural participation, a **comparison was made between cultural events actually attended and those desired (probable or preferred), including the factors preventing participation.** Therefore to clarify potential preferences for cultural participation in the absence of any obstacles, we asked the following question: *"If nothing limited you, which of the following cultural events/institutions would you most like to attend?"*. As a result, it was found that high-brow cultural events ranked significantly higher in the preferences of displaced persons. In particular, theater visits could be ranked first, with 55.2% indicating a preference, compared to 42.4% for actual attendance. Additionally, displaced persons would prefer to attend concerts, dance venues, sporting events, and related institutions more frequently. (Figure 24, Table 18)

In contrast, much less attention would be paid to leisure activities: for example, the rate of visiting parks and leisure areas, which is currently 81.3%, could drop to 29%, while watching cultural programs on television could decrease from 30.7% to 11.5%.

*Figure 24. Probability of attending cultural events (Q: "If nothing limited you, which of the following cultural events/institutions would you most like to attend?")*
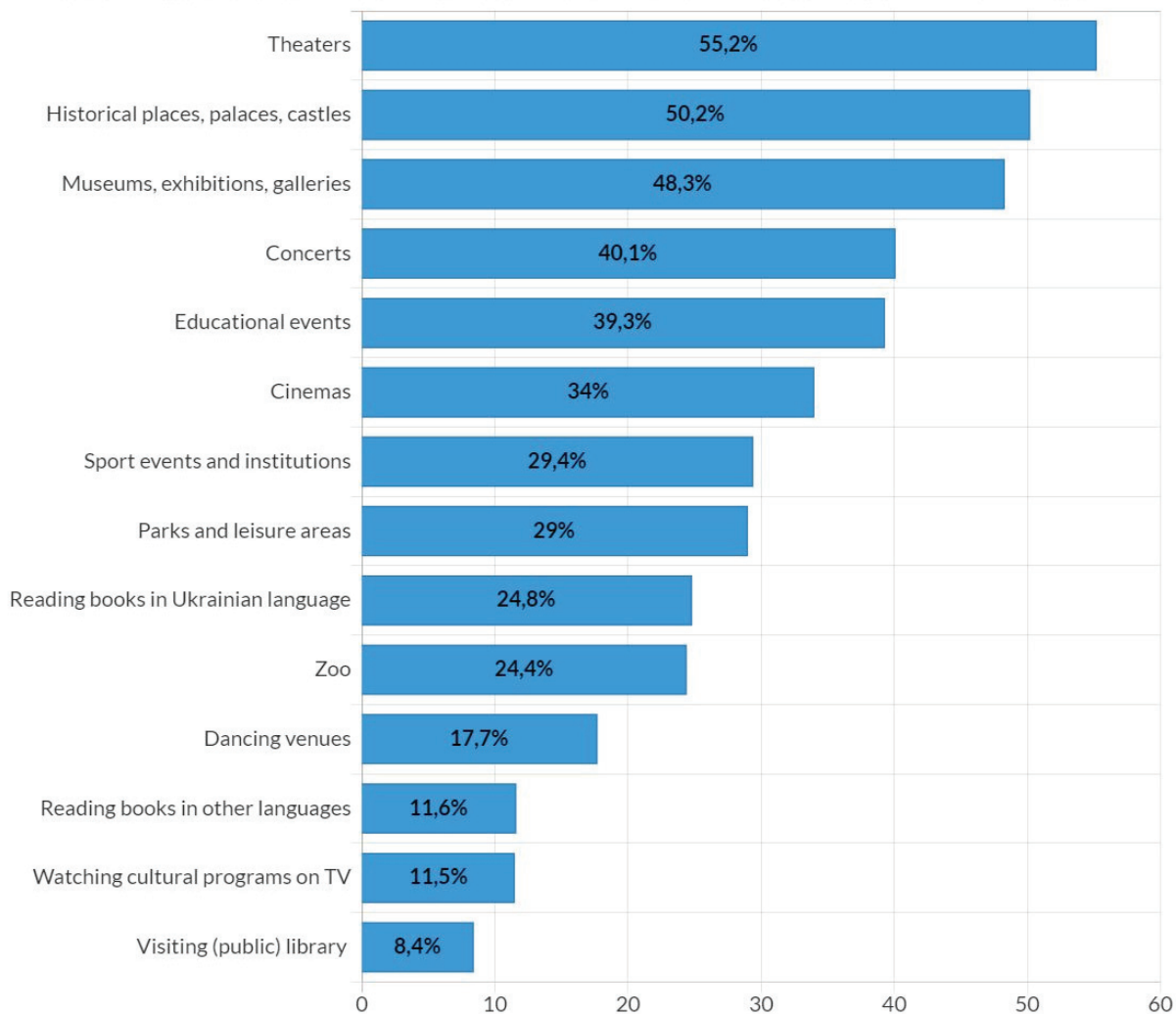


However, educational activities (which currently stand at 52.9%) and reading books in foreign languages (currently at 34.4%) could also decline, with potential preferences dropping to 39.3% and 11.6%, respectively. The latter may be attributed to the fact that many countries have specific refugee support programs that require mandatory study of the host country's language. This, in turn, may results in a somewhat inflated indicator of participation in educational events and reading books.

## Sources of information for cultural participation

Participation in cultural events is strongly influenced by access to information about such events. Therefore, the next set of questions focuses on the sources and methods of informing about cultural services, as well as the delivery of cultural services and products through various communication channels.

The European Union's high degree of solidarity with Ukraine was particularly evident in its support for Ukrainians abroad, through both EU-level funding programmes and initiatives, as well as projects from individual member states. One of the goals of the study was to assess the extent to which Ukrainian refugees are familiar with the EU's most well-known cultural programmes, with which Ukraine collaborates under signed agreements (such as Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, and Creative Europe). These programmes have been available to Ukraine for many years prior to the war, based on signed and ratified agreements. Therefore, based on the research hypothesis, these programmes are expected to be quite popular among professionals in the fields of culture, education, and sport. The list also includes the EU Solidarity with Ukraine platform, which was launched specifically to address the challenges posed by the war in a timely manner.

The survey results indicate a very low level of awareness regarding these programmes. Specifically, 72.3% of interviewees reported that they are not familiar with any of these initiatives. Only 9.4% of respondents are familiar with the EU Solidarity with Ukraine platform. This percentage is the highest among youth (ages 18-24), at 18.3%.

Among the suggested funding programmes, Erasmus+ is the most recognized, with 19.5% of respondents indicating familiarity, while Horizon Europe is the least recognized, with only 4.8% of respondents reporting awareness of it. (Table 20)

*Figure 25. Familiarity with EU tools for supporting Ukrainians in the fields of culture (including education and sport) (Q: "Which of the European Union's tools for supporting and protecting Ukrainian educators, cultural figures, and sports professionals are you familiar with?")*
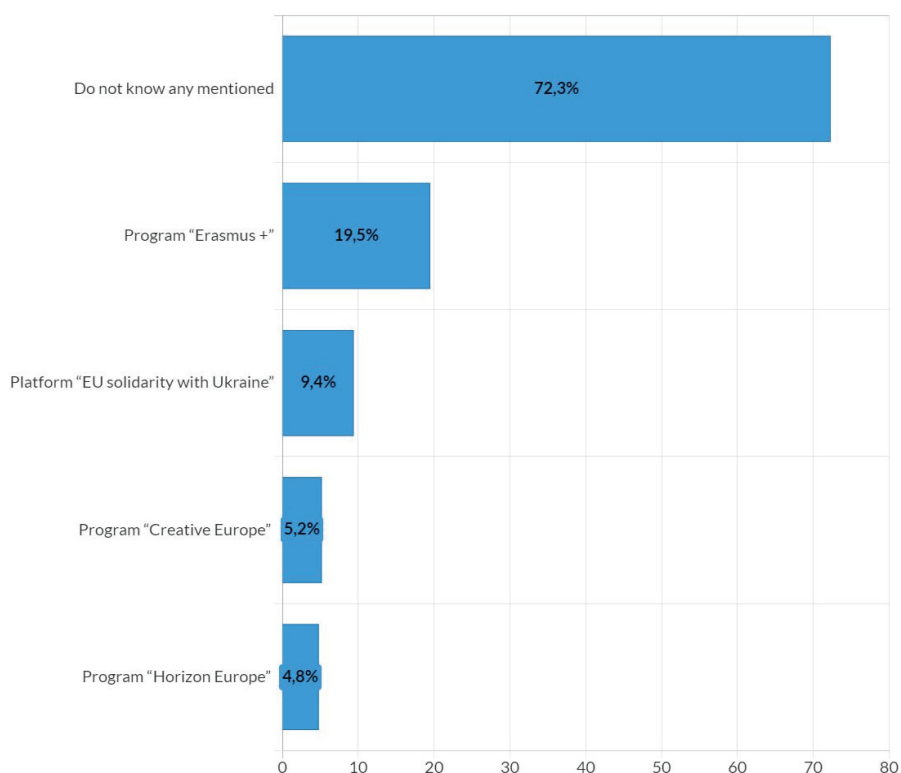


*Voices of displaced:*

*"I know that there are some programs. I heard somewhere that there are some programs for the development of Ukrainian culture. But I don't see them in real life, I don't see information about them at such a global level. ... Since my work is connected with children's creativity, I would like some more events in this area, where our children could realize themselves in all of Europe, so that there is access to contests, probably some grants, because this information... well, for me, the search for it requires some special effort. Like, there is no such open access to these grants, contests, or anything else that would be available to the public." (Alesia, Germany).*

## Sources of information about cultural activities in the host locality

The effectiveness of information dissemination is directly influenced by the channels and resources through which displaced individuals access the relevant information. Consequently, the following set of questions focuses on analyzing the sources used by Ukrainian refugees to seek information about cultural activities and consume cultural products.

The most common channel for obtaining information about cultural events in their locality, cited by 81.1% of respondents, was the Internet. 49.8% of individuals learn about cultural events through friends and acquaintances. Television and radio were the least informative sources in this regard (2.5% and 0.8%, respectively). (Table 21)

*Figure 26. Sources of information for cultural participation (Q: "From which sources do you mostly receive information about cultural events in your locality?")*
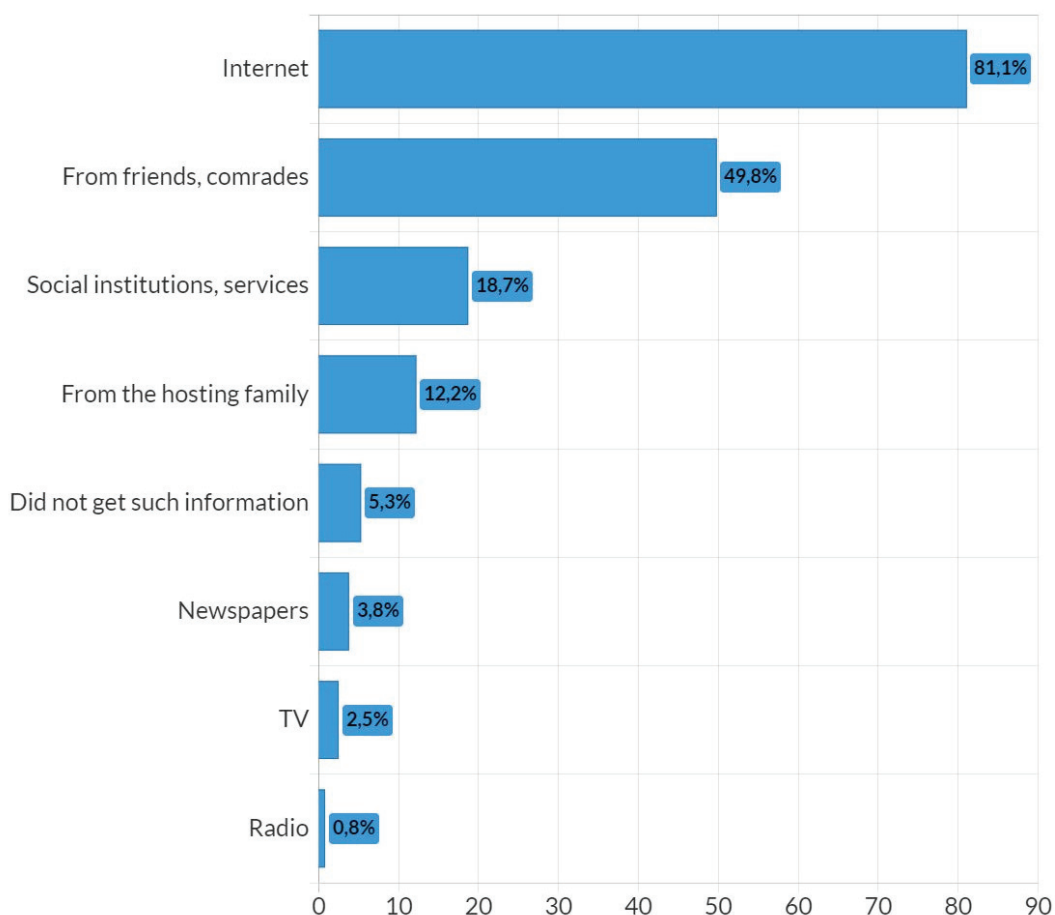


Only 18.7% of respondents depend on social institutions and services as their sources of information for cultural participation. This emphasizes the need for greater support for social institutions to enable them to manage informational services more effectively. While central governments are typically tasked with administering registration and immediate refugee-related responsibilities—including the management of asylum procedures, emergency housing, immediate first aid, and civic integration (Amaglobeli & Bird, 2022)—social institutions could play a more active role in delivering official information to ensure comprehensive support for refugees' cultural participation.

The next question addressed the frequency of **Internet use** for cultural participation. 44.3% of respondents indicated that they use the Internet for this purpose every day. This percentage is higher among the employed (47.7%) compared to the unemployed (41.5%). The figures increase with age: 18-24 years – 40%, 25-39 years – 41.9%, 40-54 years – 43.1% The age category above 55 is the most active daily user of the Internet as a source of cultural information, with 62.5%. (Table 22)

*Figure 27. Frequency of Internet use for cultural participation (Q: "How often do you use the Internet for cultural purposes, such as searching for cultural information, purchasing cultural services/products, or reading publications about culture?")*
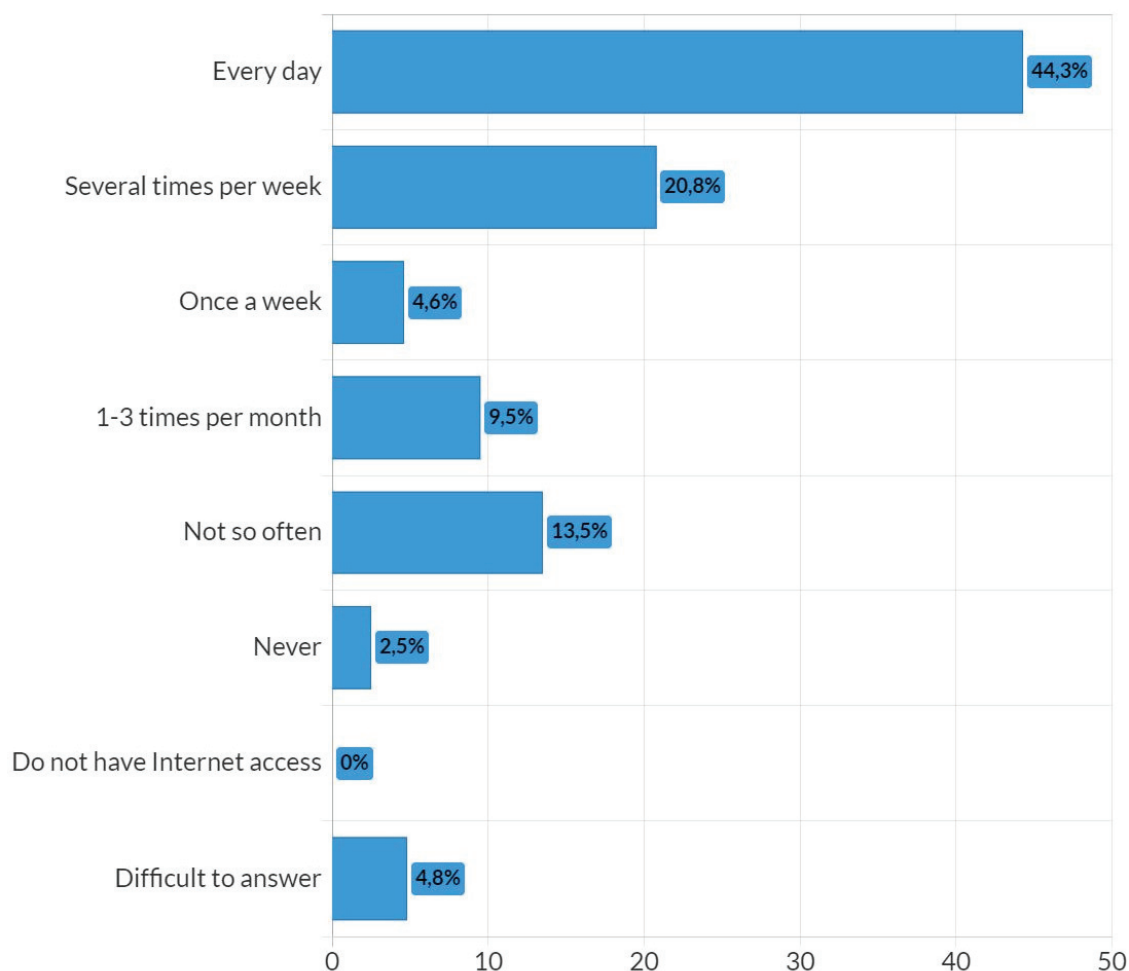


A comparison of actual and prospective use of TV, radio, and the Internet for watching/listening to cultural programs shows that 30.7% of respondents currently use TV, radio, or the Internet for this purpose. In the absence of various obstacles, this figure would decrease to 11.5%. The figures change depending on age: 18.3% of youth aged 18-24, 15% of refugees aged 25-39, 19.9% in the 40-54 age group, and 35.7% of those aged 55 and above would shift from consuming cultural information via TV, radio, and the Internet to attending cultural events in person (Table 19).

The next question we asked aimed to determine which social networks and messaging apps are most popular among displaced Ukrainians for finding information about cultural events. Therefore, the respondents were asked: *"Which social media and networks provide you with the most information on cultural activities for Ukrainian migrants?"*

Among the suggested social networks, **Facebook** is identified as the most preferred by respondents (67.6%), followed by **Telegram** as the second most preferred (58.6%). (Table 23)

**Instagram** occupies the third position in the overall ranking, with 27.9%. However, when considering the age range, this social network is particularly popular among young people. 61.7% of displaced Ukrainians aged 18–24 use it as a source of information on cultural activities.

The least used social network is **Twitter**, with only 1.1% of respondents engaging with it for cultural purposes. This low figure reflects the general trend that Twitter is not popular among Ukrainians.

*Figure 28. Social networks and messaging apps as sources of information on cultural activities. (Q: "'Which social media and networks provide you with the most information about cultural activities for Ukrainian migrants? Up to 3 choices.")*
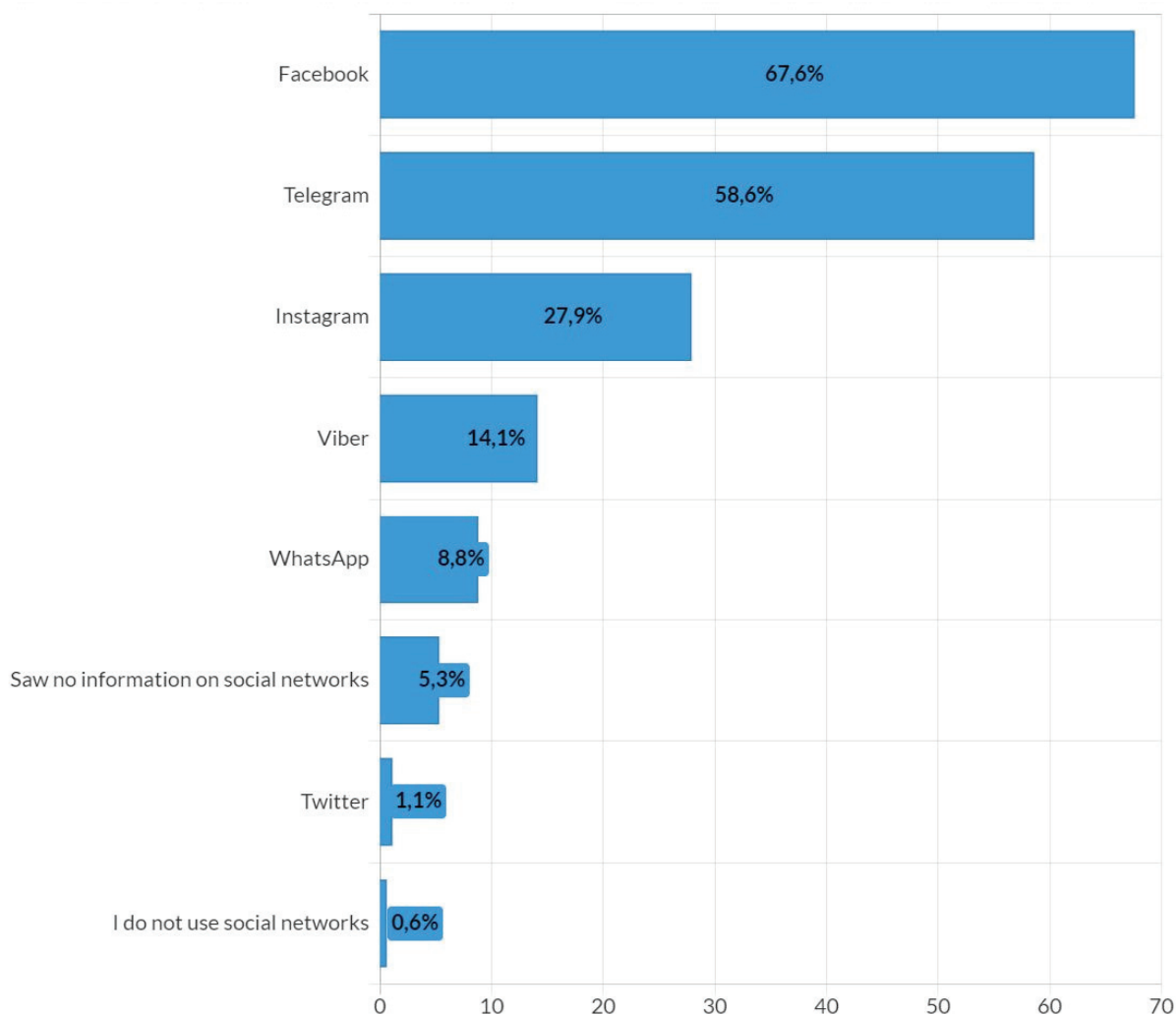


The preferences mentioned above vary significantly across different age categories. For instance, the most preferred social network among youth (ages 18–24) is Telegram (68.3%), followed by Instagram in second place (61.7%), while Facebook ranks third with 50%.

*Voices of displaced:*

*"Most information is supplied by social networks, such as Facebook and Telegram." (Lisa, Bulgaria)*

*"I looked through Facebook. Telegram, I might meet something on Instagram. However, I think that [the most effective provider] is Telegram. We have a community there, "Ukrainians in Slovenia." (Slovenia, Ruslana)*

# THE CONCEPT OF EUROPE

One of the objectives of the study was to assess the level of Europeanness felt by individuals who found themselves in European countries as a result of the war. The concept of 'European identity' is ambiguous and widely discussed in academic literature (Brandtjen, 2023; Carpentier, 2021). The measurement indicators in this study were European values, as outlined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (Scharfbillig, 2021:52).

## Factors influencing the selection of a country for temporary protection

Initially, we aimed to determine the factors that guided respondents in choosing a certain country for temporary protection. Nearly half of the respondents (47.3%) were influenced by the presence of relatives and friends in the destination country. This indicates the significant role of the diaspora, acting as both a magnet and a guiding force for subsequent waves of migrants. At the same time, the rate of randomness in choosing a country was relatively high, at 28.6%.

*Figure 29. Factors influencing refugees' choice of a country for temporary protection (Q: "What did you pay attention to when choosing a country for temporary protection?")*
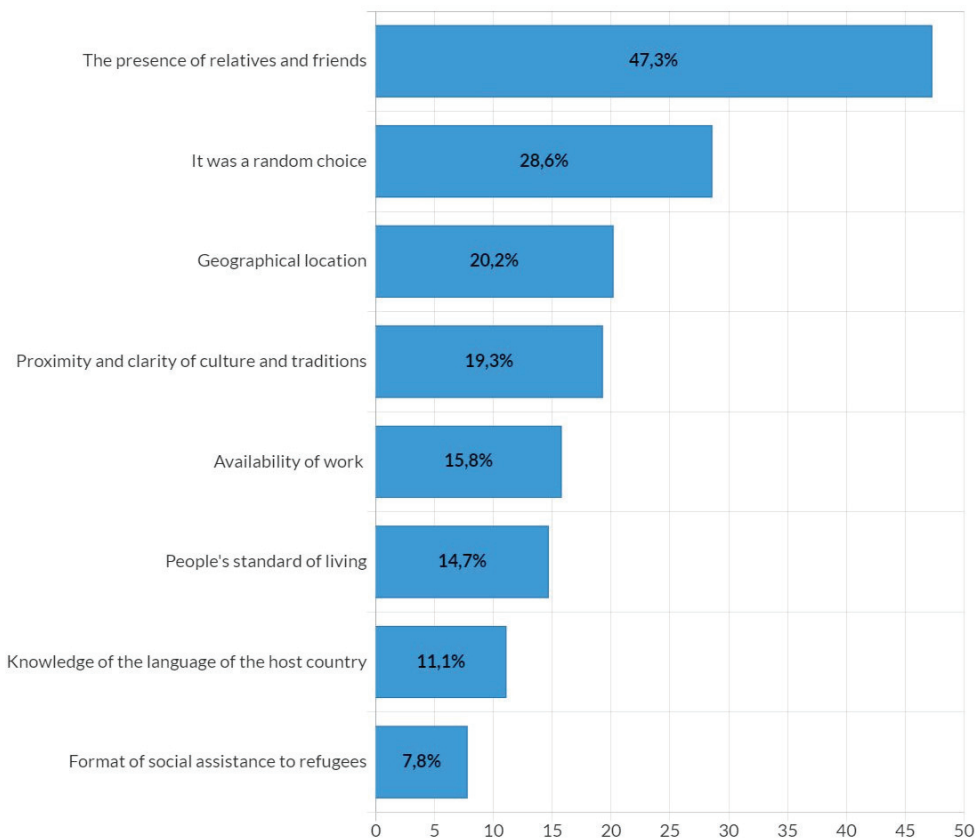


The proximity and clarity of culture were crucial factors for 19.3% of respondents, while for 15.8%, access to employment was the top priority. The indicator used to assess living standards in a particular country was also close, at 14.7%.

The geographical factor was highlighted as important by 20.2% of respondents. One of the reasons for considering the geographical location of the country was its proximity to the border. After all, during the initial months of the large-scale war, a significant portion of respondents hoped for a swift resolution, believed in the possibility of a quick return home, and did not anticipate an extended stay in Europe. A clear example of this is the dynamics of Ukrainian refugees in Poland (Sar, 2024).

It is worth noting that only 11.1% of people displaced to Europe considered their knowledge of the host country's language. However, when identifying obstacles to participation in cultural events, ignorance of the language emerged as the biggest barrier for 50.6% of respondents. (Table 17)

*Voices of displaced:*

*"I received temporary protection in Cyprus. I did this by prior agreement. The family that invited me and insisted on leaving was located in Cyprus. And so my choice was justified, made precisely because of such circumstances. I knew where and to whom I would go." (Iryna, Cyprus)*

*"We said that we need to go to Germany, because our relatives are here. We would have liked to get closer, maybe wait it out somewhere in Poland, Romania, Moldova—anywhere. But our relatives were only in Germany, and Poland was already overcrowded." (Katerina, Germany)*

The next question aimed to determine the level of alignment between the culture and traditions of the host nation and the expectations of displaced persons.

For 89% of respondents, the culture and traditions of the host country's population meet their expectations, with a rating between 3 and 5. The high compliance rates indicate, on the one hand, a thoughtful approach to choosing a country, and on the other, the perception of European and Ukrainian cultures as relatively similar and understandable. (Table 25)

*Figure 30. Compliance between the culture and traditions of the host country's population and the refugees' previous expectations. (Q: "Rate how well the culture and traditions of the population in the host country meet your expectations on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all and 5 is completely.")*
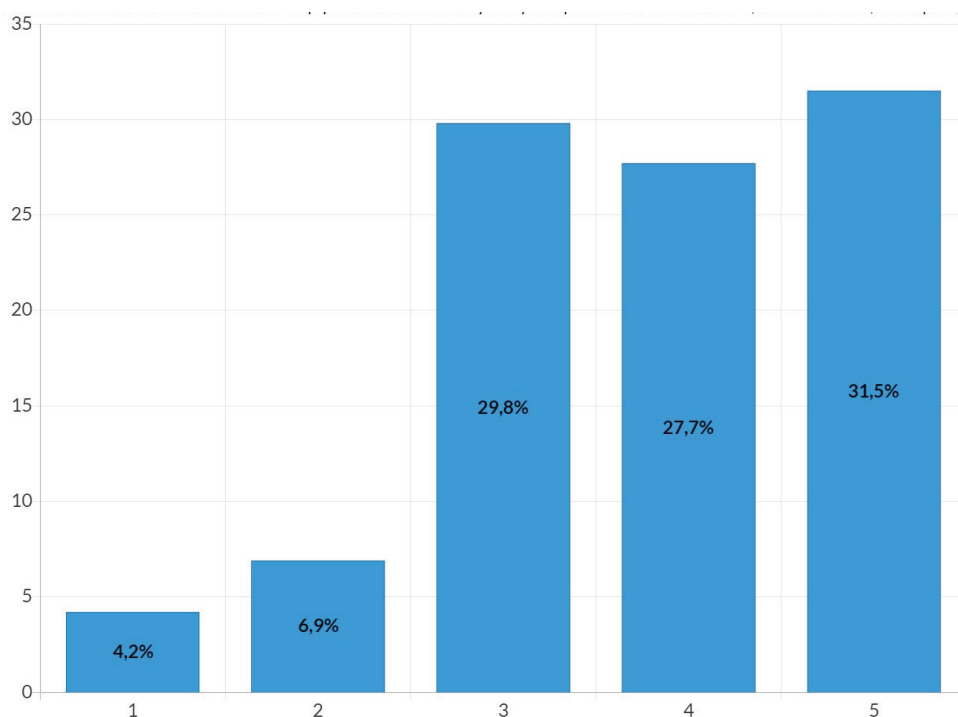


*Voices of displaced:*

*"I feel my own uniqueness, but it's interesting—my interest in culture, cuisine, and travel. We traveled almost all over Cyprus. Of course, the Christian heritage and the Orthodox Church, this experience. Plus, great holidays, there, Easter coincides with ours." (Iryna, Cyprus)*

## Perception of European values

The perception of fundamental values is a key characteristic of human capital. The data from this study are particularly important, as Ukraine is sometimes overlooked in international research on values. For example, the fifth wave of the European Values Study (2017-2020), which covered 37 participating countries, including Russia, did not include Ukraine.

For 83% of respondents, respect for human rights was the highest value. Tolerance ranked second, being important for 52.5% of respondents. Social justice ranked third, with 51.3% of respondents considering it important. (Figure 31, Table 26)

*Figure 31. Perception of European values (Q: "Which of the listed European values are most important to you?")*
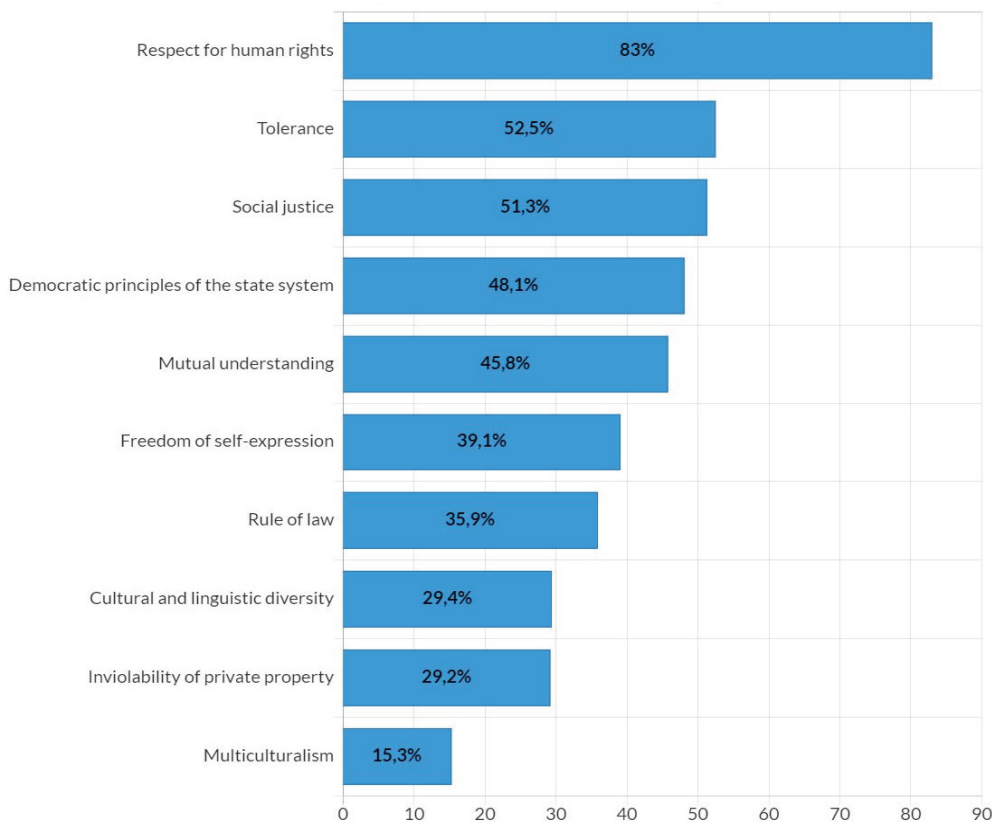


It is interesting to note that although tolerance was ranked second in the ratings, multiculturalism, an aspect of tolerance, occupied the last position. We can assume that this reflects an insufficient understanding of the term 'multiculturalism', as it is underrepresented in Ukrainian social and political discourse. Additionally, cultural and linguistic diversity ranked among the lowest values, at 29%. In the interviews, the respondents, answering the question about which of the European values Ukraine should borrow first of all, focused on the rule of law, tolerance, absence of corruption:

> *Voices of displaced:*
>
> *"For me personally, tolerance, I believe, it limps slightly in Ukraine, I mean, to the minorities we have a lot of, … they are treated as if.... negatively. Respect for human rights — too. The corruption, for instance. Democracy? We have no problems with democracy in our country." (Polina. Italy)*
>
> *"This is the rule of law. Rules. Not just their presence, but compliance with them. This responsibility. Tolerance. The broad concept of human rights in all its forms. Because the principles of democracy—such as elections and the variability of government—are present in Ukraine." (Irina Cyprus)*

## National / European self-identification

Recent sociological research indicates a noticeable trend toward the gradual convergence of the value orientations of the Ukrainian population with the European value context (Identychnist… 2023; National Survey 2023; Keda 2024). At the same time, the highest indicator of Europeanness was demonstrated by the 'Generation of Independence'—young Ukrainians aged 16 to 30 (Pokolinnia… 2021).

Therefore, the next question in this study focused on self-identification as a European. As a result, a high rate of self-identification as Europeans was observed among people displaced from Ukraine. To the question, *"How European do you feel?"*, 81% of respondents indicated that they partially or completely share this feeling. Of these, 43.1% fully identify as European. (Figure 32)

At the same time, among those who fully consider themselves European, the indicator is slightly lower for young people aged 18-24 compared to other age groups (Table 27). This generally reflects the trend observed in the EU, where, according to the Eurobarometer, younger people are slightly less likely to identify as European: 54% of those aged 15-24 identify as European, compared to 59% of respondents aged 55 and over (Becuwe 2021:74).

*Figure 32. European identification (Q: "How European do you feel?")*



Completely  Partially  Do not feel  Difficult to say
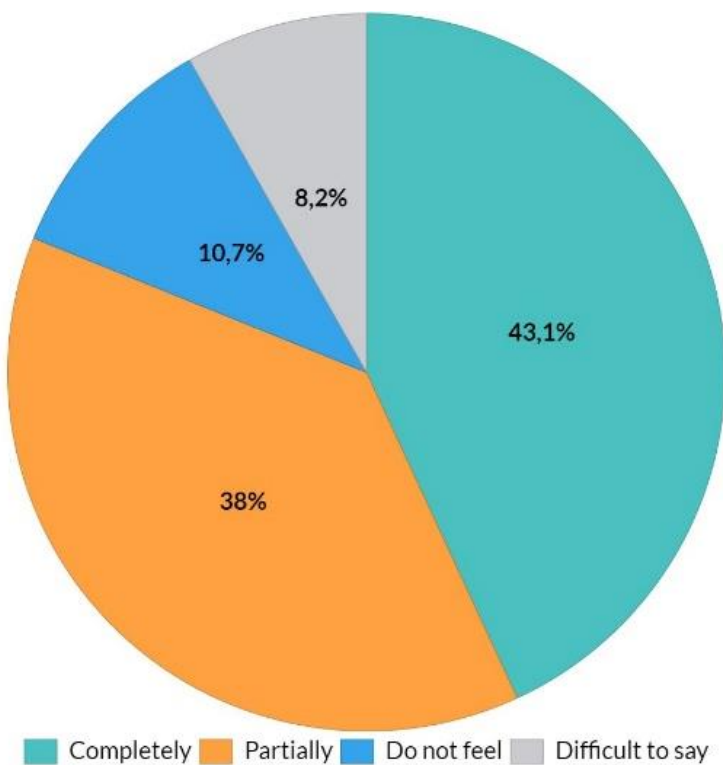
*Voices of displaced:*

*"The feeling of being European is still there, even if you don't know the language. The commonality is felt in the cultural aspect. It feels quite significant... not just geographically, but there's also a lot in common spiritually and culturally." (Polina, Italy)*

*"Europe is both a geographical and a self-identification boundary; it's not just the European Union. In other words, Europe is not limited to the European Union. We are part of Europe, although we are not part of the European Union. These two concepts are often used as synonyms, but I see them as quite distinct. And it really hurts me when they say to me "How do you like it there in Europe?". But we were born in Europe. Ukraine is Europe." (Eva, Italy)*

The next question addressed the correlation between national and European identity. Respondents were then asked to select the statement that most closely aligned with their view.

*Figure 33. Correlation between national and European identity (Q: "Choose the statement that best reflects your beliefs.")*
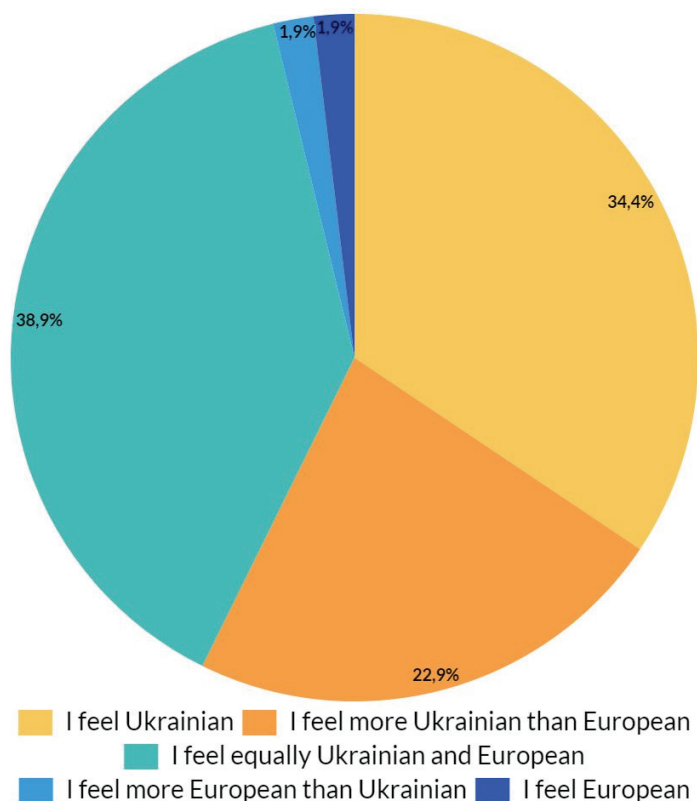


According to the results of the study, alongside high indicators of Europeanness, respondents also exhibited high indicators of national (Ukrainian) identity. Thus, 38.9% of respondents feel equally European and Ukrainian, while 57.3% feel Ukrainian, or more Ukrainian than European. Overall, 98.1% of respondents expressed varying degrees of Ukrainian identity. (Figure 33, Table 33)

In this regard, the data from this study align with the general trend of growing national identity among Ukrainians (Kostenko 2022; Identychnist 2023).

*Voices of displaced:*

*"I would definitely say that I am Ukrainian, and being in Europe, I may never have thought so much about being Ukrainian, but I understood 100 percent that I am Ukrainian, although a lot of things that I saw, say, regarding tolerance, regarding the attitude towards people of other nationalities—they really appeal to me. But still, it seems to me that I felt to a certain extent more that I am Ukrainian." (Bohdana Italy).*

## Cultural kinship between Ukraine and Europe

The cultural unity of Ukraine with Europe is historically rooted in the mentality of the Ukrainian people, and such European mindset of Ukrainians survived despite the constant interference of the north-east neighbor in the form of Moscow state, Russian Empire, Soviet Union, and, finally, Russian Federation when the European aspirations of Ukrainians were persecuted, and European values were insistently distorted by anti-Ukrainian propaganda (Pyrozhkov 2019:31).

Understanding the specifics of the concept of Europe among Ukrainians is important for several reasons. First, this is important considering the forecasted support for Ukraine's European integration and the implementation of EU enlargement policy. Secondly, it offers a clearer understanding of how it can be transformed into a potential tool for promoting and strengthening democracy, and rebuilding Ukraine on a European basis. In addition, this block of questions provides a deeper insight into the quality of human capital, which is important to consider for both Ukraine and European countries.

*Figure 34. Cultural kinship between Ukraine and Europe (Q: "Please rate your agreement with the following statements on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is 'completely disagree' and 5 is 'completely agree.")*
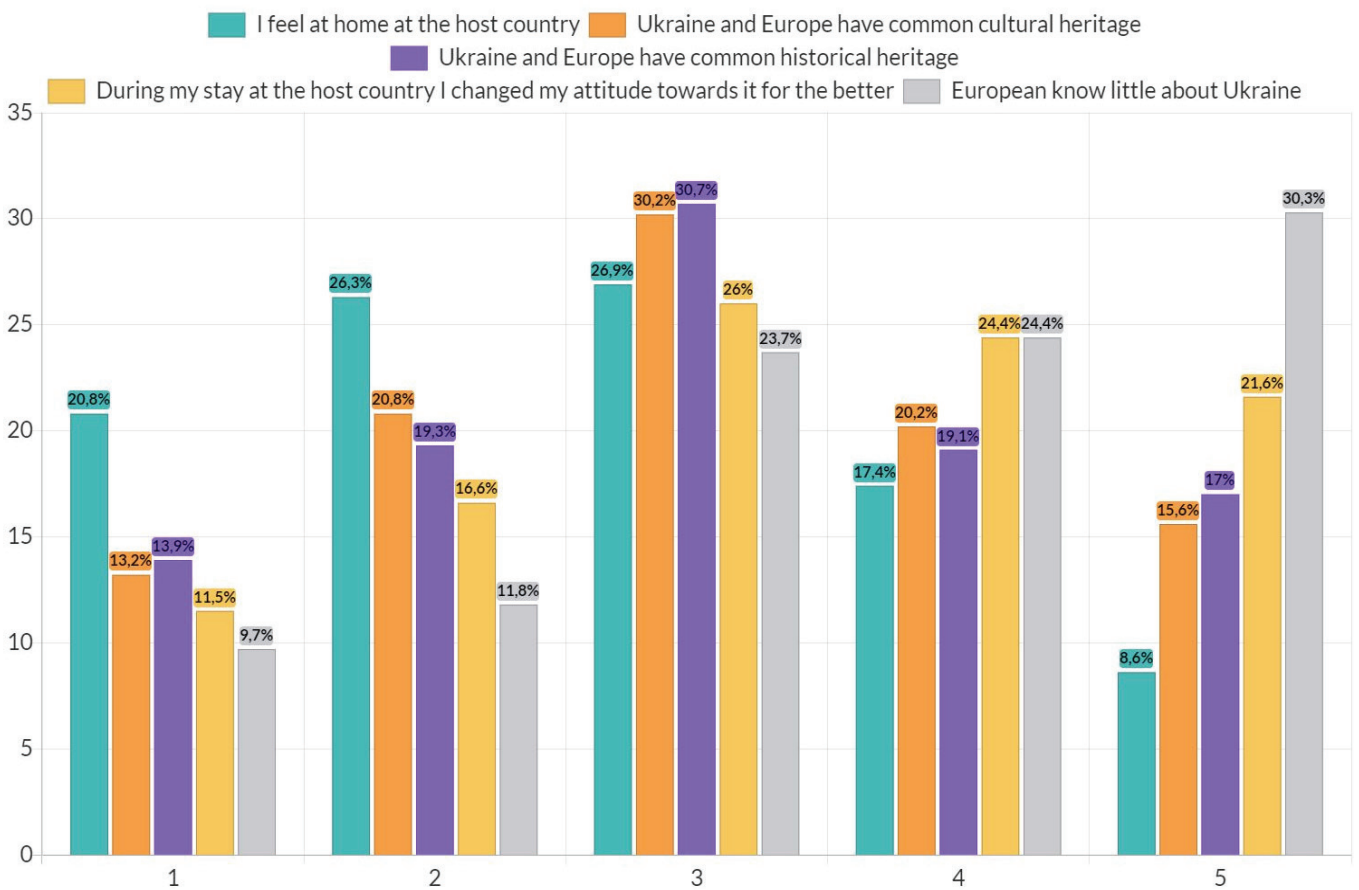


The survey results indicate that the majority of displaced persons perceive European culture as sufficiently understandable and familiar. 66% fully or partially agree that Ukraine and Europe share a common cultural heritage, while 66.8% agree that they share a common historical heritage. (Tables 29-31)

*"We are united by these basic values. Ukraine is, and strives to be, a democratic country, a country with freedom of speech, with a tolerant attitude, with the support of different cultures, that is, of course, the basic values that are inherent in the whole of Europe, they are inherent in Ukraine and here we are united." (Bohdana, Italy)*

At the same time, respondents noted that the average Europeans have limited knowledge of Ukraine. Overall, 78.4% of respondents expressed approval (with scores ranging from 3 to 5) of this statement. 30.3% of respondents fully agreed with this statement, giving it the maximum rating. Among these, the highest indicator is observed in young people (35%), while the lowest is found in the 'over 55 years' age category (23.2%). (Table 32)

*"I'd like to point out that Ukraine is not sufficiently represented in various aspects of European experience and modernity. I traveled through several countries on my way out. Was there enough information about Ukraine? No, there wasn't. And about the knowledge of Ukrainian history as well. It seems to me that the identification of Ukrainian cultural heritage within European space is also insufficient." (Iryna, Cyprus)*

*"They know almost nothing about Ukraine. The stereotypes about Ukraine, shaped by Russian propaganda dating back to the Soviet Union, are well known." (Kateryna, Netherlands)*

Many respondents noted that it was the war that caused increased attention to Ukraine and contributed to the fact that ordinary Europeans began to distinguish Ukrainians from Russians.

*"This war will make Europe rethink its attitude. The main conclusion, which is clear, is that we have become less associated with Russia, and this identification is taking place. This is really important." (Iryna, Cyprus)*

*"I think the whole world knows about Ukraine now. But the question is — how much? I think after [the beginning of] the war, they began to know much more details. Because I have a psychologist and a philosopher at school. I had a conversation with them right away, where he asked me about cities. He mentioned almost all the places in Ukraine where fighting had taken place, and I was really struck by this." (Petro, Italy)*

# CONCLUSIONS

- The Ukrainian migration case caused by the military events of 2022 is composed of nearly 90% women, the majority of whom have higher education. At the time of the study, approximately 45% of the respondents were employed. In addition, most of the women have dependents, including children and individuals requiring care. Nearly 20% of the respondents arrived with pets.

- Displaced Ukrainians tend to participate in high-brow cultural activities. They typically demonstrate high levels of cultural participation in the host EU countries. Given their circumstances, they primarily visit parks, recreational areas, historical sites, museums, exhibitions, galleries, and educational events. However, in the absence of limitations, they would be more likely to visit theaters, concerts, and cinemas more often, as well as spend less time in the virtual cultural space.

- The main obstacles to the participation of displaced persons in cultural events are: language barriers, the high cost of tickets, complicated mental conditions, and limited physical ability— often due to the remoteness and/or small size of their locality, which lacks sufficient infrastructure for cultural participation.

- Displaced Ukrainians identify volunteers, educational and scientific institutions, host state bodies and organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the Ukrainian diaspora as the primary providers of cultural (including educational) services. At the same time, several key tools of EU cultural and educational policy, including funding programmes such as Horizon Europe, Erasmus+, Creative Europe, and the specially created platform 'EU Solidarity with Ukraine,' remain largely unnoticed by Ukrainians.

- Displaced Ukrainians require more cultural events in the Ukrainian language and better access to information about events in their native language, particularly during the initial stages of their stay in the host country. More than half of the respondents reported feeling a loss of cultural ties with Ukraine. To compensate for the lack of Ukrainian-language activities, displaced Ukrainians independently organize cultural events in the Ukrainian language, consume cultural products online, and use e-books in the absence of printed materials in the Ukrainian language, all of which help maintain their connection with Ukrainian culture.

- Respondents most often search for information about cultural events online. In particular, they primarily use social networks and messaging apps, with Facebook, Telegram, and Instagram being the most popular. X (formerly Twitter) is hardly used by displaced Ukrainians. These actions require continuous access to the Internet.

- Displaced Ukrainians exhibit strong indicators of Europeanness, while also demonstrating an even higher degree of national identity. They perceive European culture as relatively familiar and accessible, and note that Ukraine shares a common cultural and historical heritage with Europe. At the same time, they believe that Europeans have limited knowledge of Ukraine.

Investments in cultural practices for individuals displaced from Ukraine due to the war are crucial for strengthening socio-cultural capital. These investments can help alleviate stress, address war trauma and its consequences, facilitate quicker adaptation and further integration of those who wish to remain in the host country. At the same time, they can strengthen the social capital of those returning to Ukraine, who will contribute to its restoration and revival on a European basis.

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# ANNEXES

## List of Tables

Table 1. Categories of dependents. (Q: "How many people who left Ukraine after February 23, 2022 and need your care, live with you now?")

|  | Elderly people who need care | Minors | Persons with disabilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 81.9% | 38.7% | 88% |
| 1 | 13.7% | 34.4% | 11.1% |
| 2-3 | 4.4% | 25.4% | 0.8% |
| 4 and more | ----- | 1.5% | 0,2% |

Table 2. Frequency of attendance at cultural events in Ukraine and the host country

|  | How often did you attend cultural activities in Ukraine before February 23, 2022 (%) | How often do you attend cultural events in the host country (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Once a week or more often | 9.5 | 6.1 |
| 2-3 times a month | 34 | 20.2 |
| Once a month or less | 51.1 | 49.2 |
| Did/Do not attend any | 5.3 | 24.4 |

Table 3. Frequency of attendance at cultural events in Ukraine. (Q: "How often did you participate in cultural activities in Ukraine before February 23, 2022?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Once a week and more often | 9.5% | 21.7% | 8.4% | 5.5% | 14.3% | 6.7% | 9.8% | 9.6% | 9.5% | 11% | 8.4% |
| 2. 2-3 times a month | 34% | 33.3% | 30.8% | 39.8% | 28.6% | 33.9% | 31.6% | 34.2% | 33.9% | 33.3% | 34.5% |
| 3. Once a month and less | 51.1% | 36.7% | 55.5% | 49.7% | 53.6% | 54.4% | 52.6% | 48.2% | 52% | 50.2% | 51.9% |
| 4. Did/Do not attend any | 5.3% | 8.3% | 5.3% | 5% | 3.6% | 5% | 6% | 7.9% | 4.6% | 5.5% | 5.2% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 4. Frequency of attendance at cultural events in the host country. (Q: "How often did you participate in cultural activities in the host country?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Once a week and more often | 6.1% | 15% | 3.5% | 6.6% | 5.4% | 6.7% | 5.3% | 3.5% | 6.8% | 7.6% | 4.9% |
| 2. 2-3 times a month | 20.2% | 20% | 21.6% | 17.7% | 23.2% | 16.7% | 13.5% | 22.8% | 19.5% | 24.9% | 16.4% |
| 3. Once a month and less | 49.2% | 38.3% | 46.3% | 56.4% | 50% | 50% | 58.6% | 44.7% | 50.5% | 46% | 51.9% |
| 4. Did/Do not attend any | 24.4% | 26.7% | 28.6% | 19.3% | 21.4% | 26.7% | 22.6% | 28.9% | 23.2% | 21.5% | 26.8% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 5. Cultural participation in the host country. (Q: "What events and institutions have you attended during your stay in the host country? (Choose all possible options)"

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Educational events | 52.9% | 48.3% | 49.3% | 58% | 55.4% | 56.7% | 54,9% | 56.1% | 52% | 50.2% | 55.1% |
| 2.Museums, exhibitions, galleries | 59.7% | 60% | 50.7% | 69.6% | 64.3% | 53.9% | 57.1% | 65.8% | 58% | 65% | 55.4% |
| 3.Historical places, palaces, castles, cathedrals, fortresses, monuments | 72.1% | 70% | 65.6% | 81.1% | 69.6% | 75.6% | 69.2% | 74.6% | 71.5% | 76.4% | 68.6% |
| 4. Theaters | 42.4% | 56.7% | 44.1% | 38.1% | 33.9% | 40.6% | 40.6% | 47.4% | 41% | 43.5% | 41.5% |
| 5.Concerts | 38.2% | 46.7% | 33.9% | 38.7% | 44.6% | 31.7% | 37.6% | 36% | 38.8% | 40.1% | 36.6% |
| 6.Cinemas | 33.4% | 46.7% | 38.8% | 29.3% | 10.7% | 31.7% | 34.6% | 39.5% | 31.7% | 35% | 32.1% |
| 7.Dancing venues | 11.5% | 21.7% | 11.9% | 8.8% | 7.1% | 7.2% | 15% | 11.4% | 11.5% | 9.7% | 12.9% |
| 8. Sport events and institutions | 26% | 41.7% | 25.6% | 22.7% | 21.4% | 21.7% | 24.8% | 30.7% | 24.6% | 26.2% | 25.8% |
| 9. Zoo | 43.5% | 23.3% | 51.5% | 44.2% | 30.4% | 48.9% | 54.1% | 42.1% | 43.9% | 45.6% | 41.8% |
| 10. Parks and leisure areas | 81.3% | 81.7% | 83.7% | 81.8% | 69.6% | 81.7% | 89.5% | 81.6% | 81.2% | 81.9% | 80.8% |
| 11. Watching/listening to cultural programs on TV, radio, the Internet. | 30.7% | 40% | 26% | 29.3% | 44.6% | 32.2% | 22.6% | 28.9% | 31.2% | 34.2% | 27.9% |
| 12. Visiting a (public) library | 21% | 18.3% | 20.3% | 25.4% | 12.5% | 20.6% | 23.3% | 17.5% | 22% | 23.2% | 19.2% |
| 13. Reading books in the Ukrainian language | 43.1% | 41.7% | 41% | 46.4% | 42.9% | 43.9% | 49.6% | 46,5% | 42.2% | 38.8% | 46.7% |
| 14. Reading books in other languages | 34.4% | 40% | 33.9% | 35.4% | 26.8% | 32.8% | 33.1% | 35.1% | 34.1% | 39.7% | 30% |
| 15. Did not attend any | 4.4% | 8.3% | 3.1% | 3.9% | 7.1% | 5% | 0.8% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 4.2% |

Table 6. Self-organized cultural events. (Q: "During your stay in the host country, which of the following activities did you participate in individually or as part of an organized group? Choose all possible options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Dancing | 11.5% | 10% | 12.3% | 13.8% | 1.8% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 11% | 13.9% | 9.4% |
| 2. Making videos or taking photos. | 17.6% | 11.7% | 16.7% | 20.4% | 17.9% | 21.1% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 18.8% | 22.4% | 13.6% |
| 3. Singing | 12% | 10% | 9.3% | 16.6% | 10.7% | 10% | 14.3% | 8.8% | 12.9% | 10.5% | 13.2% |
| 4. Another creative activity | 16.2% | 10% | 16.3% | 18.8% | 14.3% | 18.9% | 9% | 15.8% | 16.3% | 14.3% | 17.8% |
| 5. Playing musical instruments | 5.3% | 11.7% | 3.1% | 4.4% | 10.7% | 2.2% | 6.8% | 4.4% | 5.6% | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| 6. Creative activities using a computer | 8.4% | 11.7% | 7.5% | 8.8% | 7.1% | 7.8% | 4.5% | 9.6% | 8% | 11% | 6.3% |
| 7. Writing (poetry, novels, essays, etc.) | 3.8% | 8.3% | 5.3% | 1.7% | ----- | 3.9% | 2.3% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 3.4% | 4.2% |
| 8. Acting (in films, plays, theater productions) | 0.8% | 3.3% | 0.4% | 0.6% | ----- | 0.6% | ----- | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1% |
| 9. Difficult to say | 44.7% | 51.7% | 50.2% | 35.9% | 42.9% | 43.3% | 51.1% | 43% | 45.1% | 43.5% | 45.6% |

Table 7. Involvement in the cultural life of the local community. (Q: "Please rate how involved you are in the cultural life of the local community on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means not involved at all and 5 means completely involved.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1 | 42% | 36.7% | 45.8% | 42% | 32.1% | 45.6% | 42.9% | 44.7% | 41.2% | 38% | 45.3% |
| 2 | 26.3% | 20% | 27.3% | 26% | 30.4% | 22.8% | 33.1% | 24.6% | 26.8% | 25.3% | 27.2% |
| 3 | 18.3% | 15% | 16.3% | 21% | 21.4% | 21.7% | 12.8% | 17.5% | 18.5% | 21.9% | 15.3% |
| 4 | 9.5% | 18.3% | 8.8% | 7.2% | 10.7% | 8.3% | 8.3% | 7.9% | 10% | 11.4% | 8% |
| 5 | 3.8% | 10% | 1.8% | 3.9% | 5.4% | 1.7% | 3% | 5.3% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 4.2% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 8. Main providers of cultural services for displaced Ukrainians. (Q: "In your opinion, who in your locality provides you with the most cultural services for migrants? Choose no more than 3 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. EU and its institutions | 7.6% | 16.7% | 6.6% | 5.5% | 7.8% | 7.2% | 7.5% | 5.3% | 8.3% | 10.5% | 5.2% |
| 2. The host country, its government bodies, and institutions | 35.3% | 45% | 29.1% | 40,3% | 34.4% | 32.2% | 36.8% | 34.2% | 35.6% | 35.9% | 34.8% |
| 3. Non-governmental organizations of the host country | 32.8% | 43.3% | 30.4% | 30.9% | 35.2% | 33.9% | 30.8% | 28.1% | 34.1% | 34.6% | 31.4% |
| 4. International organizations | 9.9% | 20% | 8.4% | 9.4% | 10,9% | 9.4% | 9.8% | 10.5% | 9.8% | 11% | 9.1% |
| 5. Volunteers | 40.8% | 43.3% | 38.3% | 40.9% | 41.7% | 44,4% | 39.1% | 37.7% | 41.7% | 43% | 39% |
| 6. Private enterprises and organizations | 7.3% | 10% | 8.4% | 6.1% | 8.1% | 6.7% | 6% | 8.8% | 6.8% | 9.7% | 5.2% |
| 7. Religious organizations | 21.8% | 15% | 19.4% | 27.1% | 22.1% | 23.3% | 24.1% | 19.3% | 22.4% | 21.5% | 22% |
| 8. Ukrainian diaspora | 31.1% | 36.7% | 35.2% | 28.2% | 33.3% | 29.4% | 32.3% | 32.5% | 30.7% | 36.3% | 26.8% |
| 9. Scientific/educational Institutions | 39.3% | 51.7% | 34.4% | 42% | 38% | 37,8% | 41.4% | 39.5% | 39.3% | 40.5% | 38.3% |
| 10. Difficult to say | 23.9% | 25% | 25.6% | 23.2% | 24.5% | 21.1% | 22.6% | 21.9% | 24.4% | 21.5% | 25.8% |

Table 9. Ukrainian cultural events. (Q: "Which of the listed Ukrainian cultural events were organized in your locality? Choose all possible options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Women | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Exhibitions about Ukraine | 37.6% | 60% | 32.6% | 37% | 35.7% | 38.6% | 38.5% | 27.8% | 35.3% | 37.7% | 37.6% | 39.7% | 35.9% |
| 2. Presentations of Ukrainian books, films, etc. | 27.9% | 36.7% | 22% | 33.7% | 23.2% | 28.7% | 28.1% | 28.9% | 25.6% | 26.3% | 28.3% | 30.4% | 25.8% |
| 3. Tours of Ukrainian theaters, ensembles, dance groups, orchestras | 33% | 31.7% | 30.8% | 35.4% | 35.7% | 32.3% | 34.4% | 27.2% | 36.8% | 31.6% | 33.4% | 35.4% | 31% |
| 4. Events with Ukrainian sports teams | 8.8% | 5% | 10.1% | 10.5% | 1.8% | 8.2% | 8.1% | 6.7% | 8.3% | 9.6% | 8.5% | 9.7% | 8% |
| 5. International cultural/entertainment events with representatives from Ukraine and the host country, or other collaborative initiatives with the local population (e.g., environmental projects, workshops, joint local and/or Ukrainian holidays, carnivals, etc.) | 35.3% | 38.3% | 33% | 37.6% | 33.9% | 34.4% | 33.6% | 30% | 39.1% | 32.5% | 36.1% | 39.2% | 32.1% |
| 6. None of the above-mentioned were held | 27.5% | 20% | 28.6% | 27.1% | 32.1% | 27.9% | 28.4% | 35.6% | 24.1% | 25.4% | 28% | 23.6% | 30.7% |

Table 10. Access to the press, information resources, and regulatory documents (concerning migrants) from the host country in the Ukrainian language. (Q: "Did you have access to the press, information resources, and regulatory documents (concerning migrants) from the host country in the Ukrainian language?").

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Yes | 59% | 53.3% | 55.9% | 60.8% | 71.4% | 59.4% | 51.7% | 58.6% | 64% | 57.6% | 64.1% | 54.1% |
| 2. No | 23.9% | 23.3% | 25.6% | 23.2% | 19.6% | 24.2% | 29.4% | 24.8% | 19.3% | 25.1% | 19.8% | 27.2% |
| 3. Difficult to say | 17.2% | 23.3% | 18.5% | 16% | 8.9% | 16.4% | 18.9% | 16.5% | 16.7% | 17.3% | 16% | 18.1% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 11. Access to books in Ukrainian language. (Q: "Did you have access to books (including children's books) in the Ukrainian language at local libraries, migrant associations, or charity and public organizations that support migrants?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Yes, I did | 33.4% | 28.3% | 32.6% | 32.6% | 44.6% | 32.8% | 33.1% | 38.6% | 32% | 35.9% | 31.4% |
| 2. I was not interested in the availability of such services / do not have such information | 34% | 46.7% | 30.4% | 35.9% | 28.6% | 23.9% | 27.8% | 28.1% | 35.6% | 38.4% | 30.3% |
| 3. No, I did not have | 29% | 16.7% | 33.5% | 29.3% | 23.2% | 40% | 36.1% | 32.5% | 28% | 22.8% | 34.1% |
| Other | 3.6% | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 12. Cultural events with translation into the Ukrainian language. (Q: "Have you participated in cultural events in the host country (e.g., film screenings, exhibitions, tours, sports and educational activities, etc.) that provided translation into Ukrainian?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Yes | 30% | 36.7% | 22.9% | 32.6% | 42.9% | 30.6% | 27.1% | 29.8% | 30% | 28.3% | 31.4% |
| 2. No | 61.6% | 53.3% | 70.5% | 57.5% | 48.2% | 62.2% | 66.2% | 61.4% | 61.7% | 62.9% | 61.6% |
| 3. Difficult to say | 8.4% | 10% | 6.6% | 9.9% | 8.9% | 7.2% | 6.8% | 8.8% | 8.3% | 8.9% | 8% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 13. Satisfaction with Ukrainian-language cultural events. (Q: "How satisfied are you with the number of Ukrainian-language cultural events in your locality?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Completely satisfied | 16.4% | 21.7% | 14.5% | 17.1% | 16.1% | 13.9% | 17.3% | 16.7% | 16.3% | 19.4% | 13.9% |
| 2. Partially satisfied | 21.6% | 30% | 18.5% | 19.9% | 30.4% | 16.1% | 23.3% | 16.7% | 22.9% | 21.9% | 21.3% |
| 3. Partially not satisfied | 9.7% | 11.7% | 11% | 8.8% | 5.4% | 9.4% | 7.5% | 12.3% | 9% | 10.1% | 9.4% |
| 4. Completely not satisfied | 5.5% | 3.3% | 5.3% | 6.6% | 5.4% | 7.8% | 6% | 10.5% | 4.1% | 4.2% | 6.6% |
| 5. Difficult to say | 26% | 18.3% | 29.5% | 25.4% | 21.4% | 26.7% | 22.6% | 25.4% | 26.1% | 28.3% | 24% |
| 6. There were no events in the Ukrainian language | 20.8% | 15% | 21.1% | 22.1% | 21.4% | 26.1% | 23.3% | 18.4% | 21.5% | 16% | 24.7% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 14. Participation in organizing Ukrainian cultural events. (Q: "Have you participated in organizing Ukrainian cultural events in your locality?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Yes | 27.7% | 16.7% | 29.5% | 28.2% | 30.4% | 28.3% | 30.1% | 31.6% | 26.6% | 26.2% | 28.9% |
| 2. No | 67.6% | 75% | 64.3% | 68.5% | 69.6% | 63.9% | 67.7% | 62.3% | 69% | 68.4% | 66.9% |
| 3. Difficult to say | 4.8% | 8.3% | 6.2% | 3.3% | – | 7.8% | 2.3% | 6.1% | 4.4% | 5.5% | 4.2% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 15. Cultural ties with Ukraine. (Q: "Do you feel the loss of cultural ties with Ukraine?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Yes, I feel it | 28.1% | 26.7% | 25.6% | 29.8% | 33.9% | 30% | 30.1% | 29.8% | 27.6% | 19.4% | 35.2% |
| 2. Partially | 31.7% | 35% | 33.5% | 29.3% | 28.6% | 37.2% | 27.8% | 32.5% | 31.5% | 31.6% | 31.7% |
| 3. No, I do not feel it | 33.8% | 31.7% | 33% | 37% | 28.6% | 26.7% | 35.3% | 31.6% | 34.4% | 41.8% | 27.2% |
| 4. Difficult to say | 6.5% | 6.7% | 7.9% | 3.9% | 8.9% | 6.1% | 6.8% | 6.1% | 6.6% | 7.2% | 5.9% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 16. Level of satisfaction of cultural needs. (Q: "To what extent are you able to satisfy your own cultural needs (including leisure activities) in your locality?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Completely | 17.7% | 25% | 15.9% | 18.8% | 14.3% | 15% | 15% | 22.8% | 16.3% | 24.5% | 12.2% |
| 2. Partially | 43.1% | 38.3% | 42.7% | 42.5% | 51.8% | 42.2% | 46.6% | 32.5% | 46.1% | 42.6% | 43.6% |
| 3. I can not satisfy them | 20.6% | 26.7% | 21.1% | 20.4% | 12.5% | 22.8% | 18.8% | 25.4% | 19.3% | 13.5% | 26.5% |
| 4. Difficult to say | 18.5% | 10% | 20.3% | 18.2% | 21.4% | 20% | 19.5% | 19.3% | 18.3% | 19.4% | 17.8% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 17. Obstacles for cultural participation. (Q: "Which factors prevent you from fully satisfying your cultural needs in the host country?' *Choose* no more than 3 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. High cost of tickets, excursions, transport services | 40.8% | 31.7% | 37.9% | 49.2% | 35.7% | 46.1% | 45.1% | 39.5% | 41.2% | 32.5% | 47.7 |
| 2. Lack of physical ability to attend the events | 6.3% | 3.3% | 7.5% | 5% | 8.9% | 7.2% | 4.5% | 6.1% | 6.3% | 5.5% | 7% |
| 3. Limited proficiency in the local language | 50.6% | 65% | 44.1% | 50.8% | 60.7% | 48.3% | 52.6% | 48.2% | 51.2% | 41.4% | 58.2% |
| 4. Difficult psychological conditions | 26.9% | 28.3% | 27.3% | 24.3% | 32.1% | 28.3% | 22.6% | 30.7% | 25.9% | 24.5% | 28.9% |
| 5. Lack of interest | 6.9% | 16.7% | 6.6% | 5.5% | 1.8% | 5.6% | 6% | 7.9% | 6.6% | 8.9% | 5.2% |
| 6. Limited choice / insufficient quality of cultural services | 14.9% | 20% | 17.2% | 13.3% | 5.4% | 13.9% | 14.3% | 17.5% | 14.1% | 15.6% | 14.3% |
| 7. No obstacles | 19.1% | 21.7% | 17.6% | 20.4% | 17.9% | 14.4% | 17.3% | 19.3% | 19% | 24.1% | 15% |

Table 18. Probability of cultural participation. (Q: "If nothing limited you, which of the following cultural events/institutions would you most like to attend? *Choose no more than 3 options.*")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Educational events | 39.3% | 40% | 37% | 42.5% | 37.5% | 40% | 42.1% | 37.7% | 39.8% | 40.9% | 38% |
| 2.Museums, exhibitions, galleries | 48.3% | 35% | 46.7% | 53.6% | 51.8% | 49.4% | 46.6% | 58.8% | 45.4% | 46.8% | 49.5% |
| 3.Historical places, palaces, castles, cathedrals, fortresses, monuments | 50.2% | 43.3% | 44.9% | 54.1% | 66.1% | 50.6% | 55.6% | 52.6% | 49.5% | 48.9% | 51.2% |
| 4. Theaters | 55.2% | 60% | 60.8% | 51.9% | 37.5% | 52,8% | 57.1% | 58.8% | 54.1% | 52.7% | 57.1% |
| 5.Concerts | 40.1% | 38.3% | 47.6% | 34.3% | 30.4% | 40% | 40.6% | 42.1% | 39.5% | 39.2% | 40.8% |
| 6.Cinemas | 34% | 46.7% | 40.1% | 29.8% | 8.9% | 30.6% | 42.1% | 32.5% | 34.4% | 31.2% | 36.2% |
| 7.Dancing venues | 17.7% | 33.3% | 19.8% | 13.3% | 7.1% | 14.4% | 24.1% | 15.8% | 17.7% | 16% | 19.2% |
| 8. Sport events and institutions | 29.4% | 31.7% | 33.5% | 26.5% | 19.6% | 32.2% | 33.1% | 26.3% | 30.2% | 25.3% | 32.8% |
| 9. Zoo | 24.4% | 30% | 25.6% | 22.7% | 19.6% | 26.1% | 30.1% | 21.9% | 25.1% | 20.3% | 27.9% |
| 10. Parks and leisure areas | 29% | 38.3% | 31.7% | 24.3% | 23.2% | 26.7% | 33.8% | 28.9% | 29% | 27% | 29% |
| 11. Watching/ listening to cultural programs on TV, radio, Internet | 11.5% | 21.7% | 11% | 9.4% | 8.9% | 10% | 10.5% | 8.8% | 12.2% | 12.2% | 10.8% |
| 12. Visiting a (public) library | 8.4% | 16.7% | 6.2% | 8.8% | 7.1% | 8.3% | 6% | 11.4% | 7.6% | 8.4% | 8.4% |
| 13. Reading books in the Ukrainian language | 24.8% | 38.3% | 23.3% | 22.7% | 23.2% | 18.3% | 29.3% | 26.3% | 24.4% | 24.1% | 25.4% |
| 14. Reading books in other languages | 11.6% | 26.7% | 8.4% | 11.6% | 8.9% | 6.1% | 11.3% | 13.2% | 11.2% | 13.5% | 10.1% |

Table 19. Comparison of attended cultural events to desired (probable/preferred)

| | Total | | 18 – 24 years | | 25 – 39 years | | 40 – 54 years | | Above 55 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | real | probable | real | probable | real | probable | real | probable | real | probable |
| 1. Educational events | 52.9% | 39.3% | 48.3% | 40% | 49.3% | 37% | 58% | 42.5% | 55.4% | 37.5% |
| 2.Museums, exhibitions, galleries | 59.7% | 48.3% | 60% | 35% | 50.7% | 46.7% | 69.6% | 53.6% | 64.3% | 51.8% |
| 3.Historical places, palaces, castles, cathedrals, fortresses, monuments | 72.1% | 50.2% | 70% | 43.3% | 65.6% | 44.9% | 81.1% | 54.1% | 69.6% | 66.1% |
| 4. Theaters | 42.4% | 55.2% | 56.7% | 60% | 44.1% | 60.8% | 38.1% | 51.9% | 33.9% | 37.5% |
| 5.Concerts | 38.2% | 40.1% | 46.7% | 38.3% | 33.9% | 47.6% | 38.7% | 34.3% | 44.6% | 30.4% |
| 6.Cinemas | 33.4% | 34% | 46.7% | 46.7% | 38.8% | 40.1% | 29.3% | 29.8% | 10.7% | 8.9% |
| 7.Dancing venues | 11.5% | 17.7% | 21.7% | 33.3% | 11.9% | 19.8% | 8.8% | 13.3% | 7.1% | 7.1% |
| 8. Sport events and institutions | 26% | 29.4% | 41.7% | 31.7% | 25.6% | 33.5% | 22.7% | 26.5% | 21.4% | 19.6% |
| 9. Zoo | 43.5% | 24.4% | 23.3% | 30% | 51.5% | 25.6% | 44.2% | 22.7% | 30.4% | 19.6% |
| 10. Parks and leisure areas | 81.3% | 29% | 81.7% | 38.3% | 83.7% | 31.7% | 81.8% | 24.3% | 69.6% | 23.2% |
| 11. Watching cultural programs on TV, radio, the Internet. | 30.7% | 11.5% | 40% | 21.7% | 26% | 11% | 29.3% | 9.4% | 44.6% | 8.9% |
| 12. Visiting a (public) library | 21% | 8.4% | 18.3% | 16.7% | 20.3% | 6.2% | 25.4% | 8.8% | 12.5% | 7.1% |
| 13. Reading books in the Ukrainian language | 43.1% | 24.8% | 41.7% | 38.3% | 41% | 23.3% | 46.4% | 22.7% | 42.9% | 23.2% |
| 14. Reading books in other languages | 34.4% | 11.6% | 40% | 26.7% | 33.9% | 8.4% | 35.4% | 11.6% | 26.8% | 8.9% |
| 15. Did not attend any | 4.4% | | 8.3% | | 3.1% | | 3.9% | | 7.1% | |

Table 20. Familiarity with EU tools for supporting Ukrainians in the fields of culture (including education and sport)

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | Above 55 | Higher education | With minors | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No |
| 1. EU Solidarity with Ukraine platform | 9.4% | 18.3% | 7% | 8.8% | 10.7% | 7.3% | 10.6% | 7.5% | 12.2% | 7% |
| 2. Creative Europe Programme | 5.2% | 5% | 4.8% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 3.6% | 4.4% | 0.8% | 10.1% | 1% |
| 3. Horizon Europe Programme | 4.8% | 1.7% | 4.8% | 6.1% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 4.4% | 2.3% | 9.3% | 1% |
| 4. Erasmus+ Programme | 19.5% | 33.3% | 13.7% | 23.8% | 14.3% | 18% | 14.4% | 15% | 27% | 13.2% |
| 5. Do not know any mentioned | 72.3% | 55% | 78.4% | 69.6% | 75% | 74.7% | 76.1% | 78.9% | 63.3% | 79.8% |

Table 21. Sources of information about cultural events. (Q: "From which sources do you mostly receive information about cultural events in your locality?" Choose no more than 3 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Internet | 81.1% | 85% | 78.9% | 81.2% | 85.7% | 76.1% | 81.2% | 89.5% | 78.8% | 78.9% | 82.9% |
| 2. TV | 2.5% | 6.7% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 5.4% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 2.4% |
| 3. Newspapers | 3.8% | 3.3% | 4% | 3.3% | 5.4% | 4.4% | 3% | 6.1% | 3.2% | 3.4% | 4.2% |
| 4. Radio | 0.8% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 1.1% | ----- | 1.7% | ----- | ----- | 1% | 1.3% | 0.3% |
| 5. Social institutions, services | 18.7% | 20% | 18.9% | 19.3% | 14.3% | 20.6% | 22.6% | 19.3% | 18.5% | 15.6% | 21.3% |
| 6. From the host family | 12.2% | 16.7% | 9.7% | 11.6% | 19.6% | 14.4% | 10.5% | 10.5% | 12.7% | 12.7% | 11.8% |
| 7. From friends, acquaintances | 49.8% | 53.3% | 49.3% | 53.6% | 35.7% | 54.4% | 42.9% | 51.8% | 49.3% | 55.7% | 44.9% |
| 8. Did not get such information | 5.3% | 5% | 7% | 3.3% | 5.4% | 6.7% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 5.6% | 4.6% | 5.9% |

Table 22. Frequency of Internet use for cultural purposes (Q: "How often do you use the Internet for cultural purposes, such as searching for cultural information, purchasing cultural services/products, or reading publications about culture?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Every day | 44.3% | 40% | 41.9% | 43.1% | 62.5% | 45% | 39.1% | 44.7% | 44.1% | 47.7% | 41.5% |
| 2. Several times per week | 20.8% | 15% | 19.8% | 26% | 14.3% | 21.7% | 23.3% | 21.1% | 20.7% | 19% | 22.3% |
| 3. Once a week | 4.6% | 6.7% | 5.7% | 3.9% | ----- | 7.2% | 3% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| 4. 1-3 times per month | 9.5% | 11.7% | 7% | 12.2% | 8.9% | 6.1% | 11.3% | 13.2% | 8.5% | 10.5% | 8.7% |
| 5. Not so often | 13.5% | 16.7% | 17.6% | 8.3% | 10.7% | 12.2% | 16.5% | 11.4% | 14.1% | 11.4% | 15.3% |
| 6. Never | 2.5% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 2.8% | 0.8% | 1.8% | 2.7% | 3% | 2.1% |
| 7. Do not have Internet access / Do not use the Internet | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 8. Difficult to answer | 4.8% | 6.7% | 6.2% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 5% | 6% | 3.5% | 5.1% | 3.8% | 5.6% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 23. Preferences for social networks and messaging apps that provide displaced Ukrainians with most information about cultural activities (Q: "Which social networks and messaging apps provide you with the most information about cultural activities for Ukrainian migrants? Choose no more than 3 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Facebook | 67.6% | 50% | 67% | 71.8% | 75% | 66.7% | 68.9% | 73.7% | 71.9% | 66.3% | 71.3% | 64.5% |
| 2. Telegram | 58.6% | 68.3% | 55.5% | 61.9% | 50% | 59.6% | 58.3% | 57.9% | 61.4% | 57.8% | 56.5% | 60.3% |
| 3. Twitter | 1.1% | 1.7% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 1.7% | ----- | 0.9% | 1.2% | ----- | 2.1% |
| 4. Instagram | 27.9% | 61.7% | 25.6% | 22.7% | 17.9% | 28.1% | 24.4% | 22.6% | 29.8% | 27.3% | 32.5% | 24% |
| 5. Viber | 14.1% | 11.7% | 9.3% | 16.6% | 28.6% | 13.5% | 13.9% | 12.8% | 12.3% | 14.6% | 12.7% | 15.3% |
| 6. WhatsApp | 8.8% | 1.7% | 7.9% | 11.6% | 10.7% | 10.2% | 9.4% | 9.8% | 13.2% | 7.6% | 7.6% | 9.8% |
| 7. Did not come across such information on social networks. | 5.3% | 3.3% | 6.2% | 4.4% | 7.1% | 6% | 7.2% | 3% | 3.5% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 4.9% |
| 8. I do not use social networks | 0.6% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 0.6% | ----- | 0.5% | ----- | 0.8% | ----- | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.3% |

Table 24. Factors influencing the choice of a country for temporary protection. (Q: "What did you pay attention to when choosing a country for temporary protection? Choose no more than 3 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Proficiency in the official language of the host country. | 11.1% | 15% | 10.1% | 12.7% | 5.4% | 11.2% | 11.7% | 9.8% | 13.2% | 10.5% | 15.6% | 7.3% |
| 2. Proximity and clarity of the culture and traditions of the population. | 19.3% | 28.3% | 17.6% | 18.2% | 19.6% | 18.2% | 15% | 21.8% | 22.8% | 18.3% | 24.9% | 14.6% |
| 3. Geographical location | 20.2% | 25% | 21.6% | 19.3% | 12.5% | 21.1% | 18.3% | 24.8% | 31.6% | 17.1% | 23.2% | 17.8% |
| 4. People's standard of living | 14.7% | 25% | 15.4% | 11% | 12.5% | 15.4% | 11.1% | 15.8% | 14% | 14.9% | 16.5% | 13.2% |
| 5. Format and amount of social assistance provided to refugees. | 7.8% | 8.3% | 8.8% | 6.6% | 7.1% | 7.8% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 5.5% | 9.8% |
| 6. Availability of work | 15.8% | 21.7% | 18.5% | 14.4% | 3.6% | 15.1% | 13.3% | 14.3% | 14.9% | 16.1% | 25.3% | 8% |
| 7. The presence of relatives and friends willing to offer support. | 47.3% | 55% | 46.3% | 42% | 60.7% | 46.6% | 45.6% | 43.6% | 45.6% | 47.8% | 48.9% | 46% |
| 8. It was a random choice | 28.6% | 23.3% | 29.5% | 32.6% | 17.9% | 29.7% | 29.4% | 35.3% | 26.3% | 29.3% | 23.2% | 33.1% |

Table 25. Estimating the cultural and traditional proximity of the host country. (Q: "Rate how well the culture and traditions of the population in the host country meet your expectations on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all and 5 is completely.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1 | 4.2% | ----- | 5.7% | 4.4% | 1.8% | 5% | 3% | 3.5% | 4.4% | 4.2% | 4.2% |
| 2 | 6.9% | 5% | 5.7% | 8.8% | 7.1% | 9.4% | 3.8% | 8.8% | 6.3% | 5.9% | 7.7% |
| 3 | 29.8% | 28.3% | 31.7% | 27.6% | 30.4% | 26.7% | 38.3% | 36% | 28% | 27.8% | 31.4% |
| 4 | 27.7% | 30% | 28.6% | 26.5% | 25% | 28.3% | 25.6% | 22.8% | 29% | 27.4% | 27.9% |
| 5 | 31.5% | 36.7% | 28.2% | 32.6% | 35.7% | 30.6% | 29.3% | 28.9% | 32.2% | 34.6% | 28.9% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 26. Perception of European values. (Q: "Which of the listed European values are most important to you? Choose up to 5 options.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. Democratic principles of the state system | 48.1% | 41.7% | 50.7% | 43.6% | 58.9% | 46.7% | 48.1% | 50% | 47.6% | 48.5% | 47.7% |
| 2. Rule of law | 35.9% | 20% | 29.5% | 45.9% | 46.4% | 36.1% | 39.8% | 42.1% | 34.1% | 38.4% | 33.8% |
| 3. Respect for human rights | 83% | 88.3% | 80.6% | 84.5% | 82.1% | 79.4% | 85.7% | 87.7% | 81.7% | 81% | 84.7% |
| 4. Social justice | 51.3% | 56.7% | 54.6% | 45.9% | 50% | 53.9% | 56.4% | 53.5% | 50.7% | 50.2% | 52,3% |
| 5. Tolerance | 52.5% | 61.7% | 52.4% | 49.2% | 53.6% | 53.3% | 42.9% | 53.5% | 52.2% | 47.3% | 56.8% |
| 6. Inviolability of private property | 29.2% | 30% | 31.3% | 26% | 30.4% | 21.7% | 35.3% | 33.3% | 28% | 25.3% | 32,4% |
| 7. Cultural and linguistic diversity | 29.4% | 41.7% | 26% | 33.1% | 17.9% | 32.2% | 26.3% | 31.6% | 28,8% | 29.5% | 29.3% |
| 8. Mutual understanding | 45.8% | 53.3% | 48.5% | 40.9% | 42.9% | 43.3% | 49.6% | 45.6% | 45.9% | 45.1% | 46.3% |
| 9. Multiculturalism | 15.3% | 15% | 14.5% | 17.1% | 12.5% | 16.7% | 10.5% | 15.8% | 15.1% | 13.9% | 16.4% |
| 10. Freedom of self-expression | 39.1% | 55% | 41.9% | 35.4% | 23.2% | 34.4% | 34.6% | 41.2% | 38.5% | 43.9% | 35.2% |

Table 27. European identification. (Q: "How European do you feel?")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1. Completely | 43.1% | 38.3% | 40.1% | 48.1% | 44.6% | 49.4% | 38% |
| 2. Partially | 38% | 38.3% | 38.8% | 34.8% | 44.6% | 36.7% | 39% |
| 3. Do not feel European | 10.7% | 15% | 10.6% | 10.5% | 7.1% | 10.5% | 10.8% |
| 4. Difficult to say | 8.2% | 8.3% | 10.6% | 6.6% | 3.6% | 3.4% | 12.2% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 28. The concept of the host country (1). (Q: "Rate your agreement with the following statement on a scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree): 'I feel at home in the host country'.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 20.8% | 31.7% | 20.3% | 17.7% | 21.4% | 19% | 22.3% |
| 2 | 26.3% | 10% | 26.9% | 29.8% | 30.4% | 25.7% | 26.8% |
| 3 | 26.9% | 21.7% | 29.1% | 26.5% | 25% | 24.1% | 29.3% |
| 4 | 17.4% | 25% | 16.7% | 16.6% | 14.3% | 21.1% | 14.3% |
| 5 | 8.6% | 11.7% | 7% | 9.4% | 8.9% | 10.1% | 7.3% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 29. Perception of the proximity between Ukrainian and European cultural heritage.
(Q: "Rate your agreement with the following statement on a scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree):
'Ukraine and Europe have common cultural heritage'.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 13.2% | 15% | 14.5% | 10.5% | 14.3% | 9.7% | 16% |
| 2 | 20.8% | 20% | 17.2% | 23.8% | 26.8% | 17.3% | 23.7% |
| 3 | 30.2% | 31.7% | 33% | 29.3% | 19.6% | 29.5% | 30.7% |
| 4 | 20.2% | 18.3% | 19.8% | 19.9% | 25% | 24.1% | 17.1% |
| 5 | 15.6% | 15% | 15.4% | 16.6% | 14.3% | 19.4% | 12.5% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 30. Perception of the proximity between Ukrainian and European historical heritage.
(Q: "Rate your agreement with the following statement on a scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree):
'Ukraine and Europe have common historical heritage'.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 13.9% | 11.7% | 13.7% | 13.8% | 17.9% | 11.4% | 16% |
| 2 | 19.3% | 16.7% | 18.5% | 22.1% | 16.1% | 18.1% | 20.2% |
| 3 | 30.7% | 38.3% | 32.2% | 26.5% | 30.4% | 26.2% | 34.5% |
| 4 | 19.1% | 20% | 17.6% | 20.4% | 19.6% | 22.4% | 16.4% |
| 5 | 17% | 13.3% | 18.1% | 17.1% | 16.1% | 21.9% | 12.9% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 31. The concept of the host country (2). (Q: "Rate your agreement with the following statement on a scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree): 'During my stay in the host country, my attitude towards it improved'.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 11.5% | 16.7% | 9.7% | 13.3% | 7.1% | 11.8% | 11.1% |
| 2 | 16.6% | 16.7% | 15% | 18.2% | 17.9% | 13.5% | 19.2% |
| 3 | 26% | 15% | 29.5% | 27.1% | 19.6% | 22.4% | 28.9% |
| 4 | 24.4% | 25% | 22.9% | 26% | 25% | 25.3% | 23.7% |
| 5 | 21.6% | 26.7% | 22.9% | 15.5% | 30.4% | 27% | 17.1% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 32. The concept of Ukraine. (Q: "Rate your agreement with the following statement on a scale from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree): 'Europeans know little about Ukraine'.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | 9.7% | 6.7% | 8.8% | 10.5% | 14.3% | 8.9% | 10.5% |
| 2 | 11.8% | 13.3% | 11% | 10.5% | 17.9% | 10.1% | 13.2% |
| 3 | 23.7% | 23.3% | 25.6% | 22.7% | 19.6% | 22.4% | 24.7% |
| 4 | 24.4% | 21.7% | 22.5% | 27.6% | 25% | 24.5% | 24.4% |
| 5 | 30.3% | 35% | 32.2% | 28.7% | 23.2% | 34.2% | 27.2% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 33. The correlation between national and European identities. (Q: "Choose the statement that best reflects your beliefs.")

| | Total | 18 – 24 years | 25 – 39 years | 40 – 54 years | 55 and above | Higher education | With minors | | With pets | | Employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2-3 | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| 1. I feel Ukrainian | 34.4% | 53.3% | 41.9% | 22.1% | 23.2% | 33.1% | 30.6% | 35.3% | 31.6% | 35.1% | 36.3% | 32.8% |
| 2. I feel more Ukrainian than European | 22.9% | 15% | 22% | 25.4% | 26.8% | 22.7% | 24.4% | 26.3% | 21.1% | 23.4% | 18.1% | 26.8% |
| 3. I feel equally Ukrainian and European | 38.9% | 30% | 32.2% | 47.5% | 48.2% | 40.4% | 42.2% | 36.8% | 42.1% | 38% | 41.8% | 36.6% |
| 4. I feel more European than Ukrainian | 1.9% | ----- | 1.8% | 2.8% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 2.2% | ----- | 3.5% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 1.7% |
| 5. I feel European | 1.9% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.2% | ----- | 2.3% | 0.6% | 1.5% | 1.8% | 2% | 1.7% | 2.1% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

**Marina Keda**

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