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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY

Object of study: youth in certain regions of Ukraine, boys and girls aged 18-26.

Sample size: 763 respondents.

Period of the study: data collection took place from September 12 to October 3, 2024.

Geography: 6 regions of Ukraine, including Kyiv (excluding Kyiv city), Odesa, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, and Kharkiv regions. The regions represent different Ukrainian regions – North, South, West, and East. Sumy and Kharkiv regions remain frontline at the time of the study.

Methodology: Quantitative standardised survey of residents of 6 separate regions of Ukraine aged 18-26 years old using face-to-face (F2F) interviews with tablets at the respondents' place of residence.

Sample design: According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the size of the general population of the study for 2022 is 903,121 people. The sample population is disproportionately (approximately equally) divided into 6 strata (regions) of 125 people each. In the process of analysing the collected data, a weighting factor was calculated to equalise the geographical proportions in accordance with the general population.

Table 1. **Stratification by region**

Region	General population	Sample population	Sample population with the use of weighting factor	
	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	%
Kyiv region	146,462	126	124	16%
Odesa region	211,947	126	179	24%
Rivne region	121,907	128	103	14%
Sumy region	85,026	128	72	9%
Ternopil region	101,122	130	85	11%
Kharkiv region	236,657	125	200	26%
Total	903,121	763	763	100%

In addition, the sample population in each region is proportionally stratified by the “type of settlement” (regional centre, other city, village).

For each region, gender and age quotas were calculated – men/women aged 18-20 / 21-23 / 24-26. The total quotas for each region are divided into separate route tasks (90 tasks in total). The applied weighting factor, in addition to the distribution by territorial features, also aligns the sample proportions by gender and age in each individual region in accordance with the parameters of the general population.

Table 3. **Gender and age quotas in certain regions (%)**

Gender and age quotas		General population	Sample population	Sample population with the use of weighting factor		
		<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	<i>quantity</i>	%	
18-20 years old	Male	143,083	117	121	31%	16%
	Female	135,264	113	114		15%
21-23 years old	Male	150,391	126	127	32%	17%
	Female	139,878	119	118		15%
24-26 years old	Male	171,318	147	145	37%	19%
	Female	163,187	141	138		18%
Total		903,121	763	763	100%	

The data in this report – the sizes of the subsamples being compared and the percentages of the distributions – are presented using a weighting factor.

Thus, the sample correctly reflects the general population – young people aged 18-26 in the selected regions of Ukraine – by gender, age and place of residence. The sampling error for univariate distributions with a probability of 0.95 does not exceed 3.6%.¹

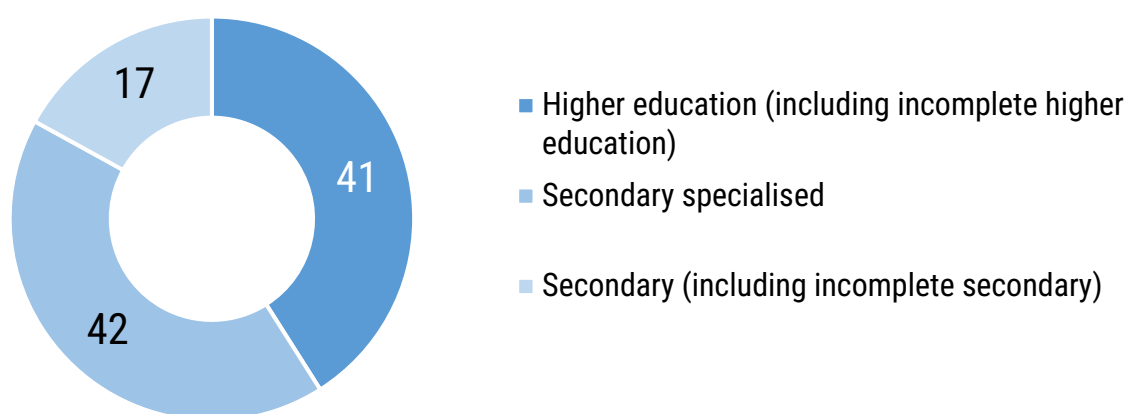
¹Theoretical error without taking into account the sample design effect.

Chapter 1. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

41% of young people surveyed have higher or incomplete higher education, 42% have secondary specialised education [Figure 1.1]. In Ternopil and Kharkiv regions, there are relatively more respondents with higher education (including students of higher education institutions who are currently studying). In the rest of the regions, the majority of respondents have secondary specialised or general secondary education [Table 1.1].

Figure 1.1. **Education level of respondents (%)**

Q: "What is your education?"



Base: all respondents – 763

Table 1.1. **Education level of respondents (%)**

Q: "What is your education?"

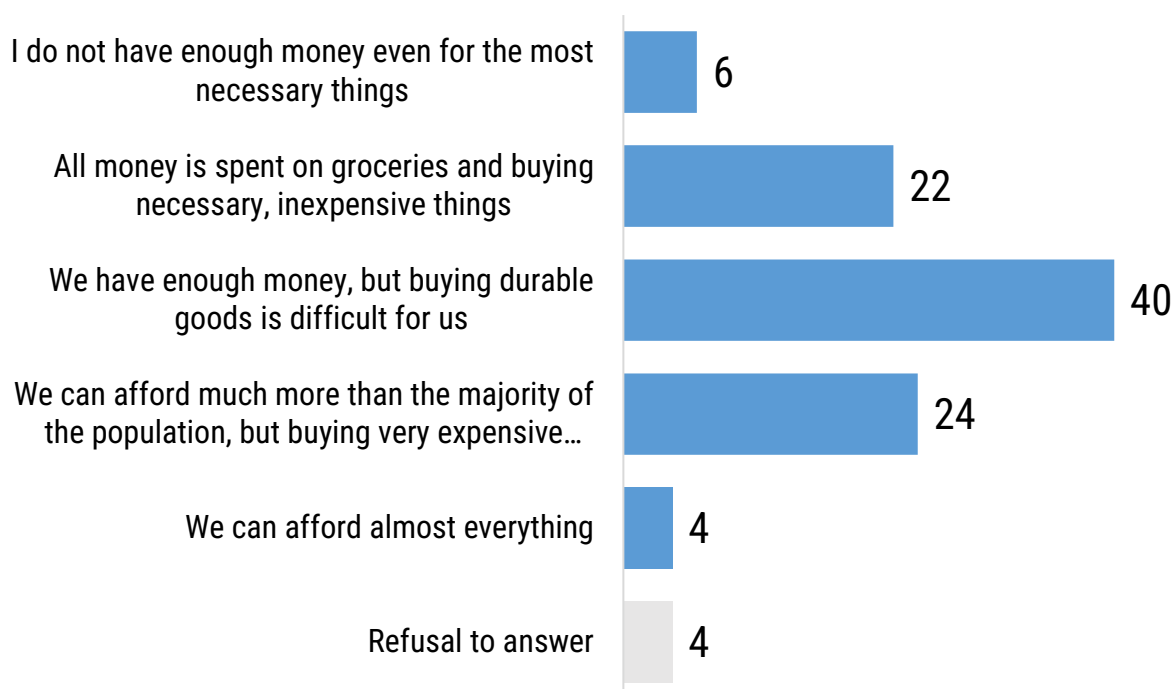
	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region	Kyiv region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Odesa region
Higher education (including incomplete higher education)	55	51	46	39	32	25
Secondary specialised	41	38	44	48	37	45
Secondary (including incomplete secondary)	4	11	10	13	31	30

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

According to the level of material well-being, respondents were divided into five groups, with the middle group being the most common – a financial situation in which there is enough money to live on, but it is already difficult to buy durable goods (such as a TV, refrigerator, furniture) (“medium welfare”). The first two groups are characterised by a lack of money, so they can be grouped together in the category of “low well-being”. Respondents of the latter two groups are described as wealthy or rich, and thus are grouped together in the category of ‘high well-being’ [Figure 1.2]. There are significant differences in the well-being of young people in different regions. Young people from Kyiv region are the most well-off, while young people from Sumy region are the least well-off [Table 1.2]. It should be noted that this data is based on respondents’ self-assessments, and thus the level of material well-being can be considered as a whole and compared across different groups only as a certain trend.

Figure 1.1. **Financial situation of respondents (%)**

Q: “How would you assess your financial situation?”



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 1.2. **Level of welfare (financial situation) of respondents (%)**

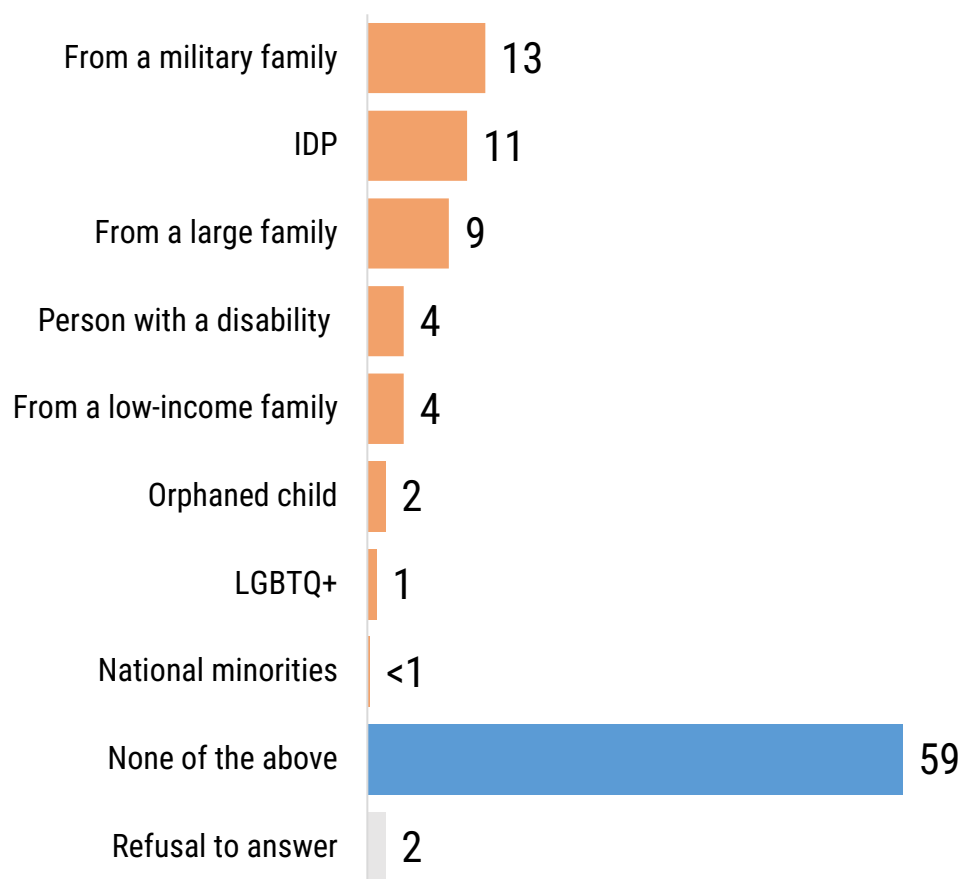
Q: "How would you assess the financial situation of your family?"

	Kyiv region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region	Rivne region	Odesa region	Sumy region
Low	11	27	26	30	45	39
Medium	45	37	42	42	37	52
High	44	36	32	28	18	9

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200

Figure 1.3. **Belonging to vulnerable groups (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "Do you belong to the following categories of people?"



Base: all respondents – 763.

Among the survey participants, 39% belong to various vulnerable groups. Most of the respondents are from military families, internally displaced persons, or young people who grew up in large families [Figure 1.3]. Young people from military families live in Kyiv and Kharkiv regions, respondents who are IDPs are more likely to live in Kharkiv region, and large families are more common in the western regions of Ukraine – Rivne and Ternopil [Table 1.3].

**Table 1.3. Belonging to vulnerable groups in certain regions
(multiple answers, %)**

Q: “Do you belong to the following categories of people?”

	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
From a military family	22	11	11	5	8	15
IDP	9	8	2	5	4	26
From a large family	6	9	18	3	14	8
Person with a disability	2	6	2	1	8	2
From a low-income family	3	6	5	5	6	1
Orphaned child	—	4	2	—	2	2
LGBTQ+	—	—	—	—	3	2
National minorities	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>None of the above</i>	62	55	59	80	58	54
<i>Refusal to answer</i>	1	2	3	5	4	1

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Chapter 2. YOUTH LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The main forms of leisure for youth are listening to music, meeting friends, chatting and scrolling through social media. In addition, the vast majority of youth occasionally cook, go outdoors, play sports, read news in Telegram or online sources, visit cafés, go to the cinema, and read books. But these activities in the structure of leisure time usually do not occur frequently or all the time. Youth centres or spaces are visited by 37% of young people, and only 13% do so frequently, but not everyone has access to this type of leisure [Figure 2.1].

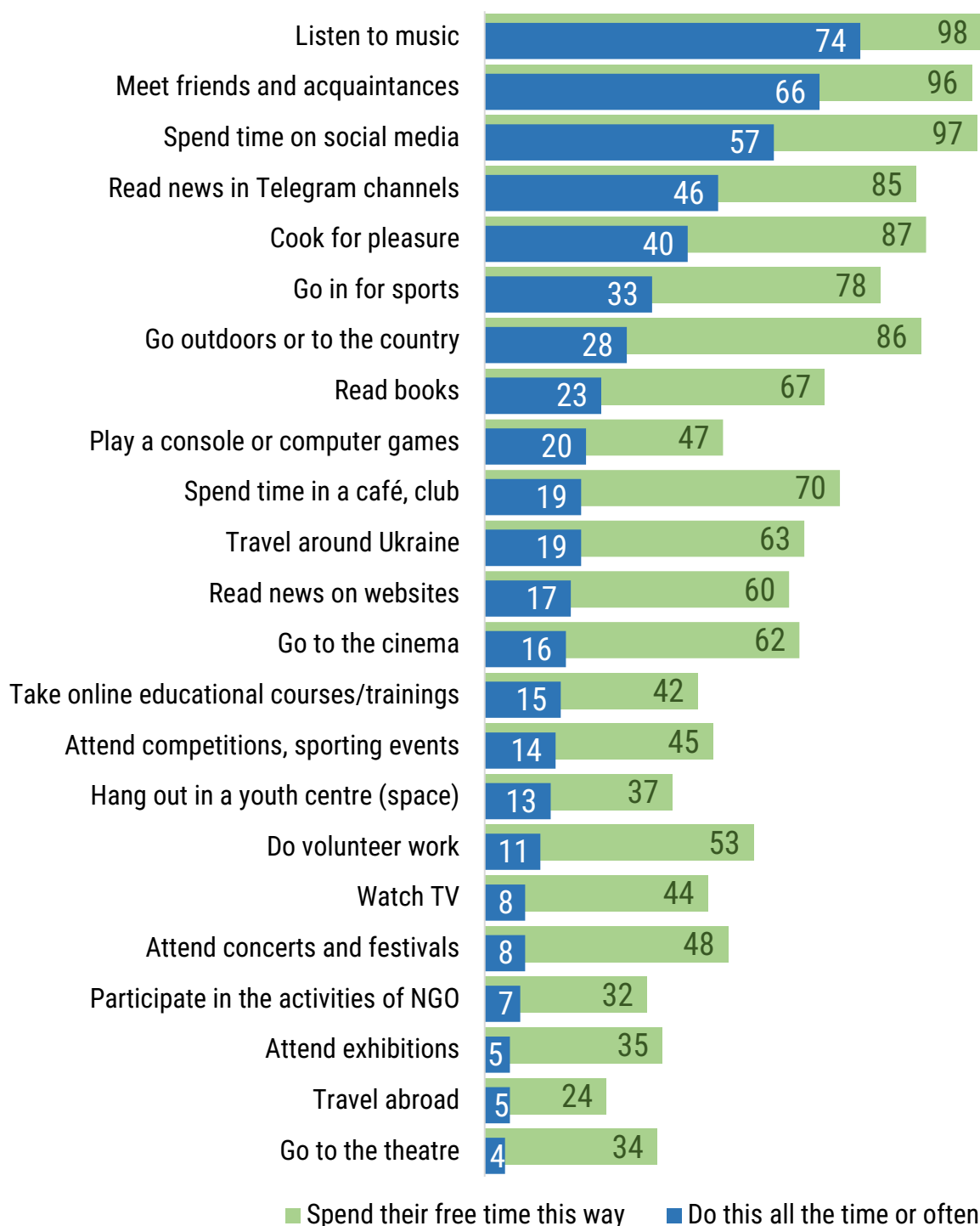
The structure of leisure activities of youth in different regions of Ukraine is almost identical. In each of the six regions, the priority activities are related to music, friends, and social networks. Less frequently, youth cook, play sports, go outdoors, and read books. Certain variations in the data do not change the list of main activities of youth in each of the regions, even in the frontline Kharkiv and Sumy [Table 2.1].

The structure of leisure activities is to some extent influenced by the social and demographic characteristics of respondents, primarily gender and age. Girls are relatively more likely to cook, read books, and spend time on social media. Young men are somewhat more likely to go in for sports and attend sports competitions and events, play consoles or computer games. The older young people get, the less time they have for leisure. They meet with friends, go in for sports, visit establishments (cafés, clubs, youth centres) and events (cultural, sports) relatively less often. This can be explained by the fact that most young people aged 24-26 have already graduated, found jobs, and got married, and thus have less free time [Table 2.2]. To a certain extent, the structure of leisure time is influenced by the education and financial situation of respondents, but these differences are quite obvious. For example, young people with higher education are more likely to read books, and relatively high income allows them to travel more, attend various events, buy books, take informal classes, etc.

While youth would like to travel more in Ukraine and abroad, they often lack the means to do so, as noted by almost half of the respondents. Lack of money can also limit to some extent sports activities, visits to institutions or events, and even meetings with friends and acquaintances, but such restrictions are much less common [Figure 2.2]. Despite some variations, this trend in responses is reproduced in each region [Table 2.3].

Figure 2.1. **Youth leisure activities (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "How do you usually spend your free time?"



Base: all respondents – 763.

* Other activities suggested by respondents: creative activities (painting, dancing, playing musical instruments, photography), handicrafts (embroidery, beading), technical hobbies (crafting, repairing equipment, etc.), learning for fun (outside of educational programmes), programming, learning languages, cycling, driving, playing with children/childcare, socialising with family, board games, shopping, caring for pets, fishing, housework/cleaning, scrolling on the Internet/mobile, just relaxing without any specific activity/being alone.

Table 2.1. Youth leisure in certain regions (multiple answers, %)

Q: Sum of answers “always” and “often” to the question “How do you usually spend your free time?”

	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Listen to music	79	70	75	75	71	73
Meet friends and acquaintances	68	64	67	76	72	60
Spend time on social media	57	59	62	70	60	44
Read news in Telegram channels	55	41	40	58	38	50
Cook for pleasure	46	41	39	33	45	36
Go in for sports	47	31	26	29	32	32
Go outdoors or to the country	32	22	26	33	35	26
Read books	27	19	19	26	22	25
Play a console or computer games	17	21	13	24	17	27
Spend time in a café, club	22	17	18	32	23	12
Travel around Ukraine	25	13	21	15	28	16
Read news on websites	11	17	14	45	16	10
Go to the cinema	26	10	17	18	15	14
Take online educational courses/trainings	20	9	13	11	9	19
Attend competitions, sporting events	22	16	16	13	12	9
Hang out in a youth centre (space)	14	9	14	14	20	10
Do volunteer work	24	6	12	12	10	10
Watch TV	2	6	12	16	6	10
Attend concerts and festivals	11	6	11	6	13	6
Participate in the activities of NGO	13	5	9	7	9	6
Attend exhibitions	10	5	5	1	3	4
Travel abroad	6	5	7	4	8	3
Go to the theatre	11	5	4	3	3	2

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Table 2.2. Youth leisure activities depending on gender and age of respondents (multiple answers, %)

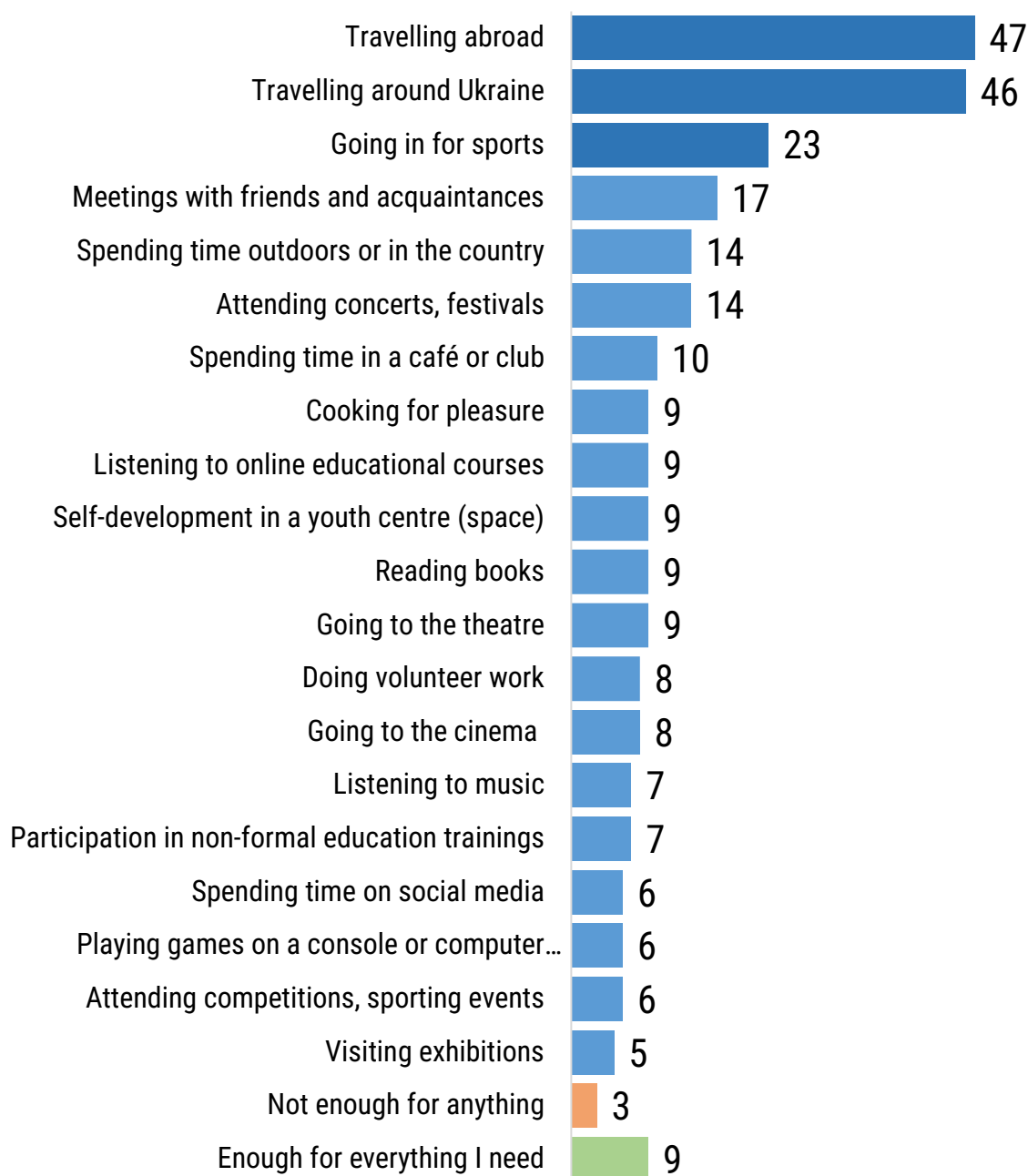
Q: Sum of answers "always" and "often" to the question "How do you usually spend your free time?"

	SEX		AGE		
	Male	Female	18-20 years old	21-23 years old	24-26 years old
Listen to music	74	73	78	74	69
Meet friends and acquaintances	67	64	77	60	61
Spend time on social media	52	61	53	60	56
Read news in Telegram channels	46	48	47	43	50
Cook for pleasure	31	49	38	40	41
Go in for sports	39	27	39	28	32
Go outdoors or to the country	28	27	28	28	28
Read books	14	32	21	23	24
Play a console or computer games	32	9	24	21	17
Spend time in a café, club	19	19	24	16	16
Travel around Ukraine	18	20	20	15	20
Read news on websites	16	17	17	14	18
Go to the cinema	14	17	19	13	16
Take online educational courses/trainings	12	17	17	14	13
Attend competitions, sporting events	20	8	20	11	12
Hang out in a youth centre (space)	14	11	19	10	9
Do volunteer work	11	13	12	10	13
Watch TV	8	8	6	8	9
Attend concerts and festivals	6	10	10	5	9
Participate in the activities of NGO	9	6	8	6	8
Attend exhibitions	2	8	6	4	5
Travel abroad	3	7	5	3	6
Go to the theatre	2	6	5	3	4

Base: respondents of different genders: male – 393, female – 370; different ages: 18-20 years old – 235, 21-23 years old – 245, 24-26 years old – 283.

Figure 2.2. **Leisure activities for which there is not enough money (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "Select from this list the types of leisure activities that you would like to do or do more often, but do not have enough money for (e.g. for certain materials, equipment, memberships, communication, etc.)?"



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 2.3. Leisure activities for which youth in different regions lack funds (multiple answers, %)

Q: Sum of answers "always" and "often" to the question "How do you usually spend your free time?"

	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Travelling abroad	43	25	48	67	48	61
Travelling around Ukraine	37	22	56	41	50	69
Going in for sports	9	21	20	33	26	30
Meetings with friends and acquaintances	2	26	15	19	14	20
Spending time outdoors or in the country	5	16	11	14	13	22
Attending concerts, festivals	12	15	10	15	14	17
Spending time in a café or club	2	15	9	12	15	8
Cooking for pleasure	2	15	5	11	6	10
Listening to online educational courses	2	13	13	12	10	8
Self-development in a youth centre (space)	3	12	8	11	12	8
Reading books	2	10	9	6	14	10
Going to the theatre	8	6	9	10	6	12
Doing volunteer work	5	5	11	9	11	10
Going to the cinema	2	10	8	5	6	12
Listening to music	1	16	5	2	6	6
Participation in non-formal education trainings	2	6	5	7	12	10
Spending time on social media	—	17	2	4	3	3
Playing games on a console or computer games	2	9	5	3	7	6
Attending competitions, sporting events	2	7	2	8	6	7
Visiting exhibitions	4	3	4	10	2	7
<i>Not enough for anything</i>	3	6	2	2	2	1
<i>Enough for everything I need</i>	20	11	8	3	5	3

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

When asked to name a few places where youth of your settlement mainly gather for leisure activities, 1,350 meaningful responses were received. Most often, youth in all the settlements included in the sample gather in parks and squares, in the city/village centre, in cafés and bars, near shops and shopping and entertainment centres, in clubs, at stadiums, on sports or playgrounds, in nature/near the sea, river, lake, pond, etc., near their homes or at friends' houses. In other words, youth usually do not have specially organised places to spend their leisure time and look for any available locations in their locality. Among all the responses, only about 20 (less than 2%) indicate the existence of youth leisure space organisations in certain settlements. In particular, these are a youth centre, leisure space, library for youth in Rivne; a youth centre/space in Okhtyrka; city leisure centre at the District House of Culture in Romny; Romantika youth centre in Sumy; youth club, hub of ideas in Zmiiv; Yermilov Centre in Kharkiv. In some villages, respondents say that youth gather "in a club", but usually it is a local cultural centre. In some regions (Kyiv, Odesa), there is no mention of youth centres/spaces. Usually, urban residents talk about the existence of such centres. In general, spending time in youth centres cannot yet be called a widespread or sufficiently massive way for youth to spend their leisure time [\[Figure 2.3\]](#).

Figure 2.3. Places where youth spend their leisure time (word cloud)

Q: "Name a few places where young people in your settlement mainly gather for leisure activities."

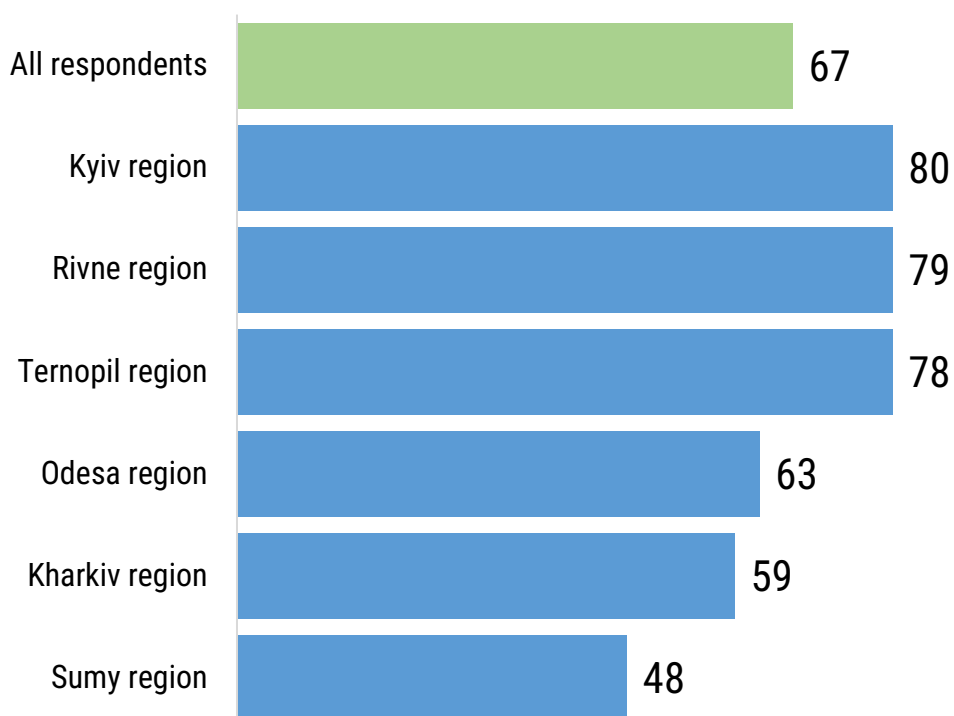


Chapter 3. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The majority of survey participants (67%) have been involved in civic activities over the past year. Youth in Kyiv, Rivne, and Ternopil regions are relatively more likely to do so. The youth of Sumy region are much less involved in civic activities [Figure 3.1]. Most often, youth civic engagement is related to volunteering and helping the army, charity or humanitarian events, and sports [Figure 3.2]. In general, these areas of civic engagement are typical for all six regions studied [Table 3.1].

Figure 3.2. **Participation in social activities in the last year (%)**

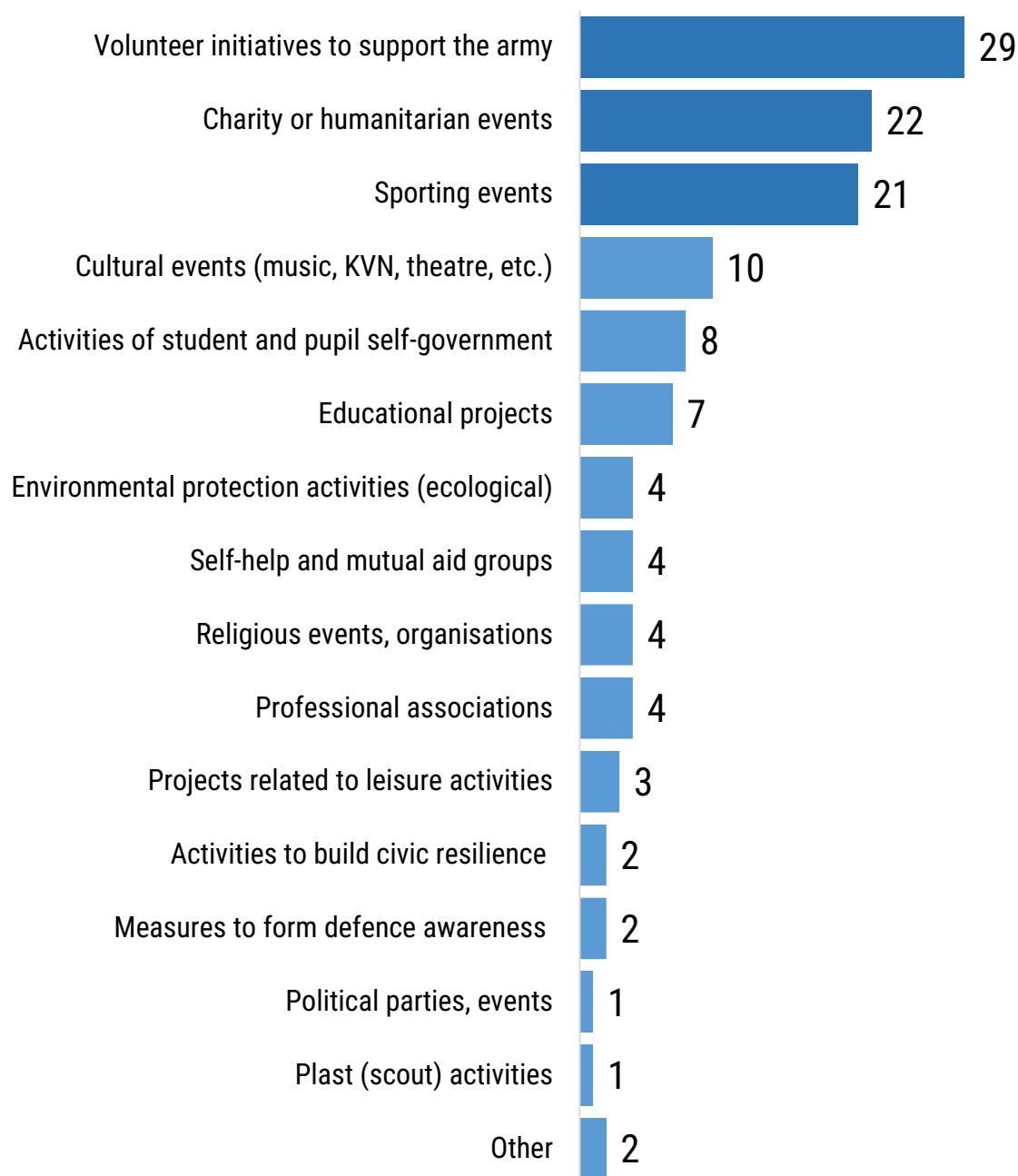
Q: *Affirmative answers to the question “Have you participated in any social activities in the last 12 months?”*



Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 3.2. **Forms of participation in social activities (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "What social activities have you participated in over the past 12 months?"



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 3.1. Forms of participation in social activities: in certain regions (multiple answers, %)

Q: "What social activities have you participated in over the past 12 months?"

	Kyiv region	Rivne region	Ternopil region	Odesa region	Kharkiv region	Sumy region
Volunteer initiatives to support the army	34	35	36	24	30	19
Charity or humanitarian events	30	26	22	10	29	9
Sporting events	23	28	26	27	14	14
Cultural events (music, KVN, theatre, etc.)	8	9	17	10	10	6
Activities of student and pupil self-government	5	12	15	9	6	6
Educational projects	6	9	12	6	8	6
Environmental protection activities (ecological)	1	7	5	6	2	5
Self-help and mutual aid groups	2	2	4	5	2	9
Religious events, organisations	3	7	9	6	2	1
Professional associations	—	8	5	5	4	2
Projects related to leisure activities	2	4	7	3	2	2
Activities to build civic resilience	1	—	2	3	2	1
Measures to form defence awareness	2	2	2	2	2	—
Political parties, events	—	1	1	1	1	—
Plast (scout) activities	2	2	2	—	2	1

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

Most youth are not aware of specific youth organisations and initiatives. In general, only 23-24% have heard about the existence of such organisations, and only 11% can name specific centres of international, national, regional youth organisations, as well as local youth organisations (including informal ones) operating in the community where they live [Figure 3.3]. Youth awareness of this issue varies from region to region. The names of organisations were mentioned more often by youth in Kyiv, Rivne, and Kharkiv regions. The awareness of respondents from Odesa region is extremely low [Figure 3.4].

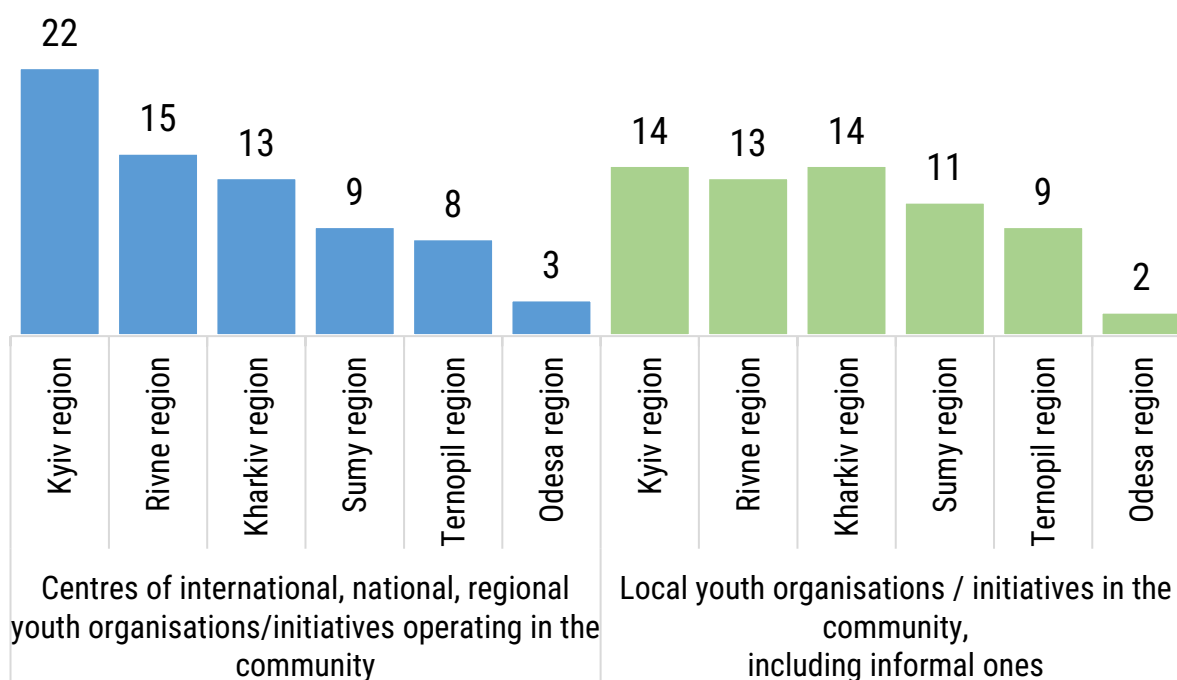
Figure 3.3. Awareness of youth organisations/initiatives (%)
Q: “Can you name 1) the centres of which youth organisations or initiatives (international, national, regional) operate in your community; 2) local youth organisations or initiatives that operate in your community (including informal ones, such as groups in social media or Telegram channels)?”



Base: all respondents – 763.

Figure 3.4. **Awareness of youth organisations/initiatives (%)**

Q: Answers “I know and can tell you the name” to the question “Can you name the centres of youth organisations or initiatives...?”



Base: all respondents – 763.

Among the **international organisations** mentioned were UNICEF, Caritas, Red Cross, IESEC, The HALO Trust. Among the all-Ukrainian organisations operating in the regions, young people mentioned the following: Plast Scouting Organisation, NGO “Building Ukraine Together”, NGO “Centuria”, NGO “Ukrainian Medical Student Association” (UMSA), Charitable Foundation “Rokada”, NGO “Prava Molod”, Valknut Group of the Special Forces of the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine Vidar.

With regard to **local organisations**, general answers were often given about the existence of a youth centre/organisation/movement/space in a particular community or settlement. Among the specific local organisations/initiatives and media in the regions, the following were mentioned:

- **Sumy region:** NGO “Okhtyrka Youth Centre”, NGO “Courageous Youth of Sumy Region”, volunteer group for weaving nets, Telegram channel of Vilshany village, Telegram channel “Nagatsuki”, Facebook page “Street Cultures Okhtyrka”, media “Sumy Debates”.
- **Ternopil region:** The creative team “Chernilivski Zabavy”, the volunteer initiative “Mykulynets camouflage battalion”, Bucha district Centre for Children and Youth Creativity “Suziria”, NGO “Ternopil Territorial Organisation of the All-Ukrainian Physical Culture and Sports Society “Kolos”, Ternopil Society “Lemkivshchyna”, NGO “Bucha Youth Portal”, dance studio “Dance life”.
- **Kyiv region:** volunteer initiative “Cooks of Hostomel”, NGO “Svidomi”, voluntary independent association of school centres of children’s self-government and student youth of the Vyshhorod territorial community “UpTown LIDER”, Facebook and Instagram group “Real Hostomel”, NGO “Puss in Boots”, CF “Come Back Alive”.
- **Kharkiv region:** NGO “Spartak Fight Club”, Morozov dance school, NGO “Urban Development Platform”, leisure club “Image”, CO “Palianytsia Kharkiv”, NGO “Rozkvit”, Telegram channel “Imaginary Movement”.
- **Rivne region:** Youth space “Home’Yak”, NGO “Myth”, football club “Lokomotiv”, youth space “Note”, Resilience Centre, ME “BilCo Youth Centre”, Telegram channel “Panda Public”.
- **Odesa region:** NGO “Robymo Vam Nervy”, Kickboxing Federation of Chornomorsk, Coliseum Club.

Chapter 4. INTERACTION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

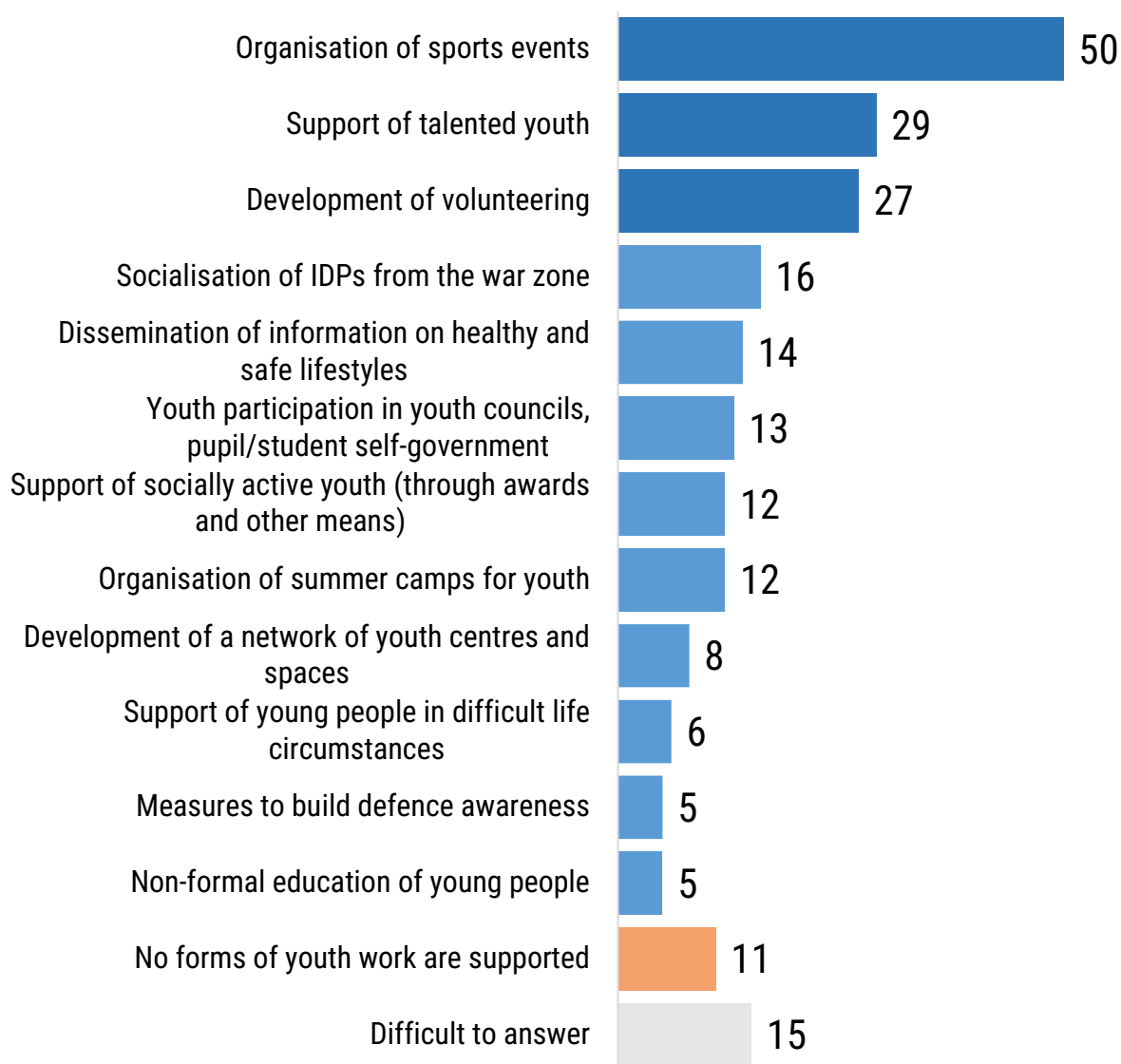
The majority of survey participants (74%) were able to name certain forms of youth work supported by local authorities. Every second respondent mentioned holding sports events, and local authorities often support talented youth and promote volunteering [Figure 4.1]. The worst situation, according to respondents, is in Sumy region, where only 57% of young people mentioned certain forms of work supported by local authorities. The best situation is in Rivne region, where 83% of young people are aware of such initiatives of local authorities. In all six regions surveyed, youth believe that local authorities spend most of their efforts on organising and conducting sports events [Table 4.1].

However, youth believe that the local authorities should focus most of their efforts on sports, volunteering, and supporting talented youth, but other forms of work should also be developed [Figure 4.2]. For example, there is a need to support youth in difficult life circumstances (most relevant in Kharkiv region), or to disseminate information about healthy and safe lifestyles (most often mentioned in Odesa region) [Table 4.2].

In general, 95% of respondents name specific areas of work with youth that require more support from local authorities. If we compare the existing forms of work with the desired ones, we can see that in almost all positions (except for sports events) the balance is negative, i.e., local authorities, in the opinion of respondents, do less than expected. The most critical positions, where expectations significantly outweigh the existing forms of work, are support for youth in difficult life circumstances and support for talented youth. Local authorities should also pay more attention to facilitating the provision of housing for youth, supporting the activities of youth organisations and initiatives, supporting socially active youth (through awards and other means), disseminating information about healthy and safe lifestyles, and developing a network of youth centres and spaces. Youth expect more activity from local authorities in these areas.

Figure 4.1. Forms of youth work supported by local authorities, (multiple answers, %)

Q: "What forms of youth work are supported by local authorities in your community?"*



* Other forms of youth work that are supported to a lesser extent are: building civic resilience (4%), supporting activities of youth organisations and initiatives (4%), promoting the development of Plast – the National Scouting Organisation of Ukraine (3%), stimulating political activity of youth (2%), facilitating the provision of housing for youth (2%), supporting informal youth movements (1%), other forms of work (1%).

Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 4.1. Forms of youth work supported by local authorities, in different regions (multiple answers, %)

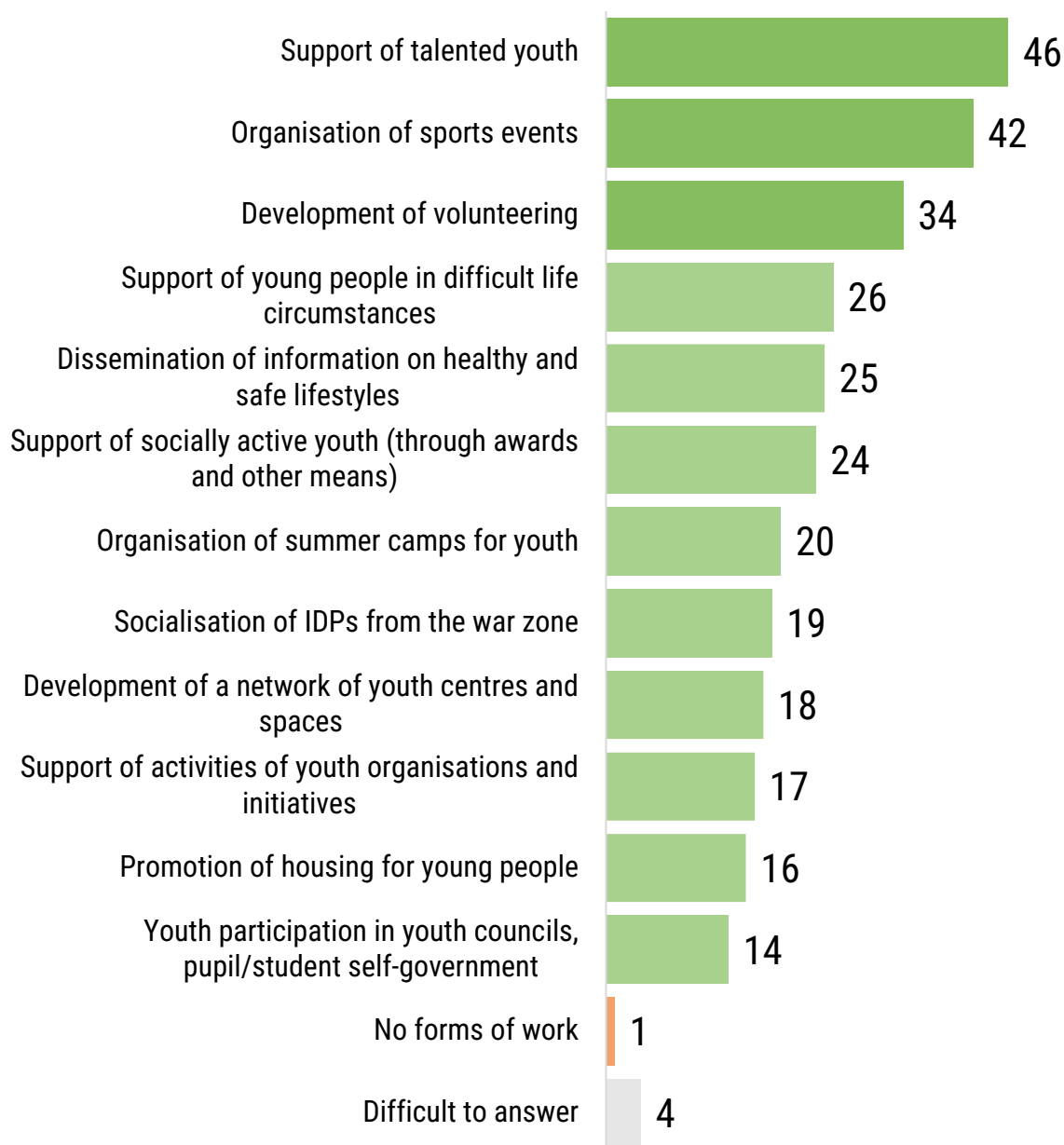
Q: "What forms of youth work are supported by local authorities in your community?"

	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Organisation of sports events	45	56	62	36	58	43
Support of talented youth	24	38	33	20	29	26
Development of volunteering	10	32	30	19	38	30
Socialisation of IDPs from the war zone	12	18	13	12	21	18
Dissemination of information on healthy and safe lifestyles	6	21	16	11	13	13
Youth participation in youth councils, pupil/student self-government	9	11	16	16	15	13
Support of socially active youth (through awards and other means)	3	20	16	10	15	9
Organisation of summer camps for youth	12	17	16	8	18	6
Development of a network of youth centres and spaces	2	7	13	8	9	10
Support of young people in difficult life circumstances	3	4	5	3	11	10
Measures to build defence awareness	3	6	2	5	9	5
Non-formal education of young people	—	3	2	6	5	10
<i>No forms of youth work are supported</i>	9	9	9	20	6	14
<i>Difficult to answer</i>	18	16	8	23	12	15

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

Figure 4.2. **Forms of youth work that require more support from local authorities (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "What forms of youth work do you think should be better supported by the local authorities of your community?"*



* Other forms of work with youth that are considered to be less likely to require support from local authorities are: measures to build defence awareness (11%), building civic resilience (10%), non-formal education of youth (10%), stimulating political activity of youth (9%), supporting informal youth movements (6%), promoting the development of Plast – the National Scouting Organisation of Ukraine (6%), other forms of work (1%).

Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 4.2. Forms of youth work that require more support from local authorities, in different regions (multiple answers, %)

Q: "What forms of youth work do you think should be better supported by the local authorities of your community?"

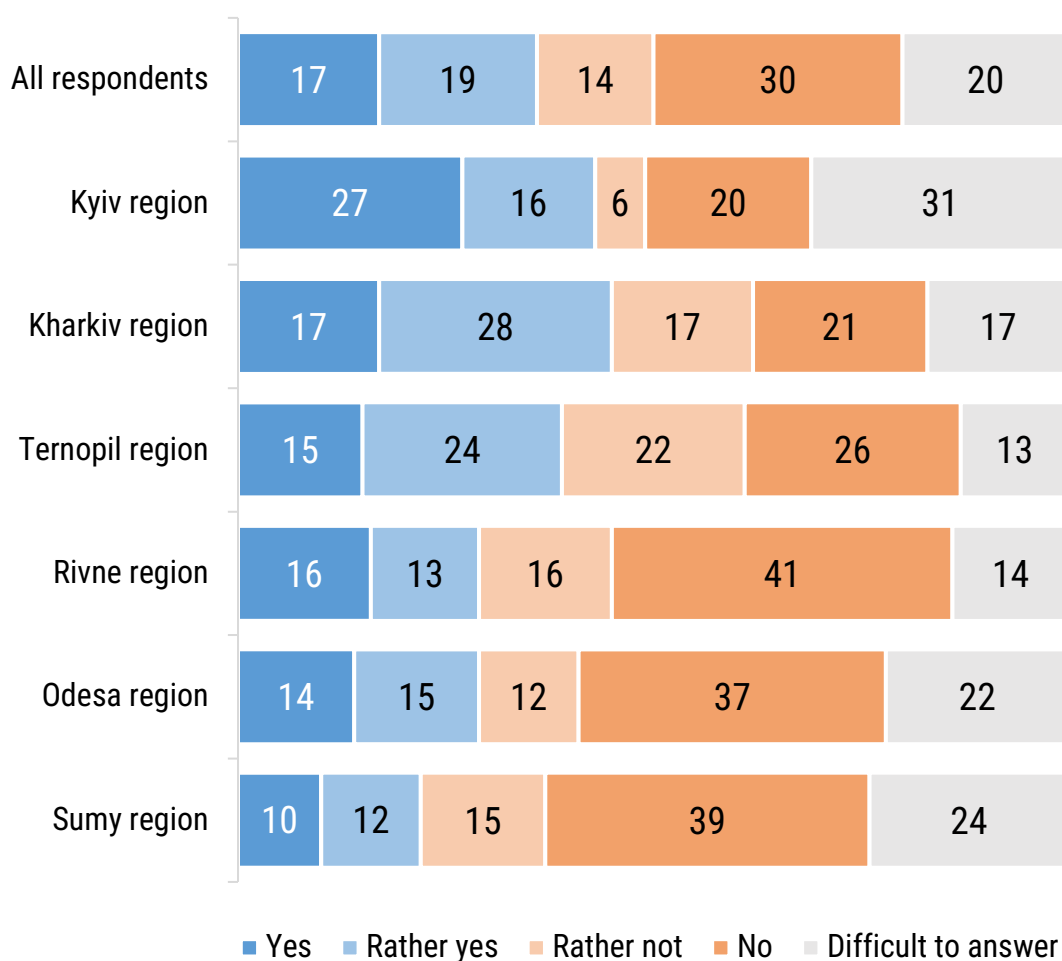
	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Support of talented youth	28	51	44	51	40	53
Organisation of sports events	37	50	42	56	45	34
Development of volunteering	33	47	32	25	36	26
Support of young people in difficult life circumstances	16	21	20	28	30	38
Dissemination of information on healthy and safe lifestyles	23	36	29	19	22	18
Support of socially active youth (through awards and other means)	11	31	30	23	27	24
Organisation of summer camps for youth	16	18	26	17	28	20
Socialisation of IDPs from the war zone	7	22	13	13	19	28
Development of a network of youth centres and spaces	9	18	20	24	20	22
Support of activities of youth organisations and initiatives	10	14	17	17	17	23
Promotion of housing for young people	4	18	16	22	18	20
Youth participation in youth councils, pupil/student self-government	10	16	8	9	18	17
<i>No forms of work</i>	1	—	—	2	—	1
<i>Difficult to answer</i>	9	6	—	6	2	2

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

Only 34% of young people believe that they can influence decision-making on youth, including influencing decisions and initiatives of local authorities. The highest level of confidence in this is observed in Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Ternopil regions. On the other hand, in Rivne, Odesa, and Sumy regions, the number of sceptics in this regard prevails. In general, the majority of youth either do not believe in the possibility of influencing such decisions or do not know anything about such opportunities [Figure 4.3].

Figure 4.3. Possibility of influencing decision-making on youth: in general, and in certain regions (%)

Q: "Are there opportunities for young people in your community to influence decision-making on youth (e.g. youth council, school self-government, influence of NGOs)?"



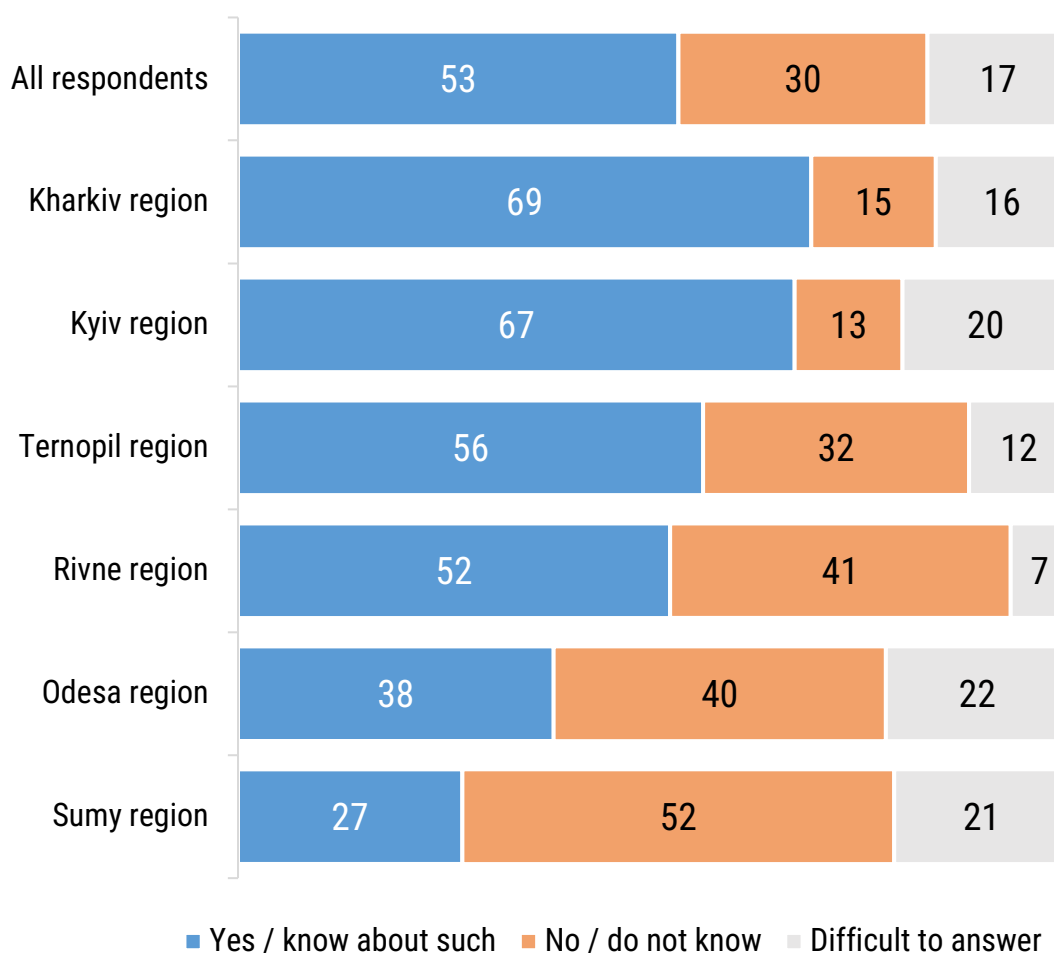
Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Chapter 5. YOUTH WORK CENTRES

In general, more than half of the surveyed youth are aware of the existence of youth work centres in their communities, most of all in Kharkiv and Kyiv regions. The worst awareness of this is observed in Odesa and Sumy regions [Figure 5.1]. Most often, respondents are aware of the existence of youth clubs or circles in their communities, somewhat less often – of pupil/student self-government and youth centre (space) [Table 5.1].

Figure 5.1. **Availability of youth work centres in the community: in general, and in certain regions (%)**

Q: "Are there any centres of youth work in your locality (youth councils, pupil and/or student self-government, youth centres and spaces, student rooms in schools, youth clubs, groups, etc.)?"



Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

**Table 5.1. Awareness of youth work centres in communities:
in general, and in certain regions (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "Are there any centres of youth work in your locality (youth councils, pupil and/or student self-government, youth centres and spaces, student rooms in schools, youth clubs, groups, etc.)?"

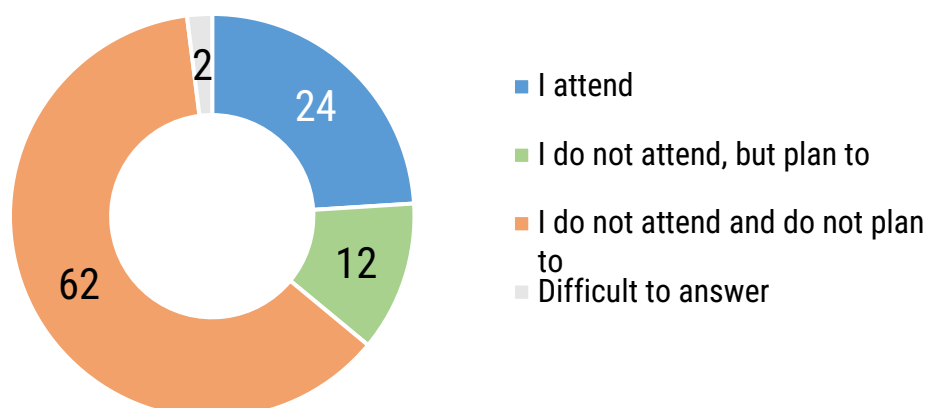
	All respondents	Kharkiv region	Kyiv region	Ternopil region	Rivne region	Odesa region	Sumy region
Youth clubs, circles	31	44	48	22	23	22	8
Pupil and/or student self-government	20	28	25	28	21	6	9
Youth centre or space	15	30	12	10	12	6	14
Youth councils	9	11	7	14	13	6	2
Student rooms at schools	9	14	22	5	8	2	4

Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Only 24% of those who are aware of the existence of youth work centres, or 13% of all respondents, attend such centres. Half as many plan to visit youth work centres in the future. The majority of those who even know about such centres do not attend them and do not plan to attend them [Figure 5.2]. A relatively better situation with attendance and potential participation is observed in Sumy region, and the worst – in Ternopil region [Figure 5.3].

Figure 5.2. **Attendance at youth work centres (%)**

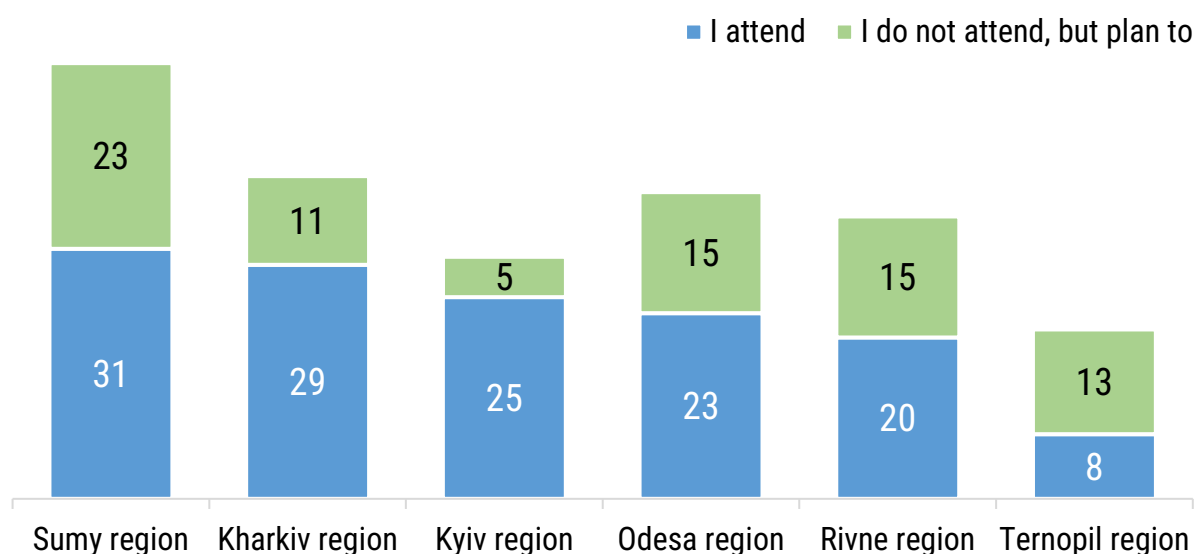
Q: "Do you attend this centre/centres?"



Base: respondents who know about youth work centres in their community – 408.

Figure 5.3. **Attendance of youth work centres in certain regions (%)**

Q: "Do you attend this centre/centres?"

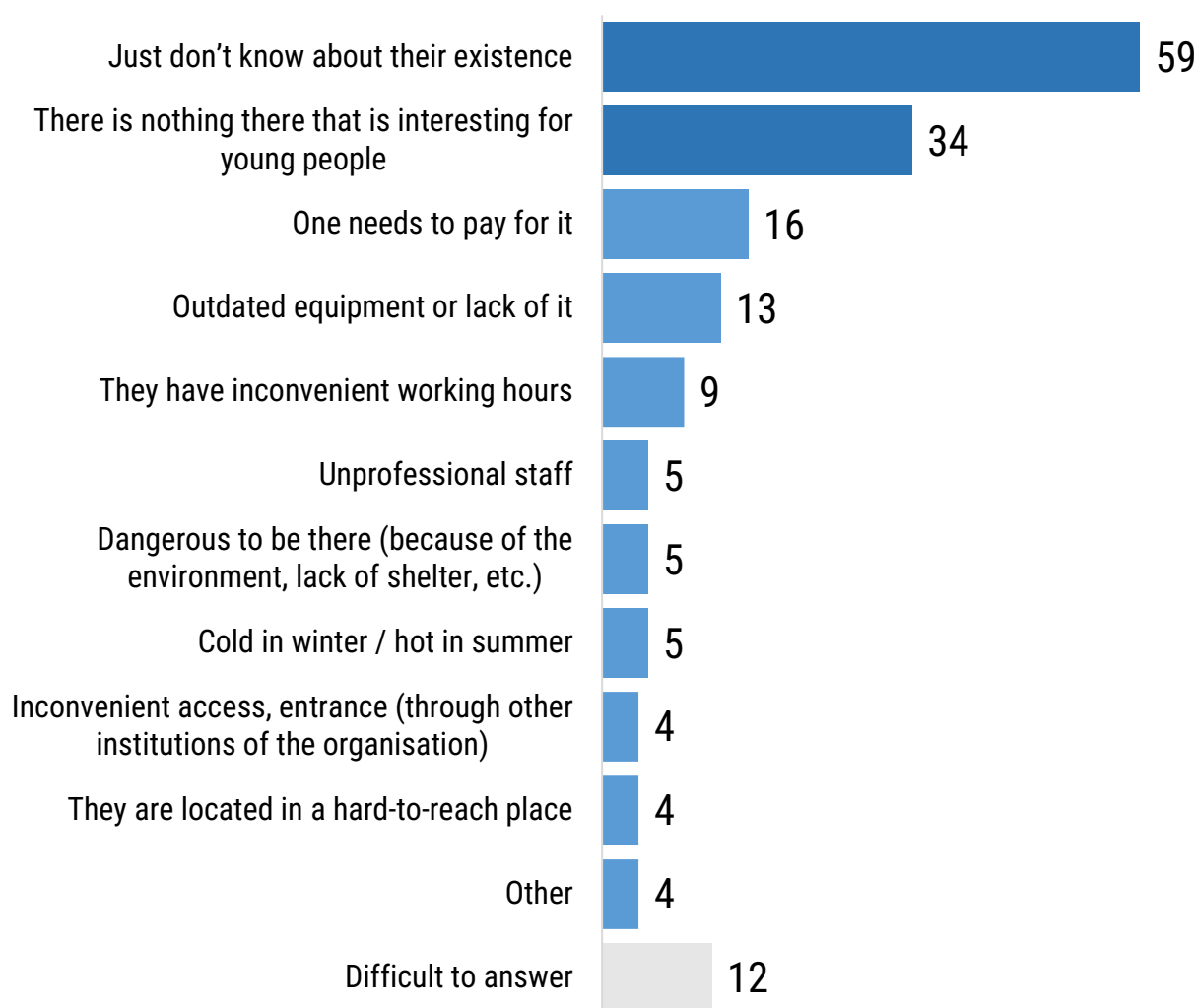


Base: respondents who are aware of youth work centres in their communities in different regions, in particular in Kyiv – 83, Odesa – 67, Rivne – 53, Sumy – 19, Ternopil – 48, Kharkiv – 138.

The most common reason for youth avoiding using the services of youth work centres is lack of awareness of their existence [Figure 5.4]. This was most often mentioned by respondents from Kharkiv and Rivne regions [Table 5.2]. Another common reason for youth ignoring youth work centres is that young people do not expect to find something really interesting there. This was most often mentioned by respondents from Kyiv and Kharkiv regions. Thus, lack of awareness and disinterest are the main factors for avoiding using such centres. Other reasons are not as significant.

Figure 5.4. Reasons for avoiding using services of youth work centres (multiple answers, %)

Q: "Why do you think young people may avoid using the services of youth work centres (youth councils, pupil and/or student self-government, youth centres and spaces, student rooms in schools, youth clubs)?"



* Other answers: no motivation/laziness; no trust; no advertising; social anxiety that prevents communication, etc.

Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 5.2. Reasons for avoiding using services of youth work centres: in certain regions (multiple answers, %)

Q: "What forms of youth work are supported by local authorities in your community?"

	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Just don't know about their existence	40	53	67	63	56	70
There is nothing there that is interesting for young people	45	33	34	17	20	41
One needs to pay for it	6	25	10	16	13	19
Outdated equipment or lack of it	7	13	19	9	17	14
They have inconvenient working hours	2	10	6	11	14	11
Unprofessional staff	—	6	7	2	11	5
Dangerous to be there (because of the environment, lack of shelter, etc.)	1	6	2	5	1	9
Cold in winter / hot in summer	2	8	9	8	8	2
Inconvenient access, entrance (through other institutions of the organisation)	2	2	3	4	4	6
They are located in a hard-to-reach place	4	1	5	8	4	6
<i>Other</i>	3	2	5	1	1	10
<i>Difficult to answer</i>	13	17	5	21	20	6

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

The top priority areas of youth work are the development of sports, informing about opportunities to learn something / get a new profession and skills, informing about employment opportunities, opportunities to engage in creativity. Youth in Kyiv region would like to receive psychological support and counselling relatively more often. In Odesa region, youth are more likely to expect organisation of festive concerts and celebrations. In Rivne region, they want to raise funds for youth infrastructure in the community. In Sumy region – opportunities to learn languages and raise funds for youth events in the community, etc. [Table 5.3]. Thus, these areas of work of youth centres can be considered the most important.

**Table 5.3. Priority areas of youth work centres:
in general and in certain regions (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "In your opinion, what areas of work should youth work centres (youth councils, centres, groups, etc.) implement in your settlement?"

	All respondents	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
Engaging in various kinds of sports	55	54	61	55	45	49	55
Informing about opportunities to learn something, get a new profession, skills	52	52	58	55	36	47	55
Opportunities to engage in creative activities	48	52	55	42	32	34	52
Informing about employment opportunities	43	45	49	48	37	38	36
Psychological support and counselling	32	42	24	30	29	29	37
Raising funds for youth infrastructure in the community	30	21	24	47	24	29	34
Opportunities to learn languages	28	23	28	23	34	18	37
Organising concerts and celebrations for holidays	26	28	36	29	9	23	23
Organising hikes and excursions	26	35	26	25	25	21	24

Raising funds for youth events in the community	25	28	22	21	33	28	23
Involvement in volunteer activities	20	21	18	20	18	26	21
Conducting trainings and other non-formal education activities	19	16	20	14	17	19	22
Arrangement of youth spaces and playgrounds	19	14	16	17	35	21	20
Organising summer camps	19	24	12	22	20	19	22
Organising budgetary study visits to EU countries	19	16	14	14	32	19	23
Cleaning places important to the community	17	16	13	19	23	23	16
Organising entertainment events	14	9	13	10	20	18	18
Organising commemorations of various memorable dates, laying flowers	13	26	12	15	6	18	7
Advocating for the interests of young people in local authorities	12	5	11	21	9	16	14
Providing free premises for events for young people	9	6	9	5	25	12	7
Supporting the activities of youth organisations	9	6	5	10	13	12	10
Spiritual talks, catechesis and recollections	8	6	13	5	5	14	5
Building civic resilience	5	8	3	7	3	7	3
Measures to build defence awareness	5	8	4	5	8	5	2
Support for the implementation of the plast educational programme (scouting)	3	2	2	3	3	5	4
Other	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
<i>Such institutions' work is not required</i>	1	1	1	2	2	2	—

Base: all respondents — 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

Chapter 6. INFORMAL YOUTH MOVEMENTS

Informal youth movements are not very popular in Ukraine; the vast majority of respondents (82%) in general and in individual regions [Table 6.1] do not belong to, have not belonged to, and do not have people with such interests in their social circle. The largest number of representatives of informal youth movements is observed in Kyiv region, the smallest – in Sumy, Ternopil and Kharkiv regions. The representation of informal movements in certain social and demographic groups of young people is approximately equal. The most popular informal movement is anime, followed by punks, skaters, and animal rights activists [Figure 6.1]. It is not possible to study the differences in the popularity of specific informal youth movements in different regions due to the small number of supporters of such movements in general, but trends in the preferences of “informals” are similar in all six regions.

Table 6.1. **Belonging to informal youth movements: in general and in certain regions (%)**

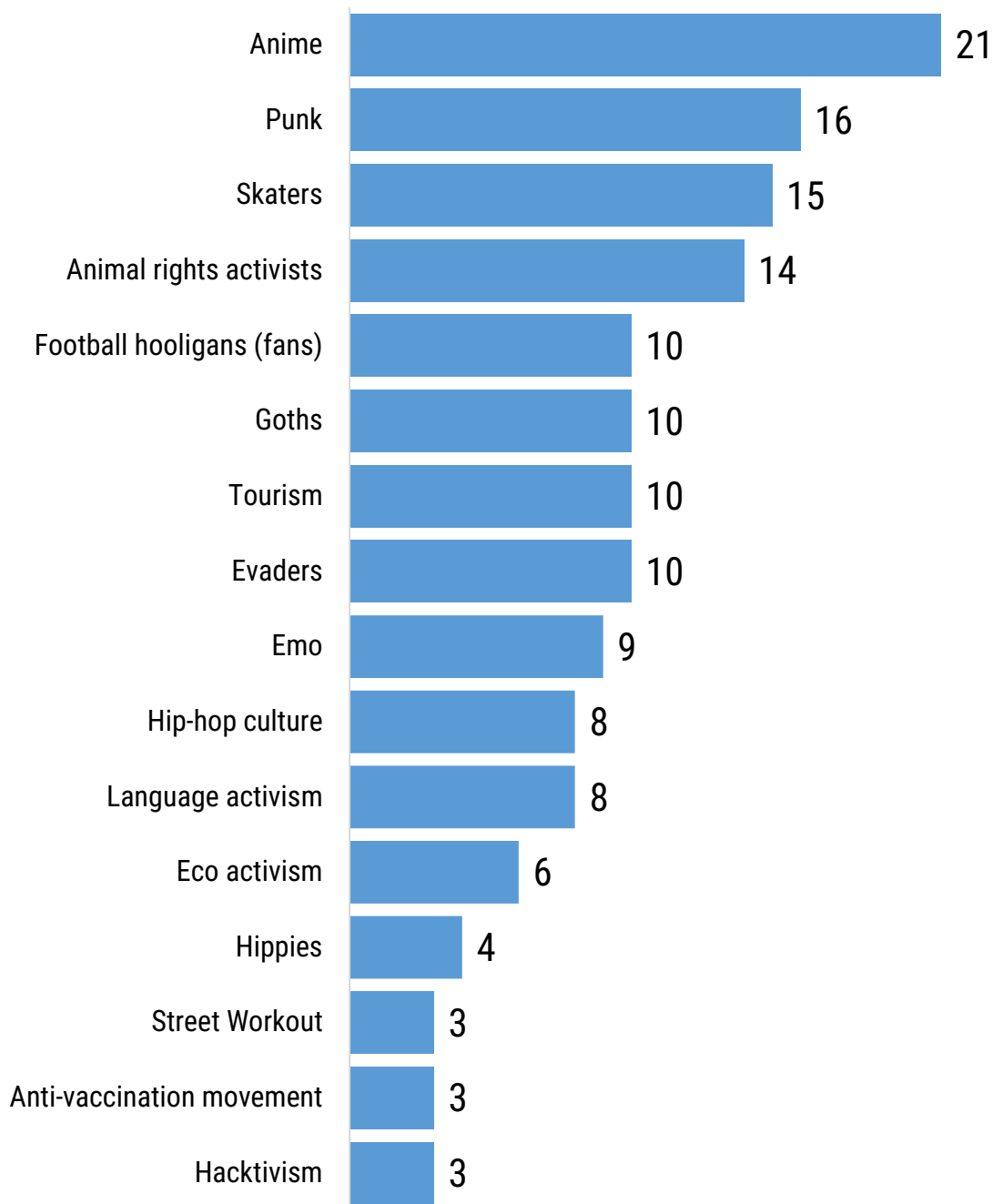
Q: “Do you belong to any informal youth movements?”

	All respondents	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region	Ternopil region	Kharkiv region
I belong	5	11	7	6	1	1	1
I do not belong, but I belonged in the past	3	6	–	5	1	4	1
I do not belong, but I communicate with people who do	9	10	2	15	11	10	6
I do not belong and have never belonged	82	73	91	73	87	82	90
Refusal to answer	1	–	–	1	–	3	2

Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 6.1. **Membership in certain informal youth movements over the last 3 years (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "Have you been involved in any informal youth movements over the last 3 years, in particular..."

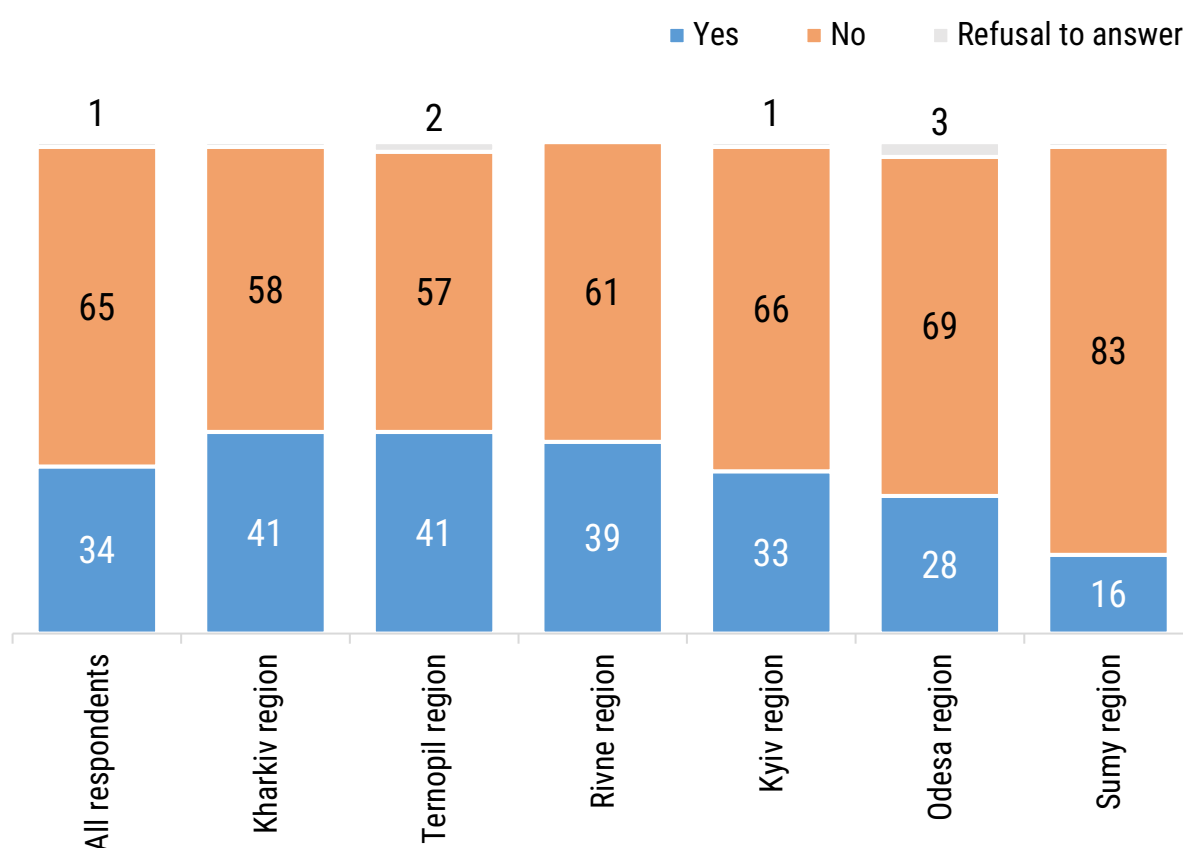


Base: respondents who belong or have belonged to informal movements — 134.

However, one in three young people (34%) is an active reader or active participant of informal chats in messengers. The number of such people varies somewhat across regions, ranging from 41% in Kharkiv and Ternopil regions to 16% in Sumy region [Figure 6.2]. Such chats are diverse in terms of topics. Most often, these are chats that discuss local news, inform about the consequences of missile or drone attacks, and chats with entertainment content. In Kharkiv region, political news chats are relatively more popular, while in Rivne region, chats about volunteer assistance are more popular [Table 6.2].

Figure 6.2. **Activity in informal chats in messengers (%)**

Q: "Are you an active reader or active participant in informal chats in messengers?"



Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

**Table 6.2. Topics of informal chats in messengers:
in general, and in certain regions (multiple answers, %)**

Q: "Are you an active reader or active participant in informal chats in messengers?"

	All respondents	Kharkiv region	Ternopil region	Rivne region	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Sumy region
Local news	16	18	6	20	8	19	23
Informing about the consequences of missile or drone attacks	15	17	14	13	6	18	17
Entertainment content	15	11	12	15	9	17	23
Political news	10	15	7	9	4	9	13
Volunteer assistance	9	10	6	15	5	12	9
Improvement, welfare of the home or neighbourhood	5	5	3	7	2	8	6
Discussing politics	5	7	4	1	1	7	6
Informing about the work of the TCC	4	0	4	3	2	7	5
Other	5	0	8	9	3	6	5

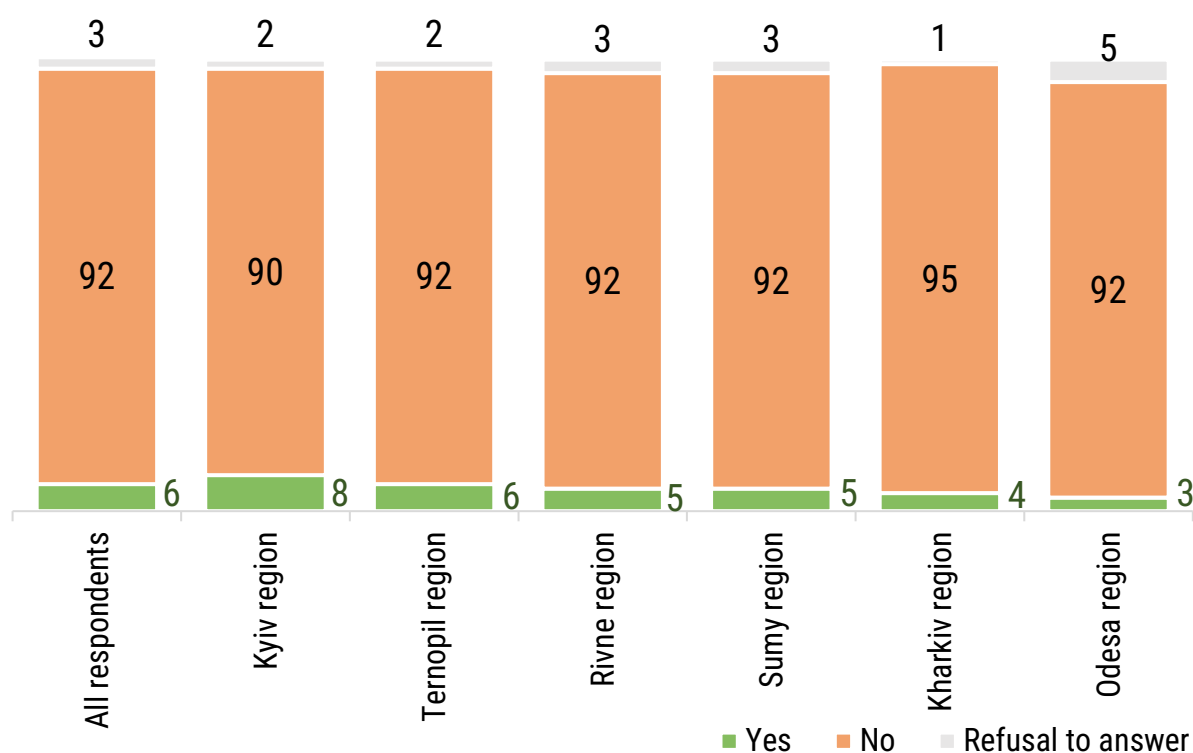
Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Chapter 7. FORMAL YOUTH MOVEMENTS, NUYA

Overall, youth is extremely inactive in formal youth movements. The number of participants in different regions varies from 3% to 8%, with a total of 6% [Figure 7.1]. Among these movements, 2% mention Jura, 1% mention Plast, 1% mention KVN or other art clubs, and 1% mention other organisations or movements. The percentage of young people participating in formal youth movements is roughly the same in different regions and social and demographic groups.

Figure 7.1. **Belonging to formal youth movements (%)**

Q: "Do you belong to any informal youth movements?"

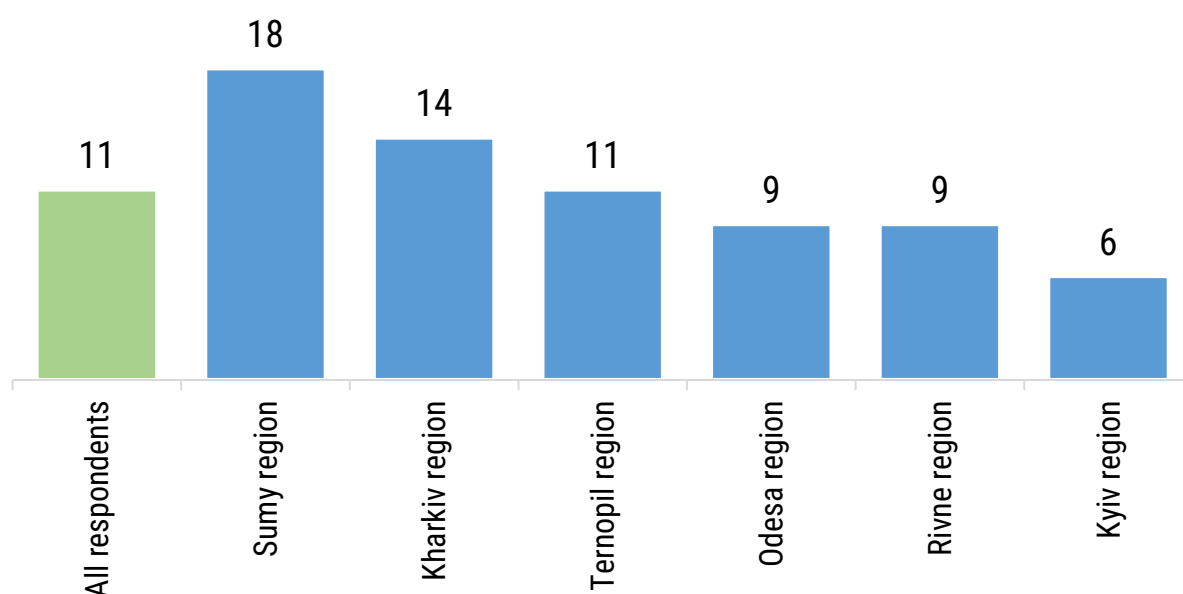


Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Awareness of the National Ukrainian Youth Association (NUYA) is rather low – 11% are aware of its existence (from 6% to 18% in different regions) [Figure 7.2]. Most often, young people learn about the NUYA through social media [Figure 7.3].

Figure 7.2. **Awareness of the National Ukrainian Youth Association (%)**

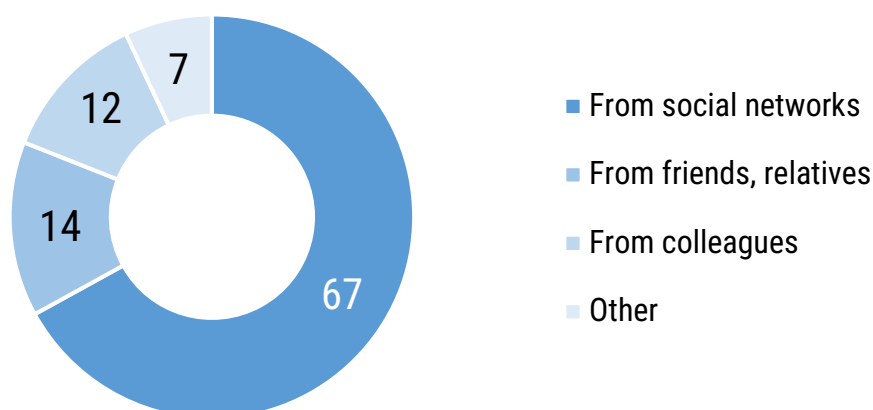
Q: Affirmative answers to the question “Do you know about NUYA (National Ukrainian Youth Association)?”



Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 7.3. **Sources of information about NUYA (%)**

Q: “How did you find out about NUYA?”

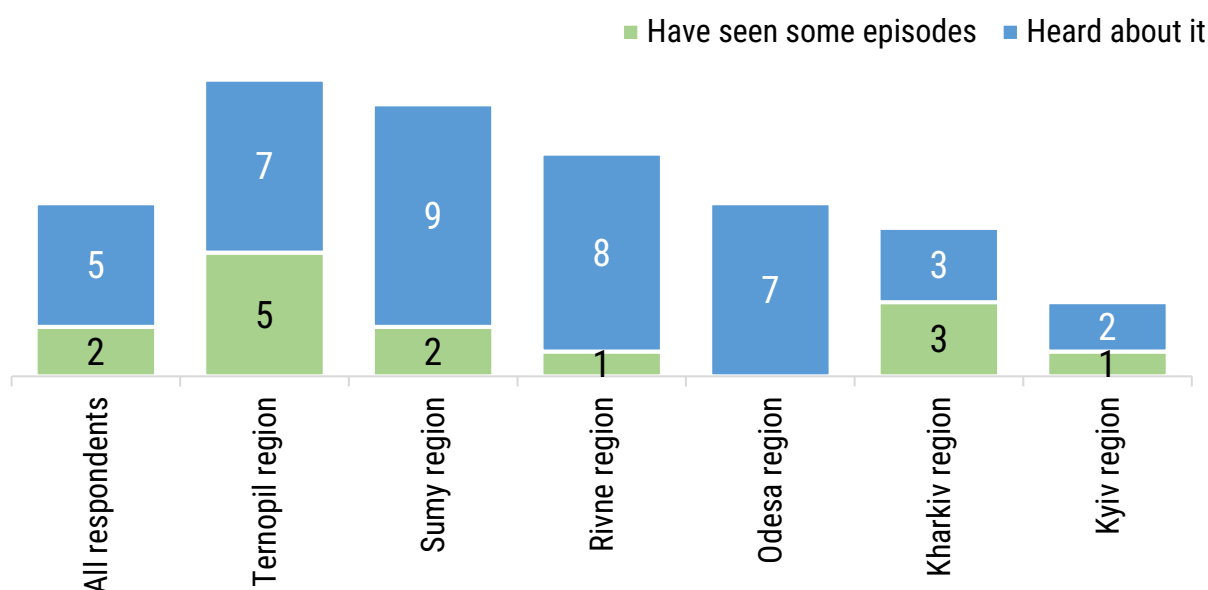


Base: respondents who know about the existence of NUYA – 81.

2% of respondents know about NUYA Media (NUMO's YouTube product), and another 5% have heard something about it. This resource is relatively better known in Ternopil region, and the least known in Kyiv and Odesa regions [Figure 7.4]. Youth most often learn about NUYA media by accidentally coming across this channel on YouTube [Figure 7.5].

Figure 7.4. Awareness of NUYA media (%)

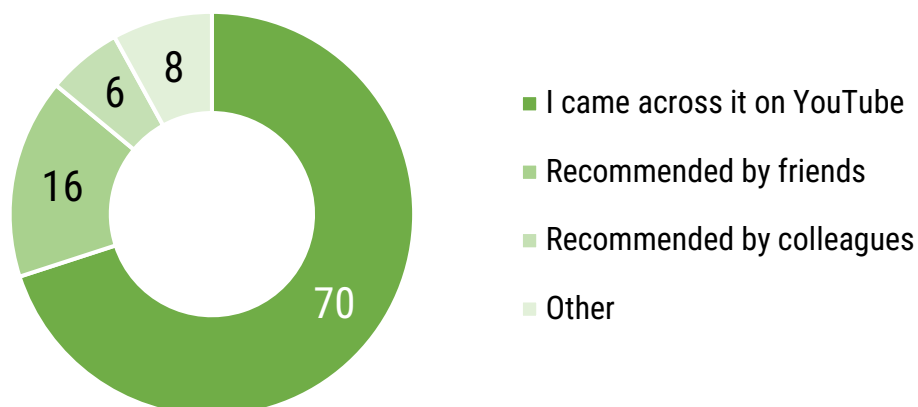
Q: Affirmative answers to the question "Do you know about NUYA Media (NUYA's YouTube product)?"



Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 7.5. Sources of information about NUYA (%)

Q: "How did you find out about NUYA?"



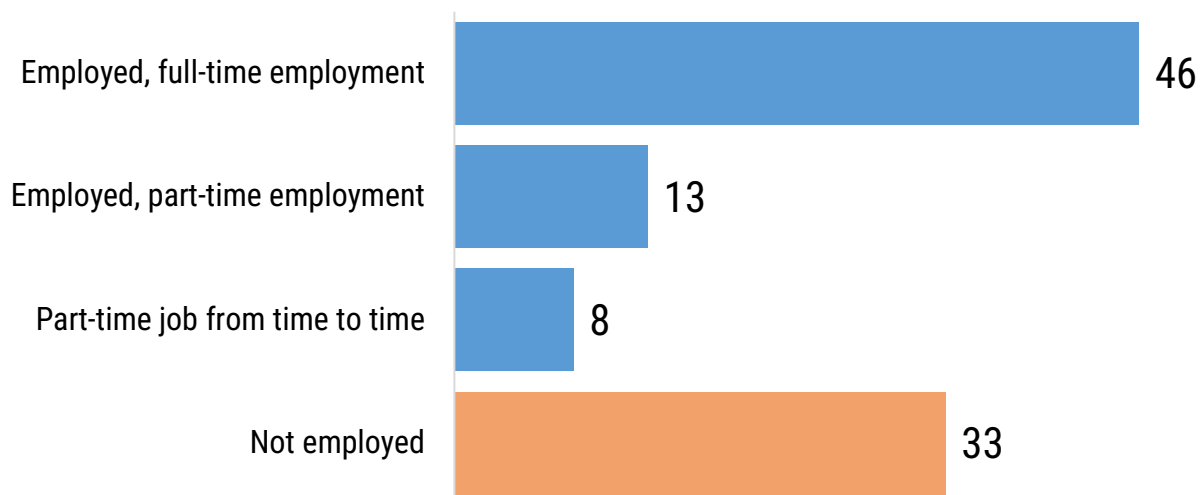
Base: respondents who know about NUYA media – 56.

Chapter 8. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The youth employment rate in the six regions studied is 67%, which is quite high given that most young people of this age are in education. Moreover, most of those who are employed have permanent full-time jobs [Figure 8.1]. The highest employment rates are observed in Kharkiv and Ternopil regions, and the lowest in Sumy region [Table 8.1]. Young men work more often than young women (74% vs. 59%). Obviously, the number of employed young people increases with age: 73% of all youth aged 24-26 are employed. In addition, employment is influenced by education – the higher the education, the more often young people have a job (but this relationship is to some extent explained by the influence of age) [Table 8.2].

Figure 8.1. **Youth employment (%)**

Q: "Are you currently employed?"



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 8.1. Youth employment: in certain regions (%)

Q: "Do you belong to any informal youth movements?"

	Kharkiv region	Ternopil region	Kyiv region	Odesa region	Rivne region	Sumy region
Employed, full-time employment	54	49	46	37	51	33
Employed, part-time employment	15	14	19	12	7	9
Part-time job from time to time	8	10	1	11	3	13
Not employed	23	27	34	40	39	45

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Table 8.2. Youth employment: among respondents of different gender, age and level of education (%)

Q: "Are you currently employed?"

	SEX		AGE			EDUCATION		
	Male	Female	18-20 years old	21-23 years old	24-26 years old	Secondary	Secondary specialised	Higher
Employed, full-time employment	50	42	29	49	57	26	46	53
Employed, part-time employment	15	12	18	12	10	14	11	15
Part-time job from time to time	9	5	10	7	6	8	9	6
Not employed	26	41	43	32	27	52	34	26

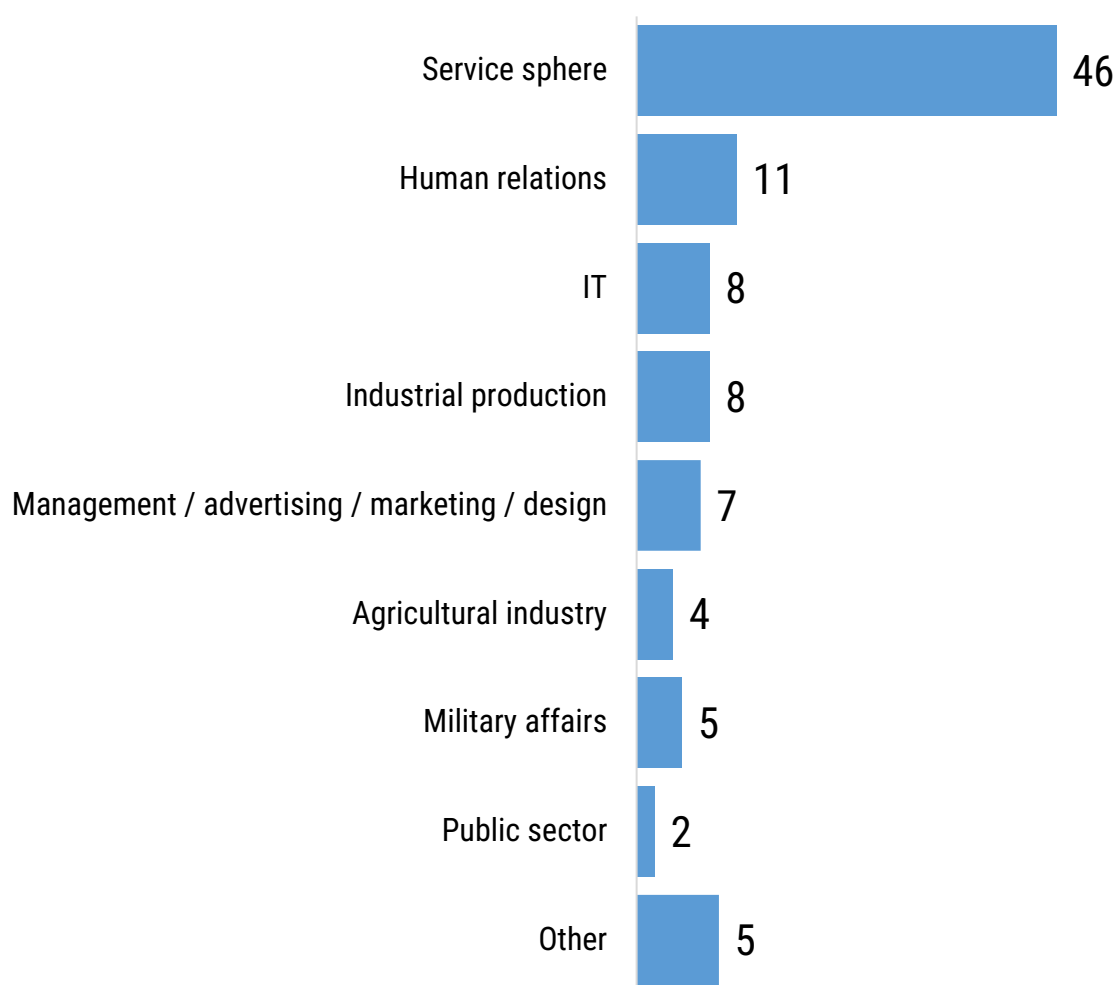
Base: respondents of different genders: male – 393, female – 370; different ages: 18-20 years old – 235, 21-23 years old – 245, 24-26 years old – 283; with different levels of education: secondary (including primary or incomplete secondary) – 128, secondary specialised – 322, higher education (including incomplete higher education) – 313.

The majority of employed youth work in the service sphere (trade, catering, beauty, repair, etc.). Employment in such areas as IT, human relations (psychology, social work, etc.), management/advertising/marketing/design, and industrial production lag far behind the service sector in popularity [Figure 8.2]. This trend is fully consistent across the six regions surveyed.

The service sphere employs the majority of young people in full-time or part-time employment, as well as young people who are only part-time [Figure 8.3].

Figure 8.2. **Spheres of youth employment (%)**

Q: "What sphere are you employed in now?"

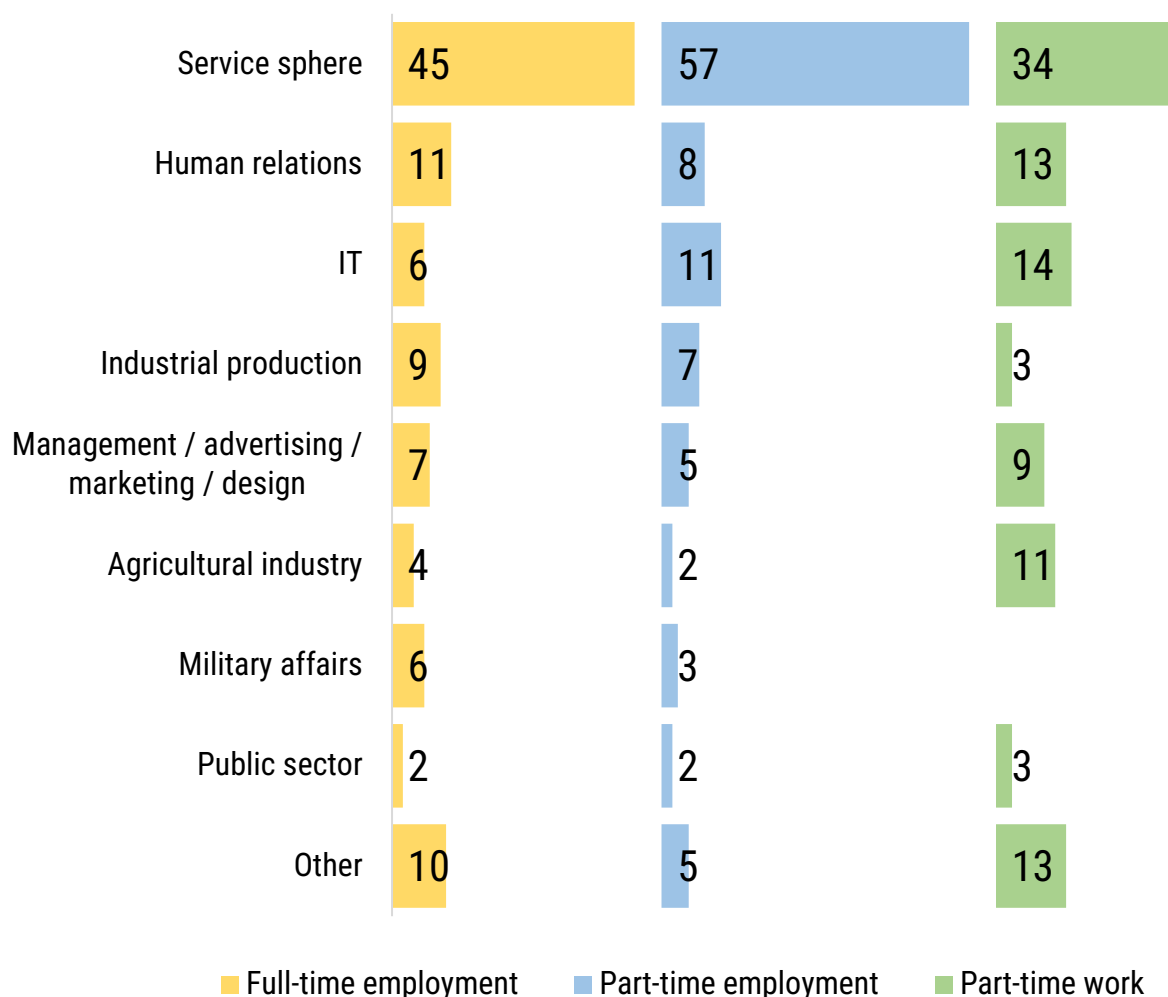


* Other types of employment: education, research, medicine, pharmaceuticals, architecture, banking, construction, civil service, police, cultural/creative activities, etc.

Base: respondents who are employed — 508.

Figure 8.3. **Areas of employment of young people depending on the type of employment – full-time, part-time employment or part-time work (%)**

Q: "What sphere are you employed in now?"



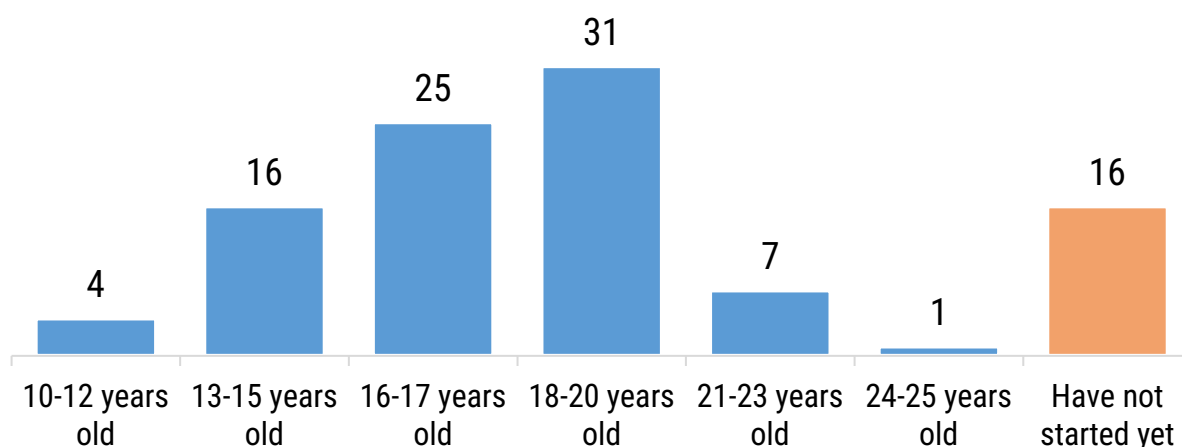
Base: respondents who are currently employed and have full-time employment – 350, part-time employment – 100, part-time work – 58.

More than half of the respondents (56%) started working between the ages of 16 and 20. In general, 84% of young people are currently working or have work experience (18% with no work experience at the time of the survey) [Figure 8.4]. The typical (median) age of starting work in Kyiv and Kharkiv regions is 16-17 years old, while in other regions it is 18-20 years old.

Approximately a quarter of respondents (26%) already have their CVs, and another 13% plan to make them in the near future. Accordingly, 61% have not even thought about it. There are significant differences in this indicator across regions – from 38% in Ternopil to 11% in Odesa. Girls and young people aged 24-26 are more likely to have a CV, and most of them are young people who have or are about to get a higher education [Figure 8.5].

Figure 8.4. **Age at the start of employment (%)**

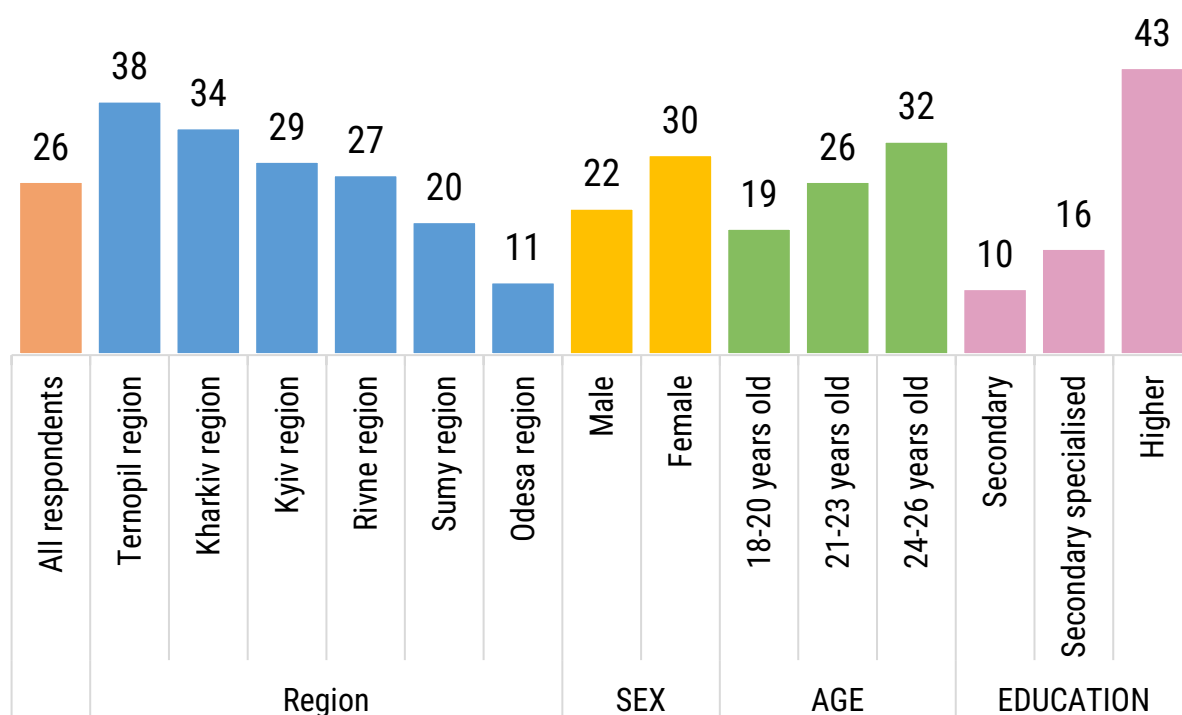
Q: "How old were you when you started working?"



Base: respondents who are employed – 508.

Figure 8.5. **Availability of CV (%)**

Q: "Do you have a written CV that you send to potential employers?"

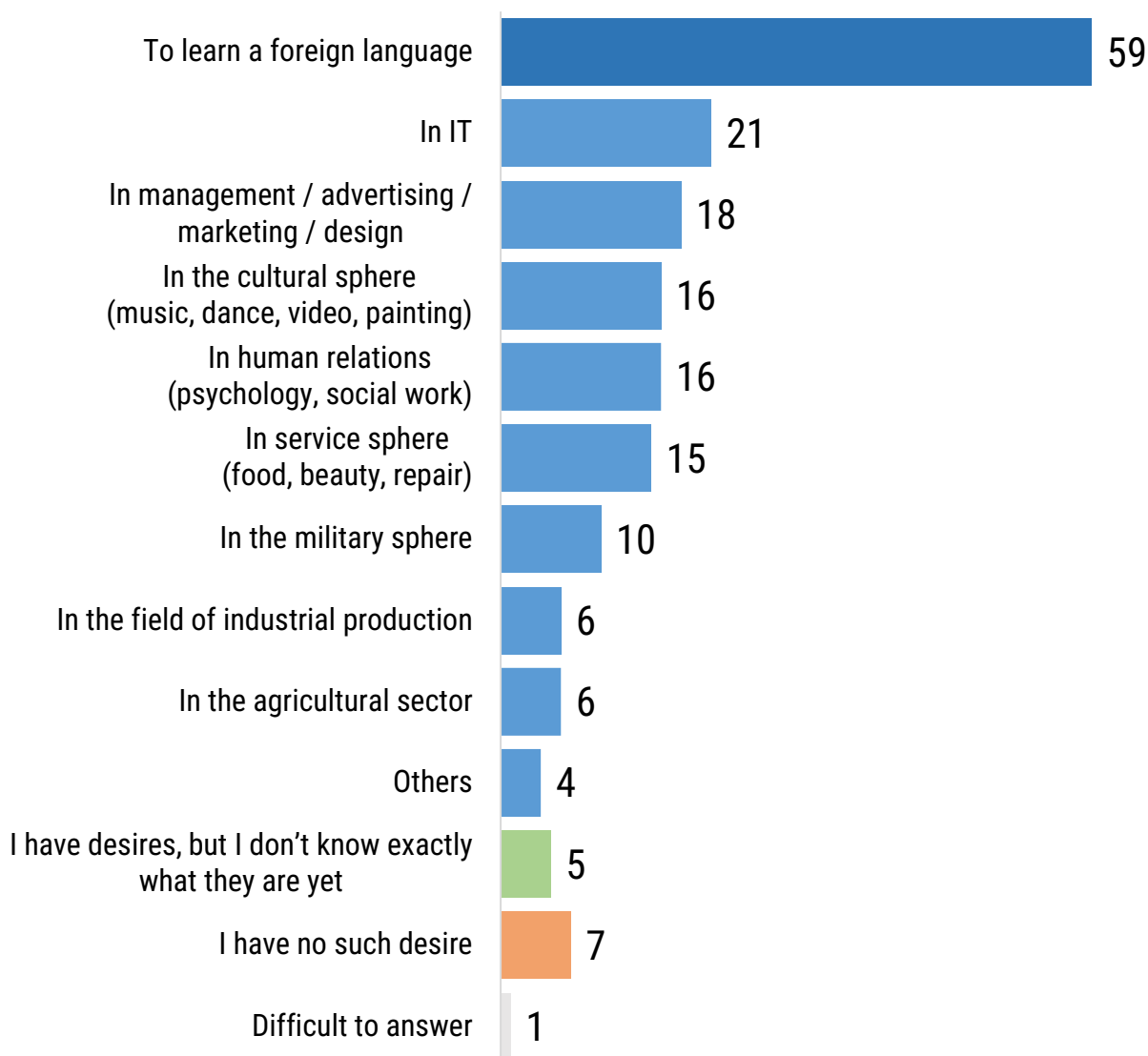


Base: all respondents – 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200. Respondents of different genders: male – 393, female – 370; different ages: 18-20 years old – 235, 21-23 years old – 245, 24-26 years old – 283; with different levels of education: secondary (including primary or incomplete secondary) – 128, secondary specialised – 322, higher education (including incomplete higher education) – 313.

The overwhelming majority of respondents (92%) want to acquire new professional skills and knowledge, with young people choosing to learn a foreign language(s) by far the most. In addition, many are interested in new skills in IT, management / advertising / marketing / design, culture, people management, and service. Every tenth respondent wants to improve their military skills [Figure 8.6]. In general, the tendency of unconditional priority of a foreign language is observed in each of the certain regions studied.

Figure 8.6. **Desire to acquire professional skills and knowledge (%)**

Q: "Do you have a desire to acquire any professional skills and gain knowledge?"



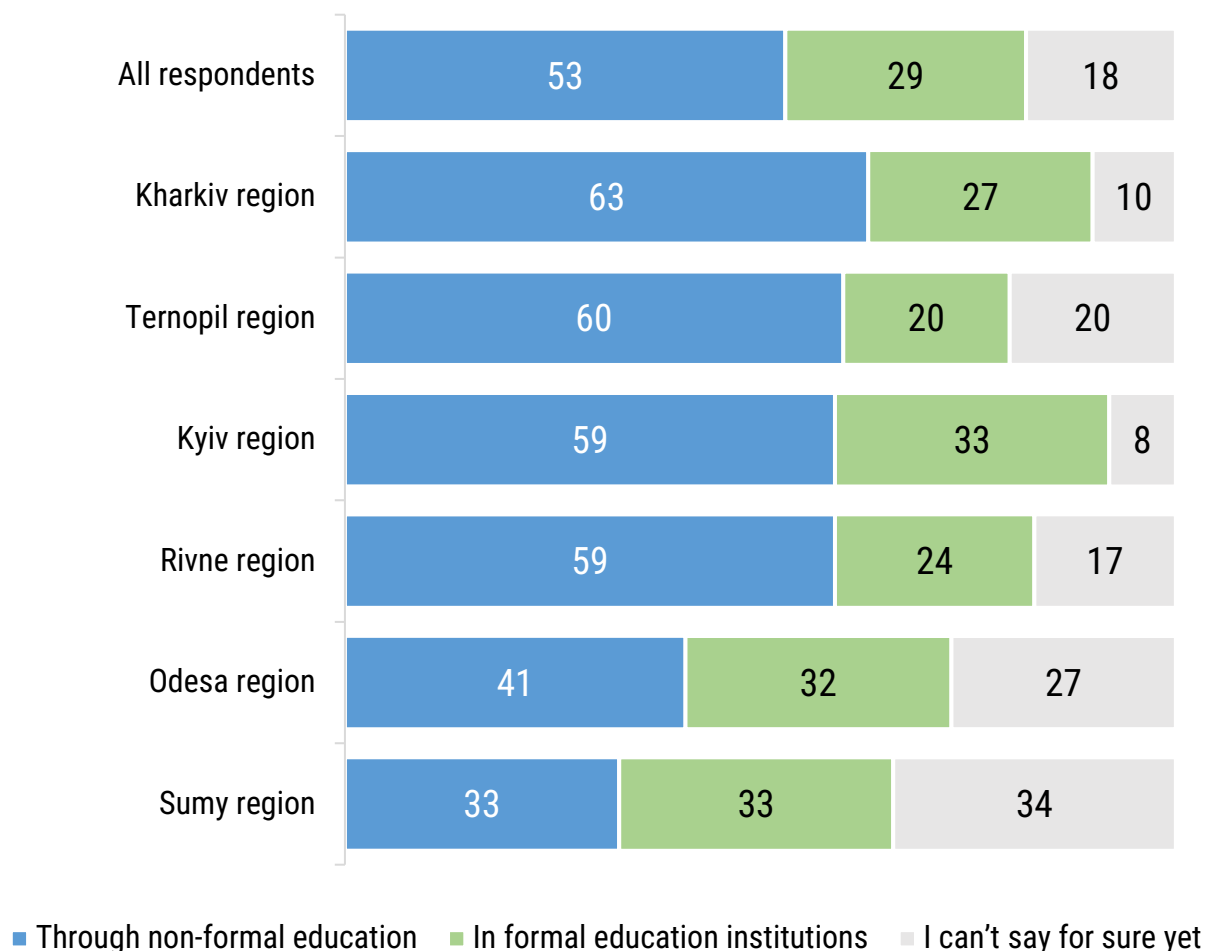
* Other answers: construction, cybersecurity, medicine, politics, law, finance, psychology, cryptocurrency, cooking, car repair, etc.

Base: all respondents – 763.

In most regions and among all respondents in general, non-formal education – self-study, NGO trainings, online courses, etc. – is considered to be the priority way to acquire new professional skills and knowledge. Traditional education at universities/colleges remains important, although this method is losing ground to newer learning methods [Figure 8.1].

Figure 8.7. Method of acquiring professional skills and knowledge (%)

Q: “How do you plan to acquire these skills?”

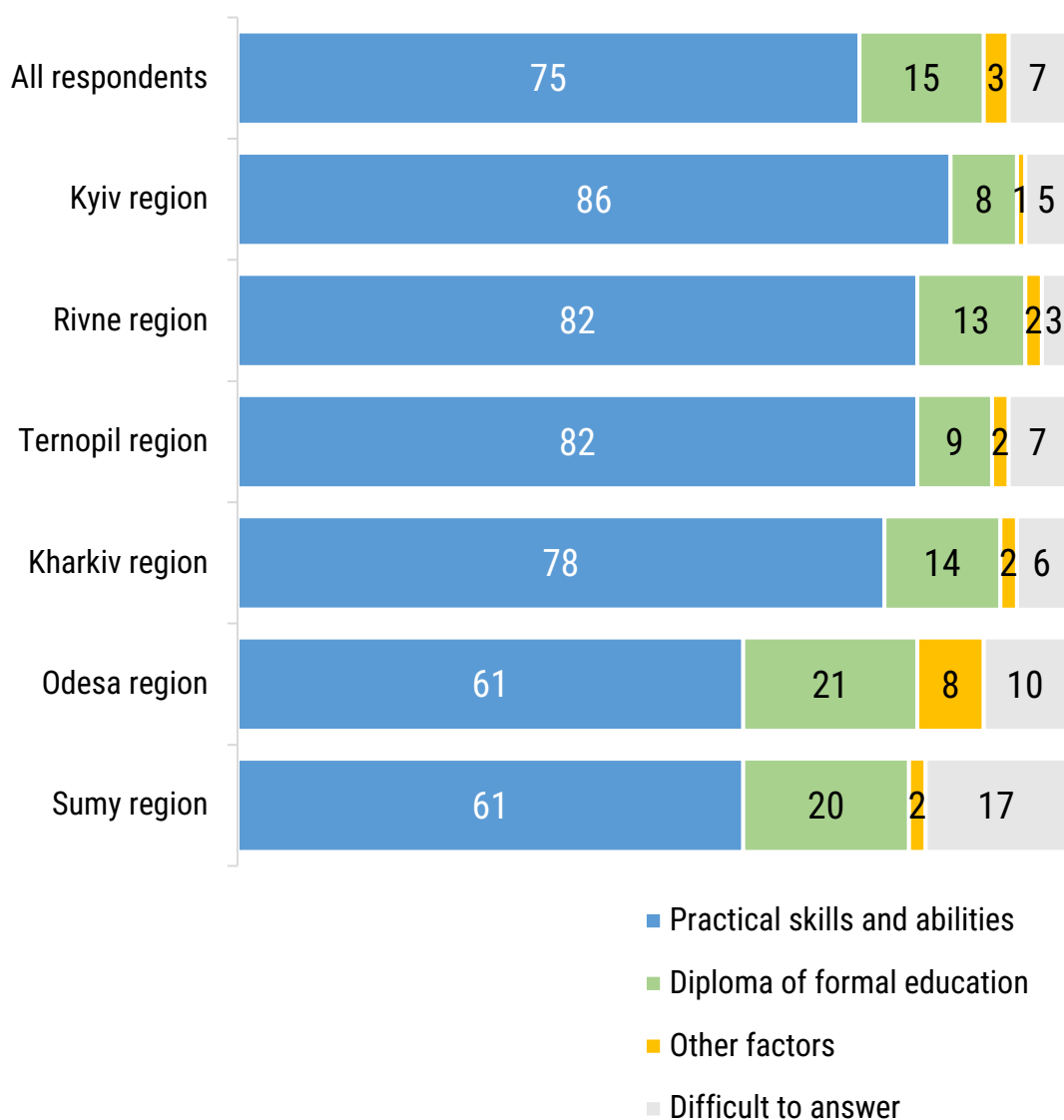


Base: respondents who want to acquire professional skills and knowledge – 698, also in some regions, in particular in Kyiv region – 113, in Odesa region – 159, in Rivne region – 93, in Sumy region – 63, in Ternopil region – 79, in Kharkiv region – 190.

The overwhelming majority of respondents (75%) believe that to get a good job, you need practical skills and abilities acquired through non-formal education, including informal education, rather than a diploma from a particular educational institution. This opinion prevails in every certain region as well [Figure 8.8]. This indicates that young people are more focused on the requirements of the modern labour market than on the traditional life paths of our society.

Figure 8.8. **Priorities for getting a good job (%)**

Q: "What do you think is more important for getting a good job?"



Base: all respondents — 763, also in certain regions, in particular, in Kyiv — 124, in Odesa — 179, in Rivne — 103, in Sumy — 72, in Ternopil — 85, in Kharkiv — 200.

Chapter 9. SKILLS, DESIRES, DREAMS, PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The survey participants were asked several open-ended questions, to which they were encouraged to answer freely, in their own words. First, respondents were asked what they are **currently doing best**. As a result, 696 meaningful answers were received, which were classified into 55 categories (types of occupation). The result of the processing is presented in the word cloud below [Figure 9.1]. The main thing that young people do best now is work (most young people are currently working). The following activities were mentioned quite often: studying, sports, cooking, relaxing, raising children, socialising. These activities are shown in a slightly larger font in the tag cloud. Other activities were mentioned much less frequently (small print in the figure). This trend – work is the most frequently mentioned activity, followed by sports, studying, etc. – can be seen in every single region. Thus, the tag cloud also characterises the certain regions.

Next, young people were asked what they **liked to do most in peacetime, but which is difficult to do today**. This question was answered in detail by 700 respondents. The answers were classified and presented in 34 categories (types of activities), and then the data were visualised in a tag cloud [Figure 9.2], with the most popular answer (the largest inscription) being travelling. In addition, the following activities were mentioned quite often: walking late/at night/early in the morning or just walking freely, spending time with friends (many of them changed their place of residence due to the war), going abroad, playing sports (some clubs have closed, there are no competitions, etc.), working (where I would like to), relaxing, attending entertainment events (concerts, competitions, discos, etc.), living a quiet life. Other activities in the figure (smaller print) were mentioned less frequently. In general, this tag cloud is typical for all regions. There are minor differences in the frontline regions of Sumy and Kharkiv, where, for example, respondents miss full-time education, which is available to students in other regions, or outdoor recreation, at the country house, which can be dangerous due to shelling, mining, etc.

Finally, the respondents were asked what they **would like to be able to do today that they had not thought about 2 years ago**, before the war. This question received 528 informative answers, which were classified into 50 categories (occupations, skills and abilities) and a tag cloud was built [Figure 9.3]. Learning foreign languages/English is on the top of the list with a large majority. Respondents also often consider it important for themselves to learn to drive a car, learn a new profession, start working in IT and programming, get a higher education, learn how to earn money, learn military skills, etc. Learning languages is the most popular answer in each certain region. Thus, the general tag cloud is also informative for certain regions.

Figure 9.1. Activities that I do best today (word cloud)

Q: “What do you think you are best at doing today?”



Figure 9.2. **Favourite peacetime activities that are difficult to do today, during the war (word cloud)**
 Q: "What did you enjoy doing most in peacetime but find difficult to do today?"

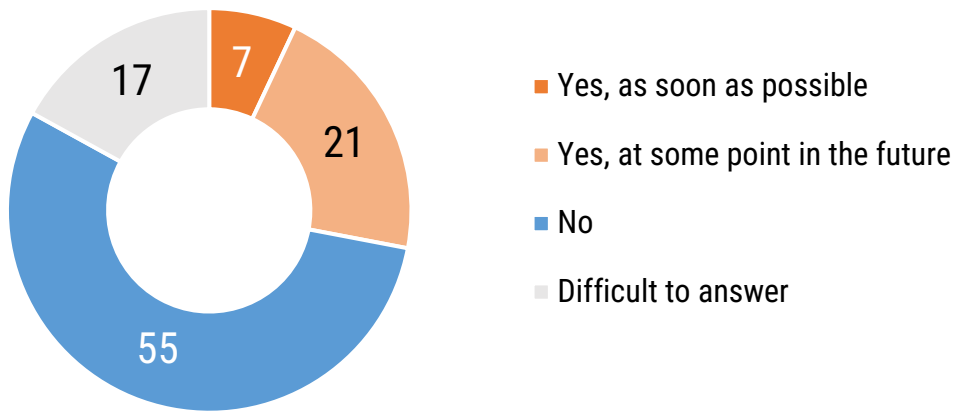


Figure 9.3. What would you like to be able to do today that you did not think about 2 years ago (word cloud)
Q: "What would you like to be able to do today that you did not think about two years ago?"



The majority of young people have no desire to leave their community and change their place of residence within Ukraine. Such migration sentiments are inherent in 28% of respondents, most of whom consider such a move only in the future, while 7% would like to move right now [Figure 9.4]. Intentions to change their place of residence are more common in Odesa and Ternopil regions, while young people mostly do not want to leave the dangerous Kharkiv and Sumy regions [Table 9.1]. Young men, youth aged 18-20, without higher education, and those with low income are somewhat more likely to say they want to change their place of residence. Thus, obtaining a higher education and improving their financial situation (which young people usually achieve by the age of 24-26) influence their desire to stay in their community [Figure 9.5].

Figure 9.4. **Plans to change place of residence within Ukraine (%)**
Q: “Do you have plans to leave your community for another place of residence?”



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 9.1. **Plans to change place of residence within Ukraine in certain regions (%)**

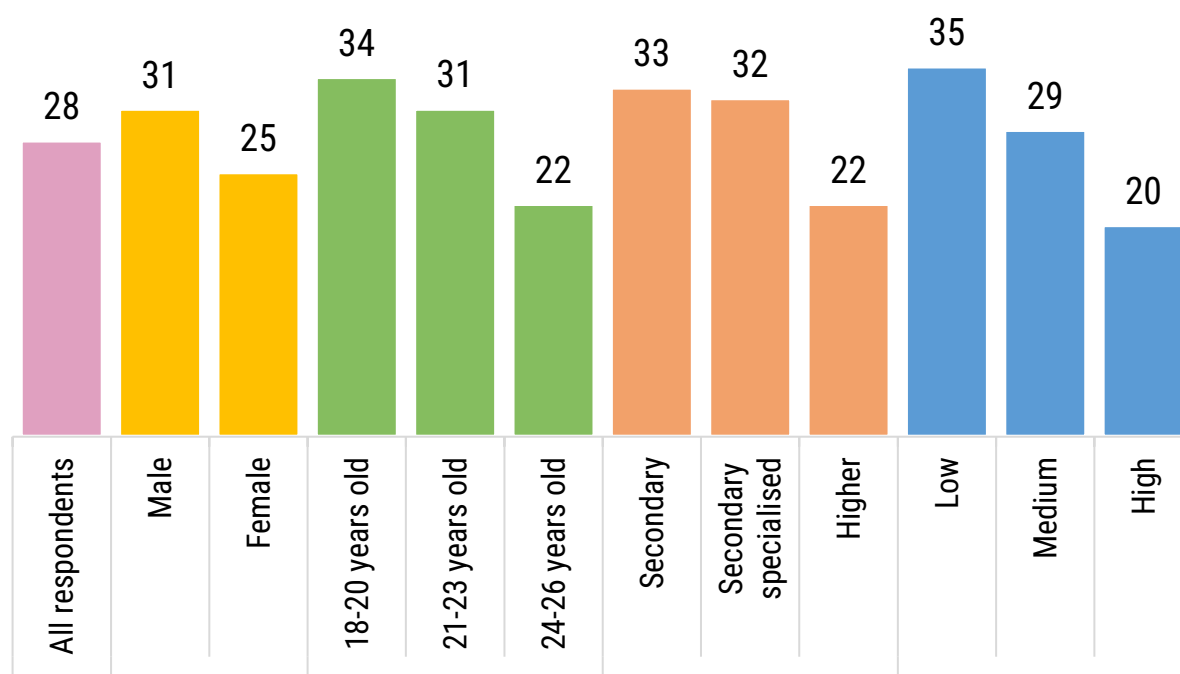
Q: "Do you have plans to leave your community for another place of residence?"

	Kyiv region	Sumy region	Kharkiv region	Rivne region	Odesa region	Ternopil region
Yes, as soon as possible	6	7	5	6	13	5
Yes, at some point in the future	13	16	19	22	25	31
No	74	61	56	57	45	39
Difficult to answer	7	16	20	15	17	25

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 9.5. **Plans to change place of residence within Ukraine in different social demographic groups (%)**

Q: Combined answers "yes, as soon as possible" and "yes, sometime in the future" to the question "Do you have plans to leave your community for another place of residence?"

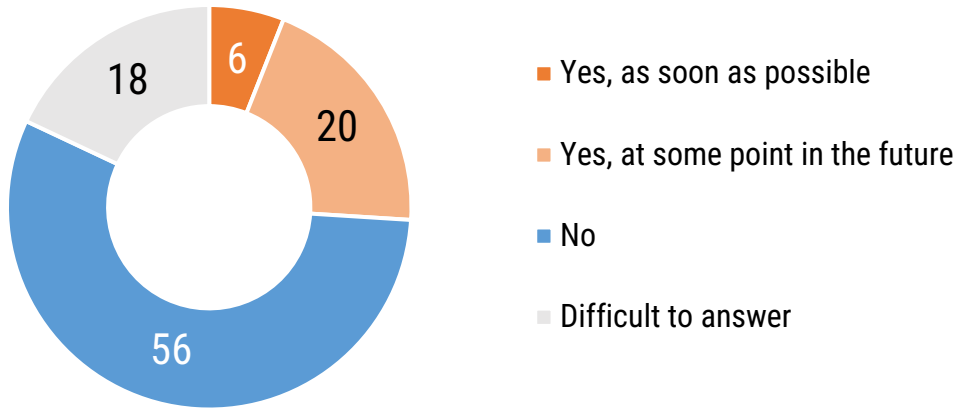


Base: respondents of different genders: male – 393, female – 370; different ages: 18-20 years old – 235, 21-23 years old – 245, 24-26 years old – 283; with different levels of education: secondary (including primary or incomplete secondary) – 128, secondary specialised – 322, higher education (including incomplete higher education) – 313; with different levels of welfare: low – 217, medium – 304, high – 210.

The majority of youth have no desire to move abroad, but migration sentiment is quite strong – every fourth (26%) has a desire or plans to leave Ukraine in the future, and 18% are undecided, which means that the number of those who want to leave could potentially increase [Figure 9.6]. The highest number of young people who want or have plans to move abroad lives in Ternopil region. Such sentiments are the least common in Rivne, Kyiv, and Kharkiv regions [Table 9.2]. Young men, young people aged 21-26, those without higher education, and those with low financial status are more likely to think about moving to other countries. It can be assumed that moving abroad is seen primarily as an opportunity to find a job that cannot be obtained at home or to obtain a quality education [Figure 9.7].

Figure 9.6. **Plans to move abroad for residence (%)**

Q: “Do you have any plans to travel abroad?”



Base: all respondents – 763.

Table 9.2. **Plans to move abroad for residence in certain regions (%)**

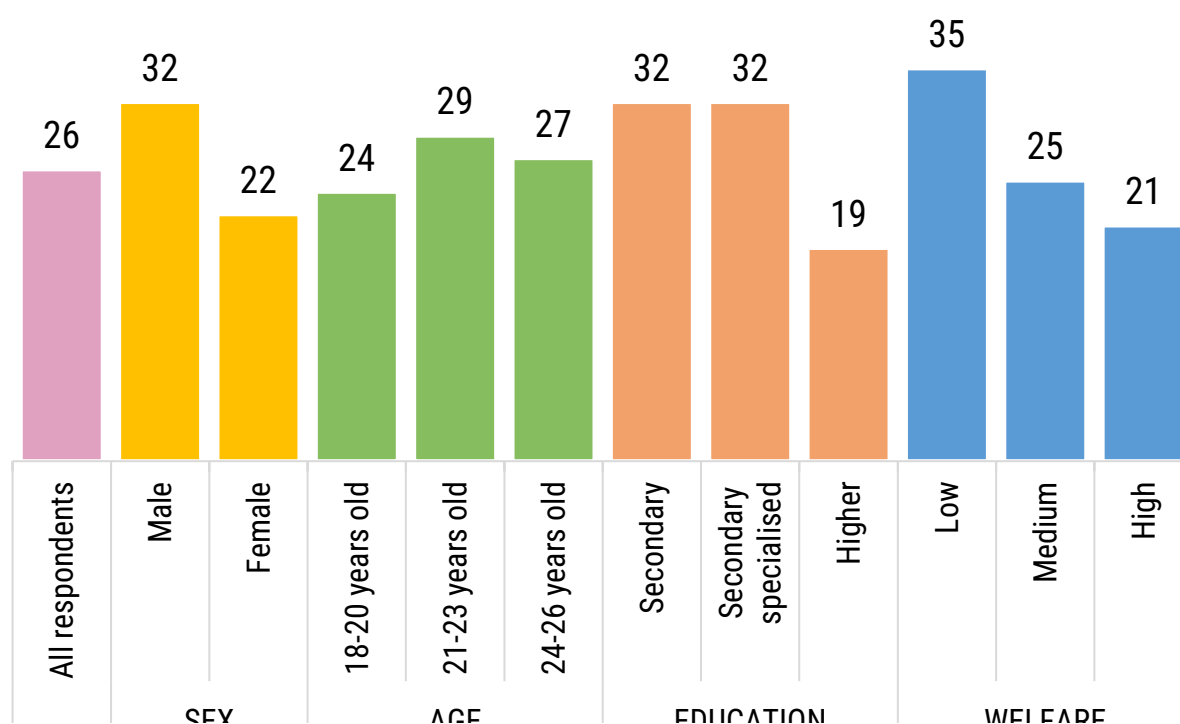
Q: "Do you have any plans to travel abroad?"

	Rivne region	Kyiv region	Kharkiv region	Sumy region	Odesa region	Ternopil region
Yes, as soon as possible	5	3	3	6	11	10
Yes, at some point in the future	14	17	18	24	23	29
No	67	66	63	49	48	36
Difficult to answer	14	14	16	21	18	25

Base: respondents in different regions, in particular, in Kyiv – 124, in Odesa – 179, in Rivne – 103, in Sumy – 72, in Ternopil – 85, in Kharkiv – 200.

Figure 9.7. **Plans to move abroad in different social demographic groups (%)**

Q: Combined answers "yes, as soon as possible" and "yes, sometime in the future" to the question "Do you have any plans to travel abroad?"



Base: respondents of different genders: male – 393, female – 370; different ages: 18-20 years old – 235, 21-23 years old – 245, 24-26 years old – 283; with different levels of education: secondary (including primary or incomplete secondary) – 128, secondary specialised – 322, higher education (including incomplete higher education) – 313; with different levels of welfare: low – 217, medium – 304, high – 210.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- The danger and air alerts in Ukraine make youth follow the news more than usual, look through Telegram feeds, choose activities related to movement, travel, public events, etc. much less often, and stay at home more often, where their loved ones can support each other and need such support. But in general, young people are still young people, and despite the conditions of war, they try to live a full life, and in their free time from work and study they communicate with friends, listen to music, have fun, and relax.
- In some of the cities included in this study, youth centres/spaces have been opened where young people can gather to organise and spend their leisure time together. However, such initiatives are not yet widespread. Young people usually choose to meet and communicate in convenient locations in their settlements, often in the open air (in the yard on benches, on children's or sports grounds/stadiums, near a shop, near a river/lake/pond, etc.) Sometimes (more often in villages) young people can meet near or in the premises of a local cultural centre/club. Thus, youth leisure is largely unorganised and disordered. This is primarily due to the low awareness of young people about various youth organisations and initiatives operating in communities, both international/national/regional and local.
- Not all settlements have centres of youth work – clubs, circles, pupil/student self-government, youth centres/spaces, youth councils, etc. Youth are mostly aware of the existence of such forms in their locality, but they are not always willing to join such activities. The main reason for this is the lack of interest in the offers of these forms of youth work. There is a need for a greater variety of forms and proposals, taking into account the interests of modern youth. Among the top priority areas are sports, vocational guidance and employment assistance, creativity, psychological support, learning foreign languages, entertainment and educational activities (concerts, excursions, hikes), etc.
- Youth are not very active in joining various youth movements, both formal and informal, and are poorly informed and not very interested in this activity. However, young people are quite actively involved in social activities, mainly in volunteering/charity or sports.
- The work of the local authorities is noticeable to young people, especially in the areas of sports, culture, and volunteering. However, according to the survey participants, local authorities do not make enough efforts. Young people believe that local authorities should pay more attention to supporting young people in difficult life circumstances, supporting talented young people, facilitating the provision of housing for young people, supporting the activities of youth organisations and initiatives, supporting socially active young people (through

awards and other means), disseminating information about healthy and safe lifestyles, developing a network of youth centres and spaces, etc.

- Most young people aged 18-26 are already working, often combining work and study. For many, this is their main (full-time) employment. Most young people start working before the age of 20. The main area of employment is the service sphere. There is still a high interest among young people in learning new professional knowledge and skills, with the highest priority being learning a foreign language (usually English). A more effective way of acquiring new knowledge and skills is not associated with traditional but with non-formal education (courses, online platforms, etc.). The value of diplomas from Ukrainian educational institutions in the labour market is currently quite low.
- Most young people have no plans or desire to change their place of residence or immigrate. However, the significant percentage of young people who are ready to do so is a rather alarming signal. Migration sentiments are less common among young people who have completed higher education and found a good job. The main reasons for thinking about moving are the lack of employment and uncertainty about their future prospects.

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