

UDC 195.9.316.4

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2021.1\(15\).6](https://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2021.1(15).6)

Kovalenko A. B.,

Doctor in Psychological Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of Social Psychology,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: abk2015@ukr.net
ORCID: ID 0000-0001-6458-5325
Researcher ID: O-7330-2019

Hryshchuk E. Y.,

PhD (Candidate of Psychological Sciences),
Associate Professor of the Department
of Social Psychology,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: elisiliko@gmail.com
ORCID: ID 0000-0002-4890-0994
Researcher ID: P-7932-2019

Baranauskienė I.,

PhD (Social Science, Education), Professor,
Siauliai University (Republic of Lithuania)
E-mail: ingrida.baranauskiene@ku.lt
ORCID: 0000-0003-2158-4941
Researcher ID: AAC-5661-2019

PERCEPTION OF THE FUTURE AS A FACTOR OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S MIGRATORY INTENTIONS DURING THE WAR CONFLICT

Стаття присвячена вивченню уявлень про власне майбутнє та майбутнє країни як чинника міграційних намірів української молоді. З кожним роком кількість мігрантів безперервно збільшується, а зважаючи на воєнний конфлікт в Україні, тенденція до зниження показників не передбачається. Оскільки образ майбутнього тісно пов'язаний з цілепокладанням, очікуваннями, бажаннями, то він позначається на рішеннях, які приймає кожна особа, що у нашому дослідженні пов'язане з формуванням міграційних намірів.

У дослідженні використовувалися такі методи: асоціативний експеримент, біполярний семантичний диференціал та опитування.

Вибірка досліджуваних включала три групи: група 1 – мігранти, які проживають за межами України; група 2 – особи, які планують покинути межі України протягом року; група 3 – ті, що планують залишитися в Україні.

Результати показали, що власне майбутнє, з одного боку, сприймається щасливим, сімейним, близьким до природи, пов'язаним з розвитком та відпочинком, забезпеченим, успішним, стабільним, активним, перспективним; з іншого – описується як невідоме, неконтрольоване, тривожне. Майбутнє України, з одного боку, сприймається як безнадійне, сповнене перешкод, випробувань, тривоги, страху, пов'язане з продовженням війни, бідністю та нещастям; з іншого – описується як згуртоване, щасливе, чисте, мирне, об'єднане, сповнене надій на краще, незалежне, процвітаюче та загалом оптимістичне.

Для аналізу результатів, отриманих методом семантичного диференціалу, було використано процедуру факторного аналізу. Як наслідок, до факторної структури образу «Мое майбутнє» увійшли сім факторів: «Оптимізм», «Динаміка», «Достаток», «Соціальні норми», «Стабільність», «Життя в природі», «Передбачуваність». Факторну структуру образу «Майбутнє України» склали чотири фактори: «Успішна країна», «Згуртованість», «Легкість», «Бажані актуальні зміни».

Відмінності між групами щодо сприйняття власного майбутнього виявлено за шкалами: «залежний – незалежний», «простий – складний», «традиційний – незвичайний», «впевнений – невизначений», «специфічний – абстрактний», «здоровий – хворобливий»; що стосується сприйняття майбутнього України, то були визначені відмінності за шкалами: «щасливий – нещасний», «повний влади – втомлений», «швидкий – поступовий», «вільний – залежний», «перспективний – безнадійний», «ближній – далекий», «у розвитку – стагнуючий», «інтегрований – відокремлений». Порівнюючи середні ранги за факторами кожного образу в різних групах, статистично значущих відмінностей не виявлено, але існують відмінності на рівні тенденції за такими факторами, як «Динаміка», «Стабільність», «Життя в природі», «Передбачуваність»; «Успішна країна», «Згуртовані люди».

Майбутнє України молодь сприймає, враховуючи кілька аспектів: економічний розвиток, перспективи, багатство, наявність сил; соціальний аспект (включає народ, його згуртованість та здатність діяти разом); емоційний аспект (надання переваги безтурботності та легкості, миру та стабільності, що разом створює почуття захищеності); часовий аспект, спрямований на найближче майбутнє та бажані зміни. Загальна

картина теж зображена у позитивних характеристиках.

Сприймання власного майбутнього більш диференційоване, ніж майбутнє України. Деякі характеристики в обох образах мають подібні характеристики: оптимістичне бачення, прагнення до впевненості та стабільності. Однак у сприйманні власного майбутнього, на протигагу фактору стабільності, з'являється фактор динаміки, що показує розуміння необхідності розвитку, а також відсутній фактор змін найближчим часом, радше присутні зміни у віддаленому майбутньому, зокрема, створення сім'ї. В майбутньому України поява часового фактора може бути спровокована нинішньою ситуацією воєнного конфлікту.

Ключові слова: образ майбутнього, міграційні наміри, біполярний семантичний диференціал, молодь.

Introduction

Problem challenge. People's migrations have been observed since the beginning of human history and have always been accompanied by significant large-scale structural changes; such movements are one of the main factors of social changes all around the world. At the same time, migration affects all spheres of society: it promotes labour and production experience exchange, cultural development, affects a family composition and gender and age structure of society, as well as social and professional mobility.

Migration is, first of all, a social problem. Some aspects of it are studied in the social sciences such as sociology, demography, economics and others. Like any other social problem, it has its own social-psychological aspect, because an individual is the subject of migration. The study on migratory factors, attitudes, motives, intentions - this is not a complete list of problems in the psychology of migratory activities.

The military conflict in Ukraine reduces the potential for specialists' development and self-realization in the homeland, which becomes a reason for them to look for the better future in other countries. In view of this, the study on psychological factors of modern Ukrainian youth' migratory intentions seem to be important.

The article purpose: to identify specific links between young people's perceptions of their own future and the future of Ukraine and their migratory intentions.

Theory

Analysis of recent research and publications. K. Lewin was one of the first who drew attention to the importance of the future in human life. He

believed that a person lives not only in the “psychological field” but also in the “psychological time”; his/her behaviour is not entirely determined by a current situation. A person’s mood, morale and happiness depend more on what he/she expects in the future than on what is happening at the present. People’s feelings about the future affect their actions, emotions, cognitive activities (Lewin, 2001).

Considering how the problem of the future has been examined in the literature, we should note that the issues are being quite actively discussed now that are related to the mechanisms for constructing an image of the future, its impact on human life (Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, 2001; Arestova, 2007), personal determinants of an image of the future, its dependence on achievement motivation, value orientations, self-esteem (Ivanchenko, 2008; Razgonyaeva, 2013).

Foreign scholars point to similar aspects of this issue. In particular, Lisa G. Aspinwall (Aspinwall, 2005) examined multiple aspects of how people thought about and prepared for desired and undesired future outcomes, including the processes linking ideas about one’s present situation to possible future outcomes and promoting a balance in pursuit of long-term vs. short-term goals. The author also highlighted the central issues and the ways how studies on future-oriented thoughts, feelings and behaviour in the contexts of stress and lifespan development might extend our understanding of future-oriented phenomena beyond the achievement domain.

Most authors have interpreted an image of the future as a dynamic formation that provides certainty for human existence and acts as a result of an existing meaning of life, its motivational and target components. An image of the future determines an individual’s general orientation and can be described based on goals, plans, behavioural strategies aimed at their implementation (Razgonyaeva, 2013; Syrtsova, 2007).

F. Zimbardo, considering attitudes to the future, believed that, in contrast to attitudes to the past, which can be both negative and positive, as well as to attitudes to the present, hedonistic (appreciated pleasure of the present, without regret about the consequences of behaviour, committed deeds) or fatalistic (a belief in fate that must be obeyed), attitudes to the future involved only one aspect - a general focus on the future, characterized by existing goals, plans and behaviour aimed at their implementation (Syrtsova, 2008).

The realm of possibilities acts as an ideal, predictable prototype of the living world. By determining own goals, an individual goes beyond situational requirements, seeks to determine the limits of their capabilities. A special role in this process is played by ideas about the possible, which can be considered as an image of the future (Ivanchenko, 2008).

Regarding research on the psychological aspects of migration processes, Carling J. and Collins F. (Carling, Collins, 2018) have made an extensive theoretical review to understand better the forces and frictions through which migration comes about and is experienced. The authors sought to contribute to migration theory by considering crosscutting themes related to the concepts of aspiration, desire and drivers of migration.

Saara Koikkalainen (Koikkalainen, 2016) has revealed the relationship between migration intentions and ideas about the potential future. In particular, she has noted that most migration studies focused on migrant experiences after replacement and settlement. We argue that empirical investigation can benefit from studying how migration presented in imagination, narrative imagining of oneself living somewhere in a foreign country prior to the actual physical move influences migration behaviour. A more nuanced understanding of prospective thinking - imagining potential futures - can shed light on the classic puzzle of why some people move while others do not in comparable situations.

Identification of previously unresolved parts of the problem. When studying the factors of migration, scientists have noted that it is important to recognize that people's reasons for migrating may be the same whether or not they have the legal right to enter a country. Personal security and economic security are important drivers of migration, whether regular routes are available or not and, importantly, regardless of whether a person is entitled to asylum status or not. The evidence suggests that the capacity (financial or otherwise), as well as intention to migrate are both critical factors determining whether a person migrates or not: Syrians are wealthier than many other migrant groups affected by conflict and economic underdevelopment. Restricting entry does not appear effective in reducing migration flows, but rather tends to force more people to take irregular and potentially dangerous routes. The evidence suggests that a lack of regular means to migrate is not a strong deterrent to migration. Drivers of migration can also be social or cultural in nature: the evidence describes a self-perpetuating culture of migration which develops over time, as smuggling networks grow, information increases and transnational networks develop. Decisions to migrate are affected by sudden changes, such as revolution, as well as more slowly changing situations, such as the employment opportunities that different countries offer (Cummings, Pacitto, Lauro, Foresti, 2015, 35).

Therefore, to clarify the factors of migratory intentions, we have suggested that one of the leading factors is images of one's own future and the future of Ukraine, and these images are different for Ukrainian youth who already live abroad, who intend to leave Ukraine and who wants to stay in Ukraine.

Methodology

The objectives of the empirical phase of our study were:

1. to determine the content and structure of youth's images of their own future and the future of Ukraine via the associative experiment.

2. to compare the images of their own future and the future of Ukraine existing in different groups.

3. with the factor analysis, to identify the factor structure of their own future and the future of Ukraine existing in different groups and to identify factors supporting these differences.

Research methods. The empirical study included the associative experiment, bipolar semantic differential and surveys. The study involved respondents with higher education or completing it, Ukrainian nationality. The total sample consisted of 102 people aged 20 to 33 years, including 62 women and 40 men.

To divide the sample into 3 groups, we developed the questionnaire where the respondents had to indicate their place of residence at the time of this study (in Ukraine or abroad), inform about plans to leave Ukraine or stay in it, confirm or refute statements about whether they applied specific actions to implement their migration intentions (language learning, accumulation of money, etc.). As a result, three groups of respondents were formed:

group 1 - 30 people currently living outside Ukraine (migrants);

group 2 - 31 people, who planned to leave Ukraine during a year and carried out specific actions for this (learnt the language, saved money):

group 3 - 41 people, who planned to stay in Ukraine.

People aged 18 to 85 of various professions were involved in the associative experiment; the total sample was 35 people.

Results

The study on modern Ukrainian youth's migratory intentions should include to some degree a study on their ideas about the future. There is always a certain image of the environment in which a person lives, and a comparison is performed of satisfaction with the place of current living and with the desired future place of life during migratory attitude formation. That is why we have decided to create two semantic differentials: "My future" as a vision and representation of the desired location and "The future of Ukraine" as a current place of residence.

At the first step to semantic differential development, we collected data using the associative experiment method.

In our study, we applied two types of associative experiment: controlled (answers in the form of adjectives) and free (the respondents' responses

were not limited by the nature of response to words-stimuli). When processing the data obtained for each pair of stimulus words, we took into account the length of associative strings, numbers of semantic nests and their average sizes.

On the basis of semantic constructs selected with the associative experiment, we have developed the semantic differential to describe images of one's own future and the future of Ukraine.

Dichotomous differential poles were used to analyze the perceived images of "My future". As for the respondents living abroad, their perceived future (Fig. 1) tended to gravitate to the lower pole (most values from 1 to 3) that described emotionally positive characteristics. This means that most young people from this group tended to see their future in bright positive tones. Such characteristics of the future as full-fl edged life, in development, successful and optimistic were ranked the highest. In contrast, such characteristics as "life in a city", "difficult" and "urban" tended to the opposite pole, although they barely crossed an average mark. This means that the respondents preferred dynamic life, full of even ts, which was typical for living in a city. The variable "difficult" can reflect unresolved issues, anticipation of ambiguous decisions and obstacles in the future.

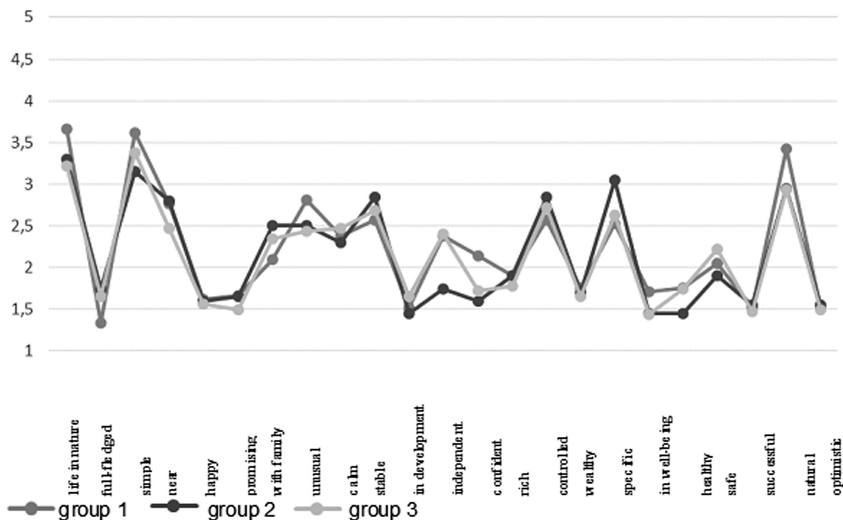


Fig.1. Average estimates by bipolar semantic differential of "My future" image

The perception of one's own future by the respondents with migratory intentions also tended to gravitate to the left pole (most values from 1 to 3). This means that young people in this group also mostly tended to see their own future in a positive light. Such characteristics as life in development, well-being, healthy, successful and optimistic were ranked the highest; the indicators "happy", "promising" and "confident" were close to the above most prominent characteristics. At the same time, such characteristics as "life in a city", "difficult" and "abstract" tended to the opposite pole, although they barely cross an average mark.

Such result can be interpreted that the respondents from this group hoped their future would be with changes and in development, optimistic living in good health and well-being, and in the city, but the abstractness and complexity of perception indicated that the future was vague and uncertain for them.

The respondents who decided not to leave their homeland and to stay in Ukraine perceived their future also with the same tendency to gravitate to the lower pole (most values from 1 to 3) and only two variables crossed the average mark. This means that young people from this group also saw mostly their future in bright positive tones. Such characteristics of the future as happy, promising, well-being, successful and optimistic were ranked the highest. In contrast, such characteristics as "life in a city", "difficult" tended to the opposite pole, although they barely crossed an average mark. This time, the "complexity" characteristic obtained the highest importance, which could be a reflection of the current crisis situation in Ukraine because of the military conflict. This combination of characteristics can be explained by the fact that the respondents with the intention to stay and live in their country perceived their future as an opportunity of self-improvement and development, as presenting many opportunities and successful. However, they believed that such a future was not easy to achieve and they would have to go through many difficulties. In addition, this group also connected their lives with living in the city.

To analyze the perception of "The future of Ukraine" image, we developed rating scales similar to the semantic differential for the image of one's own future.

The respondents living abroad in their perception of the future of Ukraine had a tendency to estimate averagely all indicators of the proposed semantic differential: most indicators ranked from 2 to 4. This can be explained by the complexity of the construct or lack of information for evaluation. Nevertheless, such indicators as "happy", "effective", "friendly", "optimistic" were closer to the lower pole, while the indicators "stormy" and "anxious" were closer to the upper pole. The highest value from the

whole profile obtained the characteristic “challenging” (as opposite to “easy”). According to the respondents from this group, rapid changes for the better were expected in Ukraine, as everything was seen in an optimistic light, but many challenges must be overcome for this; Ukraine could have a promising, optimistic future after certain actions and quick decision-makings.

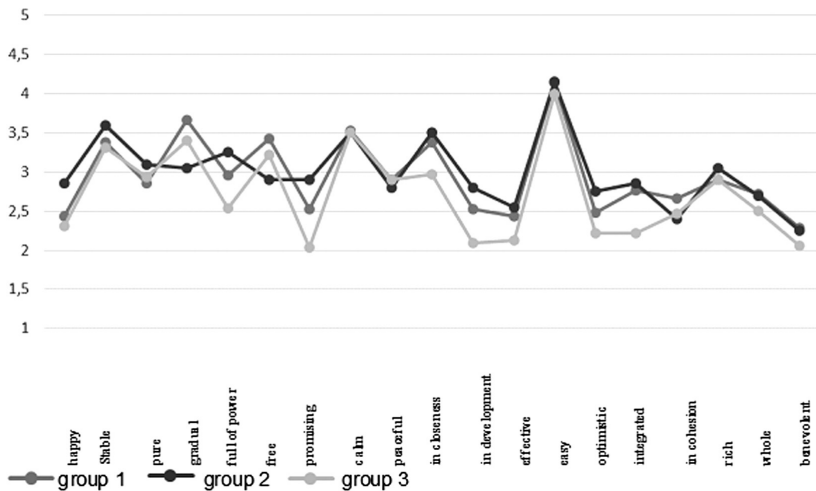


Fig.2. Average estimates by bipolar semantic differential of “The future of Ukraine” image

The respondents with migratory intentions had the same general tendency to make average estimations as the tendency shown by the first group (indicators were within 2-4 limits), which meant that the perception in the two groups was the same. At the lower pole, such characteristics as “effective”, “in cohesion” and “benevolent” were ranked the highest; “changing”, “anxious”, “distant”, “challenging” were close to on the upper pole. Summarizing the presented description of the future of Ukraine, we can say that the respondents of this group did not foresee an optimistic development for the country in the near future, perhaps that is why they had migratory intentions.

Nevertheless, changes are still possible; we can change the future if we can act together in the chosen direction. But the future still will remain volatile, with many challenges that only complicates the situation in the near future.

The respondents who planned to remain in Ukraine had somewhat different image of the future of Ukraine in comparison with that of the previous two groups, but the obtained data did not go beyond 2-4. More variables were closer to the lower pole: “in development”, “effective”, “optimistic”, “integrated”, “in cohesion”, “whole”, “benevolent” - characteristics describing the future of Ukraine. As for the opposite pole, we distinguished such characteristics as “challenging” and “anxious”. So we can say that the image of the future of Ukraine is depicted by several positively coloured characteristics. Young people believed that in the future people would unite; the country had prospects for development and would actively move towards the goal. Despite the fact that Ukraine is also facing a lot of challenges, trials and alarming events, the general description can be summarized as “optimistic”. Of course, if somebody is willing to stay in the country, he/she tend to image a bright future.

Discussion

Comparing the profiles of the three groups, we can apparently see that in general they were very similar without any real critical differences. Most characteristics tended to be positive, and thus the overall image of one's own future was portrayed in an emotionally saturated optimistic mood.

Nevertheless, there were differences between groups for some indicators. In particular, differences were found for such characteristics as “life in nature”, “full-fledged”, “simplicity”, “unusual”, “confident”, “natural”. The respondents living abroad associated their future mainly with living in the city, full of different events, having, most likely, a family; their future would be more traditional than that of the other two groups. The respondents with migratory intentions were less anxious about their future family, perhaps because of the transition period, uncertainty of their present life. They also saw their future somewhat less stable, but evolving and most independent. Perhaps they felt strongly that the future was in their hands, because currently they were planning to radically change their lives by moving abroad. This also made their image more chaotic and abstract. However, their “healthy” indicator was more pronounced than that of other groups.

We should note that the respondents living abroad had the least confident image of their future. In our opinion, this can be due to a changed cultural situation, living among another ethnic group, which could create feelings of isolation and insecurity.

The respondents remaining in Ukraine did not really different from the other two groups. All indicators were within the values variance shown by the first two groups. This could be a manifestation of stability in selection

and evaluation. However, their “independent” indicator was slightly lower than that of the respondents with migratory intentions. This could indicate a feeling of dependence on the country of living; that it was not easy for them to destroy their usual way of life and leave their homeland, despite the military conflict.

The images of the future of Ukraine created by representatives of different groups were quite different, which allowed us to identify some important characteristic. In general, the average indicators were obtained by the used method, so it is difficult to say that they tend to one of the poles (except for the “easy” indicator). In general, all the respondents perceived the image of the future as complex. Of course, we are always worry about what lies ahead, so people are always preparing for the more difficult life, wherever they live. Such image characteristics as “calm”, “peaceful” and “rich” were similar. All respondents believed that the future in Ukraine would be anxious; but they hoped for a peace and could not say whether the future would be rich or poor. Therefore, we can say that the military conflict in Ukraine affected equally those who lived directly in the country of events, and those who lived abroad.

The respondents with migratory intentions tended to perceive the future of the country a little more negatively. They put higher marks for the indicators “happy”, “stable”, “full of power”, “promising”, “in closeness”, “in development”, “easy”. This means that their image of Ukraine was unhappier, more unstable, hopeless, difficult to live, compared to that of other groups. This idea on the homeland could really be an impetus to find a better place to live and for own future, where they would have more opportunities for self-realization and personal development.

The respondents who intended to remain in Ukraine had the opposite picture, their characteristics of the future Ukraine were more positive. Such characteristics as “full of power”, “promising”, “in closeness”, “in development”, “effective”, “optimistic” and “integrated” were ranked higher. We can say that the respondents from this group saw more opportunities for self-realization in Ukraine than representatives of other groups. On the one hand, this could be due to the fact that they did not have an opportunity to change their living place, and on the other hand, they had more positive image of the homeland at all. Interestingly, they examined the near future. Perhaps this made them easier to plan for their future by linking it to the future of Ukraine. In any case, the respondents from this group predicted greater and faster changes in Ukraine.

The respondents from the third group assessed the image of the future differently as for such characteristics as “gradual”, “free”, “in cohesion”, although these indicators were in the middle between the data of the second

and third groups on the general profile. According to these indicators, the respondents from the third group saw Ukraine in the future somewhat more dependent and turbulent, but less cohesive.

After obtained data processing, we determined the factor structure of perceived images of one's own future and the future of Ukraine.

The factor structure of the image of "My future".

The semantic differential contained 23 characteristics that were used to assess the image of one's own future with five-point scales. In order to reduce the data set and reveal the hidden factors by which the image was evaluated, we performed the factor analysis (the method of maximum probability with Equimax rotation).

The analysed factor matrix has revealed seven factors:

1) "optimism" (14.8%) includes the following indicators: "happy", "optimistic", "successful", "safe";

2) "dynamics" (8.92%) includes the following indicators: "full-fledged", "in development", "complex";

3) "material security" (9.3%) includes the following indicators: "well-being", "wealthy", "rich", "promising";

4) "social norms" (5.12%) includes the following indicators: "family", "traditional", "calm", "distant";

5) "stability" (2.75%) includes the following indicators: "healthy", "stable", "confident", "independent".

6) "life in nature" (7.37%) includes the following indicators: "life in nature", "natural";

7) "predictability" (3.78%) includes the following indicators: "specific", "controlled".

Thus, we can conclude that the respondents' future is perceived as optimistic, dynamic, financially secure, stable, predictable, close to nature and as one that meets social norms. The overall picture is full of positive characteristics.

The factor structure of the image of the future of Ukraine

The analysed factor matrix has revealed four factors:

1) "successful country" (30.8%) includes the following indicators: "optimistic", "promising", "rich", "in development", "happy", "benevolent", "full of power";

2) "carefree" (20.9%) includes the following indicators: "calm", "easy", "peaceful", "stable", "gradual";

3) "desirable topical changes" (5.98%) includes the following indicators: "effective", "free", "near";

4) "people in cohesion" (4.76%) includes the following indicators: "in cohesion", "integral", "pure", "integrated".

Thus, modern youth perceived the future of Ukraine by taking into account several aspects: economic development, prospects, wealth, strength; social aspect (including people, their cohesion and ability to act together); emotional aspect (preference to serenity and easiness, peace and stability, which together gave a sense of security); the perceived the future as near and expected changes in the near future. The overall picture was depicted in the positive characteristics.

Comparing the factor structures of “My Future” and “The future of Ukraine”, we revealed different numbers of determined factors. One’s own future was perceived more distinctive than Ukraine’s future, which was simplified. This could be due to the overall complexity of the examined construct. Some characteristics were similar for both images: optimistic successful vision, the desire for confidence and stability. However, the perception of one’s own future included the factor of dynamics, but the factor of stability was absent, which showed understanding by the respondents the need for development; and there was not any factor of changes in the near future, rather the distant future was perceived, for example, family. As for the future of Ukraine, the time factor could be provoked by the current military conflict.

Comparing the average rankings of the factors for each image in different groups, we made an attempt to determine the most important factors for each group. For the performed comparison of the ranks for “My Future”, we did not find any statistically significant differences, but differences as a trend were determined for some factors. In particular, the factor “Dynamics” showed some differences between the groups, which indicated that people with migratory intentions found dynamism more important when they assessed their future; they saw it as more eventful. This could be due to the fact that migration itself involves major changes, so this difference was justified.

Differences were observed for the factor “Stability”: the respondents currently living outside Ukraine perceived more pronouncedly stability in their future. Perhaps, that currently they felt more confident and independent just because they already lived in another country, but Ukraine was experiencing the period of instability.

Differences were observed also for the factor “Life in nature”. The respondents currently living outside Ukraine appreciated closeness to nature higher in the image of their future. This could be due to developed environmental thinking in Western countries, so environmental awareness among these respondents was slightly higher.

The “Predictability” factor was ranked the highest by the respondents with migratory intentions and the lowest by the respondents remaining in

Ukraine. This could be explained by the fact that the future seems unknown if somebody has changed a living place and moved to another country, so he/she desires to control the situation to reduce stress.

The rank comparison of the perceived images of the future of Ukraine did not reveal any statistically significant differences, but some factors showed differences as tendencies.

In particular, the factor “Successful country” ranked differently by different groups on the verge of significance ($p = 0.055$). This factor for the respondents with migratory intentions was the most important one in assessing Ukraine’s future. Maybe that is why they were looking for a country that meets all the criteria for this factor.

The factor “People in cohesion” has ranked the highest by the respondents-migrants and the lowest by the respondents with migratory intentions. This means that the respondents considered Ukrainians to be a fairly cohesive people, always ready to come for help, able to unite in the times of a crisis at the country (volunteer movement helping the Armed Forces at the beginning of the military conflict). Western countries, on the other hand, are more often considered individualistic and isolated. Perhaps that is why those who had migrated noticed this difference the most and that is why they paid more attention to this factor in their perception of Ukraine’s future.

As for the factor “Desirable topical changes”, the respondents living abroad ranked it the highest indicators, while those who remained living in Ukraine ranked it the lowest. At the same time, we should state that all respondents assessed the future of Ukraine with the same hope for changes and for established and maintained stability.

Conclusions

The modern Ukrainian migration field is characterized by certain openness and is being expanded; migration processes has intensified significantly, which is a consequence of globalization, as well as an unstable situation in Ukraine.

The one’s own future was imaged by the respondents living abroad with mainly positive emotional colours. They perceived the future as a dynamic, eventful life typical for city life.

The respondents with migratory intentions perceived also their future in a positive light. They hoped for changes and development, good health and prosperity, living in the city, were optimistic, but their future was more blurred and uncertain.

The respondents who had decided to stay in Ukraine saw their future in a positive light, although paid attention to such characteristics as

complexity, reflecting the current military conflict in Ukraine. They tended to perceive their future as an opportunity for self-improvement, development, having many various opportunities and success. However, they believed that such future would not be easy to achieve and they would have to go through many difficulties. They also associated their lives with living in the city.

The image of Ukraine's future was associated by the respondents living abroad with rapid changes for the better; they foresaw everything in an optimistic light, but such achievements would require overcoming a lot of challenges. If Ukraine performs certain actions and quick decision-makings, it would have a promising, optimistic future.

The respondents with migratory intentions did not expected optimistic development of the country in the nearest future. Nevertheless, changes are still possible, together we can unite and choose a proper direction for action, and we will be able change the future. But still the future of Ukraine remains volatile, with many challenges only complicating the situation in the near future.

The image of Ukraine's future of the respondents planning to remain in Ukraine was a slightly more differentiated than images of the other two groups, and it was depicted by more positive characteristics. They believed that by uniting the people, the country had prospects for development and would actively move towards the goal.

The images created by three groups were very similar in general, almost without critical differences. Characteristics mainly were positive and, thus, the overall image of one's own future was portrayed in an emotionally saturated optimistic mood. The images of all three groups were assessed similarly with such characteristics as "calm", "peaceful" and "rich". The future of Ukraine was predicted to be worrying, with hope of being peaceful and uncertain whether it would be rich or poor. Therefore, we can say that the military conflict in Ukraine has equally affected those who currently live in the country of events, and those who live abroad.

One's own future was perceived as optimistic, dynamic, financially secure, stable, predictable, close to nature and as one that meets social norms. The overall picture is full of positive characteristics.

We can state that all respondents assessed the future of Ukraine with the same hope for changes, for established and maintained stability.

Prospects for further research. The area for future research can include examination of factors that contribute to migratory intentions formation, caused by family environment, religion or ideology. In addition, a longitudinal study to identify the dynamics of socio-psychological factors of migratory intentions can be performed.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Список використаних джерел

Aspinwall, L. G. (2005). The psychology of future-oriented thinking: from achievement to proactive coping, adaptation, and aging. *Motivation and Emotion*, 29(4), 203–235. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11031-006-9013-1>

Branthwaite, A., Toiati, L. (2005). *An unusual approach to collage. Exploring projective techniques (Reassessing and developing current practice)*. Barcelona : WorkShop ESOMAR.

Carling, J., Collins, F. (2018). Aspiration, desire and drivers of migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44(6). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1384134>, 05/13/2019

Cummings, C., Pacitto, J., Lauro, D., Foresti, M. (2015). *Why people move: understanding the drivers and trends of migration to Europe*. London : Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved From : <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10157.pdf>

Koikkalainen, S. (2016). Imagining mobility: the prospective cognition question in migration research. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(5), 759–776. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1111133>

Kovalenko, A. B., Roketa, O-L. (2016). Youth`s imagery features of their own future and future of Ukraine. *Український психологічний журнал*, 1, 50–62.

Абульханова-Славская, К. А., Березина, Т. Н. (2001). *Время личности – время жизни*. Санкт-Петербург : Алетея.

Арестова, О. Н. (2000). Операциональные аспекты временной перспективы личности. *Вопросы психологии*, 4, 61–73.

Иванченко, Г. В. (2008). Представления студентов выпускных курсов о возможном: региональные и гендерные различия. *Психология. Журнал высшей школы экономики*, 5(1), 32–63.

Коваленко, А. Б., Безверха, К. С. (2017). Соціальна ідентичність як механізм адаптації особистості під час суспільної кризи. *Український психологічний журнал*, 1(3), 48–62. DOI: [http://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2017.1\(3\).5](http://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2017.1(3).5), 05/12/2019.

Левин, К. (2001). *Динамическая психология: избр. труды*. Москва : Смысл.

Попова, Т. В. (2011). *Ассоциативный эксперимент в психологии*. Москва : Флинта.

Разгоняева, Е. В. (2013). *Личностная обусловленность процесса построения образа будущего*. (Дис. канд. псих. наук). Барнаул.

Соснюк, О. П. (2012). Психосемантична інтерпретація візуальних образів у прикладних дослідженнях. *Наука і освіта*, 9, 201–205. Режим доступу: <https://scholar.google.com.ua/citations?hl=ru&user=Bzd-nSMAAAAJ>

Сырцова, А., Митина, О. В. (2008). Возрастная динамика временных ориентаций личности. *Вопросы психологии*, 2, 41–54.

References

- Aspinwall, L. G. (2005). The psychology of future-oriented thinking: from achievement to proactive coping, adaptation, and aging. *Motivation and Emotion*, 29(4), 203–235. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11031-006-9013-1>
- Branthwaite, A., Toiati, L. (2005). *An unusual approach to collage. Exploring projective techniques (Reassessing and developing current practice)*. Barcelona : Workshop ESOMAR.
- Carling, J., Collins, F. (2018). Aspiration, desire and drivers of migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44(6). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1384134>, 05/13/2019
- Cummings, C., Pacitto, J., Lauro, D., Foresti, M. (2015). *Why people move: understanding the drivers and trends of migration to Europe*. London : Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved from : <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10157.pdf>
- Koikkalainen, S. (2016). Imagining mobility: the prospective cognition question in migration research. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(5), 759–776. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1111133>
- Kovalenko, A. B., Roketa, O-L. (2016). Youth`s imagery features of their own future and future of Ukraine. *Український психологічний журнал*, 1, 50–62.
- Abulkhanova-Slavskaja, K. A., Berezhina, T. N. (2001). *Vremia lichnosti – vremia zhizni [Personality Time - Lifetime]*. Sankt-Peterburg : Aletea. [in Russian].
- Arestova, O. N. (2000). Operatsionalnye aspekty vremennoi perspektivy lichnosti [Operational aspects of the time perspective of the personality]. *Voprosy psikhologii*, 4, 61–73. [in Russian].
- Ivanchenko, G. V. (2008). Predstavleniia studentov vypusnykh kursov o vozmozhnom: regionalnye i gendernye razlichiiia [Representations of graduate students about the possible: regional and gender differences]. *Psikhologična. Zhurnal vysshoi shkoly ekonomiki*, 5(1), 32–63. [in Russian].
- Kovalenko, A. B., Bezverkha, K. S. (2017). Social identity as an adaptation mechanism of personality in the social crisis. *Ukrainian Psychological Journal*, 1(3), 48–62. [in Ukrainian]. DOI: [http://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2017.1\(3\).5](http://doi.org/10.17721/upj.2017.1(3).5)
- Levin, K. (2001). *Dinamicheskaia psikhologična: izbr. trudy [Dynamic Psychology: Selected Works]*. Moskva : Smysl. [in Russian].
- Popova, T. V. (2011). *Assotsiativnyi eksperiment v psikhologii [Associative Experiment in Psychology]*. Moskva : Flint. [in Russian].
- Razgoniaeva, E. V. (2013). Lichnostnaia obuslovlennost protsessa postroeniia obraza budushchego [Personal conditionality of the process of the future image' building]. *Candidate's thesis*. Kyiv [in Russian]
- Sosniuk, O. P. (2012). Psykhosemantychna interpretatsiia vizualnykh obraziv u prykladnykh doslidzhenniakh [Psychosemantic interpretation of visual images in applied research]. *Nauka i osvita*, 9, 201–205. [in Ukrainian]. Retrieved from: <https://scholar.google.com.ua/citations?hl=ru&user=Bzd-nSMAAAA>
- Syrtsova, A., Mitina, O. V. (2008). Vozrastnaia dinamika vremennykh orientatsii lichnosti [Age dynamics of temporal orientations of the personality]. *Voprosy psikhologii*, 2, 41–54. [in Russian].

Abstract

Kovalenko A. B.,

Doctor in Psychological Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of Social Psychology,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: abk2015@ukr.net

Hryshchuk E. Y.,

PhD (Candidate of Psychological Sciences),
Associate Professor of the Department
of Social Psychology,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: elisiliko@gmail.com

Barauskienė I.,

PhD (Social Science, Education), Professor,
Siauliai University (Republic of Lithuania)
E-mail: ingrida.barauskiene@ku.lt

PERCEPTION OF THE FUTURE AS A FACTOR OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S MIGRATORY INTENTIONS DURING THE WAR CONFLICT

The article studies the ideas about one's own future and the future of the country as a factor of Ukrainian youth's migratory intentions. The number of migrants is constantly increasing year by year, and, given the difficult situation in Ukraine, a trend toward decrease is not expected.

Since an image of the future is closely related to the goal-setting, expectations, desires, a person's ideas about the past and the future, it is reflected in decisions taken by each individual, which are linked with the formation of migratory intentions in our study.

The study was carried out with the following methods: associative experiment, bipolar semantic differential and surveys. The sample included three groups: group 1 - migrants living outside Ukraine; group 2 - people planning to leave Ukraine within a year; group 3 - those who planned to stay in Ukraine.

The results of the associative experiment showed that one's own future, on the one hand, was perceived as happy, in family, close to

nature, with development and recreation, prosperous, successful, stable, active, promising; on the other hand, it was described as unknown, uncontrolled, alarming. The future of Ukraine, on the one hand, was perceived as hopeless, full of obstacles, trials and anxieties, fears associated with the continued war, poverty and misfortune; on the other, it was described as cohesive, happy, pure, changed, peaceful, united, full of power and hopes for the better life, independent, rich, prosperous and generally optimistic.

The results obtained by the method of the semantic differential were analysed to form the factor structure; the image of “My future” consisted of seven factors: “Optimism”, “Dynamics”, “Prosperity”, “Social Norms”, “Stability”, “Life in Nature”, “Predictability”. The factor structure of the image of “The future of Ukraine” consisted of four factors: “Successful Country”, “United People”, “Light-heartedness”, “Desired Topical Changes”.

Differences between groups as for the perception of their own future were found for the scales: “dependent - independent”, “simple - complex”, “traditional-unusual”, “confident - uncertain”, “specific - abstract”, “healthy - morbid”; as for the perception of the future of Ukraine, differences were determined for the scales: “happy - unhappy”, “full of power - tired”, “rapid - gradual”, “free - dependent”, “promising - hopeless”, “near - distant”, “in development - stagnating”, “integrated - separated”.

As for compared ranking in the perception of the images “My future” and “The future of Ukraine”, there were no statistically significant differences between the groups, but there were differences as tendencies for such factors as “Dynamics”, “Stability”, “Life in Nature”, “Predictability”; “Successful country”, “People in cohesion”.

The future of Ukraine was perceived by young people with taking into account several aspects: economic development, prospects, wealth, strength; social aspect (including people, their cohesion and ability to act together); emotional aspect (giving preference to serenity and easiness, peace and stability, which together created a sense of security); time aspect that aimed at the near future and desired changes. The overall picture was also depicted in the positive characteristics.

One’s own future was perceived more distinctive than the future of Ukraine, which was simplified. Some characteristics were similar; both images had: optimistic successful vision, the desire for confidence and stability. However, the perception of one’s own future included the factor of dynamics, but the factor of stability was absent, which showed understanding by the respondents the need for development; and there was not any factor of changes in the near future, rather the distant future

was perceived, for example, family. As for the future of Ukraine, the time factor could be provoked by the current military conflict.

Key words: *concept of the future, migratory intentions, associative experiment, bipolar semantic differential, youth.*



Отримано – 7 квітня 2021

Рецензовано – 12 квітня 2021

Прийнято – 20 квітня 2021

Received – April 7, 2021

Revision – April 12, 2021

Accepted – February 20, 2021