

# STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION OF LOCAL, REFUGEE AND MIGRANT YOUNG PEOPLE

## Kristina Puleikiene<sup>1</sup>, Simona Grigaliuniene<sup>1</sup>, Samanta Straupaite-Simonavice<sup>1</sup>, Mihaela State<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lithuania Business College, <sup>2</sup> Ştefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania

#### Abstract

Migration has been a part of human experience from the earliest days of civilization. Today cross-border movements are characterized by their diversity, as there are no typical characteristics, their legal statuses, and their circumstances and prospects. The millions of refugees worldwide live in a high - income countries, but the majority still are hosted by the low - and middle-income countries. Thought more than 90% of migrations in the world have taken place for employment purpose, youth including students chooses migration also for educational, administrative, social and cultural aspects. The European Union (EU) faces challenges that effects its persistence, including the revival of national populism in many EU members and studies have shown that individuals with immigration histories identify less strongly with Europe, such aspect must be taken into account, because the citizens and their identities are vital for European cohesion. Successful integration benefits both migrants and destination societies, but there are various triggers, which can effect affect the relations toward emigrants, like the pandemic or convivial attitude toward emigrants. Psychological and socio-cultural adaption of refugees are strongly influenced economic concerns, pre-migration expectations, religion and other factors. Settlement in a new country can be challenging process for refugees in general, and for unaccompanied minors in particular. Based on the current situation, a project on "Strengthening social cohesion and capacity of local, refugee and migrant young people by creating STEM/STEAM areas" funded by the Erasmus+ programme was developed with 6 partner institutions from Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Lithuania. The activities and workshops carried out during the project with the participants inspired the development of a research study. This article aims to research the aspects and possibilities to strengthen the social cohesion and capacity of local refugee and migrant young people. Quantitative research included respondents by country of origin from Asia: Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Afghanistan. Analysing the results the hypotheses were tested assuming the differences between opinion of men and women and between respondents grouped by age. The findings of this research can be used to minimize factors that undermine favourable levels of psychological and socio-cultural adaptation and promote factors that facilitate strengthening social cohesion and capacity of local, refugee and migrant young people.

Keywords: Social Cohesion, Integration, Adaptation, Migrant, Refugee, Young People.

#### Introduction

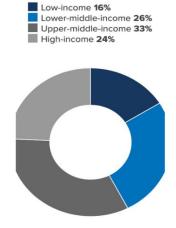
From the earliest days of civilization, 200.000 years ago, migration has been part of the human experience. Today cross-border movements are characterized by their diversity, as there are no typical characteristics, their legal statuses, and their circumstances and prospects. There are over 25 million refugees worldwide, around half are children, and the majority (84%) are hosted in low- and middle-income countries (Brown, Aoun, 2020).

The World Bank report in 2023, defined that about 40% (64 million economic migrants and 10 million refugees) live in a high- income countries that belong to the Organization for Economic cooperation and Development (OECD). But most of the refugees – 76% are hosted by low – and middle-income countries (Fig. 1.).

Global conflicts during the past decade have led to repeated major humanitarian protection crises in Europe: Syrian refugee crisis in 2015, Europe hosted around 2.3 million people, and today the ongoing war in Ukraine has resulted in more than 8 million Ukrainians seeking refuge (Bansak et al., 2023).

The European Union (EU) faces challenges that affects its persistence, including the revival of national populism in many EU members and studies have shown that individuals with immigration histories identify less

strongly with Europe than individuals without immigration histories (Matafora, 2023).



**Fig. 1.** Refugee hosting displacement by the country's incomes [UNHCR Global Trends, 2022]

Citizens and their identities are vital for European cohesion, so those who identify more strongly with Europe can be expected to feel greater solidarity with member states (Verhaegen, 2018). Most contributors to

the debate of immigration agree that it is important to educate immigrating youth in order to lay the foundations for their successful future (Alexander and Nurnberg, 2018).

#### **Literature Review**

The definition of a "refugee" has changed across the years, until the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol that are the key legal documents defining the basis of UNHCR's work. It is important to understand the difference between the refugees, asylum seekers and migrants since these differences do affect the main reason for people to migrate in the first place. For refugees the main reason of leaving the origin country is fleeing armed conflicts or persecution [European Youth Portal, 2023]. In violent conflicts, it is mostly the adolescents and youths – female and male who are conscripted into armed groups or targeted for sexual violence (Maguire, 2012; United Nations, 2019).

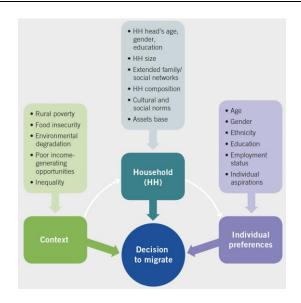
Asylum seekers are people who claim to be refugees but haven't been recognized as such yet, and this means that not every asylum seeker will be recognized as a refugee. In 2018, EU countries granted protection to almost 333,400 asylum seekers [Eurostat, Asylum decisions in the EU, 2019]. For example, in England, the Red Cross supports people who were lawyers and teachers in their home countries: all keen to lend their skills [BritishRedCross, 2023].

Migrants on the other hand, generally choose to move because of a direct threat or persecution but mainly to improve their life: finding work, seeking better education, reuniting with family. And while the refugees are protected by international law, specifically the 1951 Refugee Convention, whereas national governments handle migrants under their own immigration laws and processes. But under international law, migrants have human rights by virtue of their humanity as international customary law and international human rights [Migration Data Portal, 2023].

United Nations have determined the distress migration of rural youth and defined analysis of the main factors determining the propensity of rural youth to migrate out of distress, at country, household, and individual level (Fig. 2.).

More than 90% of migrations in the world have taken place for employment purpose; migrants move either alone or with their families (Sultana and Fatima, 2017). The investigations also show that as a result family with migrants are in a better situation to acquire land and obtain education for their children (Noyori-Corbett and Moxley, 2016). Also, as a prime causes of movements, can be defined geographical conditions, civil war, hunger, epidemic diseases, population growth, insufficient resources (Gocke Uygur, 2020).

Sciences categorized the factors affecting migration of students as follows: economic, educational, administrative, professional, social, and cultural factors beside the phenomenon of globalization (NooriHekmat et al. 2009; Asadi et al. 2018).



**Fig. 2.** Determinants of distress migration of rural youth (Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations, 2016)

Settlement in a new country can be a challenging process for refugees in general, and for unaccompanied minors in particular. Minors face new laws, customs, education systems, cultural codes, etc., all without the support of parents or extended family. Having fled their home countries and endured challenging and traumatic experiences, on reaching safe havens, their relief may be short lived as they begin to grapple with the realities of settling in unfamiliar environments (Brook, Ottemöller, 2020). After arrival in the host country, refugees usually continue to face many challenges and they suggest that the impact of war and forced migration on mental health is compounded or alleviated by the post-migration resettlement context (Hornfeck et al. 2023; Hohne et al. 2020). According to the World Health Organization, mental health problems, such as anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and depression, are higher among refugee populations than the general population (WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018). Separation from the family in different locations pointed to the heavy emotional burden of learning for the families back in the country of the origin (Integration of young refugees in the EU, 2019). There are several studies about refugee children and adolescents which highlight the protective effect social support after resettlement for mental health and its importance for recovery after trauma (Hornfeck et al., 2023; Verelst et al. 2022).

Providing care and support to refugee youth and their families is a worldwide concern. Refugee youth may experience severe stressors during the pre-migratory, migratory, and post-migratory periods. In their home countries, war-exposed young people may witness or experience war atrocities, be deprived of food and water, and be separated from family members. They can experience other hardships including significant disruption of their daily lives, separation from loved ones, and disruption of schooling (Measham, Guzder et al., 2014).

Social cohesion and capacity of local emigrants is investigated in various scientifical articles, analysing practices, diverse processes and there many studies on social cohesion, but in non-European, refugee and local contexts remain limited (Ozcurumez and Hoxha, 2020).

Successful integration benefits both migrants and destination societies: migrants gain significantly through better outcomes in the labor market, as well as stronger society and destination countries benefit through migrant's stronger economic contributions and by avoiding the emergence of a marginalized population (Migrants, refugees, and societies, 2023). But there are various triggers, that can affect the relations towards emigrants, like it was investigated that after the pandemic, convivial attitudes toward Latin American migrants decreased (Castillo et al., 2023).

Findings of research revealed that psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of refugees are strongly influenced by economic concerns, pre-migration expectations, religion and perceptions of natives' expectations/ attitudes towards refugees. Economic concerns and uncertainty regarding duration of stay have a negative impact on refugees' acculturation, leading to delayed psychological and socio-cultural adaptation. Positive perceptions of natives' expectations/ attitudes towards refugees are perceived to increase motivation to seek social support, which promotes well-being and life satisfaction in the country. Yet, negative perceptions such as prejudice and discrimination, may pose a risk for psychological health and low socio-cultural adaptation. Religion can be considered a binding/ equalizing function subsuming refugee and native groups under a superordinate identity. Nonetheless, it also appears to generate social distance when perceived as a threat to the secular national identity (Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, Kunuroglu et al., 2021).

Given the increasing use of low-intensity psychological interventions in humanitarian mental health and psychosocial support work, more attention is needed to strengthen the intersection between evidence-based interventions and cultural contextualisation. Undertaking the process of cultural adaptation ensures the appropriateness and acceptability of psychological interventions in these contexts (Akhtar, Engels et al., 2021). Children frequently experience significant stressors and barriers to healthy development during the refugee experience, including poverty, education interruptions, exposure to traumatic events, increased family and community violence, and child protection risks. These experiences contribute to a greatly increased risk for poor mental health. Host communities in low and middle-income countries also face similar stressors, associated with living in adversity, and these stressors impact significantly on child and adolescent mental health (Brown, Aoun, 2020).

Good mental health may be a manifestation of resilience, post-traumatic growth, or both. Resilience is defined as the ability to maintain a stable, healthy psychological and physical functioning despite exposure to trauma (Measham, Guzder et al., 2014).

### Methodology

The data were collected via a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire was developed in the January of 2023, after a comprehensive literature review and consultations with project partners Gocmen Hakları Sosyal Uyum Dernegi (Turkey), SOPRO - Solidariedade e Promoção ONGD (Portugal), Association of Human Rights Educators - AHEAD (Spain), Kyttaro Enallaktikon Anazitiseon Neaon - KEAN (Greece), Positiva Milano (Italy) and Mano Europa (Lithuania). The final version of the questionnaire was finished in March of 2023. The quantitative research was conducted in March-July 2023. 110 respondents participated in the survey. These respondents were participants of the project "Strengthening social cohesion and capacity of local, refugee and migrant young people by creating STEM/STEAM areas".

The results obtained during the research were processed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Description statistics as analytical process helps researchers to illustrate and sum up an observation. Moreover, this statistical technique is chosen by researchers because it helps researchers in establishing rationale that is associated with quantification. This statistical measurement is a preliminary phase of the quantitative research (Ali, 2020). Independent Samples Test, Levene's Test for Equality of Variances, t-test for Equality of Means were using for testing the first hypothesis and ANOVA for testing the second hypothesis.

#### **Results of Empirical Research**

Respondents distribution by age was sufficiently even: 46,36 percent of male and 53,64 percent of female. The age distribution is shown in Table 1.

Distribution by age is presented in Table 1. The biggest part of respondents was 15-23 years old.

 Age of respondents
 Percent

 under 15 years
 6.4

 15-18 years
 38.2

 19-23 years
 21.8

 24-27 years
 5.5

 28-31 years
 15.5

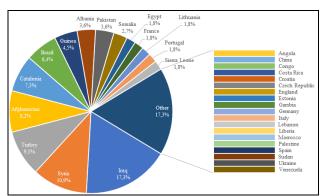
 over 31 years
 12.7

 Total
 100.0

**Table 1.** Distribution of respondents by age

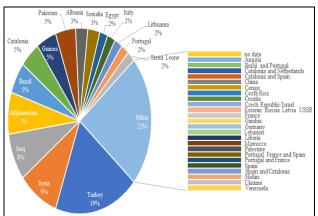
Source: Compiled by authors based on research findings

The largest groups of respondents by country of origin were from Asia: Iraq (17,3 percent), Syria (11 percent), Turkey (9,1 percent) and Afghanistan (8,2 percent). The results presented in Figure 3.



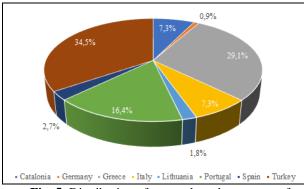
**Fig. 3.** Distribution of respondents by country of origin *Source:* Compiled by authors based on research findings

The largest groups of respondents by country of relatives (parents, grandparents) were from Asia too: Turkey (19,1 percent), Syria (9,1 percent), Iraq (8,2 percent) and Afghanistan (7,3 percent). The results presented in Figure 4.



**Fig. 4.** Distribution of respondents by country of relatives (parents, grandparents) *Source:* Compiled by authors based on research findings

The largest groups of respondents by country of residence were from Turkey (34,5 percent), Greece (29,1 percent) and Portugal (16,4 percent). The results presented in Figure 5.



**Fig. 5.** Distribution of respondents by country of residence

Source: Compiled by authors based on research findings

Descriptive statistics of survey statements are presented in Appendix 1.

The evaluation of the statements presented in the survey is presented in Table 2. Each statement is assigned a number, which is used to test the proposed hypotheses in further analysis.

In particular, respondents strongly disagree (52,7 percent) or disagree (29,1 percent) with statement, that "I avoid to become friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)". Also 47,3 percent of respondents strongly disagree and 30,9 percent disagree, that "I avoid activities with individuals from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)". Most of the respondents respectively strongly disagree or disagree with statements, that "I generally do not feel comfortable being around members of other ethnic/diverse cultural groups" (76,3 percent), "I often feel bad that I belong to the ethnic/diverse cultural group"(74,5 percent), I feel uncomfortable to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s) (72,7 percent) or ,,it turns me off to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)" (70 percent). 71,8 percent of respondents state, that "I usually do not feel comfortable around members of my own ethnic/diverse cultural group" and "I feel unable to involve myself in activities with members of the other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)". Respectively 68,2 percent and 65,4 percent of respondents strongly disagree or disagree that "I often feel confused about which ethnic/diverse cultural group I should identify myself with" and "I do not spend much time with members of other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s) ". But only a little more than half of the respondents, respectively 57,2 percent and 56,3 percent, state that "I feel very "confused" about my sense of ethnic membership" and "I often feel "left out" when others around me talk about ethnic/diverse cultural identity issues" (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Evaluation of the statements

	Statement for evaluation in the survey	Evaluation of statements (percent)					
	·	strongly	disagree	neither agree	agree	strongly	
		disagree		nor disagree		agree	
1.	The cultural traditions of my ethnic/diverse cultural group absolutely express me	5,4	10	25,5	37,3	21,8	
2.	It turns me off to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	42,7	27,3	10,9	9,1	10	
3.	I often feel bad that I belong to the ethnic/diverse cultural group	42,7	31,8	10	8,2	7,3	
4.	I usually go by the values of the overall culture where I live	5,5	14,5	20	46,4	13,6	
5.	The values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups are important for my judgment about	5,4	15,5	23,6	40	15,5	
	what I have to do						
6.	I avoid to become friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	52,7	29,1	8,2	5,5	4,5	
7.	I often feel lost about who I am as an ethnic/diverse cultural being	33,6	33,6	18,2	9,1	5,5	
8.	It is important for me to internalize the overall cultural values of country that I live	5,5	13,6	26,4	31,8	22,7	
9.	I feel uncomfortable to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	43,6	29,1	14,5	4,6	8,2	
10.	I feel very "confused" about my sense of ethnic membership	24,5	32,7	20,9	15,5	6,4	
11.	I generally identify strongly with the overall culture of country that I live	8,2	14,6	33,6	30,9	12,7	
12.	I avoid activities with individuals from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	47,3	30,9	4,5	8,2	9,1	
13.	I often feel confused about which ethnic/diverse cultural group I should identify	36,4	31,8	17,3	8,2	6,3	
	myself with						
14.	In general, belonging to my ethnic/diverse cultural group is an important part of my self-image	4,6	12,7	18,2	41,8	22,7	
15.	I generally do not feel comfortable being around members of other ethnic/diverse cultural groups	43,6	32,7	8,2	8,2	7,3	
16.	I often feel "left out" when others around me talk about ethnic/diverse cultural	24,5	31,8	18,2	16,4	9,1	
	identity issues						
17.	It is important to me to identify closely with the overall culture of country that I live	6,3	8,2	30	35,5	20	
18.	The culture of country that I live absolutely expresses me	8,2	10,9	31,8	35,5	13,6	
19.	The values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups determine my life	10,9	30	24,5	24,6	10	
20.	I do not spend much time with members of other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	31,8	33,6	17,3	14,6	2,7	
21.	I usually do not feel comfortable around members of my own ethnic/diverse cultural	32,7	39,1	11,8	10	6,4	
	group						
22.	I like keeping the traditions of the heritage of my ethnic/diverse cultural group	4,5	4,5	29,1	35,5	26,4	
23.	It is important for me to be accepted by the overall culture where I live	7,3	5,4	19,1	42,7	25,5	
24.	I feel unable to involve myself in activities with members of the other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)	39,1	32,7	17,3	5,4	5,5	

Source: Compiled by authors based on SPSS results

As Table 2 shows, the biggest part of respondents strongly agree or agree, that "it is important for me to be accepted by the overall culture where I live" (68,2 percent), but "I like keeping the traditions of the heritage of my ethnic/diverse cultural group" (61,9 percent). 67,2 percent of respondents strongly disagree or disagree, that "I often feel lost about who I am as an ethnic/diverse cultural being". 64,5 percent of respondents confirm by strongly agreeing (22,7 percent) and agreeing (41,8 percent), that "in general, belonging to my ethnic/diverse cultural group is an important part of my self-image". 60 percent of respondents strongly agree or agree, that "I usually go by the values of the overall culture where I live". 59,1 percent of respondents strongly agree or agree, that " The cultural traditions of my ethnic/diverse cultural group absolutely express me". More than half, that is 55,5 percent strongly agree or agree, that ,,the values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups are important for my judgment about what I have to do" and ,,it is important to me to identify closely with the overall culture of country that I live" and 54,5 percent of respondents state, that "it is important for me to internalize the overall cultural values of country that I live". Almost half of respondents (49,1 percent) strongly agree and agree that "the culture of country that I live absolutely expresses me". But an even smaller proportion of respondents (43,6 percent) strongly agree or agree that "I generally identify strongly with the overall culture of country that I live" and even a third of respondents' state, that they neither agree nor disagree. The most ambiguous was the statement that "the values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups determine my life": 40,9 percent of respondents strongly disagree or disagree, but 34,6 percent of respondents strongly agree or agree.

Analysing the results, the following hypotheses were tested:

H1: There are differences of opinion between men and women.

H2: There are differences of opinion between respondents grouped by age.

Testing the hypothesis H1, that there are differences of opinion between men and women, results are presenting in Table 3.

Table 3. Results for testing hypothesis H1

			Indepe	endent Sar	nples Tes	t						
		Levene	's Test				for Equality	of Means				
		for Equ	for Equality of									
		Varia										
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-	Mean	Std. Error	95% Co			
The	Equal variances not assumed  Equal variances assumed  Equal variances assumed  Equal variances not assumed  Equal variances not assumed  Equal variances not assumed  Equal variances not assumed  Equal variances assumed  Equal variances not assumed					tailed)	Difference	Difference	Interva			
									Diffe			
	In	222		071	100	22.1	20.5	211	Lower	Upper		
1		.323	.571	.971	108	.334	.205	.211	213	.623		
		1.010	4.55	.982	107.990	.328	.205	.208	208	.618		
2		1.943	.166	664	108	.508	170	.256	678	.338		
		104	660	674	107.495	.502	170	.252	671	.330		
3		.184	.669	-1.437	108 107.955	.154	337	.235	802	.128		
		12.920	001	-1.450		.150	337	.232	798			
4	-	12.820	.001	431	108	.667 .658	089 089	.206	497	.319		
		12.600	001	443 -1.811	101.777 108			.200	486	.308		
5	•	12.609	.001			.073	376	.208	787	.036		
		16.645	.000	-1.862 -3.510	102.084 <b>108</b>	.066 .001	376 <b>702</b>	.202 .200	776 <b>-1.098</b>	.025 306		
6		10.043	.000	-3.383	77.192	.001	702	.207	-1.115	289		
		.871	.353	-1.876	108	.063	412	.220	847	.023		
7		.071	.333	-1.871	104.554	.064	412	.220	848	.025		
		5.708	.019	350	104.334	.727	412	.220	514	.359		
8	-	3.700	.017	357	106.669	.722	077	.216	506	.351		
		1.016	.316	726	108	.469	171	.236	638	.296		
9	•	1.010	.510	733	107.937	.465	171	.233	634	.292		
		6.384	.013	1.058	107.557	.292	.243	.230	212	.698		
10	•	0.504	.013	1.077	106.856	.284	.243	.225	204	.690		
		10.408	.002	-1.384	108	.169	293	.212	713	.127		
11		10.100	.002	-1.431	97.850	.156	293	.205	700	.113		
		3.117	.080	-2.659	108	.009	641	.241	-1.119	163		
12		UVII.		-2.627	98.622	.010	641	.244	-1.125	157		
		3.861	.052	-1.558	108	.122	353	.227	802	.096		
13				-1.596	104.084	.113	353	.221	791	.085		
		1.584	.211	.584	108	.561	.124	.212	296	.543		
14				.594	107.183	.554	.124	.208	289	.536		
1.5		3.293	.072	-1.028	108	.306	242	.235	708	.224		
15	Equal variances not assumed			-1.046	107.080	.298	242	.231	700	.216		
16	Equal variances assumed	15.867	.000	.651	108	.516	.159	.245	326	.644		
16	Equal variances not assumed			.669	102.750	.505	.159	.238	313	.631		
17		3.188	.077	-1.974	108	.051	409	.207	819	.002		
1/	Equal variances not assumed			-2.006	107.425	.047	409	.204	813	005		
18	Equal variances assumed	12.113	.001	-1.199	108	.233	253	.211	671	.165		
10	Equal variances not assumed			-1.239	98.500	.218	253	.204	658	.152		
19	Equal variances assumed	6.814	.010	-1.923	108	.057	428	.223	869	.013		
17	Equal variances not assumed				105.505	.052	428	.218	860	.004		
20	Equal variances assumed	1.369	.245	-1.085	108	.280	234	.216	662	.194		
20	Equal variances not assumed			-1.092	107.658	.277	234	.215	660	.191		
21	Equal variances assumed	2.251	.136	926	108	.357	209	.226	658	.239		
	Equal variances not assumed			944		.347	209	.222	649	.230		
22	Equal variances assumed	7.198	.008	544	108	.587	109	.200	506	.288		
	Equal variances not assumed			559	102.805	.577	109	.195	496	.278		
23	Equal variances assumed	10.046	.002	-1.446	108	.151	309	.214	732	.115		
	Equal variances not assumed	0.11		-1.482		.141	309	.208	722	.104		
24	Equal variances assumed	.041	.840	-1.222	108	.224	264	.216	692	.164		
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.224	106.423	.224	264	.216	691	.163		

Source: Compiled by authors based on SPSS results

Although there are differences of opinion between men and women, following the application of the t-test for Equality of Means, we found statistically significant differences in only 3 statements (Table 4):

- I avoid becoming friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)<sup>a</sup>;
- ✓ I avoid activities with individuals from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s);
- ✓ It is important to me to identify closely with the overall culture of the country that I live in.

As can be seen in the table above, only for the 3 statements, the sig value is less than 0.05.

Testing the hypothesis H2, that there are differences of opinion between respondents grouped by age, results are presenting in Appendix 2.

There are statistically significant differences between the opinions of respondents grouped by age on the following statements (Table 5):

- ➤ I avoid becoming friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s);
  - > I avoid activities with individuals from other

ethnic/diverse cultural group(s);

- ➤ I often feel confused about which ethnic/diverse cultural group I should identify myself with;
- ➤ In general, belonging to my ethnic/diverse cultural group is an important part of my self-image;
- ➤ I do not spend much time with members of other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s);
- ➤ It is important for me to be accepted by the overall culture where I live;
- ➤ I feel unable to involve myself in activities with members of the other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s).

#### **Conclusions**

Migration has been a part of human experience from the earliest days of civilization. There are over 25 million refugees worldwide, around half are children, and the majority (84%) are hosted in low- and middle-income countries. More than 90% of migrations in the world have taken place for employment purpose; migrants move either alone or with their families, also, as a prime causes of movements, can be defined geographical conditions, civil war, hunger, epidemic diseases, population growth, insufficient resources.

The European Union (EU) faces challenges that effects its persistence, including the revival of national populism in many EU members and studies have shown that individuals with immigration histories identify less strongly with Europe, such aspect must be taken into account, because the citizens and their identities are vital for European cohesion. Successful integration benefits both migrants and destination societies, but there are various triggers, which can effect affect the relations toward emigrants, like the pandemic or convivial attitude toward emigrants.

The survey shows that the biggest part of respondents (81,8 percent) does not avoid becoming friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s) or 78,2 percent of respondents do not avoid activities with individuals from other ethnic/diverse cultural group(s). Both hypotheses that age and gender influence the difference in respondents' opinions were confirmed.

During the project "Strengthening social cohesion and capacity of local, refugee and migrant young people by creating STEM/STEAM areas" was an aspiration to increase the social cohesion and strengthen the resilience of young participants, consisting of immigrants, refugees and local groups, by revealing their skills in STEM/STEAM (Science, Robotic Technology, Art, Drama-theatre, Transform-Design-Play and Sports) and including them in social areas. The project put forward successful social cohesion practices like seminars and workshops to resource comprehensive social policies and to contribute to international literature. Workshops implemented during the project have contributed to raise awareness about multiple aspects of identity and the intersectionality of criteria that may lead to situations of privilege or discrimination in diverse hosting communities.

#### References

- Ali, A. (2020). Quantitative Data Analysis. *University of Sindh*, 1-10. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.23322.36807.
- Akhtar, A., Engels, M. H., Bawaneh, A., Bird, M., Bryant, R., Cuijpers, P., Hansen, P., Al-Hayek, H., Ilkkursun, Z., Kurt, G., Sijbrandij, M., Underhill, J., Acarturk, C., & STRENGTHS Consortium (2021). Cultural Adaptation of a Low Intensity Group Psychological Intervention for Syrian Refugees. Intervention, 19(1), 48-57.
- Asadi, H., Ahmadi, B., Najet, S., Sari, A. A., Garavand A., Kia A. A., Haoumi M. (2018). Factors influencing the migration of Iranian healthcare professionals: A qualitative study. Plos one open access journal. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0199613">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0199613</a>.
- Bansak, K., Hainmueller J., Hargartner, D. (2023). European's support for refugees of varying background is stable time. Nature journal, 620, 849-854.
- Belmonte, M., Conte, A., Ghio, D., McMahon, S. (2020). Youth and Migration: an overview. European Commission, JRC Technical Reports. ISBN 978-92-76-24978-8, ISSN 1831-9424, doi:10.2760/625356.
- British Red Cross. Six things you need to know about refugees and asylum seekers. (2023). cit. 2023-09-09]. Available at:
  - https://www.redcross.org.uk/stories/migration-and-displacement/refugees-and-asylum-seekers/six-things-you-need-to-know-about-refugees-and-asylum-seekers
- Brook, M. I., & Ottemöller, F. G. (2020). A new life in Norway: The adaptation experiences of unaccompanied refugee minor girls. Children and Youth Services Review, 117, 105287.
- Brown, F. L., Aoun, M., Taha, K., Steen, F., Hansen, P., Bird, M., ... & Jordans, M. J. (2020). The cultural and contextual adaptation process of an intervention to reduce psychological distress in young adolescents living in Lebanon. Frontiers in psychiatry, 11, 212.
- Castillo, J. C., Bonhomme, M., Miranda, D., Iturra, J. (2023). Social cohesion and attitudinal changes toward migration: A longitudinal perspective amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Frontiers in Sociology, DOI 10.3389/fsoc.2022.1009567.
- European Union Agency for human rights. (2019). Integration of young refugees in the EU: good practices and challenges. ISBN 978-92-9474-736-5, doi:10.2811/014056 TK-04-19-548-EN-C.
- European Union. European Youth Portal. The situation of migrants and refugees in Europe. [cit. 2023-09-09]. Available at: <a href="https://youth.europa.eu/get-involved/your-rights-and-inclusion/situation-migrants-and-refugees-europe\_en">https://youth.europa.eu/get-involved/your-rights-and-inclusion/situation-migrants-and-refugees-europe\_en</a>
- Eurostat. Asylum decisions in the EU. (2019). cit. 2023-09-09]. Available at:
  - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/974753 0/3-25042019-BP-EN.pdf/22635b8a-4b9c-4ba9-a5c8-934ca02de496
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Addressing rural; youth migration at its root causes: A conceptual framework. ISBN 978-92-5-109270-5.
- Gocke Uygur, N. (2020). Syrian refugee management: the role of Istanbul metropolitan municipality. Journal of Management, Nr. 2 (36), ISSN 1648-7974.
- Hornfeck, F., Eglinsky, J., Garbade, M., Rosner, R., Kindler, H., Pleiffer, E., Sachser, C. (2023). Mental health problems in unaccompanied young refugees and the impact of post-flight factors on PTSS, depression and anxiety A secondary analyses of Better Care study. Frontiers in Psychology, DOI 10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1149634.

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ The World Bank (2023). Migrants, refugees, and societies. Some rights reserved: 1 2 3 4 26 25 24 23.
- Matafora, B., Fie Ziemes, J., Abs, H. J. (2023). A multilevel analysis of factors influencing teenagers' identification with Europe: the effects of migration and learning opportunities. Springer Open, Comparative Migration Studies, https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-023-00348-x
- Measham, T., Guzder, J., Rousseau, C., Pacione, L., Blais-McPherson, M., & Nadeau, L. (2014). Refugee children and their families: Supporting psychological well-being and positive adaptation following migration. Current problems in pediatric and adolescent health care, 44(7), 208-215.
- Nojori-Corbet, C., Moxley, D. P. (2016). Inequality of women as a factor influencing migration from countries of origin to the United States implications for understanding human trafficking. International Social Work Vol. 59(6) 890–903, DOI: 10.1177/0020872815580047.
- NooriHekmat S., Maleki M., BarabadanAttarmoghadan H., Dehnavieh, R. 2009. Factors influencing Genius Immigration from Iraq University of Medical Sciences in Their Studies Abroad in Recent Years. Strides Dev Med. Edu, Dec 1;6(2): 181-4.
- Okunade, A., K., Awosusi, O. (2023). The *Japa* syndrome and the migration of Nigerians to the United

- Kingdom: an empirical analysis. Springer Open, Comparative Migration Studies 11, article number 27.
- Ozcurumez S., Hoxha, J. (2020). Practicing Social Cohesion in the Dark: Diverse Processes and Missing Indicators in Forced Migration Contexts. Frontiers in Human Dynamics, Volume 2, Article 569682.
- Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, A., Kunuroglu, F., & Yağmur, K. (2021). Psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of Syrian refugees in Turkey. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 80, 99-111.
- Sultana, H., Fatima, A. (2017). Factors influencing migration of female workers: a case of Bangladesh. IZA Journal of Development and Migration, 7, Article number: 4.
- The UN Refugee Agency official website. Key factors and figures about migrants. cit. 2023-09-09]. Available at: <a href="https://www.unhcr.org">https://www.unhcr.org</a>
- United Nations. (2019). Conflict related sexual violence/Report of the United Nations secretary-general. S/2019/280. Available at:
  - https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/annual\_report of the sg on crsv 2018.pdf
- Verelst, S. C., Pfeiffer, E., Devlieger, I., Kankaapaa, R., Peltonen, K. Vanska, M, et al. (2022). Social determinants of the mental health of young migrants. Eur. J. Health Psychol. 29, 61-73, doi: 10.1027/2512-8442/a000097.

**Appendix 1.** Descriptive statistics of statements in the survey

Statement in the survey	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The cultural traditions of my ethnic/diverse cultural group absolutely	110	1	5	3.60	1.102
express me	110	1	3	3.00	1.102
It turns me off to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse	110	1	5	2.16	1.338
cultural group(s)					
I often feel bad that I belong to the ethnic/diverse cultural group	110	1	5	2.05	1.233
I usually go by the values of the overall culture where I live	110	1	5	3.48	1.073
The values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups are important for my	110	1	5	3.45	1.097
judgment about what I have to do	110	1	3	3.43	1.077
I avoid becoming friends with people from other ethnic/diverse cultural	110	1	5	1.80	1.099
group(s)			_		
I often feel lost about who I am as an ethnic/diverse cultural being	110	1	5	2.19	1.161
It is important for me to internalize the overall cultural values of country	110	1	5	3.53	1.147
that I live	110	1	3	3.33	1.147
I feel uncomfortable to associate with people from other ethnic/diverse	110	1	5	2.05	1.230
cultural group(s)					
I feel very "confused" about my sense of ethnic membership	110	1	5	2.46	1.202
I generally identify strongly with the overall culture of country that I	110	1	5	3.25	1.112
live	110	1	3	3.23	1.112
I avoid activities with individuals from other ethnic/diverse cultural	110	1	5	2.01	1.296
group(s)	110	-	3	2.01	1.270
I often feel confused about which ethnic/diverse cultural group I should	110	1	5	2.16	1.193
identify myself with	110			2.10	11170
In general, belonging to my ethnic/diverse cultural group is an important	110	1	5	3.65	1.104
part of my self-image	110	-	3	3.03	1.101
I generally do not feel comfortable being around members of other	110	1	5	2.03	1.230
ethnic/diverse cultural groups	110			2.02	11200
I often feel "left out" when others around me talk about ethnic/diverse	110	1	5	2.54	1.276
cultural identity issues	110	-	3	2.31	1.270
It is important to me to identify closely with the overall culture of	110	1	5	3.55	1.097
country that I live					
The culture of country that I live absolutely expresses me	110	1	5	3.35	1.105
The values of my ethnic/diverse cultural groups determine my life	110	1	5	2.93	1.179
I do not spend much time with members of other ethnic/diverse cultural	110	1	5	2.23	1.131
group(s)	110			2.25	11101
I usually do not feel comfortable around members of my own	110	1	5	2.18	1.182
ethnic/diverse cultural group	110	-	3	2.10	1.102
I like keeping the traditions of the heritage of my ethnic/diverse cultural	110	1	5	3.75	1.044
group					
It is important for me to be accepted by the overall culture where I live	110	1	5	3.74	1.123
I feel unable to involve myself in activities with members of the other	110	1	5	2.05	1.132
ethnic/diverse cultural group(s)		1	3	2.00	1.132
Valid N (listwise)	110	1 GDGG			

Source: Compiled by authors based on SPSS results

**Appendix 2.** Results for testing hypothesis H2

	A	ppendix 2. Resul	ts for testing hy ANOVA	potnesis H2		
The nu	mber of the evaluated statement	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Between Groups	7.675	5	1.535	1.280	.27
1	Within Groups	124.725	104	1.199		
	Total	132.400	109			
	Between Groups	15.406	5	3.081	1.784	.12
2	Within Groups	179.648	104	1.727		
	Total	195.055	109			
	Between Groups	11.101	5	2.220	1.494	.19
3	Within Groups	154.572	104	1.486		
	Total	165.673	109			
	Between Groups	1.047	5	.209	.175	.97
4	Within Groups	124.416	104	1.196		
	Total	125.464	109			
	Between Groups	3.858	5	.772	.630	.67
5	Within Groups	127.315	104	1.224		
	Total	131.173	109			
	Between Groups	24.149	5	4.830	4.675	.00
6	Within Groups	107.451	104	1.033		
	Total	131.600	109			
	Between Groups	12.925	5	2.585	2.005	.08
7	Within Groups	134.066	104	1.289		
	Total	146.991	109			
	Between Groups	8.330	5	1.666	1.283	.27
8	Within Groups	135.089	104	1.299		
	Total	143.418	109			
	Between Groups	8.526	5	1.705	1.135	.34
9	Within Groups	156.247	104	1.502		
	Total	164.773	109			
	Between Groups	5.790	5	1.158	.795	.5:
10	Within Groups	151.565	104	1.457		
	Total	157.355	109			
	Between Groups	1.301	5	.260	.203	.9
11	Within Groups	133.572	104	1.284		
	Total	134.873	109			
	Between Groups	24.722	5	4.944	3.249	.0
12	Within Groups	158.269	104	1.522		
	Total	182.991	109			
	Between Groups	19.245	5	3.849	2.947	.01
13	Within Groups	135.810	104	1.306		
	Total	155.055	109			
	Between Groups	15.961	5	3.192	2.840	.0
14	Within Groups	116.912	104	1.124		
	Total	132.873	109			
	Between Groups	14.251	5	2.850	1.967	.0
15	Within Groups	150.667	104	1.449		
	Total	164.918	109			
	Between Groups	18.945	5	3.789	2.488	.0
16	Within Groups	158.409	104	1.523		
	Total	177.355	109			
	Between Groups	12.466	5	2.493	2.182	.0
17	Within Groups	118.807	104	1.142		
	Total	131.273	109			
	Between Groups	11.184	5	2.237	1.907	.0
18	Within Groups	121.989	104	1.173		-
	Total	133.173	109			
	Between Groups	5.530	5	1.106	.788	.5
19	Within Groups	145.888	104	1.403		
	Total	151.418	109			
	Between Groups	25.111	5	5.022	4.573	.0
20	Within Groups	114.208	104	1.098		
	Total	139.318	109			
	Between Groups	7.926	5	1.585	1.141	.3
21	Within Groups	144.437	104	1.389		
	Total	152.364	109			
	Between Groups	7.893	5	1.579	1.479	.2
22	Within Groups	110.979	104	1.067		
	Total	118.873	109			
	Between Groups	14.611	5	2.922	2.476	).
	Within Groups	122.744	104	1.180		
23			109	2,200		
23	Total	137.355				
23	Total  Between Groups	137.355 26.769		5 354	4,932	0
23	Total  Between Groups  Within Groups	26.769 112.903	5 104	5.354 1.086	4.932	).

Source: Compiled by authors based on SPSS results

RECEIVED: 09 September 2023 ACCEPTED: 13 September 2023 PUBLISHED: 06 October 2023

Kristina Puleikiene, Doctor of Social Sciences, Lithuania Business College. Field of scientific research: trends in changes in the economic situation of countries, systematic studies of the financial situation of companies. Working position: Deputy Director for Quality and Studies, assoc. professor of Economics Department, member of the study evaluation commission of the Study Quality Evaluation Center. Address: Turgaus str. 21., Klaipėda, LT-91249. E-mail: <a href="mailto:kristina.puleikiene@ltvk.lt">kristina.puleikiene@ltvk.lt</a>; ORCID: 0009-0005-9410-8091.

Simona Grigaliuniene, Doctor of Technology Sciences, Lithuania Business University of Applied Sciences. Field of Scientific research: composite materials, printing and packaging technologies, digital processes. Working as a Head of technology department. Expert in Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology (MITA), Expert for study field evaluation in IT and Material Sciences for AIKA (Latvia) and SKVC (Lithuania). Address: Turgaus str. 21., Klaipėda, LT-91249. E-mail: <a href="mailto:simona.grigaliuniene@ltvk.lt">simona.grigaliuniene@ltvk.lt</a>; ORCID: 0009-0009-5423-9600.

Samanta Simonavice, PhD candidate in Educology, Head of International Relations and Projects Department and assistant at Lithuania Business College. Research area – digitalization and sustainability in ecological citizenship. The author has already published 4 articles about youth and Erasmus+ students. Address: Turgaus str. 21, Klaipėda, Lithuania, phone: +370 46 314 320, E-mail: <a href="mailto:samanta.straupaite@ltvk.lt">samanta.straupaite@ltvk.lt</a>; ORCID: 0009-0008-9317-1322.

Mihaela State, Faculty of Economics, Administration and Business, Ştefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania, Ph.D. in Cybernetics and Economic Statistics. Areas of interest: statistics, economics, marketing data analysis, sales forecasting, business communication, entrepreneurship. More than 20 years of experience in higher education, trainer of entrepreneurial skills, involvement in several European projects in the field of entrepreneurship. E-mail: <a href="mihaela.state@usm.ro">mihaela.state@usm.ro</a>