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SYSTEMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL SOLIDARITY LEVEL: THE EXAMPLE OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY

The article presents a systemic approach to analyzing and measuring the level of social solidarity – a qualitative characteristic of human capital and a key driving force of sustainable development – by applying existing evaluation methods and introducing new analytical tools. It proposes examining solidarity processes across three distinct levels: national, international, and global. At each level, solidarity manifests in various dimensions: through interpersonal interaction, within the activities of individual communities and civil society, in relations between citizens and the state, and between sovereign states and international alliances. Current manifestations across these levels and dimensions are outlined. Utilizing established measurement approaches, the study evaluates the dynamics and prevalence of charitable and volunteer activities in Ukraine during 2021–2025 across multiple methodological frameworks: official data from the State Register of Volunteers, indirect financial metrics of charitable engagement, and empirical findings from sociological surveys. Furthermore, the paper introduces a newly calculated social solidarity index based on the structural dynamics of non-profit civil society organizations relative to the total population of active business entities. Quantitative indicators assessing specific aspects of international solidarity are also examined. In addition, the paper analyzes desolidarization factors that act as structural barriers to population cohesion. The practical significance of the study lies in systematizing existing approaches and expanding the methodological toolkit for the quantitative assessment of social solidarity.

Keywords: social solidarity, factors of desolidarization, charity, volunteering, measuring the level of solidarity, systemic approach, sustainable development.

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СИСТЕМНА ОЦІНКА РІВНЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ СОЛІДАРИЗАЦІЇ НА ПРИКЛАДІ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

У статті представлено системний підхід до аналізу та вимірювання рівня солідаризації суспільства, якісної характеристики людського капіталу та рушійної сили сталого розвитку, шляхом застосування наявних методів оцінки рівня соціальної солідаризації та представлення нових інструментів. Запропоновано розглядати процеси солідаризації на трьох рівнях – національному, міжнародному та глобальному, на кожному з яких явища солідаризації проявляються у різних вимірах: при взаємодії індивідів, в процесі діяльності окремих громад та спільнот, в рамках відносин членів суспільства з державою, а також між державами та групами держав. Окреслено актуальні прояви соціальної солідаризації на різних рівнях і вимірах. Використовуючи наявні підходи до вимірювання рівня солідаризованості суспільства, досліджено динаміку розповсюдженості благодійної та волонтерської діяльності в Україні упродовж 2021–2025 рр. із застосуванням різних методологічних інструментів: аналізу офіційних даних державного реєстру волонтерів, опосередкованих фінансових показників здійснення благодійної діяльності, а також результатів соціологічних опитувань. В статті представлено новий розрахунковий індекс солідаризації суспільства,



побудований на основі аналізу динаміки частки некомерційних організацій громадянського суспільства в загальній структурі суб'єктів господарювання. Розглянуто індикатори кількісної оцінки окремих аспектів міжнародної солідаризації. Проаналізовано чинники десолідаризації, що відображають бар'єри в процесах формування згуртованості населення, найсуттєвішими серед яких виділено нерівномірність розподілу доходів населення, недосконалість соціального діалогу та поляризацію суспільства. Динаміка результатів, отриманих за допомогою запропонованого розширеного підходу, підтверджує інтенсифікацію процесів згуртованості суспільства України упродовж 2021–2025 рр., у відповідь на дію критичних зовнішніх шоків, зокрема військової агресії. Практичне значення дослідження полягає у систематизації підходів та розширенні наявного методологічного інструментарію кількісного оцінювання рівня солідаризації суспільства.

Ключові слова: соціальна солідаризація, чинники десолідаризації, благодійність, волонтерська діяльність, вимірювання солідаризації, системний підхід, сталий розвиток.

Problem definition. In the current context of global turbulence and high risk of external or internal shocks, processes that contribute to enhancing the quality of human capital are becoming increasingly vital for sustainable development [17]. Among these, the phenomenon of social solidarity is of particular significance, as it positively influences both the mitigation of existing systemic issues in economic, financial, and regulatory governance, and the enhancement of individual, community, and national welfare. Grounded in the conceptual framework of the social solidarity economy [28] – which is gaining momentum within international development programs – the essential role of an institutional platform for the effective interaction of civil society organizations (CSOs) has been highlighted. These organizations serve as a prominent example of purposeful collective action directed toward the public good.

Although there is now a considerable body of research devoted to the phenomenon of solidarization and social cohesion assessments, including studies of Ukrainian society, these studies primarily represent separate components of a comprehensive assessment and do not provide a complete picture of social solidarity. In terms of the current context of global uncertainty, the diversity of internal and external risks highlights the need to consider all aspects of solidarization in interaction, which requires a systematic framework for this phenomenon within academic discourse and further development of methodological tools for approaches to measuring the level of social solidarity, as these remain a matter of debate.

This study, which systemically integrates the consideration of levels, dimensions, manifestations and approaches to the quantitative assessment of solidarity, is valuable for practical application as it provides a foundation for the correct and effective use of policy instruments.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The concept of social solidarity, which has been one of the key research categories in sociology for a long time, has acquired wide popularity in the academic works of modern economists, both foreign [12, 16, 19, 26] and Ukrainian ones [2, 3, 14, 18, 24], as well as in the publications of international and global institutions [5, 20]. In the scientific literature, the concept of social solidarity is closely related to the concept of social cohesion, which, according to the World Bank's definition, is characterized by the existence of a common goal, trust and willingness to cooperate among individuals in three dimensions – within a specific community, between groups of people from different communities, and between society and state institutions [5], thus delineating variations of vertical and horizontal social interaction. Particular attention is deserved by research of the social solidarity level based on sociological surveys regarding the level of social interaction, civic engagement, involvement in political processes, trust in government structures and other aspects of social solidarity [3, 14, 15]. In the current context of intensifying military conflicts worldwide, studies focusing on the specifics of the formation, preservation and development of solidarity-based relationships in societies committed to sustainable development and overcoming challenges associated with the consequences of military aggression are of particular relevance [7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18].

The aims and objectives of the research. The purpose of this article is to introduce a systemic approach to the assessment of social solidarity through executing the following tasks: 1) analysis of the main existing methods for assessing the level of solidarisation in society; 2) expansion of methodological approaches to the quantitative evaluation of solidarity processes; 3) structuring and systematising the levels, dimensions, and manifestations of social solidarity processes. The practical value of accomplishing these tasks consists in studying the dynamics of solidarity processes within Ukrainian society during the period of intense external shocks between 2021 and 2025.

Explanation of the main material. The concept of social solidarity is becoming increasingly relevant in the works of economists and social scientists, reflecting the growing influence of this process on modern communities, as well as on the sustainable development of countries generally. Among the existing approaches to assessing the level of social solidarity, it is worth highlighting, in particular, those based on research of volunteering and charity development, analysis of barriers to the formation of social cohesion, as well as results of sociological surveys regarding various aspects of social cohesion and factors of social desolidarization based on respondents' self-identification. These approaches generally highlight specific aspects of the social solidarity phenomenon,

emphasizing the significant potential for further development of methodological tools for assessing the level of social solidarity.

Analysis of existing approaches to assessing the level of social solidarity. The issue of *assessing volunteer activity*, as the most common approach to assessing solidarity, is quite difficult from a practical point of view, since the implementation of such activity in practical realities is mostly executed without official declaration, which complicates the formal accounting of volunteer activity and thus the assessment of its development. Therefore, amongst the methodological approaches for analysing the development of volunteer activity in Ukraine, the study of official registers of volunteers [23] remains key, and the results of sociological surveys among the adult population based on self-determination as volunteers [4, 33] are also very valuable. In practice, to assess the level of prevalence of volunteer activity, indirect indicators can be used that illustrate the actual implementation of volunteer activity, such as the use of special bank deposit accounts with the possibility of an unlimited number of replenishments, including from third parties, via a convenient electronic link (the so-called "*cans or jars*" from Monobank, or "*envelopes*" from PrivatBank). These financial instruments have become widespread fundraising approaches in the charitable sector within the practical realities of Ukrainian society, as evidenced by an analysis of the dynamics of relevant statistics regarding the number of holders of such bank accounts, as well as the average number of people contributing funds to such deposit instruments for fundraising [23] (Figure 1).

The number of volunteers estimated by the usage of special financial instruments for fundraising exceeds the official figure from the Ukrainian volunteer registry by 4–5 times, which indicates insufficient motivation for volunteers to officially declare their social status. However, even according to the state register, the number of volunteers in Ukraine increased ten times during the first year of full-scale war – from 320 people at the end of 2021 to 3,196 people at the end of 2022; during 2023, the number of registered volunteers more than doubled (to 7,700 people), and increased by another 36% in 2024 (to almost 10,500 people). In 2025, the growth rate of the number of volunteers in the official register decelerated to 13% (to 11,800 people). Therefore, during four years of the war, the number of volunteers in Ukraine has grown more than 30 times according to official data, and undeclared volunteering has become even more widespread – about 40,000 people opened special bank accounts for fundraising in 2023, and the average monthly number of people transferring funds to such accounts exceeded 2 million as of November 2024 [23].

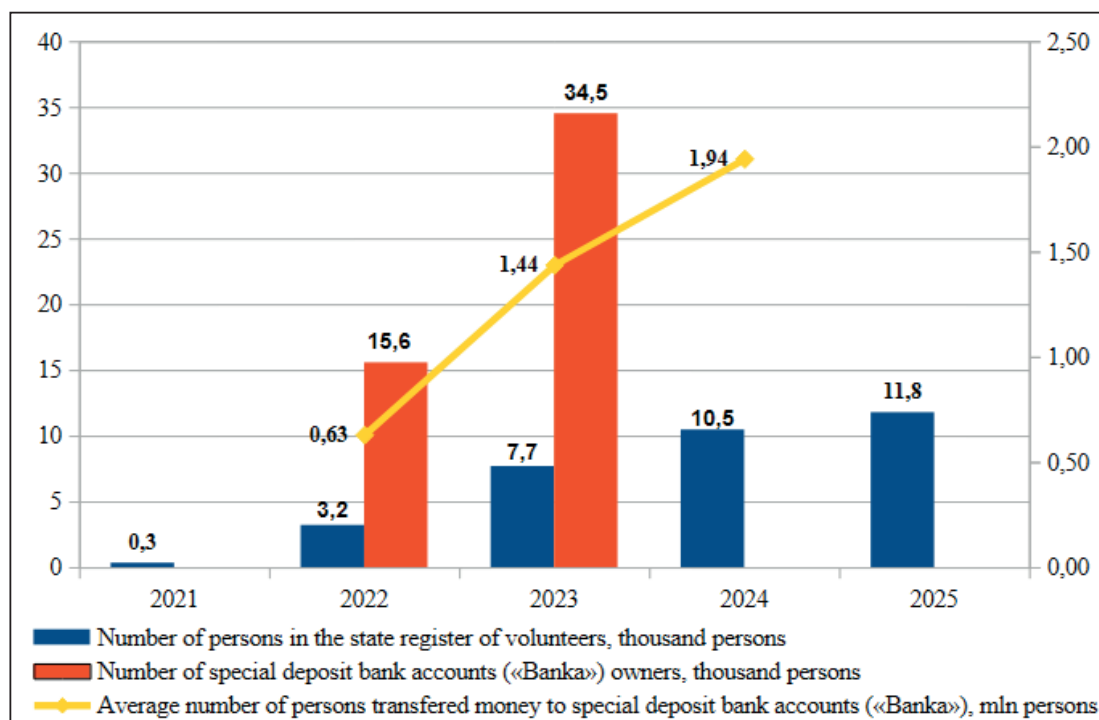


Figure 1. Dynamics of official and indirect indicators of the number of volunteers in Ukraine, 2021–2025.

Source: based on the statistical data from OpenDataBot, under the section 'Register of Volunteers in Ukraine', [23].

It is worth highlighting that the scope of voluntary activities exceeds the provision of purely financial support; in particular, the following charitable activities should also be included: spending personal time to execute specific



tasks or provide services (for example, restoring damaged homes, providing free psychological or legal advice, etc.), and providing humanitarian aid to those in need (clothing, food, hygiene products, medicines, etc.). This is precisely why the results of a multidimensional world charity study, based on data from Gallup's World Poll surveys – in which respondents from 140 countries worldwide participate annually (in person or by telephone)—demonstrate a significantly broader scope of volunteer activity among the Ukrainian population. According to the global report on the mentioned research, presented in 2025 by the Charities Aid Foundation [4], the percentage of volunteers among Ukraine's adult population increased from 19% in the pre-war period (2019–2021) to 24% in 2022 and 37% in 2023, showing a moderate decline to 26% in 2024 (Figure 2) [25]. In absolute terms, this amounts to 8.4 million Ukrainians who engaged in voluntary work during 2022, around 12 million volunteers in 2023, and 6.8 million in 2025, including refugees, as Ukrainians who have emigrated abroad generally continue to support Ukraine through financial charitable transfers (based on IMF expert estimates of the size and age structure of Ukraine's population in 2022–2025 [13]).

In Ukraine, particular attention is drawn to the study presented by the Zagoriy Foundation [4, 33], which implements its own social projects and conducts research to assess the level and trends in the charity development in Ukraine. As part of the 'Research of the Charitable Sector' in Ukraine, conducted by Zagoriy Foundation based on data from sociological surveys of Ukrainians, a charity engagement index has been proposed, which was calculated as the percentage of the population participating in charity, as well as the charity need index, calculated on the basis of subjective assessments by a representative sample of Ukrainians on a scale of 0 to 10 (0 – charity is not needed, 10 – charitable assistance is urgently needed). The dynamic trend in these indicators, shown in Figure 2, illustrates the increase in the level of involvement in charity among Ukrainians in the pre-war period (from 60% in 2019 to 67% in 2021), reflecting the growth of unresolved problems in society during the pandemic crisis caused by COVID-19, as well as a sharp rise in charitable activity in Ukraine with the advent of the devastating consequences of 2022 – the rate of engagement in charity among the Ukrainian population remained consistently at a peak of 86% from 2022 to 2024 inclusive, according to the results of sociological surveys by the Zagoriy Family Foundation (Figure 2). Ukrainians rated the need for charity in 2025 at a fairly high level (8.7 out of 10), highlighting the insufficiency of personal resources and state aid to address society's pressing current needs. A slight decline in this indicator from a peak of 9.5 in 2022 and 9.1 in 2024 (Figure 2) reflects a shift from Ukrainians' crisis-driven perception of their situation in an emergency towards a more rational understanding of real needs and a systematic approach to addressing them.

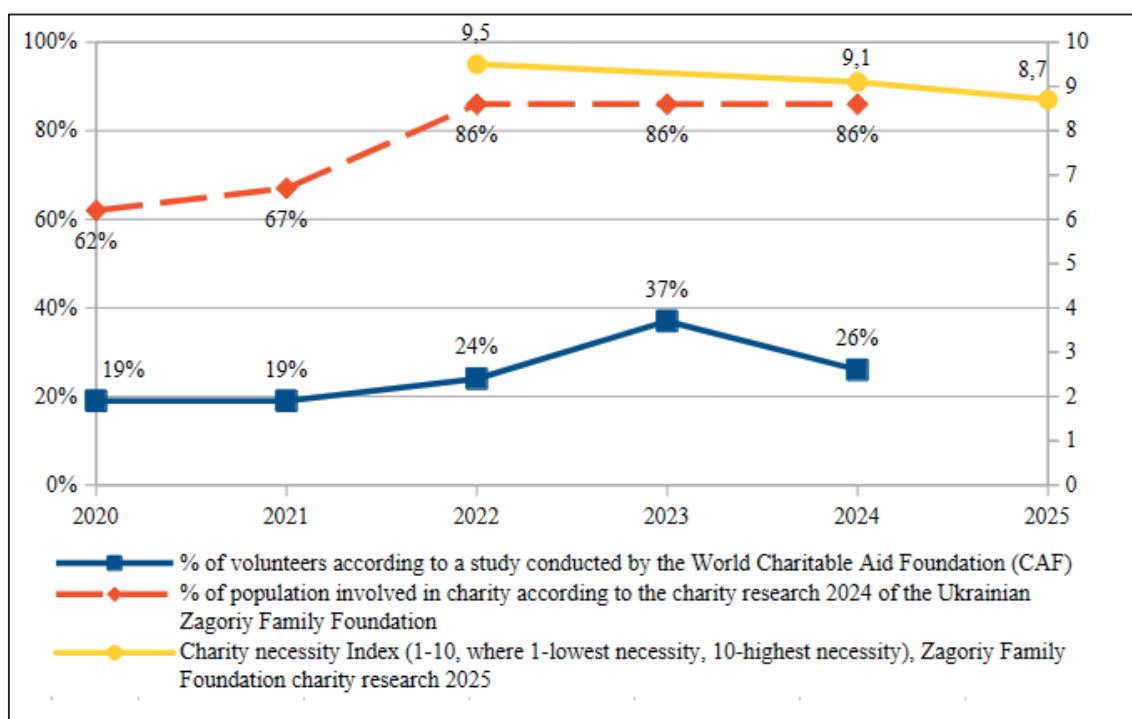


Figure 2. Dynamics of Ukrainians' involvement in charitable and voluntary activities, as well as assessments of the need for charity based on the results of Ukrainian and international studies, 2020-2025.

Source: constructed on the basis of data from Zagoriy Foundation and Charities Aid Foundation [4, 33].



The significant discrepancy in the figures representing the participation of the Ukrainian population in voluntary and charitable activities, as illustrated in Figure 2, derives primarily from the differing definitions of these concepts, which, in turn, leads to distinctions in the methodological approach to their assessment. Volunteering is unpaid voluntary provision of non-material assistance, involving the use of a volunteer's personal time for the benefit of another person, a group of people, or a non-profit organisation (work, counselling, administration, care, etc.), as well as other non-profit activities aimed at environmental protection, preservation of historical and cultural heritage, strengthening of national identity, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, and other socially beneficial initiatives (according to the Law of Ukraine "On Voluntary Activity"). Meanwhile, charitable activity is a broader concept, as it encompasses any form of altruistic assistance, including financial support and voluntary work (according to the Law of Ukraine "On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organisations"). As part of the Zagoriy Family Foundation's research on charity in Ukraine, 86% of a representative sample of respondents (the population aged 18 years and older) consistently confirmed between 2022 and 2024 that they had "helped someone (financially or through actions) or engaged in volunteering" over the past 12 months [4, 33].

Research on the phenomenon of social solidarity is also inextricably connected with identifying the barriers to the formation of cohesive communities on the path to social consolidation. A significant obstacle to increasing social solidarity is the inequality of income distribution among the population, which creates social tension within society and reduces the motivation for cohesive community action. To assess the level of income inequality, the Gini coefficient is used, which reflects the degree to which the distribution of household income deviates from an ideally equal distribution. Among EU countries, income inequality rose gradually from 2008 to 2014 to a level of 30.9, then fell slowly to 30.0 in 2020 and rose slightly in 2021 (to 30.2) [9, 30]. Since 2021, there has been a gradual reduction in income inequality among EU citizens in European countries, down to 29.4 by 2024. Interestingly, income inequality in Ukraine prior to the war was significantly lower than in EU countries and followed a completely different trend: a decline between 2008 and 2014, a gradual rise to the 2008 level (26.6) in 2019 and a decrease of 3.8% in 2020, to 25.6, which is 15% lower than in Europe in 2020. In 2023, the gap between Ukrainians' income levels widened sharply to a record 43.8 points, reflecting the dramatic impact of the war on the financial situation of certain population groups affected by the consequences of military aggression.

Researchers also attribute the following factors to those that lead to the desolidarisation of society: weaknesses in social dialogue [2, 3], the polarisation of society and the related conflicts between opposing social groups [18], fundamental differences in key civic views, such as trust in authorities and strategic directions for the state's development [14], and a low level of interaction between civil society institutions and the state [2].

Introducing alternative approaches to assessing the level of social solidarity. An analysis of the structure and dynamics of non-profit forms of economic activity allows for a deeper understanding of the processes of social solidarity as a phenomenon of uniting people for the purpose of conducting non-profit activities; thus, it highlights certain principles of altruistic social activity that reflect the spiritual aspects of human life. Among all non-profit organizational and legal forms of economic activity [22], civil society organizations (CSOs) deserve particular attention, as they operate for the benefit of society or a specific community without the motivation of personal gain, specifically:

- charitable foundations and organizations;
- public associations, which include public organizations (composed exclusively of individuals) and public unions (composed of both legal entities and individuals);
- local self-government bodies;
- creative unions and other professional organizations, labour unions and their associations;
- consumer associations (cooperatives, communities, unions, buyers' organizations);
- bodies of self-organization of the population, organizations and enterprises of citizens' associations;
- horticultural societies and religious organizations.

Other non-profit organizations, such as non-state pension funds, business associations and employers' organizations, associations of co-owners of multi-apartment buildings (OSBB), as well as political parties, although they do not declare the pursuit of financial profit as their objective, act exclusively in the interests of their members rather than for the benefit of the wider community or society.

According to data from Table 1, as of the end of 2025, the most widespread among all organizational forms of non-profit CSOs in Ukraine were the following types: public and charitable organizations (48% and 15% of all non-profit CSOs, respectively), religious organizations and professional unions (13% and 12% respectively). Besides local self-government bodies (5% of all CSOs in 2025), horticultural societies (2%) and public unions (1%), every other organizational and legal form of non-profit activity represents less than 1% of the total number of non-profit CSOs. Certain types of non-profit legal entities have become less used in practice over the years, in



particular: associations of local authorities and their voluntary associations, tenants' and buyers' organizations, garage cooperatives and consumer cooperatives.

Table 1

Dynamics of the share of the main CSO types in the structure of all non-profit CSOs (%) during the pre-war and wartime periods, 2021–2025.

The main organizational and legal forms of non-profit civil society organizations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Public organizations	47,1	46,8	46,9	47,2	47,9
Charity organisations	9,9	12,4	13,7	14,3	14,6
Religious organisations	13,6	13,2	13,0	12,9	12,9
Professional unions	13,9	13,2	12,7	12,4	12,2
Local self-government bodies	7,5	6,8	6,5	6,2	5,4
Other forms of non-profit CSO	8,0	7,5	7,1	7,0	7,0
Total number of non-profit CSOs, units	189 392	196 685	201 631	206 838	210 253
Growth in non-profit CSOs, %		3,85%	2,51%	2,58%	1,65%

Source: authors' calculations based on data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, [29].

An analysis of the dynamics in the number of the main types of non-profit CSOs and their share among all non-commercial CSOs during the pre-war and wartime periods indicates a downward trend in the share of all types of non-profit CSOs, except for charitable and public organisations, with the number of charitable organisations increasing much more rapidly – their share in the general structure of non-profit CSOs rose by 2.5% in 2022 compared to 2021 and by a further 2.2% until the end of 2025. Considering the increase in the total number of active non-commercial organisations from 2021 till the end of 2025 (by 20,800 units), this level of charity growth in Ukraine is quite substantial – by 12,000 organisations, or 64% of the pre-war level as of the end of 2025. Furthermore, since the start of Russia's full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, the largest category – comprising almost half (48%) of all non-profit CSOs – has grown significantly: the number of public organisations increased by nearly 3,000 in 2022 and by a further 8,500 during 2023–2025 in absolute terms, although the relative share of public organisations remained almost unchanged over this period. These trends in the structure and dynamics of non-profit organisations reflect society's response to negative external shocks, in this case the war, confirming the need for urgent, concerted action aimed at mutual assistance to overcome the devastating consequences of the war.

The ratio of non-profit civil society organizations to the total number of active legal entities reflects people's tendency to unite for non-profit activities, and observing changes in this indicator over time allows us to analyze the impact of internal and external factors, including risks and shocks, on people's ability and willingness to unite for the purpose of conducting socially useful activities without personal gain, which reflects the degree of solidarity in society.

It is therefore conceivable to calculate a *social solidarity index*, based on estimating the proportion of non-profit civil society organisations within the total number of active legal entities across all organisational and legal forms of business:

$$I_s = \text{CSO} / \text{LE}_{\text{act}}, \quad (1)$$

where:

I_s – social solidarity index;

CSO – number of active civil society organizations;

LE_{act} – total number of active legal entities.

In November 2021, the social solidarity index was 27% for Ukrainian society and rose by 2.7% in 2022, highlighting the growing level of solidary feeling among Ukrainians in response to the challenges of a difficult period of martial law in the country (Figure 3). This indicator continued to rise throughout the next two years of the war, albeit at a slower pace, by 1.5% and 0.5% in 2023 and 2024 respectively, whilst in 2025, for the first time since the start of the full-scale war, the share of non-profit organisations demonstrated a slight decline (by -0.47%) in the structure of all active legal forms of business, confirming the deceleration of the process of solidary feeling within Ukrainian society, as identified also in a study of voluntary activity conducted by the Charities Aid Foundation in 2025 [4].

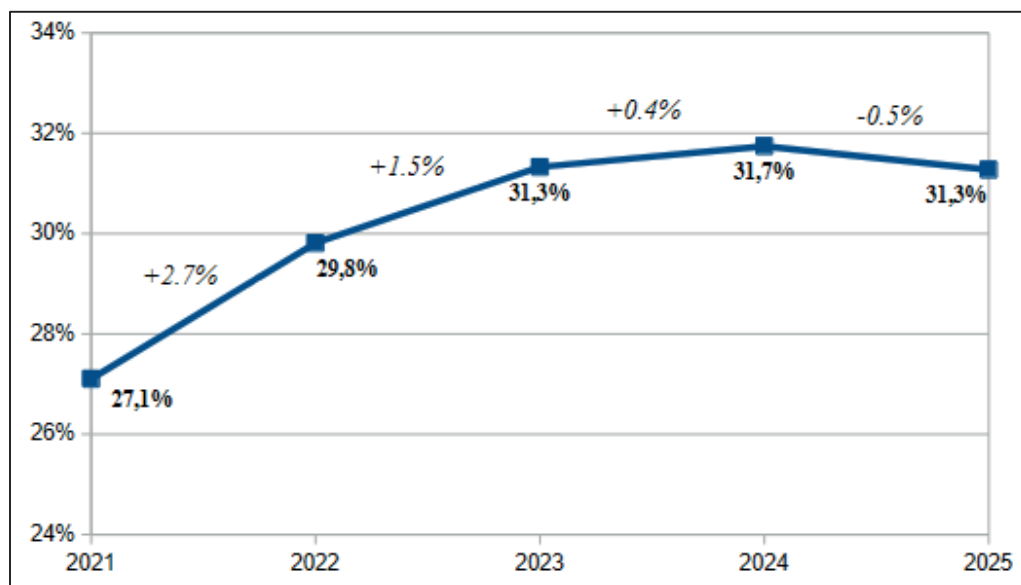


Figure 3. Dynamics of the social solidarity index in Ukraine, 2021–2025

Source: authors' calculations based on data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, [29].

The increasing trend in the level of social solidarity observed in Figure 3 during the 2022–2024 period of full-scale war, compared with the pre-war level in 2021, reflects society's response to the unprecedented challenges caused by military aggression, which are impossible to resolve purely through state regulation to the extent required, and particularly within the short timeframe demanded by critical situations such as the loss of housing and the lack of essential means of subsistence, such as food and water, medicines, sanitary and hygiene items, and clothing. People's ability to unite in order to provide immediate assistance to those who are in extremely difficult circumstances proved to be a real lifeline for the Ukrainian population, the practical significance of which is difficult to overestimate. The extent and effectiveness of such unity is significantly greater within the framework of non-profit civil society organizations than as a result of isolated groups of individuals.

Exploring the phenomenon of social solidarity, it is important not to disregard its globalization aspects and to highlight existing manifestations of solidarity that extend beyond the borders of a single country and shape the international discourse on this concept. Processes of *international and global solidarity* are observed in different dimensions, corresponding to the levels of interaction between actors: 1) at the individual level – mutual assistance between individuals who reside permanently or temporarily in different countries; 2) at the level of communities of different countries – between charitable foundations and organizations in one country that provide support to vulnerable groups in another country; 3) at the macro-level of interaction between countries, within which the provision of state aid to another country requires not only political will but also support from the society of the donor country; 4) at the global level of cooperation between clusters of countries, where mutually beneficial partnership programs are agreed for groups of countries united by certain characteristics, whether geographical or relating to their level of development.

Manifestations of international solidarity processes in the *dimension of interaction between individuals* include assistance between compassionate people living in different countries—for example, remittances sent by migrant workers employed abroad to their families in the country of origin, financial support provided by parents to their children studying abroad, or other forms of individual financial assistance. Such transactions can be assessed by evaluating the volume of individual financial transfers in a country's balance of payments.

Actual instances of international community solidarity include the charitable activities of international funds, organizations, and platforms that have provided tangible support to Ukrainian families during the difficult period of full-scale war, including: UNICEF "Together", the UN Refugee Agency, the "Kidfriendly" parents' community, and the platforms "Gate to Ukraine", "YeDopomoga", and "Project \$1k Ukraine" [1]. Such humanitarian activities by the international community occur around the world in response to the emergence of new risks or the escalation of existing challenges of varying scales; in particular, these include the activities of international civil society movements aimed at protecting the environment, human rights, children, and other humanitarian objectives relating to the protection of nature or the development of society.



Macro-level manifestations of solidarity processes at the international level reasonably include non-refundable financial aid and humanitarian assistance between countries, as well as a "soft" migration policy towards refugees from other countries – since such public policy measures, contrary to the provision of loans, although approved by the government, in practice cannot be effectively implemented without sufficient support from society.

It is important to emphasize that the necessity of international and global solidarity for the effective sustainable development of countries was enshrined by the UN in 2015 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [32]. Among these, SDG 17 (Partnerships for Sustainable Development) includes specific objectives across five areas of mutual support between countries: 1) mobilizing financial resources; 2) disseminating technology and innovation; 3) capacity building; 4) developing a fair trading system; and 5) addressing systemic issues in macroeconomic stability, policy coherence, the functioning of state institutions, multi-stakeholder partnerships (between the state, private sector, and civil society), and monitoring systems based on effective reporting and statistical data. Achieving the tasks of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in most countries requires cooperation through specially designed North-South, South-South, and triangular partnership programs aimed at supporting developing countries (the Global South) and the least developed nations through joint efforts, knowledge, and resources from developed countries (the Global North). Such Global Partnership programs exemplify global solidarity, where interaction occurs between groups of countries united by specific characteristics – in the case of the SDGs, by their level of economic development.

The data in Table 2 demonstrate an unprecedentedly high level of such indicators of international social solidarity as the volume of humanitarian aid provided to Ukraine and the number of Ukrainian refugees accepted by European countries (the macro-dimension of international solidarity towards Ukraine) in 2022 with the beginning of full-scale military aggression against Ukraine, the pace of which decelerated during 2023–2025 as the situation stabilised from critical to more systematically controlled.

Table 2

**Dynamics of international social solidarity indicators
based on the example of Ukrainian society, annual change**

Indicators of international solidarity to Ukrainians	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Humanitarian aid from different countries, allocated (€ billion)		9,1	5,7	4,8	4,2	1,3
UA refugees accepted by European countries (thousand persons)		3849	487,8	-0,93**	103,4	47,9
Individual international transfers from abroad (\$ billion)	4,5	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,5	

Notes:

*includes data for Jan-Feb in 2026

** "-" indicates the decrease in number of refugees in 2024

Source: compiled on the basis of data from the Kiel Institute for the World Economy, the National Bank of Ukraine and Eurostat, [6, 8, 21].

Trends in the volume of international remittances between individual households reflect two main factors: on the one hand, the reunification of families abroad who previously received remittances in Ukraine from a working family member (an 11% decrease in individual remittances from abroad in 2022 compared to pre-war 2021), as well as the rather difficult situation of Ukrainian refugees after leaving in 2022 (a doubling of individual remittances from Ukraine abroad in 2022 compared to 2021). The total volume of private remittances increased from \$5.5 billion in 2021 to \$5.9 billion in 2022, illustrating the rise in the total volume of financial mutual aid between Ukrainians separated by a state border.

A systematic approach to the research of solidarity processes, particularly the highlighting of its international level, provides an opportunity to broaden the approaches to its measurement by applying tools to assess changes and trends in specific manifestations of international solidarity.

Conclusions. Ukrainian society is experiencing intensified processes of solidarity in response to the external shocks of 2021–2025, according to the results of the analysis of the dynamics of both traditional and proposed indicators of solidarity. Increasing the level of social solidarity within society reflects the growth in the quality of human capital as a driving force for the country's sustainable development, which is of particular importance during the country's crisis period of overcoming the consequences of a full-scale military invasion.

Systematization and structuring of the levels and dimensions of social solidarity, the application of proposed alternative approaches to assessing the level of social solidarity based on an analysis of the dynamics and structure of non-profit civil society organizations, and a quantitative assessment of international manifestations of social



solidarity expand the methodological framework for researching this topic and reveal further prospects for international research and comparisons of the level of social solidarity.

The matter of quantitative assessment of the social solidarity level and the analysis of the factors and manifestations of desolidarisation will remain a prospective research topic, considering that there are no generally recognised comprehensive approaches and that systemic research into solidarity processes across various scientific disciplines remains highly relevant. Among the practical areas that are worth comprehensive research today and in the near future, especially in the dimension of the coordinates of sustainable development and European integration, are the potential of international support for Ukraine, as well as various forms and manifestations of global solidarity in the period of its post-war reconstruction.

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