

- **Describe briefly the historical circumstances of the creation of this community in your country**

The history of the national minority of Ukrainians in Poland dates back to the 16th and was shaped mainly by changes in the borders of change. Therefore, the peoples of those lands have mixed culturally for generations. According to the 1931 census, around 3,250,000 Polish citizens, or 10% of the population of the whole country, declared as Ukrainians or Ruthenians. They lived mainly in the Volyn (68% of the population of the voivodship), Tarnopol (45%), Stanisławów (68%) and Lviv (33%) voivodships.

- **Describe the current status of the community in your country**

Ukrainians are one of the nine legally recognized national minorities in the Republic of Poland. They are mostly living in a diaspora throughout the country, with a greater concentration in Masuria, Warmia, Western Pomerania, Gdańsk Pomerania and in the south-eastern part of the Podkarpackie and Podlasie Voivodships.

Ukrainians as national minority to which 38 797 Polish citizens declared their membership during the 2011 National Census, including: in the voivodship Warmian-Masurian - 13,037 people (according to the National Population and Housing Census of 2002 - 11,881), West Pomeranian Voivodeship - 4,482 (according to the National Population and Housing Census of 2002 - 3,703), Pomeranian - 3,932 (according to the National Population and Housing Census of 2002 - 2,831).

Some Ukrainians managed to avoid resettlement from their native areas, and some were allowed to return after 1956. Hence the clusters of the Ukrainian minority in the Podkarpackie and Lesser Poland voivodships.

- **Define cultural specifics of dealing with community members (in general)**

Culturally, this minority is very connected and caring for traditions. Ukrainians are mostly followers of two faiths: the Greek Catholic Church in Poland and the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. There are also 8 churches and 32 groups of Ukrainian in the language of Jehovah's Witnesses in Poland.

- **Define cultural specifics in the provision of health care to community members (with an emphasis on women)**

Ukrainian women are more traditional so they prefer treatment from a female doctor or even at home with traditional medicine. They are usually shy and have a more intense need for intimacy and privacy.

- **Determine the migrant language's specificities compared to the host country language**

Ukrainian belongs to the group of East Slavic languages, and its modern spelling is based on a phonetic principle, supplemented by a morphological and traditional-historical principle. The Ukrainian language is written with the Cyrillic alphabet - a modified grazdanka, consisting of 33 letters.

Geographical names are written starting with a capital letter, the second part of the name is also written (eg Довгий Войнилів) - analogous to the Polish language. In the case of generic terms that are part of the name, lowercase letters are usually used both for those that are part of the name (e.g. Чорне море, Карпатський біосферний заповідник) and for those not included in the proper name (e.g., озеро - lake -, etc.). It is worth noting that adjectives denoting nationality begin with a lowercase letter (e.g. український - Ukrainian), while belonging to a given nation is – opposite to Polish language - also with a lowercase letter (e.g. українець - Ukrainian).

Ukrainian vocabulary shows a great influence of Polish and for Poles Ukrainian is understandable in 36%.