

Largest survey to date
of Ukrainians in Ireland
who found protection from war
Subject – “Integration”

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UKRAINIAN ACTION IN IRELAND

This survey was conducted by Ukrainian Action in Ireland - a registered non-profit organisation set up in May 2022 in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. UACT represents a group of Irish and Ukrainian experienced volunteers and established professionals who came together with the aim to help Ukrainians in need and to foster Irish-Ukrainian partnership.

Our mission is to be the Ukrainian voice and action in Ireland.

The key strategic priorities for which Ukrainian Action in Ireland is established are:

1. To contribute to integration of Ukrainian refugees into the Irish society, strengthen and diversify the local communities.
2. To advance Irish-Ukrainian cultural and educational collaboration.
3. To provide humanitarian and life-saving relief to Ukrainians experiencing hardship.

Ukrainian Action in Ireland is a member of Ukrainian Civil Society Forum through which we are able to voice and advocate for the interests and needs of Ukrainian community in Ireland. Our volunteers support the functioning of the Ukrainian Community Center in Dublin, a safe and friendly place for Ukrainians of all ages and backgrounds helping them to integrate into Irish society and improve their mental health. Our bilingual hotline, website www.iamukrainian.ie and social media channels provide essential information for Ukrainian refugees arriving and settling in Ireland and reaching out to over 30,000 people daily. UACT was responsible for every big anti-war protests and rallies in Dublin and around the country, such as March for Peace in May 2022, Ukrainian Independence Day March in August 2022 and One Year of Invasion rally in February 2023.

Ukrainian Action in Ireland was awarded the prestigious Jim Larkin 'Thirst for Justice Award' for our work with Ukrainians who found protection from war in Ireland. We received the Special Recognition Award at the Women of the Year in Ireland by Irish Tatler and Dublin City Neighborhood Awards for our regular Ukrainian Clean-ups.

In May 2022, Ukrainian Action in Ireland conducted the first ever survey of Ukrainians asking them about their needs and situation. More information is here: <https://www.ukrainianaction.ie/post/survey-of-ukrainians-fleeing-war>

Current Report presents findings of the Second Survey of Ukrainians with the focus on integration and children, as well as provides comparison with the First Survey of Ukrainians conducted in 2022.

MAIN SURVEY RESULTS

- 79% of respondents are women, 21% are men. By age, 72% of respondents are under the age of 45, 55% belong to the 30–44-year-old bracket (the remaining 17% are under 30). 28% are 45 and older, of them 23% belong to the 45-59 age bracket, and 5% are 60+.
- 61% are officially married or are in a civil partnership, with 37% living together in Ireland at the time of the survey. At the same time, every fourth respondent (24%) although officially married / in a civil partnership, does not live in Ireland with their partner. 39% of respondents are not in a relationship / divorced / widows or widowers.
- Half of the respondents (54%) have children under 18. Mostly (31% of all respondents) have 1 child under 18. Another 23% have 2 or more children under 18 years of age.
- Among children, 18% are aged 0-4, 52% are 5-12, and 30% are aged 13-17.
- Among children aged 0-4, 41% attend kindergarten/Montessori school or receive care separately. It mostly (29% out of 41%) relates to the free 3-hour day care (ECCE scheme). Another 6% mentioned elementary school, 5% attending a full-time kindergarten, 3% receive free daycare from relatives / friends.
- At the same time 99% of children aged 5+ attend school. Of them, 88.5% attend the Irish school in person, 46% online Ukrainian school (in far less common cases students are attending an Irish college/university – only 5%, as well as a Ukrainian college / university – 3%). Among all children aged 5-17, 56% study in only one school, and 43% – in two schools simultaneously (both Irish and Ukrainian).
- The majority of children – 68% enjoy fewer extracurricular activities if compared with their activities in Ukraine. Another 27% say that the number of activities is about the same, and only 4% say that the number of activities has increased. The main reason why there are fewer activities is that there are no interesting or free activities (49% of those who talk about a decrease in activities say this).
- However, 80% of children (according to their parents) feel happy in Ireland.
- The main challenge for children in Ireland is language (for 57% it is the largest challenge).
- Only 0.4% of respondents arrived before February 24, 2022. The largest number of respondents (48%) came to Ireland during February-spring of 2022, 25% - in summer of 2022, and the rest arrived in autumn 2022 or winter 2022-2023.
- The main reasons for moving to Ireland are English being the main language for communication (72.5% of respondents called out this factor), territorial

remoteness from russia (53%) and provision of housing by the state (50%). Other significant reasons are, simple and clear rules for entry (40%), having friends or relatives in Ireland (35%) and a good level of welfare payments for migrants (33.5%).

- 52% of respondents say that the infrastructure of their home city is destroyed or heavily damaged, and 43% say that fighting continues in their cities. Another 21.5% talk of their home settlement being occupied by russians, 16% - that their housing is damaged, and 9% that their housing is destroyed. In total, 76.5% of respondents chose one of these options.
- A third of respondents (32%) haven't made the final decision about their plans, whether to stay in Ireland or return to Ukraine. At the same time, 41% plan to stay in Ireland for a long time, 25.5% would like to return to Ukraine, and 1% plan to move to another country.
- 87% of respondents named at least some acceptable conditions for the situation in Ukraine that would motivate them to return home, primarily cessation of hostilities (73%). Other conditions include availability of work/recovery of the economy (55%) and recovery of energy infrastructure (44.5%). 13% mention compensation for lost property.
- If we consider personal motives, then 88% have at least one reason to return to Ukraine. The primary reasons include, family (60%) and love for one's hometown/country (53%). This is followed by such personal reasons as missing life in Ukraine (44%), housing situation (44%), and better access to medicine (42%). Less often, respondents talked about their social life (27%), favorite job (19%), and better conditions for children (18%).
- Almost all respondents have a PPS number (99%) and a letter from the Department of Justice (granting temporary protection) (97%). Fewer respondents have a medical card (87%). 67% have a bank account/card and only 8% have driver's licenses.
- 97% of respondents feel safe in Ireland.
- 24% of respondents feel the need for psychological support, of them 5.5% have a therapist and 2% attend support groups (the remaining 16.5% are seeking psychological help). However, 24% answered "hard to say" to this question, rather than "no, psychological help is not needed".
- Broken down by employment status, there are four main categories of respondents. First, there are those who currently have a job and are not looking to change jobs - 22% of all respondents. These are people who have a job in Ireland not it their primary field of work (14% of all respondents), and those who work in their primary field (6.5%). Secondly, there are another 7.5% who are also employed (mostly part-time jobs) but are looking for a different job. Thirdly, 35% of respondents are not working right now, but are looking for a job. The fourth category consists of another 35% who are not currently working, but are not looking for a job either. The latter category is quite varied

and includes both those who cannot work (22% cannot work due to children, health conditions or English language) and those who are currently still in education (10%, mostly in-person in Ireland), and pensioners 3%).

- Most of the respondents – 55% live in hotels/hostels paid for by the state. 10% live with a host family or with other refugees. 8% live in separate housing provided to them for free or paying a symbolic fee. The same number (8%) rent housing at market value. 5% of respondents live with relatives/friends. The least respondents (3%) live in gyms/schools/etc. and in dormitories (1%).
- The majority of respondents – 76.5% are mostly or completely satisfied with their housing, with 48% being completely satisfied. Another 17% rated their satisfaction at 3 on a scale from 1 to 5, and 7% were somewhat or completely dissatisfied with housing.
- The main sources of current information are social networks (68%) and local Telegram channels (63%). This is followed by official government websites (52%), then websites or social networks of Ukrainian Action in Ireland (52%), and acquaintances/friends/relatives (50%). Other sources were mentioned somewhat less often.
- The majority of respondents (68%) have other displaced persons (out of necessity) and their own family (56%) in their social circle. Another 29% communicate with Ukrainians/people who know the respondent's language. Every third respondent have made friends & acquaintances among the Irish (36%), and 22.5% communicate with English-speaking host families/people.
- A third of the respondents (35%) speak English at a level that allows them to take part in almost any everyday conversation, with 17% not hesitating to communicate with native speakers or being fluent. 20% of respondents can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances. The remaining 45% speak English at a rather low level, with 22% being able to take part in a simple conversation in a retail environment, and 23% only knowing a few words to say hello & thank you.
- In total, 84% of respondents are currently studying English, mainly on their own (59%) or through in person courses (48%). At the same time, 12.5% are looking for courses/tutors. 15% are not currently studying English.
- Half of the respondents (48%) mostly use public transport. 32.5% answered that they mostly walk. 15% mostly use their own vehicle, while 3% use a bicycle.
- Every third respondent (38.5%) believes that using public transport does not cause them difficulties. At the same time, 61.5% of respondents mentioned at least some difficulties. So, 31% claim that the transport rarely runs (31%), 22% consider it too expensive, 17% - that it does not go where it is needed, 16% - consider the timetable being difficult to understand, 16% - that it runs at an inconvenient time, 12.5% - that the transport stops are far away.
- The majority of respondents (62%) have a cautiously optimistic assessment of their health and that of their family, although 4 on a scale of 1-5 (45%) is the

dominant answer, and 17% rated their health as 5. Another 29% rated their health as 3, and 9% generally consider it rather bad or very bad.

- 67% of respondents experienced availing of medical services in Ireland. The majority of respondents who had experience of receiving medical services ran into difficulties. Most of the respondents (56%) said that it was not clear how to get to the right consultant/specialist (e.g., ENT). This is followed by difficulties such as a language problem (20%), difficulty of finding a family doctor / GP (18%), a long wait (12.5%), and high cost of services (11%).
- Top difficulties for respondents include problems with housing (20% mentioned this problem), problems with employment (18%), and the language barrier (17%).
- 90% of respondents would like to express gratitude/thanks to the government and people of Ireland.

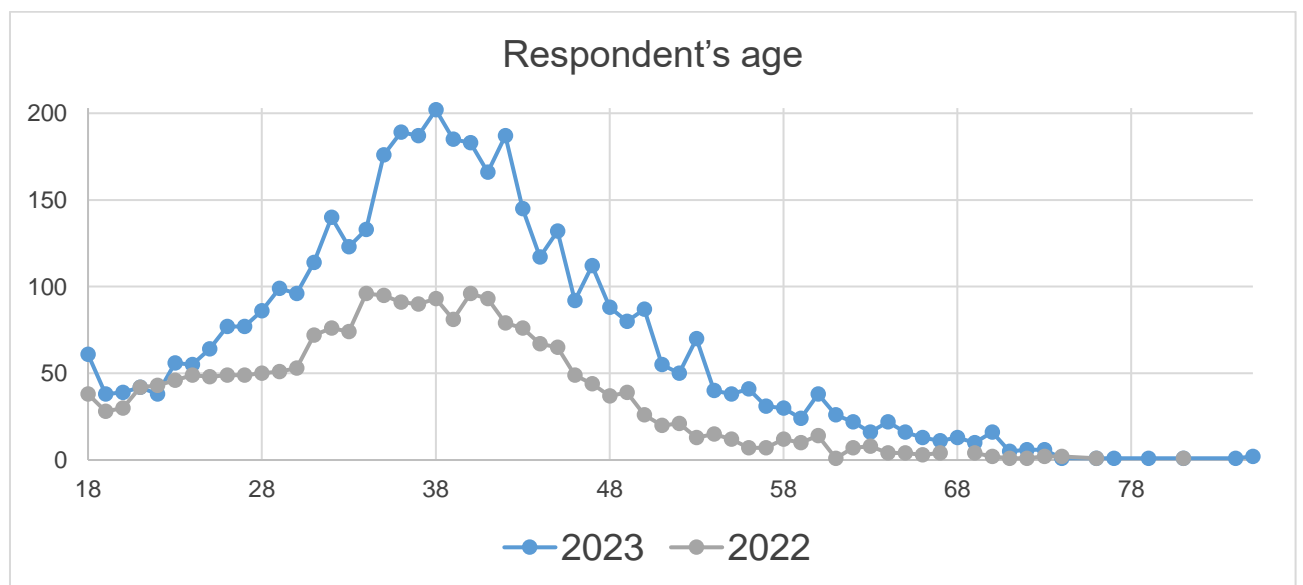
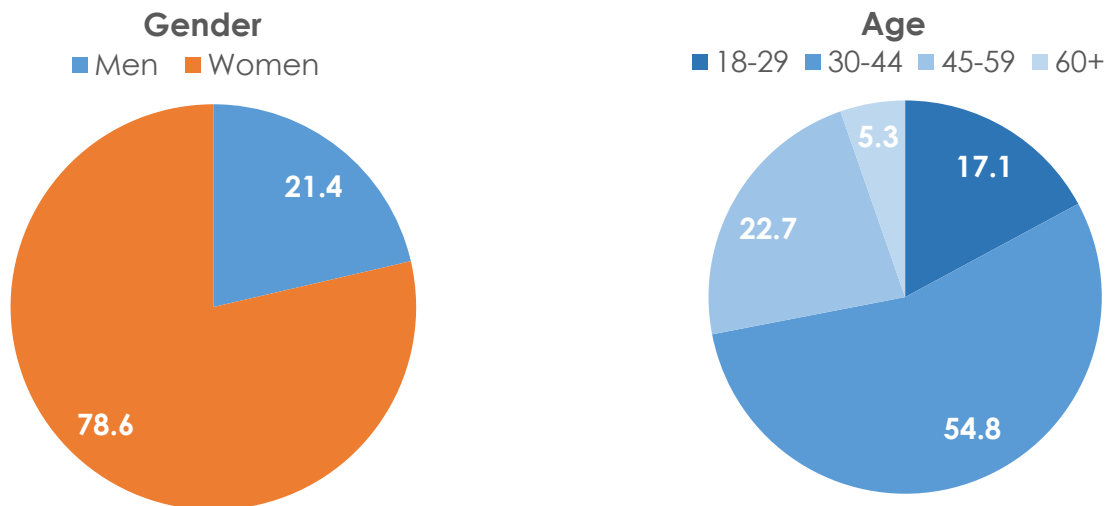
SECTION I. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

I.1 General breakdown of respondents by gender, age, marital status and parental status (underage children)

Among the respondents, the absolute majority – **79% are women**. The percentage of men is 21%.

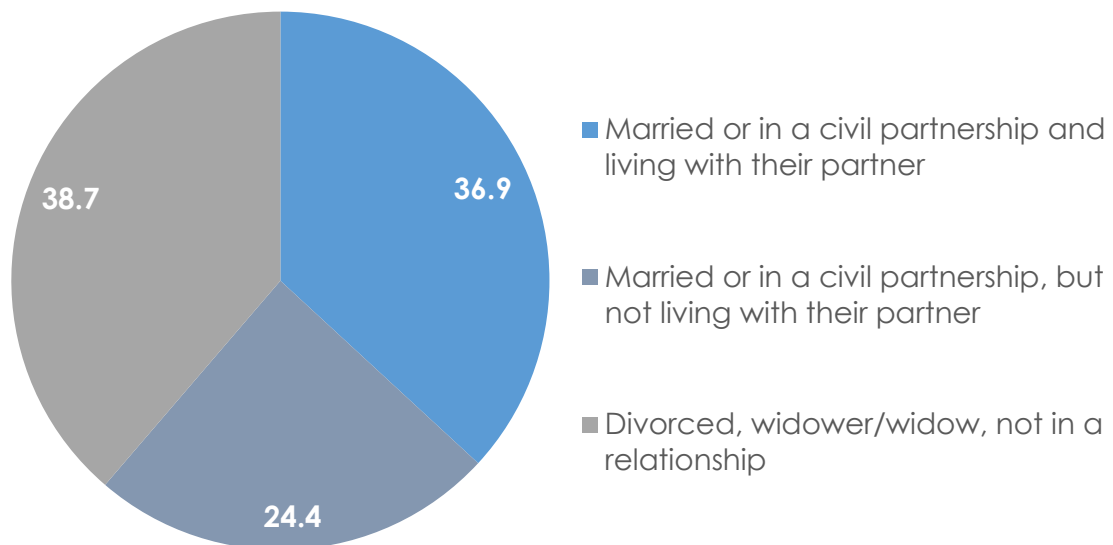
By age, **72% of respondents are under the age of 45**, 55% are 30-44 years old (the remaining 17% are under 30). 28% are 45 years old and older, of them 23% belong to the 45-59 category, and 5% are 60+.

Graph I.1.1 Respondents' gender and age



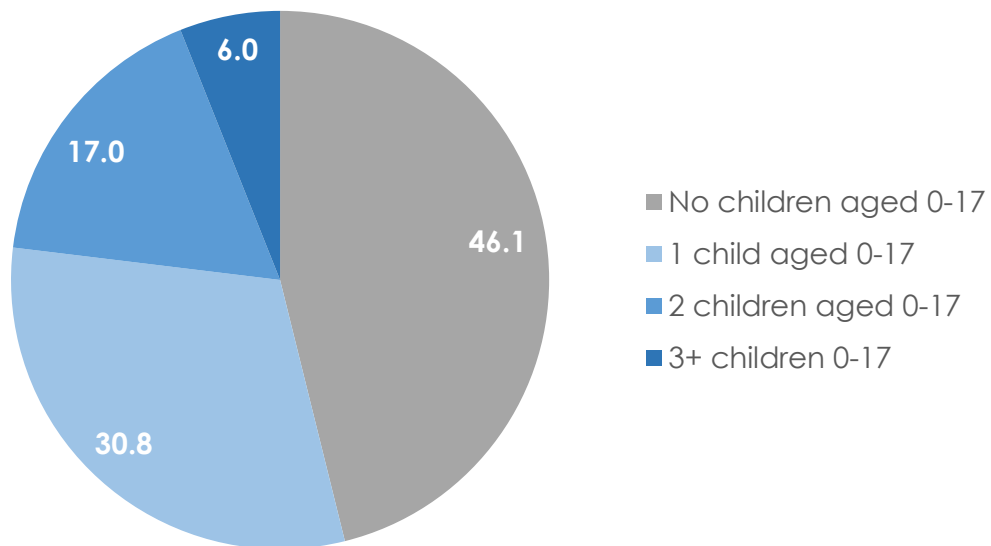
The majority of respondents – 61% are officially married or are in a relationship, with 37% living together in Ireland at the time of the survey. At the same time, every fourth respondent (24%) although officially married/in a relationship, does not live in Ireland with their partner. 39% of respondents are not in a relationship / divorced / widows or widowers.

Graph I.1.2 Marital status and living with their partner



Half of the respondents (54%) have underage children. Most (31% of all respondents) have one underage child. Another 23% have 2 or more underage children.

Graph I.1.3 Parental status (underage children)



I.2 Intersection of demographic categories

The tables below show an intersection of demographic categories. The structure of men and women by age and, vice versa, the structure of age categories by gender are quite similar.

Along with this, there is a connection between family status and the parental status. Thus, among male respondents there are significantly more people who are in a relationship and live with their partner – 65.5%, while the similar figure for female respondents is 29%. At the same time, among men, only 6% are in a relationship but do not live with their partner, and among women – 29.5%. As for parental status (underage children), 44.5% of men have underage children, while for women it is 56%.

There is a certain connection between the different age categories and their family status: for example, if we take the 30–59-year-olds and compare them to the categories of under 30 years old or over 60, there are more people among the 30 to 59 year olds that are in a relationship, including those not living with their partners. At the same time, there is a more pronounced relationship between the age categories and having children: among respondents under 30 years old, 82% do not have underage children, while among the 60+ year olds - 90% do not. At the same time, among respondents aged 30-44, 73% have children aged 0-17, and among 45-59 respondents – 44%.

The aforementioned connections can be considered from a different angle: for example, women account for 95% of respondents who are officially married or are in a relationship, but not living together.

Tables I.2.1 Intersection of demographic categories: gender and age

% in a column	Gender		Age			
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Gender						
Male	---	---	27.9	20.0	18.0	28.5
Female	---	---	72.1	80.0	82.0	71.5
Age						
18-29	22.3	15.7	---	---	---	---
30-44	51.4	55.8	---	---	---	---
45-59	19.2	23.7	---	---	---	---

% in a column	Gender		Age			
	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+
60+	7.1	4.9	---	---	---	---
Marital status						
In a relationship and living together	65.5	29.1	34.2	40.6	30.1	36.0
In a relationship, but not living together	5.9	29.5	11.2	27.8	28.8	14.0
Not in a relationship	28.6	41.5	54.6	31.6	41.1	50.0
Parental status						
No children	55.5	43.6	81.7	26.6	56.1	90.4
1 child	23.1	32.9	13.7	38.8	30.1	7.0
2 children	14.5	17.7	3.6	25.9	9.5	1.8
3+ children	6.9	5.8	1.1	8.8	4.3	0.9

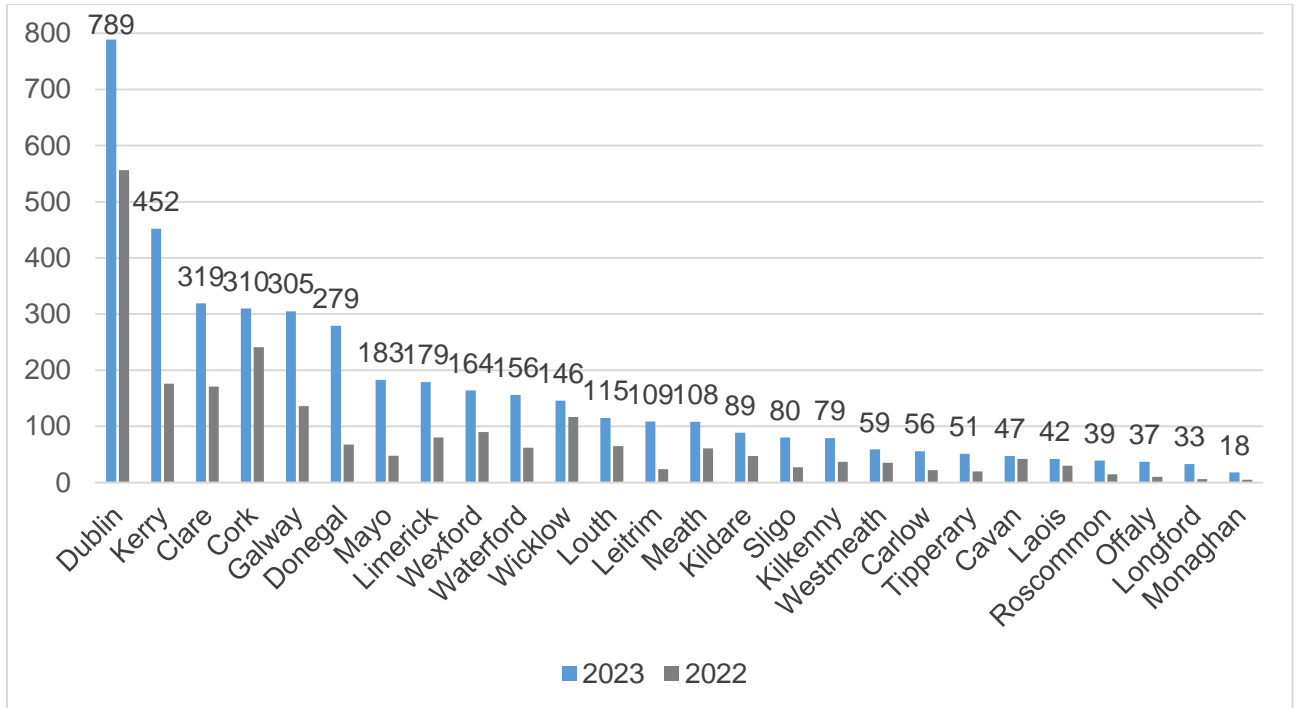
Tables I.2.2 Intersection of demographic categories: marital status and parental status

% in a column	Gender			Age			
	In a relationship and living together	In a relationship, but not living together	Not in a relationship	No children	1 child	2 children	3+ children
Gender							
Male	38.0	5.2	15.8	25.7	16.0	18.1	24.4
Female	62.0	94.8	84.2	74.3	84.0	81.9	75.6
Age							
18-29	15.9	7.9	24.2	30.3	7.6	3.6	3.1
30-44	60.4	62.4	44.8	31.6	69.0	83.2	79.8
45-59	18.5	26.7	24.1	27.6	22.2	12.6	16.3
60+	5.2	3.1	6.9	10.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Marital status							
In a relationship and living together	---	---	---	29.5	36.3	44.9	72.9
In a relationship, but not living together	---	---	---	16.6	33.3	33.5	13.6
Not in a relationship	---	---	---	53.9	30.4	21.6	13.6
Parental status							
No children	30.3	42.0	24.2	---	---	---	---

1 child	20.8	23.4	9.5	---	---	---	---
2 children	11.9	3.4	2.1	---	---	---	---
3+ children	37.0	31.3	64.2	---	---	---	---

I.3 Respondent's location in Ireland

Graph I.1.4 Respondent's location in Ireland



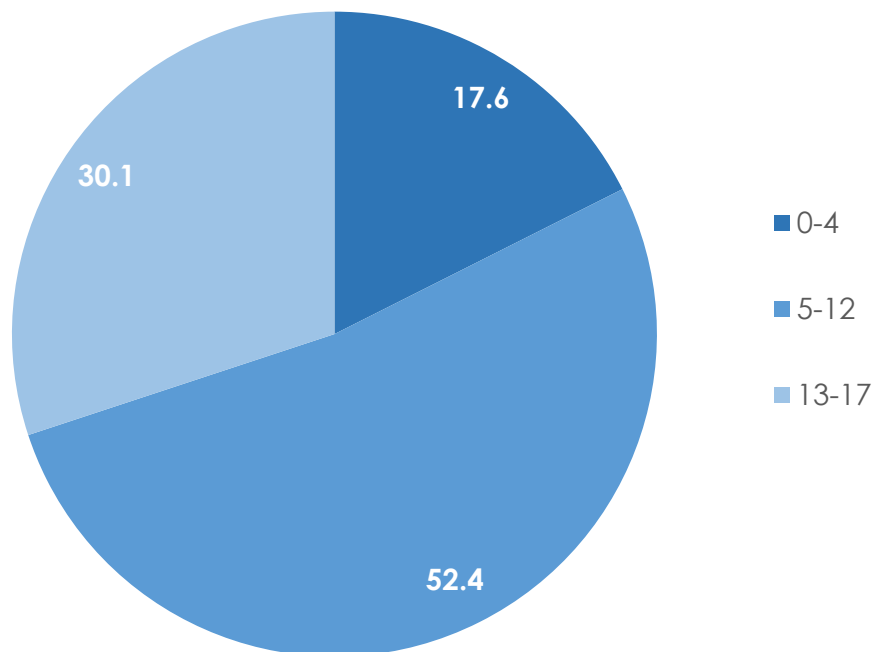
SECTION II. INFORMATION ABOUT UNDERAGE CHILDREN

It was possible to obtain information from the respondents about their underage children. In this section, the data analyzed is based on 3,635 children.

II.1 Age of children

Among children, 18% are aged 0-4, 52% - 5-12, and 30% - 13-17.

Graph II.1.1 Age of underage children



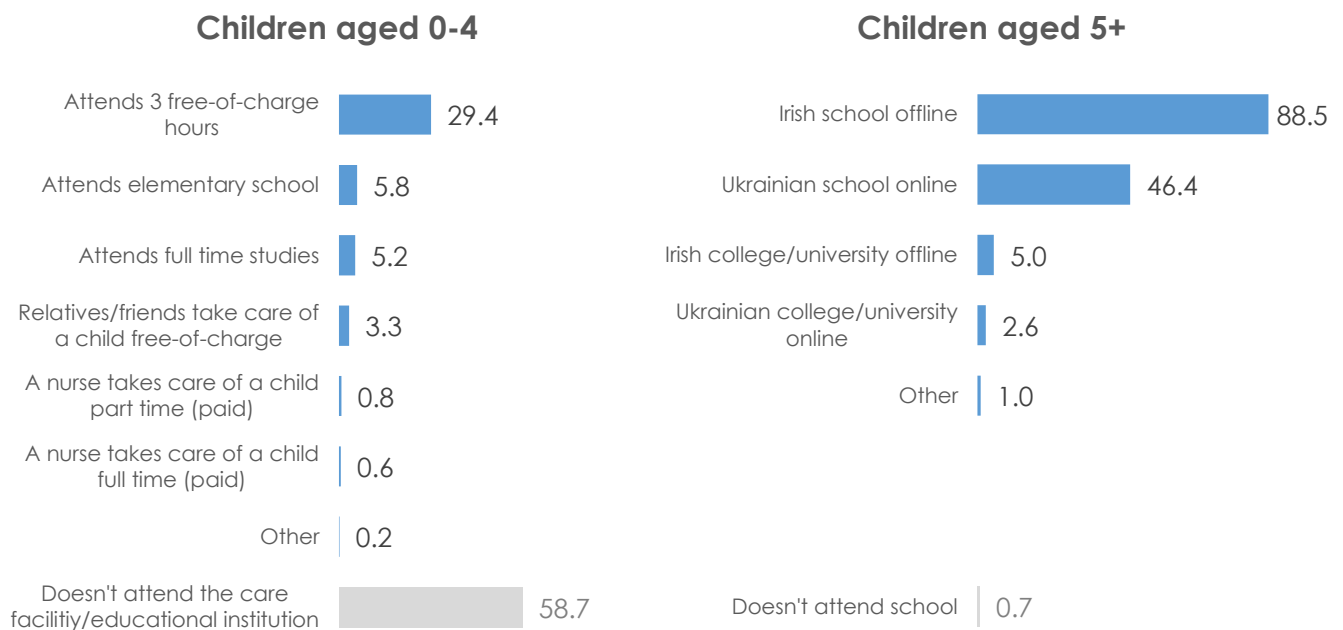
II.2 Education status of children

Among children aged 0-4, 41% attend kindergarten / Montessori school / receive day care separately from parents. It mostly (29% out of 41%) relates to the free 3-hour day care (ECCE scheme). Another 6% mentioned elementary school, 5% – attending a full-day kindergarten, 3% – free care by relatives / friends.

At the same time, 99% of children aged 5-17 attend school. Of them, 88.5% attend the Irish school in person, 46% - the Ukrainian school online (in far fewer cases students are attending an Irish college/university – only 5%, as well as a Ukrainian college / university – 3%).

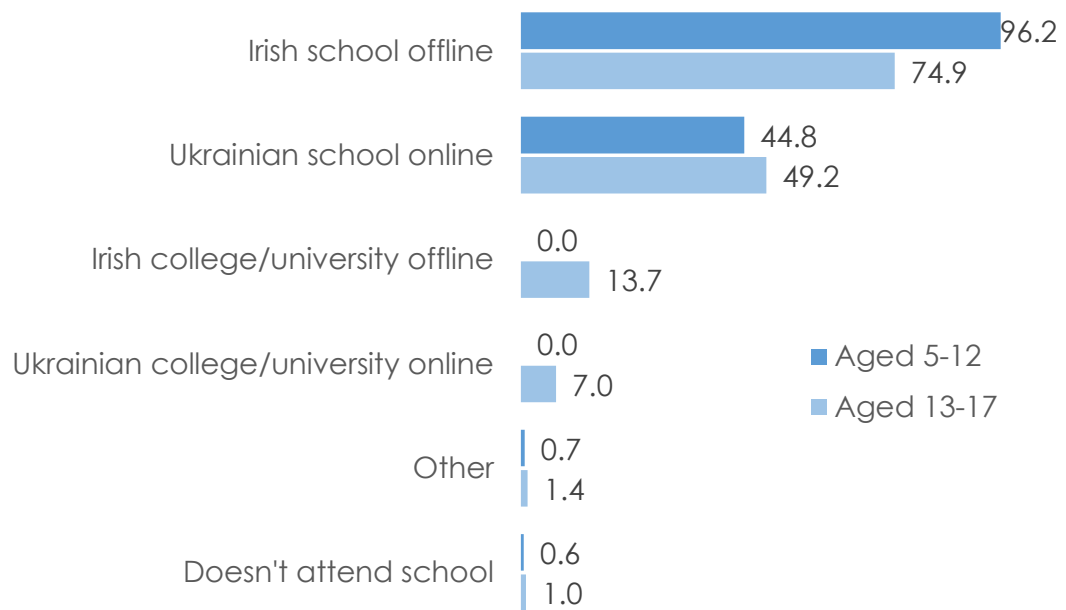
Among all children aged 5-17, 56% attend only one school, and 43% – two schools (Irish and Ukrainian).

Graph II.2.1 Educational status of underage children



Among children aged 5-12, 96% attend school in Ireland, while among children aged 13-17 – 75%. However, among 13–17-year-olds, another 14% attend Irish college or university. At the same time, 45% and 49% respectively attend Ukrainian school. Among 5-12 year-olds, 42% attend two schools, while among 13-17-year-olds – 45%.

Graph II.2.2 Educational status of underage children: 5-12 and 13-17 age groups

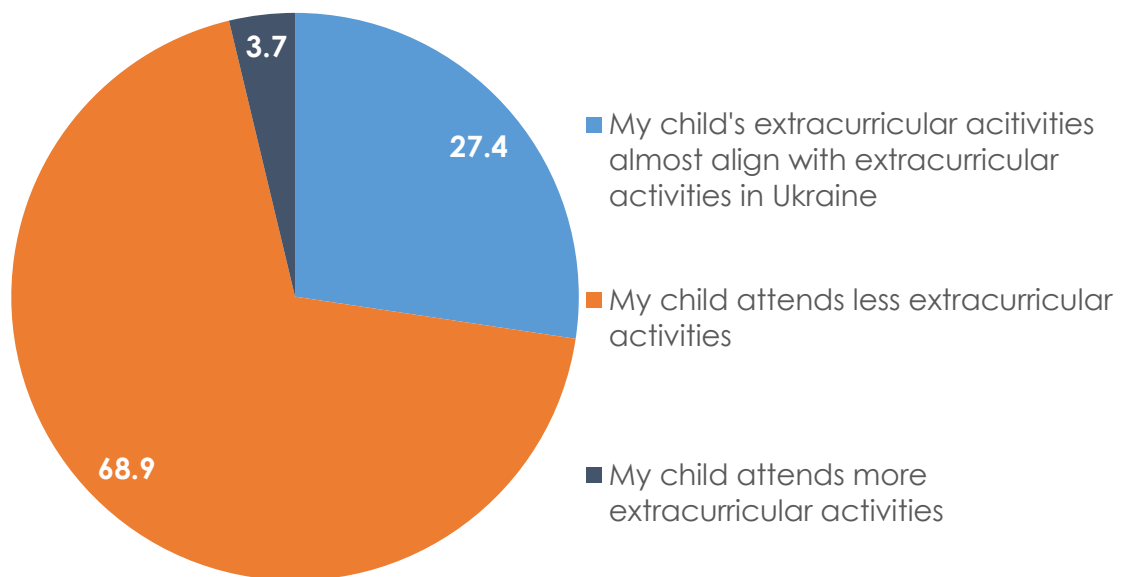


II.3 Extracurricular activities of children

The majority of children – 68% enjoy fewer extracurricular activities if compared with their activities in Ukraine. Another 27% say that the number of activities is about the same, and only 4% say that the number of activities has increased.

At the same time, the answers have almost no dependence on age. Among children 0-4, 65% enjoy fewer activities than in Ukraine, among children 5-12 – 71%, among children 13-17 – 68%.

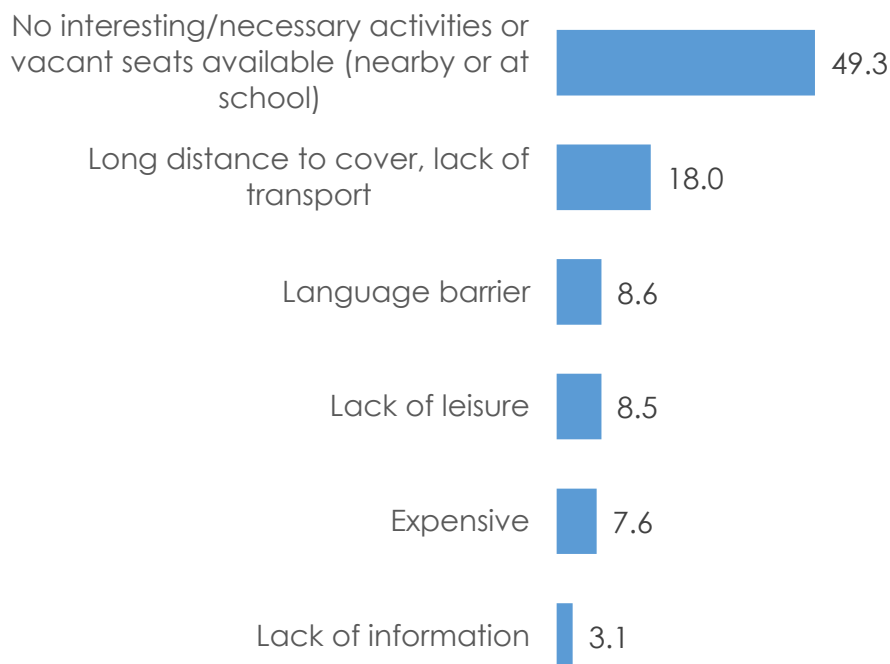
Graph II.3.1 Extracurricular activities of children in Ireland compared with activities in Ukraine



The main reason why there are fewer activities is that there are no interesting or free activities (49% of those who talk about a decrease in activities say this). Other top reasons include, long distance to the activity (18%), language barrier (9%), lack of free time (8.5%), high cost (8%). Only 3% say there is a lack of information.

Graph II.3.2 Top reasons for fewer extracurricular activities (open question)

% among those having fewer activities



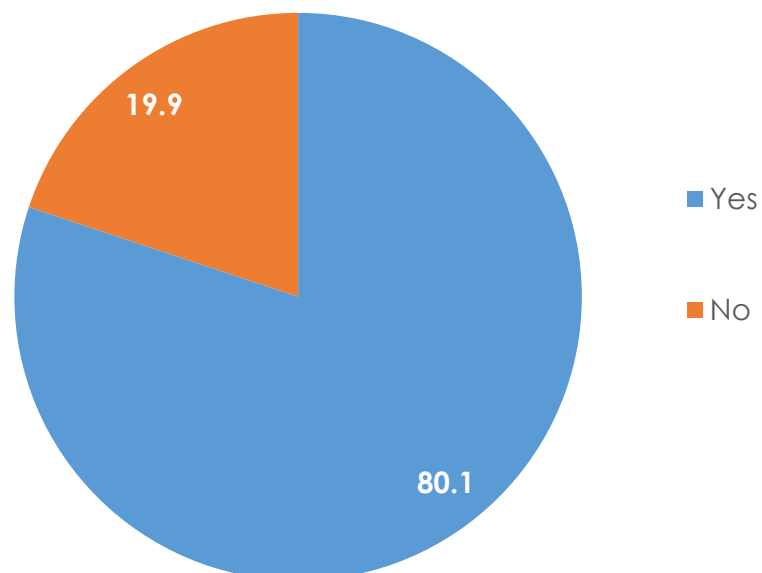
II.4 Assessment of children's happiness

80% of children (according to their parents) feel happy in Ireland. At the same time, if among children 0-4 and 5-12 the happiness rate is, respectively, 84% and 83%, then the rate among children 13-17 is 73%.

The level of happiness is slightly higher among those who attend only one school - 82% compared to 75% among those who attend two schools. Moreover, children who live with both parents are somewhat happier – 76% versus 83% than those who live with only one parent. In addition, among children who attend more extracurricular activities than in Ukraine, 86% are happy, and among children who attend the same number of activities – 90%. The happiness rate among those who attend fewer extracurricular activities is 76%.

There is a noticeable connection with the desire to return to Ukraine. Among children whose parents decide to stay permanently or forever in Ireland, 91% are happy. Among the children whose parents plan to return to Ukraine when there is an opportunity – 68%. And among children whose parents do not have specific plans, 76% are happy.

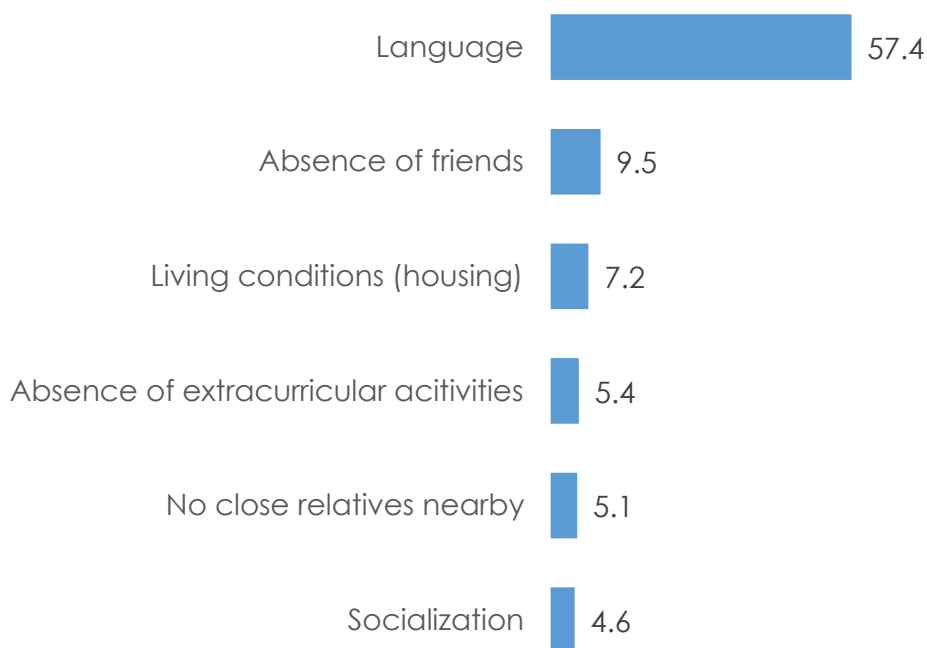
Graph II.4.1 Are children happy in Ireland?



II.5 The main challenges for children

The main challenge for children in Ireland is language (for 57% it is the top challenge). Other reasons were mentioned much less often. In particular, 9.5% talk about the lack of friends, 7% – living conditions, 5% – the lack of extracurricular activities, 5% – the lack of close relatives, 5% – socialization.

Graph II.5.2 Top challenges for children (open question)



SECTION III. MOVING TO IRELAND

III.1 Time frame and direction of moving to Ireland

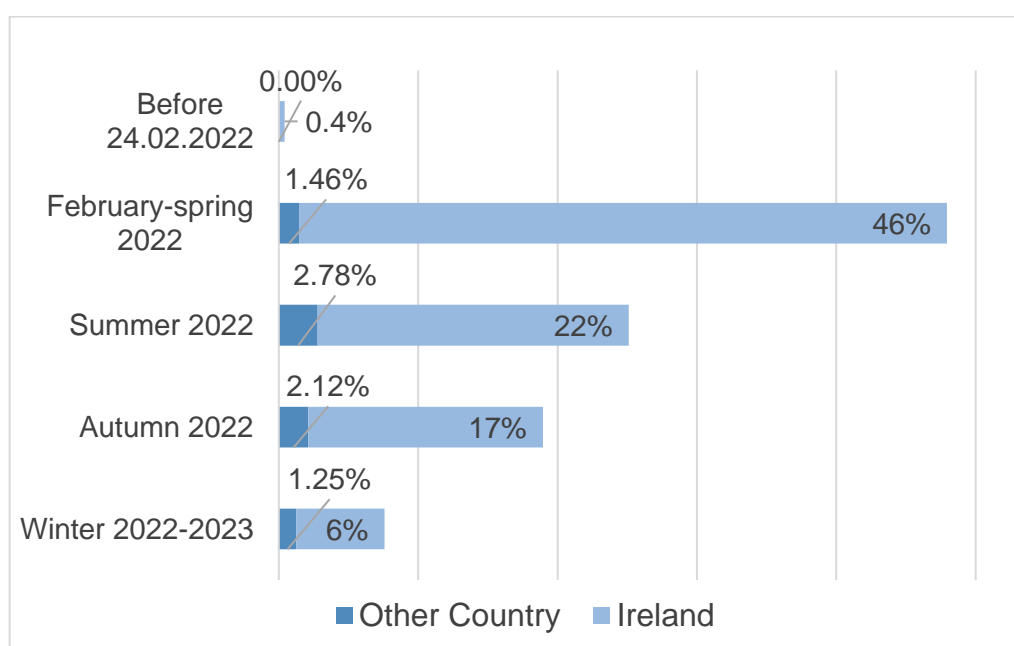
Only 0.4% of respondents arrived before February 24, 2022. The largest number of respondents (48%) came to Ireland during February-spring of 2022, 25% - in summer of 2022, and the rest arrived in autumn 2022 or winter 2022-2023.

Among both men and women, up to 1% arrived before February 24, 2022. At the same time, the arrival dates among men are somewhat later. Among them, 33% arrived during February-spring 2022, while for women the rate is 52%.

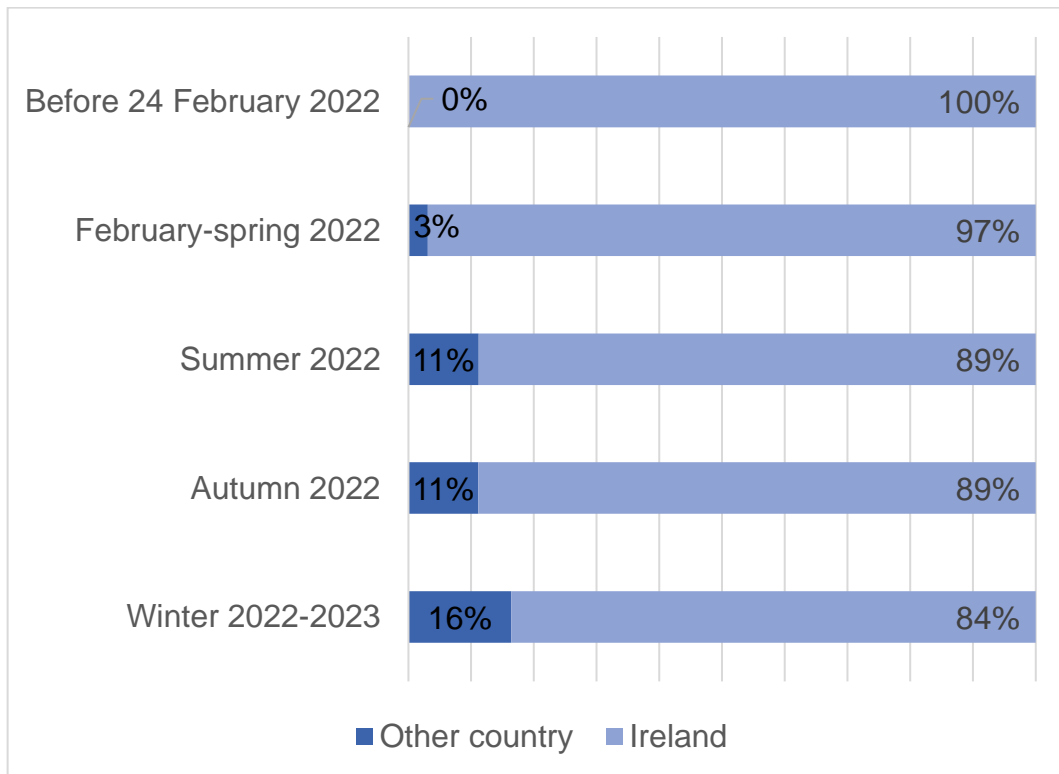
Currently, 99% of respondents have temporary protection status in Ireland (colloquially called “yellow letter”, which is issued by DOJ).

92.5% applied for temporary protection for the first time in Ireland, 7.5% – in another country. Most often, the respondents have travelled via Poland. If we consider respondents who initially requested protection in a third country (not Ireland), the top reasons for choosing that country were language (26% of such respondents), friends/relatives (26%), location (19%), security (14%), work (18%), refugee assistance program (12%).

Graph III.1.1.A When did you exactly come to Ireland?



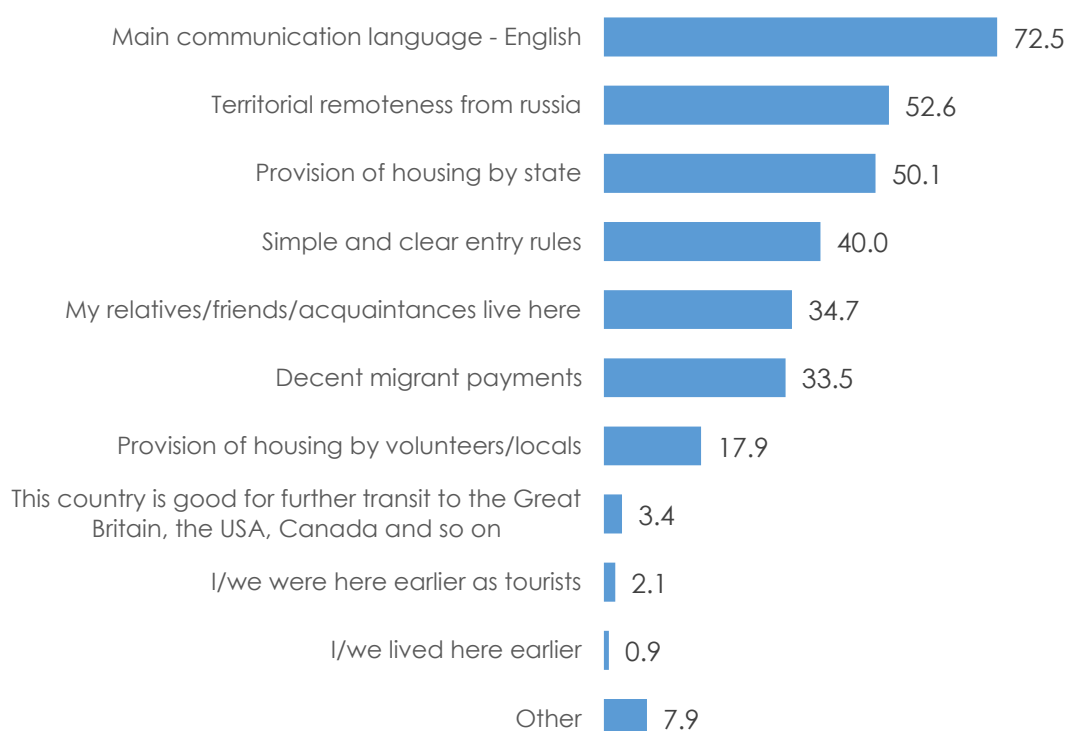
Graph III.1.1.B



III.2 Reasons for moving to Ireland

The main reasons for moving to Ireland are, **English as the main language of communication (72.5% of respondents called out this factor), territorial remoteness from russia (53%) and provision of housing by the state (50%)**. Other significant reasons are simple and clear rules for entry (40%), having friends or relatives in Ireland (35%) and a good level of welfare payments for migrants (33.5%).

Graph III.2.1 Why did you choose Ireland for temporary protection?



Below you can find the comparison of reasons between those who have friends/relatives in Ireland and those who do not. In general, the structure of other reasons is quite similar, although those who have friends/relatives speak are less concerned about the level of English language proficiency, provision of housing by the state, distance from Russia and entry rules.

Graph III.2.2 Why did you choose Ireland for refuge: those who have friends/relatives in Ireland and those who do not



SECTION IV. ATTITUDE TO POSSIBLE RETURN TO UKRAINE

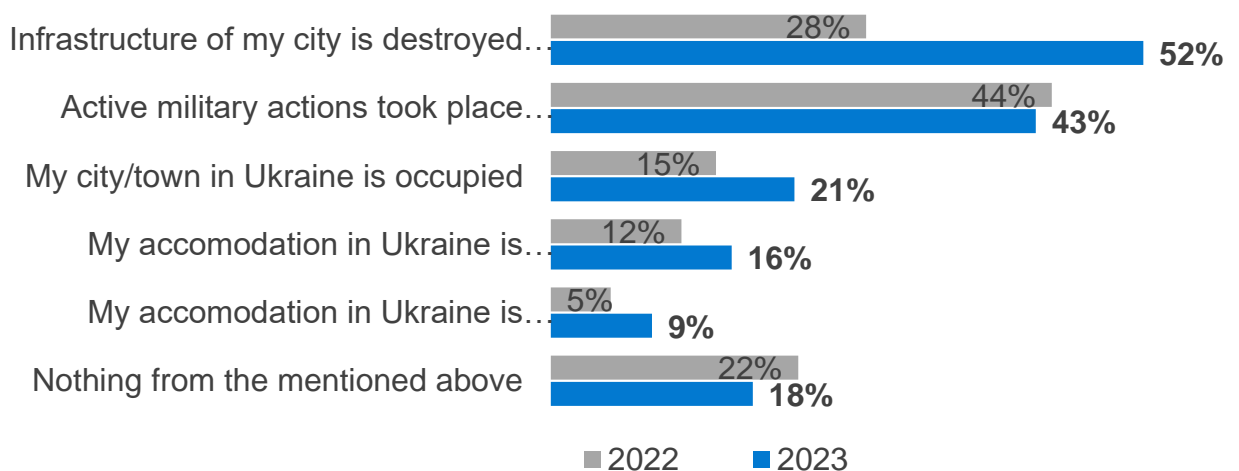
IV.1 Respondents' life circumstances in the context of Ukraine

52% of respondents say that the infrastructure of their home city is destroyed or heavily damaged, and 43% say that fighting continues in their cities. Another 21.5% talk of their settlement being occupied by russians, 16% - that their housing is damaged, and 9% that their housing is destroyed. **In total, 76.5% of respondents chose one of these options.**

Graph IV.1.1.A Respondents' life circumstances in the context of Ukraine



Graph IV.1.1.A

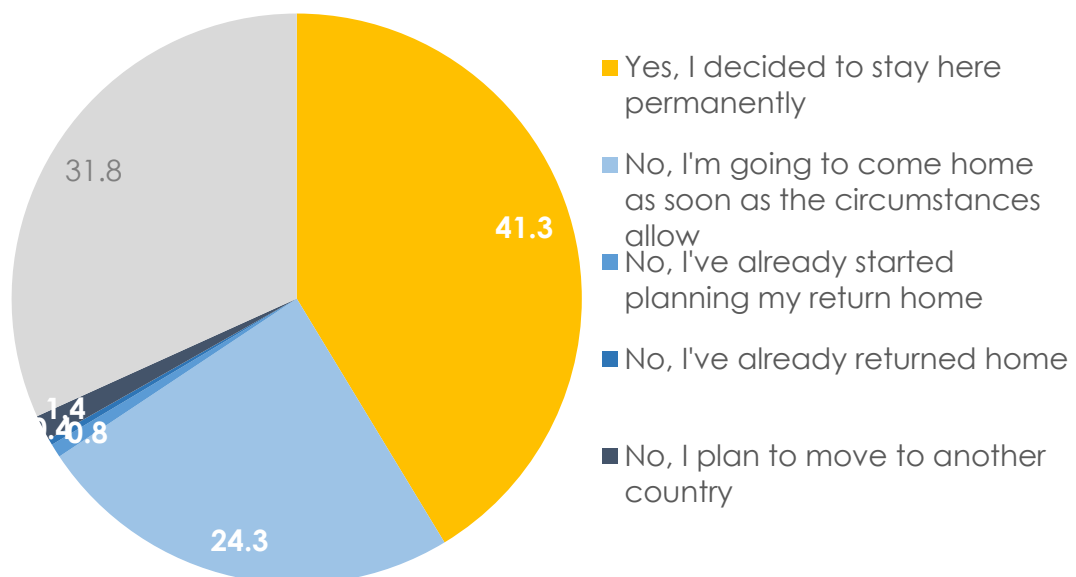


IV.2 Plans for possible return to Ukraine

A third of respondents (32%) haven't made the final decision about their plans, whether to stay in Ireland or return to Ukraine. At the same time, **41% plan to stay in Ireland for a long time, 25.5% would like to return to Ukraine**, and 1% plan to move to another country.

Those respondents who have already returned to Ukraine or have specific plans, primarily say that Ukraine is their home and they want to reunite with their family. While respondents who are already planning or have moved to another country, primarily talk about problems with work and/or housing.

Graph IV.2.1 Do you plan to stay in Ireland?



In the table below, plans for the future are shown in the context of some other answers of the respondents. In terms of life circumstances in the context of Ukraine, only those whose housing in Ukraine is completely destroyed stand out. Among them, 56% plan to stay in Ireland for a long time. Among other difficult situations, the variability of plans is insignificant and practically the same as among those who did not report complicated circumstances.

There is also a slight variability of plans depending on the top reasons for moving to Ireland.

At the same time, there is a noticeable connection between English proficiency and the desire to stay in Ireland. Thus, among respondents with the lowest level of proficiency, 32% want to stay for a long time and 36% want to return to Ukraine. Next, the willingness to stay in Ireland increases, reaching 53% among those who are fluent in English. At the same time, the percentage of those who look forward to return home drops to 13%.

In addition, the desire to stay in Ireland is more called out among respondents who are either single or already living with their partner. So, among them, 45% and 48% respectively would like to stay in Ireland for a long time, and 23% and 20% respectively would like to return to Ukraine. On the other hand, among those who are in a relationship but do not live with their partner, 26% would like to stay, and 38% want to return to Ukraine.

Table IV.2.1 Do you plan to stay in Ireland?

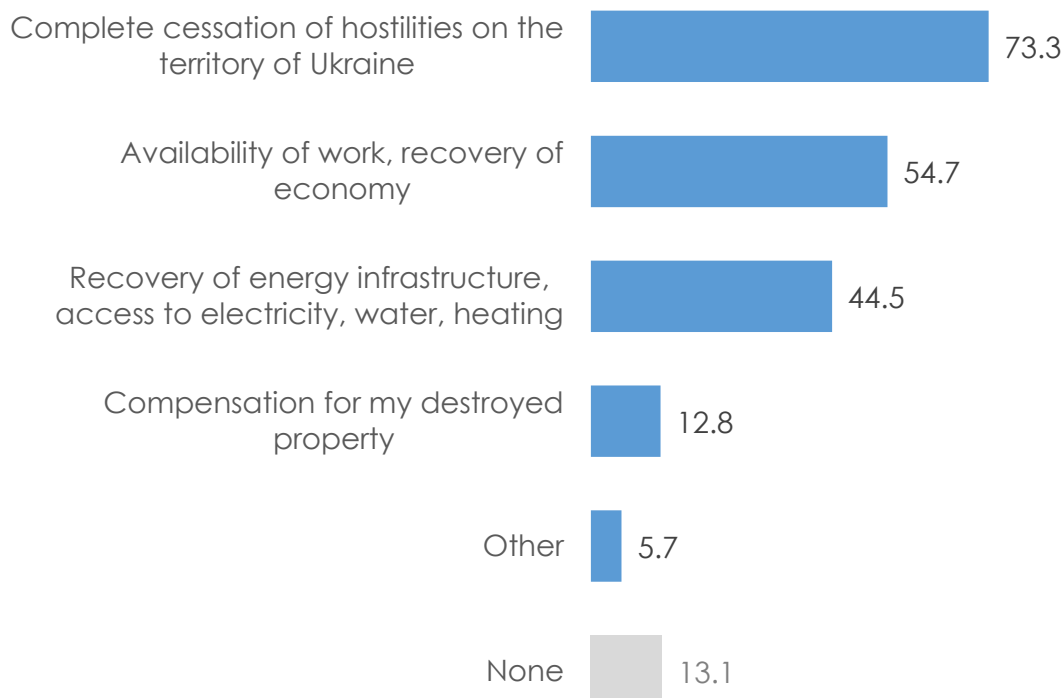
% in a row	Yes, I decided to stay here permanently	No, I'm going to come home as soon as the circumstances allow	No, I've already started planning my return home	No, I've already returned home	No, I plan to move to another country	I don't know
Life circumstances in the context of Ukraine						
Infrastructure of my city is destroyed or heavily damaged	42.3	23.5	0.7	0.2	1.3	32.0
Active military actions took place earlier or still ongoing	41.6	23.0	0.6	0.2	1.5	33.1
My residential area in Ukraine is occupied	45.7	20.7	0.4	0.1	1.8	31.3
My housing in Ukraine is damaged	41.7	21.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	34.9
My housing in Ukraine is destroyed	55.6	14.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	28.3
Nothing from the mentioned above	42.4	26.1	1.2	0.7	1.9	27.7

% in a row	Yes, I decided to stay here permanently	No, I'm going to come home as soon as the circumstances allow	No, I've already started planning my return home	No, I've already returned home	No, I plan to move to another country	I don't know
Top motives to move to Ireland						
Main communication language – English	44.8	21.0	0.6	0.3	1.6	31.7
Territorial remoteness from russia	43.9	21.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	32.6
Provision of housing by state	41.4	24.5	1.0	0.3	1.3	31.5
Simple and clear entry rules	42.5	25.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	30.0
My relatives/friends/acquaintances live here	39.1	29.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	29.3
Decent migrant payments	41.2	24.6	1.1	0.4	1.7	31.0
Provision of housing by volunteers/locals	47.2	21.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	28.3
Command of English						
I know a few words, can say hello/thank you	31.7	34.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	31.4
Can take part in a simple conversation at a supermarket/store	40.2	27.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	30.3
Can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances	40.9	22.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	34.5
Can take part in any everyday conversation, but face difficulties when speaking on highly technical topics	47.4	18.6	0.7	0.3	1.8	31.3
Can easily take part in the majority of conversation topics, not ashamed of talking to the English native speakers	48.6	17.1	1.1	0.0	1.9	31.3
Fluent	52.8	11.3	0.8	0.8	2.4	31.9
Marital status						
In a relationship and living together	48.2	19.2	0.3	0.2	1.8	30.4
In a relationship, but not living together	25.8	35.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	35.0
Not in a relationship	44.6	22.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	31.0

IV.3 Events in Ukraine and personal reasons that encourage return to Ukraine

87% of respondents named at least some acceptable conditions for situation in Ukraine that would motivate them to return home, primarily cessation of hostilities (73%). Other conditions include availability of work/recovery of the economy (55%) and recovery of energy infrastructure (44.5%). 13% mention compensation for lost property.

Graph IV.3.1 What events in Ukraine would encourage you to return?

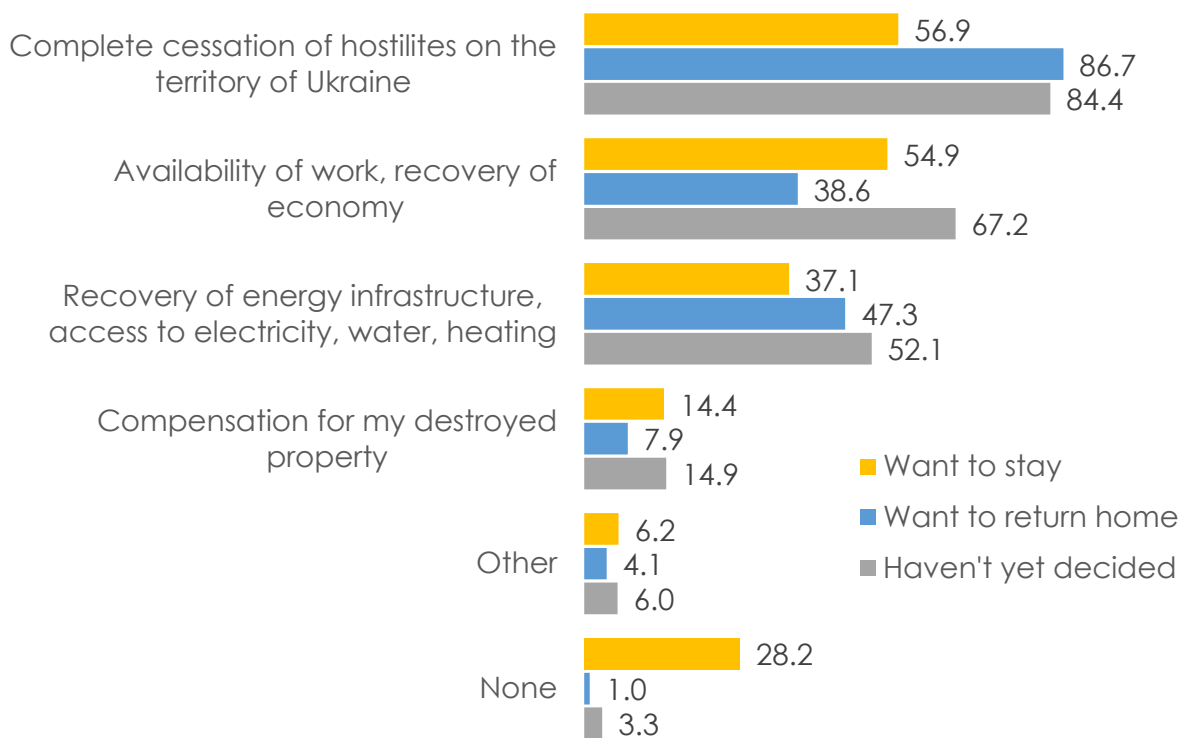


Among those who would like to stay in Ireland, 72% can name at least one condition that would encourage them to return to Ukraine. Most often, such respondents talk about cessation of hostilities (57%) and recovery of economy (55%), a little less often – energy infrastructure (37%).

Those who want to return are primarily waiting for cessation of hostilities (87%), less often they talk about energy (47%) and the economy (39%).

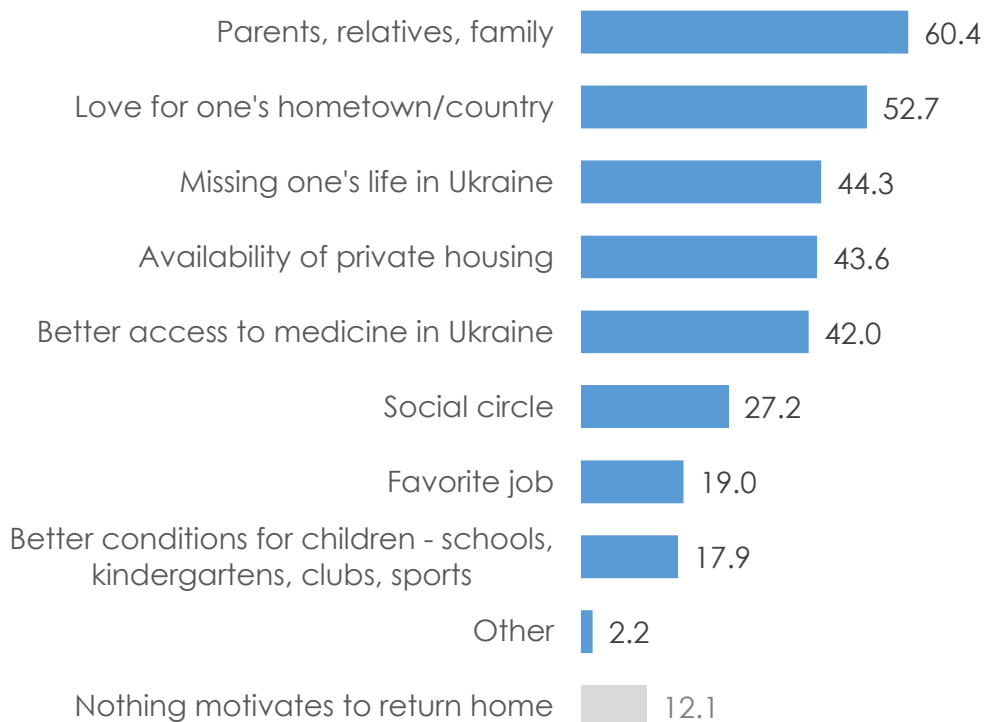
Among those who have not yet decided, 97% name certain conditions that would encourage them to return.

Graph IV.3.2 What events in Ukraine would encourage you to return: those who plan to stay in Ireland and those who aspire to return



If we consider personal motives, then 88% have at least one reason to return to Ukraine. Top reasons include: family (60%) and love for one's hometown/country (53%). This is followed by such personal reasons as missing life in Ukraine (44%), housing situation (44%,) and better access to medicine (42%). Less often, respondents talked about their social life (27%), favorite job (19%), and better conditions for children (18%).

Graph IV.3.3 What personal reasons would encourage you to return?

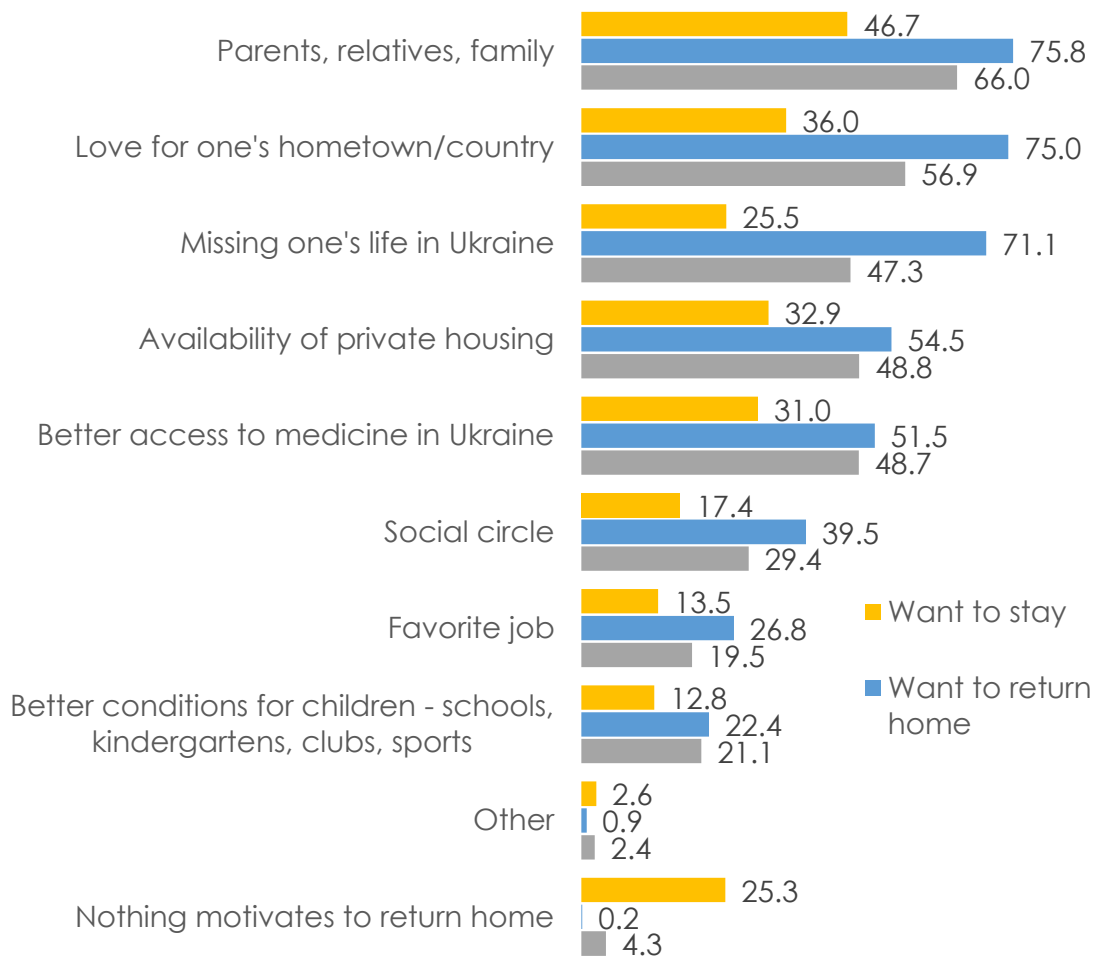


Among those who want to stay in Ireland, 75% have personal motivation to return to Ukraine. Most of such respondents talk about family (47%), love for the country/city (36%), availability of housing (33%), access to medicine (31%).

At the same time, almost 100% of those who would like to return – have personal reasons, among which family (76%), love for the city/country (75%), and grief for life in Ukraine (71%) dominate.

Among those who have not decided on their plans, 96% have at least one personal reason for returning to Ukraine.

Graph IV.3.4 What personal reasons would encourage you to return: those who plan to stay in Ireland and those who aspire to return

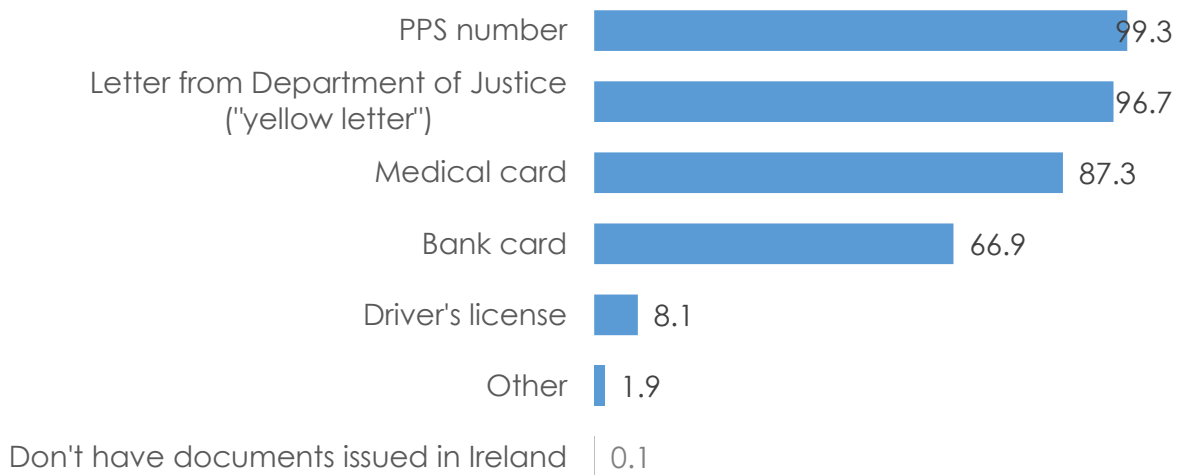


SECTION V. LIFE IN IRELAND

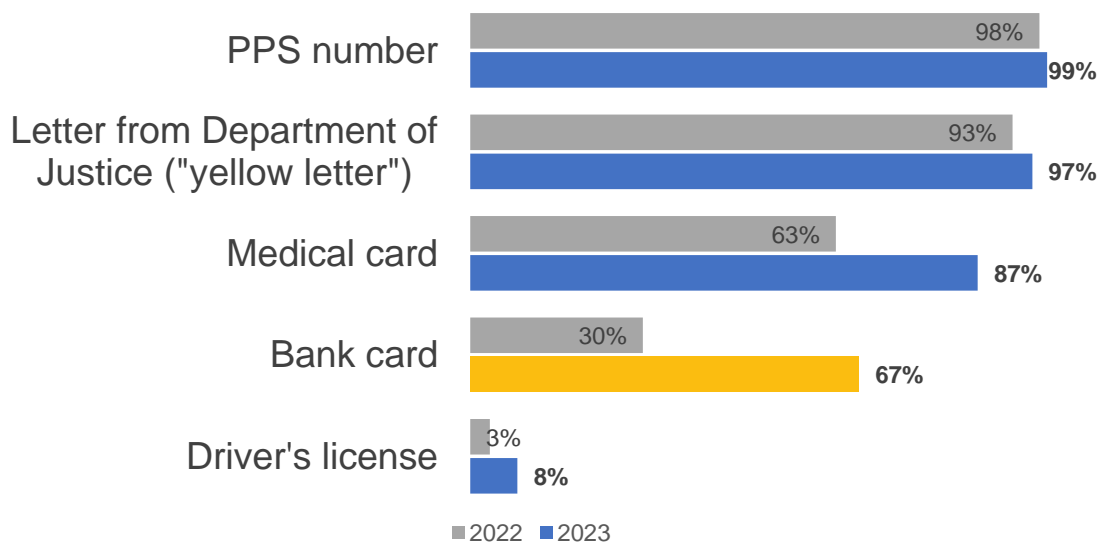
V.1 Documents obtained in Ireland

Almost all respondents have a PPS number (99%) and a (yellow Letter) from the Department of Justice (97%). Fewer respondents have a medical card (87%). 67% have a bank card. Only 8% have driver's licenses.

Graph V.1.1.A What documents have you already obtained in Ireland?



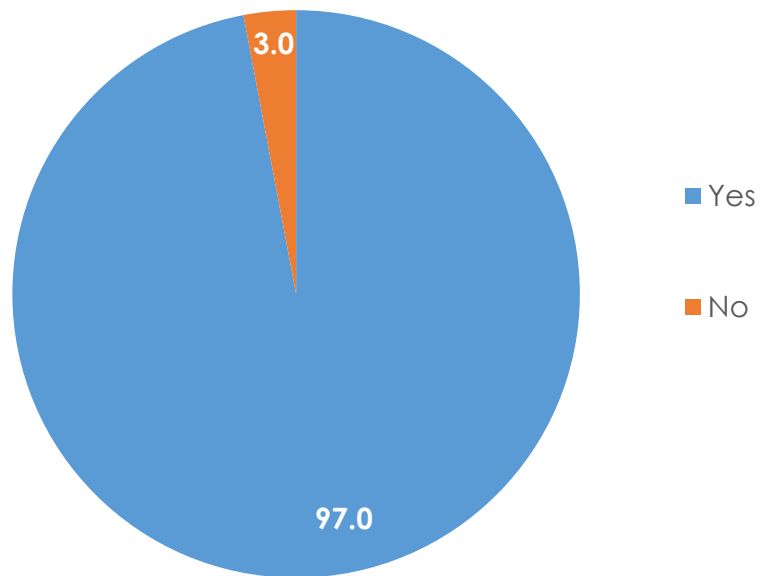
Graph V.1.1.B



V.2 Feeling safe in Ireland

97% of respondents feel safe in Ireland. Those respondents who do not feel safe spoke most often about problems with housing, impunity for aggressive teenagers, uncertainty, protests against refugees and bullying by local residents.

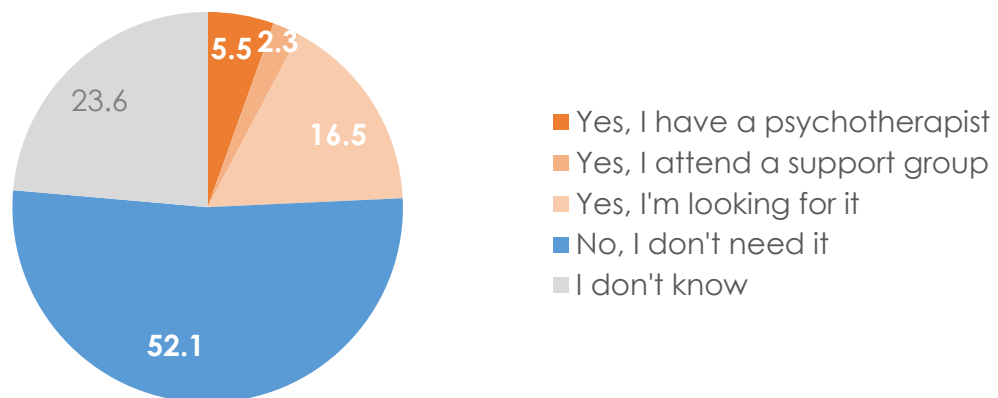
Graph V.2.1 Do you feel safe in Ireland?



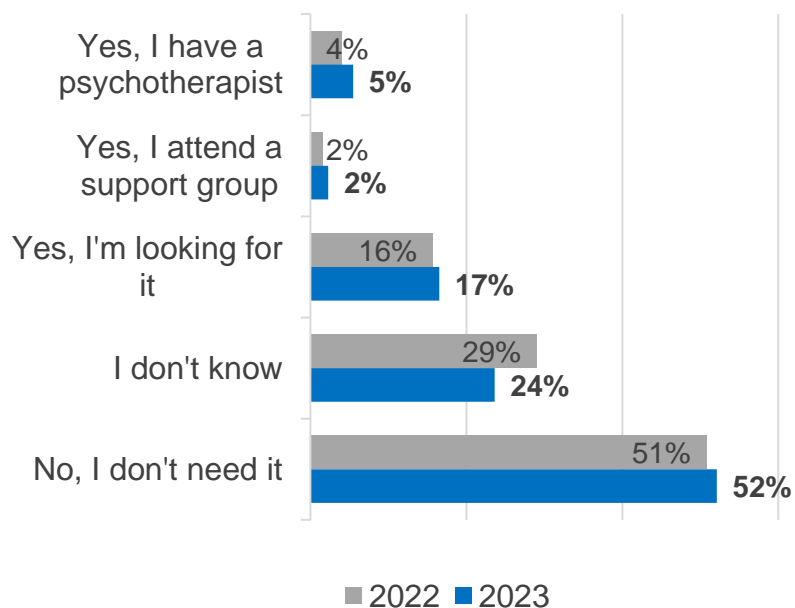
V.3 The need for psychological support

24% of respondents feel the need for psychological support, of them 5.5% have a therapist and 2% attend support groups (the remaining 16.5% are seeking psychological help). However, 24% answered "hard to say" to this question, rather than "no, psychological help is not needed".

Graph V.3.1.A Do you feel the need for psychological support?



Graph V.3.1.B



The table below shows the need for psychological support in the context of some other respondents' answers. In most cases, the variability is not very noticeable, it is simply advisable to pay attention to the following aspects. Of course, the better the respondents speak English, the higher the percentage of those who need psychological support. The rate rises from 17% among those with the worst language skills to 38% among those who speak English fluently.

In addition, there is a greater need for psychological support among respondents who have difficult life circumstances in the context of Ukraine – 26-32% versus 17% among those who do not have such circumstances.

It can also be noted that those who have certain personal reasons to return to Ukraine have a slightly greater need – 24-30% against 21% among those who do not have any personal reasons to return.

At the same time, when considering the connection with return plans, there is almost no expressed connection.

Table V.3.1 Do you feel the need for psychological support?

% in a row	Yes, I have a psychotherapist	Yes, I attend a support group	Yes, I'm looking for it	No, I don't need it	I don't know
Plans to return to Ukraine					
Want to stay in Ireland	5.5	2.6	16.1	55.5	20.3
Want to return to Ukraine	4.2	1.6	16.0	55.2	23.0
Haven't yet decided	6.5	2.3	17.2	45.4	28.7
Command of English					
I know a few words, can say hello/thank you	1.7	1.8	13.7	55.8	26.9
Can take part in a simple conversation at a supermarket/store	3.2	2.5	17.0	52.9	24.4
Can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances	5.2	2.5	14.8	53.0	24.5
Can take part in any everyday conversation, but face difficulties when speaking on highly technical topics	7.7	2.6	17.6	49.3	22.7
Can easily take part in the majority of conversation topics, not ashamed of talking to the English native speakers	10.4	1.9	19.2	50.3	18.2
Fluent	13.6	1.9	22.9	43.8	17.8
Life circumstances in the context of Ukraine					
Infrastructure of my city is destroyed or heavily damaged	5.6	2.6	19.5	47.4	24.9
Active military actions took place earlier or still ongoing	5.2	2.2	18.9	47.4	26.3
My residential area in Ukraine is occupied	4.7	2.2	18.7	49.6	24.8
My housing in Ukraine is damaged	5.3	3.1	23.1	43.0	25.6
My housing in Ukraine is destroyed	5.0	2.6	24.4	43.3	24.7

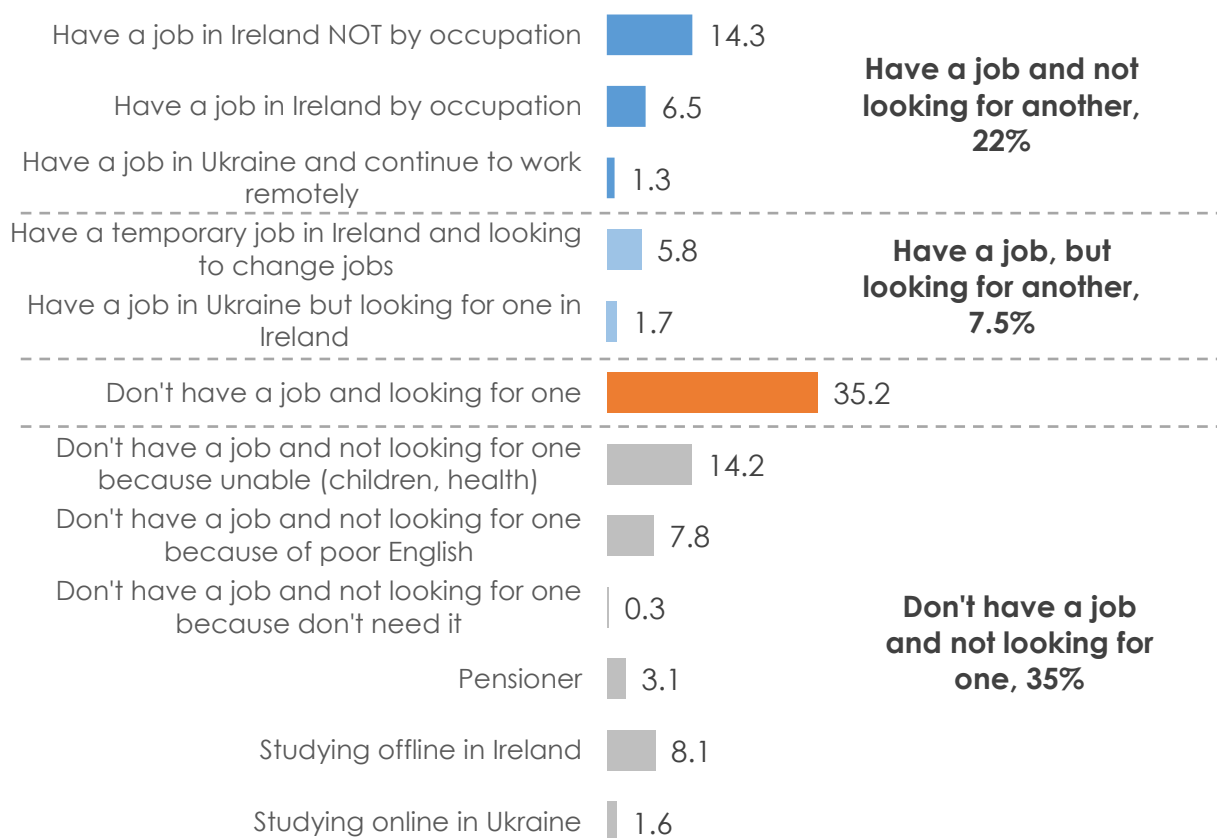
% in a row	Yes, I have a psychotherapist	Yes, I attend a support group	Yes, I'm looking for it	No, I don't need it	I don't know
Nothing from the mentioned above	5.4	1.7	10.0	65.0	17.9
Personal motives to return home					
Parents, relatives, family	5.2	2.5	16.6	52.5	23.3
Love for one's hometown/country	6.3	2.2	18.1	49.0	24.4
Missing one's life in Ukraine	5.8	2.2	19.7	47.4	25.0
Availability of private housing	5.8	2.3	17.7	49.4	24.8
Better access to medicine in Ukraine	6.4	2.2	18.5	48.4	24.4
Social circle	7.7	2.6	19.2	47.1	23.4
Favorite job	7.4	2.5	19.8	45.1	25.3
Better conditions for children – schools, kindergartens, clubs, sports	6.7	2.4	19.9	47.7	23.4
Nothing motivates to return home	5.6	1.4	13.9	60.8	18.3

V.4 Employment

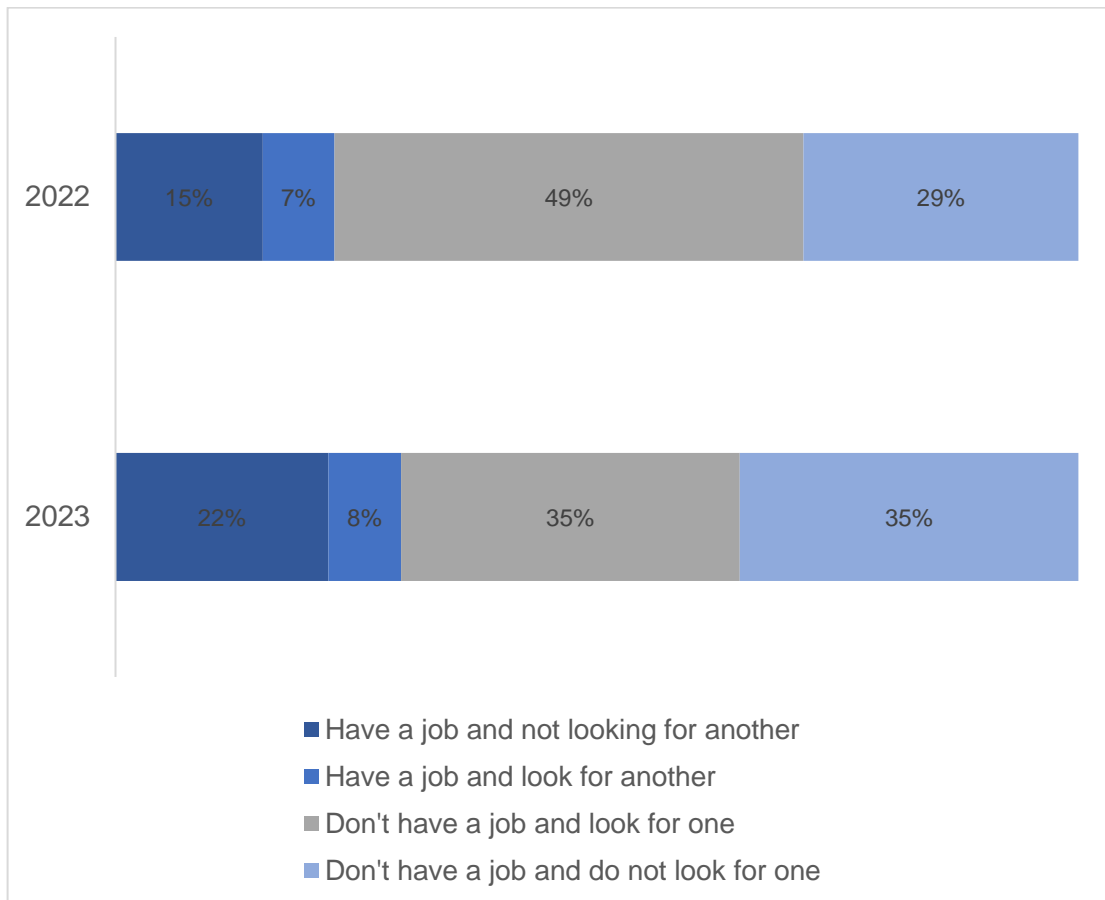
Broken down by employment status, there are four main categories of respondents. First, there are those who **currently have a job and are not looking to change jobs - 22% of all respondents. These are people who have a job in Ireland not in their primary field of work (14% of all respondents)**, and those who work in their primary field (6.5%). Secondly, **there are another 7.5% who are also employed (mostly part-time jobs), but are looking for a different job.**

Thirdly, **35% of respondents are not working right now, but are looking for a job.** Fourth category consists of **another 35% who are not currently working, but are not looking for a job either.** The latter category is quite varied and includes both those who cannot work (22% cannot work due to children, health conditions or English language) and those who are currently still in education (10%, mostly in-person in Ireland), and pensioners 3%).

Graph V.4.1.A Are you currently working?



Graph V.4.1.B



In the table below, the employment status is given in the context of some other answers of the respondents (at first – 4 general categories, then the table will be detailed). It can be noted that the current levels of employment are quite close among women and men, but among men, there are more people who are currently looking for work (44% vs 33%). By age (expectedly), respondents aged 60+ have the least number of those who are currently working, while among the younger categories the rates are quite similar.

There is no significant connection between the desire to return to Ukraine and parental status, although there is some variability. For example, among those who want to stay, there are slightly more people who are currently working and are not looking for a new job. However, among those who now have children younger than 5 years old, there are slightly fewer of those who are currently working or looking for work.

The better the respondents' command of English, the higher the % of those who are currently employed: it increases from 14% among those who rate their language proficiency as low, to 61% among those who speak English fluently. There is also a connection – yet not strongly pronounced – with estimation of health condition: the proportion of the employed increases from 16% of those who rate their health the worst to 34% who rate it the best.

There is also a connection with the type of housing where the respondents live. 62% of those who live in market-rate rented housing have a job. When it comes to another type of housing, the employment rate is at least twice as low in almost all cases.

Table V.4.1 Are you currently working (4 general categories)?

% in a row	Have a job	Have a job, but looking for another	Don' t have a job and looking for one	Don' t have a job and not looking for one
Gender				
Male	22.6	8.9	43.6	24.8
Female	22.0	7.1	33.0	37.9
Age				
18-29	25.7	7.0	35.2	32.0
30-44	23.3	7.9	35.6	33.2
45-59	20.7	8.1	39.1	32.1
60+	4.9	1.8	15.5	77.9
Plans to return to Ukraine				
Want to stay in Ireland	25.0	9.0	37.7	28.3

% in a row	Have a job	Have a job, but looking for another	Don't have a job and looking for one	Don't have a job and not looking for one
Want to return to Ukraine	18.3	5.5	31.3	44.8
Haven't yet decided	20.8	7.1	35.6	36.6
Parental status				
Yes, I have children:	21.9	7.9	33.3	36.9
<i>Children aged 0-4</i>	16.0	4.6	23.6	55.8
<i>Children aged 5-12</i>	22.3	8.0	32.9	36.8
<i>Children aged 13-17</i>	23.4	9.1	35.3	32.2
No, I don't have children	22.5	7.0	37.5	33.0
Command of English				
I know a few words, can say hello/thank you	9.7	4.0	38.1	48.2
Can take part in a simple conversation at a supermarket/store	16.4	7.0	40.9	35.7
Can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances	22.5	7.4	37.5	32.6
Can take part in any everyday conversation, but face difficulties when speaking on highly technical topics	26.2	10.2	32.7	30.8
Can easily take part in the majority of conversation topics, not ashamed of talking to the English native speakers	37.2	9.6	28.2	25.1
Fluent	50.0	10.6	16.5	22.8
Self-assessment of health				
1 – poor health	9.7	6.5	28.2	55.6
2	12.8	4.8	34.8	47.6
3	19.0	7.5	34.4	39.1
4	24.4	8.3	35.9	31.4
5 – completely healthy	27.4	6.3	36.5	29.9
Housing type				
Hotel/hostel paid by state	18.5	7.8	37.8	35.9
Gym/tent/monastery/school	13.3	6.3	46.1	34.4
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – separate housing	27.9	7.8	30.8	33.4
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with unfamiliar before war host family	24.8	6.3	32.0	36.9
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with relatives/friends	19.5	6.6	35.4	38.5
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees	16.0	6.6	37.7	39.6
Dormitory (I'm a student)	13.9	2.8	36.1	47.2
Rented housing at market rate	52.7	9.1	18.3	19.8
County				

% in a row	Have a job	Have a job, but looking for another	Don't have a job and looking for one	Don't have a job and not looking for one
Carlow	17.9	8.9	32.1	41.1
Cavan	23.4	8.5	36.2	31.9
Clare	21.3	8.2	36.1	34.5
Cork	21.9	6.8	34.5	36.8
Donegal	16.5	8.6	45.5	29.4
Dublin	31.7	6.8	23.7	37.8
Galway	24.3	9.2	35.1	31.5
Kerry	11.3	6.6	43.8	38.3
Kildare	28.1	9.0	31.5	31.5
Kilkenny	21.5	6.3	31.6	40.5
Laois	16.7	9.5	38.1	35.7
Leitrim	21.1	9.2	33.9	35.8
Limerick	20.7	5.0	38.5	35.8
Longford	27.3	0.0	36.4	36.4
Louth	13.9	10.4	38.3	37.4
Mayo	18.6	7.7	45.4	28.4
Meath	21.3	9.3	34.3	35.2
Monaghan	38.9	0.0	27.8	33.3
Offaly	16.2	13.5	43.2	27.0
Roscommon	17.9	10.3	41.0	30.8
Sligo	20.0	6.3	50.0	23.8
Tipperary	21.6	5.9	35.3	37.3
Waterford	17.9	8.3	38.5	35.3
Westmeath	22.0	0.0	32.2	45.8
Wexford	23.8	9.8	35.4	31.1
Wicklow	30.1	4.8	25.3	39.7

Table V.4.1 Are you currently working (in detail)?

% in a row	Have a job in Ireland NOT by occupation	Have a job in Ireland by occupation	Have a job in Ukraine and continue to work remotely	Have a temporary job in Ireland and looking for another	Have a job in Ukraine, but looking for one in Ireland	Don't have a job and looking for one	Don't have a job and not looking for one since unable (children, health)	Don't have a job and not looking for one because of poor English	Don't have a job and not looking for one because don't need it	Pensioner	Studying offline in Ireland	Studying online in Ireland
Gender												
Male	14.1	7.3	1.2	7.5	1.4	43.6	0.4	4.6	5.7	5.3	2.2	6.5
Female	14.4	6.3	1.3	5.3	1.8	33.0	0.3	16.7	8.4	2.5	1.4	8.5
Age												
18-29	16.4	8.3	1.0	6.2	0.8	35.2	0.7	10.1	4.3	0.0	5.9	11.0
30-44	14.6	7.0	1.7	6.0	1.9	35.6	0.3	18.0	6.2	0.2	0.9	7.7
45-59	14.6	5.2	0.9	6.2	1.9	39.1	0.1	9.3	13.1	0.7	0.4	8.4
60+	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	15.5	0.4	8.8	12.8	54.0	0.0	1.8
Plans to return to Ukraine												
Want to stay in Ireland	15.8	8.6	0.6	7.5	1.5	37.7	0.3	8.7	5.5	2.3	1.2	10.2
Want to return to Ukraine	11.9	3.9	2.5	3.9	1.7	31.3	0.3	21.2	11.0	6.1	1.6	4.6
Haven't yet decided	14.5	5.1	1.2	5.1	1.9	35.6	0.3	15.4	8.6	2.0	1.9	8.3
Parental status												
Yes, I have children:	14.1	6.3	1.5	6.0	1.8	33.3	0.2	21.9	6.4	0.3	0.9	7.3
<i>Children aged 0-4</i>	8.5	5.3	2.3	4.0	0.5	23.6	0.2	47.2	3.3	0.2	1.2	3.7
<i>Children aged 5-12</i>	14.3	6.2	1.7	6.4	1.6	32.9	0.1	22.3	5.8	0.1	1.0	7.4
<i>Children aged 13-17</i>	16.2	6.2	1.0	6.4	2.7	35.3	0.4	13.9	7.7	0.5	0.8	8.9
No, I don't have	14.7	6.7	1.1	5.5	1.5	37.5	0.5	5.2	9.5	6.4	2.4	9.0
Command of English												
I know a few words, can say hello/thank you	8.0	1.4	0.2	3.1	0.9	38.1	0.1	18.4	18.0	9.1	0.3	2.3
Can take part in a simple conversation in a supermarket/store	12.9	2.2	1.3	5.4	1.6	40.9	0.4	17.0	10.7	2.7	0.9	4.0
Can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances	17.6	3.6	1.4	5.2	2.1	37.5	0.2	14.8	5.0	1.5	1.7	9.4
Can take part in almost any everyday conversation, but face difficulties when speaking on highly technical topics	18.8	6.6	0.9	8.8	1.4	32.7	0.4	11.9	1.8	0.3	2.8	13.6
Can easily take part in the majority conversation topics, not ashamed of talking to the English native speakers	16.8	17.4	3.0	7.4	2.1	28.2	0.8	7.0	0.0	0.8	3.6	12.7
Fluent	15.7	30.7	3.5	7.1	3.5	16.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	16.1
Health - Self-assessment												
1 – poor health	6.5	2.4	0.8	5.6	0.8	28.2	0.0	31.5	7.3	12.9	0.8	3.2
2	9.2	2.9	0.7	4.8	0.0	34.8	0.7	22.0	7.7	6.6	1.8	8.8

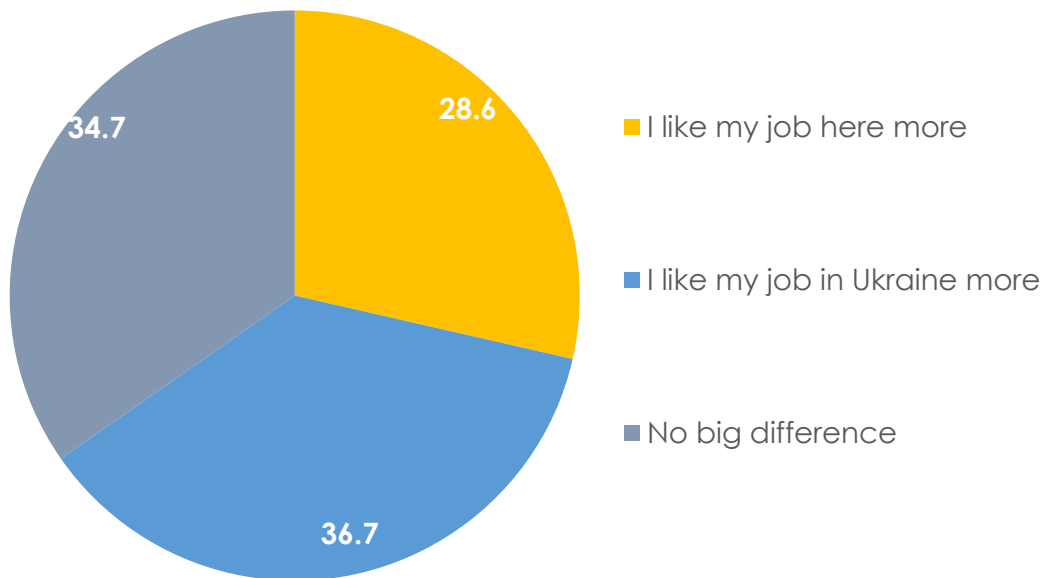
% in a row	Have a job in Ireland NOT by occupation	Have a job in Ireland by occupation	Have a job in Ukraine and continue to work remotely	Have a temporary job in Ireland and looking for another	Have a job in Ukraine, but looking for one in Ireland	Don't have a job and looking for one	Don't have a job and not looking for one since unable (children, health)	Don't have a job and not looking for one because of poor English	Don't have a job and not looking for one because don't need it	Pensioner	Studying offline in Ireland	Studying online in Ireland
3	12.9	5.0	1.1	5.1	2.4	34.4	0.2	15.2	9.5	4.5	1.7	8.0
4	14.9	7.9	1.6	6.8	1.5	35.9	0.2	11.9	7.4	2.0	1.4	8.5
5 – completely healthy	18.7	7.4	1.3	4.6	1.7	36.5	0.7	12.4	6.3	1.0	1.8	7.7
Housing type												
Hotel/hostel paid by state	13.6	3.8	1.0	6.2	1.6	37.8	0.3	15.2	8.4	2.8	1.5	7.7
Gym/tent/monastery/school	8.6	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.3	46.1	0.8	9.4	13.3	3.9	0.8	6.3
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – separate housing	17.2	9.3	1.5	5.2	2.6	30.8	0.6	18.6	4.1	1.5	1.2	7.6
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with unfamiliar before war host family	14.6	9.3	0.9	4.9	1.4	32.0	0.7	11.8	9.3	1.9	2.1	11.1
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with relatives/friends	14.6	3.5	1.3	5.3	1.3	35.4	0.0	13.7	5.8	10.6	2.2	6.2
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees	12.0	3.3	0.7	5.2	1.4	37.7	0.5	14.4	10.1	3.5	2.4	8.7
Dormitory (I'm a student)	5.6	5.6	2.8	2.8	0.0	36.1	0.0	11.1	5.6	8.3	5.6	16.7
Rented housing at market price	22.3	26.2	4.3	6.7	2.4	18.3	0.0	7.3	2.1	2.1	0.6	7.6
County												
Carlow	12.5	5.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	32.1	0.0	17.9	8.9	1.8	1.8	10.7
Cavan	14.9	4.3	4.3	8.5	0.0	36.2	0.0	10.6	8.5	4.3	2.1	6.4
Clare	16.6	2.8	1.9	5.6	2.5	36.1	0.3	14.1	8.2	4.1	0.6	7.2
Cork	12.9	7.7	1.3	5.2	1.6	34.5	0.3	16.1	8.7	1.3	1.9	8.4
Donegal	11.5	4.3	0.7	6.5	2.2	45.5	0.4	11.5	9.7	2.9	2.5	2.5
Dublin	17.0	12.7	2.0	5.3	1.5	23.7	0.3	15.2	7.4	3.3	2.0	9.6
Galway	19.3	3.0	2.0	6.6	2.6	35.1	0.3	13.4	5.9	2.3	0.3	9.2
Kerry	7.3	3.1	0.9	4.9	1.8	43.8	0.0	13.1	10.4	4.0	0.9	10.0
Kildare	18.0	9.0	1.1	4.5	4.5	31.5	0.0	14.6	3.4	3.4	2.2	7.9
Kilkenny	12.7	6.3	2.5	5.1	1.3	31.6	1.3	15.2	5.1	3.8	2.5	12.7
Laois	14.3	2.4	0.0	7.1	2.4	38.1	0.0	21.4	9.5	2.4	0.0	2.4
Leitrim	14.7	6.4	0.0	6.4	2.8	33.9	0.0	19.3	5.5	2.8	2.8	5.5
Limerick	14.5	5.6	0.6	3.4	1.7	38.5	1.7	11.7	8.4	3.4	0.6	10.1
Longford	21.2	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	9.1	3.0	3.0	6.1	15.2
Louth	7.8	5.2	0.9	10.4	0.0	38.3	0.9	19.1	6.1	4.3	0.9	6.1
Mayo	14.2	3.8	0.5	6.0	1.6	45.4	0.0	9.8	12.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Meath	15.7	5.6	0.0	8.3	0.9	34.3	0.0	16.7	11.1	2.8	1.9	2.8

% in a row	Have a job in Ireland NOT by occupation	Have a job in Ireland by occupation	Have a job in Ukraine and continue to work remotely	Have a temporary job in Ireland and looking for another	Have a job in Ukraine, but looking for one in Ireland	Don't have a job and looking for one	Don't have a job and not looking for one since unable (children, health)	Don't have a job and not looking for one because of poor English	Don't have a job and not looking for one because don't need it	Pensioner	Studying offline in Ireland	Studying online in Ireland
Monaghan	33.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offaly	5.4	8.1	2.7	13.5	0.0	43.2	0.0	10.8	2.7	0.0	2.7	10.8
Roscommon	12.8	0.0	5.1	10.3	0.0	41.0	2.6	7.7	2.6	12.8	0.0	5.1
Sligo	12.5	7.5	0.0	3.8	2.5	50.0	0.0	12.5	3.8	3.8	2.5	1.3
Tipperary	13.7	5.9	2.0	5.9	0.0	35.3	2.0	7.8	11.8	2.0	2.0	11.8
Waterford	12.2	5.8	0.0	7.1	1.3	38.5	0.0	14.1	5.1	3.2	0.6	12.2
Westmeath	16.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	22.0	10.2	5.1	1.7	6.8
Wexford	15.2	6.1	2.4	7.9	1.8	35.4	0.0	10.4	7.3	1.8	1.8	9.8
Wicklow	18.5	11.0	0.7	3.4	1.4	25.3	0.7	17.1	4.8	3.4	2.1	11.6

Among respondents currently working in Ireland, 29% say they prefer working in Ireland, while 37% prefer working in Ukraine. The remaining 35% of respondents claim that there is no big difference.

Graph V.4.2 Comparing work in Ireland and Ukraine

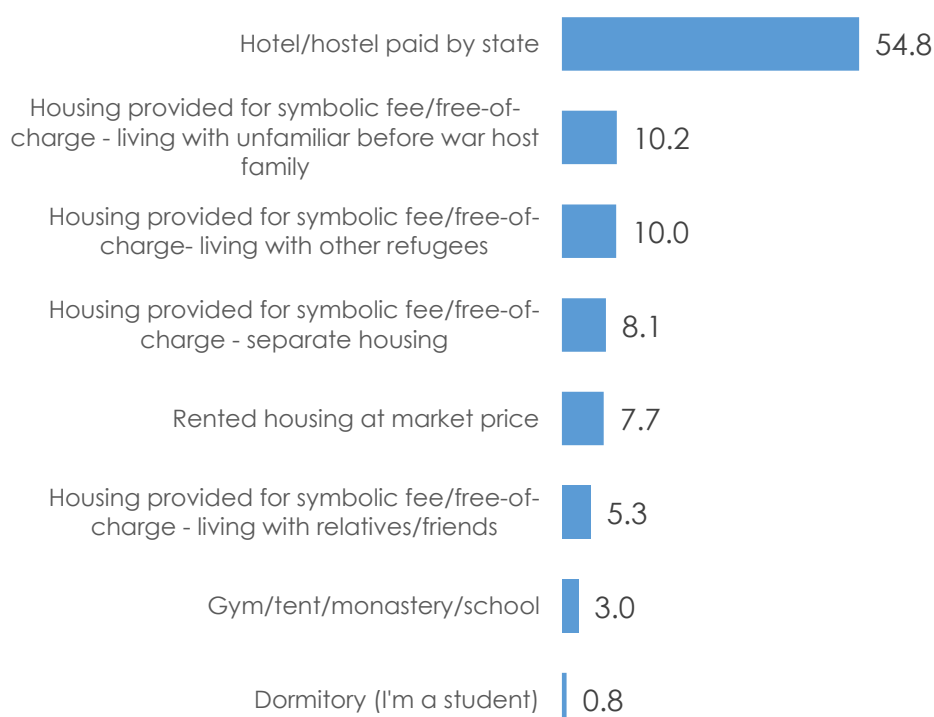
% among those who currently have a job in Ireland



V.5 The type of housing where the respondents live and satisfaction level with it

Most of the respondents – 55% live in hotels/hostels paid for by the state. 10% live with a host family or with other refugees. 8% live in separate housing provided to them for free or paying a nominal fee. The same number (8%) rent housing at market value. 5% of respondents live with relatives/friends. The least respondents (3%) live in gyms/schools/etc. and in dormitories (1%).

Graph V.5.1 Housing type where the respondents live



The following table shows the type of residence in the context of some other answers of the respondents.

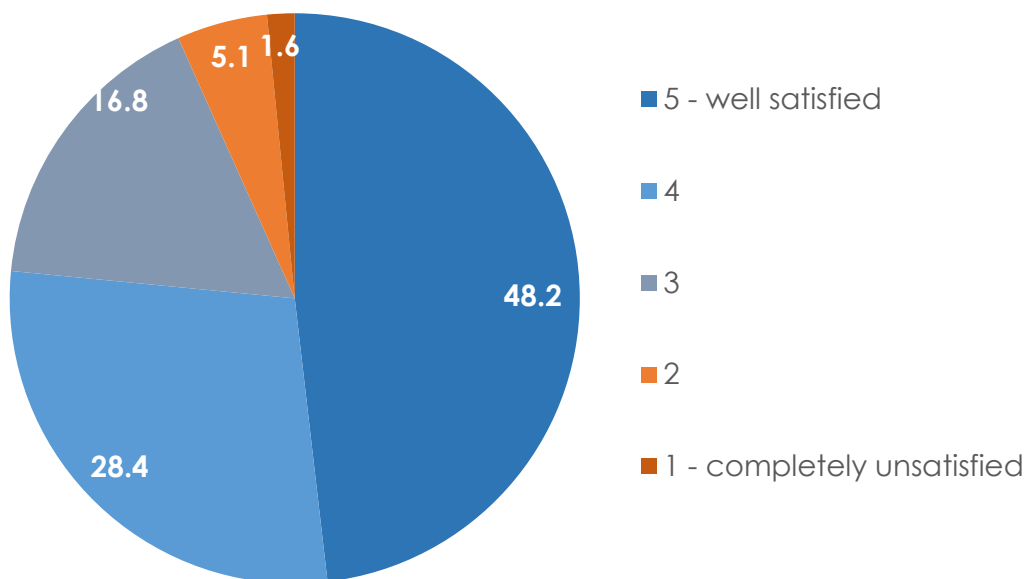
Table V.5.1 Housing type where they live

% in a row	Hotel/hostel paid by state	Host family	With other refugees	Provided separate housing	Rent a market price	With relatives/friends	Gym/school/etc.	Dormitory
Presence of relatives/friends in Ireland								
No	57.4	10.2	10.6	8.4	5.9	3.0	3.4	1.1
Yes	50.5	10.2	9.0	7.7	10.2	9.8	2.2	0.4
Employment status								
Have a job	45.7	11.4	7.2	10.2	18.4	4.7	1.8	0.5
Have a job, but looking for another	58.8	9.2	10.7	7.1	4.0	5.3	3.9	0.9
Don't have a job, but looking for it	58.8	9.2	10.7	7.1	4.0	5.3	3.9	0.9
Don't have a job and not looking for it	56.1	10.7	11.3	7.7	4.4	5.8	3.0	1.1
Plans to return to Ukraine								
Want to stay in Ireland	52.9	9.1	9.8	9.1	10.3	5.0	2.7	1.0
Want to return to Ukraine	56.0	11.4	9.3	7.0	4.6	7.9	3.0	0.8
Haven't yet decided	57.5	10.5	10.5	7.9	5.6	3.9	3.3	0.7
County								
Carlow	46.4	16.1	5.4	5.4	8.9	8.9	7.1	1.8
Cavan	48.9	6.4	25.5	6.4	10.6	2.1	0.0	0.0
Clare	83.4	1.9	4.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.6	0.3
Cork	48.7	6.5	14.5	9.0	9.4	6.1	5.5	0.3
Donegal	66.3	2.9	16.8	6.5	2.2	5.0	0.4	0.0
Dublin	43.9	20.4	4.4	7.6	13.7	6.7	1.6	1.6
Galway	63.9	6.2	8.9	3.3	6.2	3.9	5.6	2.0
Kerry	72.1	1.1	14.6	6.4	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.1
Kildare	7.9	37.1	1.1	16.9	21.3	13.5	2.2	0.0
Kilkenny	59.5	15.2	6.3	3.8	2.5	7.6	5.1	0.0
Laois	33.3	26.2	19.0	9.5	7.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
Leitrim	69.7	2.8	7.3	10.1	7.3	2.8	0.0	0.0
Limerick	44.7	13.4	8.9	4.5	6.1	5.6	14.5	2.2
Longford	63.6	6.1	0.0	15.2	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Louth	38.3	7.8	13.9	10.4	10.4	7.0	12.2	0.0
Mayo	73.8	4.9	10.9	6.6	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.0
Meath	47.2	21.3	8.3	9.3	5.6	7.4	0.9	0.0
Monaghan	22.2	0.0	22.2	16.7	22.2	11.1	5.6	0.0
Offaly	29.7	16.2	35.1	8.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

% in a row	Hotel/hostel paid by state	Host family	With other refugees	Provided separate housing	Rent a market price	With relatives/friends	Gym/school/etc.	Dormitory
Roscommon	41.0	5.1	15.4	12.8	15.4	0.0	10.3	0.0
Sligo	43.8	7.5	21.3	8.8	7.5	2.5	2.5	6.3
Tipperary	41.2	11.8	3.9	15.7	15.7	9.8	2.0	0.0
Waterford	44.9	9.6	12.2	12.2	9.0	9.6	2.6	0.0
Westmeath	45.8	15.3	5.1	5.1	13.6	3.4	11.9	0.0
Wexford	43.9	6.7	11.0	20.1	7.9	10.4	0.0	0.0
Wicklow	53.4	13.0	6.8	13.7	6.8	5.5	0.7	0.0

The majority of respondents – 76.5% are mostly or completely satisfied with their housing, with 48% being completely satisfied. Another 17% rated their satisfaction at 3 on a scale from 1 to 5, and 7% were somewhat or completely dissatisfied with housing.

Graph V.5.2 Satisfaction with housing where they live



Those who live in separate housing provided for a nominal fee or free of charge are the most satisfied with their housing. The least satisfied are those who live in gyms/schools/etc. Moreover, those who rent housing and those who live with other displaced persons in state-provided housing belong to the category of those who are relatively less satisfied with their housing.

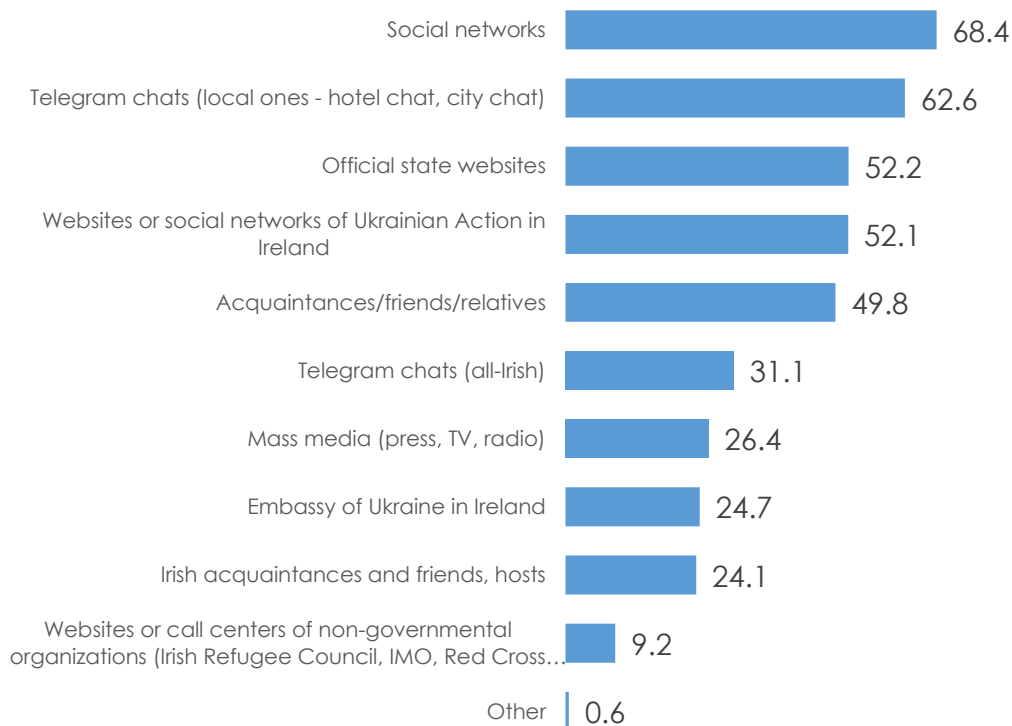
Table V.5.3 Satisfaction with housing where they live in the context of housing provided

% in a row	5 – well satisfied	4	3	2	1 – completely unsatisfied
Housing is provided for nominal fee/free-of-charge – separate housing	66.6	23.8	7.0	2.3	0.3
Housing is provided for nominal fee/free-of-charge – living together with unfamiliar before war hosts	56.6	25.5	13.2	2.8	1.9
Dormitory (I'm a student)	55.6	27.8	8.3	8.3	0.0
Housing is provided for nominal fee/free-of-charge – living together with family members/friends	52.2	28.3	13.3	4.4	1.8
Hotel/hostel paid by state	48.3	29.0	17.2	4.5	1.1
Housing is provided for nominal fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees	38.9	32.5	19.1	8.0	1.4
Rented housing for market price	36.9	29.3	24.7	6.4	2.7
Gym/tent/monastery/school	18.8	23.4	28.1	20.3	9.4

V.6 Sources of current information in Ireland

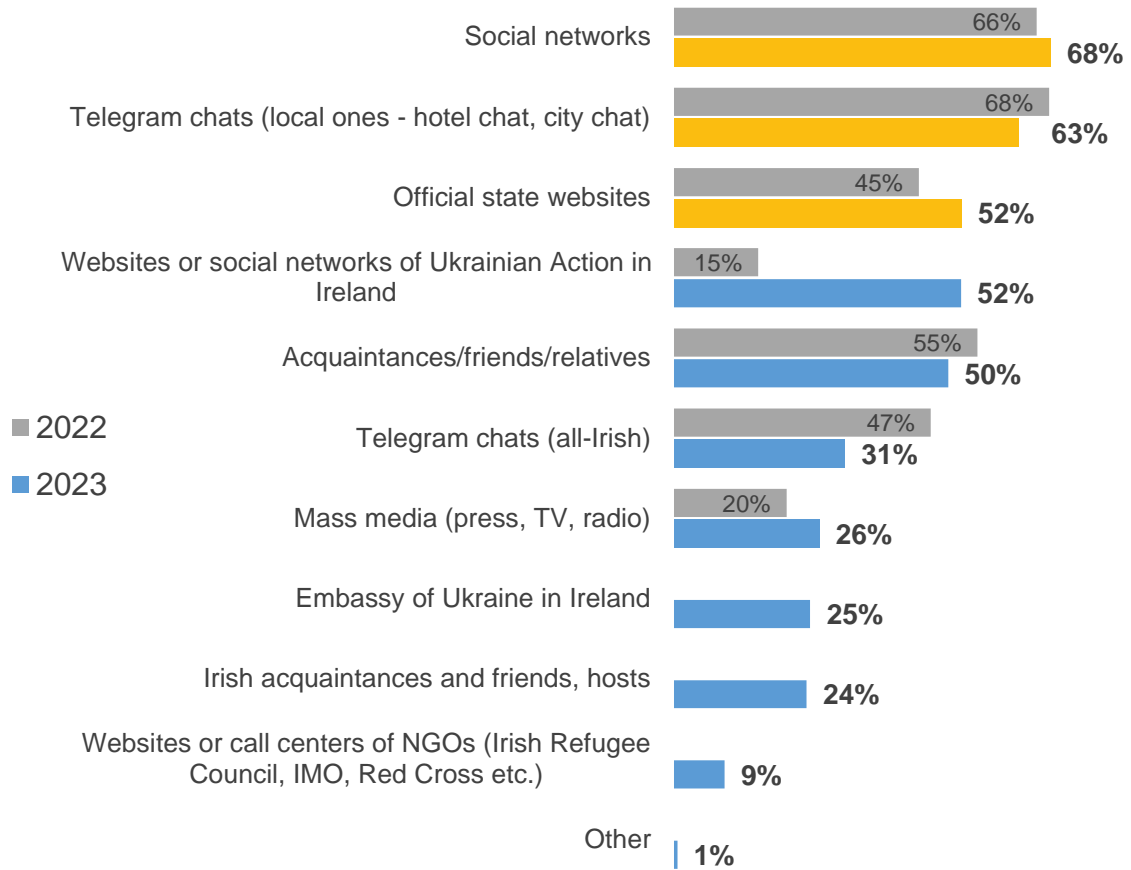
The main sources of current information are social networks (68%) and local Telegram channels (63%). This is followed by official government websites (52%), then websites or social networks of Ukrainian Action in Ireland (52%), and acquaintances/friends/relatives (50%). Other sources were mentioned less often.

Graph V.6.1.A Sources of current information in Ireland



Graph V.6.1.B

Sources of information

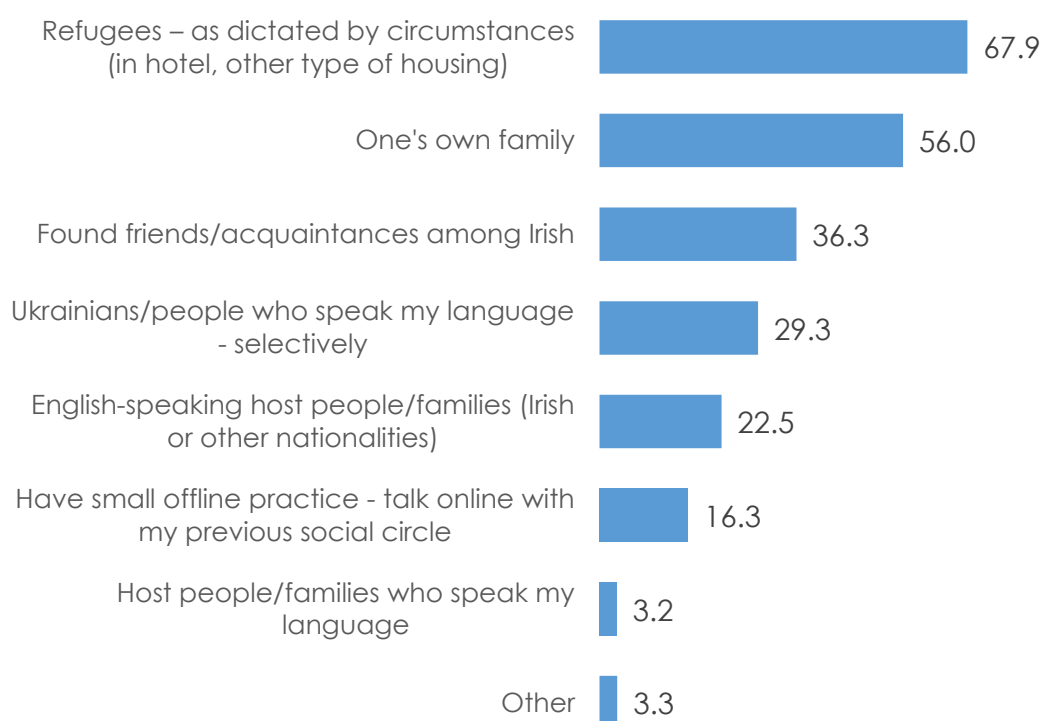


V.7 Social circle

The majority of respondents (68%) have other displaced persons (out of necessity) and their own family (56%) in their social circle. Another 29% communicate with Ukrainians/people who know the respondent's language.

Every third respondent found friends/acquaintances among the Irish (36%), and 22.5% communicate with English-speaking host families/people.

Graph V.7.1 Social circle



The table below shows the social circle in the context of some other answers of the respondents. It can be seen that younger respondents communicate more with English-speaking host families or generally find friends/acquaintances among the Irish. In addition, better English language skills contribute to respondents' ability to make more friends/acquaintances among Irish people and communicate more with English-speaking host families. At the same time, poorer command of the local language directly depends on the fact that respondents communicate more with other refugees, out of necessity.

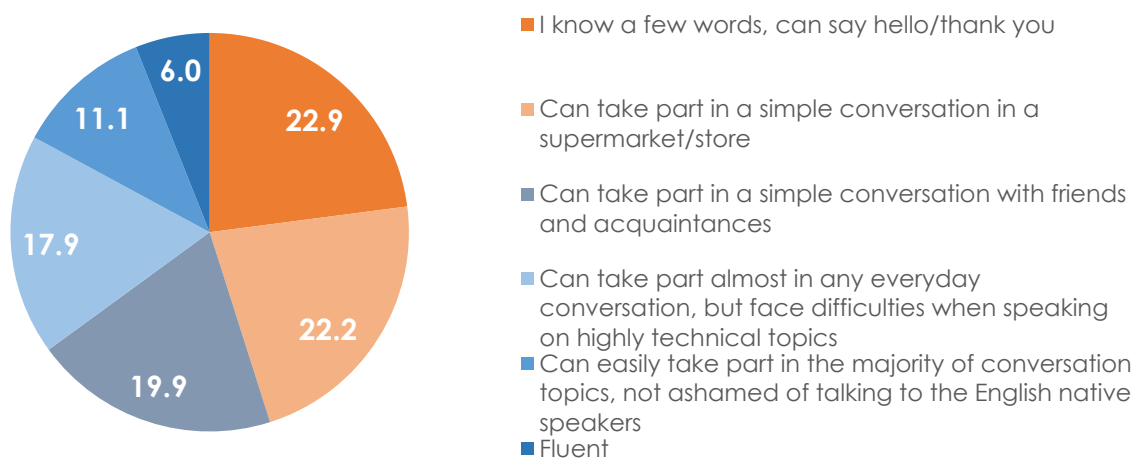
Table V.7.1 Social circle

% in a row	Refugees – as dictated by circumstances	One's own family	Found friends/acquaintances among Irish	Ukrainians/people who speak my language - selectively	English-speaking host people/families	Have small offline practice	Hosts/families who speak my language	Other
Age								
18-29	59.8	44.6	42.3	30.7	25.8	22.8	2.5	3.9
30-44	68.8	60.1	38.3	28.2	22.8	14.6	3.0	3.0
45-59	71.6	54.3	29.9	30.4	20.4	15.0	3.7	3.8
60+	68.1	56.6	24.3	30.5	18.1	19.0	4.4	1.8
Parental status								
Have children	69.1	66.7	37.6	28.5	22.3	13.3	3.5	3.0
No children	66.4	43.4	34.8	30.1	22.7	19.8	2.9	3.6
Command of English								
I know a few words, can say hello/thank you	74.8	53.9	13.4	25.0	9.9	15.5	2.7	0.7
Can take part in a simple conversation in a supermarket/store	73.8	54.4	22.5	29.5	17.2	19.0	3.2	1.7
Can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances	70.2	56.8	42.1	30.7	25.0	14.9	3.2	3.4
Can take part almost in any everyday conversation, but face difficulties when speaking on highly technical topics	65.0	56.4	48.2	30.2	28.9	15.6	3.5	4.9
Can easily take part in the majority of conversation topics, not ashamed of talking to the English native speakers	55.8	60.1	63.3	29.5	35.5	15.5	2.5	5.7
Fluent	42.9	57.9	70.5	36.6	39.0	17.7	5.1	8.7

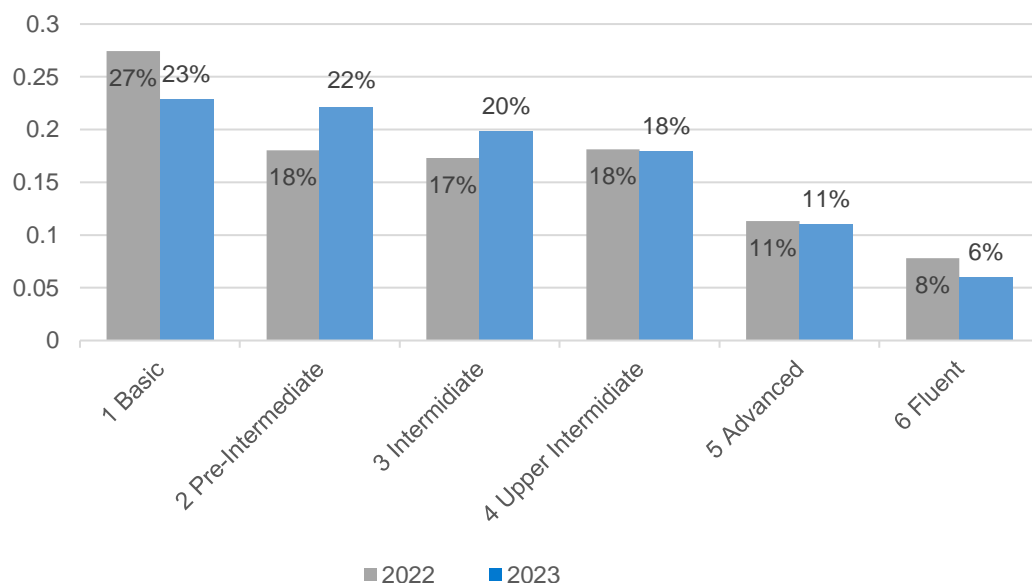
V.8 Level of English proficiency

A third of the respondents (35%) speak English at a level that allows them to take part in almost any everyday conversation, with 17% not hesitating to communicate with native speakers or being fluent. 20% of respondents can take part in a simple conversation with friends and acquaintances. The remaining 45% speak English at a rather low level, with 22% being able to take part in a simple conversation in a retail environment, and 23% only knowing a few words to say hello/thank you.

Graph V.8.1.A Self-assessment of English proficiency



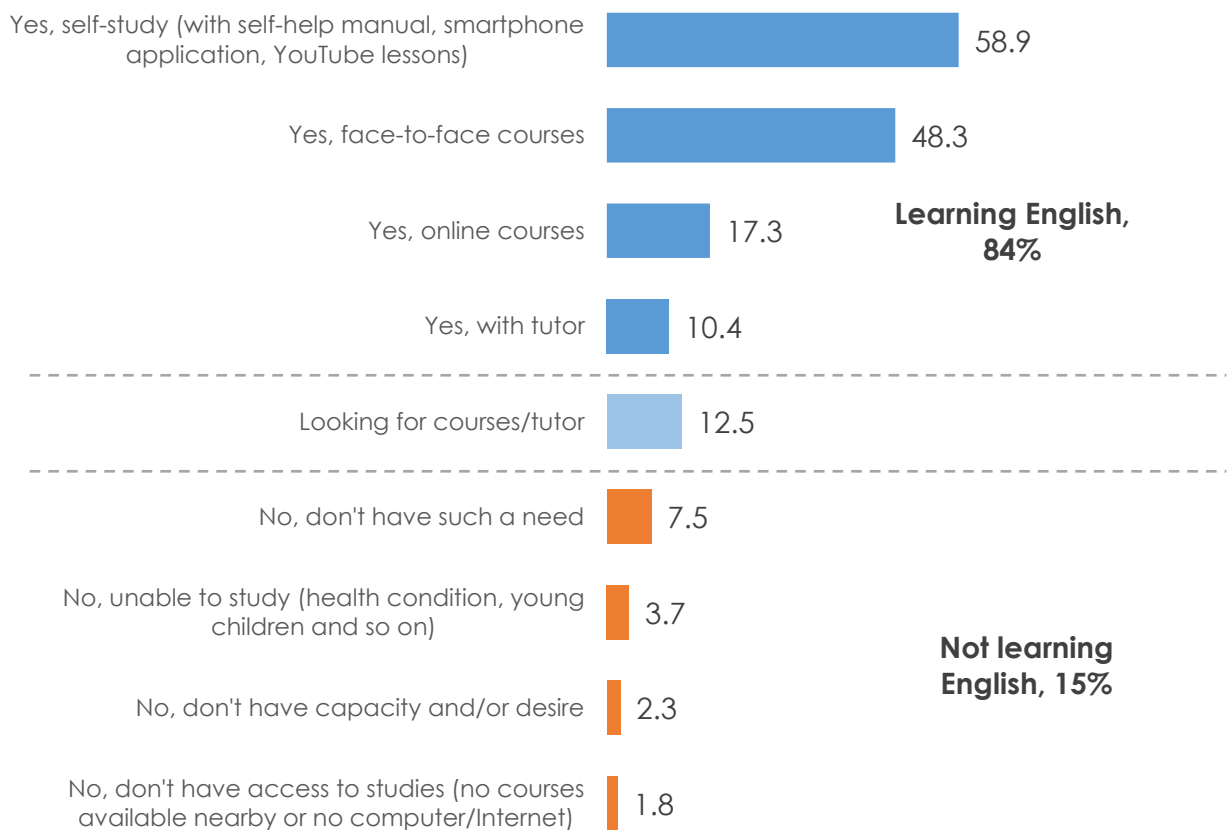
Graph V.8.1.B



In total, 84% of respondents are currently studying English, mainly on their own (59%) or through in person courses (48%). At the same time, 12.5% are looking for courses/tutors. 15% are not currently studying English.

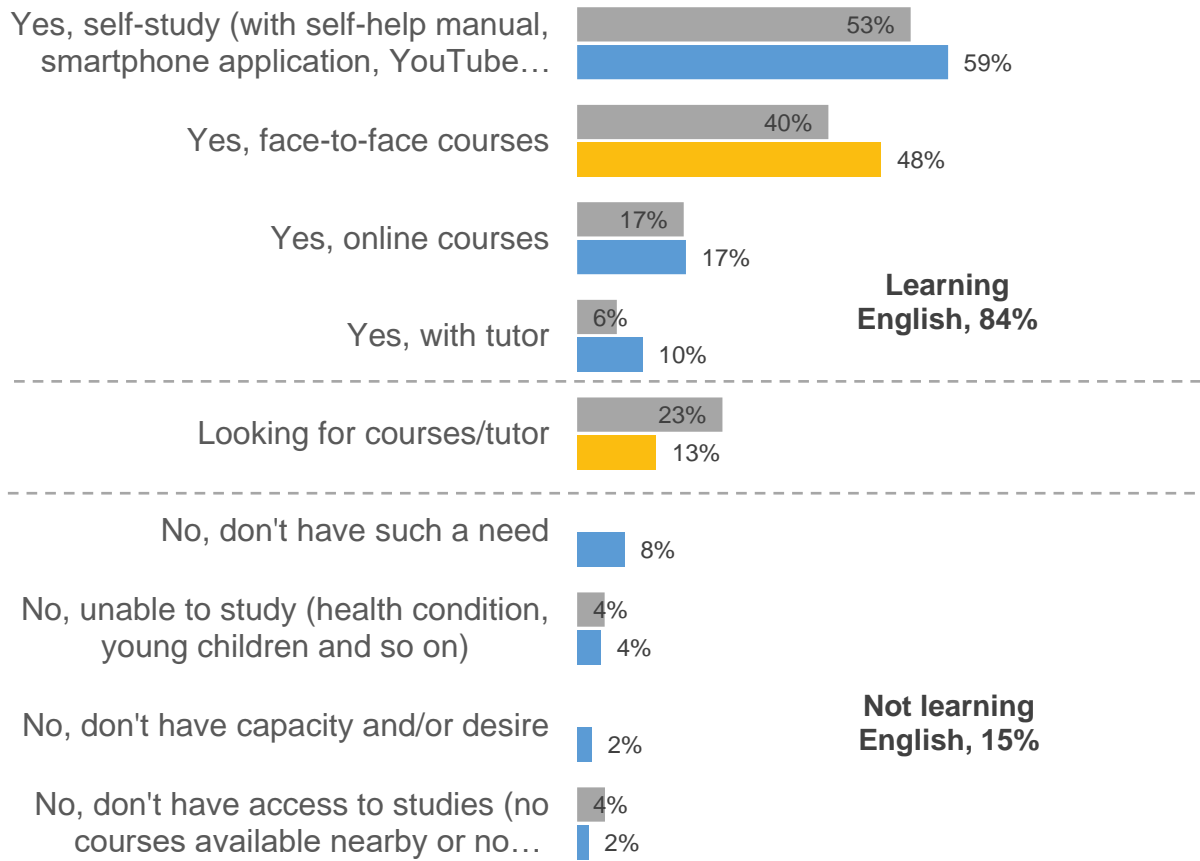
15% are not currently studying English, half of whom simply do not have such a need. Other reasons are lack of opportunity, lack of strength or desire, lack of access to education.

Graph V.8.2.A Are you currently studying English?



Graph V.8.2.B

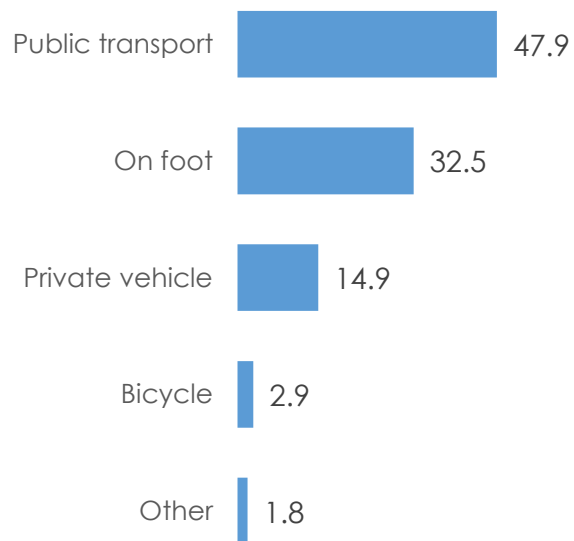
Studying English



V.9 Use of transport

Half of the respondents (48%) mostly use public transport. 32.5% answered that they mostly walk. 15% mostly use their own vehicle, while 3% use a bicycle.

Graph V.9.1 Primary type of transport (one answer)



The table below shows the use of transport in the context of some other answers of the respondents.

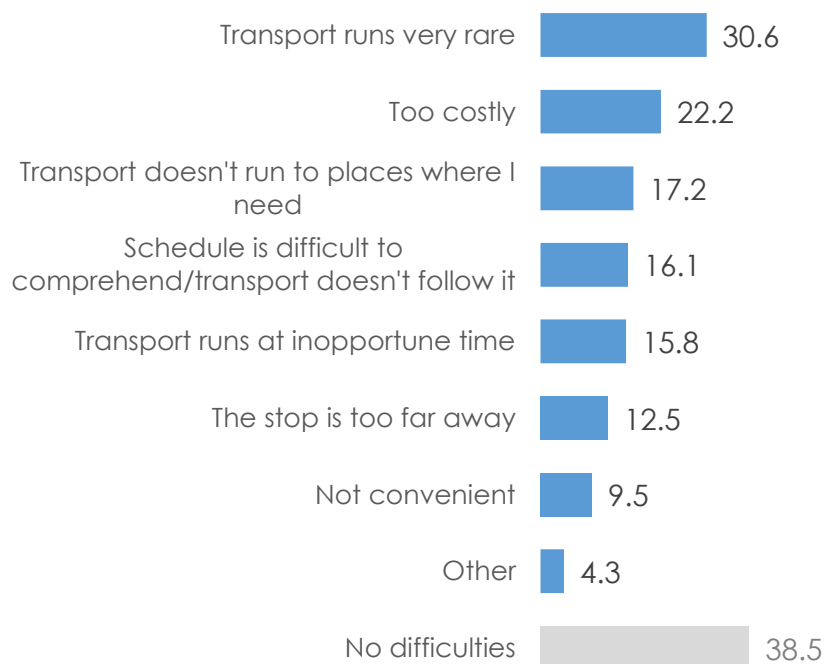
Table V.9.1 Primary type of transport (one answer)

% in a row	Public transport	On foot	Private vehicle	Bicycle	Other
Availability of employment in Ireland					
Have work in Ireland	47.4	25.0	21.7	4.0	1.9
Don't work or work remotely in Ukraine	47.9	35.2	12.5	2.5	1.8
Plans to return to Ukraine					
Want to stay in Ireland	45.9	29.5	19.5	3.4	1.7
Want to return to Ukraine	49.8	36.7	9.8	2.0	1.7
Haven't yet made the decision	49.5	32.8	12.8	2.8	2.1
Parental status					
Have children	44.4	31.2	19.6	2.7	2.1
No children	51.9	33.9	9.4	3.1	1.6
County					
Carlow	25.0	58.9	10.7	0.0	5.4
Cavan	42.6	23.4	29.8	4.3	0.0
Clare	57.7	26.0	14.4	1.6	0.3
Cork	46.8	31.0	18.4	1.3	2.6
Donegal	52.0	33.7	11.5	1.4	1.4
Dublin	69.8	18.3	7.6	3.0	1.3
Galway	50.5	38.4	5.2	4.9	1.0
Kerry	32.1	47.6	14.6	3.1	2.7
Kildare	42.7	29.2	20.2	4.5	3.4
Kilkenny	25.3	51.9	17.7	3.8	1.3
Laois	33.3	50.0	11.9	0.0	4.8
Leitrim	48.6	27.5	22.9	0.0	0.9
Limerick	48.6	31.8	15.1	3.9	0.6
Longford	48.5	18.2	24.2	6.1	3.0
Louth	40.9	36.5	15.7	5.2	1.7
Mayo	42.6	44.8	9.3	1.1	2.2
Meath	60.2	14.8	20.4	2.8	1.9
Monaghan	38.9	44.4	16.7	0.0	0.0
Offaly	29.7	51.4	13.5	5.4	0.0
Roscommon	41.0	30.8	17.9	2.6	7.7
Sligo	46.3	30.0	17.5	3.8	2.5
Tipperary	23.5	47.1	17.6	3.9	7.8
Waterford	28.2	46.8	21.8	2.6	0.6
Westmeath	18.6	50.8	11.9	15.3	3.4

% in a row	Public transport	On foot	Private vehicle	Bicycle	Other
Wexford	21.3	26.8	47.0	1.8	3.0
Wicklow	54.1	21.9	19.2	2.7	2.1

Every third respondent (38.5%) believes that using public transport does not cause them difficulties. At the same time, 61.5% of respondents mentioned at least some difficulties. So, 31% claim that the transport rarely runs (31%), 22% consider it too expensive, 17% - that it does not go where it is needed, 16% - consider the timetable being difficult to understand, 16% - that it runs at an inconvenient time, 12.5% - that the transport stops far away.

Graph V.9.2 Difficulties using the public transport

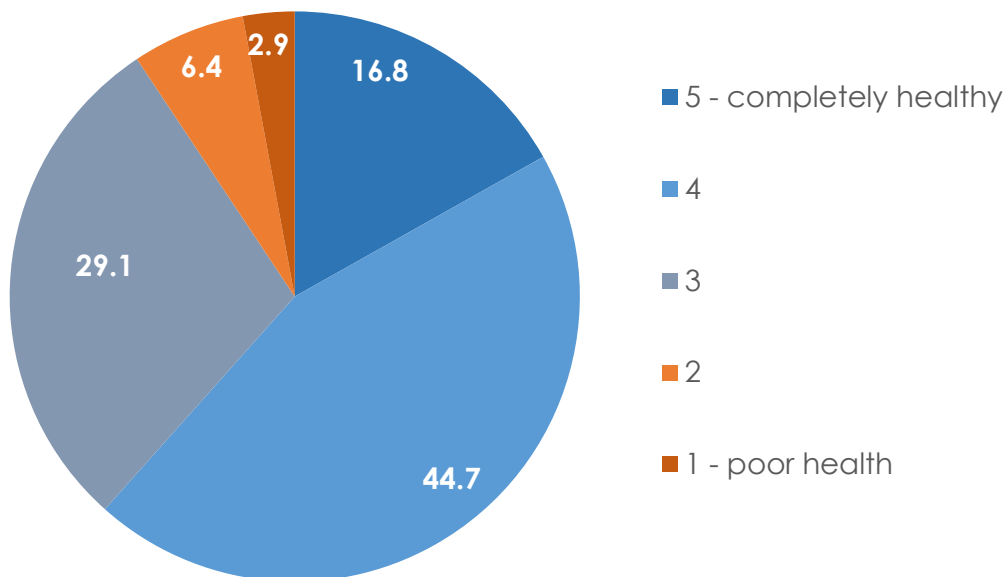


V.10 Self-assessment of health and the field of medicine

The majority of respondents (62%) have a cautiously optimistic assessment of their health and that of their family, although 4 on a scale of 1-5 (45%) is the dominant answer, and 17% rated their health as 5. Another 29% rated their health as 3, and 9% generally consider it rather bad or very bad.

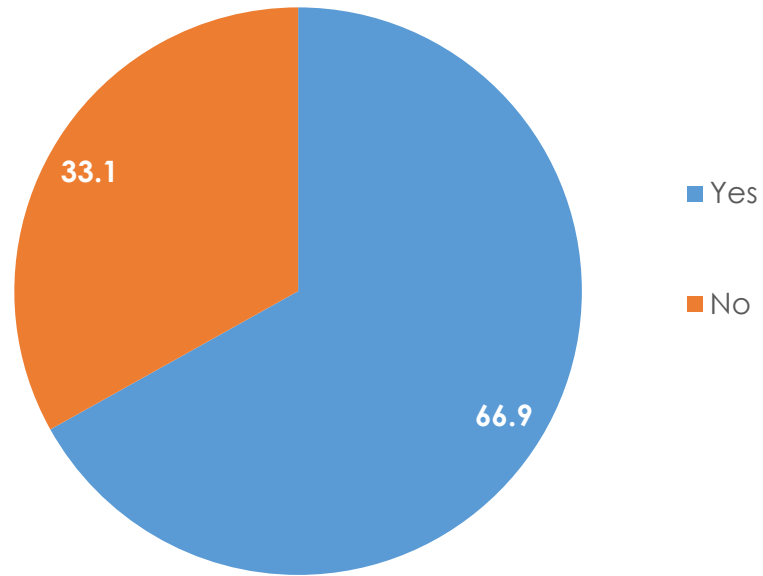
Self-assessment of health, does not depend on whether respondents plan to stay in Ireland or return to Ukraine.

Graph V.10.1 Self-assessment of one's health and that of the family



67% of respondents experience of availing of medical services in Ireland.

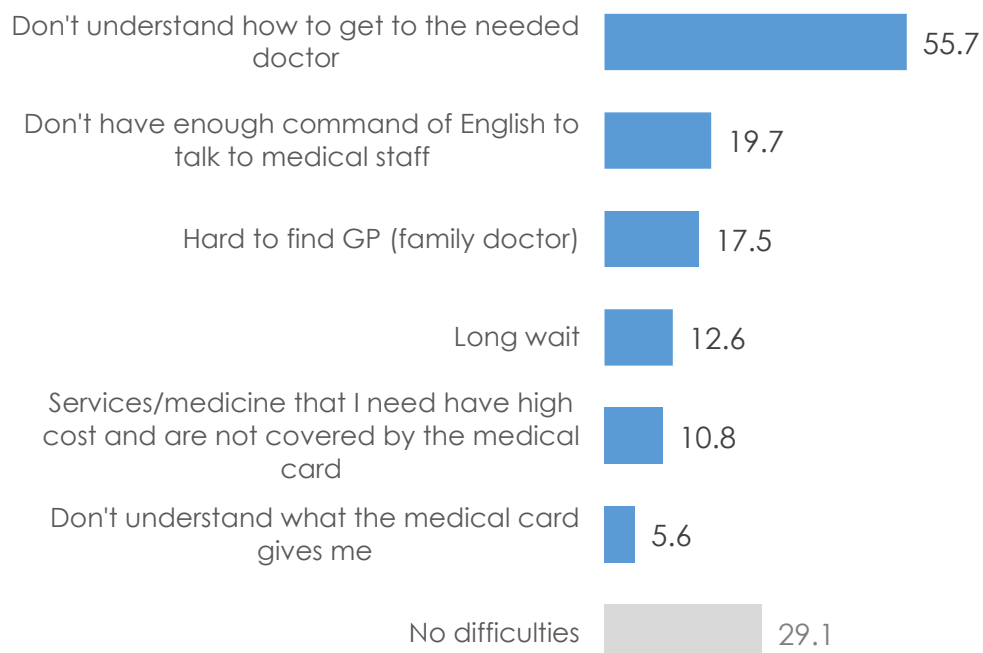
Graph V.10.2 Did you use medical services in Ireland?



The majority of respondents who had experience of receiving medical services ran into difficulties. Most of the respondents (56%) said that it was not clear how to get to the right consultant/specialist (e.g. ENT). This is followed by difficulties such as a language problem (20%), difficulty of finding a family doctor / GP (18%), a long wait (12.5%), and high cost of services (11%).

Graph V.10.3 Difficulties getting medical services

% among those who were getting medical services



The table below shows the use of medical services by county of residence.

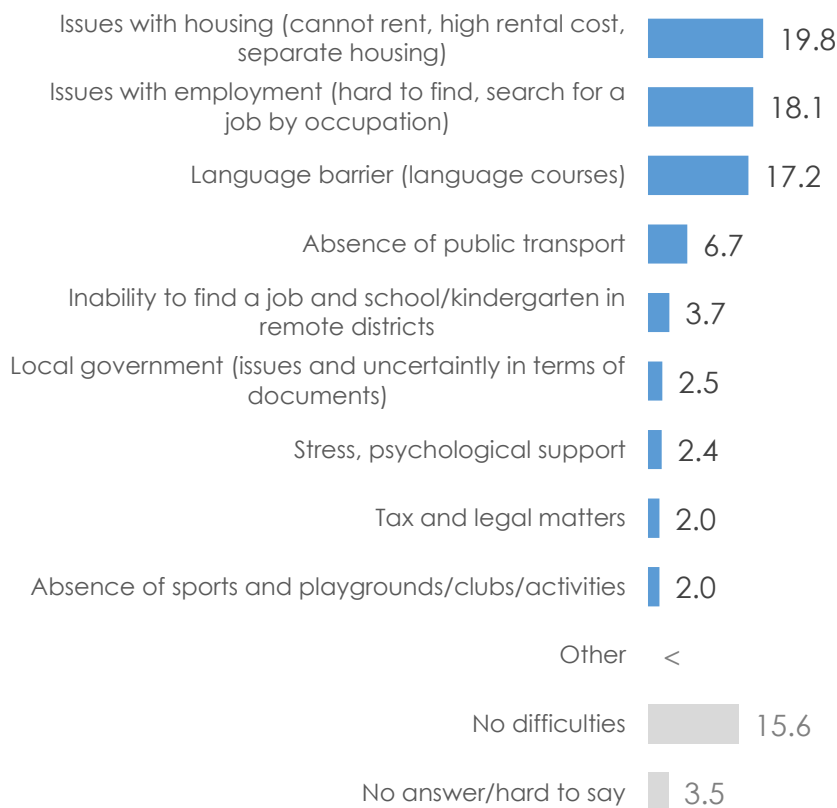
Table V.10.1 Experience using medical services by county of residence

% in a row	% used	What difficulties arose						
		How to get to the doctor	Language	Hard to find GP	Long wait	High cost	Don't understand what the card gives	No difficulties
County								
Carlow	66.1	62.2	32.4	24.3	8.1	21.6	2.7	40.5
Cavan	53.2	56.0	8.0	16.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	32.0
Clare	68.7	63.9	19.2	24.7	16.0	15.1	5.9	26.5
Cork	70.0	55.3	13.8	15.2	12.4	7.8	3.2	25.8
Donegal	68.8	58.3	12.5	19.3	9.4	8.3	5.2	37.0
Dublin	68.2	59.7	22.9	17.8	15.8	10.6	4.1	26.8
Galway	69.5	45.3	22.6	14.2	12.3	9.0	5.2	28.8
Kerry	65.3	48.1	16.9	12.9	8.8	9.2	6.1	30.2
Kildare	59.6	62.3	32.1	13.2	18.9	9.4	7.5	28.3
Kilkenny	77.2	62.3	19.7	26.2	16.4	8.2	9.8	26.2
Laois	61.9	73.1	15.4	23.1	11.5	7.7	3.8	38.5
Leitrim	72.5	62.0	25.3	17.7	8.9	8.9	6.3	25.3
Limerick	64.2	53.9	19.1	20.0	13.0	13.0	7.0	29.6
Longford	69.7	52.2	8.7	21.7	0.0	17.4	13.0	13.0
Louth	63.5	53.4	24.7	16.4	9.6	11.0	2.7	31.5
Mayo	62.8	48.7	13.0	10.4	13.0	9.6	10.4	32.2
Meath	66.7	65.3	16.7	20.8	12.5	11.1	5.6	20.8
Monaghan	77.8	35.7	28.6	0.0	21.4	0.0	14.3	28.6
Offaly	51.4	52.6	21.1	31.6	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5
Roscommon	61.5	58.3	25.0	25.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	33.3
Sligo	68.8	61.8	18.2	12.7	18.2	14.5	9.1	23.6
Tipperary	72.5	56.8	27.0	29.7	5.4	16.2	5.4	45.9
Waterford	71.2	54.1	8.1	18.0	9.0	16.2	4.5	37.8
Westmeath	69.5	61.0	34.1	17.1	17.1	14.6	7.3	36.6
Wexford	54.9	50.0	34.4	17.8	10.0	8.9	8.9	27.8
Wicklow	67.8	48.5	20.2	15.2	10.1	9.1	6.1	22.2

V.11 Top difficulties, and what help respondents need from Ireland

Top difficulties for respondents: problems with housing (20% mentioned this problem), problems with employment (18%), and language barrier (17%).

Graph V.11.1 What difficulties do you face the most/what help you need from Ireland (open question)?



V.12 What would you like to communicate to the government and people of Ireland?

90% of respondents would like to express gratitude/thanks to the government and people of Ireland.

Graph V.12.1 What would you like to communicate to the government and people of Ireland (open question)?

