

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

**Presentation date:** March 5<sup>th</sup> 2024

**Data collection period:** 10 – 29 January 2024

**Prepared by:**

*Ukrainian Action in Ireland*

<https://www.ukrainianaction.ie/>

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## UKRAINIAN ACTION IN IRELAND

This survey was conducted by Ukrainian Action in Ireland - a charity organization (CRN 20206588) set up in May 2022 in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Ukrainian Action in Ireland 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 social media channels provide essential information for Ukrainian refugees arriving and settling in Ireland and reaching out to over 30,000 people daily. Ukrainian Action in Ireland was responsible for most of the big anti-war protests and rallies in Dublin, such as March for Peace in May 2022, Ukrainian Independence Day March in August 2022 and Two Year of Invasion #WalkwithUkraine in February 2024.

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>

In March 2023, Ukrainian Action in Ireland presented 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. More information is here: [Ukrainian Action | Survey of Ukrainians in Ireland 2023](#)



Report that you have in front of you was created in March 2024 and it shares results of our third survey, biggest to date. Key focus of the survey was employment. You can find presentation of this survey here: [Ukrainian Action | 2024 Survey of Ukrainians in Ireland](#)

## SURVEY DETAILS AND DEMOGRAPHIC

**Data collection method:** online questionnaire

**Data collection period:** 10 – 29 January 2024 (20 days)

**Target audience:** Ukrainians in Ireland who found protection from war

**Distribution method:** social media, Telegram chats and groups, Youtube video, personal messages, printed QR codes

**Language of questionnaire:** Ukrainian

**Languages of responses:** Ukrainian, russian, English

**Number of adult respondents:** 4678

**Number of children represented:** 3651

**Total number of Ukrainians in Ireland represented:** 8329, which is 10% of all Ukrainians who found protection from war in Ireland and are staying in the state

**Geography:** responses were provided from all counties in Ireland, ranging from Dublin ( 902 responses) to Longford (38 responses).

## MAIN SURVEY RESULTS

### EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN IRELAND

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- 74% of respondents have a higher education (57% have the degree of master, specialist or doctorate). 13% are now completing their next level of education, with 10% doing it in Ireland.
- Among respondents with vocational and higher education, 24% claim that their profession does not require re-qualification to work in Ireland. Instead, 40% need re-qualification, and 6% claim that their profession is not recognized at all. In addition, a third of such respondents (31%) don't know at all whether their profession is subject to re-qualification.
- Among those who need re-certification, 2% have already completed the process, and 13% are currently going through it. About half (48%) haven't even started this process. 35% answered that they struggle to navigate through the confirmation process.
- 93% had jobs in Ukraine, mainly as employees in large cities (especially in the largest cities with population of more than 500 000). On average, respondents had 12 years of experience in their recent segment of work (46% had more than 10 years of experience). The fields of work are very diverse.
- From 2023 to 2024, the number of those who have jobs and are currently working increased from 29.5% to 43%. Among those who work, the absolute majority have a job specifically in Ireland, although most work not in their field (and a significant part is looking for a new job at the same time).
- Among the remaining respondents, 35% are currently looking for work (or have previously had work experience in Ireland), 19% – don't have jobs and aren't looking for one, 3% – are retired.
- Significant differences remain in the level of employment depending on the language proficiency: the level of employment increases from only 22% among those with basic English knowledge to 73% among those who are fluent.
- Among those, who don't have jobs and are looking for one, 71% rely on employment websites (38% of those who already have jobs rely on this source).
- 96% of those, who currently don't have jobs and are looking for one, faced problems while searching for work. Among them, the majority (66%) talk about the language proficiency being a problem, although the absolute majority of such respondents make efforts to master the language. This is followed by lack of transport to commute to work (32%), inability to work in their field (30%), accommodation (26%) and re-qualification problems (22%).
- 94% of those who are currently unemployed plan to start working in Ireland in the future.
- Among respondents who are currently working in Ireland or who have had such experience, a quarter (26%) have gone through a job change. The main reasons

for changing jobs: better pay (37% mentioned this reason) and shorter commute to the place of residence (33%).

- There is a higher concentration in the fields of employment compared to Ukraine. If we talk about Ukraine, then the top 7 industries accounted for 50% of respondents and no more than 14% for one specific industry. In Ireland, the top 7 fields account for 67% and one segment (food and beverages) covers almost a quarter of those working in Ireland.
- Evaluation of work in Ireland is guardedly positive. 61% were rather or very positive about their experience, of which 35% – very positive and 26% – rather positive. There are still 32% with neutral evaluation (and only 7% evaluate it negatively).
- At the same time, 30% believe that working in Ireland is better than in Ukraine, and 35%, on the contrary, give preference to their work in Ukraine (in 2023, the ratio was 27% to 37%). Those who evaluate working in Ireland to be better than in Ukraine primarily explain it by higher salary (47%) and better attitude of the employer (30%). Those who prefer working in Ukraine say that they had more senior and/or expert role (38%) or worked in their professional field (29%).
- 66% of those – who work or have worked in Ireland – have not faced any difficulties. At the same time, among those who faced such, most often mentioned cultural differences.

## **PROFICIENCY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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- Compared to 2023, number of those who speaks English above average raised from 35% to 41%. The share of those who has intermediate English fluency is now 22% versus 20% in 2023. Additionally, 18% has pre-intermediate English level, and 18.5% - a basic one.
- Younger and more educated respondents have higher English proficiency.
- As in 2023, the absolute majority of respondents make efforts to learn English. The most popular methods are: self-study (54.5%) and in-person courses (39%). Less often, respondents spoke about online courses (17%) and tutor-led (12%).
- Among those who study the language via in-person courses, on average, they spend 5 hours a week studying. The main source of funding (for 78%) – is the Irish state. In addition, 16% mention about volunteer ran courses, 4% – about courses that respondents paid for themselves.
- Among respondents who reject the need to improve their language, 36.5% still highlight the need for additional language support. Among those who feel that need, most (36%) talked about free courses at separate times and in various formats. This is followed by a higher frequency of courses/classes (21%) and speaking practice (20%).

## **OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE IN IRELAND**

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- 69% arrived in Ireland by autumn 2022. Another 14% came between the winter of 2022-2023 and the spring of 2023. The remaining 17% arrived in the last six months (that is, from the summer of 2023 onwards).
- The main reasons for moving to Ireland are English as the main language of communication (77% of respondents named this motive), provision of accommodation by the state (43%), distance from Russia (42%) and relatives/friends living in Ireland (41%). Other important reasons are good financial support (25%), simple and clear entry rules (21%), and accessible education (20%).
- Compared to 2023, the share of those living in hotels/hostels decreased from 55% to 44%. If in 2023 8% rented housing at market price, now – 11%. In addition, 19% currently living in own-door housing for a symbolic fee, 10% – with a host family, 7% – with other refugees, 5% – with relatives or friends.
- The main sources of up-to-date information have hardly changed since 2023 – social networks (66%), local Telegram channels (59%), Ukrainian Action in Ireland social media (56%), acquaintances (51%) and official government sites (49%). Other sources were mentioned somewhat less often.
- 57% of respondents participate in some sort of volunteering activities (although mostly it was done occasionally, not regularly). Most often, they spoke of participation in the activities with non-profit organizations, cleaning public places, translation services (unpaid).
- 25% of respondents feel the need for psychological support (24% in 2023), in particular, 9% have already started seeing a psychotherapist, and 3% attend support groups (the remaining 15.5% are looking for help).
- If in 2023, 62% evaluated their health as 4 to 5 out on a scale of 5, now – 53%.
- These are the main difficulties respondents are facing: securing accommodation (21% mentioned this problem), language barrier (21%) and finding employment (12%). The same difficulties were already mentioned in 2023.

## **INTENT TO RETURN TO UKRAINE**

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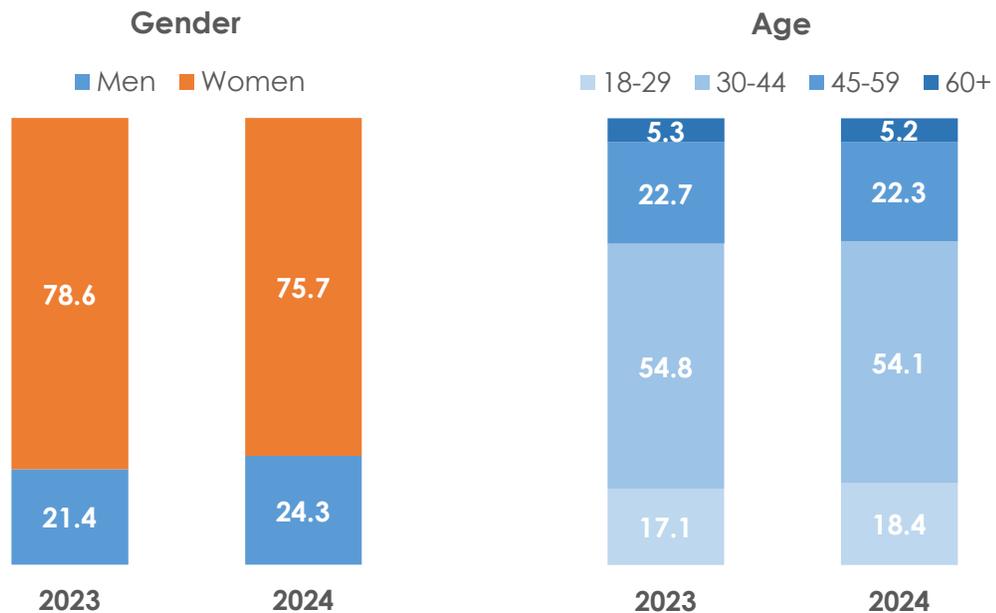
- Since 2023, the share of those who plan to stay in Ireland on a permanent basis has increased from 41% to 53%. The share of those planning to return home decreased from 25.5% to 19%. Another 1% plan to move to another country (the same number was in 2023), and 27% could not answer the question (32% in 2023).

## SECTION I. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Among the respondents, the absolute majority – **76% - are women**. The share of men is 24% (at the same time, compared to 2023, the share of men has slightly increased – from 21% to 24%).

By age, **72% of respondents are under the age of 45**, including 54% aged 30-44 (the remaining 18% are under 30). At the age of 45 and older – 28%, of which 22% are aged 45-59, and 5% are aged 60+. Compared to 2023, the age structure has practically not changed.

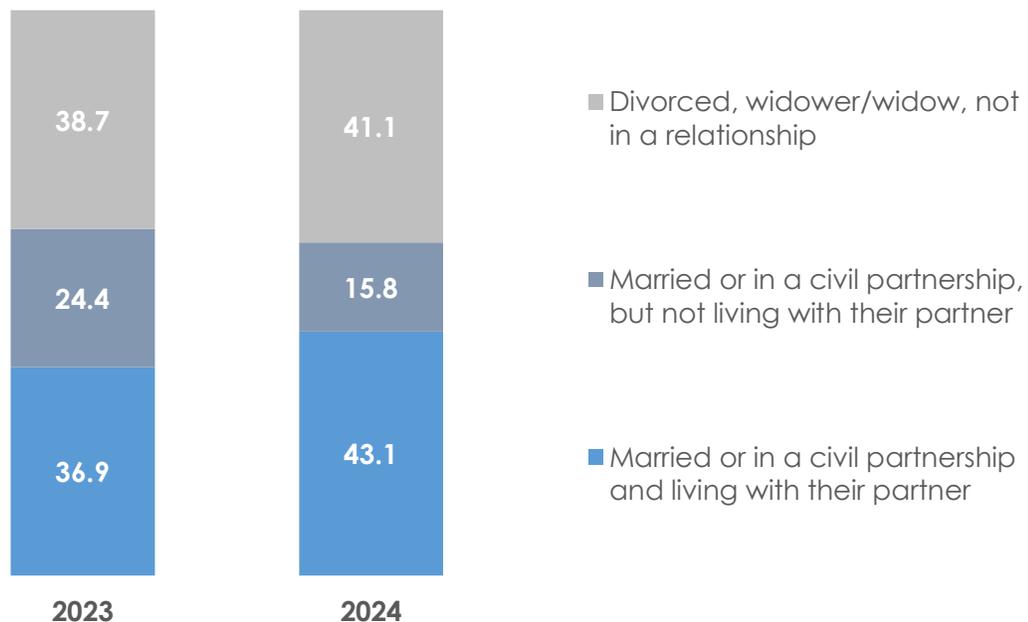
**Graph I.1 Respondents' gender and age**





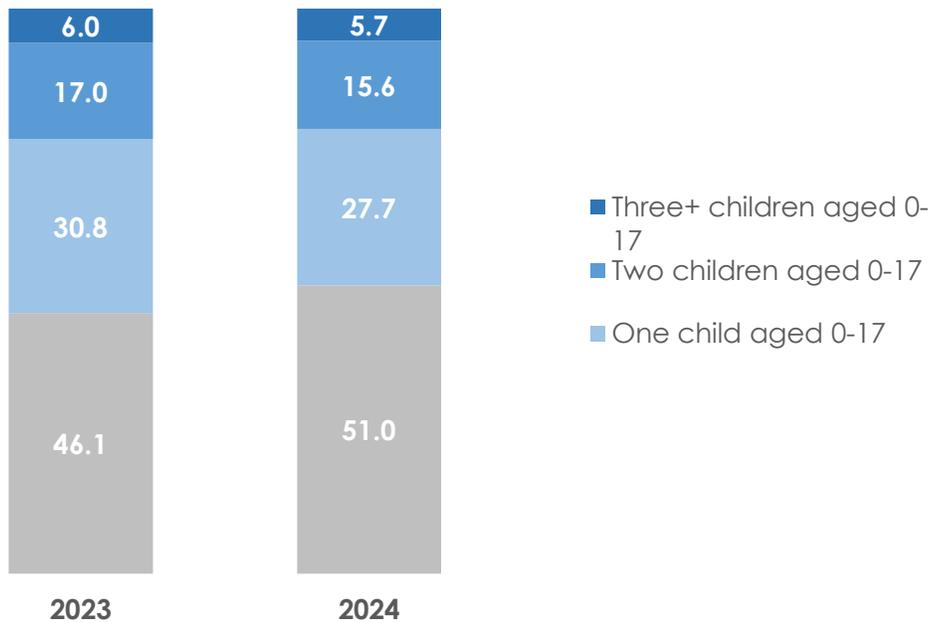
The majority of respondents – 59% – are officially married or in a long-term relationship, with 43% living together in Ireland at the time of the survey (increase from 37% in 2023). At the same time, 16% of respondents, although officially married/in long-term relationship, don't live in Ireland with their partner (in 2022, the figure was 24%). The share of respondents who are not in a relationship/divorced/widower or widow – is 41% (in 2022 - 39%).

**Graph I.2 Family status and living with a partner**



Half of respondents (49%) have children under 18 (in 2022, 54% of respondents had children under 18). Mostly (28% of all respondents) have 1 child under 18. Another 21% have 2 or more children under 18.

**Graph I.3 Presence of children under 18**



**Among the respondents, the perception of their income is noticeably worse compared to when they lived in Ukraine.** If in Ukraine 46% had high level of income (could afford expensive purchases), in Ireland only 24% have such level of income. On the other hand, the proportion of people who mention a relatively average income (enough for clothes and food, but need to save for more expensive purchases) has grown from 39% to 57.5% when their income in Ukraine and Ireland is compared. At the same time, the share of those with relatively low income is now 18.5% (compared to 15% when they lived in Ukraine).

**Graph I.4 Things one could buy for income in Ukraine and in Ireland**



**34.5% of respondents claim that active military action is still taking place in their hometown, and 28% say that their hometown's infrastructure is destroyed or heavily damaged.** Another 20% talk about occupation of their hometown, 14% – of damaged accommodation, and 10% – of destroyed accommodation.

**Graph I.5 Life situation of respondents in the context of Ukraine**





## SECTION II. EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN IRELAND

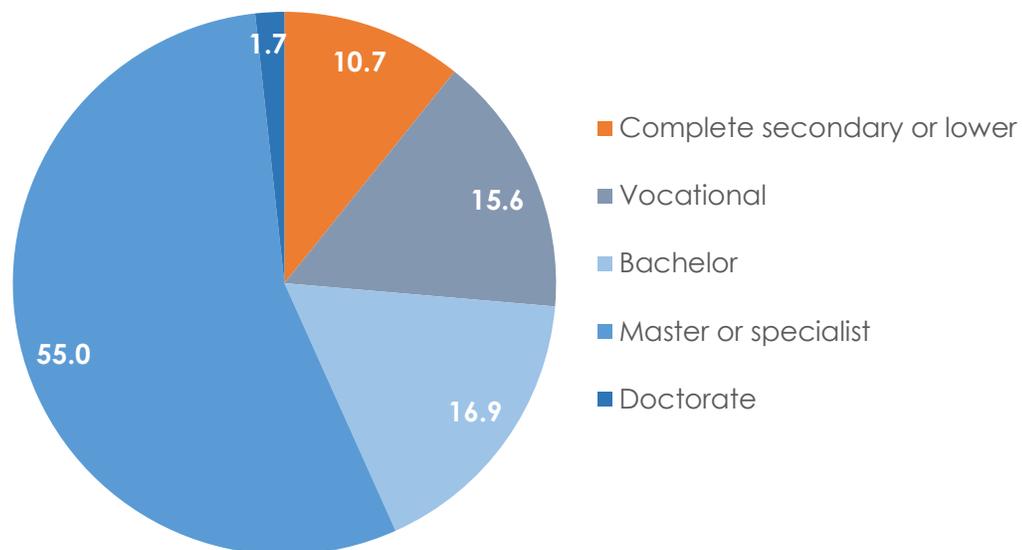
### II.1 Education

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**Every 3 out of 4 respondents (74%) have higher education.** Most of them – 55% – have a master's degree or postgraduate diploma (NFQ equivalent level 9), another 17% have a bachelor degree, and 2% a doctorate.

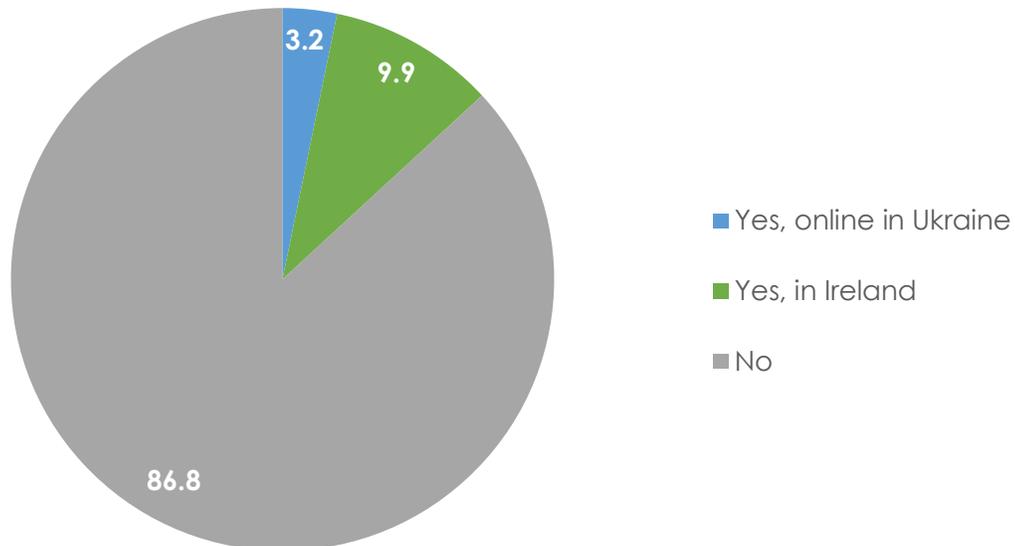
Among the remaining respondents, 16% obtained vocational education, and 11% – completed secondary or lower level education (Leaving and Junior Certificate equivalent).

**Graph II.1.1 Respondent's education**



At the same time, 17% of respondents are currently studying for their next qualification level, in particular, **10% of them are completing this education in Ireland.**

**Graph II.1.2 Are you studying for your next qualification now?**

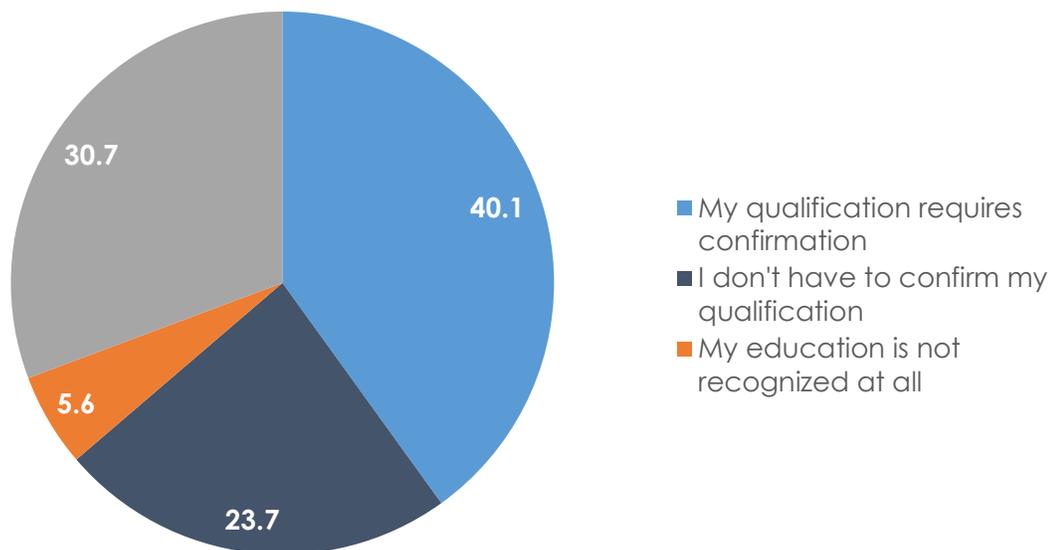


Among respondents with vocational and higher education, 24% claim that their profession does not require re-certification to work in Ireland. Instead, 40% need re-certification, and 6% claim that their education is not recognized at all.

In addition, a third of such respondents (31%) do not know at all whether their profession is subject to re-certification.

**Graph II.1.3 Does your profession require formal re-certification for work in Ireland?**

*% among respondents who have vocational or higher education*

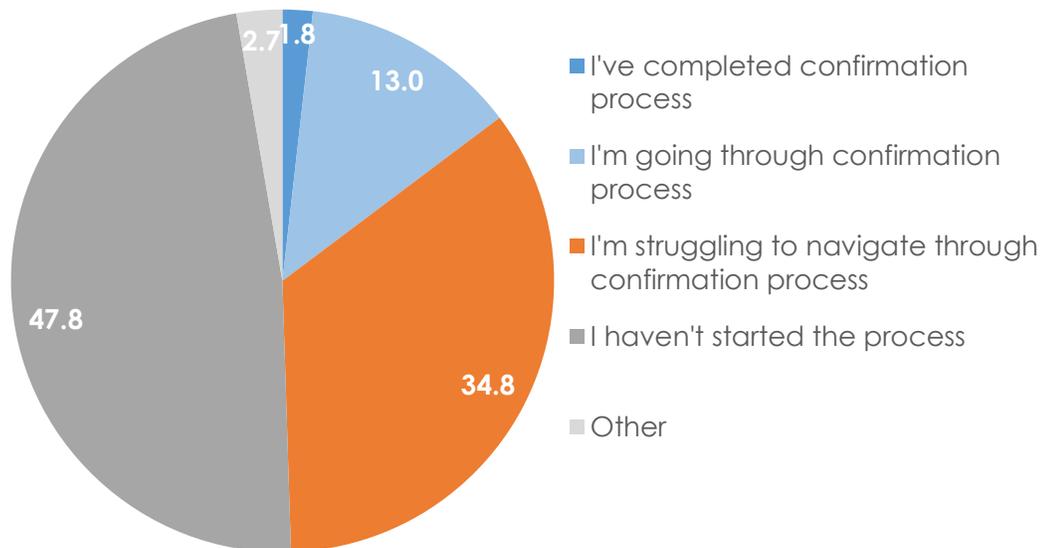


Among those who need re-certification, 2% have already completed the process, and 13% are currently going through this process. About half (48%) have not even started this process.

In addition, a third of respondents (35%) answered that they struggle to navigate through this process.

**Graph II.1.4 Is the qualification confirmation process clear?**

*% among respondents whose profession requires qualification confirmation*



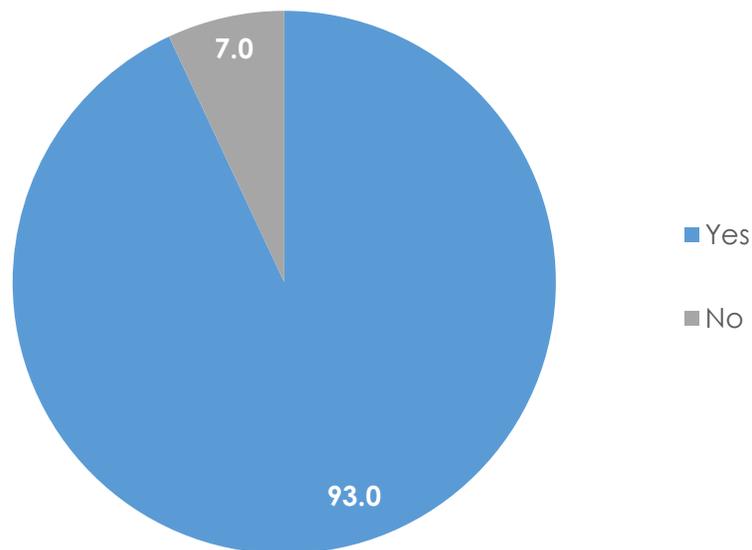
## II.2 Employment experience in Ukraine

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### **93% of respondents have work experience in Ukraine.**

Most often – 84% among those who have experience – respondents worked as employees (PAYE equivalent). 23% – were self-employed/owned their own business, 11% – worked as freelancers.

**Graph II.2.1 Do you have work experience in Ukraine?**



**At the same time, most have quite a long-term, stable work experience. Even if we ask solely about the respondents' last place of work, the average tenure is 12 years.** 17% have work experience of up to 3 years, 13% – 4 to 5 years, 24% – 6 to 10 years, 46% – more than 10 years. In addition, 69% of such respondents have work experience in other fields.

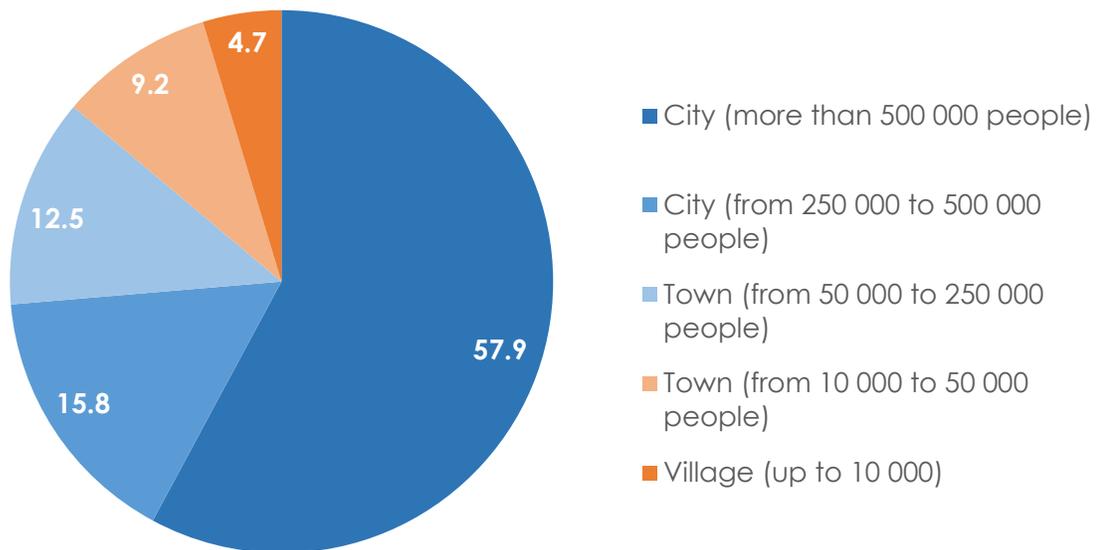
**The fields of recent employment are very diverse.** Most respondents who worked in Ukraine mentioned such fields as sales/retail (14%), education (9%), food and beverages (6%), accountancy and taxation (6%), ICT (5%), healthcare (5%), engineering (5%), transport and logistics (5%), fashion and beauty (4.5%).

**Table II.2.1 Segments, where you have been recently employed in Ukraine**

What field of employment?		
<b>Sales, Retail &amp; Purchasing – 13.8%</b>	Business Management and HR – 3.1%	Biological, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Science – 1.3%
<b>Education &amp; Teaching – 9.4%</b>	Art, Craft & Design – 3.1%	Security, Defense & Law Enforcement – 1%
<b>Food &amp; Beverage – 6.3%</b>	Law & Legal – 2.9%	Community & Voluntary – 0.7%
<b>Accountancy &amp; Taxation – 5.6%</b>	Public Administration, Politics & EU – 2.9%	Animals & Veterinary Science – 0.6%
<b>ICT – 5.3%</b>	Tourism & HoReCa (hotels, restaurants, cafes) – 2.8%	Music & Performing Arts – 0.6%
<b>Healthcare – 5.2%</b>	Clerical & Administration – 2.7%	Earth & Environment – 0.5%
<b>Engineering, Manufacturing &amp; Energy – 5.1%</b>	Advertising, Marketing & Public Relations – 2.6%	History, Culture & Languages – 0.4%
<b>Transport &amp; Logistics – 4.8%</b>	Media, Film, TV & Animation – 1.9%	Insurance – 0.3%
<b>Fashion &amp; Beauty – 4.5%</b>	Farming, Horticulture & Forestry – 1.7%	Maritime, Fishing & Aquaculture – 0.2%
Construction, Architecture & Property – 4%	Leisure, Sport & Fitness – 1.4%	Physics, Mathematics & Space Science – 0.2%
Banking & Financial Services – 3.7%	Psychology & Social Care – 1.3%	Biomedical Technologies & Medtech – 0.1%

87% of respondents were employed in cities in Ukraine with a population of over 50 000, in particular, 58% worked in the largest cities with a population of over 500 000.

**Graph II.2.2 Settlement size where respondents worked in Ukraine**

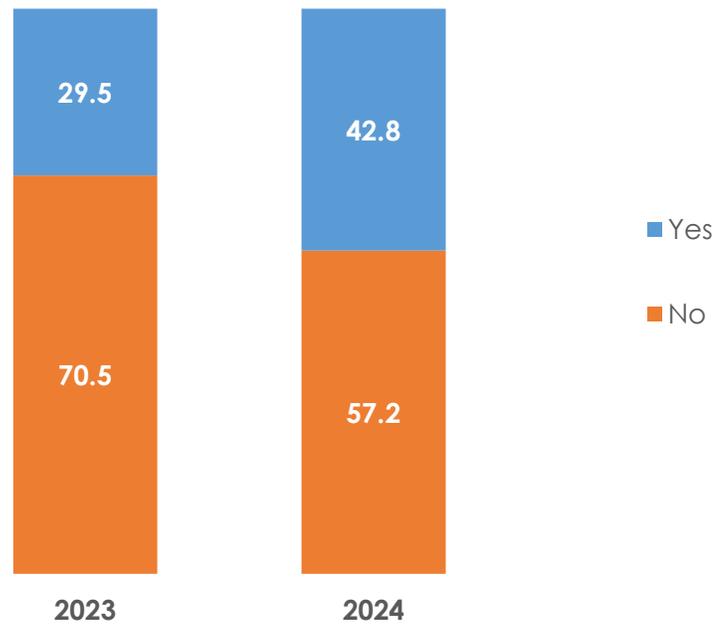


### II.3 Current employment in Ireland

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If in 2023 30% of respondents answered that they are currently employed, then in 2024 this indicator increased to 43%.

Graph II.3.1 Currently employed?

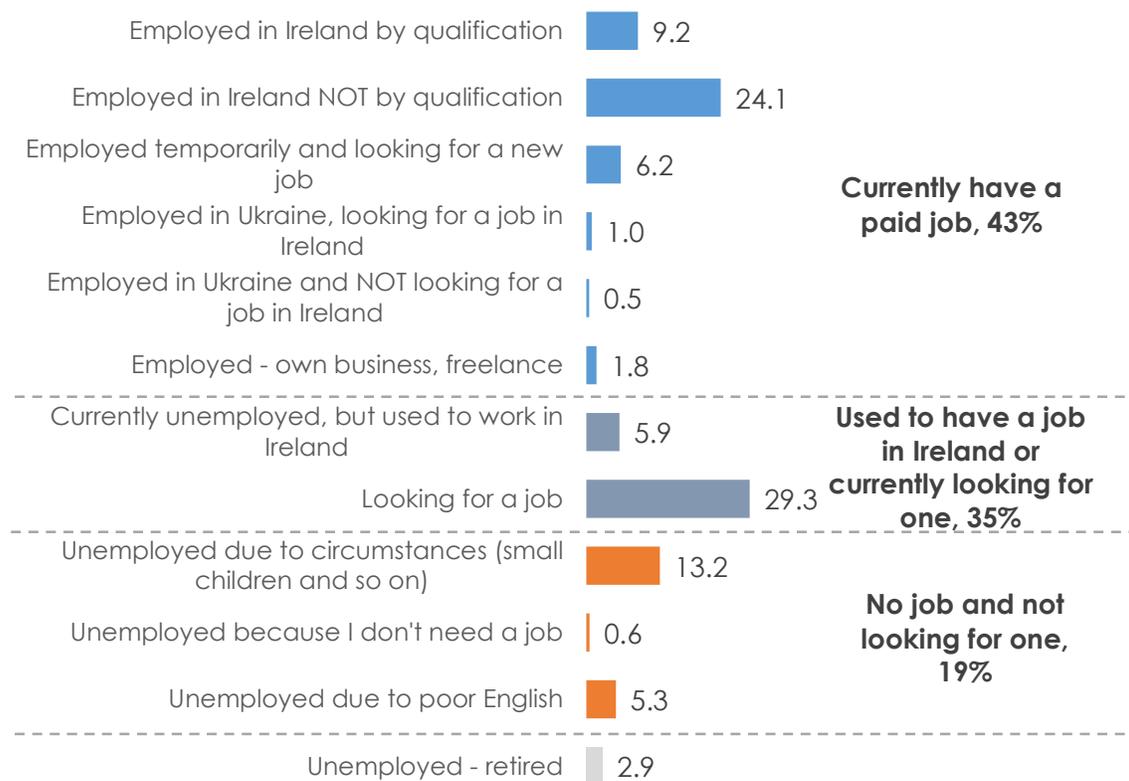


Among the employed respondents, the majority (24% of all respondents) are not employed in their field in Ireland, only 9% work in their field. Another significant share (6%) have a part-time job in Ireland, but are looking for a different job. 2% work as freelancers in Ireland or have their own business. 2% have a job in Ukraine that they do from Ireland.

However, a third of respondents (35%) are either looking for work or have previously been employed in Ireland.

19% don't have a job and are not currently looking for one; this is most often due to lack of opportunities or insufficient language skills.

**Graph II.3.2 Currently employed: details of current employment**



The table below shows the breakdown of the share of those who are employed, broken down by segments of the population. **Among all categories (except respondents from one only county), there were more people who are now employed (in any way).**

**However, some notable differences remain. In particular, in terms of language proficiency, the employment rate increases from only 22% among those who have basic English knowledge to 73% among those who are fluent.**

**Table II.3.1 Currently employed (% of employed)**

% in a row	2023	2024
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	31.5	45.8
Female	29.1	41.9
<b>Age</b>		
18-29	32.7	48.7
30-44	31.2	45.8
45-59	28.8	38.7
60+	6.7	9.7
<b>Presence of children under 18</b>		
Yes	29.8	43.3
No	29.5	42.4
<b>English proficiency</b>		
Basic	13.7	21.7
Pre-Intermediate	23.4	30.1
Intermediate	29.9	42.6
Upper Intermediate	36.4	50.9
Advanced	46.8	59.3
Fluent	60.6	73.0
<b>Health self-assessment</b>		
1 – unsatisfactory	16.2	30.8
2	17.6	33.3
3	26.5	38.8
4	32.7	47.0
5 – fully healthy	33.7	49.3
<b>Accommodation type</b>		
Hotel/hostel paid by state	26.3	36.2
Gym/tent/monastery/school	19.6	33.0
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – own door housing	35.7	45.0
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with unfamiliar before war host family	31.1	45.7
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with relatives/friends	26.1	40.1

	% in a row	2023	2024
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees		22.6	31.7
Dormitory (I'm a student)		16.7	22.5
Rented housing at market price		61.8	74.0
<b>County</b>			
Carlow		26.8	29.5
Cavan		31.9	39.2
Clare		29.5	39.1
Cork		28.7	46.1
Donegal		25.1	30.3
Dublin		38.5	51.2
Galway		33.5	53.1
Kerry		17.9	39.4
Kildare		37.1	51.6
Kilkenny		27.8	56.6
Laois		26.2	30.9
Leitrim		30.3	31.9
Limerick		25.7	41.1
Longford		27.3	21.1
Louth		24.3	39.6
Mayo		26.3	37.2
Meath		30.6	47.0
Monaghan		38.9	39.2
Offaly		29.7	41.9
Roscommon		28.2	40.9
Sligo		26.3	31.7
Tipperary		27.5	37.5
Waterford		26.2	43.0
Westmeath		22.0	39.7
Wexford		33.6	41.8
Wicklow		34.9	37.3
<b>Type of settlement where they worked in Ukraine</b>			
City with more than 500 000 people		---	45.1
City with 50 000 – 500 000 people		---	43.3
Town with up to 50 000 people		---	37.7
Village with up to 10 000 people		---	33.7
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower		---	33.6
Vocational		---	37.0
Higher		---	45.4

The table below, on the other hand, shows the profile of respondents according to their current employment status.

**Table II.3.2 Respondents' profile in terms of employment status**

% in a column	Employed	Looking for a job or used to have one	No job and not looking for one	Retired
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	26.0	26.9	14.1	35.8
Female	74.0	73.1	85.9	64.2
<b>Age</b>				
18-29	20.9	18.6	15.1	0.0
30-44	57.8	52.7	56.2	1.5
45-59	20.1	25.4	23.8	7.3
60+	1.2	3.3	4.8	91.2
<b>Presence of children under 18</b>				
Yes	49.6	45.6	60.9	4.4
No	50.4	54.4	39.1	95.6
<b>English proficiency</b>				
Basic	9.4	20.7	29.0	56.9
Pre-Intermediate	12.9	21.7	23.4	25.5
Intermediate	21.8	22.8	22.6	9.5
Upper Intermediate	23.4	19.0	15.1	2.2
Advanced	18.2	11.3	6.2	5.8
Fluent	14.3	4.5	3.7	0.0
<b>Health self-assessment</b>				
1 – unsatisfactory	1.6	1.6	3.8	10.2
2	6.3	9.0	8.8	19.0
3	32.9	38.8	36.6	53.3
4	45.1	40.5	38.1	11.7
5 – fully healthy	14.0	10.2	12.7	5.8
<b>Accommodation type</b>				
Hotel/hostel paid by state	37.5	48.4	52.3	44.5
Gym/tent/monastery/school	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.6
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – own door housing	20.5	18.8	18.9	16.8
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with unfamiliar before war host family	10.8	10.6	7.8	9.5

% in a column	Employed	Looking for a job or used to have one	No job and not looking for one	Retired
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with relatives/friends	4.4	4.6	4.0	14.6
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees	5.1	8.3	8.9	2.9
Dormitory (I'm a student)	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.5
Rented housing at market price	19.5	5.4	4.5	6.6
<b>County</b>				
Carlow	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
Cavan	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.5
Clare	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.0
Cork	11.8	11.0	8.8	11.7
Donegal	4.2	8.6	5.1	2.9
Dublin	23.4	15.5	18.2	21.2
Galway	6.4	4.3	4.5	2.2
Kerry	9.8	12.1	10.5	7.3
Kildare	3.2	2.4	1.7	4.4
Kilkenny	2.1	0.8	1.8	2.2
Laois	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.7
Leitrim	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.2
Limerick	2.6	2.7	3.5	0.7
Longford	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
Louth	2.6	2.4	3.9	4.4
Mayo	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.6
Meath	3.1	2.4	3.2	1.5
Monaghan	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
Offaly	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.0
Roscommon	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.9
Sligo	1.6	2.6	2.9	1.5
Tipperary	1.8	2.3	2.4	0.0
Waterford	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.4
Westmeath	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.9
Wexford	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.2
Wicklow	3.4	3.6	5.1	8.0
<b>Type of settlement where they worked in Ukraine</b>				
City with more than 500 000 people	60.2	56.0	56.5	54.2
City with 50 000 – 500 000 people	28.2	28.7	27.0	31.3
Town with up to 50 000 people	8.0	9.9	10.9	8.4
Village with up to 10 000 people	3.6	5.4	5.6	6.1
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	8.4	11.7	14.6	8.8

% in a column	Employed	Looking for a job or used to have one	No job and not looking for one	Retired
Vocational	13.5	16.3	17.7	24.8
Higher	78.1	72.0	67.7	66.4

#### II.4 Job search in Ireland

As of right now (see point II.3), 36% of respondents are looking for a job. Of them, 7% are already employed but are looking for a different job, and 29% are currently unemployed.

Among those who have a job at the moment, the main ways of looking for work are recommendations from friends/acquaintances (41%), employment websites (38%) and bringing their CVs to a potential employer in person (30%). In addition, 18% answered that they were sought out for a job, while they were not looking for one.

At the same time, those currently looking for a job – 71% – rely on vacancy websites.

#### Table II.4.1 How did you look for a job/how are you currently looking for a job?

*% among those who've already begun working in Ireland or looking for a job*

% in a column	All	Currently employed	On a job search
Employment websites (LinkedIn, jobs.ie and so on)	53.2	37.7	71.0
Recommendation by friends/acquaintances	35.0	41.1	27.9
Brought my CV in person, walked in and asked	32.5	30.1	35.2
Social media groups, Telegram channels for Ukrainians in Ireland	25.6	11.6	41.7
Help by the INTREO employment services	17.1	7.3	28.4
Sought out for a job; I was not searching for it	11.4	18.2	3.6
Other	1.2	1.4	1.0

**84% of respondents faced problems with their job search, including 96% of those who are currently unemployed and looking for a job.**

Among those who are employed at the moment and are simultaneously looking for a new one, 42% mention lack of language skills. Among other important reasons: accommodation uncertainty (26%), lack of transportation to work (20%), inability to work in their field (19%). At the same time, 8% talk about discrimination.

**Among those who don't have a job at the moment and are looking for one, the majority (66%) find it difficult due to lack of language proficiency.** This is followed by lack of transport (32%), inability to work in their field (30%), housing (26%) and problems with re-certifying their qualifications (22%).

**Table II.4.2 Job search problems in Ireland**

*% among those who've already begun working in Ireland or looking for a job*

% in a column	All	Currently employed	On a job search
Not enough English fluency to work in their field	53.2	42.3	65.8
Accommodation uncertainty	26.2	26.1	26.4
Lack of transport to work	25.7	20.4	31.6
Can't work in their field	24.2	19.4	29.8
Re-certification of qualifications is lengthy/expensive/unclear	18.2	15.2	21.6
Immigration status uncertainty	17.6	19.7	15.3
Lack of childcare	13.0	10.9	15.3
Discrimination	7.6	7.6	7.6
I don't know how to find a job	7.5	5.5	9.8
Other	2.1	1.2	3.1
No challenges	15.9	25.9	4.4

It is important to note that the respondents who have a language problem are as a whole making efforts to learn English right now.

**Table II.4.3 Are the people who struggle to find employment due to their level of language currently learning English?**

*% among those who've already started working in Ireland or looking for a job and the same time faced language proficiency issues*

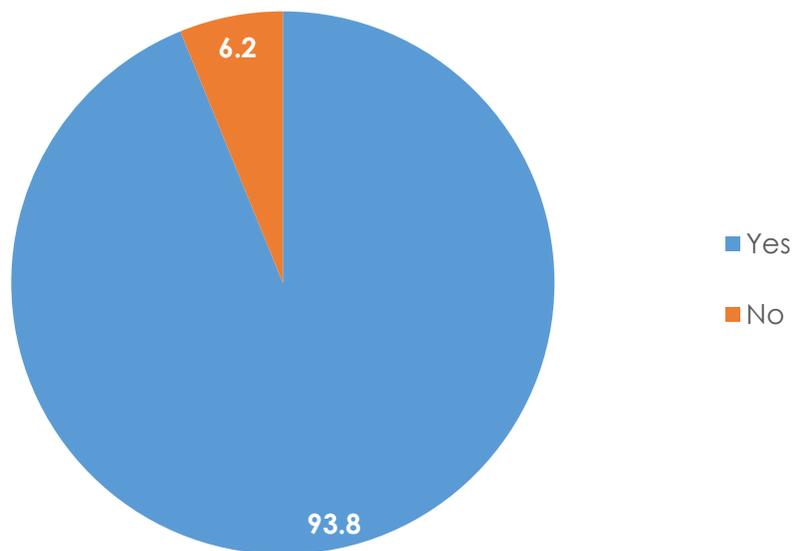
% in a column	All	Currently employed	On a job search
Yes, self-study (with self-help manual, smartphone application, YouTube lessons)	63.1	64.4	62.2
Yes, in-person courses	53.1	38.5	64.1
Yes, online courses	21.7	21.2	22.1
Yes, with tutor	15.3	16.5	14.4
Looking for courses/tutor	13.7	10.9	15.9
No, don't have access to studies (no courses available nearby or no computer/Internet)	1.4	2.1	0.8
No, unable to study (health condition, young children and so on)	2.1	3.2	1.3
No, don't have capacity and/or desire	2.3	3.2	1.7
No, don't have such a need	0.6	1.2	0.2

**94% of those who are currently unemployed plan to work in Ireland in the future.**

Moreover, a third (36%) claim that they do not have circumstances that prevent them from working. At the same time, the rest mostly talked about small children, health, and re-certifying their qualifications as factors that affect employment.

**Graph II.4.1 Plan to work in Ireland?**

*% among those currently not employed*



## II.5 Evaluation of work experience in Ireland

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A quarter (26%) of respondents who currently work in Ireland or who have worked, have changed jobs. **The main reasons for changing jobs are higher salary (37% mentioned this reason) and shorter commute to/from work (33%).**

### Graph II.5.1 Why people changed jobs.

*% among those who have experience working in Ireland and have already changed jobs*



Although Ukrainians in Ireland are employed in various fields, a quarter (24%) is related to food and beverages. Other top areas are: tourism and Hotel/Restaurant/Café (16%), sales (8%) and social work and non-profit field (7%).

However, the concentration of areas of employment is higher, when compared to where the respondents were previously employed. If we talk about Ukraine, then the top 7 areas accounted for 50% of respondents and no more than 14% for one specific area. In Ireland, the top 7 areas of employment account for 67%, and one area (food and drink) covers almost a quarter of those working in Ireland.

**Table II.5.1 Areas where Ukrainian BTOPs are currently employed in Ireland**

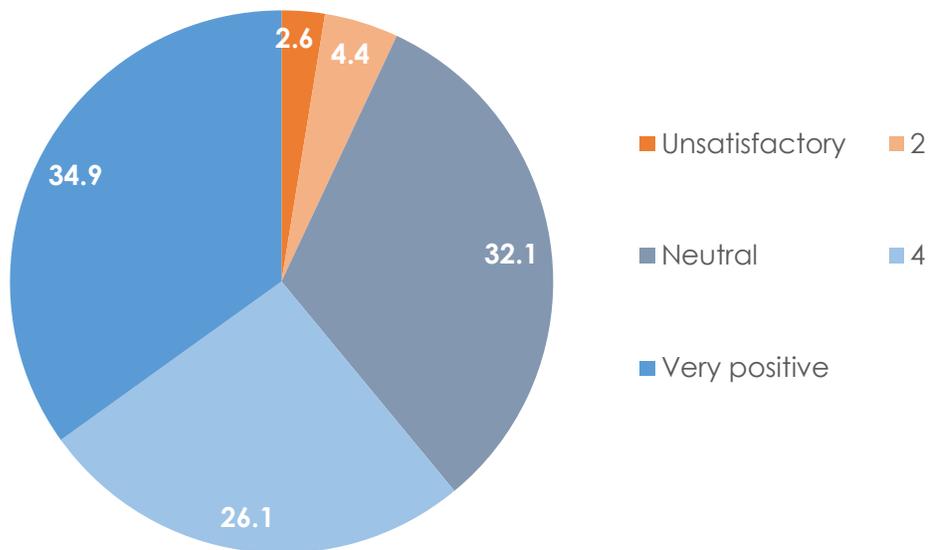
*% among those who has experience of working in Ireland*

Where are you currently employed?		
<b>Food &amp; Beverage – 23.7%</b>	Clerical & Administration – 2.1%	Business Management and HR – 0.7%
<b>Tourism &amp; HoReCa (hotels, restaurants, cafes) – 15.7%</b>	Public Administration, Politics & EU – 2%	Banking & Financial Services – 0.6%
<b>Sales, Retail &amp; Purchasing – 7.8%</b>	Accountancy & Taxation – 1.9%	Animals & Veterinary Science – 0.6%
<b>Community &amp; Voluntary – 7.4%</b>	Farming, Horticulture & Forestry – 1.8%	Media, Film, TV & Animation – 0.5%
Construction, Architecture & Property – 4.2%	Psychology & Social Care – 1.7%	Maritime, Fishing & Aquaculture – 0.4%
Education & Teaching – 4.2%	Art, Craft & Design – 1.4%	Earth & Environment – 0.4%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Energy – 4%	Advertising, Marketing & Public Relations – 1.3%	History, Culture & Languages – 0.2%
Computers & ICT – 3.6%	Biological, Chemical & Pharmaceutical Science – 1.2%	Security, Defense & Law Enforcement – 0.2%
Healthcare – 3.4%	Leisure, Sport & Fitness – 0.8%	Music & Performing Arts – 0.2%
Fashion & Beauty – 3.2%	Biomedical Technologies & Medtech – 0.8%	Physics, Mathematics & Space Science – 0.1%
Transport & Logistics – 2.9%	Law & Legal – 0.8%	Insurance – 0%

**Ukrainians evaluate their work in Ireland as guardedly optimistic.** On one hand, 61% rated their experience rather or very positively. On the other hand, 35% of them rated it very positively, and 26% rather positively. There are still 32% with a neutral opinion (and only 7% rate it negatively).

**Graph II.5.2 How would you evaluate your experience working in Ireland?**

*% among those who have experience of working Ireland*



At the same time, 30% believe that working conditions in Ireland are better than in Ukraine, and 35%, on the contrary, give preference to their work in Ukraine (in 2023, the ratio was 27% to 37%).

**Those who view working in Ireland to be better than in Ukraine primarily explain it by better pay (47%) and better attitude of the employer (30%). Those who prefer working in Ukraine say that they had more senior and/or expert role (38%) or worked in their professional field (29%).**

**Table II.5.2 Why respondents enjoy working in Ireland/Ukraine: top reasons (open question)**

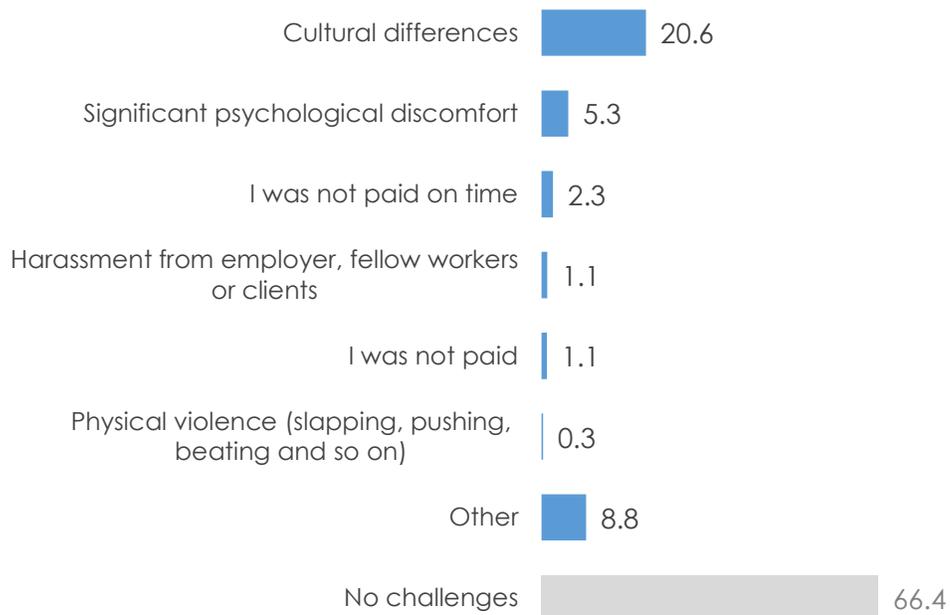
*% among those who have experience of working in Ireland and prefer working in Ukraine or Ireland*

Prefer working in Ireland	Prefer working in Ukraine
Better pay – 47.3%	More senior and/or expert role or private business – 37.7%
Better attitude of the employer – 29.9%	I worked in my field – 29.1%
Better staff and corporate culture – 12.7%	Job satisfaction – 8.7%
Better working hours – 12.7%	Understand language – 7%
Better working conditions – 11.7%	Lighter workload – 5.7%
Better employee security – 11%	

The majority of respondents who work in Ireland or have work experience didn't encounter any difficulties during employment. At the same time, those who encountered difficulties most often mentioned cultural differences.

### Graph II.5.3 What difficulties did respondents face while working in Ireland?

*% among those having working experience in Ireland*

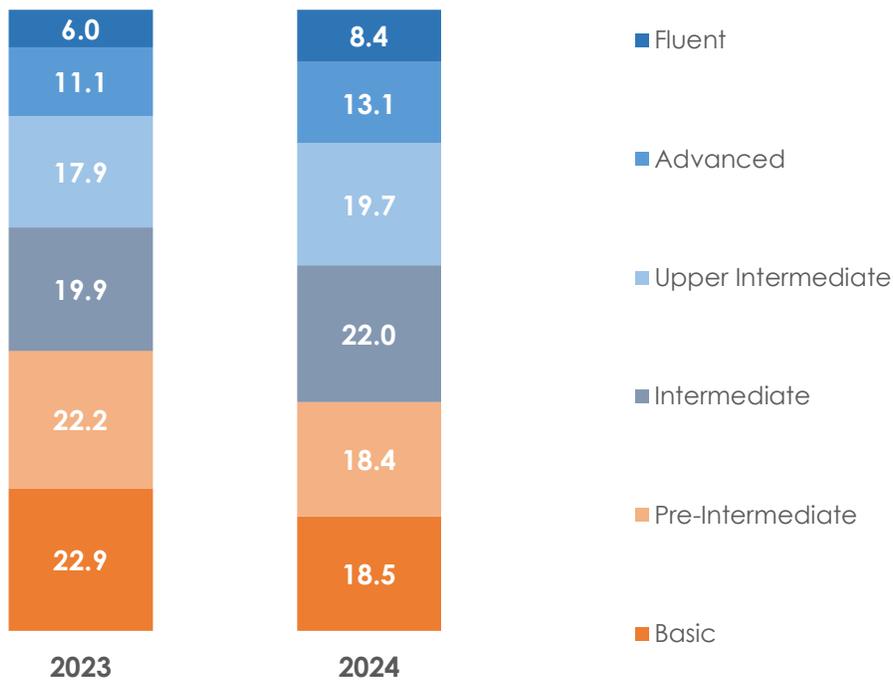


## SECTION III. PROFICIENCY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### III.1 Self-assessment of how well they speak English

Compared to 2023, self-assessment of the English language proficiency has improved, although a significant part of the respondents still has a weak command of the language. Thus, **the share of those who speak English above intermediate language increased from 35% to 41%**. The share of those who have intermediate English fluency is now 22% versus 20% in 2023. Additionally, 18% have pre-intermediate level, and 18.5% - basic one.

**Graph III.1 How good is your command of English?**



The table below shows data among individual categories of the population. Younger and more educated respondents speak English better.

**Table III.1.1 How good is your command of English?**

% in a row	Basic	Pre-Intermediate	Intermediate	Upper Intermediate	Advanced	Fluent
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	19.0	20.3	22.3	18.3	12.1	7.9
Female	18.3	17.8	21.9	20.1	13.4	8.6
<b>Age</b>						
18-29	9.8	12.3	17.1	23.5	19.8	17.6
30-44	13.9	17.0	24.2	22.7	14.0	8.2
45-59	28.2	25.4	22.8	13.0	7.3	3.2
60+	53.8	24.7	13.0	2.8	5.3	0.4
<b>County</b>						
Carlow	18.0	16.4	29.5	19.7	13.1	3.3
Cavan	17.7	17.7	26.6	20.3	12.7	5.1
Clare	19.8	21.4	24.6	14.5	12.5	7.3
Cork	22.2	15.6	22.0	21.0	11.3	8.0
Donegal	21.3	21.3	23.5	19.9	9.7	4.3
Dublin	13.0	15.2	19.5	19.7	17.8	14.8
Galway	14.3	13.9	23.7	20.8	17.6	9.8
Kerry	19.7	20.7	20.3	18.7	14.1	6.6
Kildare	12.9	12.1	29.0	21.0	12.1	12.9
Kilkenny	17.1	23.7	30.3	10.5	10.5	7.9
Laois	30.9	14.7	26.5	14.7	7.4	5.9
Leitrim	22.2	22.2	20.8	16.7	11.1	6.9
Limerick	15.5	18.6	21.7	25.6	12.4	6.2
Longford	31.6	13.2	15.8	21.1	15.8	2.6
Louth	21.6	20.9	14.2	21.6	14.9	6.7
Mayo	21.8	22.4	18.6	21.2	10.9	5.1
Meath	15.7	22.4	21.6	24.6	9.0	6.7
Monaghan	27.5	23.5	19.6	17.6	7.8	3.9
Offaly	14.0	18.6	32.6	20.9	9.3	4.7
Roscommon	22.7	18.2	25.8	22.7	7.6	3.0
Sligo	23.1	18.3	21.2	20.2	10.6	6.7
Tipperary	27.1	21.9	19.8	15.6	8.3	7.3
Waterford	15.8	25.5	27.9	17.0	7.9	6.1
Westmeath	16.4	19.2	16.4	17.8	17.8	12.3
Wexford	15.8	23.3	23.3	20.5	8.2	8.9
Wicklow	21.6	15.7	21.6	21.6	15.1	4.3

% in a row	Basic	Pre-Intermediate	Intermediate	Upper Intermediate	Advanced	Fluent
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	34.0	16.8	17.0	13.6	9.3	9.3
Vocational	35.2	23.3	19.6	13.2	6.7	2.0
Higher	12.6	17.6	23.2	21.9	15.0	9.6

### III.2 Learning English

**As in 2023, the absolute majority of respondents make efforts to learn English.** The most popular methods are: self-study (54.5%) and in-person courses (39%). Less often, respondents spoke about online courses (17%) and tutor-led (12%).

**Among those who study the language via in-person courses, on average, they spend 5 hours a week studying.** The main source of funding (for 78%) – is the Irish state. In addition, 16% mention about volunteer ran courses, 4% – about courses that respondents paid for themselves.

**Table III.2.1 Are you learning English?**

% in a column	2023	2024
Yes, self-study (with self-help manual, smartphone application, YouTube lessons)	58.9	54.5
Yes, in-person courses	48.3	39.4
Yes, online courses	17.3	17.0
Yes, with tutor	10.4	12.0
Looking for courses/tutor	12.5	10.9
No, don't have such a need	7.5	9.8
No, unable to study (health condition, young children and so on)	3.7	3.4
No, don't have capacity and/or desire	2.3	2.5
No, don't have access to studies (no courses available nearby or no computer/Internet)	1.8	1.5

The table below shows the data among individual categories of the population.

**Table III.2.2 Are you currently learning English?**

% in a row	Yes, self-study	Yes, in-person courses	Yes, online courses	Yes, with tutor	In search	No, don't need	No, unable	No, no capacity	No, no desire
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	57.3	32.7	15.5	9.1	12.3	11.3	3.1	3.4	1.6
Female	53.6	41.6	17.5	13.0	10.5	9.3	3.5	2.2	1.4
<b>Age</b>									
18-29	49.7	19.7	14.0	15.0	12.4	20.9	2.5	3.9	1.4
30-44	54.6	38.9	17.4	12.3	10.6	9.2	4.1	2.2	1.6
45-59	59.3	52.8	19.6	11.0	11.7	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.2
60+	50.2	57.1	12.6	3.2	5.3	3.2	7.3	4.5	1.6
<b>English proficiency</b>									
Basic	49.1	39.0	12.0	7.2	16.3	1.4	7.0	4.0	3.3
Pre-Intermediate	60.7	53.6	19.5	13.4	12.2	0.5	3.3	1.5	1.6
Intermediate	65.6	49.8	22.7	13.8	11.9	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.0
Upper Intermediate	62.2	40.3	20.8	15.7	10.5	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.4
Advanced	47.5	23.7	14.6	13.5	6.5	20.3	2.1	2.9	0.5
Fluent	16.9	4.5	3.0	4.3	1.5	71.5	1.3	1.8	0.0
<b>County</b>									
Carlow	63.9	27.9	16.4	9.8	13.1	6.6	6.6	1.6	1.6
Cavan	48.1	38.0	19.0	17.7	11.4	6.3	2.5	0.0	1.3
Clare	58.5	48.0	20.2	15.3	10.1	7.3	1.6	0.8	2.0
Cork	54.9	40.5	17.3	11.9	7.6	11.9	3.3	2.7	0.8
Donegal	59.2	45.1	21.3	13.4	10.8	4.3	3.2	1.8	1.1
Dublin	46.5	31.0	14.8	10.2	11.1	17.4	3.9	3.9	1.4
Galway	56.7	39.6	13.1	10.6	6.5	11.0	2.9	1.6	2.9
Kerry	61.0	37.8	17.1	14.9	11.9	6.8	2.2	2.8	1.0
Kildare	53.2	35.5	21.0	13.7	17.7	13.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kilkenny	56.6	50.0	25.0	9.2	3.9	5.3	7.9	5.3	0.0
Laois	52.9	39.7	14.7	8.8	25.0	5.9	4.4	1.5	0.0
Leitrim	52.8	44.4	23.6	8.3	11.1	4.2	2.8	4.2	0.0
Limerick	56.6	47.3	14.7	12.4	8.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	2.3
Longford	55.3	60.5	10.5	10.5	2.6	5.3	2.6	2.6	0.0
Louth	50.7	43.3	21.6	9.0	5.2	11.2	4.5	1.5	0.7
Mayo	62.2	37.8	16.0	14.7	14.1	7.7	2.6	0.6	1.9
Meath	63.4	31.3	24.6	14.2	12.7	5.2	7.5	2.2	3.0
Monaghan	41.2	45.1	7.8	9.8	7.8	7.8	3.9	5.9	2.0
Offaly	55.8	58.1	9.3	11.6	4.7	9.3	2.3	2.3	0.0

% in a row	Yes, self-study	Yes, in-person courses	Yes, online courses	Yes, with tutor	In search	No, don't need	No, unable	No, no capacity	No, no desire
Roscommon	51.5	54.5	13.6	12.1	9.1	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.0
Sligo	55.8	37.5	16.3	9.6	18.3	8.7	4.8	1.9	1.0
Tipperary	56.3	27.1	13.5	8.3	22.9	5.2	3.1	3.1	1.0
Waterford	53.9	49.7	17.0	9.1	9.1	6.7	5.5	1.8	2.4
Westmeath	60.3	38.4	19.2	13.7	11.0	15.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Wexford	57.5	44.5	15.8	11.6	10.3	9.6	2.1	1.4	2.7
Wicklow	48.1	41.1	16.8	15.1	14.1	4.9	3.8	4.9	2.2
<b>Education</b>									
Complete secondary or lower	49.2	29.6	11.9	12.8	11.3	13.4	3.8	4.3	2.0
Vocational	59.7	40.7	16.1	10.5	13.6	3.4	3.9	1.6	2.0
Higher	54.2	40.6	18.0	12.3	10.3	10.6	3.3	2.5	1.3

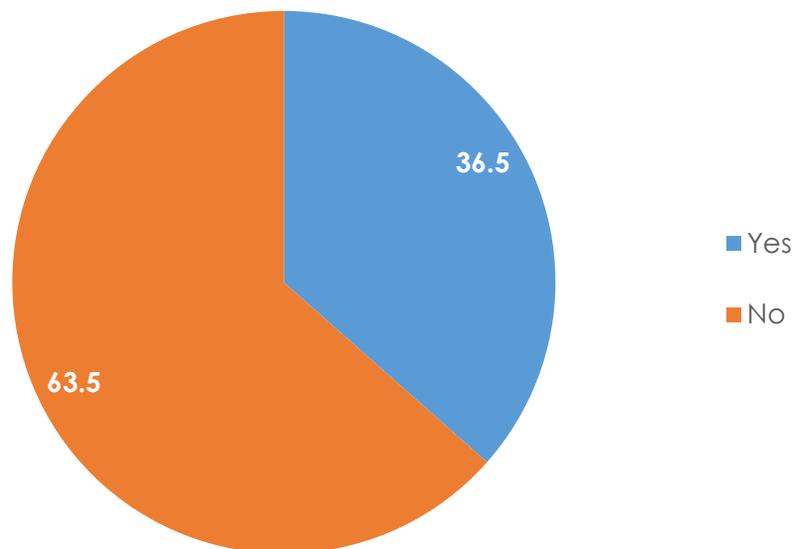
### III.3 Do they need additional support in learning the language?

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90% of respondents agreed that they need to learn English further. Among them (if we take them as a whole 100%), **36.5% answered that they need additional support.**

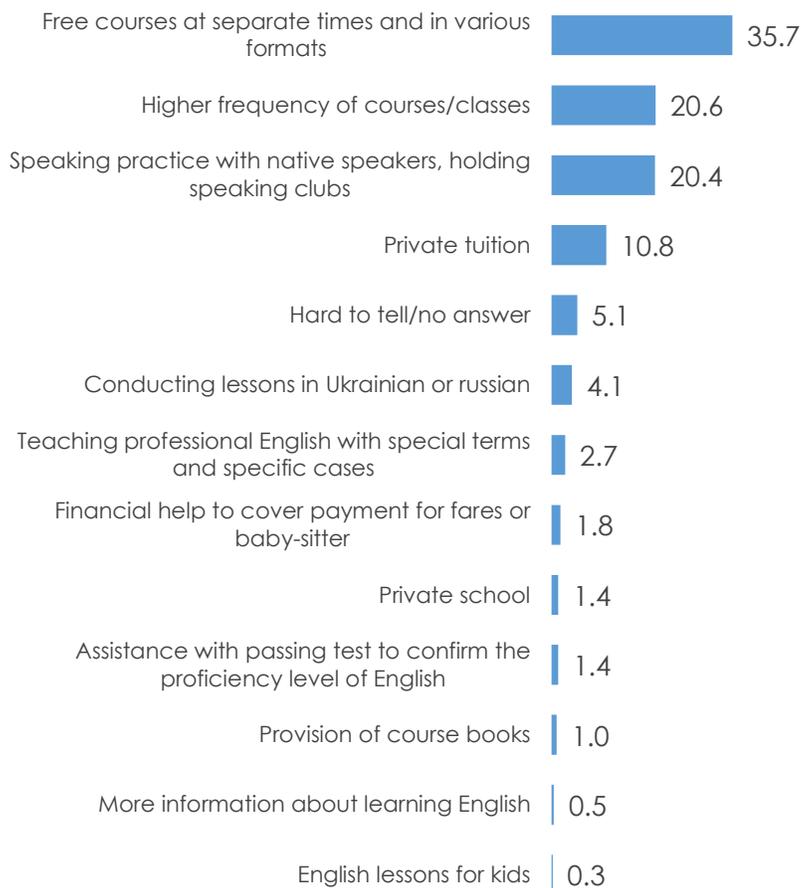
#### **Graph III.3.1 Do you need additional support to learn the language?**

*% among those who didn't choose the "No, I don't have such a need" answer related to leaning English*



Among those who feel the need for additional help, most (36%) talked about free courses at different time of day and in different formats. This is followed by the need for higher frequency of courses/classes (21%) and more speaking practice (20%).

**Graph III.3.2 What type of additional support you require (open question)?**  
*% among those who require additional support*



The table below shows the data among individual categories of the population. It is worth noting that among those who have the worst language skills, only slightly more than 40% feel an additional need for learning.

**Table III.3.1 Do you need additional support to learn the language?**

	% in a row	
	Yes	No
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	34.5	65.5
Female	37.2	62.8
<b>Age</b>		
18-29	24.6	75.4
30-44	36.5	63.5
45-59	46.5	53.5
60+	28.9	71.1
<b>English proficiency</b>		
Basic	42.0	58.0
Pre-Intermediate	40.3	59.7
Intermediate	39.0	61.0
Upper Intermediate	33.7	66.3
Advanced	24.2	75.8
Fluent	21.2	78.8
<b>County</b>		
Carlow	43.9	56.1
Cavan	39.2	60.8
Clare	34.3	65.7
Cork	31.8	68.2
Donegal	44.5	55.5
Dublin	31.7	68.3
Galway	32.6	67.4
Kerry	40.9	59.1
Kildare	42.1	57.9
Kilkenny	29.2	70.8
Laois	42.2	57.8
Leitrim	40.6	59.4
Limerick	29.5	70.5
Longford	27.8	72.2
Louth	37.8	62.2
Mayo	41.7	58.3
Meath	36.2	63.8
Monaghan	40.4	59.6
Offaly	35.9	64.1
Roscommon	27.7	72.3
Sligo	44.2	55.8

	% in a row	Yes	No
Tipperary		37.4	62.6
Waterford		45.5	54.5
Westmeath		37.1	62.9
Wexford		42.4	57.6
Wicklow		33.5	66.5
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower		28.8	71.2
Vocational		36.9	63.1
Higher		37.6	62.4

## SECTION IV. OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE IN IRELAND

### IV.1 Period of moving to Ireland, processing documents and defining motives

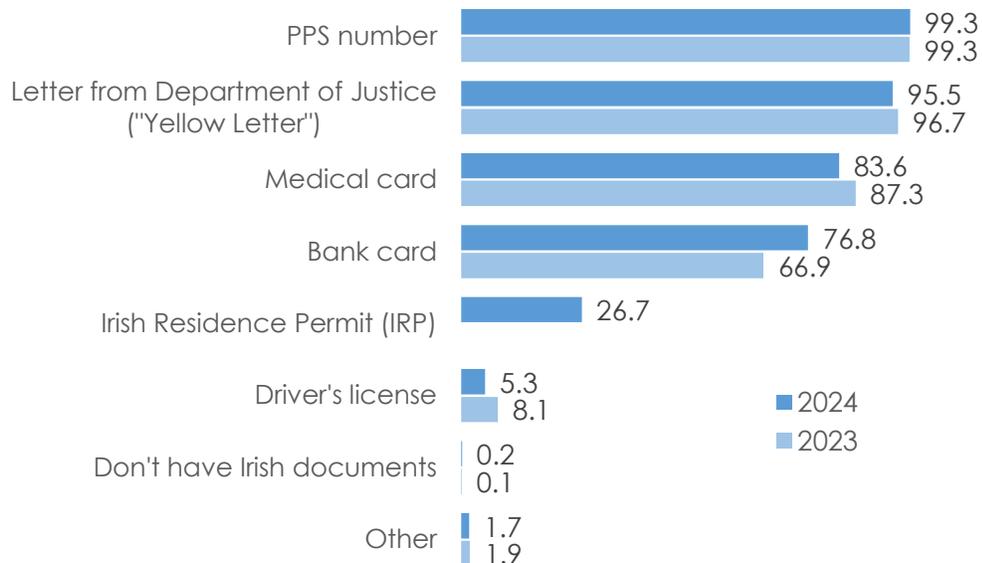
69% arrived in Ireland by autumn 2022. Another 14% came between the winter of 2022-2023 and the spring of 2023. The remaining 17% arrived in the last six months (that is, from the summer of 2023 onwards).

8% resided in another country (where they had temporary protection) before Ireland, and of them 42% were employed in that other country. The main reasons why they eventually moved to Ireland were language barriers, the inability to find a decent job, problems with housing and desire to visit their relatives.

98% have temporary protection in Ireland ("Yellow Letter").

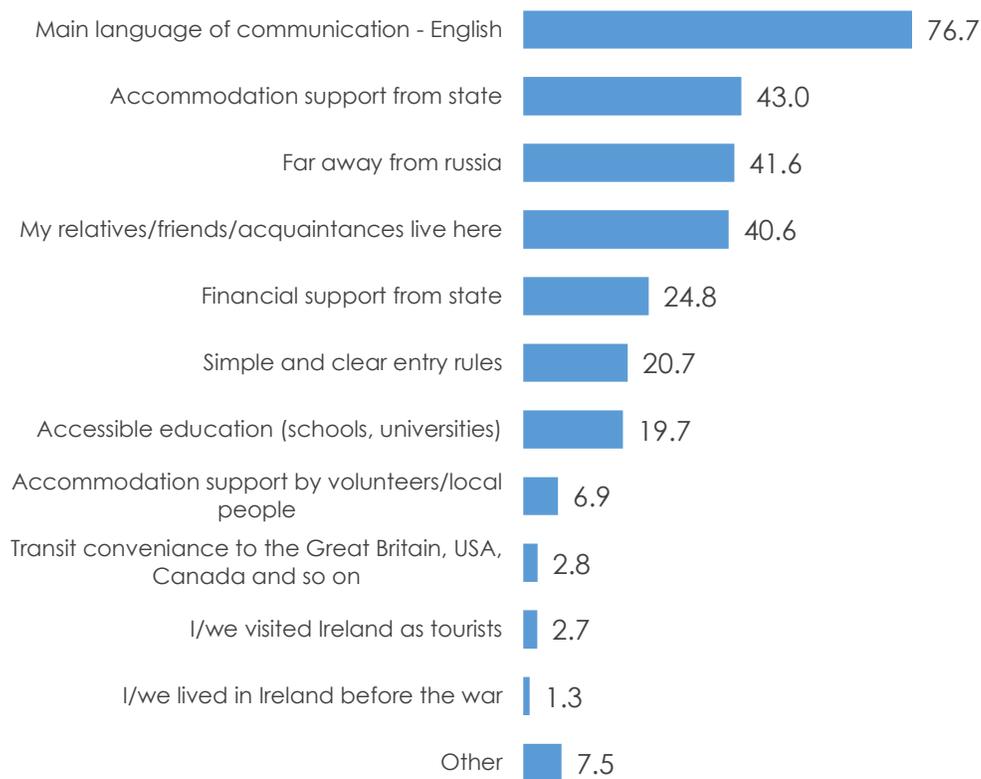
Almost all respondents have a PPS number (99%) and a "yellow letter" from the Department of Justice (96%). A smaller number of respondents have a medical card (84%). 77% have a debit card (bank account), 27% – IRP, 8% – driving licenses.

**Graph IV.1.1 What documents have you already obtained?**



The main reasons for moving to Ireland are English as the main language of communication (77% of respondents named this motive), provision of accommodation by the state (43%), distance from Russia (42%) and relatives/friends living in Ireland (41%). Other important reasons are good financial support (25%), simple and clear entry rules (21%), and accessible education (20%).

**Graph IV.1.2 Why did you choose Ireland for temporary protection?**





## IV.2 Type of housing where they live

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**Compared to 2023, the share of those living in hotels/hostels decreased from 55% to 44%. If in 2023 8% rented housing at market price, now – 11%.** In addition, 19% currently living in own door housing for a symbolic fee, 10% – with a host family, 7% – with other refugees, 5% – with relatives or friends.

**Table IV.2.1 Type of housing where they currently live**

% in a column	2023	2024
Hotel / hostel paid by state	54.8	44.4
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – own door housing	8.1	19.5
Rented housing at market price	7.7	11.3
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with unfamiliar before war host family	10.2	10.1
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with other refugees	10.0	6.9
Housing provided for symbolic fee/free-of-charge – living with relatives/friends	5.3	4.7
Gym/tent/monastery/school	3.0	2.3
Dormitory (I'm a student)	0.8	0.8

The table below shows the data on a per-county basis.

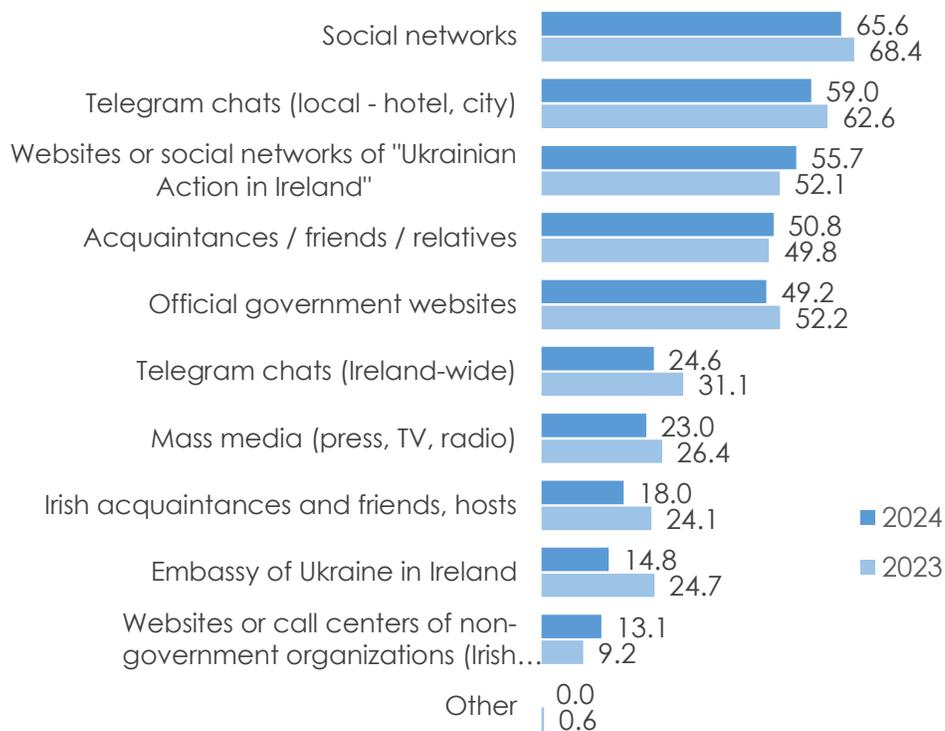
**Table IV.2.2 Type of housing where they live**

% in a row	Hotel/hostel	Own door housing for symbolic fee	Rented housing	Host family	Other refugees	Relatives/friends	Gym and similar	Other
<b>County</b>								
Carlow	44.3	1.6	13.1	16.4	1.6	11.5	0.0	11.5
Cavan	38.0	1.3	22.8	6.3	5.1	7.6	0.0	19.0
Clare	63.3	0.0	23.4	4.8	0.4	4.8	0.0	3.2
Cork	45.1	3.5	15.6	5.1	4.1	10.3	3.3	13.0
Donegal	51.3	0.4	30.0	4.0	2.5	8.3	0.0	3.6
Dublin	37.5	2.0	11.3	16.1	7.1	2.8	1.1	22.2
Galway	41.6	2.9	20.0	14.3	4.1	6.9	1.2	9.0
Kerry	64.4	1.2	15.7	3.4	4.0	6.6	0.8	4.0
Kildare	7.3	0.0	22.6	35.5	8.9	4.0	0.0	21.8
Kilkenny	48.7	7.9	17.1	7.9	7.9	5.3	0.0	5.3
Laois	25.0	14.7	19.1	16.2	4.4	8.8	0.0	11.8
Leitrim	40.3	0.0	44.4	2.8	5.6	4.2	0.0	2.8
Limerick	29.5	4.7	15.5	11.6	7.8	17.8	0.8	12.4
Longford	50.0	0.0	31.6	7.9	5.3	0.0	2.6	2.6
Louth	35.8	9.7	15.7	14.2	3.0	11.9	0.0	9.7
Mayo	55.8	0.0	23.1	3.8	5.1	6.4	0.0	5.8
Meath	48.5	1.5	20.1	14.2	3.7	3.0	0.0	9.0
Monaghan	31.4	0.0	23.5	13.7	7.8	3.9	0.0	19.6
Offaly	20.9	2.3	16.3	11.6	9.3	18.6	0.0	20.9
Roscommon	39.4	0.0	45.5	4.5	3.0	6.1	0.0	1.5
Sligo	53.8	0.0	22.1	3.8	5.8	5.8	3.8	4.8
Tipperary	30.2	5.2	40.6	7.3	6.3	5.2	0.0	5.2
Waterford	43.6	0.6	18.8	7.3	2.4	17.0	0.0	10.3
Westmeath	39.7	9.6	26.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	11.0
Wexford	36.3	0.0	31.5	13.7	3.4	6.2	0.0	8.9
Wicklow	48.6	1.6	16.2	13.5	4.9	5.4	0.0	9.7

### IV.3 Sources of current information in Ireland

The main sources of up-to-date information have hardly changed since 2023 – social networks (66%), local Telegram channels (59%), UAI sites (56%), acquaintances (51%) and official government sites (49%). Other sources were mentioned somewhat less often.

**Graph IV.3.1 Sources of current information in Ireland**



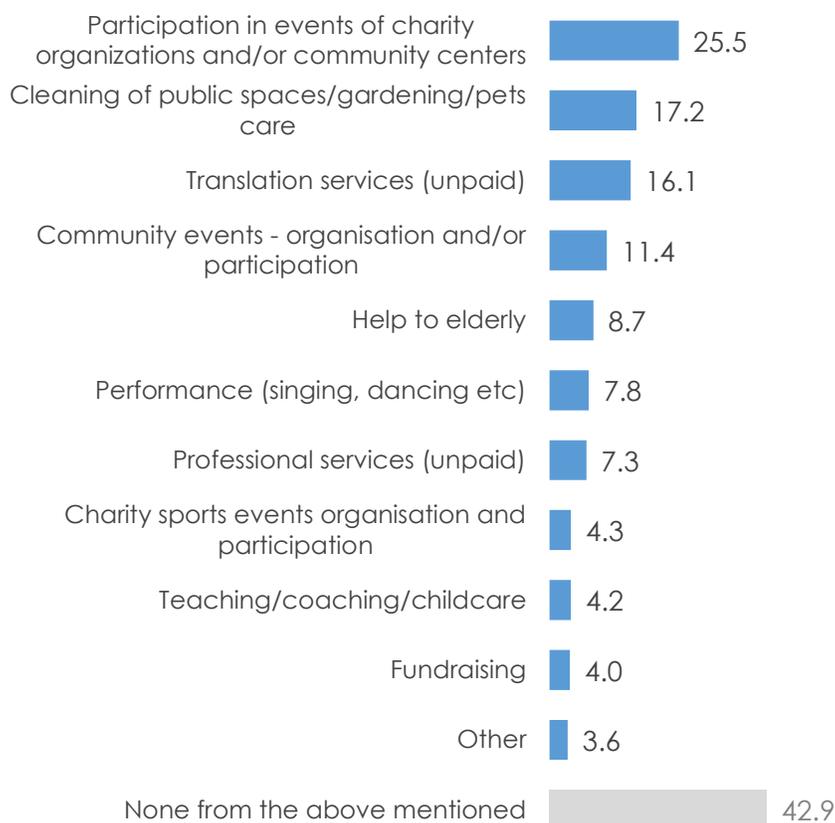
#### IV.4 Volunteering activities

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**57% of respondents participate in some sort of volunteering activities** (although mostly it was done occasionally, not regularly). Most often, they spoke of participation in the activities with non-profit organizations, cleaning public places, translation services (unpaid).

Among those who were involved in such activity, 23% did it regularly, 69% – from time to time. The rest – only occasionally.

**Graph IV.4.1 What activities (from the list) you've taken part in/still taking part in Ireland on voluntary basis?**

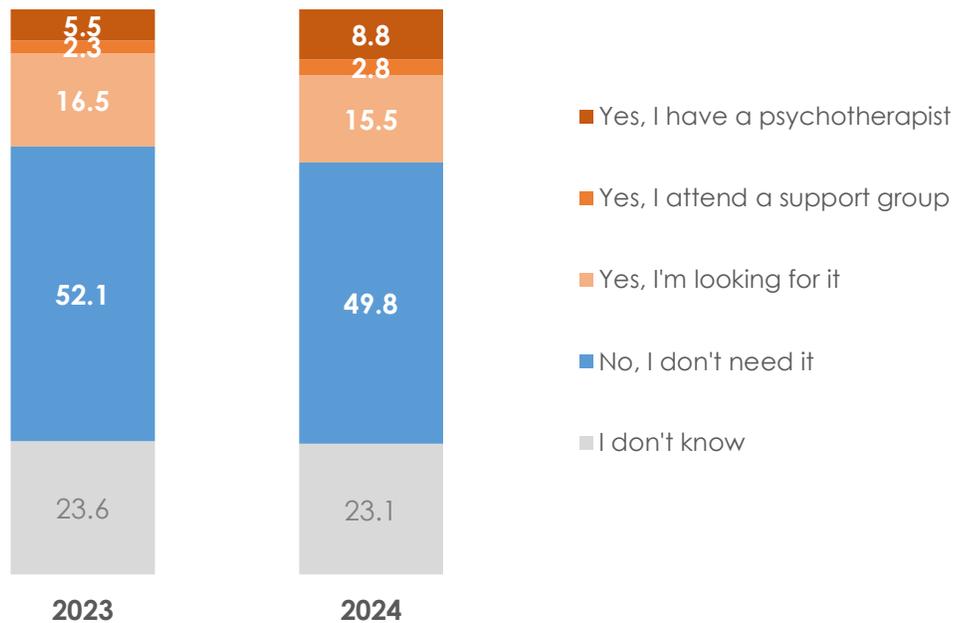


## IV.5 Psychological support

**25% of respondents feel the need for psychological support (24% in 2023), in particular, 9% have already started seeing a psychotherapist, and 3% attend support groups (the remaining 15.5% are looking for help).**

However, 23% answered “hard to tell” to this question, rather than “no, I don’t need it”. Perhaps some of these “hard to tell” respondents need support as well.

**Graph IV.5.1 Do you feel the need for psychological support?**

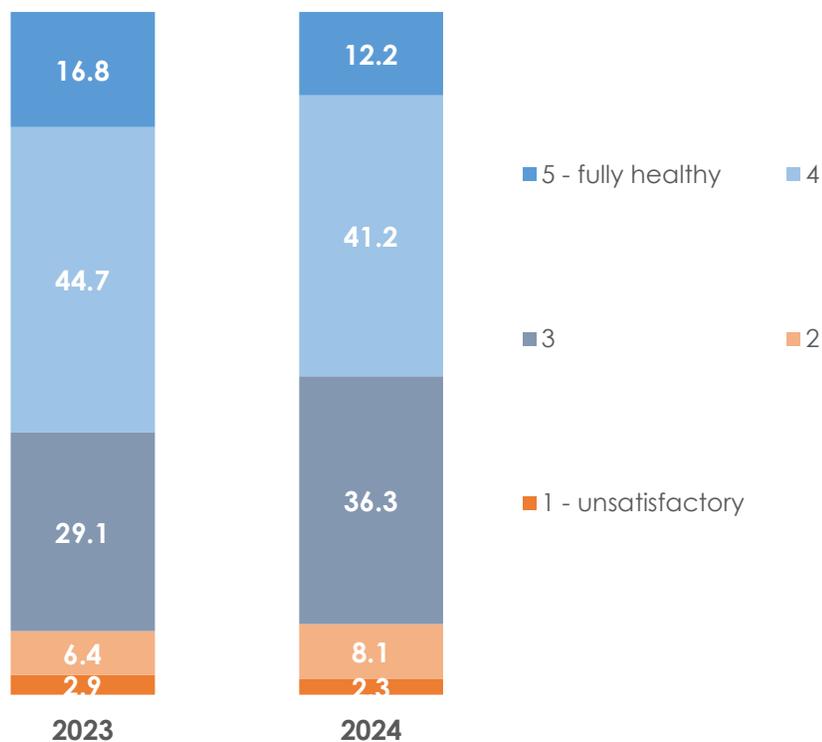


## IV.6 Self-assessment of health

**53% of respondents have a guardedly positive assessment of their health and that of their family, although rating of 4 dominates on a scale of 1-5 (41%), and only 12% ranked their health at 5.** At the same time, in 2023, the assessments were better – 62% gave 4-5.

Another 36% assessed their health condition as 3, and 10% generally consider it rather or very bad.

**Graph IV.6.1 Self-assessment of own and family's health**

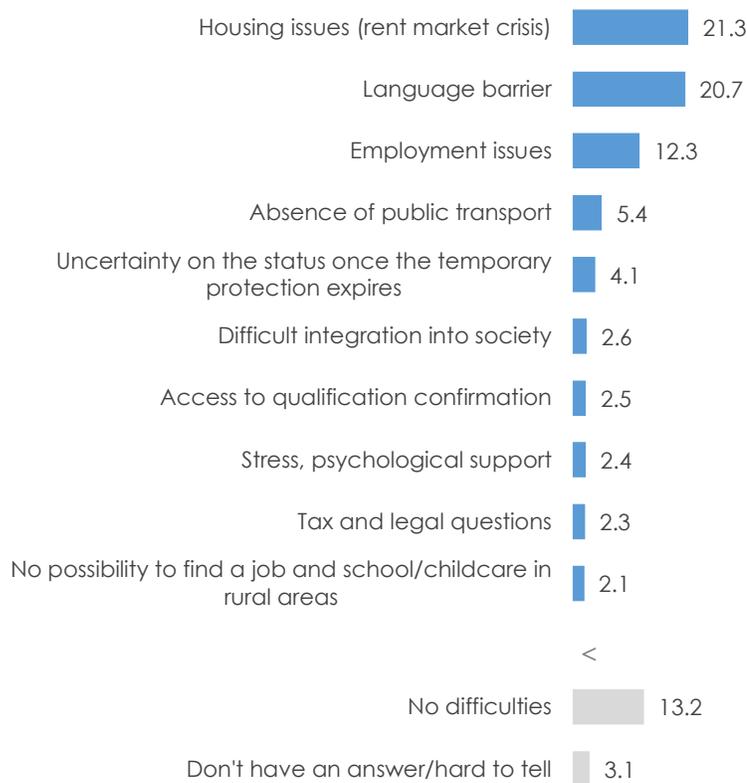


## IV.7 Top difficulties and what help from Ireland respondents need

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**These are the main difficulties respondents are facing: securing accommodation (21% mentioned this problem), language barrier (21%) and finding employment (12%).** These same difficulties were already mentioned in 2023.

**Graph IV.7.1 1 What types of difficulties do you face the most/what type of help you require from Ireland (open question)?**

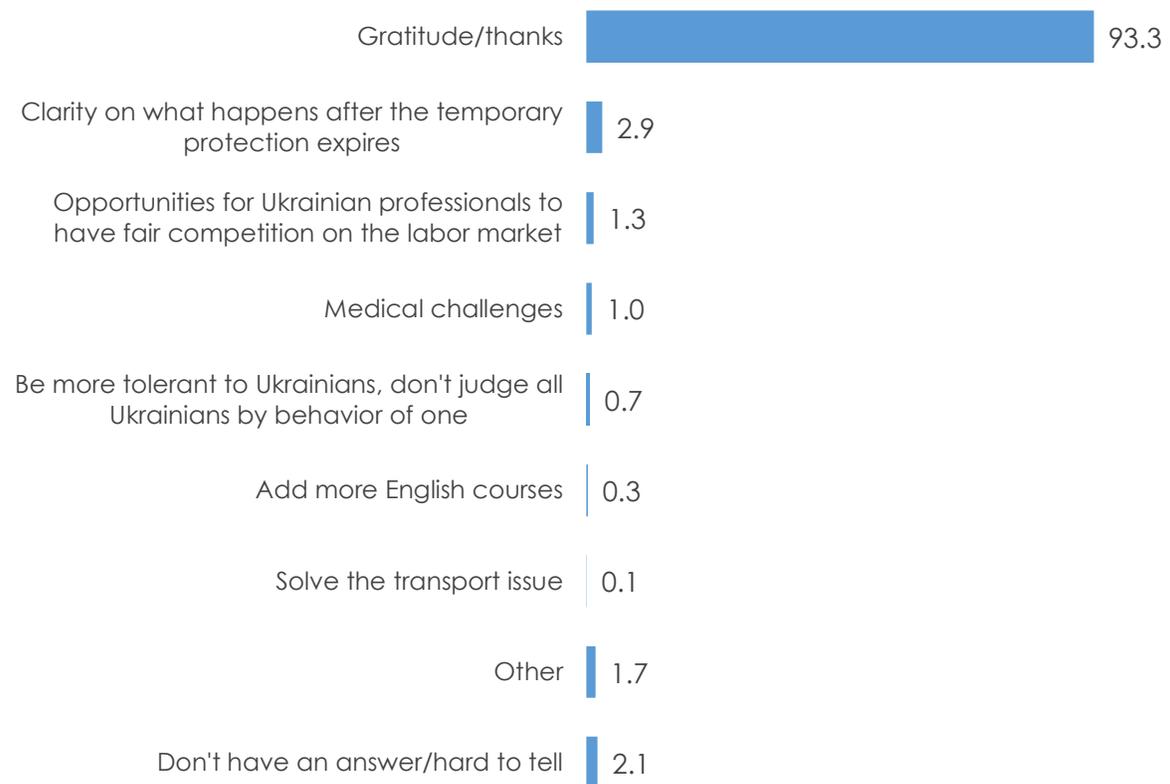


## IV.8 What would you like to convey to the government and people of Ireland

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93% of respondents would like to convey gratitude/thanks to the government and people of Ireland.

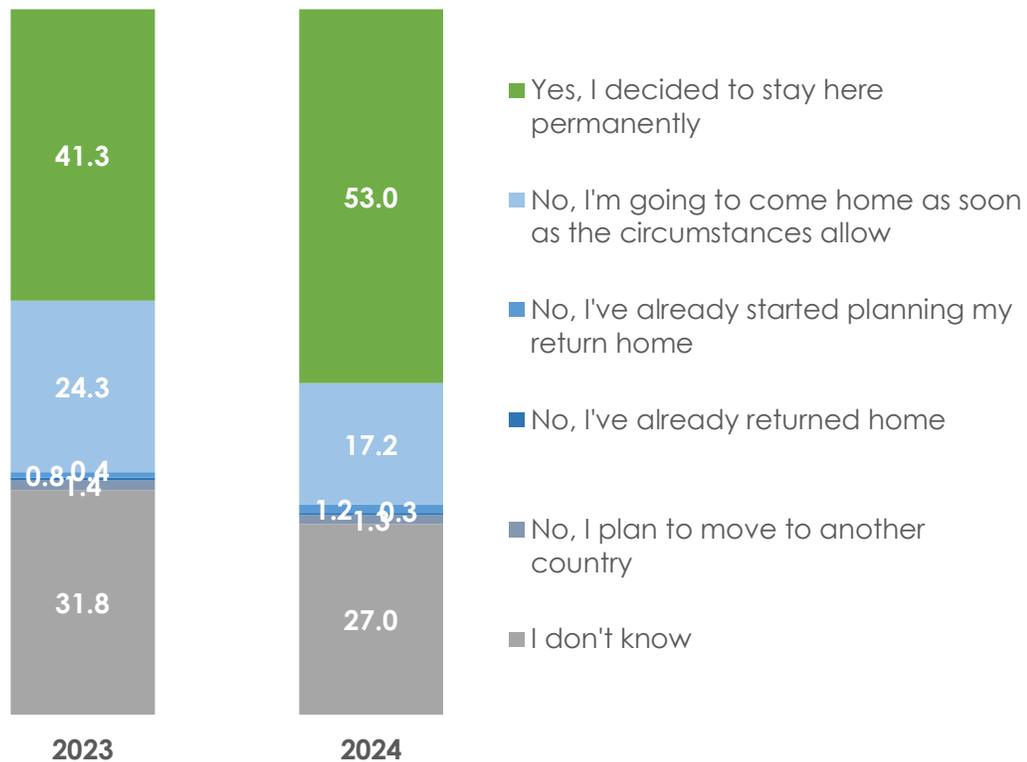
**Graph IV.8.1 What would you like to convey to the government and people of Ireland (open question)?**



## SECTION V. INTENT TO RETURN TO UKRAINE

Since 2023, the share of those who plan to stay in Ireland on a permanent basis has increased from 41% to 53%. The share of those planning to return home decreased from 25.5% to 19%. Another 1% plan to move to another country (the same number was in 2023), and 27% could not answer the question (32% in 2023).

**Graph V.1 Do you plan to stay in Ireland?**



The table below shows the data on the basis of individual categories of the population. To a greater extent, those who plan to stay are: men (62% vs. 50% among women), respondents under 60 (among them 50-56% want to stay permanently vs. 27% among people aged 60+), those who are in a relationship and live with their partner (59% vs. 38% who don't live together and vs. 52% who are not in a relationship), those with children (56% vs. 50%).

In addition, those who speak English better – as well as those who already have a job or are looking for one – are more likely to stay on a permanent basis.

**Table V.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	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
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	62.4	13.9	0.5	0.1	1.5	21.7
Female	50.0	18.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	28.7
<b>Age</b>						
18-29	55.0	14.7	1.2	0.3	3.8	25.0
30-44	56.1	14.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	26.9
45-59	50.2	19.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	28.4
60+	26.7	40.5	2.8	0.4	0.0	29.6
<b>Family status</b>						
In a relationship and living together	59.4	14.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	24.5
In a relationship but not living together	38.2	28.1	3.0	0.9	0.5	29.2
Not in a relationship	52.0	16.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	28.9
<b>Presence of children under 18</b>						
Yes	56.2	15.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	26.7
No	50.0	18.8	1.5	0.4	1.9	27.4
<b>English proficiency</b>						
Basic	38.2	28.4	2.1	0.2	0.5	30.6
Pre-Intermediate	50.7	18.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	28.3
Intermediate	54.4	16.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	27.1
Upper Intermediate	56.5	12.4	1.0	0.2	1.9	27.9
Advanced	63.0	12.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	21.6
Fluent	63.4	9.1	1.3	0.0	3.5	22.7
<b>Employment status</b>						

% in a row	Yes, I decided to stay here permanently	No, I'm going to come home as soon as the	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
Currently have a job	57.0	14.2	1.3	0.2	1.6	25.6
Looking for a job or had job in Ireland earlier	53.9	16.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	27.4
Don't have a job and not looking for one	46.8	20.8	1.2	0.2	1.3	29.6
Retired	24.8	45.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	27.0
<b>County</b>						
Carlow	60.7	18.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	18.0
Cavan	53.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	38.0
Clare	47.6	21.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	29.0
Cork	57.0	16.3	1.2	0.4	1.4	23.7
Donegal	49.5	19.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	30.0
Dublin	53.3	18.2	1.5	0.0	1.7	25.3
Galway	56.3	16.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	23.3
Kerry	56.1	15.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	25.4
Kildare	57.3	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	20.2
Kilkenny	53.9	15.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	27.6
Laois	58.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	25.0
Leitrim	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Limerick	51.2	14.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	31.8
Longford	50.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2
Louth	43.3	14.2	0.7	0.0	3.0	38.8
Mayo	48.7	19.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	29.5
Meath	55.2	12.7	2.2	0.0	0.7	29.1
Monaghan	54.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.8
Offaly	44.2	20.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	27.9
Roscommon	42.4	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9
Sligo	53.8	12.5	2.9	0.0	2.9	27.9
Tipperary	56.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	25.0
Waterford	57.6	18.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	22.4
Westmeath	42.5	20.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	34.2
Wexford	57.5	13.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	26.0
Wicklow	44.9	18.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	33.5