

CZECHIA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This publication was made possible through the generous support provided by The United States Government, The Government of Japan, The Swedish Government, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GFFO — German Federal Foreign Office.

Publisher:

International Organization for Migration
Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern
Europe and Central Asia
Dampfschiffstrasse 4/10-11, 1030 Vienna, Austria
+43 1 581 22 22
Website: <https://rovienna.iom.int/>
Contact: [ROVienna>Data Research-Newsletter@iom.int](mailto:ROVienna>Data%20Research-Newsletter@iom.int)

International Organization for Migration
Country Office Czechia
621/8a Prvního pluku, Prague, Czechia
+420 233 370 160
Website: <https://czechia.iom.int/>
Contact: prague@iom.int

This report was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), March 2024. DTM Czechia: "Socio-economic situation of the refugees from Ukraine — 2023 Annual report" IOM, Czechia.

For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to:
<https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>



Release date: March 2024
© IOM 2024

Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivs 3.0 IGO License (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO).*

For further specifications please see the Copyright and Terms of Use.

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes, e.g. to be included in textbooks. Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to publications@iom.int.

*<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	04
2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	04
3. KEY FINDINGS	05
4. EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION	07
5. HOUSING SITUATION	13
6. FINANCIAL SITUATION	15
7. NEEDS	19
CONCLUSION	21
REFERENCES	22

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Starting on 24 February 2022, the large-scale invasion of Ukraine led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and generated large scale displacement both within Ukraine and in neighbouring countries. As of 31 December, 375,021 refugees from Ukraine including TCNs, registered for temporary protection in Czechia according to national authorities.¹

This report is based on a survey that the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) implemented in mid-June 2022. The survey focused on the displacement patterns, needs, and intentions of displaced persons from Ukraine in Czechia.

It presents an analysis based on 5,010 surveys that were conducted between 2 January and 22 December 2023 among individuals in all 14 regions (kraj) in Czechia including Prague.

The data presented in this document are representative of the individuals surveyed in the covered locations and during the indicated timeframe. Only adults (18 years and above) were interviewed. The survey is anonymous and voluntary. All the citations in the text have been anonymized.

2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

5,010 RESPONDENTS

80% Women

20% Men

Average age: 42
20% are alone and 80% in group

INTENTIONS

69%
desires to return to Ukraine

12%
do not plan to return to Ukraine

19%
does not know if they will return to Ukraine

VULNERABILITIES IN
THE GROUP

46%
have at least one child



39%
have at least one person with a serious
health condition in their household



28%
are or live with someone
who 60 years old or older



1. <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/statistika-v-souvislosti-s-vaikov-na-ukrajine-archiv.aspx>

Profile of those who work

- Average age: 38,7
- Type of accommodation: 60% live in standard rental housing
- Time spent in Czechia: 366 days on average
- Insufficient income: 12%
- Tertiary education: 48%

Profile of those who are unemployed and looking for a job

- Average age: 42,1
- Type of accommodation: 53% live in regular rental housing
- Time spent in Czechia: 247 days on average
- Insufficient income: 50%
- Tertiary education: 51%

3. KEY FINDINGS

Respondents are often overqualified

Among respondents of working age 49 per cent report having completed **tertiary and higher education**. Fifty per cent of women in the sample report having completed tertiary education, compared to about 39 per cent of men.

Refugees from Ukraine working in Czechia are often overqualified for their new roles as non-qualified manual workers. This is more often the case of women, as 68 per cent of female respondents who previously worked as managers or professionals work below their qualification-level in Czechia, compared to 50 per cent of male respondents.

Participation in the labour market is increasing

Among the **economically active respondents in Czechia** (those employed or actively seeking work) the employment rate is **69 per cent, while 31 per cent are unemployed**.² Among economically active respondents, in Ukraine, 89 per cent were working, whilst 11 per cent were unemployed.

On average, the **unemployment rate of respondents is higher among women than among men** (34% versus 20%).

Respondents aged between 60-64 are twice as likely to report being unemployed and actively seeking work compared to the average (65% vs. 31%).

Among these respondents, the share of those who declared to have an occupation is around 21 per cent higher than that of those **not speaking Czech** (81% compared to 60%).

Respondents aged 60-64 are overrepresented among respondents **working without written contracts** (48% versus 21% average). They also more often work as daily workers (short-term contract, casual work) (41% versus 21% average).

2. According to ILO international standards, the labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. See: [here](#).

Financial circumstances are worse for people older than 60 years

Overall, **31 per cent of the respondents report that they are not able to cover their daily expenses** and 53 per cent of respondents report that they would not be able to cover an unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK.

People older than 60 years struggle the most financially as the share of those who stated not to be able to cover daily expenses was more than twice as high than average among those older than 65 years (68% versus 32%). Similarly, the situation is not favourable among those aged 60-64, where 59 per cent declare not to be able to cover daily expenses.

Different groups have varying needs

Overall, the most immediate needs were health services mentioned by 58 per cent of respondents, followed by support with employment (51%), language courses (46%) and long-term accommodation (40%).

However, the **respondents' needs differ according to age, gender or economic status**. For example, health services are most often mentioned by those who are retired (85%), unemployed and not looking for a job (68%) and women on maternity leave (62%).

The necessity of employment is not only critical for those unemployed and looking for a job (84%) but employed respondents also mention it as a concern, specifically those working as daily workers (67% of cases). Also, students mention this need more often than average (66% of cases).

Language courses are the most pressing need for students (63% of cases) as well as those unemployed and looking for a job (57% of cases). Long-term accommodation is most often mentioned by those unemployed and looking for a job (49% of cases), who more commonly live in collective accommodation (non-regular housing).

4. EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION

4.1. Education and qualification

EDUCATION

Survey data shows that educational attainment is generally high but lower than the latest official available data on the whole Ukrainian labour force.³ Among respondents of working age, 49 per cent report having completed tertiary and higher education, 50 per cent of women in the sample report having completed tertiary education, compared to about 39 per cent of men.

The main fields of education among women include business, administration and law (27%), services (13%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (13%), education (12%), and health and welfare (10%). Among men, the main field of education is engineering, manufacturing and construction (56%), followed by business, administration and law (15%), and information and communication technology (8%).

QUALIFICATION

Refugees from Ukraine working in Czechia are often overqualified for their new roles as non-qualified manual workers. This is especially relevant for women (Šafářová et al 2023; Drbohlav, Tichý 2022).⁴ Our data shows that 50 per cent of male respondents who previously worked as managers or professionals work below their qualification-level in Czechia, compared to 68 per cent of female respondents.

4.2. Labour market participation

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER DISPLACEMENT

In this chapter dedicated to the employment situation of respondents, we focus on the “**working age population**” (respondents who are between 18-64 years old). We also distinguish between “**active**” and “**inactive**” populations. Those who are active are either actively participating in the labour market, either by working (employed, self-employed, daily/casual workers) or looking for work (unemployed and looking for work). The inactive population is the sum of students, unemployed and not looking for a job (mainly due to health issues), parents on maternity/paternity leave and retirees.⁵

3. The educational attainment of Ukrainians was higher than that of the EU average in 2020 (Ukraine LFS, 2020 in (OECD 2023)), with more than half of women at their working-age having a tertiary degree (56%) compared to about 43 per cent of Ukrainian working-age men.

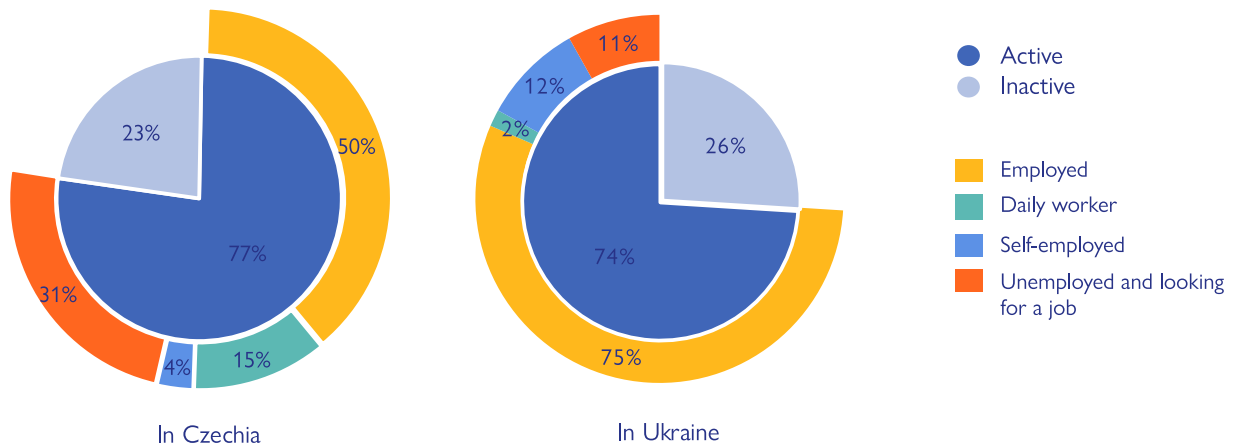
4. According to PAQ Research and Institute of Sociology (CSA), 58 per cent of the respondents work in a position below their qualification (Šafářová et al 2023).

5. According to ILO international standards, the labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. See: [here](#). The number of retired respondents in the whole sample is much higher, as in case if inactive only working age population is included.

Before leaving Ukraine, 74 per cent of respondents of working age (18-64 years old) were active in the labour market, while the remaining 26 per cent were inactive. Among the inactive respondents, 35 per cent were students, 25 per cent retired, 27 per cent were on maternity leave and 19 per cent were unemployed and not looking for a job. Among those active, 89 per cent were in employment (daily worker, employed, self-employed), while only 11 per cent were unemployed and looking for a job.

In Czechia, slightly less than 77 per cent of respondents were a part of the labour force at the time of interview, while more than 23 per cent were inactive. Among the currently inactive, 35 per cent were not employed and not looking for a job and 30 per cent were on maternity leave, 20 per cent were students and 15 per cent were retirees. Among those active, 69 per cent were in employment (daily worker, employed, self-employed), and the remaining 31 per cent, whilst unemployed, were searching for jobs.

Figure 1: Economic status before and after displacement, total (%), N =4,489; 4,550



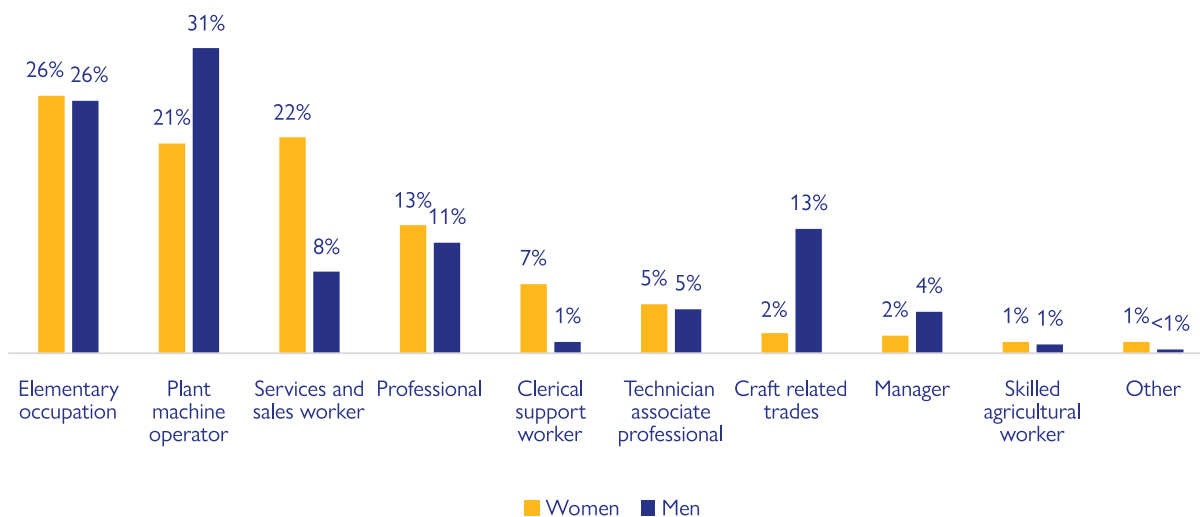
From those who state to be unemployed and not looking for a job, more than half of them (57%) specified that they have care duties for other members of their family (children, older persons or persons with disability). Comparatively, 18 per cent of inactive respondents report to have a medical condition (18%), to have no need to work, as others in their household are employed (13%) or plan to leave Czechia soon (7%). The remaining five per cent had other reasons or do not specify.

Among those who worked while in Ukraine, 68 per cent work in Czechia after displacement, with 73 per cent being employed, 19 per cent are “daily workers” and eight per cent report being self-employed.

Of the respondents who did not work while in Ukraine (including students, retirees, unemployed people, or people on parental leave), 37 per cent work or are actively looking for a job in Czechia. For example, among those who were unemployed and looking for a job while in Ukraine, 75 per cent are in employment now.

The three most common occupations in Czechia for all respondents are elementary occupation (26%), plant and machine operations (24%), services and sales work (19%). Women most commonly work in elementary occupations (26%), plant and machine operations (21%), or services and sales (22%). Men, most often work as plant and machine operators (31%), in elementary occupations (26%), and in craft related trades (13%).

Figure 2: Types of occupations of respondents in Czechia, by gender (%), N =2,600



4.3. Factors influencing labour market participation

Based on the collected data, we can name a few of the main factors that are likely to influence labour market participation of the respondents such as gender, age, education level, and type of occupation performed while in Ukraine, knowledge of Czech language and time spent in Czechia.⁶

GENDER AND AGE

Women tend to be unemployed and looking for work more often than men (34% versus 20% on average) (Fig.3). Also, the unemployment rate increases significantly with age as 65 per cent of respondents aged between 60-64 report being unemployed and looking for work, compared to the average of 31 per cent. The number of unemployed is higher than average also in the group 50-59 (39% versus 31%) (Fig. 4).

6. Correlations between pairs of variables are presented here to describe the situation for specific groups of respondents. They do not imply causation of one variable on another one.

Figure 3. Employment rate of economically active respondents, by gender and total (%), N =5,010

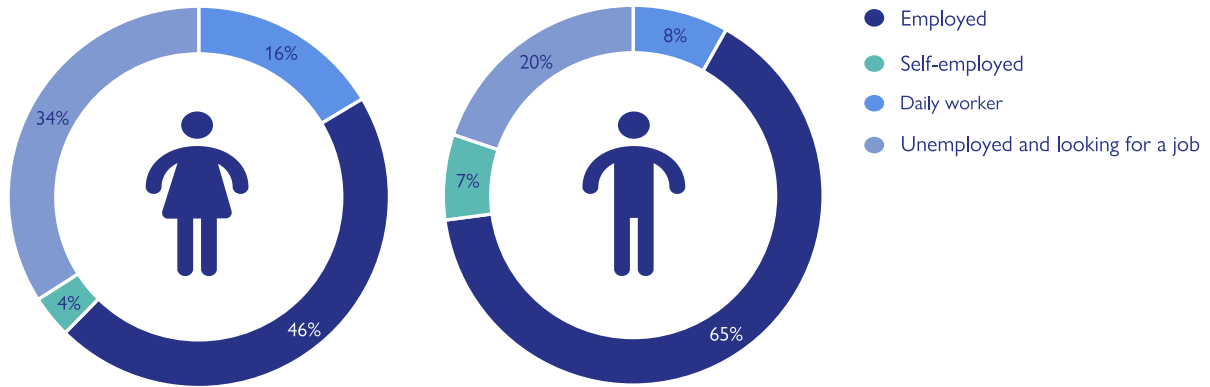
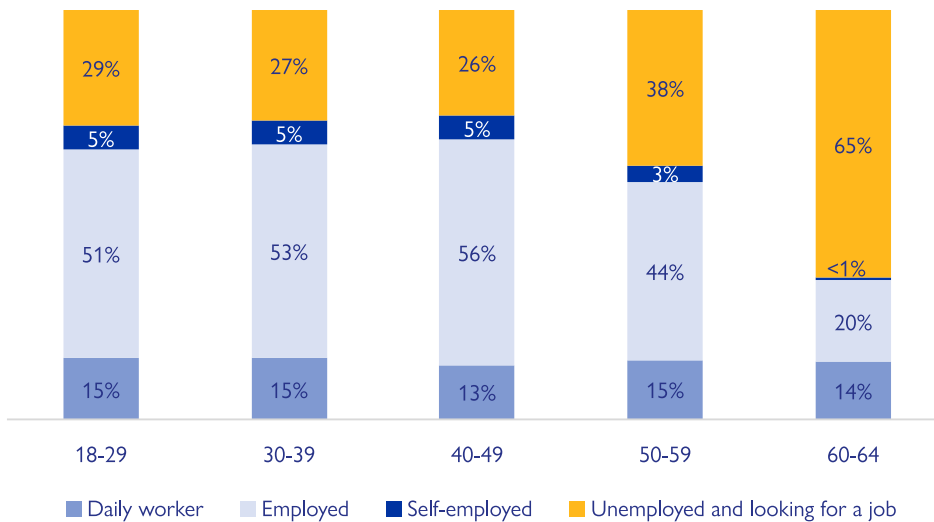


Figure 4. Employment of economically active respondents, by age groups (%), N =5,010



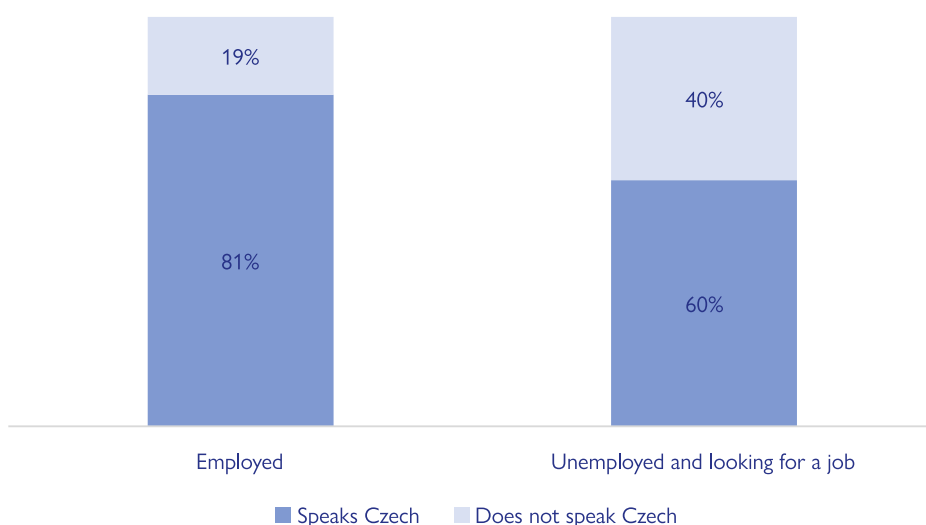
EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CZECH LANGUAGE

Respondents with secondary upper education (73%) and lower secondary education (70%) have slightly higher employment rates, while those with university-level education and higher vocational education report higher levels of unemployment.

In terms of types of occupations, respondents with the highest level of employment were those who used to work as machine operators or assemblers (such as truck or bus drivers and mining or rubber machine operators) or as craftsman (in related fields). While in Ukraine, 82 per cent of respondents who were formerly machine operators or assemblers have a job in Czechia. Also, 80 per cent of respondents who were formerly craftsman in Ukraine reported having a job in Czechia. Finally, respondents who previously worked as skilled agricultural workers reported the third-highest employment rate, with 79 per cent holding jobs in Czechia.

Also, knowledge of Czech language proved to be a useful for finding work. Overall, 1,508 economically active respondents declared they could speak Czech (25%). Among these respondents, the share of those who declared to have an occupation is about 21 per cent higher than that of those not speaking Czech (81% compared to 60%). In other words, those who speak Czech are more likely to be employed compared to those who do not.

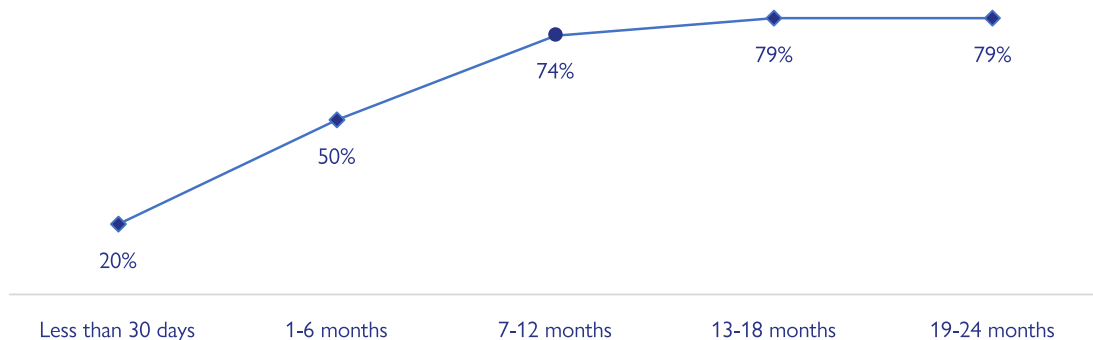
Figure 5: Employed versus unemployed, and their knowledge of Czech language (%), N =1,508



TIME SPENT IN CZECHIA

Survey data shows that time spent in Czechia plays a significant role in respondents labour market participation and that the longer the duration of displacement in Czechia, the higher the chance for employment.

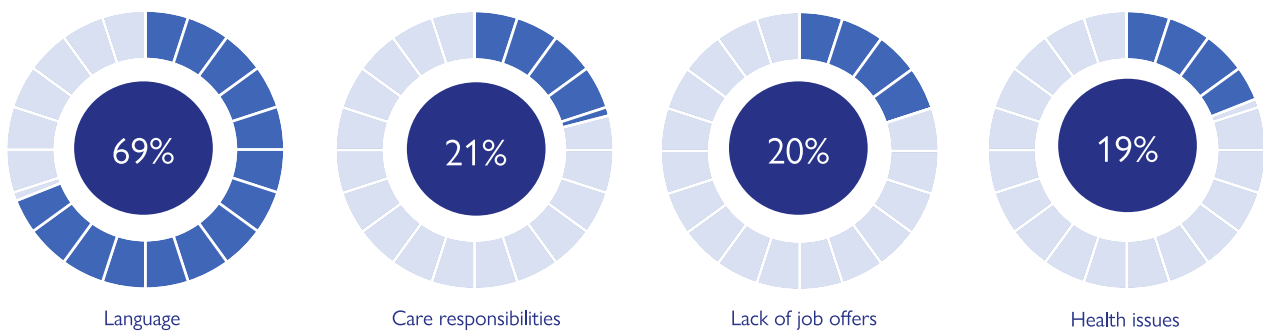
Figure 6: Share of employed (economically active) respondents, according to time spent in Czechia, total (%), N =2,563



BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

Respondents who are not employed but actively looking for a job mention language (69%), family responsibilities (21%), unavailability of job offers (20%), and health issues (19%) as the biggest barriers to finding work.

Figure 7: Main barriers to employment, among unemployed and looking for a job, total (%), (more than one answer possible) N =182

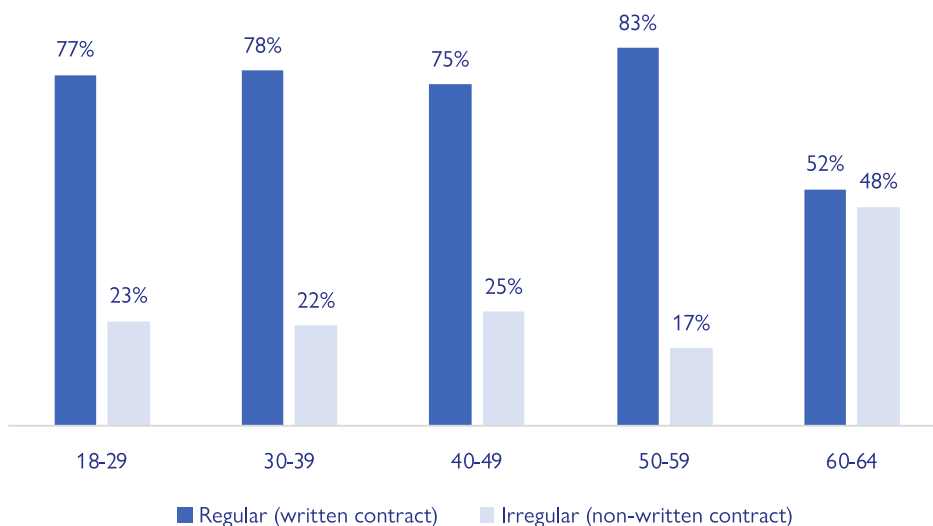


WORKING ARRANGEMENT BY GENDER AND AGE

Among respondents who have a job, 21 per cent work as a “daily worker” (short-term contract, casual work), people aged 60-64 are more often in this category, where 41 per cent of them reported to be working as daily worker. Also, women are more likely to work as daily workers than men (25% of women, compared to 10% of men).

Respondents aged 60-64 are overrepresented among respondents working without written contracts and (48% versus 21% average). Also 22 per cent of women work without written contracts compared to 18 per cent of men.

Figure 8: Work with/without a written contract, by age (%), N =968



5. HOUSING SITUATION

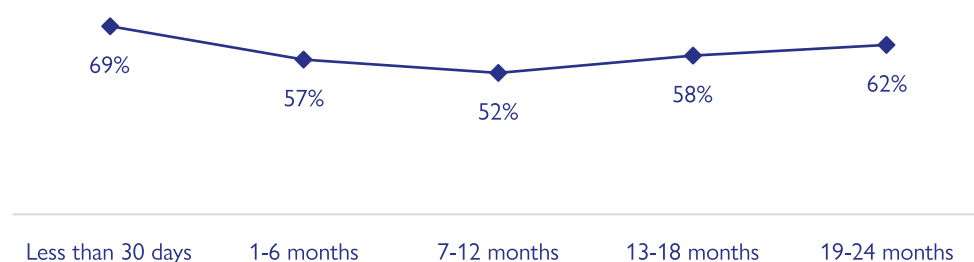
More than half of the respondents (56%) live in regular rental housing (in independent or shared apartments, or in dedicated parts of houses provided by locals or friends), while almost 43 per cent of respondents still live in non-residential housing (in hostels, hotels or dormitories).⁷

Figure 9: Respondents housing situation according to type of accommodation, total (%), N =5,010



Whilst there is a relationship between the type of housing and the time spent in Czechia, this is not significant. We can see that the share of respondents living in standard rental housing is the highest in the first 30 days of their stay in Czechia (60% of cases). After this, the share decreases gradually to 52 per cent for those living in Czechia between 13 and 18 months and increases again to 62 per cent for those who came between 19 and 24 months ago.

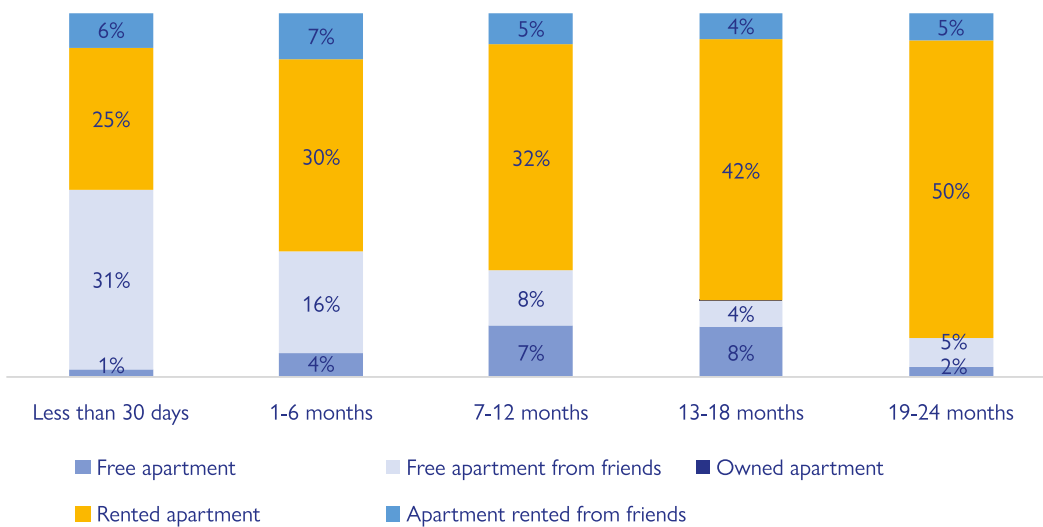
Figure 10: Respondents living in regular rental housing, according to time spent in Czechia, total (%), N =2,819



7. According to PAQ research the share of Ukrainian refugees living in non-residential housing, was 23 per cent in March 2023. According to the results from MSNA (UNHCR, June 2023, non-public), the share of Ukrainian refugees living in non-residential housing is 28 per cent. The number of people living in non-residential housing is likely overrepresented in the current IOM dataset due to the fact that 20 per cent of interviews have been conducted in non-residential type of housing facilities.

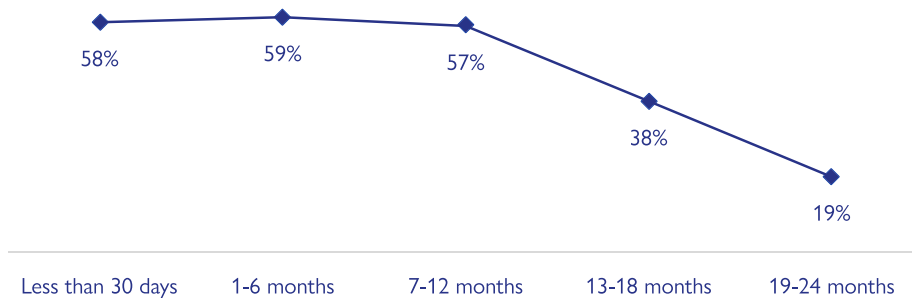
The relatively high shares of respondents living in regular rental accommodation in the first days of being in Czechia could be explained by the accommodation type. These show that regular rental accommodation provided by friends is most often used by respondents in the first 30 days of their stay in Czechia (31% of cases), and gradually decreases to only five per cent for respondents staying in Czechia between 19-24 months. On the other hand, the number of those who are renting an apartment by their own increases with the time they spend in Czechia.

Figure 11: Respondents in regular rental housing, according to type of accommodation, and time spent in Czechia, total (%), N=2,189



Also, when looking at paid/free accommodation in relation to the time spent in Czechia, we can see a significant decrease in the share of respondents who are accommodated for free, from 58 per cent in case of those who are in Czechia less than 30 days to 19 per cent for those who are here between 19-24 months.

Figure 12: Respondents who do not pay for accommodation, according to time spent in Czechia, total (%), N =2,352



6. FINANCIAL SITUATION

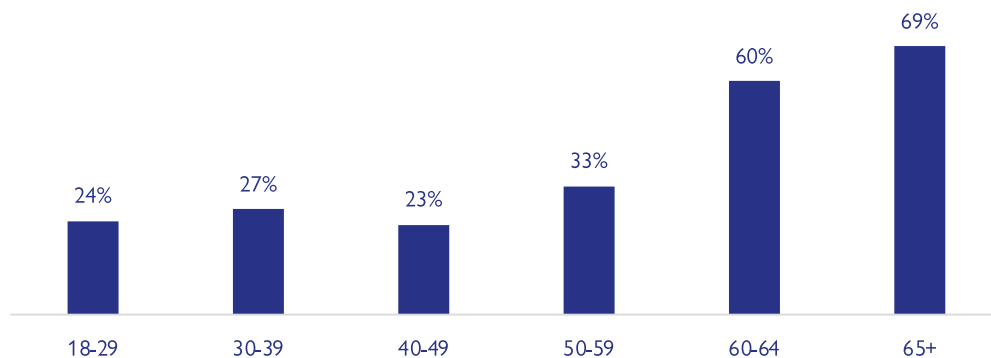
RESPONDENTS ABILITY TO COVER DAILY EXPENSES

Overall, 31 per cent of the respondents report that they are not able to cover their daily expenses. However, there are significant differences between the financial situation of those who work and those who do not as well as between the vulnerable and non-vulnerable groups (see Table 1).

Issues with covering daily expenses are reported by 11 per cent of those who work and significantly more among those who do not work. This especially concerns those that are retired (70% of cases), and on maternity/paternity leave (60%). The share of those who reported inability to cover daily expenses is also high among those unemployed and not looking for a job (58%), students (50%) and respondents who were unemployed and looking for a job (45%).

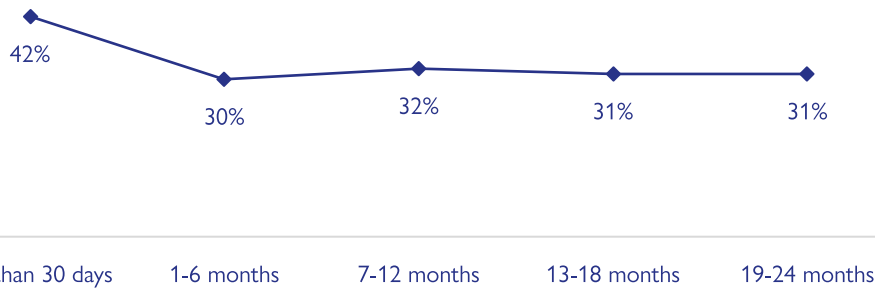
Age also proved to be a factor affecting the ability of respondents to cover daily expenses. The share of those who stated not to be able to cover daily expenses was more than twice as high than average among those older than 65 years (68% versus 32%). The situation is not favourable also among those aged 60-64, where 59 per cent declare not to be able to cover daily expenses. Those who struggle the least are respondents aged 40-49 and 18-29 (23% and 24%).

Figure 13: Share of respondents who are not able to cover daily expenses, according to age, (%) N =5,010



When looking at time spent in Czechia, the situation is least favourable for those who spent less than 30 days in the country. For those who are in Czechia more than one month and less than two years, the situation seems to be very similar, where on average 32 per cent declare not to be able to cover their daily expenses.

Figure 14: Respondents who are not able to cover daily expenses, according to time spent in Czechia (%), N =4,991



RESPONDENTS' ABILITY TO COVER AN UNEXPECTED EXPENSE⁸

The inability to cover the unexpected expense is one of the indicators through which material and social deprivation can be measured. According to Czech-SILC data in 2022, 17 per cent of Czech households could not afford to cover an unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK.⁹

Overall, 53 per cent of respondents report that they would not be able to cover an unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK. The share is higher among women (37 per cent of men compared to 57 per cent of women). Another 12 per cent answer that they do not know and only 34 per cent answer that they could cover it.

In the case of working respondents, the share of those who report that they would not be able to cover this expense was lower, but still high nonetheless (34%). Most of working respondents answer that they could (51%) or that they do not know (13%) if they could cover this payment.

The share of those who state not to be able to cover the unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK is highest among those older than 65 years (72%), 60-64 (63%) and 50-59 (61%). Those who struggle the least are respondents aged 18-29 (42% would not be able to cover this expense).

8. This Question was added to the Survey in August 2023, and was answered by 1,292 respondents.

9. According the Survey realized within the frame of frame of the Statics of Household Income and Living conditions (SILC) project in 2022, 13,2 per cent Czech households were struggling financially every month <https://www.czso.cz/documents/10180/189719223/1600212301e.pdf/aaea46f7-c9c7-45d4-8ca6-c074dce517c7?version=1.2>

Table 1: Financial situation of respondents: sufficient income to cover daily expenses and ability to cover unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK, total (%), N =587

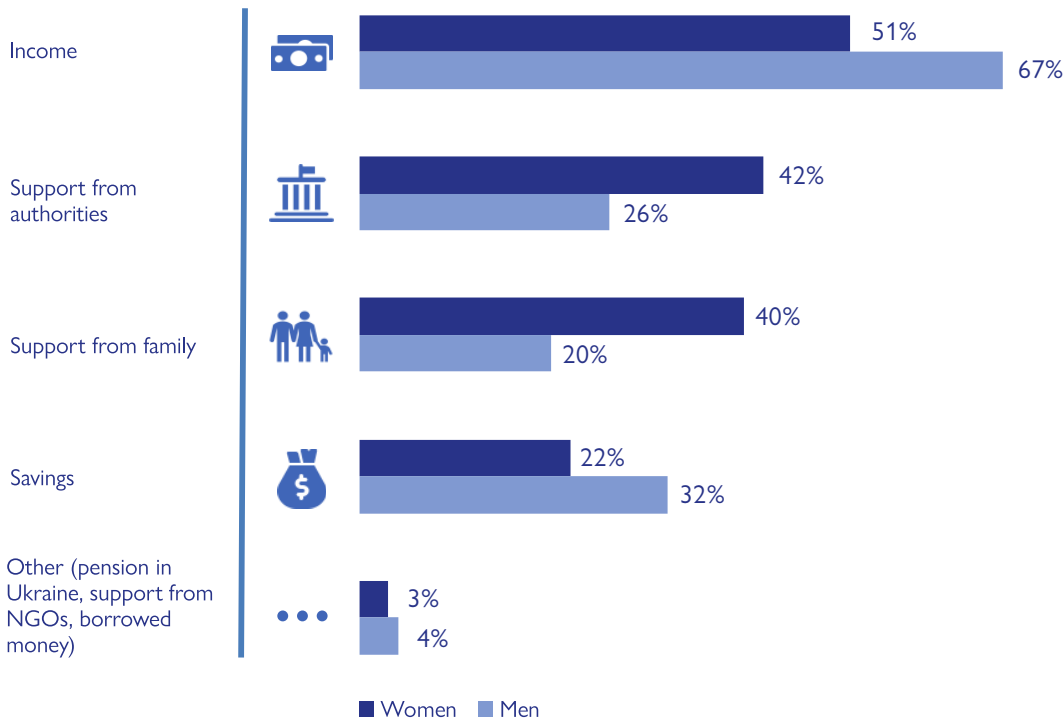
	Respondents who do not have sufficient income to cover their daily expenses	Respondents who are not able to cover unexpected expense of 13,600 CZK
Women	35%	57%
Men	19%	37%
Retired (not only 65+)	70%	74%
Respondents between 60-64y	59%	63%
Respondents older than 65y	68%	72%
Women on maternity leave	60%	81%
Women alone with children	40%	68%
Women alone with children aged 0-5y	56%	86%
Women alone with children aged 5-18y	35%	60%
Students	50%	35%
Unemployed and not looking for work	58%	78%
Unemployed and looking for work	45%	69%
Working (employed, daily worker, self-employed), total	11% (employed 6%, daily worker 29%, self-employed 3%)	38% (employed 35%, daily worker 63%, self-employed 4%)
Working, women	13%	41%
Working, men	3%	26%
Total (all respondents)	32%	53%

MAIN INCOME SOURCE

When asked what sources people use to cover their living expenses, most mention more than one source. About one third of respondents rely only on their income from work (32%), while 13 per cent rely only on money from authorities. Those who rely on combination of savings and income, and savings and support from family/community, are represented by five per cent, those who rely on income, and support from family/community or only on their savings are represented by four per cent. Other combinations are less common.

Overall, the sources that are mentioned the most are income from work (54%), support from their family or community (36%), support from the authorities (39%), personal savings (24%). Other sources of income (borrowed money, pension in Ukraine) and support from NGOs are reported by one per cent each.

Figure 15: Top five income sources, (%) (more than one answer possible) N =5,010



When looking at the data, desegregated by gender, the sources that are mentioned most frequently by women are: income from work (51%), support from the authorities (42%), support from their family or community (40%) and personal savings (22%). Other sources of income (pension in Ukraine), support from NGOs and borrowed money are reported by one per cent each. Men most commonly mention income from work (67%), personal savings (32%), support from the authorities (26%), support from their family or community (20%) and pension in Ukraine (2%). Overall, the main source that is mentioned by those who work (employed respondents, daily workers and self-employed) is income from work (98%, 88%, 92% respectively). For those who are unemployed and looking for a job, as well as for those who are unemployed and not looking for work, support from the authorities (66%) is the main source of income (66% and 71%). Students mainly indicate support from their family and community (84%), retired respondents and those in maternity leave indicate support from the authorities (88% and 76%).

When studying time spent in Czechia, overall, the most commonly mentioned source are personal savings (75%) for those who spent less than 30 days in Czechia and support from the authorities (54%), for those who spent 1-6 months in Czechia. For those who had spent between 7 and 24 months in Czechia, income from work is the main source of income (55% for those who are 7-12 months in Czechia, 65% for those who are 13-18 months in Czechia, 58% for those who are 19-24 months here).

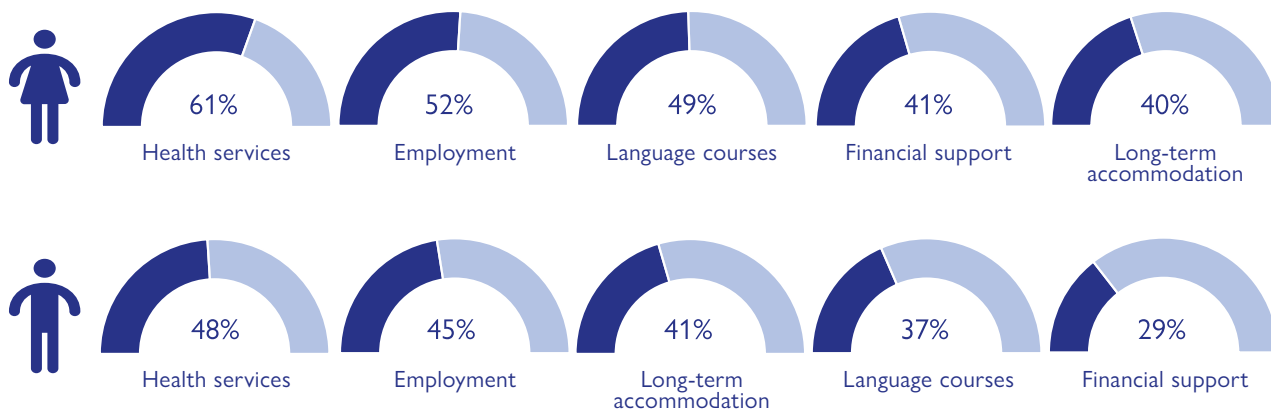
7. NEEDS

NEEDS ACCORDING TO GENDER

The most imminent need at the time of the interview were health services mentioned by 58 per cent of respondents, followed by support with employment (51%), language courses (46%) and long-term accommodation (40%). Other needs mentioned by respondents were financial support (39%), need for medicines (37%), documentation and registration assistance (20%), general information (18%), education for adults (17%) and need for legal counselling (11%). Fourteen per cent of the respondents report no immediate needs at the time of the interview.

The top five immediate needs also differ by gender. Male respondents overall report fewer pressing needs than women, and the reported needs are mentioned less often. As for the type of need – for both female and male, the two most frequently mentioned needs are health services (61% versus 48%) and employment (52% versus 45%). Language courses is the third most mentioned need among women (49% mention it), while for men it is long-term accommodation (41% mention it). The fourth and fifth most pressing need among female is financial support (41%) and long-term accommodation (40%). For men, it is language courses (37%) and need for medicines (34%). Twelve per cent of female respondents report no immediate needs at the time of the interview versus 22 per cent of male respondents.

Figure 16: Top five most pressing needs, by gender (%), (more than one answer possible), N =5,010



Also, age is a significant factor, influencing the types of needs. For example, the need for health services is mentioned by more than half of respondents aged 30-49 years, and it increases significantly by age as it is most frequently mentioned by those older than 65 (85% of cases). Another need which is more commonly mentioned by older respondents is the need for financial support: 67 per cent of respondents older than 65 mention this need, and 57 per cent of those aged 60-64. Need for employment is mentioned mostly by respondents aged 18-29 (61% of cases), and 50-59 (59% of cases).

NEEDS ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC STATUS

Health services are most often mentioned by respondents who are retired (85% of cases), unemployed and not looking for a job (68%) and women on maternity leave (62%). The need for employment is a pressing need not only for those unemployed and looking for a job (84%), but also employed respondents mention it, especially those working as daily workers (67% of cases). Similarly, students mention this need more often than average (66%) whilst language courses remain the most pressing need for students (63%) and those unemployed and looking for a job (57%). Long-term accommodation is commonly mentioned by those unemployed and looking for a job (49% of cases). These respondents also likely to live in collective accommodation (non-regular housing). Financial support is mostly mentioned by retired respondents (69%) and those unemployed and looking for a job (61%), need for medicine by retired respondents (66%). Documentation assistance is cited by those unemployed and looking for a job (25% of cases). Furthermore, general information was mentioned by retired respondents (25%) and legal counselling by self-employed (29%). Ultimately, education for adults is most often mentioned by students (67%). These respondents also more often live in collective accommodation (non-regular housing).

Table 2: Respondents needs according to economic status, total (%), N=587

	Employed	Daily worker	Self-employed	Unemployed and looking for a job	Unemployed and not looking for a job	Retired	Student	Maternity/paternity leave
Health services	56%	61%	42%	55%	68%	85%	38%	62%
Employment	40%	67%	17%	84%	28%	14%	66%	41%
Language courses	46%	53%	30%	57%	39%	22%	63%	49%
Long-term accommodation	37%	40%	14%	49%	37%	46%	38%	36%
Financial support	16%	36%	8%	56%	62%	69%	56%	52%
Medicines	33%	39%	24%	32%	46%	66%	28%	41%
Documentation assistance	20%	19%	20%	25%	16%	10%	14%	16%
General information	15%	20%	11%	23%	17%	25%	14%	10%
Education for adults	20%	23%	3%	19%	9%	0,5%	67%	6%
Legal counselling	14%	10%	29%	12%	6%	3%	4%	9%

CONCLUSION

This report presents the findings of a survey conducted by the IOM to assess the needs, intentions and integration challenges of refugees from Ukraine in Czechia, with data collected throughout the year of 2023.

It covers four main topics: employment, housing, economic situation and needs of respondents, with an exploration of how the situation of respondents changed regarding their length of stay in Czechia.

Here, we have described that the situation of refugees improved in case of their participation within the labour market, which increases significantly with the time they have spent in Czechia.

However, in case of the housing situation, there does not seem to be much progress, as people who are in Czechia between one and six months stay in regular rental housing (57 per cent of cases) and those who are there between 19-24 months stay in regular rental housing only slightly more often (62% of cases). Similarly, regarding the financial situation, it only seems to improve after the first month of stay in Czechia, which then remains stable.

What is subject to change, is the share of those who pay themselves for their accommodation, which increases significantly with time spent in Czechia.

REFERENCES

Drbohlav, Dušan; Josef, Tichý. 2022

[Výzkumná zpráva projektu „Informační setkání pro uprchlíky z Ukrajiny“.](#)
Přírodovědecká fakulta UK, Katedra sociální geografie a regionálního rozvoje

Eurostat. 2023.

[‘Labour Force Survey Data — Unemployment Rate by NUTS2’.](#)
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

IOM Europe. 2023b.

[‘Regional Quarterly Overview — Access to Labour Markets and Employment in Europe for Refugees from Ukraine \(Jan-March 2023\)’.](#) Vienna: IOM.

International Labour Organization.

https://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/WCMS_422090/lang--en/index.htm#:~:text=The%20labour%20force%20participation%20rate,of%20goods%20and%20services%2C%20relative

OECD. 2023.

[What we know about the skills and early labour market outcomes of refugees from Ukraine.](#)
OECD Policy Responses on the Impacts of the War in Ukraine, OECD Publishing, Paris

Šafářová, Kateřina; Kavanová, Marina; Skvrňák, Michael; Marková, Lucie; Kunc, Michal; Prokop, Daniel. 2023.
[Integrace uprchlíků na trhu práce a v bydlení. Hlas Ukrajinců-červen 2023.](#) Praha. PAQ Research.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility.

The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the intended final destination and prospects of permanence in the country of the survey/first reception; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.

DTM EUROPE



<https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>



roviennadataresearch-newsletter@iom.int



[@DTM_IOM](https://twitter.com/DTM_IOM)



https://www.instagram.com/dtm_iom/



IOM
UN MIGRATION

GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
**DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX**