



Leibniz Institute for
**EAST AND SOUTHEAST
EUROPEAN STUDIES**

Emigration intentions and the labor market in CESEE

Section 2: Flight and migration, brain drain and population aging

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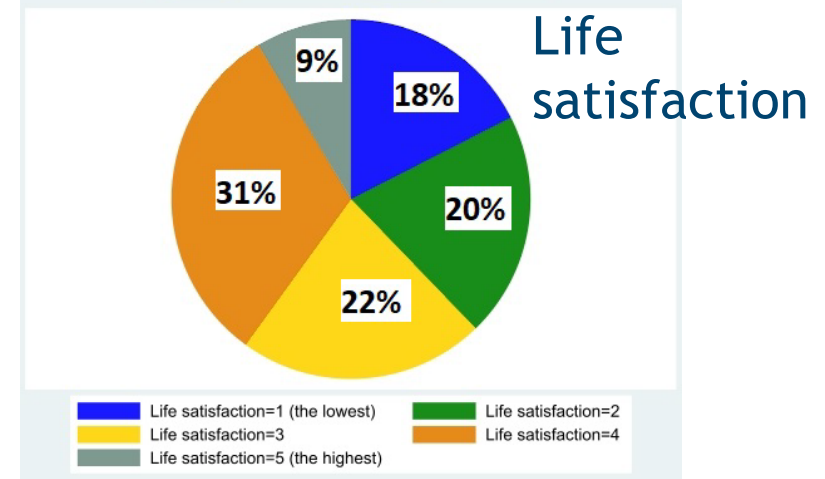
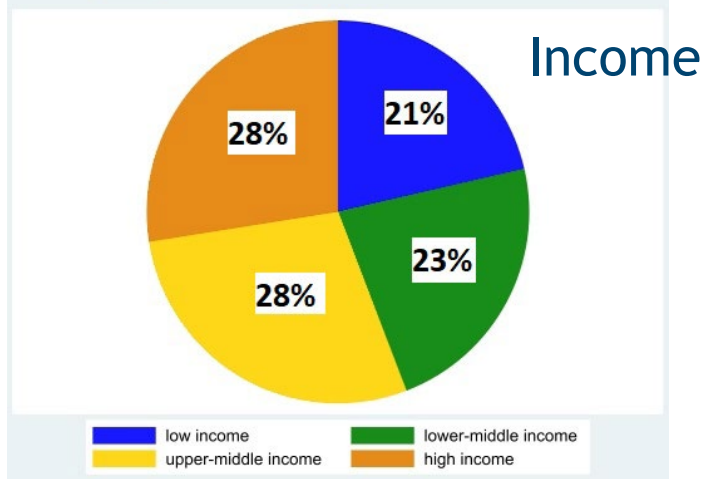
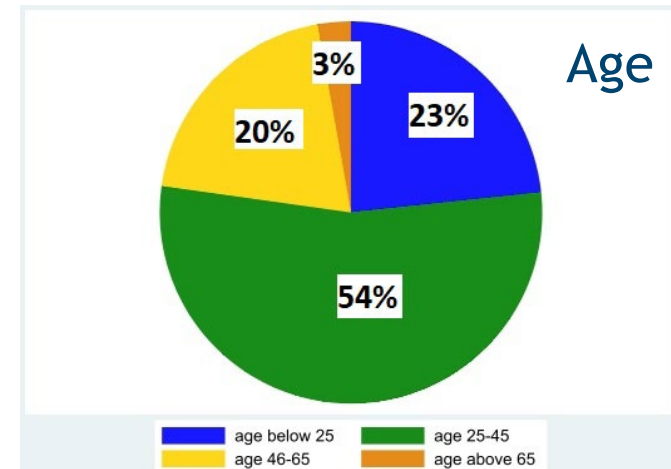
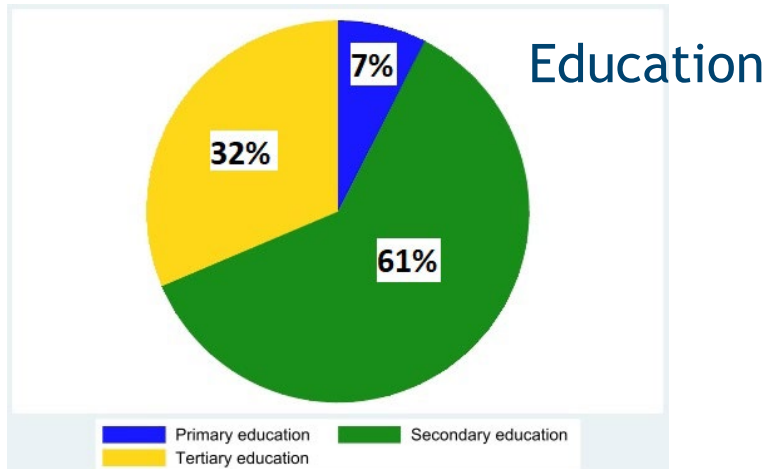
November 21, 2022

Map 1. Proportion willing to move for employment reasons, former socialist countries and selected Western European countries

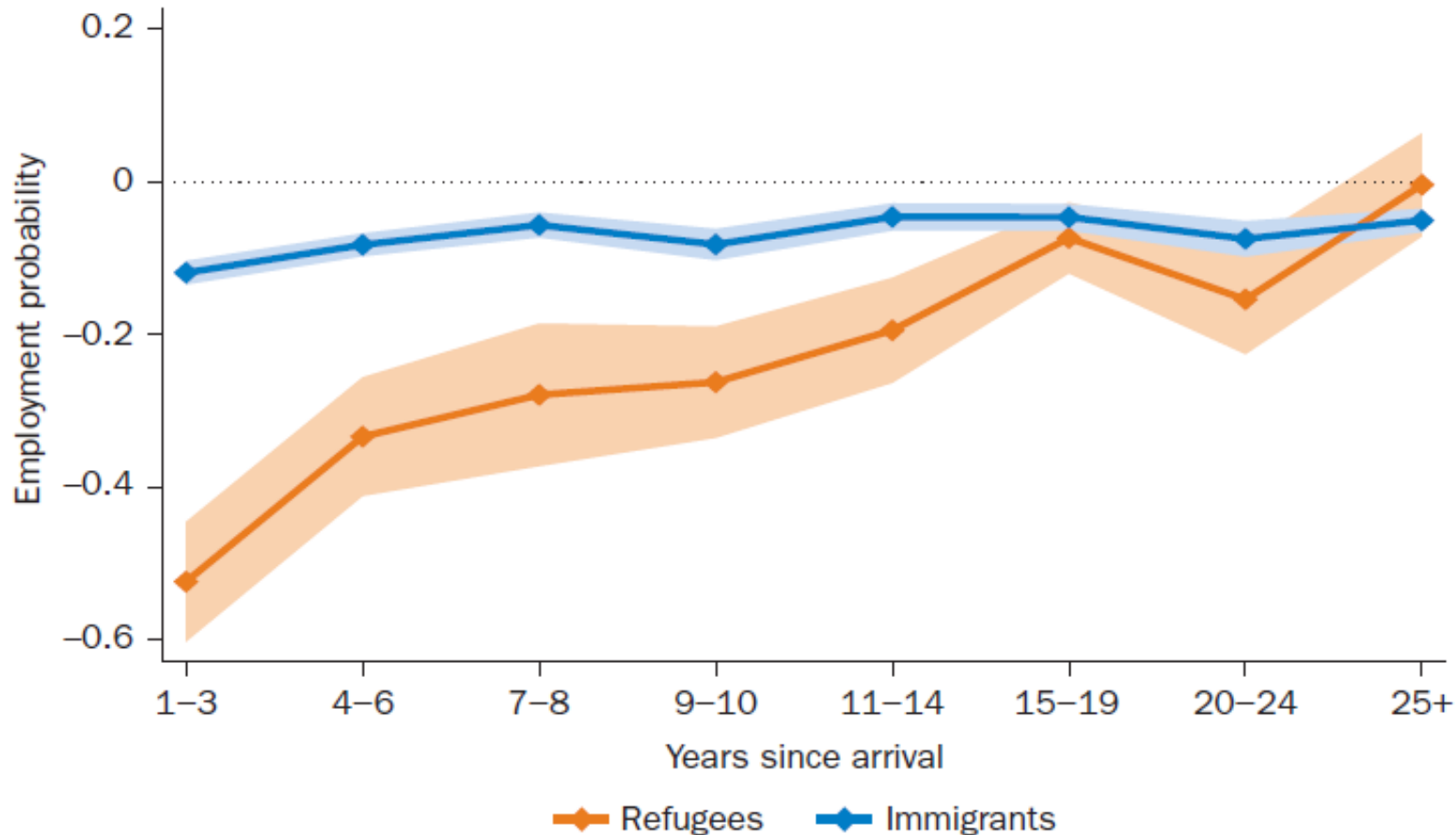


Source: Live in Transition Survey (LITS) 2010

Who intends to emigrate from CESEE?



Employment gaps by years since arrival



Refugees in the EU start with a bigger disadvantage than economic immigrants, but both groups catch up with the natives

- **Economic activity:**
 - Half of the economically active respondents are in paid work (40% in the Czech Republic; 8% remotely in Ukraine)
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of refugees who are not working and 40% of those who are, are actively looking for a new or different job
- **Skill mismatch:**
 - 44% of Ukrainians working for Czech employers work in positions that are significantly lower skilled than those they held in Ukraine
 - Refugees with tertiary education are more likely to be working remotely in Ukraine
- **Low wages:** In most occupations refugees earn less than the average for Czechs. These lower earnings can be explained mainly by the unskilled positions they hold.
- **Policies that could help to integrate:** Improved knowledge of the Czech language (83% responses) and recognition of qualifications from Ukraine (32%).

Source: The survey “Voice of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic” by PAQ Research and the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, July-August 2022

Thank you!

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