Refugees Fleeing the Invasion of Ukraine

How host country integration policies support refugees

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Refugees are concentrated in countries with and without historic refugee inflows.
**Housing and Medical systems facing new pressures from refugee inflows**

**Housing needs**
- Initial scramble to find housing solutions in some countries.
- Refugee numbers placed new pressures on chronic housing supply shortfalls.
- In the EU:
  - 36.3% of migrants live in overcrowded homes (17% for non-migrants) and...
  - 25% face housing cost-burden issues (just 9% for non-migrants)

**Medical needs**
- Healthcare systems just recovering from the COVID-19 crisis – refugees had lower vaccination rates.
- Medical resources per capita decreased in some host countries.

*does not include children due to data availability*

**source** - CEB Staff Calculations, Statistics Poland, and Union of Polish Metropolises
Labour market integration can be achieved through better Education

Refugees are highly skilled
- 66.2% of working-age refugees from Ukraine – mainly women – are likely to have an advanced education (ILO)
- Yet, refugees suffer from high job overqualification rates (as with past refugee waves).
  - Example: 80% of UKR refugees in Czechia work in low-skilled jobs

Better Education and Training support
- Children with refugee backgrounds often underperform in school– and need language and specialised support.
- Adults need VET and language training so that existing and new skills can be incorporated into labour markets.