



Refugees Fleeing the Invasion of Ukraine

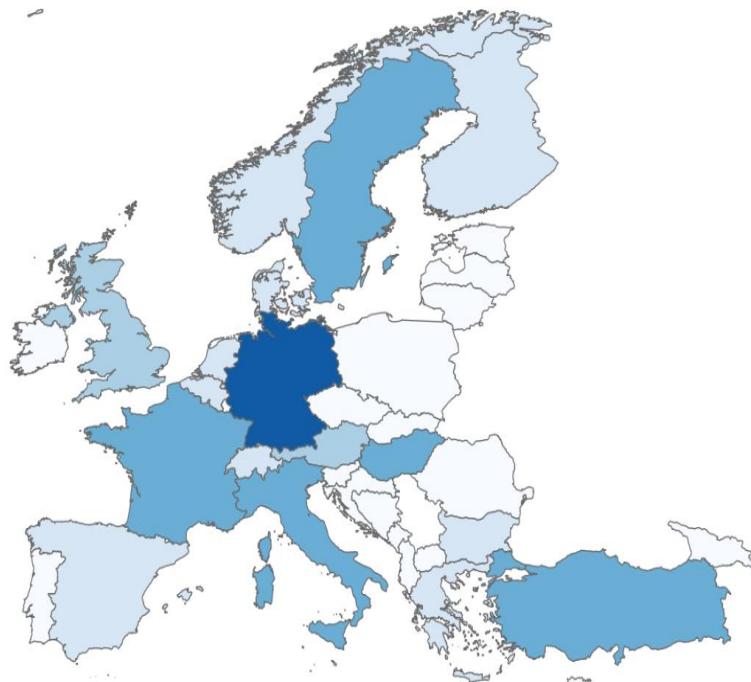
How host country integration policies
support refugees

Paris, France,
February 2023

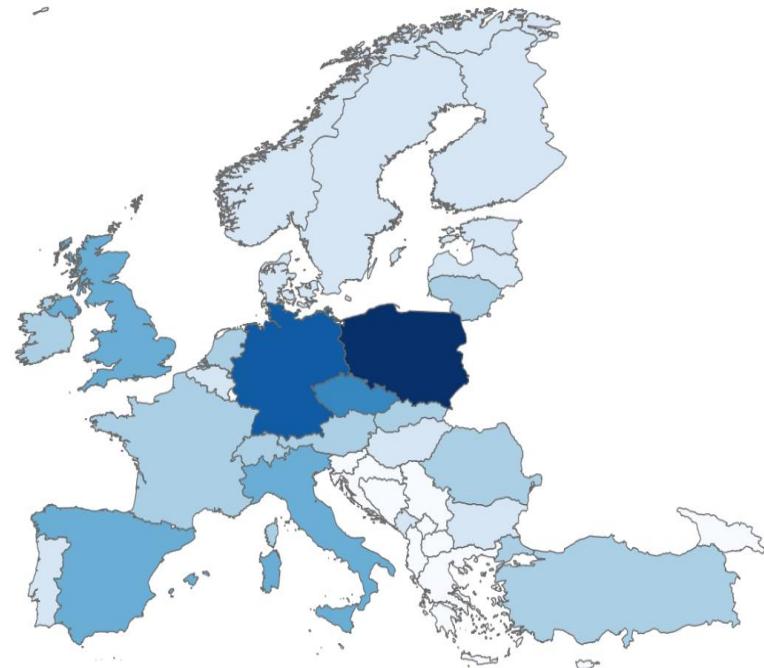
Edo Omic (CEB) – *presenter*
Jana Strien (CEB)
Florian Meyerhoefer (CEB)

Refugees are concentrated in countries with and without historic refugee inflows

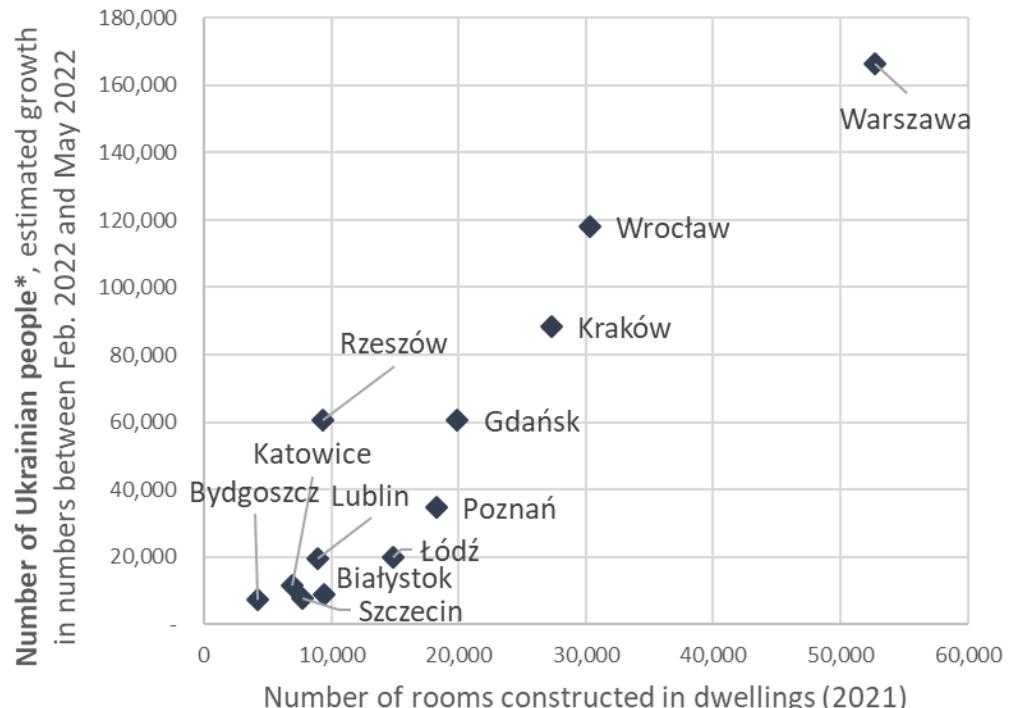
2015/16 Migrant and Refugee crisis



Ukraine war refugees
(as of Feb. 20th, 2023)



Housing and Medical systems facing new pressures from refugee inflows



*does not include children due to data availability

source - CEB Staff Calculations, Statistics Poland, and Union of Polish Metropolises

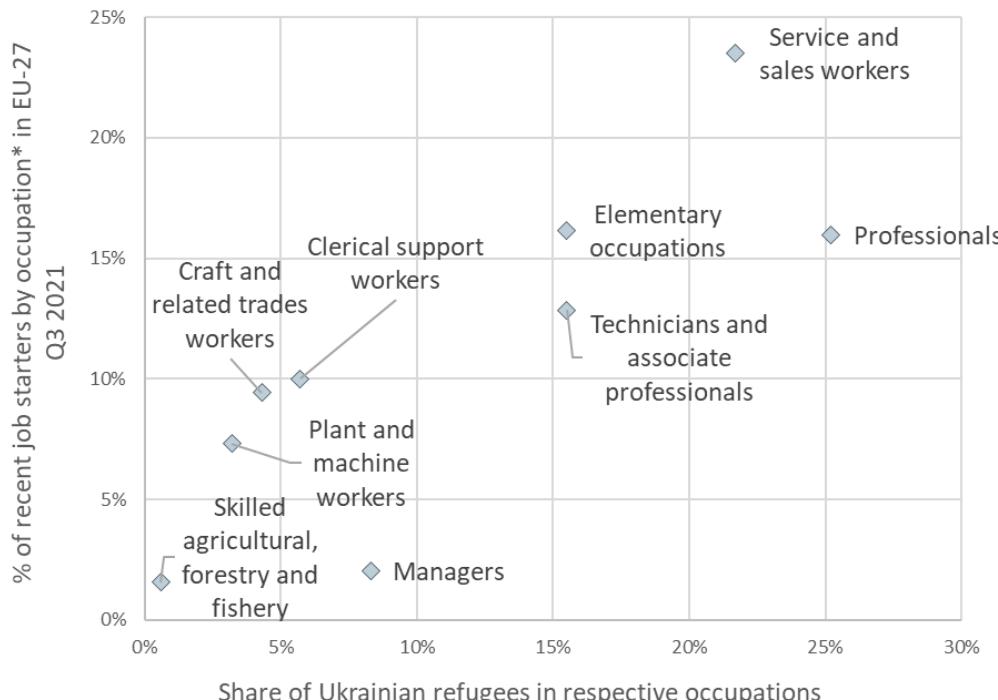
Housing needs

- 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.

Labour market integration can be achieved through better Education



source - Eurostat and ILO

* proxy for growth of jobs of different occupations

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.