



EU AND OECD MEMBER STATES RESPONSES TO MANAGING RESIDENCE PERMITS AND MIGRANT UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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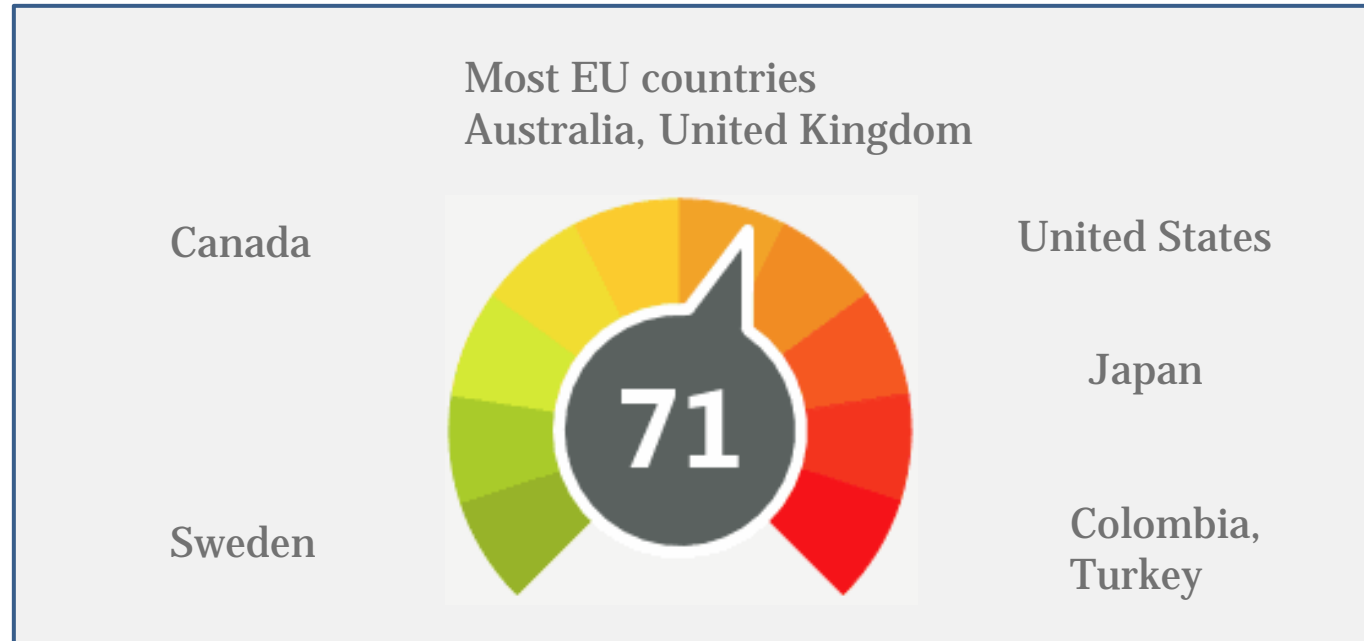
OECD



Immediate responses to the COVID-19 pandemic



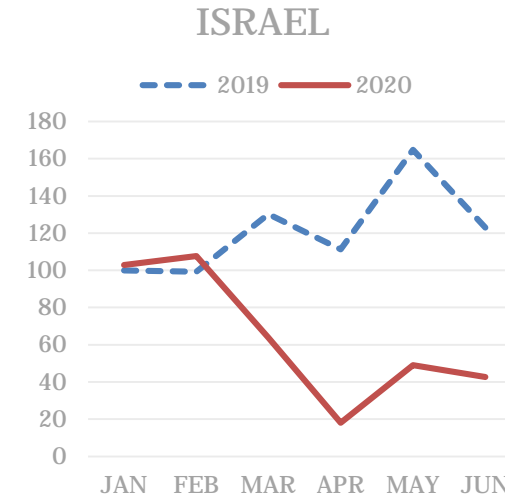
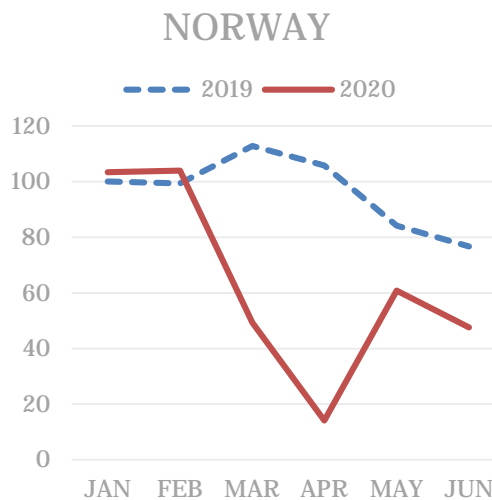
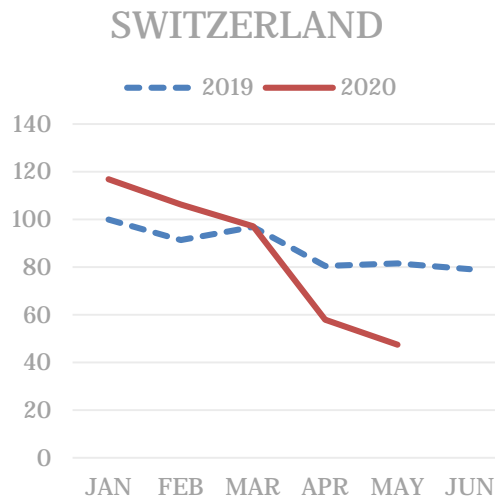
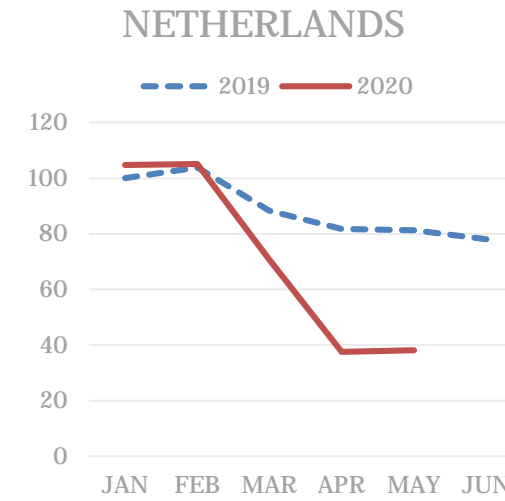
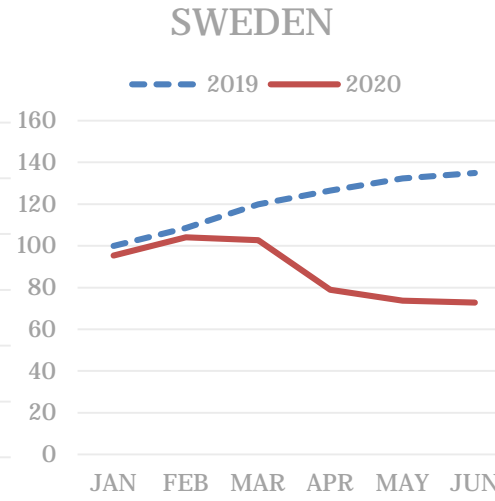
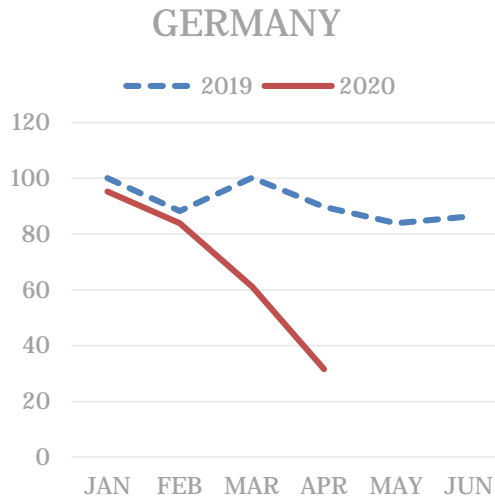
A rapid policy response in all OECD countries but with some variation across countries



- Exemptions to the travel bans (cross border workers, seasonal workers and health professionals)
- For those unable to leave as a result of the pandemic, most OECD countries have offered blanket relief measures or the possibility to remain.
- Employment restrictions have been eased for specific groups (e.g. removal of maximum number of hours students may work in Australia & Canada; change in employment conditions in Australia, Canada, United Kingdom)

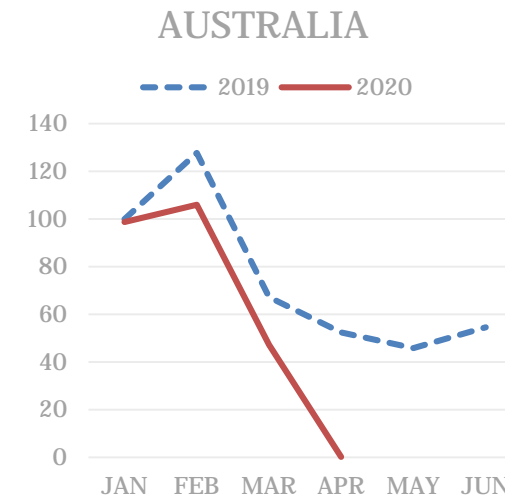
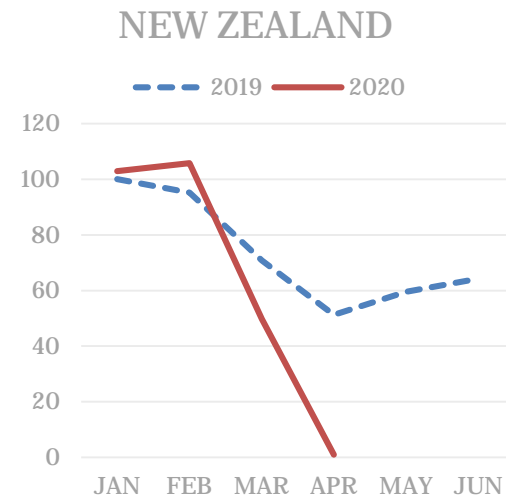
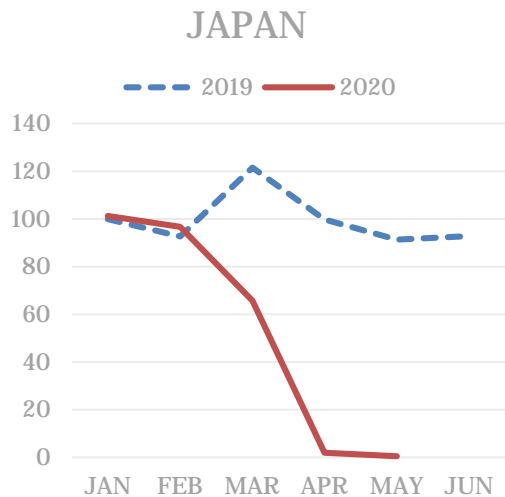
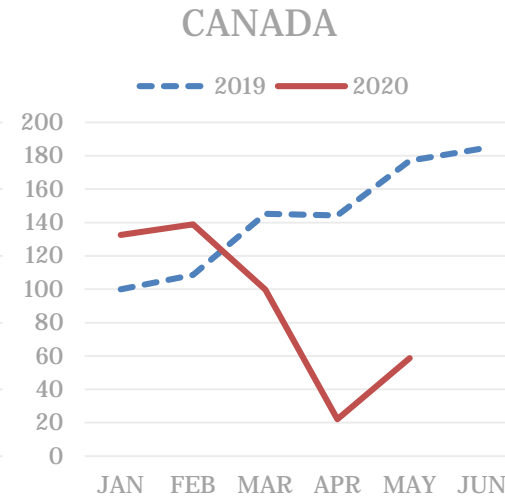
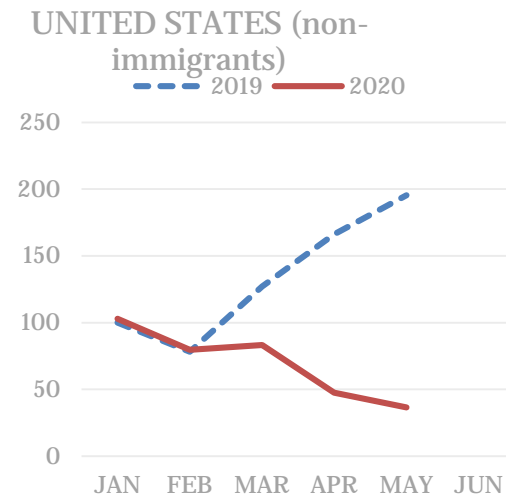
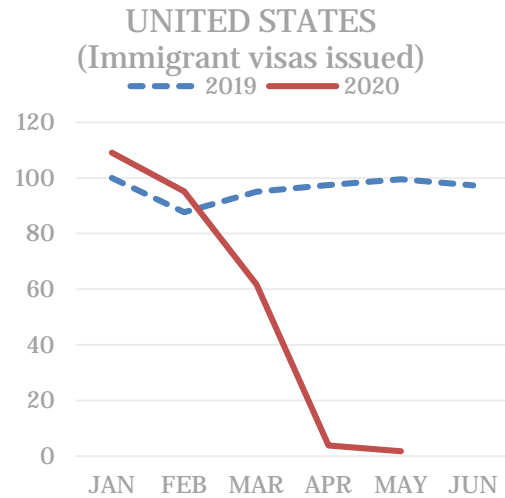


Recent migration trends in selected European OECD countries and Israel, January to May 2020





Recent migration trends in selected OECD non-EU countries January to May 2020

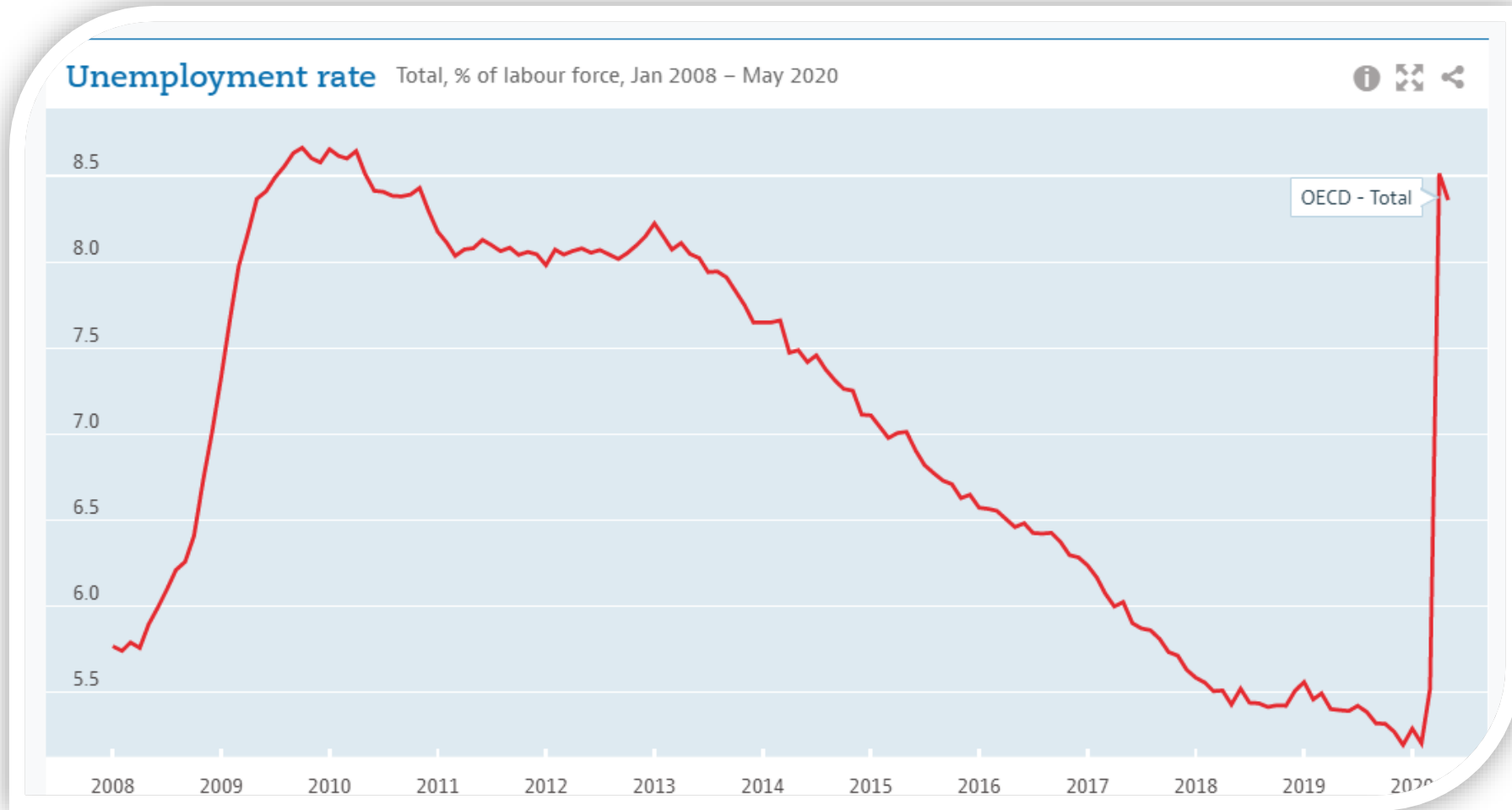




From a health crisis to a jobs crisis – *implications for migrants and migration*

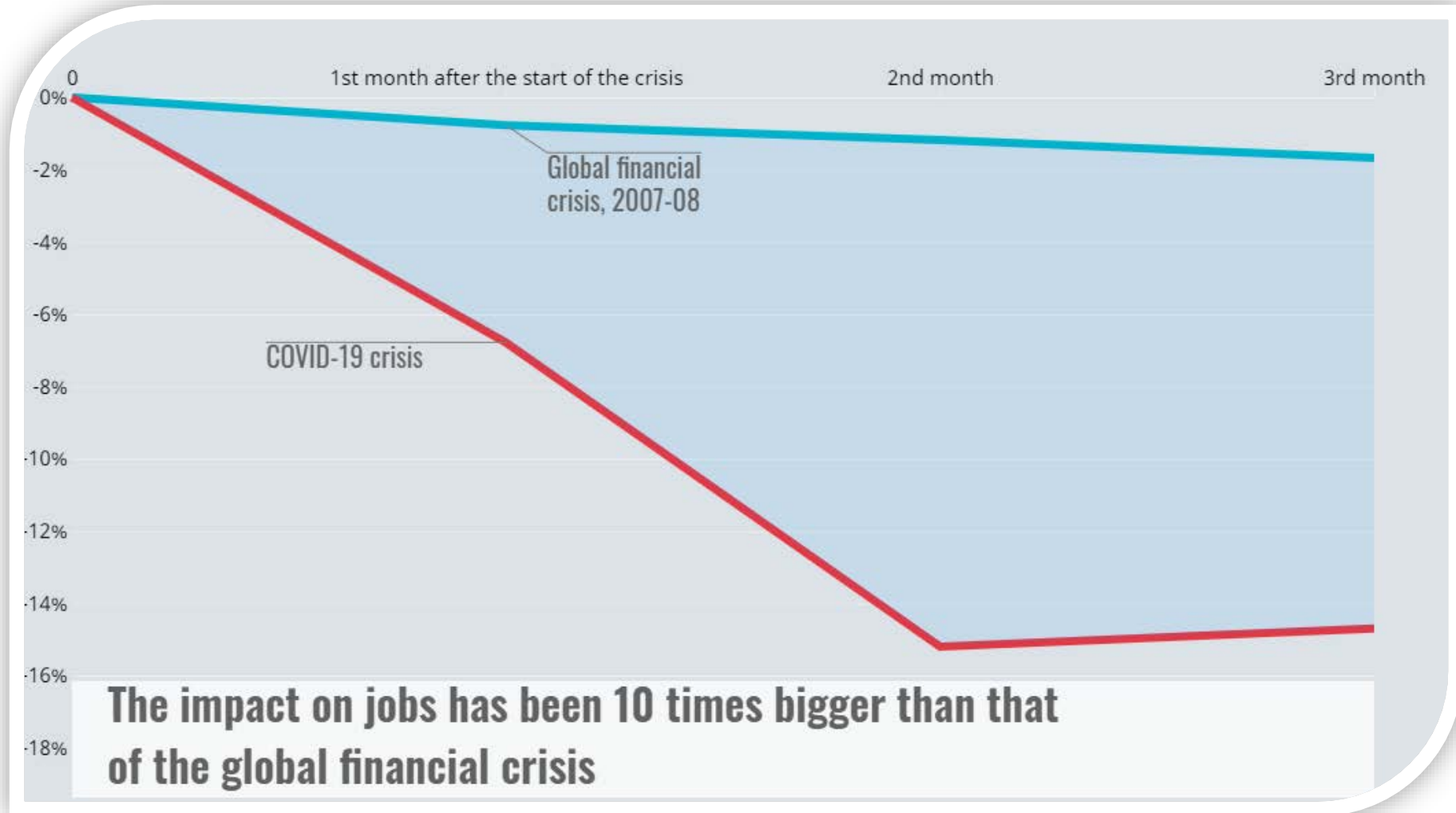


Evolution of the unemployment rate in the OECD up to May 2020





Huge collapse in the number of hours worked in the OECD

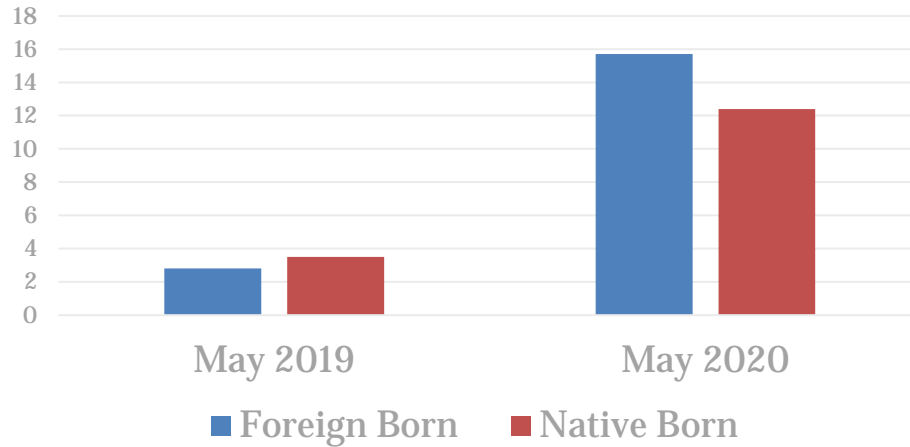




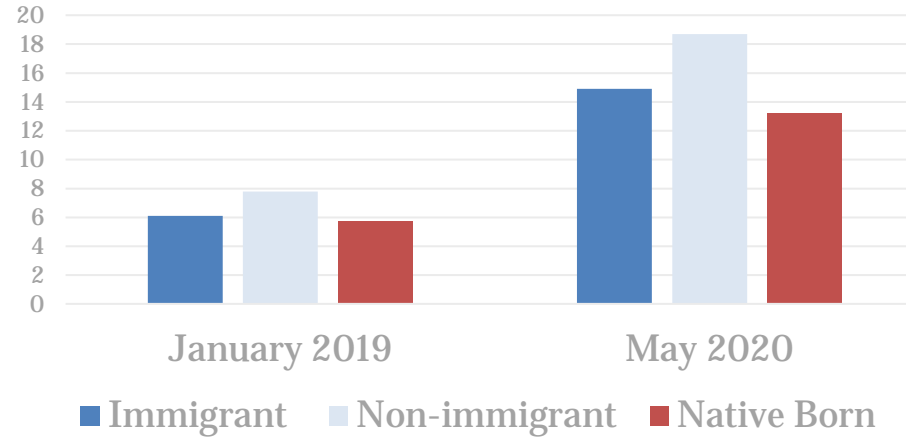
Evolution of the unemployment rate by place of birth/nationality in selected OECD countries



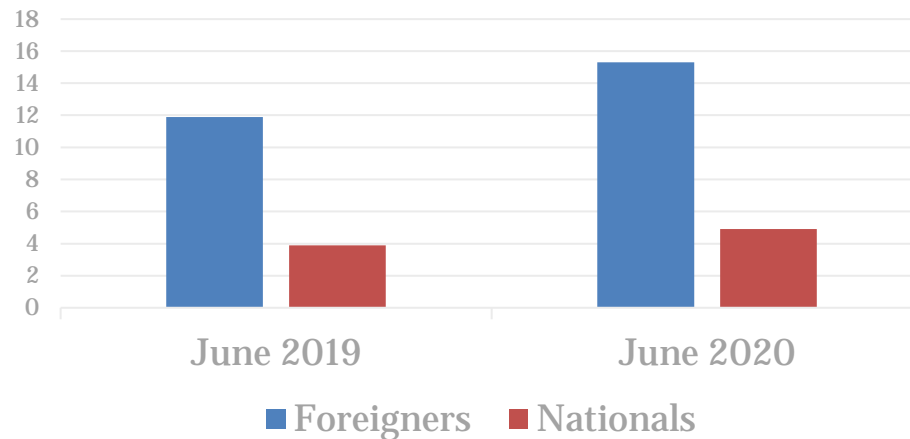
United States



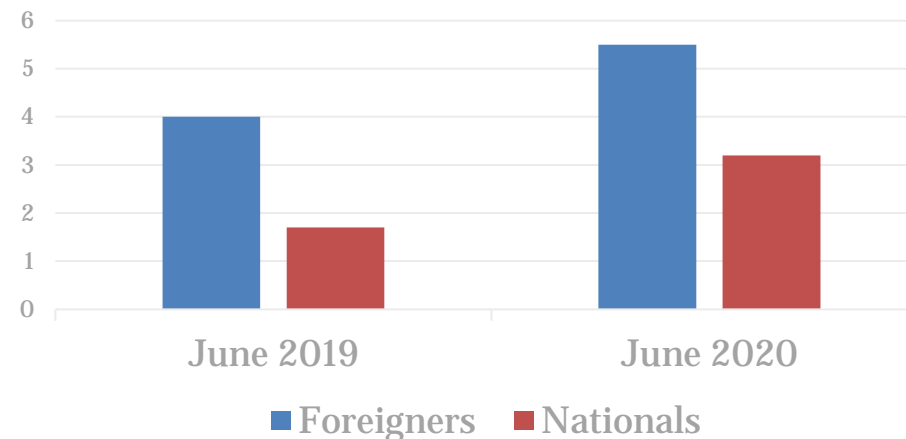
Canada



Germany

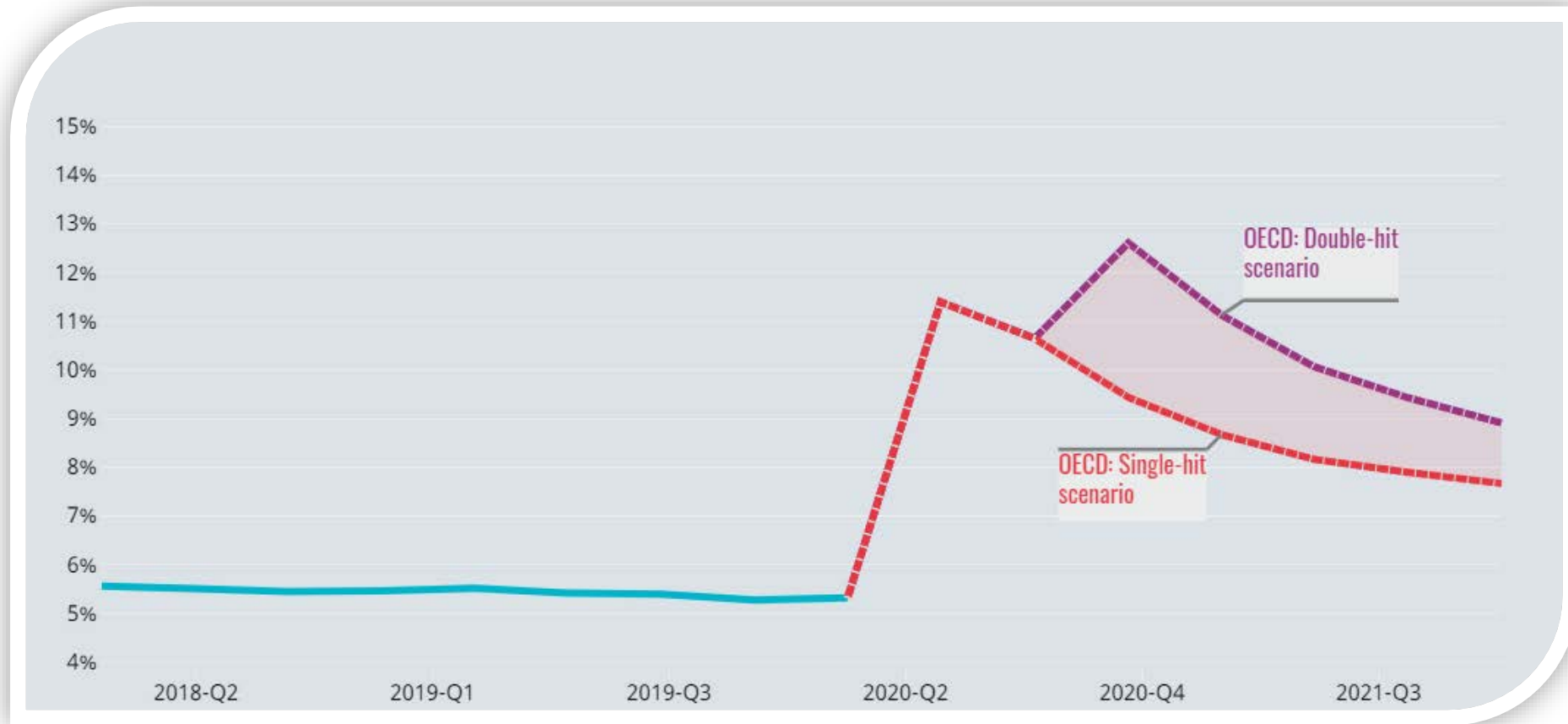


Switzerland





Employment outlook in the OECD projected unemployment rate to Q3 2021



OECD Employment Outlook 2020



Looking forward



Upcoming challenges



Short term

- Manage backlogs (asylum, visa applications)
- Proceed with the admission of international students
- Clarify the situation of those who have been unable to depart or to fully comply with the terms and conditions of their visa
- Adapt integration services to respond to migrants specific vulnerabilities

Medium term

- Speed up the digitalization of the migration management system and better use technology to support the provision of integration services
- Resume operations for resettlement and returns
- Maintain a fair access to family reunification and citizenship
- Adapt entry conditions for labour migration to new economic reality

Longer term

- Address the gap between migration opportunities and expectations in countries of origin
- Maintain support for proactive migration policies
- Adapt to changes in priorities for highly skilled migrants