Historical levels of migration flows

The increase in humanitarian (exc. Ukrainian refugees) and labour migration explains the increase in permanent migration to OECD countries of 26% over 2021 and 14% over 2019.

Record levels of permanent migration to OECD countries in 2022.

Permanent immigration to OECD countries. Thousands of people:

- 11 million in 2022*
- 4.9% of 2022 total OECD

Of the total in 2022*, 21% of migration was for work-related reasons, 36.4% more than in 2021.

Employment status of immigrants in OECD countries

In Spain, the employment rate of immigrants with low or medium education exceeds that of the native-born. Employment rate by educational level, persons aged 15-64 years, %

- Total: 73.3
- High: 87.7
- Medium: 74.8
- Low: 55.8

In 2/3 of OECD countries the difference between immigrant and native employment rate was significantly reduced in 2022.

Unemployment among immigrants has been reduced from an average of 9.3% in 2021 to 7.6% in 2022*, but remains 2.4 pp higher than for the native-born.

Unemployment among immigrants in OECD countries

- Greece: 19.0
- Spain: 18.2
- Sweden: 16.0
- Turkey: 15.8
- France: 11.5

In particular, hospitality and retail.