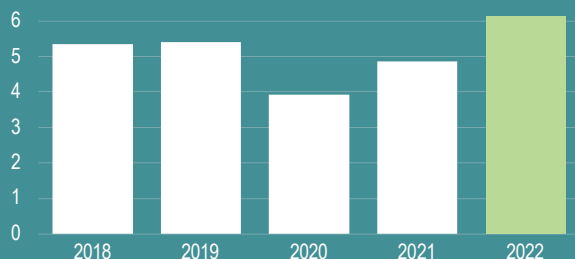


Infographic 1. Key facts and figures

Migration to OECD countries is at a record high

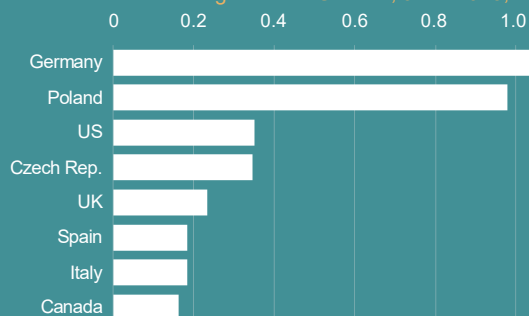
Permanent migration to the OECD, 2018-22, in millions



With more than 6 million new permanent immigrants (not including Ukrainian refugees), permanent-type migration to OECD countries reached a record level in 2022.

The Ukrainian refugee crisis is the largest displacement in Europe since WWII

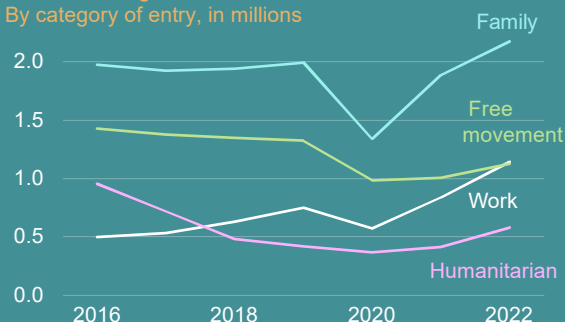
Total number of refugees from Ukraine, June 2023, millions



OECD countries have provided refuge to about 5 million people fleeing Ukraine.

Increase in labour migration in response to labour shortages in many countries

Permanent migration to the OECD
By category of entry, in millions



Labour migration comprised 21% of all migration in 2022, a rise of 36% since 2021. Family migration also increased by 15%.

Migrant employment rates are at the highest levels in over two decades

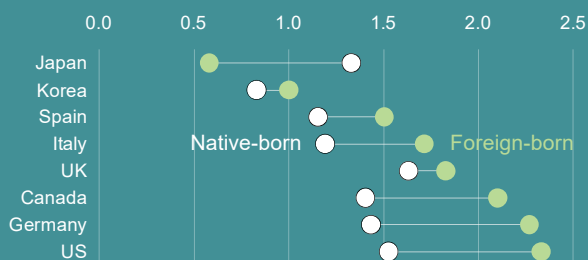
Migrant employment rates are at their highest ever levels in more than half of OECD countries and the gap with the native-born is also narrowing.

Employment rates, 2022

	Foreign-born	Native-born
New Zealand	82.7	78.3
Australia	77.2	77.6
UK	75.8	75.5
Canada	75.2	75.8
US	72.6	69.4
Korea	67.8	69.3
EU 27	66.8	70.3

Migrant fertility has little effect on overall population levels in majority of countries

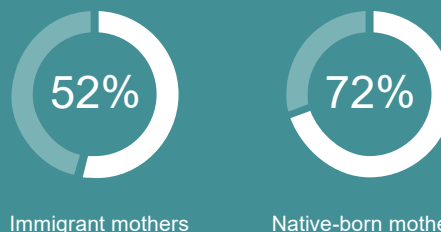
Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2020 or latest year available



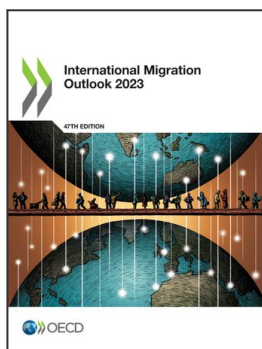
The fertility rate among migrant women is higher than among native-born women in most OECD countries, but below the replacement rate (2.1) in two-thirds of them.

Immigrant mothers face greater challenges compared to native-born mothers

Employment rates across OECD countries, 2021



Across OECD countries, the gap in employment rates between immigrant and native-born mothers is 20 percentage points.



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