

International Migration Outlook, 2025

All charts are based on data from the OECD's International Migration Outlook 2025, with analysis by the Spanish Institute for Migration Analysis.

Permanent immigration to OECD countries declined by 4% in 2024, but the overall figure, 6.2 million new permanent immigrants, remains historically high, sitting 15% above pre-pandemic (2019) levels.

- 4%

Foreign-born population in selected European countries, 2024



Spain

8,8 M
Foreign-born population

18,4%
of the total population

+ 48%
Change since 2014



Italy

6,7 M
Foreign-born population

11,2%
of the total population

+ 16%
Change since 2014



Germany

16,2 M
Foreign-born population

19,1%
of the total population

+ 55%
Change since 2014



France

9,3 M
Foreign-born population

14%
of the total population

+ 21%
Change since 2014

Main Reasons for Permanent Migration to OECD Countries



Family reunification:
Main reason for
permanent migration



Labor migration:
Decreasing after a
continuous rise since
2020



Humanitarian
migration:
Increasing due to the
high number of asylum
applications

Major Developments in Migration and Integration Policies

- Labor migration policies focused on attracting talent and meeting specific labor market needs
- Tightening of asylum systems in many countries: accelerated procedures, reduced benefits, and new restrictions on family reunification
- Restricted access to integration frameworks and increased obligations



Despite the tightening of migration and integration policies, we observe an expansion of targeted support for migrant women.