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EMN
European Migration Network

# Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2023 – Statistical Annex

## Co-produced by Eurostat and the European Migration Network

July 2024

# Explanatory notes

This statistical annex to the 2023 Annual Report on Migration and Asylum of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics.

Part 1 compiles relevant European statistics for the EU and Norway, organised in ten thematic areas, covering the period 2020-2023. Since 2023 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2020-2022 is covered. Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2024.

The data presented in Part 1 were extracted during April–May 2024. The manuscript was completed in May 2024. The Eurostat website is constantly updated. Therefore, it is likely that more recent data will have become available since. An online data code available under each figure can be used to directly access the latest data on Eurostat's website.

Part 2 consists of complementary national data collected by Eurostat and provided by EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN Annual Report on Migration and Asylum.

Part 3, the guide 'How to read the statistical annex' available on page 41 describes each individual chart presented in Part 1 and provides links to the respective data sources.

# Contents

# 1

# European statistics on migration and asylum in the EU and Norway

This part presents relevant migration and asylum data organised in ten thematic sections. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows simultaneous visualisation of different indicators. The sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value. This is due to rounding in the original data. A 'How to read the statistical annex' guide, describing each individual chart and providing links to the data sources, is available on page 41.

The data presented in this part always regard third-country nationals and always refer to the European Union plus Norway, unless otherwise specified. A third-country national means any person who is not an EU citizen, including stateless persons. European Union values are calculated based on the 27 EU countries, following Eurostat's aggregate 'EU27 countries (from 2020)'.

Further information about European statistics on migration and asylum can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migration-asylum.

European statistics are produced by Eurostat in partnership with National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities in the EU Member States. This partnership is known as the European Statistical System (ESS). It also includes the statistical authorities of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Any questions about European statistics can be addressed to the Eurostat multilingual user support service.

# 1.1 Legal migration and mobility

**Share of third-country nationals in the total population, EU and EFTA, 1 January 2023**

■ ≥ 10.0
■ 7.5 – <10.0
■ 5.0 – < 7.5
■ 2.5 – < 5.0
■ < 2.5
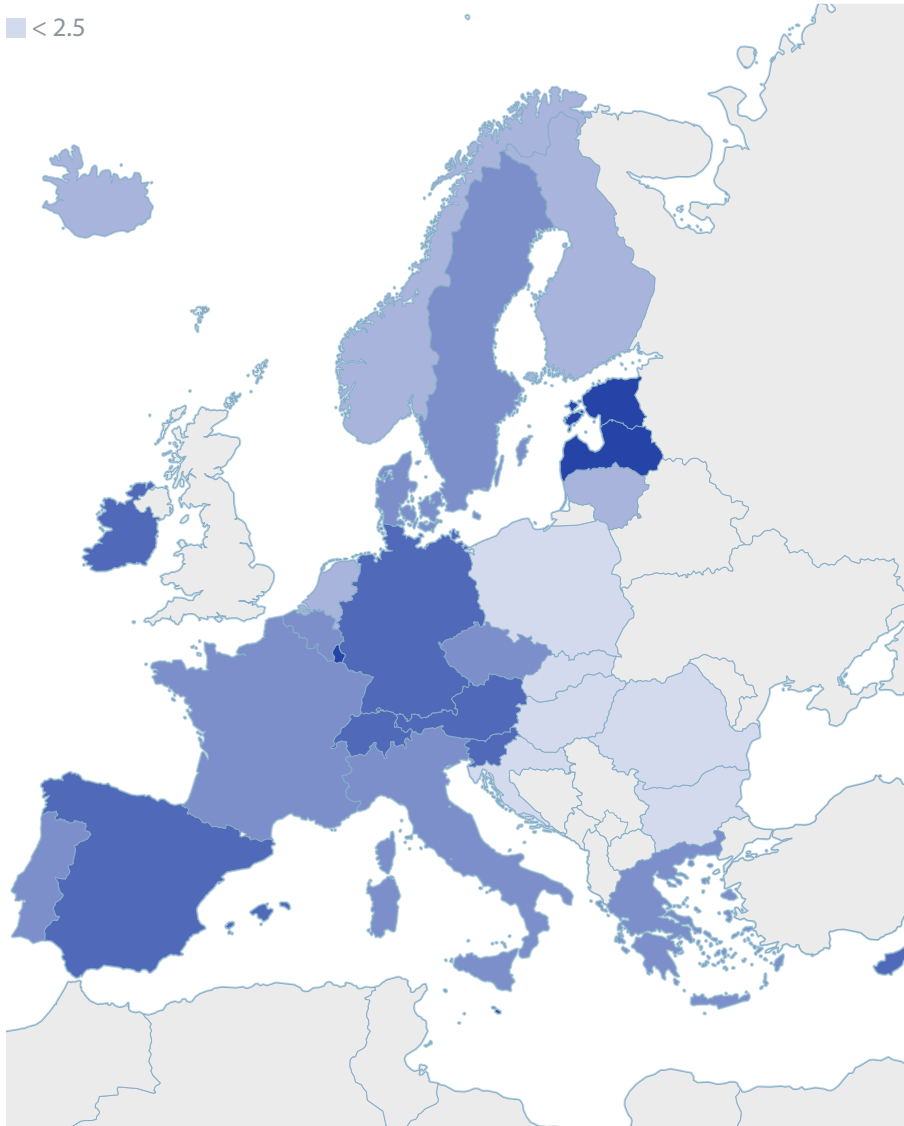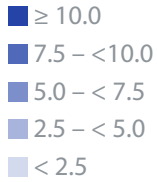
| | Number of third-country nationals | Share of the total population (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **EU** | **27 383 515** | **6.1** |
| Belgium | 607 330 | 5.2 |
| Bulgaria | 65 117 | 1.0 |
| Czechia | 675 288 | 6.2 |
| Denmark | 365 304 | 6.2 |
| Germany | 7 725 593 | 9.2 |
| Estonia | 213 742 | 15.6 |
| Ireland | 411 544 | 7.8 |
| Greece | 649 874 | 6.2 |
| Spain | 4 398 888 | 9.1 |
| France | 4 074 573 | 6.0 |
| Croatia | 55 272 | 1.4 |
| Italy | 3 747 559 | 6.4 |
| Cyprus | 90 455 | 9.8 |
| Latvia | 255 311 | 13.6 |
| Lithuania | 96 422 | 3.4 |
| Luxembourg | 67 489 | 10.2 |
| Hungary | 142 421 | 1.5 |
| Malta | 94 766 | 17.5 |
| Netherlands | 718 660 | 4.0 |
| Austria | 847 309 | 9.3 |
| Poland | 403 423 | 1.1 |
| Portugal | 565 273 | 5.4 |
| Romania | 158 800 | 0.8 |
| Slovenia | 168 971 | 8.0 |
| Slovakia | 22 560 | 0.4 |
| Finland | 216 026 | 3.9 |
| Sweden | 545 232 | 5.2 |
| Iceland | 15 519 | 4.0 |
| Liechtenstein | 6 473 | 16.3 |
| Norway | 252 286 | 4.6 |
| Switzerland | 820 097 | 9.3 |

*Note: Estonia and Latvia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognised non-citizens.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)*

## Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2020–2023

**Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)**

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020* | 5.1% (23 172 039) |
| 2021 | 5.3% (23 901 925) |
| 2022 | 5.3% (24 043 843) |
| 2023 | 6.1% (27 635 801) |
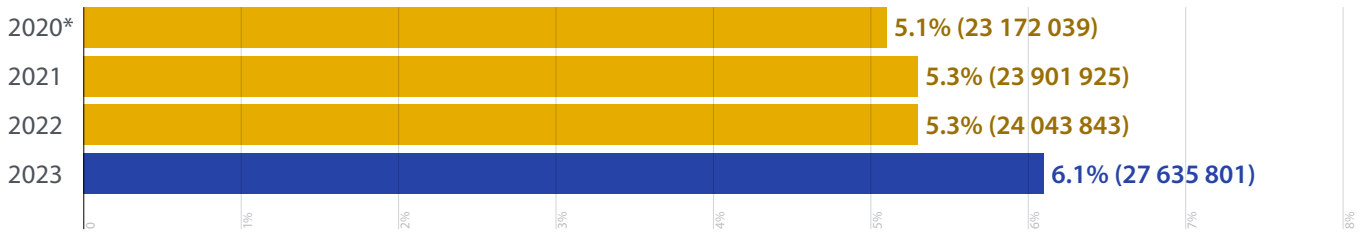
*Note: including recognised non-citizens.*
*\* Excluding Cyprus and Malta for which data are not available.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)*

## Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2023

**%**



Blue: Male    Yellow: Female
Solid colour: third-country nationals
Bordered: nationals of the reporting country
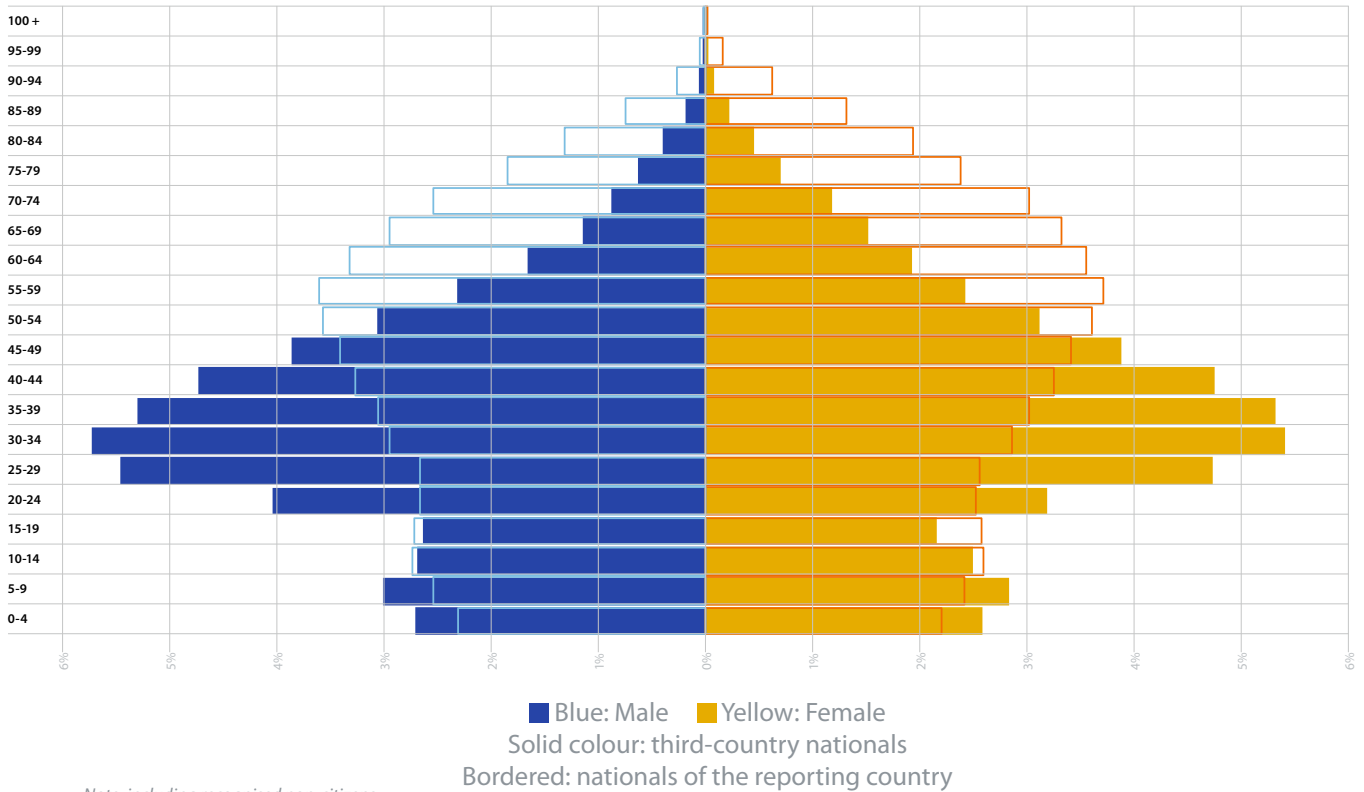
*Note: including recognised non-citizens.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)*

## First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2020–2022
**Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)**
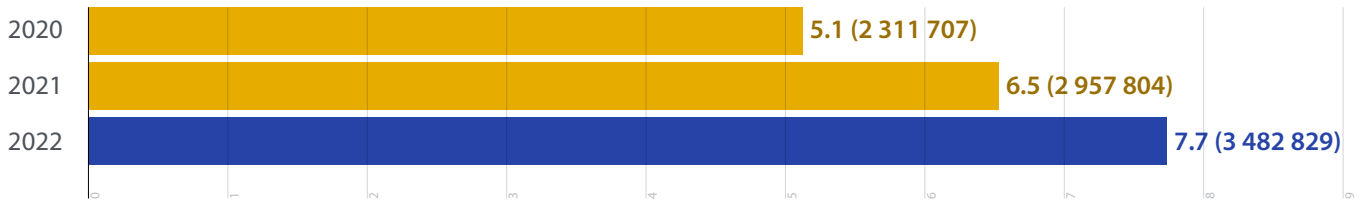
| Year | |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 5.1 (2 311 707) |
| 2021 | 6.5 (2 957 804) |
| 2022 | 7.7 (3 482 829) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst and migr_pop1ctz)*

## Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2020–2022
**Absolute number (and the share of total number)**

**2020**
- Ukraine 603 369 (26.1%)
- Morocco 124 301 (5.4%)
- India 80 102 (3.5%)

**2021**
- Ukraine 874 962 (29.6%)
- Morocco 150 044 (5.1%)
- Belarus 149 026 (5.0%)

**2022**
- Ukraine 374 846 (10.8%)
- Belarus 309 984 (8.9%)
- India 185 978 (5.3%)
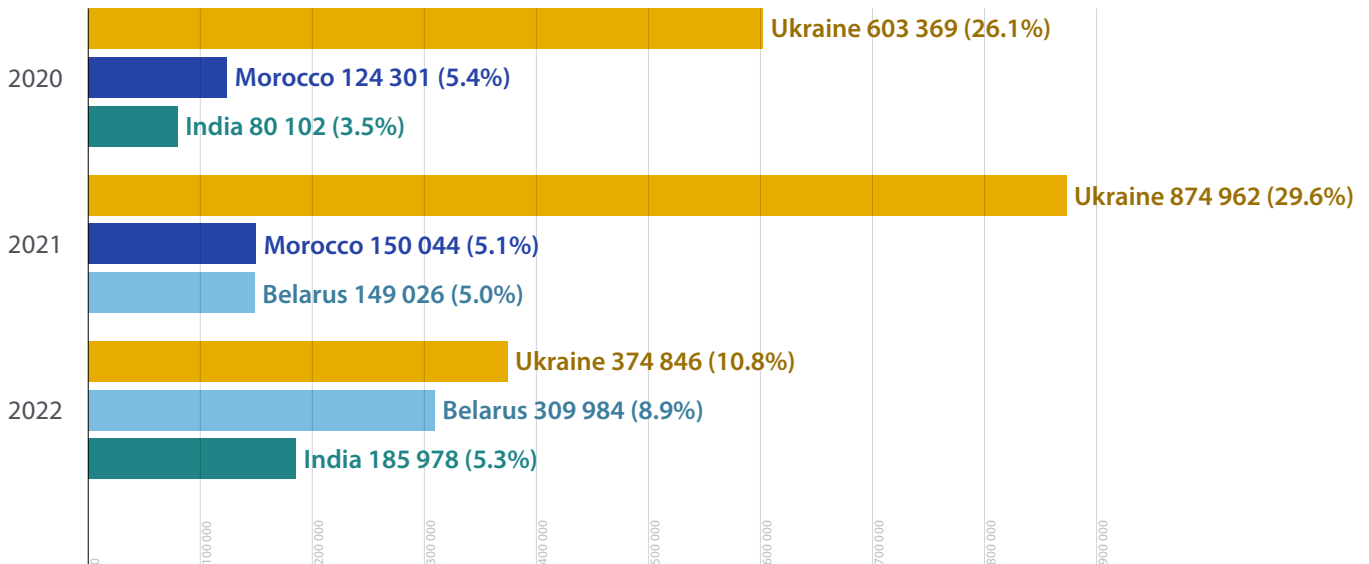
*Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)*

## First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, EU and Norway, 2022

**All permits,
by reason, %**
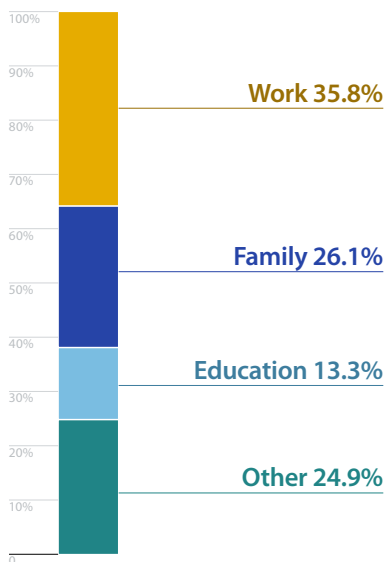
**Work reason,
by type, %**
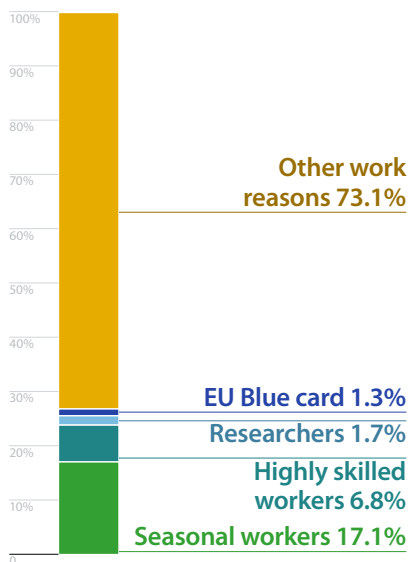
**Other reason,
by detailed reason, %**

Work 35.8%

Family 26.1%

Education 13.3%

Other 24.9%

Other work reasons 73.1%

EU Blue card 1.3%

Researchers 1.7%

Highly skilled workers 6.8%

Seasonal workers 17.1%

Refugee and subsidiary protection status 30.1%

Humanitarian status 17.6%

Residence only 12.1%

Other (unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking in human beings, and not specified) 40.1%
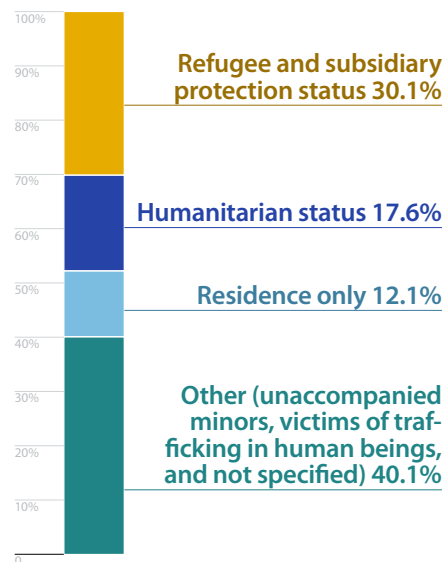
*Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_resocc and migr_resoth)*

# 1.2 International protection including asylum

**First-time asylum applicants, EU and EFTA, 2023**
Number per 1 000 people



■ ≥ 5.0
■ 2.5 – < 5.0
■ 1.0 – < 2.5
■ 0.5 – < 1.0
■ < 0.5
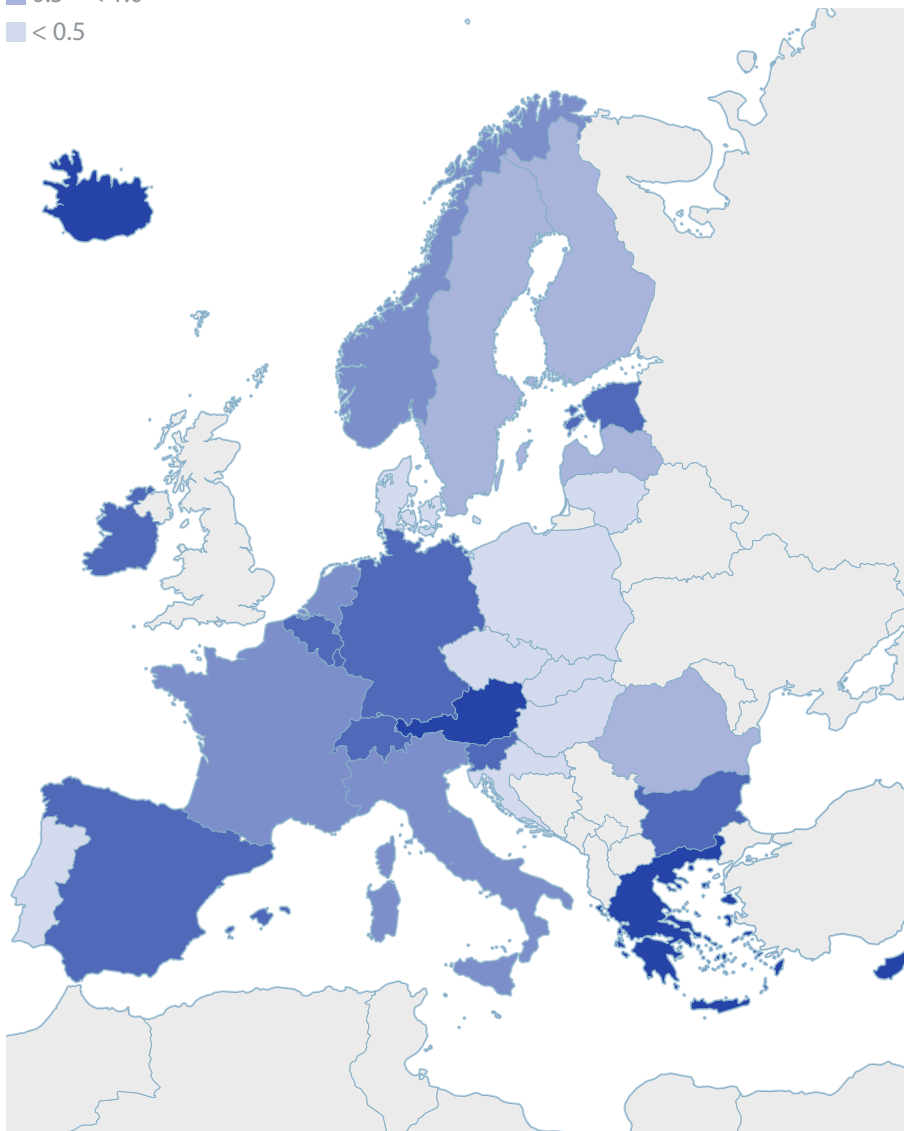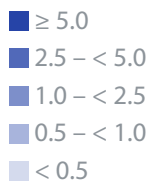
| | Number | Number per 1 000 people |
|---|---|---|
| **EU** | **1 049 020** | **2.3** |
| Belgium | 29 260 | 2.5 |
| Bulgaria | 22 390 | 3.5 |
| Czechia | 1 130 | 0.1 |
| Denmark | 2 355 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 329 035 | 3.9 |
| Estonia | 3 980 | 2.9 |
| Ireland | 13 220 | 2.5 |
| Greece | 57 895 | 5.6 |
| Spain | 160 460 | 3.3 |
| France | 145 095 | 2.1 |
| Croatia | 1 635 | 0.4 |
| Italy | 130 565 | 2.2 |
| Cyprus | 11 660 | 12.7 |
| Latvia | 1 625 | 0.9 |
| Lithuania | 510 | 0.2 |
| Luxembourg | 2 615 | 4.0 |
| Hungary | 30 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 490 | 0.9 |
| Netherlands | 38 320 | 2.2 |
| Austria | 55 605 | 6.1 |
| Poland | 7 720 | 0.2 |
| Portugal | 2 600 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 9 875 | 0.5 |
| Slovenia | 7 185 | 3.4 |
| Slovakia | 370 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 4 450 | 0.8 |
| Sweden | 8 945 | 0.9 |
| Iceland | 4 120 | 10.6 |
| Liechtenstein | 70 | 1.8 |
| Norway | 5 230 | 1.0 |
| Switzerland | 26 820 | 3.0 |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)*

# Number of first-time asylum applicants, main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2023

| EUROPE | 171 285 |
| --- | --- |
| Türkiye | 90 500 |
| Georgia | 21 845 |
| Russia | 19 005 |
| Ukraine | 13 905 |
| Albania | 6 920 |

| ASIA | 449 130 |
| --- | --- |
| Syria | 184 585 |
| Afghanistan | 101 190 |
| Bangladesh | 38 970 |
| Pakistan | 30 460 |
| Iraq | 23 025 |

| AMERICAS | 179 815 |
| --- | --- |
| Venezuela | 67 185 |
| Colombia | 62 200 |
| Peru | 23 045 |
| Cuba | 4 610 |
| Honduras | 4 030 |

| AFRICA | 245 920 |
| --- | --- |
| Morocco | 28 355 |
| Egypt | 25 570 |
| Guinea | 19 525 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 18 950 |
| Somalia | 18 260 |

| OCEANIA | 10 |
| --- | --- |

| STATELESS | 1 910 |
| --- | --- |

| UNKNOWN | 6 200 |
| --- | --- |

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

## Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2020–2023
### Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

**2020**
Total asylum applicants 473 770 (1.0)
First-time asylum applicants 418 395 (0.9)

**2021**
Total asylum applicants 640 045 (1.4)
First-time asylum applicants 537 580 (1.2)
Subsequent applicants* 97 105 (0.2)

**2022**
Total asylum applicants 965 565 (2.2)
First-time asylum applicants 878 330 (2.0)
Subsequent applicants* 80 750 (0.2)

**2023**
Total asylum applicants 1 135 285 (2.5)
First-time asylum applicants 1 054 250 (2.3)
Subsequent applicants* 75 360 (0.2)

*Excluding Denmark, Cyprus and Sweden for which data are not available.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)*

## Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2020–2023
### Absolute number (and the share of total number of first-time applicants)

**2020**
Syria 64 140 (15.3%)
Afghanistan 44 340 (10.6%)
Venezuela 30 340 (7.3%)

**2021**
Syria 99 115 (18.4%)
Afghanistan 84 670 (15.8%)
Iraq 25 975 (4.8%)

**2022**
Syria 133 365 (15.2%)
Afghanistan 114 350 (13.0%)
Venezuela 50 140 (5.7%)

**2023**
Syria 184 585 (17.5%)
Afghanistan 101 190 (9.6%)
Türkiye 90 500 (8.6%)
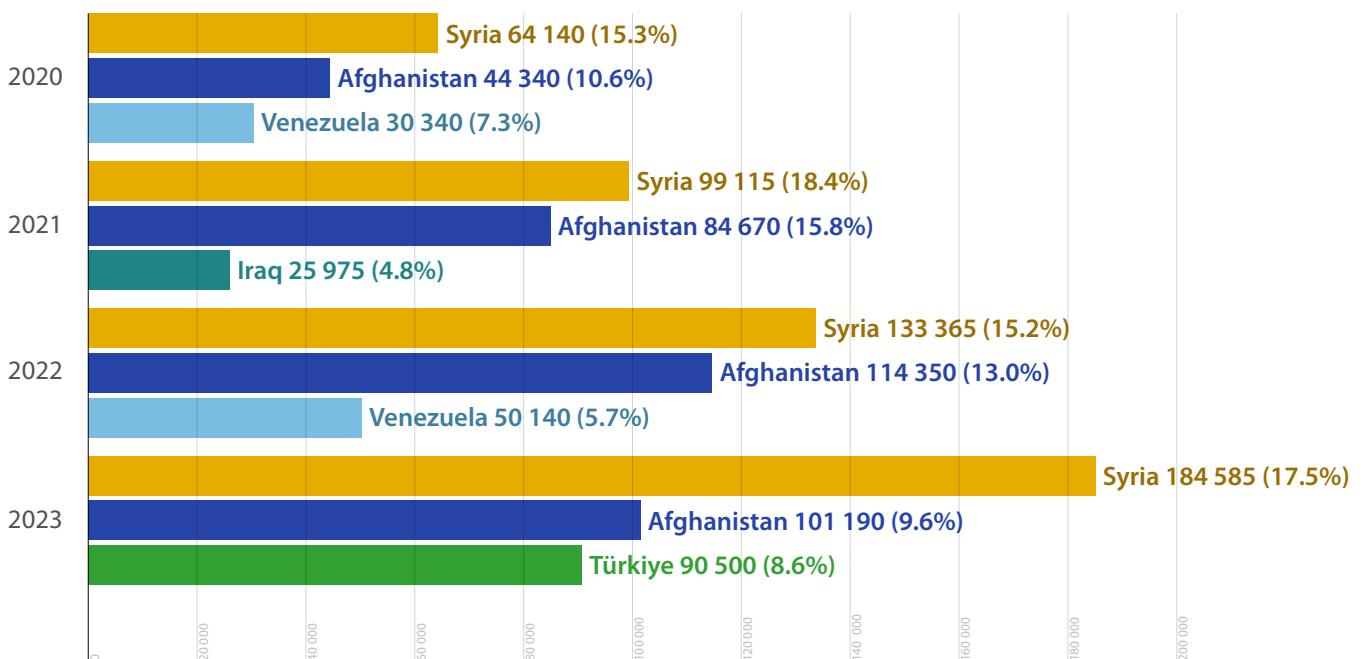
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)*

## First instance asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

**Absolute number (and the share of the total)**
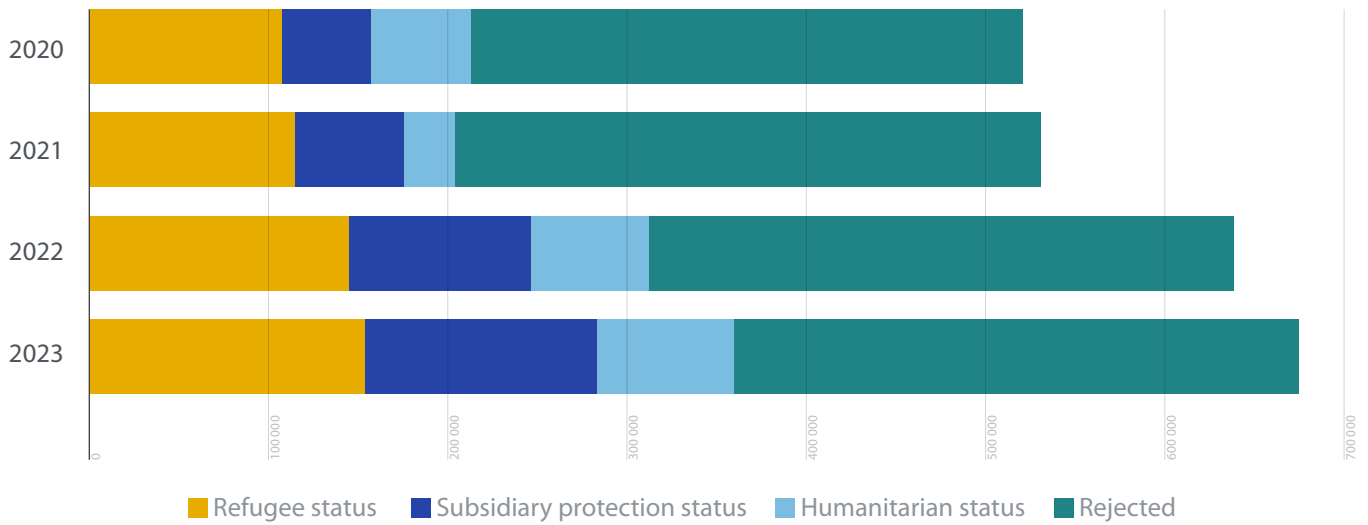


| Year | Refugee status number (share of total) | Subsidiary protection status number (share of total) | Humanitarian status number (share of total) | Rejected number (share of total) |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2020 | 107 140 (20.5%) | 50 320 (9.6%) | 55 495 (10.6%) | 309 605 (59.2%) |
| 2021 | 114 300 (21.5%) | 61 715 (11.6%) | 28 065 (5.3%) | 328 545 (61.7%) |
| 2022 | 144 965 (22.6%) | 102 220 (16.0%) | 65 970 (10.3%) | 327 365 (51.1%) |
| 2023 | 153 965 (22.7%) | 130 135 (19.2%) | 76 325 (11.3%) | 316 600 (46.8%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta)*

## Final asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

**Absolute number (and the share of the total)**



Legend: Refugee status ■ Subsidiary protection status ■ Humanitarian status ■ Rejected
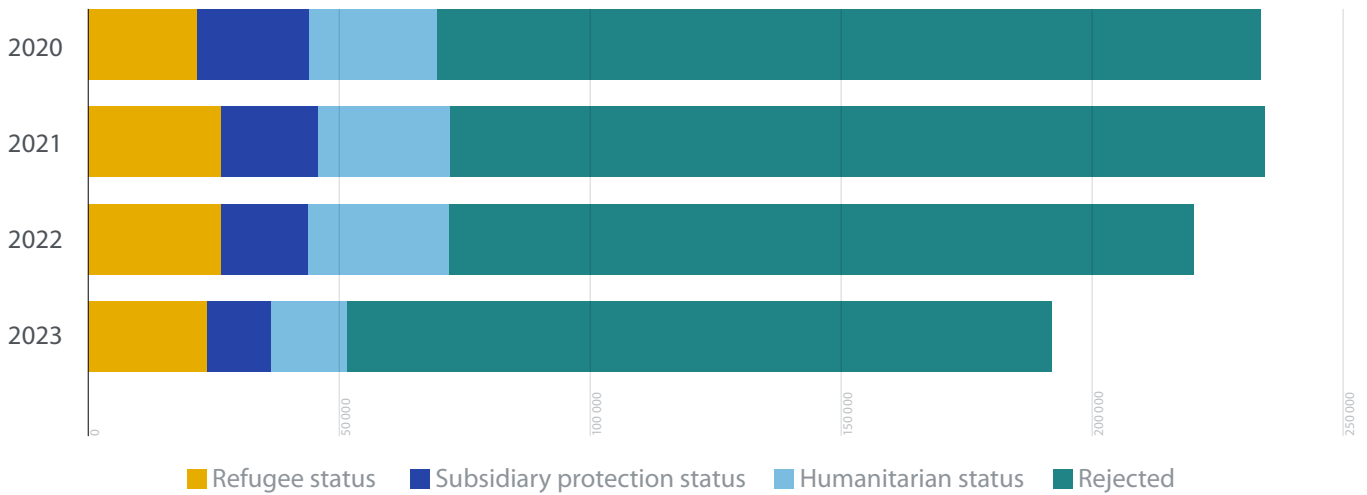
| Year | Refugee status number (share of total) | Subsidiary protection status number (share of total) | Humanitarian status number (share of total) | Rejected number (share of total) |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2020 | 21 645 (9.3%) | 22 355 (9.6%) | 25 415 (10.9%) | 164 445 (70.3%) |
| 2021 | 26 420 (11.3%) | 19 430 (8.3%) | 26 225 (11.2%) | 162 470 (69.3%) |
| 2022 | 26 385 (12.0%) | 17 370 (7.9%) | 28 080 (12.7%) | 148 465 (67.4%) |
| 2023 | 23 585 (12.3%) | 12 835 (6.7%) | 14 985 (7.8%) | 140 685 (73.2%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)*

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2023

**Absolute number (and the share of total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)**



Syria: 123 175 (34.2%; 94.1%)
Afghanistan: 67 460 (18.7%; 80.3%)
Venezuela: 42 355 (11.8%; 93.9%)

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta)*

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2023

**Absolute number (and the share of total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 8 320 (16.2%; 79.0%) |
| Afghanistan | 6 305 (12.3%; 45.8%) |
| Nigeria | 3 705 (7.2%; 33.9%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)*

## Resettled third-country nationals by sex, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

**Absolute number (and the share of total resettled third-country nationals)**

| Year | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 5 350 (51.7%) | 4 990 (48.3%) |
| 2021 | 14 480 (52.8%) | 12 950 (47.2%) |
| 2022 | 11 140 (51.5%) | 10 505 (48.5%) |
| 2023 | 7 995 (49.8%) | 8 075 (50.2%) |
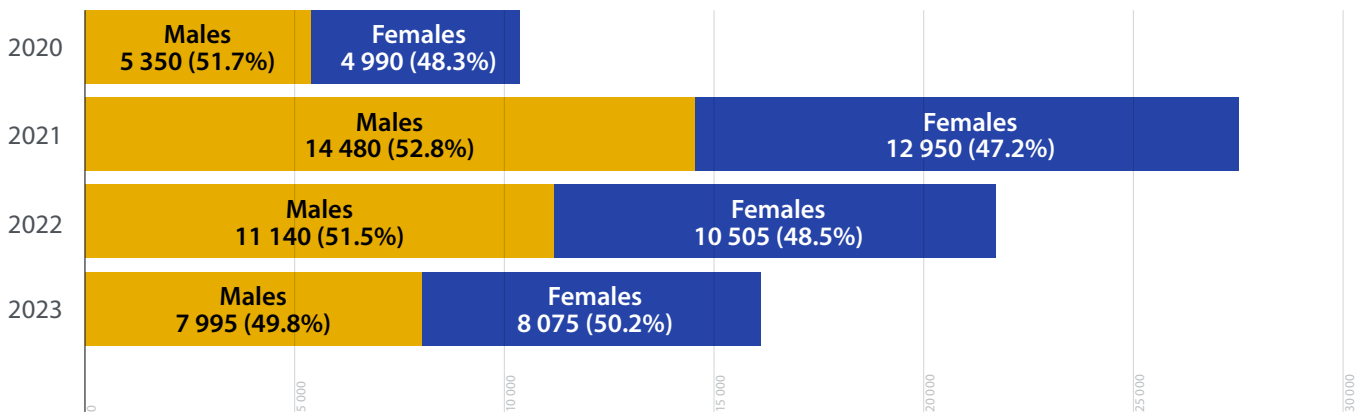
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyresa)*

## Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020–2023
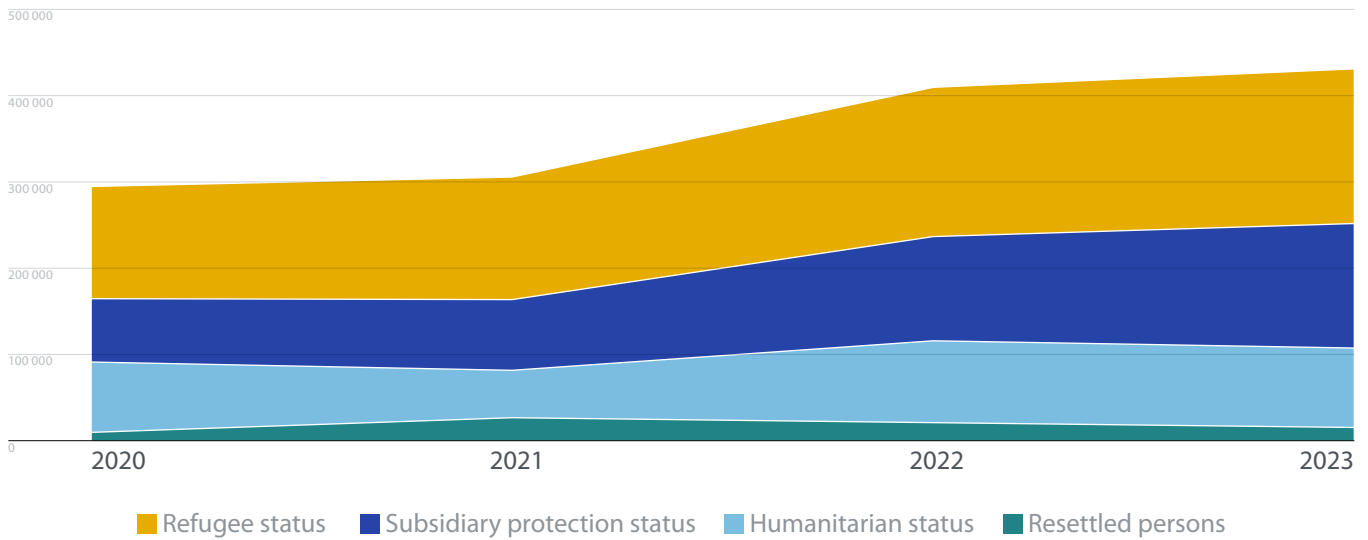


| Year | Refugee status | Subsidiary protection status | Humanitarian status | Resettled persons |
|------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2020 | 128 785 | 72 675 | 80 910 | 10 340 |
| 2021 | 140 720 | 81 145 | 54 290 | 27 435 |
| 2022 | 171 350 | 119 590 | 94 050 | 21 680 |
| 2023 | 177 550 | 142 970 | 91 310 | 16 070 |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)*

# 1.3 Temporary protection

Data presented in this chapter refer to the provision of temporary protection based on the Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022, establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.

## Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of March 2024

Number per 1 000 people



Legend:
- ≥ 20.0
- 10.0 – < 20.0
- 5.0 – < 10.0
- 2.5 – < 5.0
- < 2.5
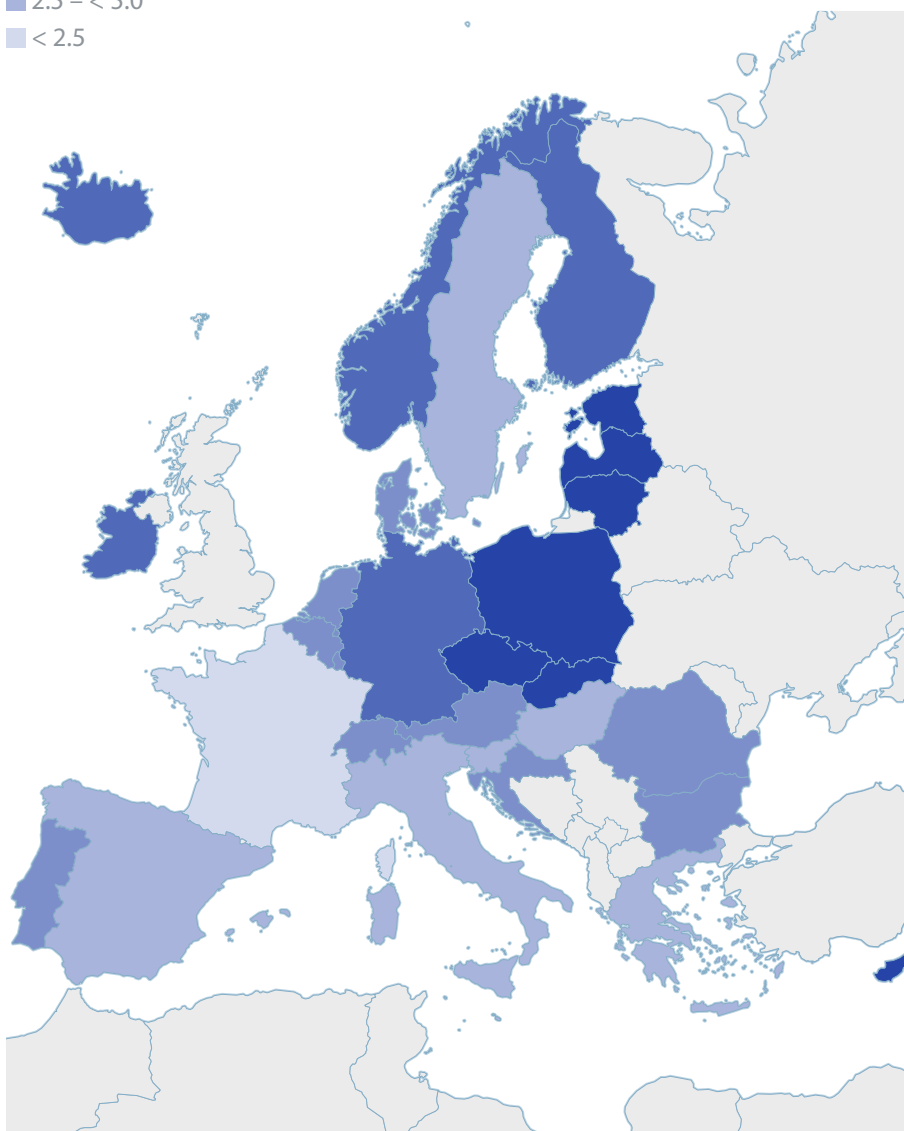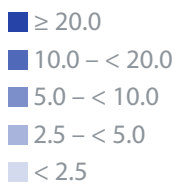
| | Number | Number per 1 000 people |
|---|---|---|
| **EU** | **4 211 490** | **9.4** |
| Belgium | 77 645 | 6.6 |
| Bulgaria | 49 190 | 7.6 |
| Czechia | 364 375 | 33.7 |
| Denmark | 31 745 | 5.4 |
| Germany | 1 301 790 | 15.4 |
| Estonia | 33 950 | 24.9 |
| Ireland | 104 285 | 19.8 |
| Greece | 27 660 | 2.7 |
| Spain | 203 300 | 4.2 |
| France | 63 520 | 0.9 |
| Croatia | 23 600 | 6.1 |
| Italy | 164 070 | 2.8 |
| Cyprus | 20 020 | 21.7 |
| Latvia | 44 640 | 23.7 |
| Lithuania | 76 420 | 26.7 |
| Luxembourg | 4 225 | 6.4 |
| Hungary | 34 965 | 3.6 |
| Malta | 1 990 | 3.7 |
| Netherlands | 121 440 | 6.8 |
| Austria | 73 010 | 8.0 |
| Poland | 955 520 | 26.0 |
| Portugal | 60 045 | 5.7 |
| Romania | 149 755 | 7.9 |
| Slovenia | 8 735 | 4.1 |
| Slovakia | 118 425 | 21.8 |
| Finland | 60 855 | 10.9 |
| Sweden | 36 315 | 3.5 |
| Iceland | 4 220 | 10.9 |
| Liechtenstein | 595 | 15.0 |
| Norway | 70 690 | 12.9 |
| Switzerland | 64 735 | 7.3 |

*Population data from 1 January 2023.*
*Presented data regard non-EU citizens.*
*French data does not generally include minors.*
*Temporary protection data for Romania and Liechtenstein: February 2024.*
*EU total at the end of March 2024 calculated with available Romanian data at the end of February 2024*
*The number of persons under temporary protection at the end of the month in Cyprus and Iceland include some persons whose temporary protection status was no longer valid.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm and migr_asytpspop)*

**Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2022** | March 1 263 600 |
| | April 869 695 |
| | May 381 135 |
| | June 218 190 |
| | July 170 145 |
| | August 240 250 |
| | September 199 265 |
| | October 178 360 |
| | November 149 145 |
| | December 120 205 |
| **2023** | January 113 375 |
| | February 100 220 |
| | March 104 935 |
| | April 72 255 |
| | May 84 580 |
| | June 87 065 |
| | July 86 660 |
| | August 83 865 |
| | September 80 255 |
| | October 82 080 |
| | November 68 730 |
| | December 48 675 |
| **2024** | January 66 155 |
| | February 57 400 |
| | March 54 170 |
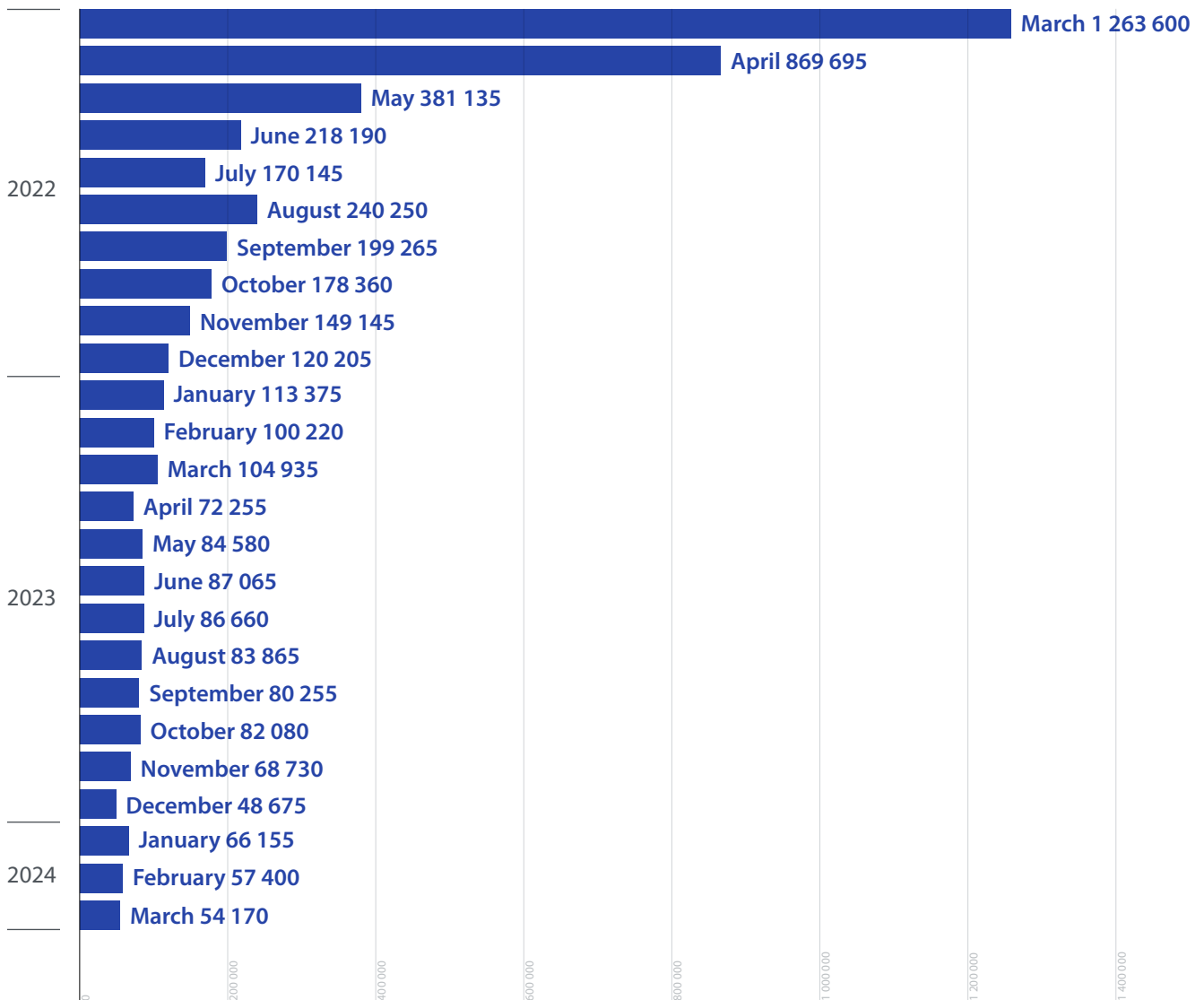
*Presented data regard non-EU citizens.*
*Note: March to July 2022, excluding Germany for which data are not available. March 2024 calculated with Romanian data available for February 2024.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)*

## Distribution by age and sex of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024

%

Legend: ■ Children ■ Women ■ Men

| Year | Month | Children | Women | Men |
|------|-------|----------|-------|-----|
| 2022 | Mar | 47% | 46% | 7% |
| | Apr | 39% | 50% | 11% |
| | May | 31% | 52% | 17% |
| | Jun | 27% | 52% | 21% |
| | Jul | 27% | 50% | 23% |
| | Aug | 28% | 48% | 25% |
| | Sep | 26% | 48% | 26% |
| | Oct | 25% | 48% | 27% |
| | Nov | 24% | 48% | 27% |
| | Dec | 26% | 47% | 26% |
| 2023 | Jan | 25% | 45% | 30% |
| | Feb | 26% | 45% | 29% |
| | Mar | 26% | 45% | 30% |
| | Apr | 25% | 45% | 30% |
| | May | 24% | 47% | 29% |
| | Jun | 26% | 48% | 26% |
| | Jul | 28% | 45% | 26% |
| | Aug | 29% | 43% | 28% |
| | Sep | 28% | 44% | 29% |
| | Oct | 25% | 45% | 30% |
| | Nov | 25% | 44% | 31% |
| | Dec | 26% | 42% | 32% |
| 2024 | Jan | 25% | 42% | 32% |
| | Feb | 26% | 41% | 34% |
| | Mar | 25% | 40% | 35% |
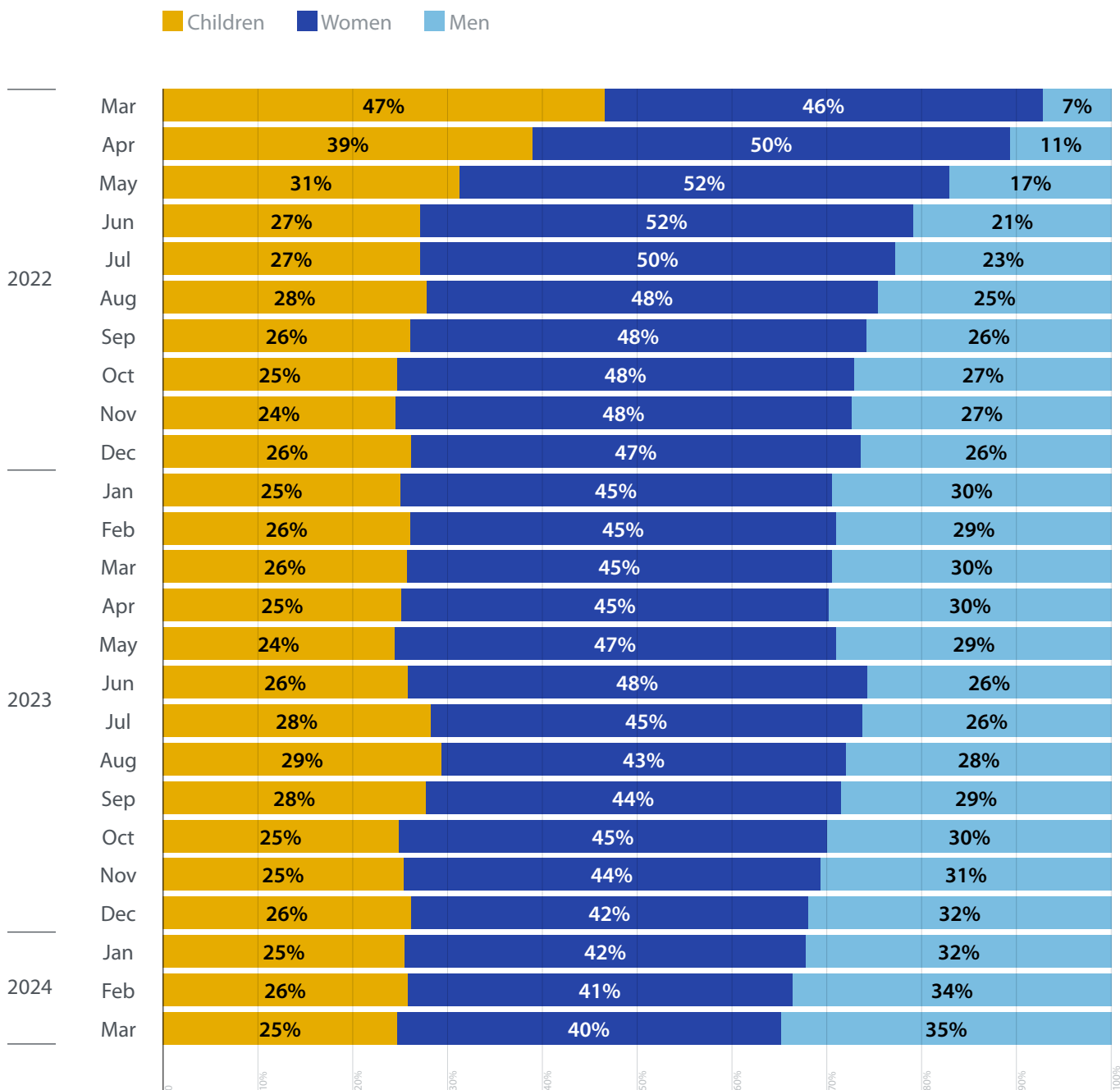
*Presented data regard non-EU citizens.*
*Note: excluding Hungary for which data by sex and age are not available. March to July 2022, also excluding Germany for which data are not available. March 2024 calculated with Romanian data available for February 2024.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)*

# 1.4 Unaccompanied minors

## Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

### Number

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 13 625 |
| 2021 | 25 275 |
| 2022 | 39 835 |
| 2023* | 40 820 |

### Share of all first-time asylum applicants

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 3.3% |
| 2021 | 4.7% |
| 2022 | 4.5% |
| 2023* | 3.9% |
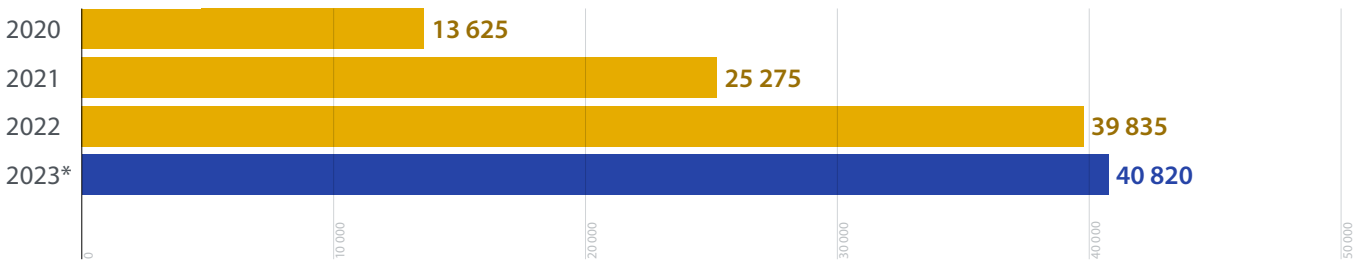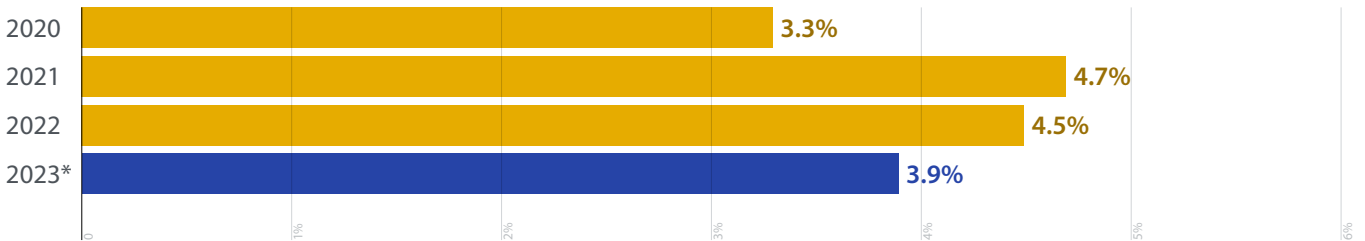
### Share of all first-time asylum applicants aged less than 18 years
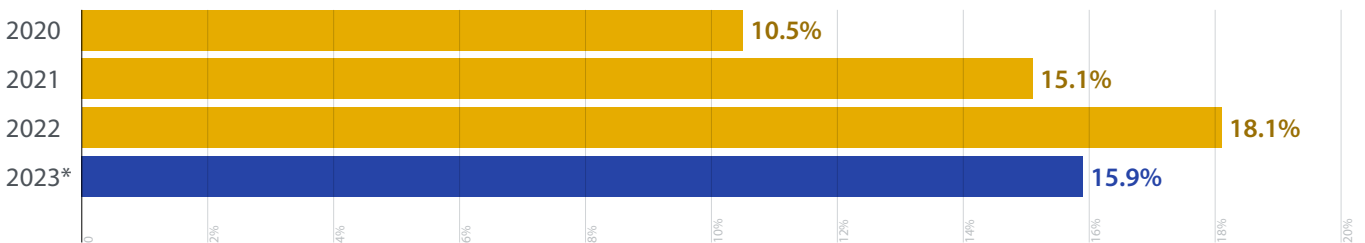
| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 10.5% |
| 2021 | 15.1% |
| 2022 | 18.1% |
| 2023* | 15.9% |

*\* 2022 data for Cyprus were used to calculate the EU total for 2023.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa and migr_asyappctza)*

## Unaccompanied minors by sex, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

**Absolute number (and shares of males and females of the total)**



| | |
|---|---|
| 2020 | **Males** 12 055 (88.5%) — **Females** 1 570 (11.5%) |
| 2021 | **Males** 23 525 (93.1%) — **Females** 1 750 (6.9%) |
| 2022 | **Males** 37 150 (93.3%) — **Females** 2 680 (6.7%) |
| 2023* | **Males** 37 315 (91.4%) — **Females** 3 495 (8.6%) |

*\* 2022 data for Cyprus were used to calculate the EU total for 2023.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)*

## First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021-2023

**Absolute number (and the share of the total)**



🟨 Refugee status   🟦 Subsidiary protection status   🔵 Humanitarian status   🟢 Rejected
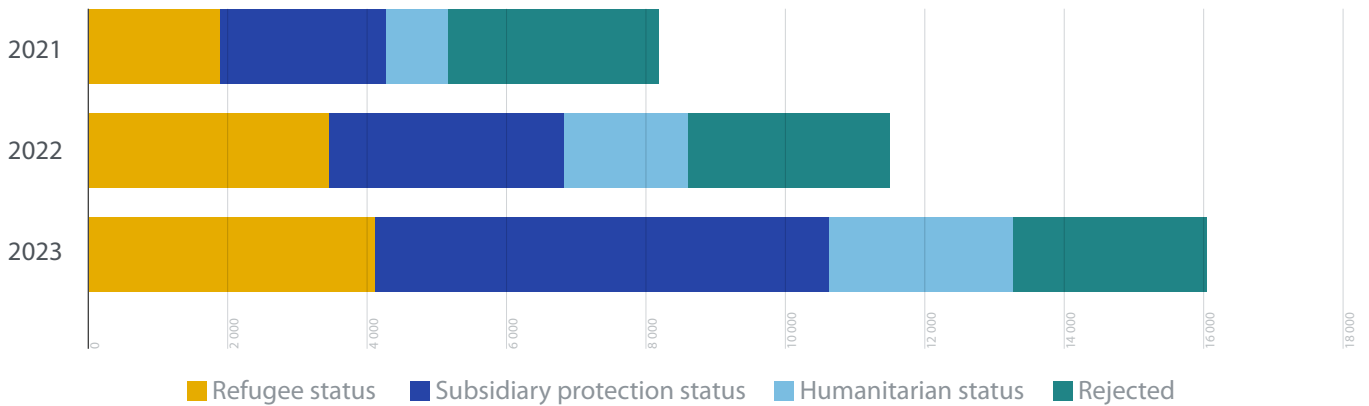
| Year | Refugee status number (share of total) | Subsidiary protection status number (share of total) | Humanitarian status number (share of total) | Rejected number (share of total) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 1 880 (22.9%) | 2 390 (29.1%) | 880 (10.7%) | 3 030 (36.9%) |
| 2022 | 3 440 (29.9%) | 3 375 (29.3%) | 1 775 (15.4%) | 2 910 (25.3%) |
| 2023 | 4 105 (25.6%) | 6 525 (40.6%) | 2 635 (16.4%) | 2 780 (17.3%) |

*Note: excluding Cyprus and Poland for which data are not available.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdcfa)*

**Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024**

Number of decisions (and the share of decisions for unaccompanied minors among decisions for all children)

**2022**
- March 1 355 (1.5%)
- April 2 005 (2.0%)
- May 1 545 (2.5%)
- June 1 160 (3.7%)
- July 785 (3.6%)
- August 700 (3.5%)
- September 620 (3.9%)
- October 500 (3.5%)
- November 350 (2.9%)
- December 340 (3.2%)

**2023**
- January 340 (4.1%)
- February 370 (4.6%)
- March 330 (3.8%)
- April 210 (4.2%)
- May 250 (4.2%)
- June 310 (5.3%)
- July 310 (4.7%)
- August 380 (6.2%)
- September 470 (7.9%)
- October 420 (6.9%)
- November 275 (5.1%)
- December 200 (5.7%)

**2024**
- January 275 (5.8%)
- February 270 (6.6%)
- March 280 (6.9%)
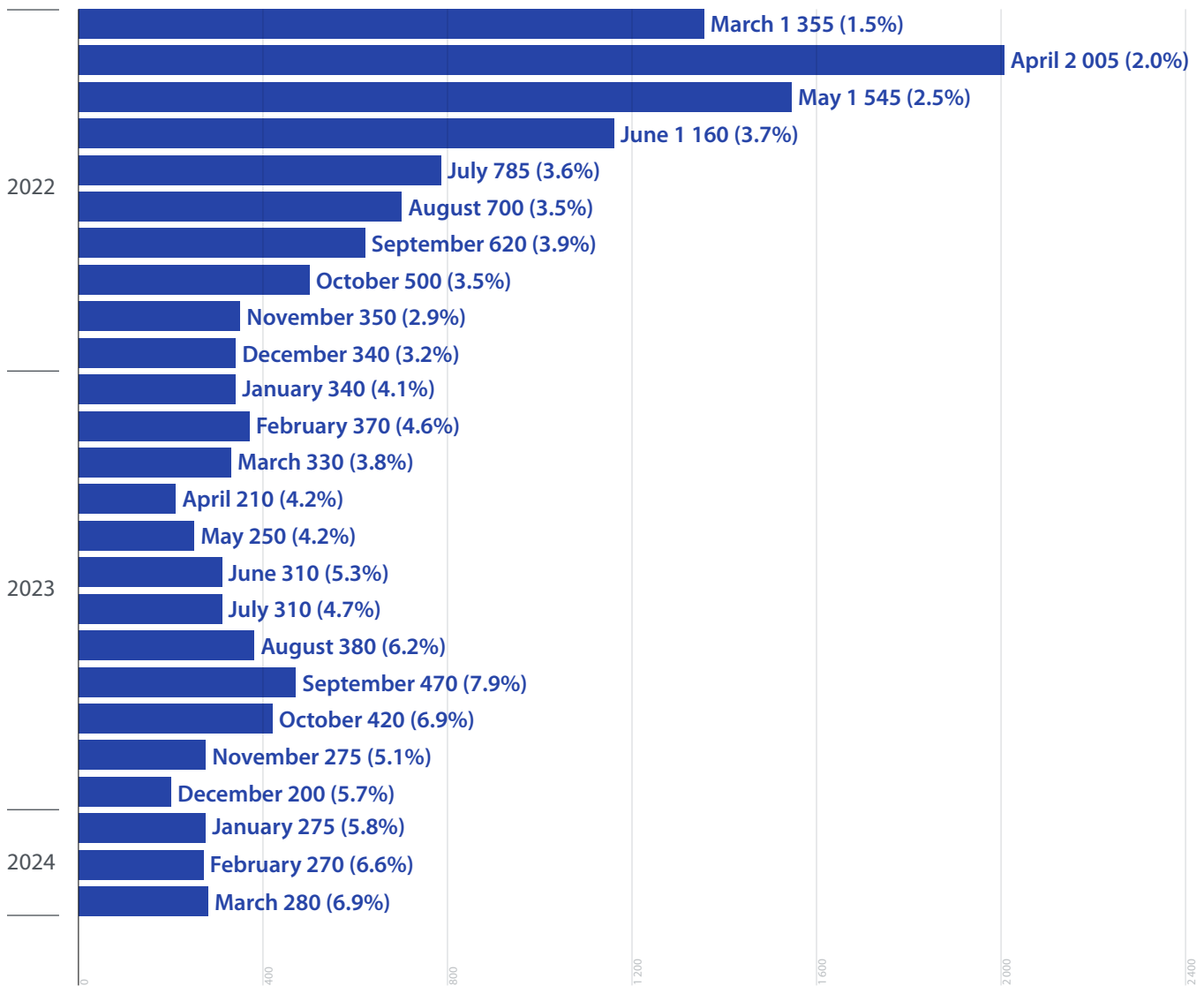
*Note: excluding Czechia, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Portugal for which data are not available.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumtpfm and migr_asytpfm)*

# 1.5 Integration

## Integration indicators, EU, 2022 or 2023

### Education, 2023

Share of tertiary educated (levels 5-8), persons aged 25-35 years
- Third-country nationals 35.5%
- Nationals of the reporting country 44.2%
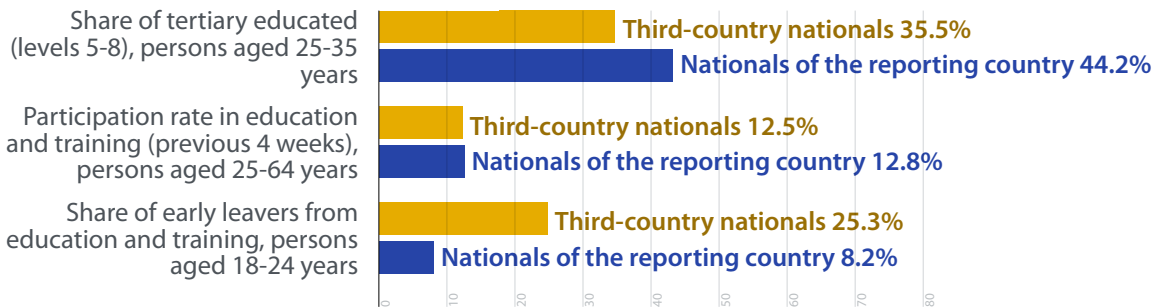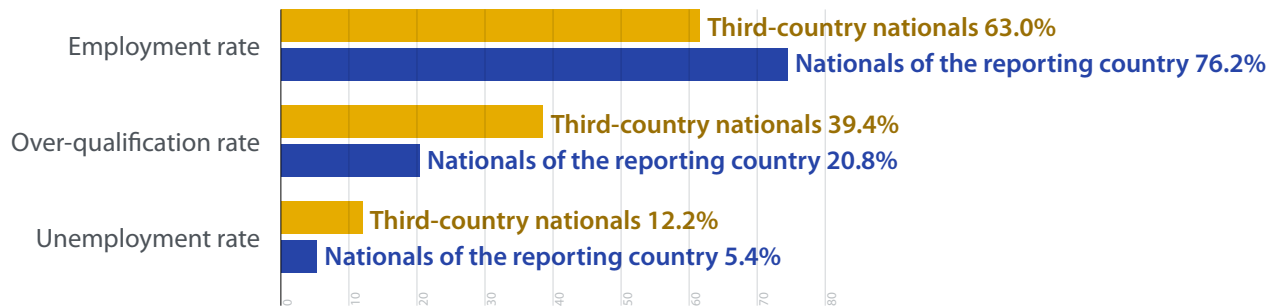
Participation rate in education and training (previous 4 weeks), persons aged 25-64 years
- Third-country nationals 12.5%
- Nationals of the reporting country 12.8%

Share of early leavers from education and training, persons aged 18-24 years
- Third-country nationals 25.3%
- Nationals of the reporting country 8.2%

### Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years, 2023

Employment rate
- Third-country nationals 63.0%
- Nationals of the reporting country 76.2%

Over-qualification rate
- Third-country nationals 39.4%
- Nationals of the reporting country 20.8%

Unemployment rate
- Third-country nationals 12.2%
- Nationals of the reporting country 5.4%

### Social inclusion, 2022

Share of persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion, persons aged >= 18 years
- Third-country nationals 46.2%
- Nationals of the reporting country 19.3%

Share of persons living in a household with a very low work intensity, persons aged 18-64 years
- Third-country nationals 16.6%
- Nationals of the reporting country 7.9%

Share of persons in severe material and social deprivation, persons aged >= 18 years
- Third-country nationals 15.6%
- Nationals of the reporting country 5.8%

### Housing, persons aged >= 18 years, 2022

Home ownership rate
- Third-country nationals 23.3%
- Nationals of the reporting country 73.7%

Overcrowding rate
- Third-country nationals 32.9%
- Nationals of the reporting country 13.9%

Source: Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911, trng_lfs_12, edat_lfse_01, lfsa_ergan, lfsa_eoqgan, lfsa_urgan, ilc_peps05n, ilc_lvhl15n, ilc_mdsd15, ilc_lvho15 and ilc_lvps15)

**Health, persons aged >= 16 years, 2022**

Share of persons who perceive their health as very good or good
Third-country nationals 72.8%
Nationals of the reporting country 67.4%

Self-reported unmet needs for medical care
Third-country nationals 4.7%
Nationals of the reporting country 4.1%
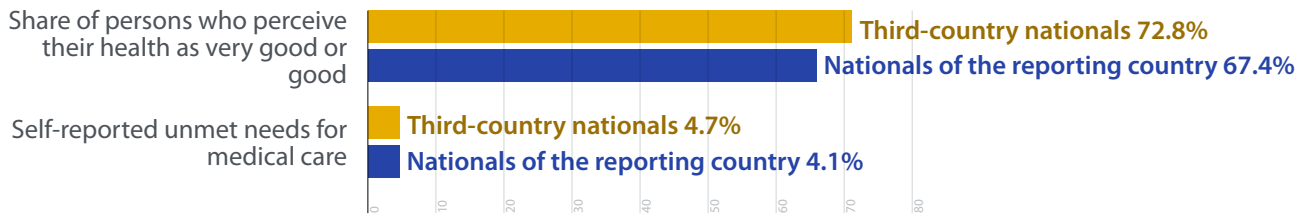
*Source: Eurostat (hlth_silc_24 and hlth_silc_30)*

# 1.6 Citizenship and statelessness

## Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2022
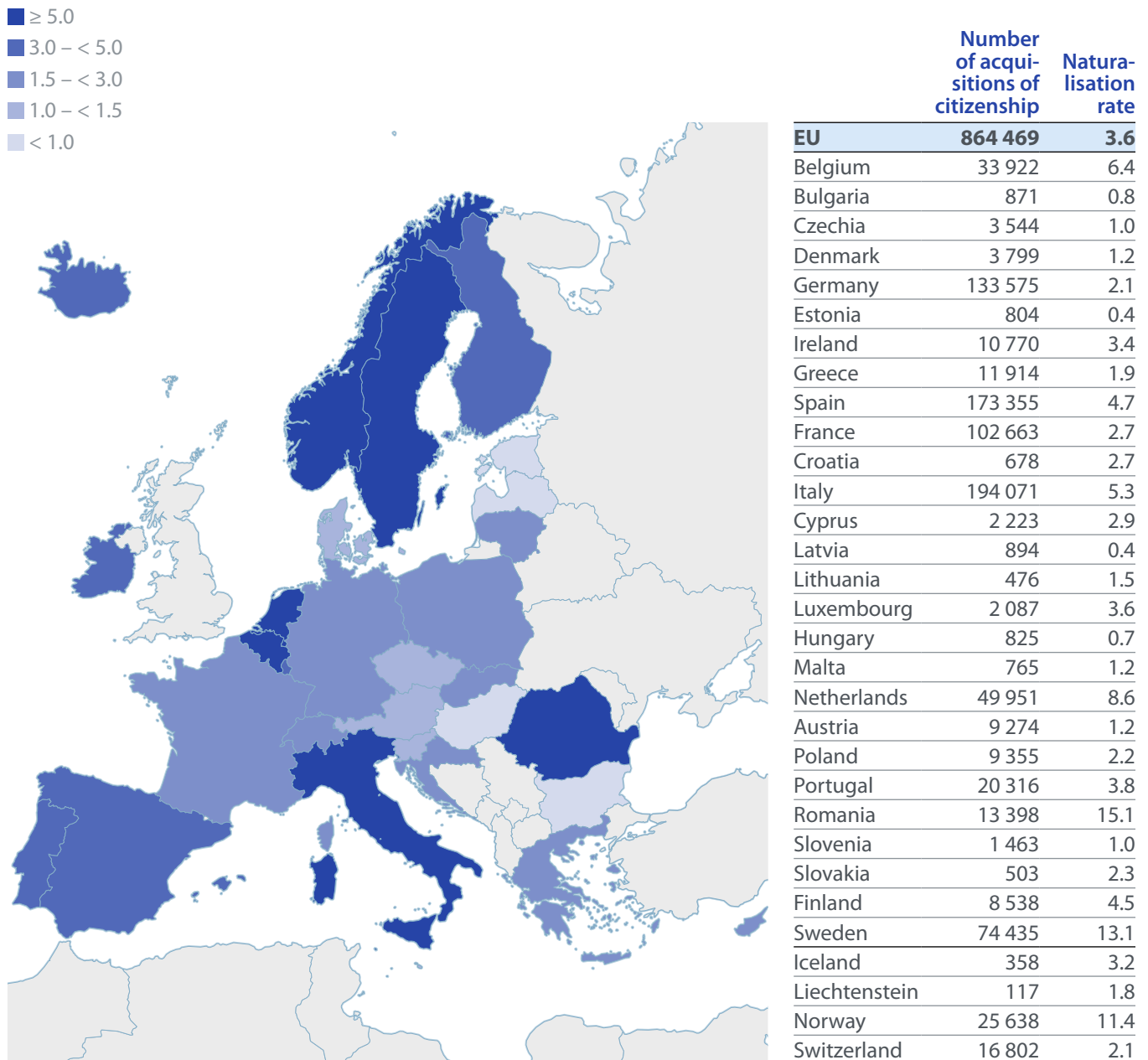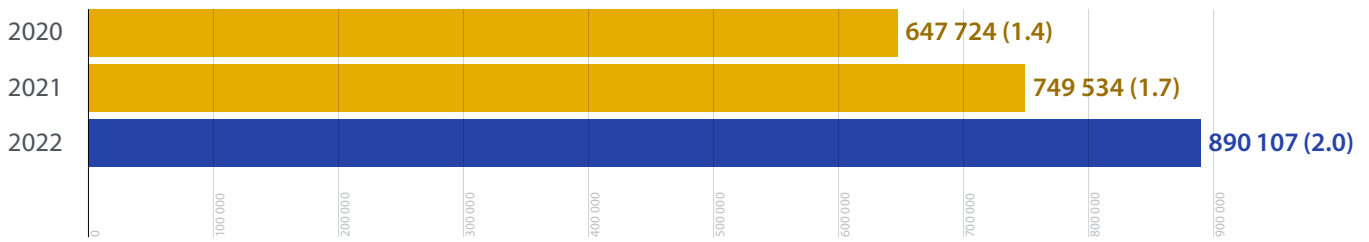**Number of third-country nationals acquiring citizenship per 100 resident third-country nationals**

■ ≥ 5.0
■ 3.0 – < 5.0
■ 1.5 – < 3.0
■ 1.0 – < 1.5
■ < 1.0



| | Number of acquisitions of citizenship | Naturalisation rate |
|---|---|---|
| **EU** | **864 469** | **3.6** |
| Belgium | 33 922 | 6.4 |
| Bulgaria | 871 | 0.8 |
| Czechia | 3 544 | 1.0 |
| Denmark | 3 799 | 1.2 |
| Germany | 133 575 | 2.1 |
| Estonia | 804 | 0.4 |
| Ireland | 10 770 | 3.4 |
| Greece | 11 914 | 1.9 |
| Spain | 173 355 | 4.7 |
| France | 102 663 | 2.7 |
| Croatia | 678 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 194 071 | 5.3 |
| Cyprus | 2 223 | 2.9 |
| Latvia | 894 | 0.4 |
| Lithuania | 476 | 1.5 |
| Luxembourg | 2 087 | 3.6 |
| Hungary | 825 | 0.7 |
| Malta | 765 | 1.2 |
| Netherlands | 49 951 | 8.6 |
| Austria | 9 274 | 1.2 |
| Poland | 9 355 | 2.2 |
| Portugal | 20 316 | 3.8 |
| Romania | 13 398 | 15.1 |
| Slovenia | 1 463 | 1.0 |
| Slovakia | 503 | 2.3 |
| Finland | 8 538 | 4.5 |
| Sweden | 74 435 | 13.1 |
| Iceland | 358 | 3.2 |
| Liechtenstein | 117 | 1.8 |
| Norway | 25 638 | 11.4 |
| Switzerland | 16 802 | 2.1 |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_acq, migr_pop1ctz and migr_acqs)*

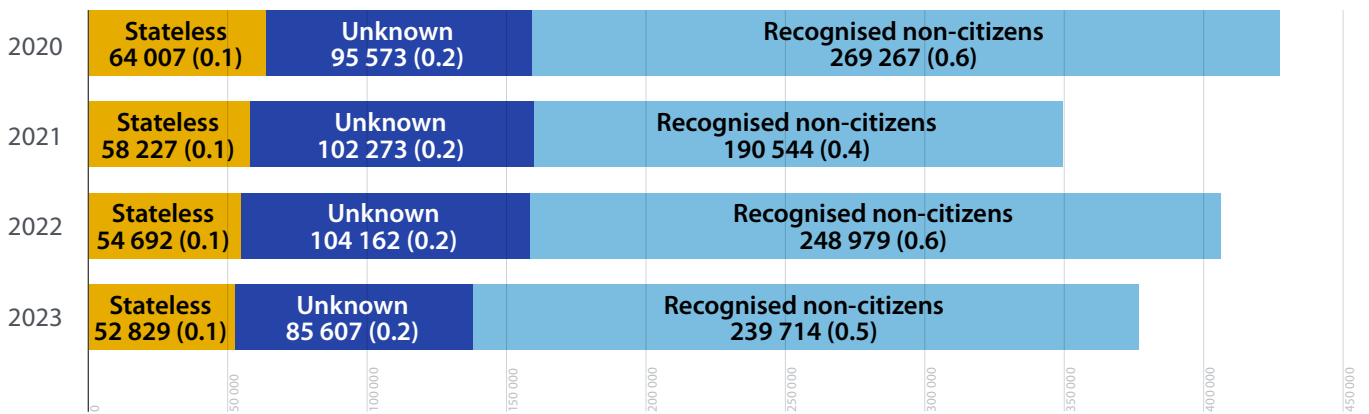## Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

**Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)**

| Year | |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 647 724 (1.4) |
| 2021 | 749 534 (1.7) |
| 2022 | 890 107 (2.0) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)*

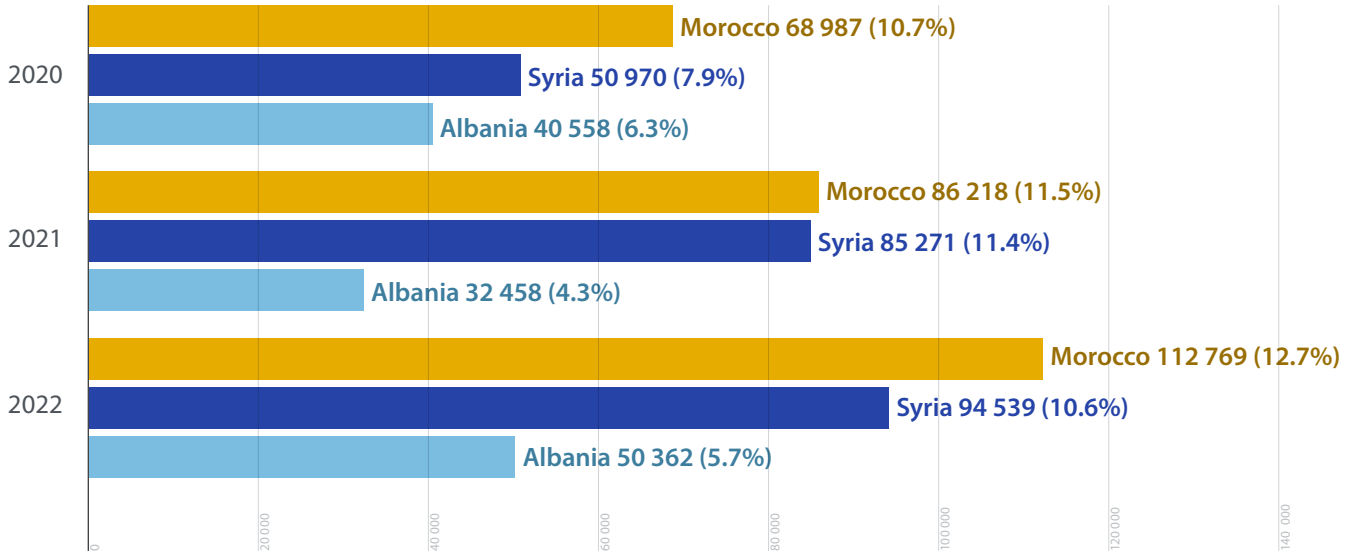## Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

**Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)**

| Year | Stateless | Unknown | Recognised non-citizens |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | Stateless 64 007 (0.1) | Unknown 95 573 (0.2) | Recognised non-citizens 269 267 (0.6) |
| 2021 | Stateless 58 227 (0.1) | Unknown 102 273 (0.2) | Recognised non-citizens 190 544 (0.4) |
| 2022 | Stateless 54 692 (0.1) | Unknown 104 162 (0.2) | Recognised non-citizens 248 979 (0.6) |
| 2023 | Stateless 52 829 (0.1) | Unknown 85 607 (0.2) | Recognised non-citizens 239 714 (0.5) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)*

**Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2020-2022**

Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals)

**2020**
- Morocco 68 987 (10.7%)
- Syria 50 970 (7.9%)
- Albania 40 558 (6.3%)

**2021**
- Morocco 86 218 (11.5%)
- Syria 85 271 (11.4%)
- Albania 32 458 (4.3%)

**2022**
- Morocco 112 769 (12.7%)
- Syria 94 539 (10.6%)
- Albania 50 362 (5.7%)

*Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)*

# 1.7 Borders, Schengen and visas

**Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2020–2023**

- 2020: 2 465 190
- 2021: 2 378 641
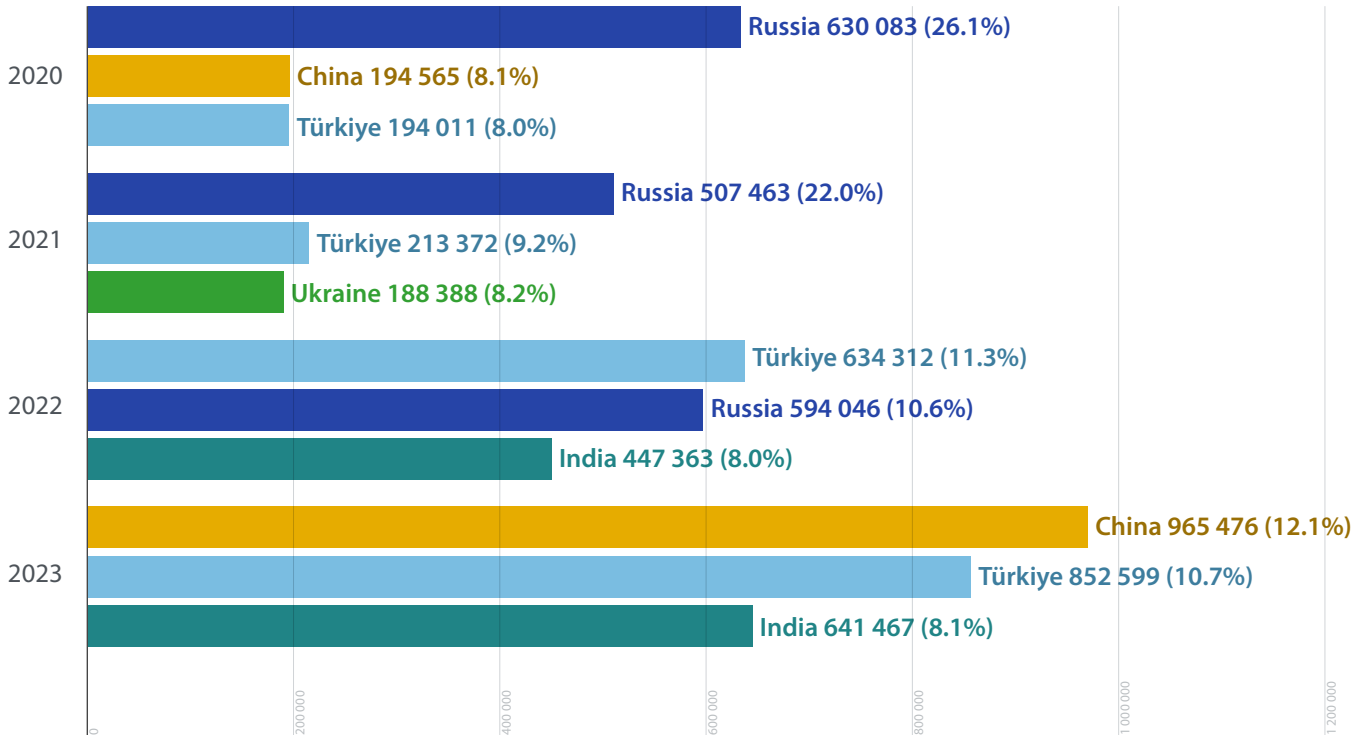- 2022: 5 692 379
- 2023: 8 049 780
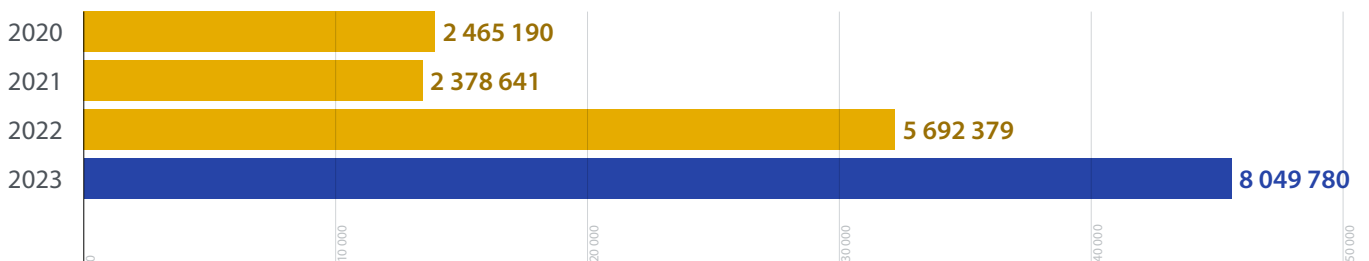
*Note: Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries.*
*Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs*

## Three consulate countries in which the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU Member States and Norway, 2020–2023

Number of uniform short-stay visas issued (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued in consulate countries)

**2020**
- Russia 630 083 (26.1%)
- China 194 565 (8.1%)
- Türkiye 194 011 (8.0%)

**2021**
- Russia 507 463 (22.0%)
- Türkiye 213 372 (9.2%)
- Ukraine 188 388 (8.2%)

**2022**
- Türkiye 634 312 (11.3%)
- Russia 594 046 (10.6%)
- India 447 363 (8.0%)

**2023**
- China 965 476 (12.1%)
- Türkiye 852 599 (10.7%)
- India 641 467 (8.1%)

*Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.*
*Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs*
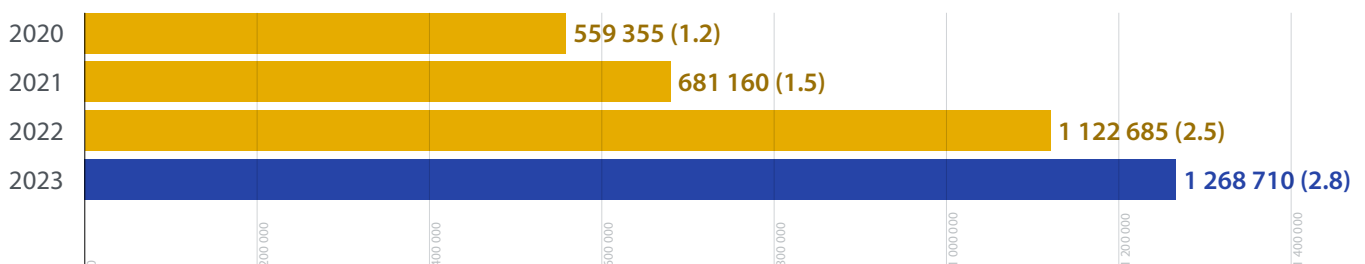
# 1.8 Irregular migration

## Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2020–2023
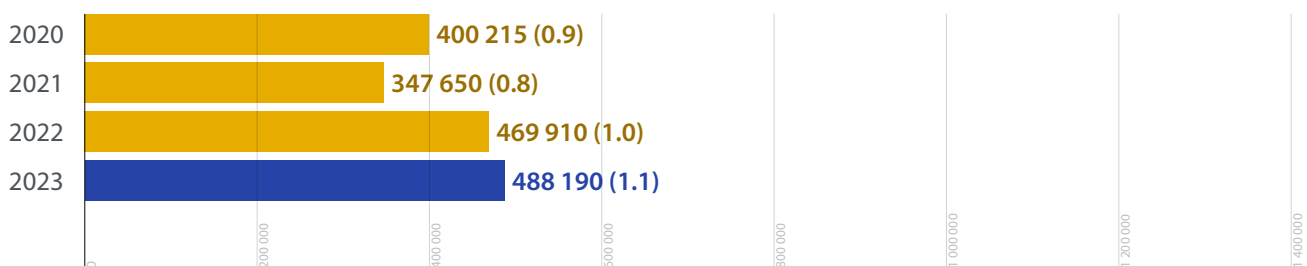**Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)**

### Persons refused entry

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 137 965 (0.3) |
| 2021 | 141 495 (0.3) |
| 2022 | 142 915 (0.3) |
| 2023 | 119 255 (0.3) |

### Persons found to be illegally present

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 559 355 (1.2) |
| 2021 | 681 160 (1.5) |
| 2022 | 1 122 685 (2.5) |
| 2023 | 1 268 710 (2.8) |

### Persons ordered to leave

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 400 215 (0.9) |
| 2021 | 347 650 (0.8) |
| 2022 | 469 910 (1.0) |
| 2023 | 488 190 (1.1) |

### Persons returned to a third country

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 71 070 (0.2) |
| 2021* | 63 655 (0.1) |
| 2022 | 73 575 (0.2) |
| 2023 | 92 510 (0.2) |

*Excluding Lithuania.*
*Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord, migr_eirtn and demo_gind)*
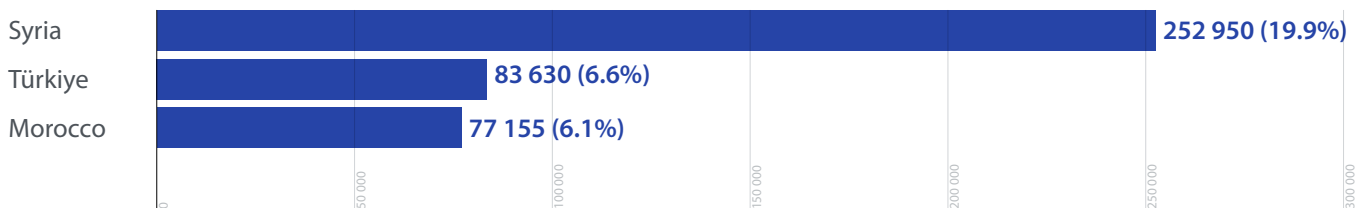
## Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2023
Absolute numbers (and the shares in the respective totals)

### Refused entry

| | |
|---|---|
| Ukraine | 18 330 (15.4%) |
| Albania | 13 855 (11.6%) |
| Moldova | 9 810 (8.2%) |

### Found to be illegally present

| | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 252 950 (19.9%) |
| Türkiye | 83 630 (6.6%) |
| Morocco | 77 155 (6.1%) |

### Ordered to leave

| | |
|---|---|
| Morocco | 49 290 (10.1%) |
| Algeria | 38 145 (7.8%) |
| Afghanistan | 23 585 (4.8%) |

### Returned to a third country

| | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | 10 390 (11.2%) |
| Albania | 7 870 (8.5%) |
| Türkiye | 5 630 (6.1%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord and migr_eirtn)*

# 1.9 Trafficking in human beings

## Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in EU and in Norway, 2020-2022

| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 2 461 |
| 2021 | 2 817 |
| 2022 | 5 965 |
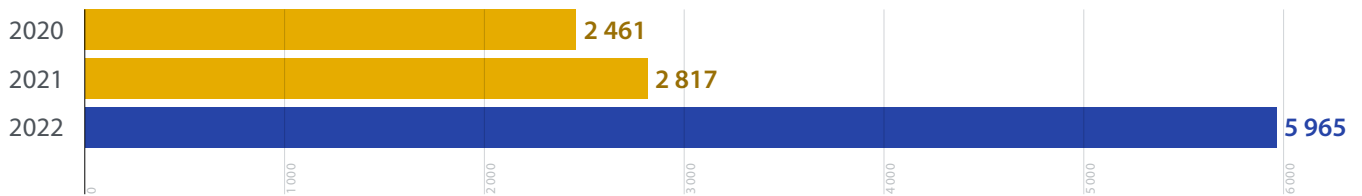
*Excluding Sweden and Norway for which data are not available.*
*Source: Eurostat (crim_thb_vctz)*

## Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

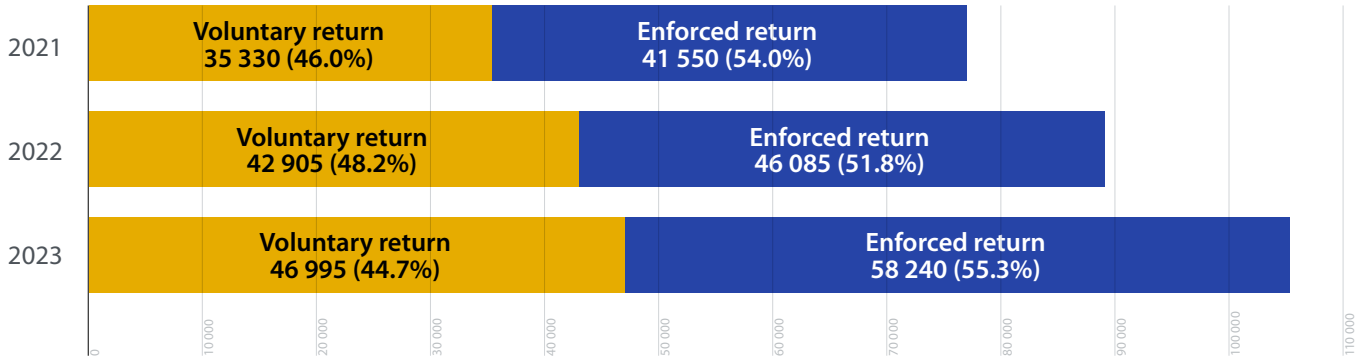| Year | Value |
|------|-------|
| 2020 | 733 |
| 2021 | 747 |
| 2022 | 759 |
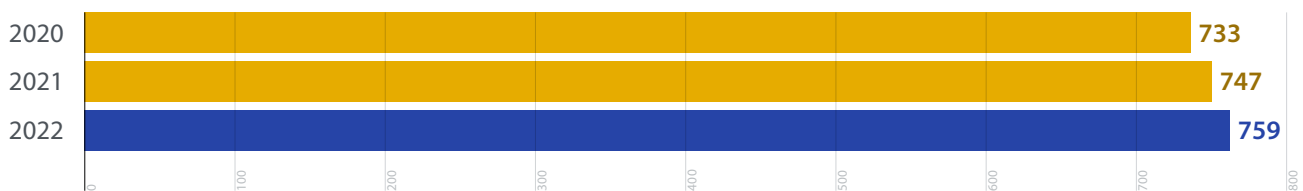
*Source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)*

# 1.10 Return and readmission

**Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2021–2023**
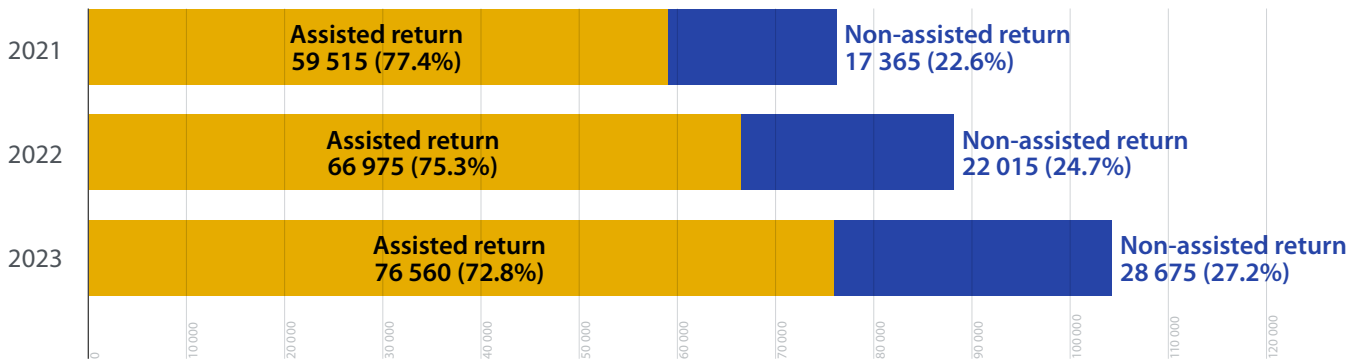
**Absolute number (and the share within the total)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2021** | Voluntary return 35 330 (46.0%) | Enforced return 41 550 (54.0%) |
| **2022** | Voluntary return 42 905 (48.2%) | Enforced return 46 085 (51.8%) |
| **2023** | Voluntary return 46 995 (44.7%) | Enforced return 58 240 (55.3%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)*

**Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 2021–2023**

**Absolute number (and the share within the total)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2021** | Assisted return 59 515 (77.4%) | Non-assisted return 17 365 (22.6%) |
| **2022** | Assisted return 66 975 (75.3%) | Non-assisted return 22 015 (24.7%) |
| **2023** | Assisted return 76 560 (72.8%) | Non-assisted return 28 675 (27.2%) |

*Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)*

# 2

# Complementary national data

## 2.1 Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups

**Table 2.1: Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum system, 2023**

|  | Both sexes | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 52 | 27 | 25 |
| Bulgaria | 120 | 19 | 101 |
| Czechia | 37 | 7 | 30 |
| Germany | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 175 | n/i | n/i |
| Greece | 2 985 | 434 | 2 551 |
| Spain | 15 045 | 903 | 14 142 |
| France | 19 370 | n/i | n/i |
| Croatia | 1 856 | 48 | 1 808 |
| Italy | 23 226 | 2 684 | 20 542 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | less than 5 | less than 5 | less than 5 |
| Lithuania | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Luxembourg | 146 | 11 | 135 |
| Hungary | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Austria | 41 | 18 | 23 |
| Poland | 709 | n/i | n/i |
| Portugal | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Slovenia | 10 | 0 | 10 |

| | Both sexes | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slovakia | 230 | 21 | 209 |
| Finland | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Sweden | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Norway | n/a | n/a | n/a |

*Note: the table shows the number of UAMs (whose age of minority has been confirmed by the relevant authorities) recorded within the child protection system, in other words, outside of the asylum procedure in 2023. Flow data, in other words newly recorded UAMs between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023.*

*Statistics are not available for or were not provided by Denmark, Portugal and Romania.*

*'n/i' means no information*

*'n/a' means not applicable*

*Note for Czechia: data are provided by the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.*

*Note for Germany: this information will be available later in the year.*

*Note for Ireland: UAMs taken into care by Separated Children Seeking International Protection team, Child and Family Agency (Tusla) in 2023.*

*Note for Greece: the numbers refer to UAMs newly recorded in 2023 within the child protection system under the supervision of the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Persons & Institutional Protection of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and, more specifically, were hosted in facilities for UAMs, regardless of whether they have lodged an application for international protection to the Asylum Service or not.*

*Note for France: 19 370 judicial decisions entrusting UAMs to departments in mainland France were brought to the attention of the mission UAM from the ministry of Justice*

*between 1 January and 31 December 2023. Source: Mission UAM on 19 February 2024 (ministry of Justice, Juvenile Protection Service Directorate - DPJJ).*

*Note for Luxembourg: unaccompanied minors in Luxembourg are obliged to apply for international protection.*

*Note for Hungary: data not available.*

*Note for Malta: all unaccompanied minors applied for asylum.*

*Note for Austria: these data refer to the residence title Red-White-Red Card plus pursuant to Art. 41a subpara 10 Residence and Settlement Act: first-time approvals: 5 male; other extension: 15 male + 17 female = 32 in total; change of purpose: 3 male + 1 female = 4 total. This residence title is issued under certain conditions to unaccompanied minors who are not just temporarily in the care of foster parents or the child and youth welfare authorities on the basis of a court order, by law or by an agreement between the biological parents and the child and youth welfare authority for the protection of the best interest of the child.*

*Note for Slovenia: only UAMs accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners.*

*Note for Slovakia: these data do not include numbers of UAMs applying for asylum in the Slovak Republic. Source: Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.*

*Note for Norway: there are no UAMs outside the asylum procedure.*

*Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points*

# 2.2 Visa policy

## Table 2.2: Visas issued, 2023

| | Total visas issued | (Schengen) short-stay visas (A and C visas, including LTV visas – stays of up to 90 days) | | | National long-stay Visas (D visas) | | |
| | | To third country nationals coming directly from a third country | To third country nationals resident in another EU country | Subtotal short-stay visas | To third country nationals coming directly from a third country | To third country nationals resident in another EU country | Subtotal long-stay visas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 184 289 | n/i | n/i | 142 703 | n/i | n/i | 41 586 |
| Bulgaria | 165 697 | 141 176 | 0 | 141 176 | 23 946 | 575 | 24 521 |
| Czechia | 125 672 | 114 052 | 6 | 114 069 | 10 569 | 1 034 | 11 603 |
| Germany | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Estonia | 15 647 | n/i | n/i | 8 870 | n/i | n/i | 6 777 |
| Ireland | 138 502 | n/a | n/a | 87 177 | n/i | n/i | 51 235 |
| Greece | 563 921 | 535 247 | 3 617 | 538 864 | 24 810 | 247 | 25 057 |
| Spain | 1 062 326 | 892 545 | n/i | 892 545 | 169 781 | n/i | 169 781 |
| France | 2 440 125 | 2 128 403 | 16 275 | 2 144 678 | 289 486 | 5 961 | 295 447 |
| Croatia | 68 556 | n/i | n/i | 29 993 | n/i | n/i | 38 563 |
| Italy | 1 194 284 | 960 872 | 1 815 | 962 687 | 230 180 | 1 417 | 231 597 |
| Cyprus | n/i | n/i | n/i | 92 626 | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Latvia | 33 602 | n/i | n/i | 18 687 | n/i | n/i | 14 915 |
| Lithuania | 38 873 | n/i | n/i | 26 952 | n/i | n/i | 11 921 |
| Luxembourg | 18 083 | 13 432 | 196 | 13 628 | 3 983 | 472 | 4 455 |
| Hungary | 300 679 | 220 572 | 1 152 | 221 724 | 78 360 | 595 | 78 955 |
| Malta | 51 727 | 18 376 | 2 926 | 21 302 | 24 256 | 6 169 | 30 425 |
| Netherlands | 622 370 | 539 470 | 5 140 | 544 610 | n/i | n/i | 77 760 |
| Austria | 210 410 | n/i | n/i | 174 530 | n/i | n/i | 35 880 |
| Poland | 545 541 | 103 935 | 1 358 | 106 684 | 426 521 | 11 823 | 438 857 |
| Portugal | 279 862 | n/i | n/i | 173 927 | n/i | n/i | 105 935 |
| Slovenia | 18 708 | 17 973 | 46 | 18 019 | 648 | 41 | 689 |
| Slovakia | 20 556 | 10 912 | 693 | 11 605 | 8 725 | 226 | 8 951 |
| Finland | 77 490 | 72 001 | 1 759 | 73 760 | n/i | n/i | 3 730 |
| Sweden | 130 926 | n/i | n/i | 128 682 | n/i | n/i | 2 244 |
| Norway | 111 859 | n/i | n/i | 94 580 | n/i | n/i | 17 279 |

*Statistics are not available for or were not provided by Denmark and Romania.*

*Short stay visa: the authorisation or decision of an EU Member State with a view to transit through or an intended stay on the territory of one or more or all the EU Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180-day period. Definition (from the EMN Glossary 7.0).*

*Long stay visa: the authorisation or decision issued by one of the EU Member States in accordance with its national law or European Union law required for entry for an intended stay in that EU Member State of more than three months. Definition (from the EMN Glossary 7.0).*

*'n/i' means no information*

*'n/a' means not applicable*

*Note for Czechia: during 2023, 11 'C' visas were issued at Czech airports and these are included in the subtotal and total. However, it is not possible to identify the residency of the recipients. Furthermore, exact numbers for subcategories for short stay visas are not available; estimates are made based on the percentage share of the total number of national visas.*

*Data for the number issued to third-country nationals resident in another EU Member*

*State concern issued visas for which foreign nationals applied at appropriate Visa and Consular Sections in another EU Member State.*

*Source of short stay visas: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and Directorate of Foreign Police Service (visas issued at airports)*

*Source of national visas: Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic*

*Note for Germany: this information will be available later in the year.*

*Note for Greece: According to the Visa Code, a visa could be issued to a third country national who does not reside within the jurisdiction of the consular Authority. In such a case, the applicant should be legally present in said area of jurisdiction and should be in a position to provide justification for not applying for a visa at the consular Authority in the area of his/her usual residence.*

*Note for Ireland: national 'C' visas. Ireland does not issue Schengen visas.*

*Source for France: Division for the valorisation of administrative sources, Department for studies, statistics and documentztion (DSED), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEF)/ministry of the Interior and Overseas Territories, 18 March 2024*

*Note for the Netherlands: Information on short stay visa is provided by the Ministery of Foreign Affairs. The distinction between EU and non-EU is made based on the website: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/europese-unie/vraag-en-antwoord/ welke-landen-horen-bij-de-europese-unie-eu. The country of location where the visa application was submitted is used. Only visa applications with decision 'positive' or 'VTBG' and current status 'issued' are shown. Applications made in Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten (Dutch part) fall under NON EU. Information on Longstay visa (D-visa) is provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service: METIS. And includes the granted visas and the visas granted after appeal. The provided data can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs of procedures in the registrationsystem INDIGO.*

*Note for Poland: data are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Border Guard.  For the subtotals, more detailed data on visas issued by the Border Guard are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*

*Note for Sweden: the number includes LTV visas.*

*Source for Slovakia: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic*

*Source for Finland: Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finnish Immigration Service*

*Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points*

# 2.3 Trafficking in human beings

## Table 2.3.1: Third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, by sex and age, 2022

|  | Childen | | | Adults | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | girls | boys | total children | women | men | total adults |
| Belgium | 2 | 11 | 13 | 30 | 171 | 201 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 1 | 5 | 6 | 39 | 14 | 54 |
| Germany | 14 | 8 | 22 | 257 | 265 | 529 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 31 | 86 |
| Ireland | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| Greece | 30 | 17 | 48 | 244 | 38 | 283 |
| Spain | 3 | 9 | 12 | 127 | 66 | 193 |
| France | 48 | 56 | 118 | 281 | 304 | 865 |
| Croatia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy | 28 | 35 | 63 | 1 304 | 666 | 2 047 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 10 | 57 |
| Hungary | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Netherlands | 6 | 4 | 10 | 192 | 144 | 337 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| Poland | n/i | n/i | 15 | n/i | n/i | 165 |
| Portugal | 6 | 7 | 13 | 35 | 123 | 195 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Finland | 12 | 4 | 16 | 73 | 94 | 167 |
| Sweden | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Norway | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i | n/i |

*Source: Eurostat trafficking in human beings data collection; special data extraction. Data and metadata disseminated: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime/database*

## Table 2.3.2: Forms of exploitation for third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in 2022

| | Forms of exploitation | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | sexual exploitation | labour exploitation | other forms |
| Belgium | 26 | 172 | 12 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 33 | 6 | 19 |
| Germany | 174 | 391 | 9 |
| Estonia | 40 | 46 | 46 |
| Ireland | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Greece | 201 | 135 | 30 |
| Spain | 117 | 78 | 10 |
| France | 325 | 501 | 11 |
| Croatia | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 616 | 455 | 1 071 |
| Cyprus | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Latvia | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 48 | 21 | 0 |
| Hungary | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 10 | 11 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 172 | 159 | 34 |
| Austria | 3 | 34 | 7 |
| Poland | 4 | 146 | 30 |
| Portugal | 8 | 165 | 4 |
| Romania | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Finland | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Sweden | n/i | n/i | n/i |
| Norway | n/i | n/i | n/i |

*Source: Eurostat trafficking in human beings data collection; special data extraction. Data and metadata disseminated: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime/database*

# 3

# How to read the statistical annex

The following describes each individual chart presented in Part 1 of the statistical annex and provides links to the data sources.

Note: for Latvia and Estonia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognized non-citizens. This is a category introduced by Eurostat to cover a 'person who is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country including some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Recognised non-citizens are not included in the number of EU citizens. This category is used in Eurostat's population and migration statistics.

For any questions, please contact EMN (emn@icf.com) or Eurostat (ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu).

# Legal migration and mobility

## Share of third-country nationals in the total population, EU and EFTA, 1 January 2023

The map shows the percentage of third-country nationals residing in the EU and EFTA countries in the total population on 1 January 2023. To show the share ranges, the countries are coloured according to a classification scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table attached to the map shows the absolute number of third-country nationals and the share of third-country nationals in the total population presented in the map. Data source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

## Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2020–2023

The bars show the percentage of third-country nationals residing in the EU and Norway in the total population on 1 January. Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of third-country nationals residing in the EU and Norway is provided. Data cover the period 2020-2023. Data source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

## Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2023

The population pyramid illustrates the demographic structure of the third-country nationals (solid colour bars) and nationals (bordered bars) in the EU and Norway on 1 January 2023. The bars are stacked on top of one another, each representing an age category (5-year age groups), with the youngest age group represented by the bottom bar and the oldest age group by the uppermost bar. Data source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

## First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals in the EU and Norway relative to the population (per 1 000 people). Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals is provided. Data cover the period 2020-2022. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_resfirst and migr_pop1ctz)

## Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to the top three citizenships, in absolute numbers. Additionally, in brackets, the share of the total number of residence permits issued in the EU and Norway in each year is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022). If more than one citizenship occupies the last position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

## First residence permits issued, distribution by reason, EU and Norway, 2022

The pie chart shows the types of first residence permits issued, by reason (work, family, education and other) in the EU and Norway in 2022. Data source: Eurostat (migr_restfirst)

## First residence permits issued for work reason, distribution by type, EU and Norway, 2022

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for work in the EU and Norway in 2022. The categories are: seasonal workers, highly skilled workers, researchers, EU Blue card and other work reasons. Data source: Eurostat (migr_resocc)

## First residence permits issued for other reason, distribution by detailed reason, EU and Norway, 2022

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for 'other' reasons in the EU and Norway in 2022. The categories are: refugee and subsidiary protection, residence only, humanitarian reasons and residual category. The residual category covers: unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking in human beings, and other. Data source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)

# International protection including asylum

## First-time asylum applicants, EU and EFTA, 2023

The map shows the number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals, per 1 000 people in the population in 2023. To show the share ranges, the countries are coloured according to the classification scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table that accompanies the map shows the absolute number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals and the number of first-time asylum applicants per 1 000 people as illustrated in the map. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_asyapp1mp)

## Number of first-time asylum applicants, main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2023

The visualisation shows the number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals in the EU and Norway in 2023, analysed by continent, and the selection of top five countries whose citizens were most often first-time asylum applicants. The information is completed with the number of stateless persons and those for which the country of citizenship is unknown. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

## Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The blue, orange and dark blue bars show respectively the number of total, first-time, and subsequent asylum applicants for the last four years (2020-2023). Additionally, in brackets, the ratio per 1 000 people in the population of the EU and Norway is provided. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)

## Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The bars show the top three citizenships of third-country nationals who lodged applications for asylum. The top three citizenships are sorted top down by decreasing number of first-time asylum applications. The number of applications per citizenship and the share of these of total first-time asylum applications in the EU and Norway are shown. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023). Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

## Number of first instance asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020– 2023

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last four years (2020-2023). The possible outcomes are: 'Refugee status' (orange); 'Subsidiary protection status' (dark blue); 'Humanitarian status' (blue); and 'Rejected application' (green). The table presented below the graph shows the number of decisions by outcome and the share of these in the total number of first instance decisions in the EU and Norway. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta)

## Number of final asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The stacked bars show the number of final decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last four years (2020-2023). The possible outcomes are: 'Refugee status' (orange); 'Subsidiary protection status' (dark blue); 'Humanitarian status'

(blue); and 'Rejected application' (green). The table presented below the graph shows the number of decisions by outcome and the share of these in the total number of final decisions in the EU and Norway. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2023

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2023. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive first instance decisions taken in 2023. The recognition rate (share of positive decisions in total number of first instance decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta)

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2023

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of final asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2023. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive final decisions taken in 2023. The recognition rate (share of positive decisions in total number of final instance decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)

## Resettled third-country nationals by sex, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The bars show the number of third-country nationals resettled to the EU and Norway each year over the last four years (2020- 2023). The bars show the number of third-country nationals resettled to the EU and Norway each year over the last four years (2020- 2023) by sex. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyresa)

## Number of positive decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the EU and Norway over the last four years (2020-2023). Positive outcomes of asylum applications include 'Refugee status' (orange), 'Subsidiary protection' (dark blue), 'Humanitarian status' (blue) and 'Resettled persons' (green). Data sources: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)

# Temporary protection

*Data presented in this chapter refer to the provision of temporary protection based on the Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022, establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.*

## Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of March 2024

The map shows the number of third-country nationals who were beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of March 2024, per 1 000 people in the population. The table attached to the map presents the number of third-country nationals benefiting of temporary protection, in absolute number and the number relative to the population as presented in the map (per 1 000 people). Data sources: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm and migr_asytpspop)

## Number of decisions providing temporary protection to displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024

The bars show the number of decisions providing temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2024. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

## Distribution by age and sex of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024

The stacked bars show the distribution between children, women and men of decisions providing temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2024. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

# Unaccompanied minors

## Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum in the EU and Norway for the past four years (2020-2023). Please note that not all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)

## Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The first bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants in the EU and Norway for the past four years (2020-2023). The second bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants aged under 18. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa and migr_asyappctza)

## Unaccompanied minors by sex, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The stacked bars show the number (and, in brackets, the share) of unaccompanied third-country minors applying for asylum by sex. Data refer to the EU and

Norway and cover the last four years (2020-2023). Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)

## First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021 and 2023

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome. Additionally, in brackets, the share of these in the total number of first instance decisions lodged by unaccompanied minors in the EU and Norway is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2021-2023). The possible outcomes are: 'Refugee status (orange); 'Subsidiary protection status' (dark blue); 'Humanitarian status' (blue) and 'Rejected application' (green). Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdcfq)

## Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2024

The bars show the number of decisions giving temporary protection to unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, in the EU and Norway. Additionally, in brackets, the share of decisions for unaccompanied minors among temporary protection decisions for all children is provided. Data cover a period from March 2022 to March 2024. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asyumtpfm and migr_asytpfm)

# Integration

## Integration and inclusion indicators, EU, 2022 or 2023

The bar chart is divided into five subtopics, each described by three or two indicators. Data refer to the EU only.

The value of the indicator (as %) is given for third-country nationals, i.e. citizens of non-EU countries and the nationals of the reporting countries, not all the

nationals of the EU. The group 'nationals' does not cover the EU citizens residing in other EU countries than their country of citizenship.

## Education

**Share of tertiary educated** shows the percentage of adults aged 25-34 who have tertiary educational attainment. Data on educational attainment are classified according to ISCED 11 and presented for tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8). Data source: Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911)

**Participation rate in education and training** shows the percentage of adults aged 25-64 who had participated in learning in the four weeks prior to the 2023 survey. Data source: Eurostat (trng_lfs_12)

**Share of early leavers from education and training** shows the proportion of people aged between 18 and 24 who have completed no more than lower secondary education and who are not involved in further education or training. Data source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_01)

## Labour market, persons aged 20-64

**Employment rate** is the number of employed persons (someone working as an employee, self-employed or contributing family workers) as a percentage of the total population. Data source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergan)

**Over-qualification rate** is calculated for employed persons with a tertiary level of education attainment (international standard classification of education (ISCED) levels 5–8). The rate shows what proportion of these people are employed in a low- or medium-skilled occupation (international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) major groups 4–9). Data source: Eurostat (lfsa_eoqgan)

**Unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. Data source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgan)

## Social inclusion, persons aged ≥18 years

**Share of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion** shows the percentage of adults who are either at risk of poverty, face serious material and social deprivation or live in a household defined as having a 'very low work intensity'. Data source: Eurostat (ilc_peps05n)

**Share of persons living in a household with a very low work intensity** shows the percentage of adults living in a household where the members of working age: those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors pension), as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions (except survivors pension) worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total work-time potential during the previous year (2021). Data source: Eurostat (ilc_lvhl15n)

**Share of persons in severe material and social deprivation** shows the proportion of those who cannot afford at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items that are considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate quality of life. Six of these items relate to individuals and seven to households. The list of items can be consulted here. Data source: Eurostat (ilc_mdsd15)

## Housing, persons aged ≥18 years

**Overcrowding rate** shows the percentage of adults who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded'. Data source: Eurostat (ilc_lvho15)

**Home ownership rate** is the percentage of people who live in an owner-occupied dwelling. Data source: Eurostat (ilc_lvps15)

## Health, persons aged ≥16 years

**Share of persons who perceive their health as very good or good.** Indicator on self-perceived health status gives an overall assessment by respondents of their health in general. Data source: Eurostat (hlth_silc_24)

**Share of persons self-reporting unmet needs for medical care.** Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it. Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems. Data source: Eurostat (hlth_silc_30)

# Citizenship and statelessness

## Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2022

The map shows the naturalisation rate (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident third-country nationals) in the EU and Norway in 2022. To show the share ranges, the countries are coloured according to the classification scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table that accompanies the map shows the absolute number of third-country nationals who acquired citizenship in 2022 and the data on naturalisation rate as illustrated in the map. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_acq, migr_pop1ctz and migr_acqs)

## Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals who have acquired the citizenship in the EU and Norway. Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022). Data sources: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)

## Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

The stacked bars show the number of people usually residing in the country and in a given year over the last 4 years: i) who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law ('Stateless' in orange); ii) who are not citizens of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who have established links to that country that include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship ('Recognised non-citizens' in blue); or iii) whose citizenship is unknown ('Unknown' in dark blue). Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (per 1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022). Data sources: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

## Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2020-2022

The bar chart shows the top three countries whose citizens acquired citizenship in the EU and Norway. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of citizenship acquisitions. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022). Data source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

# Borders, Schengen and visas

## Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The bars show the total number of uniform short stay visas (total number of uniform C visas) issued by the EU countries and Norway both at the consulates and the border crossing points. For Schengen countries, uniform short stay visas entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Member States for a period of maximum 90/180 days. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries ("MEVs"). Please note that the Member State whose consulate receives the visa application may be different from the Member State of main destination. Figures for Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania are not included in the graph as they do not yet issue uniform Schengen visas. These Member States issue national short-stay visas (including MEVs) valid only for their own territories. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023). Data source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

## Three consulate countries in which the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU Member States and Norway, 2020–2023

The chart shows the number of uniform short stay visas issued in the three consulate countries with the

largest total number of issued visas. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of total uniform short stay visas issued. Please note that the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant, as this information is not available at EU level. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023). Data source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

# Irregular migration

## Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2020–2023

The bar chart gives an overview of the trend over the last four years (2020-2023) for the four parameters commonly related to 'irregular migration'. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, a number relative to the population (per 1 000 people).

**Refused entry at the external borders** – third-country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a country during controls at its external borders (including airports, ports and borderlines). At the bottom, the chart on the left shows the top 3 citizenships refused entry in 2023 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships refused entry. Data source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs)

**Found to be illegally present** – third-country nationals who are detected by a country's authorities and have been determined, under national laws relating to immigration, to be illegally present (people who have been found to have entered irregularly and those who may have entered legally but remained on an illegal basis, i.e. overstaying their permission to remain). At the bottom, the chart on the right shows the top 3 citizenships found to be illegally present in 2023 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships found to be illegally present. Data source: Eurostat (migr_eipre)

**Ordered to leave the country** – third-country nationals who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the country. At the bottom, the chart on the left shows the top 3 citizenships ordered to leave in 2023 – in absolute

number and as a share of all citizenships ordered to leave. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_eiord)

**Returned to a third country following an order to leave** – third-country nationals who have left the territory of the Member State, following an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory. At the bottom, the chart on the right shows the top 3 citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued in 2023 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued. Data sources: Eurostat (migr_eirtn)

# Trafficking in human beings

## Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in EU in 2020-2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU and cover a three-year period (2020-2022). Data for Norway is not available for all three years. Data source: Eurostat (crim_thb_vctz)

## Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU and Norway. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022). Data source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)

# Return and readmission

## Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The stacked bars show the number of third-country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of return (in absolute number and, in brackets, as the share within the total): voluntary (orange), enforced (dark blue). These refer to the situation in which it can be reasonably presumed that the third-country national returned based on some assumptions. Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a three-year period (2021-2023). Data source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

## Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The stacked bars show the number of third-country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of assistance received (in absolute number and, in brackets, as the share within the total): assisted return (orange), non-assisted return (dark blue). Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a three-year period (2021-2023). Data source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

# Getting in touch with the EU

## In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

## On the phone or in writing

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696,
- via the following form: european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us_en.

# Finding information about the EU

## Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website (european-union.europa.eu).

## EU publications

You can view or order EU publications at op.europa.eu/en/publications. Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

## EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex (eur-lex.europa.eu).

## EU open data

The portal data.europa.eu provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.

# EMN

**European Migration Network**

## For more information

EMN website: http://ec.europa.eu/emn
EMN LinkedIn page: https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network
EMN Twitter account: https://twitter.com/emnmigration
EMN YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/@EMNMigration

## EMN National Contact Points

Austria www.emn.at/en/

Belgium www.emnbelgium.be/

Bulgaria www.emn-bg.com/

Croatia emn.gov.hr/

Cyprus www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument

Czechia www.emncz.eu/

Estonia www.emn.ee/

Finland emn.fi/en/

France www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2

Germany www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html

Greece emn.immigration.gov.gr/en/

Hungary www.emnhungary.hu/en

Ireland www.emn.ie/

Italy www.emnitalyncp.it/

Latvia www.emn.lv

Lithuania www.emn.lt/

Luxembourg emnluxembourg.uni.lu/

Malta emn.gov.mt/

The Netherlands www.emnnetherlands.nl/

Poland www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network

Portugal rem.sef.pt/en/

Romania www.mai.gov.ro/

Spain www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home

Slovak Republic www.emn.sk/en

Slovenia www.gov.si/

Sweden www.emnsweden.se/

Norway www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#

Georgia migration.commission.ge/

Republic of Moldova bma.gov.md/en

Ukraine dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html

Montenegro www.gov.me/mup

Armenia migration.am/?lang=en

Serbia kirs.gov.rs/eng

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