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EMN MEMBER AND OBSERVER COUNTRIES FACTSHEET

How to read the statistical annex

1. GENERAL NOTES

The following describes each individual chart presented in the statistical annex of the country factsheets and provides links to the data sources. The data presented in the annex were extracted on 8 May 2023, with the exception of data on first-time applicants extracted on 7 June 2023. They cover the period 2019–2022. Since 2022 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2019–2021 is covered.

For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value.

The colour/symbol code is used throughout the annex.

For any questions, please contact EMN (emn@icf.com) or Eurostat (ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu). For comparability purposes, EU values are calculated based on the 27 EU countries, following Eurostat's aggregate 'EU27 countries (from 2020)'. Data always refer to the EU and Norway, unless otherwise specified.

Note: for Latvia and Estonia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognised 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.

2. LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, 1 JANUARY 2019–2022

The bars show the percentage of the share of third-nationals residing in the country in the total population on 1 January. Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of third-country nationals residing in the country is provided. Data cover the period 2019–2022.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5fa733c9-bd26-4d2b-815b-3de77880dc7e?lang=en>

AGE STRUCTURE OF NATIONALS AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, 1 JANUARY 2022

The population pyramid illustrates the demographic structure of the third-country nationals (solid colour bars) and nationals (bordered bars) on 1 January 2022. 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.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5fa733c9-bd26-4d2b-815b-3de77880dc7e?lang=en>

FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED TO THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, 2019–2021

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals in the country 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 2019– 2021.

Links to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7ae5bd78-9254-4e96-8dce-6b1849e44ab1?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5fa733c9-bd26-4d2b-815b-3de77880dc7e?lang=en>

TOP 3 COUNTRIES WHOSE CITIZENS RECEIVED FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS, 2019–2021

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 country in each year is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2019–2021). If more than one citizenship occupies the last position, only one is displayed.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7ae5bd78-9254-4e96-8dce-6b1849e44ab1?lang=en>

FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED, DISTRIBUTION BY REASON, 2021

The pie chart shows the types of first residence permits issued, by reason (work, family, education and other) in the country in 2022.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7ae5bd78-9254-4e96-8dce-6b1849e44ab1?lang=en>

FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED FOR WORK REASON, DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE, 2021

The chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for work in the country in 2022. The categories are: seasonal workers, highly skilled workers, researchers, EU Blue card and other activities.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7c9a97ae-4f03-43ce-83c1-e8babcd2b8e5?lang=en>

First residence permits issued for other reason, distribution by detailed reason, 2021

The chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for 'other' reasons in the country in 2022. The categories are: refugee and subsidiary protection, residence only, humanitarian reasons and residual category.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/f2621c89-c482-4991-bc48-7735fc3f0aef?lang=en>

3. TEMPORARY PROTECTION

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS WHO FLED UKRAINE AND WERE BENEFITTING FROM TEMPORARY PROTECTION AT THE END OF MARCH 2023

The table presents the number of third-country beneficiaries of temporary protection, in absolute number and the number relative to the population (per 1 000 people).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/0d96442b-e86e-458c-ba21-738d73cd4d24?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/cf9c3399-72f6-4bf1-81d6-2b3277e5287e?lang=en>

NUMBER OF DECISIONS GRANTING TEMPORARY PROTECTION TO THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE DUE TO RUSSIA'S INVASION, MARCH 2022–MARCH 2023

The bars show the number of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the country and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2023. Data source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/60c1c2c9-ad63-4d25-a968-622695d763ce?lang=en>

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX OF DECISIONS GRANTING TEMPORARY PROTECTION TO THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE DUE TO RUSSIA'S INVASION, MARCH 2022–MARCH 2023

The stacked bars show the distribution between children, women and men of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the country and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2023.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/60c1c2c9-ad63-4d25-a968-622695d763ce?lang=en>

4. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

ASYLUM APPLICANTS (THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS), BY TYPE OF APPLICATION, 2019–2022

The blue, orange and dark blue bars show respectively the number of total, first-time, and subsequent asylum applicants for the last four years (2019-2022). Additionally, in brackets, the ratio per 1 000 people in the population of the country is provided.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/657a8ff0-6cf0-42bf-a88d-97641e5c6409?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/cf9c3399-72f6-4bf1-81d6-2b3277e5287e?lang=en>

TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP – FIRST-TIME ASYLUM APPLICANTS, 2019–2022

The bars show the top three citizenships of people who have 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 applications in the country are shown. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2019-2022).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/657a8ff0-6cf0-42bf-a88d-97641e5c6409?lang=en>

NUMBER OF FIRST INSTANCE ASYLUM DECISIONS FOR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, BY OUTCOME, 2019– 2022

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the country for the last four years (2019-2022). The possible outcomes are: 'Refugee status (orange); 'Humanitarian protection' (dark blue); 'Subsidiary protection' (green); and 'Rejected application' (blue). 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 country.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/00245136-7f45-4a91-aaed-668953da27d6?lang=en>

TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP GRANTED POSITIVE ASYLUM DECISIONS AT FIRST INSTANCE, 2022

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in 2022 in the country. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive first instance decisions taken in 2022. The recognition rate (share of positive decisions in total number of decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/00245136-7f45-4a91-aaed-668953da27d6?lang=en>

NUMBER OF RESETTLED THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, 2019–2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals resettled to the country each year over the last four years (2019– 2022).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7ac0b25f-21b2-420f-85e9-f88e35379a51?lang=en>

NUMBER OF POSITIVE DECISIONS FOR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, BY OUTCOME, 2019–2022

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the country over the last four years (2019– 2022). Positive outcomes of asylum applications include ‘Refugee status’ (orange), ‘Humanitarian protection’ (dark blue), ‘Subsidiary protection’ (green) and ‘Resettled persons’ (blue).

Links to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/00245136-7f45-4a91-aaed-668953da27d6?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7ac0b25f-21b2-420f-85e9-f88e35379a51?lang=en>

5. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS) APPLYING FOR ASYLUM, 2019–2022

The first bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum in the country for the past four years (2019–2022) as an absolute number. The second bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants (and additionally, in brackets, their share over all first-time asylum applicants aged under 18). Please note that not all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum.

Links to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5922c4f8-a3d7-42fb-bb98-a890c96de7b9?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/ec852c0f-0e2f-4744-8391-a6ac74e041d8?lang=en>

FIRST INSTANCE ASYLUM DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS LODGED BY UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS), BY OUTCOME, 2021 AND 2022

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 country is provided. Data cover a two-year period (2021–2022). The possible outcomes are: ‘Refugee status (orange); ‘Humanitarian protection’ (dark blue); ‘Subsidiary protection’ (green) and ‘Rejected application’ (blue).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/d74aafa4-31c1-4c4e-88d7-d992f87a155d?lang=en>

6. INTEGRATION

INTEGRATION INDICATORS, 2021 OR 2022

The bar chart is divided into three subtopics, each described by three indicators. The value of the indicator (as %) is given for third-country nationals, i.e. citizens of non-EU countries and nationals, i.e. citizens of the Member State. Data refer to the EU only.

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).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/36fb9c13-7eda-4559-a07d-dc34e2e87e8a?lang=en>

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 2022 survey.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/a31f4dda-035c-44f3-81ba-81179b7f5671?lang=en>

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.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/d07631e5-4960-47bb-beca-a7e21d6c1df9?lang=en>

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.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/d1356970-d297-45bb-927f-6ca43e878310?lang=en>

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).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/72725f08-d19e-4575-a3af-d9c43df88ec2?lang=en>

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/b124a9b0-94c5-44d7-aa76-0500e688521b?lang=en>

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’.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/191f3fc7-8bf3-447b-8590-9022fd2d02ca?lang=en>

Overcrowding rate shows the percentage of adults who live in a household defined as ‘overcrowded’.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/2e5bb707-420a-423c-90ad-4fe9bebee040?lang=en>

Home ownership rate is the percentage of people who live in an owner-occupied dwelling.

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/93b2368c-a854-46c1-8365-bbb84ba66e3d?lang=en>

7. CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS WHO ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP, 2019–2021

The bars show the number of third-country nationals who have acquired the citizenship in the country. Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2019–2021).

Links to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/8ed821d0-b280-484e-a4ba-9c5ec17e3b01?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/bf1d5493-eea2-401e-8528-c377809b488a?lang=en>

STATELESS PERSONS, PERSONS WITH UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP AND RECOGNISED NON-CITIZENS, 2019–2022

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 dark blue); 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 orange). Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2019–2022).

Link to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/30e1627d-7242-40ff-bb3b-81c189f05020?lang=en>

TOP 3 COUNTRIES OF PREVIOUS NON-EU CITIZENSHIPS OF PERSONS ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP, 2019–2021

The bar chart shows the top three countries whose citizens acquired citizenship in the country. 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 (2019–2021).

Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/8ed821d0-b280-484e-a4ba-9c5ec17e3b01?lang=en>

8. BORDERS, VISAS AND SCHENGEN

NUMBER OF SCHENGEN UNIFORM SHORT-STAY VISAS ISSUED, 2019–2022

The bars show the total number of uniform short stay visas (total number of uniform C visas) issued by the country 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 days/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 (2019–2022).

Link to data source: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/schengen-borders-and-visa/visa-policy_en

THREE CONSULATE COUNTRIES IN WHICH THE MOST SCHENGEN UNIFORM SHORT-STAY VISAS WERE ISSUED, 2019–2022

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 (2019–2022).

Link to data source: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/schengen-borders-and-visa/visa-policy_en

9. IRREGULAR MIGRATION

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS SUBJECT TO IMMIGRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT, 2019–2022

The bar chart gives an overview of the trend over the last four years (2019–2022) 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 (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 2022 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships refused entry. Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7819cc77-2f6a-4ea5-8961-ef1718e44336?lang=en>
- **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 2022 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships found to be illegally present. Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/0991544b-430c-4f22-a535-d76968d2f6fd?lang=en>

- **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 2022 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships ordered to leave. Links to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/97056742-a753-441c-a56a-d4db0b5c560d?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/c50c680a-73f7-414f-b0ae-3e93651acfd?lang=en>
- **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 2022 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued. Link to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/b3da541a-9f45-4c0e-84f1-53dd079dc5a7?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/a626da0c-4c68-4ab9-94a2-70e5f6f61465?lang=en>

10. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

NUMBER OF FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, 2019–2021

The bars show the number of residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings in the country. Data cover a three-year period (2019-2021). Link to data source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/a1f56fa0-16a7-4198-ae92-79fd5bb63114?lang=en>

11. RETURN AND READMISSION

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS WHO LEFT THE TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF RETURN, 2019–2022

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 percentage): voluntary (blue), enforced (orange) and other types (grey). 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 country cover a three-year period (2019-2022).

Link to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/13b0f08d-ab4a-4c67-b6ef-13907dc6defb?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/d9d4012c-c793-4102-9e3d-7b2bf342490b?lang=en>

THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS WHO LEFT THE TERRITORY, BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, 2019–2022

The stacked bars show the number (rounded) of third- country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of assistance received (in absolute number and percentage): assisted return (blue), non-assisted return (orange) and unknown (grey). Data refer to the country and cover a three-year period (2019-2022).

Link to data sources: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/566d949e-c74e-4222-ae2f-8c6623ad295c?lang=en> and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/d9d4012c-c793-4102-9e3d-7b2bf342490b?lang=en>