

Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2022

Statistical Annex

Co-produced by Eurostat
and the European Migration
Network

June 2023

**Annual Report on
Migration and Asylum
2022**

Statistical Annex

EUROPEAN UNION AND NORWAY

2023 edition

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This document should not be considered as representative of the European Commission's official position.

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Part 2: National data (pages 24 to 36).

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Explanatory notes

This statistical annex to the 2022 Annual Report on Migration and Asylum of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics.

Part 1 was produced by Eurostat and compiles relevant European statistics for the EU and Norway, organised in ten thematic areas, covering 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. The data presented in this publication were extracted on 8 May 2023, with the exception of data on first-time applicants extracted on 7 June 2023.

Part 2 consists of complementary national data 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 37](#) describes each individual chart presented in Part 1 and provides links to the respective data sources.

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1

European statistics on migration and asylum in the EU and Norway

This part presents relevant migration and asylum related data organised in ten thematic sections. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows simultaneous visualisation of different indicators. For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. The sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value. This is due to rounding and confidence intervals 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 37](#).

Data presented in this part always refer to the European Union plus Norway, unless otherwise specified.

For comparability purposes, EU 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>.

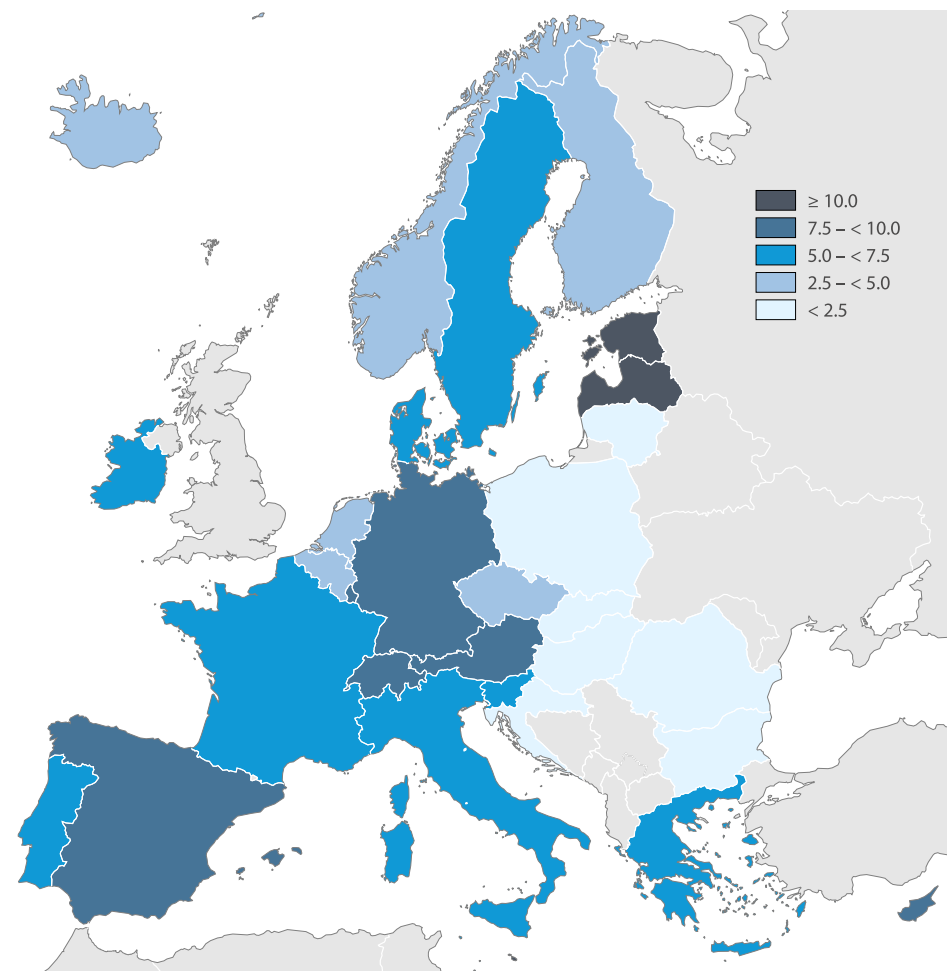
European statistics are produced by Eurostat in partnership with National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities in the EU Member States. This partnership is known as the European Statistical System (ESS). It also includes the statistical authorities of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and 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 2022

%



Note: including recognised non-citizens.

Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

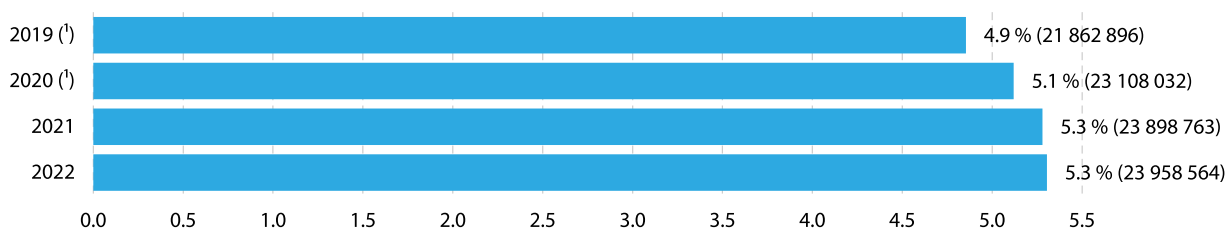
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2023

	Number	Share in the total population (%)
Belgium	530 091	4.6
Bulgaria	106 646	1.6
Czechia	364 699	3.5
Denmark	317 962	5.4
Germany	6 358 798	7.6
Estonia	181 106	13.6
Ireland	314 838	6.2
Greece	632 657	6.0
Spain	3 664 048	7.7
France	3 828 711	5.6
Croatia	24 590	0.6
Italy	3 640 764	6.2
Cyprus	75 887	8.4
Latvia	238 253	12.7
Lithuania	30 591	1.1
Luxembourg	57 916	9.0
Hungary	123 251	1.3
Malta	62 417	12.0
Netherlands	574 038	3.3
Austria	741 486	8.3
Poland	419 024	1.1
Portugal	529 694	5.1
Romania	28 001	0.1
Slovenia	151 250	7.2
Slovakia	22 217	0.4
Finland	190 431	3.4
Sweden	556 363	5.3
Iceland	11 208	3.0
Liechtenstein	6 444	16.4
Norway	223 426	4.1
Switzerland	804 820	9.2

Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2019–2022

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

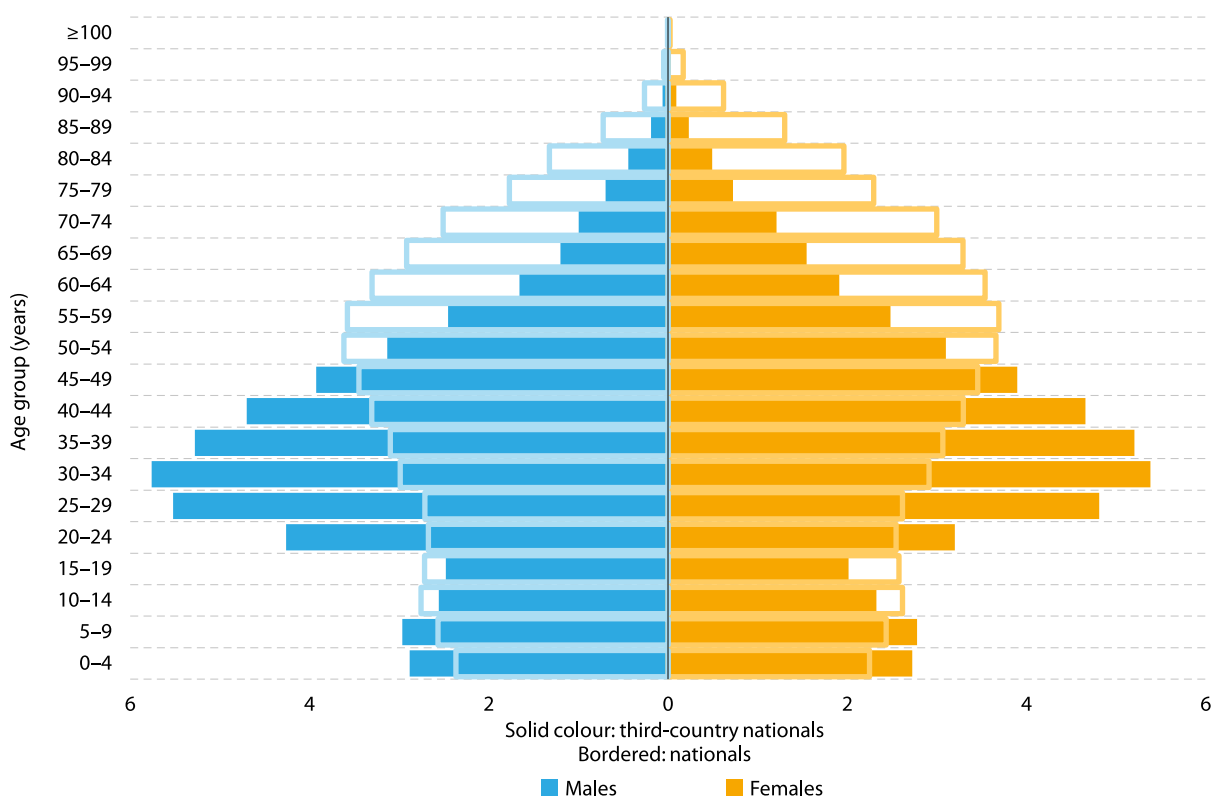


(*) Excluding Cyprus and Malta for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2022

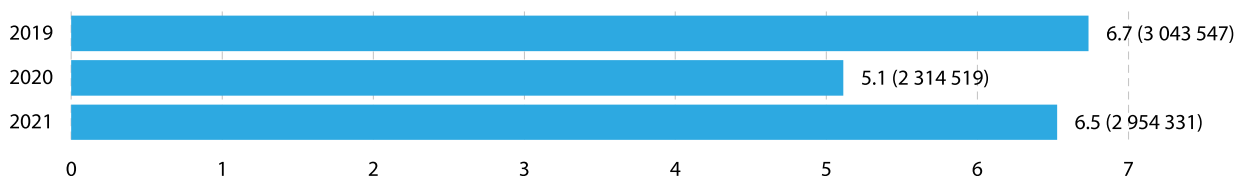
%



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

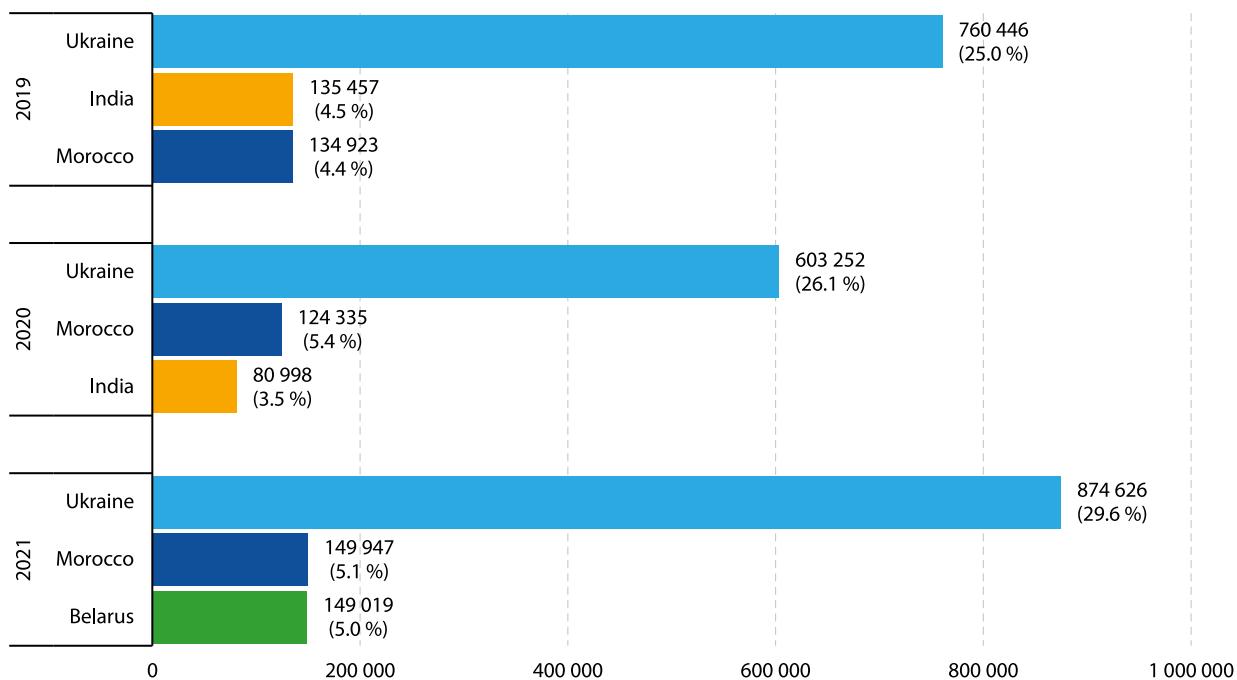
First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



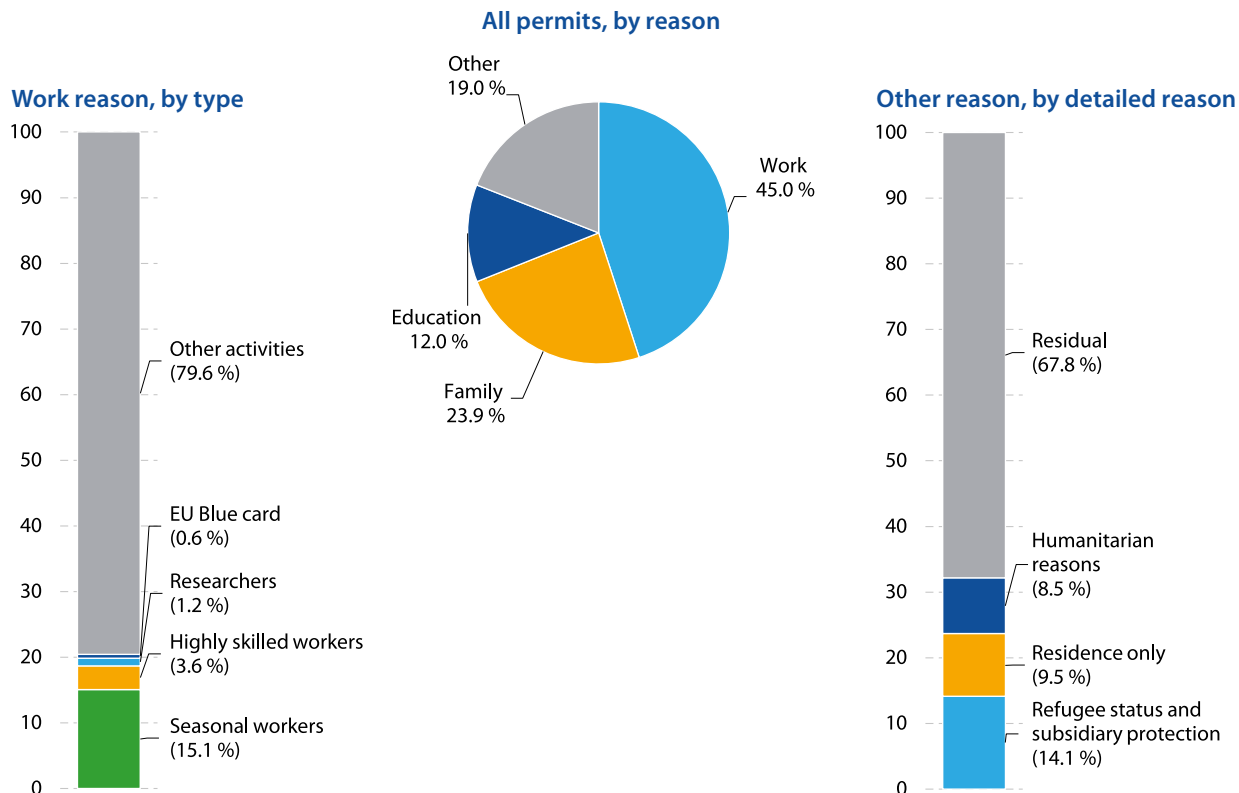
Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst and migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2019–2021
 Absolute number (and the share in total number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, EU and Norway, 2021
 %



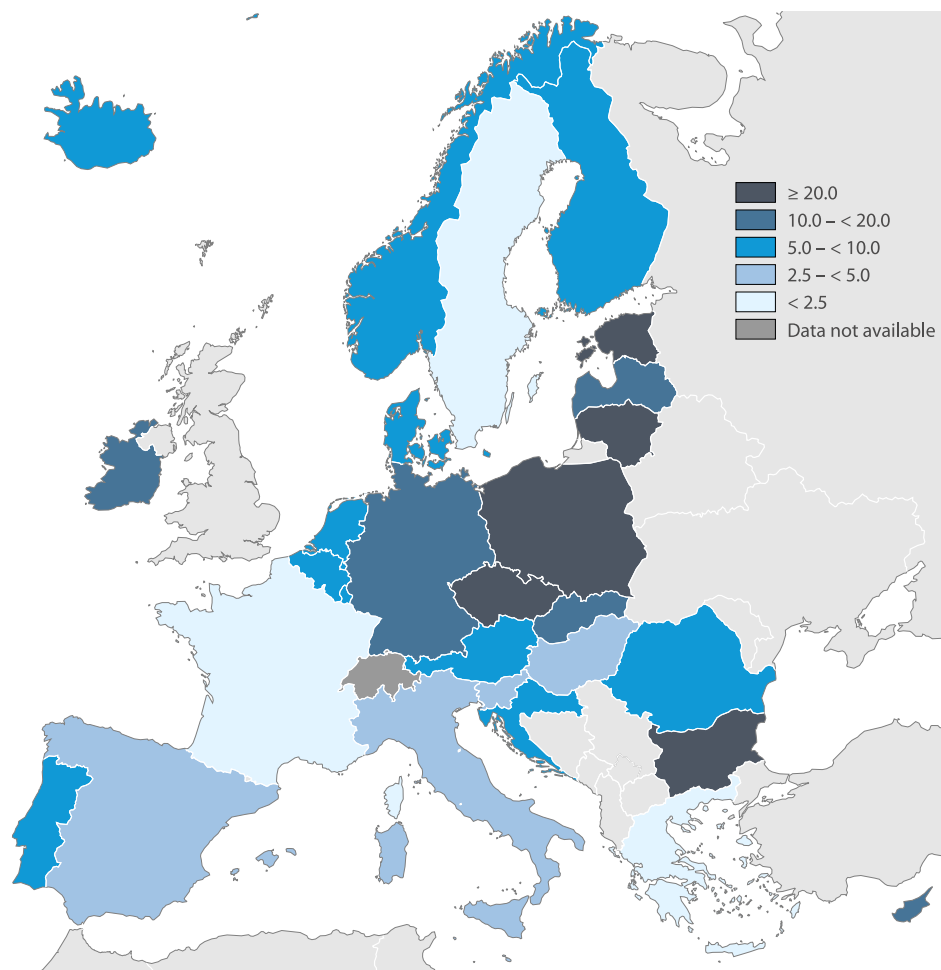
Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_resocc and migr_resoth)

1.2 Temporary protection

Data presented in this chapter refer to the grants 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.

Third-country nationals who fled Ukraine and were benefitting from temporary protection at the end of March 2023

Number per 1 000 people



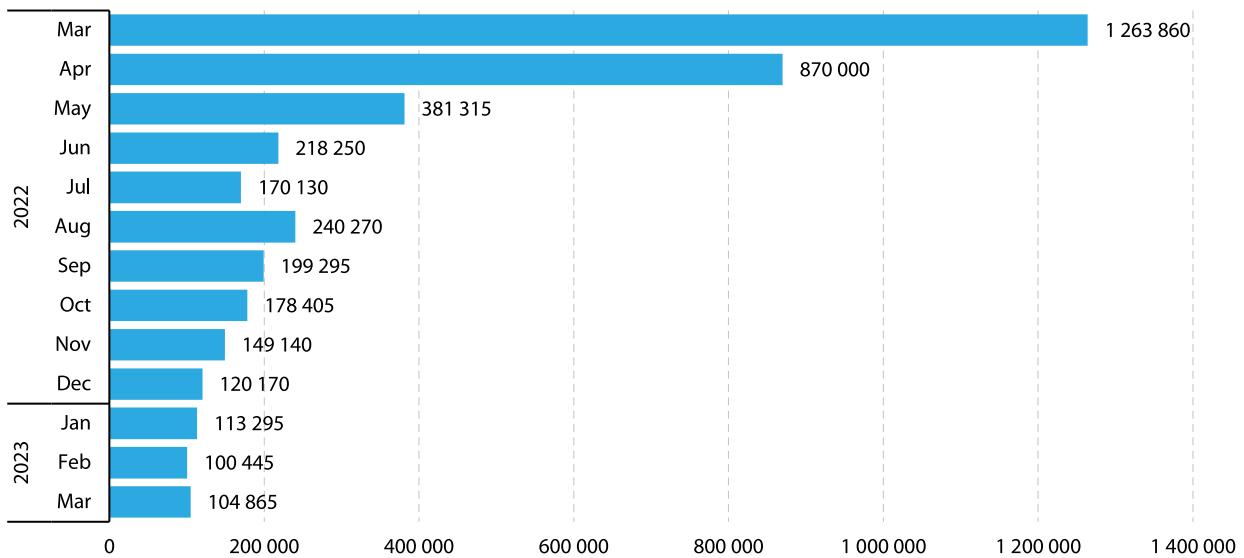
Population data from 1 January 2022.
Temporary protection data for Iceland:
February 2023.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm and migr_pop1ctz)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2023

	Number	Number per 1 000 people
EU	3 888 345	8.7
Belgium	64 550	5.6
Bulgaria	153 545	22.5
Czechia	325 245	30.9
Denmark	34 830	5.9
Germany	1 067 755	12.8
Estonia	37 020	27.8
Ireland	79 335	15.7
Greece	22 705	2.2
Spain	172 660	3.6
France	67 745	1.0
Croatia	19 915	5.2
Italy	155 490	2.6
Cyprus	15 275	16.9
Latvia	35 985	19.2
Lithuania	67 775	24.2
Luxembourg	4 065	6.3
Hungary	30 585	3.2
Malta	1 665	3.2
Netherlands	118 695	6.7
Austria	71 515	8.0
Poland	976 575	25.9
Portugal	57 895	5.6
Romania	124 035	6.5
Slovenia	8 210	3.9
Slovakia	99 525	18.3
Finland	51 030	9.2
Sweden	24 720	2.4
Iceland	2 635	7.0
Liechtenstein	445	11.3
Norway	34 025	6.3
Switzerland	:	:

Number of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2023

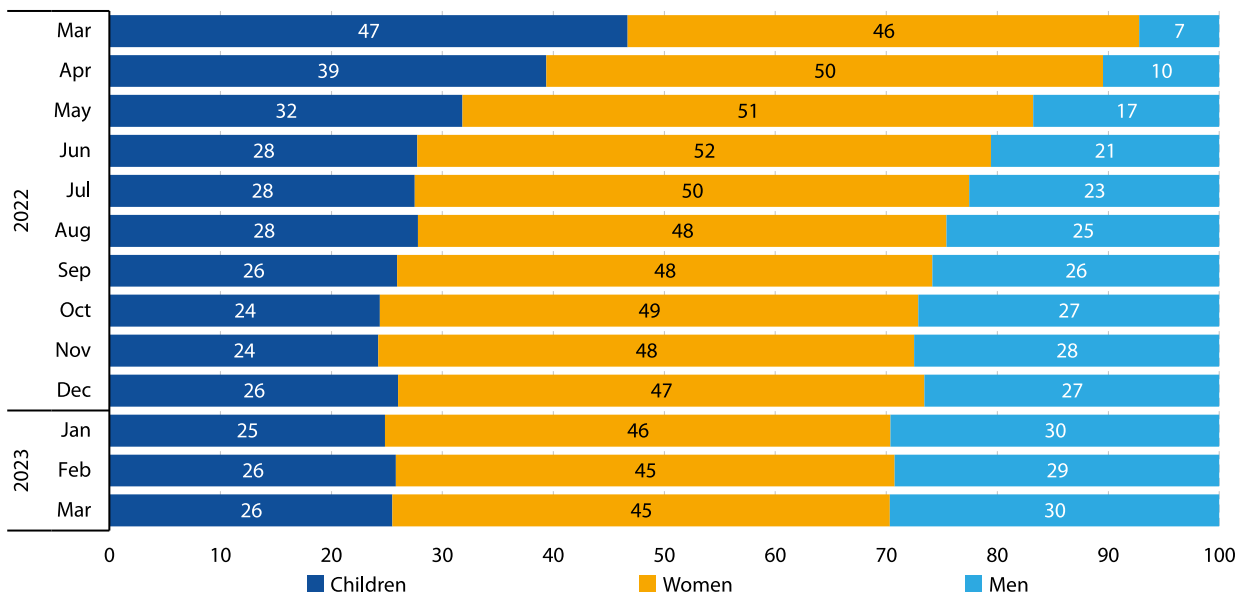


Note: March to July 2022, excluding Germany for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

Distribution by age and sex of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2023

%

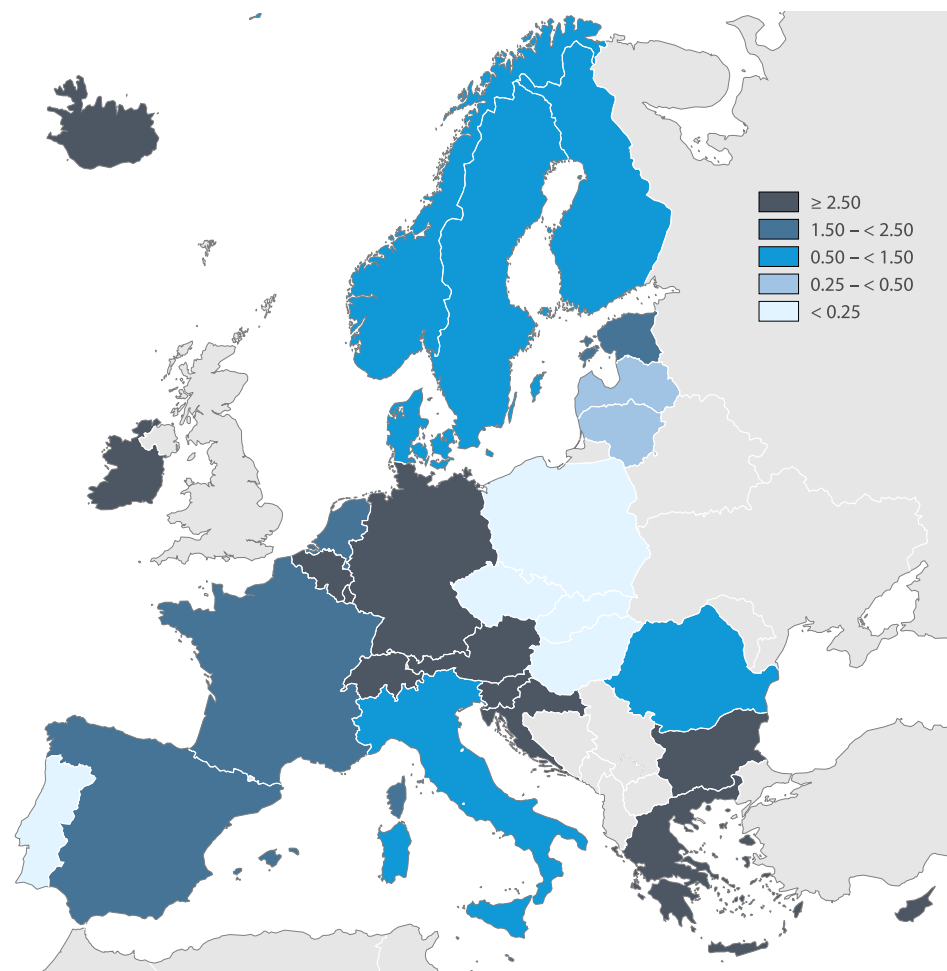


Note: excluding Ireland and Hungary for which data are not available. March to July 2022, also excluding Germany for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

1.3 International protection including asylum

First-time asylum applicants (third-country nationals), EU and EFTA, 2022
Number per 1 000 people



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2023

	Number	Number per 1 000 people
EU	884 630	2.0
Belgium	32 100	2.8
Bulgaria	20 260	3.0
Czechia	1 335	0.1
Denmark	4 475	0.8
Germany	217 735	2.6
Estonia	2 940	2.2
Ireland	13 645	2.7
Greece	29 125	2.8
Spain	116 135	2.4
France	137 510	2.0
Croatia	12 750	3.3
Italy	77 200	1.3
Cyprus	21 590	23.9
Latvia	545	0.3
Lithuania	905	0.3
Luxembourg	2 405	3.7
Hungary	45	0.0
Malta	915	1.8
Netherlands	35 495	2.0
Austria	109 775	12.2
Poland	7 700	0.2
Portugal	1 975	0.2
Romania	12 065	0.6
Slovenia	6 645	3.2
Slovakia	500	0.1
Finland	4 815	0.9
Sweden	14 045	1.3
Iceland	4 530	12.0
Liechtenstein	70	1.8
Norway	4 650	0.9
Switzerland	23 075	2.6

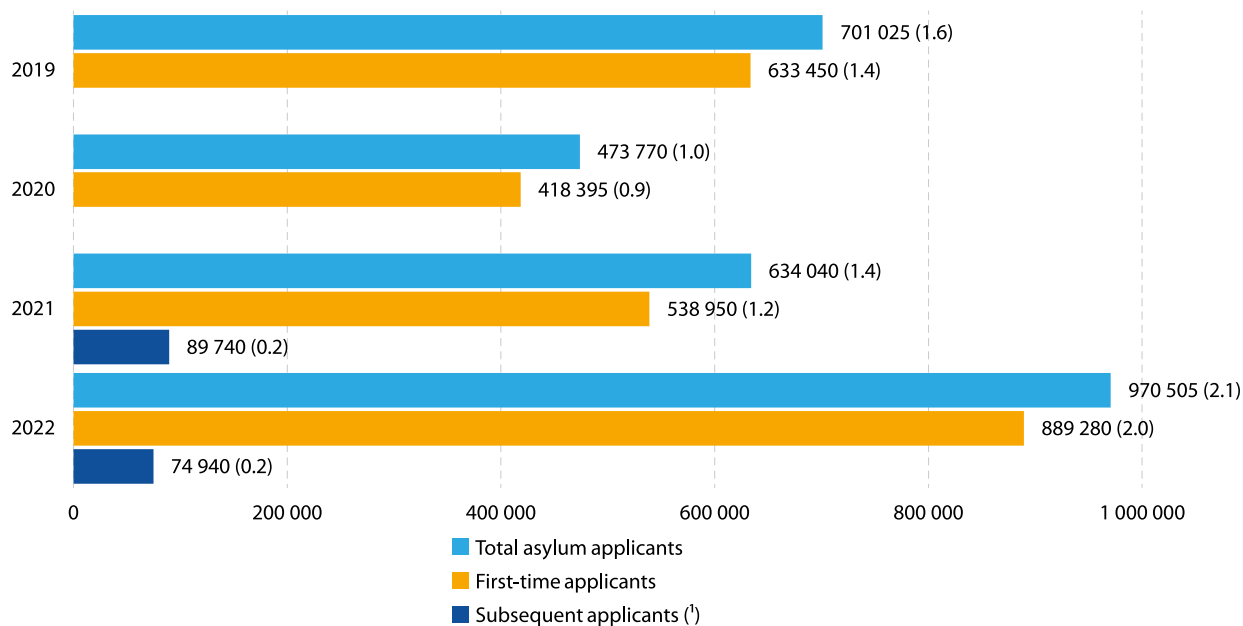
Number of first-time asylum applicants (third-country nationals), main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2022

Europe	148 080	Africa	190 940	Asia	413 695	Americas	127 640	Oceania	15
Türkiye	50 085	Tunisia	21 265	Syria	134 125	Venezuela	50 140		
Georgia	25 980	Morocco	20 945	Afghanistan	114 790	Colombia	42 570		
Ukraine	25 460	Somalia	16 285	Pakistan	33 005	Peru	12 690	Stateless	1 965
Russia	15 390	Egypt	14 865	Bangladesh	31 975	Cuba	4 015		
Albania	10 675	Nigeria	12 950	India	25 945	El Salvador	3 595	Unknown	6 905

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

Asylum applicants (third-country nationals), by type of application, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

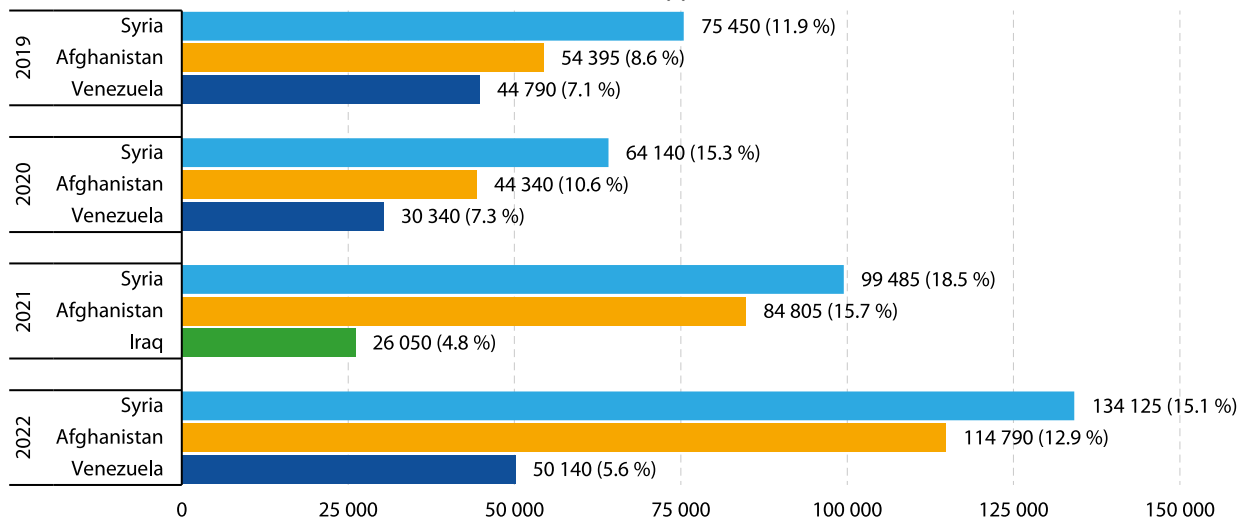


(¹) Excluding Denmark, Cyprus and Sweden for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)

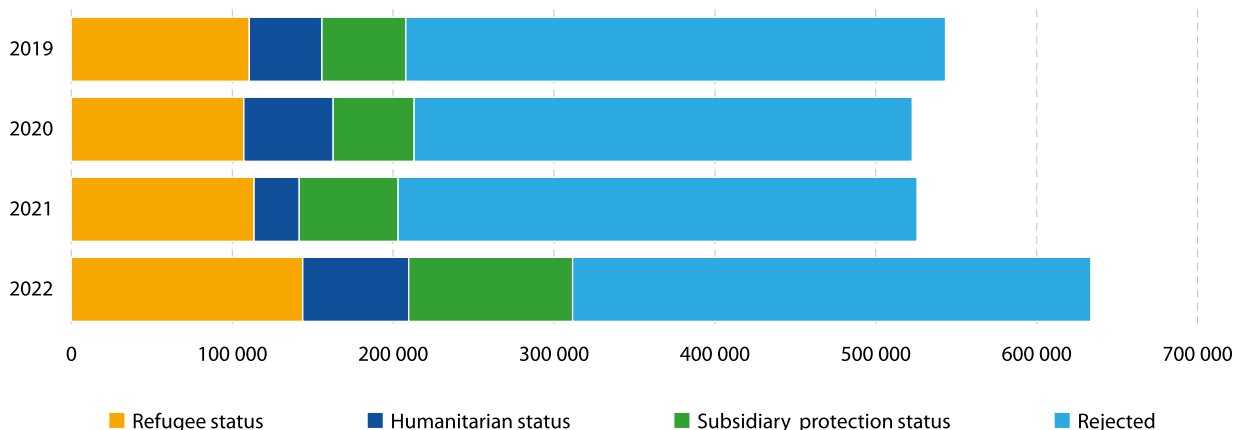
Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

Number of first instance asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

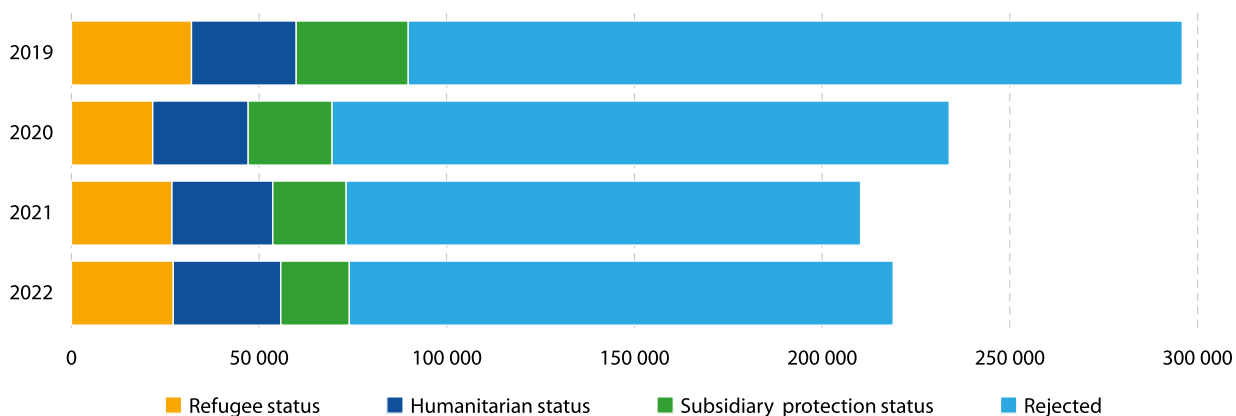


	Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected	
	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)
2019	110 625	20.4	45 160	8.3	52 030	9.6	335 470	61.7
2020	107 140	20.5	55 500	10.6	50 320	9.6	309 605	59.2
2021	113 585	21.6	28 025	5.3	61 520	11.7	322 510	61.4
2022	143 860	22.7	65 880	10.4	101 760	16.1	322 225	50.8

Note: the shares are calculated using the sum of the four outcomes as the denominator.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfst)

Number of final asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022



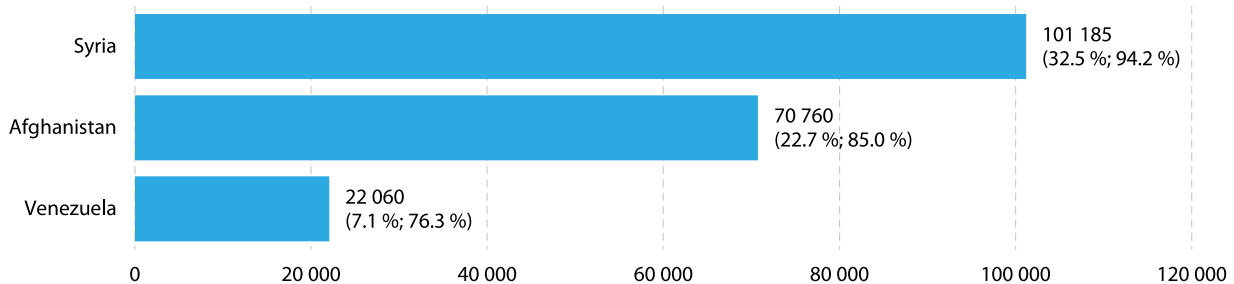
	Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected	
	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)
2019	32 030	10.8	27 850	9.4	29 875	10.1	206 190	69.7
2020	21 645	9.3	25 410	10.9	22 355	9.6	164 445	70.3
2021	26 815	12.8	26 870	12.8	19 515	9.3	137 040	65.2
2022	27 095	12.4	28 715	13.1	18 230	8.3	144 845	66.2

Note: the shares are calculated using the sum of the four outcomes as the denominator.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2022

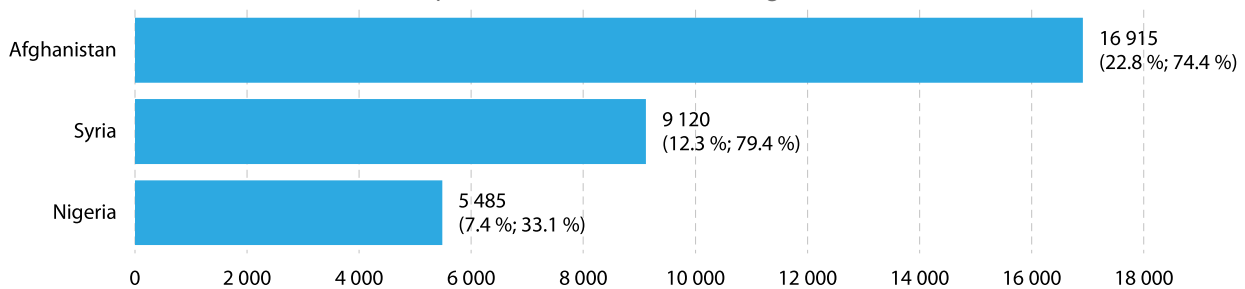
Absolute number (and share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



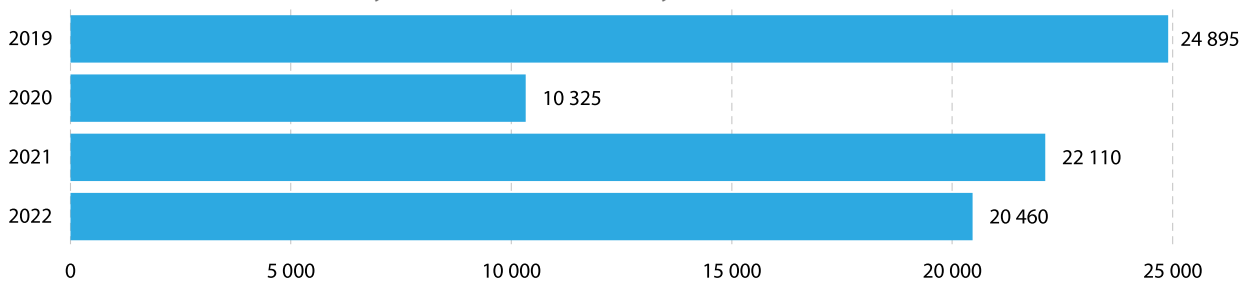
Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfst)

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2022

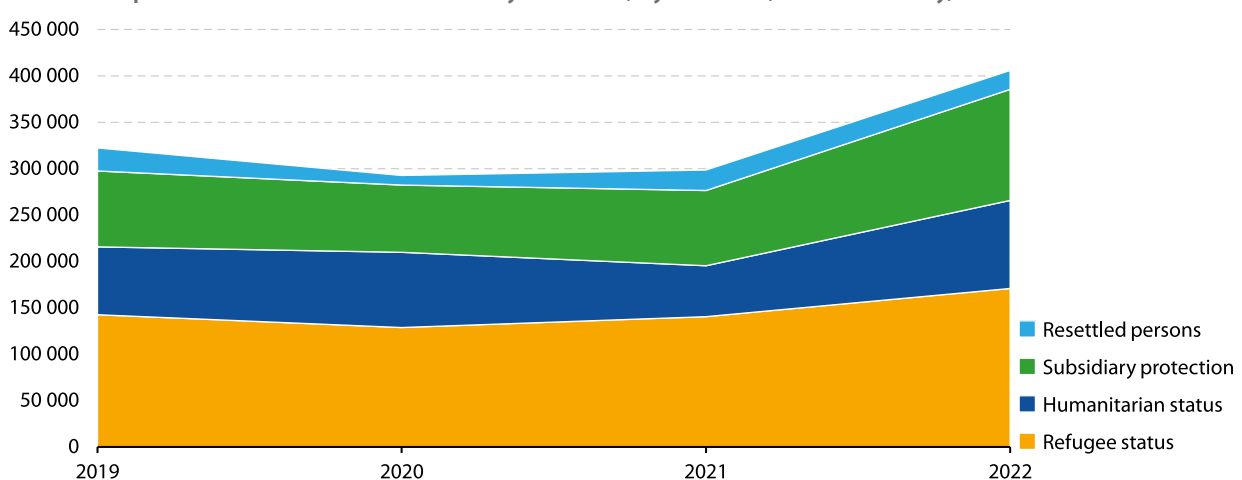
Absolute number (and the share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)

Number of resettled third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

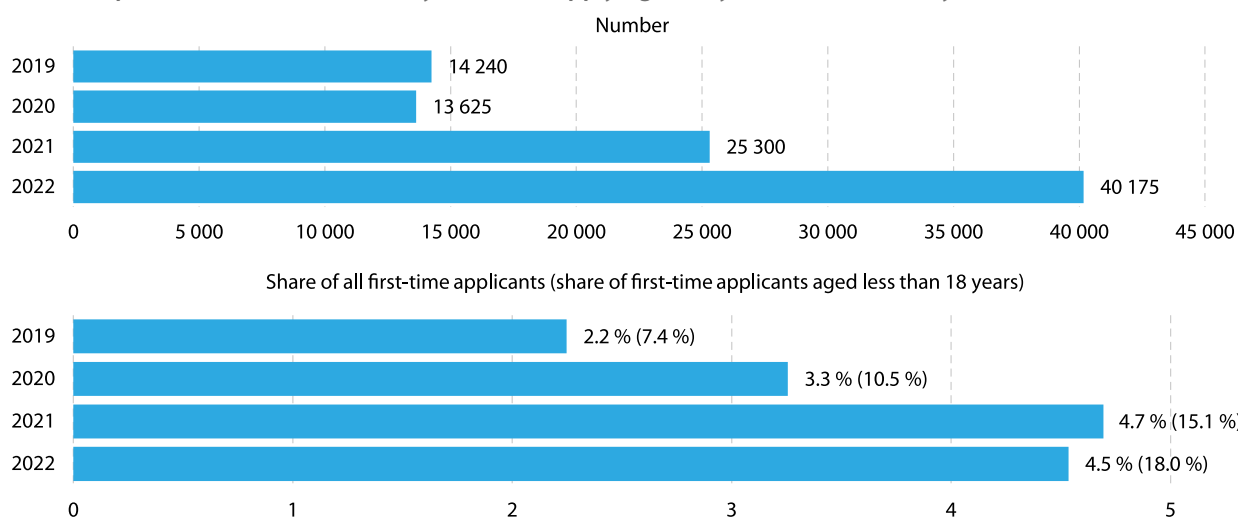
Source: Eurostat (migr_asyresa)

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfst, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)

1.4 Unaccompanied minors

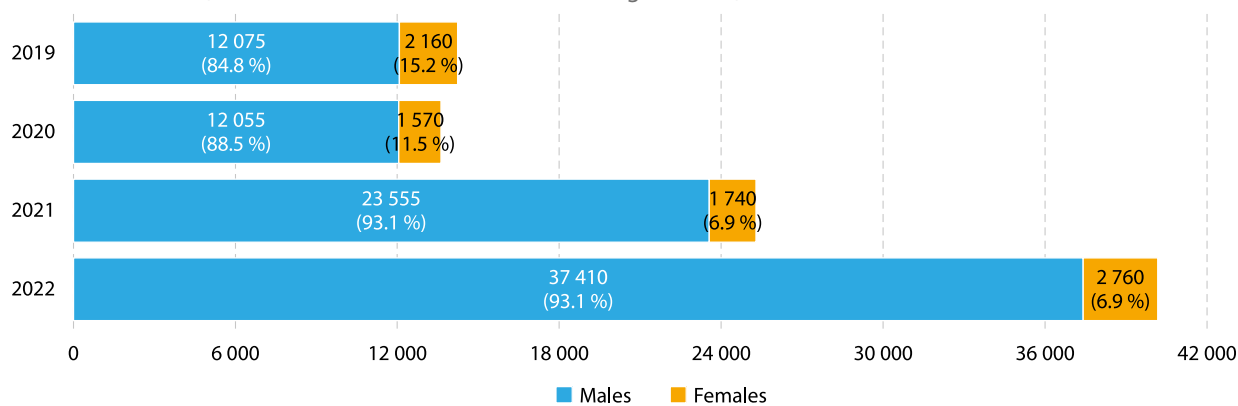
Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2019–2022



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa and migr_asyappctza)

Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals), by sex, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

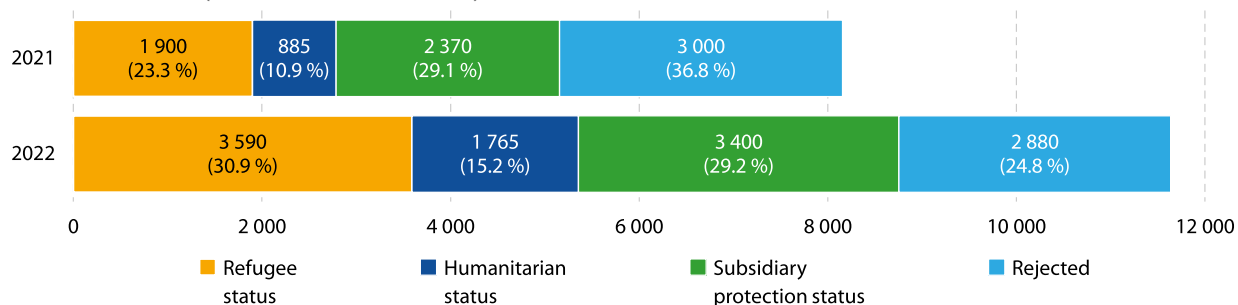
Absolute number (and shares for males and females among the total)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals), by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021 and 2022

Absolute number (and the share in the total)

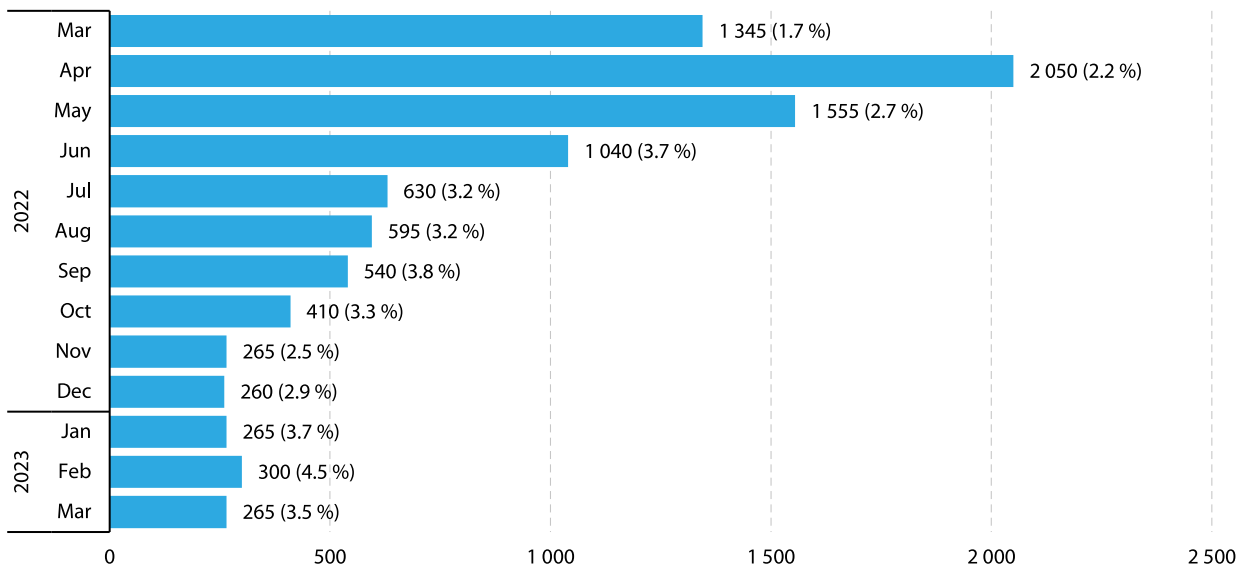


Note: excluding Cyprus and Poland for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdcfq)

Decisions granting temporary protection to unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2023

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



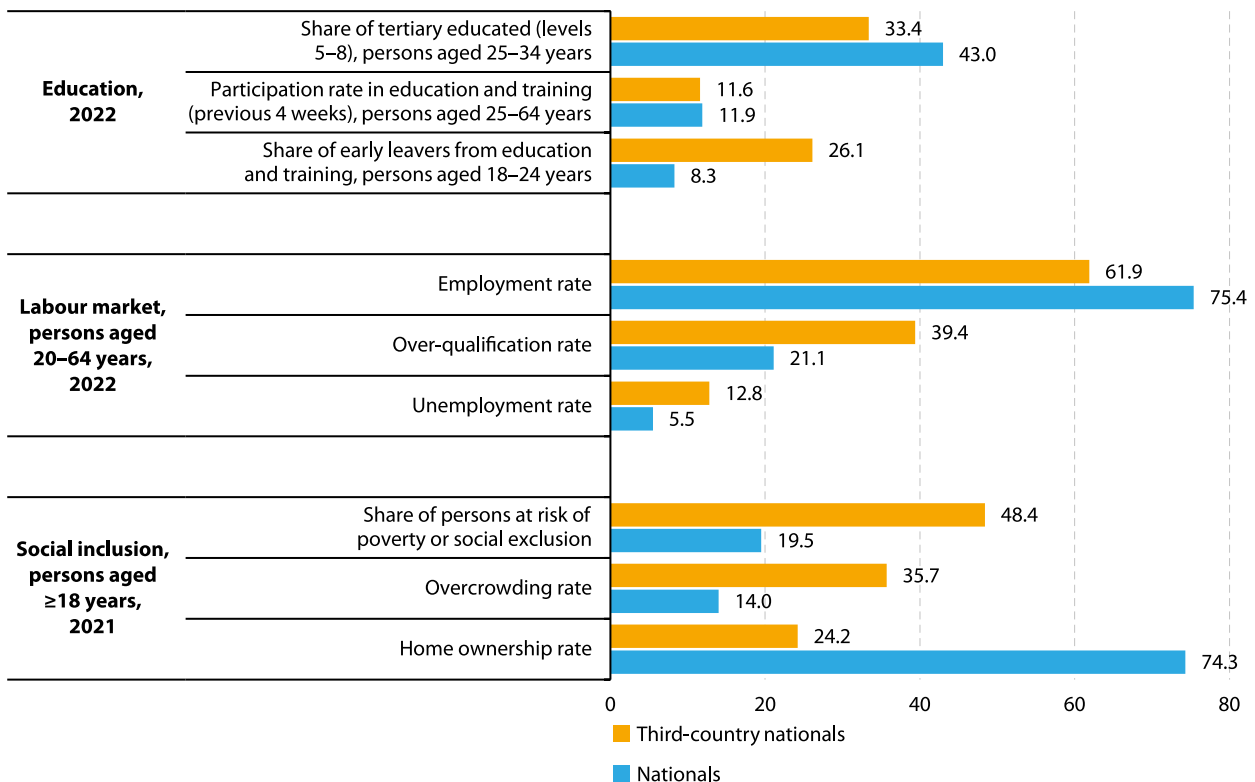
Note: excluding Czechia, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumtpfm and migr_asytpfm)

1.5 Integration

Integration indicators, EU, 2021 or 2022

%

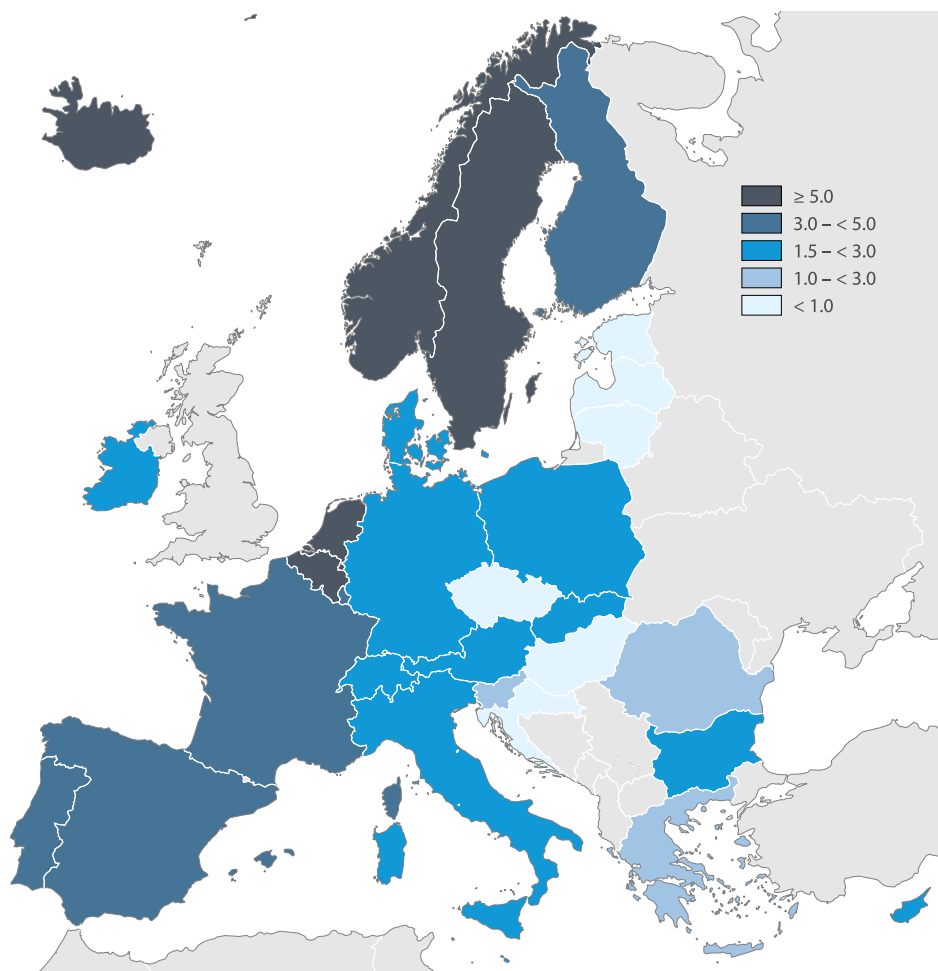


Source: Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911, trng_lfs_12, edat_lfse_01, lfsa_ergan, lfsa_eoqgan, lfsa_urgan, ilc_peps05n, ilc_lvho15 and ilc_lvps15)

1.6 Citizenship and statelessness

Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2021

Number of third-country nationals acquiring citizenship per 100 resident third-country nationals



	Number of acquisitions	Naturalisation rate
EU	706 927	3.0
Belgium	27 857	5.4
Bulgaria	2 149	2.1
Czechia	3 429	0.9
Denmark	4 777	1.5
Germany	94 675	1.5
Estonia	375	0.2
Ireland	7 375	2.5
Greece	9 433	1.3
Spain	138 083	3.8
France	114 898	3.1
Croatia	629	0.8
Italy	109 552	2.9
Cyprus	1 602	2.3
Latvia	771	0.3
Lithuania	102	0.1
Luxembourg	1 724	3.1
Hungary	723	0.6
Malta	1 052	1.7
Netherlands	57 782	10.2
Austria	14 380	2.0
Poland	7 176	1.9
Portugal	23 725	4.7
Romania	927	1.2
Slovenia	1 692	1.1
Slovakia	476	2.3
Finland	5 400	3.0
Sweden	70 713	12.2
Iceland	513	5.1
Liechtenstein	95	1.5
Norway	29 128	12.2
Switzerland	15 165	1.9

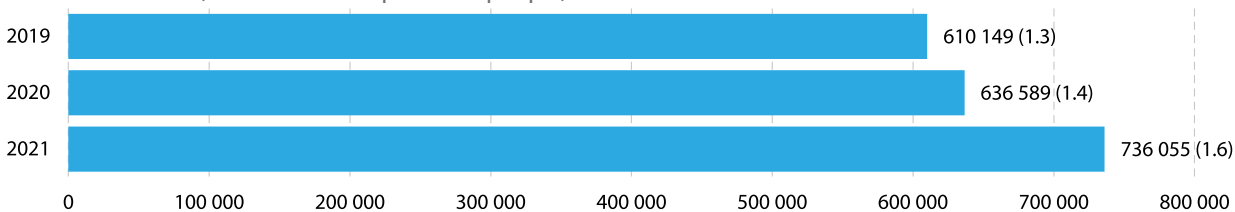
Romania: 2020.

Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2023

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

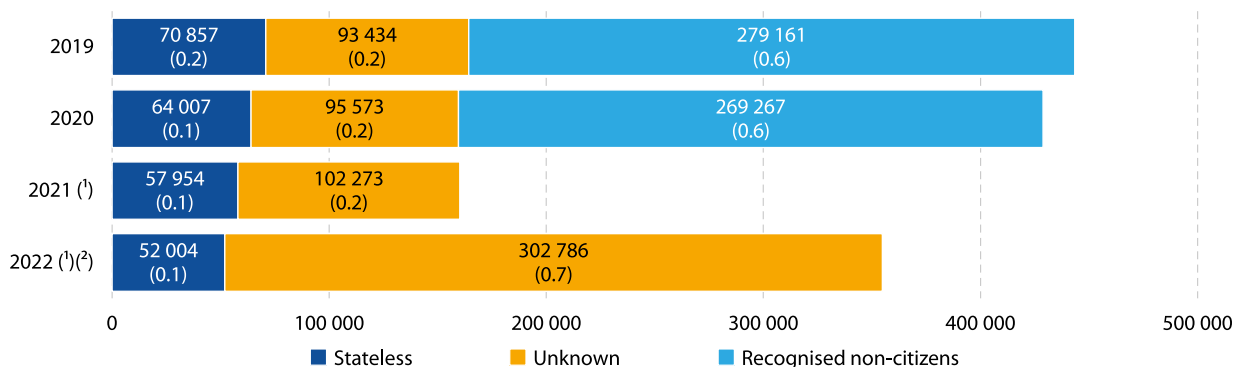
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and demo_gind)

Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



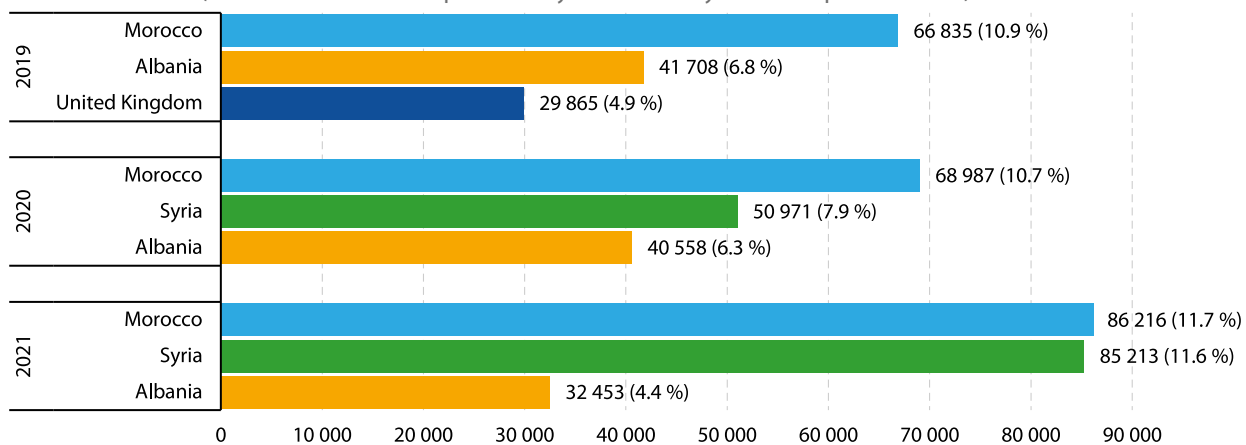
⁽¹⁾ Recognised non-citizens, not available.

⁽²⁾ Stateless, excluding Croatia for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2019-2021

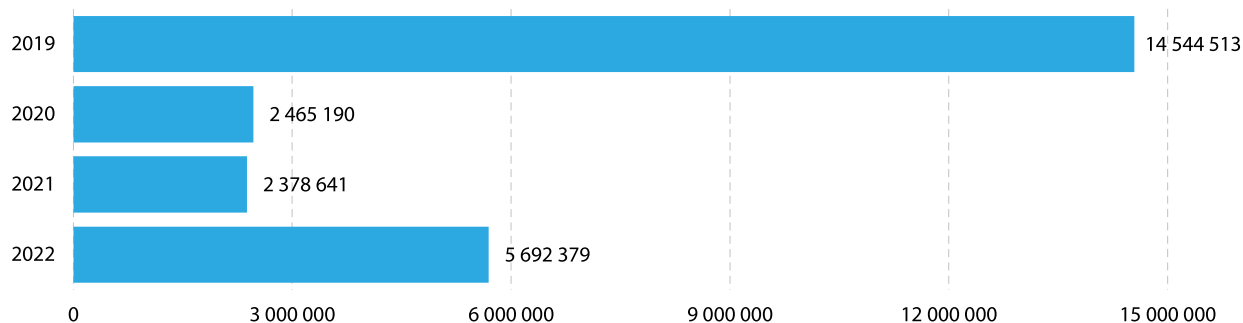
Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals plus stateless)



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

1.7 Borders, Schengen and visas

Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

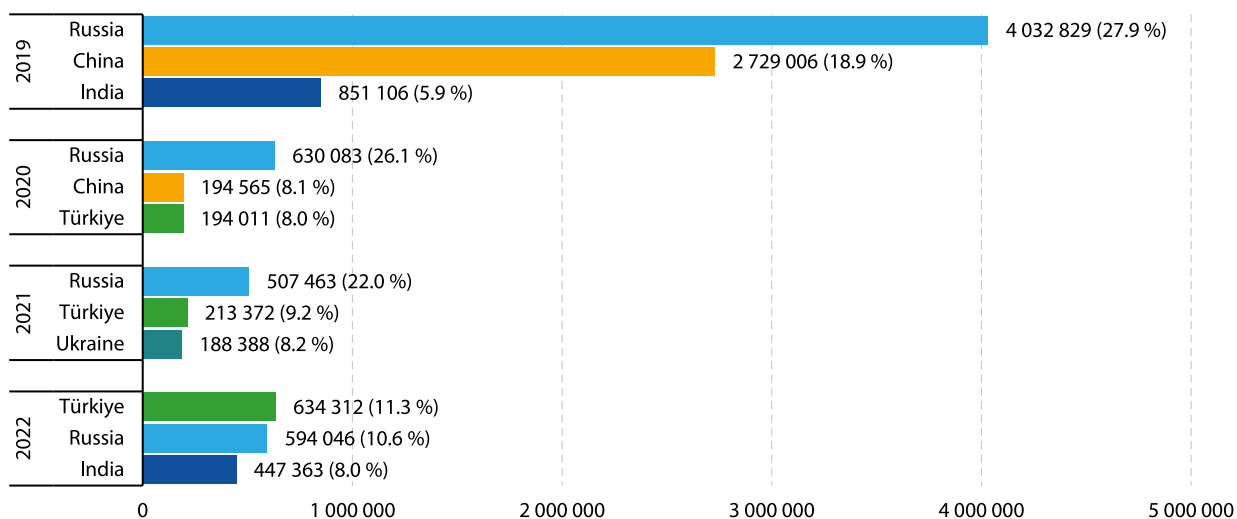


Note: Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania were not part of the Schengen Area. Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple 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, 2018–2021

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



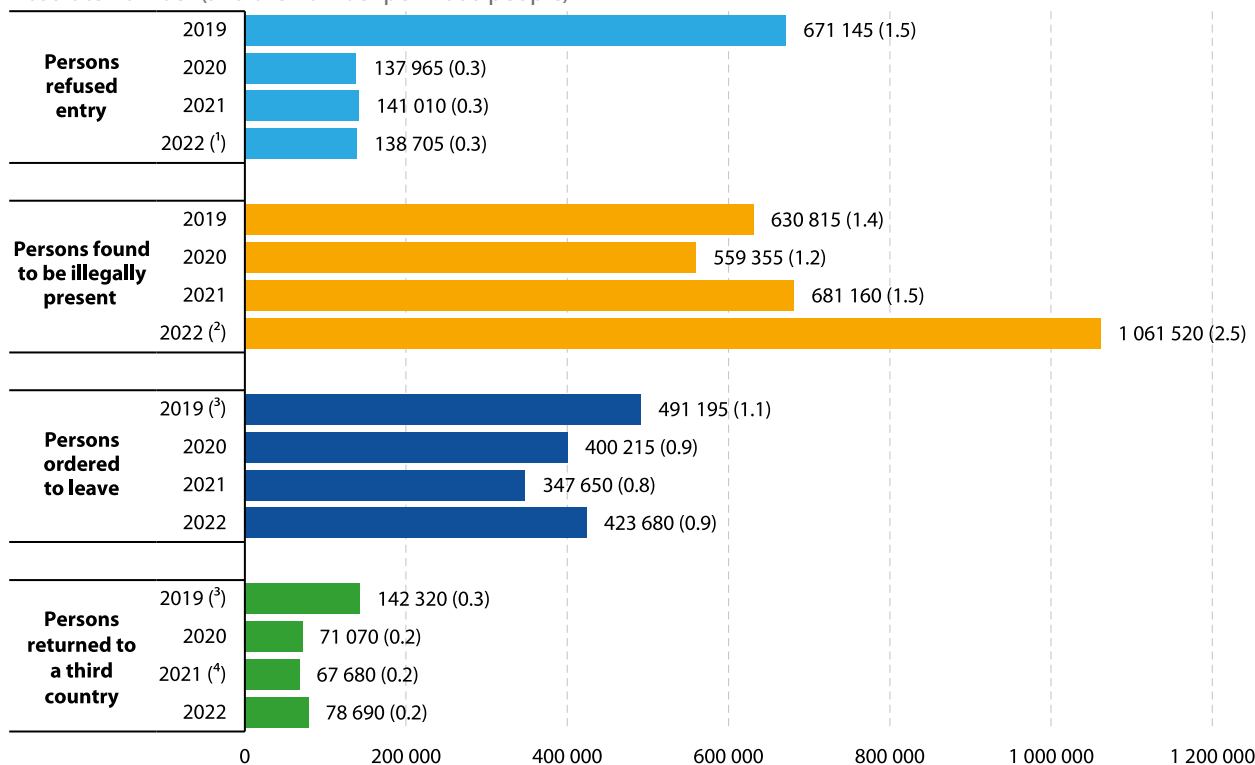
Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.

Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

1.8 Irregular migration

Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



⁽¹⁾ Excluding Czechia, Latvia, Portugal and Norway.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Czechia, Latvia and Romania.

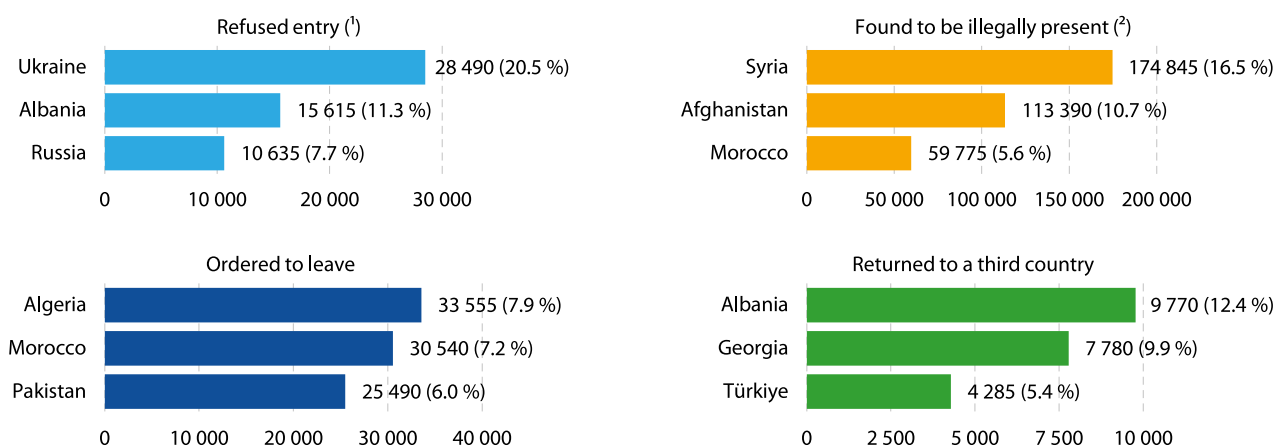
⁽³⁾ Excluding Norway.

⁽⁴⁾ Excluding Lithuania.

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord, migr_eirtn and migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2022

Absolute numbers (and the shares in the respective totals)



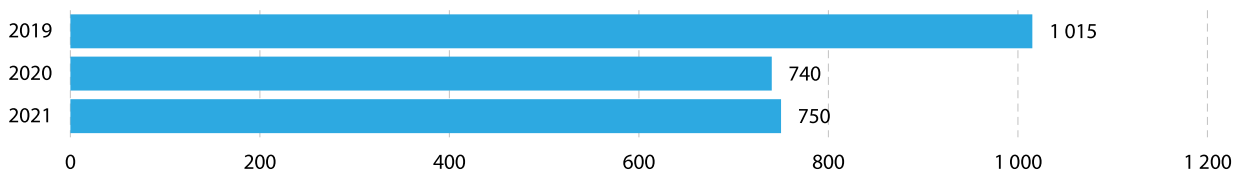
⁽¹⁾ Excluding Czechia, Latvia, Portugal and Norway.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Czechia, Latvia and Romania.

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

1.9 Trafficking in human beings

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

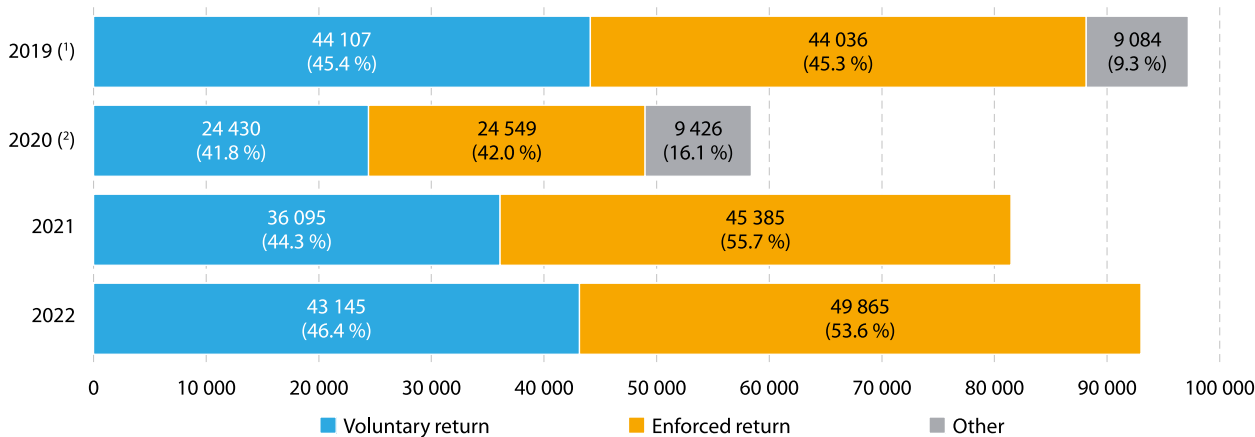


Source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)

1.10 Return and readmission

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr_eirt_vol. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr_eirtn1.

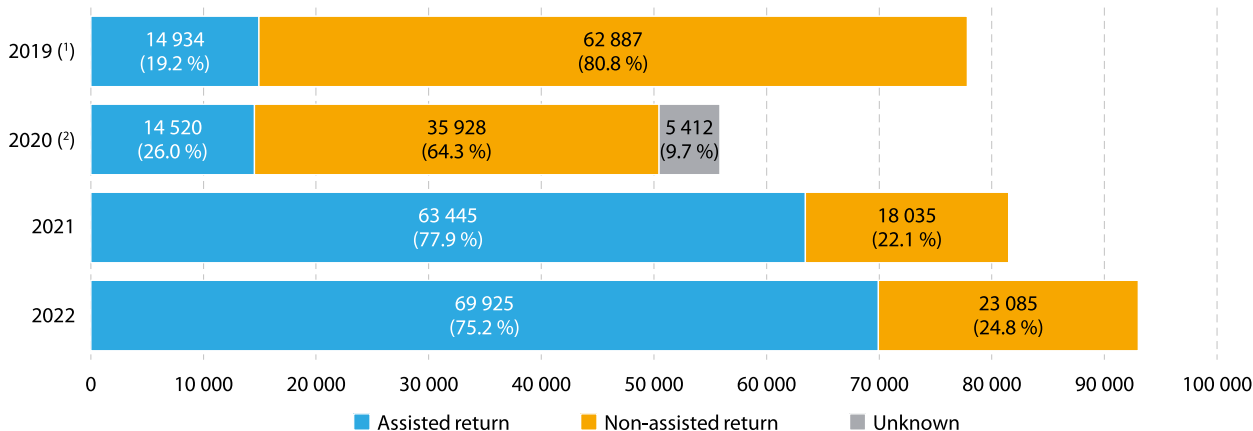
⁽¹⁾ Excluding Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Germany, Spain, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Finland and Norway.

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirt_vol and migr_eirtn1)

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr_eirt_ass. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr_eirtn1.

⁽¹⁾ Excluding Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Czechia, Germany, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Finland and Norway.

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirt_ass and 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 procedure, 2022

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	n/i	n/i	n/i
Bulgaria	182	20	162
Czechia	136	12	124
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	1	0	1
Ireland	158	61	97
Greece	4 548	472	4 076
Spain	n/i	n/i	n/i
France	14 782	1 012	13 770
Croatia	272	n/i	n/i
Italy	26 576	3 986	22 590
Cyprus	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	n/i	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	110	10	100
Hungary	n/i	n/i	n/i
Malta	88	2	86
Netherlands	n/i	n/i	n/i
Austria	48	24	24
Poland	2 354	n/i	n/i
Portugal	126	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	67	5	62
Slovakia	281	41	240
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 2022. Flow data, in other words newly recorded UAMs between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

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

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Note for Czechia: data are provided by the Facility for Children-Foreigners and include only those individuals that were clients of the facility and other facilities that belong under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

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

Note for Greece: the numbers refer to UAMs recorded in 2022 within the child protection system under the supervision of the Special Secretariat for Unaccompanied Minors 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: 14 782 placement orders and judgments concerning persons declared to be UAMs were brought to the attention of the unit between 1 January and 31 December 2022. 13 770 are boys (93.2 % of the total) and 1 012 are girls (6.8 %). Source: Mission UAM on 2 March 2023 (Ministry of Justice)

Note for Croatia: the total number of UAMs represents the number of detected UAMs illegally crossing the border or staying illegally, excluding those who have applied for asylum.

Note for Lithuania: currently, national authorities have not prepared data on unaccompanied minors recorded within the child protection system.

Note for Luxembourg: minors confirmed after age assessment.

Note for the Netherlands: it is not possible to extract these data out of the registration system of Nidos (the Dutch Guardian organisation) as they do not differ between UAMs within the asylum procedure and those outside. However the total of UAMs outside the asylum procedure in the Netherlands is insignificant.

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: 7 male and 8 female = 15 in total. Other extensions: 17 male and 16 female = 33 in total.

Note for Poland: summarised data for UAMs based on art. 186(1) p.2 Act on Foreigners and information obtained from the Ministry of Family and Social Policy on UAMs of Ukrainian nationality. Specific information on the age, sex and time of remaining in the child protection system is not available at the moment.

Note for Slovenia: only those accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners are included.

Note for Slovakia: in 2022, nine UAMs were recorded as applying for asylum. 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 Trafficking in human beings

Table 2.2.1: Victims of trafficking in human beings from third countries, 2022

	Total number of TCNs identified as victims of trafficking in human beings in 2022 (presumed to be victims are shown in brackets)			Age			Forms of exploitation						Top countries of citizenship							
	18 years or older		Under 18 years of age		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Other forms		Both sexes	Female		Male						
	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes					Female	Male				
Belgium	214	32	182	199	28	171	15	4	11	26	21	5	172	8	164	16	3	13	Philippines, Bangladesh, Morocco	
Bulgaria	12	7	5	6	5	1	6	2	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	5	5	Ukraine, Syria, Philippines	
Czechia	n/i (13)	n/i (7)	n/i (6)	n/i (13)	n/i (7)	n/i (6)	0	0	0	n/i (0)	n/i (0)	n/i (0)	n/i (13)	n/i (7)	n/i (6)	n/i (0)	n/i (0)	n/i (0)	Philippines, Ukraine, Pakistan	
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	
Estonia	(86*)	(51)	(30)	(86*)	(51)	(30)	0	0	0	(46*)	(38)	(3)	(40)	(13)	(27)	n/i	n/i	n/i	Ukraine, Russia, Moldova	
Ireland	28	19	9	27	19	8	1	n/i	n/i	18	17	1	7	1	6	3	1	2	Nigeria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe/South Africa/Ghana	
Greece	3 (358)	3 (291)	0 (67)	3 (290)	3 (250)	0 (40)	0 (68)	0 (41)	0 (27)	3 (211)	3 (195)	0 (16)	0 (129)	0 (90)	0 (39)	0 (62)	0 (43)	0 (19)	Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon	
Spain	206	131	75	194	128	66	12	3	9	118	115	3	78	15	63	10	1	9	Colombia, Morocco, Venezuela	
France	173	139	34	171	137	34	2	2	0	173	139	34	925	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	Romania, Peru, Equatorial Guinea	
Croatia	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Burkina Faso, Uganda	
Italy	2 195	1 433	695	2 102	1 384	651	93	49	44	1 297	1 230	7	690	56	633	208	147	55	Nigeria, Pakistan, Bangladesh	
Cyprus	6	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	Egypt, Russia, Nepal, Cameroon	
Latvia	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	Moldova, Belarus	
Lithuania	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	
Luxembourg	46 (8)	44 (3)	2 (5)	46 (8)	44 (3)	2 (5)	0	0	0	45 (2)	44 (2)	1 (0)	2 (10)	1 (3)	1 (7)	0	0	0	Russia (21); Ukraine (20); China (13)	
Hungary	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Albania, Cuba
Malta	5 (7)	5 (5)	0 (2)	5	5	0	0 (1)	0 (1)	0	5 (5)	5 (5)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0	0 (2)	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	Colombia, Venezuela
Netherlands	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	
Austria	75	14	61	71	10	61	4	4	0	10	10	0	63	2	61	2	2	0	Iraq, Türkiye, India and Nigeria	
Poland	180	n/i	n/i	165	n/i	n/i	15	n/i	n/i	8	n/i	n/i	179	n/i	n/i	19	n/i	n/i	Colombia (44), Venezuela (37), Guatemala (35)	

	Total number of TCNs identified as victims of trafficking in human beings in 2022 (presumed to be victims are shown in brackets)		Age				Forms of exploitation						Top countries of citizenship					
			18 years or older		Under 18 years of age		Sexual exploitation			Labour exploitation				Other forms				
			Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes		Female	Male			
Portugal	77	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	5	n/i	n/i	46	n/i	n/i	26	n/i	n/i	Colombia, Brazil, Moldova
Slovenia	5 (14)	5 (2)	0 (12)	3	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Venezuela, Colombia, India
Slovakia	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (0)	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	c/d	
Finland	n/i (367)	n/i (192)	n/i (175)	n/i (346)	n/i (180)	n/i (166)	n/i (21)	n/i (12)	n/i (64)	n/i (56)	n/i (8)	n/i (217)	n/i (61)	n/i (156)	n/i (86)	n/i (75)	n/i (11)	
Sweden	515	222	293	494	211	283	21	11	99	87	12	397	127	270	55	39	16	Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine
Norway	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	

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

Presumed victims are persons who fulfil the definition of a victim of trafficking in human beings (THB), as outlined in Directive 2011/36/EU, but whom have not been formally identified by the relevant authorities (in other words, the national person/body authorised to formally identify victims).

Identified victims are those whom have been formally identified by the relevant authority (in other words, the national person/body authorised to formally identify victims).

More than one form of exploitation may be associated with each victim, therefore the statistics presented in this section may not necessarily agree with the overall totals entered above.

This terminology is in keeping with terminology in 'Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers: Trafficking in human beings':

'n/i' means no information

'c/d' means confidential data based on low number of identified third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings

Note for Belgium: including data on smuggling.

Note for Czechia: the total number of third-country nationals (TCNs) identified as victims of trafficking in human is not available. In brackets, are the numbers of presumed victims, who entered the Programme for Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (only for adult persons).

Source: Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Source: Facility for Children-foreigners of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (data for children under 18 years of age)

Note for Germany: figures for 2022 will be published in autumn 2023.

Note for Estonia: all of the victims from third countries were presumed victims related to crimes of pimping (Penal Code § 133-2, also labour dispute cases within Labour Inspectorate).

* The figures for both sexes included in the overall total, the subtotal for 18 years or older and the subtotal for sexual exploitation also include five transgender persons.

Note for Spain: top countries of citizenship by form of exploitation.

Sexual: Colombia (31 %), Paraguay (16 %), Venezuela (14 %)

Labour: Morocco (36 %), Ukraine (12 %)

Other forms (includes forced criminality and forced marriage): Morocco (70 %) Note for France: Delegation for Victims, General Directorate for the National Police, Ministry of the Interior. For labour exploitation: Central office for the fight against illegal work - OCLTI / Ministerial Statistical Service for national security - SSMSI, Ministry of the Interior. These data include slavery, forced labour and bonded labour (30 victims for these three infractions); undignified labour or housing conditions (652 victims) and THB (243 victims).

Note for Italy: the total count includes 67 transgender persons.

Note for Lithuania: currently, national authorities have not prepared data on trafficking in human beings.

Note for Luxembourg: the total number of the top three countries of citizenship differs from the total number of TCN victims because the top three includes the number of potential victims identified by the Labour Inspection (ITM), whereas the total number of TCN victims does not include this category of potential victims.

Note for Malta: from the total number of identified victims, five victims were formally identified by the Malta Police Force. Seven TCNs were identified as presumed victims by Agenzija Appogg within the Foundation for Social Welfare services. The statistical information provided by FSWS covers the period from January 2022 up till June 2022.

Note for the Netherlands: no formal identification in the Netherlands.

Presumed victims are reported to Comensha. Publication of these figures is reserved for the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, who will report in October.

Note for Poland: the table presents the number of TCNs identified as victims of human trafficking. The total number of victims identified in 2022 in Poland (including EU citizens) was 277. This total includes 180 TCNs and 97 EU citizens. Data come from the National Prosecutor's Office.

Note for Slovakia: confidential data based on the low number of presumed/identified TCN victims of trafficking in human beings.

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Note for Finland: the number of identified victims is just the number that were identified by the assistance system. A person can be identified as a victim of human trafficking by other authorities as well, such as Police, Border Guard, court or prosecutor during an investigation or a court proceeding. Numbers on identified victims could not be supplied for 2022. Due to a legislative amendment, from 2023 onwards new customers of the national assistance system (now marked as presumed victims) will be considered as fully identified victims. This will be reflected in the numbers in the future.

Source: assistance system for victims of human trafficking (Finnish Immigration Service).

Note for Sweden: the numbers identified have increased compared with 2021. One reason is the increased number of suspected labour exploitation victims and the other is applicants outside Sweden applying for labour in cases where there is suspicion of a crime.

Note for Norway: there is not a national identification authority. The total number of TCNs identified as victims of trafficking in 2021 cannot be provided. UDI (Norwegian Directorate of Immigration) decided upon 27 cases concerning presumed victims of trafficking (reflection, temporary residence permit and asylum) and 11 presumed victims of trafficking returned with IOMs (International Organization for Migration) assisted voluntary return programme. These numbers do not reflect the total number of victims receiving assistance in Norway. The number includes European Economic Area citizens.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

Table 2.2.2: Total number of reflection periods granted to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2022

	Number of reflection periods granted						Number of residence permits requested						Number of residence permits granted					
	According to Directive 2004/81/EC			National provisions			According to Directive 2004/81/EC			National provisions			According to Directive 2004/81/EC			National provisions		
	Total reflection periods	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Total requested	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Total granted	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	205	205	34	171	n/i	n/i	n/i	608	545	164	381	63	26	37	608	545	164	381
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/i (13)	n/i (7)	n/i (6)	14	0	0	0	14	8	6	14	n/i	n/i	n/i
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Ireland	n/i	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	20	12	n/i	n/i	8	n/i	n/i	7	n/i	n/i	n/i
Spain	208	208	174	31	0	0	0	59	49	46	3	10	7	3	59	49	46	3
France	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/i	558	379	179	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	493	325	168
Croatia	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	808	808	481	280	n/i	n/i	n/i	271	39	14	24	232	161	56	n/i	3	1	2
Cyprus	172	172	133	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	40	15	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	16	27	27
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	1	0	1	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	5	n/i	n/i	n/i	5	5	0	50	50	33	17	n/i	n/i	n/i	46	46	30	16
Netherlands	85	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	62	23	164	n/a	n/a	n/a	164	88	76	102	n/a	n/a	n/a
Austria	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	14	0	0	0
Poland	109	109	29	80	n/i	n/i	n/i	31	31	8	23	n/i	n/i	n/i	21	21	8	13
Portugal	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	9	0	0	0	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	14	14	n/i	n/i	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	75	22	53	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	12	41	41
Sweden	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	28	22	6	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Norway	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	5	4	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	3	9	9	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

'n/i' means no information
'n/a' means not applicable
'c/d' means confidential data based on low number of identified third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings

Note for Czechia: in 2022, a total of four women and three men applied for residence permits. The duration of residence permits issued for this purpose is six months. All the requested permits were issued, in other words, a total of 14.

Source: Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (NRM - Reflection period granted to third-country national (TCNs) within Programme for Support and Protection to Victims of THB)
Source: Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Note for Greece: permits according to national provisions – one was rejected and seven are pending. Permits according to Directive 2004/81/EC – one was rejected and 11 are pending.

Note for France: 2022 data are provisional.

Source: Division for the valorisation of administrative sources, Department for studies, statistics and documentation (DSEF), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEFF) / Ministry of the Interior, 28 March 2023

Note for Italy: the total includes 47 transgender persons. The data relating to residence permits granted is very partial as it is collected at the end of the protection and assistance process. Furthermore, many of the people taken into care had a residence permit for requesting international protection (224) while others already had a residence permit (154).

Note for Lithuania: currently, national authorities have not prepared data on trafficking in human beings.

Note for Luxembourg: one reflexion and one residence permit were granted for the same person, based on the national provision transposing Directive 2004/81/EC.

Note for Hungary: the mentioned cases cover the extension of humanitarian residence permits issued earlier.

Note for the Netherlands: the data provided can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs of procedures in the registration system INDIGO.

Source: Immigration and Naturalisation Service, METIS

Source for Slovakia: Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium

Note for Finland: for the total number of residence permits requested in 2022, 14 first permits were requested by females and 31 by males, while eight extended permits were requested by females and 22 by males. For the total number of residence permits granted in 2022, five first permits were granted to females and 28 to males, while seven extended permits were granted to females and 13 to males.

Source: Finnish Immigration Service, National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking

Note for Norway: the residence permit according to Norway's national provisions refers to a temporary permit for up to 12 months, on the basis of a police complaint against the traffickers, both for TCN and European Economic Area citizens. The permit may be renewed.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

2.3 Traffickers

Table 2.3: Number of traffickers arrested and convicted, 2022

	Arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding	Convicted
Belgium	234	n/i
Bulgaria	n/i	n/i
Czechia	12	16
Germany	n/i	n/i
Estonia	4	4
Ireland	7	2
Greece	65	221
Spain	233	n/i
France	990	1 039
Croatia	0	0
Italy	168	n/i
Cyprus	11	5
Latvia	6	7
Lithuania	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	23	3
Hungary	161	n/i
Malta	n/i	n/i
Netherlands	208	61
Austria	49	n/i
Poland	17	4
Portugal	0	0
Slovenia	30	0
Slovakia	34	8
Finland	94	4
Sweden	n/i	n/i
Norway	16	0

Note: the data are not limited to traffickers from third countries. Statistics are not available for or were not provided by Denmark and Romania.

'n/i' means no information

Note for Belgium: the data for arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding are the number of unique suspects registered by the police services in respect of human trafficking registered in the ANG (General National Database). 2022 data. Database closed 09/03/23. Data are non-official and are of restricted use. Official data will be available at the end of June 2023.

Note for Czechia: the data for arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding include persons who have been prosecuted (criminal proceeding was launched) in relation to the criminal offences according to § 168 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009 Coll.). Due to changes in the methodology, the category includes all persons against whom criminal proceedings were launched during reported period (even for criminal activities committed during previous period). Data regarding the numbers of persons who were taken into custody for these offenses is not available as it is not statistically monitored which offence the custody was imposed for.

Source: Police Presidium

Data for convicted are the numbers of convicted persons (by the final decision) in relation to criminal offences according to § 168 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Act No. 40/2009 Coll (Criminal Code).

Source: Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic

Note for Germany: data on arrested traffickers for 2022 will be published in autumn 2023. Data on convicted traffickers are not available.

Note for Estonia: Penal Code § 133. Arrested / otherwise involved means prosecuted and sent to court. Among the arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding, two ended in the prosecutors office, two were sent to court. Among the convicted, two related to forced criminality and two related to sexual exploitation.

Note for France: 2022 data. Coverage: TEH large. Arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding: SID-Cassiopée. Convicted: provisional.

Source: Directorate for Criminal Affairs and Pardons (DACG), Ministry of Justice, SID-Cassiopée, data 2016-2022, March 2023

Note for Croatia: the victims were sexually exploited on Turkish territory, the perpetrators have not been identified.

Note for Italy: 13 at air borders, three at sea borders, 152 at land borders.

Note for Latvia: suspected and convicted. Statistics on arrested are not available.

Note for Lithuania: currently, national authorities have not prepared data on trafficking in human beings.

Note for Luxembourg: the three convicted perpetrators are not necessarily linked to the 23 people involved in criminal proceedings.

Note for the Netherlands: these figures are indicative. They give the best possible representation based on the information currently in the management information systems available to the judiciary. Proven statements also include cases in which 'attempts to' or 'co-perpetration of' the offence defined above were declared proven. The data for the most recent calendar year are provisional as registrations may not yet have been fully updated. As in previous years, the data concern the number of cases in which section 273f was declared proven.

Source: information on arrests is provided by the Prosecutor General's Office; information on convicted traffickers of THB is provided by De Raad voor de Rechtspraak (Council for the Judiciary)

Note for Austria: the number only reflects those who were reported but not necessarily arrested.

Note for Poland: data come from the National Prosecutor's Office.

Source for Slovakia: Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium and Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic

Note for Finland: arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding includes aggregate data on individuals suspected of human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking offences.

Source: National Police Board / Legal Register Centre

Note for Norway: no new convictions in 2022. However:

– one district court case (TOSL-2021-84158, 2021-12-07) was appealed by the four people convicted of human trafficking. They withdrew their appeals shortly before the appeal hearing and the judgment thus became legally binding in 2022;
– the 'Lime' case, in which seven people were convicted of human trafficking for forced labour in the Court of Appeal, all for aggravated human trafficking, became legally binding on 4 March 2022.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

2.4 Visa policy

Table 2.4: Visas issued, 2022

	Total for all visas	(Schengen) short stay visas (so called A and C visas, the latter including LTV visas – stays of up to 90 days)			National long stay visas (so called D visas)		
		Issued to third-country nationals coming directly from a third country	Issued to third-country nationals resident in another EU Member State	Subtotal for short stay visas	Issued to third-country nationals coming directly from a third country	Issued to third-country nationals resident in another EU Member State	Subtotal for long stay visas
Belgium	156 638	n/i	n/i	117 402	n/i	n/i	39 236
Bulgaria	122 308	104 244	367	104 611	17 194	503	17 697
Czechia	115 000	100 499	522	101 028	12 645	1 327	13 972
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	34 134	n/i	n/i	18 386	n/i	n/i	15 748
Ireland	113 579	n/a	n/a	61 885	n/i	n/i	51 694
Greece	424 273	n/i	n/i	404 352	n/i	n/i	19 921
Spain	1 119 188	929 923	1 090	n/i	n/i	n/i	188 175
France	1 738 151	1 445 393	15 720	1 461 113	271 722	5 316	277 038
Croatia	48 940	n/i	n/i	22 222	n/i	n/i	26 718
Italy	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Cyprus	n/i	n/i	n/i	65 596	n/i	n/i	n/i
Latvia	61 527	n/a	n/a	47 908	n/a	n/a	13 619
Lithuania	70 016	n/i	n/i	24 684	n/i	n/i	45 332
Luxembourg	18 821	n/i	n/i	13 323	n/i	n/i	5 498
Hungary	159 141	121 812	925	122 737	36 071	335	36 406
Malta	42 529	13 584	253	13 837	23 234	5 458	28 692
Netherlands	418 930	331 761	2 994	334 755	n/i	n/i	84 175
Austria	172 854	129 340	6 184	135 524	35 738	1 592	37 330
Poland	612 966	71 584	1 295	1 647	526 278	11 094	534
Portugal	4 790	n/i	n/i	4 790	n/i	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	15 790	15 023	36	15 059	711	20	731
Slovakia	17 014	10 728	150	10 878	5 988	148	6 136
Finland	147 204	144 121	2 342	146 463	n/i	n/i	741
Sweden	94 703	n/i	n/i	94 703	n/i	n/i	5 185
Norway	75 617	n/i	n/i	57 767	n/i	n/i	17 850

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 2022, seven 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 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 documentation (DSED), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEF) / Ministry of the Interior, 28 March 2023

Note for Croatia: as of 1 January 2023, the Schengen acquis is in full application in Croatia as a Schengen area Member State. Short stay visas issued in 2022 were valid only for the Republic of Croatia (with some exceptions, such as the implementation of Decision No 565/2014/EU).

Note for Cyprus: D visas are not issued.

Note for Latvia: visa statistics do not include D visas issued to Ukrainians granted temporary protection.

Note for the Netherlands: Information on short stay visas is provided by the Ministry 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 long stay visas (D visas) is provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service: METIS. This includes granted visas and visas granted after appeal. The data provided can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs of procedures in the registration system 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 not available.

Note for Portugal: the data provided for the subtotal on short stay visas are incomplete. These are based on data for the number of visas issued in border control posts.

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

2.5 Return

Table 2.5: Number of third-country nationals being returned to their home country by type of return, 2022

	Enforced return			Returned voluntarily			Among TCNs returned voluntarily, the number of TCNs returned as part of an assisted return programme		
	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	1 212	84	1 128	645	249	396	85	25	60
Bulgaria	348	24	324	143	28	115	37	4	33
Czechia	442	20	422	n/a	n/a	n/a	668	105	563
Germany	7 720	1 760	5 955	n/i	n/i	n/i	7 877	n/i	n/i
Estonia	108	14	94	969	627	342	41	11	30
Ireland	25	0	25	90	40	50	60	25	35
Greece	2 763	n/i	n/i	4 462	n/i	n/i	3 065	n/i	n/i
Spain	4 325	1 265	3 060	2 035	1 030	1 005	2 035	1 030	1 005
France	5 280	n/i	n/i	5 035	n/i	n/i	3 361	n/i	n/i
Croatia	3 181	n/i	n/i	544	n/i	n/i	29	n/i	n/i
Italy	2 789	170	2 619	n/i	n/i	n/i	145	17	128
Cyprus	5 409	1 443	3 966	3 512	781	2 731	871	140	731
Latvia	62	9	53	1 957	560	1 397	105	14	91
Lithuania	493	n/i	n/i	2 729	n/i	n/i	679	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	189	57	132	121	57	64	87	33	54
Hungary	420	345	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	114	0	114	n/i	n/i	n/i	45	5	40
Netherlands	435	55	380	495	130	375	95	25	80
Austria	923	62	861	4 952	1 339	3 612	2 318	506	1 812
Poland	716	38	678	3 871	929	2 942	107	27	80
Portugal	221	n/i	n/i	159	n/i	n/i	159	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	53	4	49	49	0	49	10	0	10
Slovakia	94	5	89	139	18	121	134	17	117
Finland	1 368	511	856	3 154	1 660	1 487	130	42	88
Sweden	4 282	996	3 286	3 902	1 652	2 250	2 420	n/i	n/i
Norway	1 131	341	790	n/i	n/i	n/i	89	34	55

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

Note: enforced return refers to the situation in which the third-country national (TCN) is subject to the enforcement of the obligation to return (the enforcement procedure has been launched). Definition based on Art. 3.5 and 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC.

Voluntary return refers to the situation in which the TCN complies voluntarily with the obligation to return (in other words, no enforcement procedure had to be launched) and this departure is confirmed by information from, for example, the border authority or the consulate authorities in the country of origin or other authorities such as IOM or any other organisations implementing a programme to assist migrants to return to a third-country. Definition based on Art. 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC.

Assisted return refers to the situation in which the TCN was assisted to return. They are the beneficiary of a national or EU Member State's cooperative programme to encourage return and to provide reintegration assistance. The TCN received (i) an in-kind assistance prior to departure (such as the purchase of plane tickets) and/or (ii) in-cash allowances at the point of departure/upon arrival and/or (iii) an in-kind or in-cash reintegration assistance. Please note that beneficiaries of assisted return programs are mostly TCNs who voluntarily return but some may also have been returned by force. Definition based on Art. 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC and Asylum and Migration Glossary 2.0.

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Note for Bulgaria: for forced return – among females, three were aged 0–17 years, 16 were aged 18–34 years and five were aged 35 years or over; among males, five were aged 0–17 years, 204 were aged 18–34 years and 115 were aged 35 years or over. For voluntary return – among females, one was aged 0–17 years, seven were aged 18–34 years and 20 were aged 35 years or over; among males, six were aged 0–17 years, 50 were aged 18–34 years and 59 were aged 35 years or over. For assisted voluntary return – among females, zero were aged 0–17 years, two were aged 18–34 years and two were aged 35 years or over; among males, five were aged 0–17 years, 19 were aged 18–34 years and nine were aged 35 years or over.

Note for Czechia: among the total of 668 assisted voluntary returns, 14 were by the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior (SUZ), 262 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and 392 by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. Among females, 28 were aged 0–17 years, 30 were aged 18–34 years and 47 were aged 35 years or over. Among males, 31 were aged 0–17 years, 265 were aged 18–34 years and 267 were aged 35 years or over. This category includes assisted voluntary departures carried out by the Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior (DAMP) and Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of the Interior (SUZ) and IOM. Source: Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior (DAMP). Category enforced returns: Czechia does not carry out assisted forced returns, only non-assisted forced returns (foreigners with issued administration or judicial return decision and who were returned as a part of forced return measure by the Directorate of Foreign Police Service). Category returned voluntarily: This category covers assisted voluntary returns and TCNs to whom the Directorate of Foreign Police Service ensured transit through a neighbouring state (so-called Annex transfers). Source of the so-called Annex transfers: Directorate of a Foreign Police Service (DPPS). Czechia does not have statistics of independent returns due to the fact that Czechia only has air external borders. Data are provided only for TCNs returned as a part of an assisted return programme and so-called Annex transfers. The methodology was changed in 2018.

Note for Germany: for forced return – among females, 685 were aged 0–17 years, 505 were aged 18–34 years and 565 were aged 35 years or over; among males, 810 were aged 0–17 years, 2 765 were aged 18–34 years and 2 390 were aged 35 years or over. All data on forced return are from Eurostat (dataset *migr_eirtm*).

Note for Estonia: for forced return – among females, two were aged 0–17 years, six were aged 18–34 years and 6 were aged 35 years or over; among males, two were aged 0–17 years, 40 were aged 18–34 years and 52 were aged 35 years or over. For voluntary return – among females, 24 were aged 0–17 years, 142 were aged 18–34 years and 176 were aged 35 years or over; among males, 17 were aged 0–17 years, 295 were aged 18–34 years and 315 were aged 35 years or over. For assisted voluntary return – among females, three were aged 0–17 years, seven were aged 18–34 years and one was aged 35 years or over; among males, three were aged 0–17 years, 18 were aged 18–34 years and nine were aged 35 years or over.

Note for Ireland: rounded data.

Note for Greece: 3 065 TCNs out of 4 462 returned as part of an assisted return programme and the remaining 1 397 returned according to art. 22/L.3907/11.

Note for Spain: all voluntary returns were assisted. Among the 2 035 assisted voluntary returns, 183 were productive returns (business initiative to start in country of origin), among which 80 were female and 103 male.

Source for France: Division for the valorisation of administrative sources, Department for studies, statistics and documentation (DSED), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEF) / Ministry of the Interior, 28 March 2023

Note for Ireland: rounded data.

Note for Greece: 3 065 TCNs out of 4 462 returned as part of an assisted return programme and the remaining 1 397 returned according to art. 22/L.3907/11.

Note for Spain: all voluntary returns were assisted. Among the 2 035 assisted voluntary returns, 183 were productive returns (business initiative to start in country of origin), among which 80 were female and 103 male.

Source for France: Division for the valorisation of administrative sources, Department for studies, statistics and documentation (DSED), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEF) / Ministry of the Interior, 28 March 2023

Note for Luxembourg: for voluntary return – among females, nine were aged 0–17 years, 24 were aged 18–34 years and 24 were aged 35 years or over; among males, 12 were aged 0–17 years, 23 were aged 18–34 years and 29 were aged 35 years or over. For assisted voluntary return – among females, eight were aged 0–17 years, 12 were aged 18–34 years and 13 were aged 35 years or over; among males, 11 were aged 0–17 years, 18 were aged 18–34 years and 25 were aged 35 years or over.

Note for Hungary: Eurostat data (dataset *migr_eirtm*).

Note for the Netherlands: Eurostat data (dataset *migr_eirtm*).

Note for Austria: regarding voluntary return, Ukrainian nationals are not included (treated as a special category) and one gender-diverse person is included in the total (which is why the sum of female + male does not add up to the total).

Note for Poland: statistics on returns are mainly based on data obtained from the Border Guard. Only in the case of assisted voluntary return are data available from the Office for Foreigners, which reported seven cases (three female and four male) which have been added to the data from the Border Guard. For forced return – among females, 11 were aged 0–17 years, 10 were aged 18–34 years and 17 were aged 35 years or over; among males, eight were aged 0–17 years, 442 were aged 18–34 years and 228 were aged 35 years or over. For voluntary return: data by age groups not available.

Note for Slovenia: only includes persons accommodated in the Centre for Foreigners. For forced return – among females, zero were aged 0–17 years, three were aged 18–34 years and one was aged 35 years or over; among males, zero were aged 0–17 years, 26 were aged 18–34 years and 23 were aged 35 years or over. For voluntary return – among males, zero were aged 0–17 years, 34 were aged 18–34 years and 15 were aged 35 years or over.

Note for Slovakia: the total of 134 assisted voluntarily returns includes 53 persons returned as part of a cooperation with Frontex (assisted return programme) and 81 persons returned via IOM's AVRR. The number 134 does not include nine TCNs from Ukraine who were returned through IOM as holders of temporary protection and were not issued administrative expulsion. Source: Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium and IOM Slovakia

Note for Finland: enforced return figures include people who were transported to a border crossing, people who were escorted out of the country and people who were forcibly removed. For forced and voluntary return, the totals include persons whose sex was unknown.

Note for Sweden: 2 420 people had their ticket paid for by the Swedish Migration board. In total, 247 people received support with re-establishing. In total, 147 people received support with re-integration.

Note for Norway: forced returns refer to the number of TCNs returned to a third country. No data are available on voluntary returns.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

2.6 Relocation

Table 2.6: Number of relocated third-country nationals (TCNs) – flow data, 2022

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	6	3	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Czechia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany	216	54	162
Estonia	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0
Greece	394	n/i	n/i
Spain	0	0	0
France	38	7	31
Croatia	0	0	0
Italy	255	63	192
Cyprus	85	27	58
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	2	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	5	3	2
Hungary	0	0	0
Malta	14	0	14
Netherlands	0	0	0
Austria	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	0	0	0
Portugal	34	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	n/i	n/i	n/i
Slovakia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finland	0	0	0
Sweden	590	141	590
Norway	0	0	0

Note: statistics on the total number of relocated third-country nationals (TCNs) between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

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

The transfer of persons having a status defined by the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol or subsidiary protection within the meaning of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) from the EU Member State which granted them international protection to another EU Member State where they will be granted similar protection, and of persons having applied for international protection from the EU Member State which is responsible for examining their application to another EU Member State where their applications for international protection will be examined.

In the context of the EU emergency relocation programme, the transfer of persons in clear need of international protection, as defined in Council Decision 2015/1601 and 2016/1754, having applied for international protection from the EU Member State, Norway or Switzerland which is responsible for examining their application to another EU Member State, Norway or Switzerland where their application for international protection will be examined.

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Note for Greece: 90 are persons granted international protection (refugee status or subsidiary protection) and 304 are persons seeking international protection. A subtotal of 134 are minors (74 of which are unaccompanied and the remaining 60 are aged out).

Note for France: these 38 persons were transferred at the end of August 2022 from Italy. On 31 December 2022, in addition to these 38 persons already transferred, 225 persons were pending transfer to France following the nine missions that had already taken place in Italy, Spain and Cyprus.

Source: Directorate of Asylum, General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France, Ministry of the Interior, March 2023

Note for Italy: a subtotal of 165 were transferred to Germany under the new Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism; 14 of these 165 were accompanied minors. A subtotal of 38 were transferred to France under the new Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism; 2 of these 38 were accompanied minors. A subtotal of 21 were transferred to Ireland on the basis of the Malta Agreement; 4 of these 21 were accompanied minors. A subtotal of 5 were transferred to Luxembourg under the new Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism; 3 of these 5 were accompanied minors. A subtotal of 26 were transferred to Portugal on the basis of the Malta Agreement; 1 of these 26 was an accompanied minor.

Note for Cyprus: in December 2022, 47 persons (9 female and 38 male) were relocated to Germany in the framework of VSM. Also during 2022, 38 persons (18 female and 20 male) were relocated to Italy.

Note for Luxembourg: these five persons were transferred from Italy under the Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism.

Note for Malta: four persons were relocated to Germany, two to Lithuania and eight to Portugal.

Note for the Netherlands: the data provided can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs of procedures in the registration system INDIGO.

Source: Immigration and Naturalisation Service: METIS, asylum trends, December 2022

Source for Slovakia: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Note for Sweden: in total, 1 140 decisions of transfer have been made.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

2.7 Resettlement

Table 2.7: Number of resettled third country nationals - flow data, 2022

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	71	33	38
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Czechia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany	4 777	2 335	2 442
Estonia	0	0	0
Ireland	363	174	189
Greece	n/i	n/i	n/i
Spain	1 112	506	606
France	3 164	1 561	1 603
Croatia	0	0	0
Italy	n/i	n/i	n/i
Cyprus	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latvia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lithuania	20	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0
Malta	27	6	21
Netherlands	1 405	650	755
Austria	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	0	0	0
Portugal	300	n/i	n/i
Slovenia	n/i	n/i	n/i
Slovakia	0	0	0
Finland	1 098	491	607
Sweden	5 004	2 488	2 516
Norway	3 124	1 606	1 518

Note: statistics on the total number of resettled third-country nationals (TCNs) between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

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

In the global context, the selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status.

In the EU context, the transfer, on a request from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and based on their need for international protection, of a TCN or stateless person, from a third country to an EU Member State, where they are permitted to reside with one of the following statuses:

- (i) refugee status within the meaning of Art. 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive),
- (ii) a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and EU law as refugee status.

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Note for France: 3 047 refugees resettled from nine countries of first asylum – five refugees from Ethiopia, 189 refugees from Niger (including 29 evacuated from Libya), 319 refugees from Chad, 226 refugees from Cameroon, 267 refugees from Rwanda (including 19 evacuated from Libya), 431 refugees from Egypt, 210 refugees from Jordan, 678 refugees from Türkiye, and 722 refugees from Lebanon. There were 117 refugees resettled under the framework agreement with the UNHCR.

Source: Directorate of Asylum, General Directorate for Foreign Nationals in France, Ministry of the Interior, March 2023

Note for Malta: the data are for resettlement from Malta to the United States. None were resettled from third countries to Malta.

Note for the Netherlands: the resettlement data include the resettlement under the EU-Turkey Statement (693 persons) and exclude the Afghan nationals who came to the Netherlands under the EU 2021–2022 Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programme (3159 persons in total in 2021 and 2022). The provided data can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs of procedures in the registration system INDIGO. *Source:* information provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, METIS

Source for Slovakia: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

Source for Finland: Finnish Immigration Service

Note for Norway: data refer to arrivals in 2022, not decisions.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

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. The data presented in this publication were extracted on 8 May 2023, with the exception of data on first-time applicants extracted on 7 June 2023.

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 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.

Legal migration and mobility

Share of third-country nationals in the total population, EU and EFTA, 1 January 2022

The map shows the percentage of third-country nationals residing in the EU and EFTA countries in the total population on 1 January 2022. 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 2019–2022

The bars show the percentage, by country of the share of third-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 2019–2022. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2022

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 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. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

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 2019–2021. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_restfirst](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway 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. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_restfirst](#))

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason, EU and Norway, 2021

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, 2021

The pie 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 activities. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_resocc](#))

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

The pie 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. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_resoth](#))

Temporary protection

Third-country nationals who fled Ukraine and were benefitting from temporary protection at the end of March 2023

The map shows the number of third-country beneficiaries of temporary protection who were displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, per 1000 people in the population. The table attached to the map presents the number of third-country beneficiaries of temporary protection, in absolute number and the number relative to the population (per 1 000 people). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_asytpsm](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Number of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2023. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpfm](#))

Distribution by age and sex of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2023. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpfm](#))

International protection including asylum

First-time asylum applicants (third-country nationals), EU and EFTA, 2022

The map shows the number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals, per 1 000 people in the population. 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 per 1 000 people. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Number of first-time asylum applicants (third-country nationals), main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2022

The table shows the number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals in the EU and Norway, 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 (third-country nationals), by type of application, EU and Norway, 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 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, 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 EU and Norway are shown. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2019–2022). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#))

Number of first instance asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

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 (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 EU and Norway. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfsta](#))

Number of final asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

The stacked bars show the number of final decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the EU and Norway 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 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, 2022

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in 2022 in the EU and Norway. 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. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#))

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2022

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of final asylum decisions in 2022 in the EU and Norway. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive final 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. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfina](#))

Number of resettled third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals resettled to the EU and Norway each year over the last four years (2019–2022). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyresa](#))

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the EU and Norway 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). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#), [migr_asydcfina](#) and [migr_asyresa](#))

Unaccompanied minors

Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

The first bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum in the EU and Norway 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. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_asyunaa](#) and [migr_asyappctza](#))

Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals), by sex, EU and Norway, 2019–2022

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 (2019–2022). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyunaa](#))

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals), by outcome, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway 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). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumdcfq](#))

Decisions granting temporary protection to unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2023

The bars show the number of decisions giving temporary protection to unaccompanied third-country minors 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 2023. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumtpfm](#) and [migr_asytpfm](#))

Integration

Integration indicators, EU, 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). Data source: Eurostat ([edat_ifs_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 2022 survey. Data source: Eurostat ([trng_ifs_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_urgan](#))

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](#))

Overcrowding rate shows the percentage of adults who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded'. Data source: Eurostat ([lfsa_eoqgan](#))

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

Citizenship and statelessness**Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2021**

The map shows the naturalisation rate (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident non-EU citizens) in the EU and Norway in 2021. 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 who acquired citizenship in 2021. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

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 (2019–2021). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [demo_gind](#))

Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 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). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

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 (2019–2021). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#))

Borders, Schengen and visas**Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2019–2022**

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 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). 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, 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). Data source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Irregular migration

Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 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. 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 2022 – 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 2022 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships ordered to leave. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_eiord](#) and [migr_eiord1](#))

- 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. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn](#) and [migr_eirtn1](#))

Trafficking in human beings

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2019–2021

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 (2019–2021). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_resoth](#))

Return and readmission

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway and cover a three-year period (2019–2022). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_eirt_vol](#) and [migr_eirtn1](#))

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 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 EU and Norway and cover a three-year period (2019–2022). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_eirt_ass](#) and [migr_eirtn1](#))

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Belgium www.emnbelgium.be

Bulgaria www.emn-bg.com

Croatia <https://emn.gov.hr/>

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

Czechia www.emncz.eu

Denmark www.justitsministeriet.dk/

Estonia www.emn.ee/

Finland www.emn.fi/in_english

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

Germany <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html>

Greece <http://emn.immigration.gov.gr/en/>

Hungary www.emnhungary.hu/en

Ireland www.emn.ie/

Italy www.emnitalyncp.it/

Latvia www.emn.lv/en/home/

Lithuania www.emn.lt/en/

Luxembourg <https://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/>

Malta <https://emn.gov.mt/>

The Netherlands <https://www.emnnetherlands.nl/>

Poland <https://www.gov.pl/web/europejska-siec-migracyjna>

Portugal <https://rem.sef.pt/>

Romania <https://www.mai.gov.ro/>

Spain <https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/emn-Spain/>

Slovakia <https://emn.sk/en/>

Slovenia <https://emm.si/en/>

Sweden <http://www.emnsweden.se/>

Norway <https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway>

Georgia https://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=1&clang=1

Republic of Moldova <http://bma.gov.md/en>

