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Atlas of Migration 2023

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^{*} This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

^{**} This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue. Wherever not otherwise specified, the 2020 composition of the European Union is considered.

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The grouping of non-EU countries and territories by continent is based on geographical criteria only and does not have any political implications. For this exercise, we have followed the ESTAT GEO (Geopolitical entities reporting) code list which provides geographical entities for statistical purposes at the aggregate-level of countries, regions and organisations.

PREFACE

Migration remains one of the most politically sensitive issues within the EU. In an era of geopolitical tensions and international conflicts, coupled with rising populism and heated public debate across the EU Member States, understanding the opportunities and challenges linked to migration is both vital and increasingly complicated.

Yet, understanding these complexities is essential for policymakers to create targeted, evidence-based and comprehensive policies that address the root causes of migration, manage its societal and economic impacts, ensure protection and human rights, foster cooperation and counter misinformation.

The European Union is facing the challenge of implementing a comprehensive and integrated approach to migration, which addresses irregular migration and human trafficking, ensures effective border control and return policies, and provides effective legal migration pathways. At the same time we need to guarantee the protection of human rights, integration and social cohesion.

Solid scientific evidence and data are essential for a balanced and rational approach to migration policy.

The Joint Research Centre is instrumental to supporting the European Commission's efforts in this arena, primarily through the activities of the Commission's Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography.

The Atlas of Migration is a reference tool. It provides the latest harmonised and validated data on migration for the 27 EU Member States and for 171 countries and territories around the world. The Atlas offers a comprehensive overview of migration trends globally. It brings together data from various reliable sources such as Eurostat, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission, the World Bank and many others.

The 2023 edition of the Atlas features a thematic chapter on solidarity trends towards all people displaced from Ukraine, examining public support trends for individuals affected by Russia's war of aggression.

I am confident that the 2023 edition of the Atlas of Migration will be a valuable resource for policymakers, researchers and others involved in addressing the challenges and opportunities of migration. Embracing scientific data and evidence enables us to navigate the complexities of migration more effectively, aiming for inclusive and sustainable policies that benefit both migrants and host communities in the EU and worldwide.



Iliana Ivanova European Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2022, the estimated number of international migrants in the world was 281 million.¹ This figure has grown steadily and twice as fast (+62%) as the world population (+30%), since the beginning of the century.²

In the last three years, the number of refugees in the world has grown by more than 10 million. There were 26.4 million refugees at the end of 2020 and more than 36.4 million as of mid-2023.³

About 20 % of these refugees are in the European Union (EU): 7.3 million including the approximately 5 million people displaced from Ukraine. A similar number is dispersed in Africa (7.7 million) and twice as many people are displaced in Asia (about 15 million). Yet, in the last three years, the EU saw the highest relative increase in the number of refugees, with +173 % compared to +9 % in Africa and +27 % in Asia.

The number of residence permits issued by the EU Member States has grown continuously over the last ten years, with a small inflection in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of residence permits issued in the EU in 2022 was 3.4 million, more than two times the 1.6 million issued ten years before in 2013.4 About 27 % of the 6.4 million new residence permits were issued in 2021 and 2022 to Ukrainian (20 %) and Belarusian citizens (7 %). Most new residence permits issued in 2022 were for work-related reasons; yet the highest increase was in the number of permits issued for International Protection (about 400 thousand in 2022), that almost reached the record numbers of 2016 (470 thousand) and 2017 (430 thousand) following the war in Syria.

In 2022, Poland issued the highest number of first residence permits to non-EU citizens (700 264), accounting for 20 % of the total number of permits issued in the EU. It was followed by Germany (538 690 - 16 % of total EU permits), Spain (457 412 - 13 %), Italy (337 788 - 10 %) and France (324 200 - 9 %). Together, these five Member States accounted for more than 68 % of all first residence permits issued in the EU that year.

In relative terms, Malta and Cyprus issued the highest number of new permits with 73 and 43 new permits per thousand inhabitants respectively; Poland (19), Ireland (17) and Slovenia (16) follow.

At the end of 2022, there were about 23 million valid residence permits in the 27 EU Member States (considering permits of all lengths), together with 12.5 million long-term permits in course of validity. The issuance of both types of permits has increased steadily over the last ten years, valid ones by +37 % (or +6.2 million) and long-term ones doubling with respect to 2013.5

After a sharp drop in 2020 and 2021 mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of visa applications in the EU picked up again in 2022 with about 7.4 million applications but remained significantly below the prepandemic number of 16.6 million applications in 2019.6

Moreover, the year 2022 saw a record high in the number of first asylum applications in the EU (about 885 thousand), with the exception of the two peaks reached in 2015 (1.22 million) and 2016 (1.17 million) following the intensification of the Syrian war. The numbers for 2023 are expected to exceed those of 2022, as the sum of applications submitted by end of August 2023 (648 thousand applications) surpassed that of the same eight months in 2022 (509 thousand applications).

Six nationalities account for more than half of the total applications made in the EU Member States during the first eight months of 2023: Syria 16 %, Afghanistan 10 %, Venezuela, Türkiye and Colombia 7 %, and Bangladesh 4 %.

As Russia's war on Ukraine persists, people who fled the war to the EU continue to benefit from Temporary Protection. As of September 2023, nearly 4.2 million beneficiaries resided in the EU, mainly in Germany (29 %), Poland (23 %) and Czechia (9 %).8

In 2022, 420 thousand non-EU citizens were ordered to leave an EU Member State and almost 78 thousand were returned to their country or to a third country. This marked an increase after a drop in returns in 2020 and 2021. Both the number of people ordered to leave and those returned to their or to a third country continued to grow in the

- 1 IOM World Migration Report 2022
- 2 UNDESA 2022 Revision of World Population Prospect
- 3 UNHCR Refugee Statistics
- 4 Eurostat First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resfirst)
- 5 Eurostat All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year (migr_resvalid) & Long-term residents by citizenship on 31 December of each year (migr_reslong)
- 6 European Commission, DG for Migration and Home Affairs Statistics on short-stay visas
- 7 Eurostat Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex monthly data (migr_asyappctzm)
- 8 Eurostat Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of the month by citizenship, age and sex monthly data (migr_asytpsm)
- 9 Eurostat Third country nationals ordered to leave annual data (migr_eiord) & Third country nationals returned following an order to leave annual data (migr_eirtn)

first half of 2023, reaching 217 thousand (they were 186 thousand in the first half of 2022) and 39 thousand (32 thousand in the first half 2022) respectively.

The Atlas of Migration illustrates harmonised and validated data on migration by country, continent, and sub-continental region, with a particular focus on the EU.

By making global migration data easy to understand, the Atlas of Migration guides policymakers, researchers, and the public through the complexities of international migration.

The 2023 edition includes a thematic section, which provides new insights on the solidarity of the EU citizens with people displaced from Ukraine.

The <u>online edition</u> offers interactive visualisations with constantly updated data and additional features.



HOW TO READ

This section provides a two-page migration profile for each of the 27 EU Member States (MSs) and the EU.

Charts are organised in thematic parts. More detailed information is available in the <u>Technical Notes</u> at the end of this section. Data refers to 2022. Whenever 2022 data is not available from the original source, latest available values are provided. If there is no data the corresponding field is either missing or indicated as 'N/A'.

Note that in some cases, 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 applied by the source.

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population - 2022 (in thousands)

The donut chart shows the number of people residing in the MS by broad group of citizenship. The groups are 'nationals', 'EU mobile', 'non-EU' (which includes also 'Stateless' and 'Unknown'). The total population of the country is in the centre.

Annual flows - 2021 (in thousands)

The two bar charts show the scale of migration to and from the MS. The left bar shows the number of people who have immigrated to the MS over the last year. 'within EU' immigration refers to people who are citizens of other EU MSs. 'outside EU' immigration refers to non-EU citizens. The right bar shows the number of people who have emigrated from the MS over the last year, moving to another MS ('within EU') or to a non-EU country/territory ('outside EU'). The total numbers of immigrants and emigrants are on the top of each respective bar

ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

The chart shows the number of people who have made a first application for asylum in the MS during a year. The data covers the last years and is broken down by sex. The total annual figure is shown on the right.

First instance decisions

The chart shows the distribution of decisions on first asylum applications in the MS by outcome: 'Geneva' for 'Geneva convention status'; 'Subsid.' for 'Subsidiary protection'; 'Human.' for 'Humanitarian protection'; and 'Reject.' for 'Rejected application'. The total number of decisions on first applications for asylum during a year is shown on the right.

NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

Each of the pie charts, together with the relative number on the bottom, shows how many people from other countries and territories have acquired the citizenship of the MS per year. The data is broken down into (a) people whose previous citizenship was of another MS ('EU mobile') and (b) people whose previous citizenship was of a 'non-EU' country/territory (including both 'Stateless' and Unknown').

DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population pyramid - 2022 (in thousand)

The chart shows the demographic composition of the population in the MS. It indicates the number of people by age group, sex (males and females) and broad group of citizenship (shown from the outside to the inside of the pyramid), specifically 'nationals' (citizens of the MS), 'EU mobile' (citizens of the other 26 MSs) and 'non-EU' citizens (which includes also 'Stateless' and 'Unknown'). The original Eurostat data is organised in five-year cohorts and has been aggregated to obtain ten-year cohorts. The data refers to the population as of 1st January.

SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

Each donut chart shows the percentage of Schengen visas issued and not issued per year. The number in the centre shows the total number of visas applied for during each year.

The figure refers to the sum of uniform visas (including MEVs), LTVs, and ATVs. For detailed description, see Technical Notes. Note that for Romania, Bulgaria & Croatia the data on LTV visas is missing.

RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

The chart shows the number of people who have received a particular residence permit for the first time during a year, for the last four years (annual flow of resident permits). The reasons for issuing permits are 'Work', 'Family', 'Education' or 'Other' (which includes international protection).

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

The chart shows the number of migrants residing in the MS with different types of residence permits and with permits that are valid for at least five years (national and EU long term residence permits). This shows the total number of permits held by people in the country at the end of the 2022 (the migrant stock). The reasons for valid permits are the same listed above.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

The bar shows the number of people who have been 'Ordered to leave' the MS and the circle shows those 'Returned to a third country/territory' following an order to leave per year.

Return rate

The return rate on the right is calculated as the ratio between the number of people returned to a third country/territory following an order to leave and the people who received an order to leave. Since it is calculated on annual data, it might result higher than 100%, because of administrative backlogs.

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

Each of the pie charts, together with the relative number, shows how many people from other countries and territories have acquired the Each of the pie charts, together with the relative number, shows how many people from other countries and territories have acquired the citizenship of the MS per year. The data is broken down into (a) people whose previous citizenship was of another MS ('EU Mobile') and (b) people whose previous citizenship was of a 'Non-EU' country/territory (including both 'Stateless' and Unknown'). Median equivalised net income (18+) 2022 [EUR] shows differences in income levels for adults by broad group of citizenship. The values are in euro.

Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2022 [%] shows the percentage of adults by broad group of citizenship who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded'.

Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2022 [%] shows the percentage of adults by broad group of citizenship who are either at risk of poverty, face serious material deprivation or live in a household defined as having a 'very low work intensity'. At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 [%] indicates the percentage of people under 18 (by citizenship of their parents: Nationals vs Non-Nationals) who are defined as being 'at risk of poverty'.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

The three charts show differences in educational attainment and participation in education by broad group of citizenship: 'nationals', 'EU mobile' and 'non-EU'.

Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2022 [%] refers to the proportion of people aged between 25 and 64 by their education level. 'LOW (lev 0-2)' refers to Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; 'MEDIUM (lev 3-4)' refers to Upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary, education, and 'HIGH (lev 5-8)' refers to Tertiary education.

NEET (18-24) 2022 [%] shows the proportion of people aged between 18 and 24 who are 'Neither Employed nor in Education or Training' in the four weeks preceding the survey.

Early school leavers (18-24) 2022 [%] shows the proportion of people aged between 18 and 24 which has completed no more than lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training.

LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

The four charts present employment and unemployment related indicators by broad group of citizenship ('nationals', 'EU mobile' and 'non-EU') and sex. Three charts show also a breakdown by age group, whereas the fourth one by education attainment. This section shows similarities and differences in integration of these subgroups in the labour market.

Employment rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] shows the percentage of the total working-age population which is employed within each age group.

Employment rate 2022 by educational attainment and sex [%] shows employment rates of working-age population (15-64 years old) by level of educational attainment. 'LOW' refers to Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; 'MEDIUM' refers to Upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary, education, and 'HIGH' refers to Tertiary education.

Unemployment rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] indicates the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force. It is calculated as the ratio between the unemployed population and the sum of employed and unemployed population within the same group.

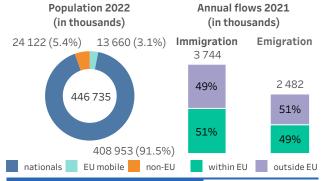
Long term unemployment rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] refers to people who have been unemployed for more than one year. It is calculated as the proportion of the total unemployed population within each group which has been unemployed for more than one year.

EUROPEAN UNION



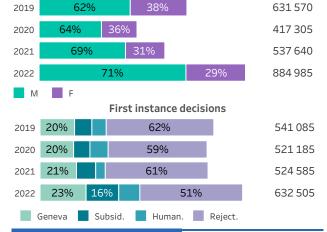


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



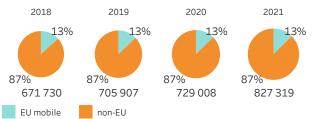
First time applications

ASYLUM (Eurostat)

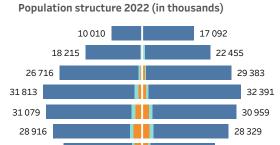


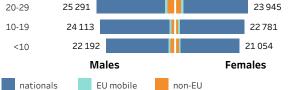
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

70-79

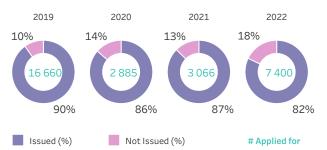
60-69

50-59

40-49

30-39

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

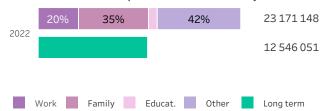


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	40%		2	7%	13	% 2	20%		3 023 7	06
2020	39%	27	%		23%				2 294 3	05
2021	45%		2	24%	6	1	9%		2 930 8	49
2022	36%		7	26%	6 1	L3%	25	5%	3 445 6	30

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

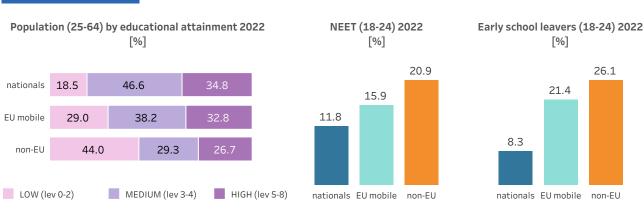


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

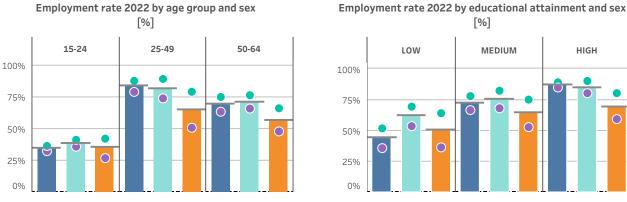


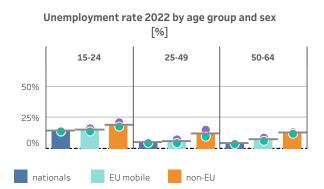
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 32.9 46.2 37.2 20714 19 506 15 503 20.5 27.3 19.3 15.6 13.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

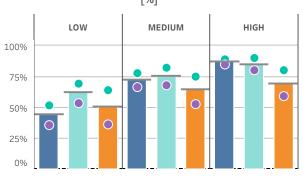
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

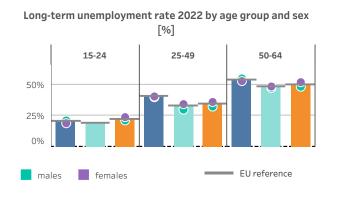


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)









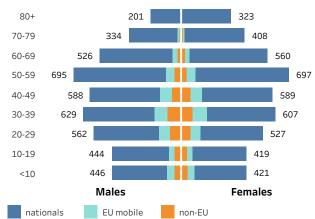
AUSTRIA





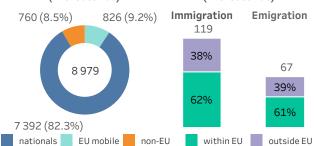
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





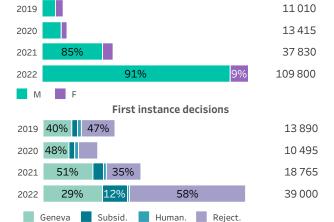
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

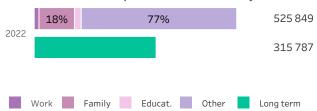


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

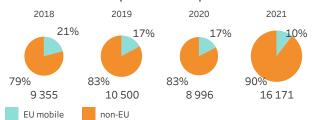
2019	34%	469	6		39 865
2020	33%	51%			34 759
2021	30%		52%		47 892
2022	31%	9%	50%		55 258

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

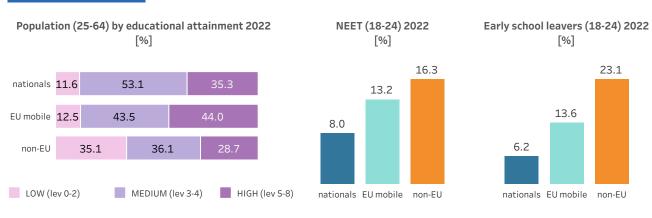


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

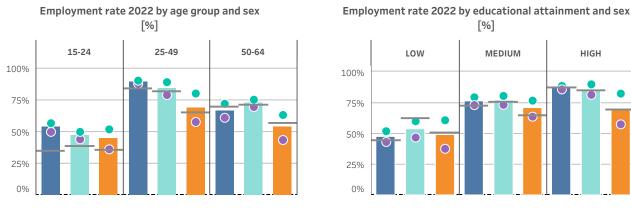


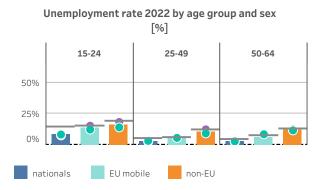
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 30 271 48.3 43.8 35.2 24 061 19311 26.3 26.6 12.5 10.5 7.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

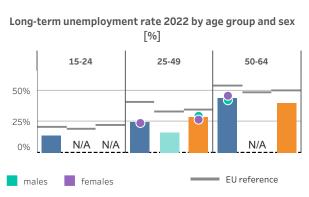
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

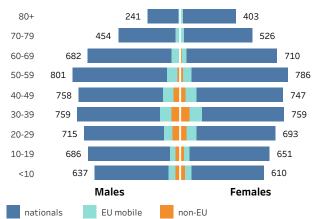
BELGIUM



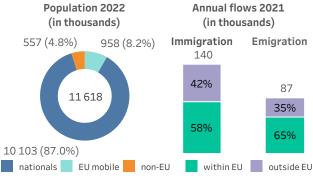


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



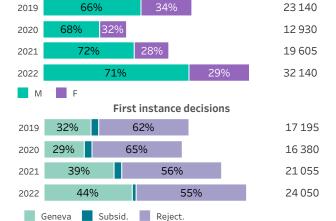
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

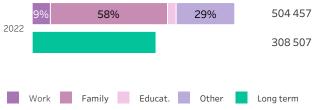


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

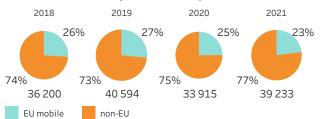
2019		53%	14%	22%	60 312
2020		54%	25%		47 640
2021		52%	14%	24%	63 504
2022	129	49%	149	% 26%	68 522

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

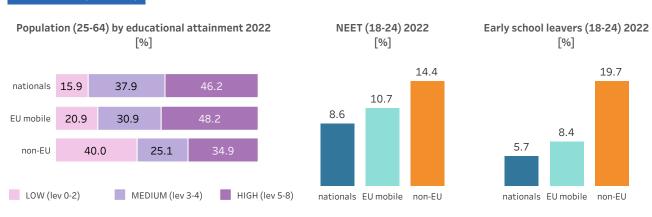


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

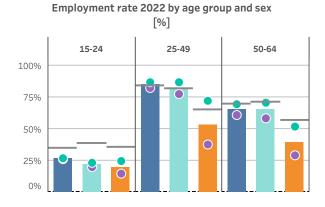


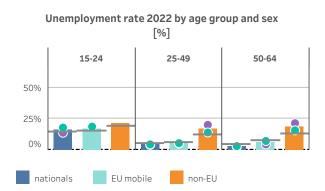
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 27 816 27.8 44.6 28.8 25 395 19 181 25.7 10.9 16.7 10.6 3.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

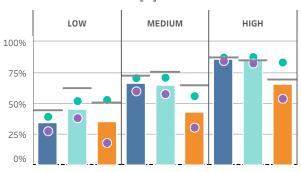


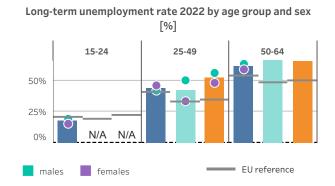
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





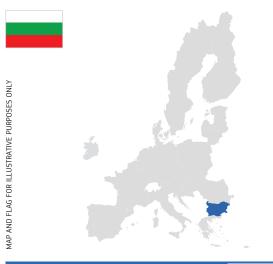






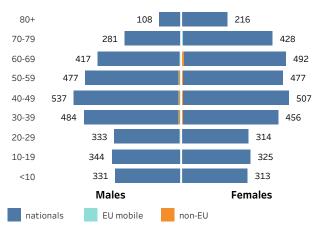
BULGARIA



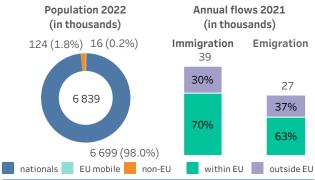


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2022 (in thousands)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

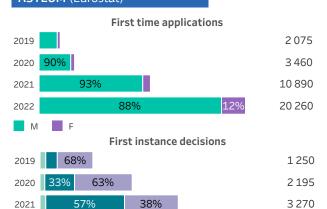


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

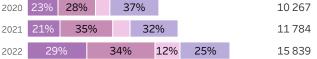


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

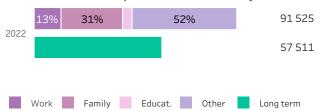


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

	First residence permits issued during the year											
2019	18%	30%			409	%		13 500				
2020	23%	28%		379	%			10 267				



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



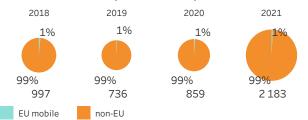
Geneva Subsid. Reject. NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

2022

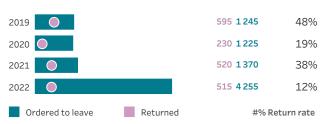
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

4815

9%

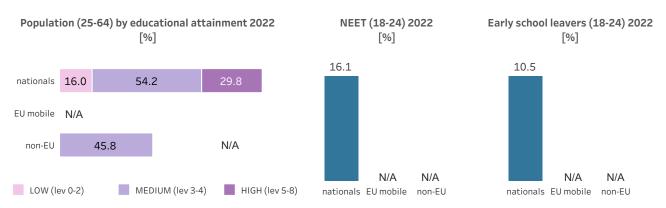


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

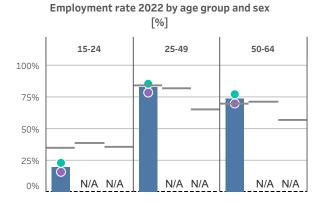


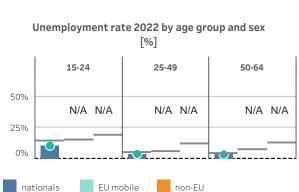
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 5 467 32.1 48.5 25.6 3 829 31.8 16.9 N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

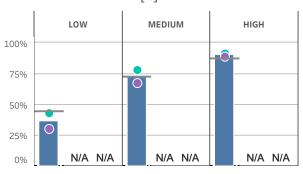


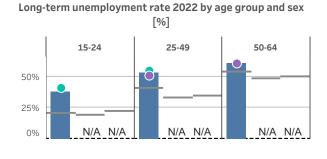
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)











EU reference

females

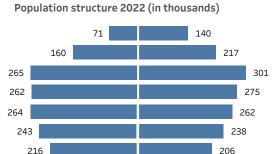
males

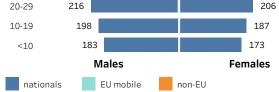
CROATIA



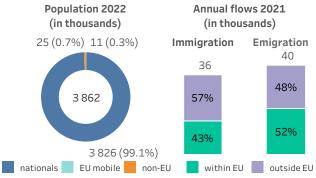


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

70-79

60-69

50-59

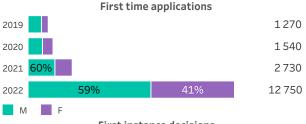
40-49

30-39

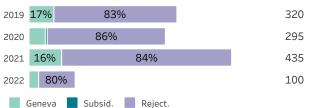
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



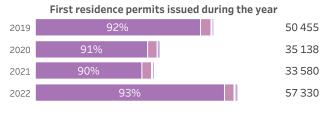
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



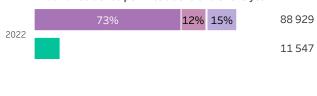




RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

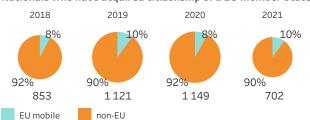


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

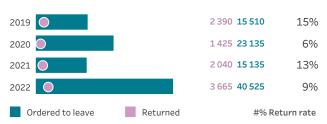
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

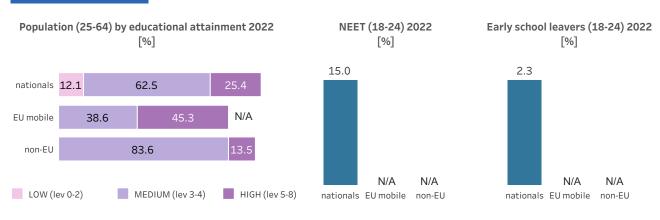
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Work Family Educat. Other Long term

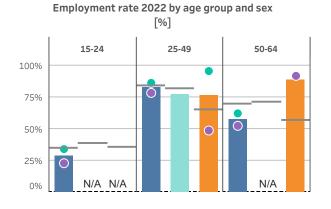


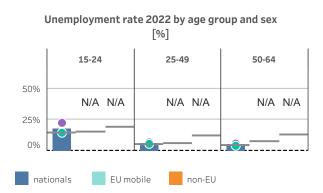
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 10 970 29.8 34.4 16.8 29.7 15.9 27.1 8 781 6719 20.2 8.8 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

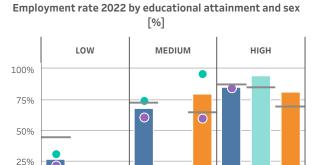
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



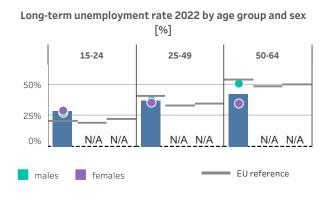




N/A

N/A N/A

0%

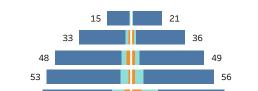


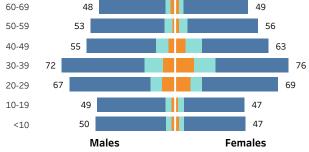
YPRUS





DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





Population structure 2022 (in thousands)

EU mobile nationals non-EU **SCHENGEN VISAS** (HOME)

80+

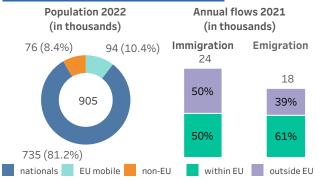
70-79

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



Issued (%) Not Issued (%) # Applied for

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



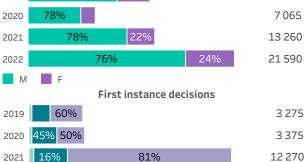
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

73%

2019

2022

First time applications



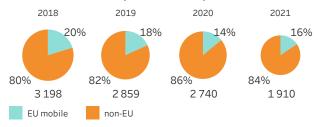


12 695

NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Geneva Subsid. Reject.

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

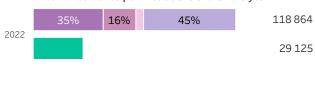


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	46%		19%		23 325
2020	47%	23%			16 910
2021	44%	27	7%		22 190
2022	49	%	22%	24%	38 917

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

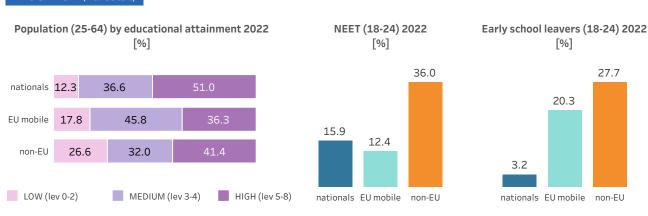
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Work Family Educat. Other Long term

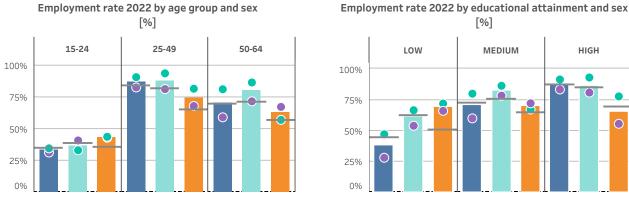


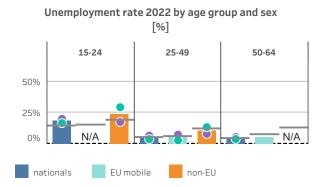
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 18 776 5.6 37.5 38.3 15 056 4.3 28.6 13 345 13.6 1.3 8.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

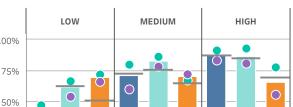
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



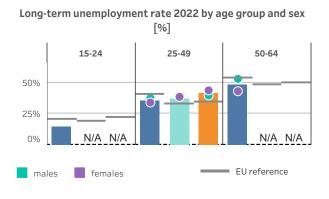
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





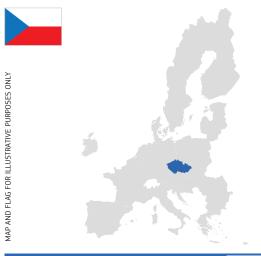


[%]

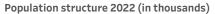


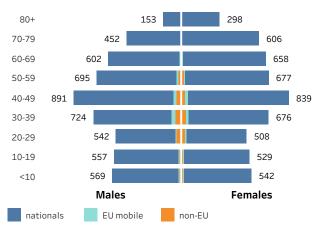
CZECHIA



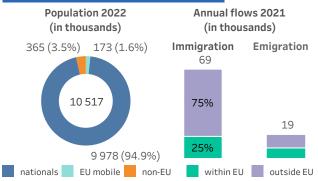


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



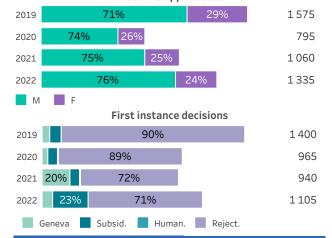
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



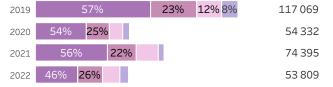
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

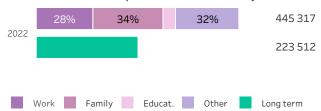


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

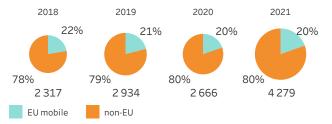


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

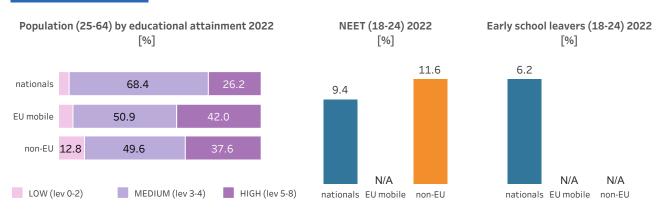


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



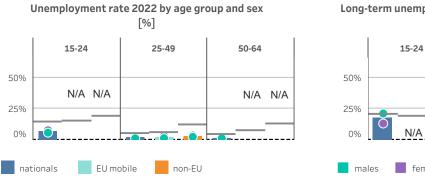
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 12 294 11 481 12 058 26.1 19.3 20.9 19.2 17.6 11.0 10.8 12.2 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

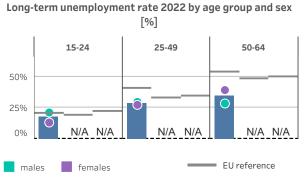
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



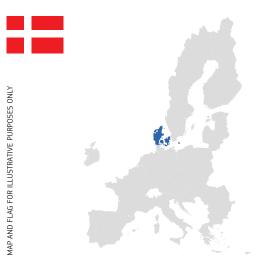




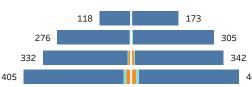
HIGH

DENMARK

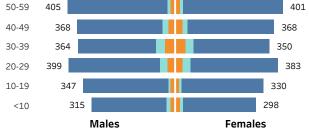




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

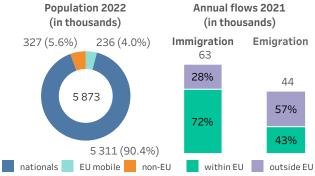


Population structure 2022 (in thousands)



EU mobile nationals non-EU

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

70-79

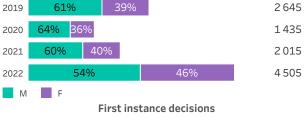
60-69

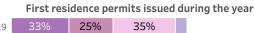
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



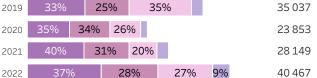
ASYLUM (Eurostat)





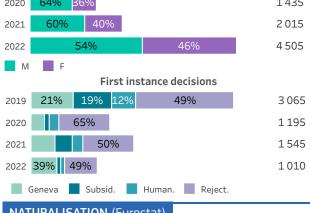


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

DATA NOT AVALAIBLE





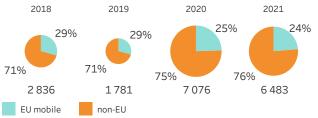
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Work Family Educat. Other Long term



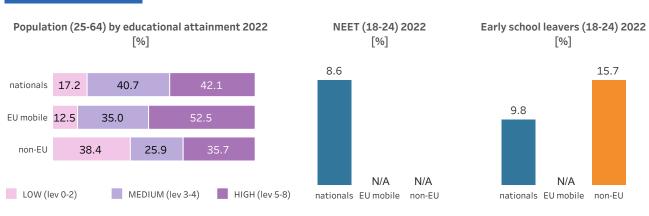
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

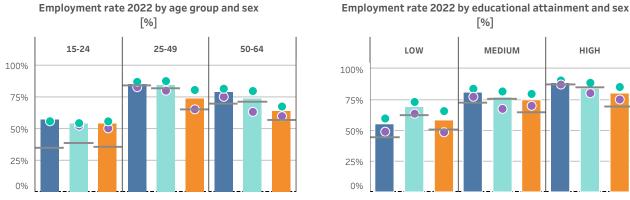


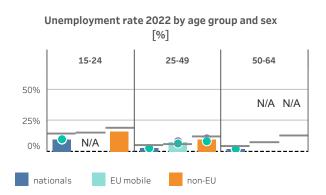
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 33 354 29.9 33.0 18.8 31 505 25 484 23.1 24.8 17.0 8.9 7.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

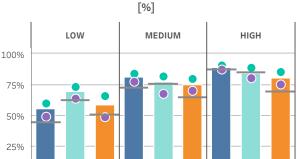
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

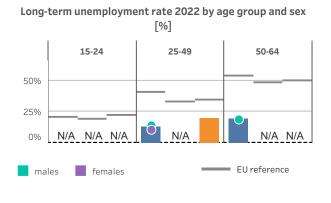


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





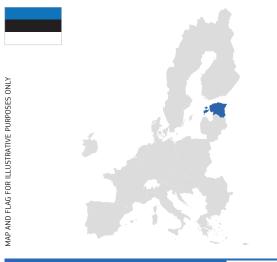




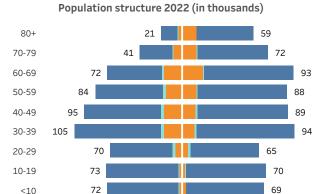
ESTONIA



Females

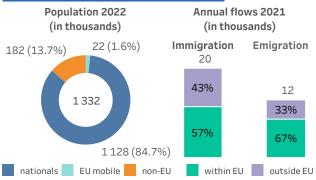


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

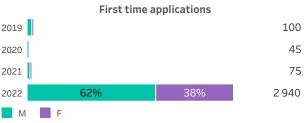


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

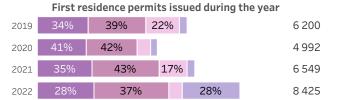
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

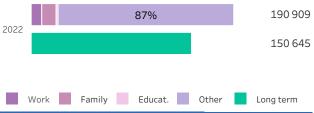


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



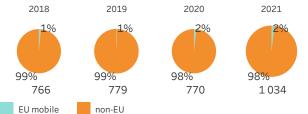




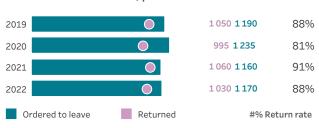


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

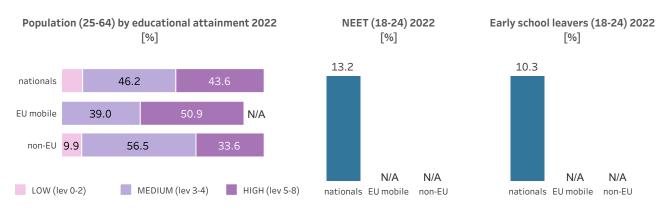


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



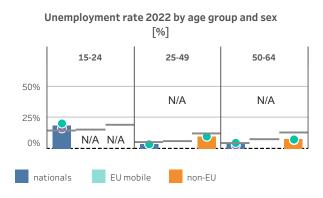
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 16.8 38.0 17.9 16 034 14 904 29.9 13.1 12.8 10 954 25.5 8.0 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

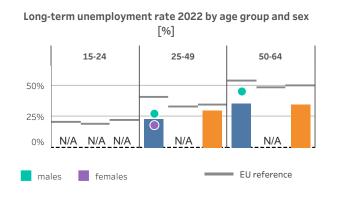
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

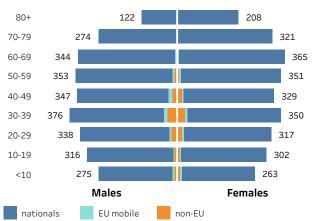
FINLAND



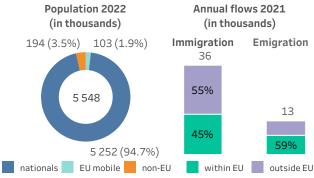


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



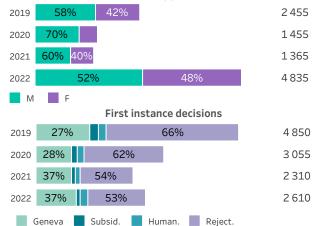
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

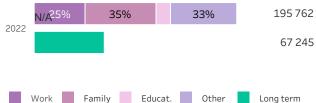


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

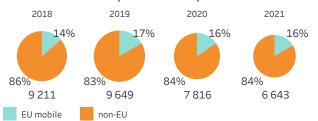
2019	47%	30%	ó		31 868
2020	56%	32%			24 752
2021	36%	33%	17%		34 327
2022	35%		35%	19% 11%	49 774

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

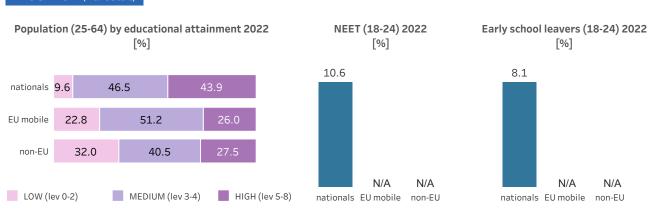


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

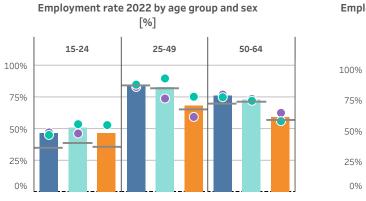


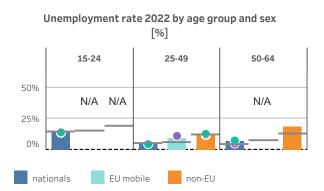
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 26 917 22.2 33.8 24.2 29.0 22 643 22 373 14.3 15.9 7.4 7.8 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

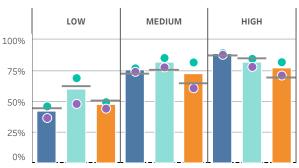


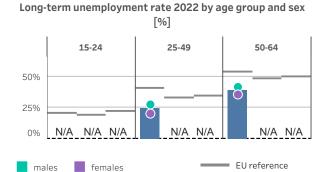
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





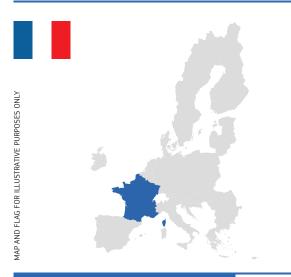




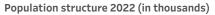


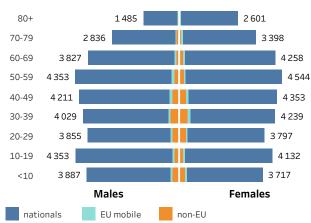
FRANCE



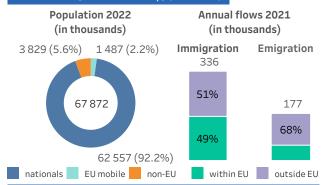


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



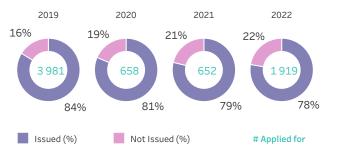


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



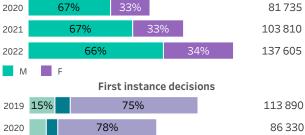
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

65%

2019

First time applications

138 290



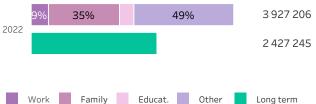
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	14%	34%		32%		21	.%		28	87 443
2020		34%	319	%	23%				23	37 134
2021		33%		329		6 22%			28	37 179
2022	17%	309	%		32%		21	L%	37	24 200

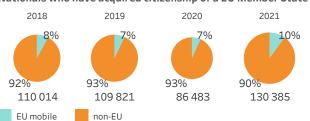


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



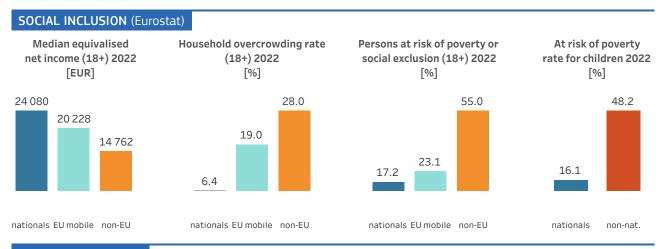
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

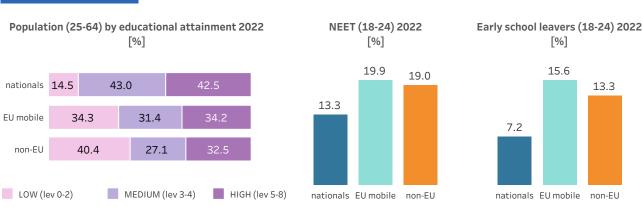


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

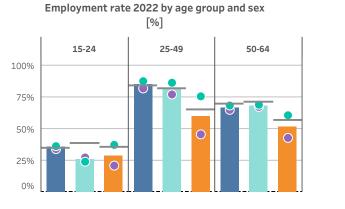


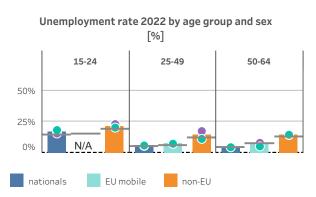


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

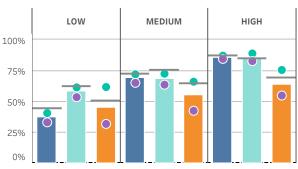


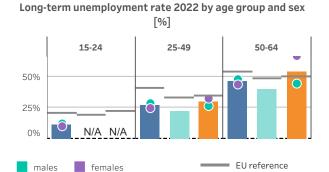
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





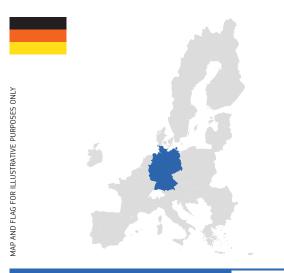
Employment rate 2022 by educational attainment and sex [%]





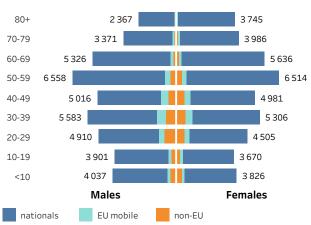
GERMANY



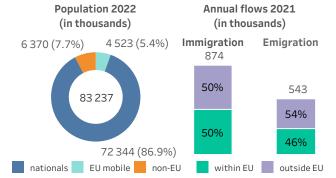


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



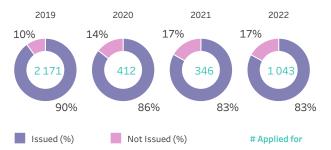


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



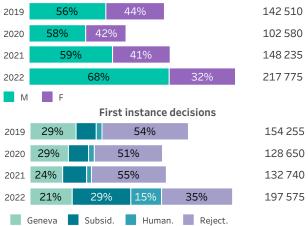
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)



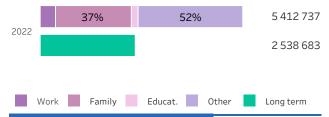


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

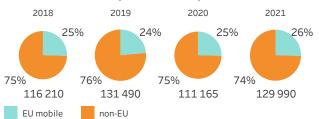
2019	14%	36%		36%		460 340	C
2020	42%	6 4	9%			312 669	Э
2021	38%	40%				185 570	C
2022	15%	35%	13%	37%	ń	538 69)

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

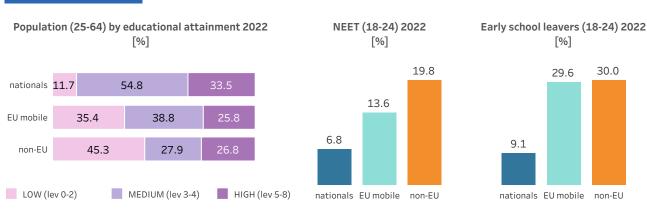


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

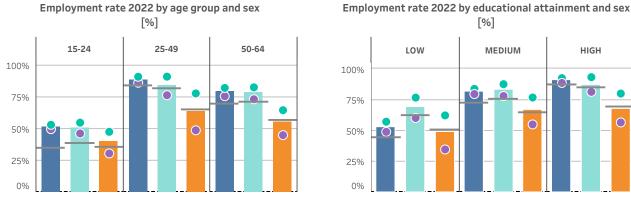


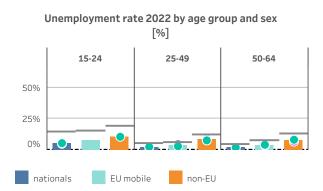
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 26 284 32.4 43.9 28.7 21 822 18 832 21.9 25.5 17.6 8.8 6.5 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

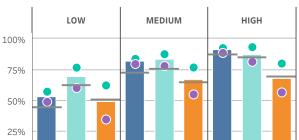
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



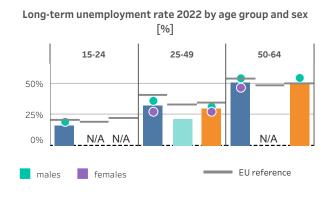
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







[%]



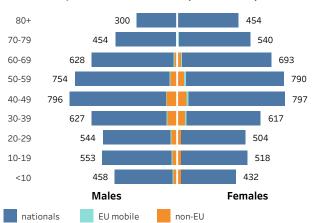
GREECE



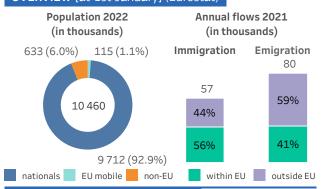


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



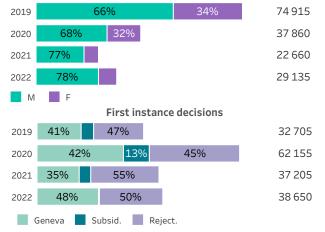
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year
2019 47% 44% 42 348
2020 42% 46% 19 821

 2021
 51%
 36%
 22 905

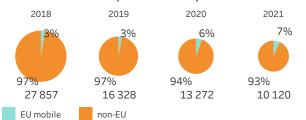
 2022
 16%
 45%
 36%
 35 391

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

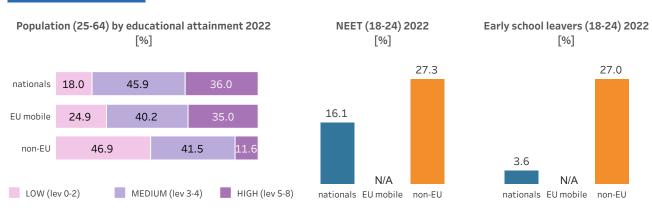


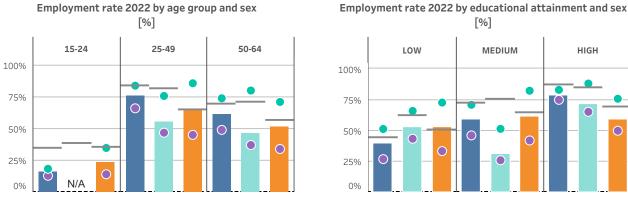
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

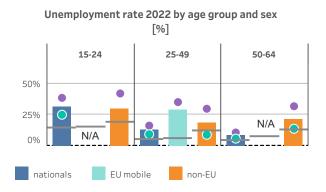


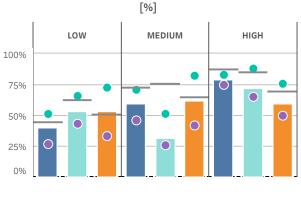
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 9800 48.0 53.4 37.4 9 273 6833 29.6 20.3 24.0 26.4 24.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

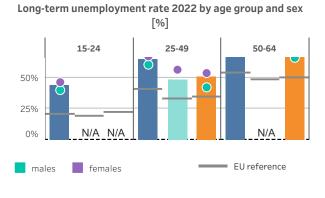
EDUCATION (Eurostat)





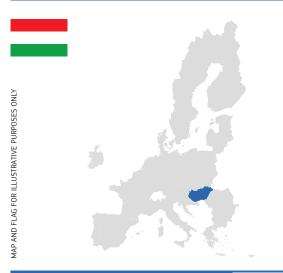






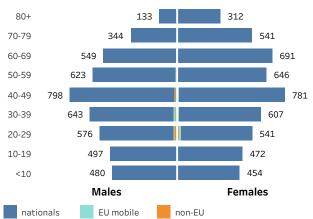
HUNGARY



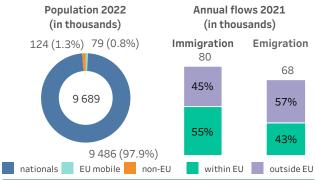


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



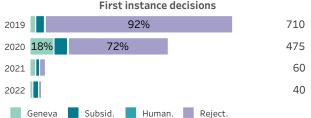
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

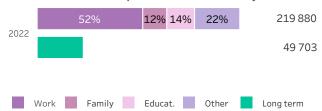


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



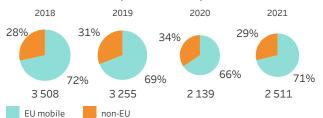


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

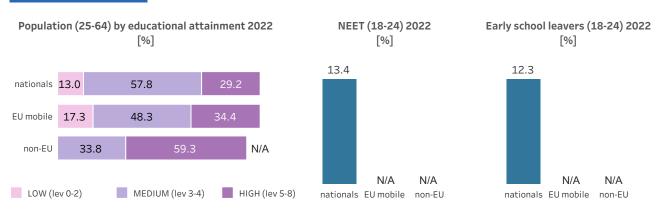


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

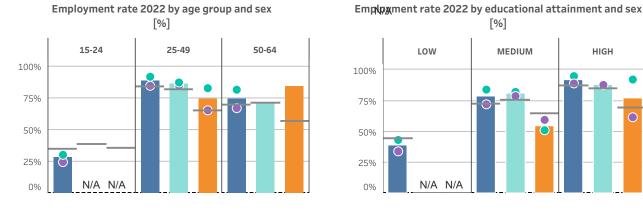


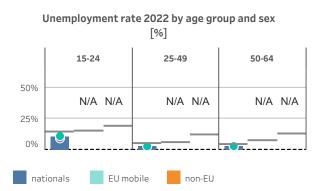
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 10 324 13.6 18.0 10.2 15.5 7 063 8.7 N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU non-nat. nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals

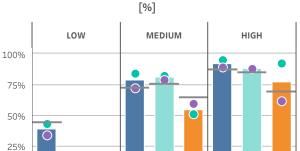
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

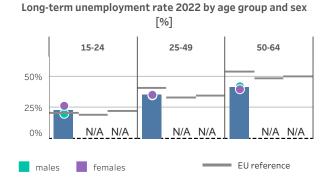






N/A N/A

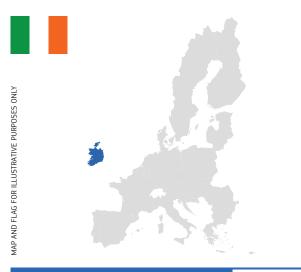
0%



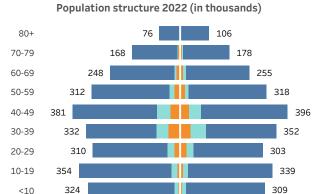
IRELAND



Females



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

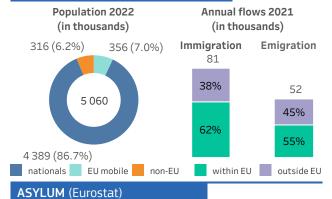


nationals EU mobile non-EU

SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

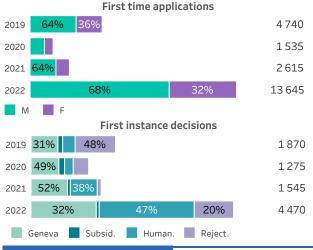
Males

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



DATA NOT AVALAIBLE

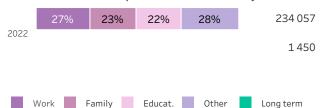
ASTEOM (Luiustat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

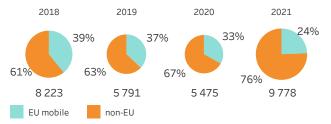
First residence permits issued during the year										
2019	20%		599	%					59 278	
2020	4	8%							30 382	
2021		42%	28%						34 935	
2022	23%			48%			24%		85 793	

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

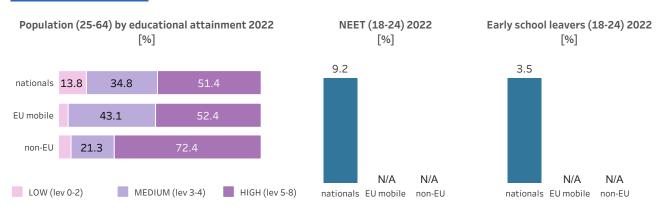


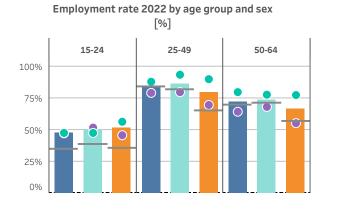
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

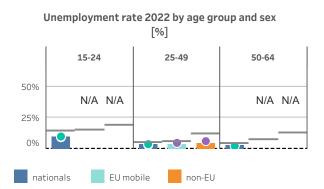


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 30 814 23.1 17.5 17.1 16.6 20.2 25 377 _{24 493} 14.3 15.5 1.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

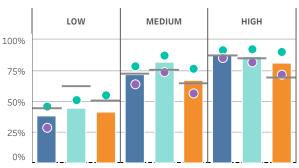
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

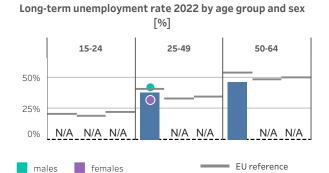












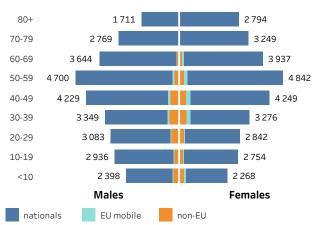
ITALY



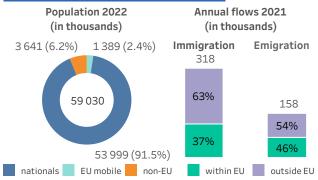


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



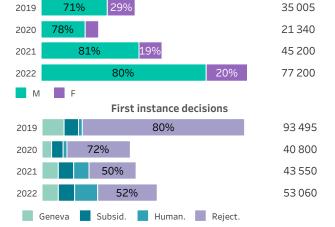
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

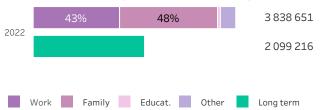


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

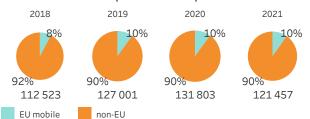
2019	42%		45%			Ź	238 714
2020	43%	44%				2	143 697
2021	18%	44%		31%		2	274 095
2022	20%	39	%	3	4%	3	337 788

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



nationals EU mobile non-EU

nationals

non-nat.

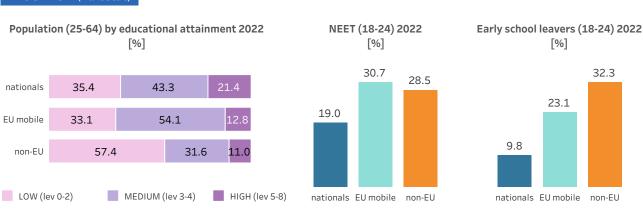
HIGH

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 19 478 51.1 40.8 38.4 37.7 15 725 40.2 13 389 22.6 22.3 20.4

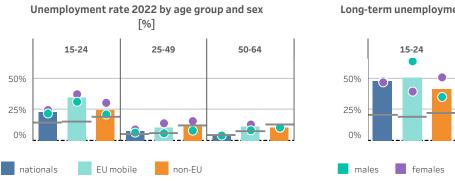
nationals EU mobile non-EU

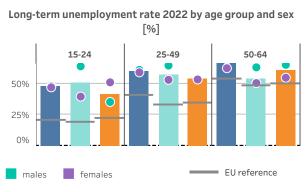
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

nationals EU mobile non-EU









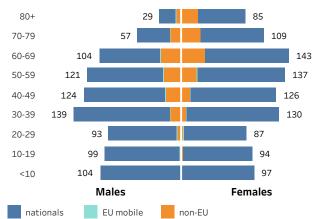
LATVIA



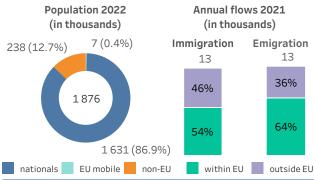


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

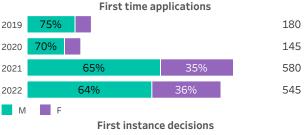


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

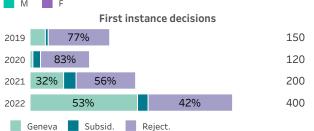


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

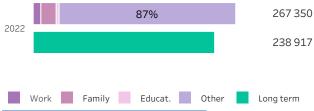




First residence permits issued during the year										
2019	44%		24%		25%	6 7%		10 143		
2020	46%	25% 2	2%					5 532		
2021	45%	2	26%	17%				8 138		
2022	40%	2	:5%	23%	6			8 790		



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



HIGH

N/A

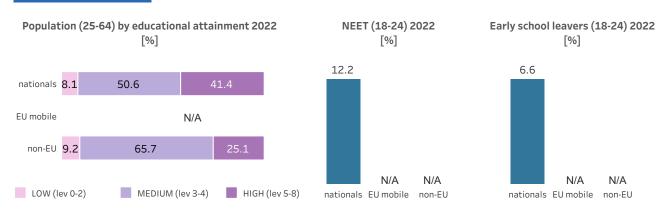
50-64

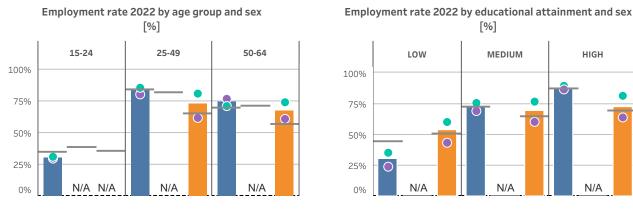
N/A N/A

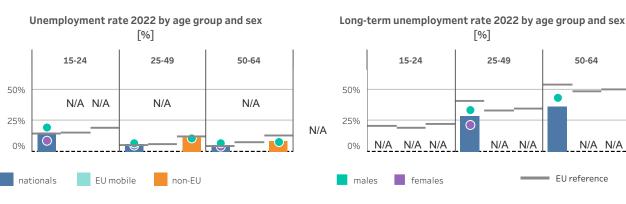
EU reference

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 13 576 39.9 35.3 15.7 15.5 37.5 34.0 10 501 26.3 22.9 8 176 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)







LITHUANIA



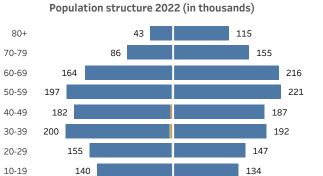
133

21 415

Females



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





140

SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

<10

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

2019

Population 2022

(in thousands)

33 (1.2%) 2 (0.1%)

2806

nationals EU mobile non-EU

2772 (98.8%)



Annual flows 2021

(in thousands)

Emigration

25

64%

36%

625

within EU outside EU

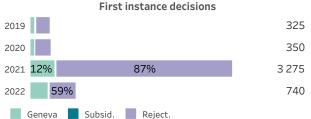
Immigration

45

45%

55%



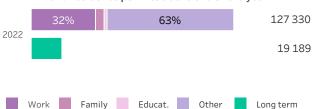


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year 2019 86%



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

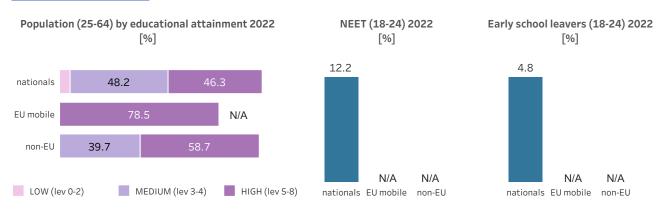


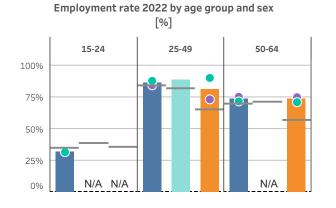
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

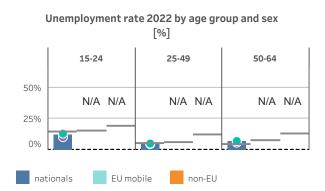


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 10 118 47.3 26.7 24.1 25.0 8 393 17.7 21.4 N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

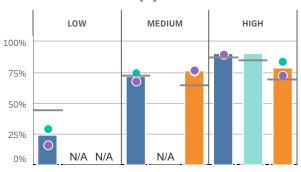
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

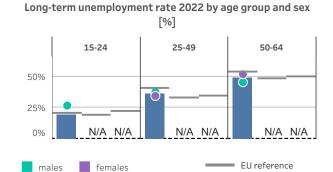






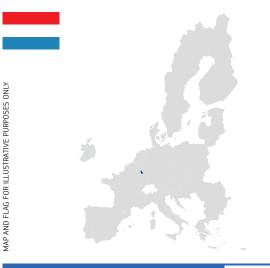




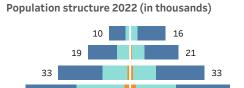


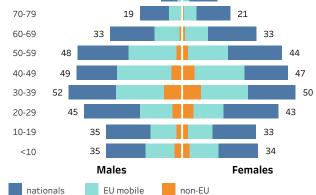
LUXEMBOURG



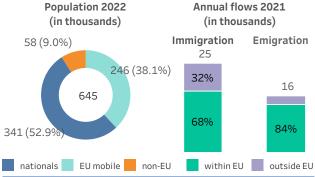


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



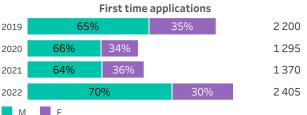
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

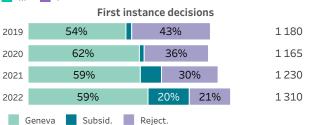


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

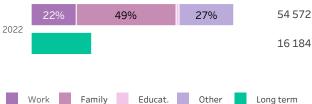


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year										
2019	31%		4	9%		13%				8 428
2020	27%	519	%	18%						5 707
2021	27%		51%		14%					7 076
2022	35%		45%		1	.3%			9 245	

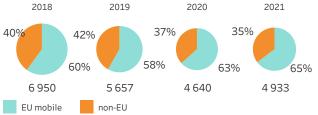


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

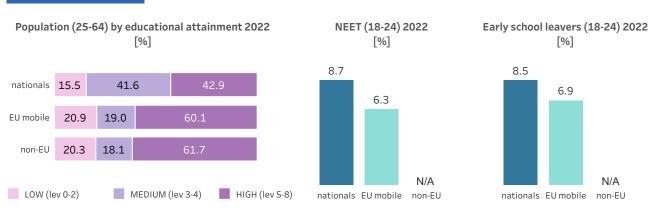


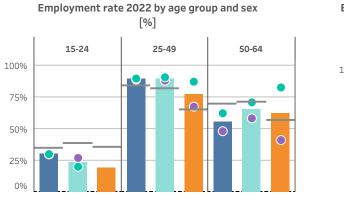
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

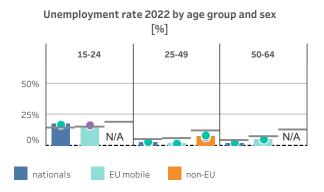


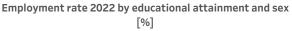
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 47 678 10.5 40.3 27.5 43 629 34 907 7.6 20.1 10.2 13.4 2.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

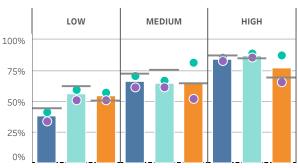
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

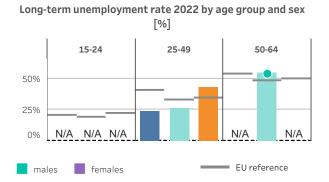






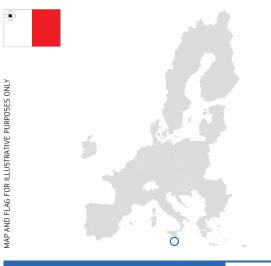






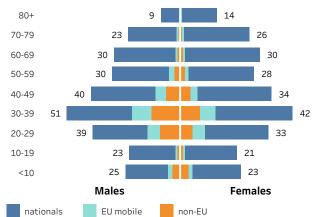
MALTA



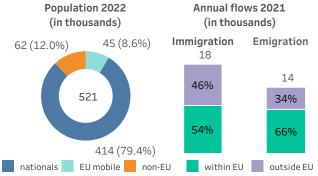


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



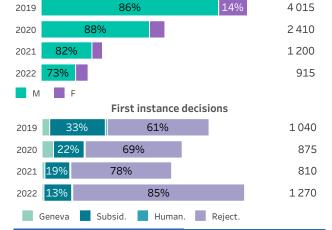


Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



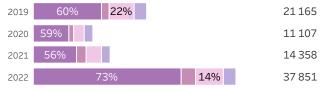
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



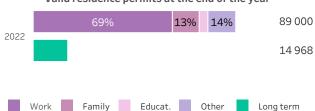


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

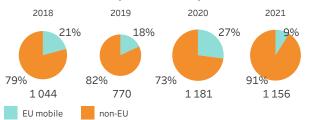


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

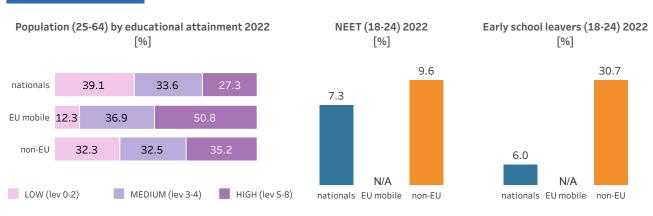


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

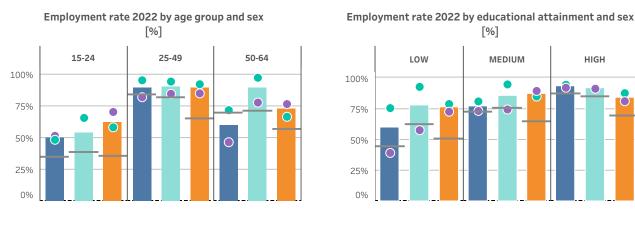


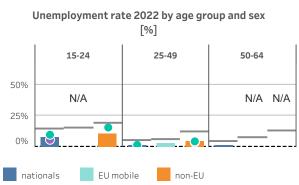
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 22 541 8.2 30.6 27.5 18 305 23.2 15 923 18.4 19.1 3.4 2.5 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

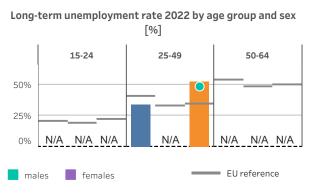
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



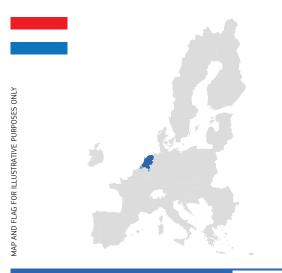




HIGH

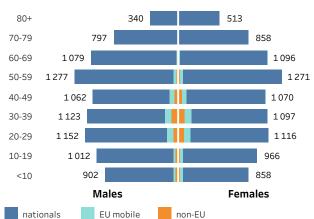
NETHERLANDS



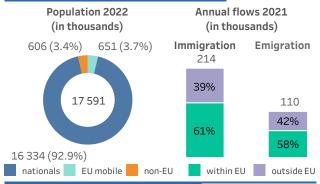


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2022 (in thousands)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



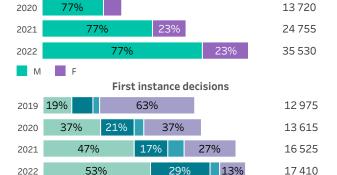
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

71%

2019



22 540

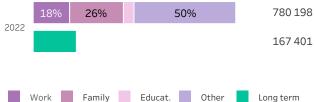


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	229	%	38%		209	%	21%		102 132
2020		1	39%		27%				73 511
2021	20%	6	339	%	19%	2	28%		103 580
2022	24	1%		3	3%	1	6%	27%	137 446

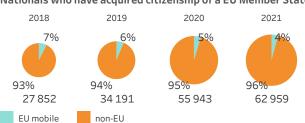
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



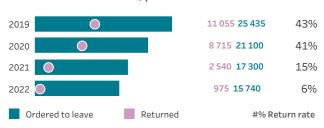
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject.

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

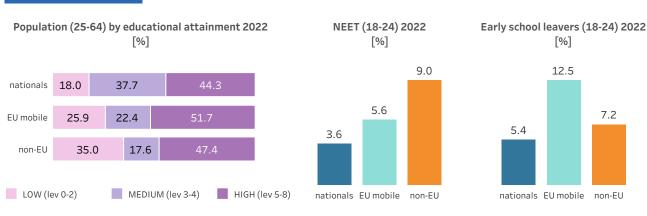


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

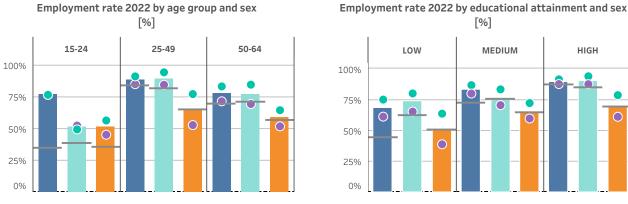


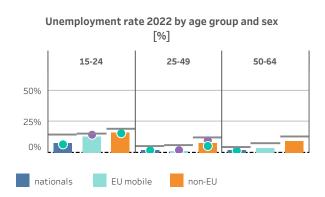
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 29 270 29 401 10.4 44.2 40.3 21 597 6.2 16.7 16.3 2.5 9.8 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

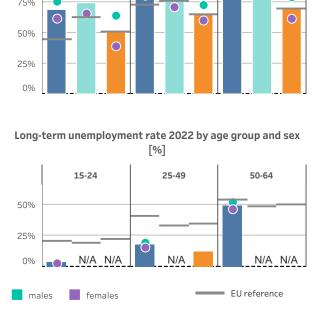
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



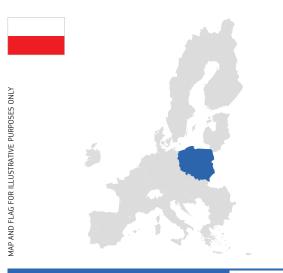




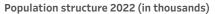
HIGH

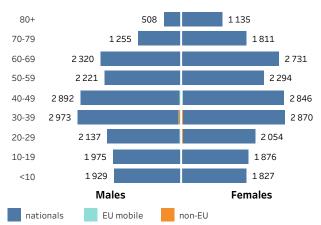
POLAND



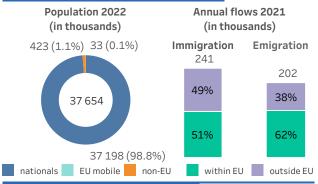


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



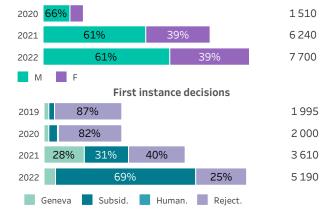
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

57% 43%

2019

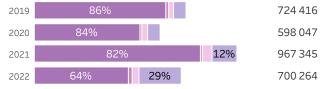
First time applications

2765

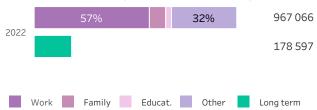


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

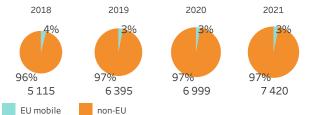


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

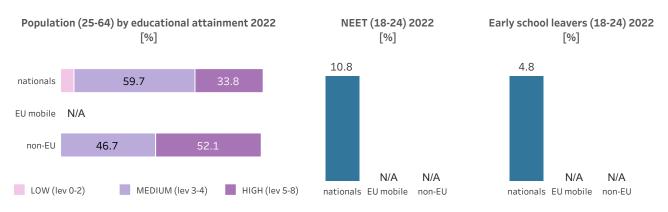


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

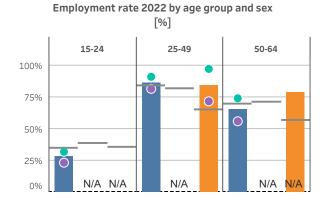


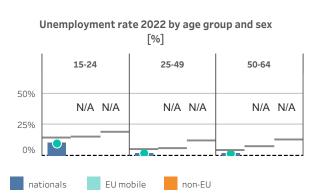
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 12 551 52.8 15.8 16.2 13.6 14.2 10 009 9 033 10.7 33.2 33.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

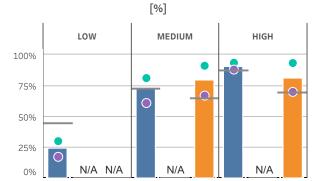
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



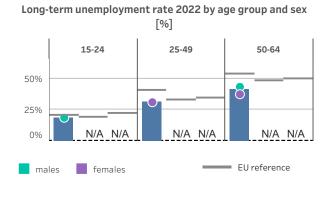
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)





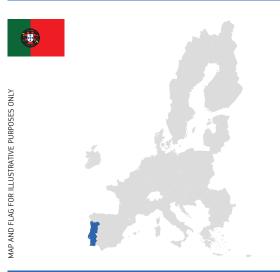


Employment rate 2022 by educational attainment and sex



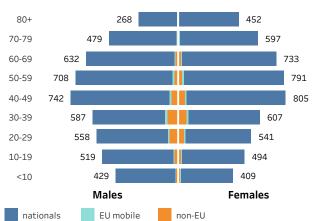
PORTUGAL



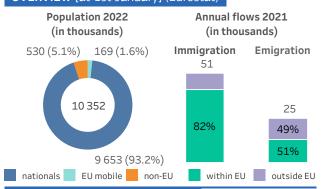


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



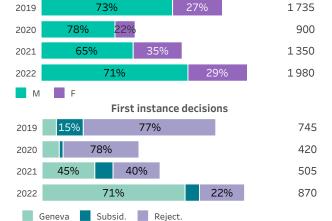
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



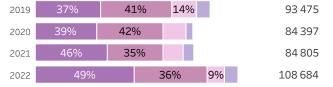
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

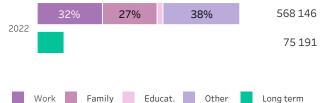


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

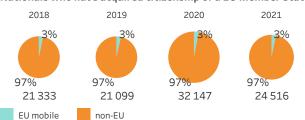


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

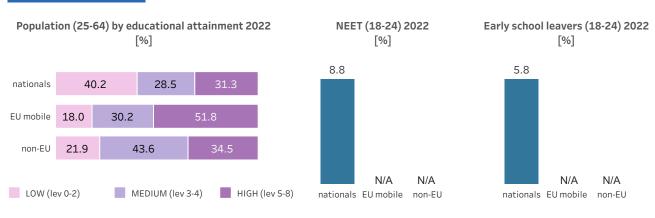


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

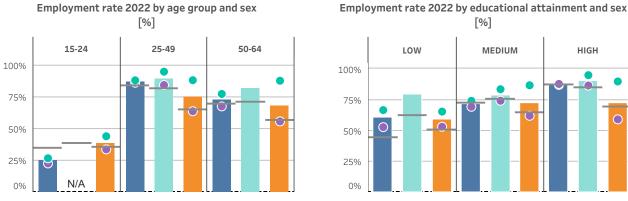


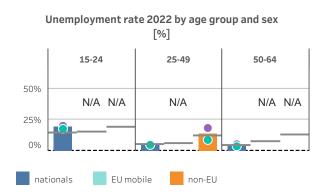
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 11 200 10 979 20.7 34.1 32.6 8 908 12.8 19.8 16.6 16.7 7.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

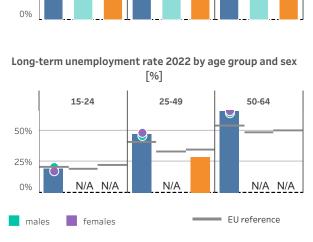
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

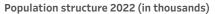
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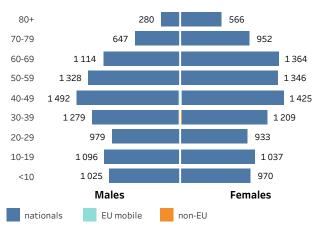
ROMANIA



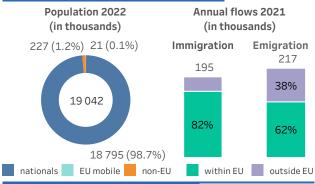


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

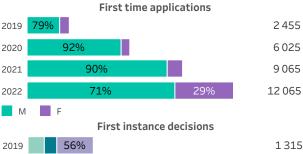


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

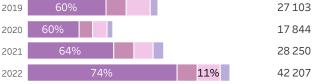


ASYLUM (Eurostat)



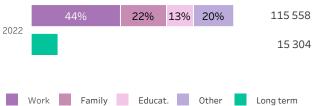


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



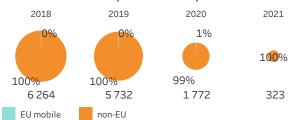


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

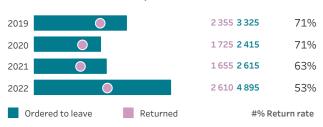


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

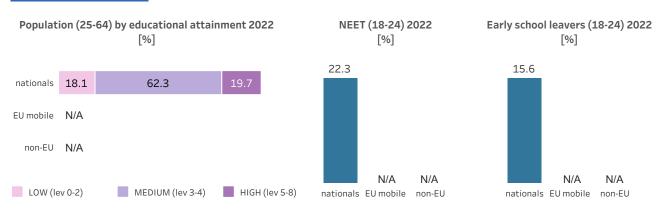


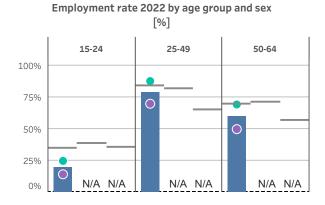
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

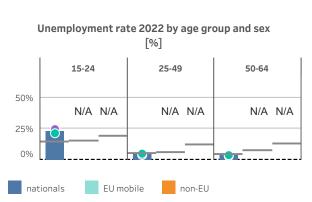


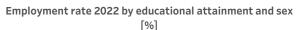
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 5 638 35.7 32.7 27.0 N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU non-nat. nationals

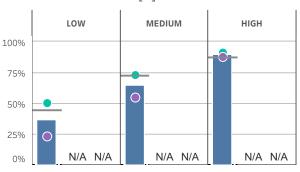
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

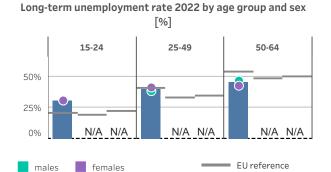








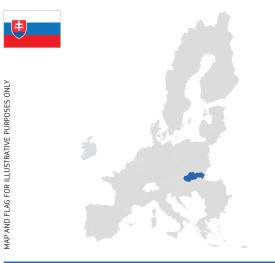




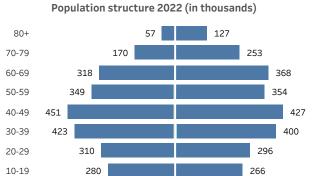
SLOVAKIA



287

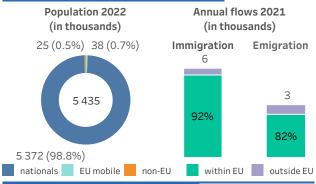


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

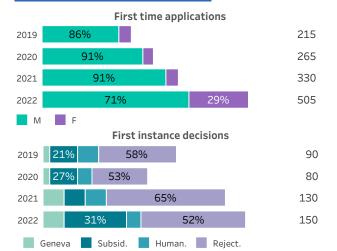


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

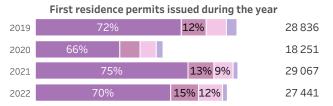
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



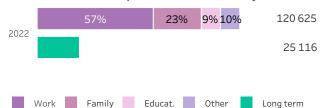
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

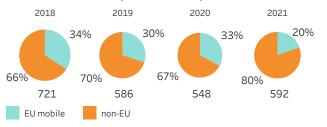


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

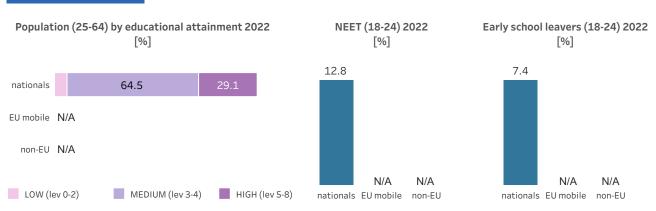


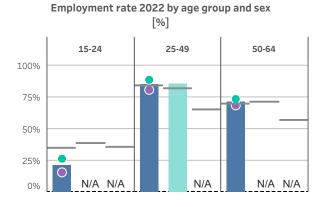
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

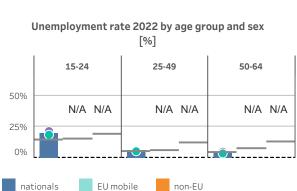


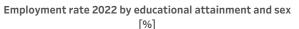
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 (18+)2022social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 9 095 9 104 45.7 26.3 21.9 29.3 14.6 N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU non-nat. nationals

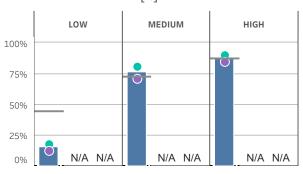
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

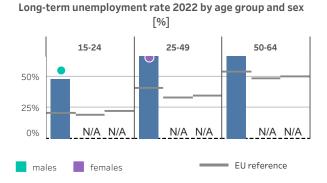










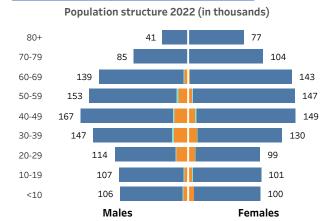


SLOVENIA

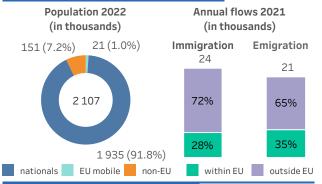




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

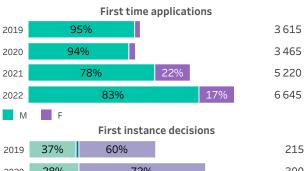
EU mobile

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

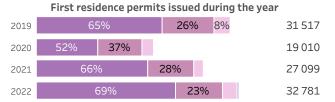
non-EU

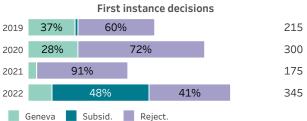


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

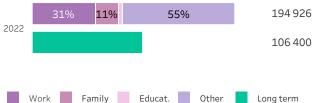


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



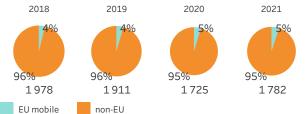


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



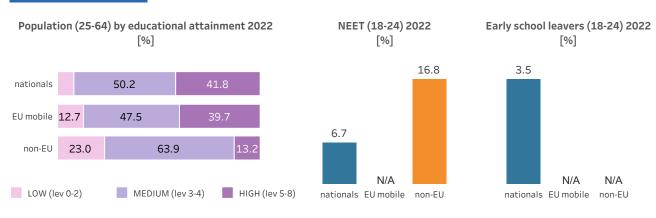


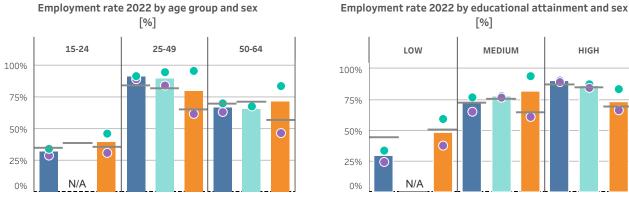
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

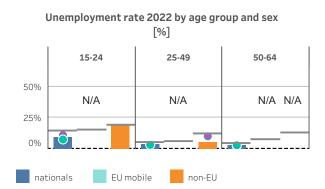


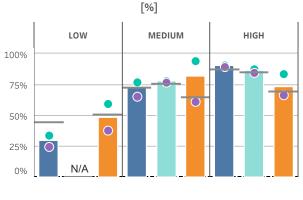
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 16 755 41.3 30.8 28.4 25.3 13 225 13 012 13.4 7.3 8.5 7.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

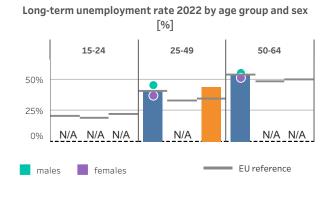
EDUCATION (Eurostat)









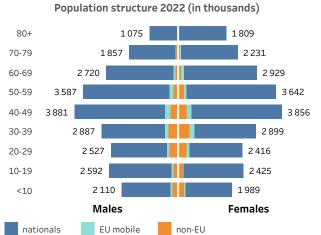


SPAIN

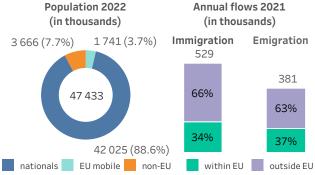




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

54%

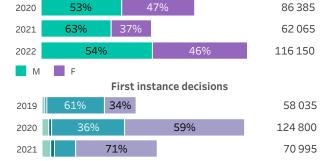
2019

2022



115 190

83 400

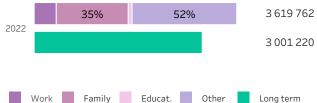


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	20%	459	%		21%	•		320 037
2020	26%	38	%	á	27%			312 355
2021	24%		43%			20%		371 773
2022	32	:%		37%)	13%	19%	457 412

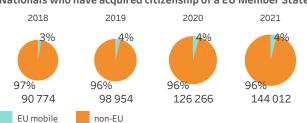
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

58% Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject.

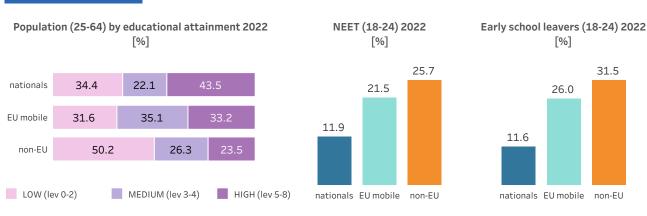


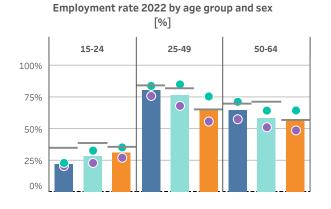
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

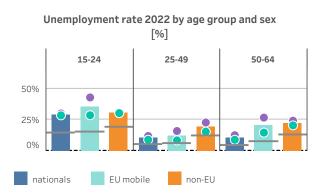


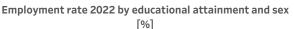
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 17 932 18.1 60.4 56.3 12 930 39.4 9 637 21.7 6.5 20.0 5.1 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

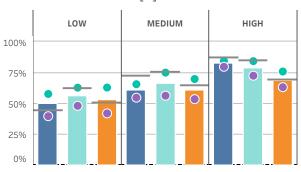
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

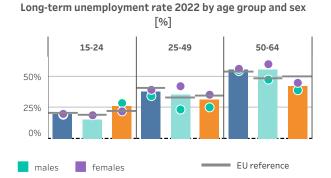










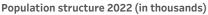


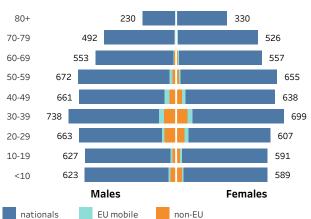
SWEDEN



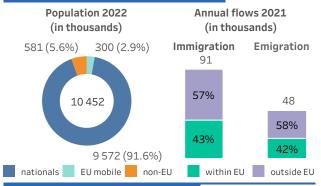


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



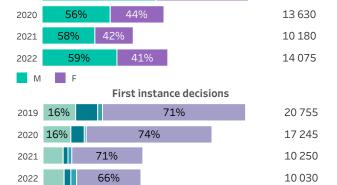
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

55%

2019

First time applications

23 150

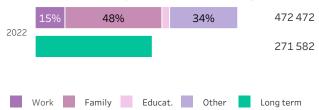


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	24%	45%	45%			107 212
2020	23%	50%	18%			74 852
2021	25%	45%	1	7%		83 212
2022	28%	43%	1	.6%		84 788

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

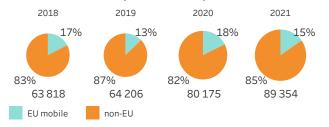


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Geneva

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject.

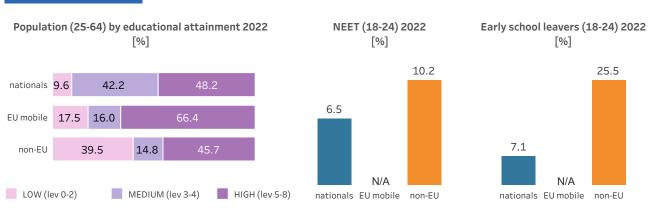


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

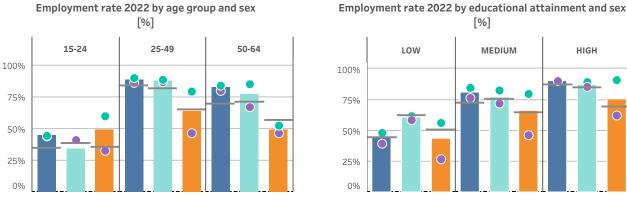


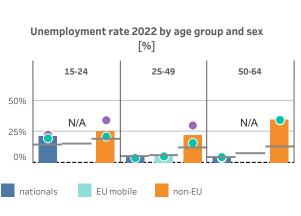
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2022 rate for children 2022 net income (18+) 2022 social exclusion (18+) 2022 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 27 882 43.9 44.3 41.5 25 746 18 171 24.4 21.8 16.1 13.1 9.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

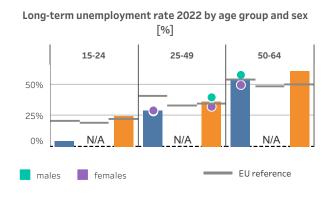
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

TECHNICAL NOTES

DEMOGRAPHY [AT 1ST JANUARY] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population pyramid

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_pop1ctz

Description: Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 05/10/2023)

OVERVIEW [AT 1ST JANUARY] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_pop1ctz

Description: Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 05/10/2023)

Indicator: Immigration (annual flow) **Source of data**: Eurostat - migr_imm1ctz

Description: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_IMM1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 03/10/2023)

Indicator: Emigration (annual flow) **Source of data**: Eurostat - migr_emi3nxt

Description: Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR EMI3NXT/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 21/09/2023)

SCHENGEN VISAS (MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS)

Indicator: Visas

Source of data: DG HOME – Schengen visa stats

Description: Complete statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States (2009-2021) and Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania (non-Schengen EU States).

Note: A Schengen visa is an authorisation issued by a Schengen State enabling an individual to transit through or stay in its territory. Short stay visas are:

a) uniform short stay visas that entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Member States for a period of maximum 90 days/180 days and that can be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries (MEVs);

b) short stay visas with limited territorial validity (LTV) that entitle the holder to stay only in the territory of the Member State(s) for which the visa is valid.

Data on LTV visas is not available for Romania, Bulgaria & Croatia.

Note that respect to the previous AoM issues, ATVs have been removed from the total account of visas applied for, issued and not issued. An Airport transit visa (ATV) entitles the holder to transit through the international transit area of airports situated on the territory of a Member State without actually entering the territory of that Member State, during a stopover or transfer between two stages of an international flight..

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

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 30/04/2023)

ASYLUM [1ST INSTANCE] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First time applications

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_asyappctza

Description: Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data.

Note: First-time asylum applicants are people who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State during the reference period. The term 'first-time' implies no time limitation and therefore a person can be recorded as first-time applicant only if he or she had never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past, irrespective of whether they are found to have applied in another Member State of the European Union.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asyappctza/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 21/09/2023)

Indicator: First instance decisions by outcome **Source of data**: Eurostat - migr_asydcfsta

Description: First instance decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data.

Note: First instance decision means a decision granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the

administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asydcfsta/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 17/10/2023)

RESIDENCE PERMITS (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First residence permits (by reason) **Source of data**: Eurostat - migr_resfirst

Description: First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship.

Note: Any authorisation issued to a person for the first time by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. The dataset is disaggregated by the following groups of reasons: Remunerated activities (referred to as 'Work'), Family, Education and Other. The group 'Other' includes Refugee status and subsidiary protection; Humanitarian reasons; Residence only; Unaccompanied minors; Victims of trafficking in human beings; and Other reasons not specified. For further information, the reader can refer to the specific dataset from Eurostat (migr_resoth: 'First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship').

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resfirst/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/10/2023)

Indicator: Valid permits (stock) – Valid long-term permits at the end of the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resvalid

Description: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

Note: The dataset includes the same four groups of reasons as the First residence permits dataset, as well as two additional groups: Refugee status and Subsidiary protection. For consistency in the data presentation, these two have been aggregated into the group 'Other'.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 08/11/2023)

Indicator: Valid permits (stock) – Valid long-term permits at the end of the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_reslong

Description: Long-term residents by citizenship on 31 December of each year.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_reslong/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 30/10/2023)

NATURALISATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acq

Description: Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship. **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_acg/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/03/2023)

Indicator: Share of foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acqs

Description: Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_acqs/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 21/11/2023)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Ordered to leave

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded). **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eiord/default/table?lang=en **Date of consultation**: 24/11/2023 (last update 10/10/2023)

Indicator: Returned (to a third country following an order to leave)

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eirtn

Description: Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data (rounded).

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eirtn/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 11/10/2023)

Indicator: Return rate

Note: The Return rate is calculated by JRC as the ratio between Returned and Ordered to leave

SOCIAL INCLUSION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Median equivalised net income (18+) 2021 [EUR]

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_di15

Description: Mean and median income by group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over).

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_di15/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 16/11/2023)

Indicator: Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2021 [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_lvho15

Description: Overcrowding rate by age, sex and group of citizenship (total population aged 18 and over).

Note: The overcrowding rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to: one room for the household; one room per couple in the household; one room for each single person aged 18 or more; one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age; one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category; one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_lvho15/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 16/11/2023)

Indicator: Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2020 [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_peps05n

Description: Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over). **Note**: Respect to the previous edition of the AoM, this dataset has been changed from ilc_peps05 to ilc_peps05n

because the first was not further updated by the source.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_peps05n/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 28/11/2023 (source last update 27/11/2023)

Indicator: At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_li33

Description: At-risk-of poverty rate for children by citizenship of their parents (population aged 0 to 17 years).

Note: The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_li33/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 16/11/2023

EDUCATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2021 [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - edat_lfs_9911

Description: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%). **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/edat_lfs_9911/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)

Indicator: NEET (18-24) 2021 [%]
Source of data: Eurostat - edat_lfse_23

Description: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship (NEET rates). **Note**: The indicator corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group which is neither employed nor involved in further education or training. This refers to persons meeting these two conditions: they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition); they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator is the total population of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to regular education and training' **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/edat_lfse_23/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)

Indicator: Early school leavers (18-24) 2021 [%] **Source of data**: Eurostat - edat_lfse_01

Description: Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/edat_lfse_01/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)

LABOUR MARKET (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Employment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_ergan

Description: Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%).

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsa_ergan/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)

Indicator: Employment rate 2021 by educational attainment and sex [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_ergaedn

Description: Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and citizenship.

Note: The charts refer to the 15-64 age group

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsa_ergaedn/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)

Indicator: Unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_urgan

Description: Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%).

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsa_urgan/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 27/04/2023)

Indicator: Long term unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_upgan

Description: Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployed population, by

sex, age and citizenship (%).

 $\textbf{Link}: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsa_upgan/default/table?lang=en/default/table?en/default/table?en/default/table?en/default/table?en/default/table?en/$

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 14/09/2023)



HOW TO READ

This section provides a two-page migration profile for 171 non-EU countries and territories grouped by geographical continent and subcontinents according to Eurostat guidelines. This organisation is based on geographical criteria only and does not have any political implication. More detailed information is available in the <u>Technical Notes</u> at the end of this section. For each country/territory, the charts are organised in thematic parts. Maps and flags are for illustrative purposes only.

The data refers to 2022. Whenever 2022 data is not available from the original source, latest available values are provided. If there is no data the corresponding field is either missing or indicated as 'N/A'

Note that in some cases, 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.

MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

The chart is relative to migrant population estimates (stock) at mid-year. The four bars on the left shows the total number of people residing in the country/territory who have immigrated from the EU ('EU') or from somewhere else in the world ('other'). The four bars on the right shows the total number of people from the country/territory who have emigrated to the EU ('EU') or to somewhere else in the world ('other').

UNDESA estimates on migration stocks are available every five years, with a two-year revision as of 2017.

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

The chart shows the number of citizens from the country/territory who have made a first application for asylum in an EU MS per year. The data covers multiple years and is broken down by sex. The total number of annual applications is at the bottom of the chart.

First instance decisions

The chart shows the decisions made by EU MS on asylum applications by nationals of the country/territory. Outcomes are one of the following:

- · 'Geneva' for 'Geneva convention status';
- 'Subsid.' for 'Subsidiary protection';
- · 'Human.' for 'Humanitarian protection';
- · 'Reject.' for 'Rejected application'.

The annual number of first instance decisions is on the right of the chart.

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State The bar chart shows the acquisition of citizenship over each of the last four years by people who are nationals of this country/ territory and have moved to an EU MS.

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Population - 2022

The figure on the top shows the total population estimates (in thousands) in the medium fertility variant scenario.

The pyramid shows the demographic composition of the population in the country/territory. It indicates the estimated number of people (in thousands) by age group and sex (males and females) in 2022. The original UNDESA estimates are organised in five-year cohorts and have been aggregated to obtain ten-year cohorts. The figure on the bottom shows the population change (%) between 2022 and 2050 according to the medium fertility variant scenario

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs - 2022

The chart shows the number of people at the end of the reference year for the following groups:

- Refugees and people in refugee-like situations from the country/ territory residing in an EU MS ('EU') or in countries and territories other than that of birth and outside the EU ('other');
- Refugees and people in refugee-like situations in the country/territory;
- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) due to armed conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations in the country/territory as well as to natural disasters.
- Data on refugees and people in refugee-like situations is from UNHCR and UNRWA. Data on IDPs is from IDMC

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

The chart shows the number of people from the country/territory who have received a first residence permit in an EU MS each year, during the last four years. The reasons for issuing permits are 'Work', 'Family', 'Education' or 'Other' (which includes all forms of National and International Protection. Further details in Technical Notes).

Valid resident permits at the end of the year

The chart shows the number of migrants from the country/territory residing in the EU at the end of the year and the different types of residence permits that they hold. It also shows the number of people with permits that are valid for at least five years (national and EU long term residence permits). This signals the total number of permits held by people in the country/territory at the end of 2022 (the migrant stock).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

The bar chart shows the annual number of people from the country/territory who have been 'Ordered to leave' the MS and those who have physically 'Returned' to their country/territory of origin or another third country. From this data a 'Return rate' has been calculated. This is the ratio between the number of people physically returned and the people ordered to leave. Since it is calculated on annual data, the return rate might result higher than 100%, because of administrative backlogs.

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Index, Political stability, Control of Corruption, and Government effectiveness.

The four indicators give an overview of the political context in the selected country/territory.

For countries/territories factsheets, the number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the indicator is shown for the top and bottom two countries within the region.

See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions and additional info on the four indicators.

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Humanitarian aid + ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP].

The chart presents aggregated data on 'Remittances', Humanitarian aid plus Official Development Assistance ('Hum Aid + ODA') and Net Foreign Direct Investments ('Net FDIs') sent to the country/territory during the reference year. Values are shown as a percentage of the country's GDP.

For countries/territories factsheets, the bars show these three types of financial transfers in the last four years .

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the three indicators is shown for the countries within the region with the highest value of remittances as percentage of the GDP.

See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definition and info on the three financial inflows.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below international poverty line, GDP per capita (PPP), Urban population, and Under 5 mortality rate

The four indicators give an overview of the context of the social conditions in the selected country/territory.

For countries/territories factsheets, the number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the indicator is shown for the top and bottom two countries within the region.

See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions and additional info on the four indicators.

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs, Government expenditures in education, and Workingage population by sex and education

The three indicators give an overview of human capital in the selected country/territory.

For countries/territories factsheets, the number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the indicator is shown for the top and bottom two countries within the region.

See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions and additional info on the four indicators.

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

The four charts present an overview of labour market conditions in the selected country/territory by sex. Three charts show also a breakdown by age group, whereas the fourth one by economic sector. All values are modelled estimates from the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Labour force participation rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] shows a proportion (%) of the population that engages actively in the labour market (working or looking for work) relative to the population at working-age. The figures are disaggregated by age group and sex.

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] shows the number of persons of working-age who were in paid employment or self-employment. The figures are disaggregate by economic sector (Services, Industry and Agriculture) and sex. The overall figure is on the top.

Employment rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] shows the proportion (%) of employed among working-age population. The figures are disaggregated by age group and sex.

Unemployment rate 2022 by age group and sex [%] shows the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons. The figures are disaggregated by age group and sex.

For countries/territories factsheets, the chart shows the indicator disaggregated by possible dimensions.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the indicator is shown for the top and bottom two countries within the region. See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions and additional info on the four indicators.

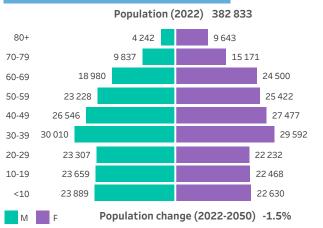


EUROPE (NON-EU)



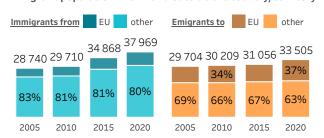


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



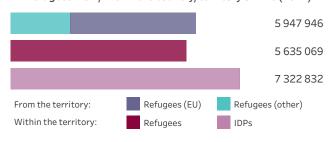
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



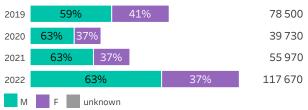
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

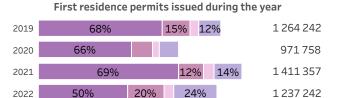


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

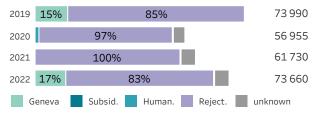
First time applications



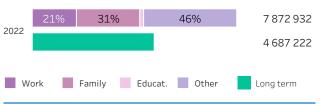
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.1 Iceland bottom countr [2] 1.3 Switzerland [14] 3.0 ∞ Ukraine

[15] 3.1 Russia

[1] 0.0%

[2] 0.0%

[15] 2.7%

[16] 2.8%

Montenegro

Belarus

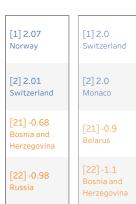
Albania

es

countri

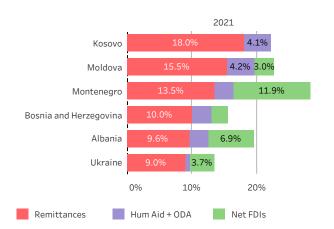
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FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



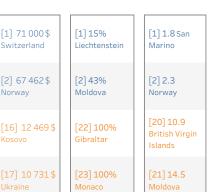
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban poverty line capita (PPP)

Switzerland

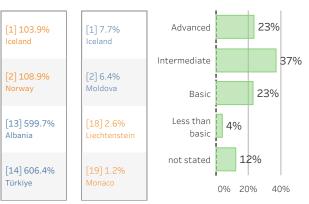
Norway

Under 5 population mort. rate



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

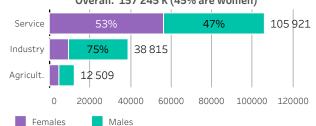
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP]



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 74.3% Iceland (70.3% women, 78.1% men) [2] 72.5% Moldova (71.5% women, 73.7% men) [12] 53.0% North Macedonia (42.2% women, 64.1% men) [13] 50.2% Bosnia and Herzegovina (40.3% women, 60.5% men) Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 157 245 K (45% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 71.9% Moldova (71.0% women, 72.9% men) [2] 71.5% Iceland (67.9% women, 74.9% men) [12] 45.4% North Macedonia (36.9% women, 54.0% men) [13] 43.8% Bosnia and Herzegovina (34.1% women, 54.0% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2022

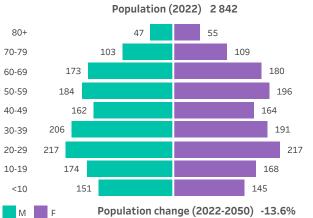
[1] 0.9% Moldova (0.7% women, 1.2% men) [2] 3.2% Norway (3.1% women, 3.4% men) [12] 14.4% North Macedonia (12.5% women, 15.7% men) [13] 15.3% Montenegro (14.7% women, 15.7% men)

ALBANIA



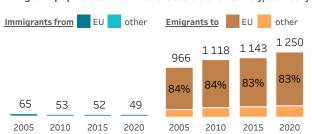


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



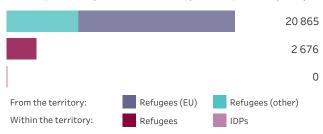
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



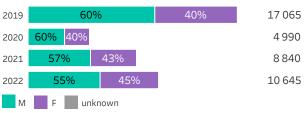
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

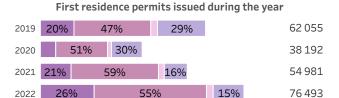


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

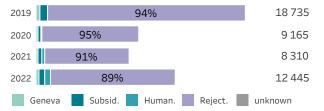
First time applications



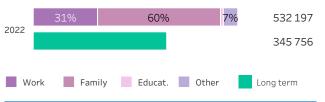
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



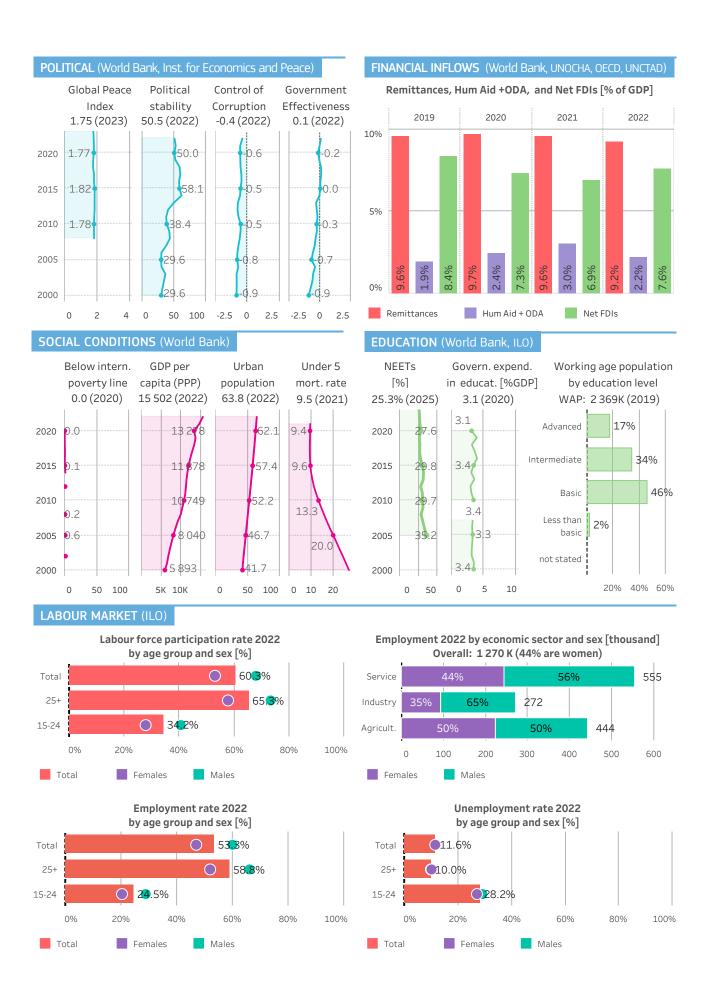
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

 Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

 2019
 15 410
 30 905
 50%

 2020
 9 760
 23 150
 42%

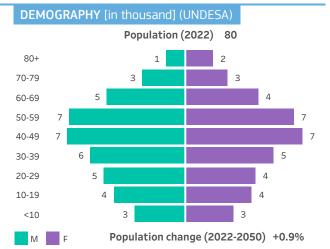




ANDORRA

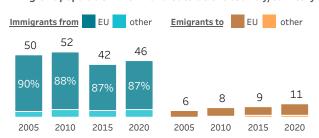






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

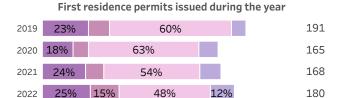


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

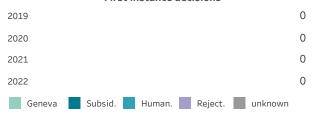




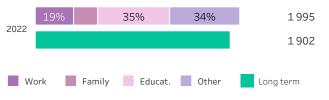








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



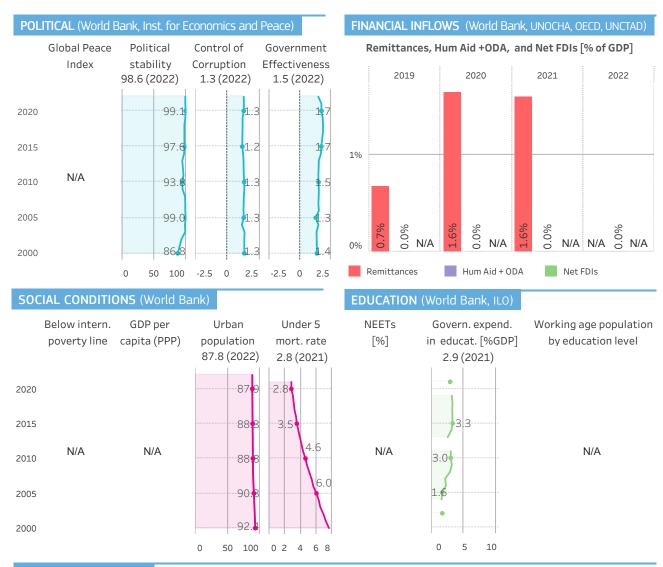
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

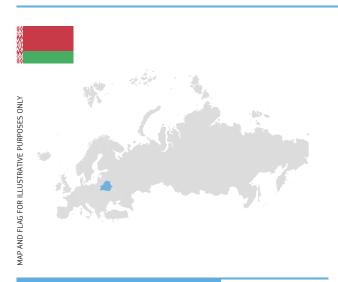
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BELARUS

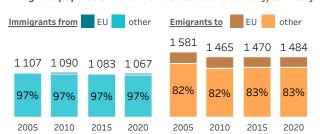




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2022) 9 535 285 80+ 70-79 231 442 550 750 60-69 581 50-59 678 720 666 40-49 771 736 30-39 481 479 20-29 10-19 533 512 531 507 <10

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

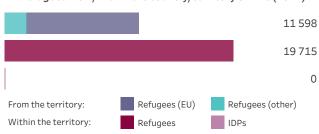


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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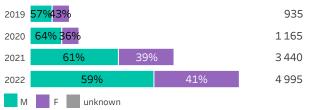
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) -11.8%



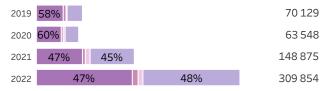
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



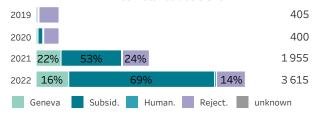


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

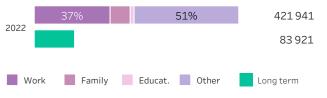




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



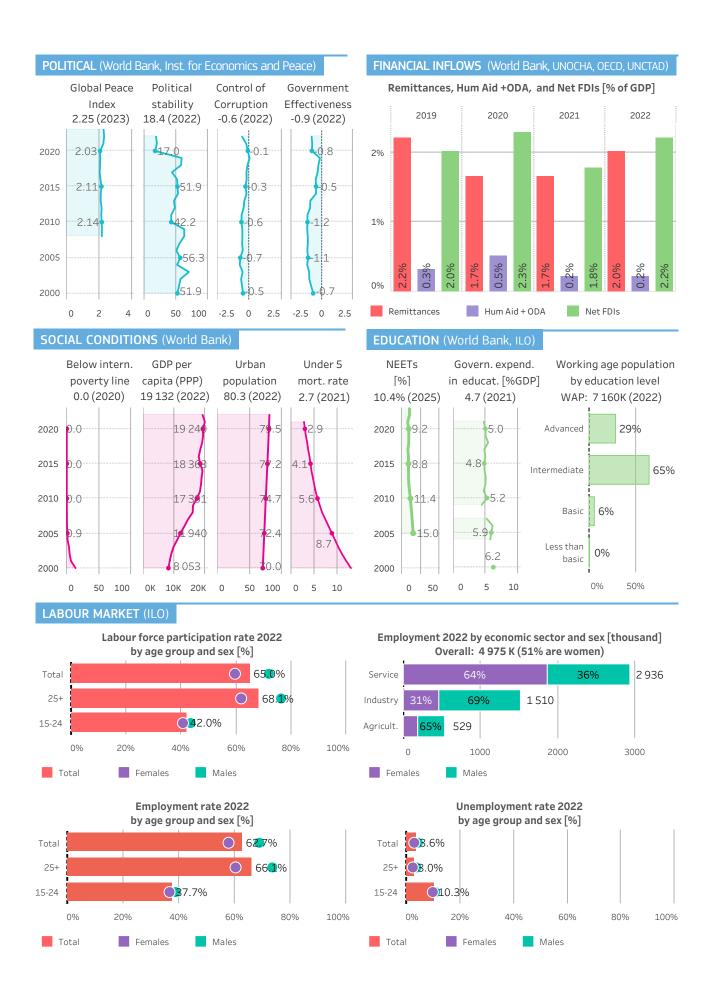
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



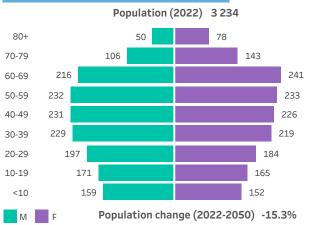


BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA



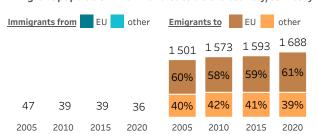


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



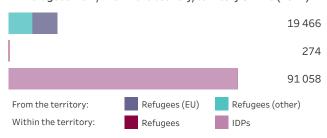
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



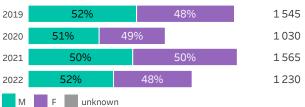
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

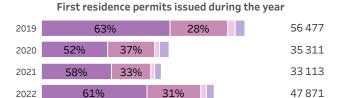


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

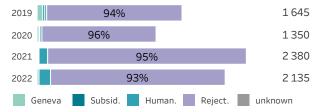




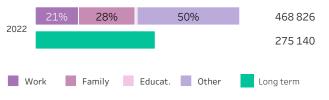
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



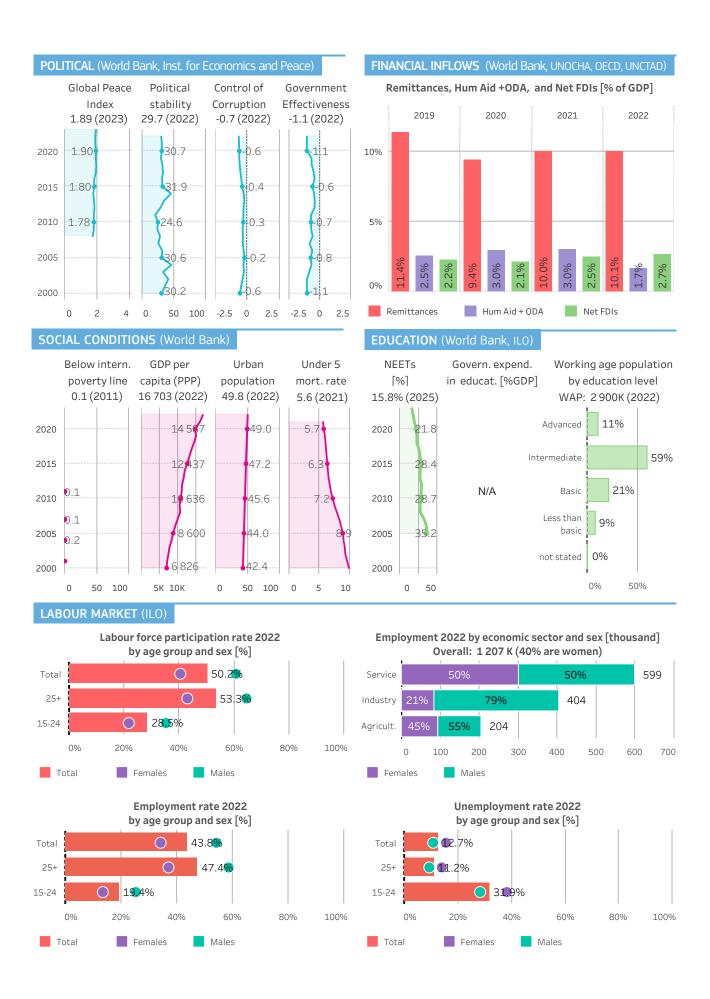
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



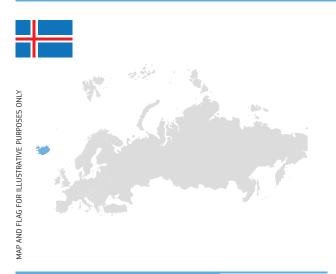


ICELAND



26

23



Population (2022) 373 80+ 6 7 70-79 13 13 13 60-69 20 20 50-59 22 22 40-49 26 23 30-39 30 26

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

20-29

10-19

<10

M F

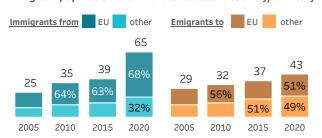
28

24

23

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

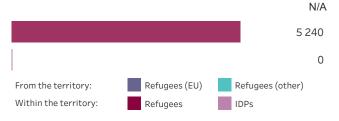
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +9.6%



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

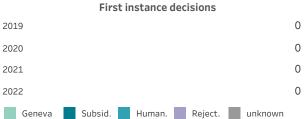
First time applications



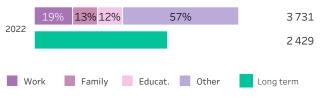


			•		_	-	
2019	23%	20%		50%			307
2020	23%	19%		48%			272
2021	23% 1	.6%		50%			248
2022	27%	19%		42%			277

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



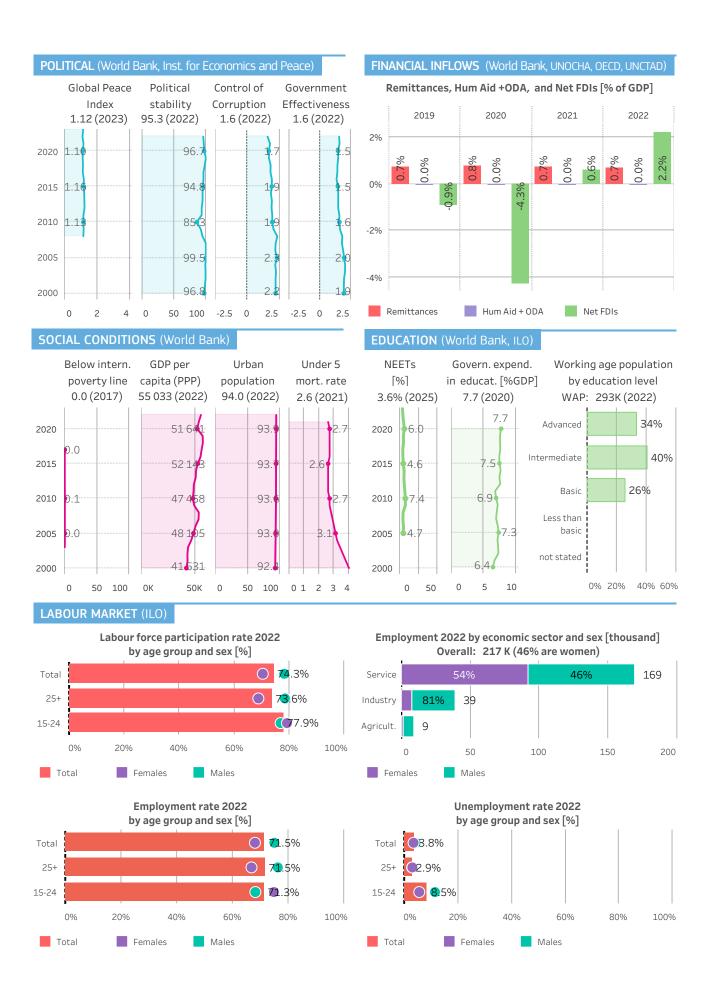
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019		0	0	N/A
2020		0	0	N/A
2021		0	0	N/A
2022	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Retur	n rate



KOSOVO*



N/A



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Data on Kosovo is included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source.

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2022) 1660 80+ 70-79 42 60-69 88 50-59 98 104 112 40-49 112 122 30-39 20-29 144 133 10-19 110 102 <10 Population change (2022-2050) +0.6% M F NOTE: Kosovo is a UN admin. region under security council resolution 1244. For statistical purposes, data for Serbia does not include this area

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

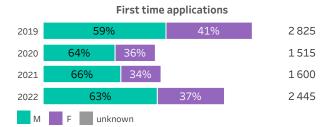
N/A

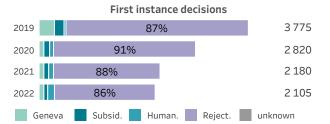
16 000

From the territory: Refugees (EU) Refugees (other)

Within the territory: Refugees IDPs

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

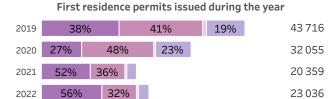




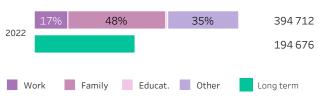
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State $$								
2018	7 979							
2019	8 047							
2020	7 500							
2021	7 062							

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



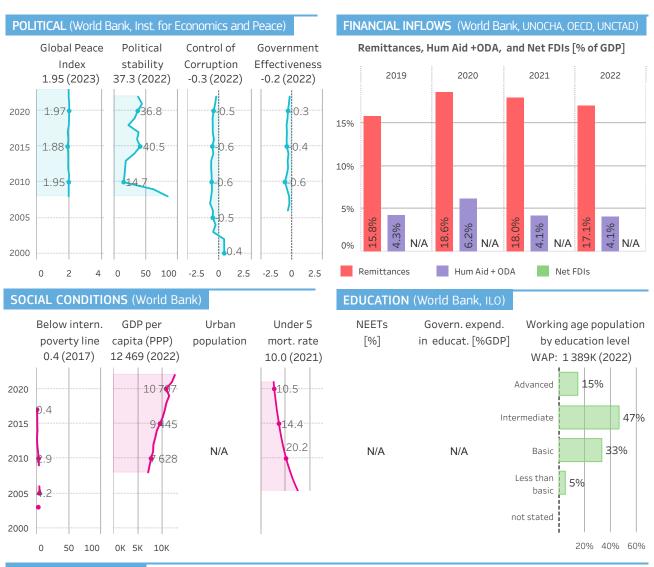
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

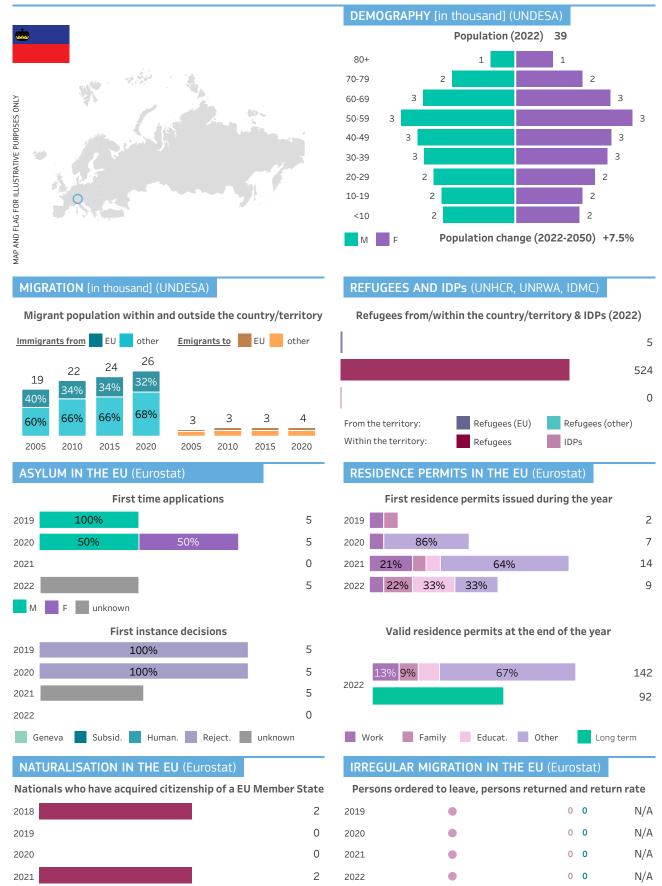
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

LIECHTENSTEIN

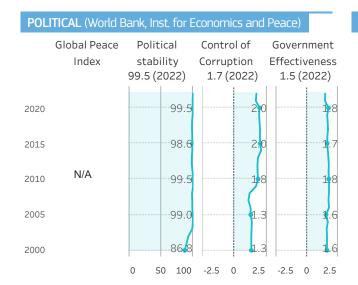




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



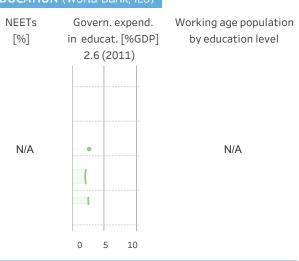
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 14.5 (2022) 2020 14 2015 14:3 N/A N/A N/A 2010 14.5 14. 2005 15.1 2000 50 100

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

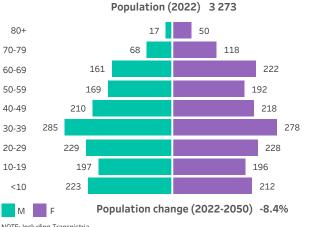
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MOLDOVA



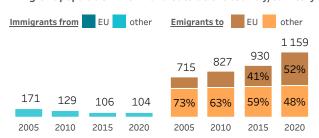


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



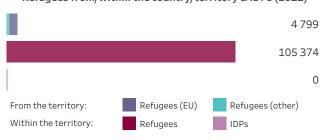
NOTE: Including Transnistria.

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



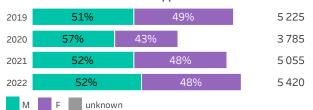
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



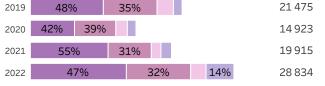
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



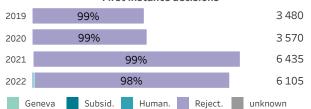


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

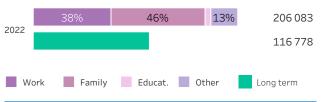








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



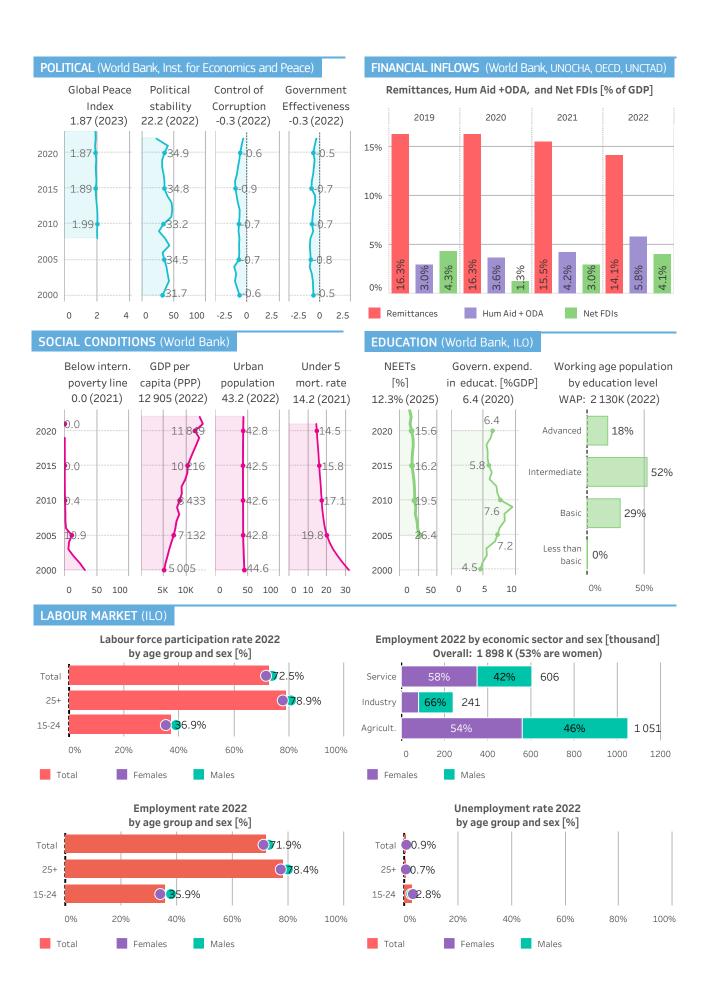
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



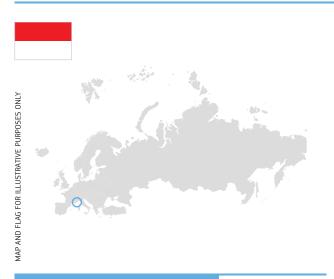
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





MONACO

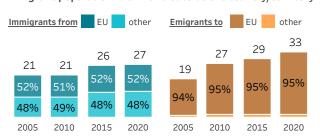




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2022) 36 80+ 70-79 2 60-69 50-59 2 40-49 2 30-39 20-29 10-19 <10 Population change (2022-2050) +3.3%

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

M F

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

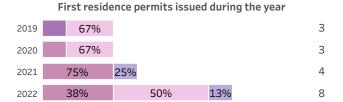


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

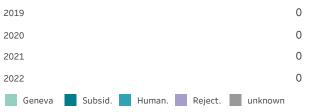




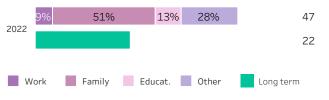








Valid residence permits at the end of the year

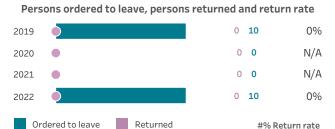


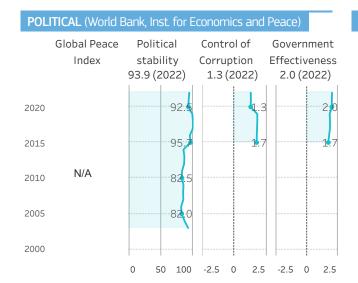
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





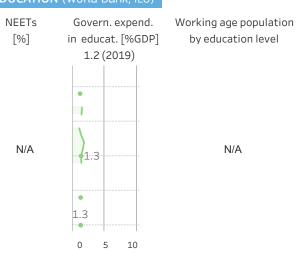
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 100.0 (2022) 2.9 (2021) 100.0 3.0 2020 2015 100.0 3.5 N/A N/A 2010 100.0 4.0 100.0 4.5 2005 100.0 2000 0 50 100 0 2 4

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MONTENEGRO

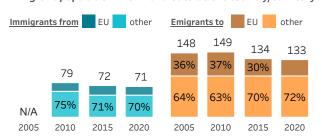




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2022) 627 80+ 70-79 26 40 60-69 50-59 41 44 40-49 42 30-39 40 20-29 10-19 40 39 <10 Population change (2022-2050) -6.5% M F

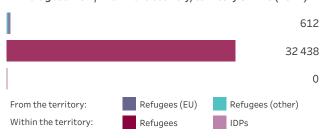
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



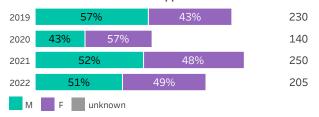
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



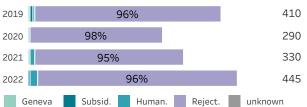




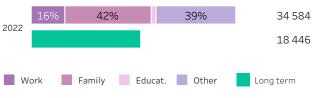


2019	359	%	30%		9%	26%	3 902	
2020	27%	35%	ó	28%	5		2 786	
2021	35%	35%		17%			2 266	
2022	4	17%		319	6	12%	3 835	



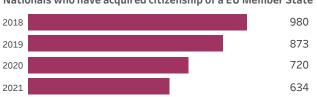


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



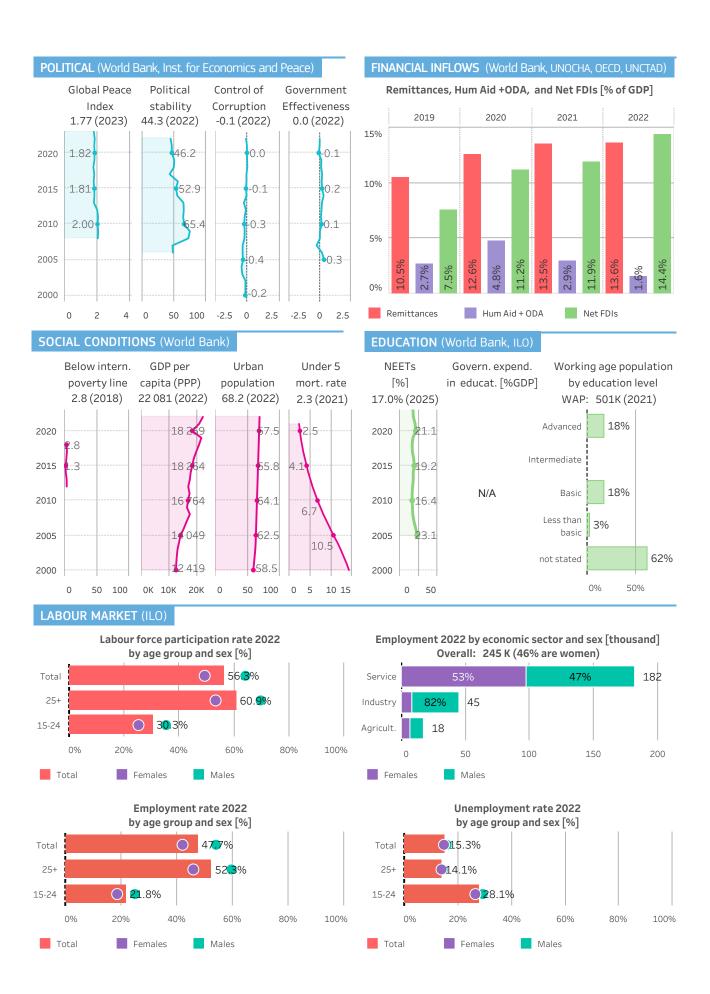
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



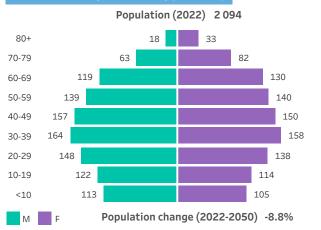


NORTH MACEDONIA



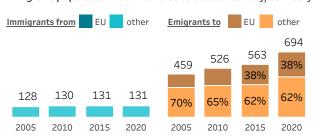


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



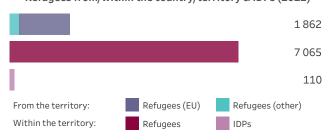
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



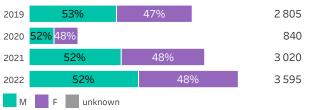
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

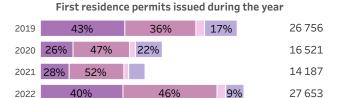


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

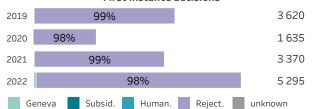
First time applications



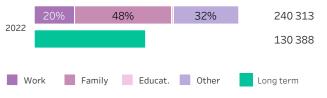
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

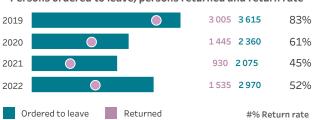


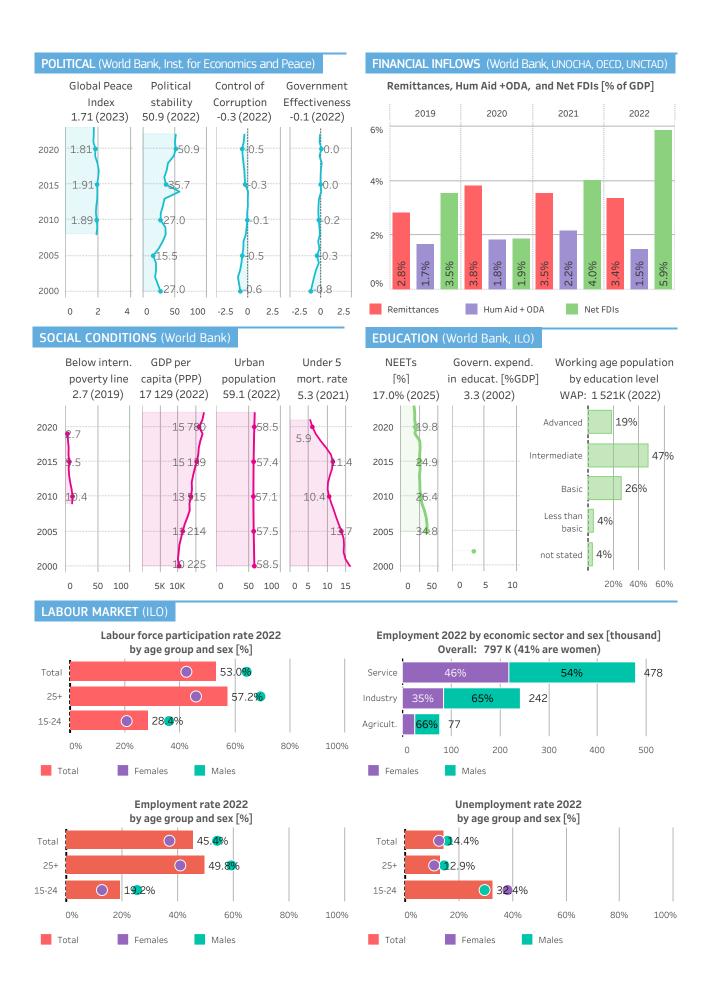
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



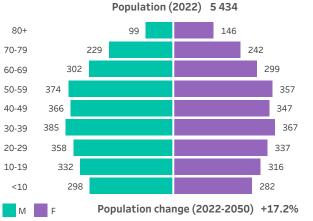


NORWAY





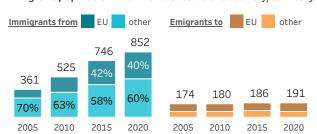
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

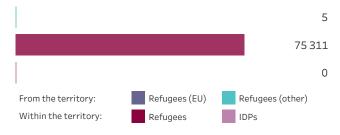
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



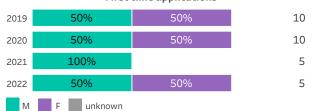
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



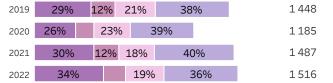
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

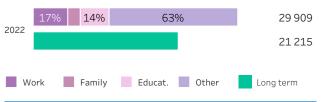




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



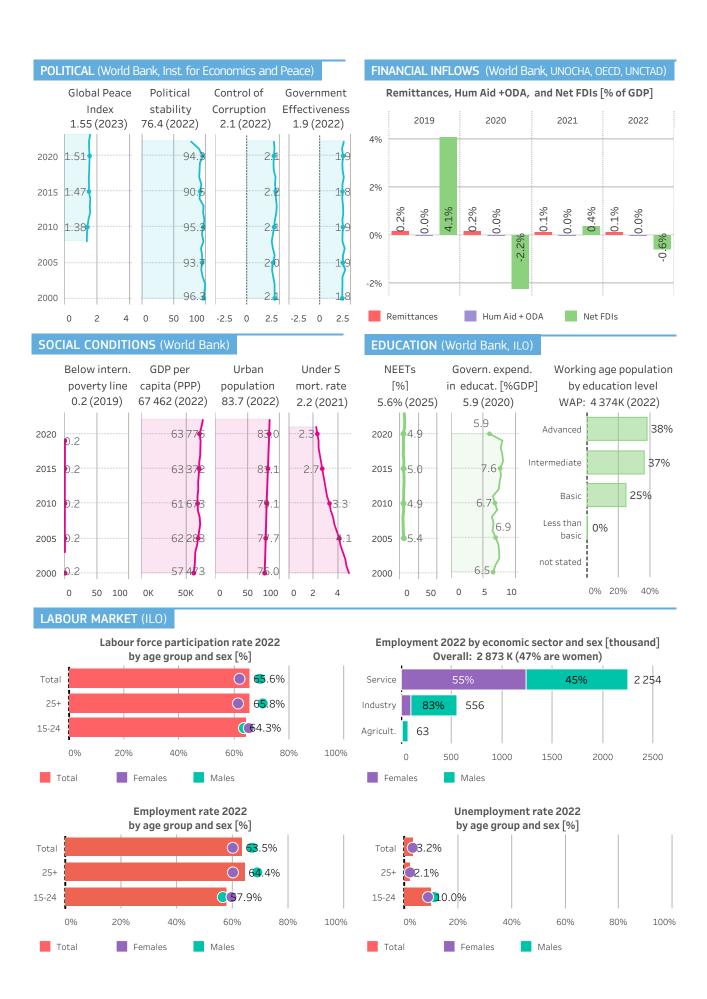
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019	•	0	0	N/A
2020		0	0	N/A
2021		0	0	N/A
2022	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Retur	n rate

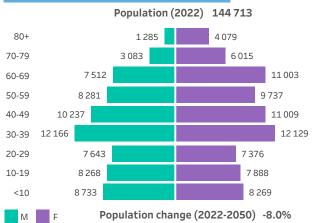


RUSSIA



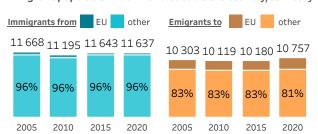


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



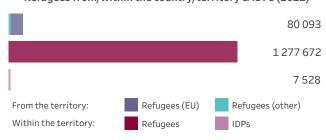
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



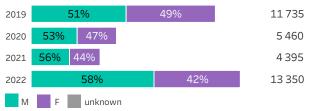
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

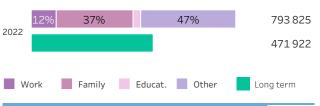
				-				_	-		
2019	25%	33	% :	17%	25%	6					76 105
2020	28%	30%		26%	ò						61 019
2021	349	6	26%	18	% 2	22%					82 853
2022	30	30%		35%)	11%	249	%		1	12 197

First residence permits issued during the year

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

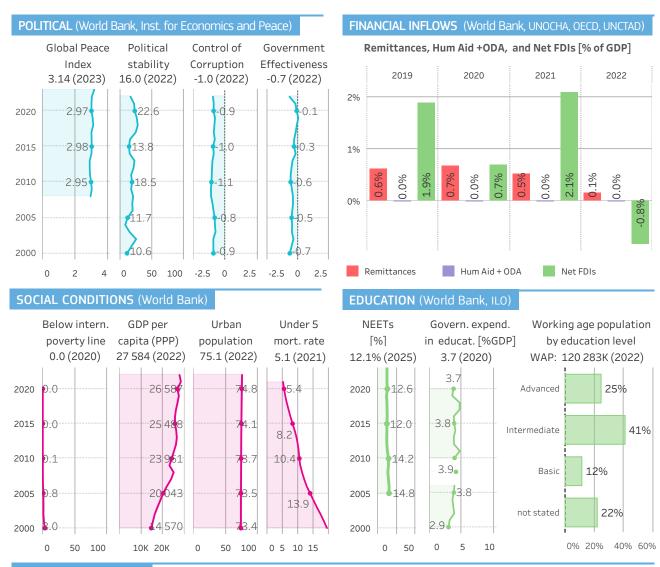
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

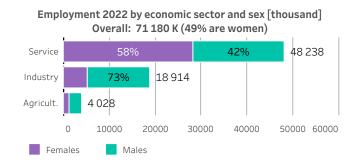






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA NOT AVAILABLE

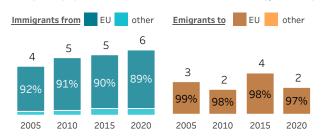
SAN MARINO





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



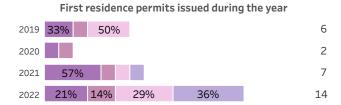
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

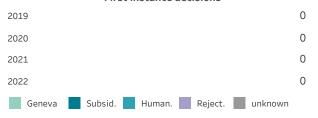




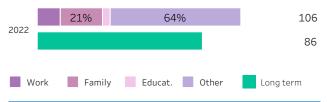


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)









NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

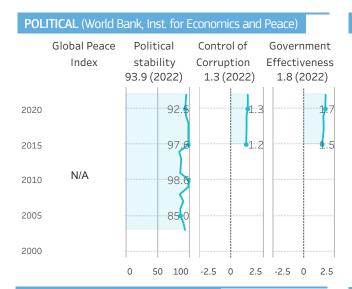
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate



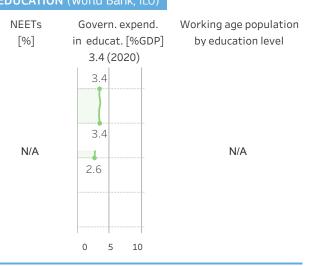
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. Urban Under 5 GDP per poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 61 609 (2021) 97.7 (2022) 1.7 (2021) 56364 97.5 1.8 2020 2015 543 96.7 2.2 N/A 2010 56 95. 94 81 256 3.9 2005 75 882 93. 2000 50K 0 50 100 0 2

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

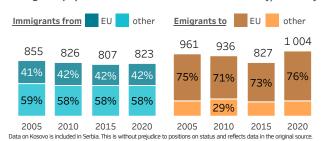
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SERBIA



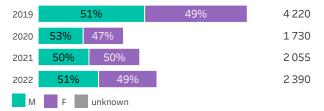


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

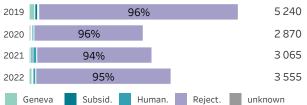


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





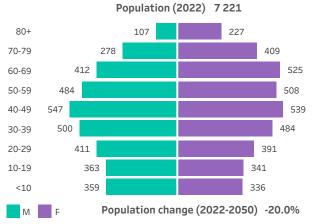


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



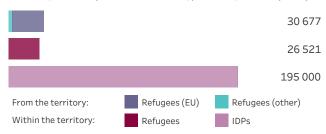
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for Serbia does not include Kosovo (UN admin. region under security council resolution 1244).

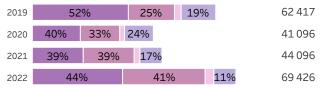
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

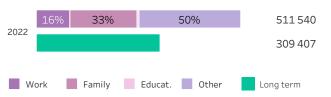


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

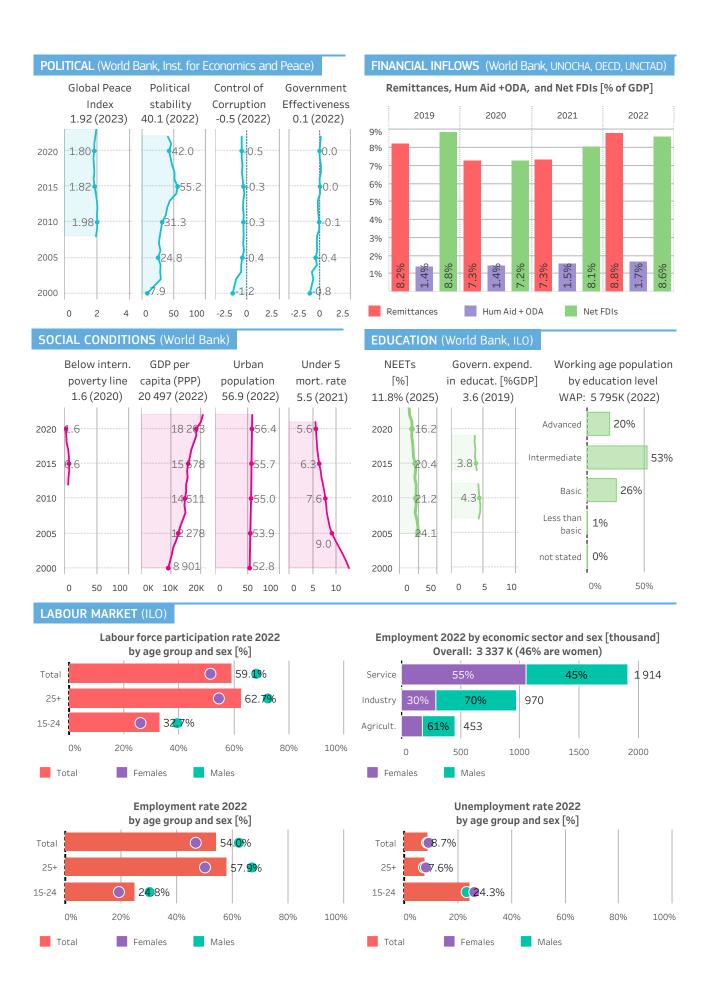


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SWITZERLAND

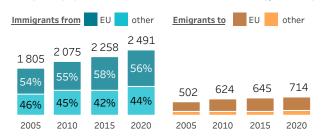




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2022) 8 740 80+ 70-79 352 400 502 514 60-69 655 646 50-59 607 599 40-49 615 630 30-39 515 488 10-19 440 417 452 428 <10

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

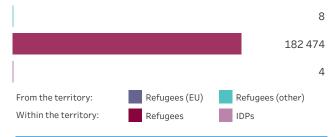


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

M F

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +11.6%



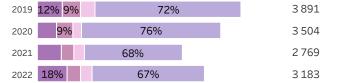
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)







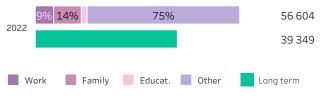








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



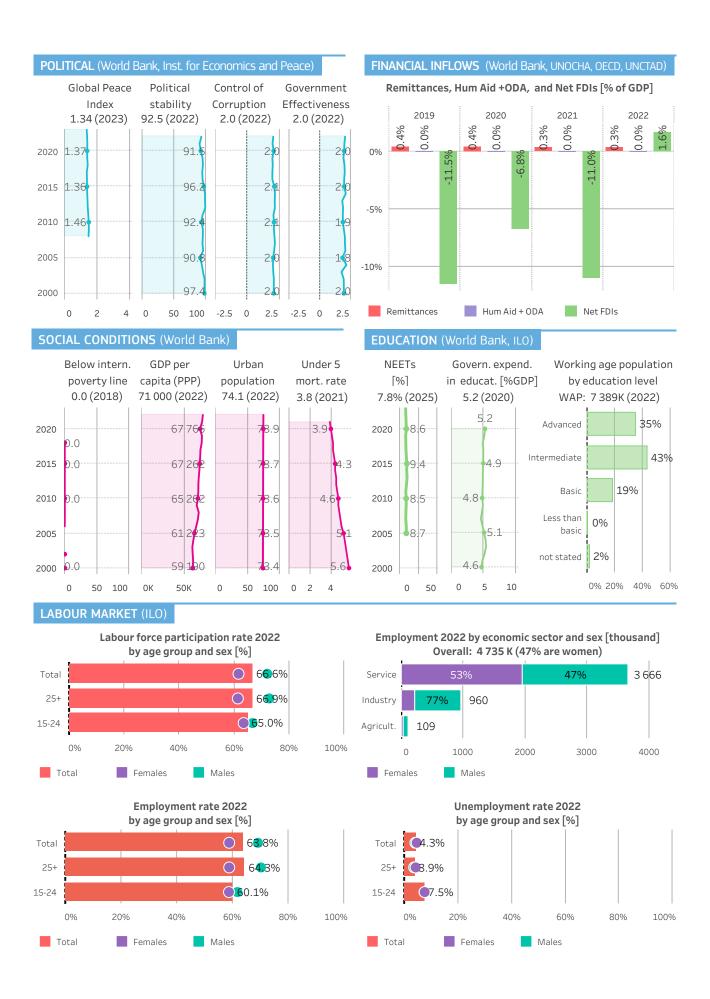
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019	•	0	0	N/A
2020		0	0	N/A
2021		0	0	N/A
2022	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Retur	n rate

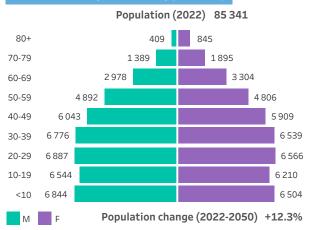


TÜRKIYE



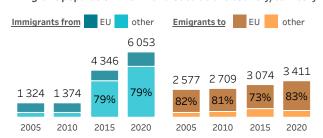


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



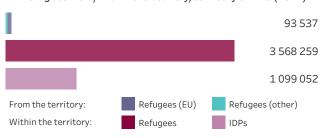
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



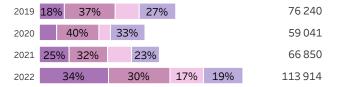
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

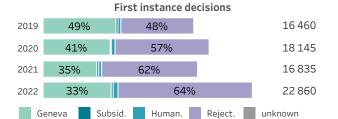
First time applications



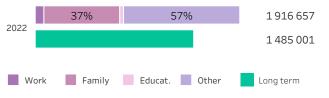
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year





Valid residence permits at the end of the year

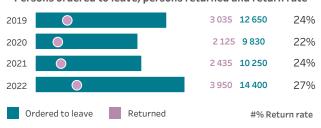


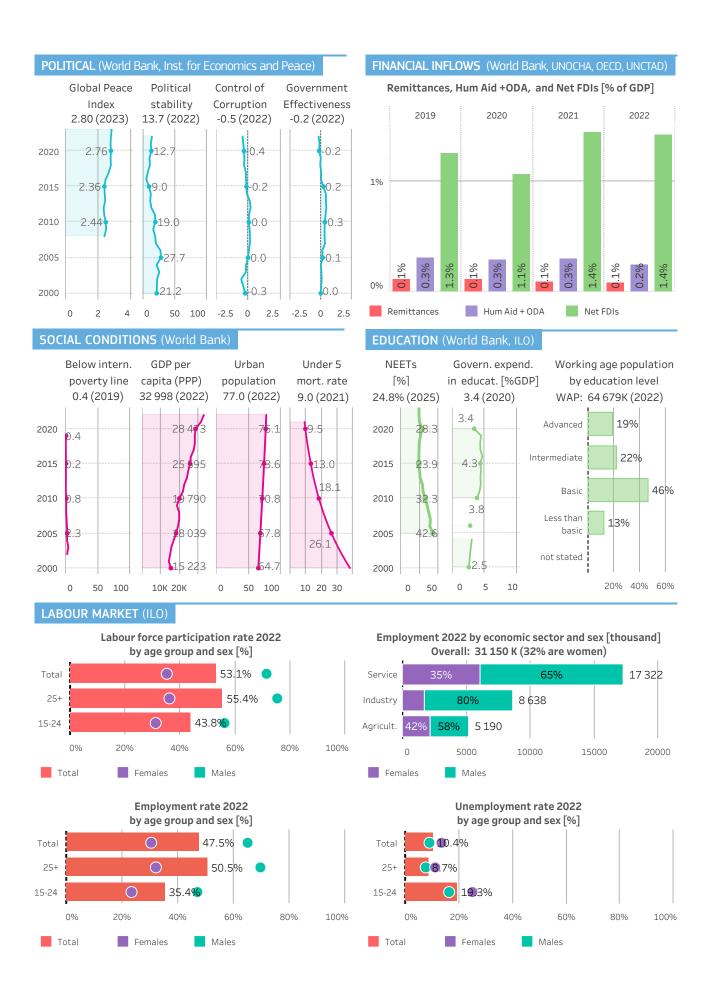
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





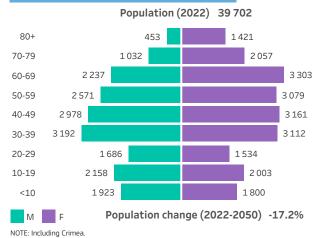
UKRAINE

See the thematic section at the end of the book for insights on the displacement from Ukraine following Russia's aggression



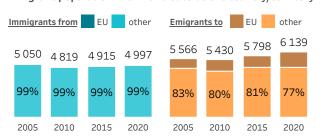


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



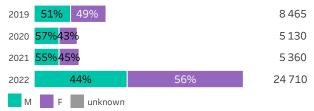
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



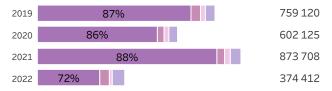
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

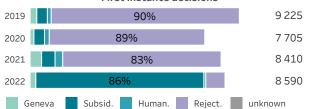


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

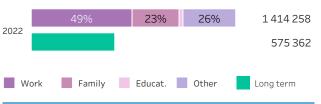




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



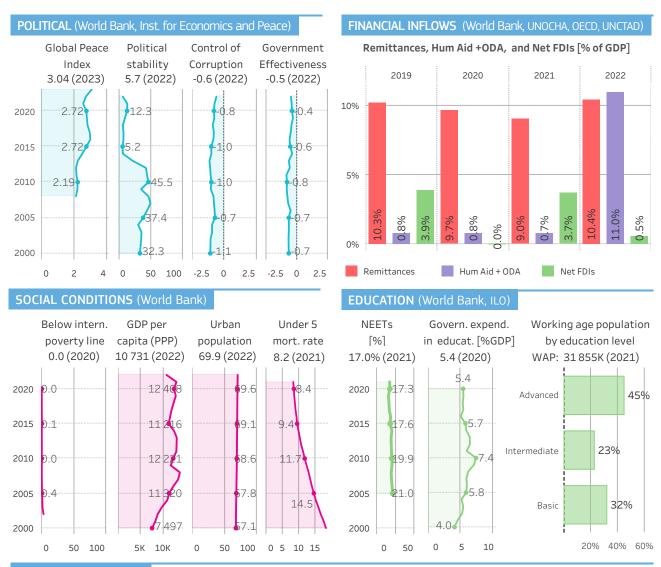
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

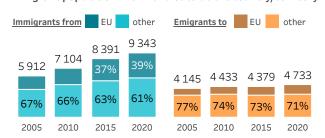
UNITED KINGDOM





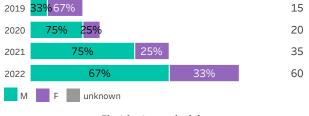
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

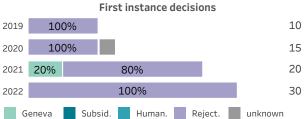
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



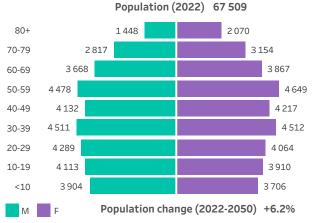


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Refers to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Data does not include the Overseas territories.

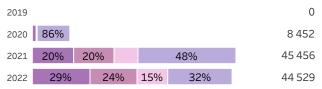
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

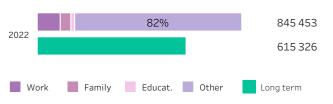


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

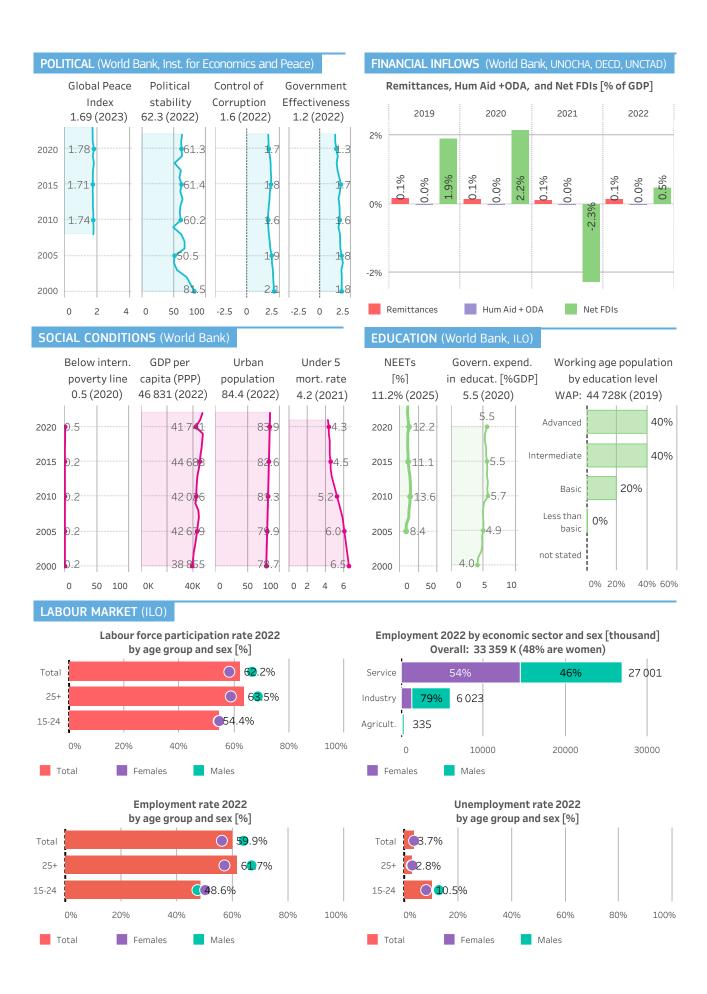


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



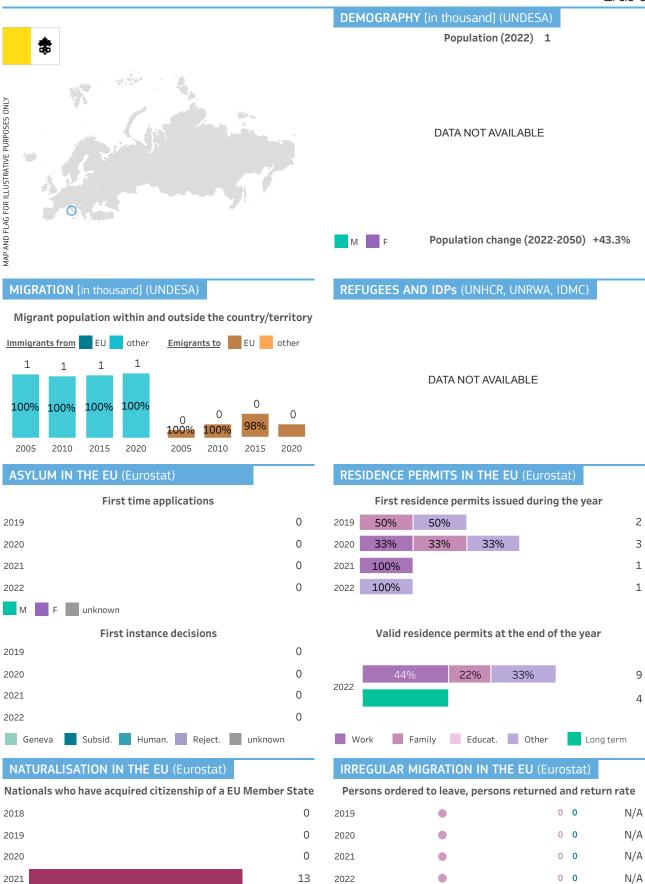
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





VATICAN CITY





Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

N/A N/A N/A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

NEETs Govern. expend. Working a [%] in educat. [%GDP] by edu

Working age population by education level

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

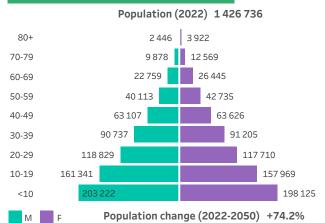


AFRICA



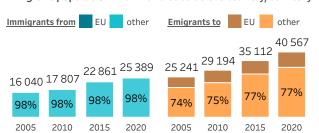


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



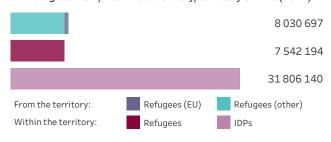
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



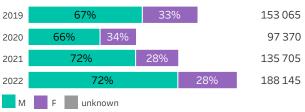
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



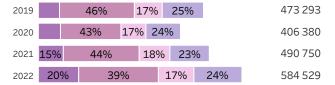
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

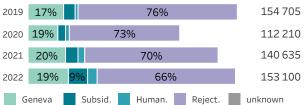


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

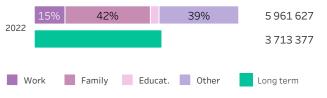




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

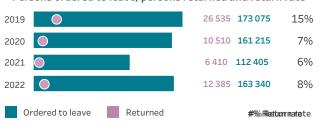


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



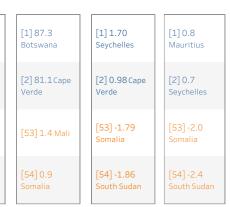
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.5
Mauritius

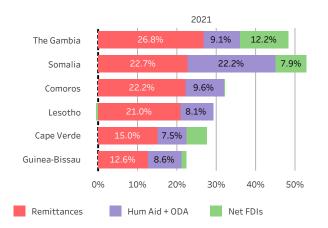
[2] 1.8
Botswana

[49] 3.2
Democratic
Republic of the
Congo



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

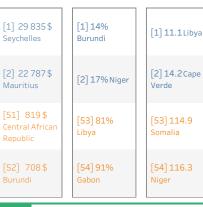
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level

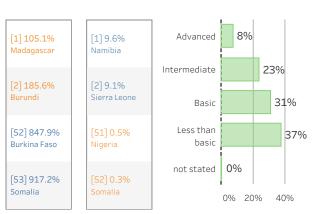
[1] 0.1%
Mauritius

[2] 0.1%
Tunisia

[49] 74.4%
Mozambique

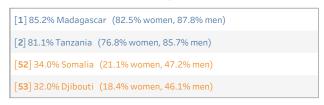
[50] 80.7%
Madagascar



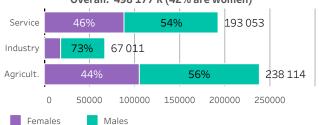


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
African countries top & bottom - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 498 177 K (42% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] African countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 83.5% Madagascar (80.9% women, 86.2% men)
[2] 79.0% Tanzania (74.1% women, 84.2% men)
[52] 27.5% Somalia (15.8% women, 39.3% men)
[53] 23.5% Djibouti (11.6% women, 35.7% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] African countries top & bottom - 2022

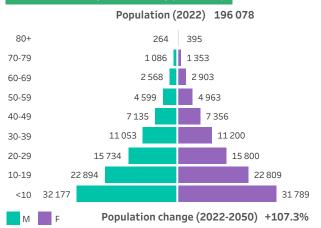
[1] 0.6% Niger (0.5% women, 0.6% men)
[2] 0.9% Burundi (0.8% women, 1.0% men)
[52] 26.7% Djibouti (36.7% women, 22.5% men)
[53] 28.8% South Africa (30.5% women, 27.4% men)

CENTRAL AFRICA



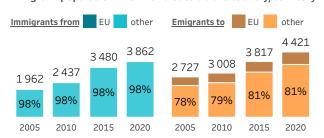


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



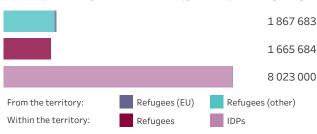
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



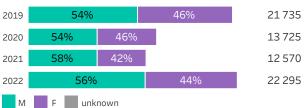
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



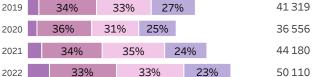
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



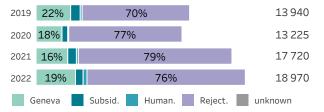


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

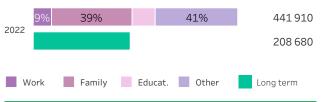




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 2.0 Equatorial Guinea countr

[2] 2.0 Angola [7] 2.9 Central

African Republic [8] 3.2

[1] 66.0 Sao Tome and Principe

[2] 49.5 Republic of the

[9] 4.2 Central

[1] 0.28 Sao Principe

[2]-0.60 Angola [8] -1.54 [9] -1.60

Guinea

[1] 16.2 Sao

Tome and

Principe

[2] 41.0

[1]-0.7

[2] -0.8 Sao

Tome and

Principe

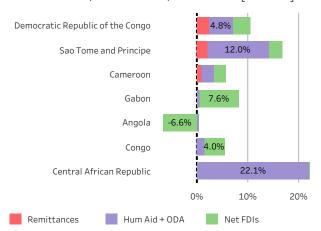
African

Republic

Gabon

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP]

[1] 2.5% es countr [2] 15.6% Sao Tome and bottom Principe [7] 65.7% œ Central African

Republic

[1] 14 733\$ **Equatorial** Guinea [2] 13 949\$

[8] 1133\$ Democratio [8] 69.9%

Gabon

Republic of the

[1] 24% Chad [2] 43% Central African Republic

Tome and

Principe

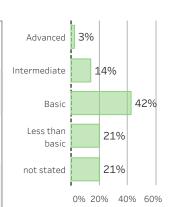
[9] 91%

Gabon [8] 103.0 [8] 76% Sao Republic

[1] 314.7% Cameroon [2] 509.7% Democratic Republic of the Congo [8] 643.8% Central African Republic

[9] 763.0%

[1] 5.0% Sao Tome and Principe [2] 4.4% Congo [7] 2.4% Angola



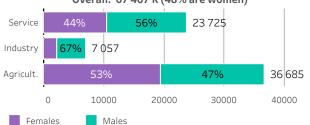
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Republic of the

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2022

[1] 75.4% Angola (72.8% women, 78.0% men) [2] 71.9% Cameroon (67.2% women, 76.6% men) [8] 53.9% Sao Tome and Principe (37.6% women, 70.4% men) [9] 48.6% Gabon (39.5% women, 57.3% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 67 467 K (48% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2022

[1] 69.1% Cameroon (64.3% women, 74.1% men) [2] 66.0% Central African Republic (58.6% women, 73.5% men) [8] 46.2% Sao Tome and Principe (29.2% women, 63.3% men) [9] 38.6% Gabon (27.9% women, 48.8% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2022

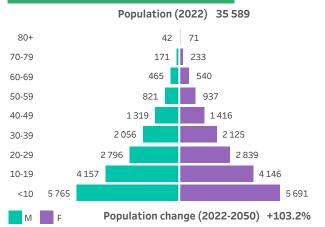
[1] 1.1% Chad (0.8% women, 1.3% men) [2] 3.8% Cameroon (4.3% women, 3.3% men) [8] 20.5% Congo (21.8% women, 19.2% men) [9] 20.6% Gabon (29.4% women, 14.8% men)

ANGOLA



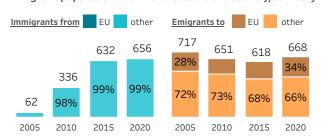


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



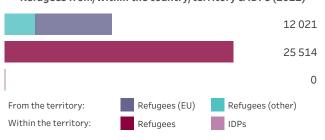
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



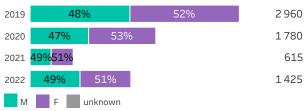
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

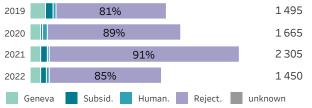
First time applications



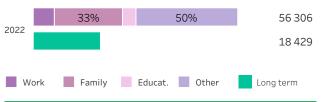
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



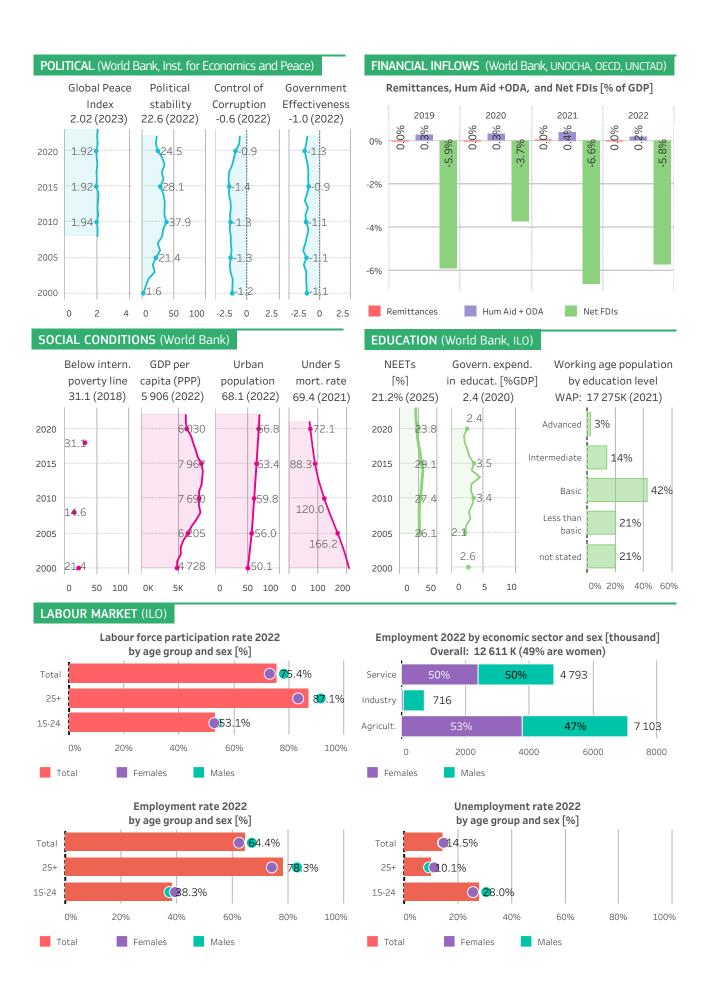
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



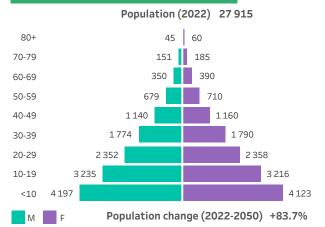


CAMEROON



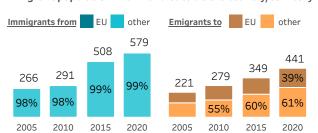


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



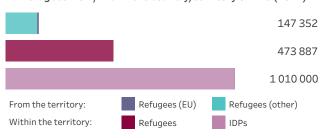
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



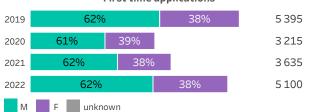
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



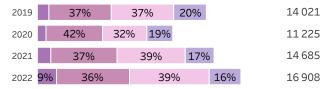
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

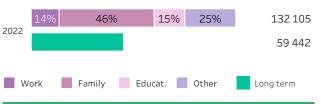
First residence permits issued during the year



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



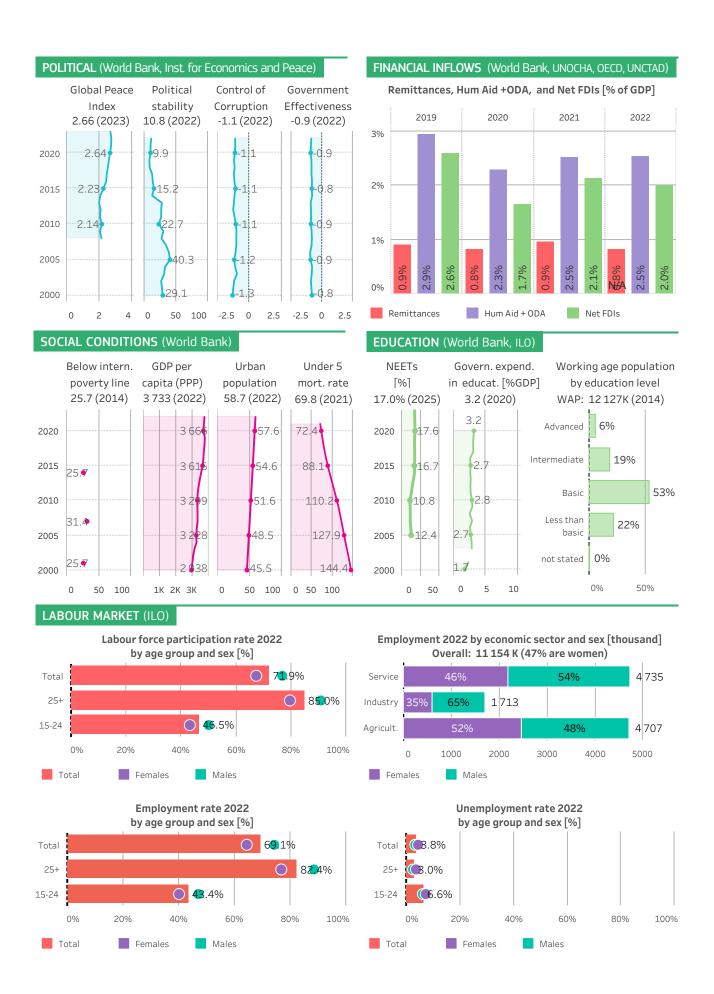
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



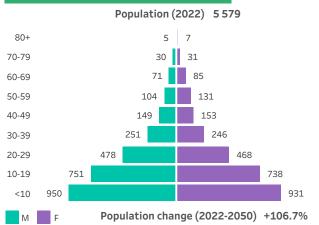


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



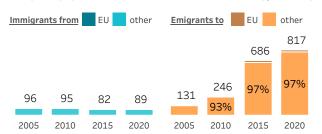


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



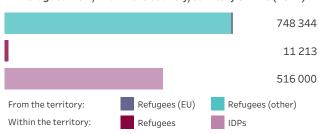
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



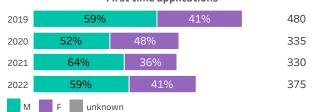
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

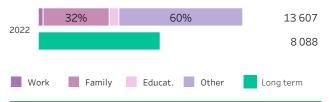


2019	25%	16%	57%	1 060
2020	26%	18%	54%	906
2021	25%	19%	53%	941
2022	25%	20%	52%	928

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

2019

10 320 3%

2020

5 245 2%

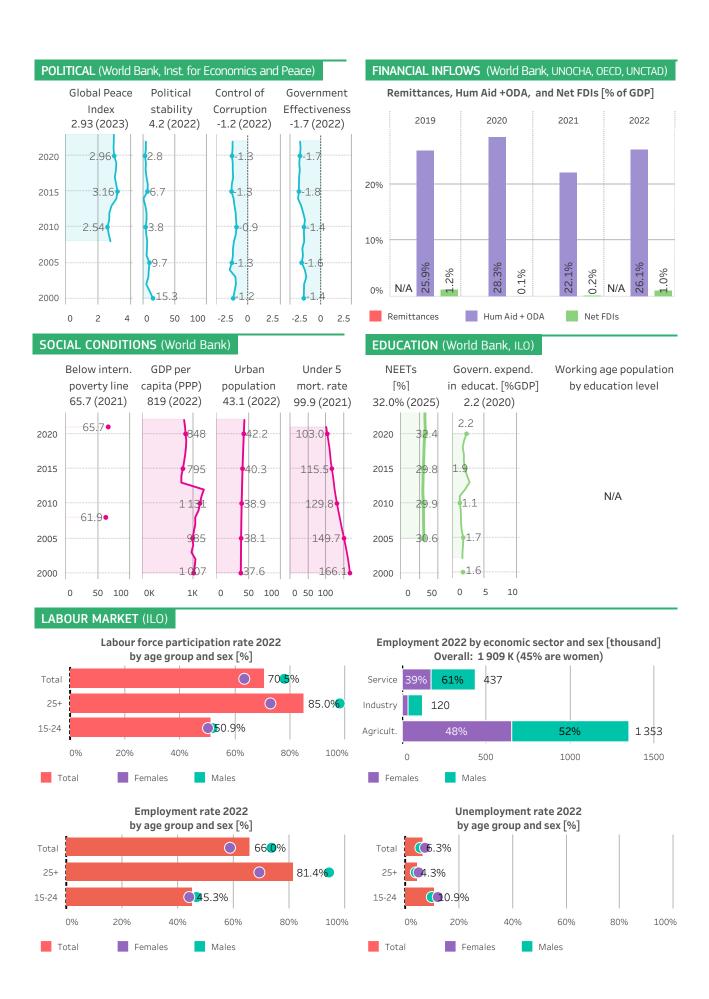
2021

5 230 2%

2022

10 215 5%

#% Return rate

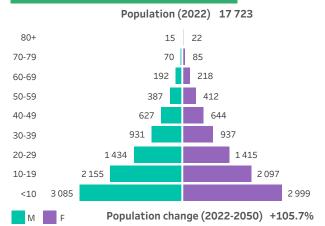


CHAD



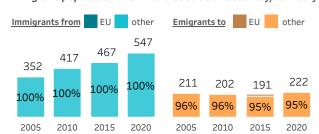


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



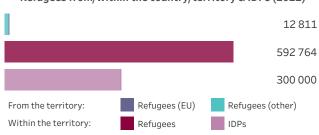
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



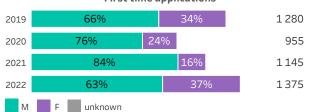
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



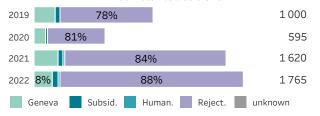
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2022

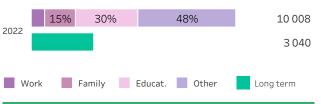
2019	9%	60%		299	%	15	27
2020	9%	57%	3	32%		13	60
2021	9%	59%		309	%	15	30
2022		56%	3	2%		13	44

First residence permits issued during the year





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



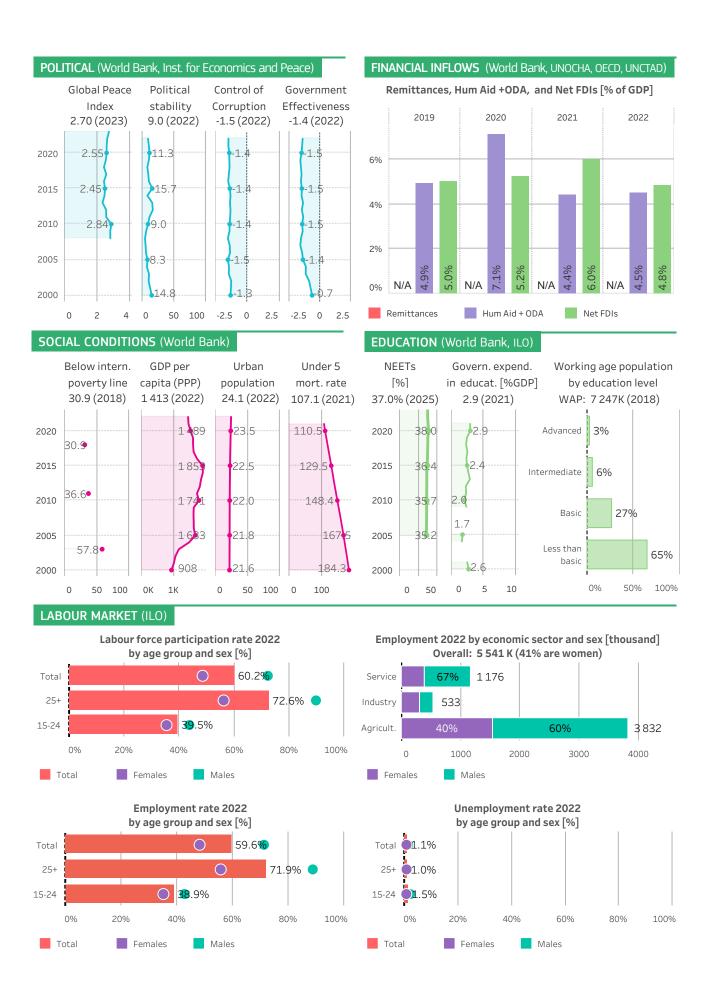
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



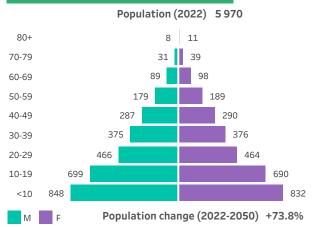


CONGO



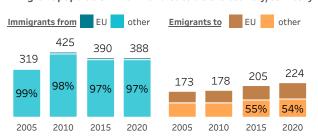


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



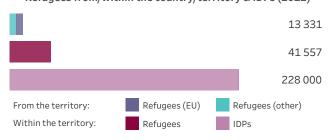
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



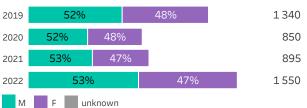
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

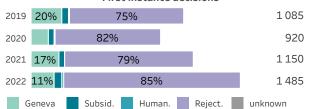


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

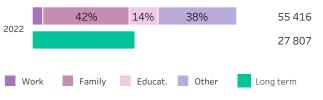
First residence permits issued during the year

2019	36%	32%	28%		4 013
2020	33%	42%	23%		3 842
2021	26%	52%		19%	5 566
2022	25%	52	2%	19%	5 377

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



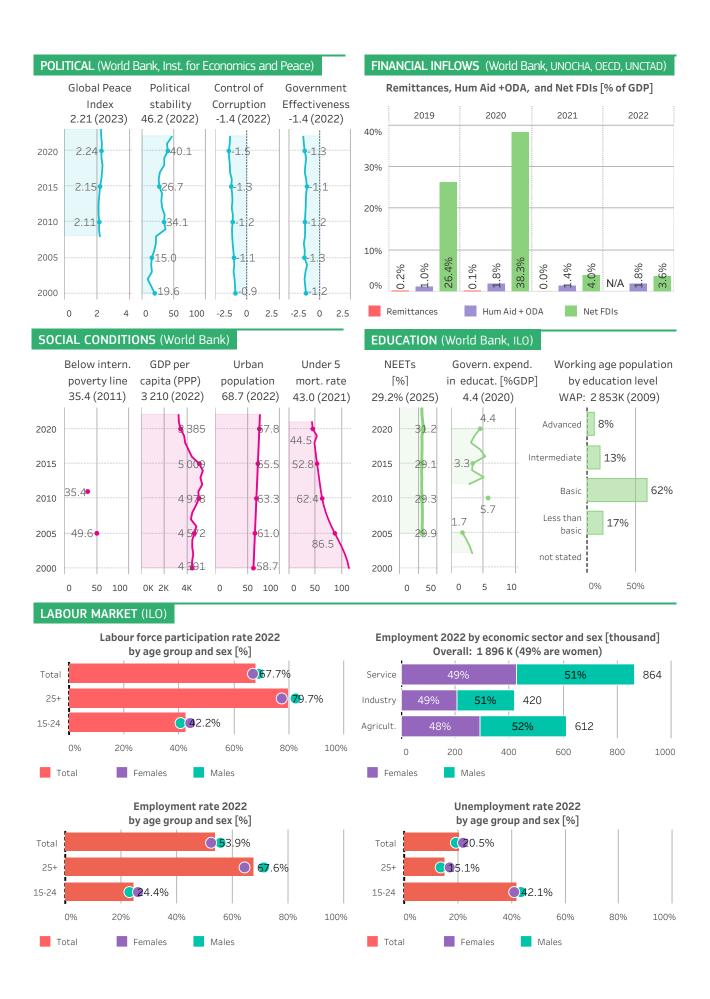
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



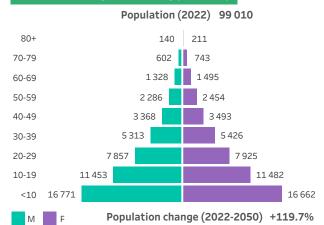


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



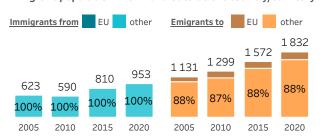


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



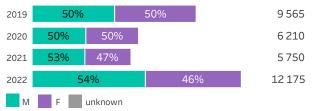
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



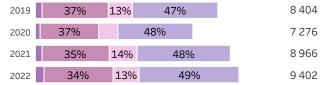
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

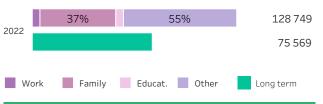




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



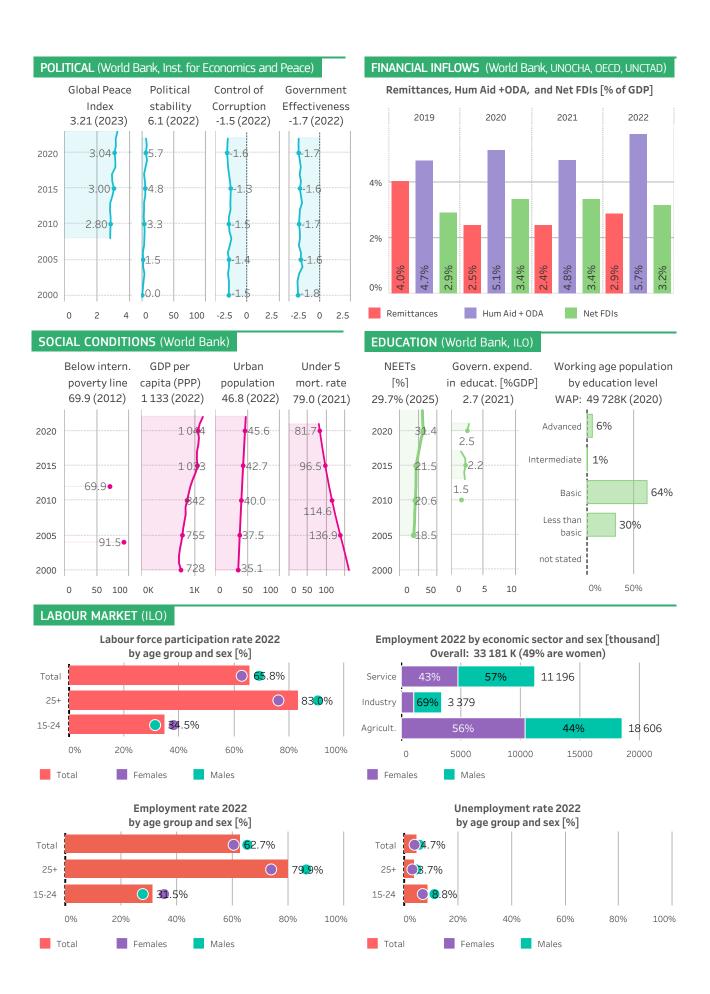
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



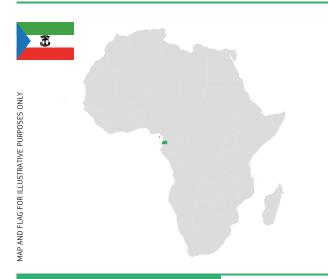
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



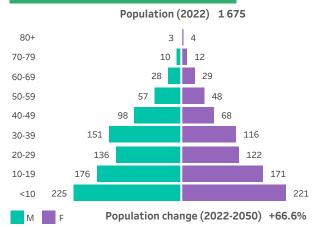


EQUATORIAL GUINEA



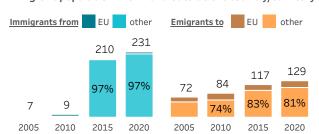


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



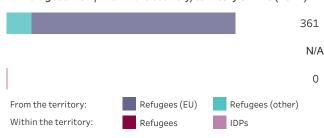
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



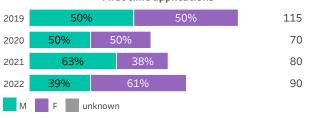
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



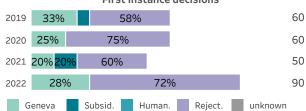


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

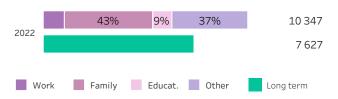
	First resid	lence pei	rmits issued during the year	
L9	36%	36%	16%	

2019		369	%	36%	169	%			1 181	
2020	19%	319	%	31%	19%				1103	
2021	16%	2	6%		43%		15%		1534	
2022	219	%	28	8%		39%)	12%	1812	

First instance decisions

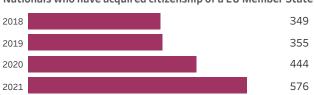


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

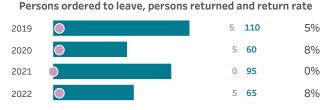


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

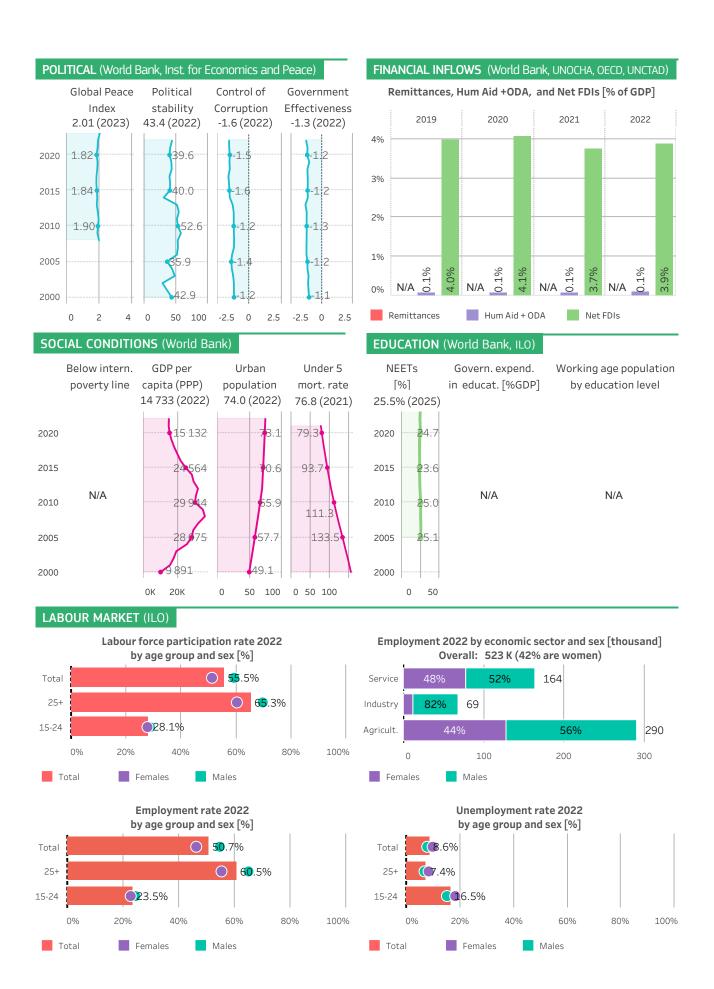
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

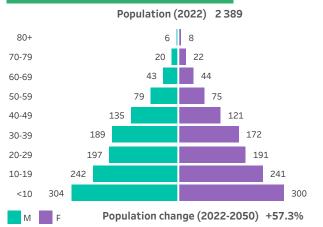


GABON



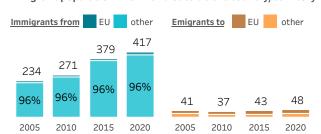


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



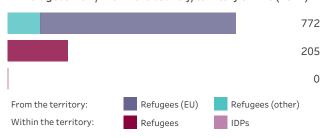
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



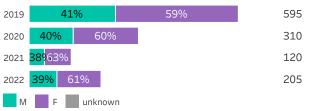
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

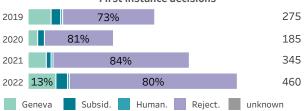


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

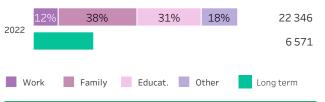
First res	sidence p	ermits	issued	during	the year

2019	24%	64%	2 935
2020	24%	65% 9	% 2 738
2021	28%	61% 9	% 2 746
2022	24%	62%	10% 2 837

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



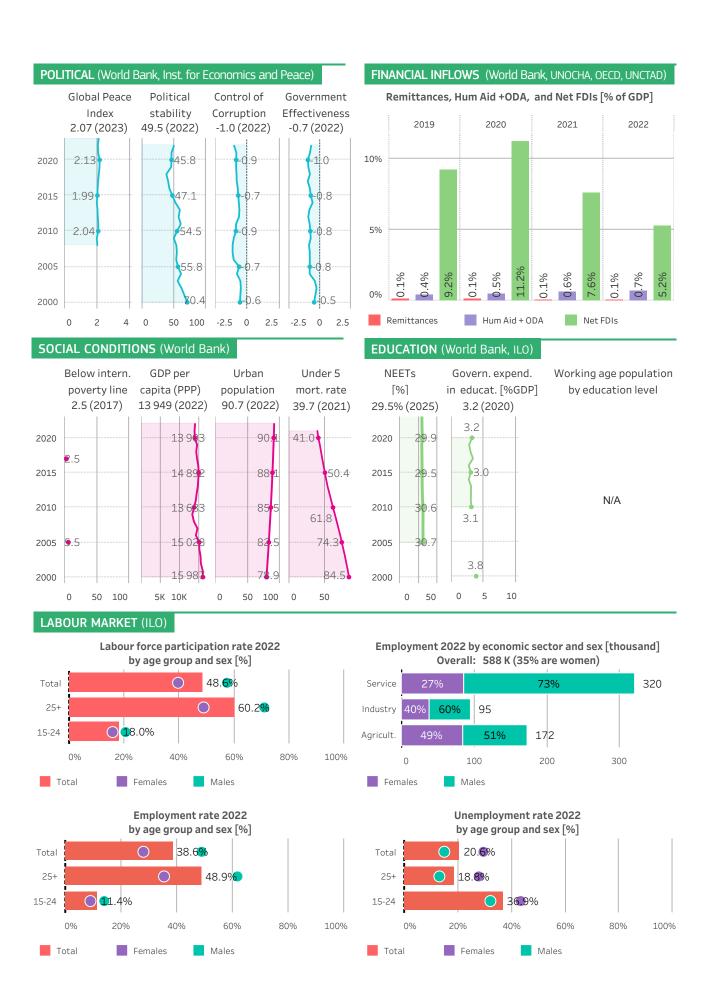
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



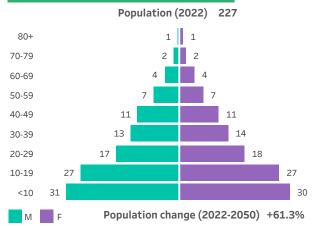


SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



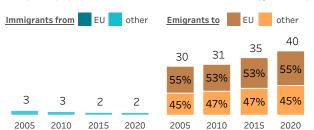


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



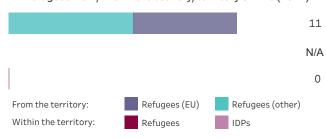
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



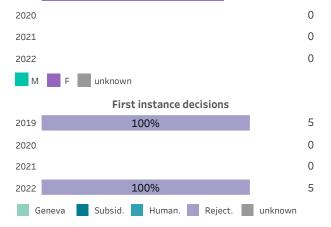
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019



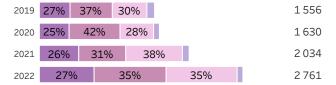
5

100%

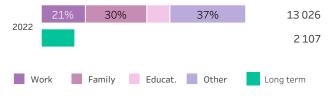


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

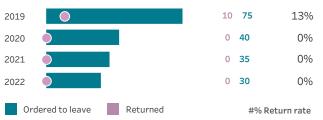


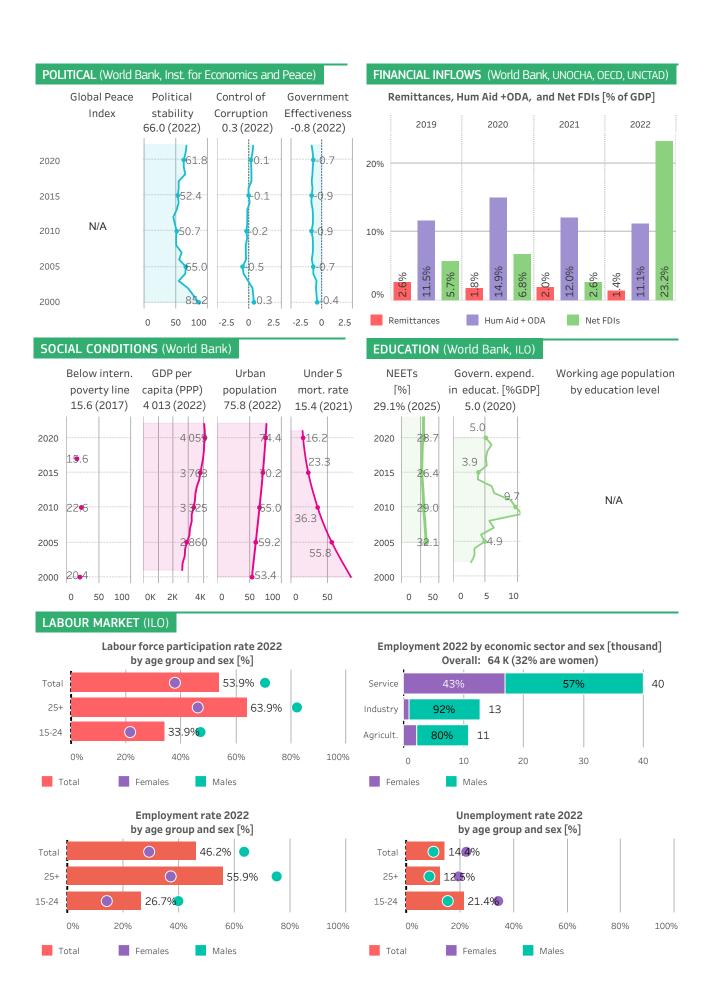
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



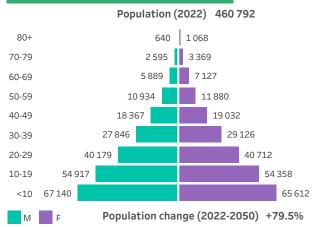


EASTERN AFRICA



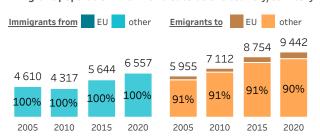


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



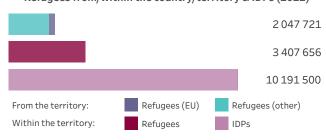
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



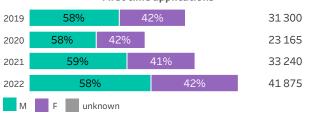
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

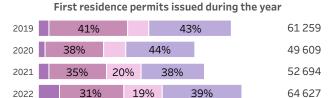


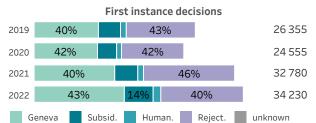
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



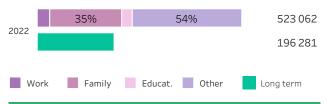


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



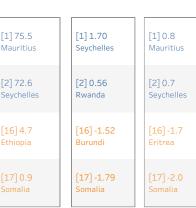
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

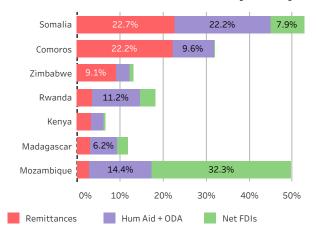
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



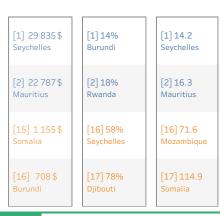
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

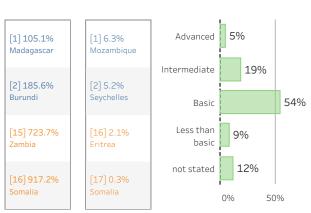
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level





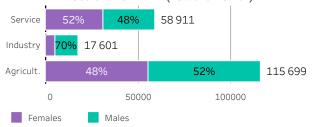


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2022

[1] 85.2% Madagascar (82.5% women, 87.8% men)
[2] 81.1% Tanzania (76.8% women, 85.7% men)
[15] 34.0% Somalia (21.1% women, 47.2% men)
[16] 32.0% Djibouti (18.4% women, 46.1% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 192 211 K (48% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2022

[1] 83.5% Madagascar (80.9% women, 86.2% men)
[2] 79.0% Tanzania (74.1% women, 84.2% men)
[15] 27.5% Somalia (15.8% women, 39.3% men)
[16] 23.5% Djibouti (11.6% women, 35.7% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2022

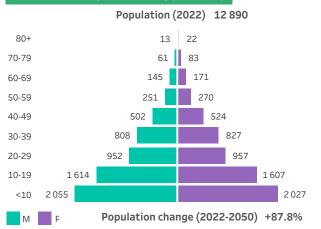
[1] 0.9% Burundi (0.8% women, 1.0% men)
[2] 1.9% Madagascar (1.9% women, 1.9% men)
[15] 19.3% Somalia (25.0% women, 16.7% men)
[16] 26.7% Djibouti (36.7% women, 22.5% men)

BURUNDI



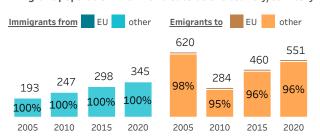


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



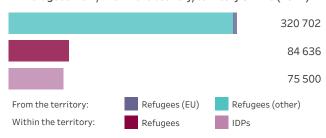
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



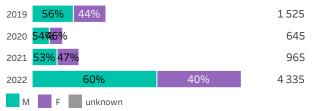
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



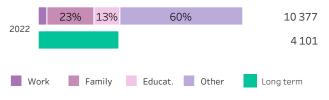
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



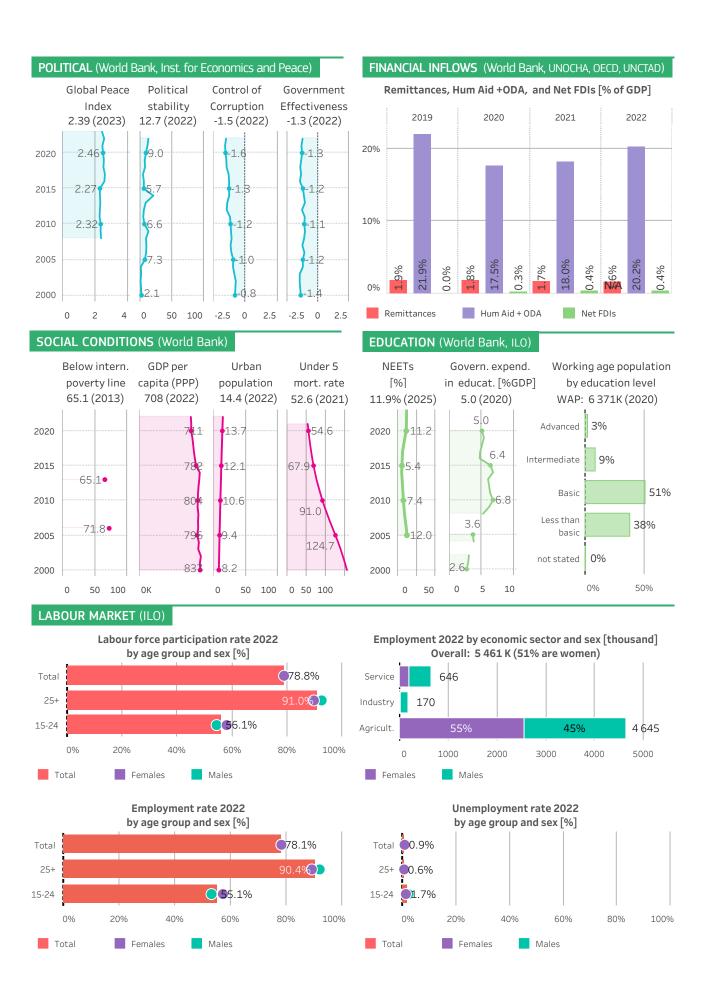
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



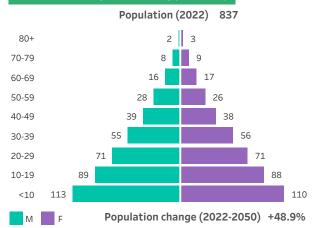


COMOROS



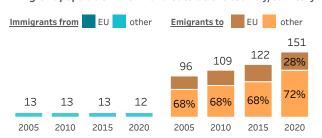


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



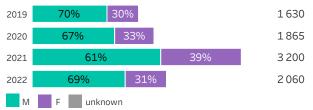
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

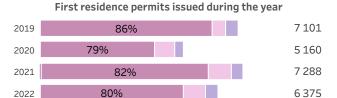


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

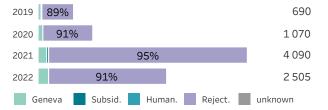




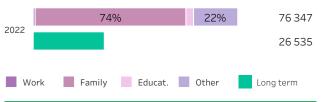
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

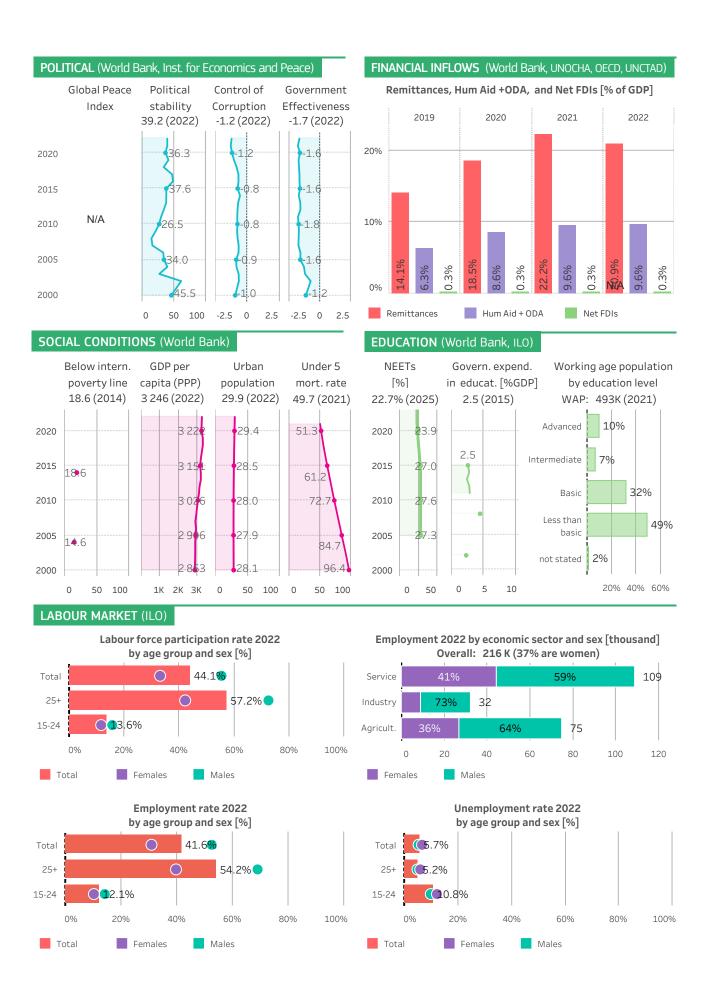
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





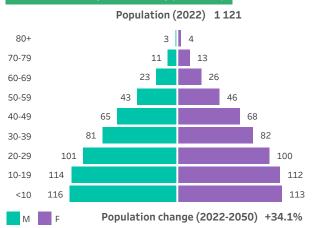


DJIBOUTI



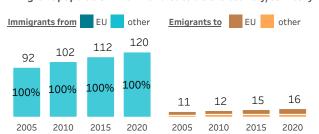


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



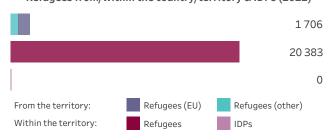
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



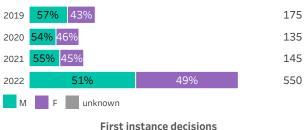
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

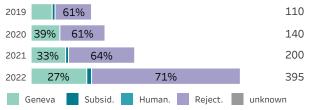
First time applications



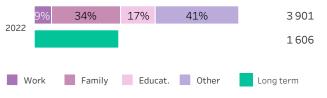


First residence permits issued during the year										
2019	35%	40%	25%			382				
2020	30%	45%	24	.%		413				
2021	31%	41%		25%		449				
2022	32%	43%		21%		454				





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



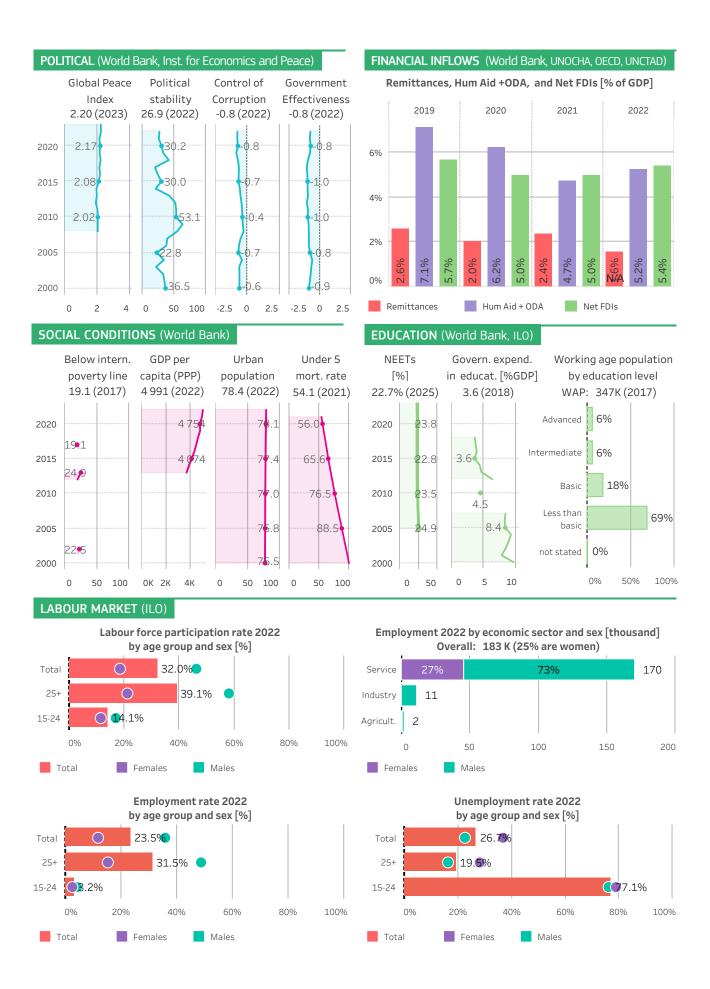
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



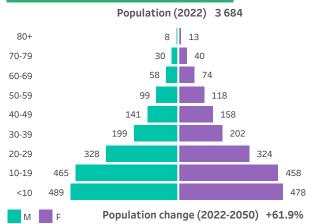


ERITREA



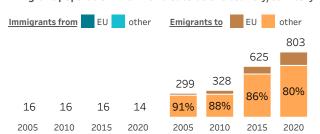


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



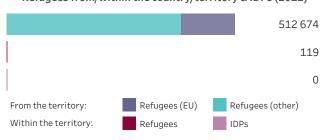
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



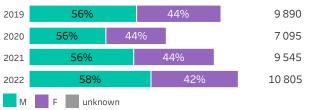
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



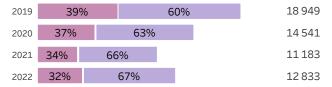
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



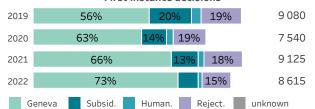


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

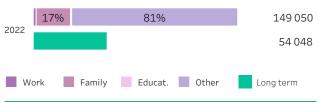




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

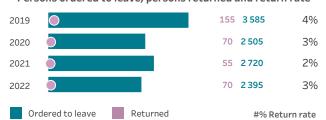


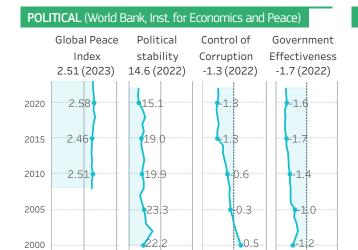
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





100

-2.5 0

-2.5

0 2.5

2.5

50

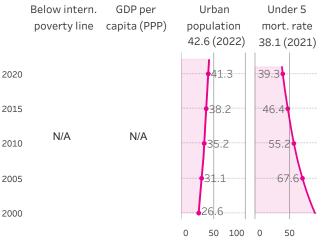
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

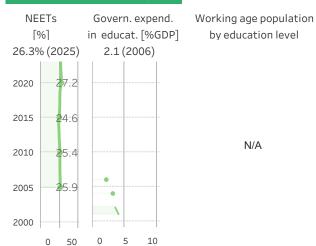
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

4 0

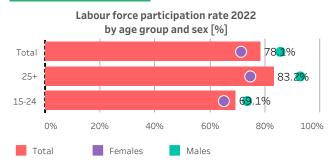
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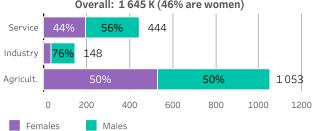
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

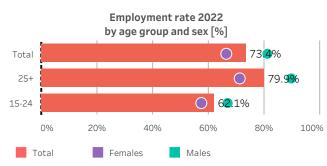


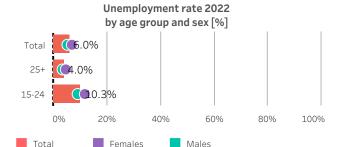
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 1 645 K (46% are women)





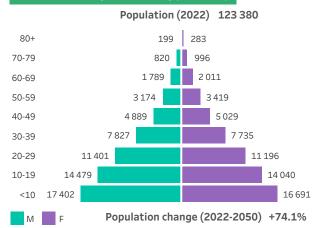


ETHIOPIA



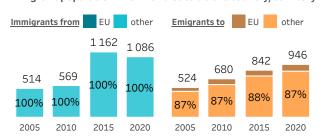


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



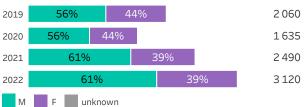
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



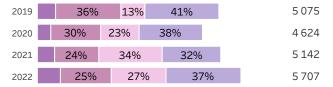
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

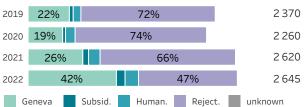


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

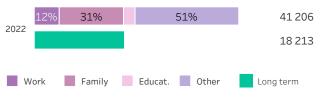




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

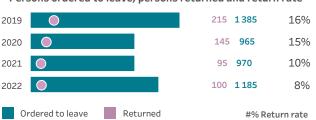


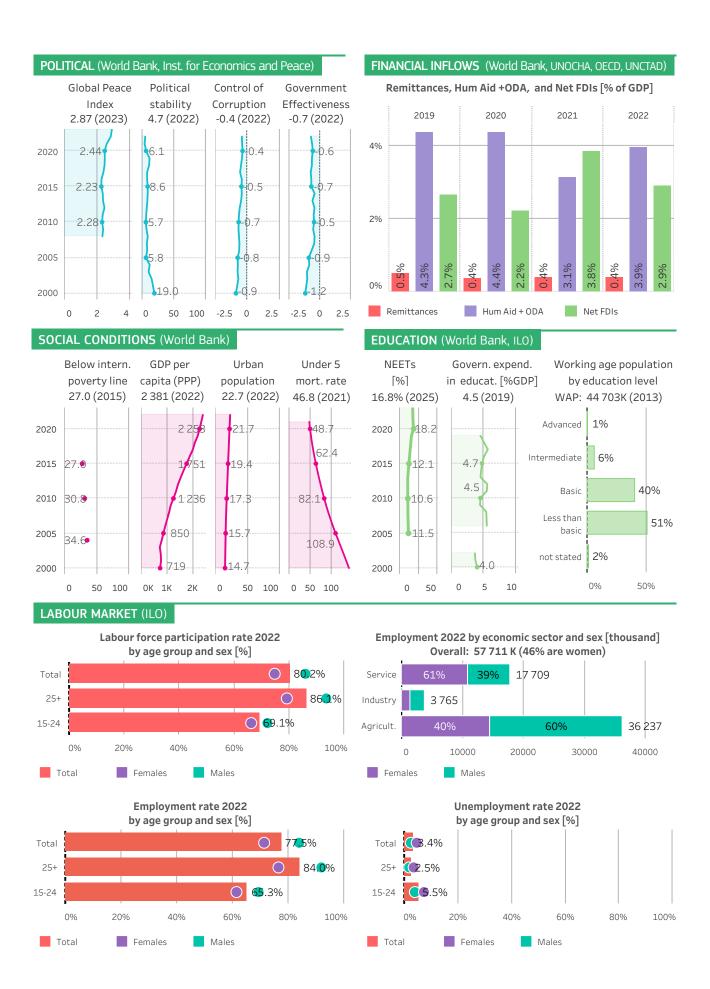
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



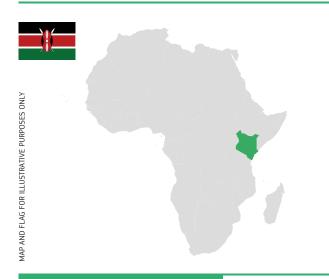
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



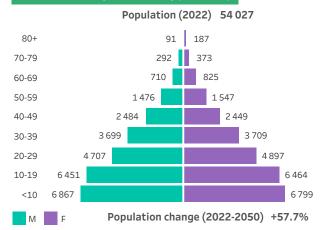


KENYA



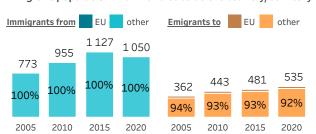


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



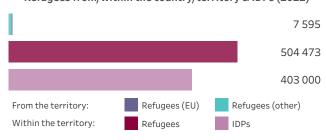
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



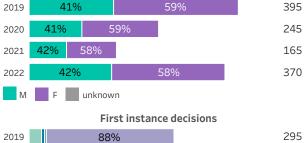
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



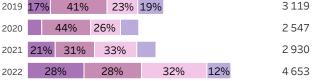
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





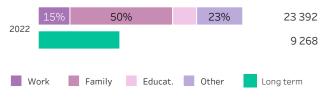


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

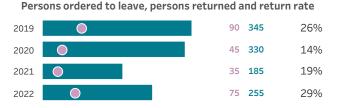
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



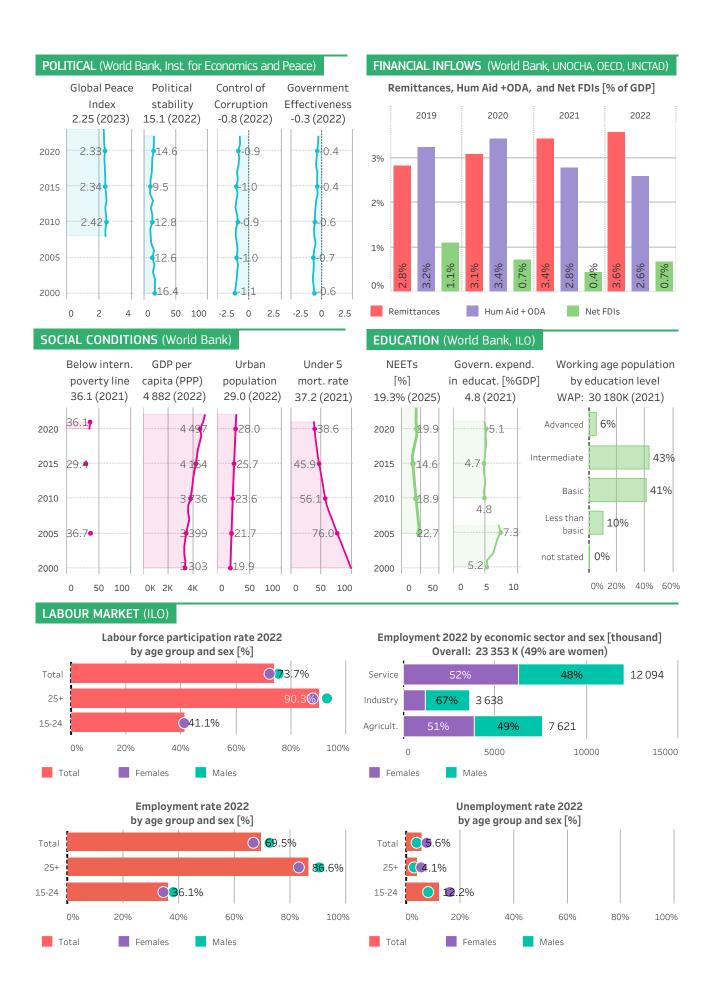
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate

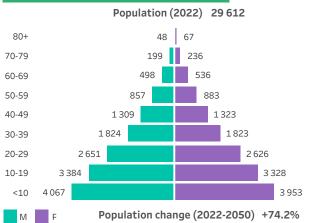


MADAGASCAR



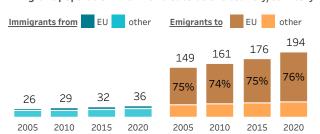


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



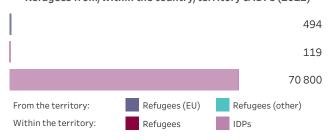
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



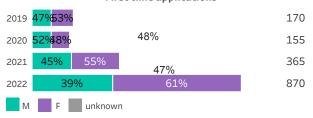
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

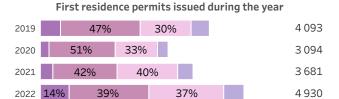


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

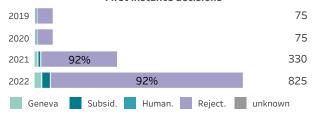
First time applications



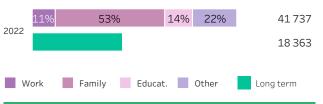








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



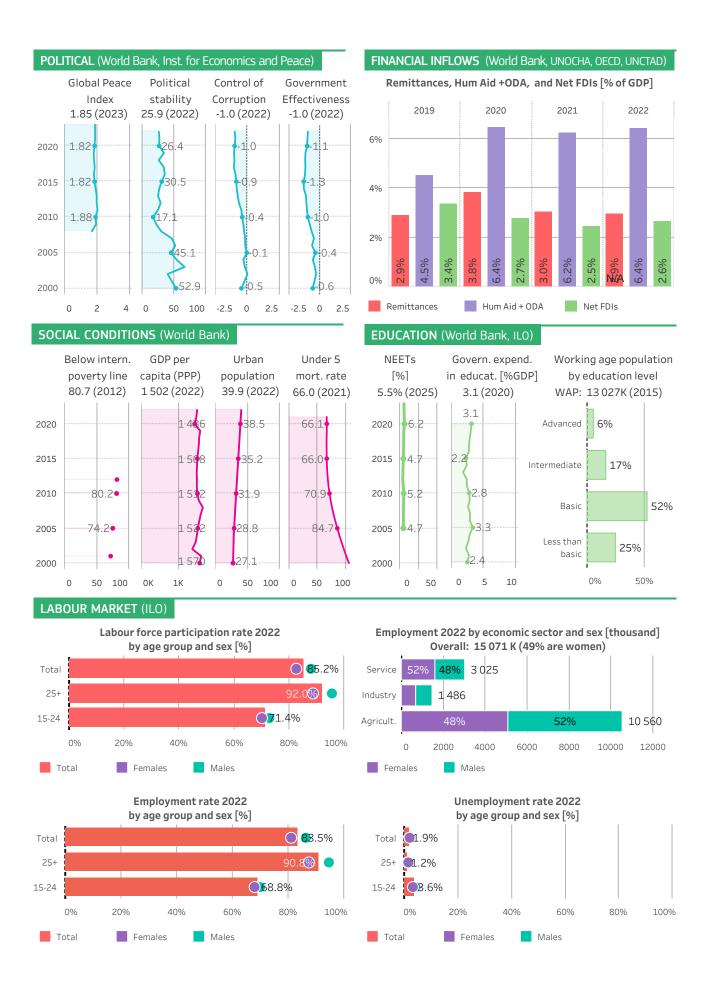
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



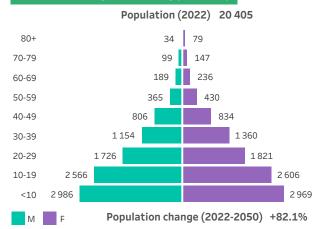


MALAWI



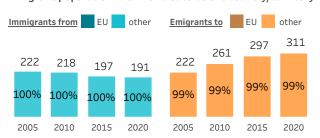


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



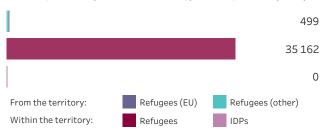
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



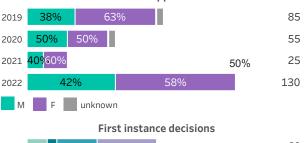
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

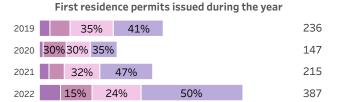


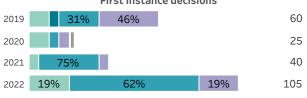
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



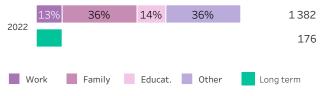








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

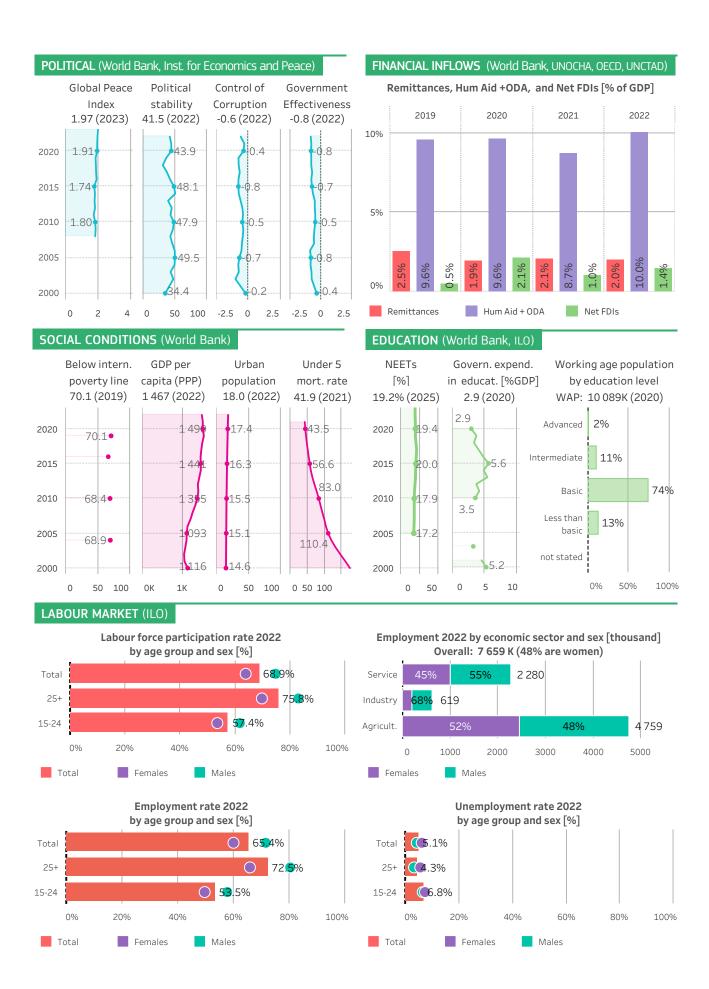
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



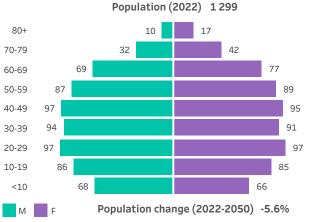


MAURITIUS





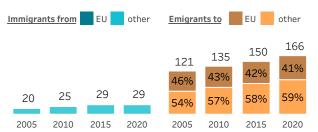
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

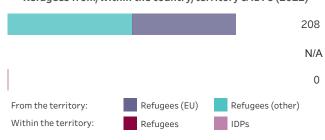
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



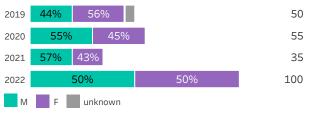
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



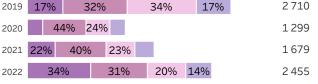
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

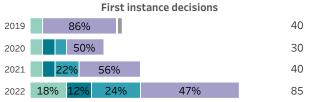




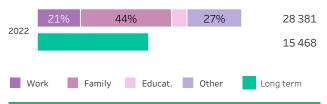
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence	permits	issued	during	the year





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

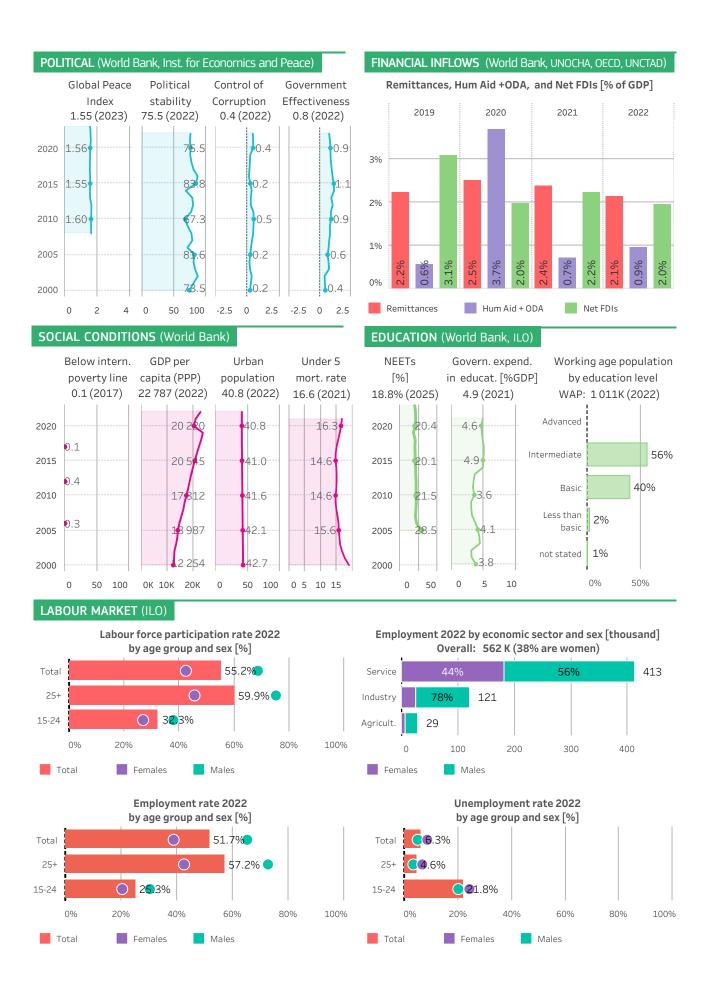
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



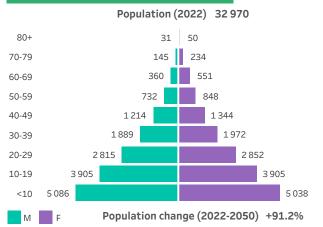


MOZAMBIQUE



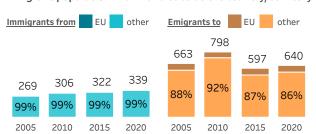


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



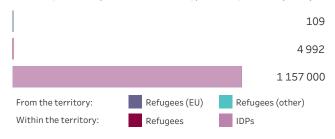
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



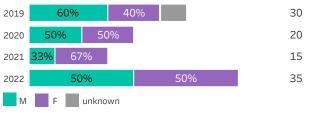
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

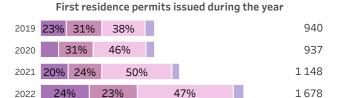


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

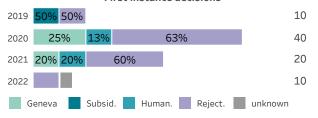




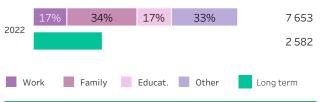
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

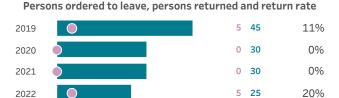


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

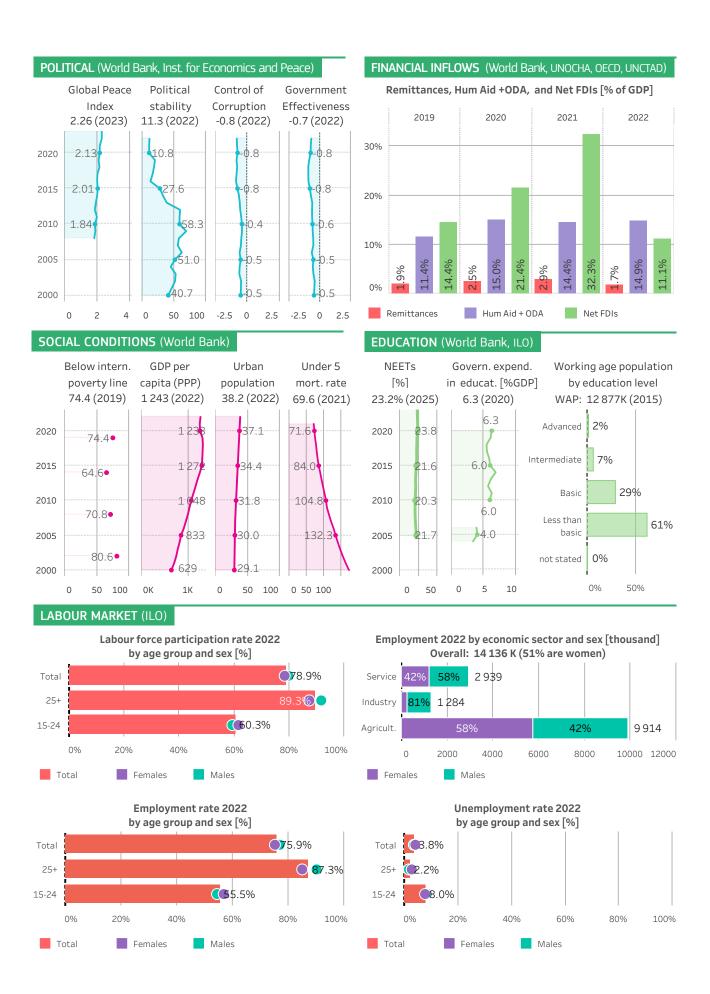


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



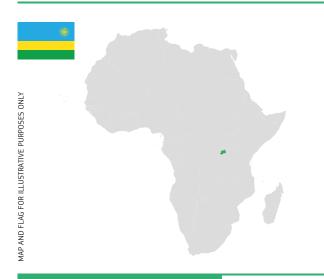
#% Return rate

Ordered to leave Returned

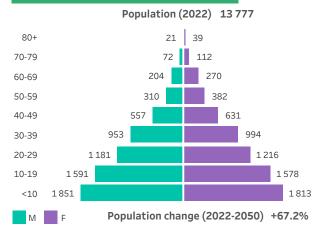


RWANDA



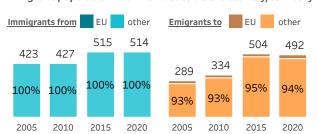


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



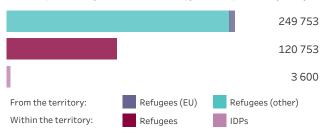
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



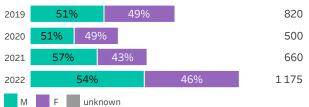
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

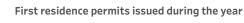


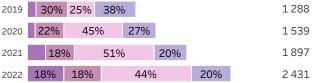
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

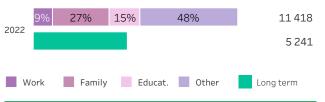




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



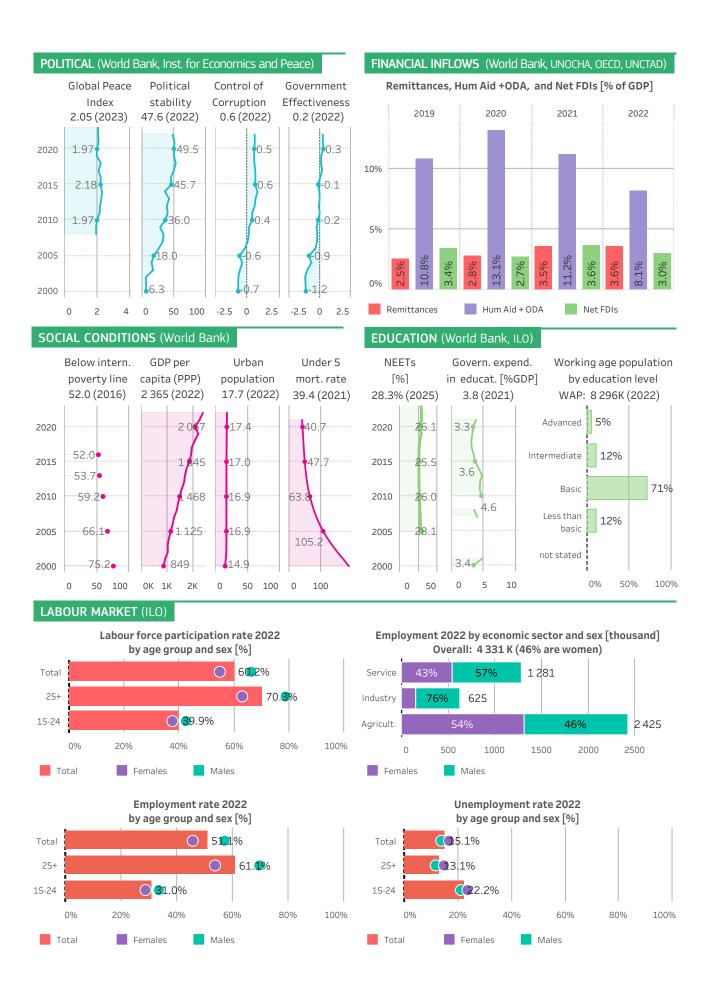
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

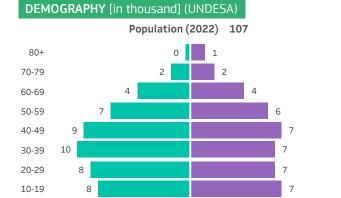




SEYCHELLES

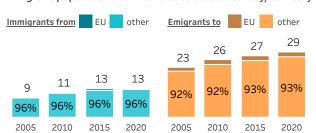






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



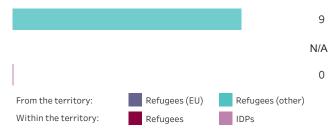
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

<10

M F

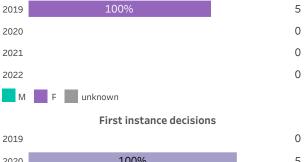
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +8.9%



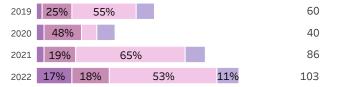
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

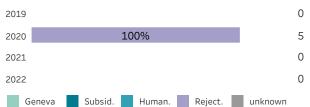




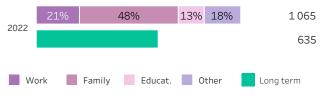


First residence permits issued during the year



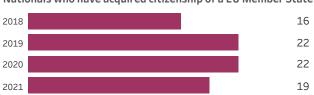


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

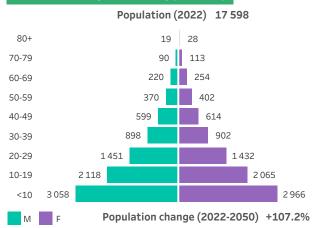
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOMALIA



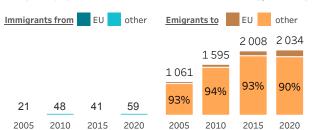


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



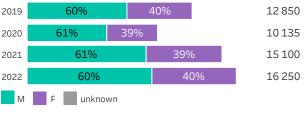
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



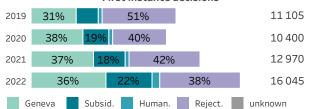


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

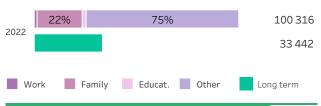


2019	27%	72%	11 614
2020	24%	75%	10 195
2021	21%	78%	9 534
2022	22%	77%	12 747

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

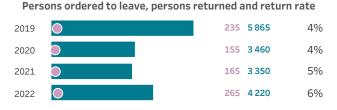
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



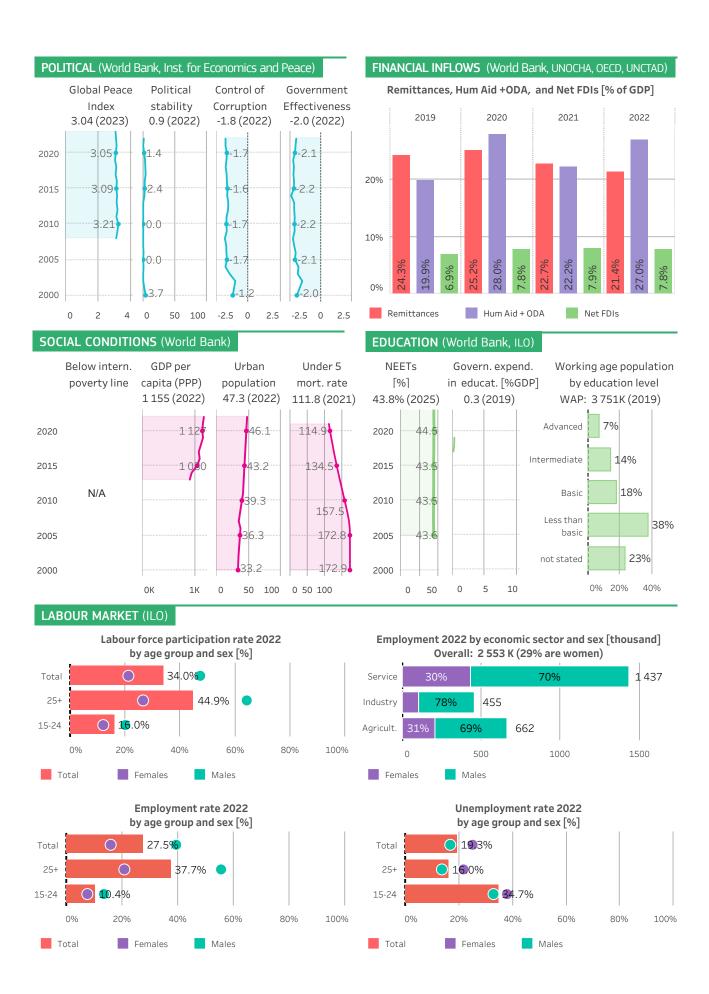
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate



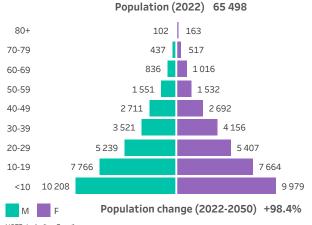
TANZANIA



868



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



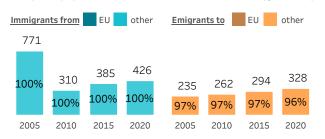
NOTE: Including Zanzibar.

2

2

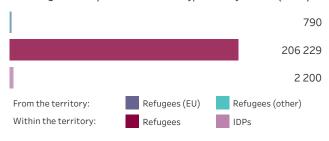
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



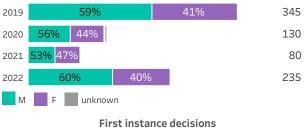
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



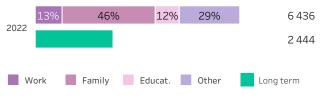
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

	First resid	dence pe	rmits	issued during the year
2019	36%	32%	21%	

2020		35%		34%	22%			
021		33%	6	32%	ó 2	2%		
2022	2	20%		27%		33	3%	20%



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

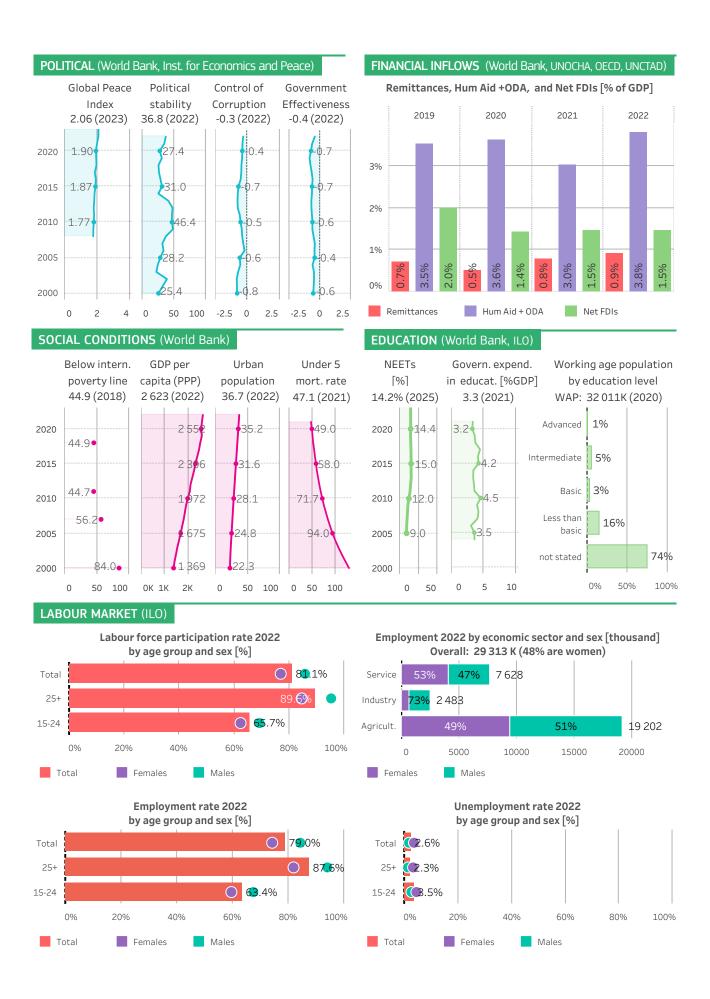
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



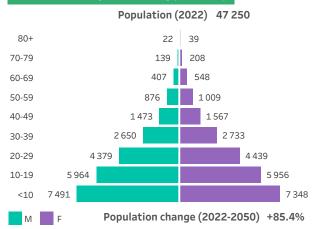


UGANDA



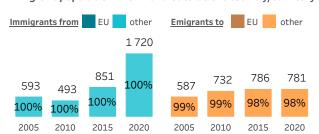


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



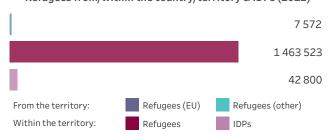
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



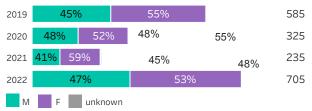
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



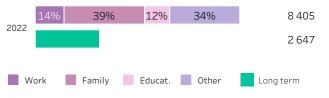
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

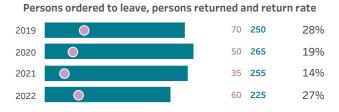
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



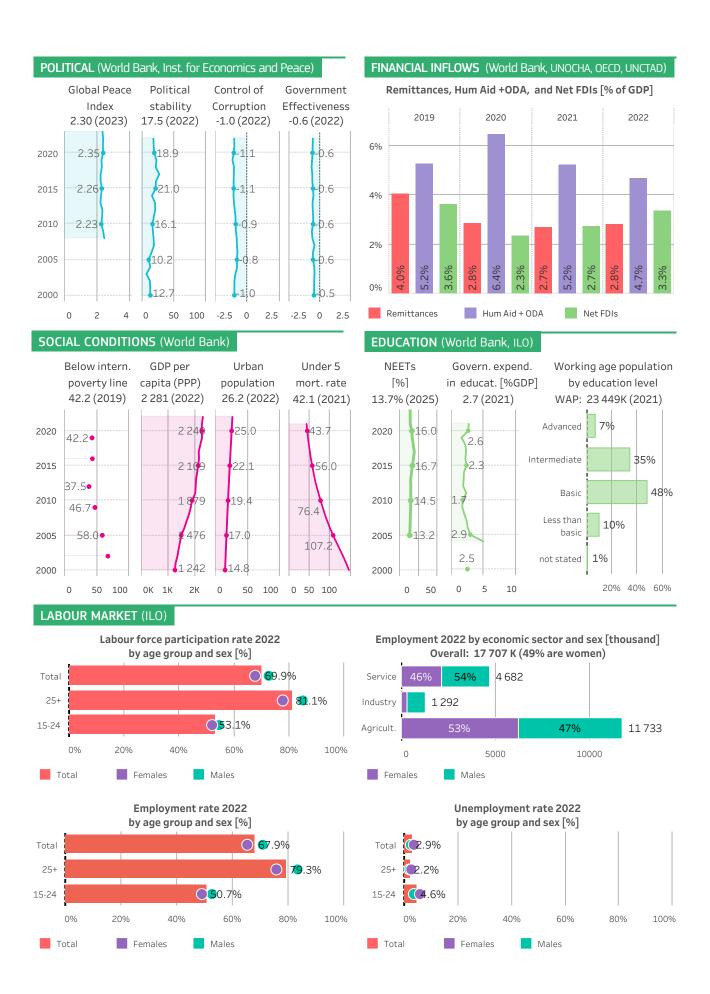
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate

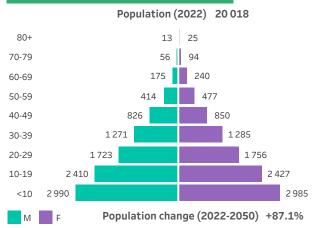


ZAMBIA



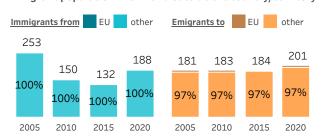


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



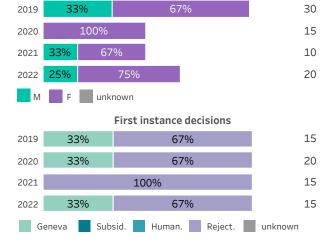
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



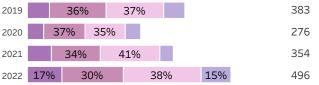
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



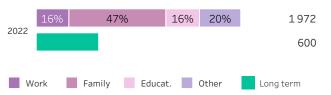


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

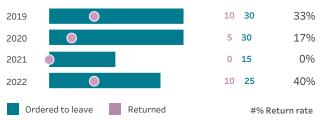


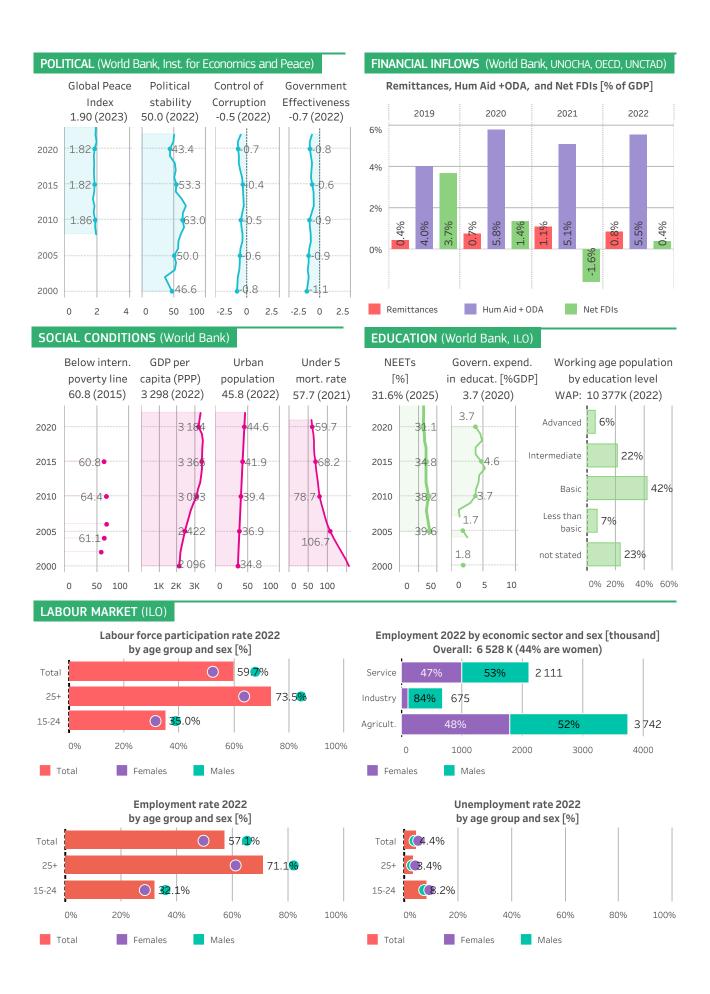
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



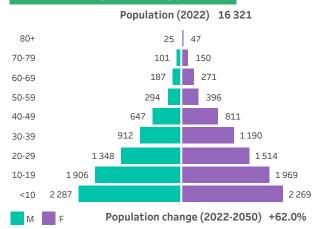


ZIMBABWE



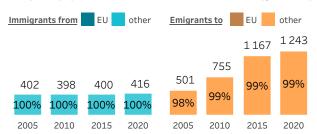


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



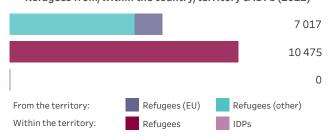
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



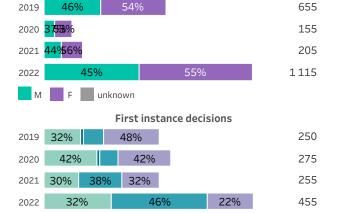
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



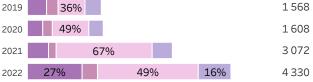
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

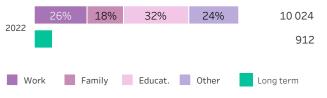


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

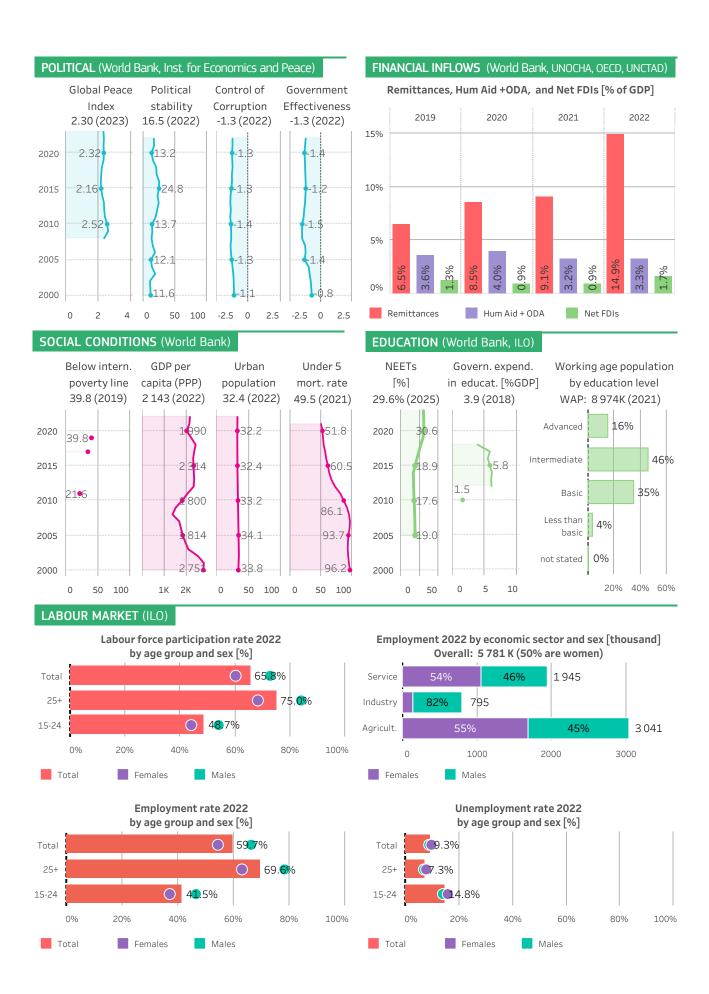
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



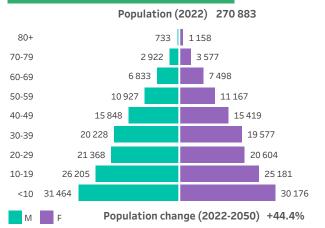


NORTHERN AFRICA



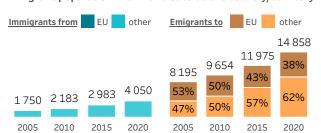


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



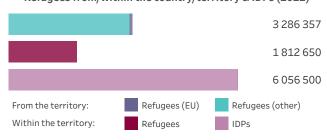
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



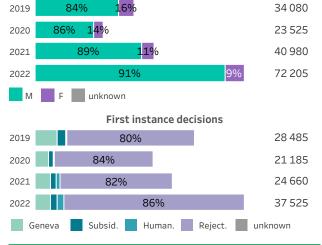
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



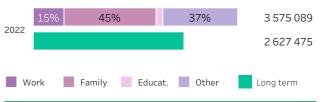


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	17%	54%	15%:	14%		23	36 277
2020	20%	51%				20)5 293
2021	17%	55%	16%	6 13%		24	47 485
2022	24%	469	%	16%	14%	29	95 153

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Political

[6] 3.8 Libya

Global Peace

[6] 3.0 Sudan

[7] 3.2 South

[1] 0.1%

[2] 0.5%

[5] 15.3%

[6] 67.3%

Algeria

Tunisia

Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 34.4 [1]-0.25 [1]-0.1 [1] 2.0 Tunisia Morocco Tunisia Morocco [2] 2.0 [2] 24.1 [2]-0.36 [2]-0.3 Tunisia Morocco Tunisia

Control of

[6] -1.53 Libya

[7] -1.86

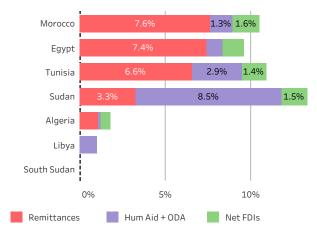
Government

[6] -1.8 Libya

[7] -2.4

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

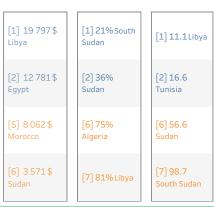
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

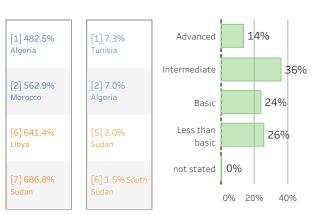
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP]



bottom countries

∞



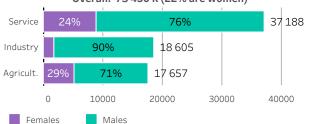


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2022

[1] 70.5% South Sudan (70.1% women, 70.9% men) [2] 48.6% Sudan (28.7% women, 68.9% men) [6] 43.8% Egypt (16.2% women, 71.1% men) [7] 41.8% Algeria (16.3% women, 66.4% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 73 450 K (22% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2022

[1] 61.7% South Sudan (60.7% women, 62.9% men) [2] 41.0% Egypt (14.1% women, 67.6% men) [6] 38.4% Libya (25.6% women, 51.2% men) [7] 36.6% Algeria (12.8% women, 59.6% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2022

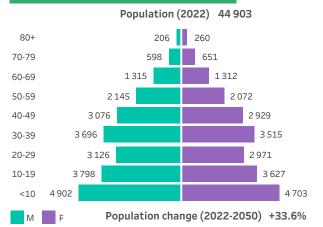
[1] 6.4% Egypt (13.0% women, 4.9% men) [2] 10.0% Morocco (11.5% women, 9.6% men) [6] 17.8% Tunisia (26.3% women, 14.3% men) [7] 19.3% Libya (25.4% women, 15.9% men)

ALGERIA



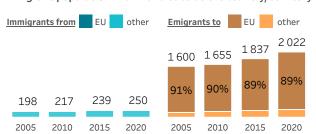


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



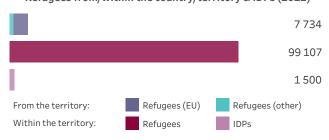
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



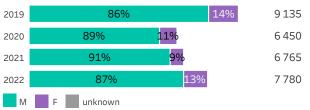
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

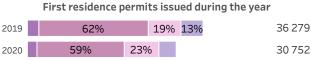


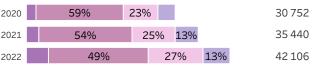
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

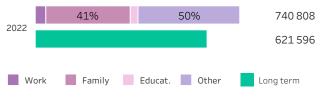




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



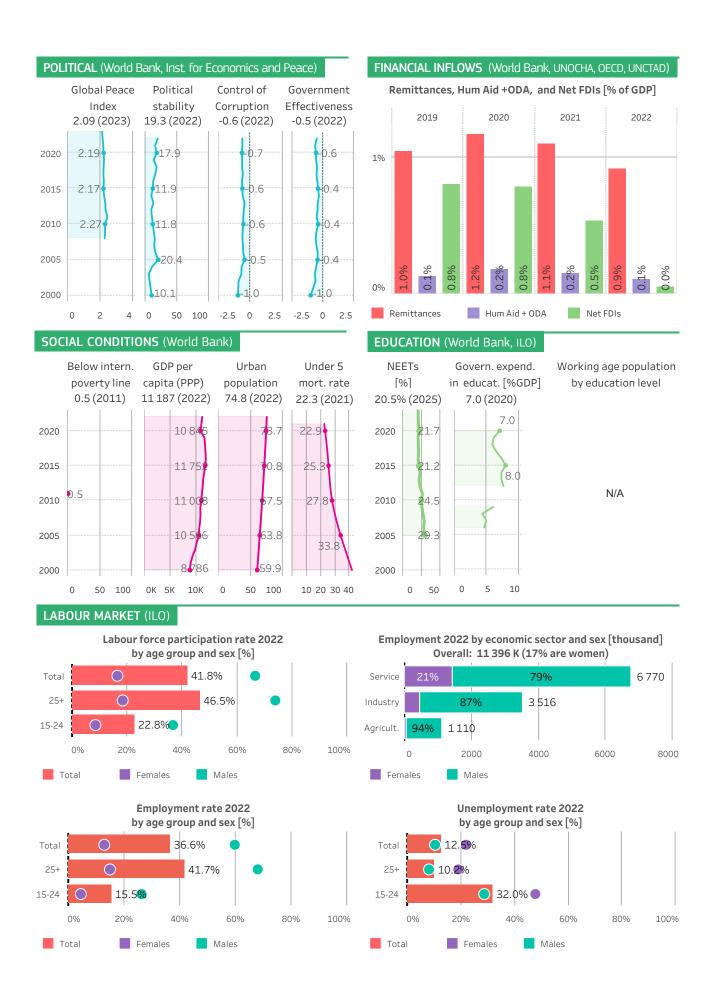
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



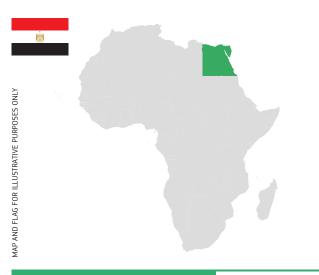
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



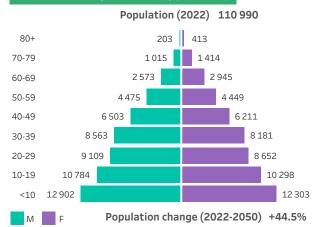


EGYPT



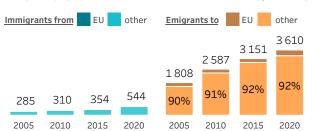


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



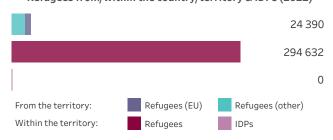
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



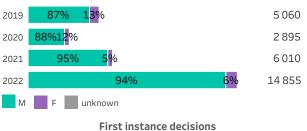
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

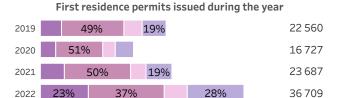


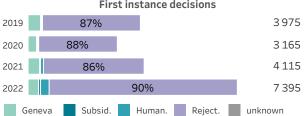
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

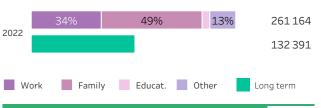








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



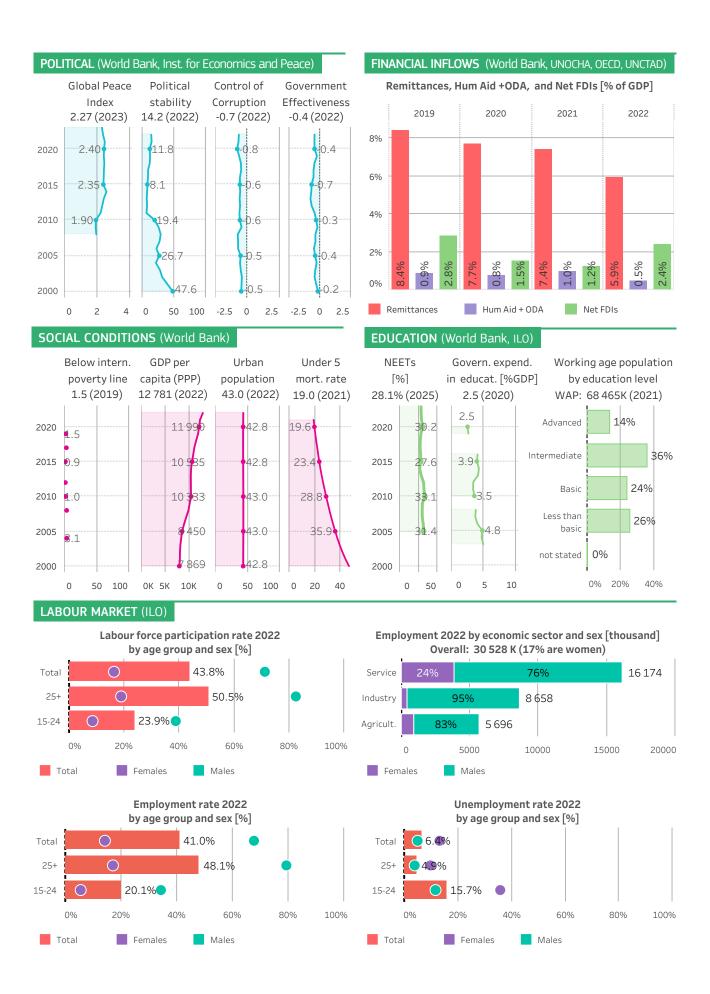
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



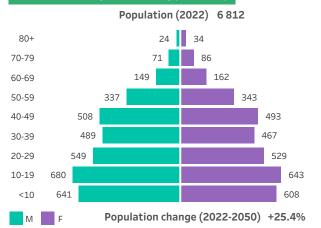


LIBYA



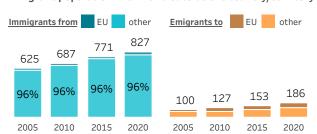


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



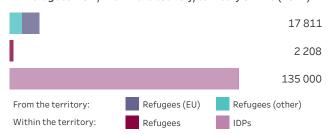
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

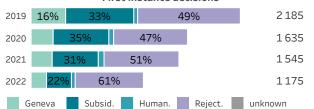


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

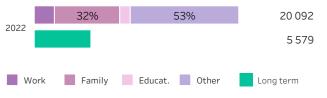


2019	20%	66%	41//
2020	19%	74%	3 318
2021	23%	62%	2 323
2022	25%	55%	3 342

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



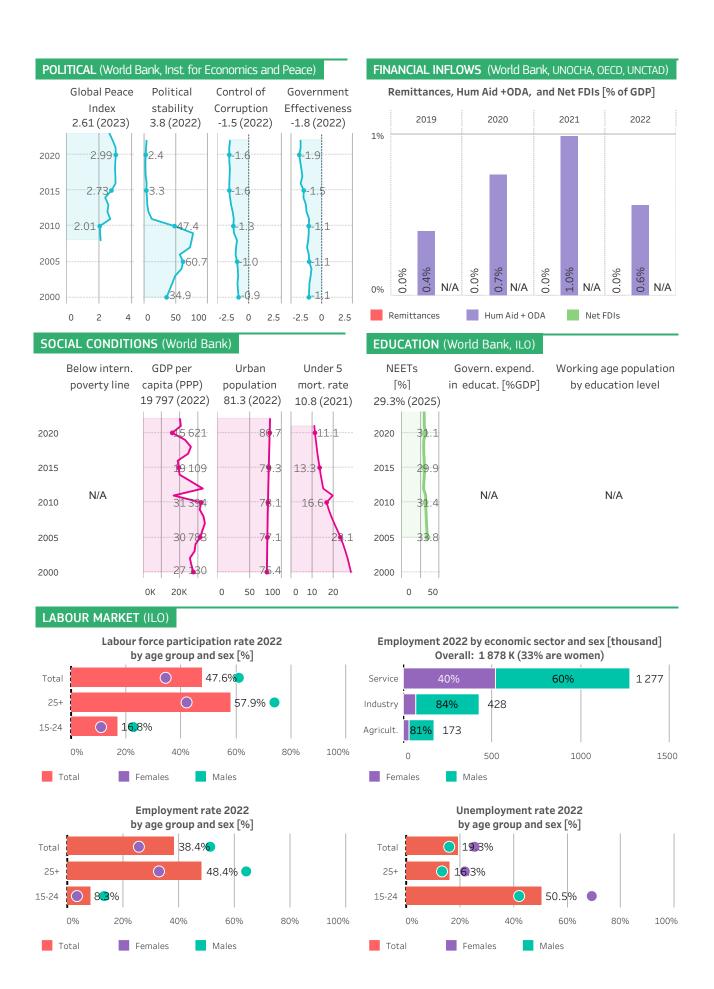
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



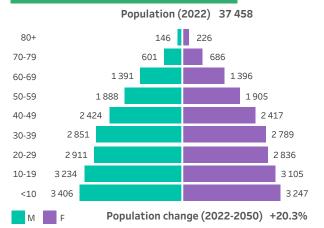


MOROCCO



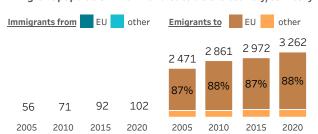


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



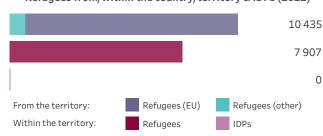
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



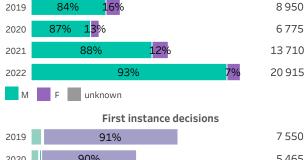
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



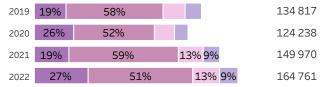
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





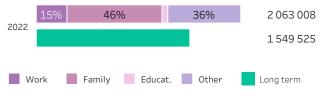








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

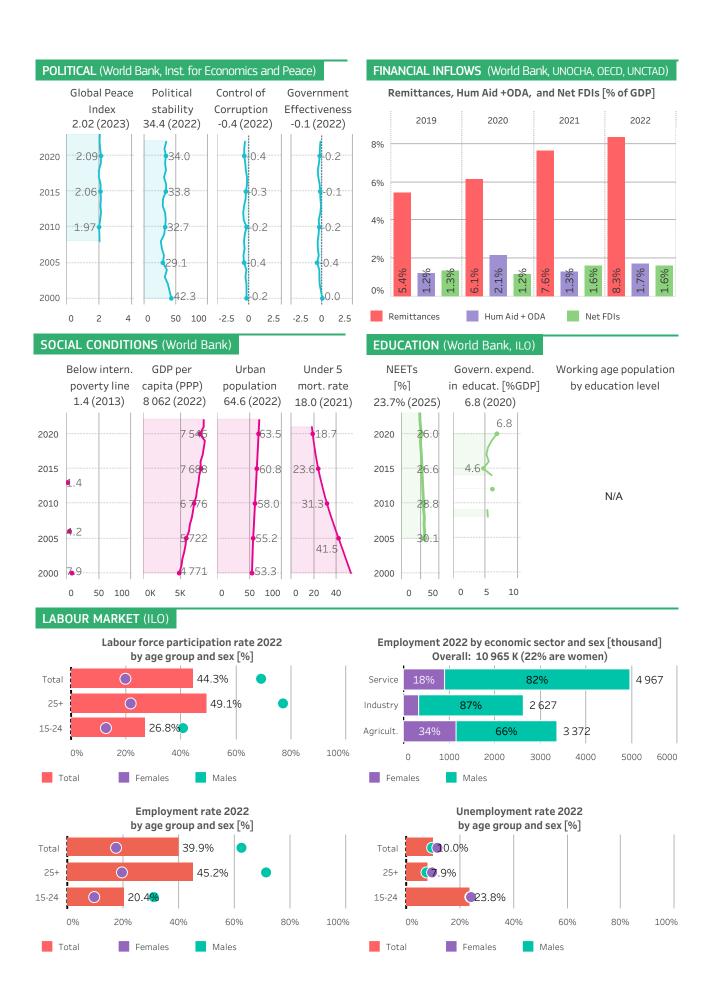
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



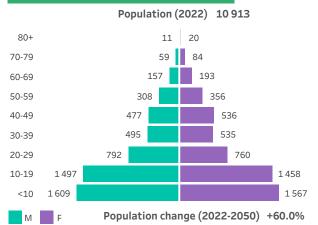


SOUTH SUDAN



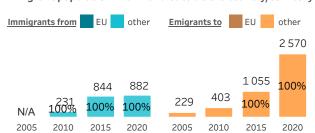


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



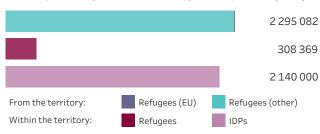
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



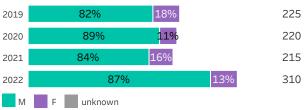
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

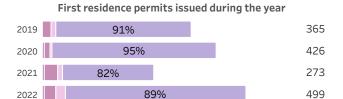


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





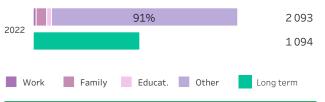
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

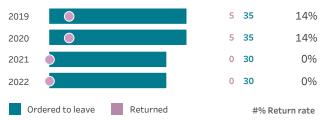


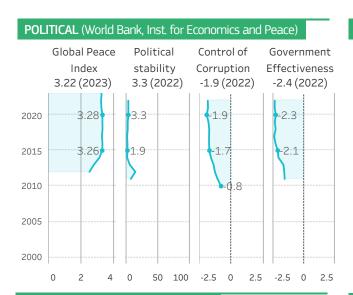
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





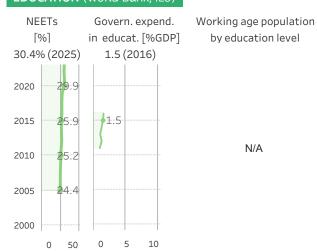
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

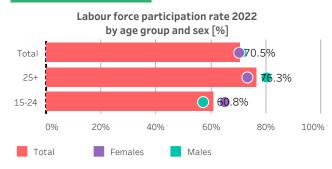
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Urban Under 5 Below intern. GDP per capita (PPP) poverty line population mort. rate 67.3 (2016) 20.8 (2022) 98.7 (2021) 98.7 20.22020 67.3 2015 18.9 98.7 N/A 2010 17 109.1 34.5 17.2 140.1 2005 16.5 2000 0 50 100 0 50 100 0 50 100

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



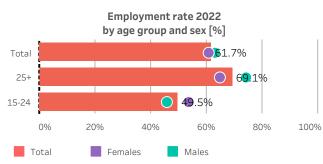
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

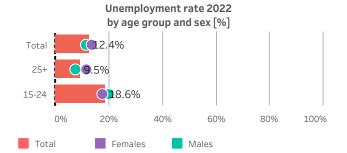


Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 3 782 K (50% are women) 62% 983 Service Industry 74% 520 Agricult. 62% 38% 2 2 7 9 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Males

Females



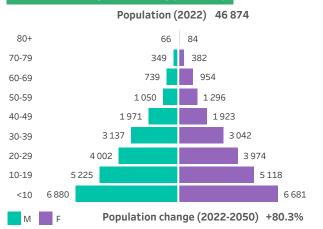


SUDAN



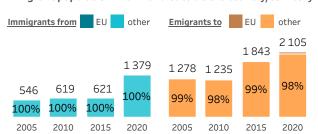


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

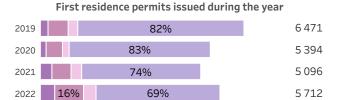


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

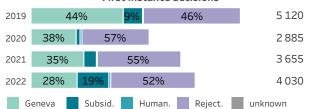




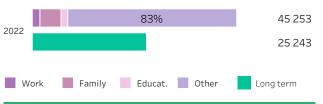
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



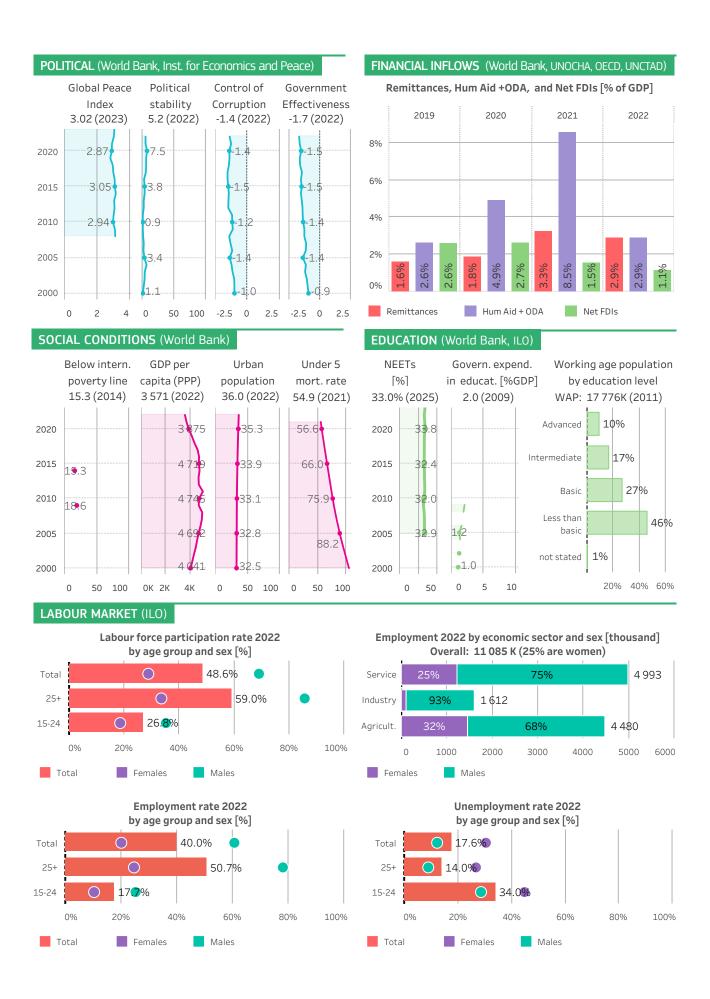
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



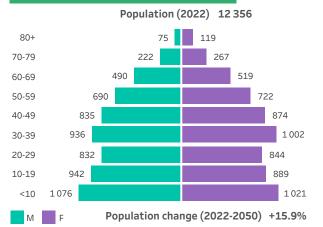


TUNISIA



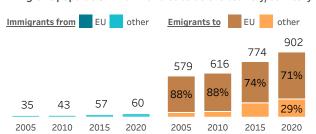


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



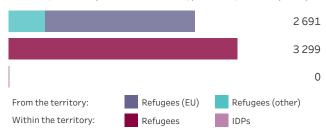
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



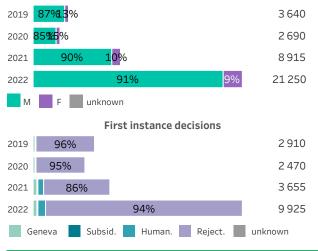
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



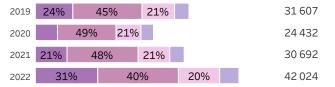
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

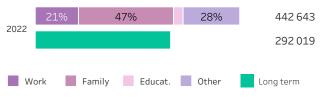


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



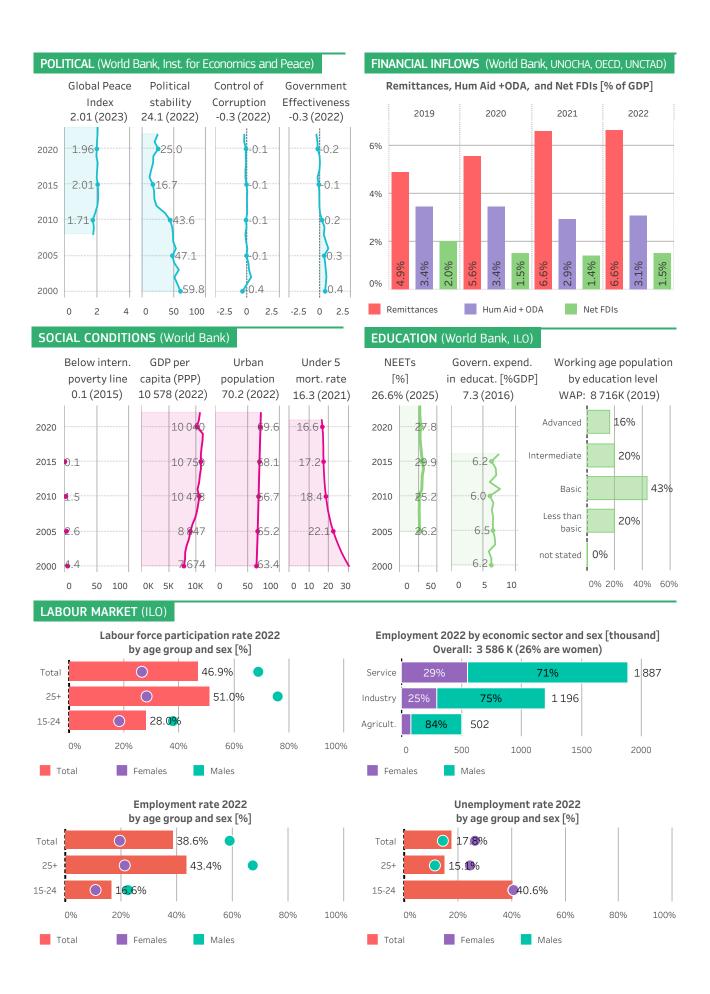
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



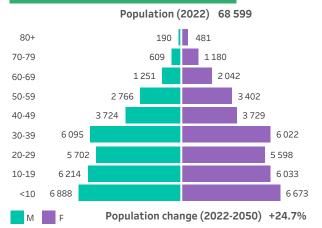


SOUTHERN AFRICA



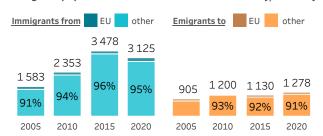


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



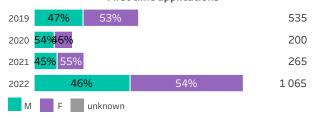
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



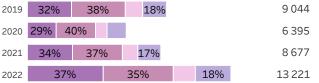
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

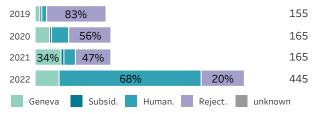


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

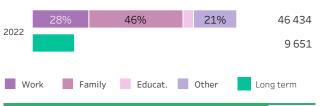




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

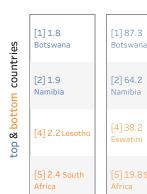


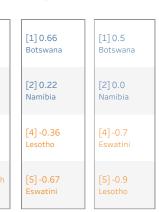
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

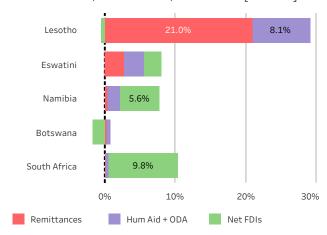
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



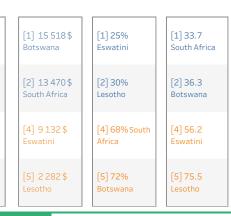
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

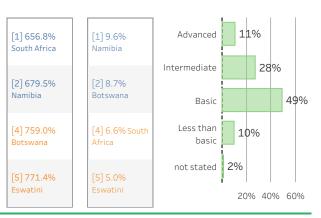
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

[1] 15.4%

Botswana

[2] 15.6%

[4] 32.4%

[5] 36.1%

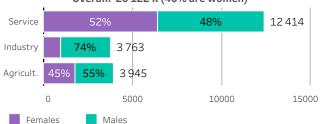
Lesotho

Namibia

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2022

[1] 65.0% Lesotho (57.4% women, 73.0% men)
[2] 64.6% Botswana (59.9% women, 69.5% men)
[4] 56.9% South Africa (50.9% women, 63.5% men)
[5] 50.9% Eswatini (47.2% women, 54.6% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 20 122 K (46% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2022

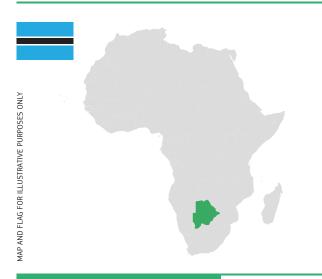
[1] 54.1% Lesotho (46.5% women, 62.1% men)
[2] 49.3% Botswana (44.3% women, 54.6% men)
[4] 40.5% South Africa (35.4% women, 46.1% men)
[5] 39.3% Eswatini (35.6% women, 43.2% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2022

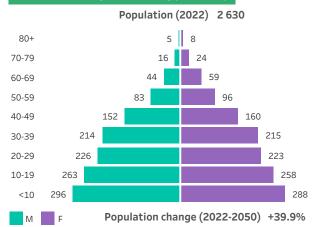
[1] 16.7% Lesotho (19.0% women, 14.9% men)
[2] 20.0% Namibia (18.7% women, 21.2% men)
[4] 23.6% Botswana (26.0% women, 21.5% men)
[5] 28.8% South Africa (30.5% women, 27.4% men)

BOTSWANA



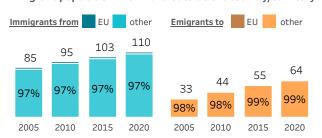


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



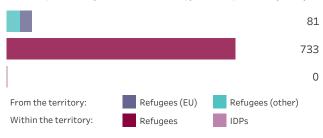
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

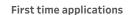


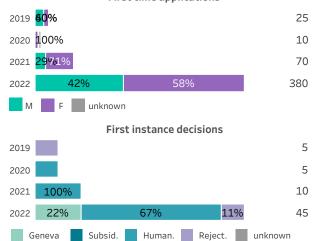
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

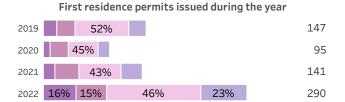


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

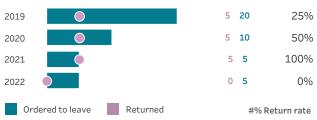


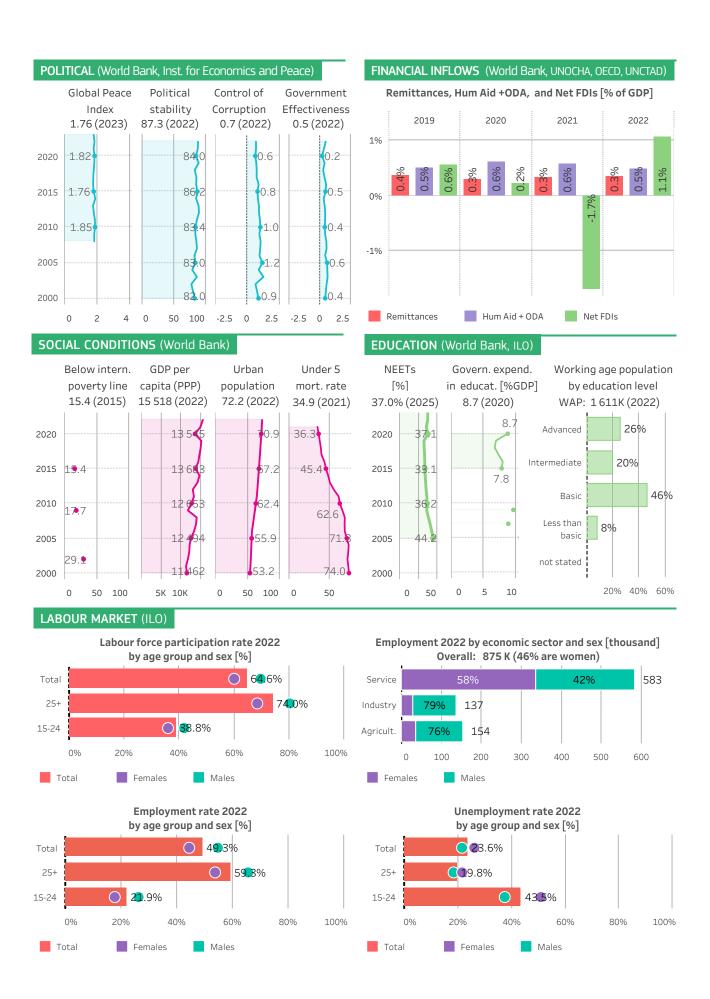
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



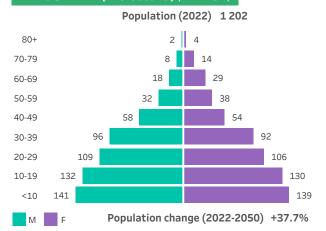


ESWATINI



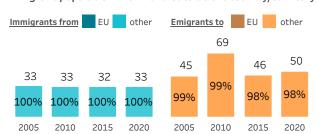


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



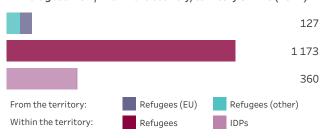
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



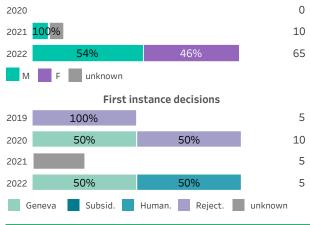
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

50% 50%

2019

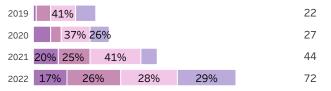
First time applications

20

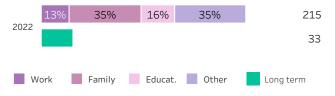


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



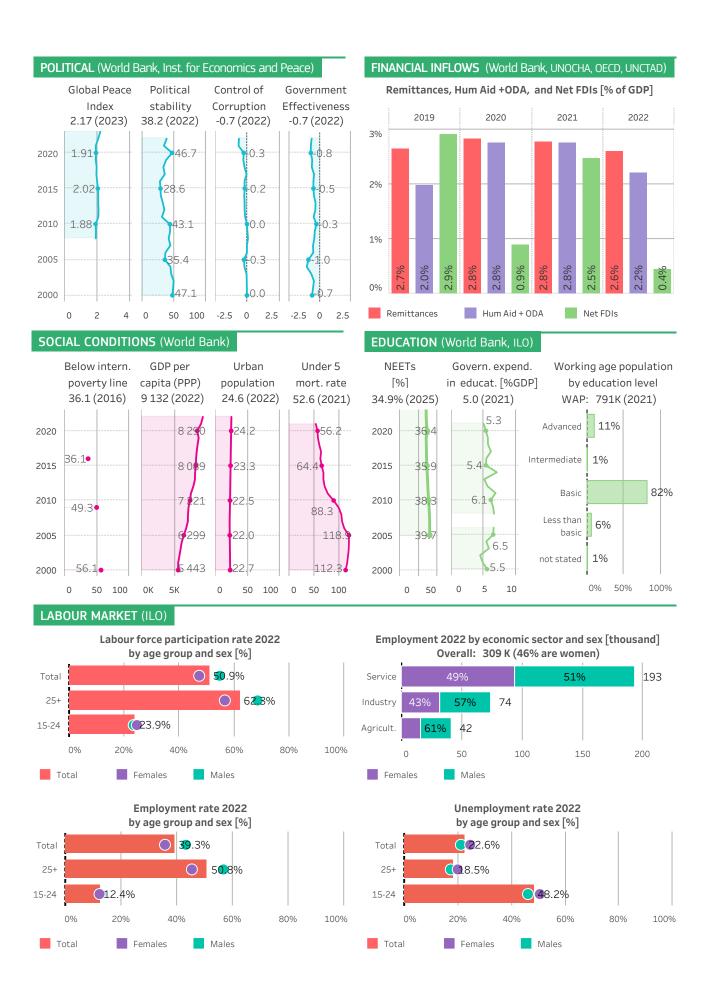
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



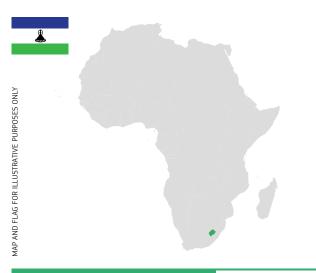
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



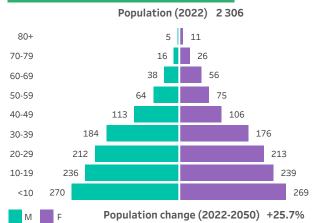


LESOTHO



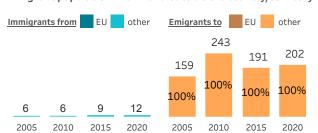


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



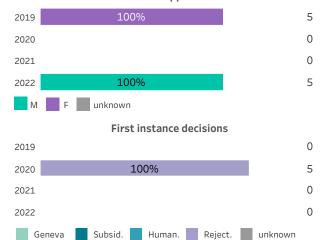
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



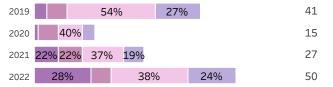
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



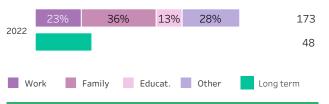


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year

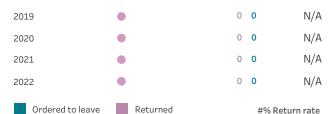


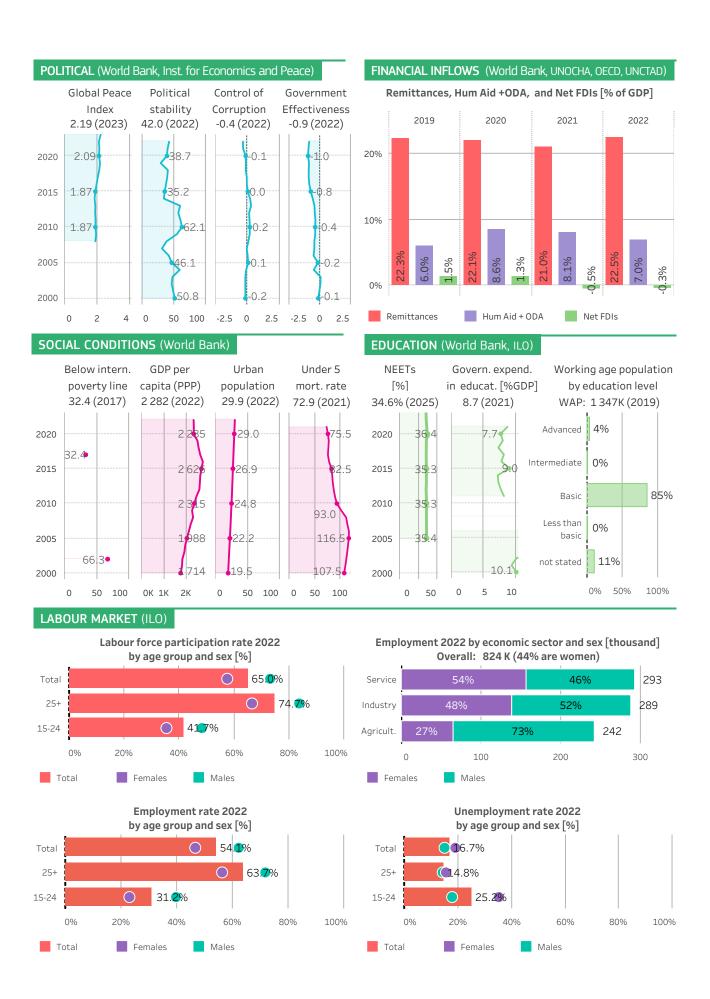
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



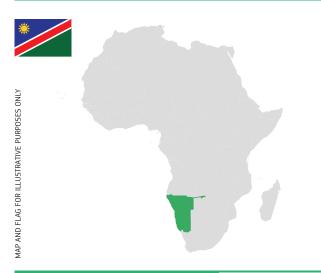
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



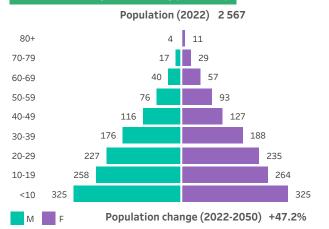


NAMIBIA



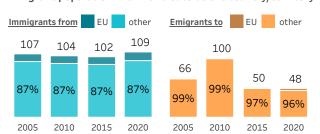


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



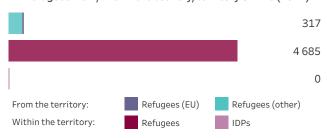
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



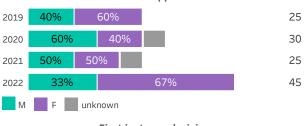
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



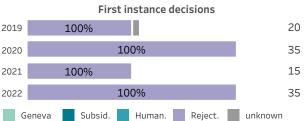
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



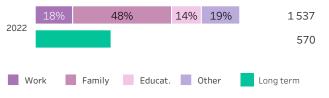




First residence permits issued during the year									
2019	19%	35%	30%	16%			288		
2020	45	299	%				177		
2021	2	29% 27	% 25%				209		
2022	26	30%	19%	37%	17%		416		



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

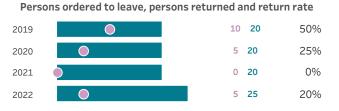
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



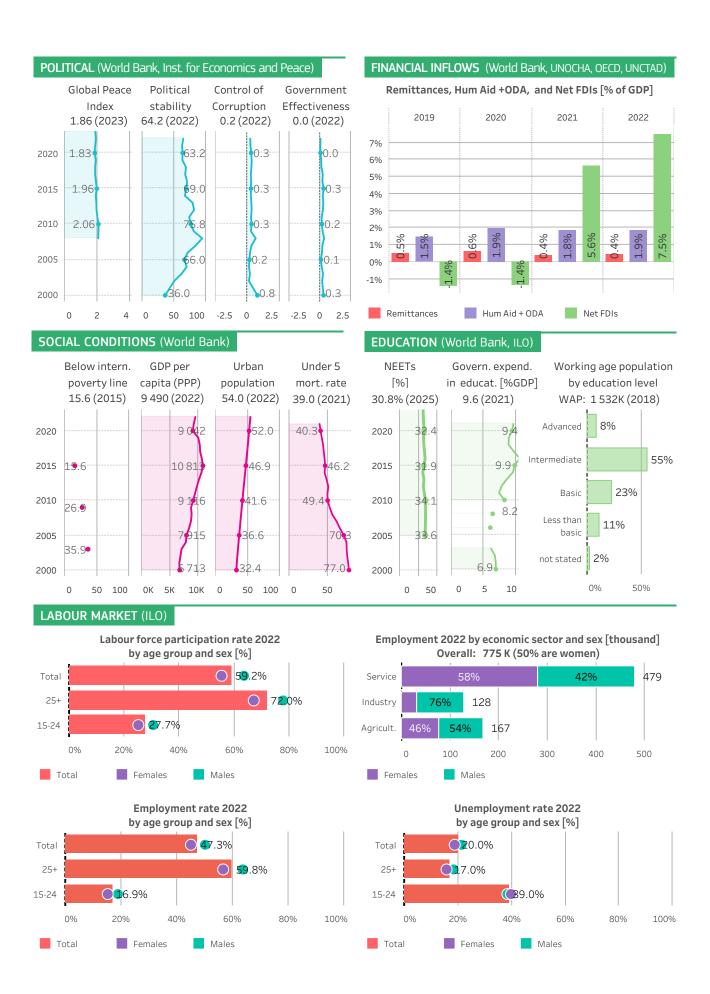
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate

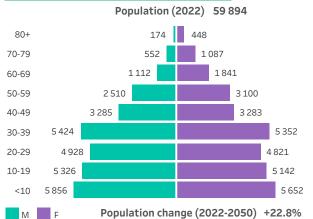


SOUTH AFRICA



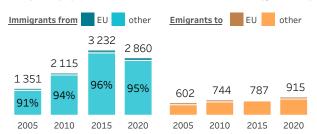


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



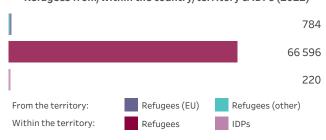
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



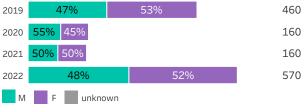
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

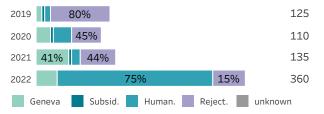
First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

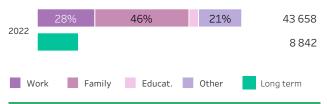
9% 17%

12 393

#% Return rate

36%

2022



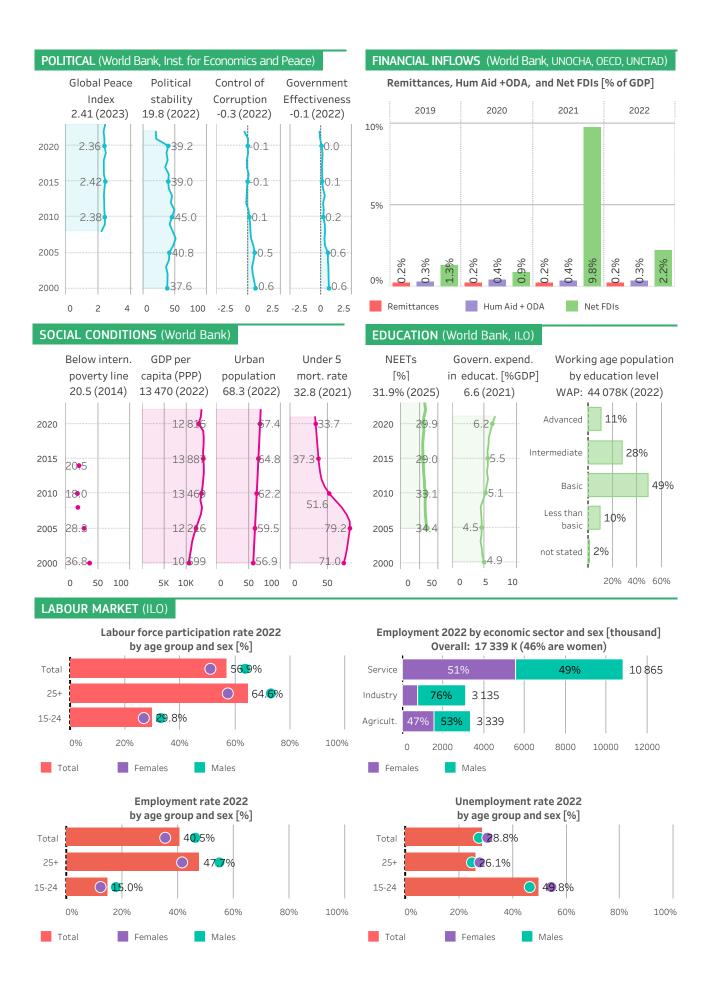
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



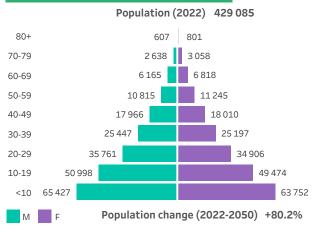


WESTERN AFRICA



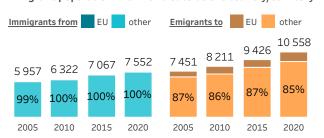


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



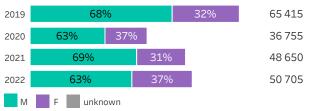
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



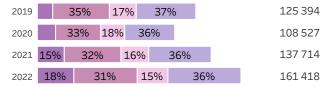
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

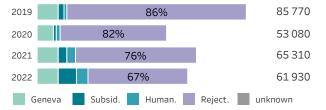


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

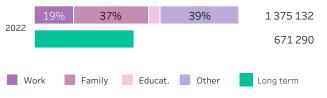




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

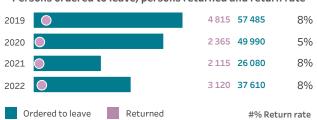


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

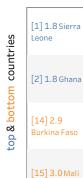


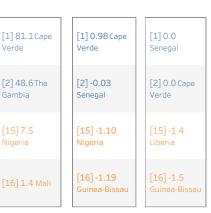
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

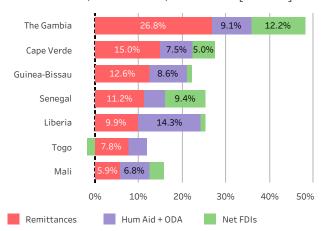
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]

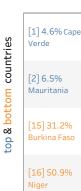


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

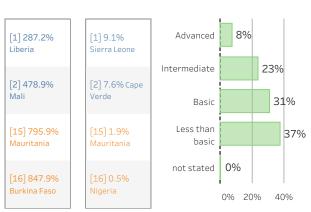
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2022

[1] 76.7% Liberia (72.1% women, 81.3% men)
[2] 73.3% Niger (62.1% women, 84.3% men)
[15] 50.5% Senegal (37.7% women, 64.4% men)
[16] 41.0% Mauritania (26.2% women, 57.2% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 144 928 K (43% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2022

[1] 74.3% Liberia (70.5% women, 78.3% men)
[2] 72.9% Niger (61.8% women, 83.7% men)
[15] 49.0% Senegal (36.5% women, 62.5% men)
[16] 36.6% Mauritania (22.1% women, 52.4% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2022

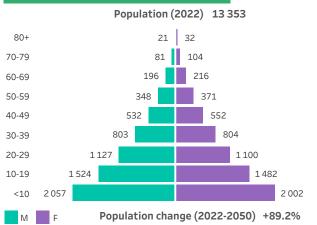
[1] 0.6% Niger (0.5% women, 0.6% men)
[2] 1.5% Benin (1.8% women, 1.2% men)
[15] 10.8% Mauritania (15.6% women, 8.4% men)
[16] 12.4% Cape Verde (11.8% women, 12.9% men)

BENIN



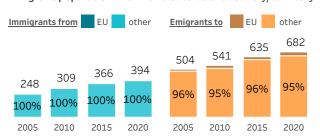


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



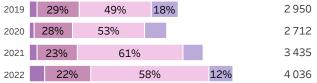
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

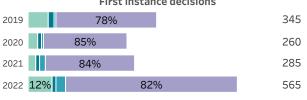




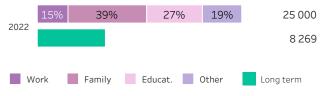








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

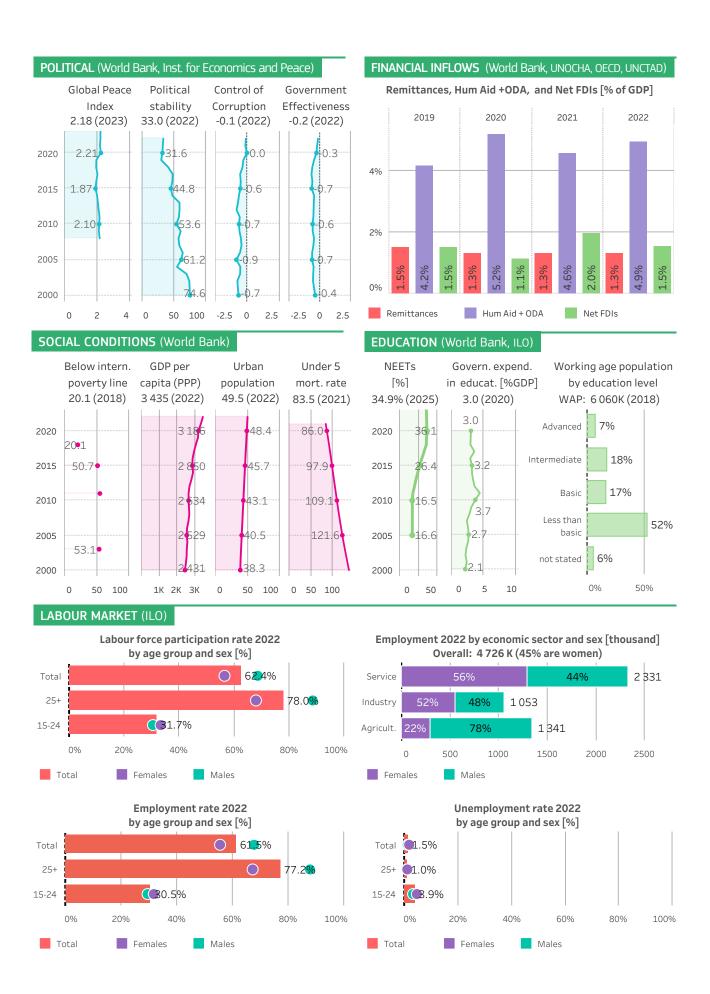
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



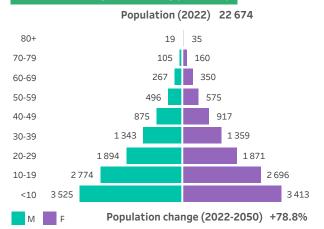


BURKINA FASO



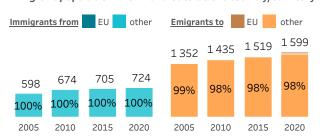


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



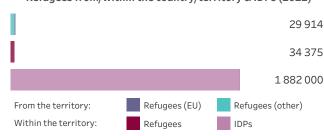
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



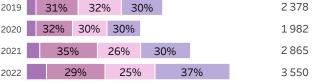
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



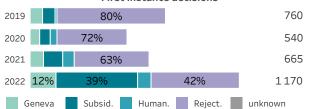


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

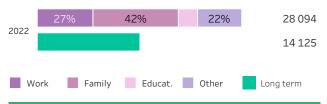




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



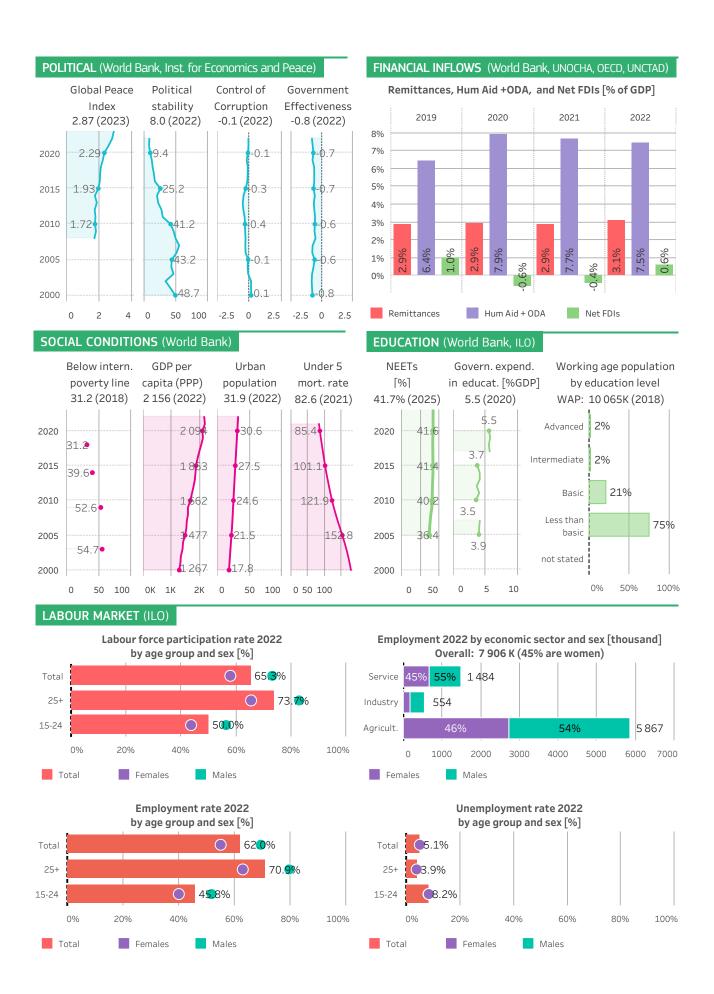
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





CAPE VERDE



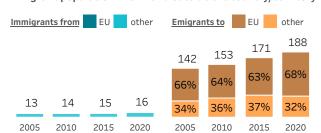
53



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

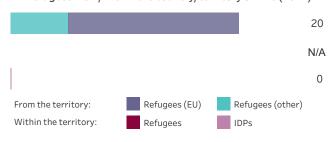
10-19

<10

M F

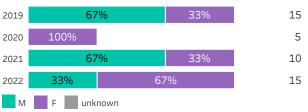
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +22.6%



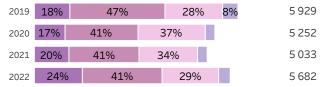
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

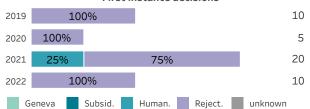


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

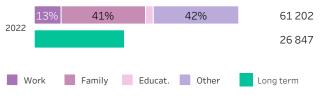




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

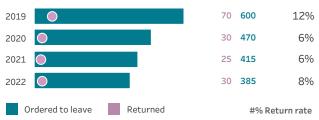


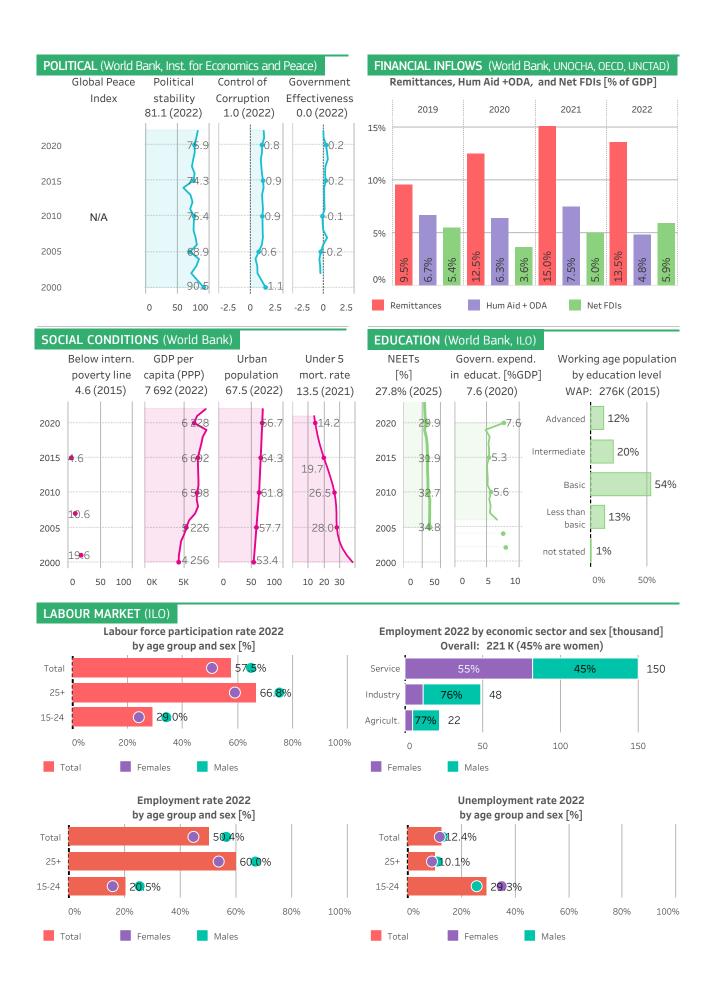
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



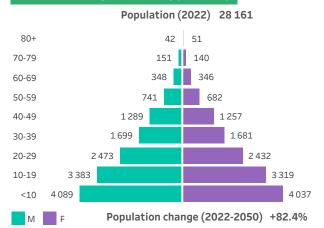


CÔTE D'IVOIRE



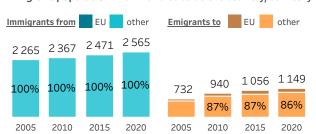


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



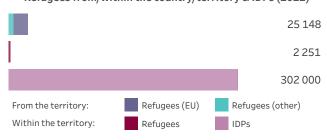
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



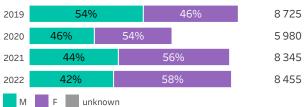
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



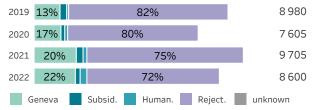


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

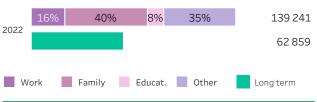


2019			34% 2		21%		35%			1	L3 365
2020		3	30%	219	%	3	7%			1	L2 452
2021	13%		31%		17%		39%			1	L5 587
2022	13% 29%			19%		39%			1	L6 041	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



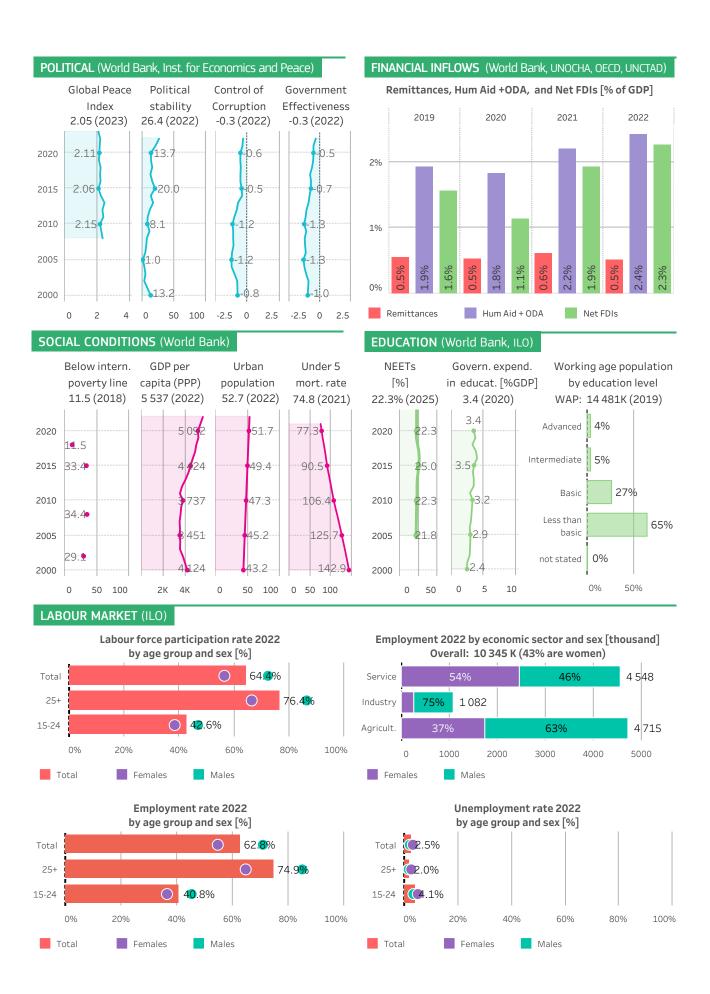
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



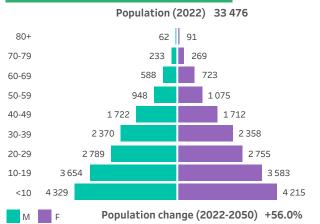


GHANA



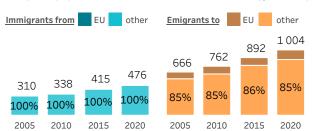


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



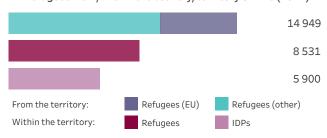
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



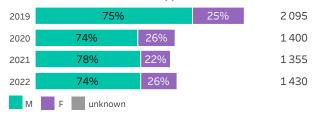
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



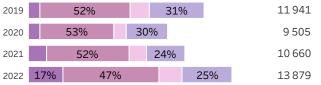
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

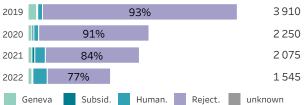


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

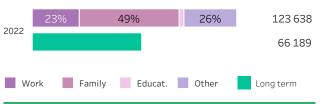




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



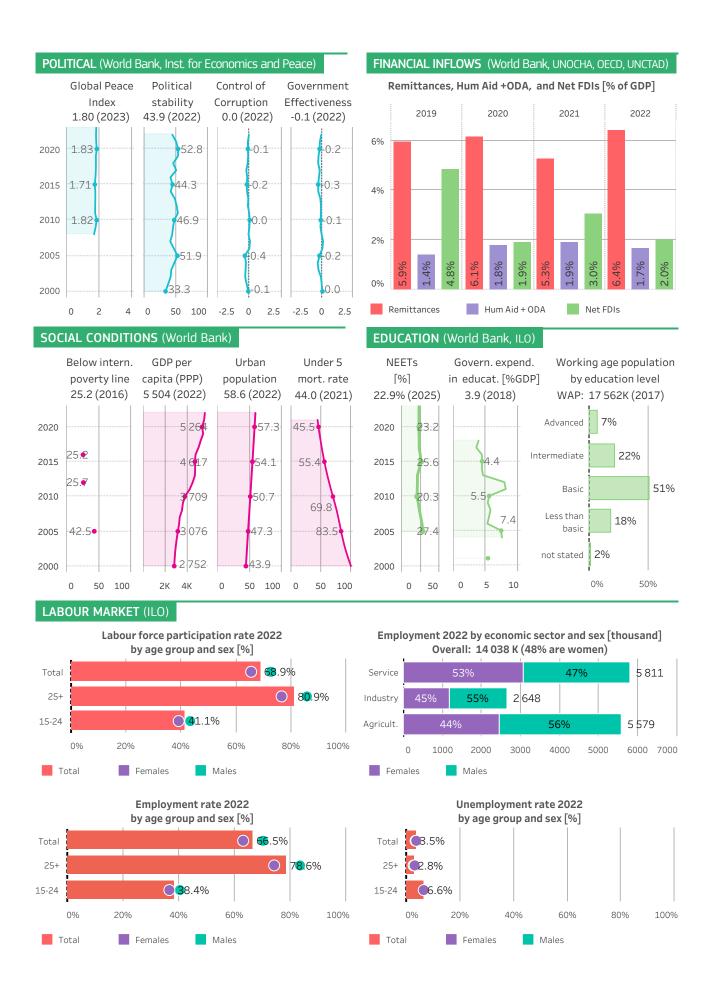
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



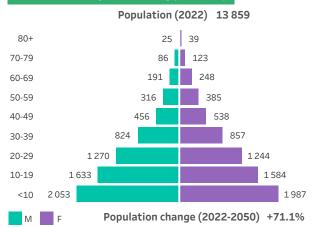


GUINEA



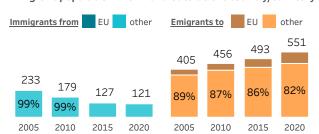


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



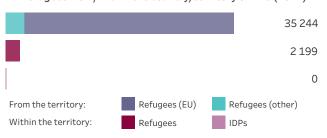
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



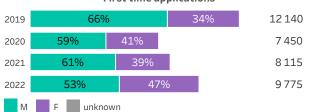
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

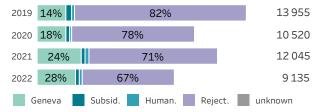
First time applications



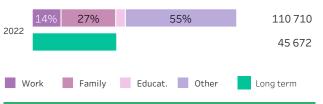
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

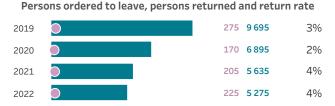
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



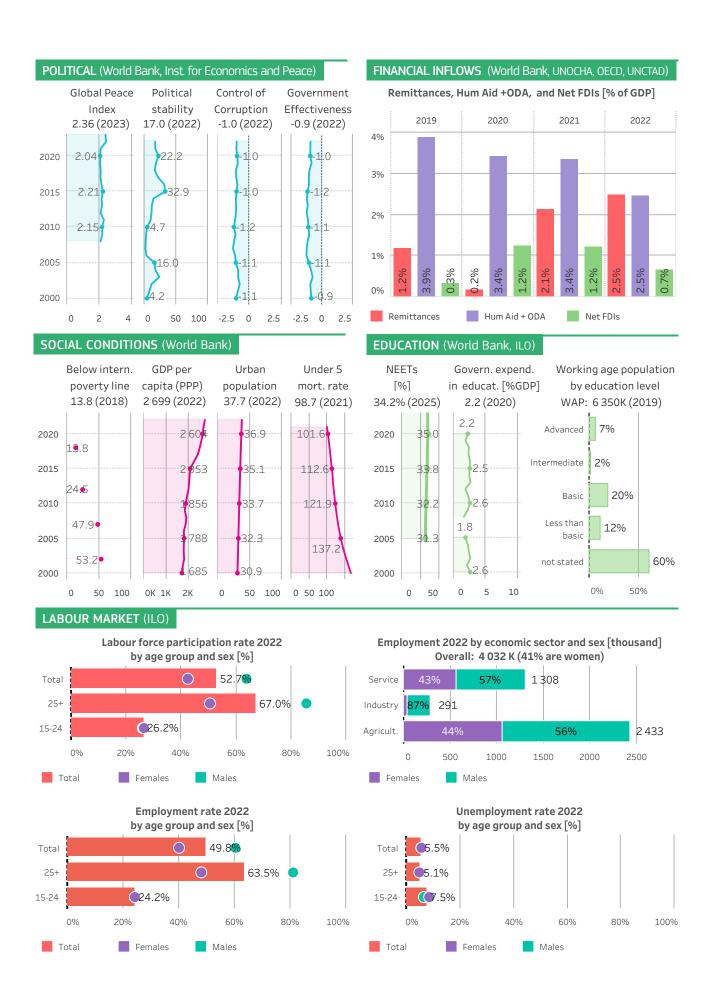
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate

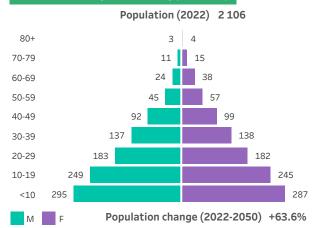


GUINEA-BISSAU



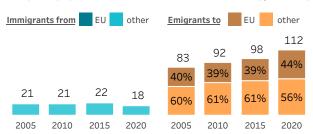


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



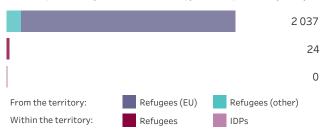
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



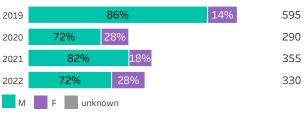
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



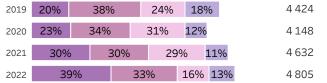
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

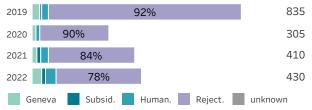


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

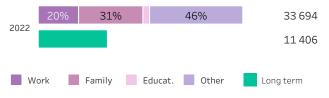




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



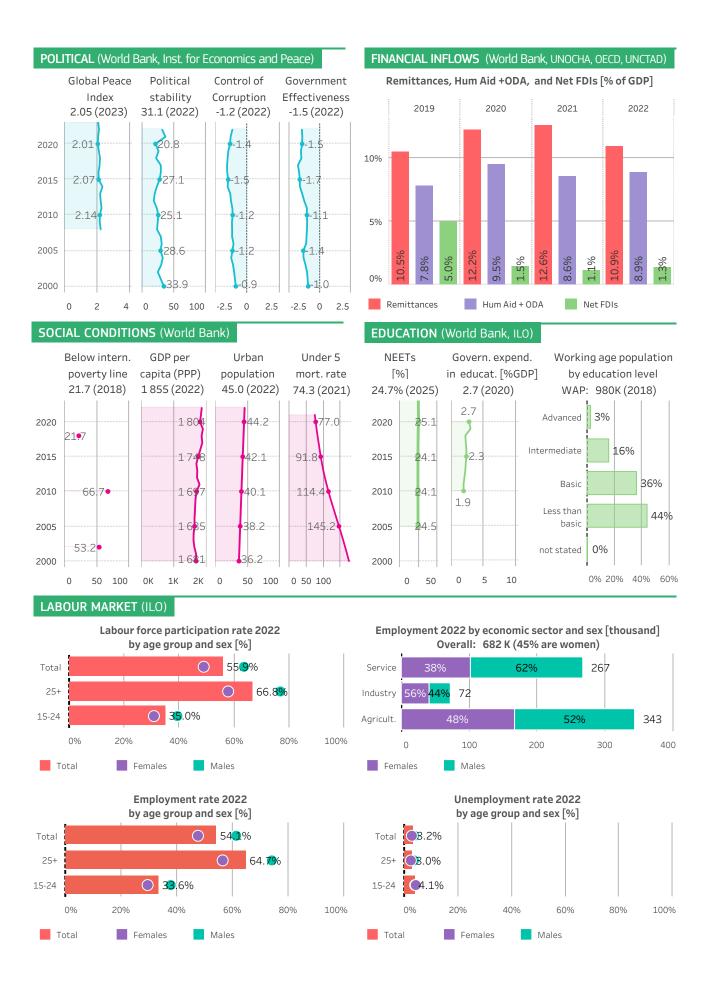
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



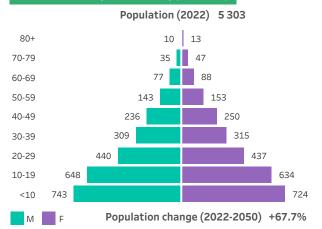


LIBERIA



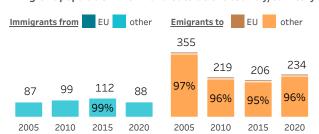


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



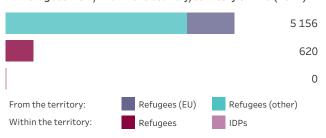
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



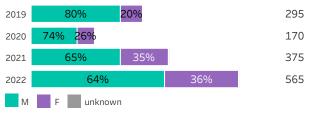
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

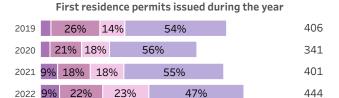


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

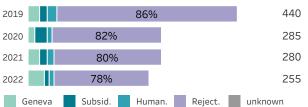




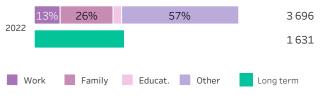
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

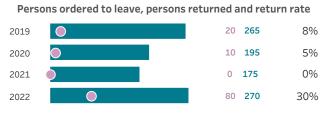


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

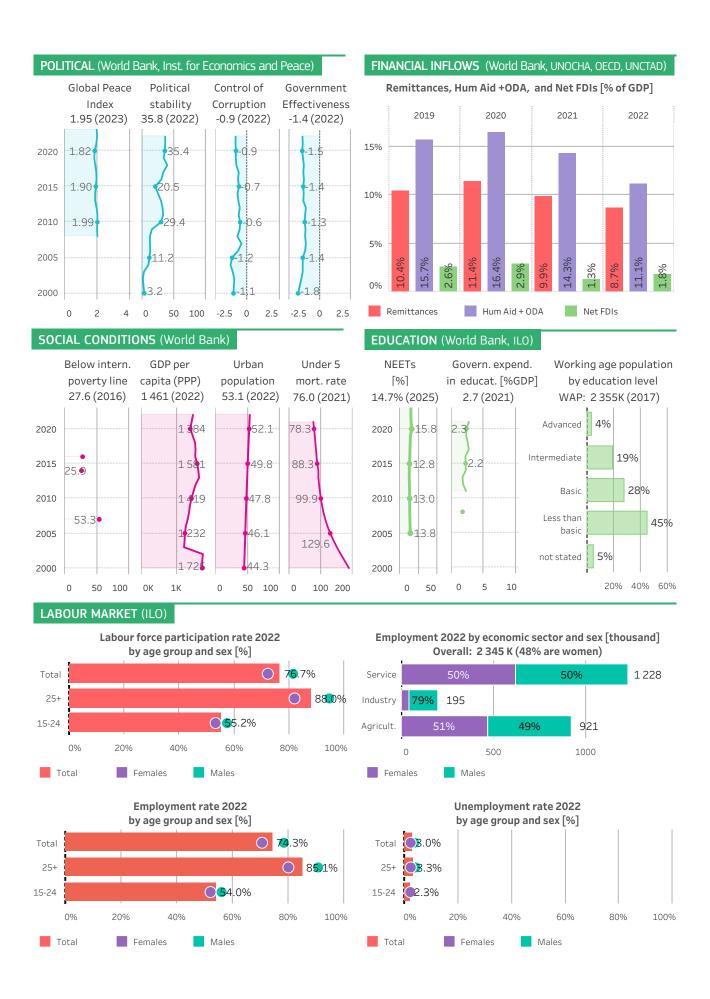
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

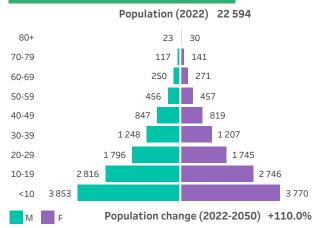


MALI



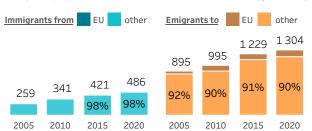


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



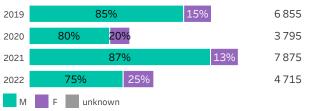
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

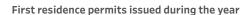


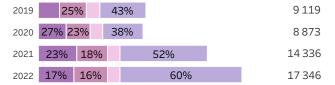
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

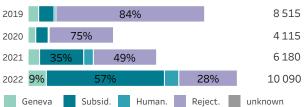


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

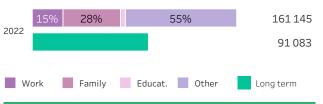




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



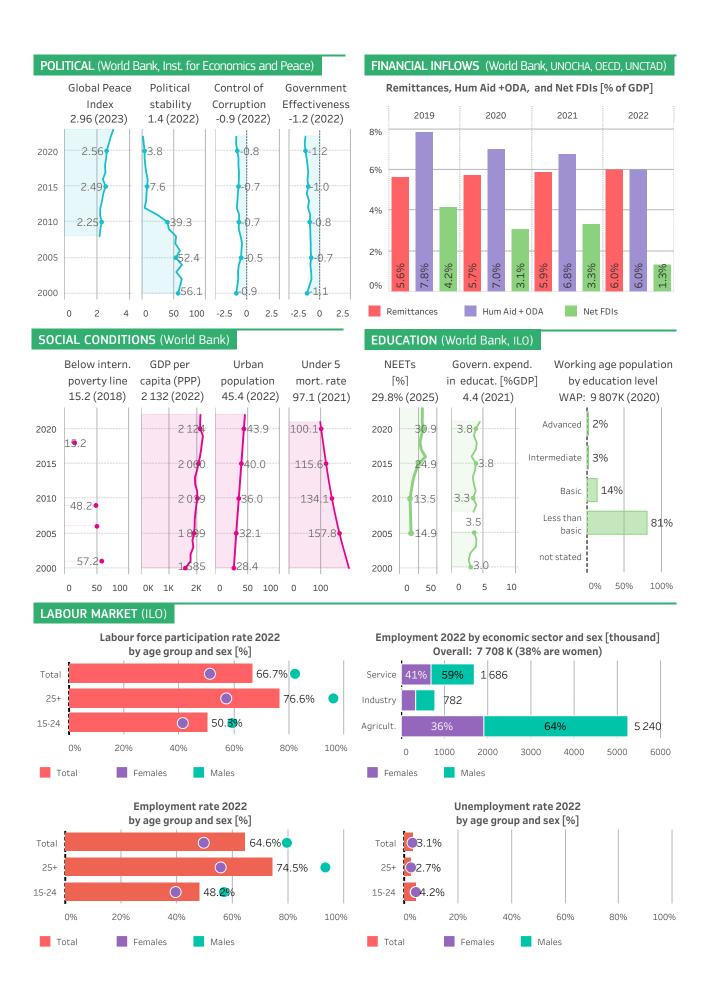
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



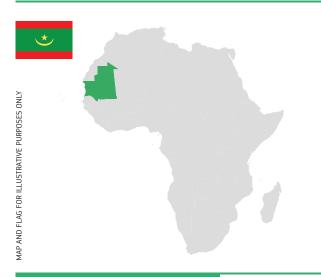
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



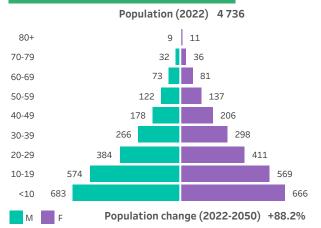


MAURITANIA



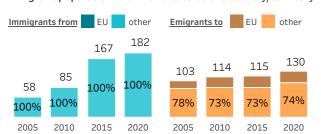


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

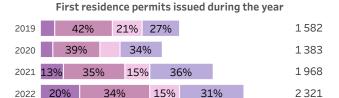


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

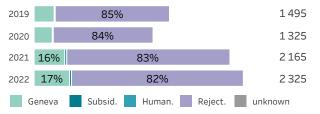




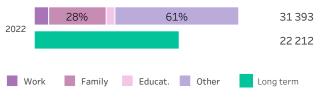
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

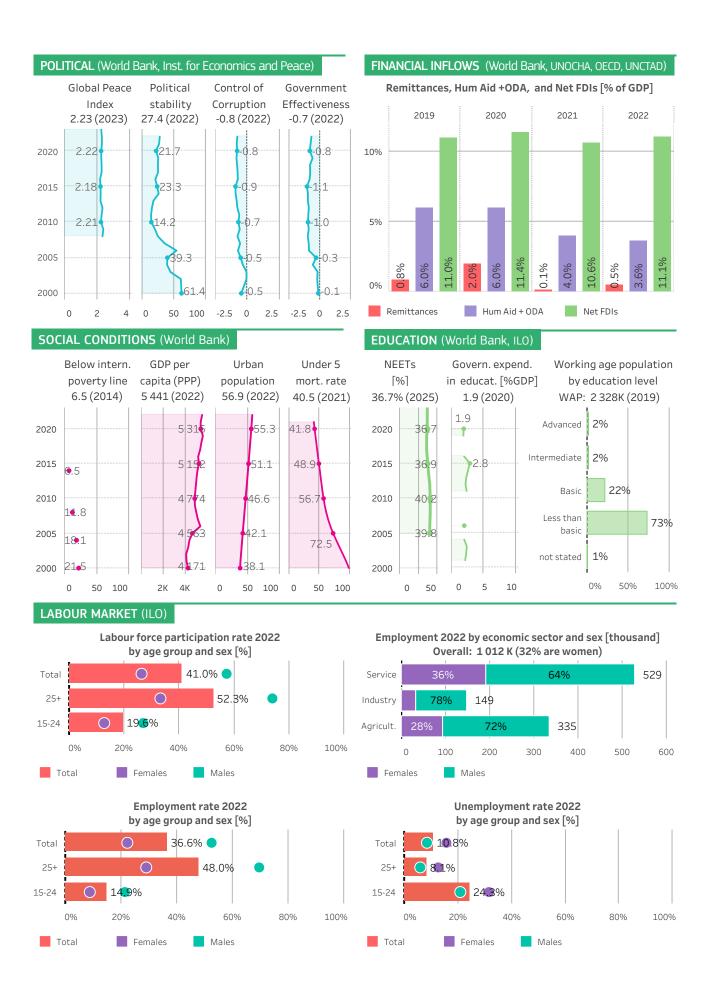
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





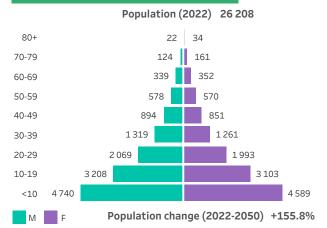


NIGER



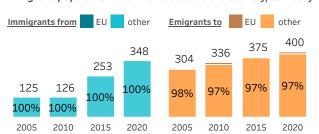


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



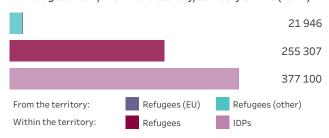
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



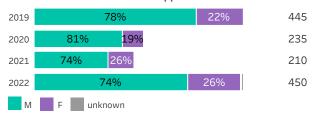
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



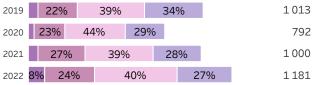
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

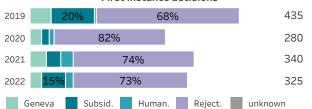


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

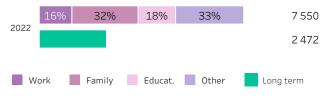




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

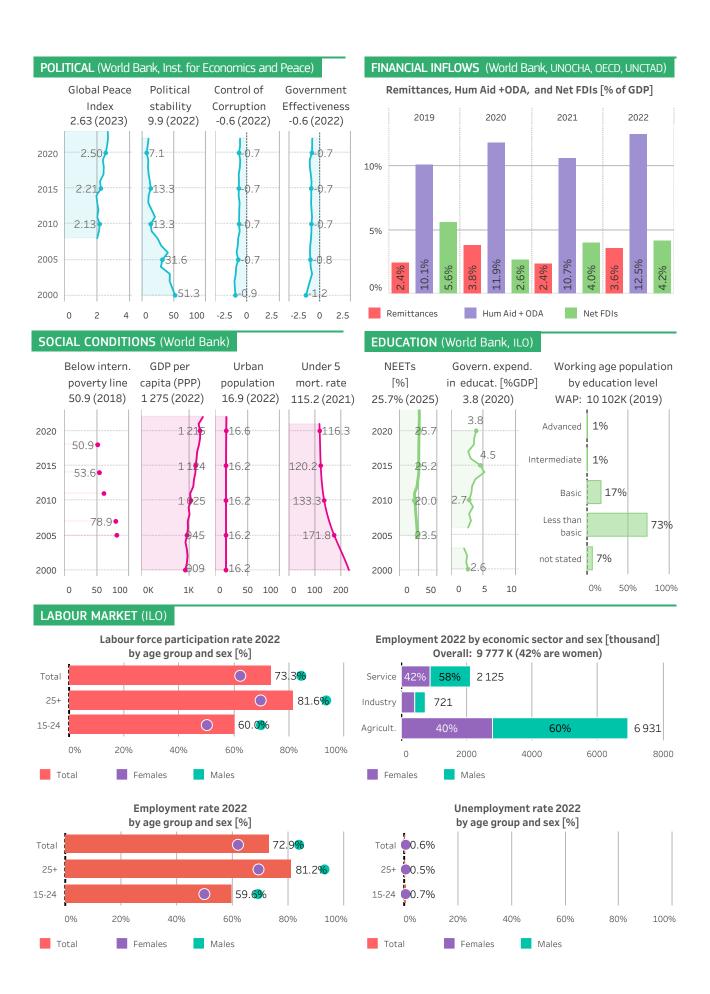
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





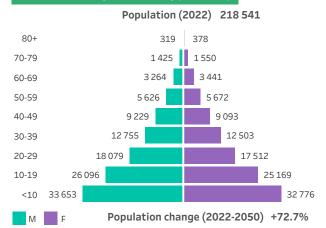


NIGERIA



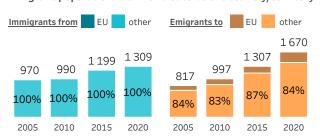


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



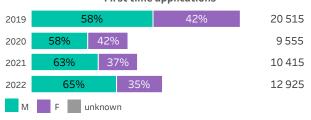
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



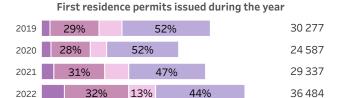
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

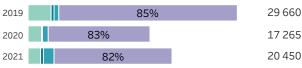
First time applications

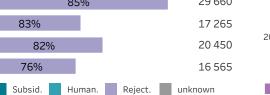


First instance decisions

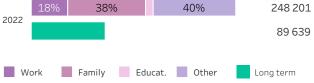
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)













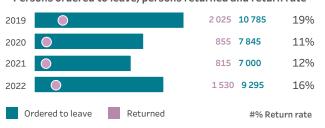
76%

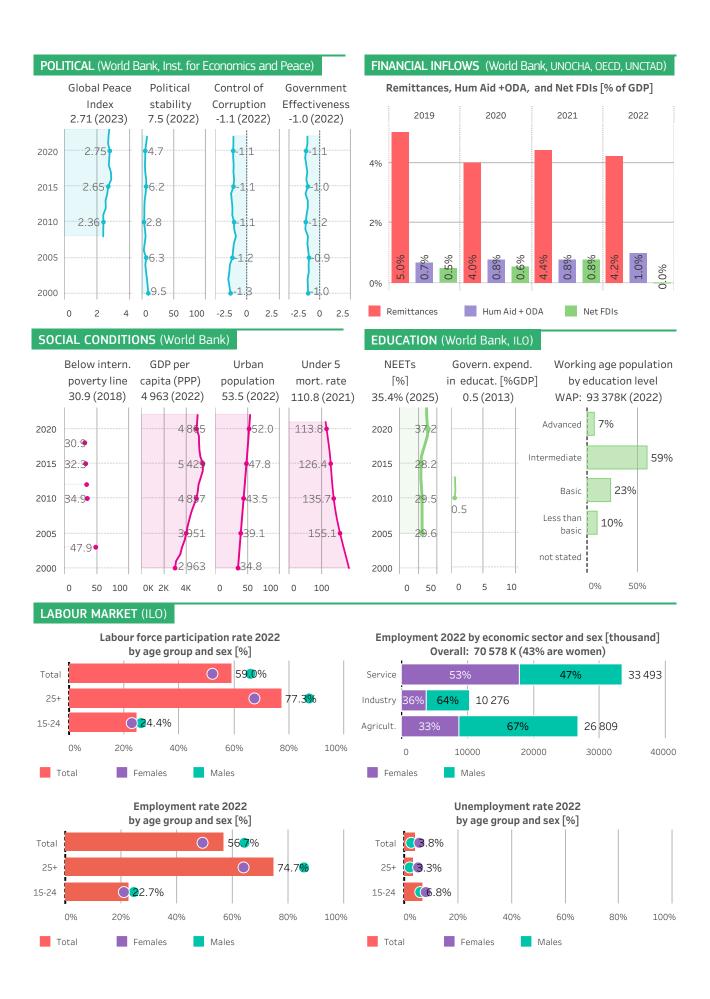
2022

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



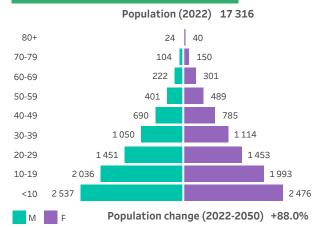


SENEGAL



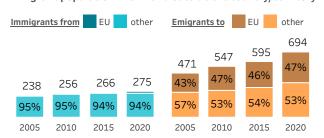


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



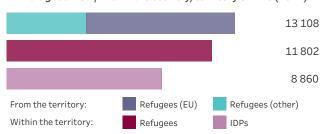
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



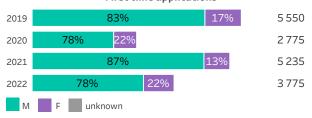
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



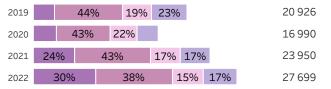
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



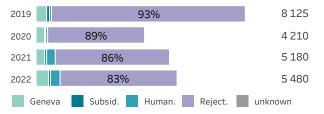


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

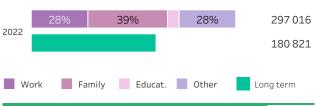




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



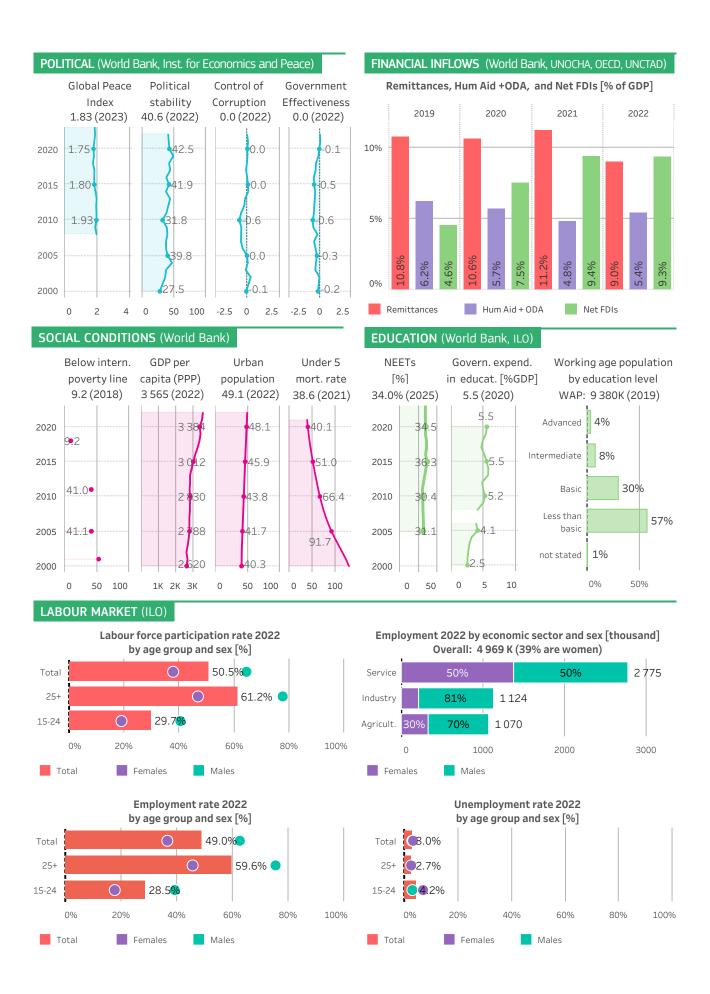
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



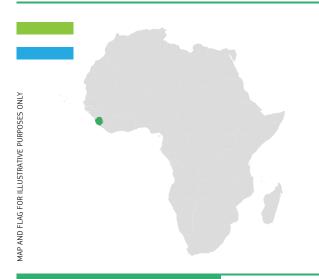
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



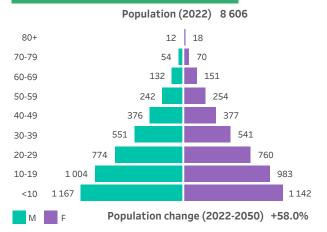


SIERRA LEONE



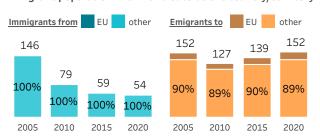


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



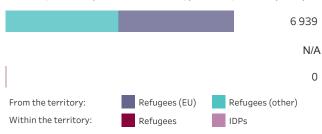
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



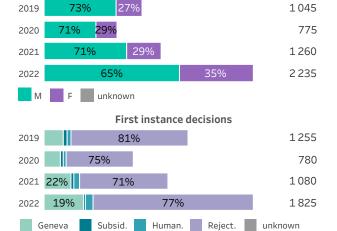
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



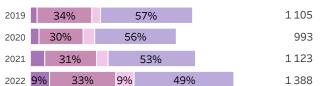
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

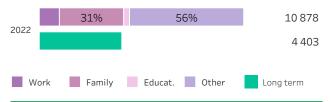


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



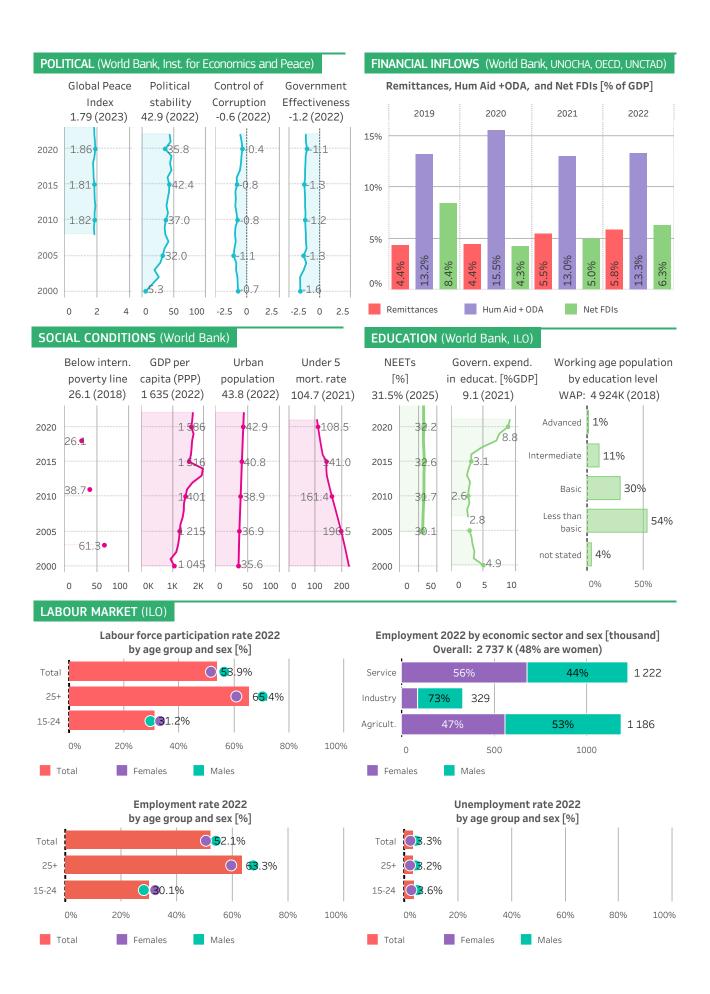
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



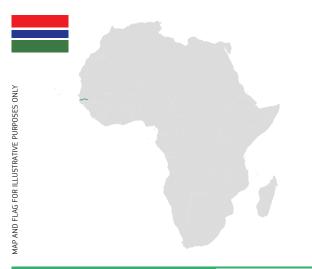
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



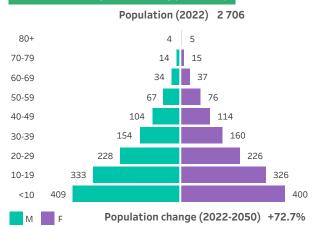


THE GAMBIA



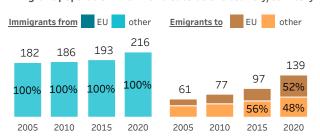


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



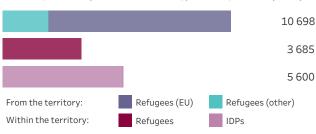
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



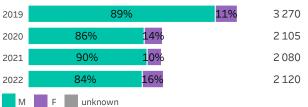
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

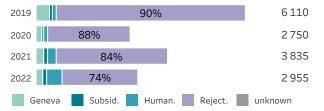


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

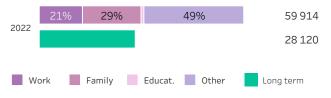




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

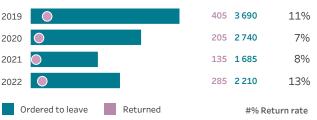


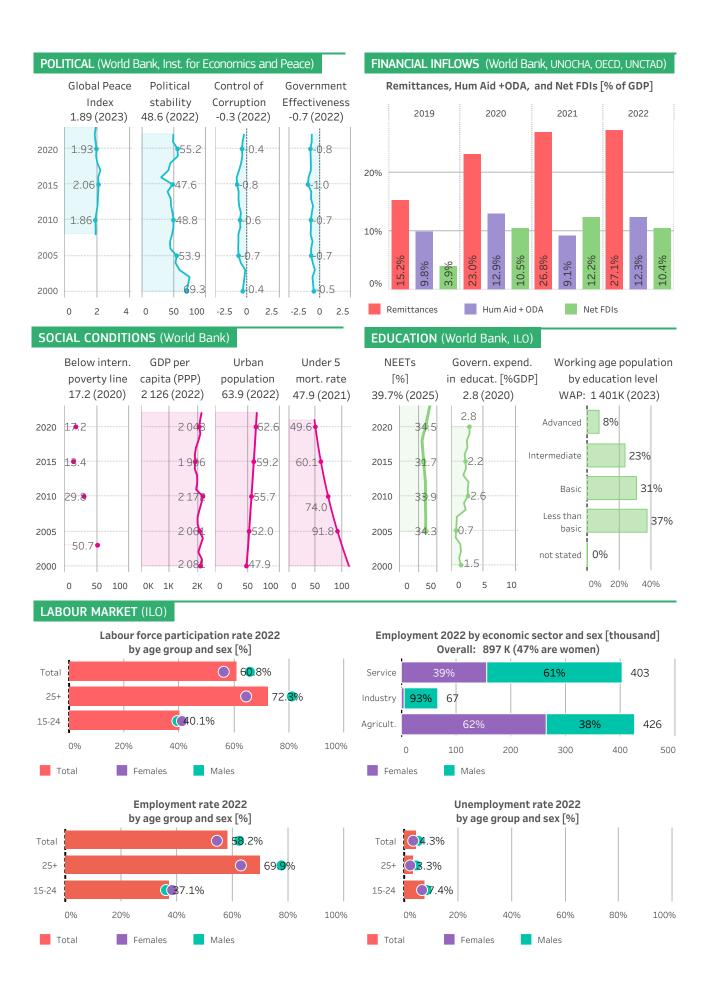
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



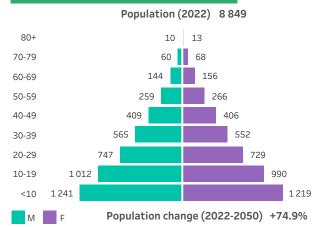


TOGO



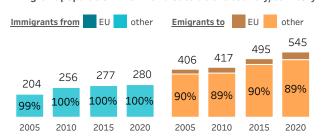


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



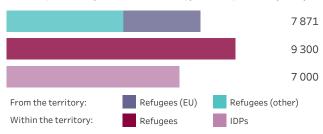
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



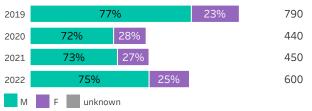
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

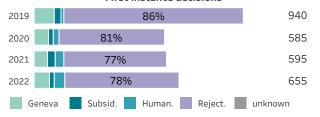
First time applications



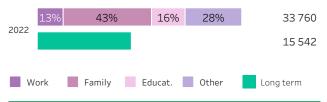
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



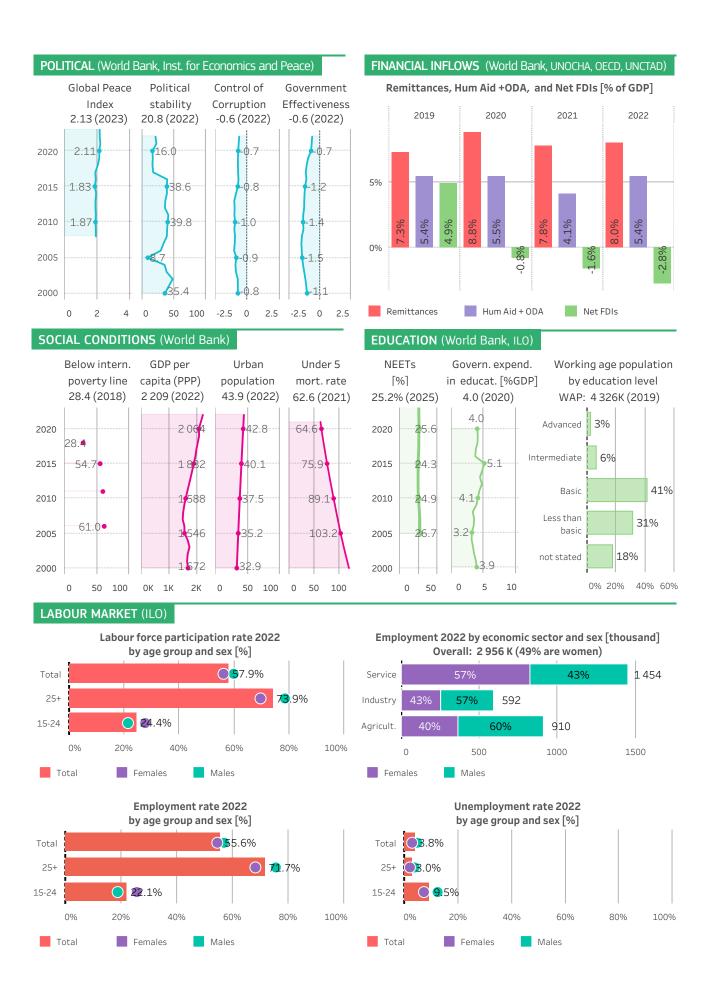
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





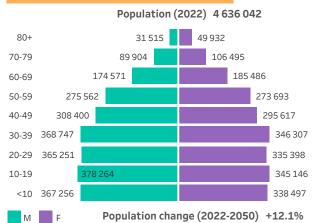


ASIA



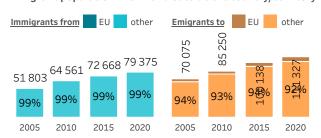


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



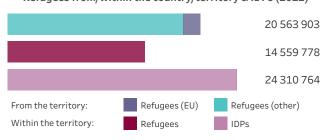
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



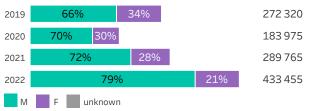
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



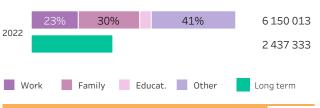
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.3 Singapore [2] 1.3 Japan [44] 3.4 Yemen

[45] 3.4

[1] 0.0%

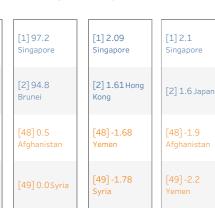
[2] 0.0%

[34] 24.4%

[35] 81.5%

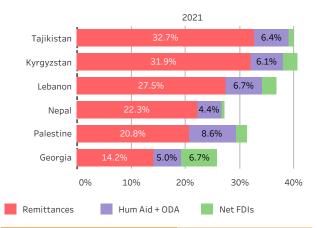
Bhutan

Azerbaijan



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



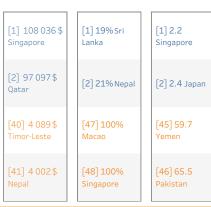
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

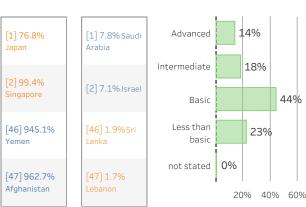
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2022

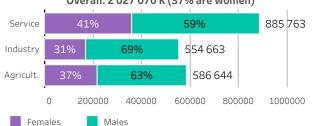
[1] 88.6% Qatar (63.7% women, 96.3% men)

[2] 82.3% United Arab Emirates (54.1% women, 93.0% men)

[46] 37.6% Afghanistan (5.2% women, 70.2% men)

[47] 32.7% Yemen (5.0% women, 60.3% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 2 027 070 K (37% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 88.5% Qatar (63.5% women, 96.2% men)
[2] 79.9% United Arab Emirates (50.7% women, 90.9% men)
[46] 31.7% Jordan (10.2% women, 51.5% men)
[47] 26.9% Yemen (3.5% women, 50.3% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2022

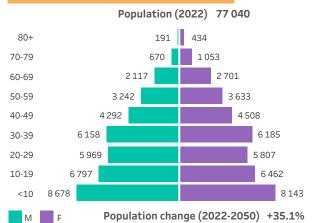
[1] 0.1% Qatar (0.4% women, 0.1% men)
[2] 0.2% Cambodia (0.3% women, 0.2% men)
[46] 19.2% Jordan (25.6% women, 17.9% men)
[47] 24.4% Palestine (40.0% women, 20.2% men)

CENTRAL ASIA



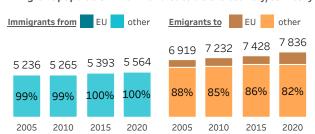


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



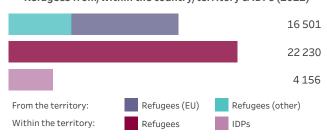
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



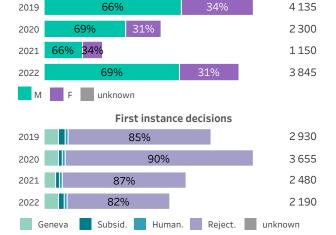
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



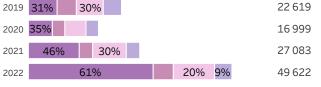
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

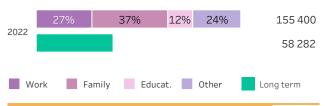


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

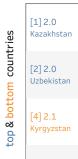


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

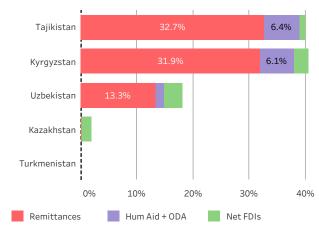
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank UNOCHA OFCD UNCTAD)





SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level



[1] 0.0%

[2] 1.3%

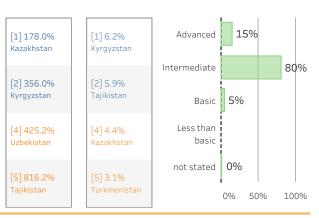
[3] 6.1%

[4] 81.5%

Kyrgyzstan

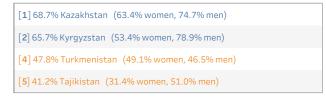
- -Kazakhstan



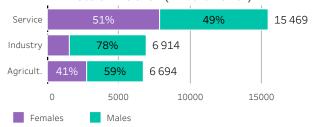


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

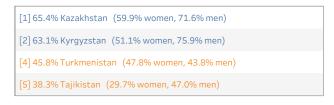
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2022



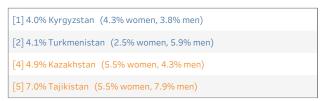
Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 29 076 K (42% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2022



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2022

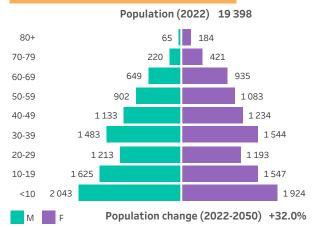


KAZAKHSTAN



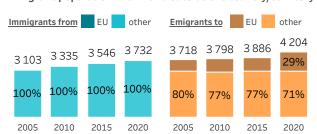


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



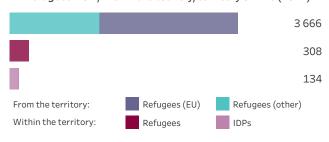
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



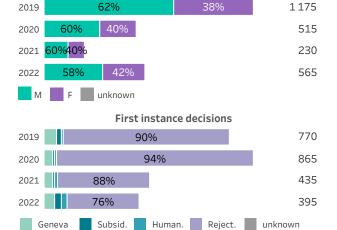
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

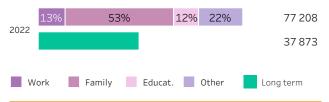


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	17%	23%	36%	24%		11 479
2020		3	86% 22%			8 374
2021	25%	ó	41%	20%		11713
2022	33%		17%	34%	16%	15 937

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



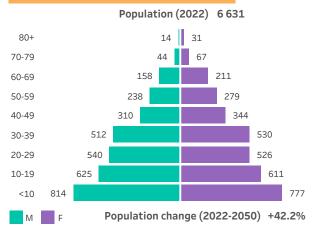


KYRGYSTAN



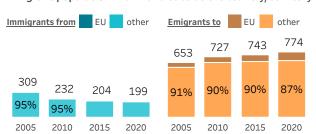


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



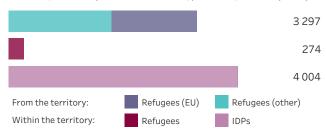
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



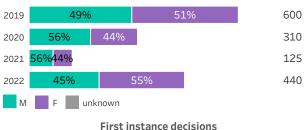
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

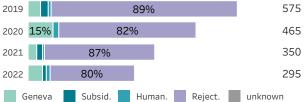


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

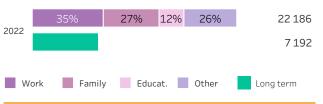




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



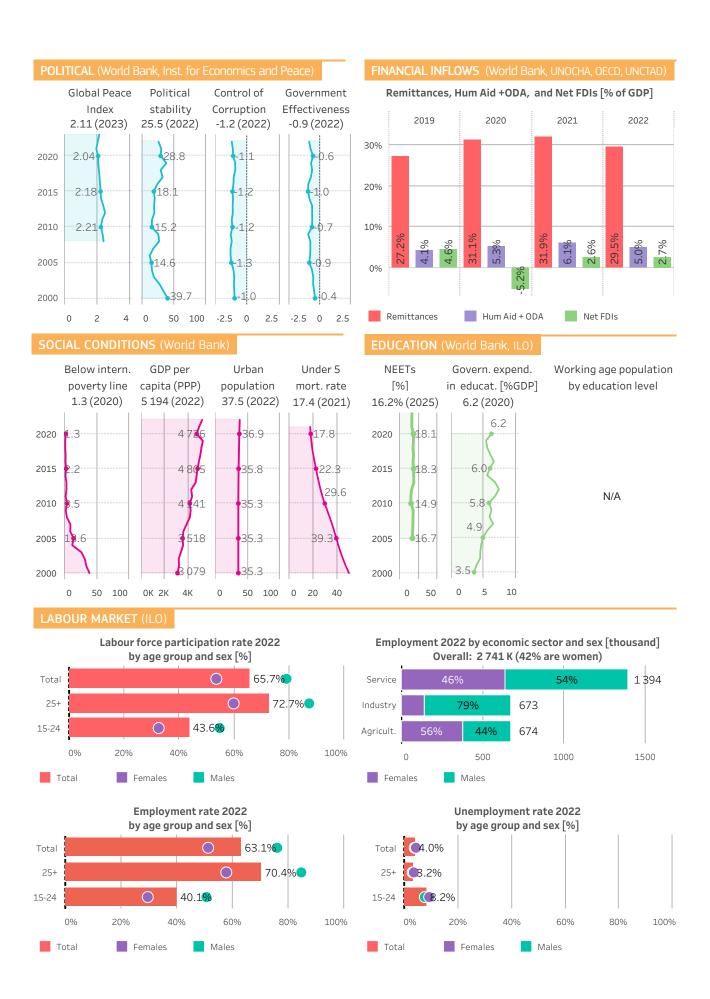
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



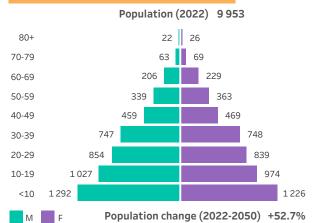


TAJIKISTAN



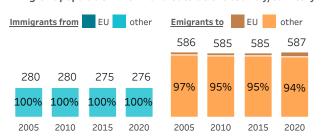


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



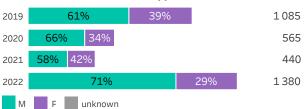
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

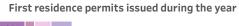


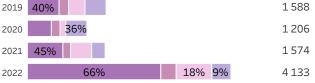
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



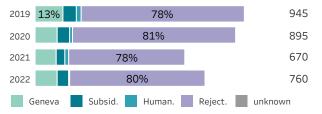


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

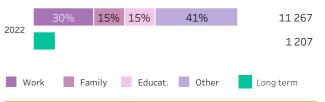




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

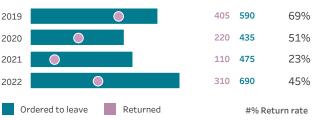


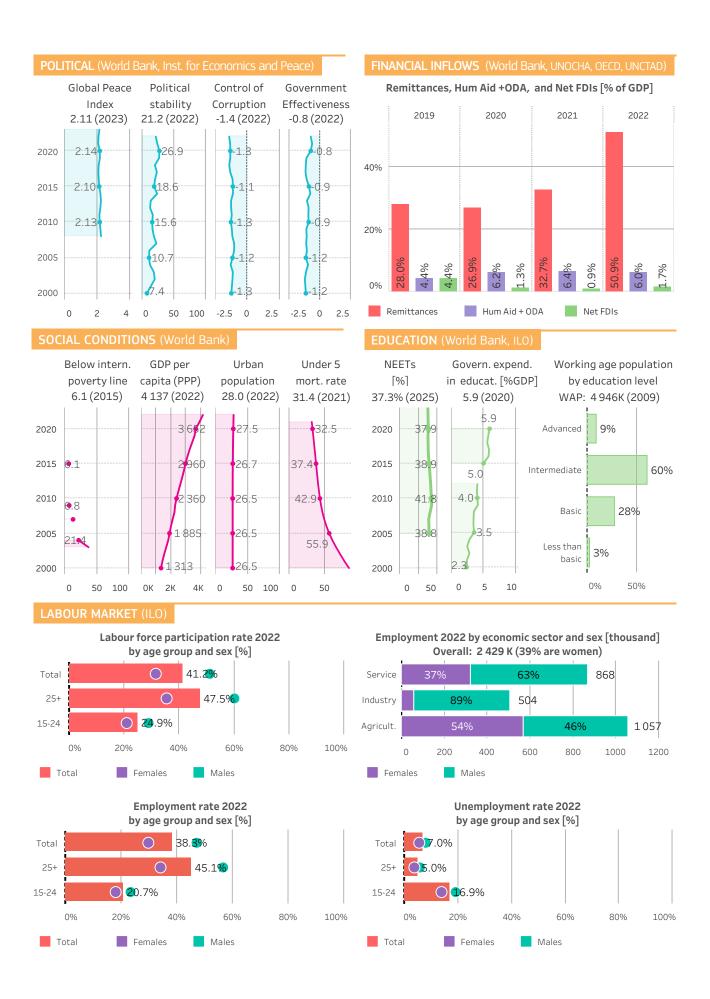
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



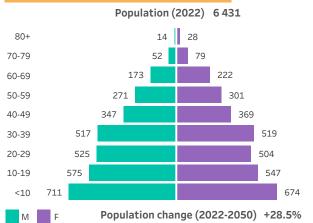


TURKMENISTAN



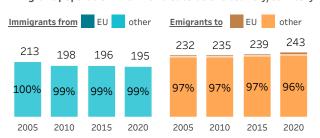


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



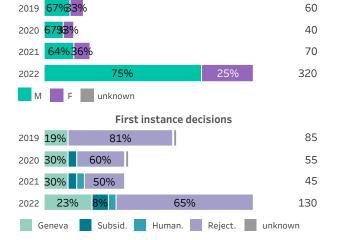
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



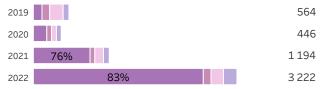
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

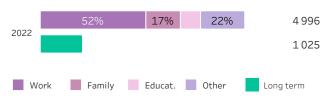


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



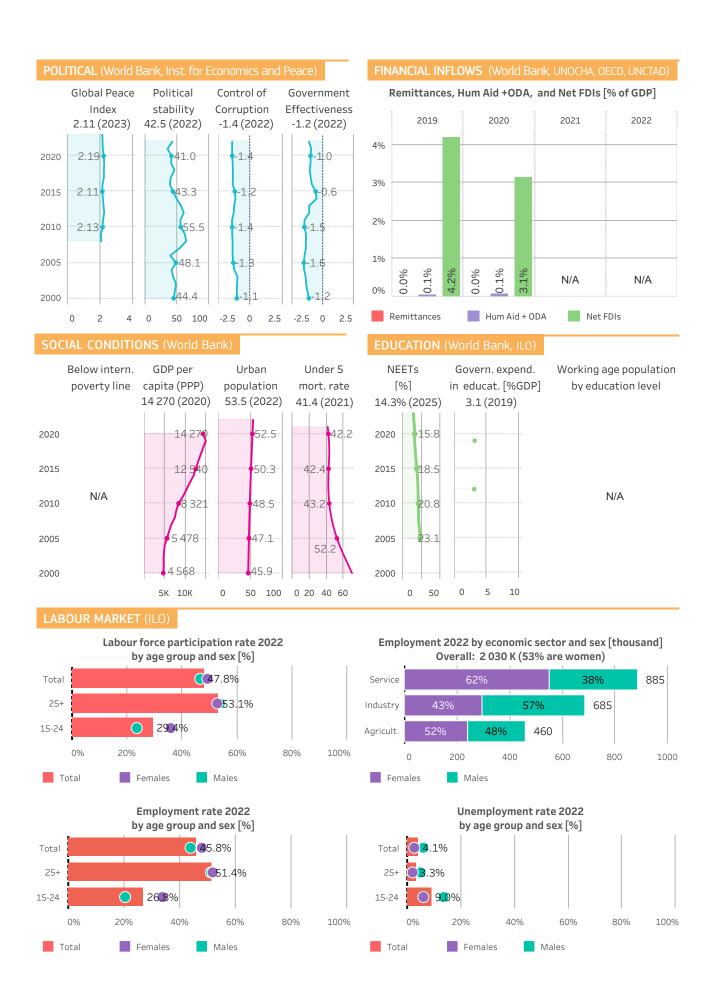
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



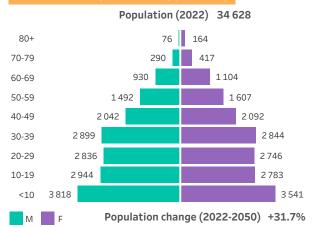


UZBEKISTAN



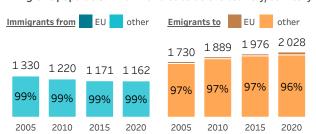


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

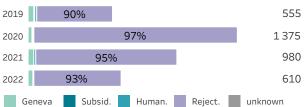


 2020
 51%
 4797

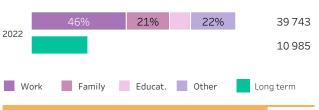
 2021
 66%
 8972

 2022
 76%
 13%
 17723





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



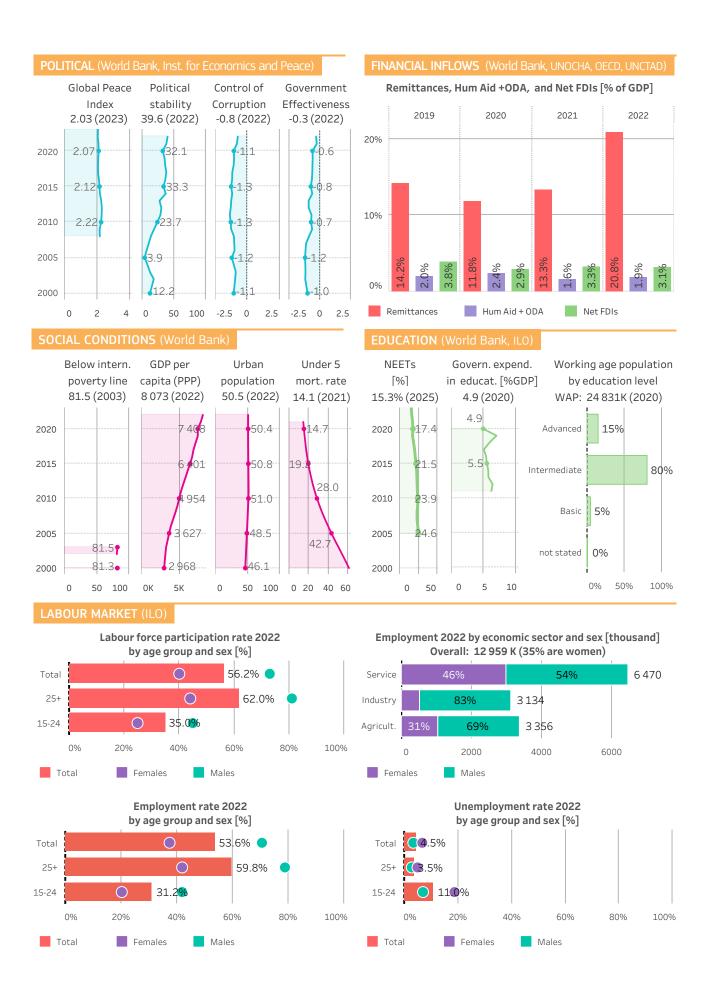
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



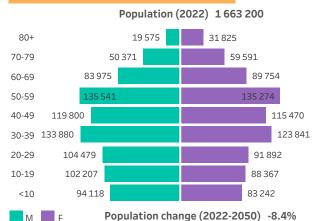


EASTERN ASIA



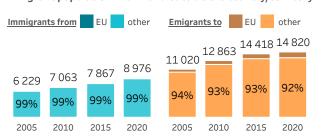


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



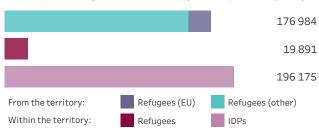
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



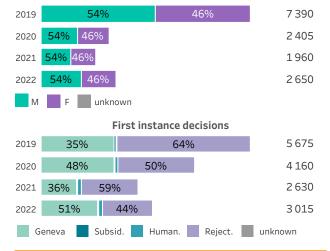
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



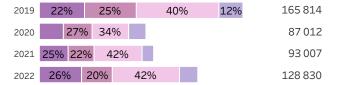
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

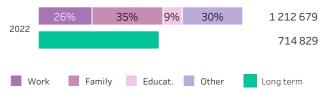


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



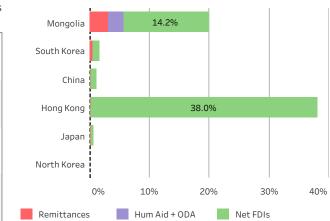
[6] 28.3 China

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 1.54 [1] 1.3 Japan [1] 86.8 Japan [1] 1.6 Japan Japan [2] 72.2 [2] 1.15 [2] 1.4 [2] 1.6 Taiwan Taiwan Taiwan [5] -0.56 [5]-0.4

Mongolia

[6]-1.61

Mongolia

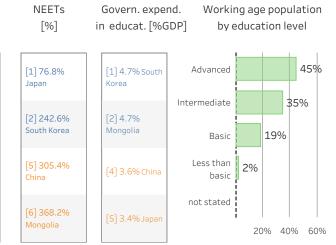


Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



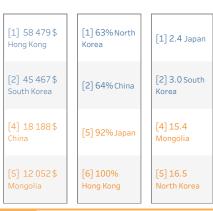
[1] 0.1% es & bottom countri [2] 0.2% South Korea [3] 0.7% Japan

bottom countries

∞

[5] 2.0 China

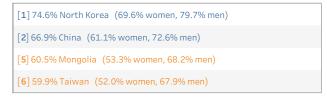
[6] 2.8 North



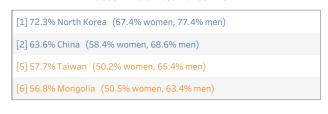
[4] 0.7%

Mongolia

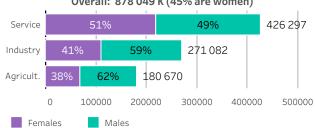
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2022



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 878 049 K (45% are women)



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2022

[1] 2.6% Japan (2.4% women, 2.8% men)
[2] 2.9% South Korea (3.0% women, 2.7% men)
[5] 5.0% China (4.3% women, 5.5% men)
[6] 6.2% Mongolia (5.3% women, 6.9% men)

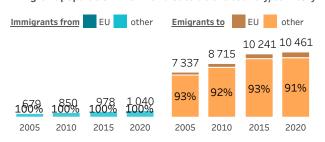
CHINA





MICPATION (in thousand) (LINDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



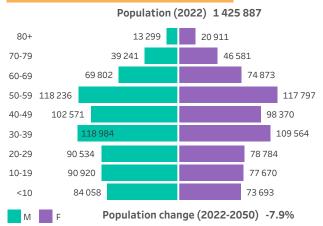


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



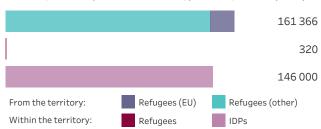
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for China does not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions of China, and Taiwan.

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

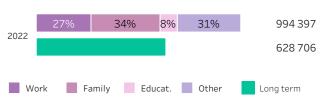


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

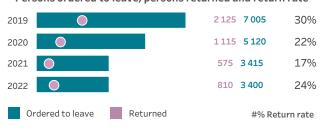
First residence permits issued during the year

2019	19%	27%	3	39%	15%	110 647
2020	259	% 36%	20%			59 912
2021	24% 2:	1% 449	6			64 131
2022	25%	19%	42%			81 262

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



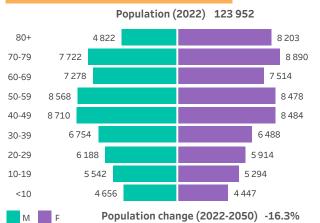


JAPAN



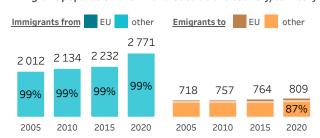


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



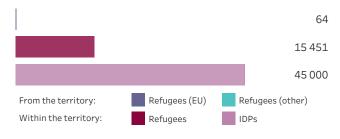
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



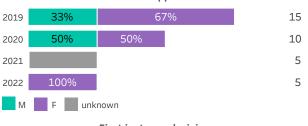
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHER LINEWA IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

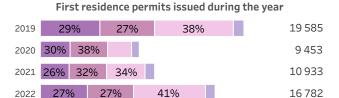


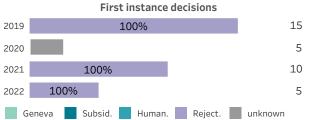
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



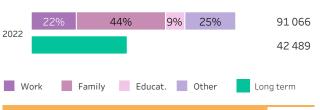








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave

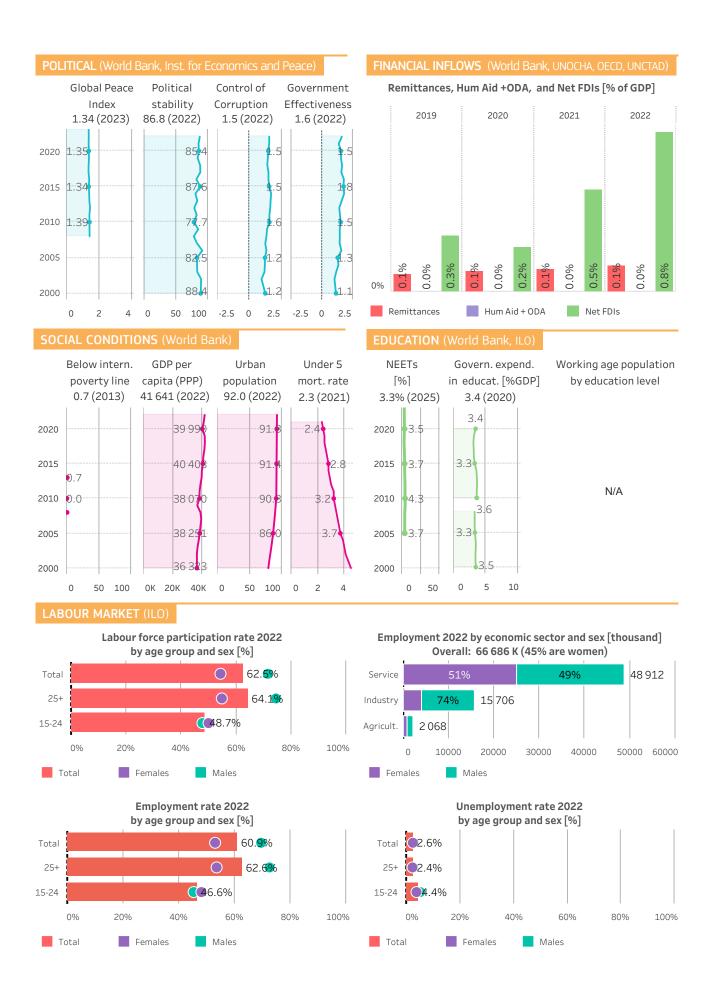
 2019
 50
 780
 6%

 2020
 45
 695
 6%

 2021
 30
 380
 8%

 2022
 35
 400
 9%

#% Return rate

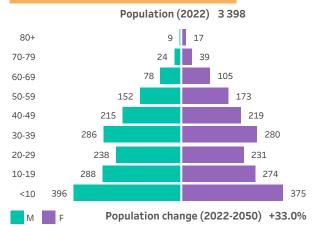


MONGOLIA



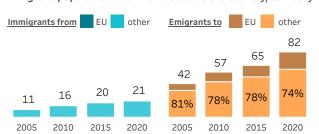


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



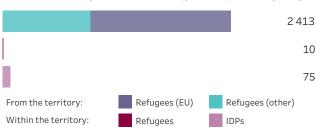
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



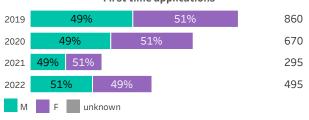
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

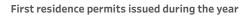


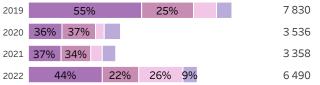
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

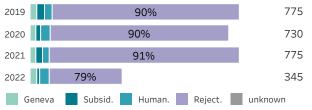


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

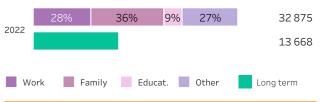




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

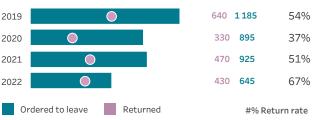


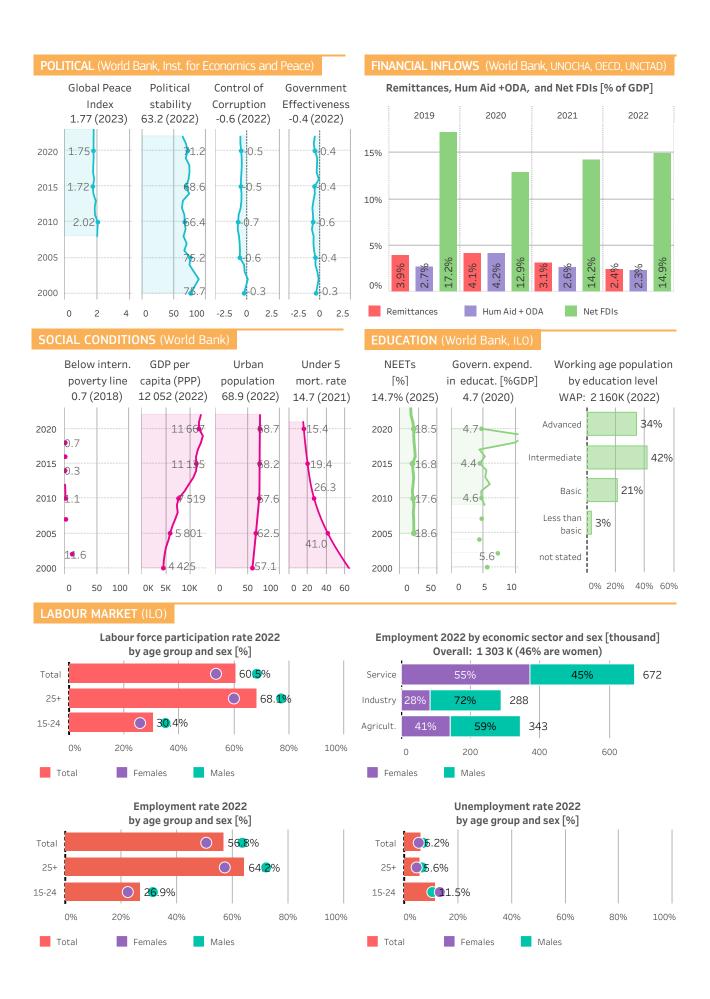
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



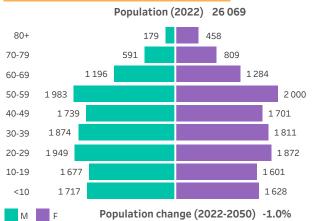


NORTH KOREA



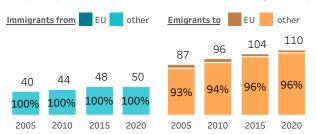


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



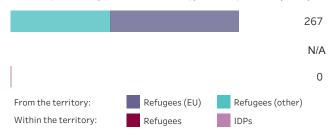
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



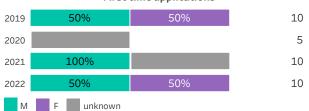
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

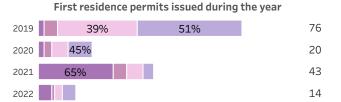


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

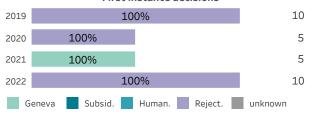




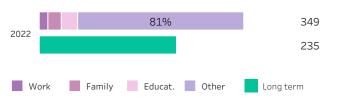






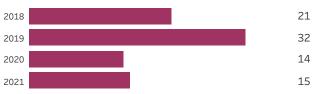


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

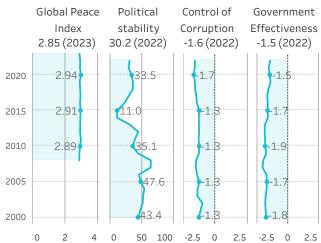
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



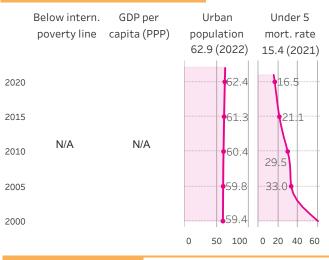




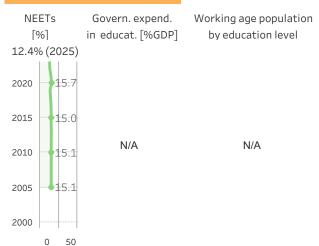
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

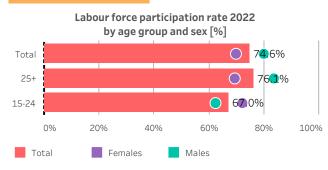
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



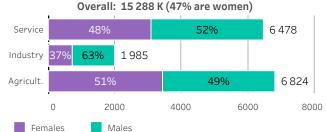
FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

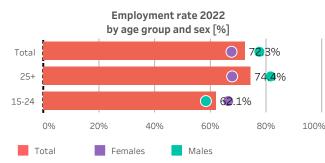


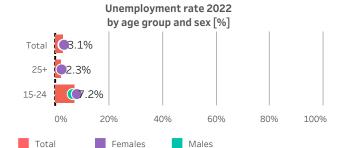
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]





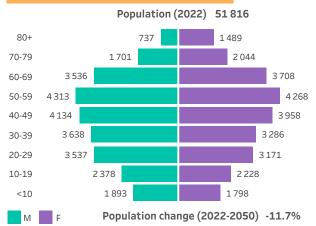


SOUTH KOREA

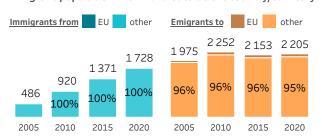




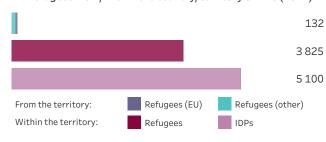
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

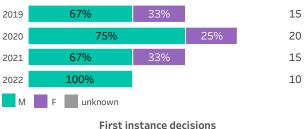


Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

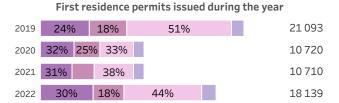


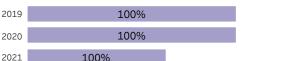
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

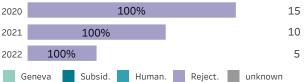




RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

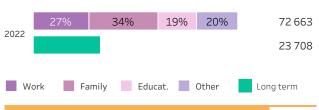






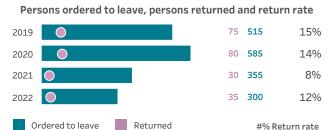
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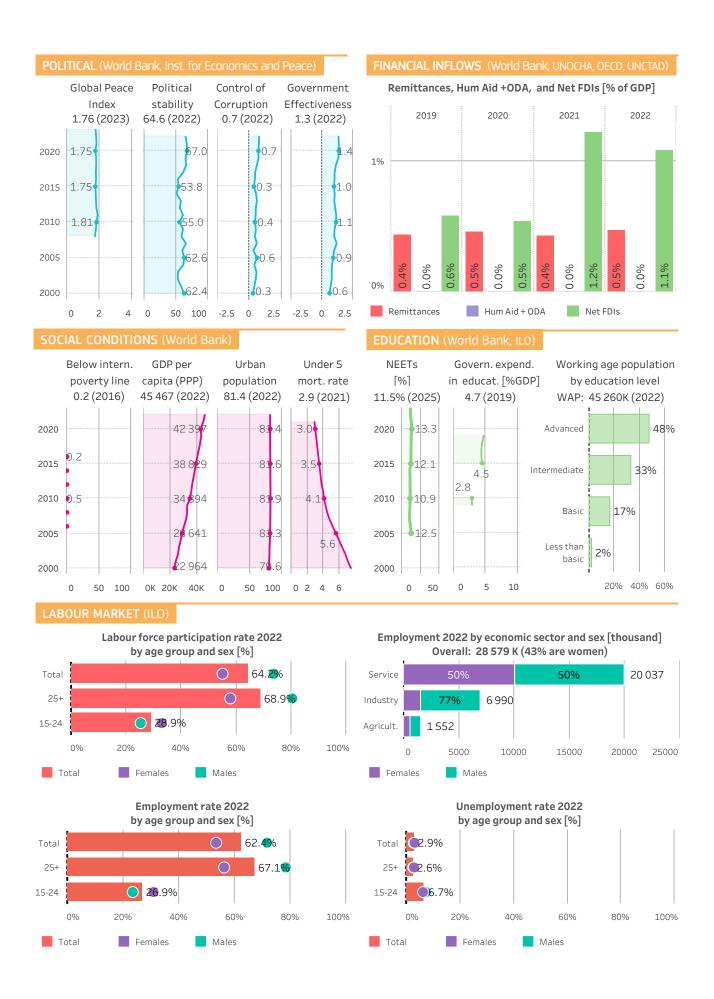
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State





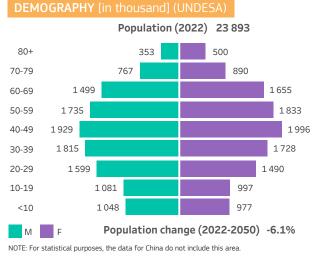


TAIWAN



#% Return rate

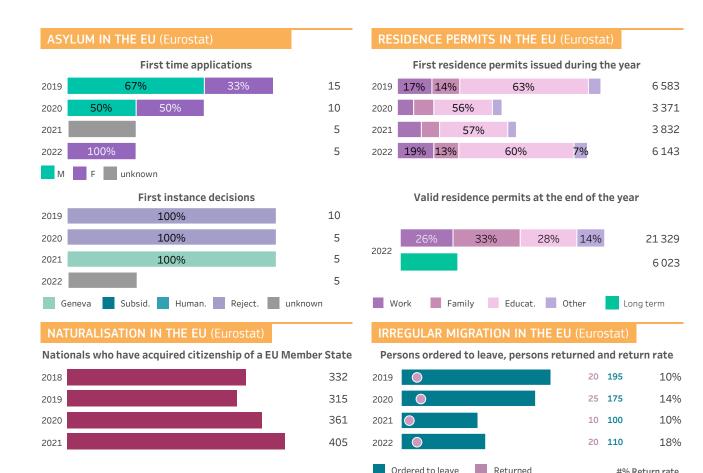




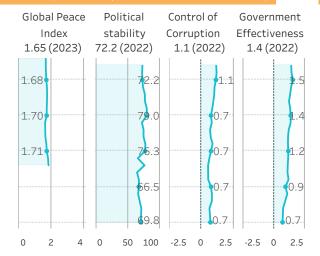
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD)

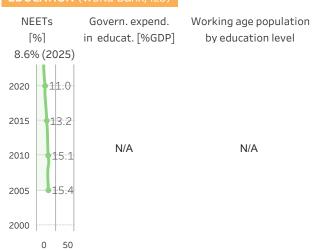
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

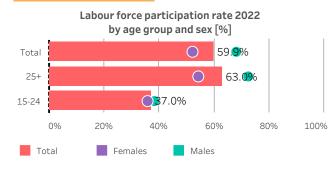
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

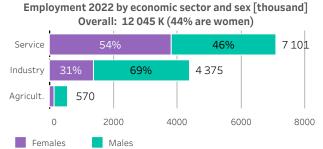
N/A N/A N/A N/A

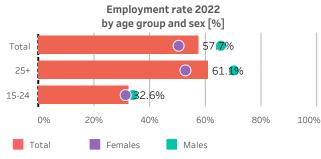
FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

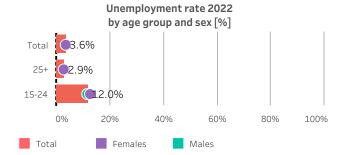


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







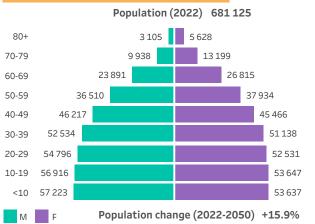


SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA



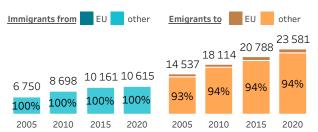


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



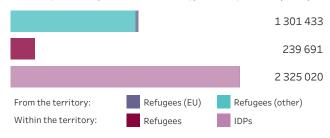
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



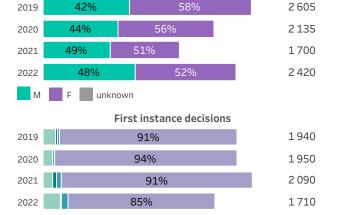
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



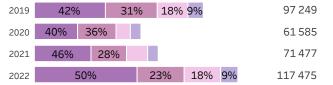
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

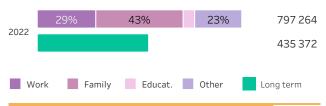


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

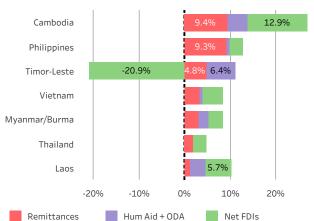


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 97.2 [1] 2.09 [1] 2.1 [1] 1.3 Singapore Singapore Singapore Singapore bottom countries [2] 1.5 [2] 94.8 [2] 1.17 [2] 1.4 Malaysia Brunei Brunei Brunei [9] 2.2 [10] -0.8 ######### ∞ Philippines Philippines Timor-Leste [11]-1.24





SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP] 14% Advanced [1] 4.4% [1] 99.4% Singapore Brunei 25% Intermediate [2] 228.9% [2] 4.2% Vietnam Timor-Leste 46% Less than [10] 519.0% 14% basic 0% not stated [11] 530.1% #########

[1] 0.0% [1] 108 036 \$ [1] 25% [1] 2.2 es Malaysia Singapore Cambodia - -Singapore bottom countri [2] 0.0% [2] 58 670\$ [2] 7.7 ######### Thailand Brunei Malaysia [10] 79% [10] 44.1 ø [7] 7.1% Laos Brunei [11] 4 089 \$ [8] 24.4% [11] 100% Timor-Leste Singapore Timor-Leste

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2022

[1] 76.0% Cambodia (69.7% women, 82.7% men) [2] 73.1% Vietnam (68.6% women, 77.9% men) [10] 59.5% Philippines (46.4% women, 72.4% men) [11] 55.2% Myanmar/Burma (41.1% women, 69.7% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 330 208 K (42% are women)

20% 40% 60%



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2022

[1] 75.9% Cambodia (69.5% women, 82.5% men) [2] 72.0% Vietnam (67.6% women, 76.6% men) [10] 57.2% Laos (54.0% women, 60.4% men) [11] 53.5% Myanmar/Burma (39.6% women, 67.9% men)

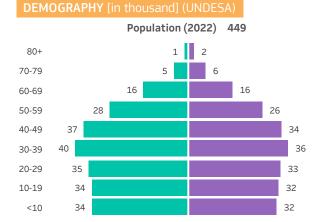
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2022

[1] 0.2% Cambodia (0.3% women, 0.2% men) [2] 0.9% Thailand (1.1% women, 0.8% men) [10] 3.8% Laos (3.2% women, 4.4% men) [11] 4.5% Brunei (6.0% women, 3.4% men)

BRUNEI



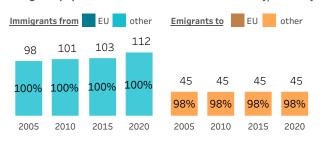




Population change (2022-2050) +11.0%

MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

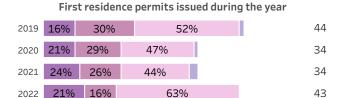
M F

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





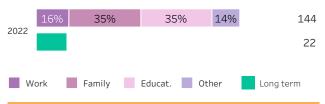


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)









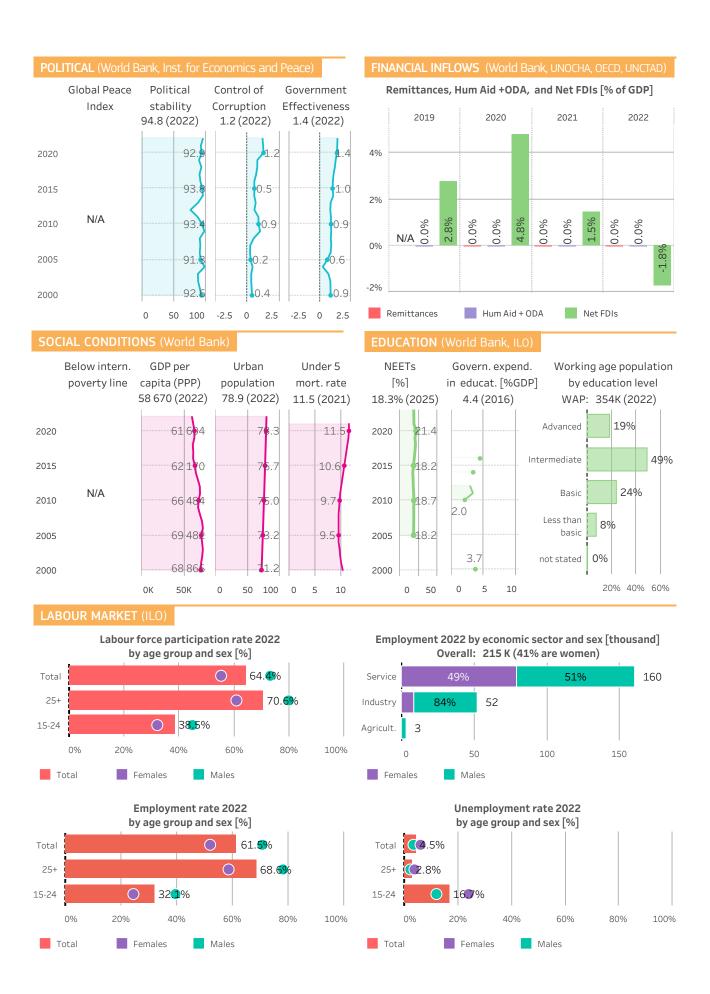
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



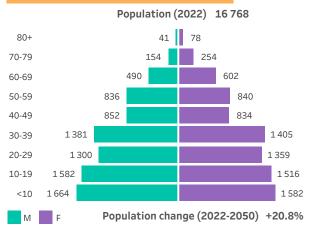


CAMBODIA



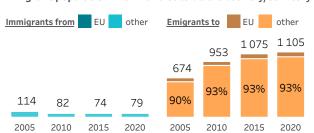


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



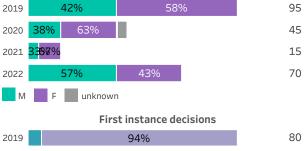
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

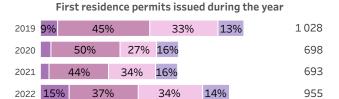


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

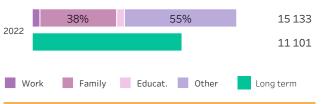








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

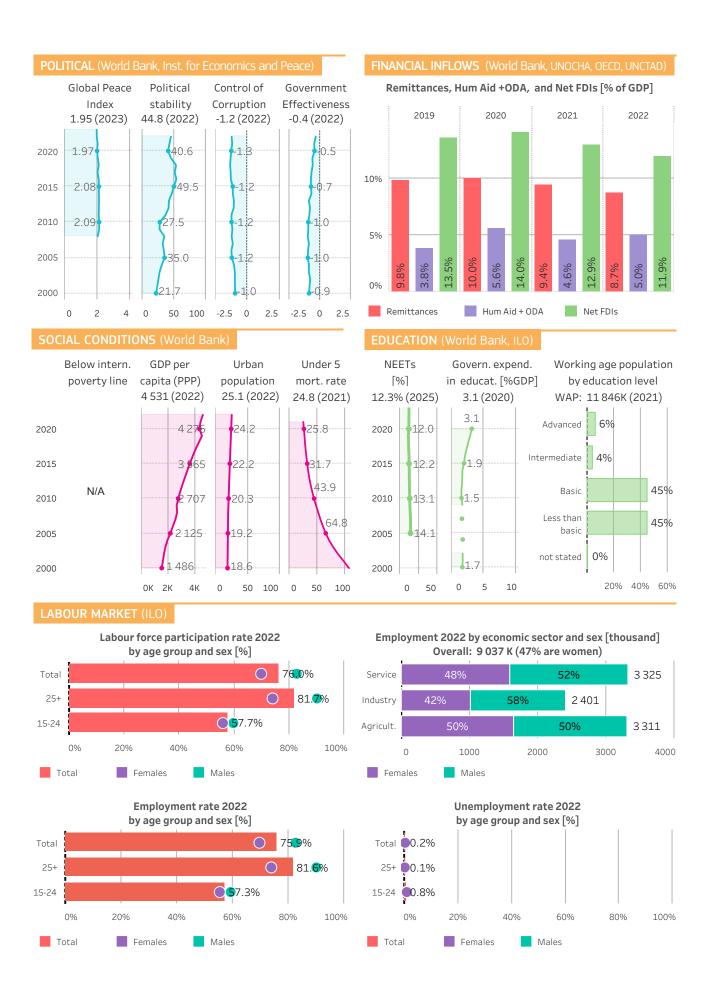


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave

#% Return rate

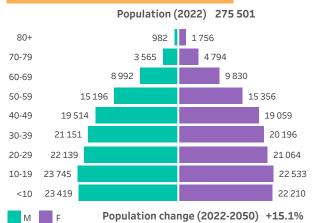


INDONESIA



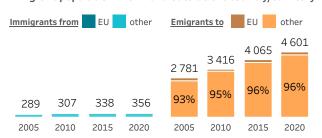


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



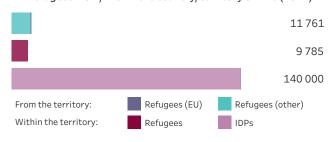
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



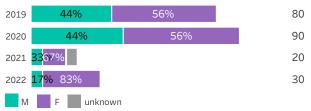
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



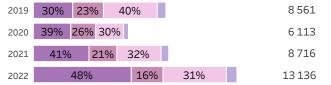
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

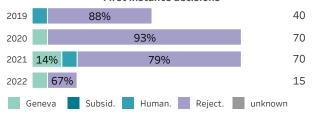


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

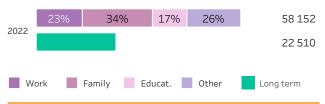




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



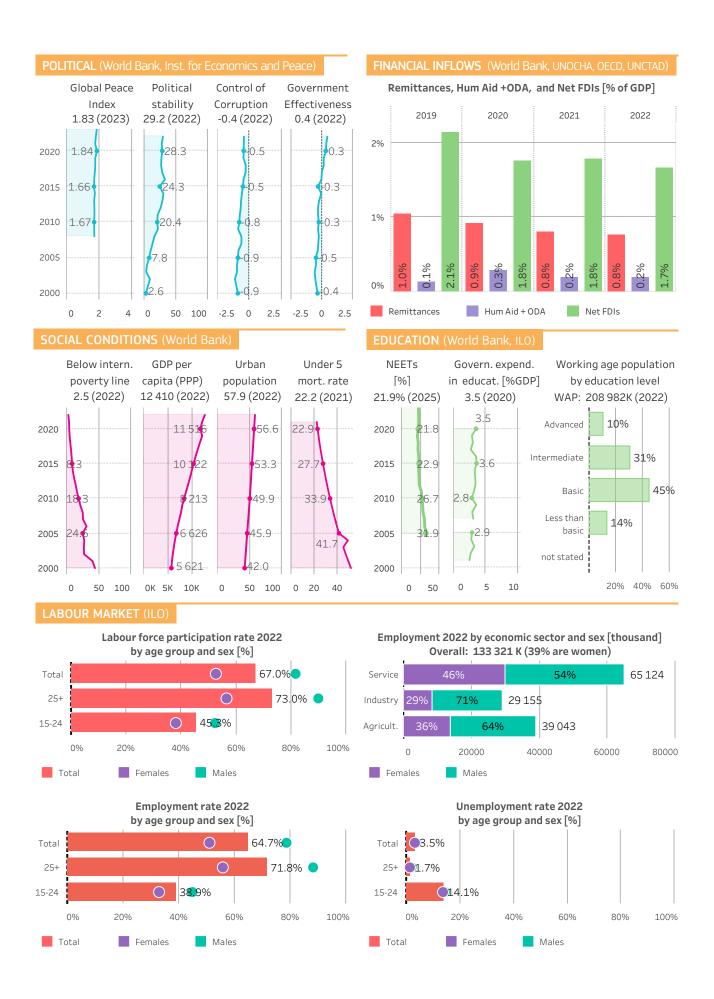
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



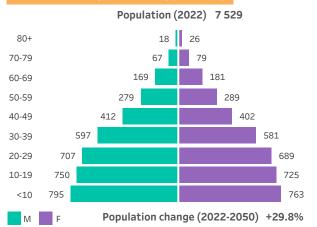


LAOS



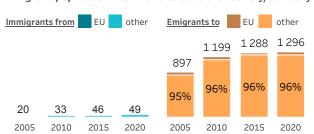


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



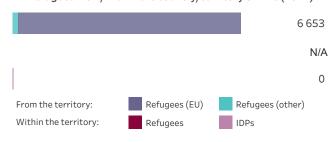
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



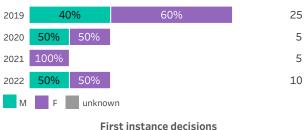
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

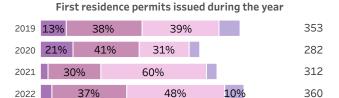


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



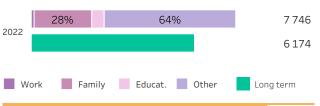








Valid residence permits at the end of the year

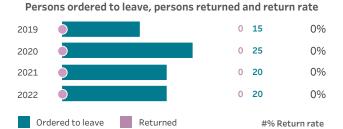


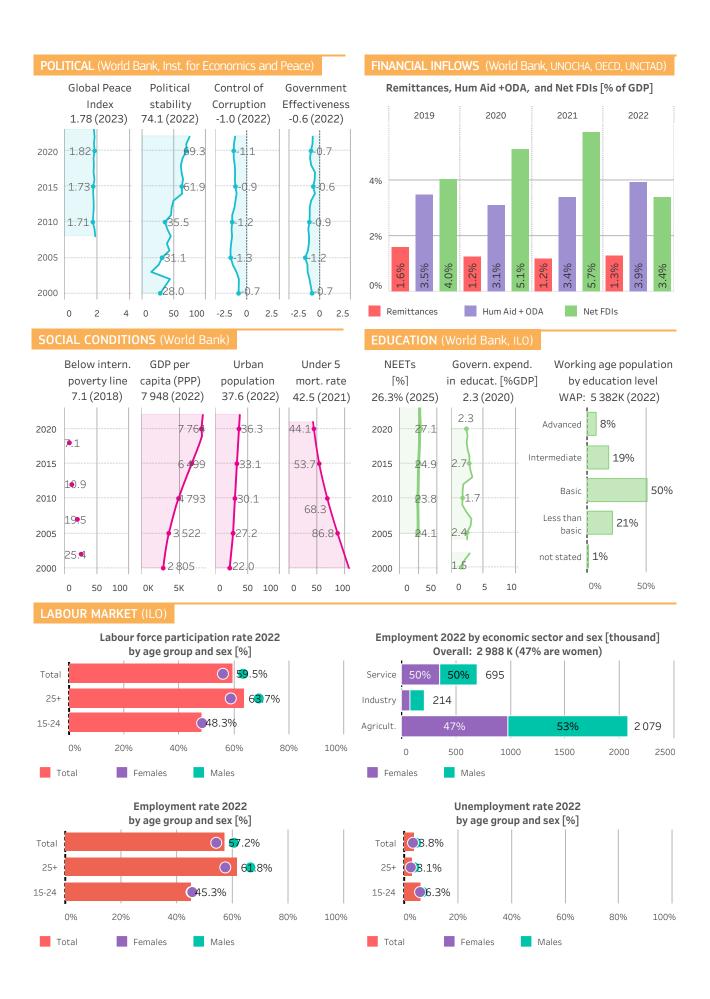
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



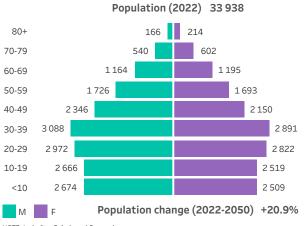


MALAYSIA





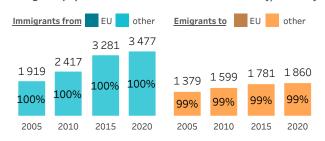
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Sabah and Sarawak

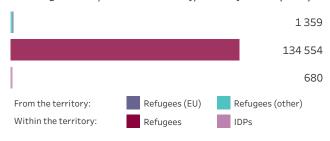
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



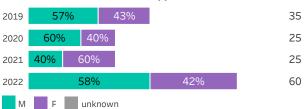
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

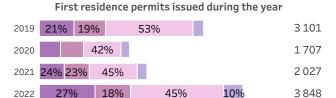


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

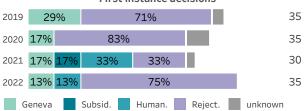




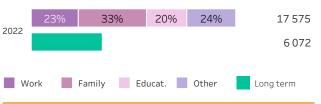
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

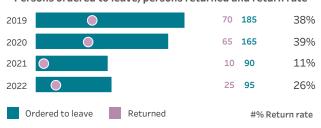


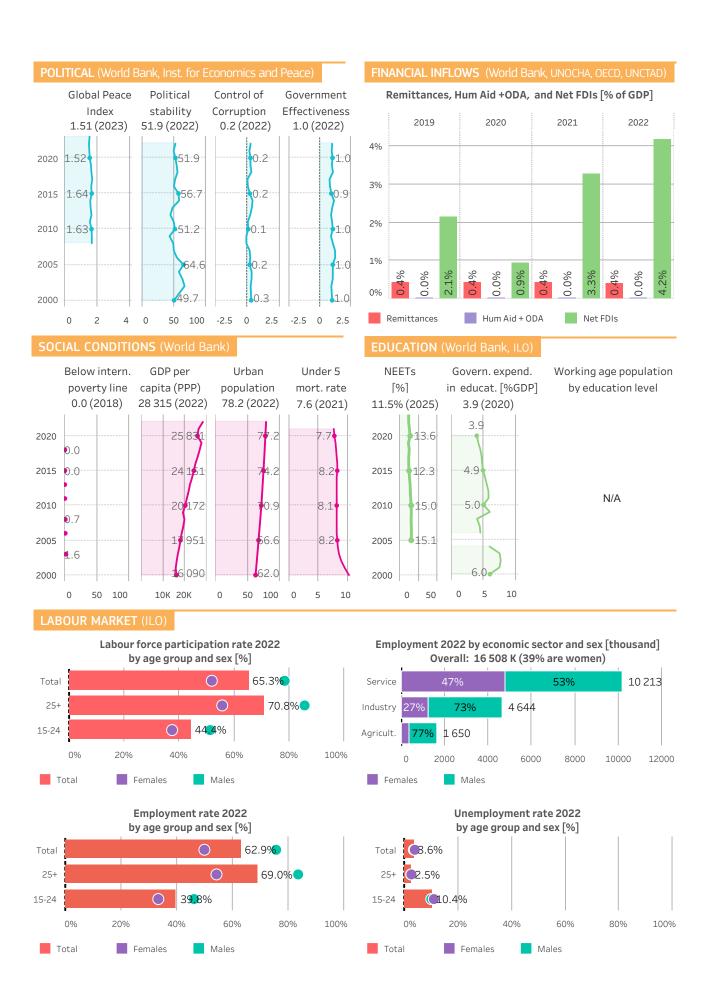
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



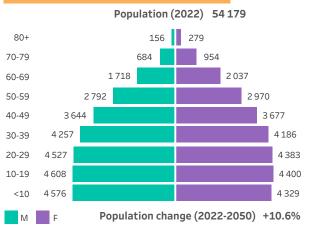


MYANMAR/BURMA



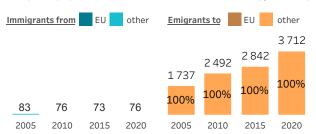


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



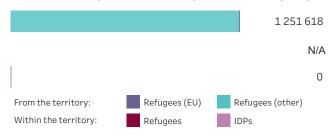
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

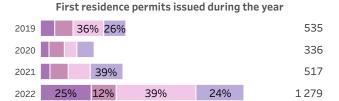


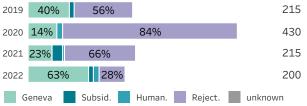
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



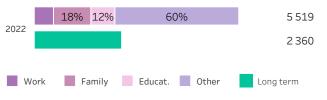


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year

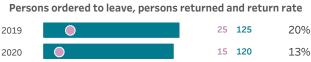


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

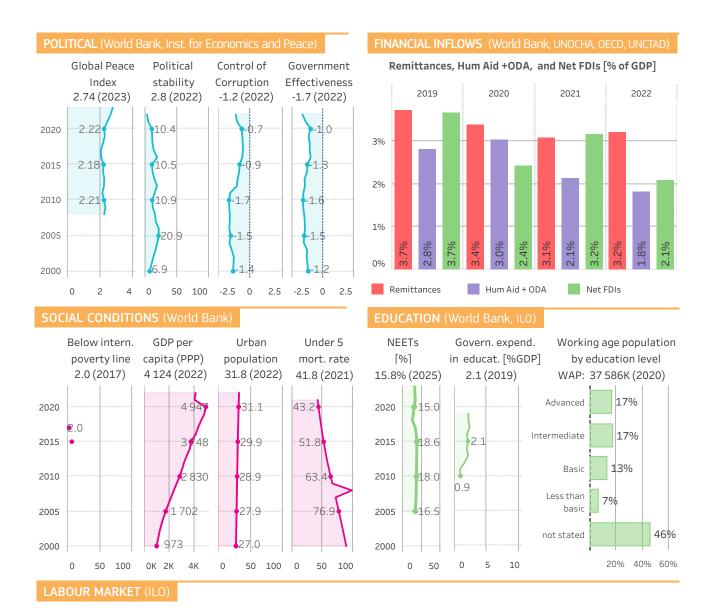
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

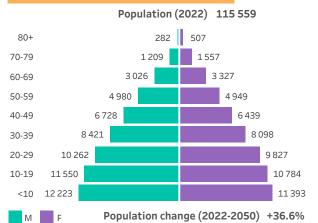
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PHILIPPINES



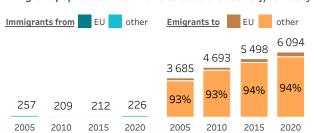


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



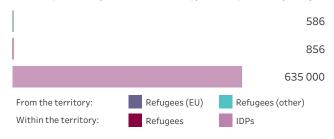
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



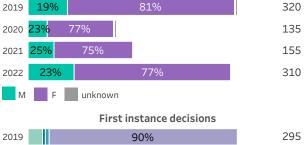
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

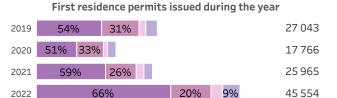


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

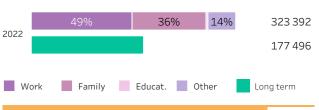








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



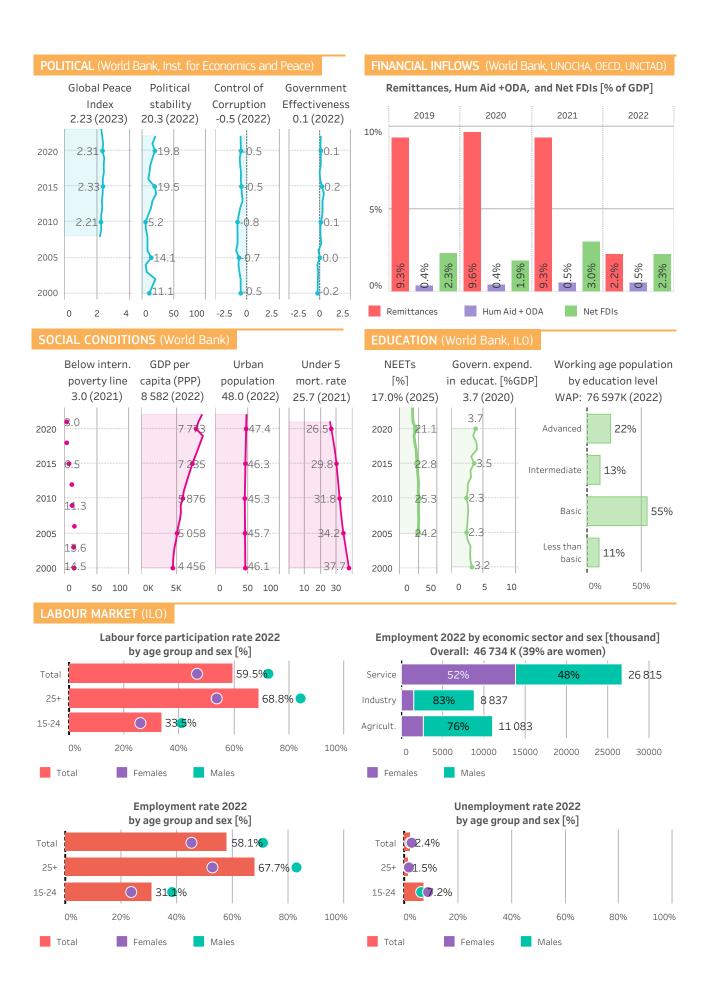
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





2019

2020

2021

SINGAPORE



15%

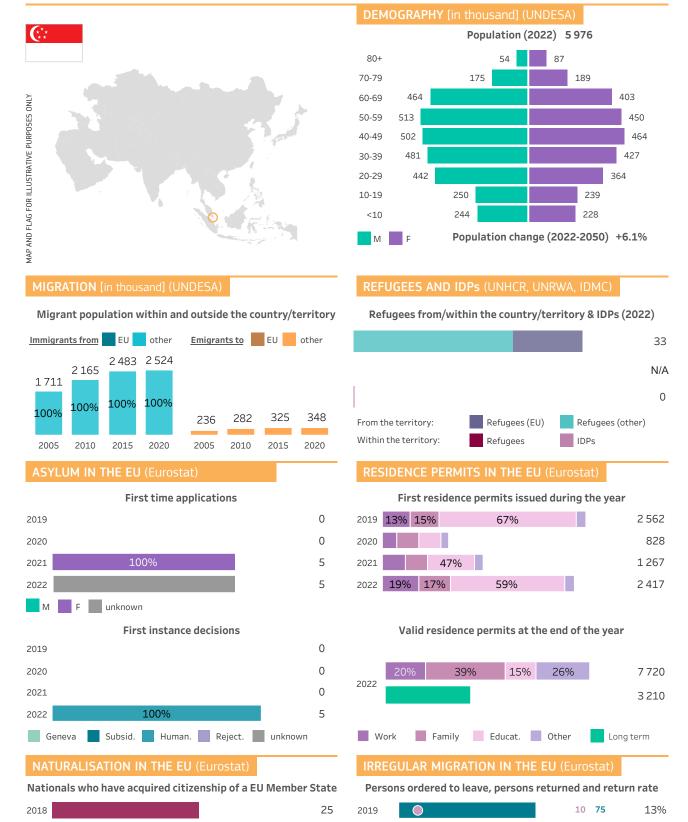
0%

22%

#% Return rate

0 30

10 45



36

37

29

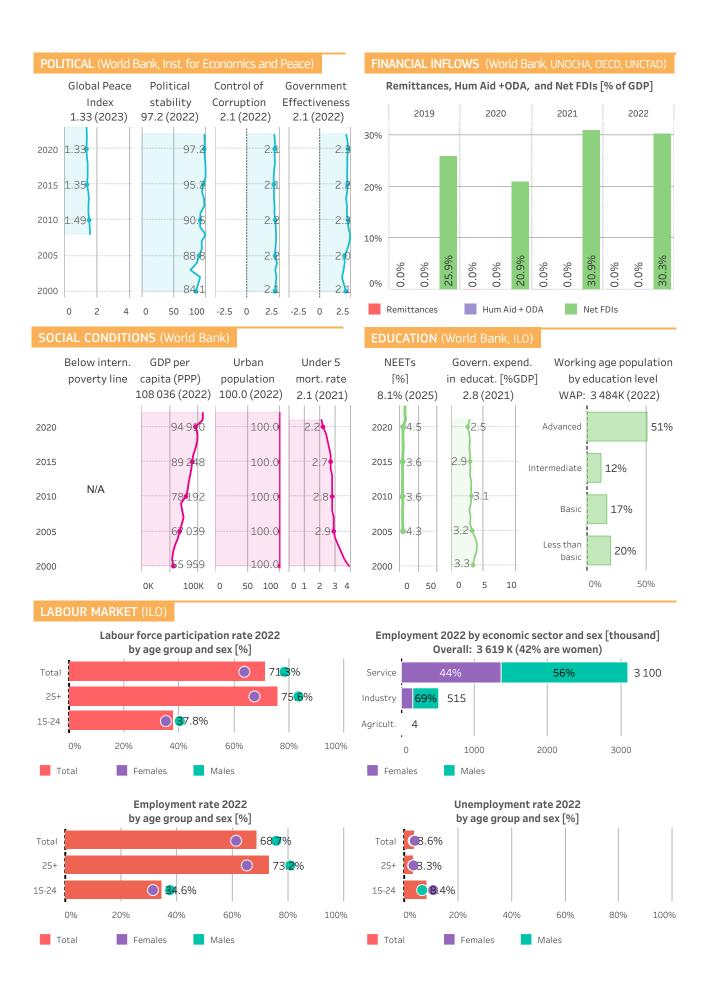
2020

2021

2022

Ordered to leave

Returned

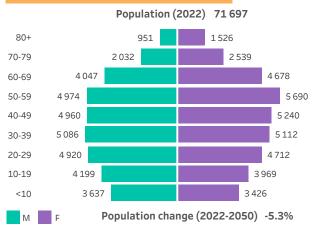


THAILAND



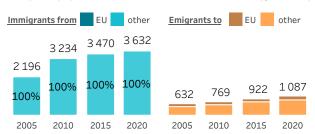


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



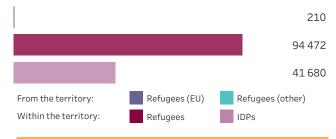
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



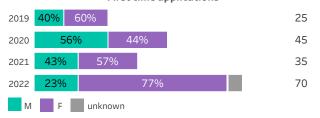
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

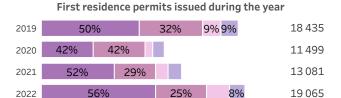


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

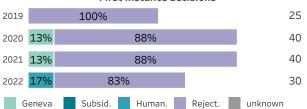
First time applications



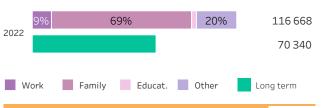
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



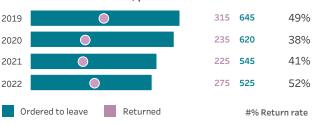
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

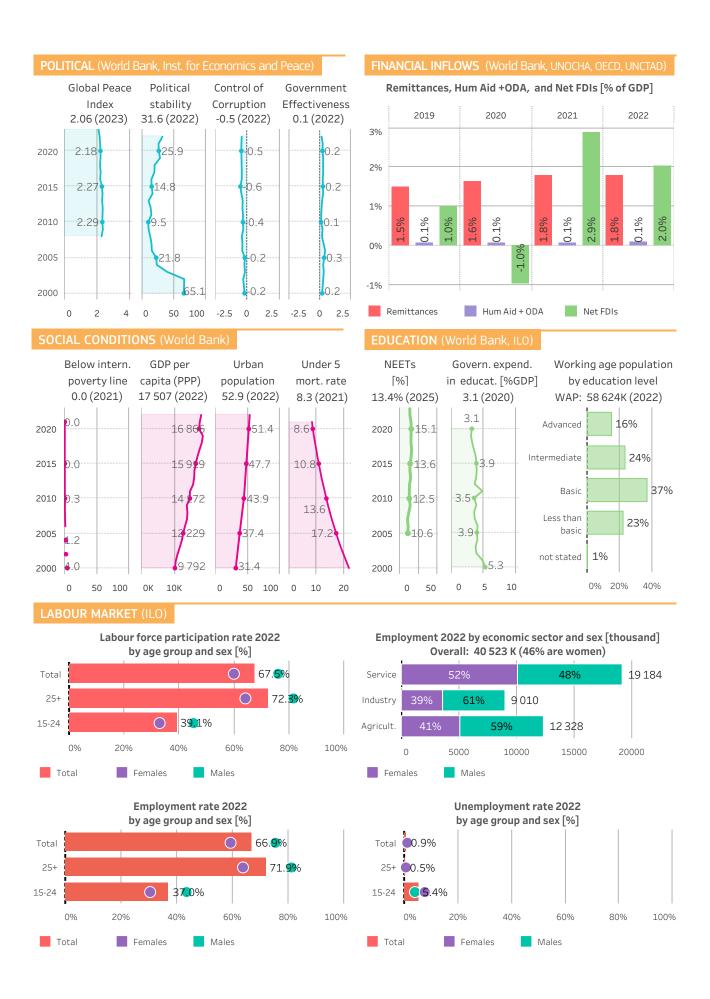
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





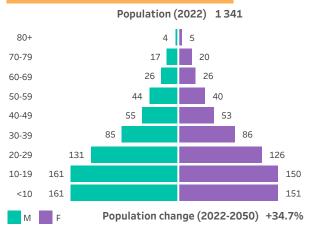


TIMOR-LESTE



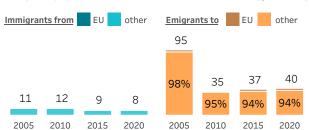


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

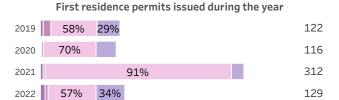


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

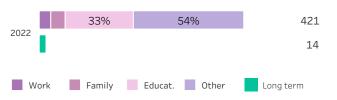








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



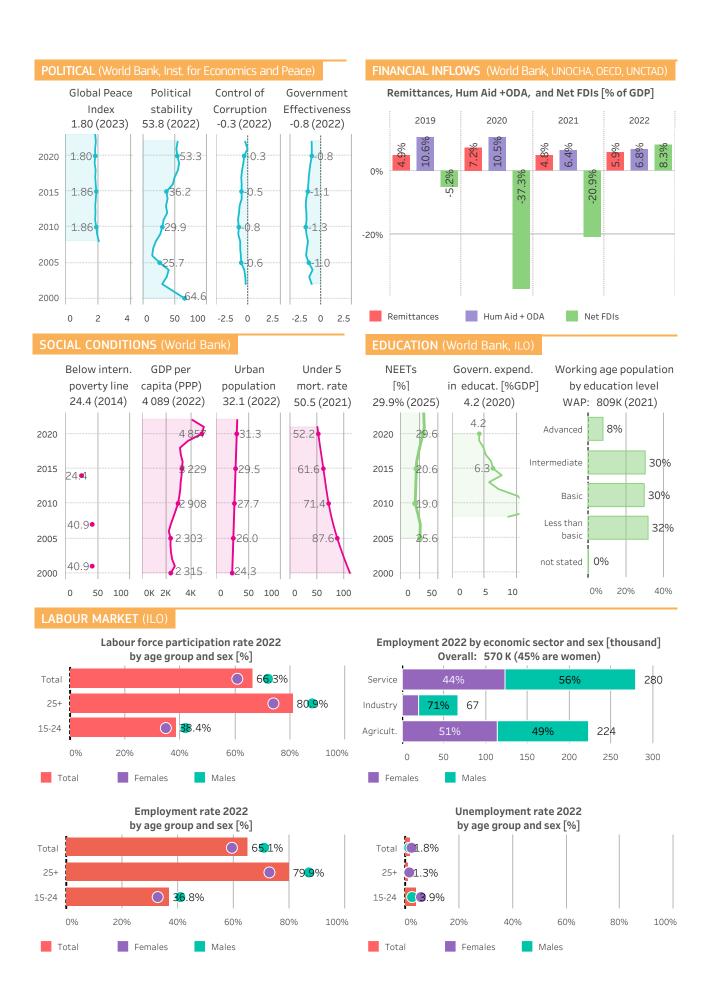
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



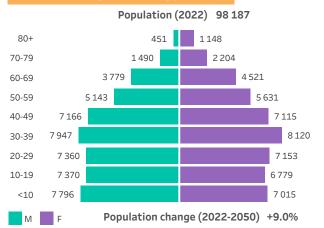


VIET NAM



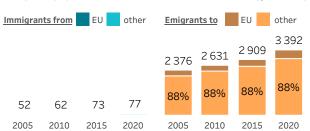


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



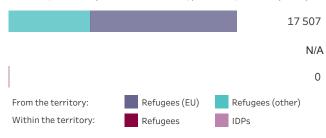
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



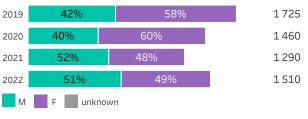
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

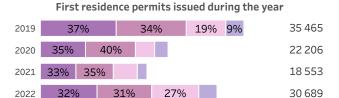


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



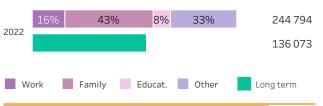








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

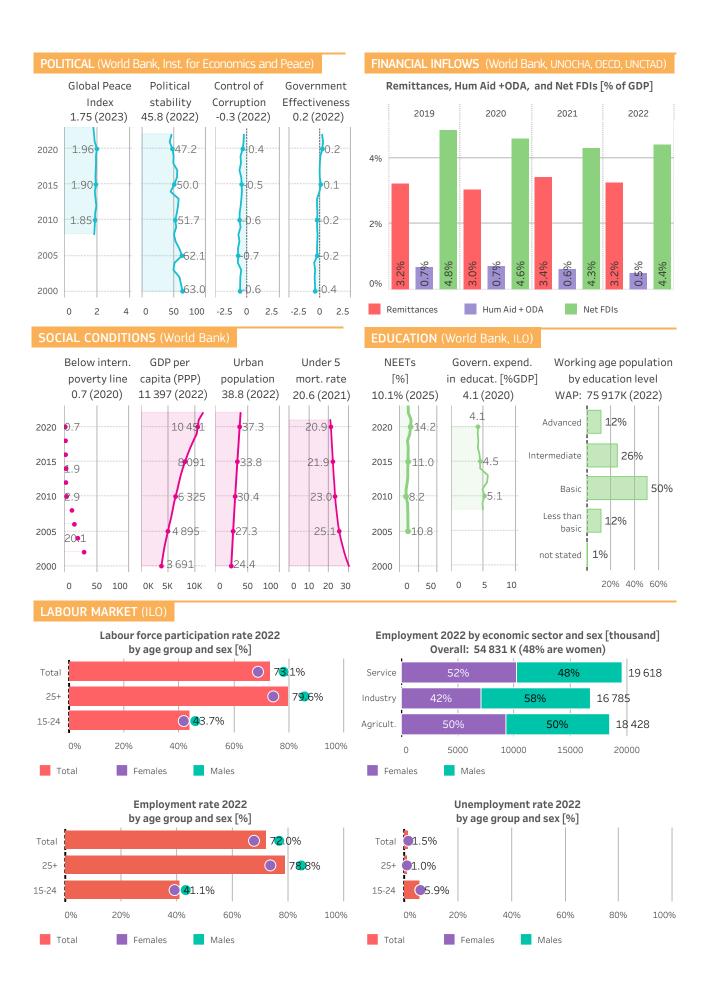
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





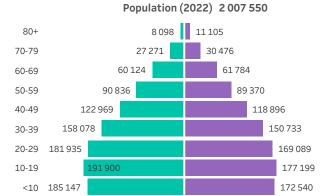


SOUTHERN ASIA



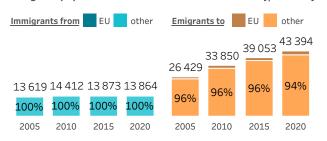


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

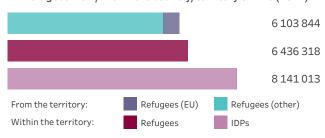
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

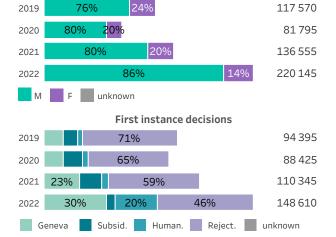
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +23.3%



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

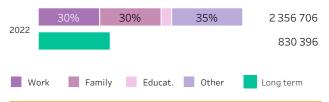


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2019	25%	30%		30%			329 167
2020	2:	9%	34%				231 548
2021	29%	28%	2	29%			293 851
2022	35	5%	24	% 12	2%	29%	489 187

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

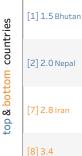


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness



[1] 0.0%

[2] 0.0%

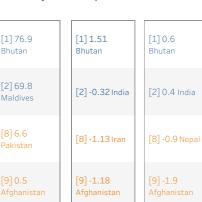
Maldives

[7] 9.6%

Bangladesh

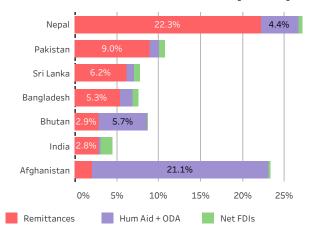
[8] 11.9%

Bhutan



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)





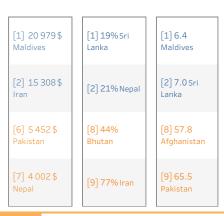
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

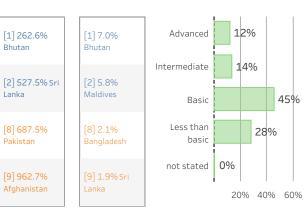
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level

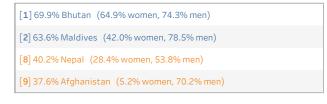






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

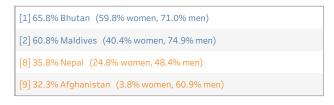
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 722 798 K (26% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2022



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2022

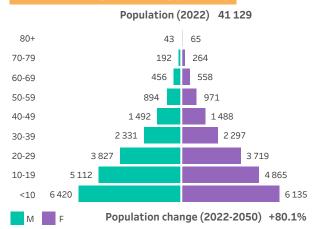
[1] 4.3% Bangladesh (6.6% women, 3.1% men)	
[2] 4.4% Maldives (3.8% women, 4.6% men)	
[8] 10.9% Nepal (12.5% women, 10.0% men)	
[9] 14.1% Afghanistan (26.7% women, 13.2% men)	

AFGHANISTAN



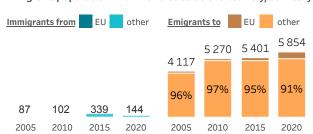


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



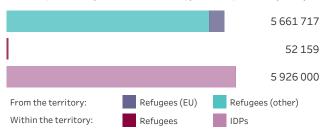
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



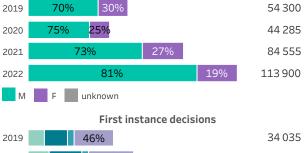
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





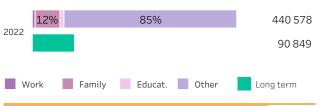


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

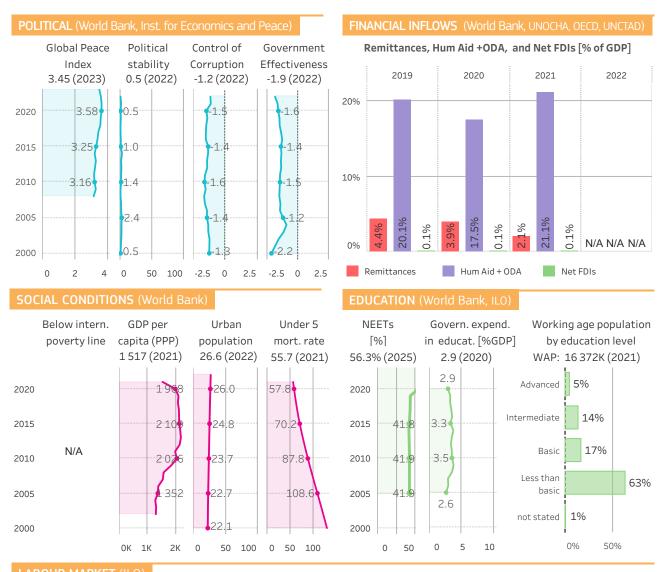
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







LABOUR MARKET (ILU)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

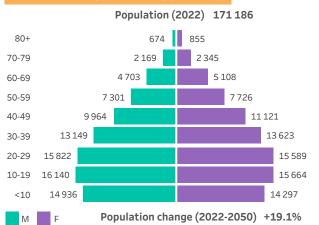
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BANGLADESH



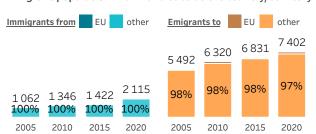


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



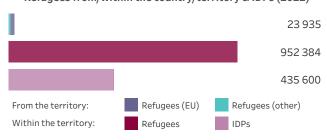
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



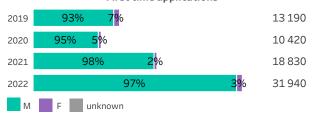
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

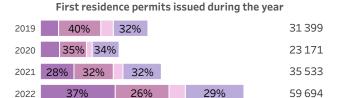


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

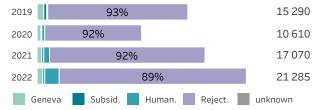




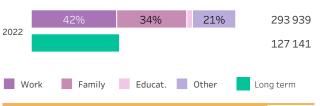








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



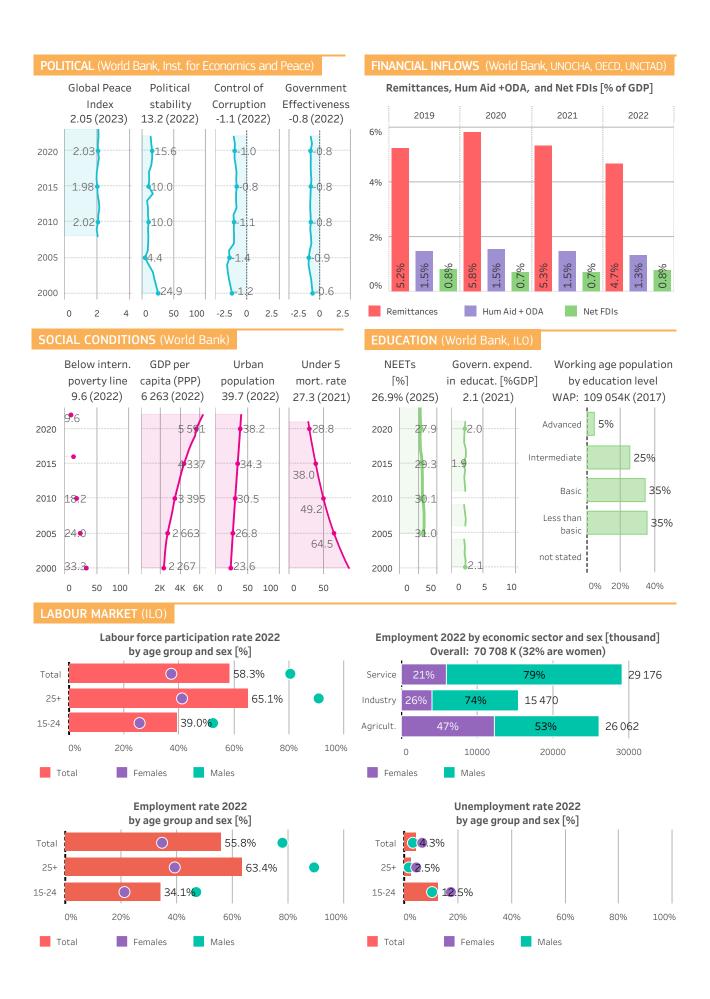
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



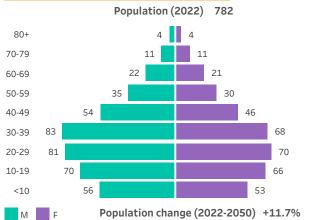


BHUTAN



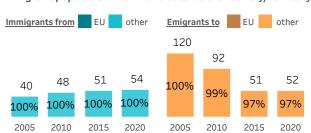


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



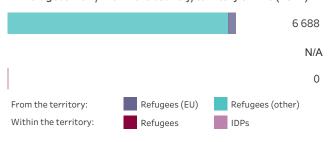
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



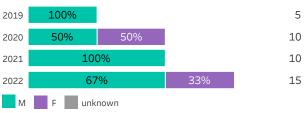
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

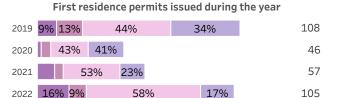


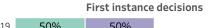
ASVILIM IN THE FIL (Furnstat)





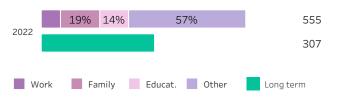
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



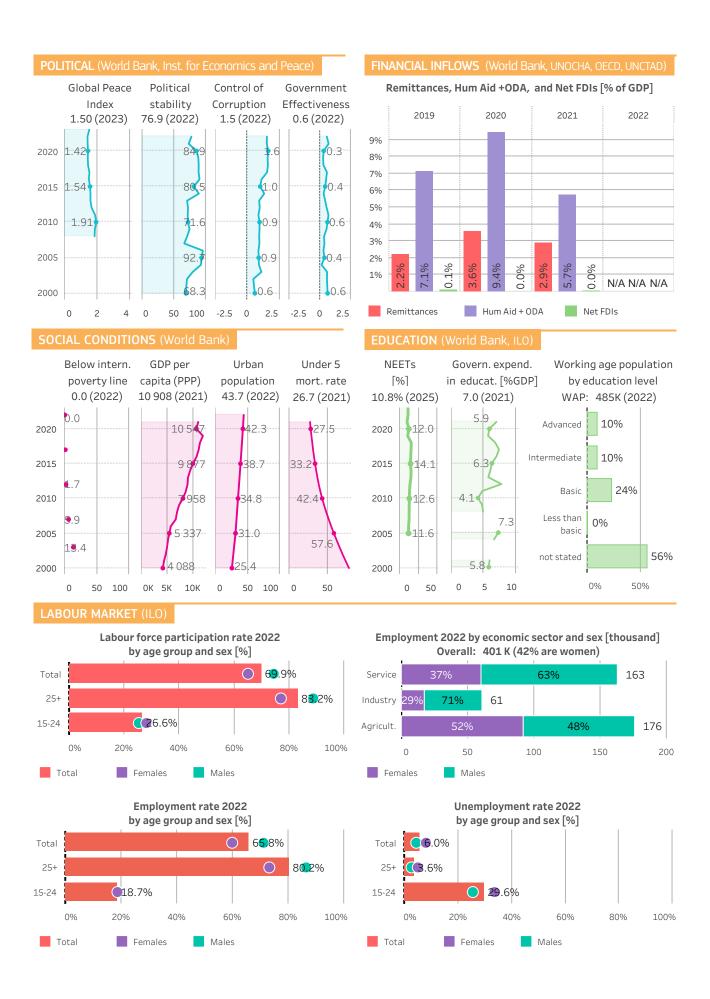
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



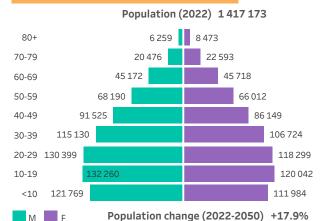


INDIA



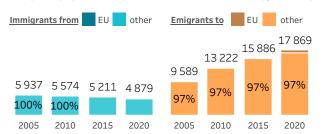


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



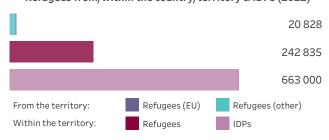
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



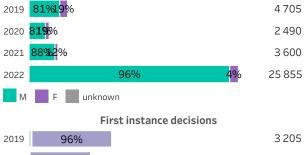
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



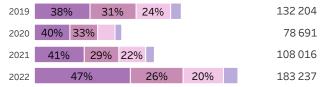
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

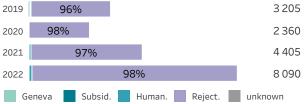
First time applications



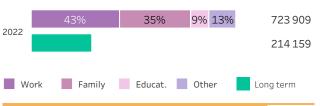
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



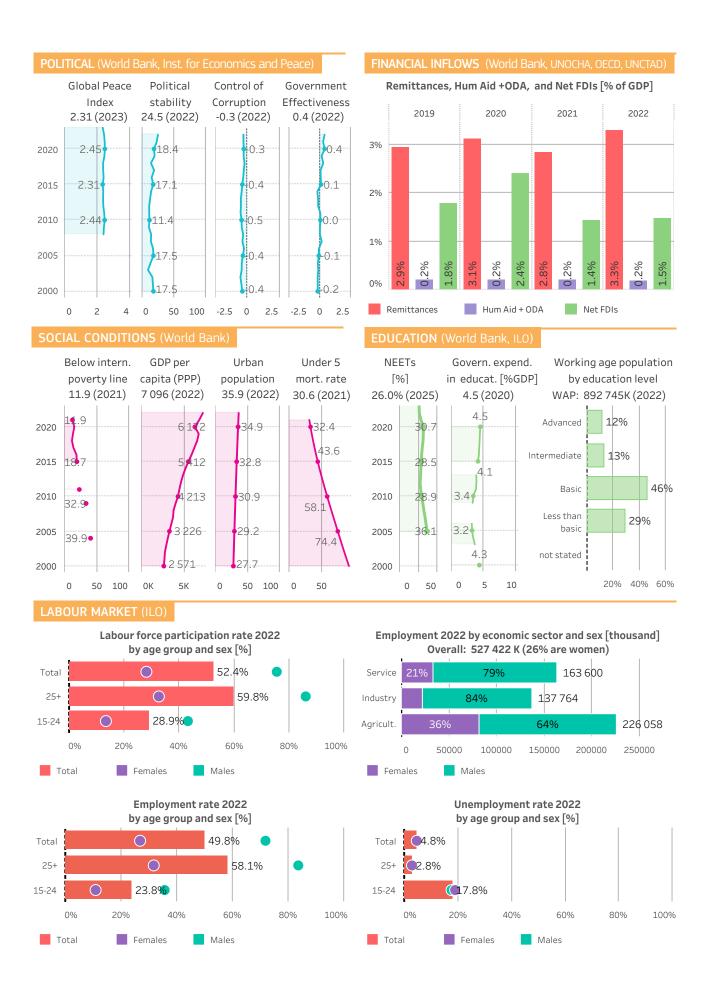
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



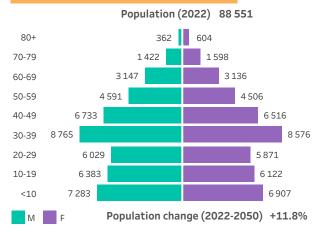


IRAN



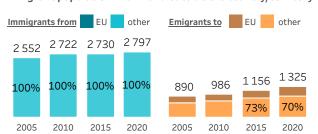


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



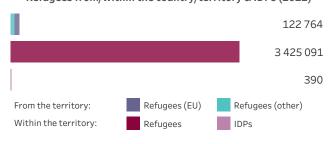
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



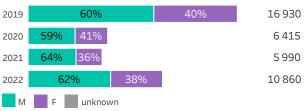
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



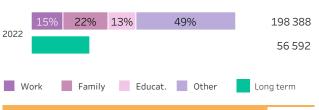
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

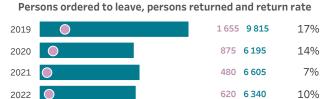


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

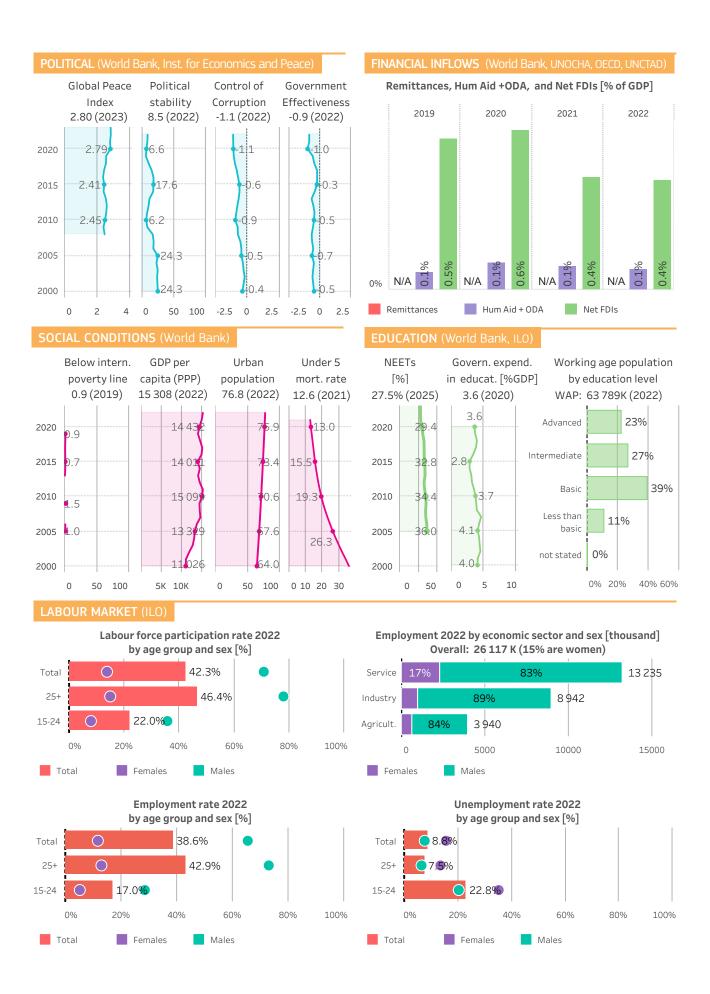
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



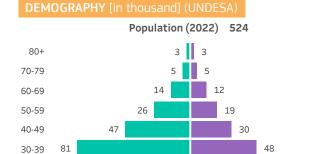
Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate



MALDIVES







M Population change (2022-2050) +8.8%

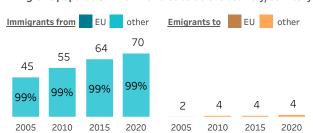
39

10-19

<10

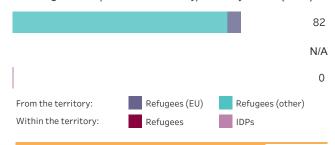
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

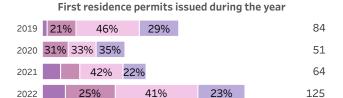


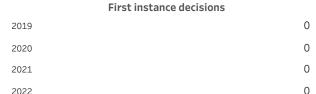
ASYLUM IN THE FU (Furnstat)





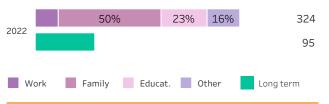






Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



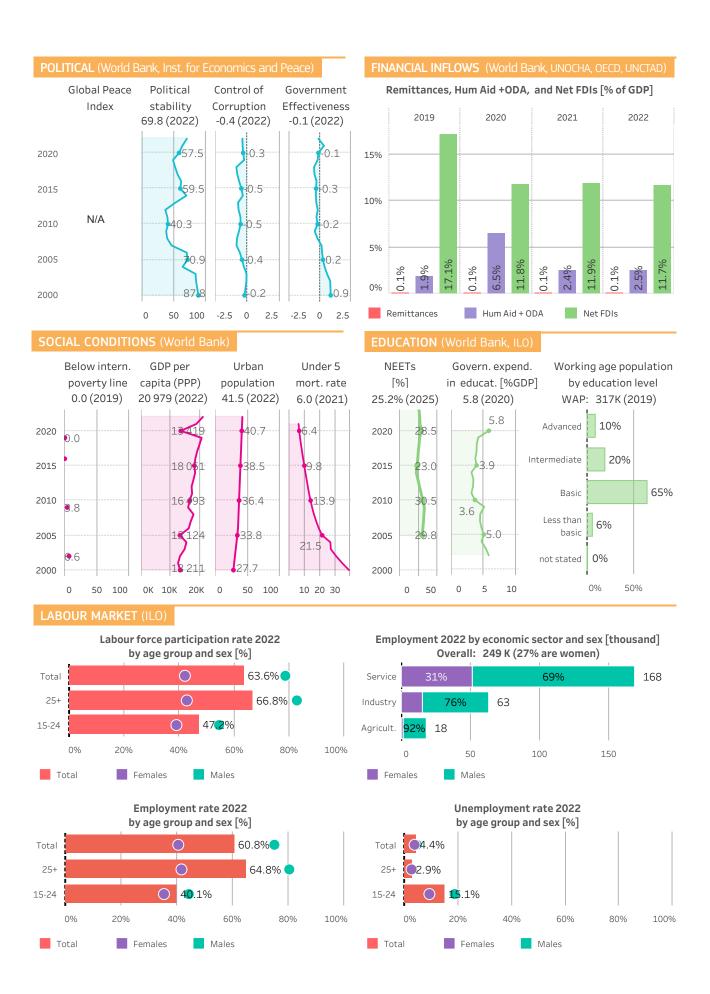


Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



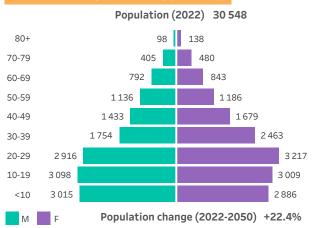


NEPAL

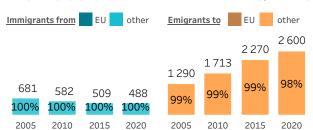




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

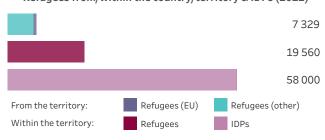


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



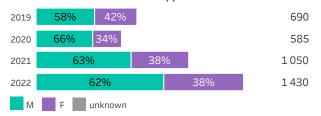
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

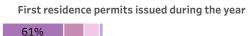


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

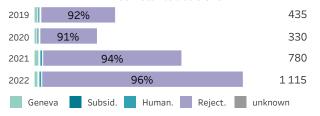


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

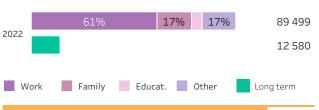




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



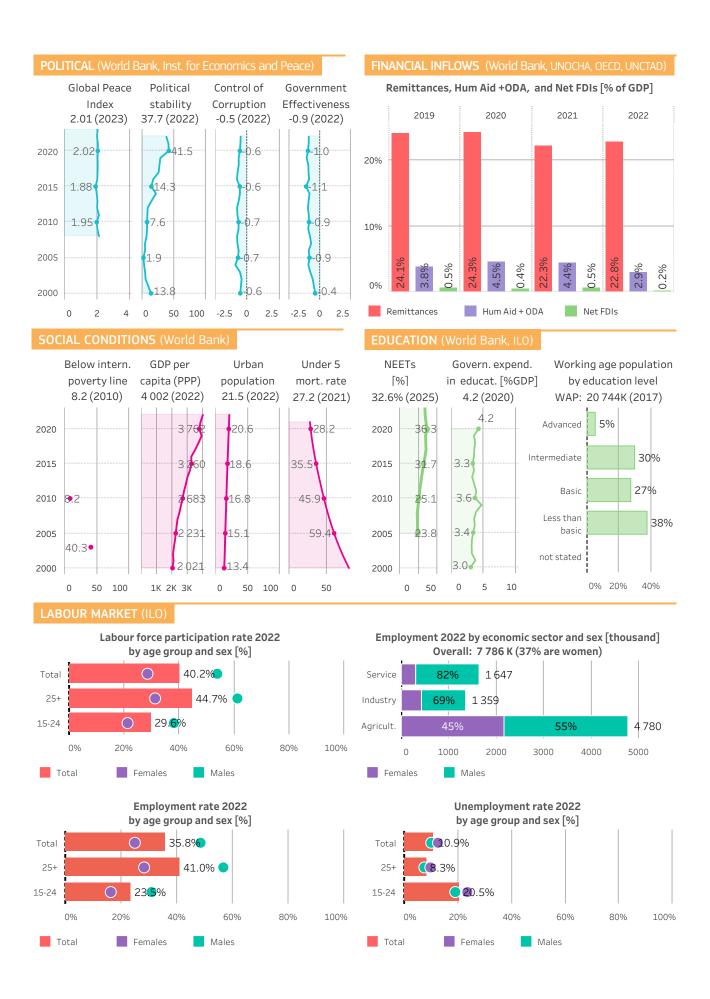
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



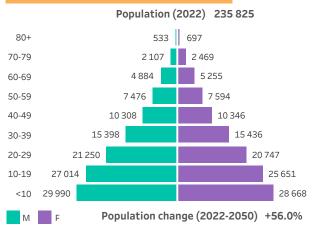


PAKISTAN



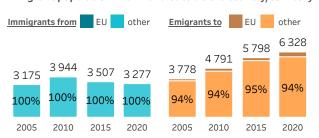


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



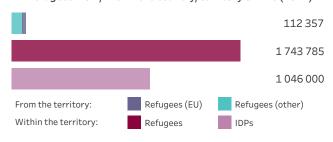
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



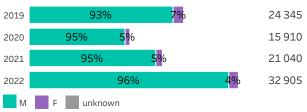
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

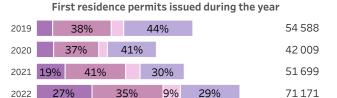


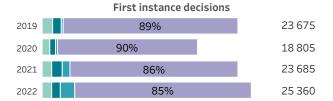
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



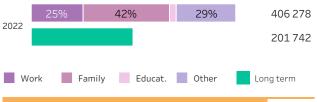


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year





Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

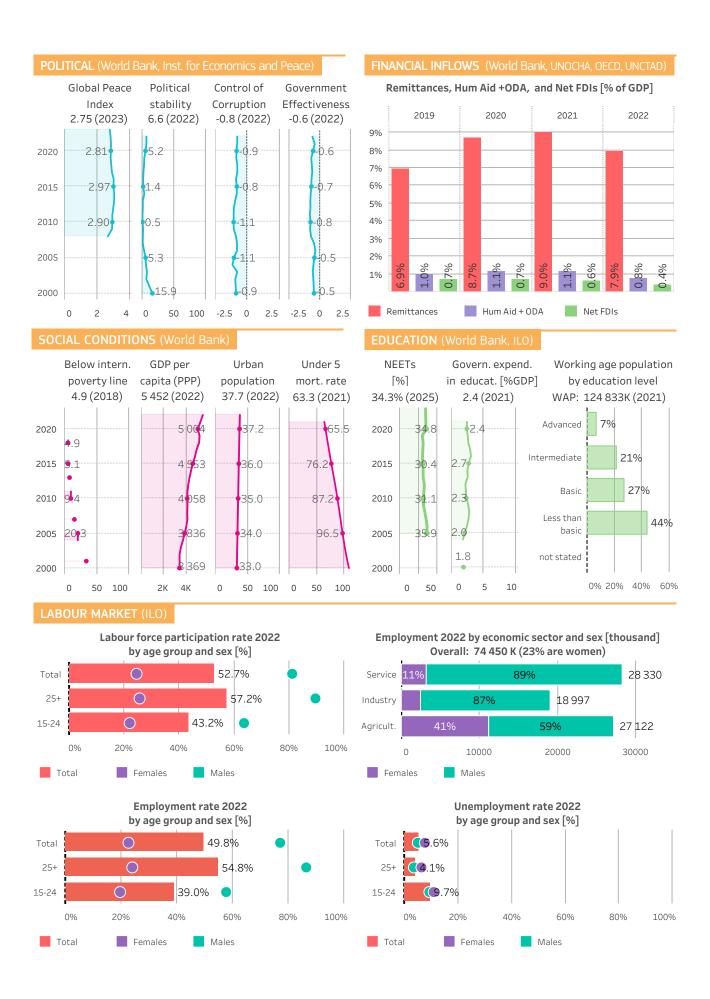
Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





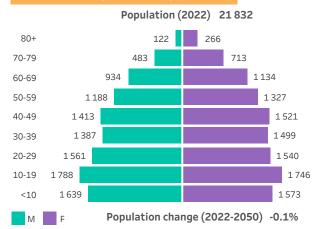


SRI LANKA



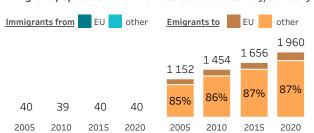


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



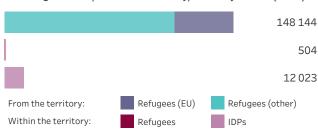
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



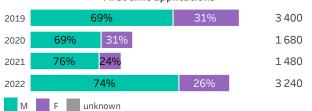
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



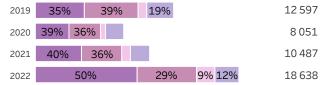
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



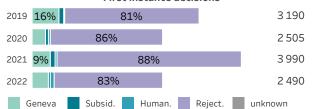


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

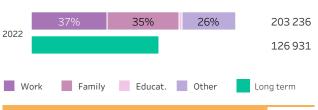




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



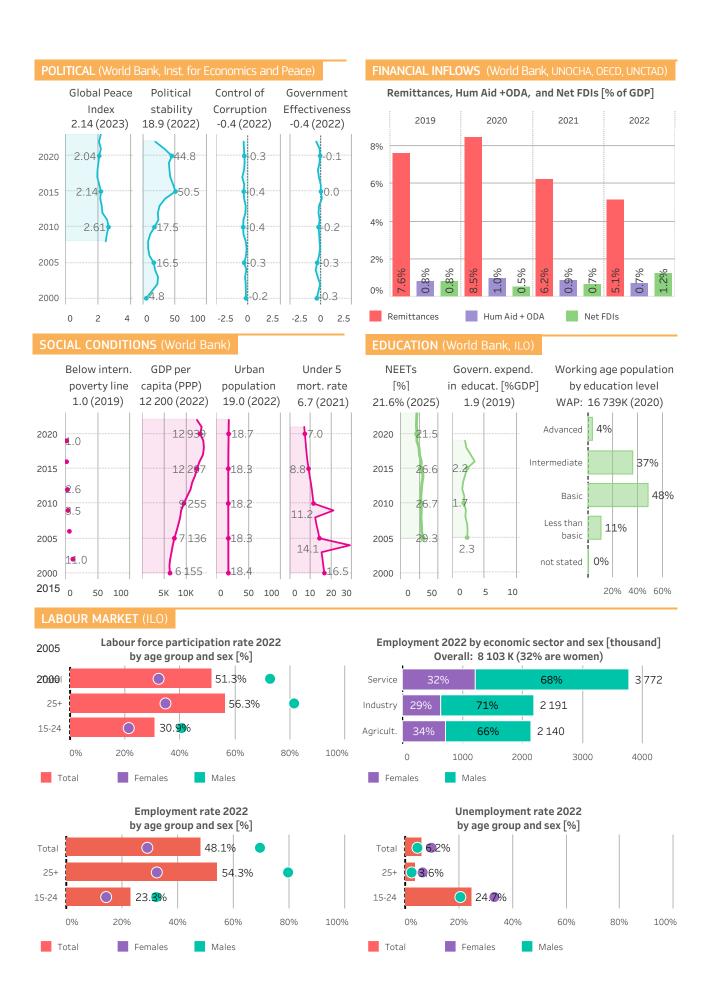
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



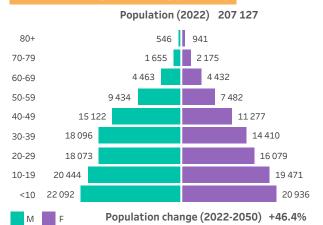


WESTERN ASIA



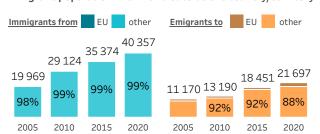


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



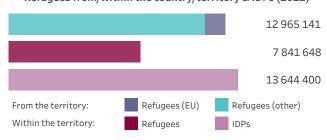
MIGRATION (in thousand) (LINDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



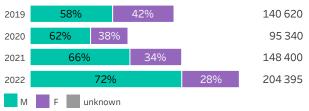
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

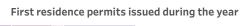


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

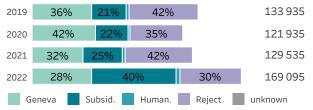


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

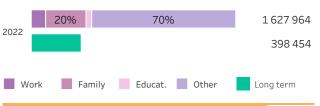


2019		29	9%	52%)			19	7 778	
2020	2	27%		57	7%					15	3 026	
2021		229	6		51%					16	3 374	
2022	15	5%	220	%	9%		Ĩ	54%		28	7 204	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

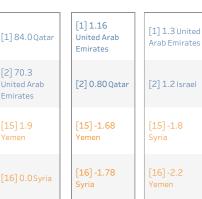


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

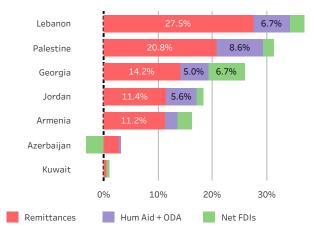


[16] 3.4



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



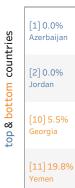


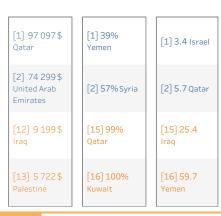
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

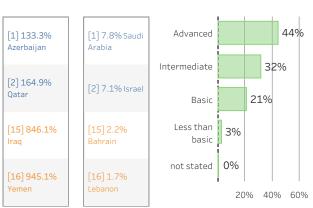
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs	Govern. expend.	Working age population
[%]	in educat. [%GDP]	by education level







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2022

[1] 88.6% Qatar (63.7% women, 96.3% men)
[2] 82.3% United Arab Emirates (54.1% women, 93.0% men)
[15] 38.3% Syria (13.9% women, 63.2% men)
[16] 32.7% Yemen (5.0% women, 60.3% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 66 939 K (22% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2022

[1] 88.5% Qatar (63.5% women, 96.2% men)
[2] 79.9% United Arab Emirates (50.7% women, 90.9% men)
[15] 31.7% Jordan (10.2% women, 51.5% men)
[16] 26.9% Yemen (3.5% women, 50.3% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2022

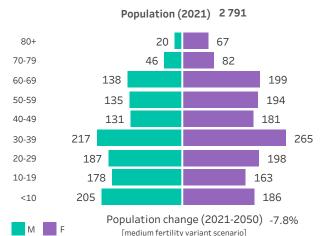
[1] 0.1% Qatar (0.4% women, 0.1% men)
[2] 1.3% Bahrain (4.3% women, 0.5% men)
[15] 19.2% Jordan (25.6% women, 17.9% men)
[16] 24.4% Palestine (40.0% women, 20.2% men)

ARMENIA

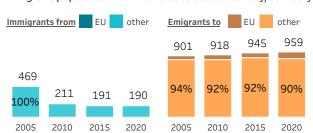




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

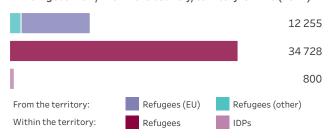


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



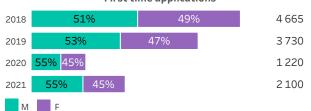
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)



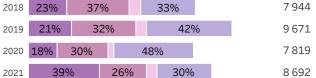
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

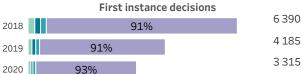
First time applications

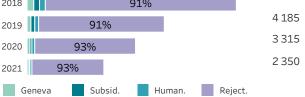




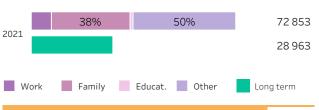






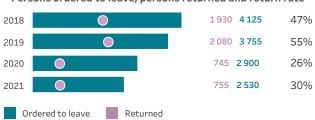


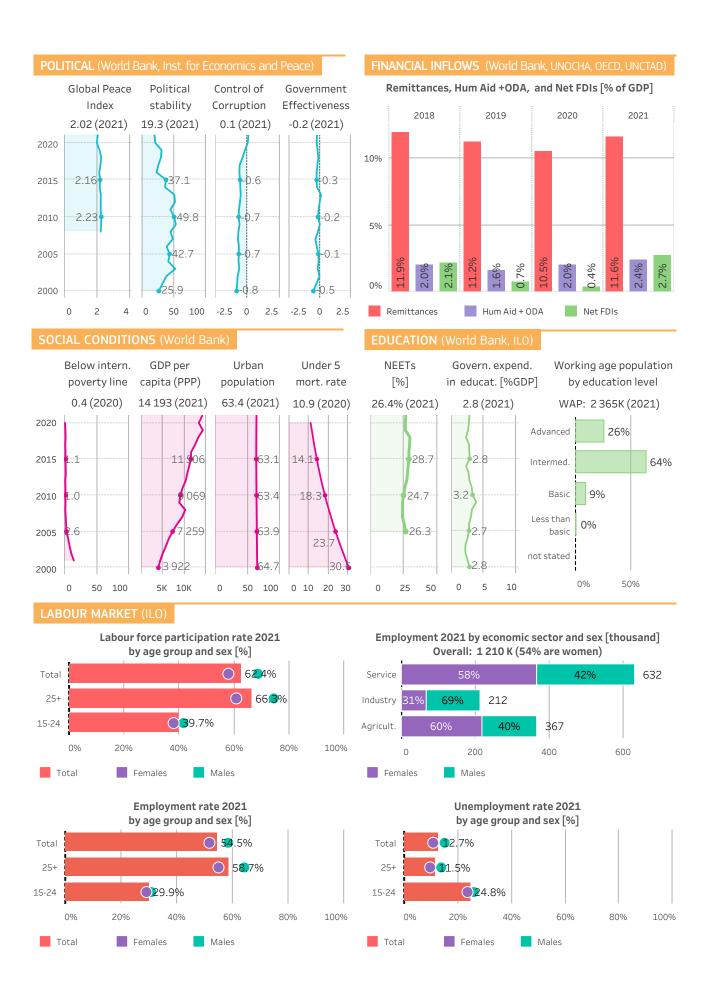
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year





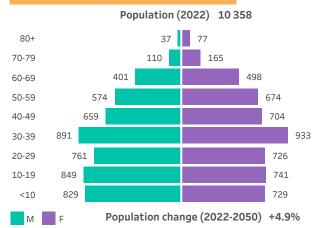


AZERBAIJAN



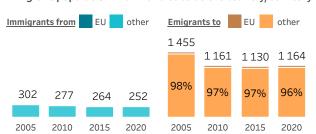


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



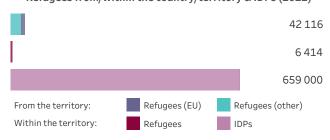
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



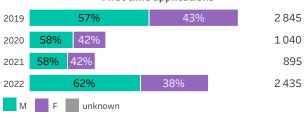
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

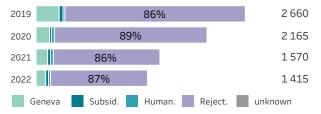
First time applications



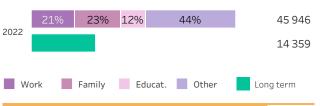
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

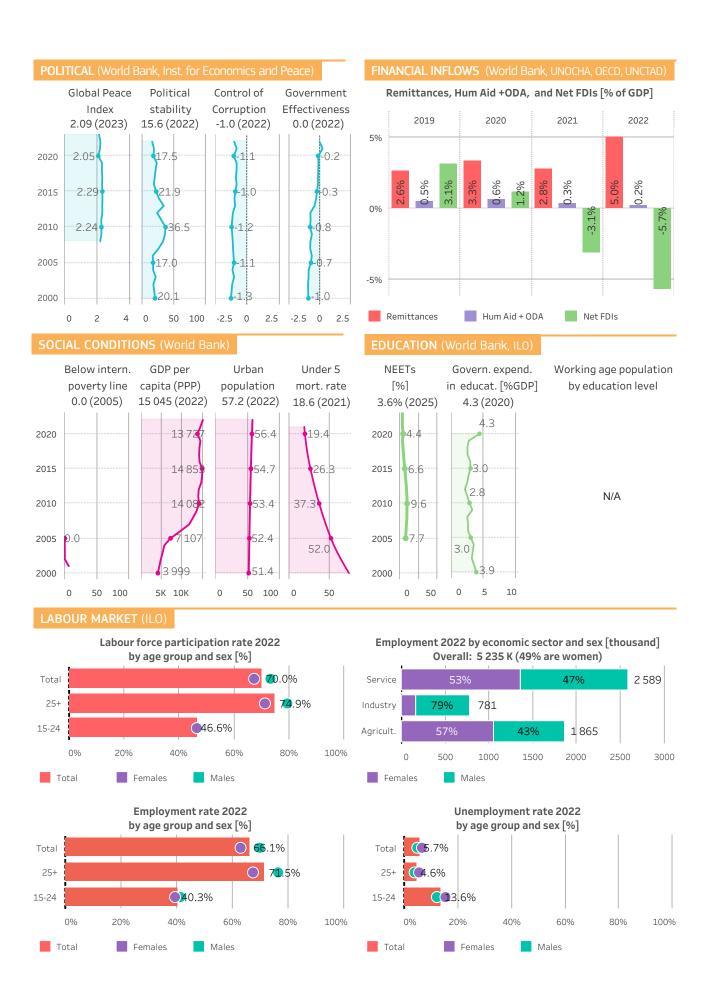
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





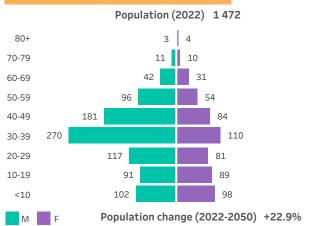


BAHRAIN



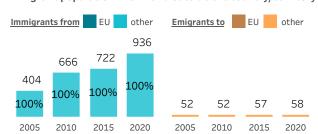


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



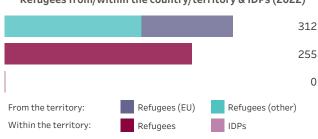
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



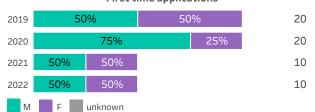
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

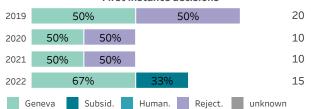
First time applications



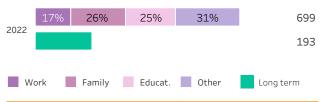
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year									
2019	23%	209	%	34%		22%		225	
2020		41%	26%					110	
2021	23'	% 42	2%	22%				148	
2022	15%	15% 18% 3				33%		242	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



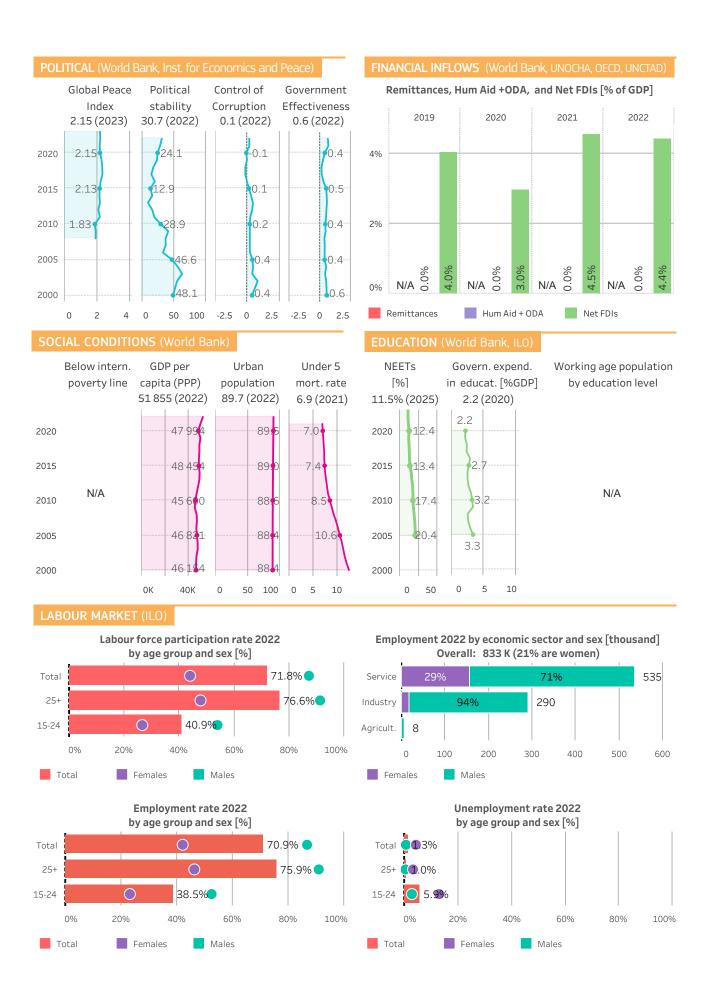
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



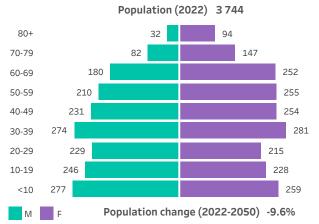


GEORGIA





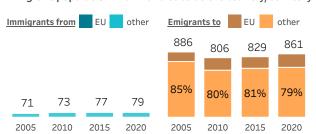
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



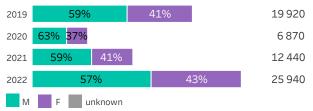
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



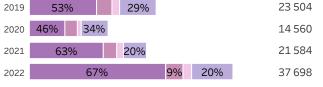
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

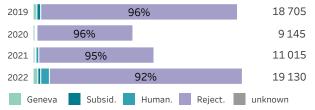


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

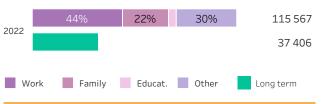




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



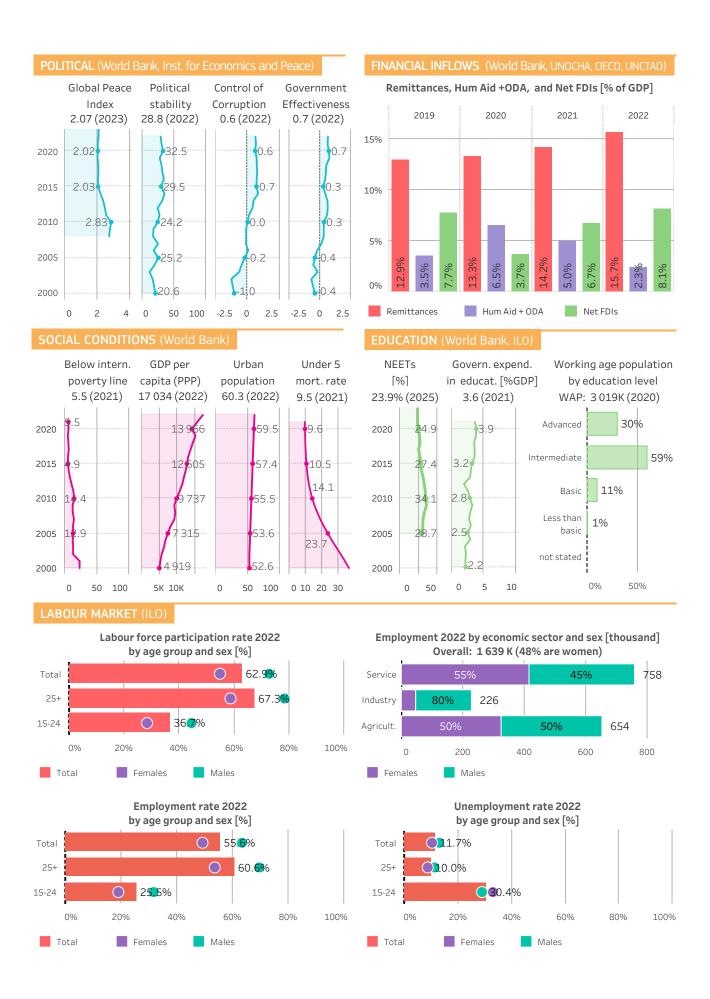
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



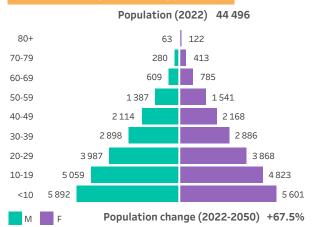


IRAQ



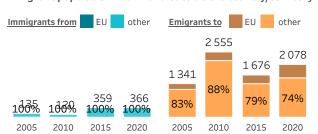


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



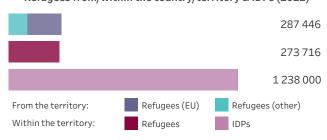
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



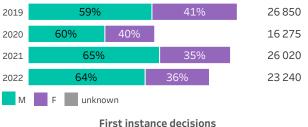
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



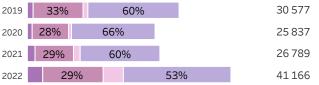
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





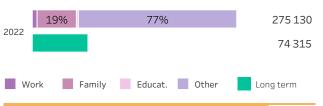






Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



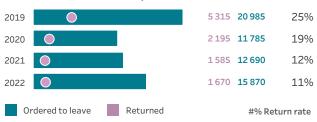
NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

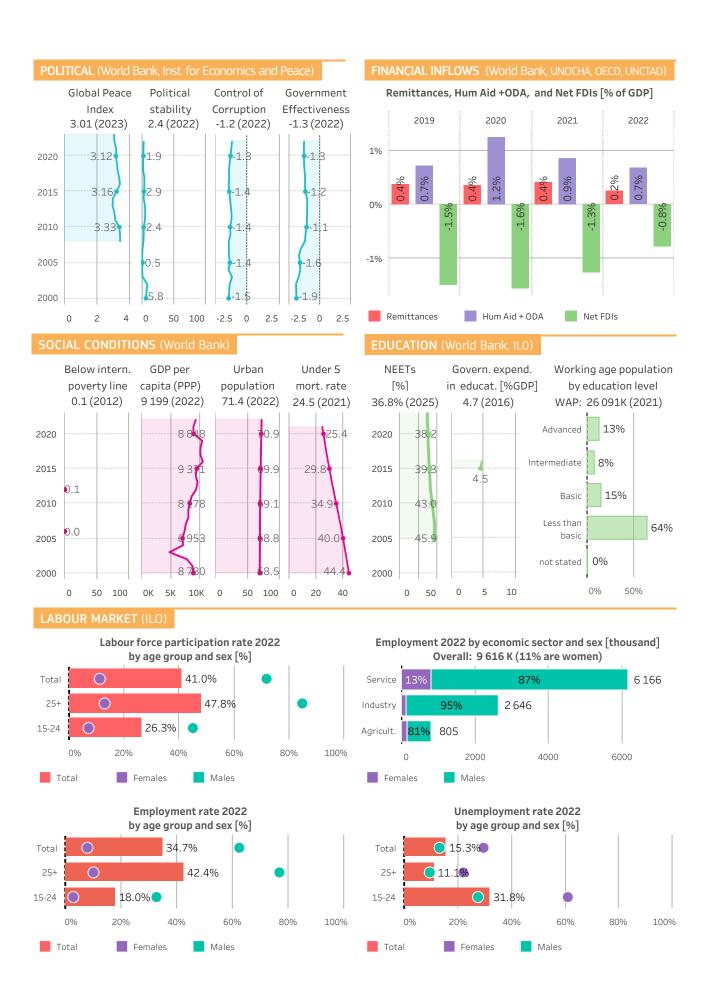
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



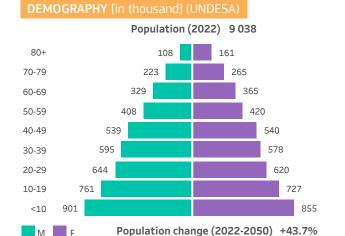




ISRAEL

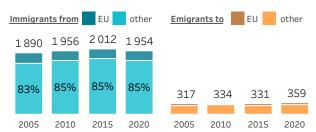






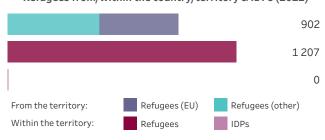
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



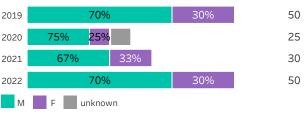
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

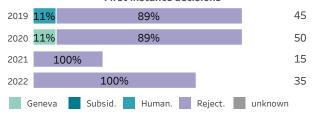
First time applications



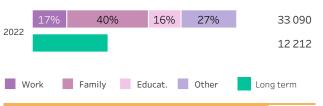
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



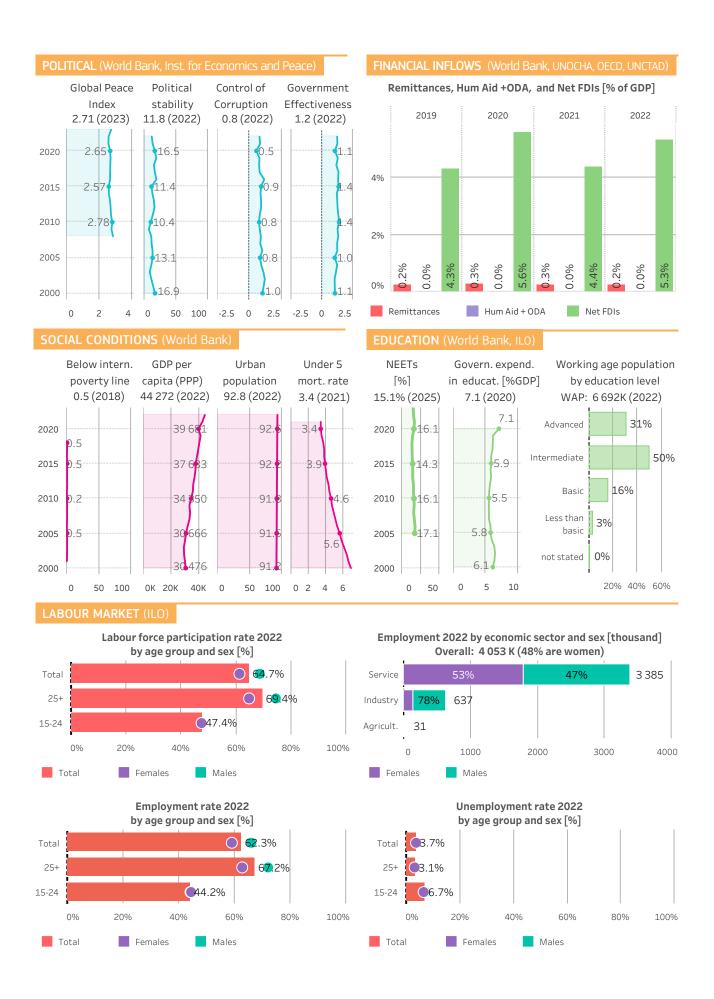
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate

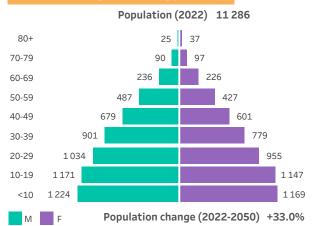


JORDAN



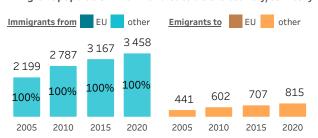


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



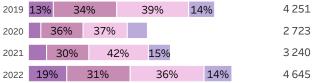
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

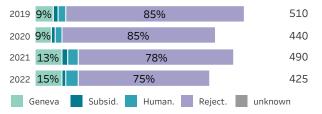


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

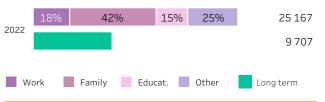




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



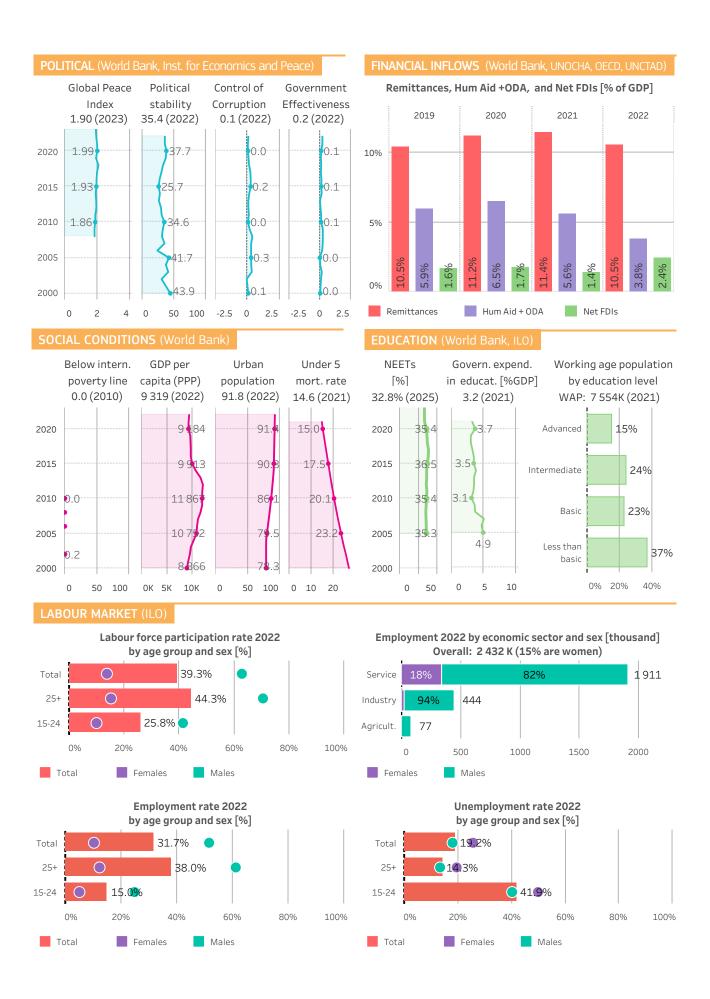
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



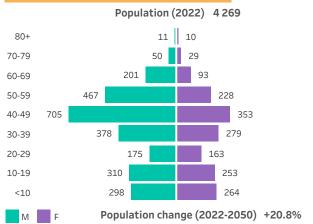


KUWAIT



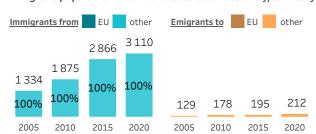


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



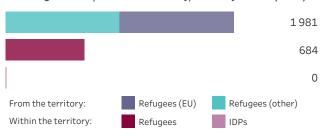
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



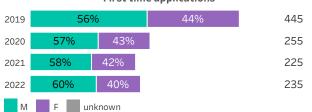
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHUR LINRWA IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

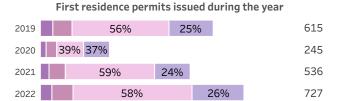


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

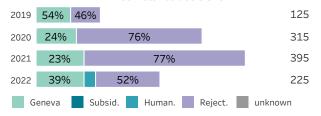
First time applications



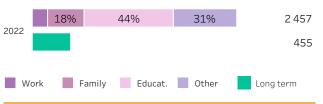
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

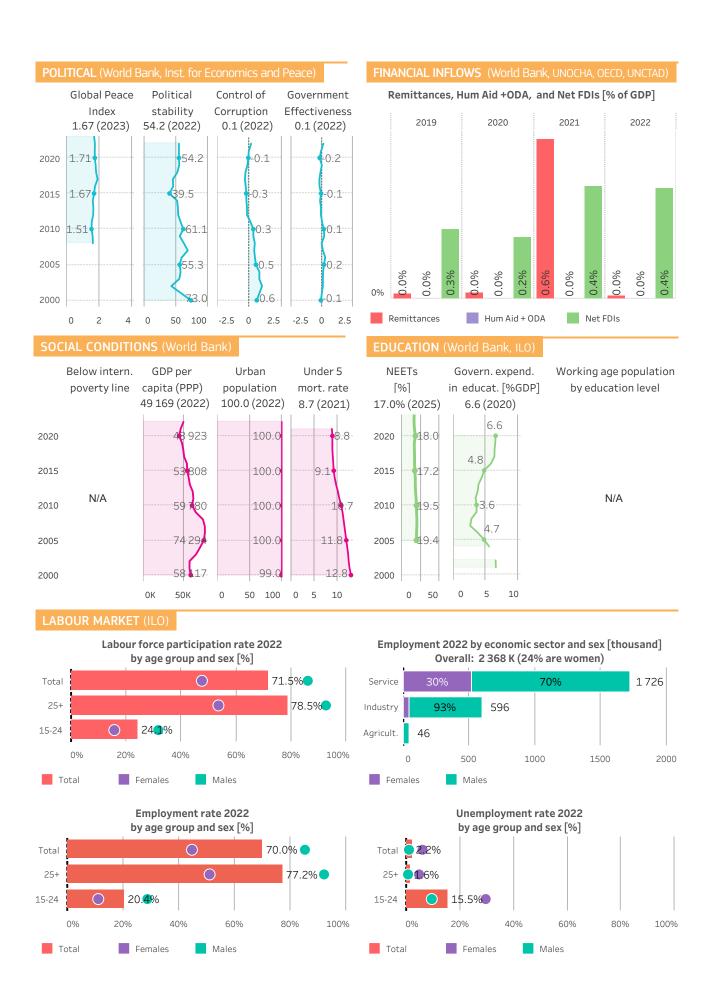
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







LEBANON



391

465



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

M F

539

491

391

20-29

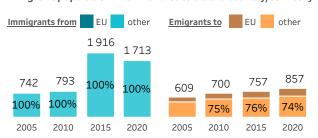
10-19

<10

Population change (2022-2050) -10.1%

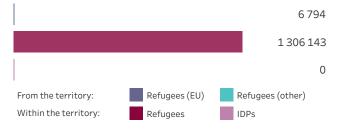
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



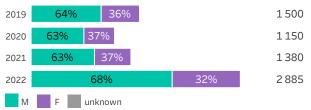
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

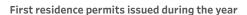


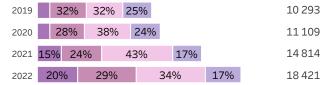
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



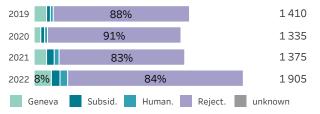


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

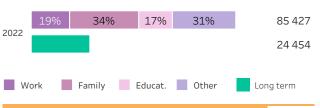




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

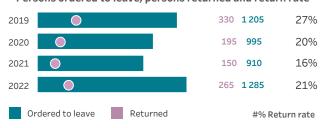


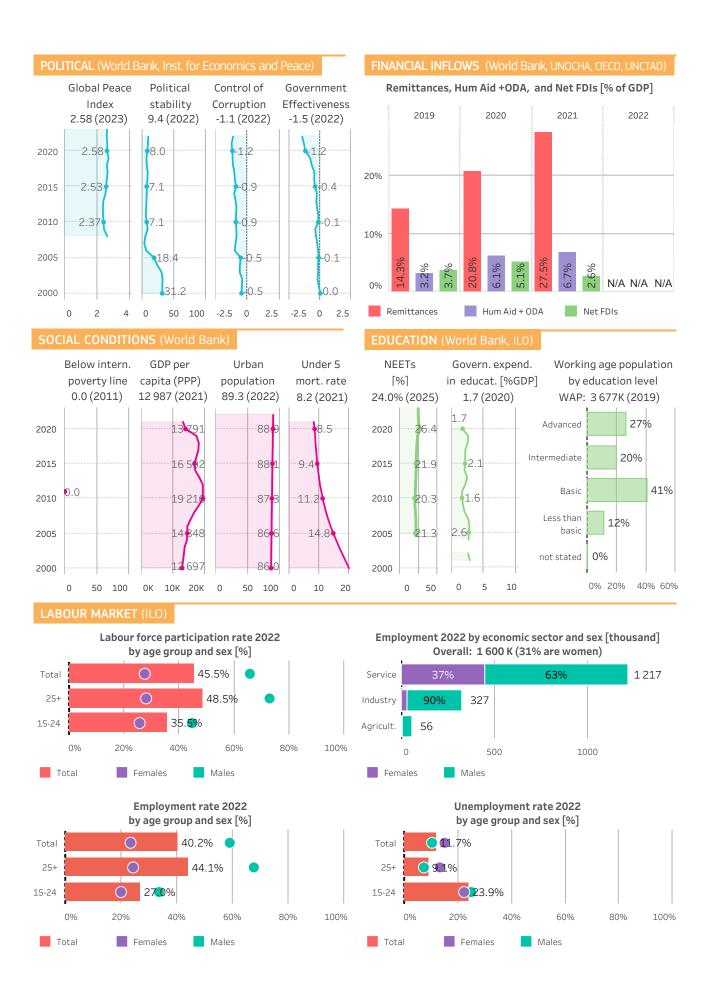
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



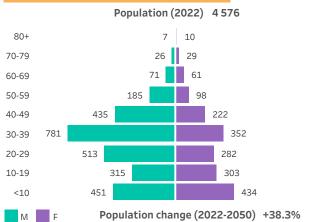


OMAN



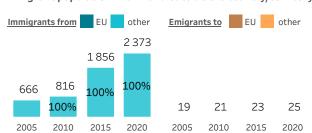


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

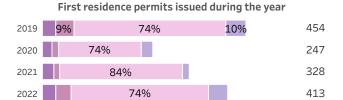


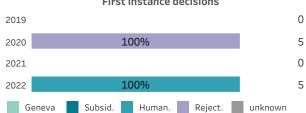
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

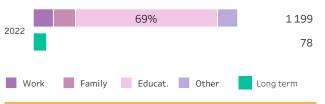








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

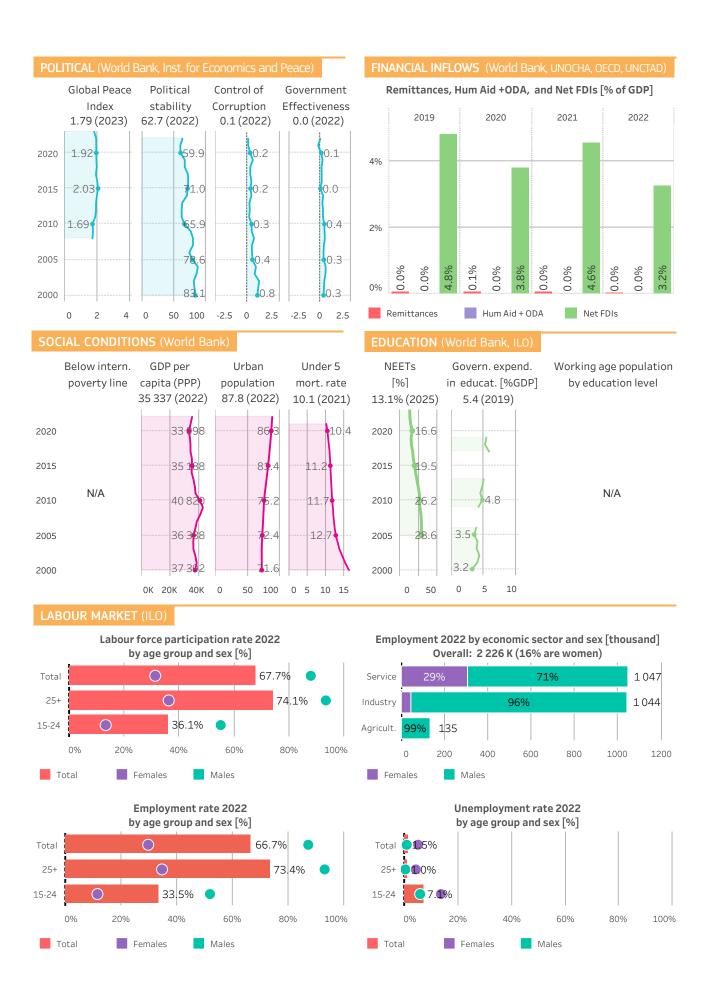
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





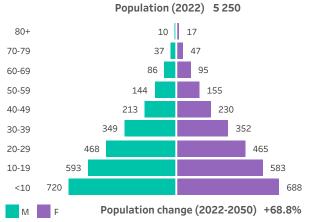


PALESTINE**





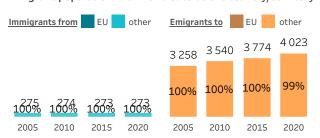
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including East Jerusalem.

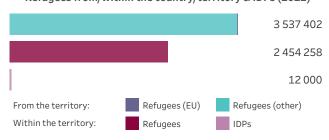
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



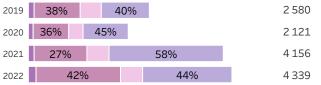
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

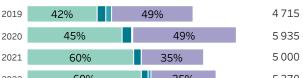




RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

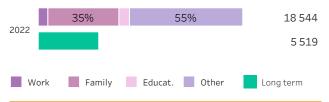






First instance decisions





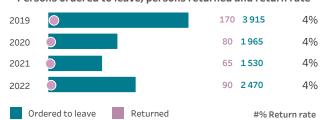


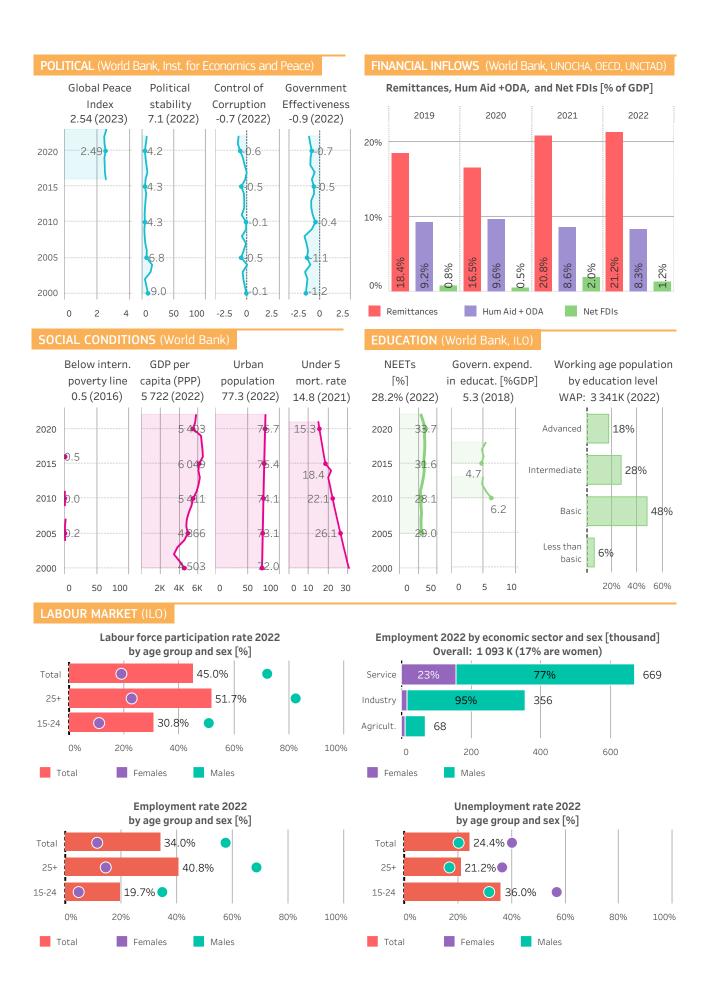
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



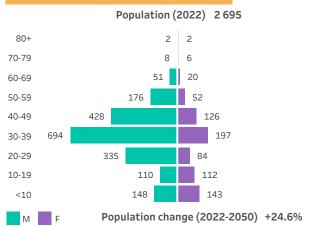


QATAR



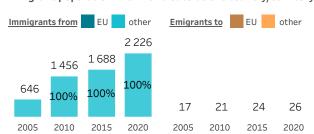


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



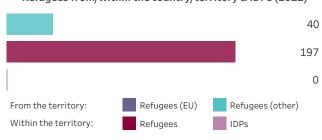
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



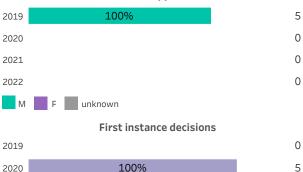
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

29%



39%

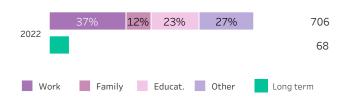
454

instance decisions Valid residence permits at the end of the year

2022

0

0





2021

2022

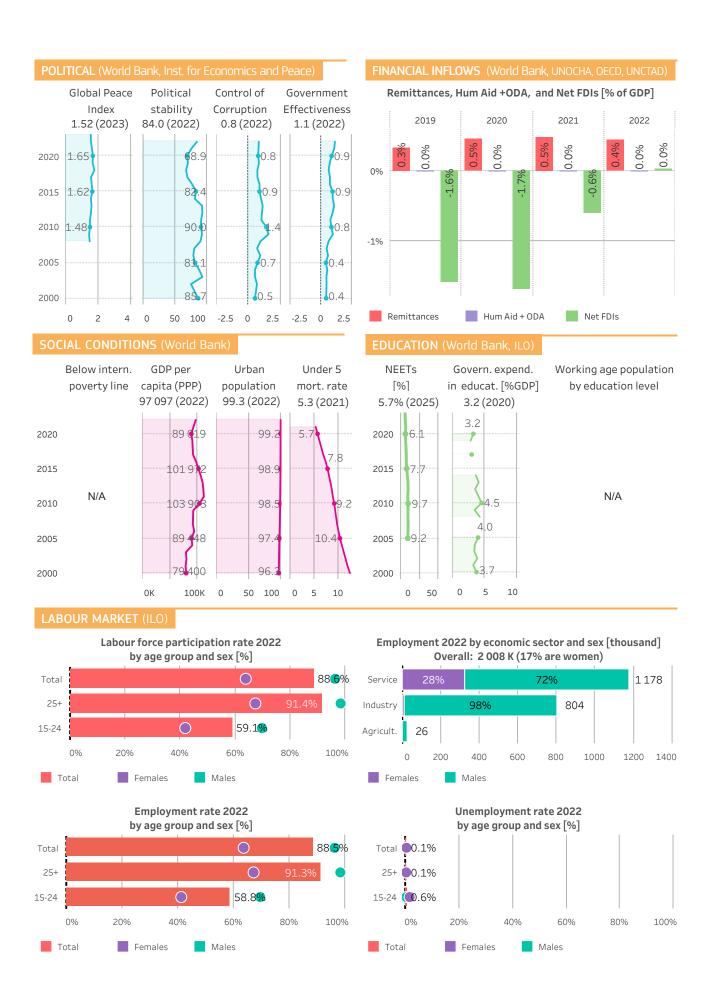
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



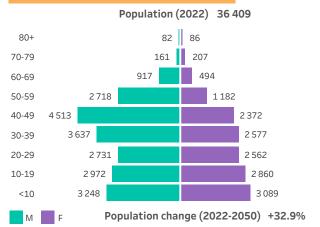


SAUDI ARABIA



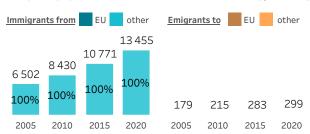


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



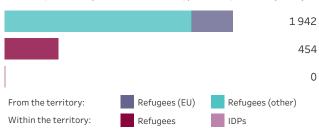
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



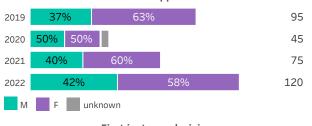
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

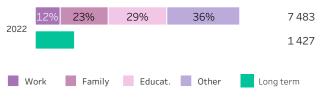








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

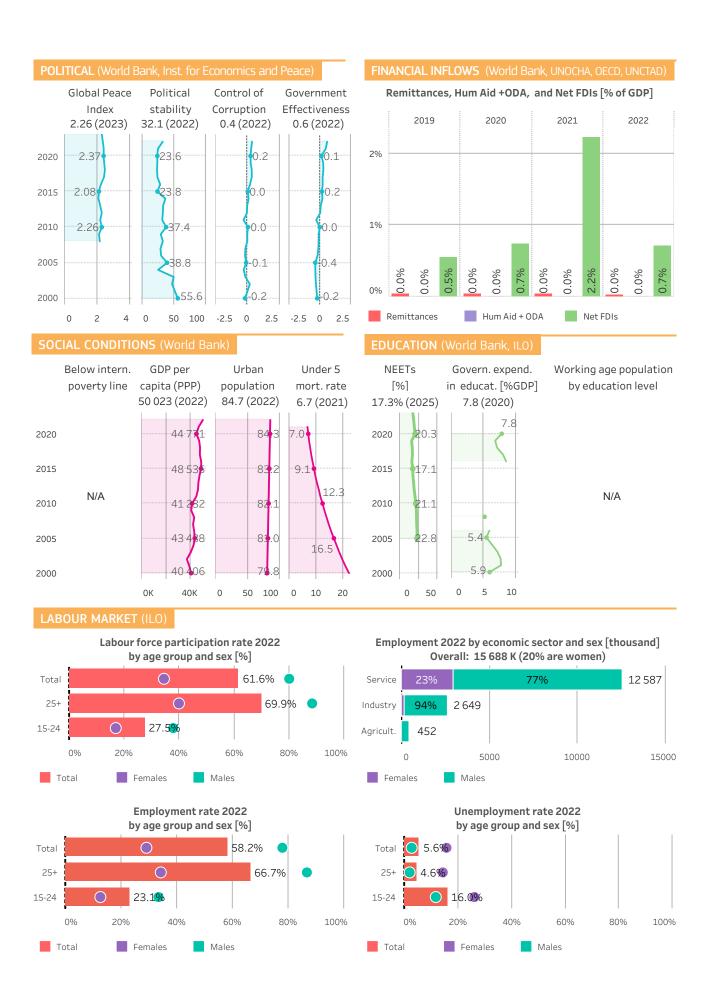
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





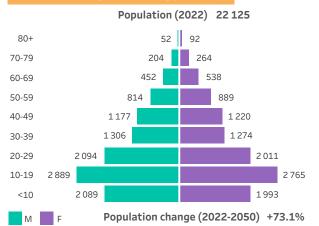


SYRIA



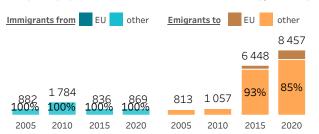


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



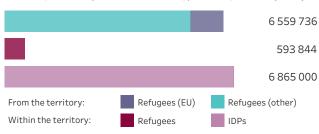
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



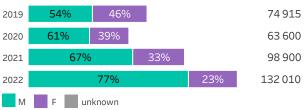
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

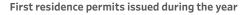


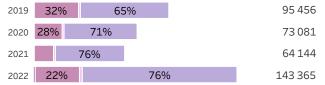
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



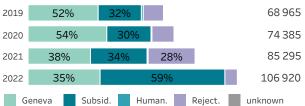


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

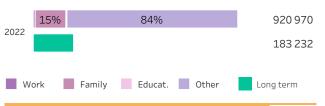




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



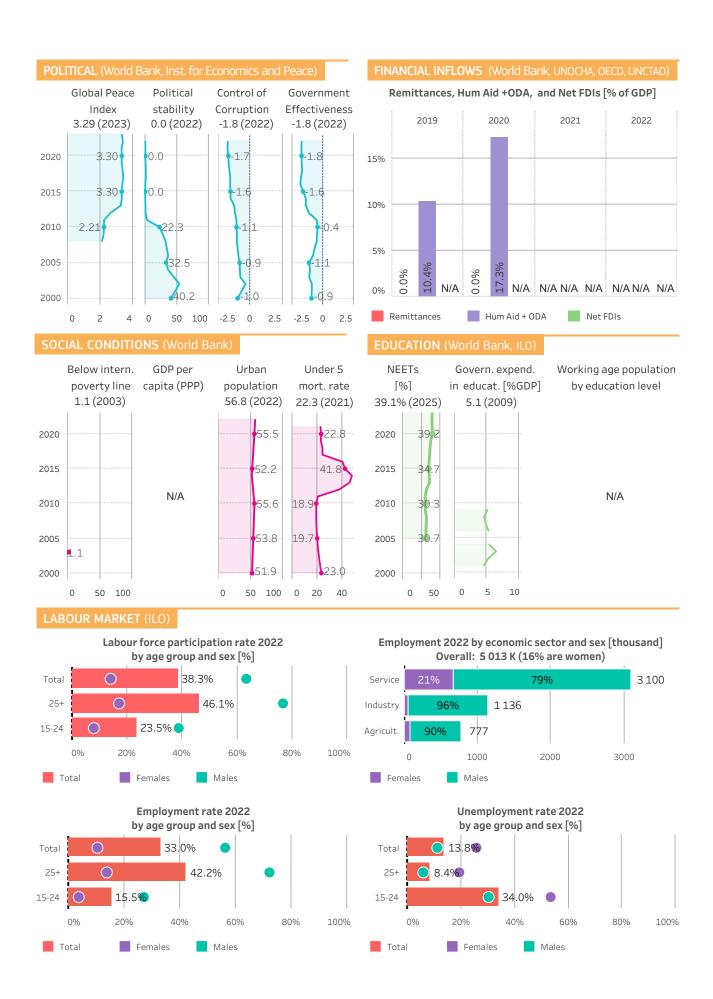
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



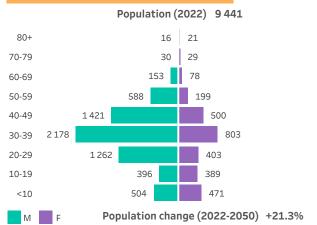


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



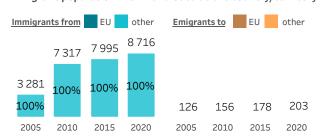


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



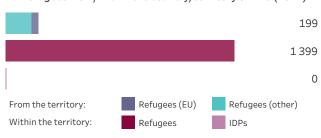
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



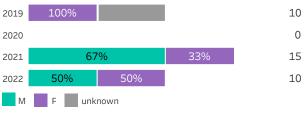
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

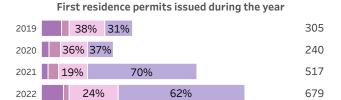


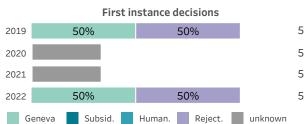
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



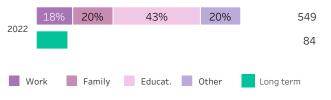








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



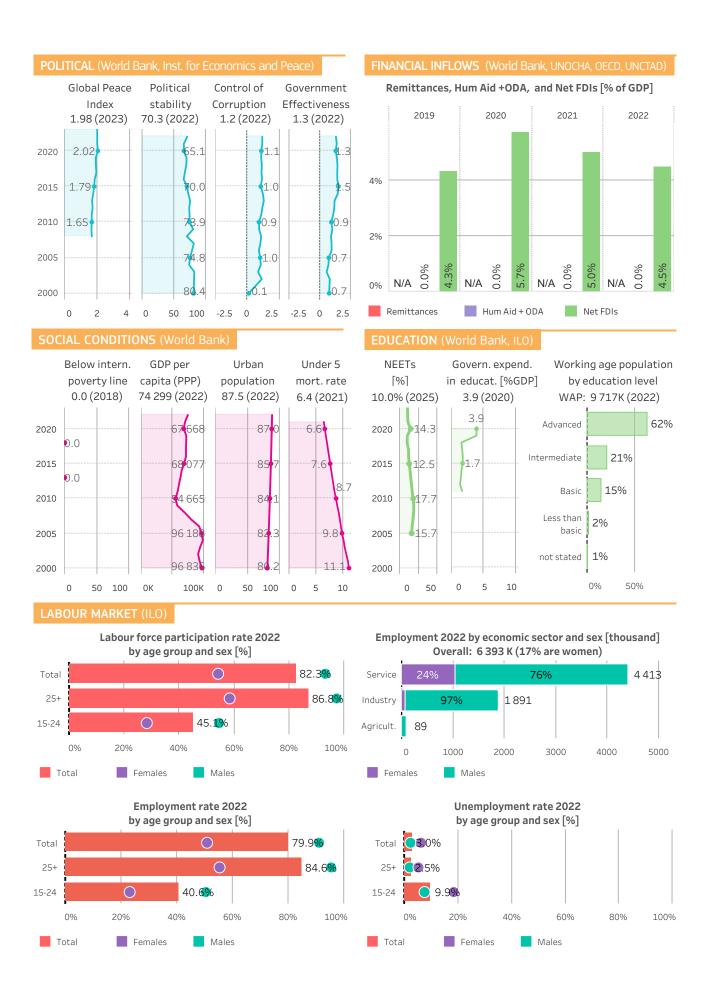
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



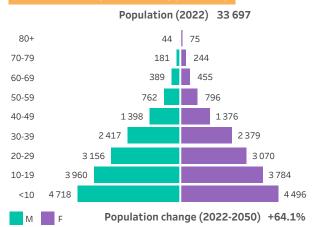


YEMEN



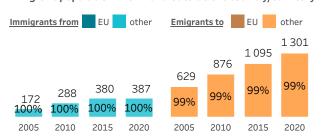


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



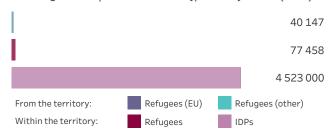
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



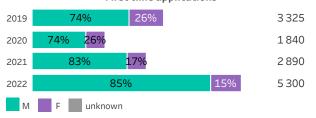
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

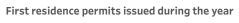


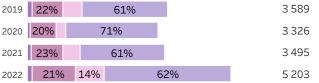
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

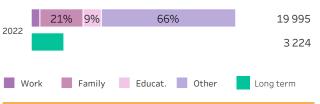




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

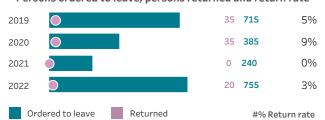


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



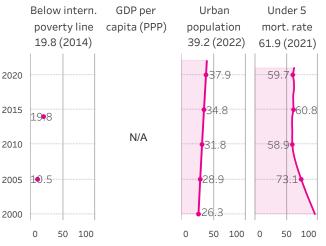


Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption 3.35 (2023) 1.9 (2022) -1.7 (2022) -2.2 (2022) 2020 3.34 0.9 -1-5 2.4 2015 2.7 0.5 2010 2.53 1.9 -1.2 1.0 2005 9.2 0.9 **-**0.9 2000 1.0 0.8 4 0 50 100 -2.5 0 2.5 -2.5 0 0 2.5

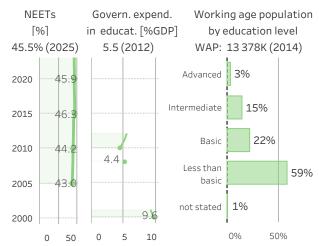
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

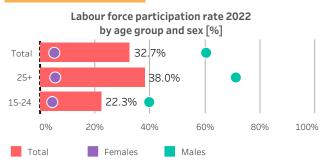
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



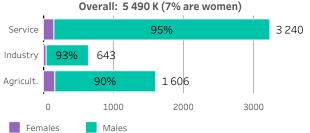
FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

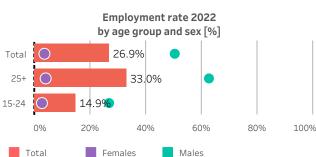


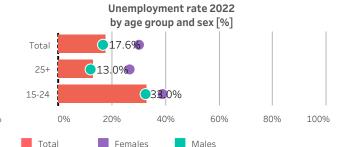
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]







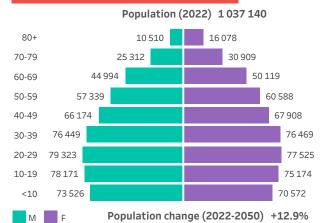


AMERICA



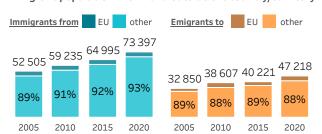


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



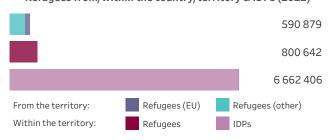
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



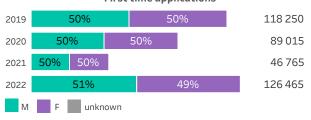
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

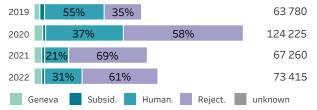


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

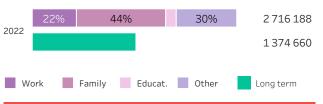
First residence permits issued during the year

2019	21%	349	6	24%	21%		436 250
2020	23%	36%		26%			329 484
2021	28%	379	6	19%			358 682
2022	319	%	32	2%	21%	16%	526 981

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



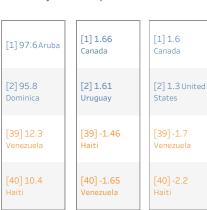
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

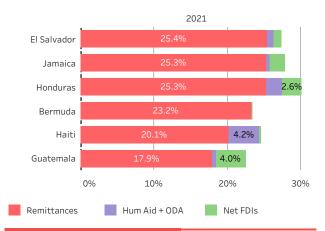
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.4 Canada [2] 1.7 Costa Rica [24] 2.7 Colombia



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level



[1] 0.2%

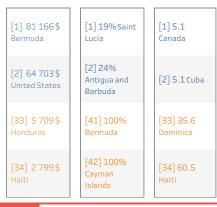
[2] 0.2%

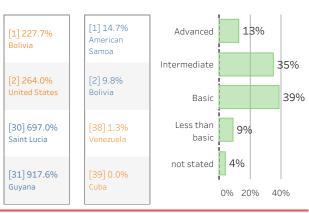
United States

[21] 12.7%

[22] 29.2%

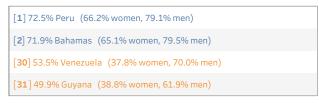
Canada



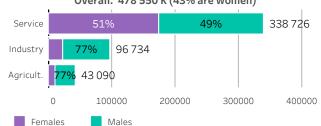


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
American countries top & bottom - 2022



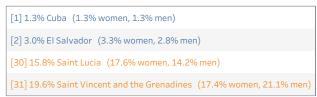
Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]
Overall: 478 550 K (43% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] American countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 69.7% Peru (63.2% women, 76.5% men)
[2] 67.4% Bolivia (56.1% women, 78.9% men)
[30] 49.5% Suriname (39.2% women, 60.1% men)
[31] 43.8% Guyana (33.4% women, 54.9% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] American countries top & bottom - 2022

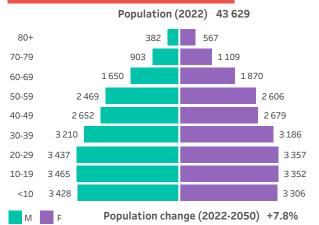


CARIBBEAN



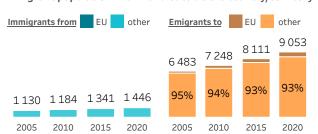


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



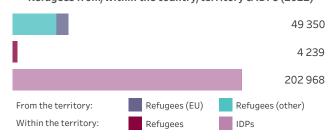
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



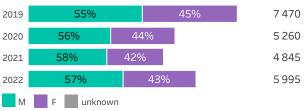
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

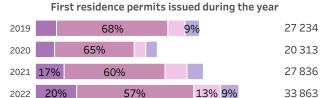


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

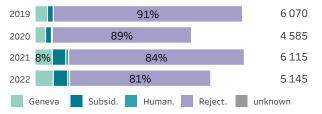
First time applications



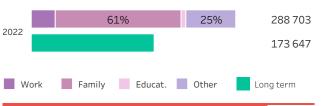
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

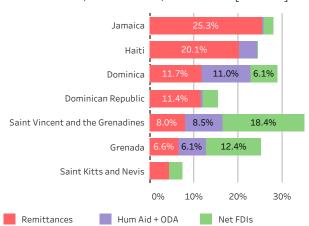


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 1.9 [1] 95.8 [1] 1.28 [1] 0.6 Trinidad and Dominica Barbados Jamaica Tobago bottom countr [2] 91.5 [2] 1.26 [2] 0.4 [2] 2.0 Jamaica Barbados Bahamas Barbados [12] -0.44 [12]-0.4 [4] 2.1 Cuba Dominican - -Dominican ∞ Republic

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level WAP: 9081K (2022) 10% Advanced [1] 289.5% [1] 6.5% Cuba Barbados Intermediate 20% [2] 321.3% [2] 6.0% Trinidad and Jamaica Tobago 26% [8] 629.3% Less than Saint Vincent [12] 1.4% 19% basic and the 26% not stated

[1] 0.9% Dominican Republic countri [2] 1.2% Jamaica bottom

ø

[5] 2.4 Haiti

[3] 5.1% Saint Lucia [4] 29.2%

[1] 34 197\$ Bahamas

[13] 10.4

[2] 28 839\$ Saint Kitts and Nevis

[11] 10 012 \$

[2] 24% Antigua and Barbuda Barbuda [12] 83% [13] 84% Dominican

[1] 19% Saint

[13] -1.46

[1] 5.1 Cuba [2] 6.4 Antigua and

[12] 35.6

[9] 697.0% Saint Lucia

[13] 0.0%

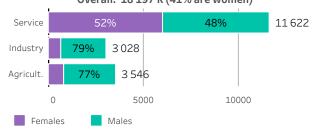
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2022

[1] 71.9% Bahamas (65.1% women, 79.5% men) [2] 69.9% Saint Lucia (63.4% women, 76.6% men) [8] 55.9% Cuba (41.3% women, 71.1% men) [9] 54.5% Trinidad and Tobago (45.6% women, 63.7% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 18 197 K (41% are women)

10% 20% 30%



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2022

[1] 64.6% Bahamas (58.5% women, 71.4% men) [2] 63.2% Jamaica (55.6% women, 71.1% men) [8] 52.4% Trinidad and Tobago (43.5% women, 61.7% men) [9] 52.4% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (45.1% women, 59.3% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2022

[1] 1.3% Cuba (1.3% women, 1.3% men) [2] 3.8% Trinidad and Tobago (4.6% women, 3.2% men) [8] 15.8% Saint Lucia (17.6% women, 14.2% men) [9] 19.6% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (17.4% women, 21.1% men)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

2018

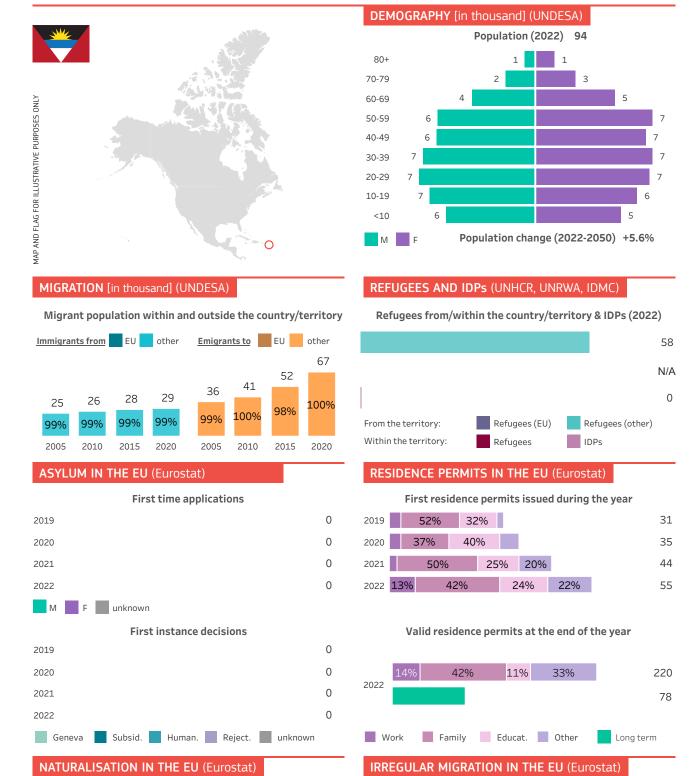
2019

2020

2021

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA





1

0

2

1

2019

2020

2021

2022

Ordered to leave

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Returned

0 0

0 0

0.5

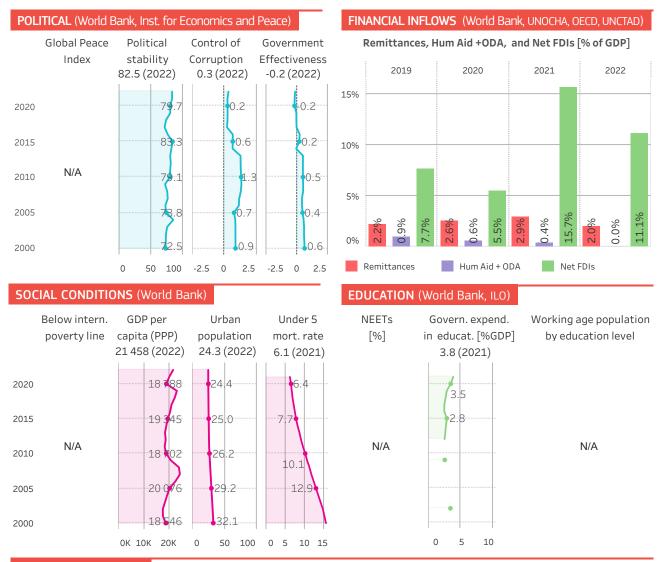
N/A

0%

N/A

0%

#% Return rate



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

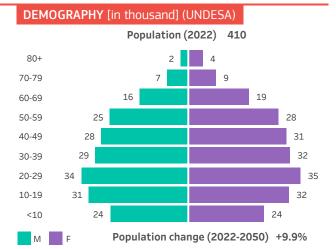
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BAHAMAS



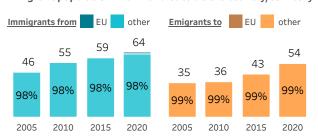
53





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

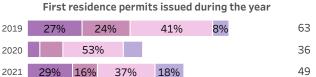


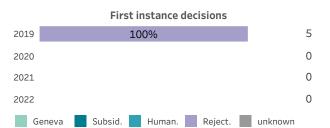




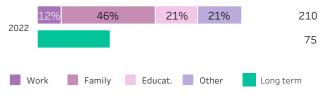
53%

2022 19% 17%









NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

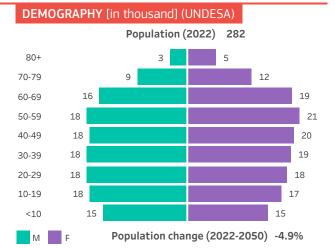




BARBADOS

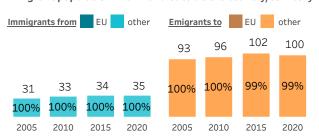






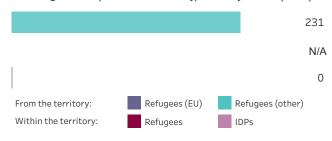
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

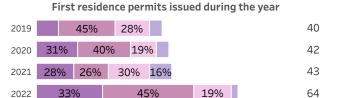


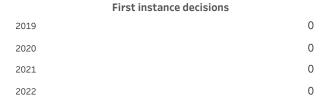
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





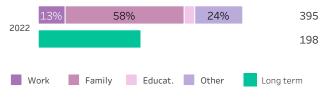






Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown





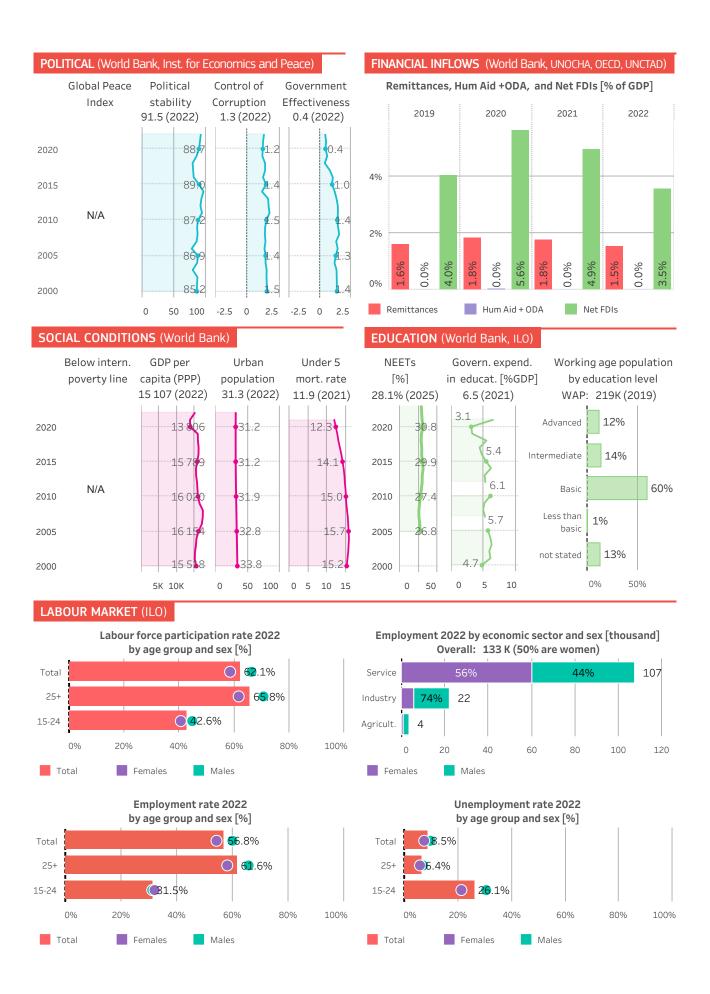


Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





CUBA



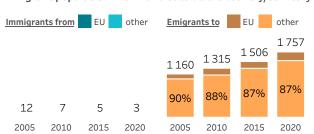


Population (2022) 11 212 248 80+ 70-79 367 439 587 650 60-69 1 005 50-59 721 729 40-49 757 803 30-39 20-29 679 10-19 599

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

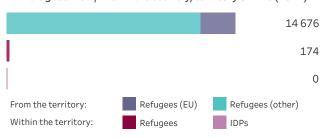
590

<10

M F

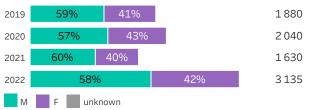
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) -10.6%

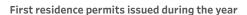


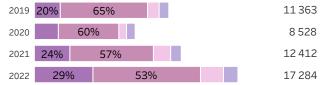
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



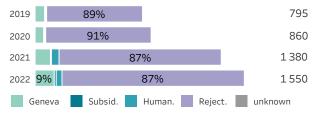


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

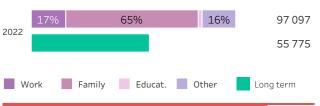




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



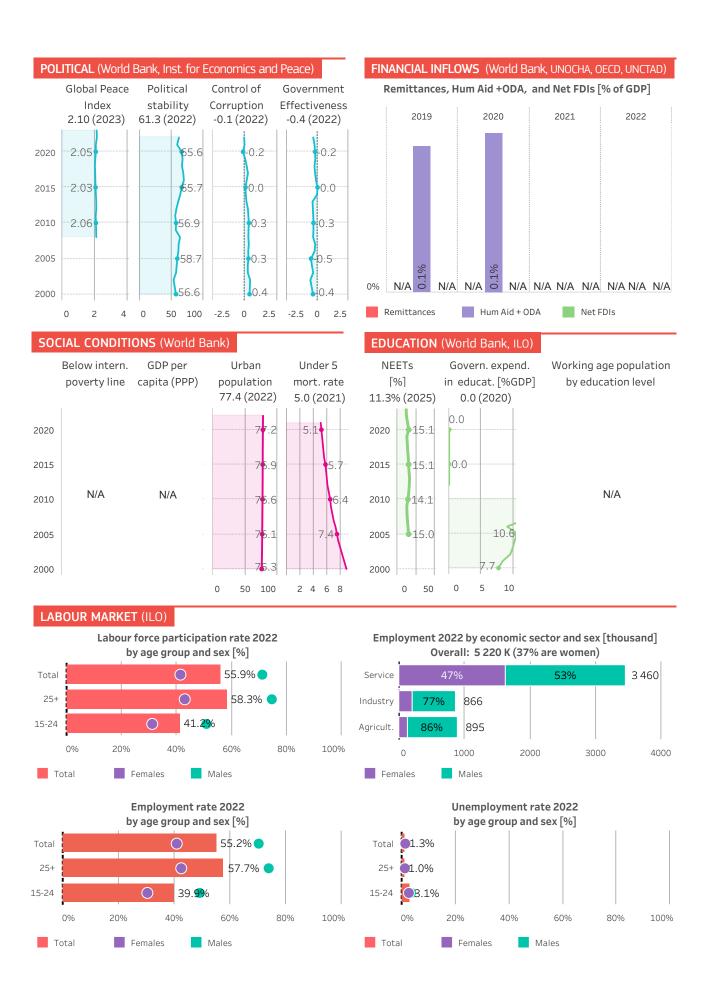
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



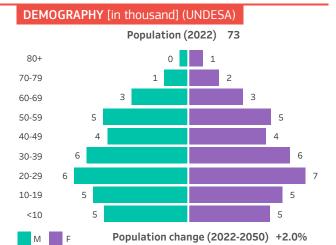


DOMINICA



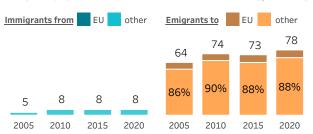
293





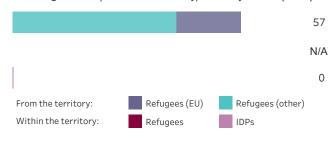
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



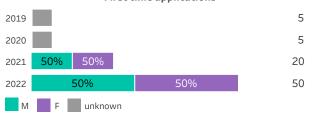
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

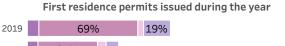


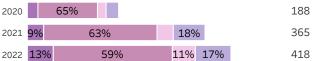
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



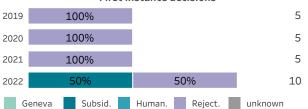


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

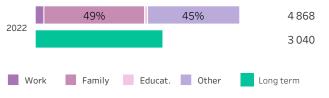




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



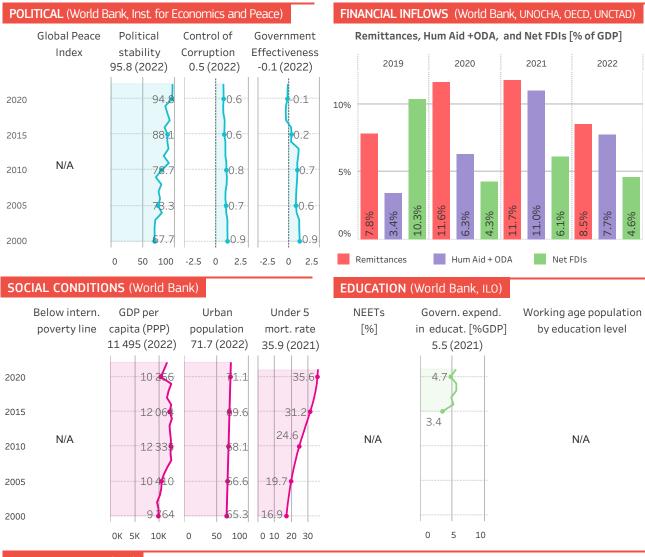
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

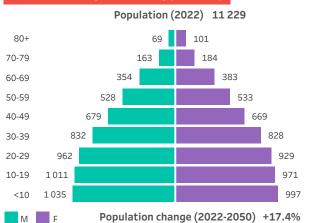
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



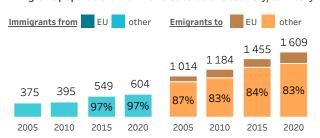


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



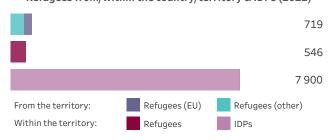
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



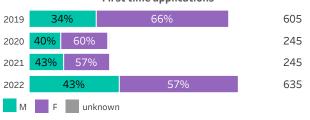
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

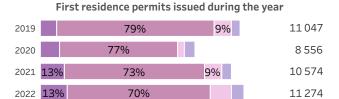
First time applications

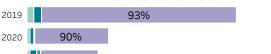


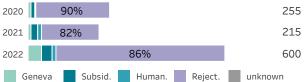
First instance decisions

645

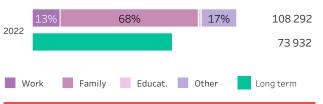
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



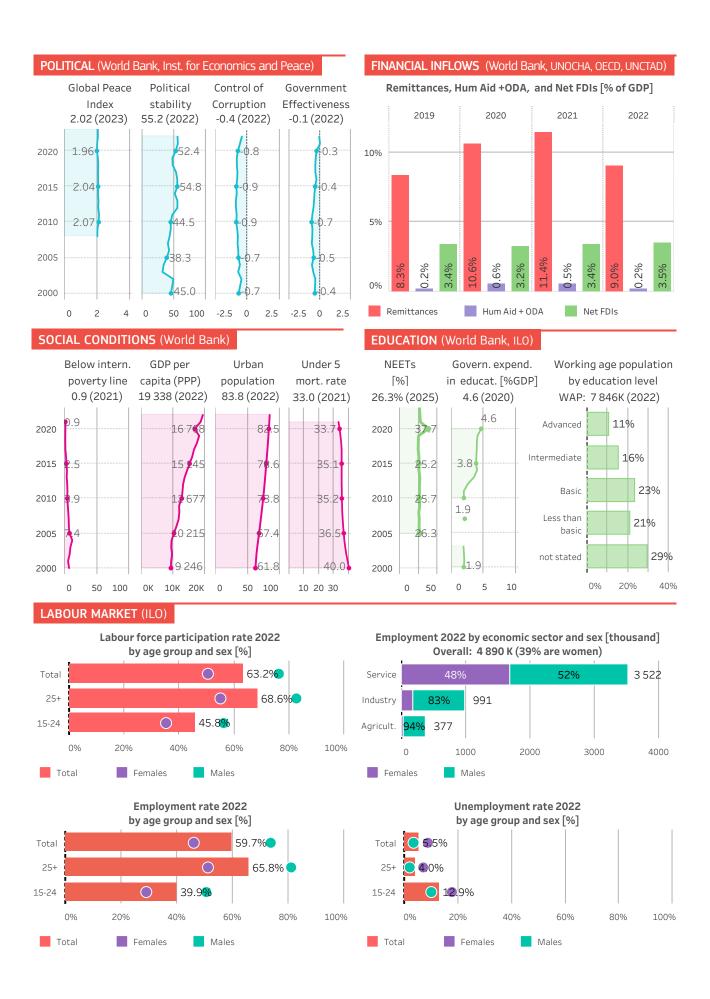
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

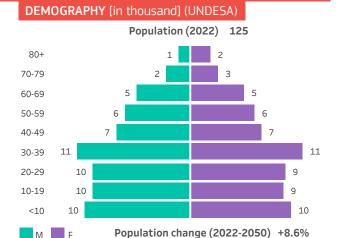




GRENADA

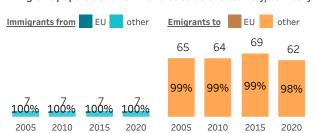






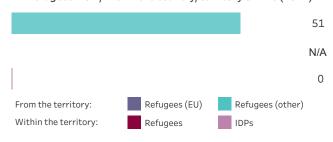
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)







36%

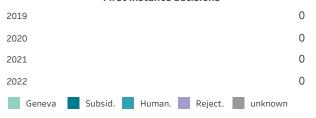
2022



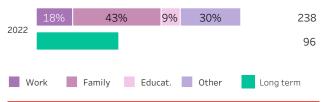
19% 19%

67

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



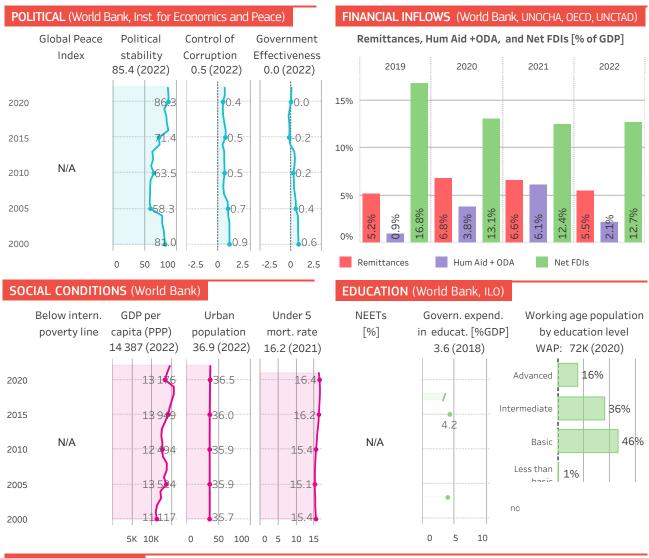
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

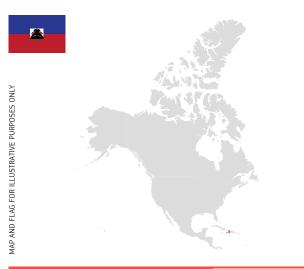
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

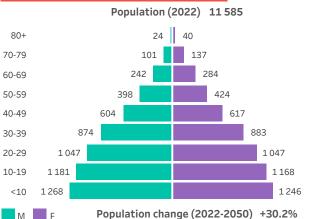
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

HAITI



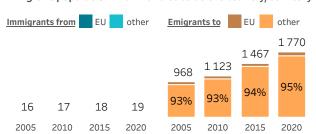


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



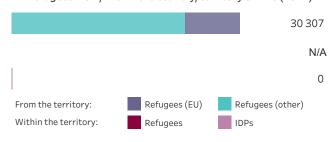
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



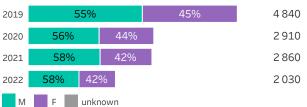
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

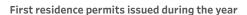


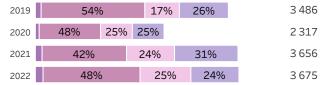
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

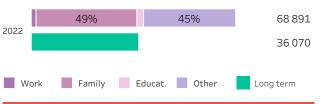




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



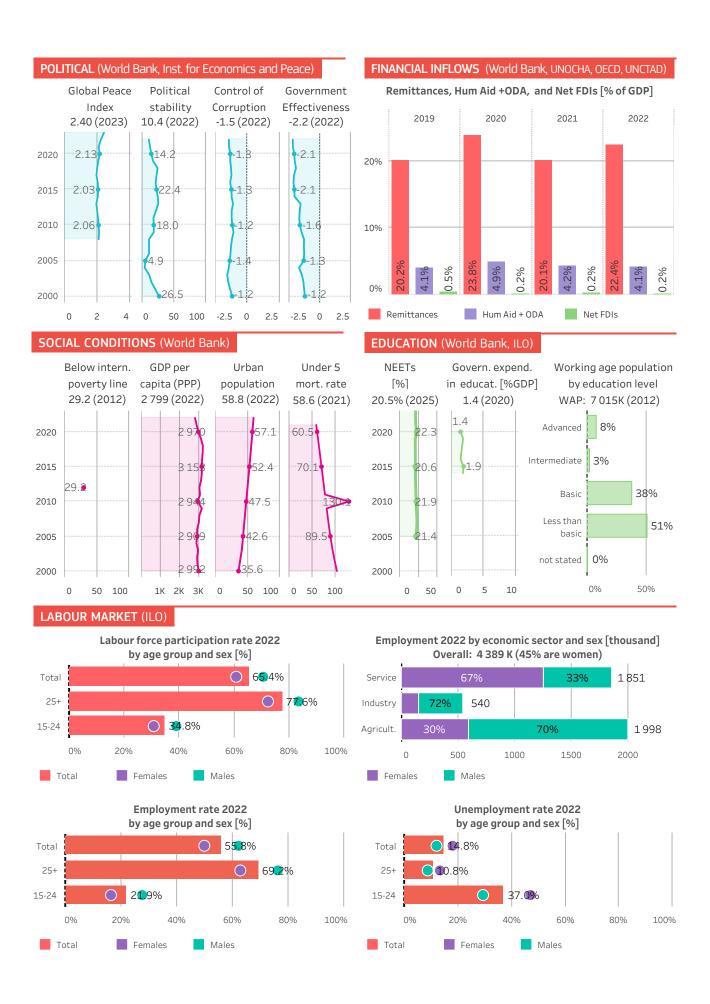
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



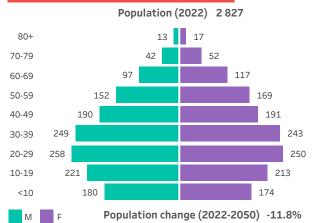


JAMAICA



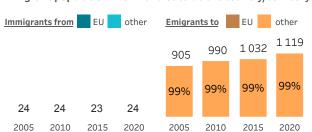


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



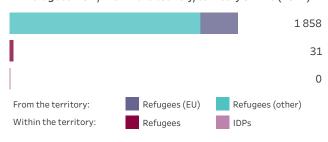
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



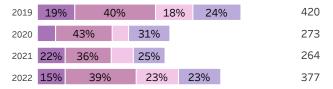
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

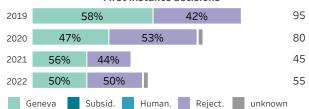


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

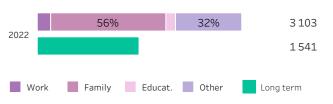




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



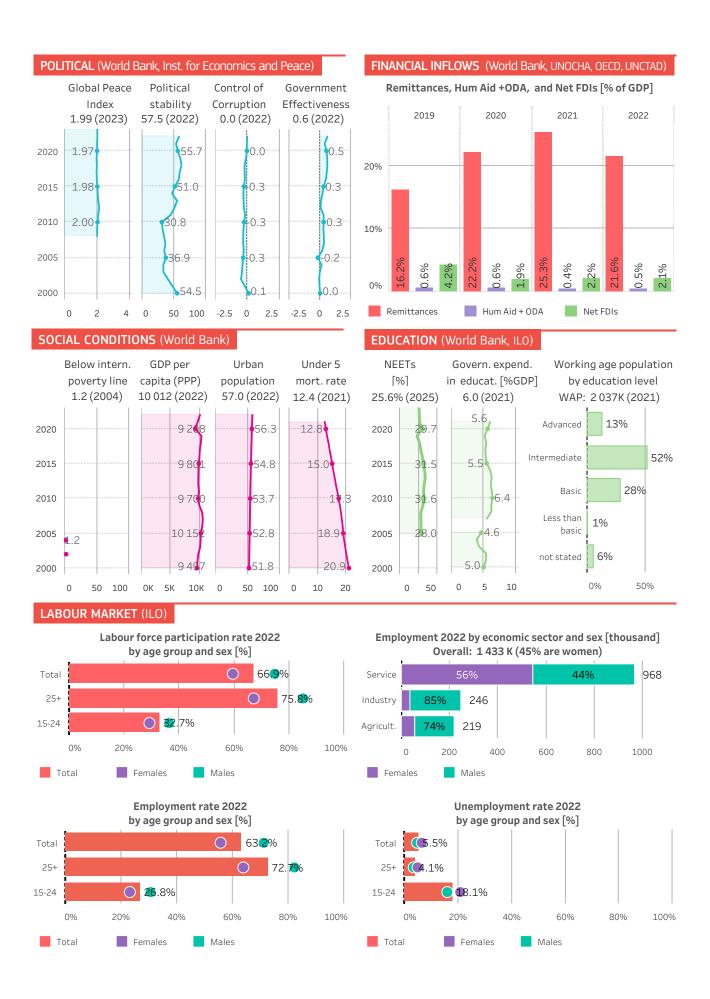
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





2018

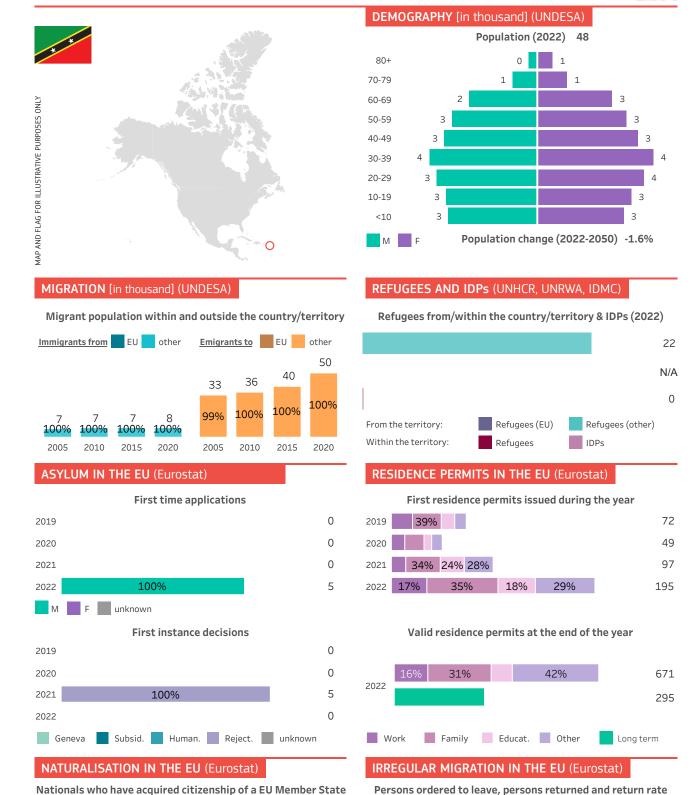
2019

2020

2021

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS





4

4

8

2

2019

2020

2021

2022

Ordered to leave

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Returned

0 5

5

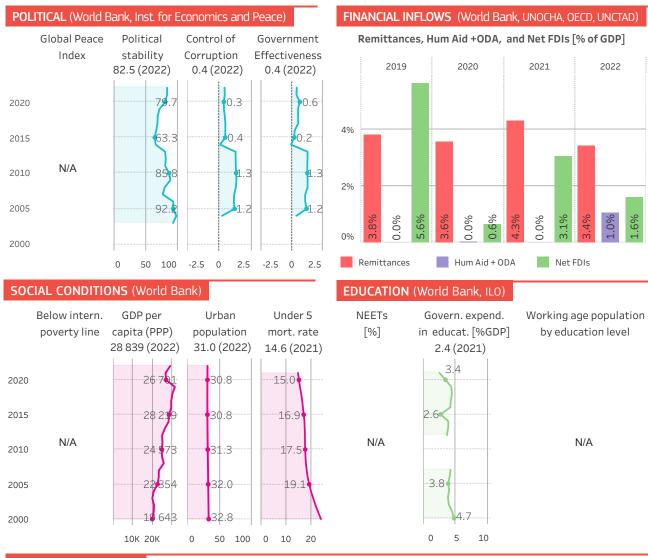
0%

0%

0%

100%

#% Return rate



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

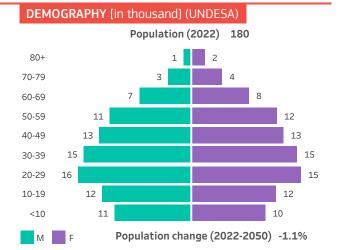
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SAINT LUCIA

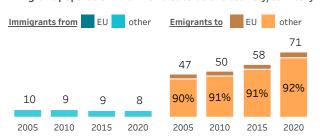






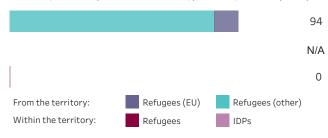
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



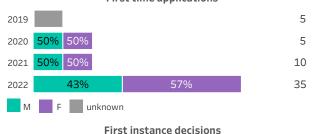
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



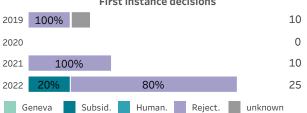
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

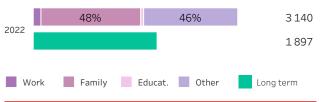






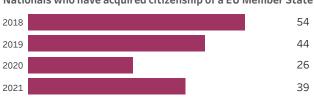


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



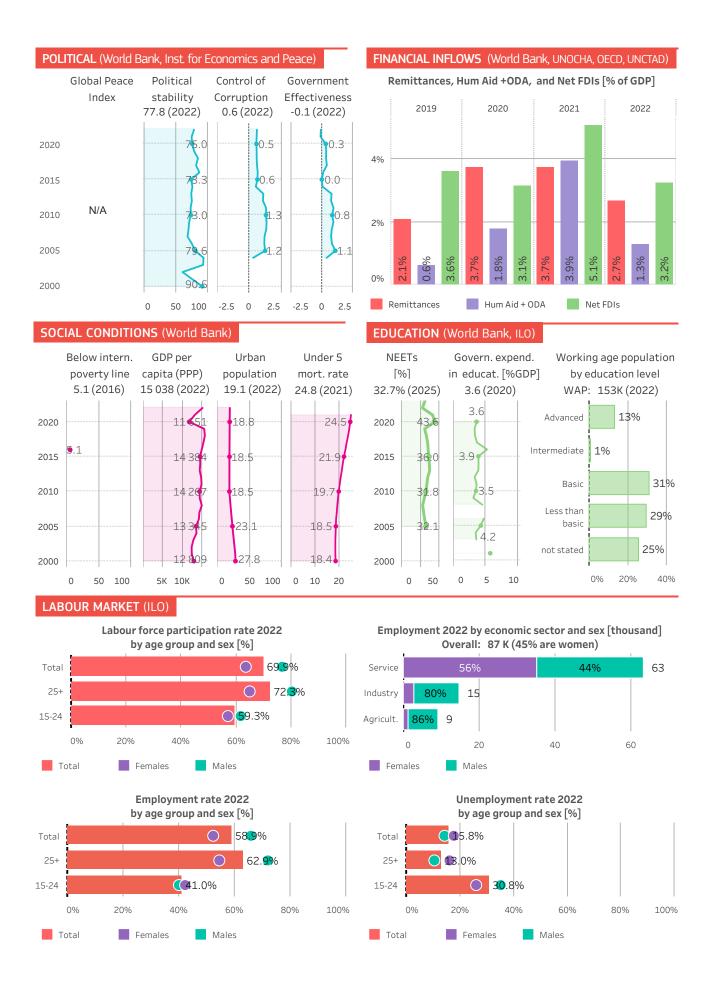
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



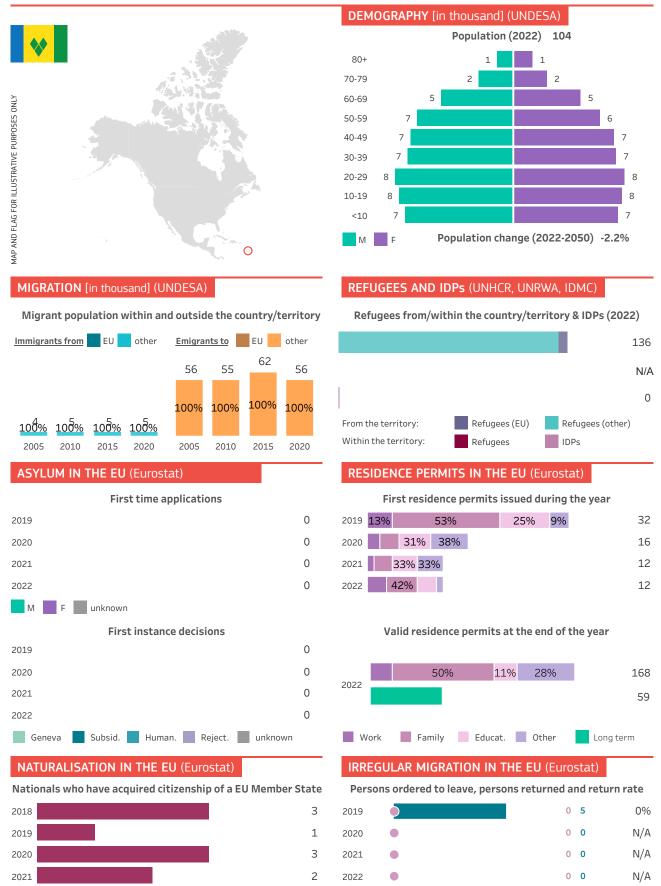
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

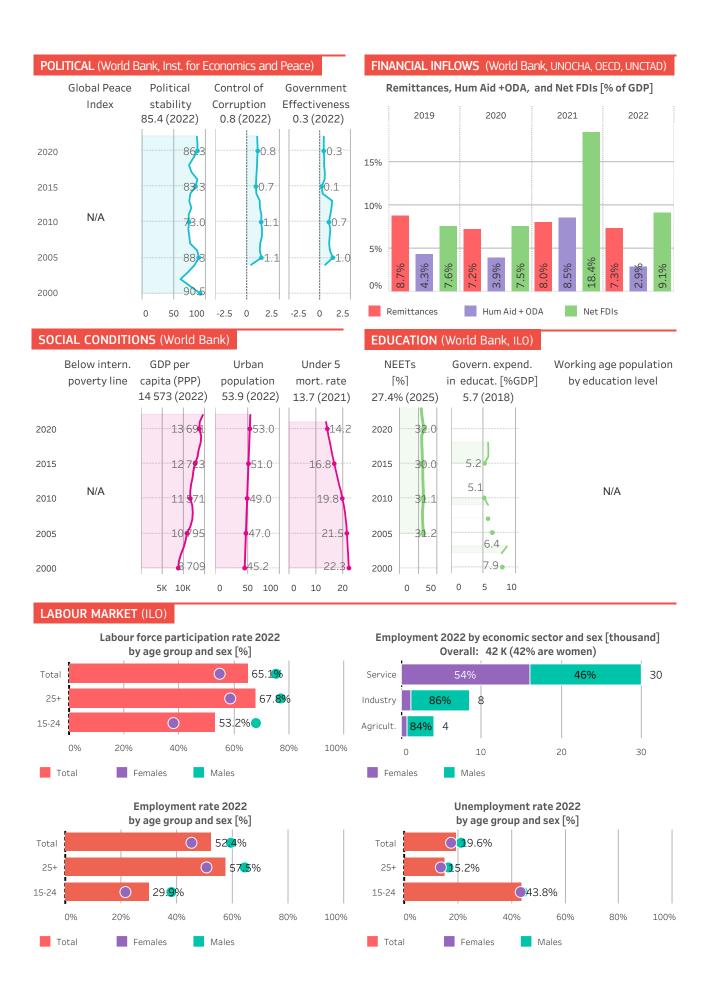




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



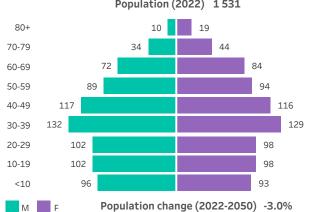
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO





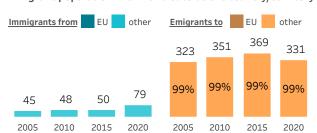
Population (2022) 1531

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



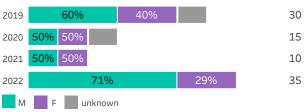
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

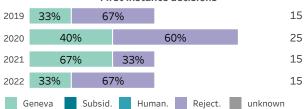


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

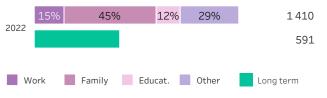
First residence	permits	issued	during	the year
-----------------	---------	--------	--------	----------

2019	26%	2	26%	38%	11%	237
2020	19%	38%	22%	21%		155
2021	28%	28%	30%	6 14%		160
2022	25%		31%	34%		232

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



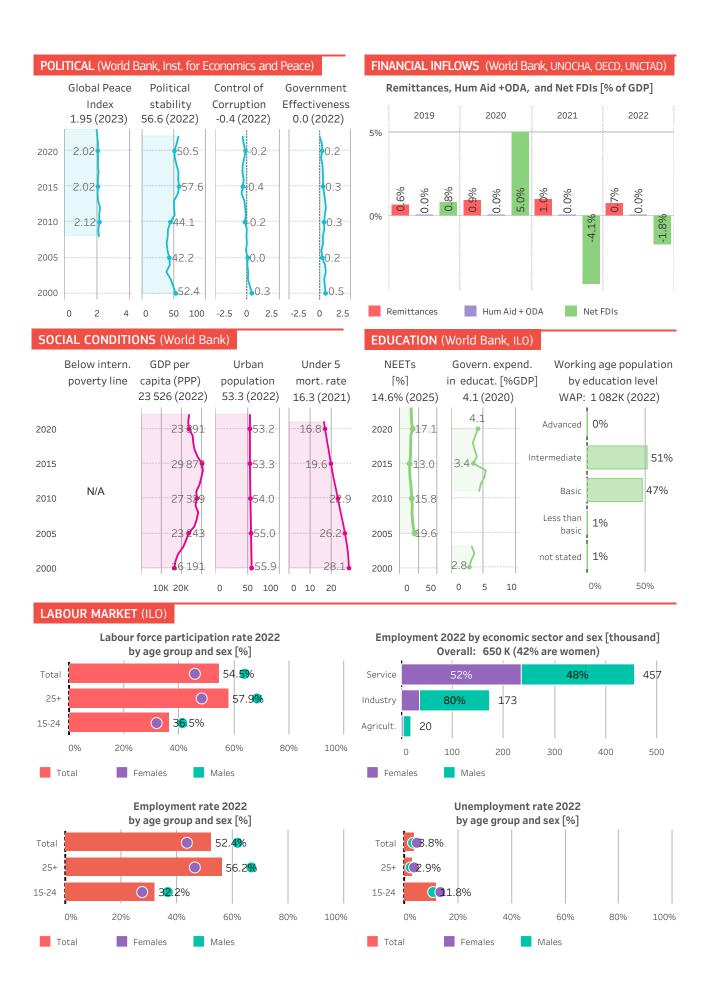
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



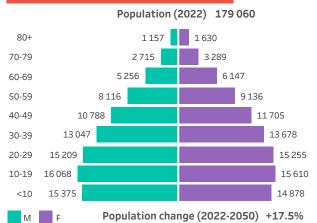


CENTRAL AMERICA



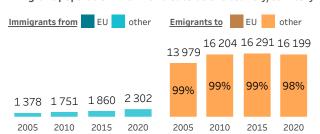


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



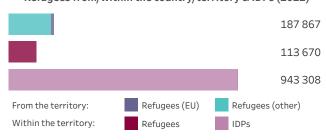
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



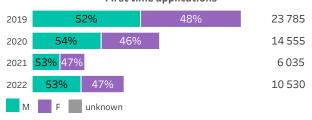
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



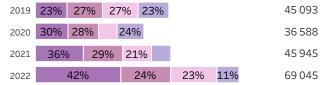
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

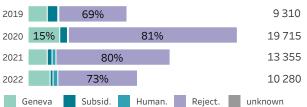


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

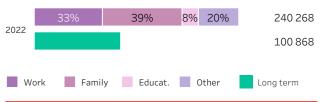
First residence permits issued during the year



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

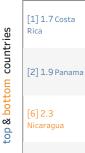


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

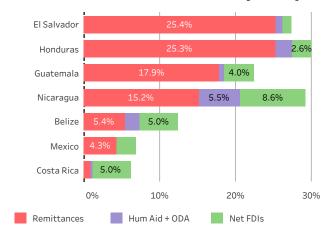
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population
[%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level



[1] 0.9%

Costa Rica

[2] 1.1%

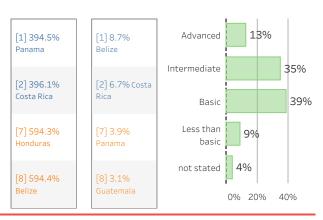
Panama

[6] 9.5%

[7] 12.7%

Honduras



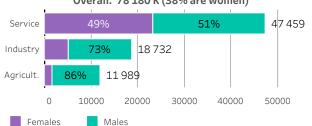


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2022

[1] 65.3% Nicaragua (49.1% women, 82.4% men)
[2] 63.2% Belize (49.7% women, 76.7% men)
[7] 60.2% Guatemala (40.5% women, 80.8% men)
[8] 60.0% El Salvador (45.9% women, 76.3% men)

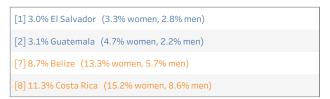
Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 78 180 K (38% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2022

[1] 62.1% Nicaragua (46.6% women, 78.3% men)
[2] 59.0% Mexico (44.2% women, 74.9% men)
[7] 57.7% Belize (43.1% women, 72.3% men)
[8] 54.5% Costa Rica (42.5% women, 66.7% men)

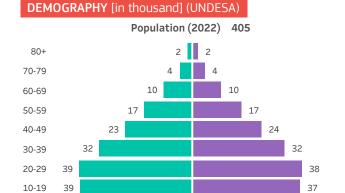
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2022



BELIZE

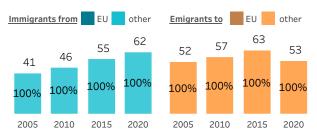






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

39

M F

<10

2022

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +33.0%



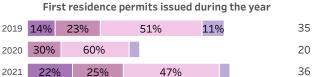
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





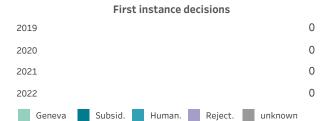


33%

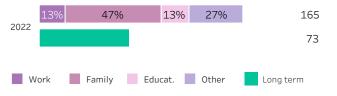


23%

30





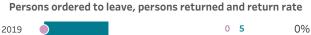




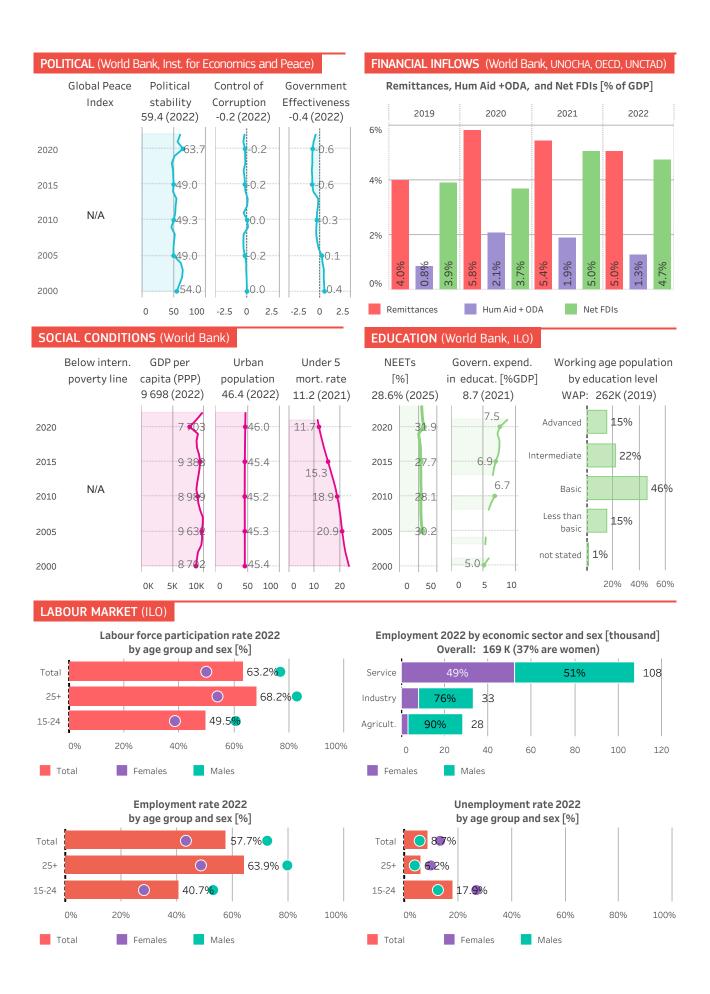
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

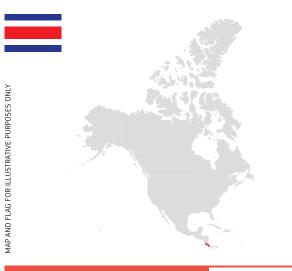






COSTA RICA





Population (2022) 5 181 80+ 70-79 134 221 60-69 295 305 50-59

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

349

40-49



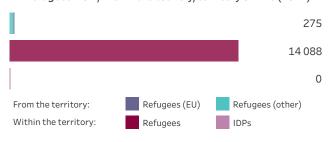
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



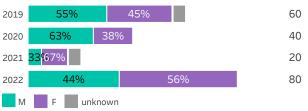
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

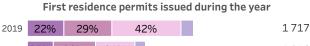


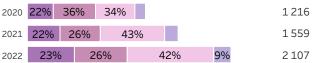
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

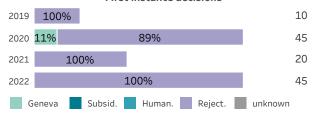


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

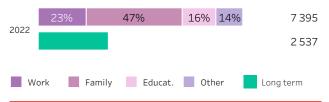




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

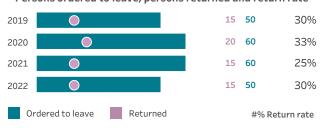


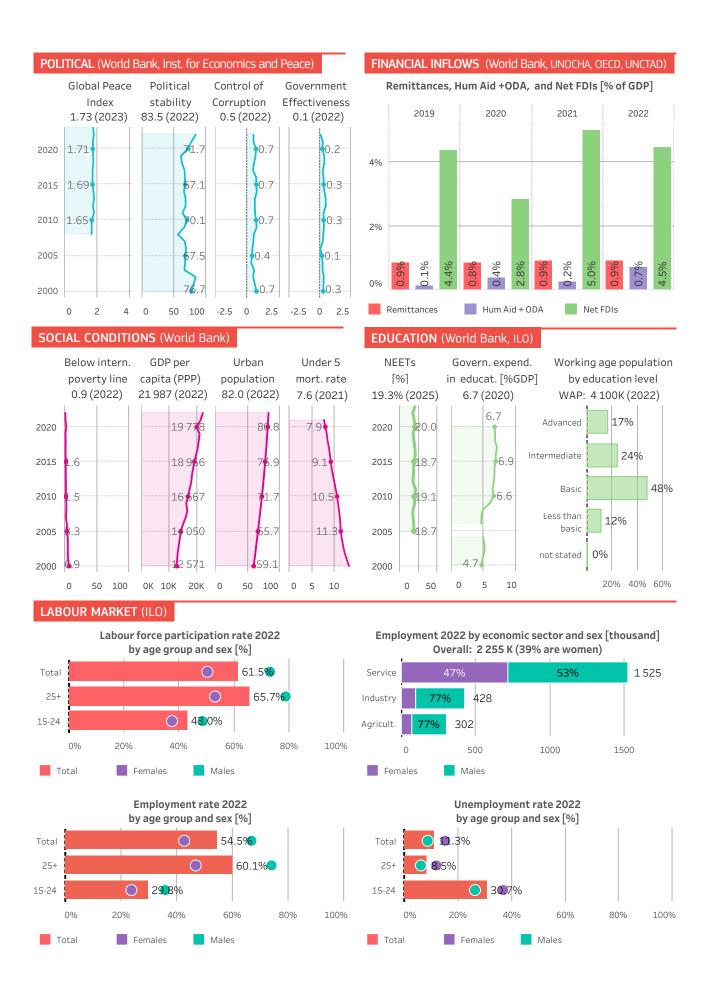
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

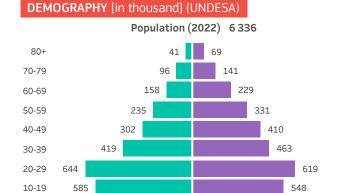




EL SALVADOR

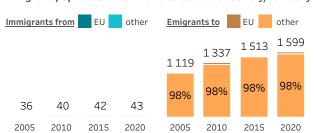






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

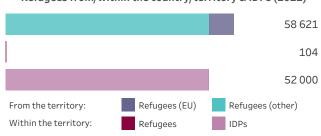
537

<10

M F

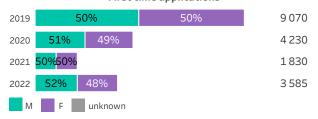
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +4.7%



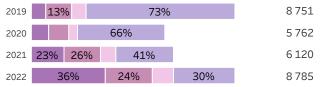
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

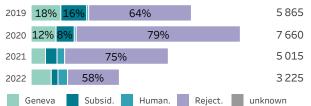


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



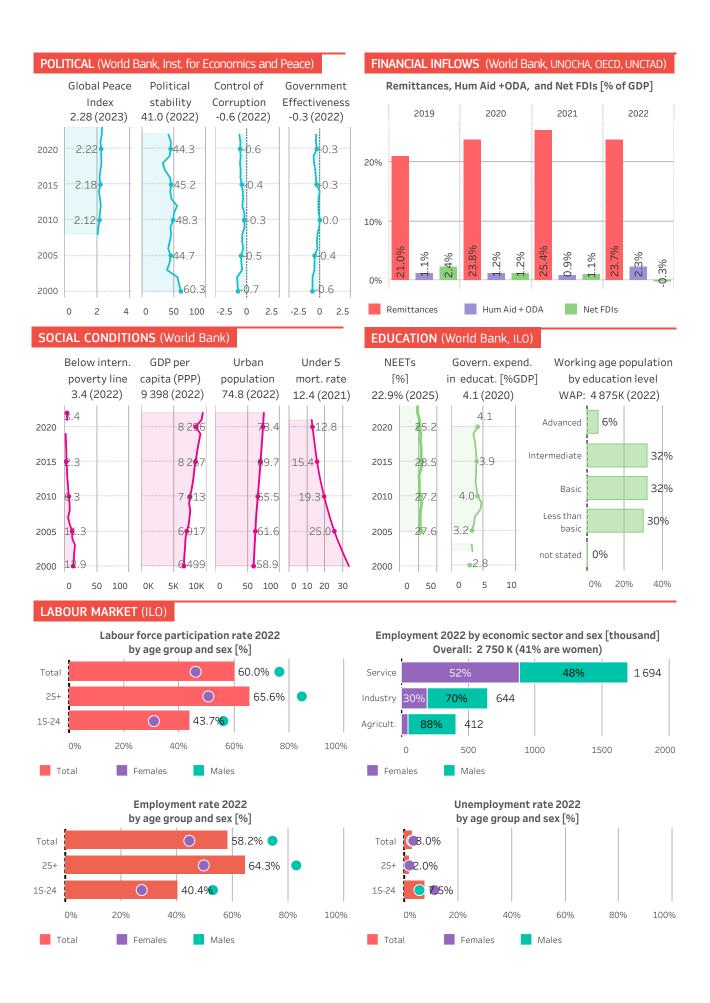
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





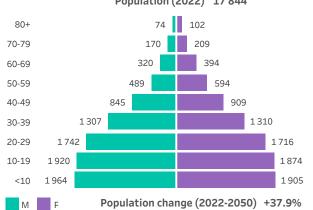
GUATEMALA





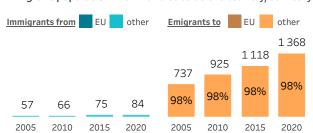


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



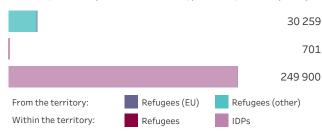
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



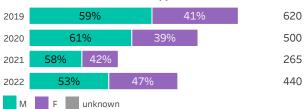
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

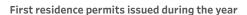


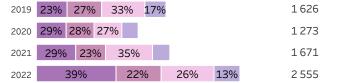
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

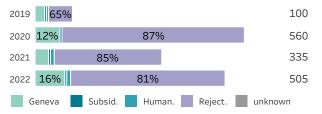


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

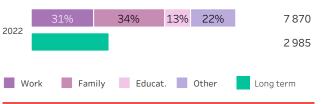




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



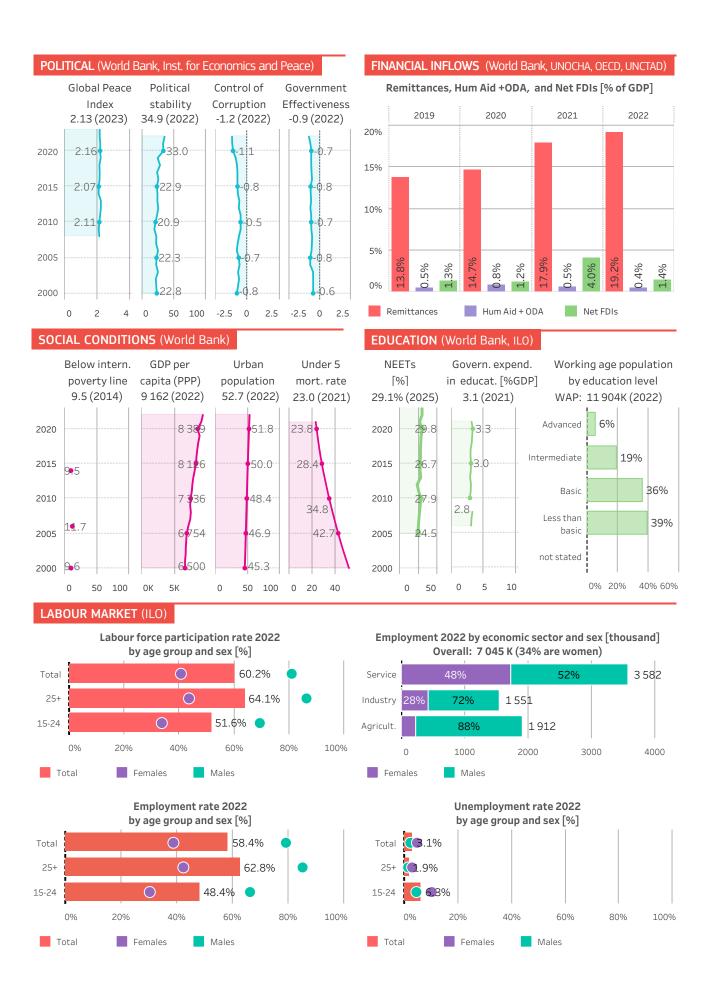
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



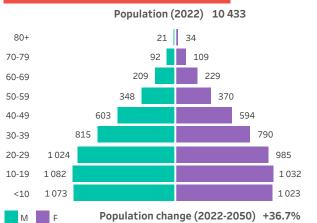


HONDURAS

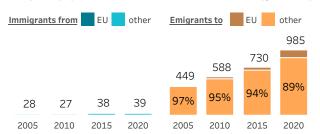




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

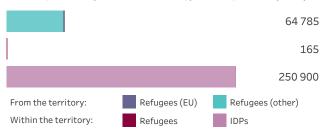


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



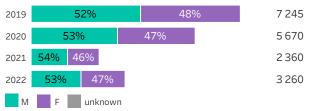
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



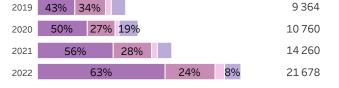
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

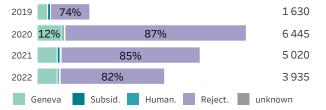


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

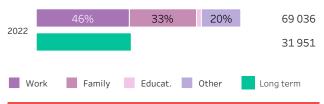








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



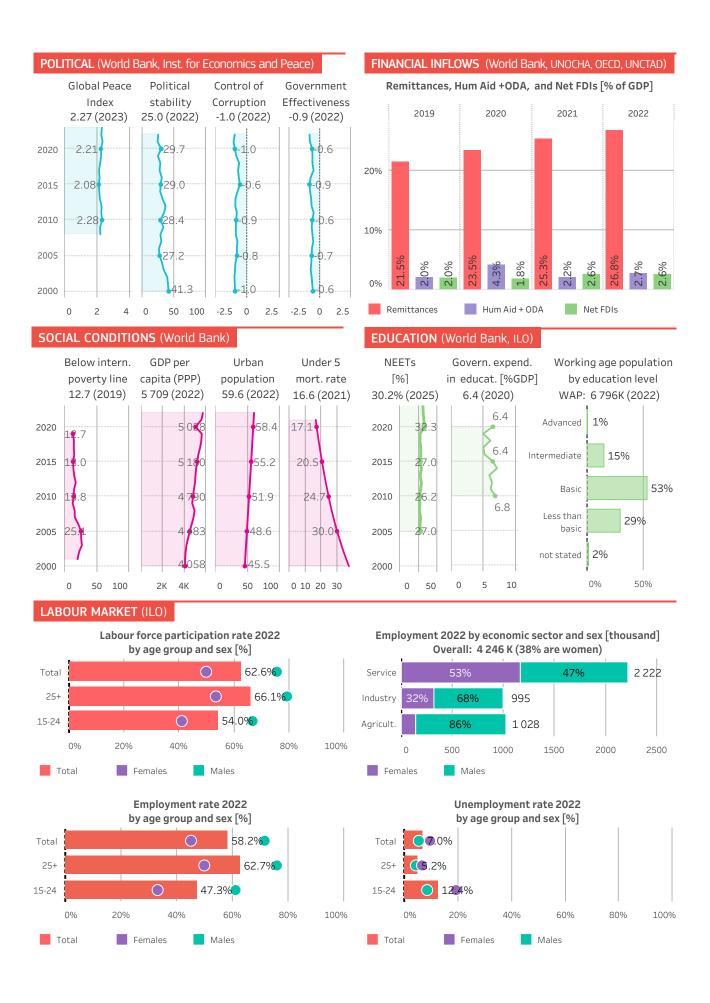
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



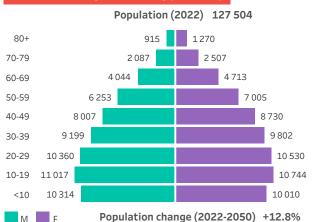


MEXICO



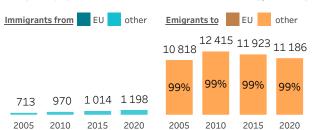


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



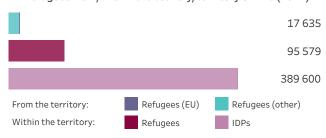
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



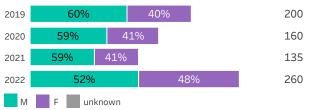
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

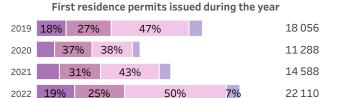


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

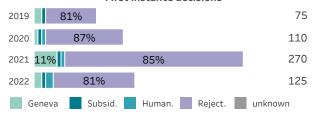




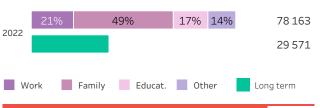
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



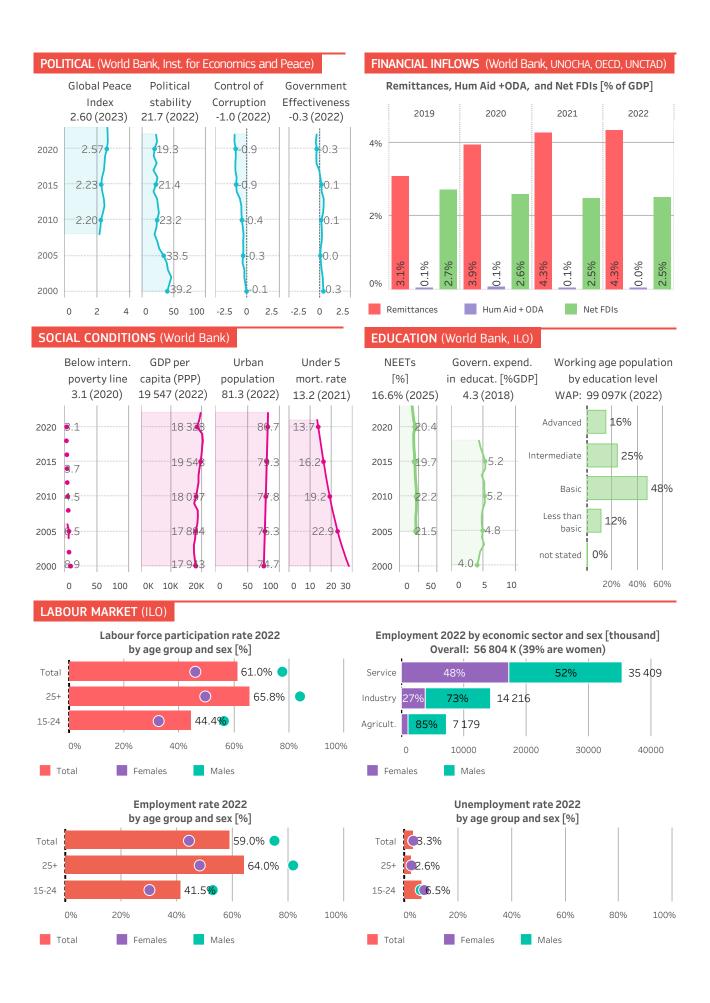
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



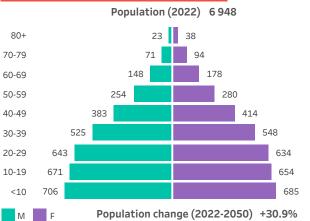


NICARAGUA



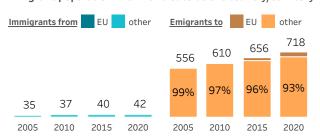


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



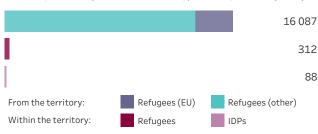
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



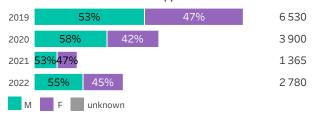
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

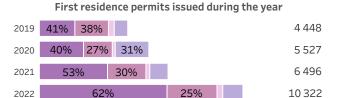


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

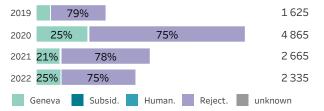




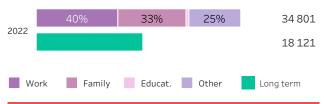
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



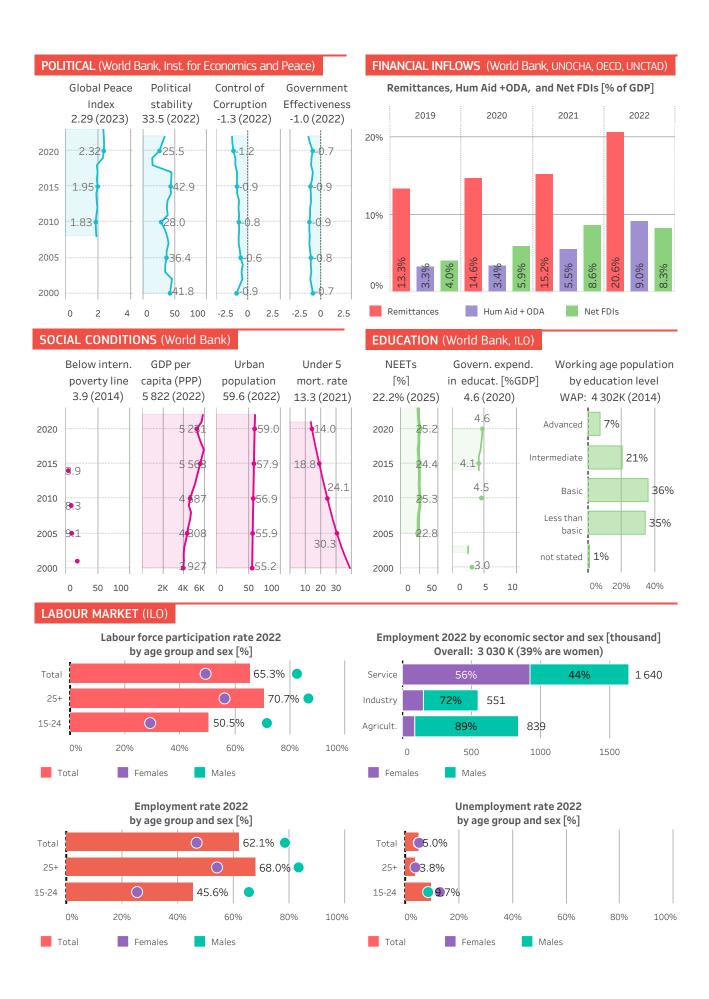
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

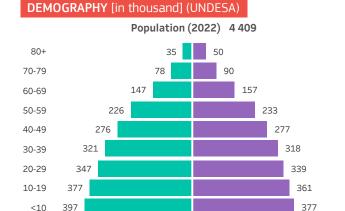




PANAMA

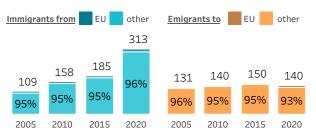






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

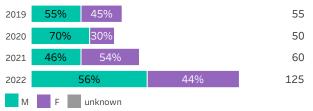
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +30.1%



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

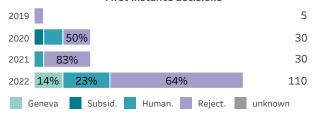
First time applications



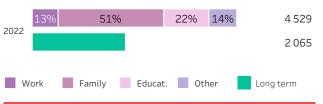
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



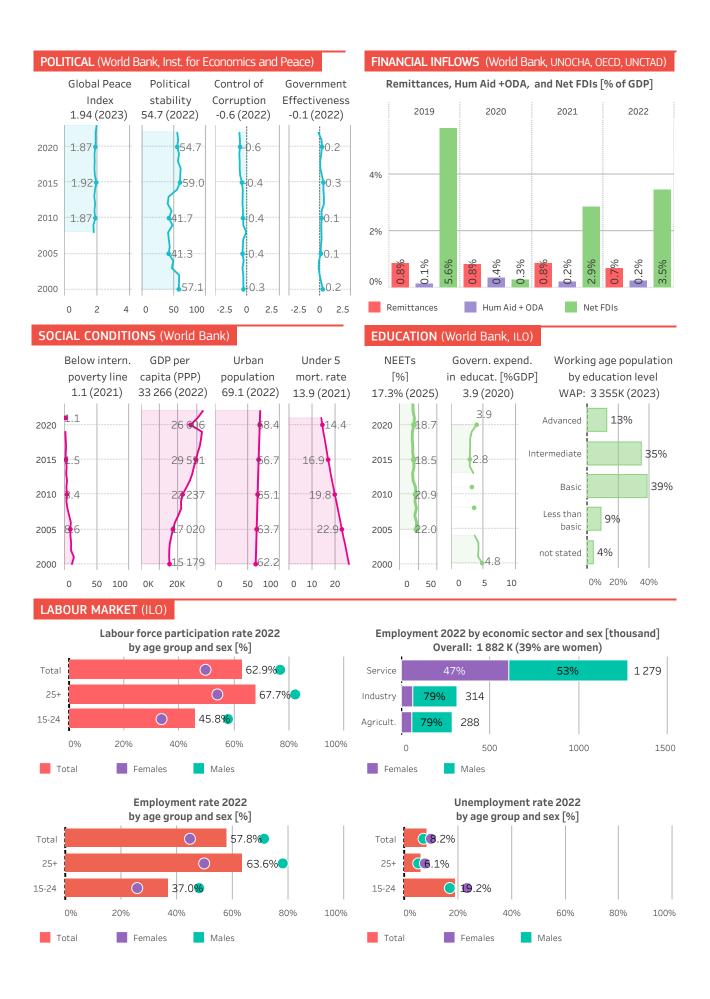
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



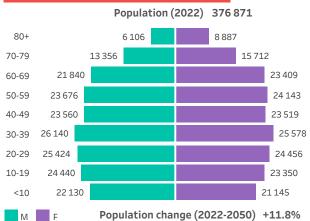


NORTHERN AMERICA



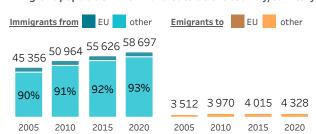


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



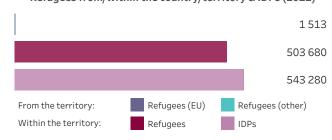
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



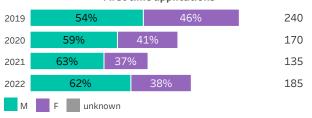
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

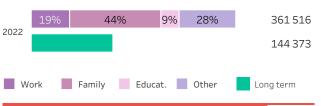
First residence permits issued during the year

2019	27%		23	%	37%		13%	88 310
2020	25%	32%	2	9%				49 737
2021	24%	28	3%	3	2%	16%		66 147
2022	249	1% 24%		ó	3	86%	16%	86 688

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

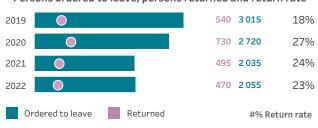


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption & bottom countries [1] 73.6 [1] 1.66 [1] 1.6 [1] 1.4 Canada Canada Canada Canada [2] 2.4 United [2] 45.3 [2] 1.10 [2] 1.3 United United States -United States **SOCIAL CONDITIONS** (World Bank) GDP per Urban Below intern. Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD) Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP] 3.3% Canada United States 1.7% 0% 1% 2% 3% Remittances Hum Aid + ODA Net FDIs

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Govern. expend.

NEETs

Working age population in educat. [%GDP] by education level [%] Advanced 46% [1] 264.0% [1] 6.1% United States United States Intermediate 49% 5% Basic [2] 270.2% [2] 5.2% Less than 1% Canada Canada basic 20% 40% 60%

& bottom countries [1] 0.2%

[2] 0.2%

United States

top

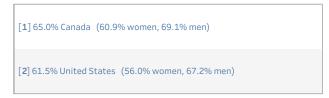


[1] 82% [1] 5.1 Canada [2] 83% United States States

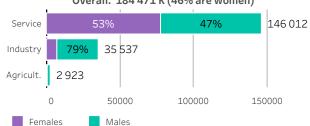
[2] 6.3 United

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 184 471 K (46% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2022



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2022



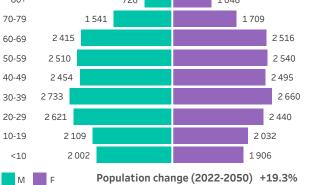
CANADA





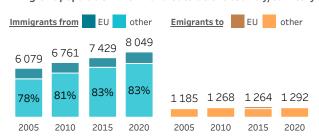
Population (2022) 38 454 1046 80+ 70-79 1541 1709

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



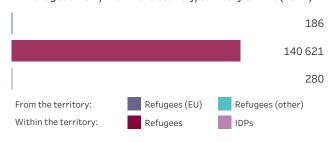
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



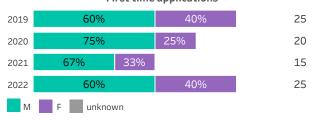
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

23%

26%

2022

						_	-	
2019	309	%	20%	36	%	13%		13 795
2020	28%	29%	28%					7 987
2021	26%	28%	309	6 16%				9 349

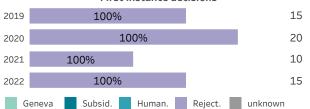
35%

16%

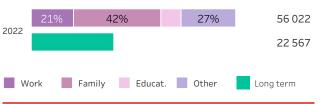
13 475

First residence permits issued during the year

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



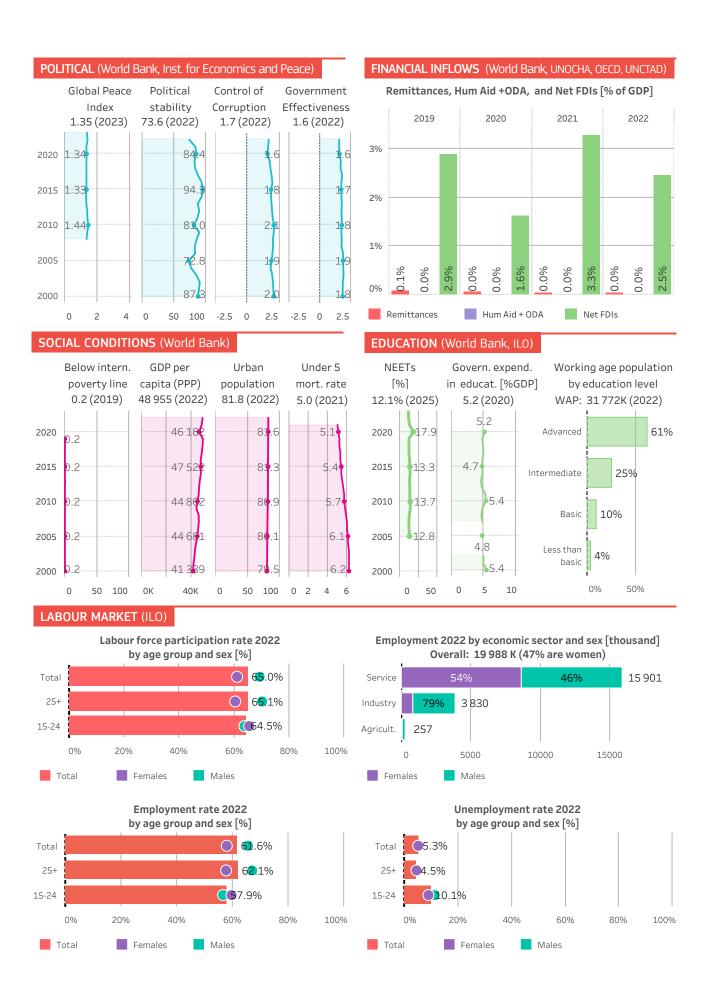
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



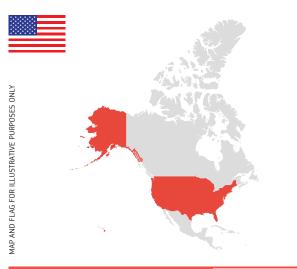
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





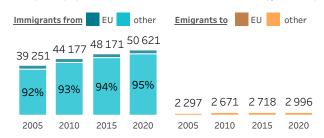
UNITED STATES





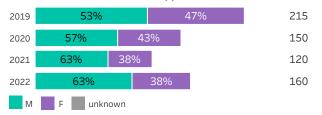
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

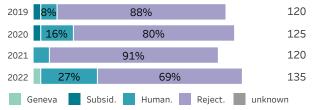


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





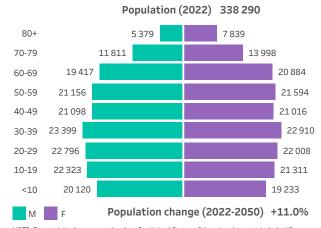


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



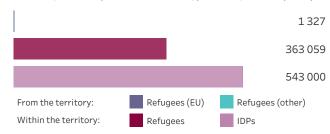
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: For statistical purposes, the data for United States of America does not include US Territories and Freely Associated States.

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

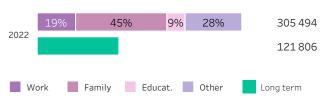


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

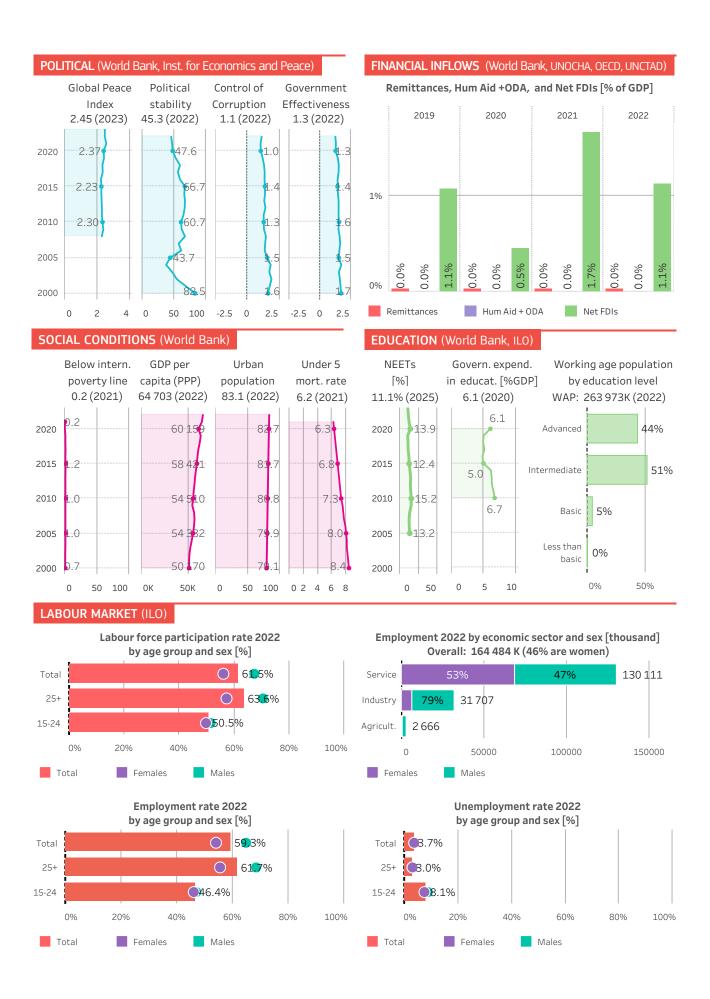
2019	26	%	24			37%	13%	6 74 515	,
2020	24%	329	6 30)%				41 750	i
2021	24%	2	28%	3	33%	16%		56 798	
2022	249	6	24%	24%		36%	16%	73 213	

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



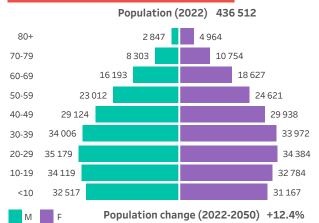


SOUTH AMERICA



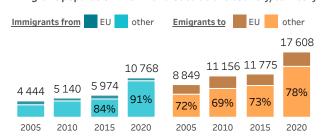


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



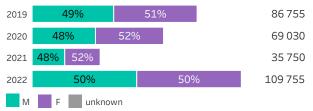
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

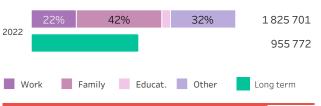


2019	20%	36%		21% 24%			275 613
2020	22%	36%		30%			222 846
2021	30%	39	%	16%	6		218 754
2022	31	31%		3%	18%	18%	337 385

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Political

Global Peace

Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 88.2 [1] 1.61 [1] 0.8 [1] 1.8 Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay Uruguay [2] 1.8 [2] 58.0 [2] 0.97 Chile [2] 0.5 Chile Argentina Suriname

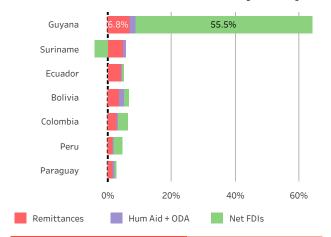
[11] -1.09 [11] -0.9 Colombia Paraguay Suriname

Control of

Government

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

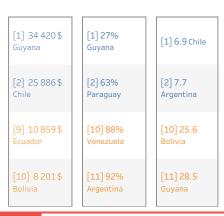
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP]

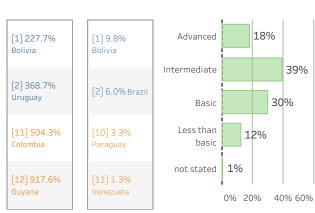


bottom countries

[10] 2.7

Colombia





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

[1] 0.7% Chile

[2] 1.0%

Argentina

[8] 6.6%

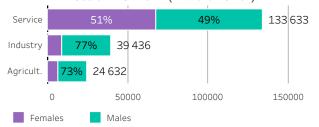
[9] 7.1%

Venezuela

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2022

[1] 72.5% Peru (66.2% women, 79.1% men) [2] 70.6% Paraguay (59.0% women, 82.3% men) [11] 53.5% Venezuela (37.8% women, 70.0% men) [12] 49.9% Guyana (38.8% women, 61.9% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 197 701 K (42% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2022

[1] 69.7% Peru (63.2% women, 76.5% men) [2] 67.4% Bolivia (56.1% women, 78.9% men) [11] 49.5% Suriname (39.2% women, 60.1% men) [12] 43.8% Guyana (33.4% women, 54.9% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2022

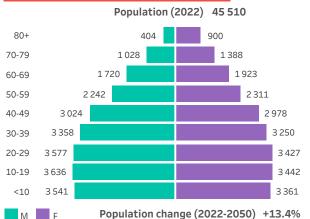
[1] 3.6% Bolivia (4.2% women, 3.1% men) [2] 3.8% Ecuador (4.5% women, 3.3% men) [11] 10.6% Colombia (13.3% women, 8.7% men) [12] 12.3% Guyana (13.8% women, 11.3% men)

ARGENTINA



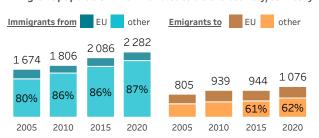


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



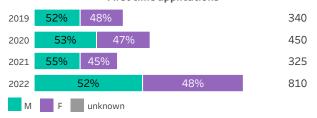
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

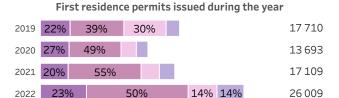


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

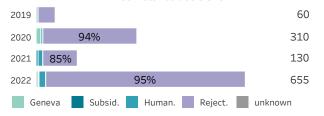
First time applications



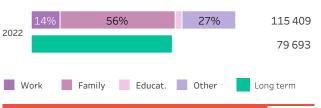
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



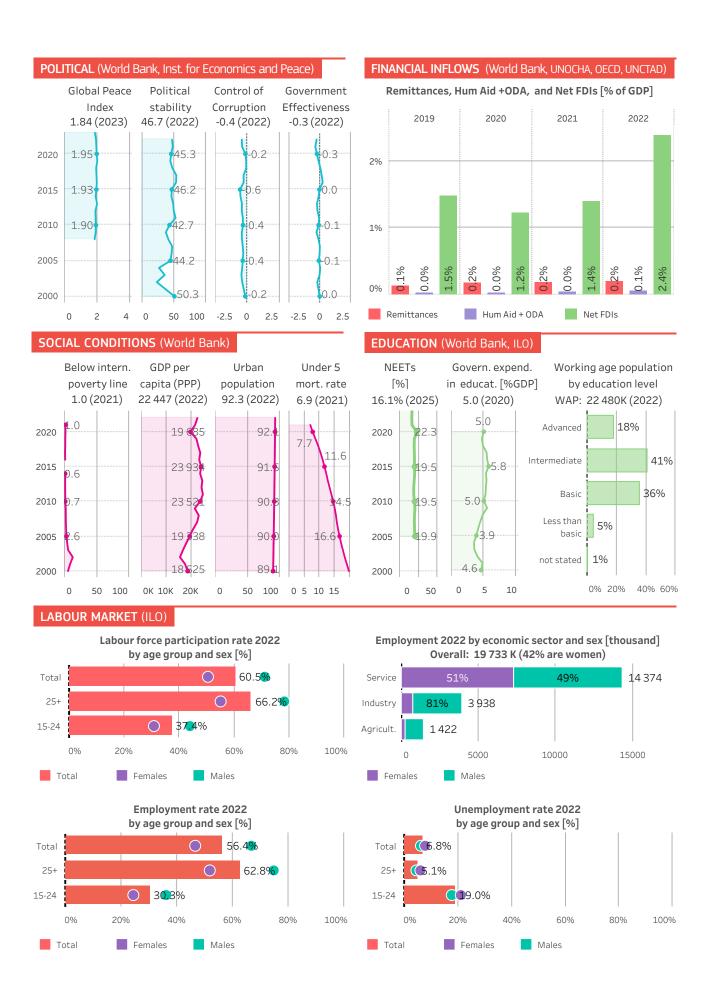
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



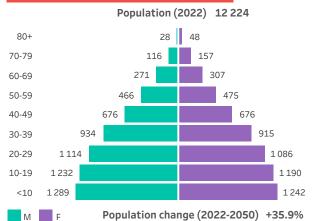


BOLIVIA



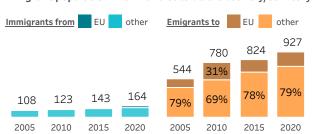


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



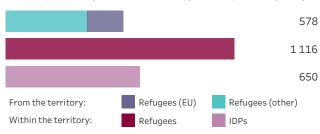
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



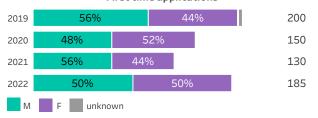
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



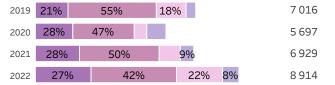
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

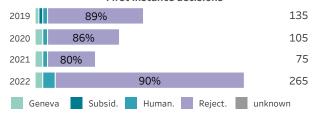


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

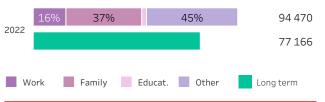




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



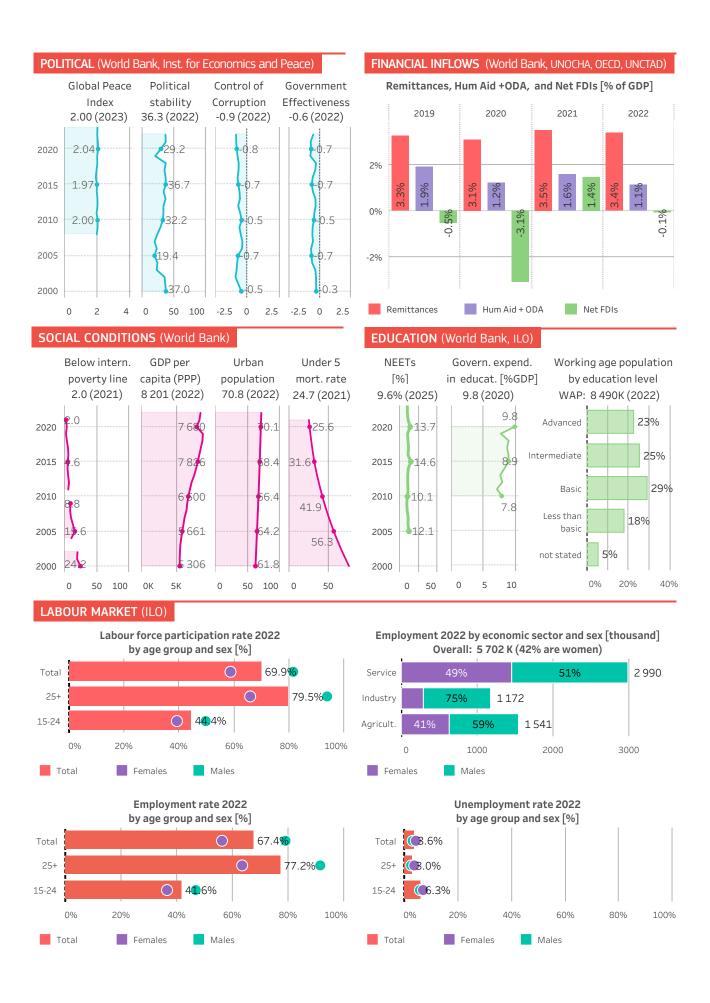
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



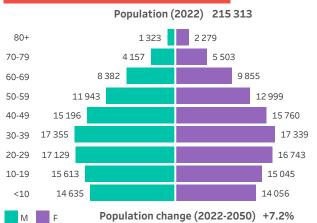


BRAZIL



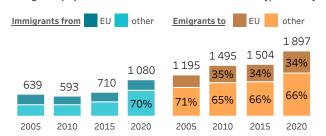


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



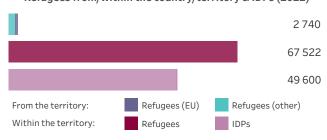
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



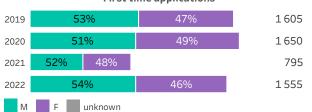
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



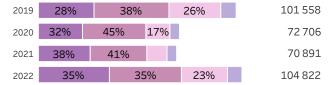
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

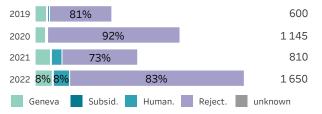


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

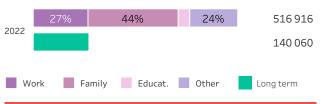




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



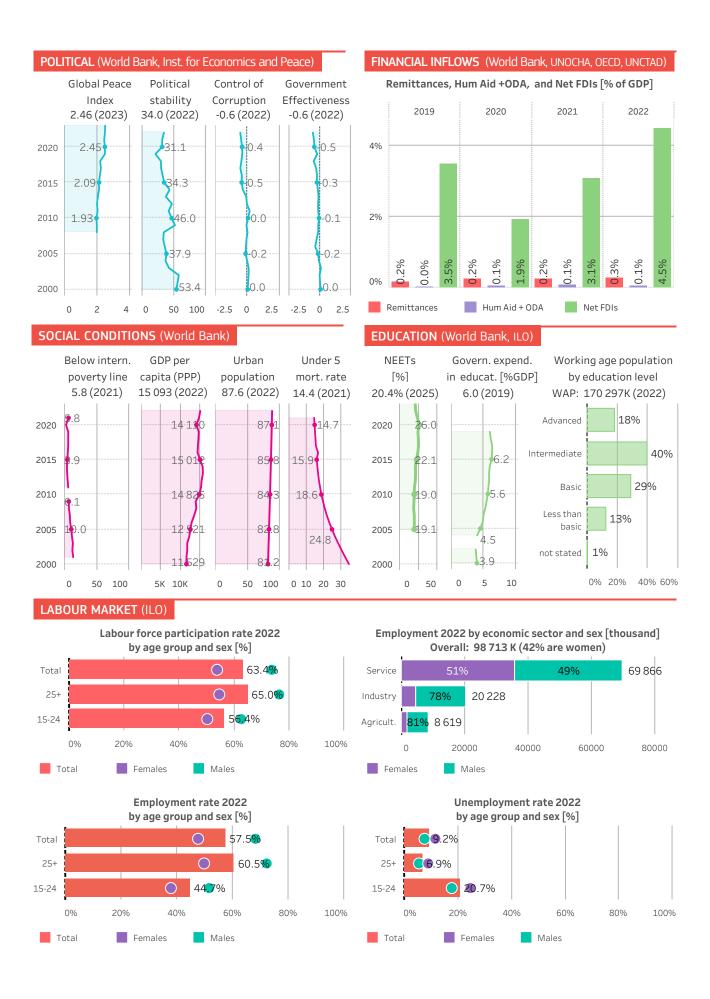
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

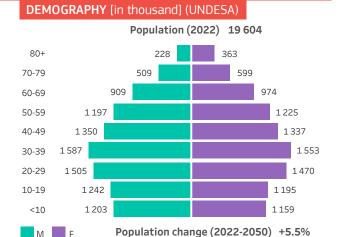




CHILE

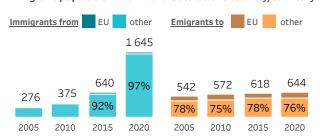






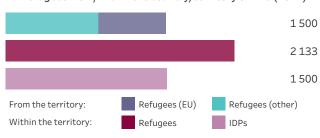
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



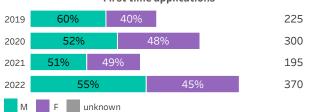
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



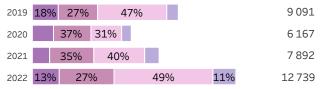
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

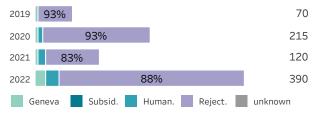




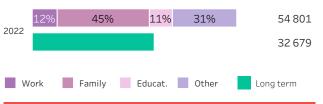




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

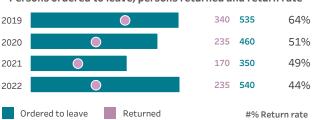


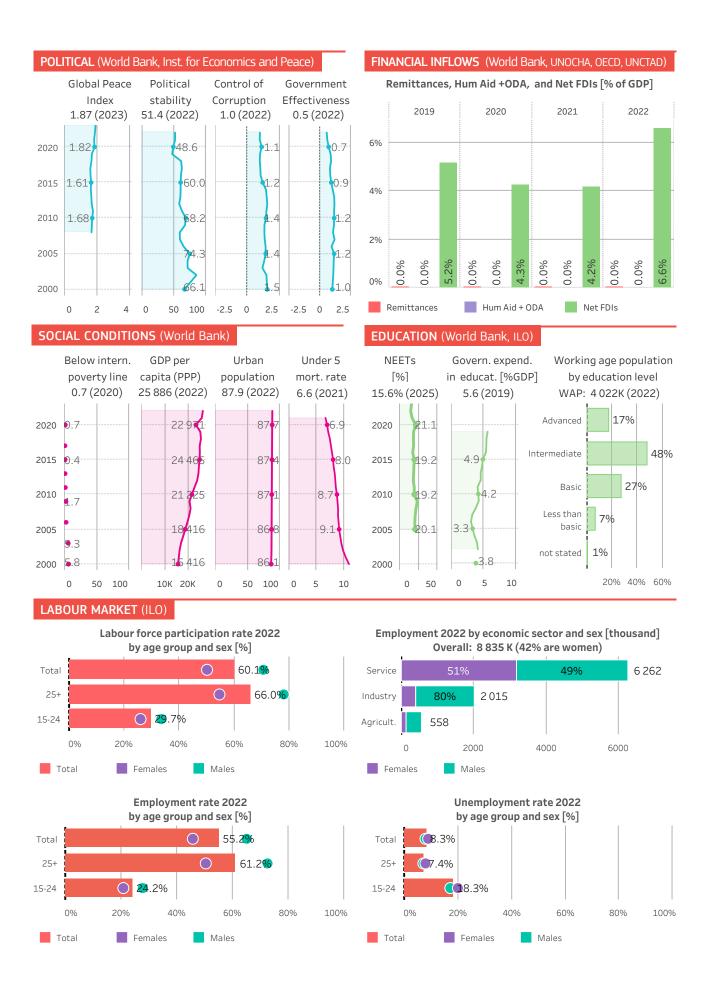
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



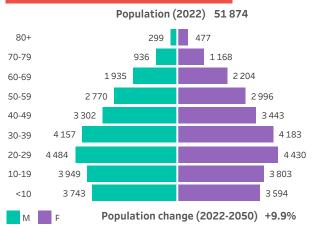


COLOMBIA



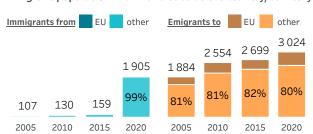


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



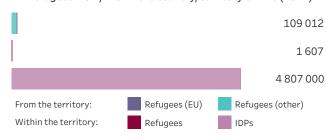
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



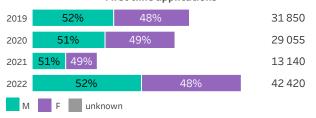
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



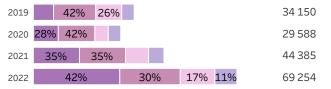
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



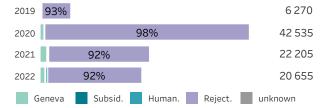


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

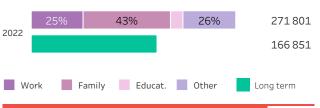




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



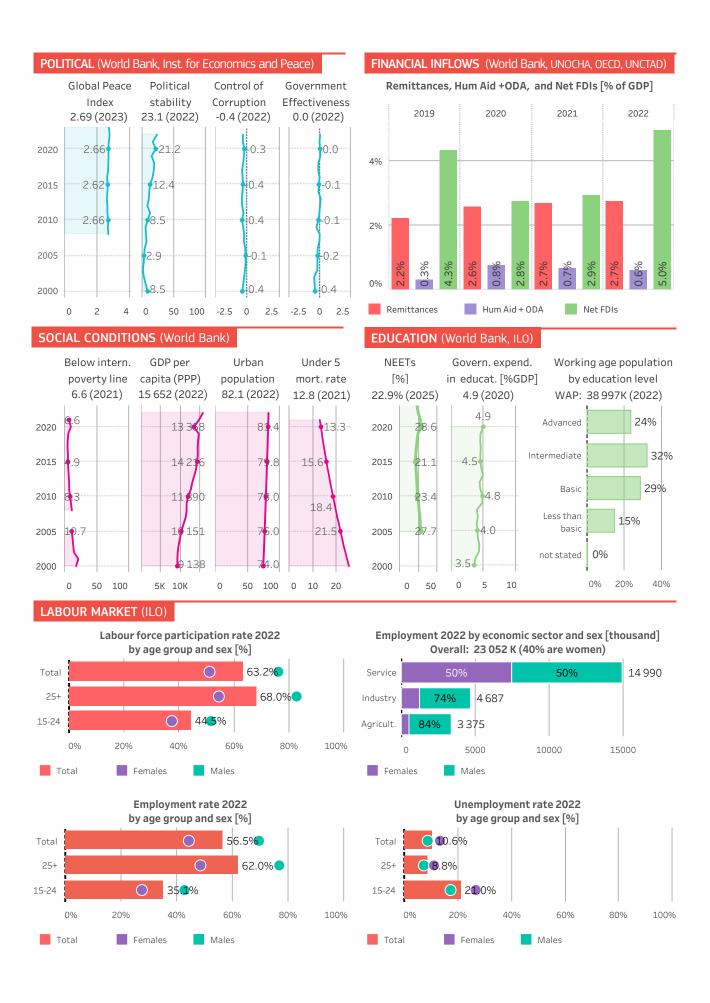
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



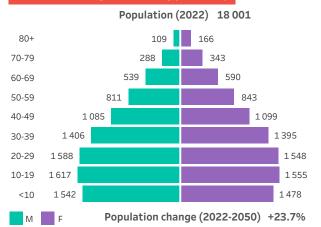


ECUADOR



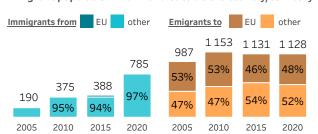


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



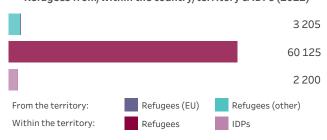
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



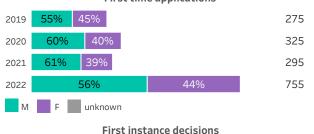
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

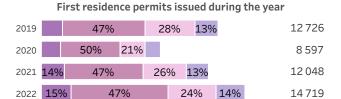


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

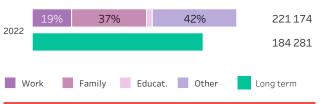


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year





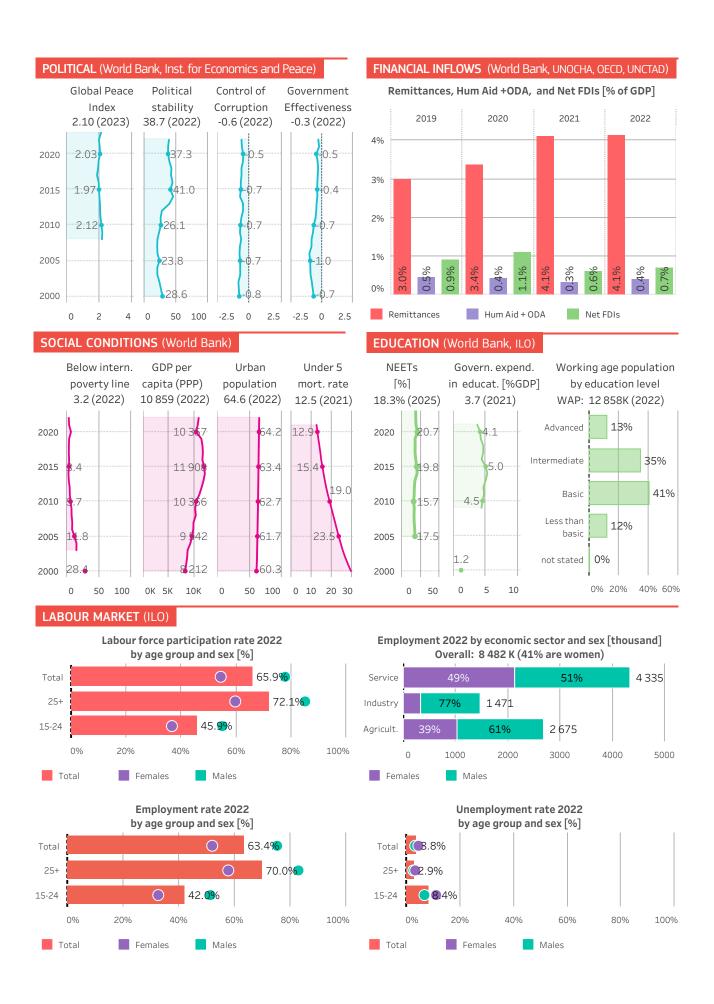
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





GUYANA



48

56

73

145



Population (2022) 809 80+ 3 5 70-79 10 12 60-69 23 27 50-59 37

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

40-49

30-39 20-29

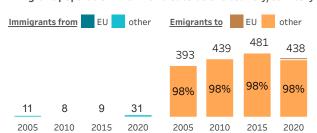
2022

48%



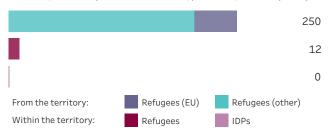
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

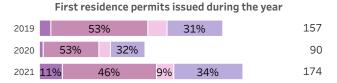


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

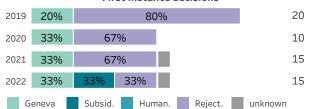


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

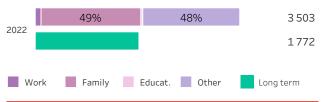


33%

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



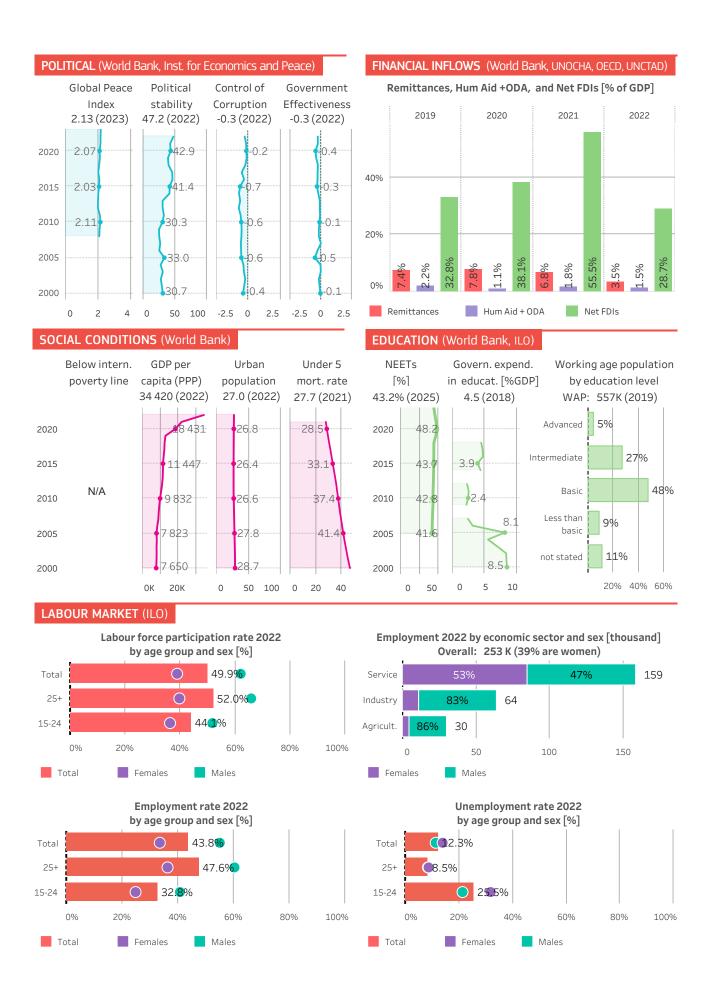
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



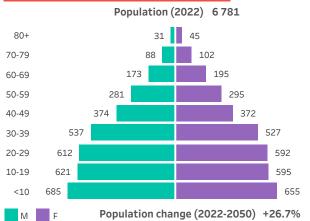


PARAGUAY



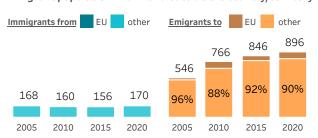


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



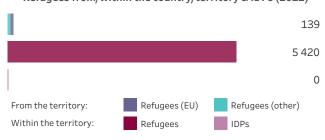
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



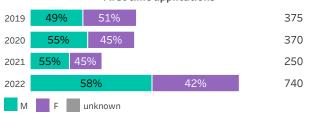
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



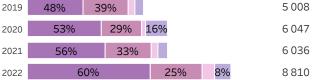
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



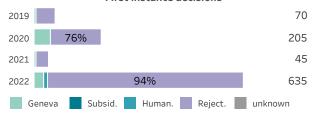


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

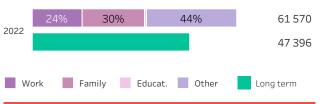




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

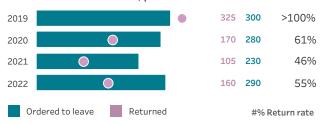


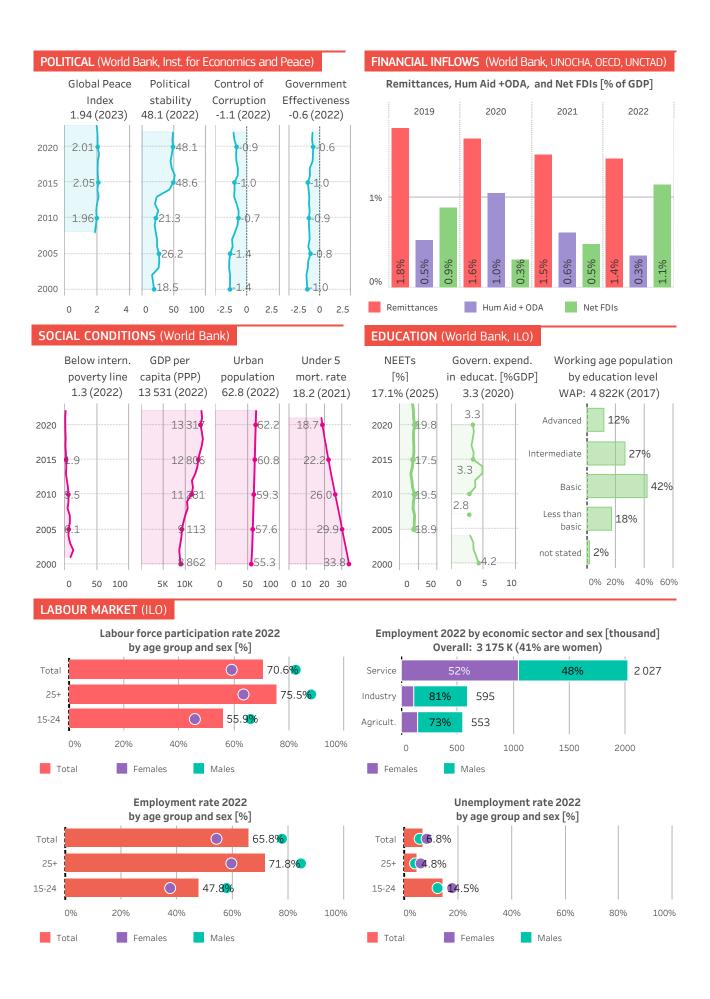
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



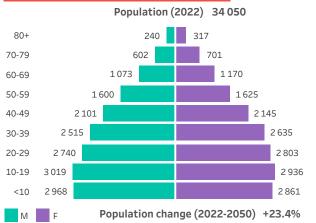


PERU



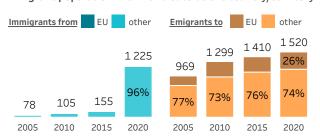


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



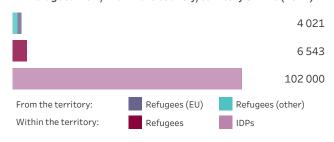
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



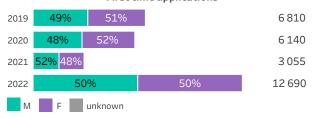
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



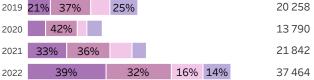
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

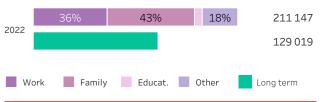




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

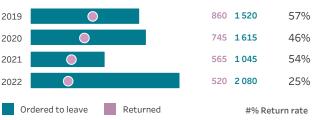


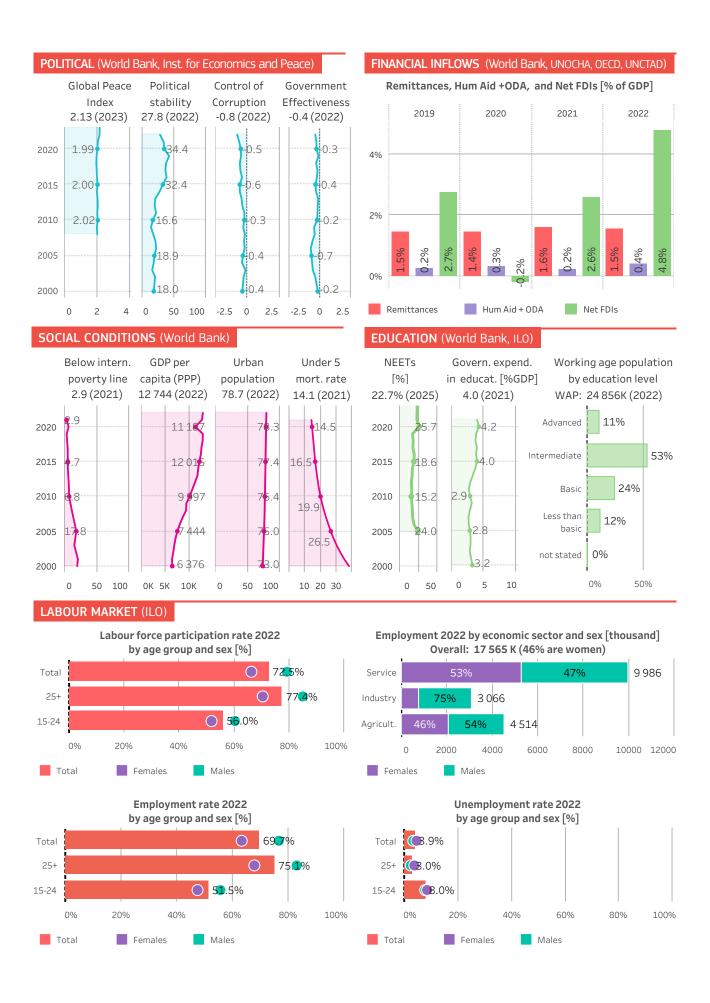
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



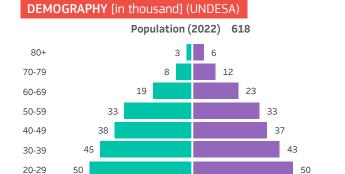


SURINAME



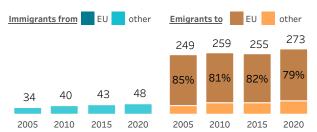
53





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

10-19

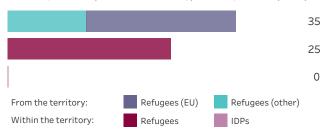
<10

55

M F

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

Population change (2022-2050) +17.4%

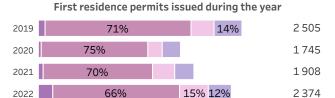


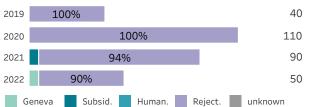
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

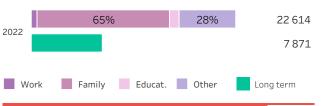








Valid residence permits at the end of the year

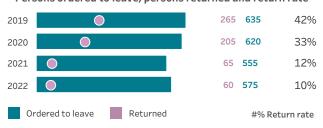


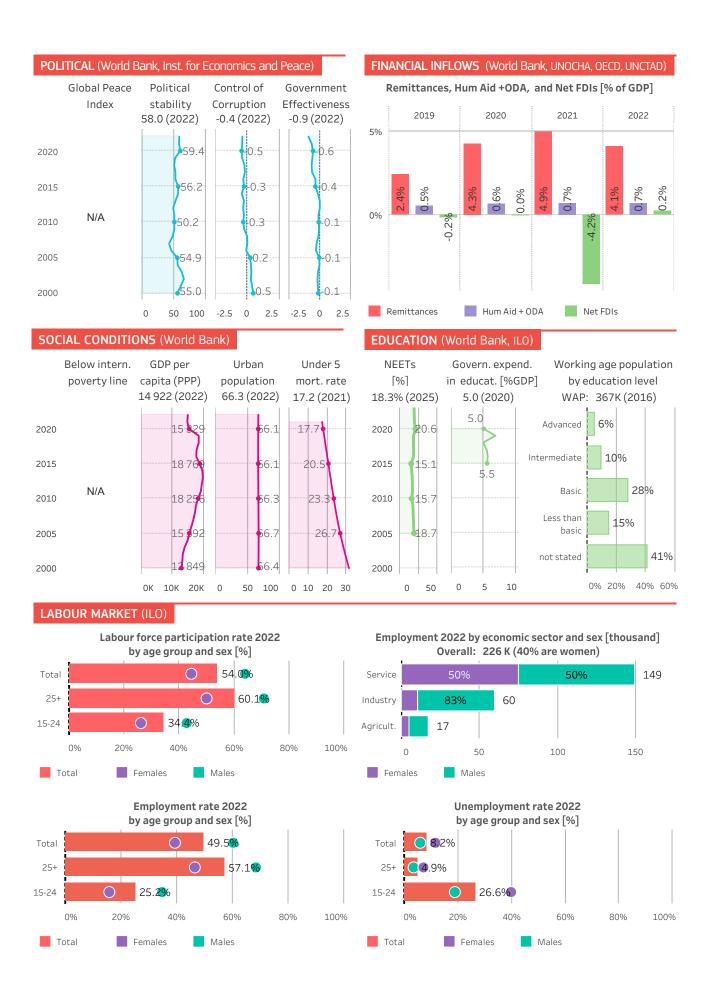
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



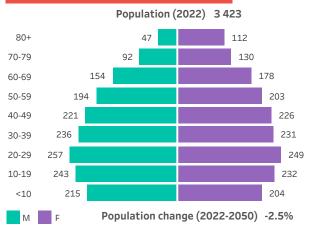


URUGUAY



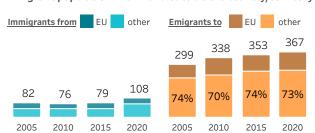


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



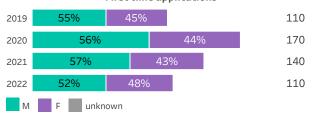
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

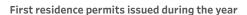


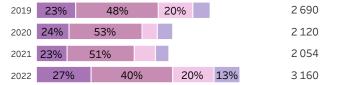
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



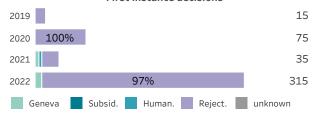


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

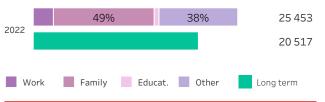




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



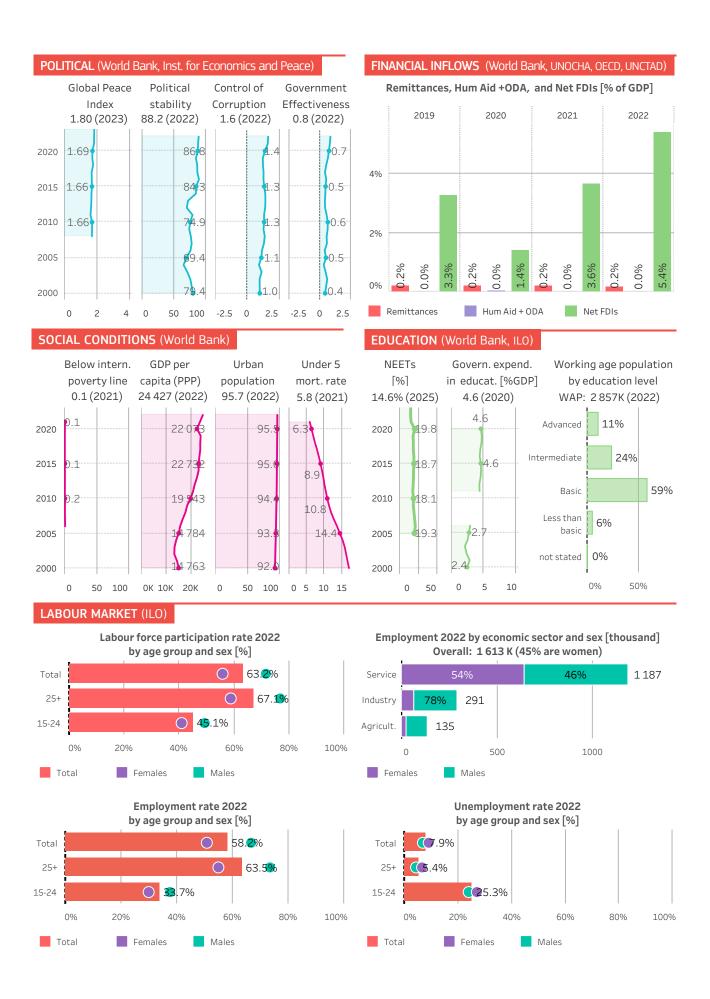
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



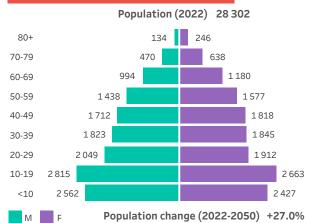


VENEZUELA



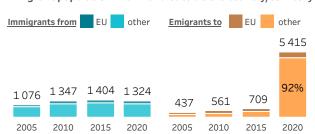


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



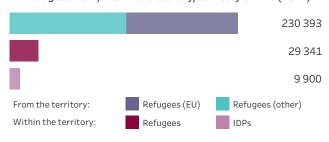
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



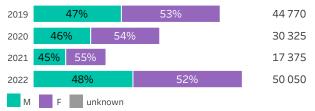
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

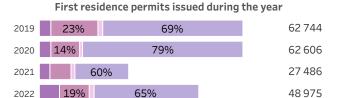


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

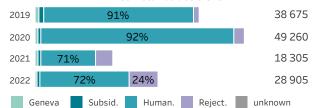
First time applications



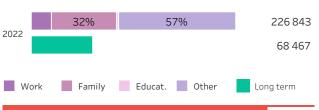
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Total

Females

Males

Total

Females

Males

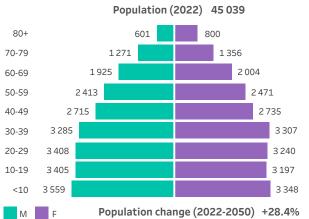


OCEANIA



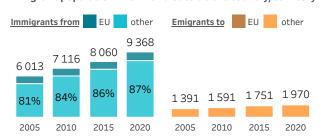


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



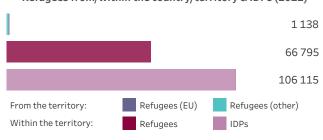
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



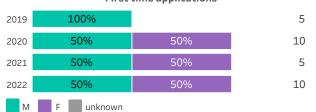
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



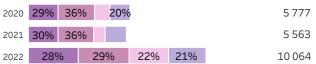
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

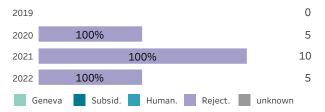


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

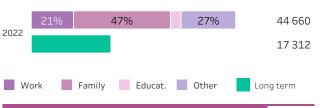




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



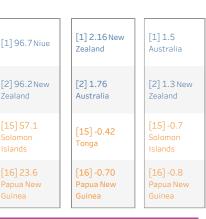
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.3 New Zealand

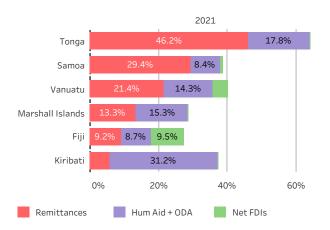
[2] 1.5
Australia

[3] 2.1 Papua
New Guinea



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

NEETs

Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Working age population by education level

54%

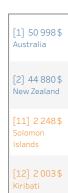
[1] 0.5%
Australia

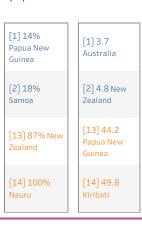
[2] 0.9%
Marshall
Islands

[11] 26.6%
Solomon
Islands

[12] 39.7%
Papua New

Guinea



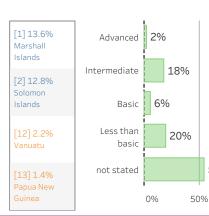




[8] 742.5%

Papua New

Guinea



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 84.3% Solomon Islands (82.4% women, 86.0% men)

[2] 71.3% New Zealand (66.9% women, 75.9% men)

[7] 53.9% Tonga (42.6% women, 66.0% men)

[8] 47.5% Papua New Guinea (46.6% women, 48.3% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 20 905 K (47% are women)

Service 54% 46% 15 852

Industry 80% 3 684

Agricult. 1 369

0 5000 10000 15000

Females Males

Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2022

[1] 82.9% Solomon Islands (81.1% women, 84.7% men)
[2] 69.0% New Zealand (64.5% women, 73.5% men)
[7] 48.9% Samoa (34.9% women, 62.6% men)
[8] 46.2% Papua New Guinea (45.9% women, 46.4% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2022

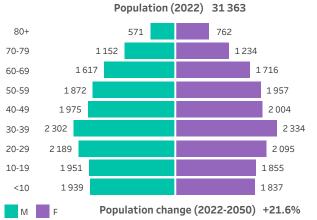
[1] 1.6% Solomon Islands (1.7% women, 1.6% men)
[2] 2.4% Tonga (3.1% women, 2.0% men)
[7] 5.2% Vanuatu (6.6% women, 4.1% men)
[8] 10.0% Samoa (15.5% women, 6.7% men)

AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND



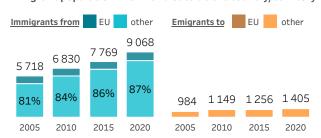


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



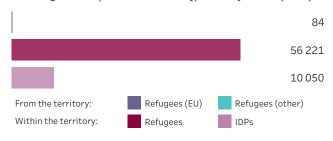
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



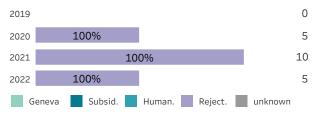


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

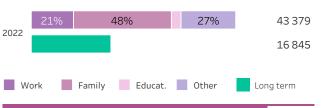


2019	3	34% 24%		-%	2	1%	18%	11	3/2	
2020	29%	36	%	20	%				5	609
2021	30%	37	%						5	391
2022	289	%	2	29%	2	2%	21%		9	802

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

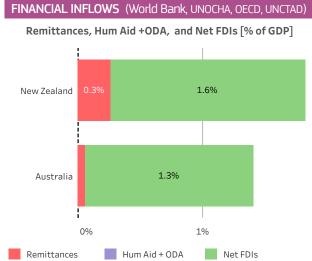
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption & bottom countries [1] 1.3 New [1] 96.2 New [1] 2.16 New [1] 1.5 Zealand Zealand Zealand Australia [2] 1.5 [2] 81.6 [2] 1.76 [2] 1.3 New Australia Australia Australia Zealand **SOCIAL CONDITIONS** (World Bank) Urban Below intern. GDP per Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate



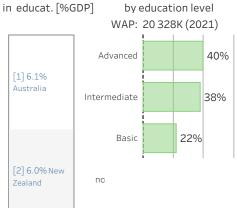
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO) **NEETs** Govern. expend.

Working age population by education level WAP: 20 328K (2021)





[%]

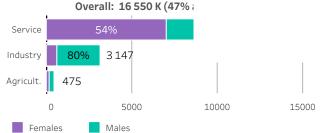


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sec



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2022



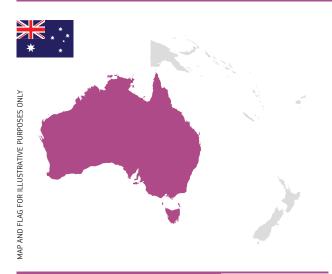
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2022



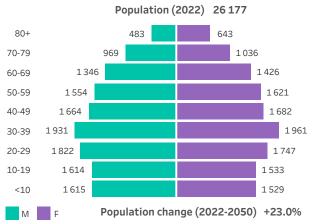
AUSTRALIA



7 892



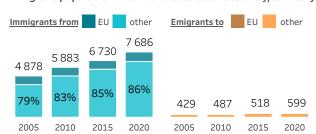
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



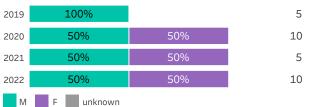
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

29%

20

20

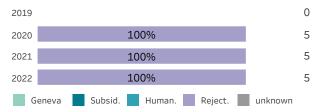
20

2022

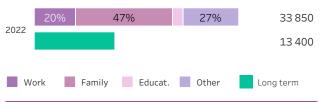
First residence permits issued during the year									
19	3	2%	24%	27%	17%	9 046			
20	28%	37%				4 427			
21	30%	38%	21%			4 237			

25% 20%



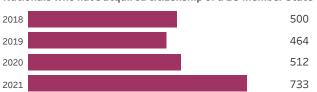


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



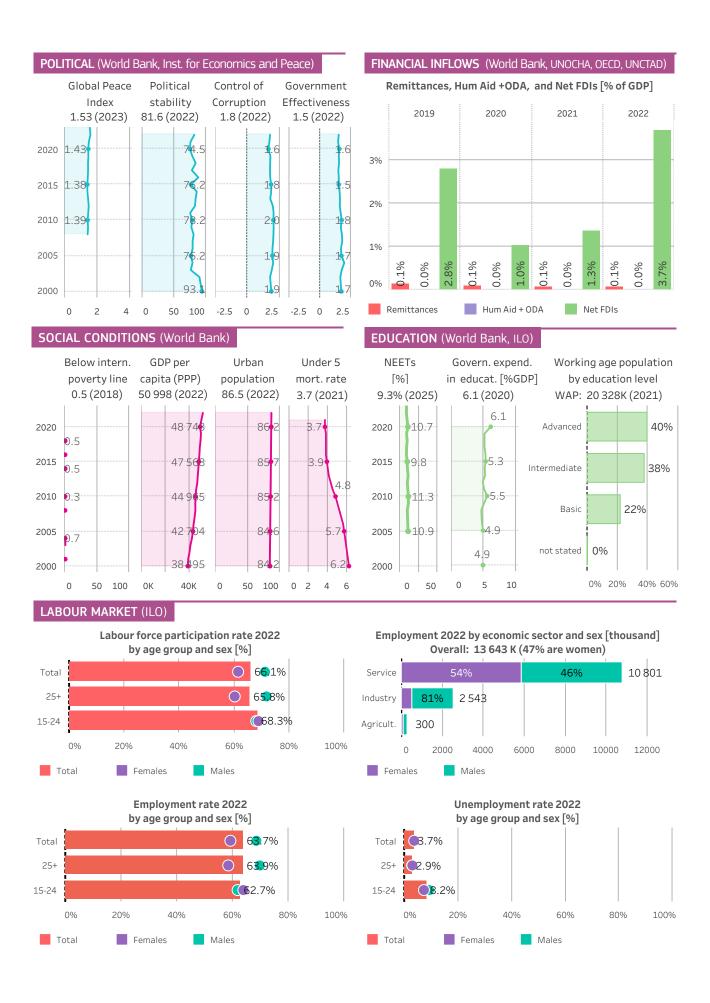
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



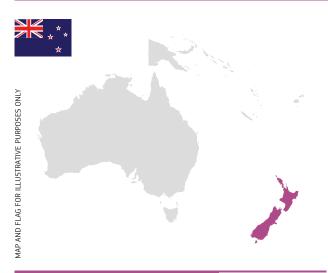
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





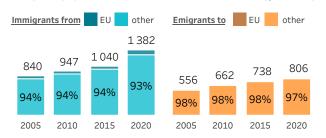
NEW ZEALAND





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

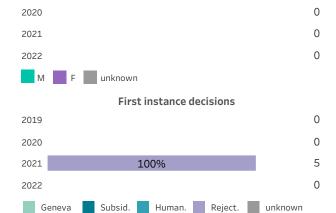


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019

First time applications

0

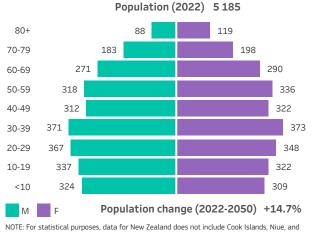




Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



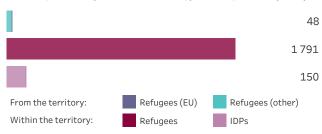
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for New Zealand does not include Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau.

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

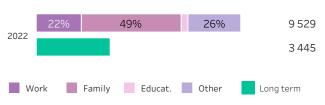


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

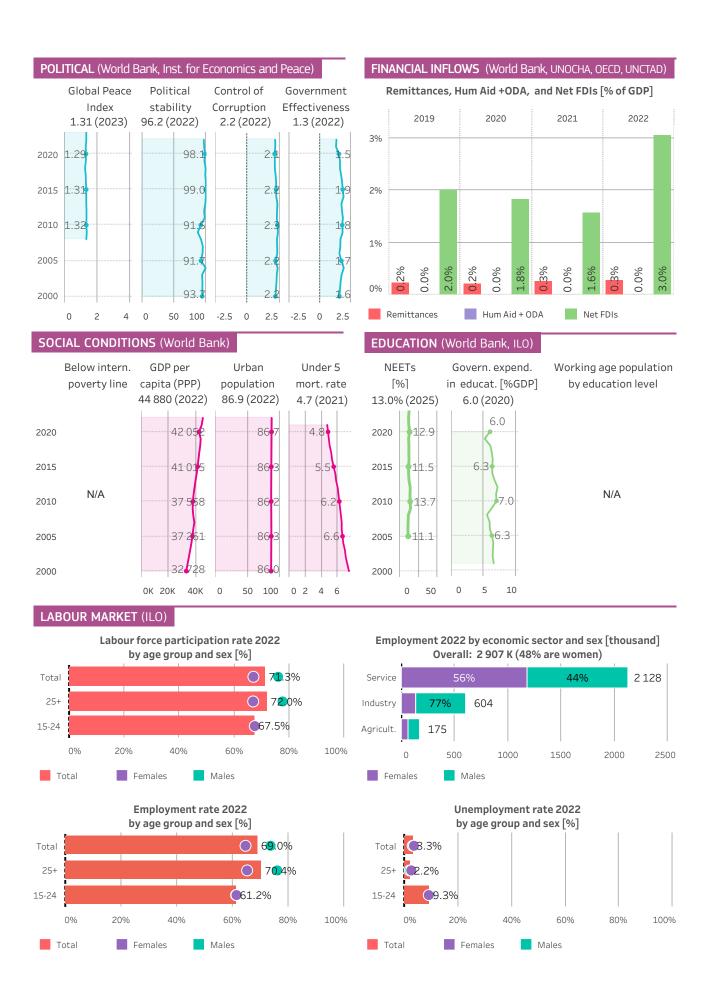
2019	39%			24	-%	16%	21%		2 326
2020	31%	35%		21%					1 182
2021	30%	34%		24%					1 154
2022	329	6	30	1%		25%			1910

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



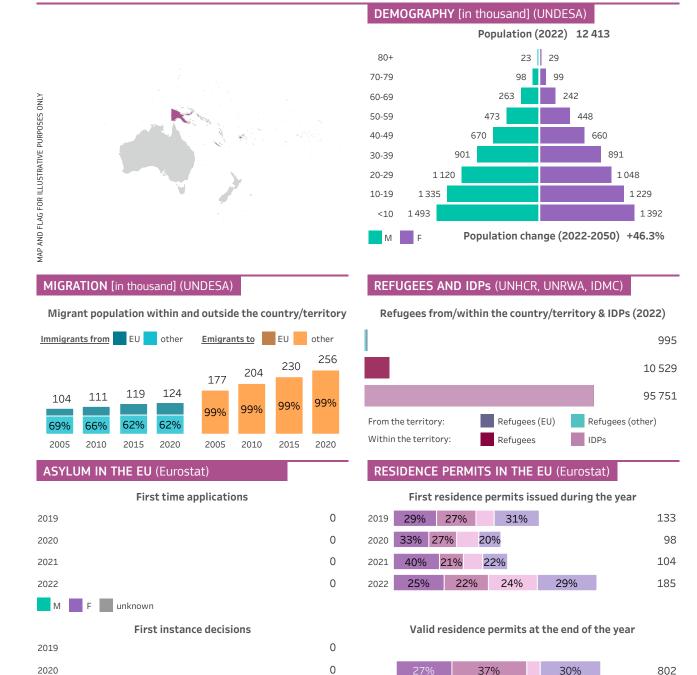


MELANESIA



285

Long term



2022

Work

0

0



Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

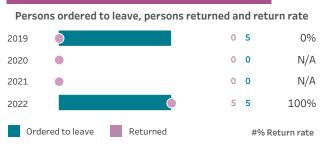
2021

2022



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

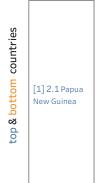
Family



Educat. Other

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

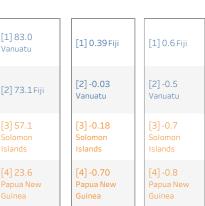
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness



es

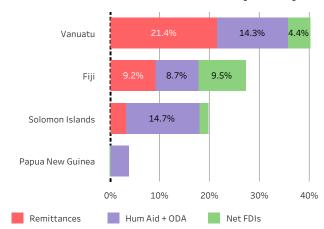
countri

ø



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

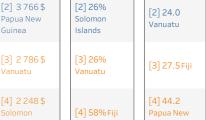
Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population

mort. rate [1] 14% [1] 19.4 [1] 11 963\$ [1] 1.3% Fiji Papua New Solomon Islands Guinea



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Papua New

Guinea

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level WAP: 184K (2020) [1] 158.2% [1] 12.8% 3% Advanced Solomon Islands Islands 13% Intermediate [2] 412.1% Fiji [2] 5.7% Fiji 59% Basic Less than [3] 677.2% [3] 2.2% 9% basic Vanuatu 15% not stated [4] 742.5% [4] 1.4%

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

[2] 10.0%

[3] 26.6%

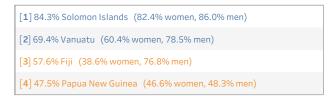
[4] 39.7%

Papua New

Guinea

Vanuatu

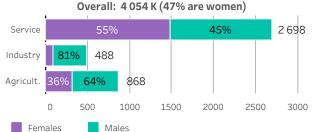
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2022



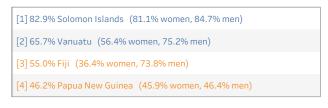
Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]

50%

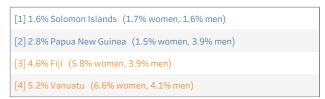
0%



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2022



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2022

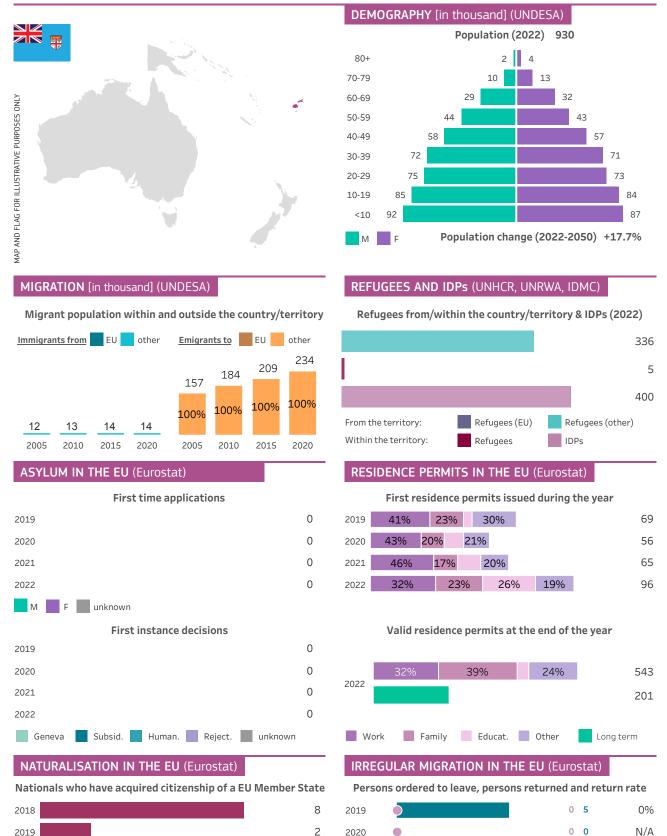




2020

2021





3

5

2021

2022

Ordered to leave

Returned

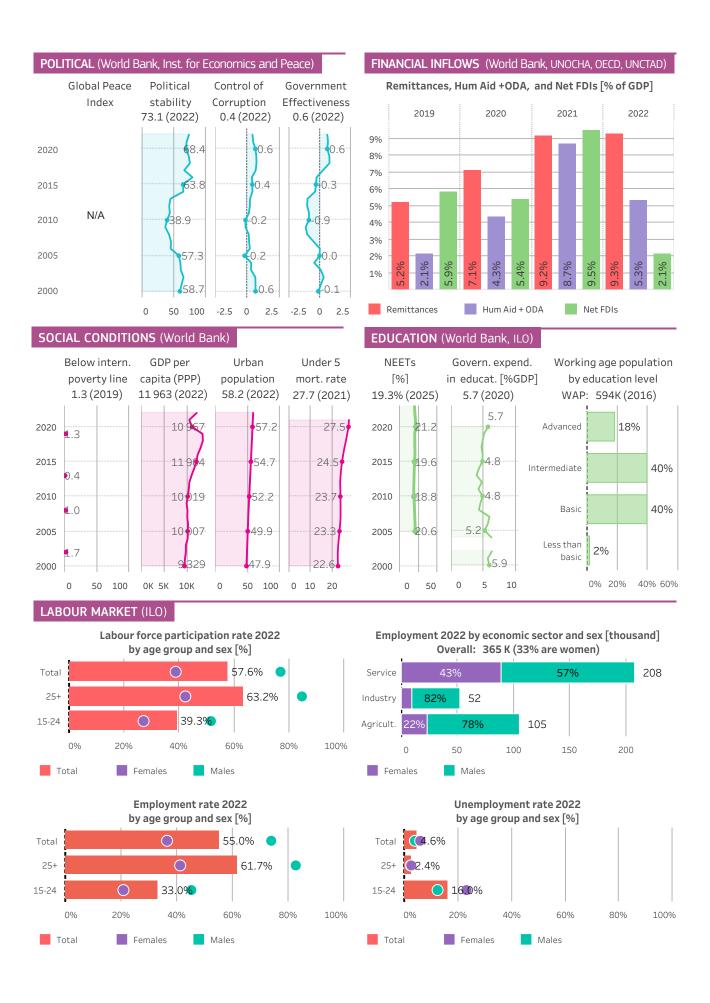
0 0

0 0

N/A

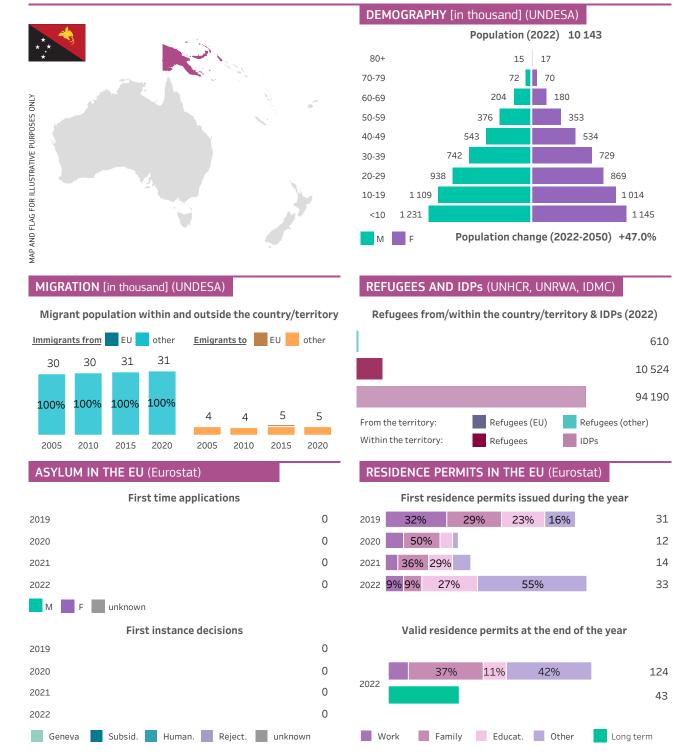
N/A

#% Return rate

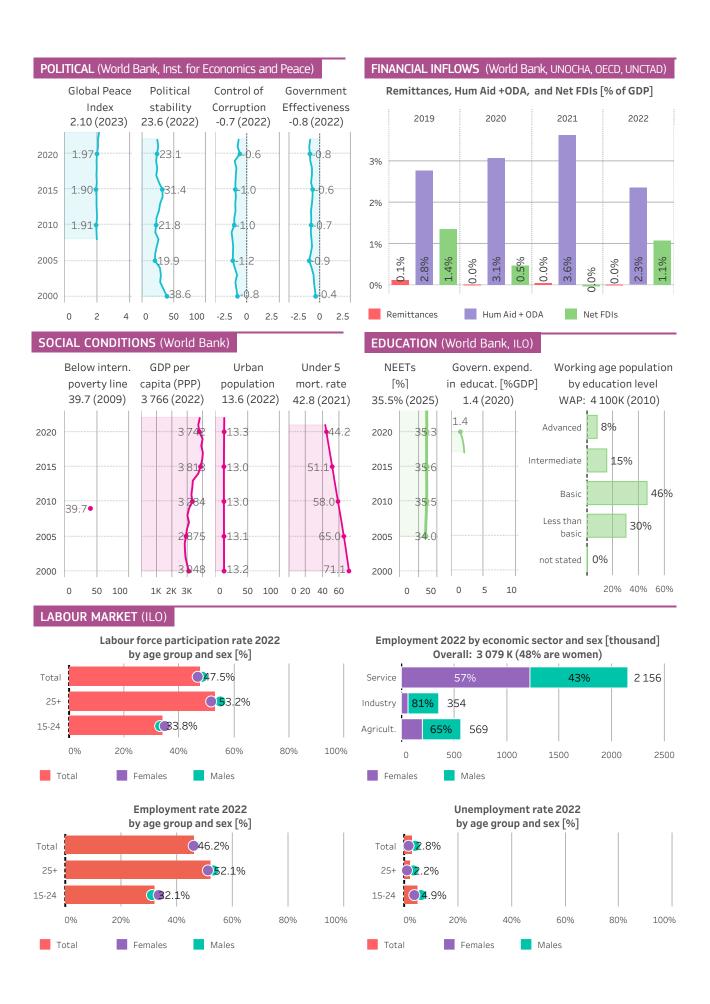


PAPUA NEW GUINEA



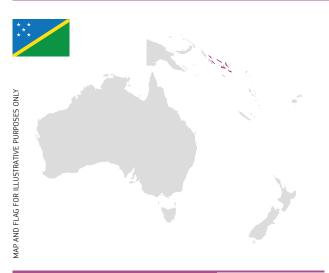


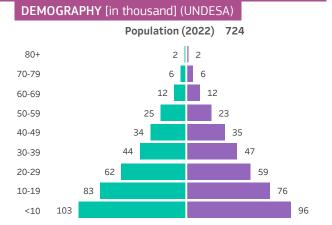
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat) IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat) Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate 0 0 0 N/A 2018 2019 2019 0 2020 N/A 2020 1 2021 0 0 N/A 2021 2 2022 0 0 N/A Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate



SOLOMON

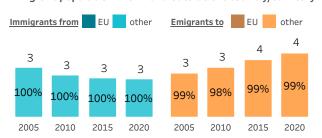






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

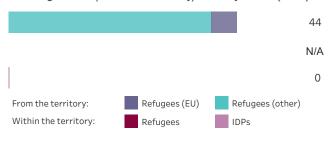
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)

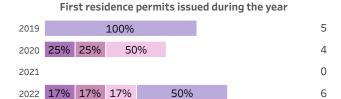
Population change (2022-2050) +69.2%



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

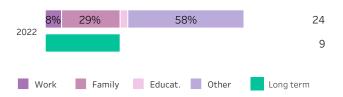
First time applications





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Valid residence permits at the end of the year





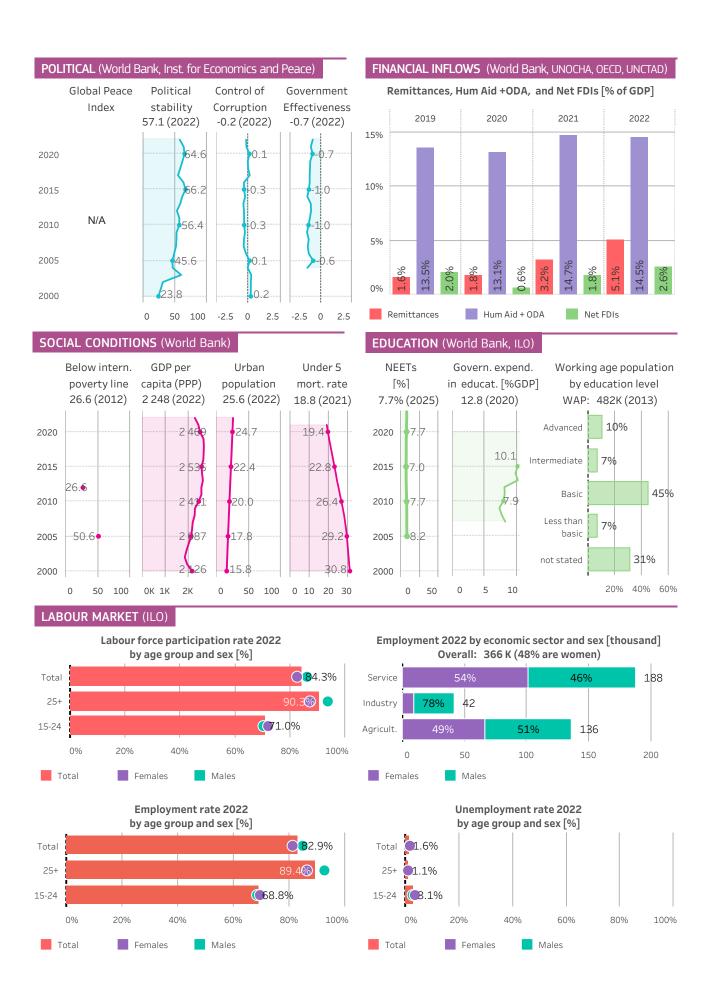
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

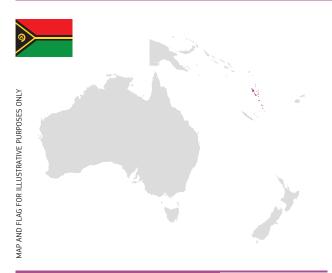


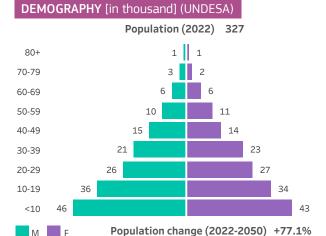


VANUATU



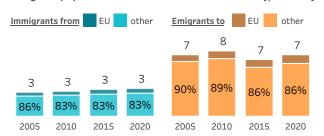
50





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





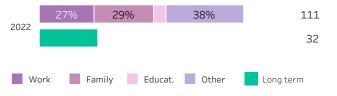


30% 18%









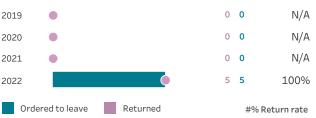
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

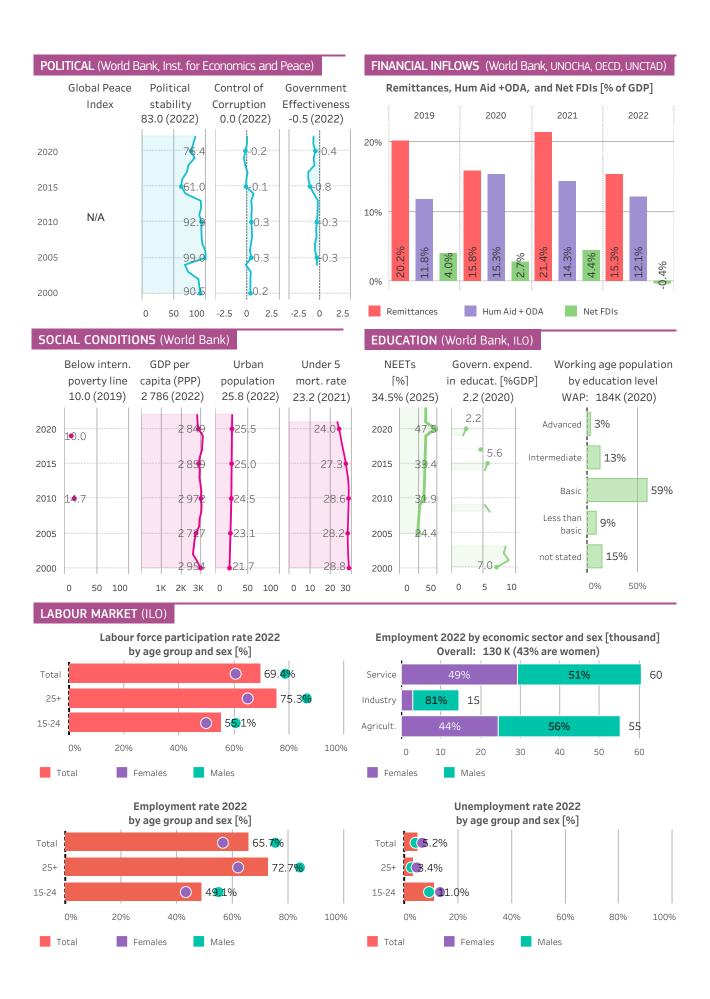
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

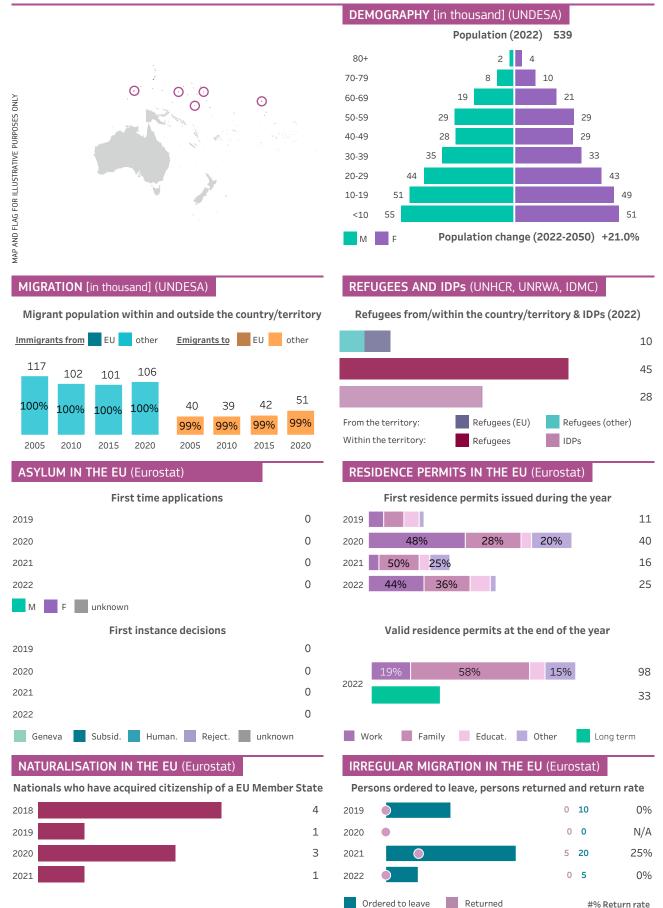


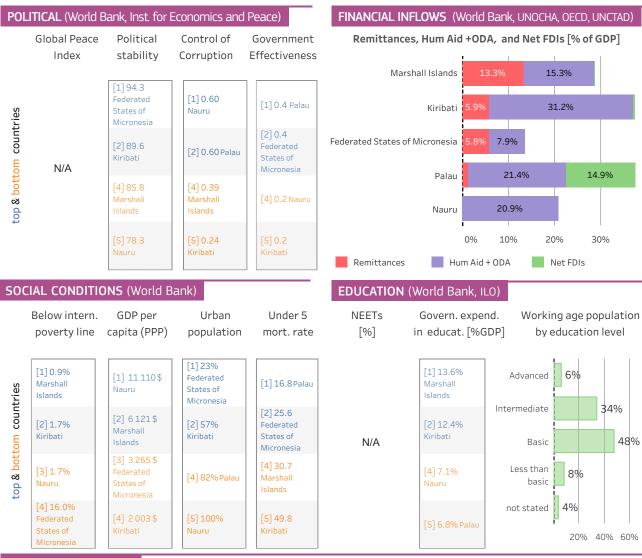




MICRONESIA

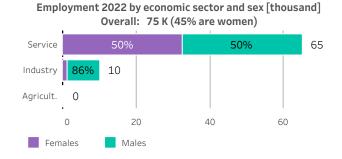






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

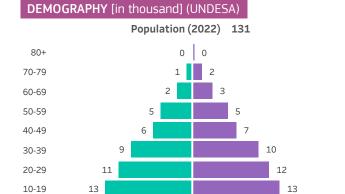


DATA NOT AVAILABLE

KIRIBATI



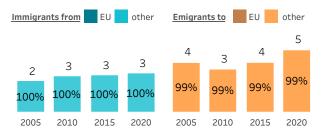




Population change (2022-2050) +43.7%

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

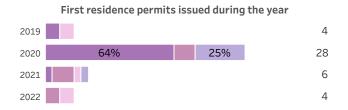
<10

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

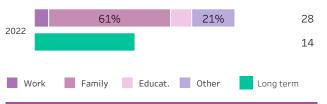












NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







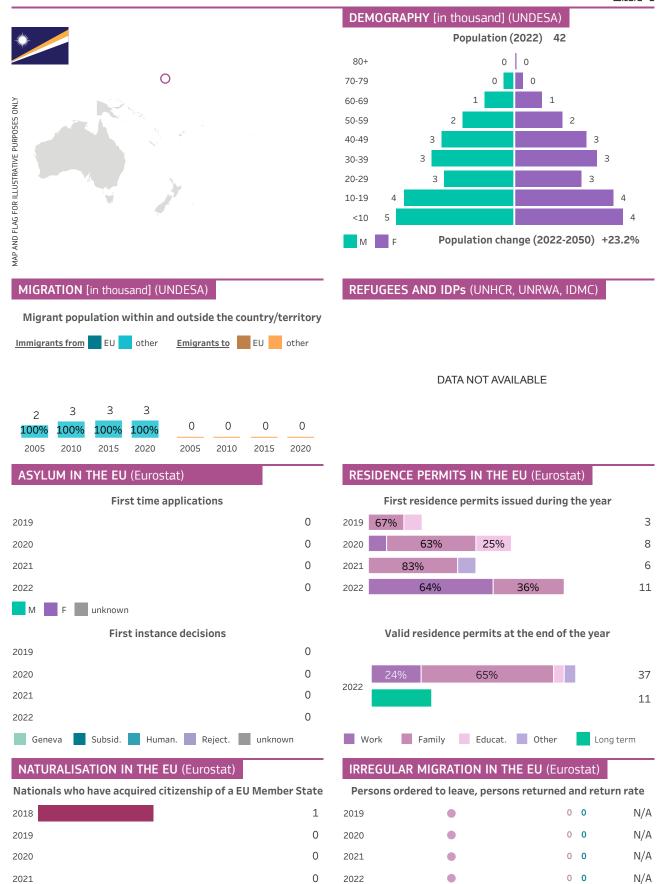
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MARSHALL ISLANDS

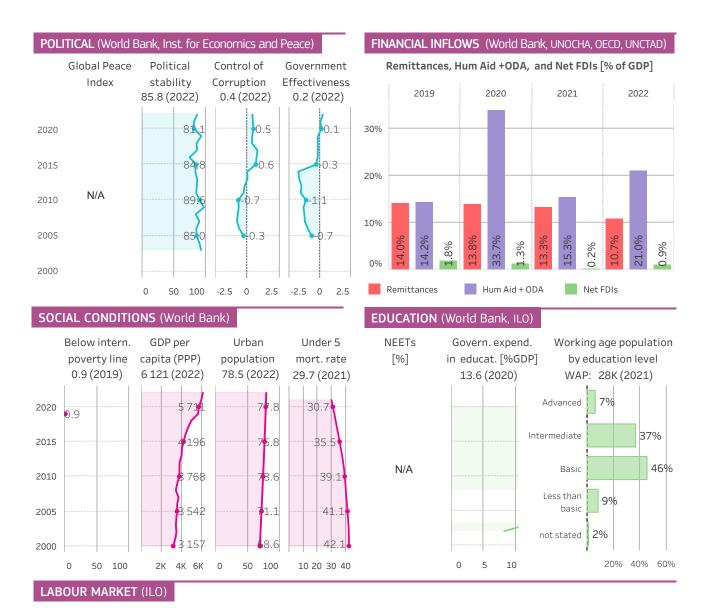




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



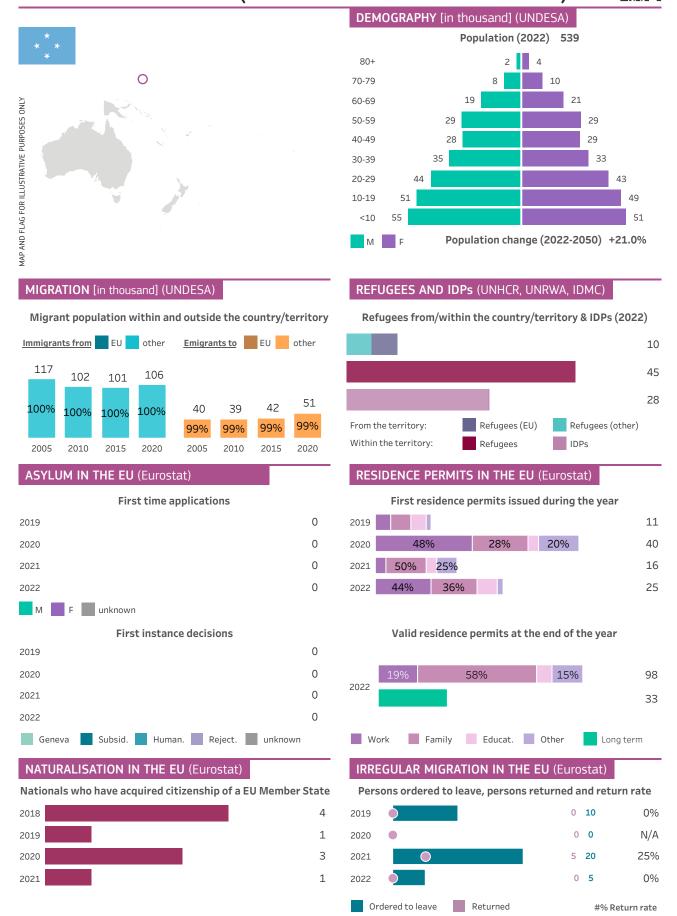
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MICRONESIA (FEDERAL STATE OF)

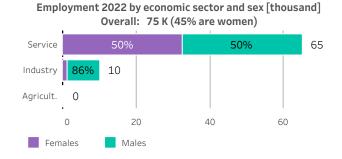






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

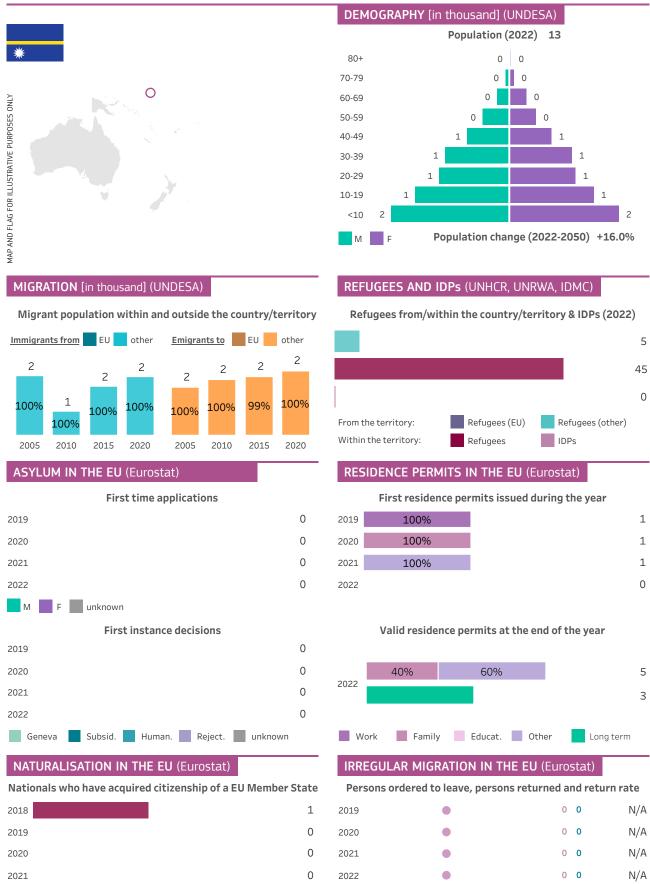
DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NAURU





Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



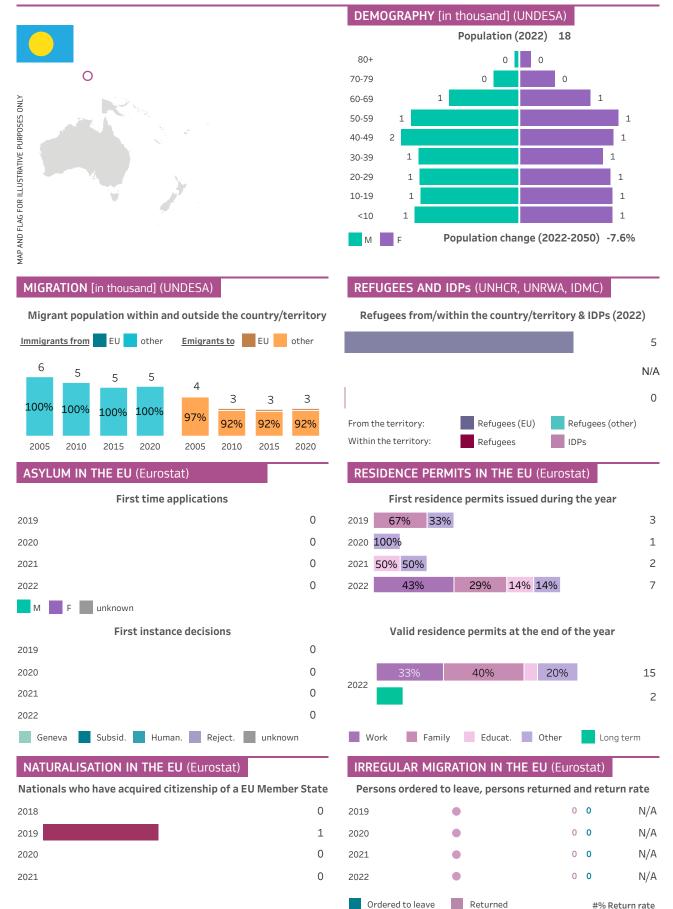
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PALAU







DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

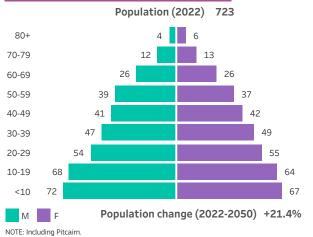
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

POLYNESIA



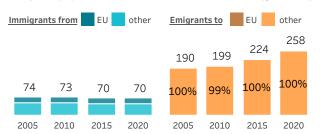


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



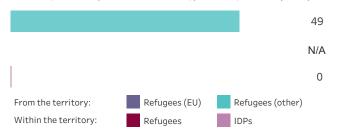
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2022)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

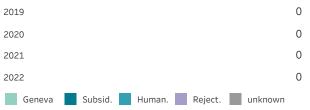
First time applications



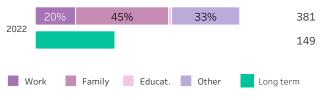
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



2019		13%	26%	26%			46	
2020	27%	37%	30%				30	
2021	3	88%	13%	46%			52	
2022	35% 25%		31%	ó		52		



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

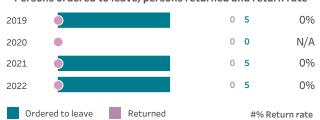


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption [1] 92.9 [1] 0.65 [1] 0.3 Samoa top & bottom countries Tuvalu Tuvalu [2] 92.0 Cook [2] 0.55 [2]-0.2 Islands Samoa Tonga N/A [3] -0.2 Cook [3] 0.05 Cook [3] 89.2Tonga Islands [4]-0.42 Tonga **SOCIAL CONDITIONS** (World Bank)

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

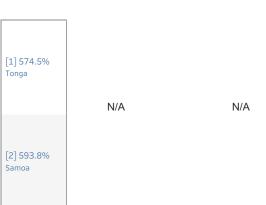
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level

top & bottom countries

N/A N/A N/A N/A

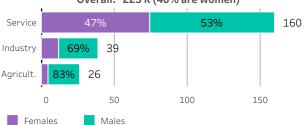


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2022



Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 225 K (40% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2022



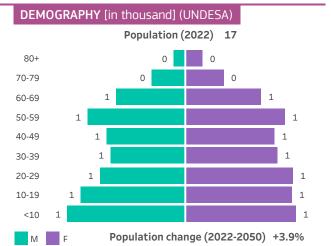
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2022

[1] 2.4% Tonga (3.1% women, 2.0% men)
[2] 10.0% Samoa (15.5% women, 6.7% men)

COOK ISLAND

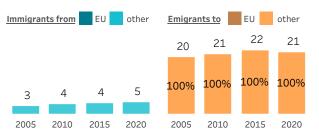






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

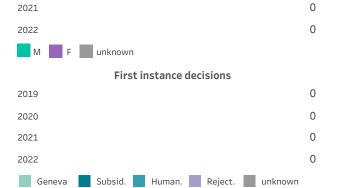
2019

2020

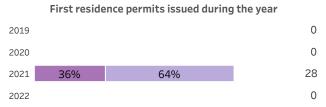


0

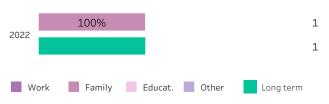
0







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

0
0
0
0

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2019		0	0	N/A
2020	•	0	0	N/A
2021	•	0	0	N/A
2022	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Peturned		#94 Potur	n rato

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Political **Global Peace** Control of Government stability Corruption Effectiveness Index 92.0 (2022) 0.0 (2022) -0.2 (2022) 90. N/A 94.8 -0.3 1.0

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

0

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

-2.5 0

50 100

10.6

2.5

-2.5 0 2.5

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO) **NEETs** Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level WAP: 11K (2019) 19% Advanced Intermediate 32% 48% N/A N/A Basic Less than 0% basic not stated

20% 40% 60%

N/A N/A N/A N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

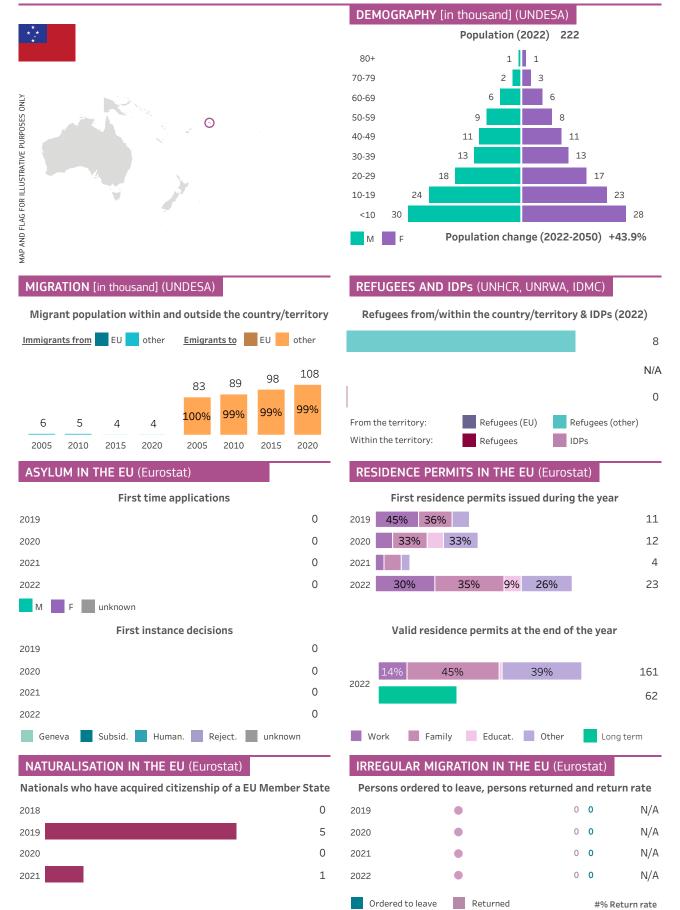
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

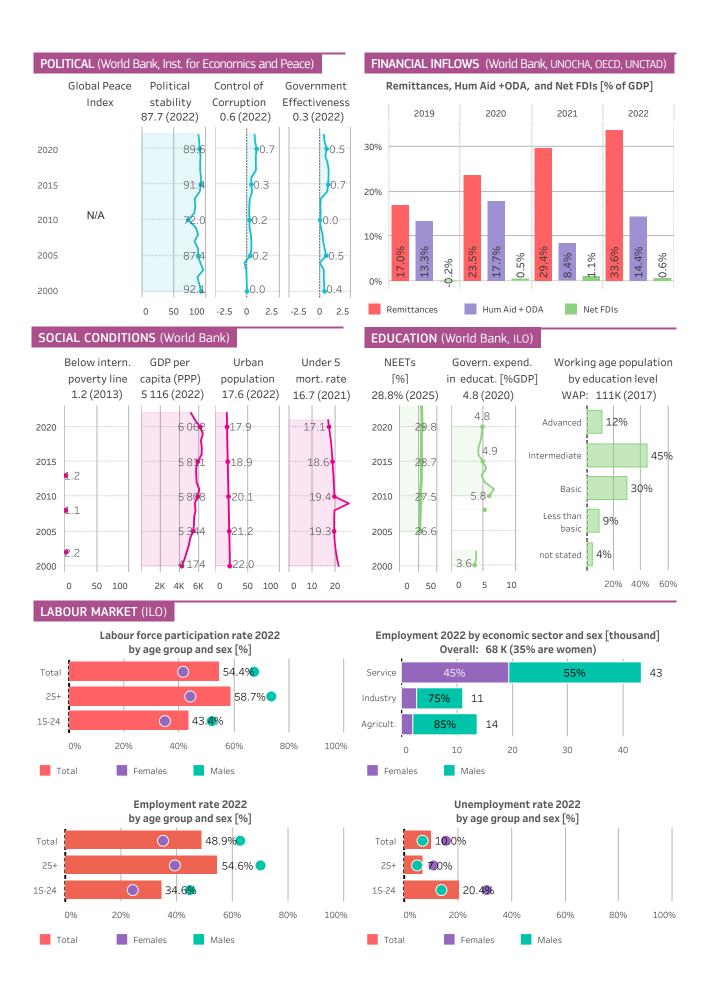
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SAMOA

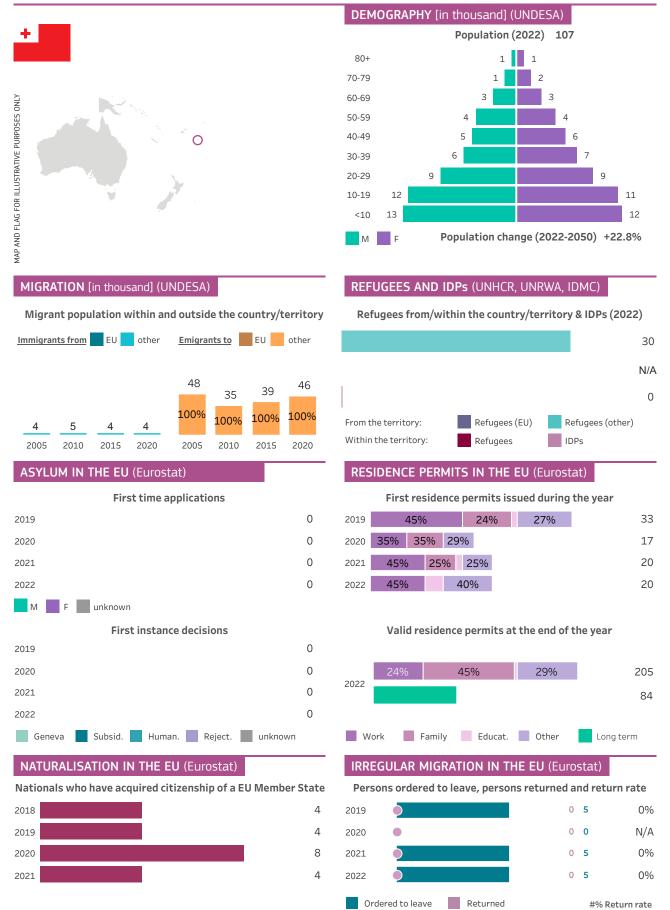


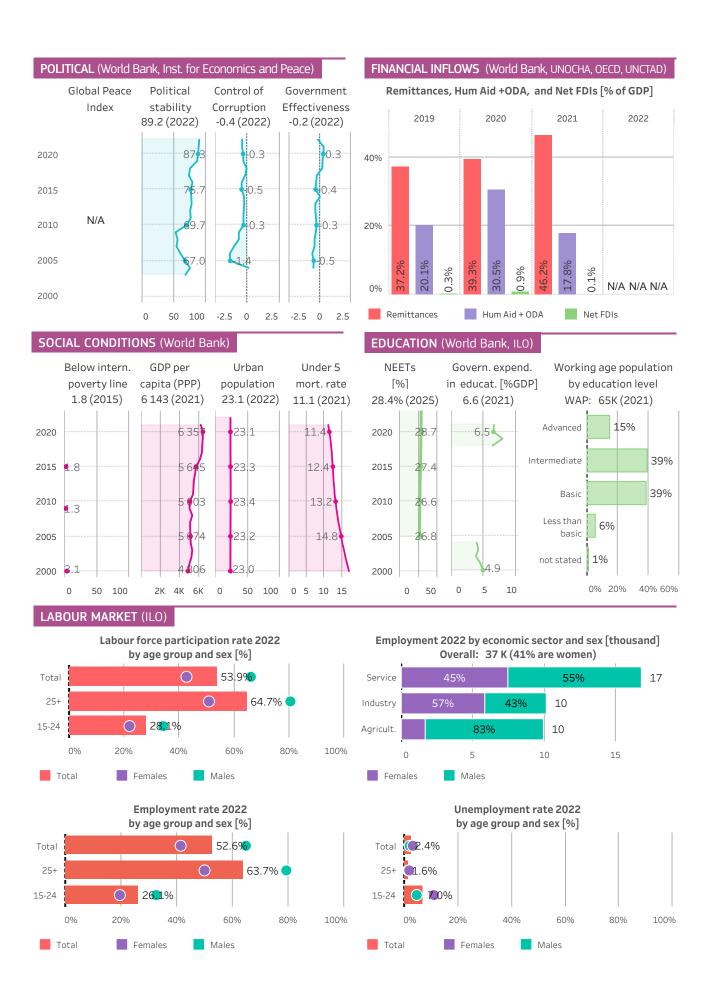




TONGA



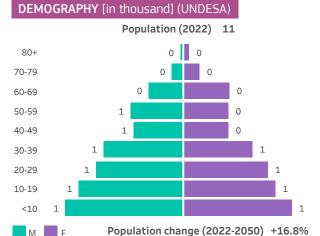




TUVALU

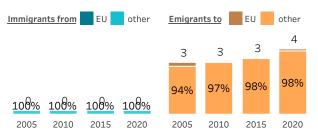






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

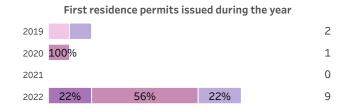
2019

2020

2022







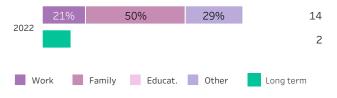
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

0

0

0





Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate





DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TECHNICAL NOTES

DEMOGRAPHY [IN THOUSAND] (UN DESA)

Indicator: Total population, demographic pyramid and population change

Source of data: UN DESA World Population Prospect 2022: Standard Projections, Population – medium variant, annual,

from 1950 to 2100 (total, female, male)

Description: Total population is based on the de facto definition of population in a country/territory, area or region as of 1^{st} July of the year indicated. It comprises total population, as well as female and male population, and it is presented in thousands. The population change between the reference year and 2050 is calculate by KCMD on projections in the "Medium Fertility Variant" scenario.

Note: Data on Kosovo is provided separately and not included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source. Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, which are presented separately by the source.

Link: https://population.un.org/wpp/

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 11/07/2022)

MIGRATION [IN THOUSAND] (UN DESA)

Indicators: Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

Source of data: UN DESA Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2020 (POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020)

Description: International migrant stock at mid-year (both sexes) by origin and by major area, region, country/territory or area of destination.

Note: In principle, refugees (under UNHCR and, when relevant, UNRWA) are included in the number of migrants. However, it should be noted that inconsistencies might arise when comparing the number of migrants reported by UN DESA with the number of refugees reported by UNHCR or by UNRWA. This is mostly due to differences (definitions, reference period and methodologies) in data collections.

Data on Kosovo are included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source. Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao that are presented separately by the source.

Link: https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 15/01/2021)

REFUGEES AND IDPS (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Data on Palestine refugees under the mandate of UNRWA has been added to UNHCR data. UNRWA operates in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

Indicator: Refugees

Source of data: UNHCR - Refugee Population Statistics Database

Description: Refugees and people in 'refugee-like situations' by origin, end of the year.

Note: According to UNHCR: "Refugees include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying temporary protection. Since 2007, the refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation" (https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/). According to the UNHCR glossary: "The category of people in a refugee-like situation is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained." (https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/methodology/definition/). Data on Kosovo are included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source. Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao that are presented separately by the source.

Link: https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/10/2023)

Indicator: Palestine refugees **Source of data**: UNRWA

Description: Palestine refugees under the mandate of UNRWA. **Link**: https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/10/2023)

Indicator: IDPs

Source of data: IDMC - Global Internal Displacement Database

Description: Total number of Internally Displaced Persons (conflict and violence) at the end of the year.

Note: Data on Kosovo is provided separately and not included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on

status and reflects data in the original source. Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao that are presented separately by the source.

Link: https://www.internal-displacement.org/database

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 15/11/2023)

ASYLUM IN THE EU [1ST INSTANCE] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First time applications

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_asyappctza

Description: Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data.

Note: First-time asylum applicants are people who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State during the reference period. The term 'first-time' implies no time limitation and therefore a person can be recorded as first-time applicant only if he or she had never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past, irrespective of whether they are found to have applied in another Member State of the European Union.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr asyappctza/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 21/09/2023)

Indicator: First instance decisions by outcome **Source of data**: Eurostat - migr_asydcfsta

Description: First instance decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data.

Note: First instance decision means a decision granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the

administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asydcfsta/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (last update 17/10/2023)

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First residence permits issued during the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resfirst

Description: First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship.

Note: Any authorisation issued to a person for the first time by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on its territory. The dataset is disaggregated by the following groups of reasons: Remunerated activities (referred to as 'Work'), Family, Education and Other. The group 'Other' includes Refugee status and subsidiary protection; Humanitarian reasons; Residence only; Unaccompanied minors; Victims of trafficking in human beings; and Other reasons not specified. For further information, the reader can refer to the specific dataset from Eurostat (migr_resoth: 'First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship').

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resfirst/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/10/2023)

Indicator: Valid permits (stock) – Valid permits at the end of the year (by reason)

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resvalid

Description: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year.

Note: The dataset includes the same four groups of reasons as the First residence permits dataset, as well as two additional groups: Refugee status and Subsidiary protection. For consistency in the data presentation, these two have been aggregated into the group 'Other'.

 $\textbf{Link}: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid/default/table?lang=en/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid/default/table$

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 08/11/2023)

Indicator: Valid permits (stock) – Valid long-term permits at the end of the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_reslong

Description: Long-term residents by citizenship on 31 December of each year.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_reslong/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 30/10/2023)

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acq

Description: Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_acq/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/03/2023)

Indicator: Share of foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship [%]

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acqs

Description: Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_acqs/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 24/03/2023)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Ordered to leave

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded). **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eiord/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 10/10/2023)

Indicator: Returned (to a third country following an order to leave)

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eirtn

Description: Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data (rounded).

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eirtn/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 11/10/2023)

Indicator: Return rate

Note: The Return rate is calculated by JRC as the ratio between Returned and Ordered to leave.

POLITICAL (WORLD BANK, INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE)

Indicator: Global Peace Index (GPI)

Source of data: Vision of Humanity (by the Institute for Economics and Peace)

Description: GPI shows the relative peacefulness of states and territories according to multiple variables. GPI values range from 1 (most peaceful) to 5 (least peaceful).

It ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. It covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators measuring the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflicts; and the degree of Militarisation.

Link: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 28/06/2023)

Indicator: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Percentile Rank

Source of data: WORLD BANK - WGI - PV.PER.RNK

Description: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. Percentile rank indicates the country country/territory's rank among all countries /territories covered by the aggregate indicator, with 0 corresponding to lowest rank (least stable), and 100 to highest rank (most stable).

Link: https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=PV.PER.RNK

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 29/09/2023)

Indicator: Control of Corruption

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WGI – CC.EST

Description: Control of Corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

The value goes from 2.5 (very low corruption) to -2.5 (very high corruption). **Link**: https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=CC.EST

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 29/09/2023)

Indicator: Government Effectiveness

Source of data: WORLD BANK - WGI - GE.EST

Description: Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public and civil services, the degree of

its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. The value goes from -2.5 (very low effectiveness) to 2.5 (very high effectiveness).

Link: https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=GE.EST

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 29/09/2023)

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (WORLD BANK, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Indicator: International remittances inflow [as % of GDP] **Source of data**: WORLD BANK – WDI – BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Description: Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Link: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 19/09/2023)

Indicator: Official Development Assistance (ODA) [as % of GDP] **Source of data**: OECD - Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Description: The values are relative to the total (all types) ODA from EU institutions, through all channels. They represent gross disbursements and are relative to the current prices. They are added to Humanitarian aid contributions and shown as % of the GDP.

Link: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 02/05/2023)

Indicator: Humanitarian aid contributions [as % of GDP] **Source of data**: UNOCHA - Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

Description: The values are relative to the total humanitarian aid to the given country/territory. They represent gross disbursements and are relative to the current prices. They are added to Official Development Assistance and shown as % of the GDP.

Link: https://fts.unocha.org/

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023(source last update 22/10/2023)

Indicator: Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow [as % of GDP]

Source of data: UNCTAD Foreign Direct Investment

Description: FDI net inflows are the value of inward direct investment made by non-resident investors in the country/ territory including reinvested earnings and intra-company loans, net of repatriation of capital and repayment of loans.

Link: https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=96740

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 22/09/2023)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (WORLD BANK)

Indicator: Below international poverty line at \$2.15 (as % of total population)

Source of data: WORLD BANK - WDI - SI.POV.DDAY

Description: Below international poverty line shows the proportion of the country/territory's population which lives on less than USD 2.15 per day. Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (as % of population).

Link: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.DDAY

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (last update 19/09/2023)

- ----

Indicator: GDP per capita (ppp)

Source of data: WORLD BANK - WDI - NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD

Description: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is an indicator of economic standing, showing a country/territory's economic output (in USD) per inhabitant. It is converted to international dollars (at its constant 2017 international value) using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates and divided by total population.

Link: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 19/09/2023)

Indicator: Urban population (as % of total population) **Source of data**: WORLD BANK – WDI – SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS

Description: Urban population shows the proportion of the country/territory's population which resides in urban areas. It is calculated using population estimates from UN Population Division and urban ratios from the UN World Urbanization Prospects.

Link: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 19/09/2023)

Indicator: Under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) **Source of data**: WORLD BANK – WDI - SH.DYN.MORT

Description: Under 5 mortality rate is the probability per 1 000 people born that a new-born baby will die before

reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year. **Link**: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SH.DYN.MORT

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 19/09/2023)

EDUCATION (WORLD BANK, ILO)

Indicator: NEETs

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – EIP_2EET_SEX_RT

Description: NEETs presents the share of young people who are neither in education and training nor in employment,

as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group.

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer17/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EIP_2EET_SEX_RT_A

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 23/02/2023)

Indicator: Government expenditures in education, total [as % of GDP]

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS

Description: Government expenditures in education show total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.

Link: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series= SE,XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 19/09/2023)

Indicator: Working-age population by sex and education

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – POP_XWAP_SEX_EDU_NB

Description: Working-age population by sex and education shows the distribution (%) by the level of education (less than basic, basic, intermediate, advanced) for men and women. Working age is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country. In addition to using a minimum age threshold, certain countries also apply a maximum age limit. For each country/territory, the working age population is shown at the top of the chart, expressed in thousand people.

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer53/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=POP_XWAP_SEX_EDU_NB_A **Date of consultation**: 24/11/2023 (source last update 08/03/2023)

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Indicator: Labour force participation rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT

Description: Labour force participation by sex and age group shows a proportion (%) of the population that engages actively in the labour market (working or looking for work) relative to the population at working age. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), and disaggregated by age group (total, 15-24, 25-54 and 55+) and sex (men and women)..

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer19/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A **Date of consultation**: 24/11/2023 (source last update 18/11/2023)

Indicator: Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_NB

Description: Employment by sex and economic activity shows all persons (thousands) of working age who were in paid employment or self-employment. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), by sex (men and women) and economic activity (total, services, industry, agriculture).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer48/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_NB_A

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 18/11/2023)

Indicator: Employment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – EMP 2WAP SEX AGE RT

Description: Employment rate by sex and age group shows the proportion (%) of employed among working age population. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), by age group (15-24 and 25+) and sex (men and women).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer41/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

Date of consultation: : 24/11/2023 (source last update 18/11/2023)

Indicator: Unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - UNE_2EAP_SEX_AGE_RT

Description: Unemployment rate by sex and age group shows the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), and disaggregated by age groups (15-24 and 25+) and sex (men and women). **Link**: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer42/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=UNE_2EAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

Date of consultation: 24/11/2023 (source last update 18/11/2023)

GENERAL NOTES

- Maps are for illustrative purposes only and do not imply any political positions on borders and disputed territories.
- Wherever not otherwise specified, the 2020 composition of the European Union is considered.
- The grouping of non-EU countries and territories by continent and subcontinent is based on geographical criteria
 only and does not have any political implications. For this exercise, we have followed the ESTAT GEO (Geopolitical
 entities reporting) code and the ESTAT Reference And Management Of Nomenclatures (RAMON) list which provide
 geographical entities for statistical purposes at the aggregate-level of countries, regions and organisations.
- The designation of 'Palestine' shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.
- The designation of 'Kosovo' is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
- UNDESA, UNHCR and Eurostat provide separate data on Morocco and the "non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara". As the EU does not officially recognise the "non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara", the relative profile is not included in this Atlas.
- Differently from all the other sources, UN provides separate data for most of the dependent territories (such as
 overseas territories or departments, unincorporated territories, etc.). UNDESA or UNHCR data relative to these
 dependent territories are not included in the country on which they depend.



1. INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

As Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, millions of persons from Ukraine fled to other European countries. This has resulted in one of the largest and fastest movements of displaced persons since the Second World War. Just four days after the start of the invasion, UNHCR estimated the number of refugees to be 500 000. With millions of individuals from Ukraine seeking refuge in various European countries over the course of 2022 and 2023,

In response to this war of aggression, the European governments and institutions reacted quickly and boldly by imposing exceptionally heavy sanctions on Russia, by sending military aid to Ukraine, and by activating the Temporary Protection Directive in record time. Through Council Decision 2022/382, this Directive facilitated the temporary settlement of millions of individuals fleeing the war in the EU, streamlining administrative processes and minimising formalities.

The remarkable support demonstrated by European citizens towards those fleeing the war - including offering their homes and organising various solidarity actions - has been a testament to the compassion and solidarity within European communities. However, as the war approaches its two-year mark, signs of solidarity fatigue among the European public are beginning to emerge, reflecting the inevitable strain that prolonged emergency situations can place on public sentiment.

This section of the Atlas of Migration analyses the evolving trends in public support for individuals fleeing the Russian war on Ukraine, providing valuable insights into the shifting landscape of public opinion and the implications for migration policies. It also offers a brief overview of the current number of beneficiaries of temporary protection in the EU, using the latest available data. Understanding these trends and sentiments is vital for policymakers to navigate the evolving dynamics of public support and ensure the effective implementation of policies that address the needs of displaced persons, while fostering solidarity and integration within European societies.

BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN THE EU

By August 2023, almost 4.2 million persons displaced by the Russian war in Ukraine had temporary protection status in one of the EU Member States. Almost two-thirds of the all beneficiaries of the temporary protection status were female. One-third of the total were minors.

The Member States hosting the largest numbers of beneficiaries of temporary protection were Germany (1 175 695 people; 28 % of the total), Poland (960 550; 23 %) and Czechia (365 085; 9 %).

In relative terms, the Member States hosting the largest numbers of beneficiaries of temporary protection were Czechia (3 472 people per 100 000 inhabitants), Estonia (2 687 people per 100 000 inhabitants), Lithuania (2 574 people per 100 000 inhabitants) and Poland (2 551 people per 100 000 inhabitants).

Figure 1 shows the number and share of people benefitting from temporary protection at the end of August 2023, by sex (top) and by sex and age group (bottom). Please note that the different age groups are not split into equally large brackets.

The map on figure 2 shows the number of people benefitting from temporary protection, at the end of August 2023, by country.

The numbers are shown in absolute terms (size of the yellow bubbles) and in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the country (shade of blue background colour).

The two bar charts in figure 3 show the absolute number (on the left) and the relative number (on the right) of people benefitting from temporary protection, in each European country at the end of August 2023. Relative values are expressed per 100 000 inhabitants.

The total number of beneficiaries of temporary protection in the 31 European countries was 4 156 060. The vast majority were Ukrainian nationals, but others were among the beneficiaries too, e.g. Russian, Nigerian, and Moroccan nationals.

The map in Figure 2 and the two bar charts in Figure 3 build on the same data.

This thematic section of the AoM outlines and extends findings and analysis of the JRC Science for Policy report "De Leur, J., Icardi, R., Kajander, N., Seiger, F. and Tintori, G., What shapes solidarity in the EU, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023, doi:10.2760/366329, JRC134391."

FIGURE 1. Number and share of people benefitting from temporary protection at the end of August 2023, by sex (top) and by sex and age group (bottom). Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm updated 2023-10-02).

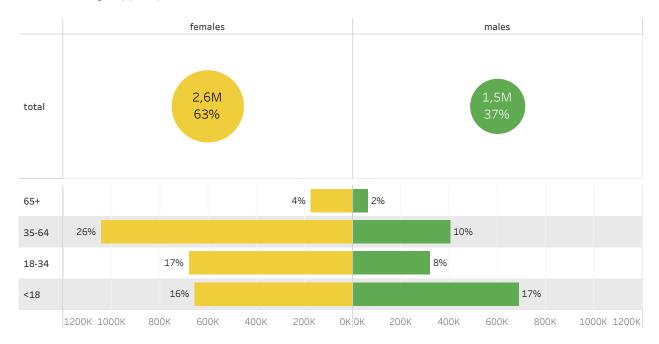


FIGURE 2. Distribution of beneficiaries of temporary protection in Europe at the end of August 2023: absolute numbers (bubble size) and per 100 000 inhabitants (background colour).

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm updated 2023-10-02).

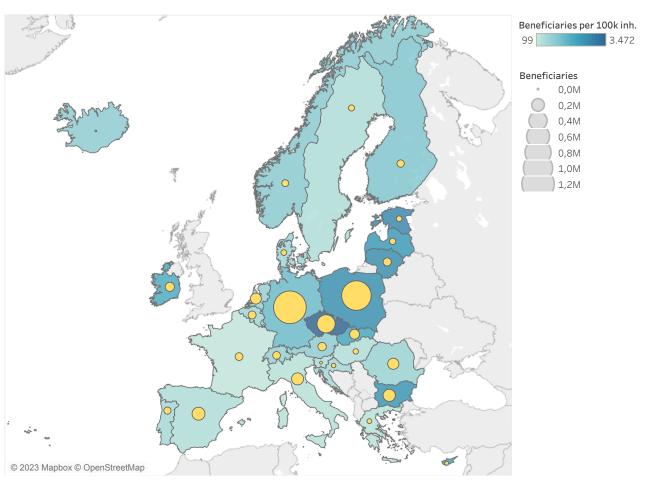
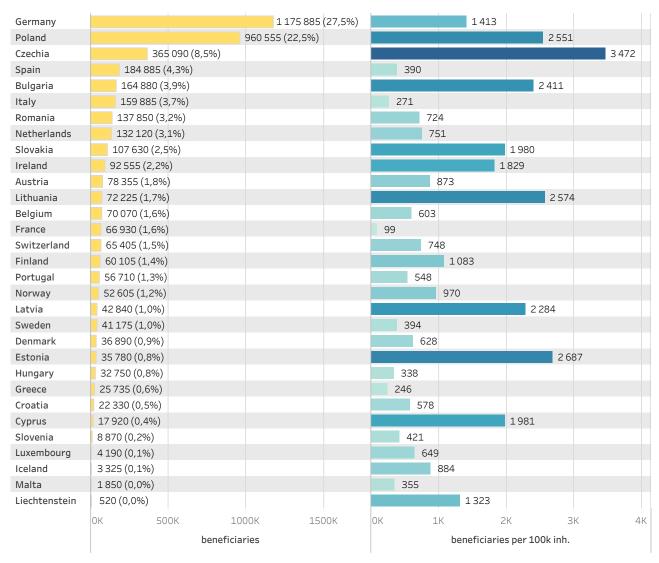


FIGURE 3. Distribution of beneficiaries of temporary protection in Europe at the end of August 2023: in absolute numbers (left) and per 100 000 inhabitants (right).

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm updated 2023-10-02).



Beneficiaries per 100 000 inhabitants

99 3.472

2. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE FLEEING THE WAR

This chapter presents the descriptive analyses of a variety of surveys that have recorded Europeans' attitudes about the role of the EU in managing asylum seekers and migrants. The data shows that the overall support for welcoming displaced persons in the EU has dropped but remains high. The results indicate that while there are notable differences between Member States, at the time of writing this chapter, these differences did not conflict with an overall high level of support to the persons fleeing the war.

Following the Russian aggression against Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the European institutions, Member States, and citizens mobilised in support of Ukraine and the Ukrainian population. The EU adopted a number of measures that put into practice full solidarity with Ukraine and its people, including economic and financial assistance, humanitarian aid, civil protection support, military support, support in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, support in the reconstruction of a democratic Ukraine, and reception of refugees through the EU temporary protection mechanism.¹ (Belmonte, Minora, & Tintori, 2023)

The European Commission ordered a Flash Eurobarometer survey to obtain input from citizens in the EU regarding their attitudes on the EU's response to the war in Ukraine.² The Flash Eurobarometer survey was conducted between 13 April and 20 April 2022 as well as between 24 and 31 August 2023 and explored opinions on a wide range of aspects pertaining to the war.³ For purposes of this report, we focus on questions that can provide indications on solidarity and solidarity fatigue.

All figures presented in this chapter show the percentage of respondents; hence, they are not weighted for the population of the countries

THE EU HAS SHOWN SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

Figure 4 and 5 in this chapter illustrate that a large majority of Europeans agree that since the war started, the EU has shown solidarity with Ukraine. Across the EU27, the share of respondents agreeing corresponds to 78.6 %. Slight differences are noticeable when analysing the data by Member State and by the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

Looking at the results of the survey by country, we see that 11 Member States recorded shares higher than the EU27 average, with Portugal (89.9 %), Italy (85.5 %), Malta (85.3 %), Denmark and Finland (84.5 %) in the top positions. The lowest shares of people agreeing that the EU has shown solidarity towards Ukraine are found in Greece (66.4 %), Bulgaria (70.2 %), Cyprus (71.7 %), Poland (72 %) and Lithuania (73.5 %).

Older respondents and people who are not working tend to agree more than younger and employed persons that the EU has shown solidarity towards Ukraine. Respondents aged 55 and over show a notably high level of agreement (83.6 %), as do persons who declared not to be working (81.4 %).

There are no noticeable differences when it comes to education, sex and place of living.

^{1 &#}x27;EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine' https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/

² Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 26 066 interviews conducted via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI) of a representative sample of EU citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the EU, https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2772.

³ The list of topics include: General attitudes to the war in Ukraine, including awareness and concern about the war, as well as sentiments towards Ukraine and Russia; Opinions about the response of public authorities, including general satisfaction with the response of authorities and citizens, support for EU measures aimed at securing energy supply and mitigating rising energy prices; Europeans' willingness to cut down on their energy consumption via a range of different actions; Trust in sources of information about the war in Ukraine, such as European authorities, national authorities, NGOs, journalists and social media.

FIGURE 4. Share of persons agreeing that the EU has shown solidarity towards Ukraine, by country.

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022. Note: to visualise differences more clearly, the scales start from 60 % and not 0 %.

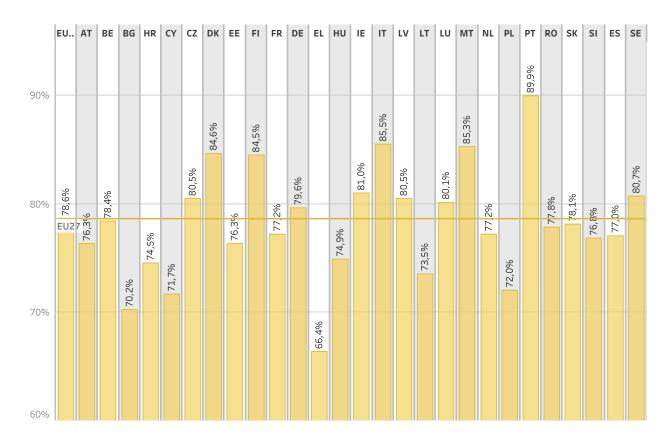


FIGURE 5. Share of persons agreeing that the EU has shown solidarity towards Ukraine, by socio-demographics.

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022. Note: in order to visualise differences more clearly, the scales start from 60 % and not 0 %.



REACTION TO THE WAR OF FELLOW CITIZENS, NATIONAL AUTHORITIES AND EU INSTITUTIONS

Figure 6 and 7 in this chapter show the results to the question 'How satisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine?' The question probed respondents' satisfaction with the reaction of their fellow citizens, their national authorities, the European Union, with NATO, the United Nations and with the United States. The figures focus on the responses regarding fellow citizens, national governments, and the EU only. Moreover, the two figures display the results by Member State and by sociodemographic category respectively. Please note that the question does not allow for speculation about the reasons why respondents are satisfied or unsatisfied.

Overall, about half of respondents are satisfied with how the national authorities in their country and the EU authorities have responded to the war (see averages shown as blue and green lines). In most Member States, more than 60 % of respondents are satisfied with how their fellow citizens have reacted to the war in Ukraine. The Member States where satisfaction remains below 60 % are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg and Slovakia. All in all, the results indicate that respondents' satisfaction with their fellow citizens is higher than their satisfaction with their national authorities and with the EU across all Member States.

In most Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania and Sweden) the majority of respondents are satisfied with how the EU reacted. The lowest levels of satisfaction are recorded in Greece, Bulgaria, and Cyprus. The outcomes registered in Poland are interesting; Poland is the country that was affected the most by the arrival of people fleeing the war in Ukraine, in the early days of the invasion. An overwhelming majority of Polish respondents are satisfied with how their fellow citizens reacted. They are also satisfied with the response of their national authorities. However, the share of respondents satisfied with how the EU reacted is 47.5 %.

As discussed earlier, older respondents tend to be more satisfied with the response of the EU. They also are more satisfied with the reaction of their respective national authorities and with that of their fellow citizens to the war in Ukraine, than younger respondents. Higher educated respondents are slightly more often satisfied with the responses of their fellow citizens, their national authorities and the EU than respondents with fewer years of education or who are still studying. However, these differences across levels of education are minor. Regarding type of employment, respondents who declared not to work also expressed a higher satisfaction with the response of their fellow citizens.

There are no noticeable differences when it comes to place of living or whether the respondent was female or male.

FIGURE 6. Share of respondents (in percentages) satisfied with the reaction of fellow citizens, national authorities and the EU to the war in Ukraine, by Member State.

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022. Note: in order to visualise differences more clearly, the scales start from 60 % and not 0 %.

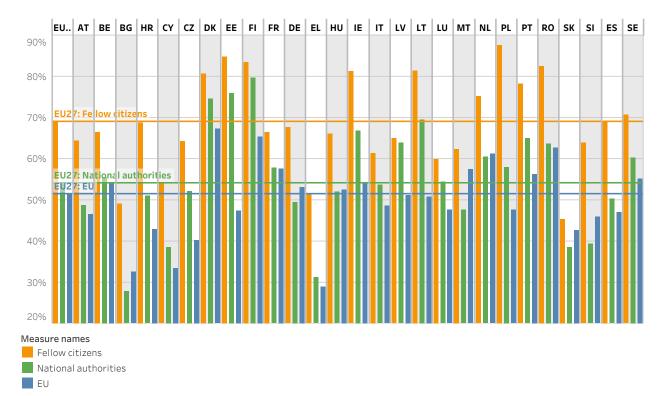
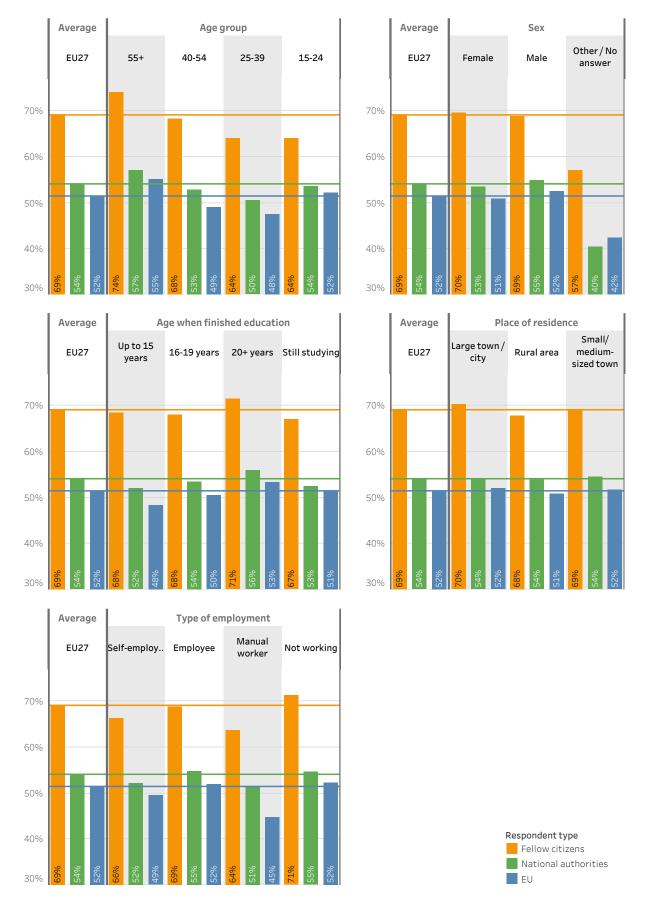


FIGURE 7. Share of respondents satisfied with the reaction of fellow citizens, national authorities and the EU to the war in Ukraine, by socio-demographic characteristics.

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022. Note: in order to visualise differences more clearly, the scales start from 60 % and not 0 %.



SUPPORT FOR SPECIFIC ASPECTS

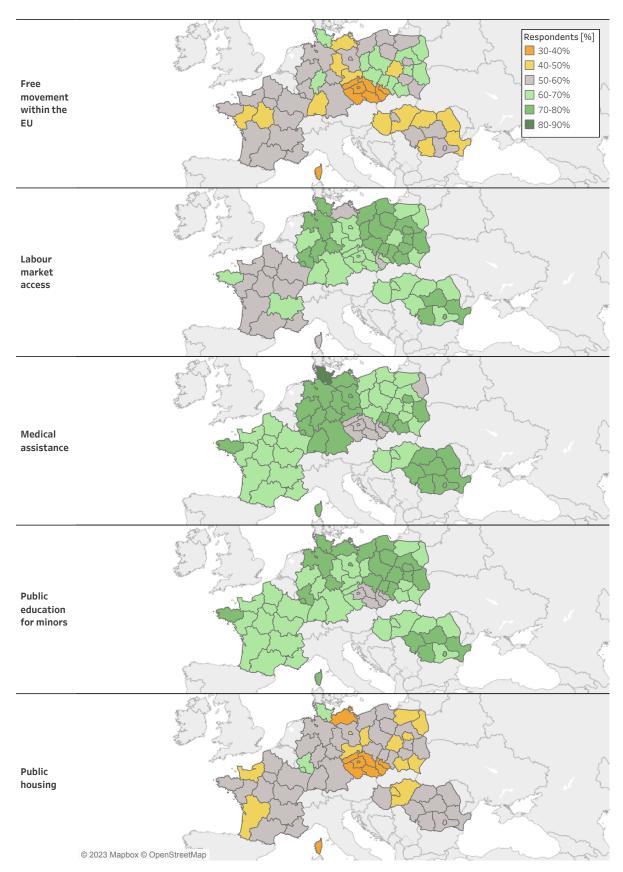
A study led by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) provides additional insights. Making use of an online survey administered in six Member States, the study queried the support for several aspects of providing temporary protection to people fleeing the war in Ukraine. These aspects include the access to temporary work permits, free medical assistance, access to public education for minors, free movement within the EU, and public housing.

Figure 8 displays the share of respondents that support each of these individual aspects, by NUTS 1 region. Clear

national and regional patterns can be found, with Poland and Romania tending to show particularly positive attitudes and Czechia and former East Germany relatively negative attitudes. While this summary is generally true for each aspect of the policy queried, average support rates vary by question. In particular, there is much less support for providing public housing for the displaced people from Ukraine or allowing them to move freely within the EU than for the other three aspects of the policy (access to public education, health care, labour market) or temporary protection in general.

FIGURE 8. Geography of the support for different aspects of temporary protection (n = 14,009). Colour intensity, represents the proportion of answers greater than the midpoint on the original scale for each question. Proportions exclude non-respondents and include four pseudo-observations to improve estimation stability in regions with few participants, as recommended by Agresti and Caffo (2000).

Source: Krawczyk, Michal Wiktor and Blasco, Andrea and Gajderowicz, Tomasz and Giergiczny, Marek, Europeans' Attitudes Towards Displaced Populations: Evidence From a Conjoint Experiment on Support for Temporary Protection. (September 7, 2023). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4564737 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4564737



3. SUPPORT FOR PERSONS DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE

This chapter explores to what extent respondents in the EU agree with supporting Ukraine and persons displaced from Ukraine. To do so, this chapter makes use of data from:

- the Flash Eurobarometer 506: EU's response to the war in Ukraine (European Commission - Directorate General for Communication, May 2022);
- the Flash Eurobarometer 533: EU challenges and priorities in 2023 (European Commission- Directorate General for Communication, September 2023);
- the 2022 EUI-YouGov 'Solidarity in Europe' (SiE) project survey (Hemerijck, Russo, & Genschel, 2022);

 the eupinions-Bertelsmann Stiftung survey, all three waves (Hoffmann and Schilgen, 2022; Hoffmann and de Vries, 2022; de Vries and Hoffmann 2022);

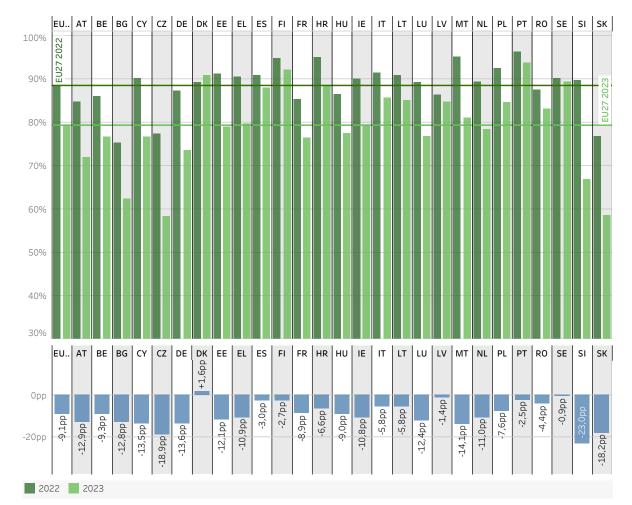
All figures presented in this chapter show the percentage of respondents; hence, they are not weighted for the population of the countries

SUPPORT OVER TIME AND BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In 2022 and in 2023, two Flash Eurobarometer surveys were conducted to better understand the public's approval

FIGURE 9. Share of EU citizens agreeing with welcoming in the country people fleeing war over time (top chart: 2022 dark green VS 2023 light green) and variation (bottom chart: 2023-2022).

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022 & Flash Eurobarometer 533 'EU challenges and priorities in 2023', 2023.



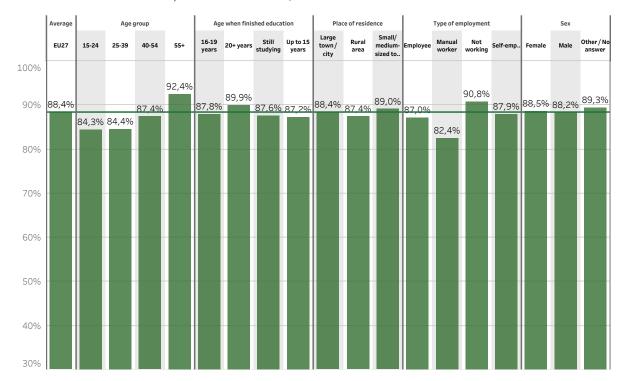


FIGURE 10. Share of EU citizens agreeing with welcoming in the country people fleeing the war, by socio-demographic characteristics (2022). Source: Flash Eurobarometer 506 'EU's response to the war in Ukraine', 2022.

of a series of measures adopted by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine. Among these measures, we have chosen to look into the decision to welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war.⁴ The figures display the share of respondents who agreed with this measure, the variation of this agreement over time, and what socio-demographic factors affect the approval of welcoming in the EU people feeling the war.

In 2022, the approval for welcoming people fleeing the war in the EU is high across all Member States. On average, 88 % of all respondents expressed their approval. Even the lowest approval rates (Bulgaria, 75 %; Czechia and Slovakia, 77 %) are quite high.

In 2023, 79 % of the respondents approved welcoming people fleeing the war, a slightly lower share compared to the previous year.⁵ This figure also shows the variation between the two years by Member State. Czechia, Slovenia and Slovakia are the Member States with the greatest decrease in approval rates. Denmark is the only Member State where the share of respondents approving the measure had slightly increased.

Figure 10 explores the same question, but takes into account socio-demographic characteristics. Socio-demographics do

not seem to greatly influence agreement, except for age and type of employment. People aged 55 years and over express greater support for welcoming people fleeing the war than do people in other age groups. Also, respondents who indicated they were not working expressed greater support than the average, when looking at type of employment. Respondents employed as manual worker tend to agree less with welcoming in the country people fleeing the war than respondents in other employment types.

SUPPORT IN SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

The EUI-YouGov 'Solidarity in Europe' (SiE) project⁶ has been monitoring the development of solidarity in Europe since 2018. In April 2022, the project's annual survey was launched including specific questions on the war in Ukraine. The EUI-YouGov survey interviewed a representative sample of respondents across 16 EU Member States and the UK. Incidentally, both this survey and the first iteration of the Flash Eurobarometer 506 were carried out in the same month.

Figure 11 illustrates the share of respondents supporting the welcoming of Ukrainian refugees in each country. It is important to highlight that the wording of the surveyed

⁴ The question in the Flash Eurobarometer 506 for 2022 was: 'How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? For each of the following measures that have been announced by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve them or not. Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war.' The question in the Flash Eurobarometer 533 for 2023 was: 'Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following: Welcoming in the European Union people fleeing the war in Ukraine.' In both surveys the answer options to these questions were 'totally agree', 'tend to disagree', 'totally disagree', and 'don't know'.

⁵ The percentage becomes 77 % when weighted for population size differences between EU countries.

⁶ Since its beginning, the survey had been used to explore how support for European solidarity varied by issue, by instrument, and by Member State, see project description at https://europeangovernanceandpolitics.eui.eu/eui-yougov-solidarity-in-europe-project/

FR HU Total BG DE DK ES FI GR HR IT LT NL PL RO SE SK UK 100% 92% 90% 87% 85% 82% 82% 82% 82% 80% 80% 80% 80% 76% 76% Total 74% 74% 72% 70% 66% 60% 49% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10%

FIGURE 11. Support for allowing Ukrainian refugees to enter the country by surveyed country, 2022. Source: SiE survey dataset on solidarity in Europe (2022). Data File Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.7802/2506.

question here was different from the one used in the Flash Eurobarometer. The EUI-YouGov survey question asked respondents whether they agreed with 'allowing Ukrainian refugees to enter the country'. It did not mention the EU or its role in promoting or implementing support measures. The results of the two surveys can therefore not be directly compared. Nevertheless, it is interesting to observe the results of two concurrent surveys investigating a similar topic.

Overall, an overwhelming majority of respondents (80 %) are in support of allowing Ukrainian refugees to enter the country. There are differences across Member States, where support ranges from 92 % in Finland to 66 % in Slovakia, while Bulgaria (49 %) is the only country where there is no majority support for the measure.

CONSIDERATIONS FROM RELEVANT STUDIES

In 2022, the Observatory for Public Attitudes to Migration (OPAM) at the European University Institute (EUI) enquired into the acceptance of displaced persons from Ukraine compared to that of refugees from Syria (Dražanová & Geddes, 2022). The OPAM ran a survey experiment in May and June that year, as well as in April 2023, probing the extent to which respondents thought that refugees should be allowed to move

and live in their country. They randomly split the sample into two, with half of the respondents being asked explicitly about the acceptance of displaced persons from Ukraine, while the other half was asked about refugees from Syria. The results indicate that participants in all eight EU Member States covered in the survey generally favour displaced persons from Ukraine over refugees from Syria (ibid.).

The authors indicate two possible reasons for this difference. First, they link it to the ethnic and cultural differences between host populations and Syrian refugees, which may be perceived as threatening to national identities. Second, they suggest respondents in European countries may have had more opportunities to be in direct contact with displaced persons from Ukraine than with refugees from Syria. Moreover, a third factor could be that the war on Ukraine is still very fresh in people's minds, whereas the arrival of refugees from Syria in large numbers dates back to 2015. Therefore, the lower level of support for Syrian refugees could also be explained by an expected decrease in solidarity over time (EUAA, 2023).

SUPPORT OVER TIME IN SELECTED EU MEMBER STATES

The *eupinions project*, promoted by the Bertelsmann Foundation⁸, records how public opinion and attitudes have

⁷ The questions were: 'Thinking about the conflict in Ukraine, to what extent would support or oppose each of the following?' The sub-questions are: 'allowing Ukrainian refugees to enter the country'; 'sending weapons and military equipment to support the Ukrainian army'; 'Ukraine fast-tracking European Union membership'. The answer options were 'strongly disagree', 'disagree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'agree', 'strongly agree', and 'don't know'.

⁸ https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/en/our-projects/eupinions

evolved since the beginning of the Russian war in Ukraine. *eupinions* collects data from each EU Member State in 22 languages every quarter, relying on a representative sample of the population with regard to age, gender, education and country/region. The *eupinions* project works with two sets of data. One set is aimed at capturing the contours of public opinion in the EU27 as a whole, while the other aims to identify national specifics with a more in-depth focus on respondents in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. In 2022, eupinions carried out three waves of data collection with nearly 12 000 EU citizens, surveying their opinions on a range of issues related to the war in Ukraine.⁹

The wording of the question¹⁰ for which the results are displayed, differs from that used in the Flash Eurobarometer. Therefore, it is not advisable to compare results across these surveys although they explore a similar topic. The *eupinions* survey focuses on how attitudes have changed over time.

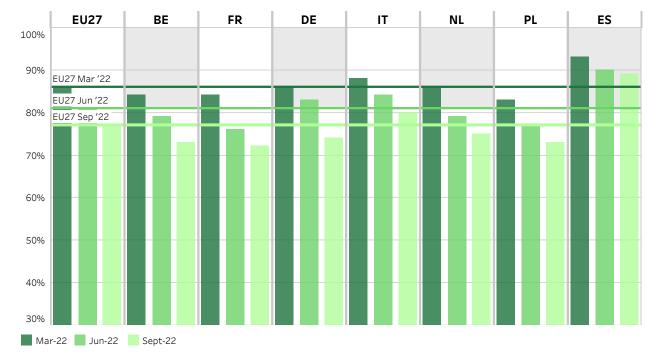
Figure 12 illustrates how the support for accepting refugees from Ukraine evolved between March and September 2022. At the EU27 level, this support decreased during this time. However, support continued to remain high at 77 %. Considering the results in individual Member States, levels of support have dropped the most in France and Germany, followed by Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Italy and Spain. Note that Poland and Germany are the top two destination Member States of beneficiaries of temporary protection (Belmonte, Minora, and Tintori 2023).

CONSIDERATIONS FROM OTHER KEY STUDIES

The researchers behind the eupinions project put things into perspective in a recent piece (Hoffmann and de Vries 2022; 2023) in which they state that Europeans are still highly supportive of the Ukrainian cause despite differences between Member States. However, they also warn about visible signs of solidarity fatigue among respondents and the fact that Europeans are worried. In particular, they register high levels of anxiety among the respondents as the war continues, which are caused by threats to the geopolitical stability of the continent, uncertainties about the economic impact of the war, especially on energy and food prices, and by inflation.

Hoffman and de Vries (2022) conclude, 'European governments and officials can thus continue to demonstrate courage and resolve in their effort to support Ukraine. As they do so, however, they need to remain consistent in communicating their goals and intentions. [...] These findings underscore the importance of cultivating public trust through a sound messaging strategy that regularly informs the public of the facts, options and reasons that go into the measures taken. As a crisis persists, the ability of a government to assess, adapt or affirm its policies are vital to strengthening its credibility. One year into this war, European politicians can count on the support of the European public. Bold measures and smart communication will go a long way in anchoring this support'.





⁹ The three surveys were conducted in March, June, and September 2022

¹⁰ The questions were: 'Should your country accept refugees from Ukraine?'; 'Should your country support Ukraine by delivering weapons?' and 'Should the EU support Ukraine by delivering weapons?'; 'Should the EU accept Ukraine as a member of the EU in the coming years? The answer options were 'yes' and 'no'?.

4. SELF-REPORTED SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

This chapter explores data from the JRC Survey on Solidarity and Attitudes towards Displaced Persons from Ukraine (JRC-SA-DPU). This survey examines self-reported solidarity actions supporting persons displaced from Ukraine, such as hosting families, donating money or goods, volunteering, or supporting Ukrainians on social media. The survey included 27 017 adult respondents from six EU countries (Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania), 6 503 of whom were from Poland and about 4 100 from each of the other countries. The survey sought to capture any evolving trends or changes over time by conducting two waves of data collection about seven months apart (August 2022 and March 2023). Demographic quotas ensured the sample matched the country's adult population in terms of gender, age, education, employment status, and geographic area of residence.

The survey asked respondents whether they had been helping persons from Ukraine in the last four months and in what way. Overall, 58 % of the respondents indicated they had actively supported people from Ukraine in the four months before the interview. Specifically, 33 % said they had donated goods (clothes, food, medicines), 24 %

had donated money, 12 % had supported Ukrainians on social media, 9 % had participated in some volunteering activity, 6 % had hosted people in their homes, and 10 % had performed other support activities.

CO-OCCURRENCE OF SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of self-reported solidarity actions. It also shows how often two different solidarity actions occurred together. The high frequency of co-occurring events demonstrates the tendency of individuals to participate in a variety of solidarity actions rather than focusing on just one. Simple calculations using this data show that, among the 24 % of respondents who reported having contributed money, one in two (50 %) had also donated goods, and over one in ten (13 %) had also volunteered. Conversely, less than four in ten (37 %) reported having donated money among those who had donated goods. These patterns highlight the asymmetries and strong correlations among different donations, underscoring the complex nature of solidarity actions.

FIGURE 13. Co-occurrence (percentage and counts) of self-reported solidarity actions in the last four months (n = 27,017). From the bottom row, for example, 24.4 % of the respondents donated money, 12.3 % donated money and goods, 3.2 % donated money and volunteered. Source: Krawczyk, Michal Wiktor and Blasco, Andrea and Gajderowicz, Tomasz and Giergiczny, Marek, Europeans' Attitudes Towards Displaced Populations: Evidence From a Conjoint Experiment on Support for Temporary Protection. (September 7, 2023). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4564737 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4564737

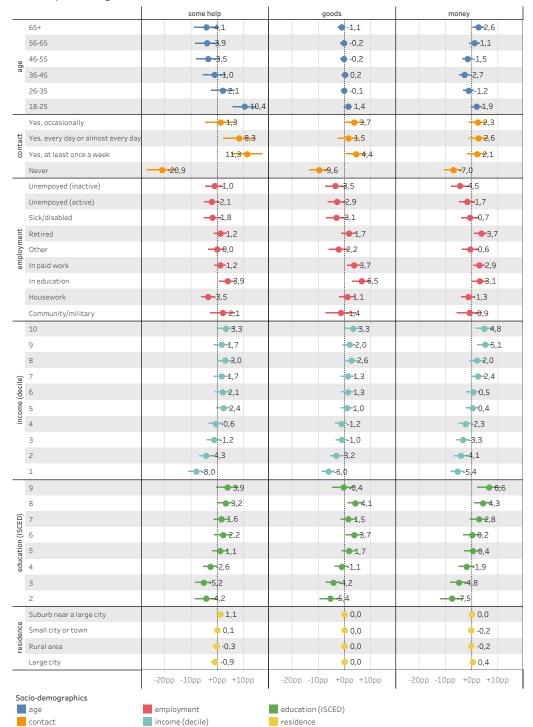
	money	goods	volunteering	hosting	supporting	other	not
not							42,3% 11 435
other						9,6% 2 606	0,0%
supporting					12,2% 3 287	1,8% 489	0,0%
hosting				5,9% 1 589	2,0% 545	0,8% 206	0,0%
volunteering			8,9% 2 407	1,8% 484	2,9% 779	1,2% 319	0,0%
spoob		32,5% 8 781	4,9% 1 329	3,0% 824	6,5% 1 766	3,2% 876	0,0% 0
money	24,4% 6 585	12,3% 3 325	3,2% 878	2,2% 605	5,2% 1 395	2,4% 640	0,0%

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Figure 14 illustrates the effect of common sociodemographics on solidarity, including income and education. It shows the estimated effect of certain socio-demographic characteristics - i.e. the respondents' education (expressed in ISCED levels), age, gender, religious affiliation, employment status, geographic region of residence, area of residence (urban vs rural), and income (as country-specific deciles from 1 to 10) - on how likely people are to report having shown solidarity, e.g. by donating money or goods, showing support on social media, or hosting displaced persons.

FIGURE 14. Estimated effect on the probability of reporting solidarity actions from multiple linear regression. All effects also consider regional and country effects, not shown.

Source: Krawczyk, Michal Wiktor and Blasco, Andrea and Gajderowicz, Tomasz and Giergiczny, Marek, Europeans' Attitudes Towards Displaced Populations: Evidence From a Conjoint Experiment on Support for Temporary Protection. (September 7, 2023). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4564737 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4564737



CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC

Economic conditions. As shown in the figure, respondents in the bottom income deciles are over five percentage points less likely to engage in solidarity actions --- i.e., all actions, from donating money to volunteering time. This effect persists even when considering individual differences in education, geographic origin, and other critical demographics, and it remains consistent after adjusting for individual differences in values and opinions, including political orientation and religious affiliation (see below). Therefore, despite potential confounding factors, this finding highlights the significant influence of economic conditions on solidarity.

Education. In most countries, studies show that, on average, more educated individuals harbour more positive attitudes towards refugees and migrants (Cowling et al., 2019). A novel finding consistent with this tendency, our regression results show that respondents with higher education are about five percentage points likelier to engage in solidarity actions than those with low education.

Age. Evidence on the impact of age on attitudes towards migrants or refugees is mixed (Cowling et al., 2019) and it is not easy to disentangle the effect of biological age from the effect of cohort (and corresponding historical experience). In our data, younger respondents are significantly more inclined to participate in solidarity actions than older individuals, all else equal. This shows particularly for types of help requiring physical presence (volunteering time) or digital skills (supporting on social media).

Time changes. Interestingly, there are only minor changes in solidarity over time, with an overall drop of three percentage points between the first and second data collections (about seven months). This negligible effect could be because respondents had to consider a time window of four months before the interview, which was too large to detect differences.

Social contacts. The social contact theory (see Paluck et al., 2019 for a recent review) proposes that individuals who can engage in meaningful social contact with refugees are more likely to develop inclusive attitudes, which could spur solidarity actions. The survey asked respondents to assess the frequency of interactions with people from Ukraine before the war. As illustrated in this figure, respondents who reported having never interacted with Ukrainians before the war were substantially less likely to engage in solidarity actions. This finding highlights the role of personal interactions in fostering solidarity. Yet, asking individuals to recollect their interactions before a given event, such as a war, may introduce bias and inaccuracies, thereby limiting the robustness of the conclusions drawn from this finding.

POLITICAL ORIENTATION AND SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Figure 15 illustrates the impact of political preferences and religious affiliation on solidarity actions. This is a slightly extended version of the model presented before. This extended model includes additional variables to capture self-reported differences in political leanings (0=left; 10=right), fears of economic competition (0=migrants are bad for the economy; 10=migrants are good for the economy), and attitudes towards the EU's granting temporary protection for displaced Ukrainians (0=oppose; 10=support). The model also includes a measure of social trust (0=you can't be too careful; 10 = most people can be trusted) and support for policies to reduce income differences between the rich and poor (0=disagree; 10=agree).

CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH BELIEF/ ORIENTATION

Economic fears. Studies have found that Europeans view refugees and economic migrants as different groups of migrants (De Coninck, 2020; Abdelaaty and Steel, 2022) and tend to exhibit more welcoming attitudes towards people arriving in their country for humanitarian reasons, all else equal. Even so, fears of the adverse impact of hosting many displaced persons on the country's economy can overpower humanitarian concerns and foster a negative attitude. This negative attitude may discourage people from showing solidarity towards displaced persons. Consistent with this view, this figure illustrates that the greater economic concerns are, the lower is the probability of engaging in solidarity actions. While the described association between economic concerns and solidarity actions may not seem controversial, we must interpret it cautiously. When asking people about their fears of migrants, the response may encompass a range of concerns beyond just economic considerations, thereby introducing bias.

Social trust. Analysis of the European Social Survey has shown that Europeans with high social trust exhibit more positive attitudes towards immigration, regardless of several individual and contextual variables (Herreros and Criado, 2009). Here, the survey explores the association between social trust and the propensity to act, showing a robust positive association between our measure of social trust and participation in solidarity actions.

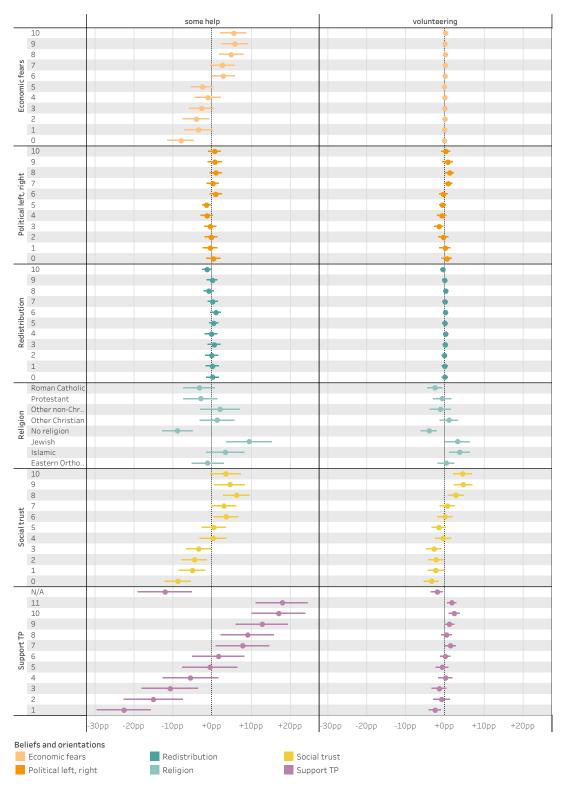
Political orientation and the EU. The survey finds little evidence of an effect of the two different measures of political affiliation used (left-right and support for income redistribution). However, a robust association exists between the expressed support for the EU's temporary protection and solidarity actions. Therefore, despite commonly used measures not being strong predictors, the survey shows a prominent role of political attitudes towards EU migration policy in shaping the supply of solidarity actions.

Religious affiliation. Being religious can affect solidarity actions in multiple ways. For example, many studies on charitable giving find that religious people are more likely to help others (Bekkers and Wiepking, 2011). Religious people may feel more compelled to help because of their values

or because of their proximity to religious organisations that are engaged in solidarity actions. Consistent with this view, our data show that respondents without religious affiliation were less likely than others to report solidarity actions.

FIGURE 15. Estimated effect on the probability of reporting solidarity actions from multiple linear regression. All effects consider variation in sociodemographics, like age, gender, education, income, regional and country effects not shown

Source: Krawczyk, Michal Wiktor and Blasco, Andrea and Gajderowicz, Tomasz and Giergiczny, Marek, Europeans' Attitudes Towards Displaced Populations: Evidence From a Conjoint Experiment on Support for Temporary Protection. (September 7, 2023). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4564737 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4564737



5. CONCLUSIONS

This chapter examined the results of several surveys that were conducted to gauge public support for welcoming displaced persons from Ukraine in the EU. Overall, the surveys paint a picture of generally high levels of support for welcoming displaced persons from Ukraine in the EU, with some variations between Member States and some differences in support for specific aspects of the welcoming policies.

The data shows that while overall support for welcoming the persons fleeing the war has dropped slightly, it remains relatively high nearly two years after the start of the war. A Flash Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2022 showed that in the first year of the war, the approval for welcoming people fleeing the war in the EU was high across all Member States. On average, 88 % of all respondents expressed their approval. Even the lowest approval rates (Bulgaria, 75 %; Czechia and Slovakia, 77 %) were relatively high. In the 2023 Flash Eurobarometer survey, 79 % of the respondents approved welcoming people fleeing the war - a slightly lower share compared to the previous year.

The surveys found that there are notable differences in support between Member States, and a slight decreasing trend in approval rates over time. The approval rates dropped the most in Czechia, Slovenia and Slovakia. Denmark is the only Member State where the share of respondents approving the measure has slightly increased. People aged 55 years and over express greater support for welcoming people fleeing the war than people in other age groups.

The surveys indicate that Europeans are more supportive towards some aspects of the welcoming policies, such as access to public education, health care, and the labour market, than for others, such as providing public housing or allowing displaced persons to move freely within the EU.

The results also highlight the various ways in which people are actively demonstrating their solidarity and support for displaced persons from Ukraine. A survey conducted by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) found that a majority of respondents reported actively supporting people from Ukraine through various actions such as donating goods or money, supporting Ukrainians on social media, or participating in volunteering activities. There were only minor changes in solidarity over time, with a small overall drop between the first and second data collections. Overall, 58 % of the respondents actively supported people from Ukraine in the four months before our interview.

The study found that economic conditions significantly influence solidarity, with respondents in lower income deciles being less likely to engage in such actions, even after considering education, geographic origin, and other

demographics. More educated individuals were found to be more likely to engage in solidarity actions, showing a consistent positive trend. Younger respondents were significantly more inclined to participate in solidarity actions, especially those requiring physical presence or digital skills. The study also highlighted the role of personal interactions in fostering solidarity, with respondents who reported never interacting with Ukrainians before the war being substantially less likely to engage in solidarity actions.

The JRC study also examined the impact of political preferences and religious affiliation on solidarity actions towards displaced persons from Ukraine. It found that fears about the economic impact of hosting displaced persons can lead to negative attitudes and reduce the likelihood of engaging in solidarity actions. The study moreover highlights the positive association between social trust and participation in solidarity actions, suggesting that individuals with high social trust are more likely to exhibit positive attitudes towards immigration and engage in solidarity actions.

The survey found little evidence of the impact of political orientation on solidarity actions, but it did reveal a robust association between expressed support for the EU's temporary protection and participation in solidarity actions. Lastly, the study suggests that religious affiliation can influence solidarity actions, with religious individuals being more likely to engage in acts of solidarity, possibly due to their values or proximity to religious organisations involved in such actions. Conversely, respondents without religious affiliation were found to be less likely to report engaging in solidarity actions.

Overall, the findings suggest that policy actions aimed at addressing economic concerns and promoting social trust could contribute to fostering a more supportive and inclusive environment for displaced persons and promoting solidarity within European communities.

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LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Asylum seeker

An asylum seeker is a person who has left their country and has submitted a claim for protection from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own, who has not yet been legally recognised as a refugee and is awaiting a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In the EU context, the term refers to a third-country national or stateless person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.¹¹

Migrant

There is no universally accepted definition for 'migrant'. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines it as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from their place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.¹² These reasons may include forced displacement.

Person displaced from Ukraine

In the EU, the large majority of the persons fleeing the Russian war on Ukraine are not technically considered refugees or asylum seekers, as they are on residence permits based on the Temporary Protection Directive (TDP). Not all of them are Ukrainian nationals. In this report, we refer to them as 'persons displaced from Ukraine'. We use this term to refer to any person, regardless of their nationality, who has had to leave Ukraine and is unable to return in safe and durable conditions because of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine.

Refugee

Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The primary and universal definition of a refugee is contained in the 1951 Refugee Convention, which defines a refugee as: "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion." ¹³

¹¹ EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/asylum-seeker_en

¹² IOM Definition of "Migrant": https://www.iom.int/who-migrant-0

¹³ Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Retrieved: https://www.unhcr.org/media/convention-and-protocol-relating-status-refugees

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