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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

A myriad of different lives, decisions and conditions are contained within the term migration. A comprehensive understanding of migration begins with acknowledging this simple fact, without letting its complexity daunt us.

The fast-evolving landscape of global mobility calls for nuanced insights and a strong evidence-base to inform the policies that shape our collective future. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) remains committed to delivering robust scientific support to EU policies in the complex field of migration.

The Atlas of Migration is more than just a publication—it is a testament to the power of data and rigorous analysis in illuminating the multifaceted nature of migratory movements. The 2024 edition of the Atlas continues to serve as a vital tool for policymakers, researchers and the public at large, offering a wealth of data to cut through the confusion and misinformation that often surrounds the discourse on migration.

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

This year's thematic chapter of the Atlas delves into the nuanced motivations behind migration, moving beyond simplified narratives in favour of a more comprehensive view that acknowledges the diverse and often overlapping reasons that propel individuals to move.

Through the Atlas, we highlight the intricate interplay of factors that influence migration, ranging from economic issues to environmental changes, from political shifts to social dynamics. This complex interplay requires thorough evidence-based research to be best illuminated.

At the JRC, we are aware of the responsibility that comes with our role as providers of scientific evidence. We take this responsibility seriously, ensuring that the data presented in the Atlas is both rigorous and relevant. Our aim is to empower decision-makers with the knowledge they need to design policies that are effective and responsible.

As the Acting Director-General of the Joint Research Centre, I am proud to present this new edition of the Atlas of Migration. It is my hope that it will serve as a valuable resource for all those engaged in the pressing work of navigating the challenges and harnessing the opportunities presented by migration.

Bernard Magenhann
(Acting) Director-General, Deputy Director-General
Joint Research Center

INTRODUCTION

There are over 281 million[1] international migrants in the world. This figure has grown steadily since the beginning of the century, at a double pace (+62%) with respect to that of the world population (+30%).[2]
The EU Member States host about 20% of the total number of international migrants in the world (55 million). At the same time, 12% of the global migrant population come from the 27 EU Member States.

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 37.9 million as of mid-2024.[3]
About 20% of these refugees are in the European Union (EU): 7.6 million including the approximately 5 million people displaced from Ukraine. About 23% are dispersed in Africa (8.7 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 +183% against +24% in Africa and +27% in Asia.

The number of new residence permits annually 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 new permits issued in the EU in 2023 was 3.7 million, more than two times the 1.6 million issued ten years before in 2013.[4] About 25% of the 7.3 million new residence permits were issued in 2022 and 2023 to Ukrainian (20%) and Belarusian citizens (5%). Most new residence permits issued in 2022 and 2023 were for work-related reasons; yet the highest increase was in the number of permits issued for International Protection (about 470 000 in 2022 and 440 000 in 2023), that reached the record numbers of 2016 (470 000) and 2017 (430 000) following the war in Syria.

In 2023, Poland, Germany and Spain together issued nearly half (1.7 million) of the first residence permits to non-EU citizens in the EU (3.7 million).
In relative terms, Malta and Cyprus issued the highest number of new permits with 77 and 38 new permits per thousand inhabitants respectively; against an EU average of eight.

At the end of 2023, there were about 25 million valid residence permits in the 27 EU Member States (considering permits of all durations), together with 12.7 million long-term permits in course of validity. The overall number of valid permits has grown by about one million every year over the last three years, while the number of long-term permits has grown at a slower pace (+500 thousand in 2021 and 2022 and +200 thousand in 2023).[5]

After a sharp drop in the number of visa applications in the EU in 2020 and 2021, the number of applications picked up again in 2022 (7.4 million applications) and in 2023 (9.6 million).
However, these numbers remain significantly below the pre-pandemic record number of 16.6 million applications in 2019. The top three nationalities for number of visas issued in 2023 were China (943 000), Türkiye (850 000) and India (641 000).[6]

Furthermore, 2023 saw the number of first asylum applications in the EU exceed one million. This had previously only happened in 2015 (1.22 million) and 2016 (1.17 million) following the intensification of the Syrian war. The numbers for 2024 are not expected to exceed those of 2023, as the sum of the applications submitted in the first three quarters of 2024 (673 000) are lower than that for the same period of 2023 (748 000).
Seven nationalities account for about half of the total applications made in the EU Member States during the first nine months of 2024 and none of these is African: Syria 16%, Afghanistan 8%, Venezuela 8%, Colombia 6%, Türkiye 5%, Bangladesh 5%, and Peru 3%.[7]

As Russia's war on Ukraine persists, people who fled the war to the EU continue to benefit from Temporary Protection. As of September 2024, nearly 4.2 million beneficiaries resided in the EU (the same number as in September 2023), mainly in Germany (27%) and Poland (23%).[8]

In 2023, 484 000 non-EU citizens were ordered to leave an EU Member State and about 91 thousand were returned to their country or to a third country.[9] Both figures were slightly higher than in the previous year. The number of orders to leave and the number of third country nationals returned

1 IOM – World Migration Report 2024
2 UNDESA – 2024 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)

to their country dropped by 32% and 18% respectively between the first three quarters of 2023 and the same period of 2024.

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 2024 edition includes a thematic section, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the diverse factors influencing people's decisions to migrate. It explores drivers of migration across eight dimensions, from environmental factors to demographic and socio-cultural aspects.

The online edition offers interactive visualisations with constantly updated data and additional features.

MIGRATION IN **THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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 Technical Notes at the end of this section.

Data refers to 2023. Whenever 2023 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 - 2023 (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 - 2022 (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 - 2023 (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 2023 (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+) 2023 [EUR] shows differences in income levels for adults by broad group of citizenship. The values are in euro.
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%] 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+) 2023 [%] 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 2023 [%] 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 2023 [%] 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) 2023 [%] 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) 2023 [%] 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.

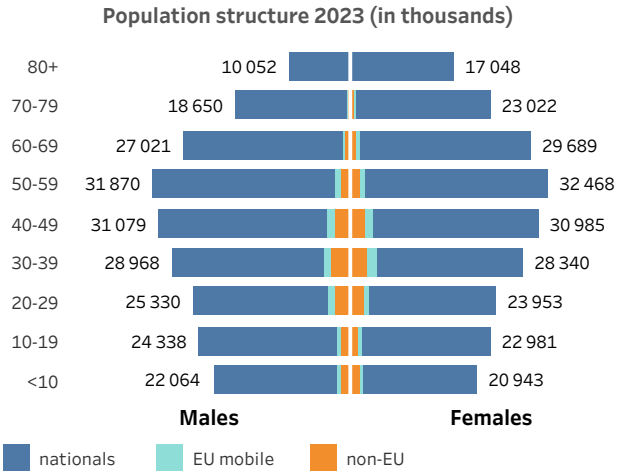
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

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 2023 by age group and sex [%] shows the percentage of the total working-age population which is employed within each age group.
Employment rate 2023 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 2023 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 2023 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.

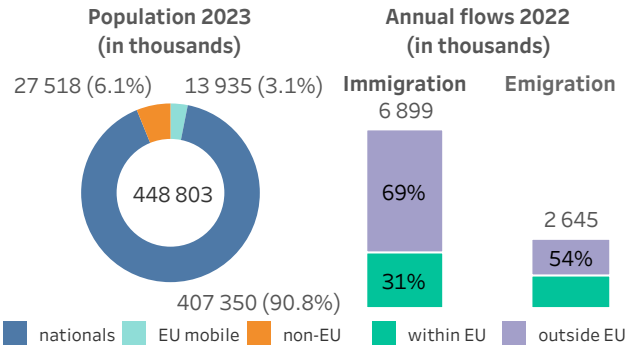
EUROPEAN UNION

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

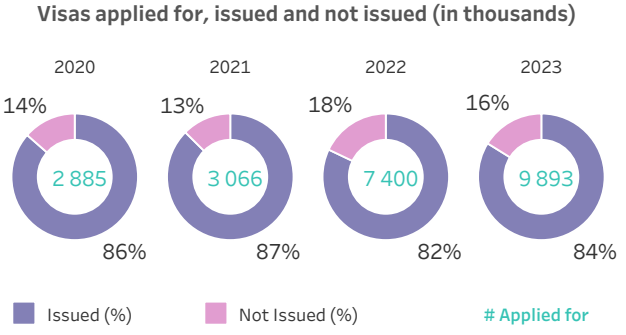
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



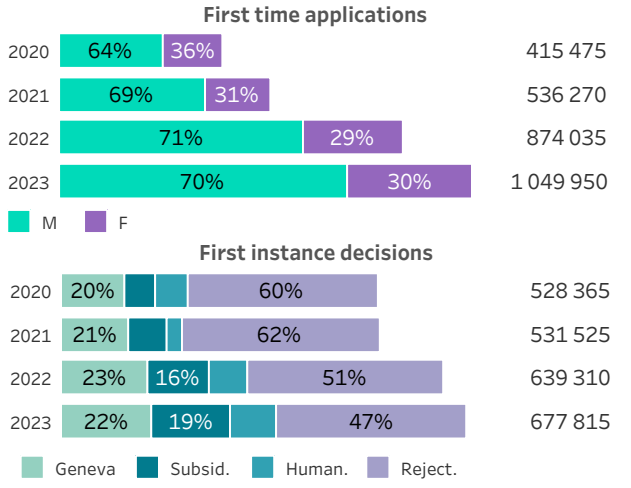
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



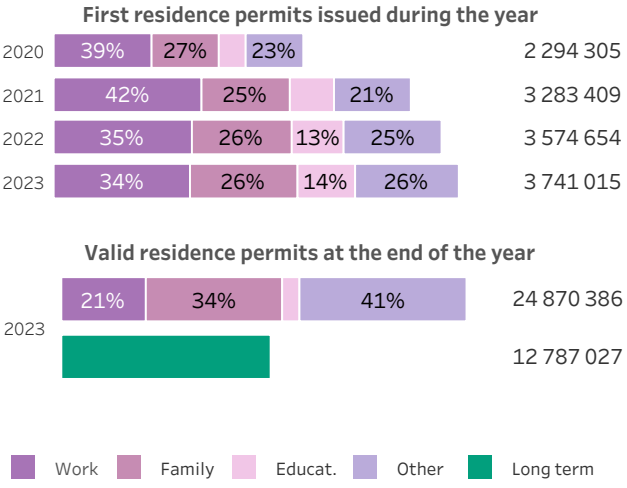
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



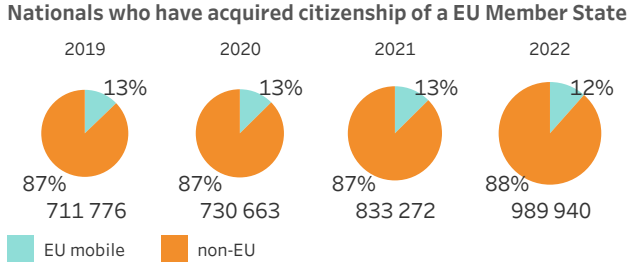
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



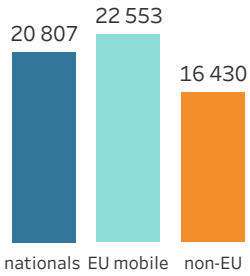
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



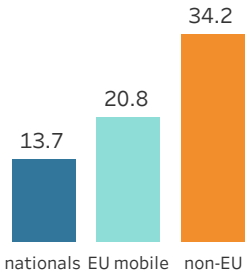
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

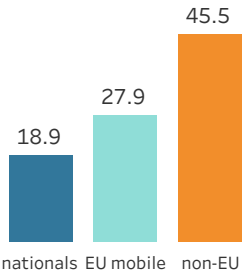
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



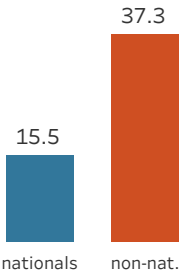
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

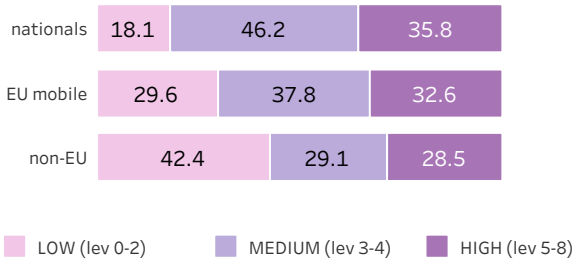


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

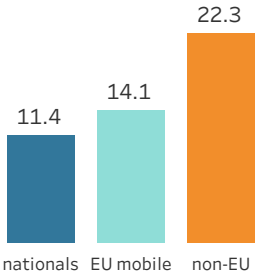


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

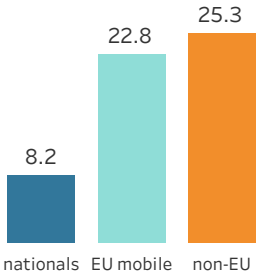
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

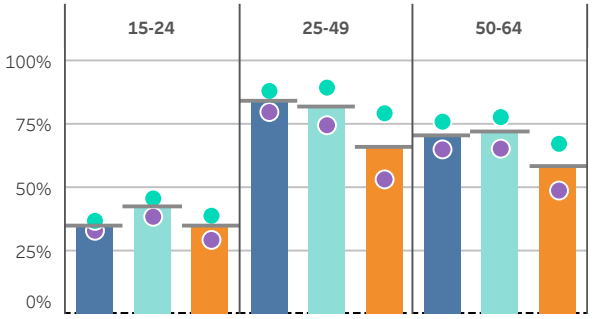


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

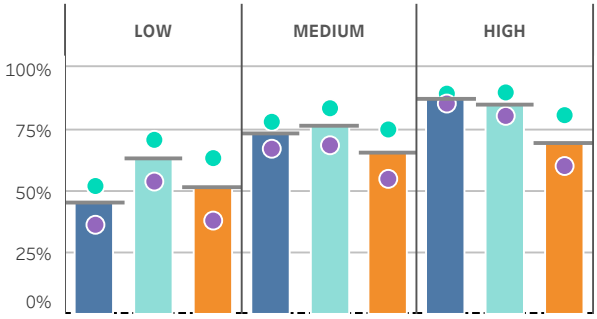


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

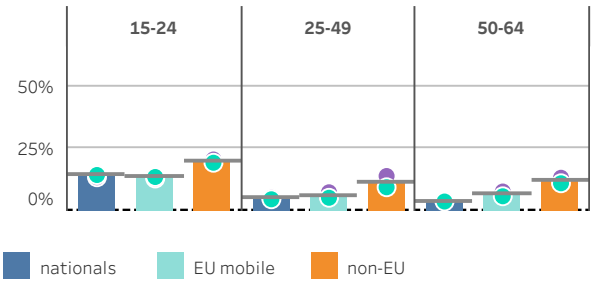
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



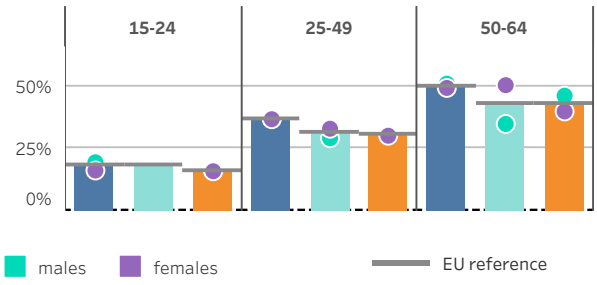
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



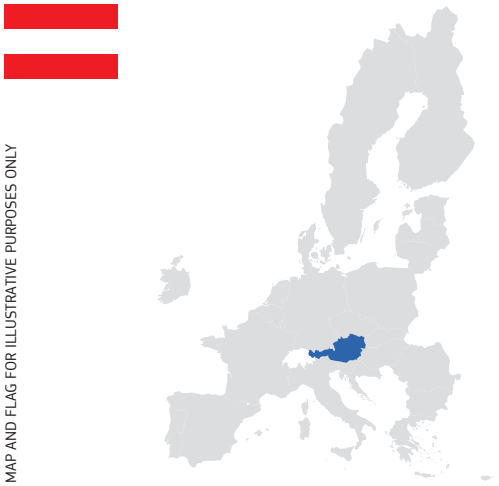
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



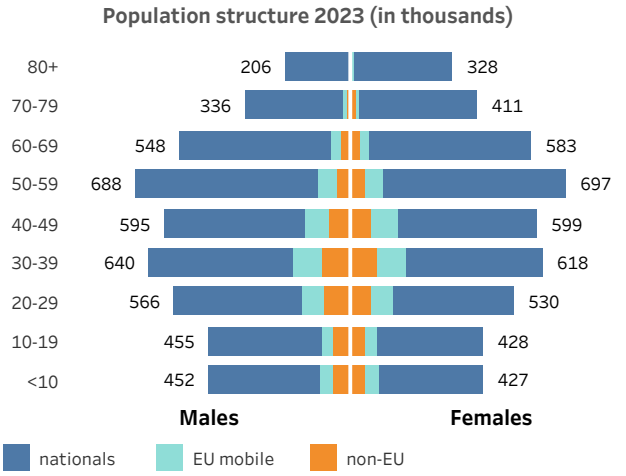
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



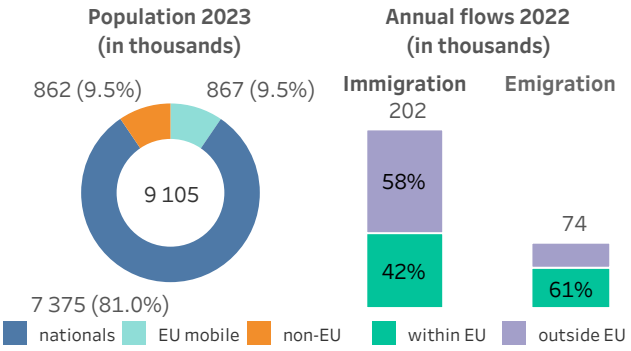
AUSTRIA



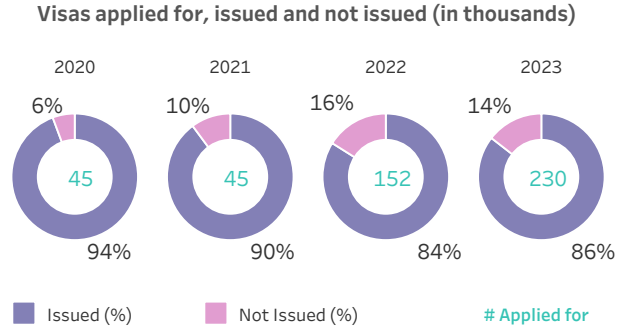
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



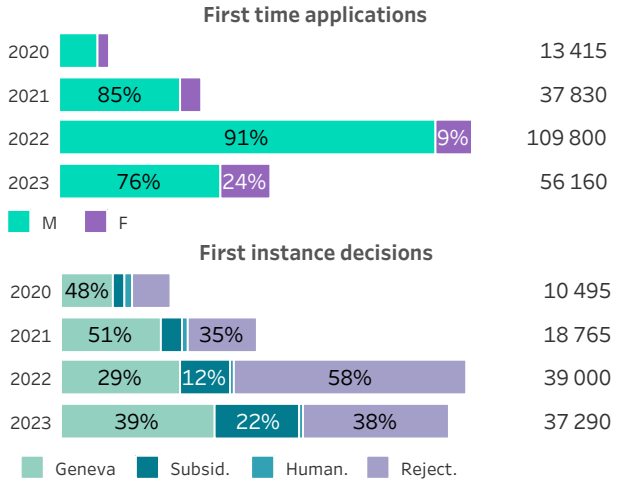
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



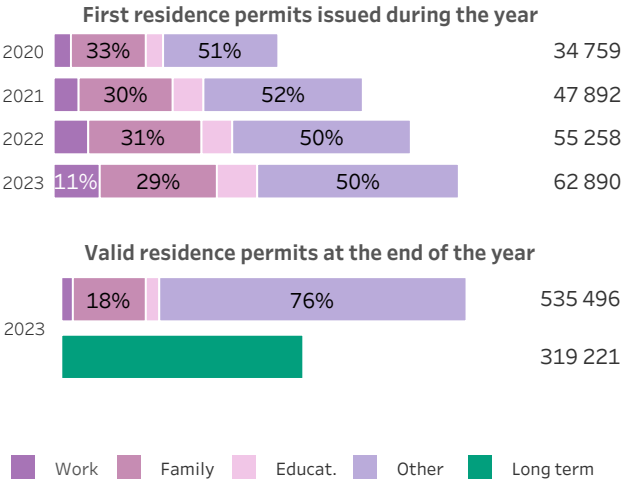
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



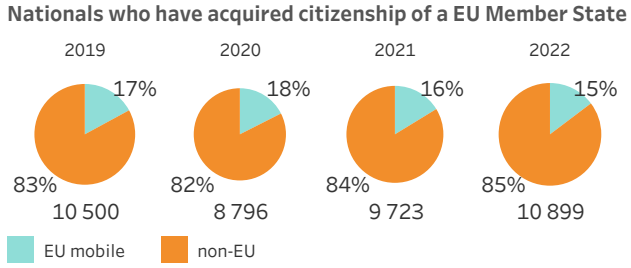
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



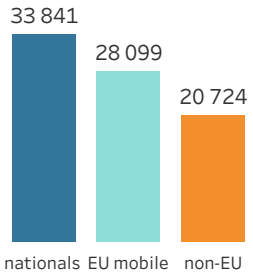
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



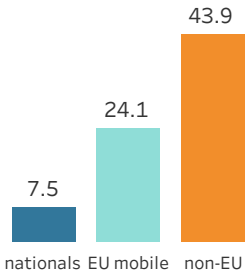
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

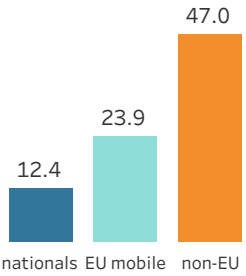
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



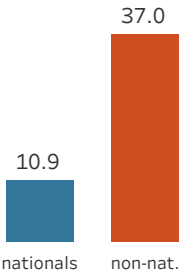
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

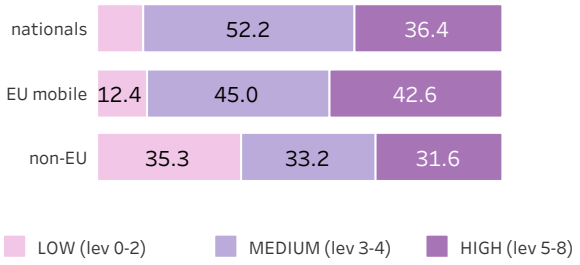


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

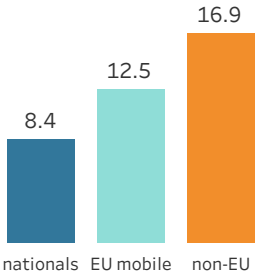


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

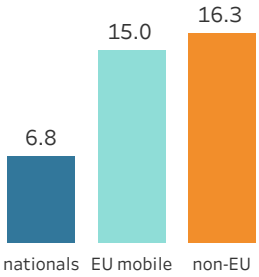
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

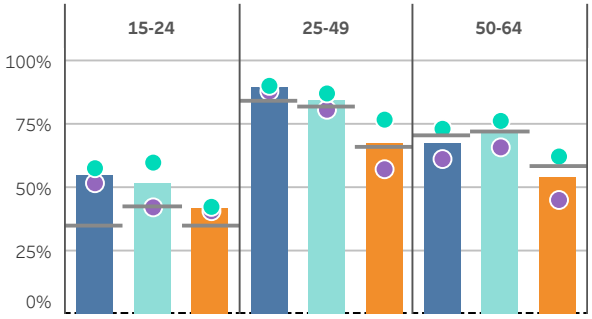


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

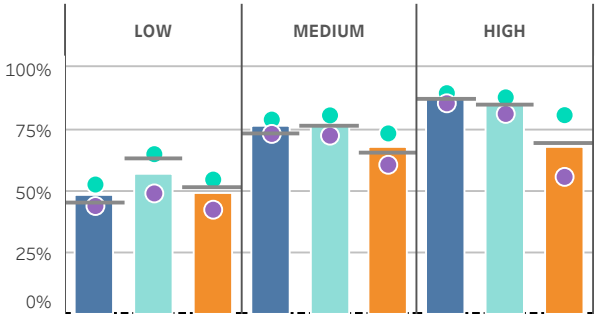


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

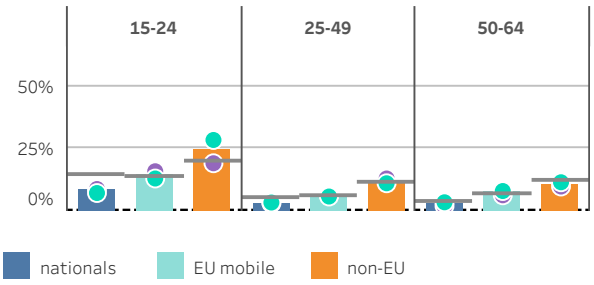
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



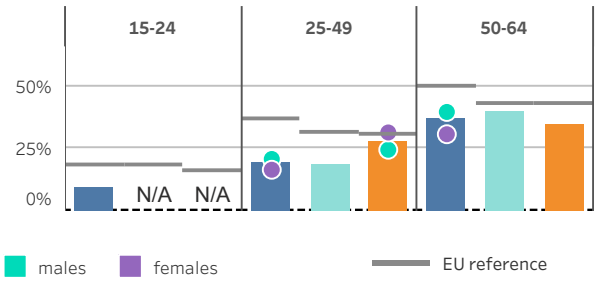
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

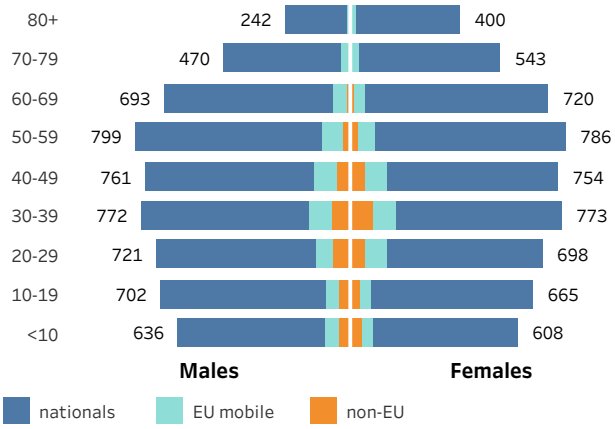


BELGIUM

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

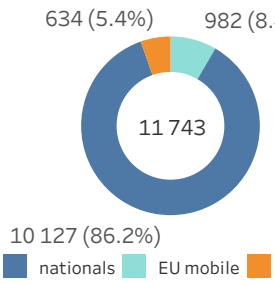
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)

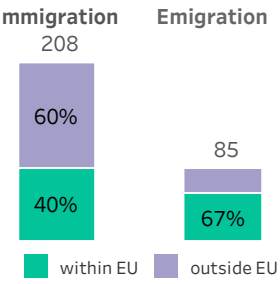


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population 2023 (in thousands)

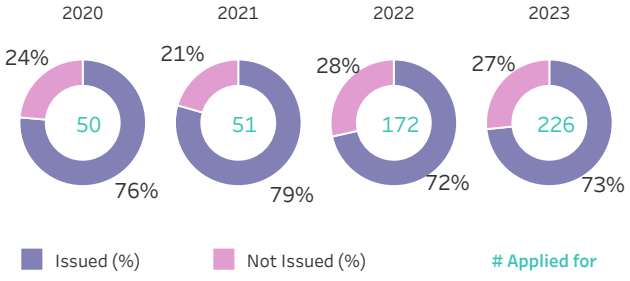


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



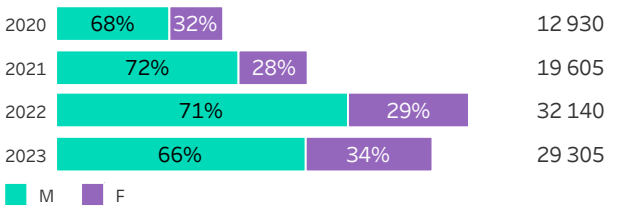
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

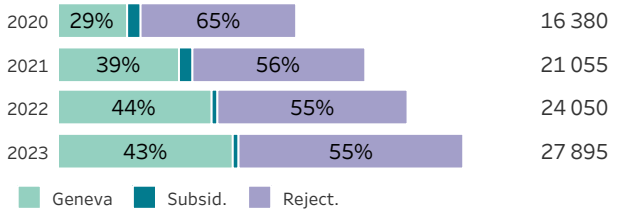


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

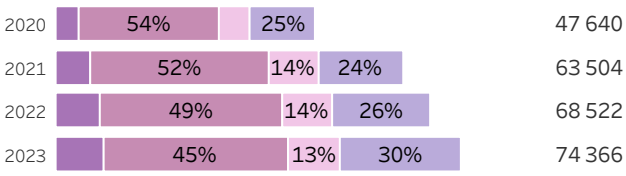


First instance decisions

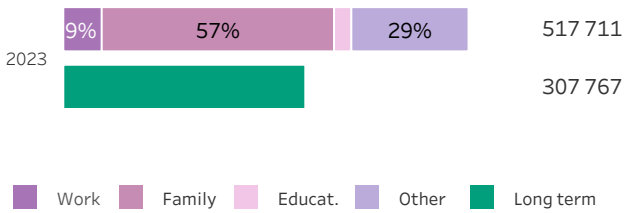


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

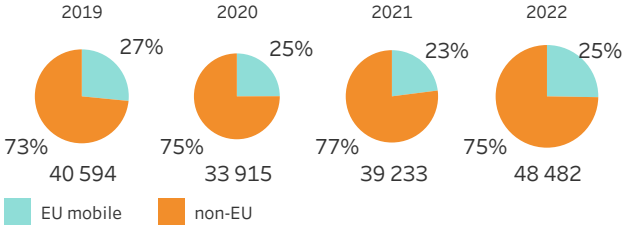


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



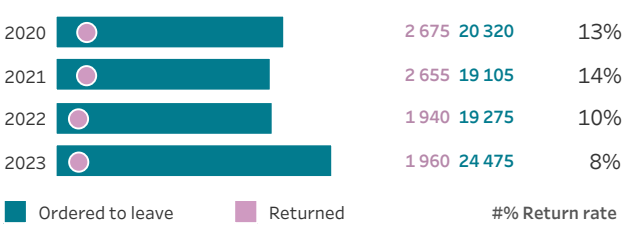
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



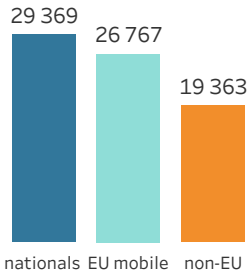
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

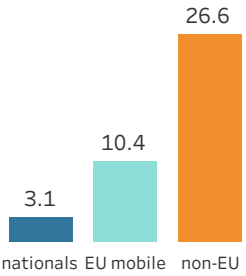


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

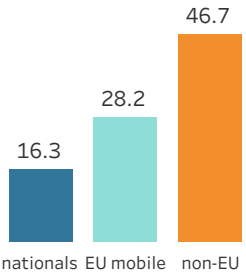
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



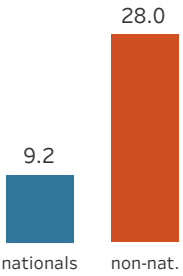
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

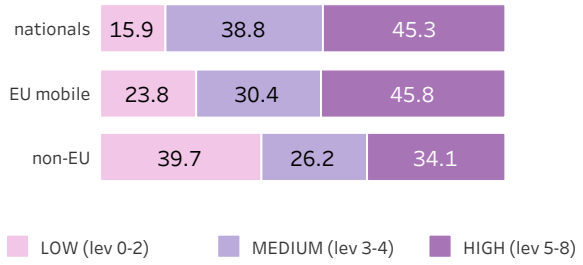


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

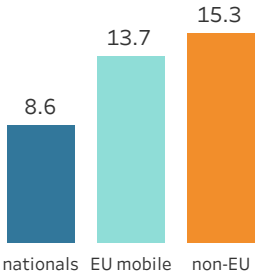


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

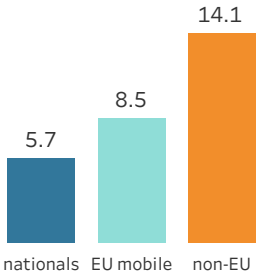
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

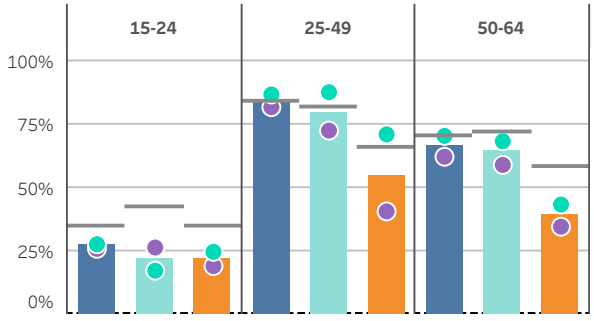


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

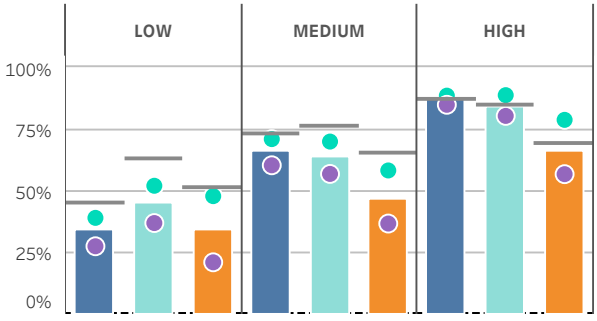


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

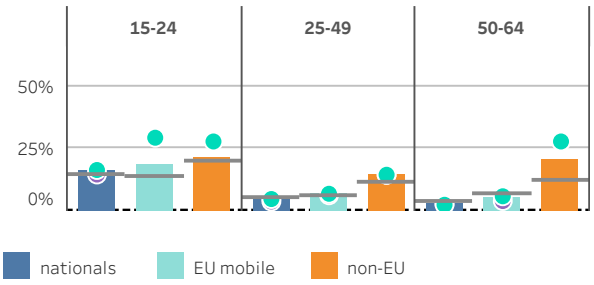
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



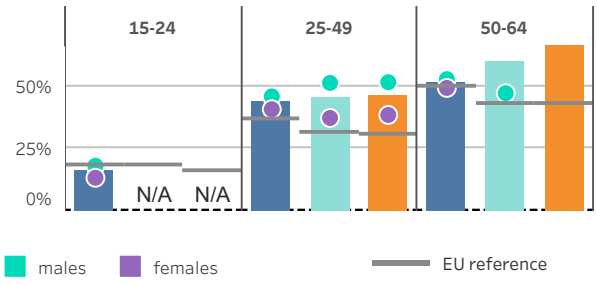
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



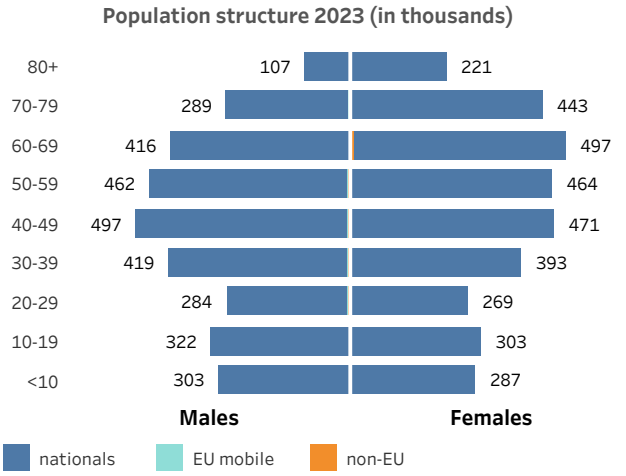
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



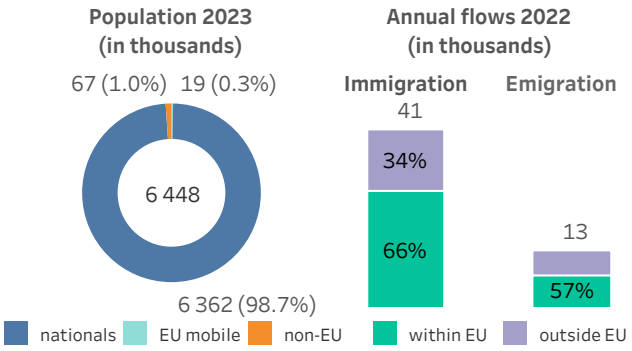
BULGARIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

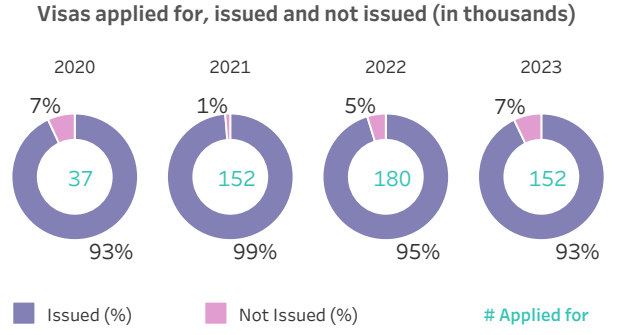
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



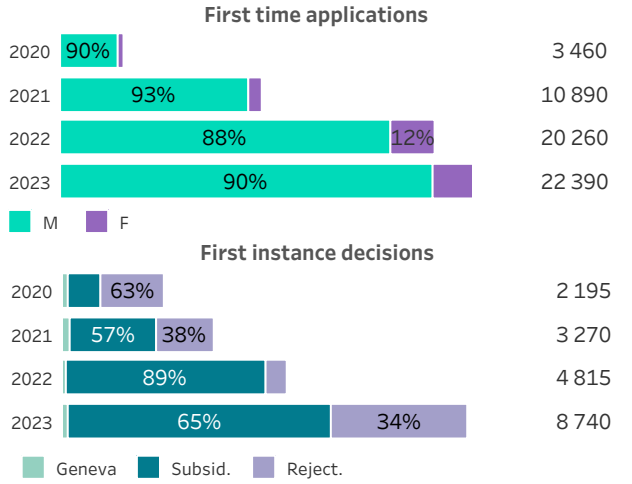
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



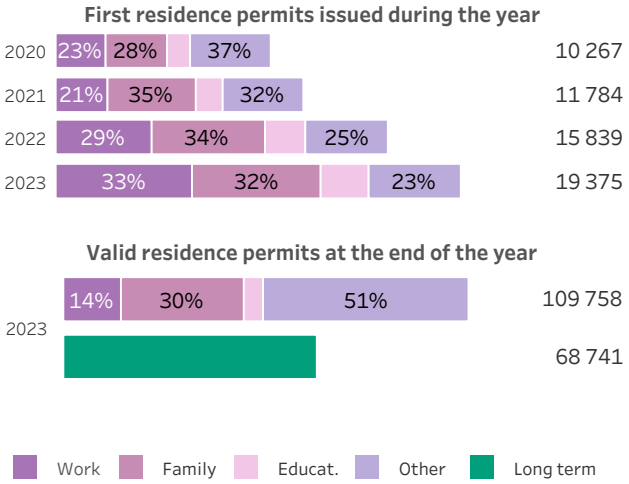
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



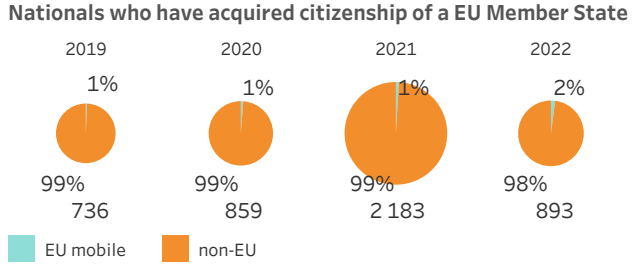
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



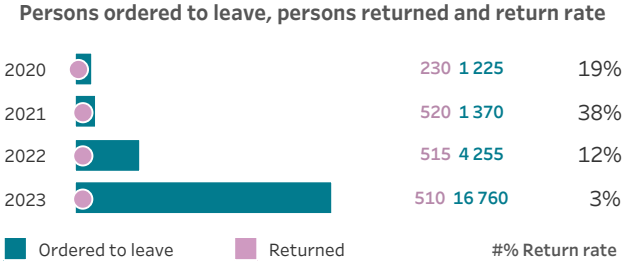
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

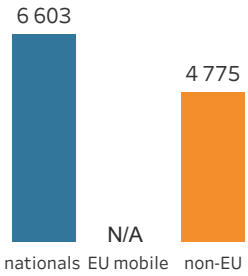


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

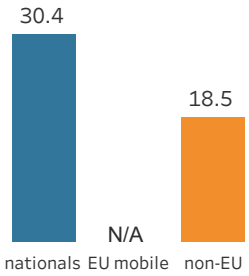


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

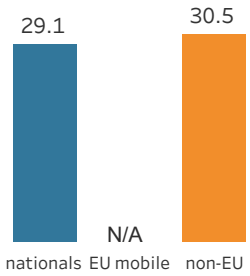
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



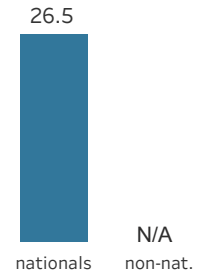
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

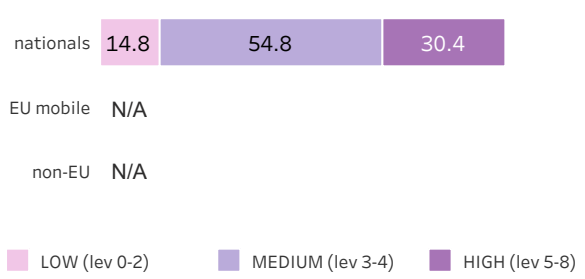


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

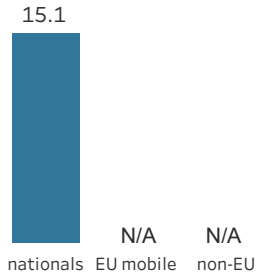


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

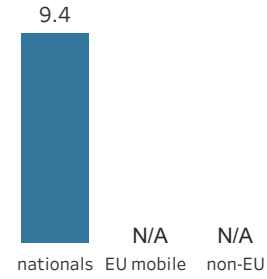
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

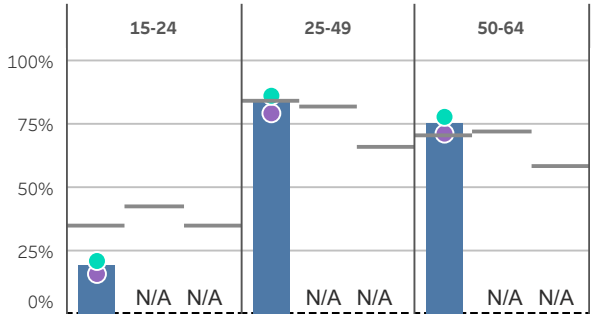


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

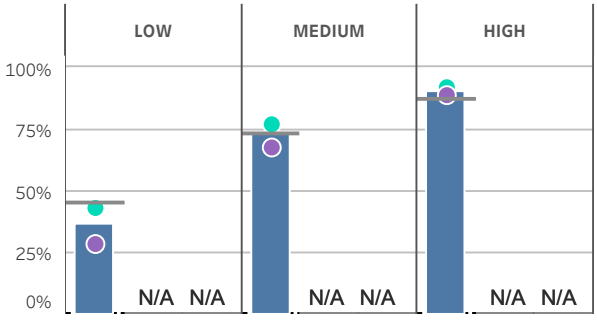


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

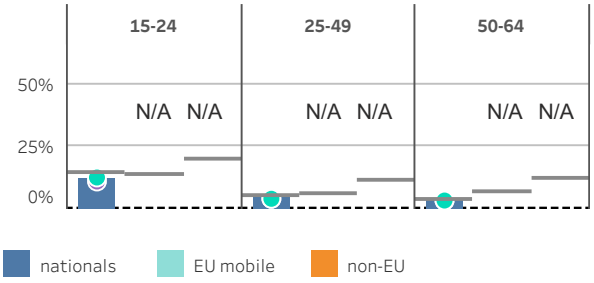
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



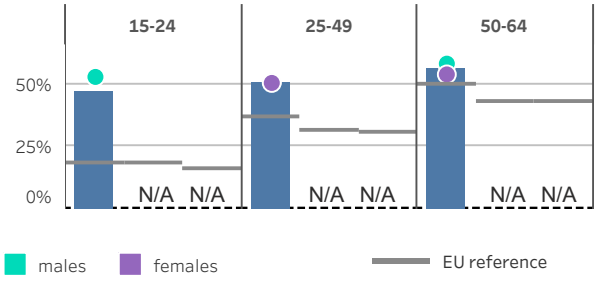
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



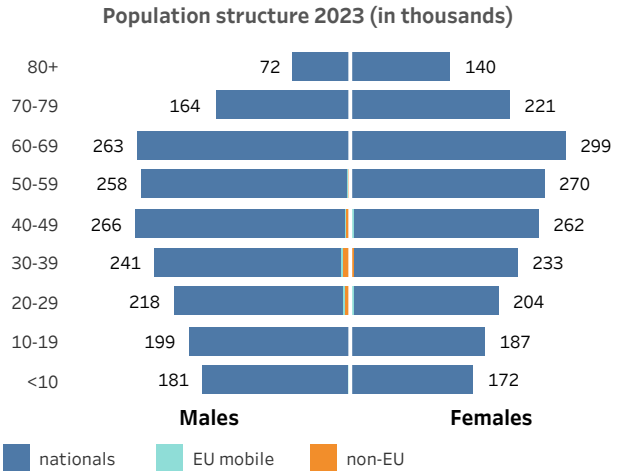
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



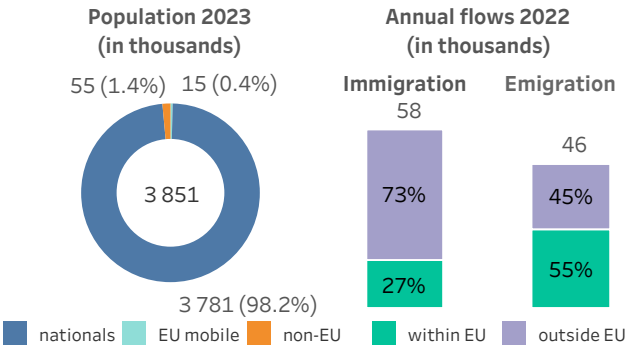
CROATIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

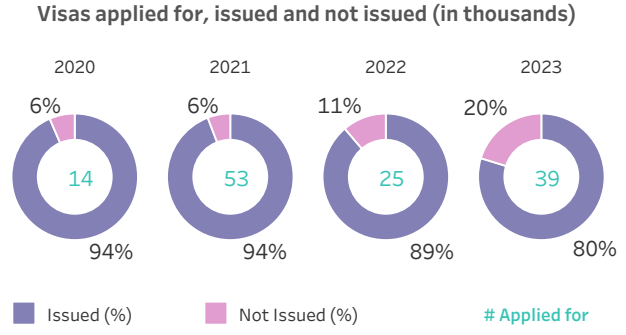
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



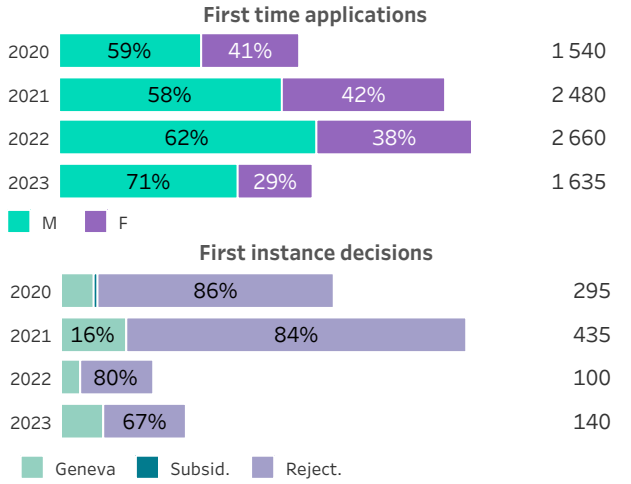
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



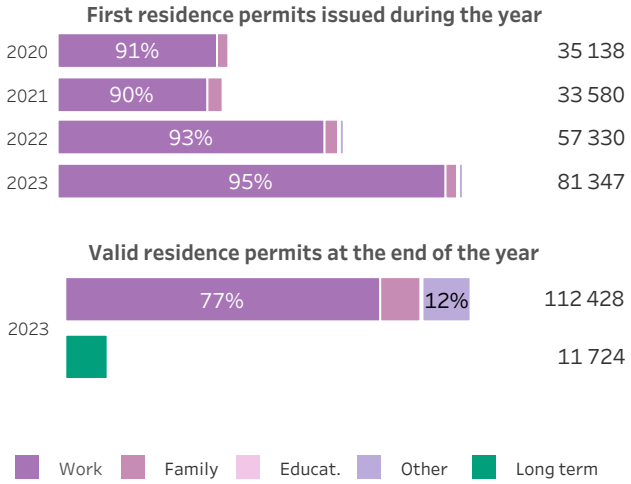
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



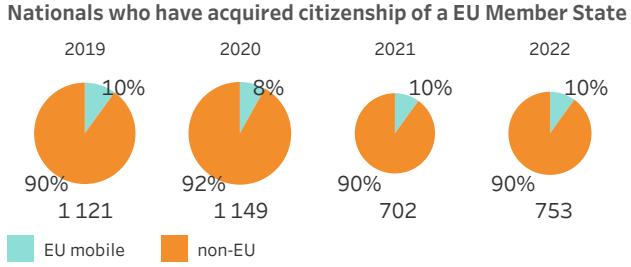
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



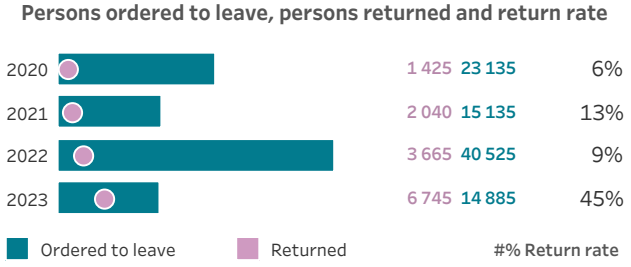
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

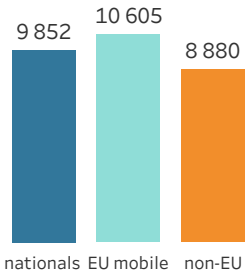


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

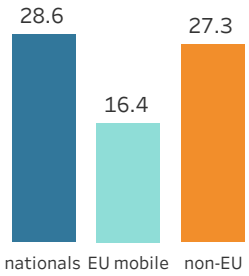


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

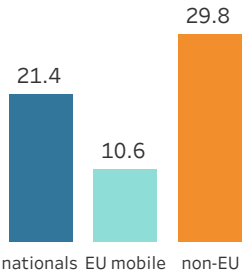
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



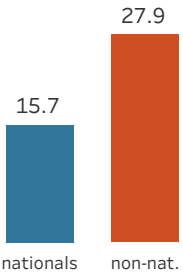
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

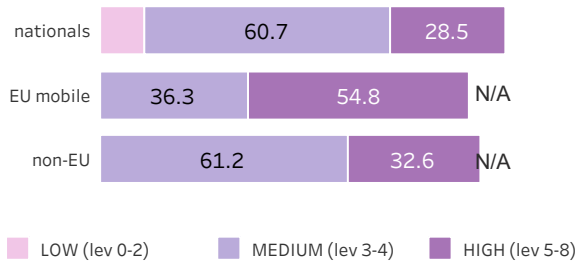


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

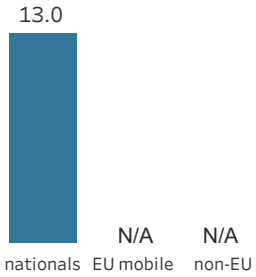


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

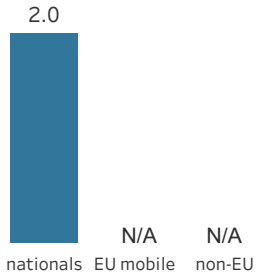
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

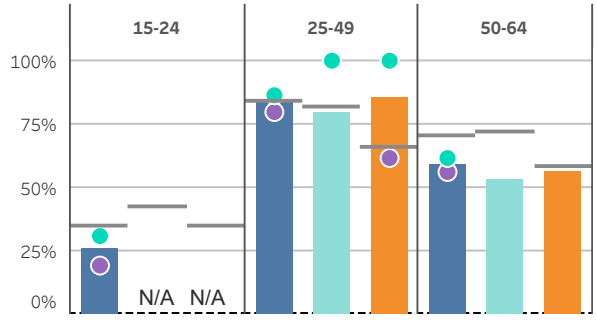


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

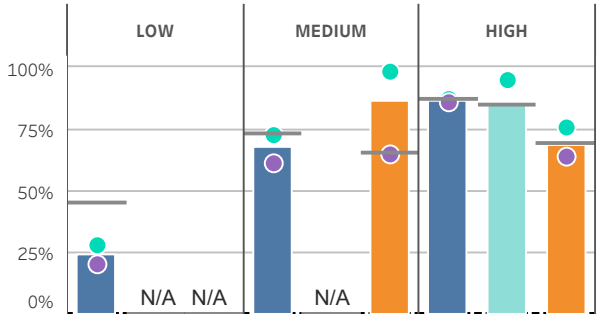


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

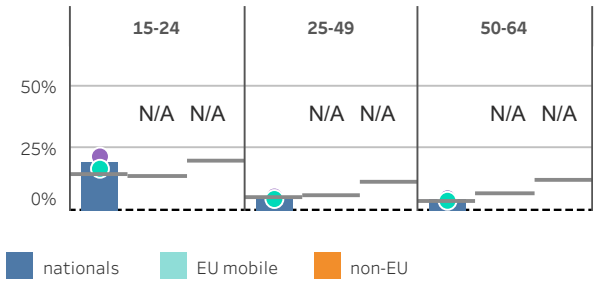
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



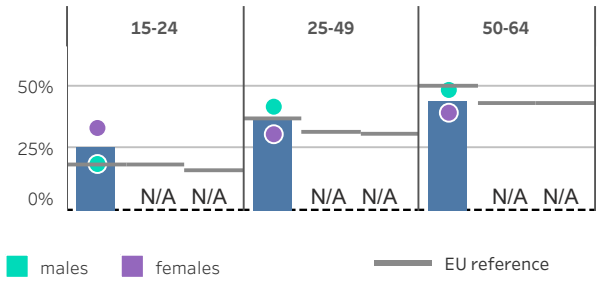
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



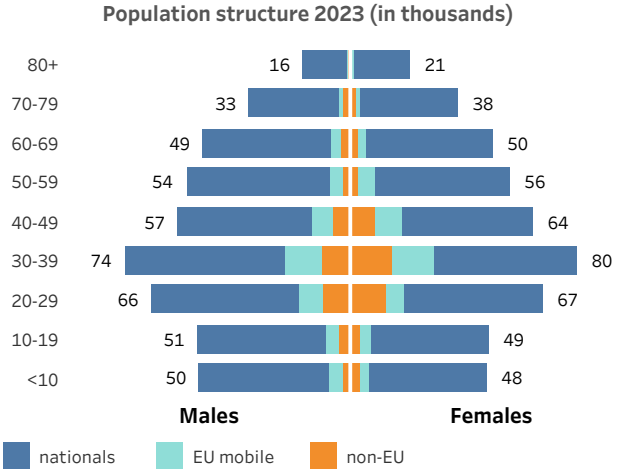
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



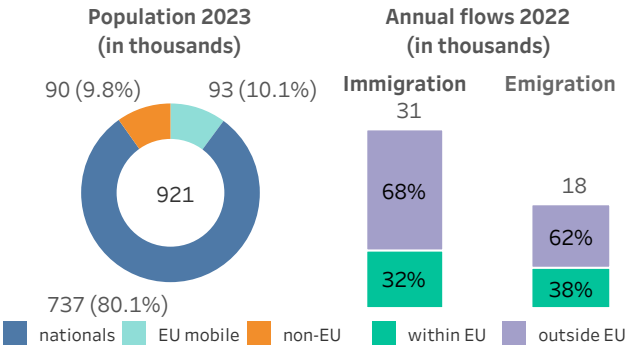
CYPRUS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

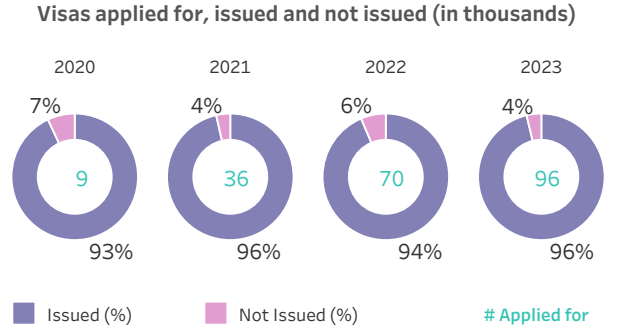
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



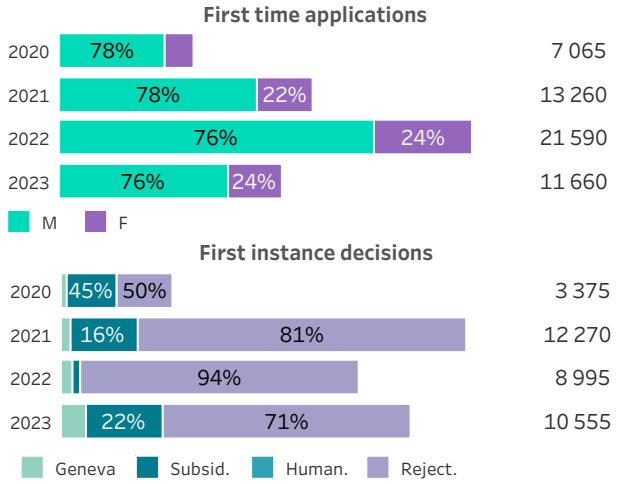
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



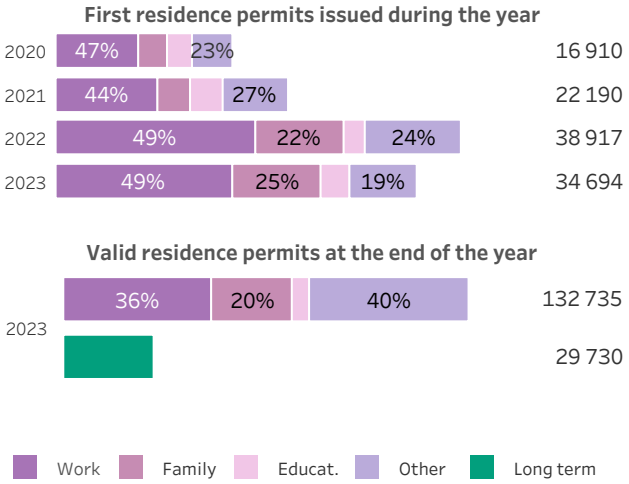
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



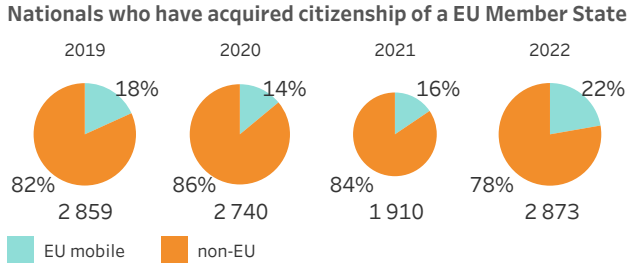
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



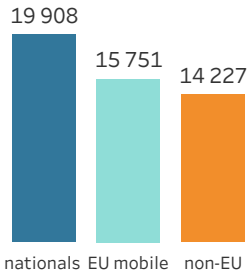
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



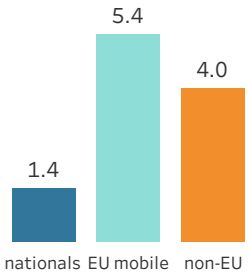
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

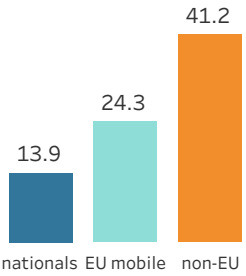
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



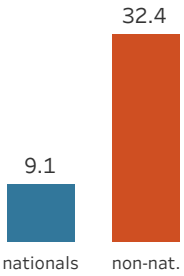
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

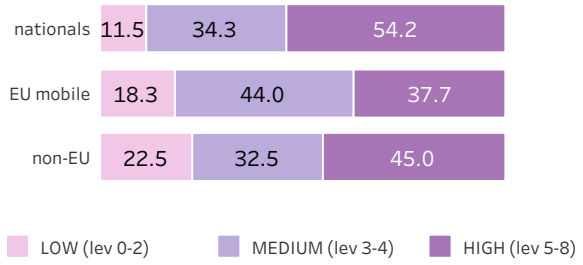


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

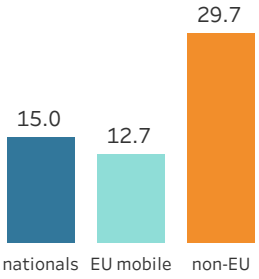


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

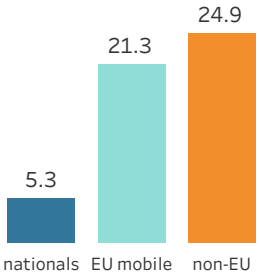
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

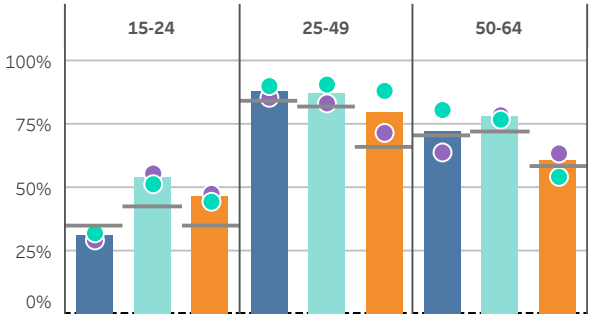


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

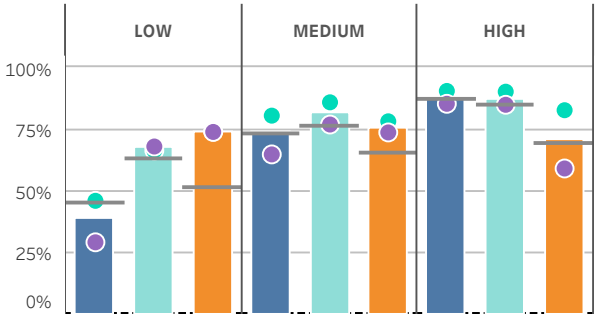


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

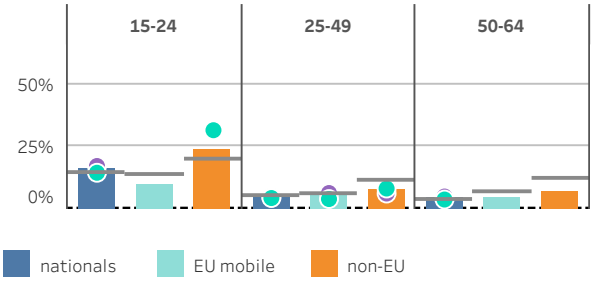
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



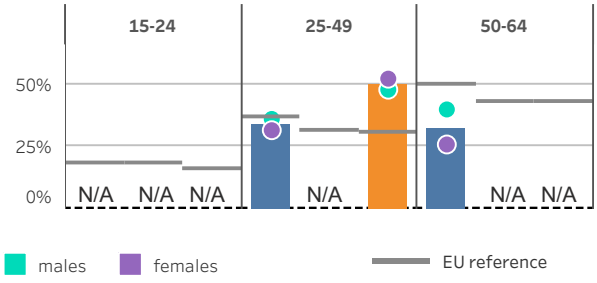
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



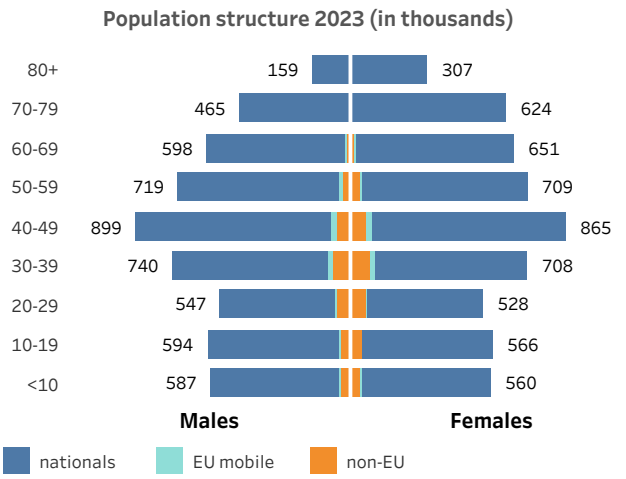
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



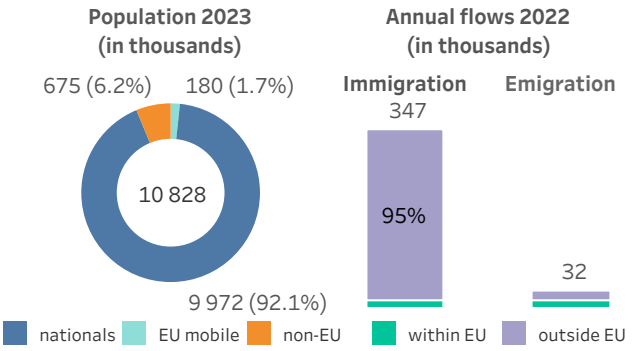
CZECHIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

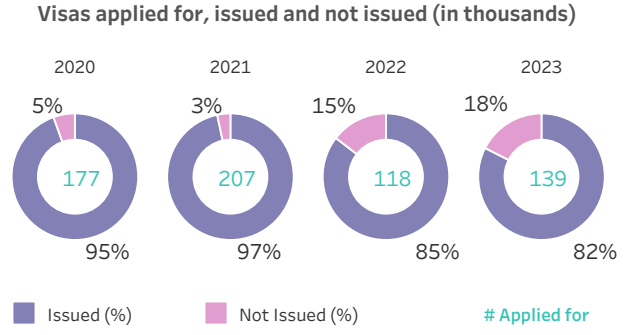
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



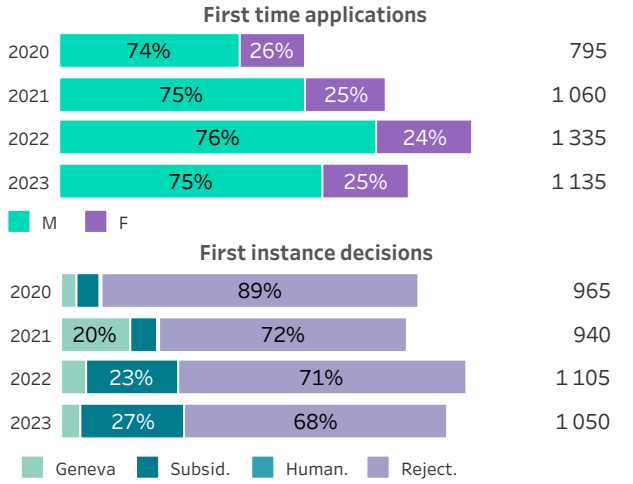
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



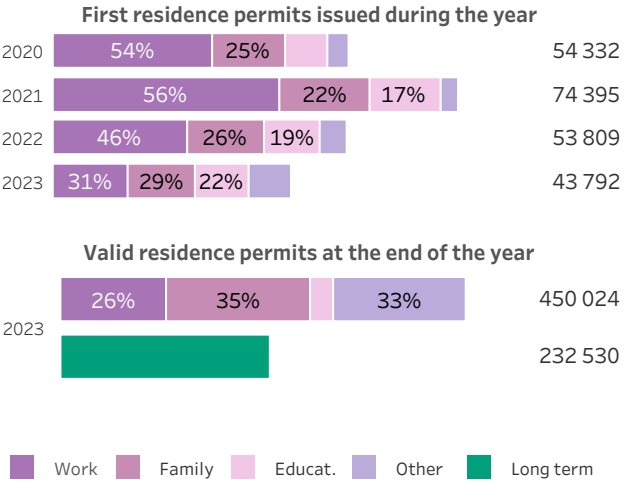
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



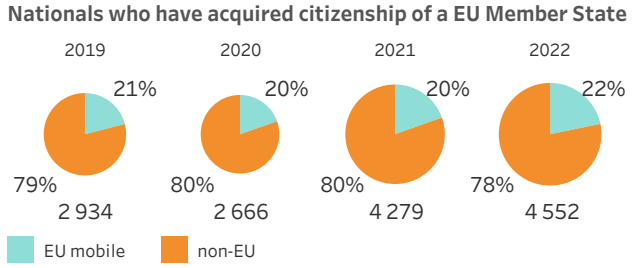
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



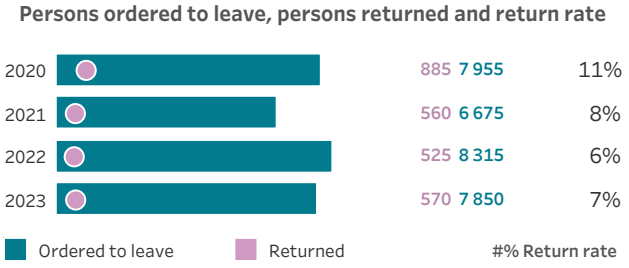
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

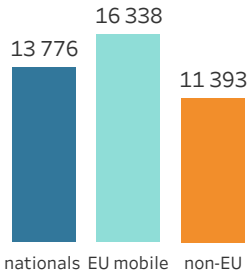


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

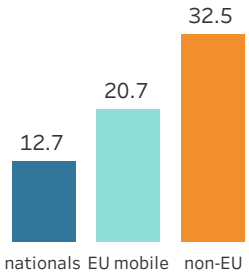


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

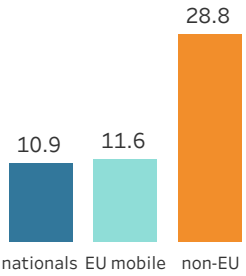
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



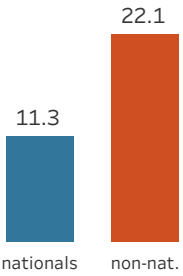
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

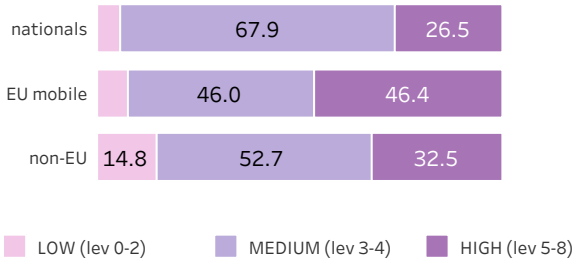


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

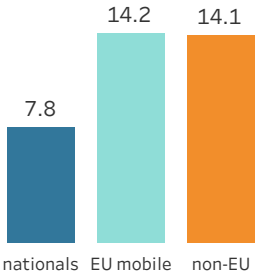


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

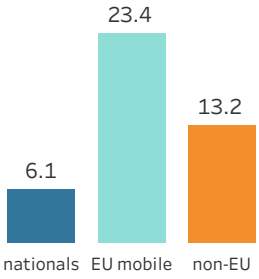
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

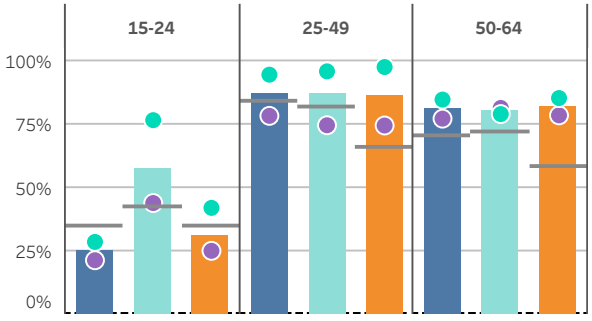


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

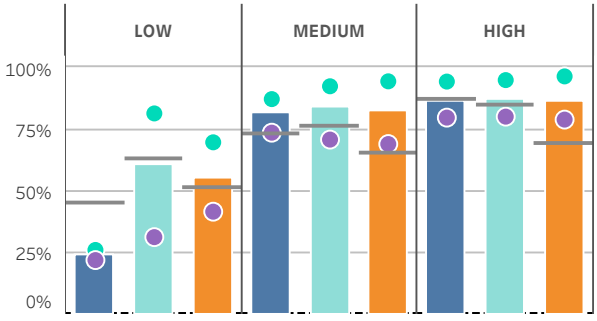


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

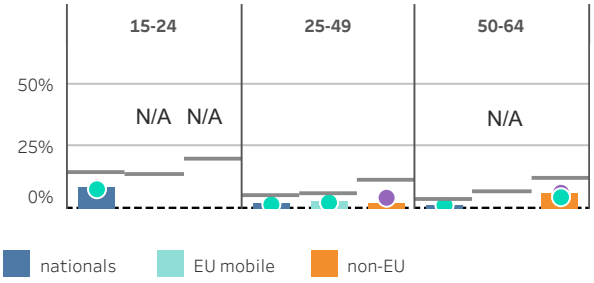
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



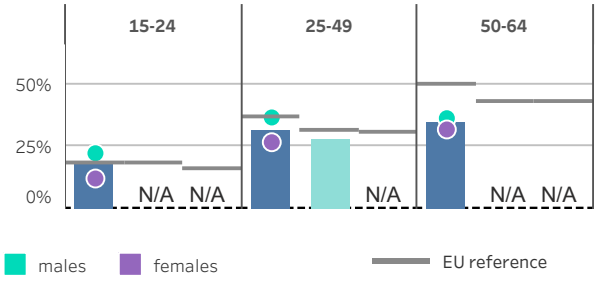
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

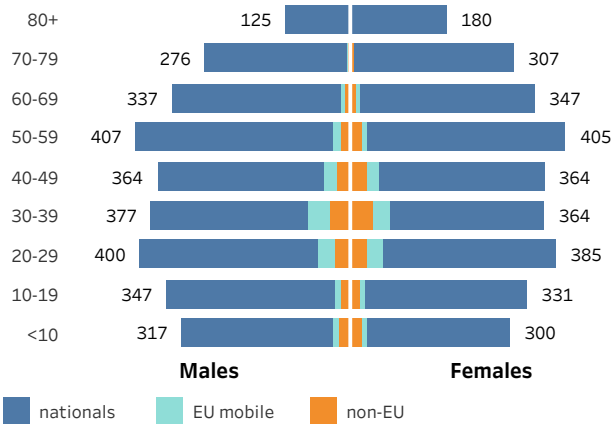


DENMARK

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

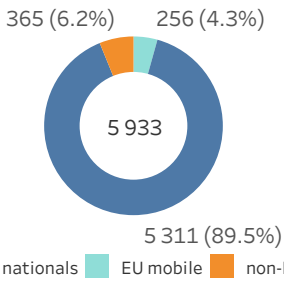
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)

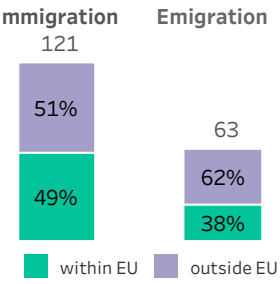


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population 2023 (in thousands)

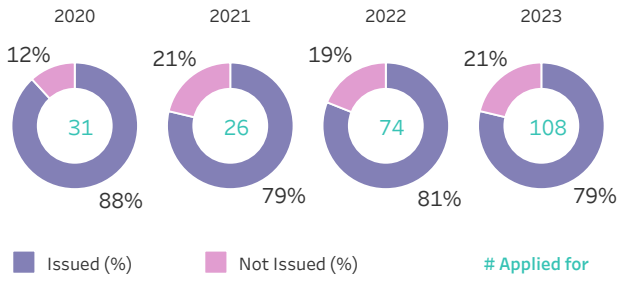


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



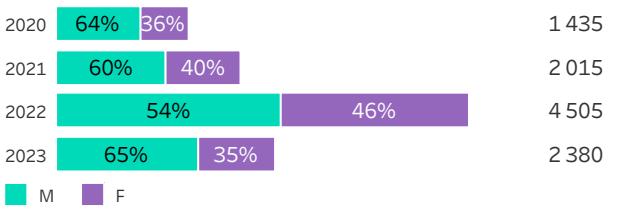
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

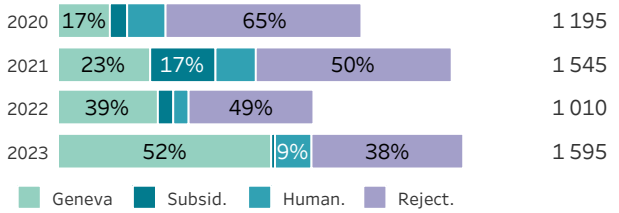


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

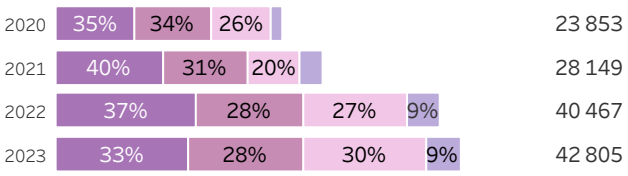


First instance decisions



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



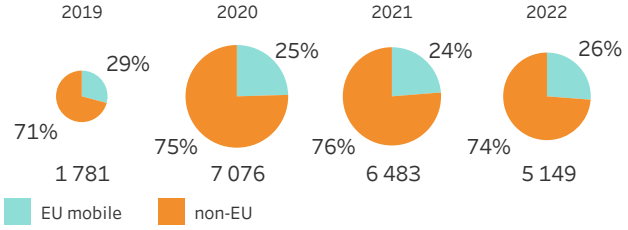
Valid residence permits at the end of the year

DATA NOT AVALAIBLE

Work
Family
Educat.
Other
Long term

NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

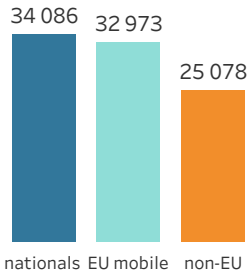


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

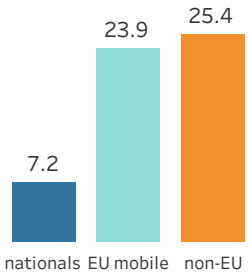
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

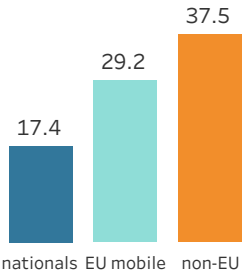
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



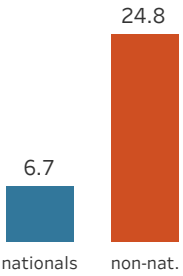
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

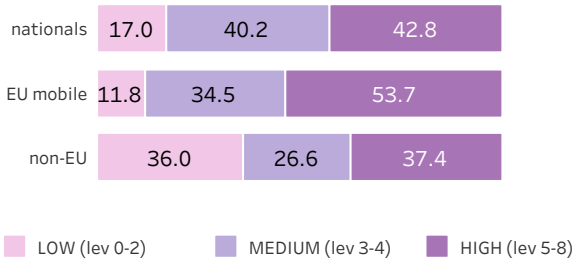


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

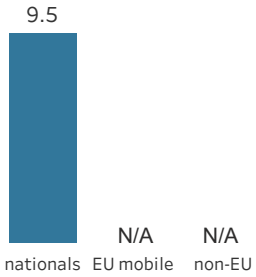


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

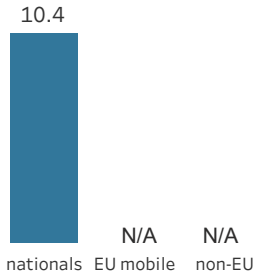
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

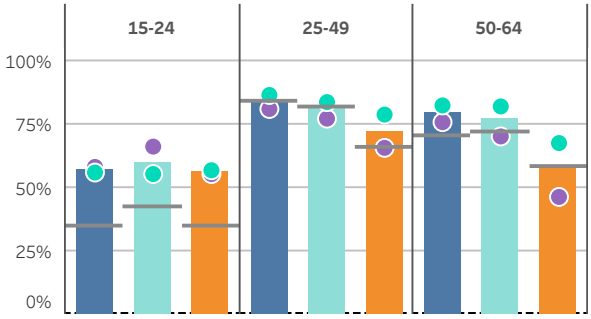


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

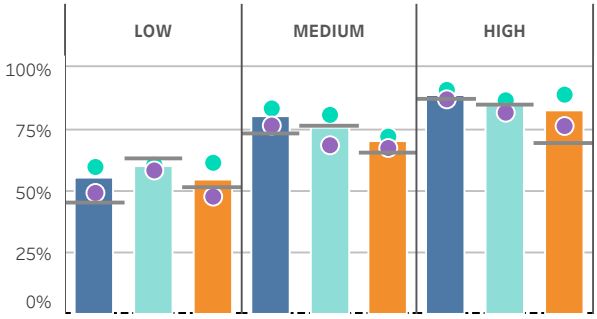


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

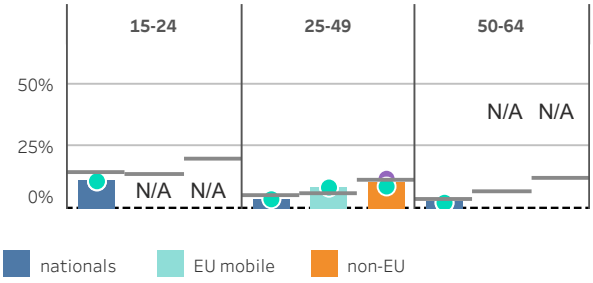
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



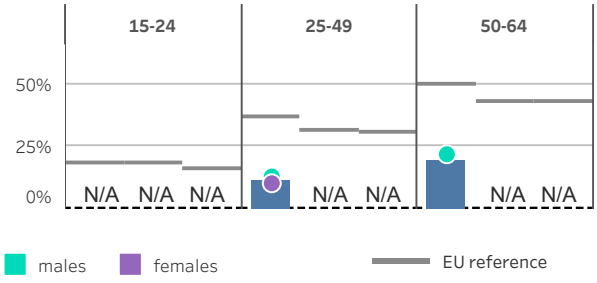
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



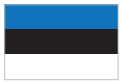
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

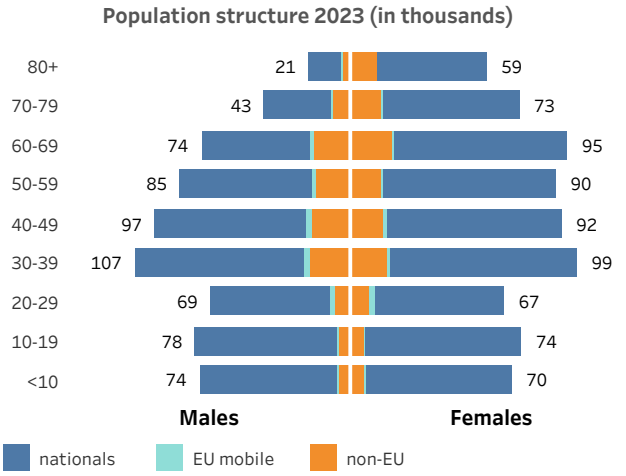


ESTONIA

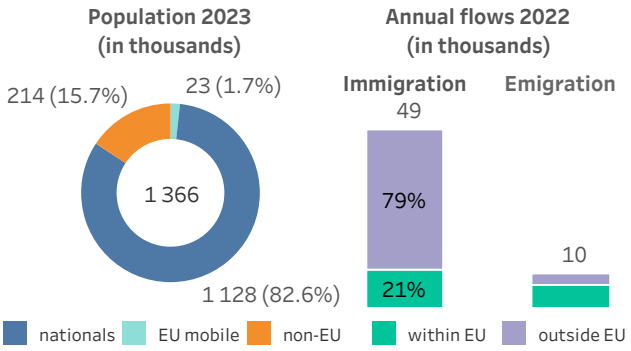


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

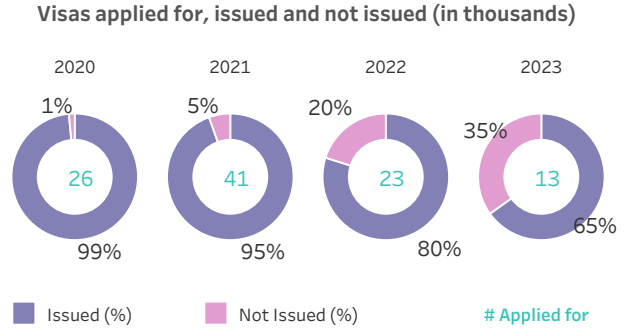
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



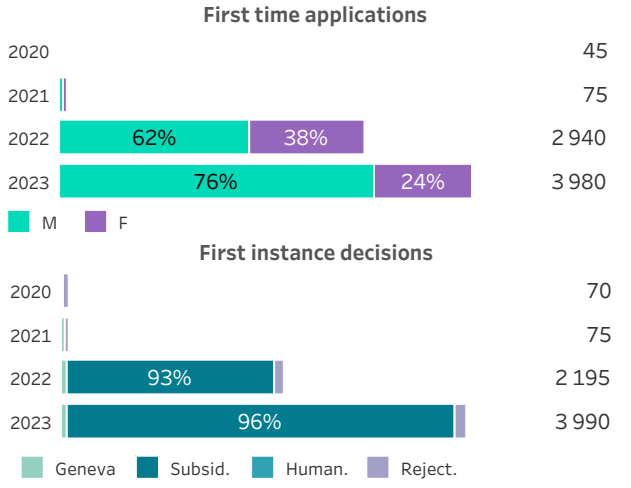
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



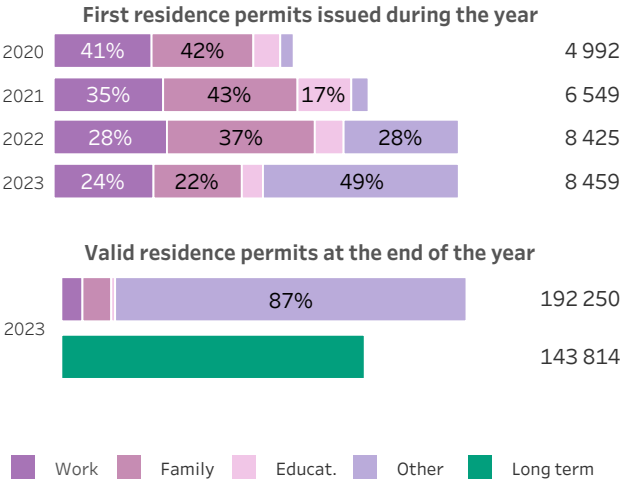
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



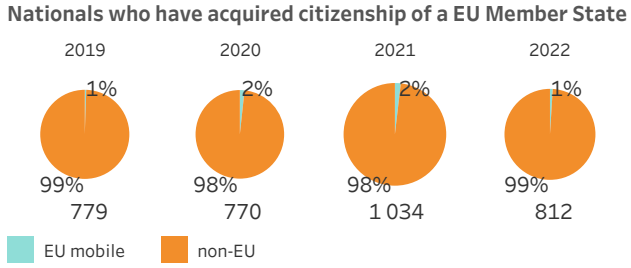
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



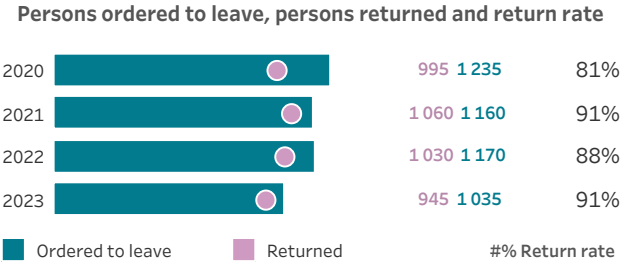
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

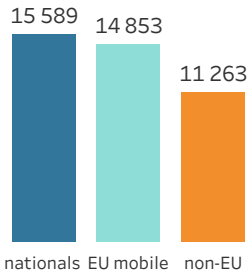


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

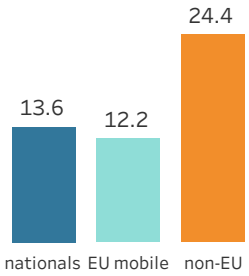


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

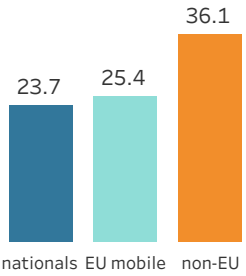
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



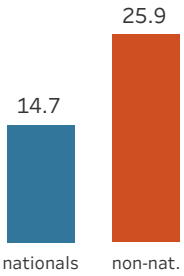
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

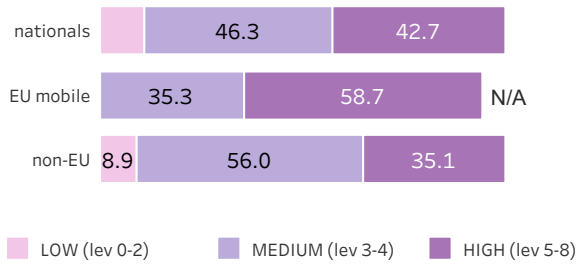


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

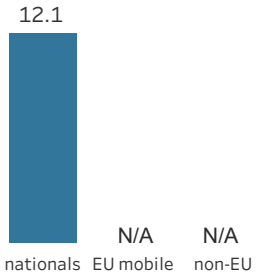


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

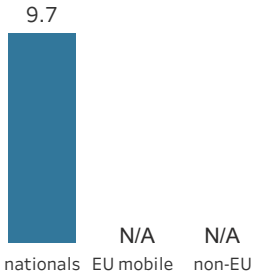
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

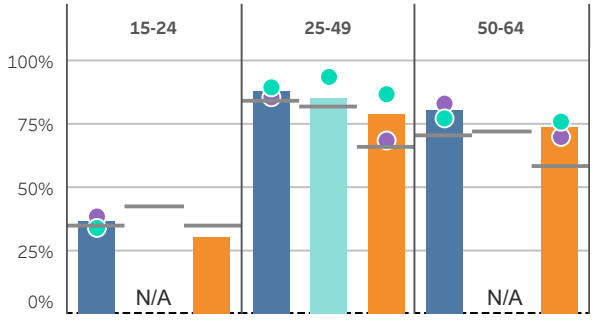


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

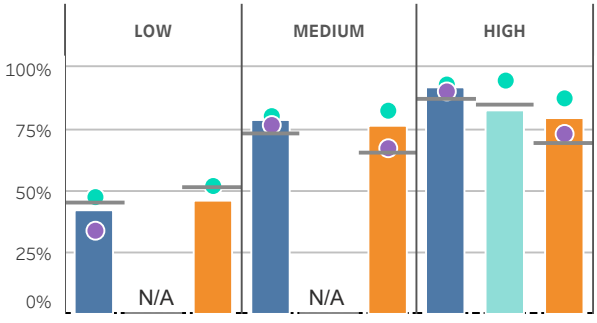


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

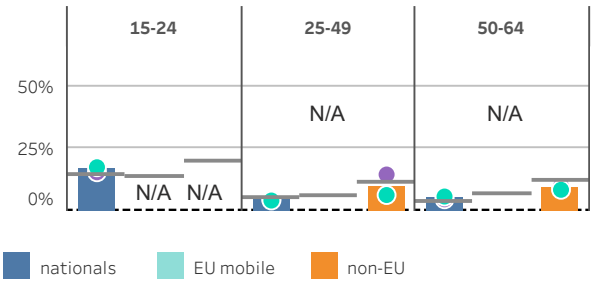
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



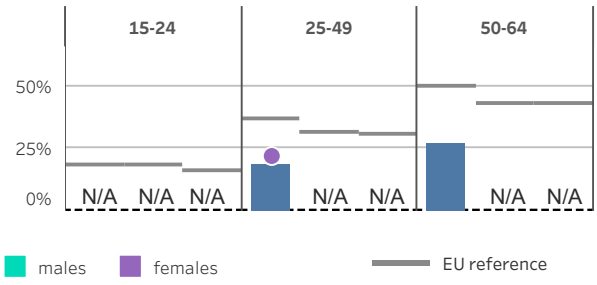
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

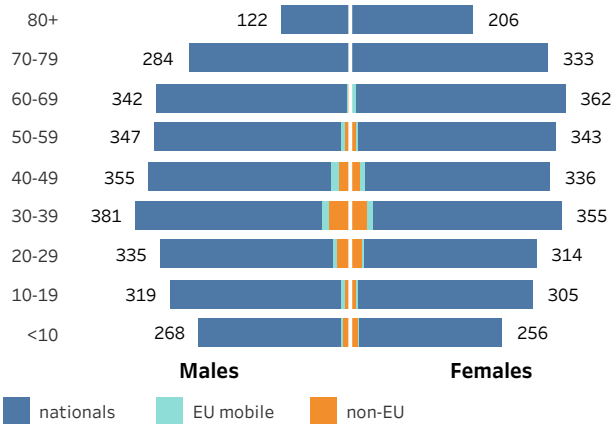


FINLAND

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

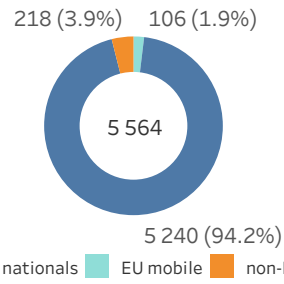
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)

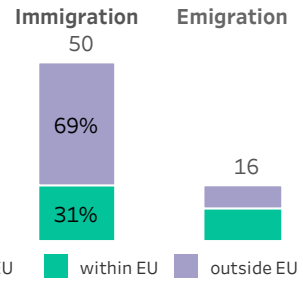


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population 2023 (in thousands)

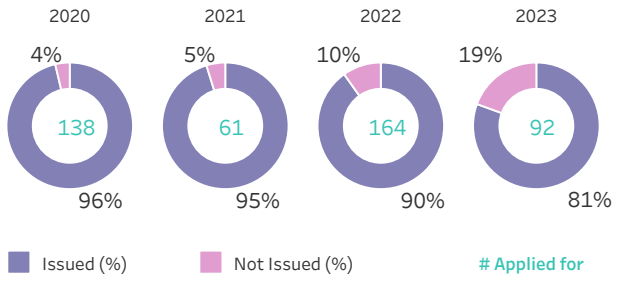


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



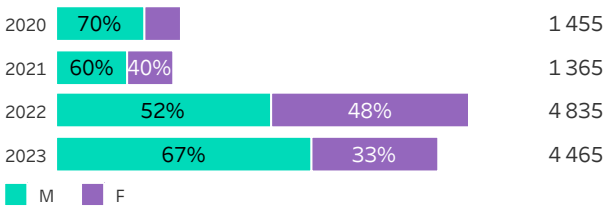
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

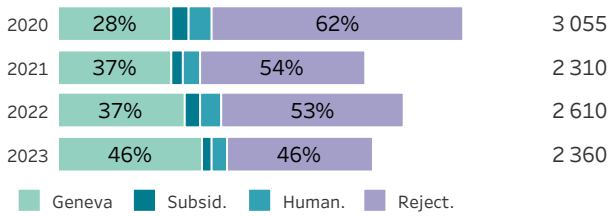


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

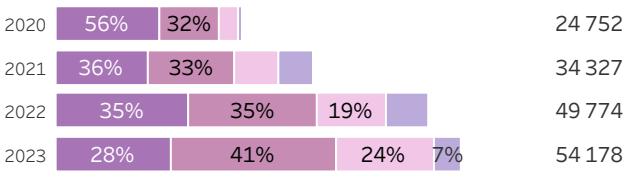


First instance decisions

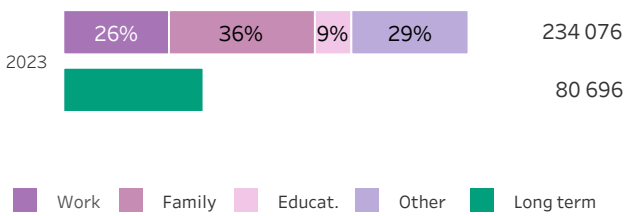


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



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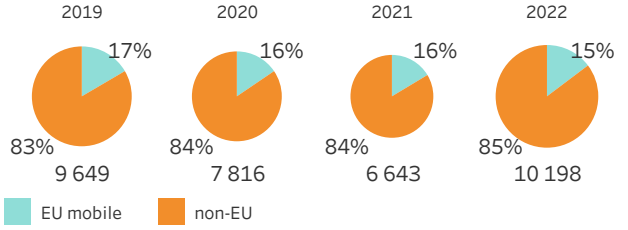
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

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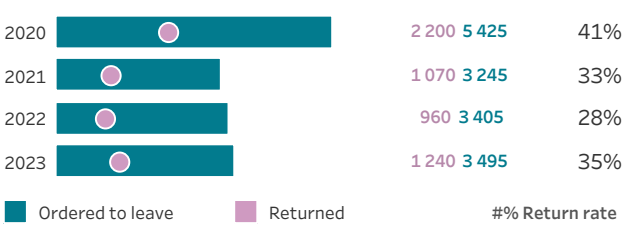
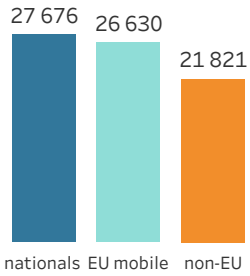
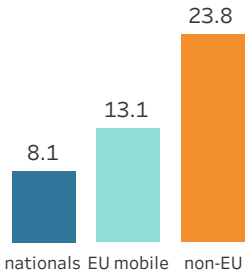


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

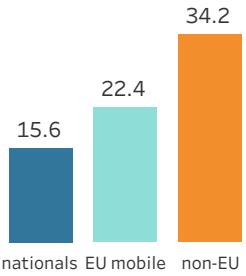
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



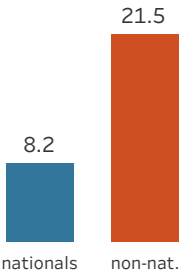
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

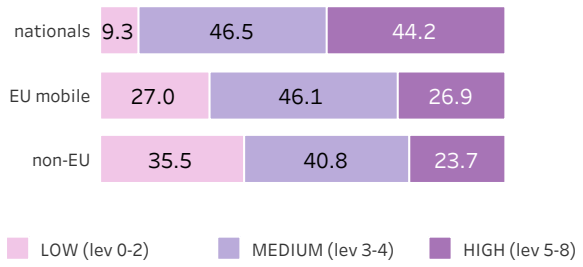


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

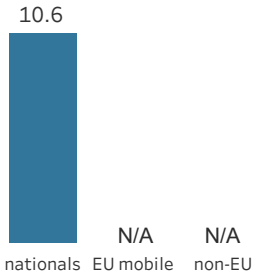


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

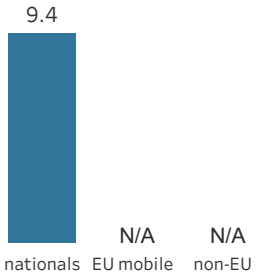
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

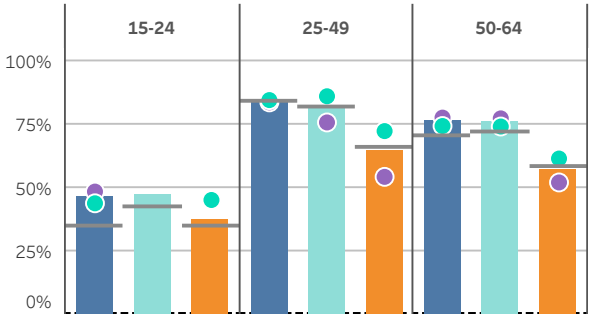


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

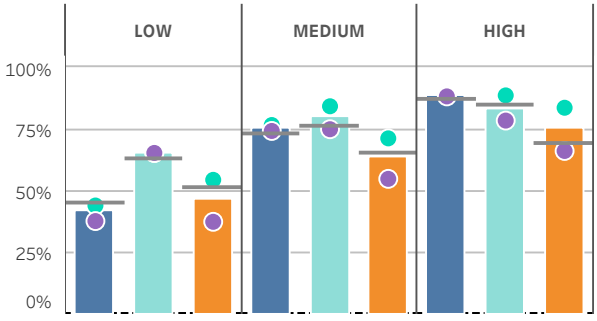


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

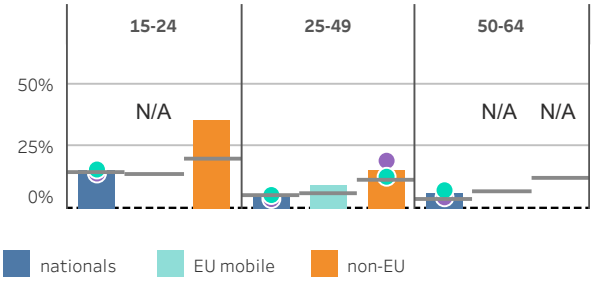
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



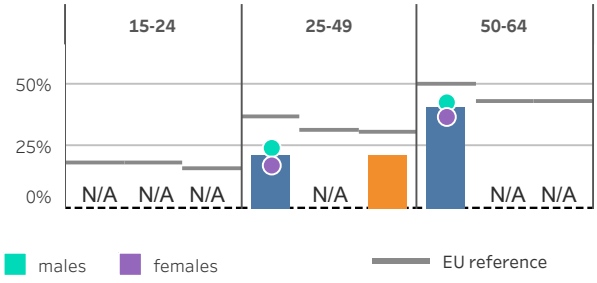
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



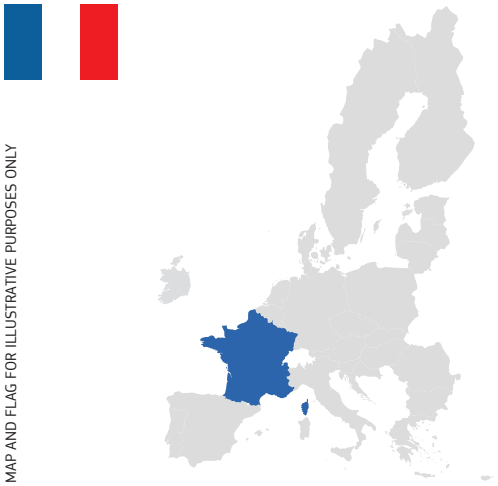
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



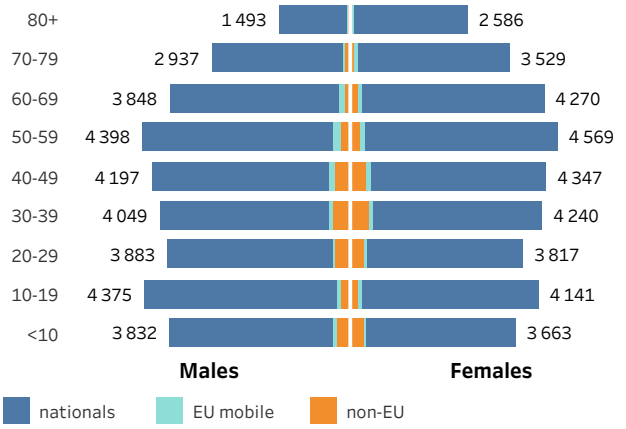
FRANCE



MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)



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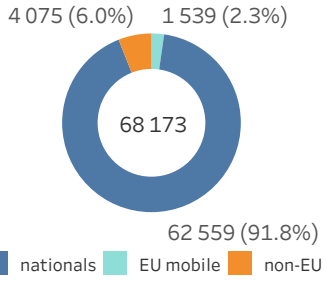
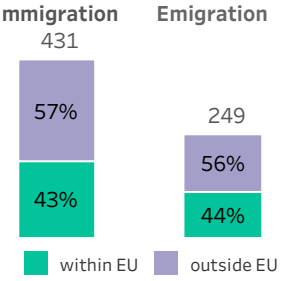
Population 2023 (in thousands)

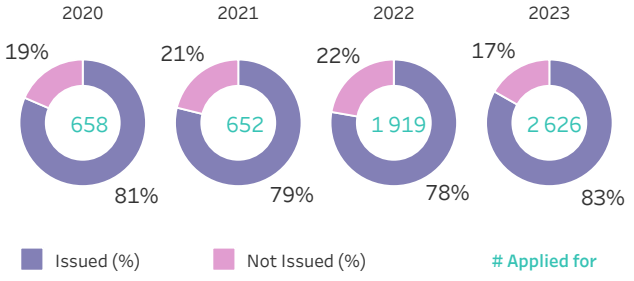


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



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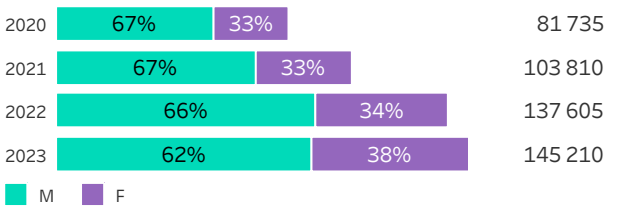
First time applications



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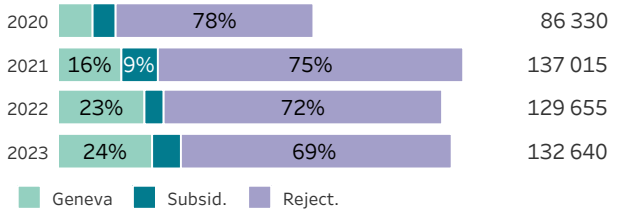
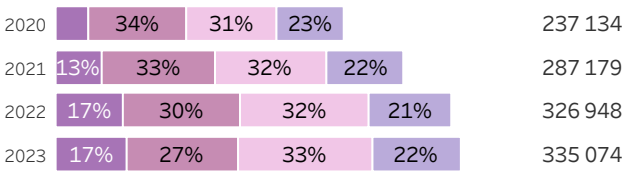
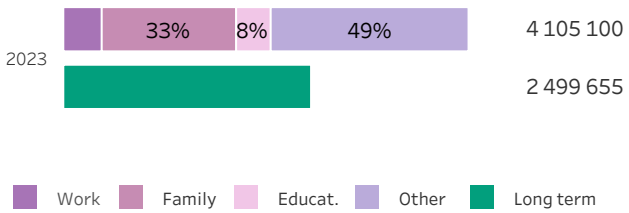


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



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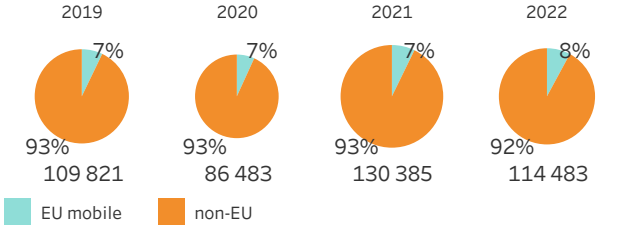

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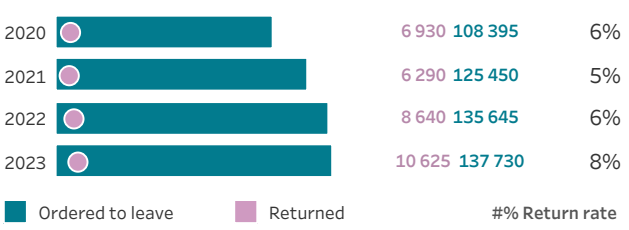

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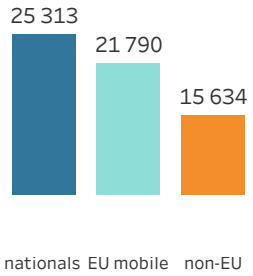
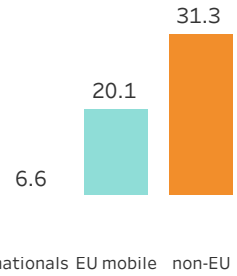
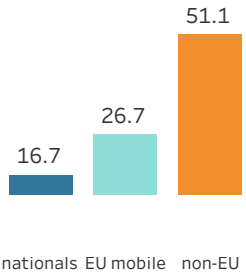


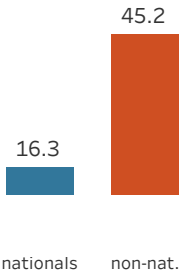
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]



At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]



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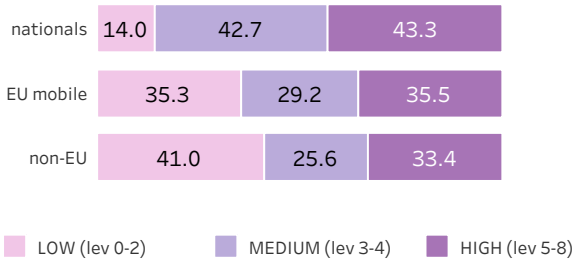

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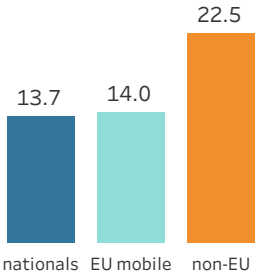

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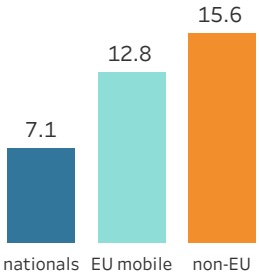

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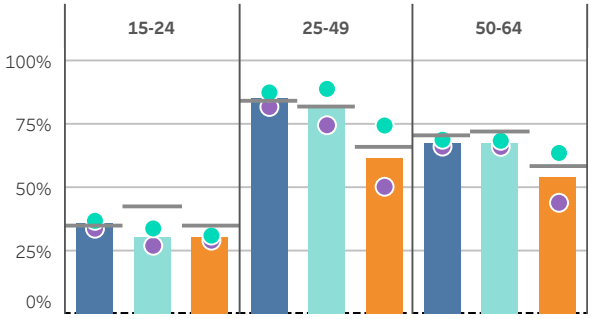
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



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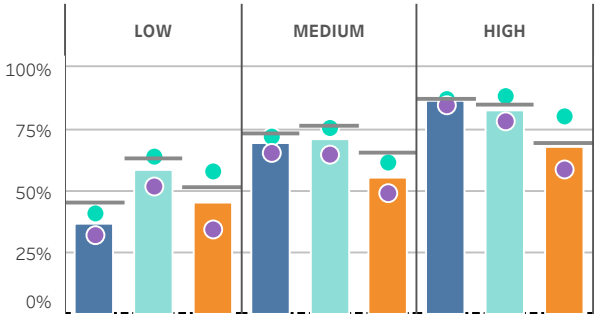
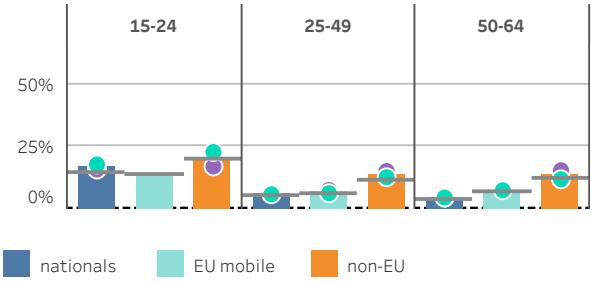
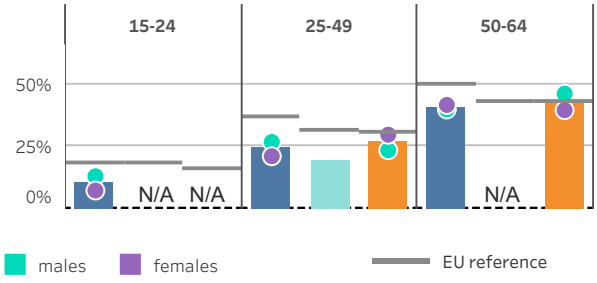


Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



GERMANY

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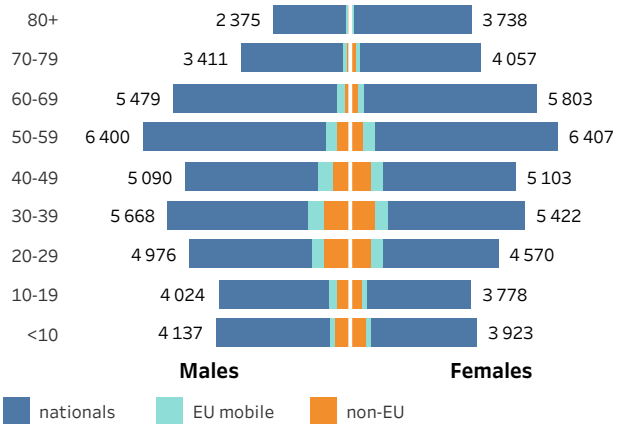
Population structure 2023 (in thousands)



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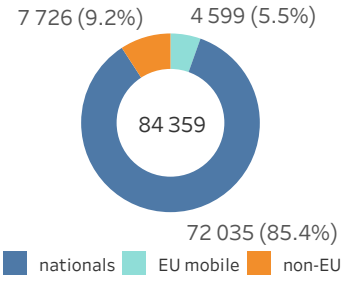

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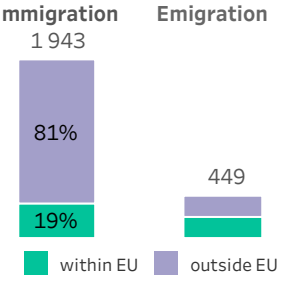

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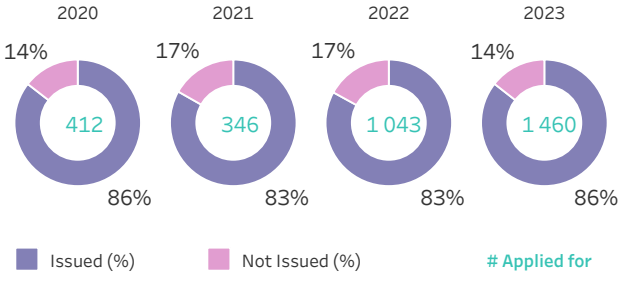
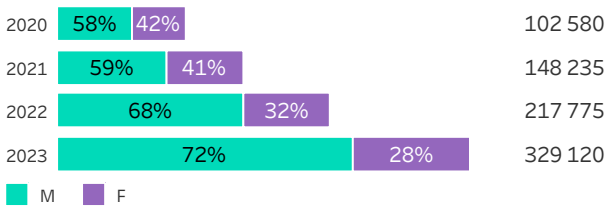
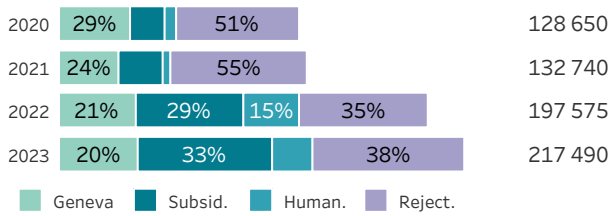


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

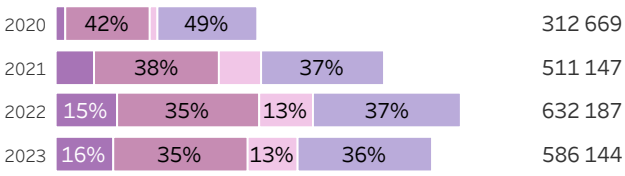


First instance decisions

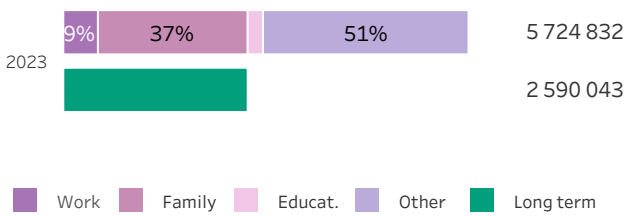


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

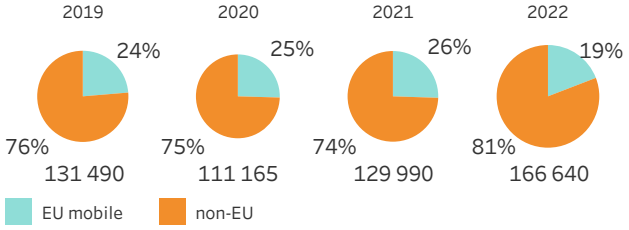


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



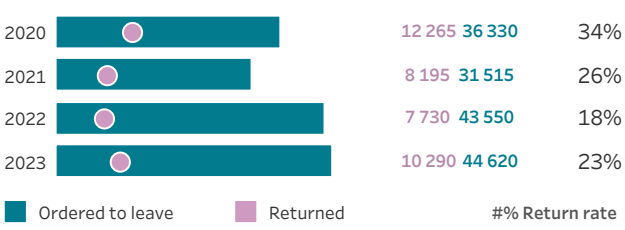
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



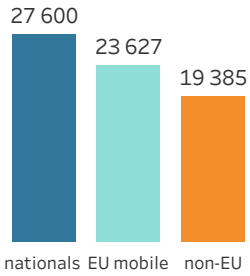
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

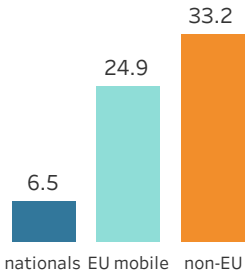


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

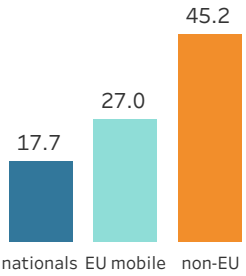
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



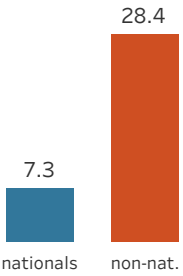
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

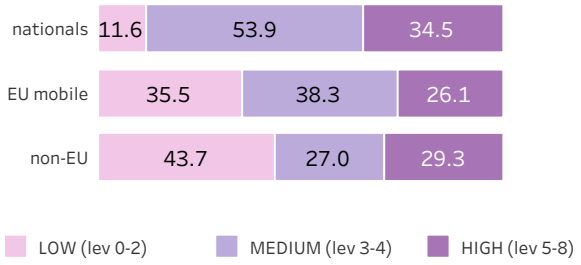


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

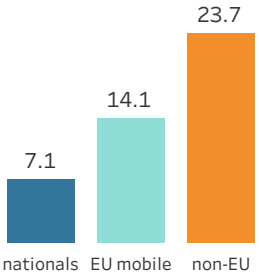


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

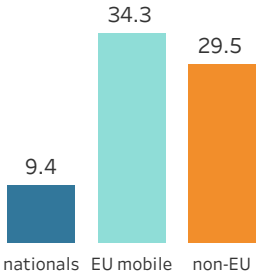
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

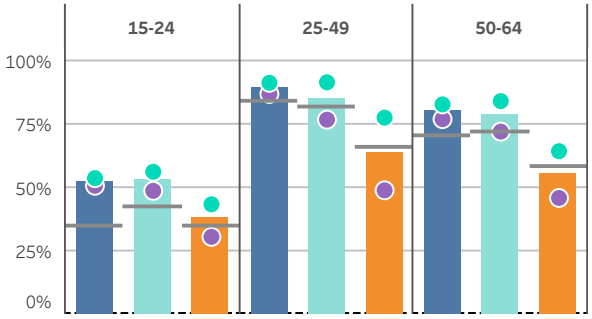


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

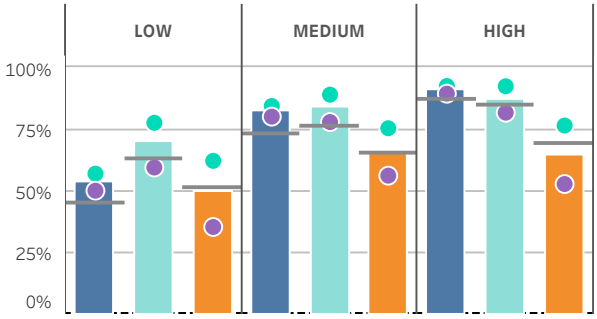


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

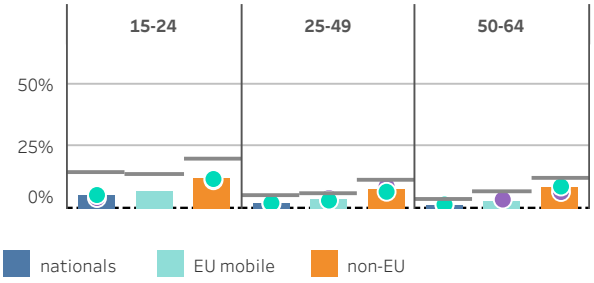
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



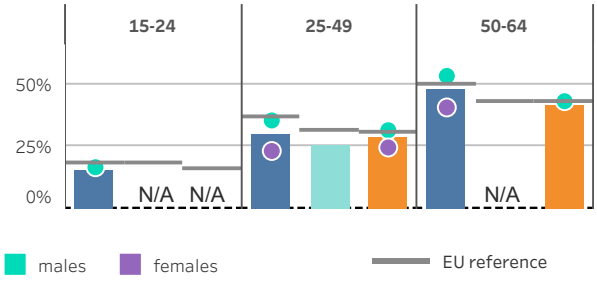
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

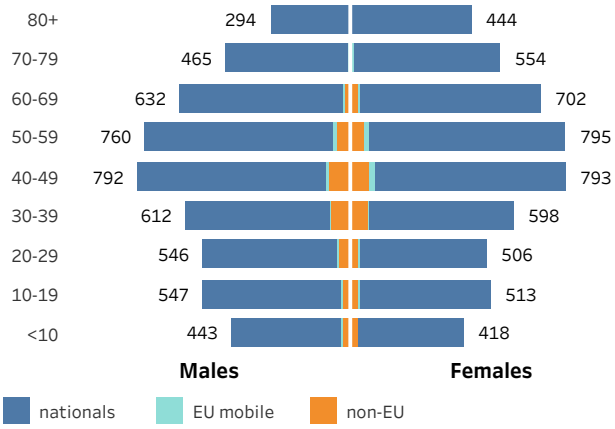


GREECE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

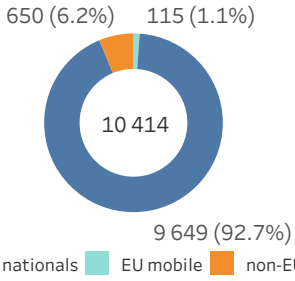
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)

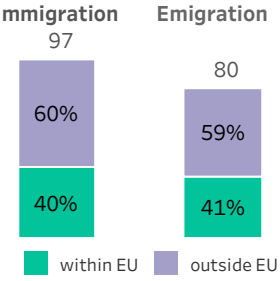


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population 2023 (in thousands)

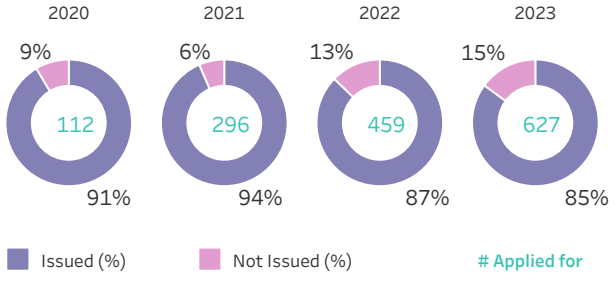


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



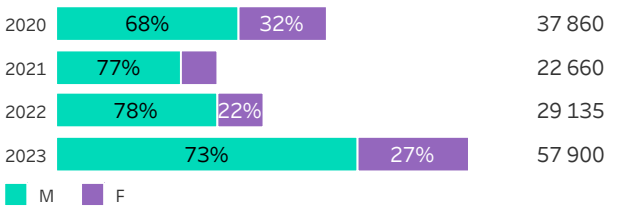
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

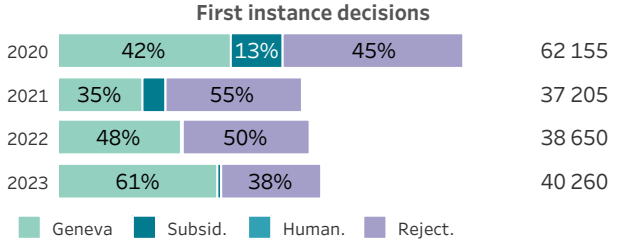


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

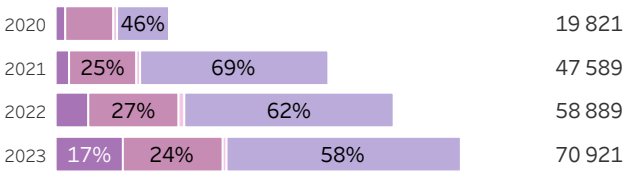


First instance decisions

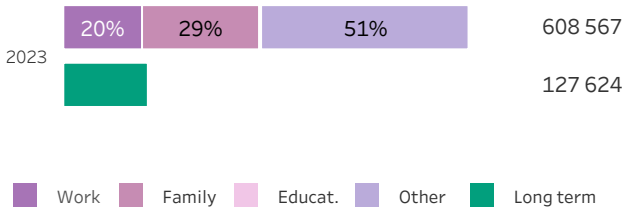


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

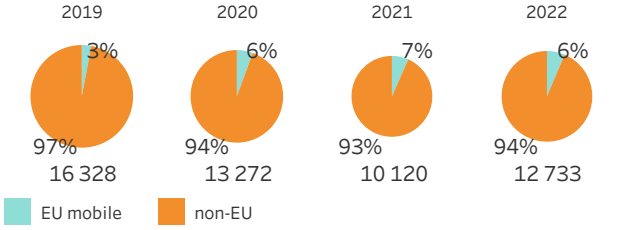


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



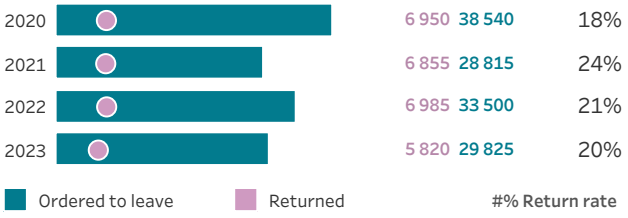
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



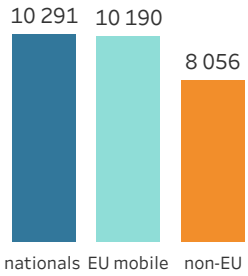
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

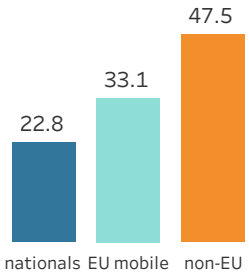


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

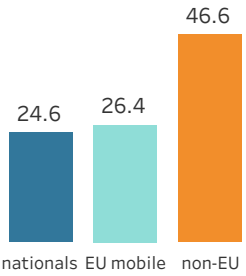
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



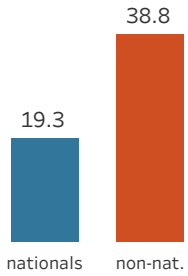
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

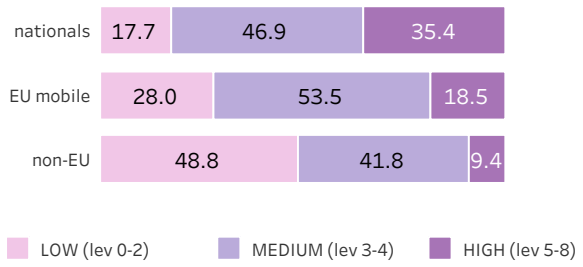


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

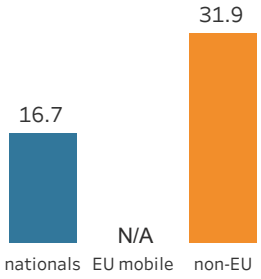


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

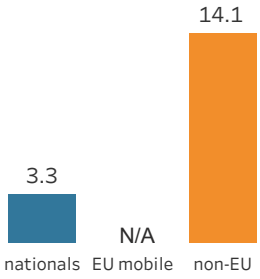
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

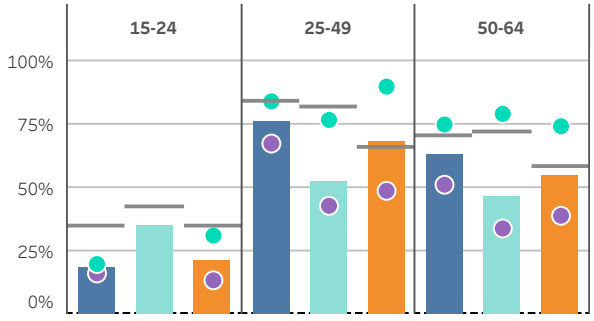


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

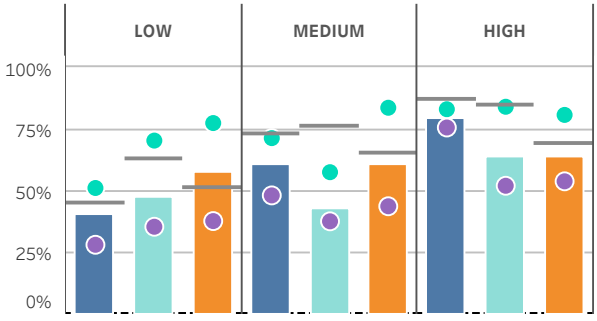


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

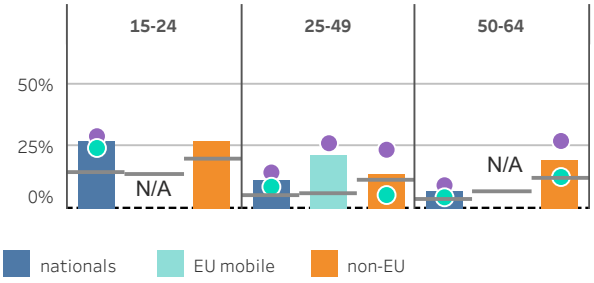
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



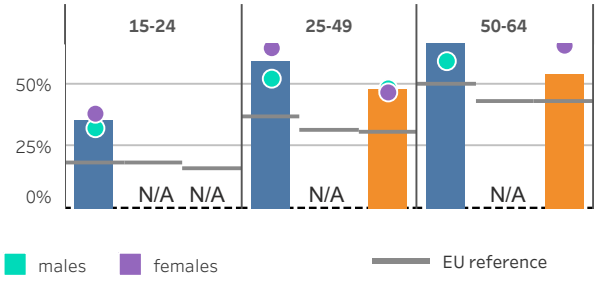
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



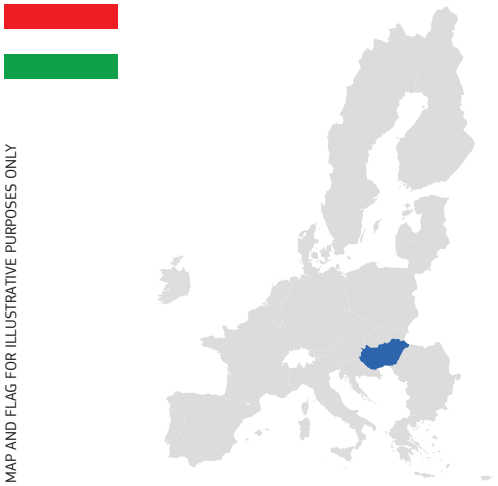
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



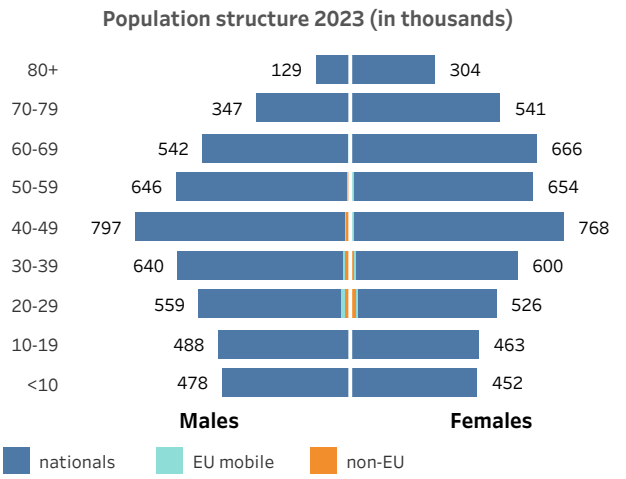
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



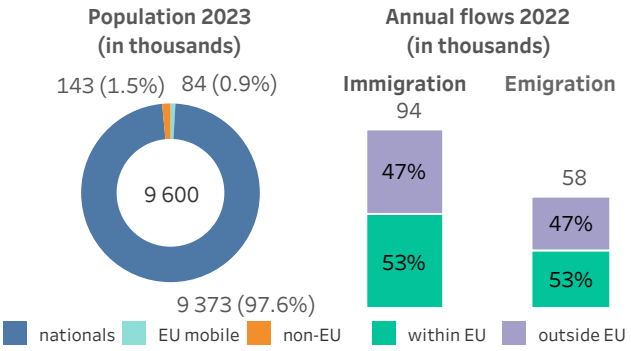
HUNGARY



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



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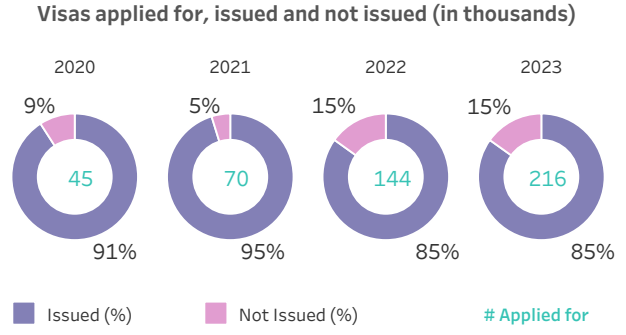
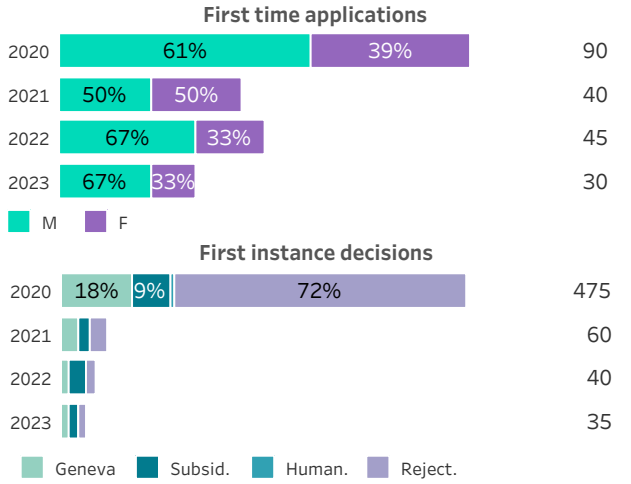
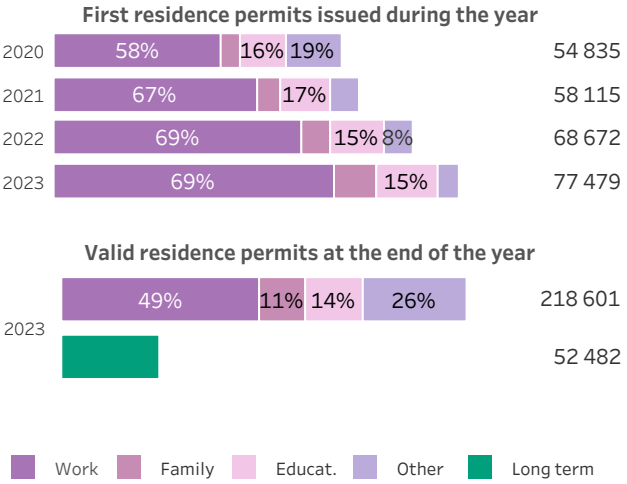


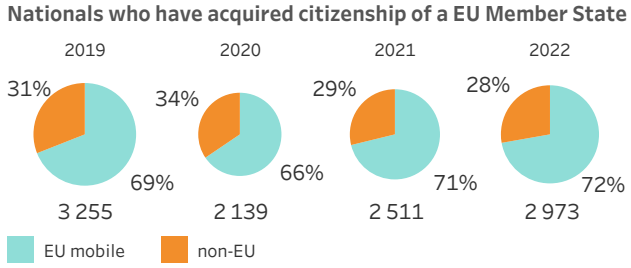
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



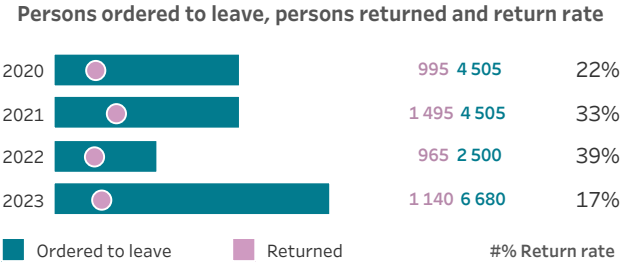
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

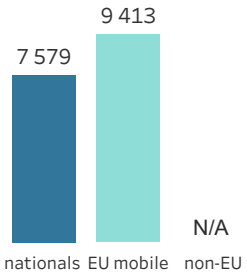


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

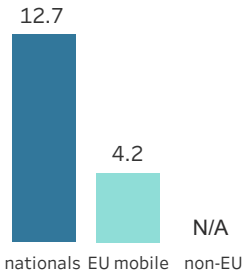


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

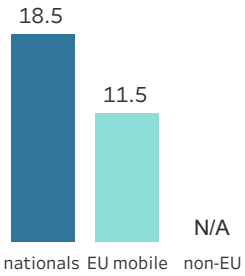
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



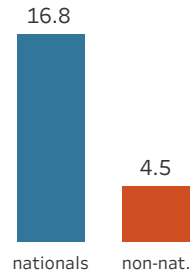
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

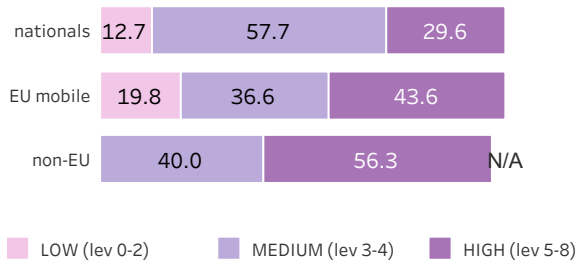


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

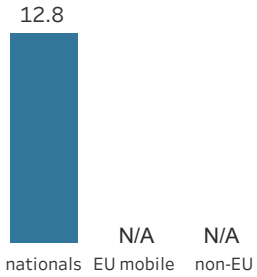


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

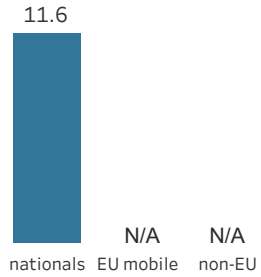
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

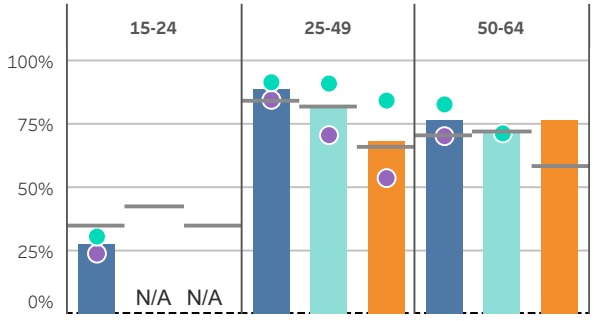


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

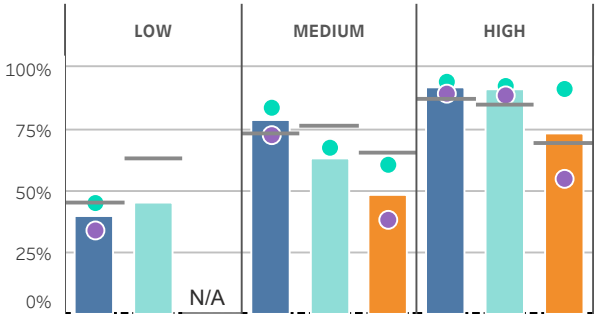


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

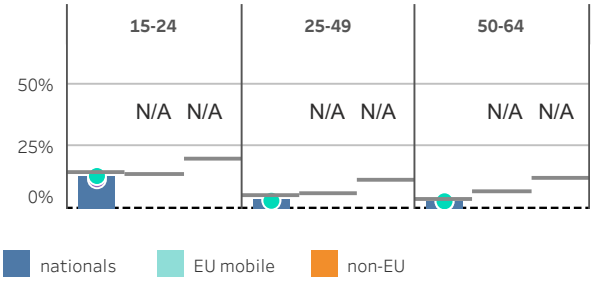
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



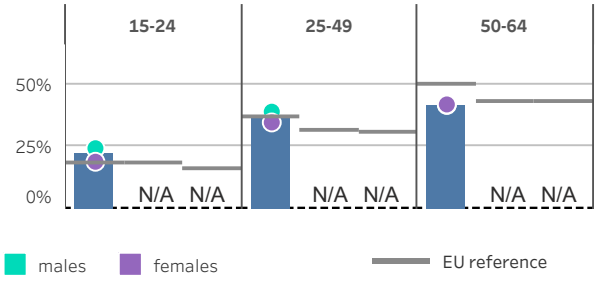
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



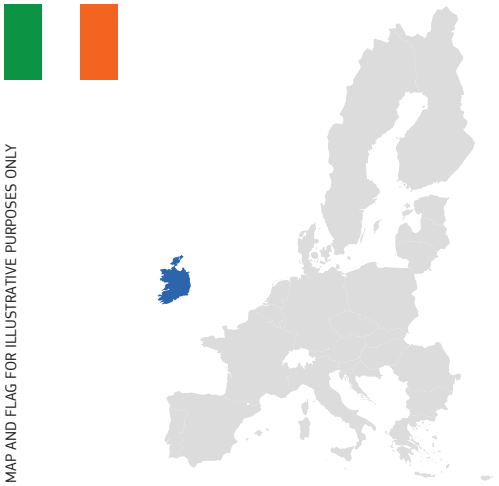
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



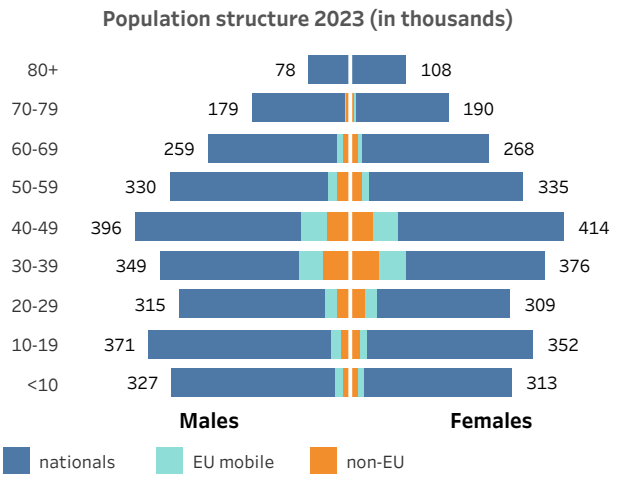
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



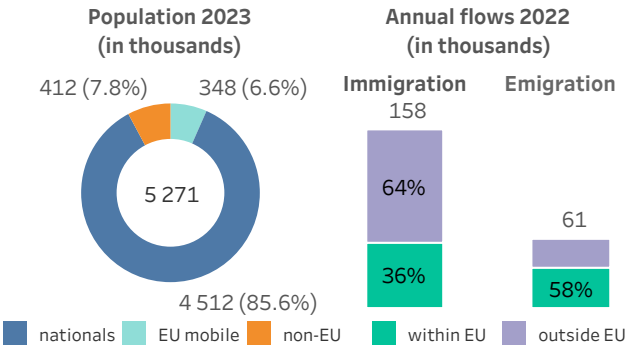
IRELAND



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



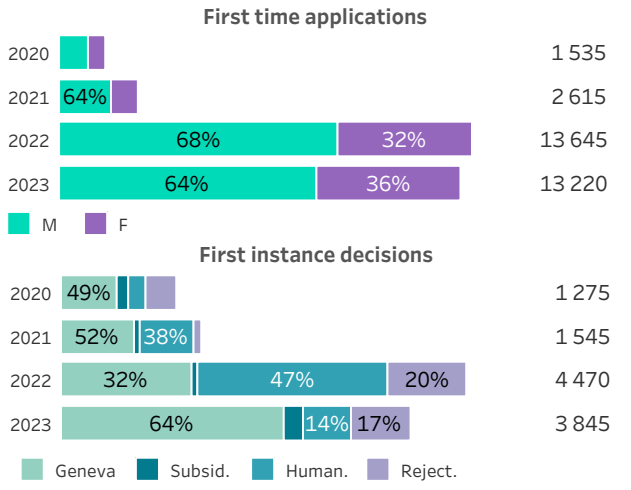
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



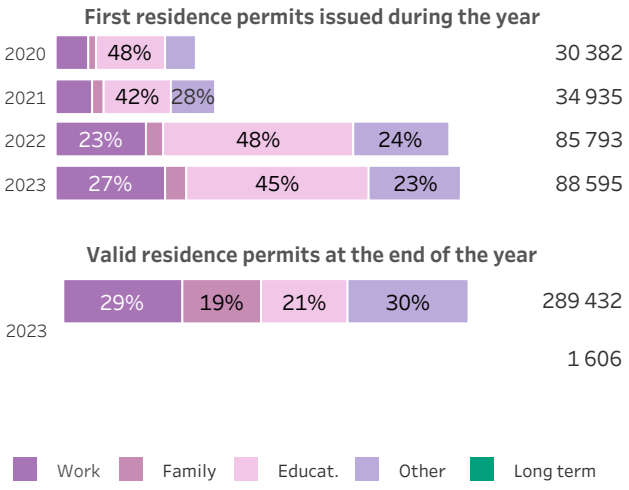
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

DATA NOT AVALAIBLE

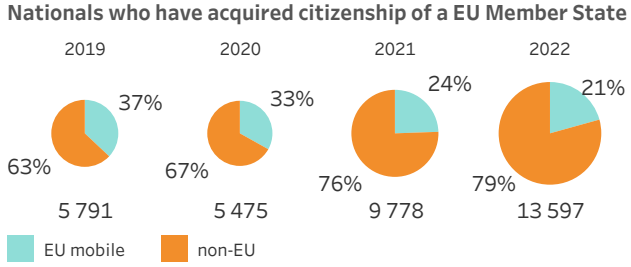
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



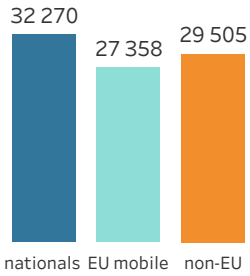
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



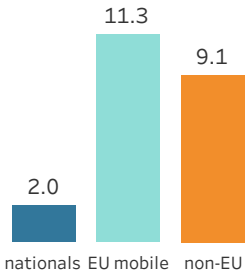
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

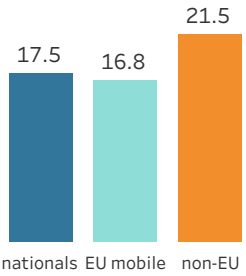
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



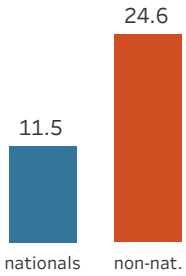
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

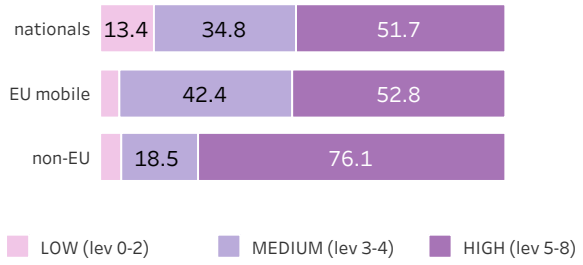


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

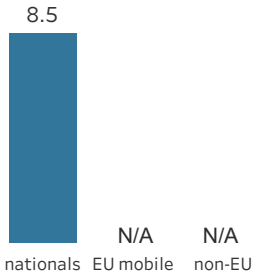


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

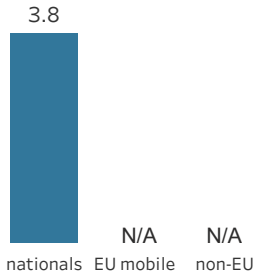
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

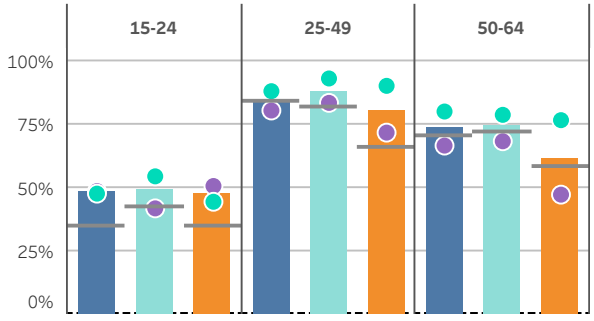


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

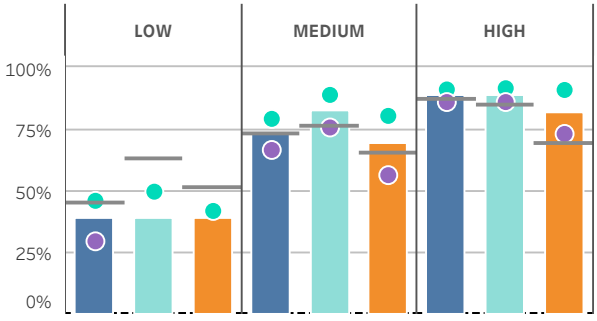


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

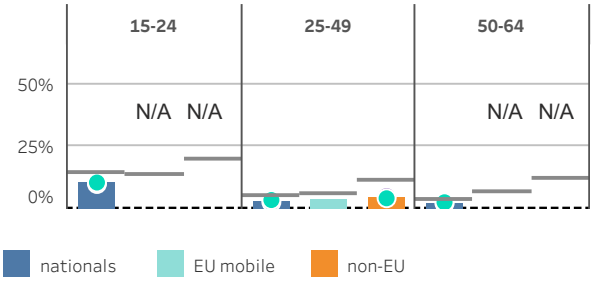
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



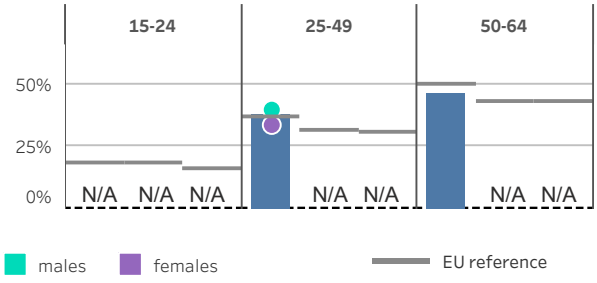
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



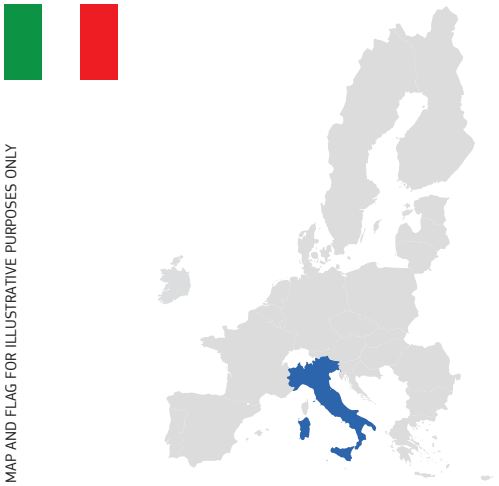
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



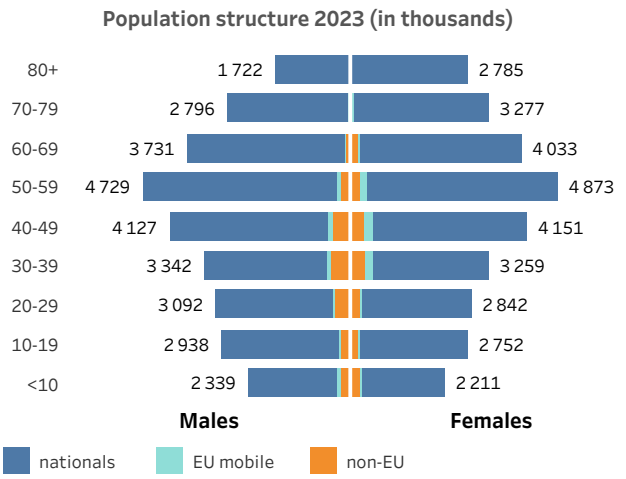
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



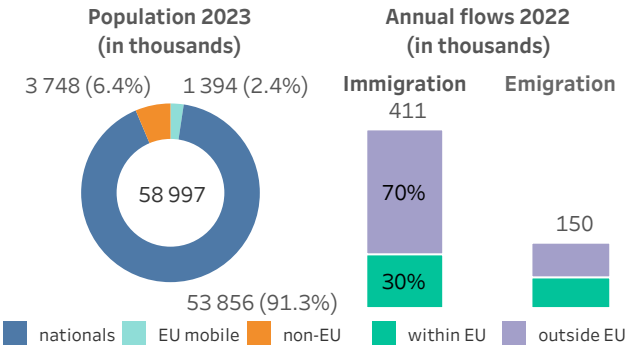
ITALY



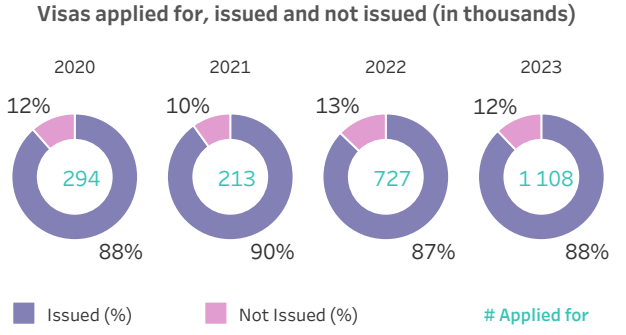
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



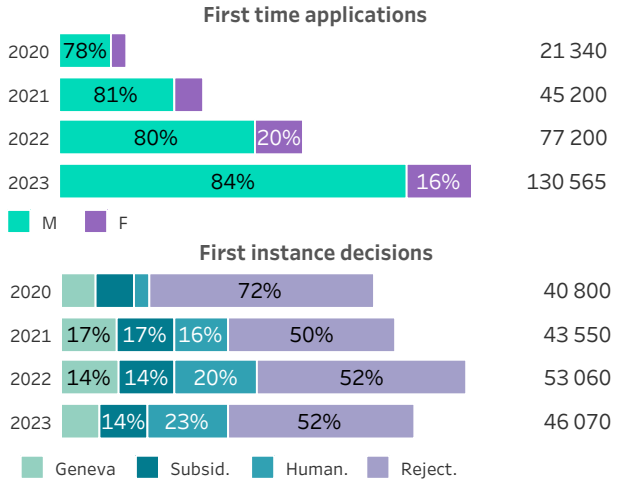
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



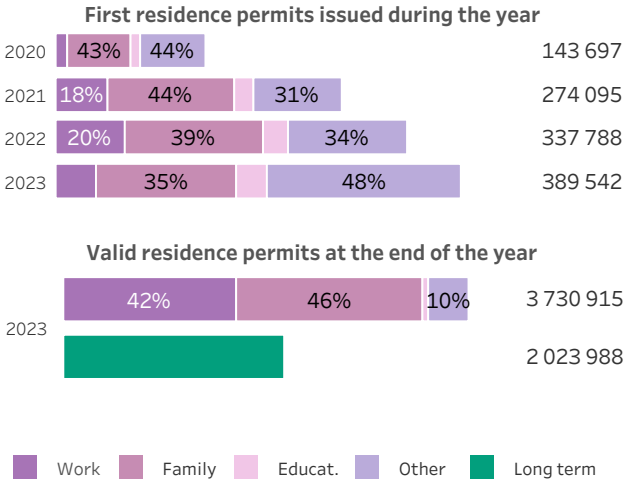
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



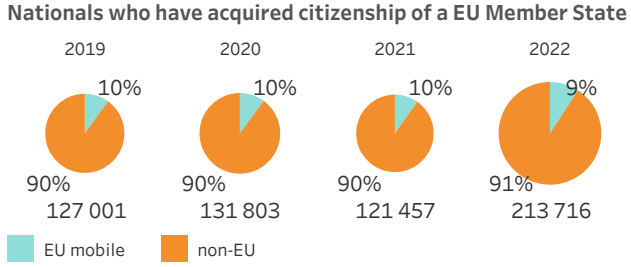
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



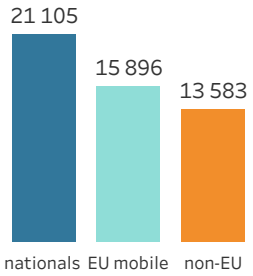
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



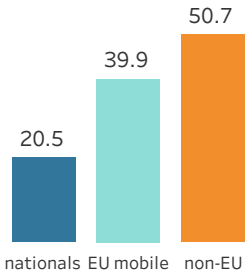
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

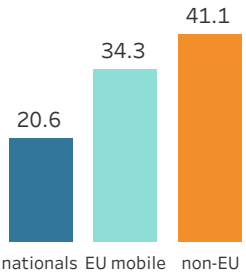
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



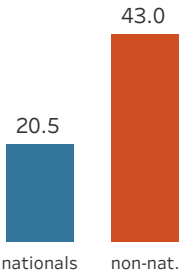
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

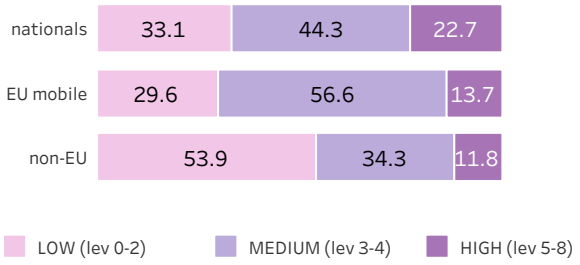


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

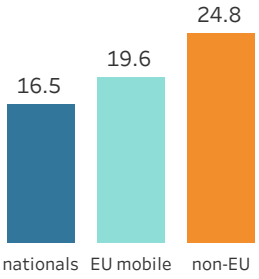


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

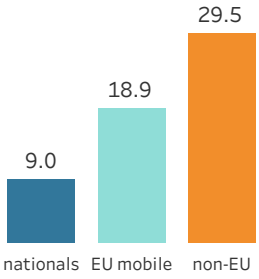
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

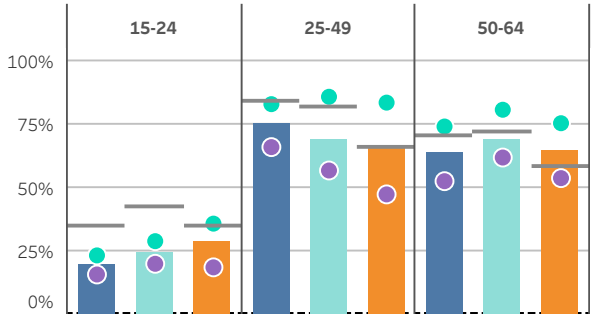


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

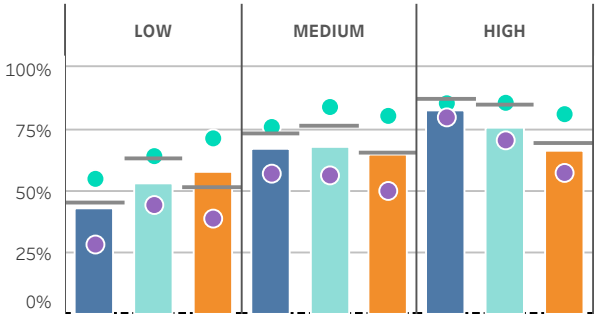


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

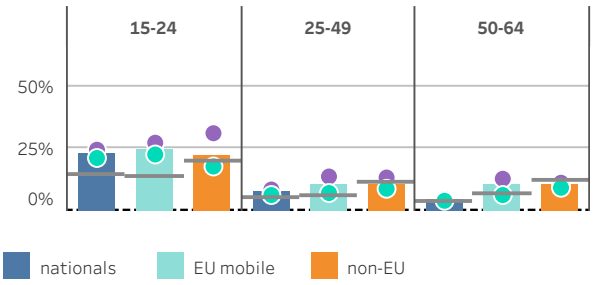
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



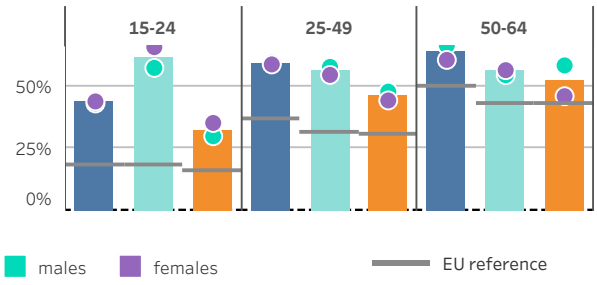
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



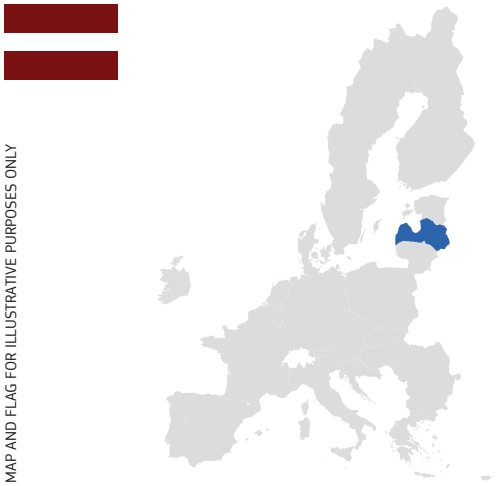
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



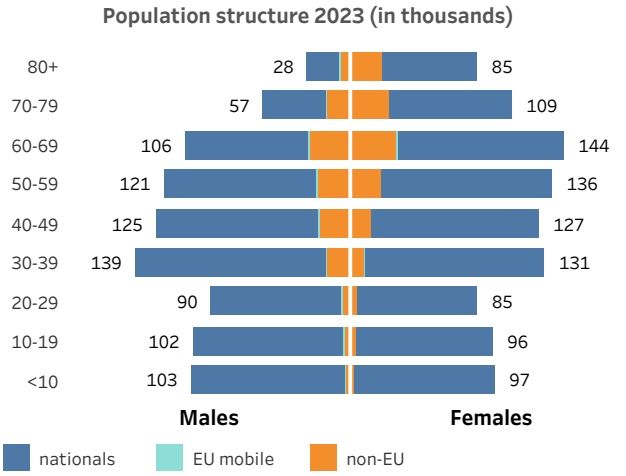
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



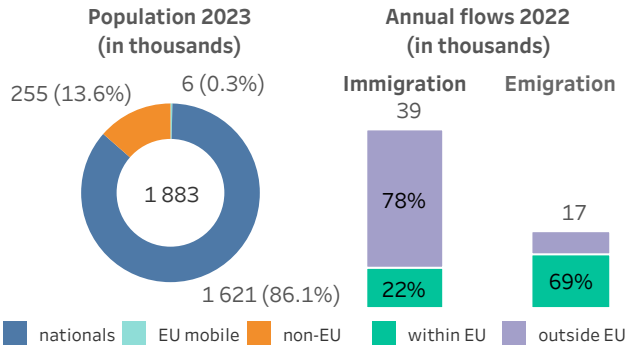
LATVIA



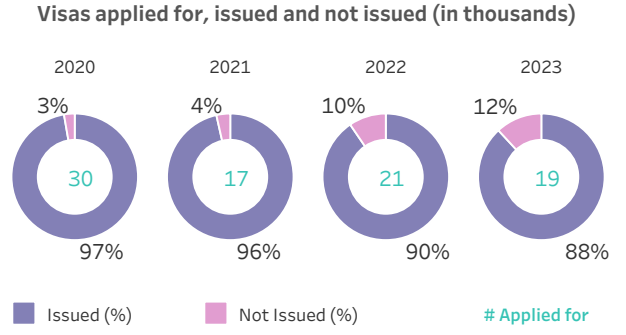
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



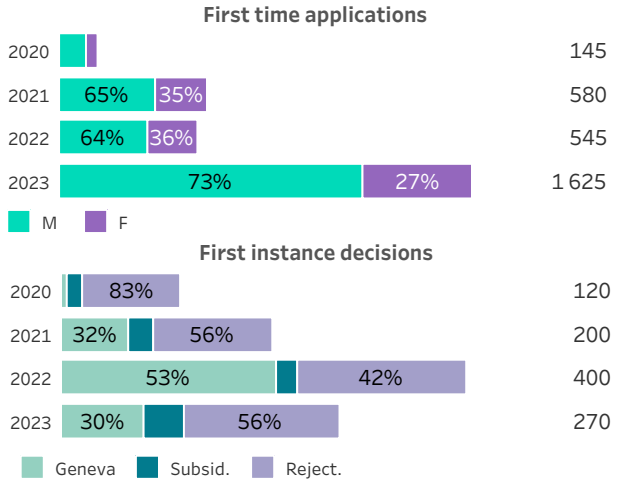
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



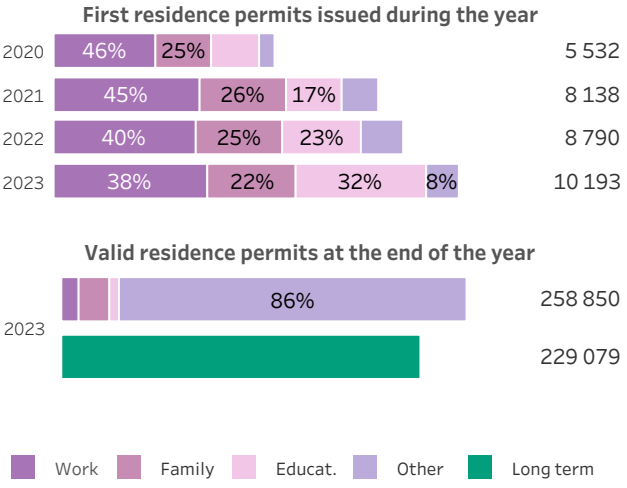
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



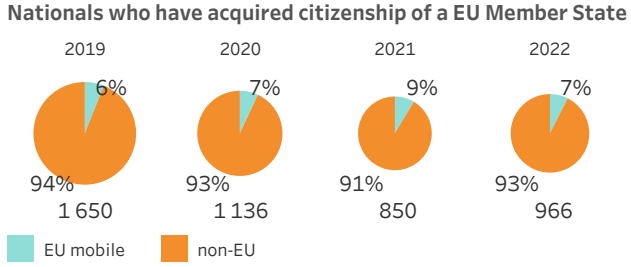
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



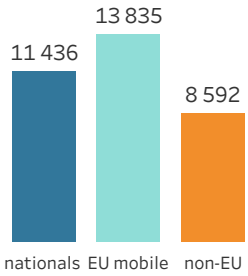
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



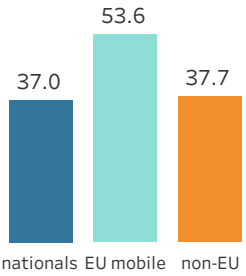
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

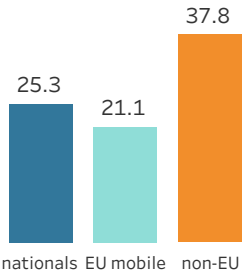
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



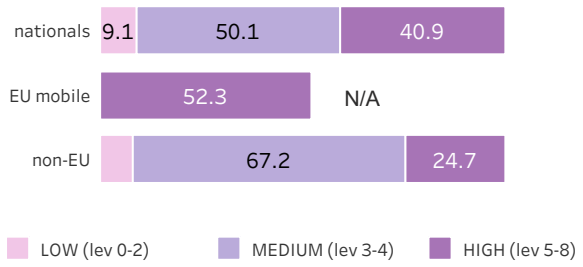
Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]



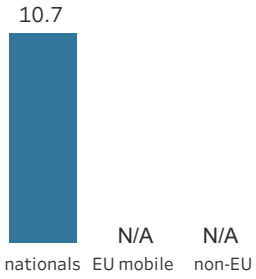
At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

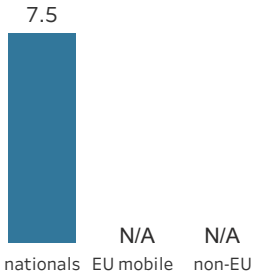
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

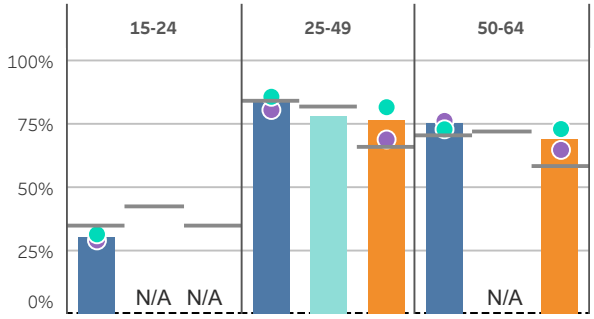


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

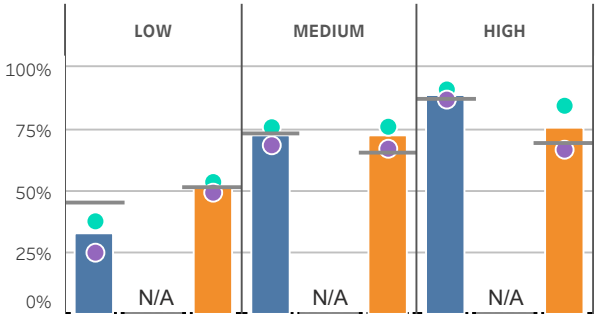


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

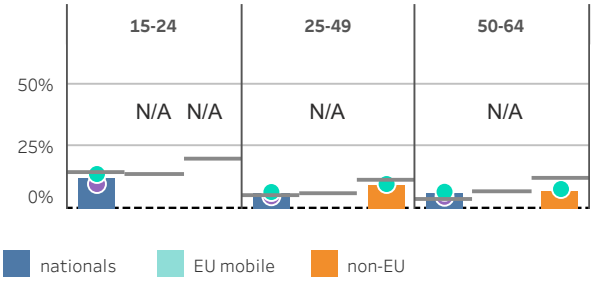
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



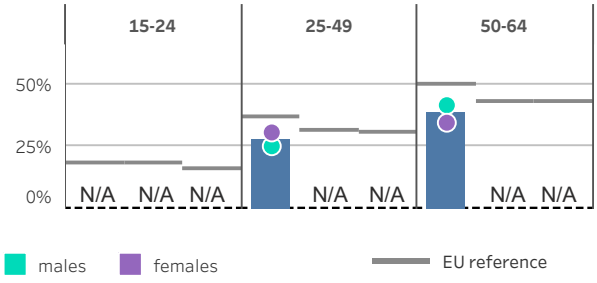
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



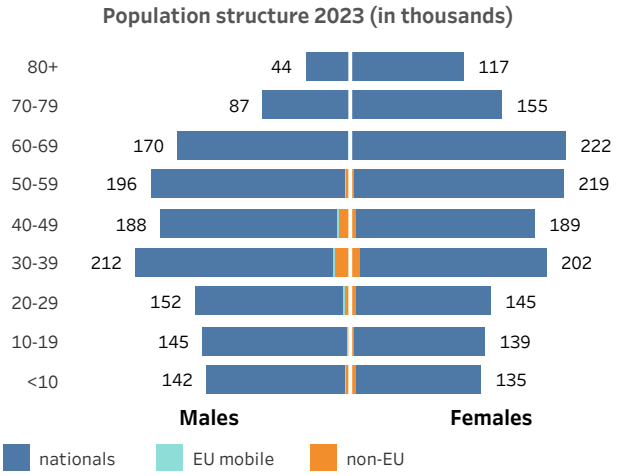
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



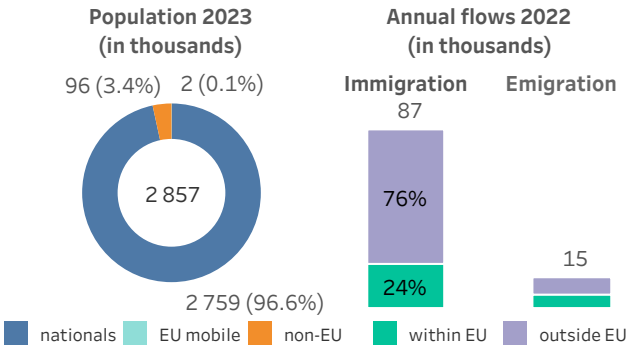
LITHUANIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

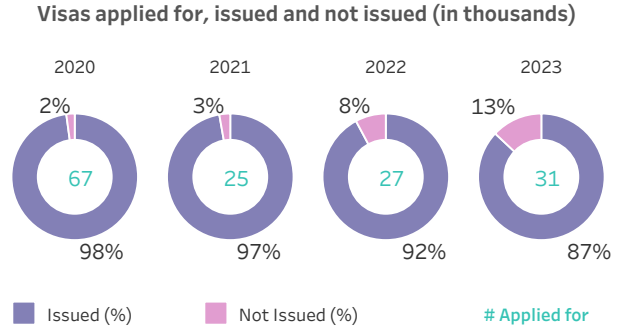
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



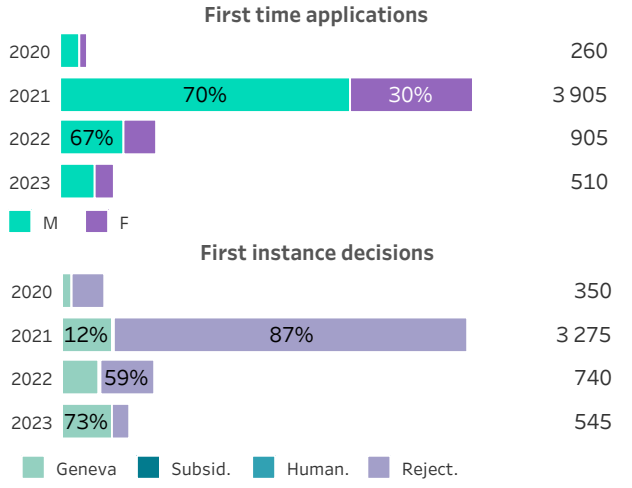
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



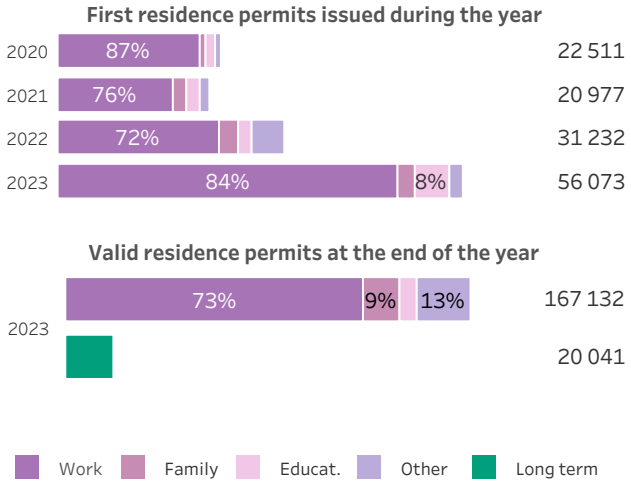
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



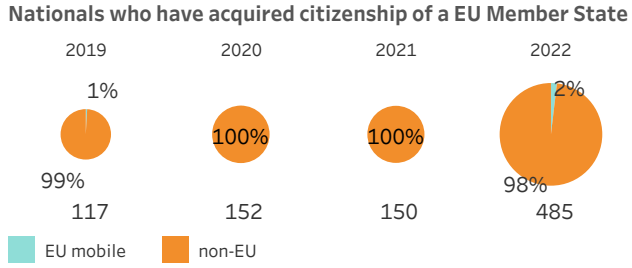
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



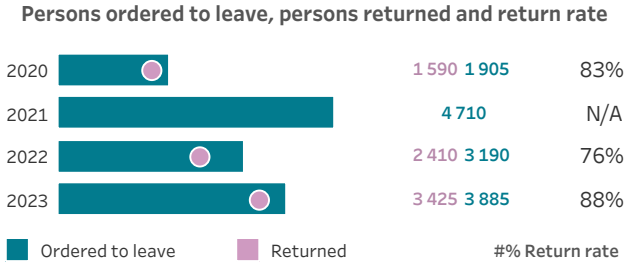
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

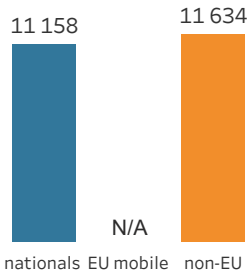


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

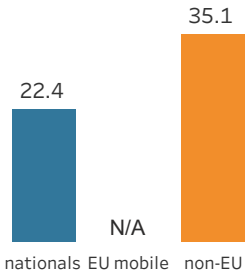


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

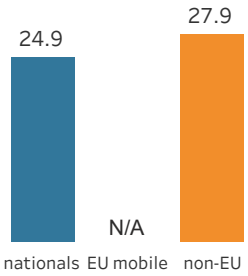
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



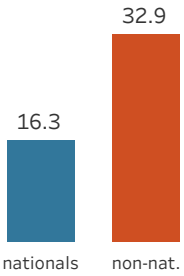
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

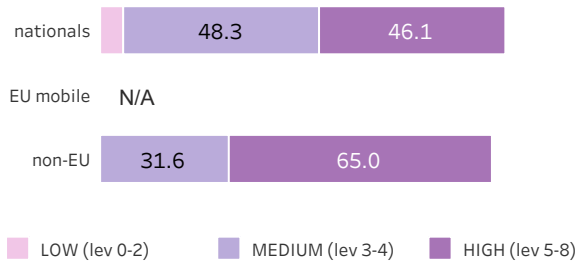


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

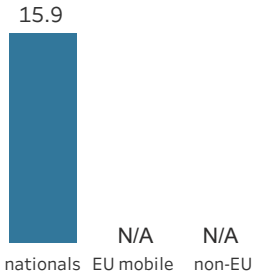


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

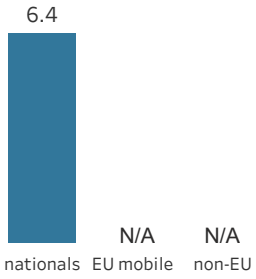
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

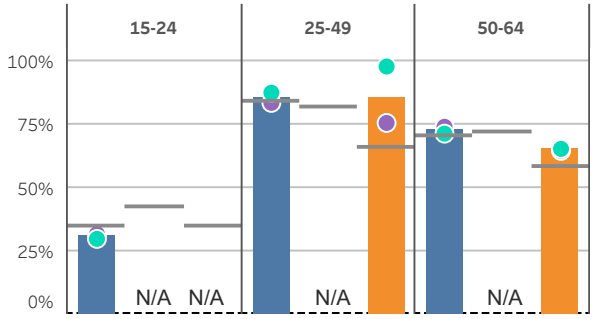


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

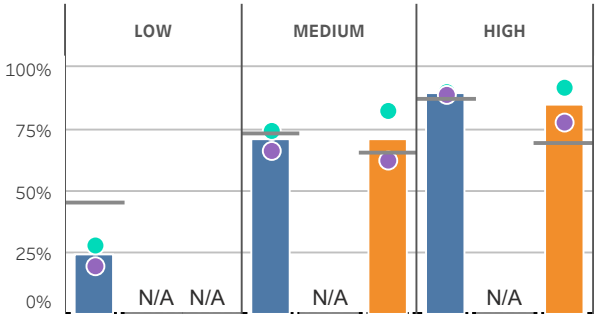


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

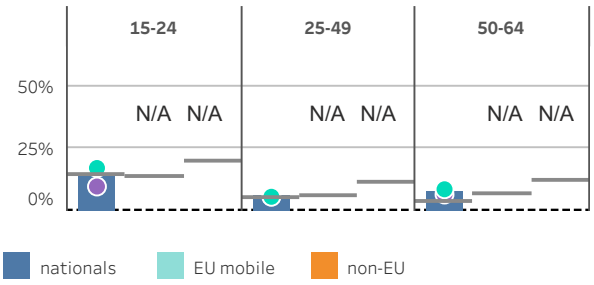
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



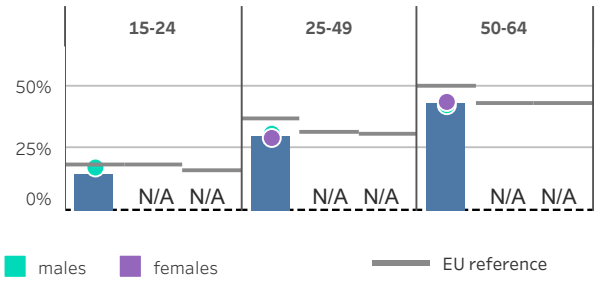
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



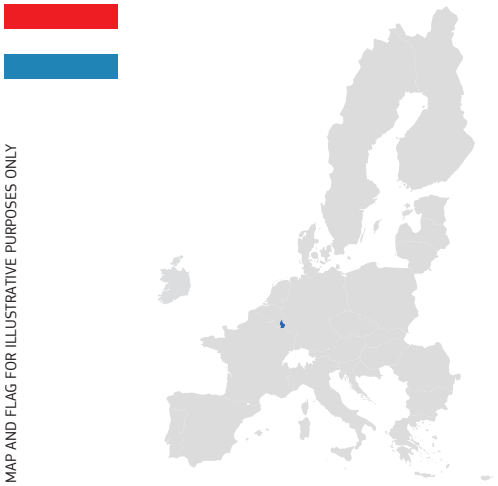
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



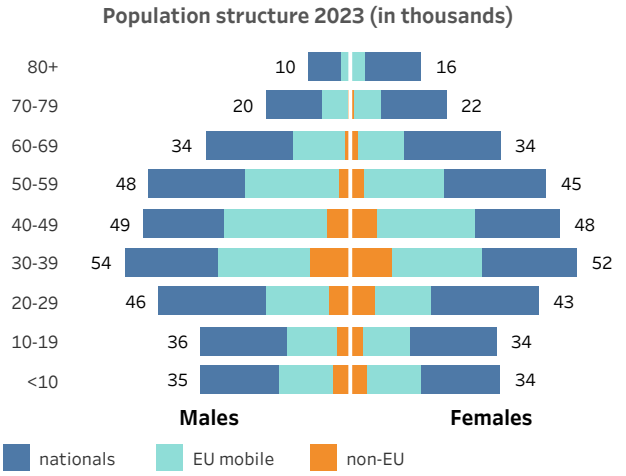
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



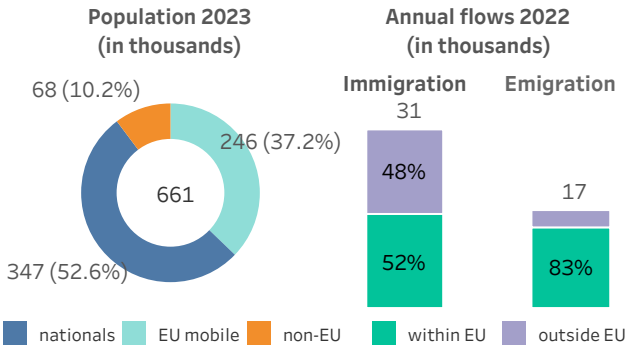
LUXEMBOURG



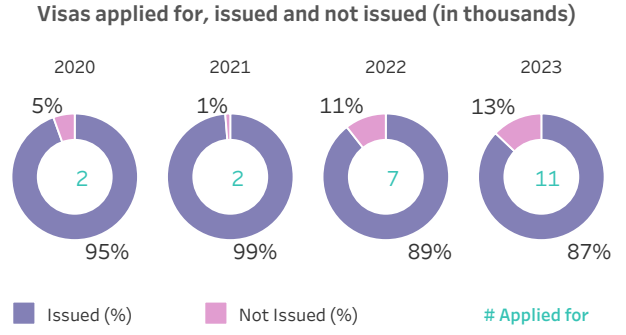
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



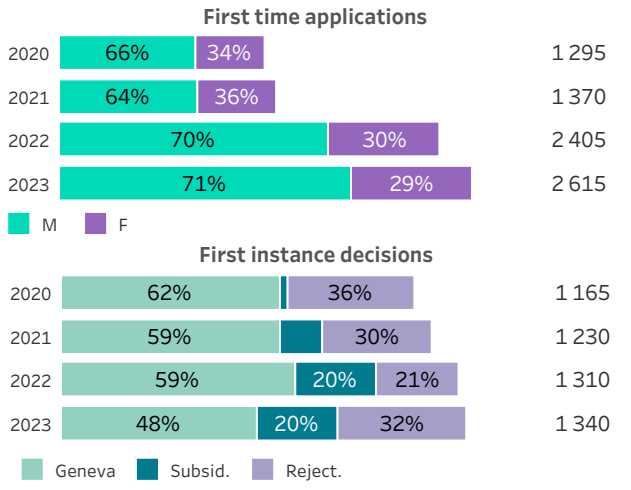
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



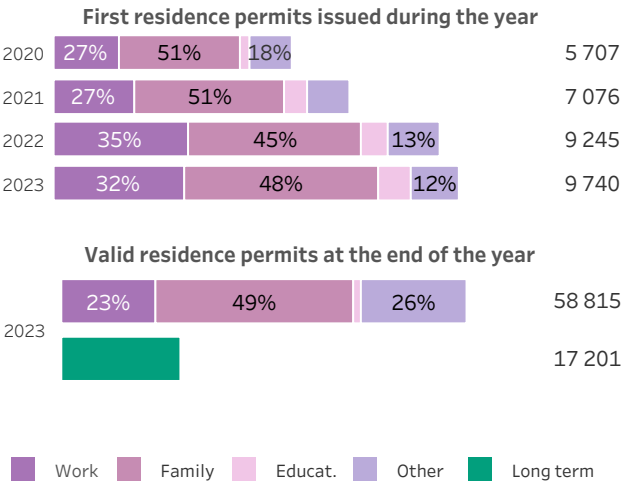
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



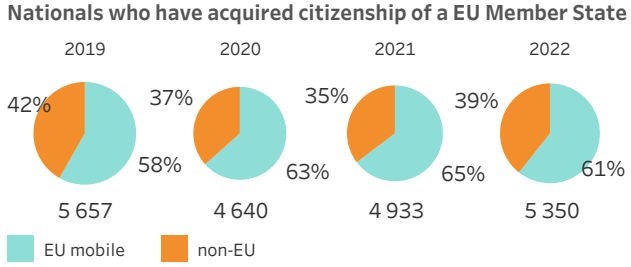
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



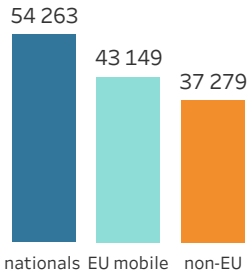
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



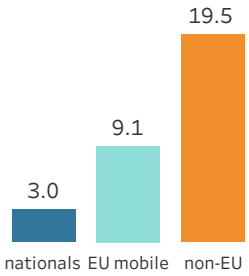
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

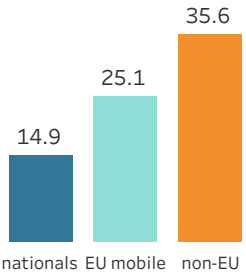
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



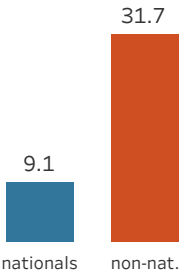
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

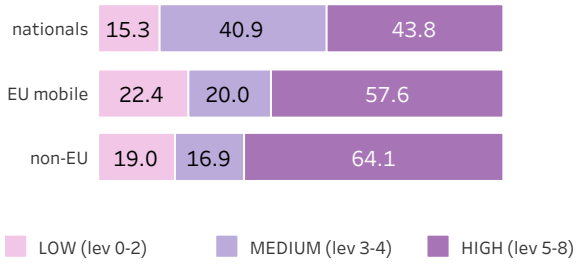


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

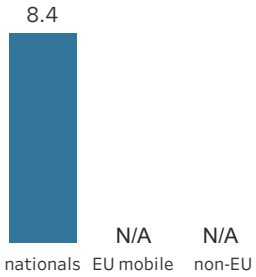


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

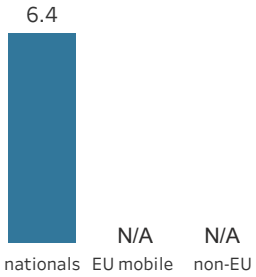
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

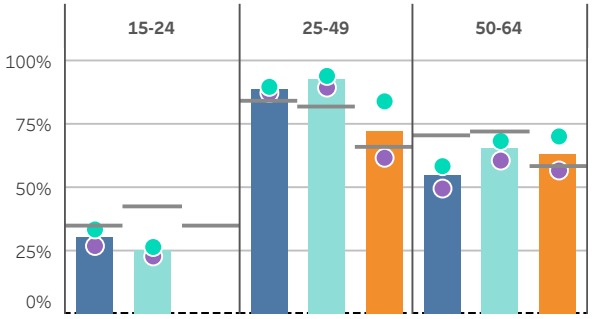


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

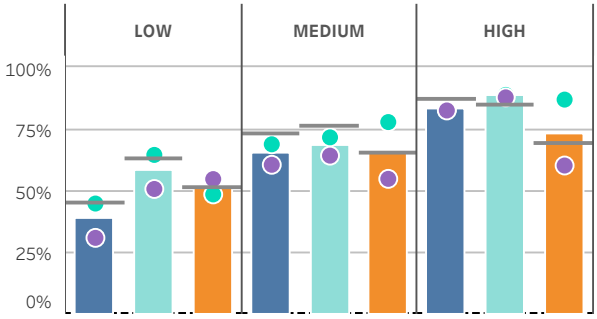


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

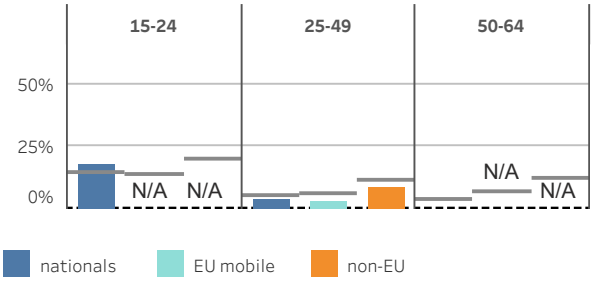
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



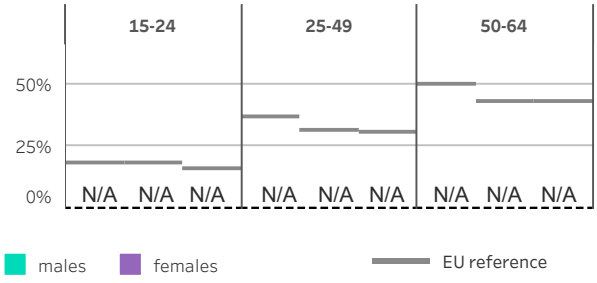
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



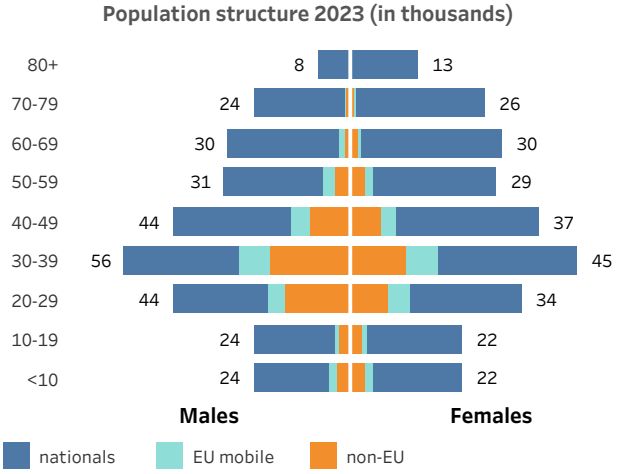
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



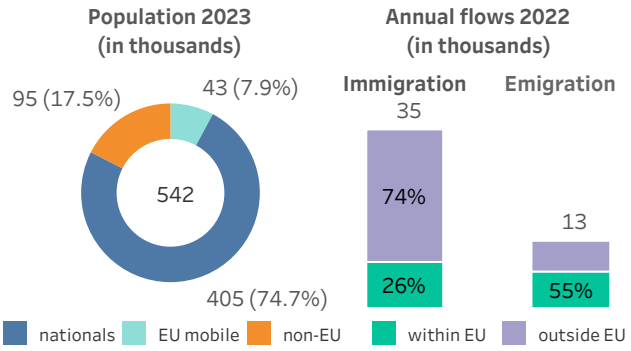
MALTA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

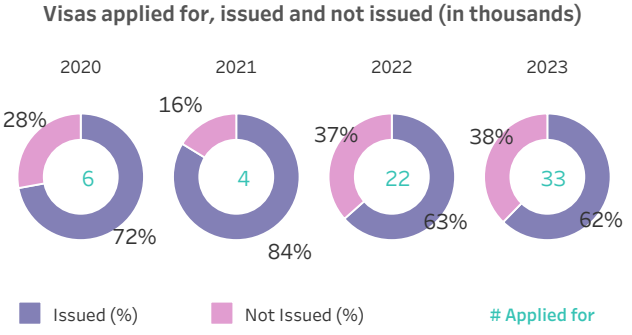
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



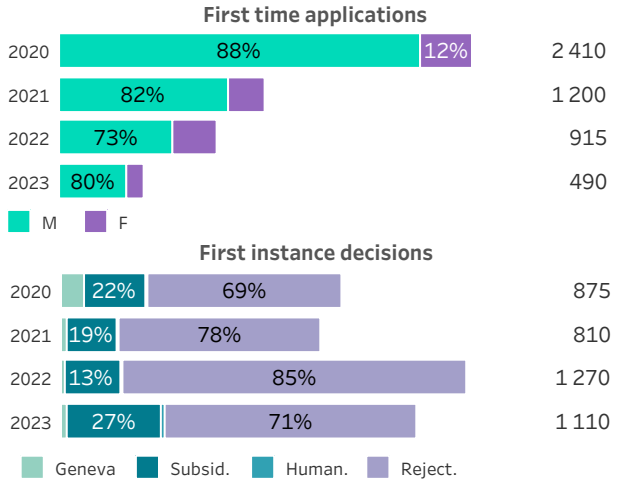
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



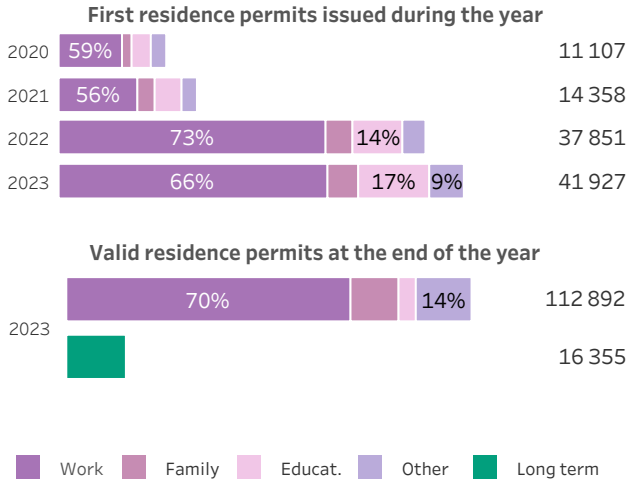
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



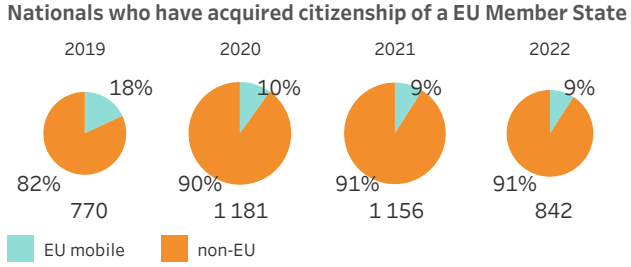
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



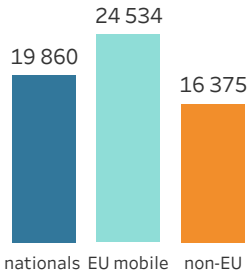
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



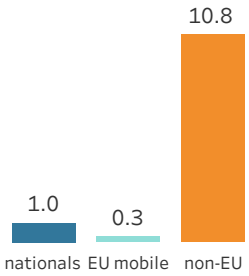
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

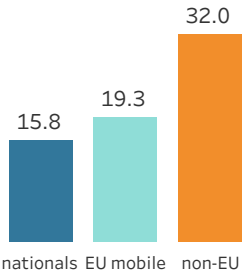
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



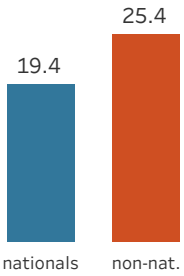
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

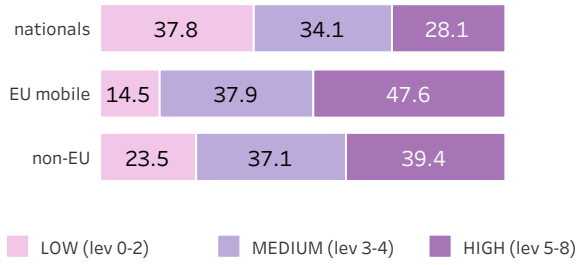


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

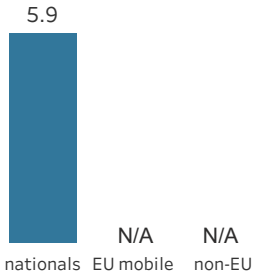


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

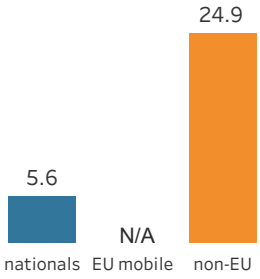
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

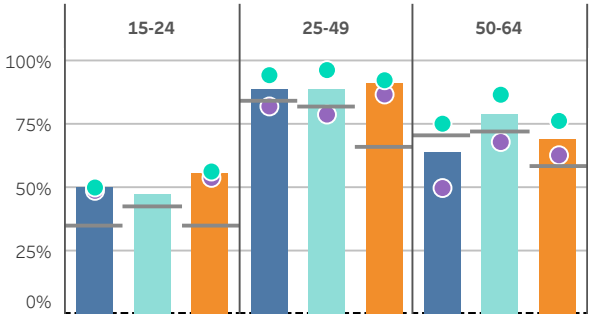


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

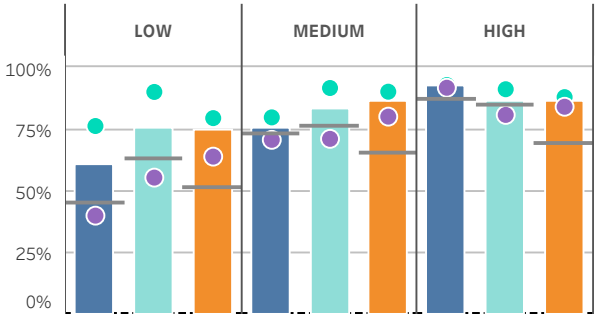


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

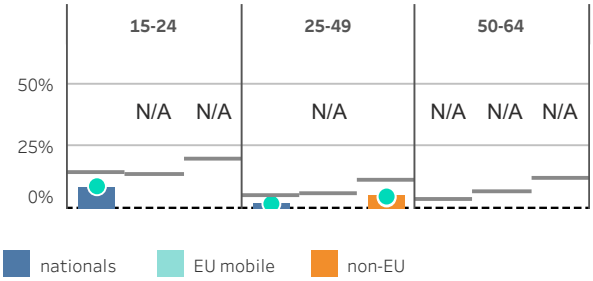
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



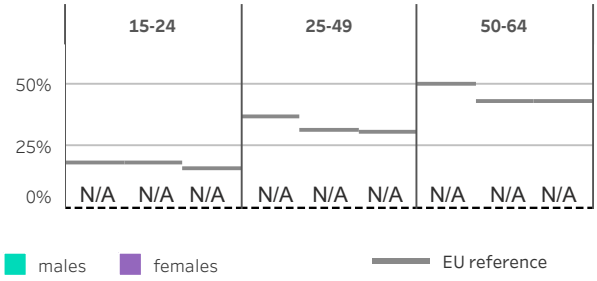
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



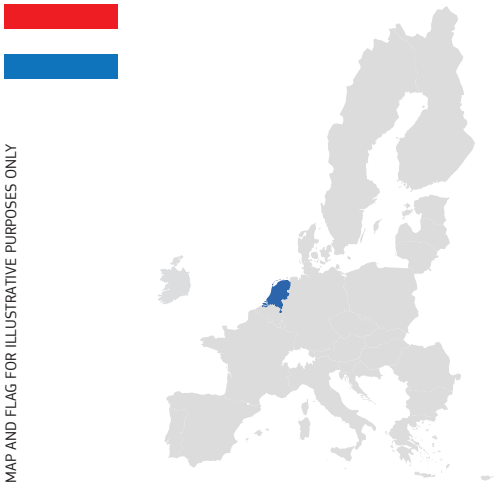
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



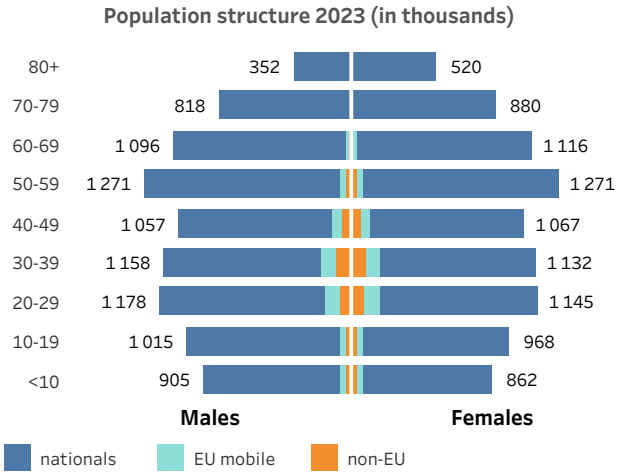
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



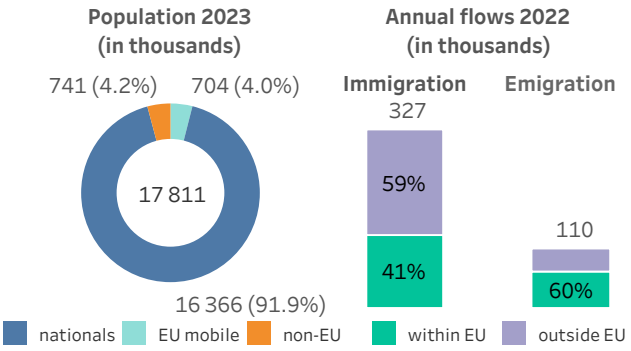
NETHERLANDS



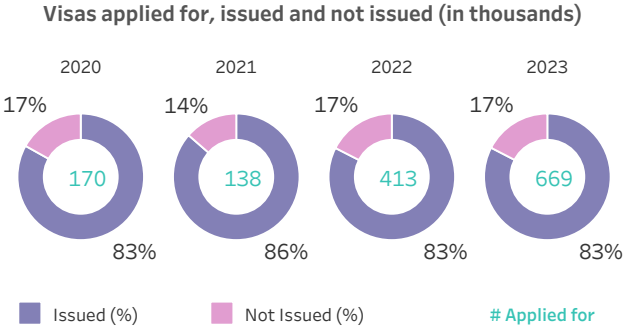
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



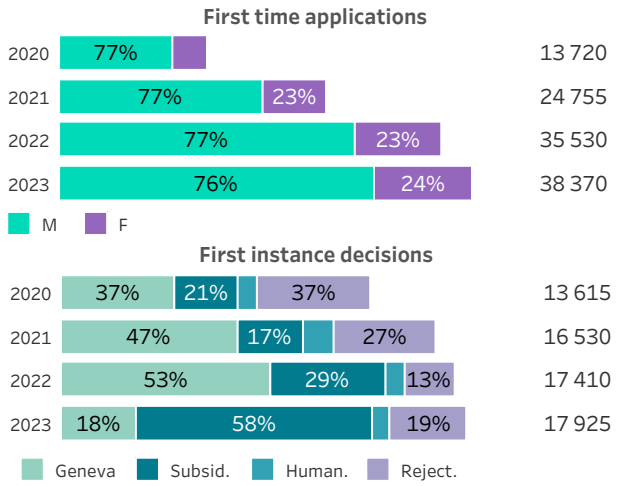
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



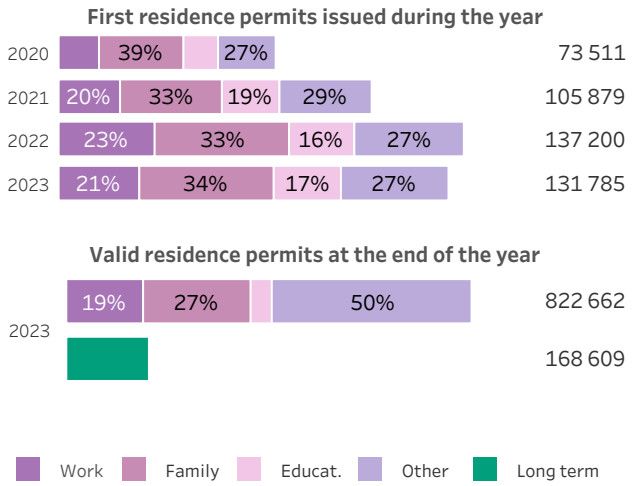
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



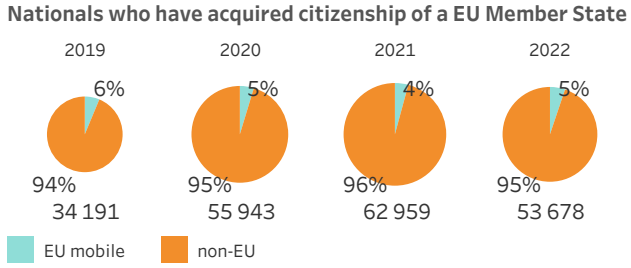
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



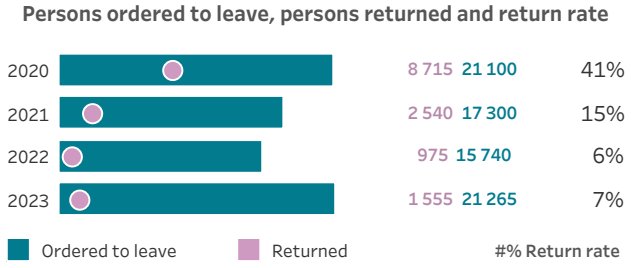
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

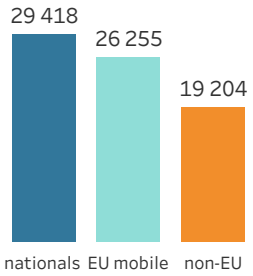


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

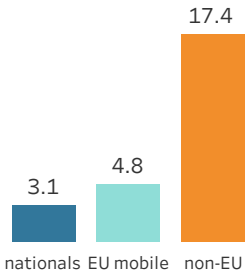


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

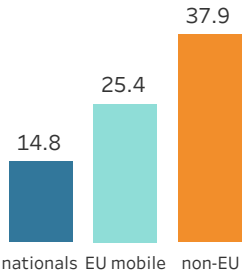
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



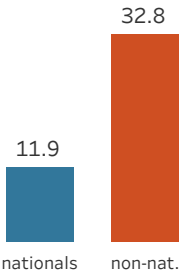
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

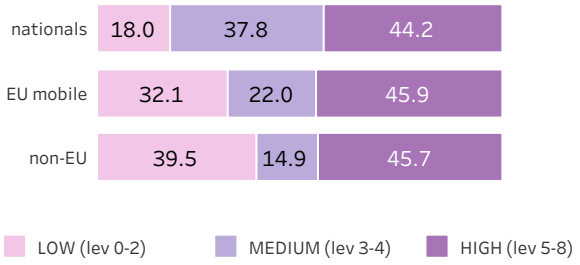


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

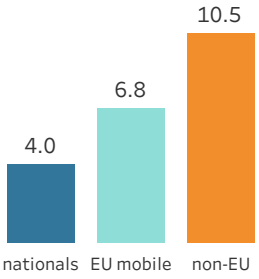


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

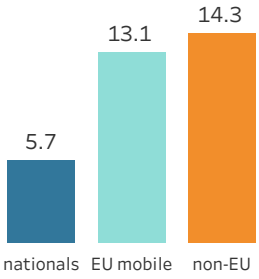
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

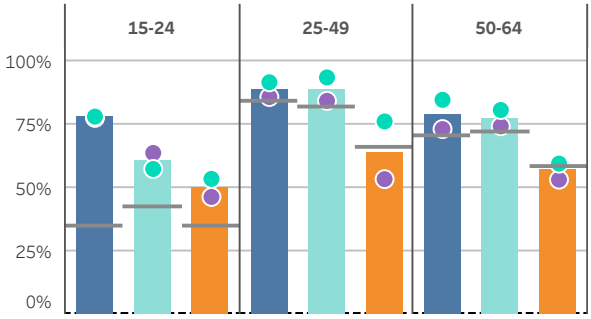


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

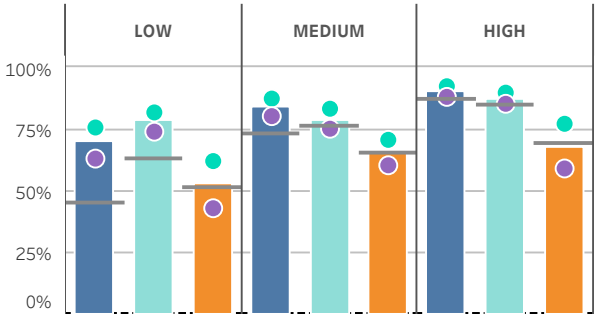


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

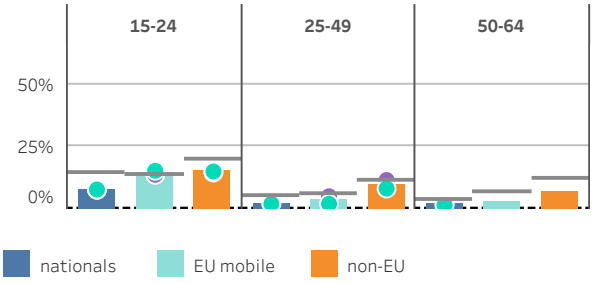
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



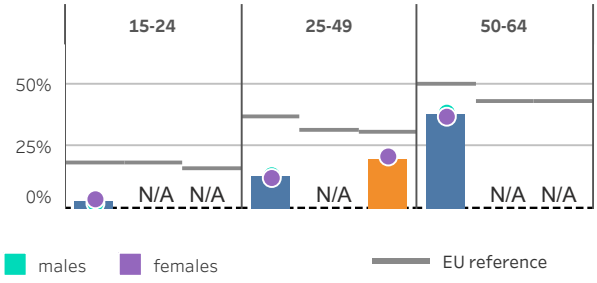
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]

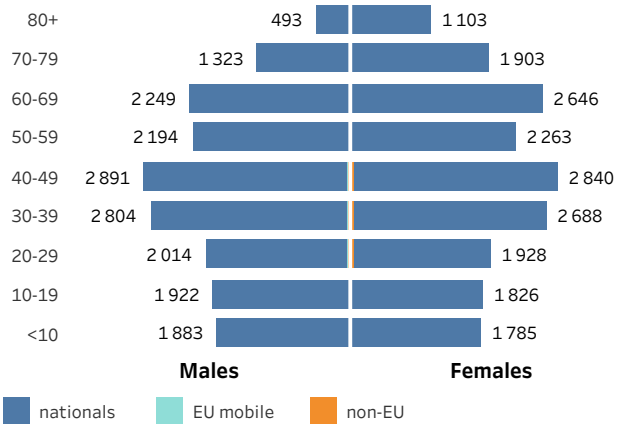


POLAND

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

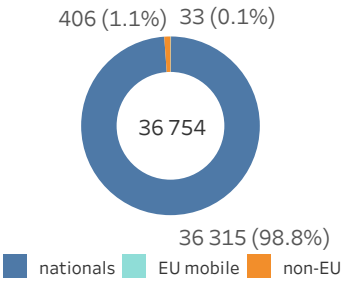
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2023 (in thousands)

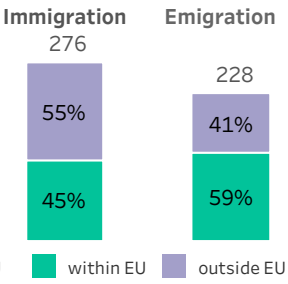


OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population 2023 (in thousands)

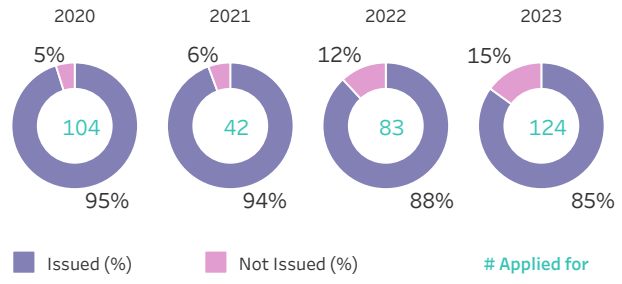


Annual flows 2022 (in thousands)



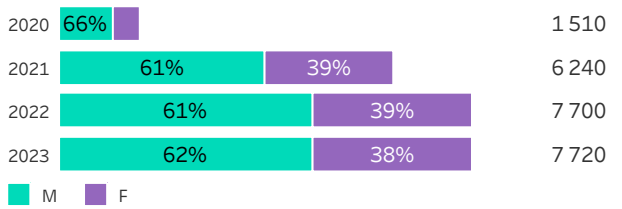
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

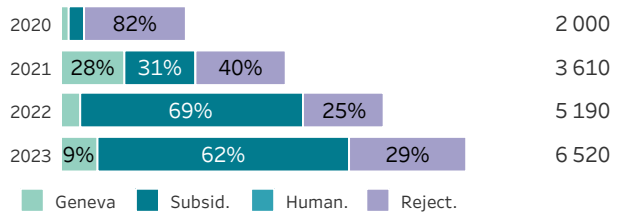


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

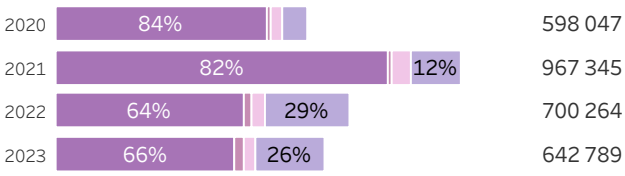


First instance decisions

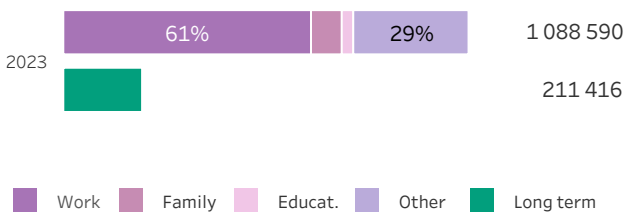


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

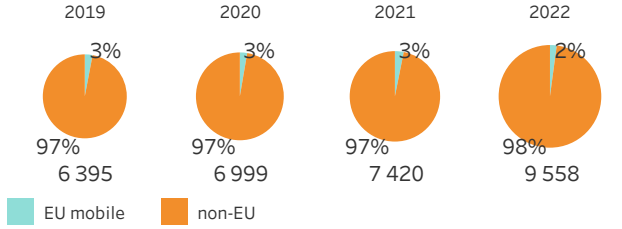


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



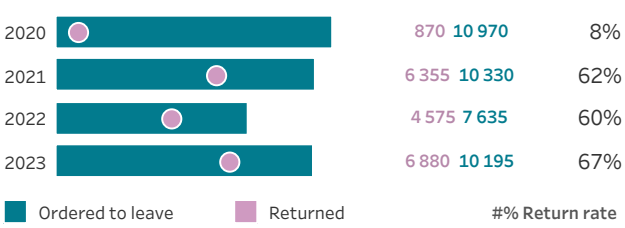
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



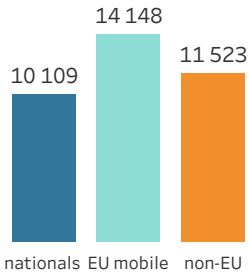
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

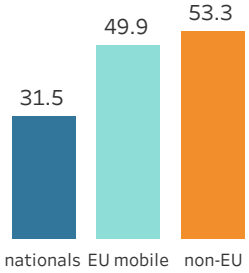


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

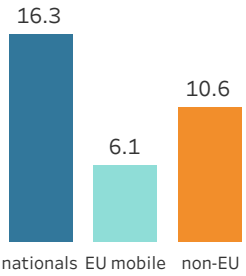
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



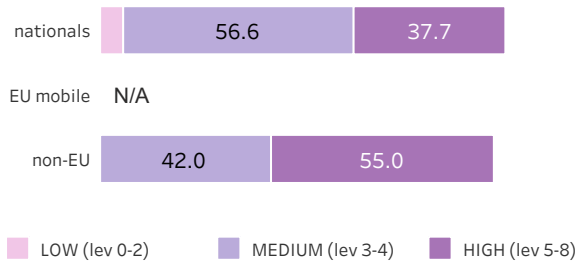
Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]



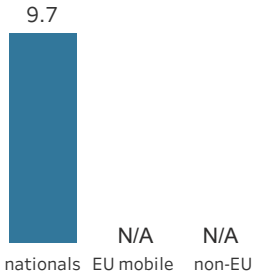
At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

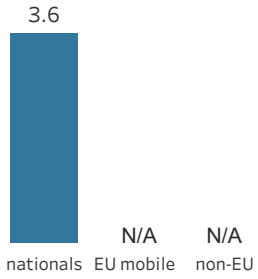
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

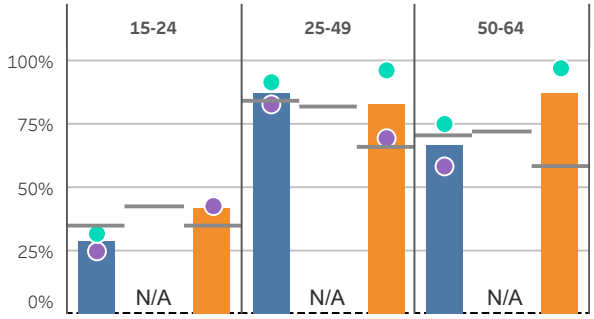


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

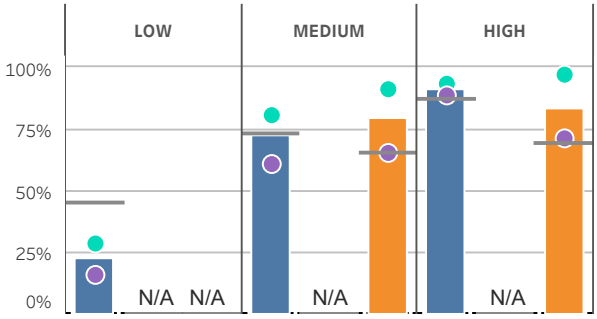


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

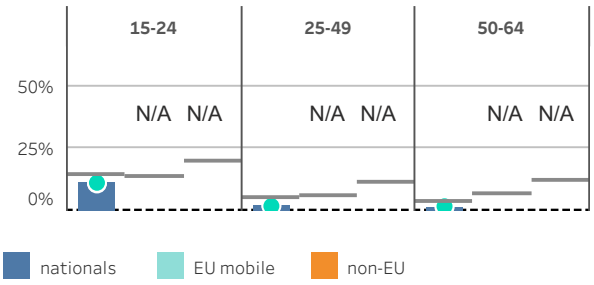
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



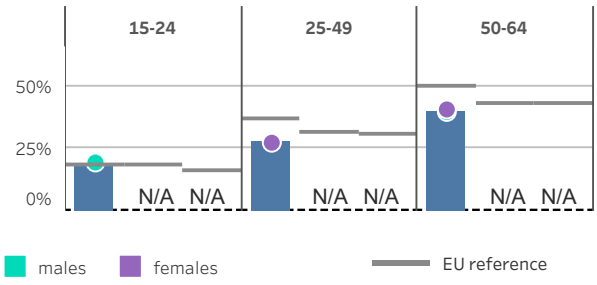
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



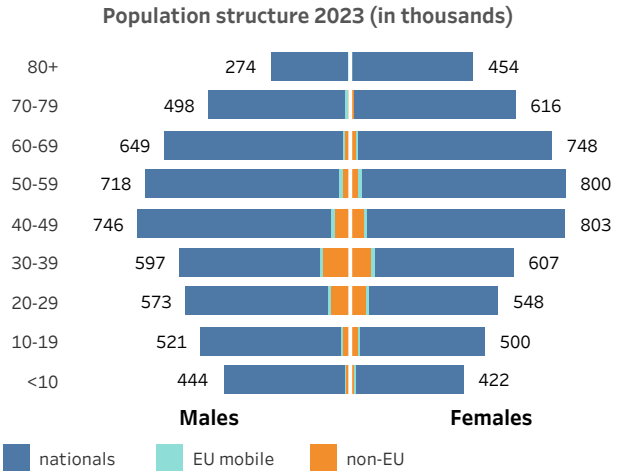
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



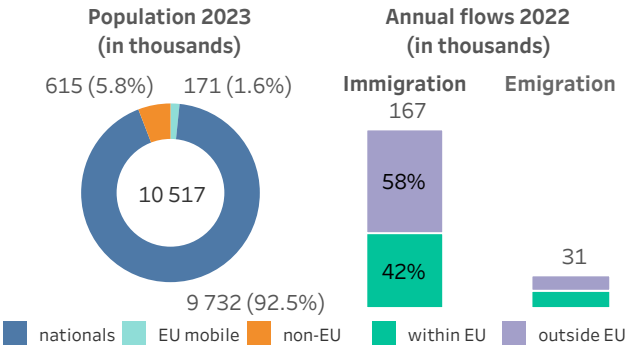
PORTUGAL

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

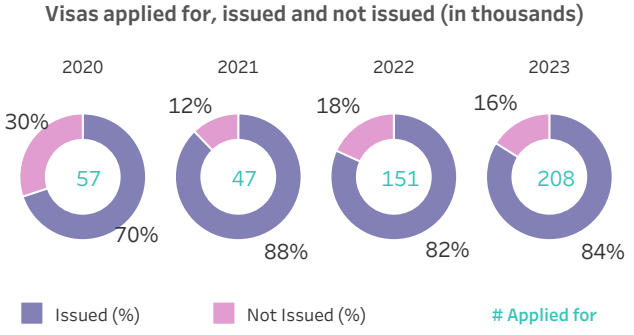
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



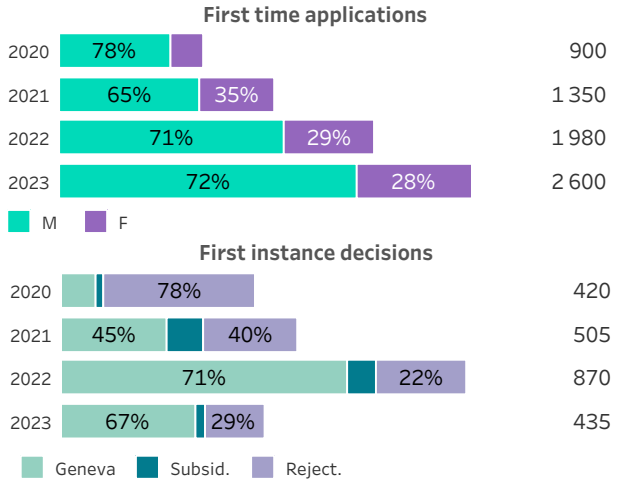
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



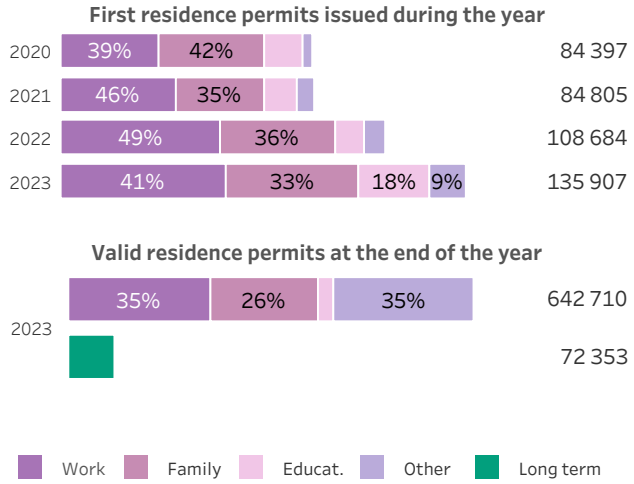
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



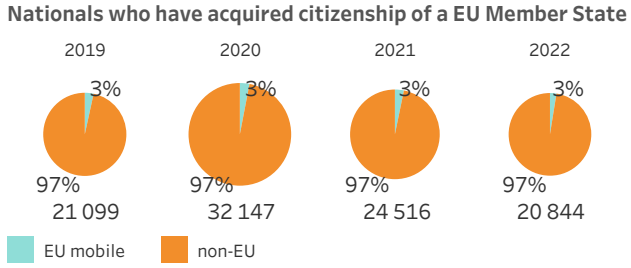
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



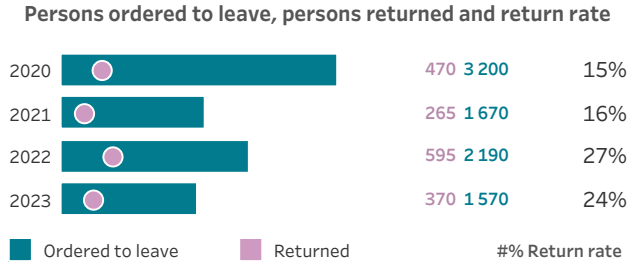
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

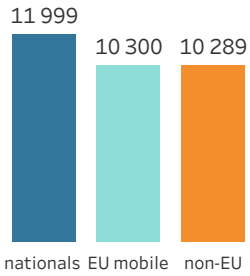


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

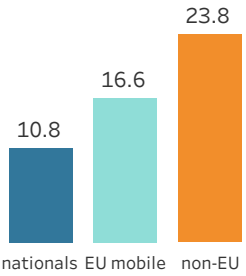


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

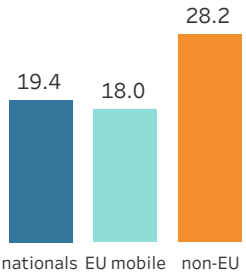
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



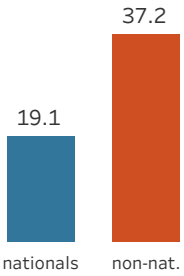
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

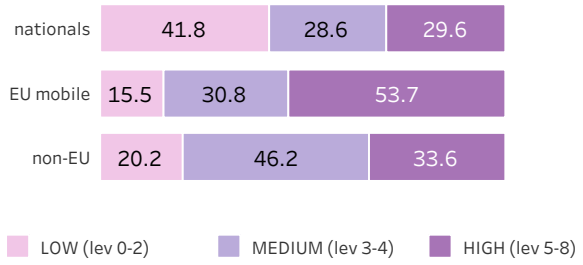


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

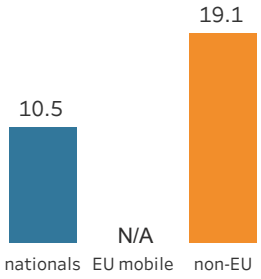


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

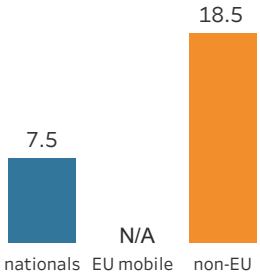
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

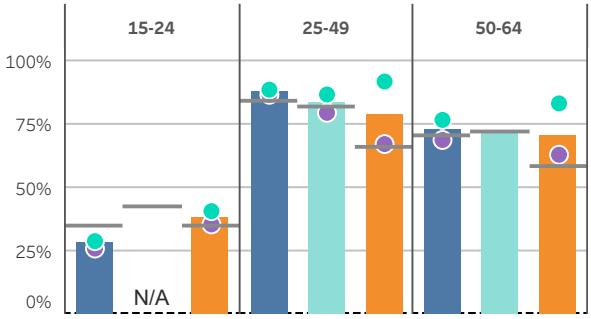


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

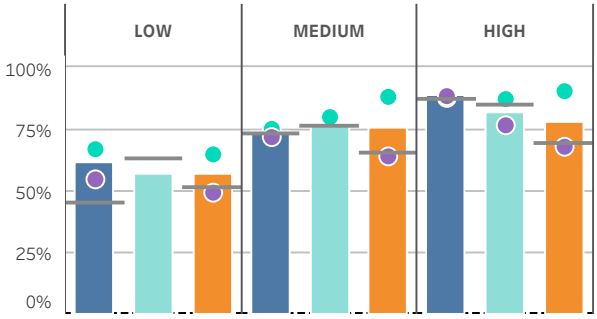


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

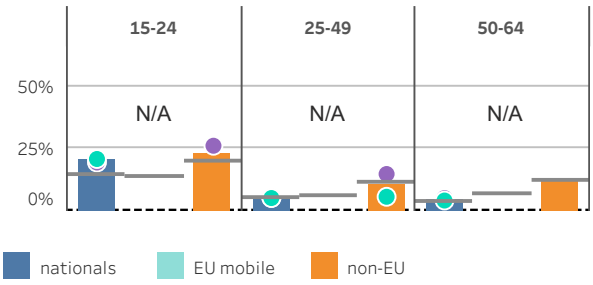
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



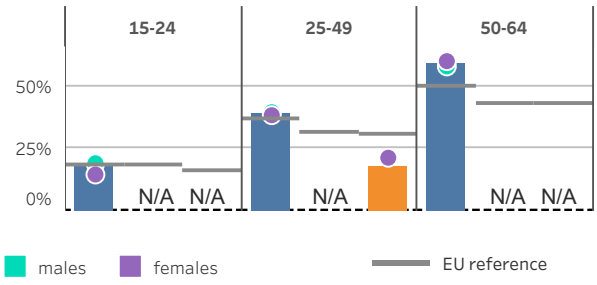
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



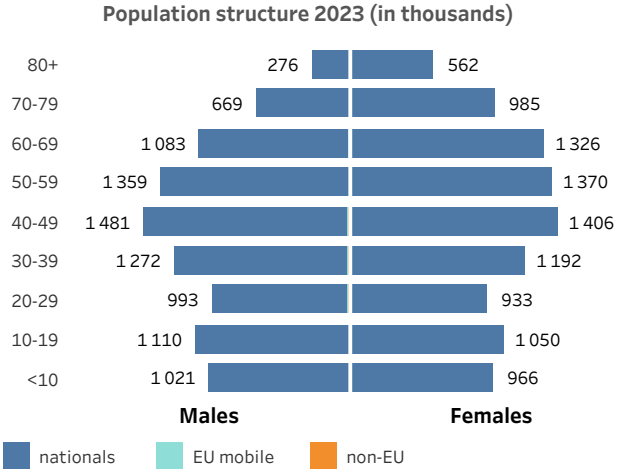
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



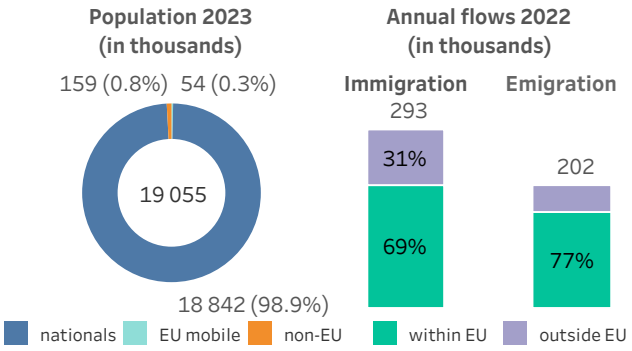
ROMANIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

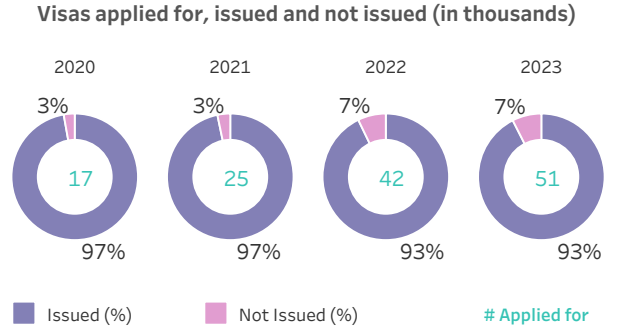
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



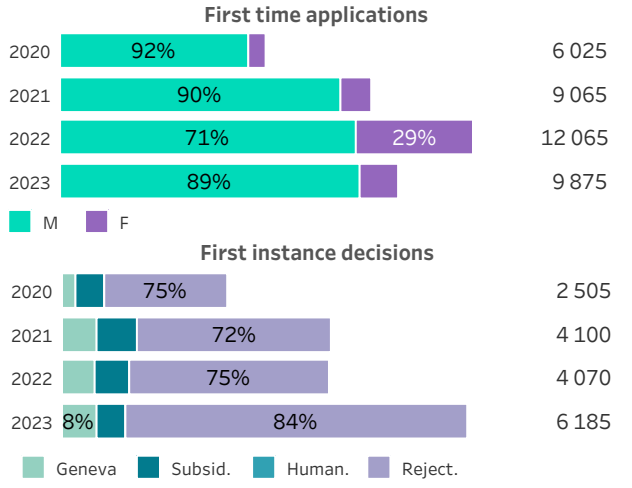
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



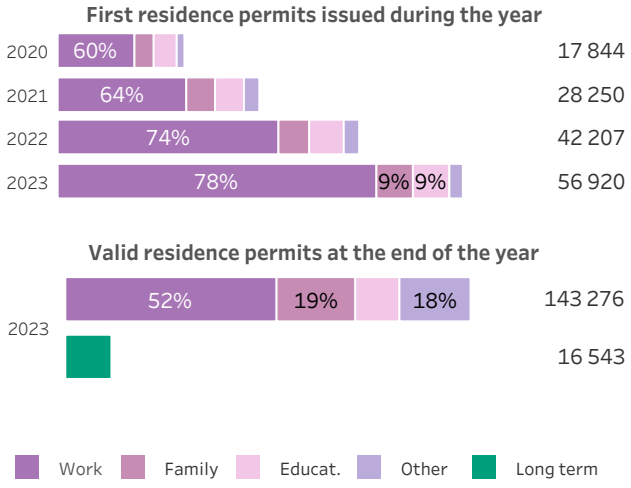
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



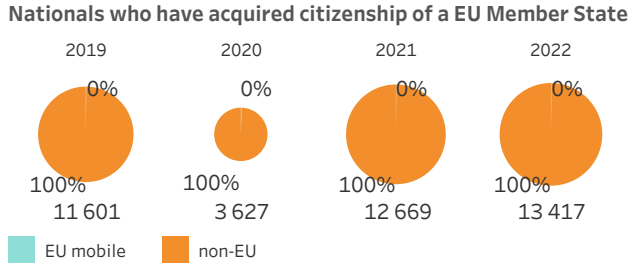
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

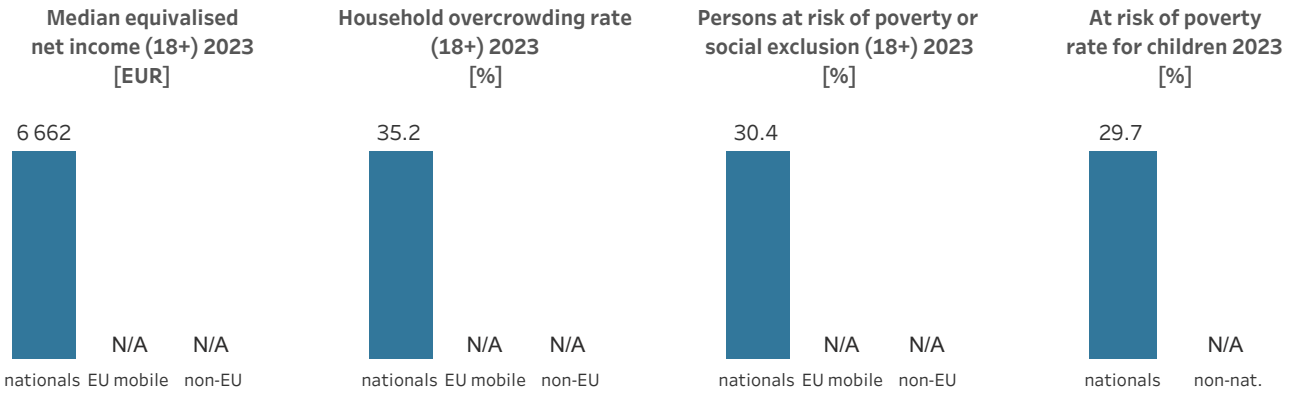


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

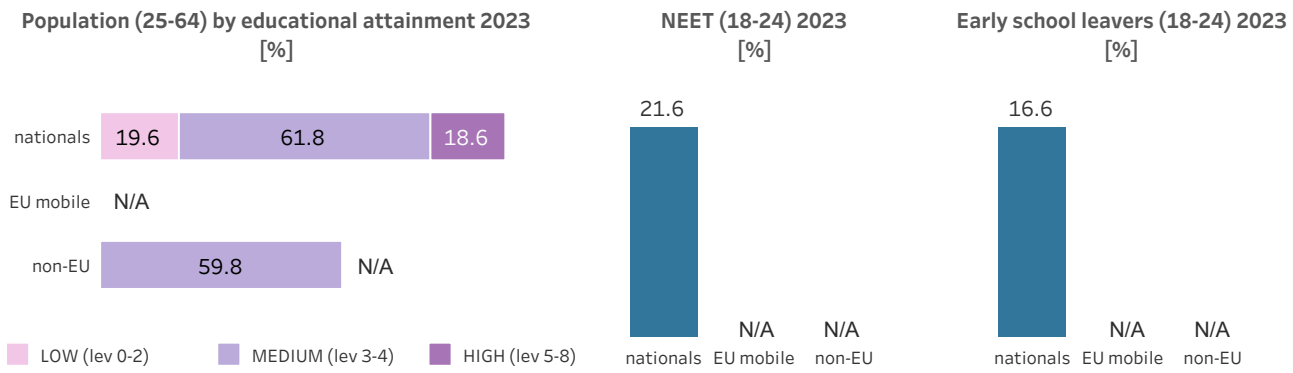


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

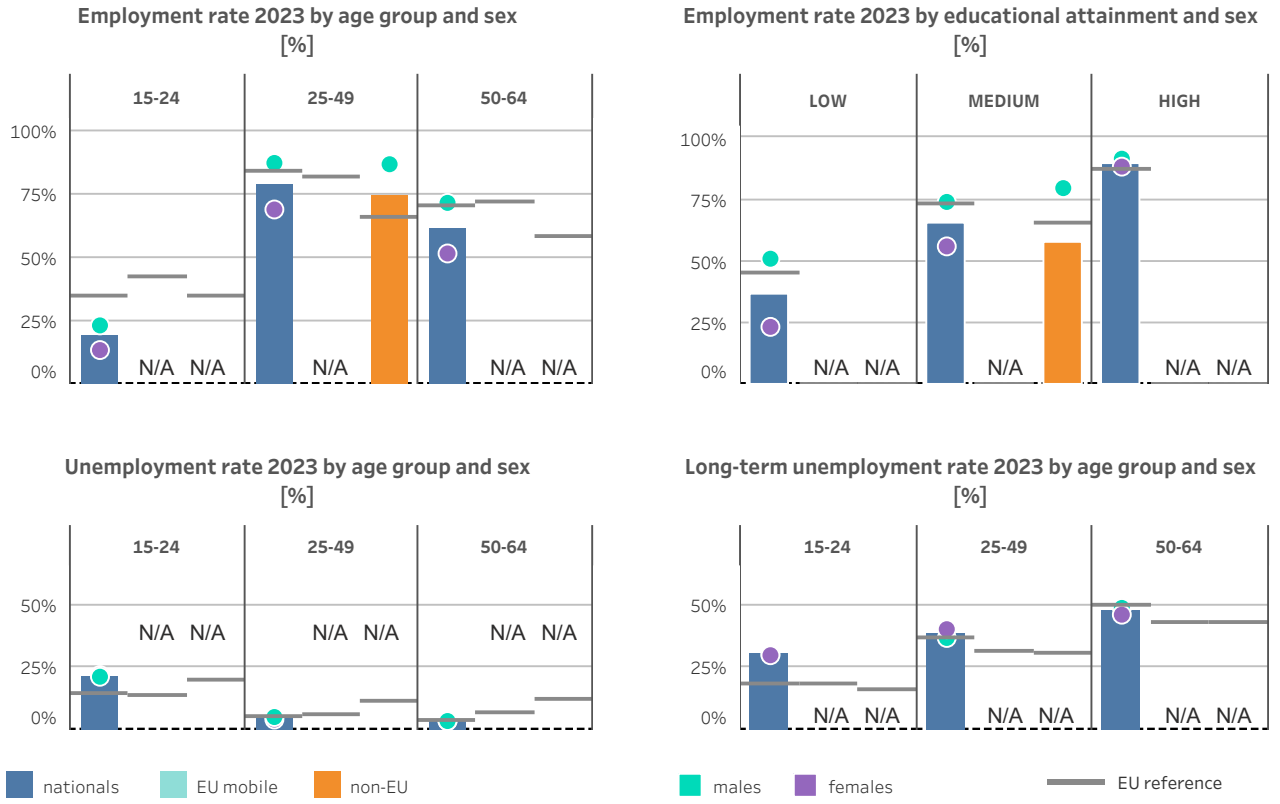
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)



EDUCATION (Eurostat)



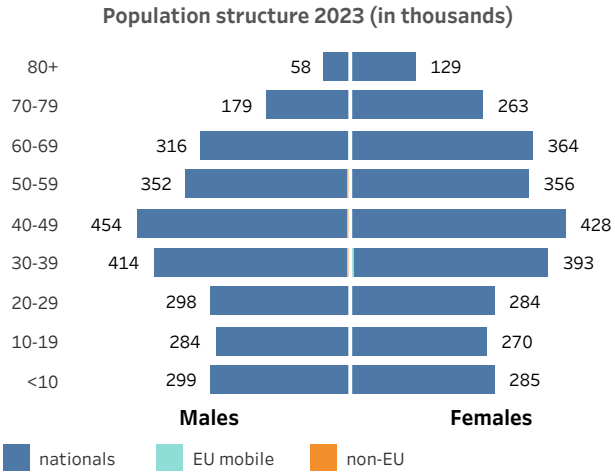
LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



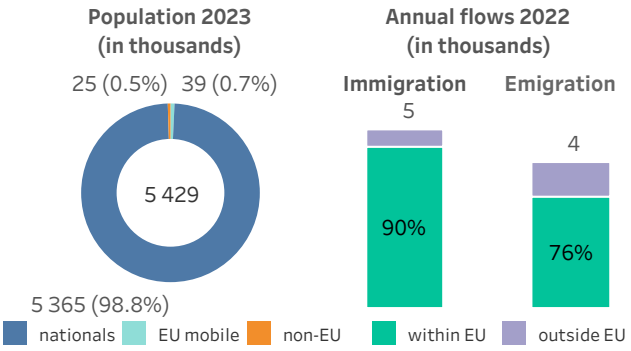
SLOVAKIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

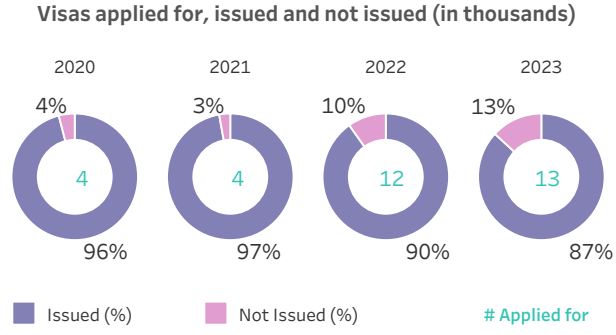
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



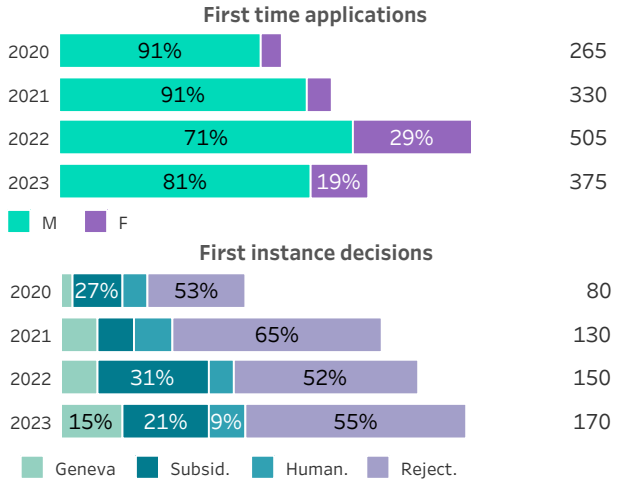
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



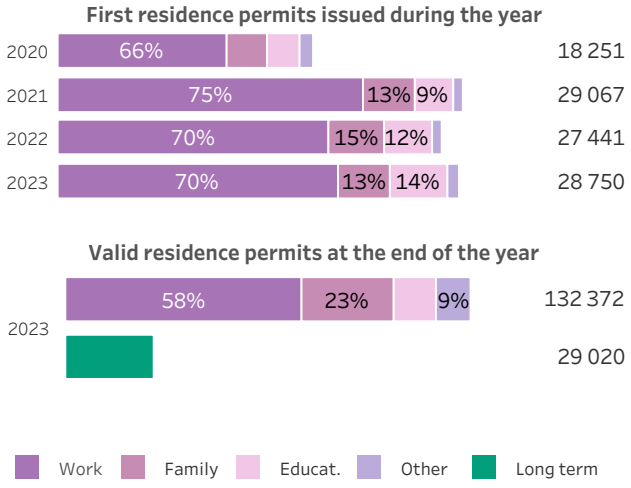
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



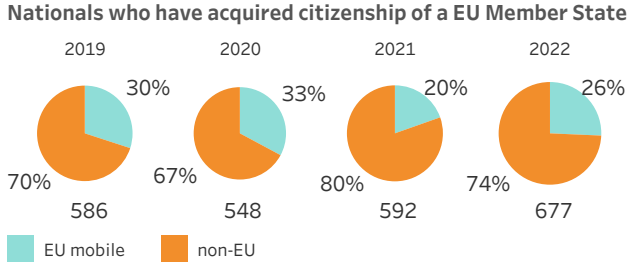
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



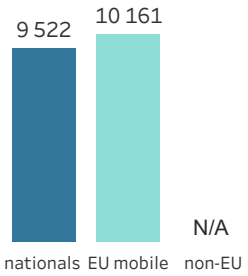
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



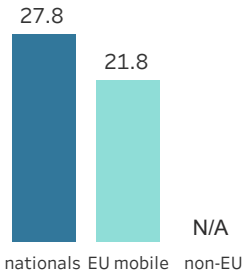
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

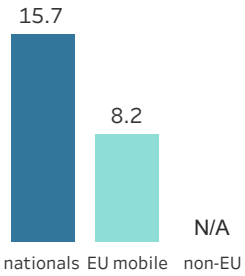
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



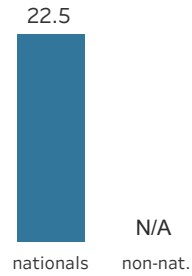
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

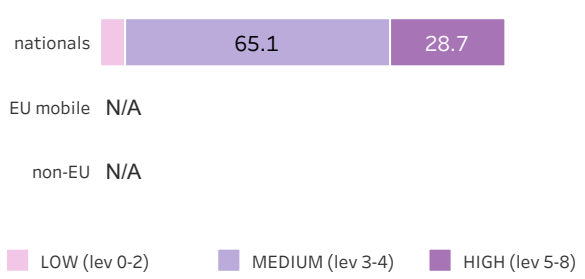


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

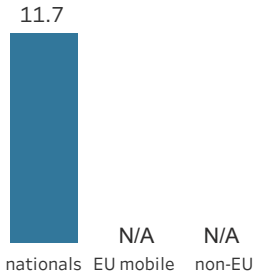


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

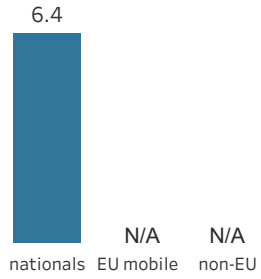
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

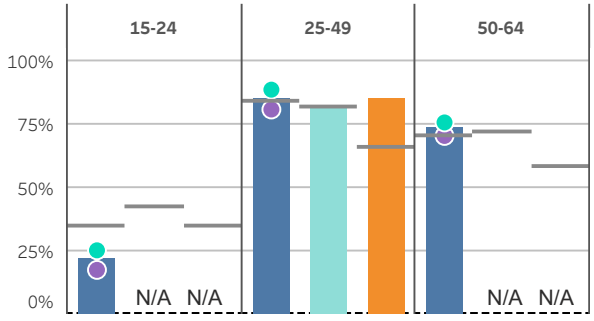


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

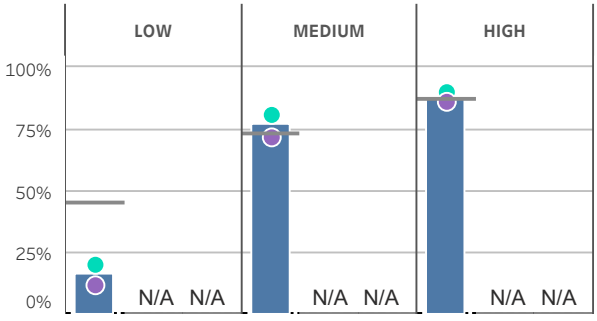


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

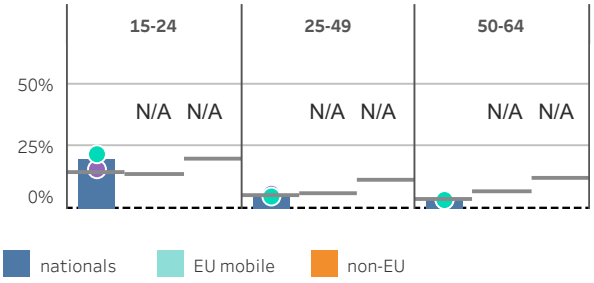
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



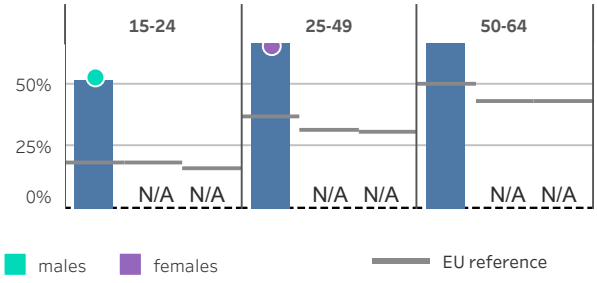
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



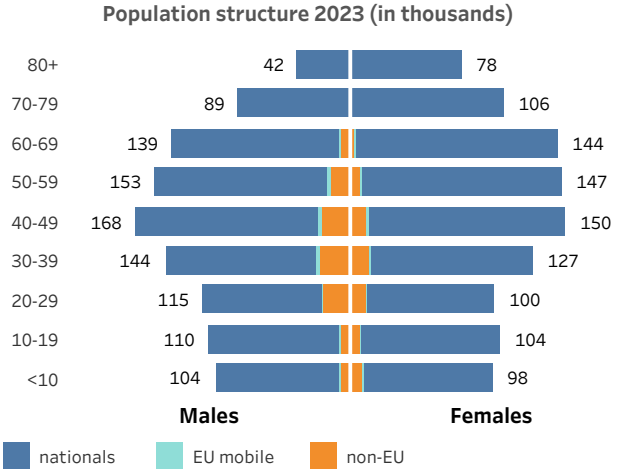
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



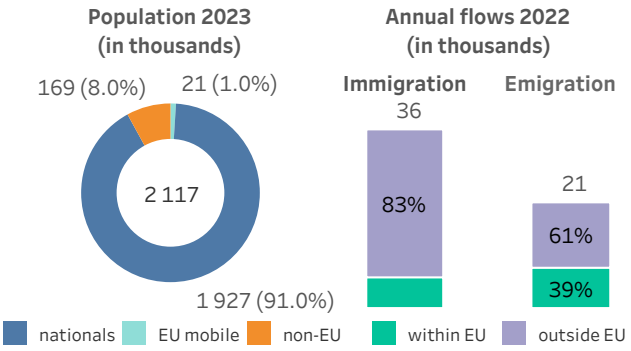
SLOVENIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

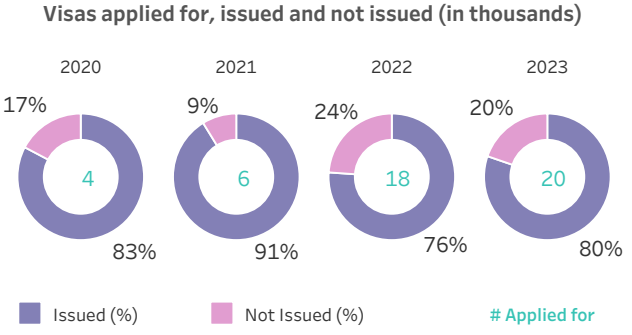
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



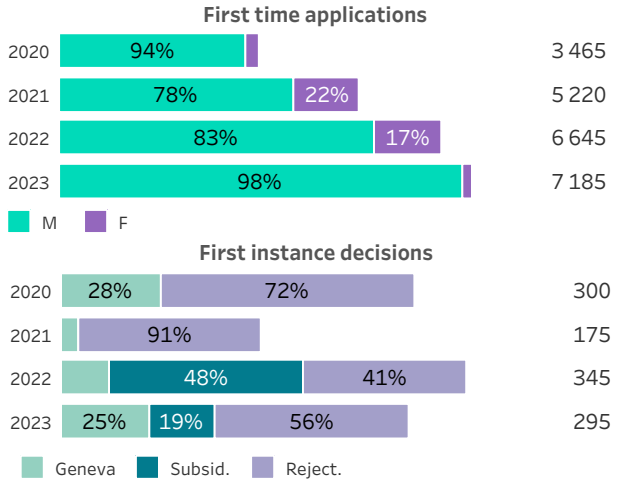
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



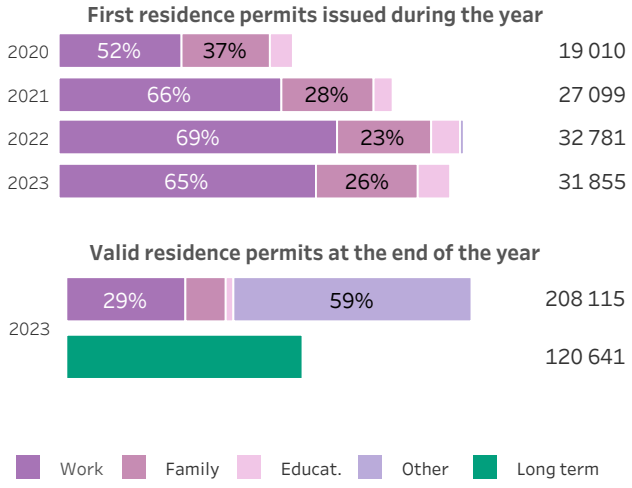
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



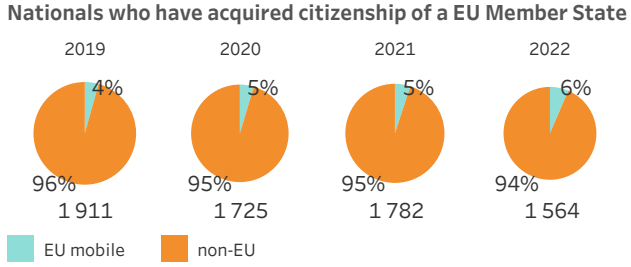
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



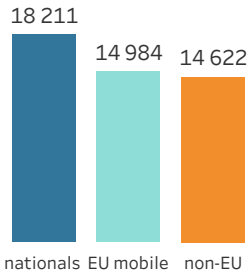
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)



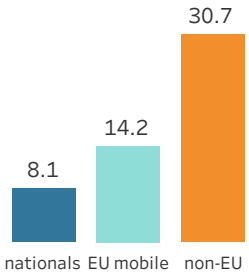
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

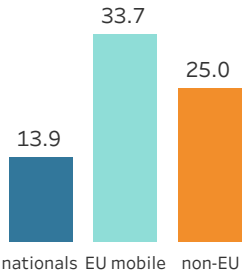
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



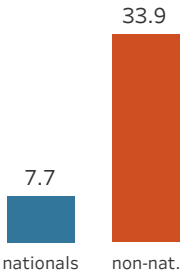
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

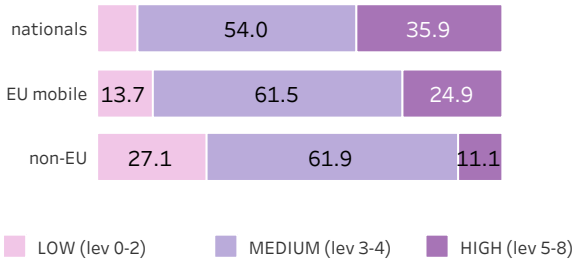


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

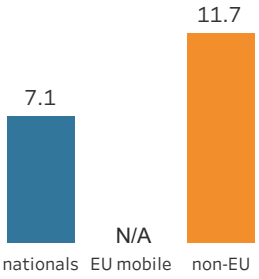


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

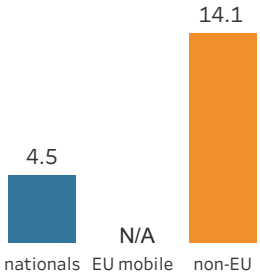
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

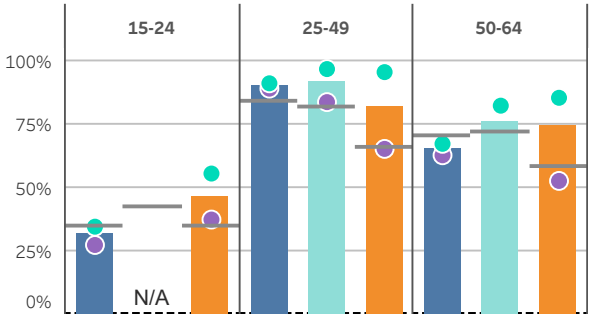


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

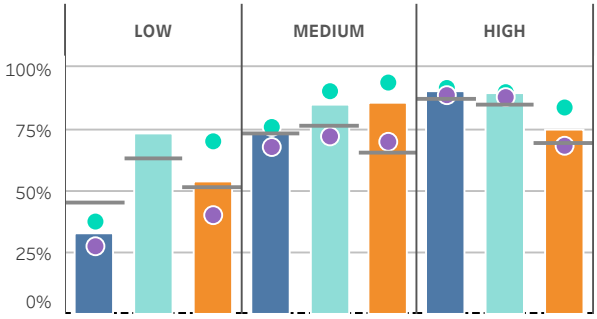


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

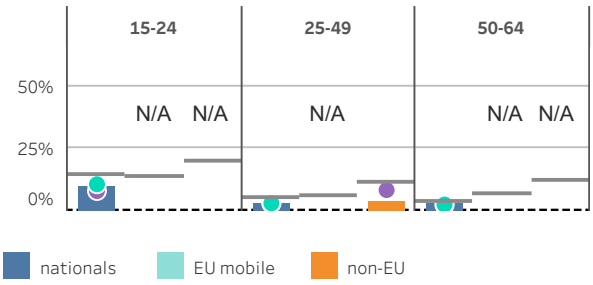
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



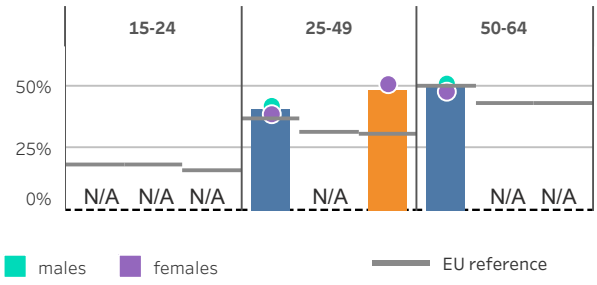
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



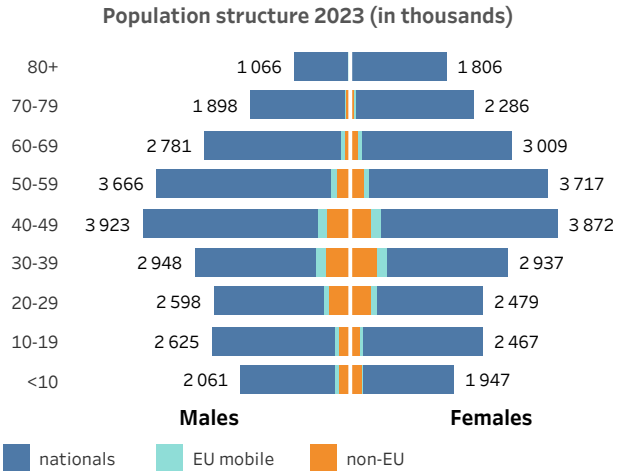
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



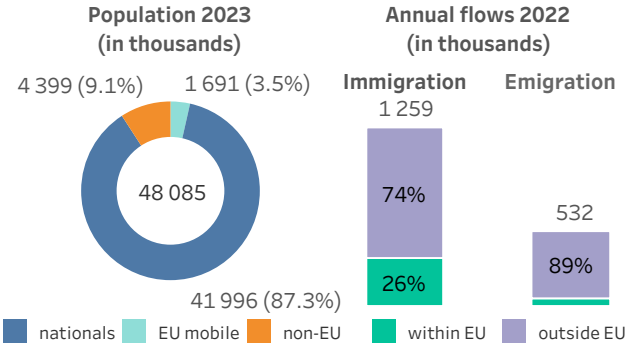
SPAIN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

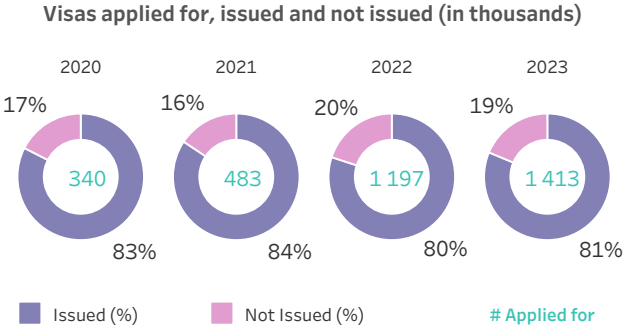
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



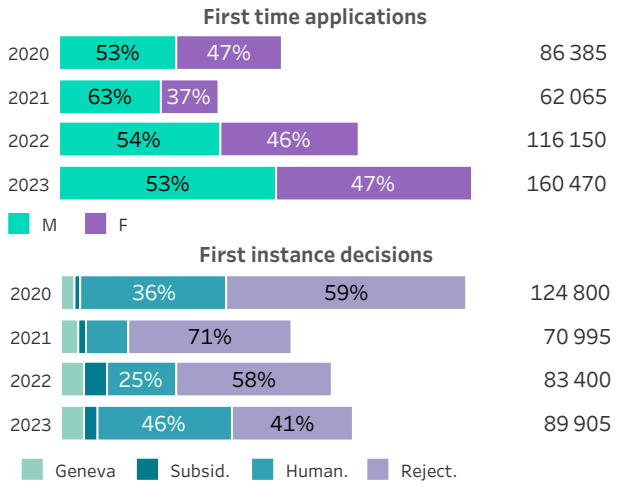
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



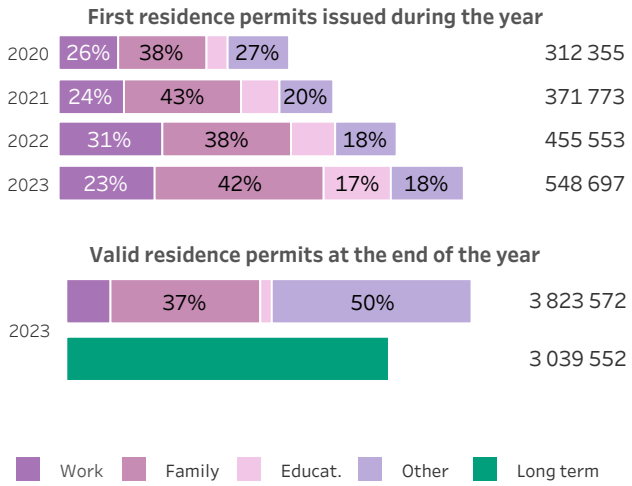
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



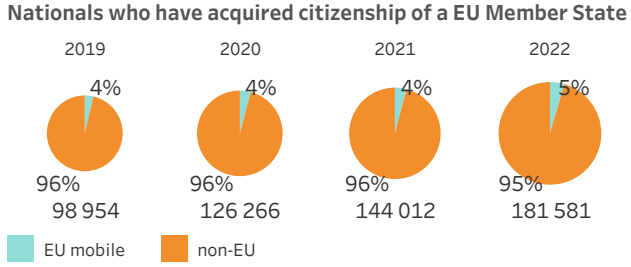
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



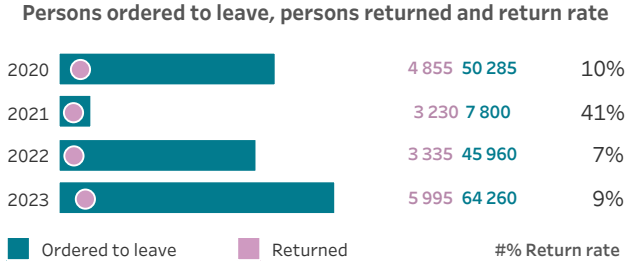
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

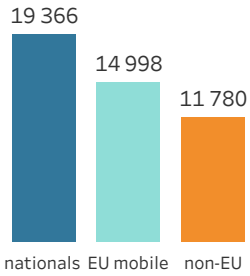


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

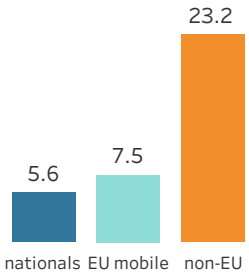


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

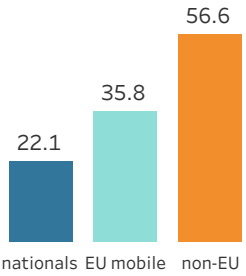
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



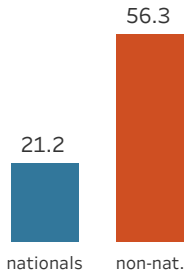
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

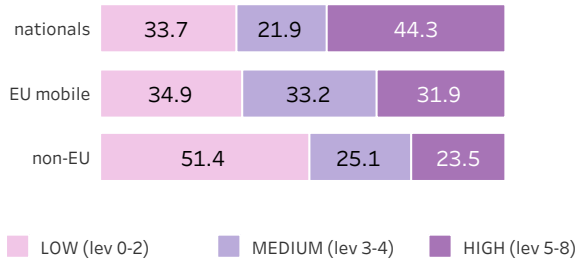


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

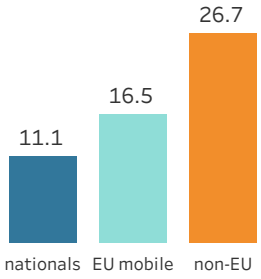


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

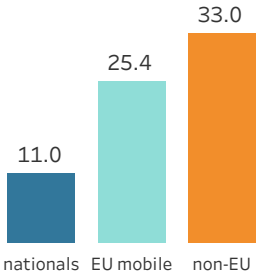
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

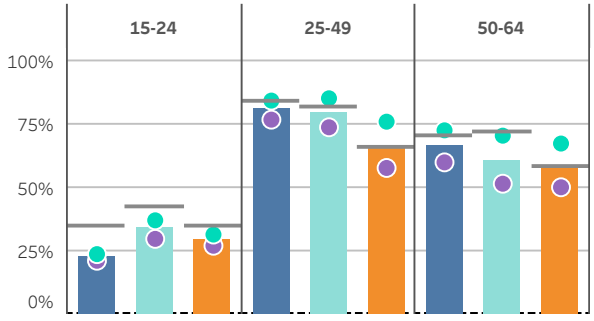


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

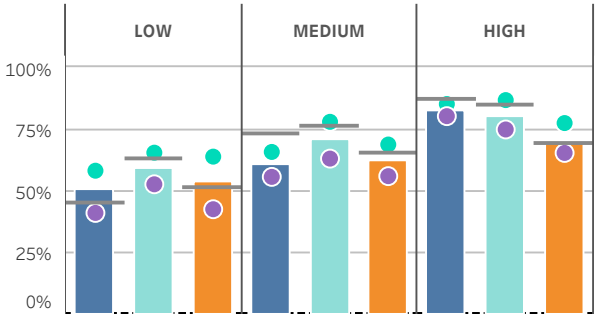


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

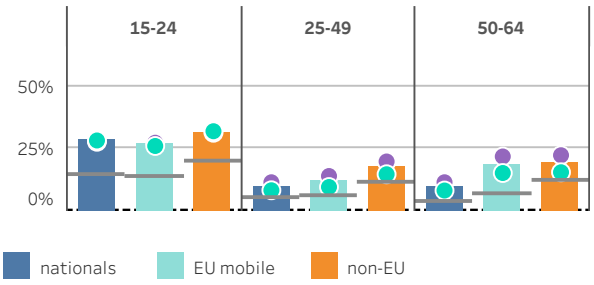
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



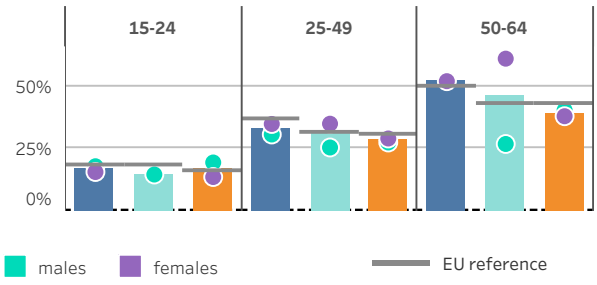
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



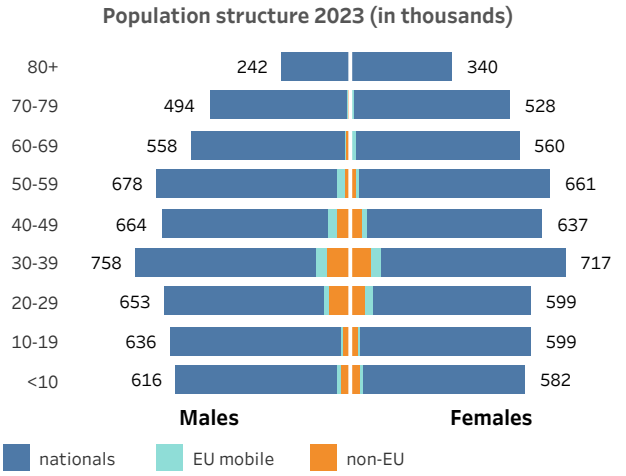
Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



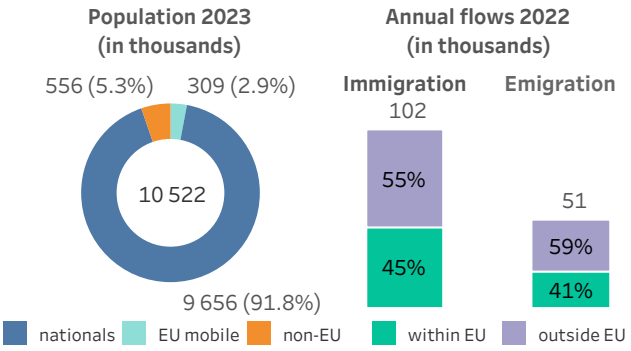
SWEDEN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

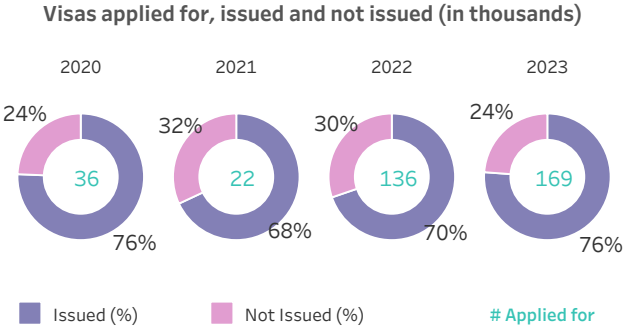
DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



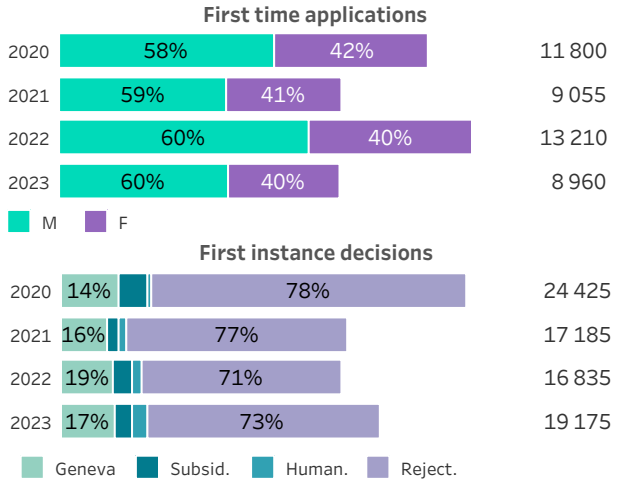
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



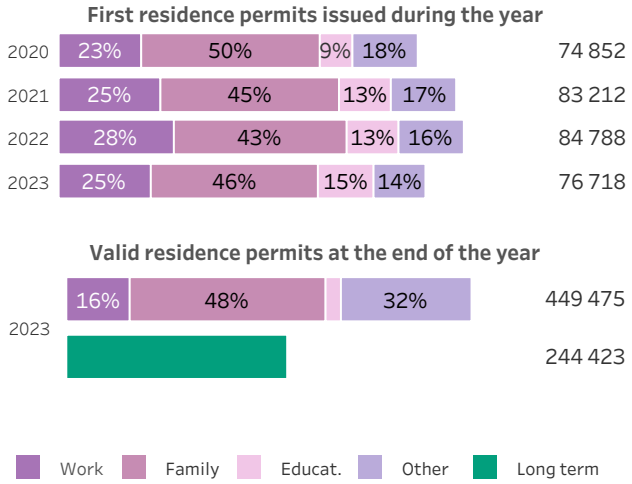
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)



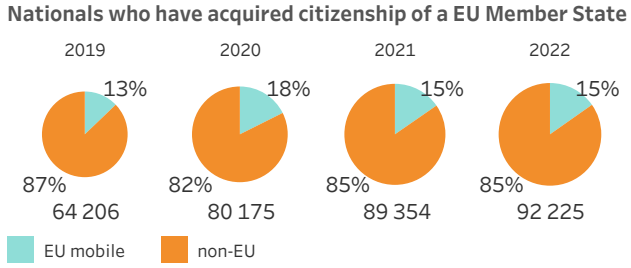
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



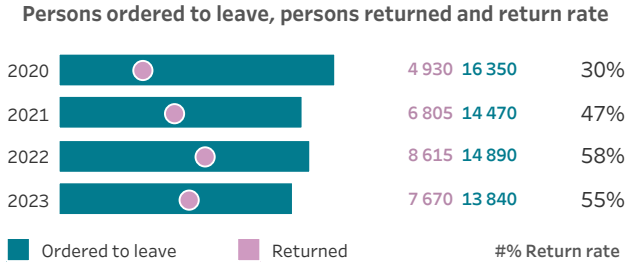
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

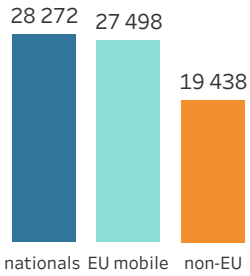


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

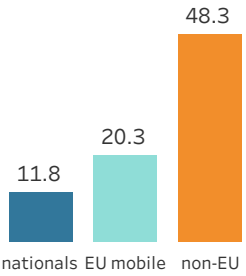


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

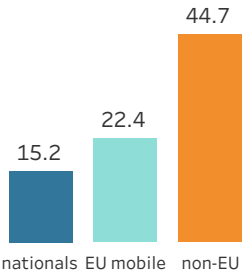
Median equivalised net income (18+) 2023 [EUR]



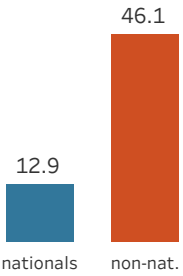
Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2023 [%]



Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) 2023 [%]

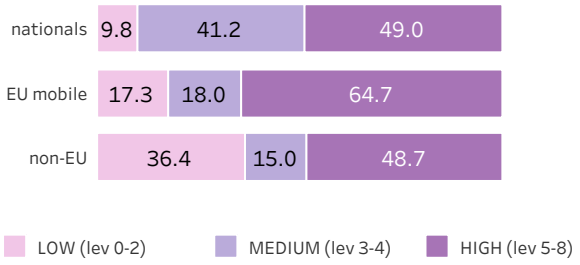


At risk of poverty rate for children 2023 [%]

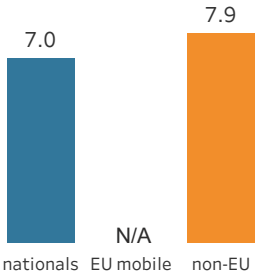


EDUCATION (Eurostat)

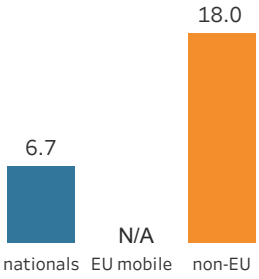
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2023 [%]



NEET (18-24) 2023 [%]

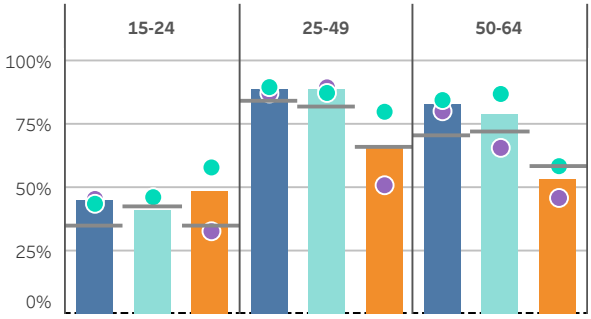


Early school leavers (18-24) 2023 [%]

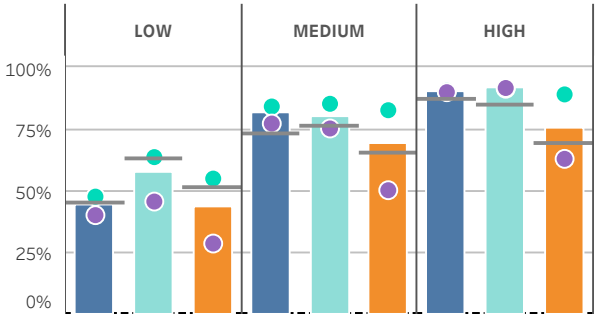


LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

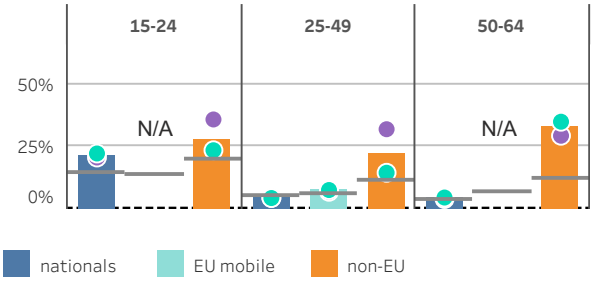
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



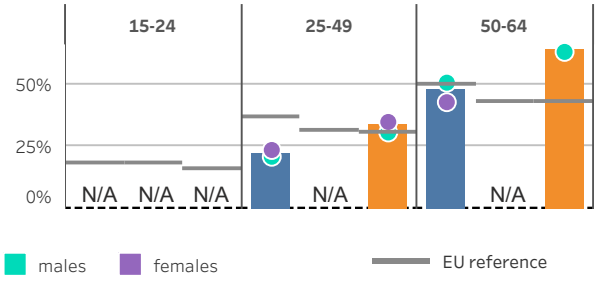
Employment rate 2023 by educational attainment and sex [%]



Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



Long-term unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 13/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 13/11/2024)

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: 24/11/2024 (source last update 16/05/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 02/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 02/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 23/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 18/11/2024)

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 18/11/2024)

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_acq/default/table?lang=en
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 20/11/2024)

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: : 21/11/2024 (last update 23/05/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 20/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/10/2024)

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).
Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_peps05n/default/table?lang=en
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 03/06/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

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 (%).
Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsa_upgan/default/table?lang=en
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/09/2024)

MIGRATION IN **NON EU COUNTRIES/ TERRITORIES**

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 Technical Notes 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 2023. Whenever 2023 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.

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 - 2023

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 2023. 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 2023 and 2050 according to the medium fertility variant scenario

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs - 2023

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 Working-age 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 2023 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 2022 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 2023 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 2023 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.

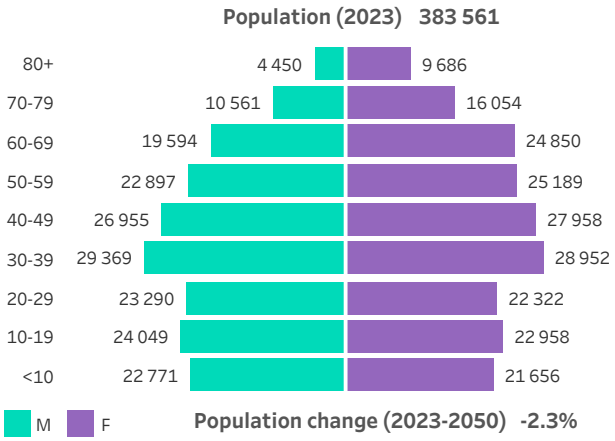
For countries/territories factsheets, the chart shows the indicator disaggregated by possible dimensions.
For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the value of the indicator is shown for the top and bottom two countries within the region.
See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions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

MIGRATION IN **EUROPE (NON-EU)**

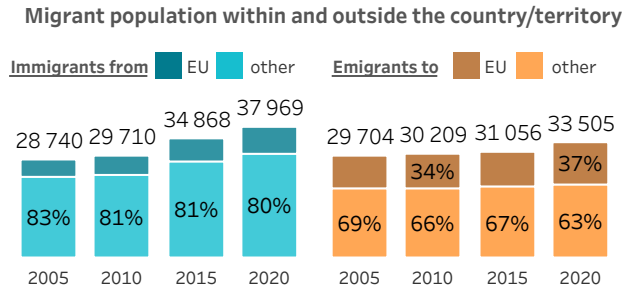
EUROPE (NON-EU)

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

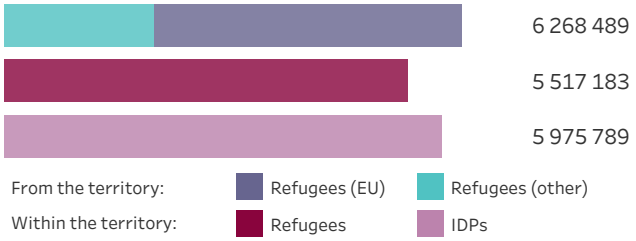
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



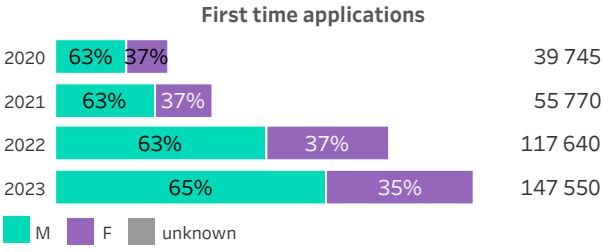
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

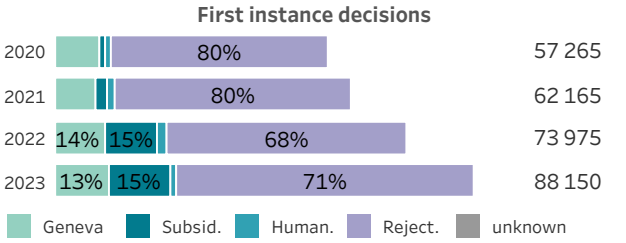


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

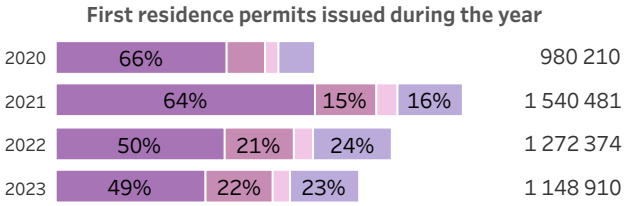


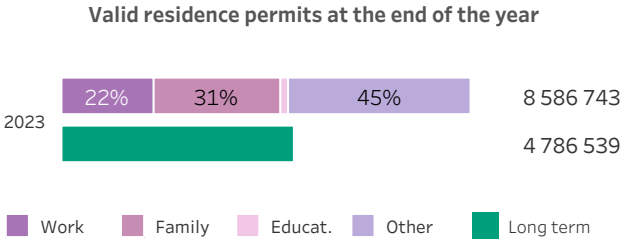
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



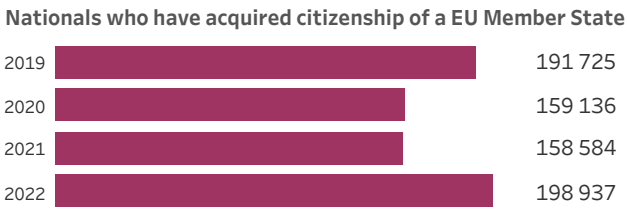


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

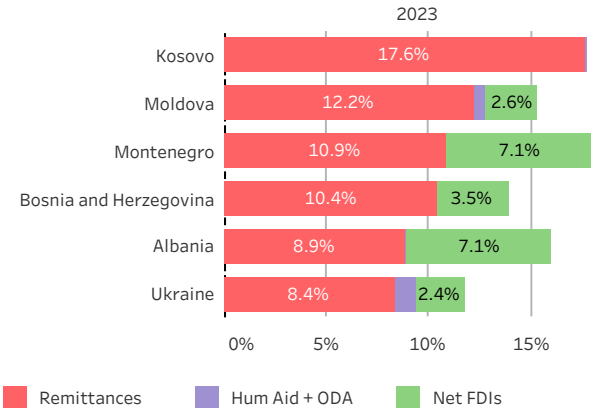
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 1.8 Albania	[1] 99.5 Cayman Islands	[1] 2.11 Norway	[1] 2.1 Switzerland
[2] 2.0 Kosovo	[2] 99.1 Liechtenstein	[2] 2.02 Switzerland	[2] 2.0 Monaco
[14] 2.8 Türkiye	[21] 13.3 Russia	[21] -0.69 Ukraine	[21] -1.0 Bosnia and Herzegovina
[15] 3.2 Ukraine	[22] 10.9 Ukraine	[22] -1.10 Russia	[22] -1.0 Belarus

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

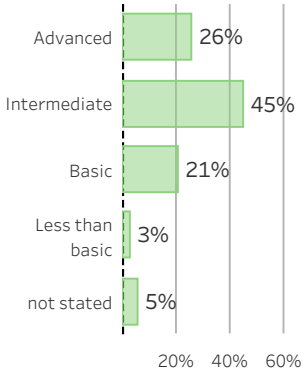
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Albania	[1] 90 501 $ Norway	[1] 15% Liechtenstein	[1] 1.6 San Marino
[2] 0.0% Belarus	[2] 82 914 $ Switzerland	[2] 43% Moldova	[2] 2.3 Norway
[15] 2.0% Montenegro	[17] 15 670 $ Moldova	[22] 100% Gibraltar	[20] 13.8 British Virgin Islands
[16] 2.7% North Macedonia	[18] 13 547 $ Kosovo	[23] 100% Monaco	[21] 14.5 Moldova

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 3.7% Iceland	[1] 7.1% Iceland
[2] 5.3% Belarus	[2] 6.3% Moldova
[12] 22.4% Türkiye	[19] 1.9% Andorra
[13] 23.6% Albania	[20] 1.2% Monaco

Working age population by education level

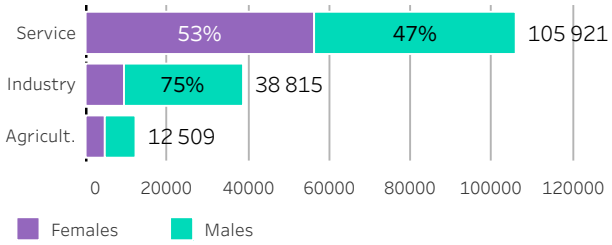


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 74.4% Iceland (70.1% women, 78.5% men)
[2] 72.7% Moldova (72.2% women, 73.4% men)
[12] 52.6% North Macedonia (42.6% women, 62.8% men)
[13] 50.0% Bosnia and Herzegovina (40.5% women, 59.9% 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 - 2023

[1] 72.1% Iceland (68.4% women, 75.7% men)
[2] 71.6% Moldova (71.3% women, 71.9% men)
[12] 45.7% North Macedonia (37.3% women, 54.3% men)
[13] 44.1% Bosnia and Herzegovina (34.7% women, 53.9% men)

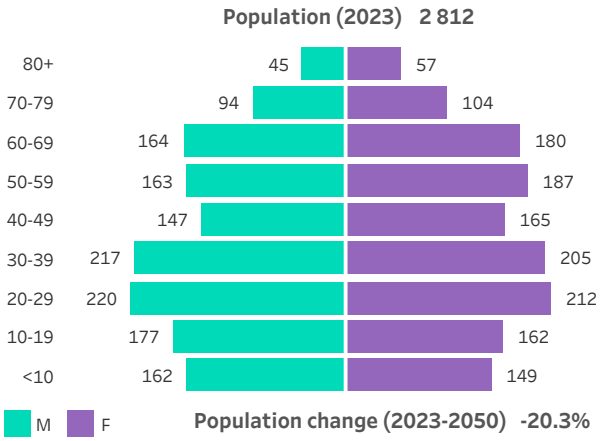
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 1.6% Moldova (1.2% women, 2.1% men)
[2] 3.3% Russia (3.3% women, 3.3% men)
[12] 13.1% North Macedonia (11.7% women, 14.0% men)
[13] 15.3% Montenegro (14.7% women, 15.7% men)

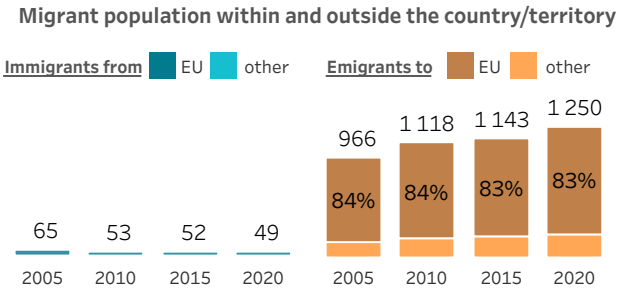
ALBANIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

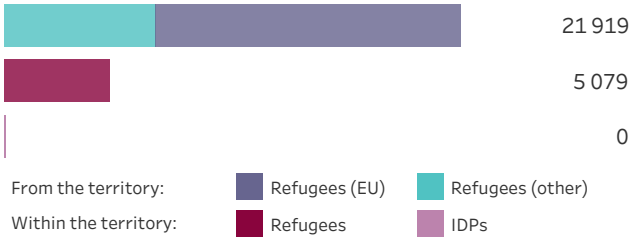
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



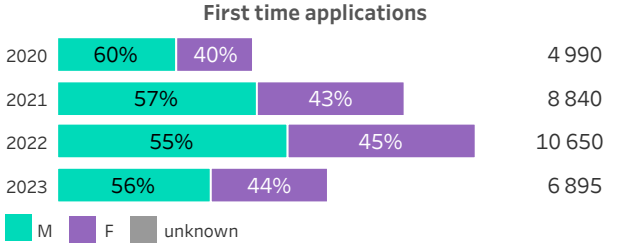
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

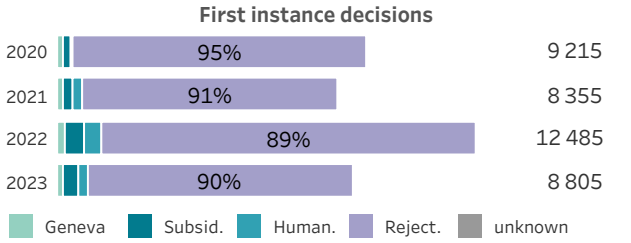


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

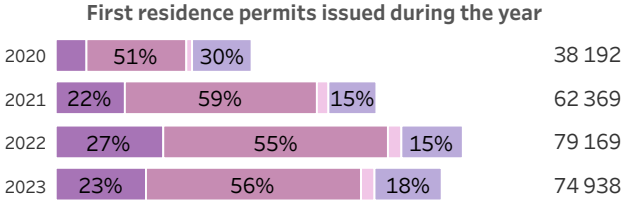


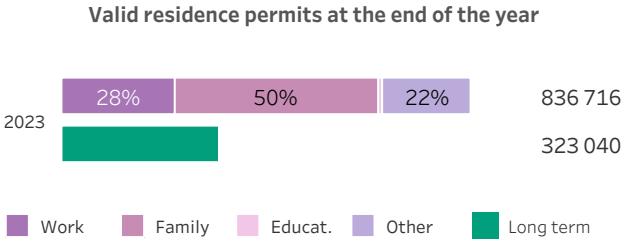
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



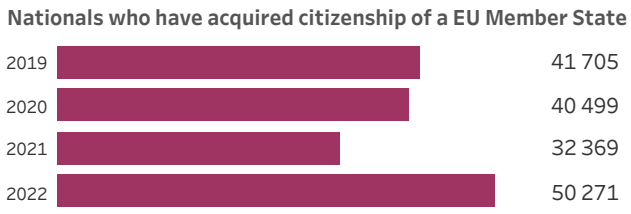


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



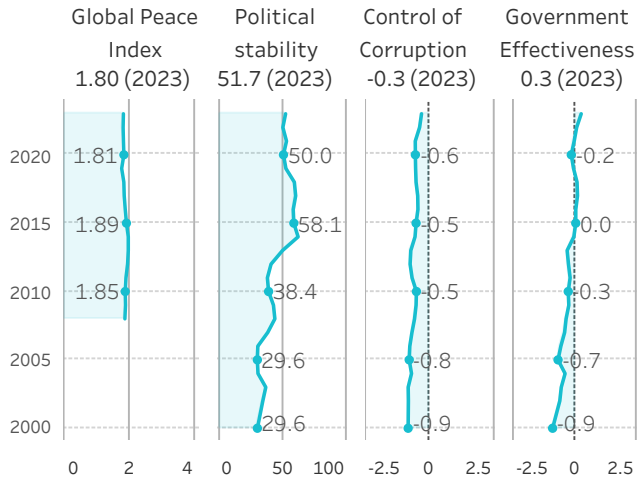


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

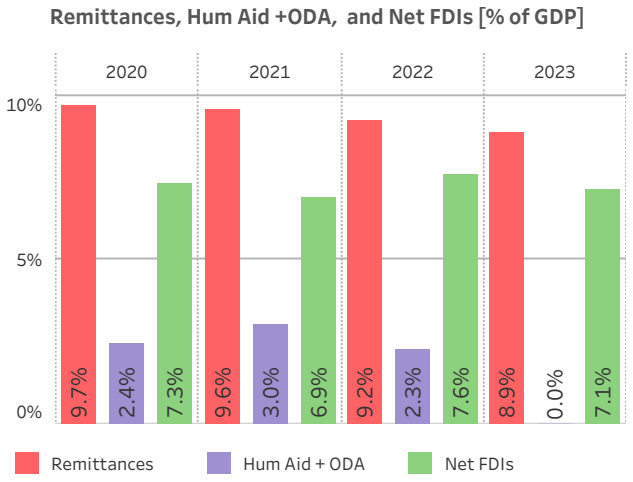


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

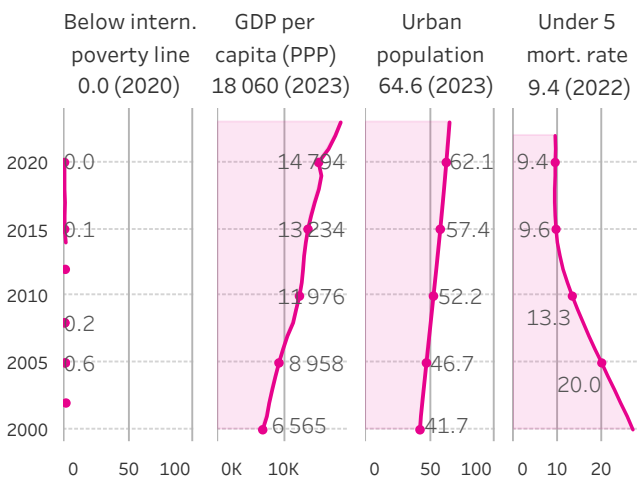
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



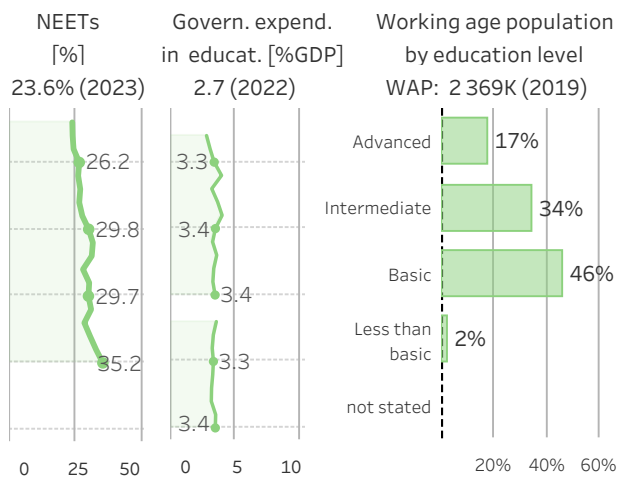
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



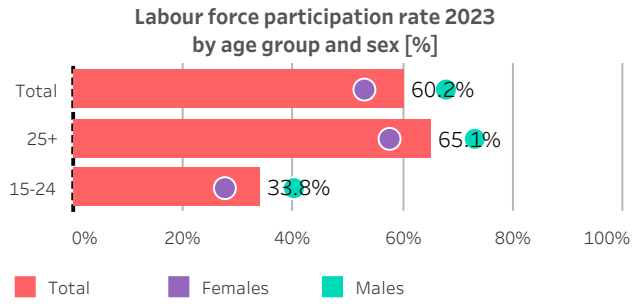
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

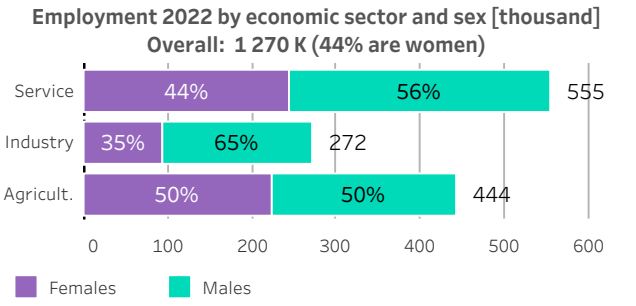


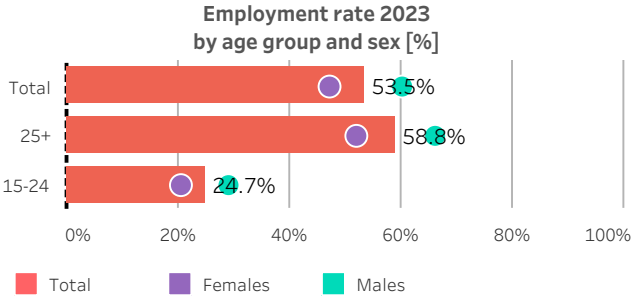
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

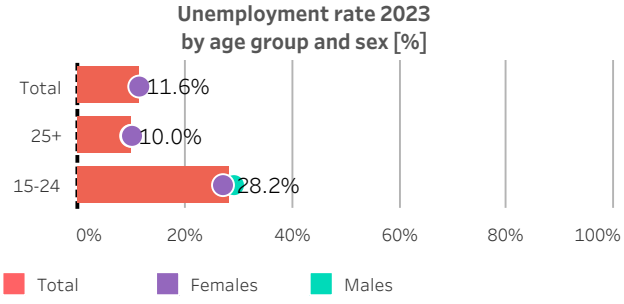


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







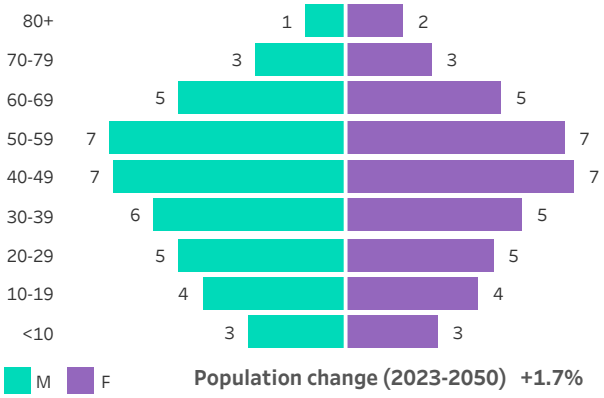


ANDORRA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

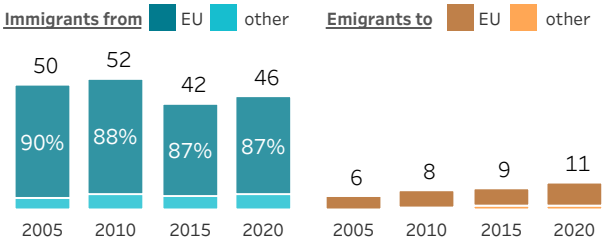
Population (2023) 81



Population change (2023-2050) +1.7%

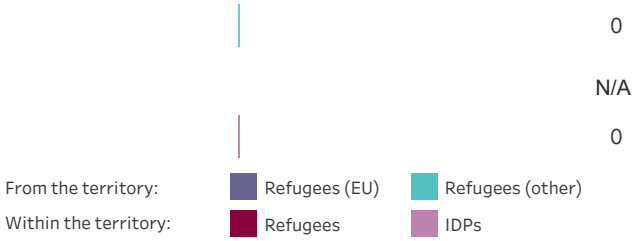
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



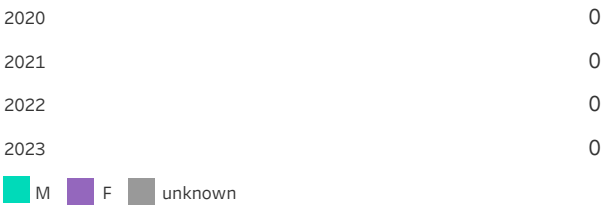
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

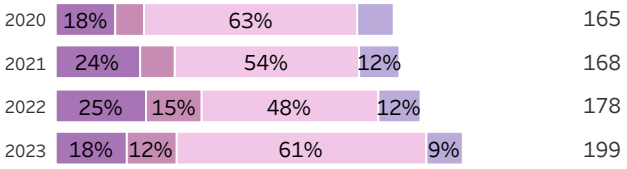
First time applications



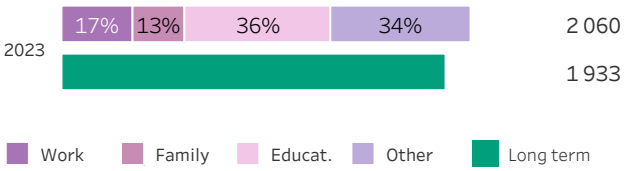
First instance decisions

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



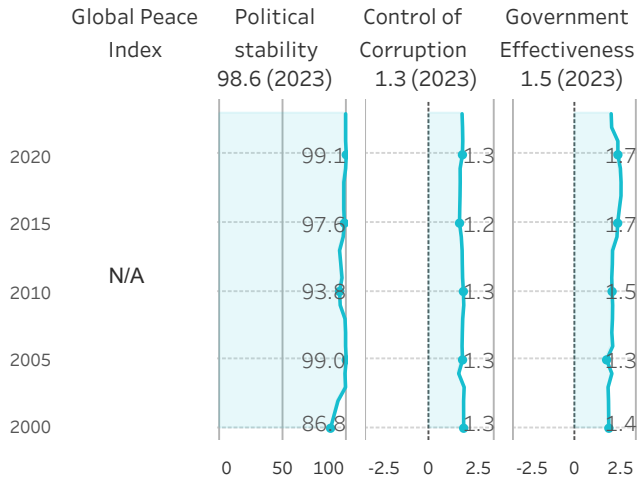
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

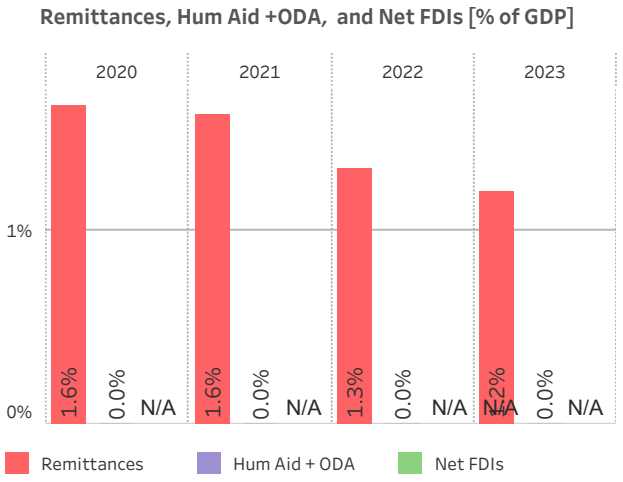
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

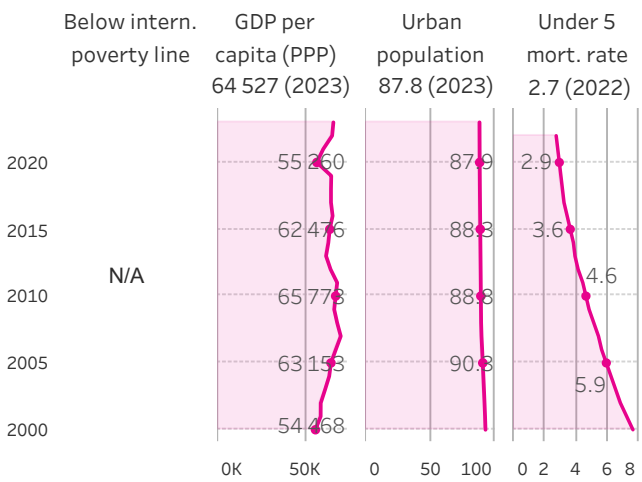
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



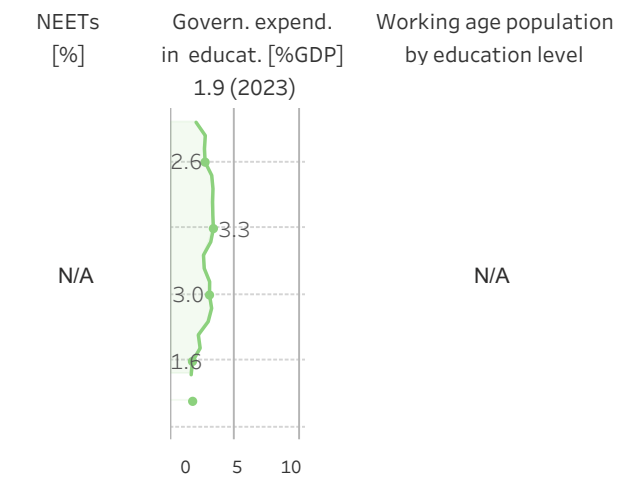
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

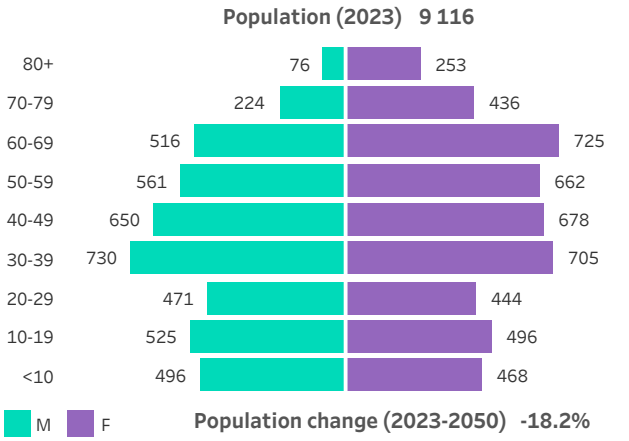
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

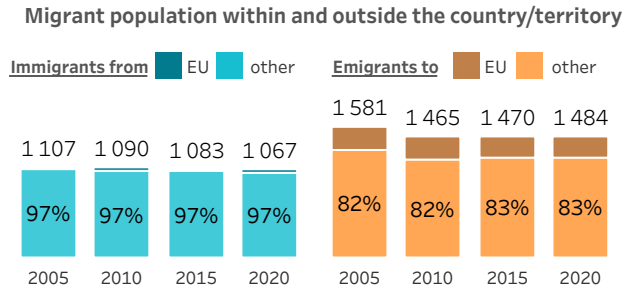
BELARUS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

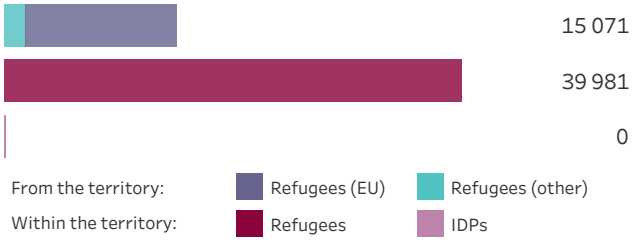
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



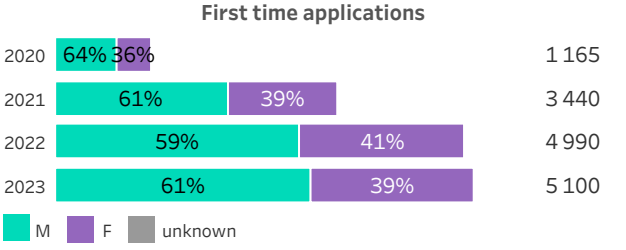
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

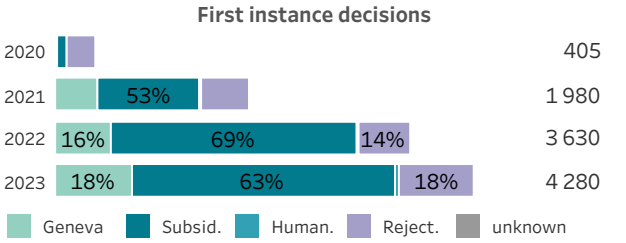


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

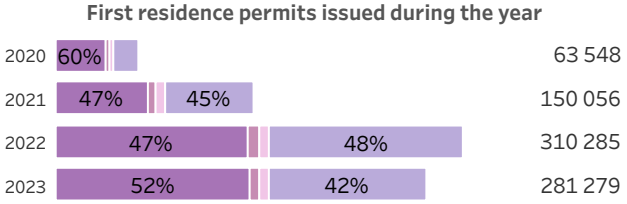


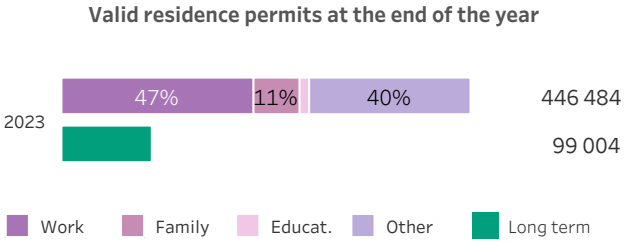
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



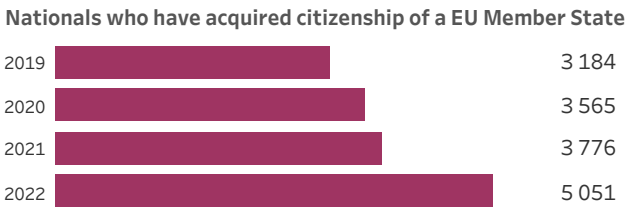


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

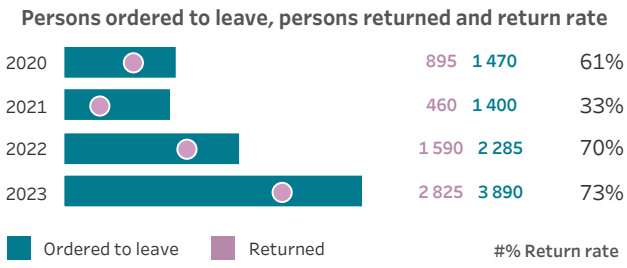




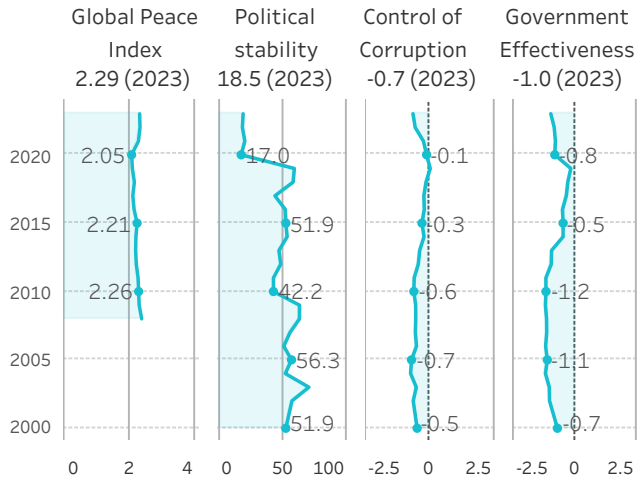
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



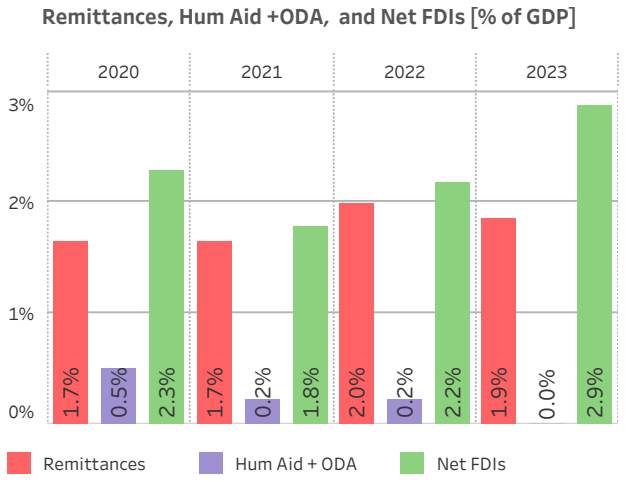
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



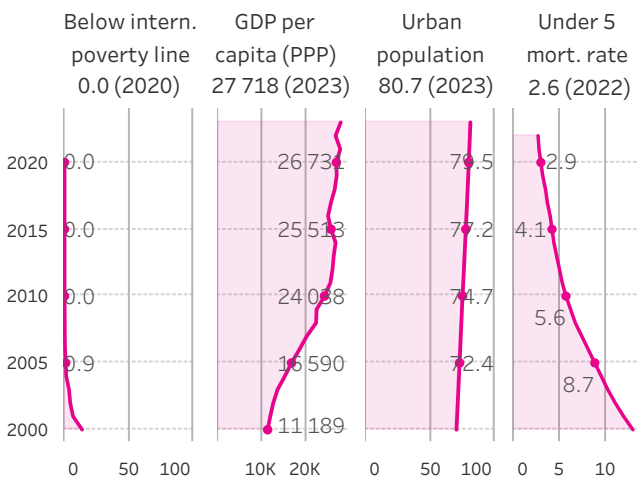
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



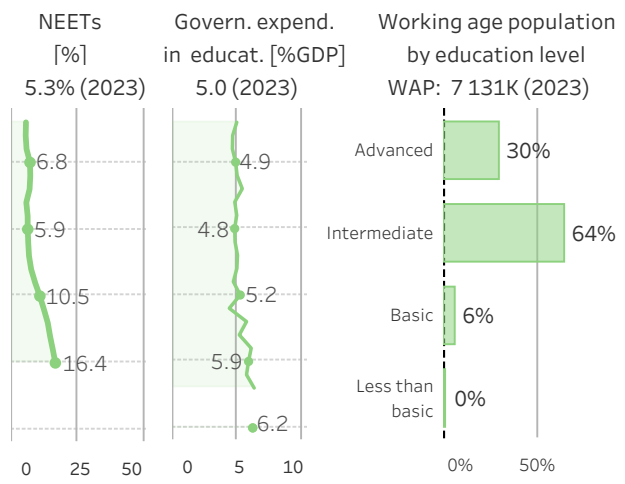
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



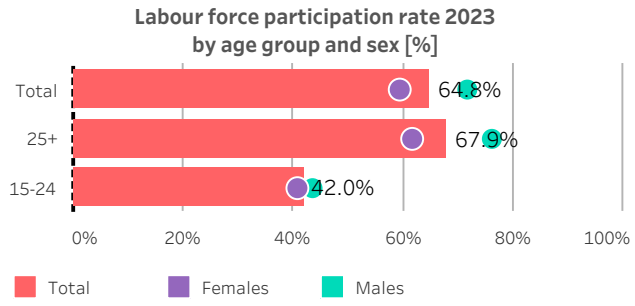
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

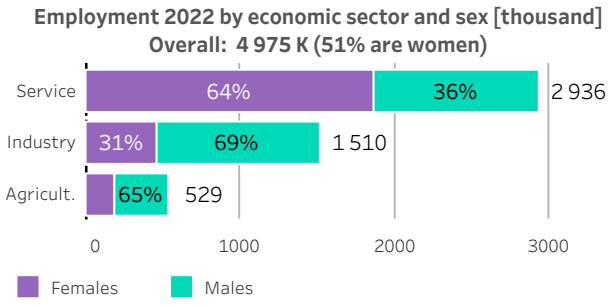


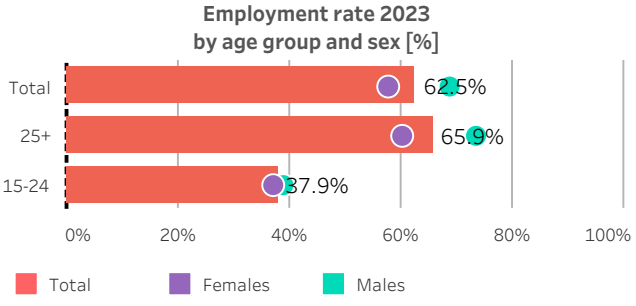
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

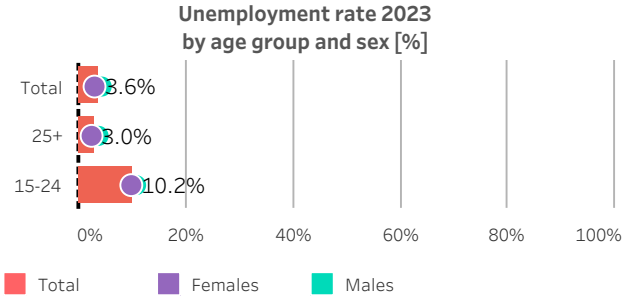


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





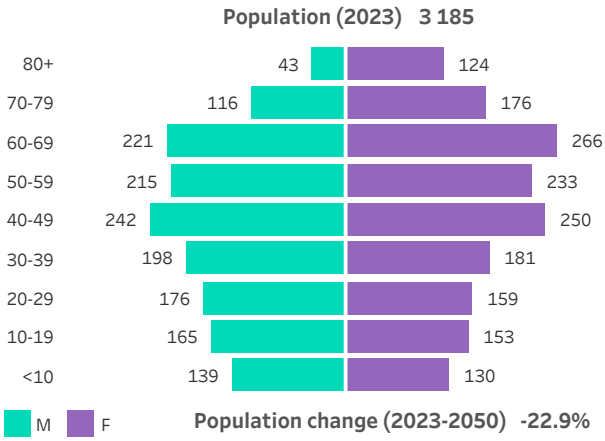




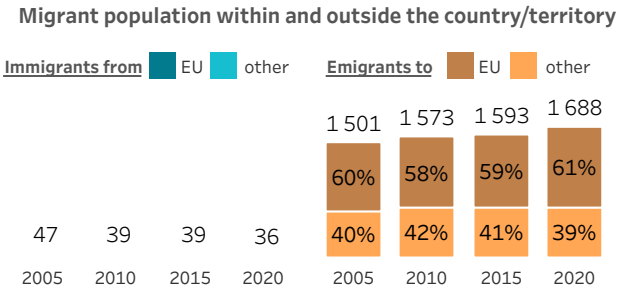
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

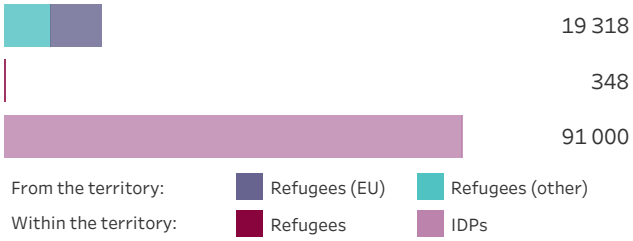
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



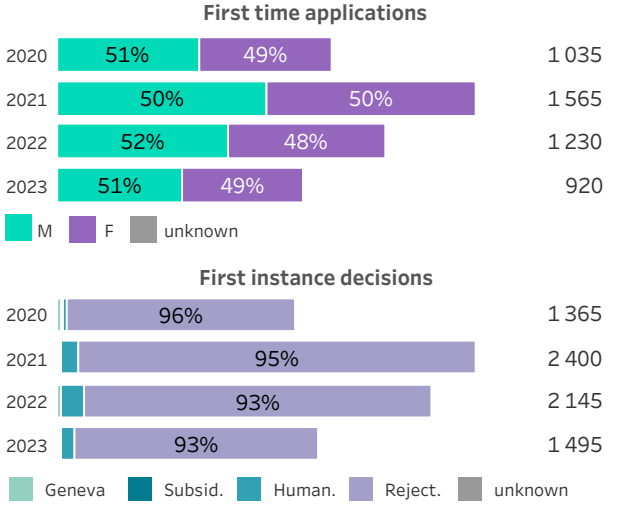
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



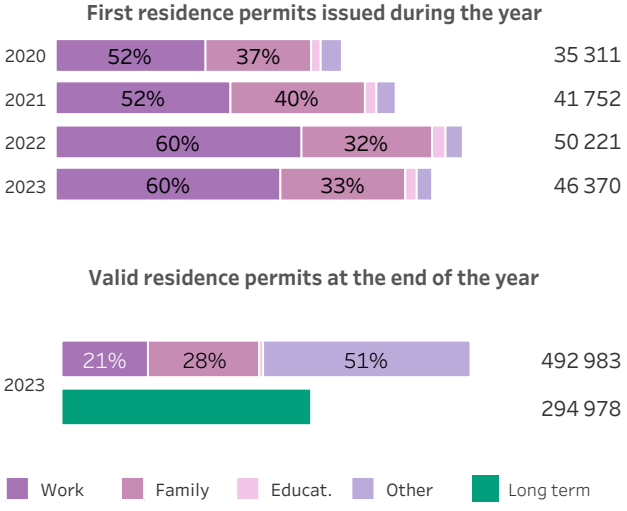
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



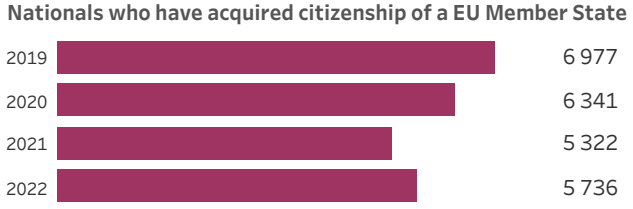
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

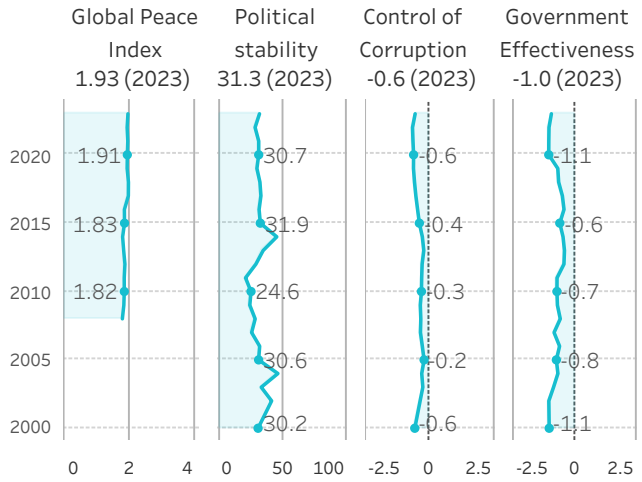


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

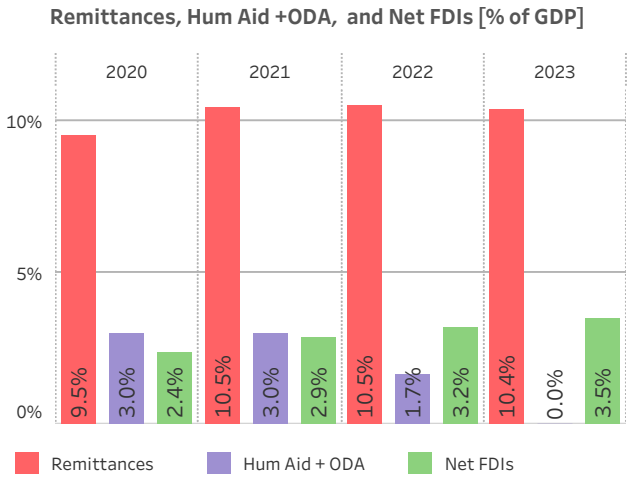


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

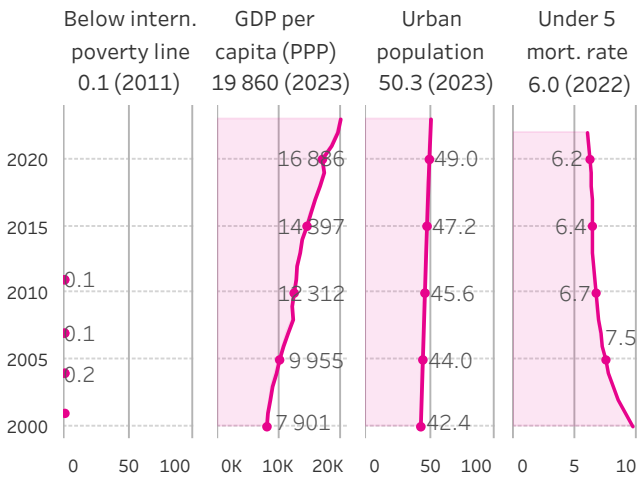
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



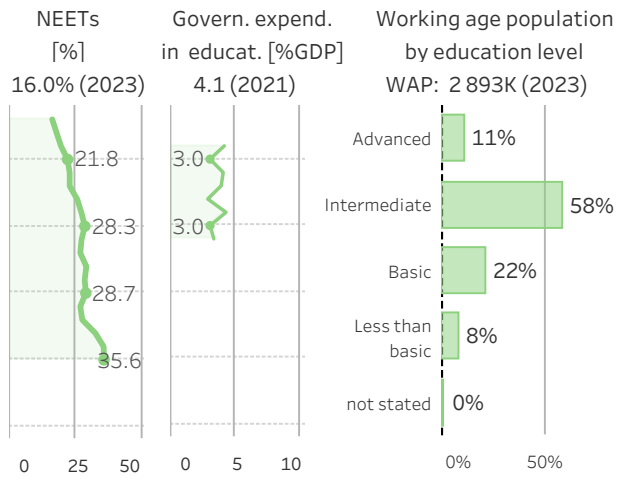
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



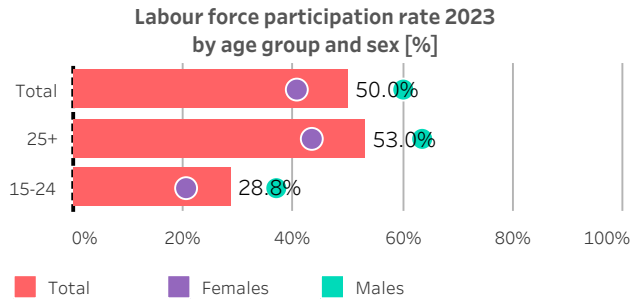
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

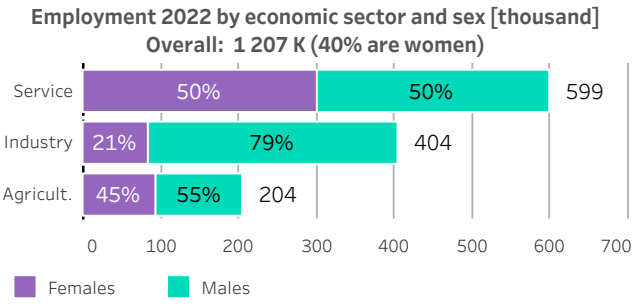


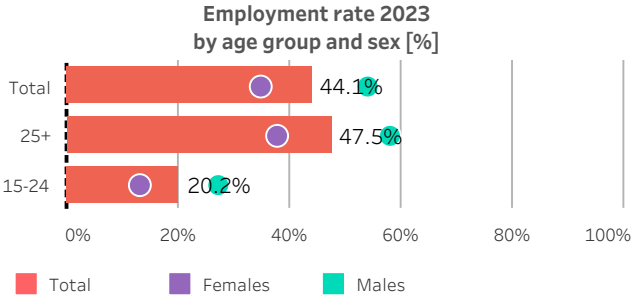
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

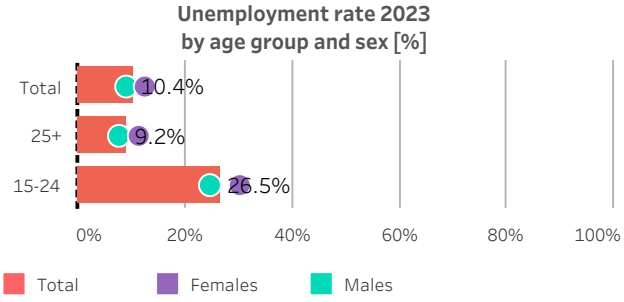


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





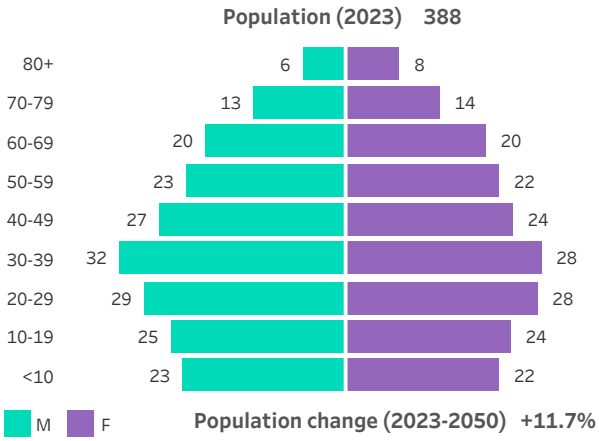




ICELAND

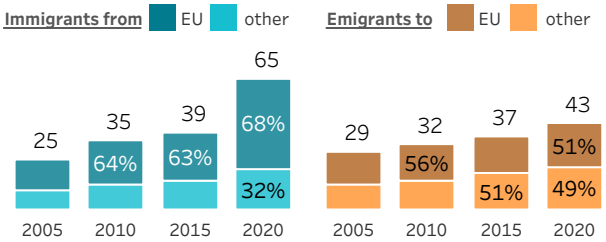
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



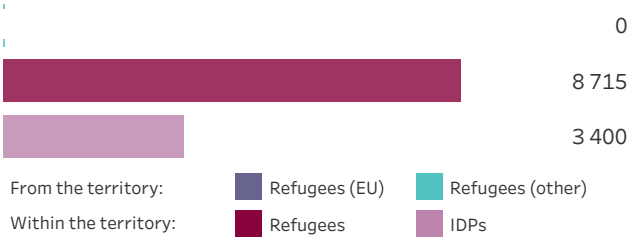
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



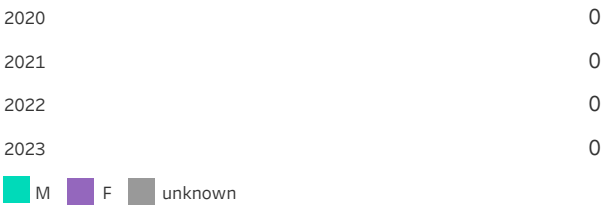
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

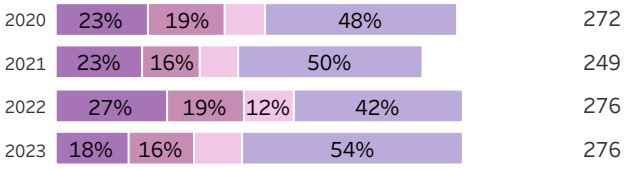
First time applications



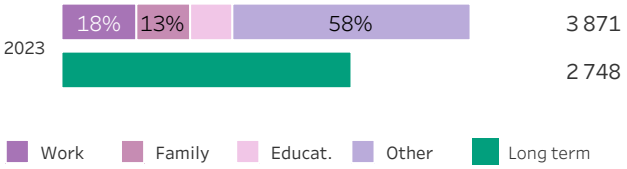
First instance decisions

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



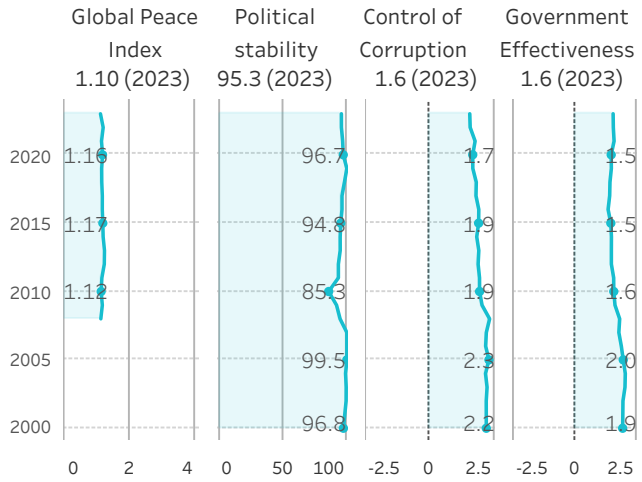
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

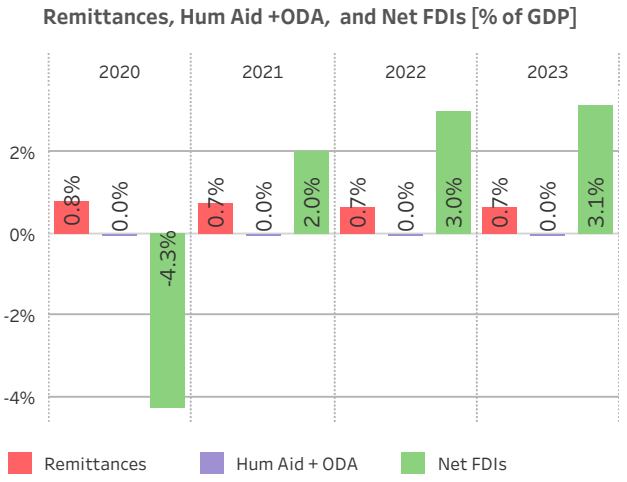
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

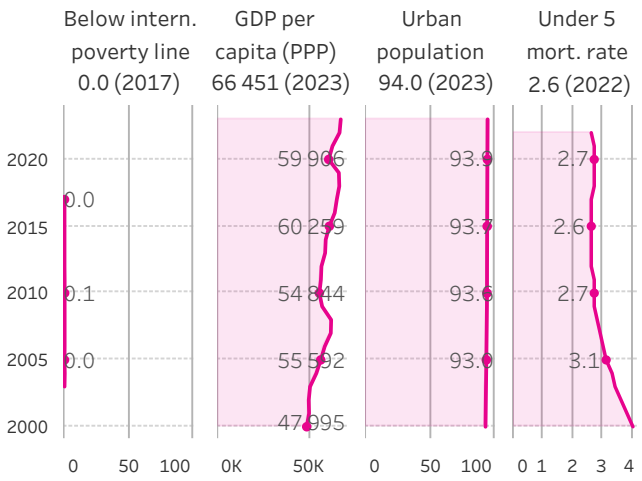
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



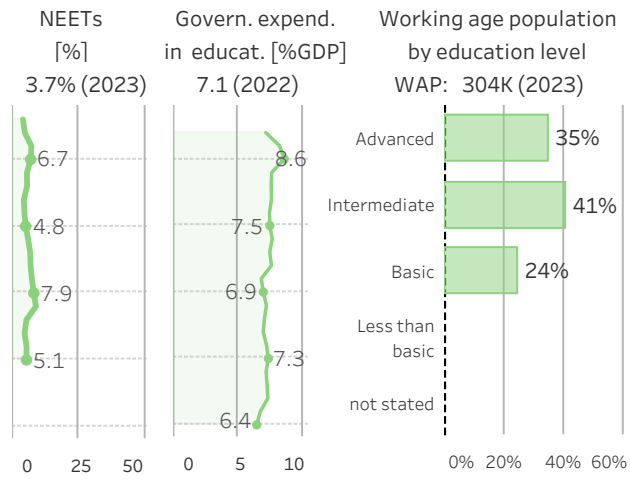
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



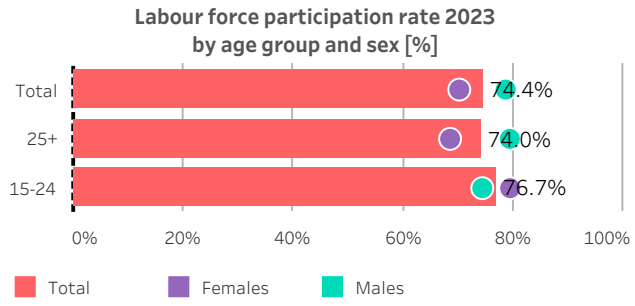
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

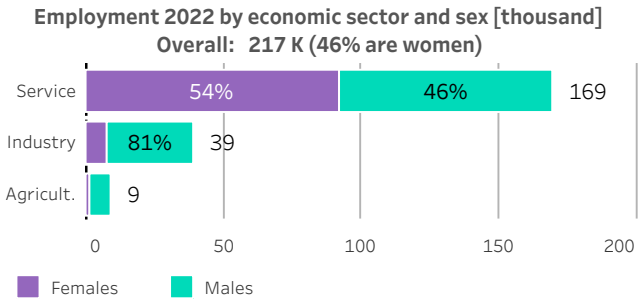


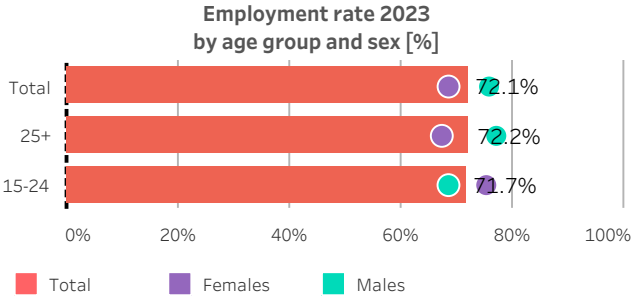
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

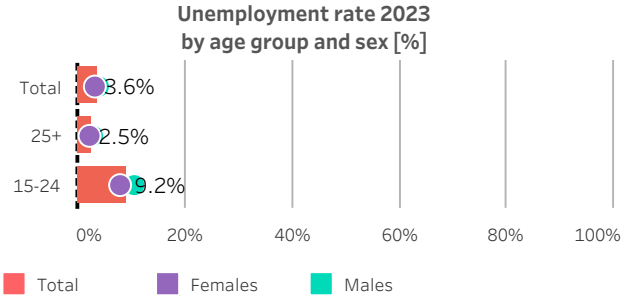


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







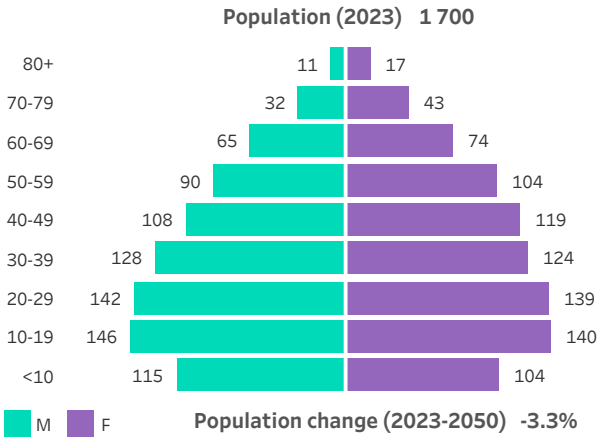


KOSOVO*

* 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.

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



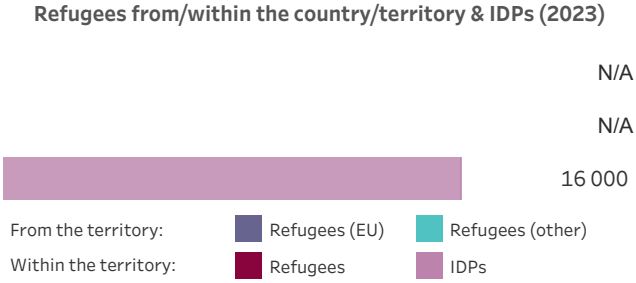
NOTE: Kosovo is a UN admin. region under security council resolution 1244. For statistical purposes, data for Serbia does not include this area.

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

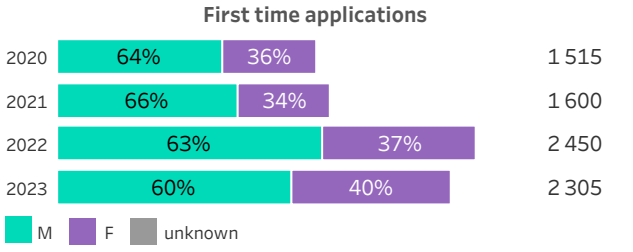
Data on Kosovo is included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source.

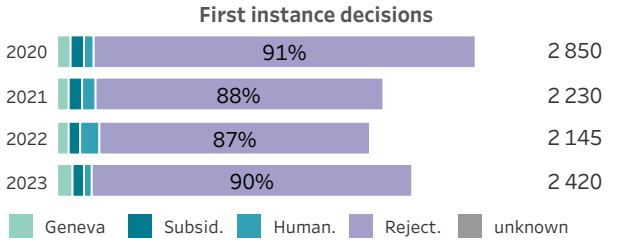
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

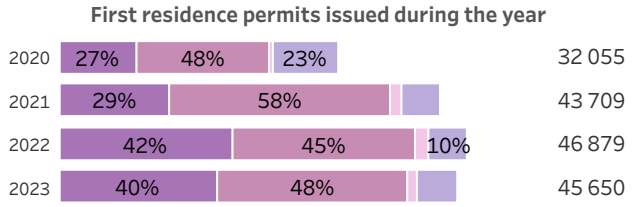


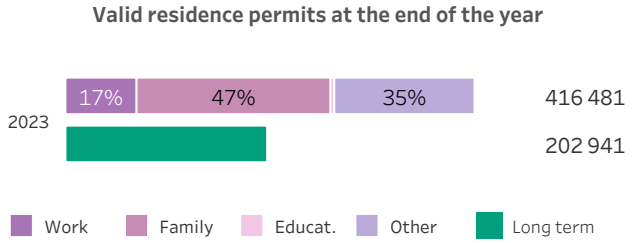
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



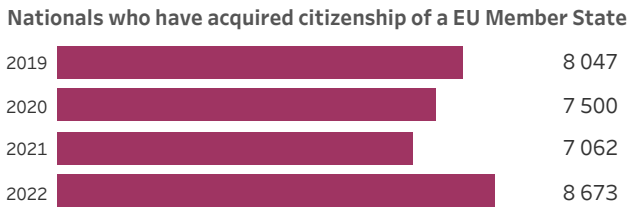


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



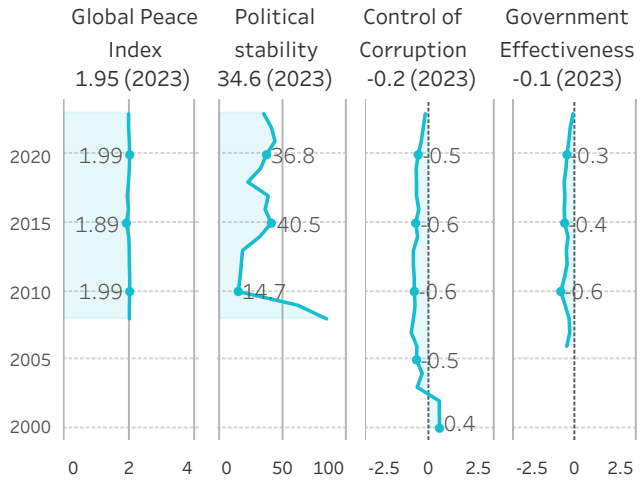


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

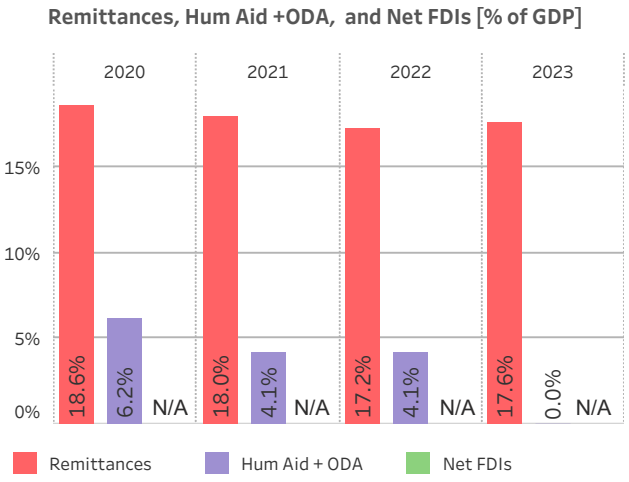


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

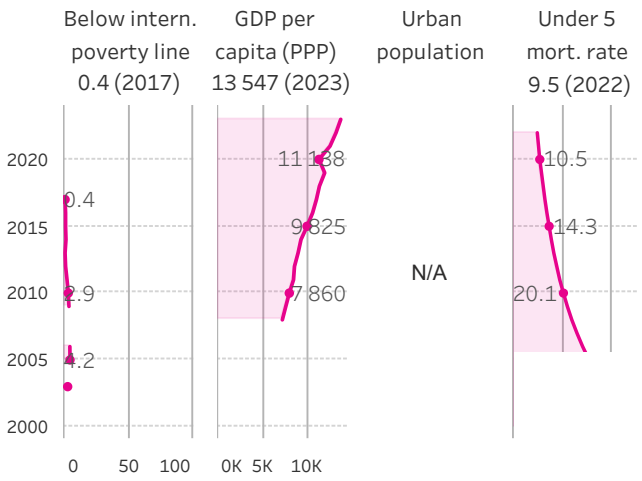
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



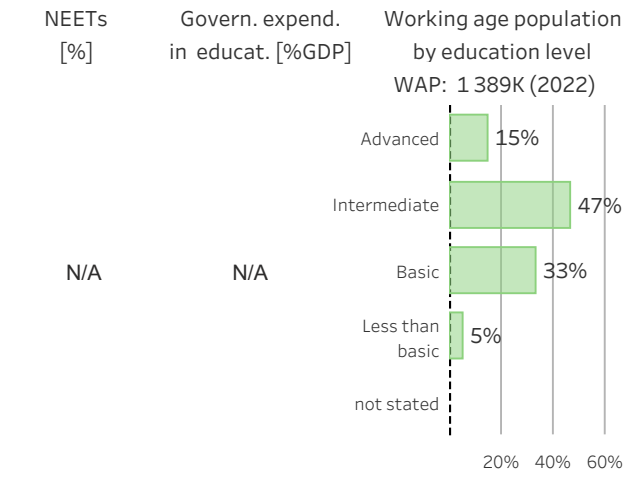
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

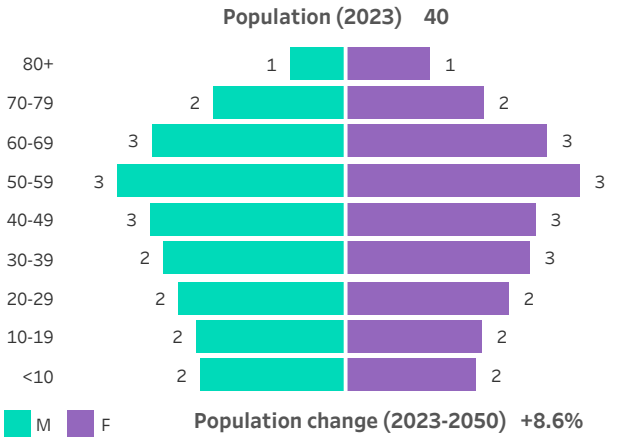
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

LIECHTENSTEIN

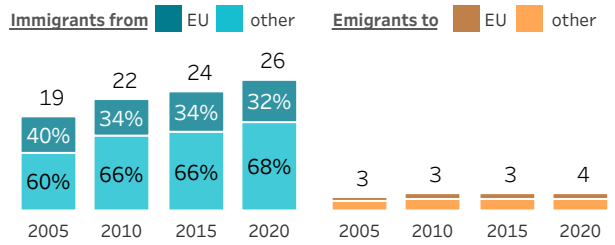
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



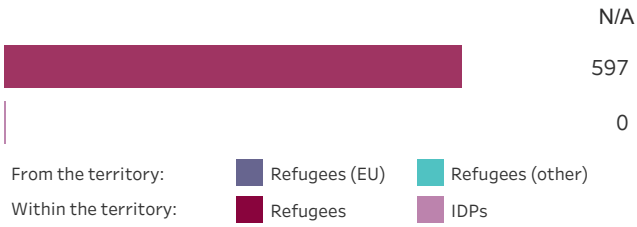
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



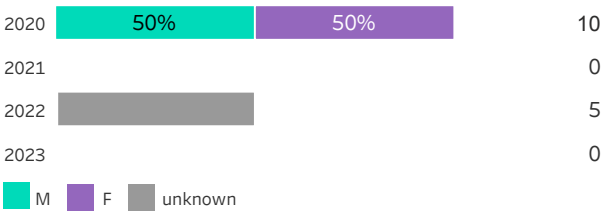
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

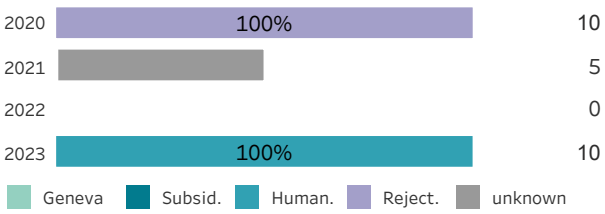


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

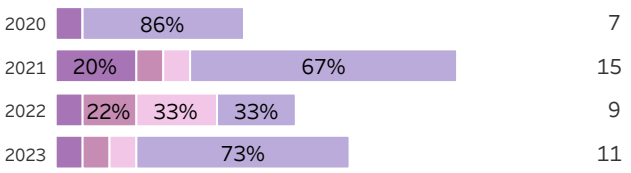


First instance decisions

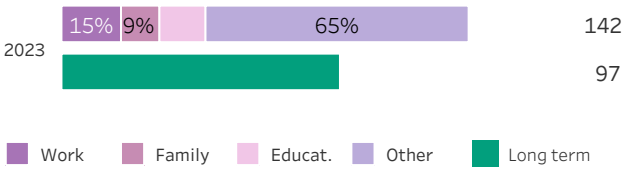


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

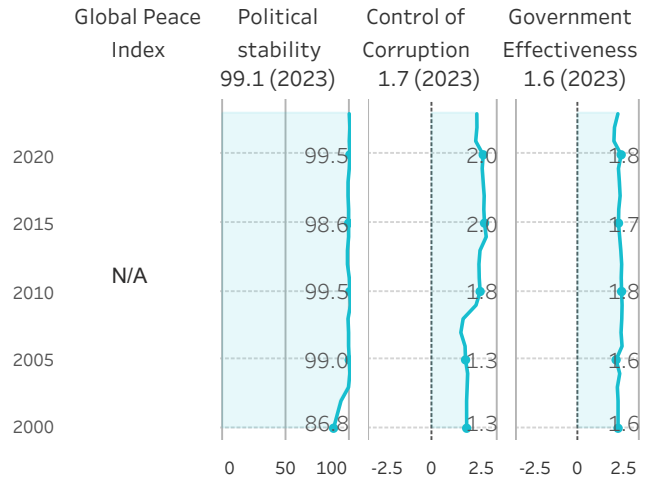
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

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

Global Peace Index

N/A



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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. poverty line

N/A

GDP per capita (PPP)

N/A

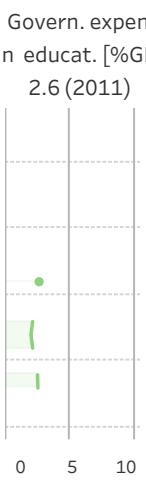
Under 5 mort. rate

N/A

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]

N/A



Working age population by education level

N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

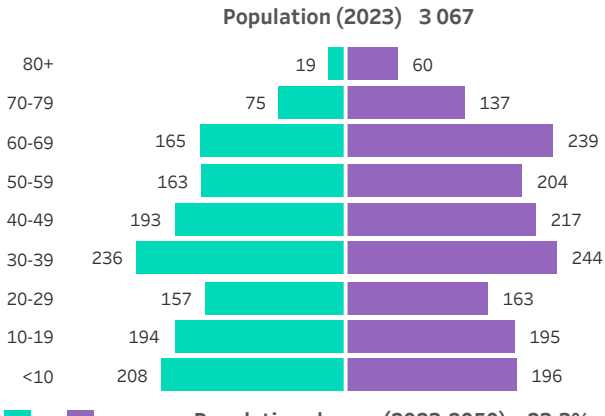
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MOLDOVA

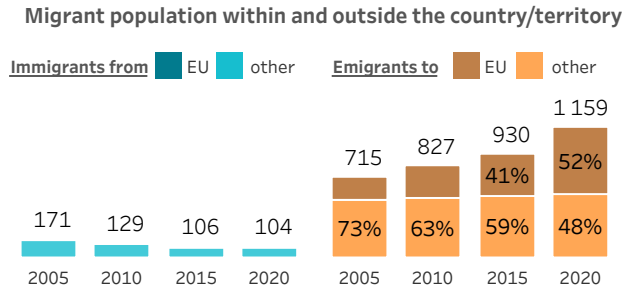
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

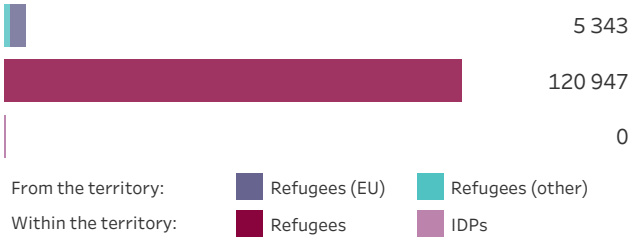


NOTE: Including Transnistria.

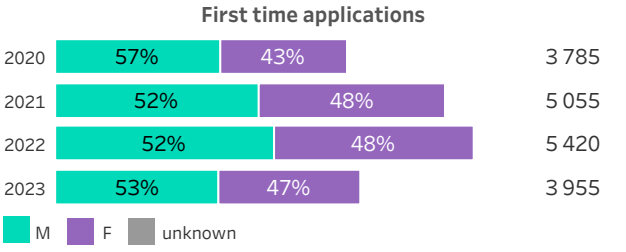
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

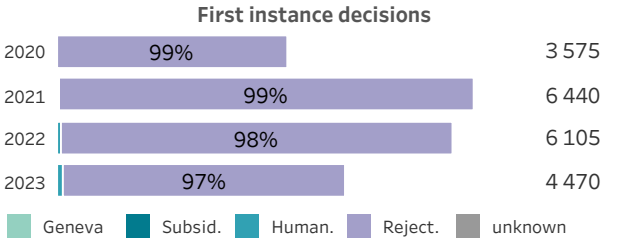


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

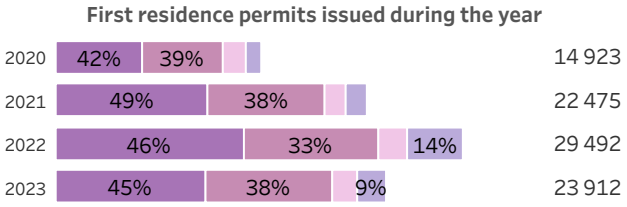


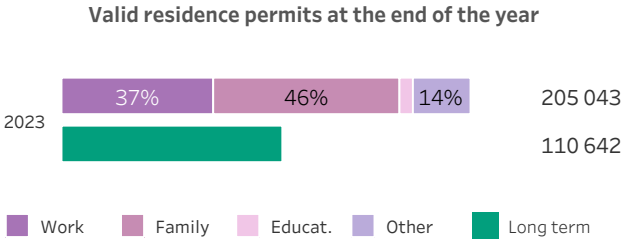
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



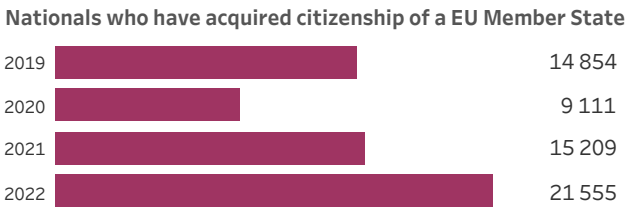


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



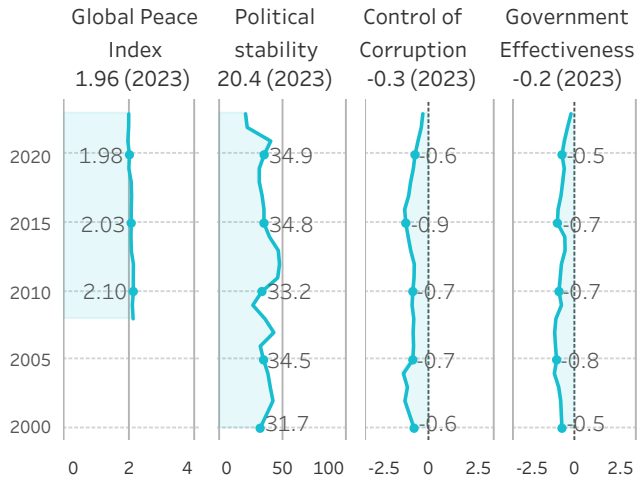


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

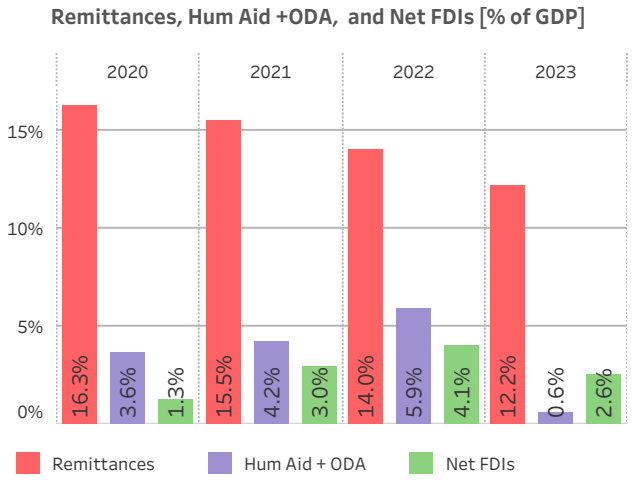


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

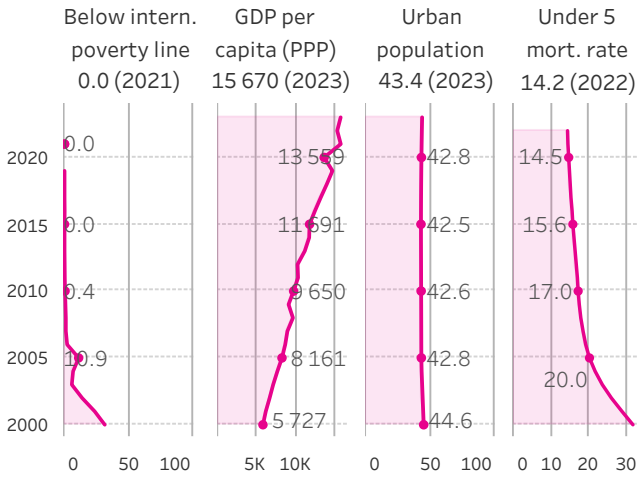
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



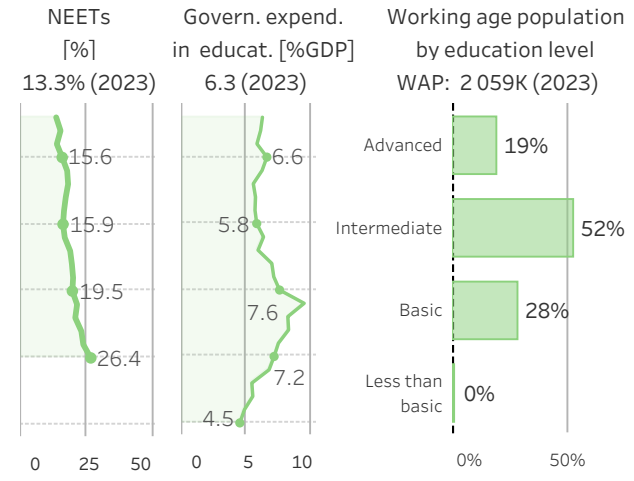
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



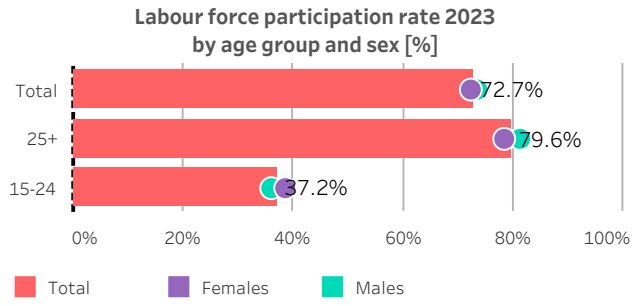
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

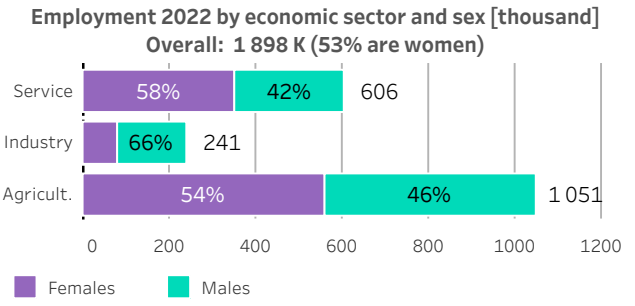


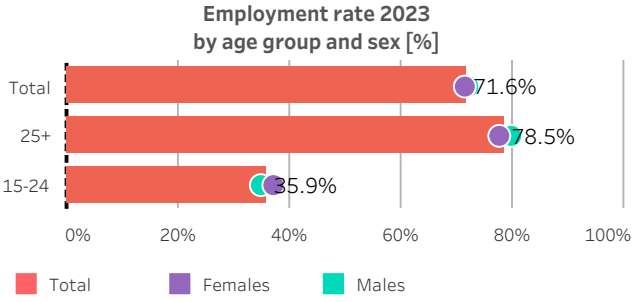
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

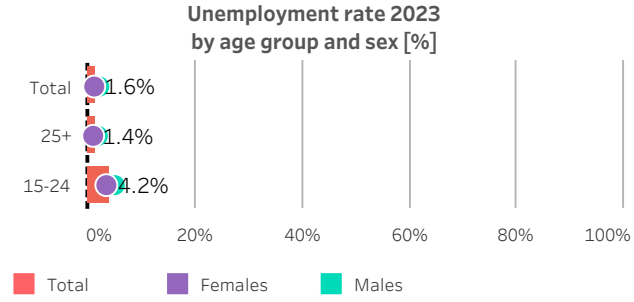


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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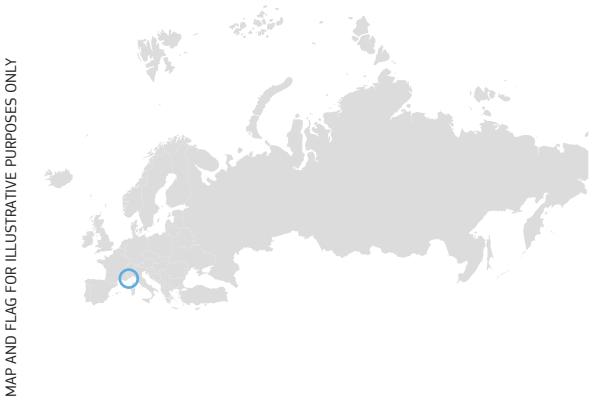
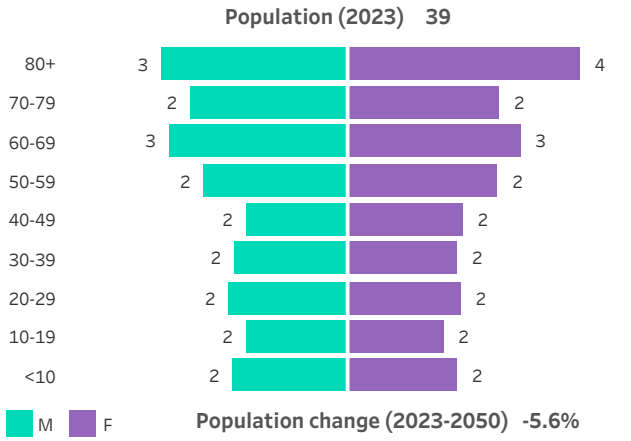
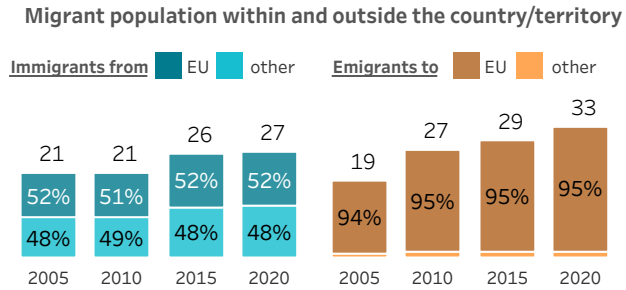


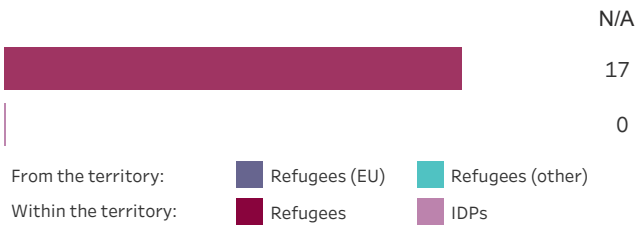
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



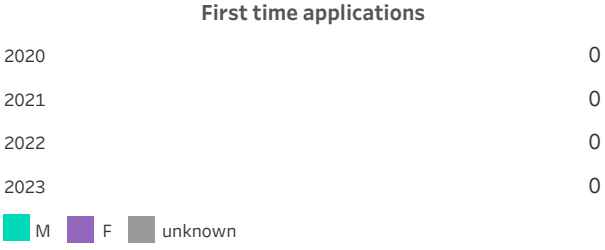
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

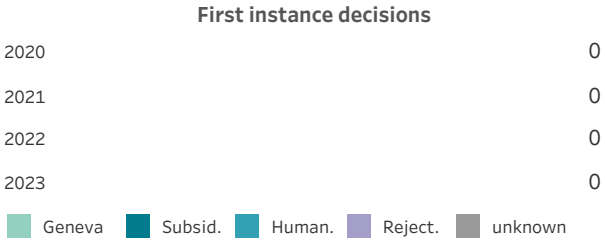


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

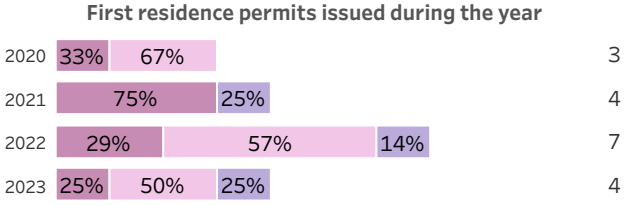


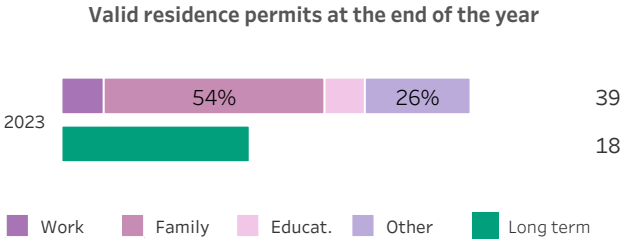
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



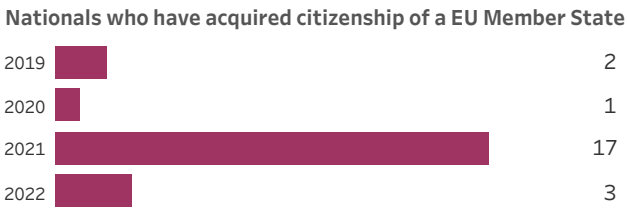


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

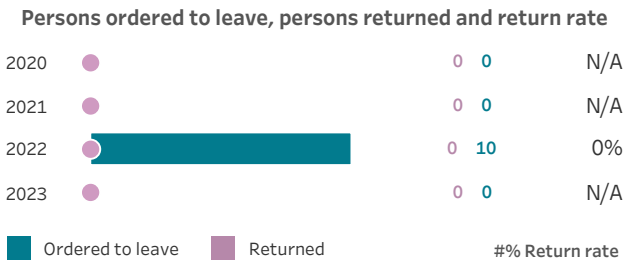




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

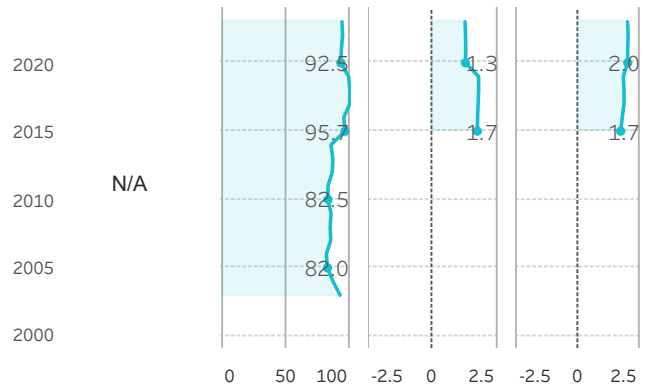


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Index

N/A

Political stability 93.4 (2023)



Control of Corruption 1.3 (2023)

Government Effectiveness 2.0 (2023)

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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

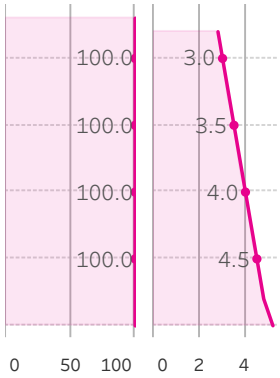
Below intern. poverty line

N/A

GDP per capita (PPP)

N/A

Urban population 100.0 (2023)



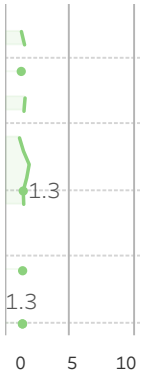
Under 5 mort. rate 2.8 (2022)

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]

N/A

Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP] 1.2 (2022)



Working age population by education level

N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

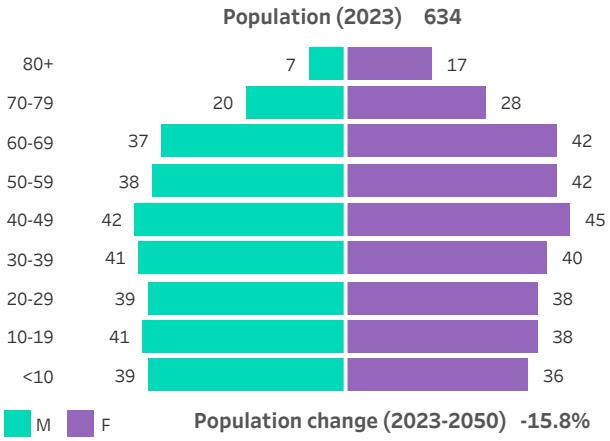
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

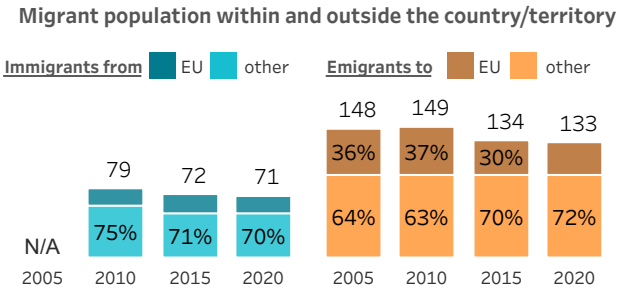
MONTENEGRO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

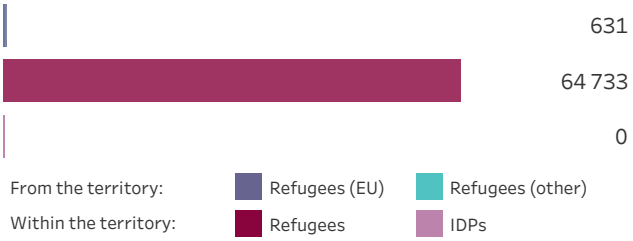
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



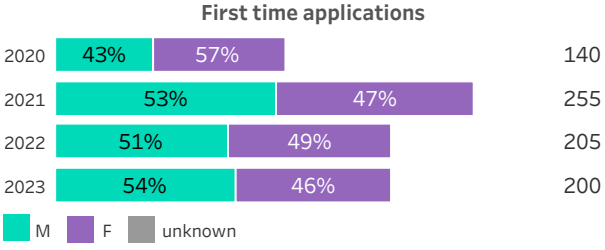
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

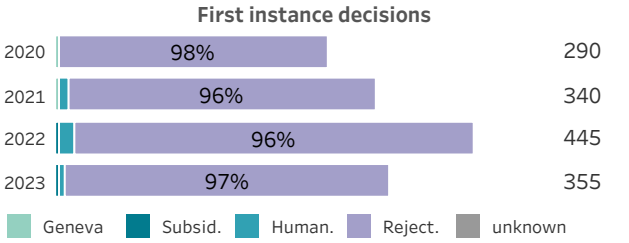


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

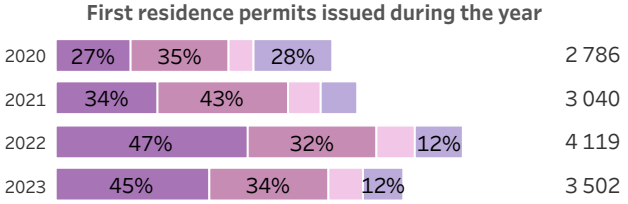


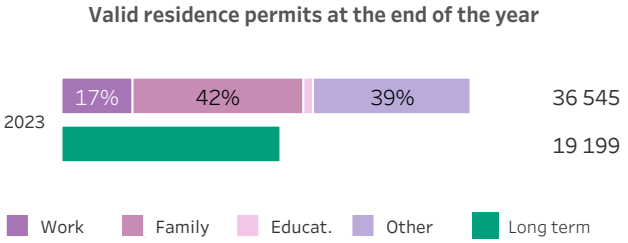
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



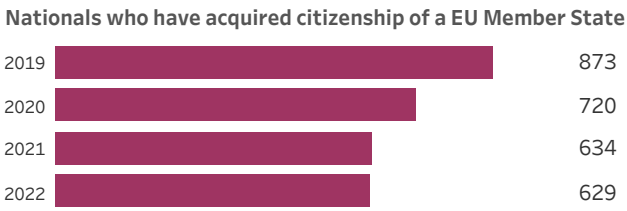


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



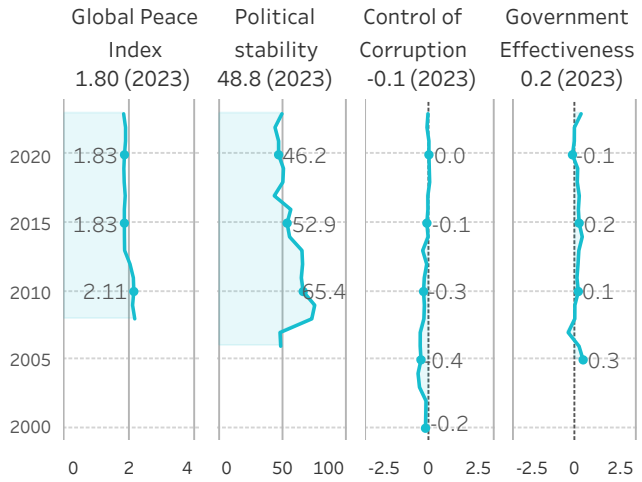


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

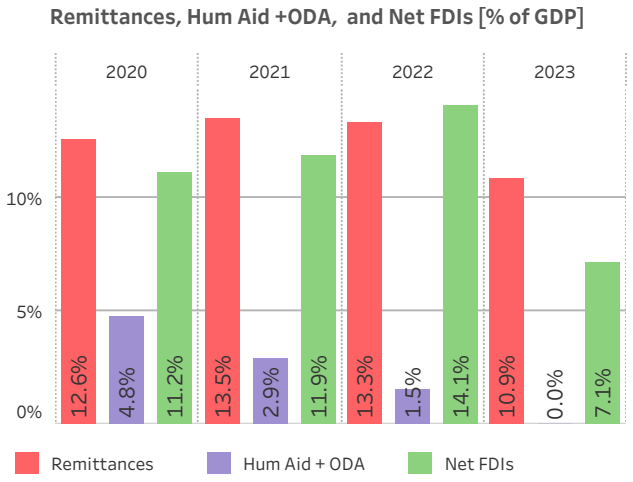


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

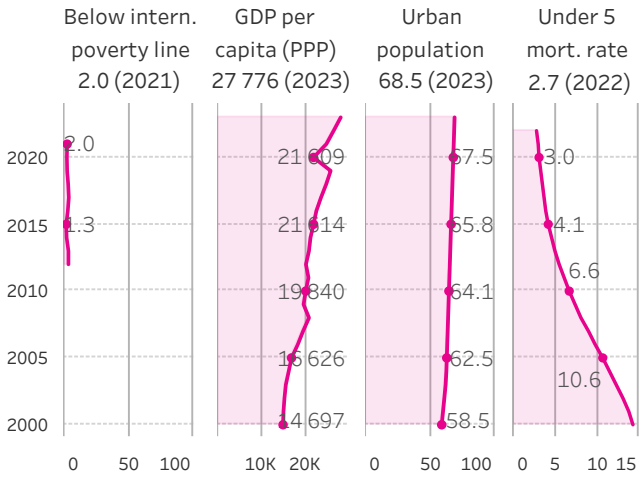
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



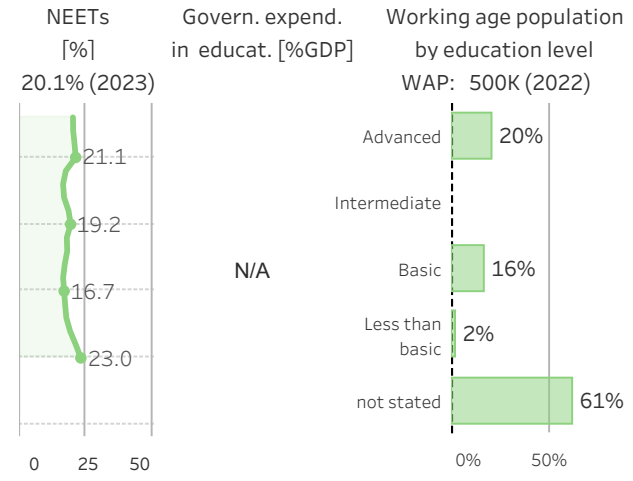
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



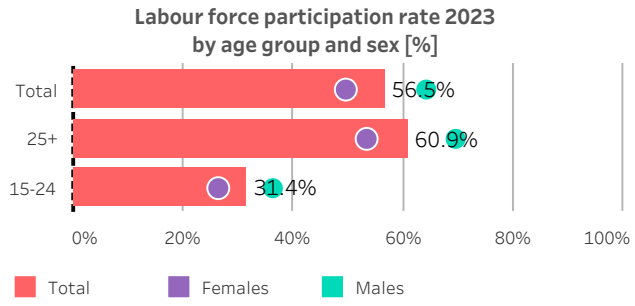
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

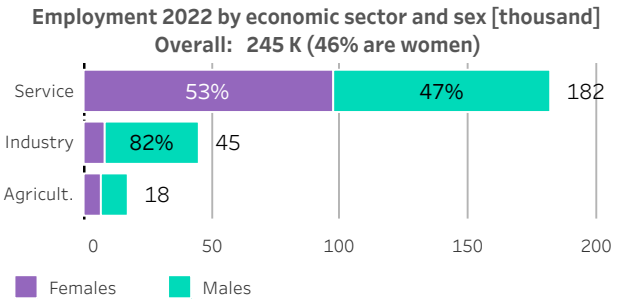


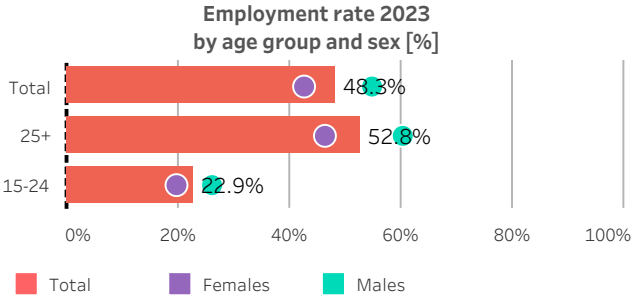
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

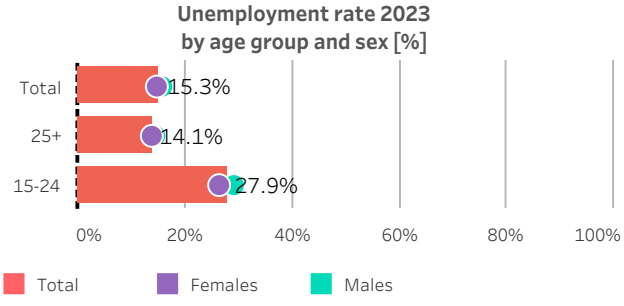


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

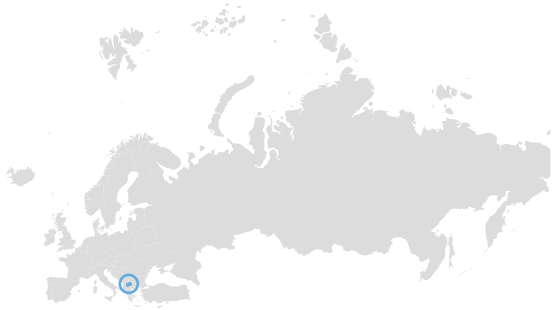






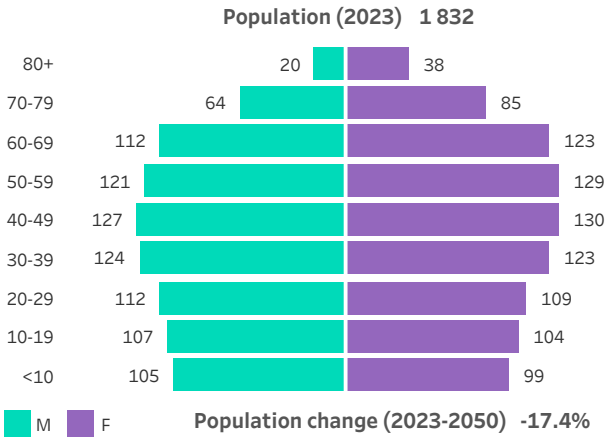


NORTH MACEDONIA

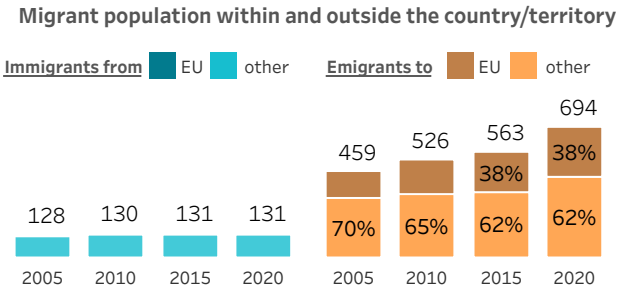


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

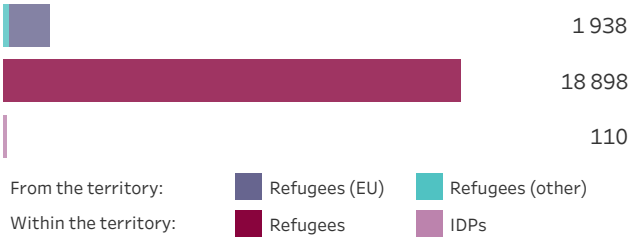
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



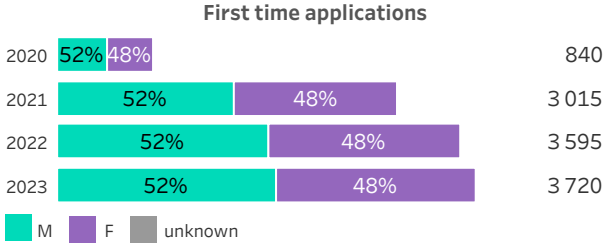
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

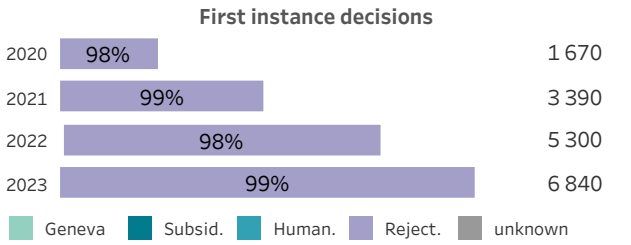


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

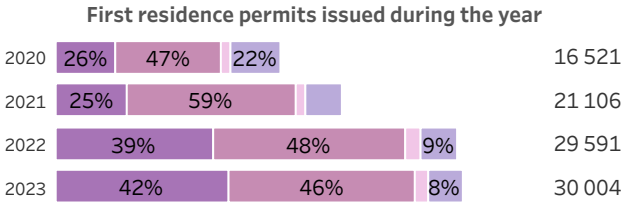


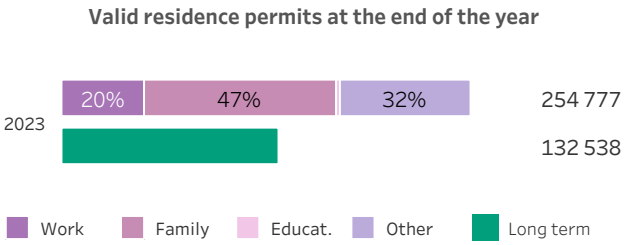
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



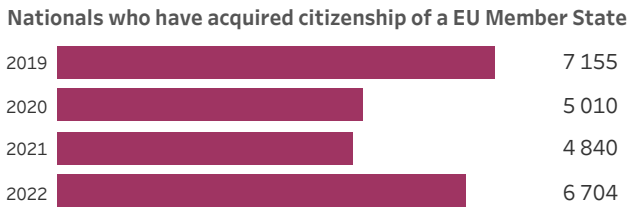


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



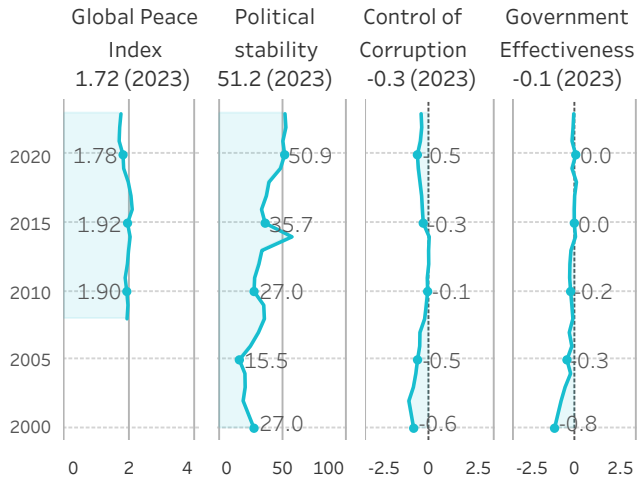


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

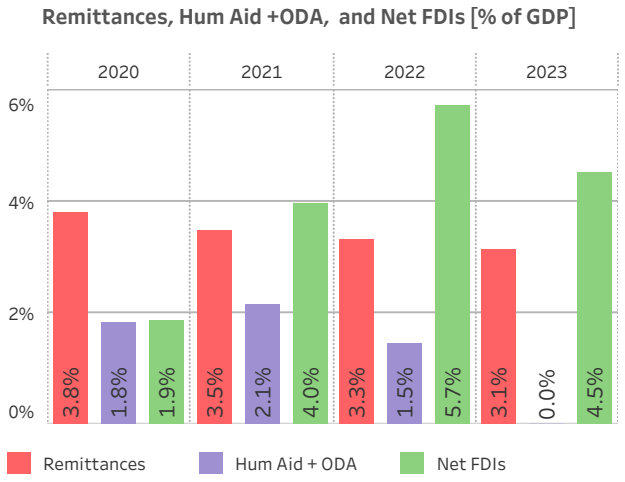


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

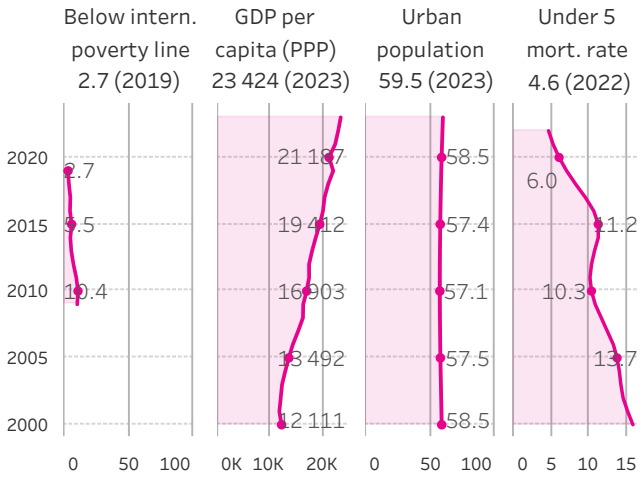
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



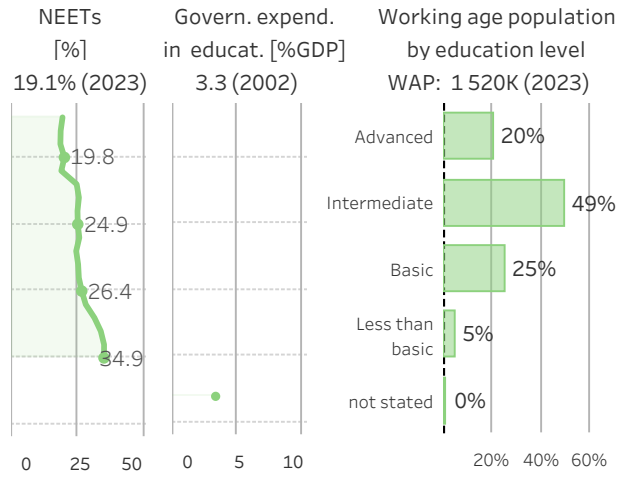
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



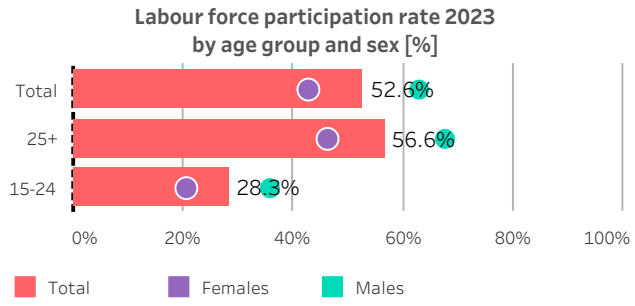
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

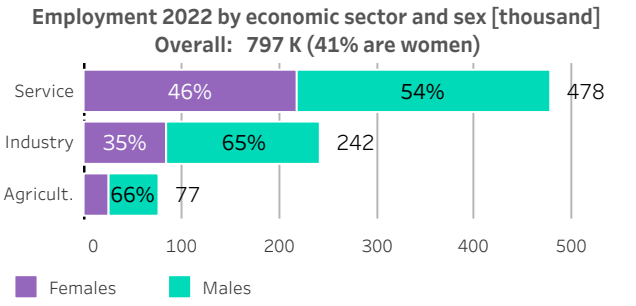


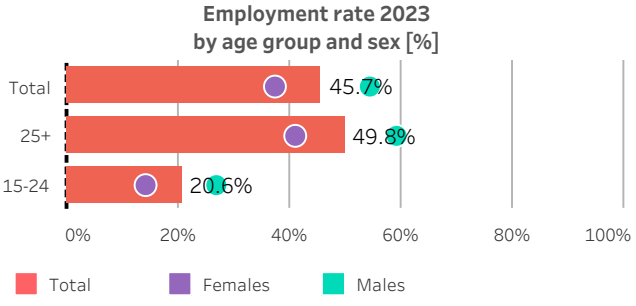
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

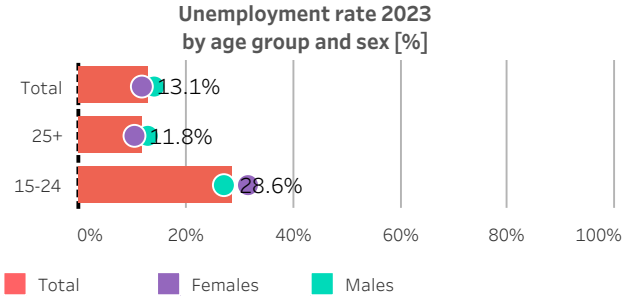


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



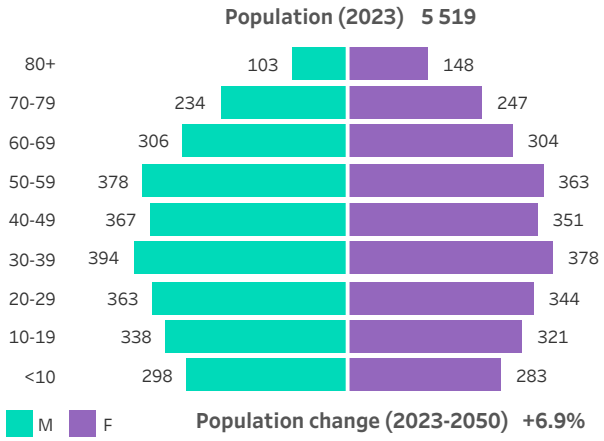






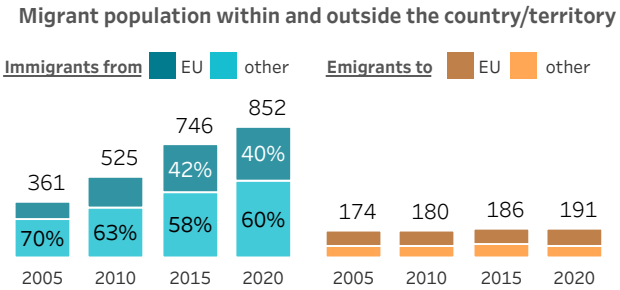
NORWAY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

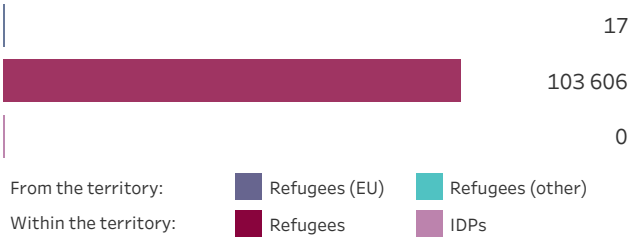


NOTE: Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

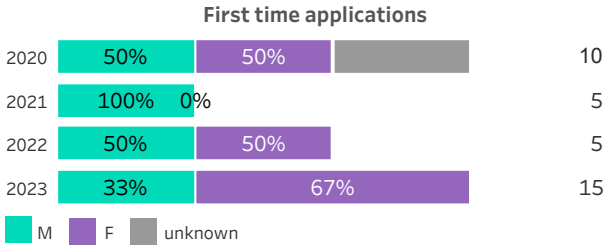
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

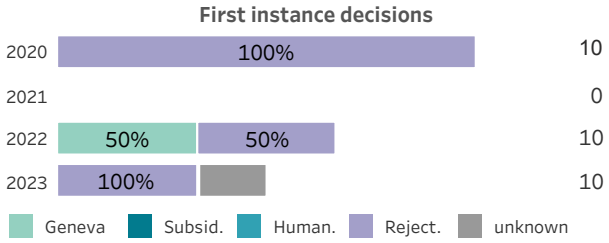


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

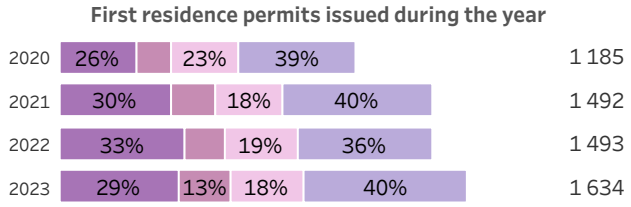


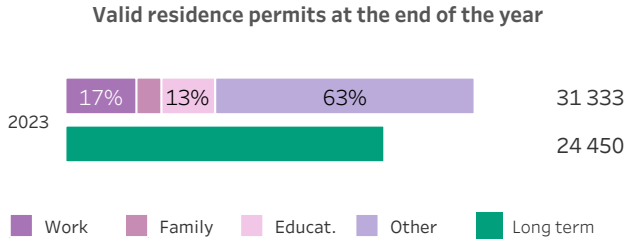
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



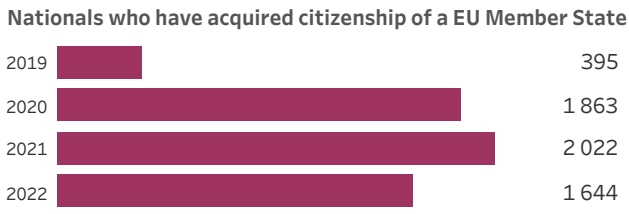


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



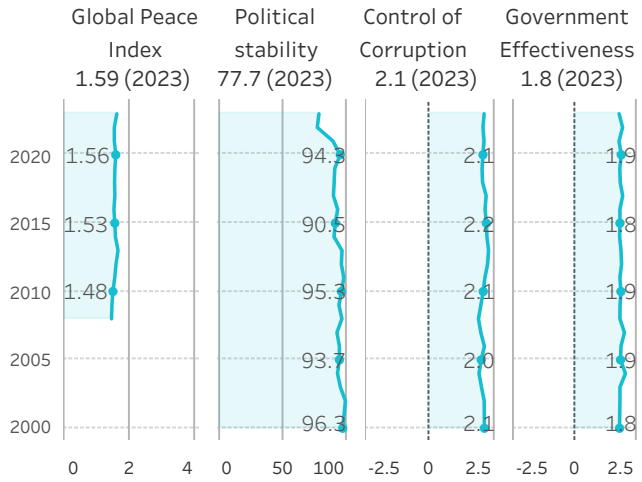


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

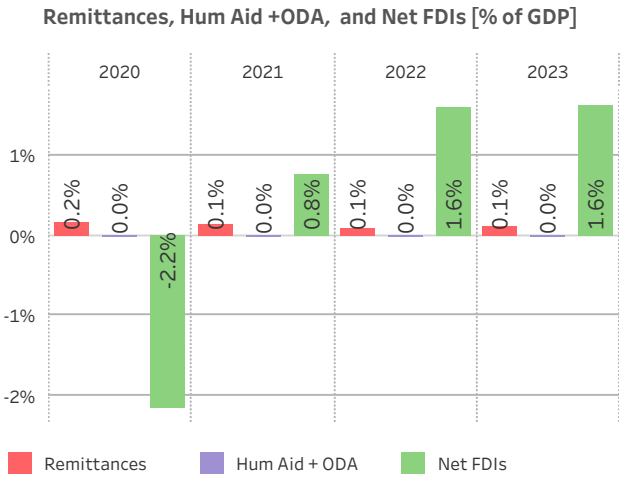


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

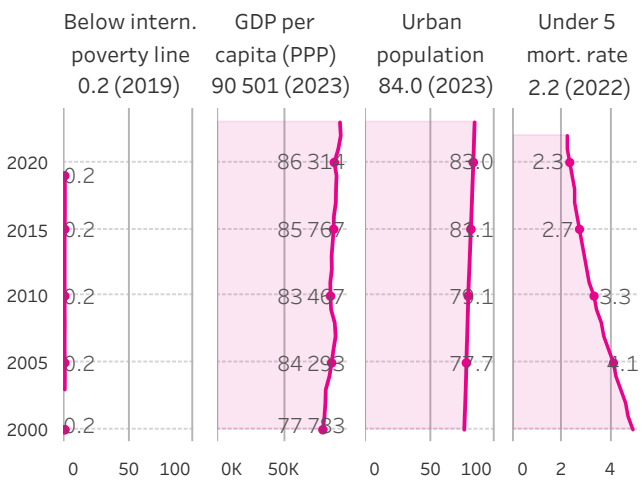
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



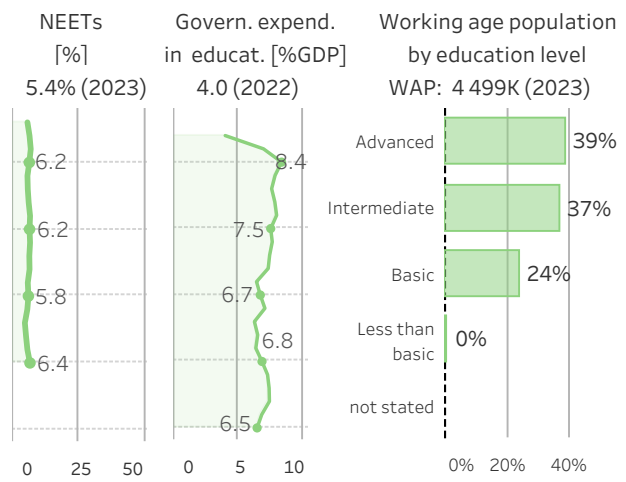
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



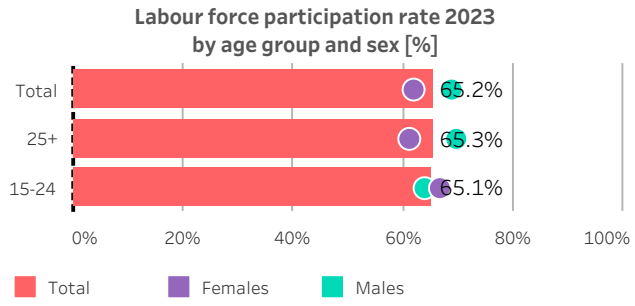
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

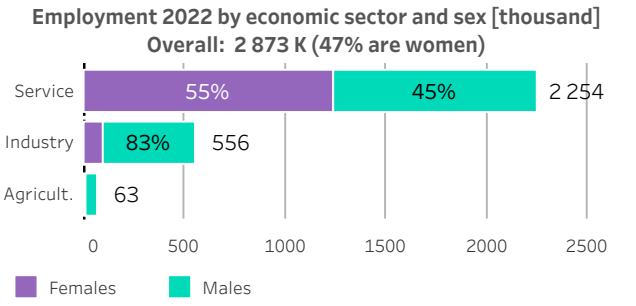


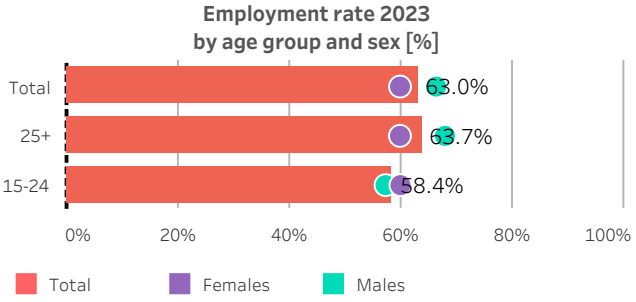
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

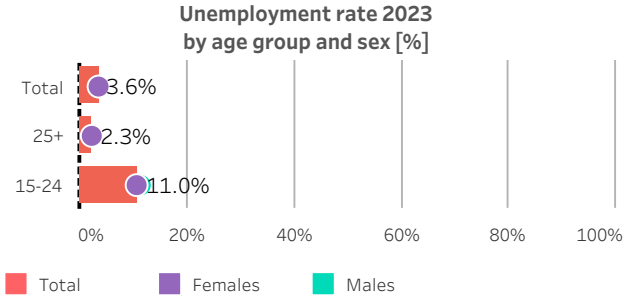


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





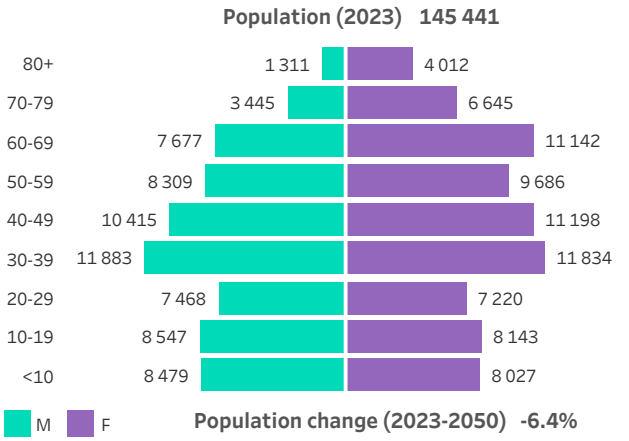




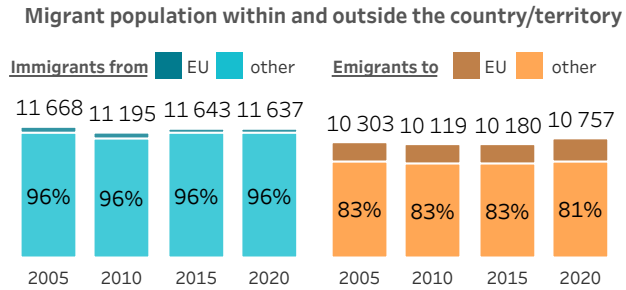
RUSSIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

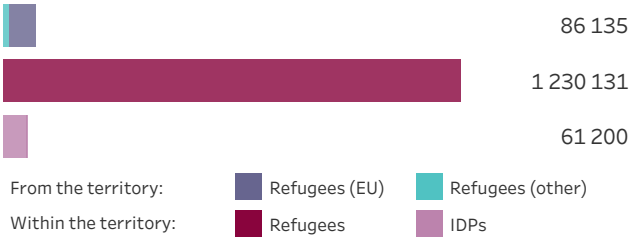
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



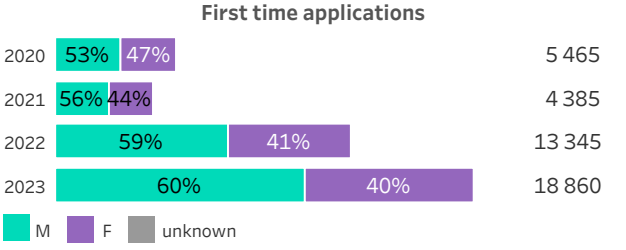
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

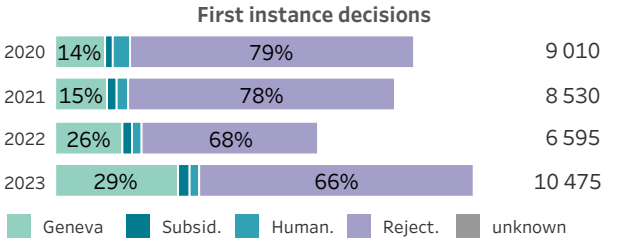


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

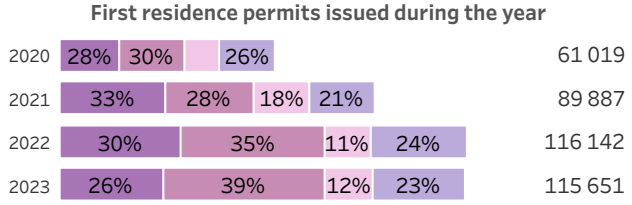


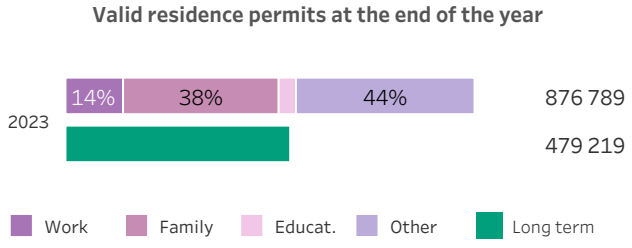
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



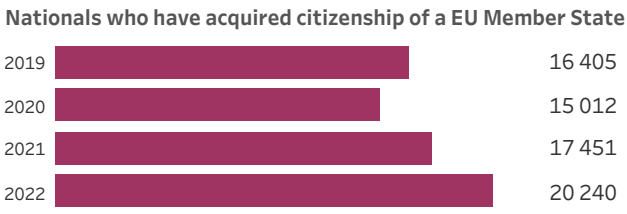


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



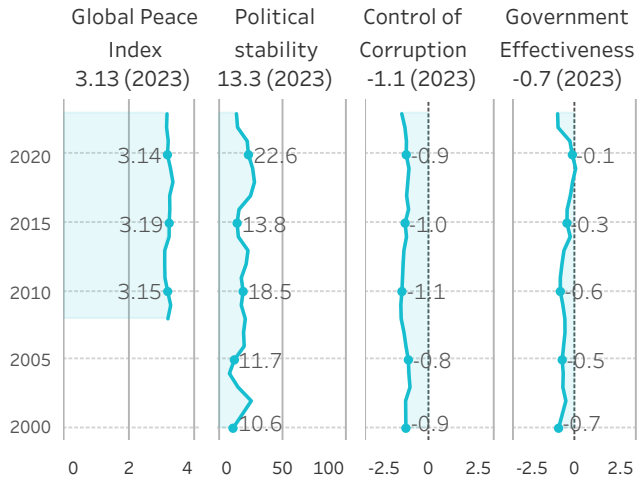


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

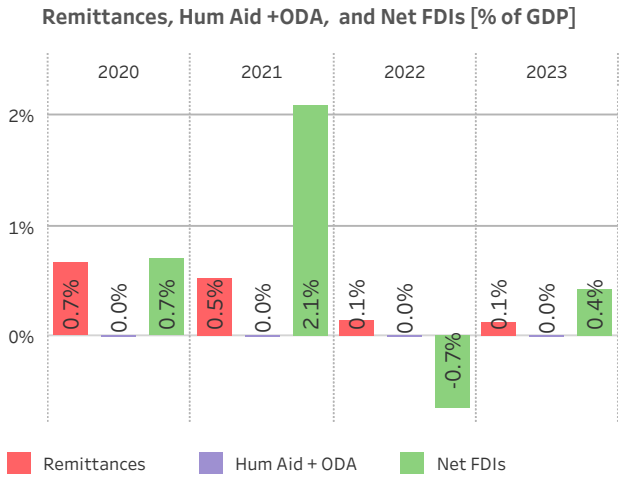


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

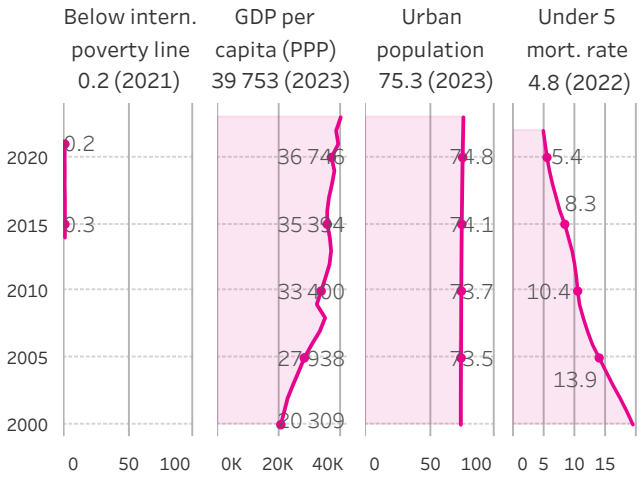
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



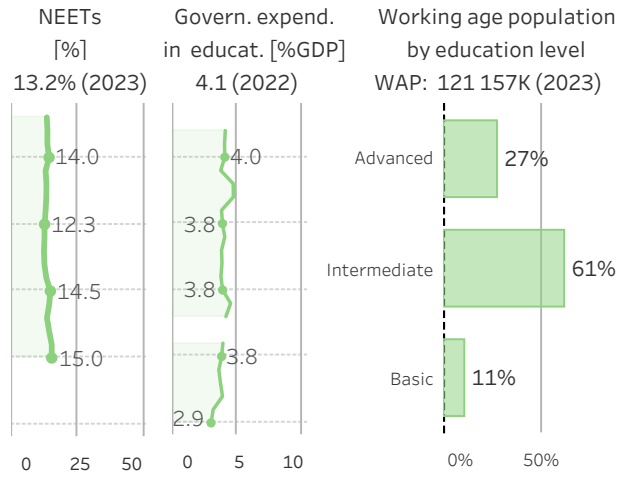
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



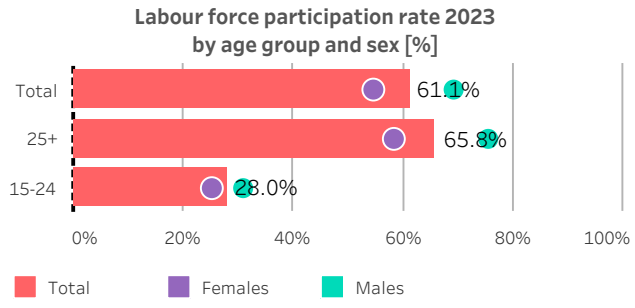
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

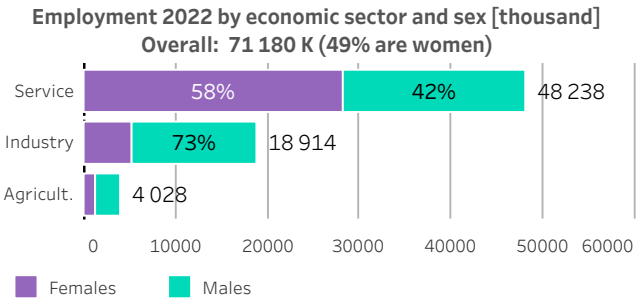


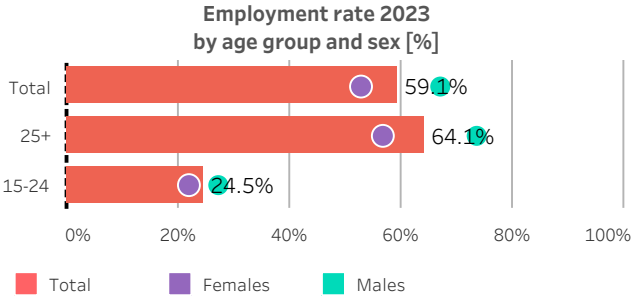
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

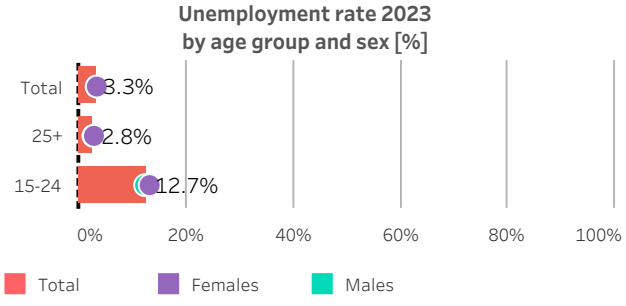


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





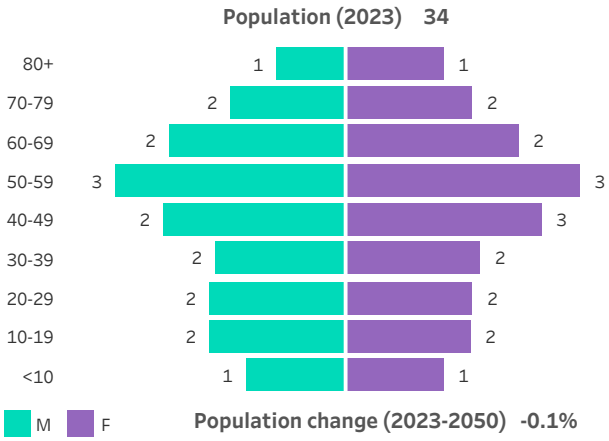




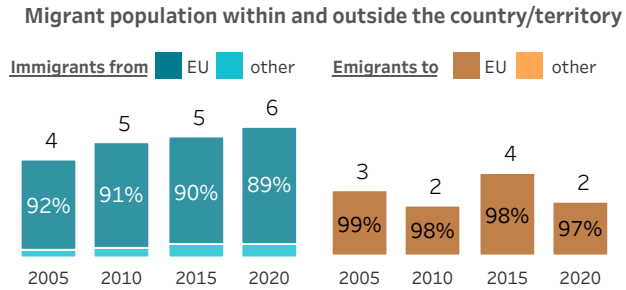
SAN MARINO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



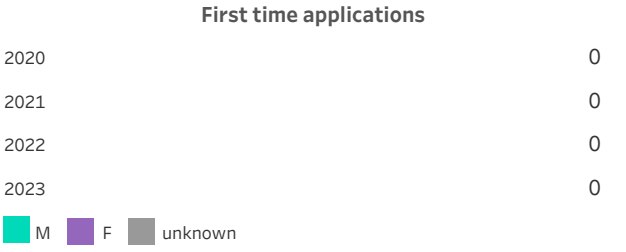
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

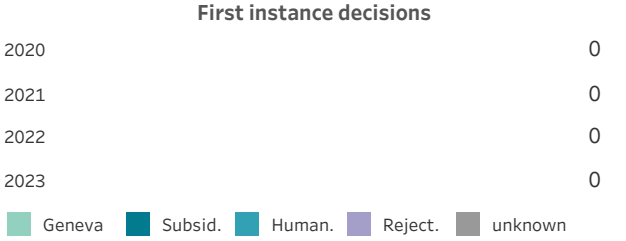


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

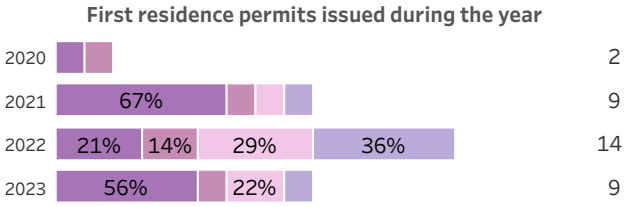
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

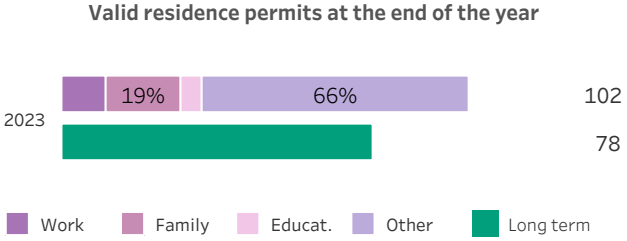
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



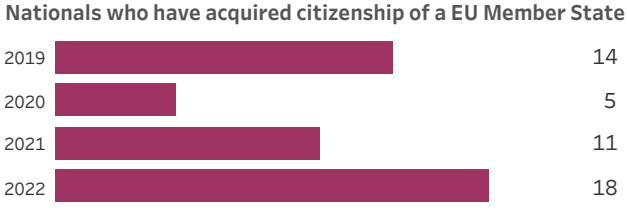


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

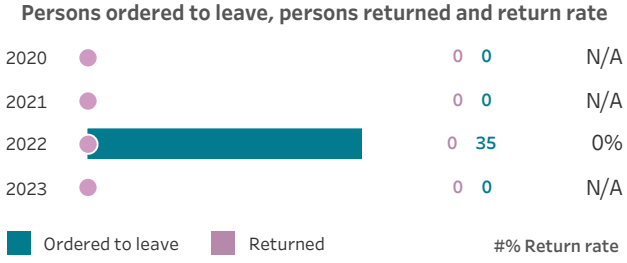




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

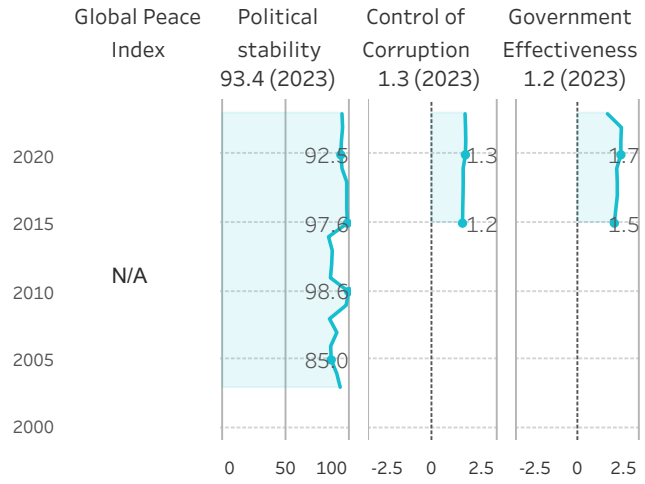


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Index

N/A

Political stability 93.4 (2023)



Control of Corruption 1.3 (2023)

Government Effectiveness 1.2 (2023)

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

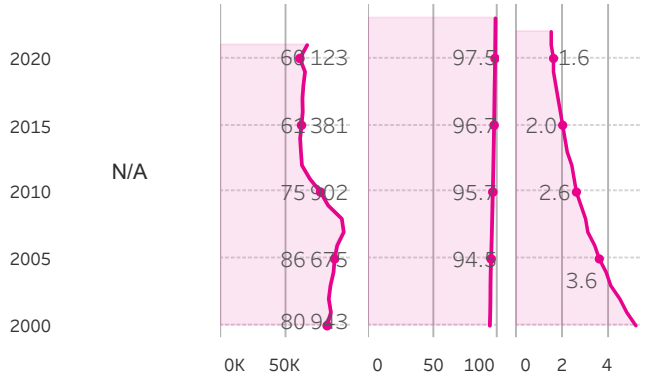
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. poverty line

N/A

GDP per capita (PPP) 65 718 (2021)



Urban population 97.8 (2023)

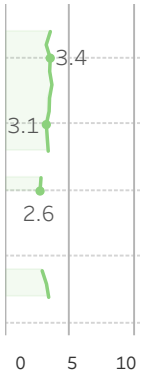
Under 5 mort. rate 1.5 (2022)

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]

N/A

Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP] 3.4 (2022)



Working age population by education level

N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

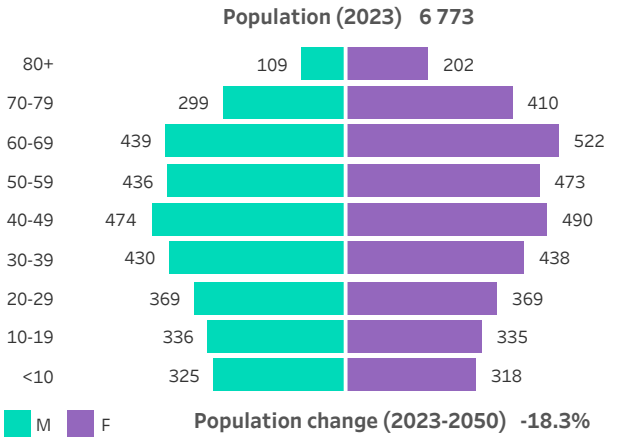
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SERBIA

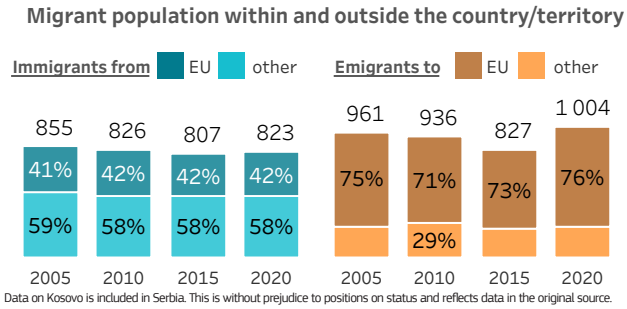
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



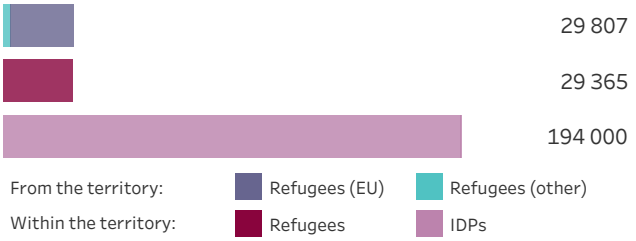
NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for Serbia does not include Kosovo (UN admin. region under security council resolution 1244).

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

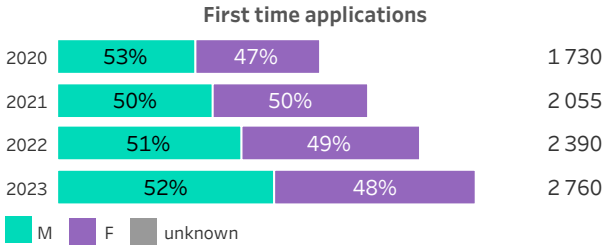


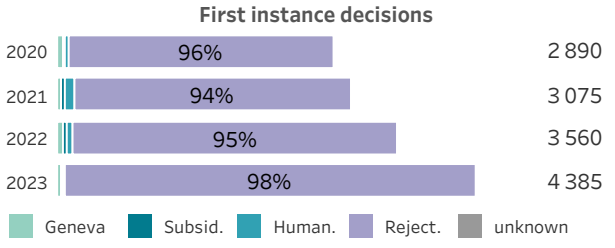
Data on Kosovo is included in Serbia. This is without prejudice to positions on status and reflects data in the original source.

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

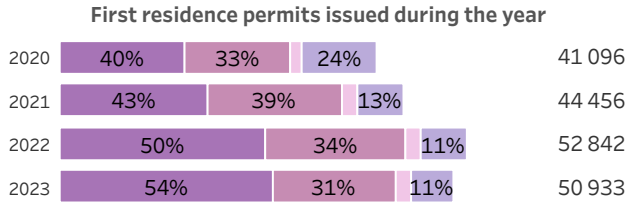


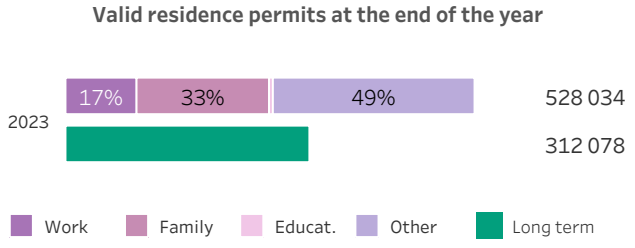
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



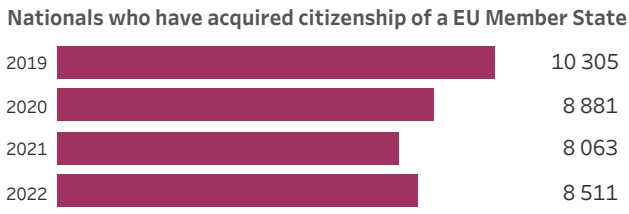


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



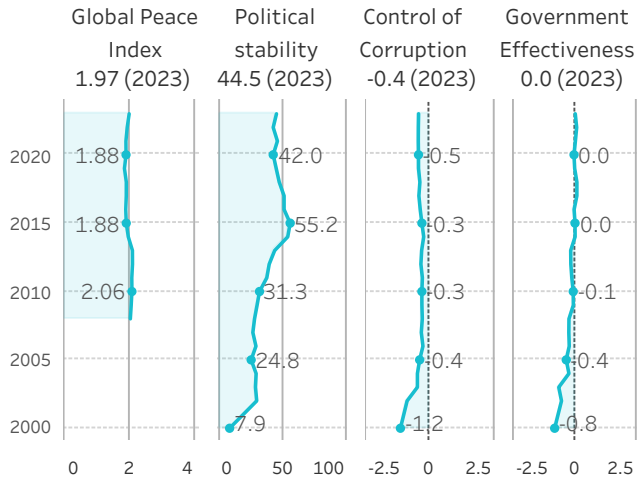


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

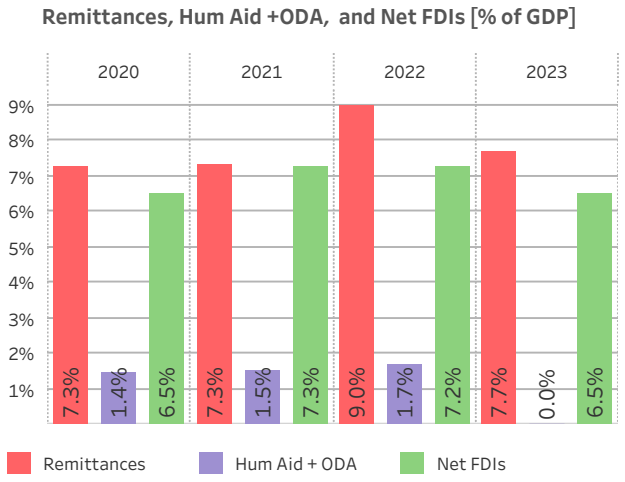


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

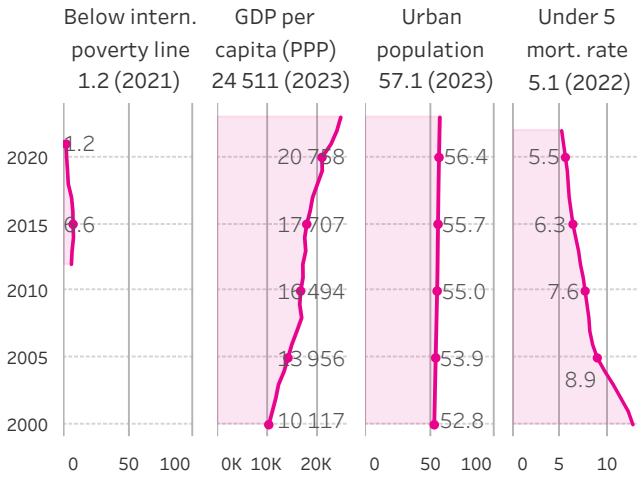
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



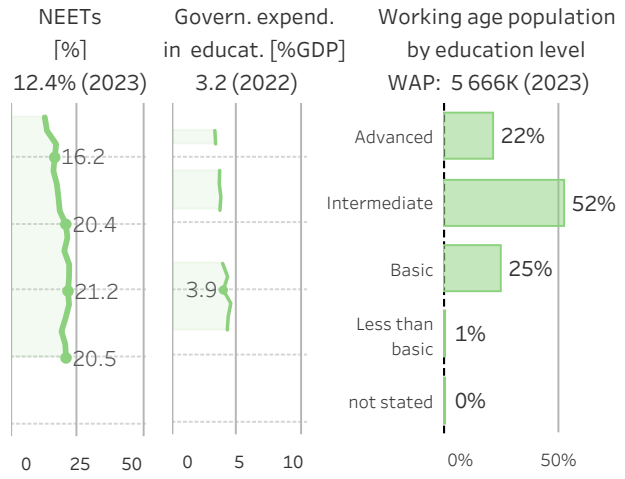
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



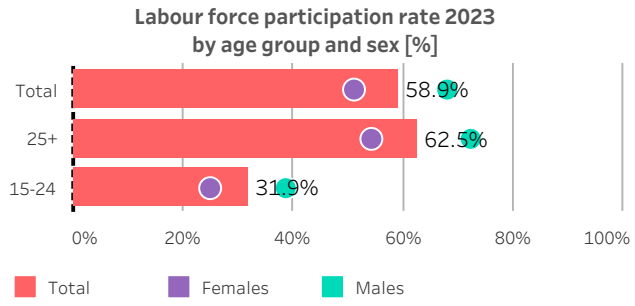
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

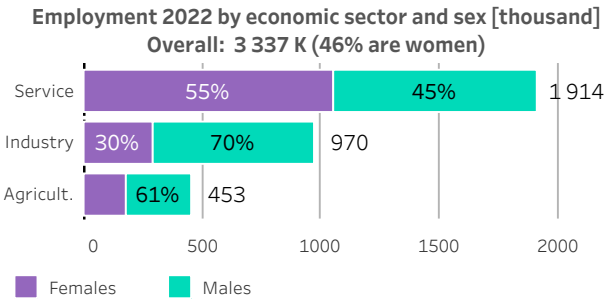


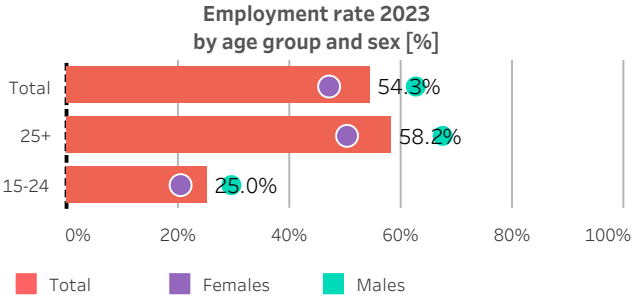
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

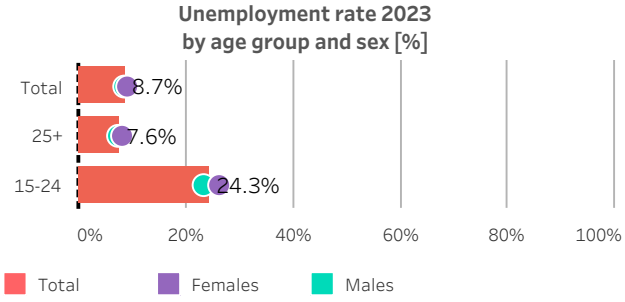


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







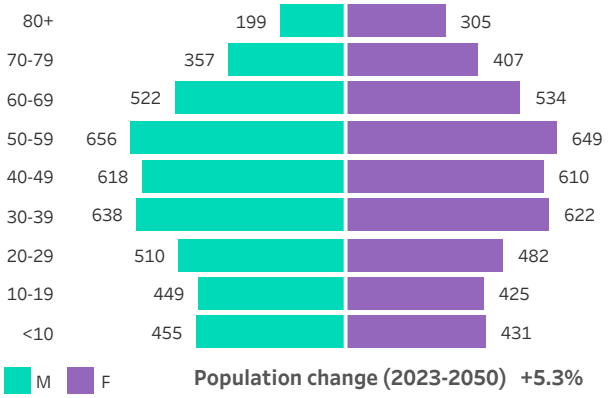


SWITZERLAND

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

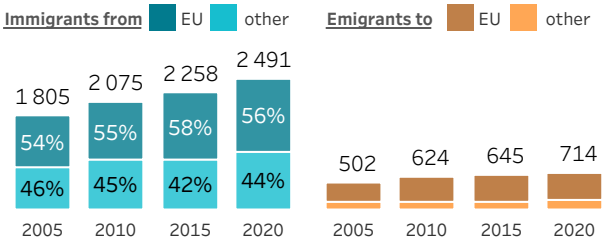
Population (2023) 8 871



Population change (2023-2050) +5.3%

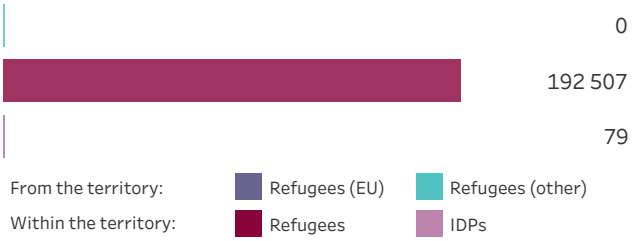
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

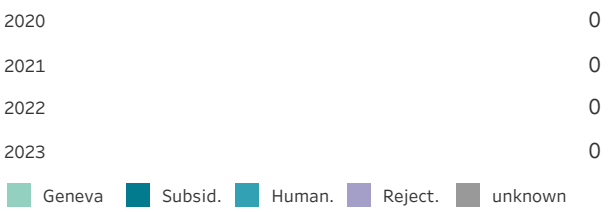
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

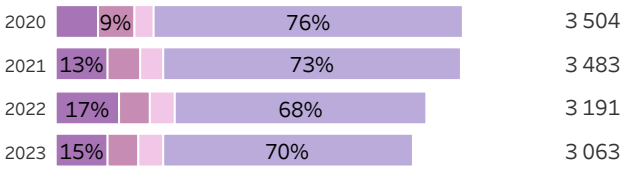
First time applications

First instance decisions

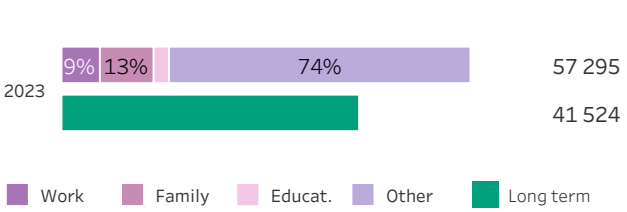


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



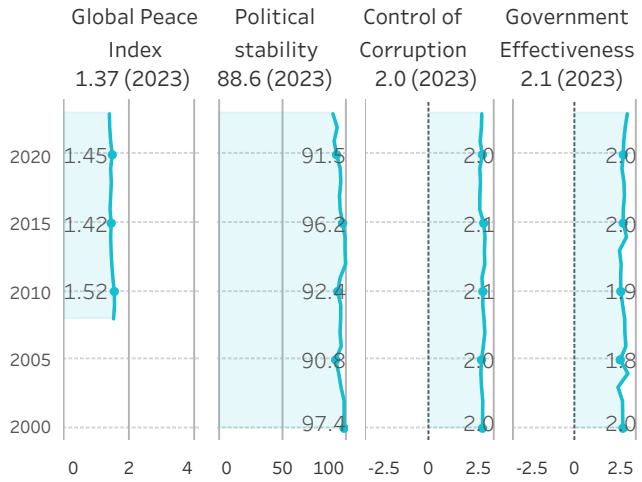
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

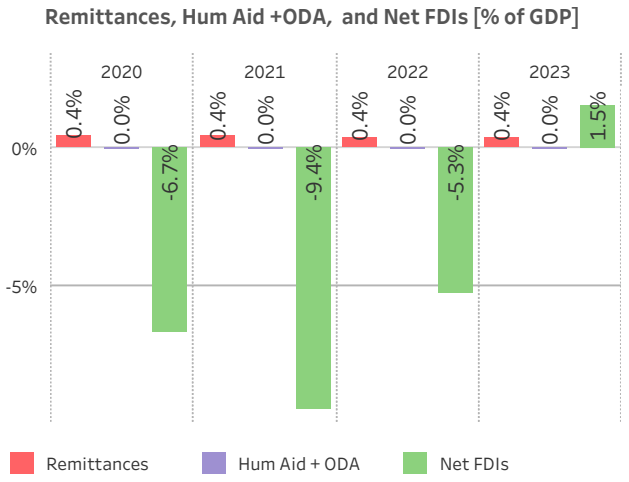
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

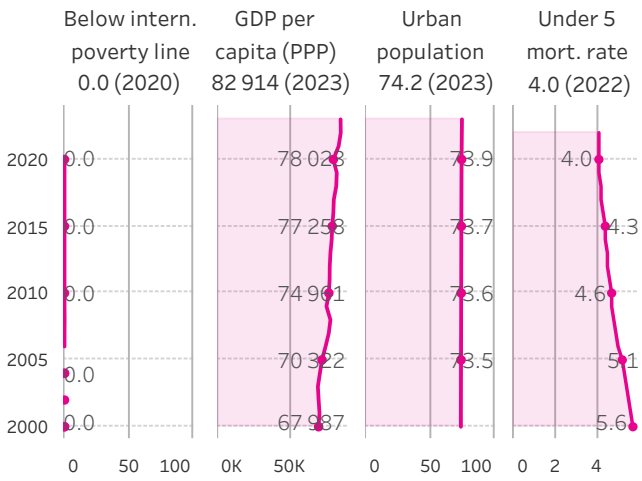
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



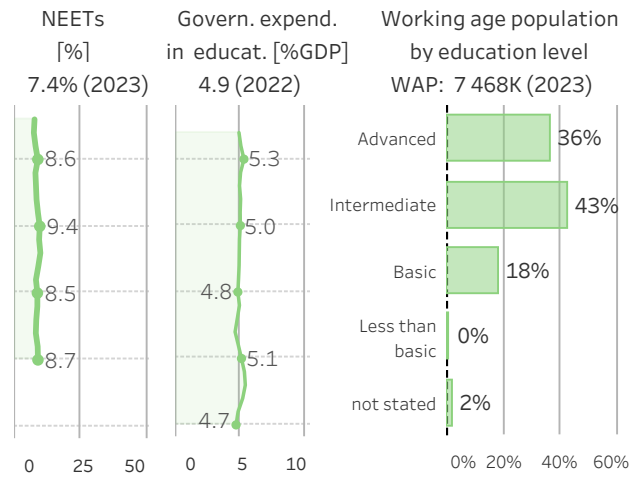
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



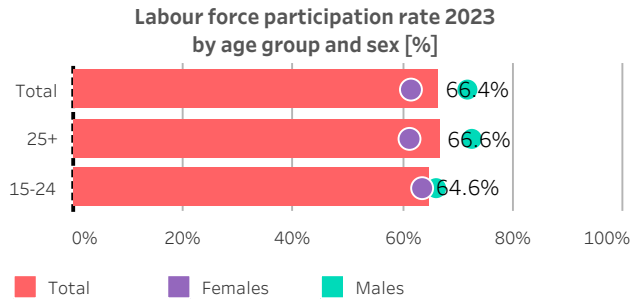
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

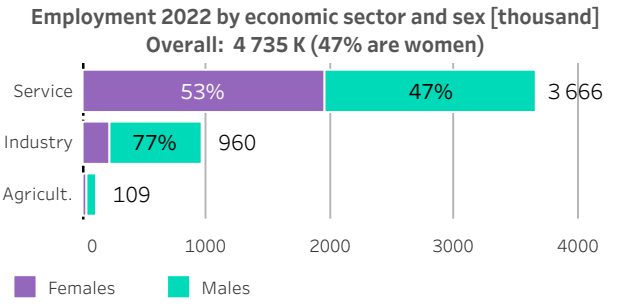


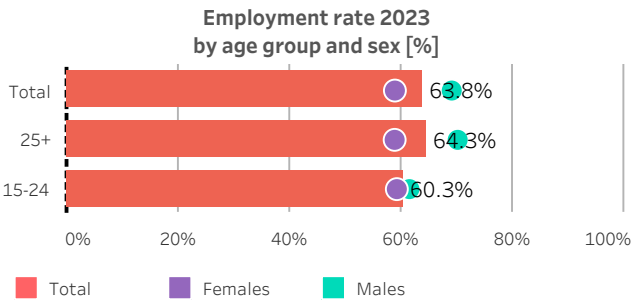
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

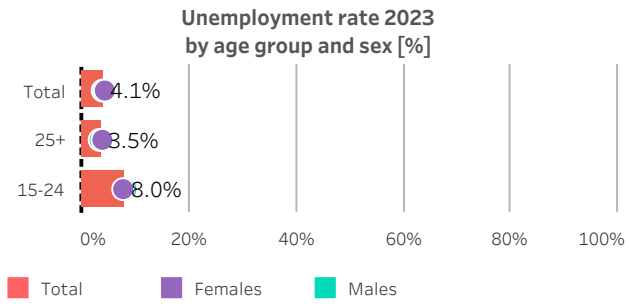


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





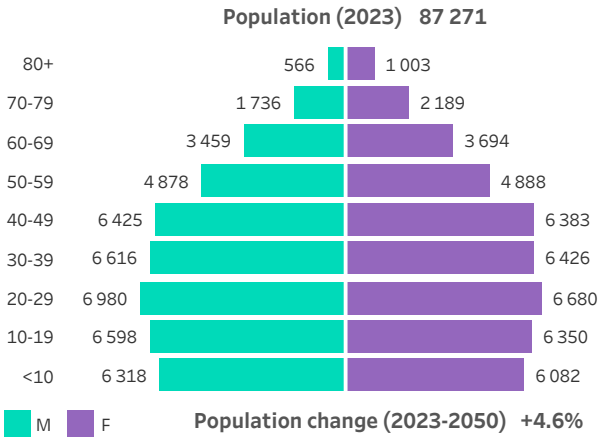




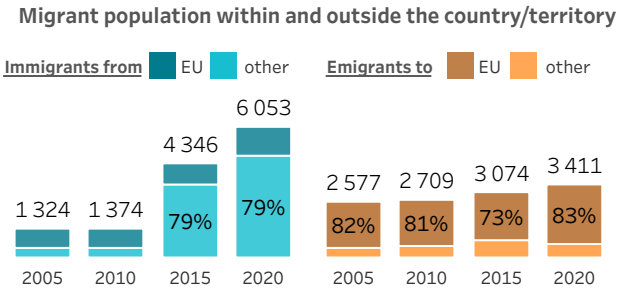
TÜRKIYE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

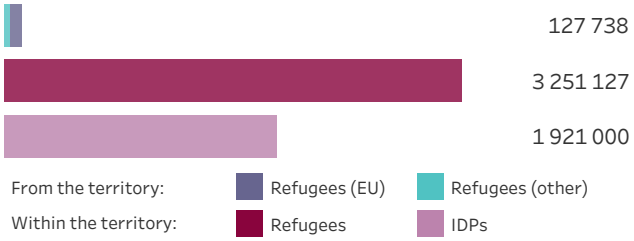
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



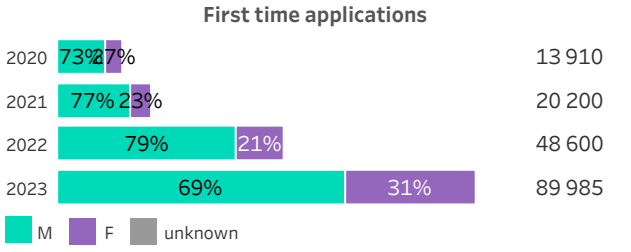
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

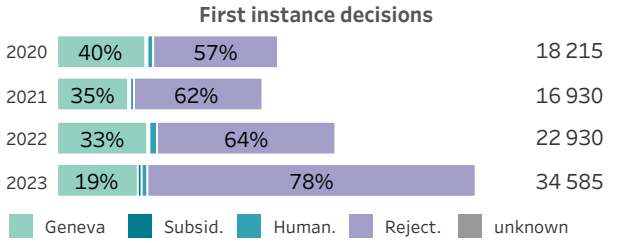


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

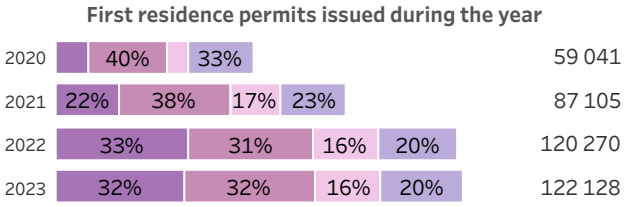


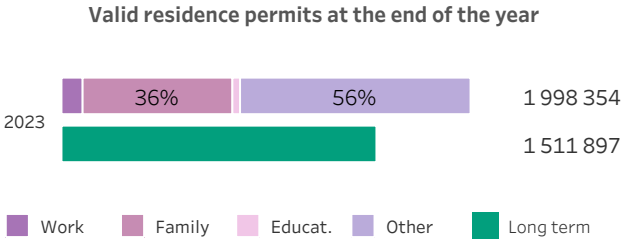
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



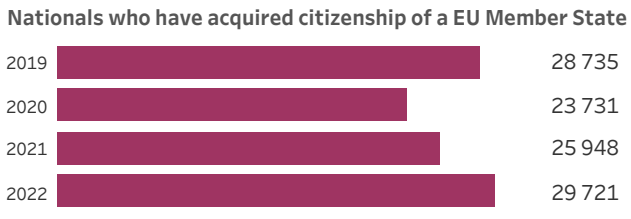


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



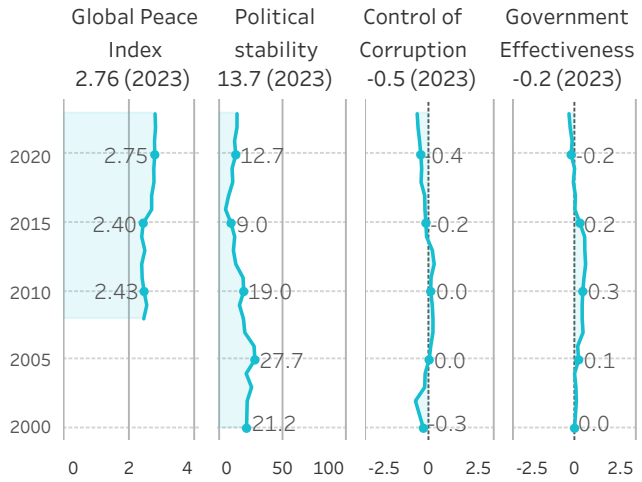


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

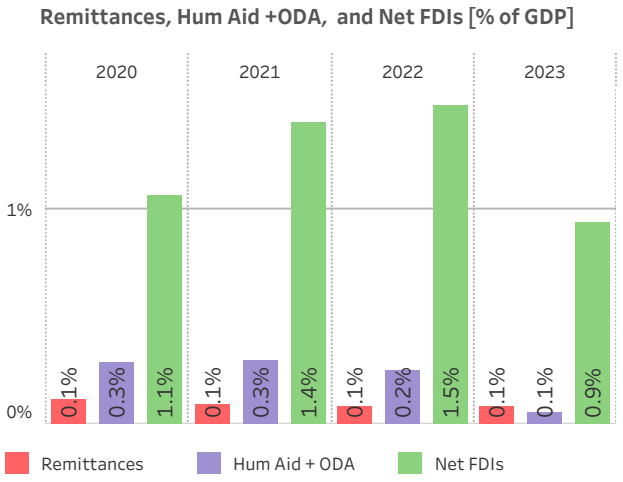


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

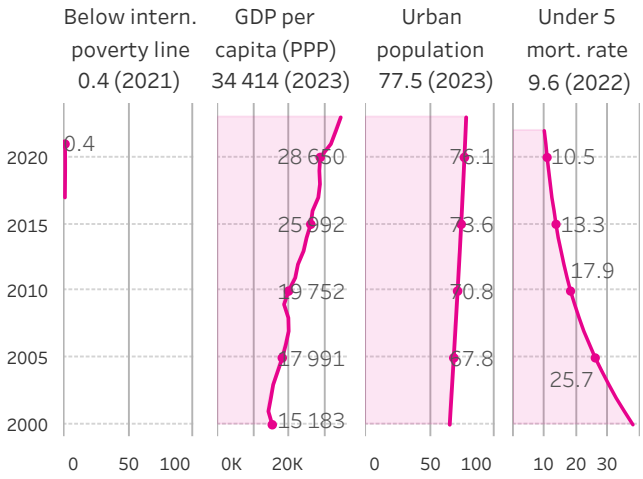
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



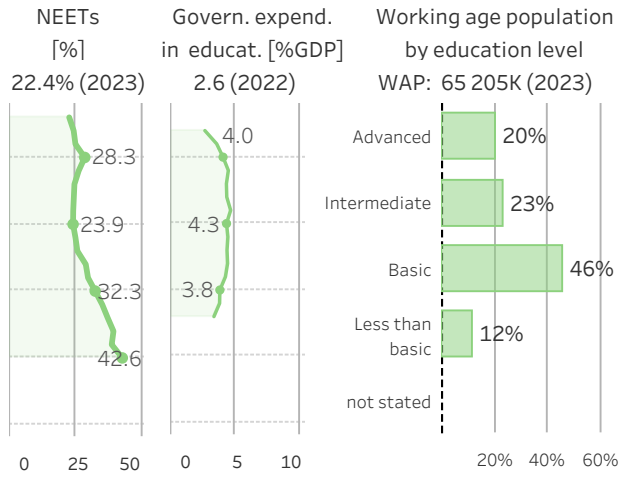
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



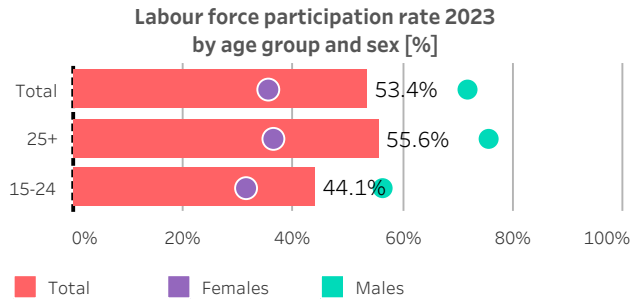
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

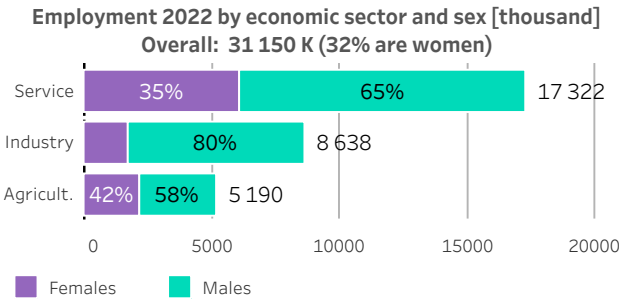


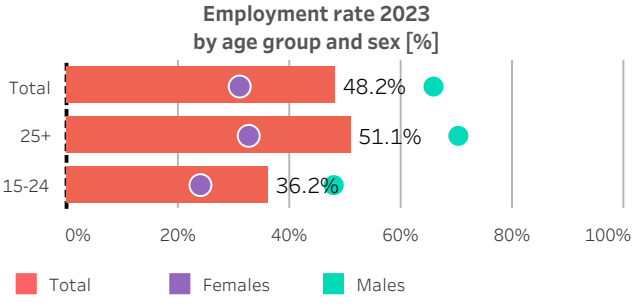
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

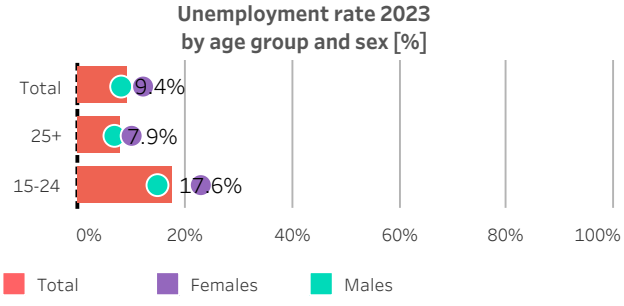


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







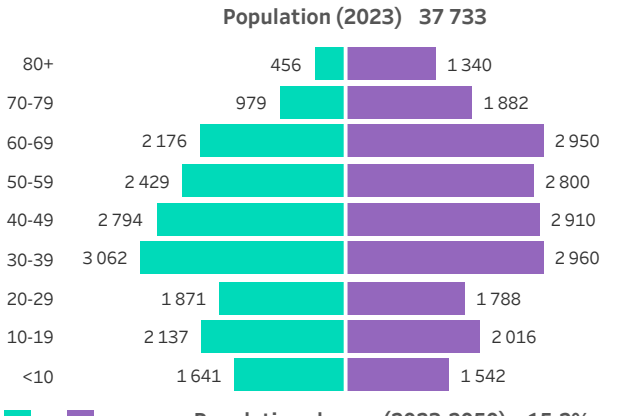


UKRAINE

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

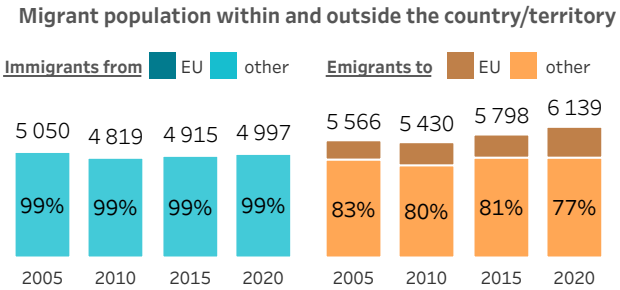
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

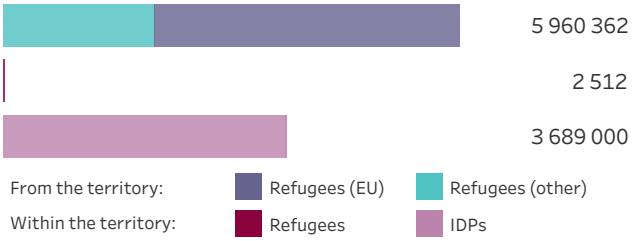


NOTE: Including Crimea.

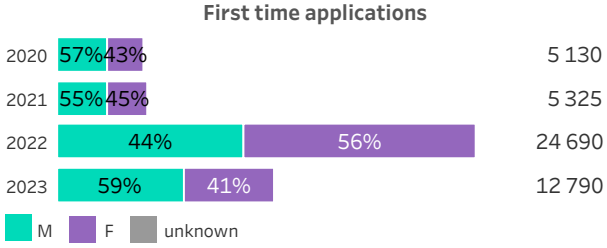
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

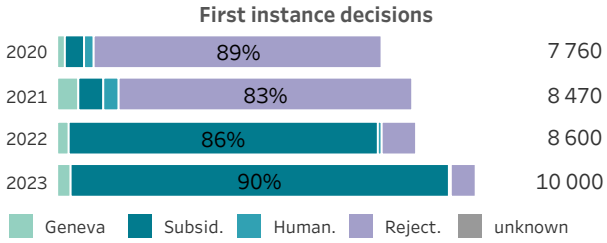


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

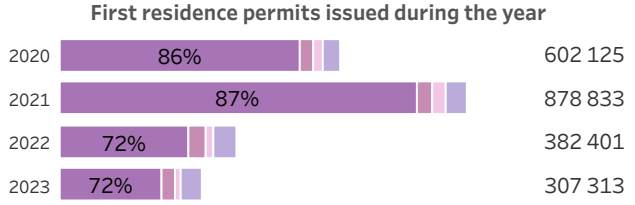


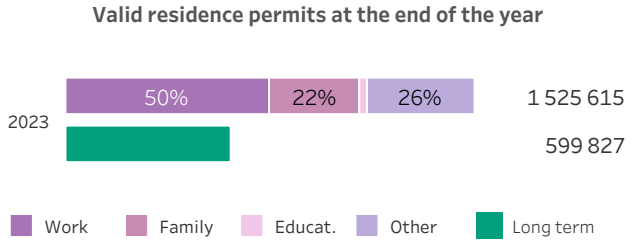
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



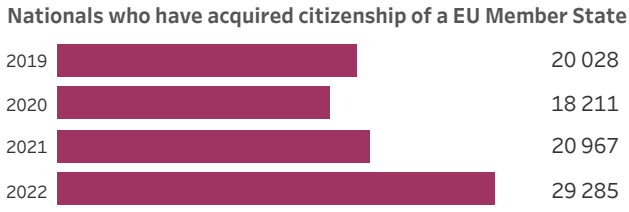


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



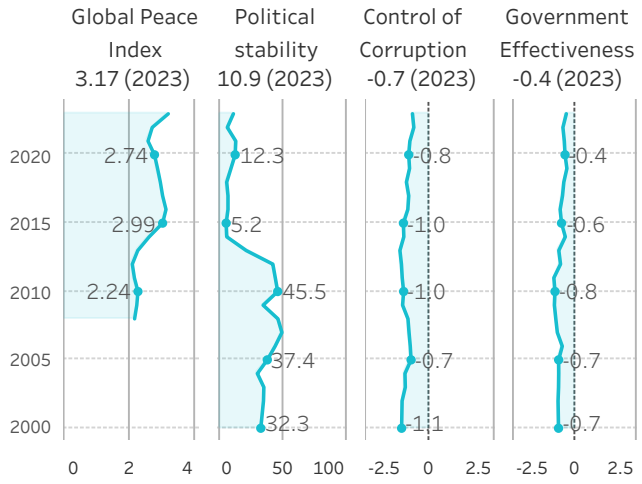


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

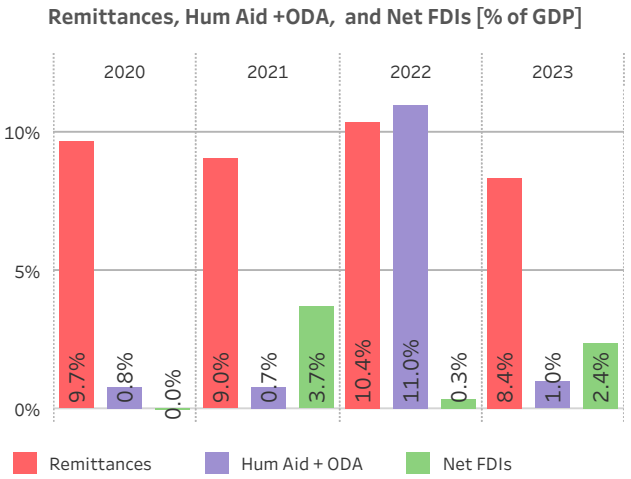


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

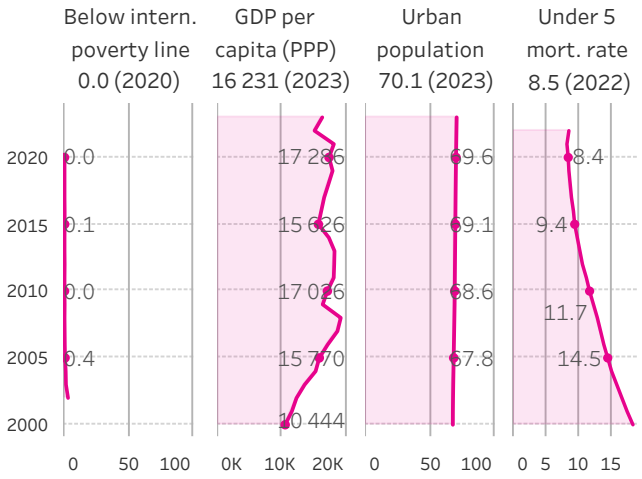
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



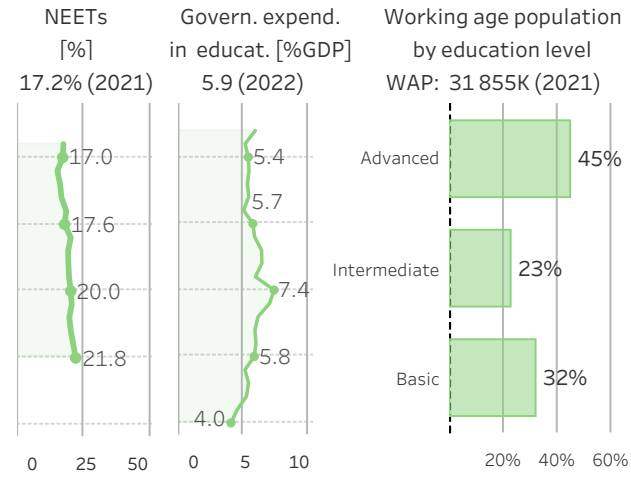
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

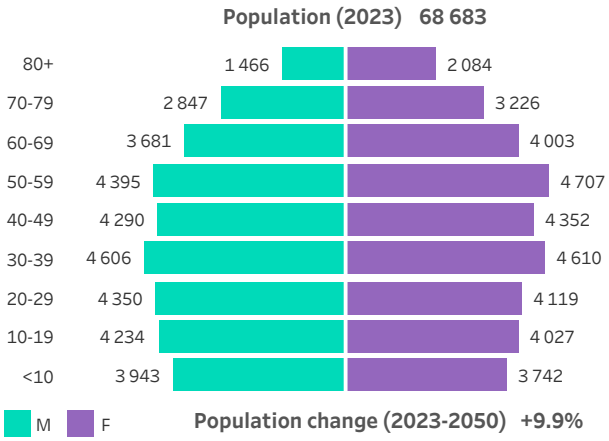
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

UNITED KINGDOM

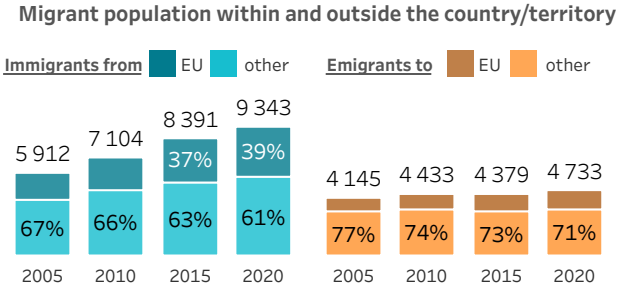
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

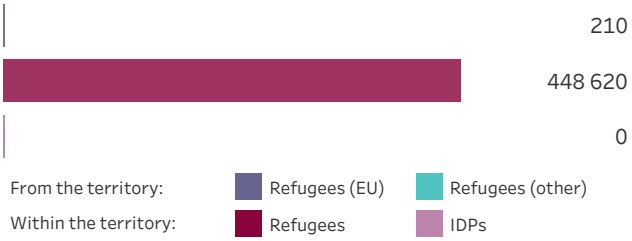


NOTE: Refers to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Data does not include the Overseas territories.

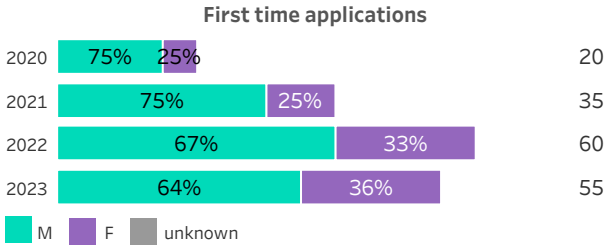
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

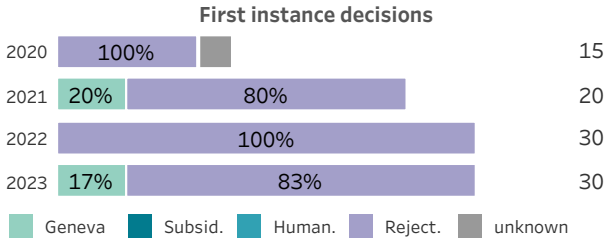


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

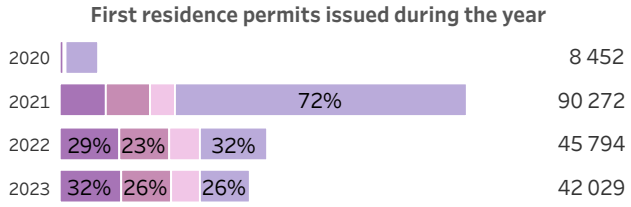


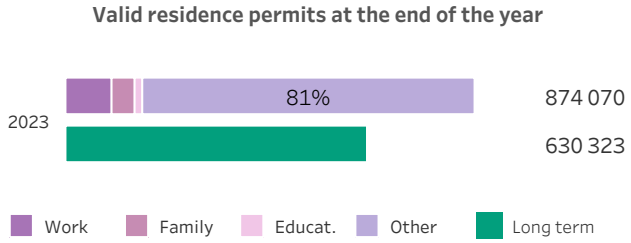
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



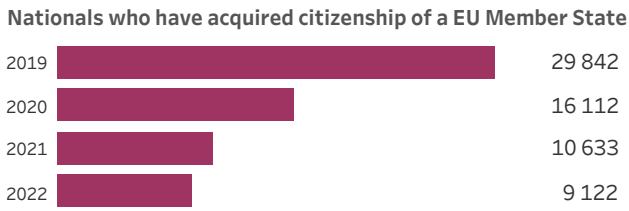


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



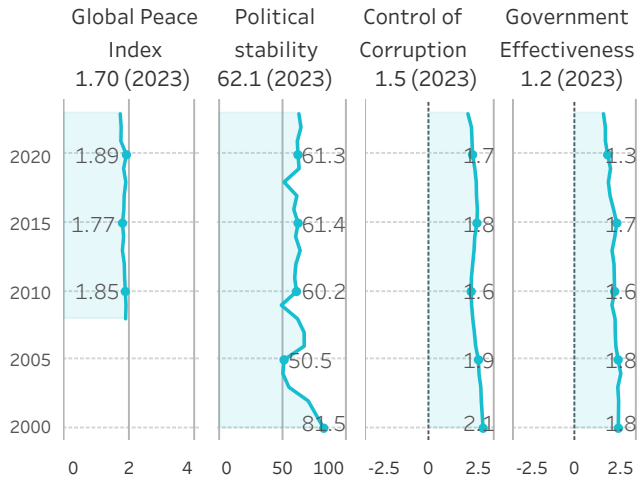


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

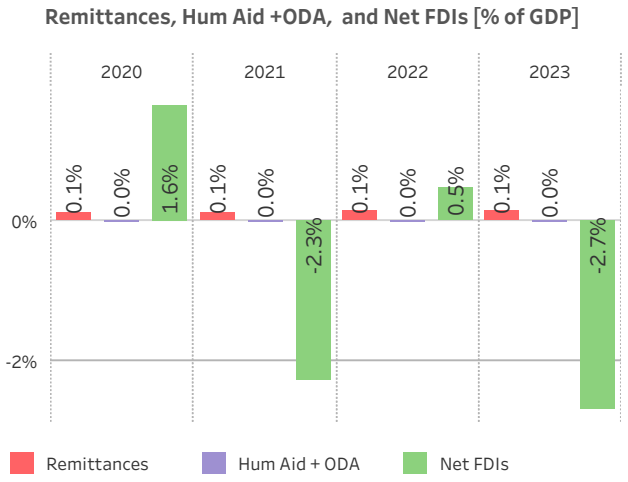


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

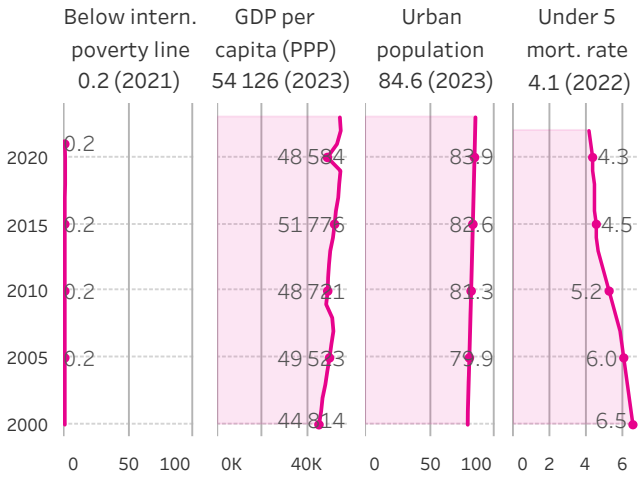
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



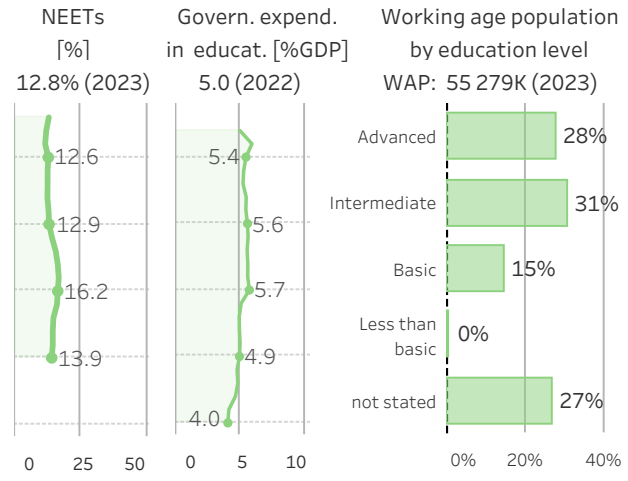
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



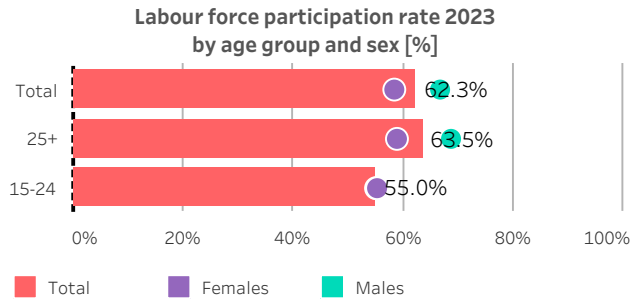
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

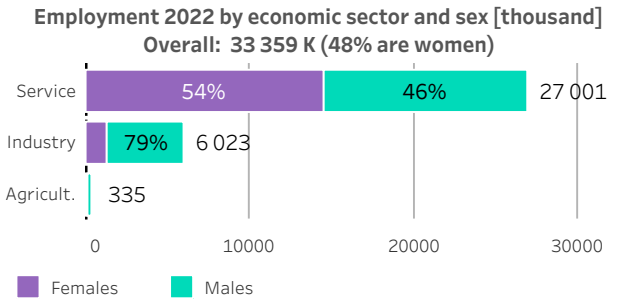


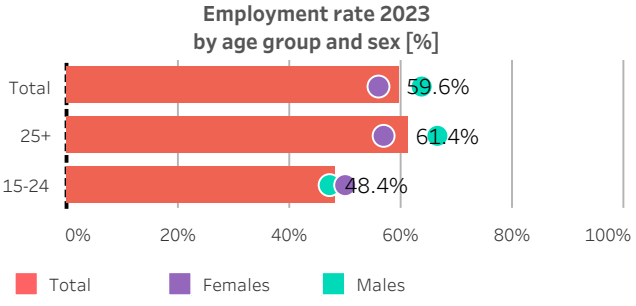
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

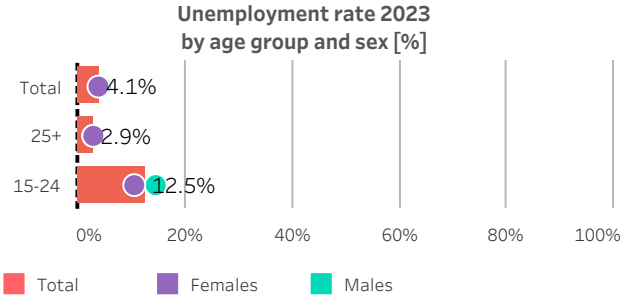


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

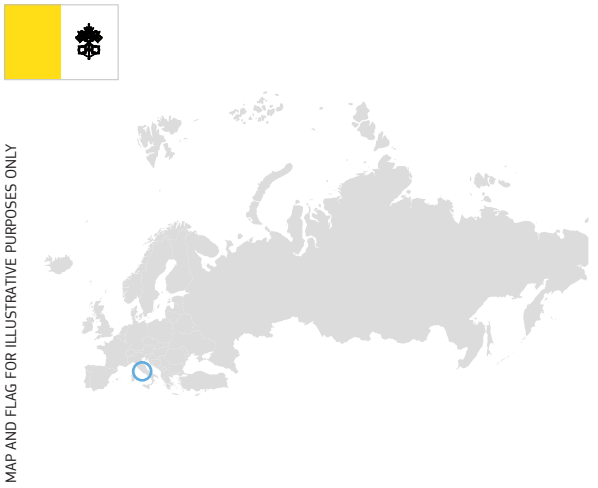




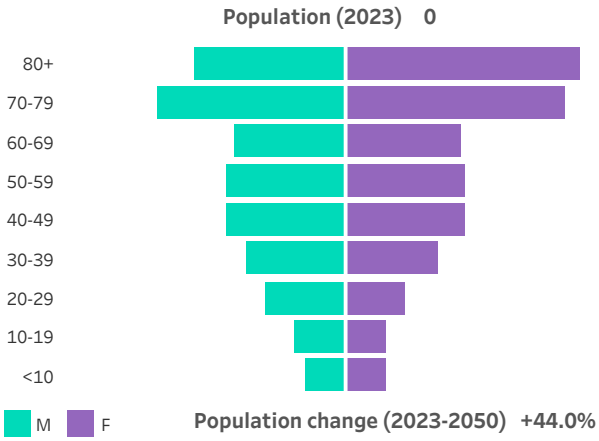




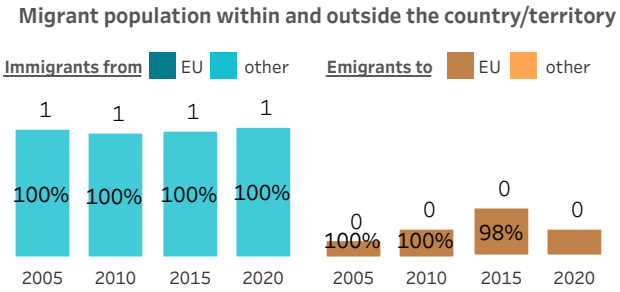
VATICAN CITY



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



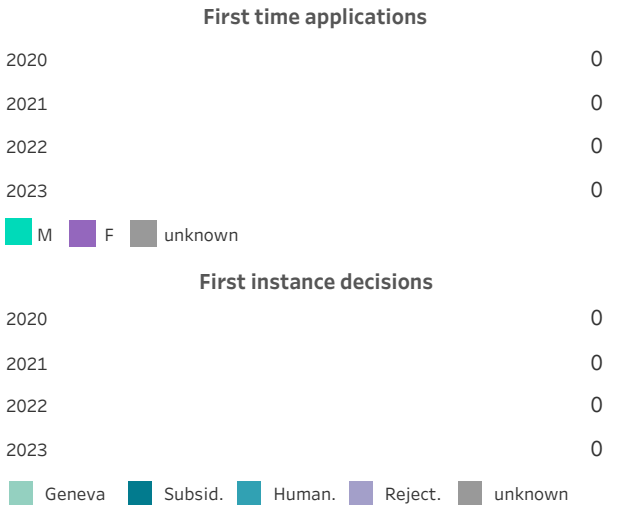
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



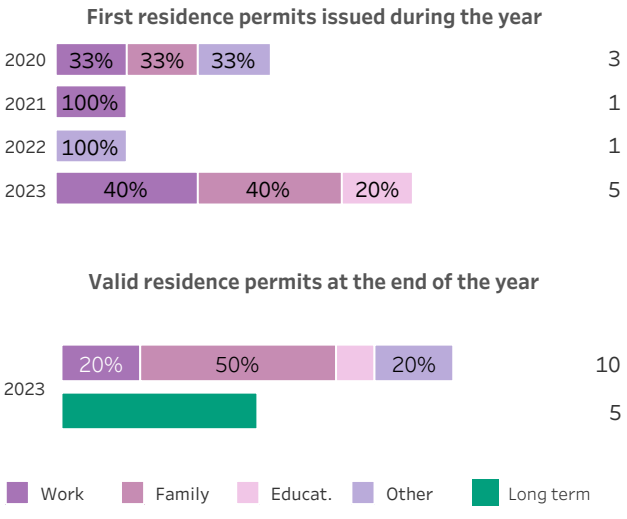
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

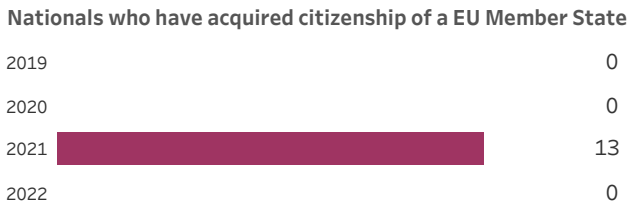
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

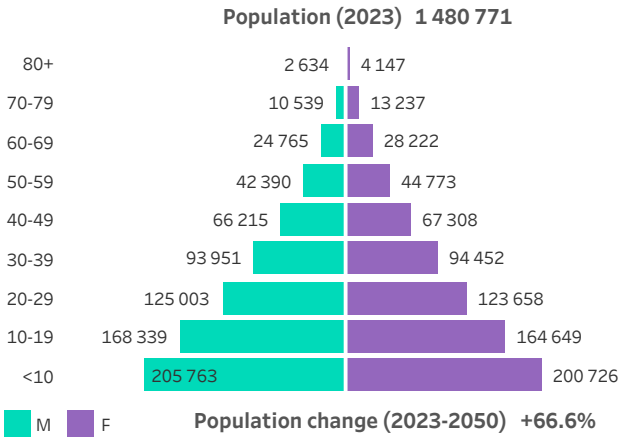
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MIGRATION IN **AFRICA**

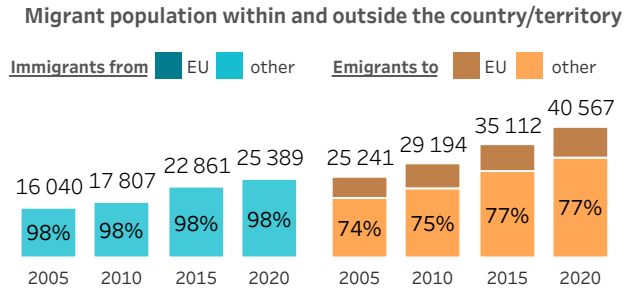
AFRICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

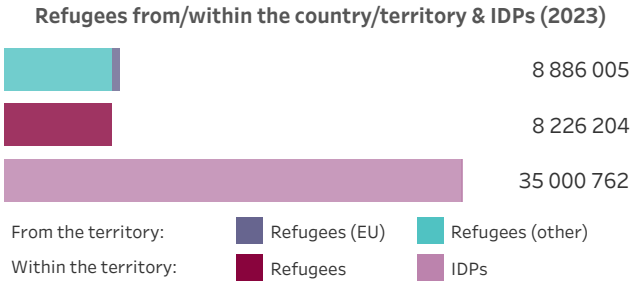
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



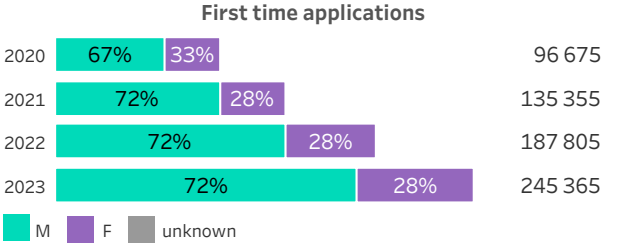
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

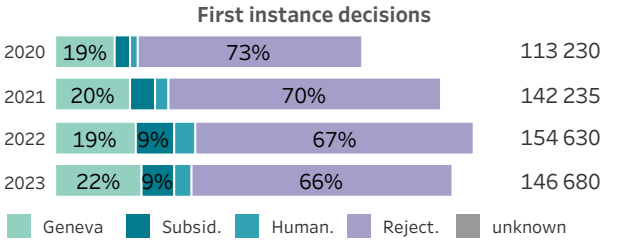


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

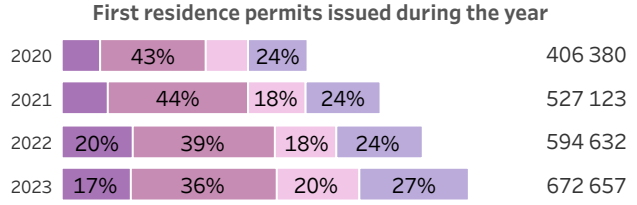


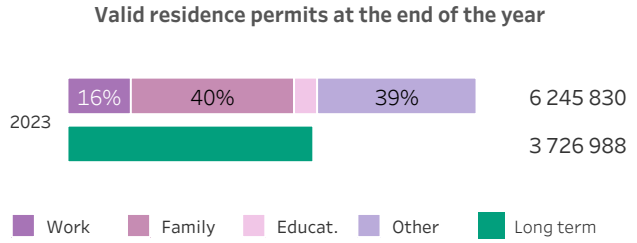
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



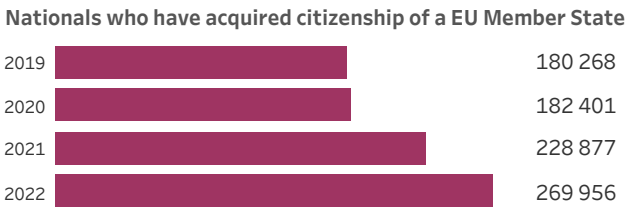


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

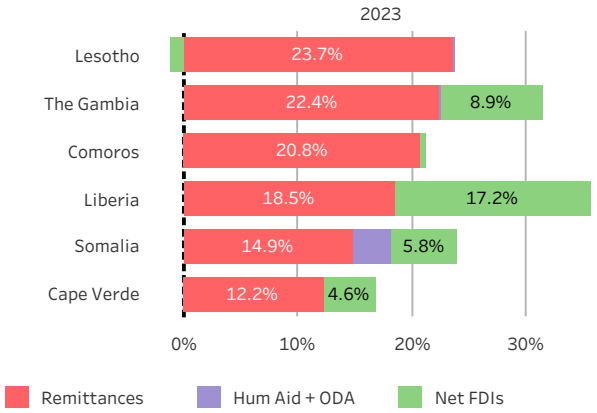
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 Angola	[1] 87.2 Botswana	[1] 1.63 Seychelles	[1] 0.7 Mauritius
[2] 2.5 Burundi	[2] 79.1 Cape Verde	[2] 0.98 Cape Verde	[2] 0.6 Seychelles
[49] 2.0 Zambia	[53] 1.9 Sudan	[53] -1.73 Somalia	[53] -2.0 Somalia
[50] 2.4 Zimbabwe	[54] 0.5 Mali	[54] -1.97 South Sudan	[54] -2.3 South Sudan

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

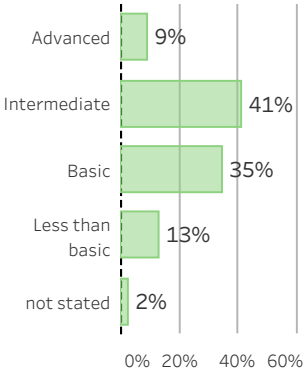
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Algeria	[1] 29 469 $ Seychelles	[1] 15% Burundi	[1] 11.1 Libya
[2] 0.1% Mauritius	[2] 26 589 $ Mauritius	[2] 17% Niger	[2] 13.3 Tunisia
[49] 78.9% Democratic Republic of the Congo	[51] 1 019 $ Central African Republic	[53] 82% Libya	[53] 113.9 Nigeria
[50] 80.7% Madagascar	[52] 857 $ Burundi	[54] 91% Gabon	[54] 121.0 Niger

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 12.7% Burundi	[1] 9.0% Namibia
[2] 13.0% Tanzania	[2] 8.1% Botswana
[52] 47.2% Sudan	[50] 1.6% South Sudan
[53] 49.8% Sao Tome and Principe	[51] 0.3% Nigeria

Working age population by education level

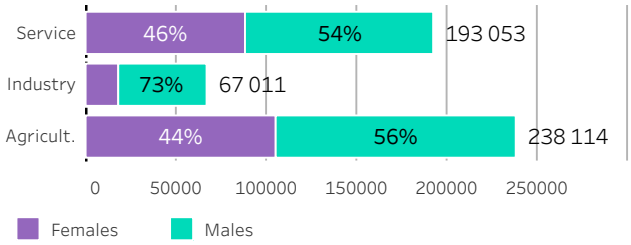


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
African countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 85.2% Madagascar	(82.6% women, 87.8% men)
[2] 81.4% Tanzania	(77.1% women, 85.9% men)
[52] 34.1% Somalia	(21.2% women, 47.3% men)
[53] 32.1% Djibouti	(18.5% women, 46.2% men)

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 - 2023

[1] 83.6% Madagascar	(81.1% women, 86.3% men)
[2] 79.3% Tanzania	(74.5% women, 84.4% men)
[52] 27.6% Somalia	(15.9% women, 39.4% men)
[53] 23.7% Djibouti	(11.8% women, 36.0% men)

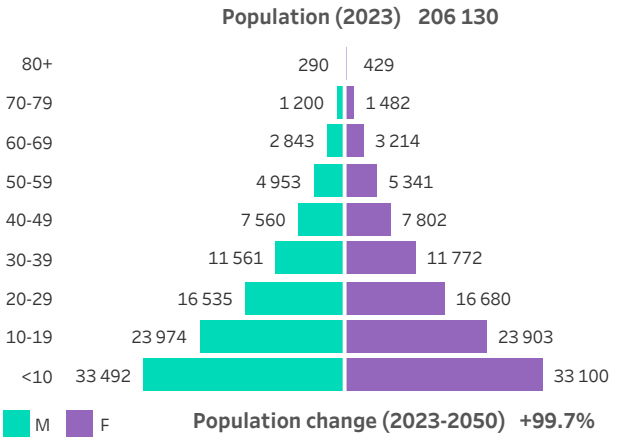
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
African countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 0.6% Niger	(0.5% women, 0.6% men)
[2] 0.9% Burundi	(0.8% women, 1.0% men)
[52] 28.0% South Africa	(29.9% women, 26.3% men)
[53] 37.6% Eswatini	(39.4% women, 36.1% men)

CENTRAL AFRICA

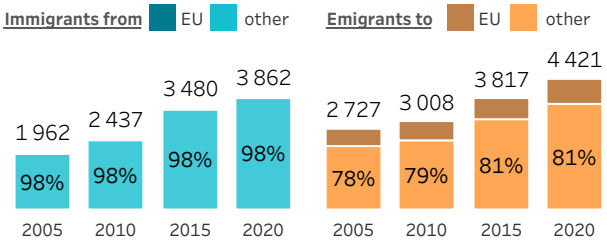
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



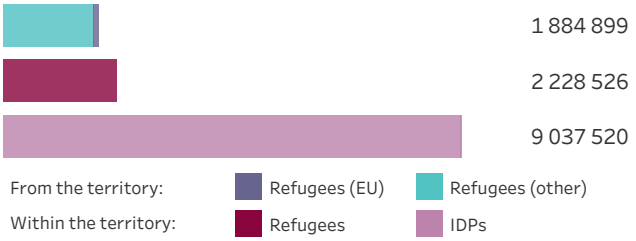
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



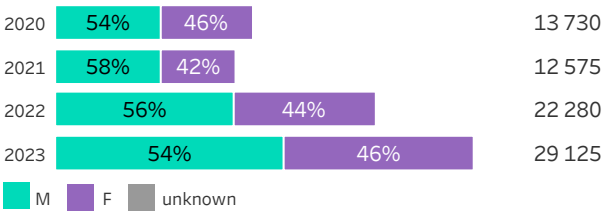
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

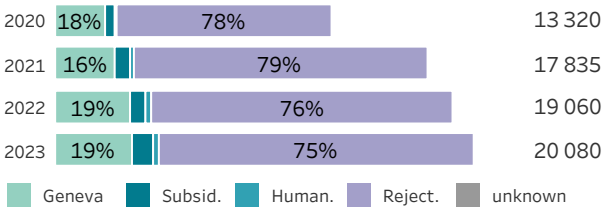


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

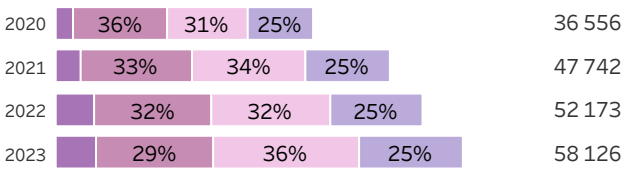


First instance decisions

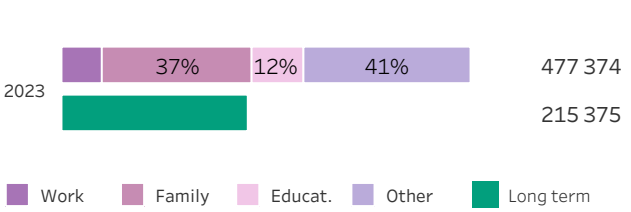


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

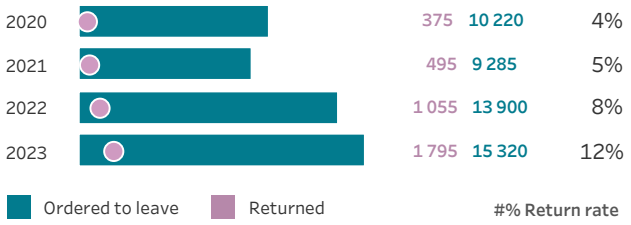


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



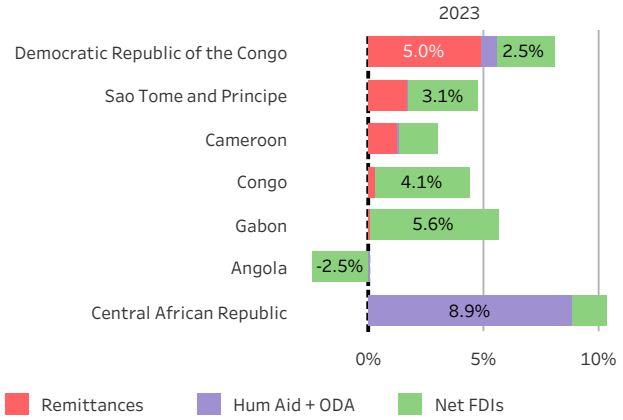
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 Angola	[1] 60.2 Sao Tome and Principe	[1] 0.36 Sao Tome and Principe	[1] -0.8 Gabon
[2] 3.0 Central African Republic	[2] 46.9 Congo	[2] -0.61 Angola	[2] -0.9 Sao Tome and Principe
[7] 2.1 Equatorial Guinea	[8] 5.2 Democratic Republic of the Congo	[8] -1.48 Chad	[8] -1.7 Democratic Republic of the Congo
[8] 2.8 Chad	[9] 3.3 Central African Republic	[9] -1.57 Equatorial Guinea	[9] -1.7 Central African Republic

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

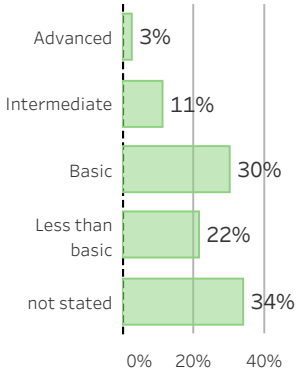
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 2.5% Gabon	[1] 19 782 $ Gabon	[1] 24% Chad	[1] 15.9 Sao Tome and Principe
[2] 15.7% Sao Tome and Principe	[2] 16 877 $ Equatorial Guinea	[2] 44% Central African Republic	[2] 41.1 Gabon
[7] 65.7% Central African Republic	[8] 1 506 $ Democratic Republic of the Congo	[8] 76% Sao Tome and Principe	[8] 102.4 Central African Republic
[8] 78.9% Democratic Republic of the Congo	[9] 1 019 $ Central African Republic	[9] 91% Gabon	[9] 109.8 Chad

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 21.4% Angola	[1] 5.2% Sao Tome and Principe
[2] 23.1% Cameroon	[2] 3.0% Democratic Republic of the Congo
[8] 37.0% Chad	[7] 2.2% Gabon
[9] 49.8% Sao Tome and Principe	[8] 2.1% Central African Republic

Working age population by education level

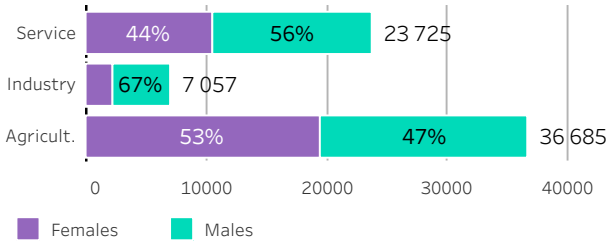


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Central African countries - 2023

[1] 75.2% Angola (72.8% women, 77.7% men)
[2] 72.0% Cameroon (67.3% women, 76.7% men)
[8] 54.0% Sao Tome and Principe (37.8% women, 70.4% men)
[9] 49.0% Gabon (39.9% women, 57.7% 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 - 2023

[1] 69.3% Cameroon (64.4% women, 74.2% men)
[2] 66.2% Central African Republic (58.8% women, 73.6% men)
[8] 46.3% Sao Tome and Principe (29.4% women, 63.4% men)
[9] 39.0% Gabon (28.3% women, 49.3% men)

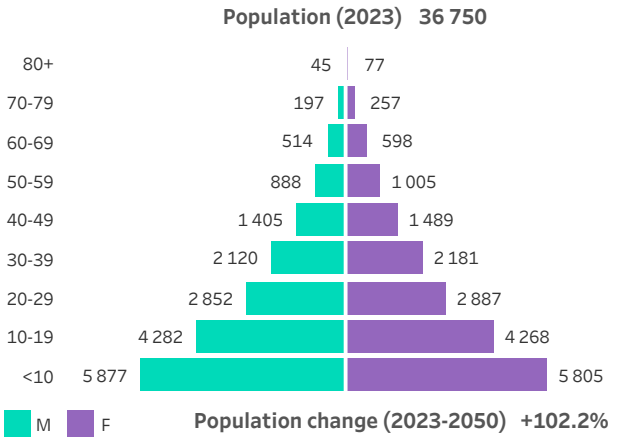
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Central African countries - 2023

[1] 1.1% Chad (0.7% women, 1.3% men)
[2] 3.6% Cameroon (4.2% women, 3.2% men)
[8] 20.1% Congo (21.4% women, 18.7% men)
[9] 20.4% Gabon (29.0% women, 14.6% men)

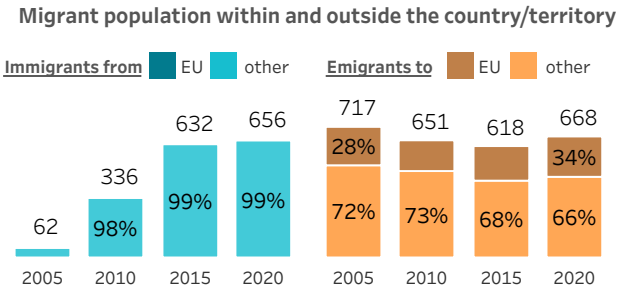
ANGOLA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

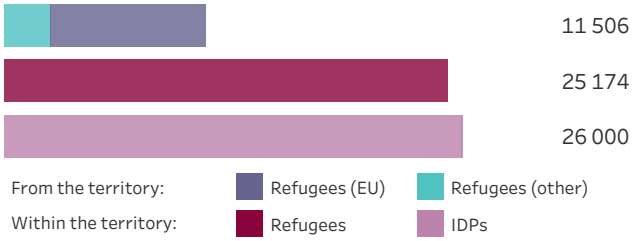
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



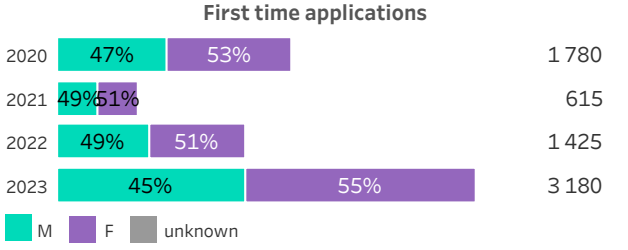
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

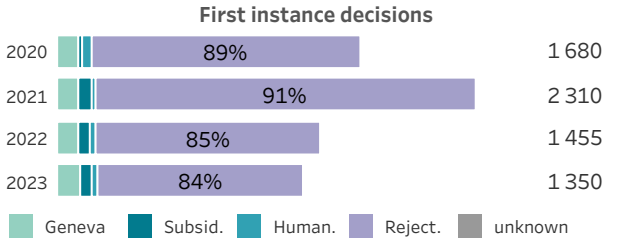


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

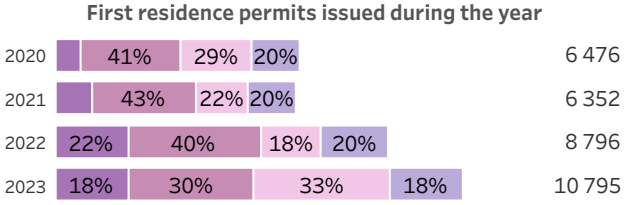


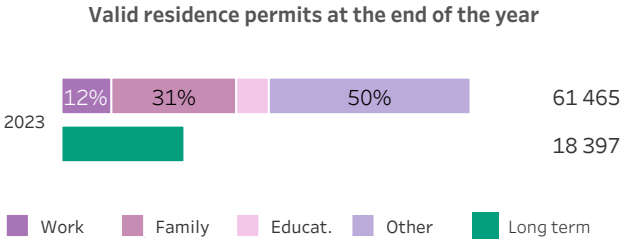
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



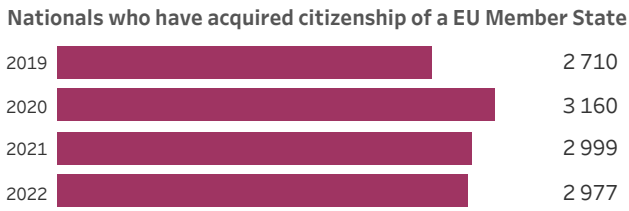


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

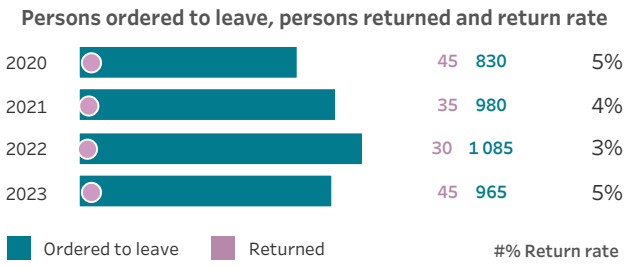




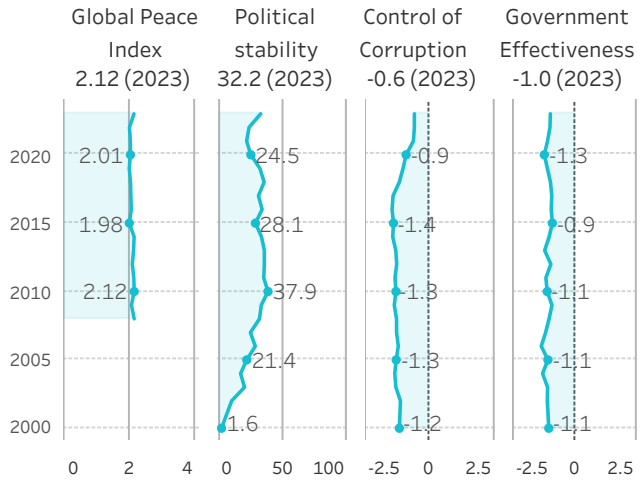
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



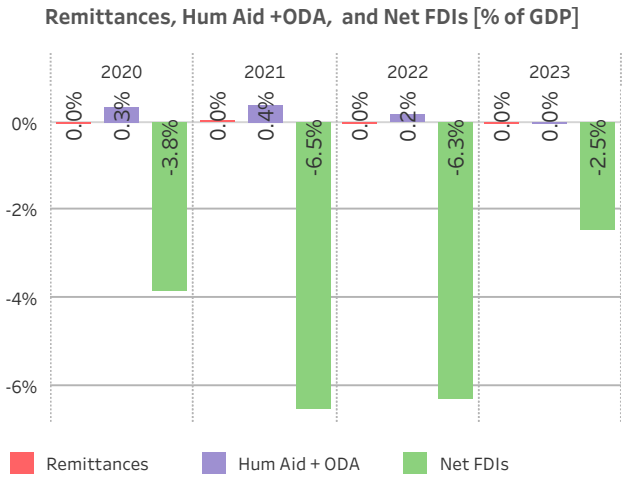
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



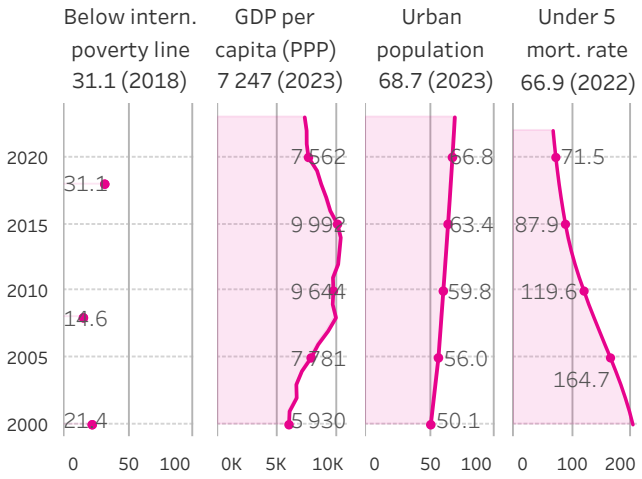
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



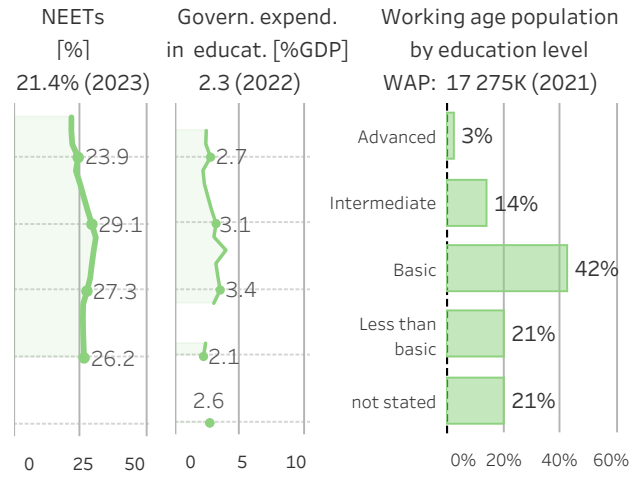
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



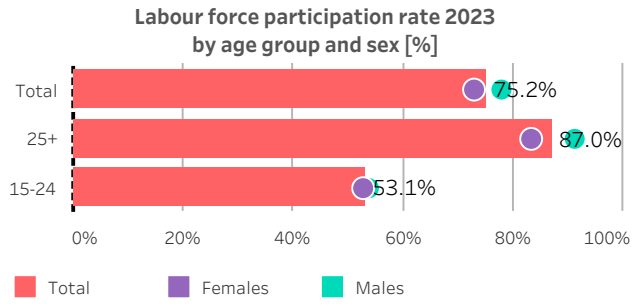
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

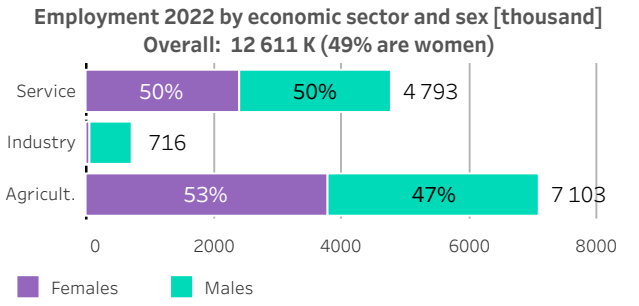


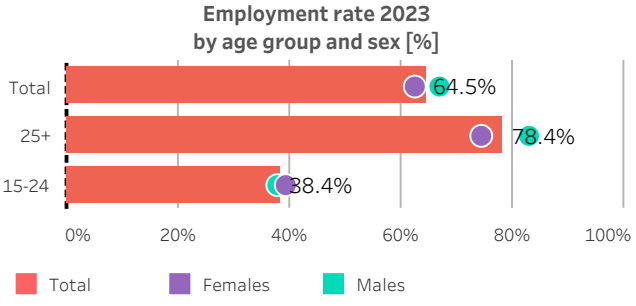
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

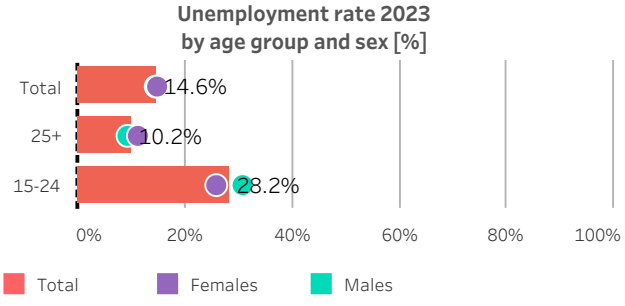


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

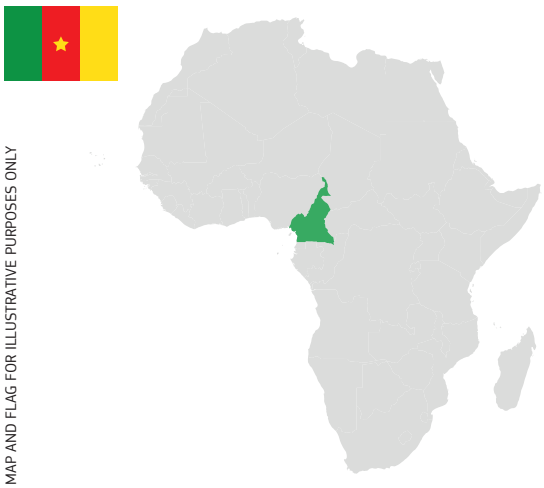




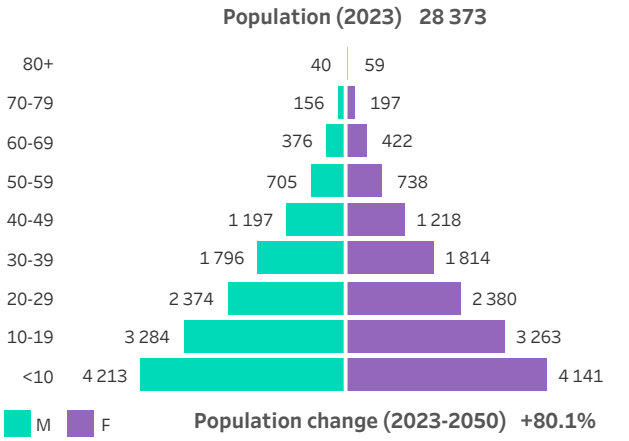




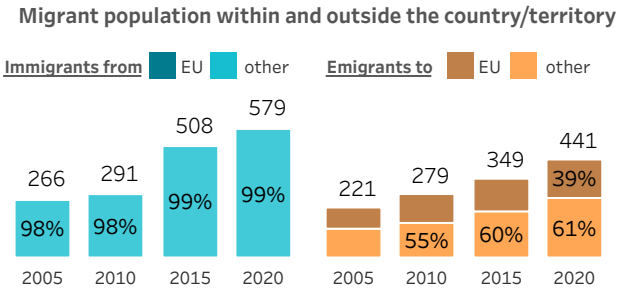
CAMEROON



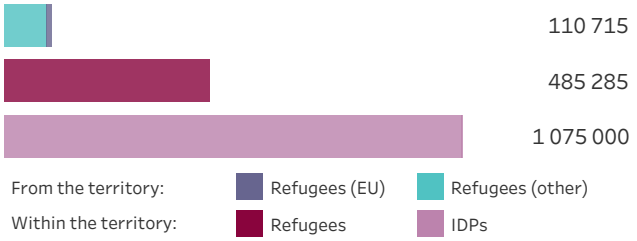
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



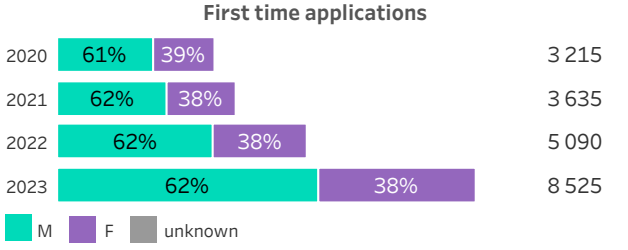
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

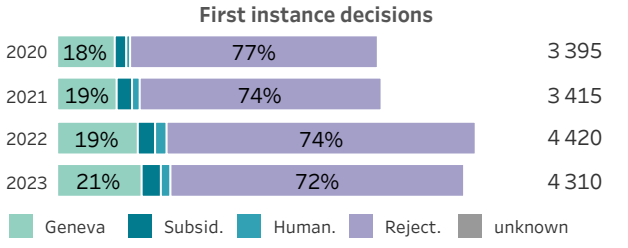


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

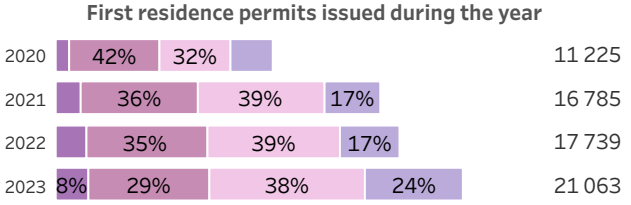


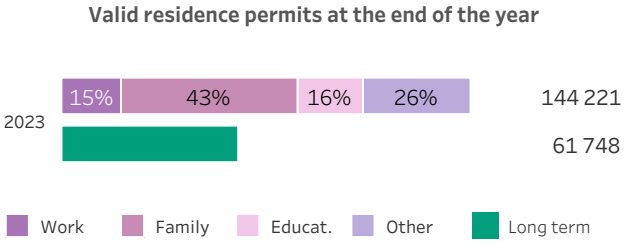
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



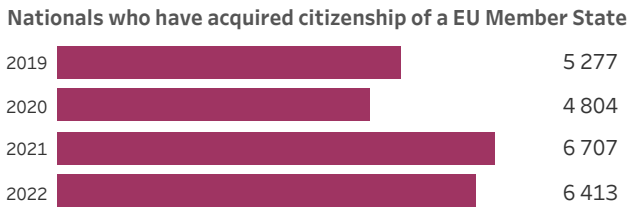


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



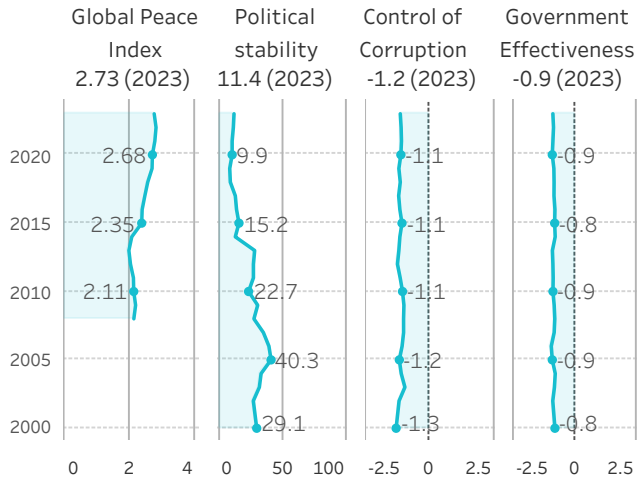


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

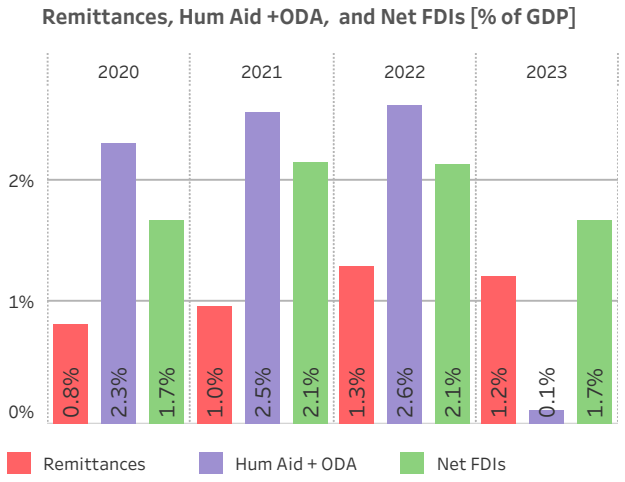


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

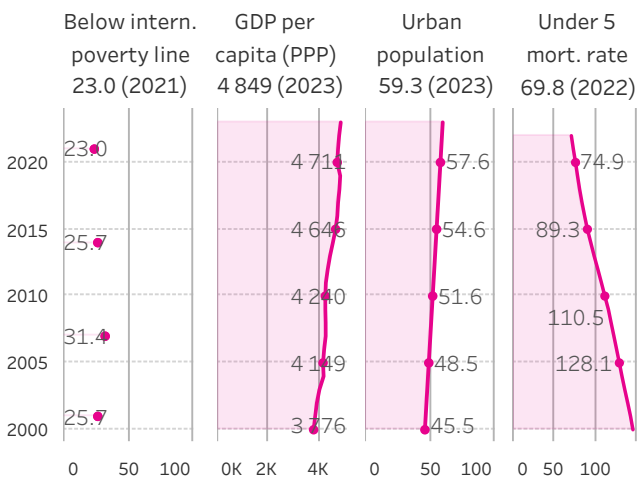
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



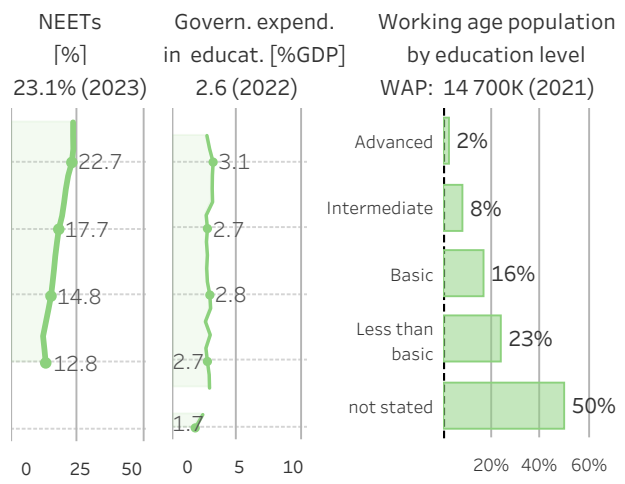
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



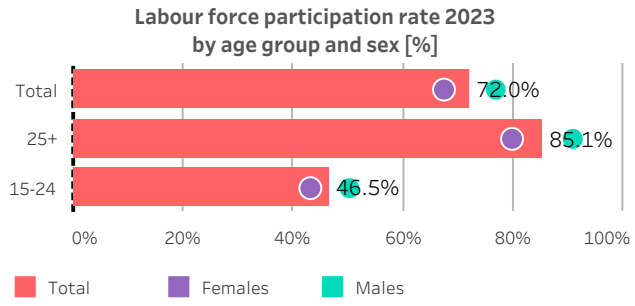
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

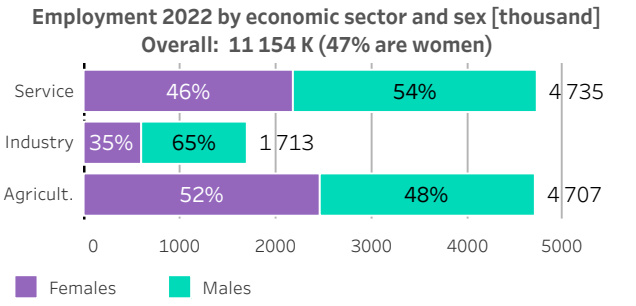


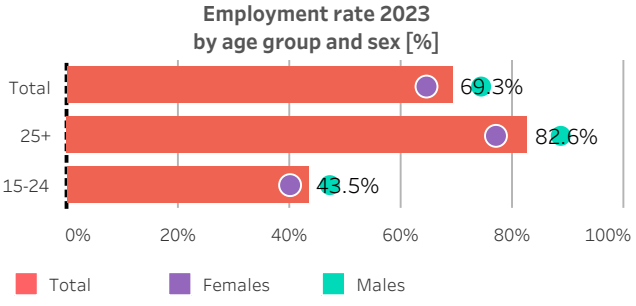
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

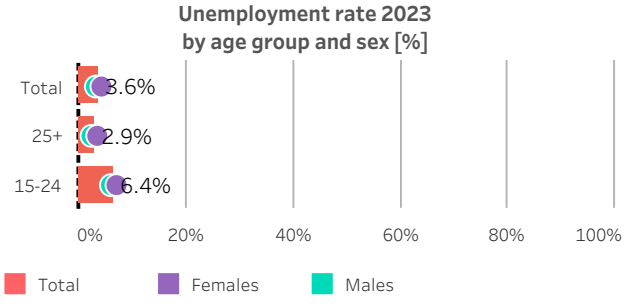


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





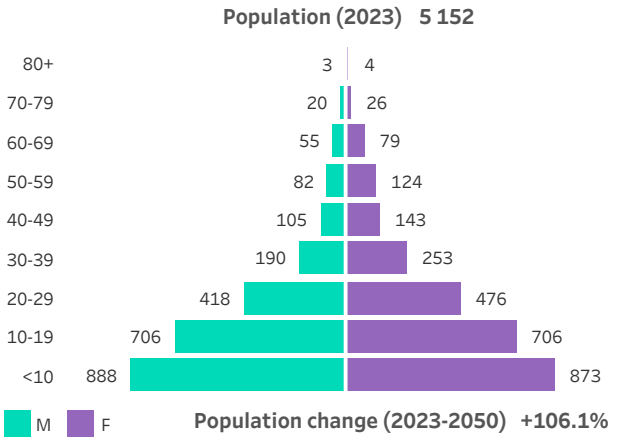




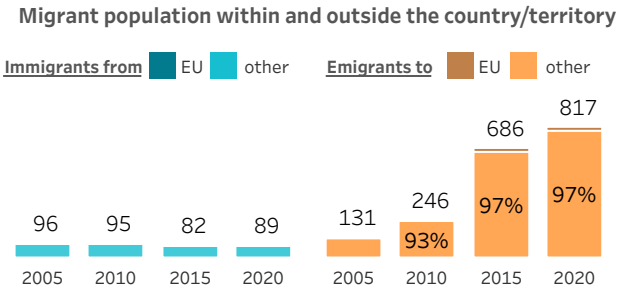
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

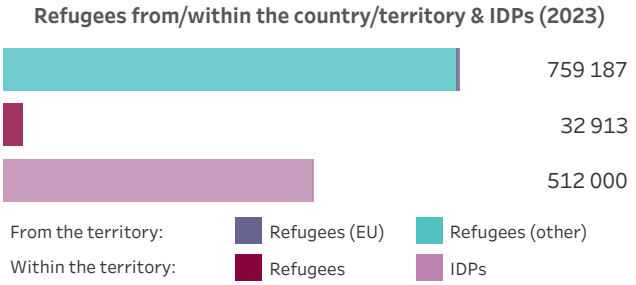
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



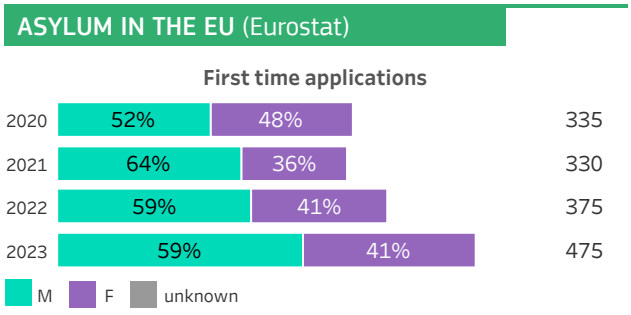
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

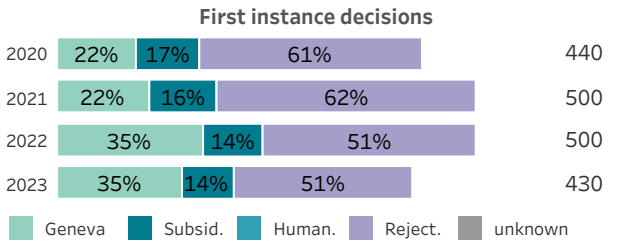


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

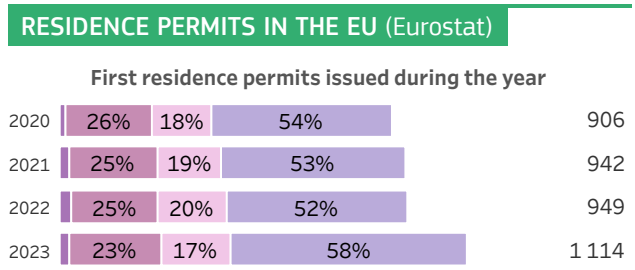


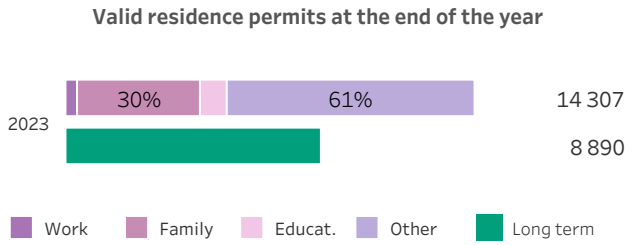
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



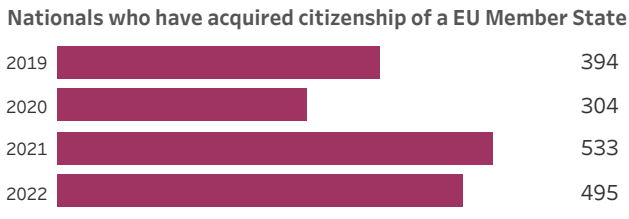


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



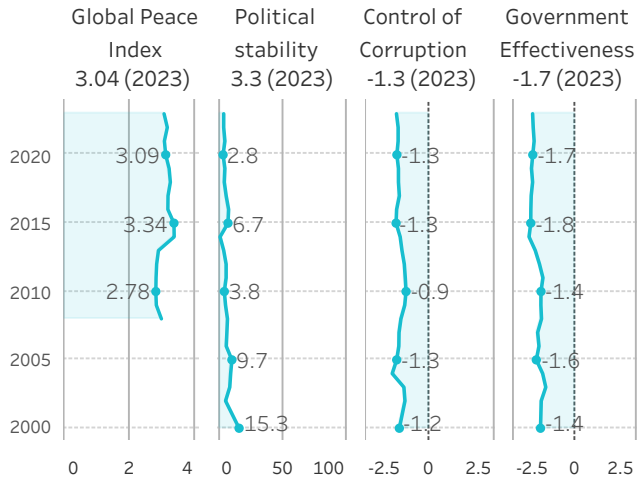


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

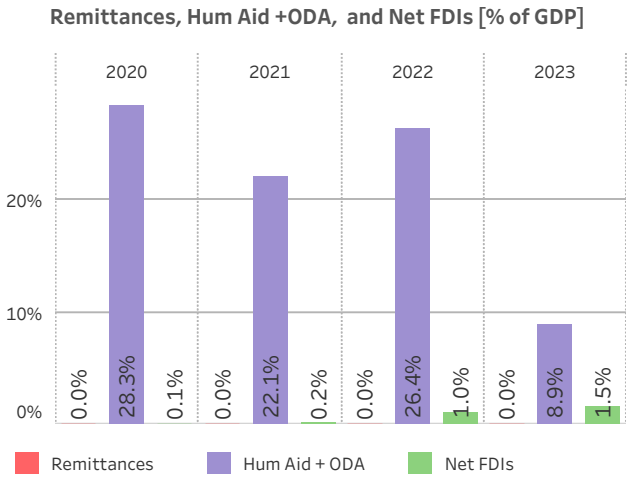


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

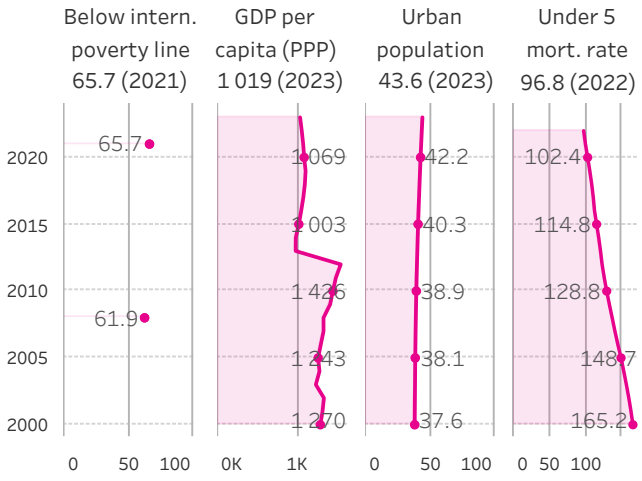
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



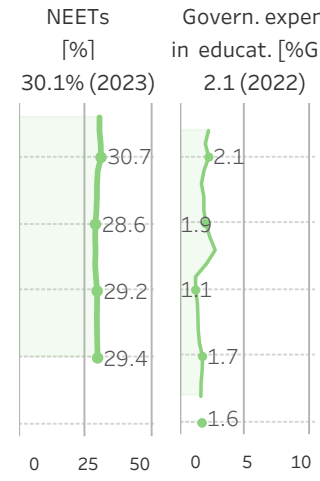
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



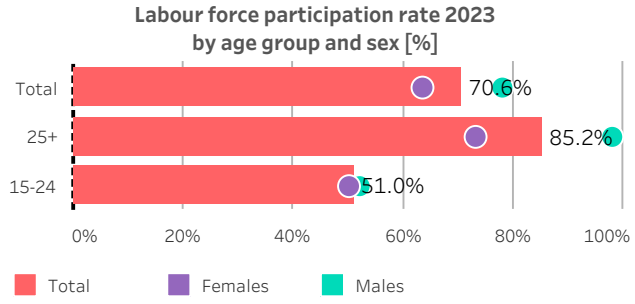
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

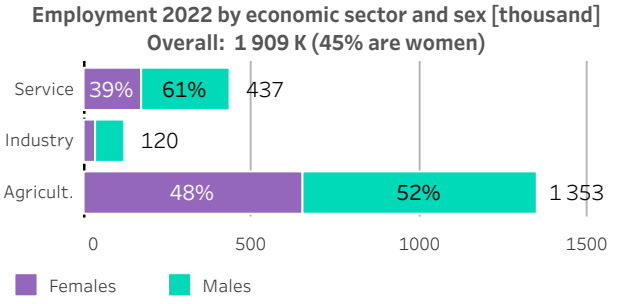


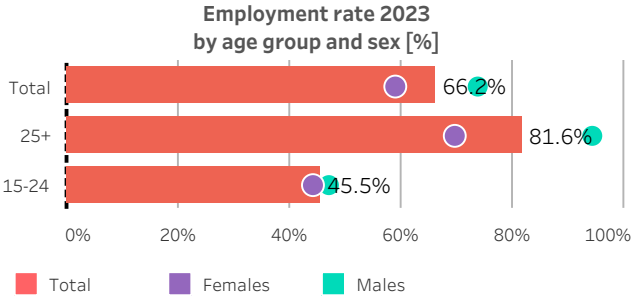
Working age population by education level

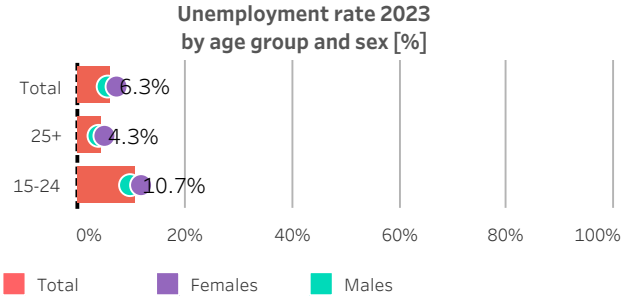
N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





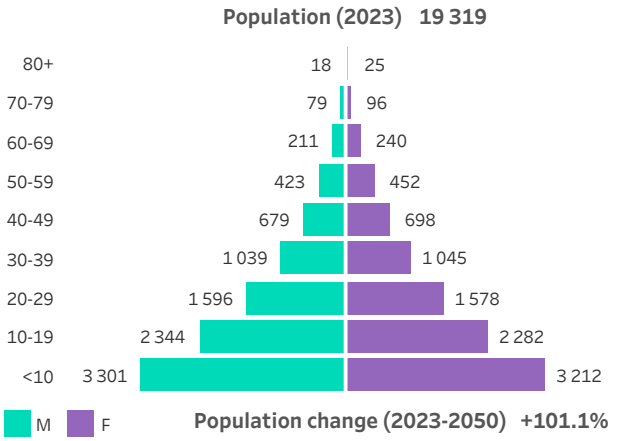




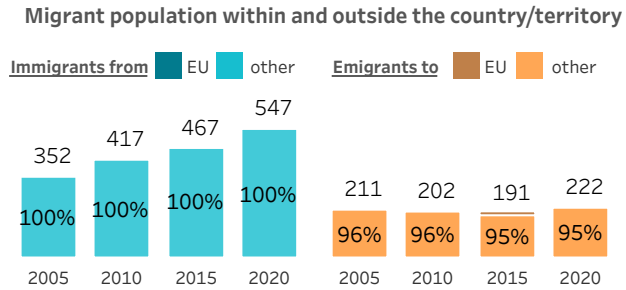
CHAD

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

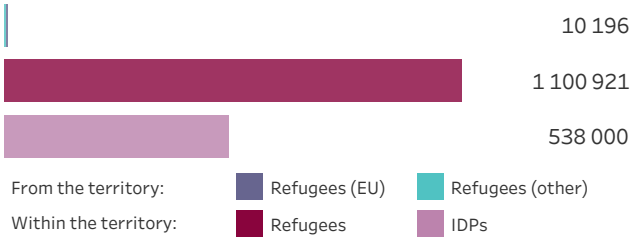
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



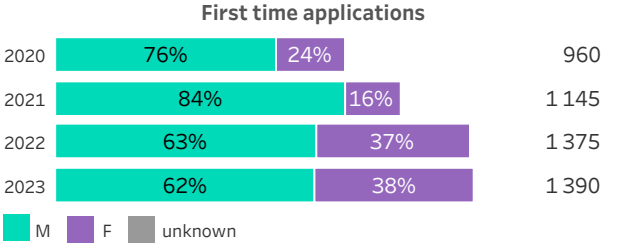
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

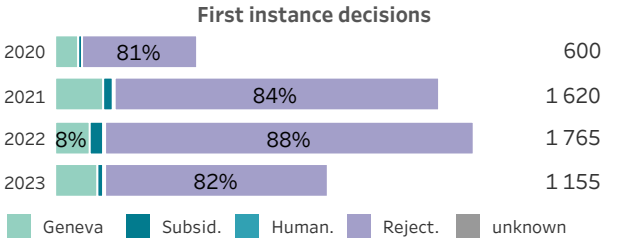


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

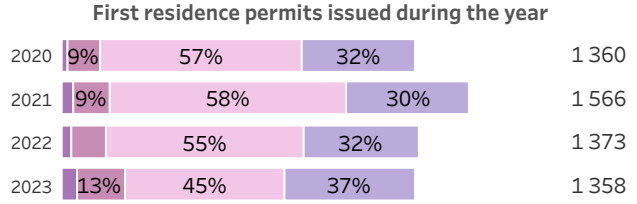


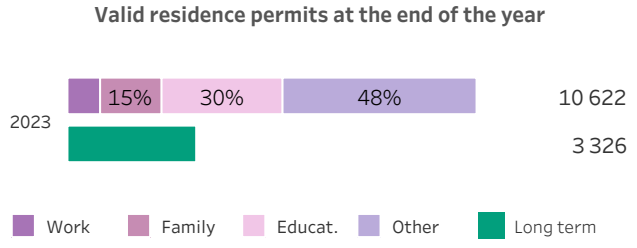
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



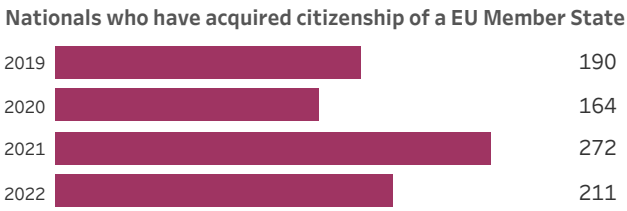


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

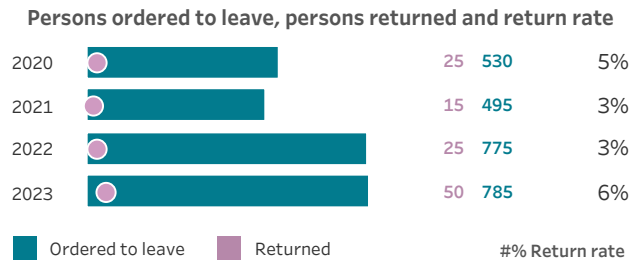




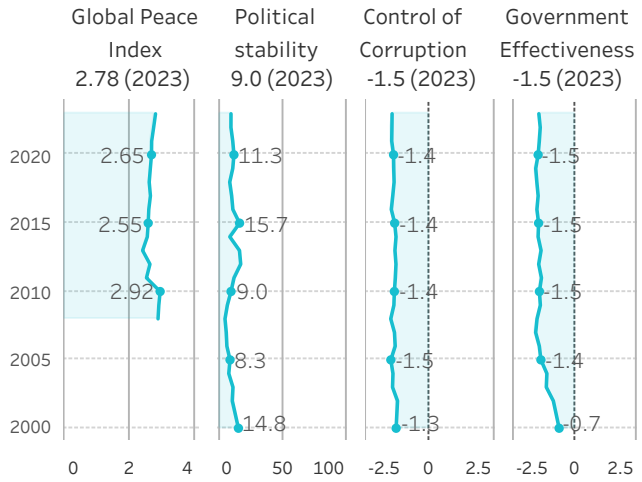
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



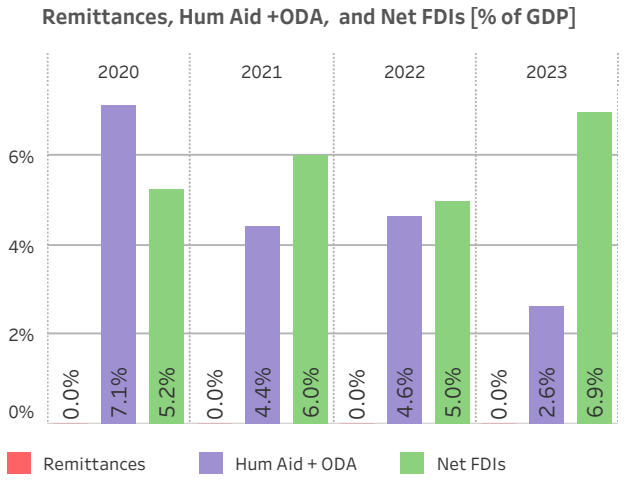
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



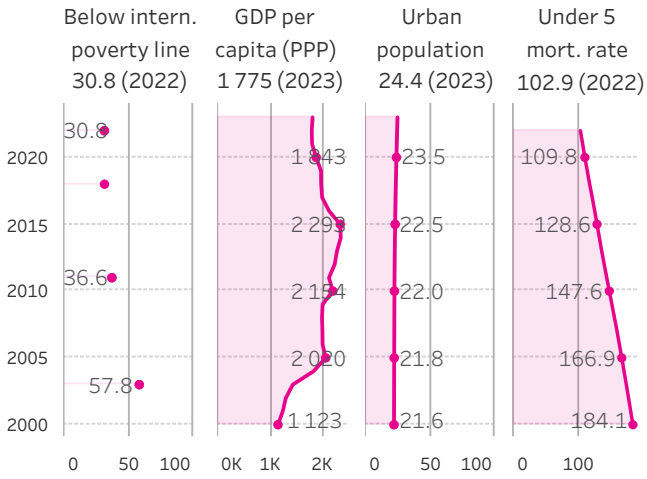
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



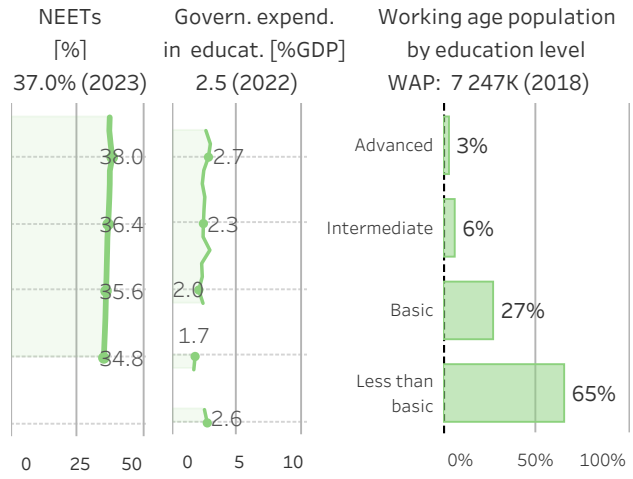
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



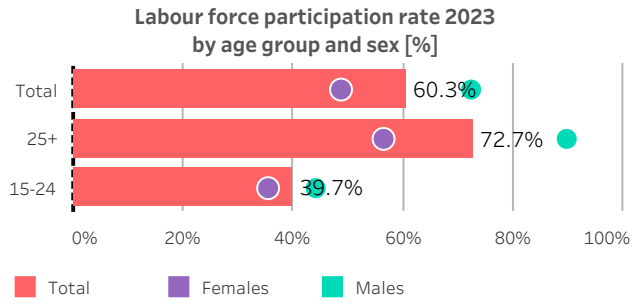
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

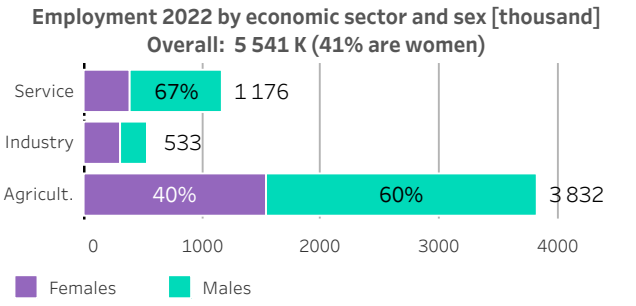


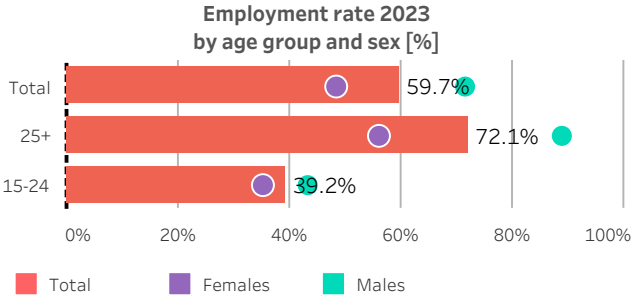
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

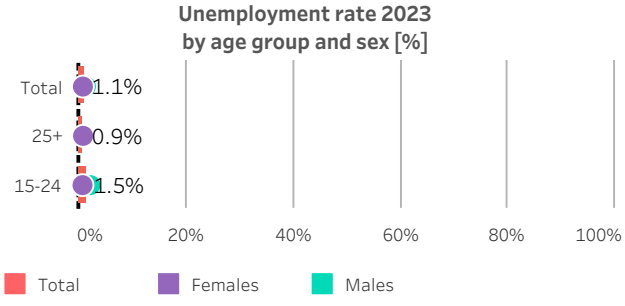


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





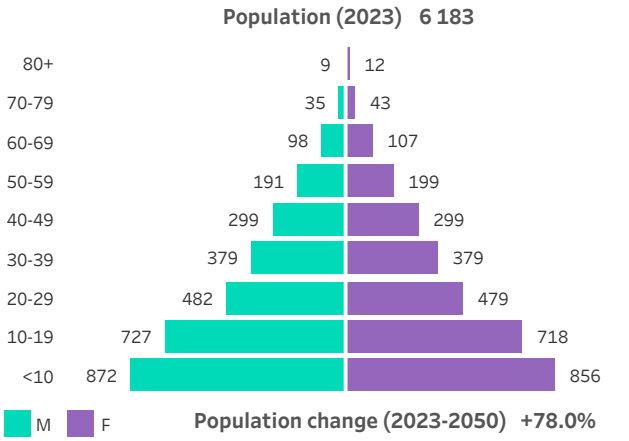




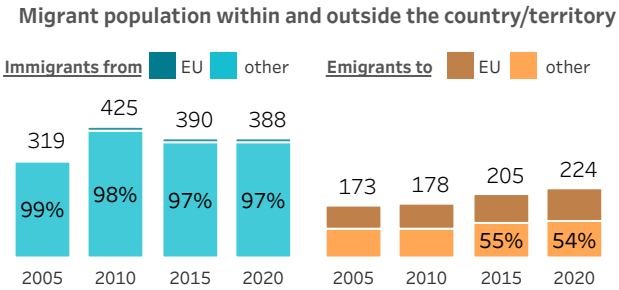
CONGO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

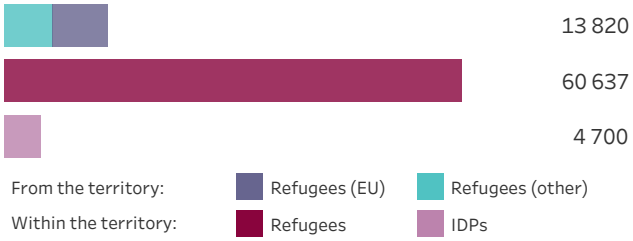
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



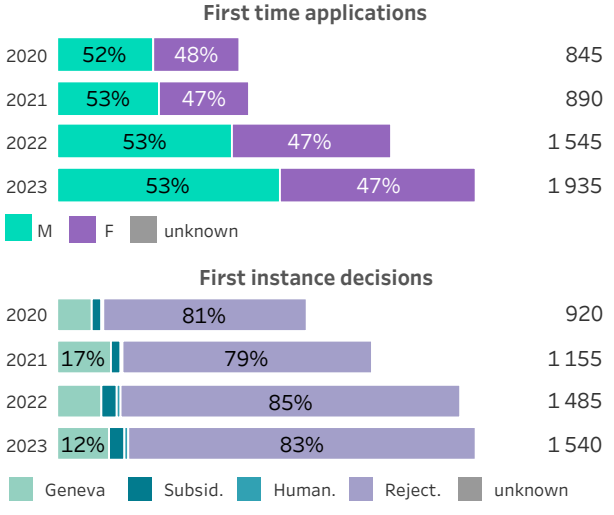
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



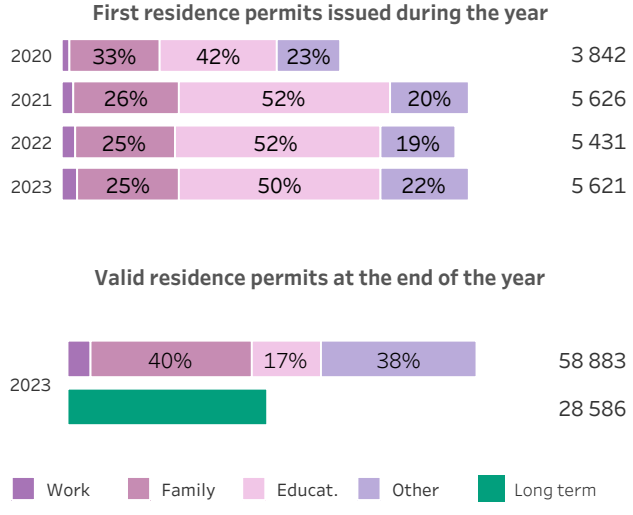
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



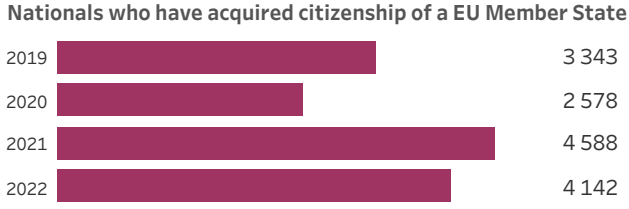
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



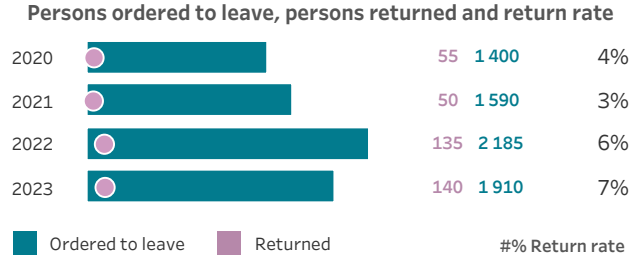
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



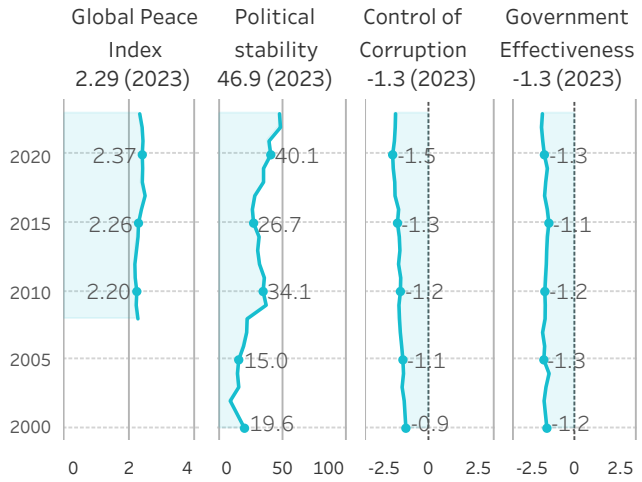
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



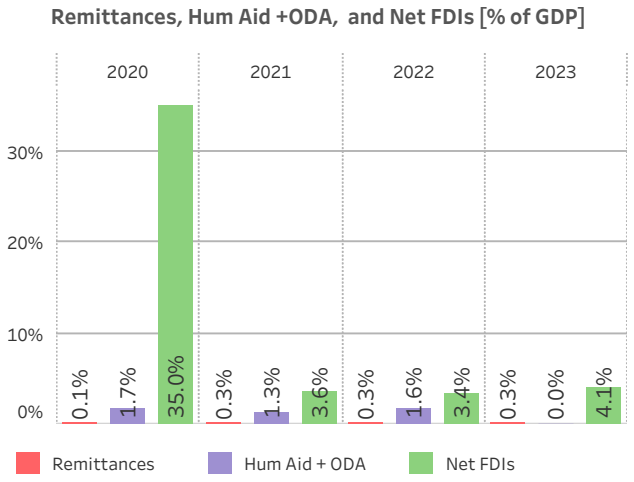
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



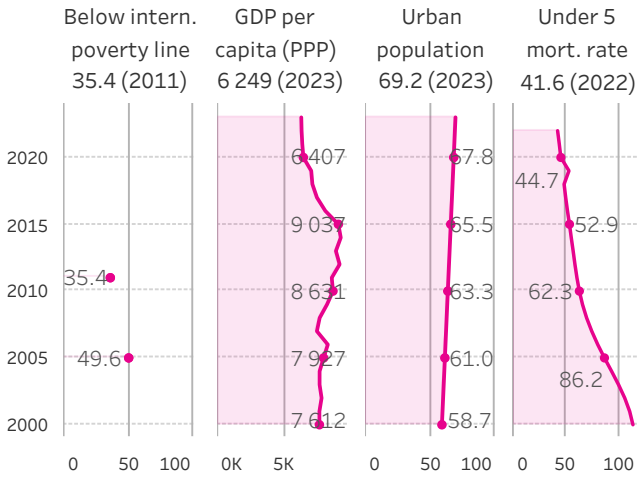
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



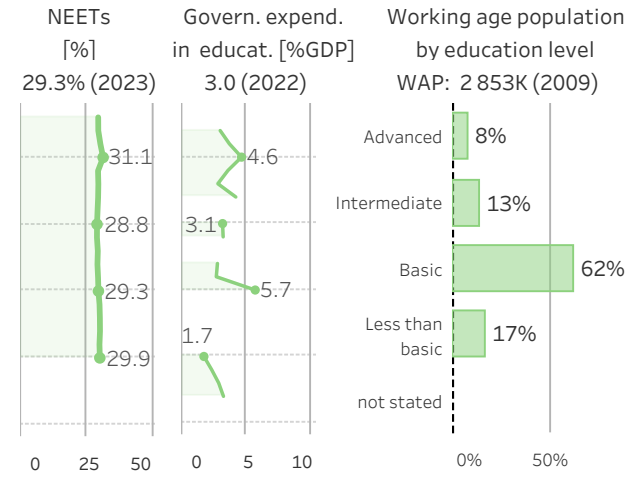
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



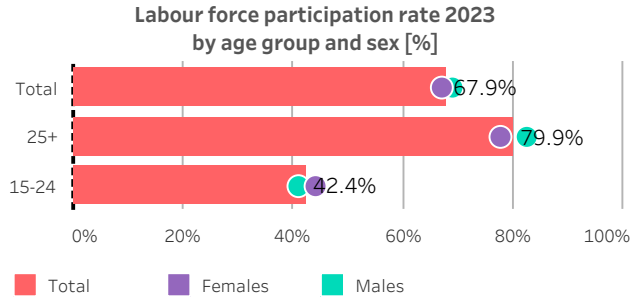
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

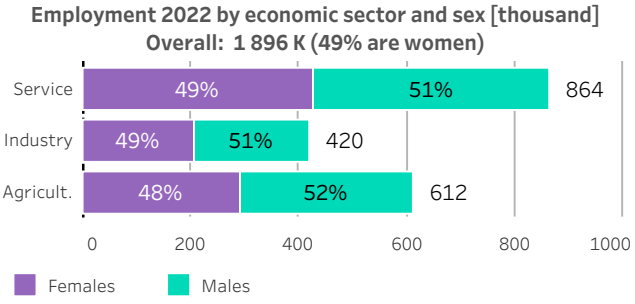


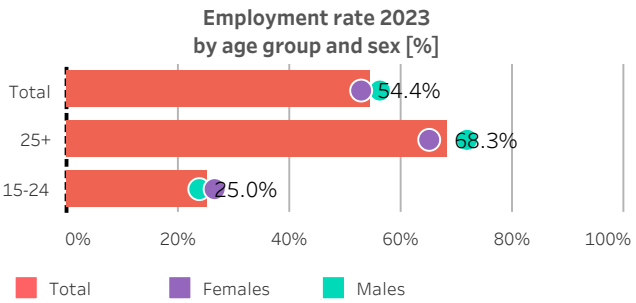
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

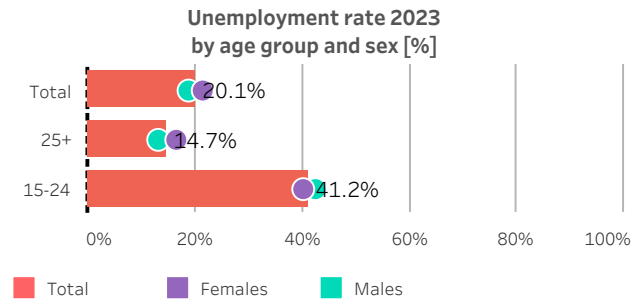


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

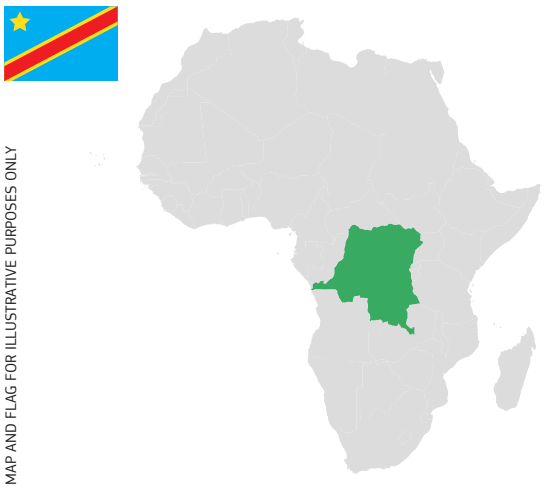




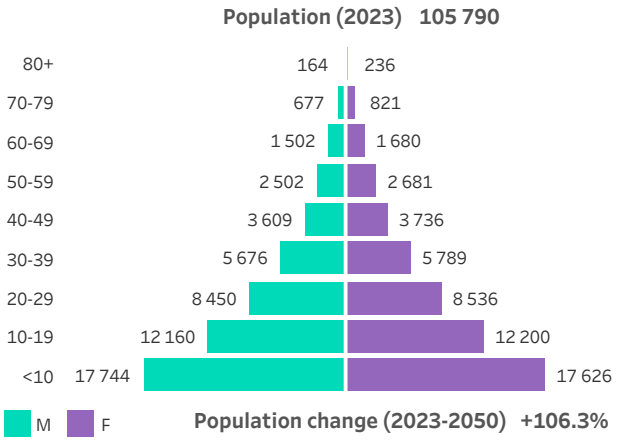




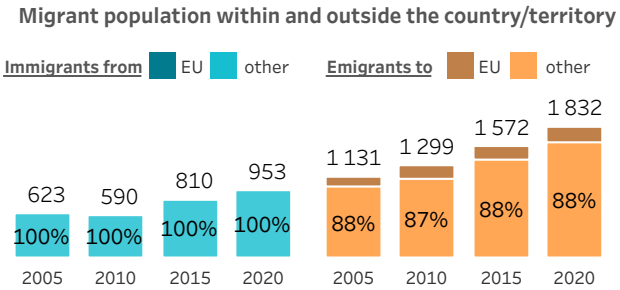
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



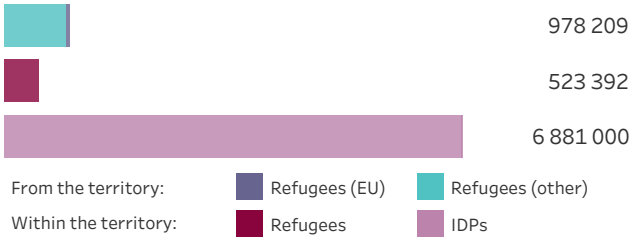
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



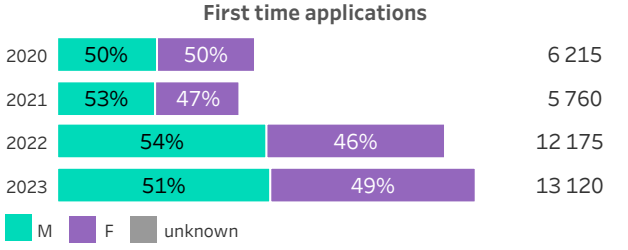
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

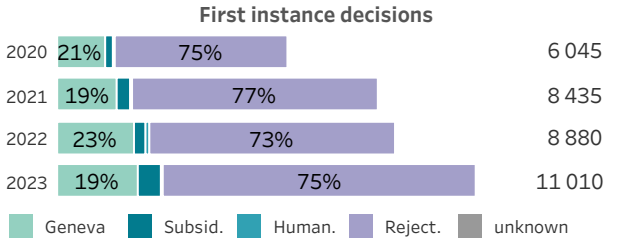


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

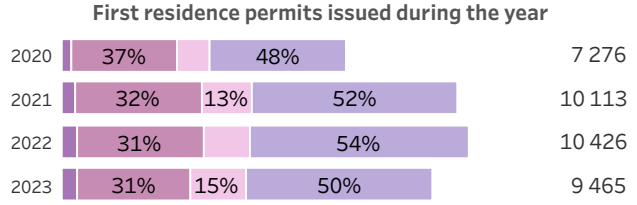


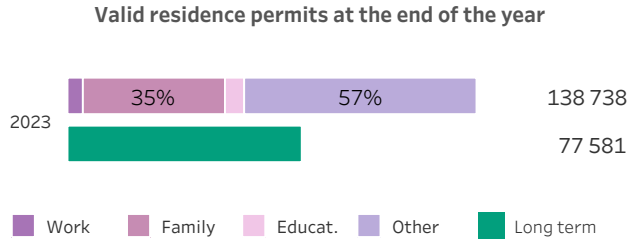
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



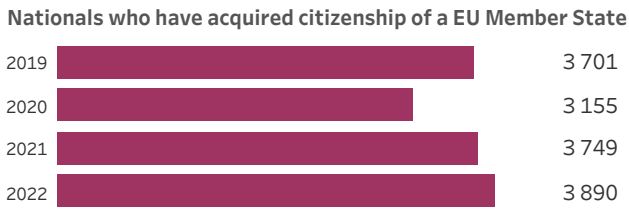


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



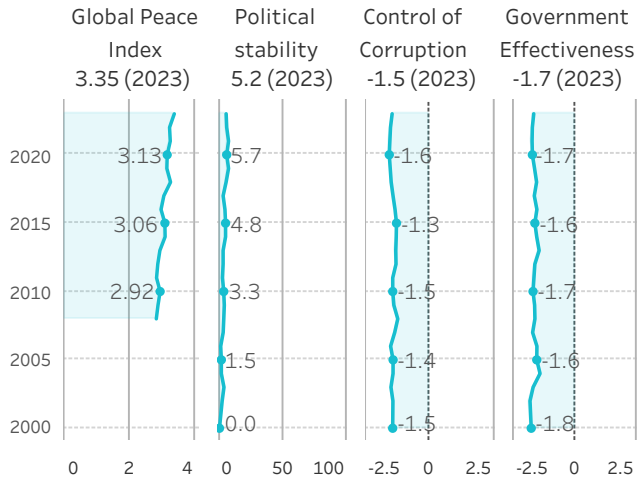


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

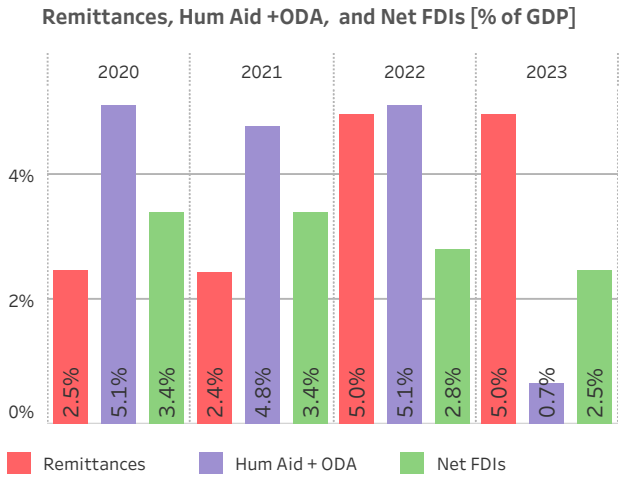


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

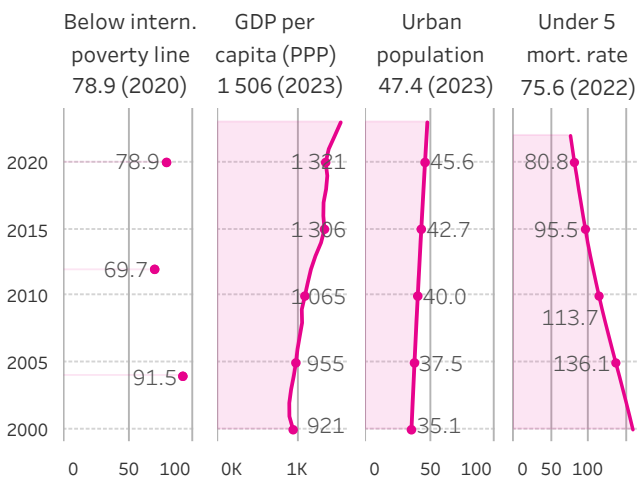
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



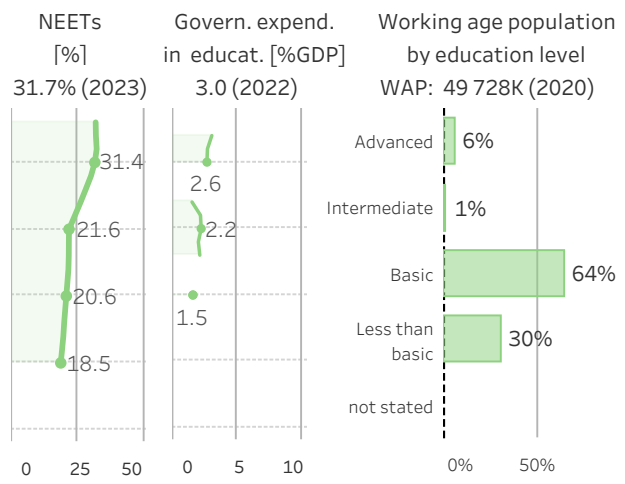
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



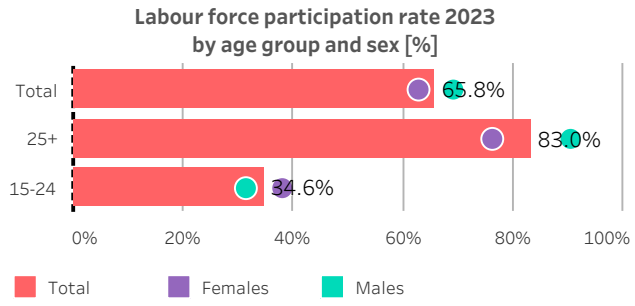
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

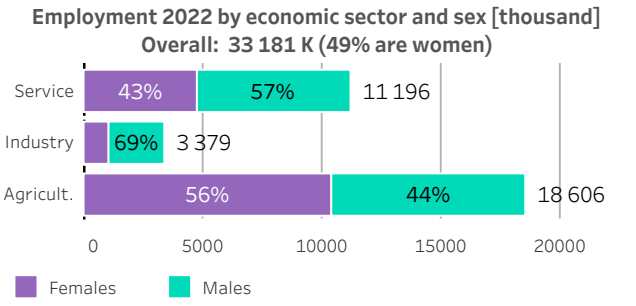


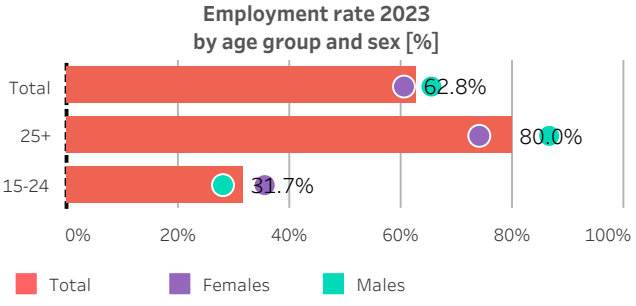
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

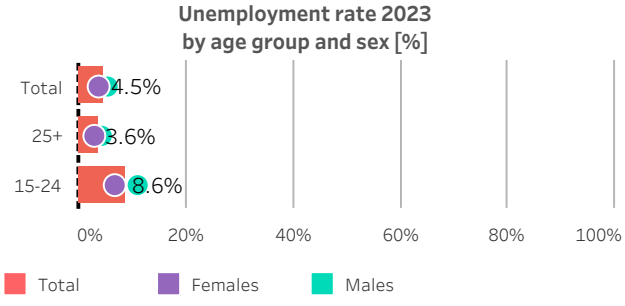


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

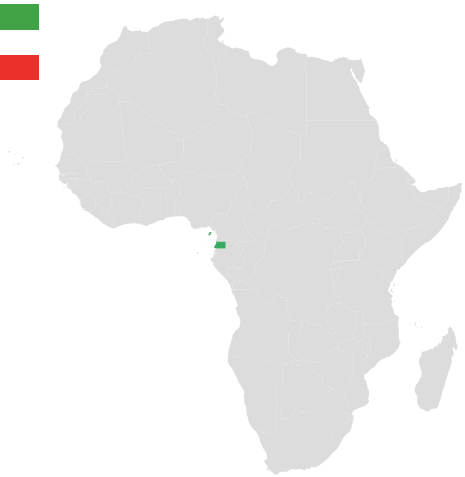






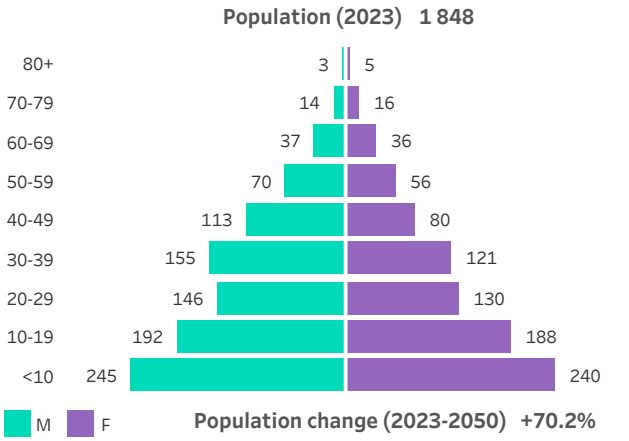


EQUATORIAL GUINEA

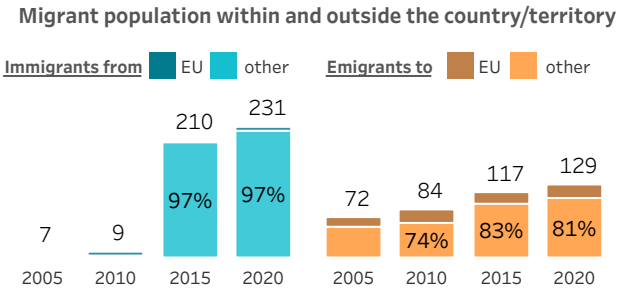


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

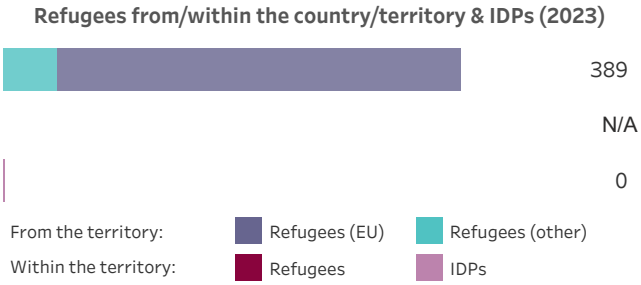
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



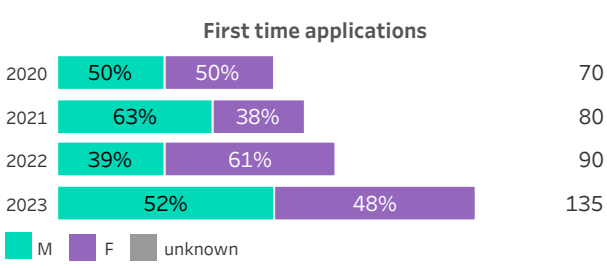
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

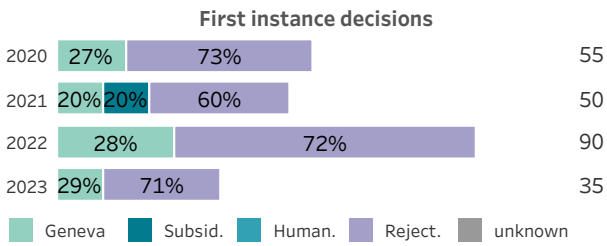


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

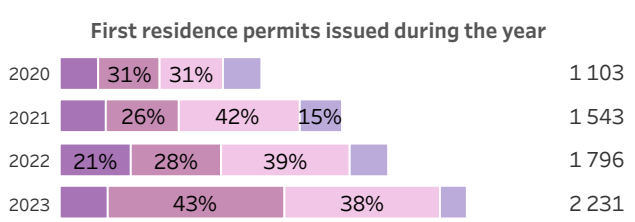


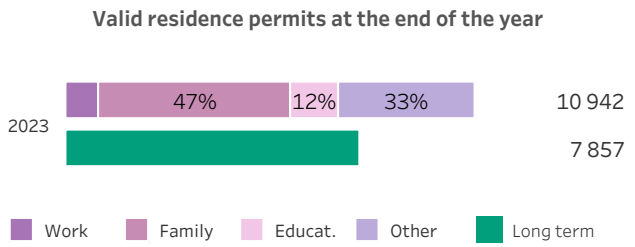
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



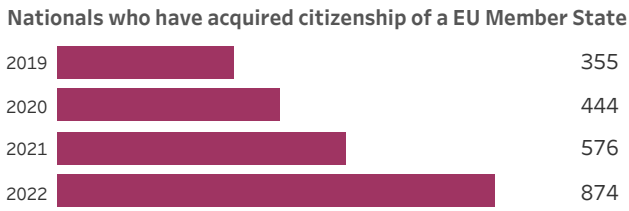


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

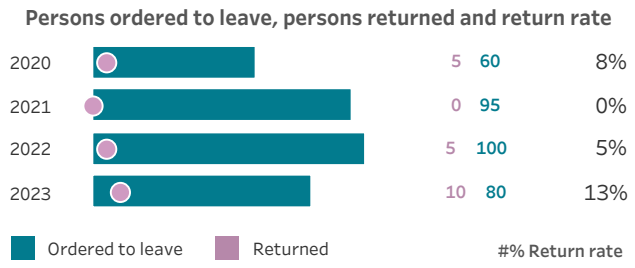




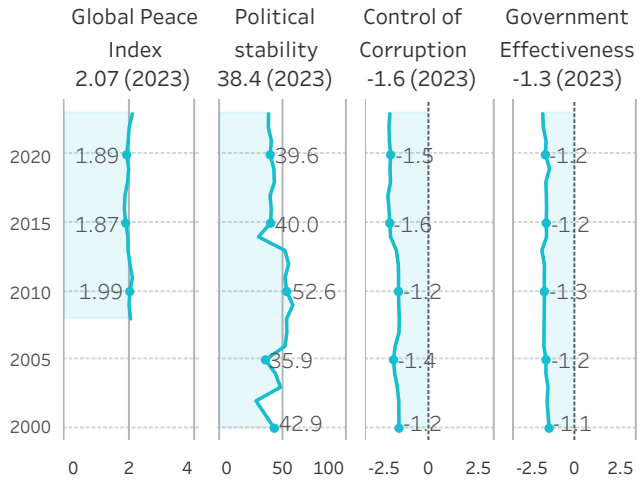
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



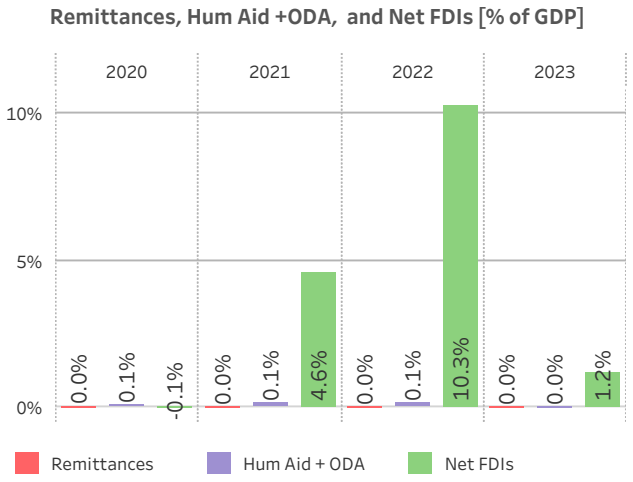
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



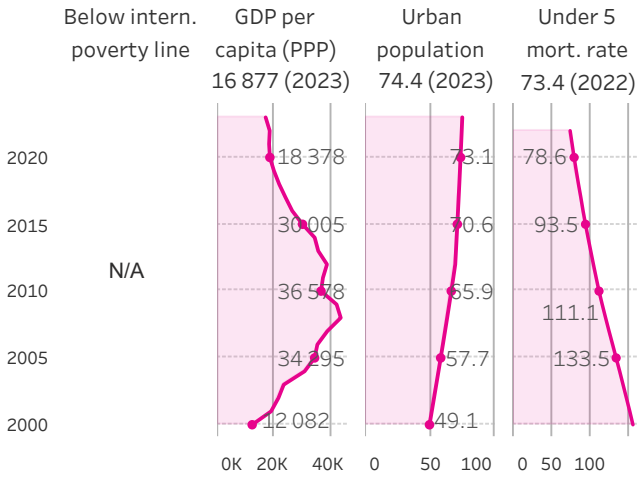
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



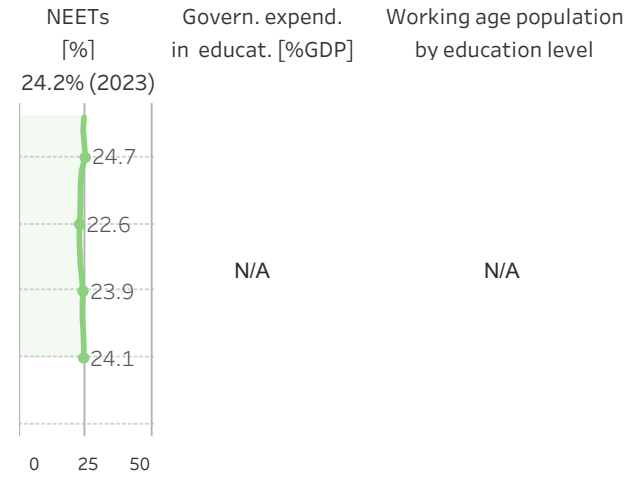
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



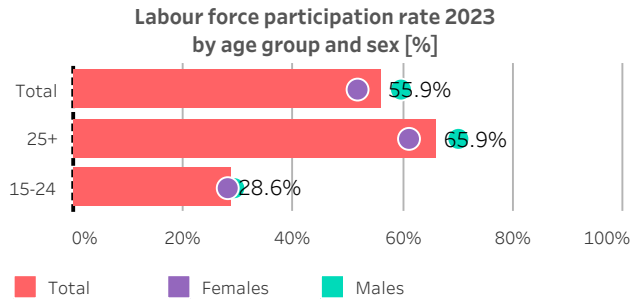
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

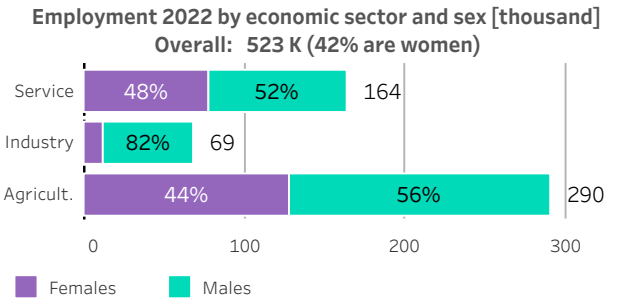


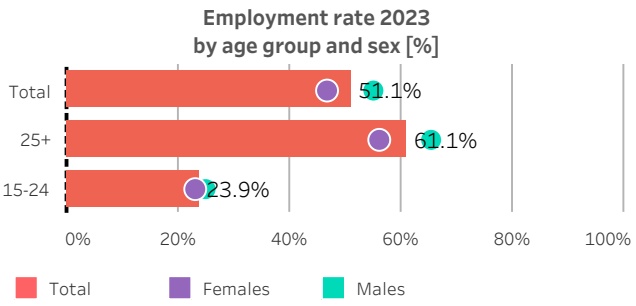
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

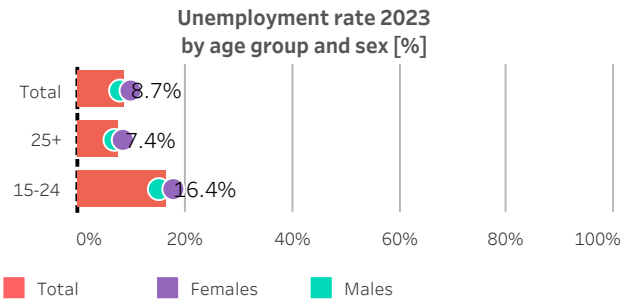


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

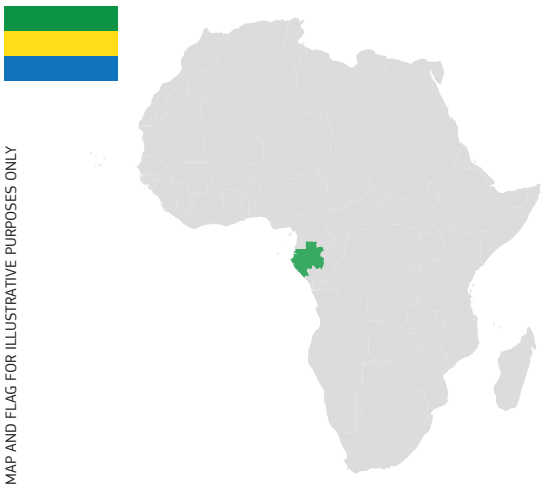




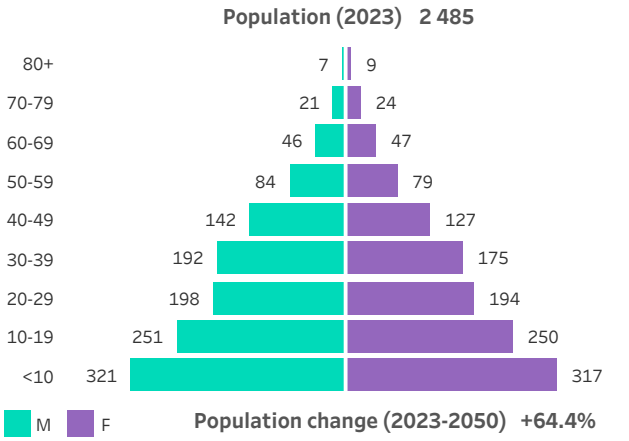




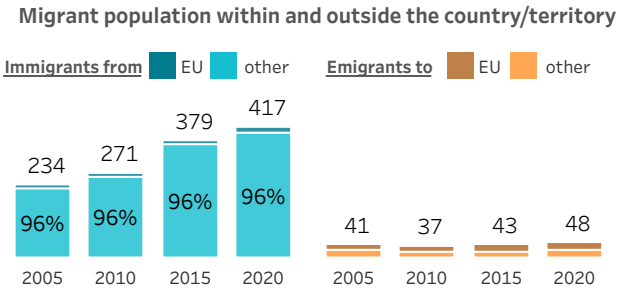
GABON



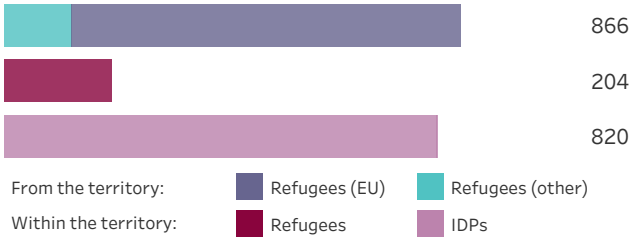
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



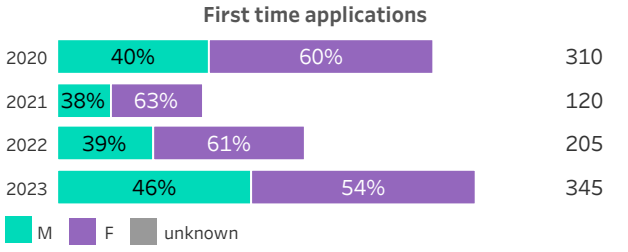
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

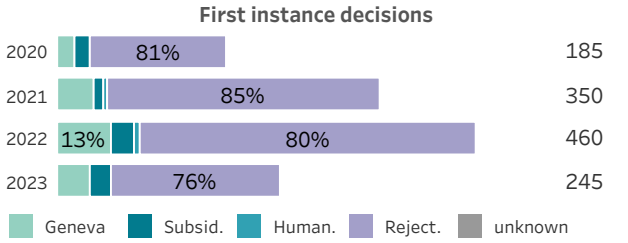


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

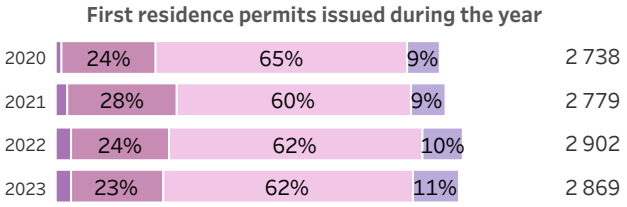


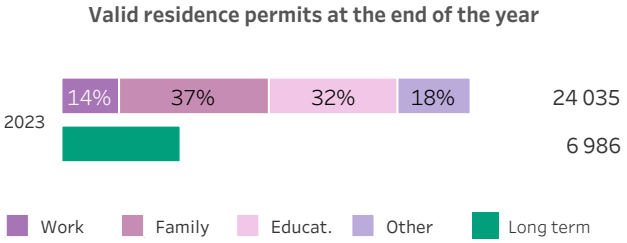
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



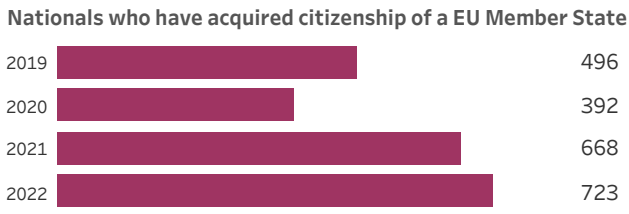


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

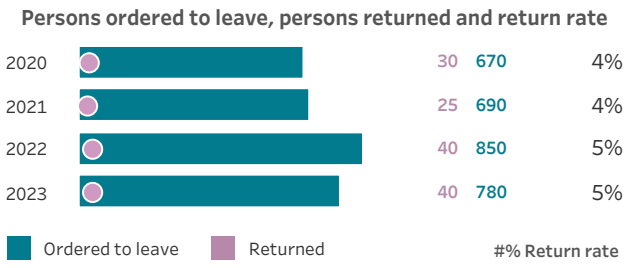




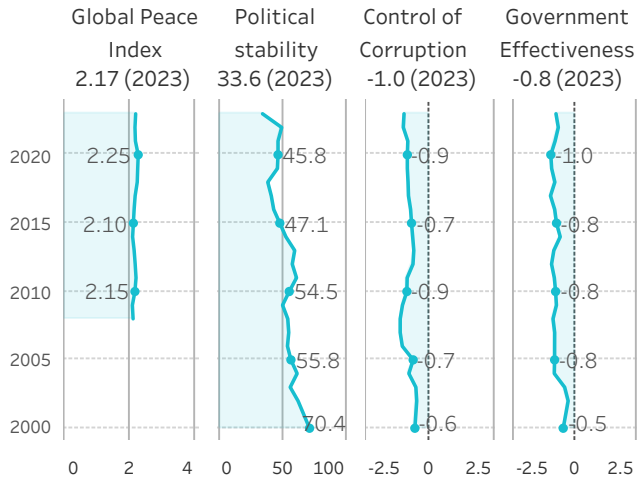
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



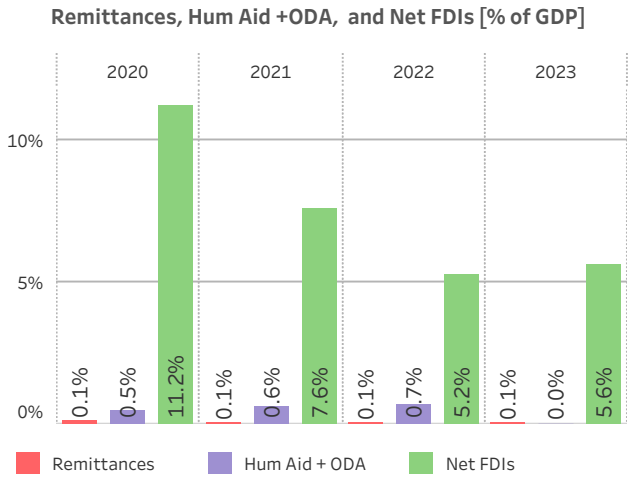
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



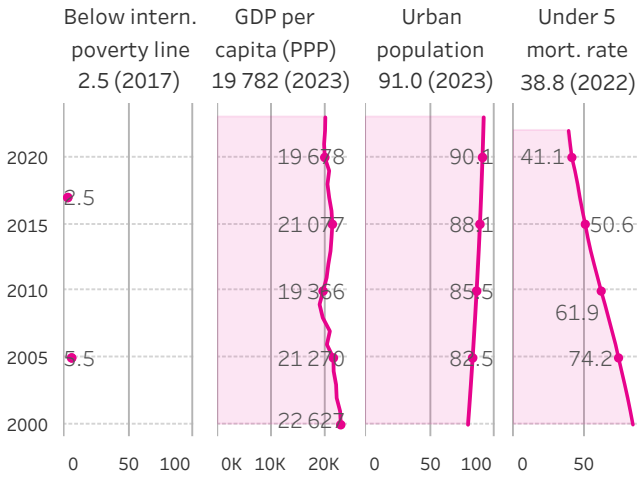
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



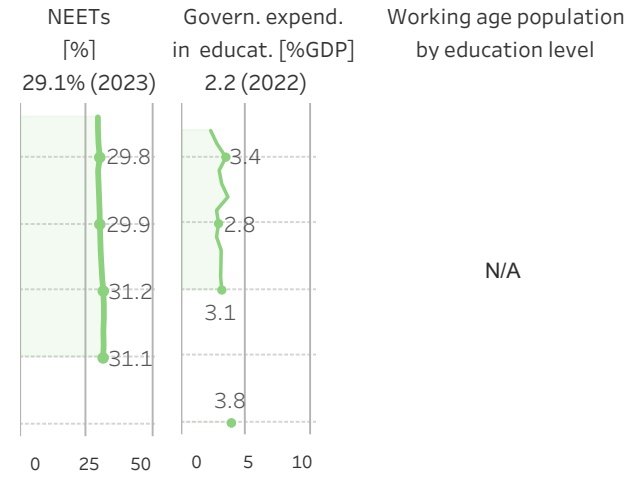
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



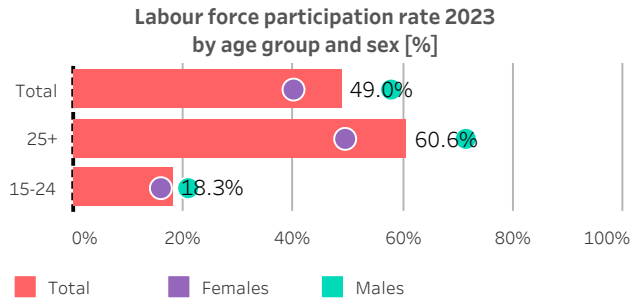
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

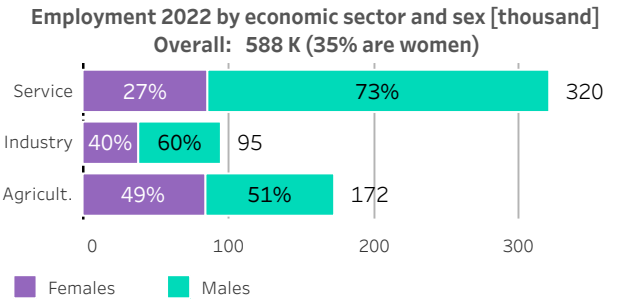


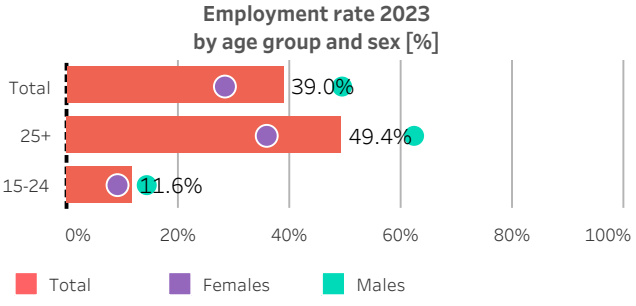
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

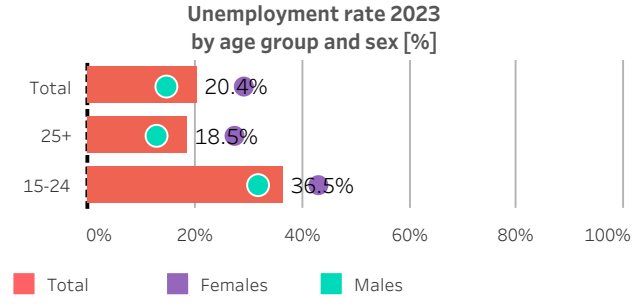


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

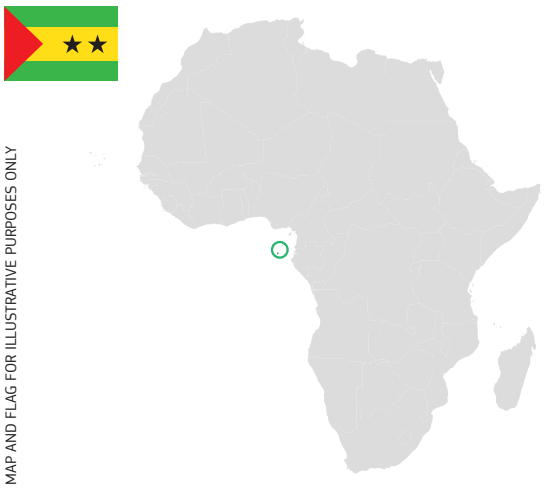




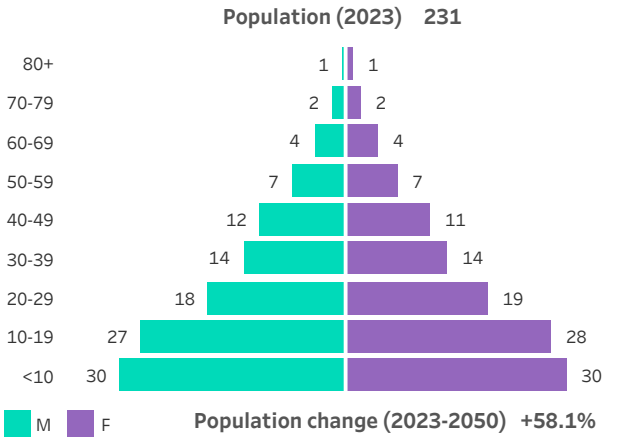




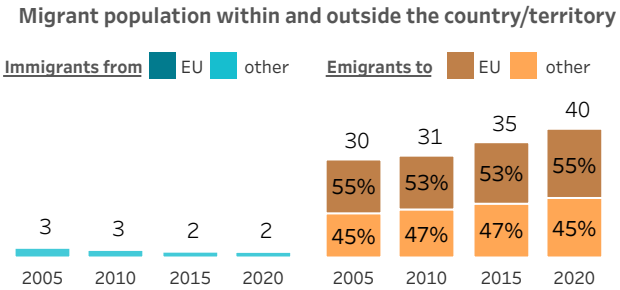
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



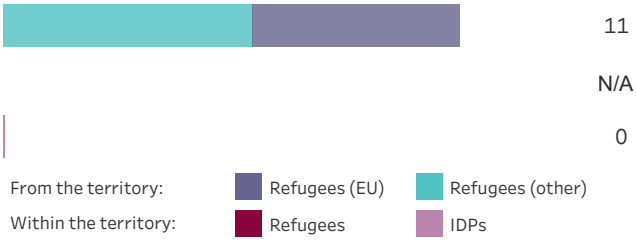
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



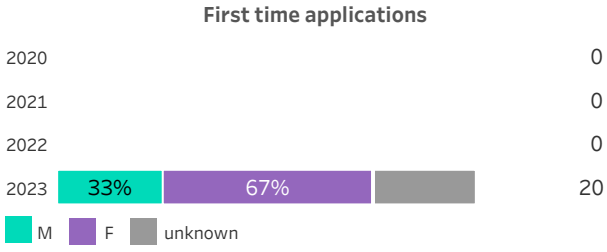
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

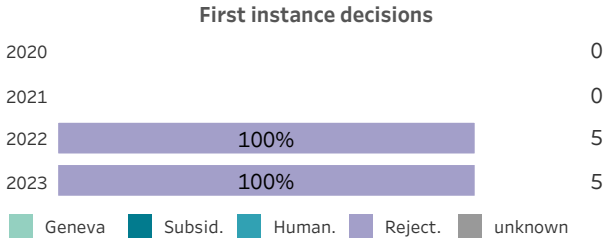


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

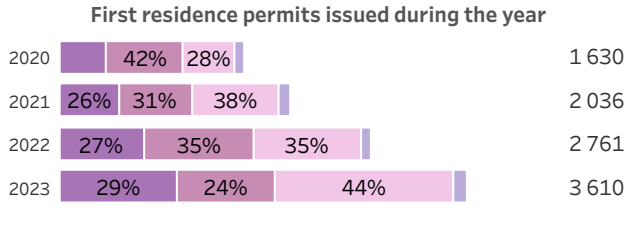


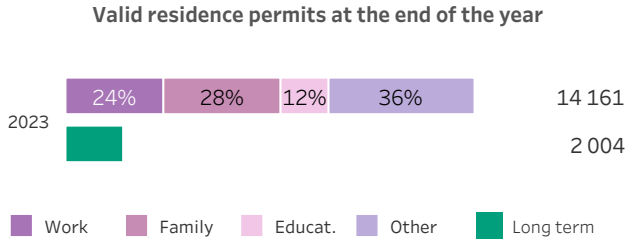
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



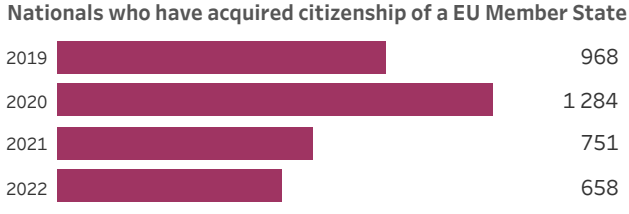


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

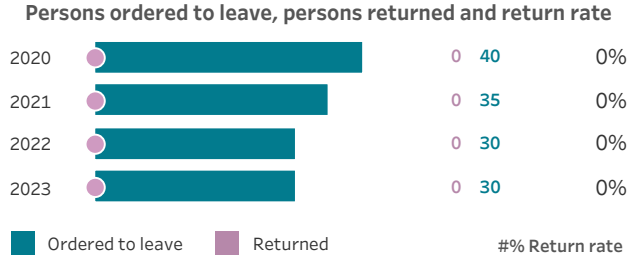




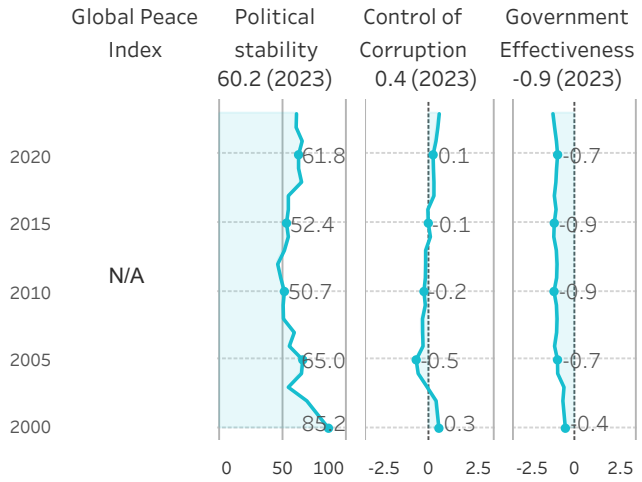
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



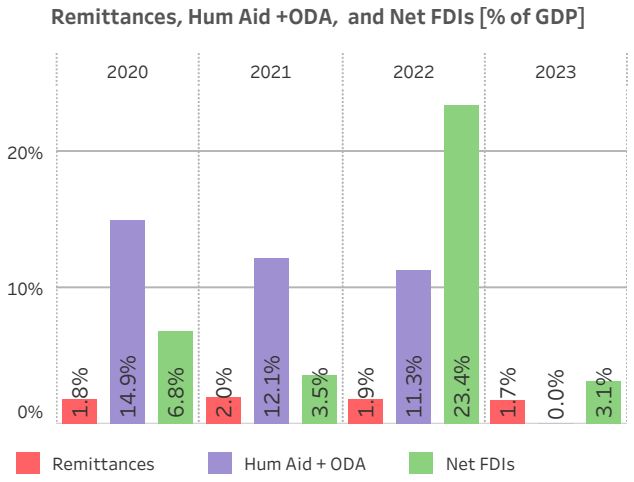
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



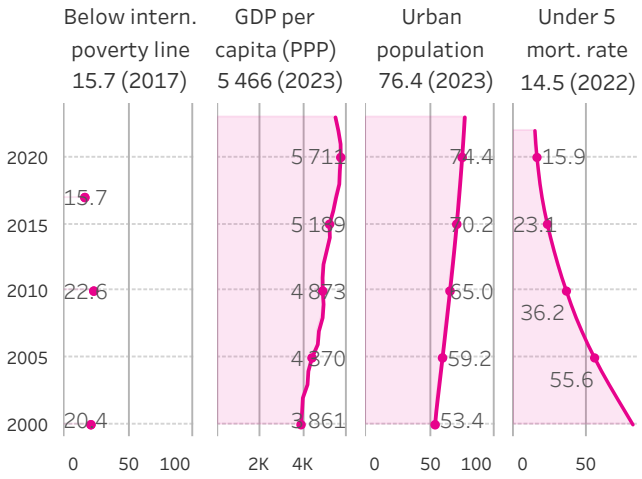
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



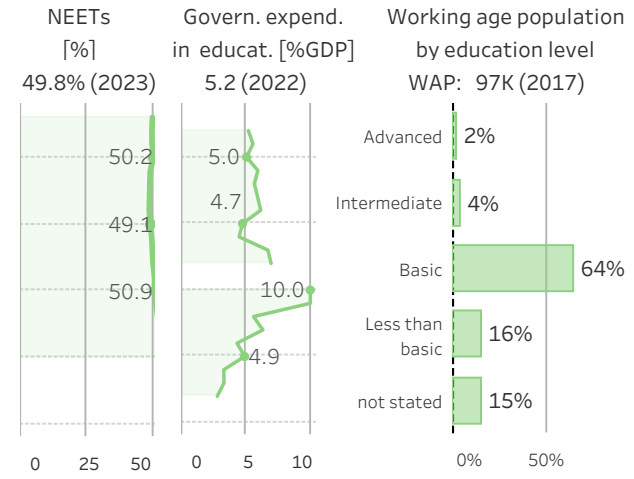
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



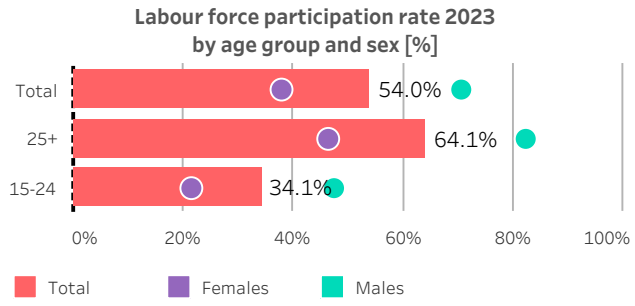
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

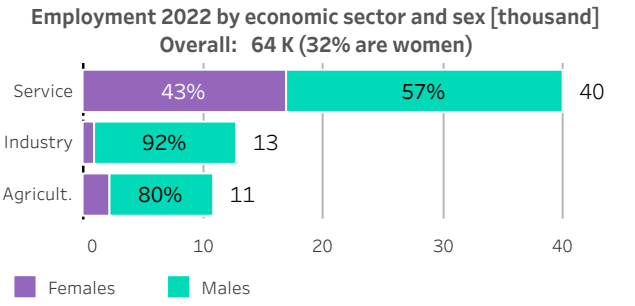


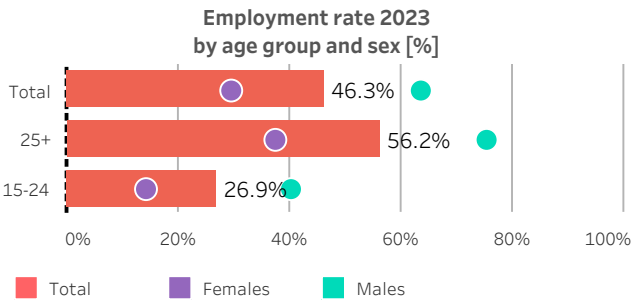
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

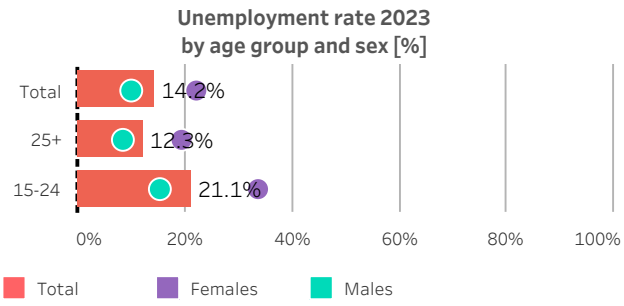


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





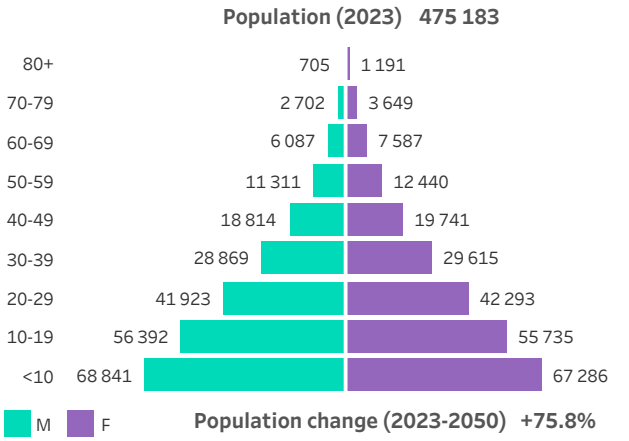




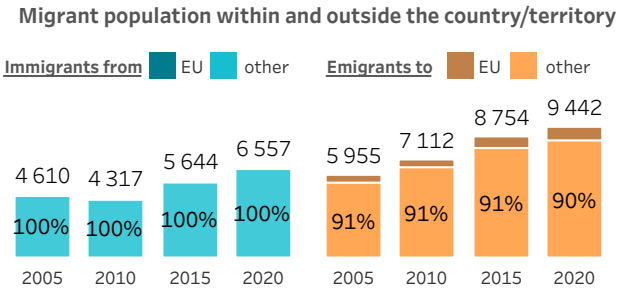
EASTERN AFRICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

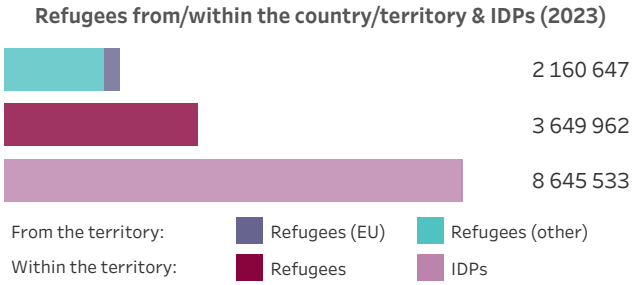
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



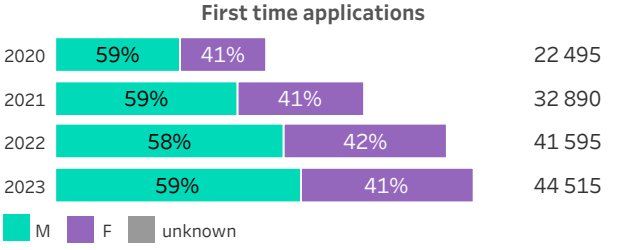
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

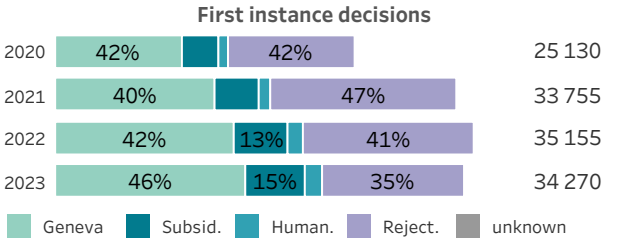


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

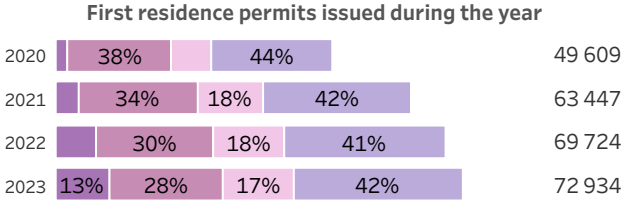


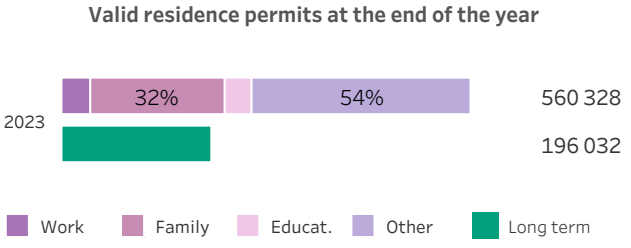
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



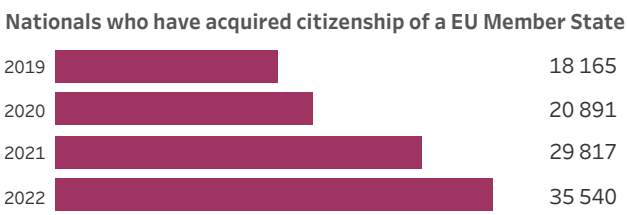


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

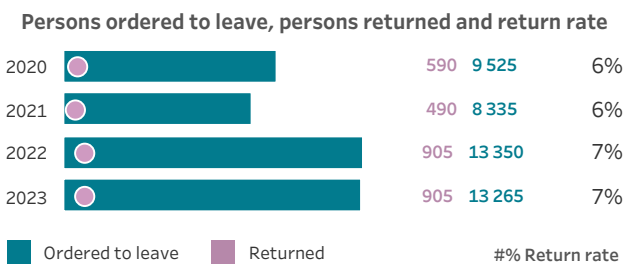




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

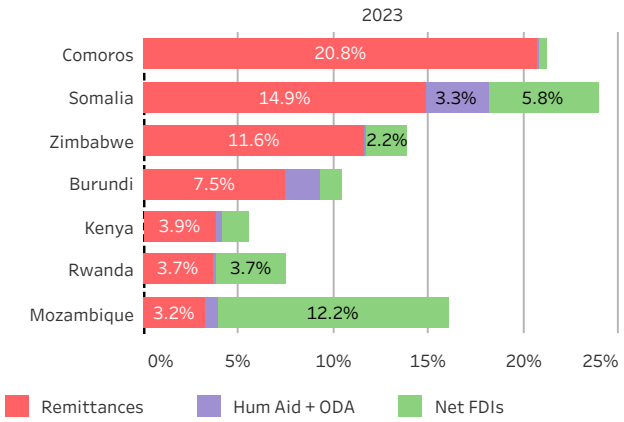


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top countries	[1] 2.5 Burundi	[1] 74.9 Mauritius	[1] 1.63 Seychelles	[1] 0.7 Mauritius
	[2] 2.3 Djibouti	[2] 73.9 Seychelles	[2] 0.67 Rwanda	[2] 0.6 Seychelles
bottom countries	[14] 2.0 Zambia	[16] 6.2 Ethiopia	[16] -1.56 Burundi	[16] -1.8 Eritrea
	[15] 2.4 Zimbabwe	[17] 2.8 Somalia	[17] -1.73 Somalia	[17] -2.0 Somalia

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

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



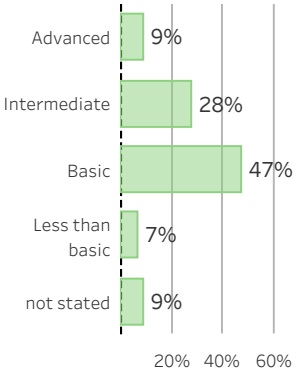
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top countries	[1] 0.1% Mauritius	[1] 29 469 $ Seychelles	[1] 15% Burundi	[1] 14.8 Seychelles
	[2] 0.5% Seychelles	[2] 26 589 $ Mauritius	[2] 18% Rwanda	[2] 15.8 Mauritius
bottom countries	[14] 74.5% Mozambique	[15] 1 452 $ Somalia	[16] 59% Seychelles	[16] 70.1 Mozambique
	[15] 80.7% Madagascar	[16] 857 $ Burundi	[17] 79% Djibouti	[17] 112.9 Somalia

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top countries	[1] 12.7% Burundi	[1] 6.2% Mozambique
	[2] 13.0% Tanzania	[2] 4.9% Rwanda
bottom countries	[15] 29.5% Zambia	[15] 2.1% Eritrea
	[16] 43.9% Somalia	[16] 2.1% Zimbabwe

Working age population by education level

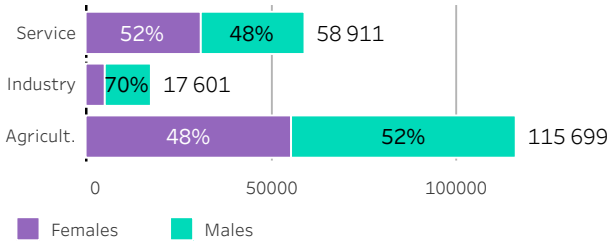


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern African countries - 2023

top countries	[1] 85.2% Madagascar (82.6% women, 87.8% men)
	[2] 81.4% Tanzania (77.1% women, 85.9% men)
bottom countries	[15] 34.1% Somalia (21.2% women, 47.3% men)
	[16] 32.1% Djibouti (18.5% women, 46.2% men)

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



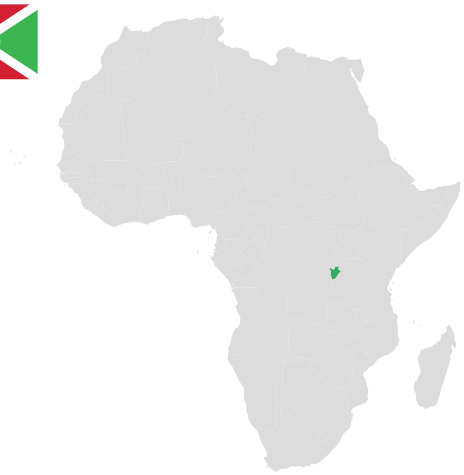
Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern African countries - 2023

top countries	[1] 83.6% Madagascar (81.1% women, 86.3% men)
	[2] 79.3% Tanzania (74.5% women, 84.4% men)
bottom countries	[15] 27.6% Somalia (15.9% women, 39.4% men)
	[16] 23.7% Djibouti (11.8% women, 36.0% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern African countries - 2023

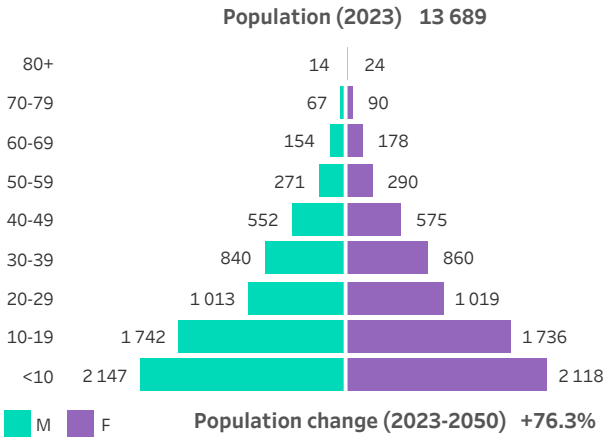
top countries	[1] 0.9% Burundi (0.8% women, 1.0% men)
	[2] 2.6% Tanzania (3.5% women, 1.7% men)
bottom countries	[15] 19.0% Somalia (24.7% women, 16.5% men)
	[16] 26.3% Djibouti (36.2% women, 22.2% men)

BURUNDI



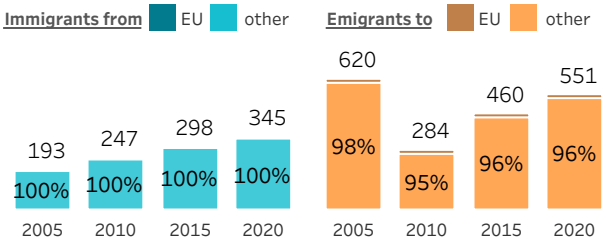
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



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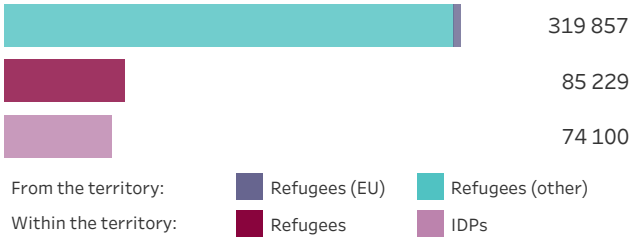
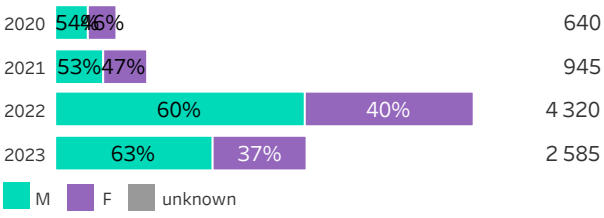
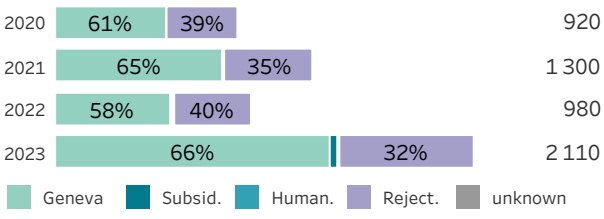


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

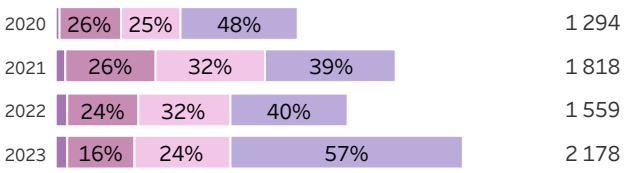


First instance decisions

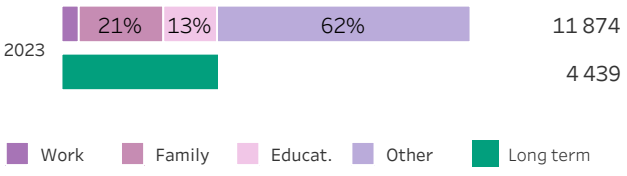


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

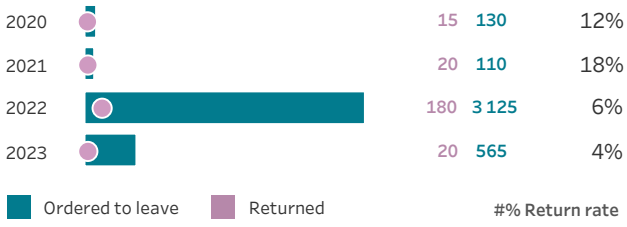


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

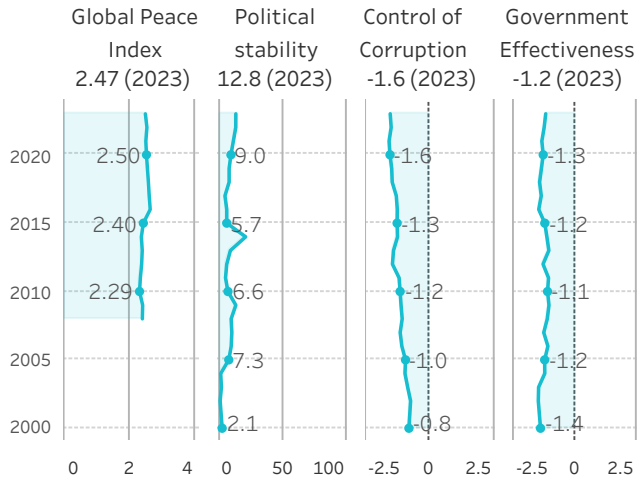
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

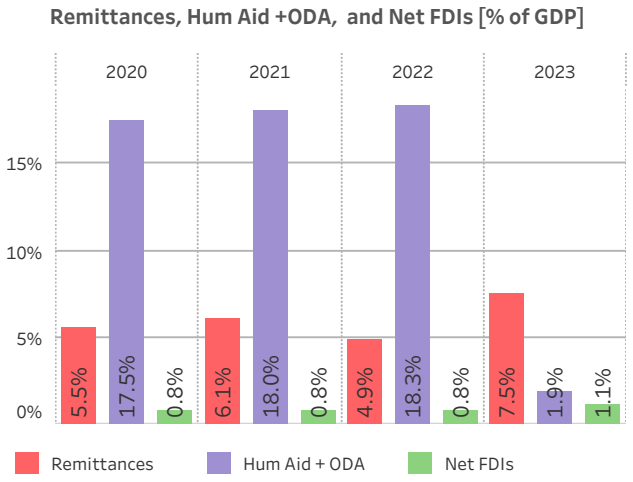
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



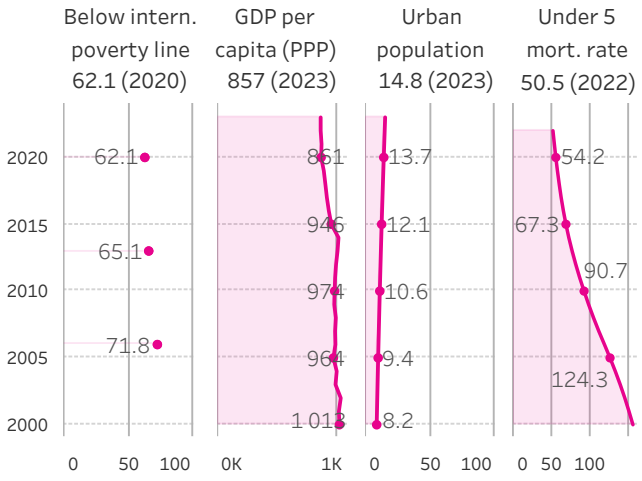
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



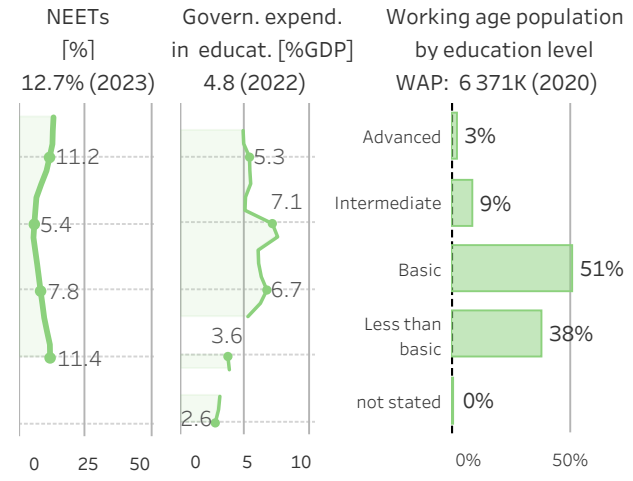
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



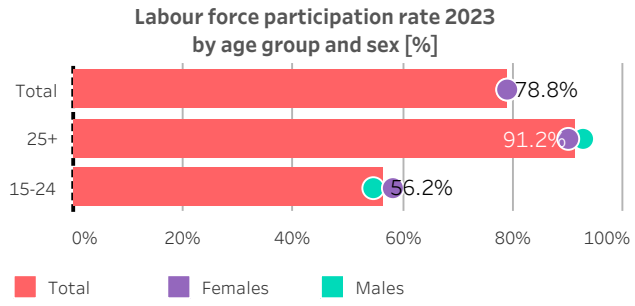
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

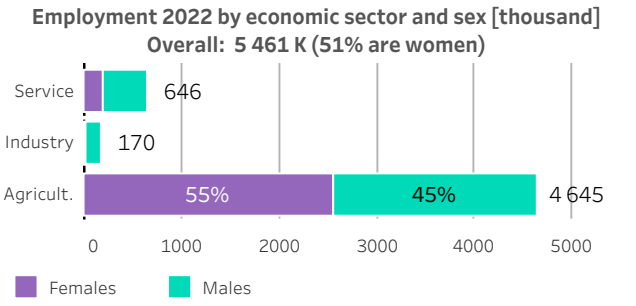


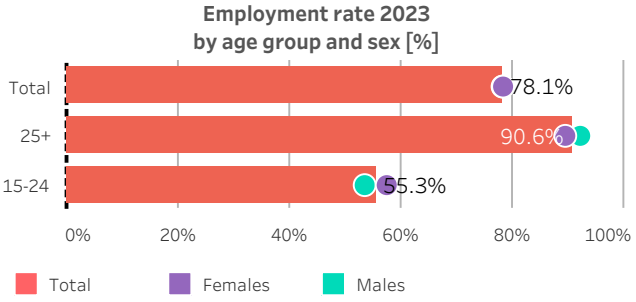
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

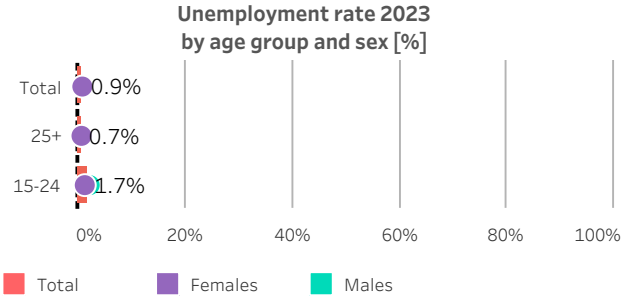


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

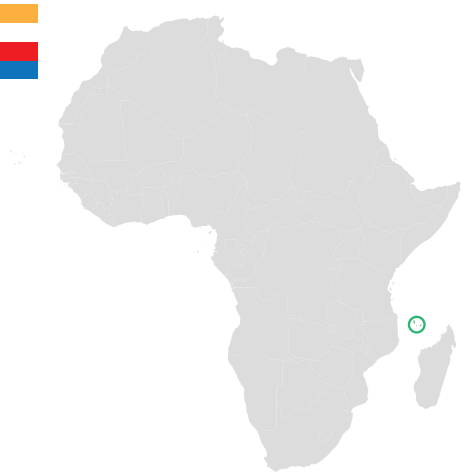








COMOROS



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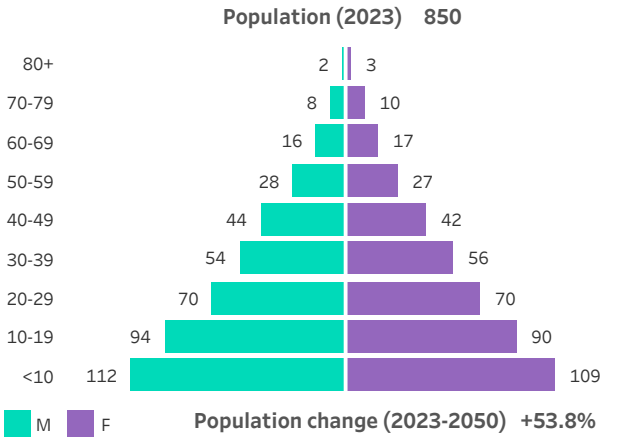

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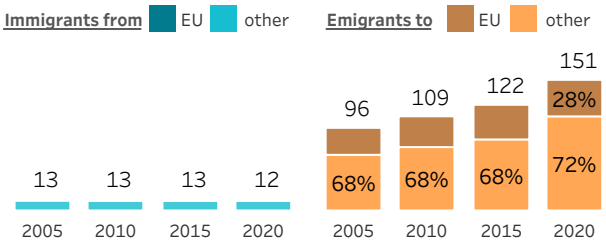

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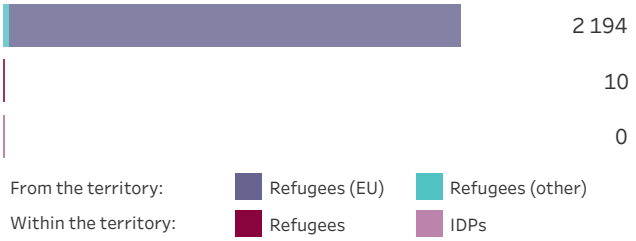

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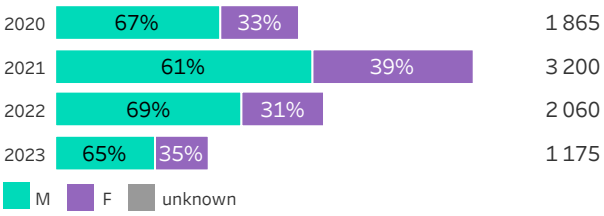

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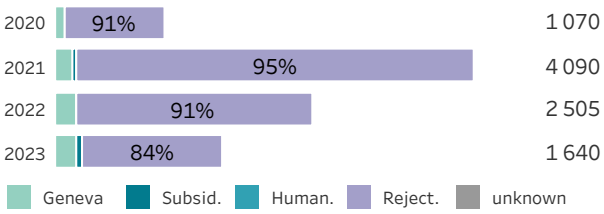

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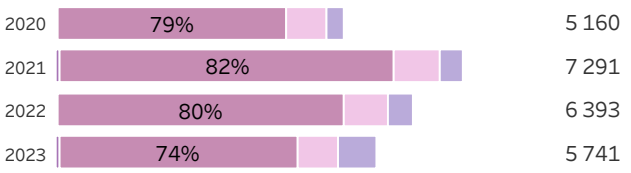
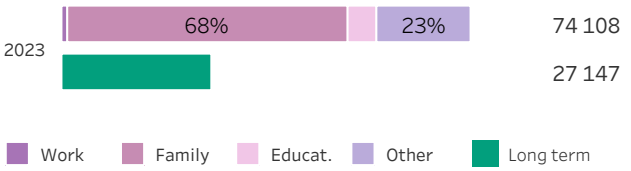
First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



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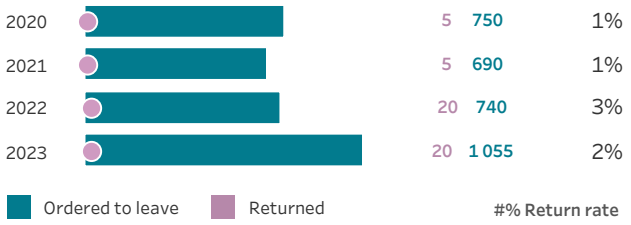
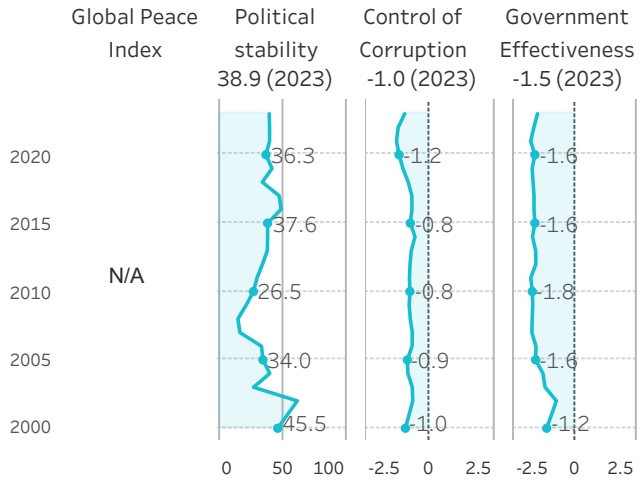


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



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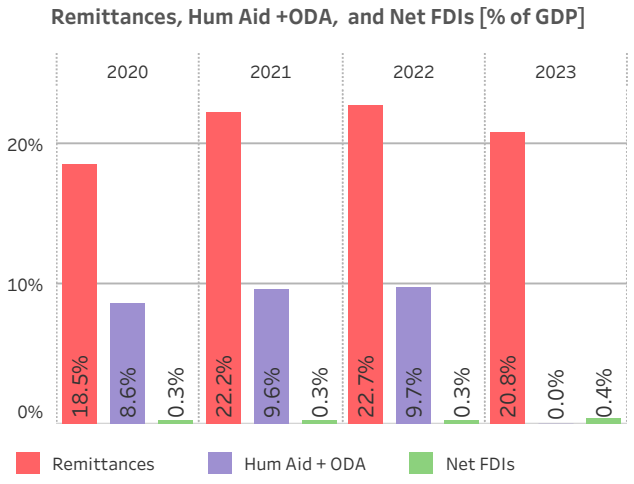
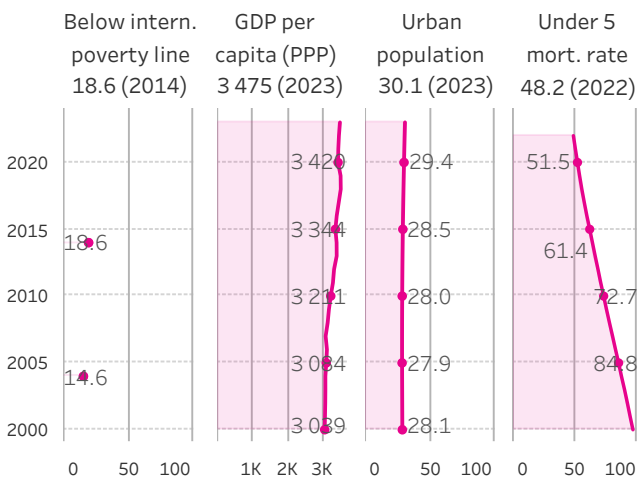
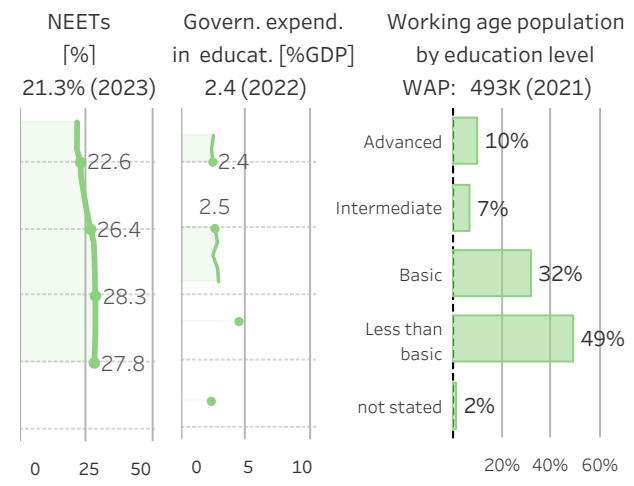


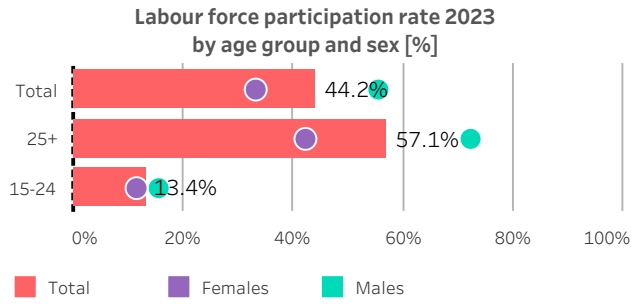
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

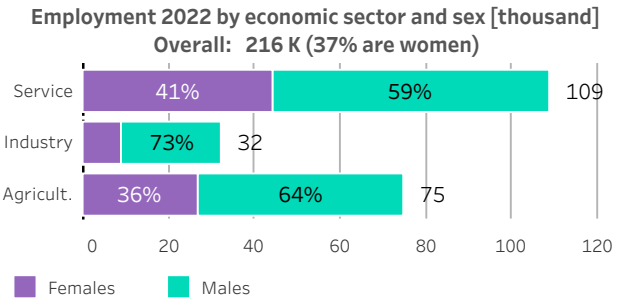


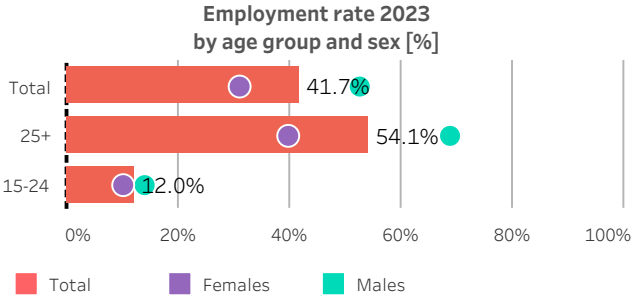
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

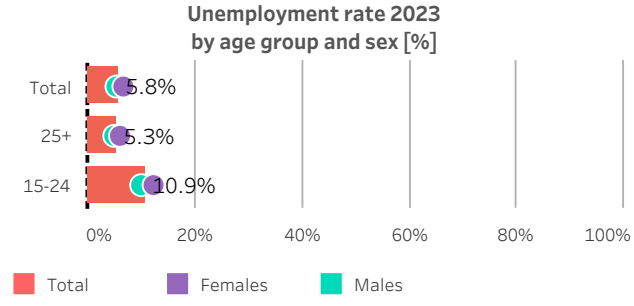


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

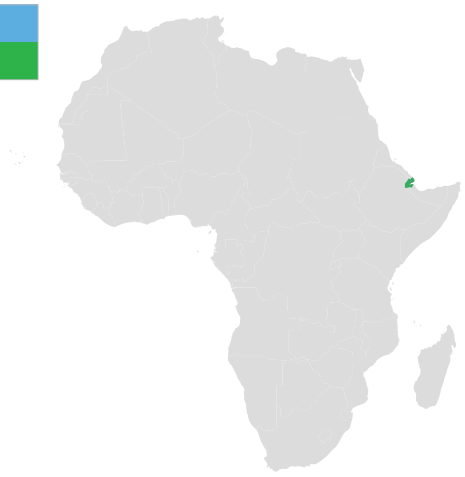






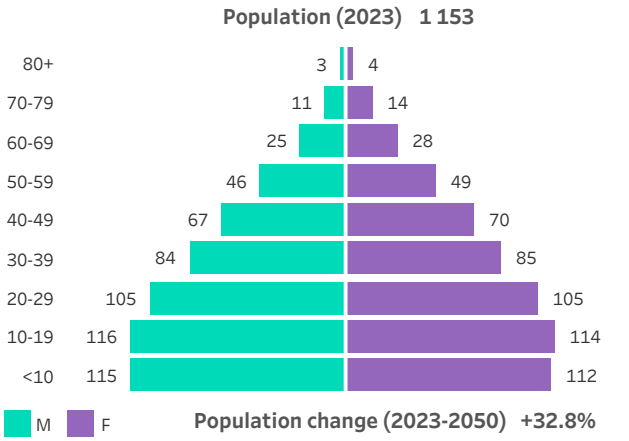


DJIBOUTI

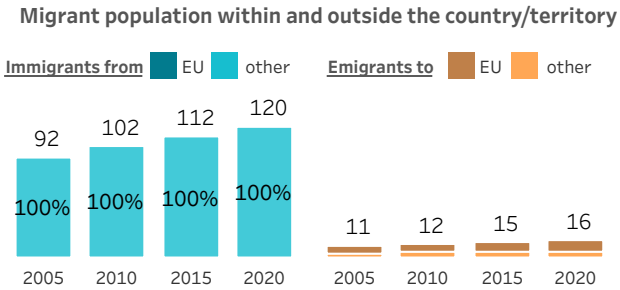


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

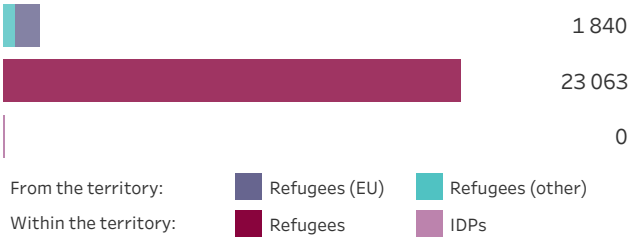
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



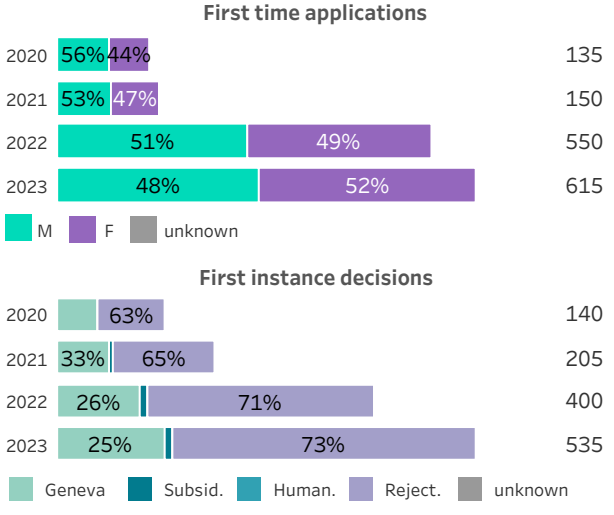
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



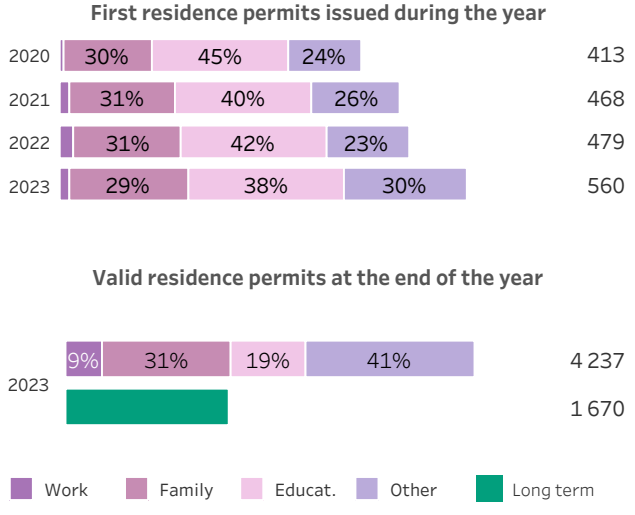
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



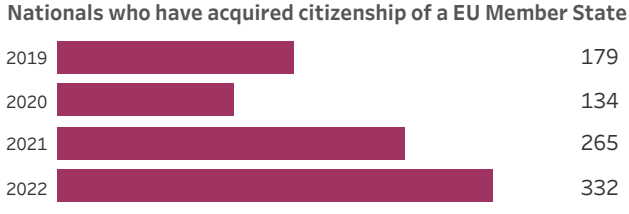
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



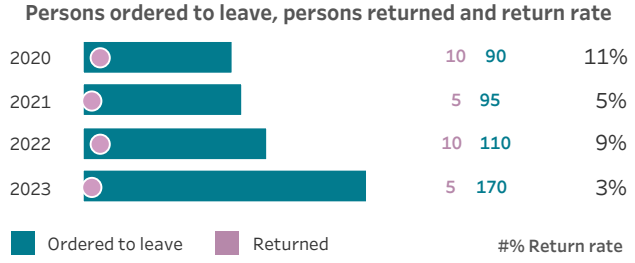
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



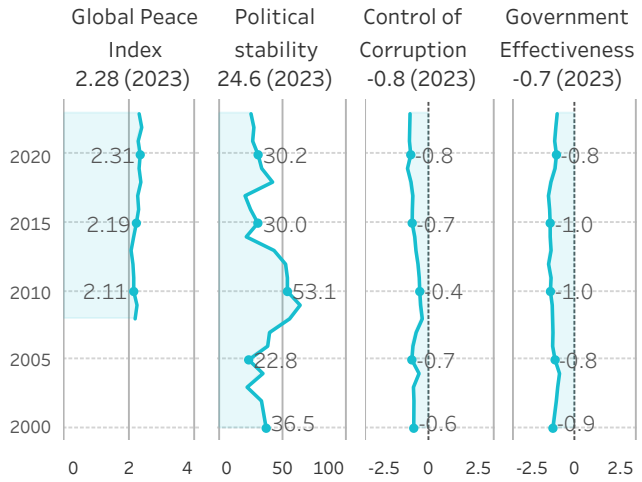
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



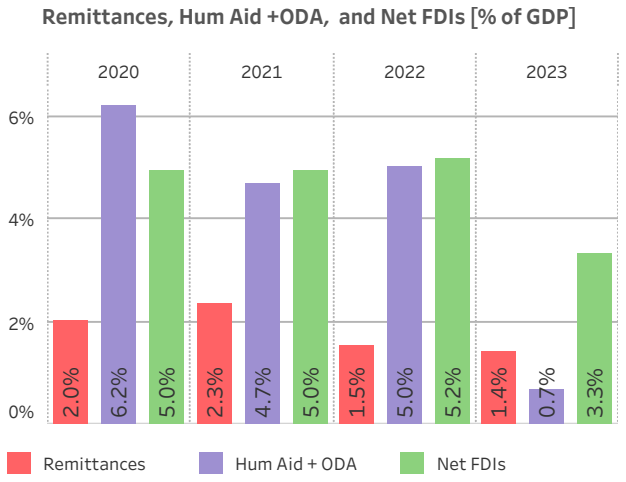
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



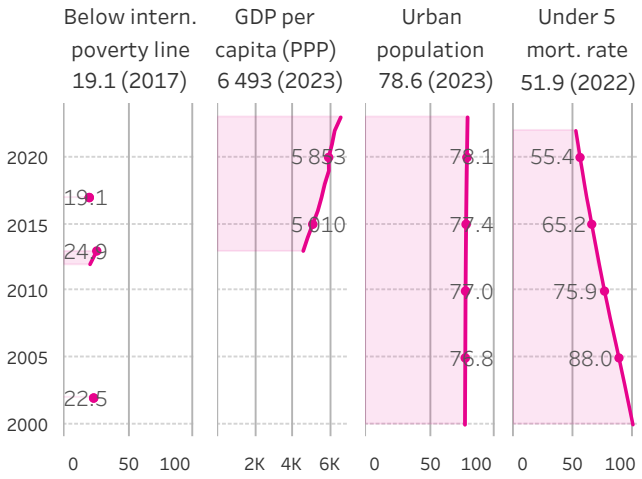
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



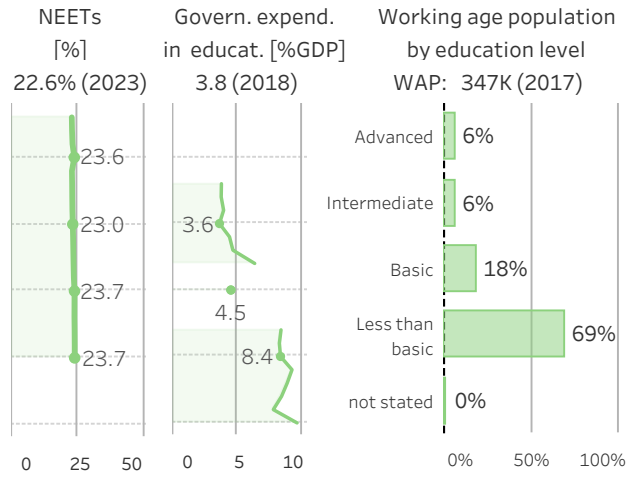
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



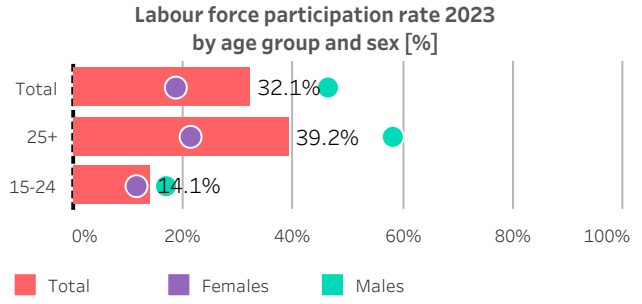
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

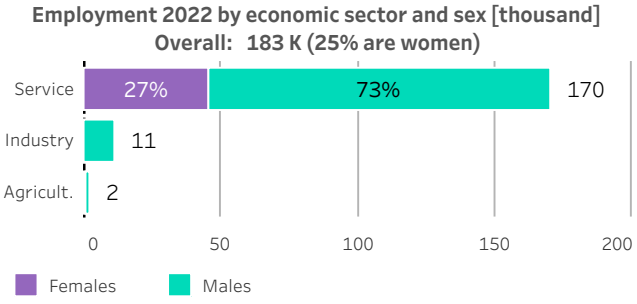


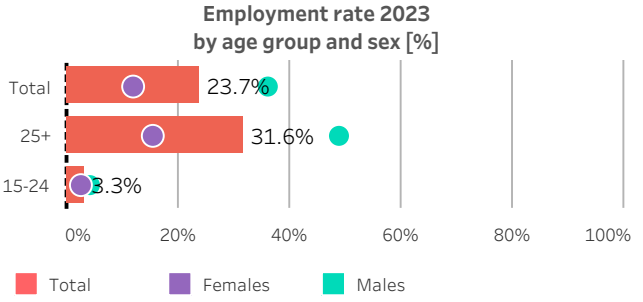
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

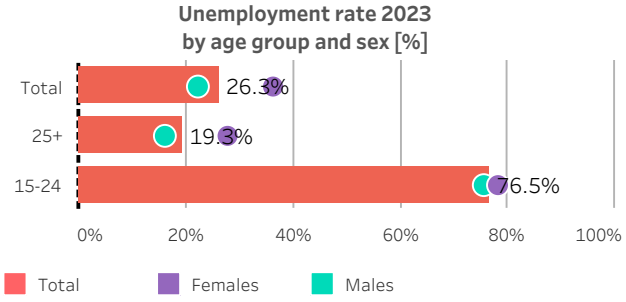


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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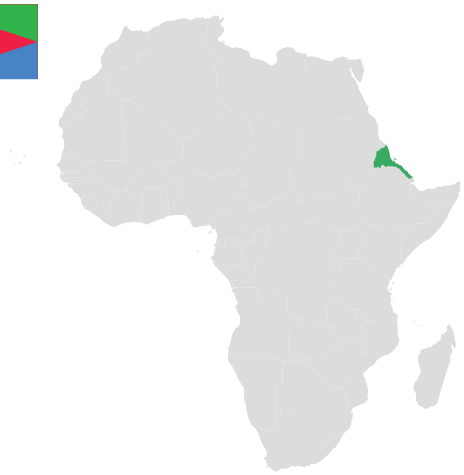
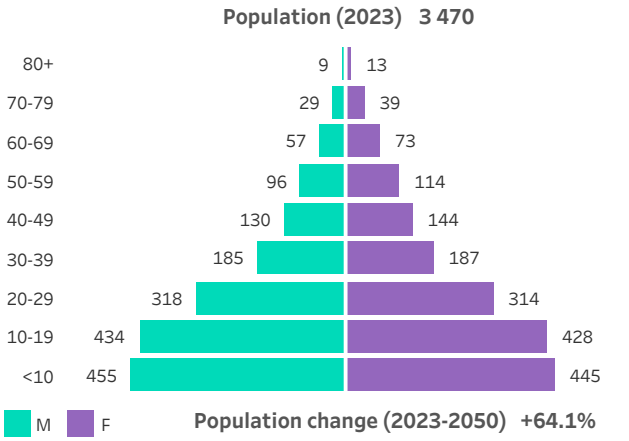
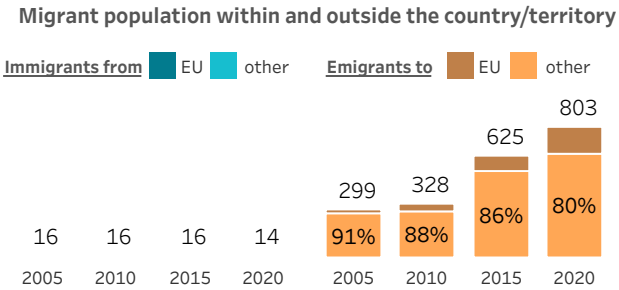


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

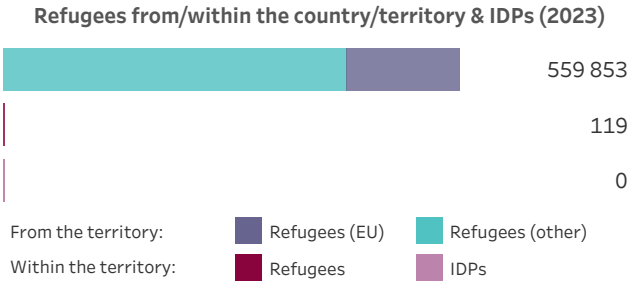
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



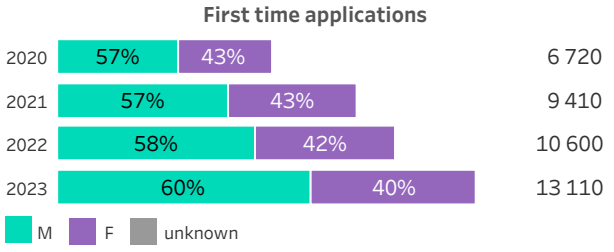
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

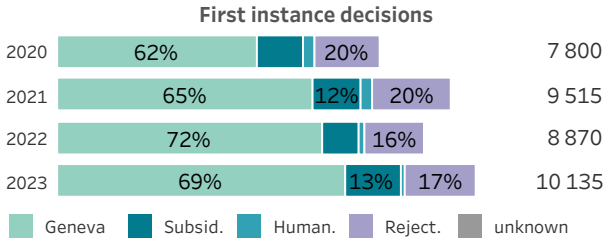


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

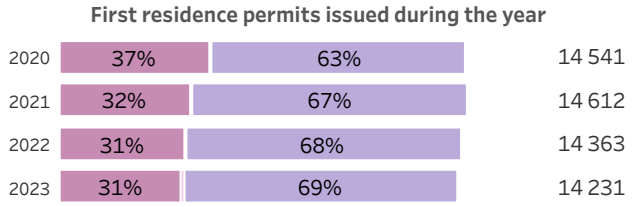


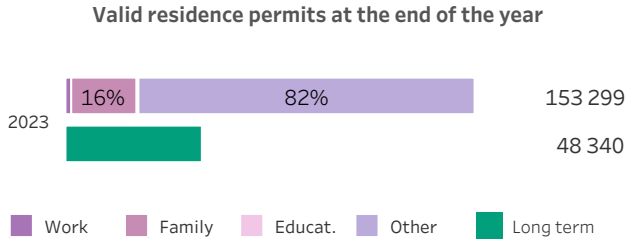
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



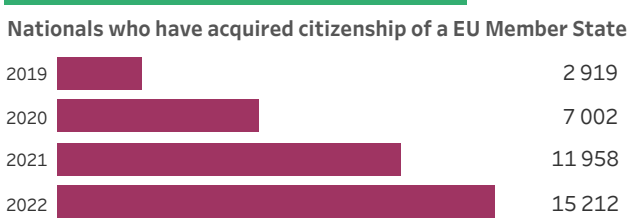


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

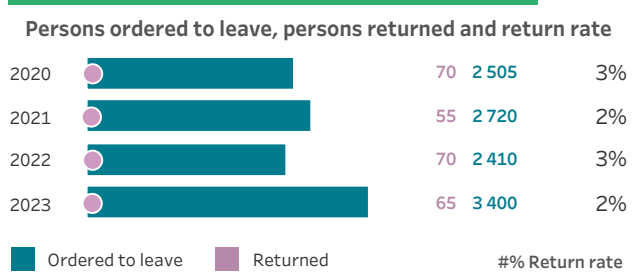




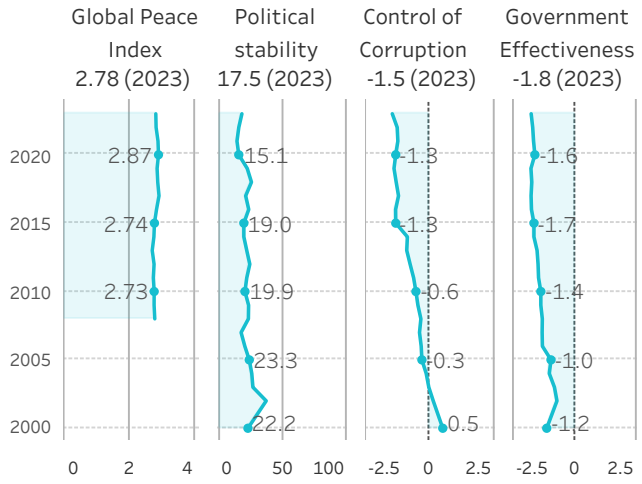
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



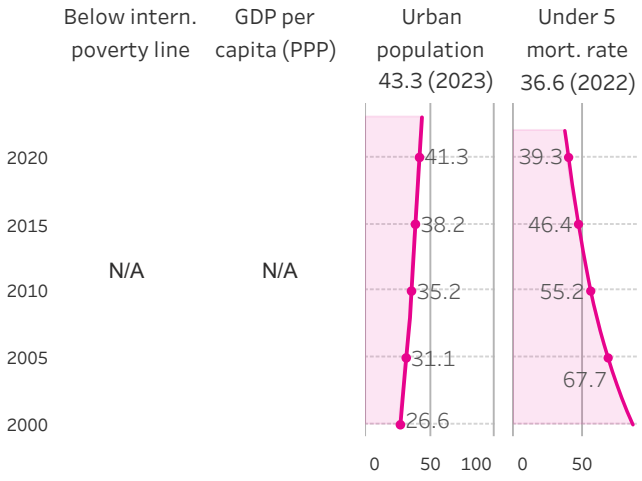
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



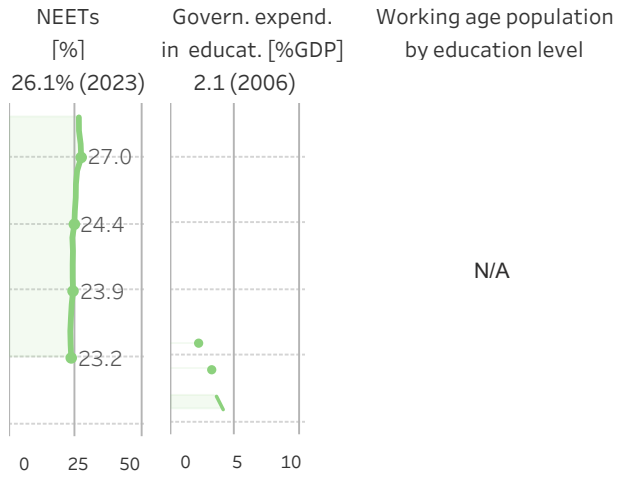
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

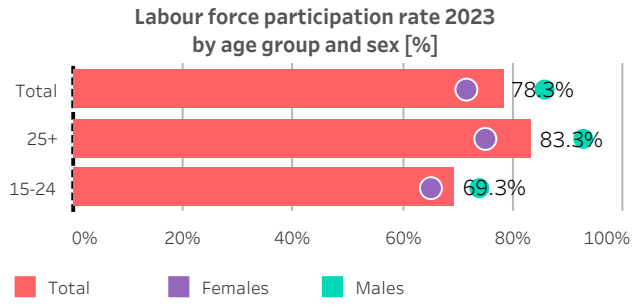
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

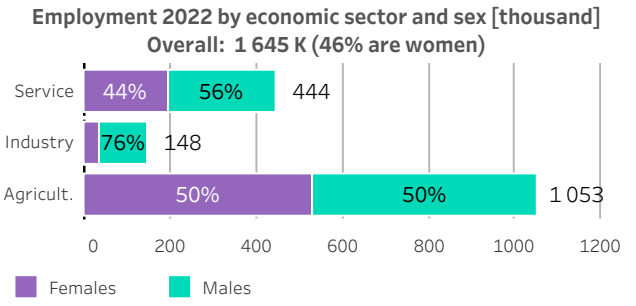


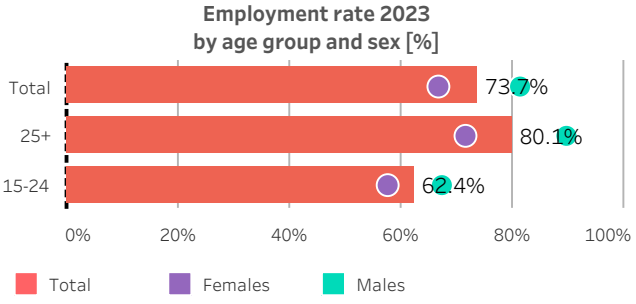
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

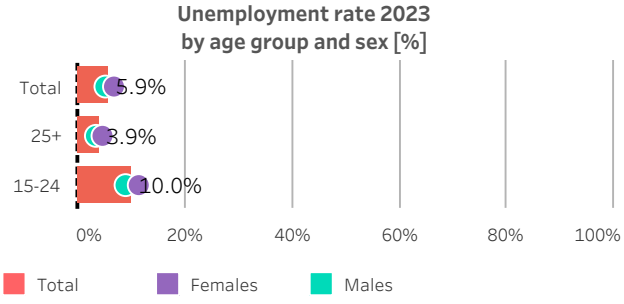


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





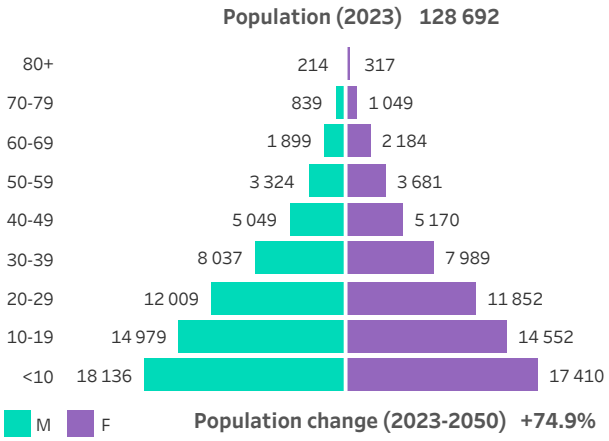




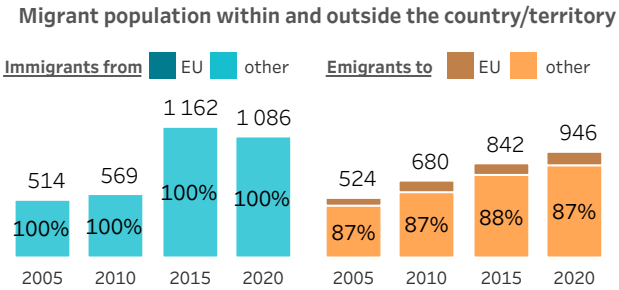
ETHIOPIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

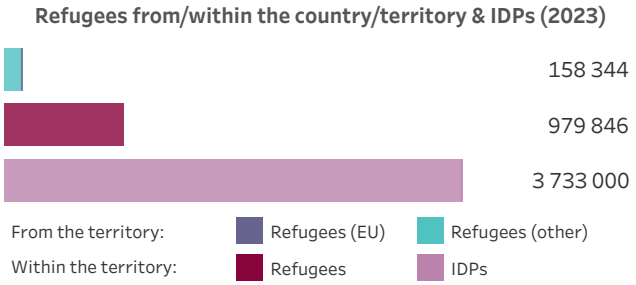
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



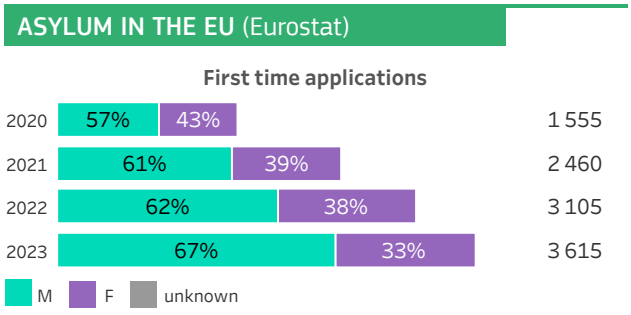
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

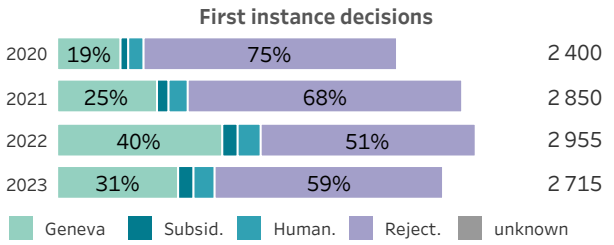


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

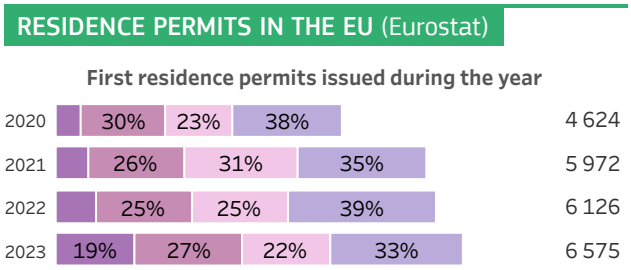


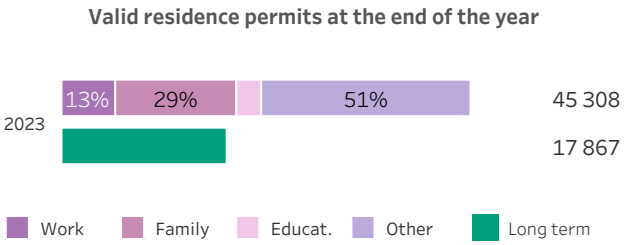
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



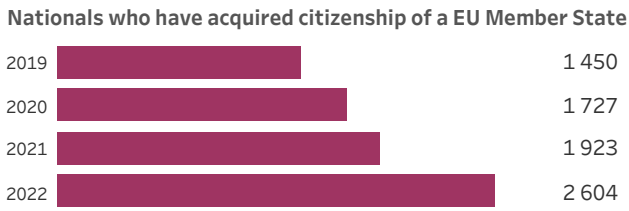


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

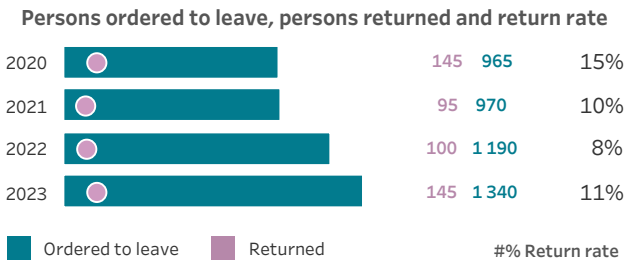




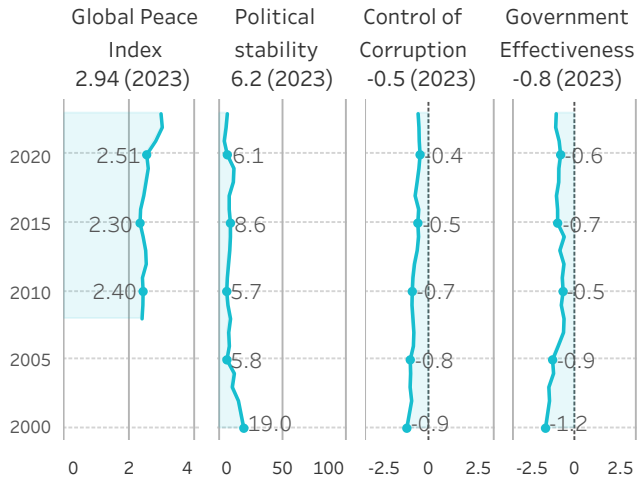
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



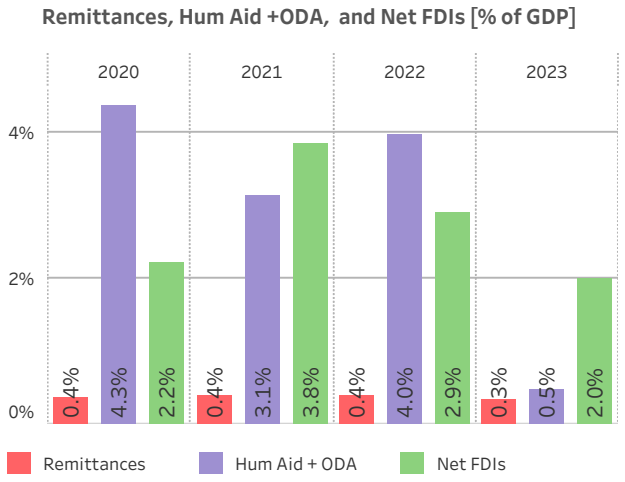
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



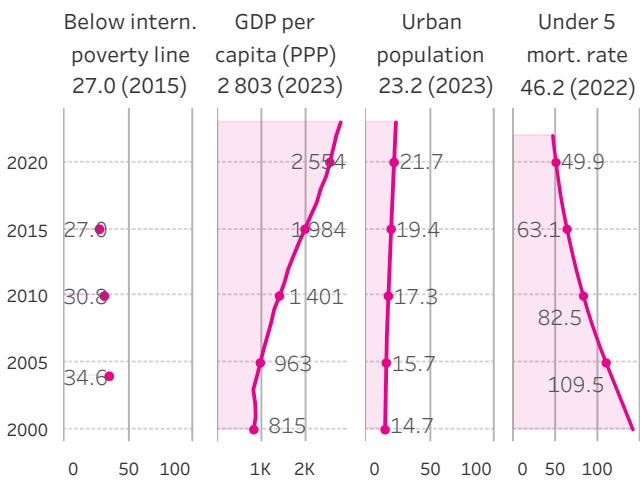
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



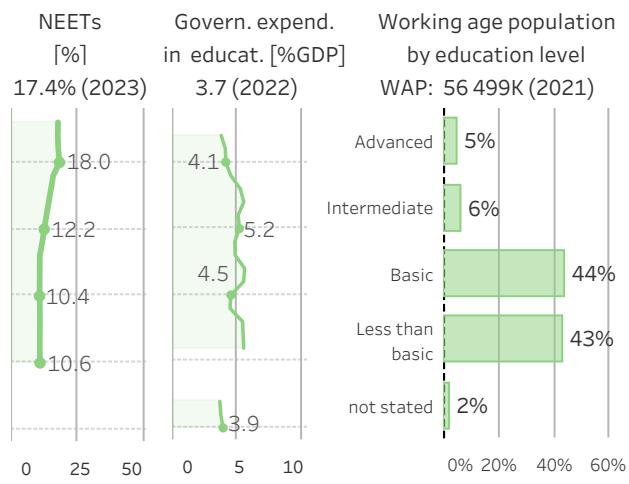
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



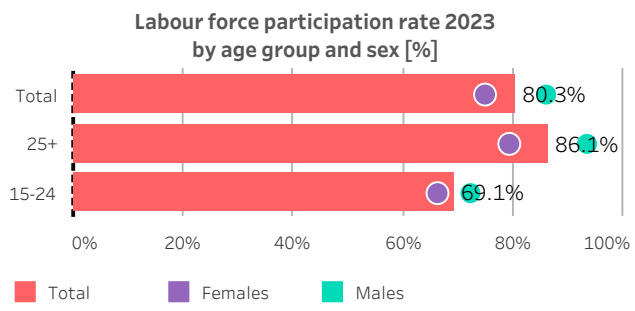
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

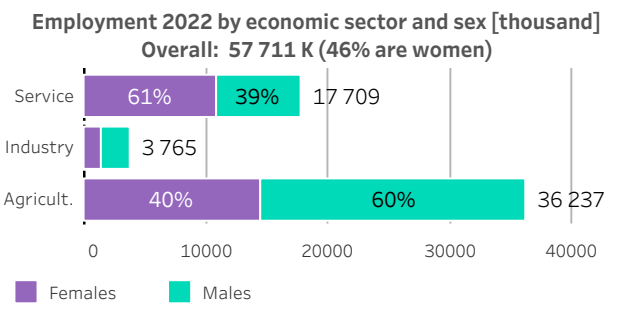


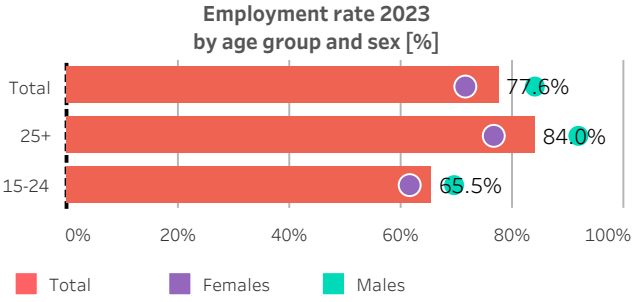
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

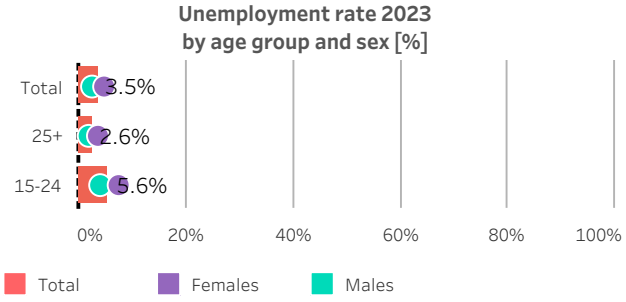


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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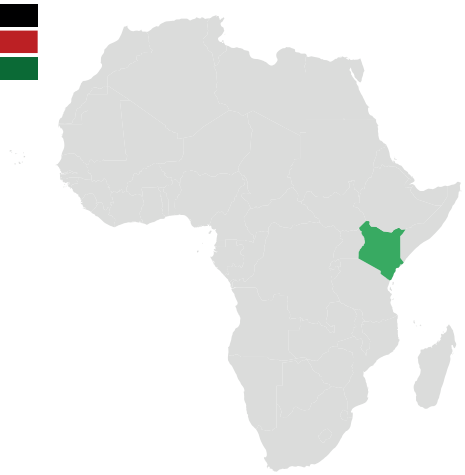
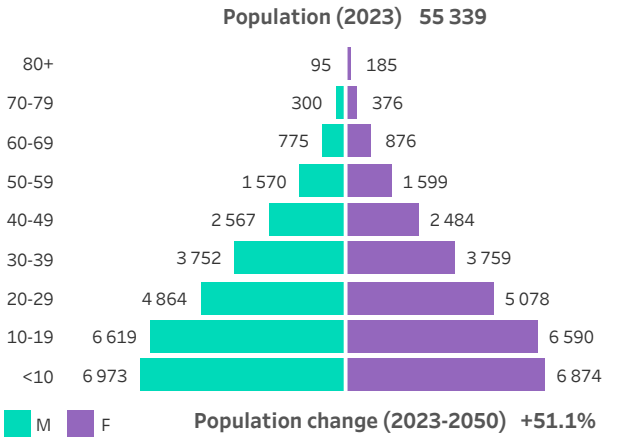
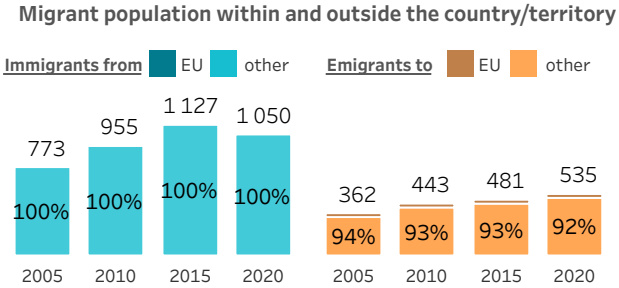


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

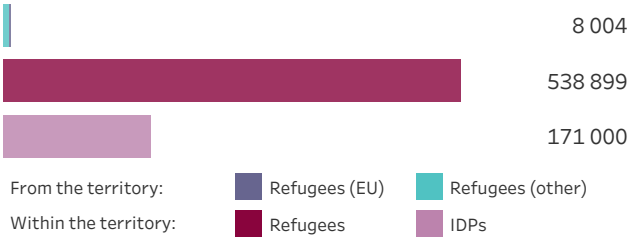
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



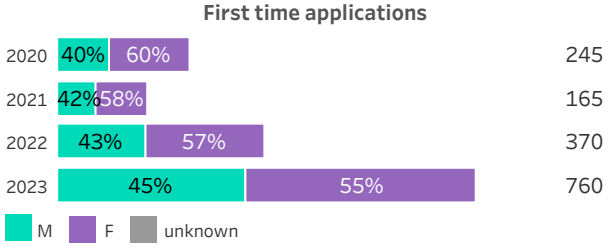
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

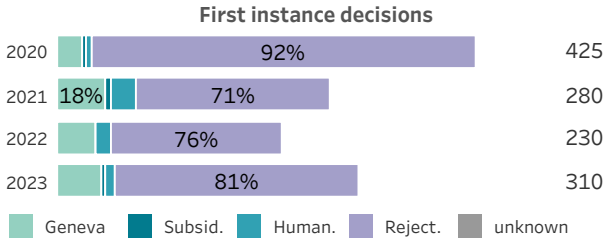


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

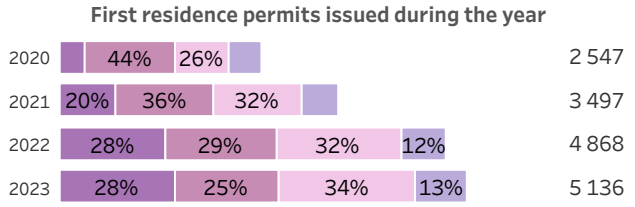


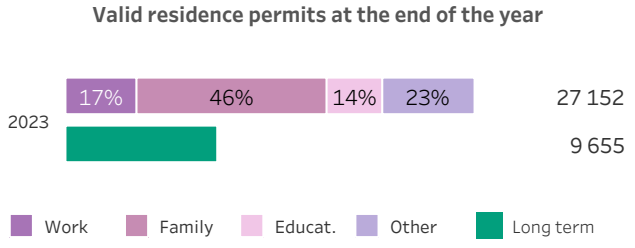
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



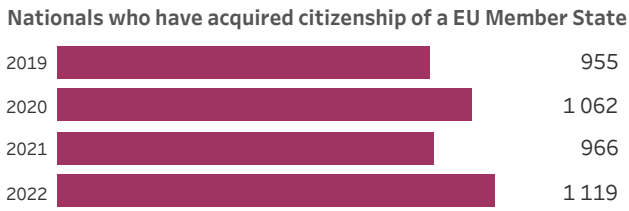


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

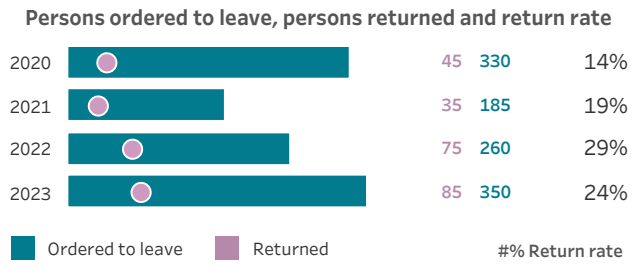




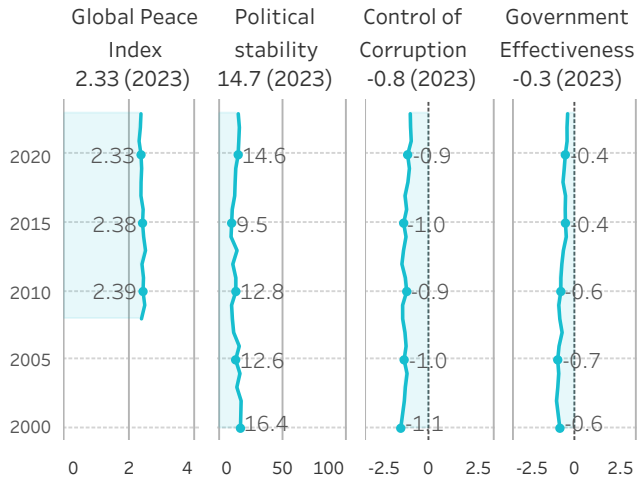
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



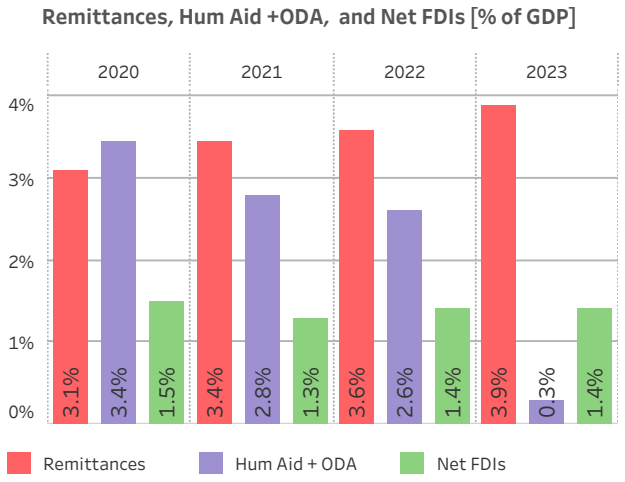
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



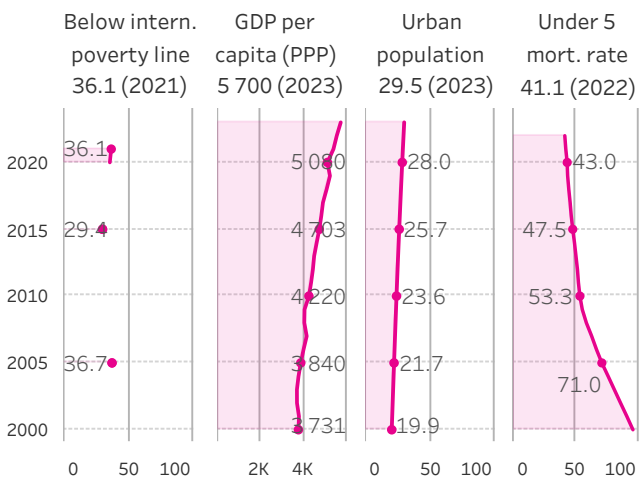
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



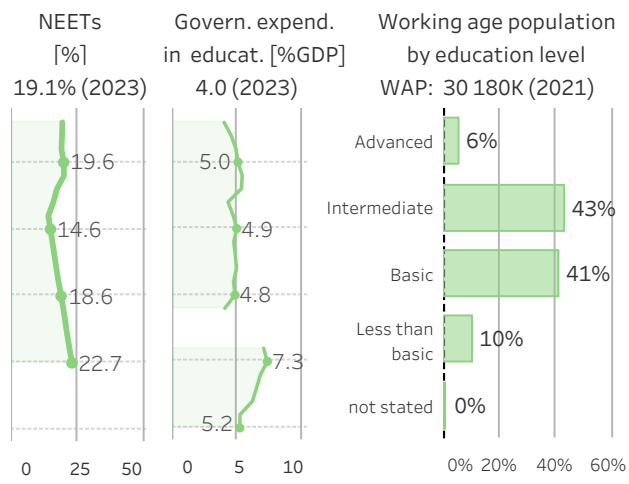
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



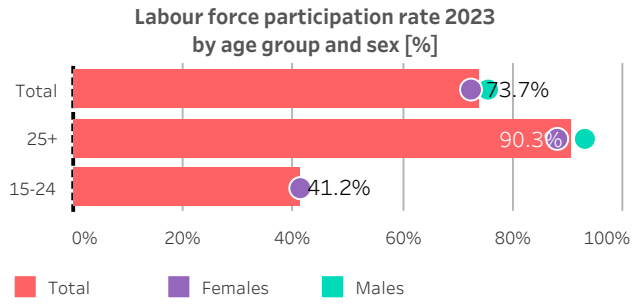
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

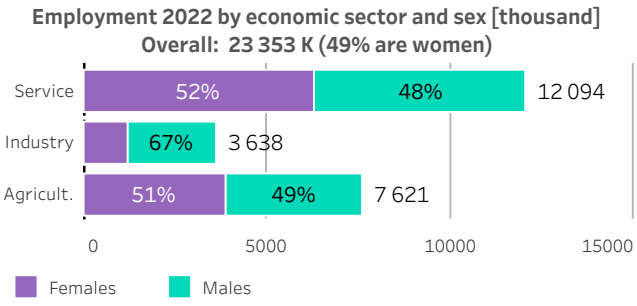


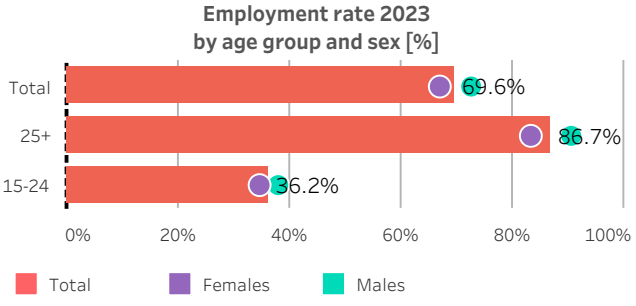
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

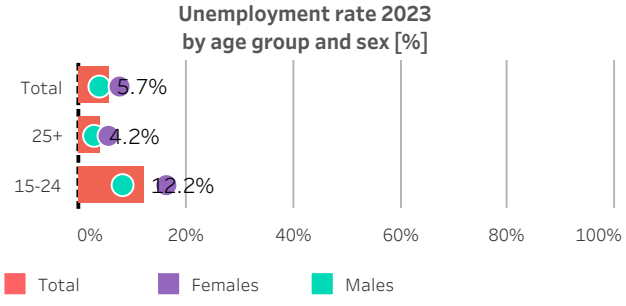


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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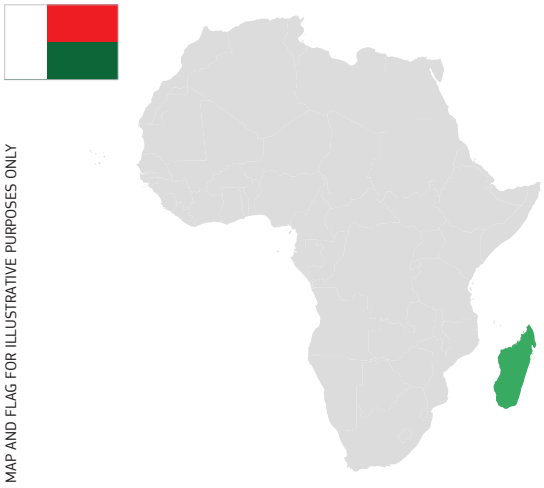
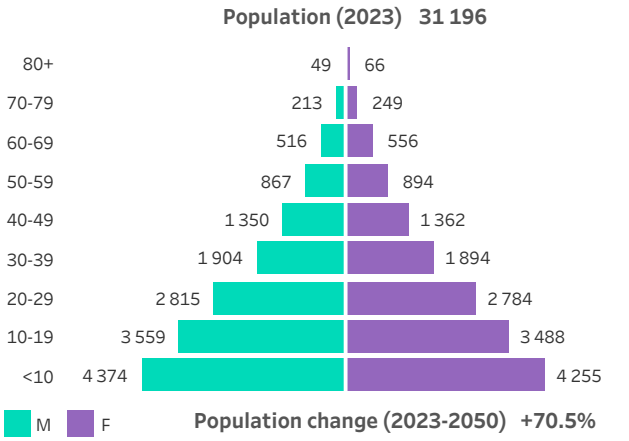
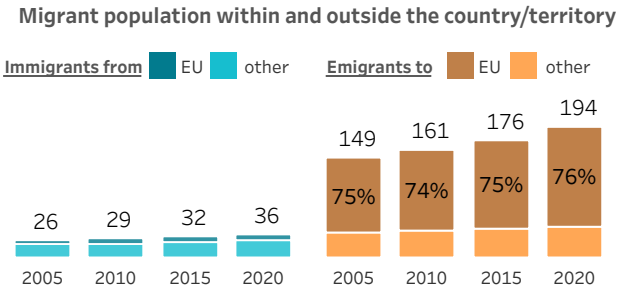


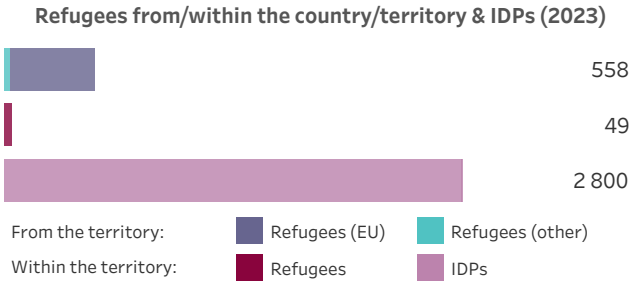
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



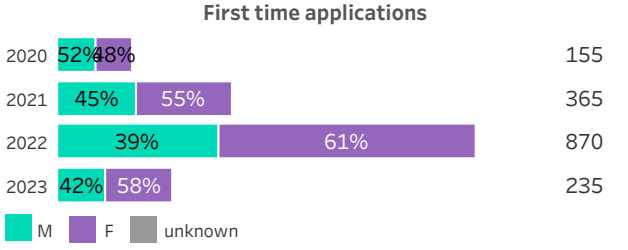
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

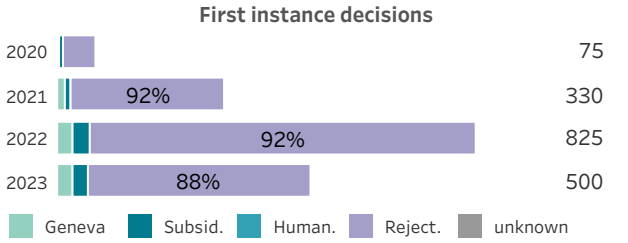


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

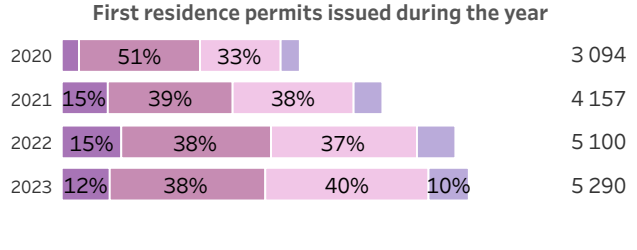


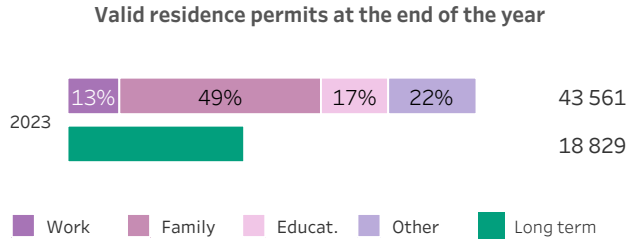
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



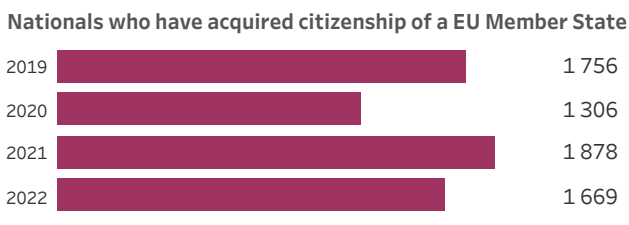


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

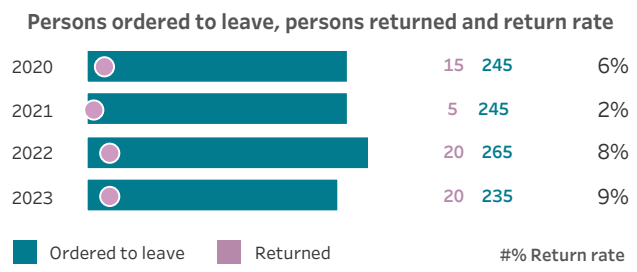




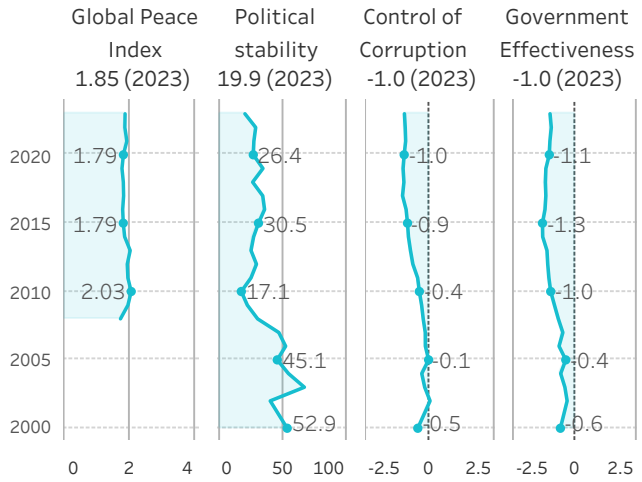
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



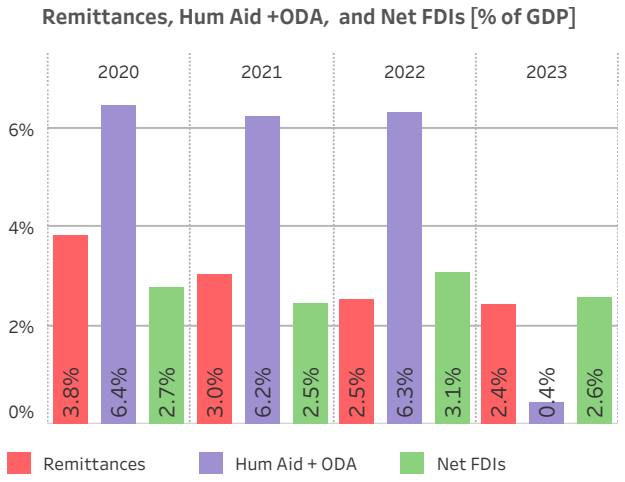
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



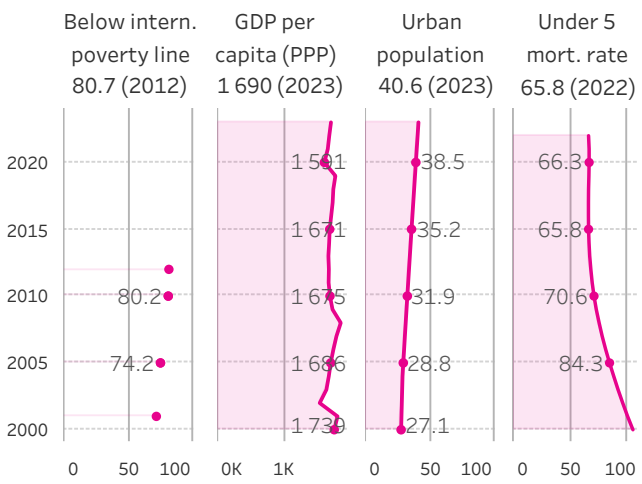
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



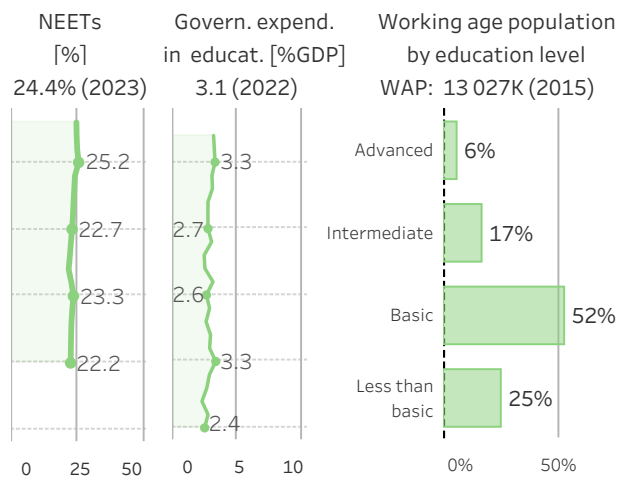
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



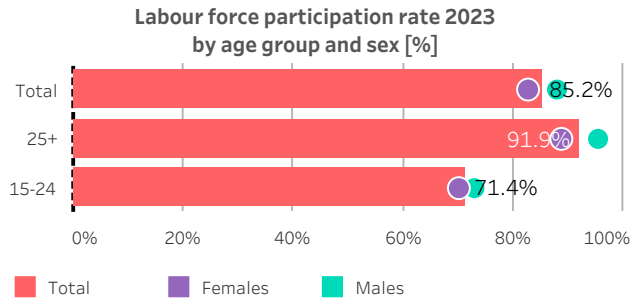
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

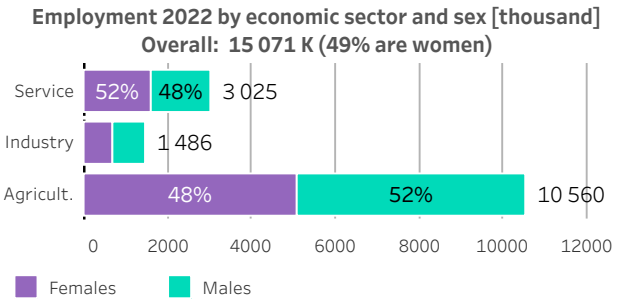


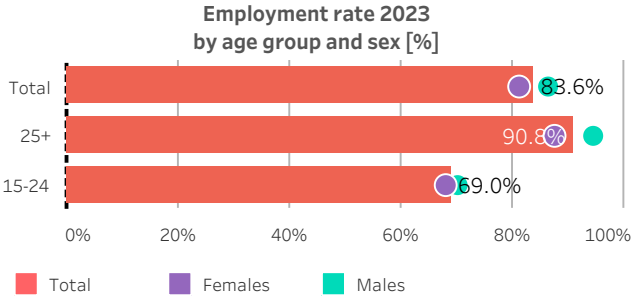
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

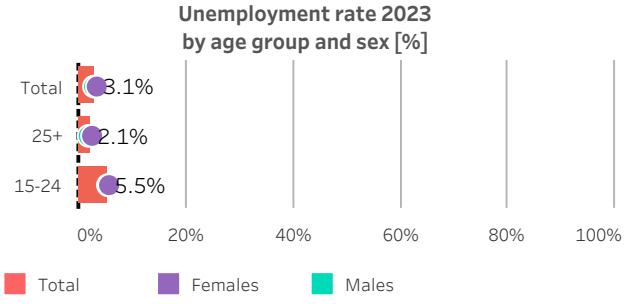


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





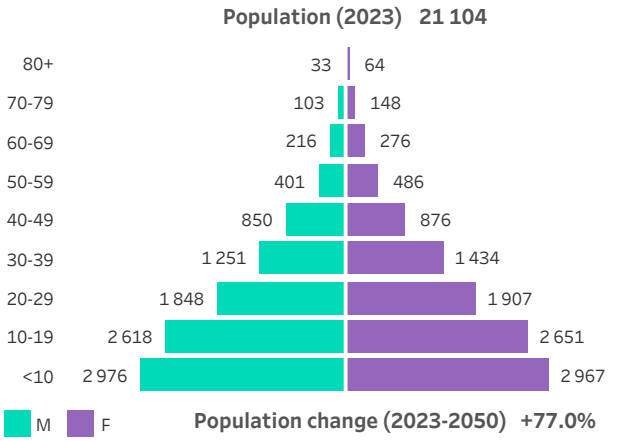




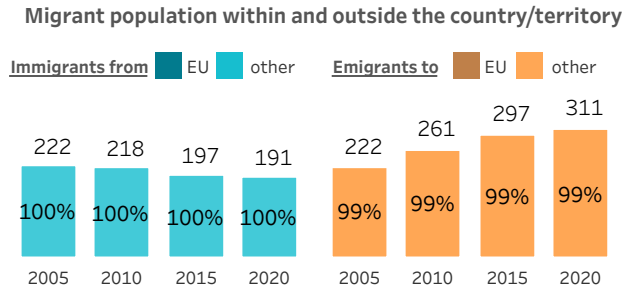
MALAWI

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

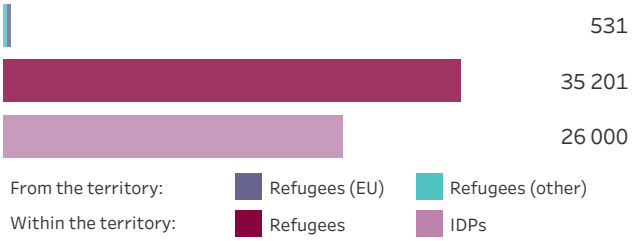
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



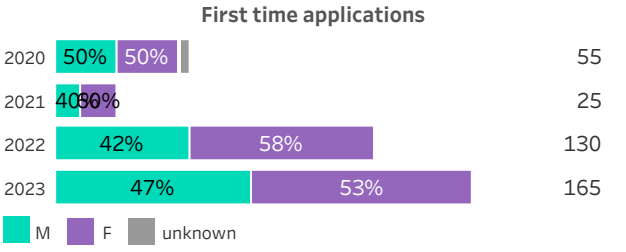
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

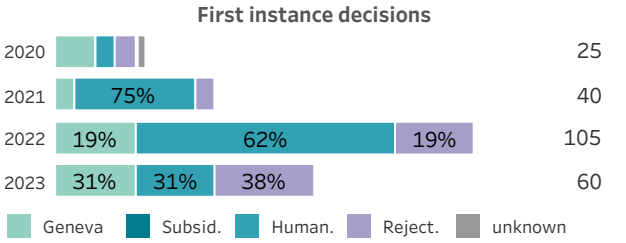


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

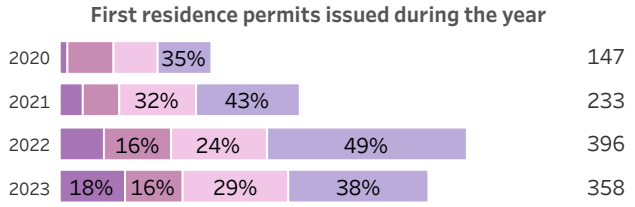


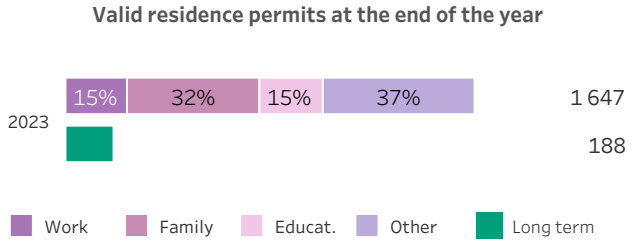
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



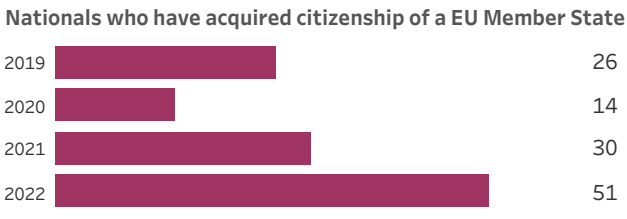


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

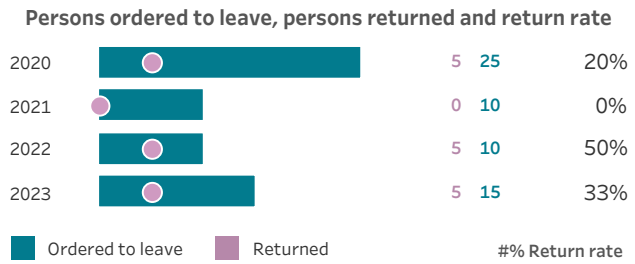




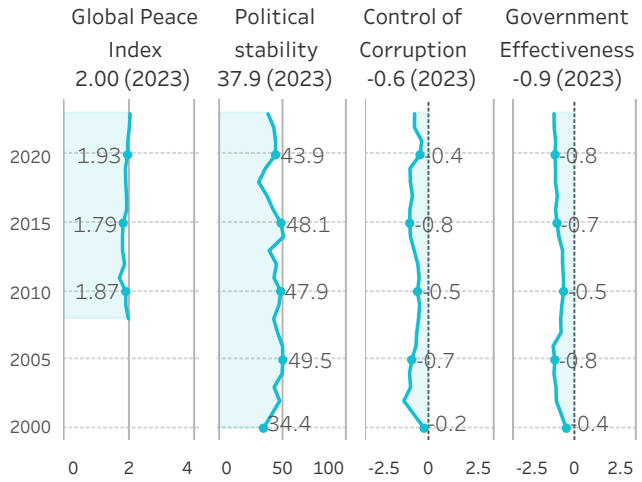
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



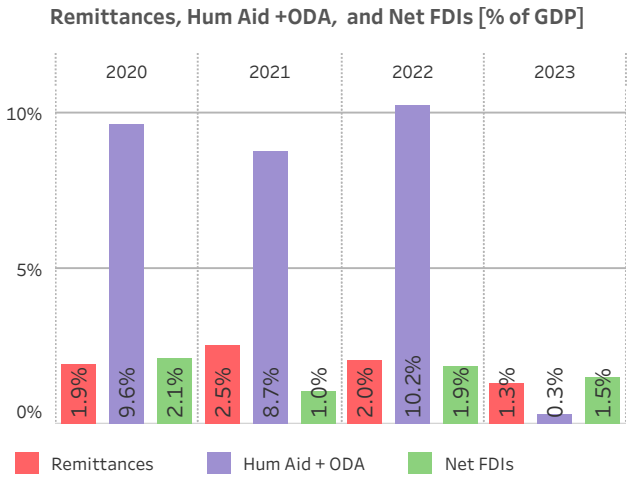
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



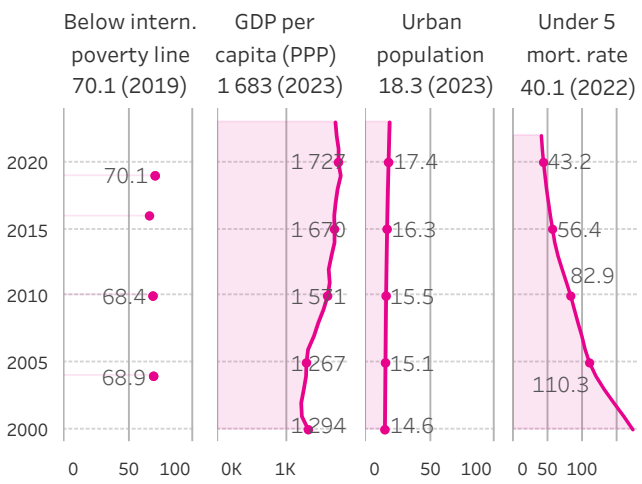
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



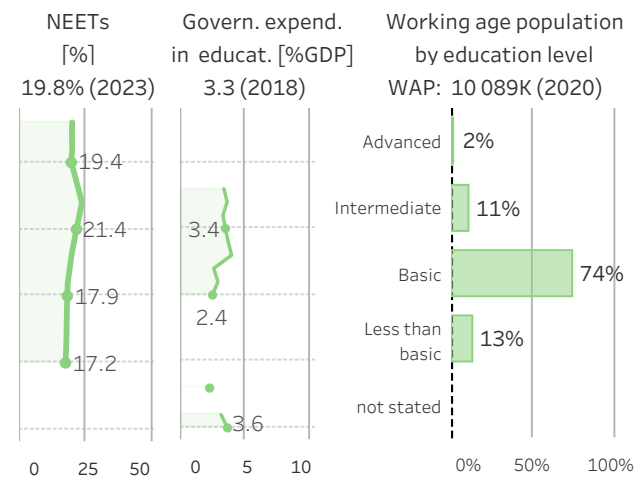
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



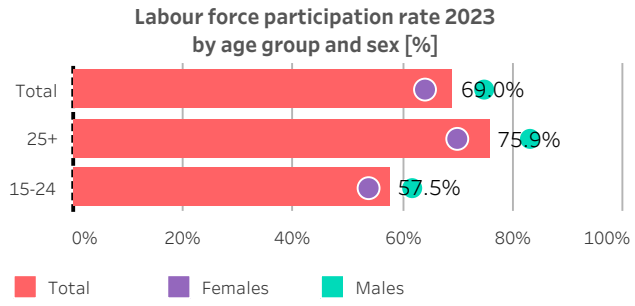
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

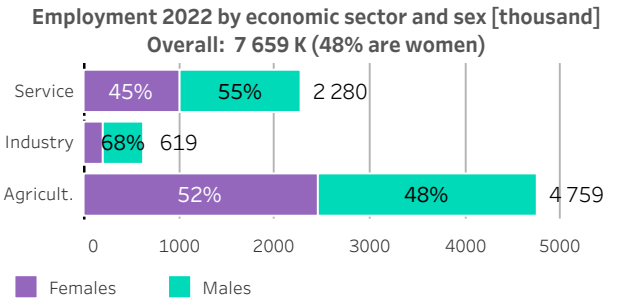


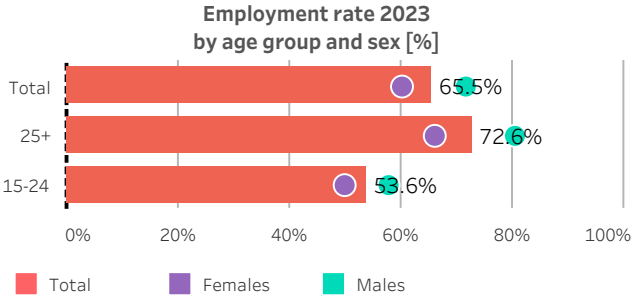
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

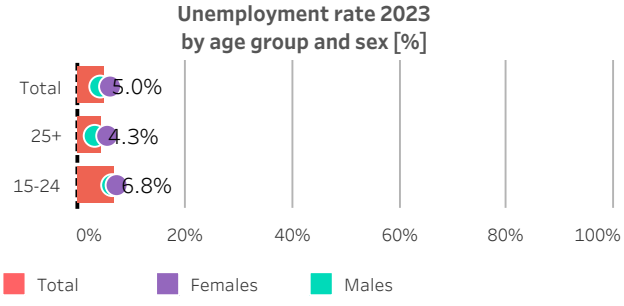


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





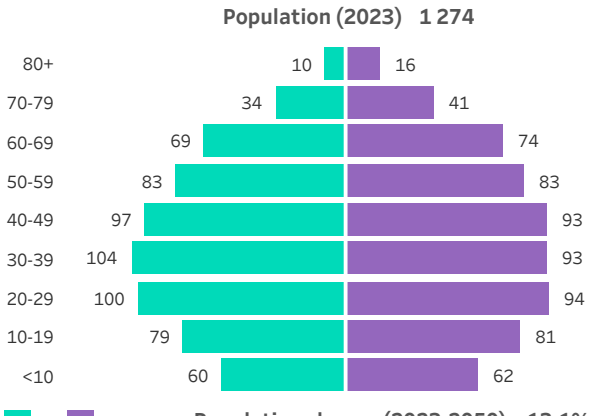




MAURITIUS

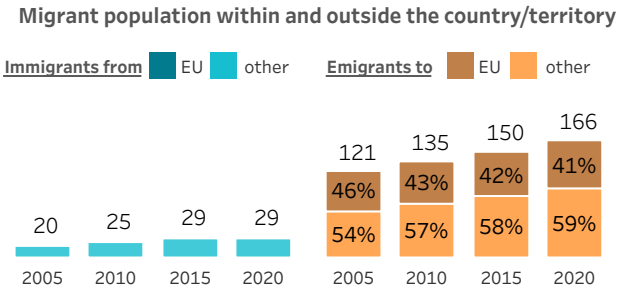
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

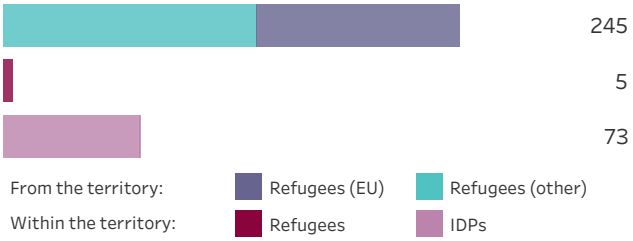


NOTE: Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

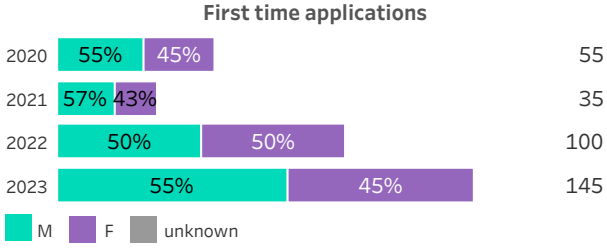
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

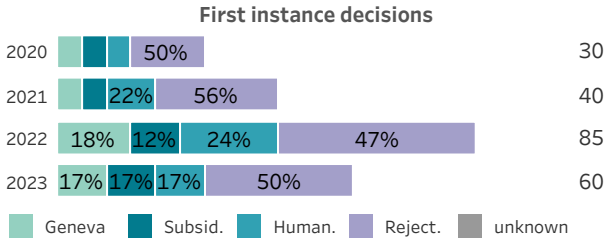


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

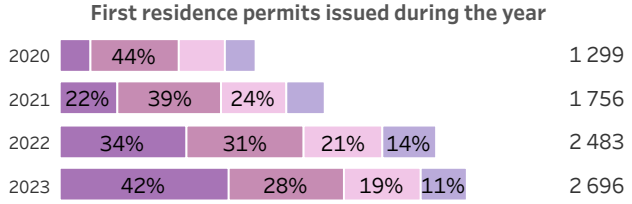


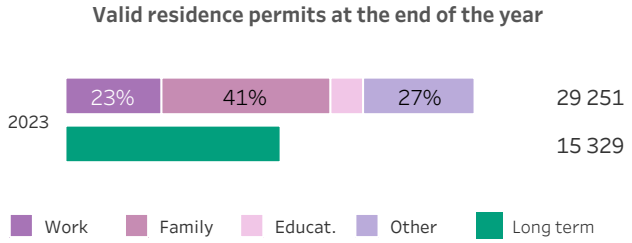
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



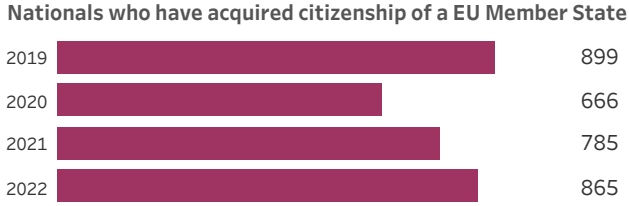


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

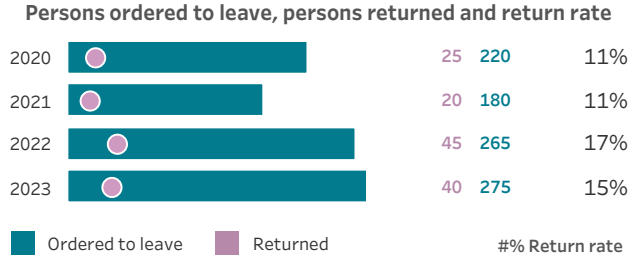




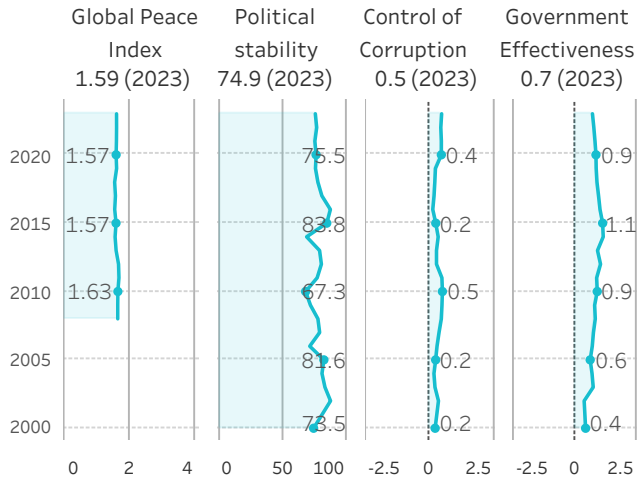
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



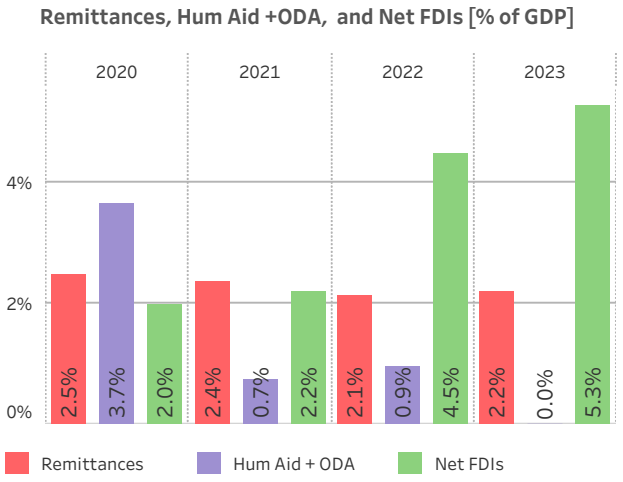
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



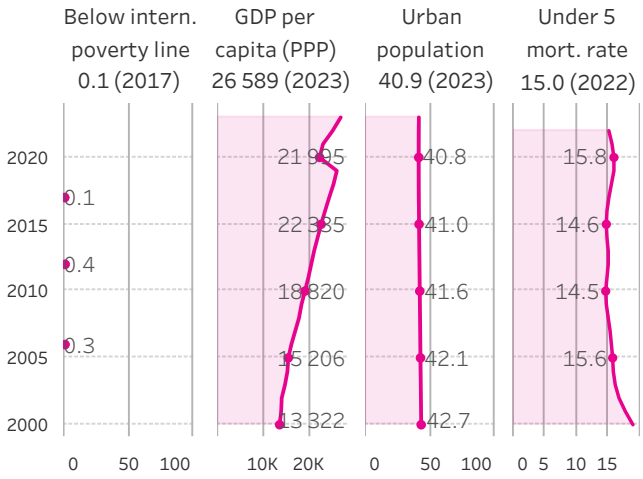
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



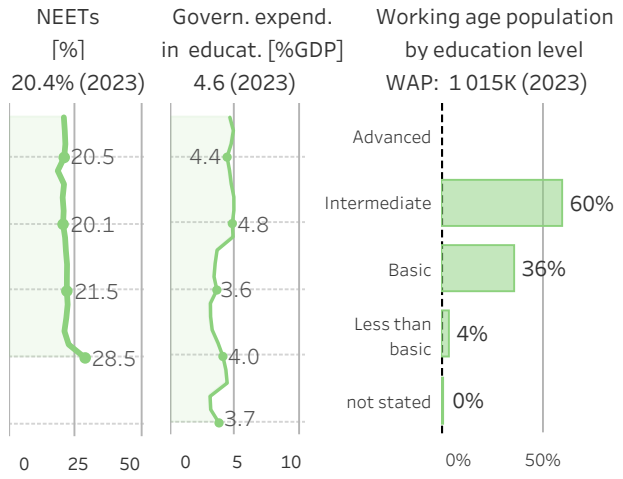
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



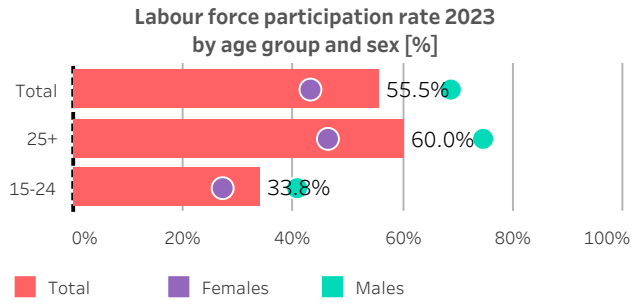
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

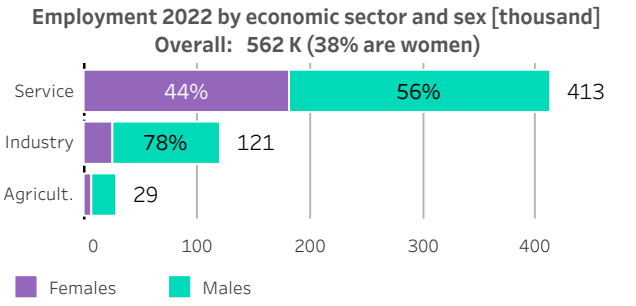


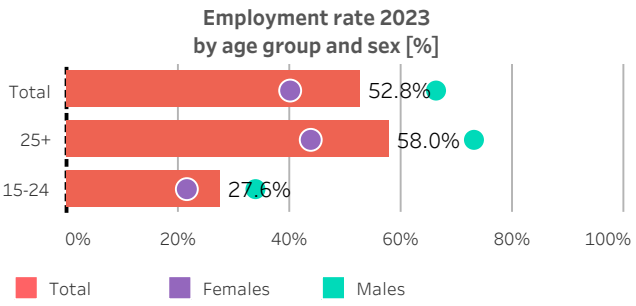
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

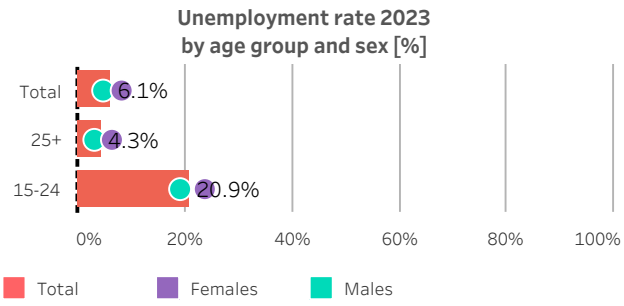


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





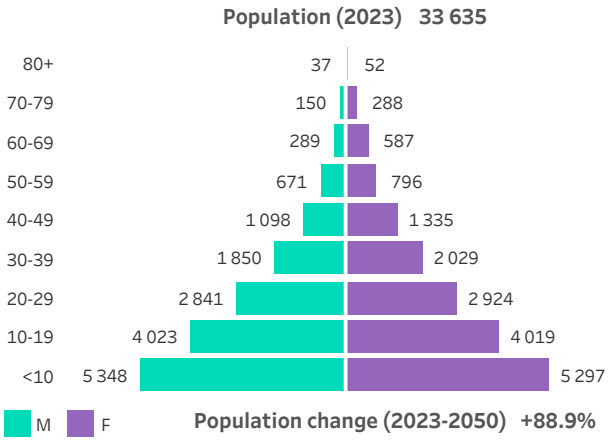




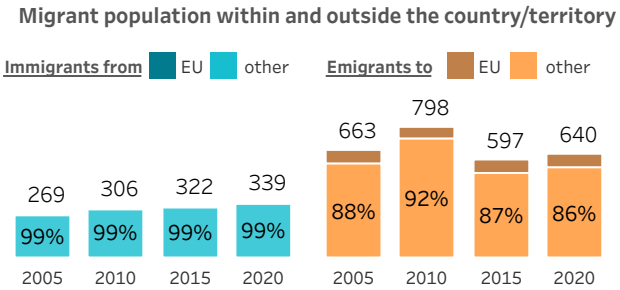
MOZAMBIQUE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

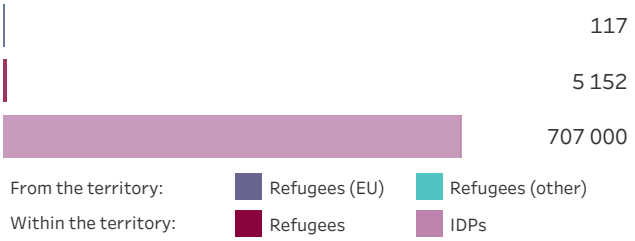
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



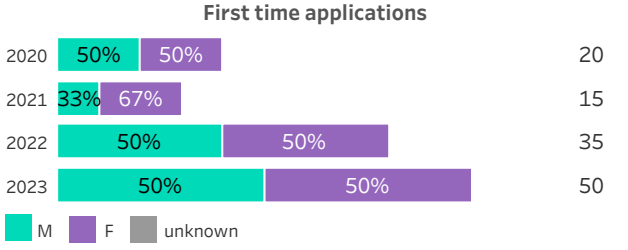
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

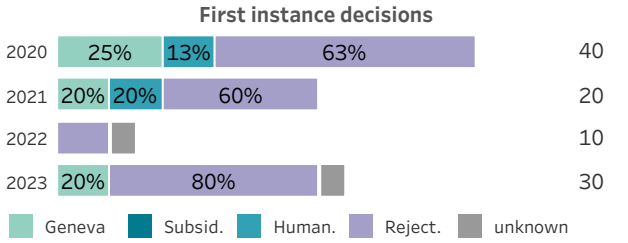


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

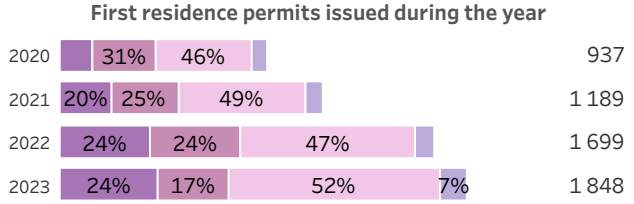


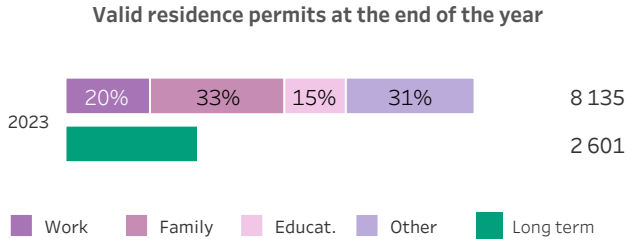
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



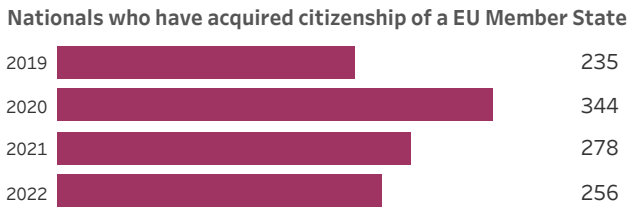


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

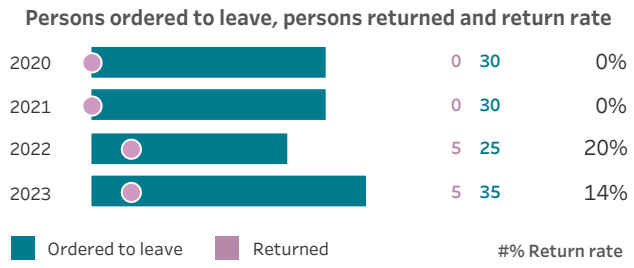




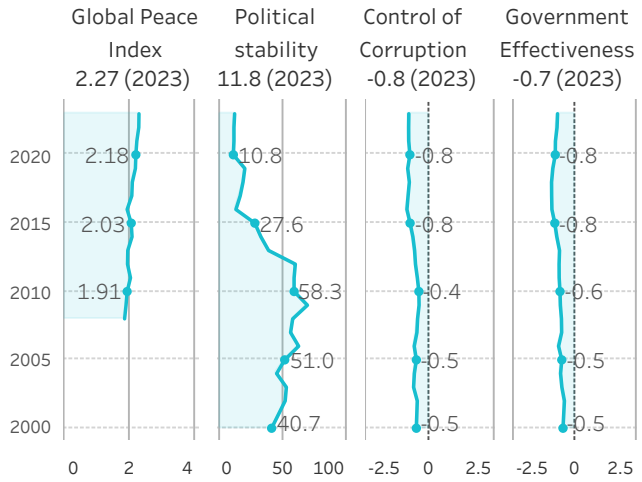
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



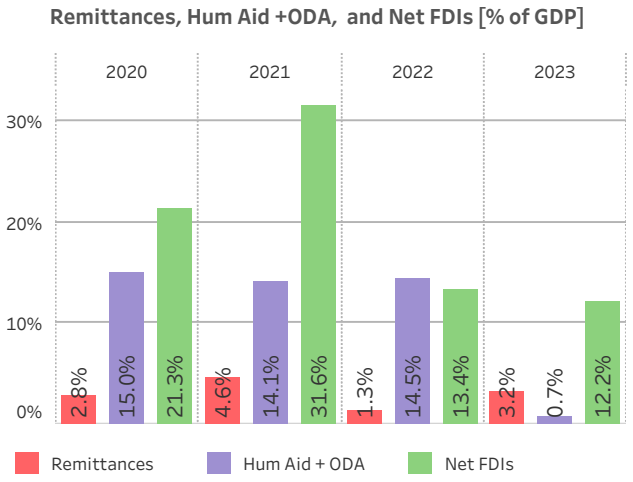
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



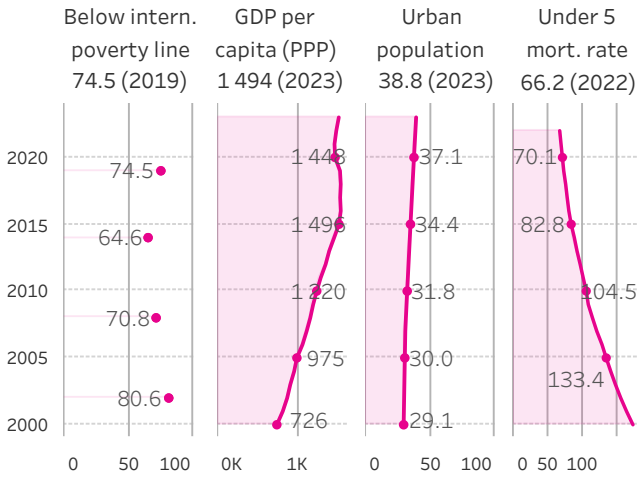
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



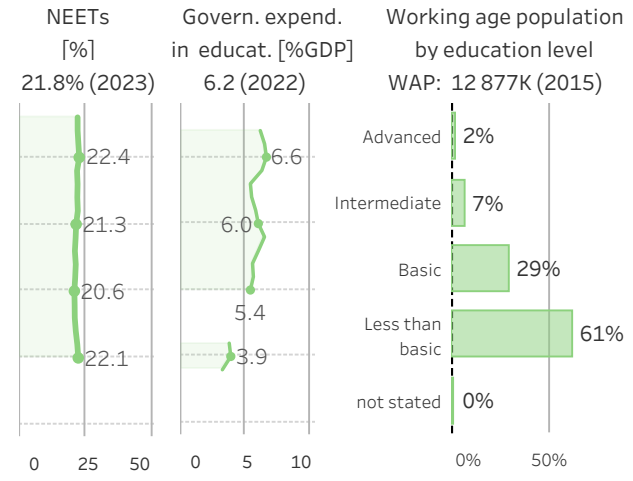
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



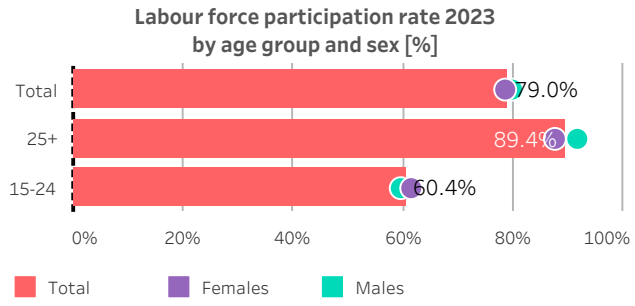
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

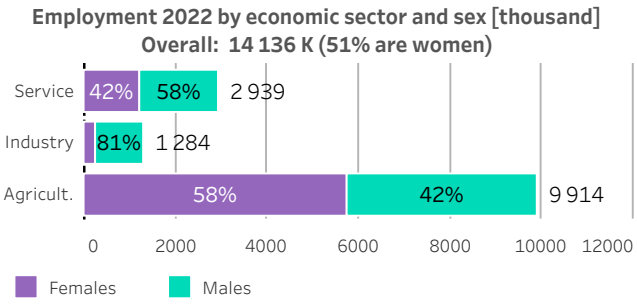


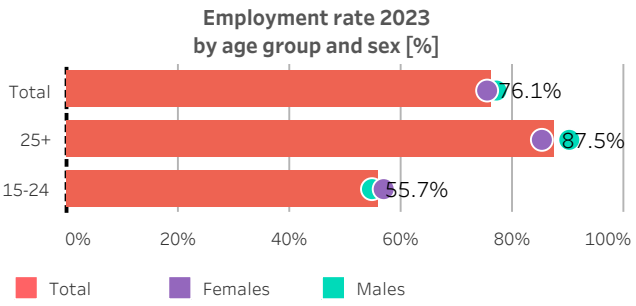
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

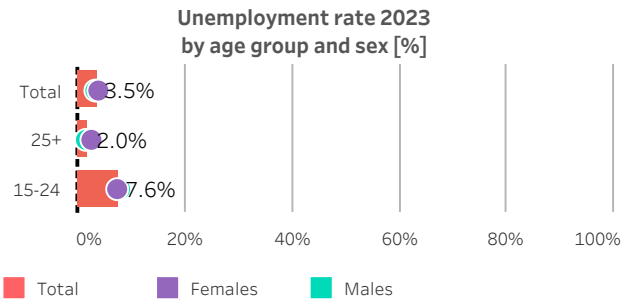


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

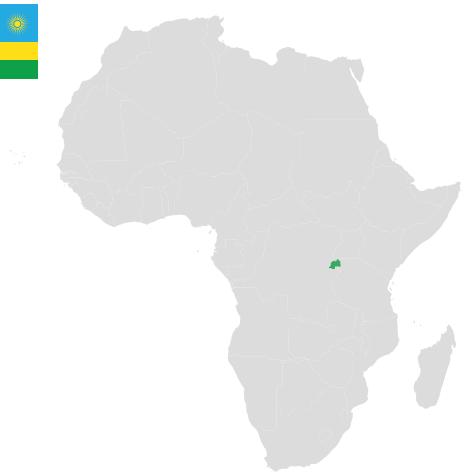






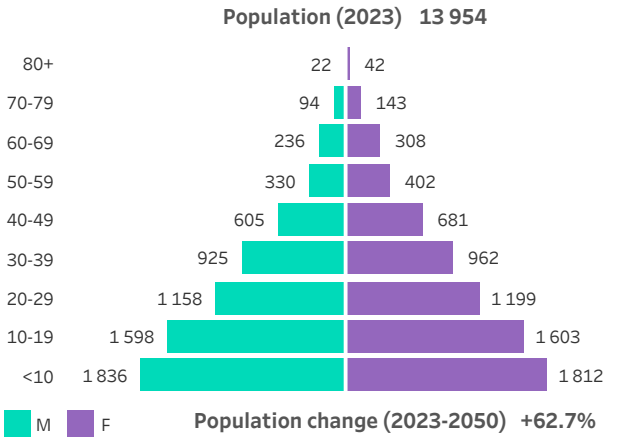


RWANDA

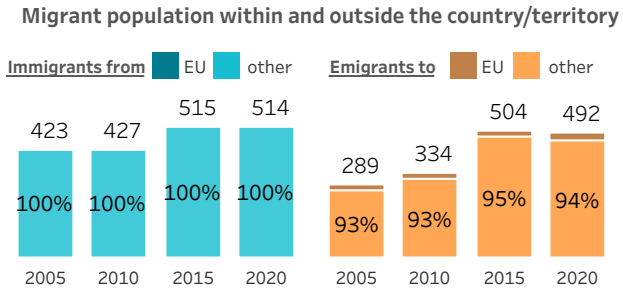


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

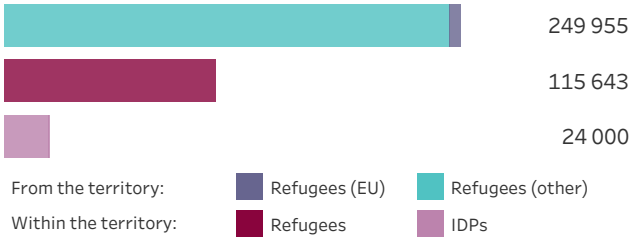
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



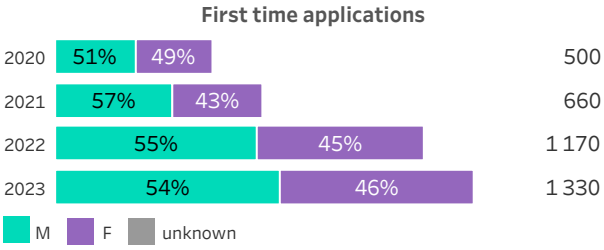
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

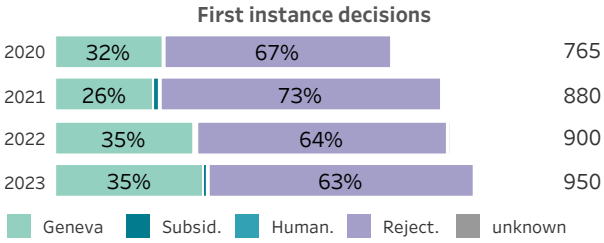


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

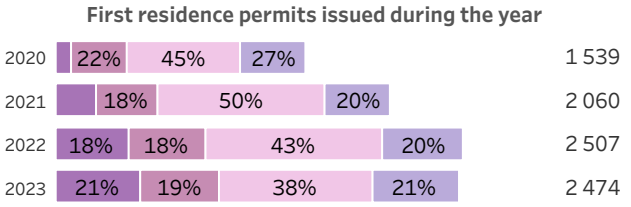


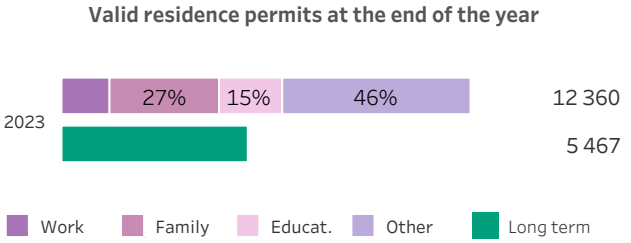
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



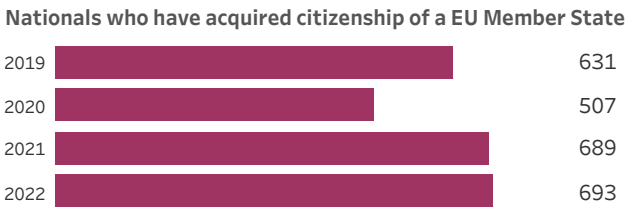


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

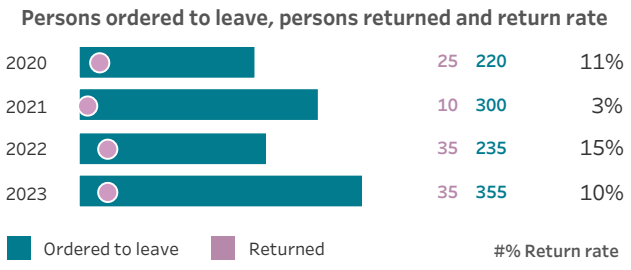




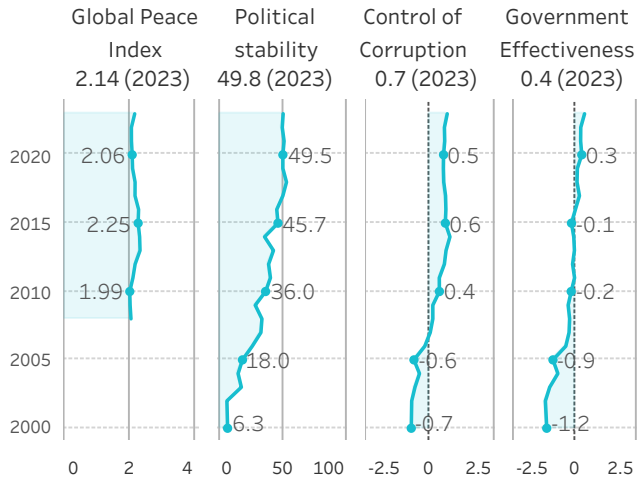
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



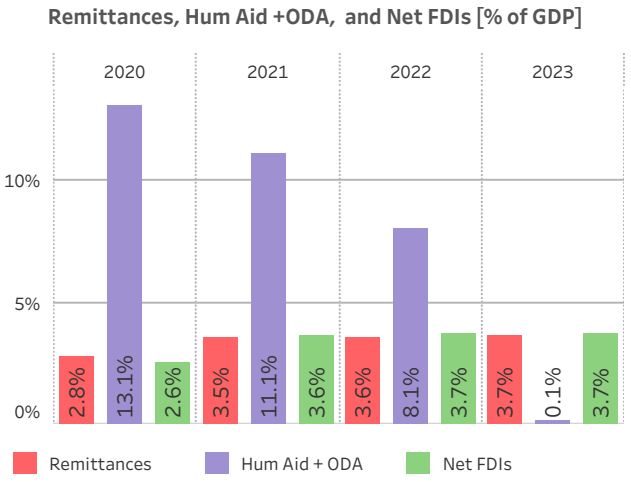
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



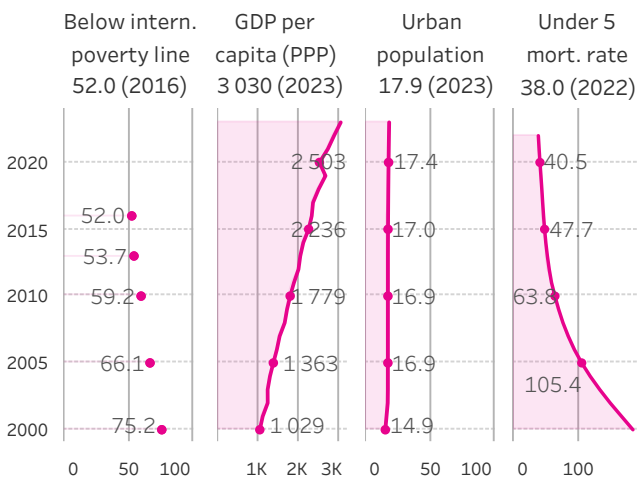
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



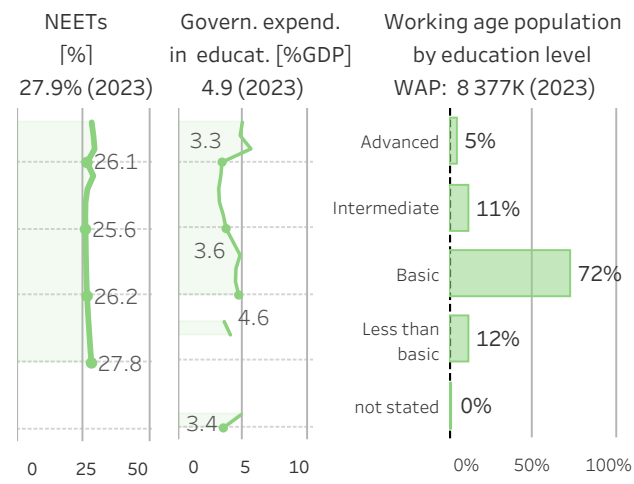
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



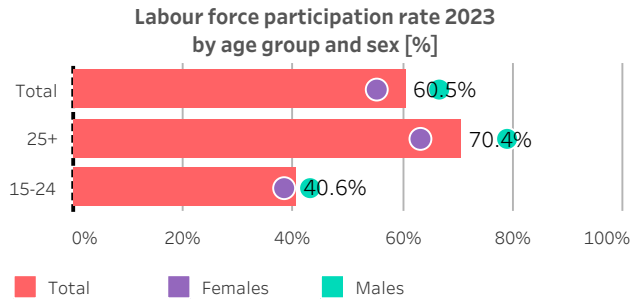
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

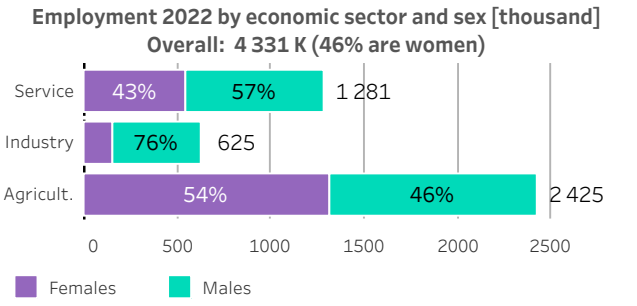


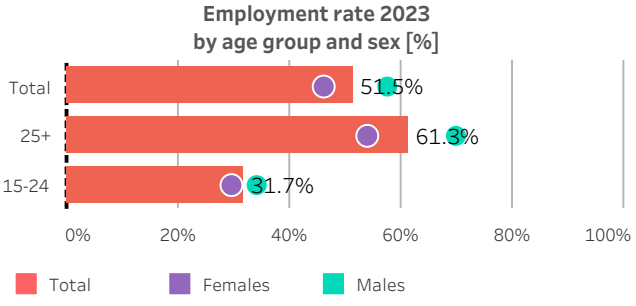
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

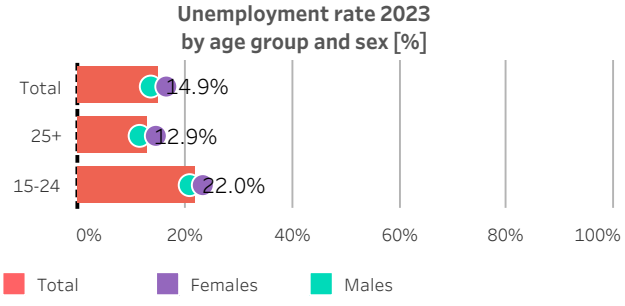


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





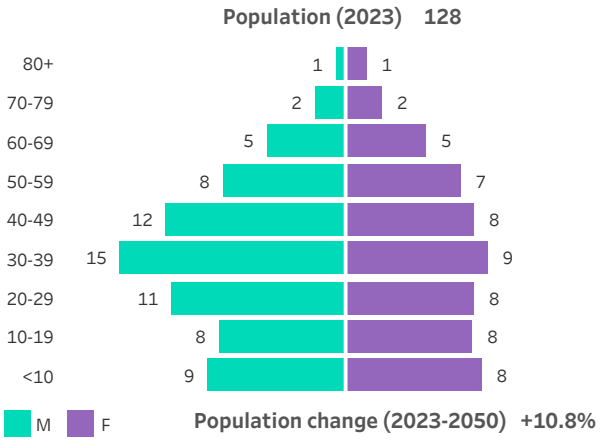




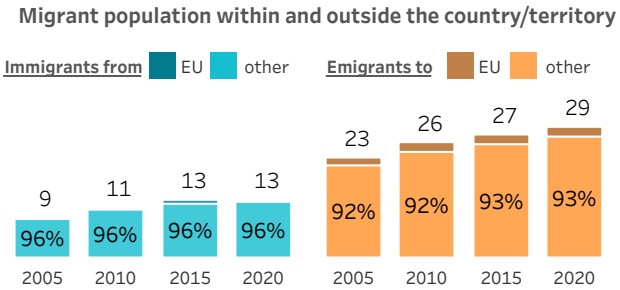
SEYCHELLES

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

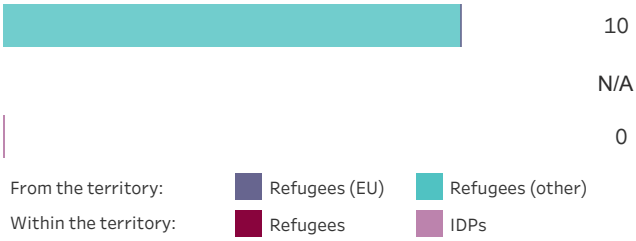
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



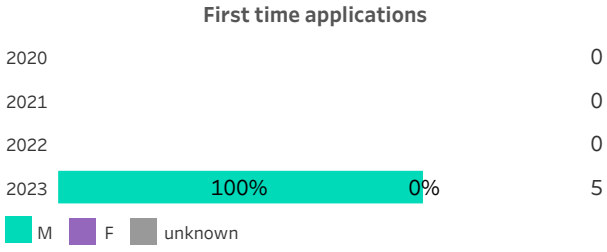
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

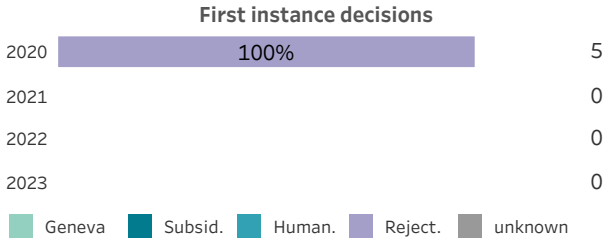


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

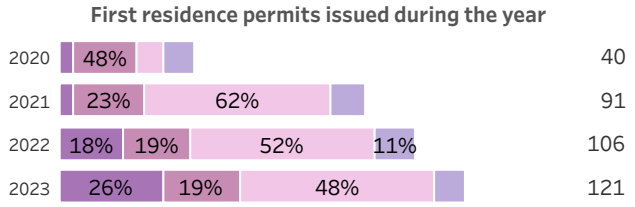


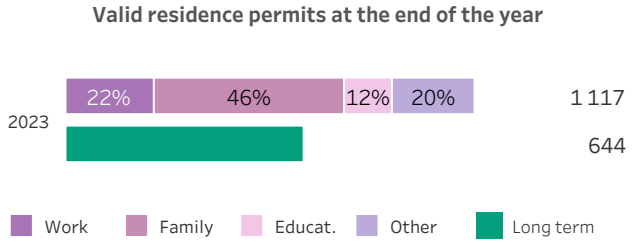
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



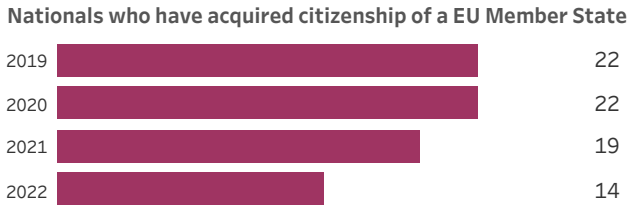


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



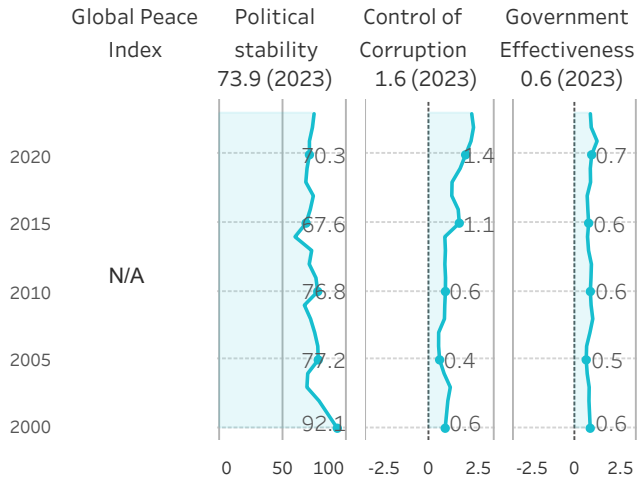


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

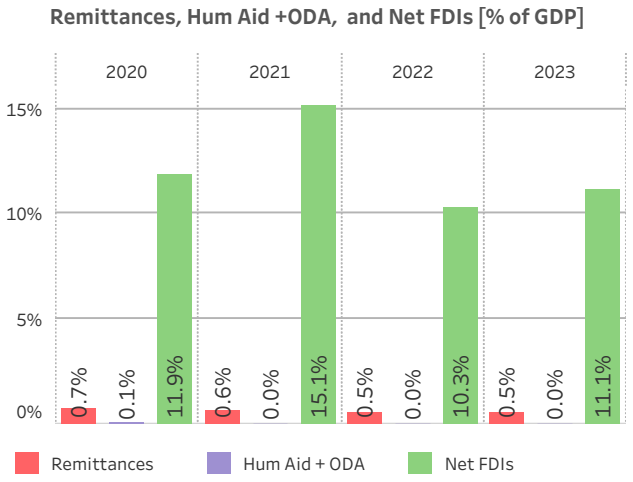


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

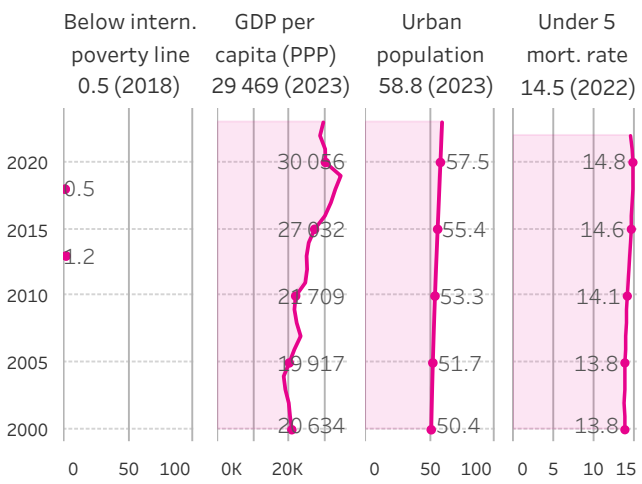
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



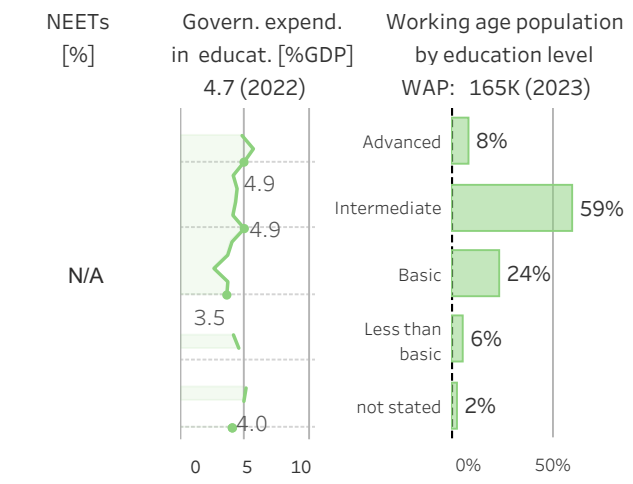
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

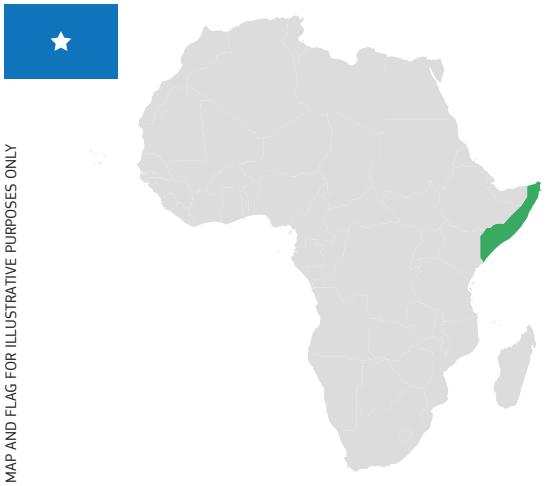
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

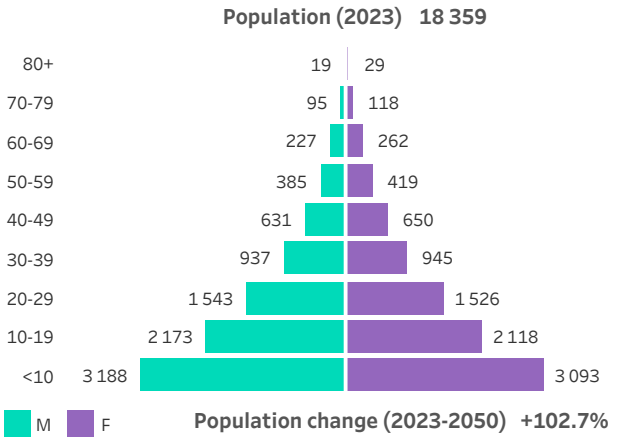
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

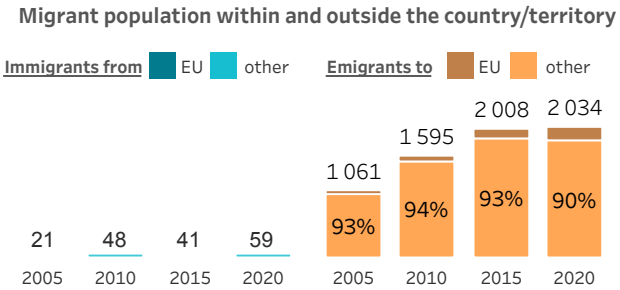
SOMALIA



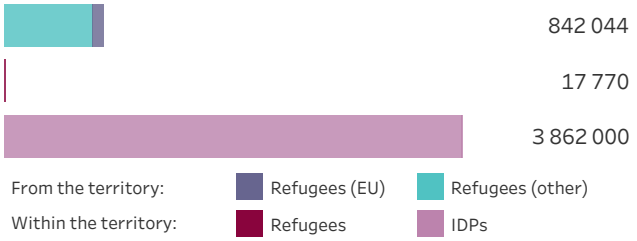
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



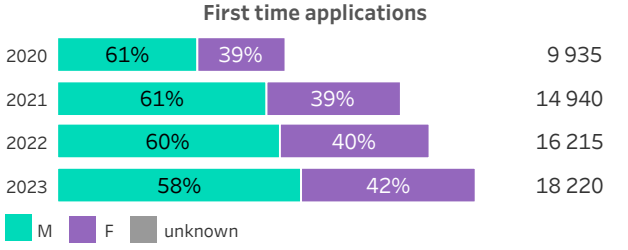
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

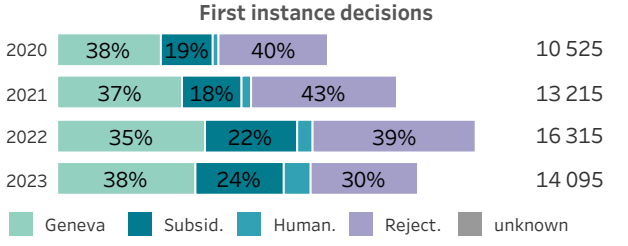


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

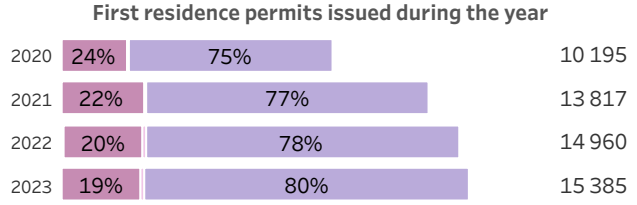


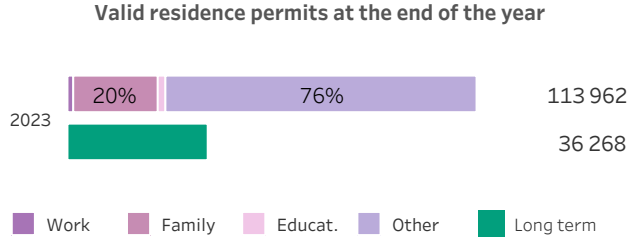
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



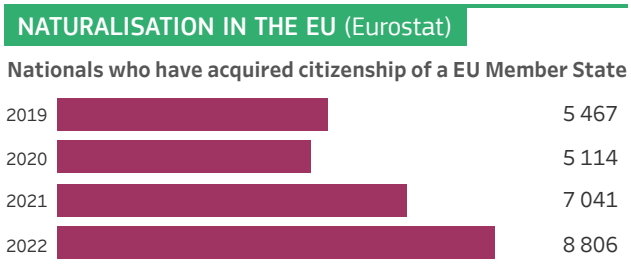


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

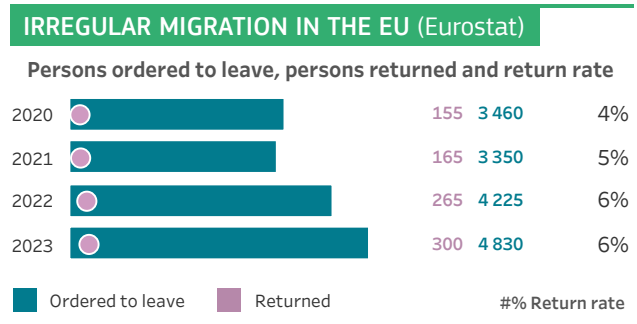




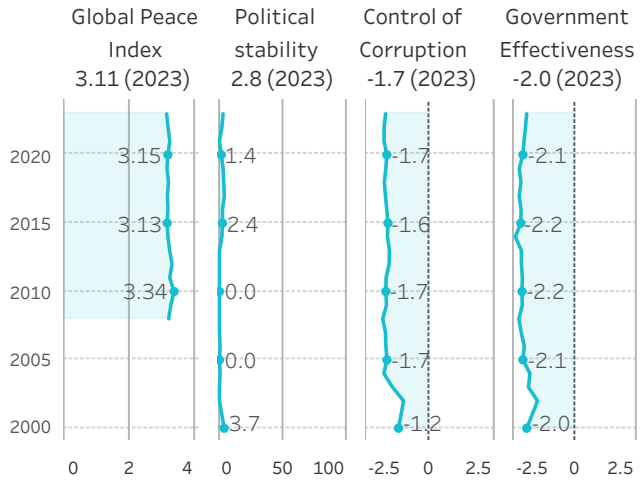
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



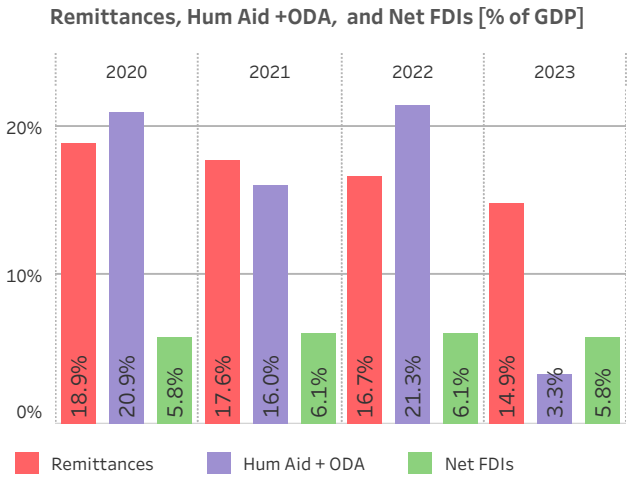
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



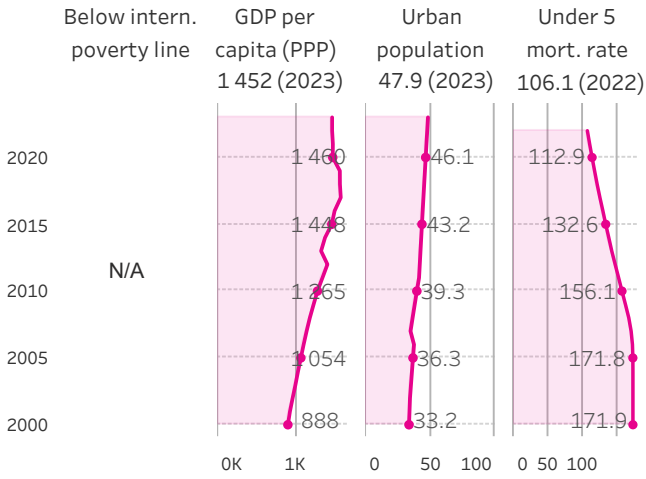
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



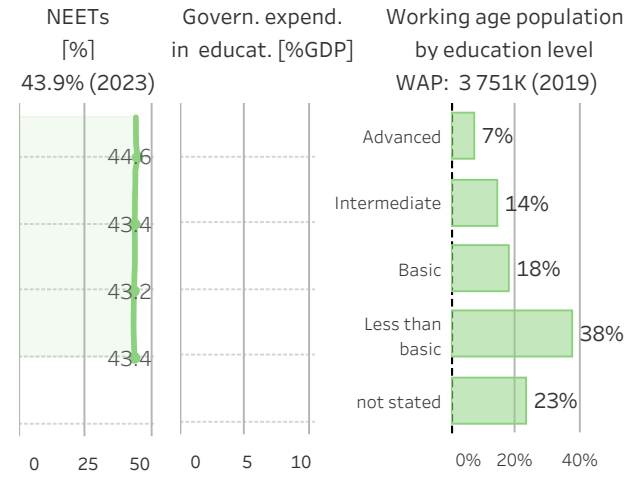
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



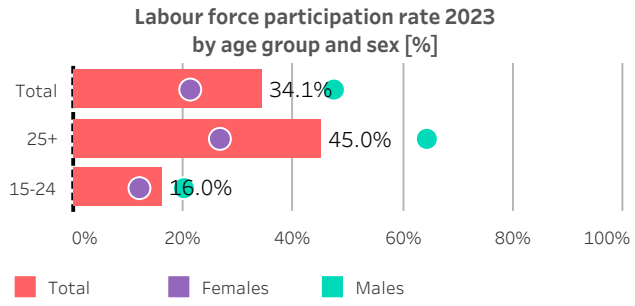
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

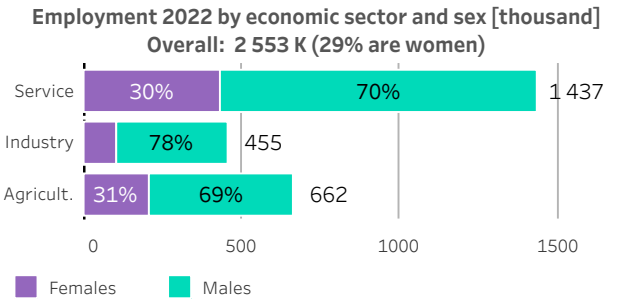


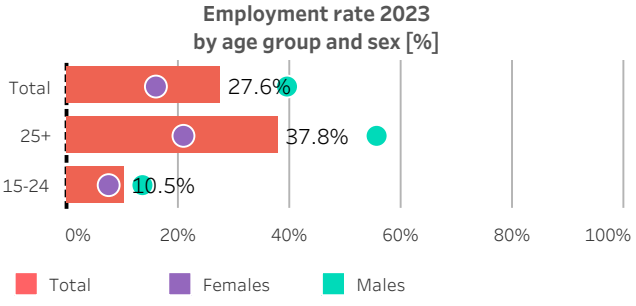
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

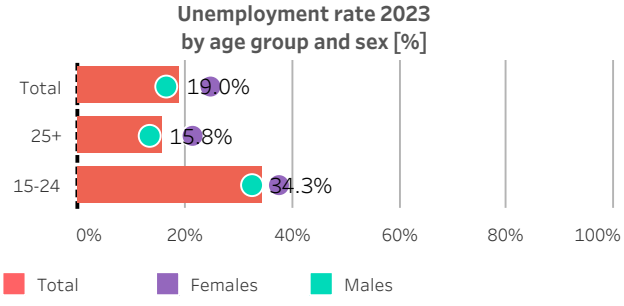


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





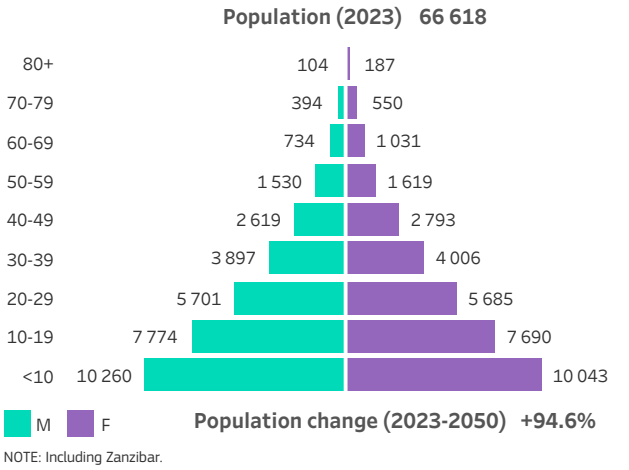




TANZANIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

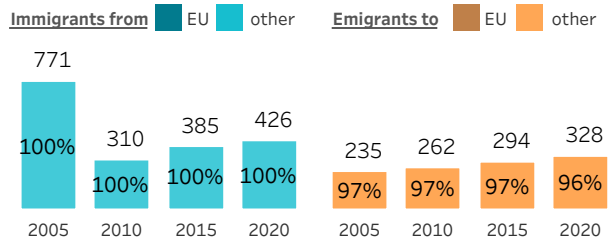
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Zanzibar.

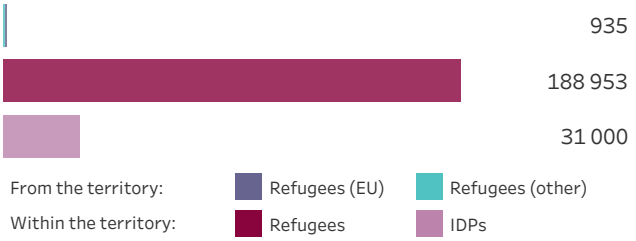
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



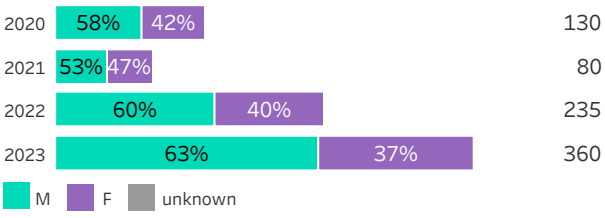
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

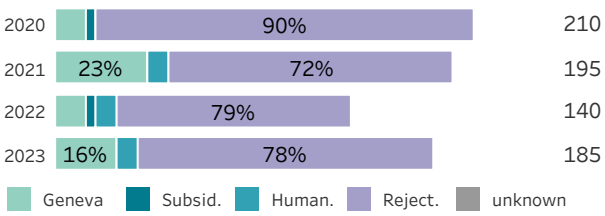


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

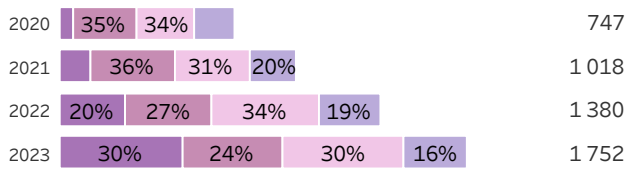


First instance decisions

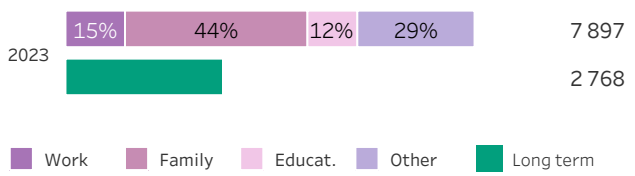


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

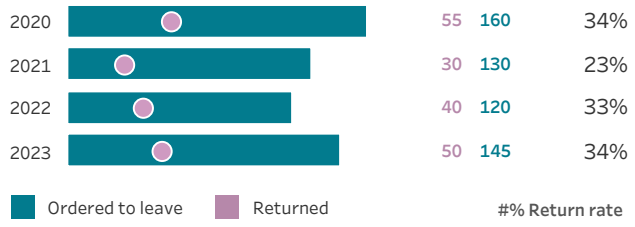


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

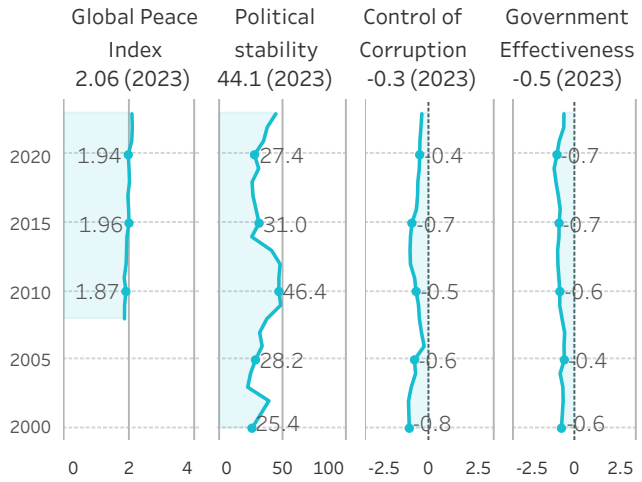
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

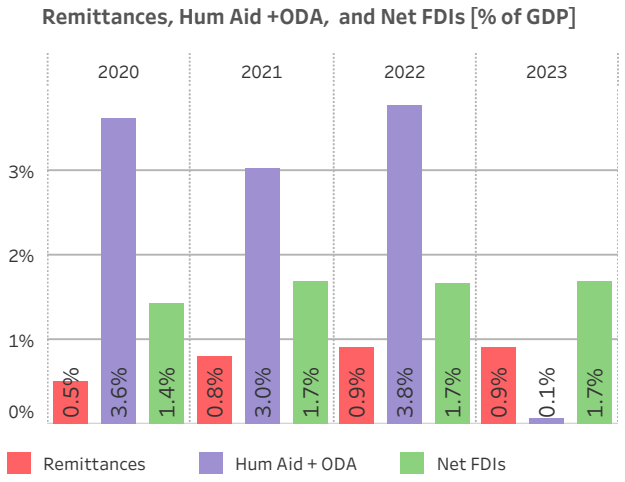
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



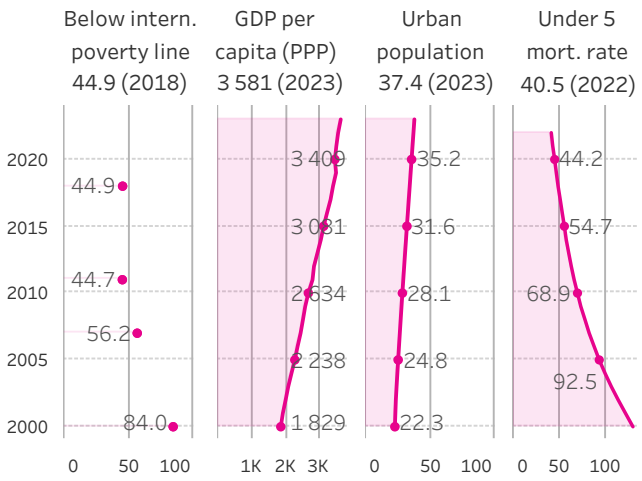
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



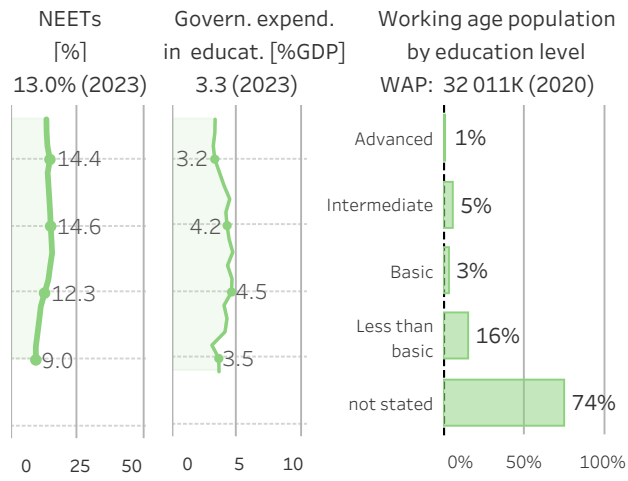
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



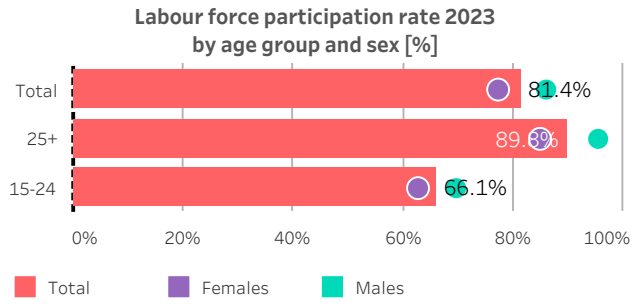
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

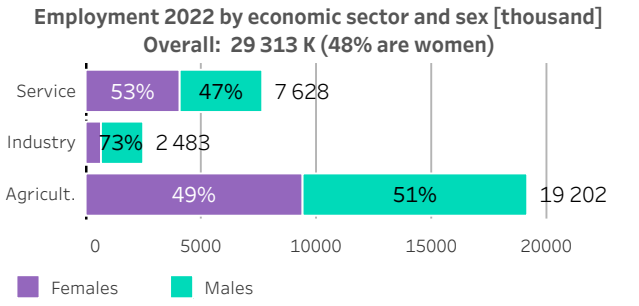


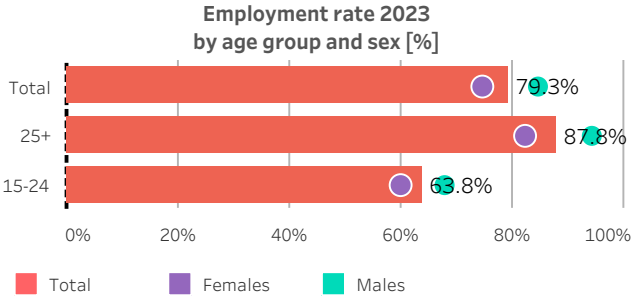
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

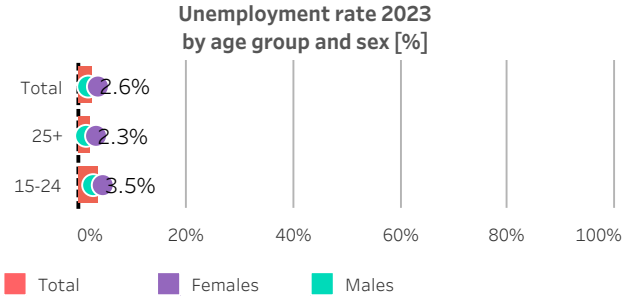


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

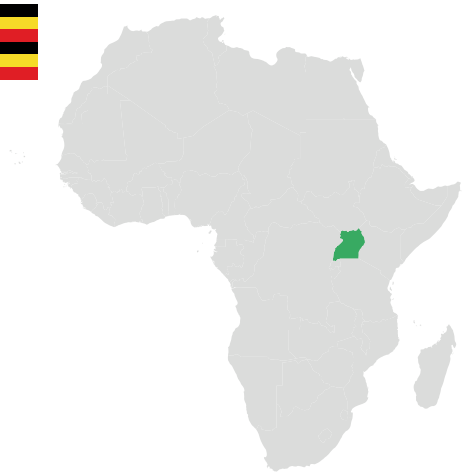






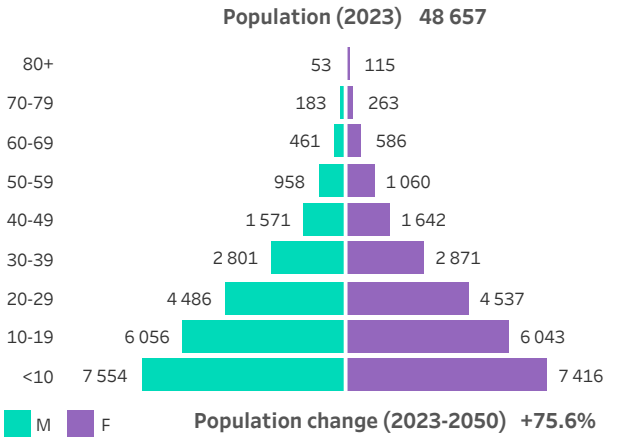


UGANDA

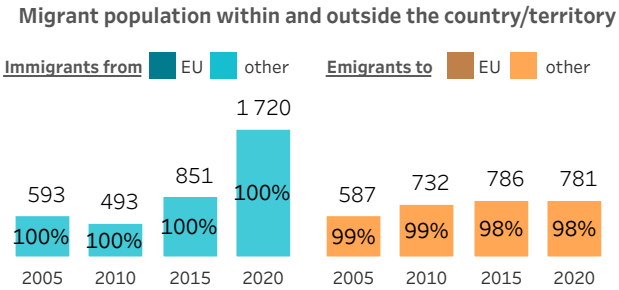


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

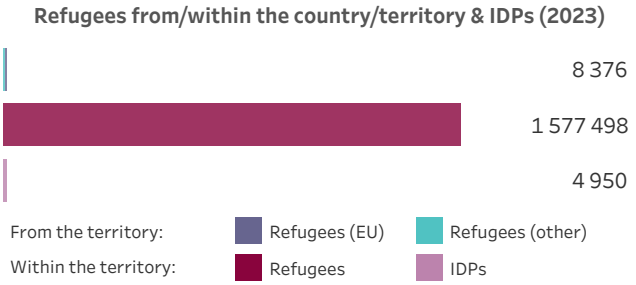
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



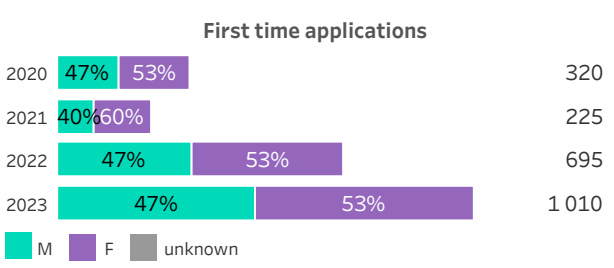
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

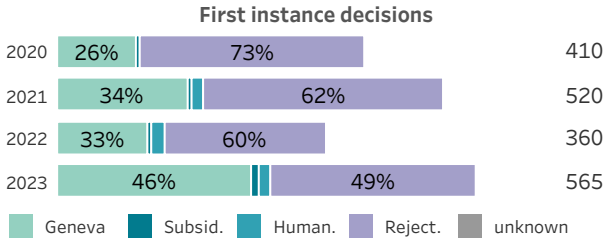


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

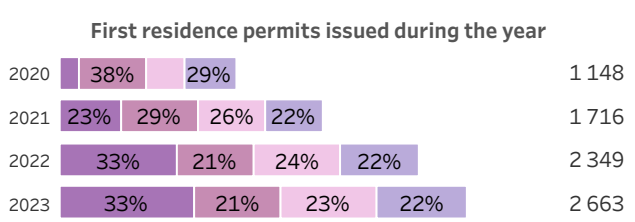


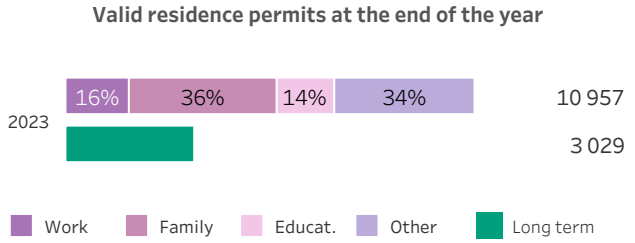
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



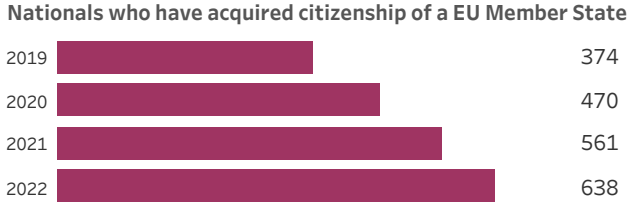


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

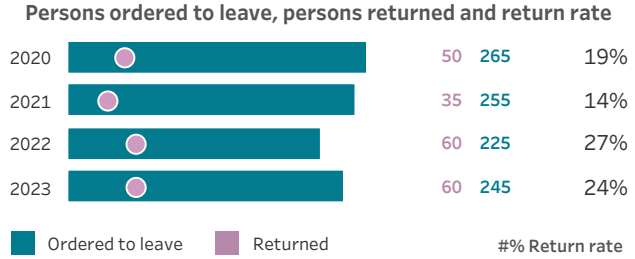




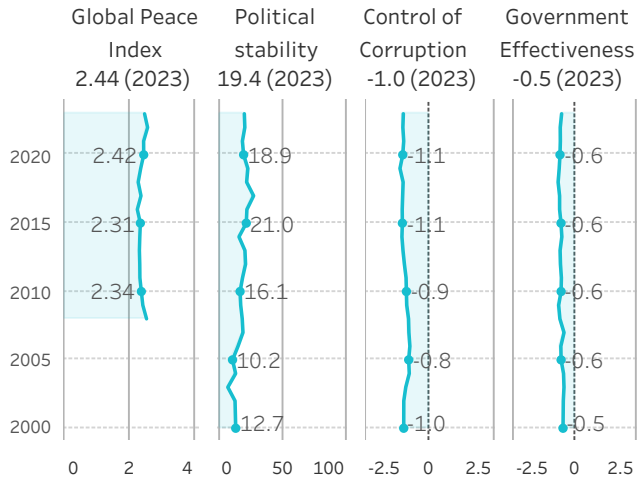
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



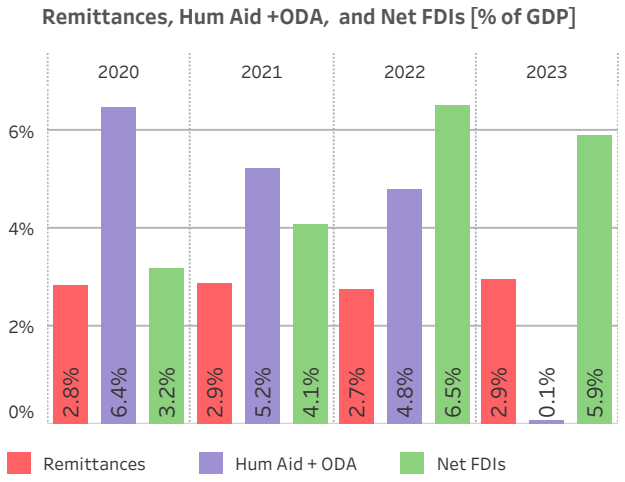
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



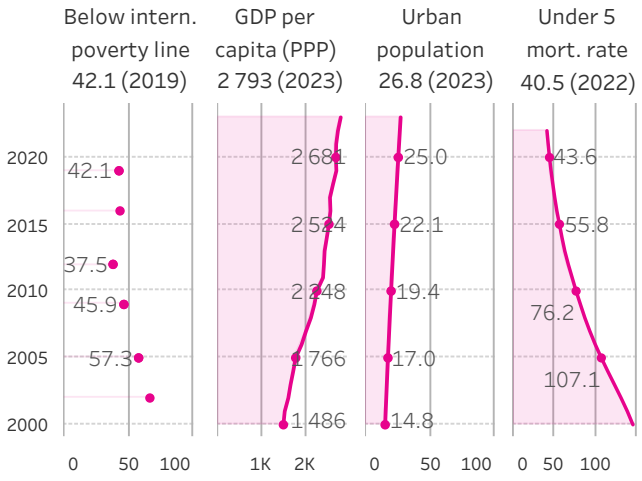
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



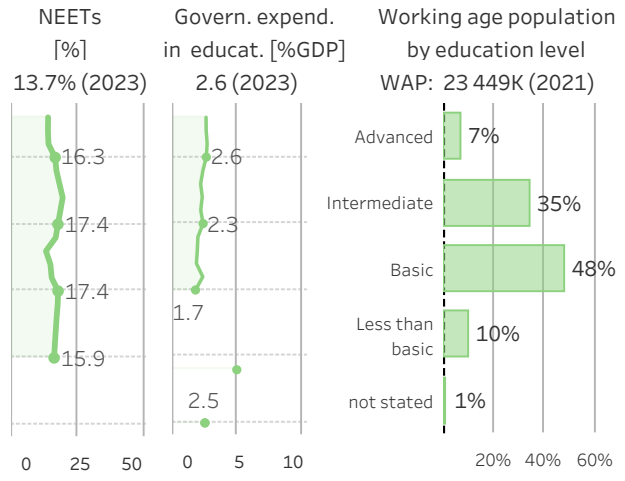
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



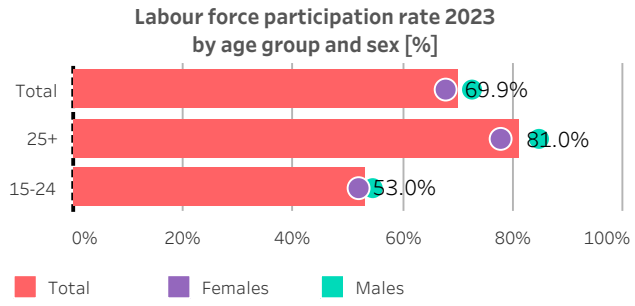
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

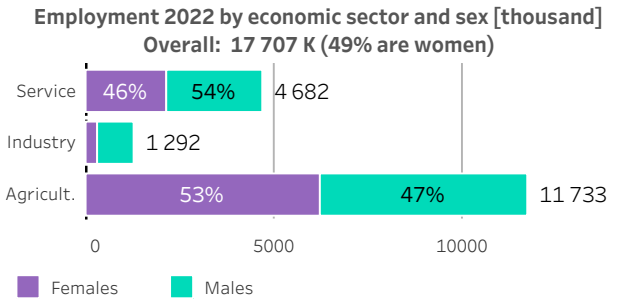


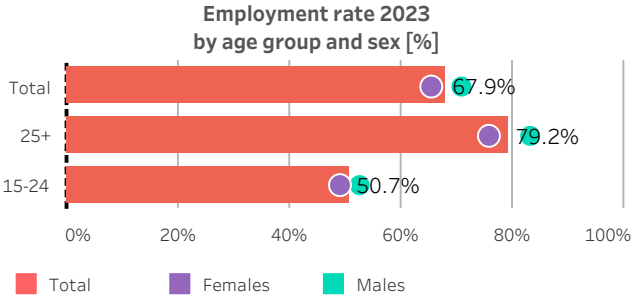
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

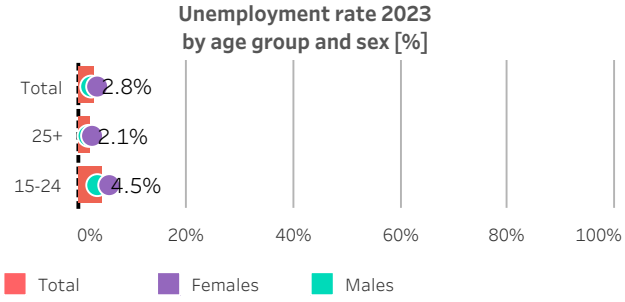


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

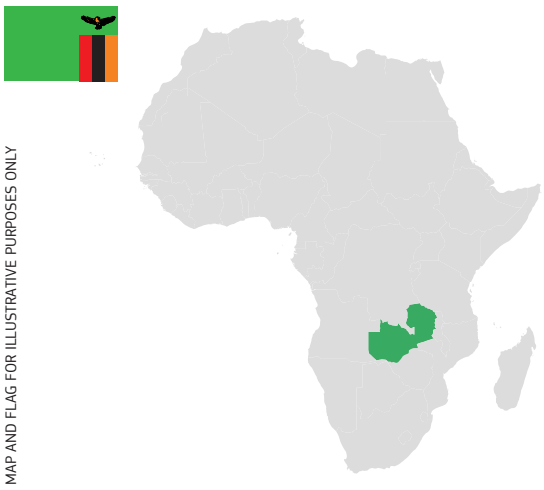




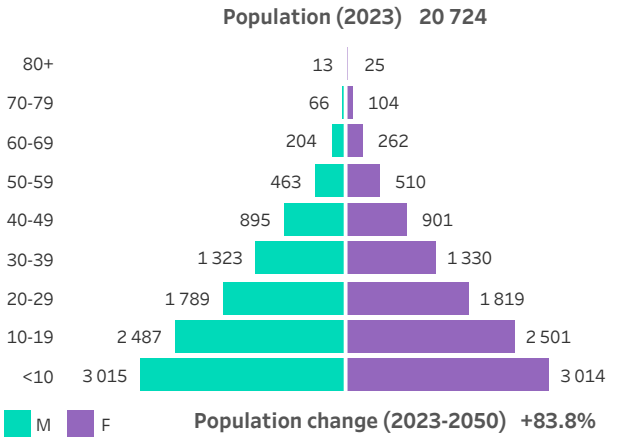




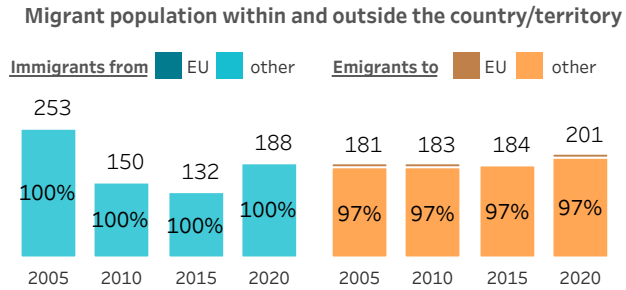
ZAMBIA



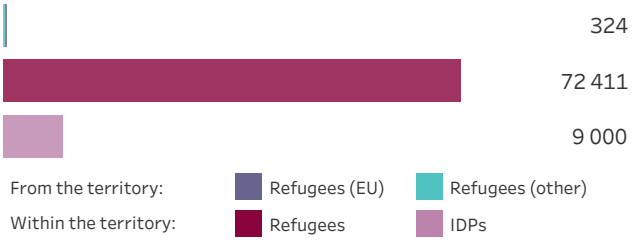
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



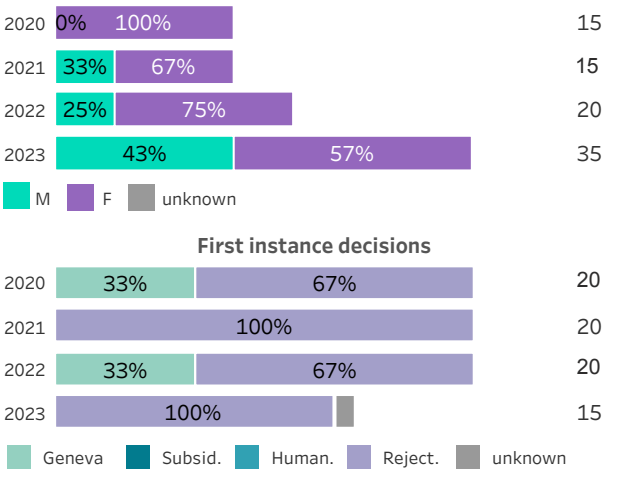
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



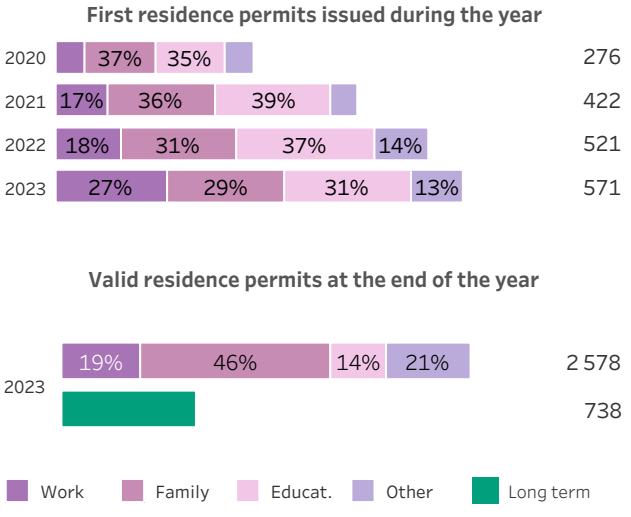
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



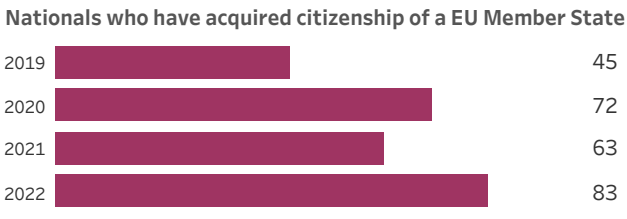
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



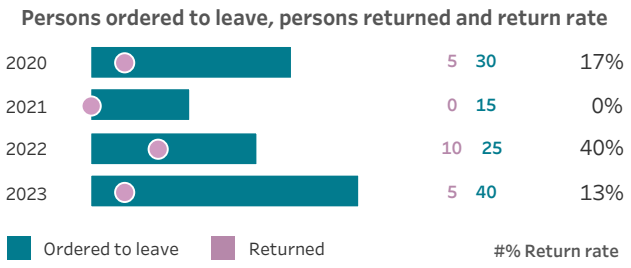
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



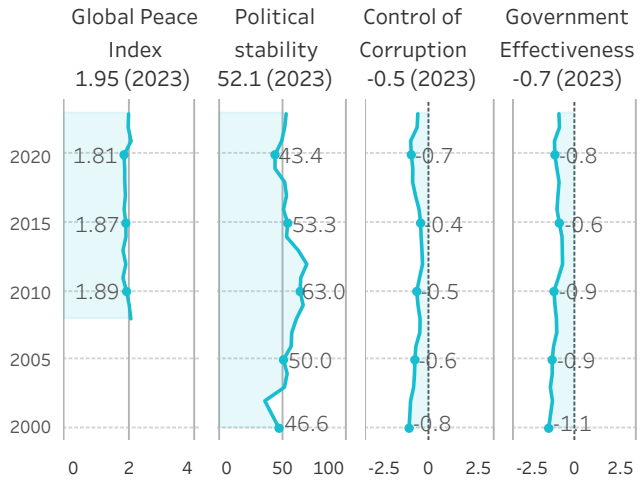
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



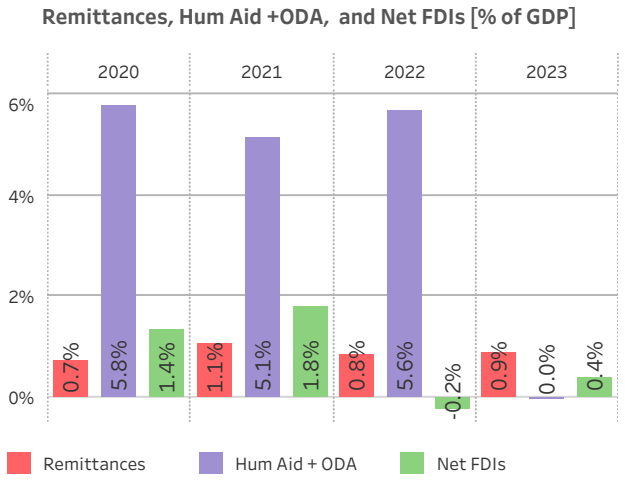
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



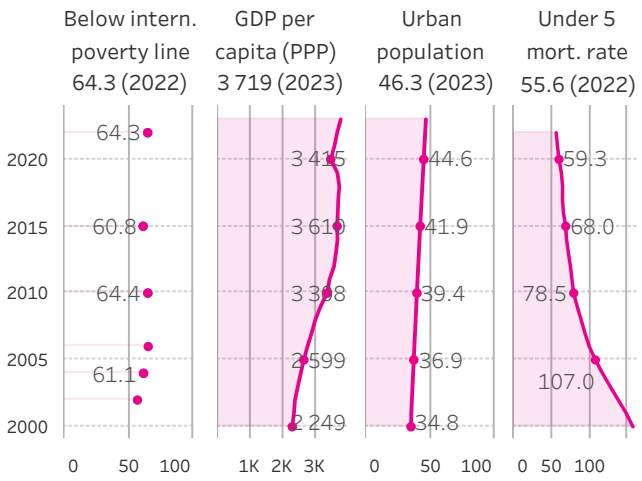
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



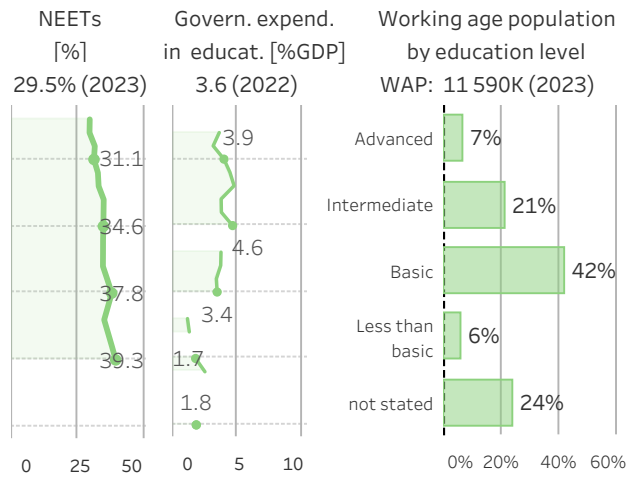
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



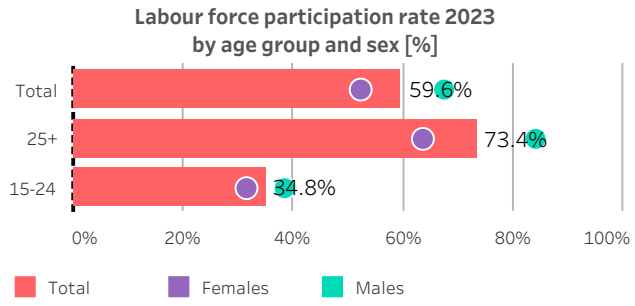
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

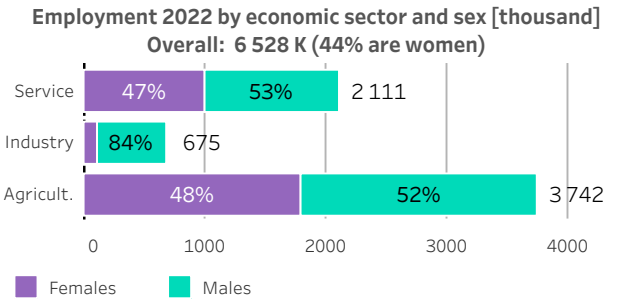


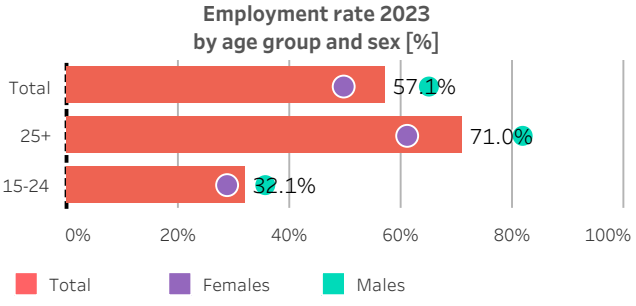
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

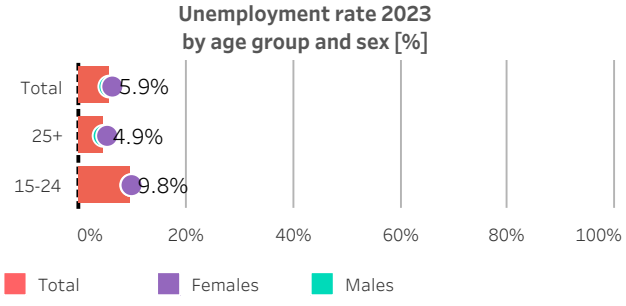


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





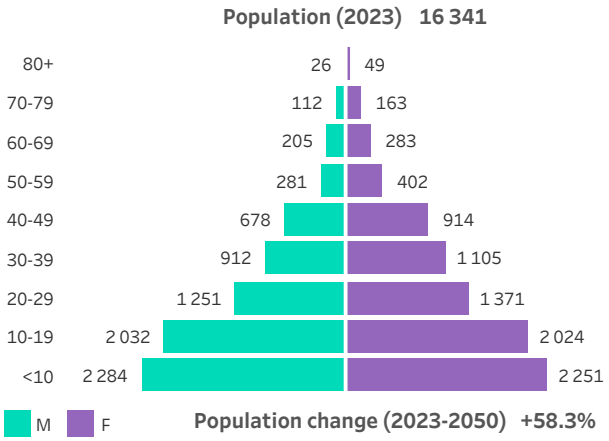




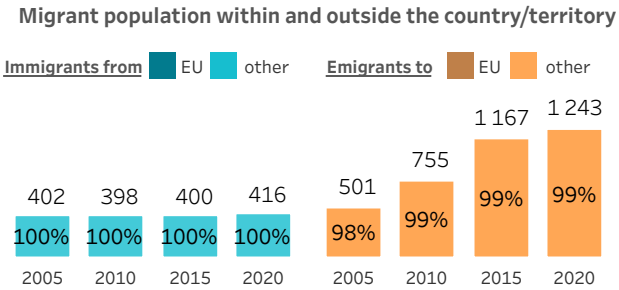
ZIMBABWE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

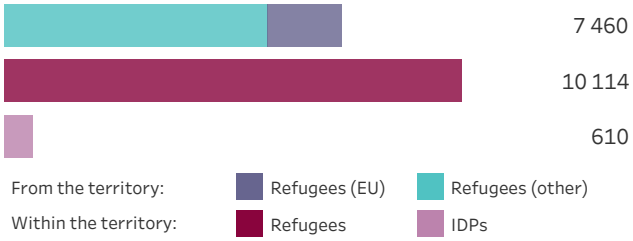
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



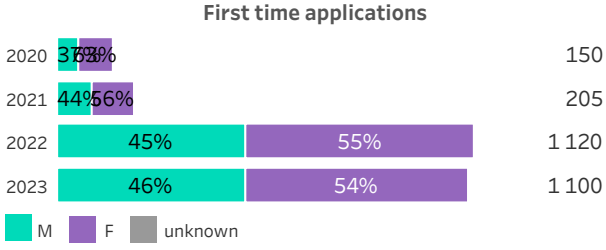
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

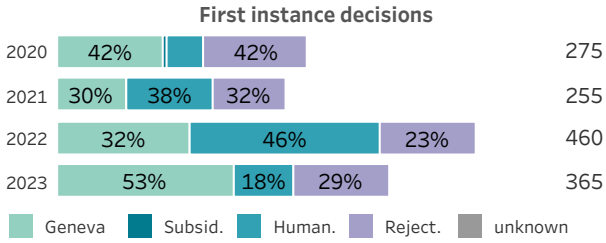


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

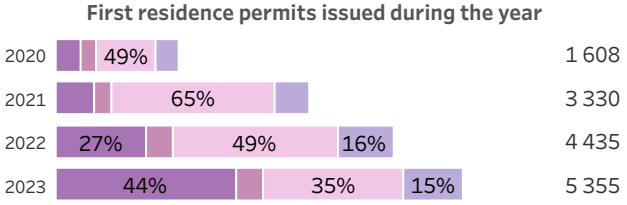


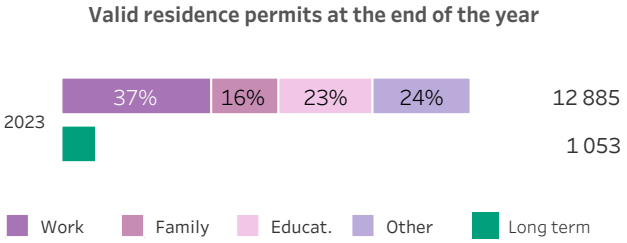
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



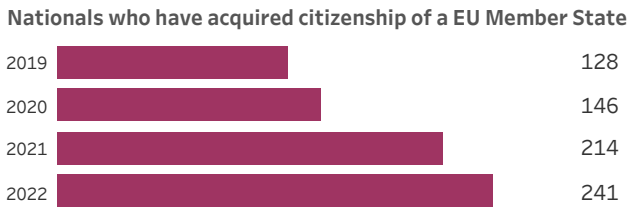


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

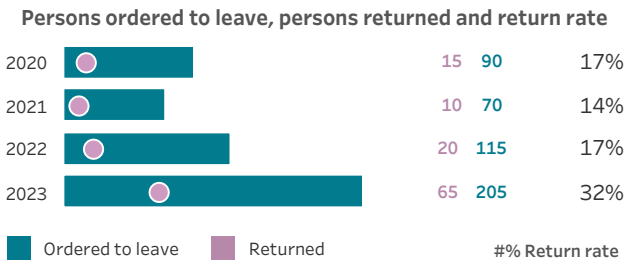




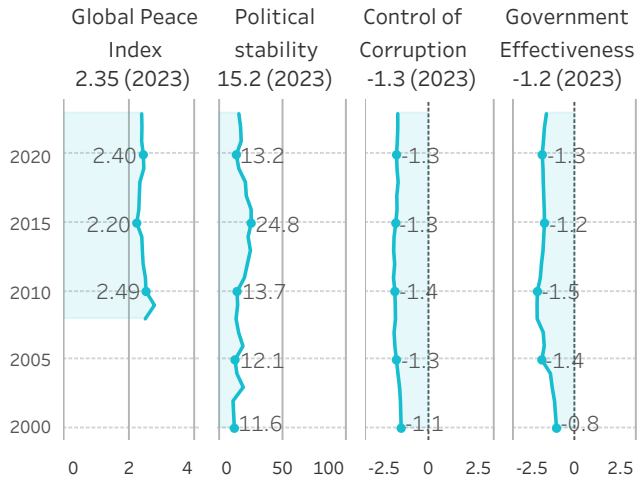
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



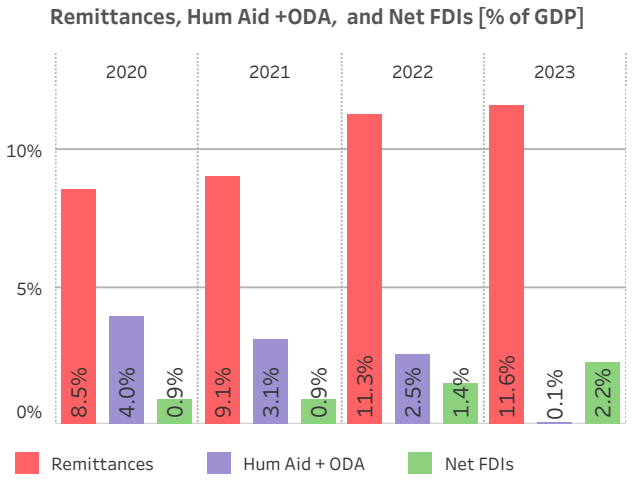
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



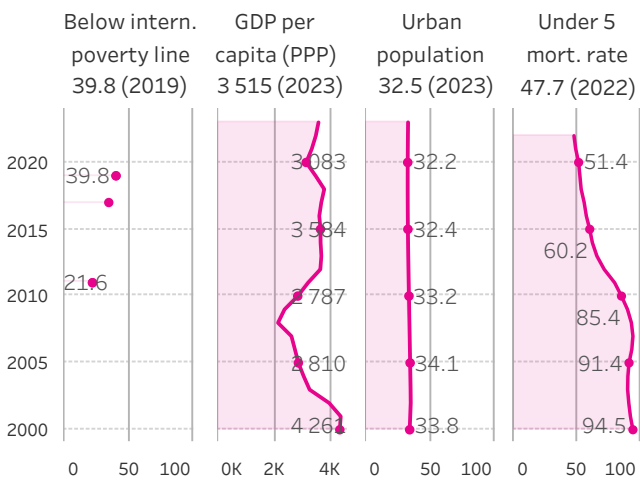
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



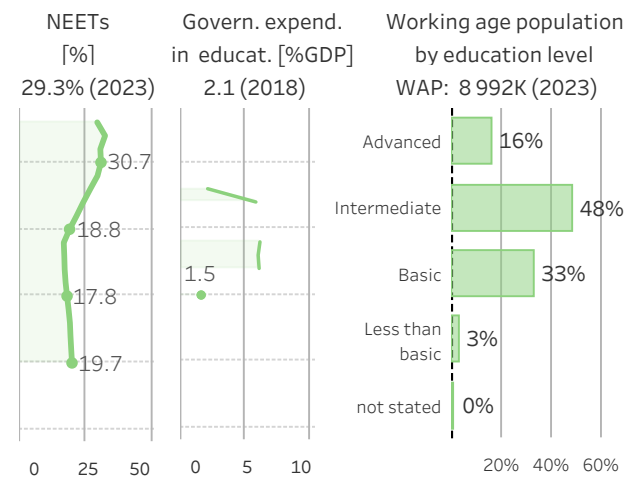
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



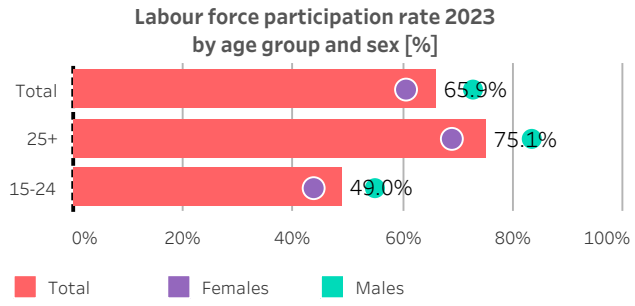
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

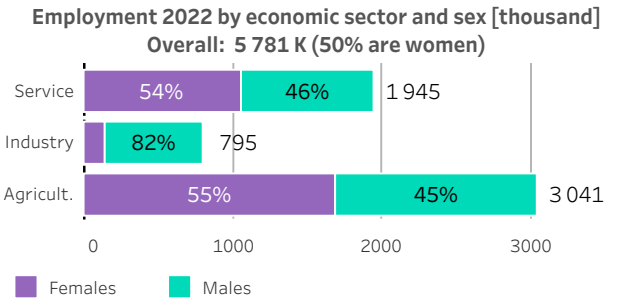


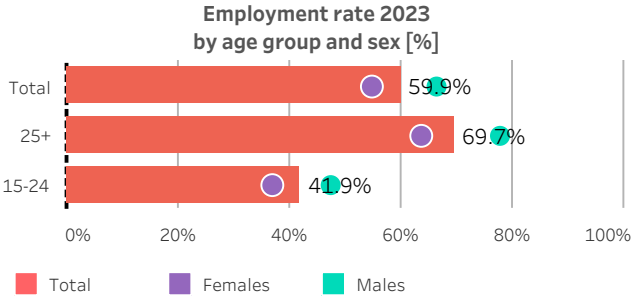
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

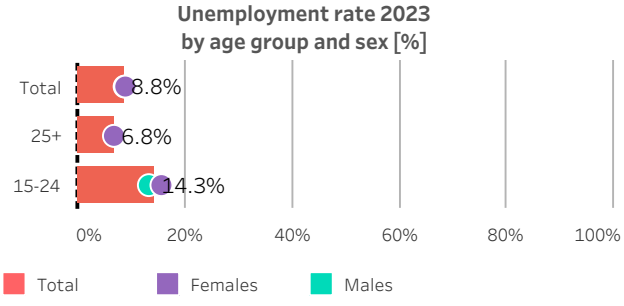


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





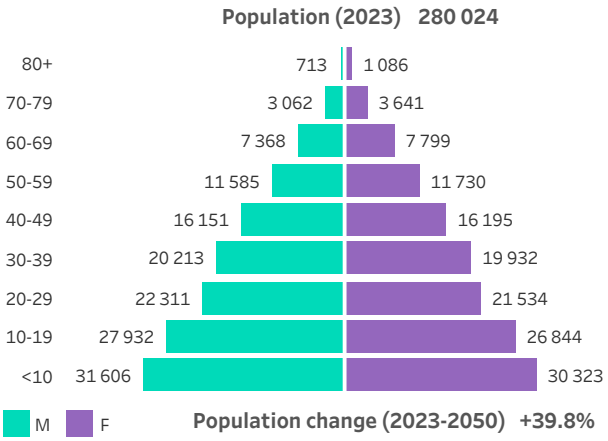




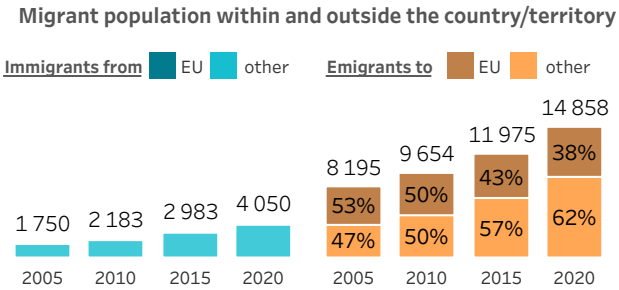
NORTHERN AFRICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

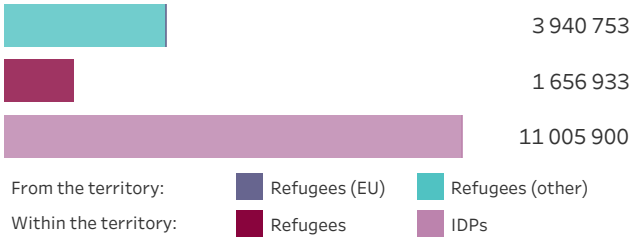
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



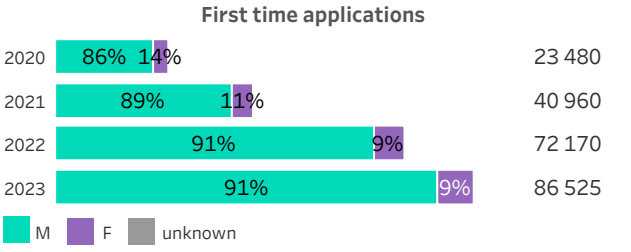
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

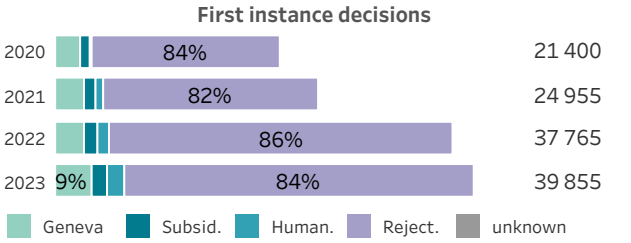


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

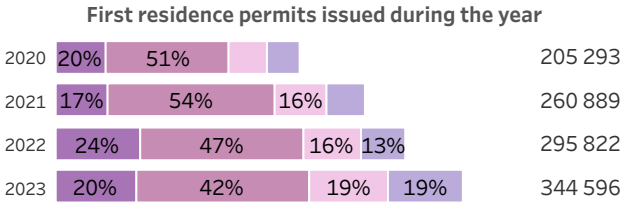


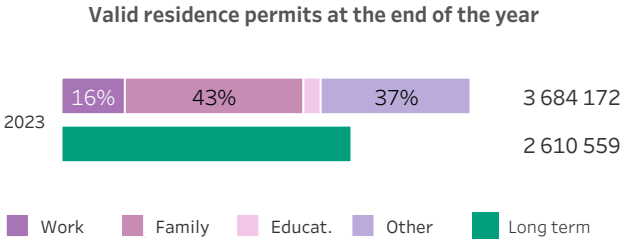
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



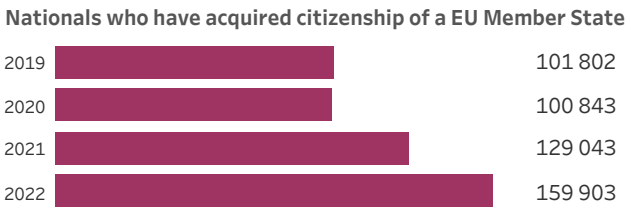


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

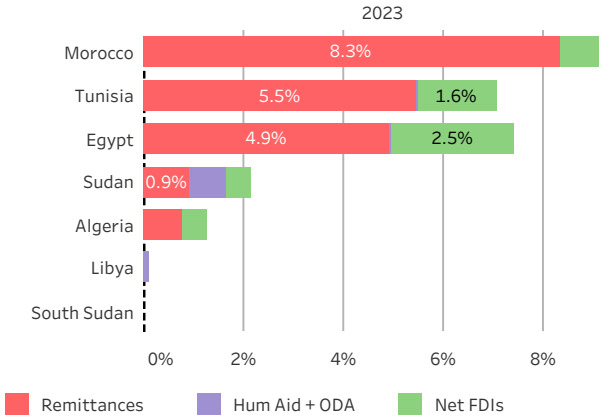
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 Algeria	[1] 29.9 Morocco	[1] -0.34 Tunisia	[1] 0.0 Morocco
[2] 2.3 Egypt	[2] 23.2 Algeria	[2] -0.54 Morocco	[2] -0.2 Egypt
[6] 3.4 South Sudan	[6] 3.8 South Sudan	[6] -1.53 Libya	[6] -2.0 Sudan
[7] 2.1 Tunisia	[7] 1.9 Sudan	[7] -1.97 South Sudan	[7] -2.3 South Sudan

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

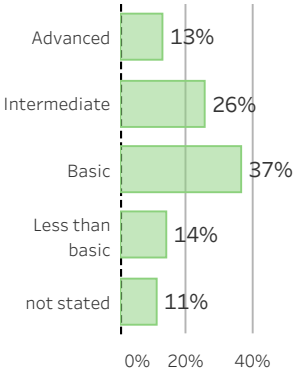
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Algeria	[1] 17 704 $ Libya	[1] 21% South Sudan	[1] 11.1 Libya
[2] 0.3% Tunisia	[2] 16 961 $ Egypt	[2] 36% Sudan	[2] 13.3 Tunisia
[5] 15.3% Sudan	[5] 8 782 $ Morocco	[6] 75% Algeria	[6] 55.3 Sudan
[6] 67.3% South Sudan	[6] 2 828 $ Sudan	[7] 82% Libya	[7] 98.8 South Sudan

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 20.1% Algeria	[1] 6.7% Tunisia
[2] 22.6% Tunisia	[2] 6.0% Morocco
[6] 33.5% South Sudan	[5] 2.0% Sudan
[7] 47.2% Sudan	[6] 1.6% South Sudan

Working age population by education level

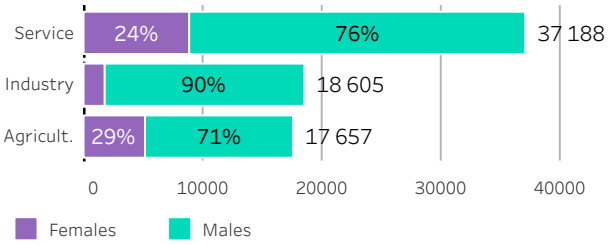


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Northern African countries - 2023

[1] 70.7% South Sudan	(70.3% women, 71.1% men)
[2] 48.2% Libya	(34.8% women, 61.4% men)
[6] 44.0% Egypt	(16.5% women, 71.3% men)
[7] 42.3% Algeria	(16.8% women, 67.0% men)

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



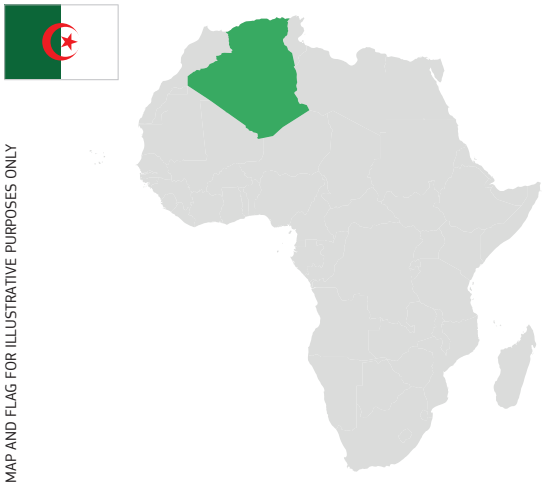
Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Northern African countries - 2023

[1] 62.2% South Sudan	(61.1% women, 63.3% men)
[2] 41.3% Egypt	(14.2% women, 68.0% men)
[6] 37.7% Sudan	(18.4% women, 57.5% men)
[7] 37.1% Algeria	(13.2% women, 60.3% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Northern African countries - 2023

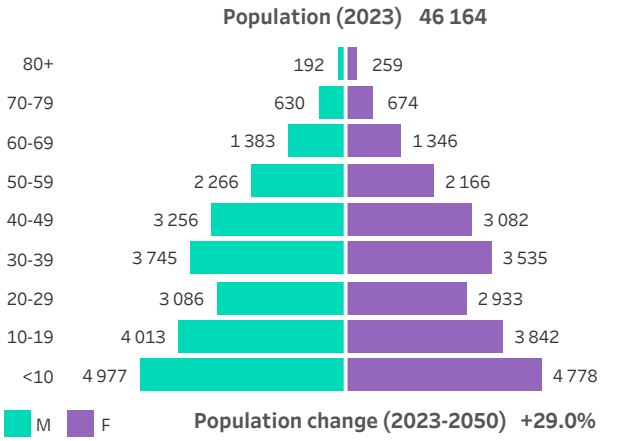
[1] 7.3% Egypt	(17.9% women, 4.9% men)
[2] 9.1% Morocco	(10.7% women, 8.6% men)
[6] 15.1% Tunisia	(20.5% women, 12.9% men)
[7] 18.7% Libya	(24.7% women, 15.4% men)

ALGERIA

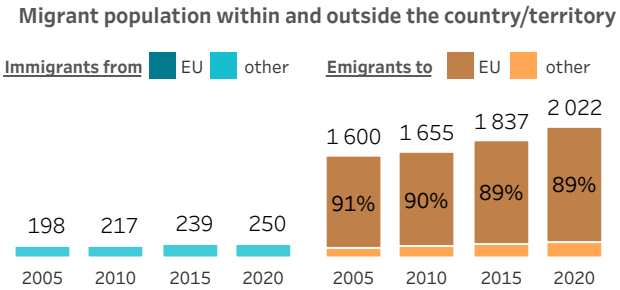


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

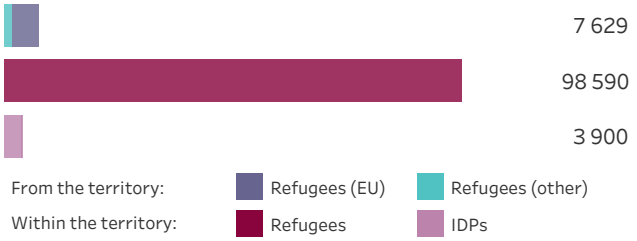
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



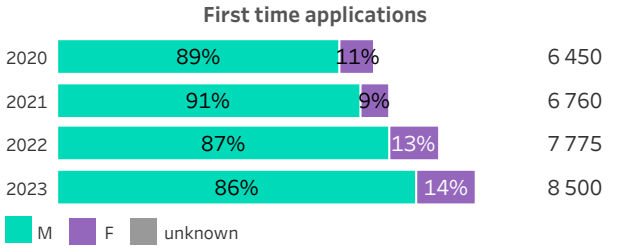
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

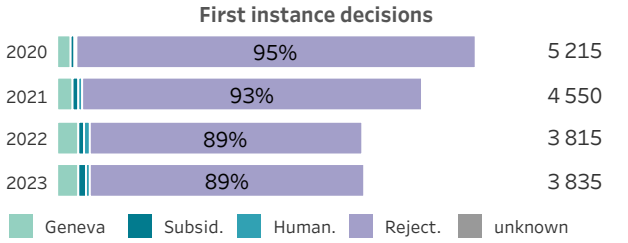


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

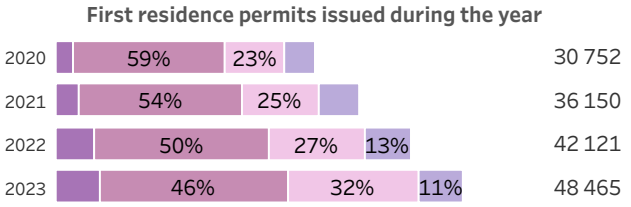


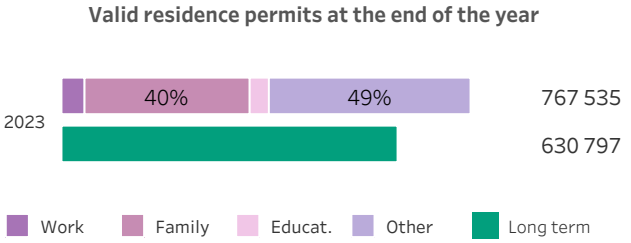
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



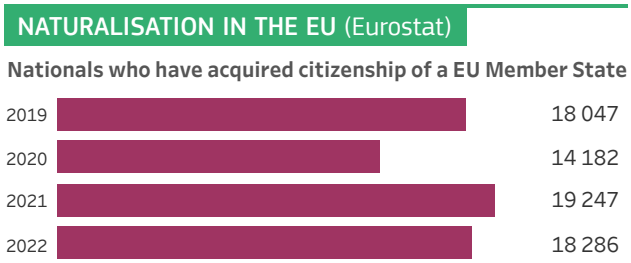


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

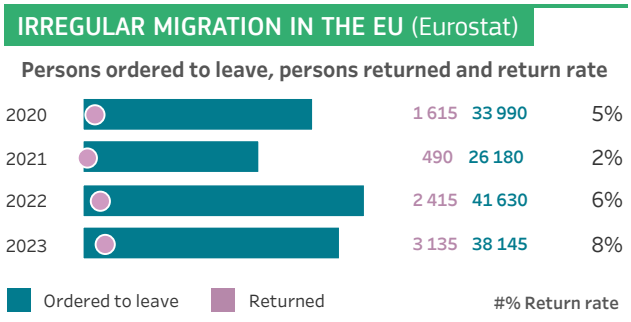




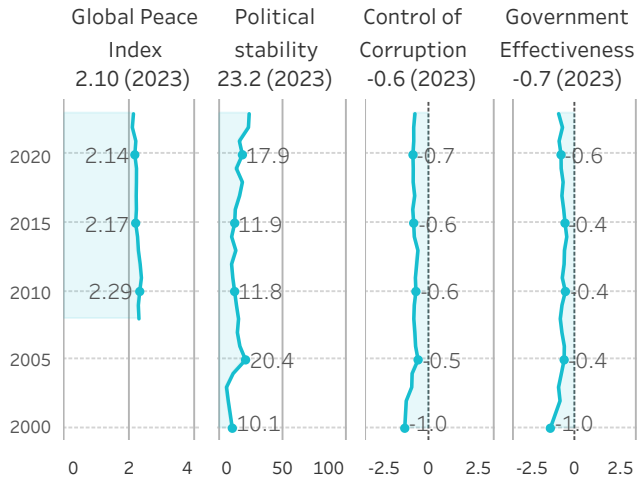
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



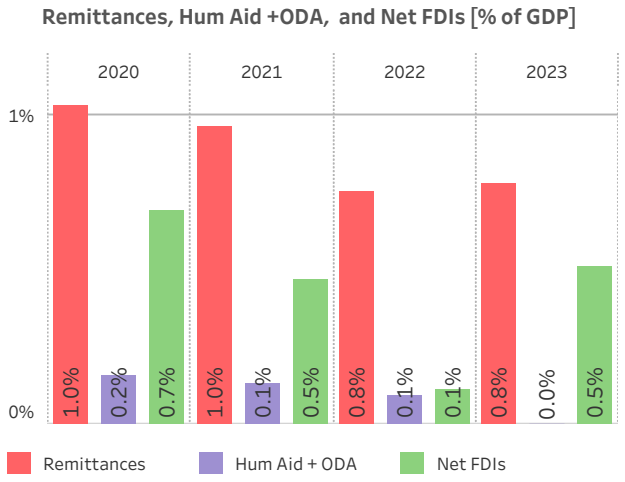
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



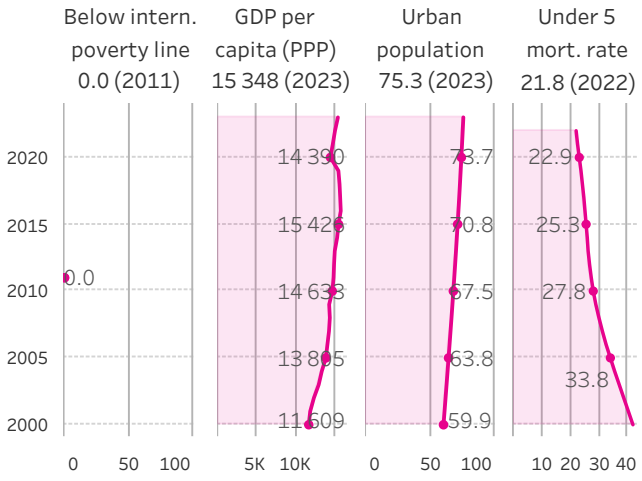
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



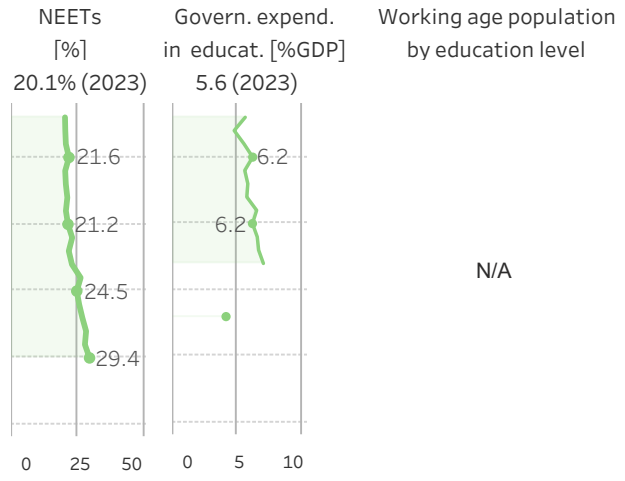
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



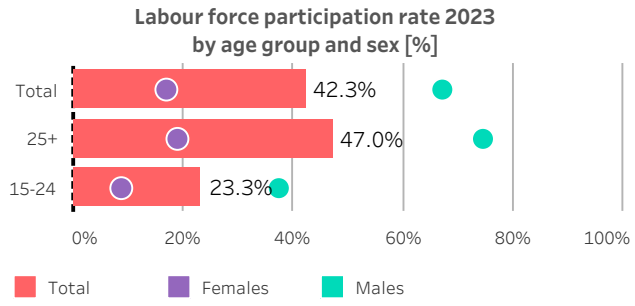
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

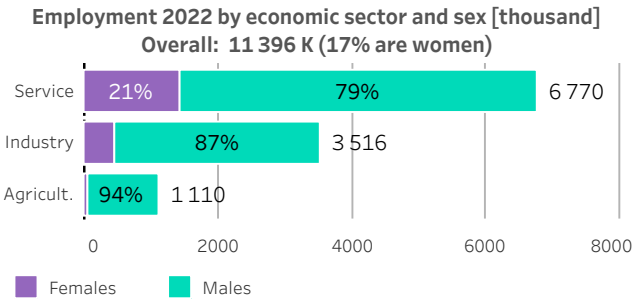


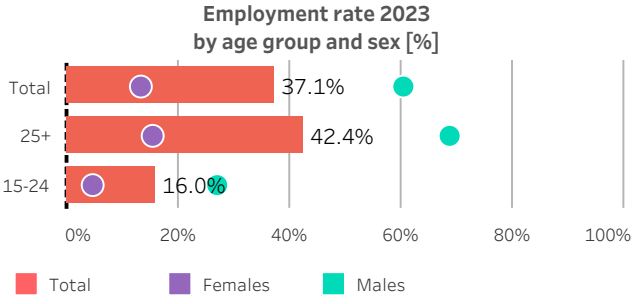
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

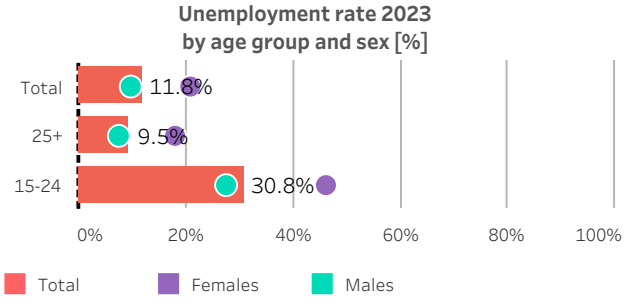


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

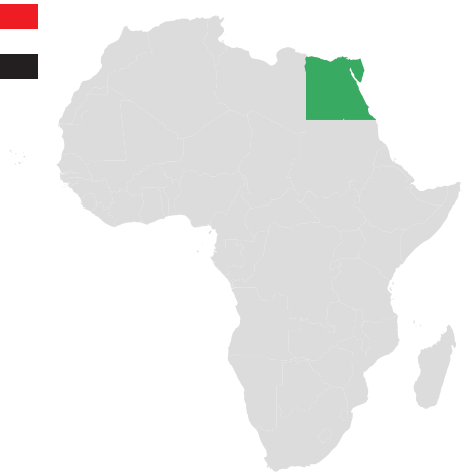








EGYPT



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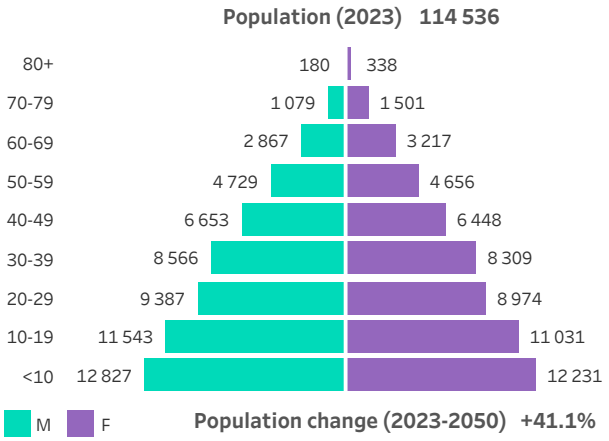
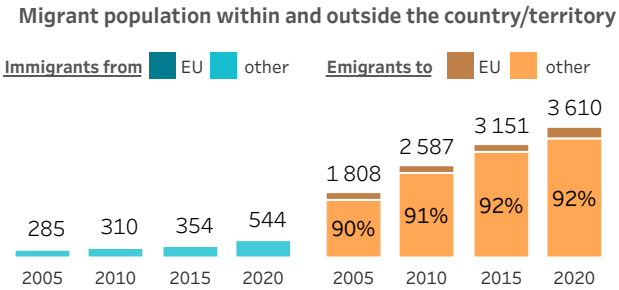


MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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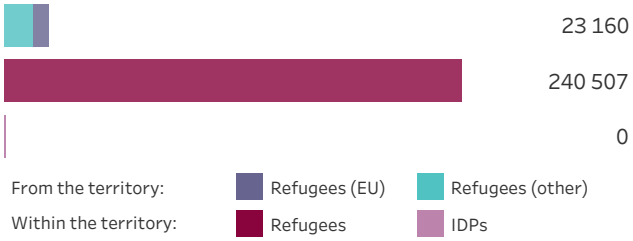
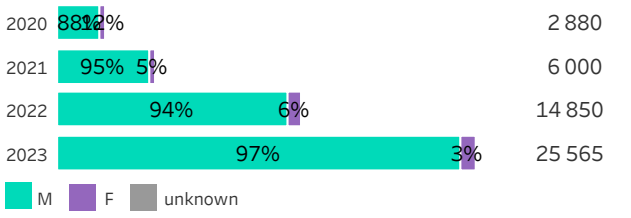
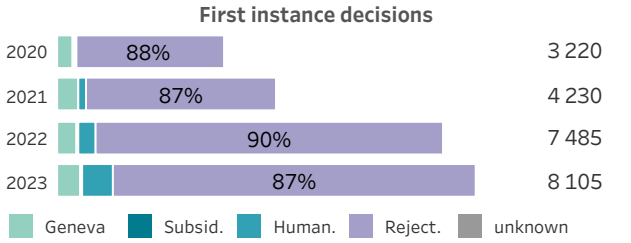
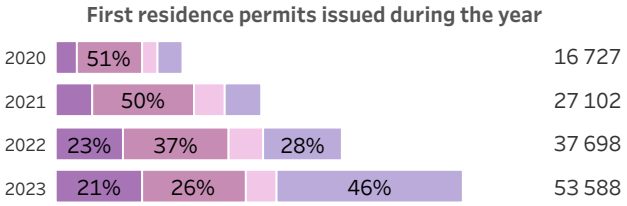


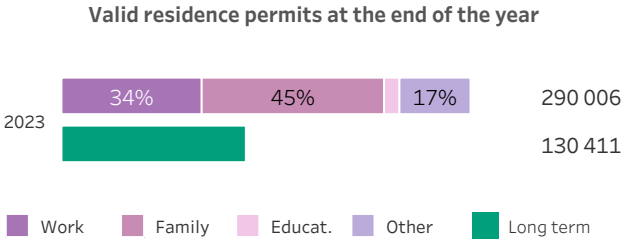
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



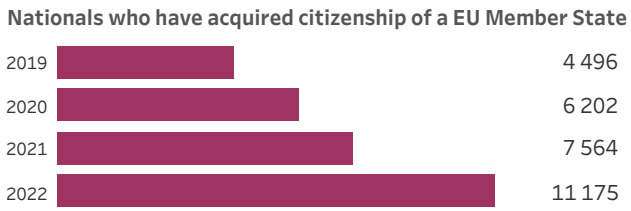


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

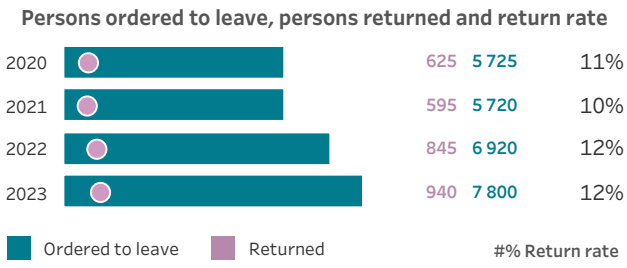




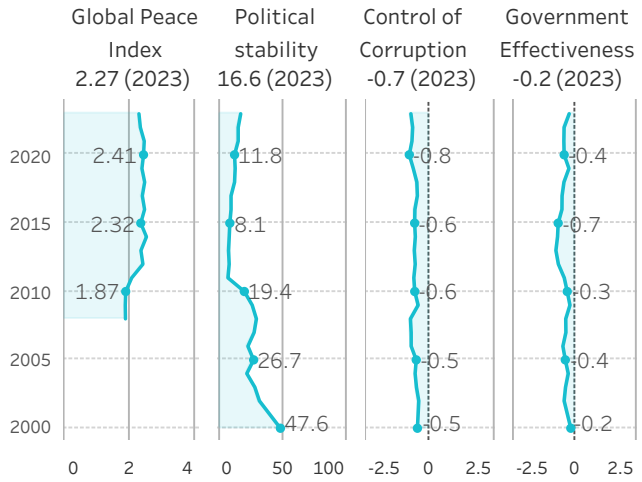
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



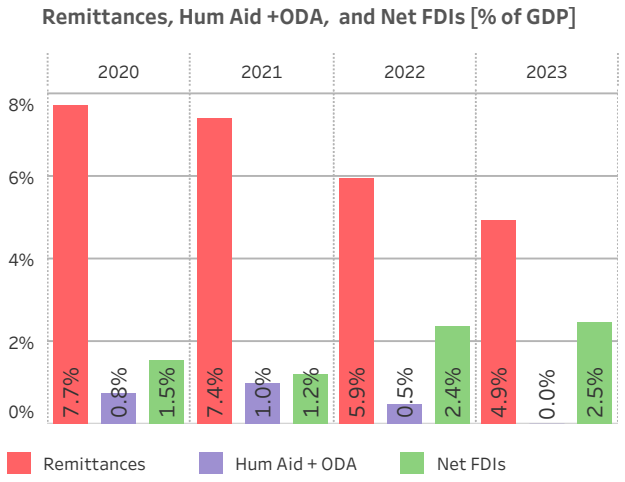
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



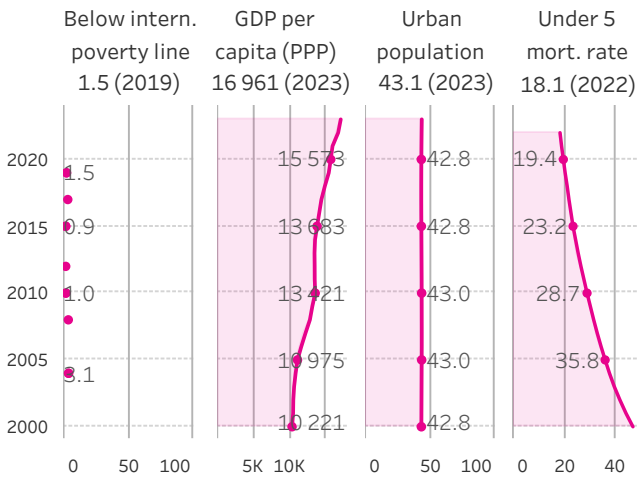
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



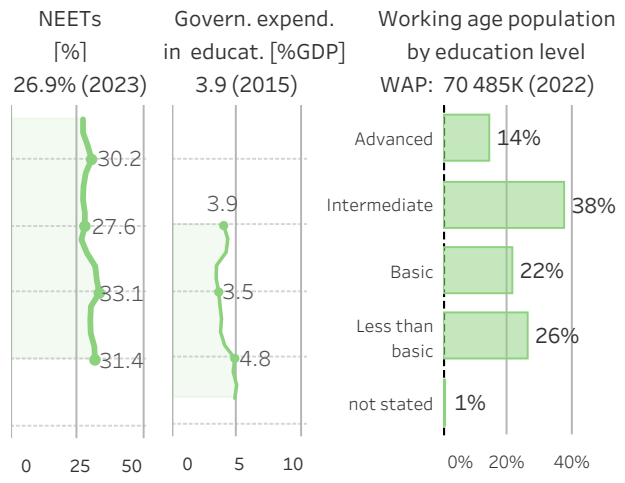
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



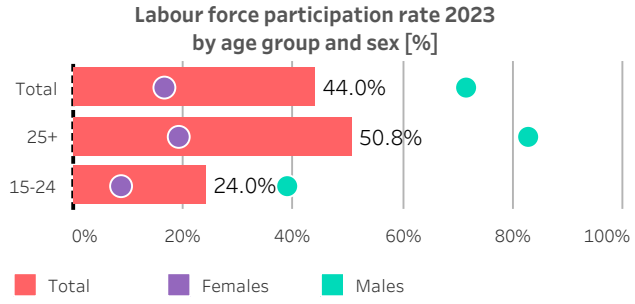
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

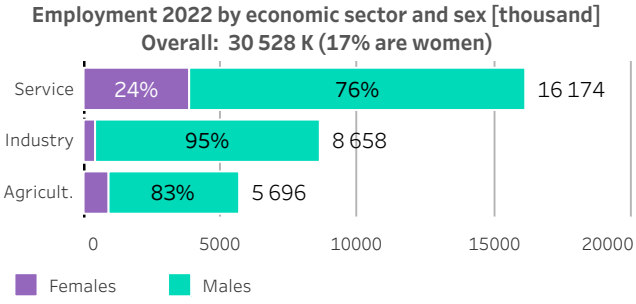


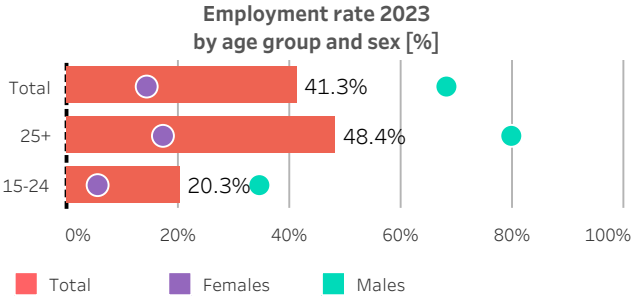
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

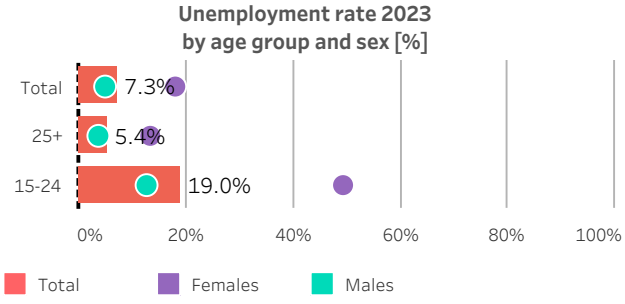


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

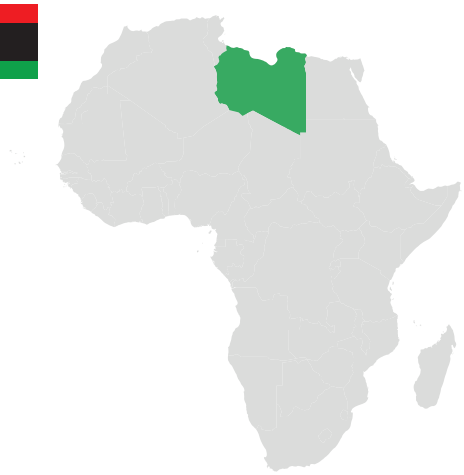






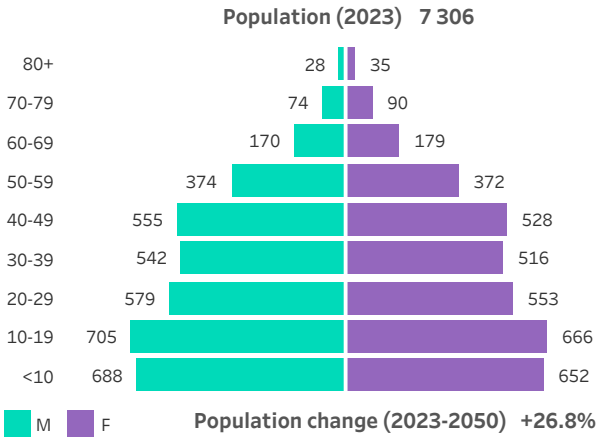


LIBYA

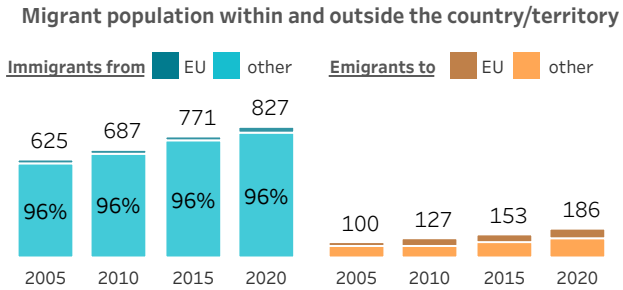


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

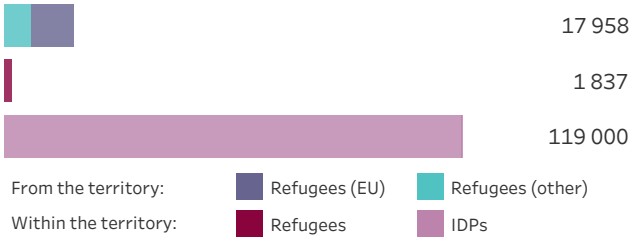
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



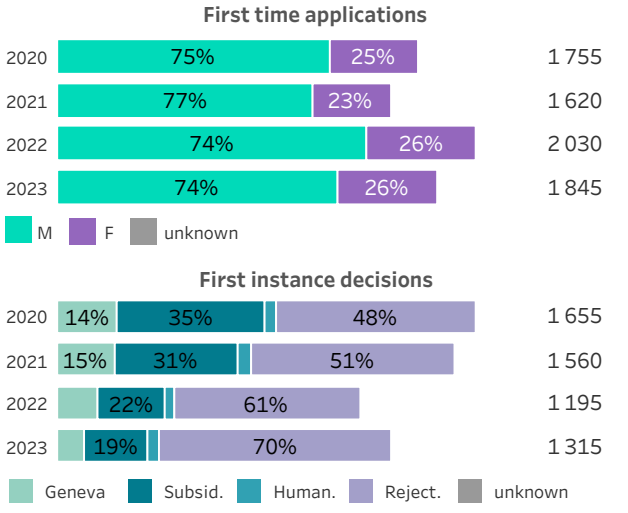
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



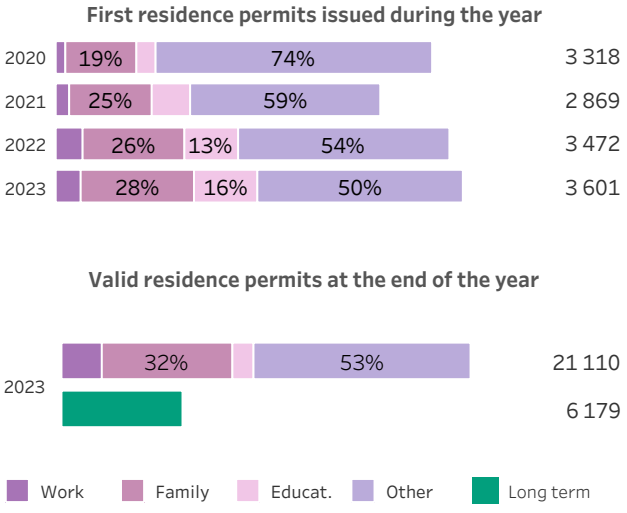
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



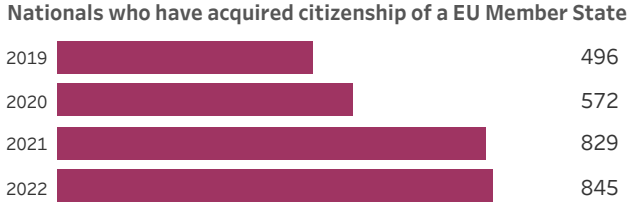
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



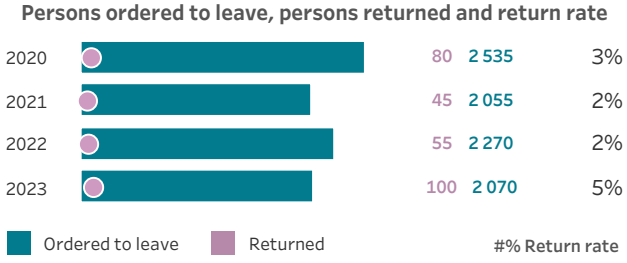
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



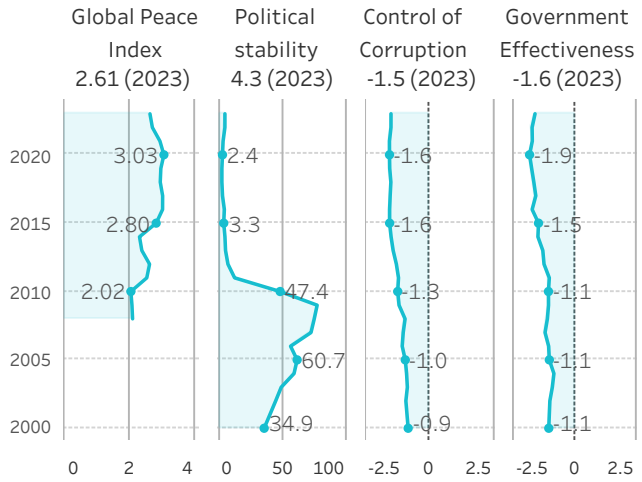
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



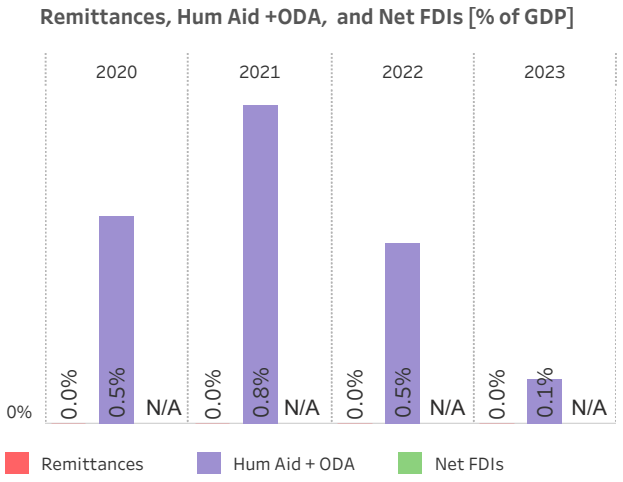
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



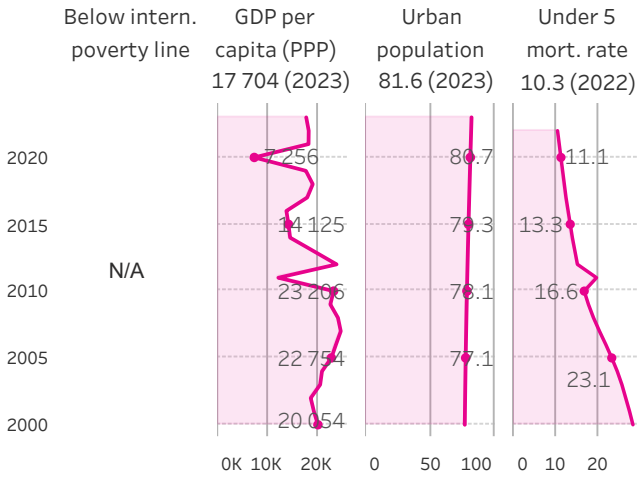
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



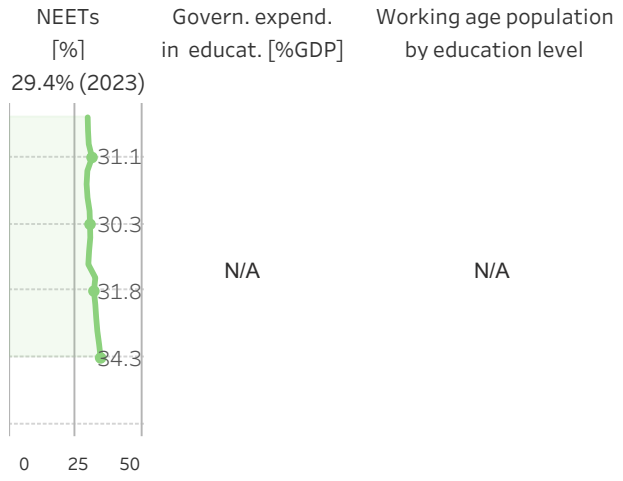
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



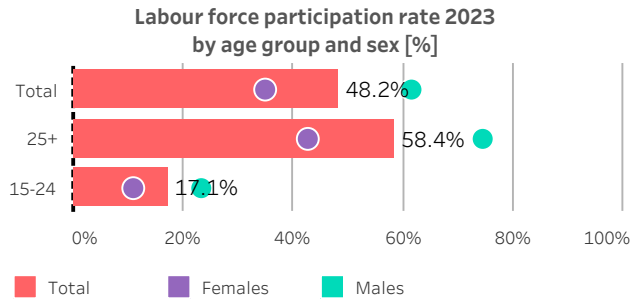
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

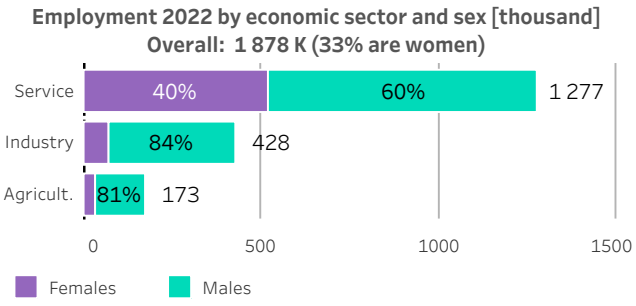


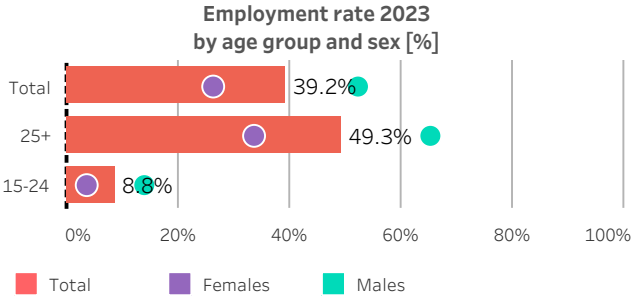
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

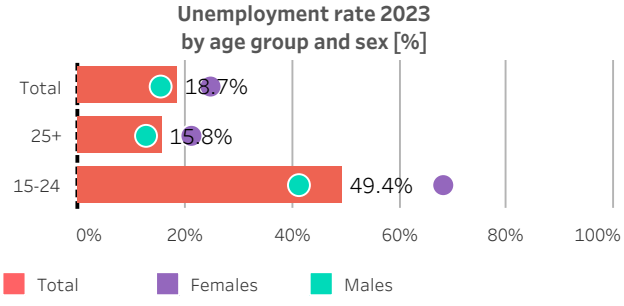


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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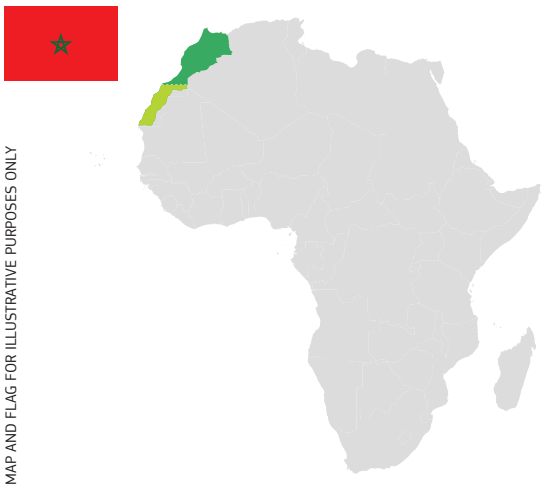
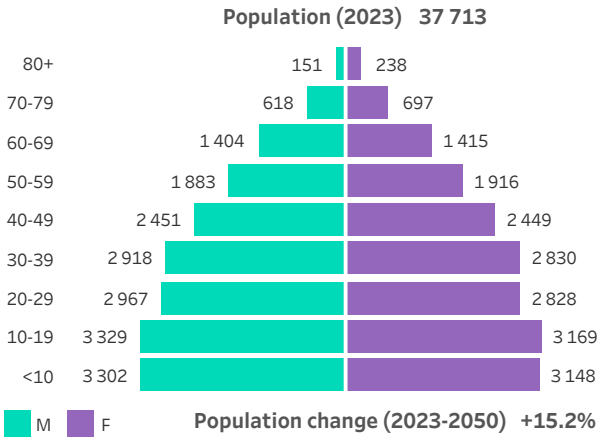
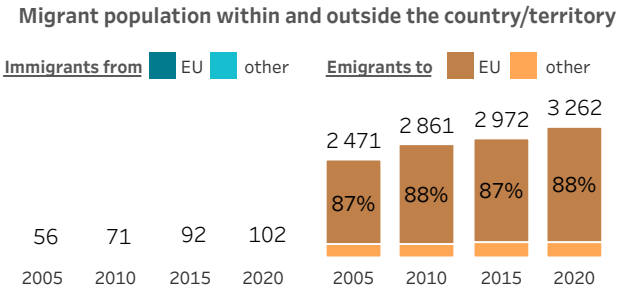


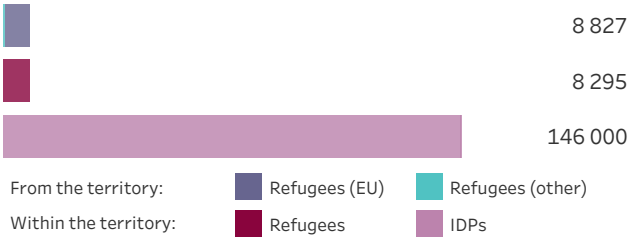
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



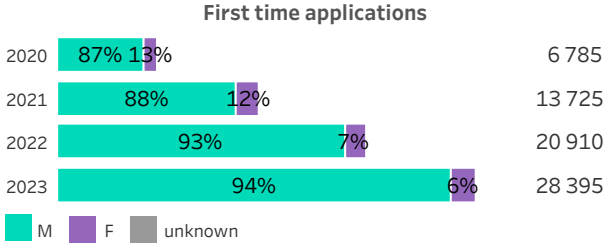
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

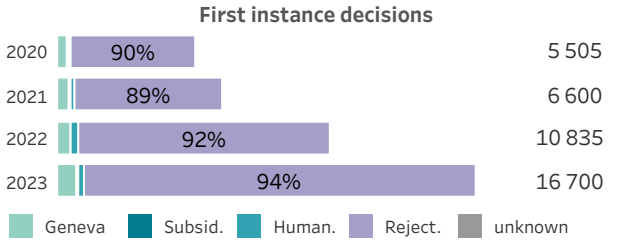


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

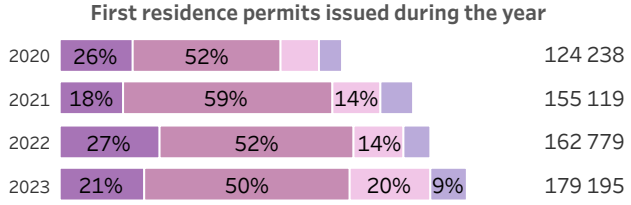


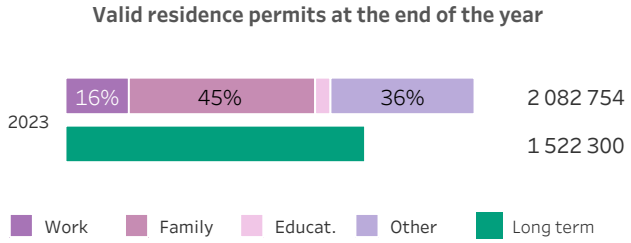
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



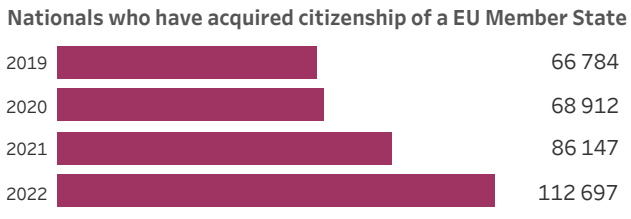


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

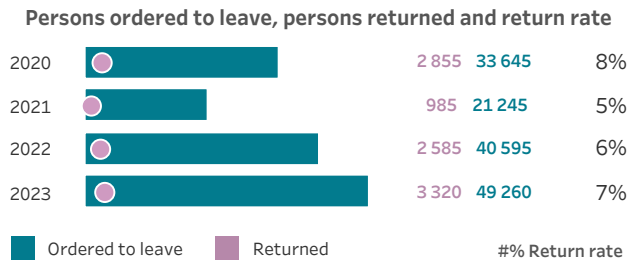




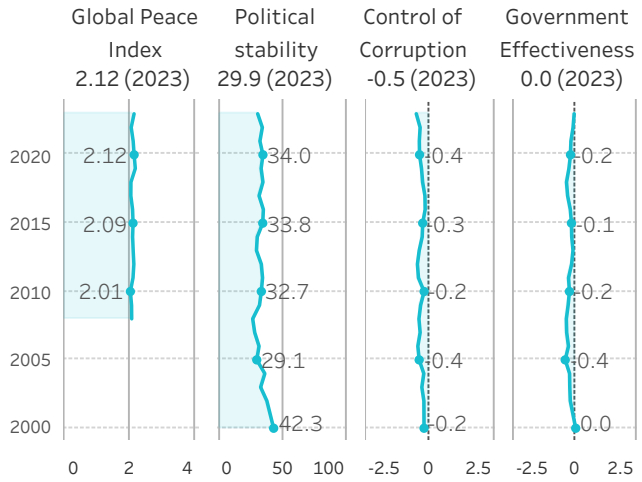
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



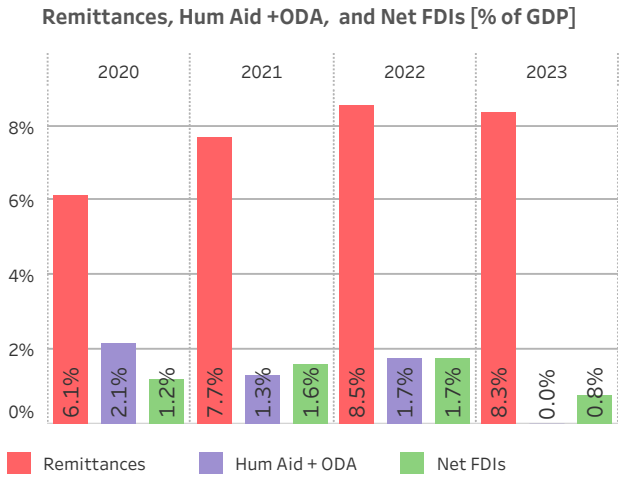
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



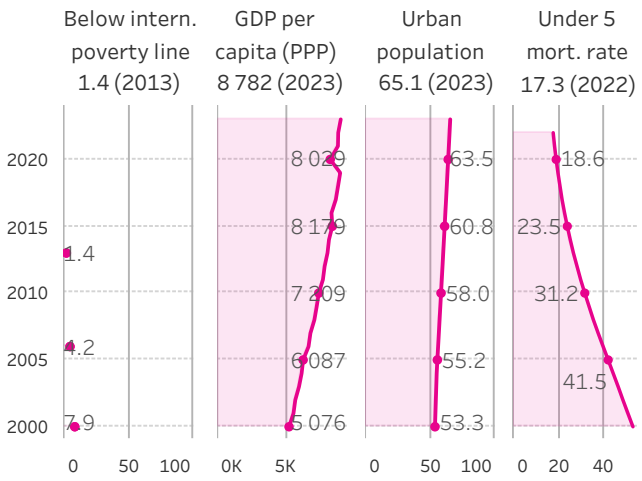
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



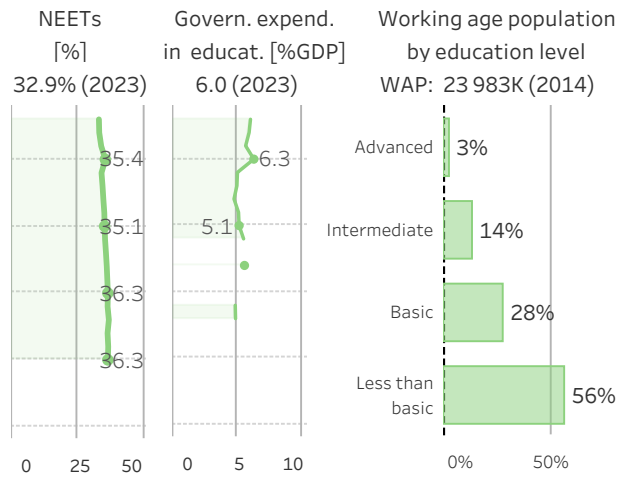
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



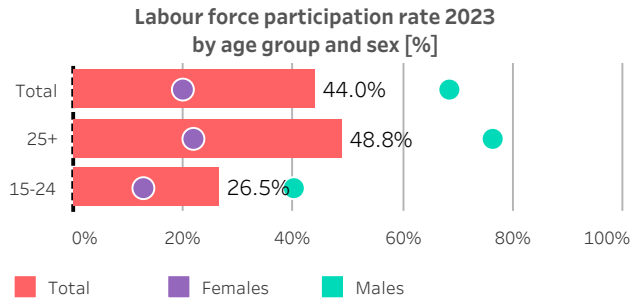
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

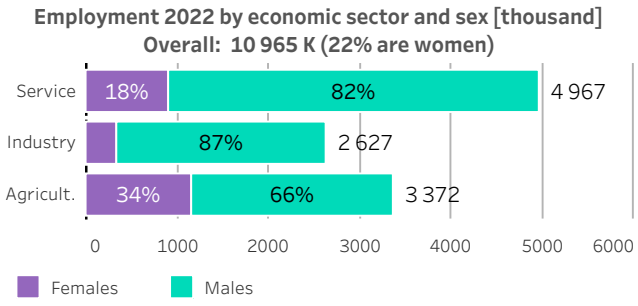


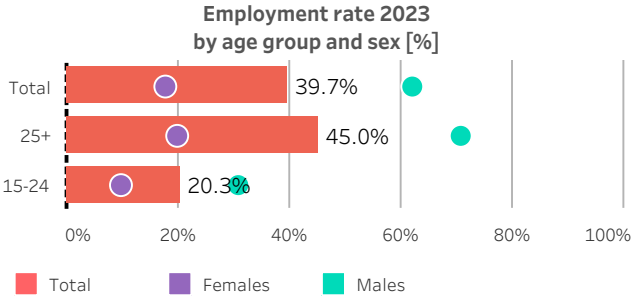
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

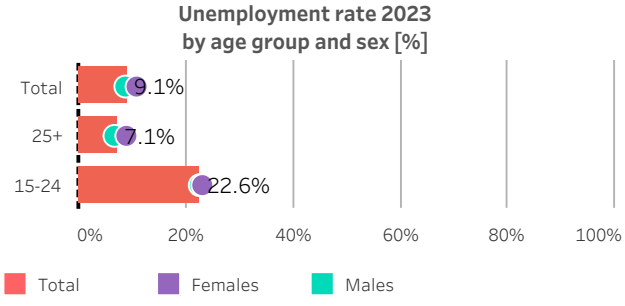


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





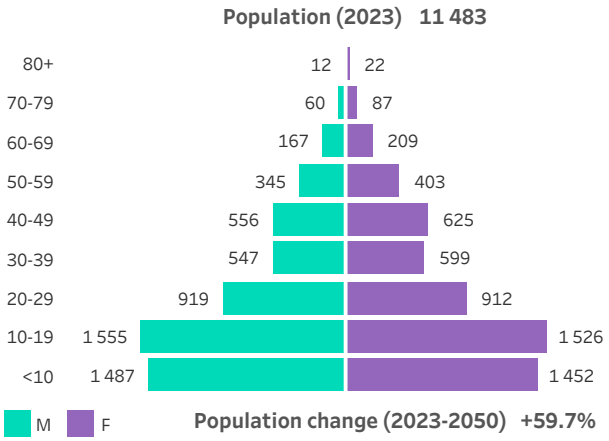




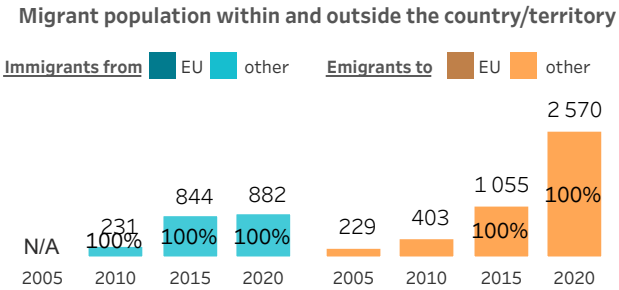
SOUTH SUDAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

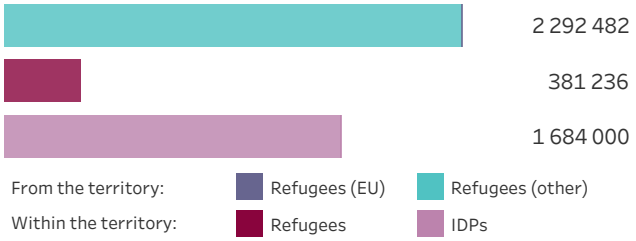
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



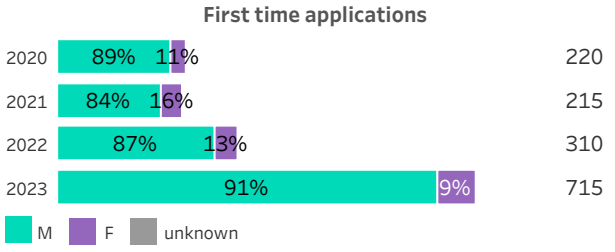
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

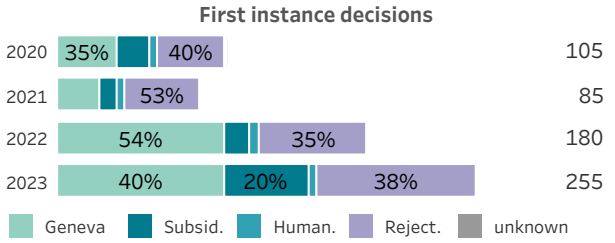


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

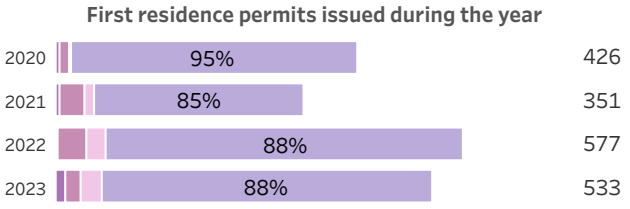


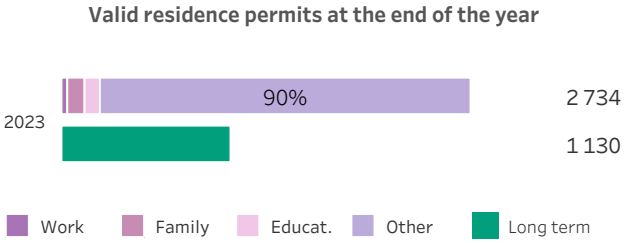
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



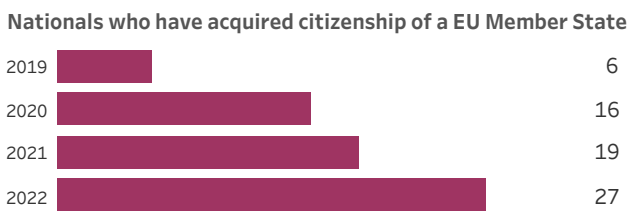


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



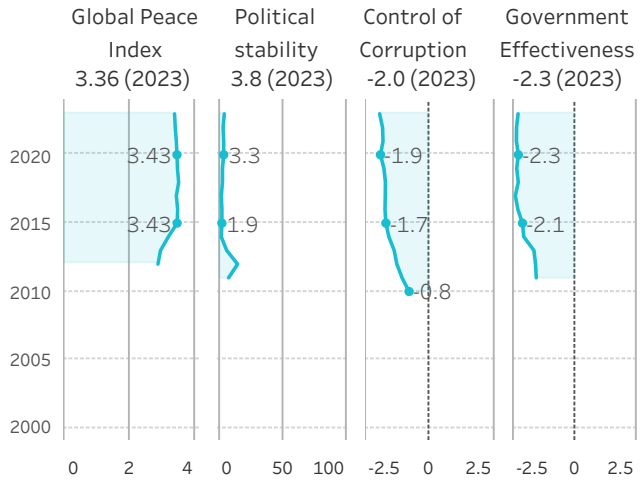


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

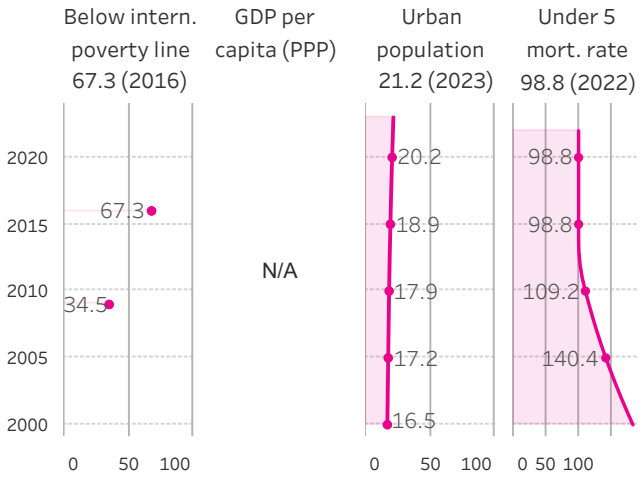
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



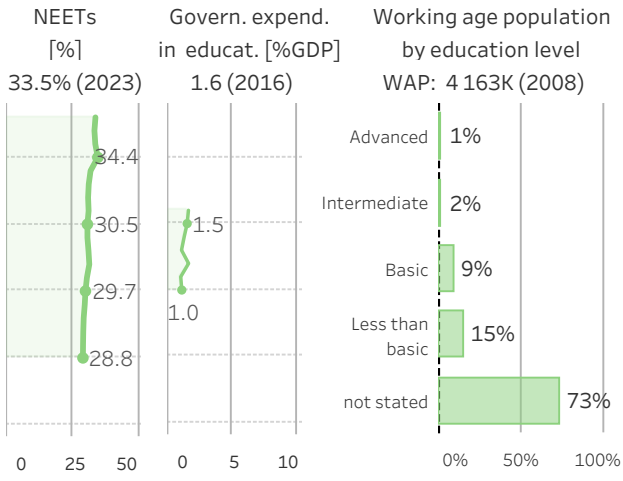
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

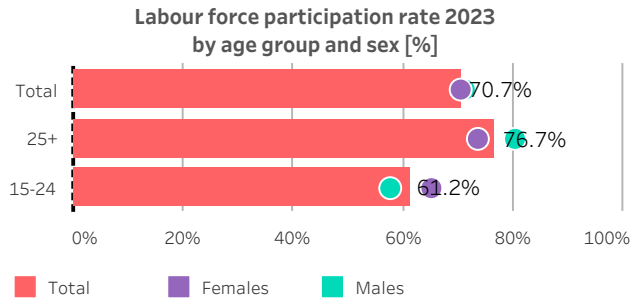
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

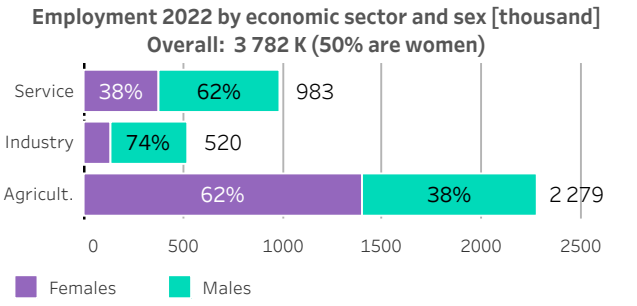


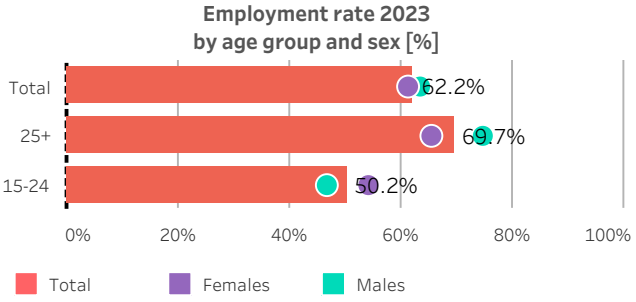
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

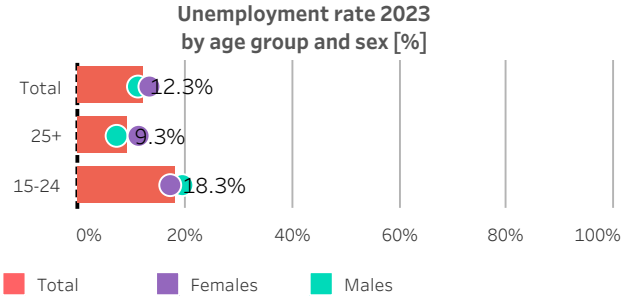


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

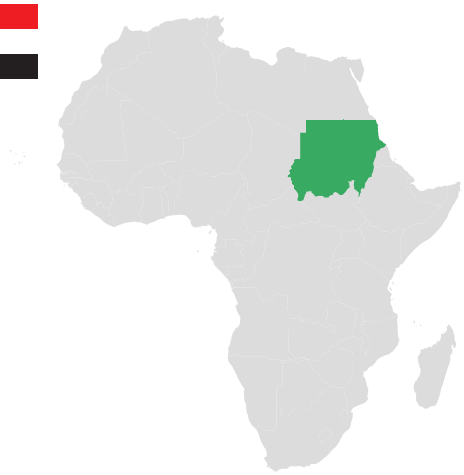






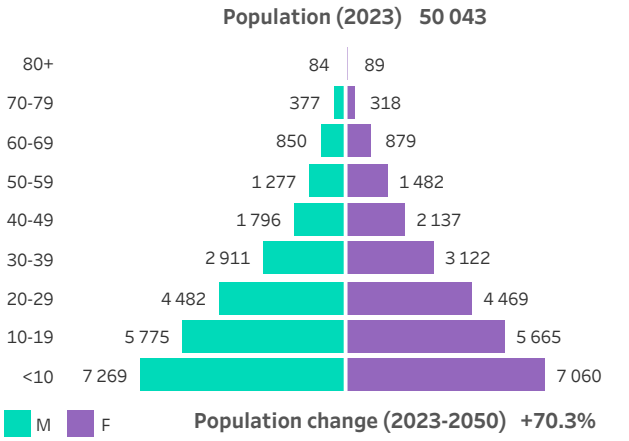


SUDAN

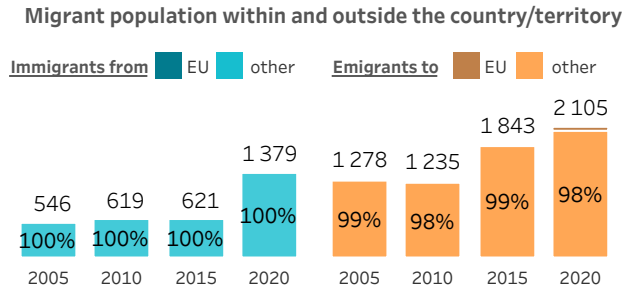


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

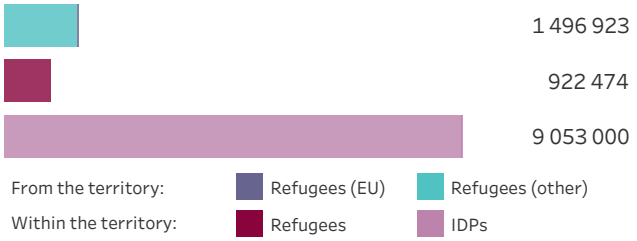
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



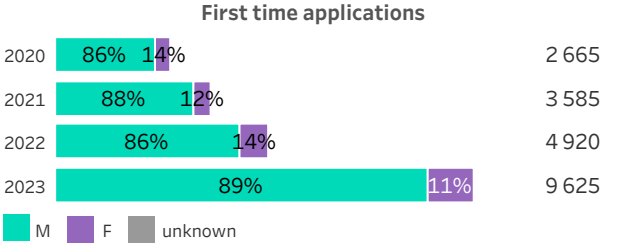
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

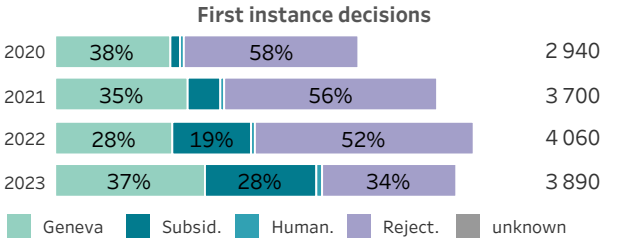


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

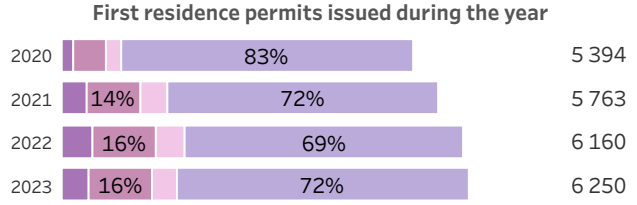


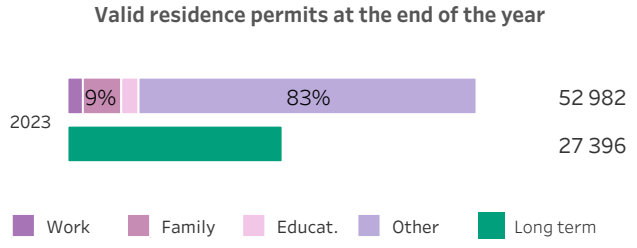
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



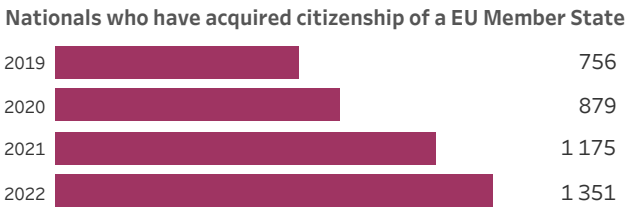


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

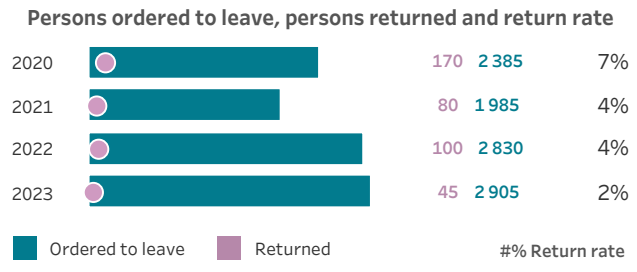




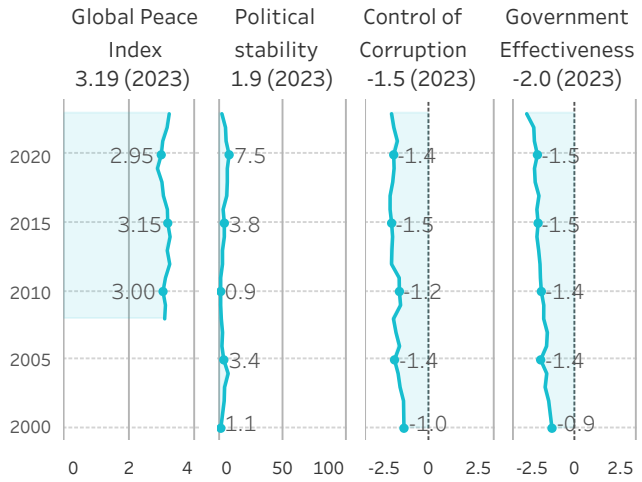
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



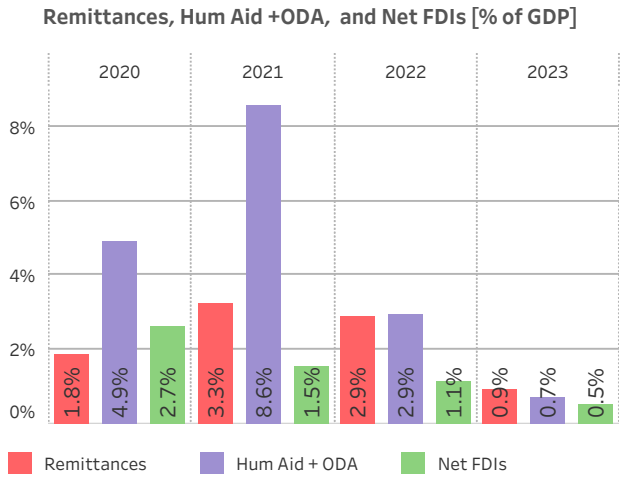
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



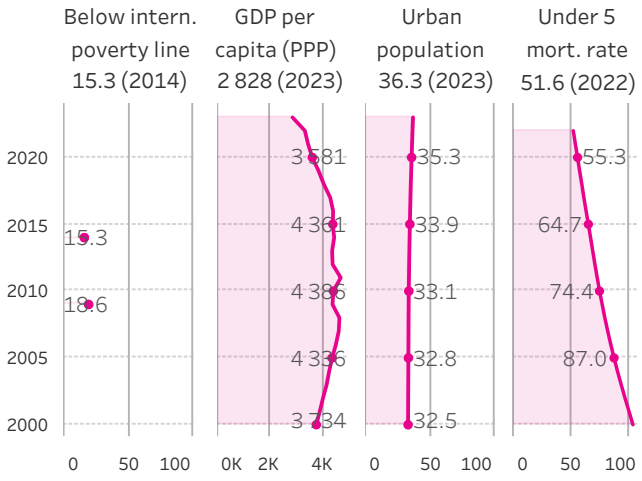
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



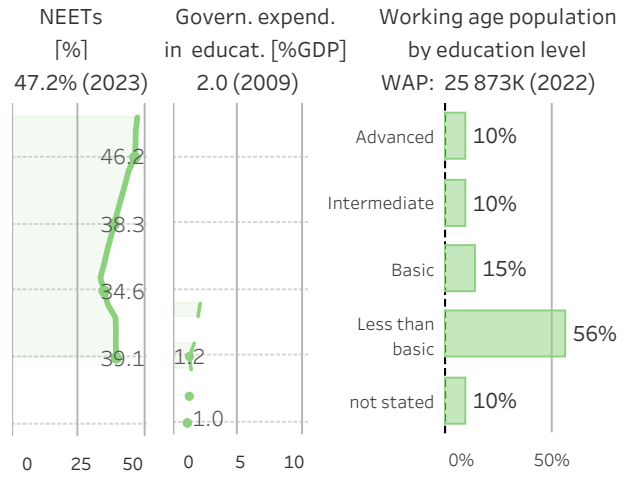
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



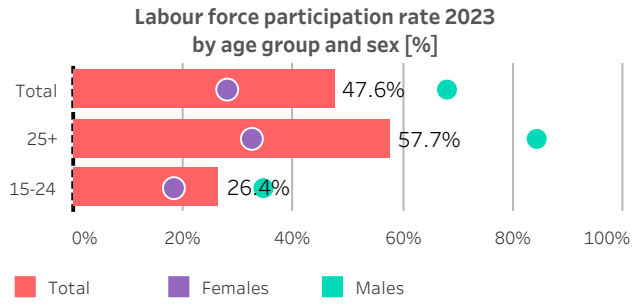
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

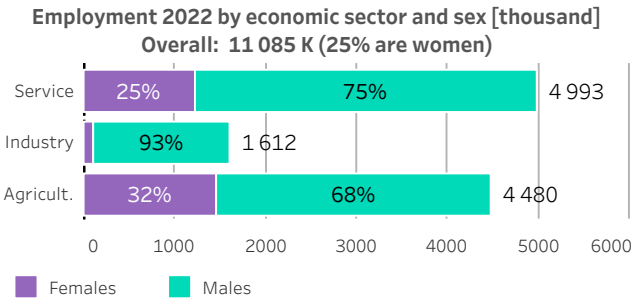


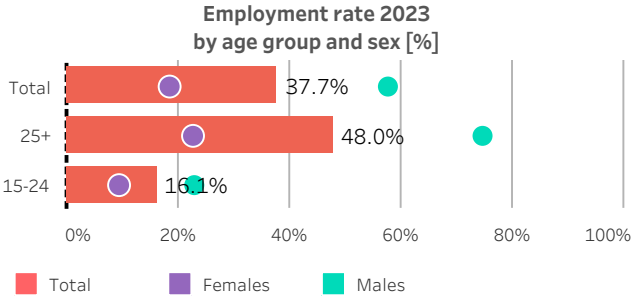
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

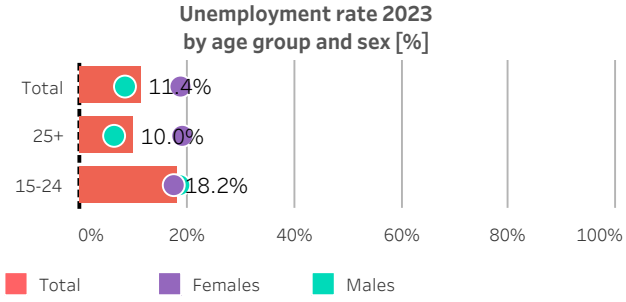


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

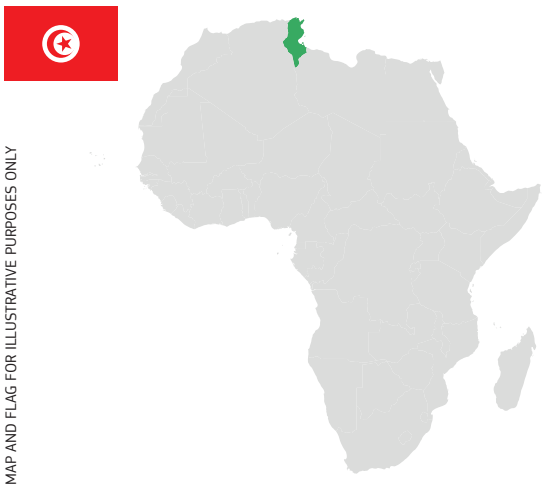




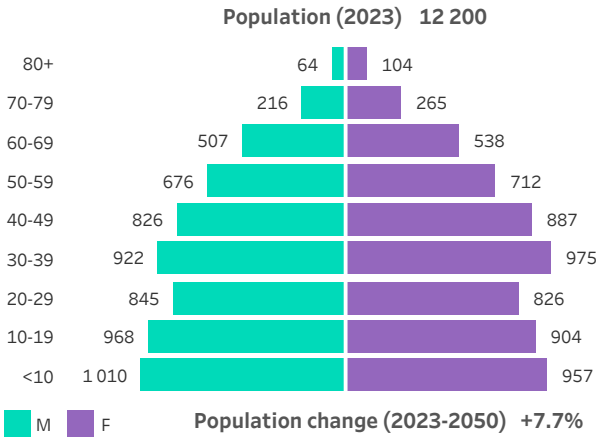




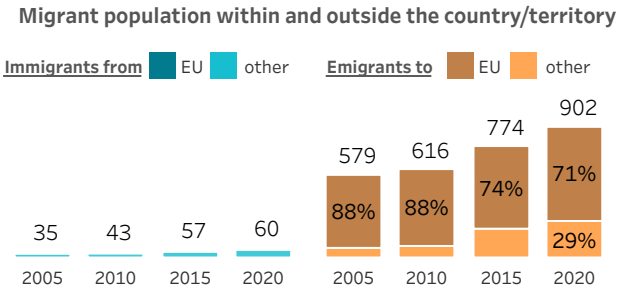
TUNISIA



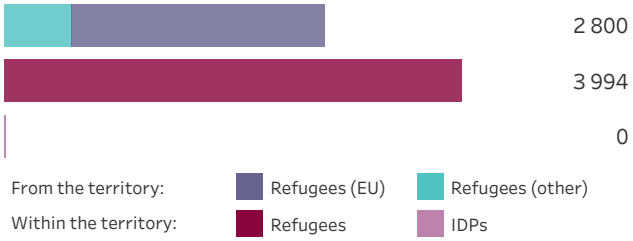
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



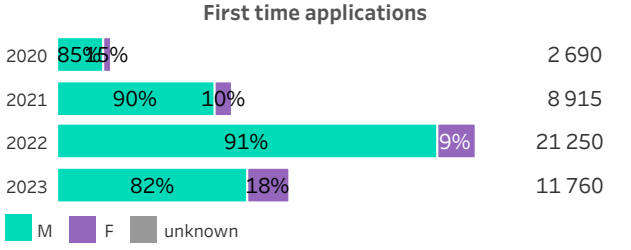
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

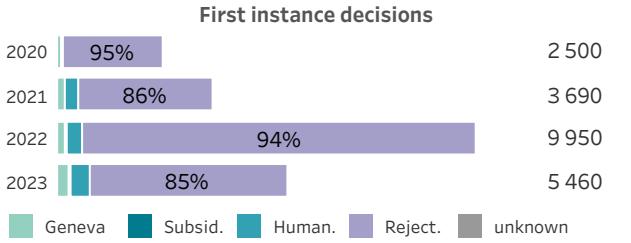


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

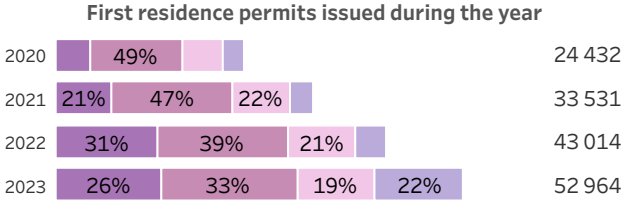


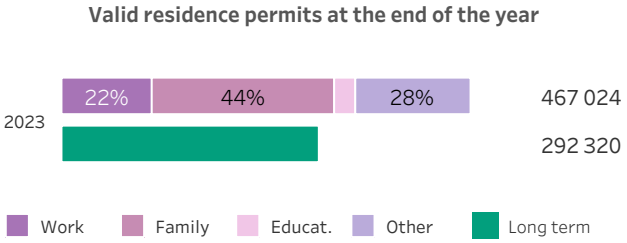
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



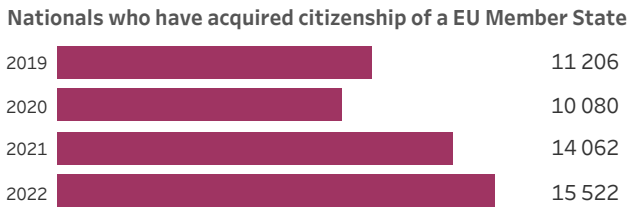


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



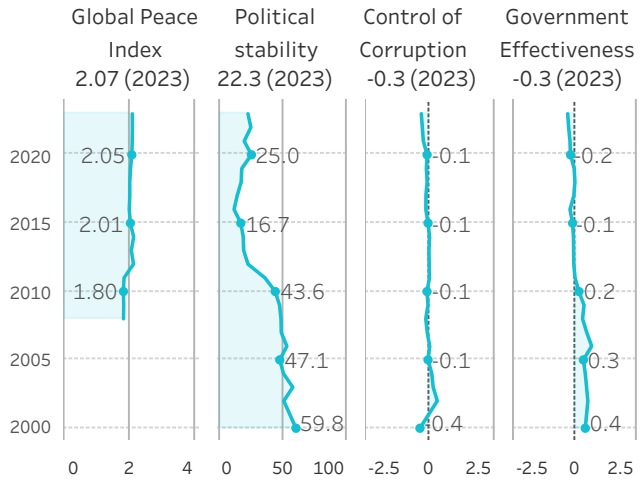


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

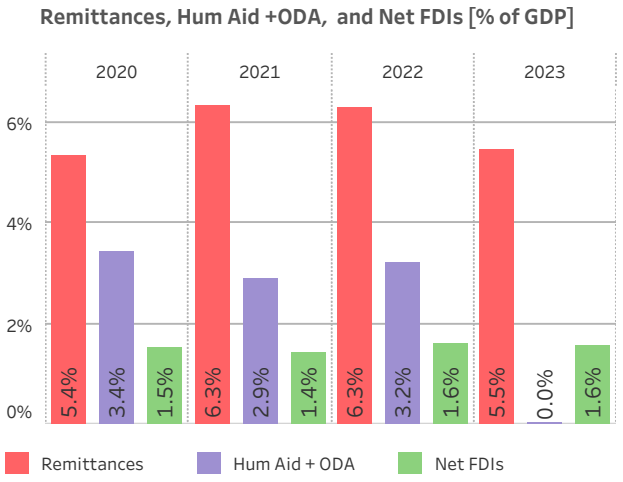


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

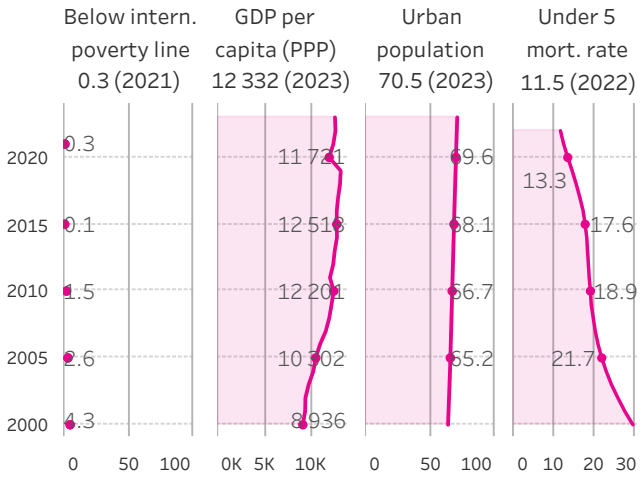
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



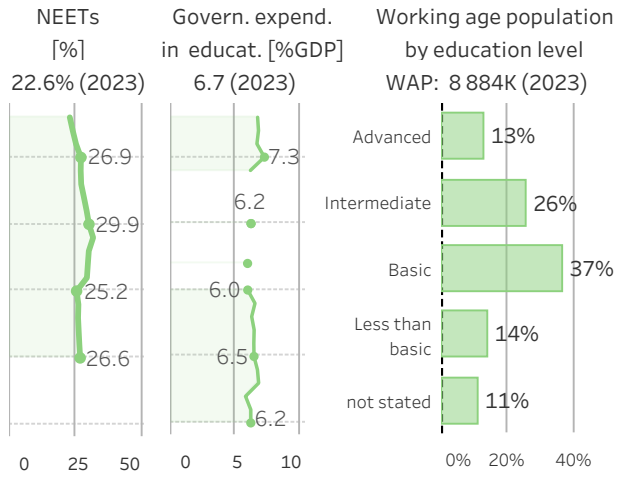
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



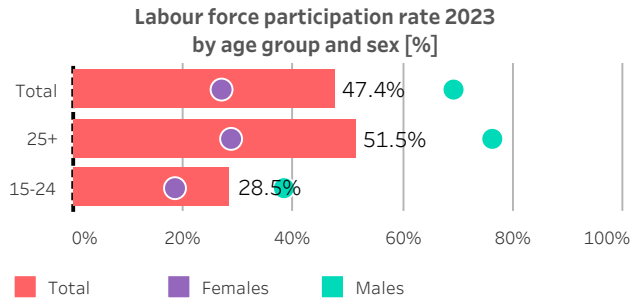
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

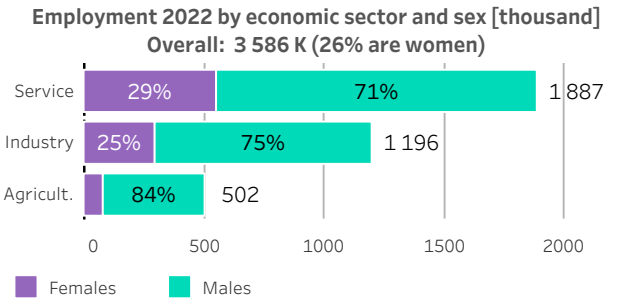


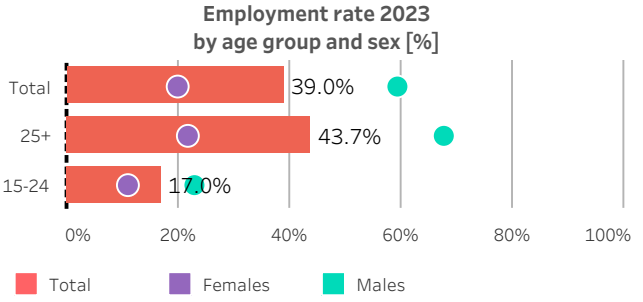
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

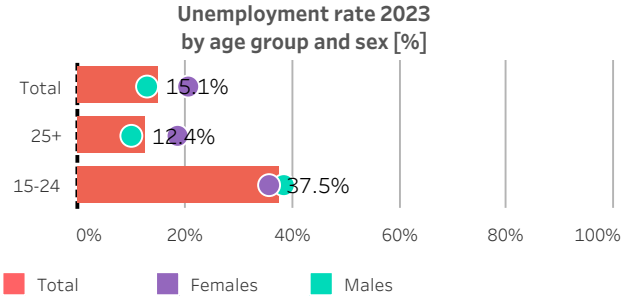


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





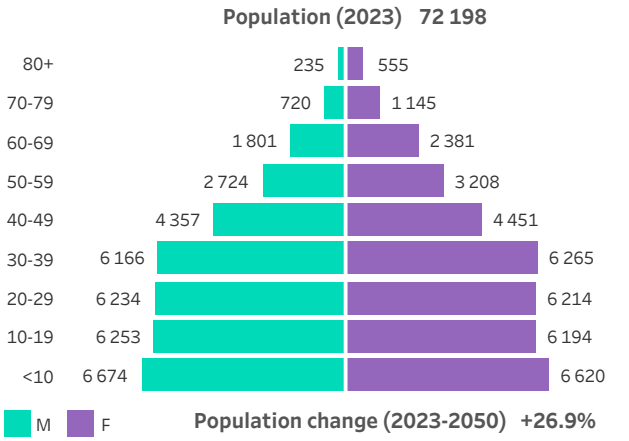




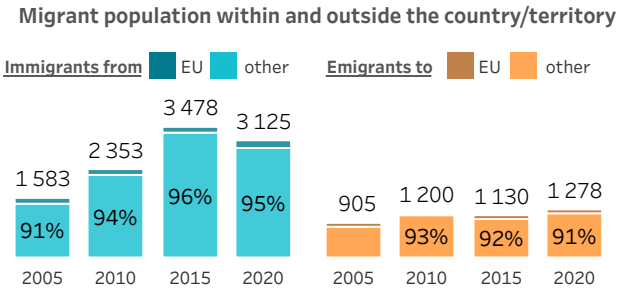
SOUTHERN AFRICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

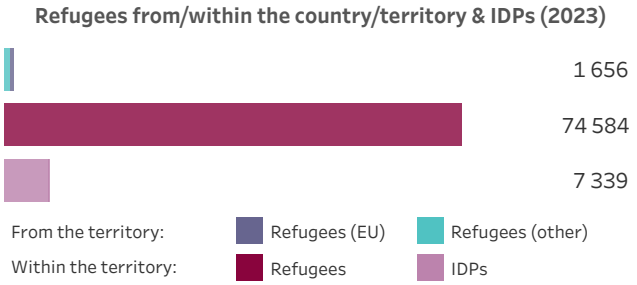
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



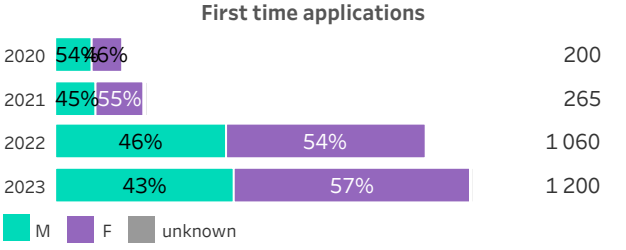
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

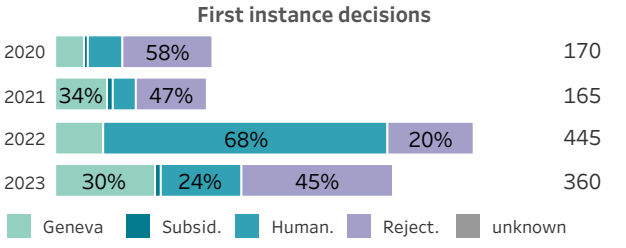


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

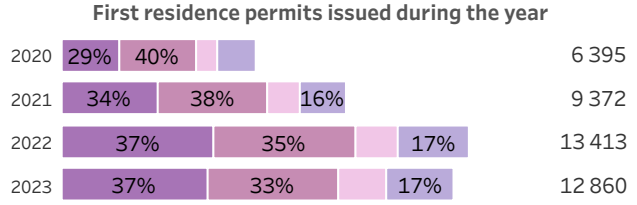


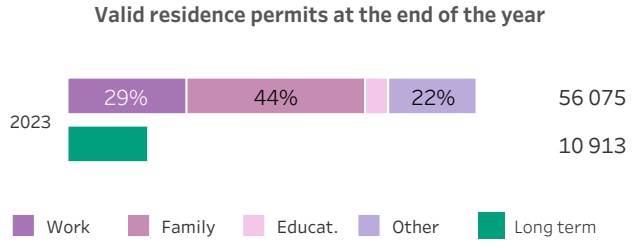
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



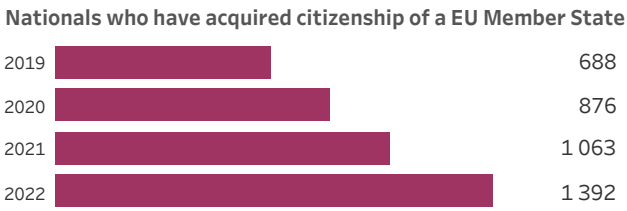


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

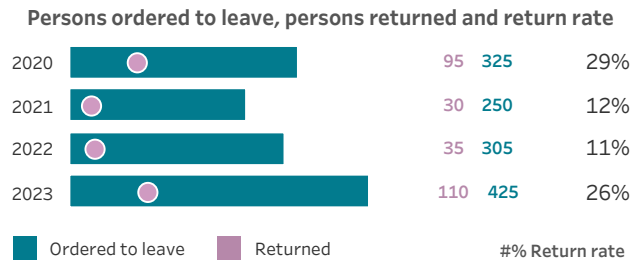




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



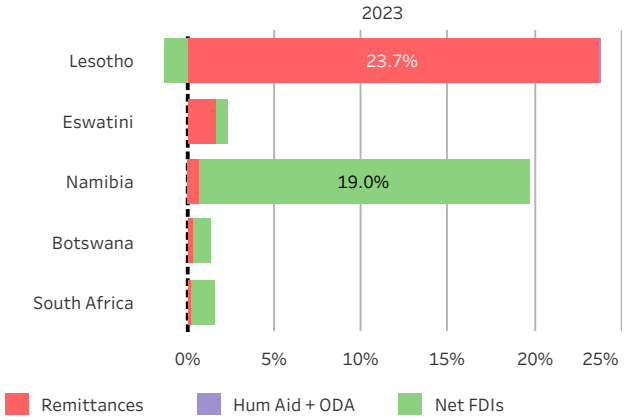
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 1.9 Botswana	[1] 87.2 Botswana	[1] 0.69 Botswana	[1] 0.4 Botswana
[2] 2.4 Lesotho	[2] 63.5 Namibia	[2] 0.11 Namibia	[2] 0.0 Namibia
[4] 2.2 Eswatini	[4] 30.8 Eswatini	[4] -0.51 Lesotho	[4] -0.9 Eswatini
[5] 2.5 South Africa	[5] 20.9 South Africa	[5] -0.73 Eswatini	[5] -1.0 Lesotho

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

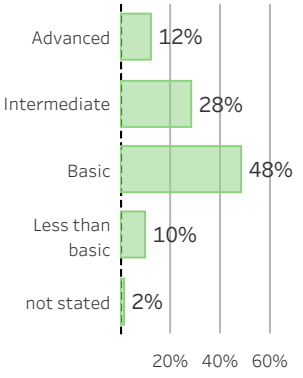
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 15.4% Botswana	[1] 17 471 $ Botswana	[1] 25% Eswatini	[1] 35.3 South Africa
[2] 15.6% Namibia	[2] 14 284 $ South Africa	[2] 30% Lesotho	[2] 40.0 Namibia
[4] 32.4% Lesotho	[4] 10 583 $ Eswatini	[4] 69% South Africa	[4] 55.0 Eswatini
[5] 36.1% Eswatini	[5] 2 518 $ Lesotho	[5] 73% Botswana	[5] 76.6 Lesotho

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 30.7% Namibia	[1] 9.0% Namibia
[2] 34.0% South Africa	[2] 8.1% Botswana
[4] 35.5% Eswatini	[4] 6.3% Eswatini
[5] 37.6% Botswana	[5] 6.1% South Africa

Working age population by education level

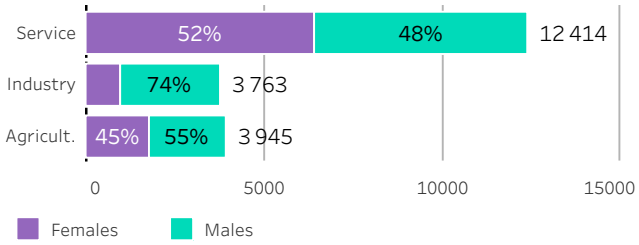


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2023

[1] 65.1% Lesotho	(57.6% women, 73.0% men)
[2] 64.5% Botswana	(59.9% women, 69.4% men)
[4] 58.1% South Africa	(52.4% women, 64.3% men)
[5] 51.0% Eswatini	(47.4% women, 54.7% men)

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



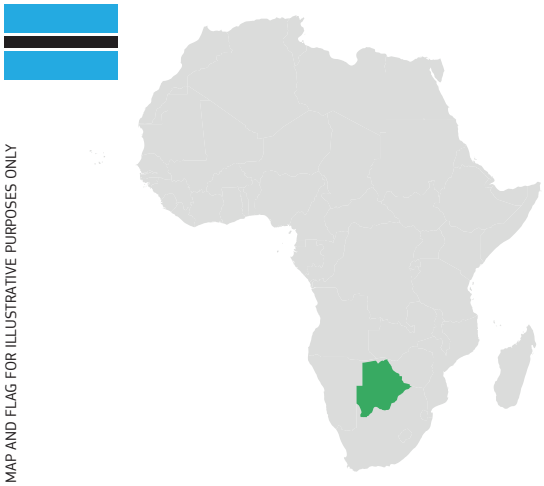
Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2023

[1] 54.5% Lesotho	(46.9% women, 62.4% men)
[2] 49.3% Botswana	(44.3% women, 54.6% men)
[4] 41.6% South Africa	(36.4% women, 47.2% men)
[5] 39.7% Eswatini	(36.0% women, 43.4% men)

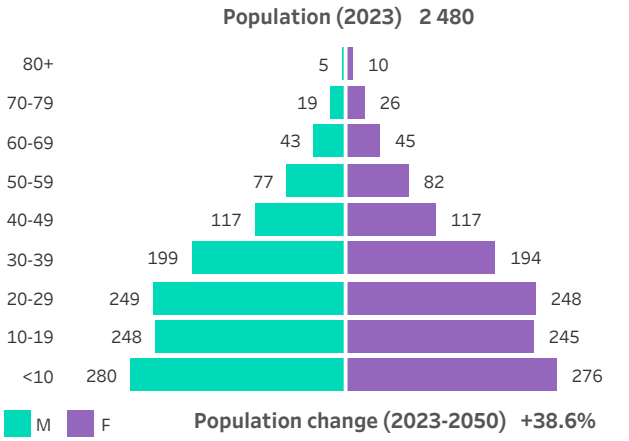
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2023

[1] 16.5% Lesotho	(18.6% women, 14.7% men)
[2] 19.4% Namibia	(18.2% women, 20.6% men)
[4] 28.0% South Africa	(29.9% women, 26.3% men)
[5] 37.6% Eswatini	(39.4% women, 36.1% men)

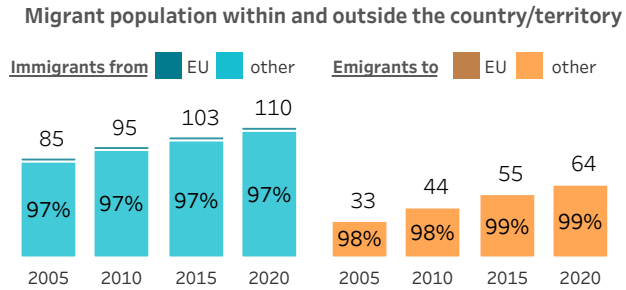
BOTSWANA



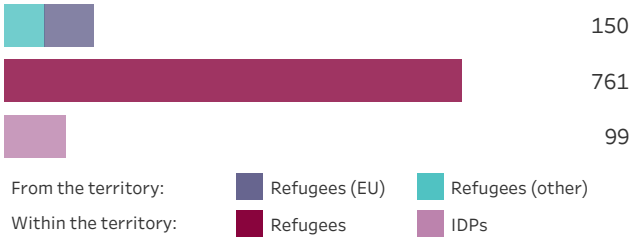
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



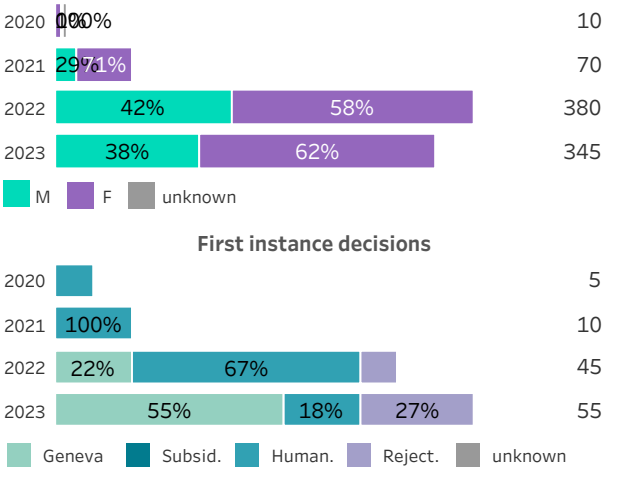
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



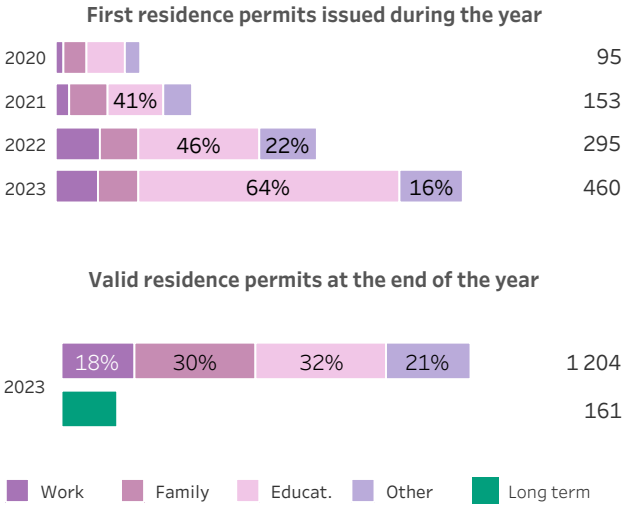
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



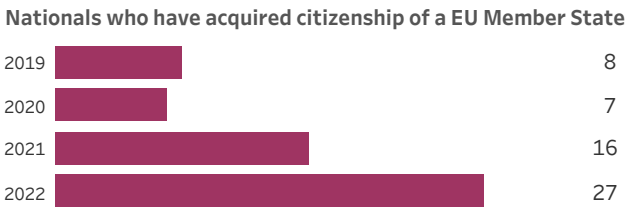
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

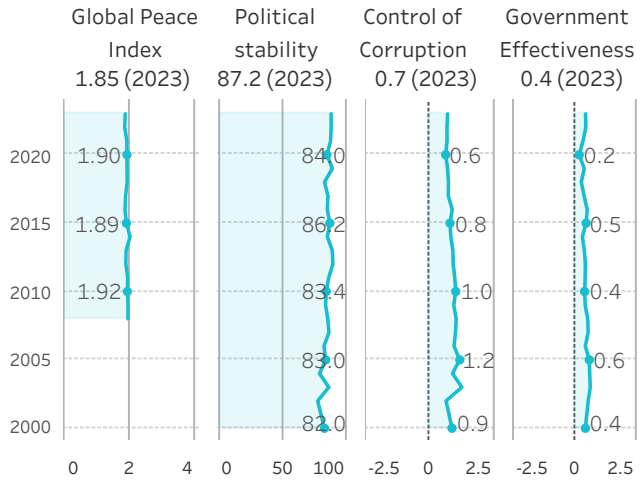


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

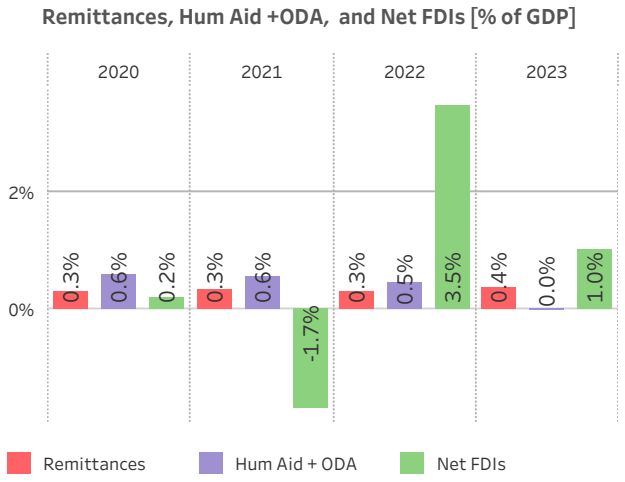


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

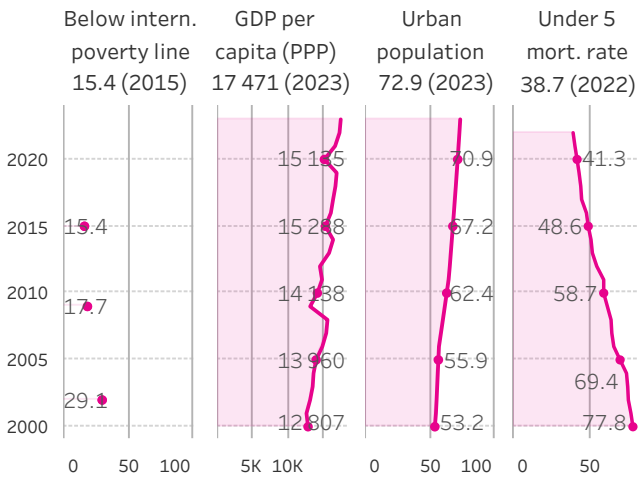
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



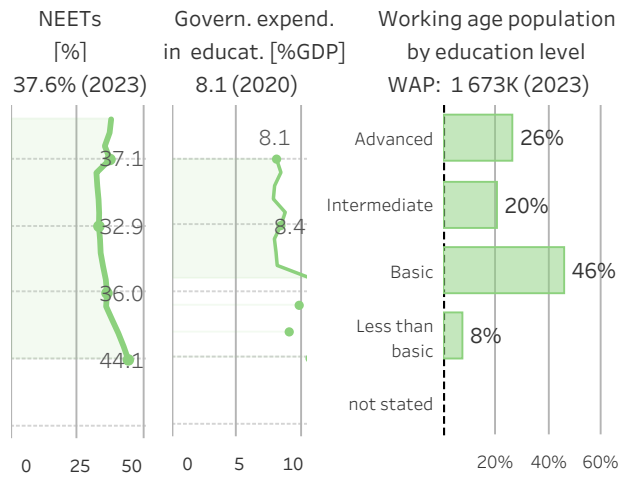
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



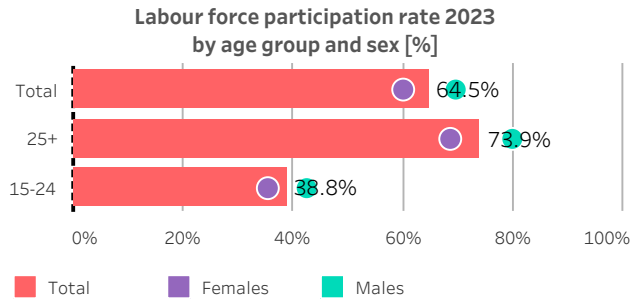
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

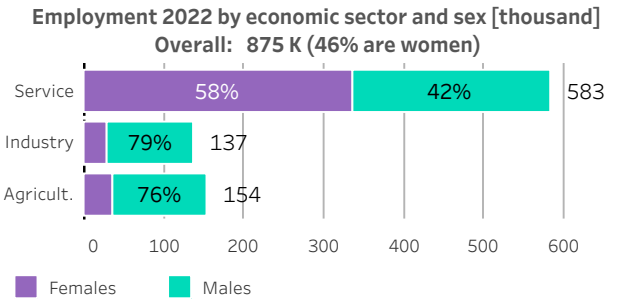


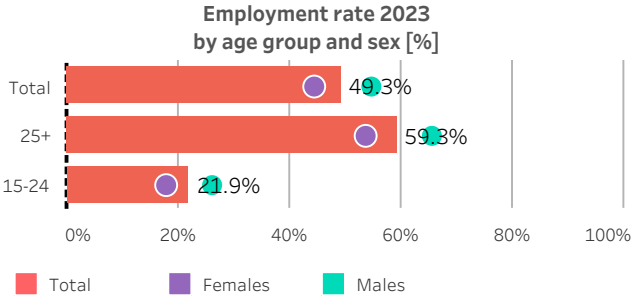
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

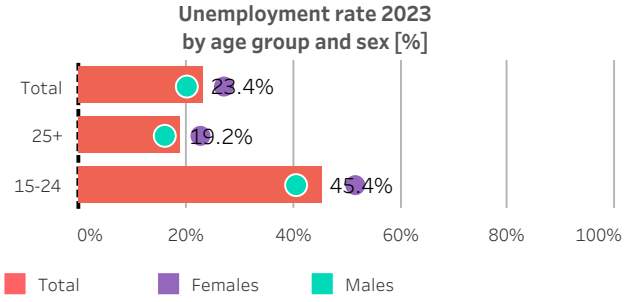


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





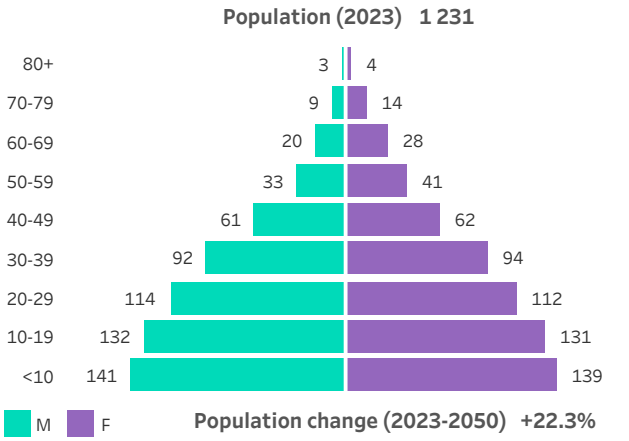




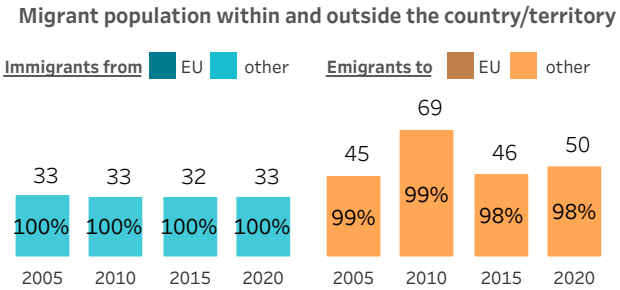
ESWATINI

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

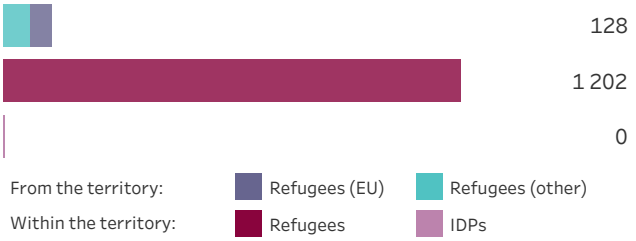
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



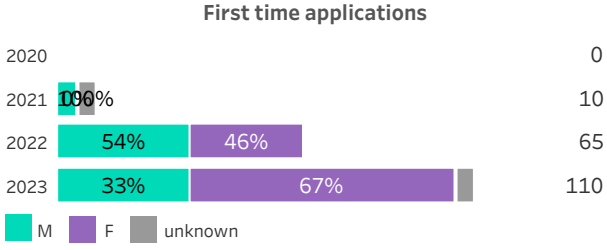
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

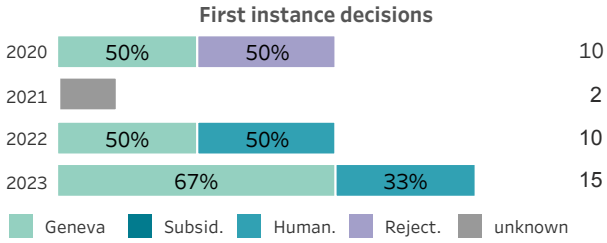


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

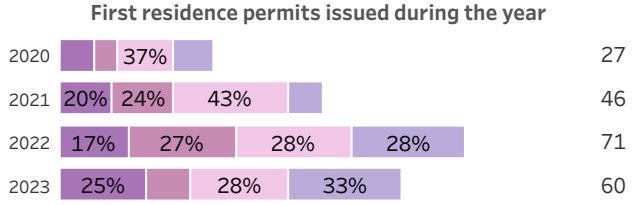


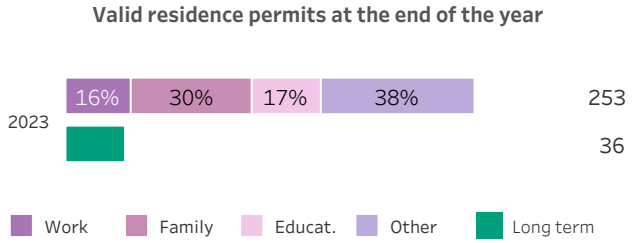
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



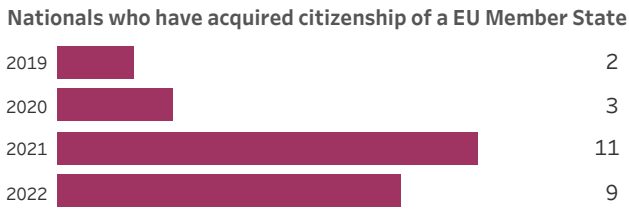


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



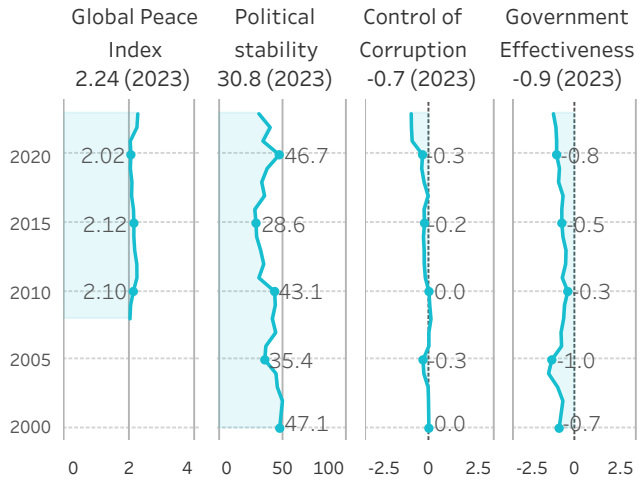


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

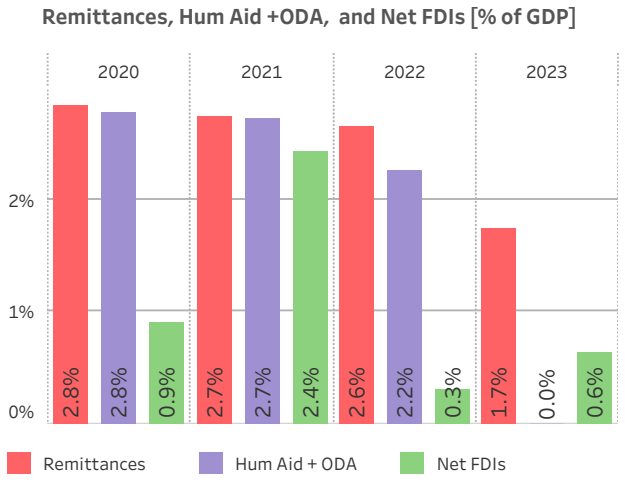


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

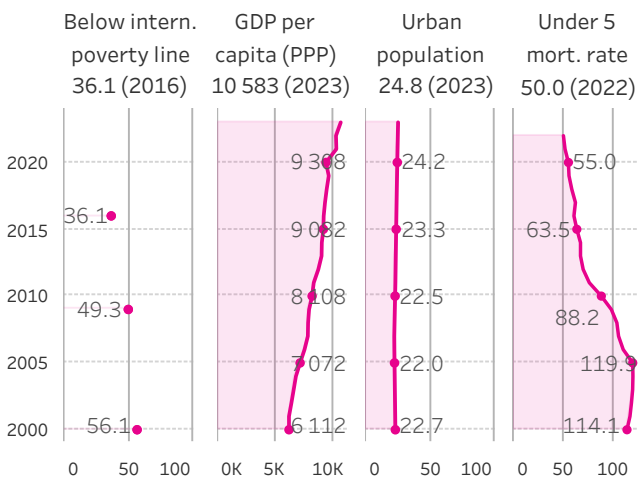
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



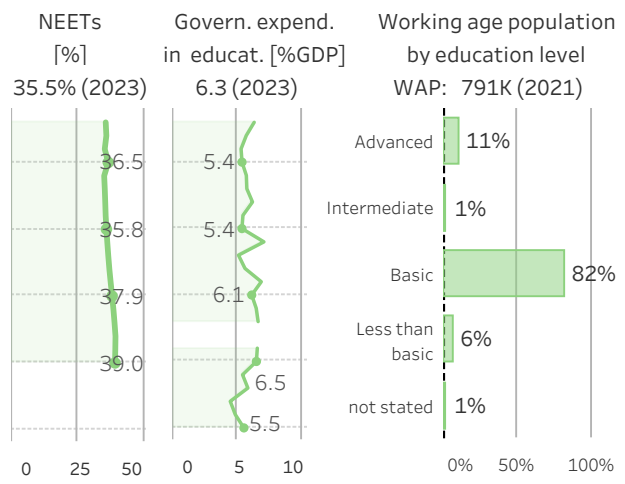
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



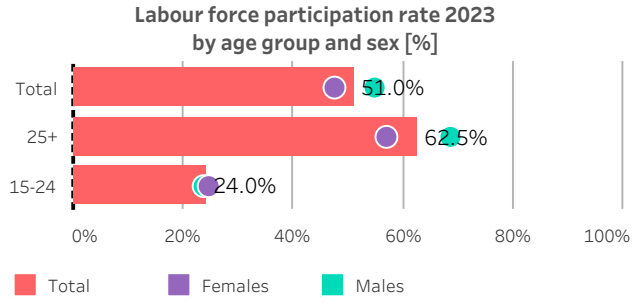
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

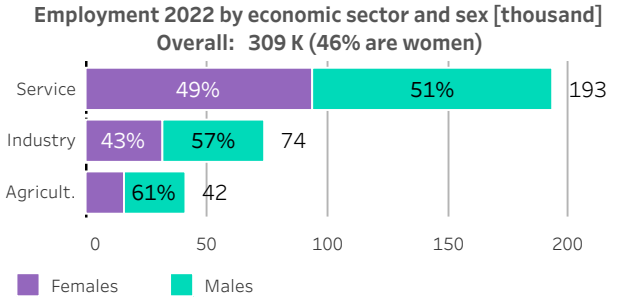


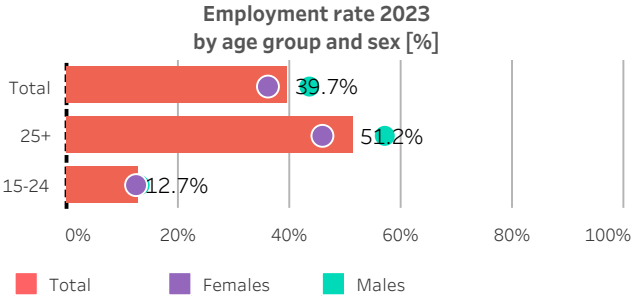
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

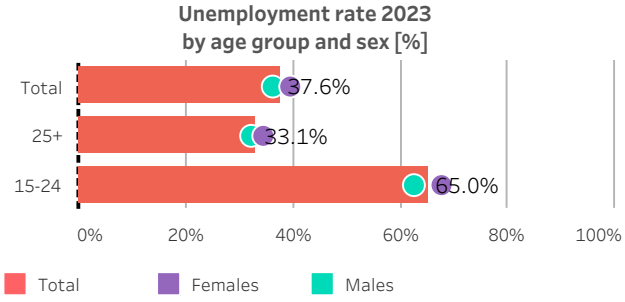


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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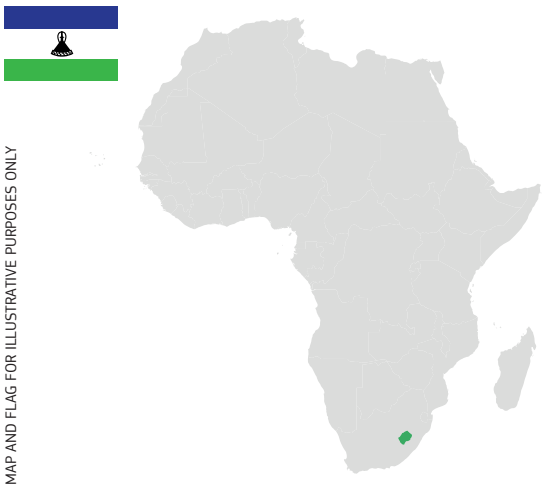
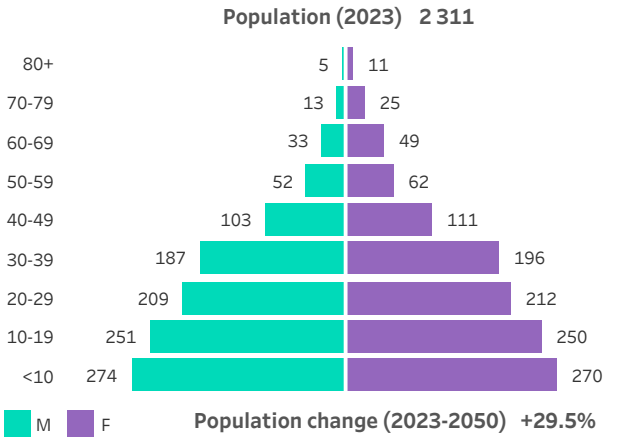
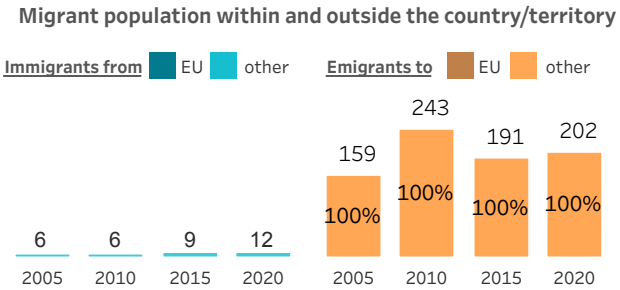


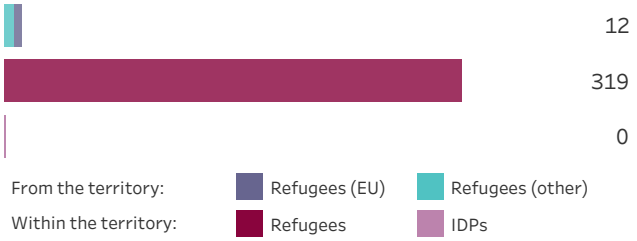
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



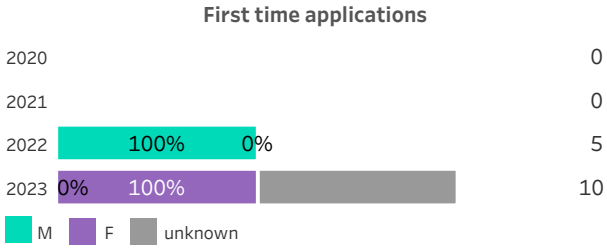
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

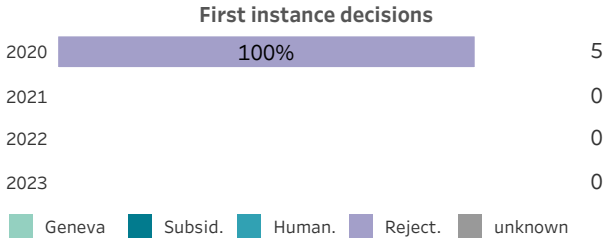


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

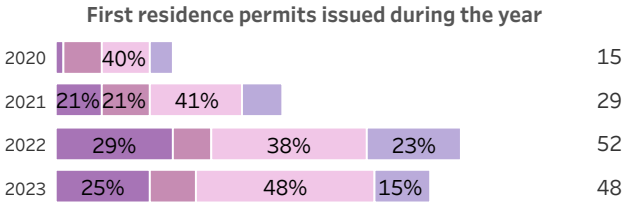


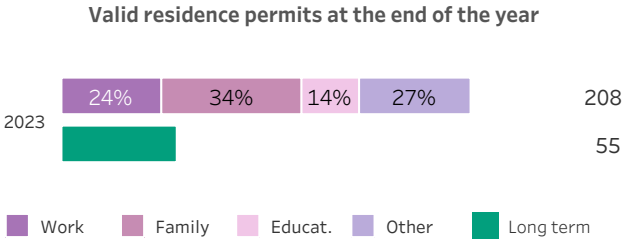
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



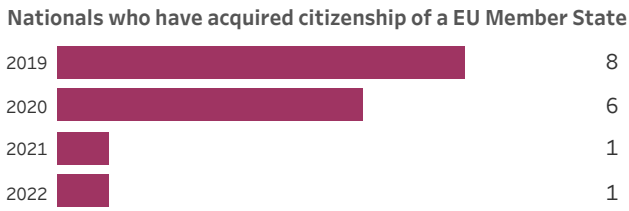


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



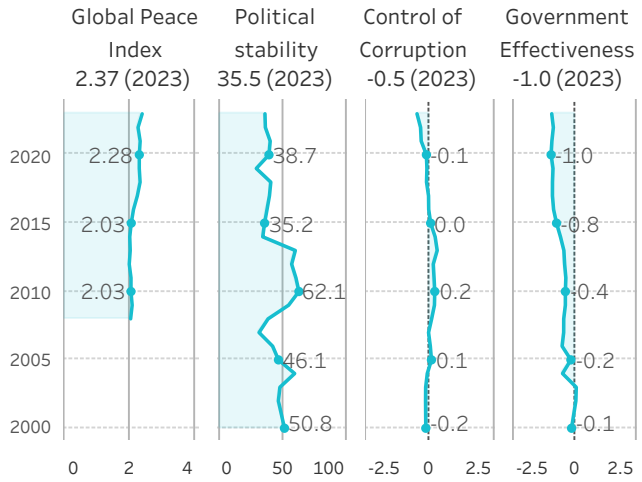


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

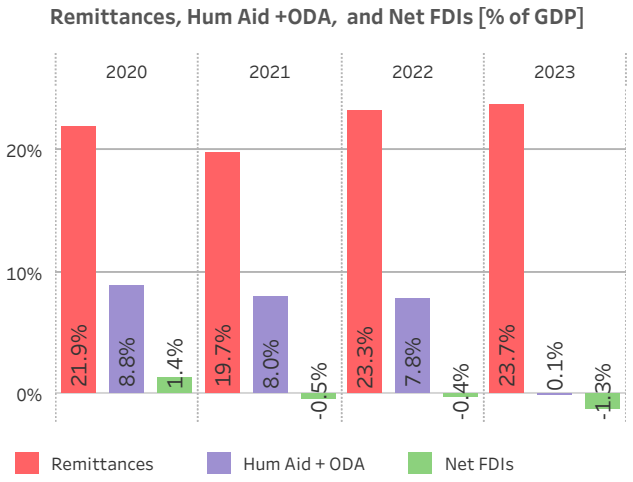


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

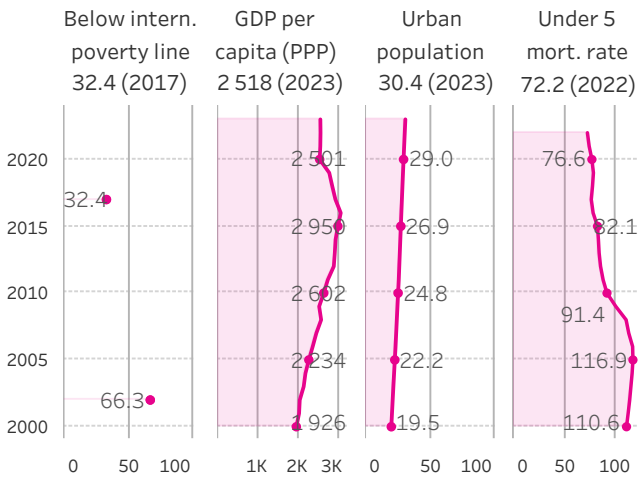
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



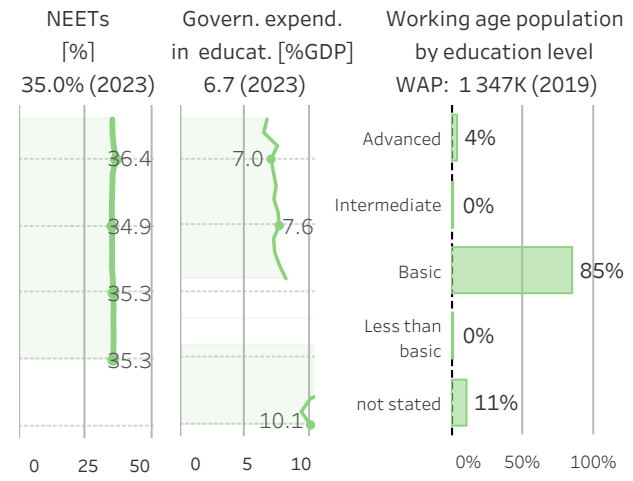
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



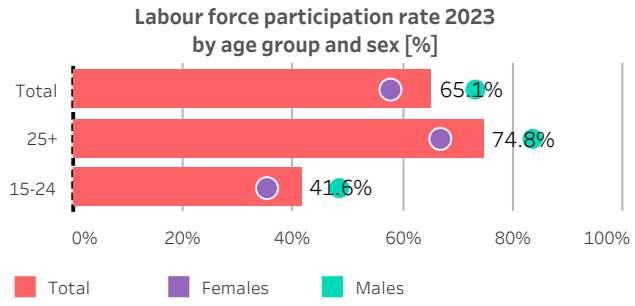
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

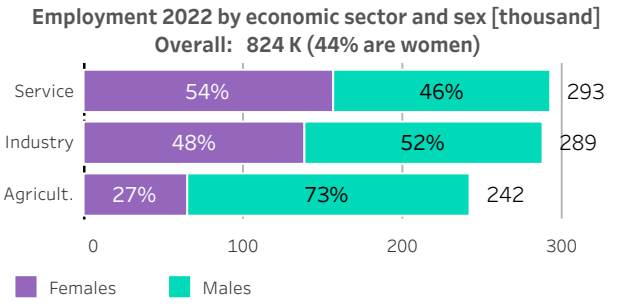


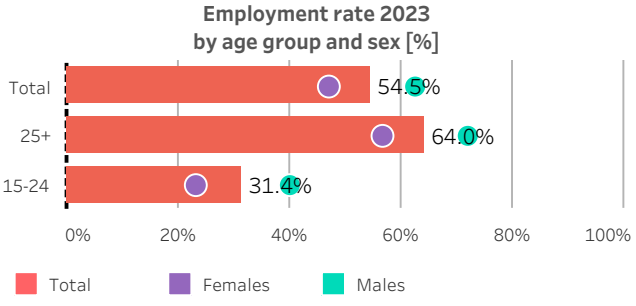
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

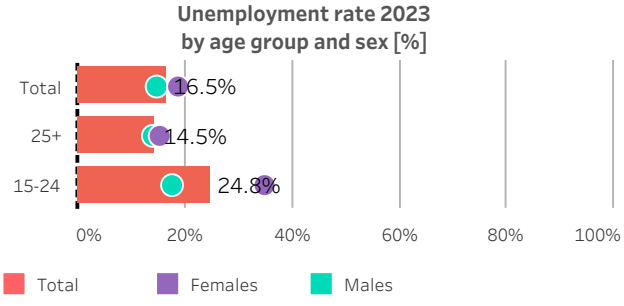


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





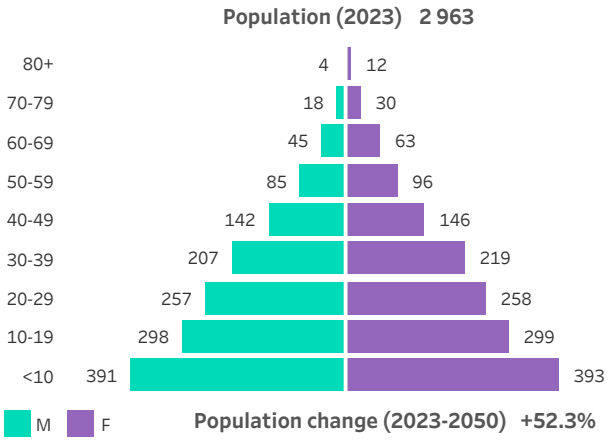




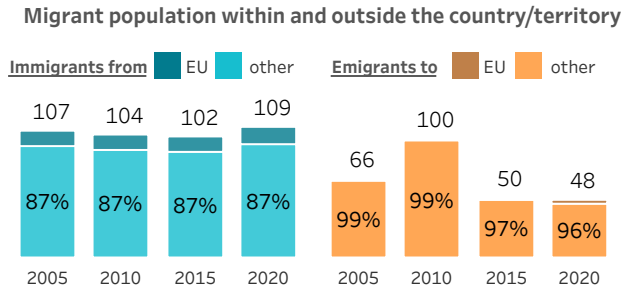
NAMIBIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

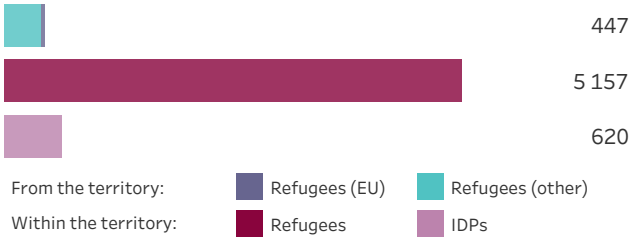
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



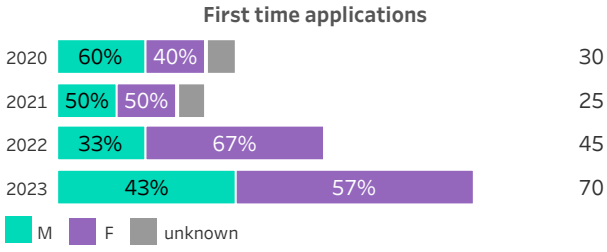
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

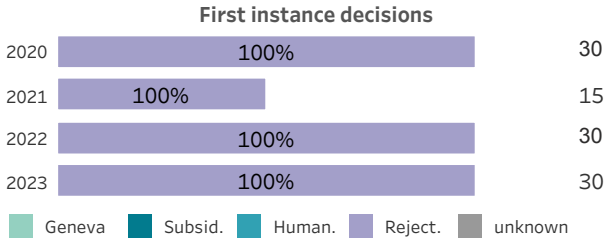


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

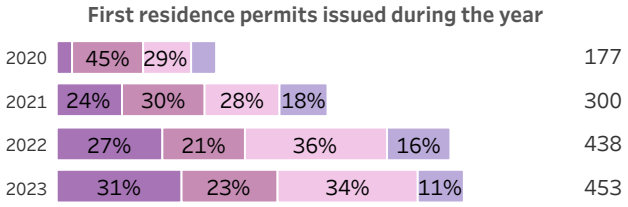


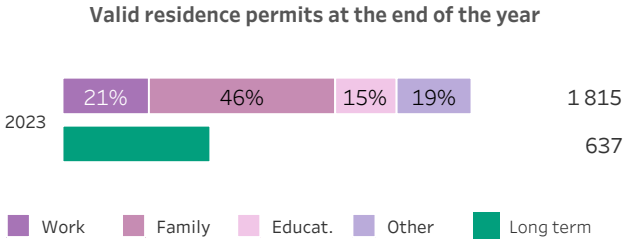
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



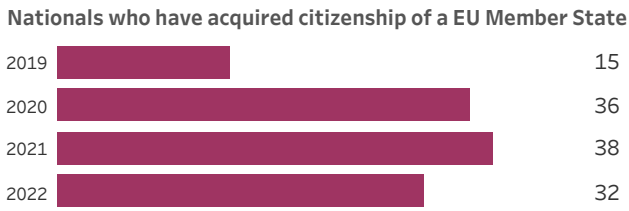


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



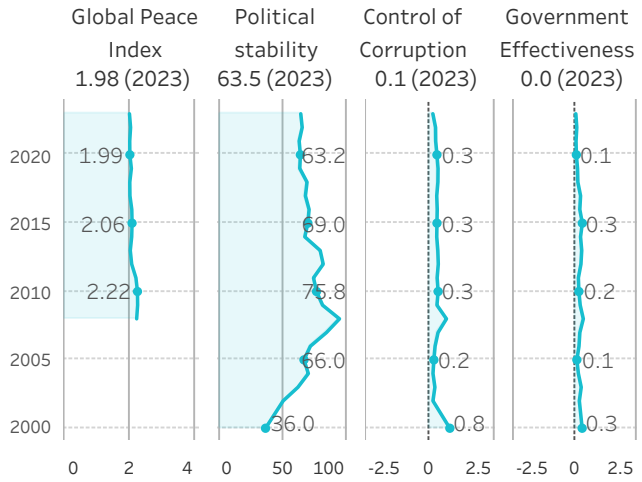


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

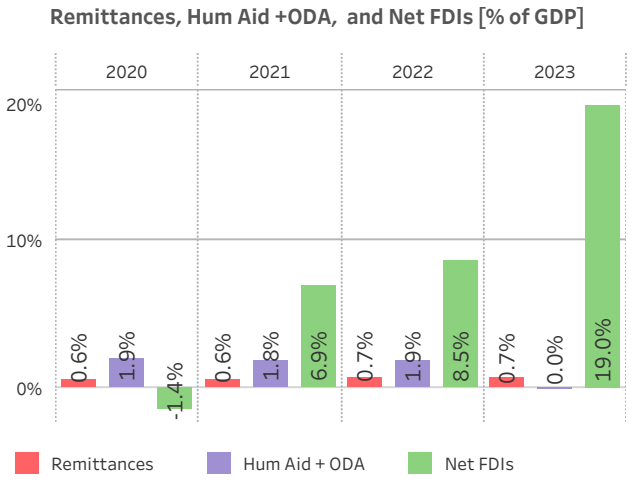


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

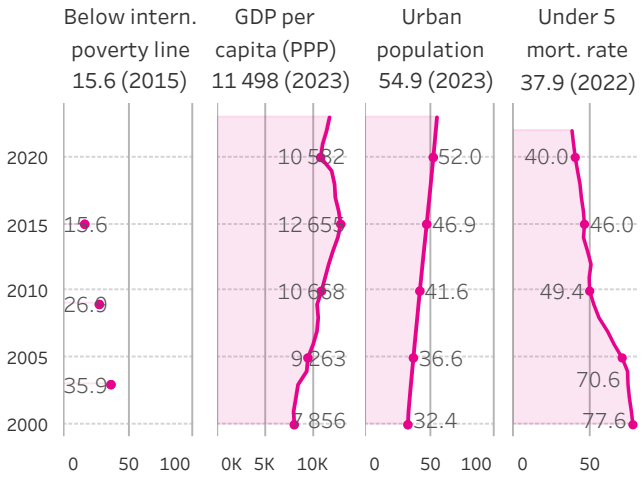
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



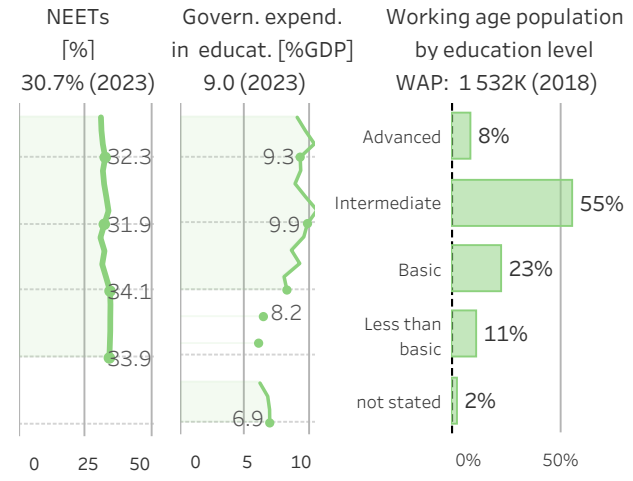
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



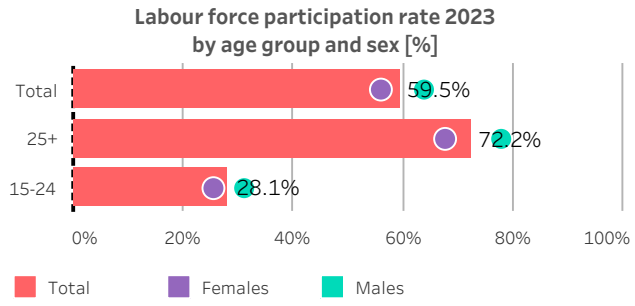
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

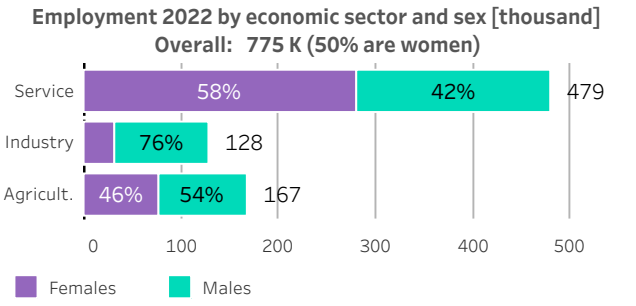


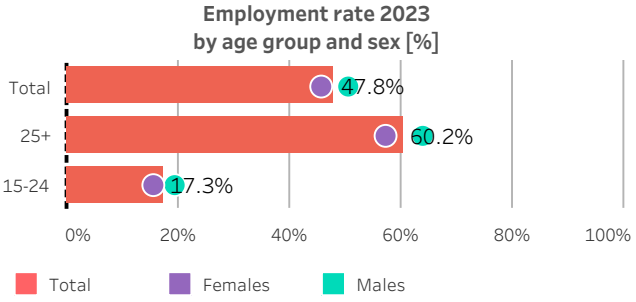
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

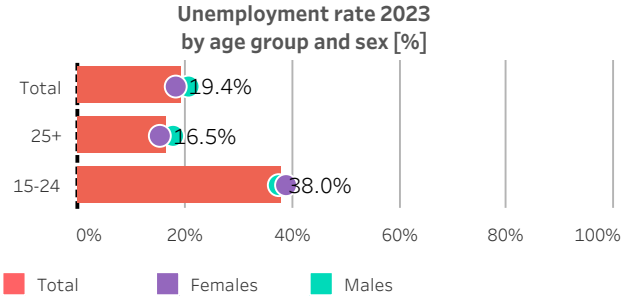


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

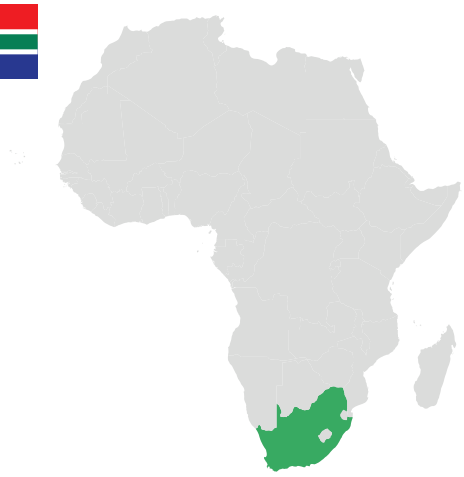






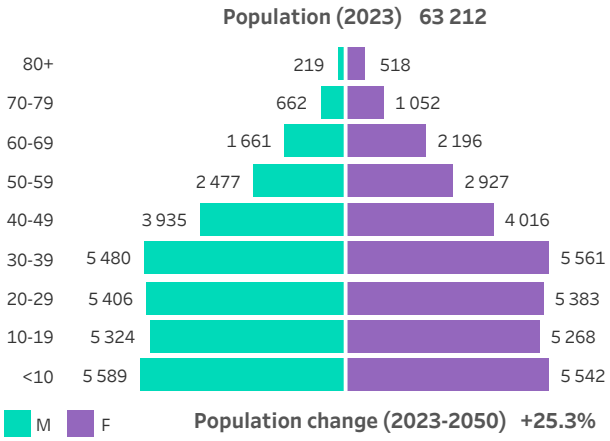


SOUTH AFRICA

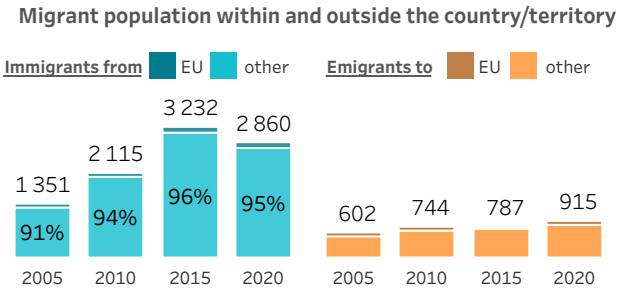


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

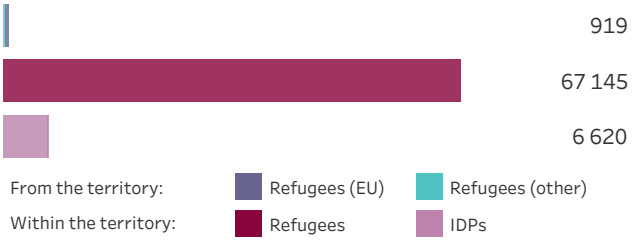
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



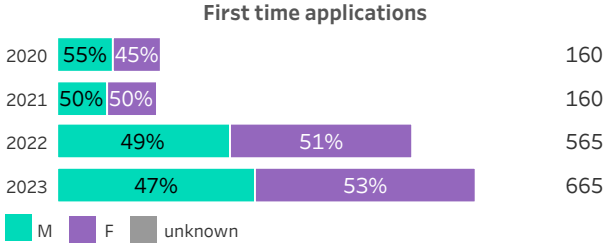
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

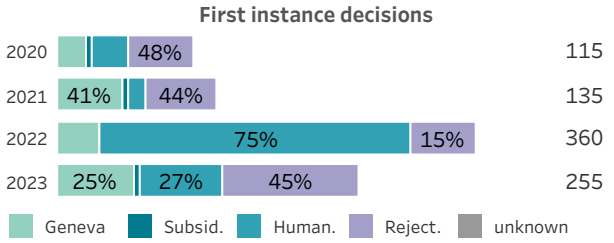


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

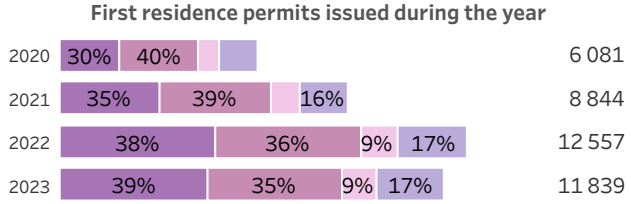


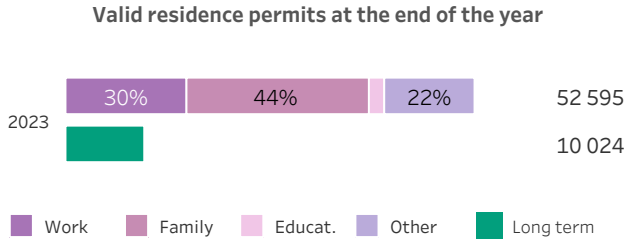
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



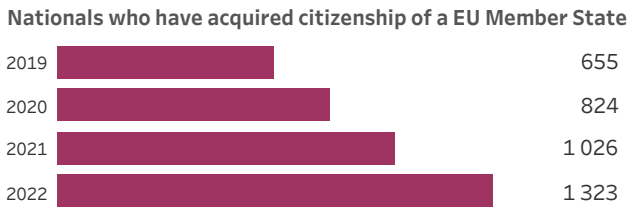


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

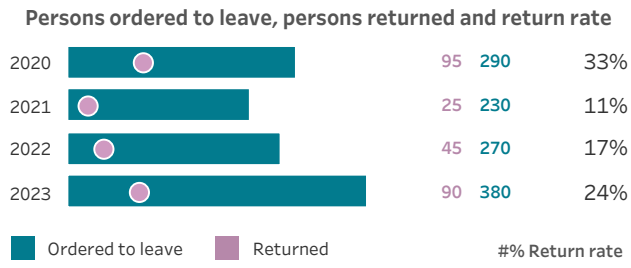




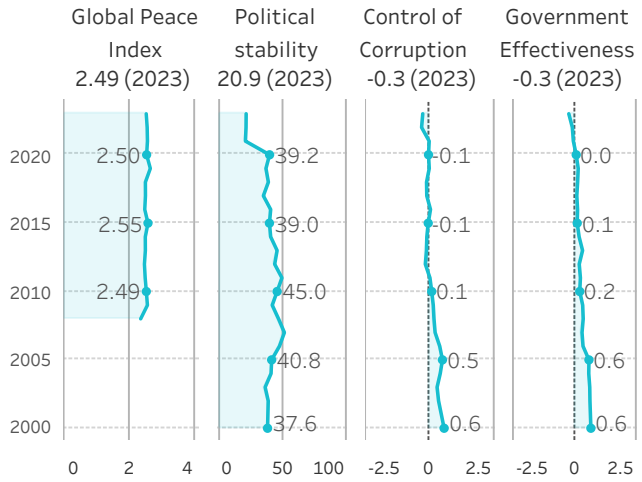
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



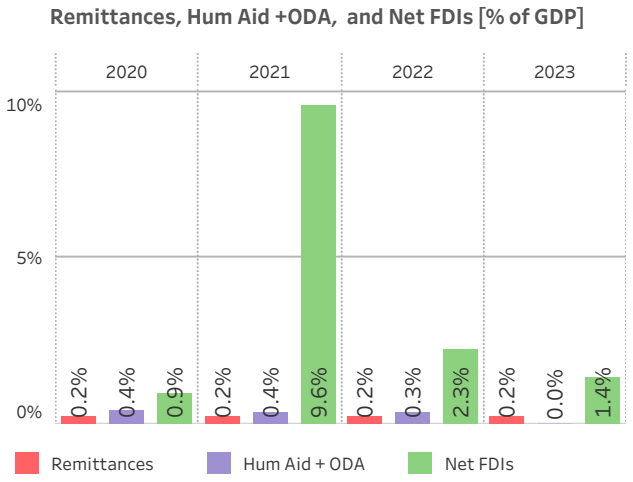
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



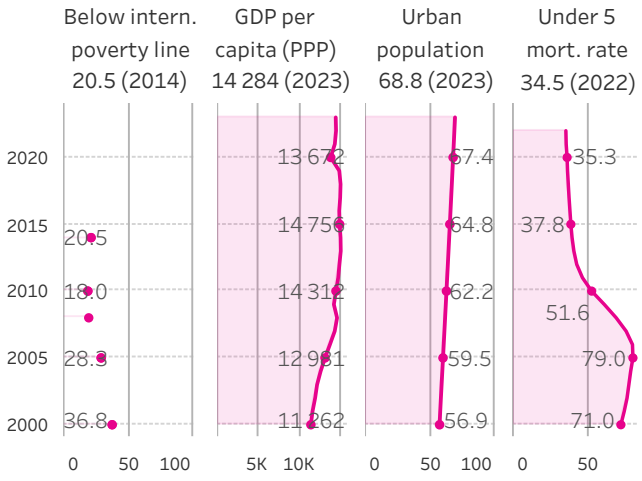
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



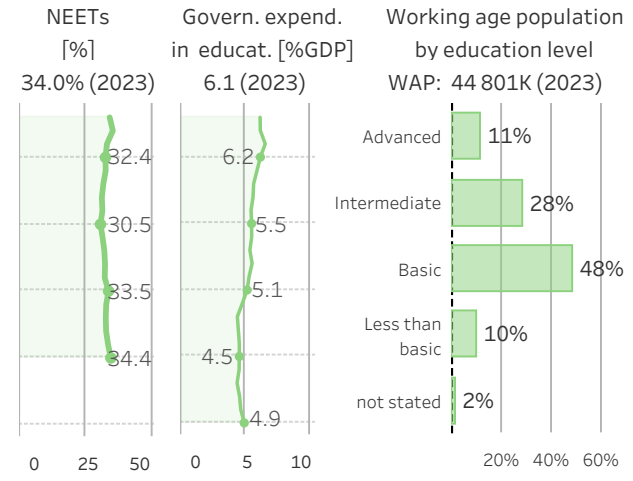
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



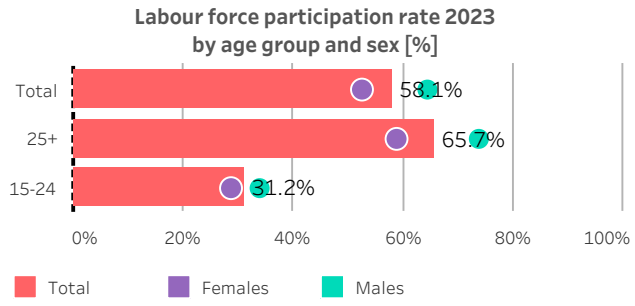
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

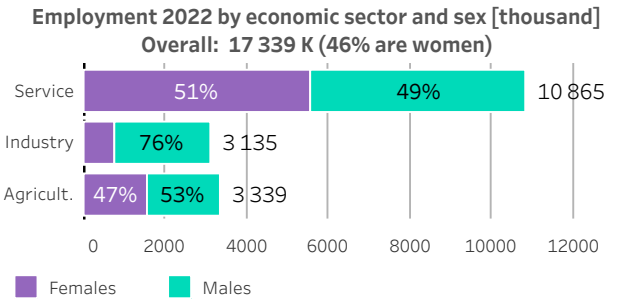


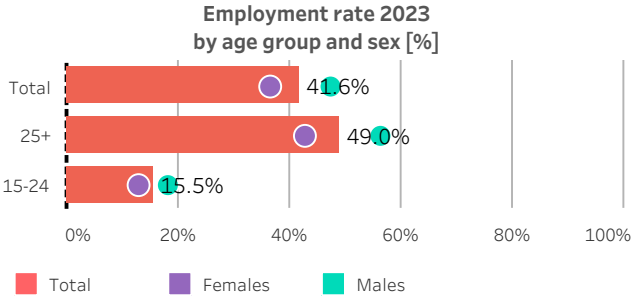
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

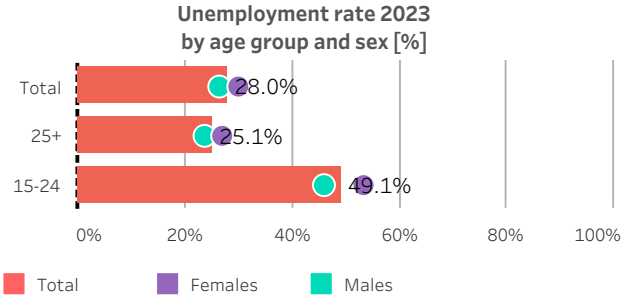


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





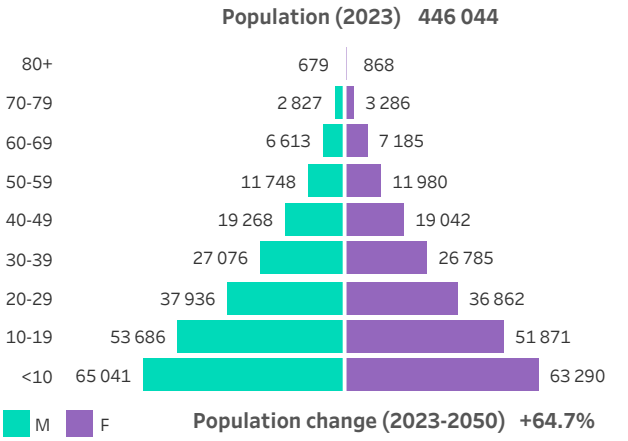




WESTERN AFRICA

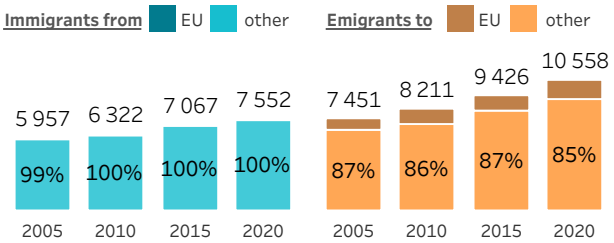
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



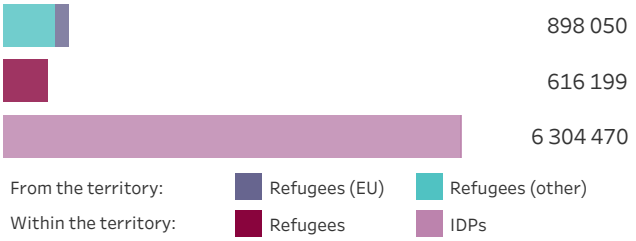
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



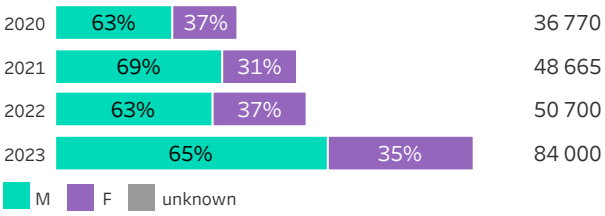
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

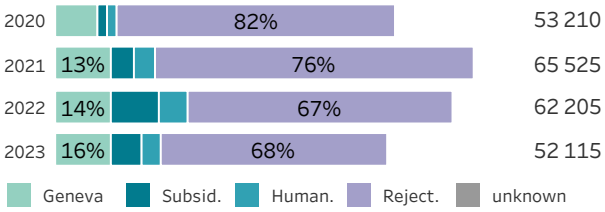


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

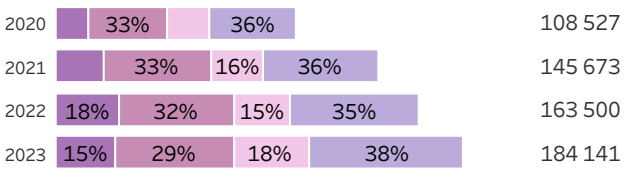


First instance decisions

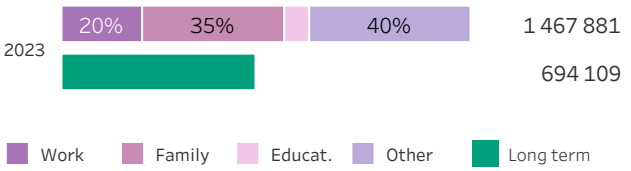


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

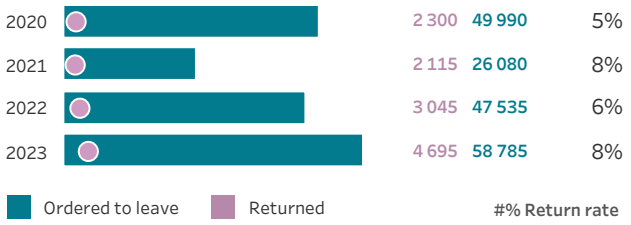


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



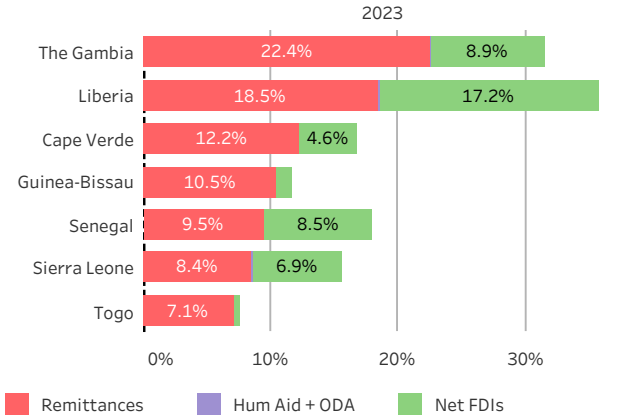
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.3 Benin	[1] 79.1 Cape Verde	[1] 0.98 Cape Verde	[1] 0.1 Senegal
[2] 2.9 Burkina Faso	[2] 46.0 The Gambia	[2] 0.06 Senegal	[2] 0.0 Cape Verde
[14] 1.8 Sierra Leone	[15] 5.7 Burkina Faso	[15] -1.04 Nigeria	[15] -1.4 Liberia
[15] 2.3 Togo	[16] 0.5 Mali	[16] -1.18 Guinea-Bissau	[16] -1.4 Guinea-Bissau

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

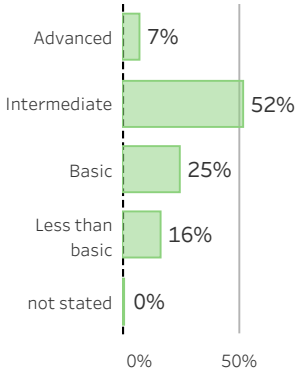
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 4.6% Cape Verde	[1] 8 190 $ Cape Verde	[1] 17% Niger	[1] 13.4 Cape Verde
[2] 5.4% Mauritania	[2] 7 022 $ Côte d'Ivoire	[2] 33% Burkina Faso	[2] 40.0 Senegal
[15] 30.9% Nigeria	[15] 1 640 $ Liberia	[15] 64% The Gambia	[15] 113.9 Nigeria
[16] 50.6% Niger	[16] 1 638 $ Niger	[16] 68% Cape Verde	[16] 121.0 Niger

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 13.3% Togo	[1] 6.8% Sierra Leone
[2] 13.4% Nigeria	[2] 6.0% Senegal
[15] 36.4% Mauritania	[15] 2.0% Guinea
[16] 39.8% The Gambia	[16] 0.3% Nigeria

Working age population by education level

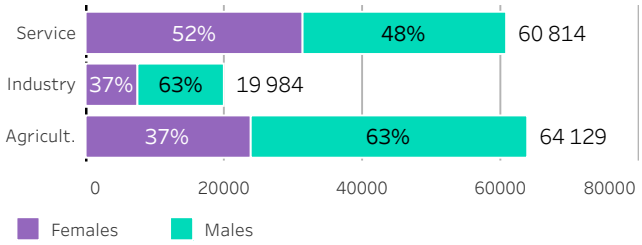


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Western African countries - 2023

[1] 76.9% Liberia	(72.4% women, 81.4% men)
[2] 73.4% Niger	(62.3% women, 84.3% men)
[15] 50.3% Senegal	(37.6% women, 63.9% men)
[16] 41.2% Mauritania	(26.4% 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 - 2023

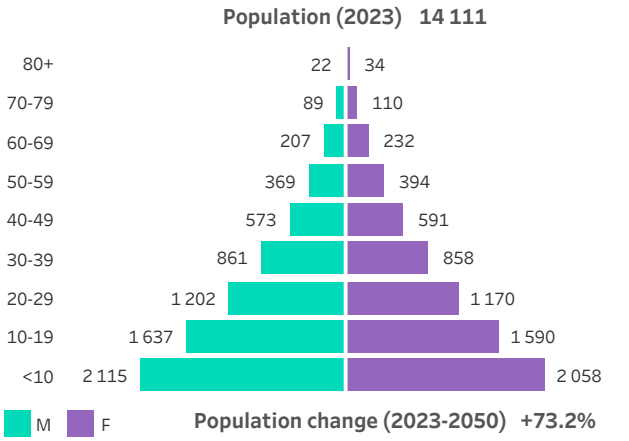
[1] 74.7% Liberia	(70.8% women, 78.6% men)
[2] 73.1% Niger	(62.0% women, 83.8% men)
[15] 48.8% Senegal	(36.4% women, 62.1% men)
[16] 36.8% Mauritania	(22.3% women, 52.5% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Western African countries - 2023

[1] 0.6% Niger	(0.5% women, 0.6% men)
[2] 1.5% Benin	(1.7% women, 1.2% men)
[15] 10.5% Mauritania	(15.2% women, 8.1% men)
[16] 12.0% Cape Verde	(11.4% women, 12.5% men)

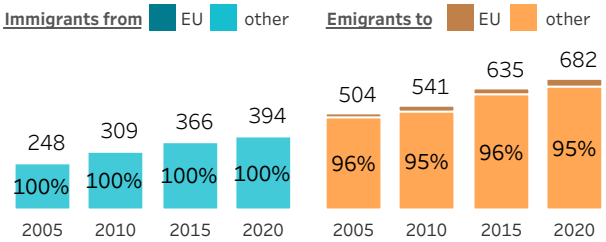
BENIN

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



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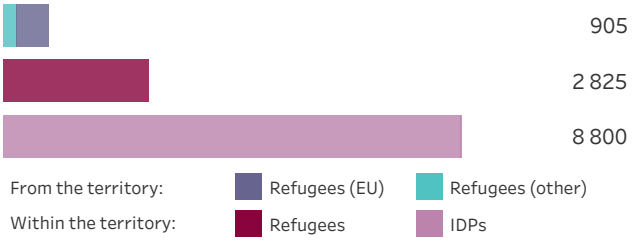
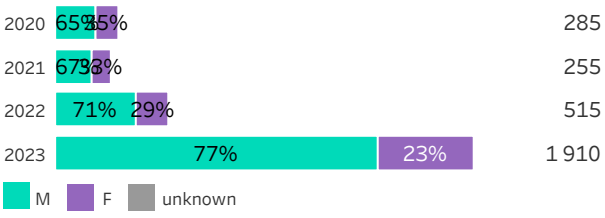
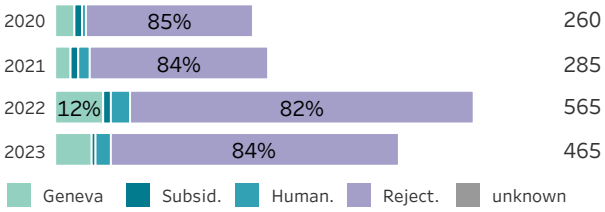


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

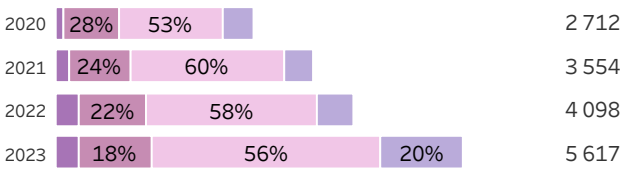


First instance decisions

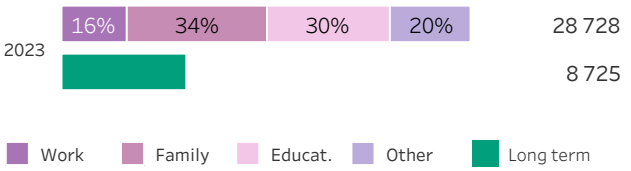


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

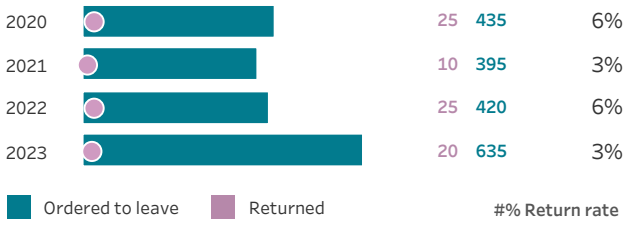


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

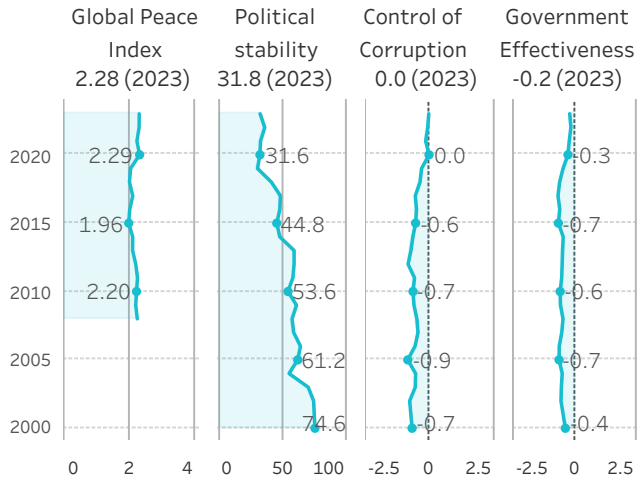
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

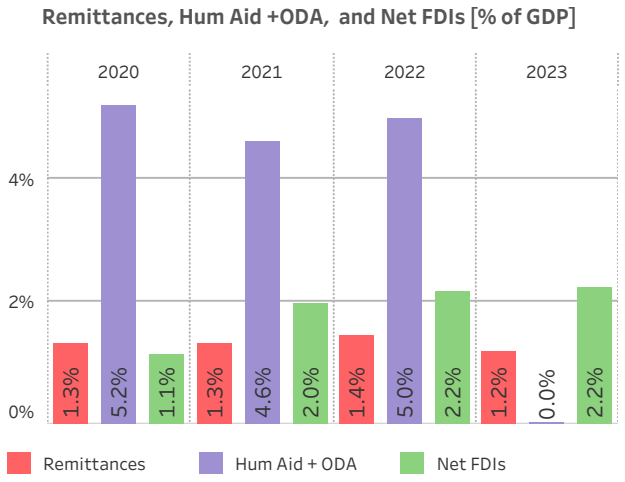
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



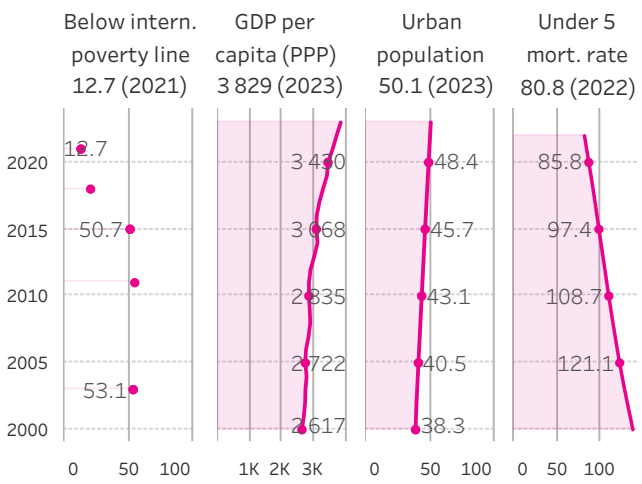
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



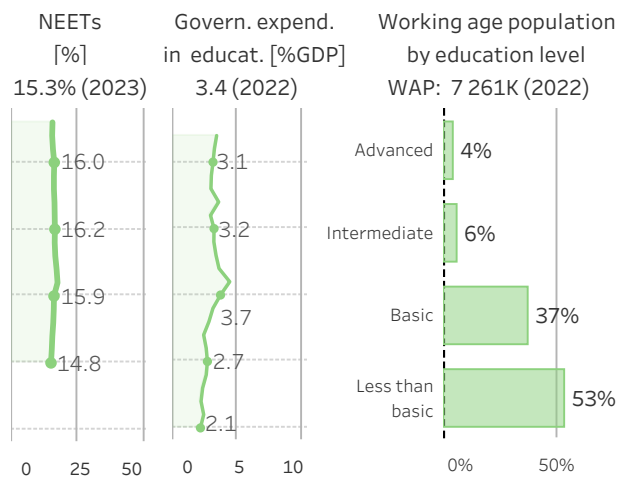
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



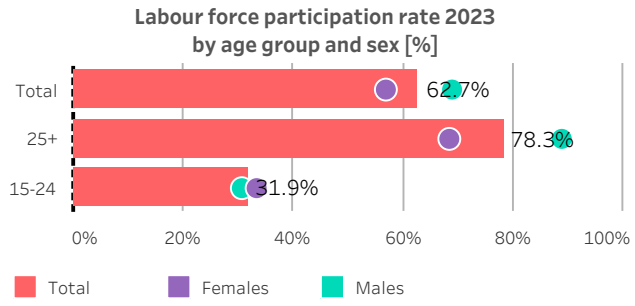
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

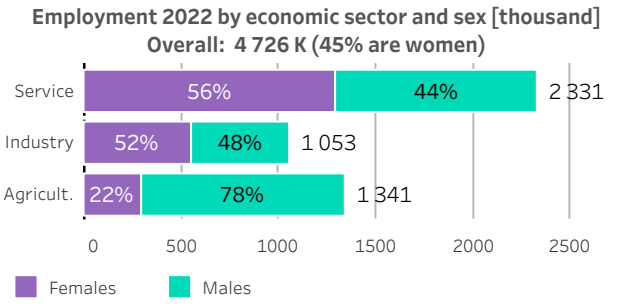


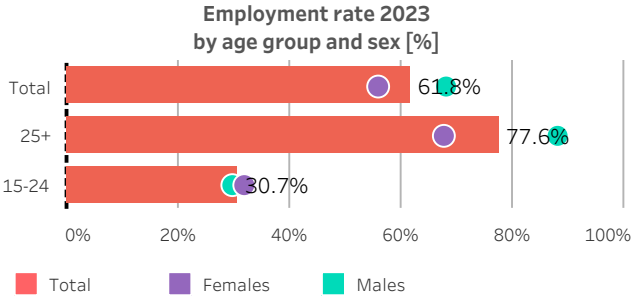
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

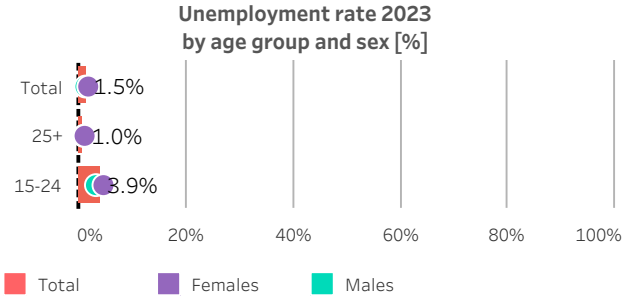


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





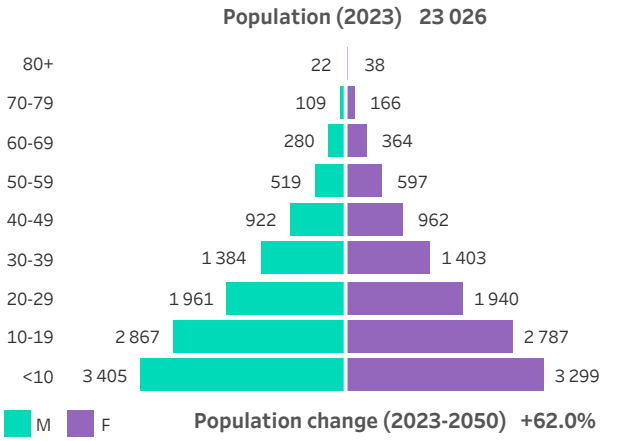




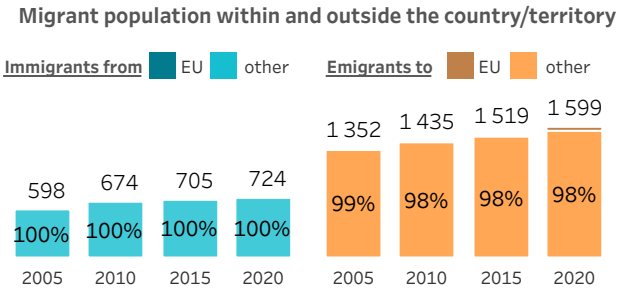
BURKINA FASO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

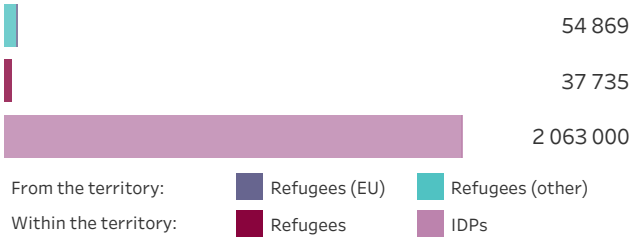
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



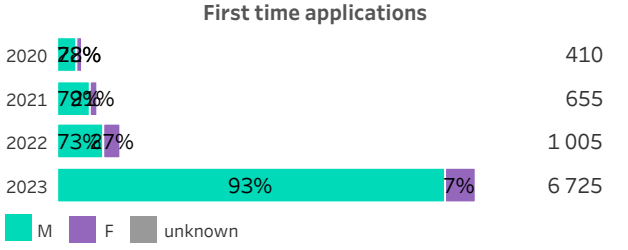
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

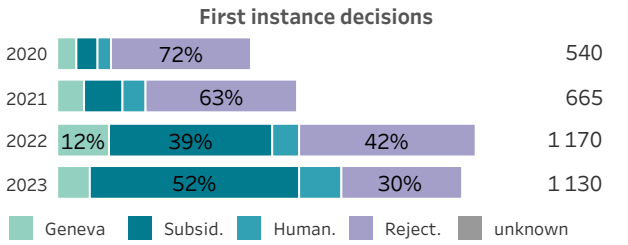


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

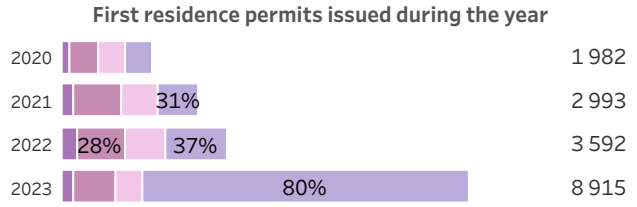


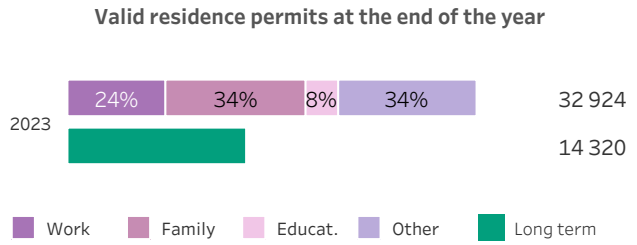
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



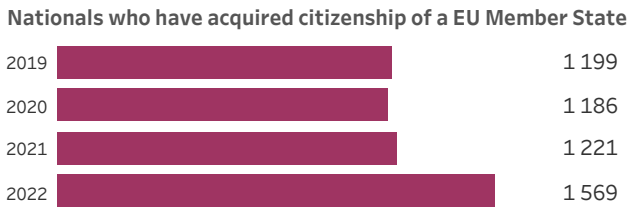


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



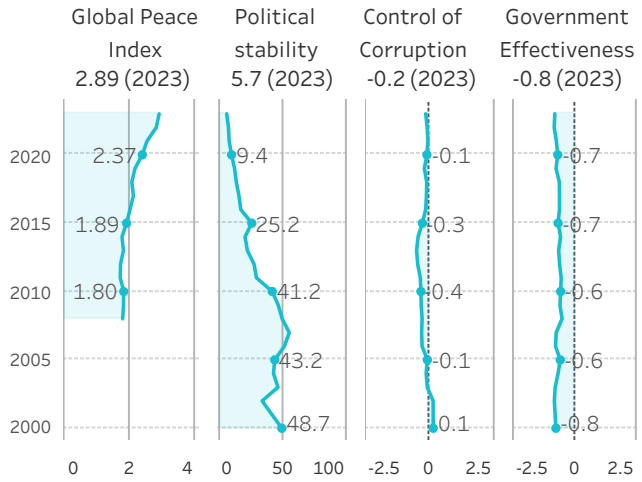


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

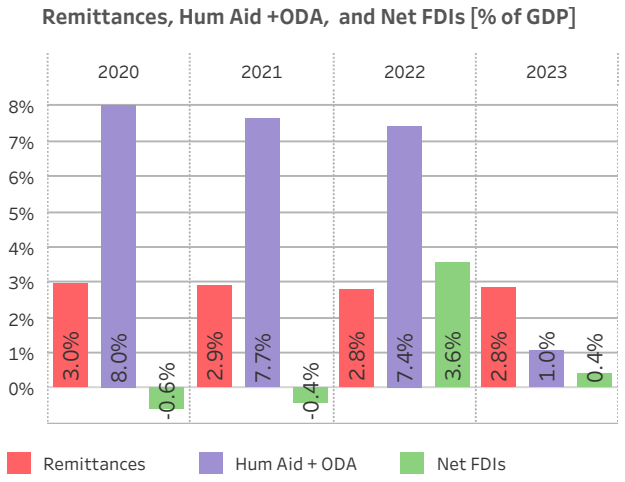


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

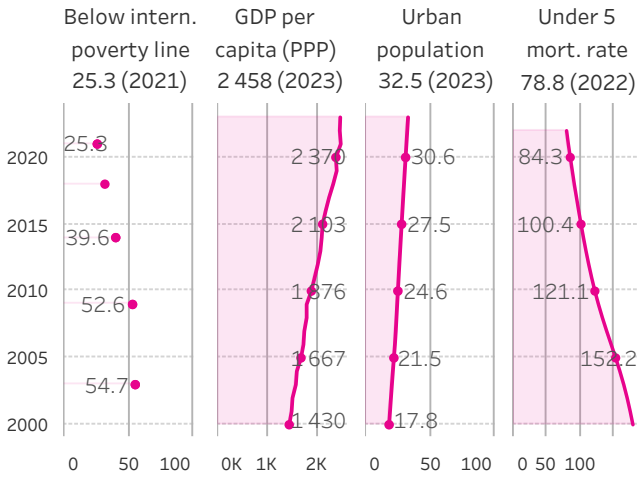
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



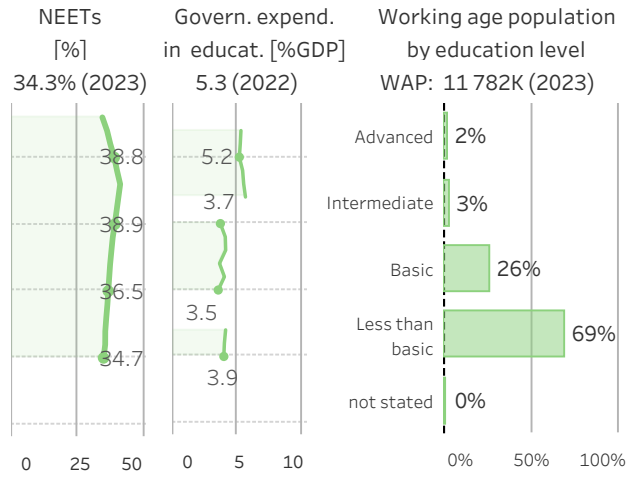
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



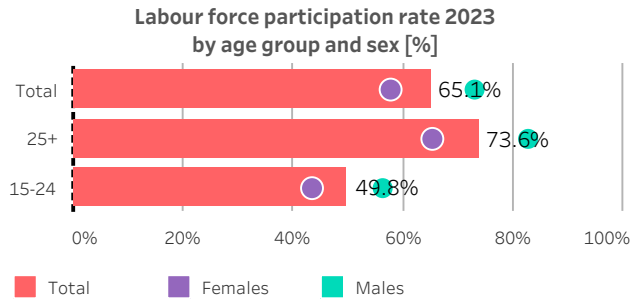
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

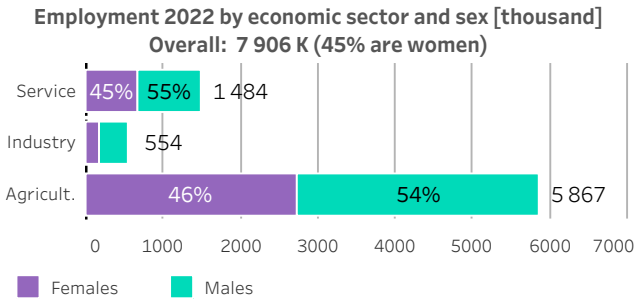


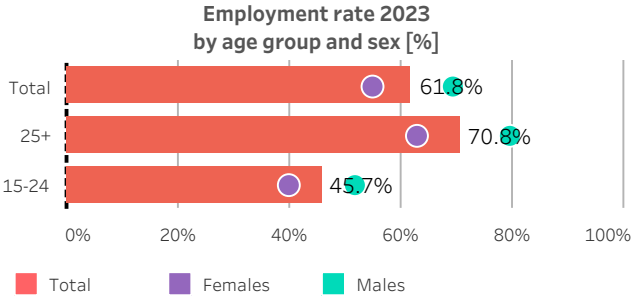
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

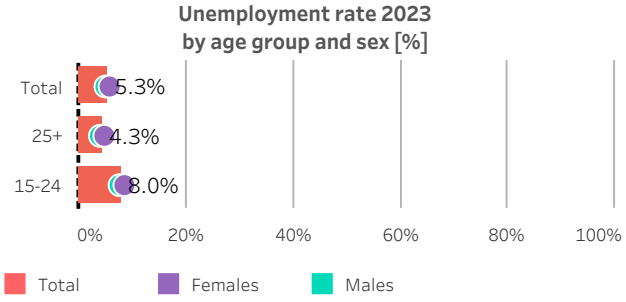


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

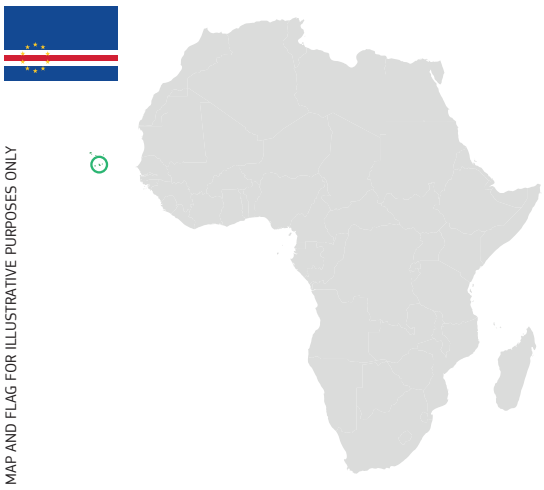




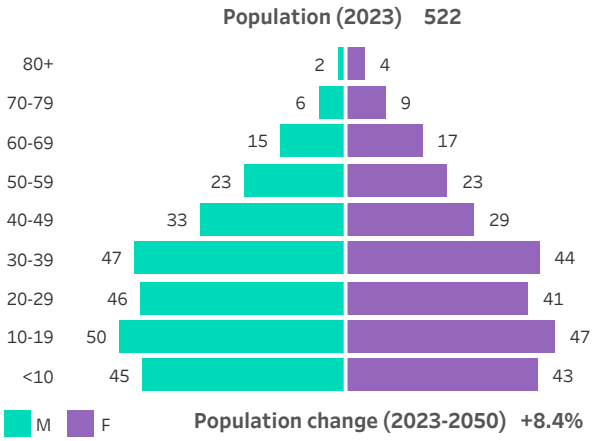




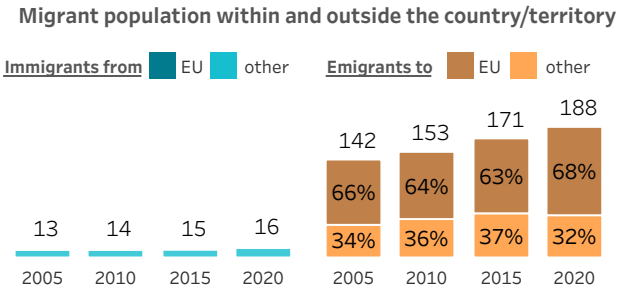
CAPE VERDE



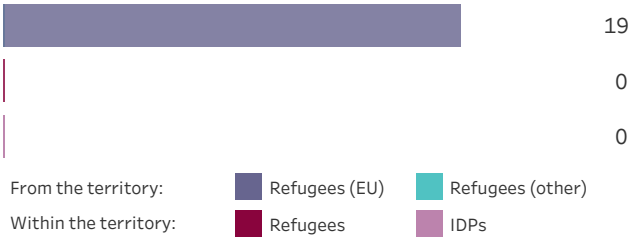
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



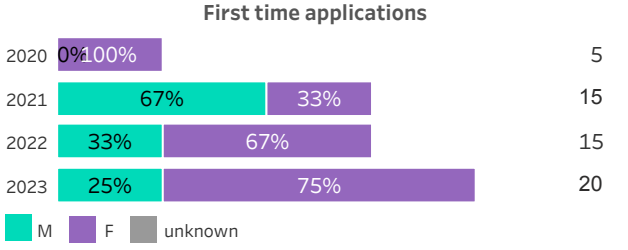
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

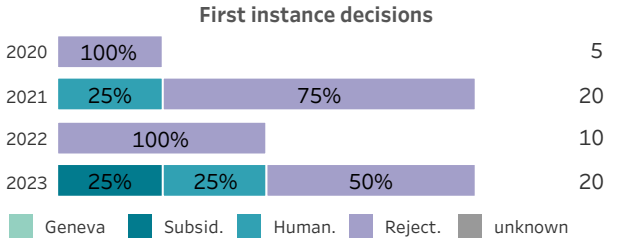


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

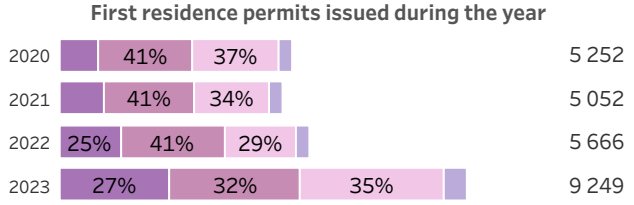


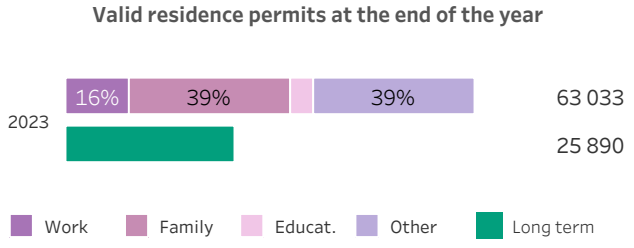
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



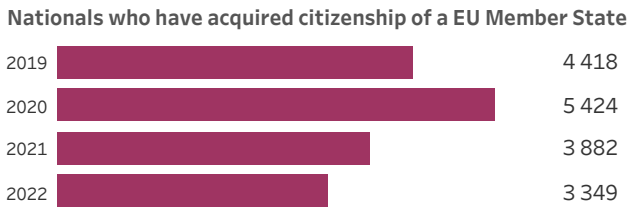


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

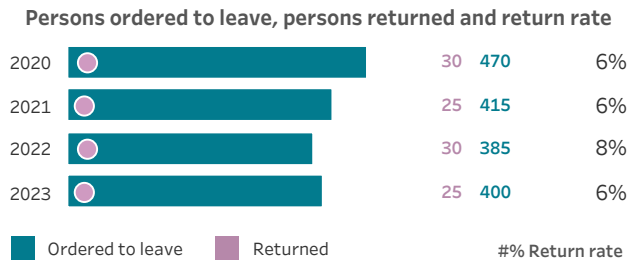




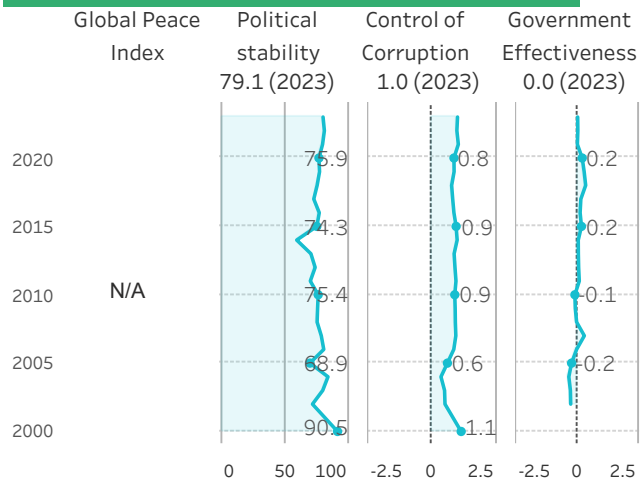
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

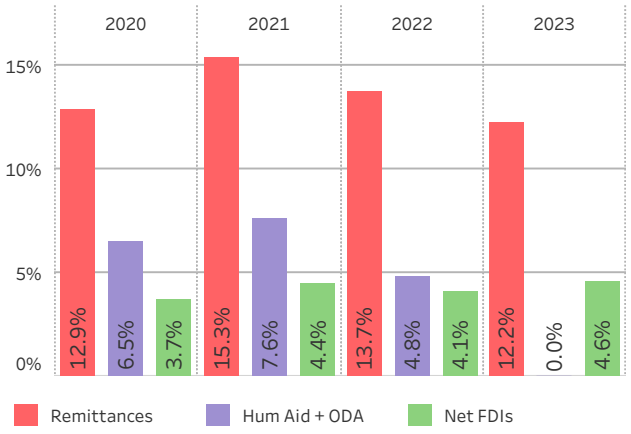


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

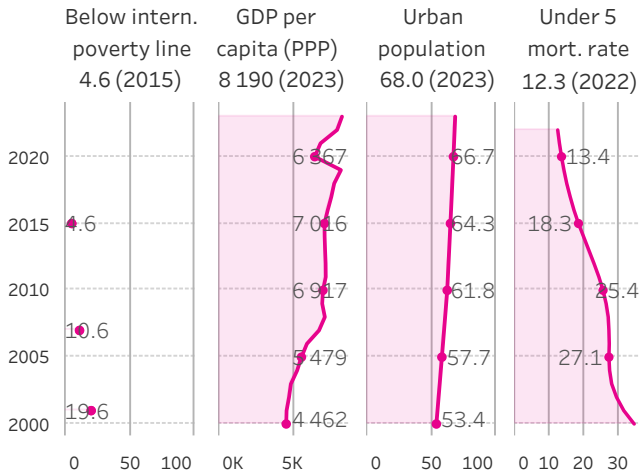


FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

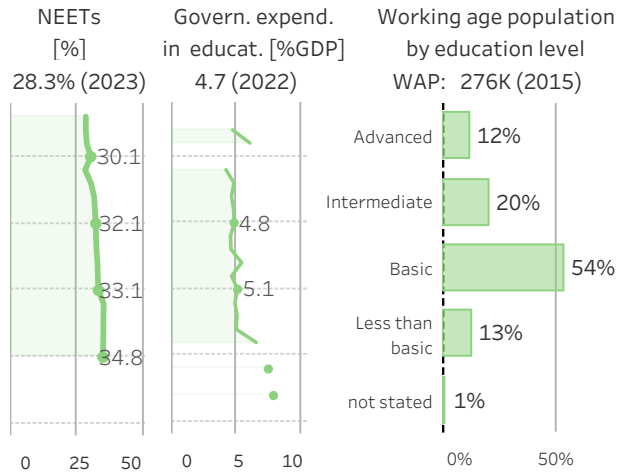
Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

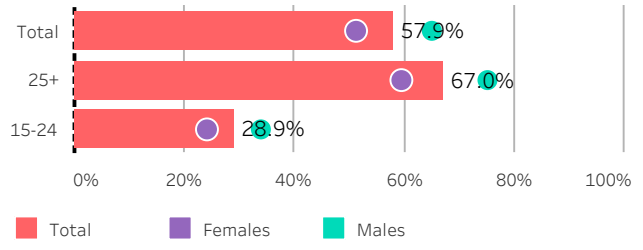


EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

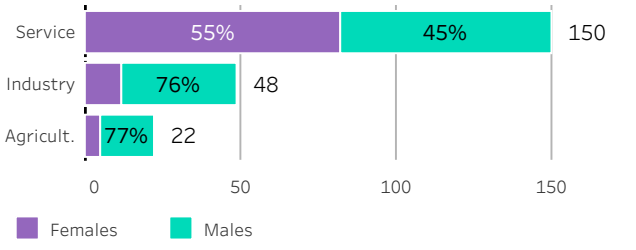


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

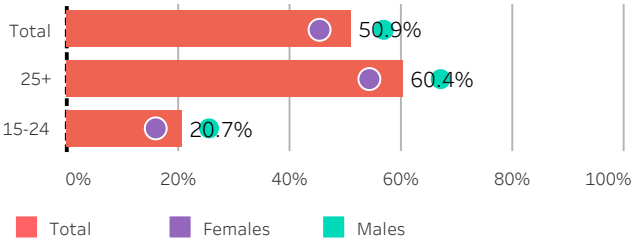
Labour force participation rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



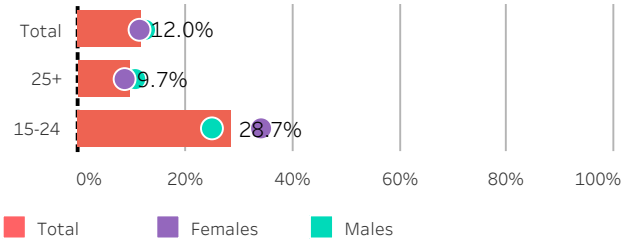
Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]
Overall: 221 K (45% are women)



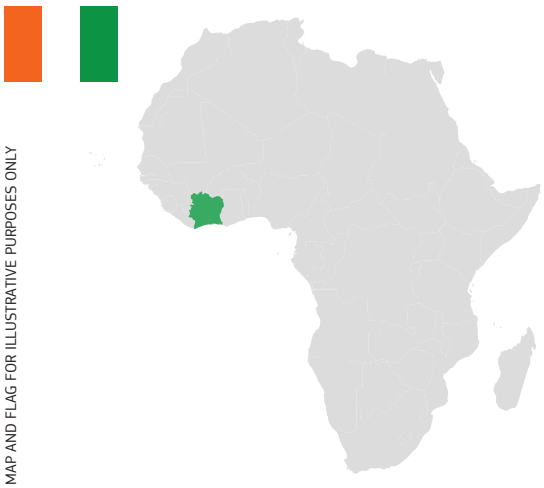
Employment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



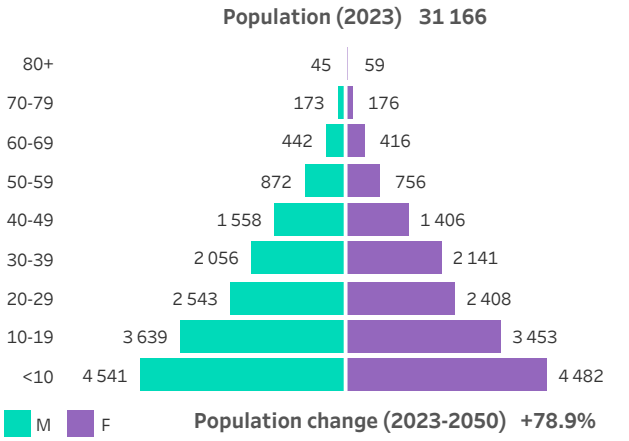
Unemployment rate 2023 by age group and sex [%]



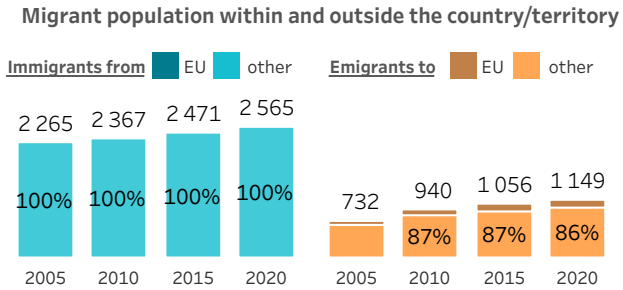
CÔTE D'IVOIRE



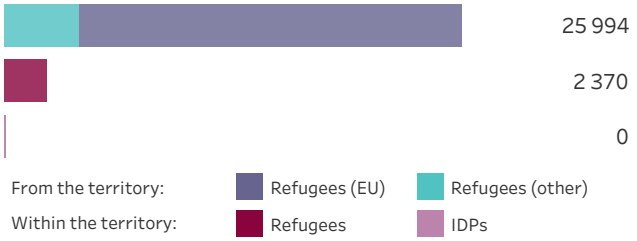
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



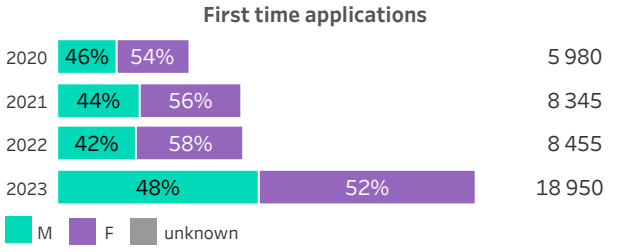
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

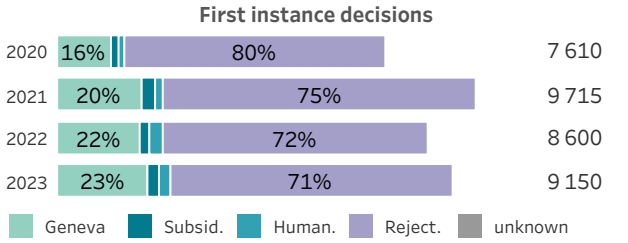


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

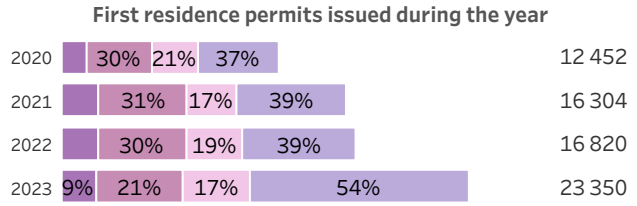


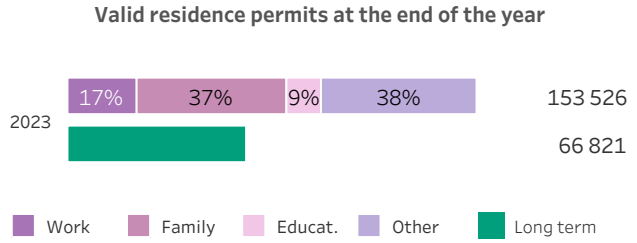
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



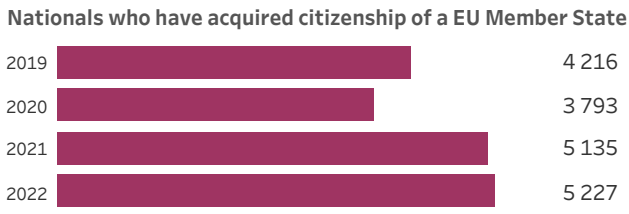


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

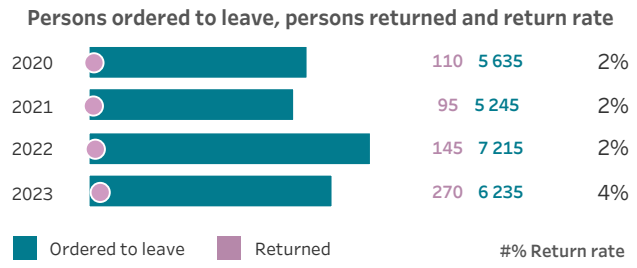




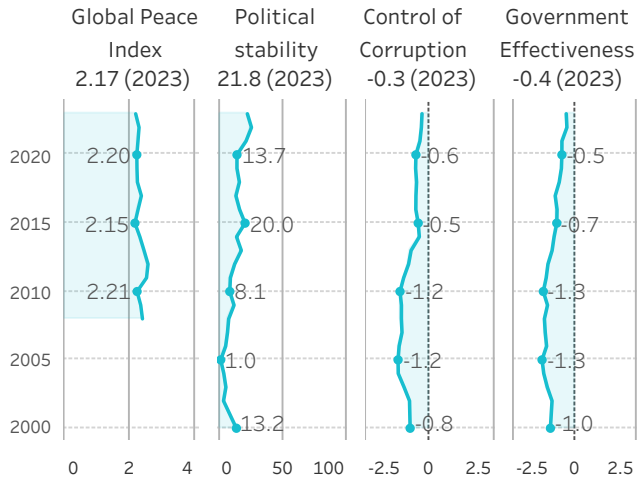
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



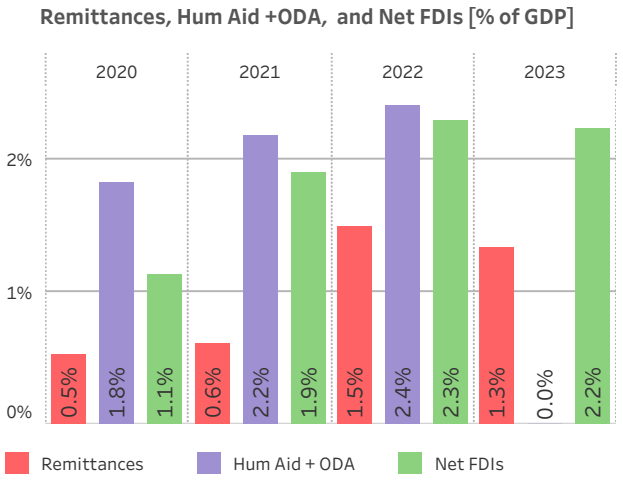
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



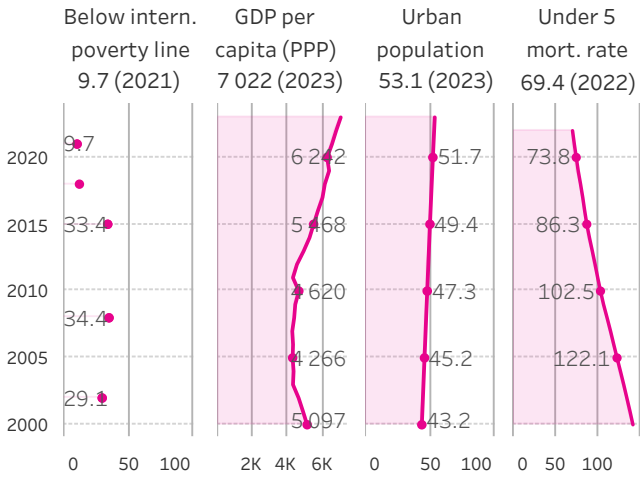
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



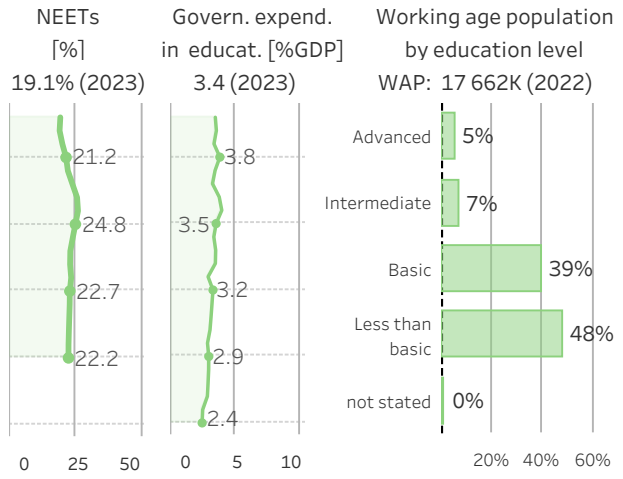
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



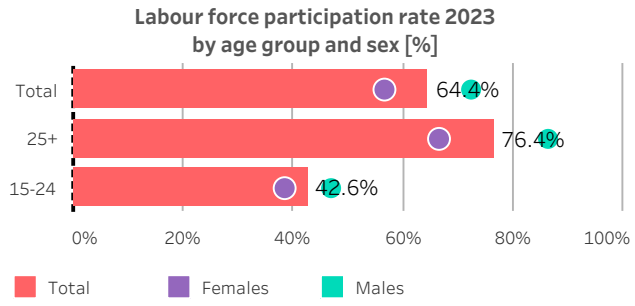
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

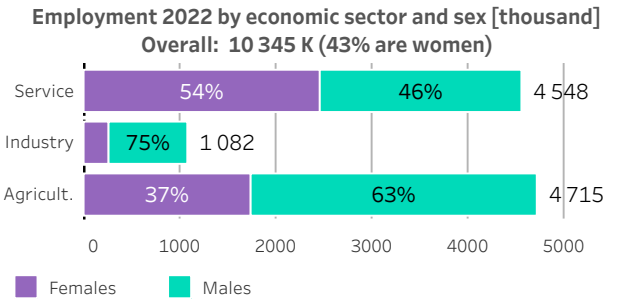


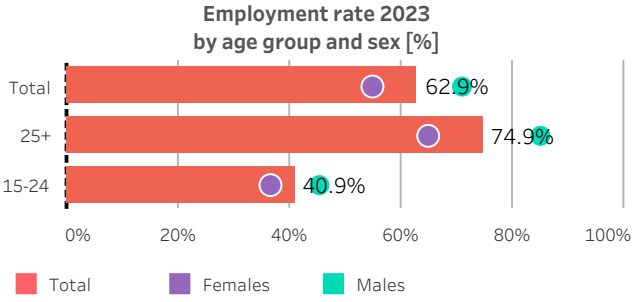
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

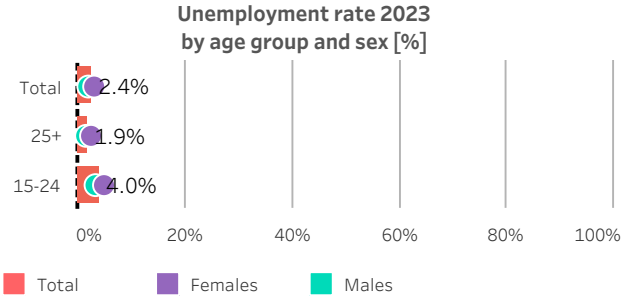


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





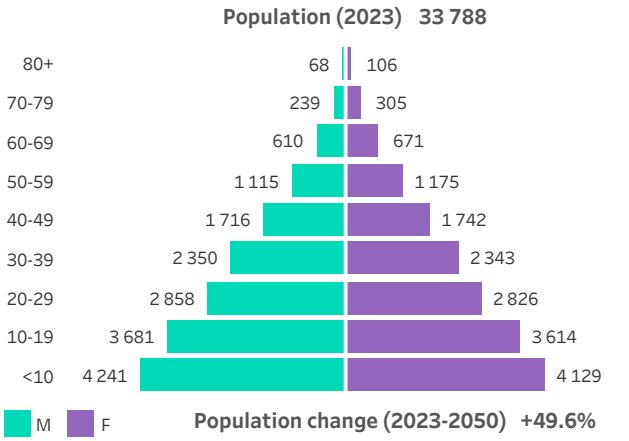




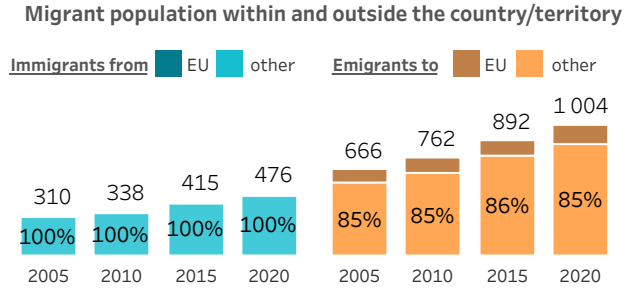
GHANA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

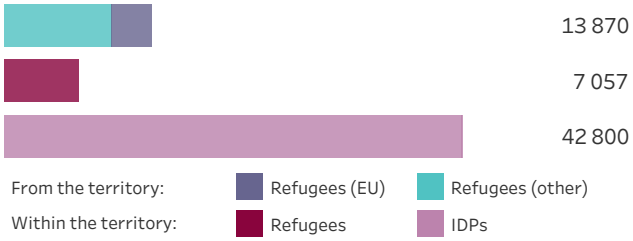
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



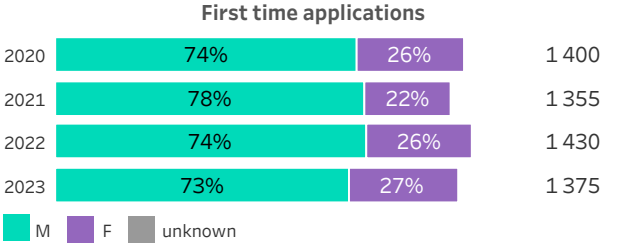
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

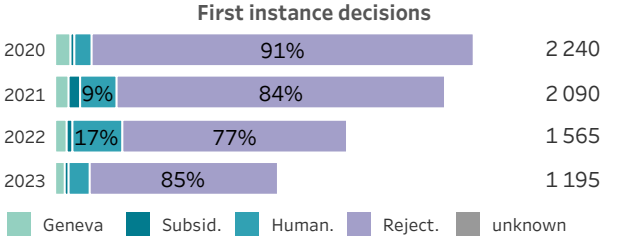


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

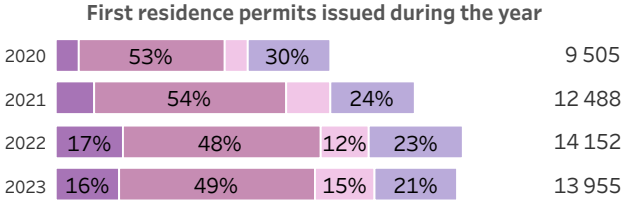


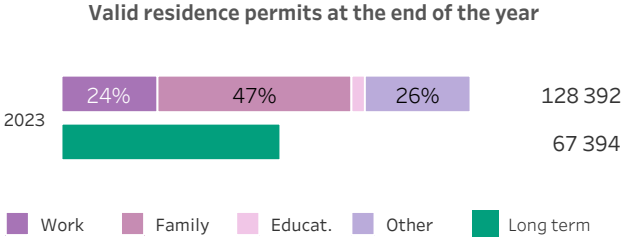
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



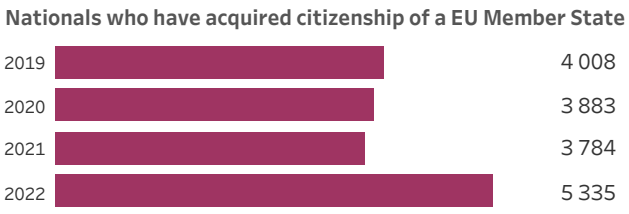


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



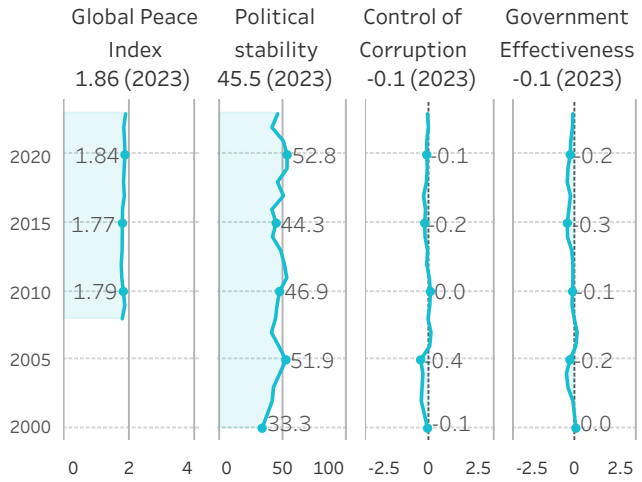


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

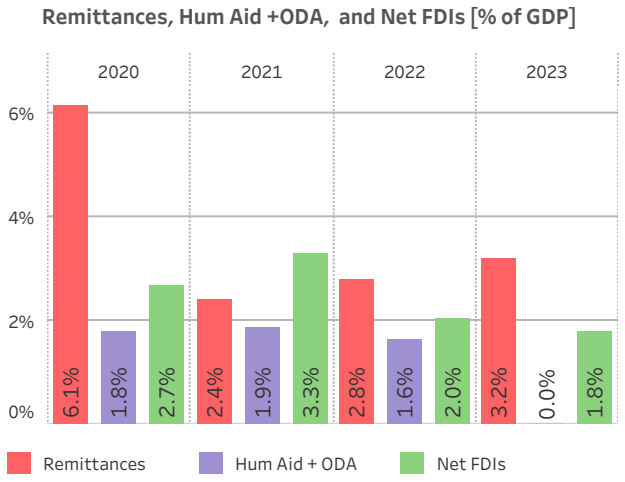


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

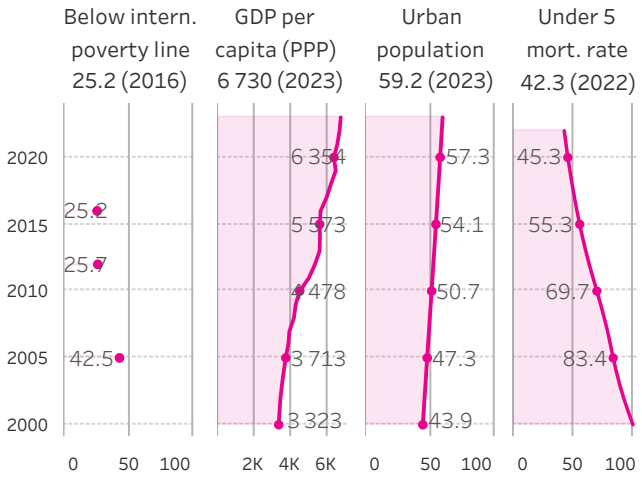
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



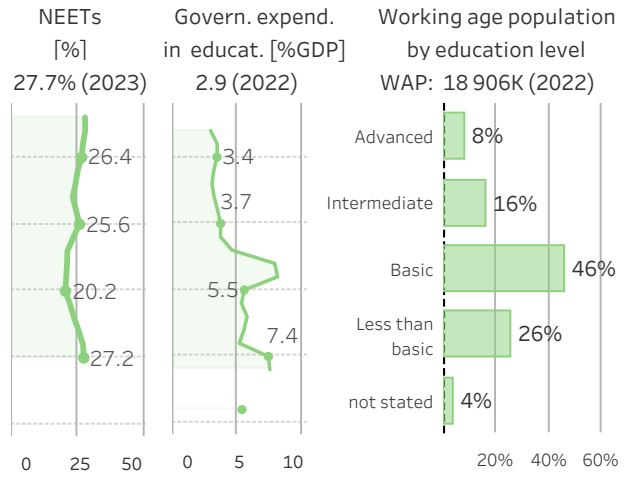
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



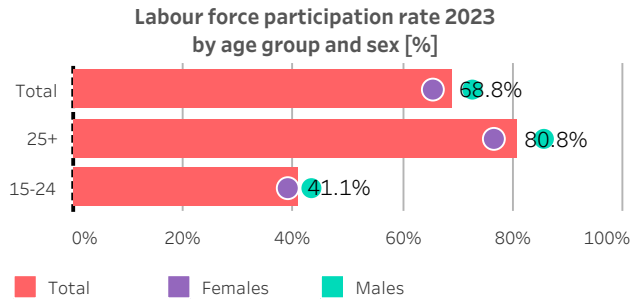
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

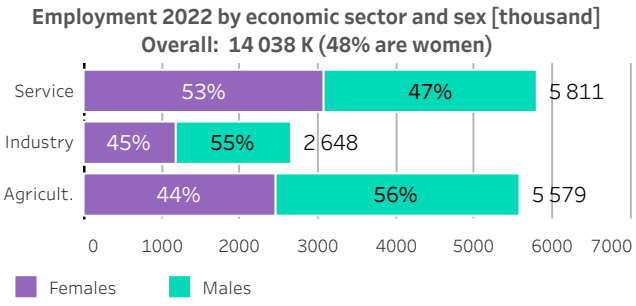


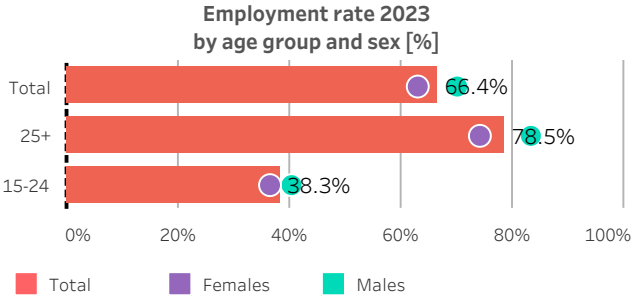
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

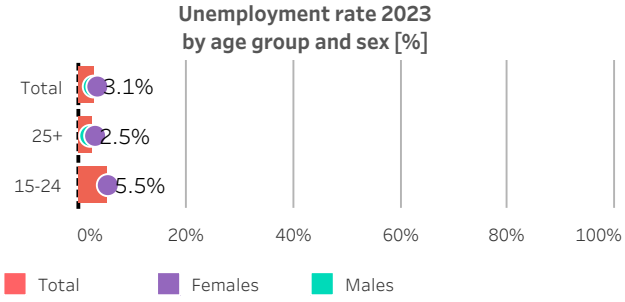


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

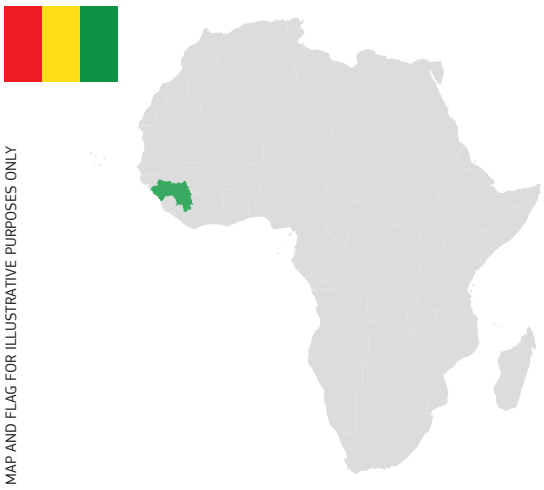




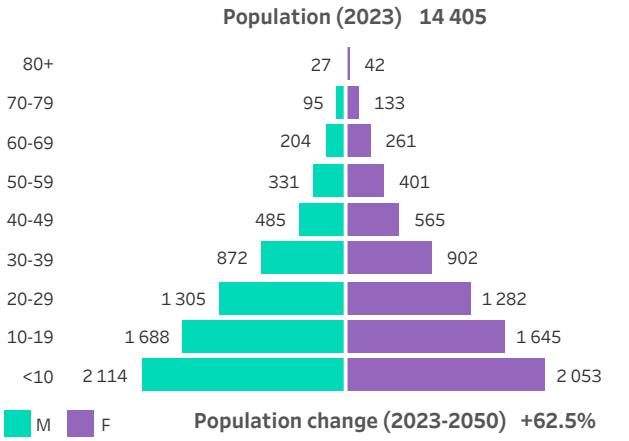




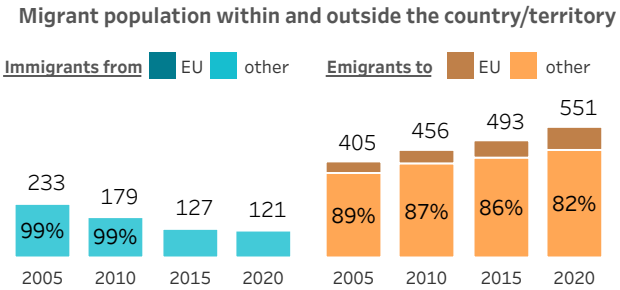
GUINEA



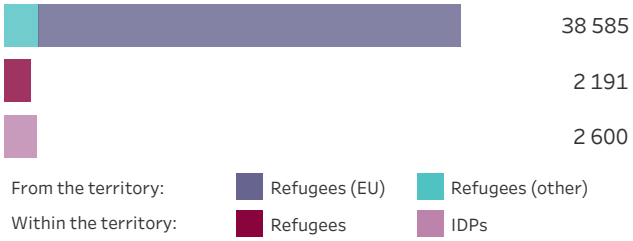
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



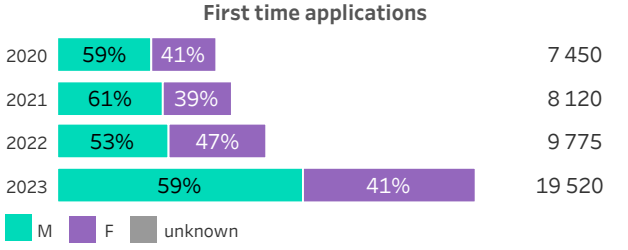
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

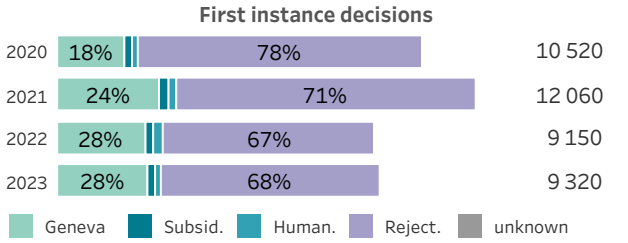


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

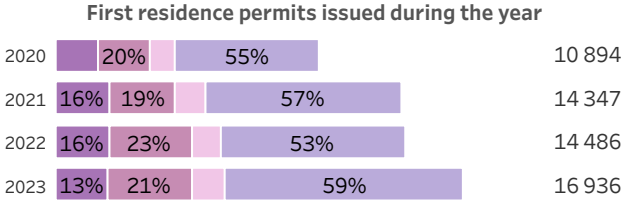


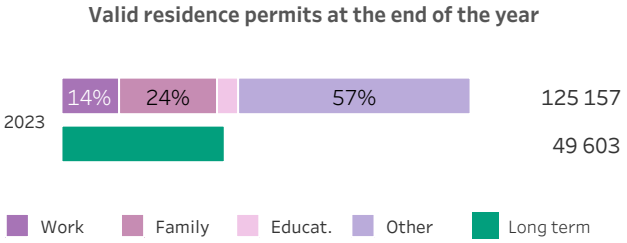
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



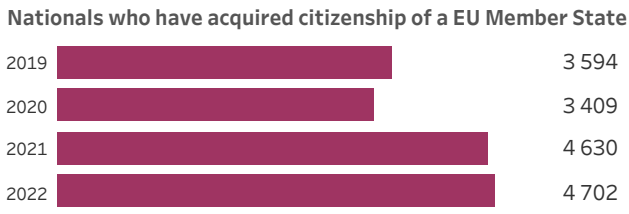


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



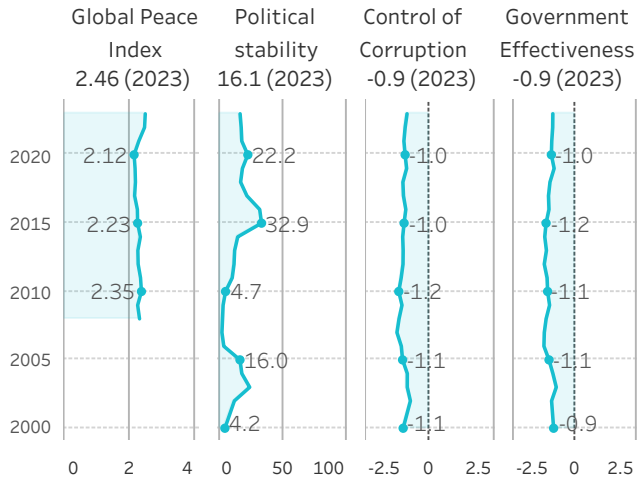


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

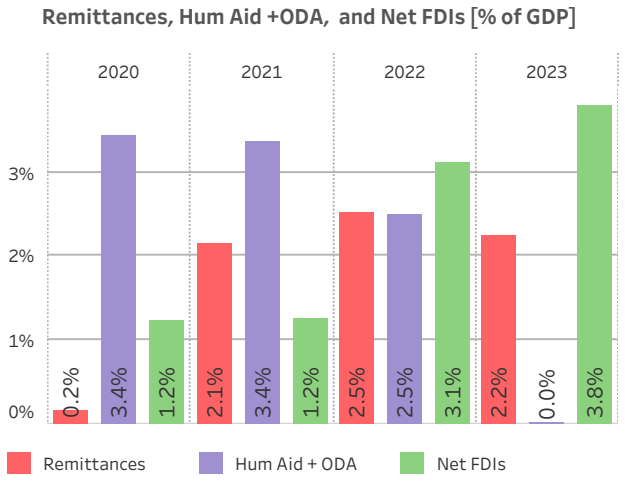


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

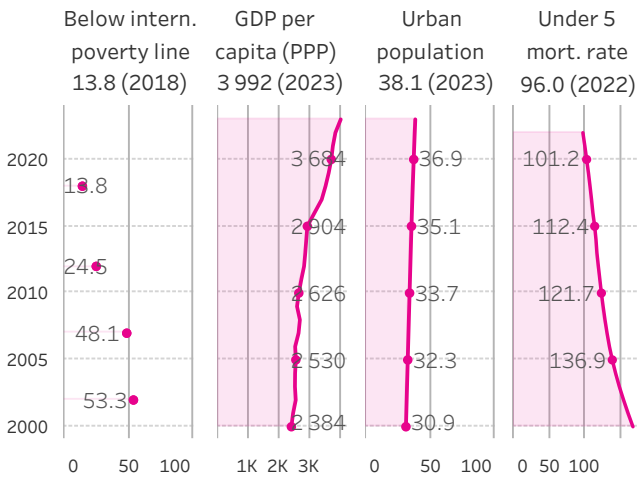
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



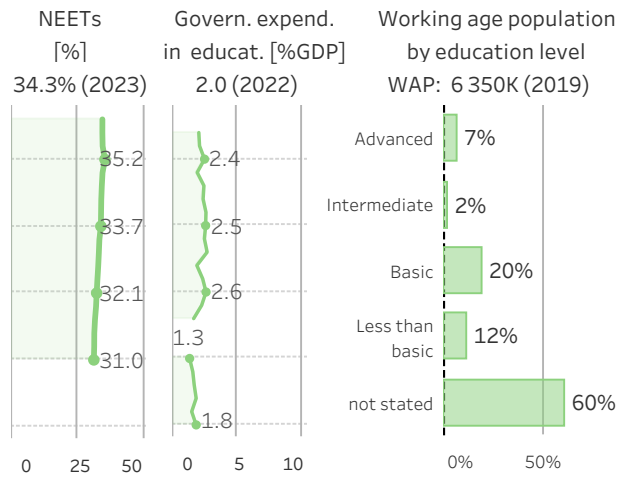
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



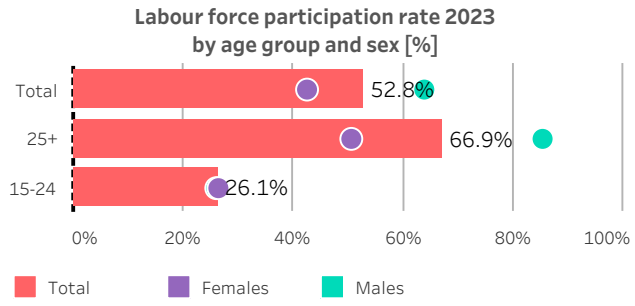
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

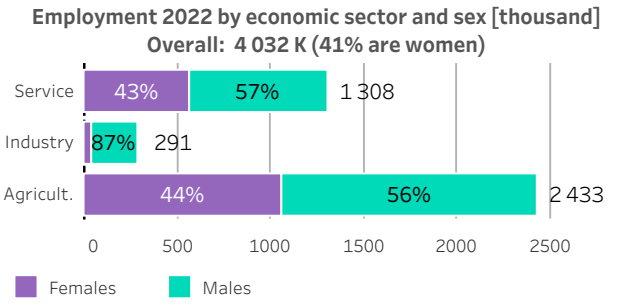


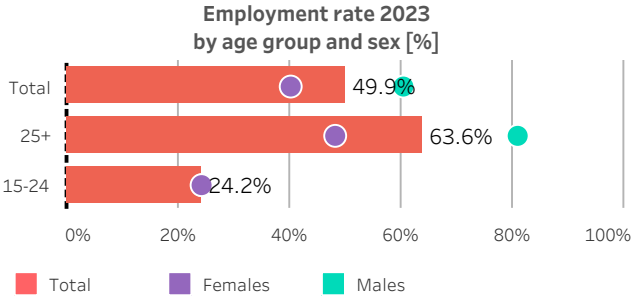
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

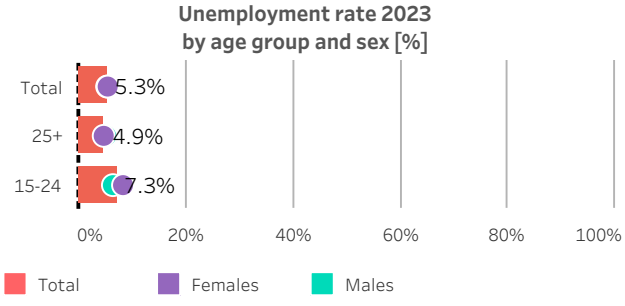


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

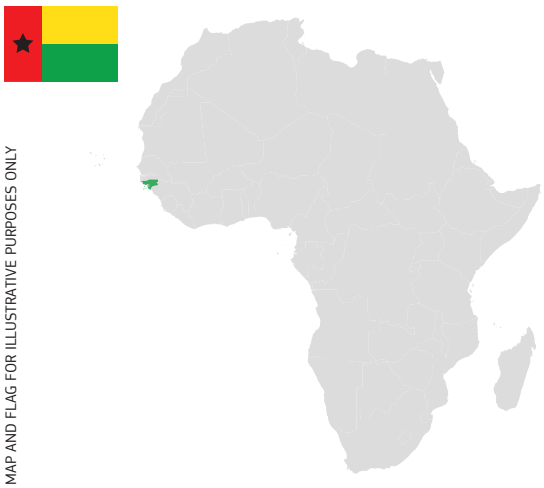




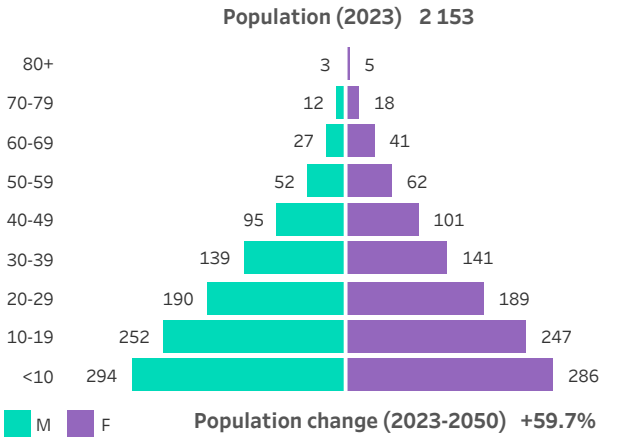




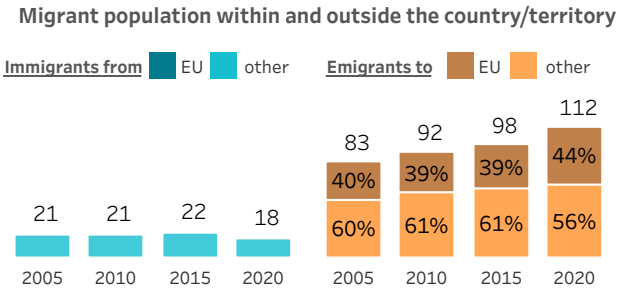
GUINEA-BISSAU



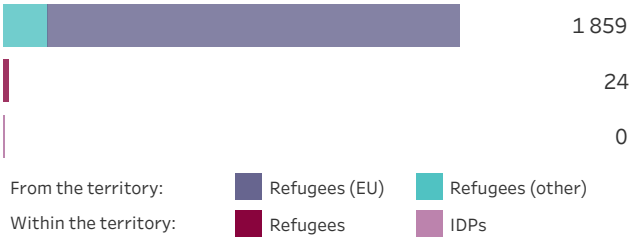
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



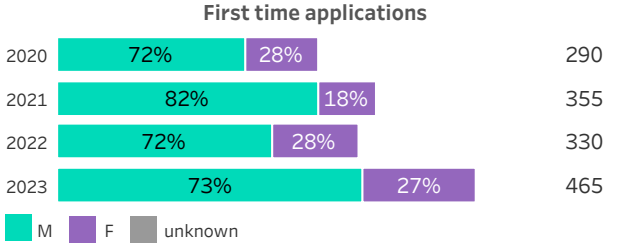
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

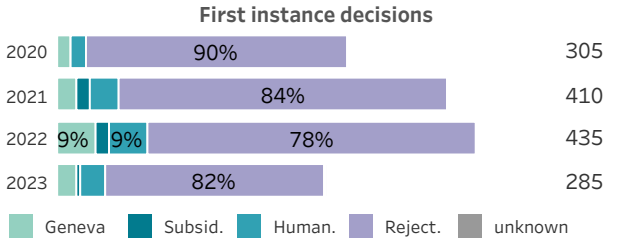


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

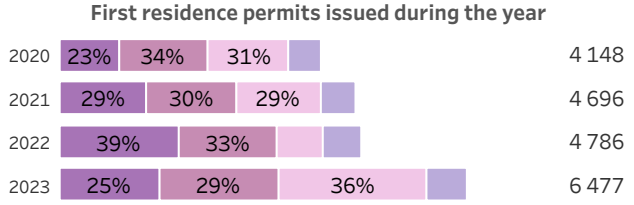


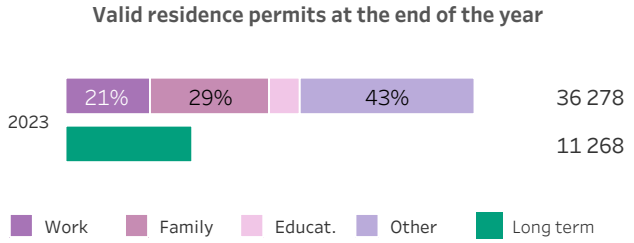
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



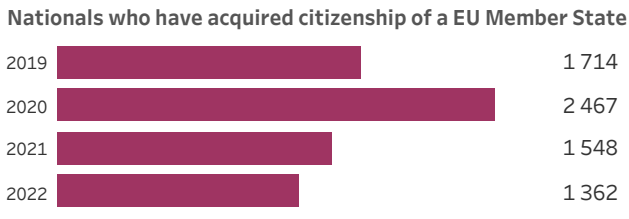


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



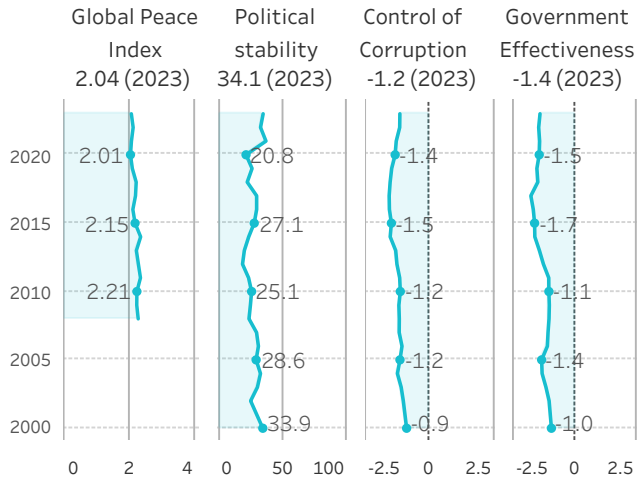


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

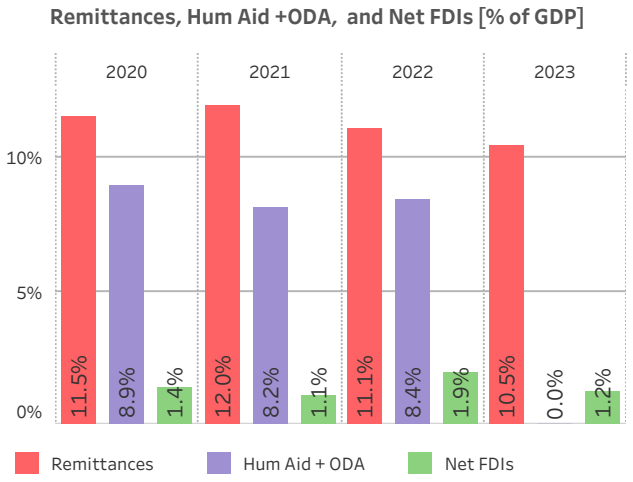


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

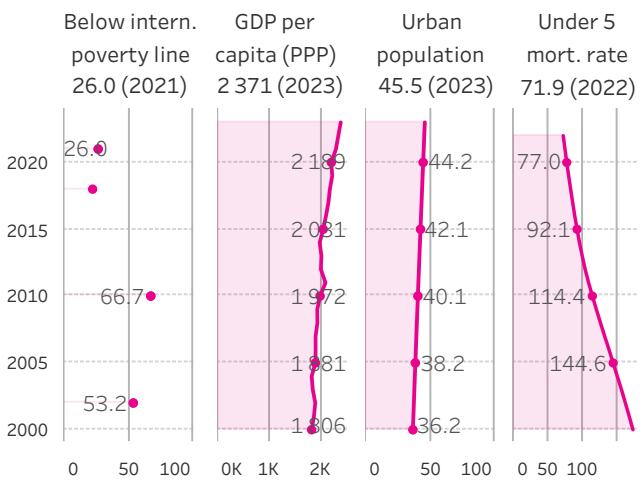
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



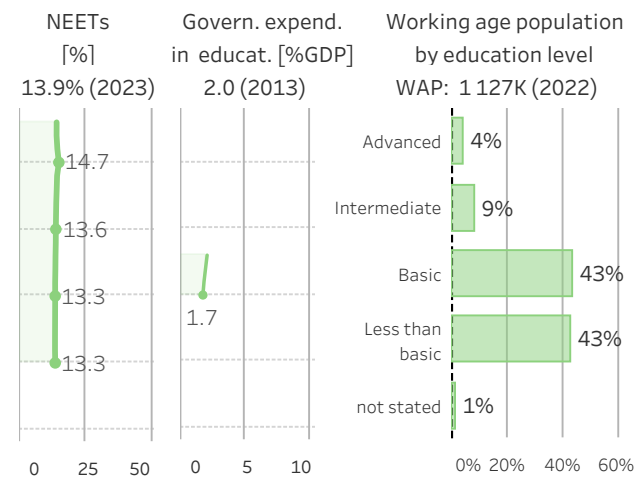
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



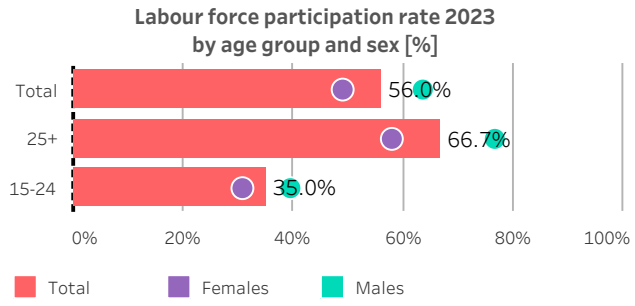
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

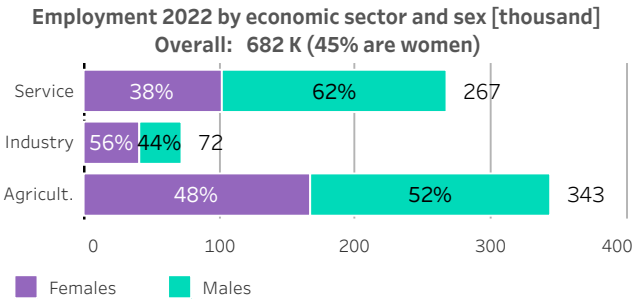


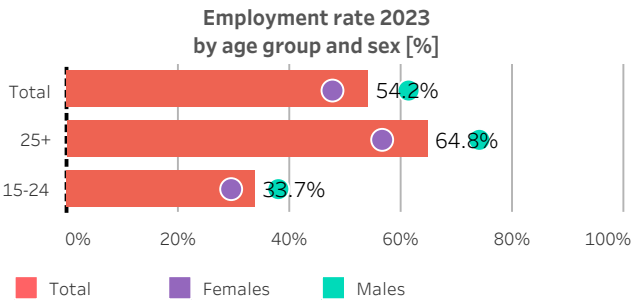
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

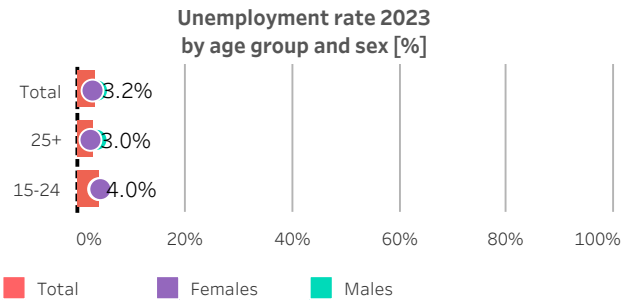


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





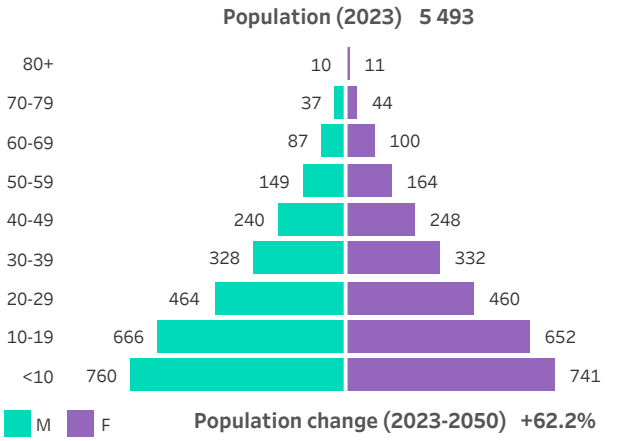




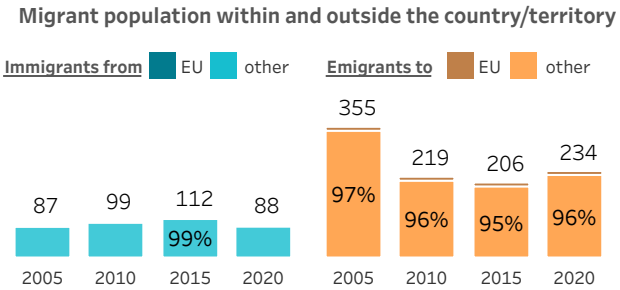
LIBERIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

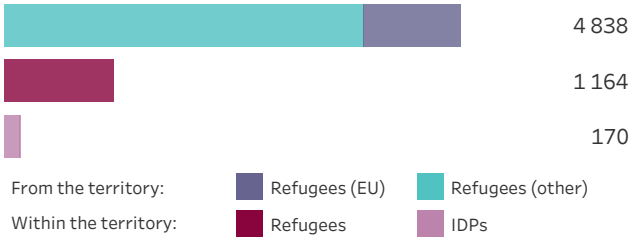
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



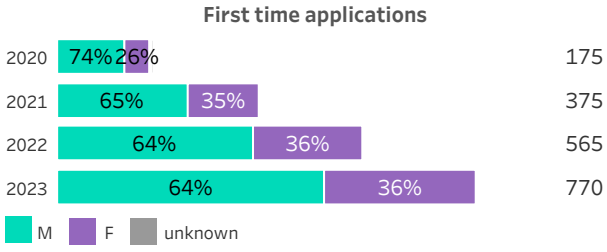
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

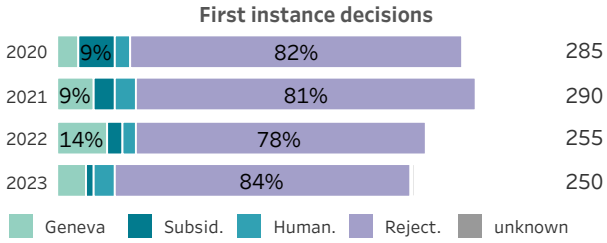


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

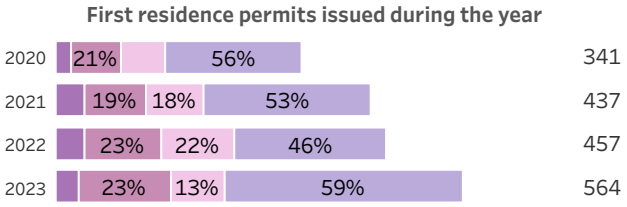


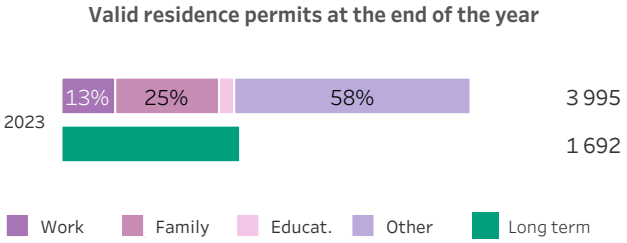
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



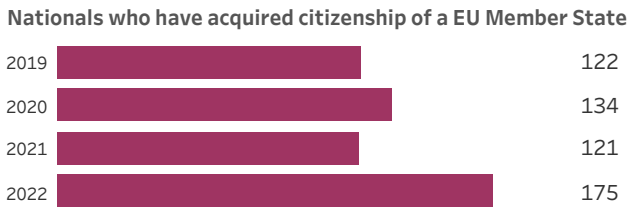


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

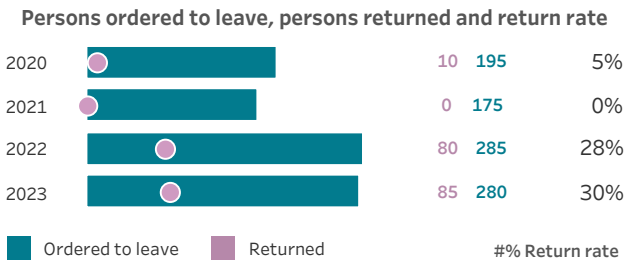




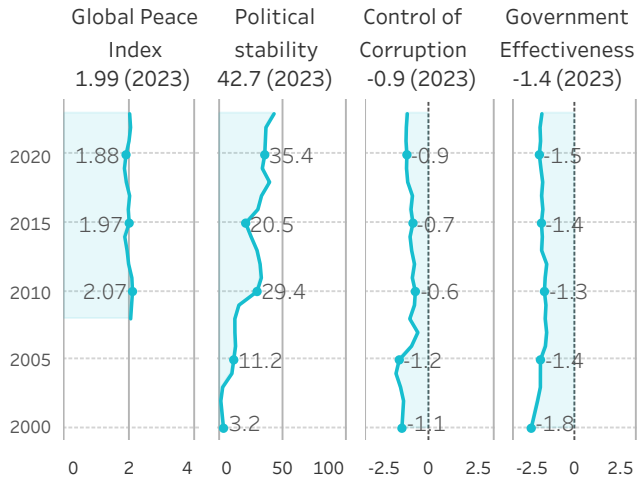
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



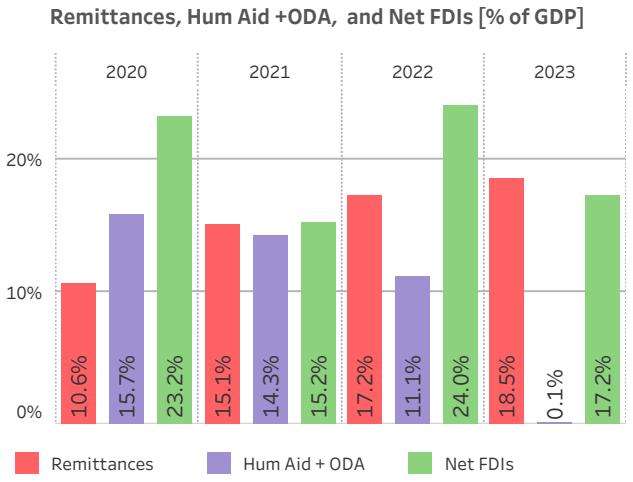
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



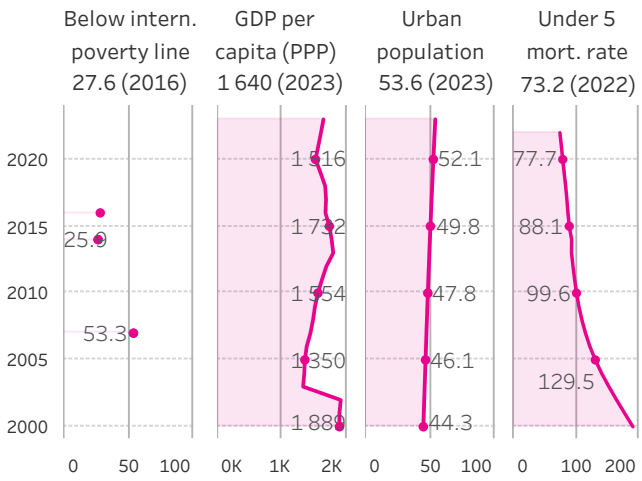
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



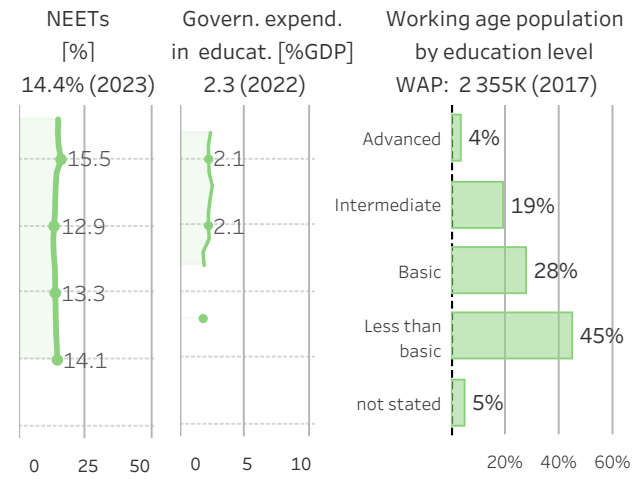
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



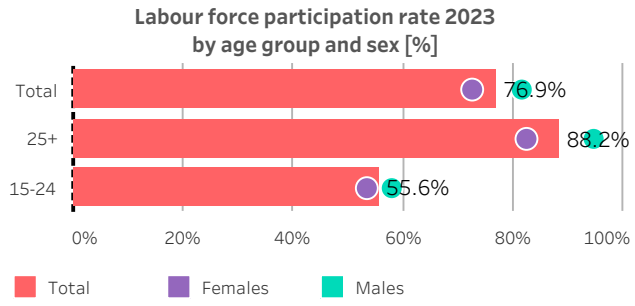
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

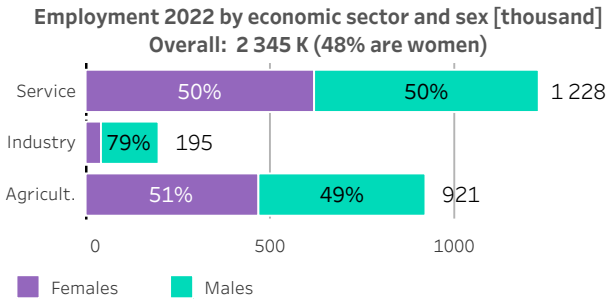


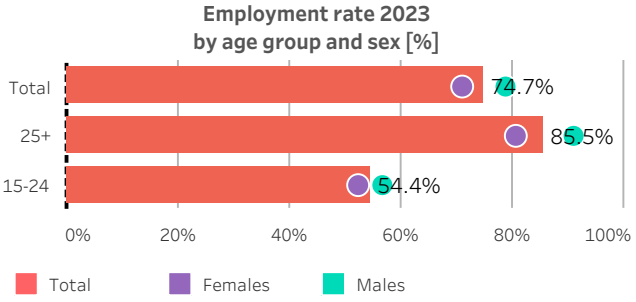
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

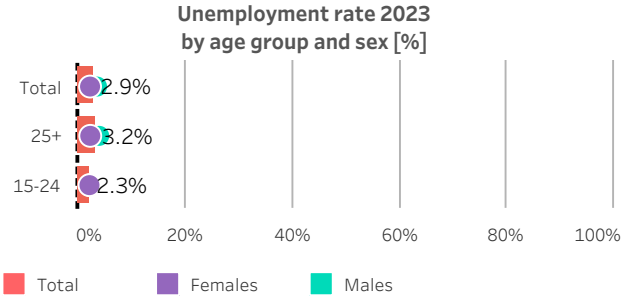


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

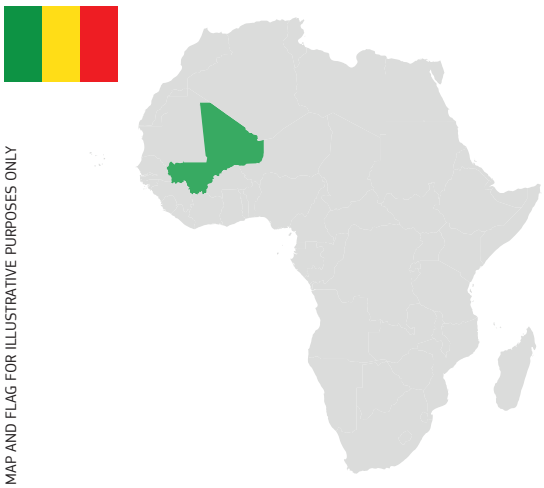






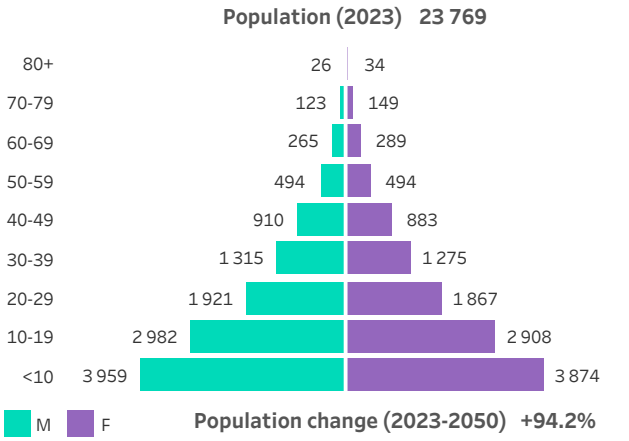


MALI

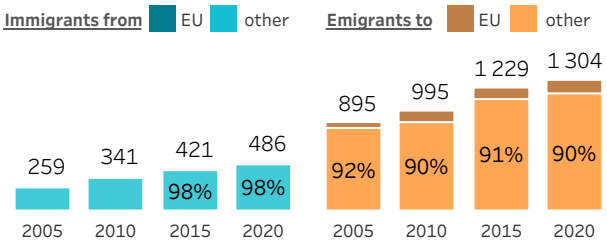


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

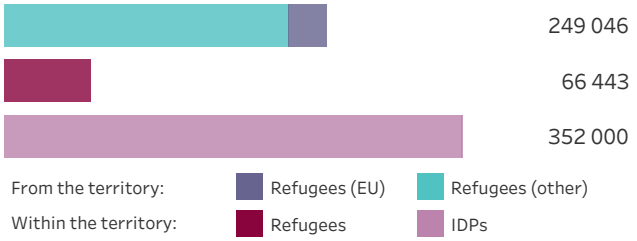
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



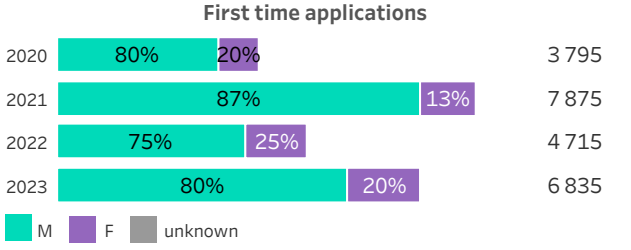
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

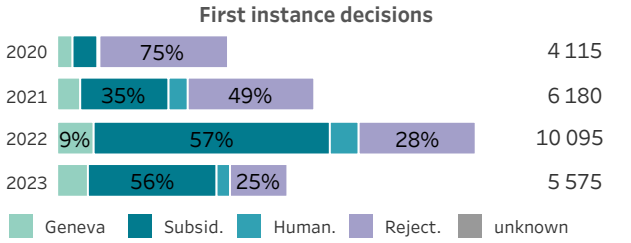


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

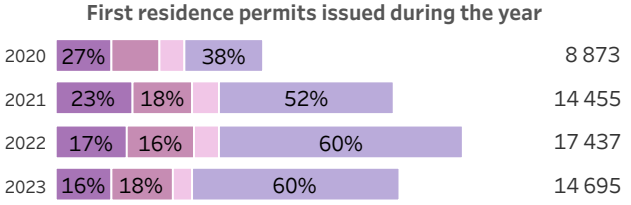


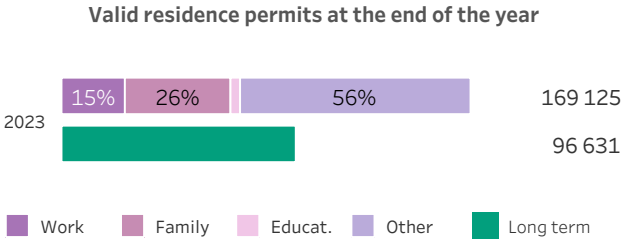
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



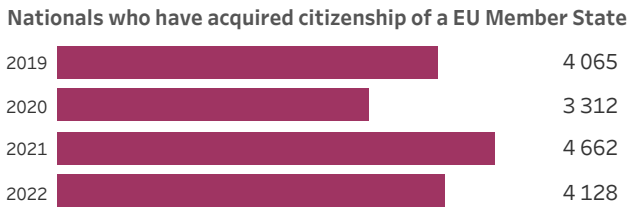


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

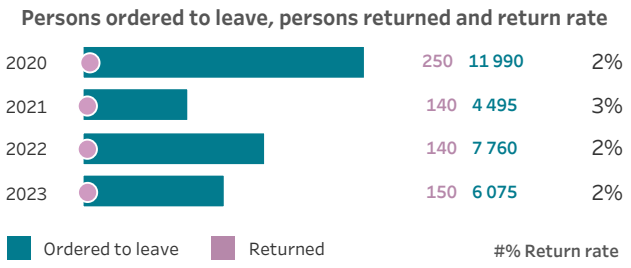




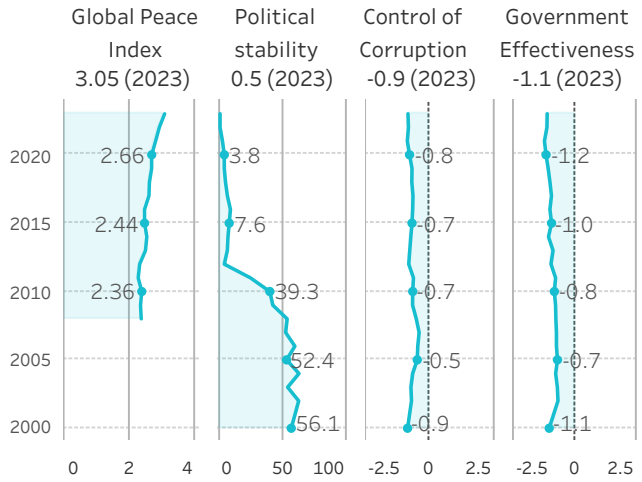
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



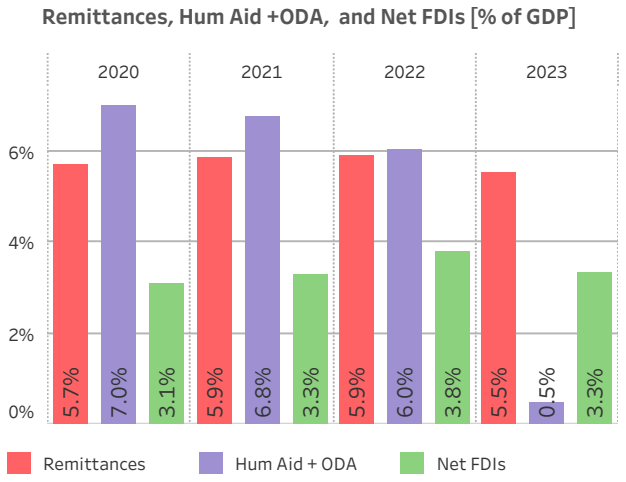
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



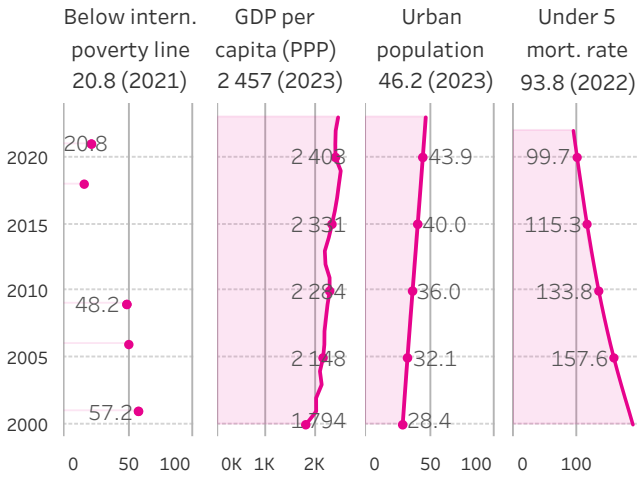
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



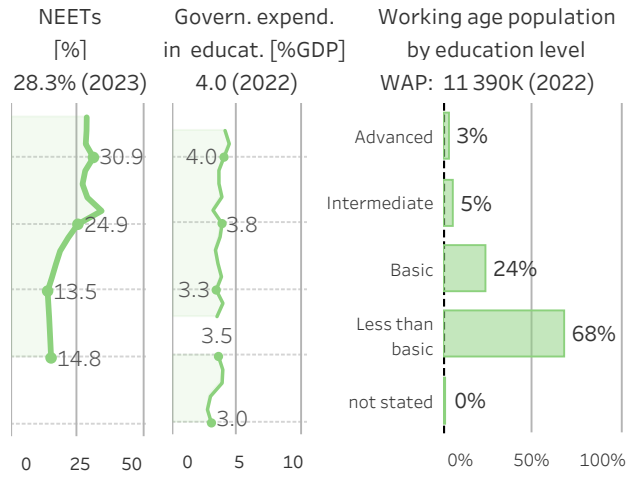
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



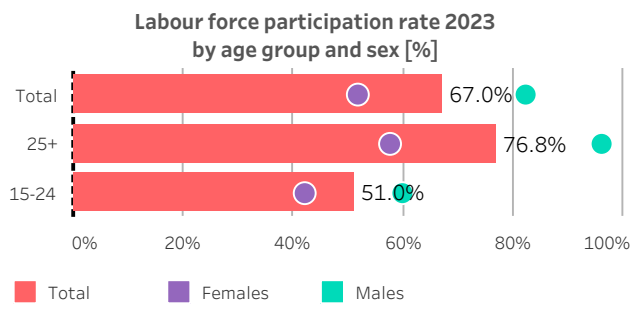
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

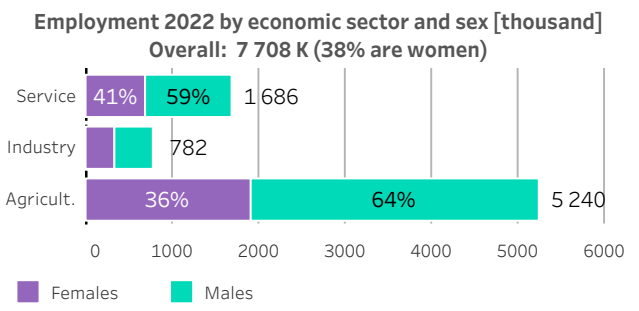


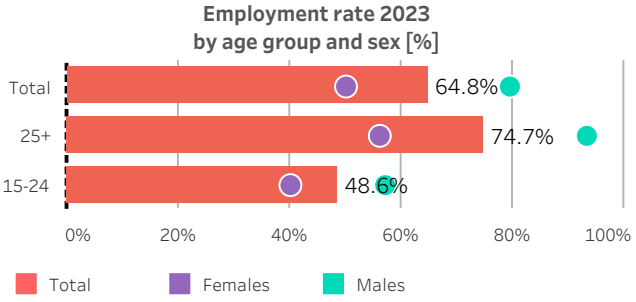
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

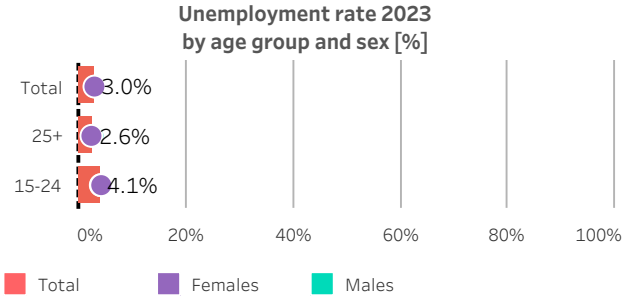


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

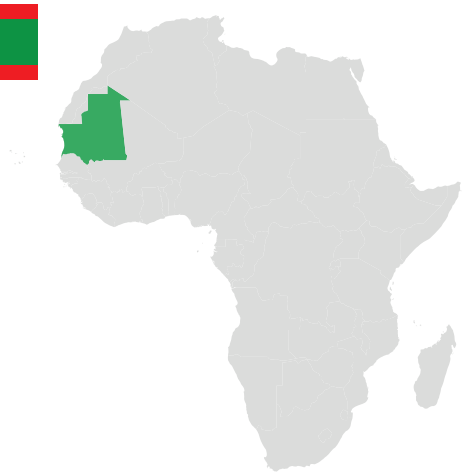






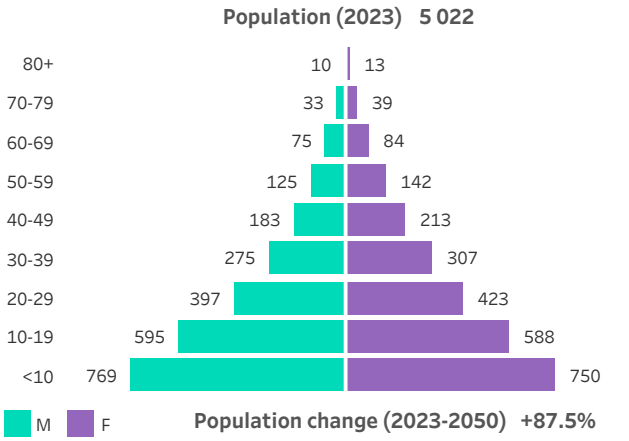


MAURITANIA



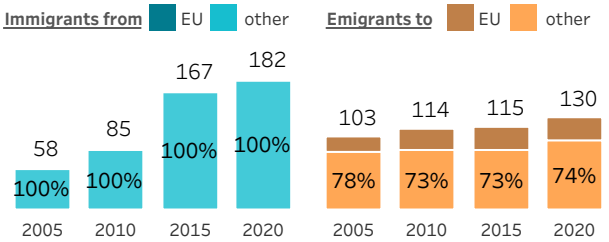
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



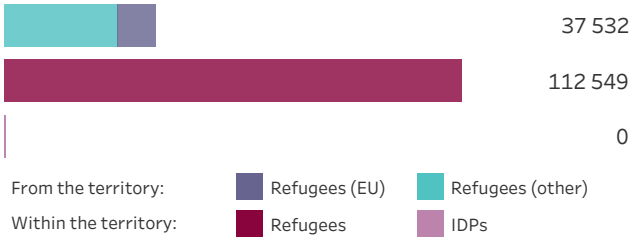
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



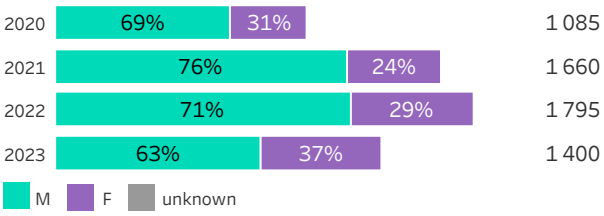
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

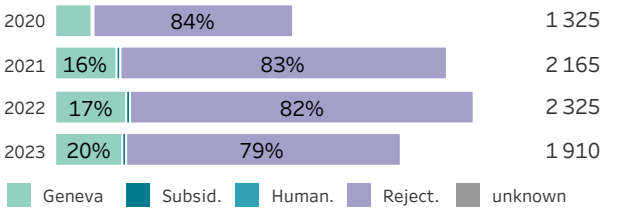


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

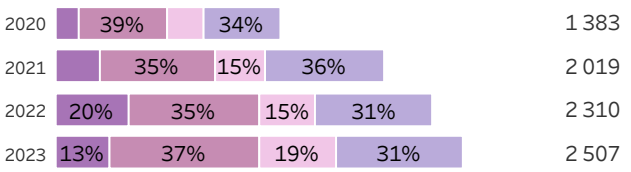


First instance decisions

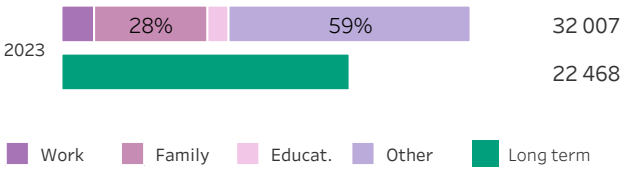


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

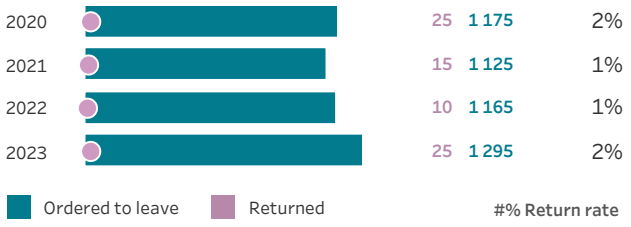


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

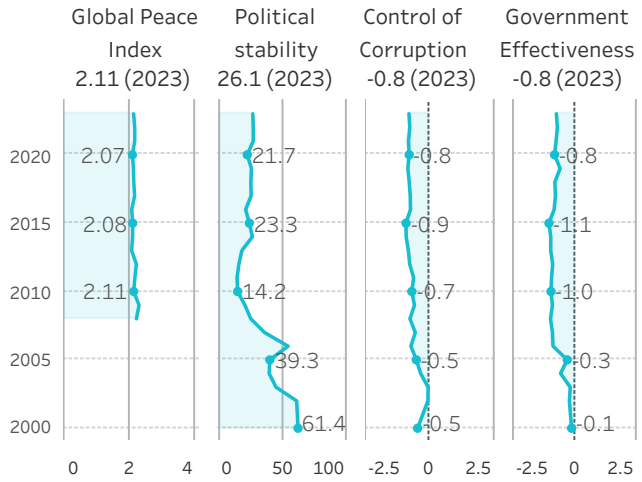
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

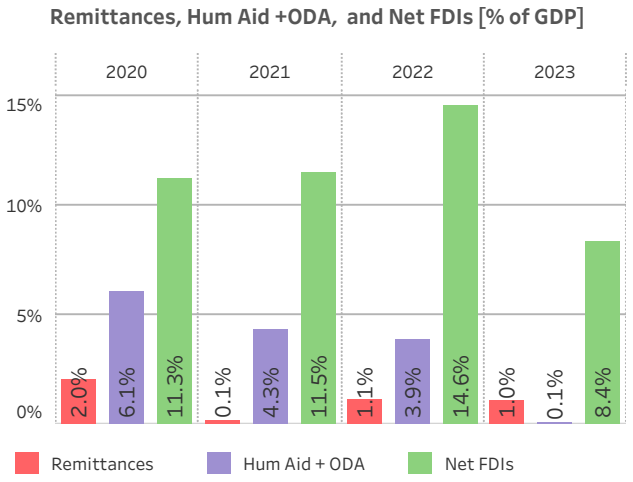
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



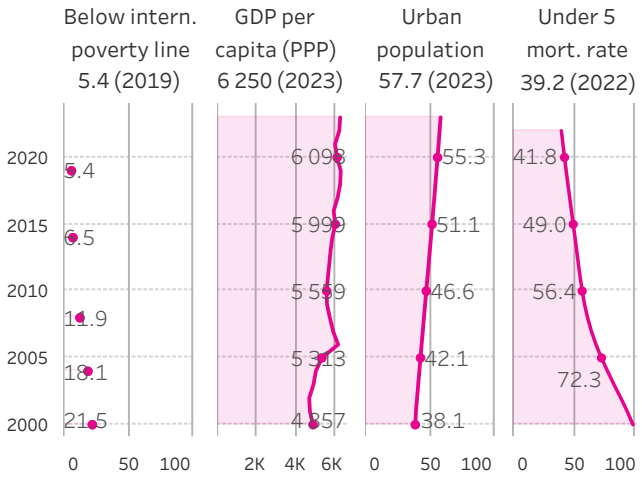
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



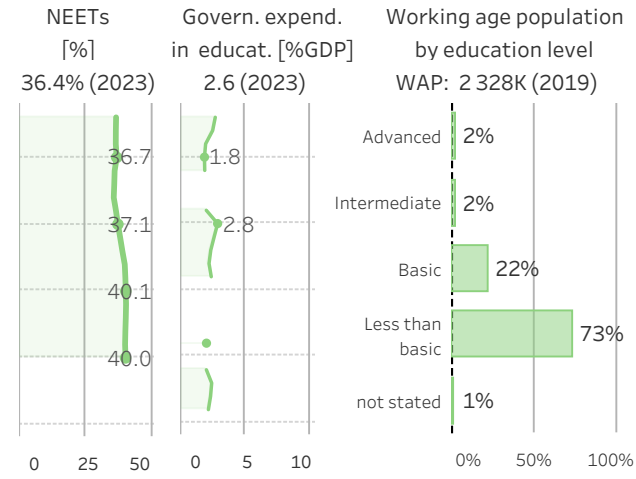
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



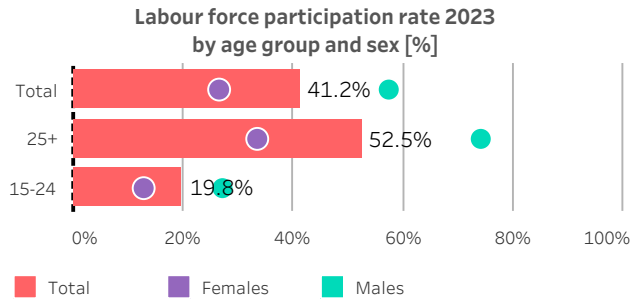
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

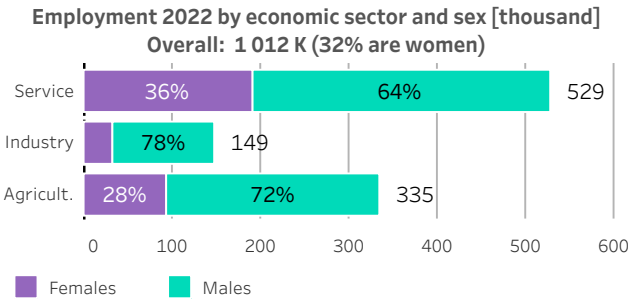


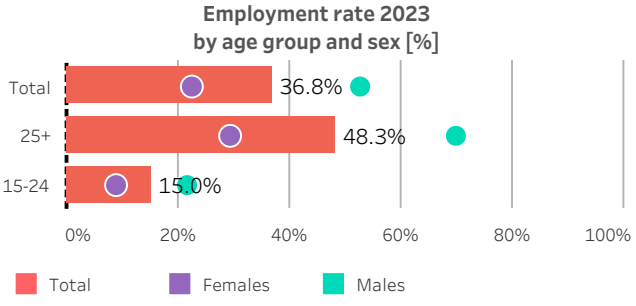
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

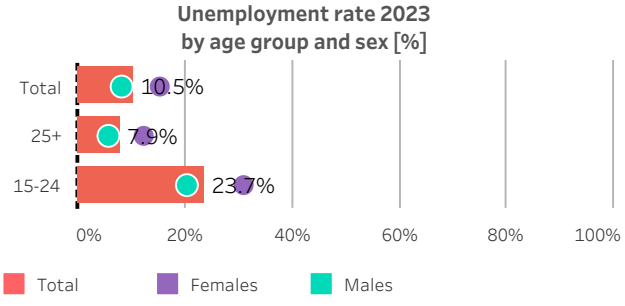


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





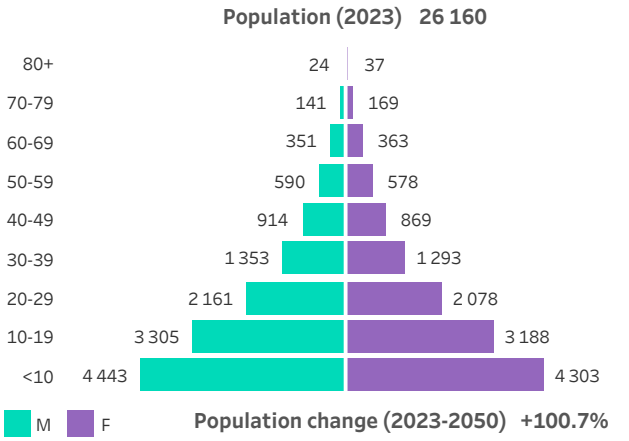




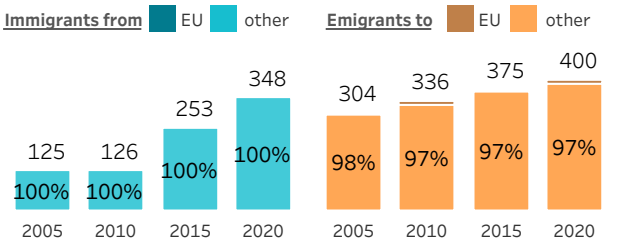
NIGER

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

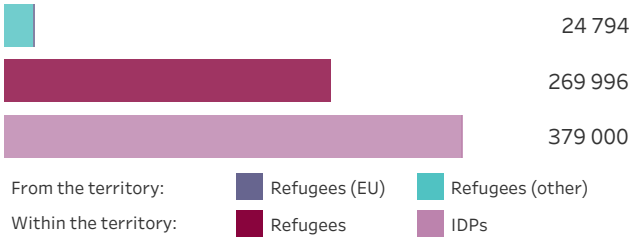
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



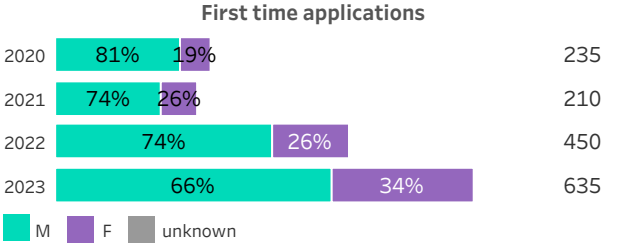
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

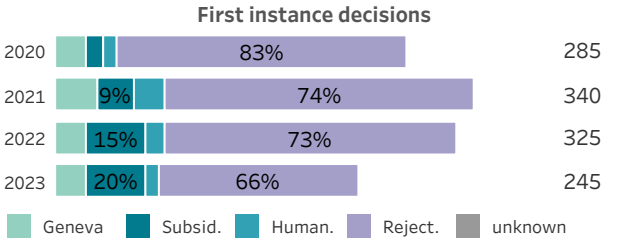


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

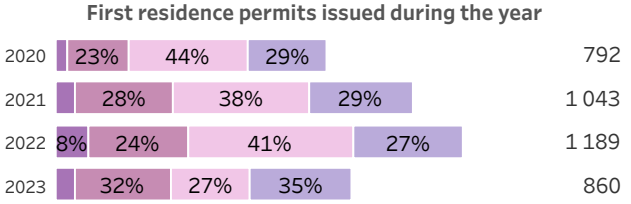


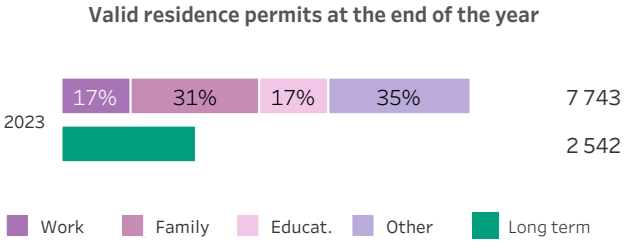
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



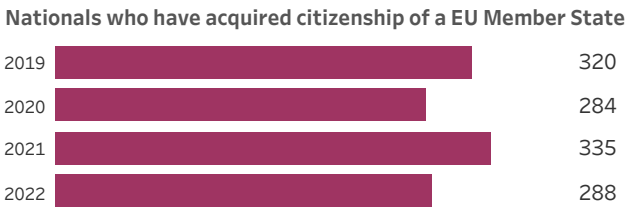


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

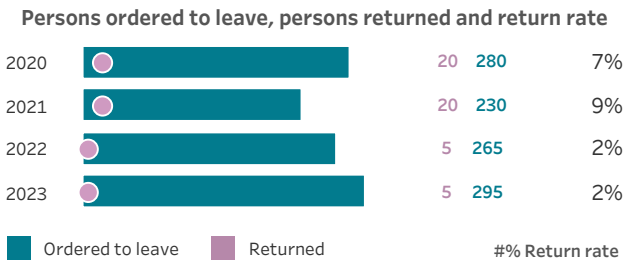




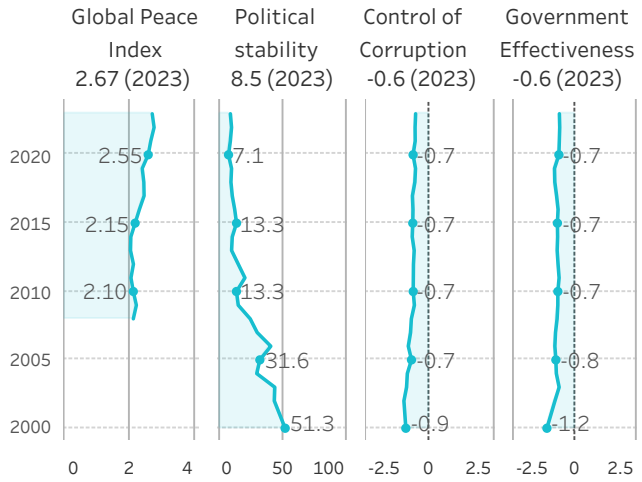
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



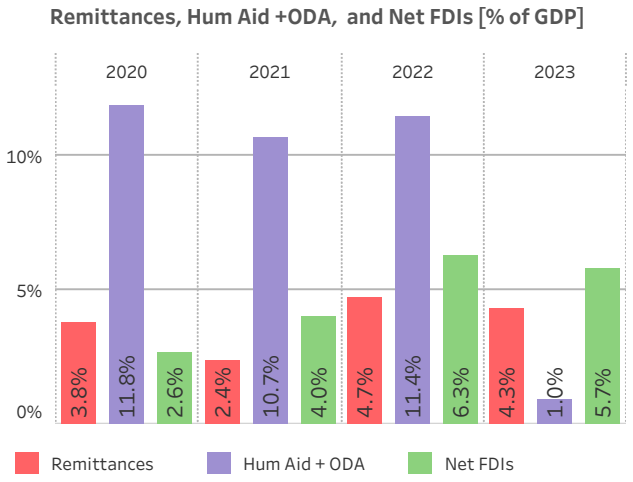
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



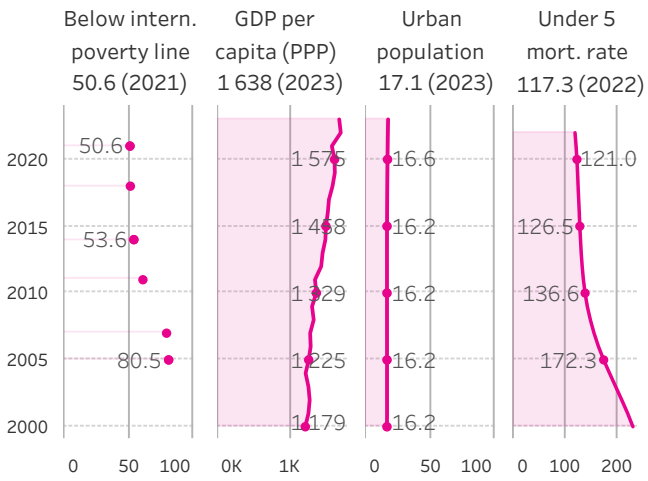
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



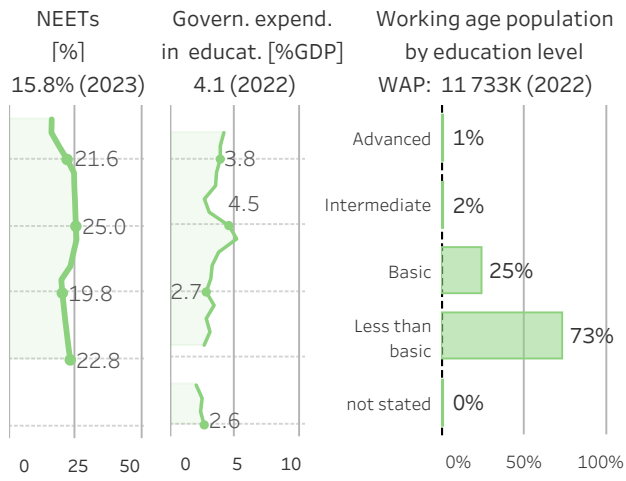
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



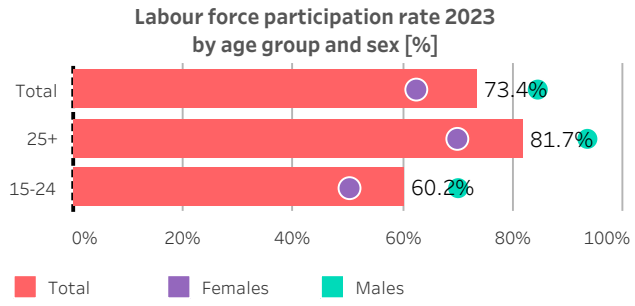
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

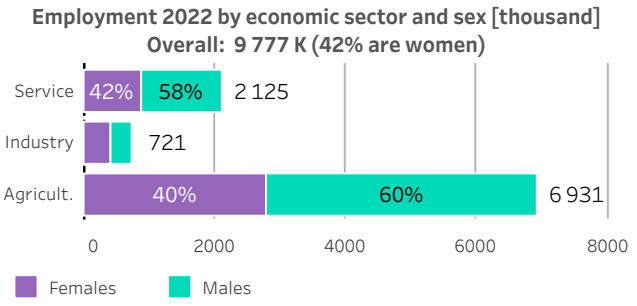


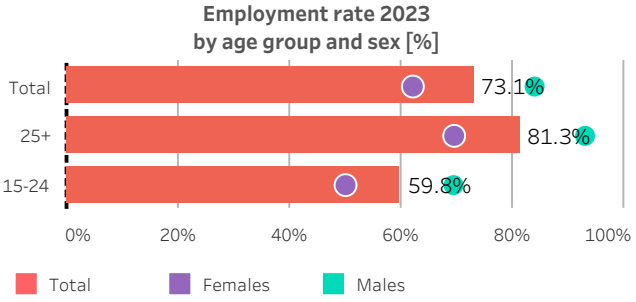
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

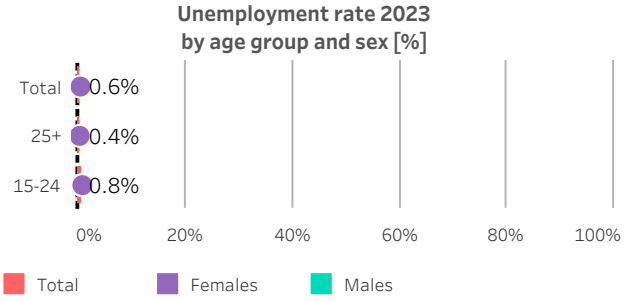


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

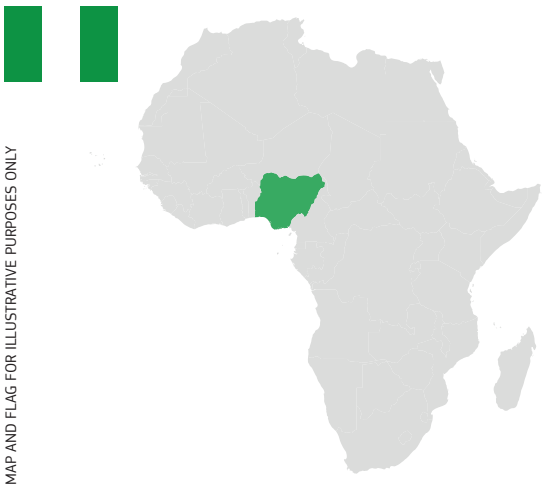




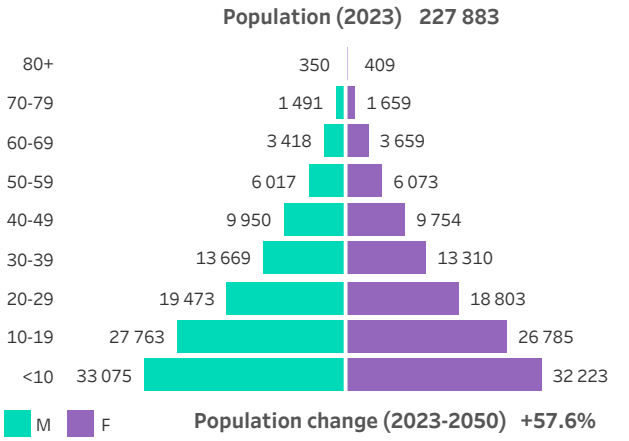




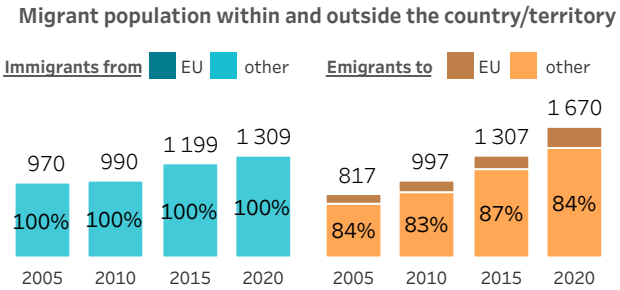
NIGERIA



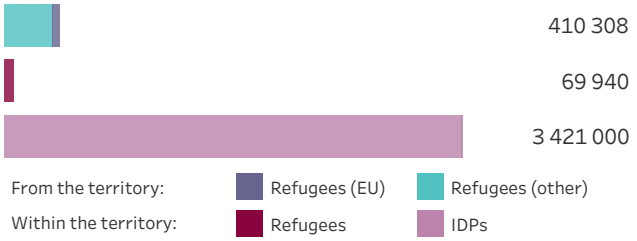
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



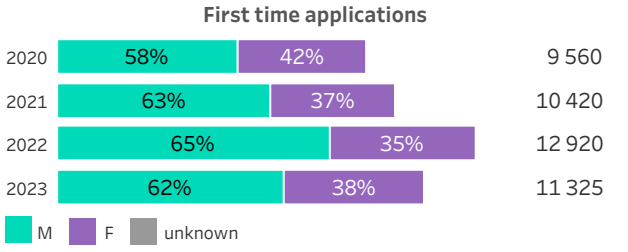
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

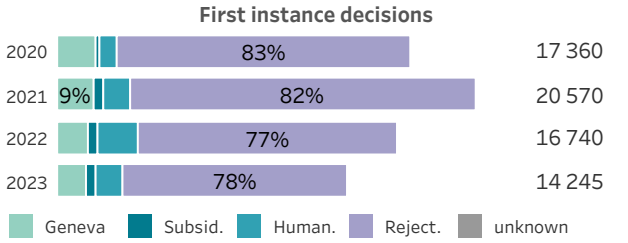


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

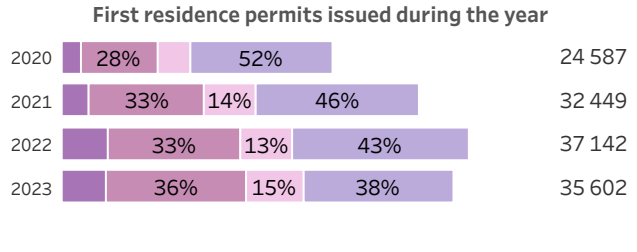


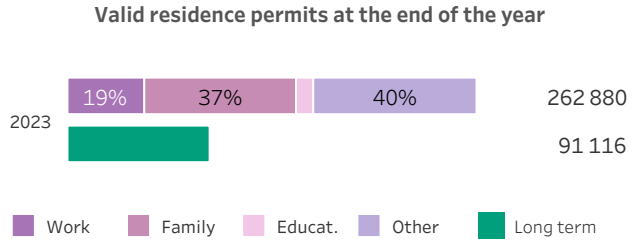
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



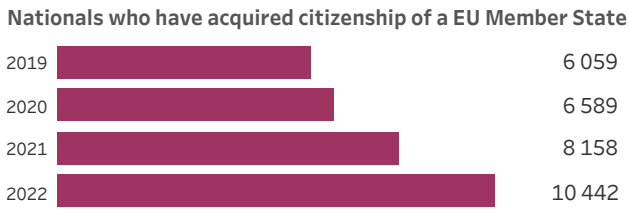


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



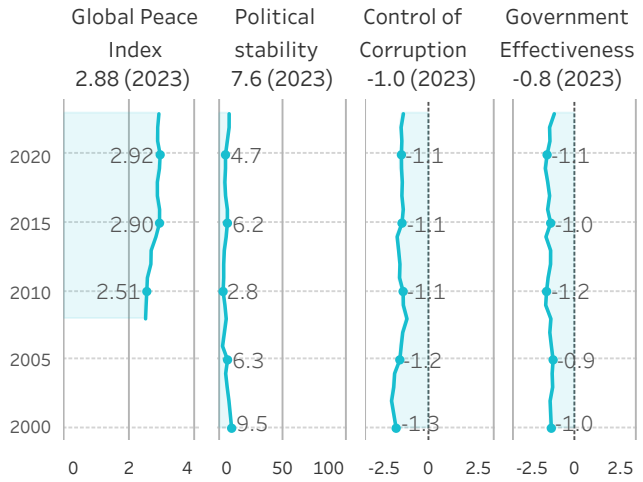


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

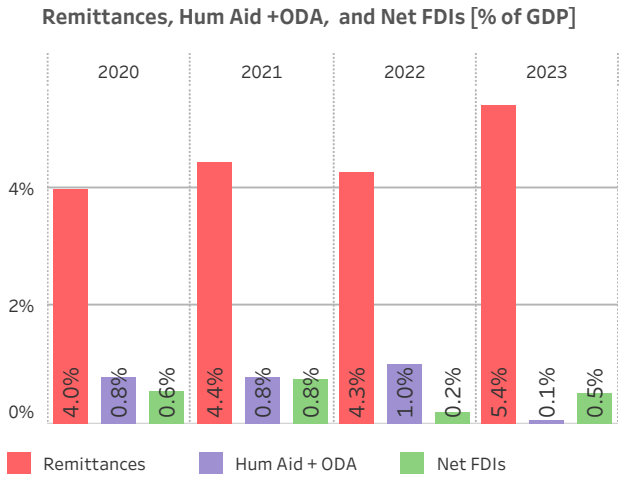


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

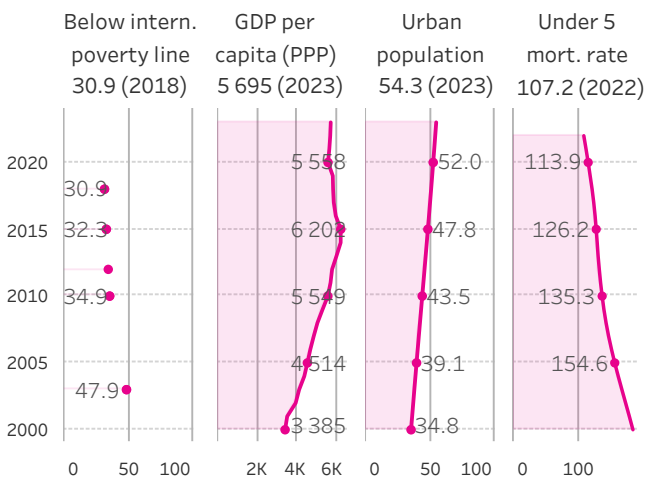
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



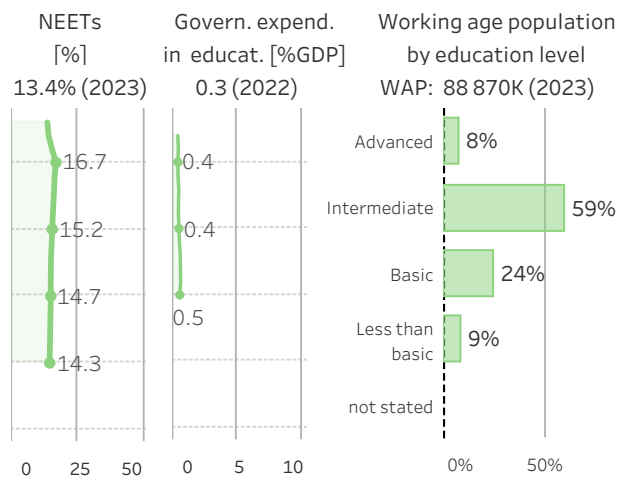
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



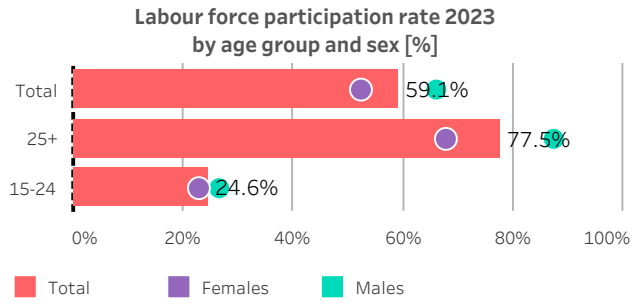
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

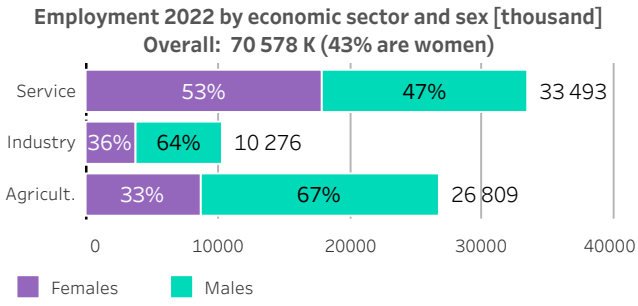


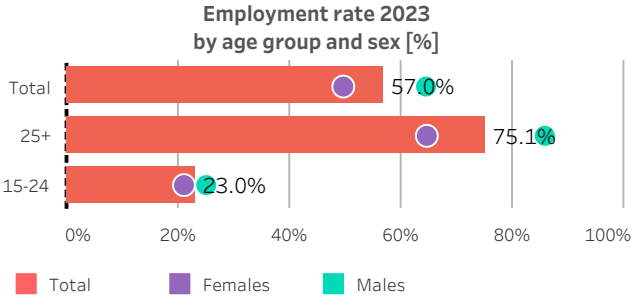
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

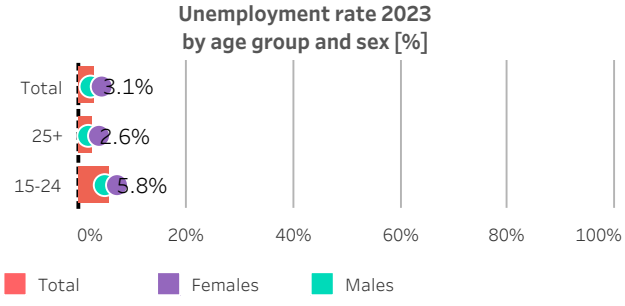


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

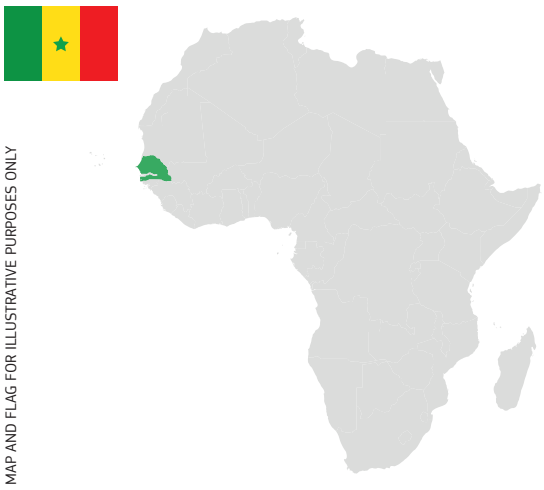




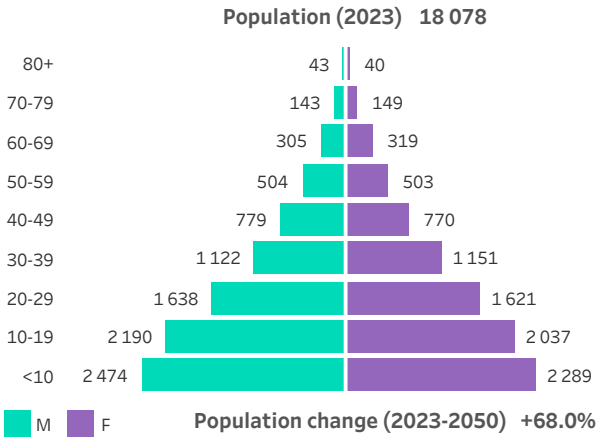




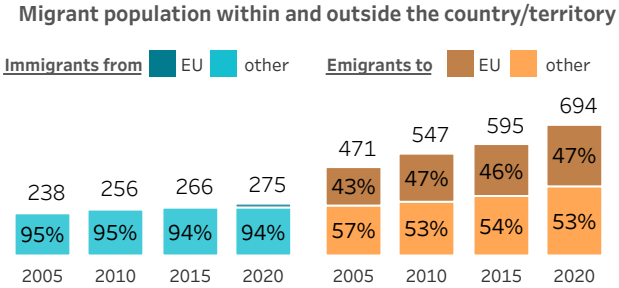
SENEGAL



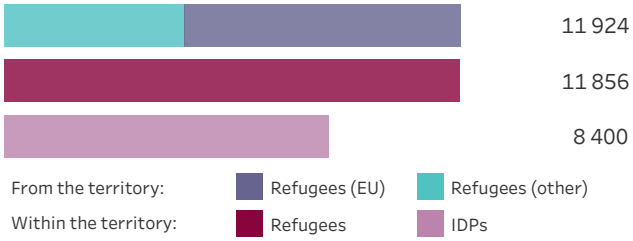
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



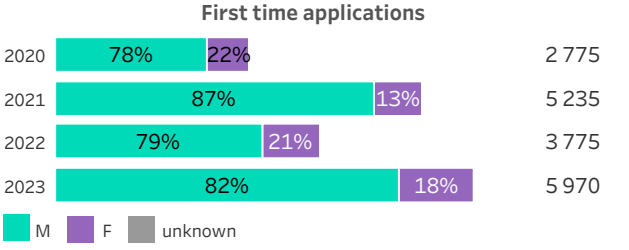
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

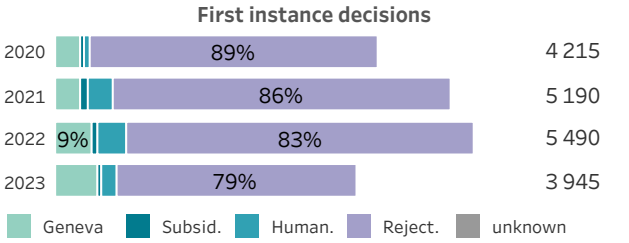


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

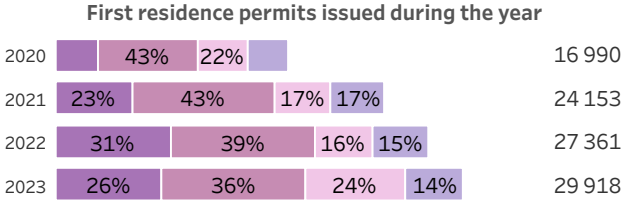


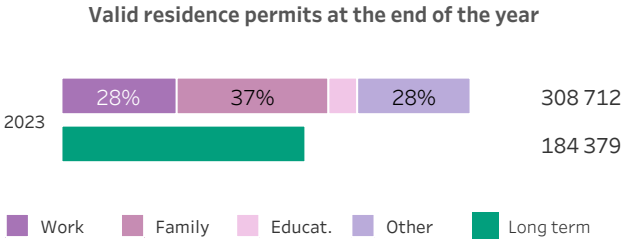
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



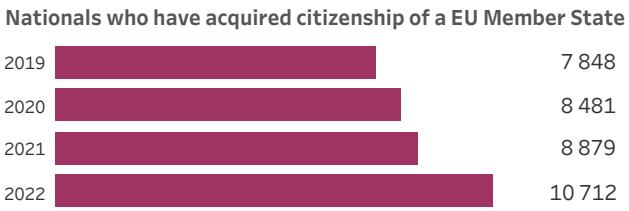


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



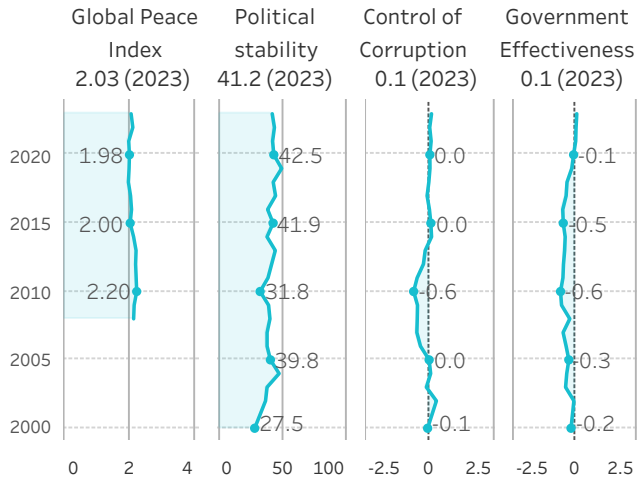


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

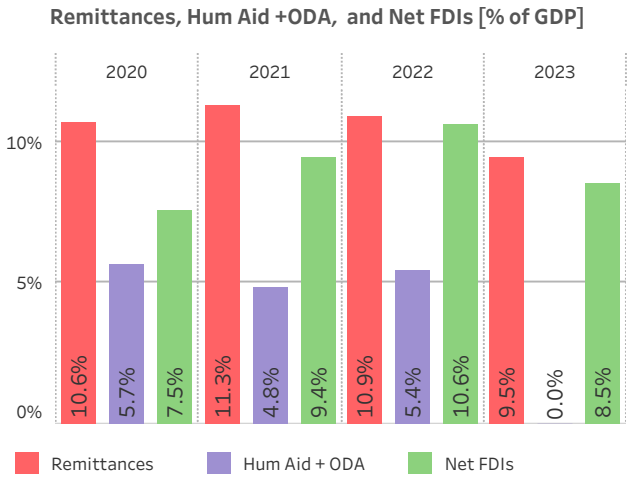


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

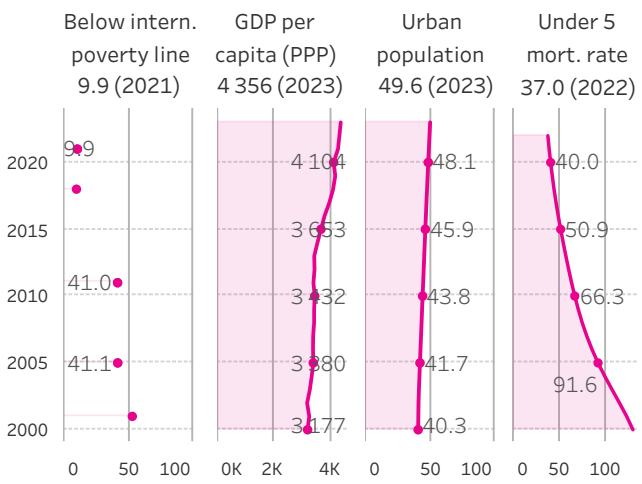
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



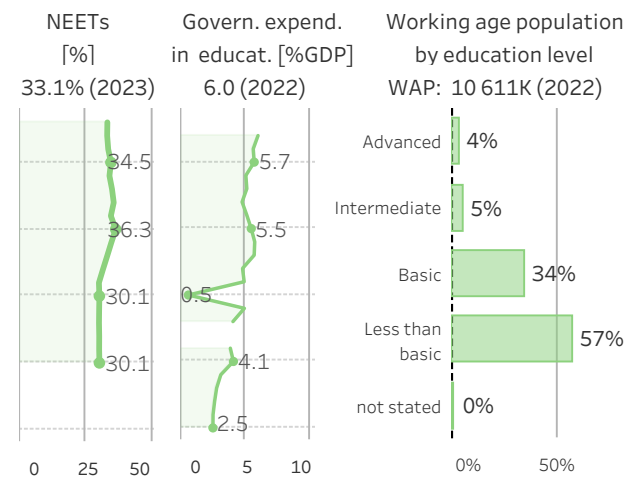
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



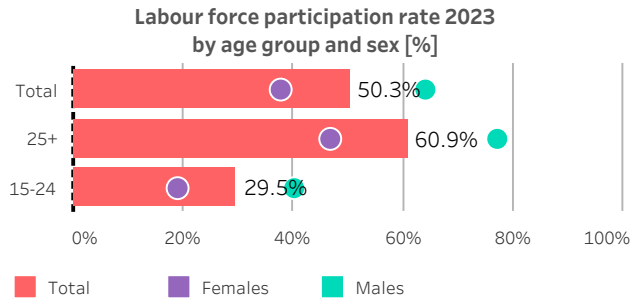
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

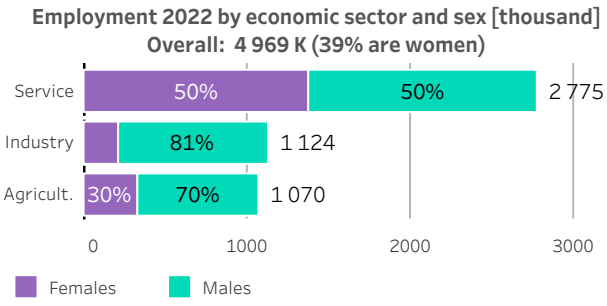


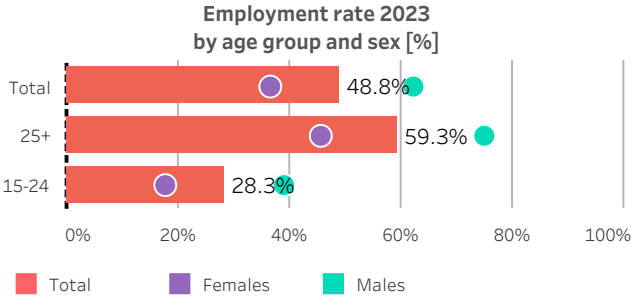
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

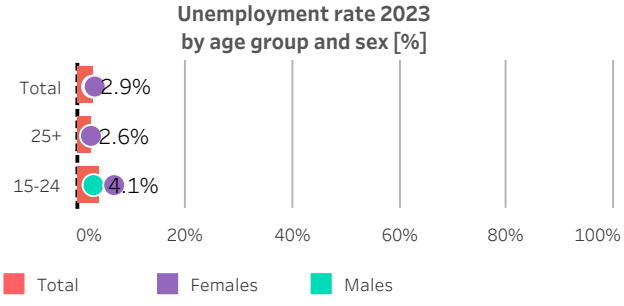


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)









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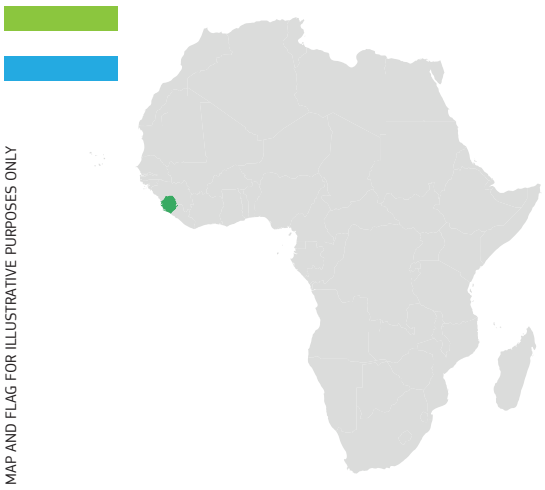
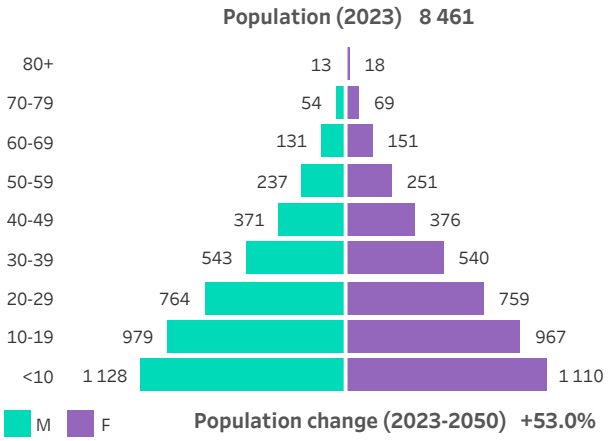
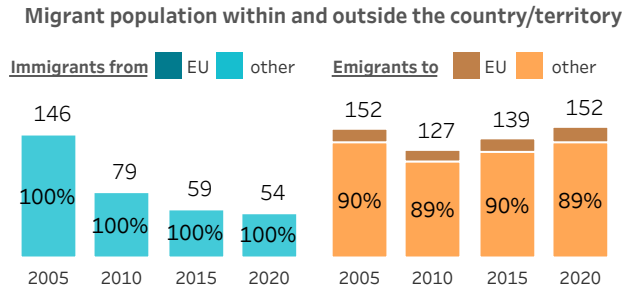


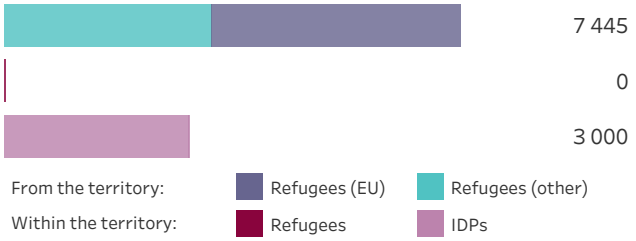
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



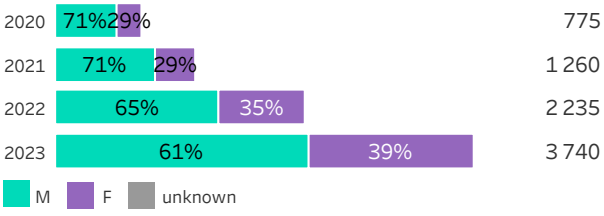
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

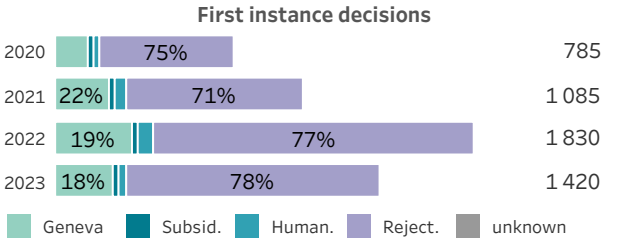


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

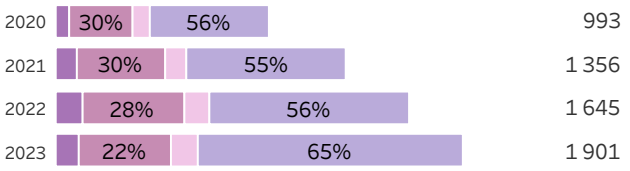


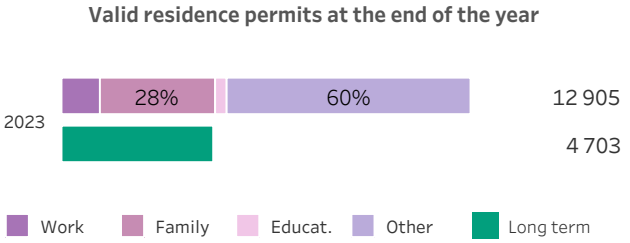
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



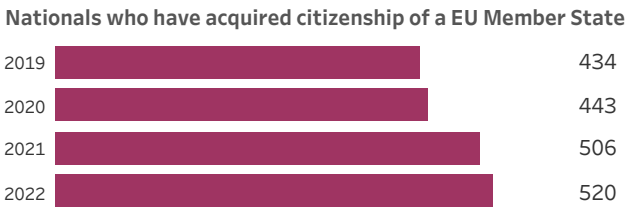


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



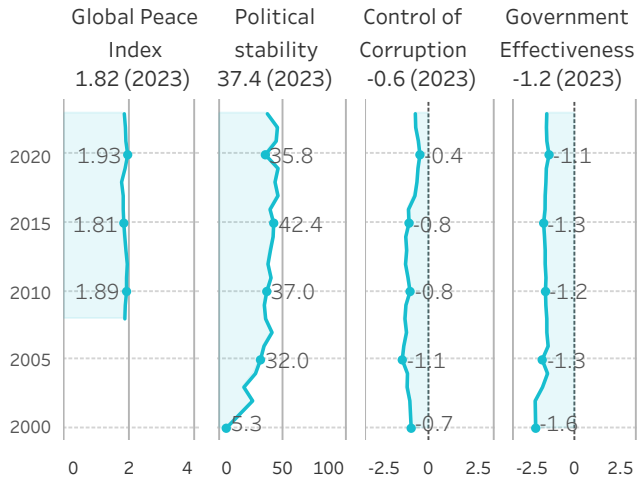


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

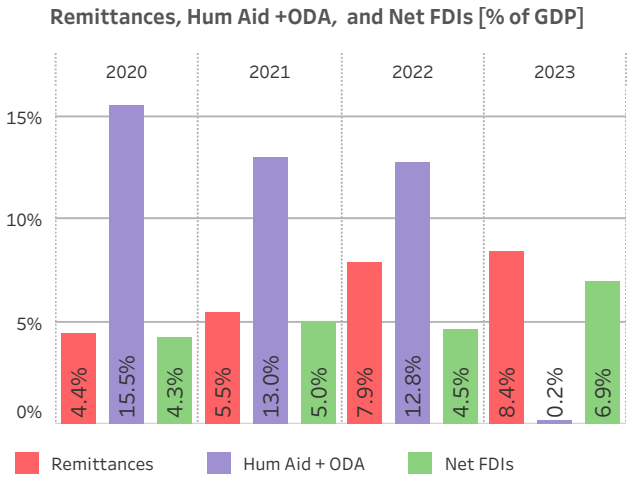


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

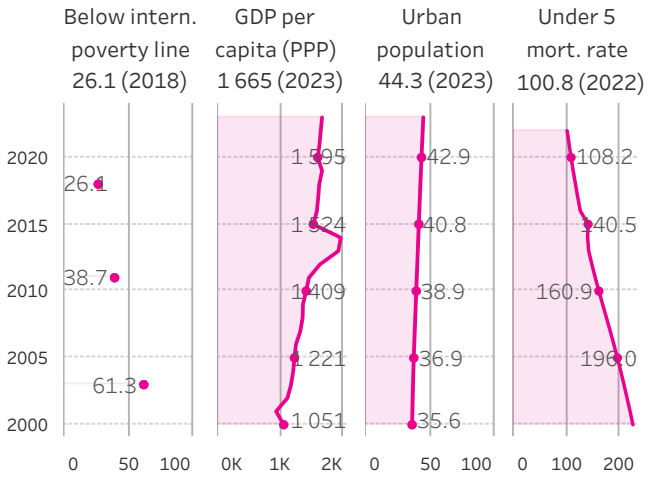
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



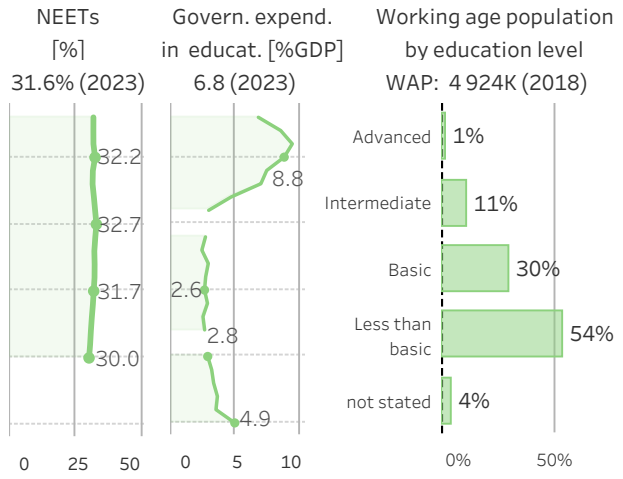
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



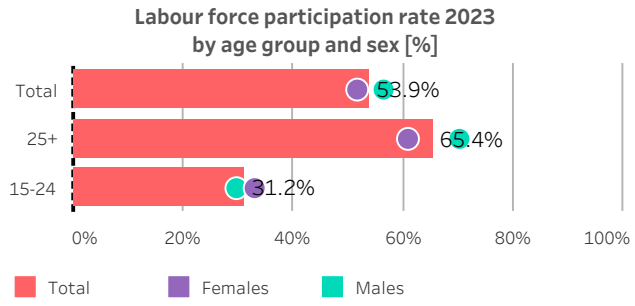
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

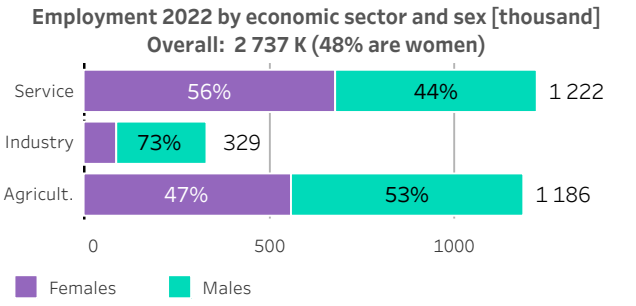


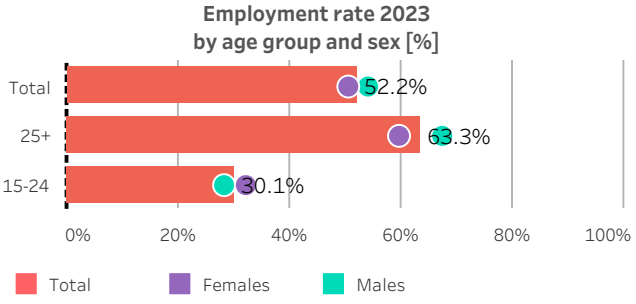
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

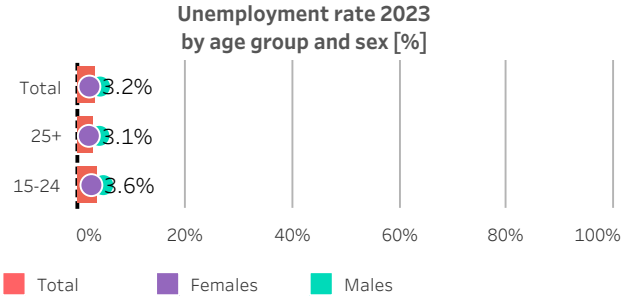


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

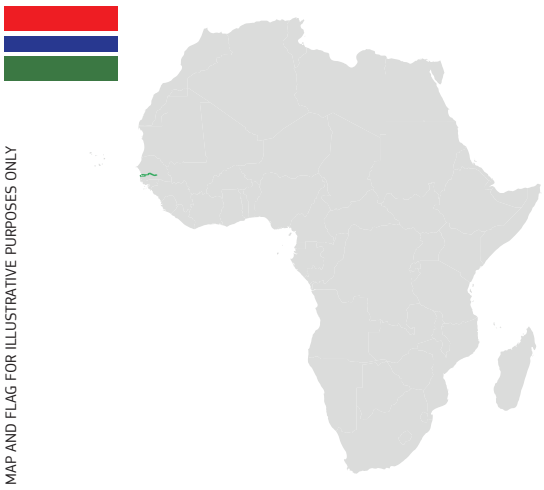




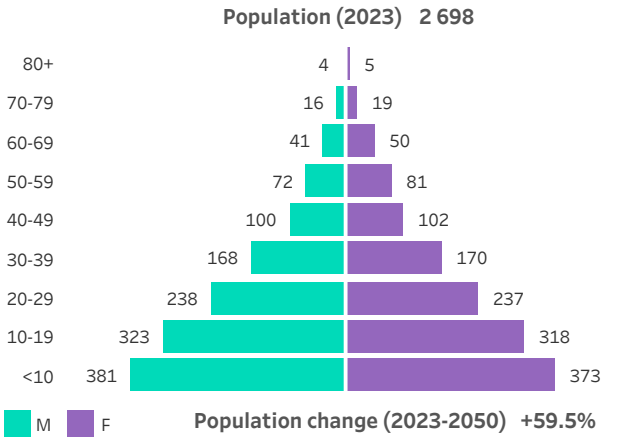




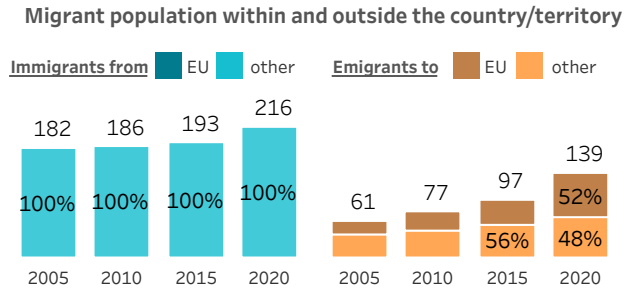
THE GAMBIA



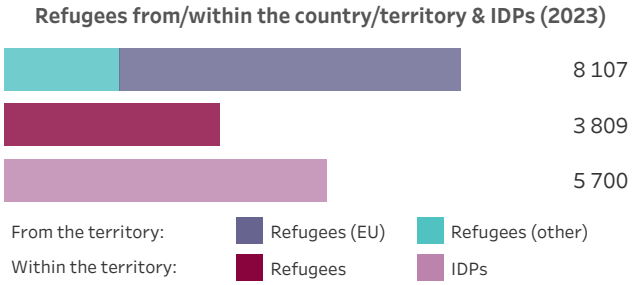
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



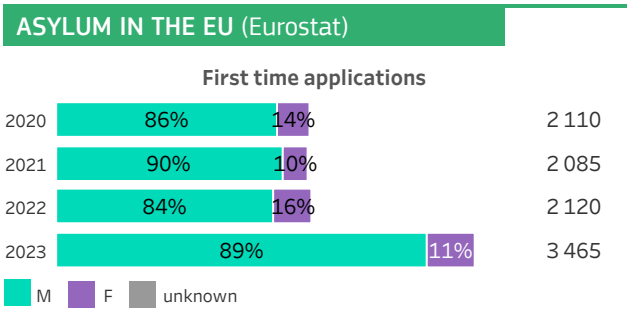
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



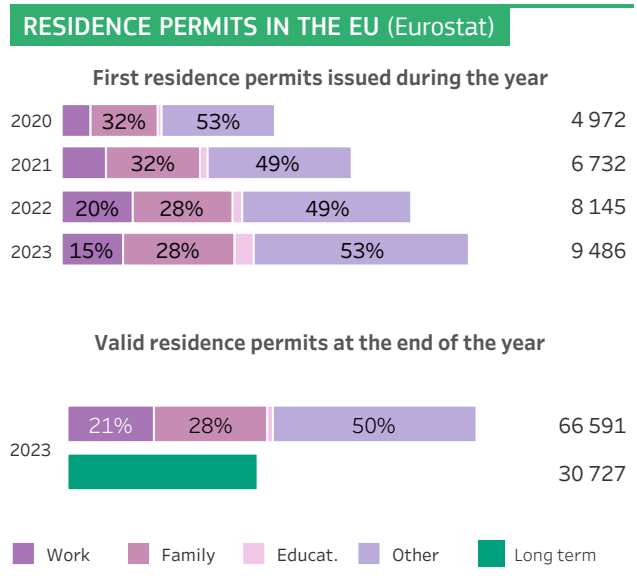
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



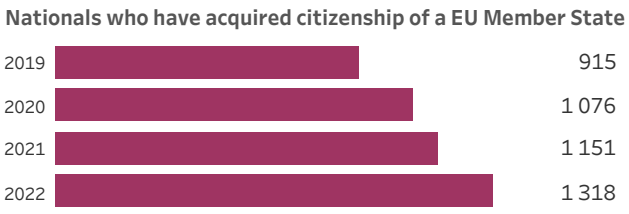
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



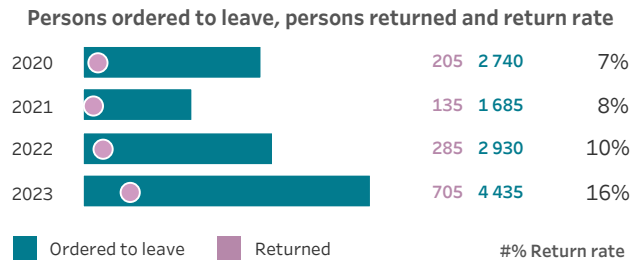
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



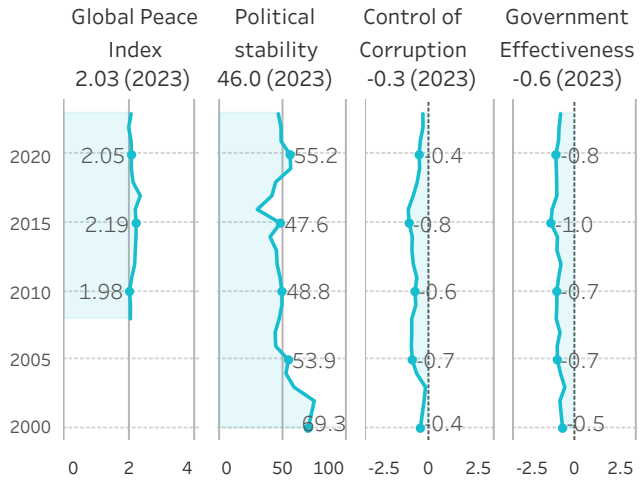
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



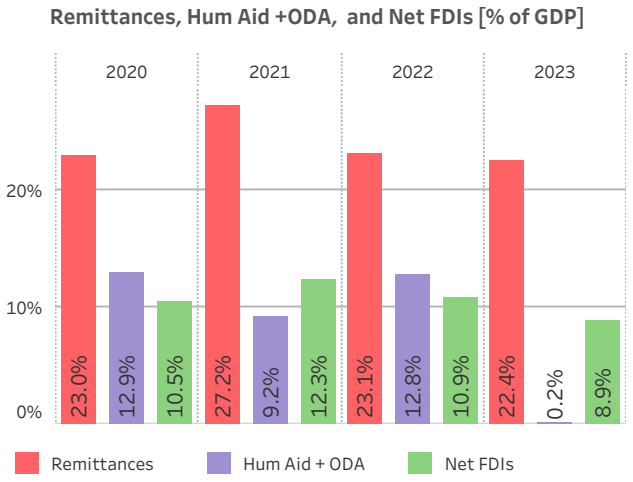
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



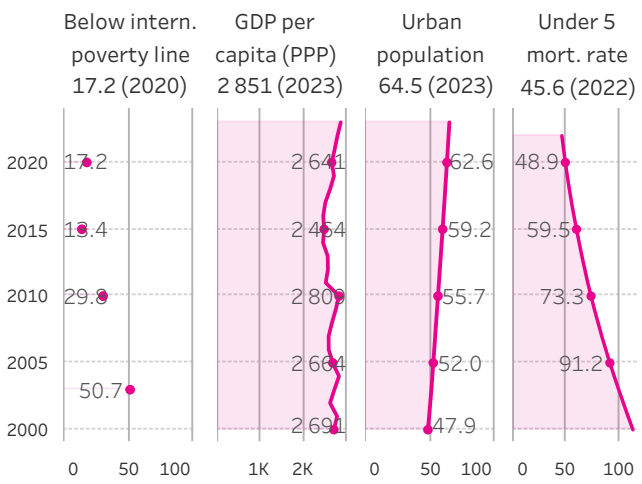
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



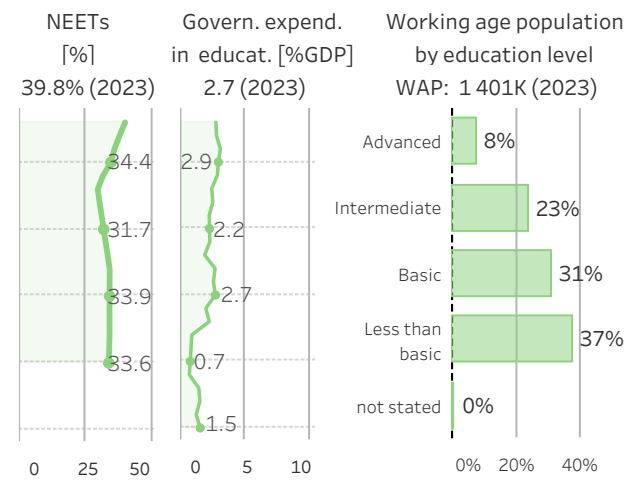
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



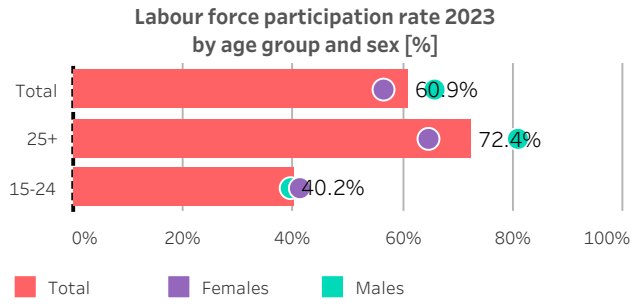
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

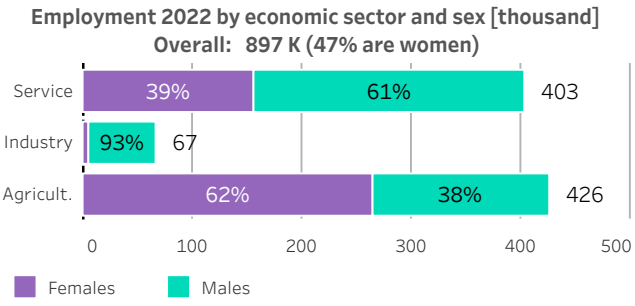


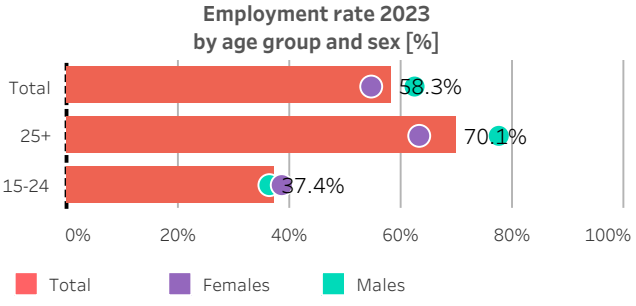
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

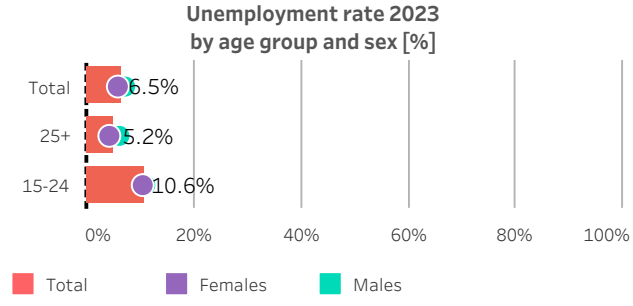


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





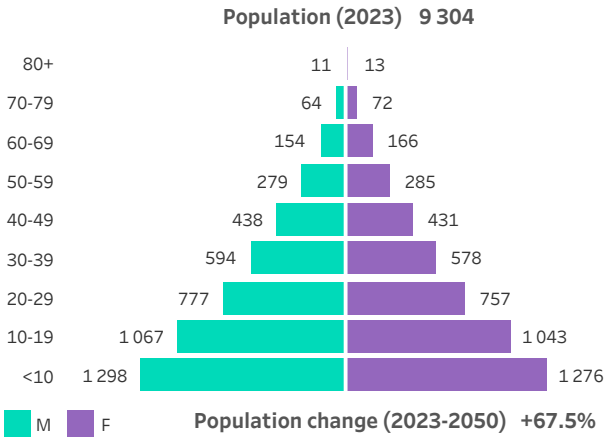




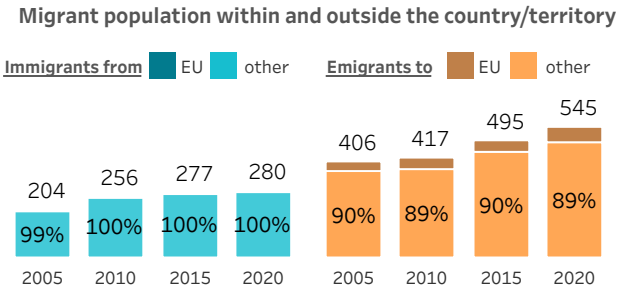
TOGO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

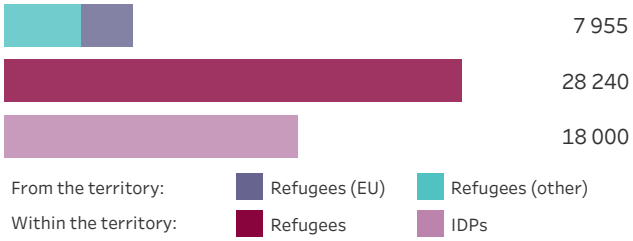
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



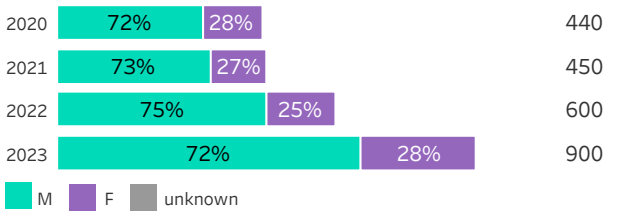
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

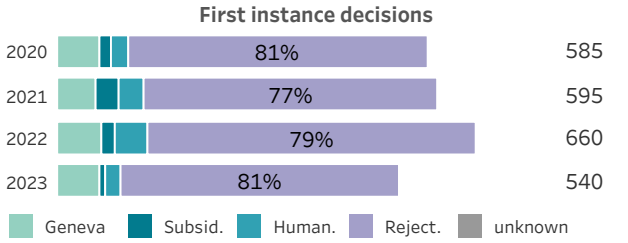


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

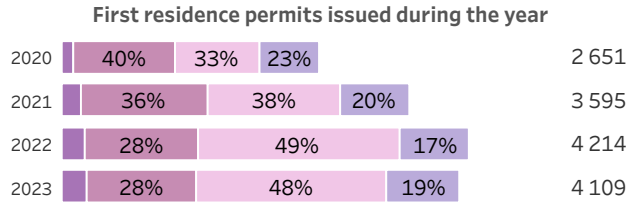


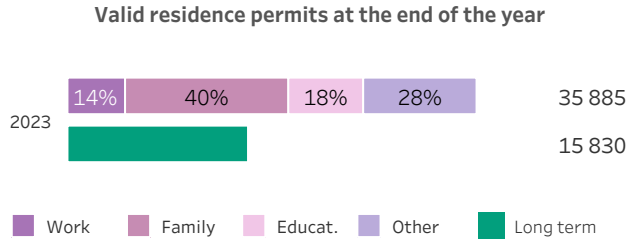
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



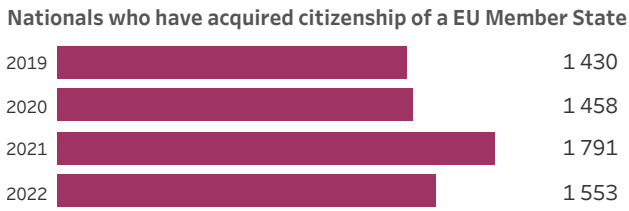


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

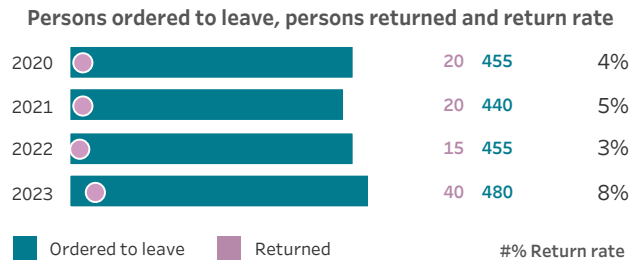




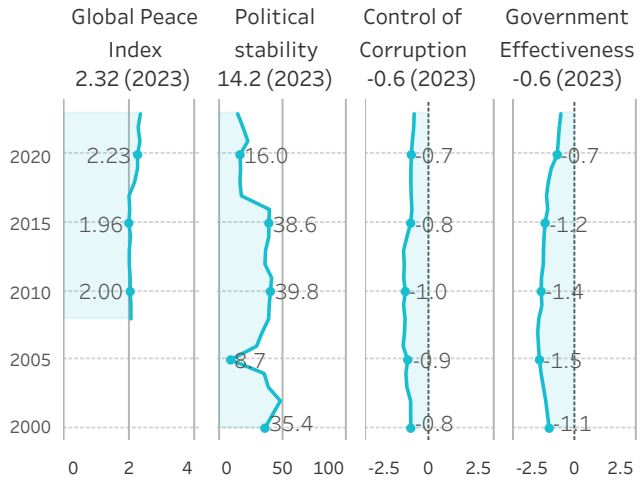
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



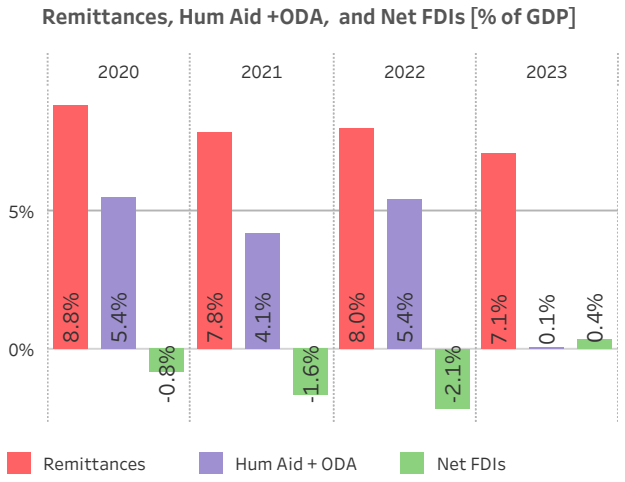
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



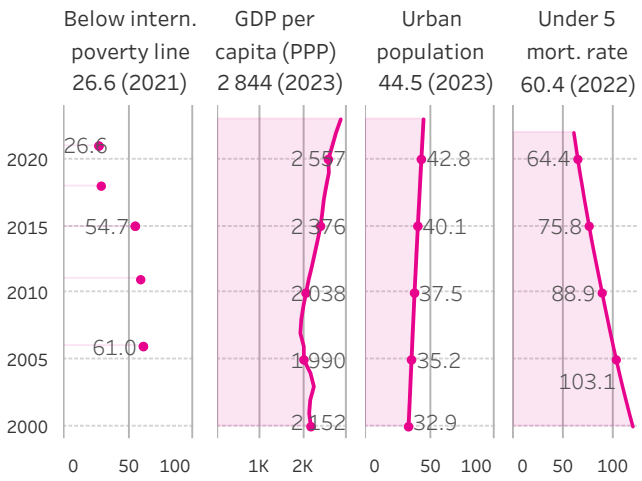
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



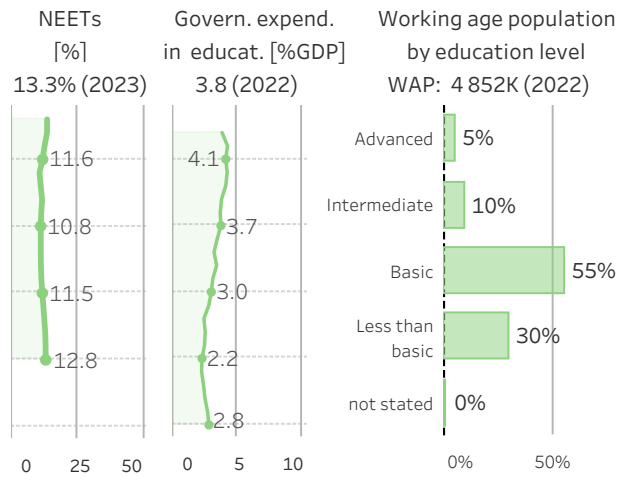
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



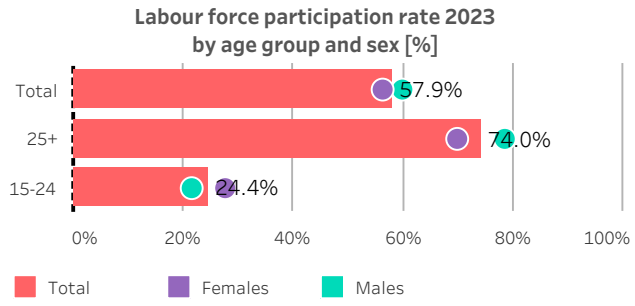
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

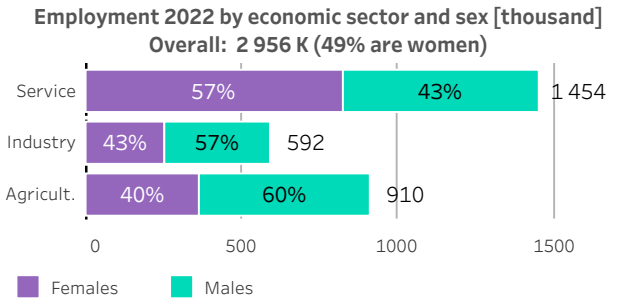


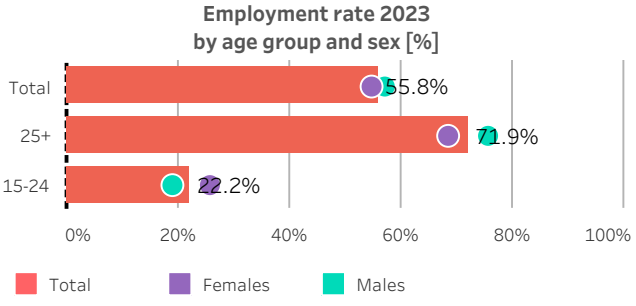
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

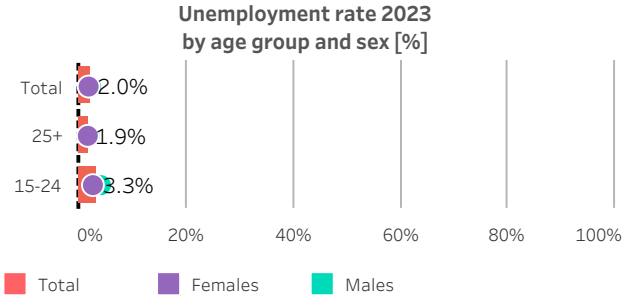


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







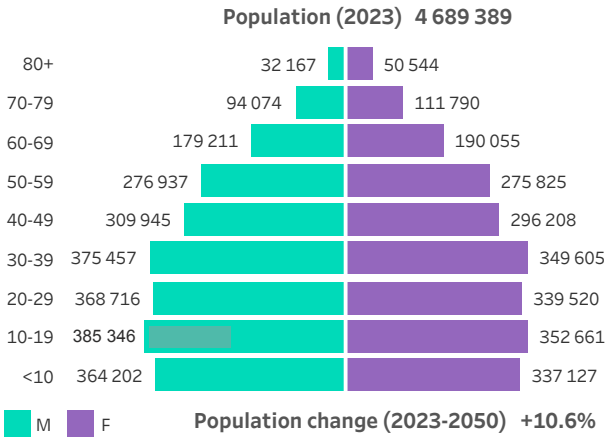


MIGRATION IN **ASIA**

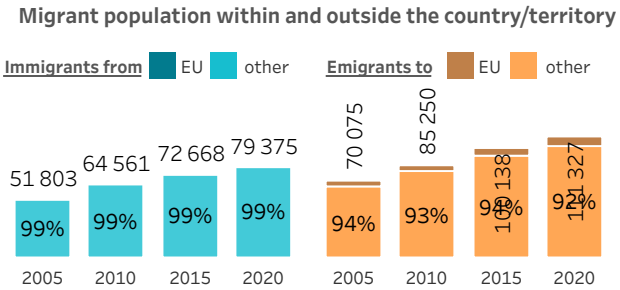
ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

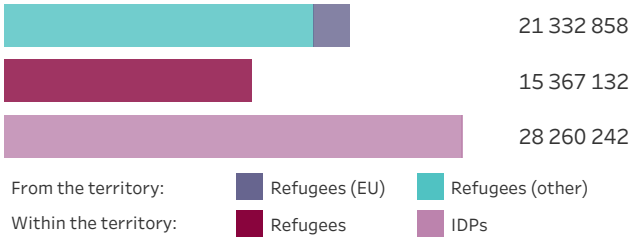
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



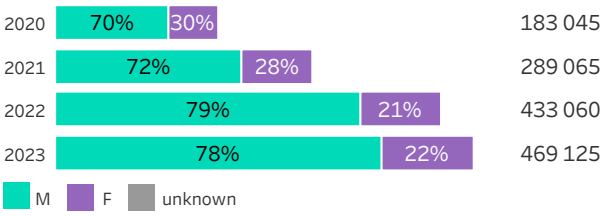
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

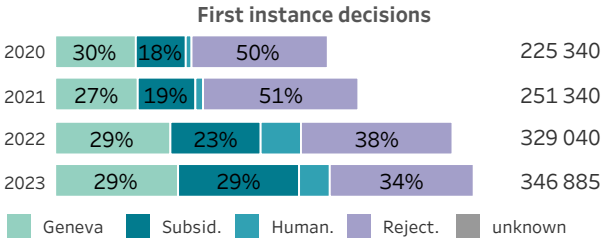


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

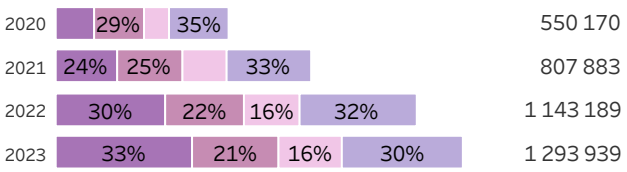


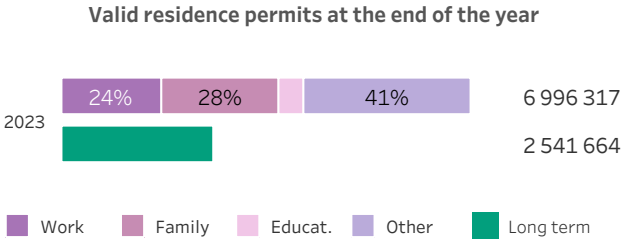
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



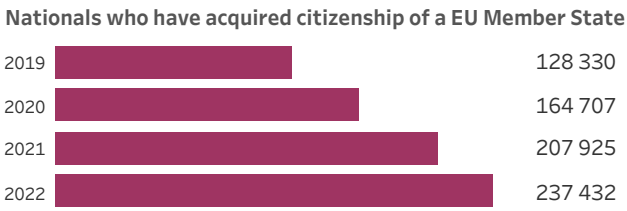


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



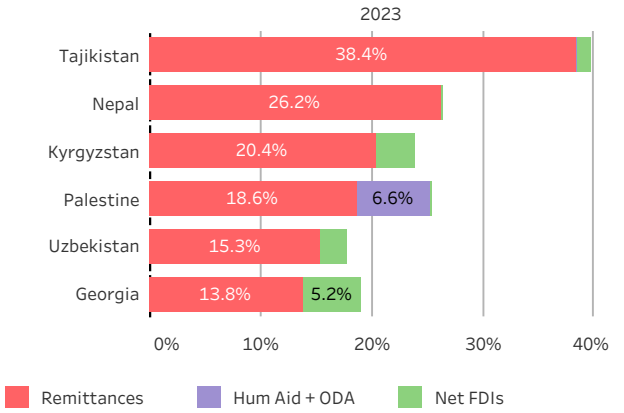
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

top & bottom countries	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top	[1] 3.3 Afghanistan	[1] 97.2 Singapore	[1] 2.04 Singapore	[1] 2.3 Singapore
top	[2] 2.1 United Arab Emirates	[2] 96.7 Brunei	[2] 1.63 Hong Kong	[2] 1.6 Japan
bottom	[44] 1.7 Vietnam	[48] 0.9 Yemen	[48] -1.65 Yemen	[48] -2.0 Afghanistan
bottom	[45] 3.3 Yemen	[49] 0.0 Syria	[49] -1.75 Syria	[49] -2.3 Yemen

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

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



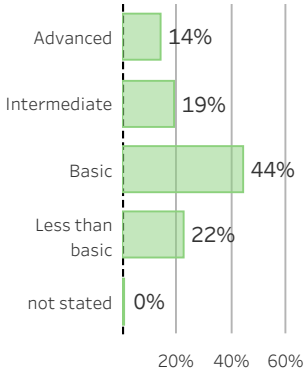
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

top & bottom countries	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top	[1] 0.0% Azerbaijan	[1] 127 544 $ Singapore	[1] 19% Sri Lanka	[1] 2.3 Singapore
top	[2] 0.0% Bhutan	[2] 102 020 $ Macao	[2] 22% Nepal	[2] 2.4 Japan
bottom	[35] 24.4% Timor-Leste	[39] 4 605 $ Timor-Leste	[47] 100% Macao	[45] 61.6 Afghanistan
bottom	[36] 24.8% Syria	[40] 4 581 $ Tajikistan	[48] 100% Singapore	[46] 65.1 Pakistan

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

top & bottom countries	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top	[1] 3.1% Japan	[1] 6.8% Kyrgyzstan
top	[2] 3.6% Azerbaijan	[2] 6.5% Israel
bottom	[45] 45.7% Yemen	[45] 1.2% Laos
bottom	[46] 55.6% Afghanistan	[46] 0.2% Armenia

Working age population by education level

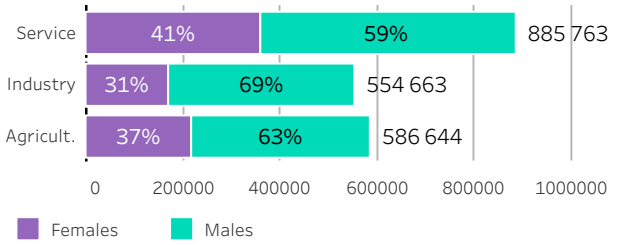


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Asian countries top & bottom - 2023

top	[1] 88.9% Qatar (64.1% women, 96.6% men)
top	[2] 82.6% United Arab Emirates (55.4% women, 93.1% men)
bottom	[45] 37.0% Afghanistan (4.8% women, 69.1% men)
bottom	[46] 32.8% Yemen (5.1% women, 60.4% 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 - 2023

top	[1] 88.8% Qatar (63.9% women, 96.5% men)
top	[2] 80.2% United Arab Emirates (51.8% women, 91.1% men)
bottom	[45] 31.3% Afghanistan (3.4% women, 59.2% men)
bottom	[46] 27.0% Yemen (3.6% women, 50.5% men)

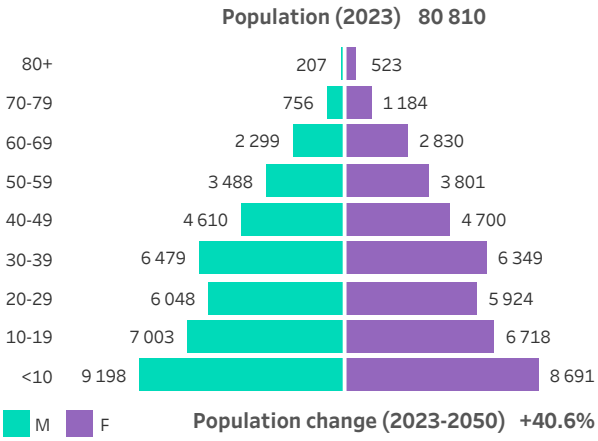
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Asian countries top & bottom - 2023

top	[1] 0.1% Qatar (0.4% women, 0.1% men)
top	[2] 0.2% Cambodia (0.3% women, 0.2% men)
bottom	[45] 17.2% Yemen (29.5% women, 16.2% men)
bottom	[46] 17.9% Jordan (26.6% women, 16.2% men)

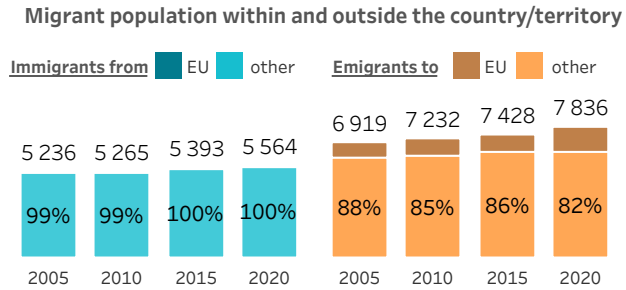
CENTRAL ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

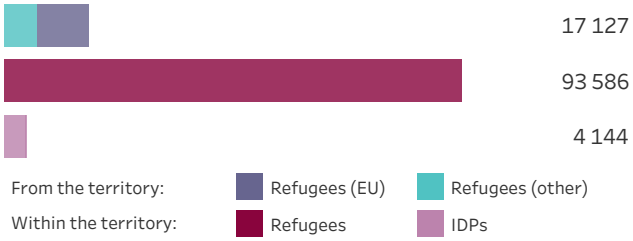
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



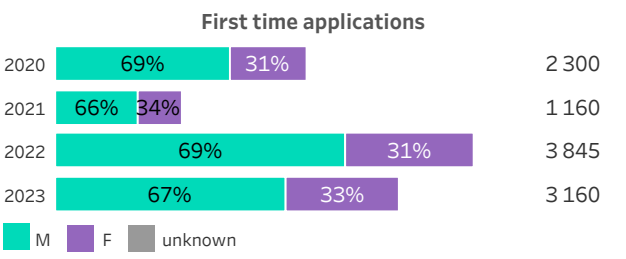
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

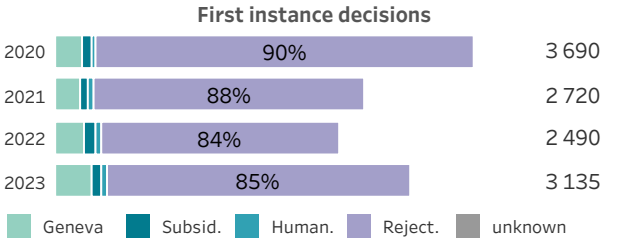


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

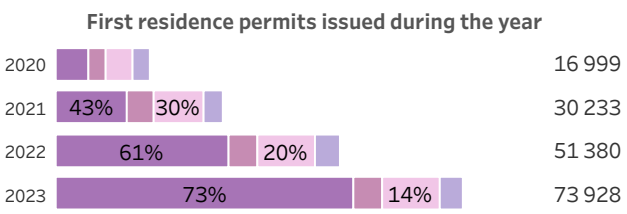


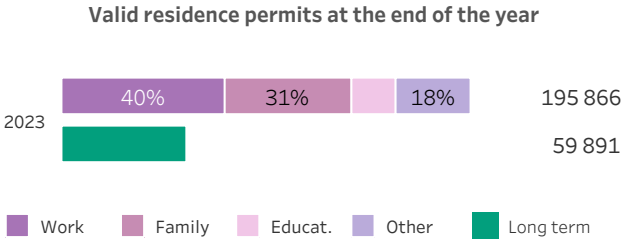
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



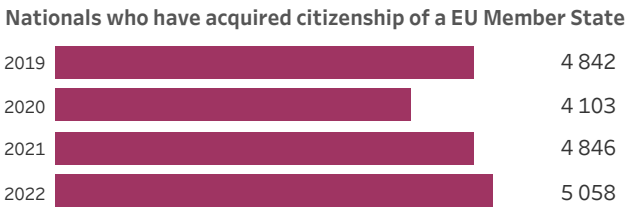


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

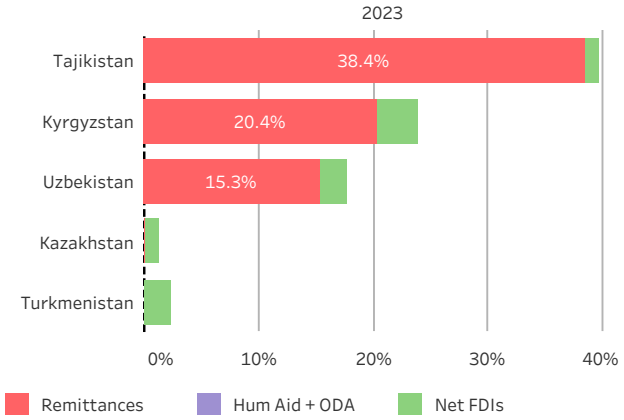
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 Kazakhstan	[1] 43.1 Turkmenistan	[1] -0.27 Kazakhstan	[1] 0.1 Kazakhstan
[2] 2.1 Kyrgyzstan	[2] 40.8 Uzbekistan	[2] -0.81 Uzbekistan	[2] -0.3 Uzbekistan
[4] 2.1 Turkmenistan	[4] 27.5 Tajikistan	[4] -1.38 Tajikistan	[4] -0.9 Kyrgyzstan
[5] 2.0 Uzbekistan	[5] 26.5 Kyrgyzstan	[5] -1.42 Turkmenistan	[5] -1.2 Turkmenistan

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

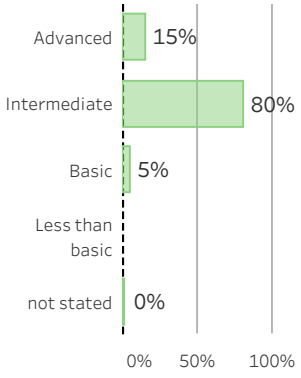
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Kazakhstan	[1] 35 453 $ Kazakhstan	[1] 28% Tajikistan	[1] 10.1 Kazakhstan
[2] 0.3% Kyrgyzstan	[2] 8 766 $ Uzbekistan	[2] 38% Kyrgyzstan	[2] 14.7 Uzbekistan
[3] 2.3% Uzbekistan	[3] 6 402 $ Kyrgyzstan	[4] 54% Turkmenistan	[4] 32.4 Tajikistan
[4] 6.1% Tajikistan	[4] 4 581 $ Tajikistan	[5] 58% Kazakhstan	[5] 42.2 Turkmenistan

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 7.3% Kazakhstan	[1] 6.8% Kyrgyzstan
[2] 14.3% Turkmenistan	[2] 5.8% Tajikistan
[4] 15.6% Kyrgyzstan	[4] 4.5% Kazakhstan
[5] 36.4% Tajikistan	[5] 2.7% Turkmenistan

Working age population by education level

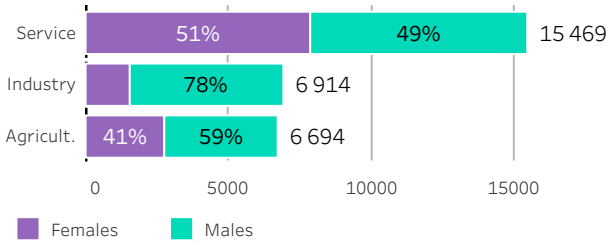


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Central Asian countries - 2023

[1] 68.5% Kazakhstan (63.2% women, 74.5% men)
[2] 65.8% Kyrgyzstan (53.5% women, 79.0% men)
[4] 48.1% Turkmenistan (49.4% women, 46.7% men)
[5] 41.3% Tajikistan (31.5% women, 51.1% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Central Asian countries - 2023

[1] 65.3% Kazakhstan (59.8% women, 71.5% men)
[2] 63.1% Kyrgyzstan (51.2% women, 76.0% men)
[4] 46.1% Turkmenistan (48.1% women, 44.0% men)
[5] 38.4% Tajikistan (29.8% women, 47.1% men)

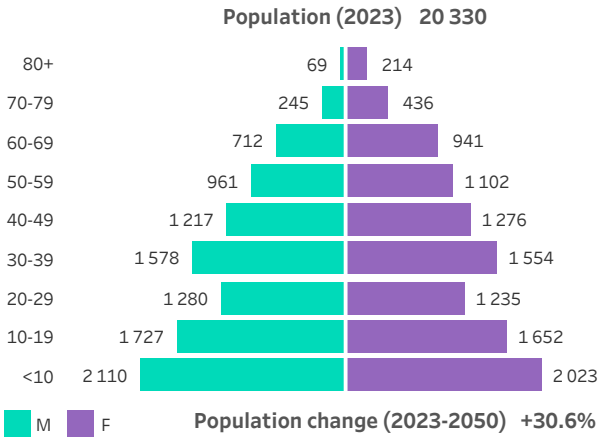
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Central Asian countries - 2023

[1] 4.0% Kyrgyzstan (4.3% women, 3.8% men)
[2] 4.1% Turkmenistan (2.5% women, 5.9% men)
[4] 4.8% Kazakhstan (5.5% women, 4.2% men)
[5] 7.0% Tajikistan (5.5% women, 7.9% men)

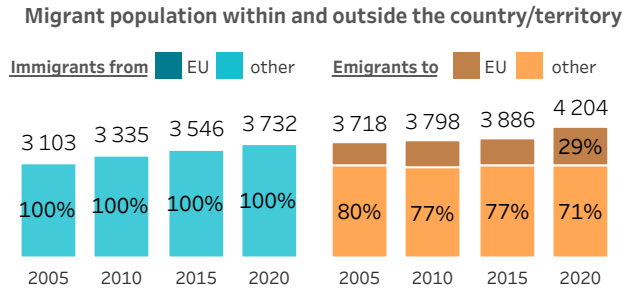
KAZAKHSTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

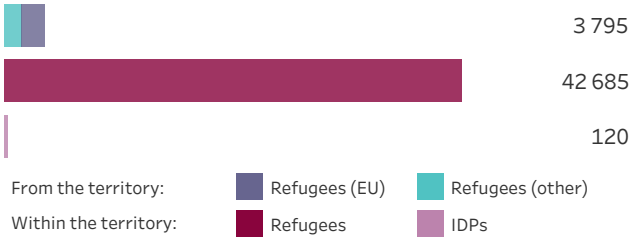
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



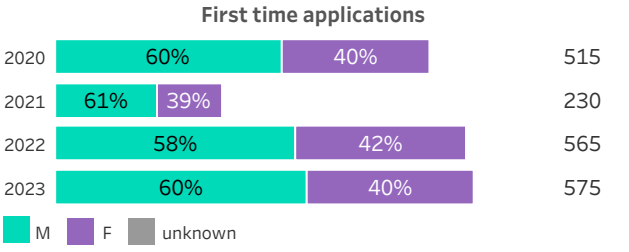
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

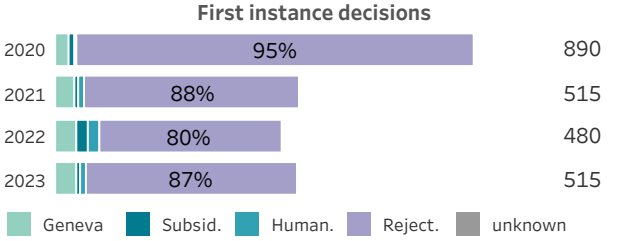


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

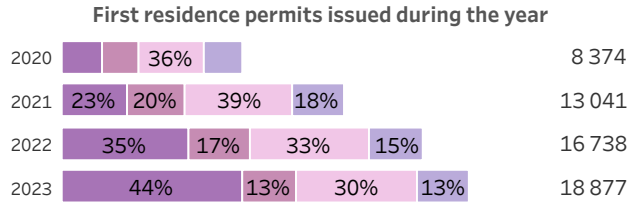


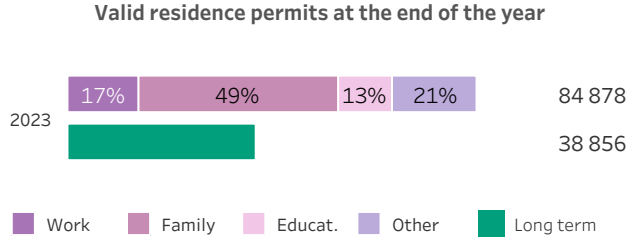
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



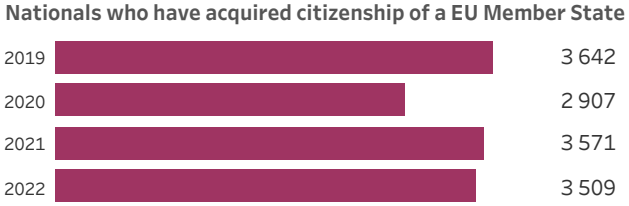


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



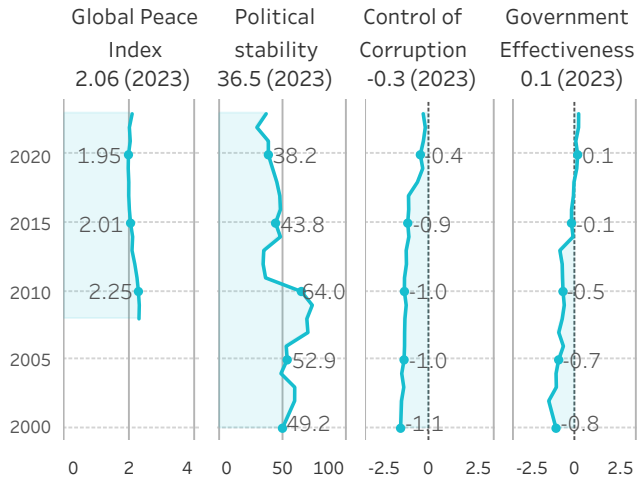


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

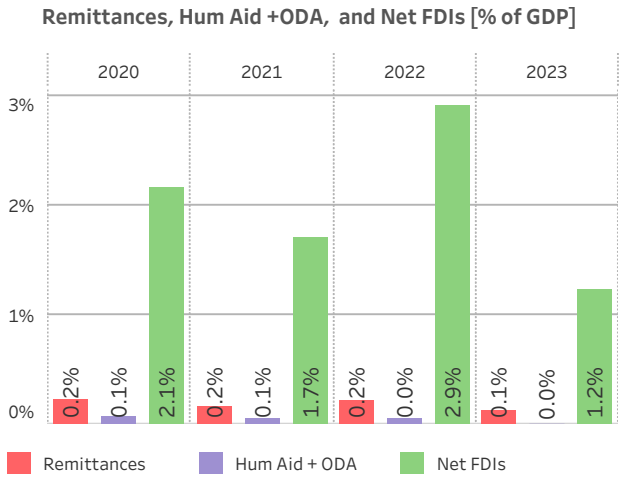


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

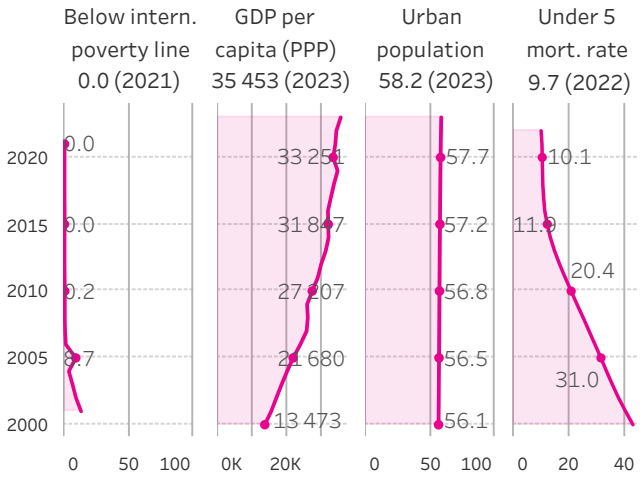
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



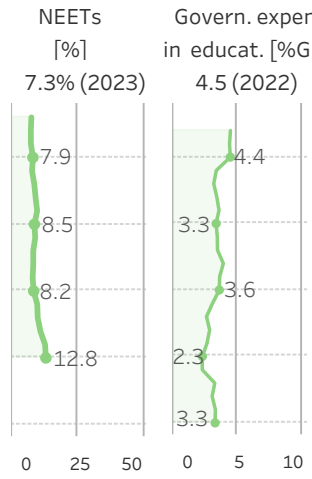
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



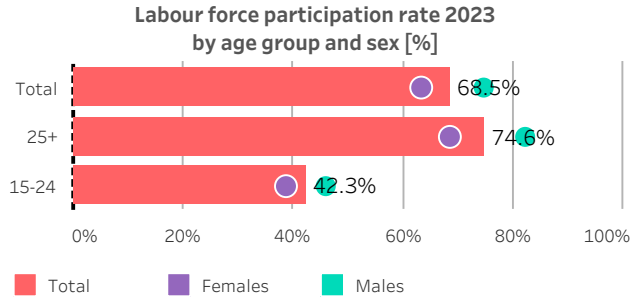
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

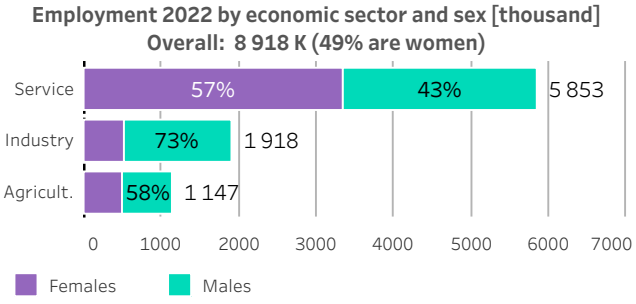


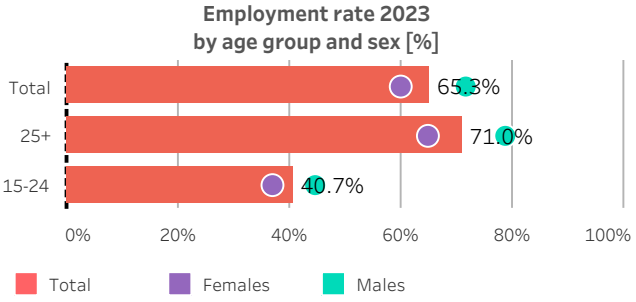
Working age population by education level

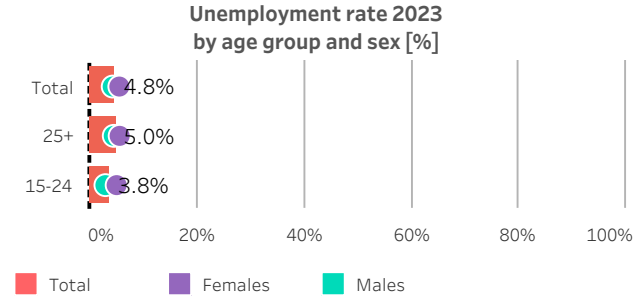
N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





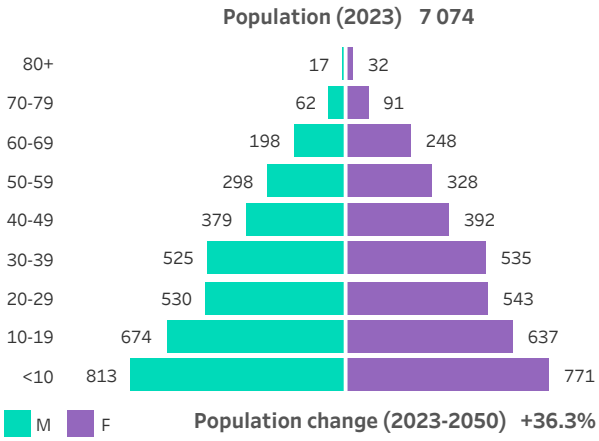




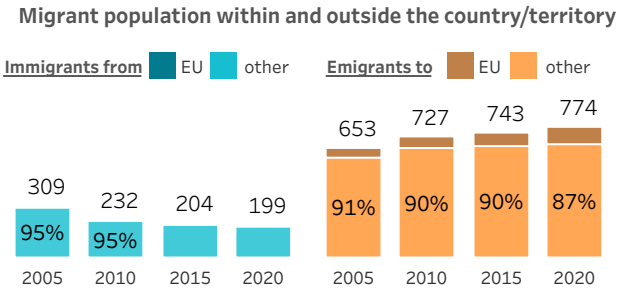
KYRGYSTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

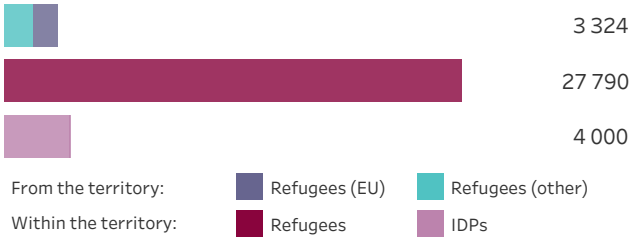
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



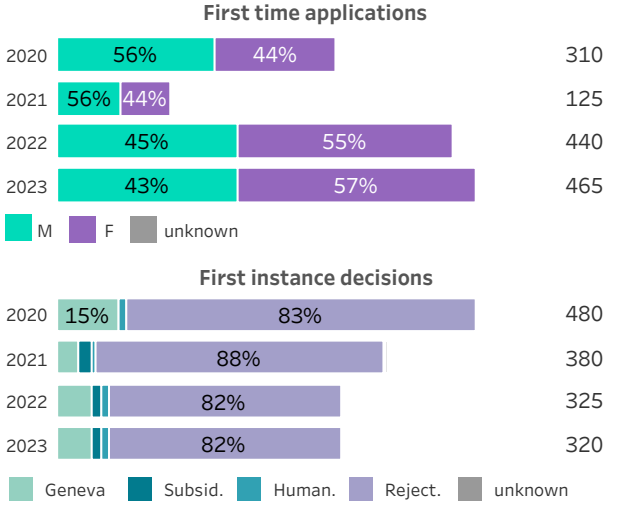
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



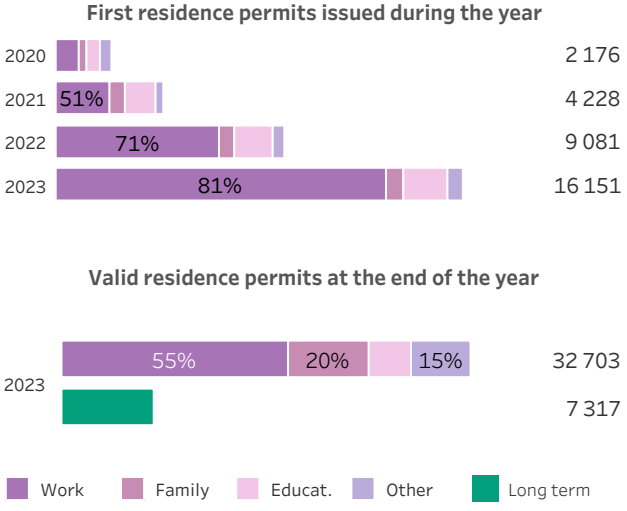
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



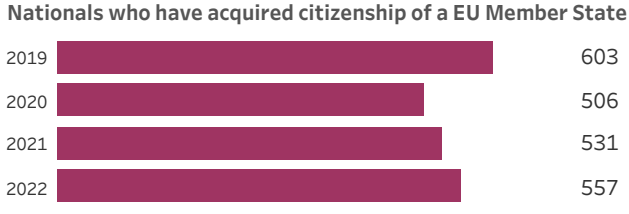
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

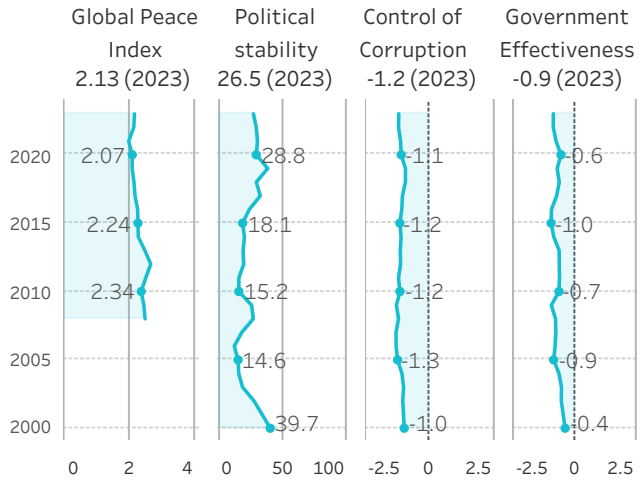


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

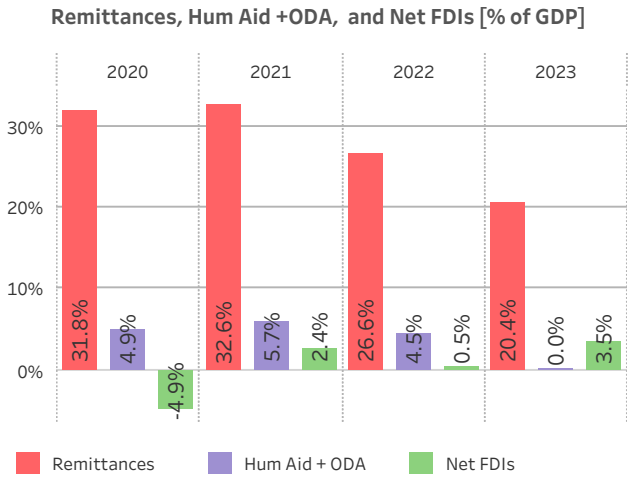


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

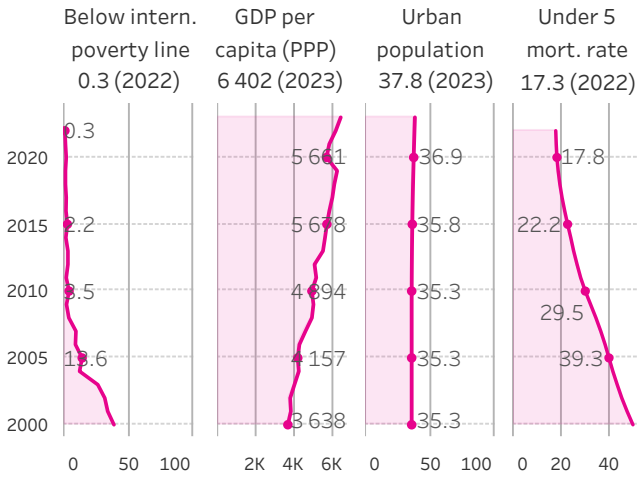
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



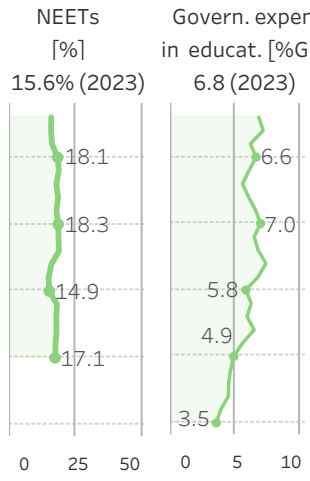
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



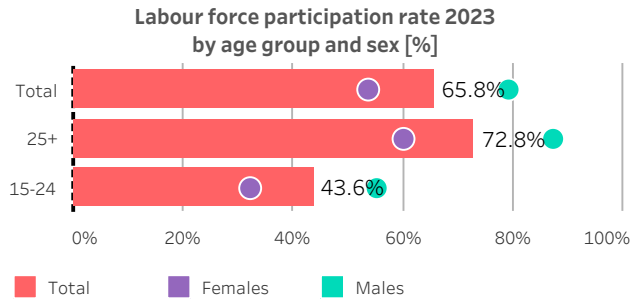
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

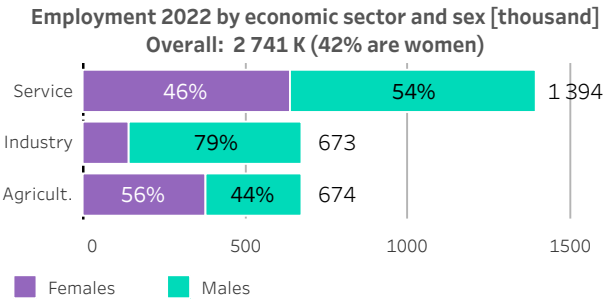


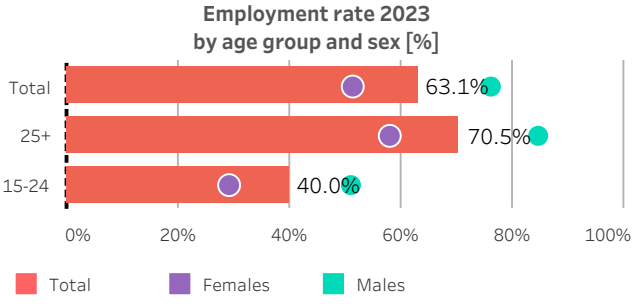
Working age population by education level

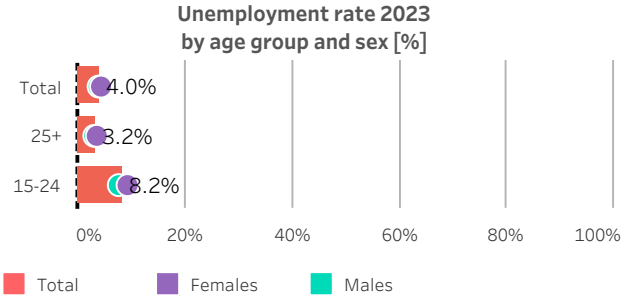
N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





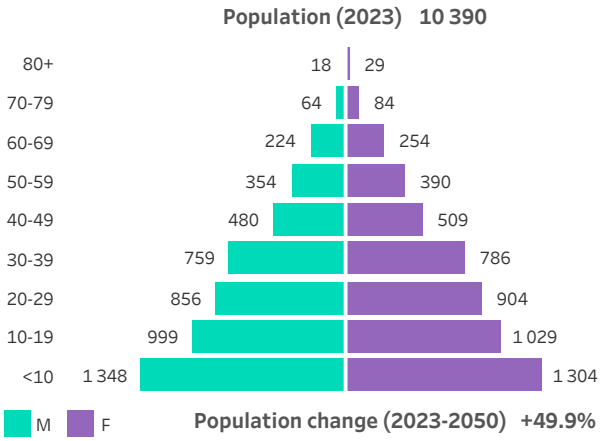




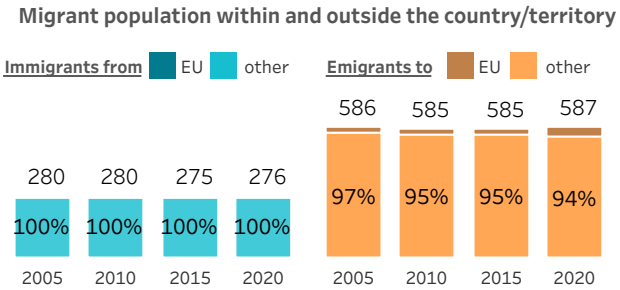
TAJIKISTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

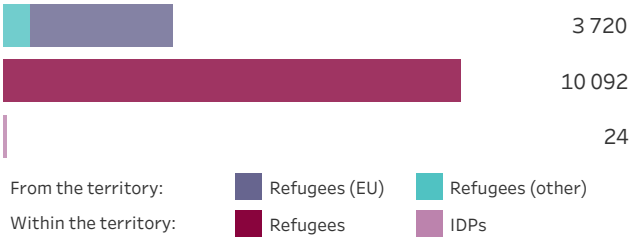
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



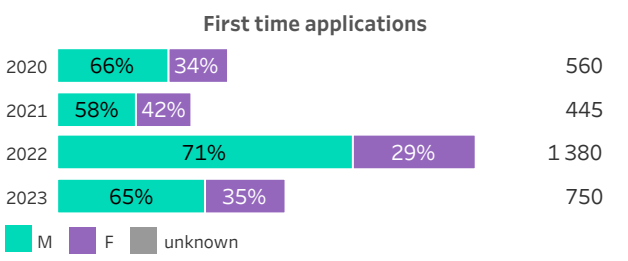
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

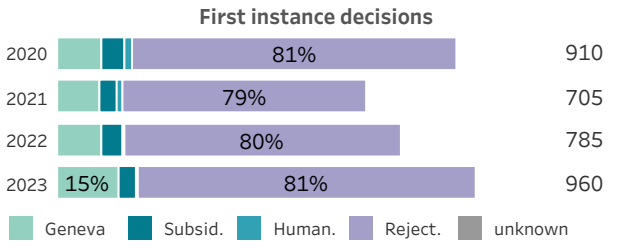


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

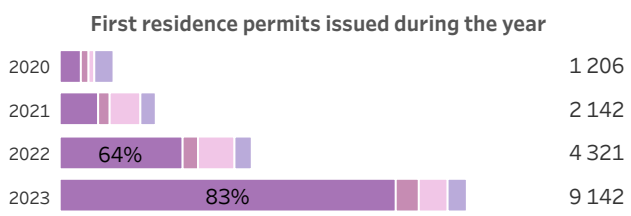


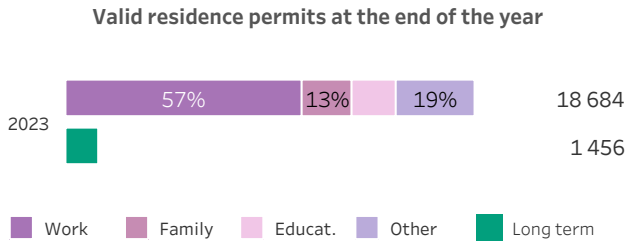
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



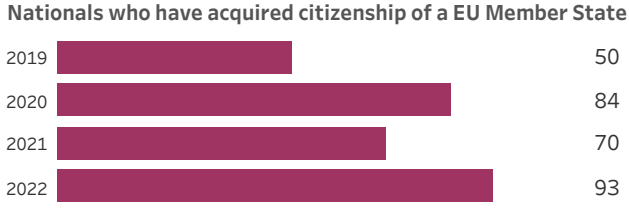


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



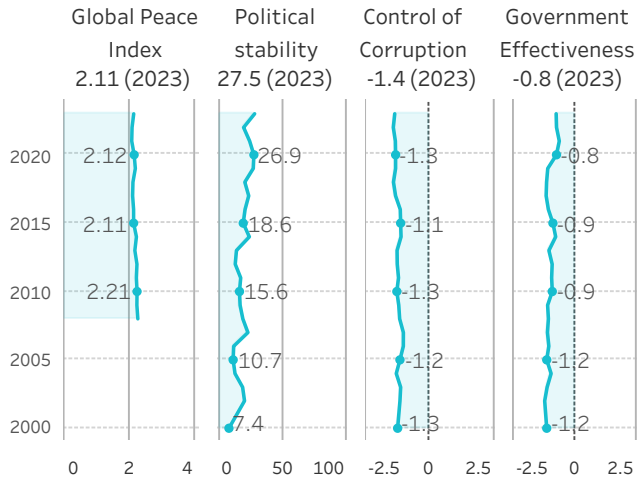


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

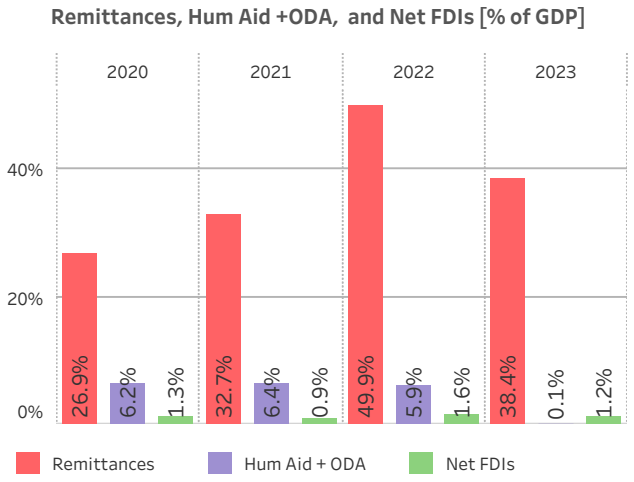


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

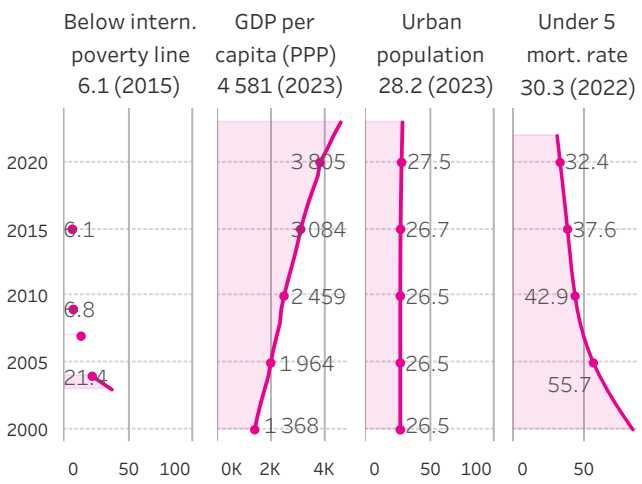
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



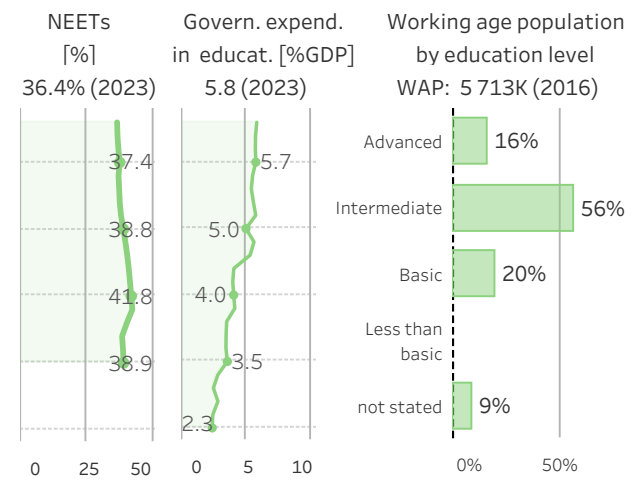
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



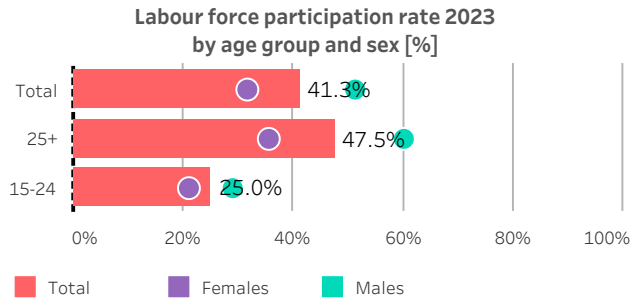
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

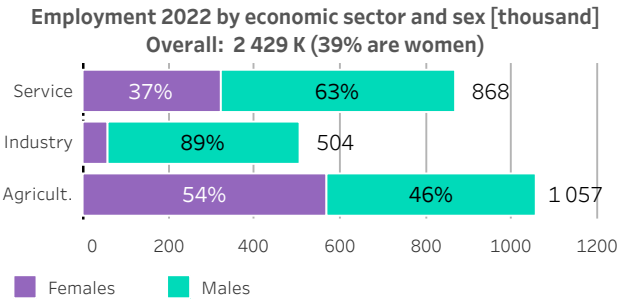


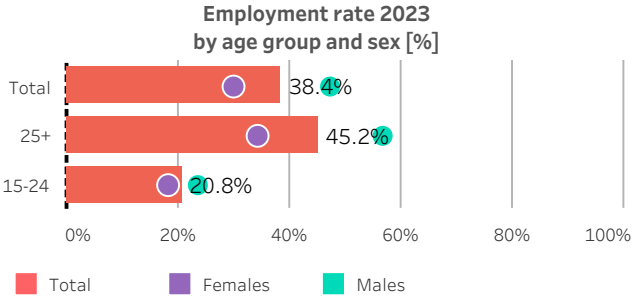
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

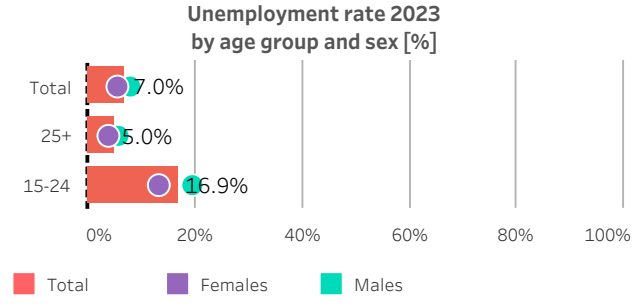


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





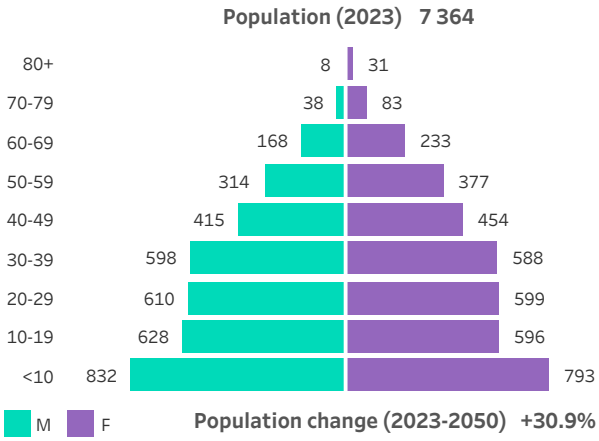




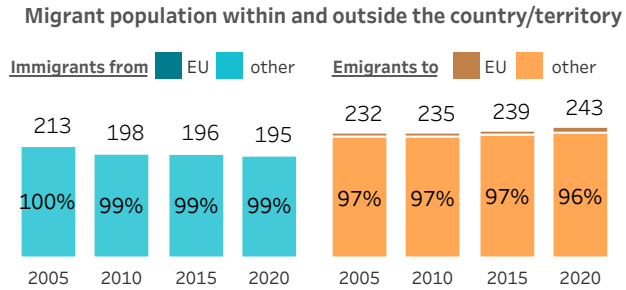
TURKMENISTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

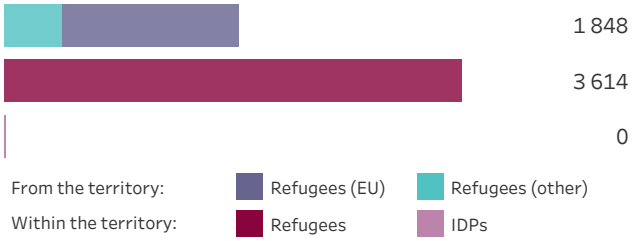
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



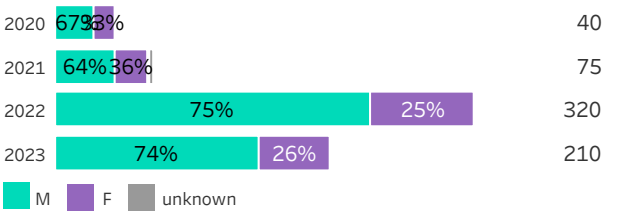
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

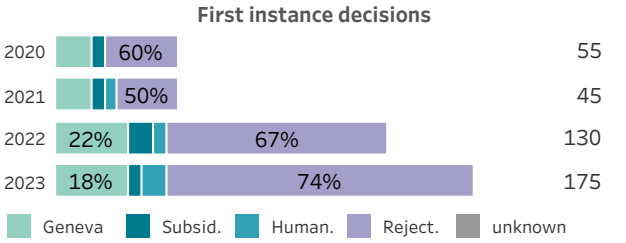


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

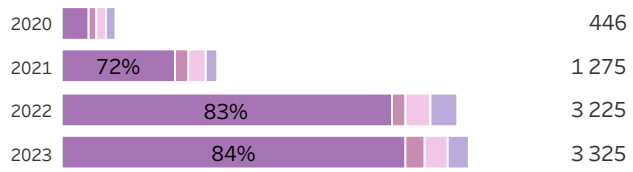


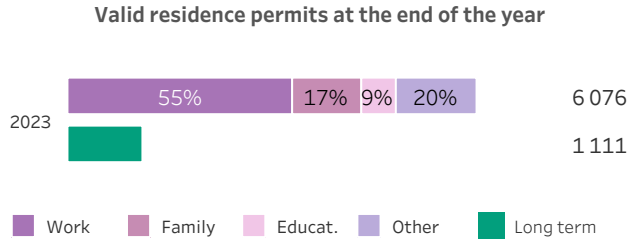
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



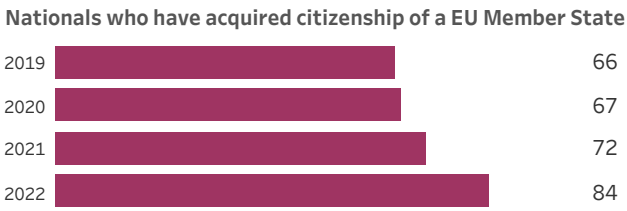


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

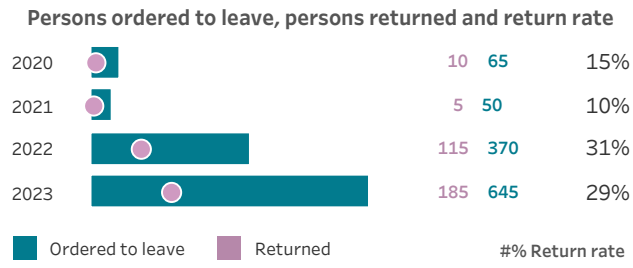




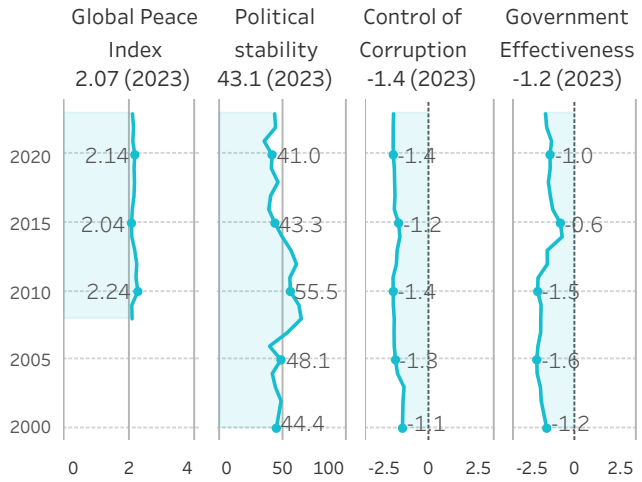
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



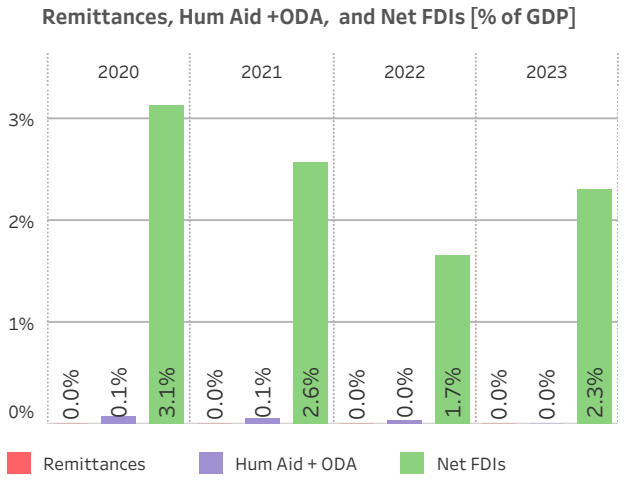
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



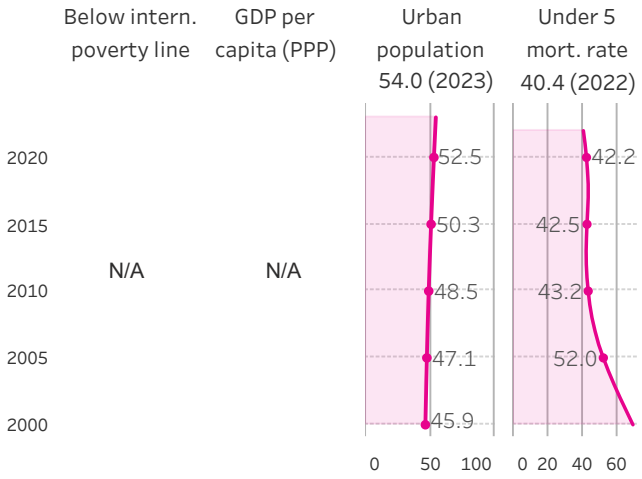
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



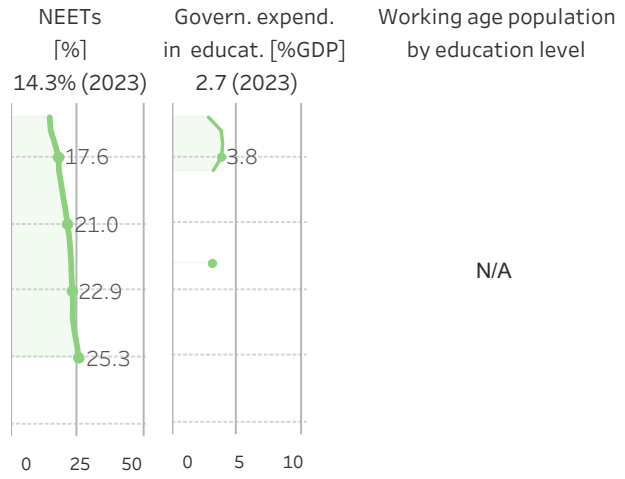
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



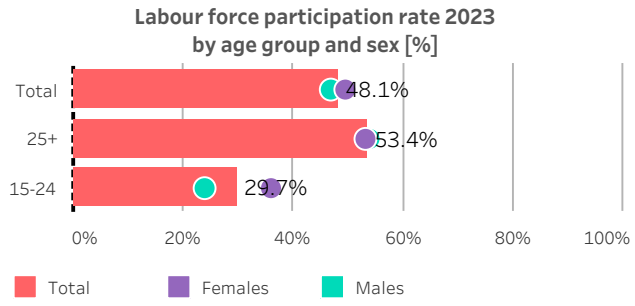
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

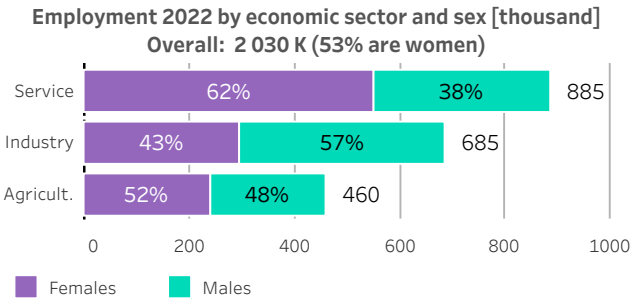


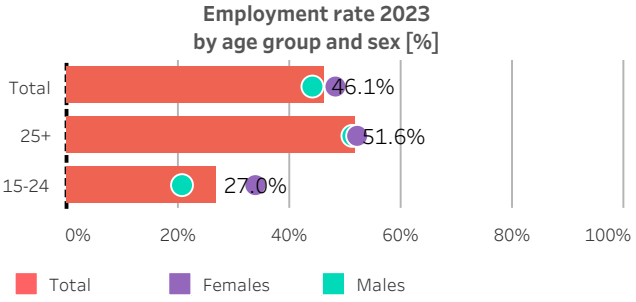
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

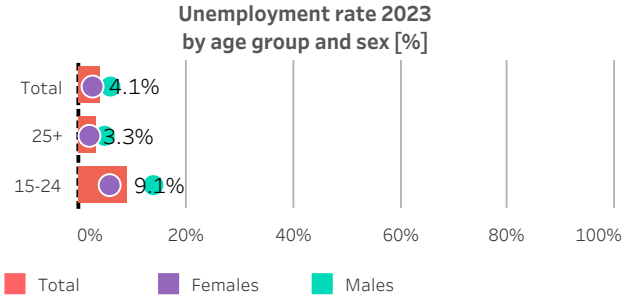


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



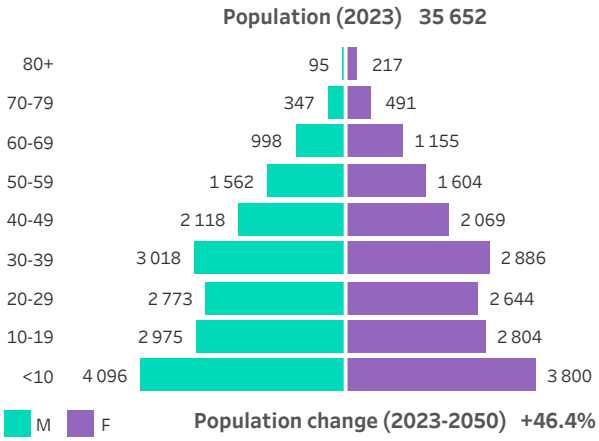




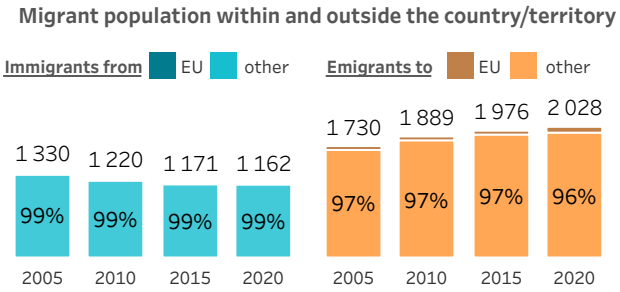


UZBEKISTAN

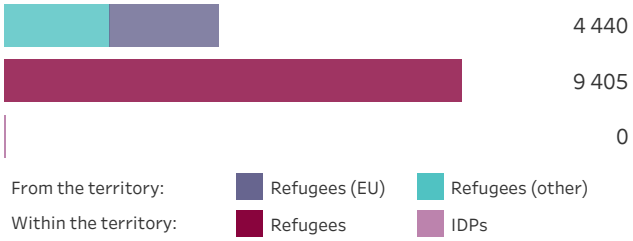
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



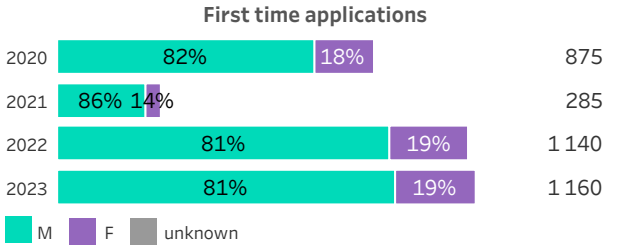
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

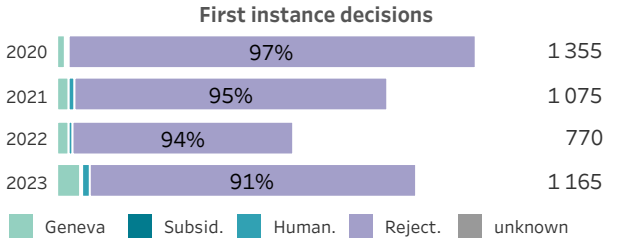


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

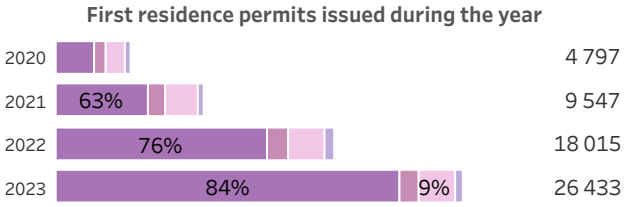


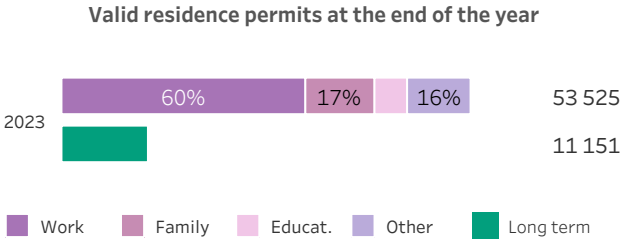
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



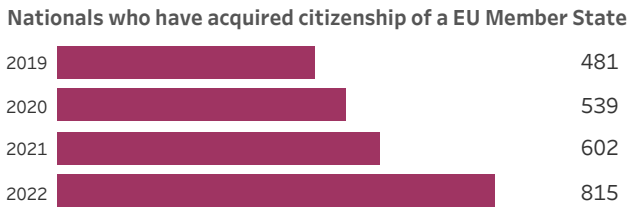


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



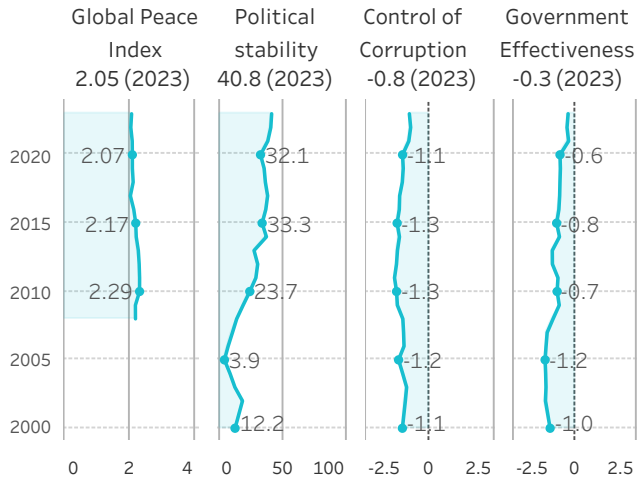


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

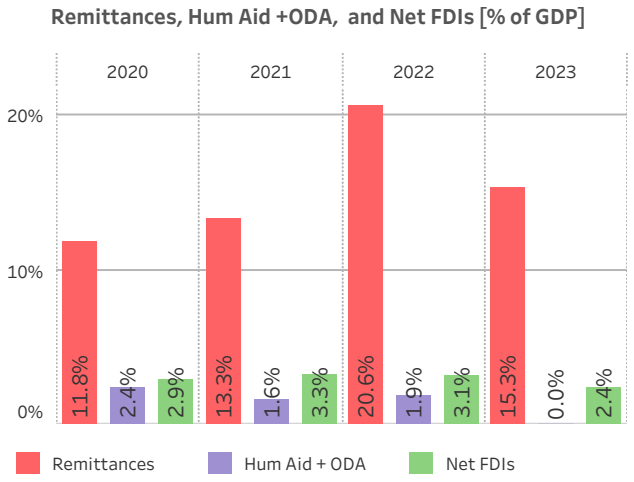


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

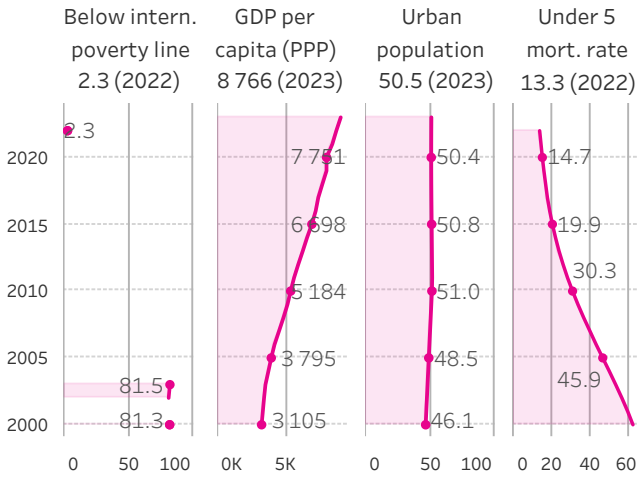
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



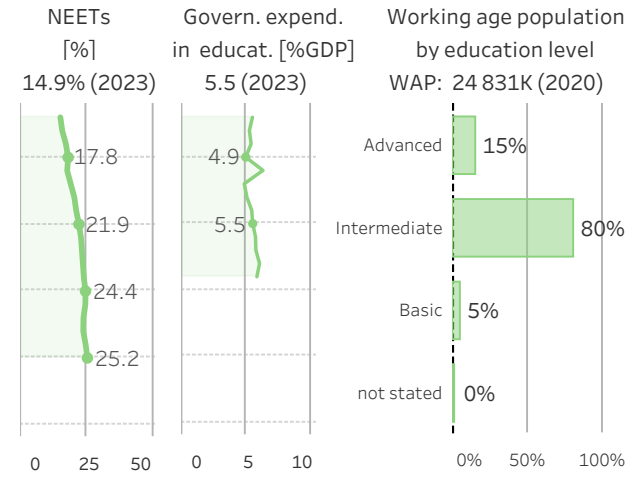
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



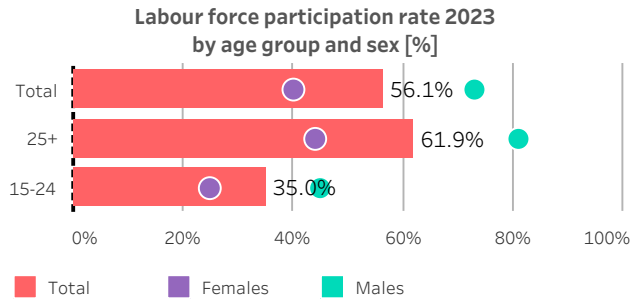
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

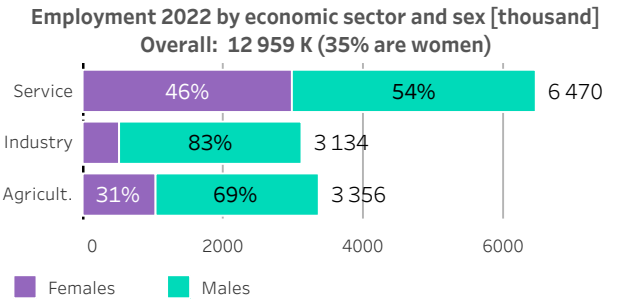


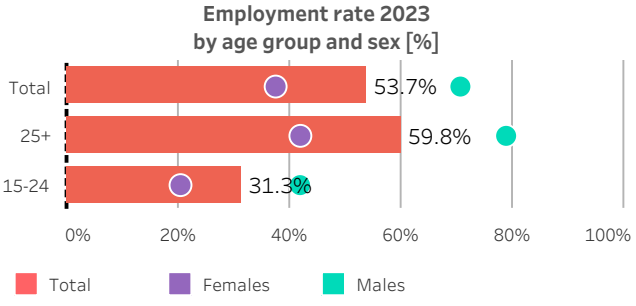
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

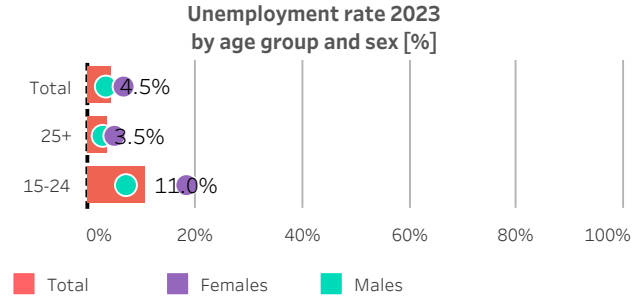


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





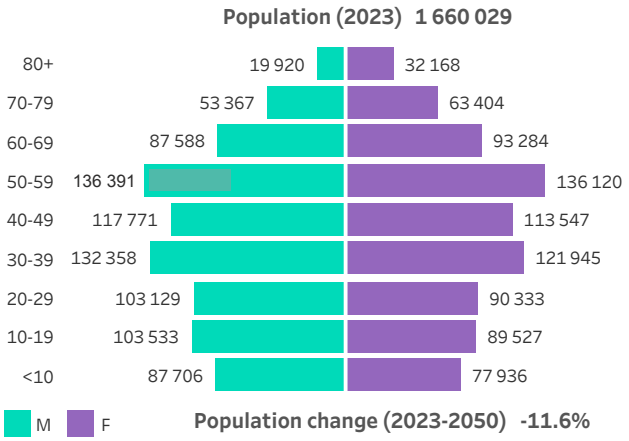




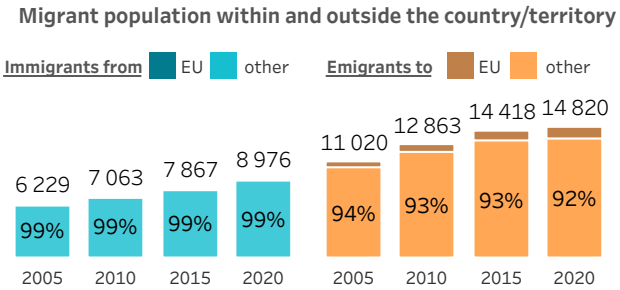
EASTERN ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

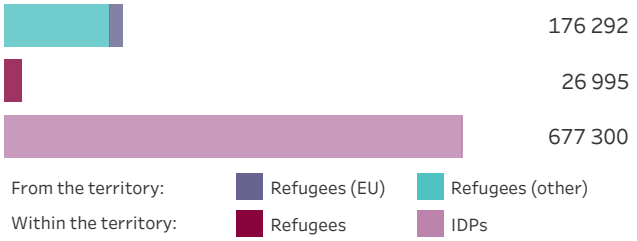
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



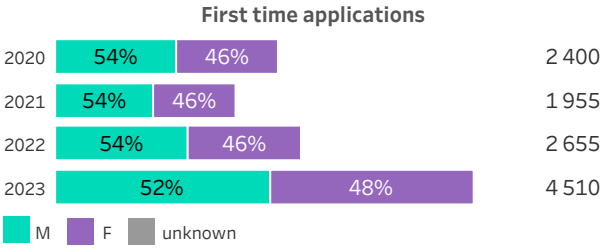
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

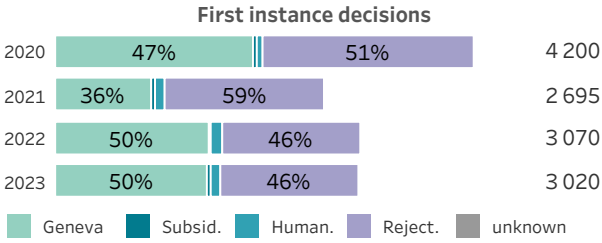


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

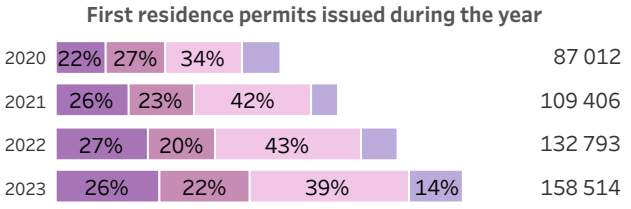


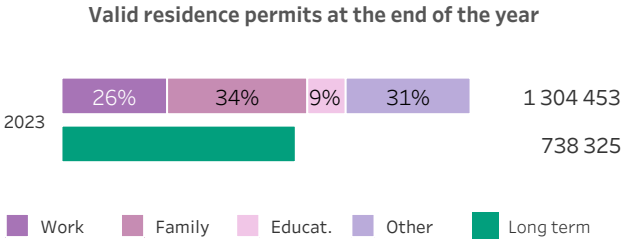
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



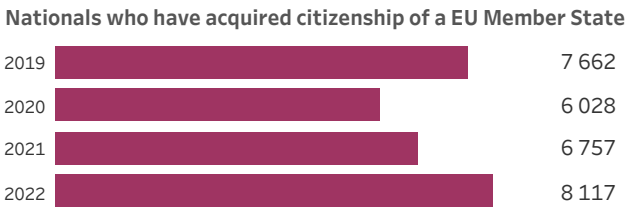


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

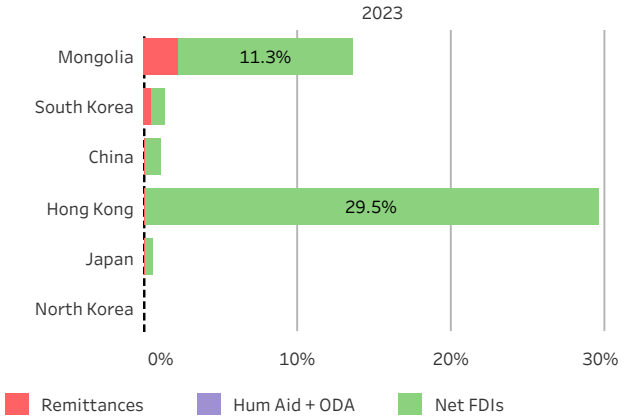
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 China	[1] 81.5 Japan	[1] 1.40 Japan	[1] 1.6 Japan
[2] 1.5 Japan	[2] 74.4 Taiwan	[2] 1.20 Taiwan	[2] 1.5 Taiwan
[5] 3.0 North Korea	[5] 30.3 North Korea	[5] -0.49 Mongolia	[5] -0.5 Mongolia
[6] 1.8 Taiwan	[6] 25.1 China	[6] -1.58 North Korea	[6] -1.5 North Korea

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

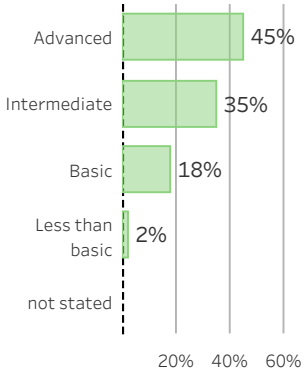
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% China	[1] 64 431 $ Hong Kong	[1] 63% North Korea	[1] 2.4 Japan
[2] 0.0% South Korea	[2] 50 572 $ South Korea	[2] 65% China	[2] 3.0 South Korea
[3] 0.2% Mongolia	[4] 22 135 $ China	[5] 92% Japan	[4] 14.7 Mongolia
[4] 0.7% Japan	[5] 16 322 $ Mongolia	[6] 100% Hong Kong	[5] 16.5 North Korea

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 3.1% Japan	[1] 4.9% South Korea
[2] 9.5% Taiwan	[2] 4.0% China
[5] 11.6% China	[4] 3.7% Mongolia
[6] 14.7% Mongolia	[5] 3.2% Japan

Working age population by education level

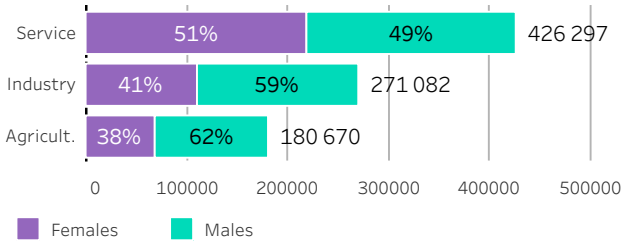


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 74.6% North Korea	(69.7% women, 79.7% men)
[2] 66.4% China	(60.5% women, 72.1% men)
[5] 60.1% Mongolia	(52.8% women, 67.8% men)
[6] 59.6% Taiwan	(51.8% women, 67.7% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 72.4% North Korea	(67.5% women, 77.4% men)
[2] 63.1% China	(57.9% women, 68.1% men)
[5] 57.4% Taiwan	(50.0% women, 65.1% men)
[6] 56.8% Mongolia	(50.4% women, 63.6% men)

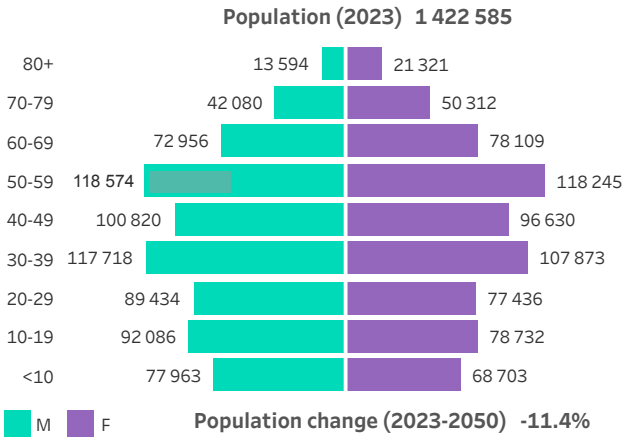
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 2.6% Japan	(2.3% women, 2.8% men)
[2] 2.6% South Korea	(2.7% women, 2.6% men)
[5] 4.7% China	(4.1% women, 5.2% men)
[6] 6.1% Mongolia	(5.3% women, 6.8% men)

CHINA

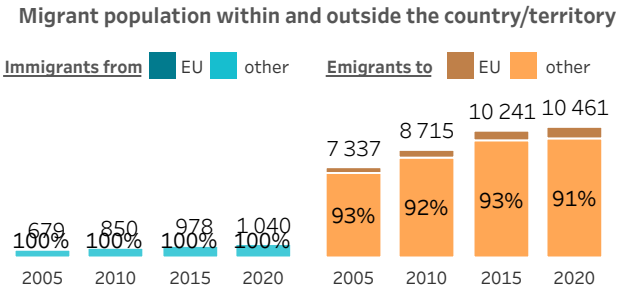
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

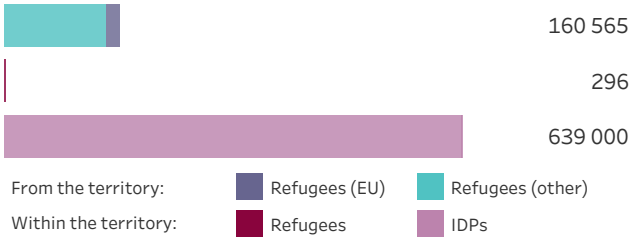


NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for China does not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions of China, and Taiwan.

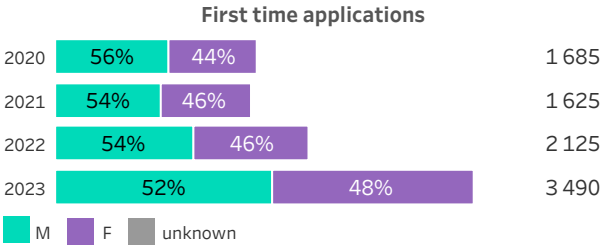
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

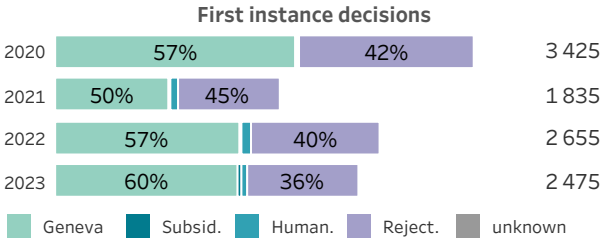


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

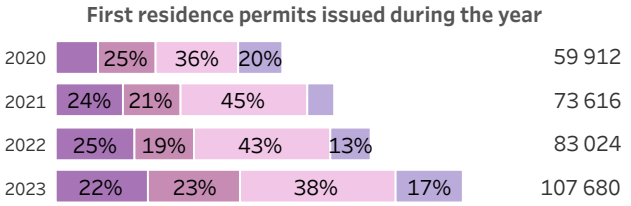


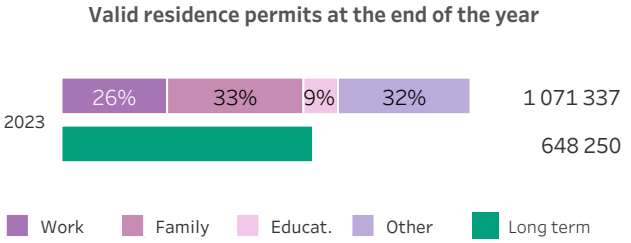
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



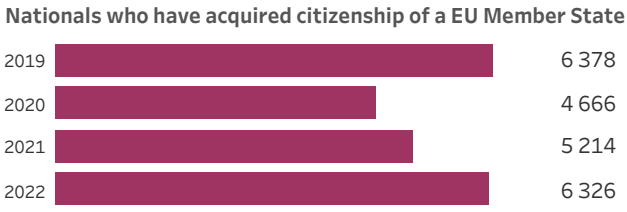


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



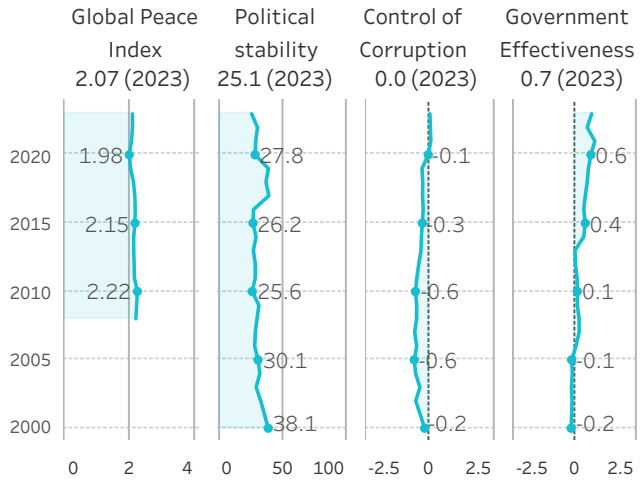


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

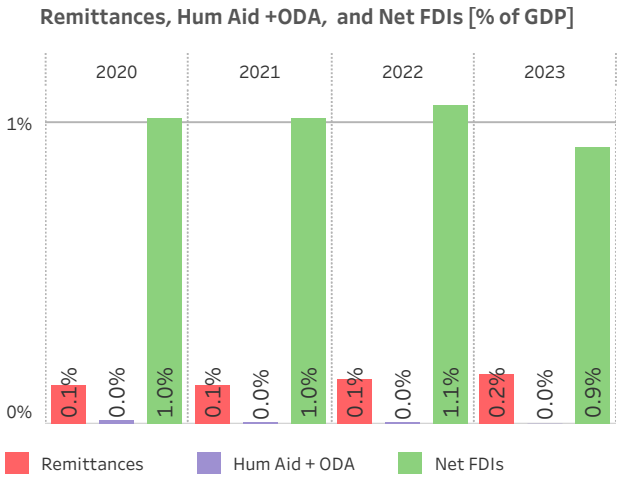


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

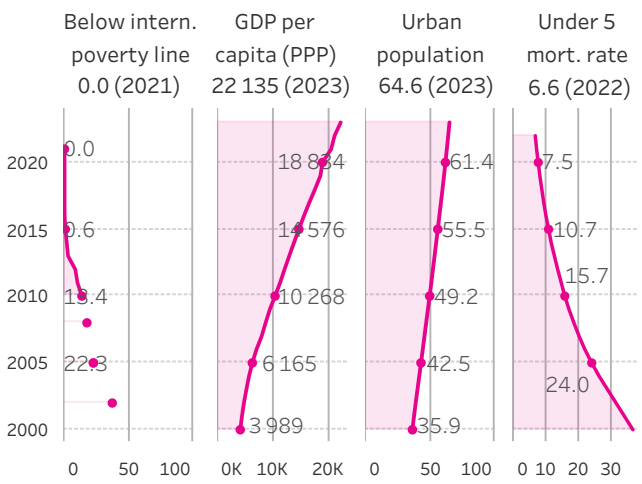
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



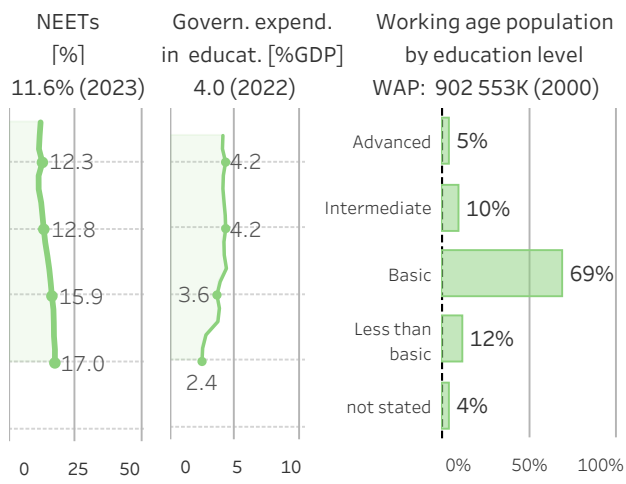
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



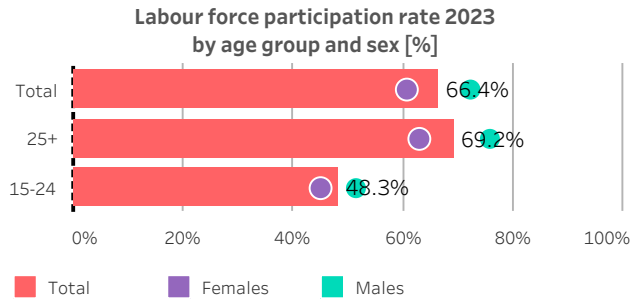
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

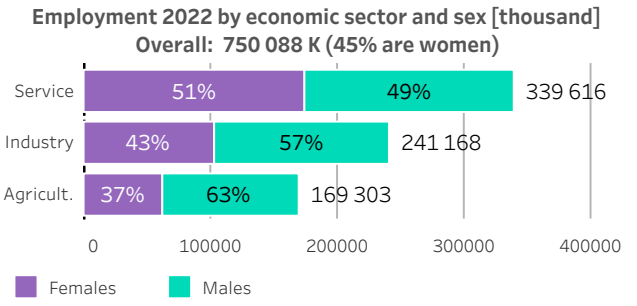


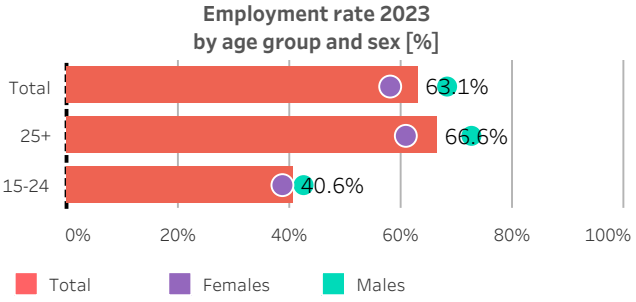
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

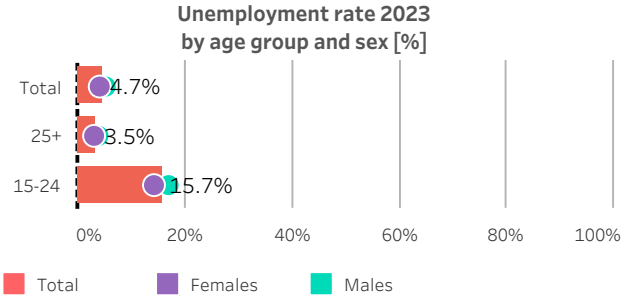


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





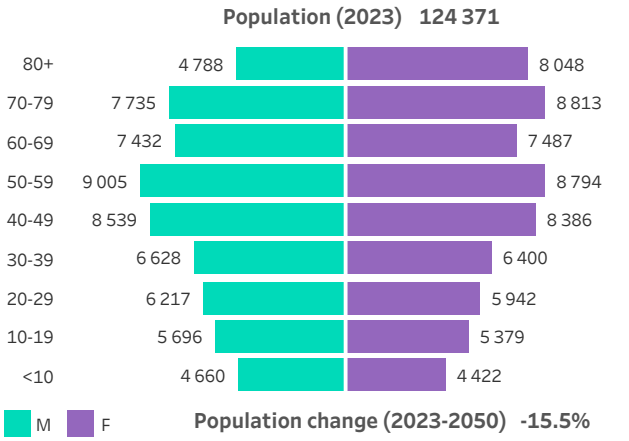




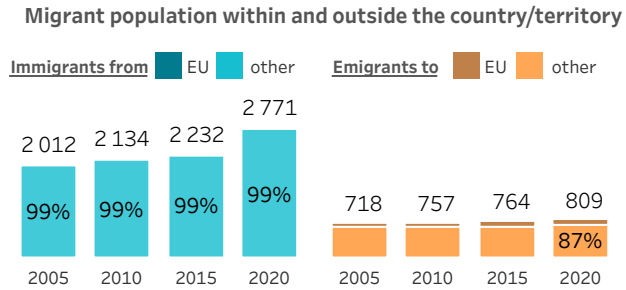
JAPAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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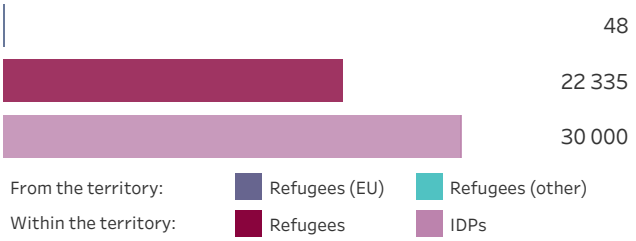
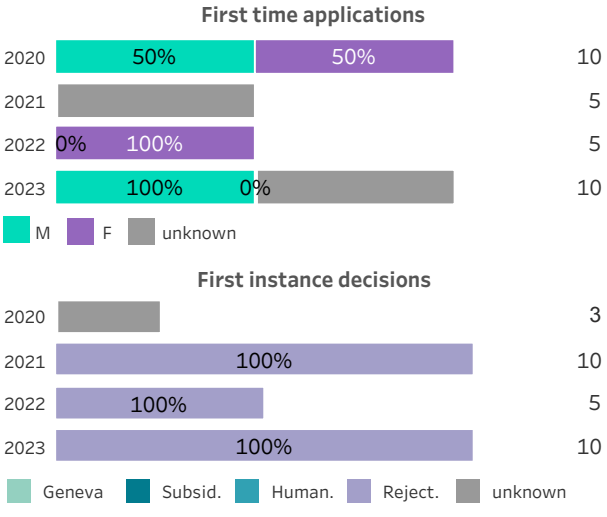
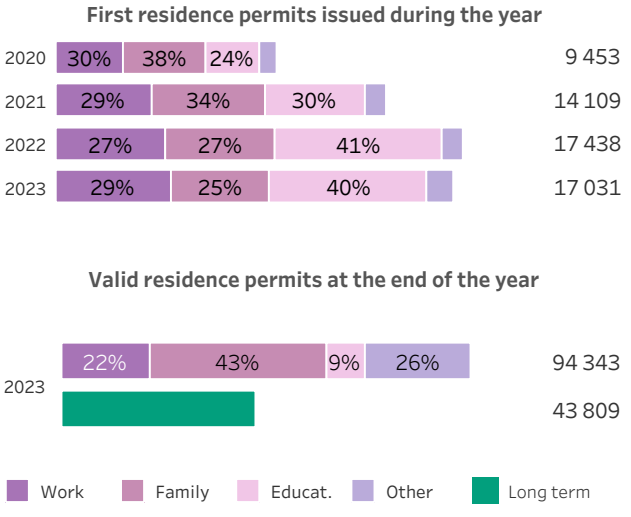


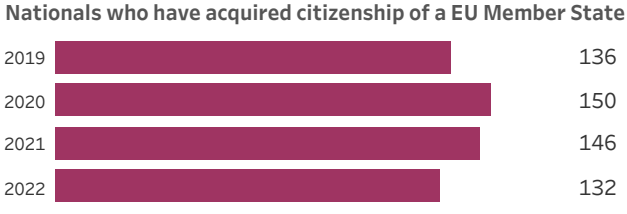
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



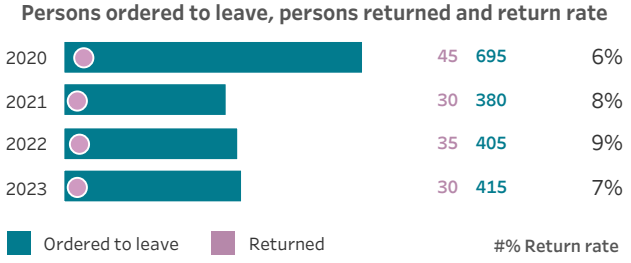
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



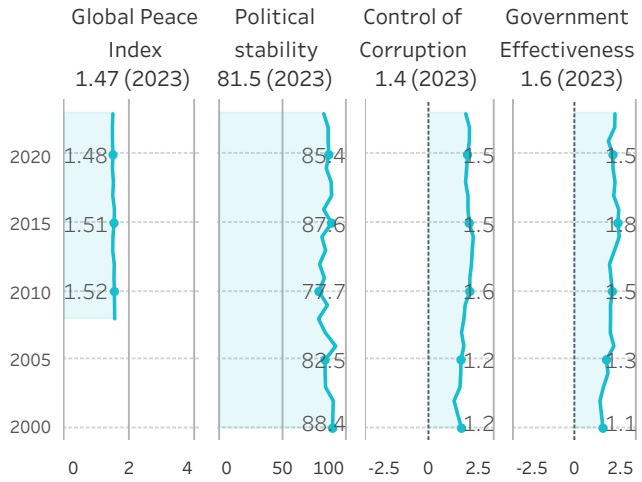
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



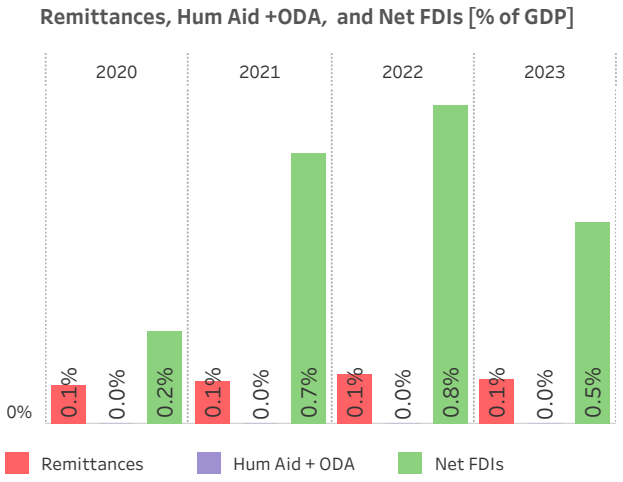
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



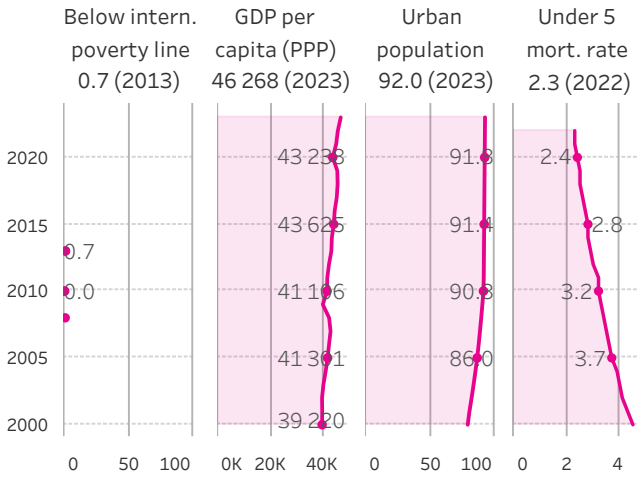
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



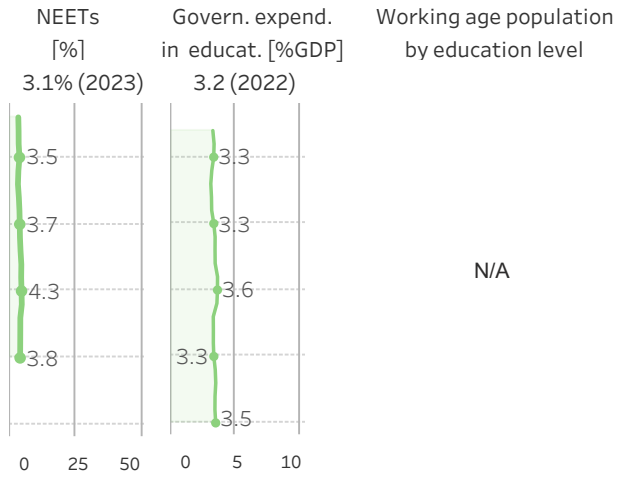
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



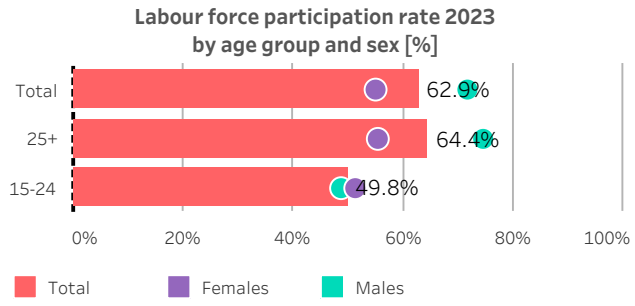
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

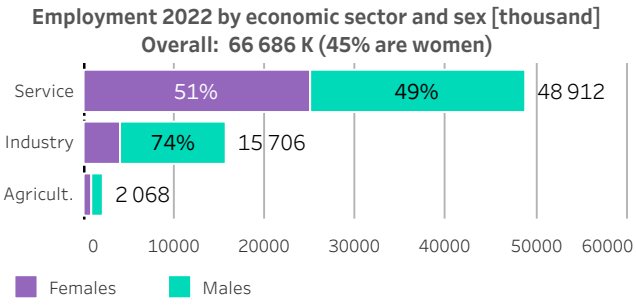


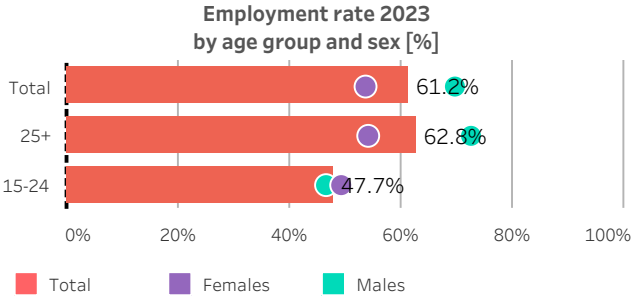
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

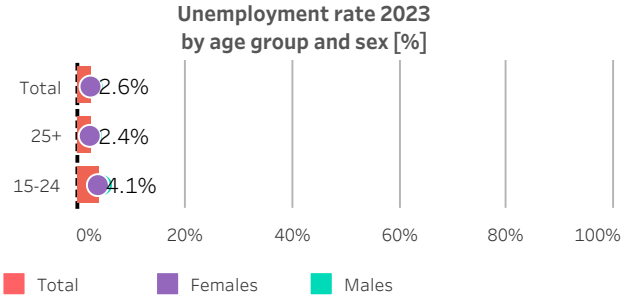


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





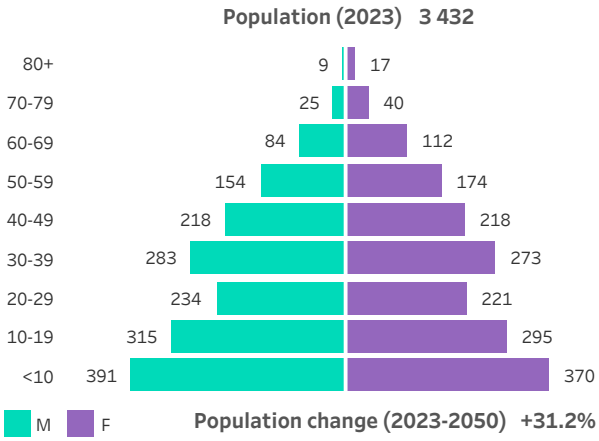




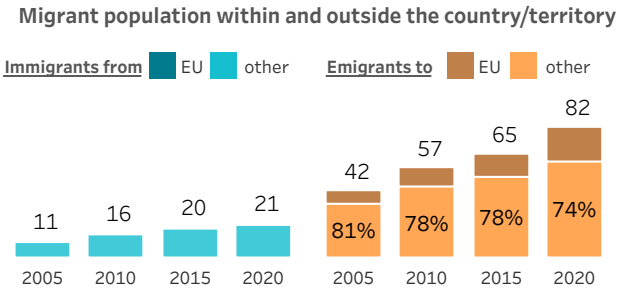
MONGOLIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

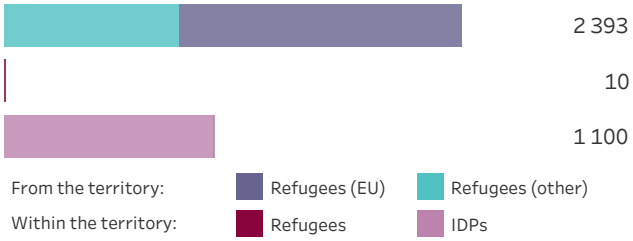
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



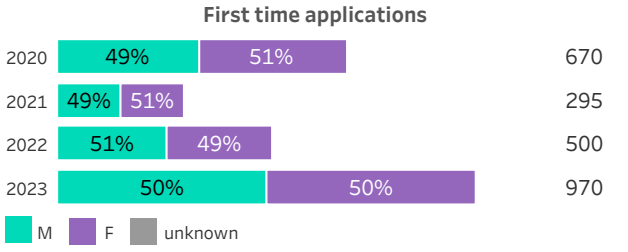
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

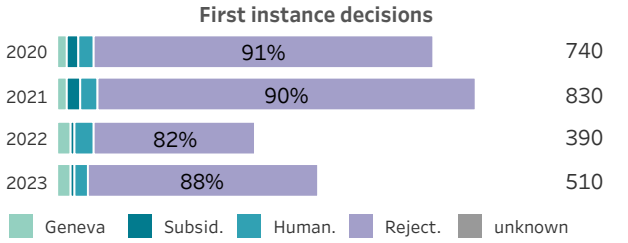


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

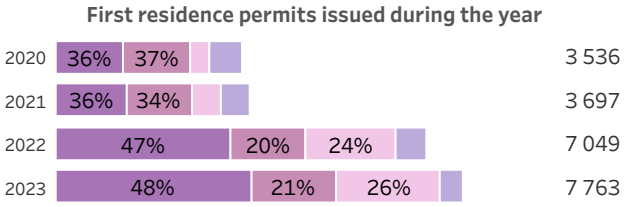


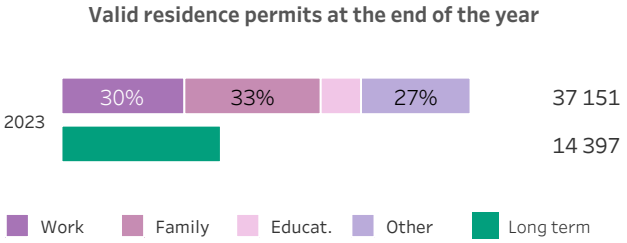
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



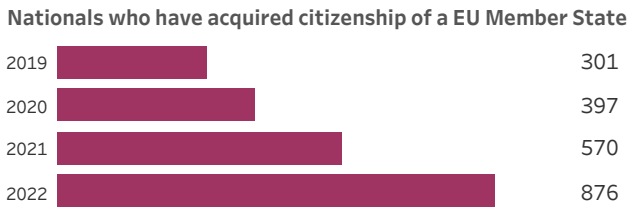


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



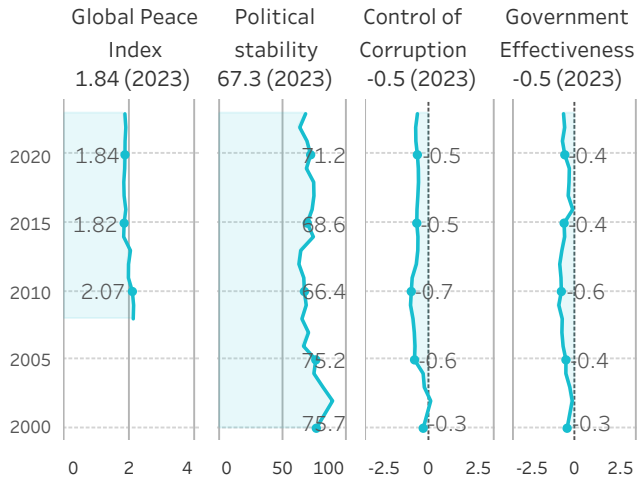


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

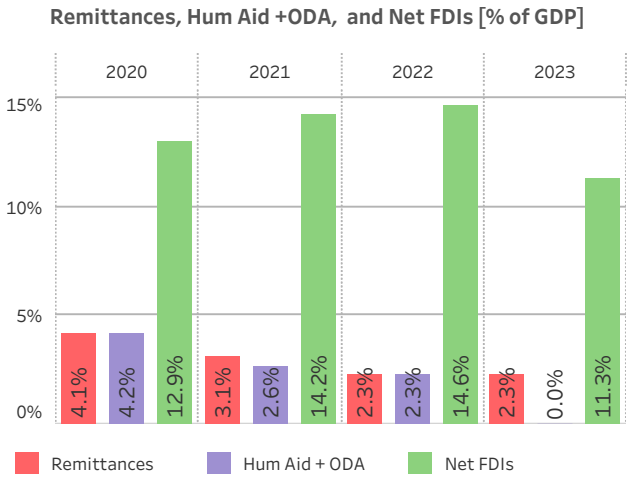


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

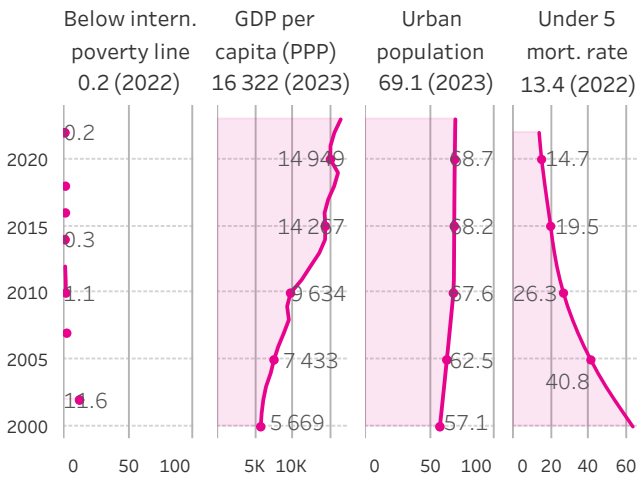
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



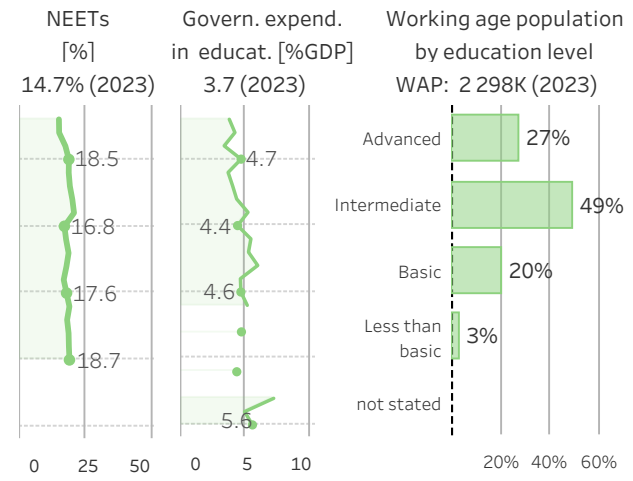
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



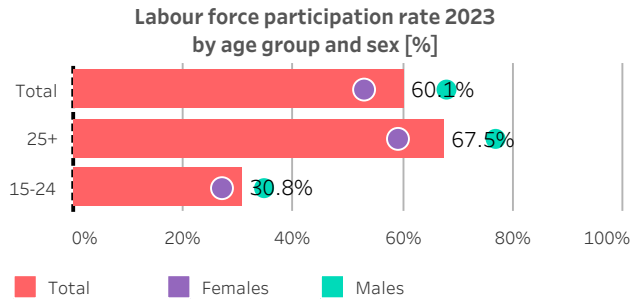
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

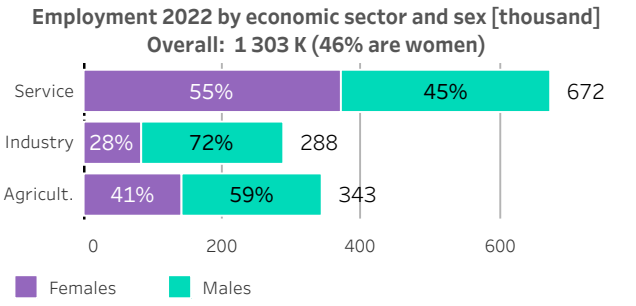


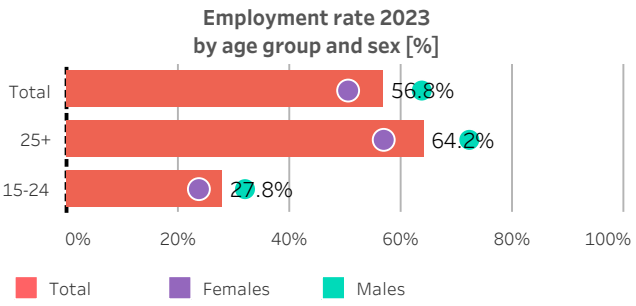
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

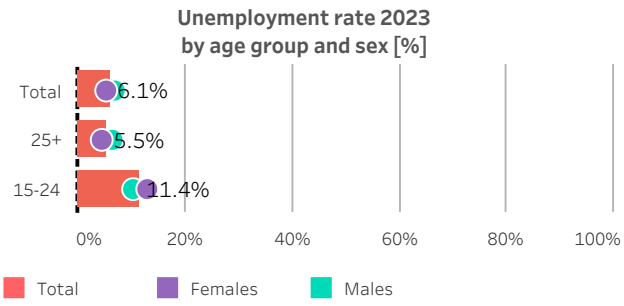


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





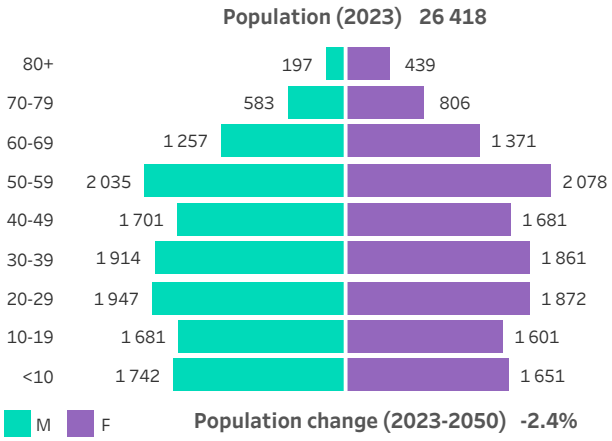




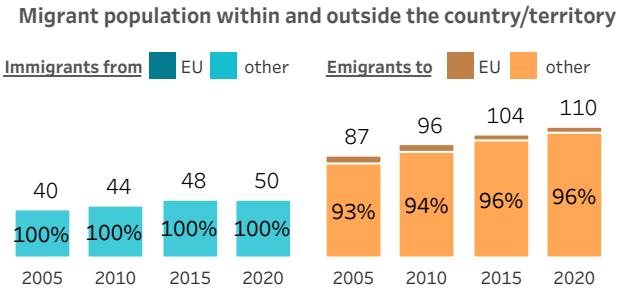
NORTH KOREA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

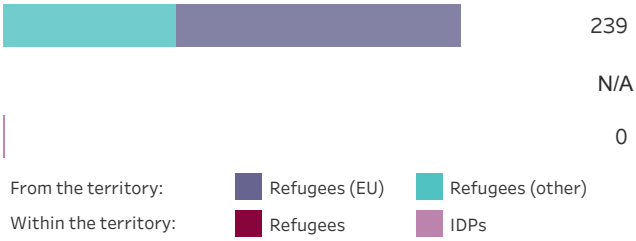
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



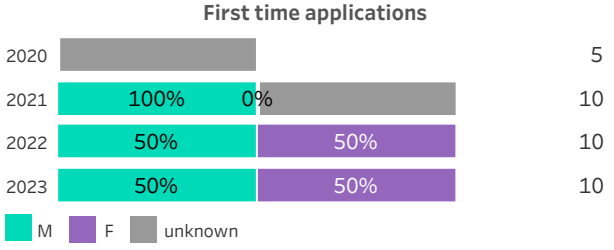
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

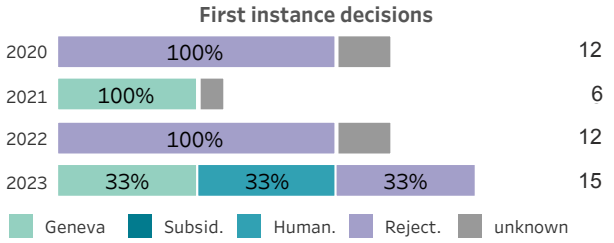


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

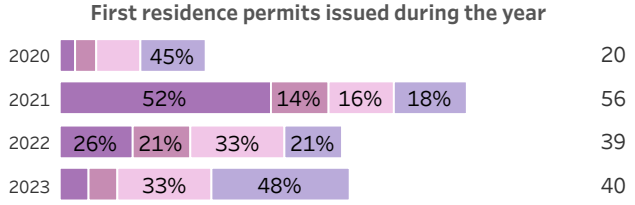


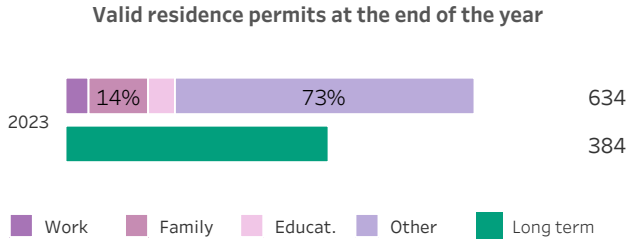
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



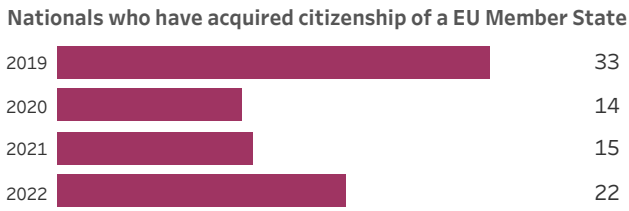


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

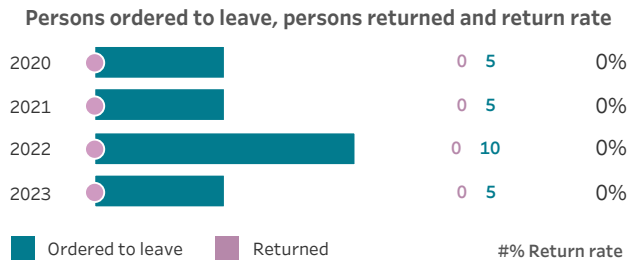




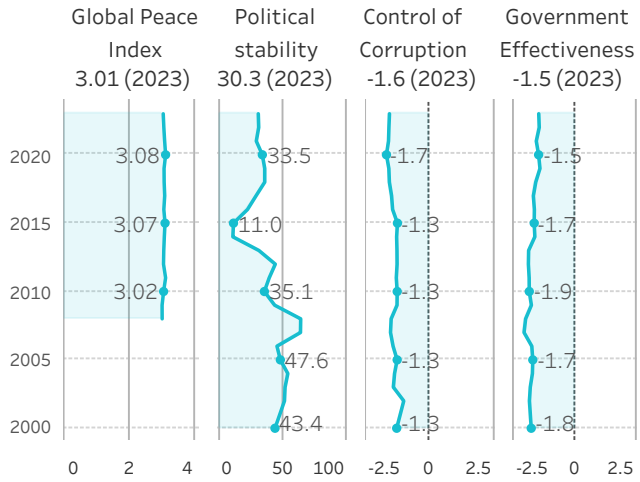
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



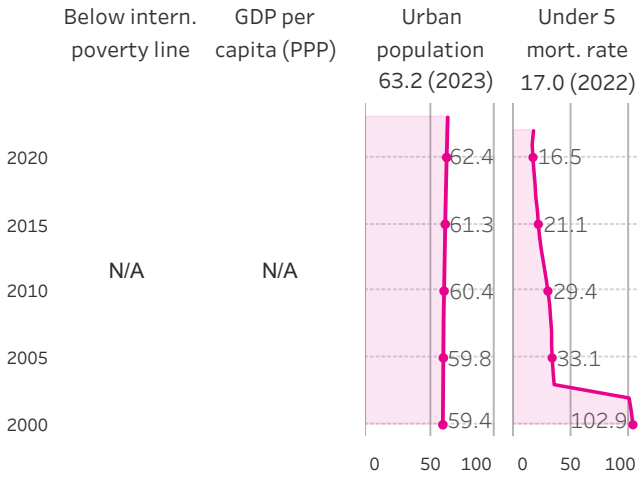
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



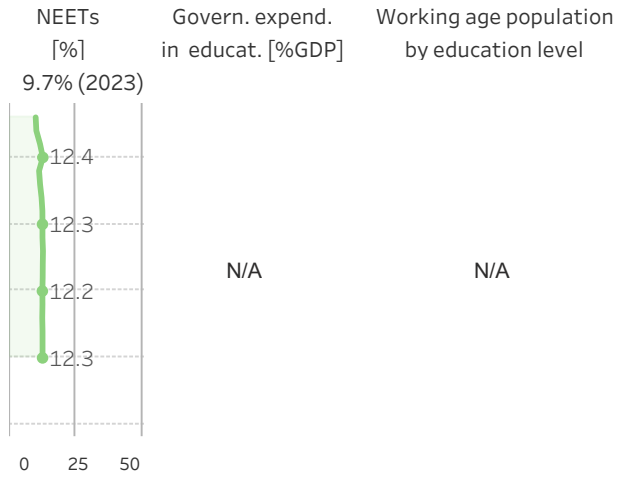
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

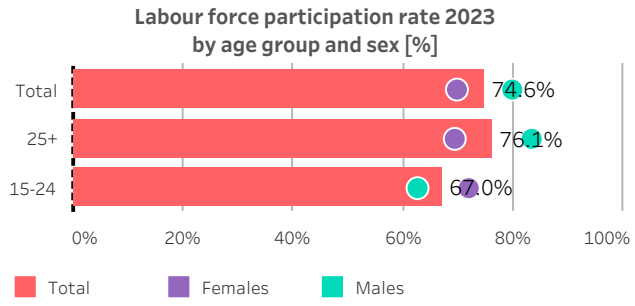
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

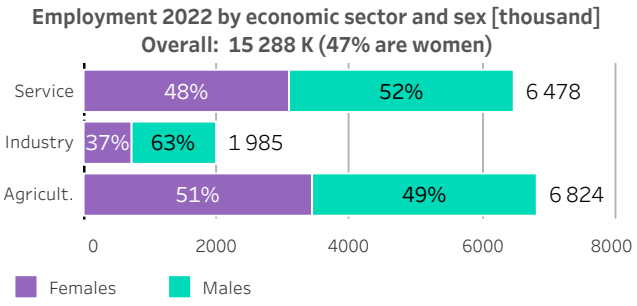


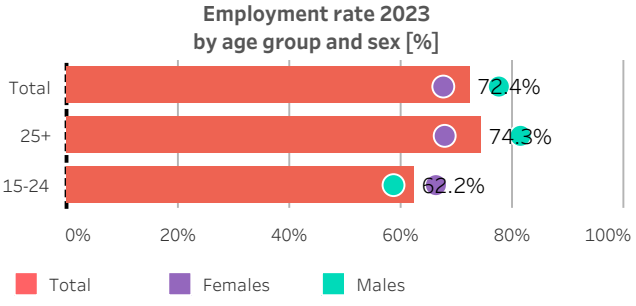
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

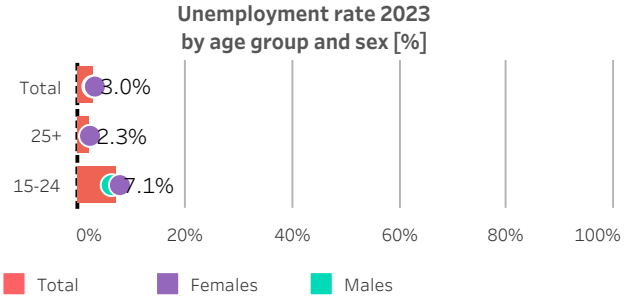


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





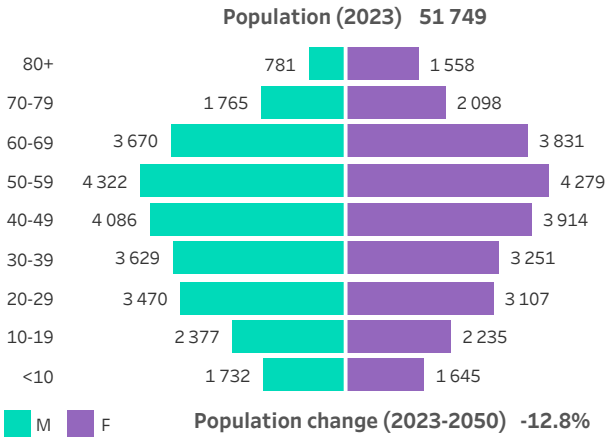




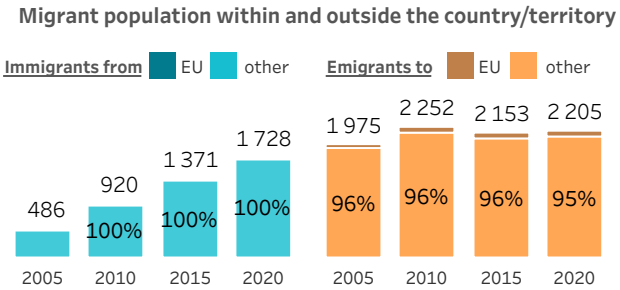
SOUTH KOREA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

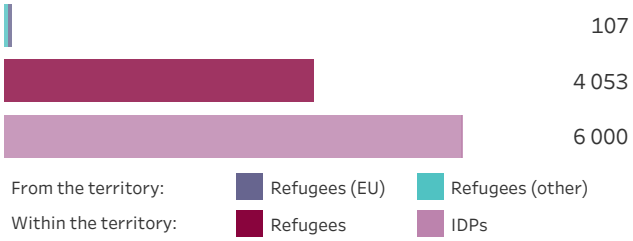
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



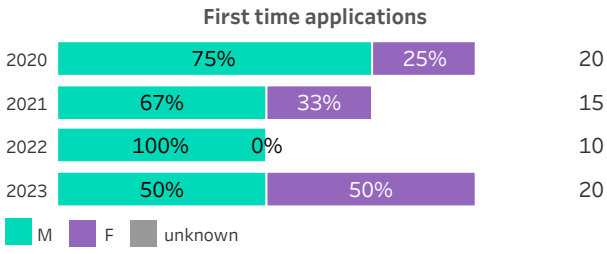
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

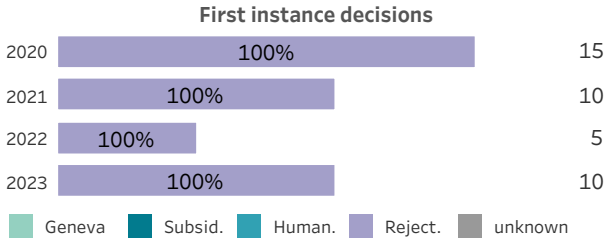


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

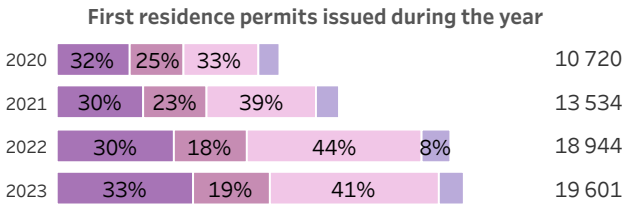


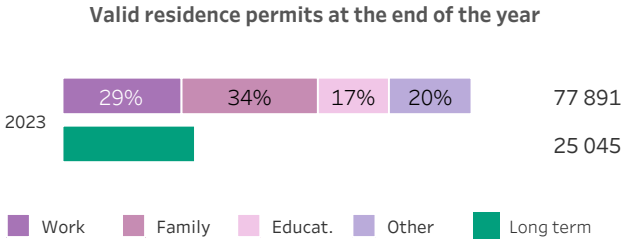
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



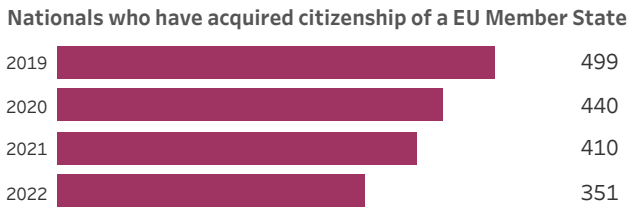


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

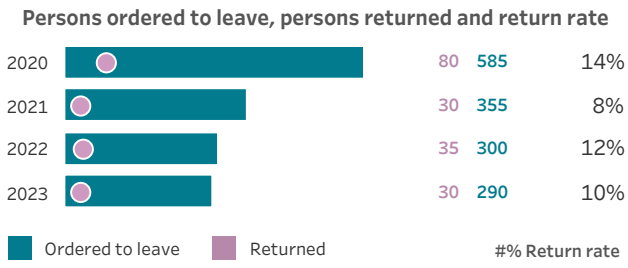




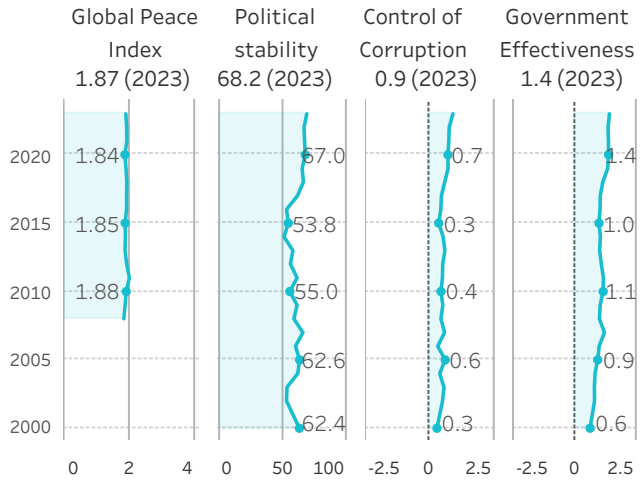
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



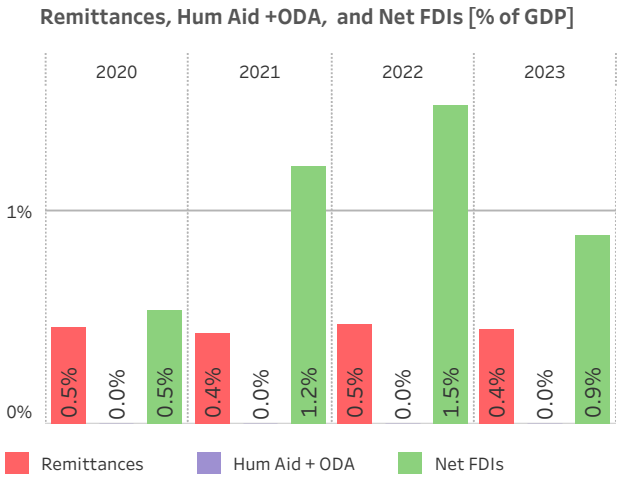
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



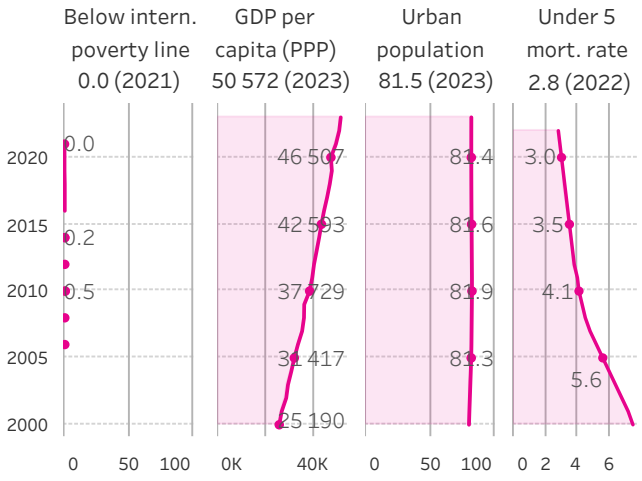
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



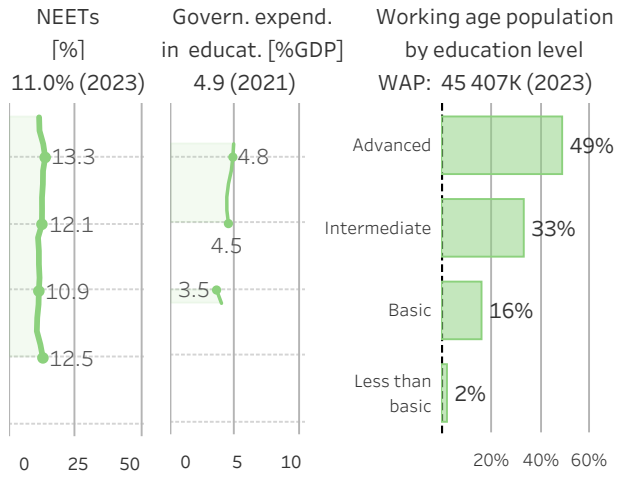
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



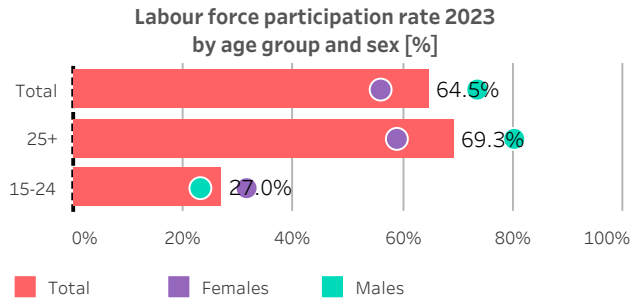
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

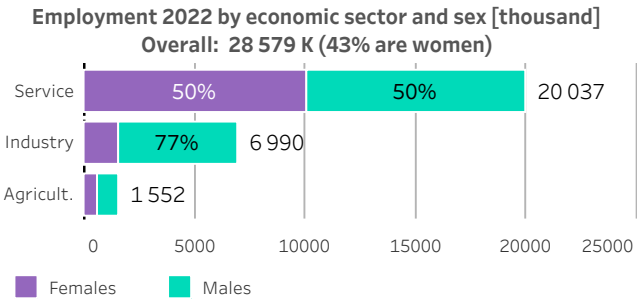


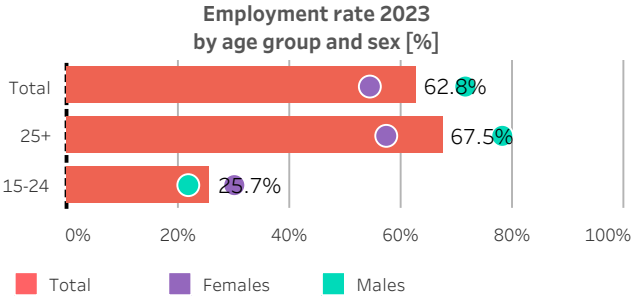
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

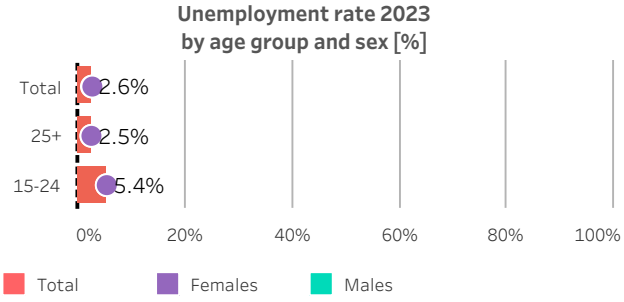


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





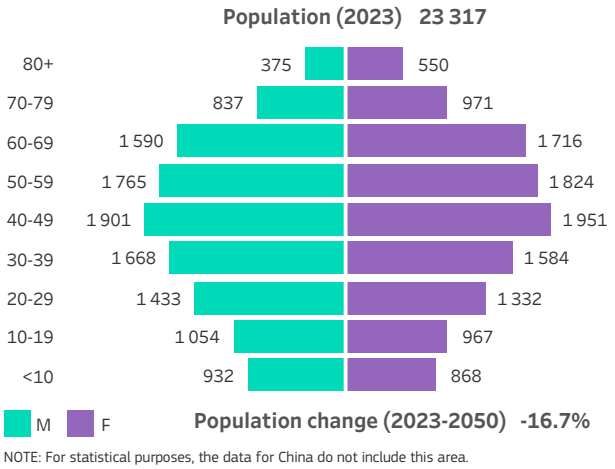




TAIWAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

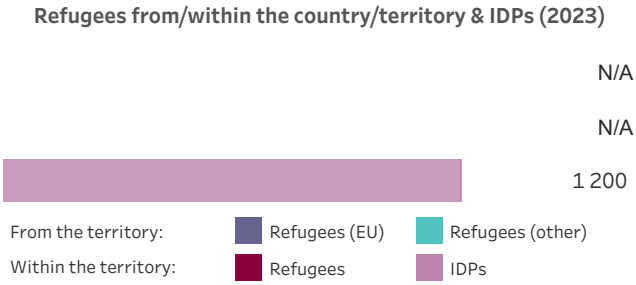


NOTE: For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include this area.

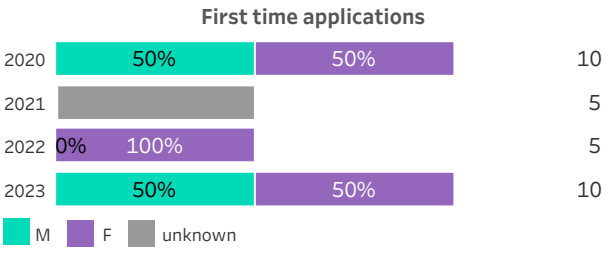
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

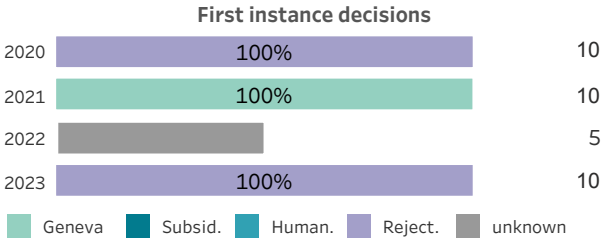
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

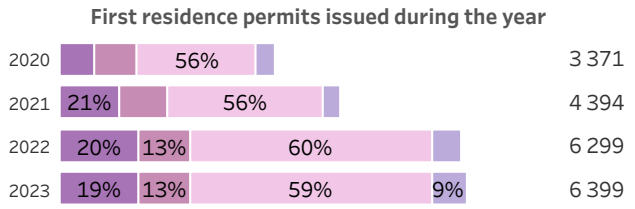


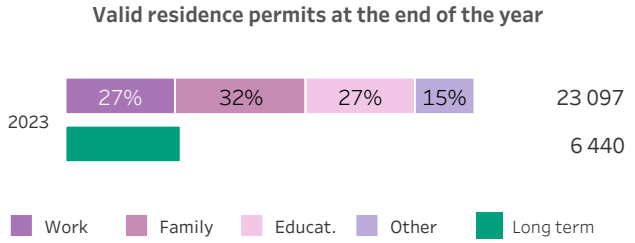
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



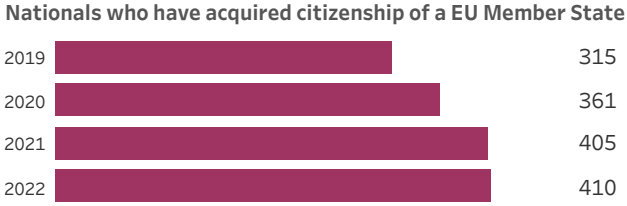


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

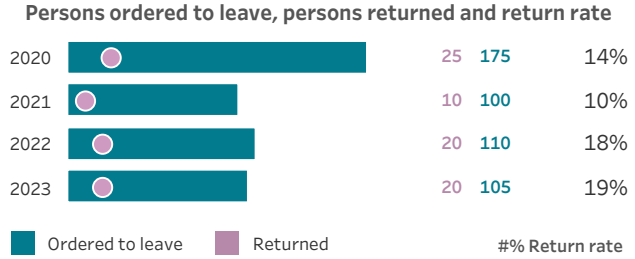




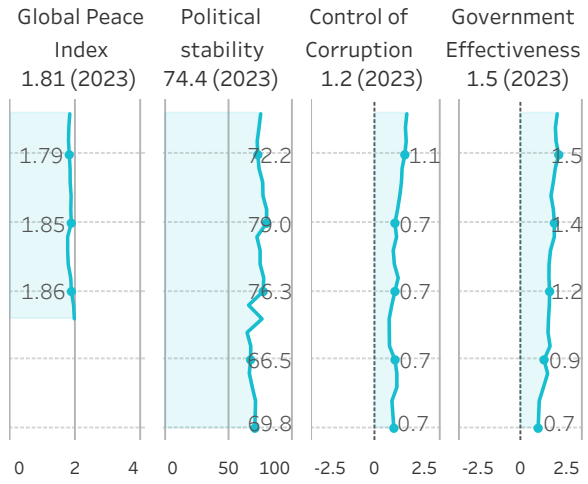
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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



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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

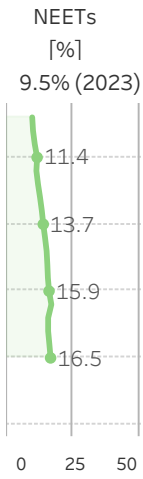
Below intern. poverty line: N/A

GDP per capita (PPP): N/A

Urban population: N/A

Under 5 mort. rate: N/A

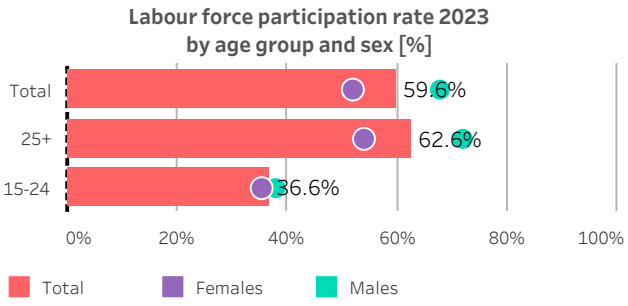
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

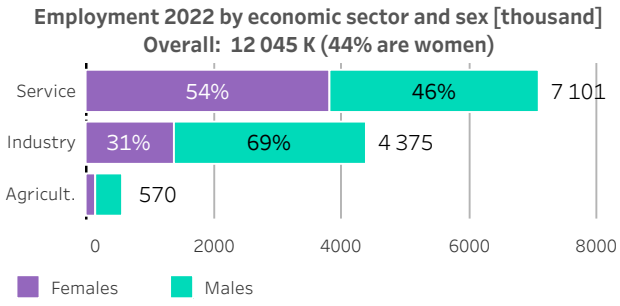


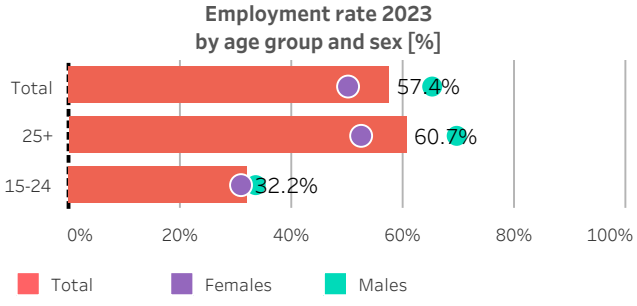
Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]: N/A

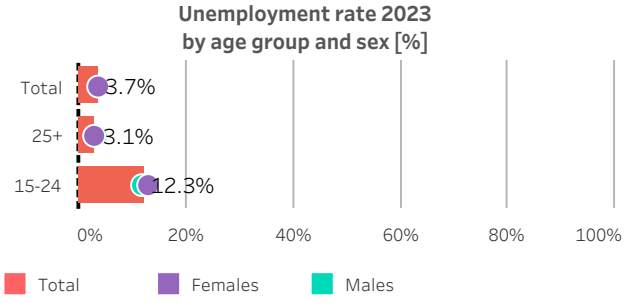
Working age population by education level: N/A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





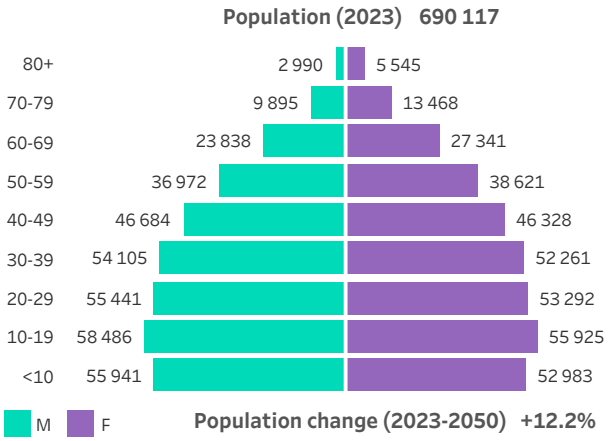




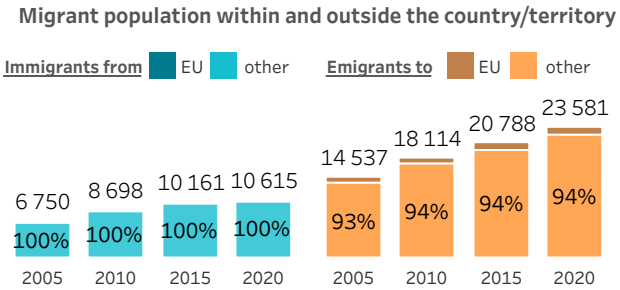
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

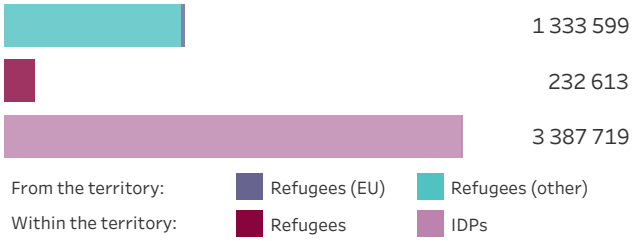
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



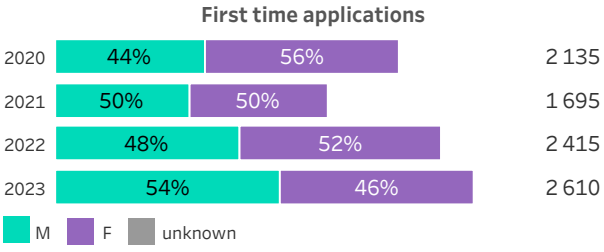
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

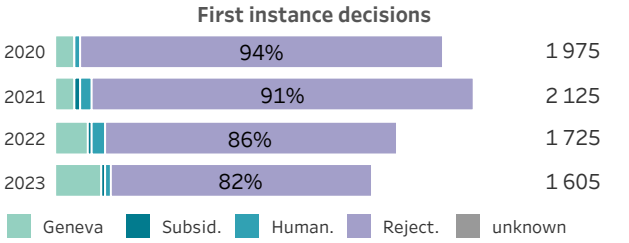


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

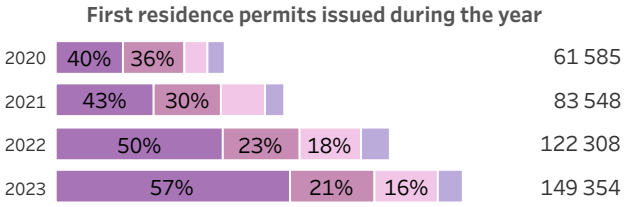


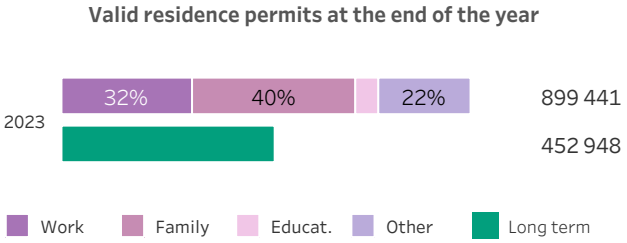
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



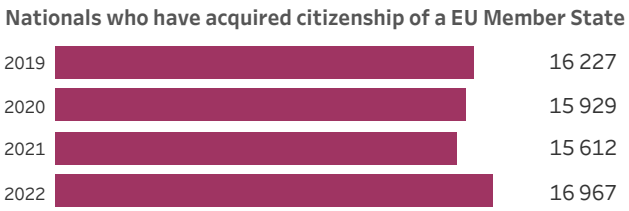


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

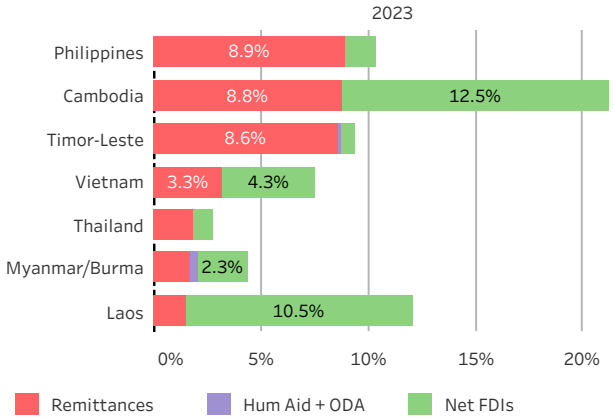
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 1.8 Indonesia	[1] 97.2 Singapore	[1] 2.04 Singapore	[1] 2.3 Singapore
[2] 2.0 Cambodia	[2] 96.7 Brunei	[2] 1.28 Brunei	[2] 1.4 Brunei
[9] 1.9 Timor-Leste	[10] 23.7 Philippines	#########	[10] -0.8 Timor-Leste
[10] 1.7 Vietnam	#########	[11] -1.30 Cambodia	#########

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

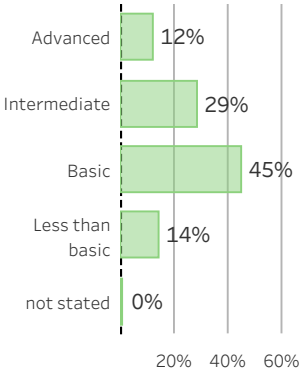
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Malaysia	[1] 127 544 $ Singapore	[1] 26% Cambodia	[1] 2.3 Singapore
[2] 0.0% Thailand	[2] 77 919 $ Brunei	#########	[2] 8.0 Malaysia
[7] 7.1% Laos	[10] 5 069 $ Cambodia	[10] 79% Brunei	[10] 43.3 Laos
[8] 24.4% Timor-Leste	[11] 4 605 $ Timor-Leste	[11] 100% Singapore	[11] 52.1 Timor-Leste

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 6.8% Singapore	[1] 4.4% Brunei
[2] 10.2% Malaysia	[2] 3.6% Malaysia
[10] 22.4% Laos	[10] 1.3% Indonesia
[11] 29.2% Timor-Leste	[11] 1.2% Laos

Working age population by education level

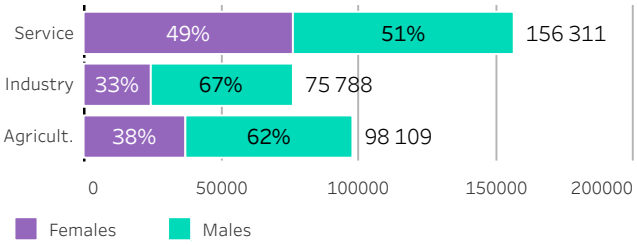


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
South-Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 75.8% Cambodia (69.5% women, 82.4% men)
[2] 73.0% Vietnam (68.5% women, 77.8% men)
[10] 59.6% Laos (56.0% women, 63.2% men)
[11] 55.5% Myanmar/Burma (41.5% women, 69.9% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
South-Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 75.6% Cambodia (69.3% women, 82.3% men)
[2] 71.8% Vietnam (67.4% women, 76.4% men)
[10] 57.4% Laos (54.2% women, 60.5% men)
[11] 53.8% Myanmar/Burma (40.0% women, 68.1% men)

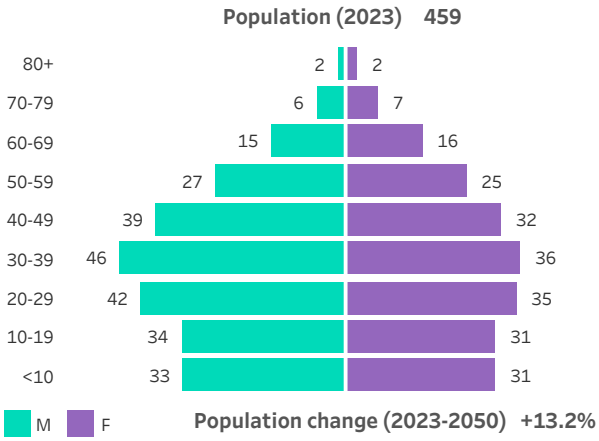
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
South-Eastern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 0.2% Cambodia (0.3% women, 0.2% men)
[2] 0.9% Thailand (1.0% women, 0.8% men)
[10] 3.9% Malaysia (4.0% women, 3.7% men)
[11] 5.3% Brunei (6.0% women, 4.8% men)

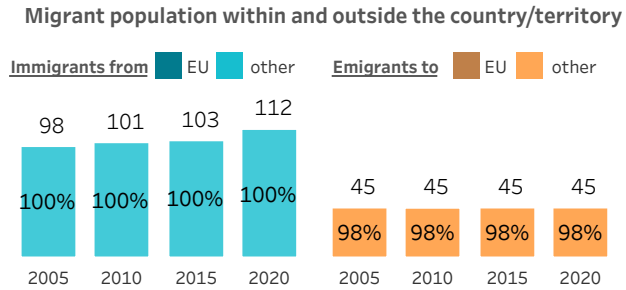
BRUNEI

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

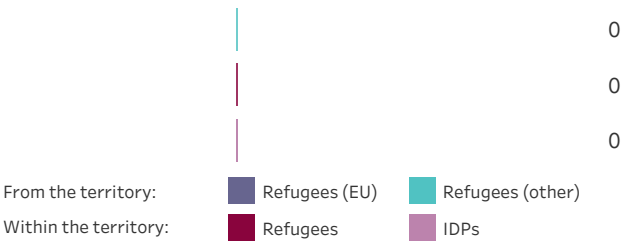
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



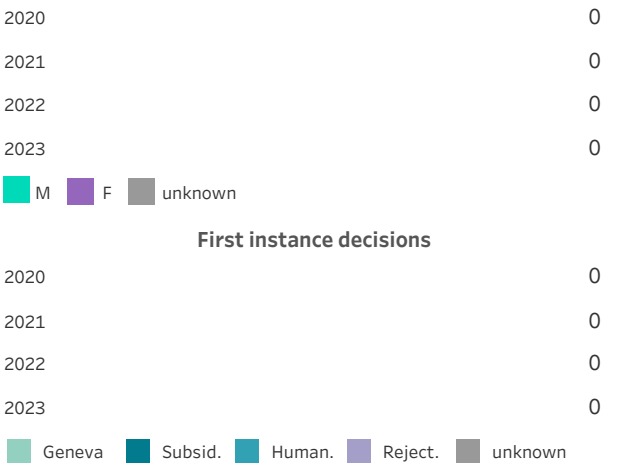
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



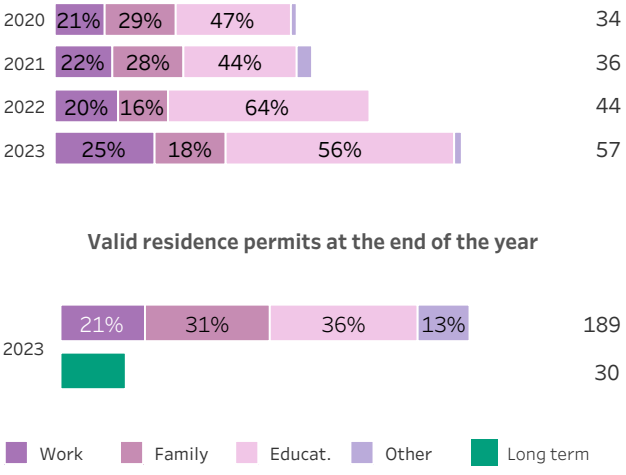
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



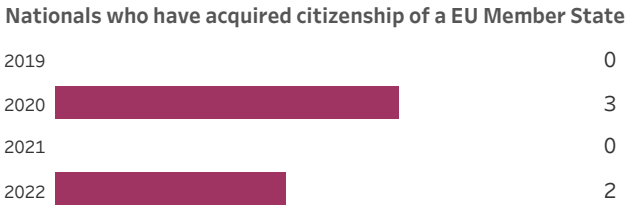
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

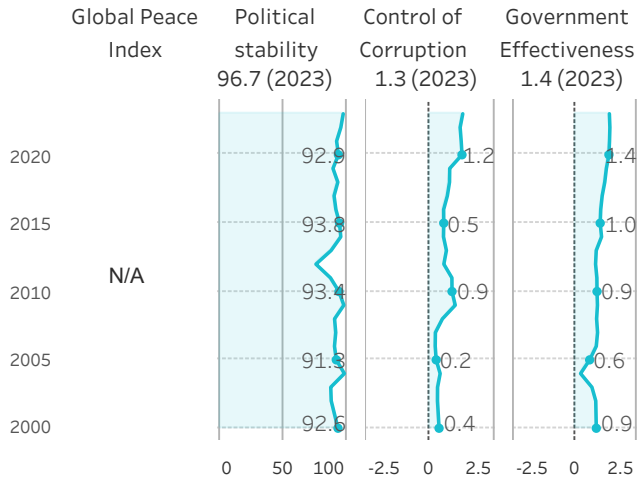


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

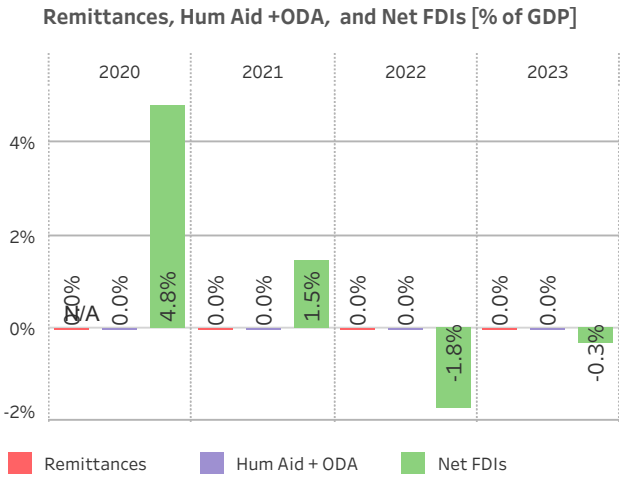


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

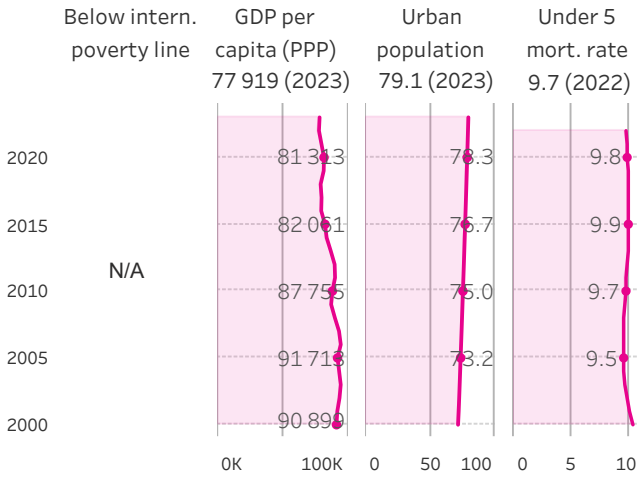
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



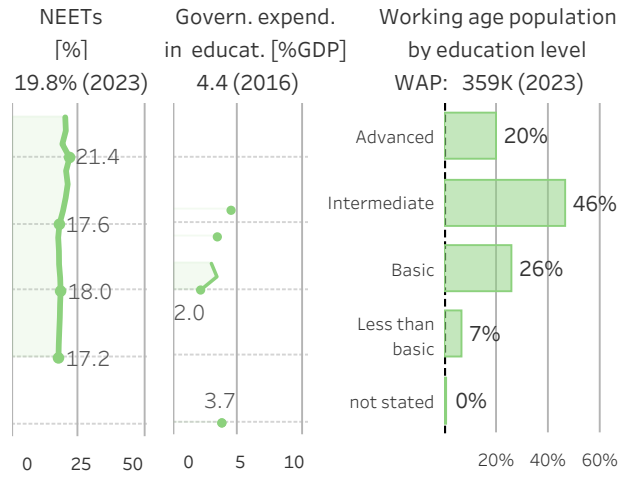
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



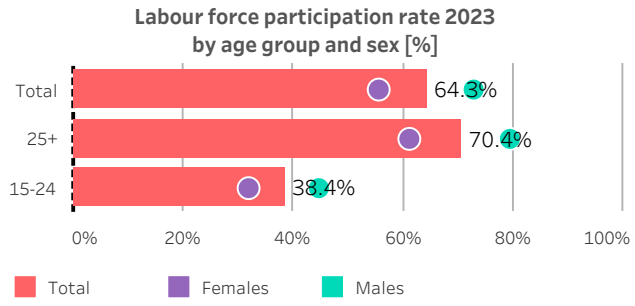
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

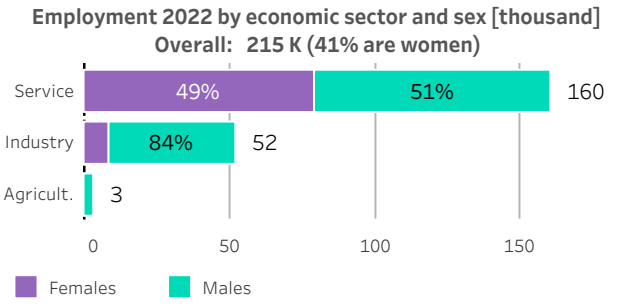


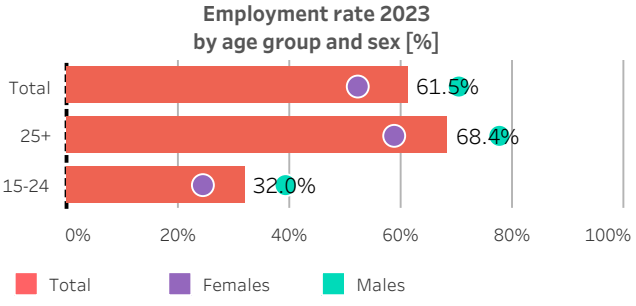
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

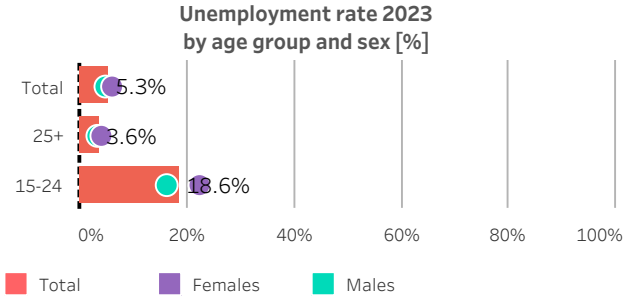


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





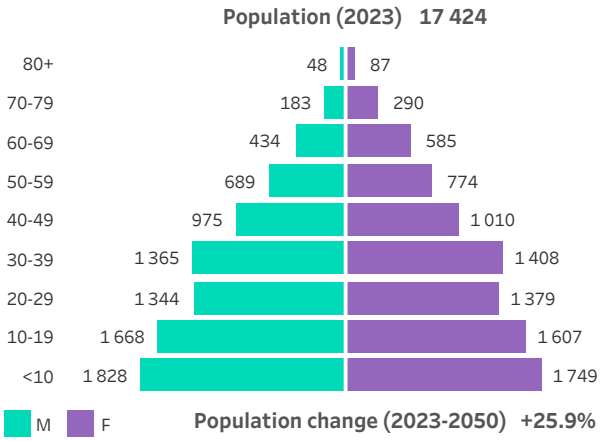




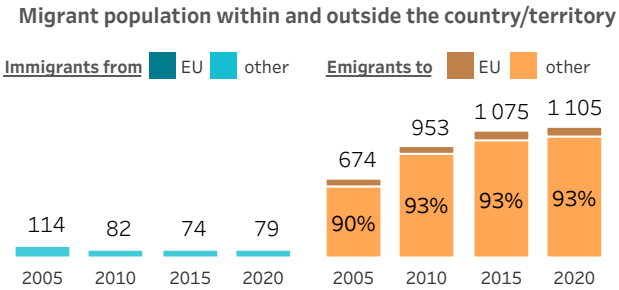
CAMBODIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

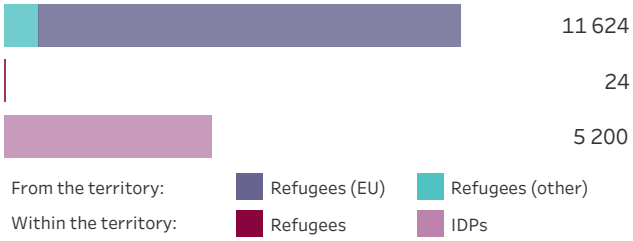
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



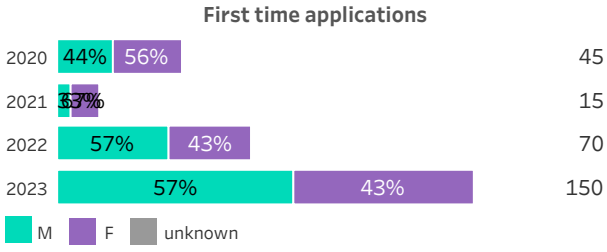
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

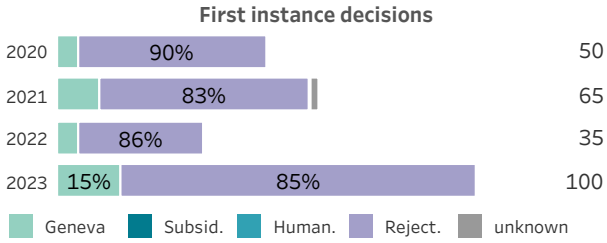


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

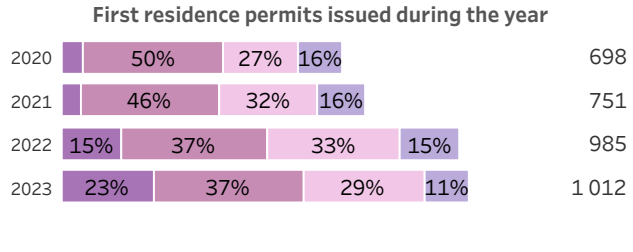


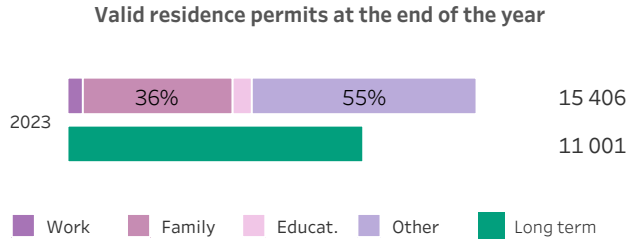
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



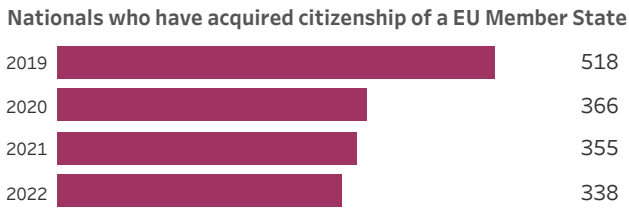


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

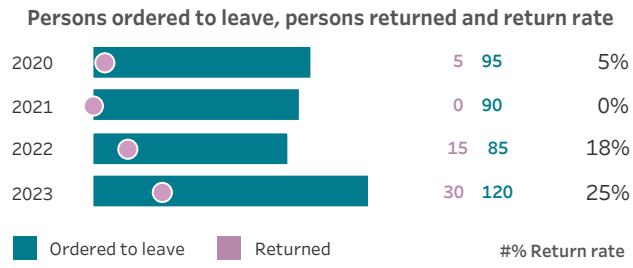




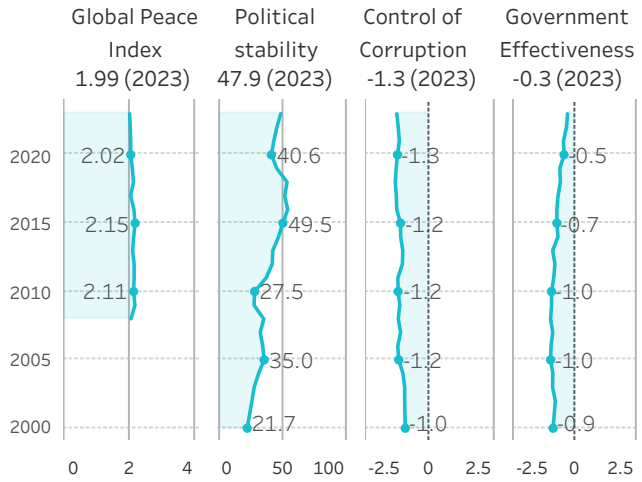
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



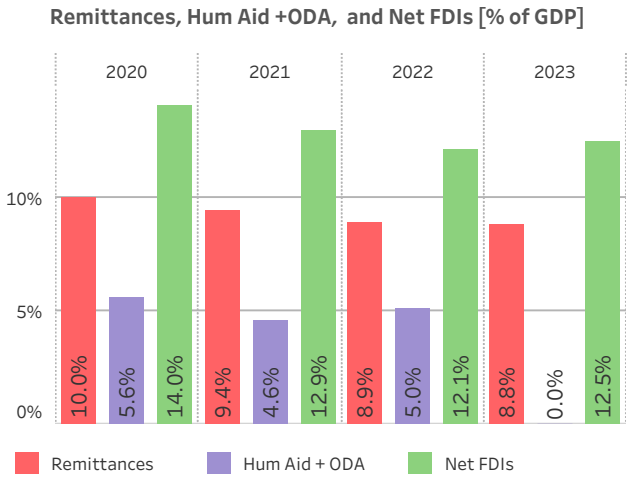
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



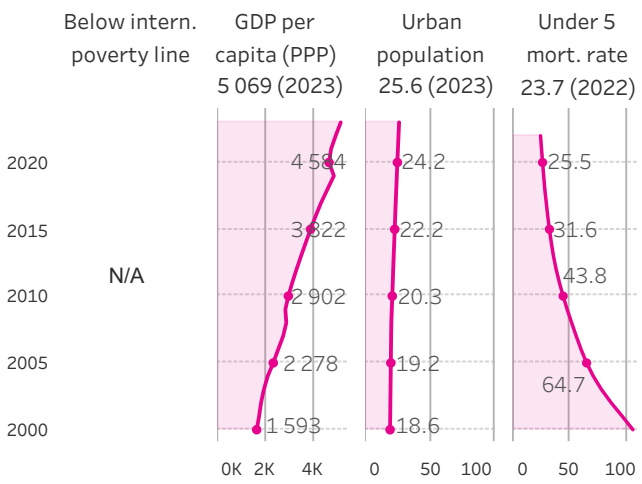
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



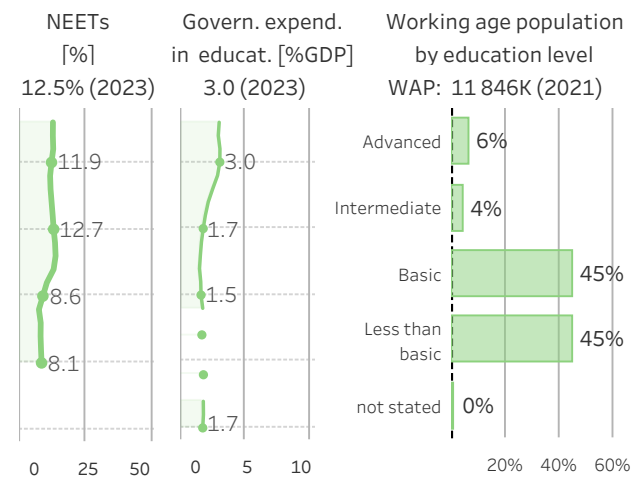
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



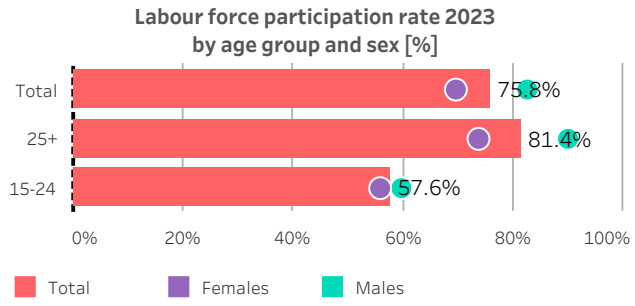
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

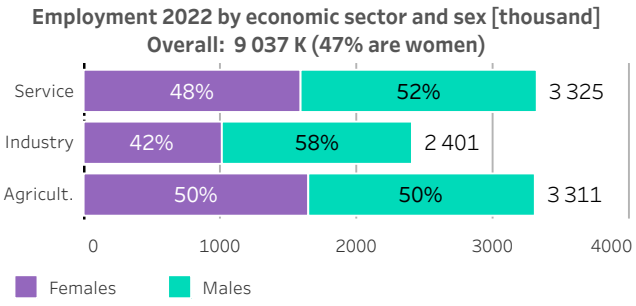


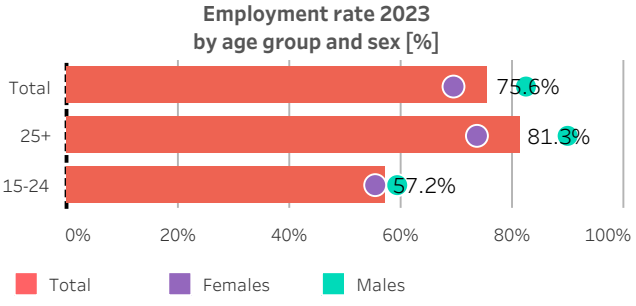
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

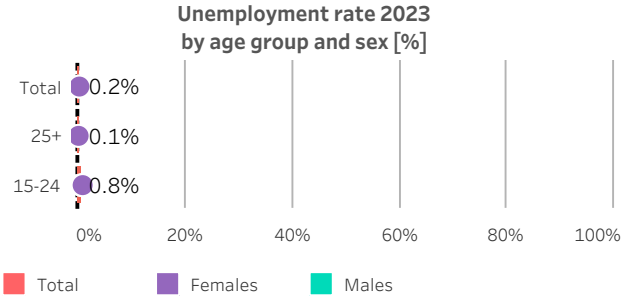


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



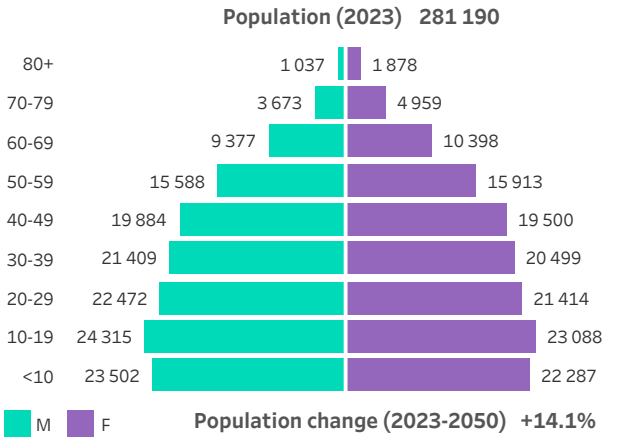




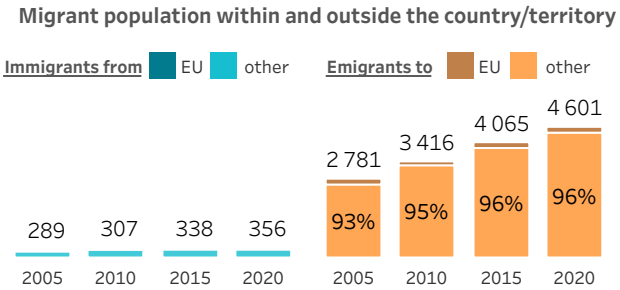


INDONESIA

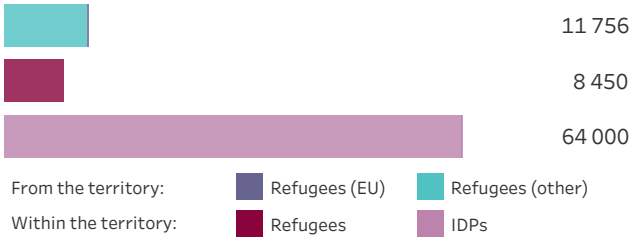
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



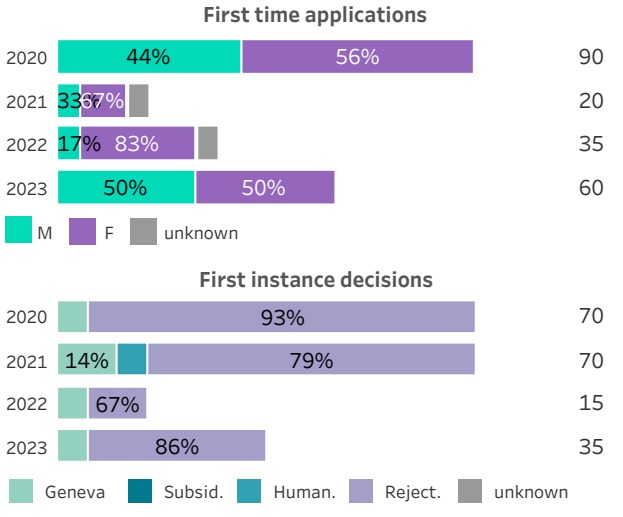
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



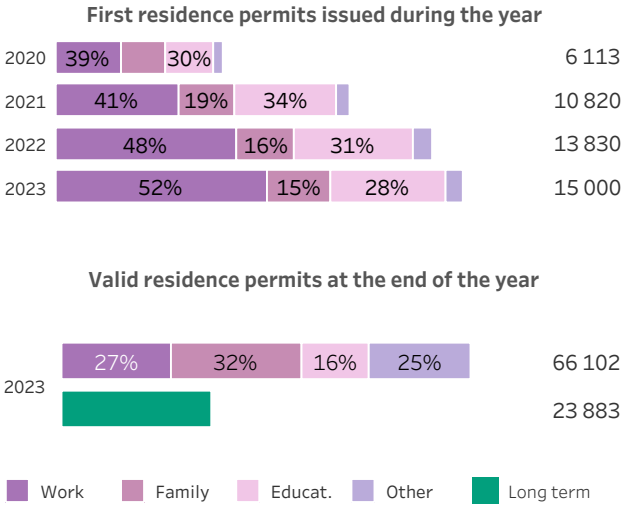
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



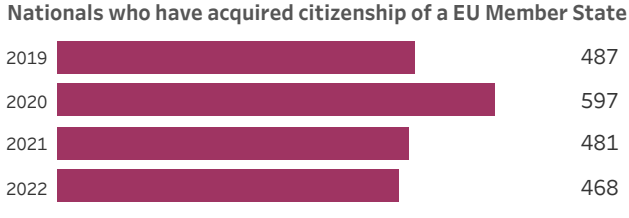
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

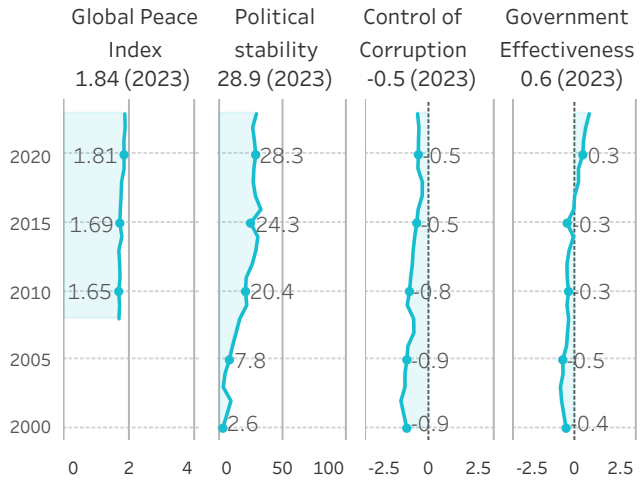


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

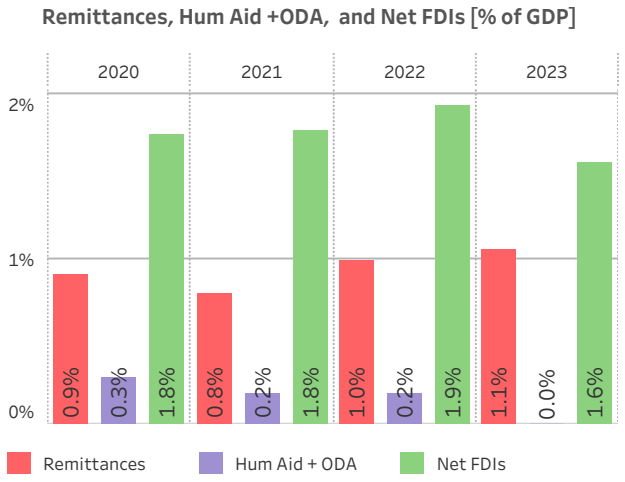


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

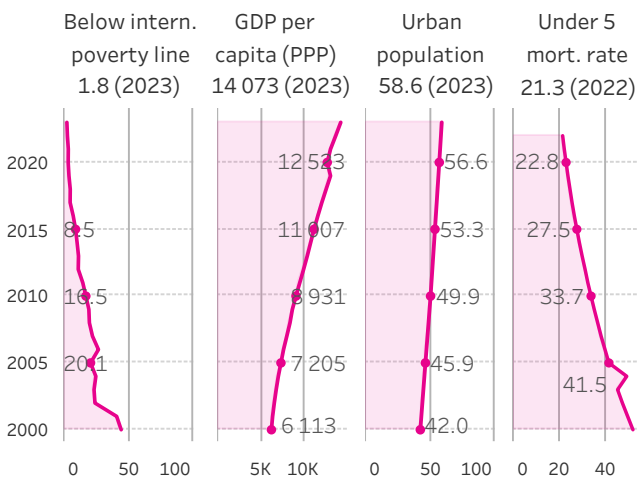
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



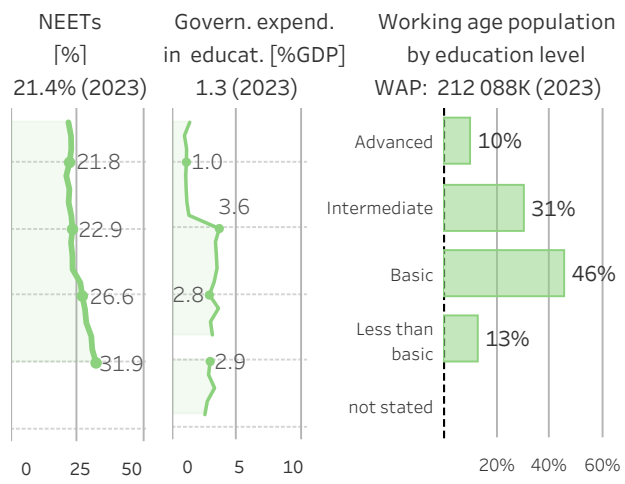
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



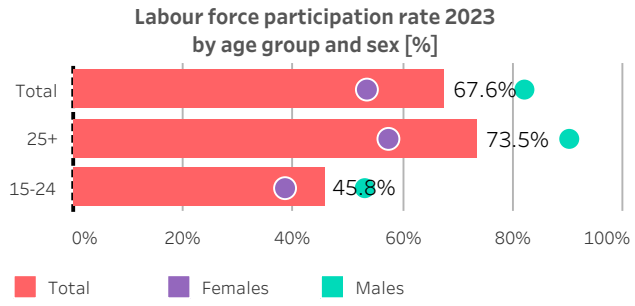
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

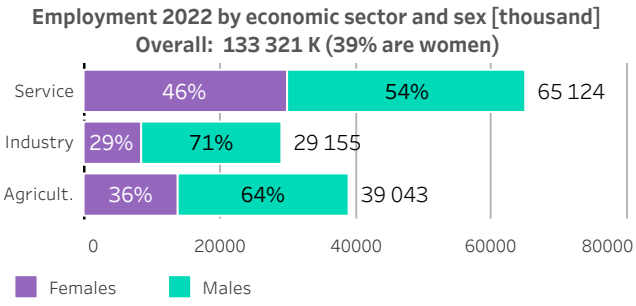


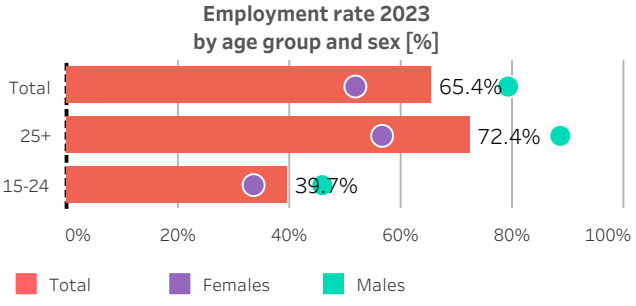
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

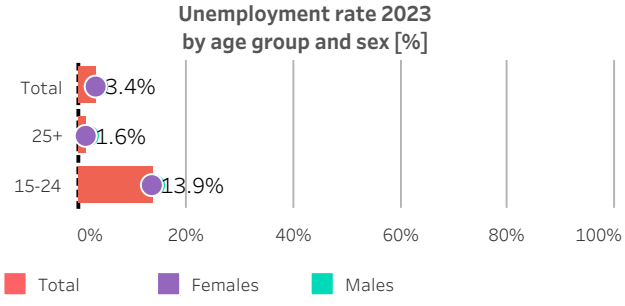


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





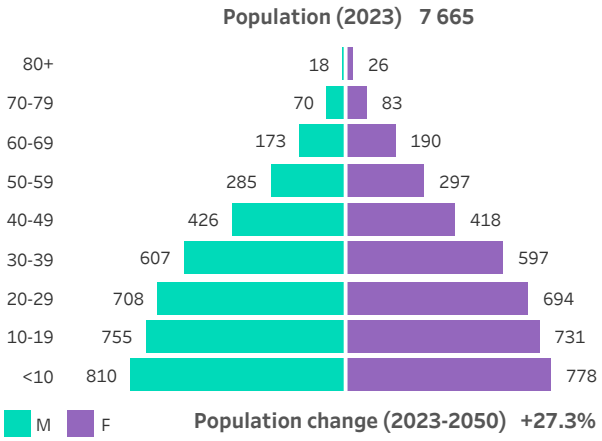




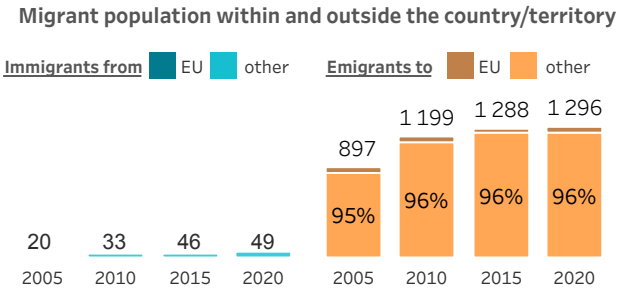
LAOS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

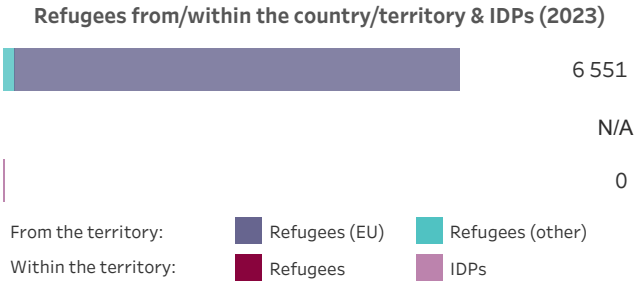
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



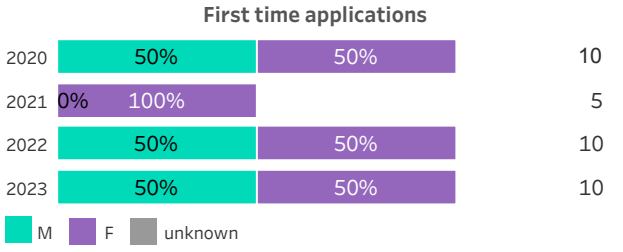
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

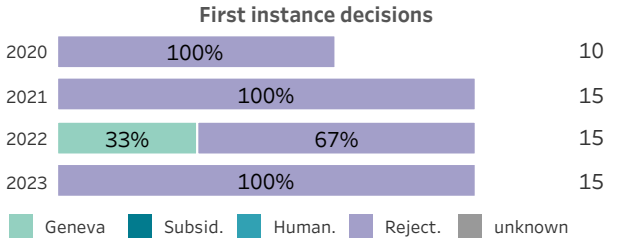


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

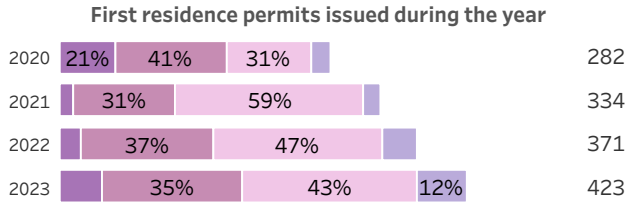


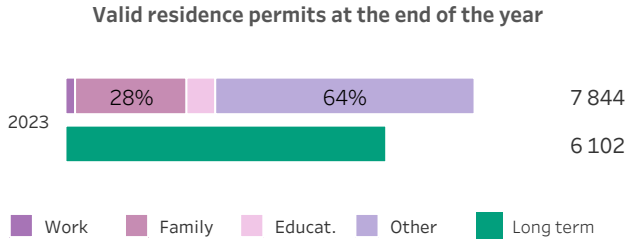
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



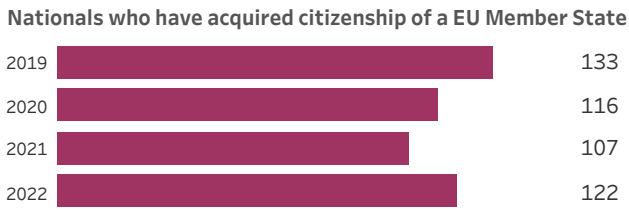


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

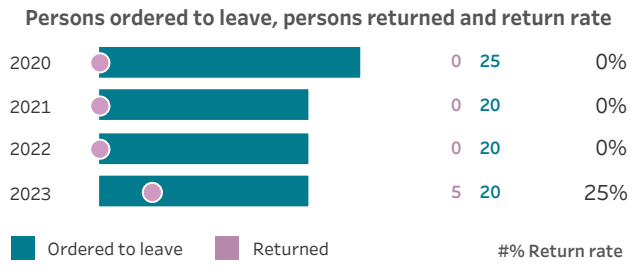




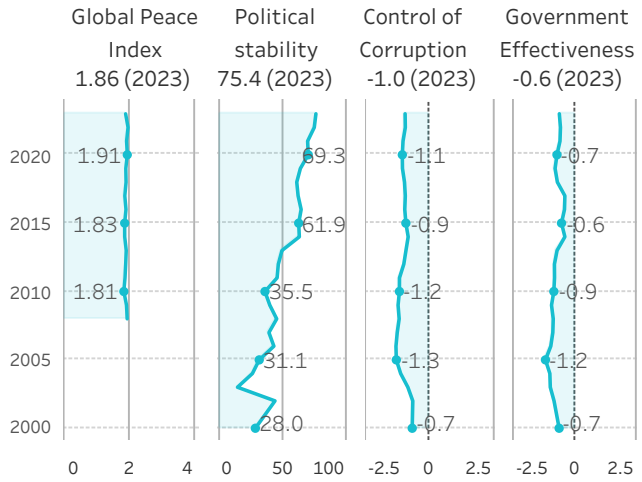
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



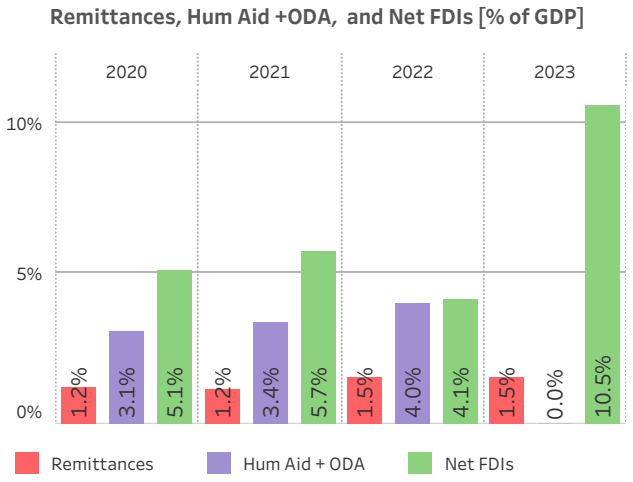
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



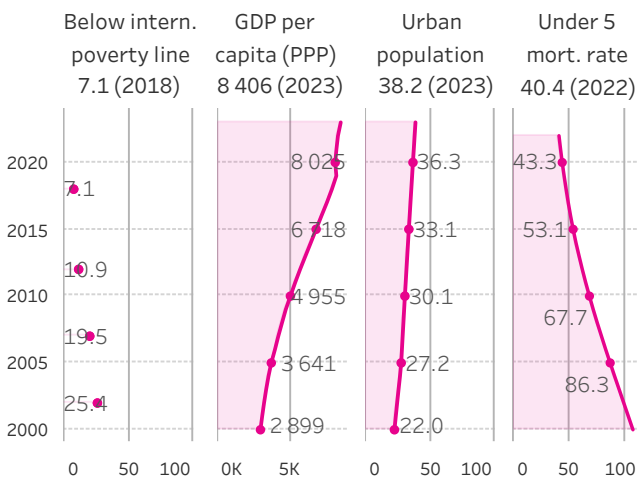
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



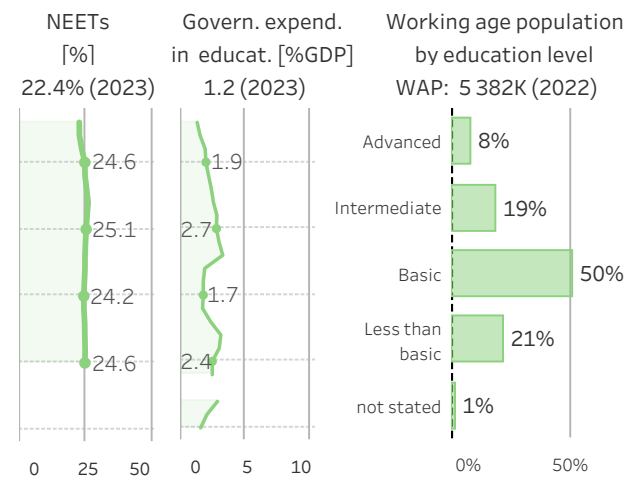
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



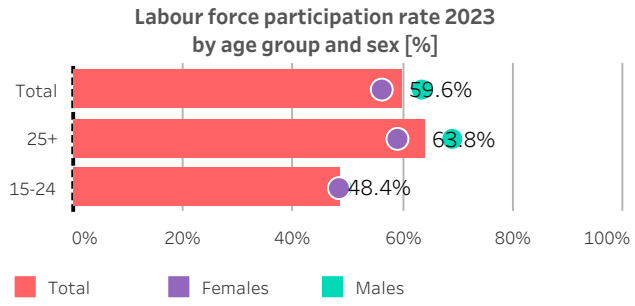
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

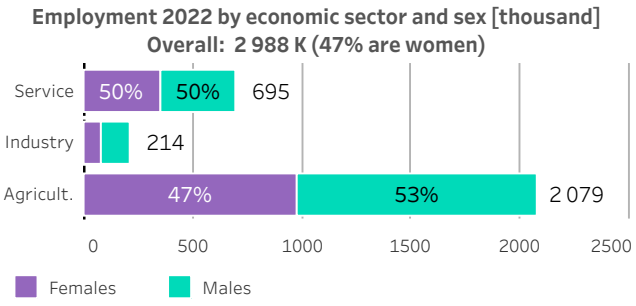


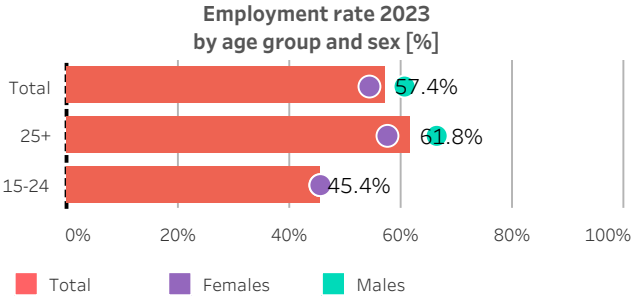
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

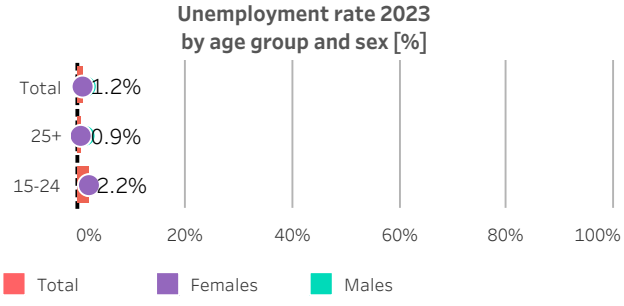


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





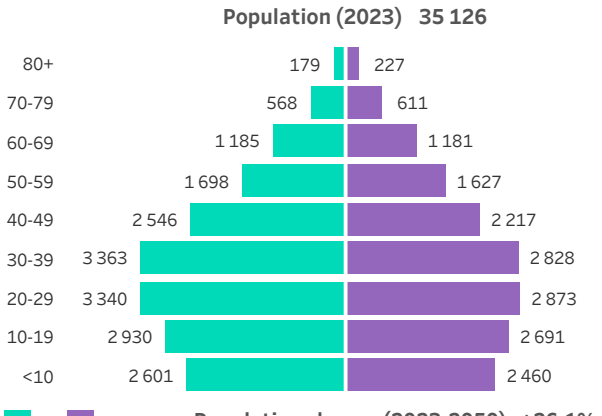




MALAYSIA

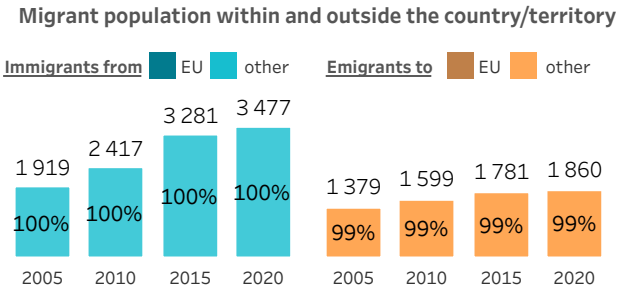
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

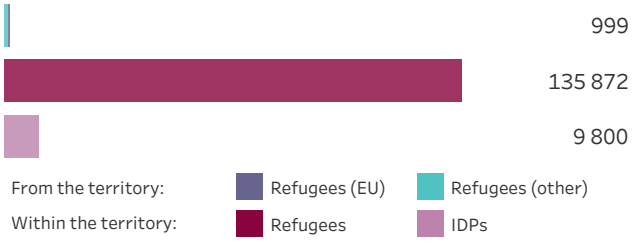


NOTE: Including Sabah and Sarawak.

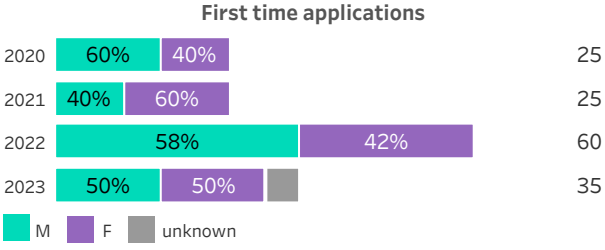
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

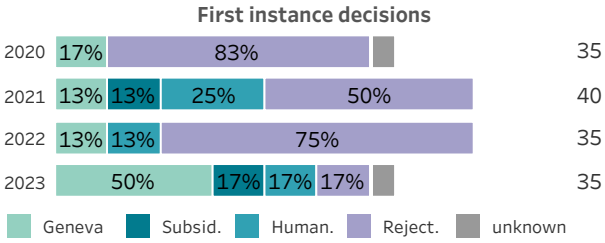


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

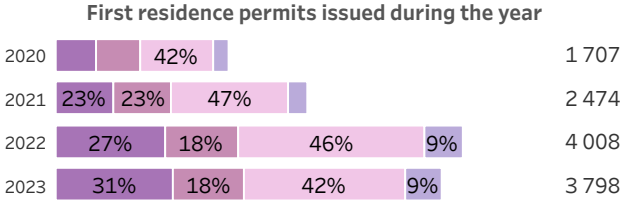


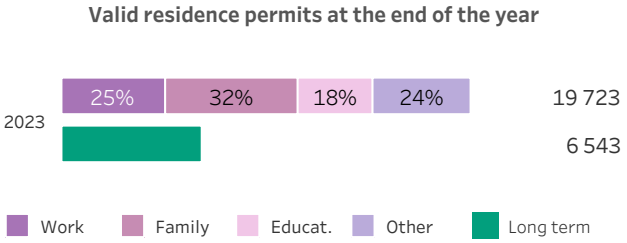
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



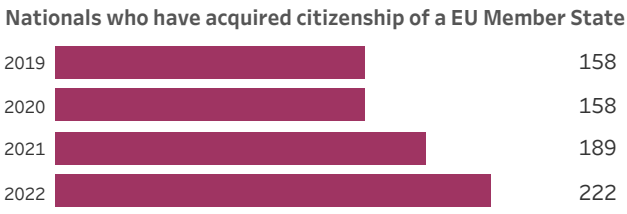


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



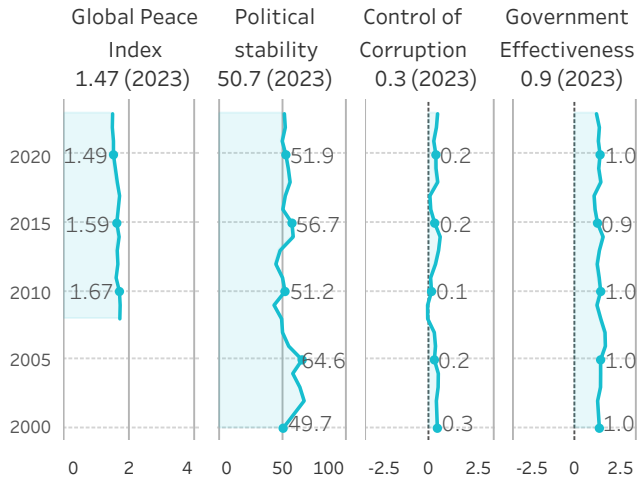


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

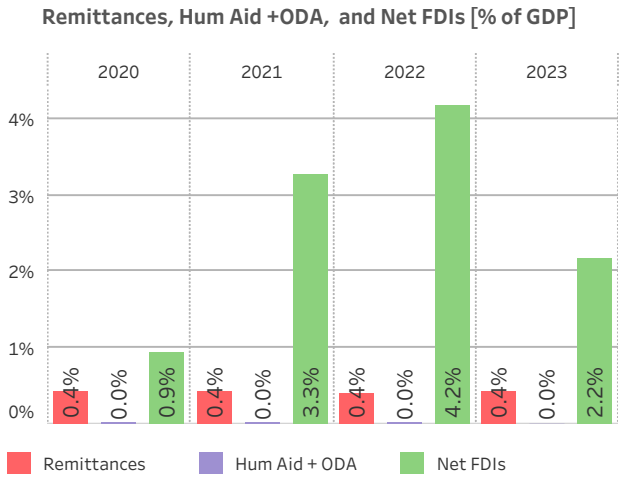


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

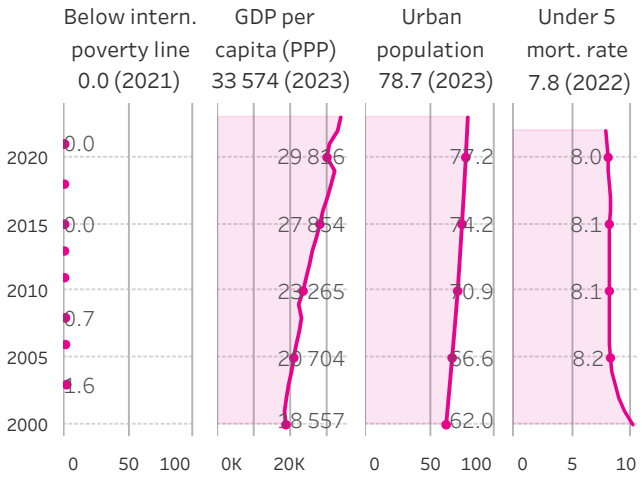
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



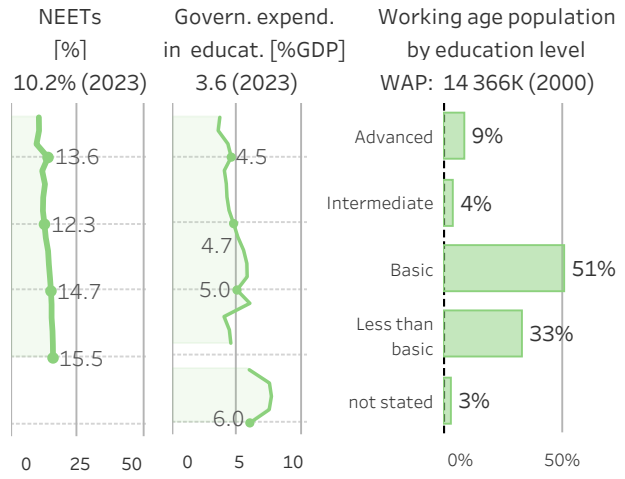
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



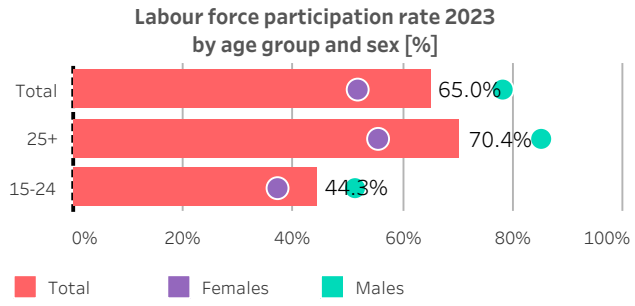
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

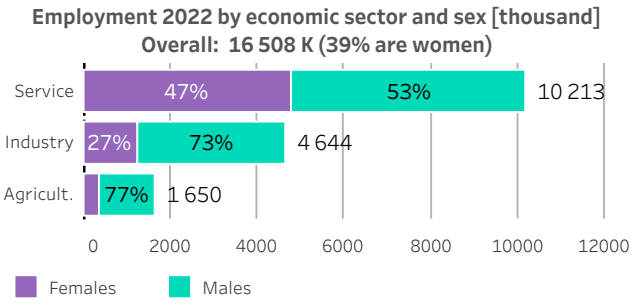


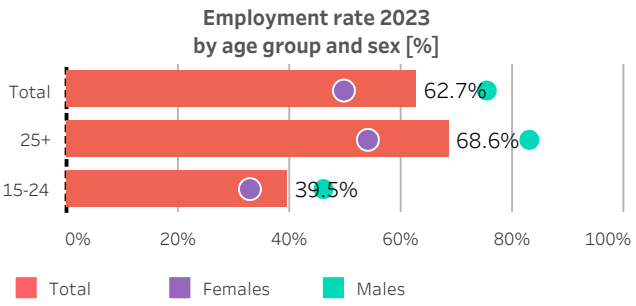
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

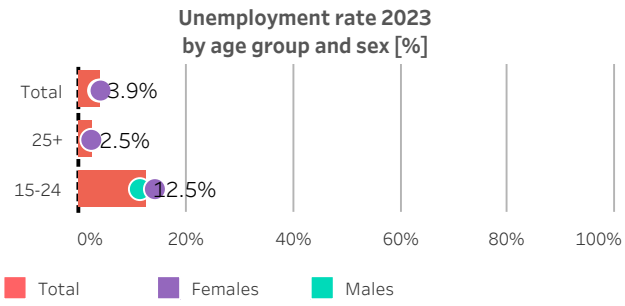


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





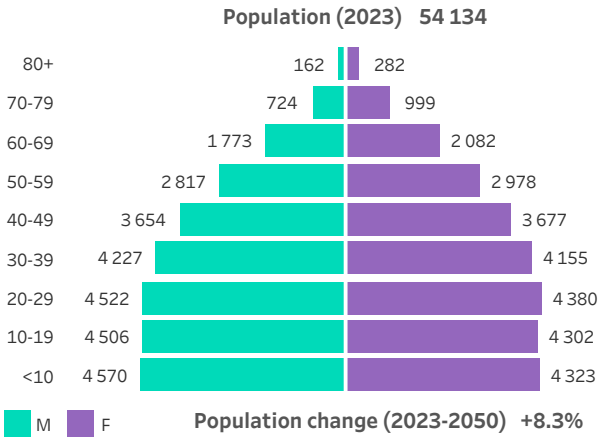




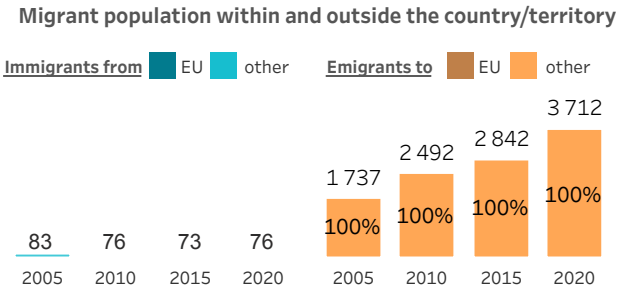
MYANMAR/BURMA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

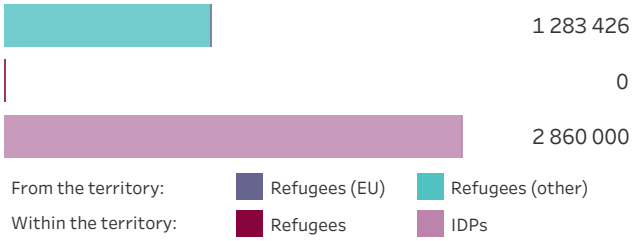
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



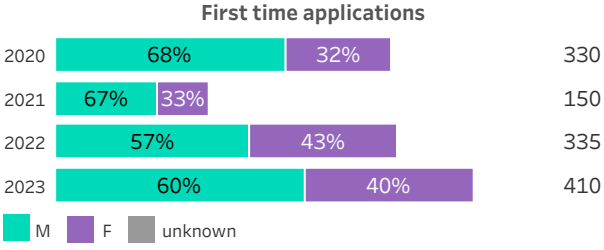
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

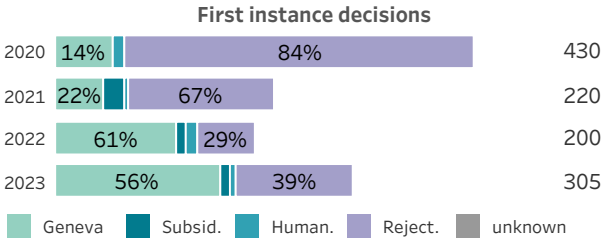


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

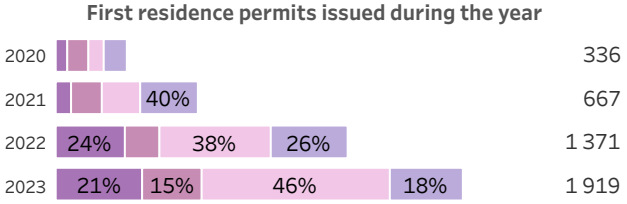


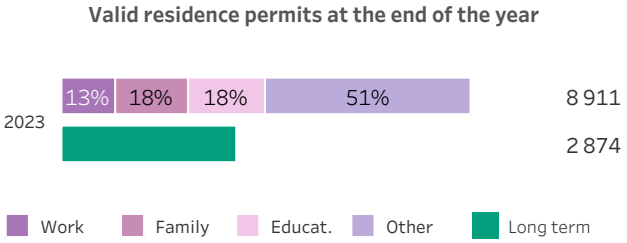
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



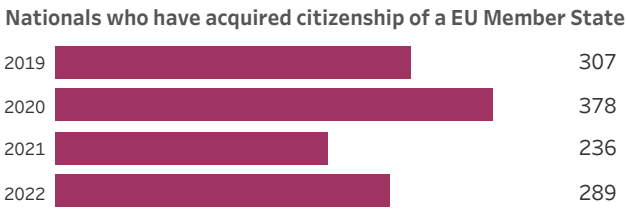


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

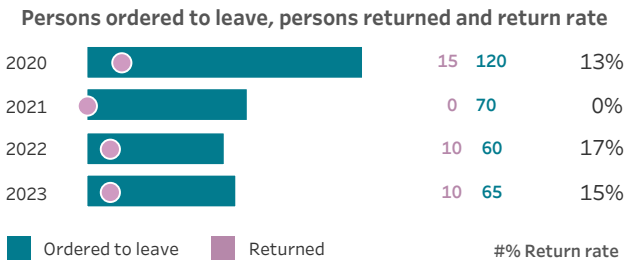




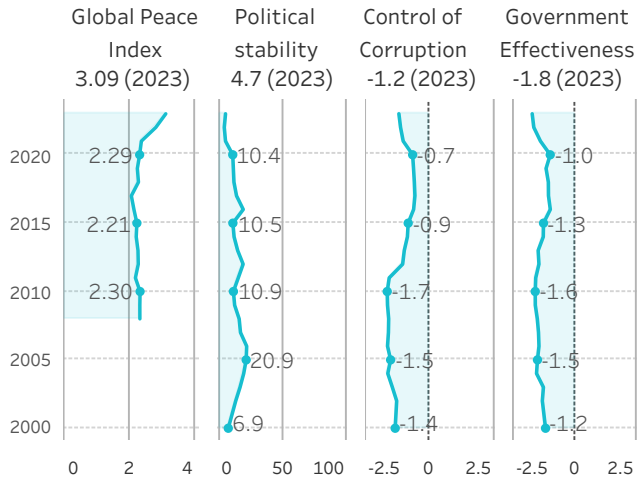
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



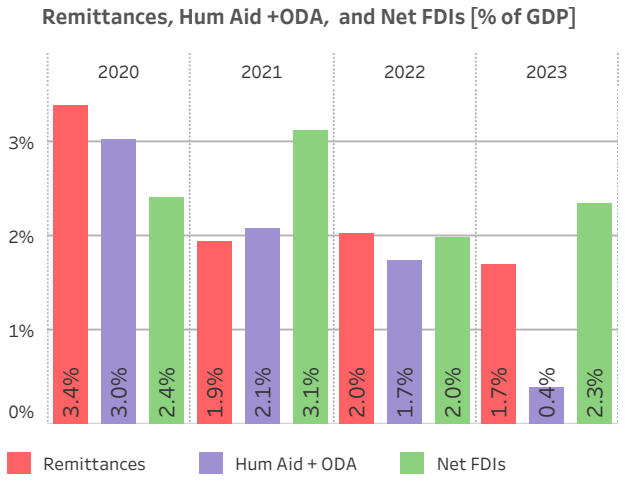
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



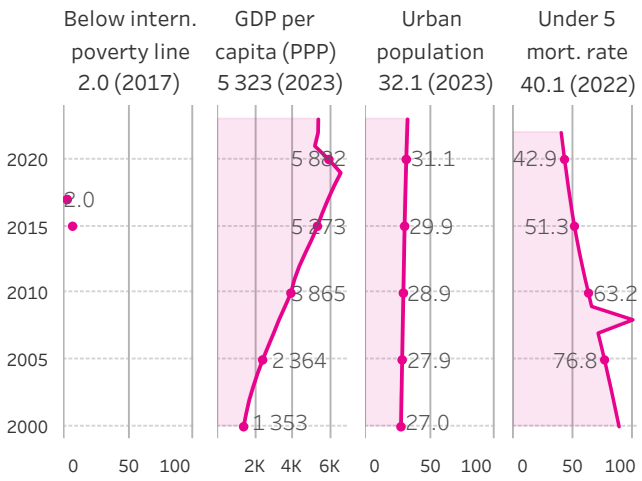
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



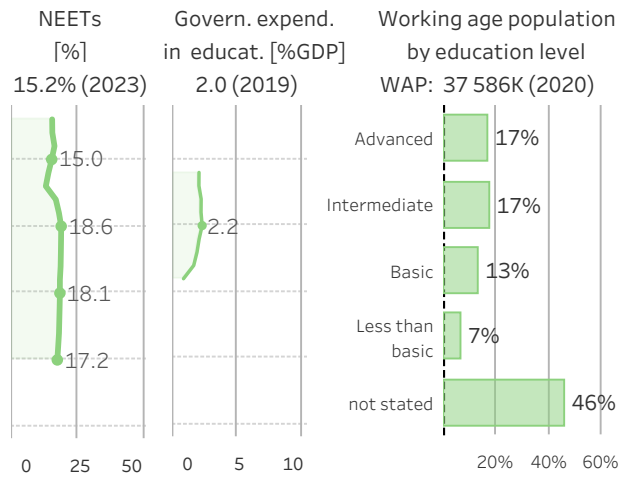
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



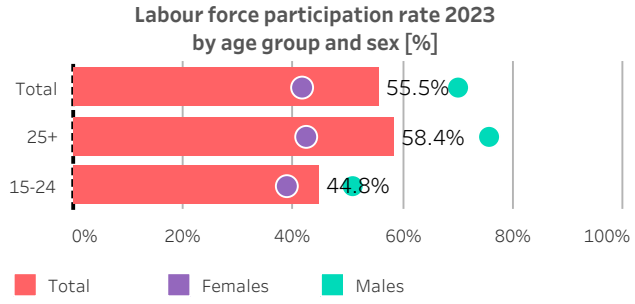
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

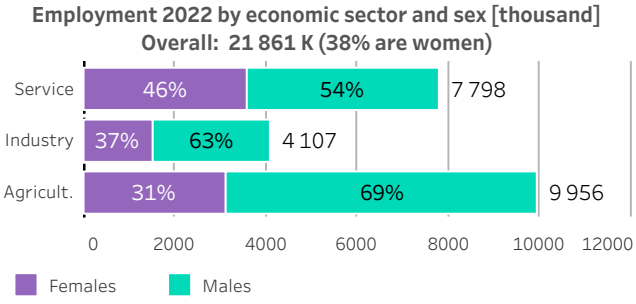


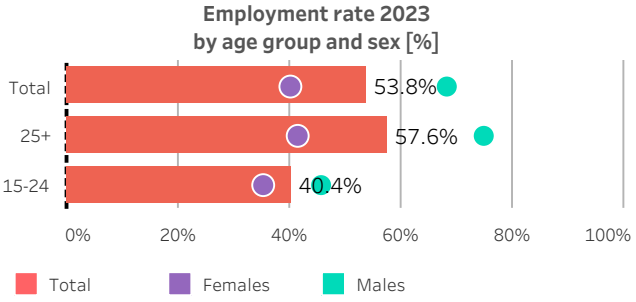
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

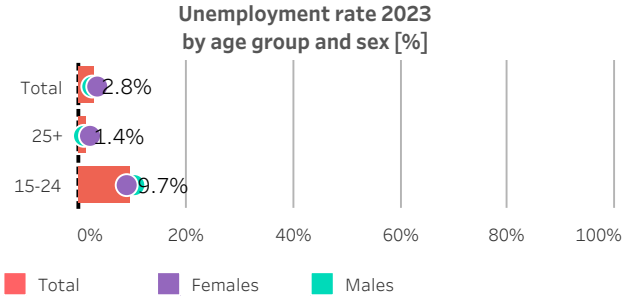


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





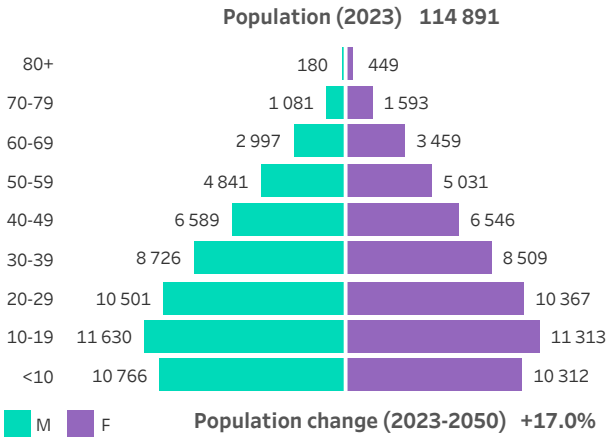




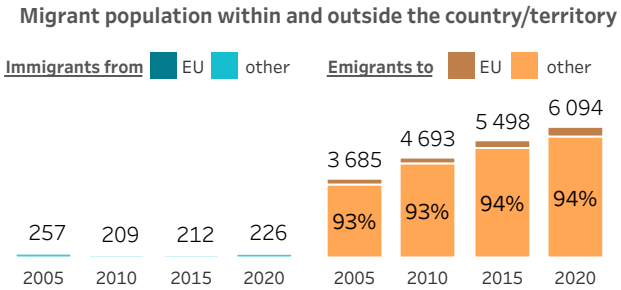
PHILIPPINES

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

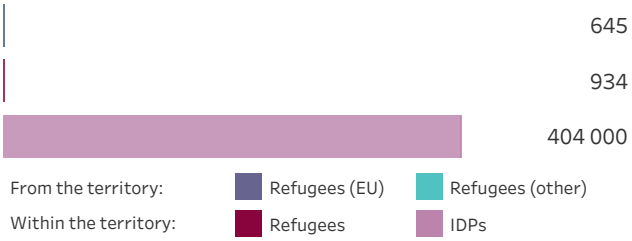
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



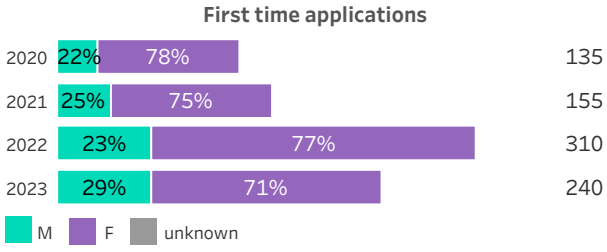
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

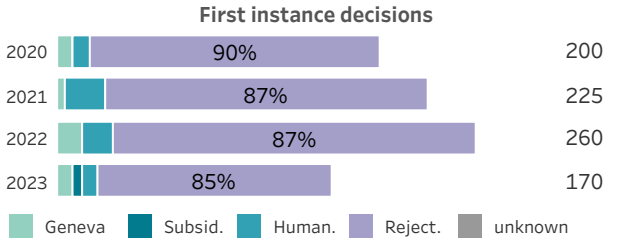


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

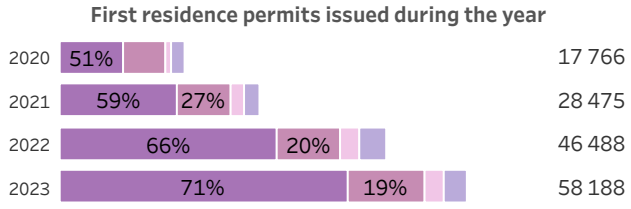


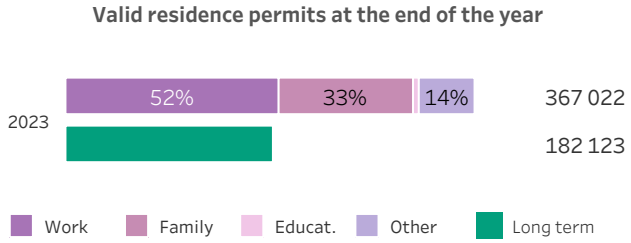
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



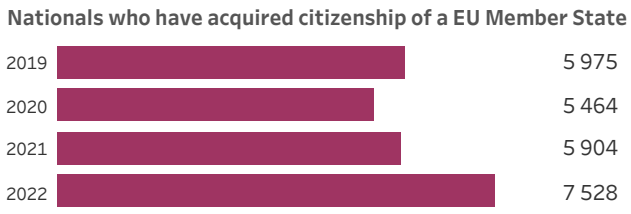


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



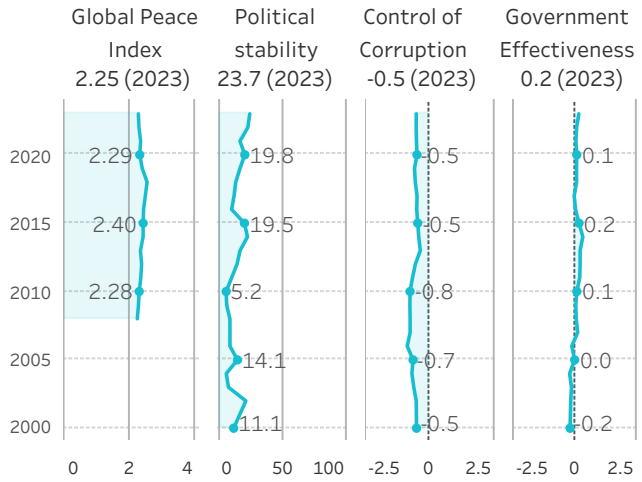


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

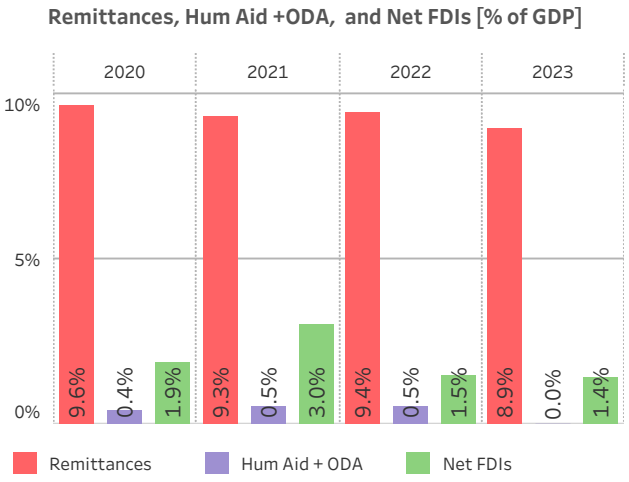


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

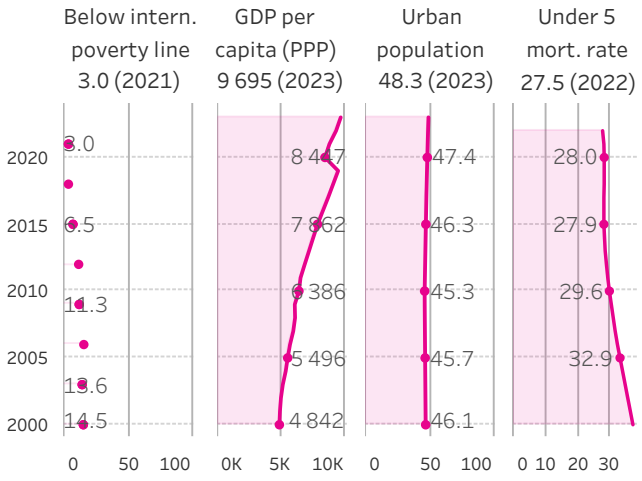
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



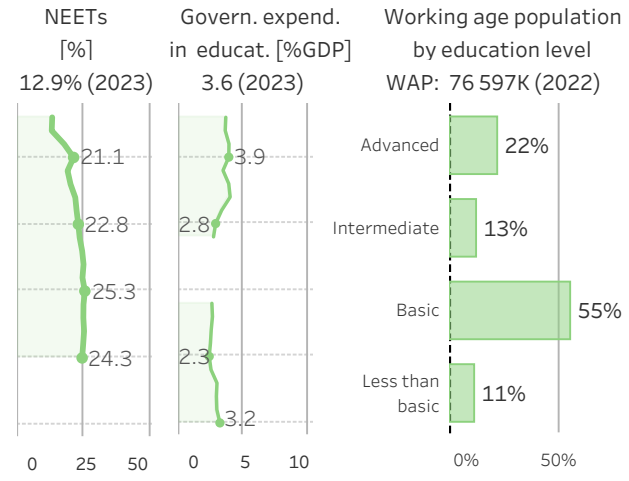
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



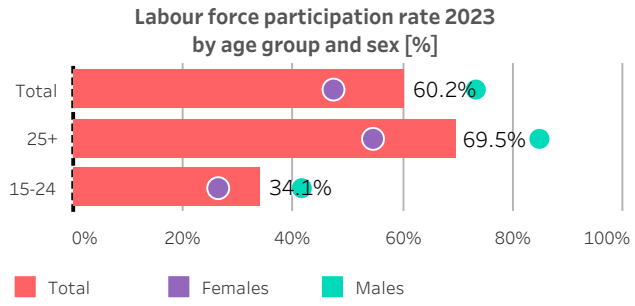
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

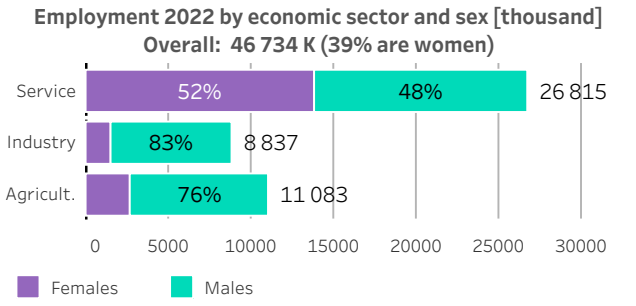


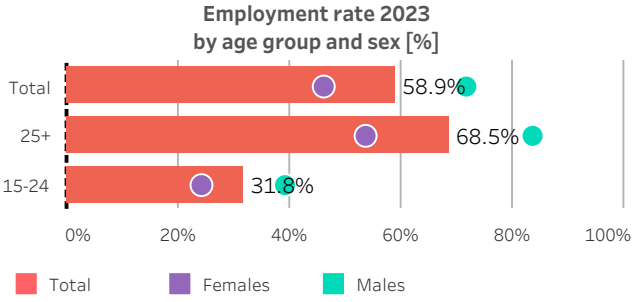
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

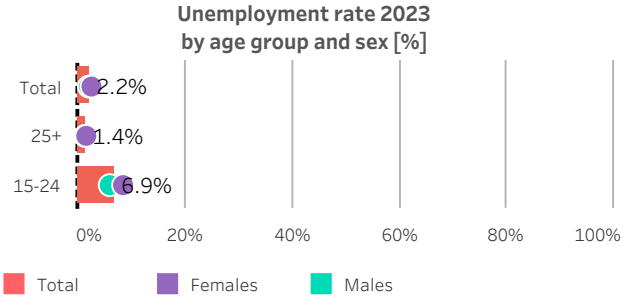


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





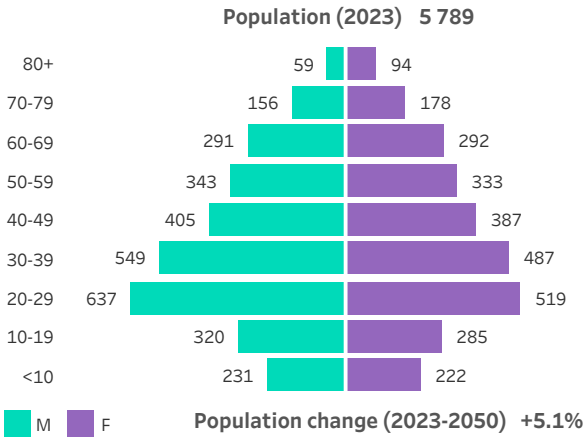




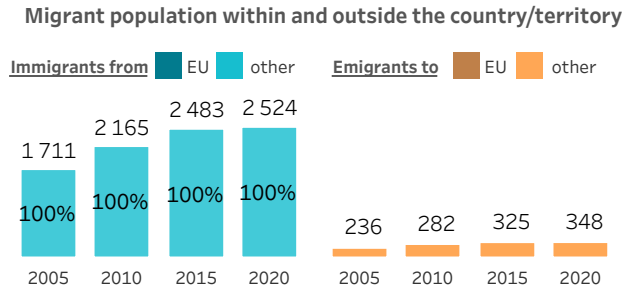
SINGAPORE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

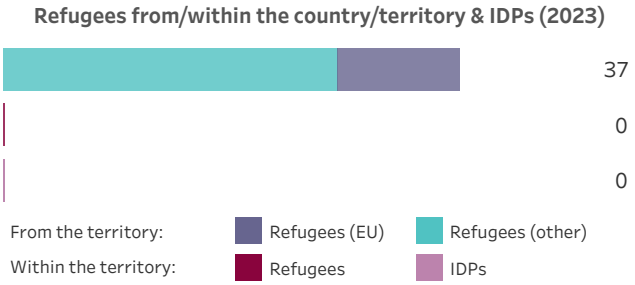
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



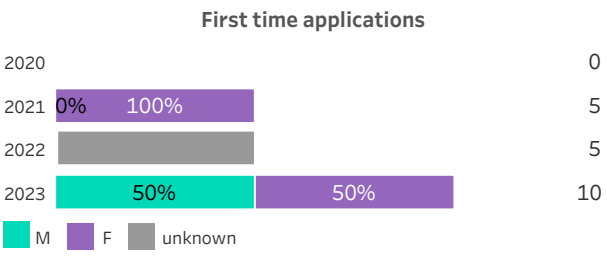
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

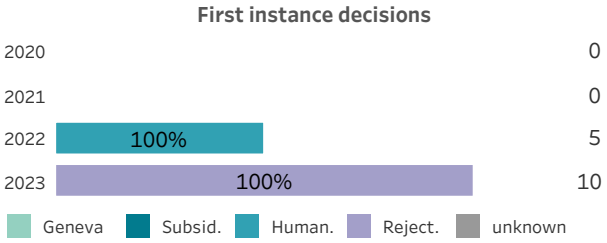


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

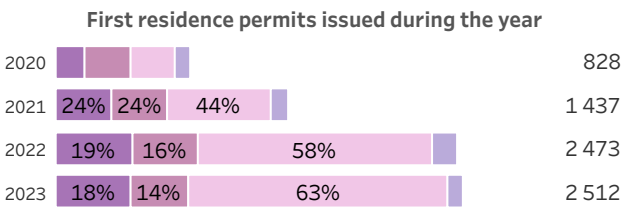


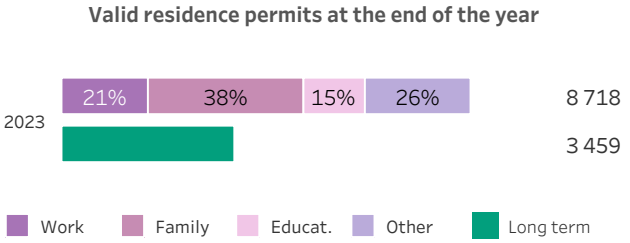
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



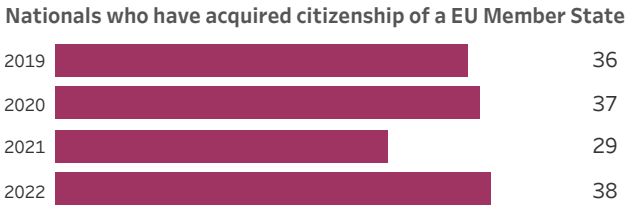


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

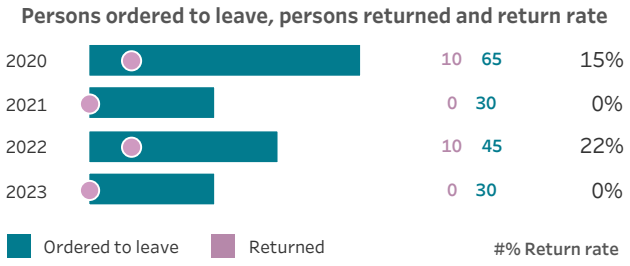




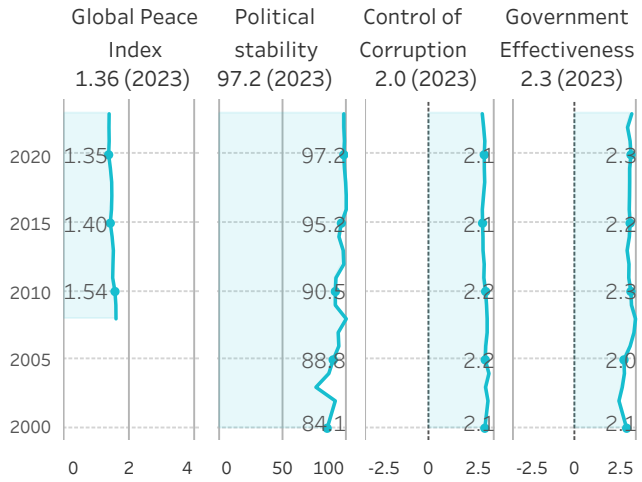
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



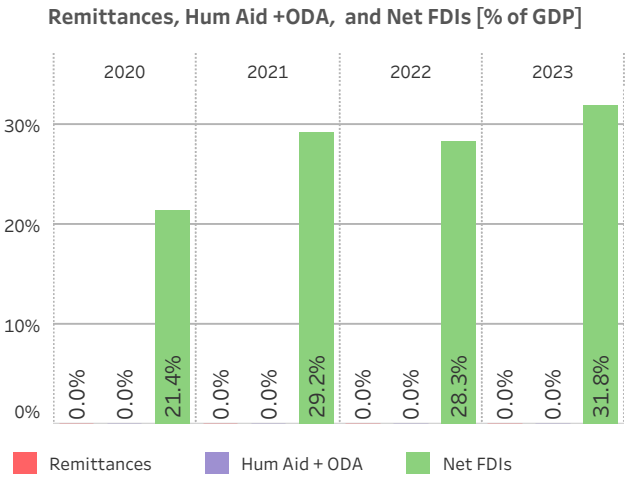
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



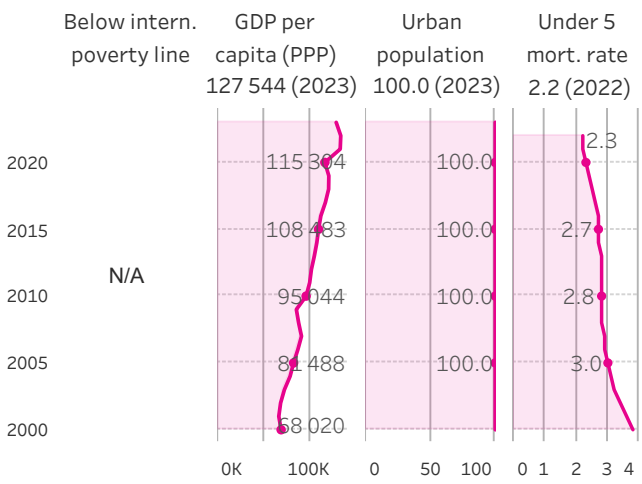
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



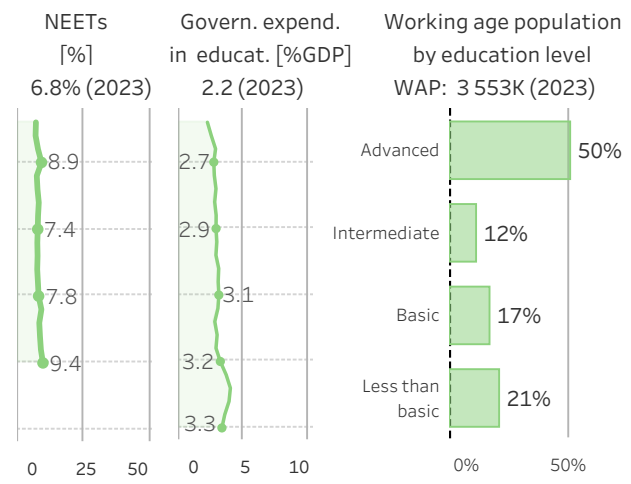
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



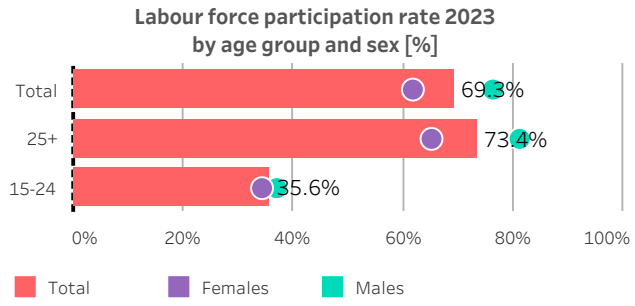
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

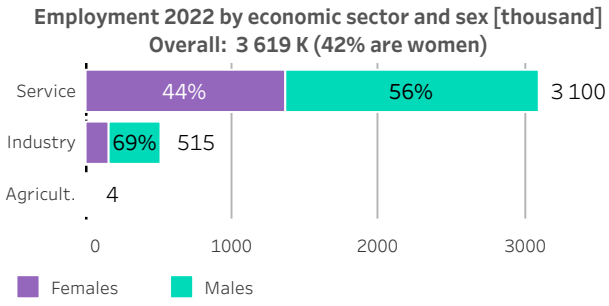


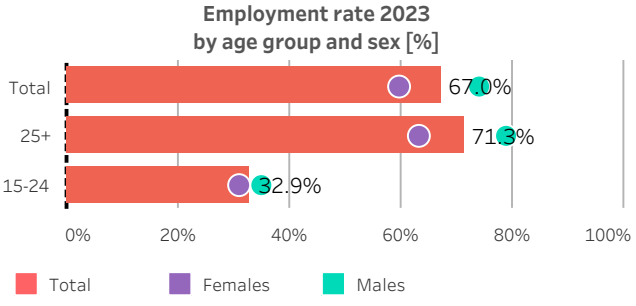
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

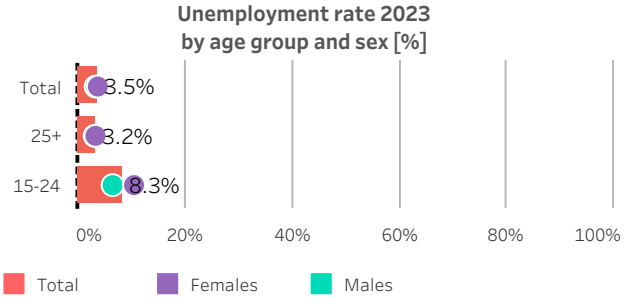


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



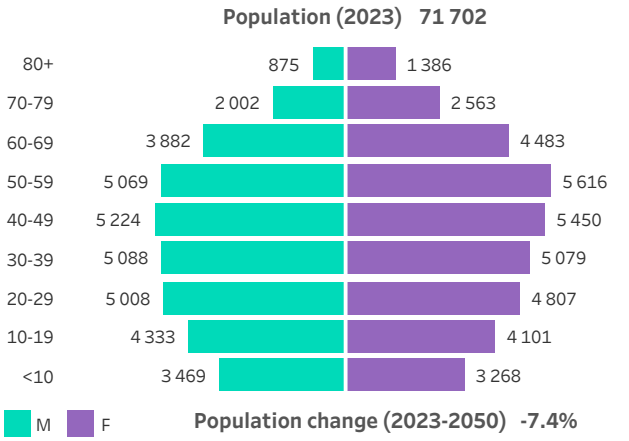




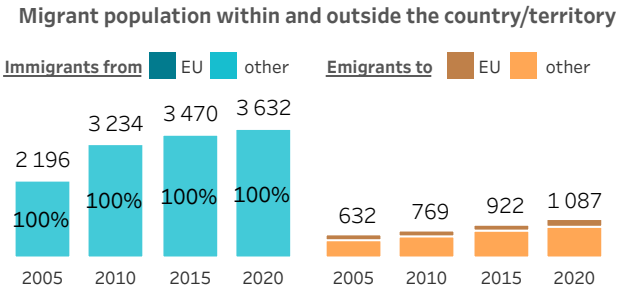


THAILAND

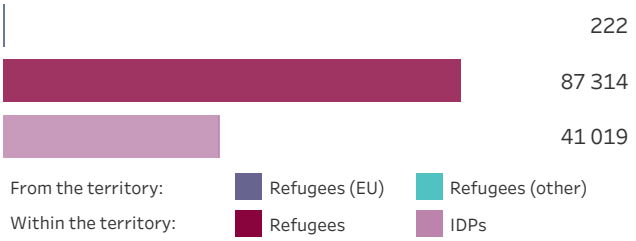
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



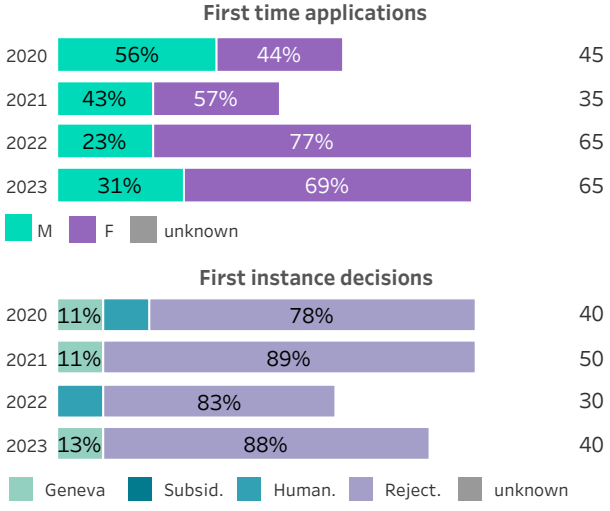
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



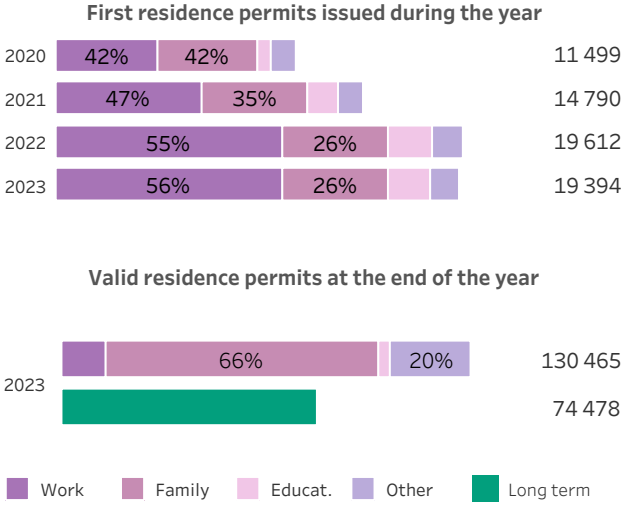
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



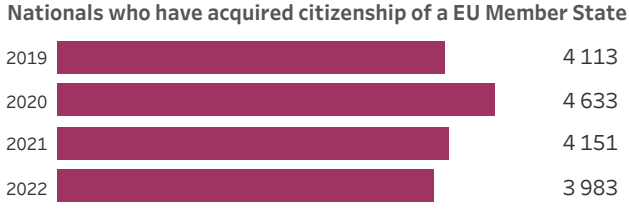
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

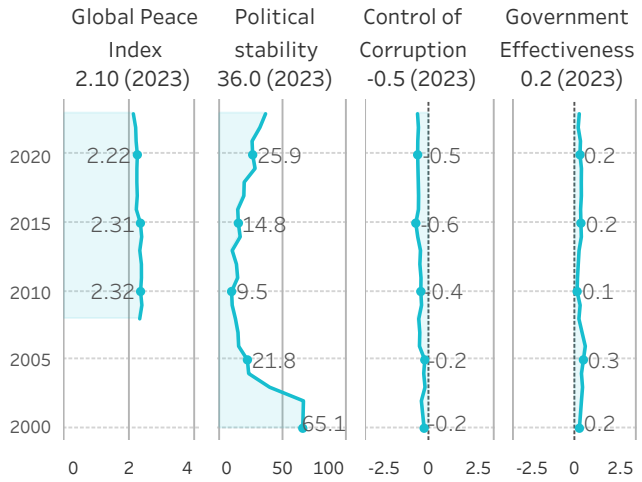


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

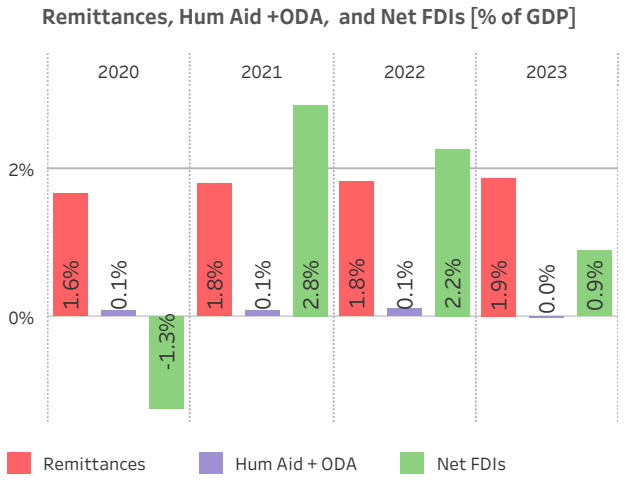


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

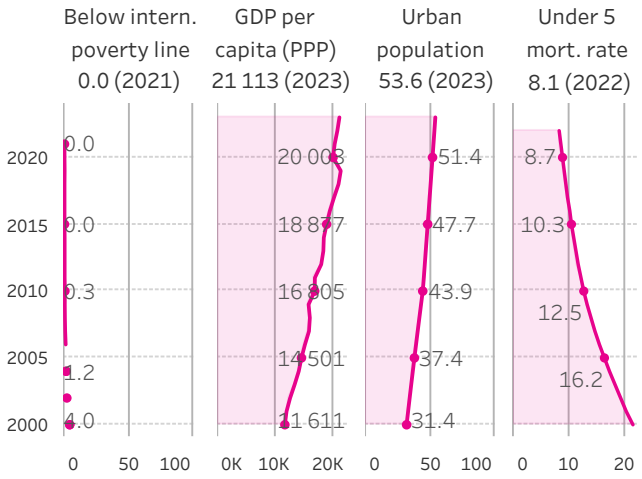
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



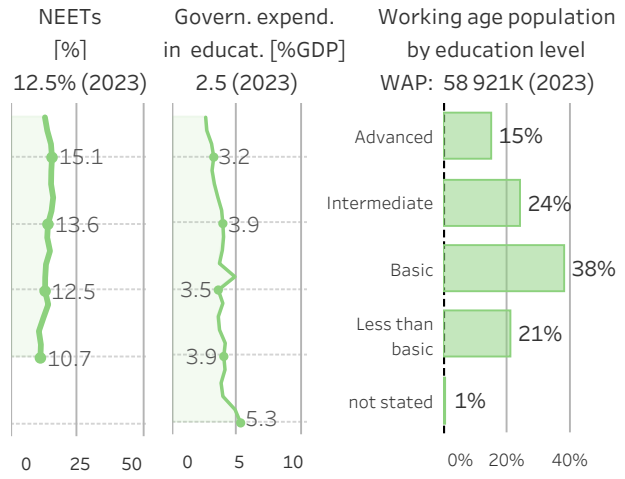
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



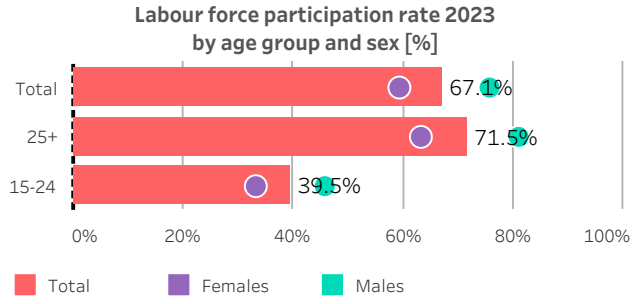
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

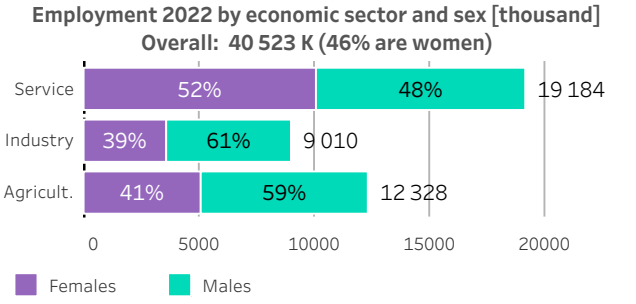


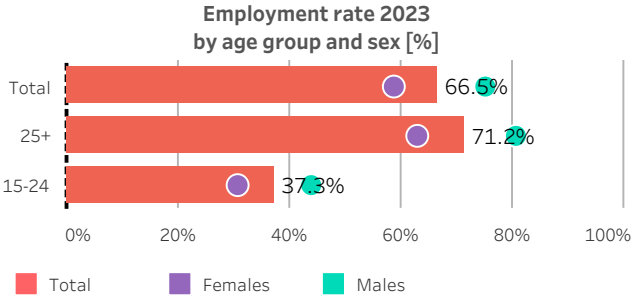
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

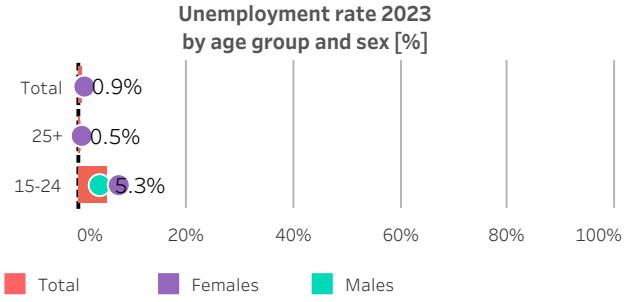


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





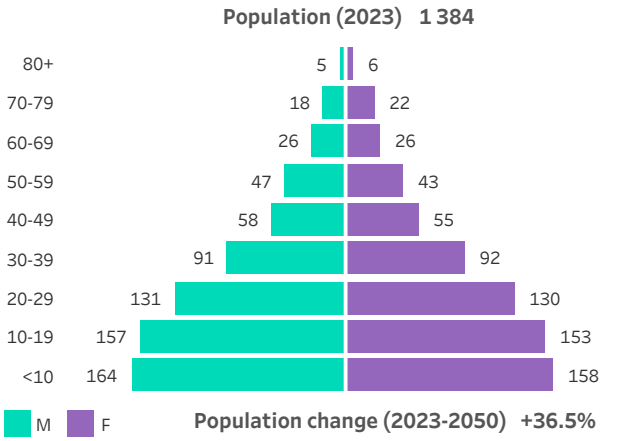




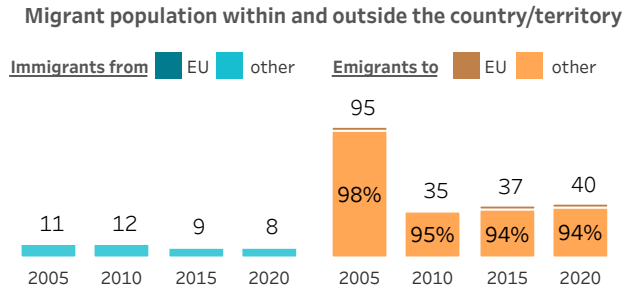
TIMOR-LESTE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

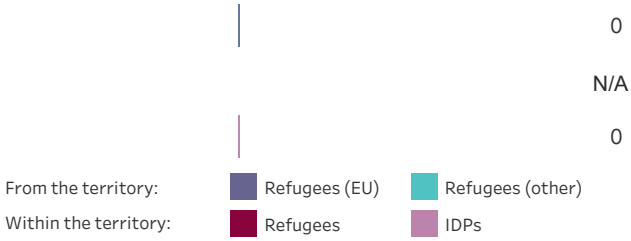
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



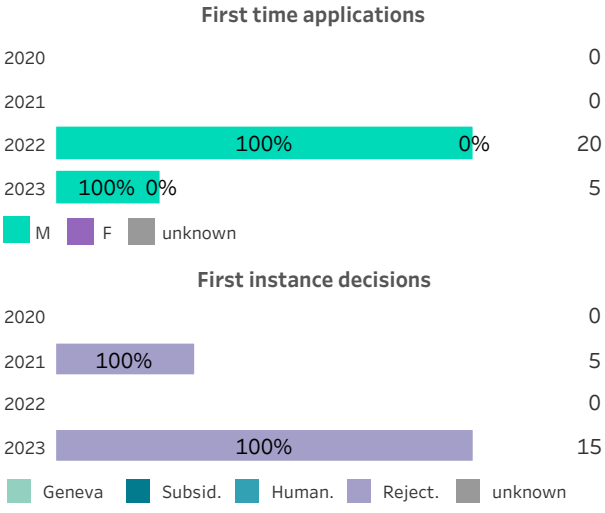
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



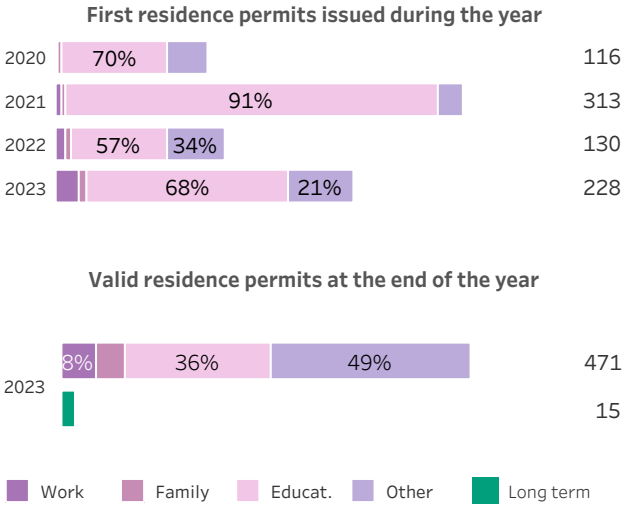
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



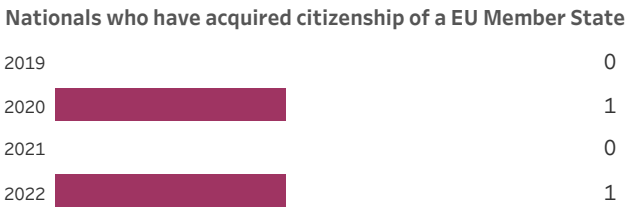
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

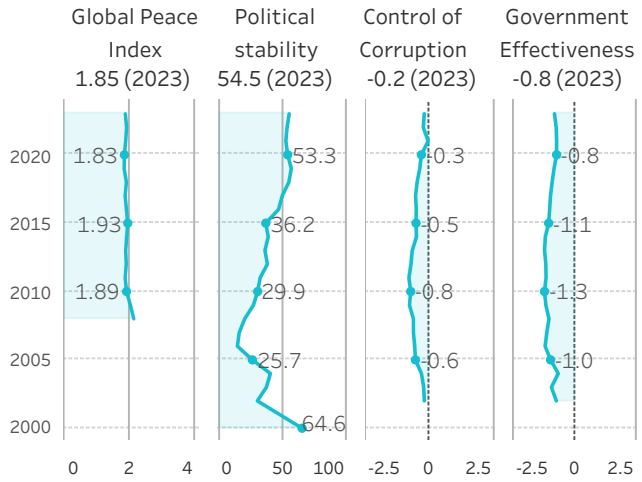


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

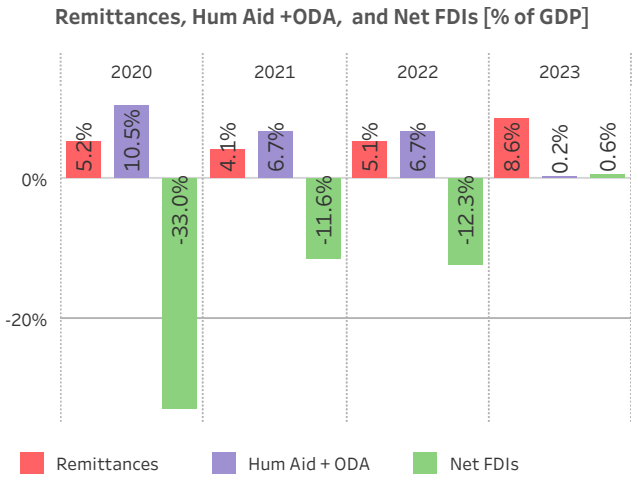


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

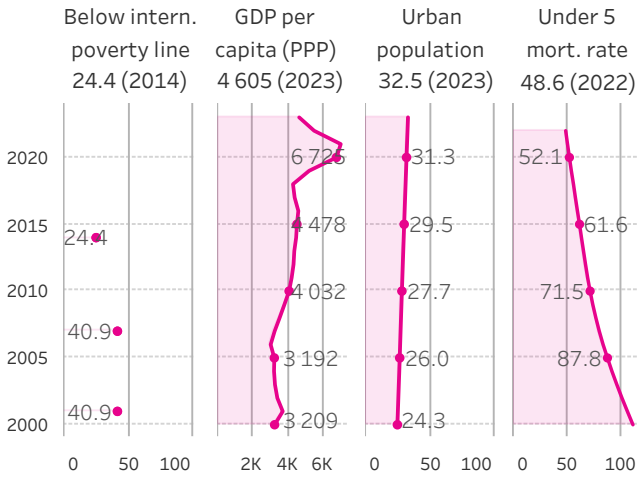
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



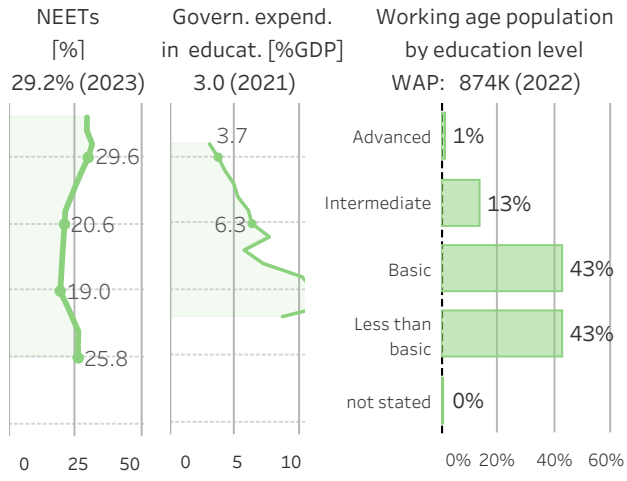
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



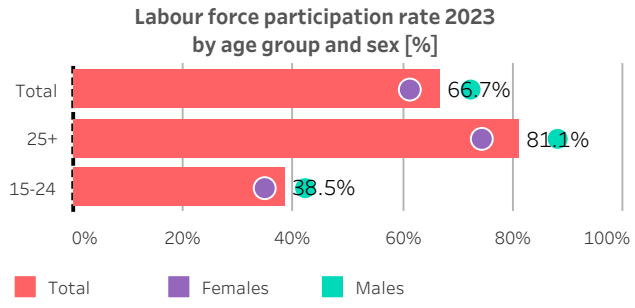
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

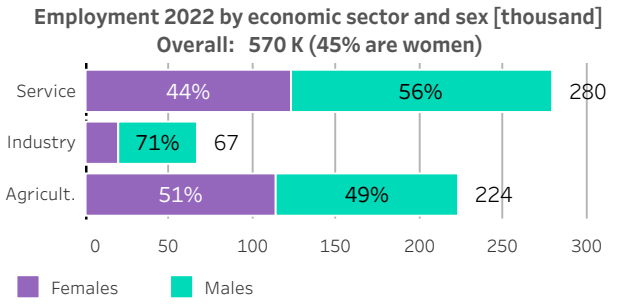


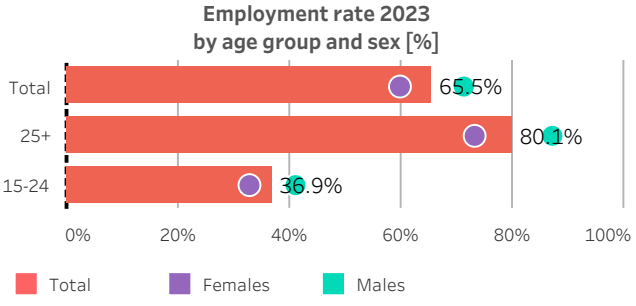
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

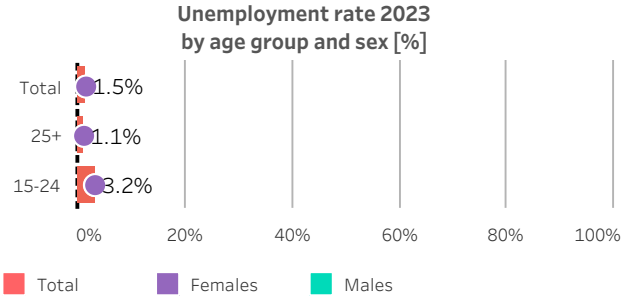


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





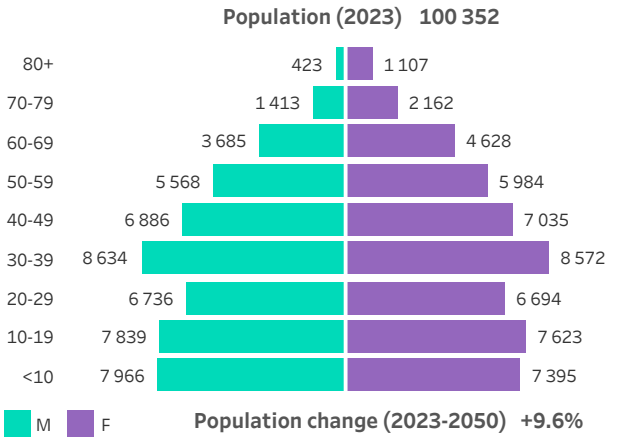




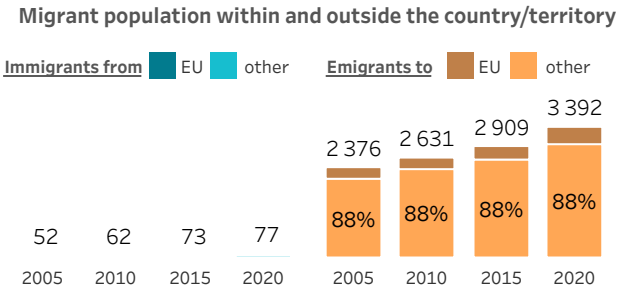
VIET NAM

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

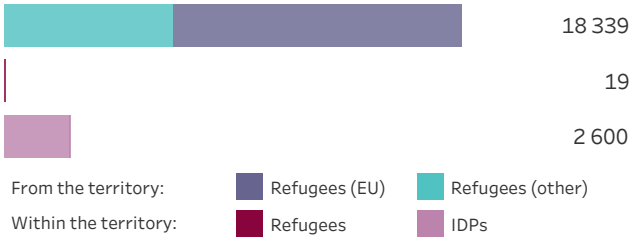
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



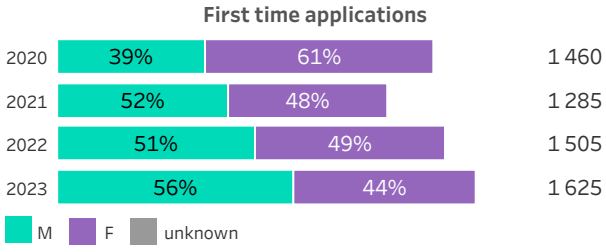
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

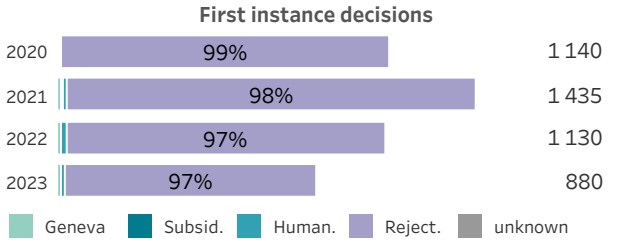


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

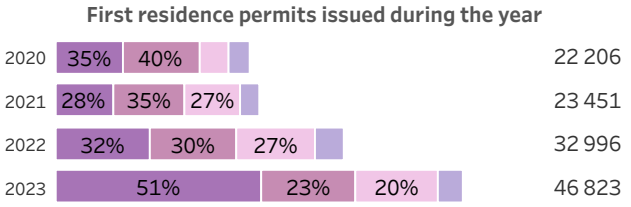


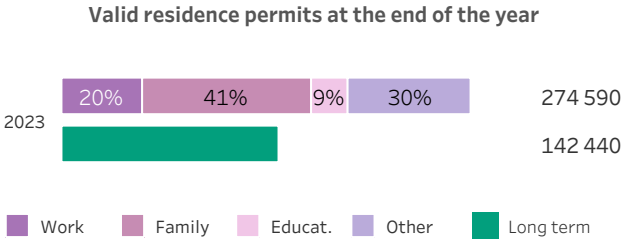
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



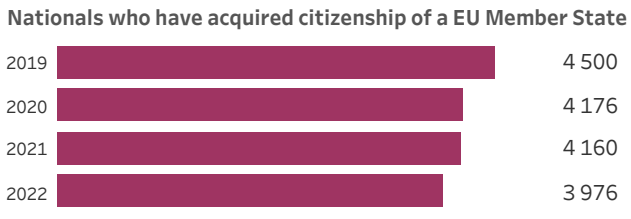


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

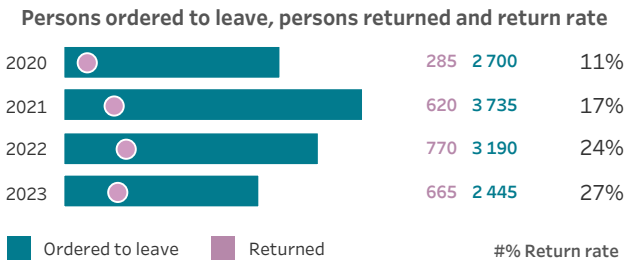




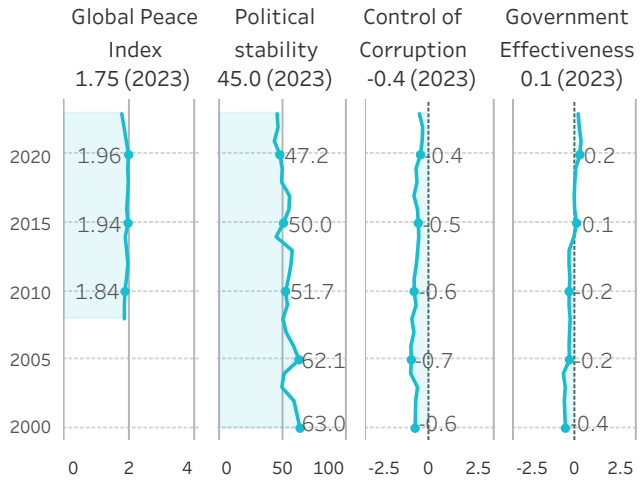
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



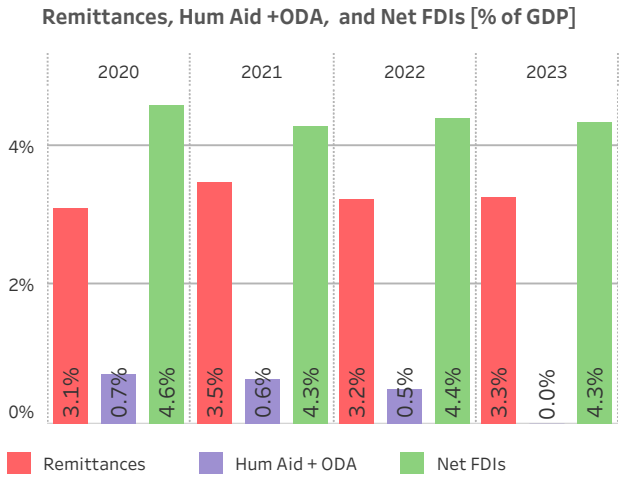
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



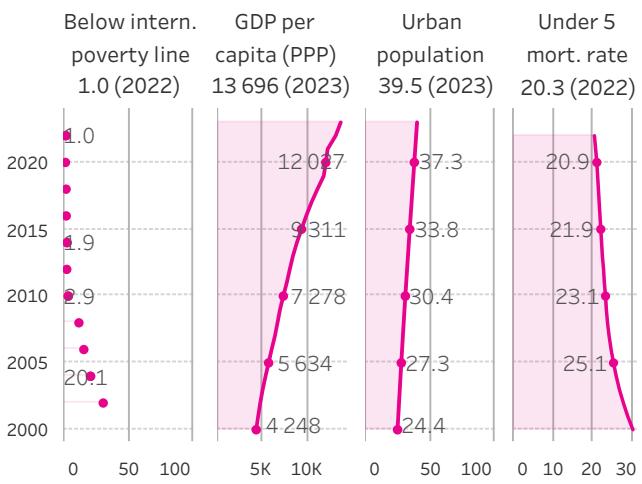
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



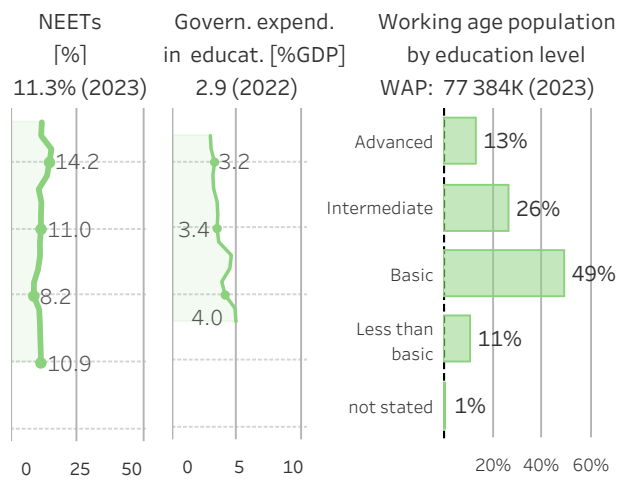
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



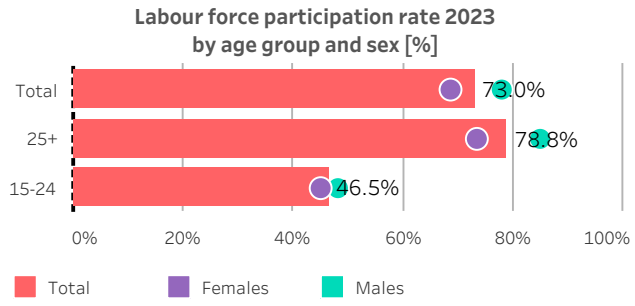
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

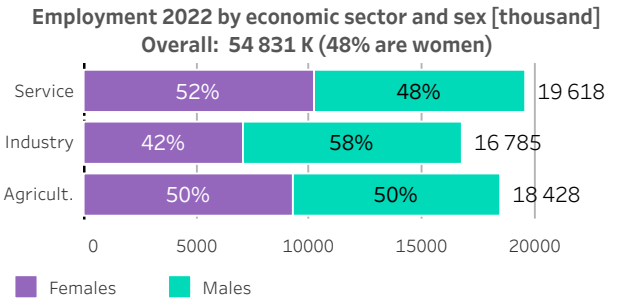


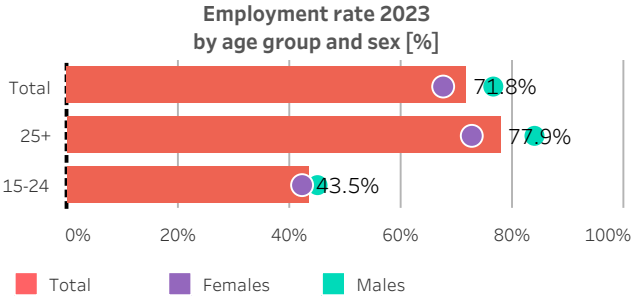
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

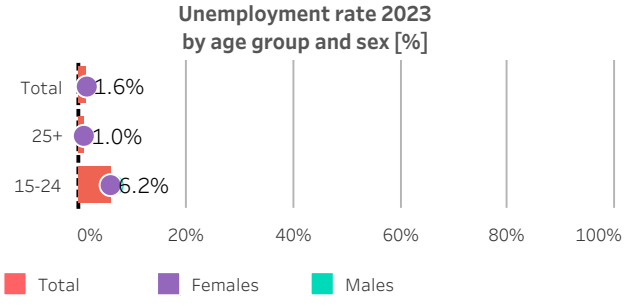


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





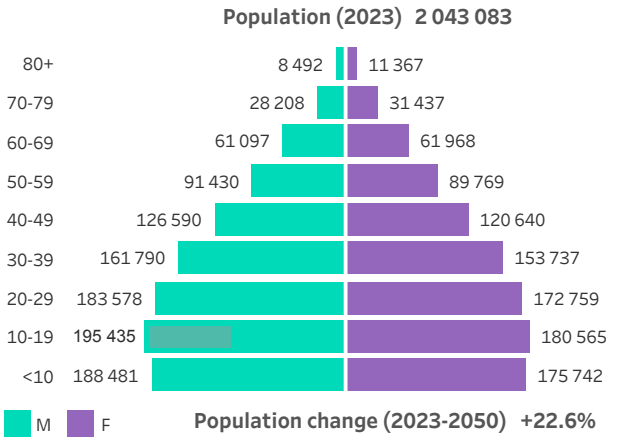




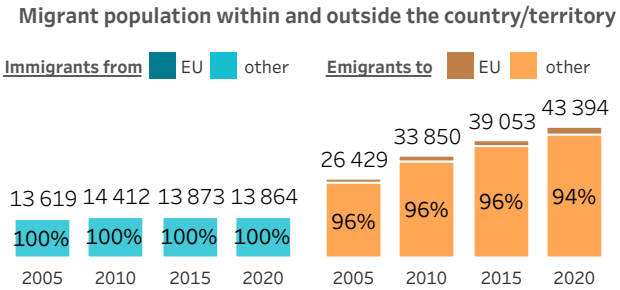
SOUTHERN ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

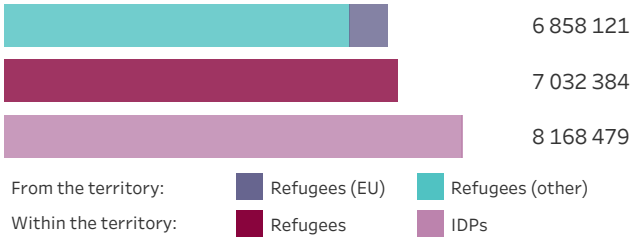
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



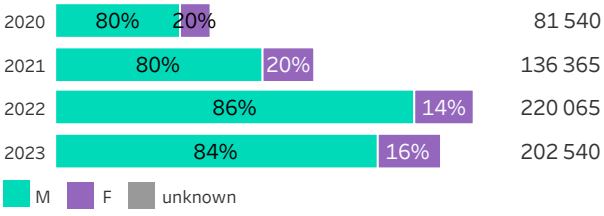
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

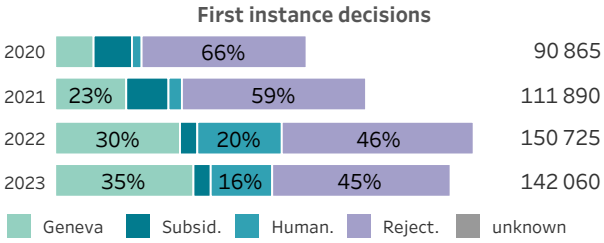


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

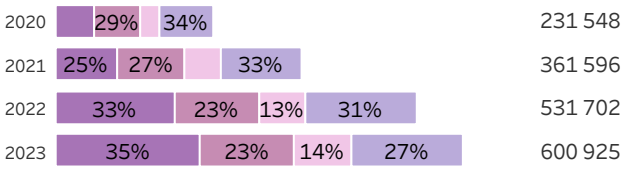


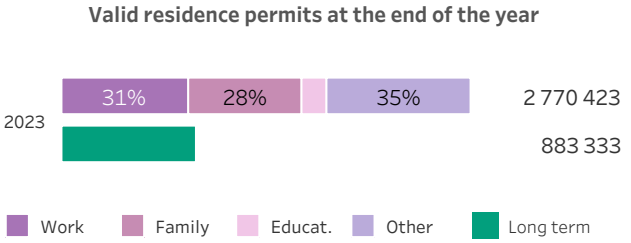
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



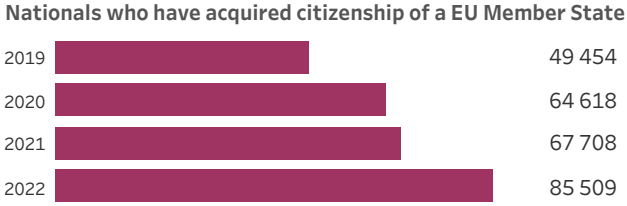


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

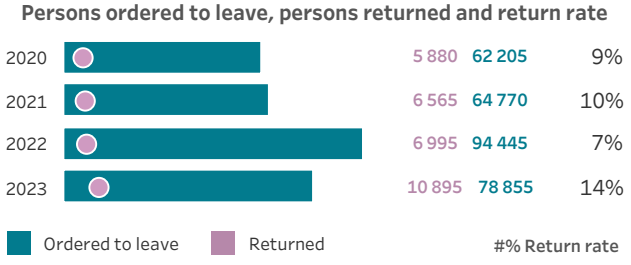




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



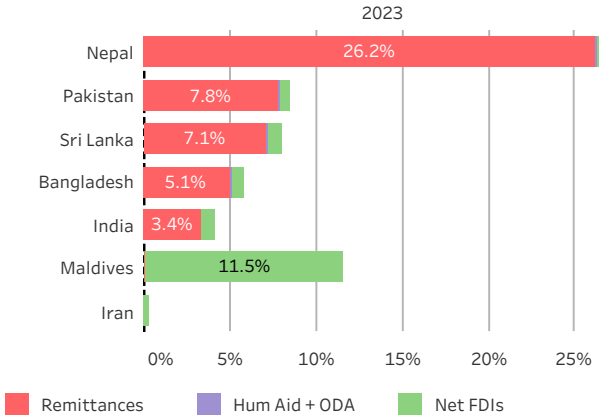
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 3.3 Afghanistan	[1] 83.4 Bhutan	[1] 1.53 Bhutan	[1] 0.6 Bhutan
[2] 2.1 Bangladesh	[2] 62.6 Maldives	[2] -0.37 India	[2] 0.5 India
[7] 2.0 Nepal	[8] 6.6 Pakistan	[8] -1.15 Afghanistan	[8] -1.0 Iran
[8] 2.8 Pakistan	[9] 1.4 Afghanistan	[9] -1.23 Iran	[9] -2.0 Afghanistan

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

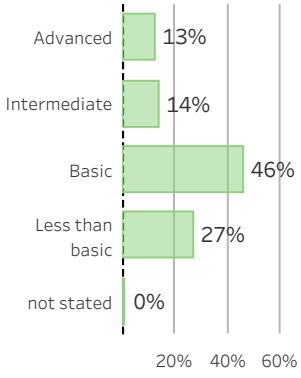
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Bhutan	[1] 22 362 $ Maldives	[1] 19% Sri Lanka	[1] 6.4 Maldives
[2] 0.0% Maldives	[2] 16 154 $ Iran	[2] 22% Nepal	[2] 7.0 Sri Lanka
[7] 5.0% Bangladesh	[6] 5 599 $ Pakistan	[8] 44% Bhutan	[8] 61.6 Afghanistan
[8] 12.9% India	[7] 4 671 $ Nepal	[9] 77% Iran	[9] 65.1 Pakistan

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 18.1% Sri Lanka	[1] 5.8% Bhutan
[2] 19.7% Bhutan	[2] 5.2% Maldives
[8] 34.0% Pakistan	[8] 1.8% Sri Lanka
[9] 55.6% Afghanistan	[9] 1.8% Bangladesh

Working age population by education level

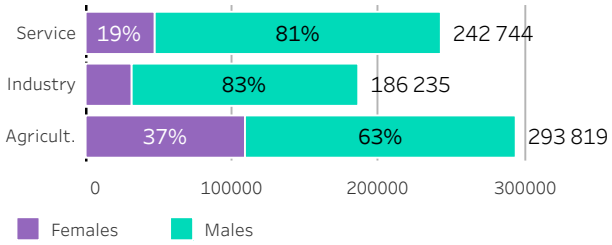


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Southern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 69.5% Bhutan (64.5% women, 73.9% men)
[2] 63.8% Maldives (42.6% women, 78.6% men)
[8] 40.5% Nepal (28.7% women, 53.9% men)
[9] 37.0% Afghanistan (4.8% women, 69.1% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Southern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 65.3% Bhutan (59.3% women, 70.6% men)
[2] 61.1% Maldives (41.0% women, 75.1% men)
[8] 36.0% Nepal (25.1% women, 48.5% men)
[9] 31.3% Afghanistan (3.4% women, 59.2% men)

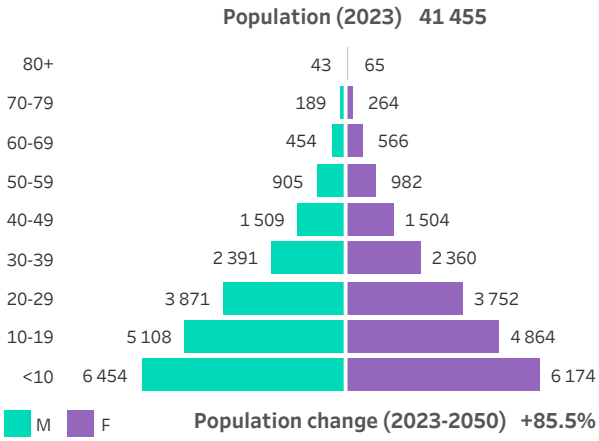
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Southern Asian countries - 2023

[1] 4.1% Maldives (3.6% women, 4.3% men)
[2] 4.2% India (4.1% women, 4.2% men)
[8] 10.7% Nepal (12.2% women, 9.7% men)
[9] 14.4% Afghanistan (27.3% women, 13.5% men)

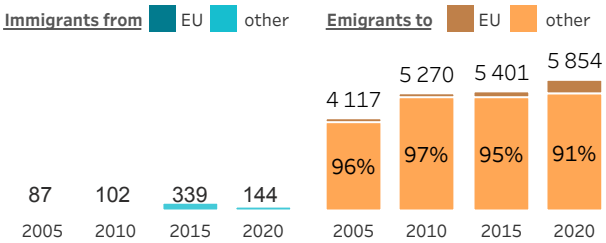
AFGHANISTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

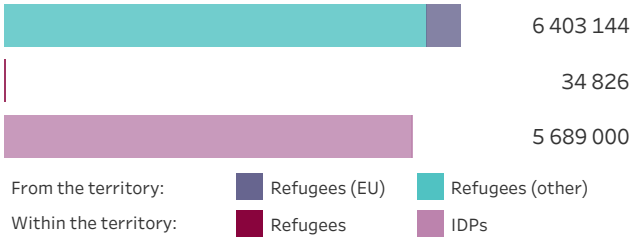
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



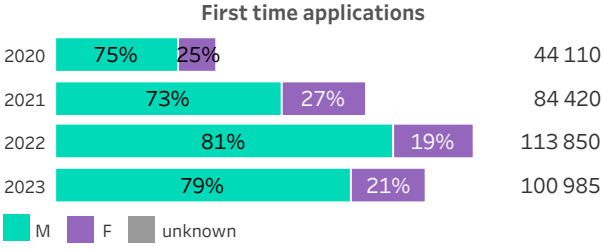
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

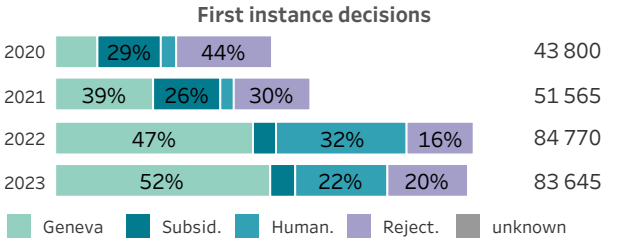


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

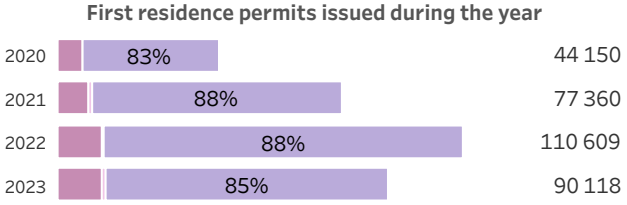


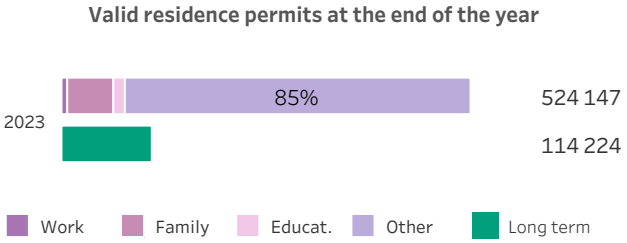
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



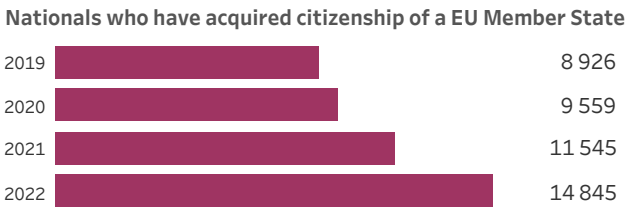


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



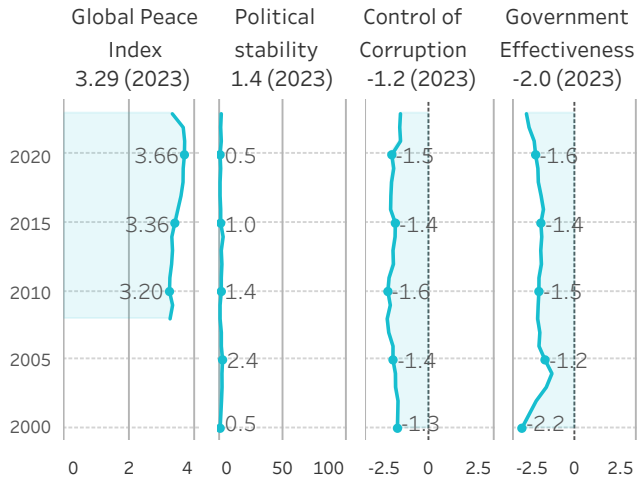


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

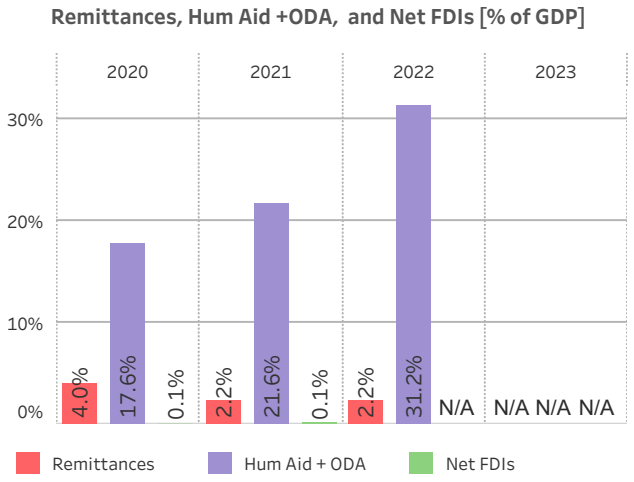


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

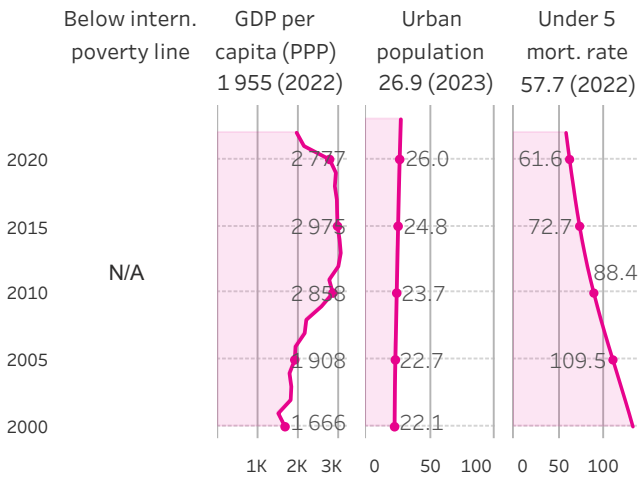
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



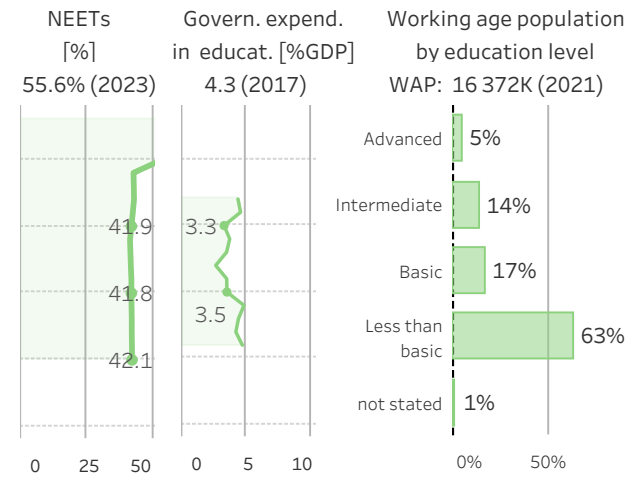
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



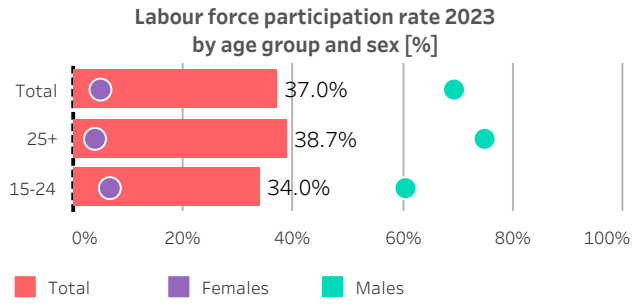
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

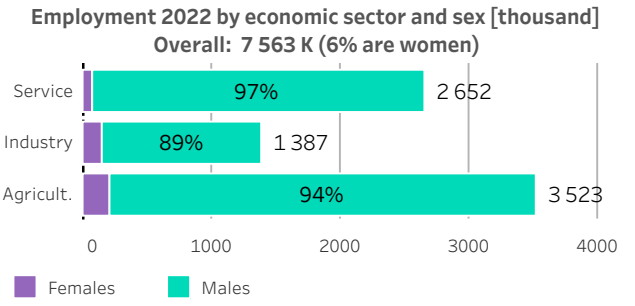


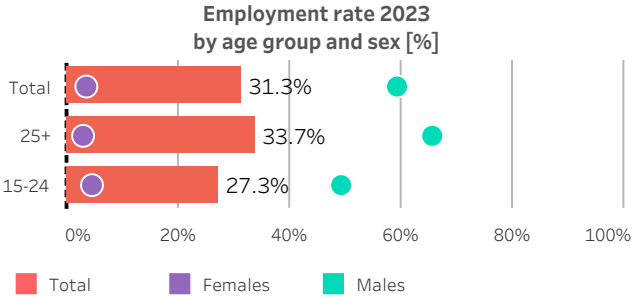
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

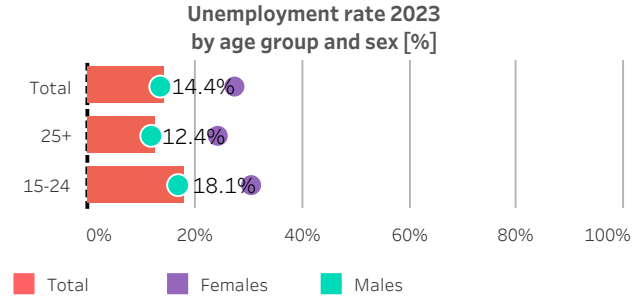


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





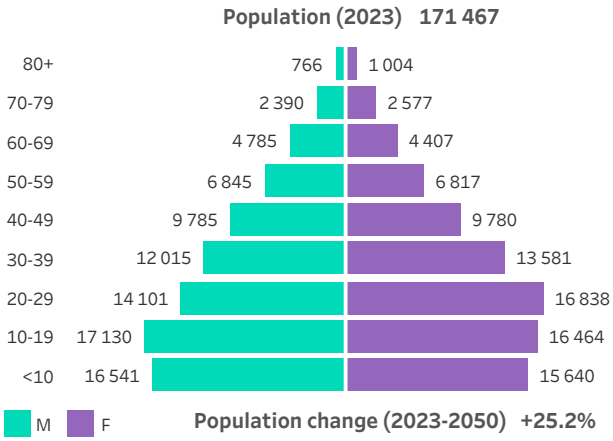




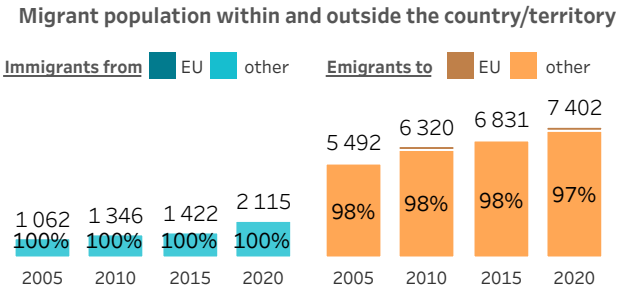
BANGLADESH

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

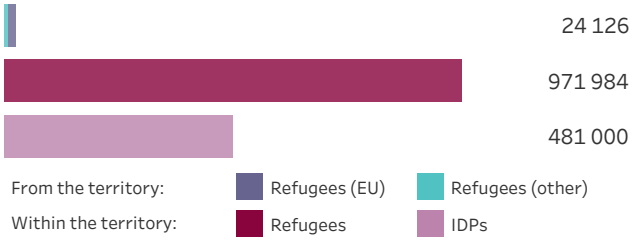
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



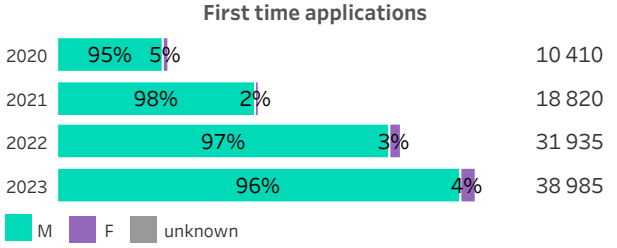
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

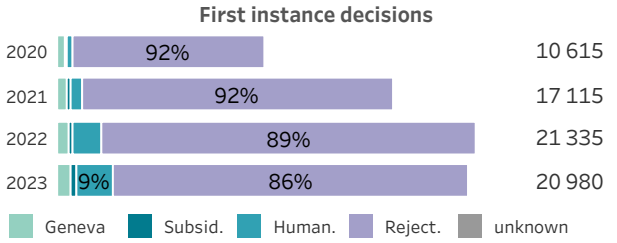


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

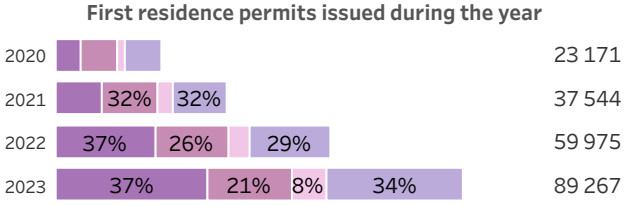


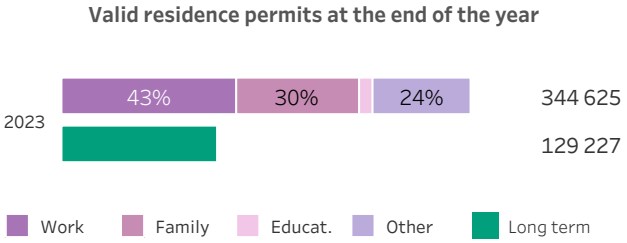
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



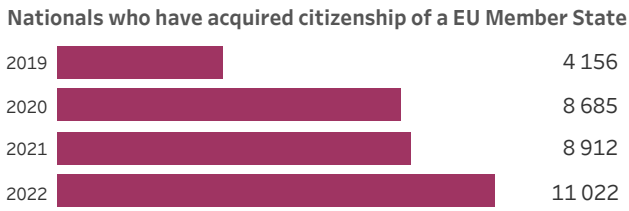


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



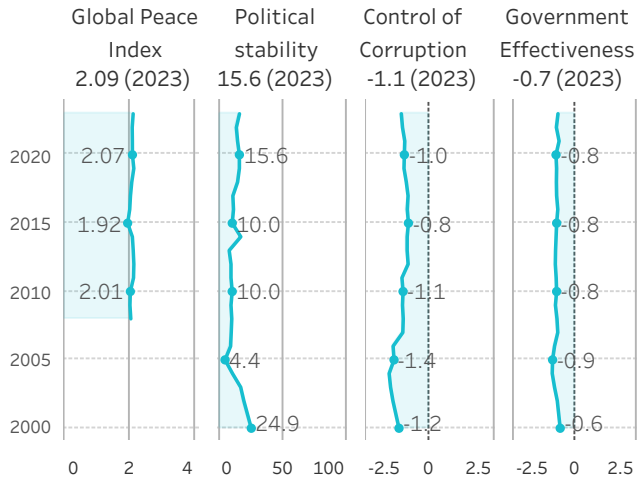


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

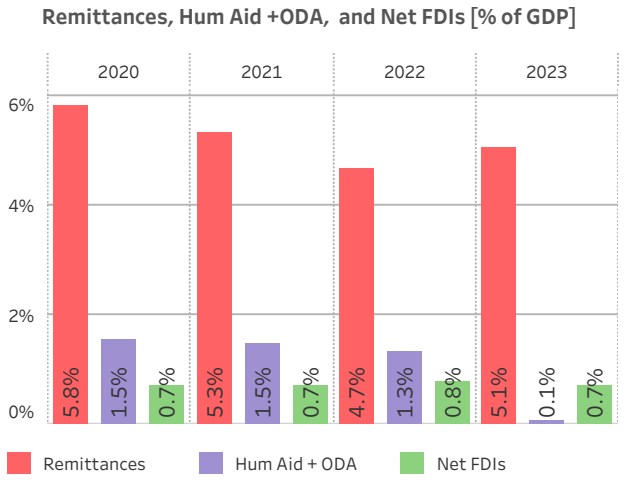


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

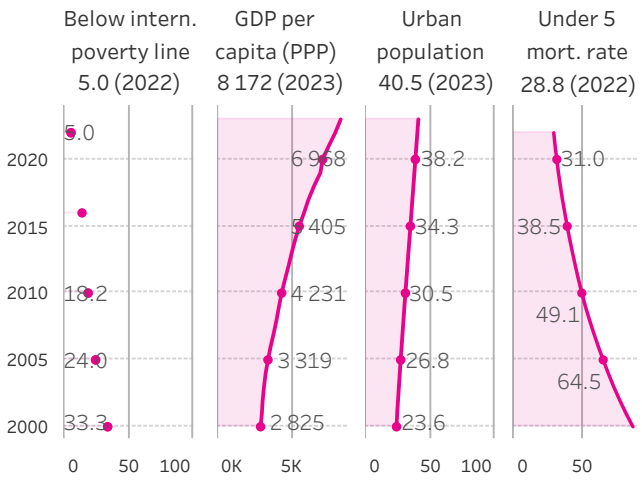
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



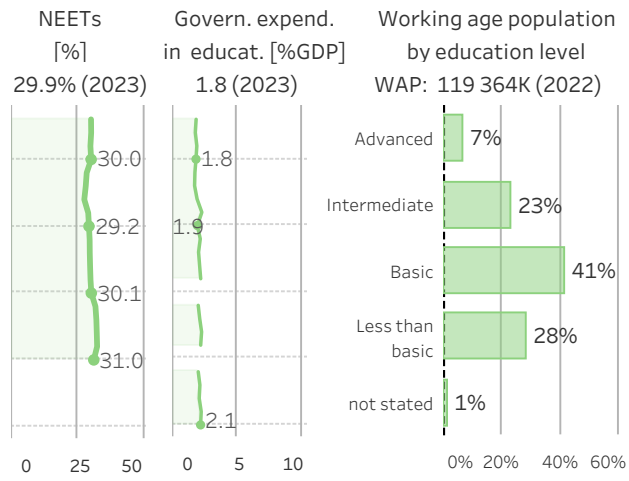
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



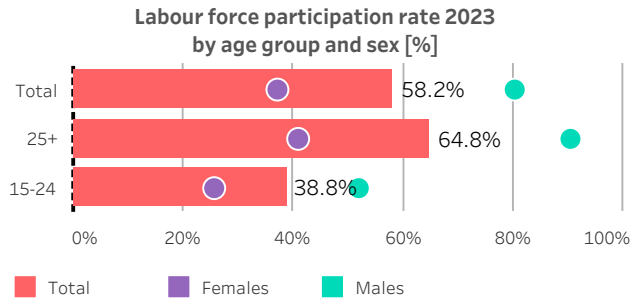
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

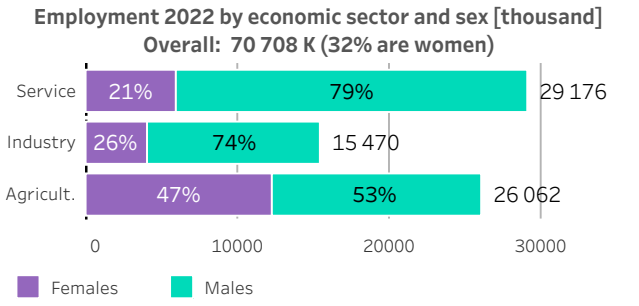


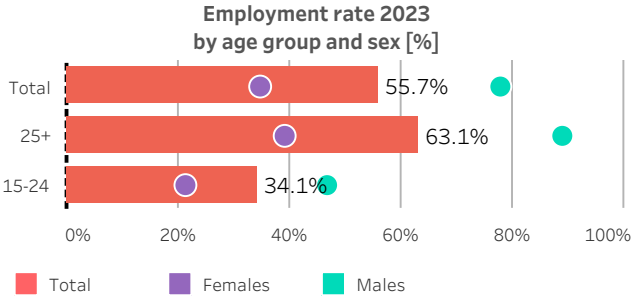
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

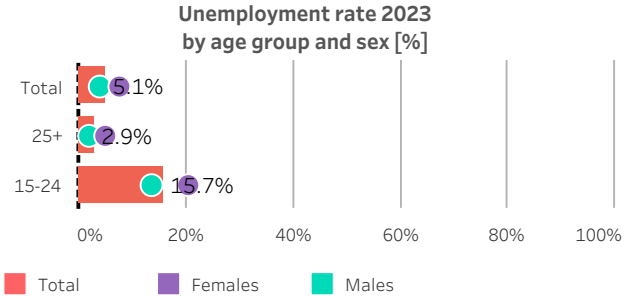


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





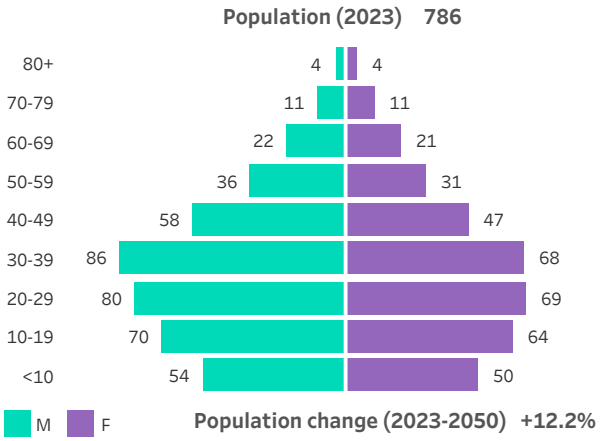




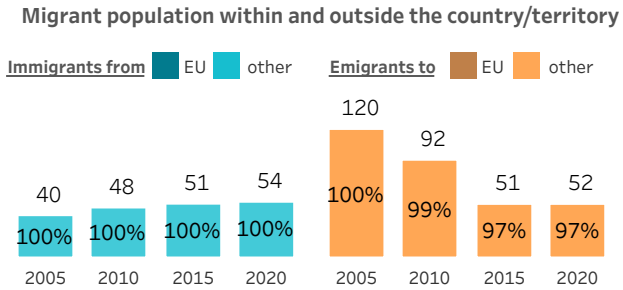
BHUTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

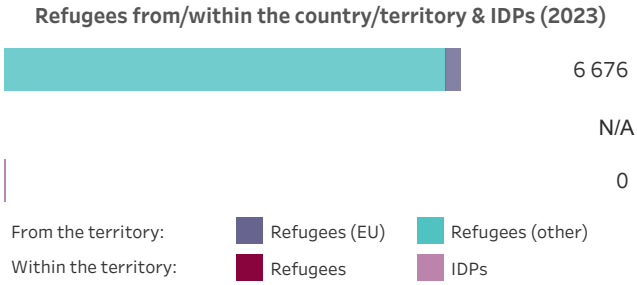
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



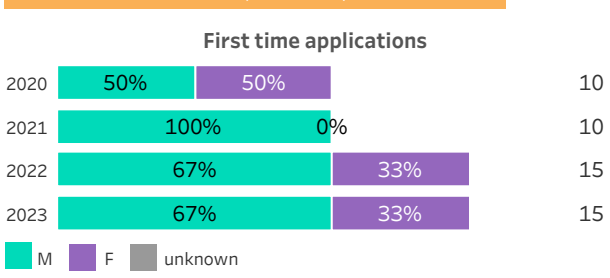
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

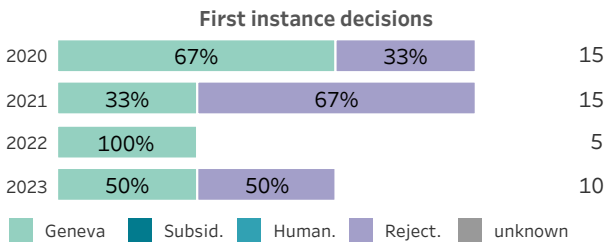


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

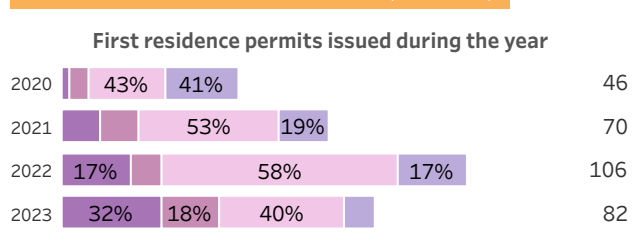


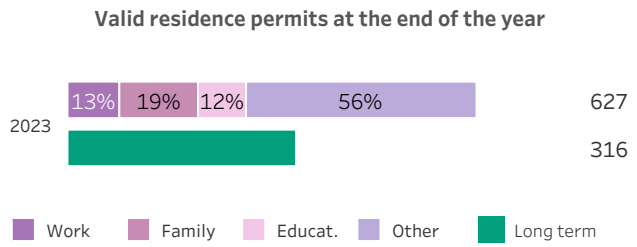
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



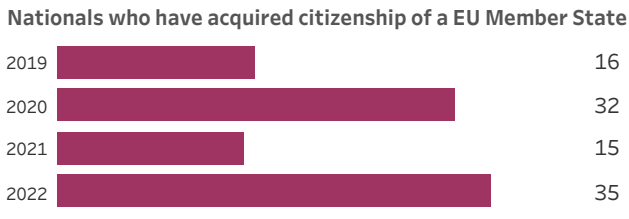


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

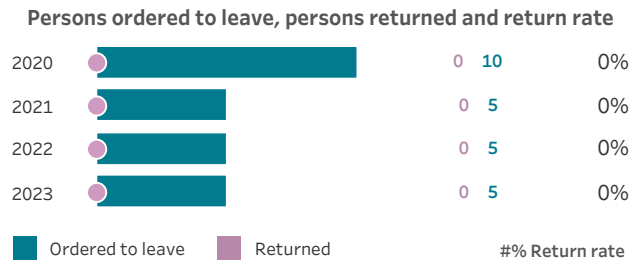




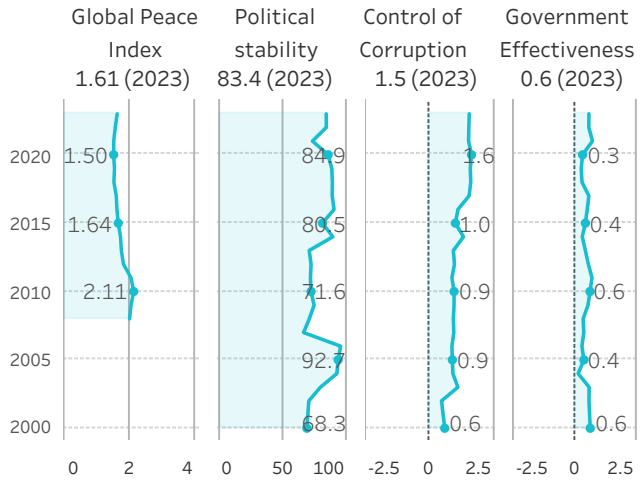
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



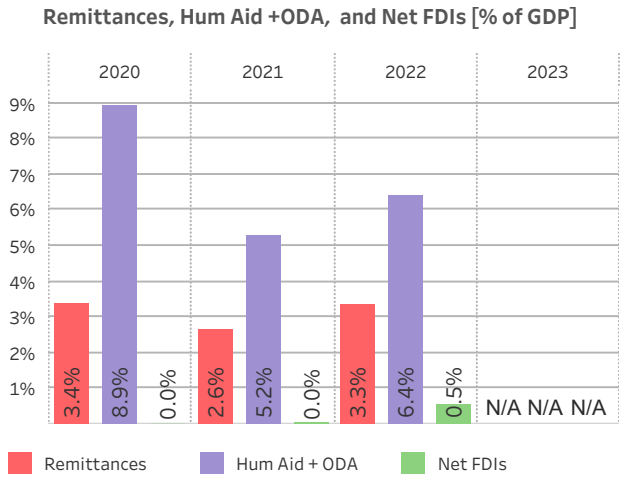
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



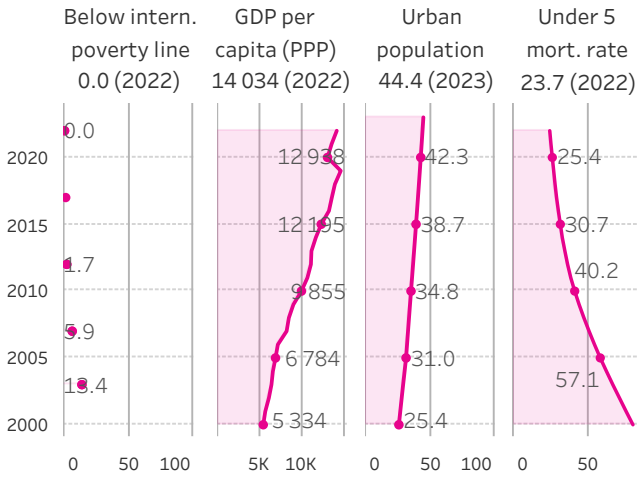
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



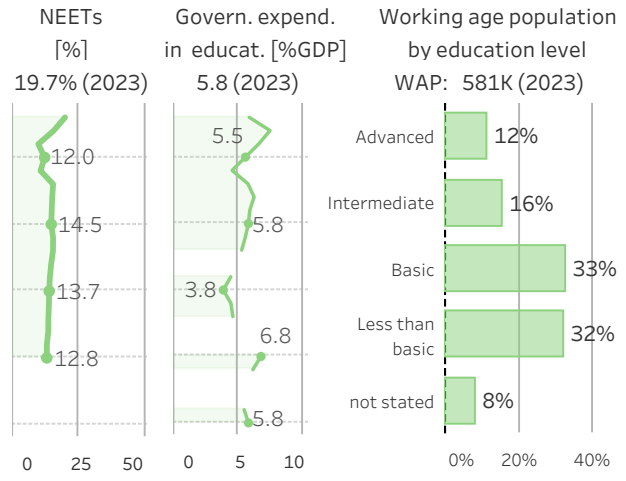
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



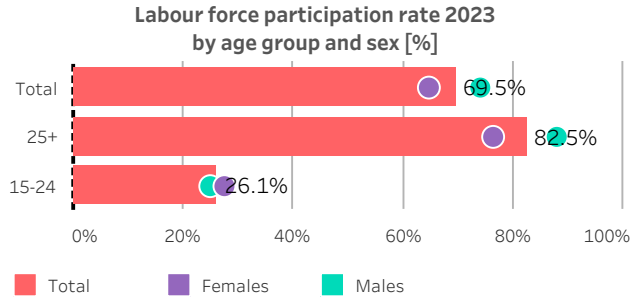
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

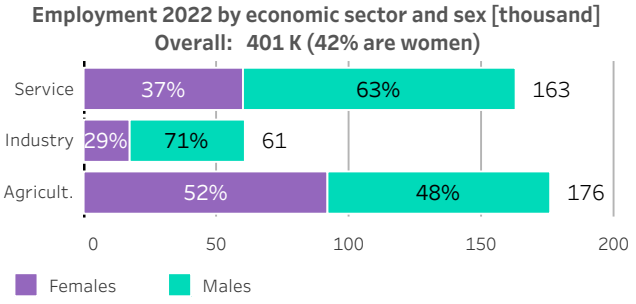


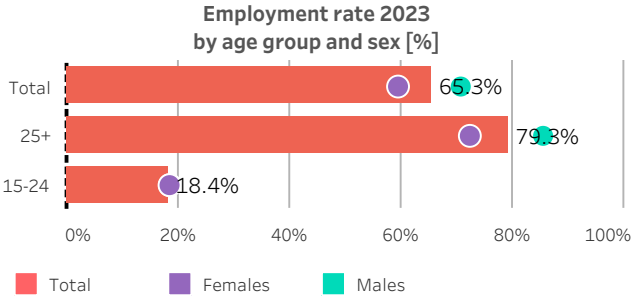
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

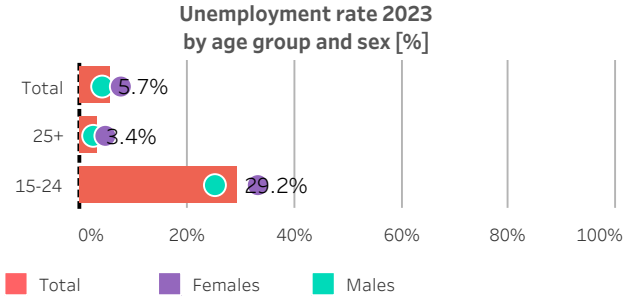


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





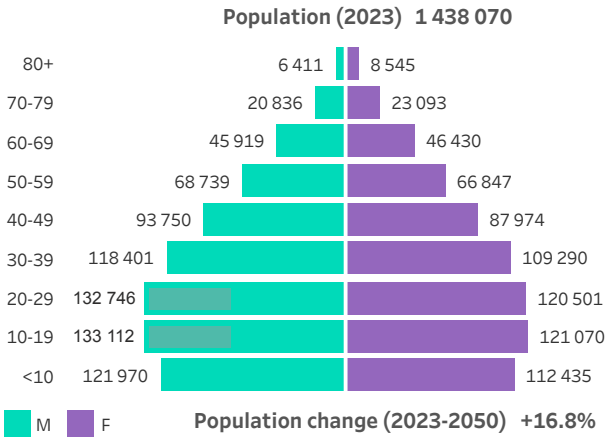




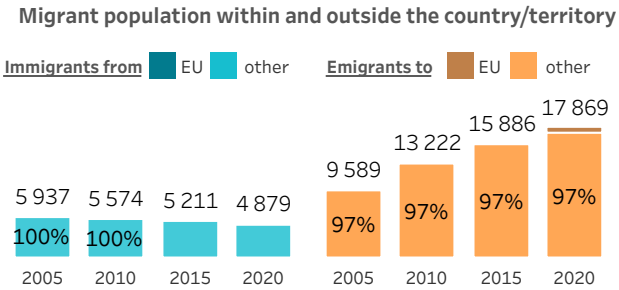
INDIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

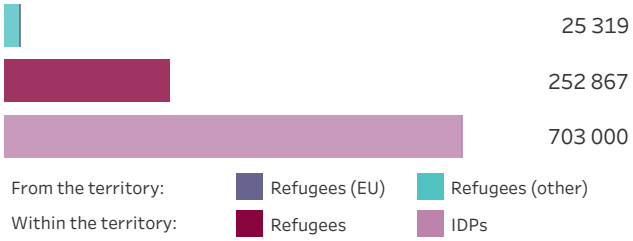
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



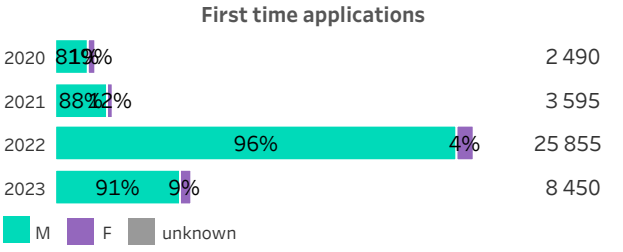
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

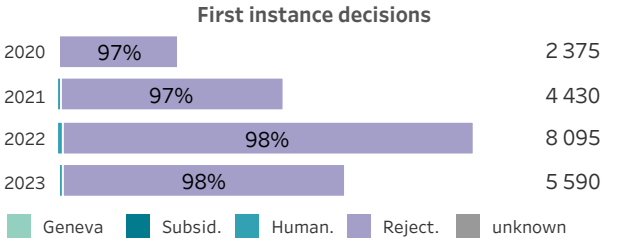


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

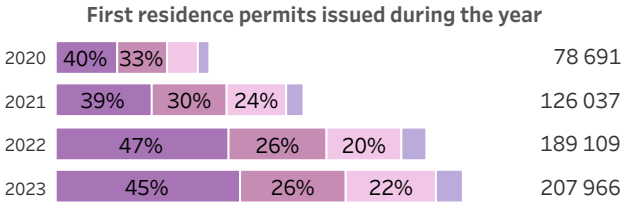


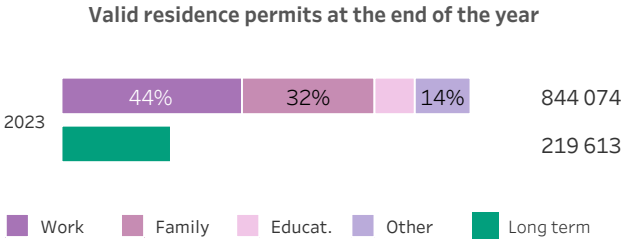
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



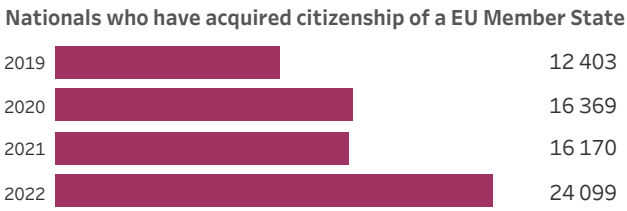


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



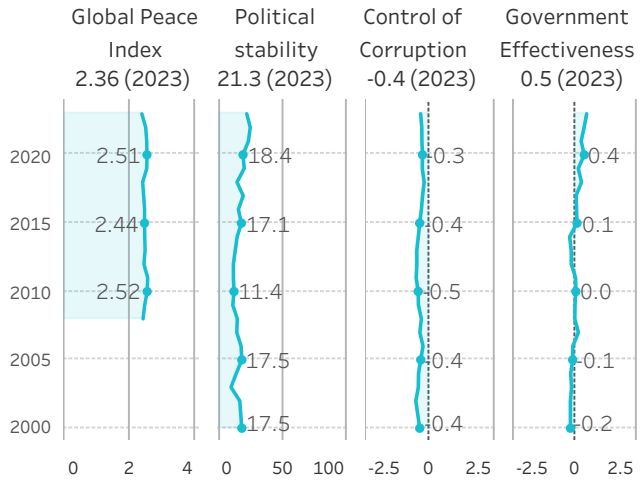


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

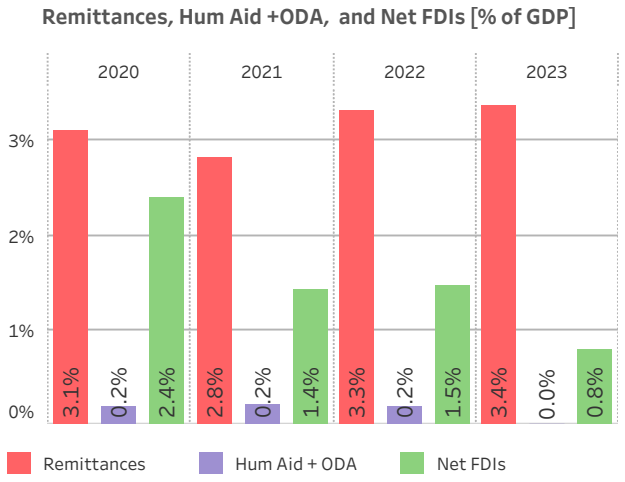


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

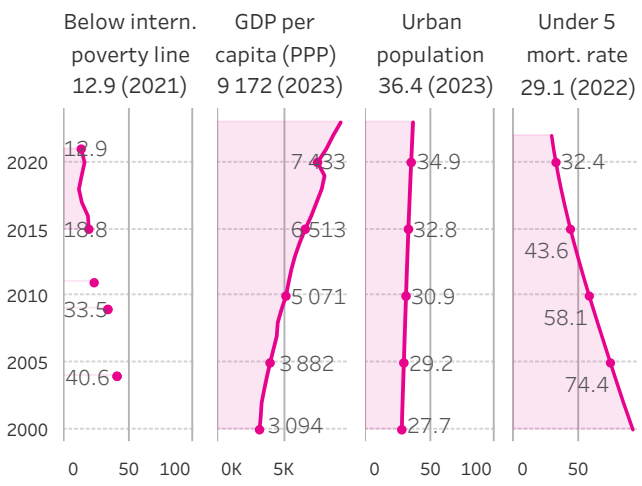
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



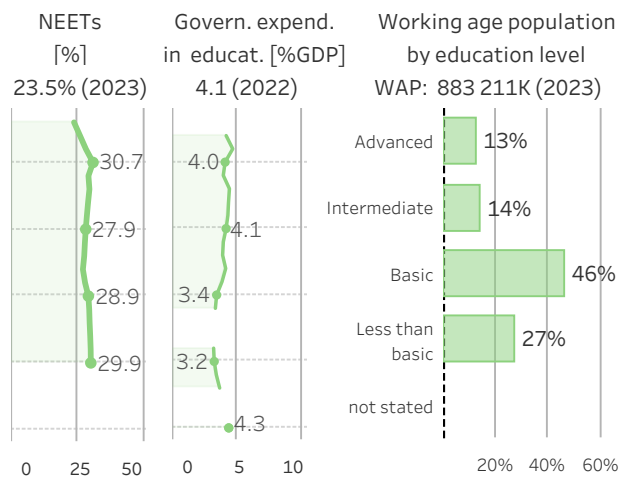
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



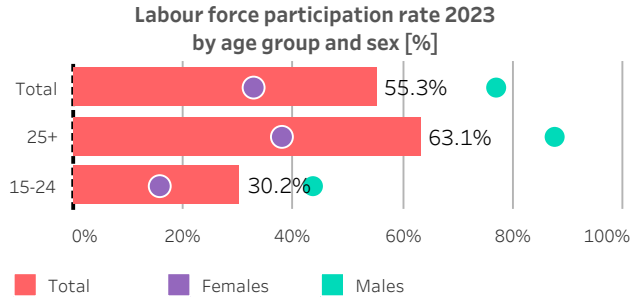
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

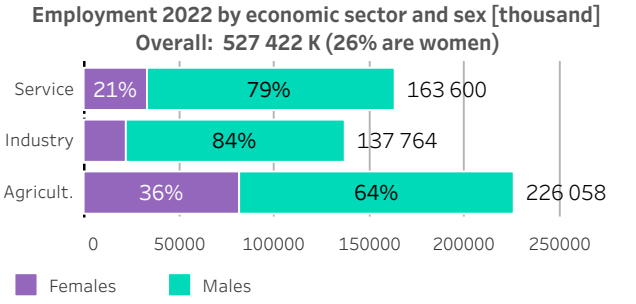


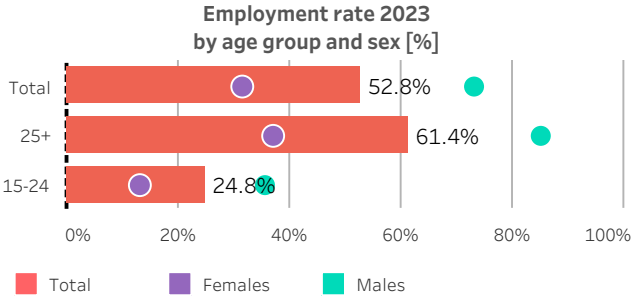
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

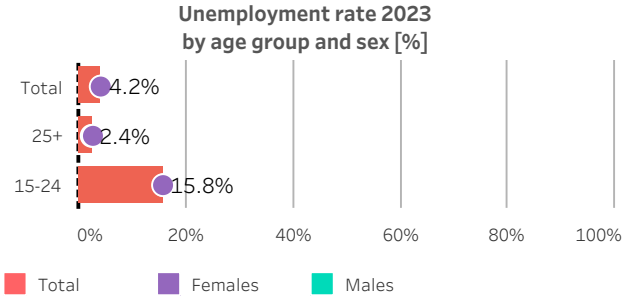


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





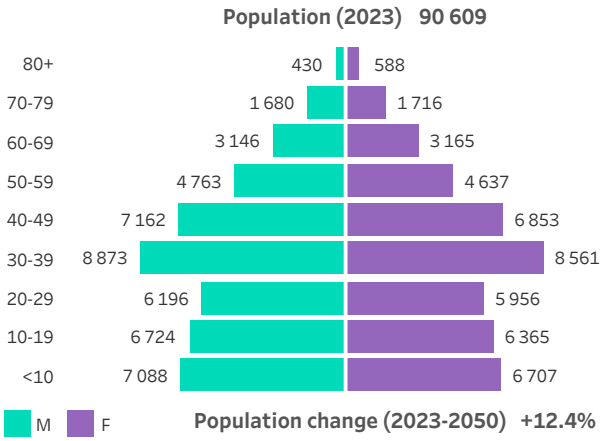




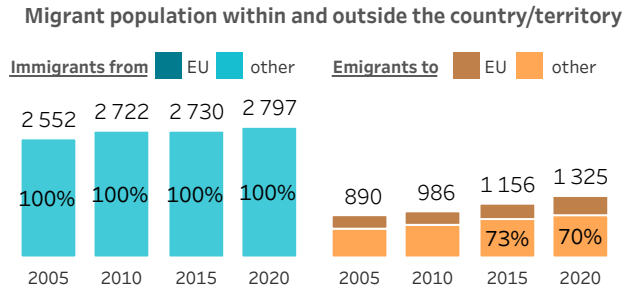
IRAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

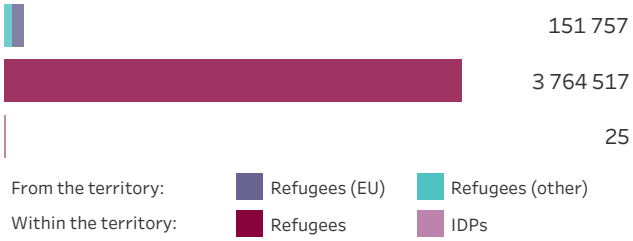
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



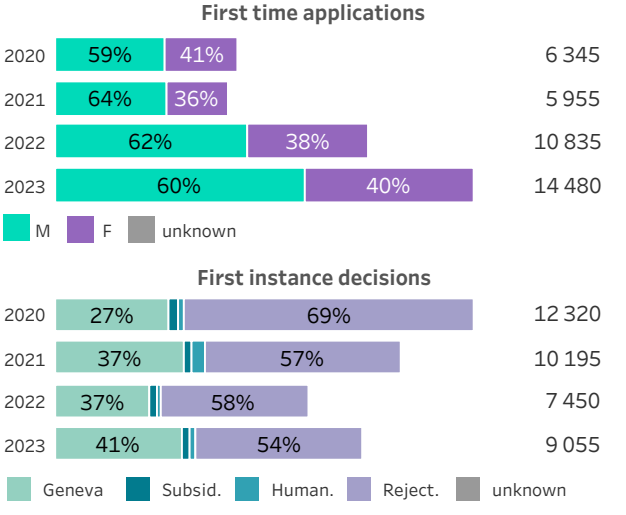
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



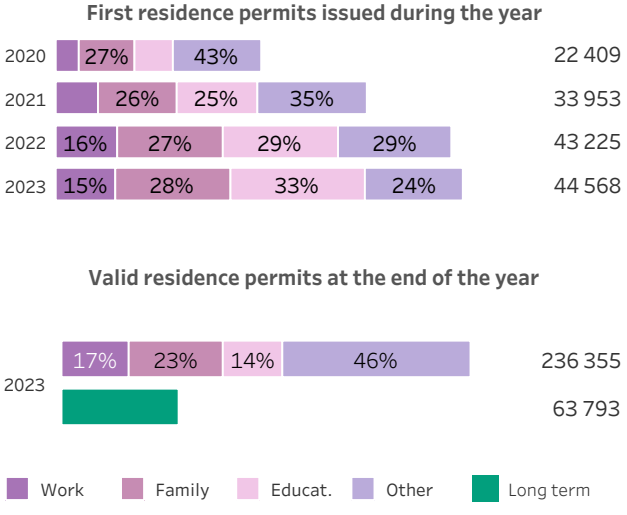
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



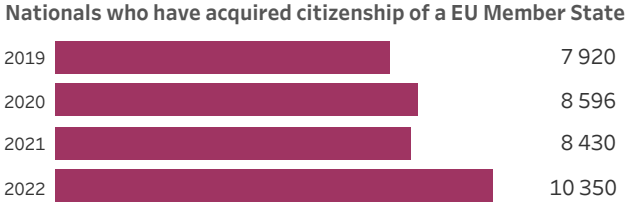
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



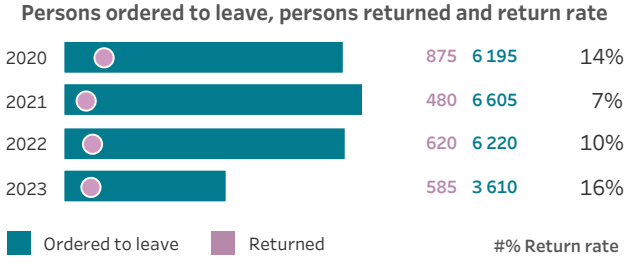
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



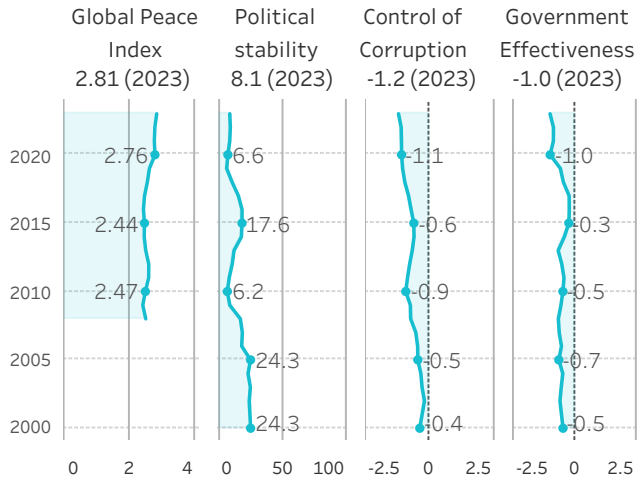
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



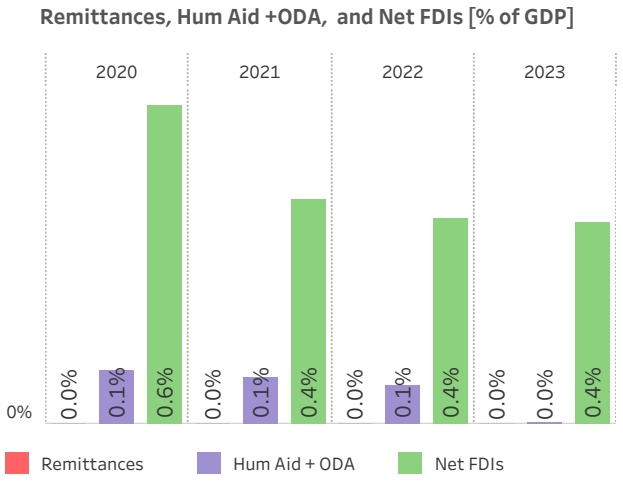
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



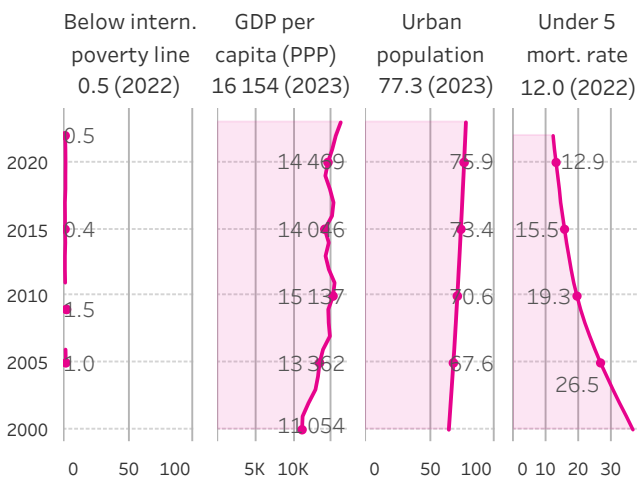
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



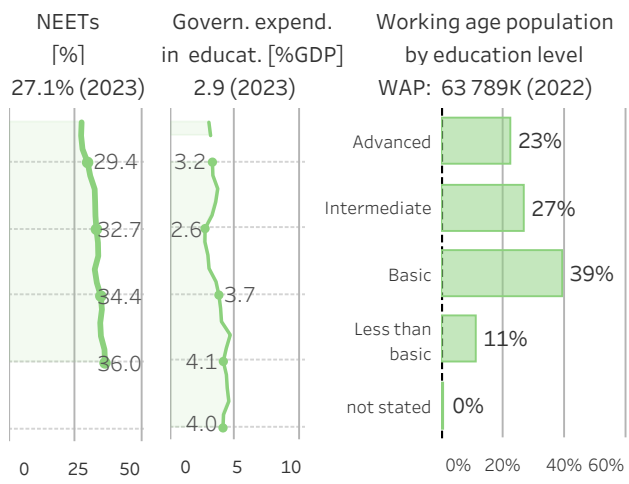
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



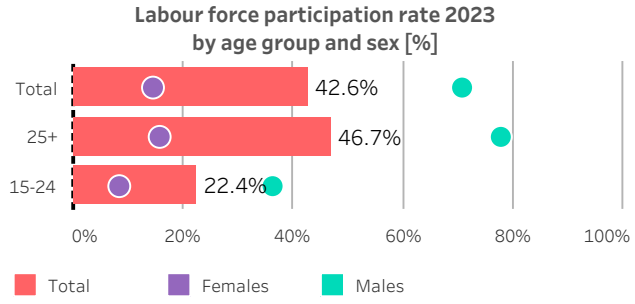
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

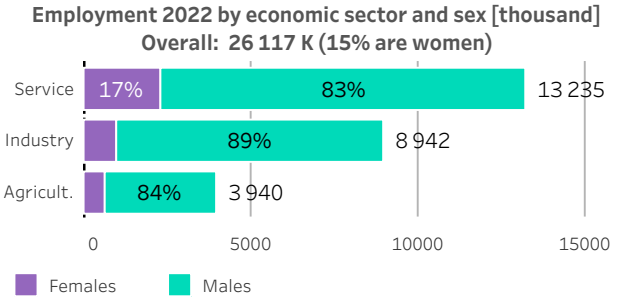


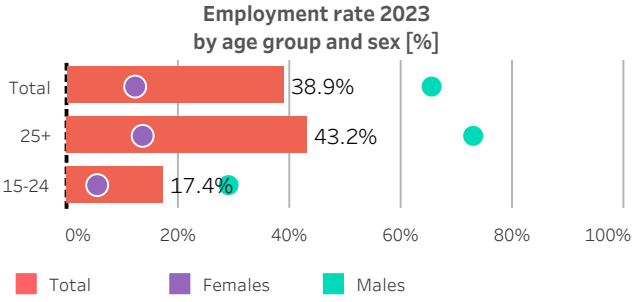
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

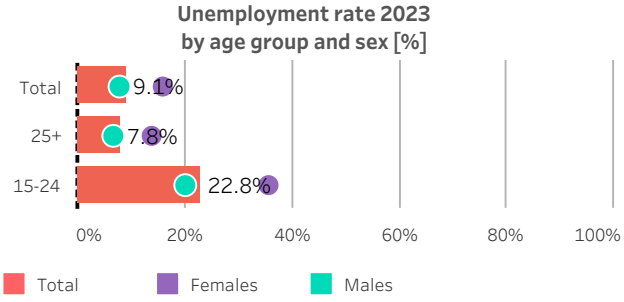


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





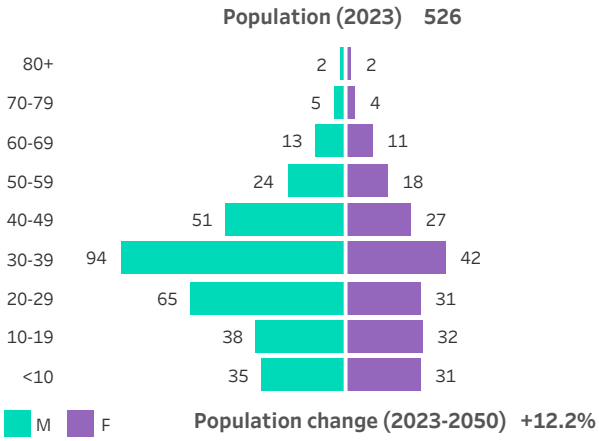




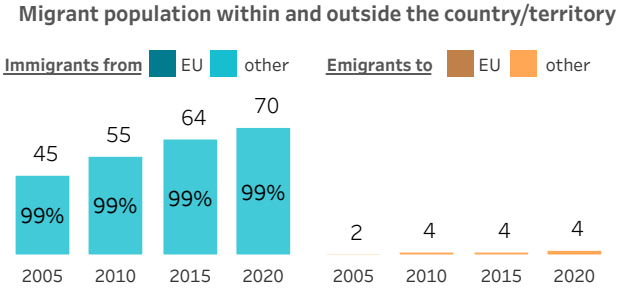
MALDIVES

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

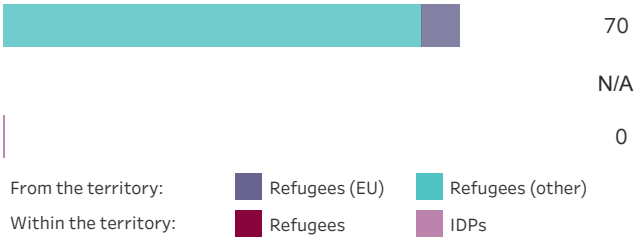
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



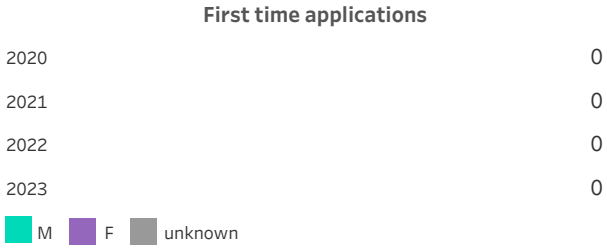
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

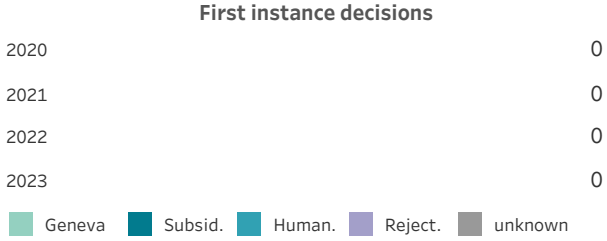


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

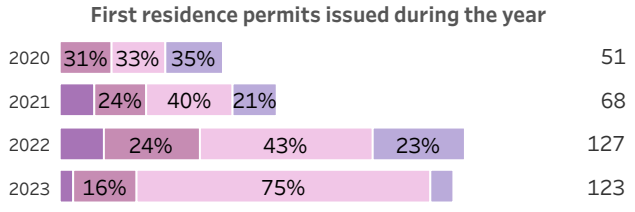


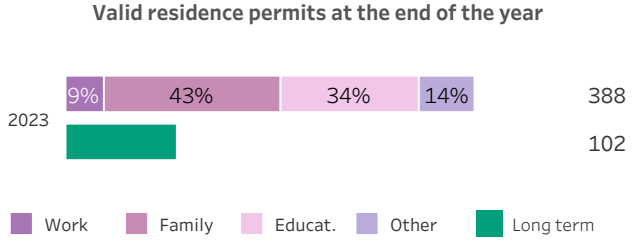
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



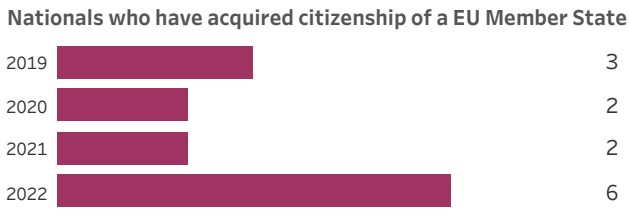


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



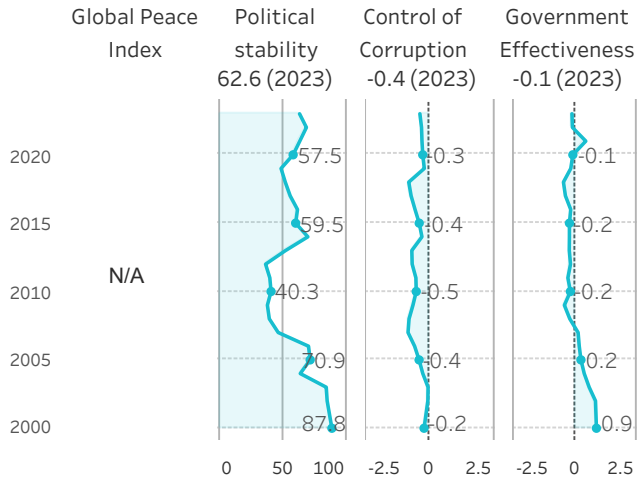


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

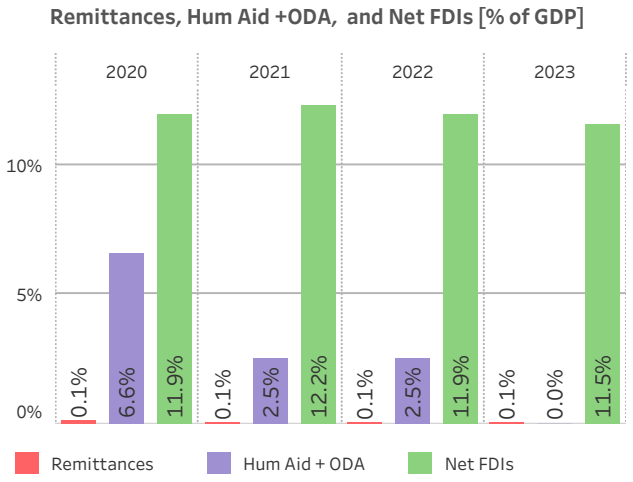


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

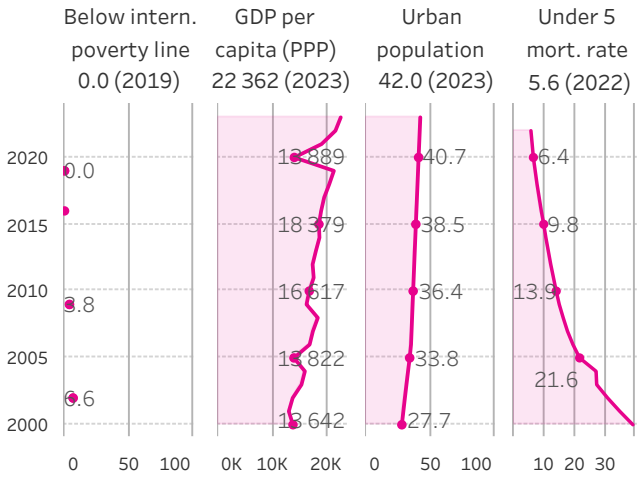
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



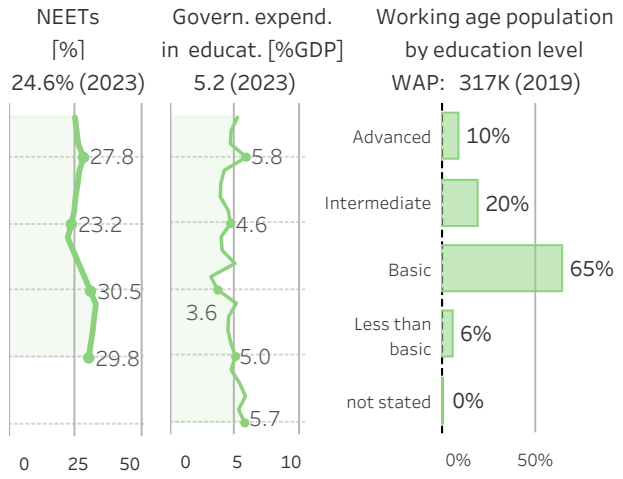
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



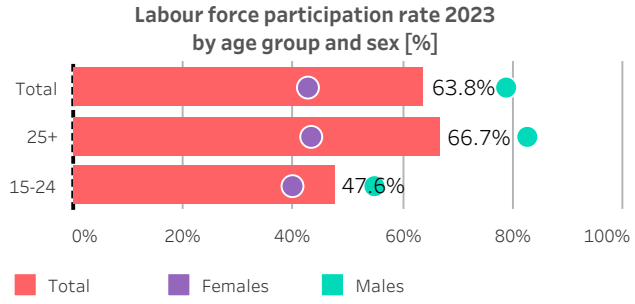
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

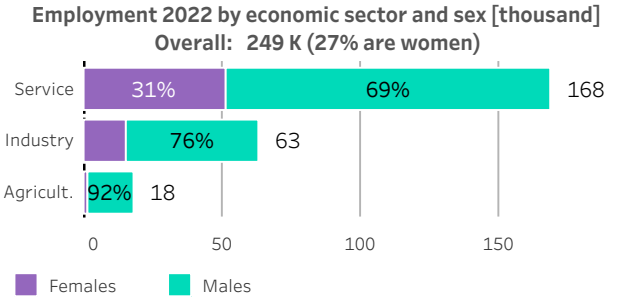


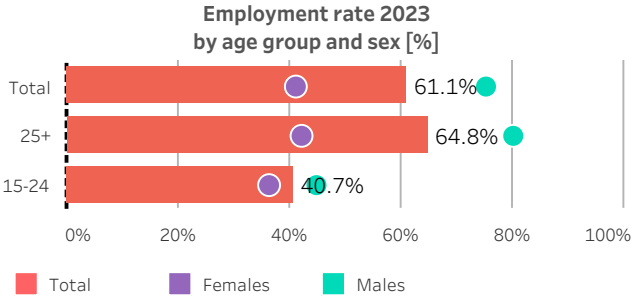
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

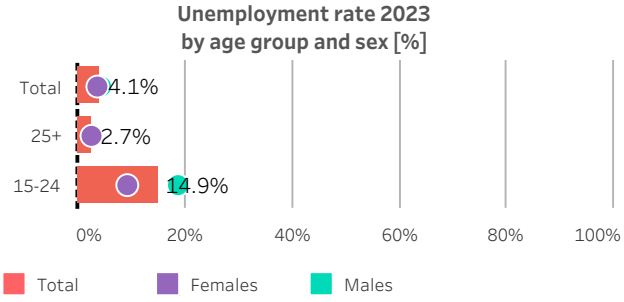


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





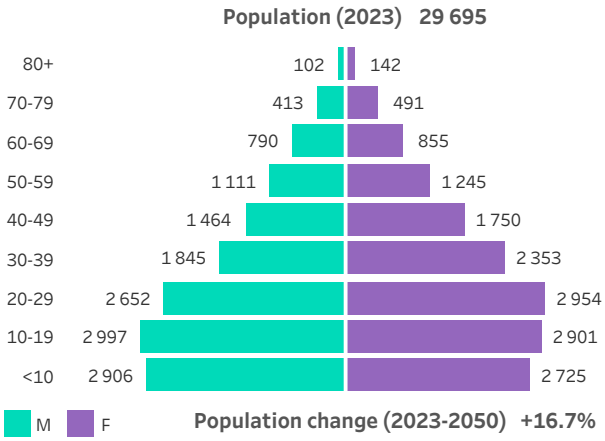




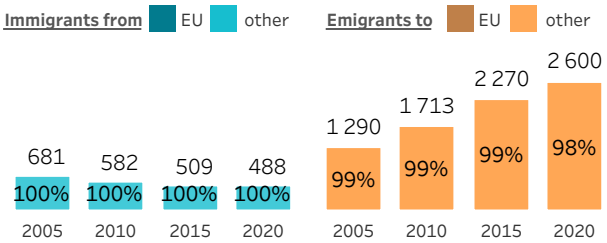
NEPAL

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

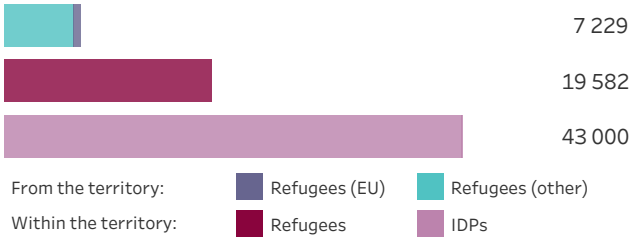
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



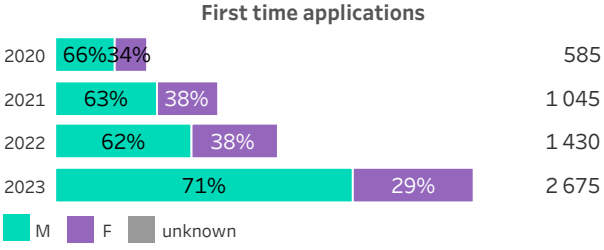
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

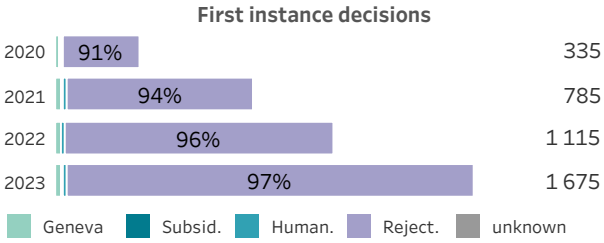


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

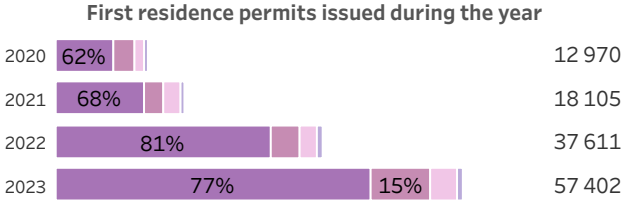


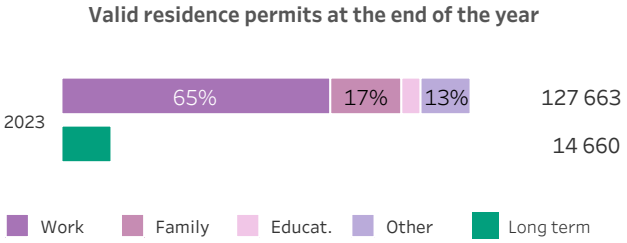
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



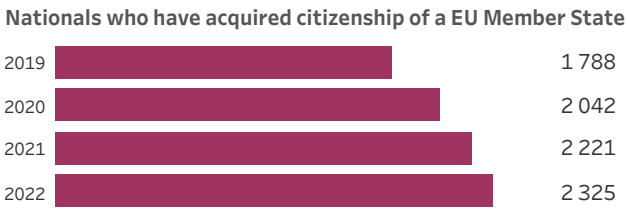


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



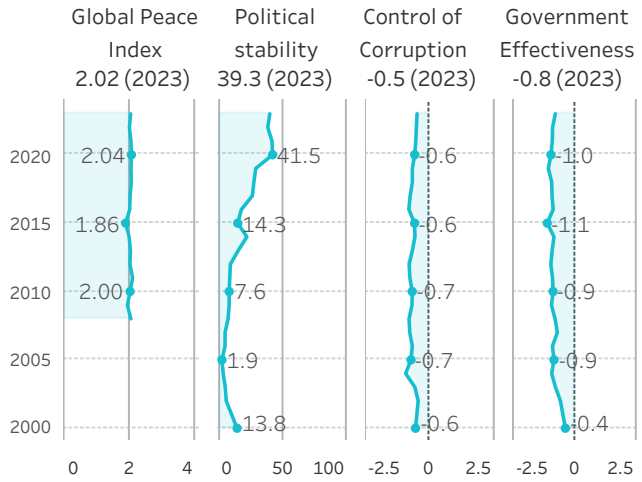


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

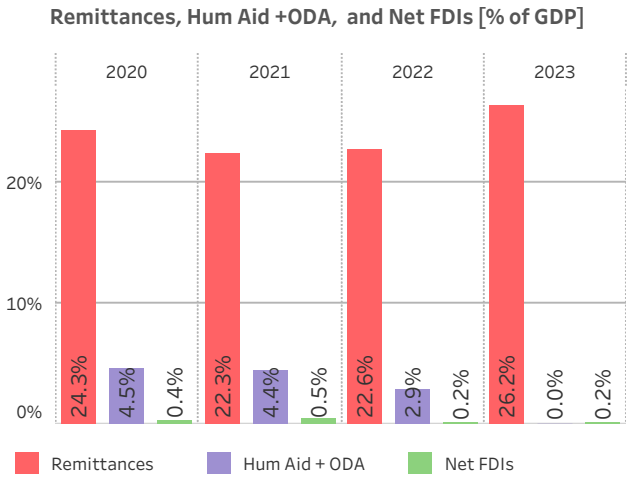


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

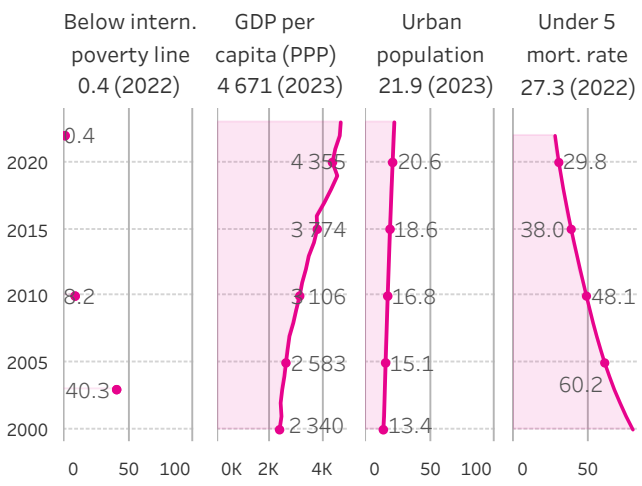
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



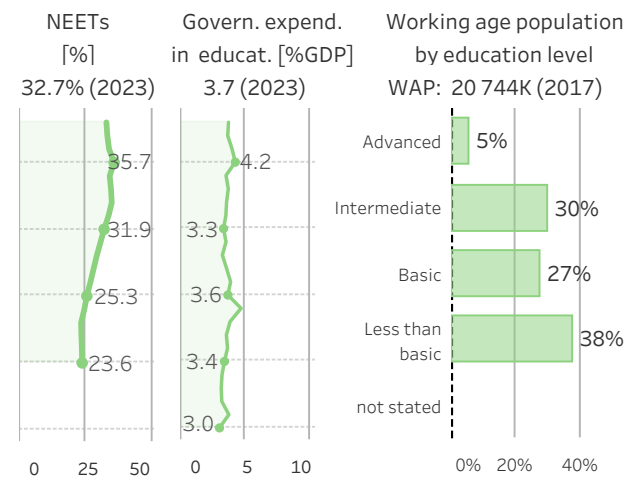
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



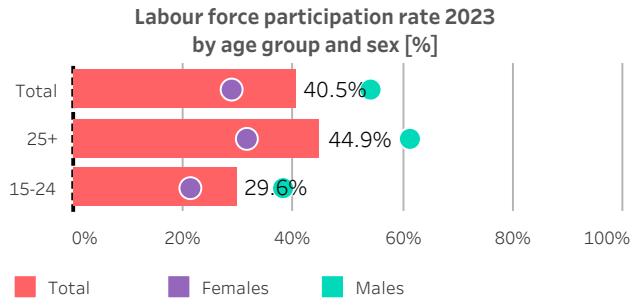
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

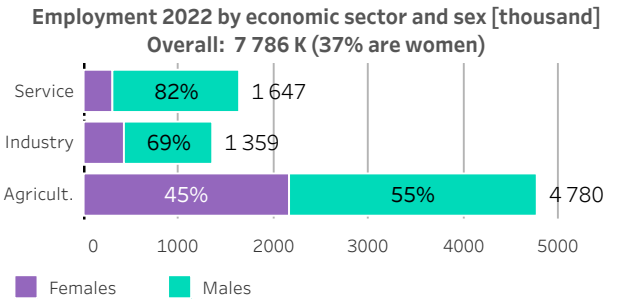


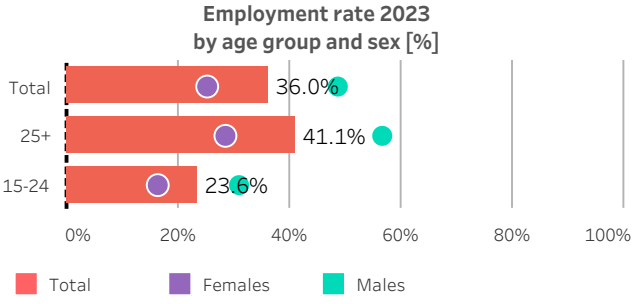
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

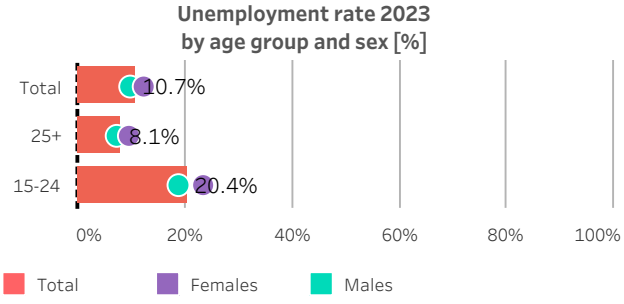


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





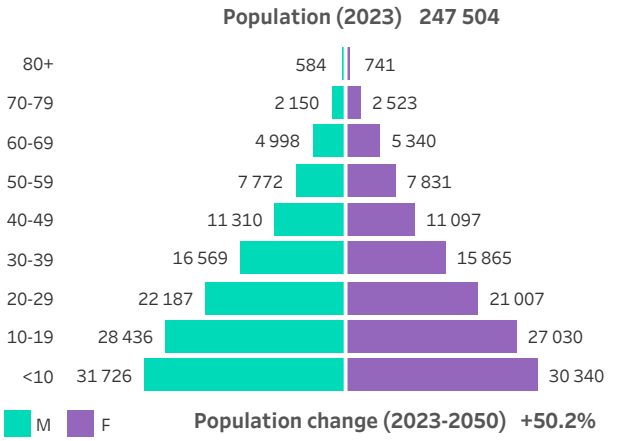




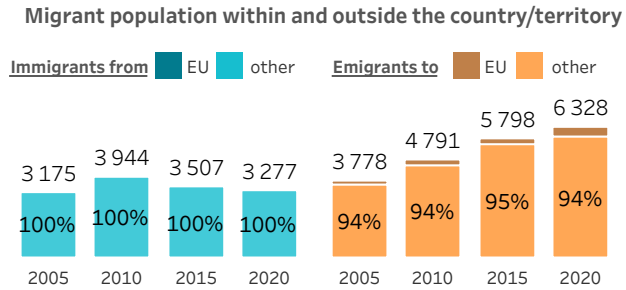
PAKISTAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

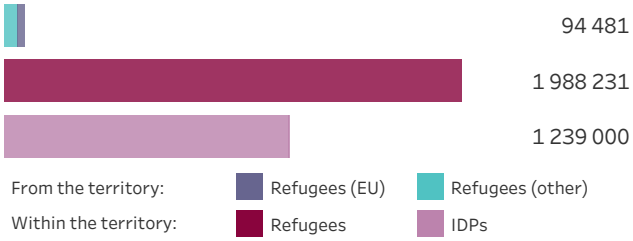
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



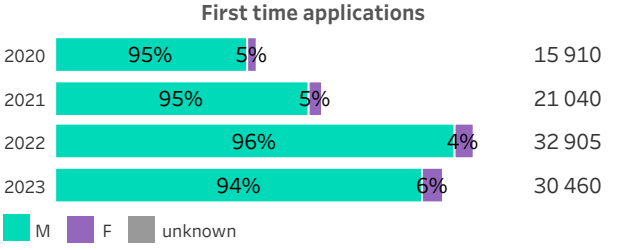
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

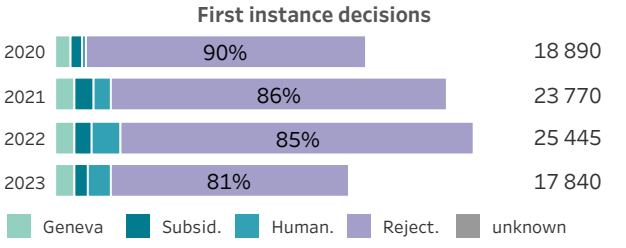


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

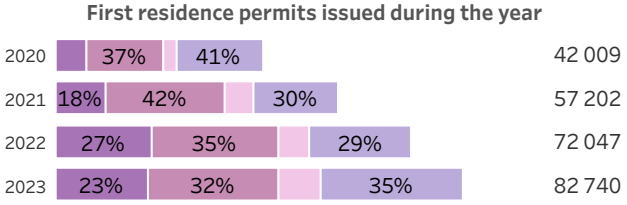


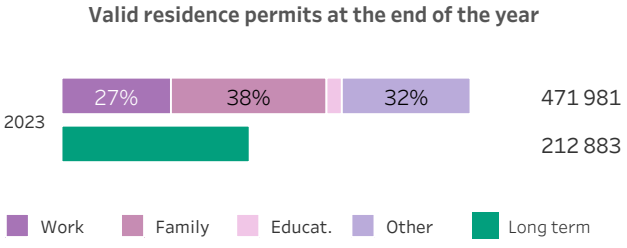
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



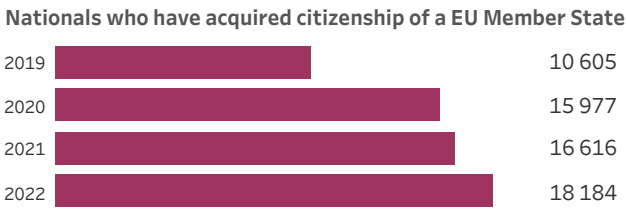


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



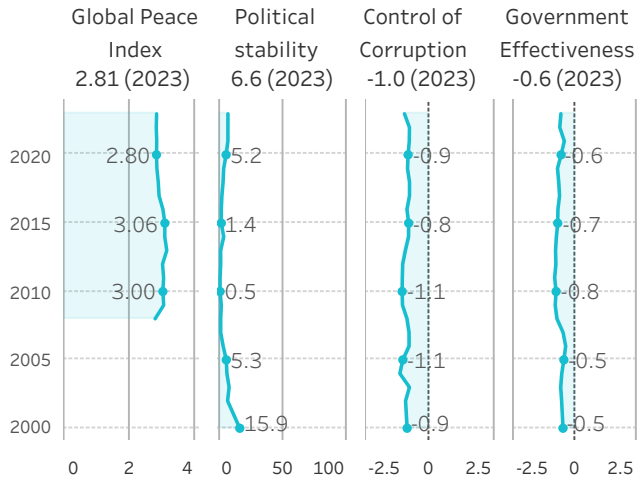


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

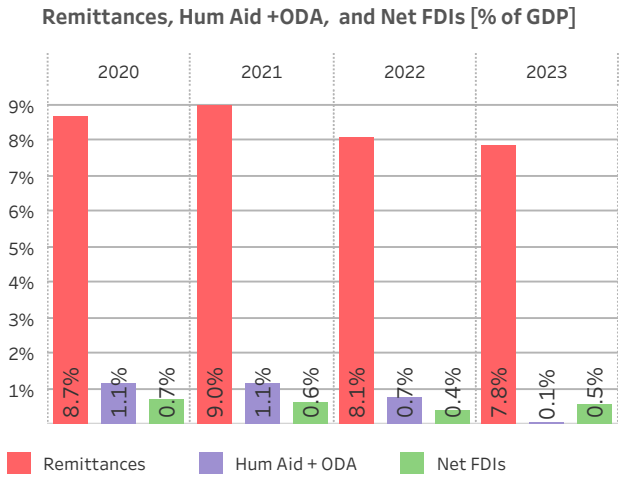


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

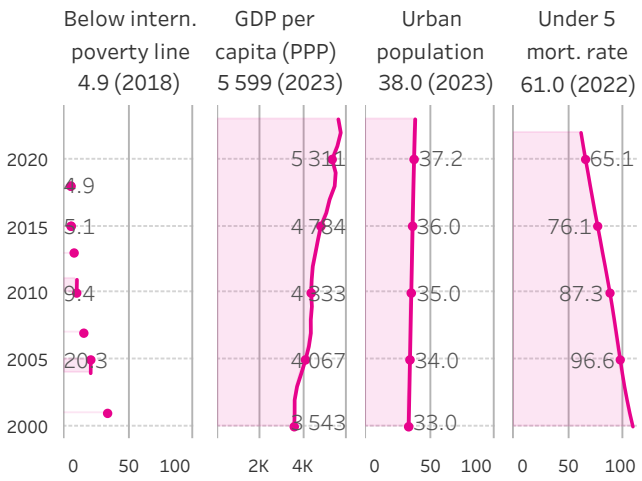
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



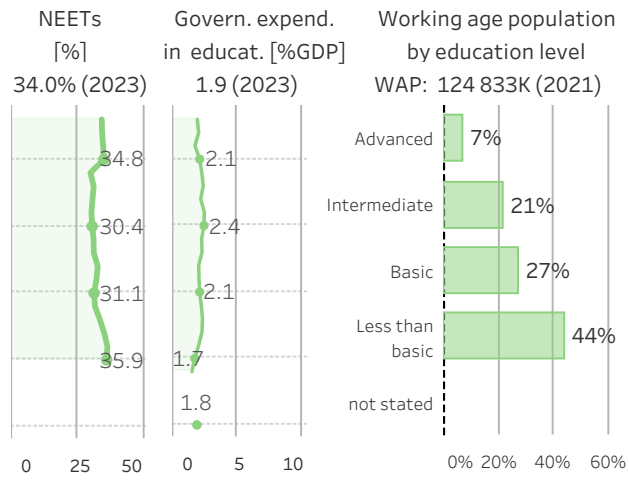
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



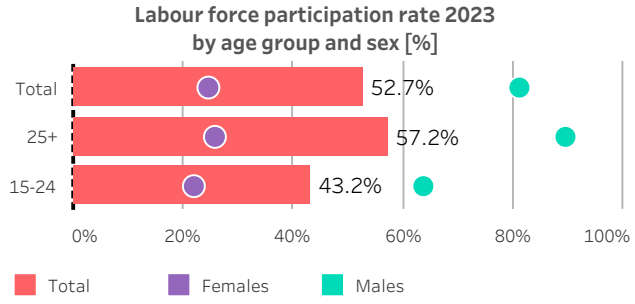
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

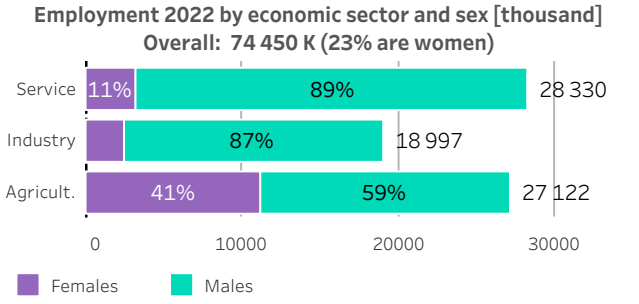


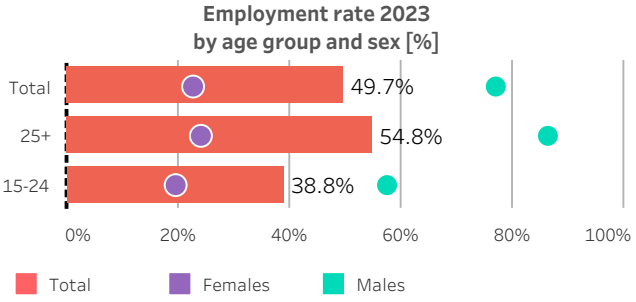
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

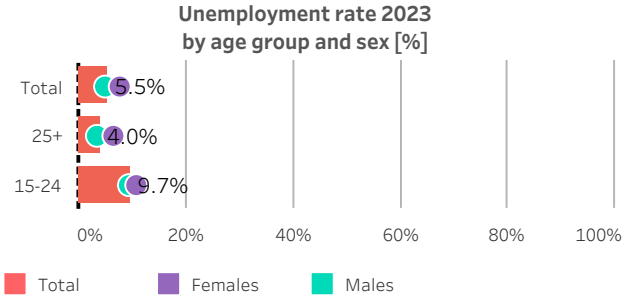


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





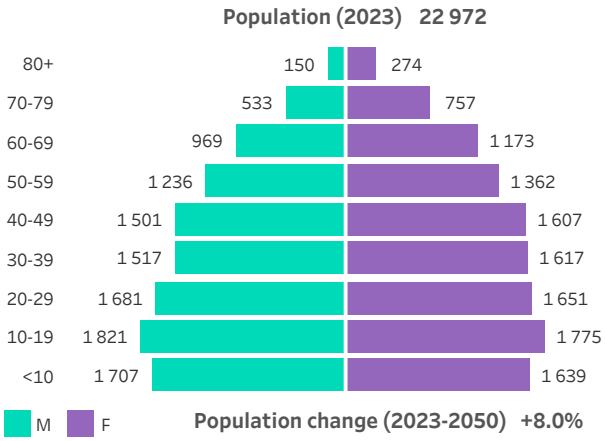




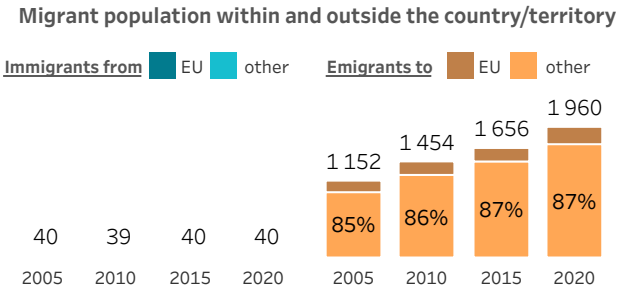
SRI LANKA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

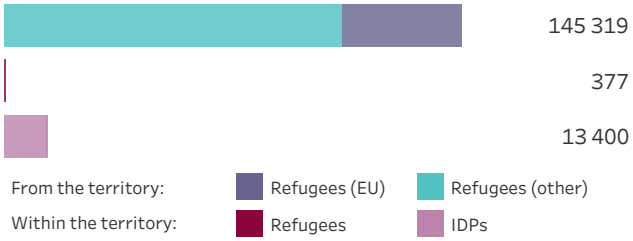
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



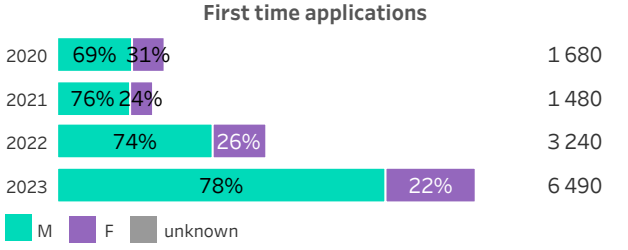
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

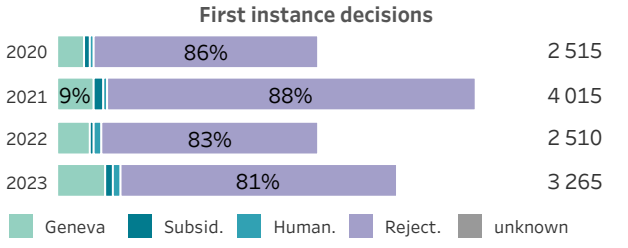


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

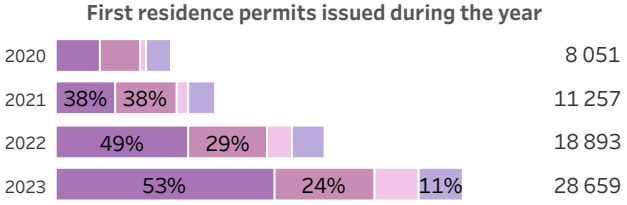


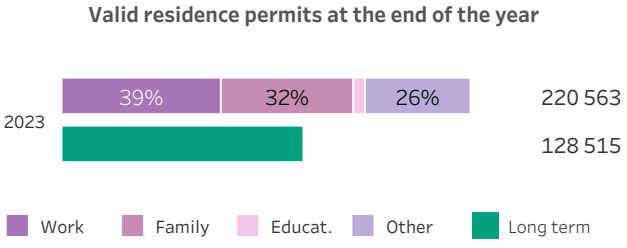
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



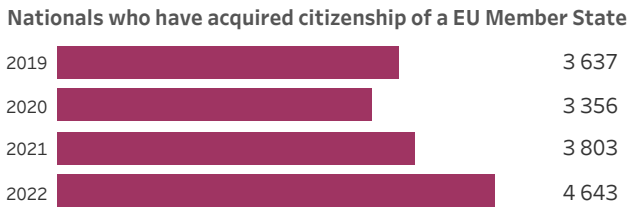


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

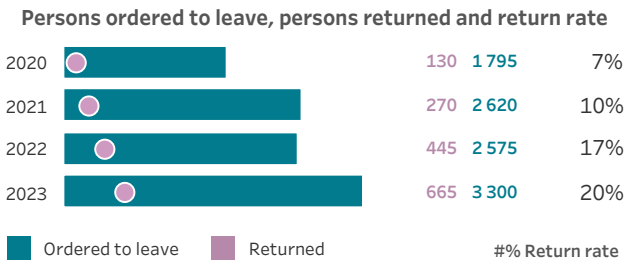




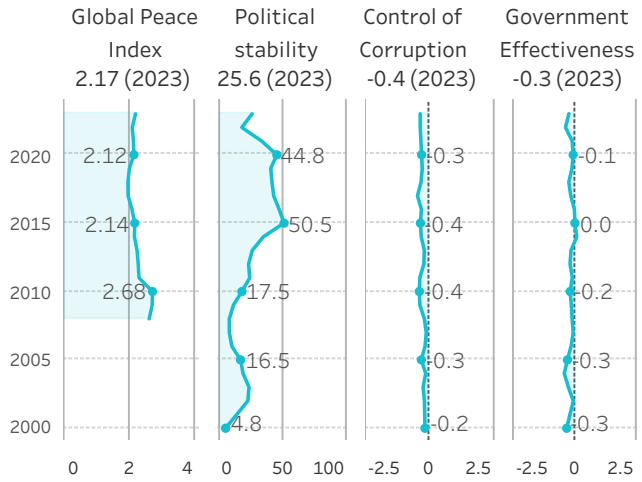
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



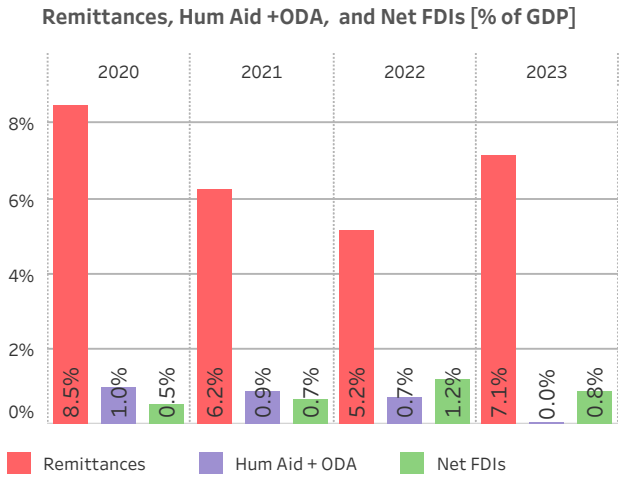
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



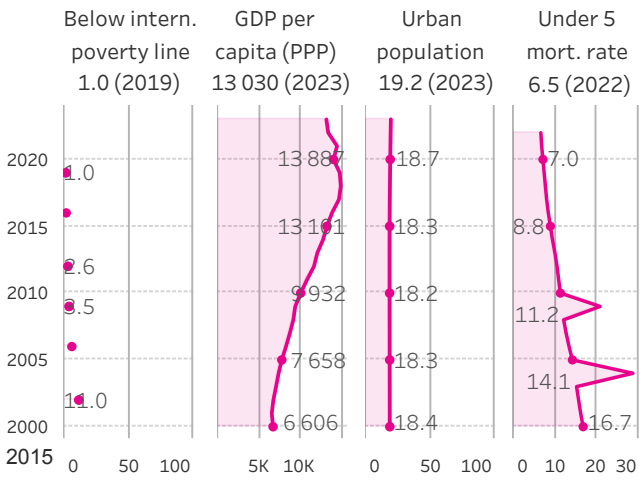
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



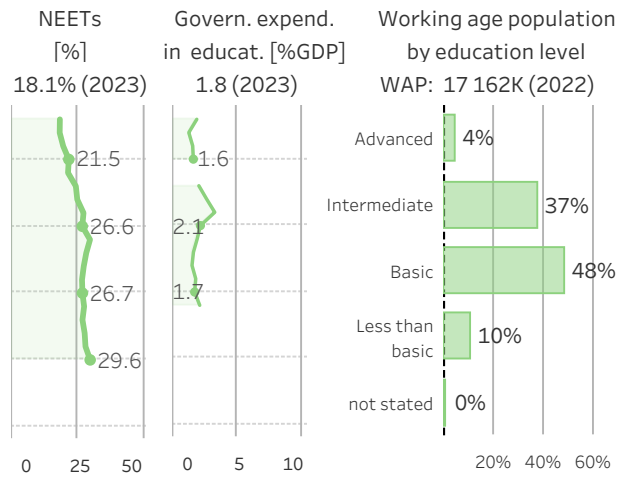
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



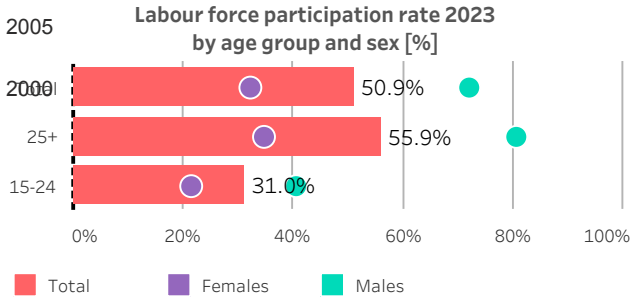
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

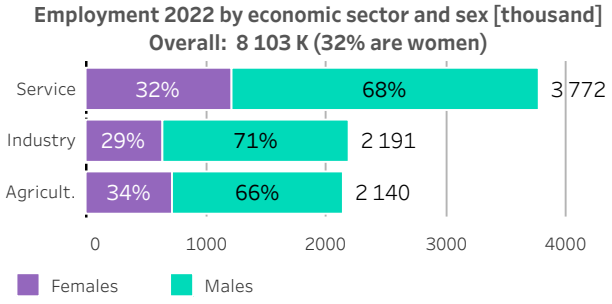


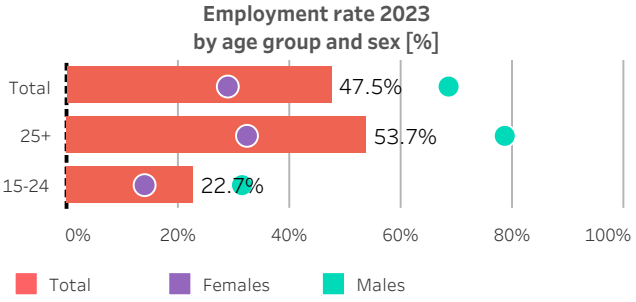
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

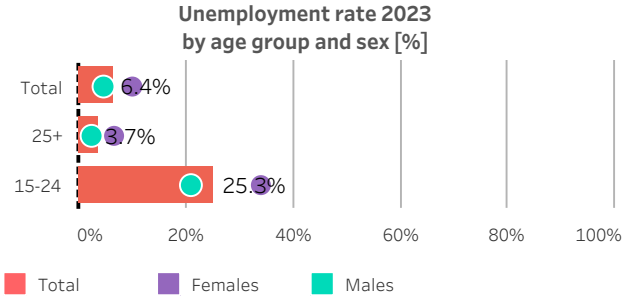


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





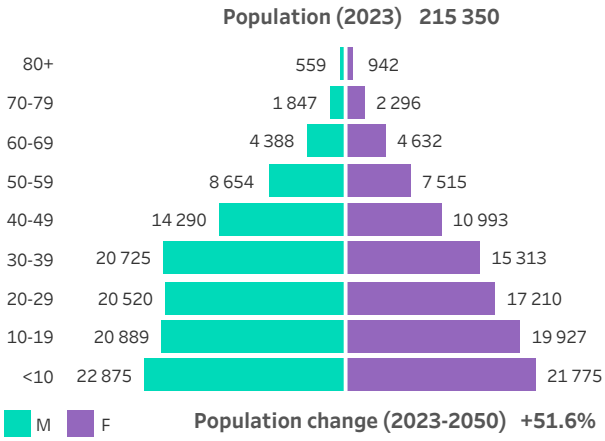




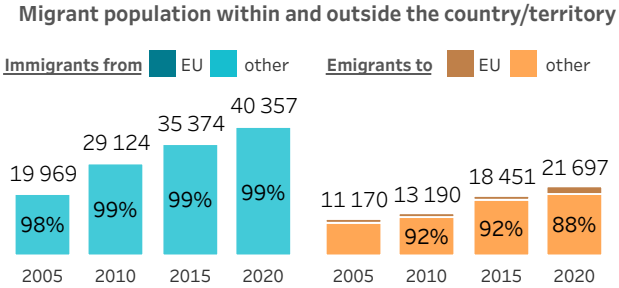
WESTERN ASIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

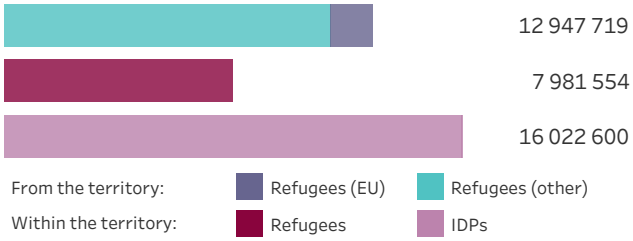
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



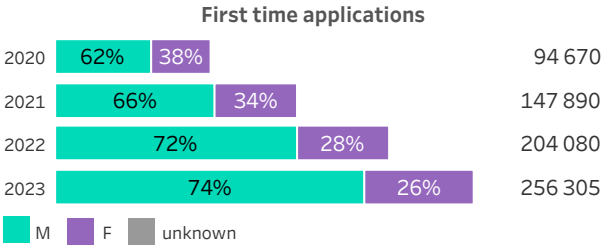
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

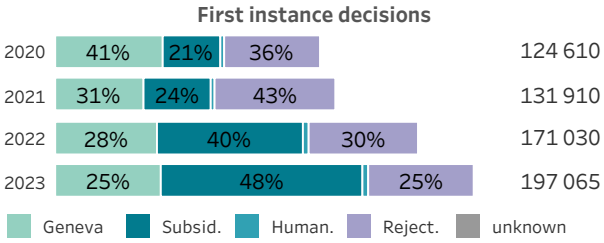


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

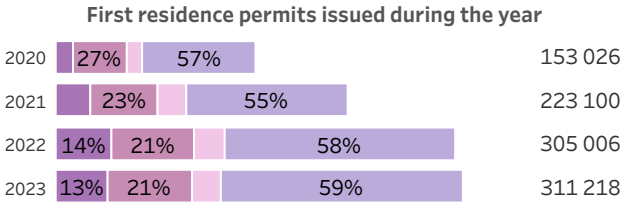


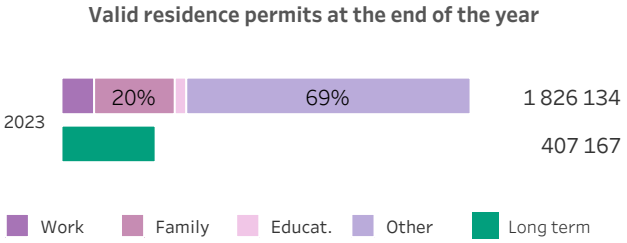
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



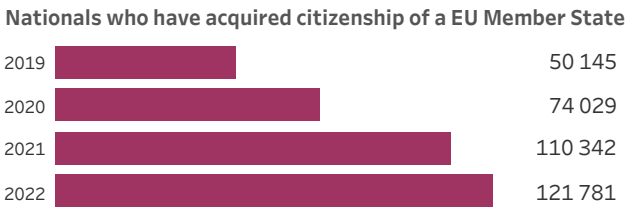


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



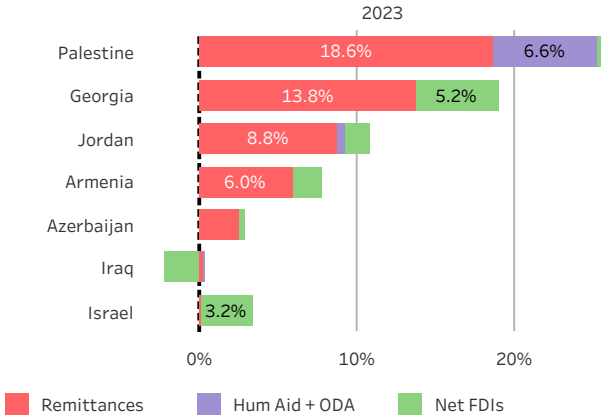
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top countries	[1] 2.1 United Arab Emirates	[1] 84.4 Qatar	[1] 1.07 United Arab Emirates	[1] 1.6 United Arab Emirates
	[2] 2.0 Armenia	[2] 70.1 United Arab Emirates	[2] 0.83 Israel	[2] 1.2 Qatar
bottom countries	[15] 3.2 Syria	[15] 0.9 Yemen	[15] -1.65 Yemen	[15] -1.8 Syria
	[16] 3.3 Yemen	[16] 0.0 Syria	[16] -1.75 Syria	[16] -2.3 Yemen

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

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



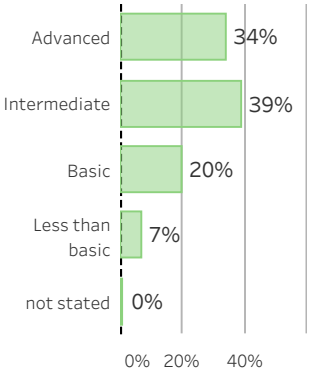
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top countries	[1] 0.0% Azerbaijan	[1] 75 627 $ United Arab Emirates	[1] 40% Yemen	[1] 3.5 Israel
	[2] 0.0% Jordan	[2] 57 550 $ Bahrain	[2] 57% Syria	[2] 5.9 Qatar
bottom countries	[11] 19.8% Yemen	[11] 9 421 $ Jordan	[15] 99% Qatar	[15] 25.1 Iraq
	[12] 24.8% Syria	[12] 5 308 $ Palestine	[16] 100% Kuwait	[16] 43.5 Yemen

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top countries	[1] 3.6% Azerbaijan	[1] 6.5% Israel
	[2] 5.7% Qatar	[2] 5.5% Yemen
bottom countries	[14] 38.9% Syria	[14] 1.7% Lebanon
	[15] 45.7% Yemen	[15] 0.2% Armenia

Working age population by education level

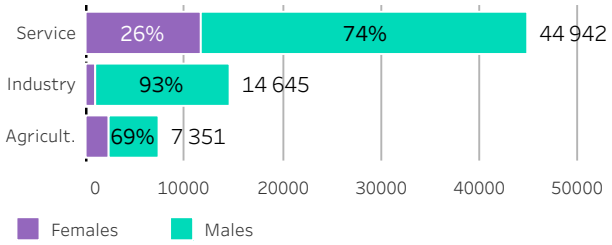


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Western Asian countries - 2023

[1] 88.9% Qatar (64.1% women, 96.6% men)	
[2] 82.6% United Arab Emirates (55.4% women, 93.1% men)	
[14] 38.7% Syria (14.1% women, 63.6% men)	
[15] 32.8% Yemen (5.1% women, 60.4% 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 - 2023

[1] 88.8% Qatar (63.9% women, 96.5% men)	
[2] 80.2% United Arab Emirates (51.8% women, 91.1% men)	
[14] 31.9% Jordan (10.4% women, 51.7% men)	
[15] 27.0% Yemen (3.6% women, 50.5% men)	

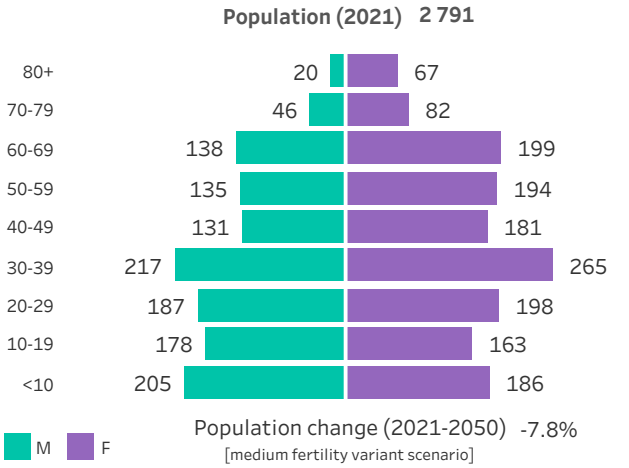
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Western Asian countries - 2023

[1] 0.1% Qatar (0.4% women, 0.1% men)	
[2] 1.2% Bahrain (3.8% women, 0.4% men)	
[14] 17.2% Yemen (29.5% women, 16.2% men)	
[15] 17.9% Jordan (26.6% women, 16.2% men)	

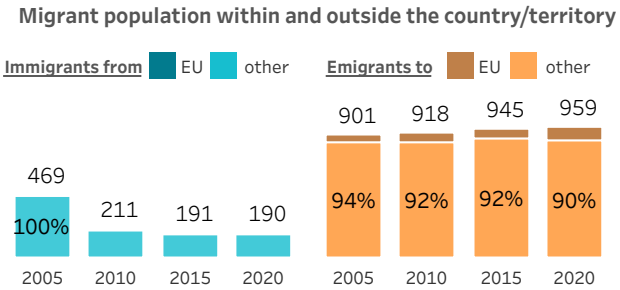
ARMENIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

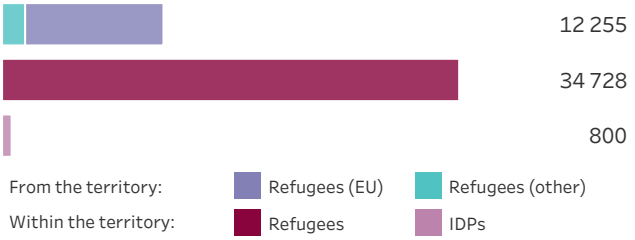
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



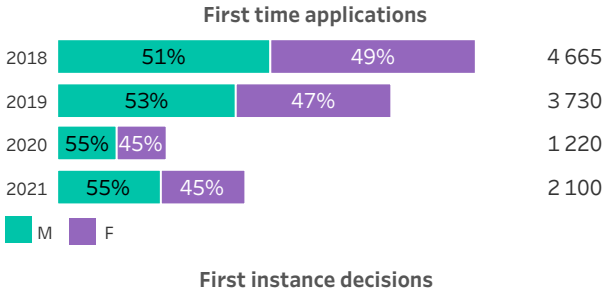
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

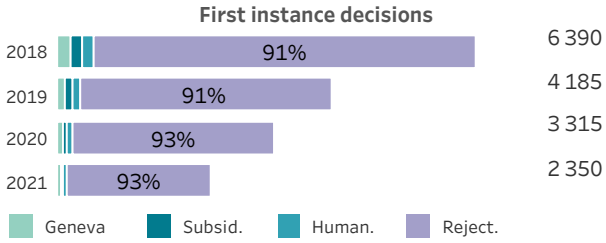


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

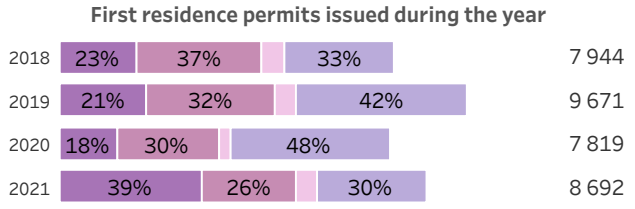


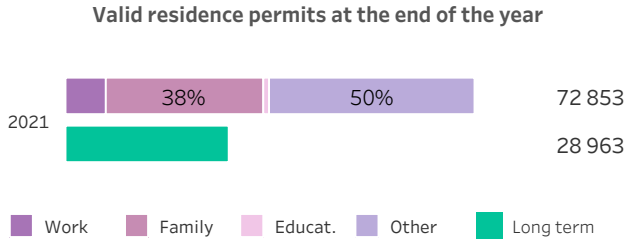
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



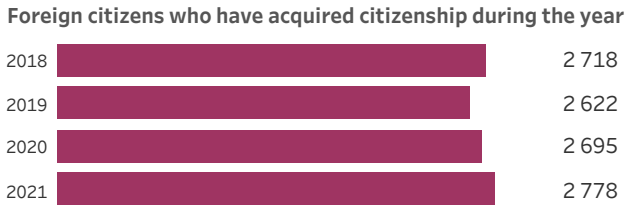


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



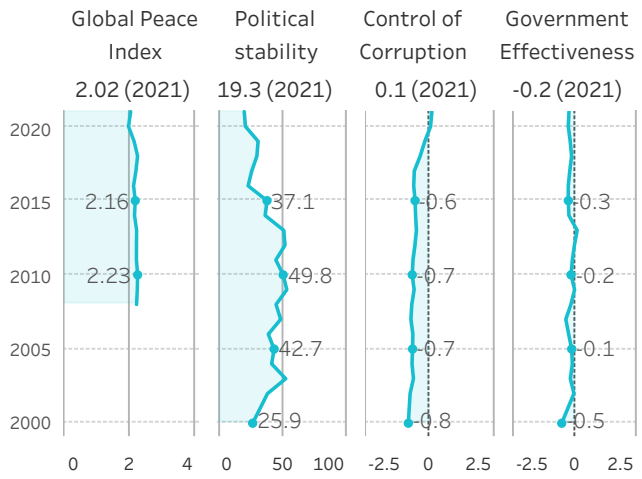


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

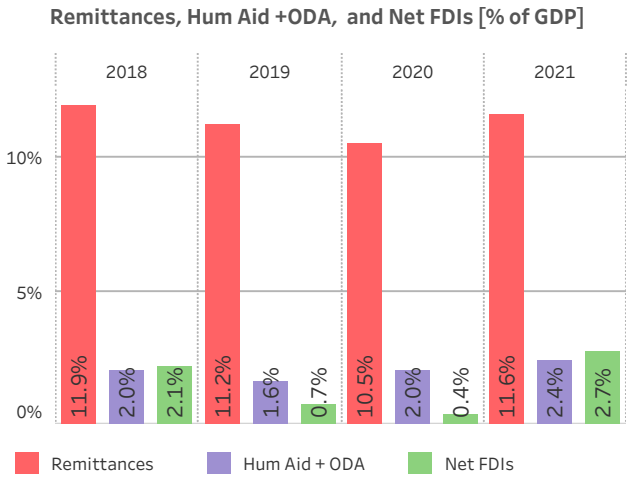


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

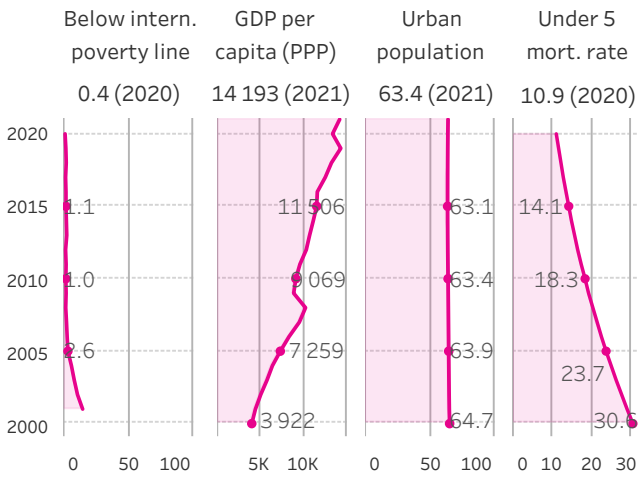
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



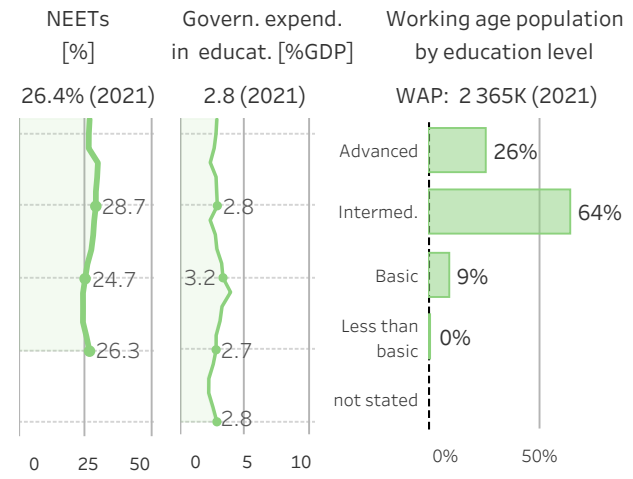
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



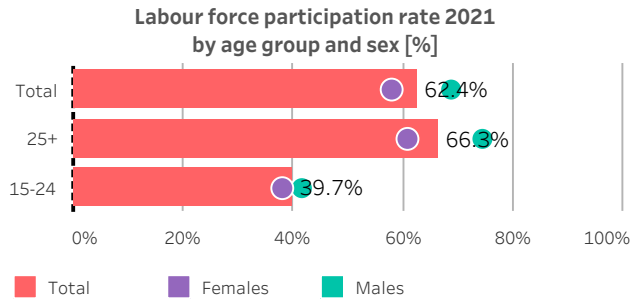
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

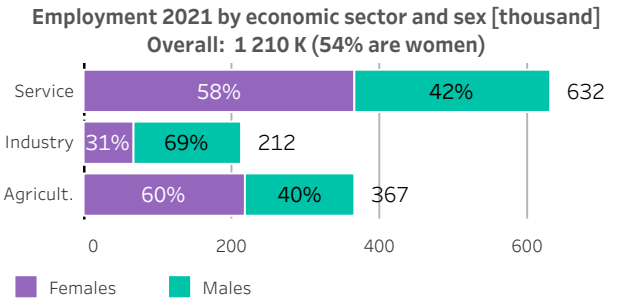


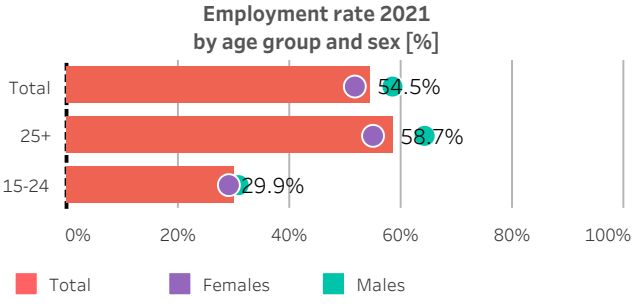
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

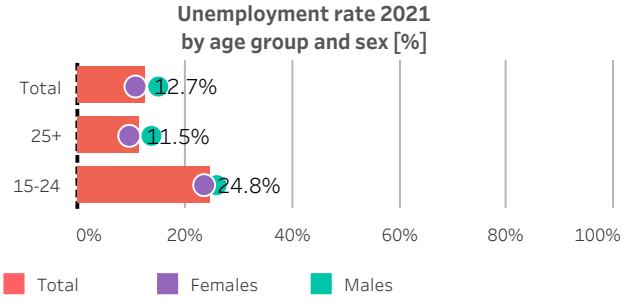


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





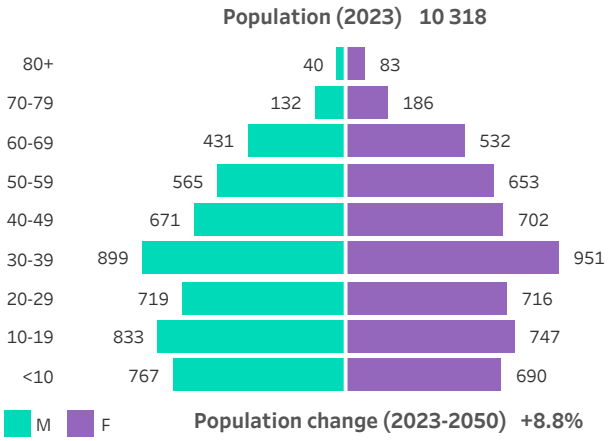




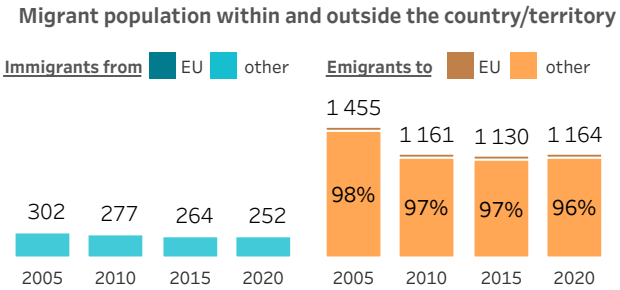
AZERBAIJAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

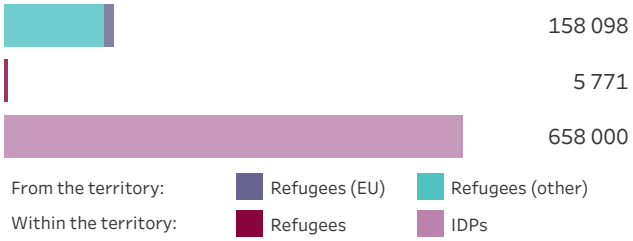
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



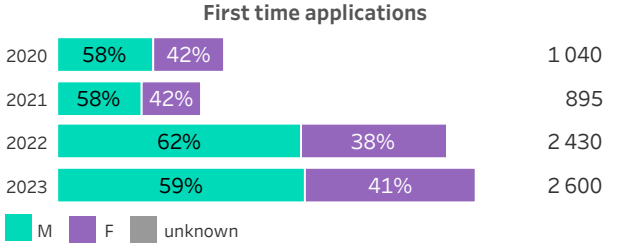
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

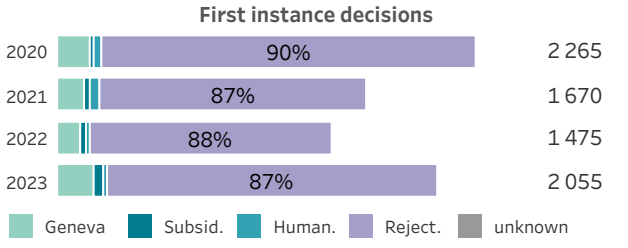


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

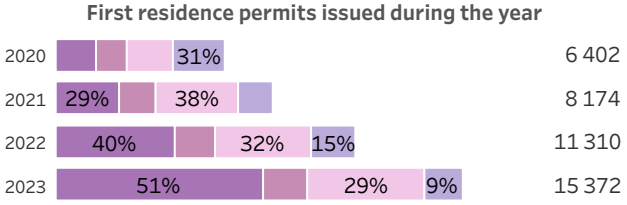


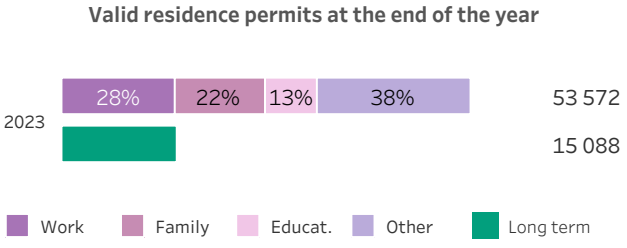
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



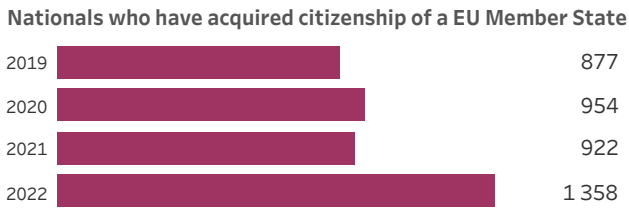


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



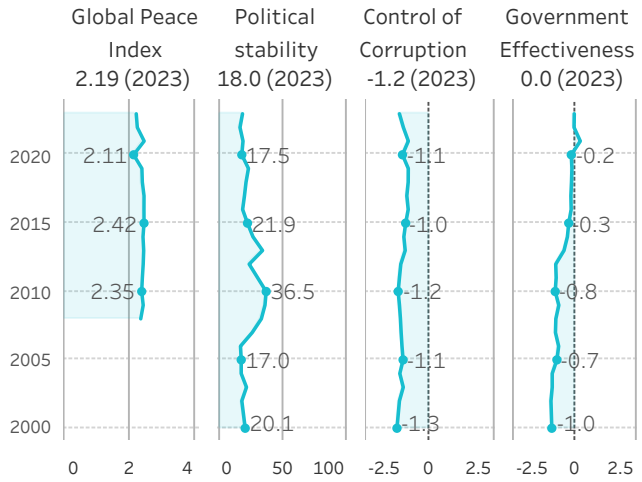


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

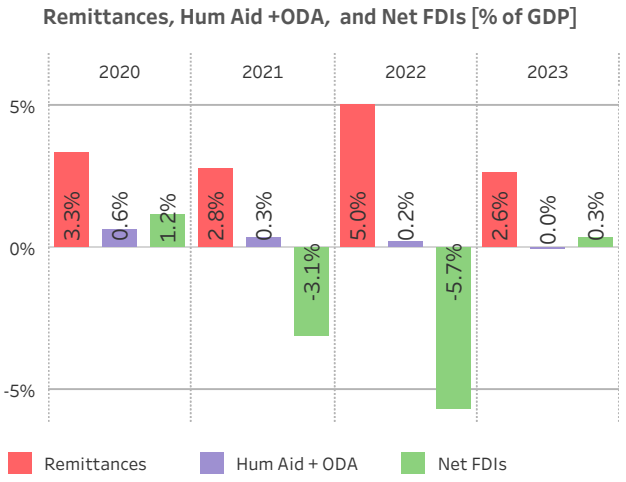


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

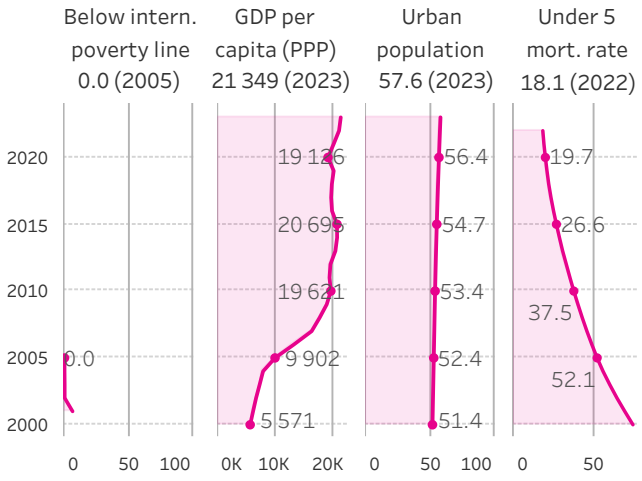
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



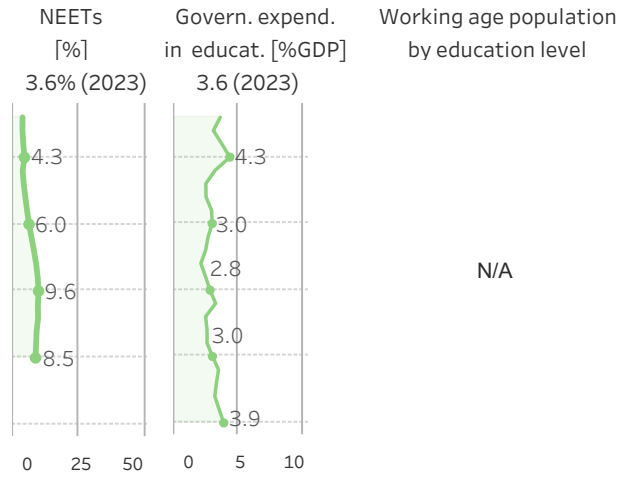
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



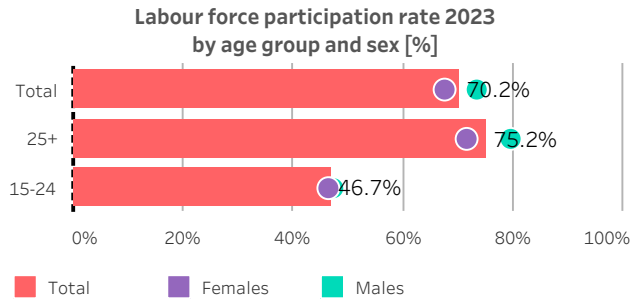
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

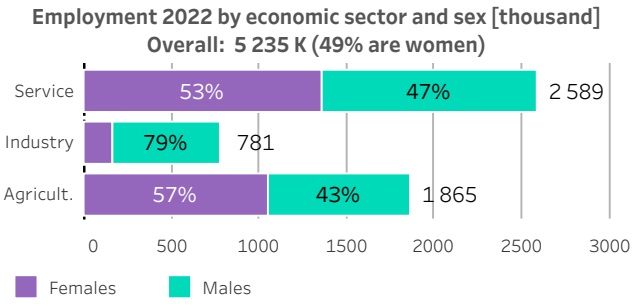


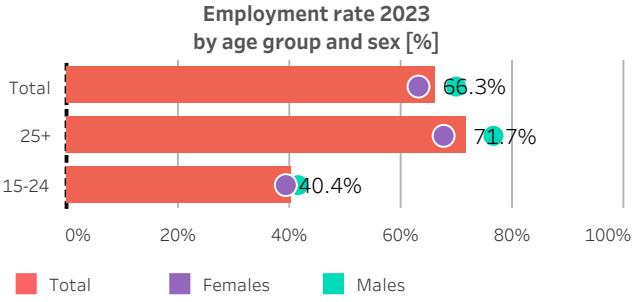
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

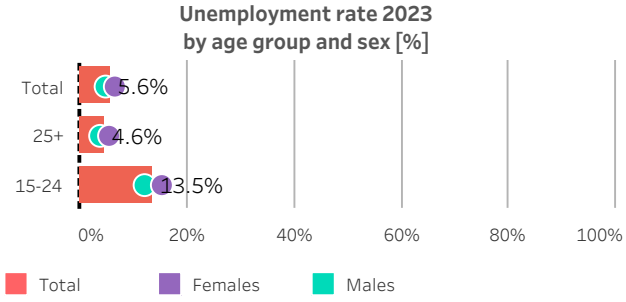


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





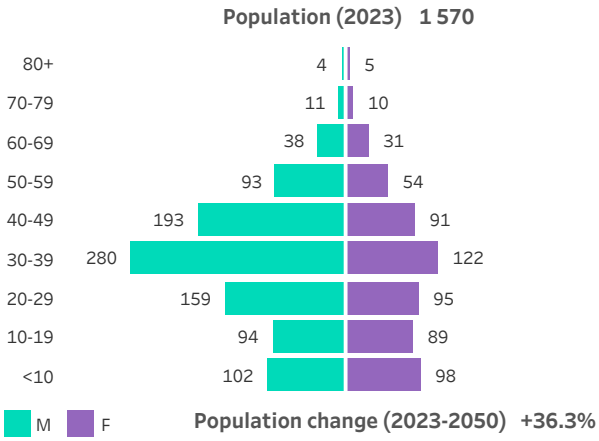




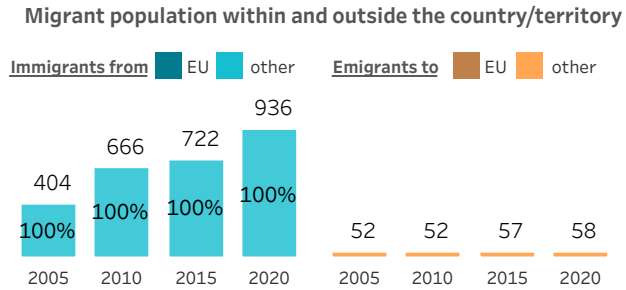
BAHRAIN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

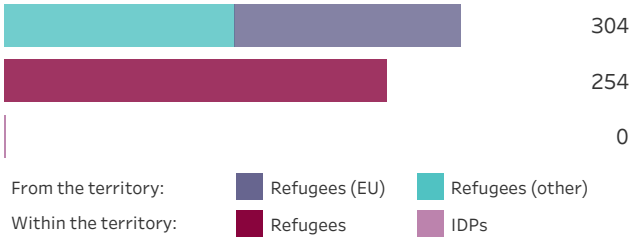
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



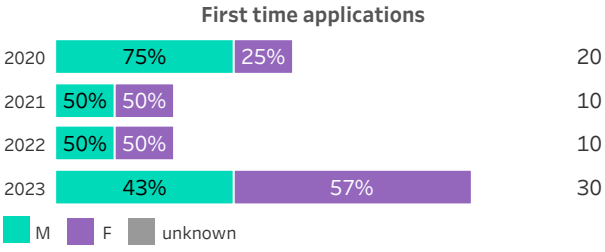
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

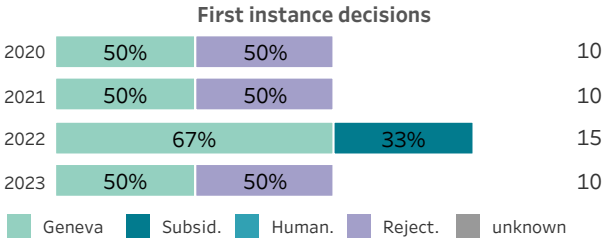


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

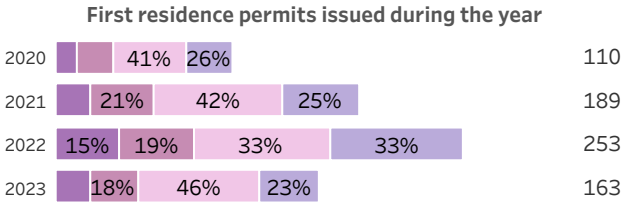


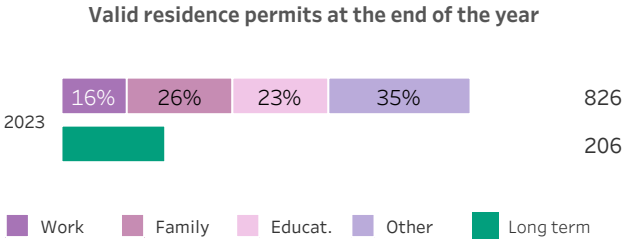
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



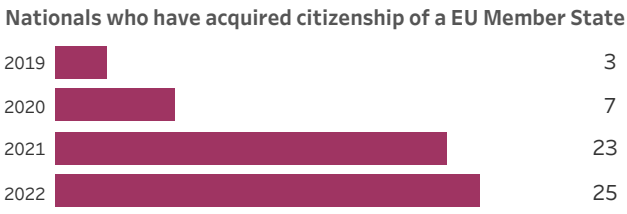


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

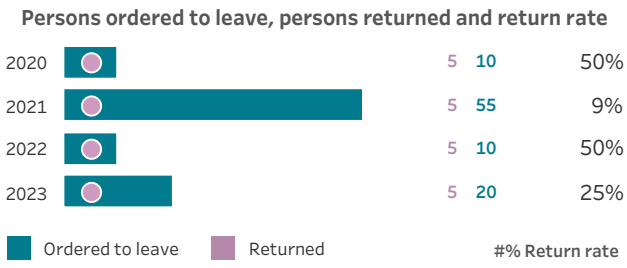




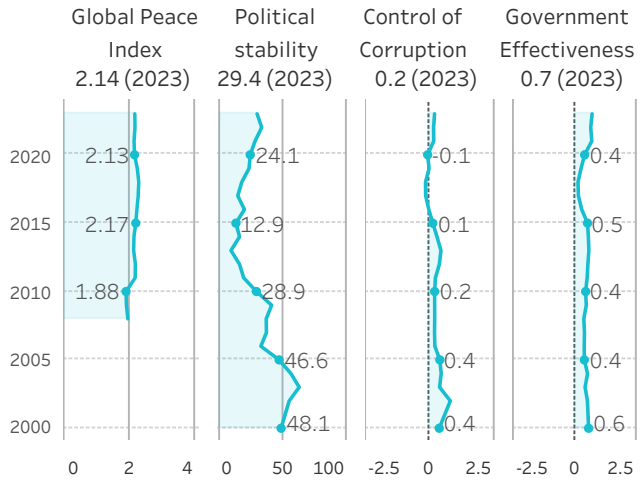
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



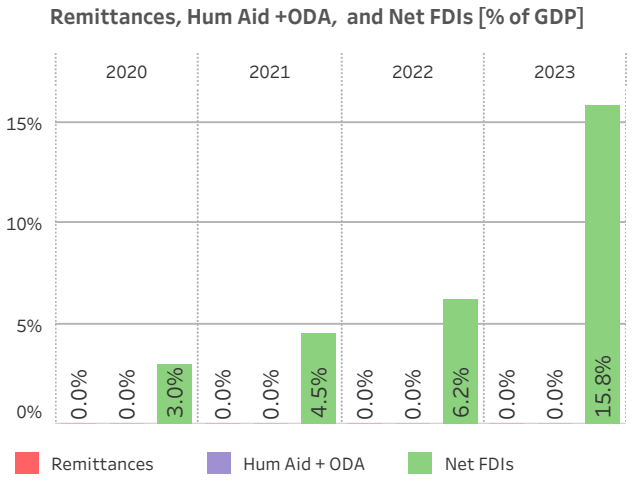
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



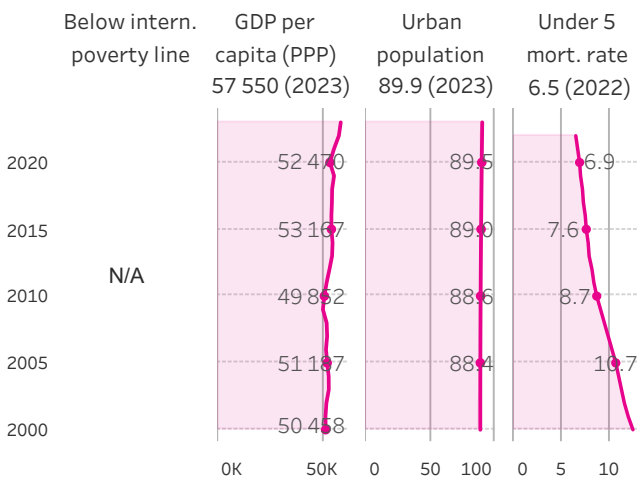
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



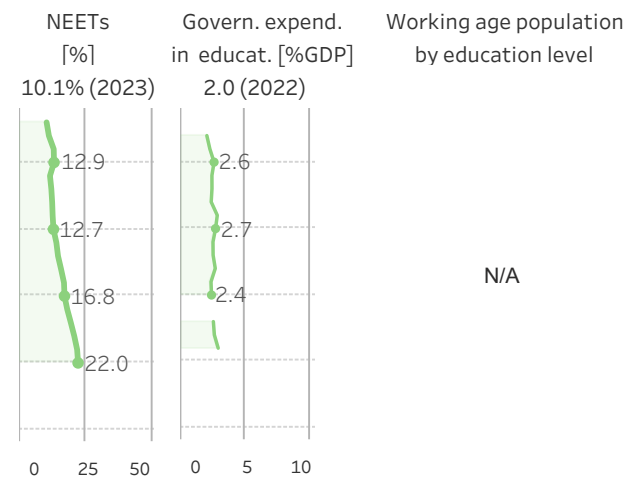
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



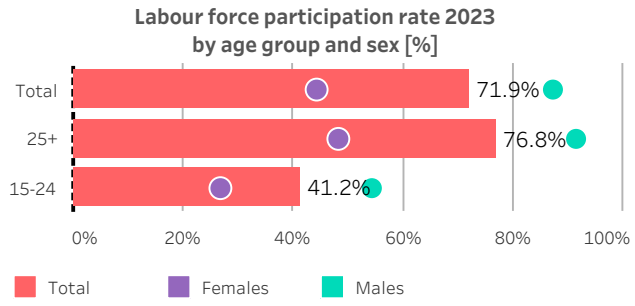
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

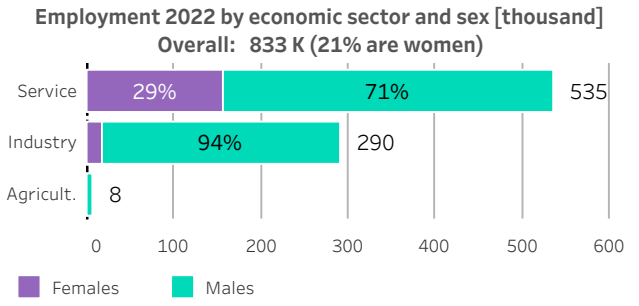


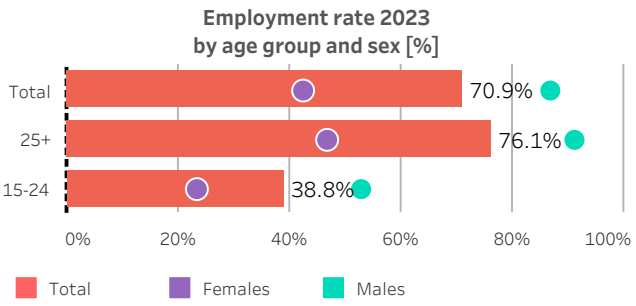
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

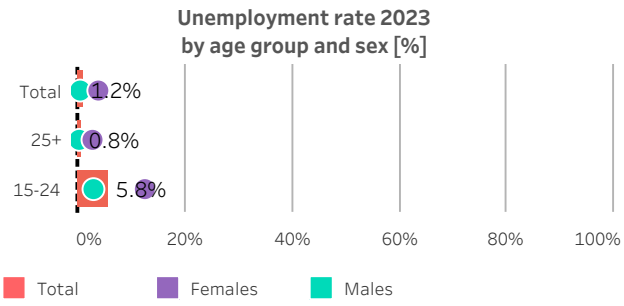


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





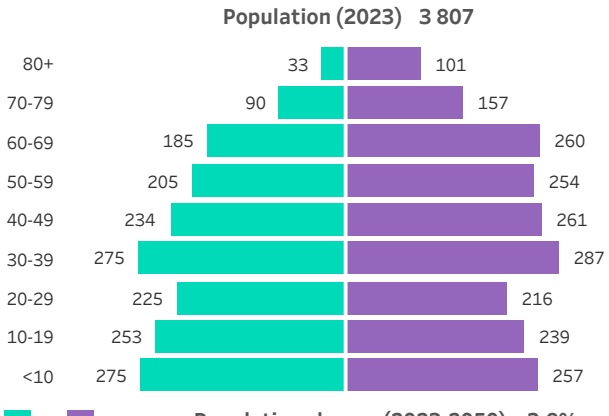




GEORGIA

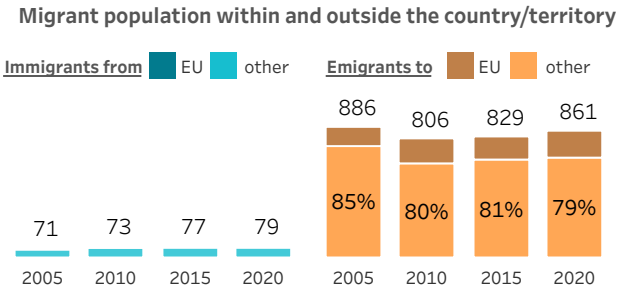
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

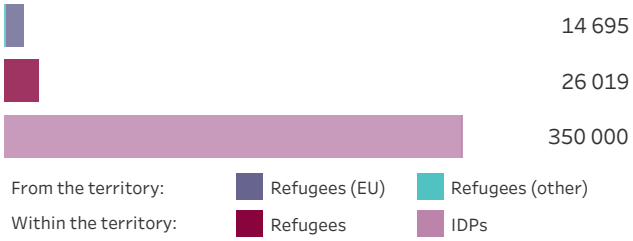


NOTE: Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

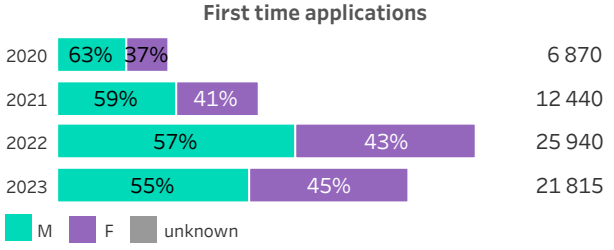
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

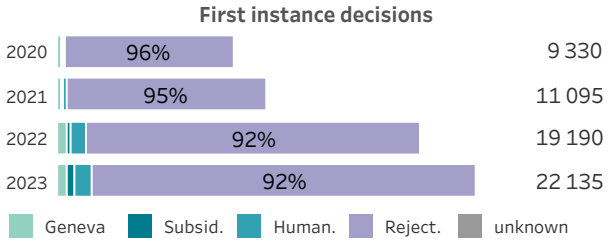


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

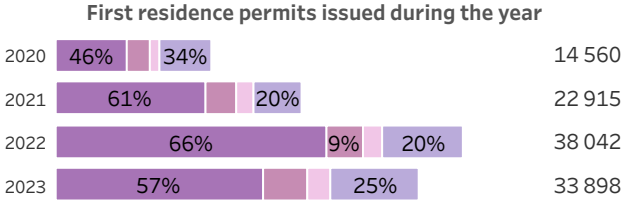


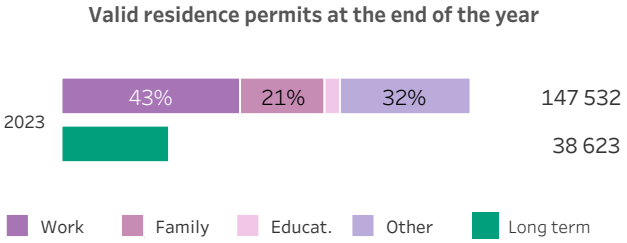
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



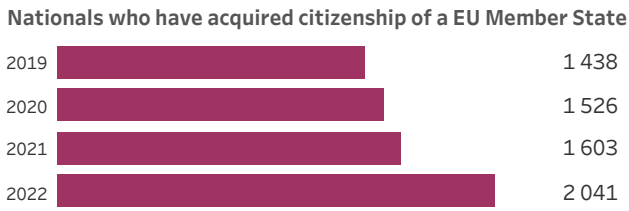


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



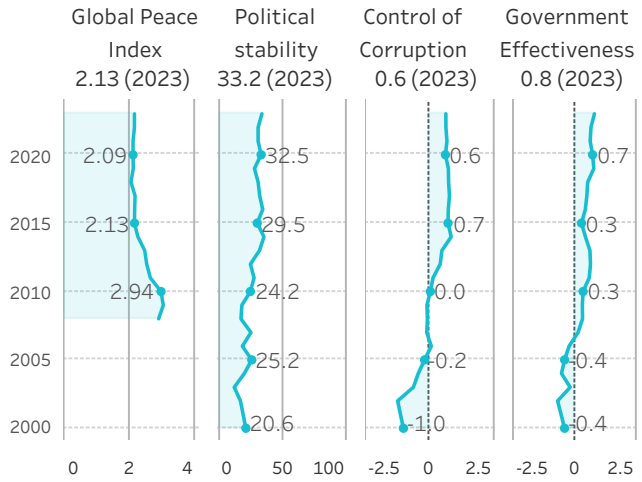


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

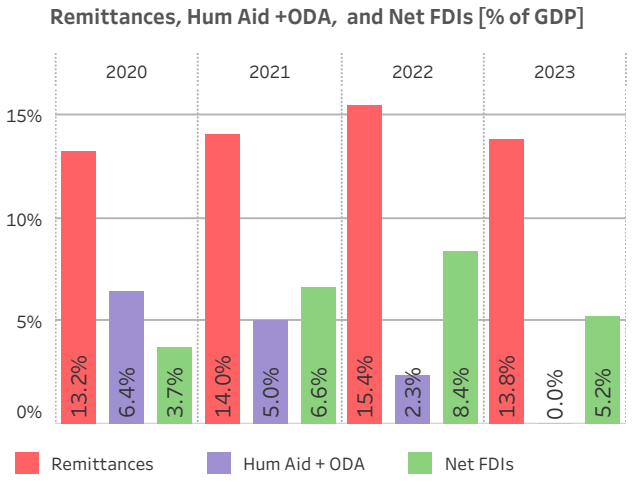


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

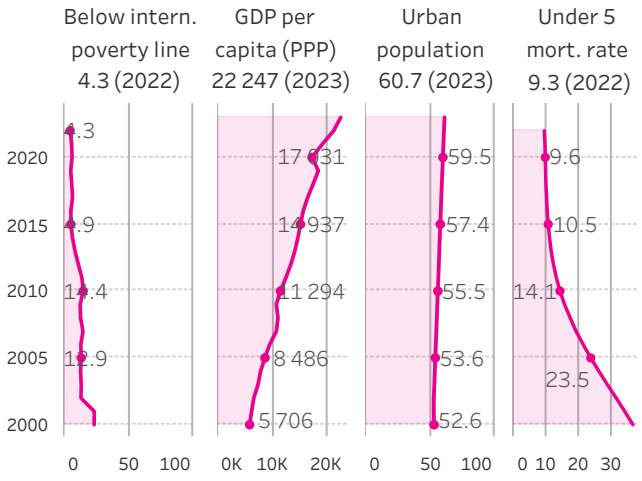
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



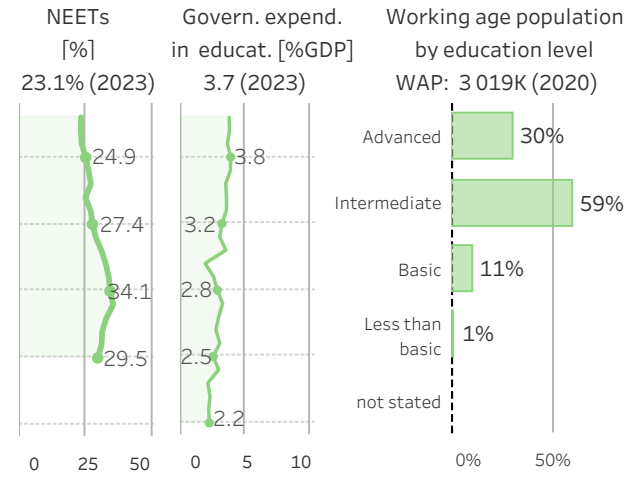
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



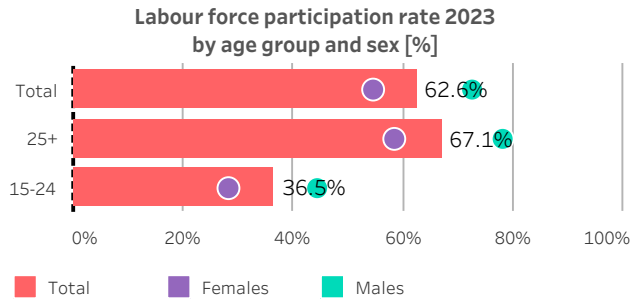
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

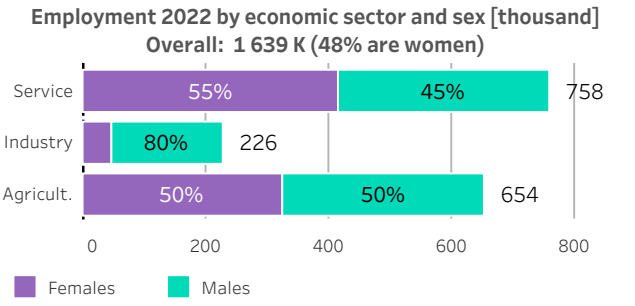


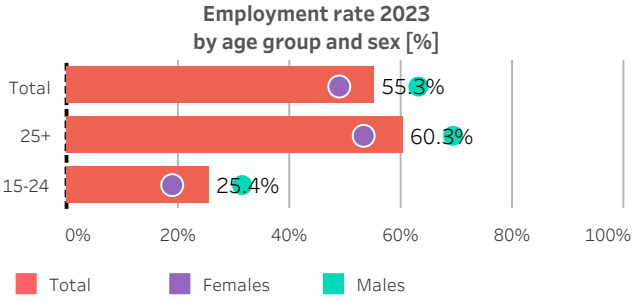
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

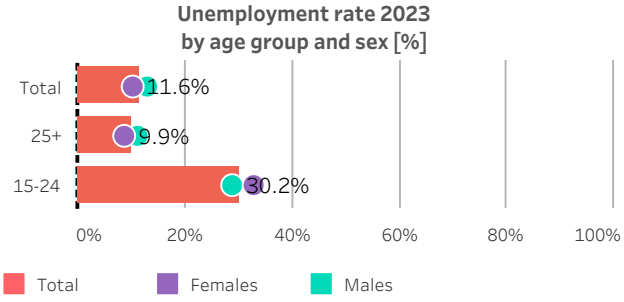


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





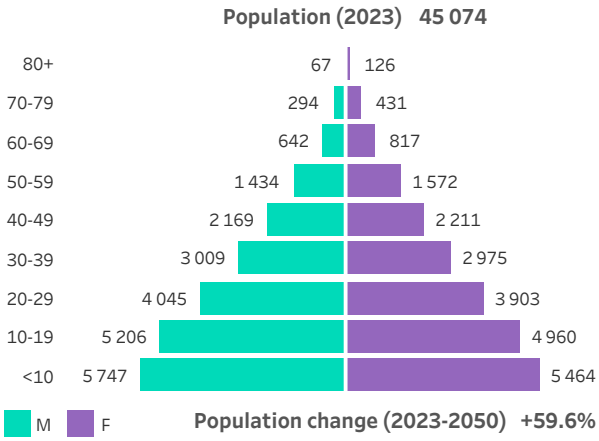




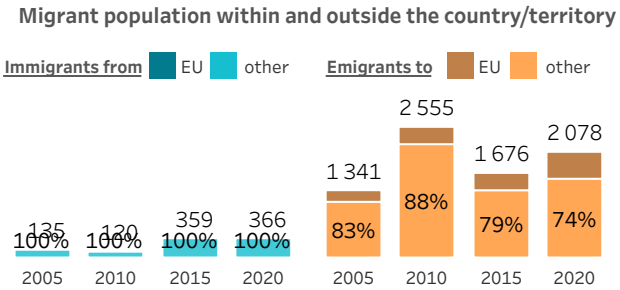
IRAQ

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

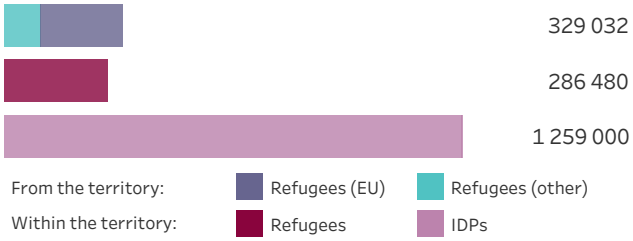
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



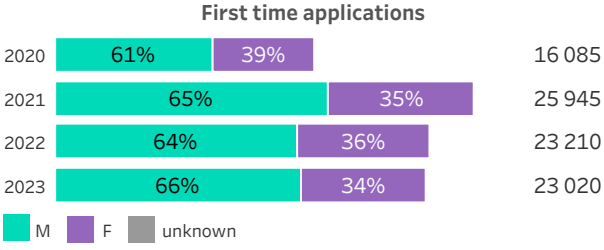
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

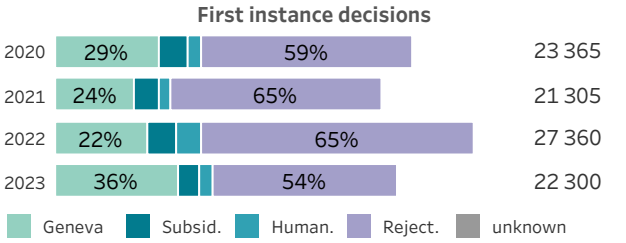


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

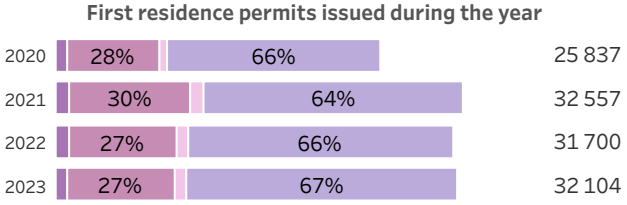


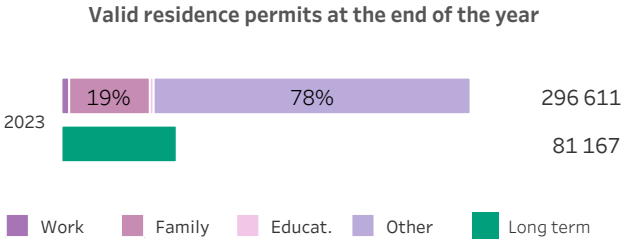
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



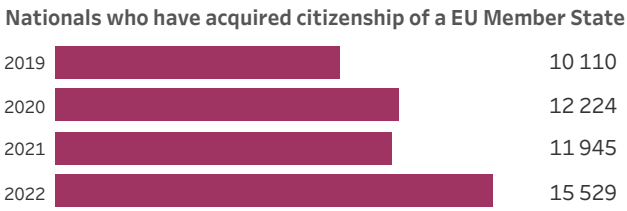


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



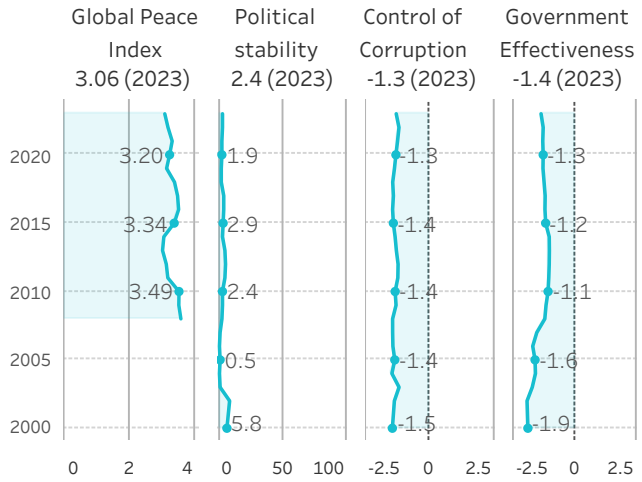


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

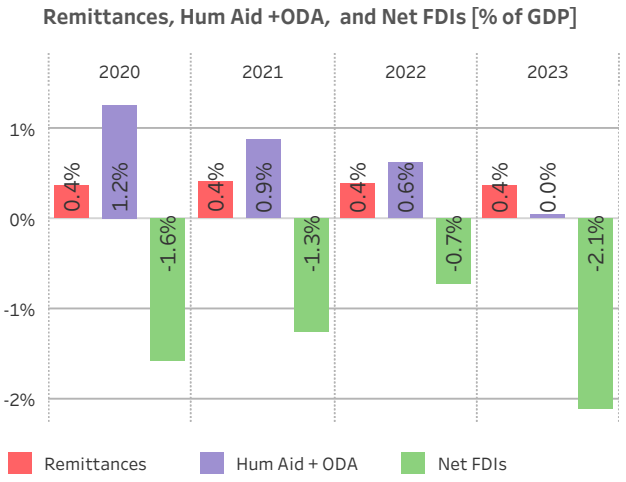


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

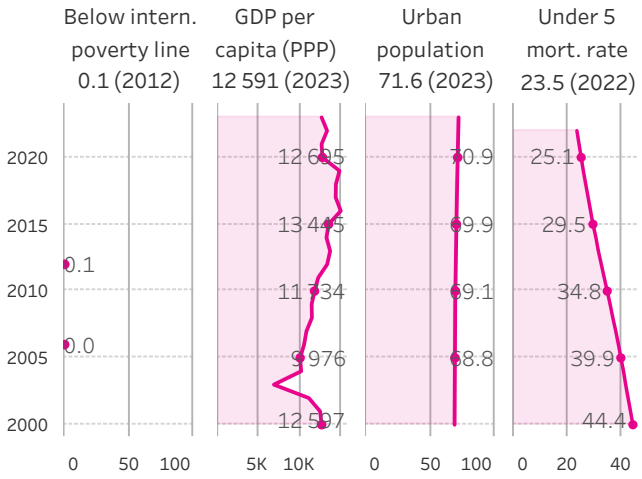
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



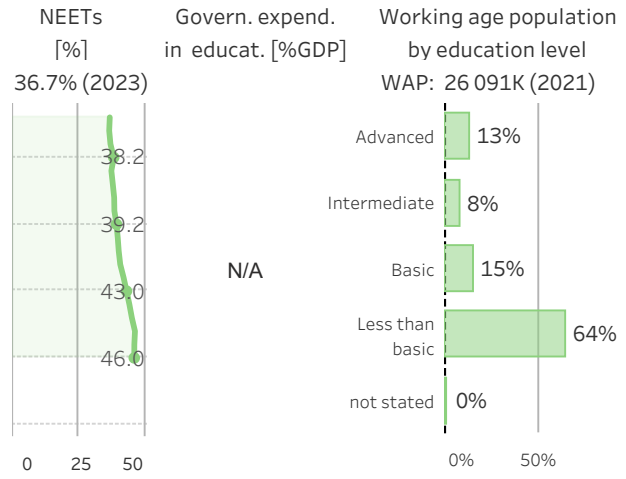
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



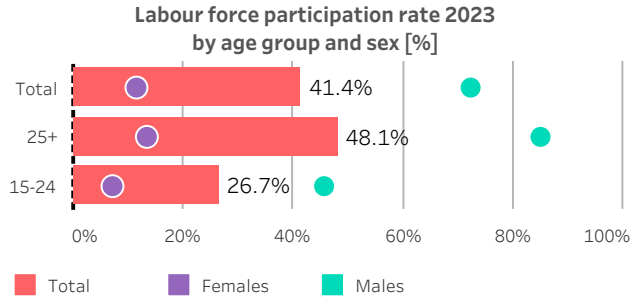
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

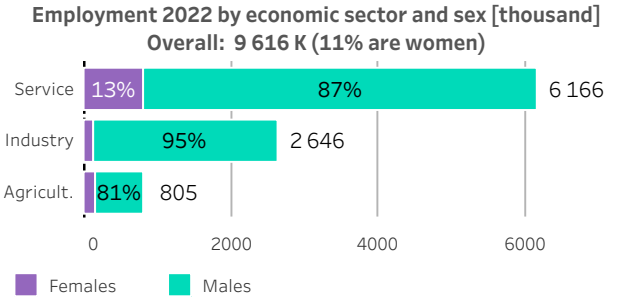


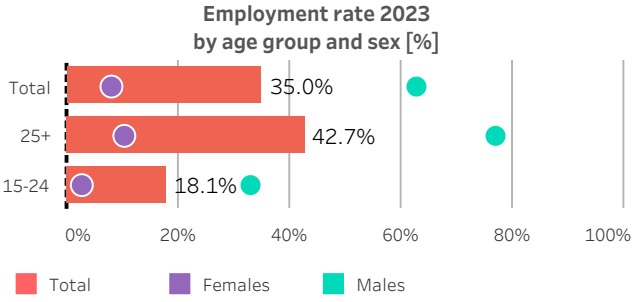
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

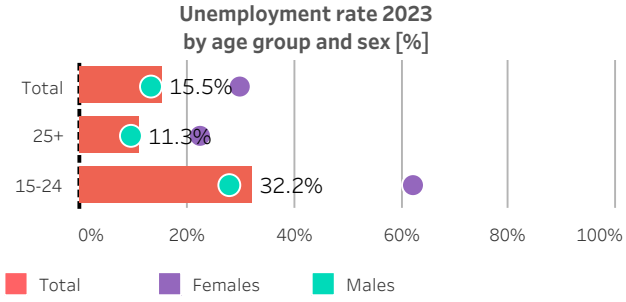


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





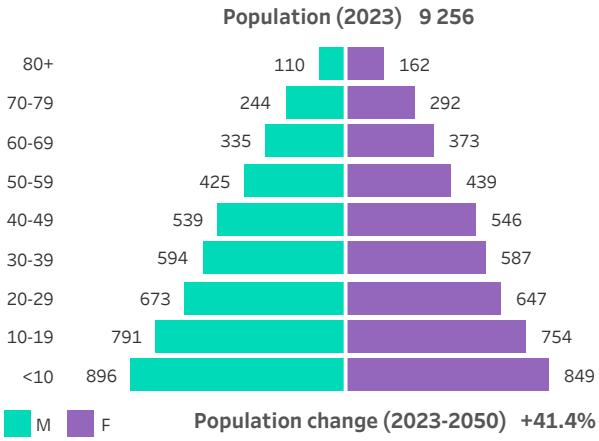




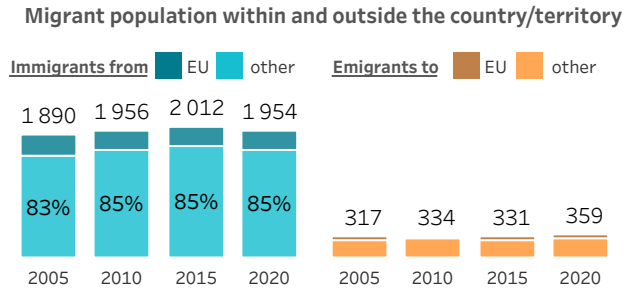
ISRAEL

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

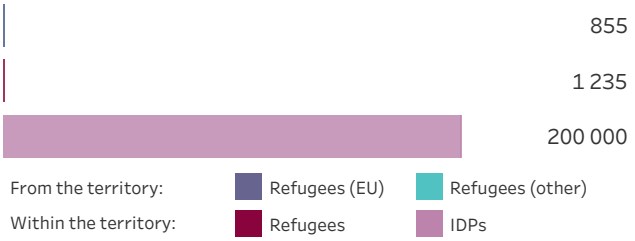
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



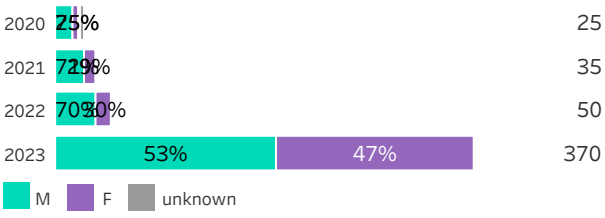
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

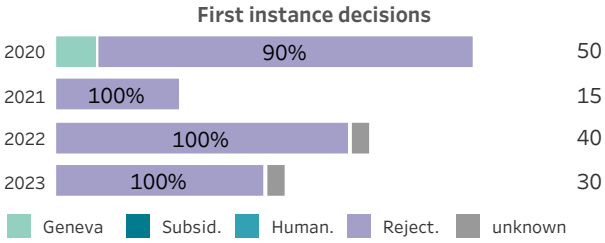


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

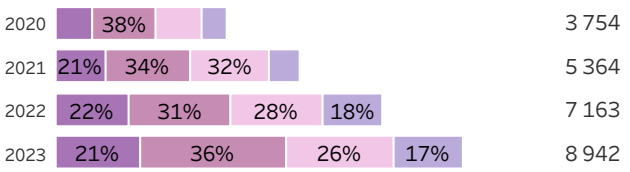


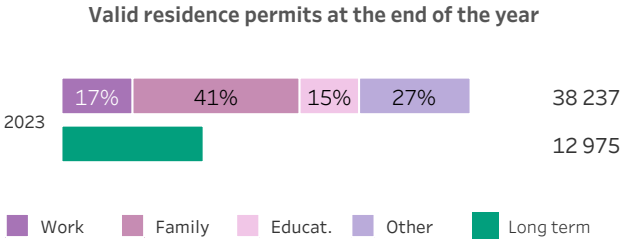
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



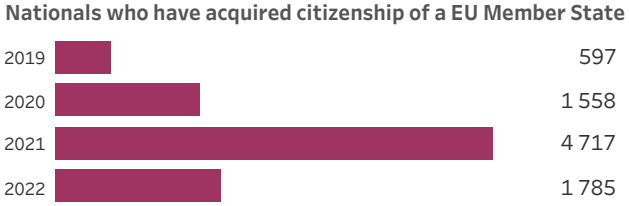


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



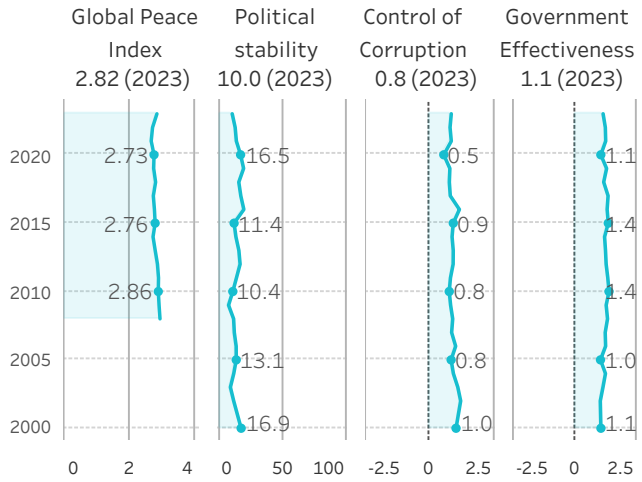


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

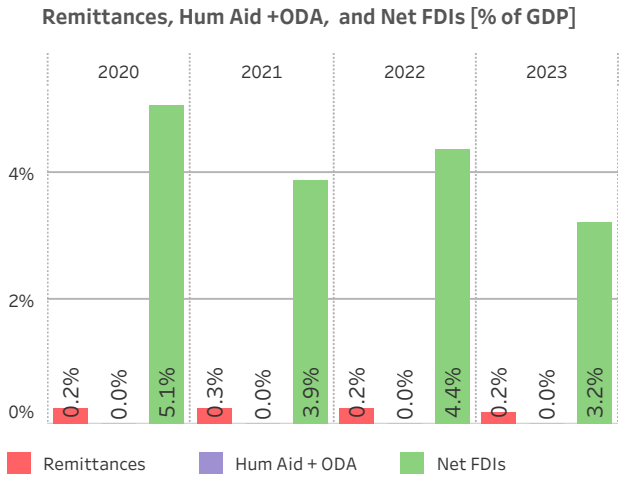


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

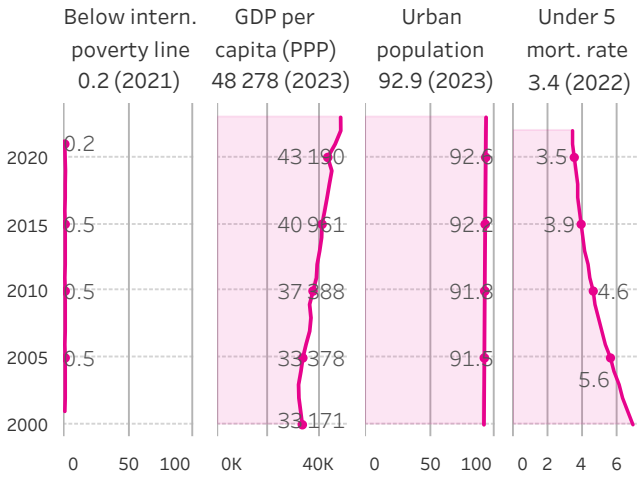
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



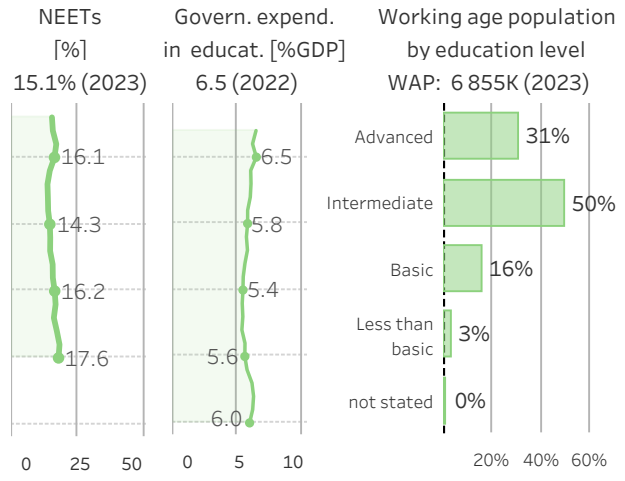
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



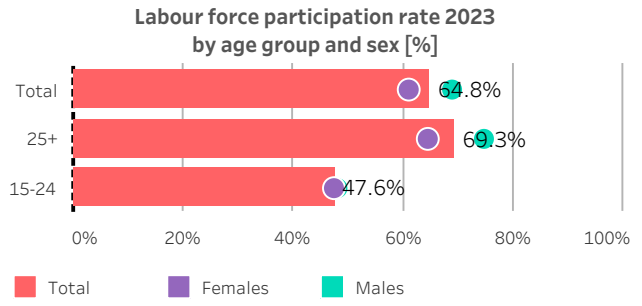
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

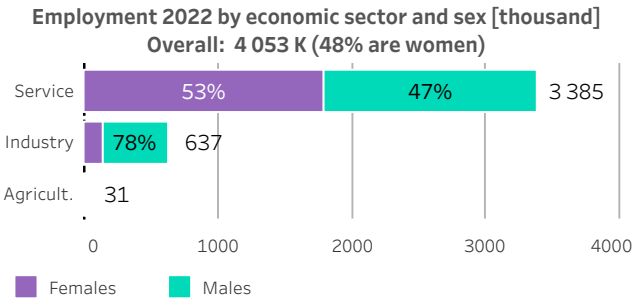


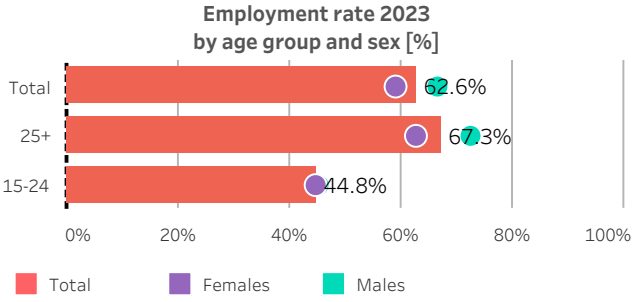
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

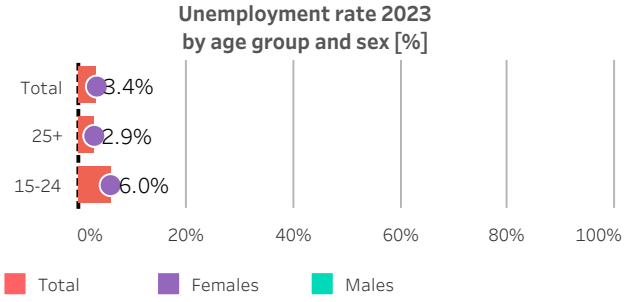


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





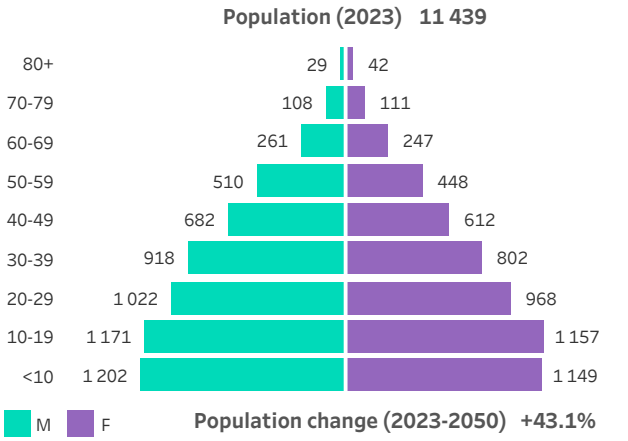




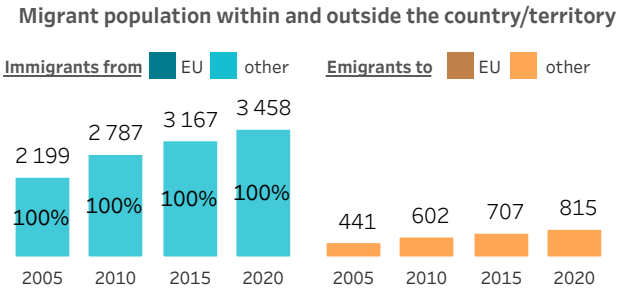
JORDAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

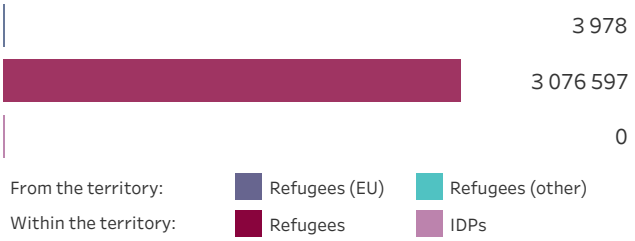
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



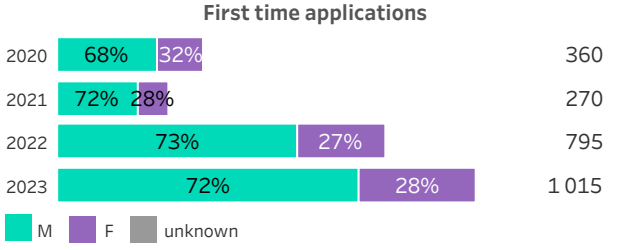
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

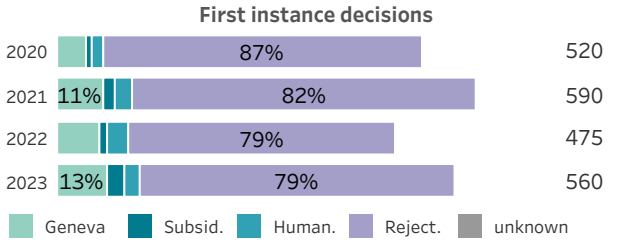


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

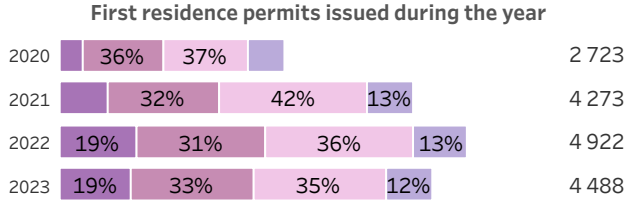


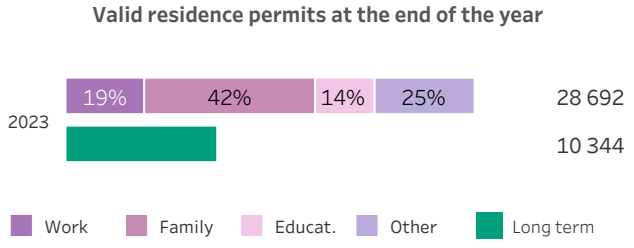
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



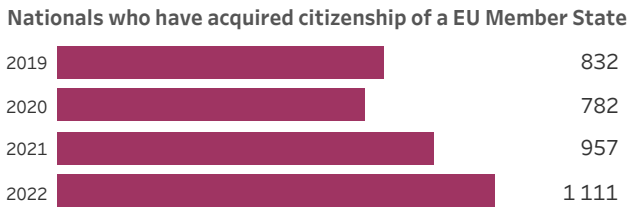


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



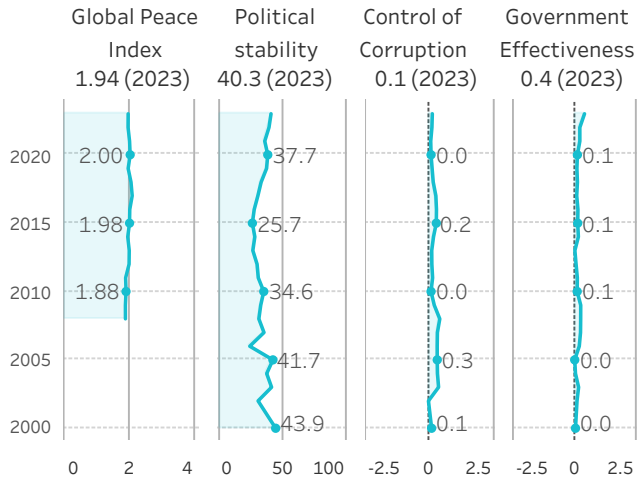


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

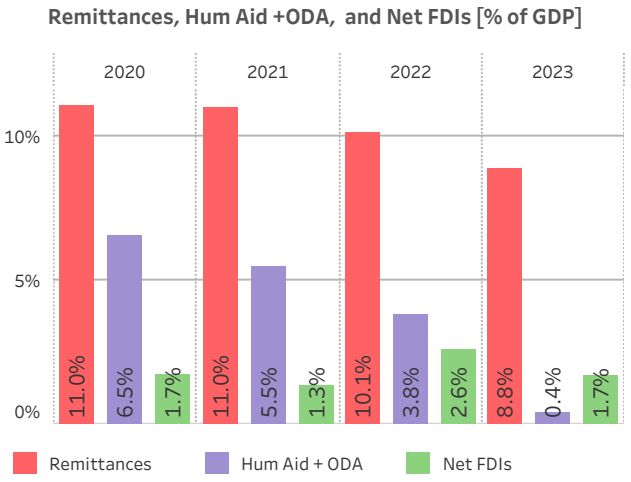


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

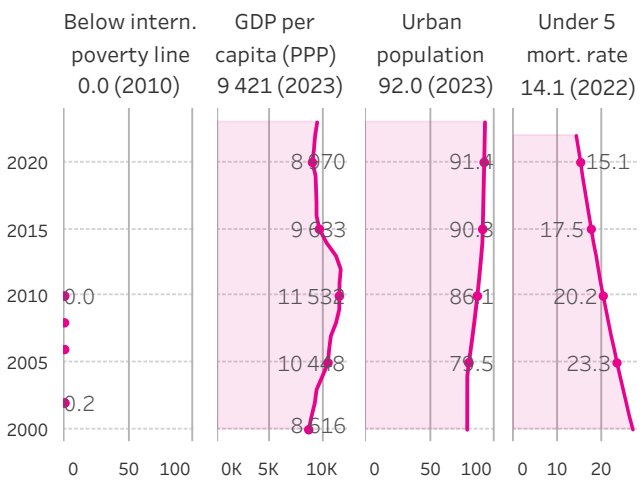
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



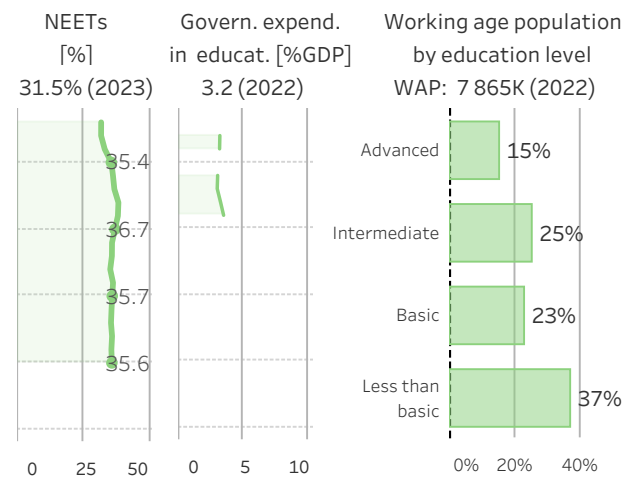
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



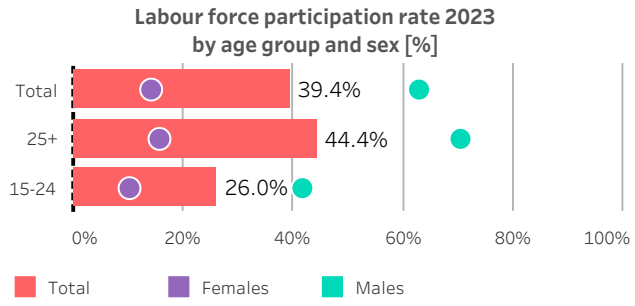
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

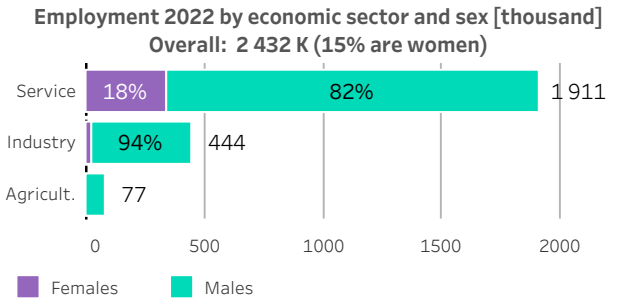


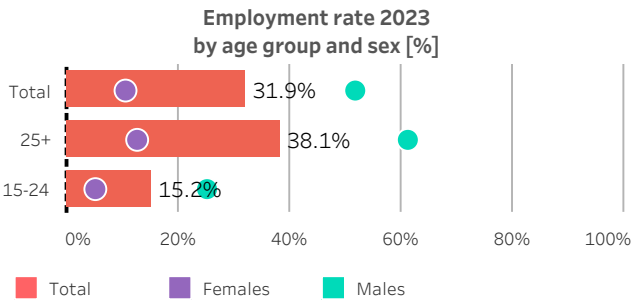
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

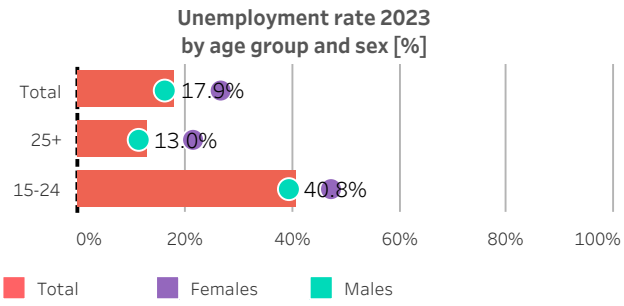


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





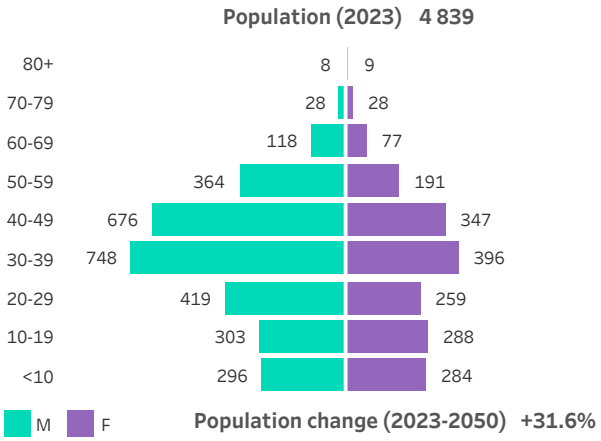




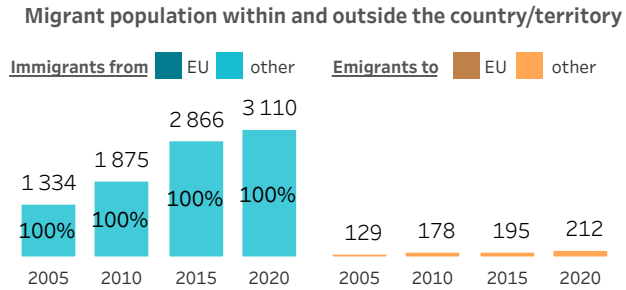
KUWAIT

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

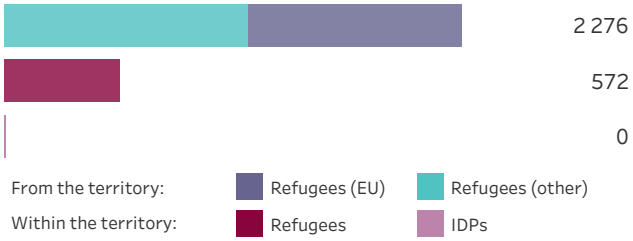
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



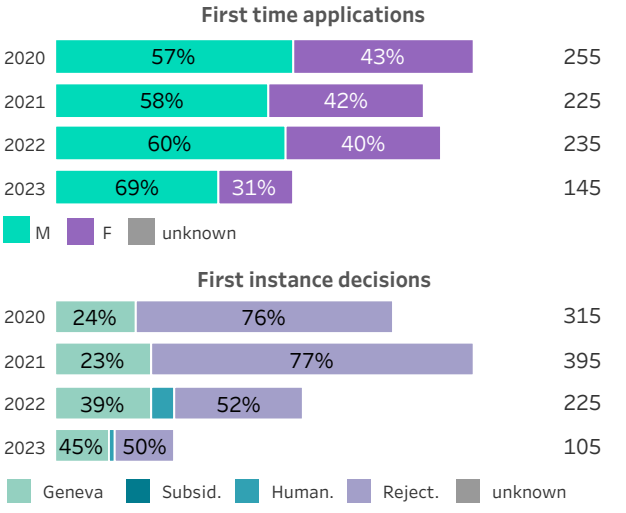
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



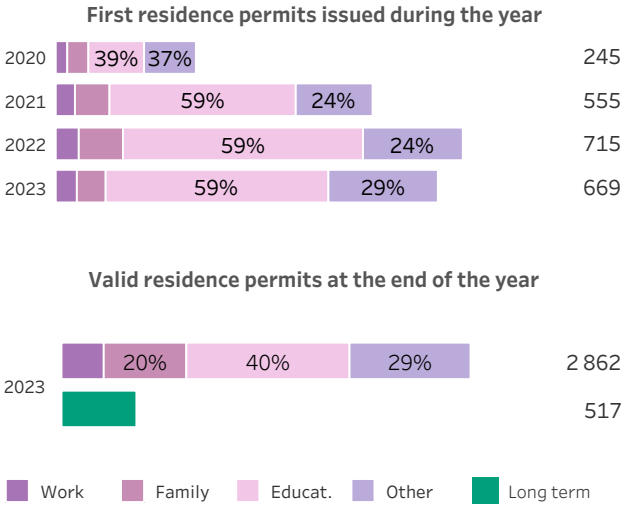
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



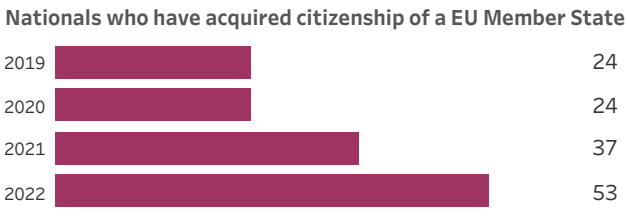
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

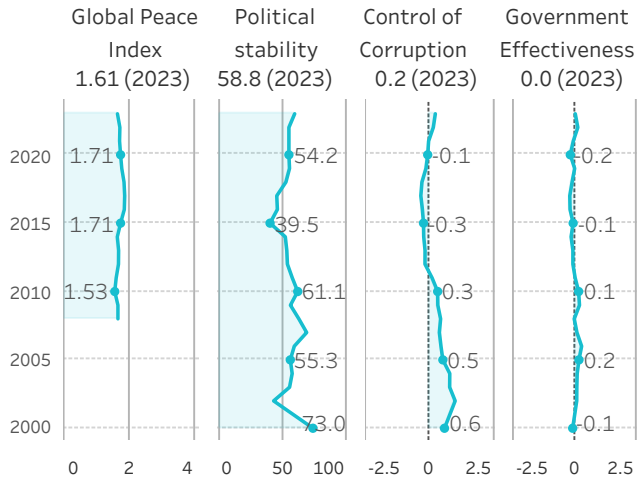


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

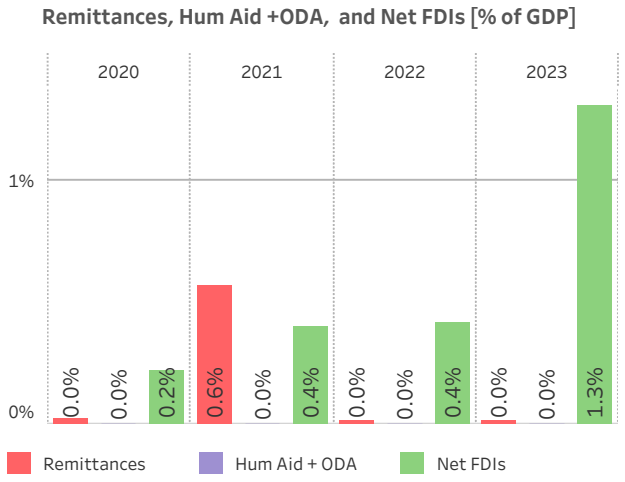


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

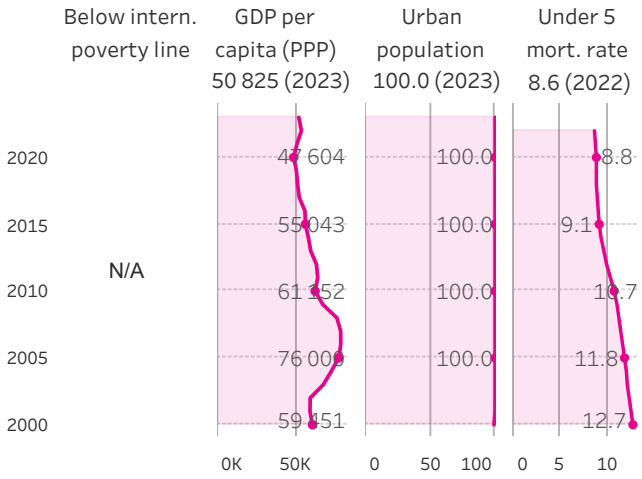
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



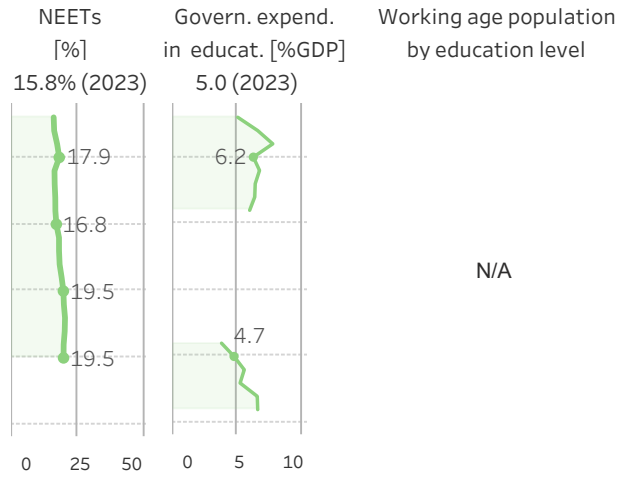
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



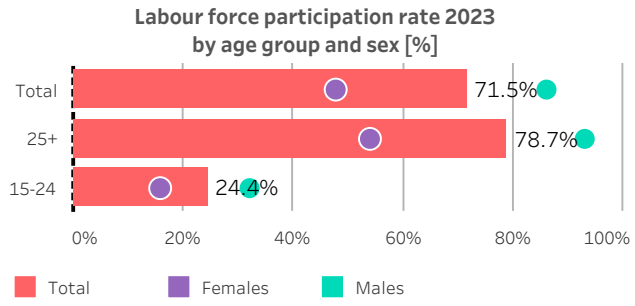
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

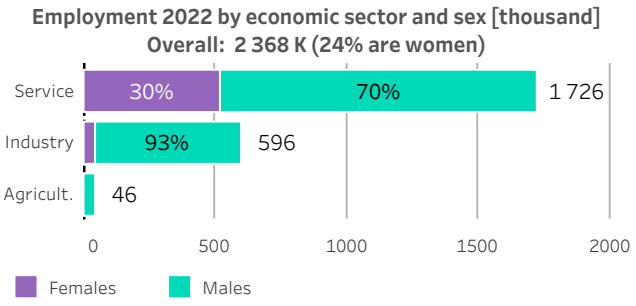


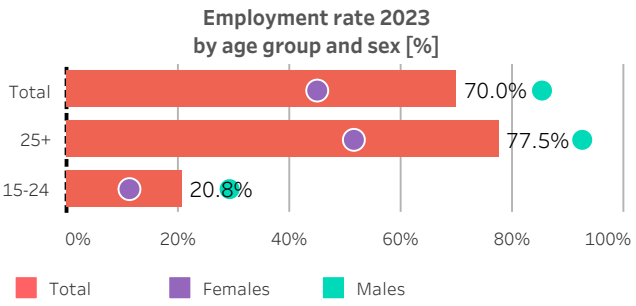
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

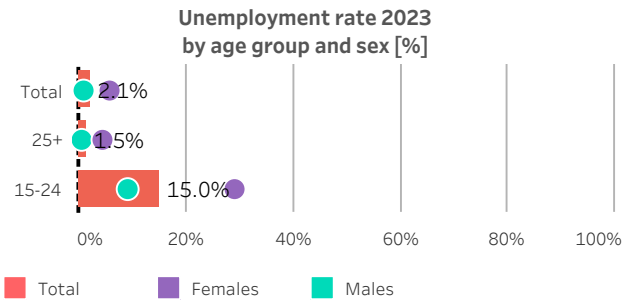


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





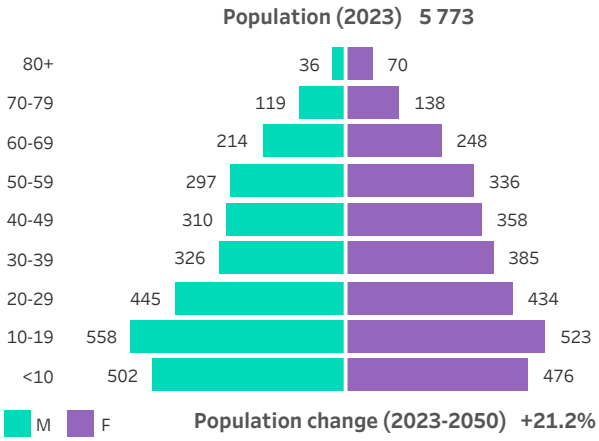




LEBANON

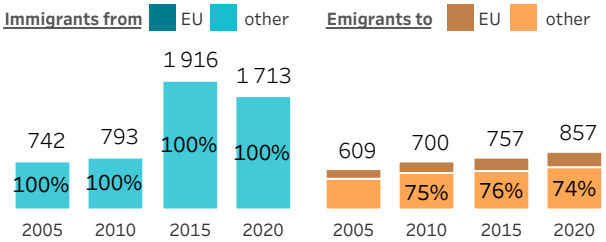
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



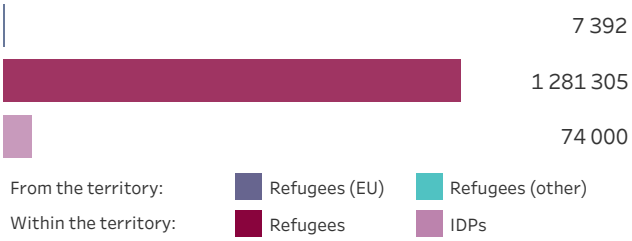
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



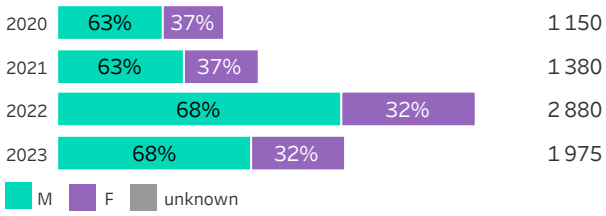
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

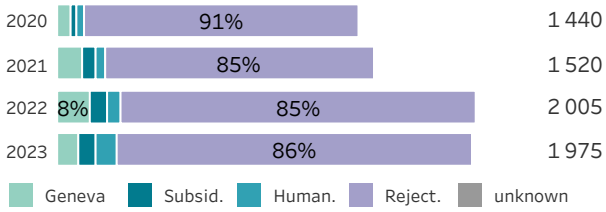


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

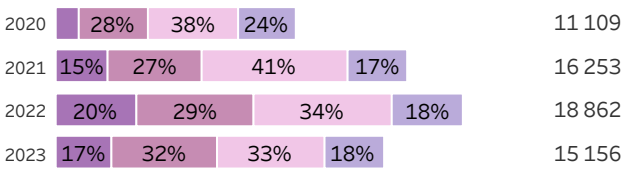


First instance decisions

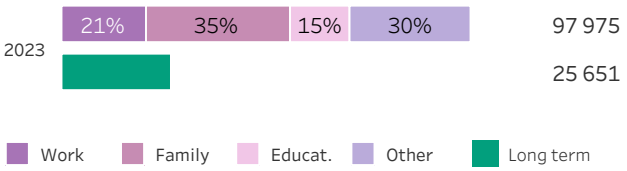


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

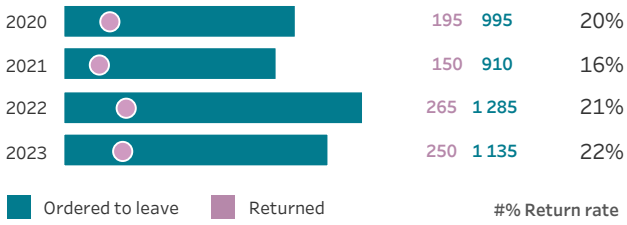


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

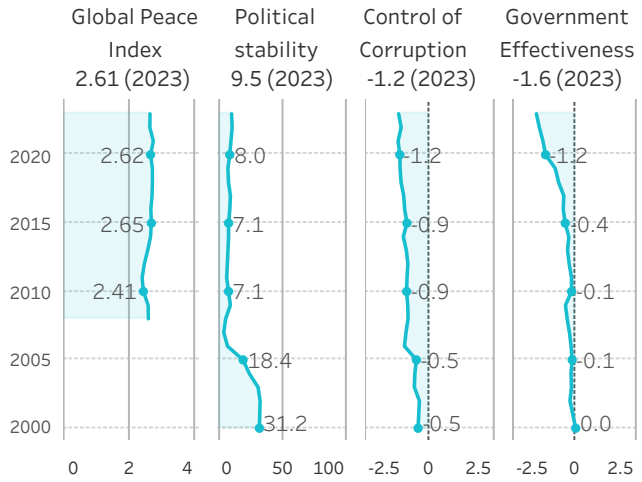
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

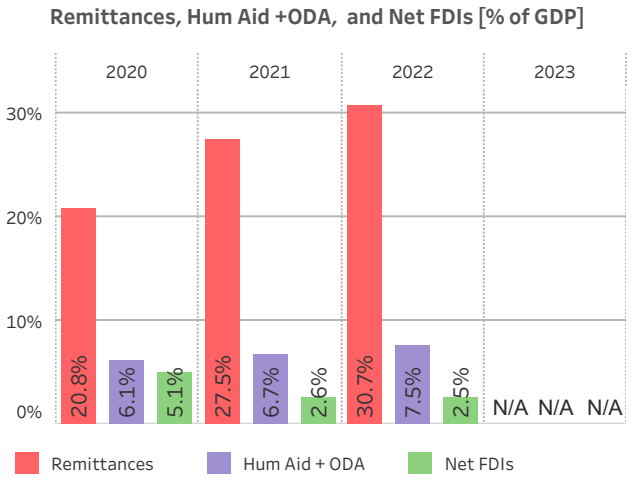
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



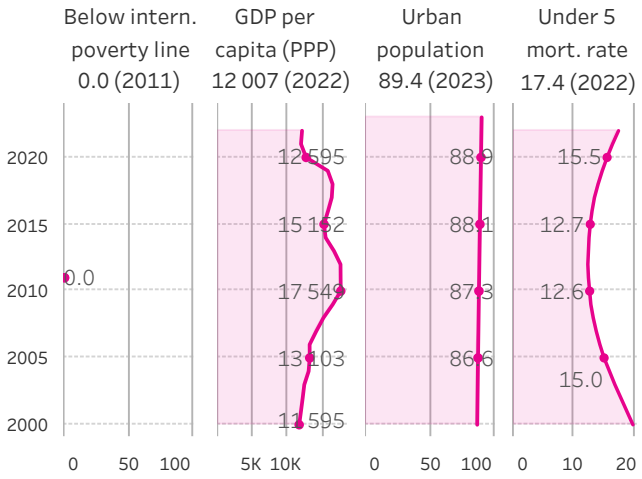
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



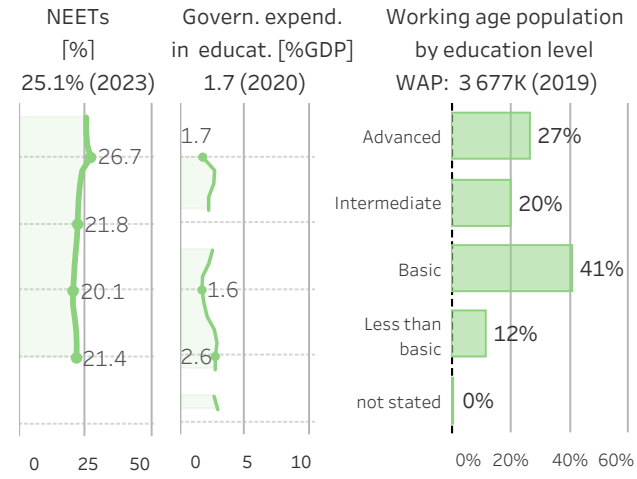
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



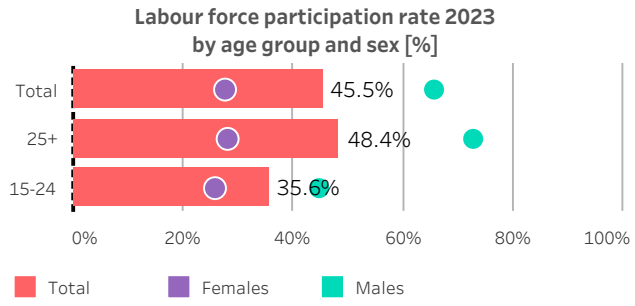
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

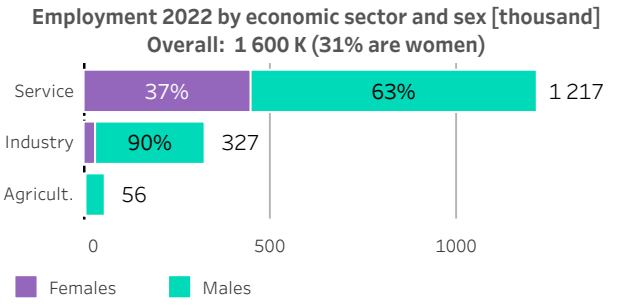


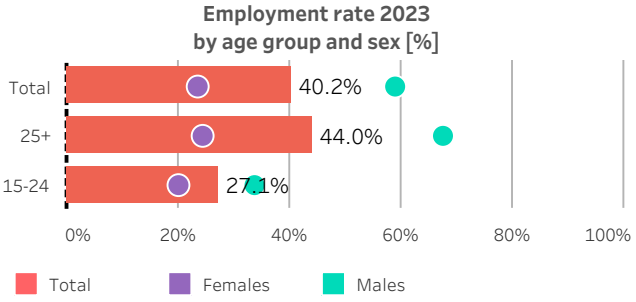
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

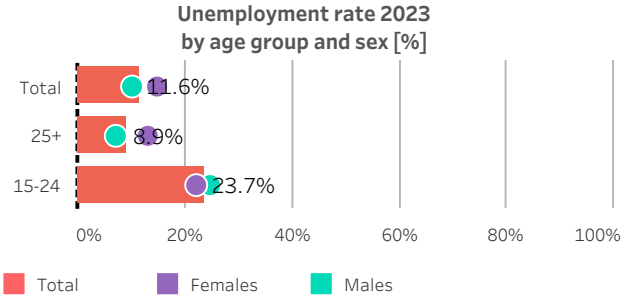


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





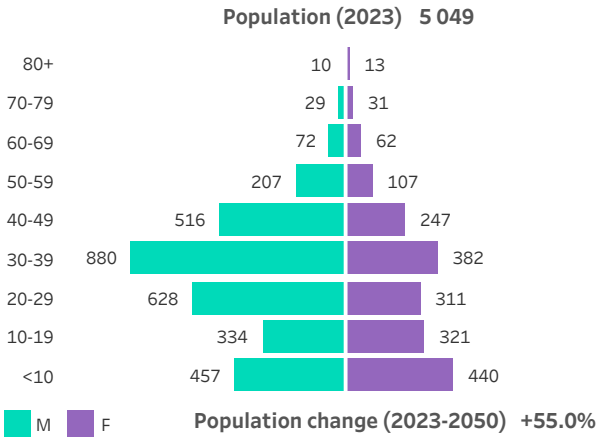




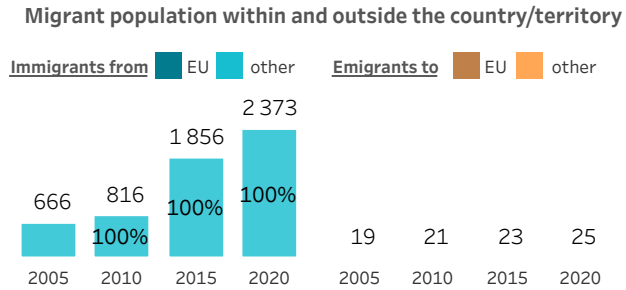
OMAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

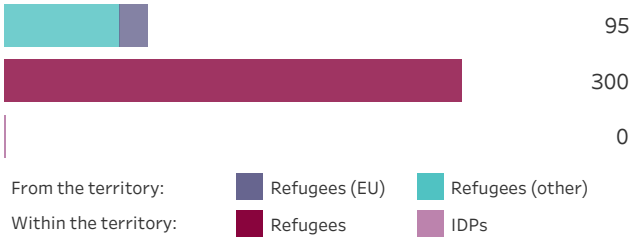
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



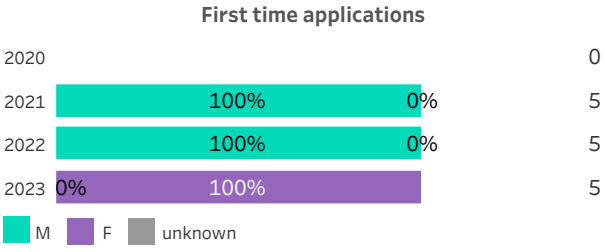
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

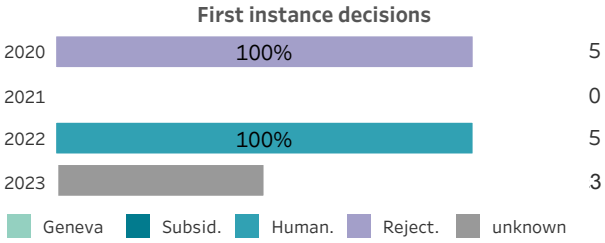


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

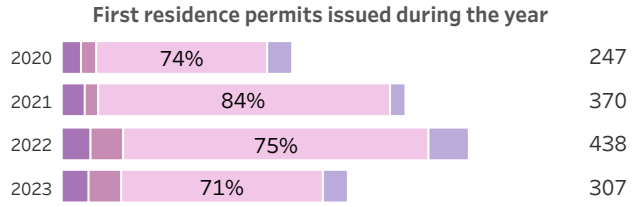


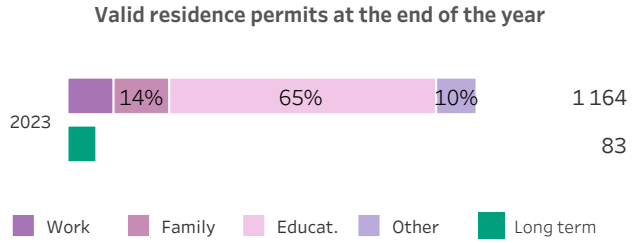
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



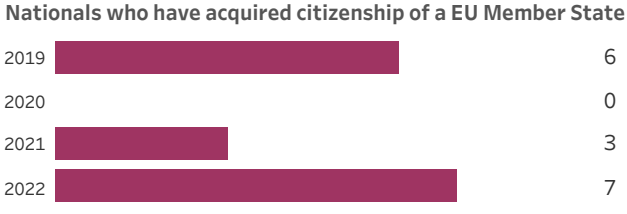


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

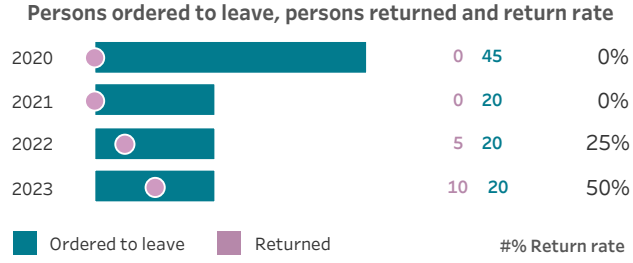




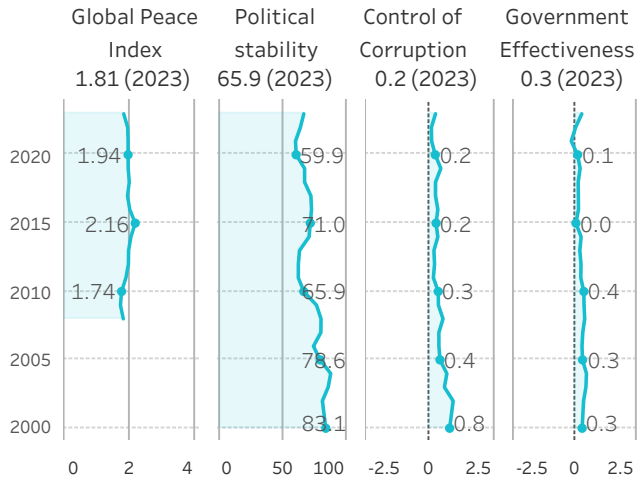
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



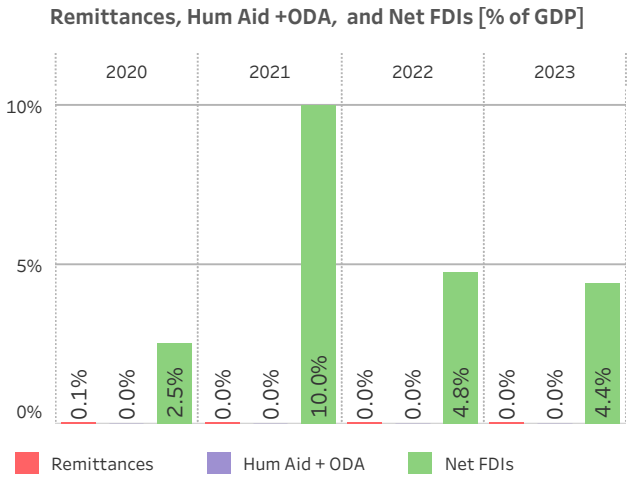
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



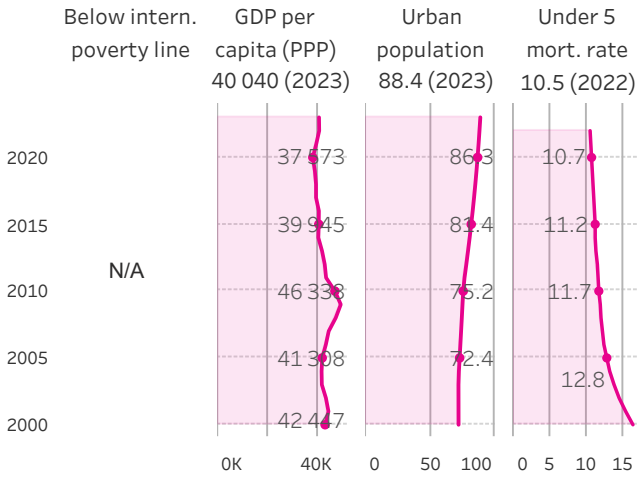
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



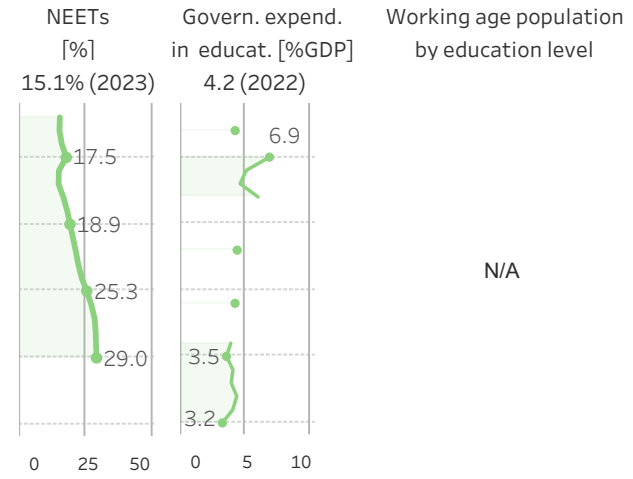
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



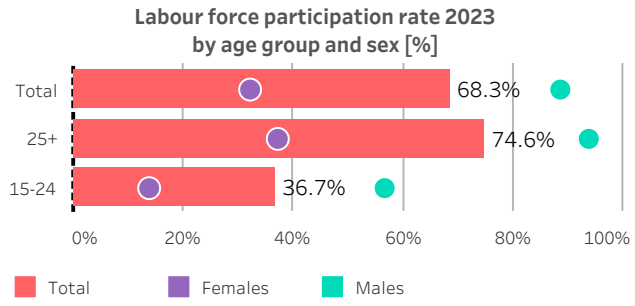
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

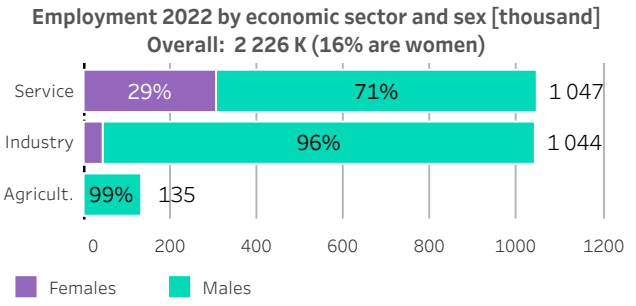


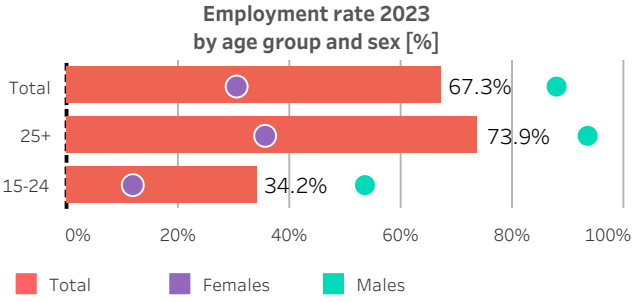
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

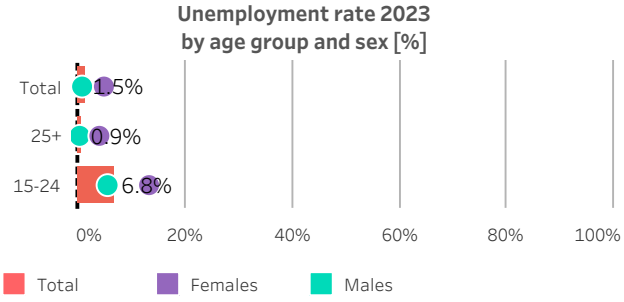


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







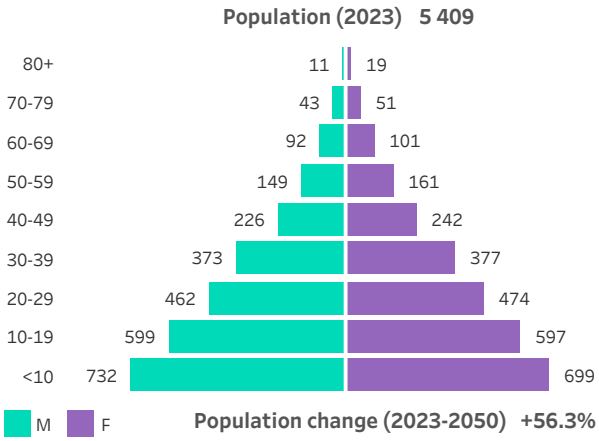


PALESTINE**

**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.

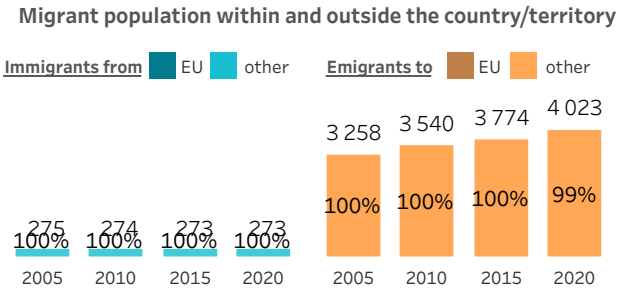
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

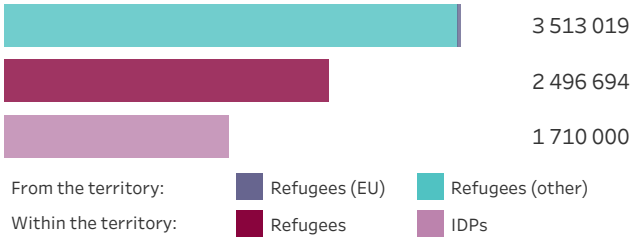


NOTE: Including East Jerusalem.

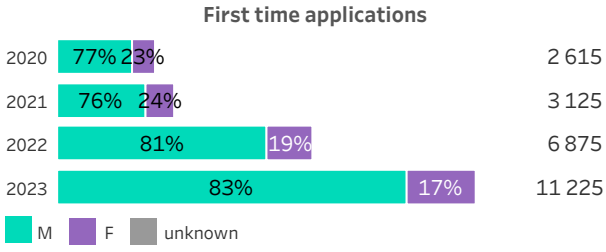
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

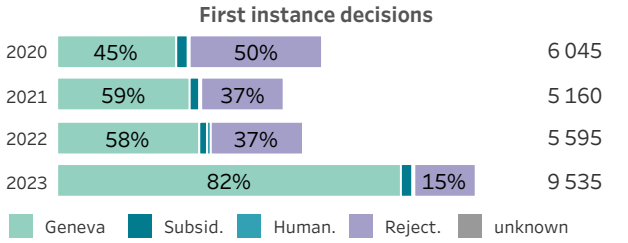


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

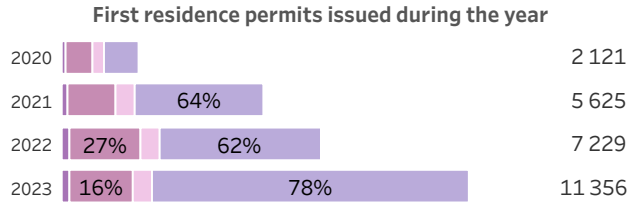


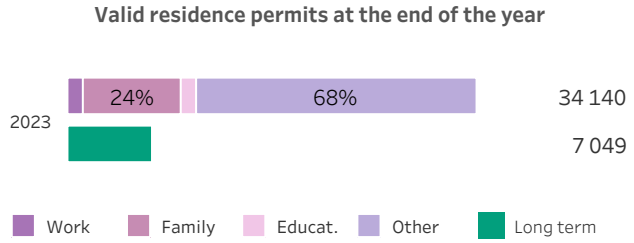
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



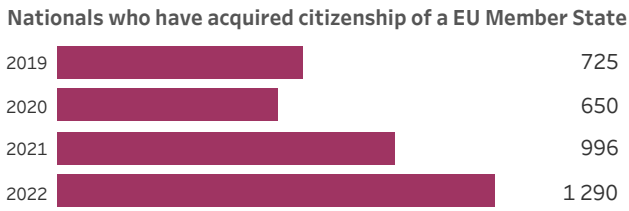


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

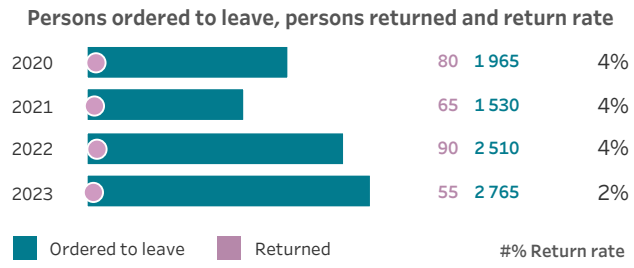




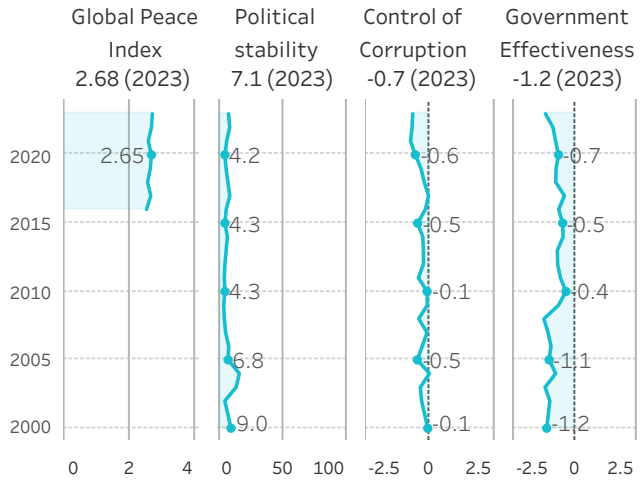
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



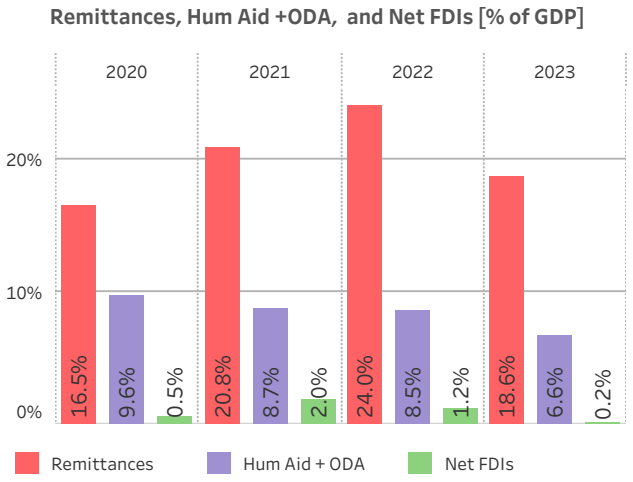
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



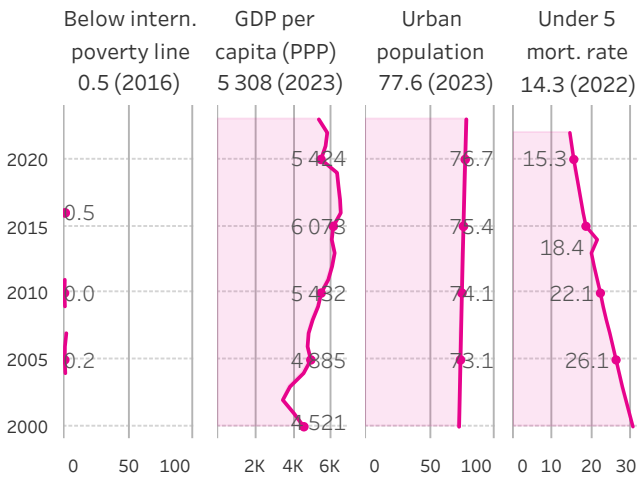
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



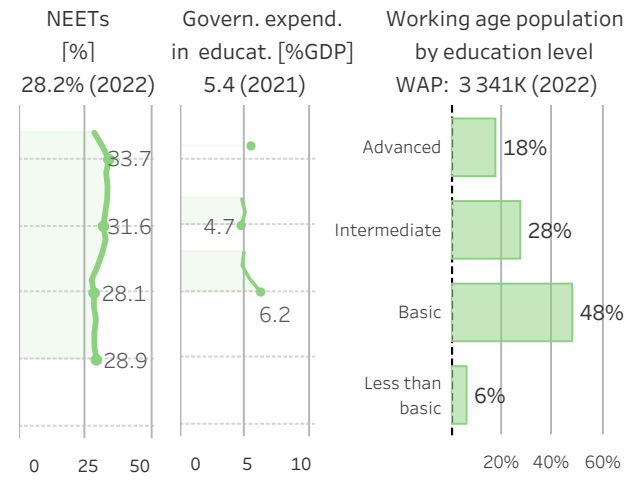
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

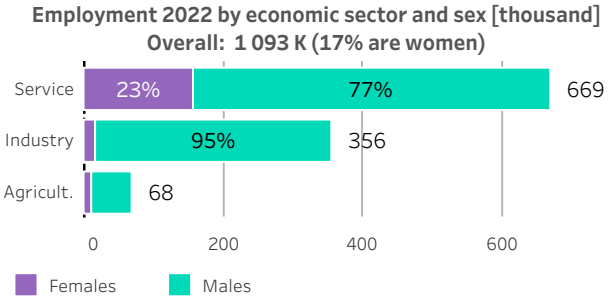


EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



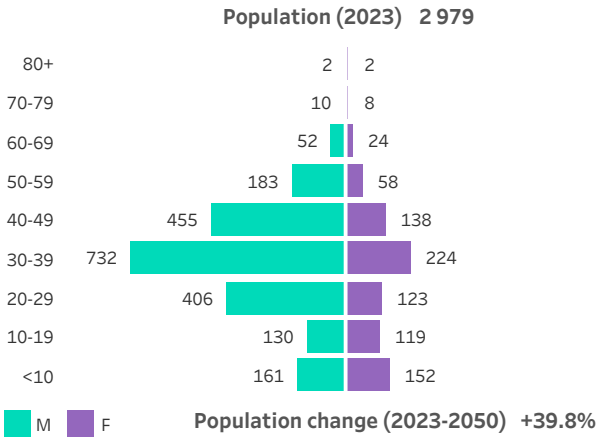
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

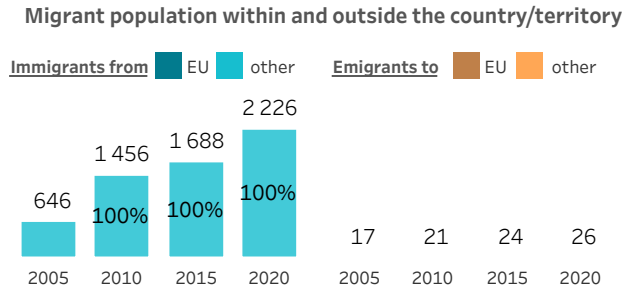
QATAR

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

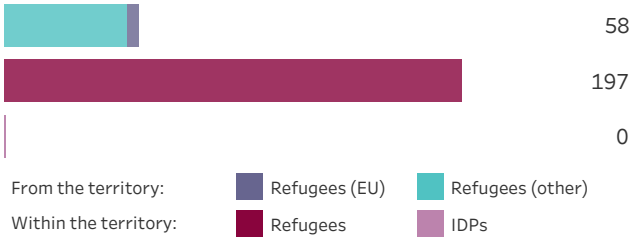
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



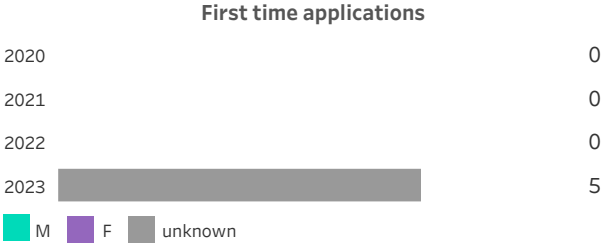
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

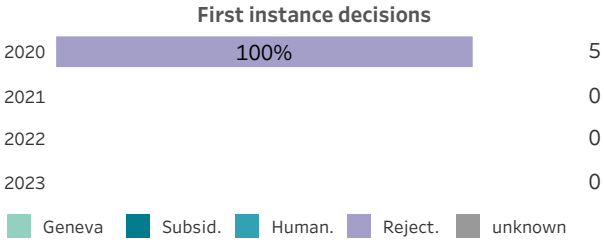


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

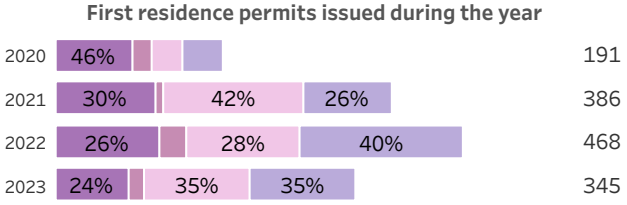


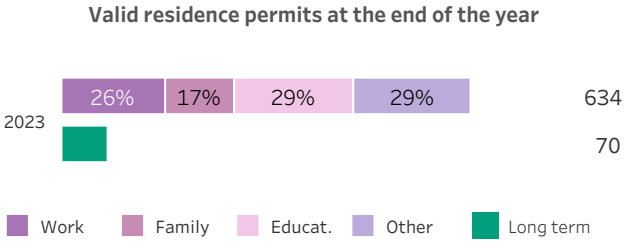
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



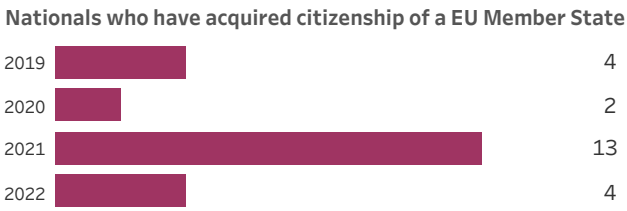


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



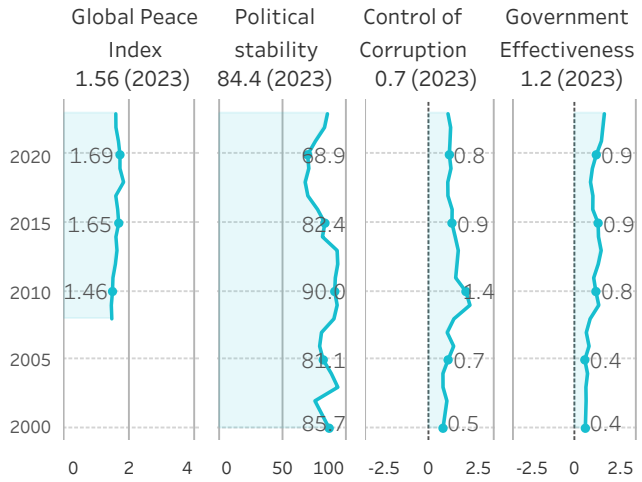


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

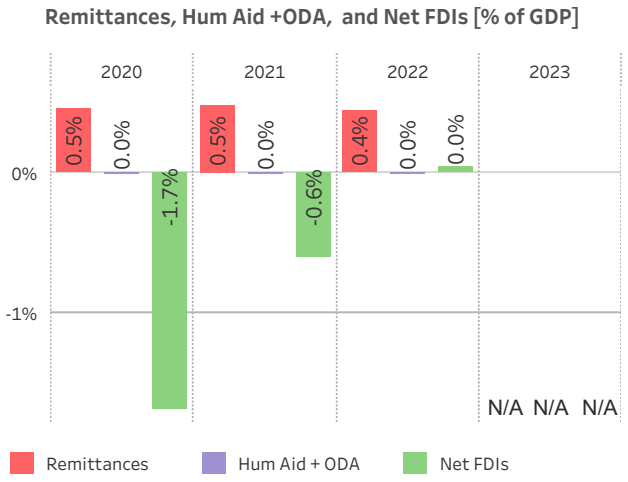


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

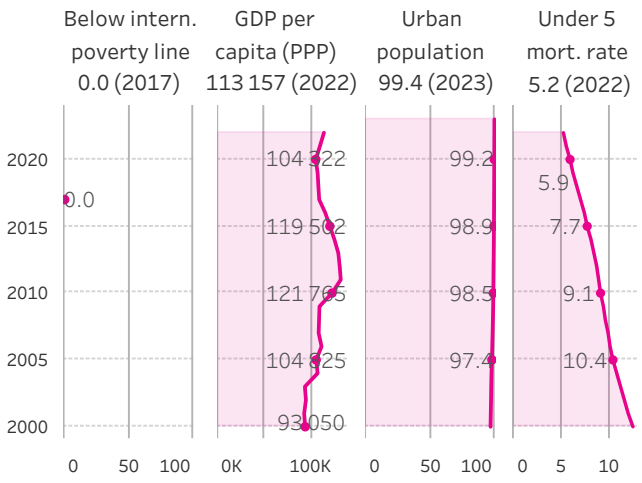
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



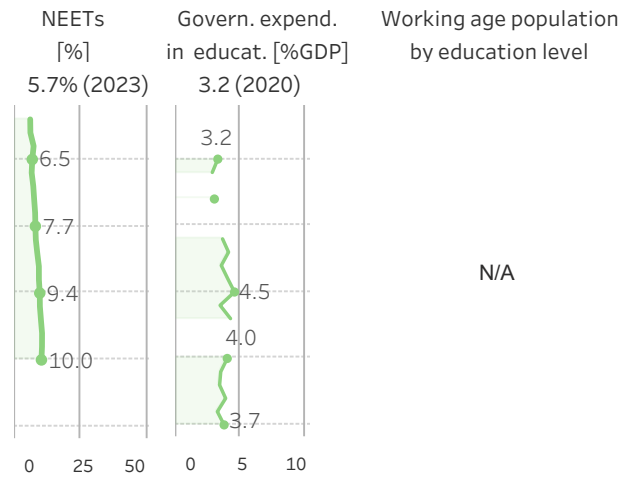
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



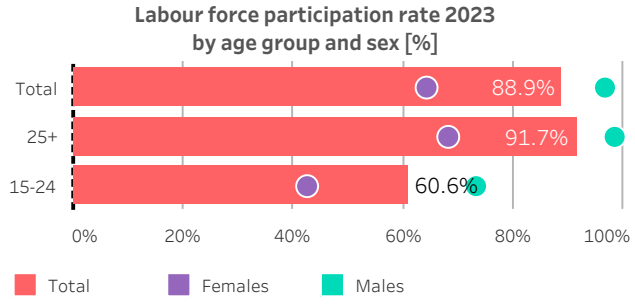
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

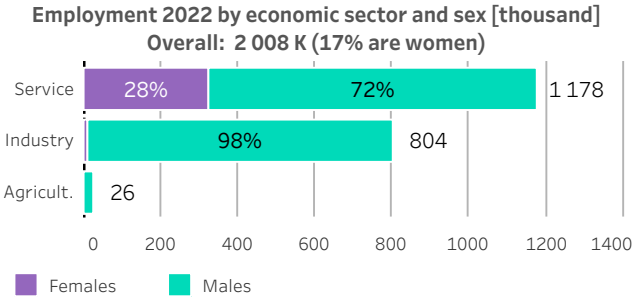


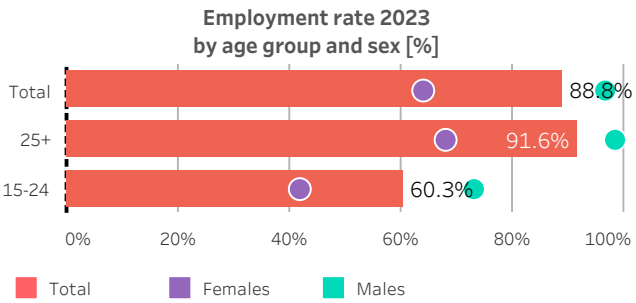
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

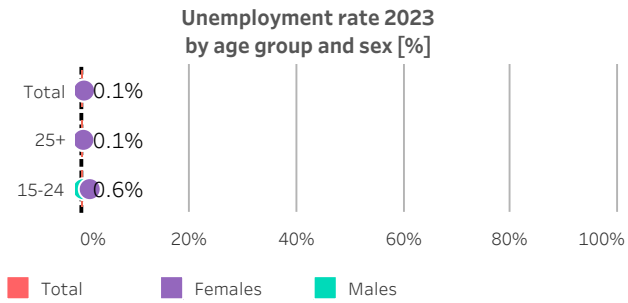


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

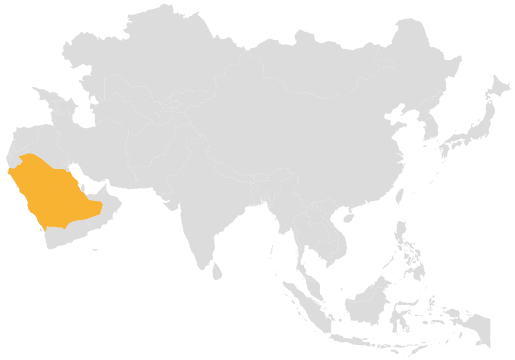






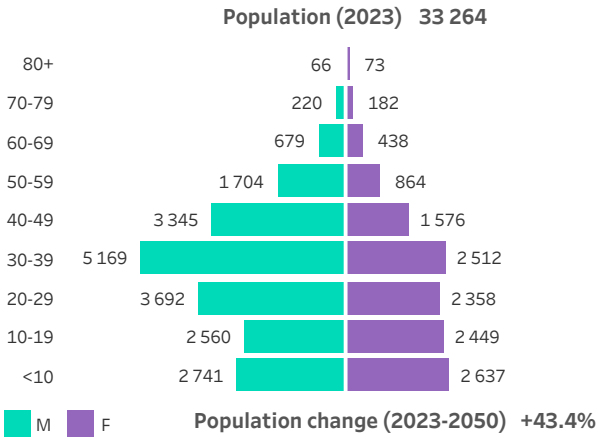


SAUDI ARABIA

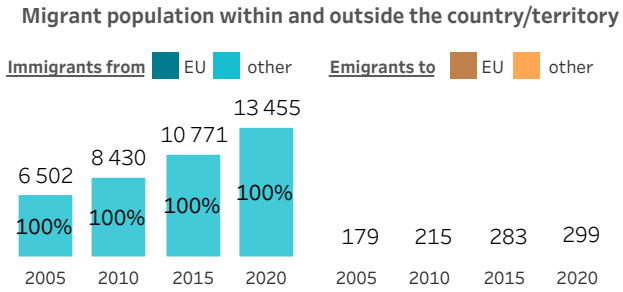


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

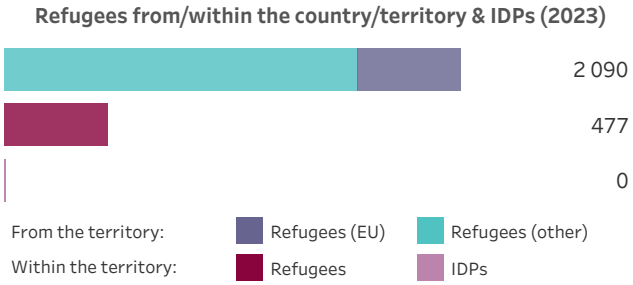
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



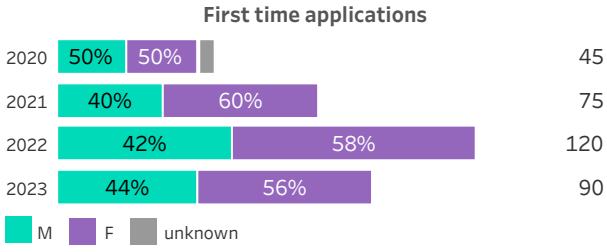
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

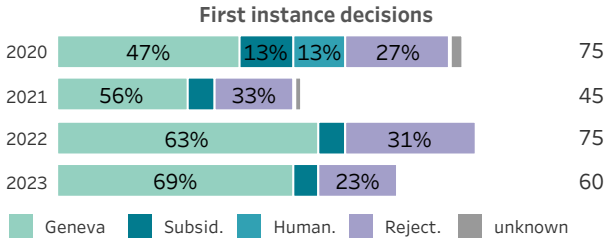


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

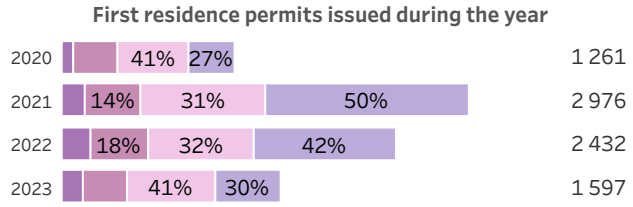


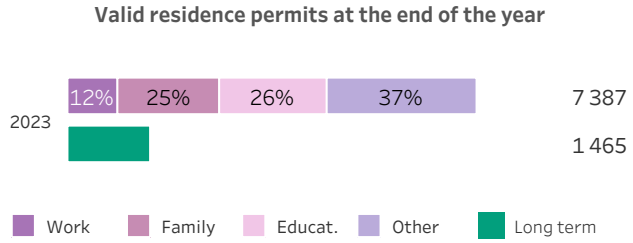
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



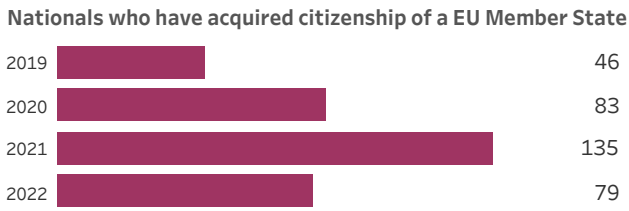


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



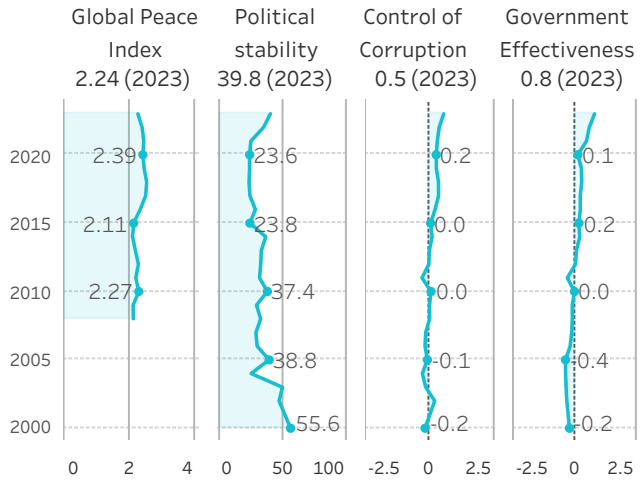


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

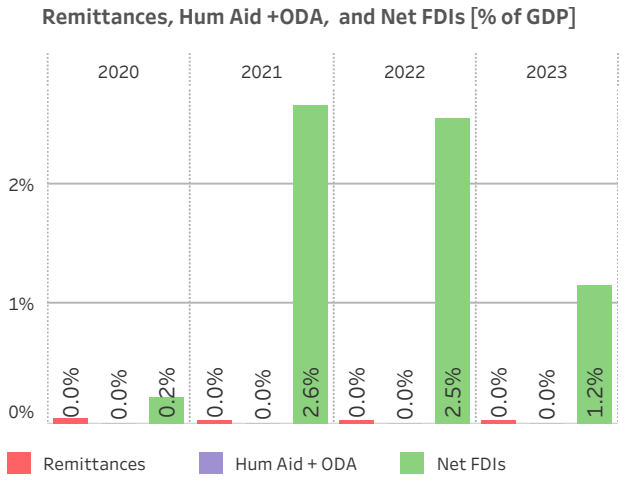


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

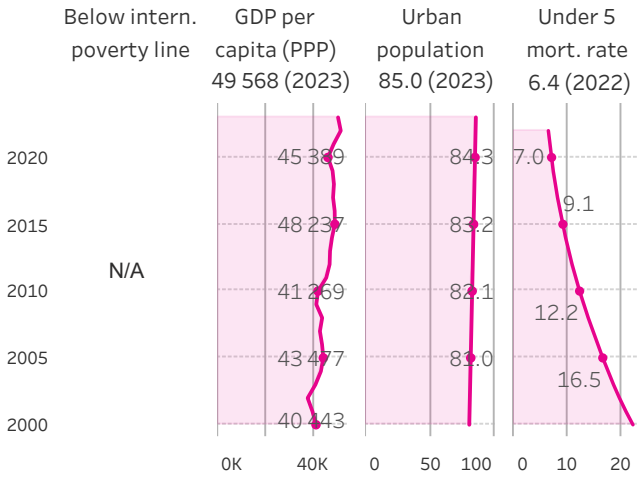
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



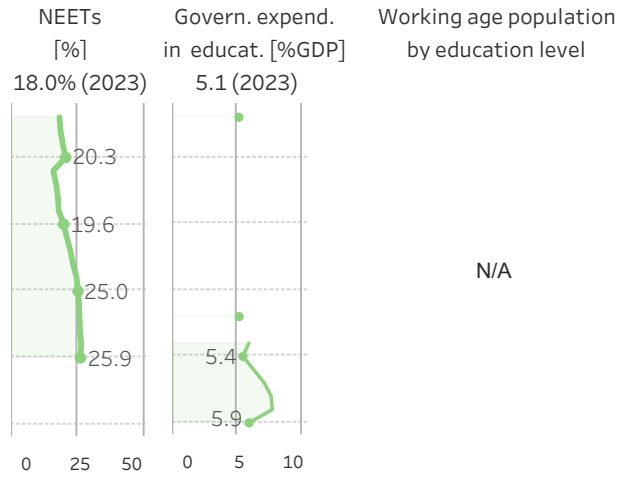
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



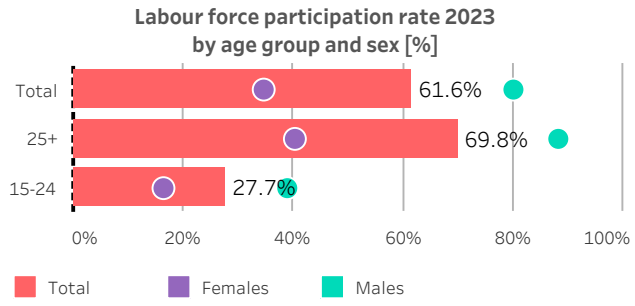
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

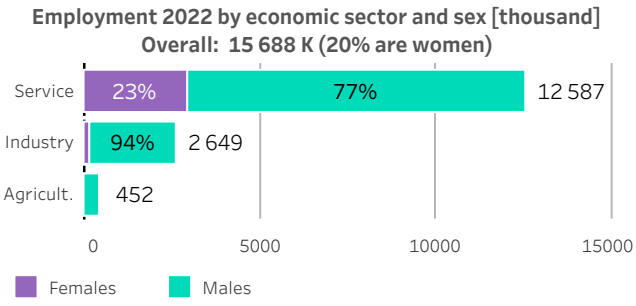


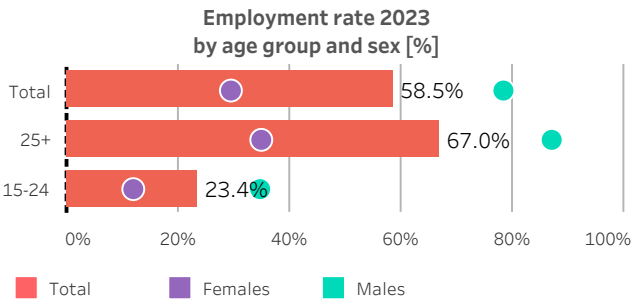
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

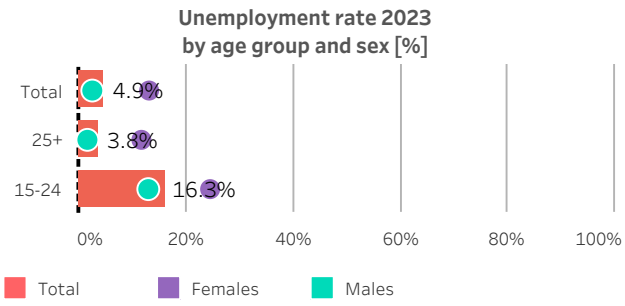


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





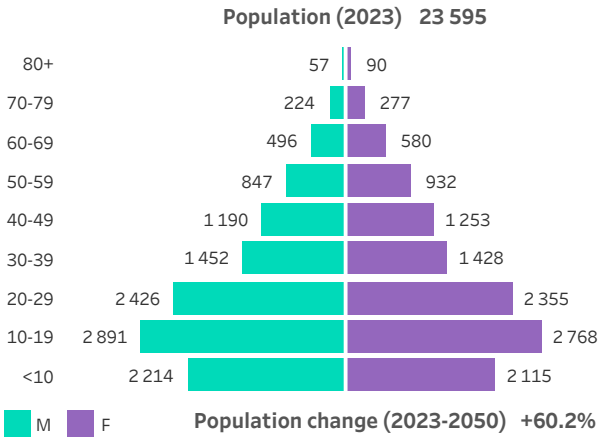




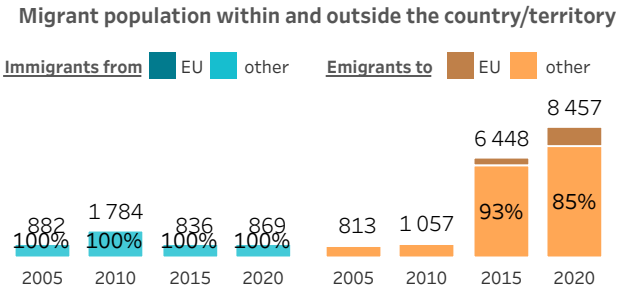
SYRIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

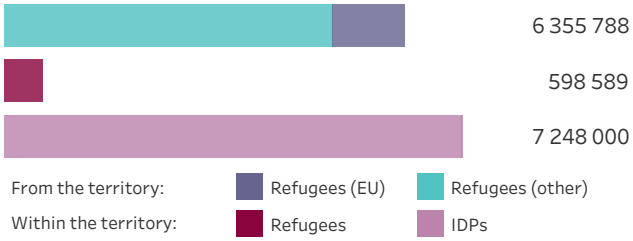
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



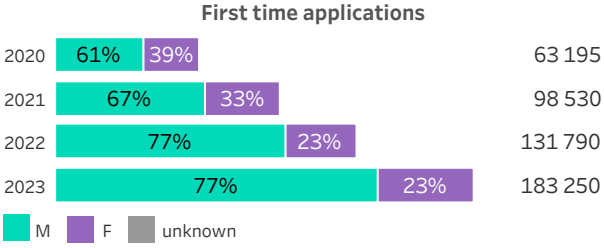
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

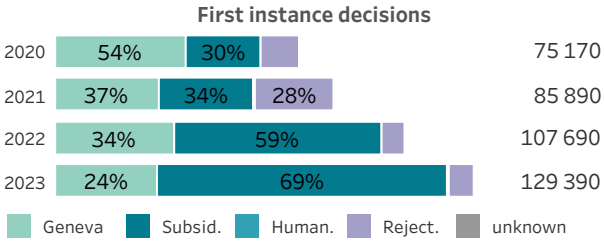


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

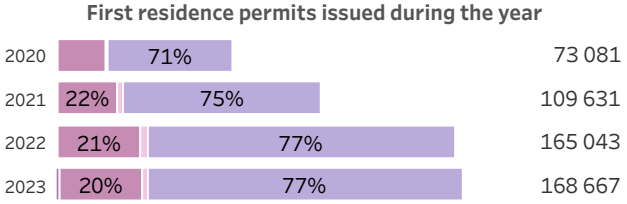


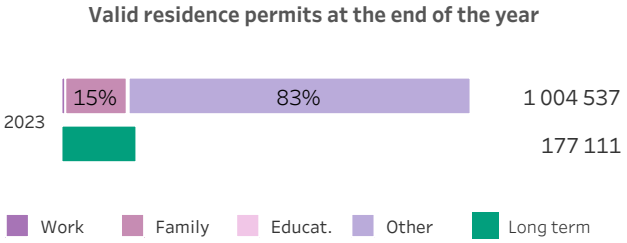
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



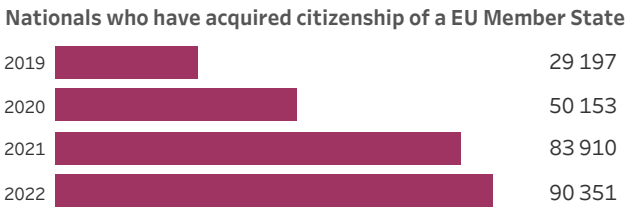


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



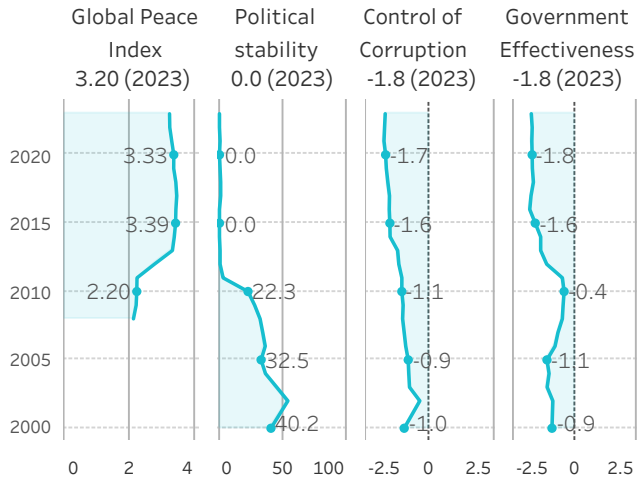


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

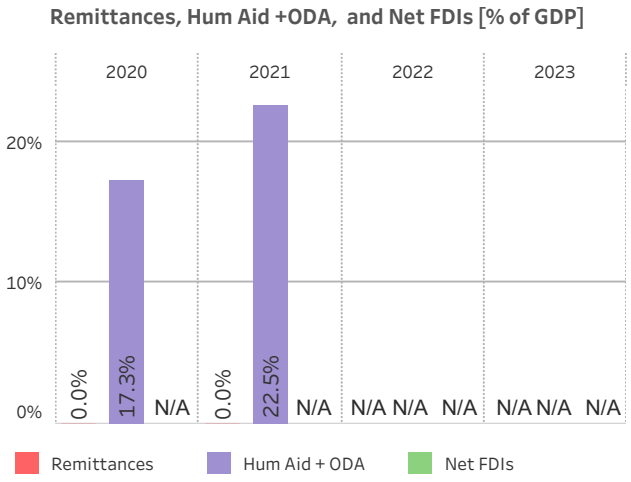


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

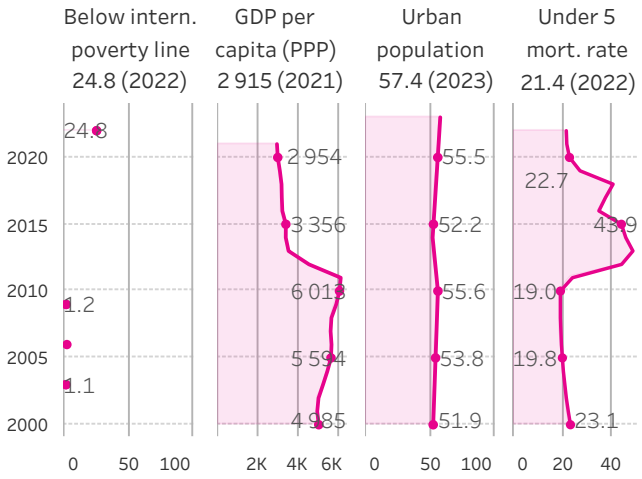
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



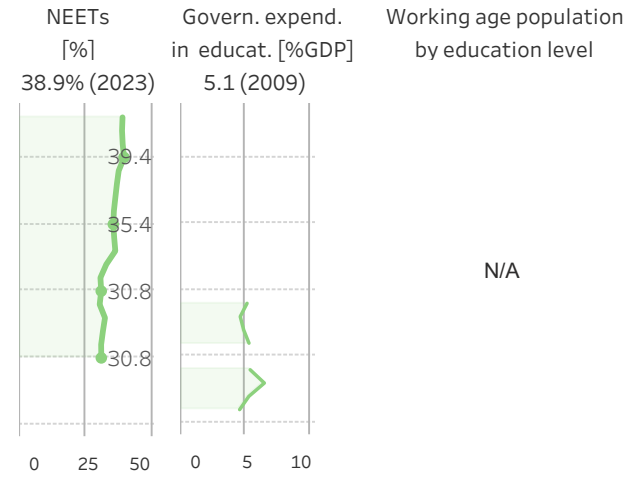
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



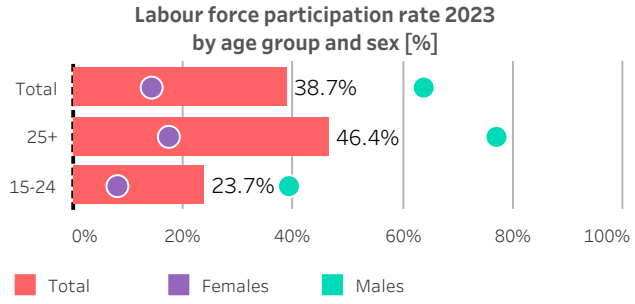
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

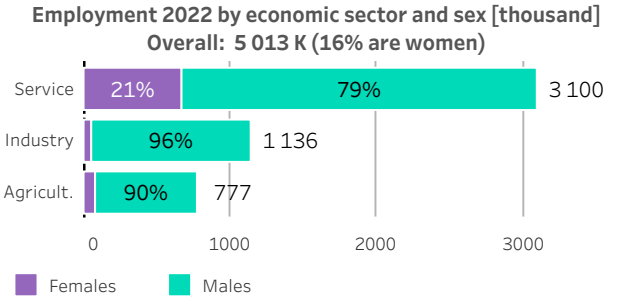


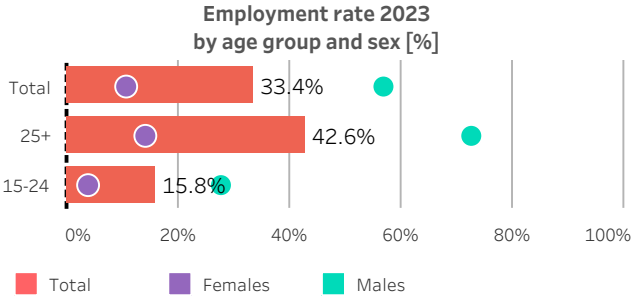
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

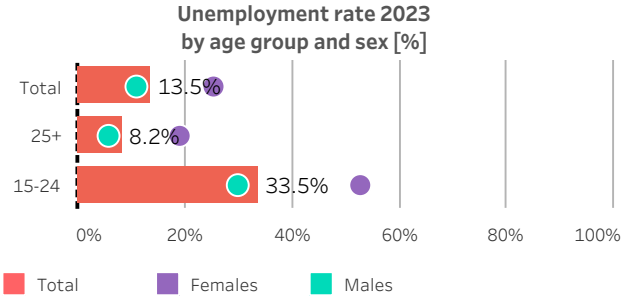


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





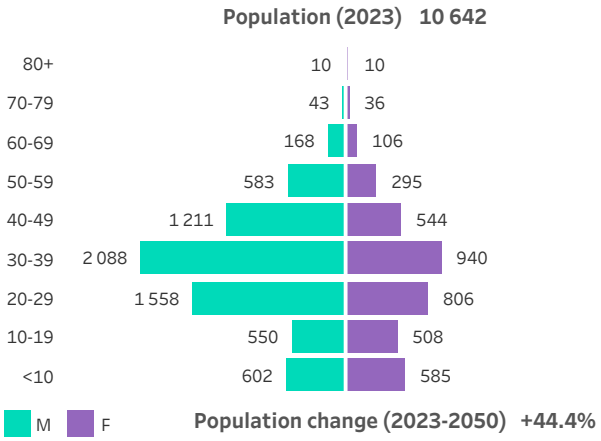




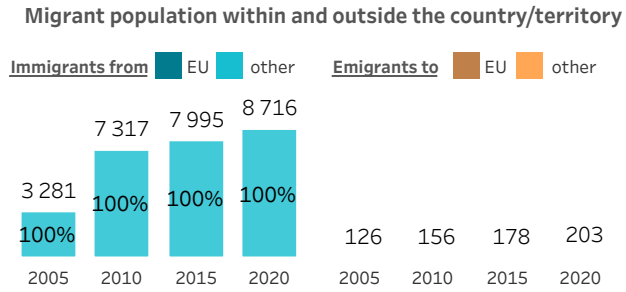
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

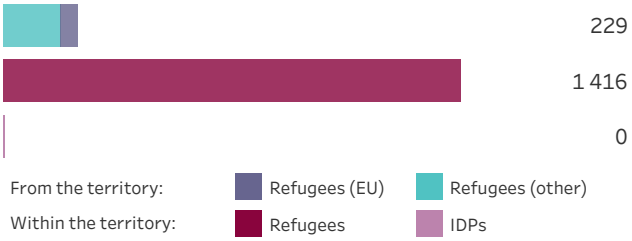
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



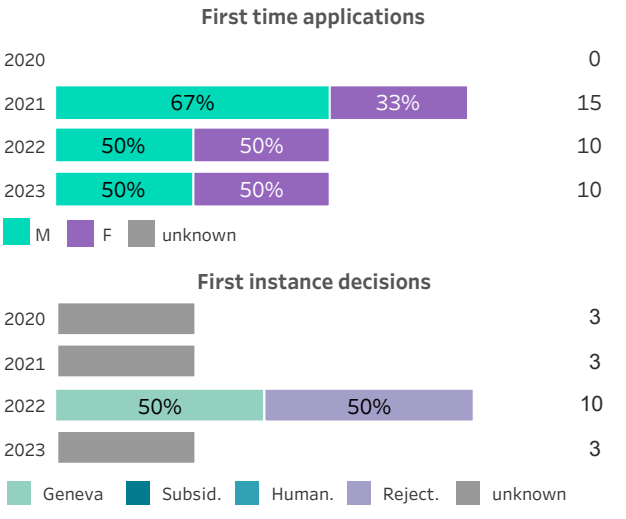
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



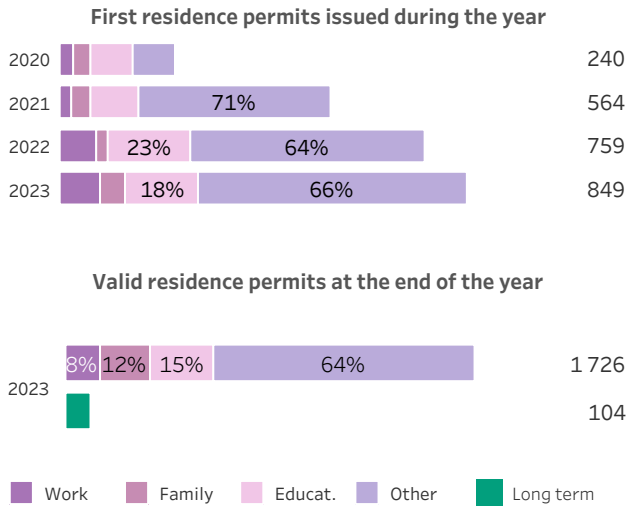
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



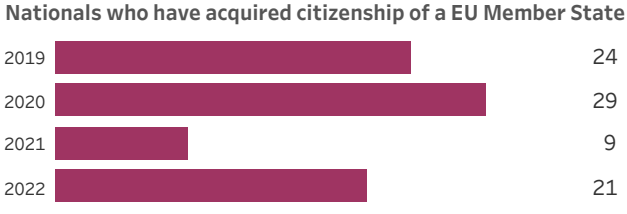
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

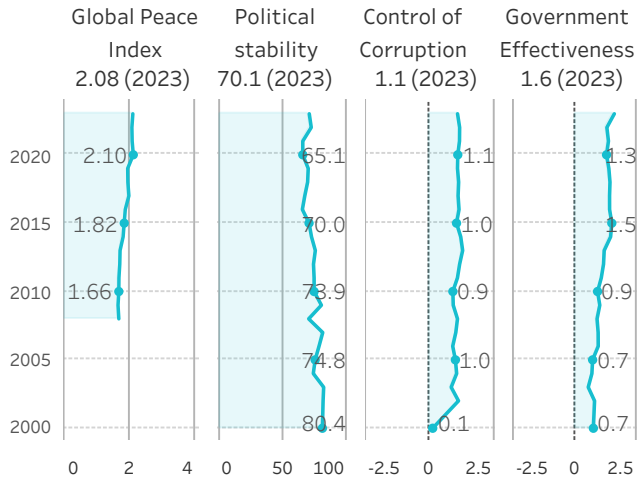


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

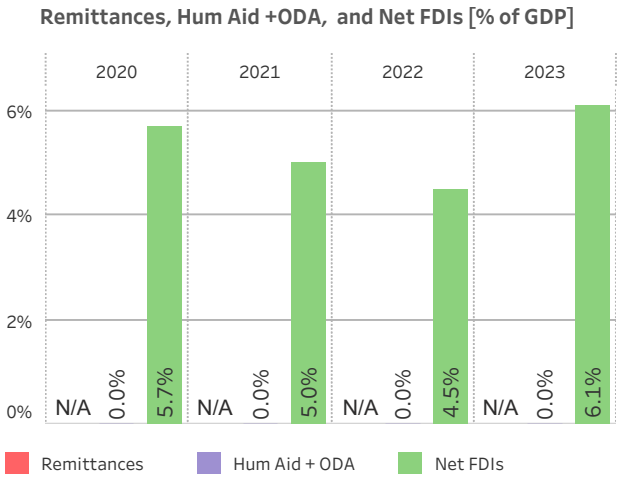


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

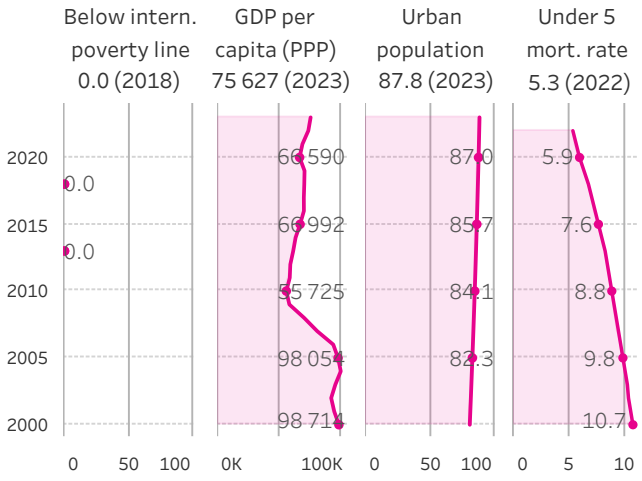
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



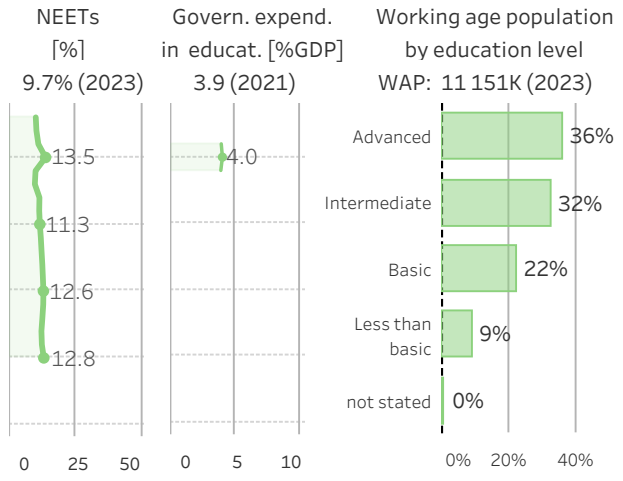
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



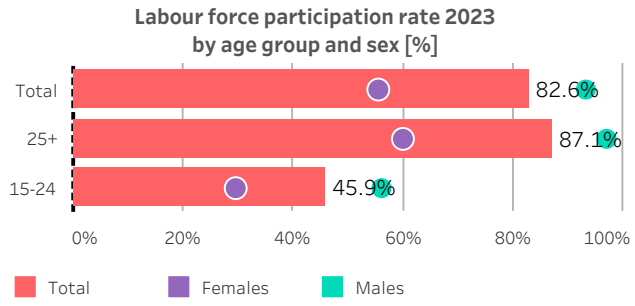
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

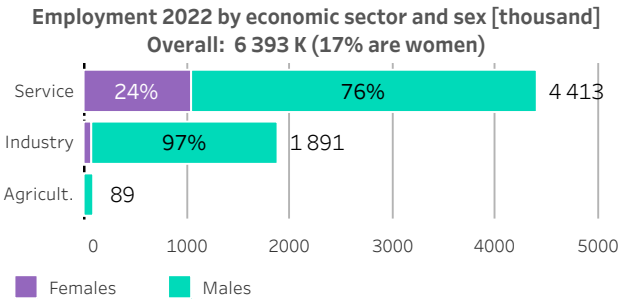


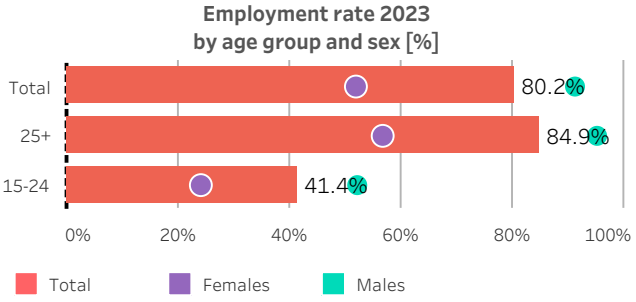
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

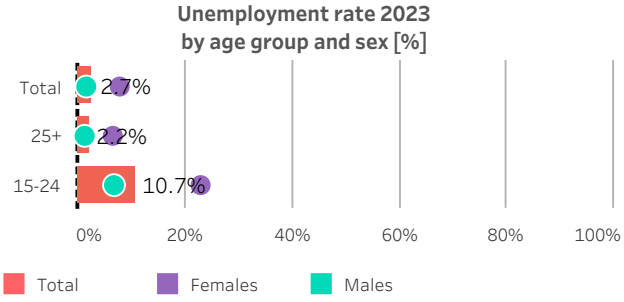


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



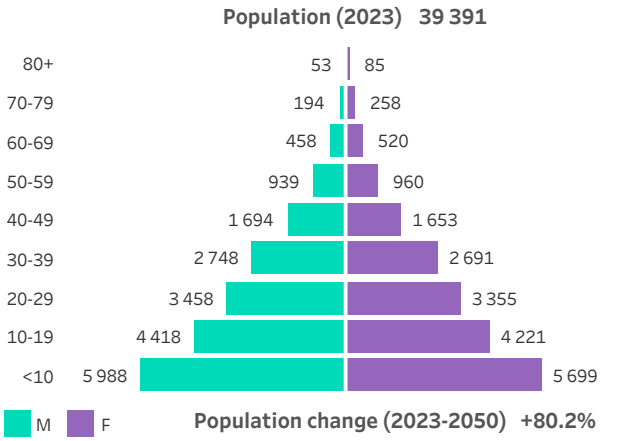




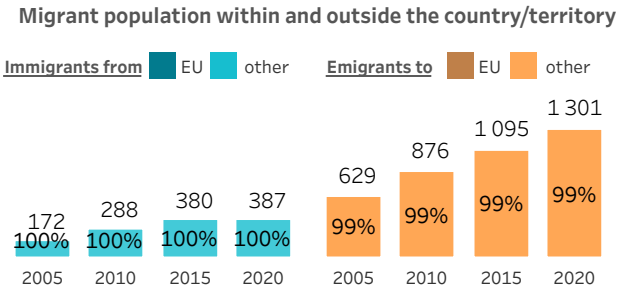


YEMEN

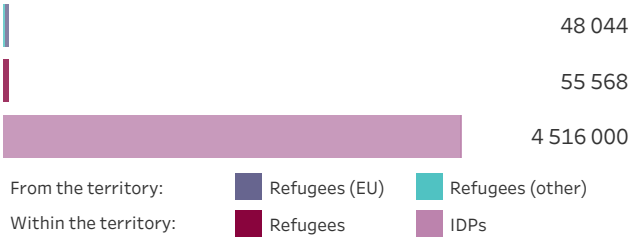
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



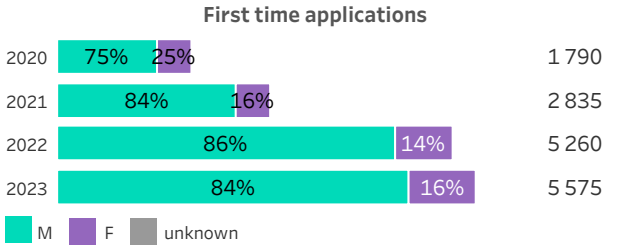
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

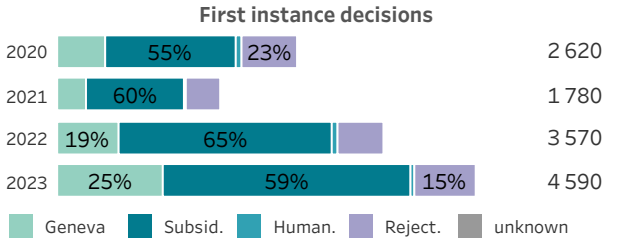


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

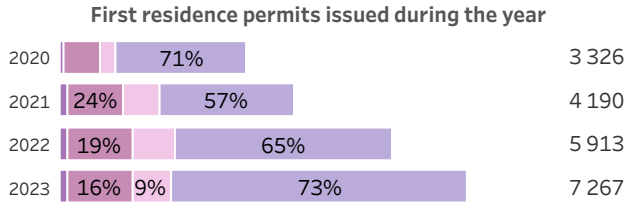


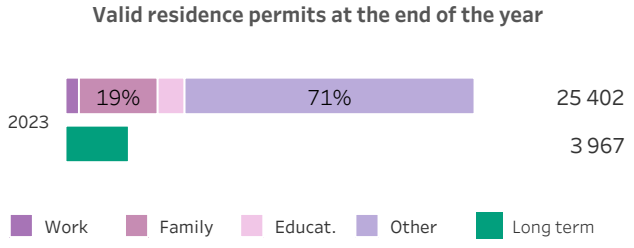
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



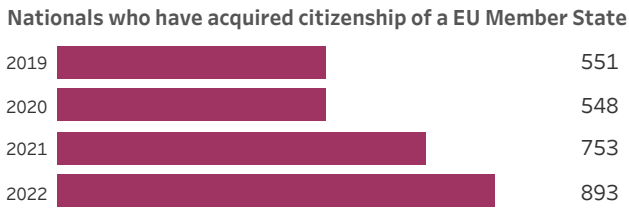


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

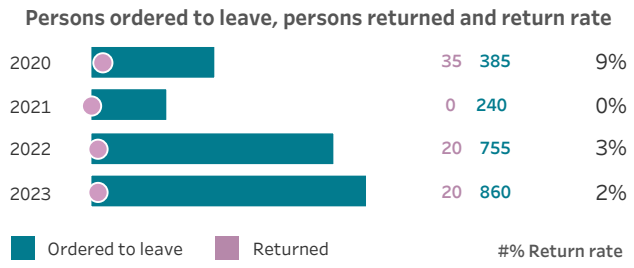




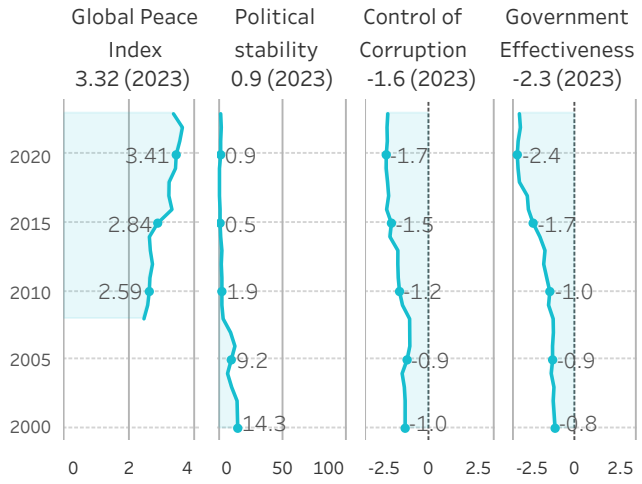
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



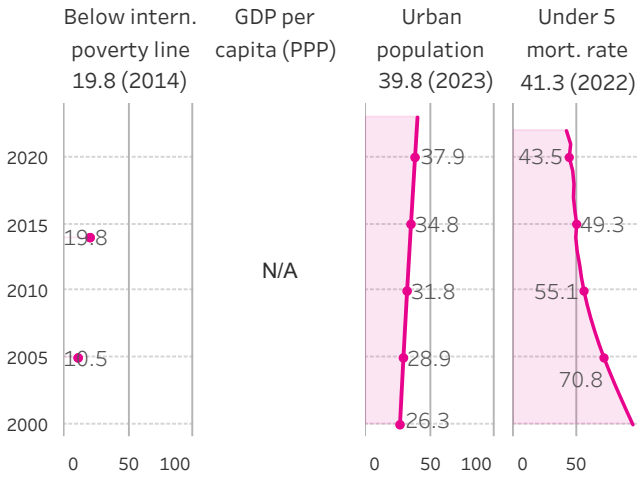
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



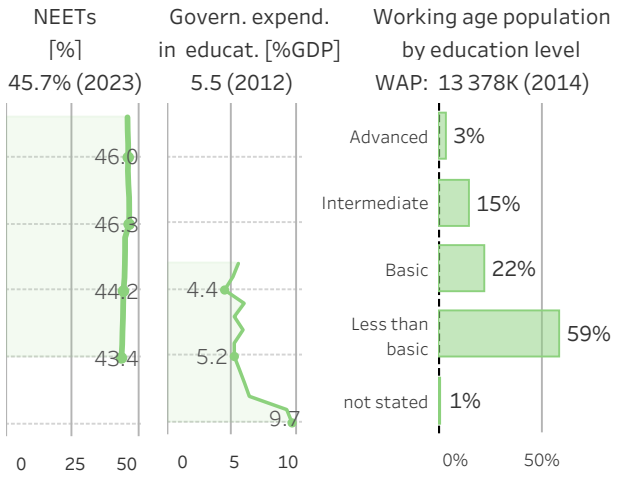
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

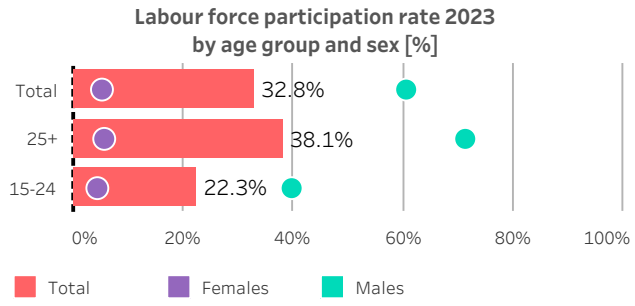
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

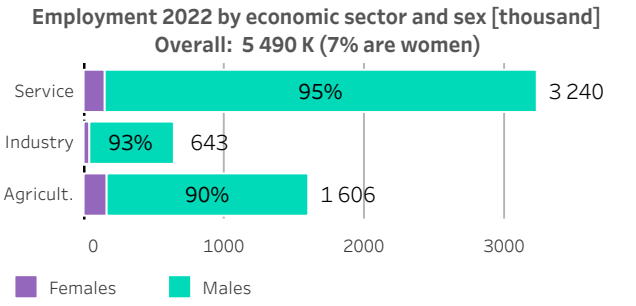


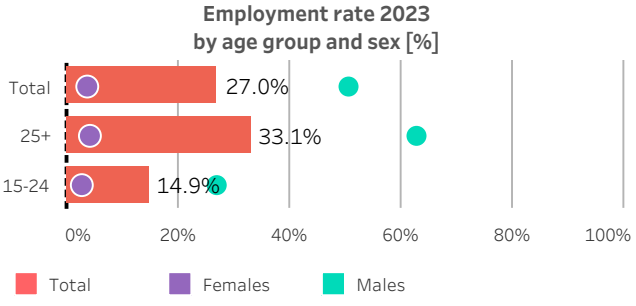
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

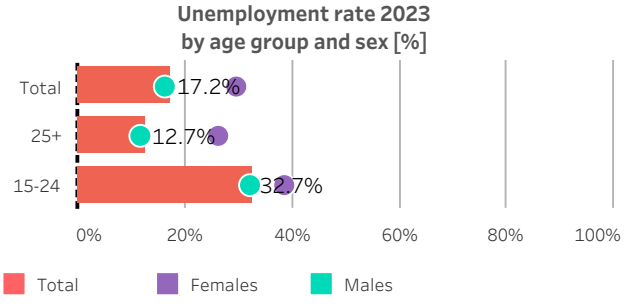


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

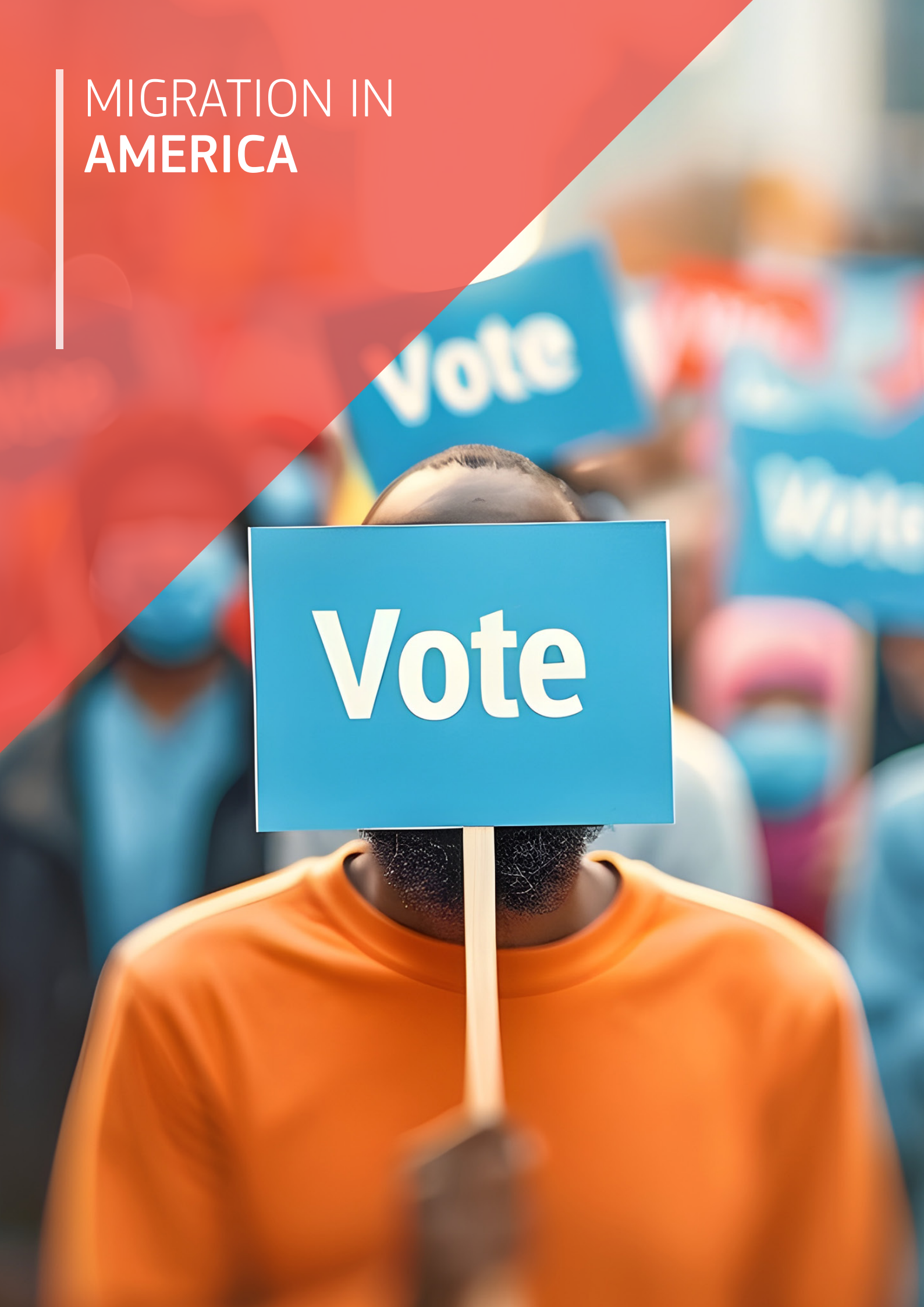








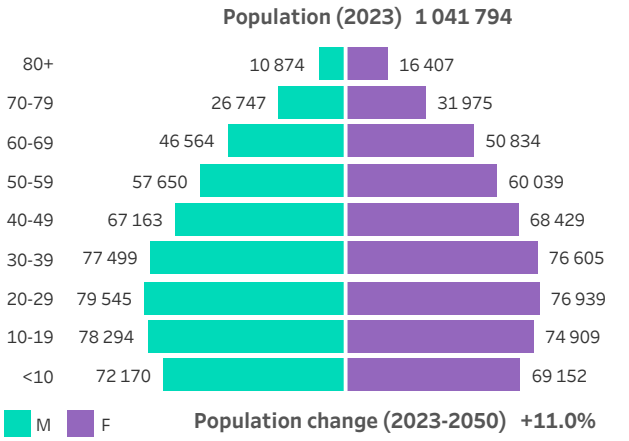
MIGRATION IN **AMERICA**



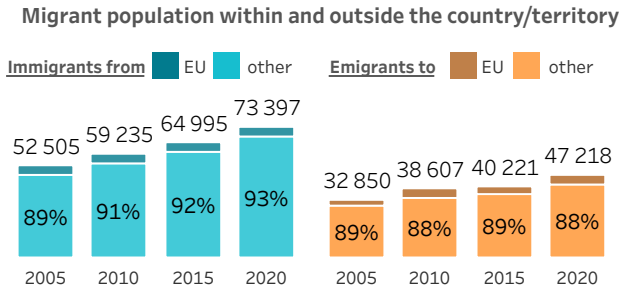
AMERICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

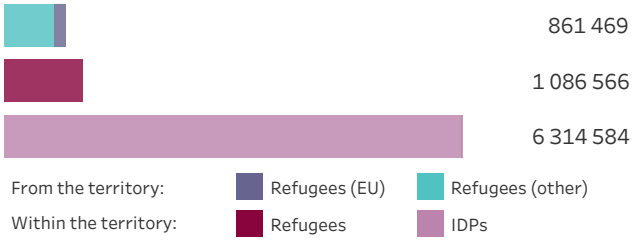
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



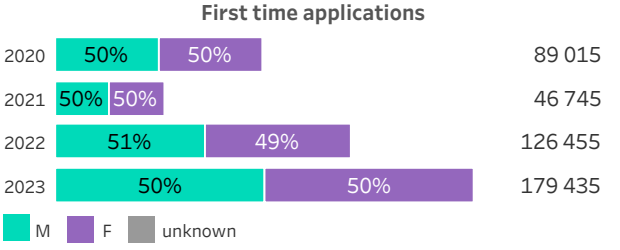
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

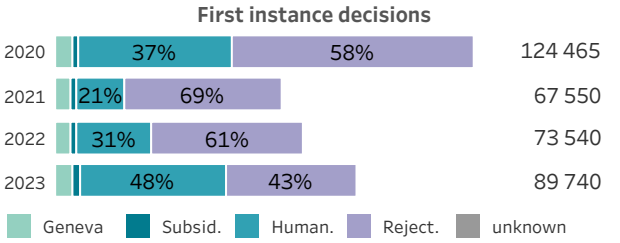


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

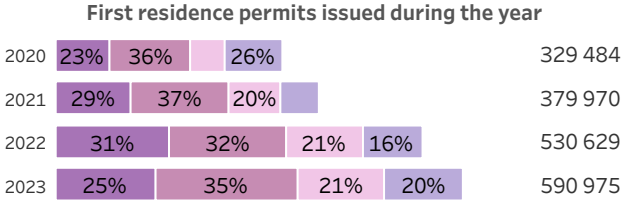


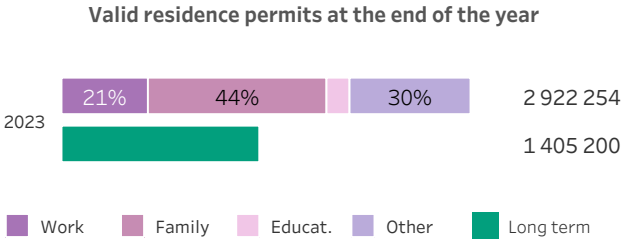
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



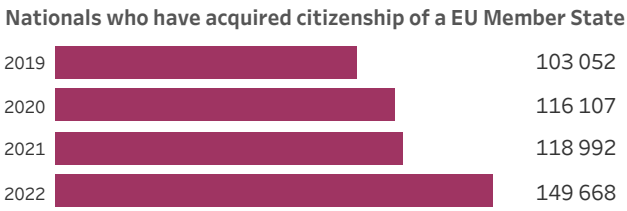


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



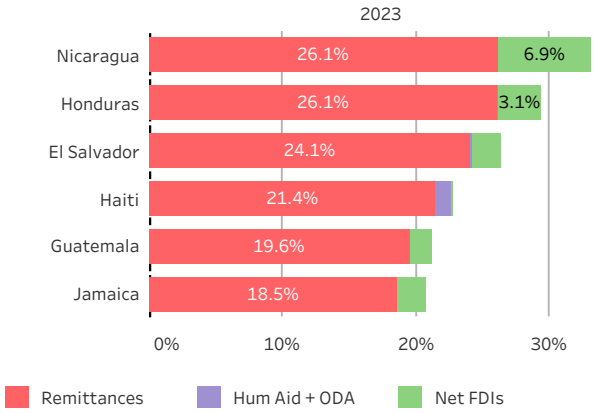
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top countries	[1] 1.9 Argentina	[1] 97.6 Aruba	[1] 1.67 Canada	[1] 1.5 Canada
	[2] 2.0 Bolivia	[2] 95.7 Dominica	[2] 1.57 Uruguay	[2] 1.2 United States
bottom countries	[24] 2.6 United States	[39] 12.3 Venezuela	[39] -1.44 Haiti	[39] -1.6 Venezuela
	[25] 2.8 Venezuela	[40] 10.4 Haiti	[40] -1.69 Venezuela	[40] -2.2 Haiti

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

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



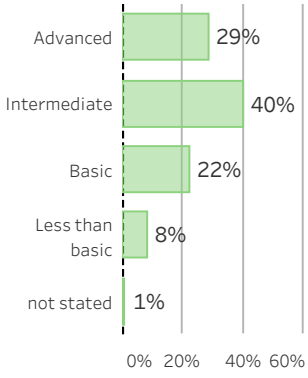
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top countries	[1] 0.1% Saint Lucia	[1] 73 637 $ United States	[1] 19% Saint Lucia	[1] 5.1 Canada
	[2] 0.2% Canada	[2] 55 818 $ Canada	[2] 24% Antigua and Barbuda	[2] 6.4 United States
bottom countries	[23] 12.7% Honduras	[32] 6 499 $ Honduras	[41] 100% Bermuda	[33] 33.9 Dominican Republic
	[24] 29.2% Haiti	[33] 2 934 $ Haiti	[42] 100% Cayman Islands	[34] 60.2 Haiti

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top countries	[1] 9.6% Bolivia	[1] 14.7% American Samoa
	[2] 11.2% United States	[2] 9.4% Cuba
bottom countries	[30] 34.5% Saint Lucia	[38] 1.5% Cayman Islands
	[31] 43.6% Guyana	[39] 1.3% Haiti

Working age population by education level

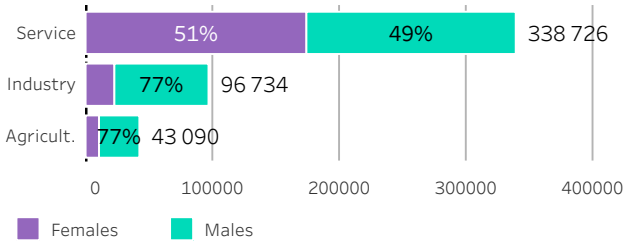


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
American countries top & bottom - 2023

top	[1] 72.6% Peru (65.9% women, 79.5% men)
top	[2] 72.0% Bahamas (65.3% women, 79.5% men)
bottom	[30] 54.3% Suriname (44.7% women, 64.1% men)
bottom	[31] 50.7% Guyana (39.6% women, 62.5% men)

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 - 2023

top	[1] 70.0% Peru (63.1% women, 77.2% men)
top	[2] 68.1% Bolivia (57.1% women, 79.3% men)
bottom	[30] 49.9% Suriname (39.7% women, 60.5% men)
bottom	[31] 45.4% Guyana (34.8% women, 56.8% men)

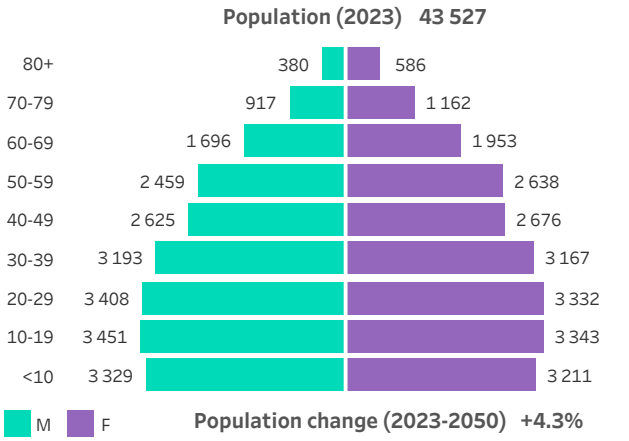
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
American countries top & bottom - 2023

top	[1] 1.2% Cuba (1.2% women, 1.2% men)
top	[2] 2.7% Guatemala (4.2% women, 1.9% men)
bottom	[30] 14.6% Haiti (17.8% women, 11.8% men)
bottom	[31] 18.7% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (16.7% women, 20.1% men)

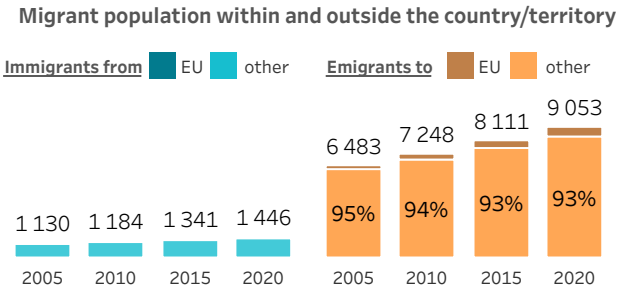
CARIBBEAN

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

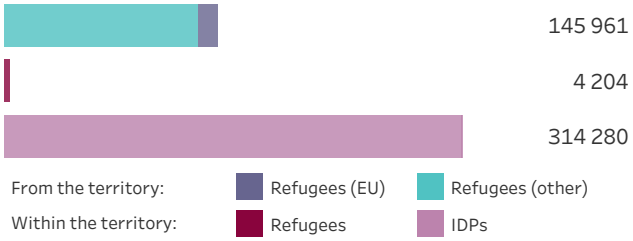
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



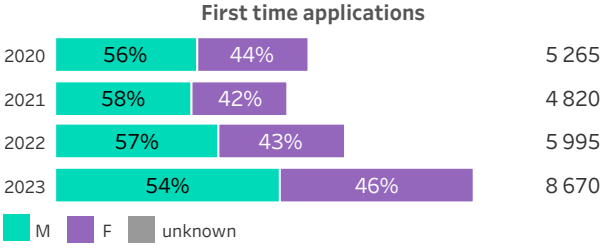
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

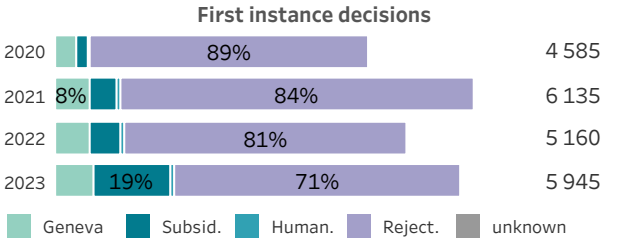


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

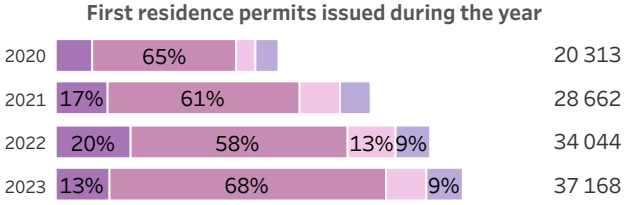


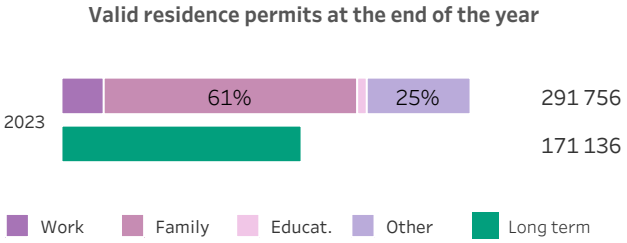
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



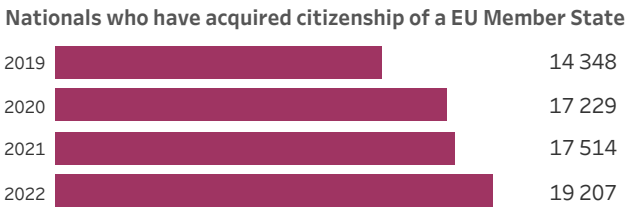


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

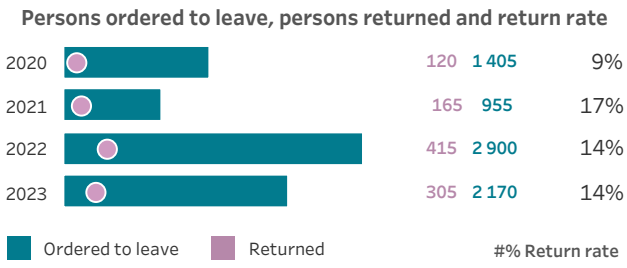




NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



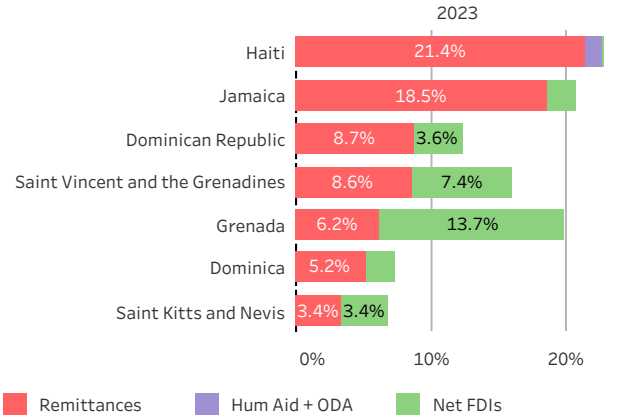
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 2.1 Cuba	[1] 95.7 Dominica	[1] 1.34 Barbados	[1] 0.4 Jamaica
[2] 2.2 Dominican Republic	[2] 93.8 Barbados	[2] 1.27 Bahamas	[2] 0.4 Barbados
[4] 2.1 Jamaica	[12] 53.6 Dominican Republic	[12] -0.45 Dominican Republic	[12] -0.5 Cuba
[5] 2.1 Trinidad and Tobago	[13] 10.4 Haiti	[13] -1.44 Haiti	[13] -2.2 Haiti

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

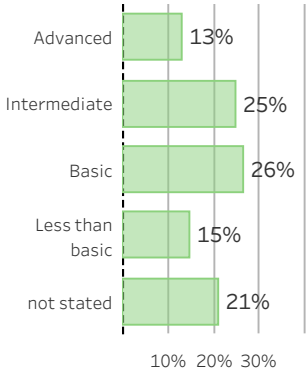
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.1% Saint Lucia	[1] 32 048 $ Bahamas	[1] 19% Saint Lucia	[1] 7.2 Cuba
[2] 0.3% Grenada	[2] 30 108 $ Saint Kitts and Nevis	[2] 24% Antigua and Barbuda	[2] 10.0 Antigua and Barbuda
[4] 0.8% Dominican Republic	[11] 10 343 $ Jamaica	[12] 84% Bahamas	[12] 33.9 Dominican Republic
[5] 29.2% Haiti	[12] 2 934 $ Haiti	[13] 84% Dominican Republic	[13] 60.2 Haiti

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 11.3% Cuba	[1] 9.4% Cuba
[2] 16.7% Trinidad and Tobago	[2] 7.2% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
[8] 28.6% Barbados	[12] 2.8% Bahamas
[9] 34.5% Saint Lucia	[13] 1.3% Haiti

Working age population by education level
WAP: 11 302K (2023)

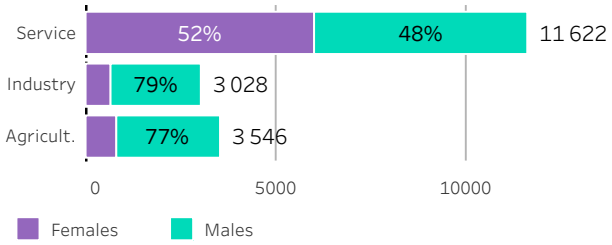


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Caribbean countries - 2023

[1] 72.0% Bahamas (65.3% women, 79.5% men)
[2] 68.5% Jamaica (61.4% women, 75.8% men)
[8] 56.3% Cuba (41.7% women, 71.3% men)
[9] 54.6% Trinidad and Tobago (45.9% women, 63.8% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Caribbean countries - 2023

[1] 65.2% Bahamas (59.1% women, 72.0% men)
[2] 64.8% Jamaica (57.5% women, 72.3% men)
[8] 53.2% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (45.9% women, 60.2% men)
[9] 52.7% Trinidad and Tobago (43.9% women, 61.9% men)

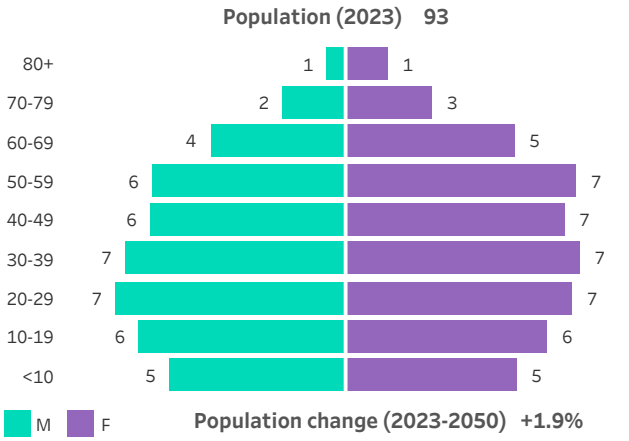
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Caribbean countries - 2023

[1] 1.2% Cuba (1.2% women, 1.2% men)
[2] 4.2% Trinidad and Tobago (4.8% women, 3.8% men)
[8] 14.6% Haiti (17.8% women, 11.8% men)
[9] 18.7% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (16.7% women, 20.1% men)

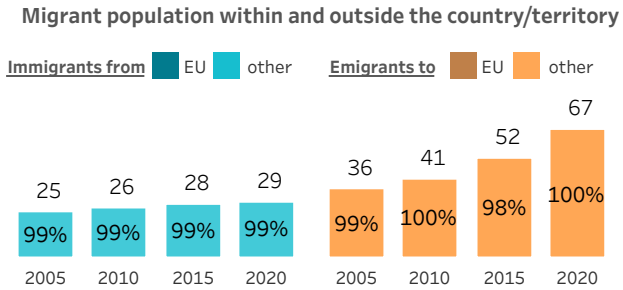
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

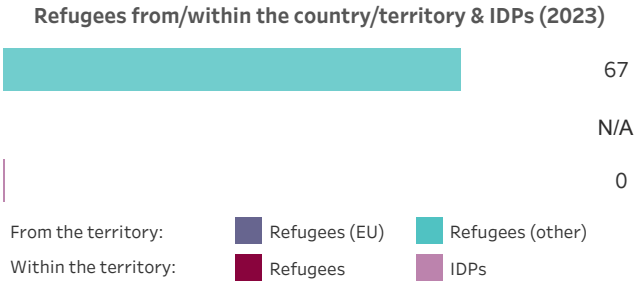
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



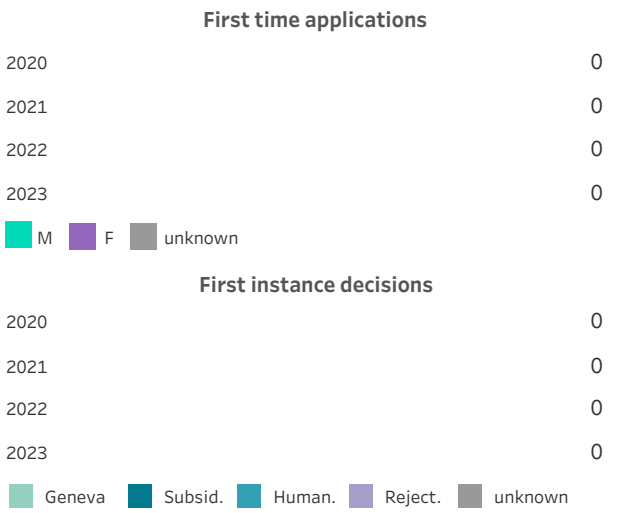
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



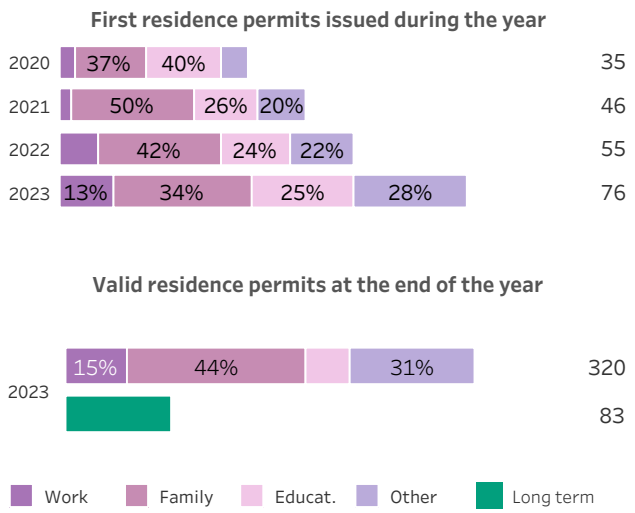
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



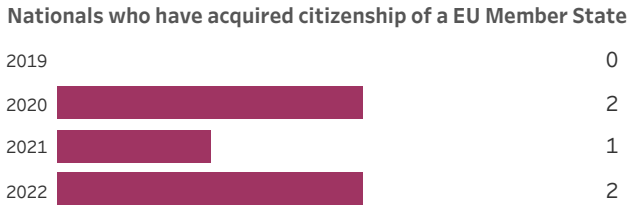
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



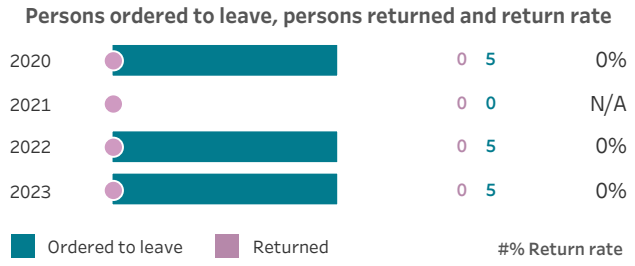
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



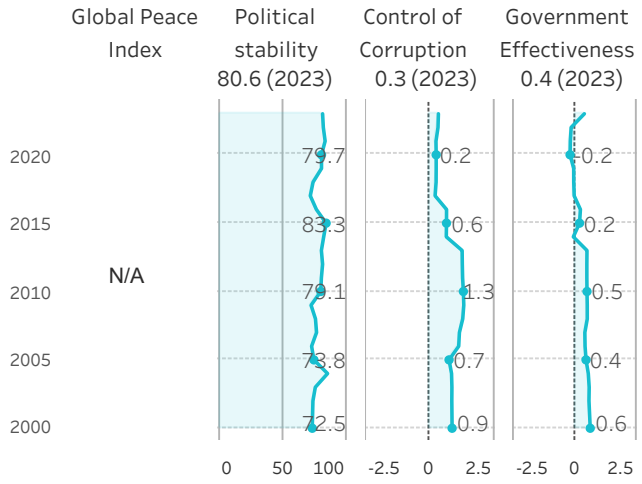
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



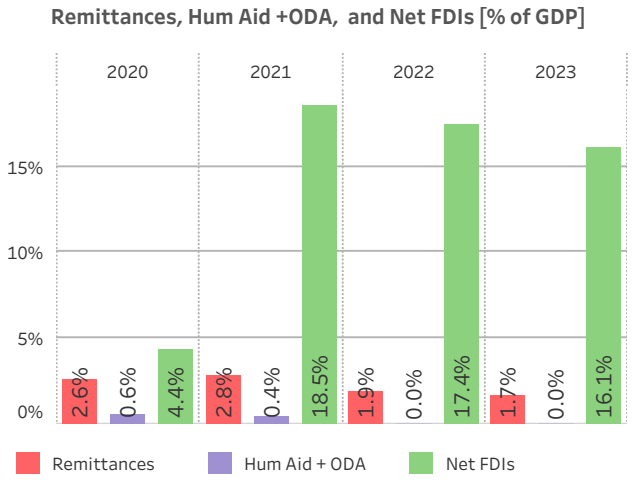
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



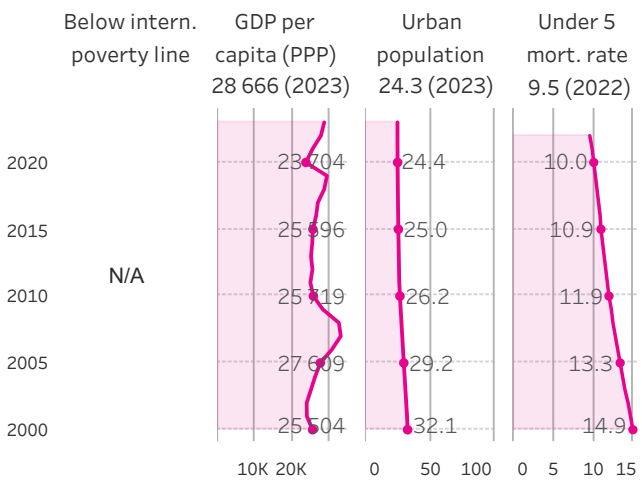
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



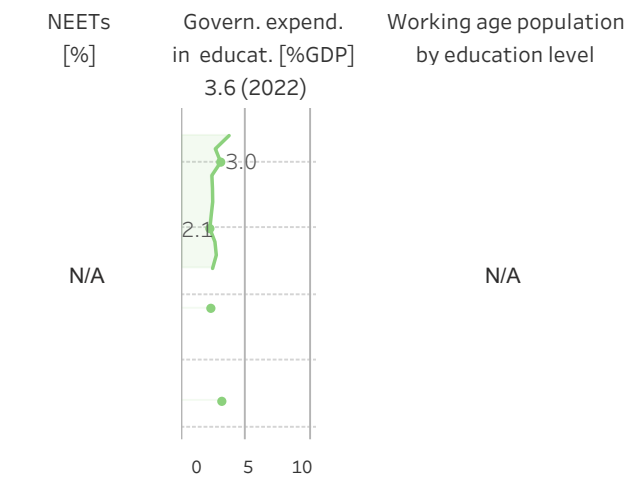
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

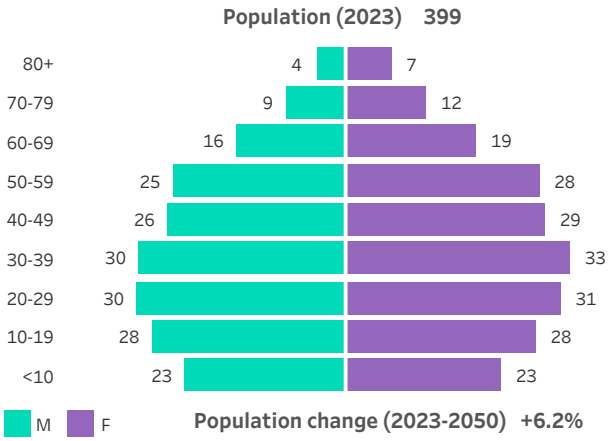
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

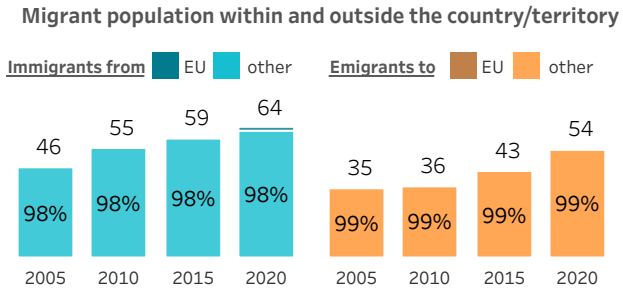
BAHAMAS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

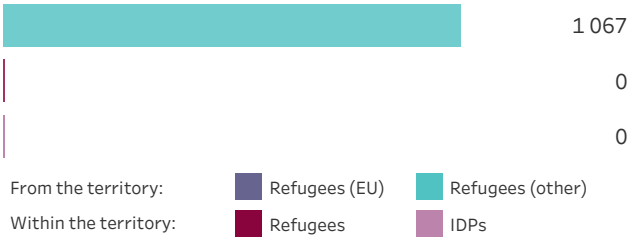
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



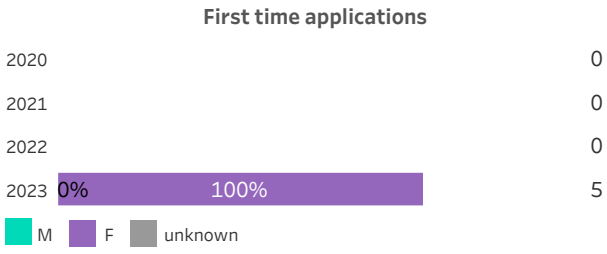
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

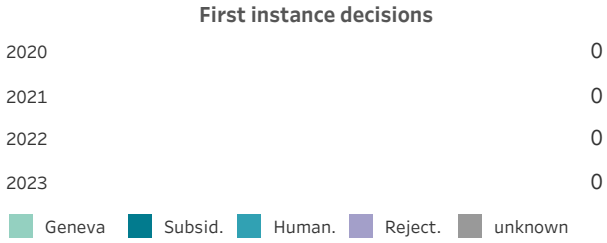


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

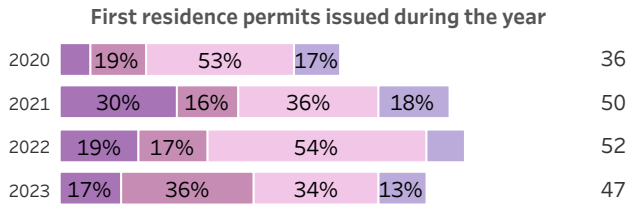


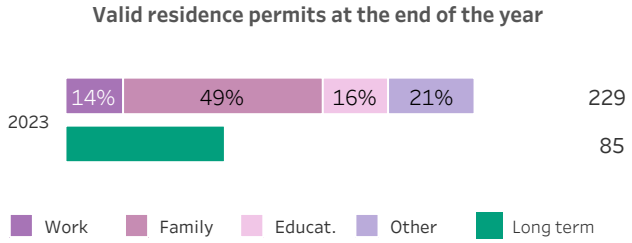
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



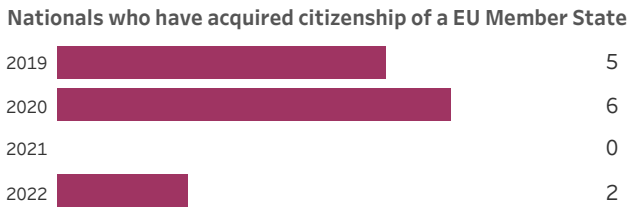


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

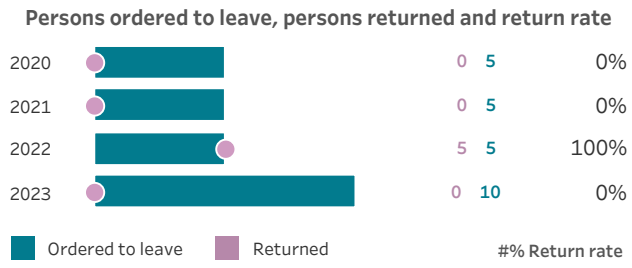




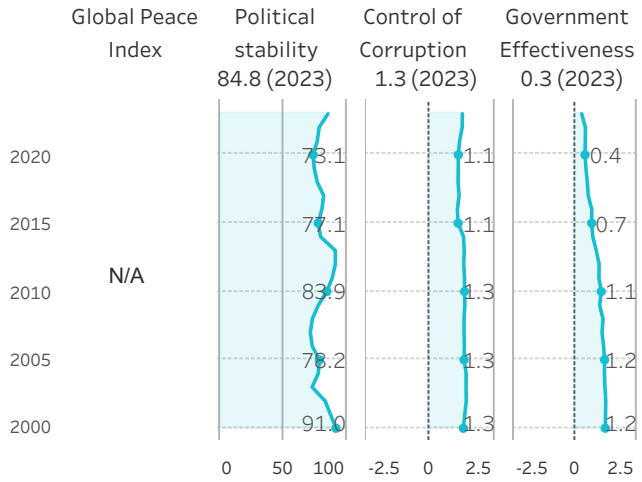
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



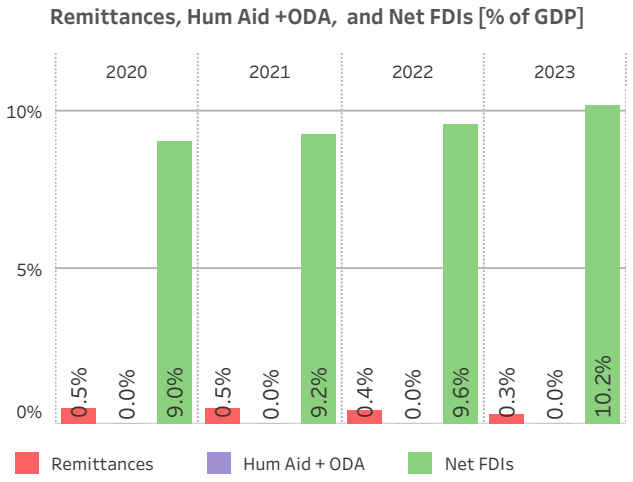
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



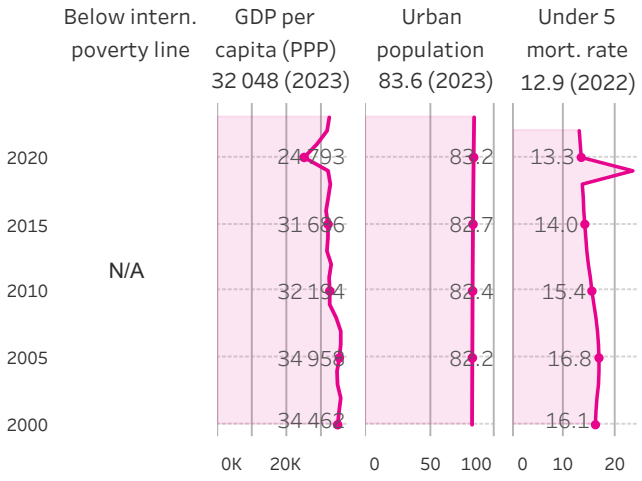
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



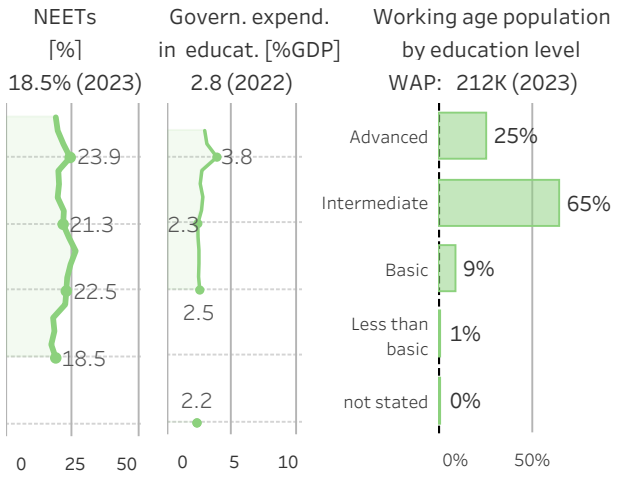
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



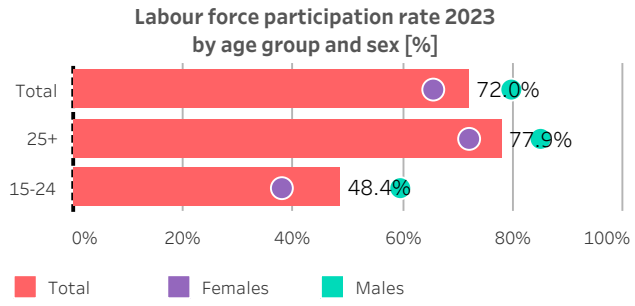
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

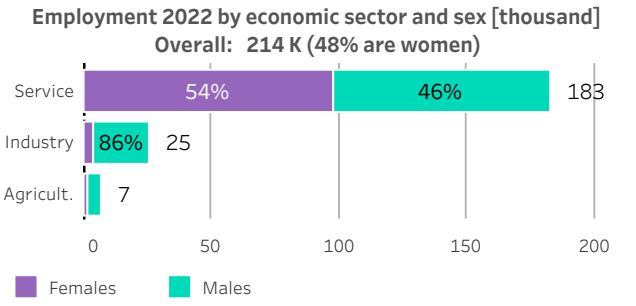


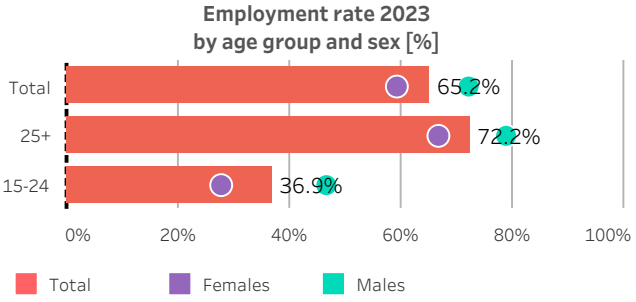
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

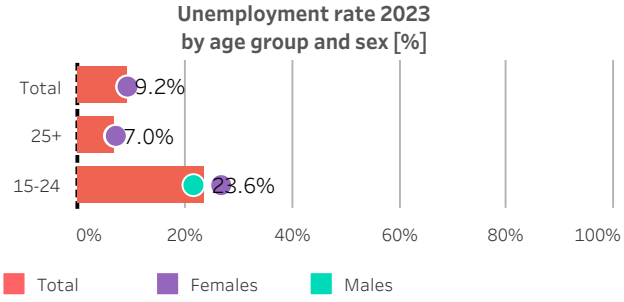


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





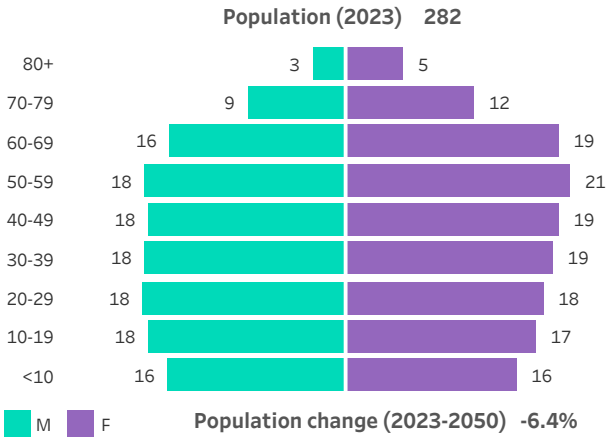




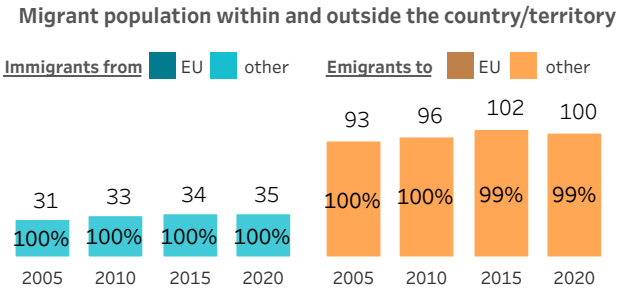
BARBADOS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

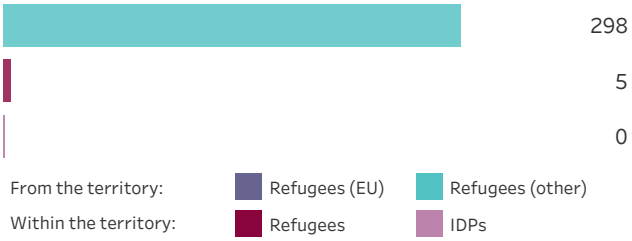
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



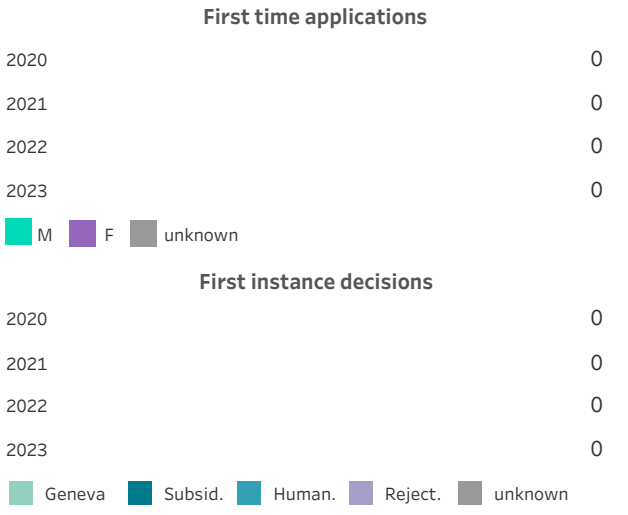
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



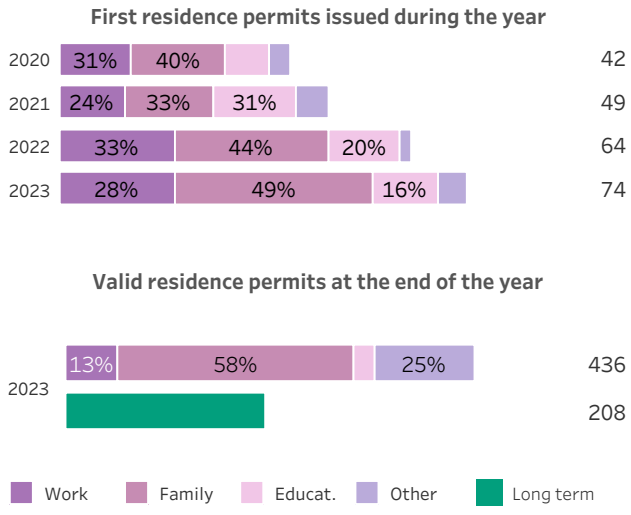
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



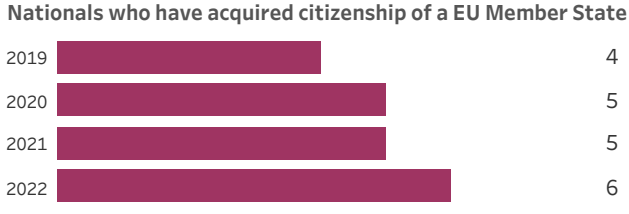
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

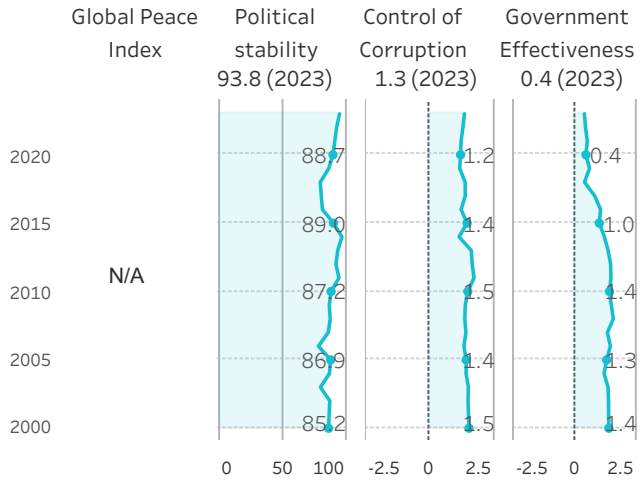


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

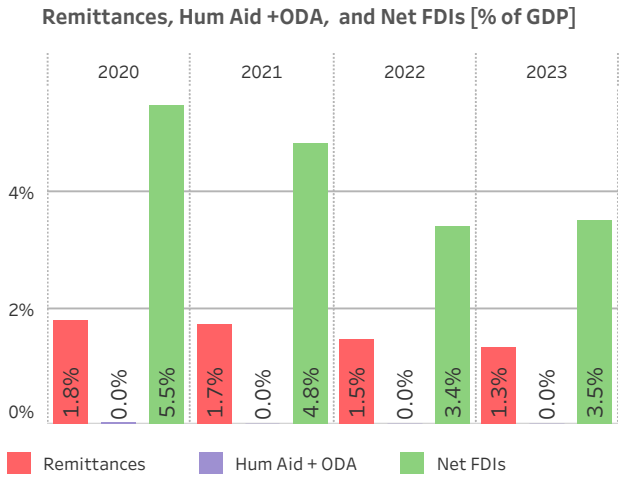


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

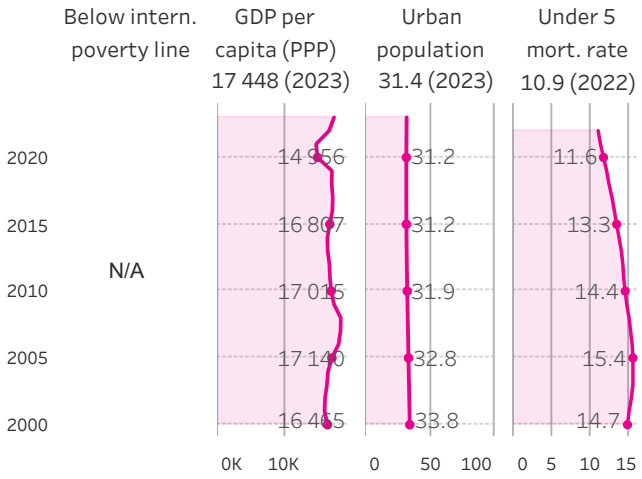
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



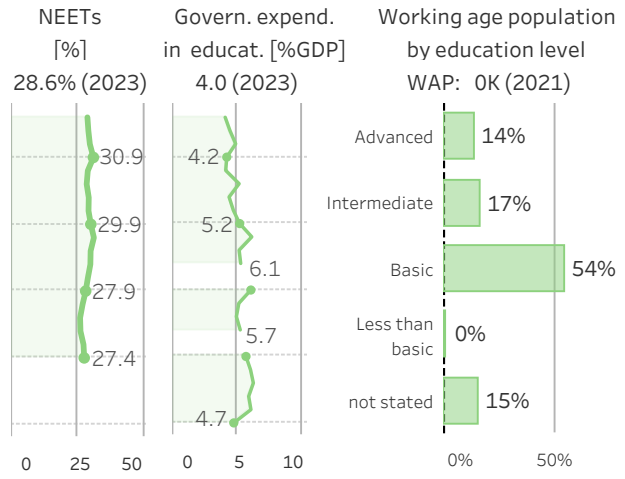
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



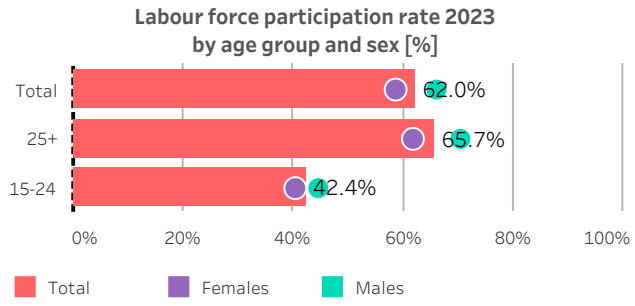
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

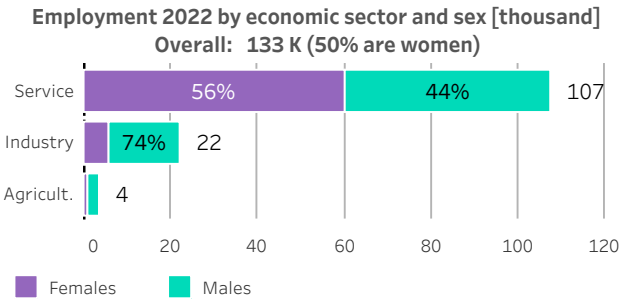


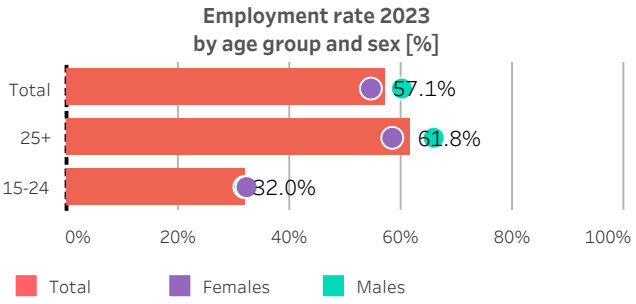
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

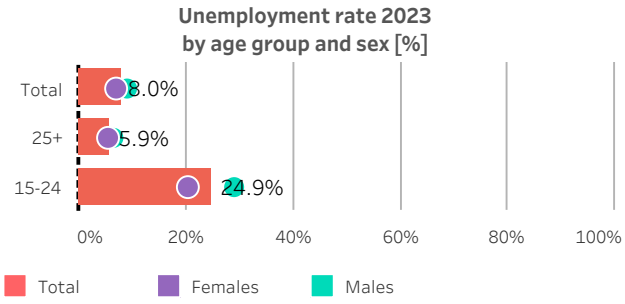


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





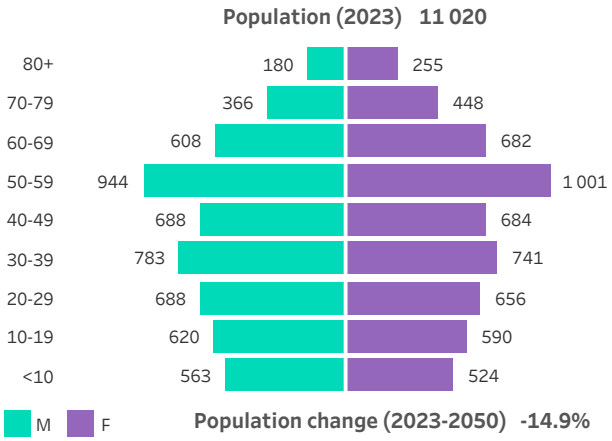




CUBA

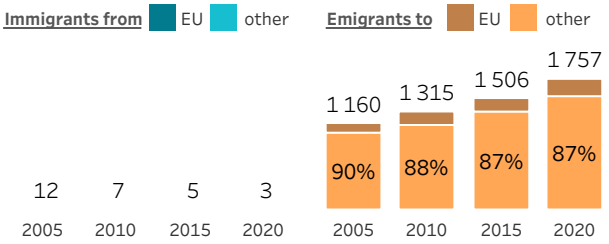
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



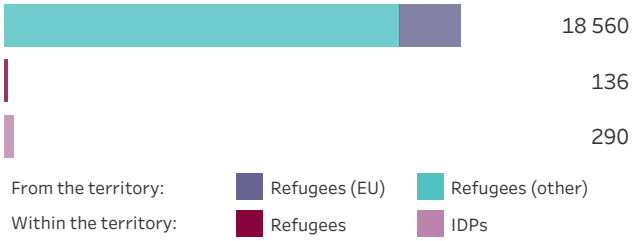
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



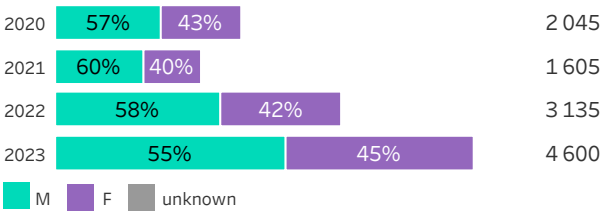
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

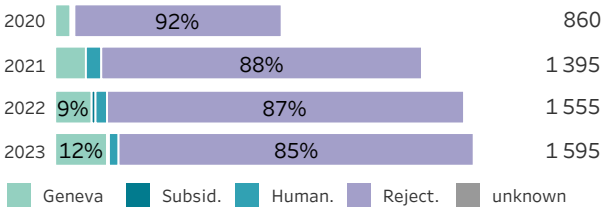


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

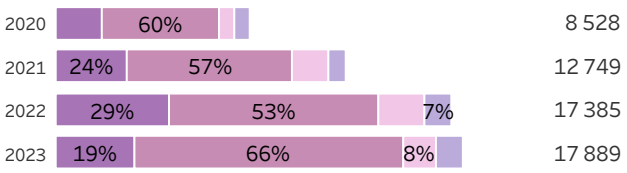


First instance decisions

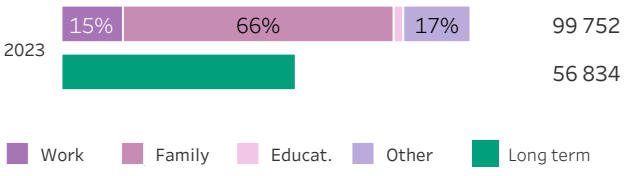


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

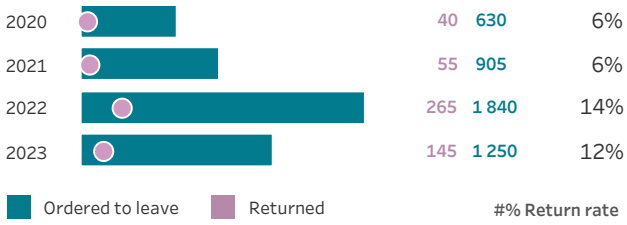


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

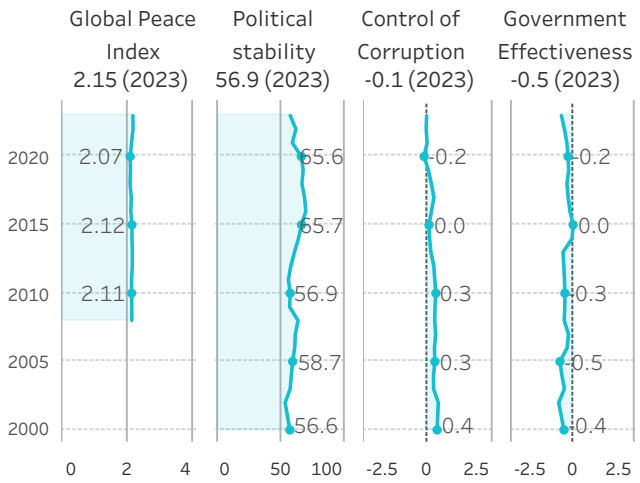
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



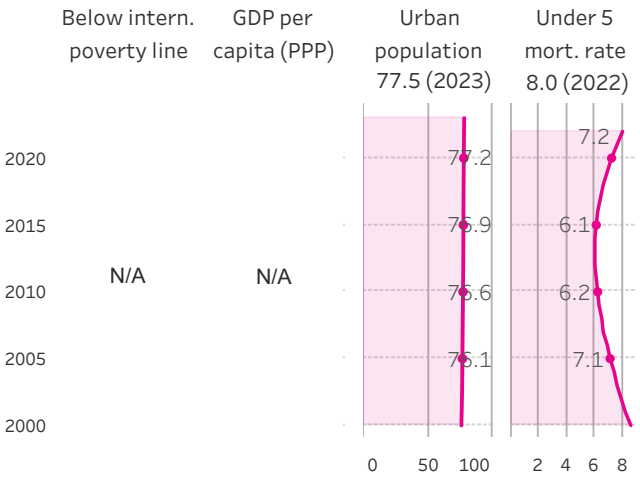
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



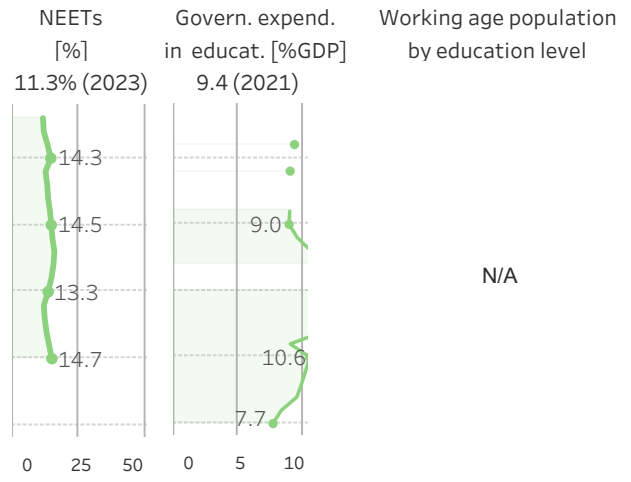
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

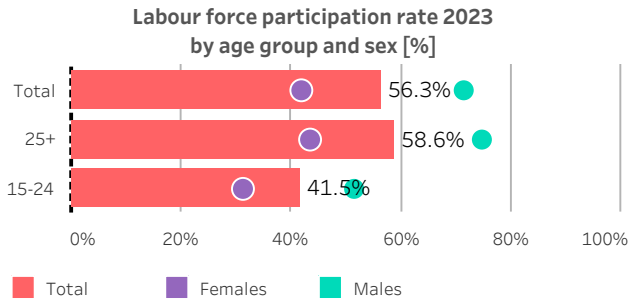
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

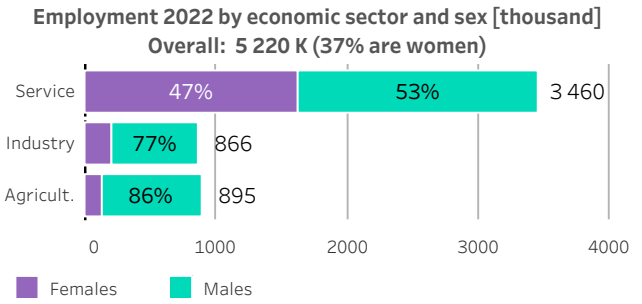


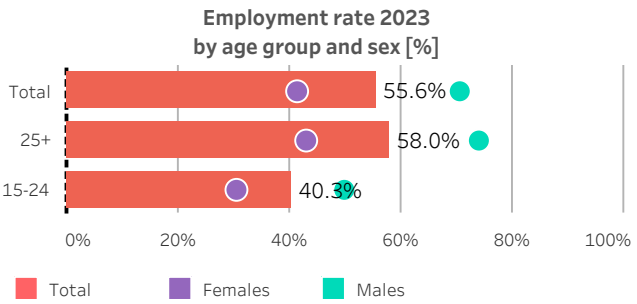
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

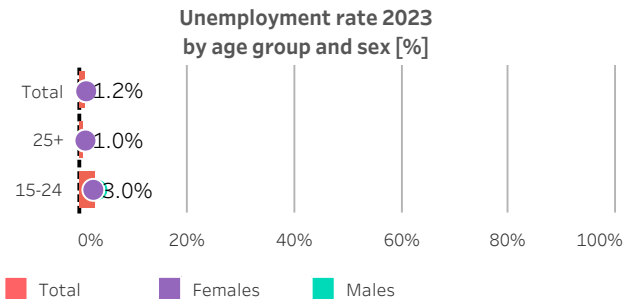


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





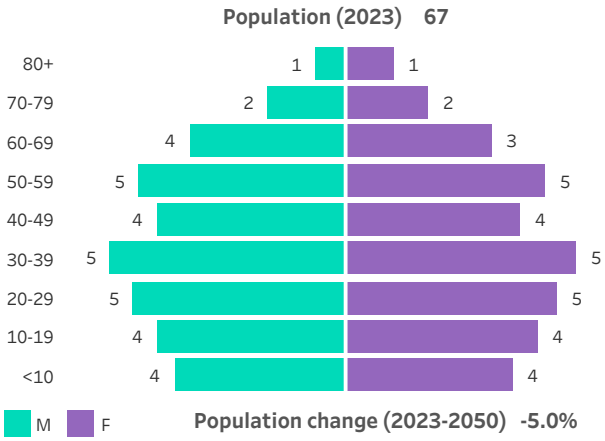




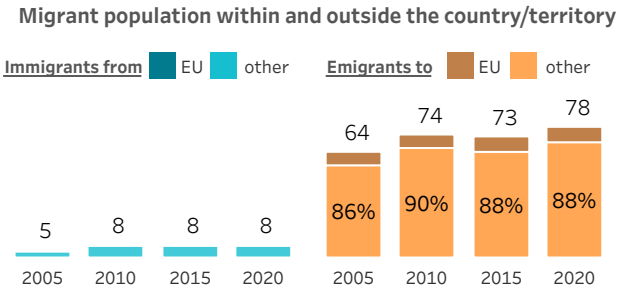
DOMINICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

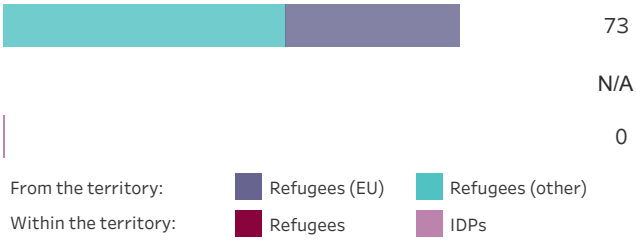
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



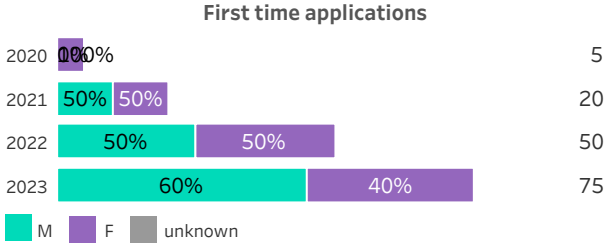
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

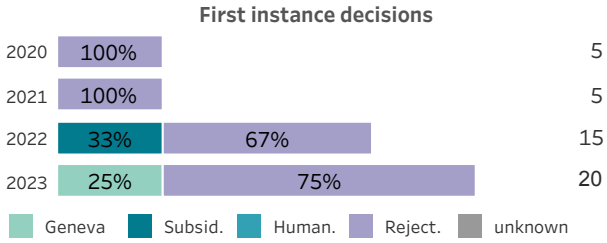


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

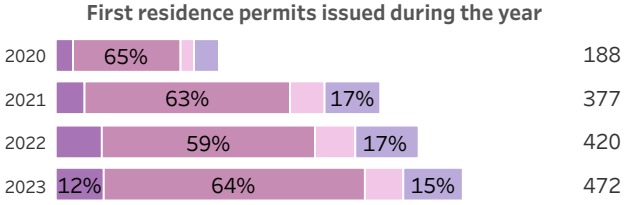


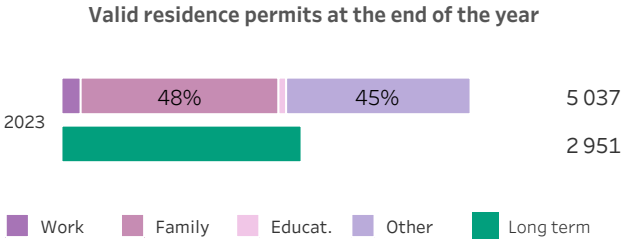
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



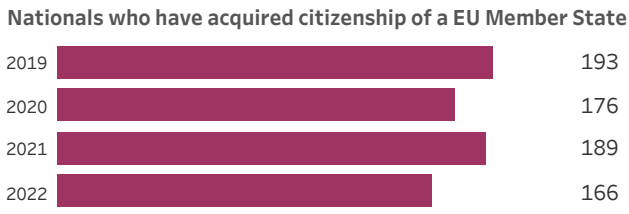


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



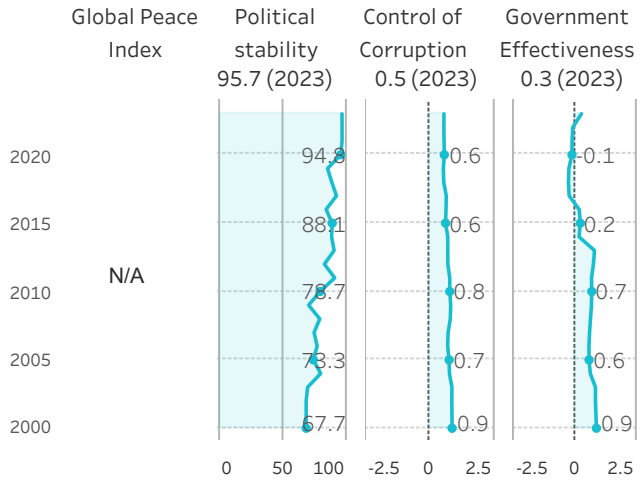


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

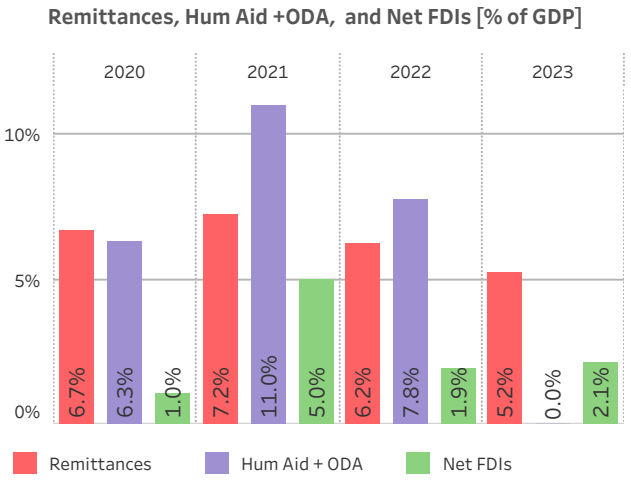


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

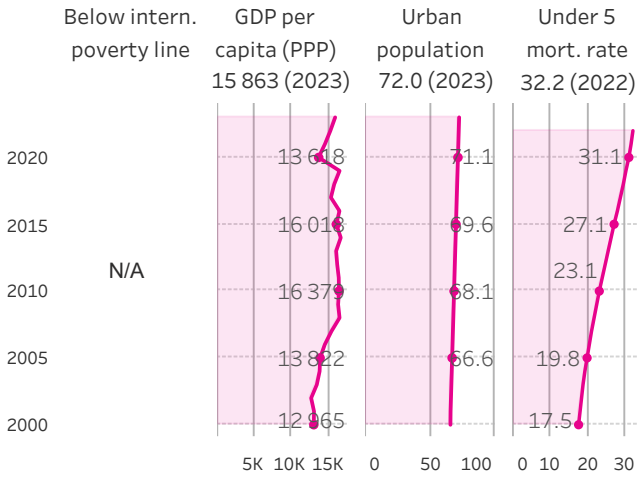
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



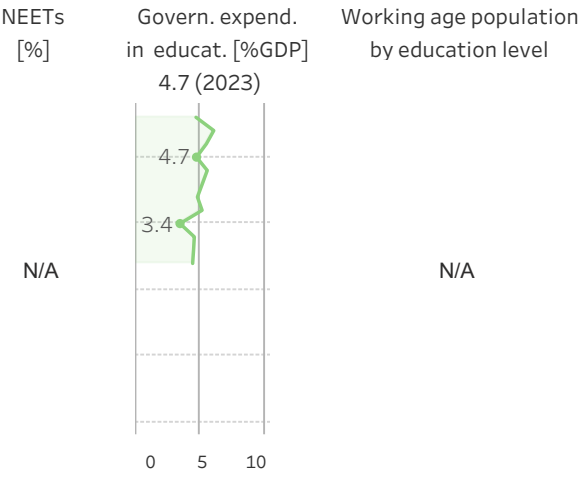
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

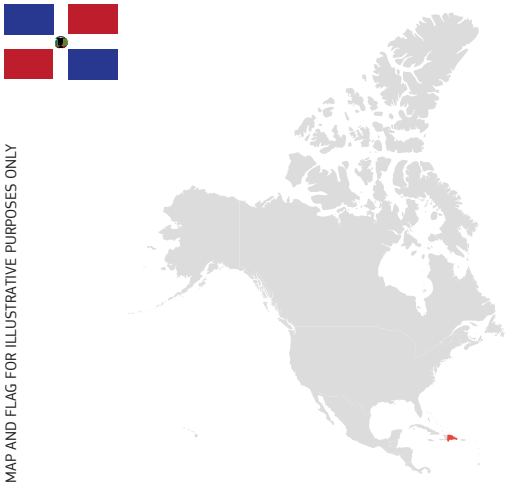
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

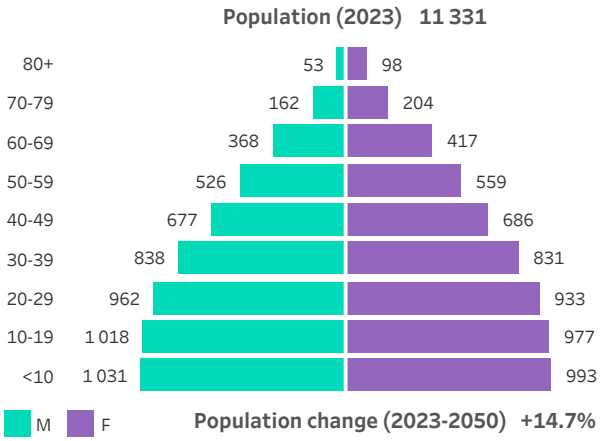
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

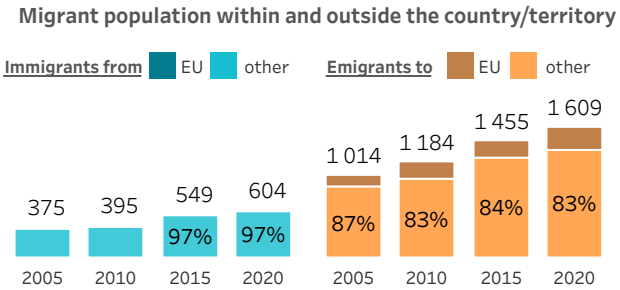


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

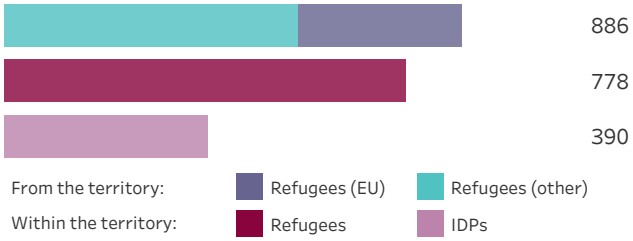
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



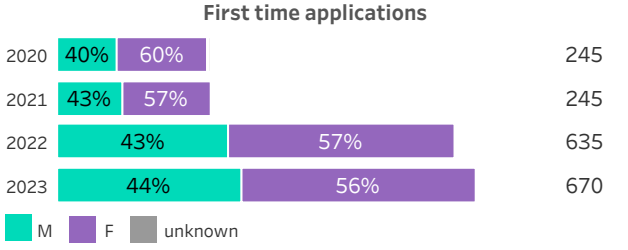
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

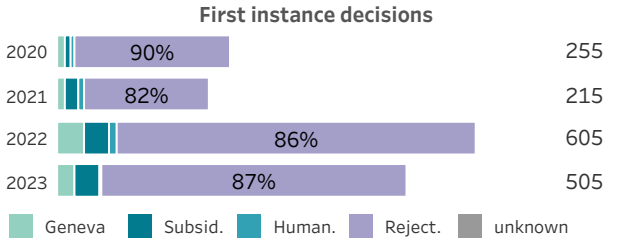


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

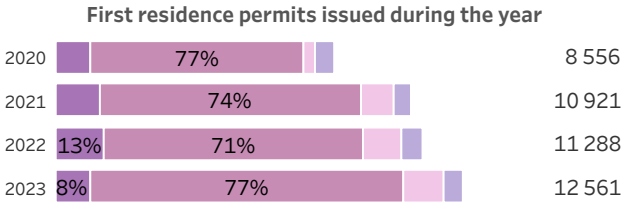


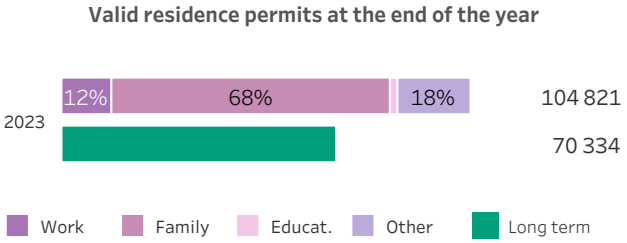
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



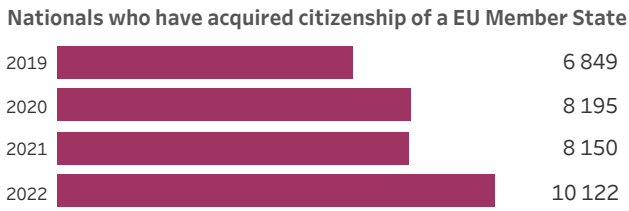


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

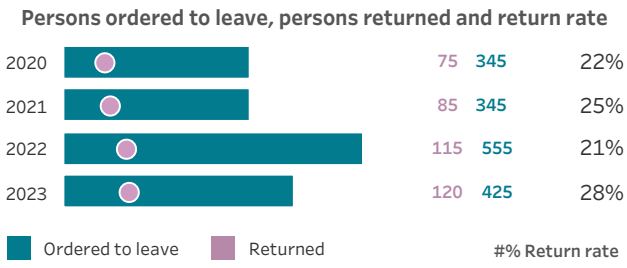




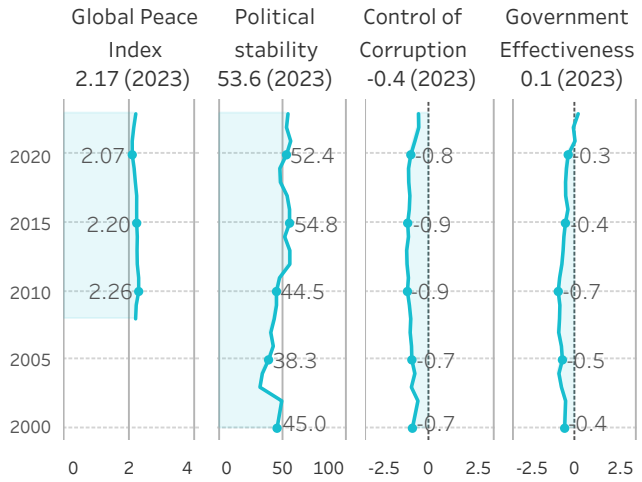
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



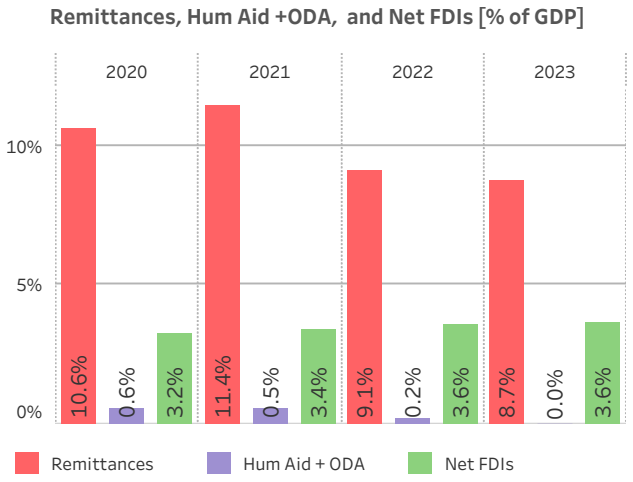
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



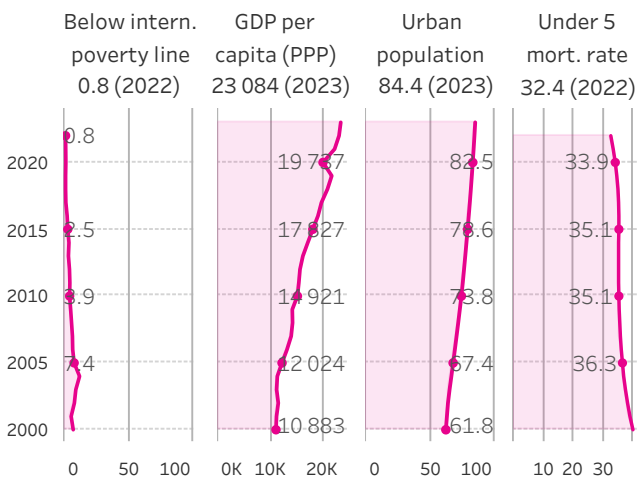
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



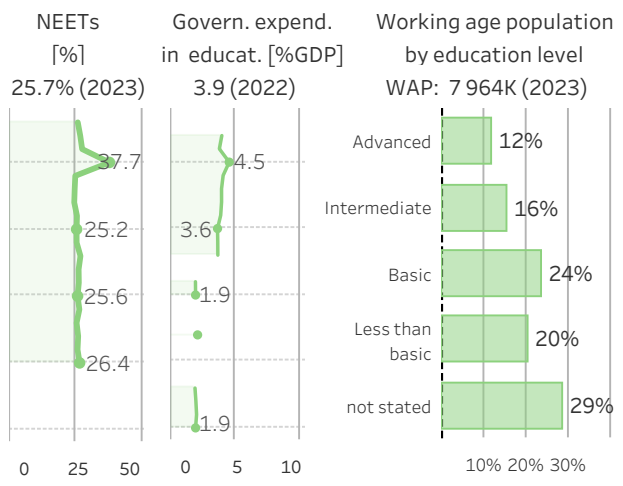
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



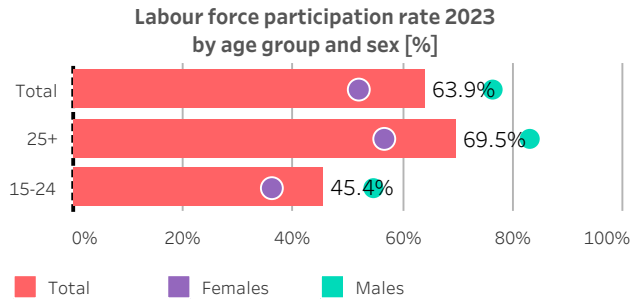
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

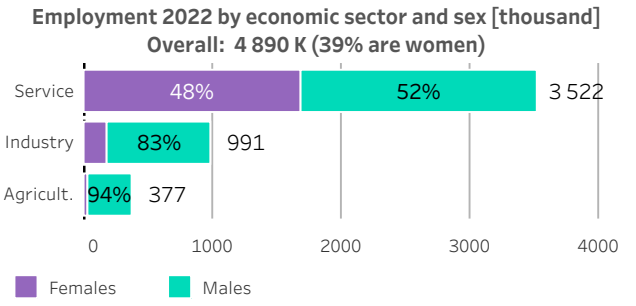


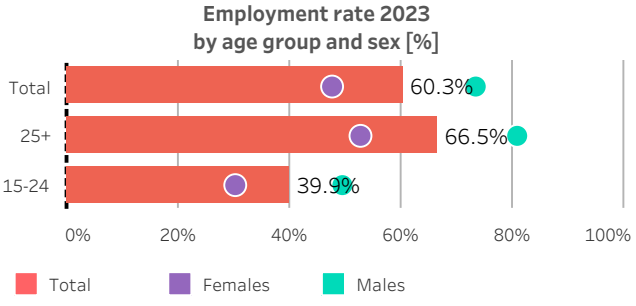
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

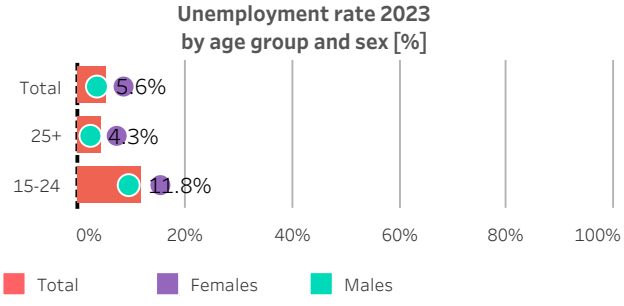


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





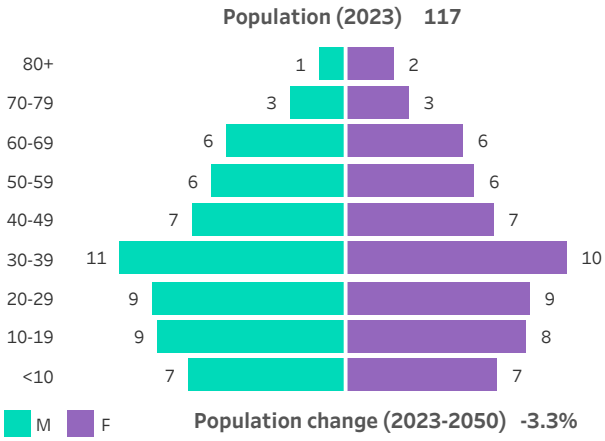




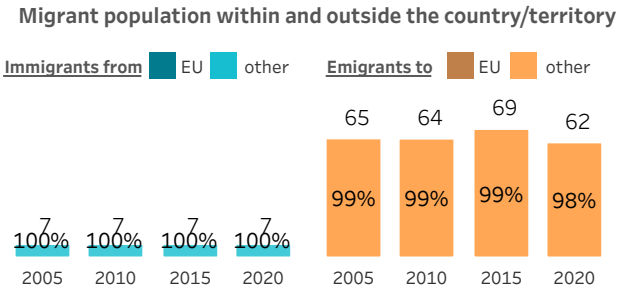
GRENADA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

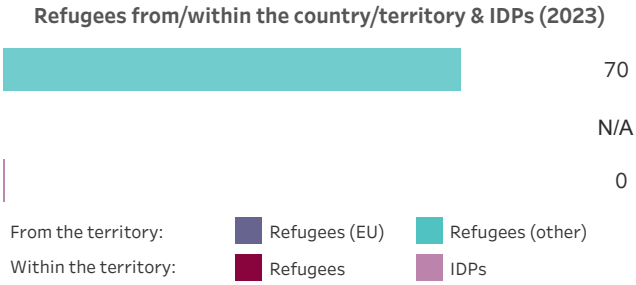
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



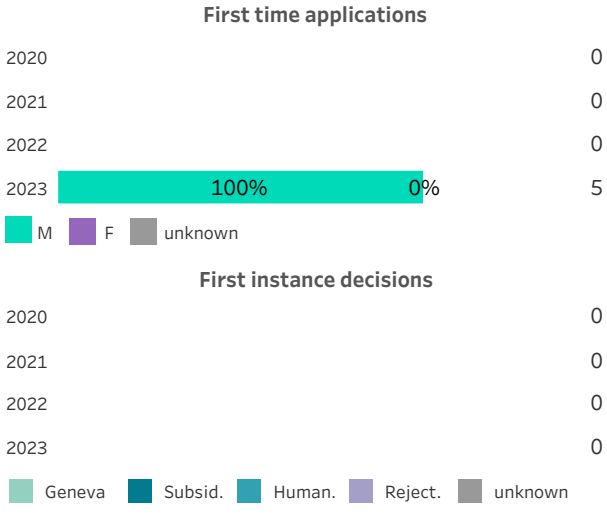
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



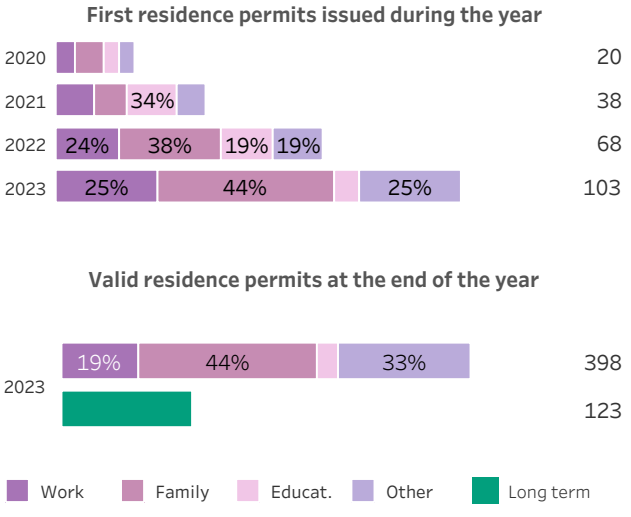
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



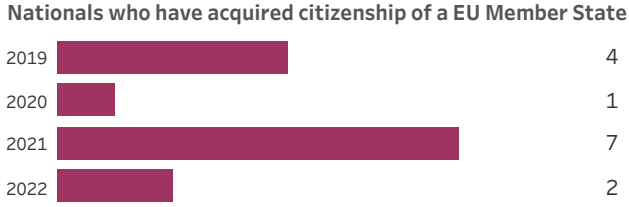
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



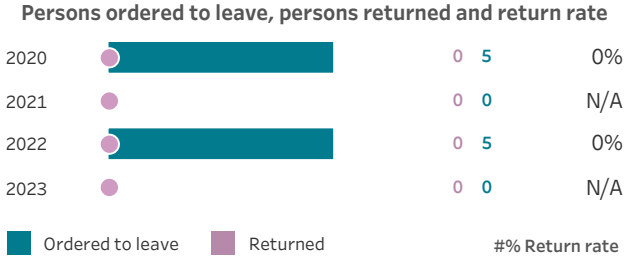
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



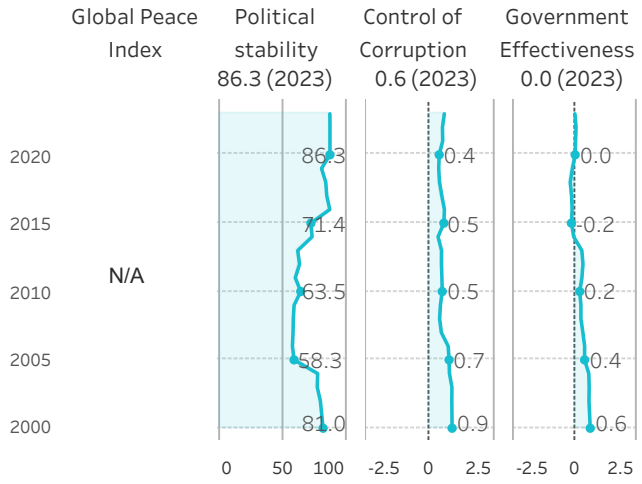
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



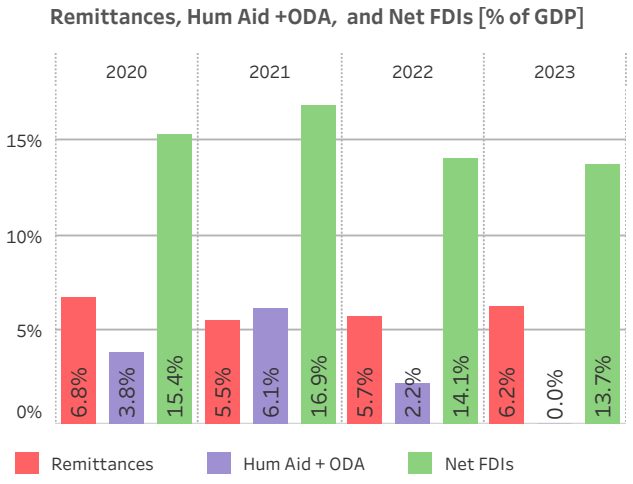
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



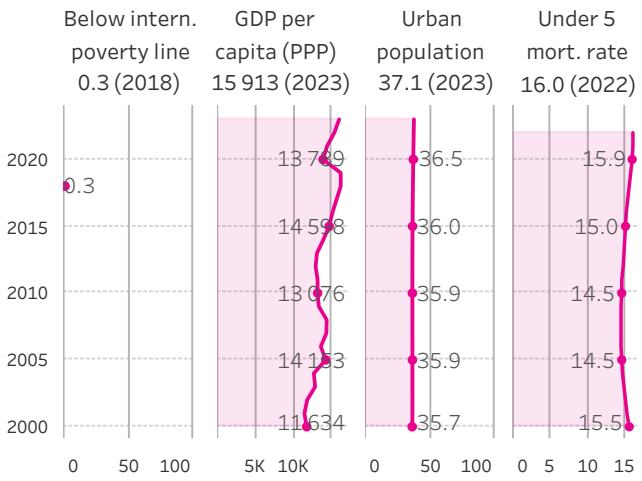
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



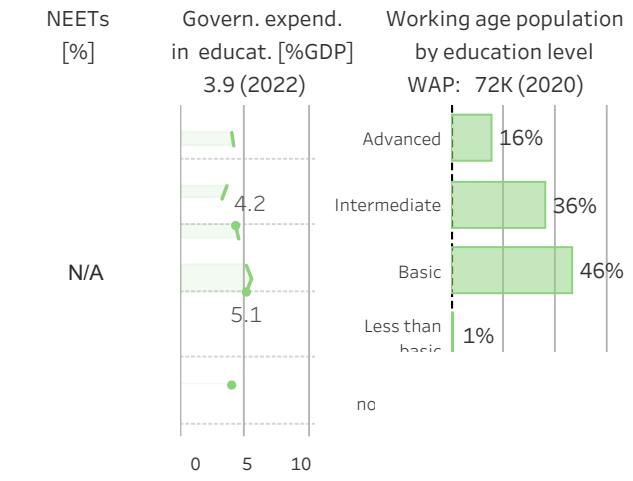
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

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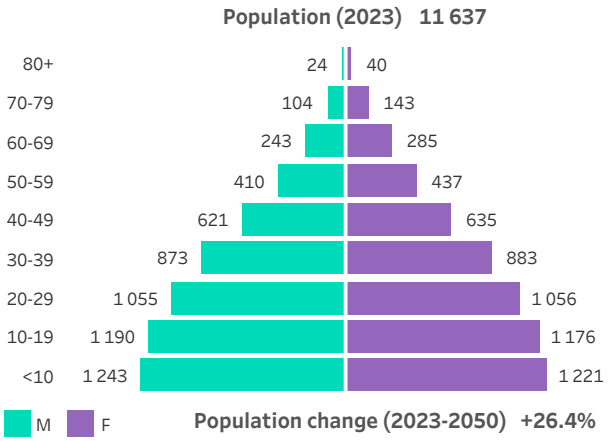
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

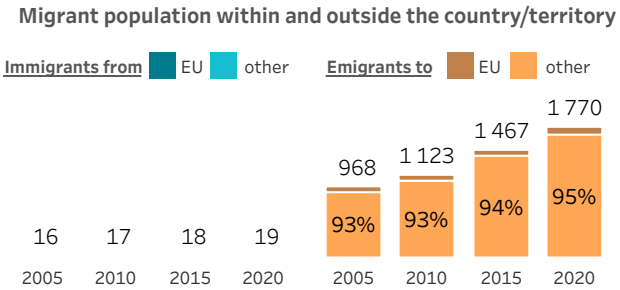
HAITI

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

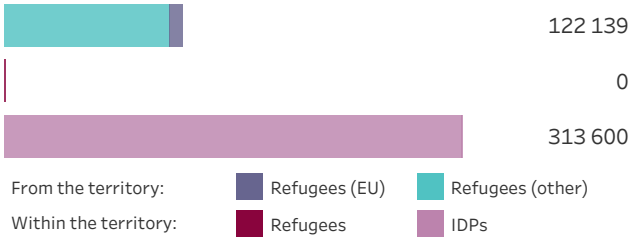
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



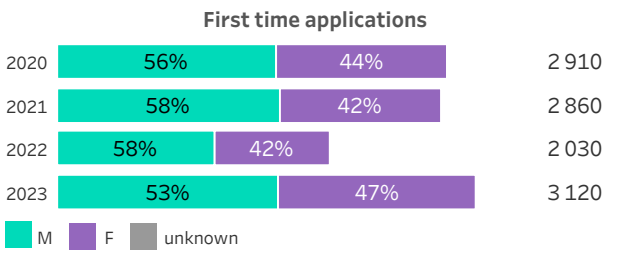
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

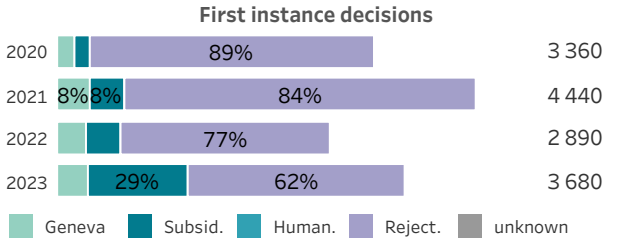


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

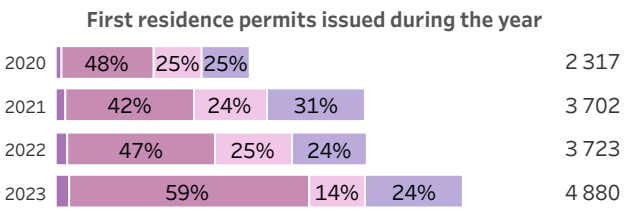


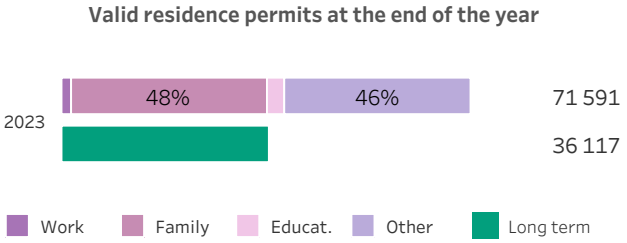
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



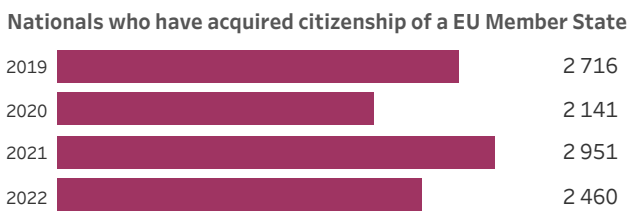


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

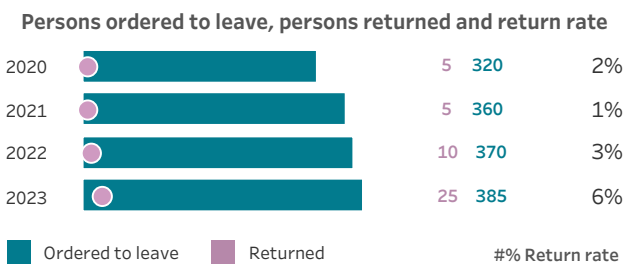




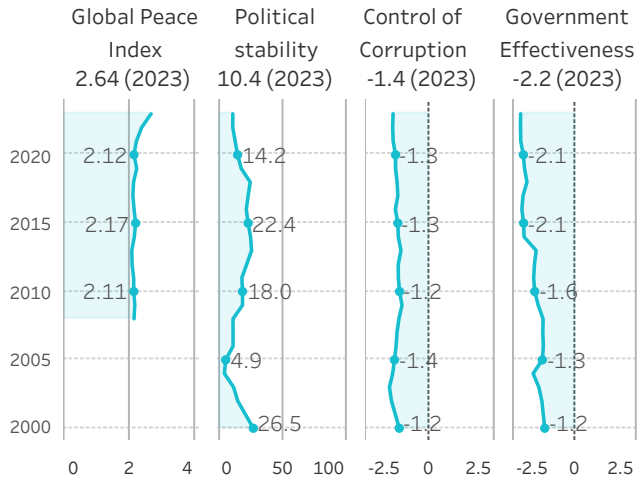
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



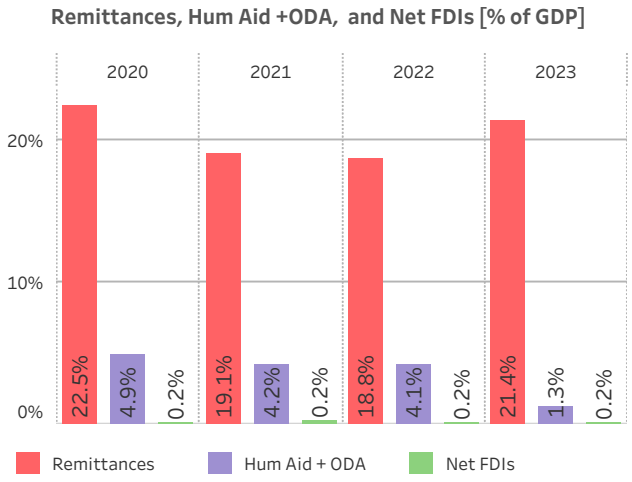
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



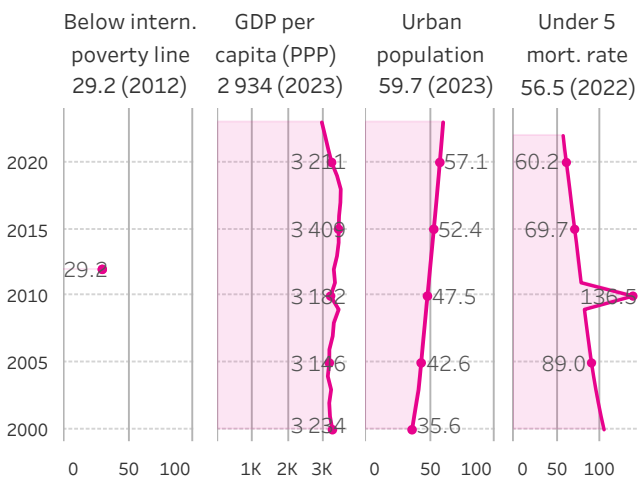
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



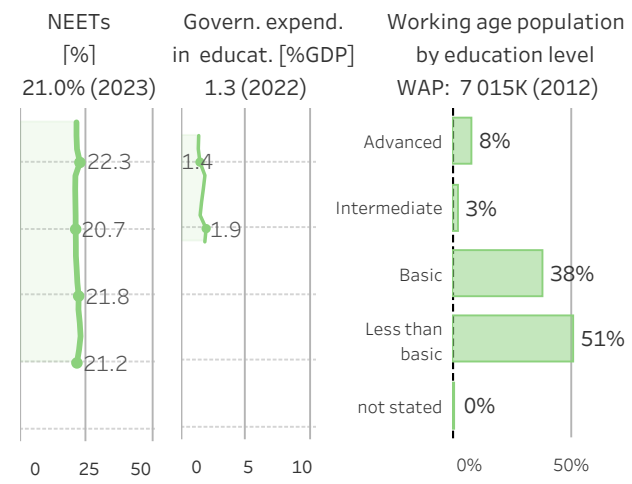
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



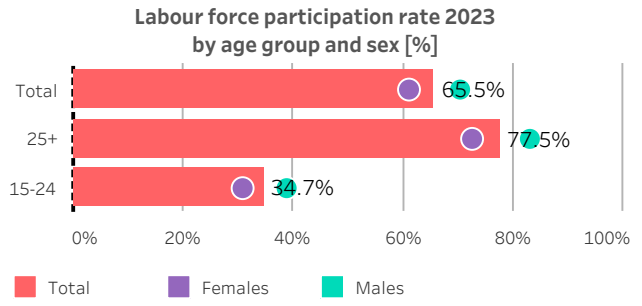
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

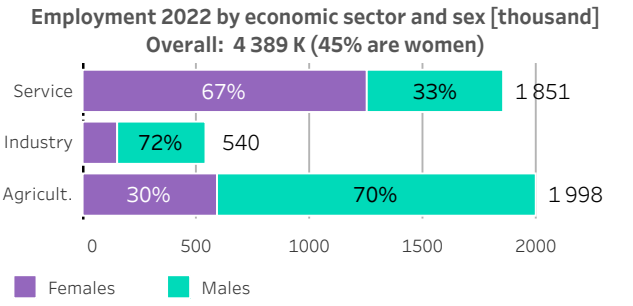


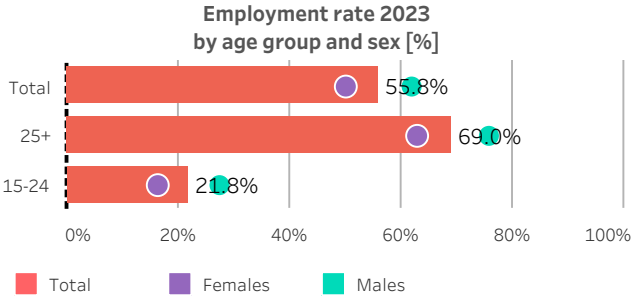
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

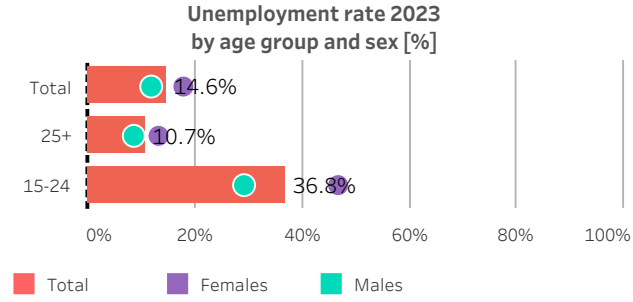


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





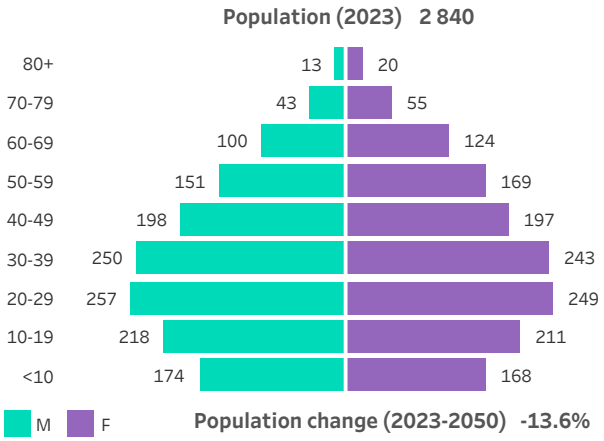




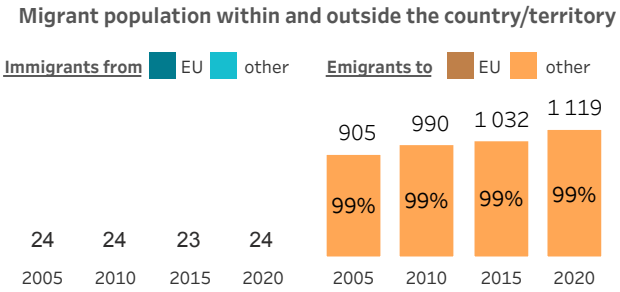
JAMAICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

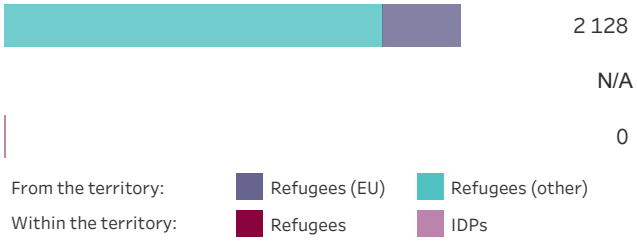
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



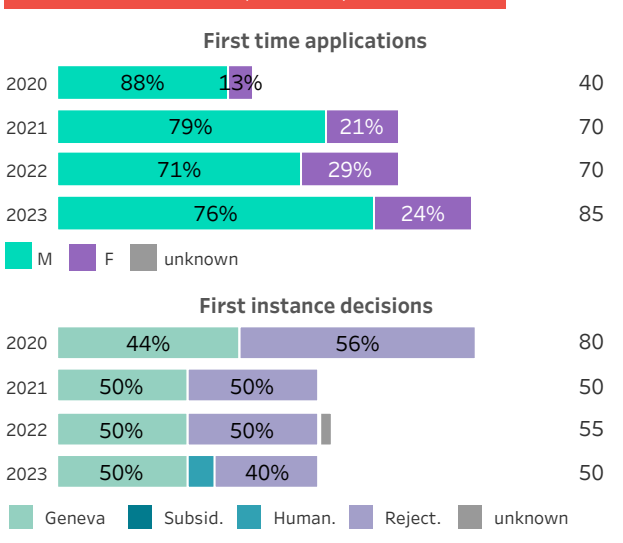
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



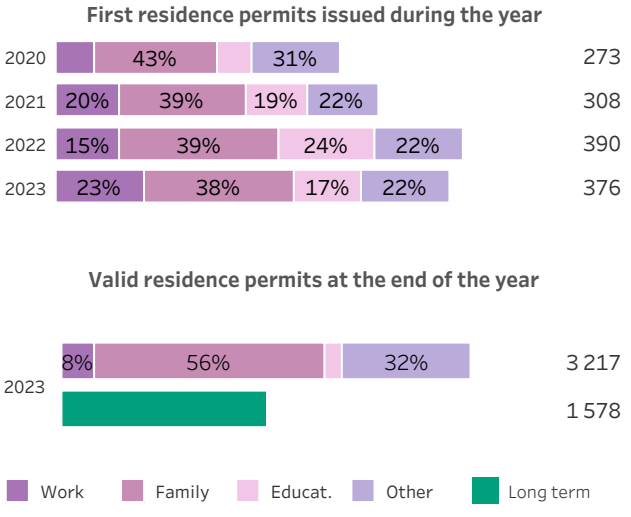
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



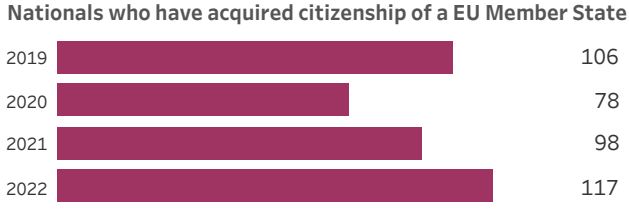
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



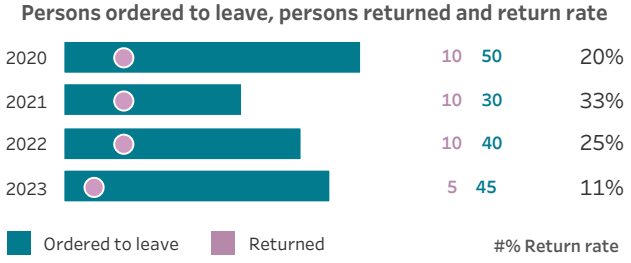
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



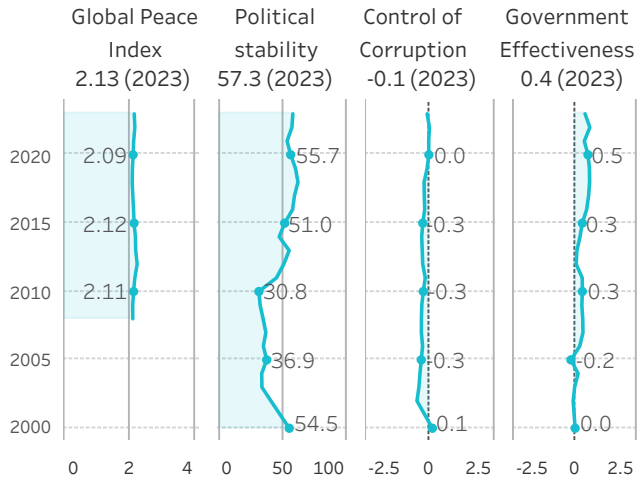
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



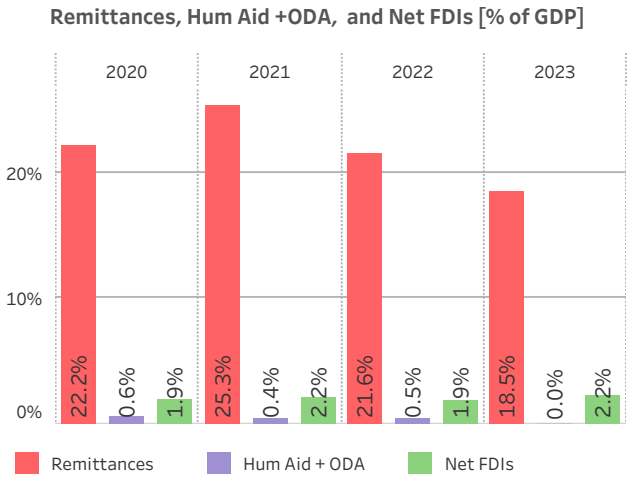
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



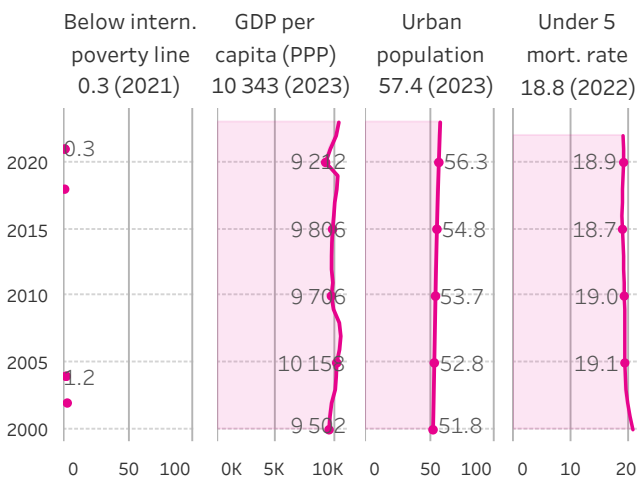
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



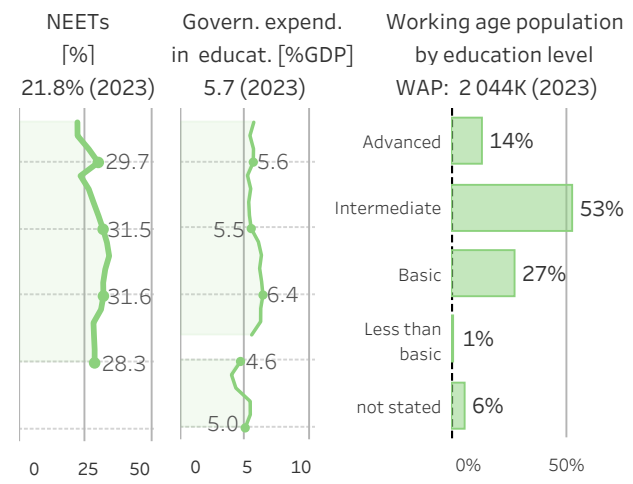
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



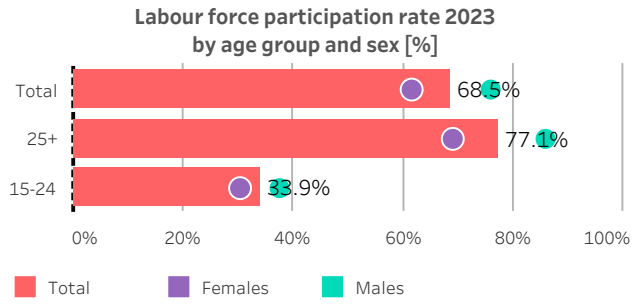
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

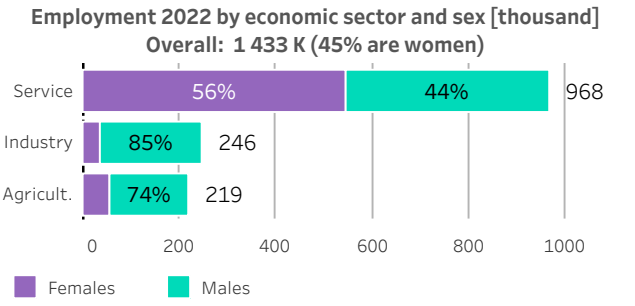


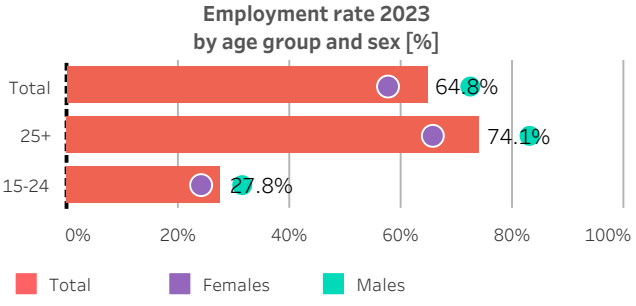
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

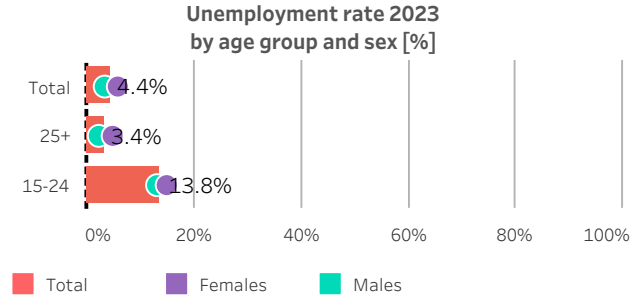


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





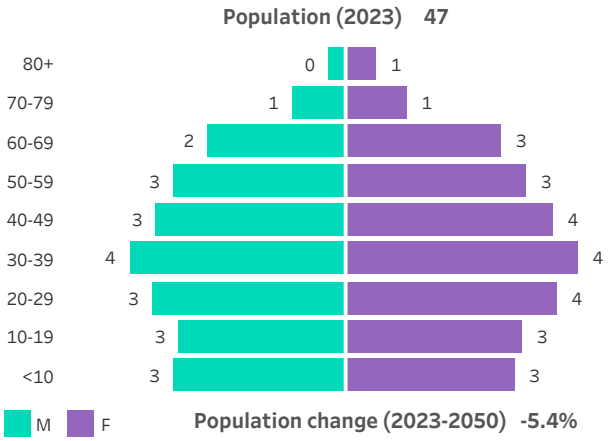




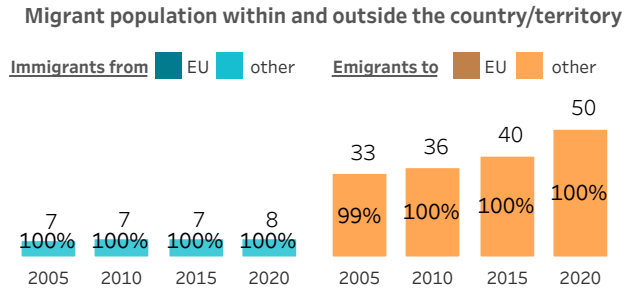
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

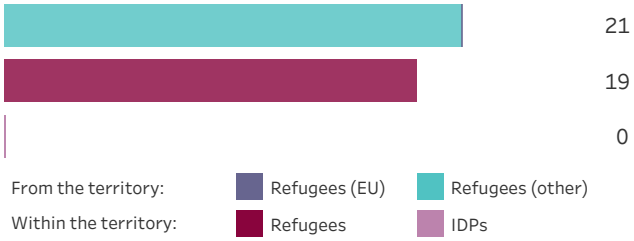
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



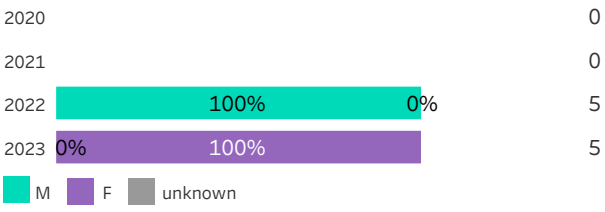
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

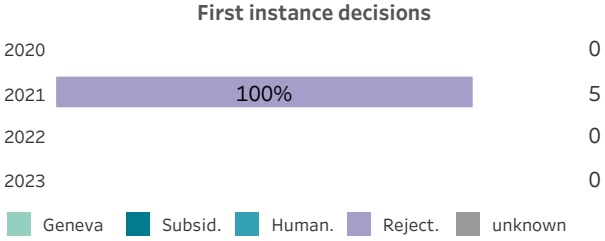


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

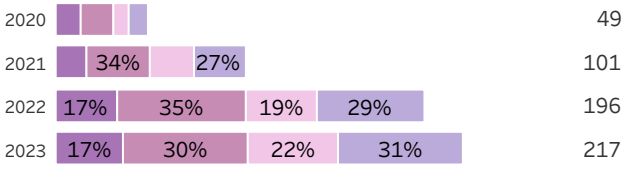


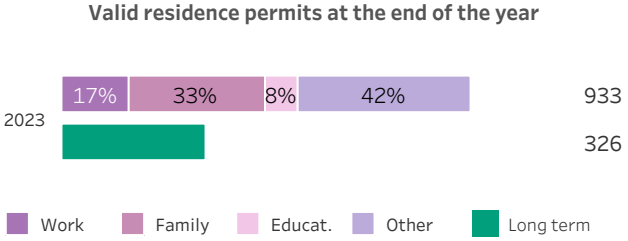
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



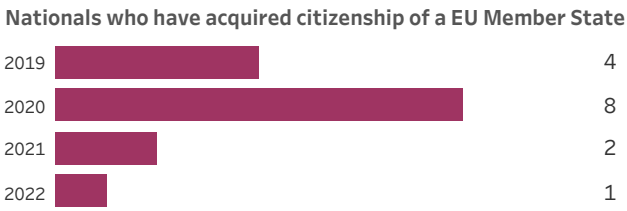


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



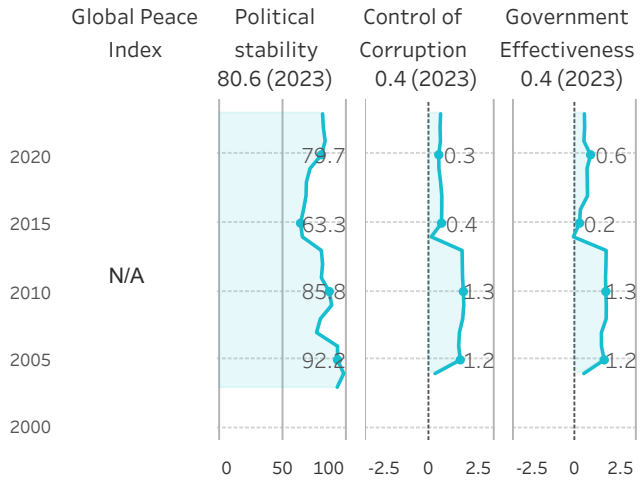


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

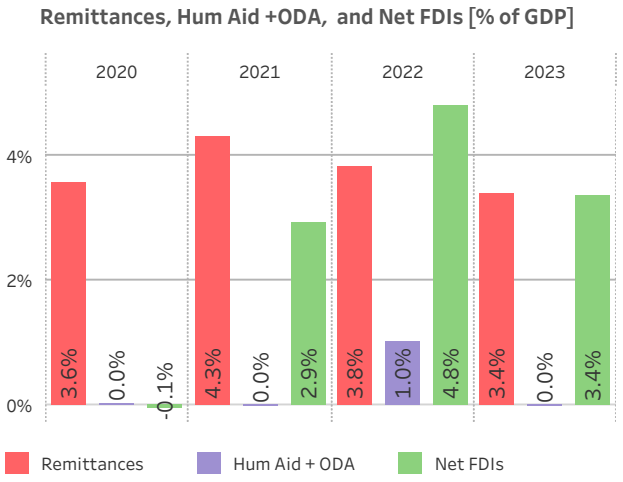


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

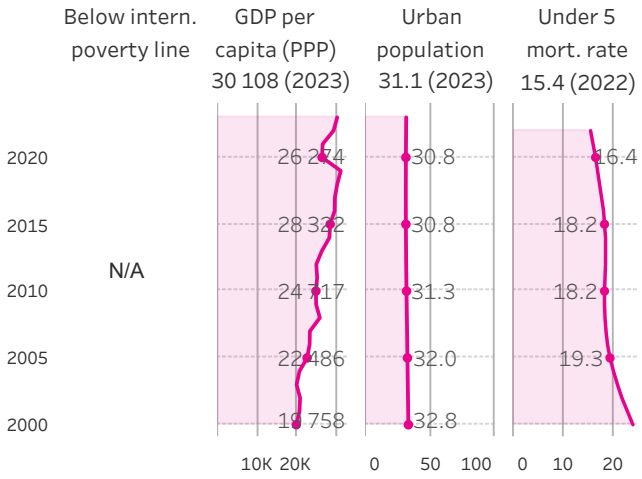
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



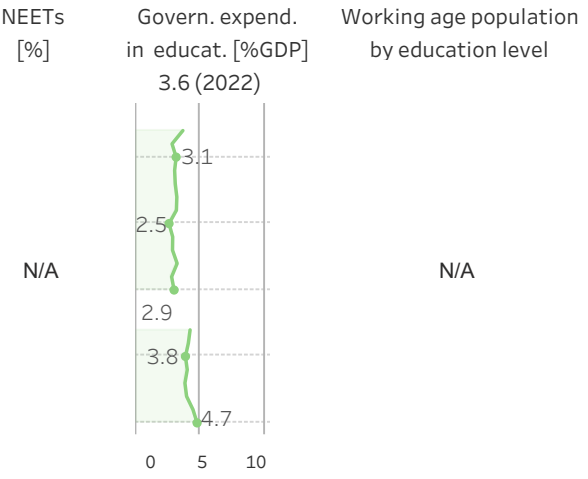
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

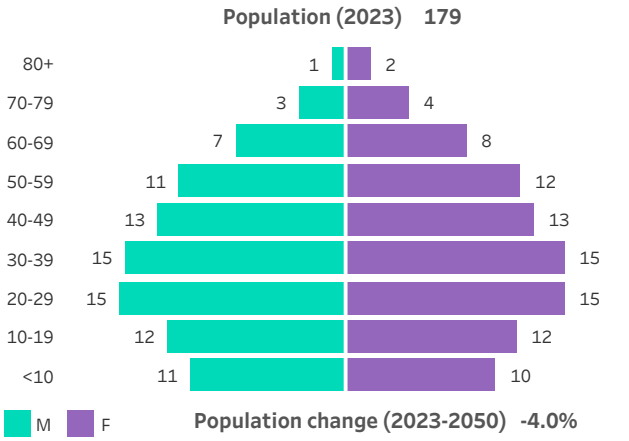
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

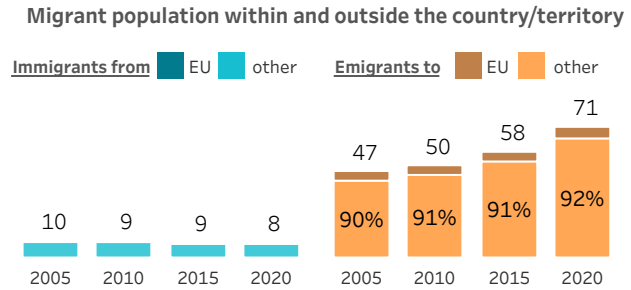
SAINT LUCIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

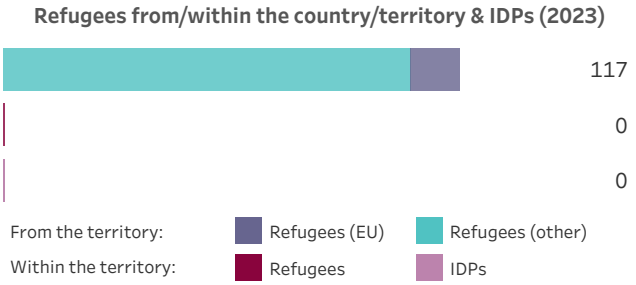
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



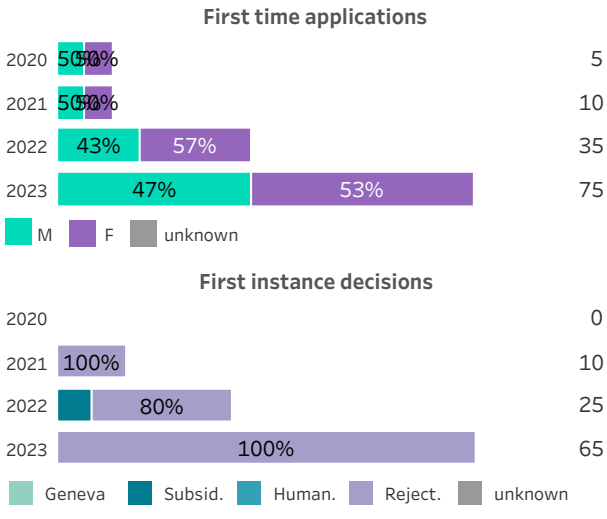
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



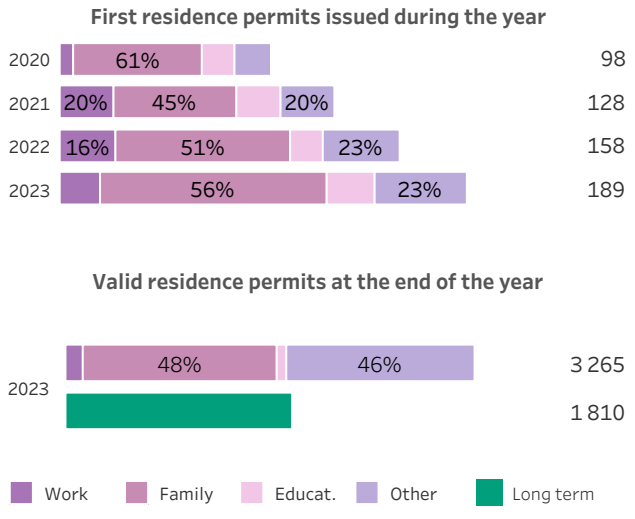
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



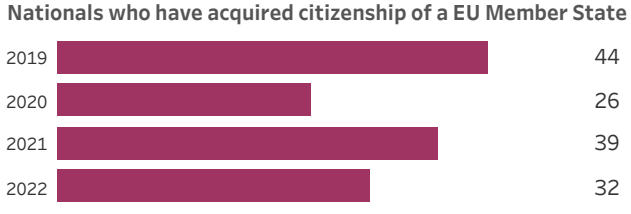
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

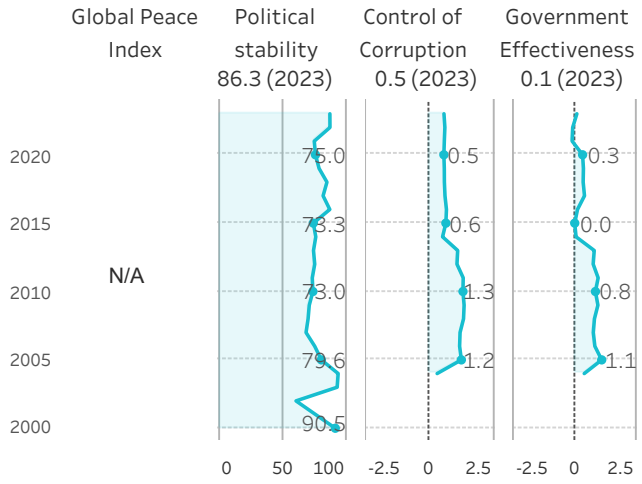


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

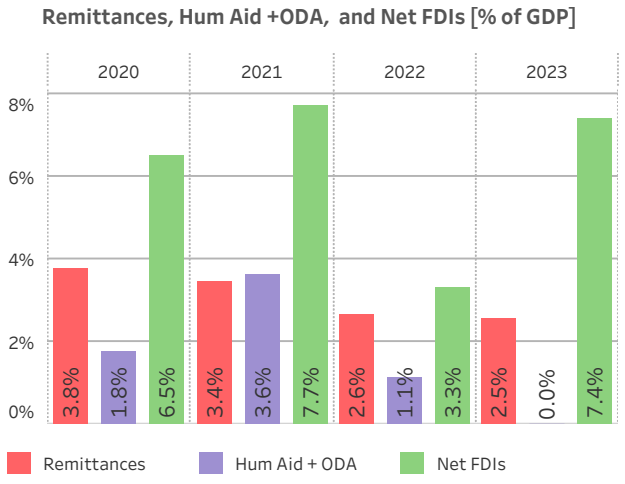


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

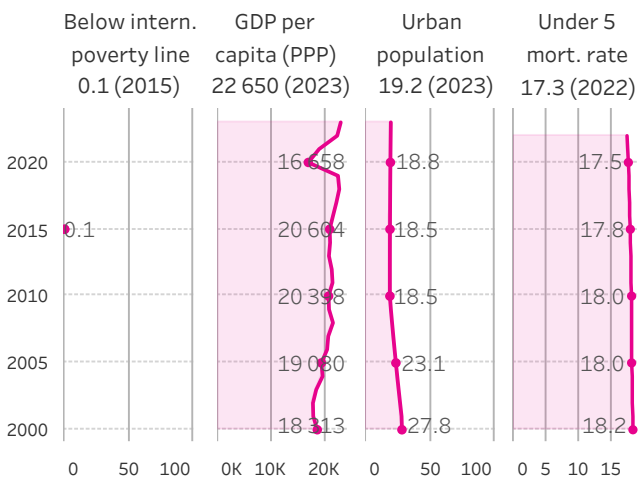
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



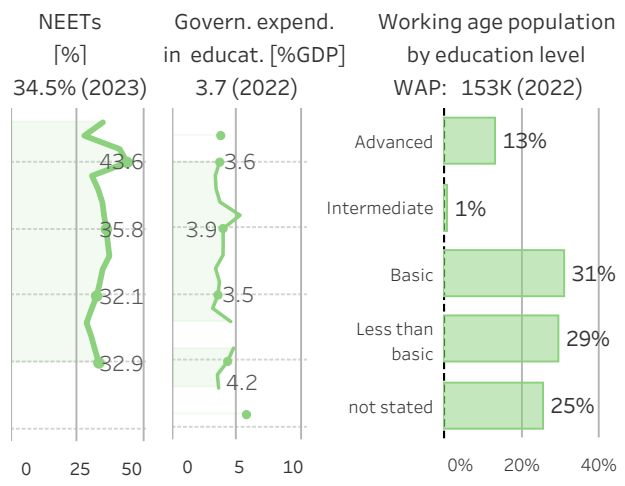
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



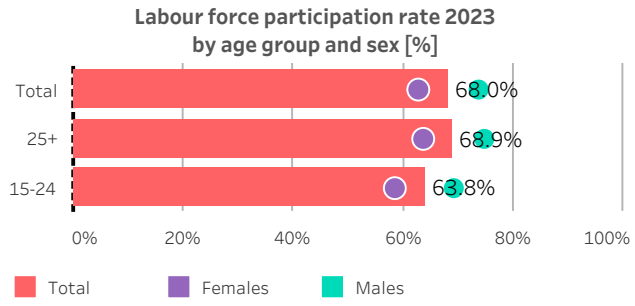
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

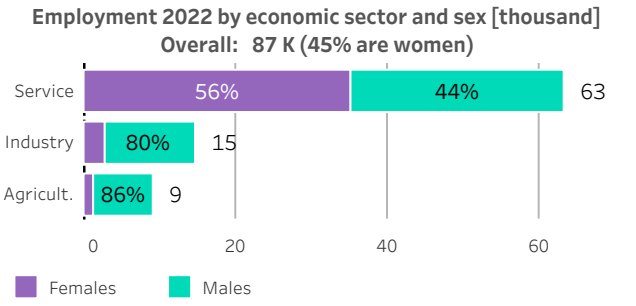


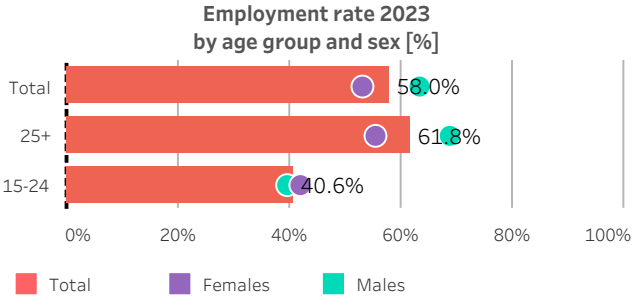
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

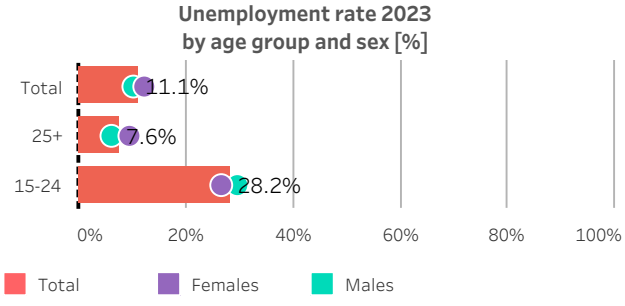


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





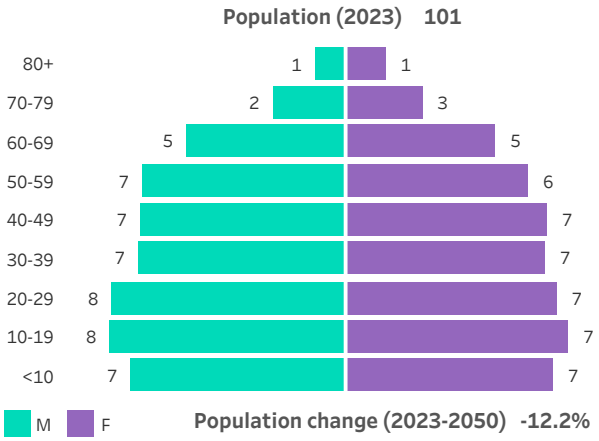




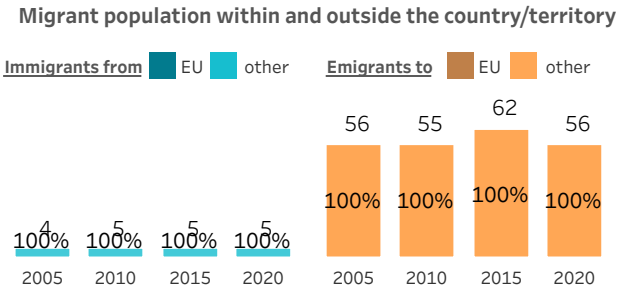
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

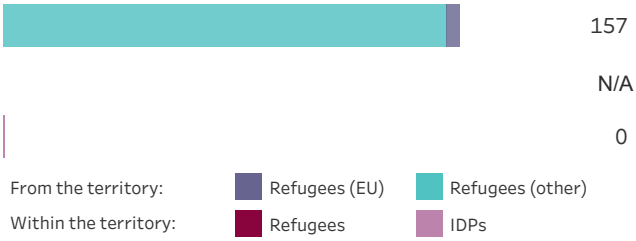
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



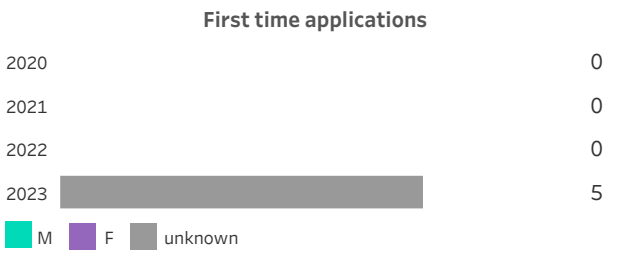
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

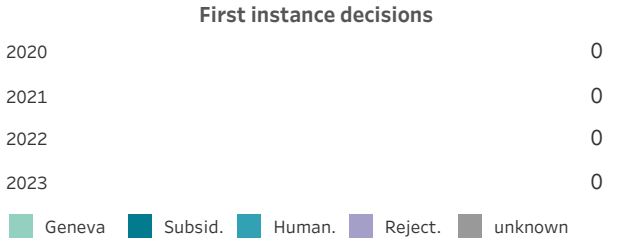


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

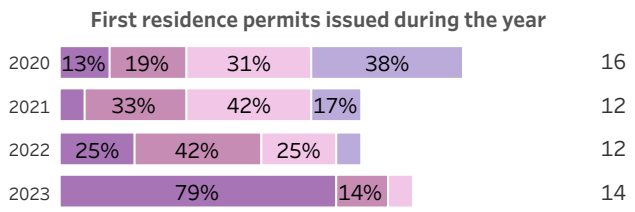


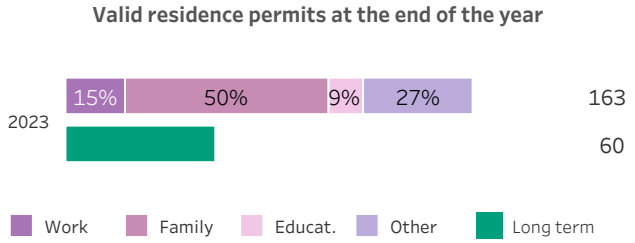
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



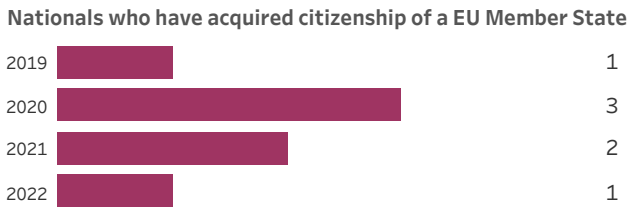


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



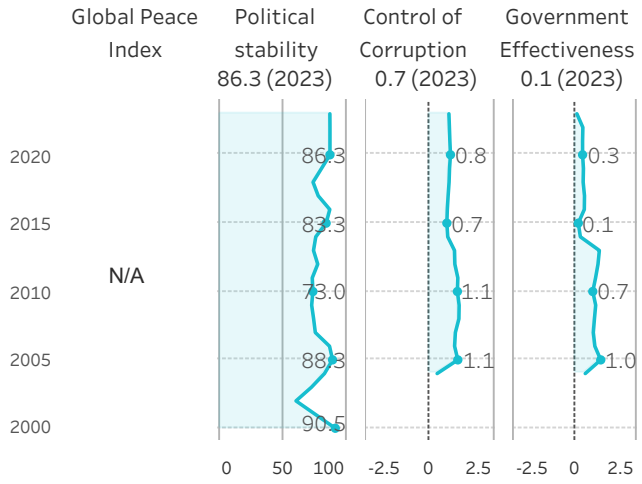


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

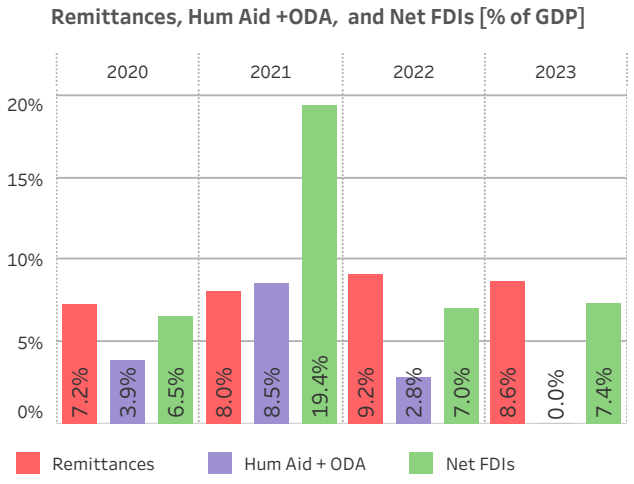


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

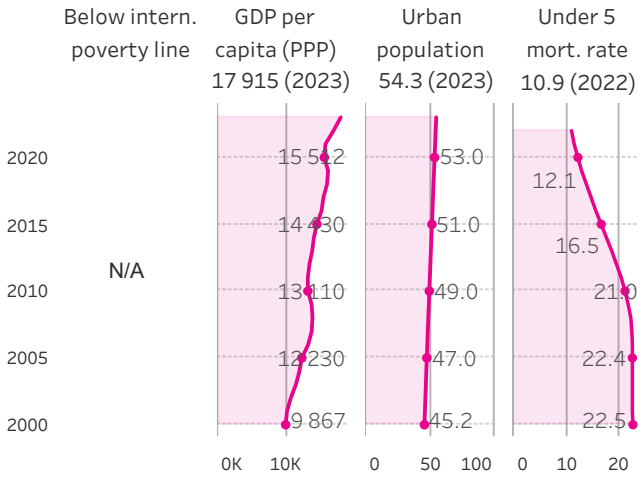
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



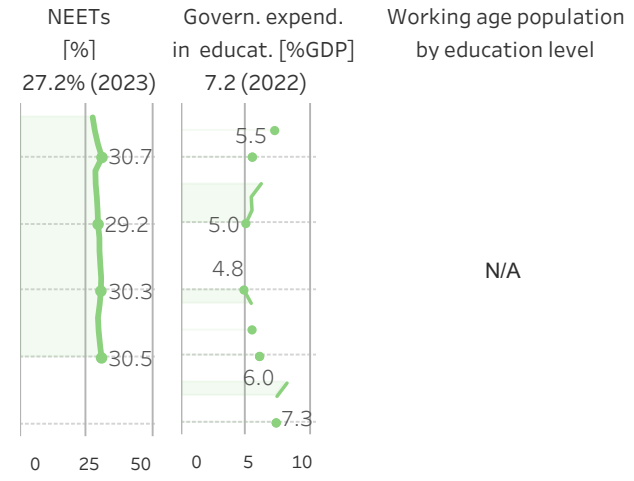
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



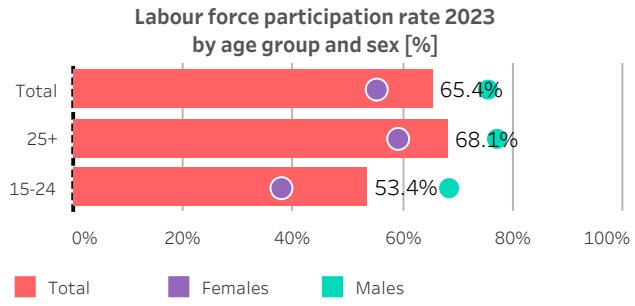
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

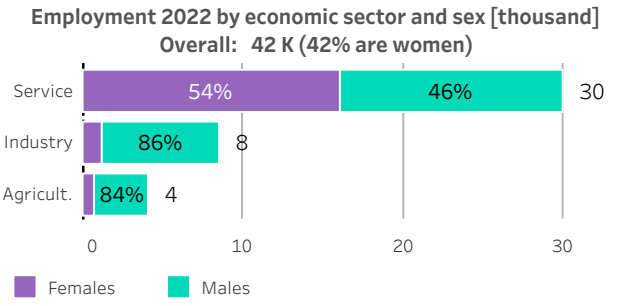


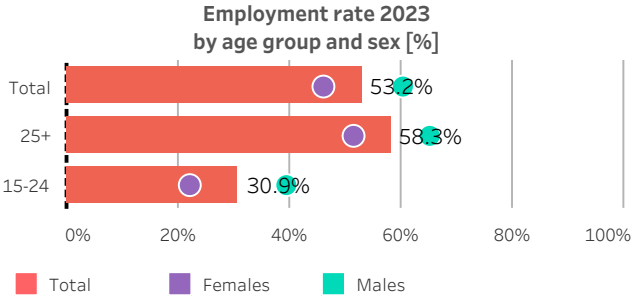
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

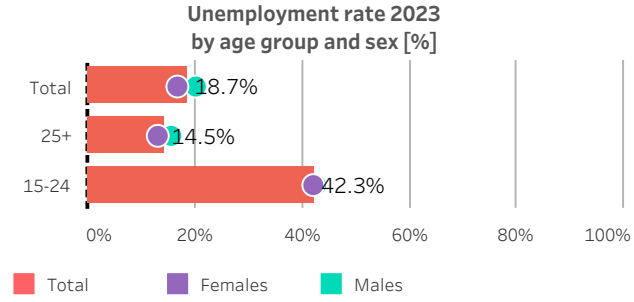


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

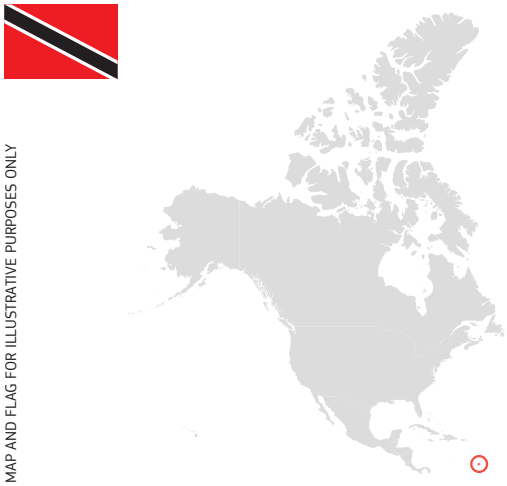






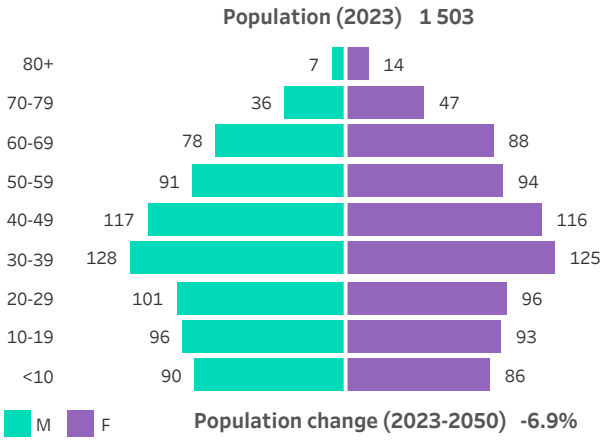


TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

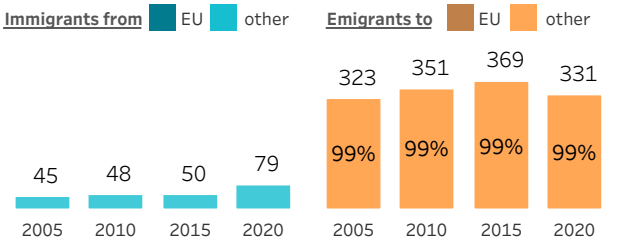


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

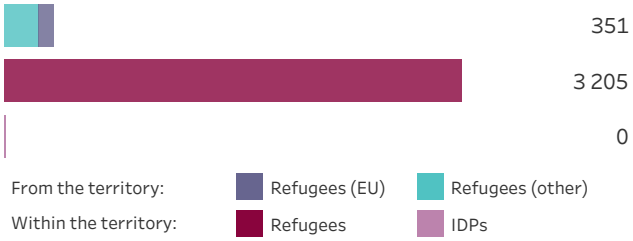
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



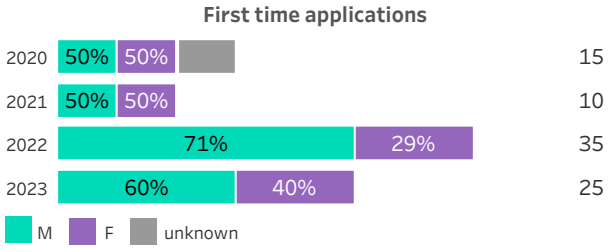
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

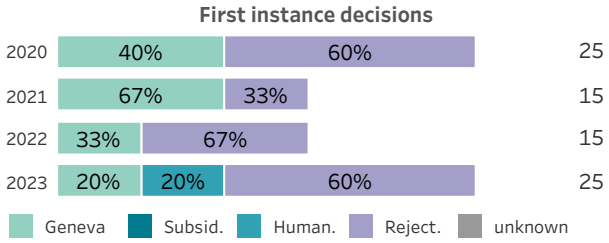


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

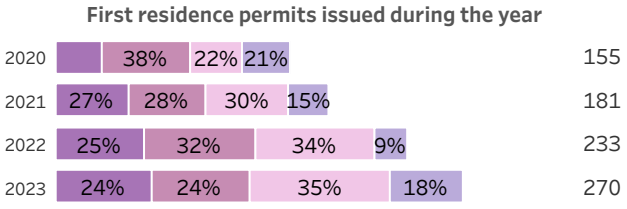


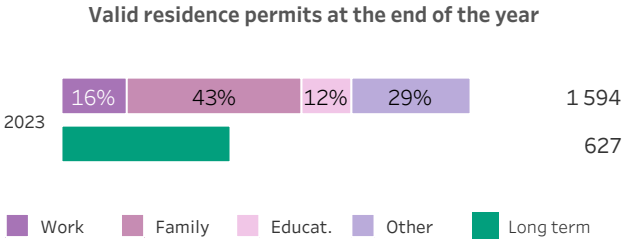
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



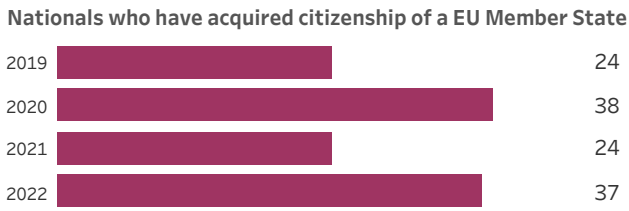


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



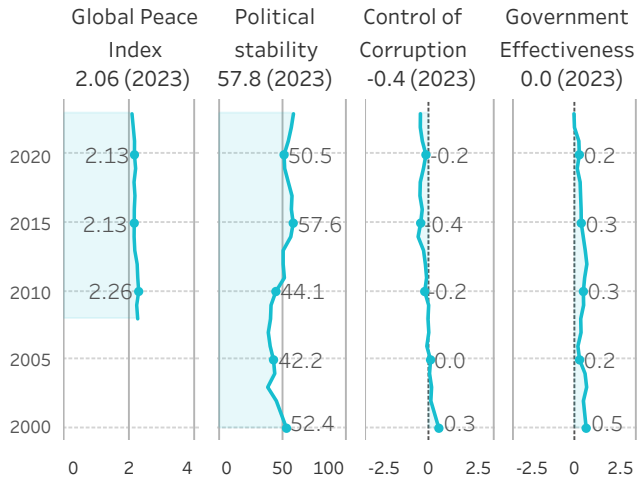


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

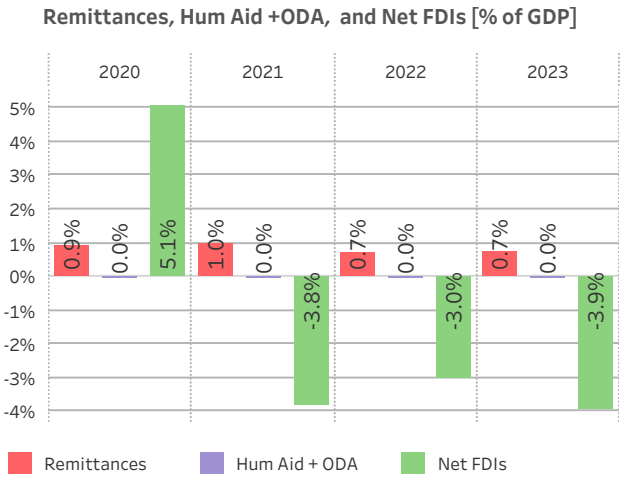


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

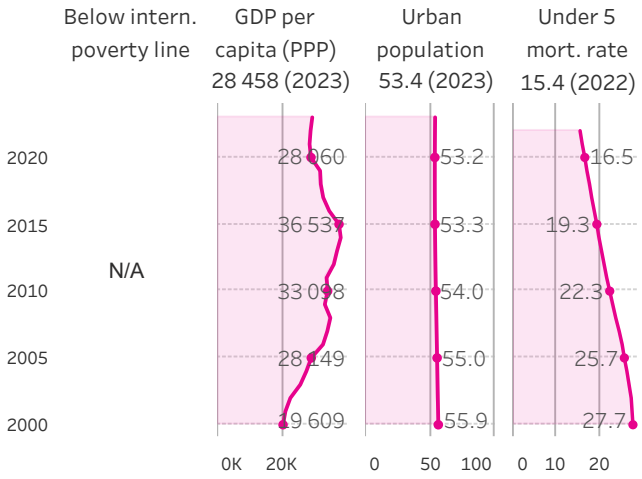
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



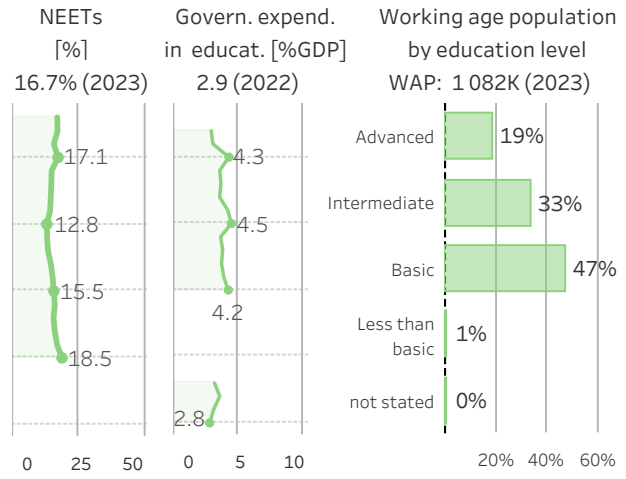
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



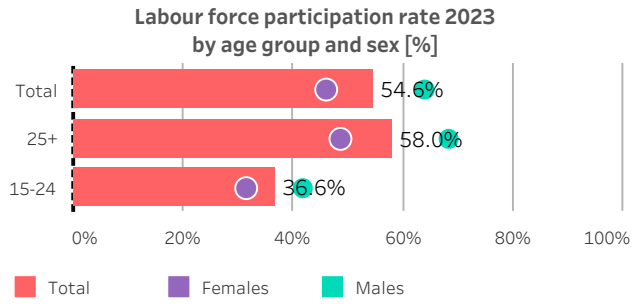
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

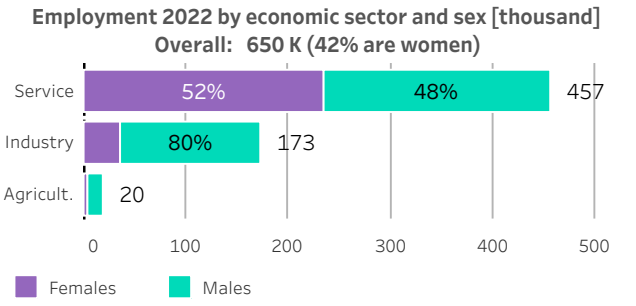


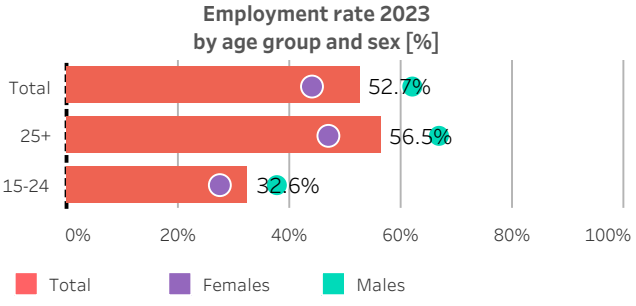
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

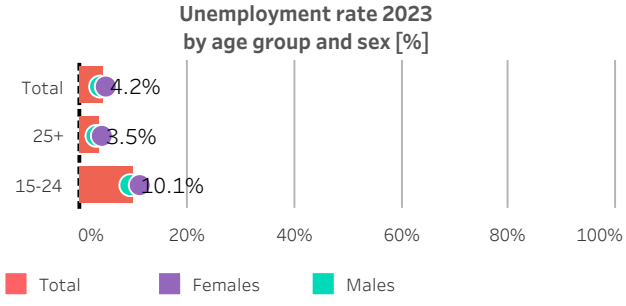


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





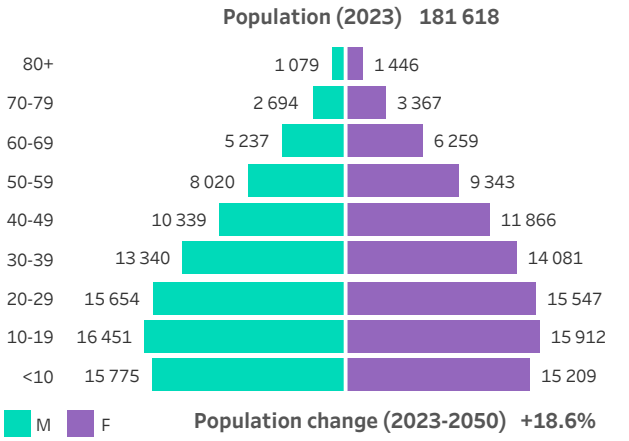




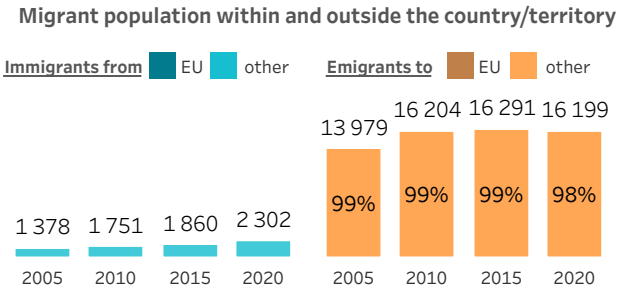
CENTRAL AMERICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

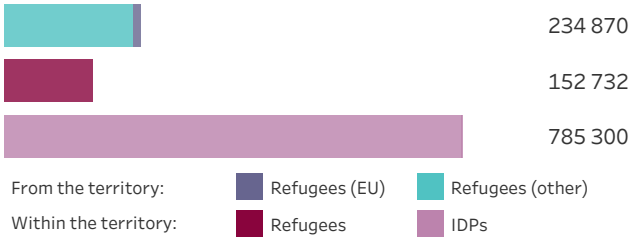
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



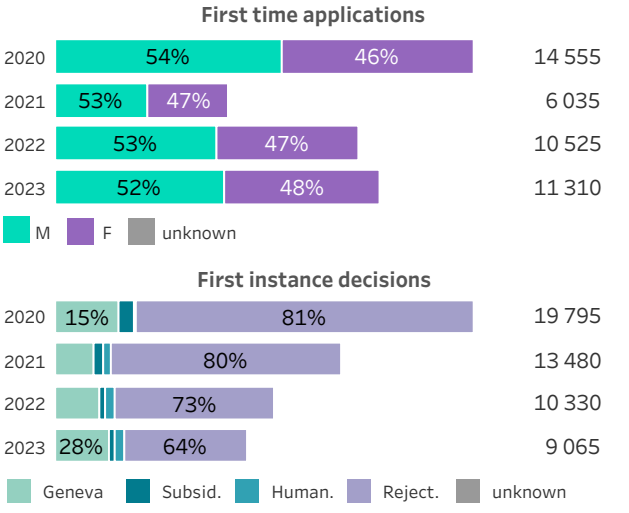
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



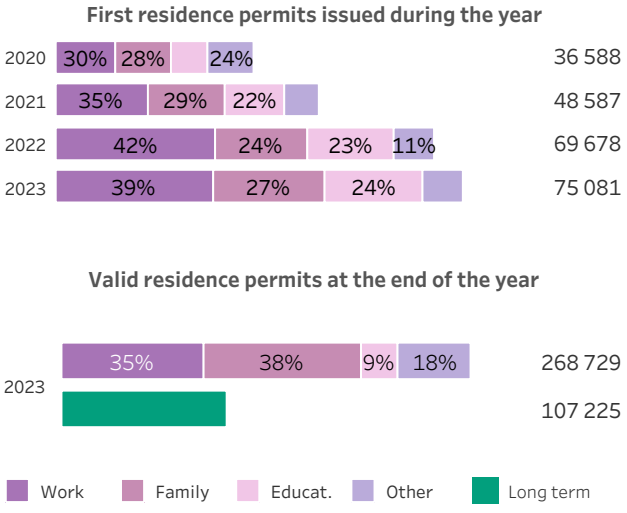
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



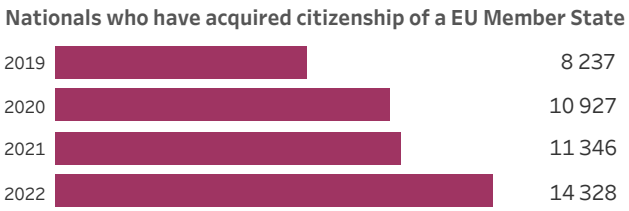
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



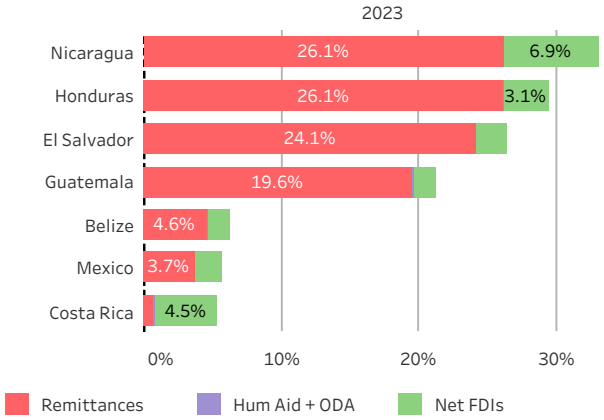
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top & bottom countries	[1] 1.9 Costa Rica	[1] 83.9 Costa Rica	[1] 0.65 Costa Rica	[1] 0.3 Costa Rica
	[2] 2.3 Guatemala	[2] 65.4 Belize	[2] -0.23 Belize	[2] 0.1 El Salvador
	[6] 2.1 Panama	[7] 28.0 Honduras	[7] -1.12 Guatemala	[7] -0.9 Guatemala
	[7] 2.5 El Salvador	[8] 22.7 Mexico	[8] -1.39 Nicaragua	[8] -1.1 Nicaragua

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

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



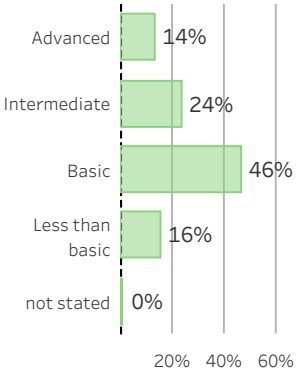
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top & bottom countries	[1] 0.9% Costa Rica	[1] 35 780 $ Panama	[1] 47% Belize	[1] 8.1 Costa Rica
	[2] 1.2% Mexico	[2] 25 755 $ Costa Rica	[2] 53% Guatemala	[2] 12.2 Belize
	[6] 9.5% Guatemala	[7] 7 250 $ Nicaragua	[7] 82% Mexico	[7] 17.1 Honduras
	[7] 12.7% Honduras	[8] 6 499 $ Honduras	[8] 83% Costa Rica	[8] 23.7 Guatemala

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top & bottom countries	[1] 15.1% Panama	[1] 6.2% Costa Rica
	[2] 16.4% Mexico	[2] 4.3% Belize
	[7] 24.5% Belize	[7] 3.2% Guatemala
	[8] 30.4% Honduras	[8] 3.2% El Salvador

Working age population by education level

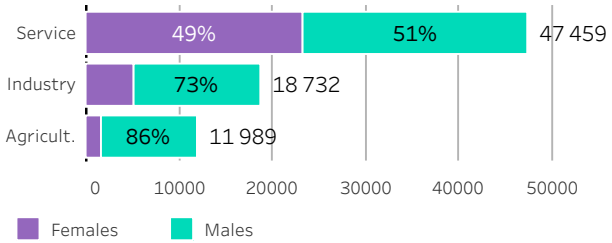


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2023

[1] 65.6% Nicaragua	(49.4% women, 82.6% men)
[2] 63.6% Belize	(50.2% women, 77.1% men)
[7] 60.2% El Salvador	(46.1% women, 76.5% men)
[8] 57.6% Costa Rica	(44.7% women, 70.6% 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 - 2023

[1] 62.5% Nicaragua	(47.0% women, 78.7% men)
[2] 59.8% Mexico	(45.4% women, 75.2% men)
[7] 58.4% Belize	(43.8% women, 73.0% men)
[8] 52.7% Costa Rica	(40.1% women, 65.4% men)

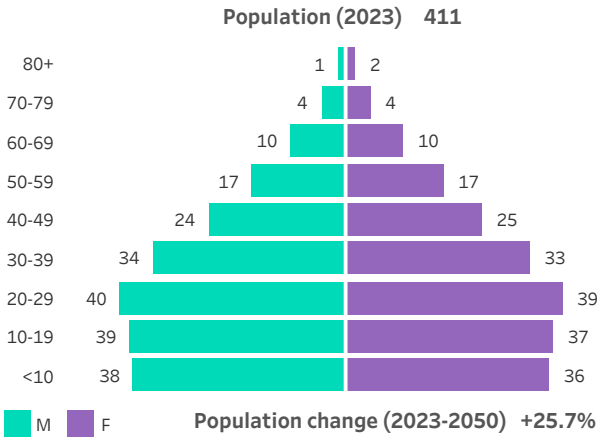
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2023

[1] 2.7% Guatemala	(4.2% women, 1.9% men)
[2] 2.8% El Salvador	(3.1% women, 2.5% men)
[7] 8.3% Belize	(12.7% women, 5.4% men)
[8] 8.3% Costa Rica	(10.2% women, 7.1% men)

BELIZE

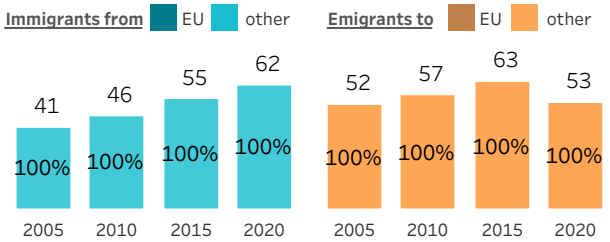
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



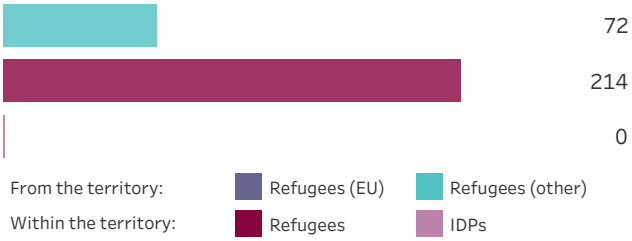
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



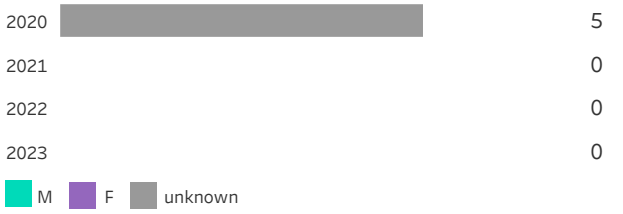
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

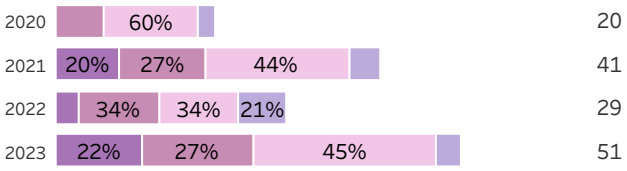
First time applications



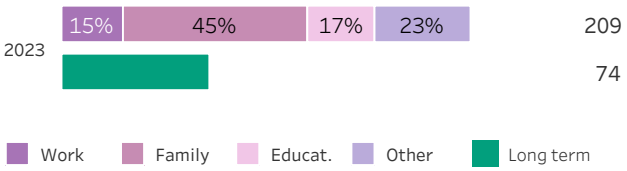
First instance decisions

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

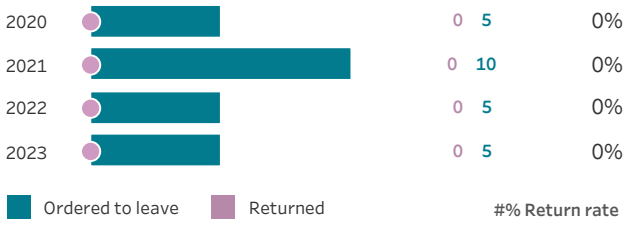


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

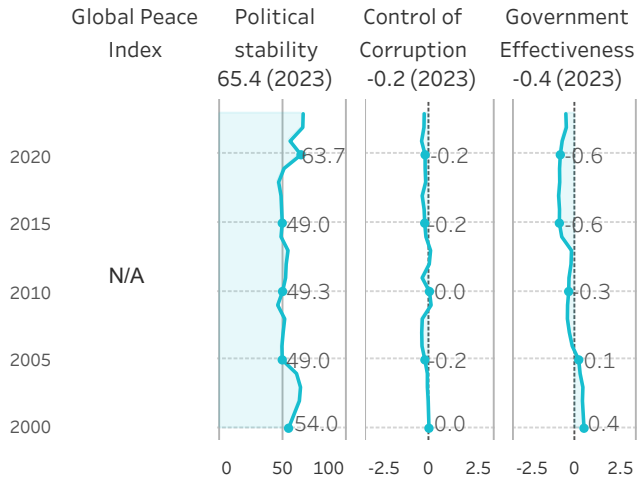
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

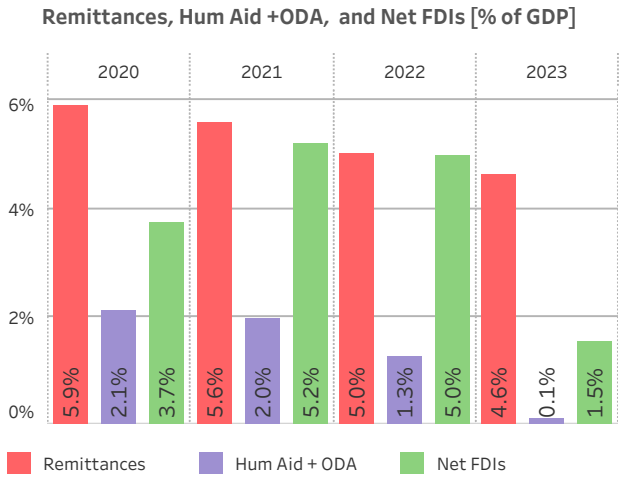
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



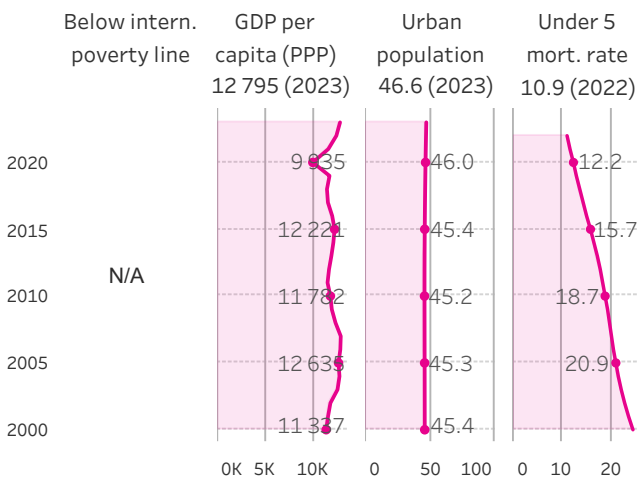
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



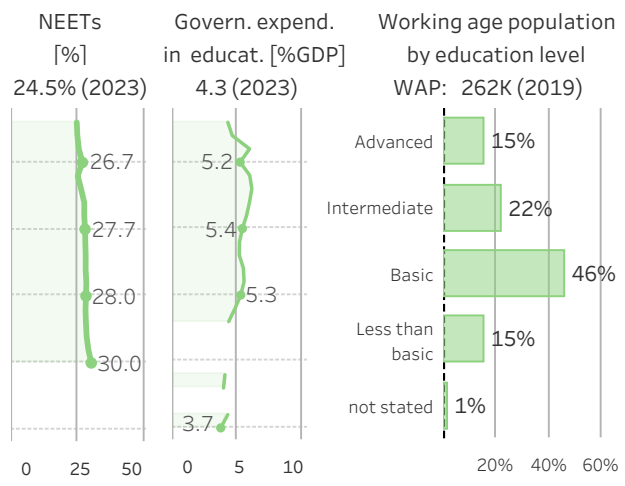
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



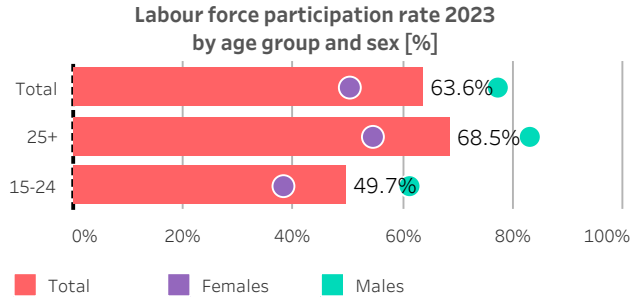
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

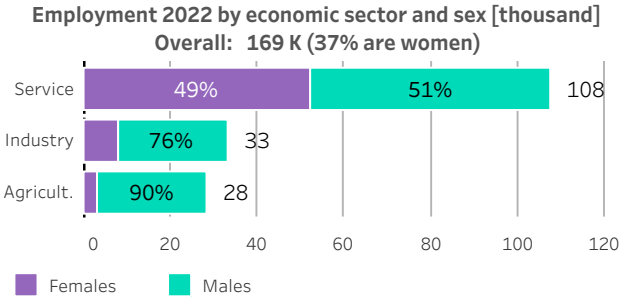


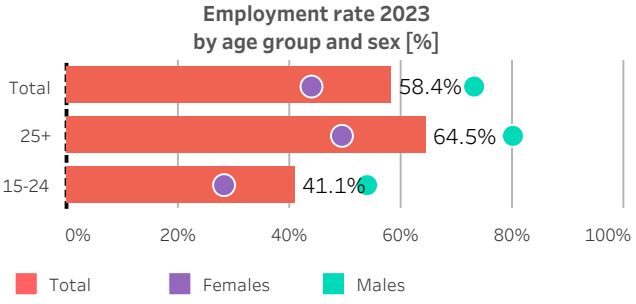
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

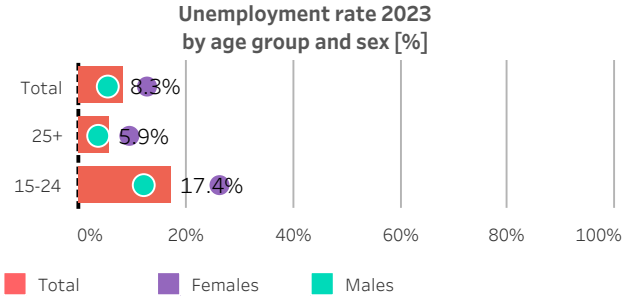


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





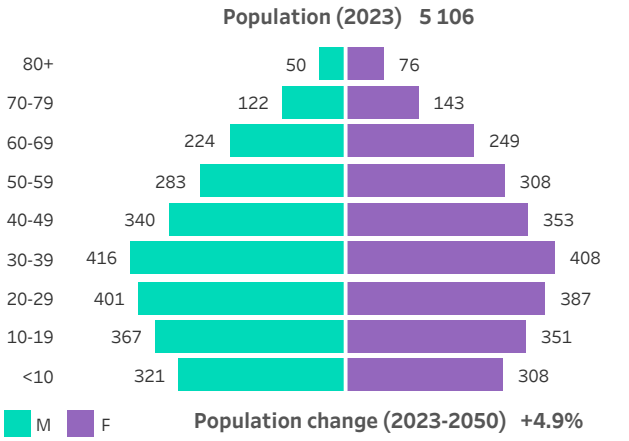




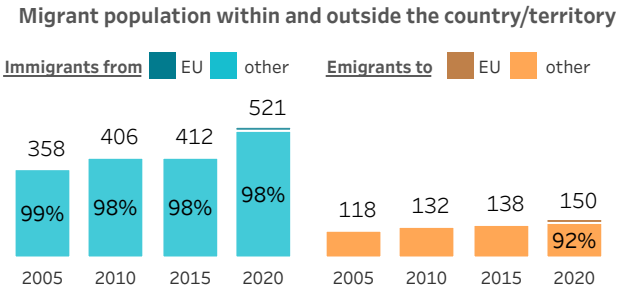
COSTA RICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

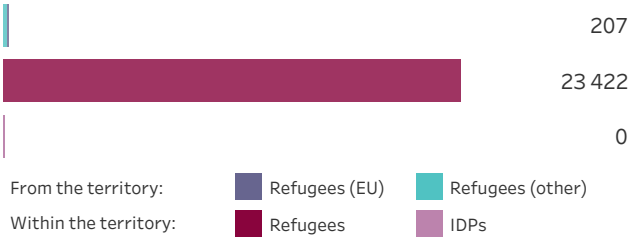
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



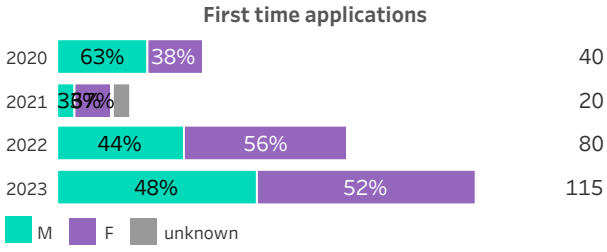
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

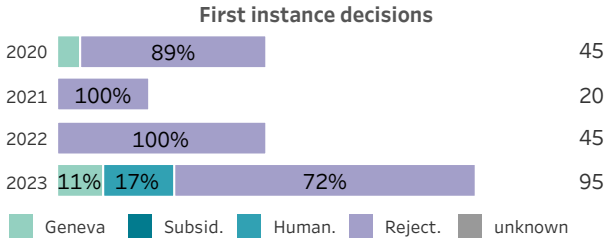


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

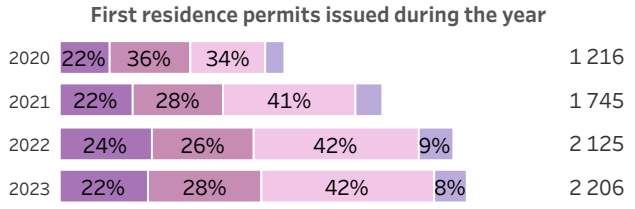


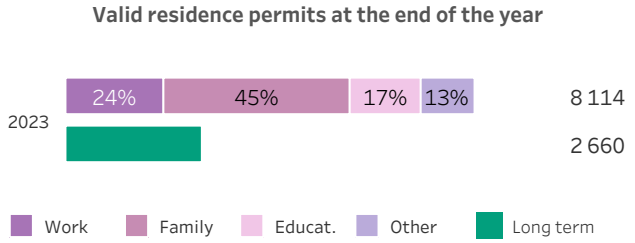
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



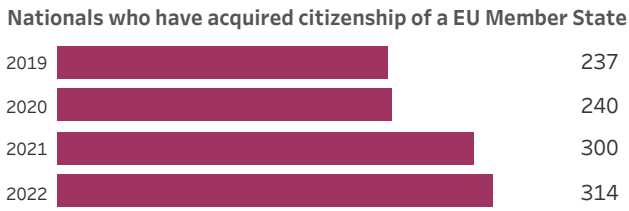


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

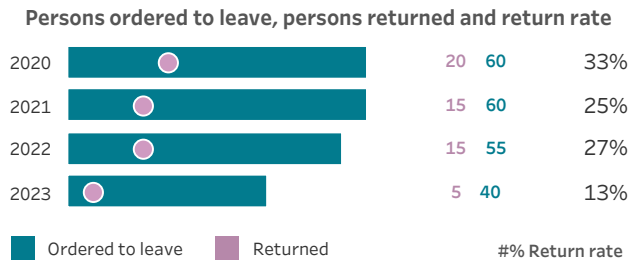




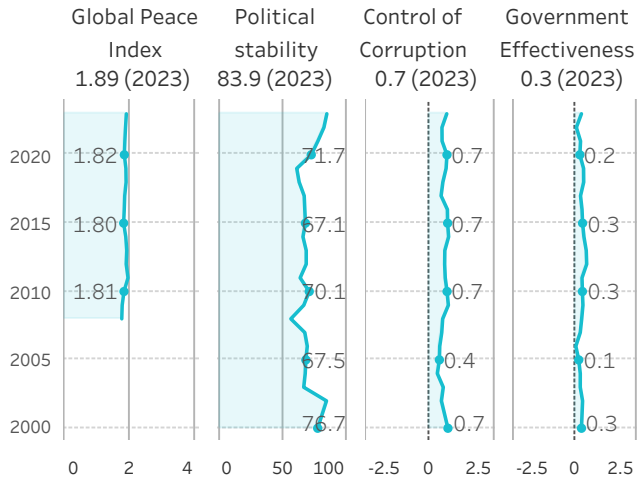
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



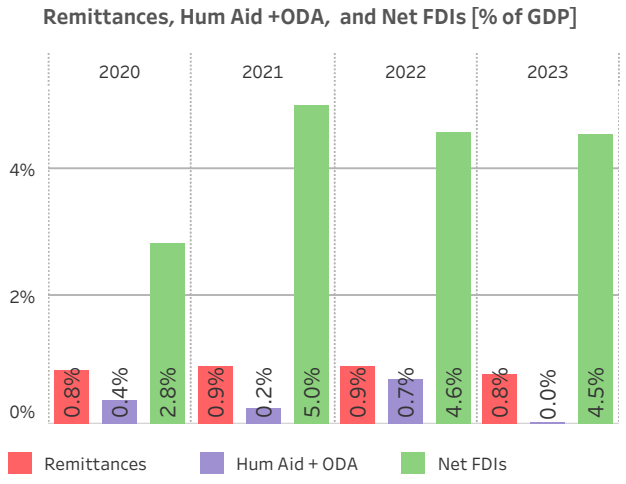
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



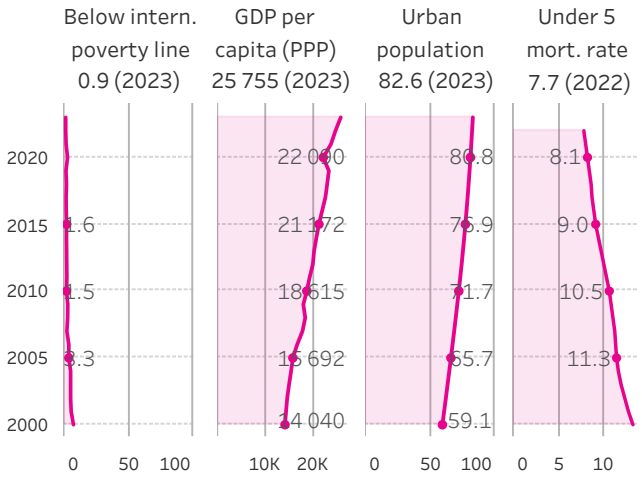
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



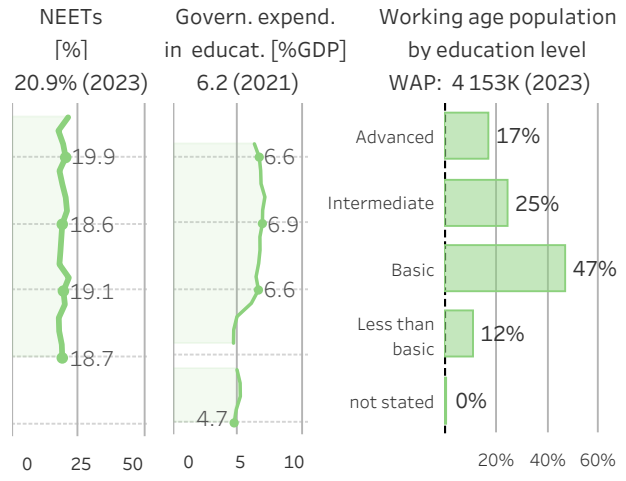
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



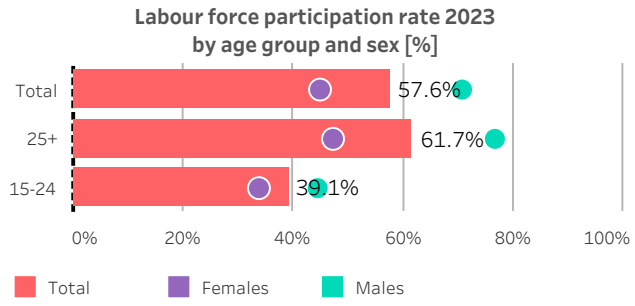
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

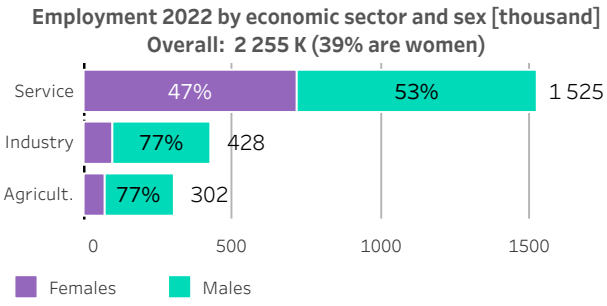


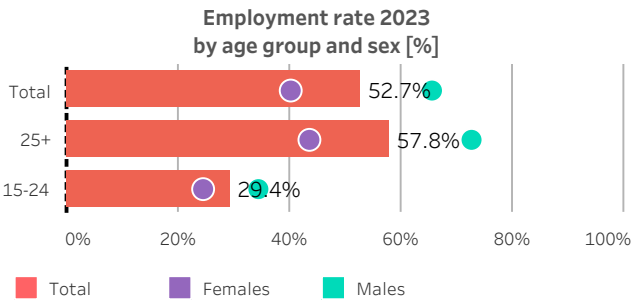
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

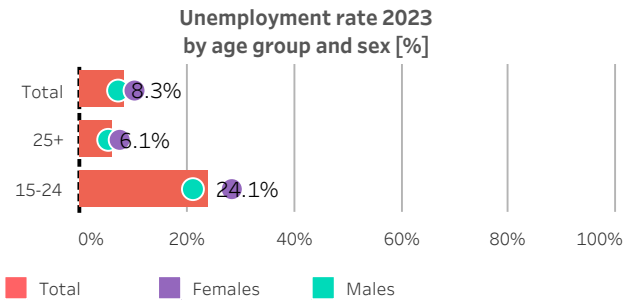


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





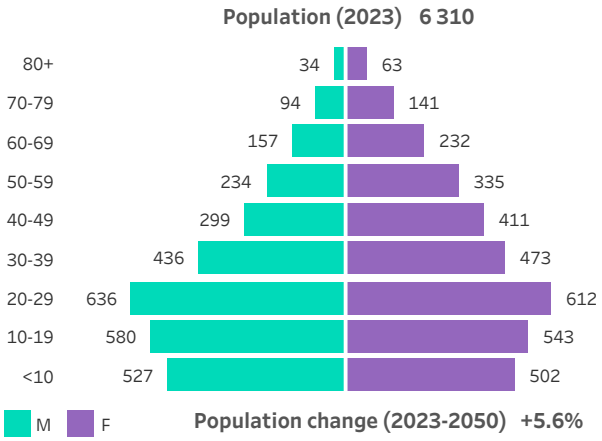




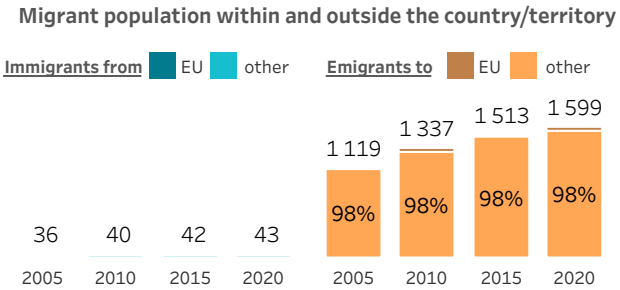
EL SALVADOR

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

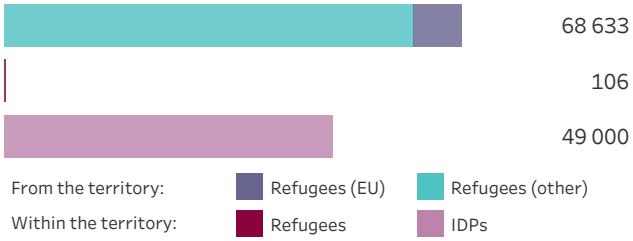
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



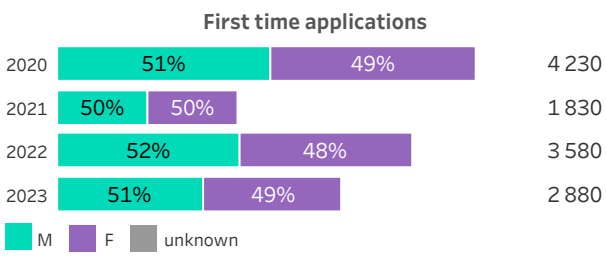
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

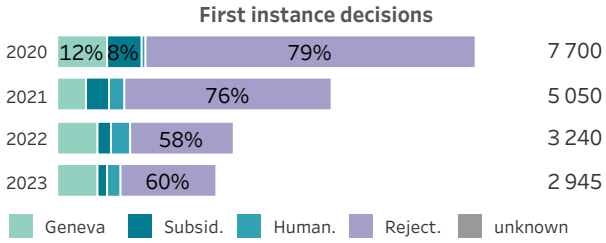


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

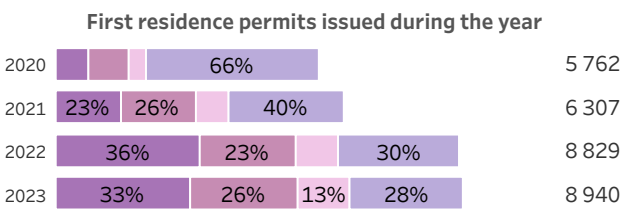


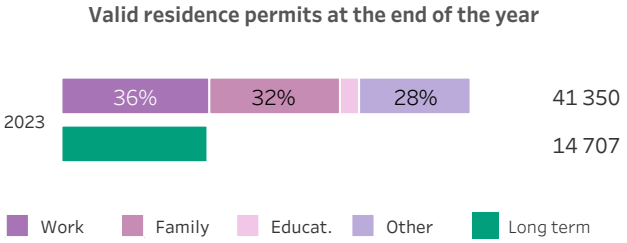
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



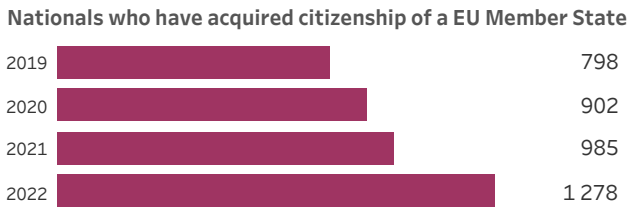


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



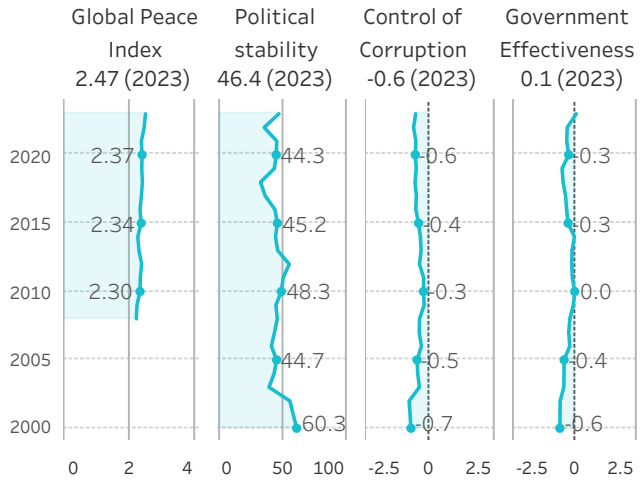


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

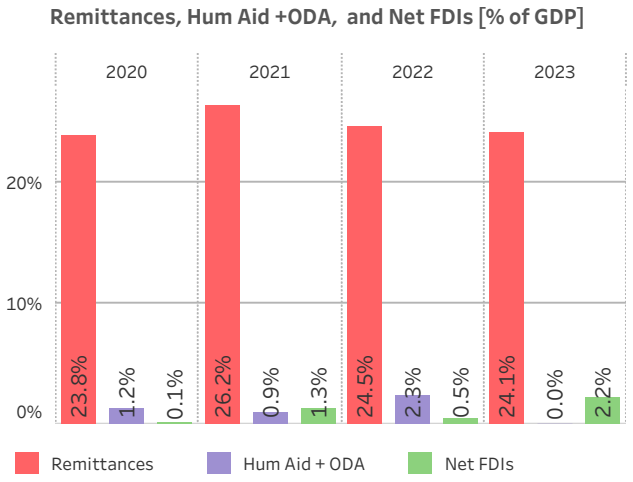


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

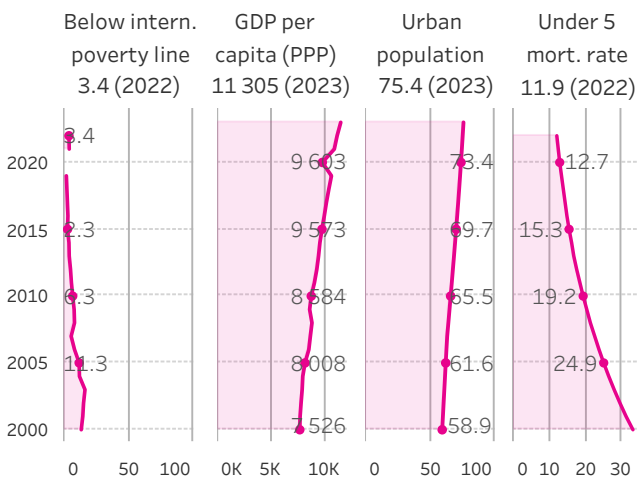
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



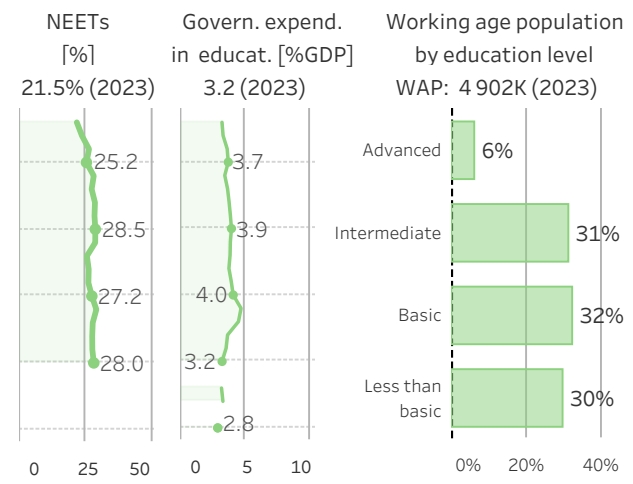
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



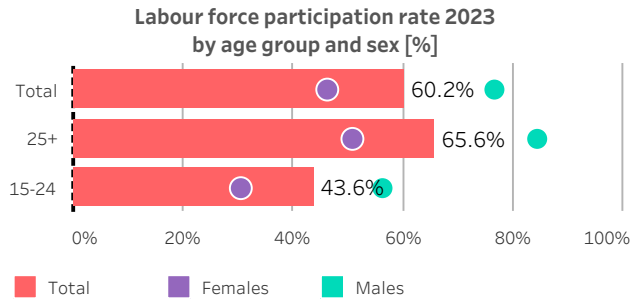
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

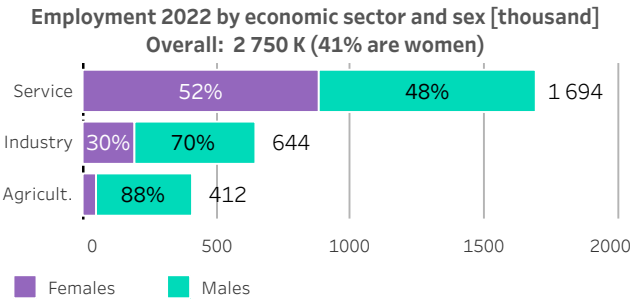


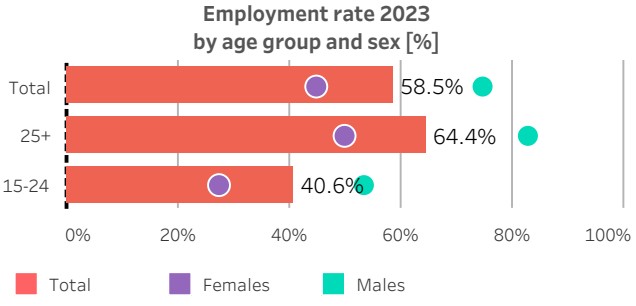
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

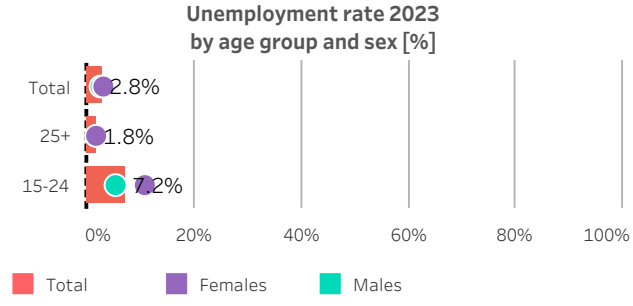


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





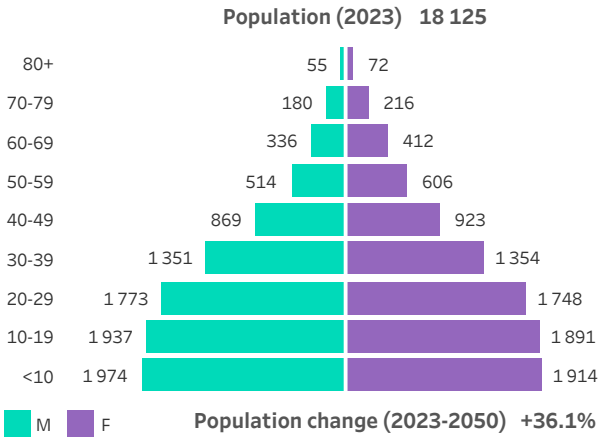




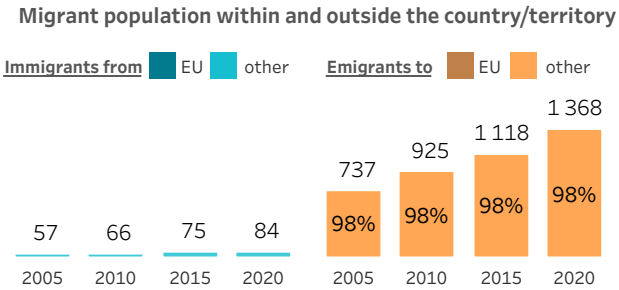
GUATEMALA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

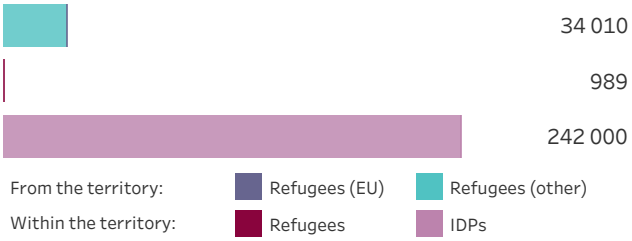
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



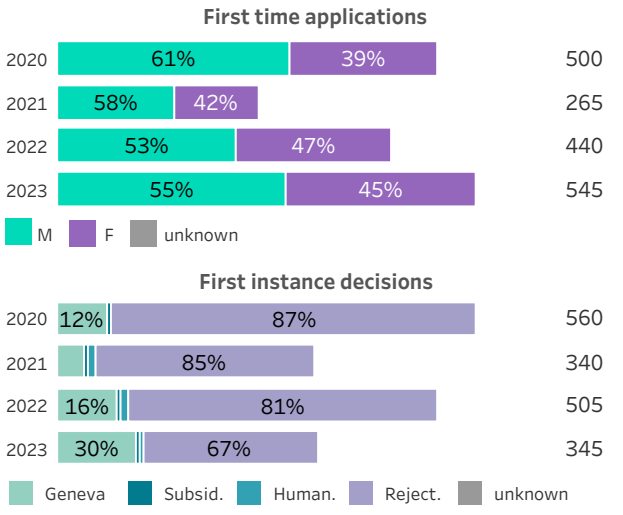
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



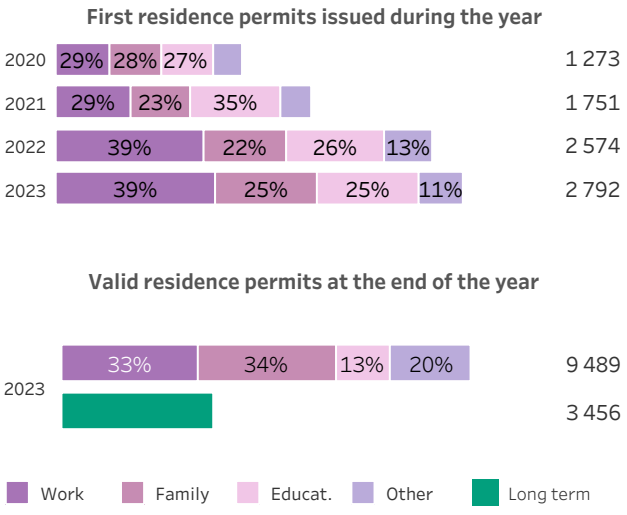
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



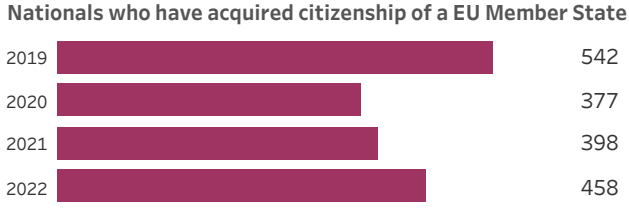
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



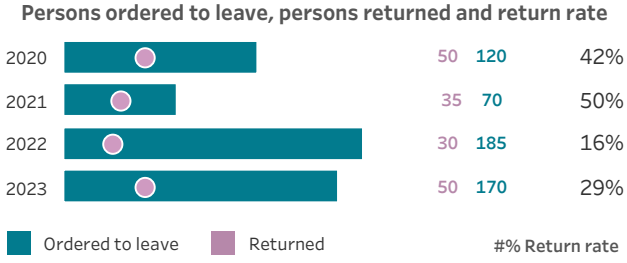
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



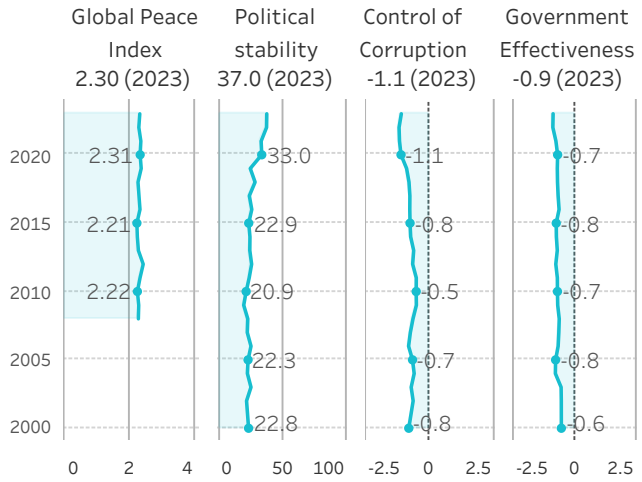
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



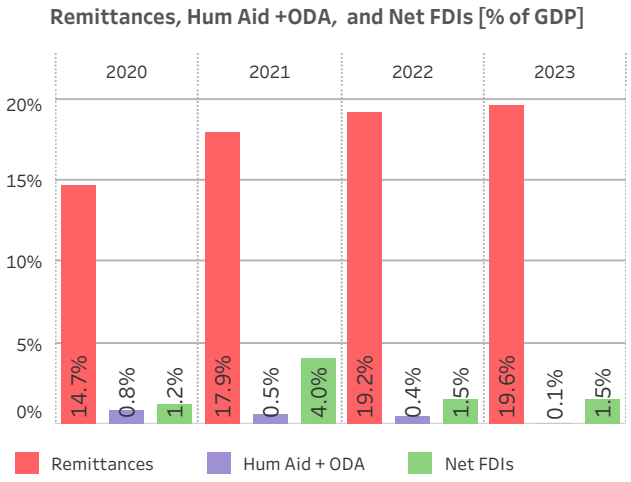
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



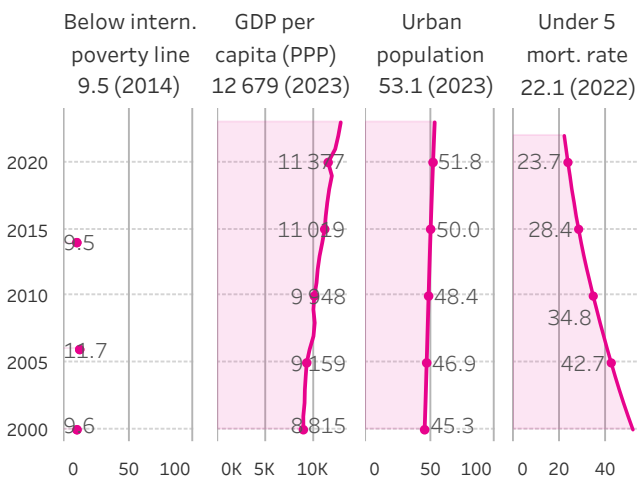
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



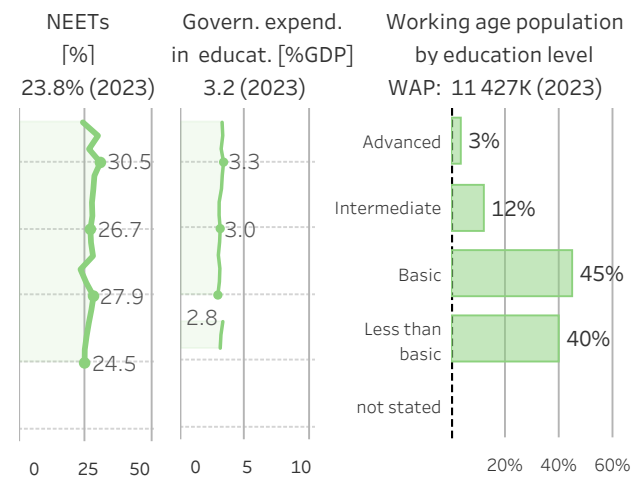
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



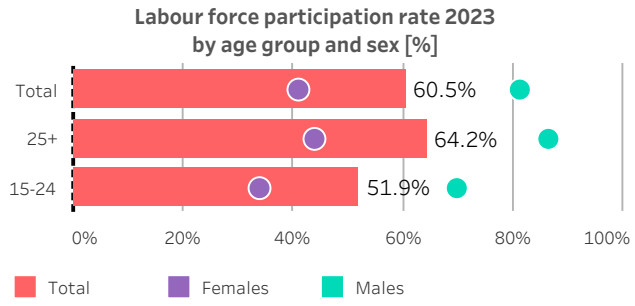
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

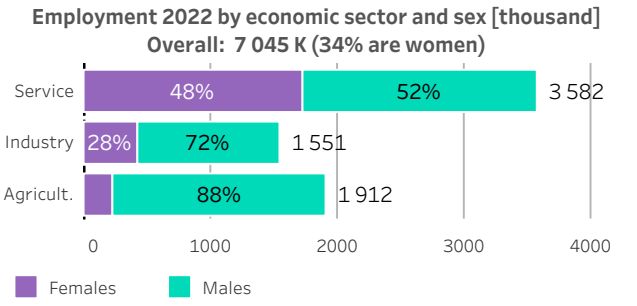


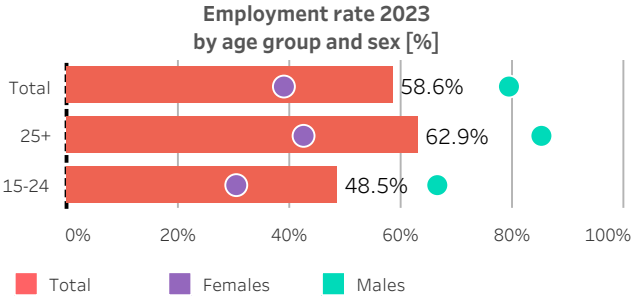
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

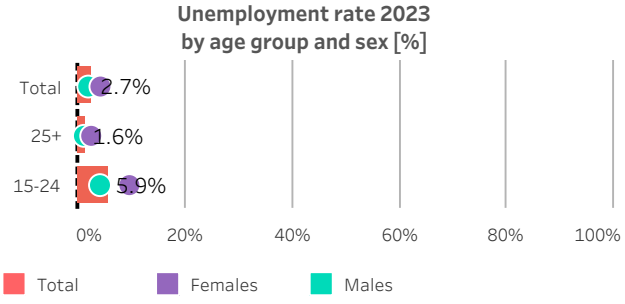


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





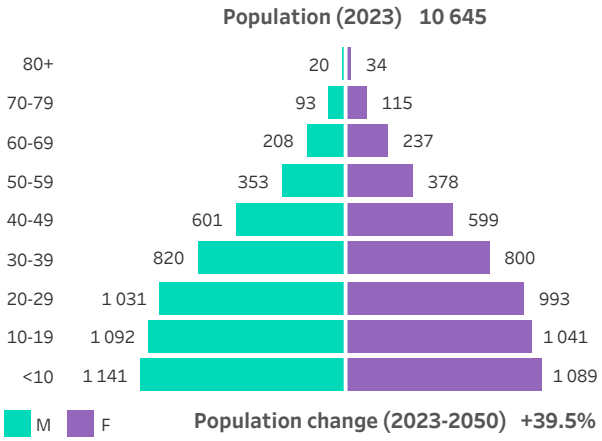




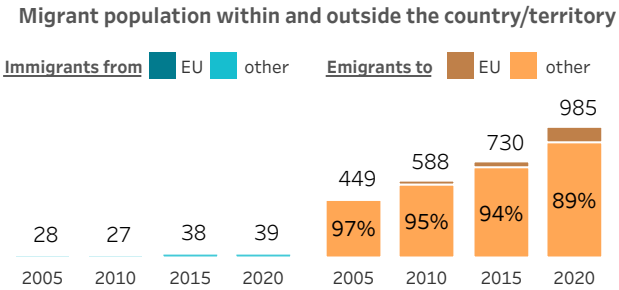
HONDURAS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

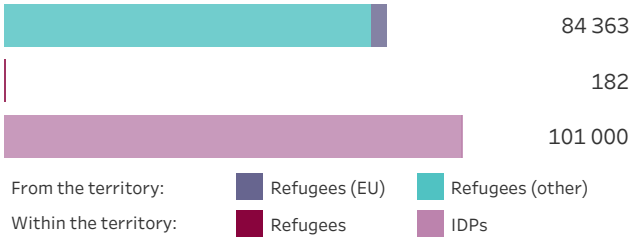
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



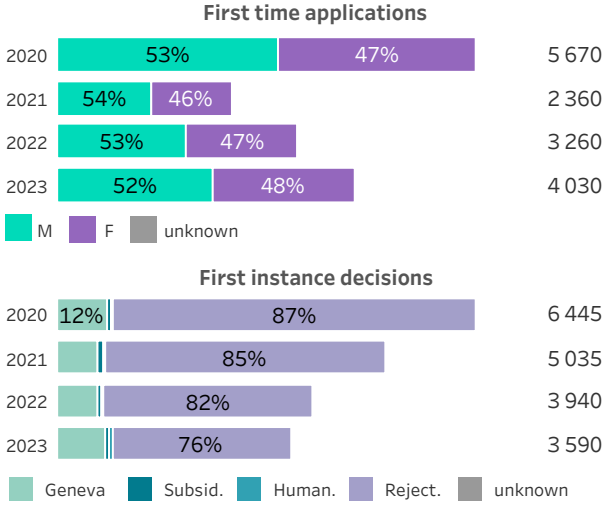
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



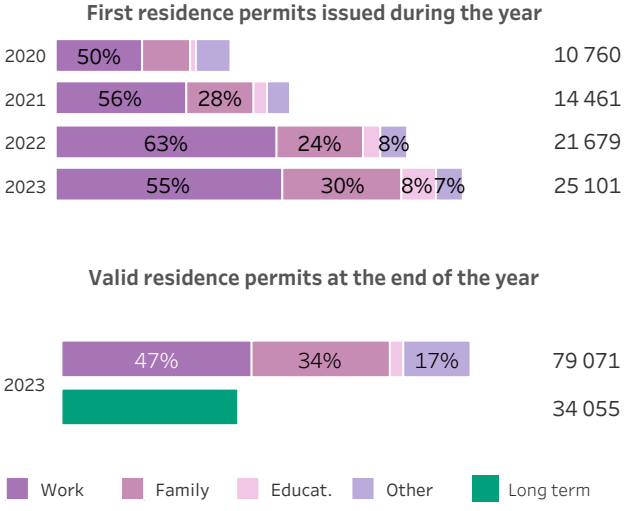
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



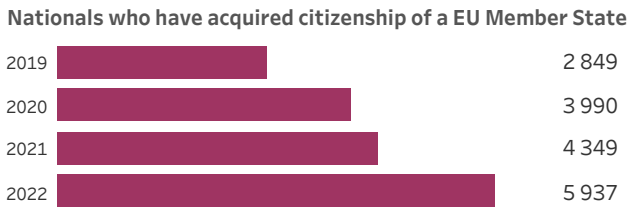
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



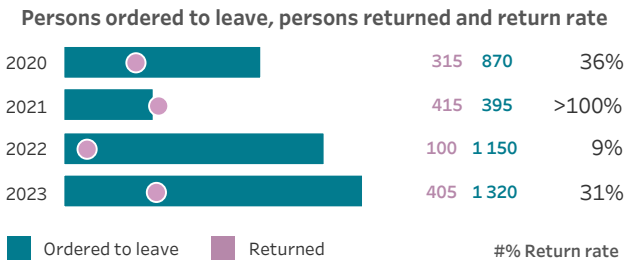
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



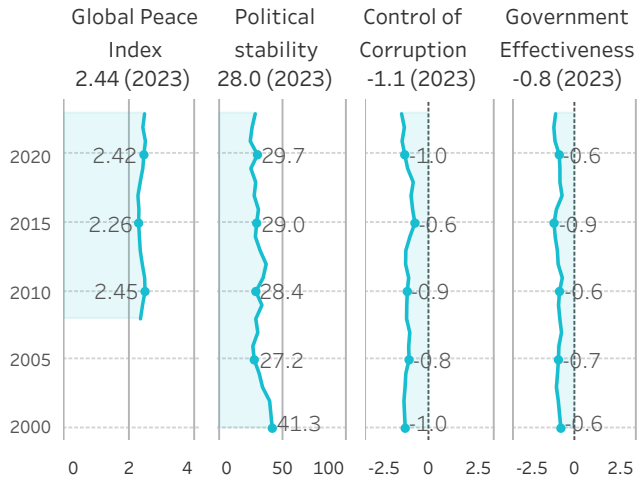
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



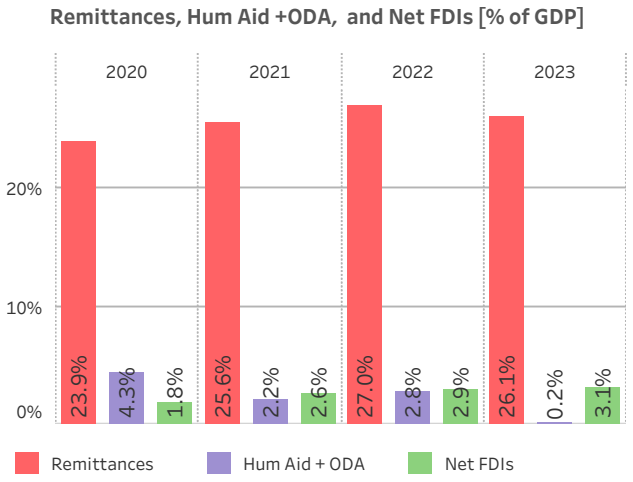
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



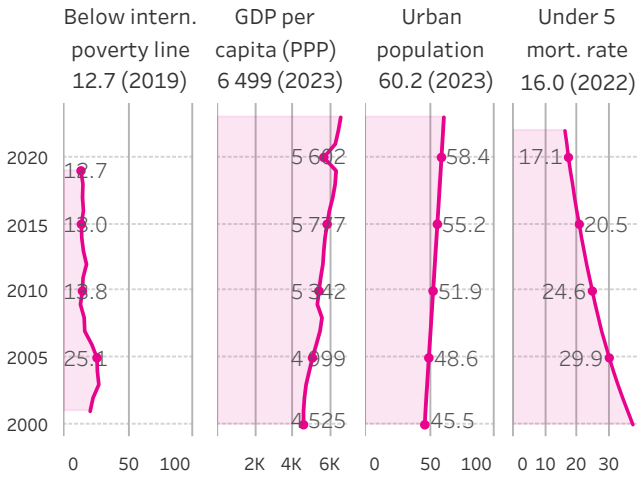
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



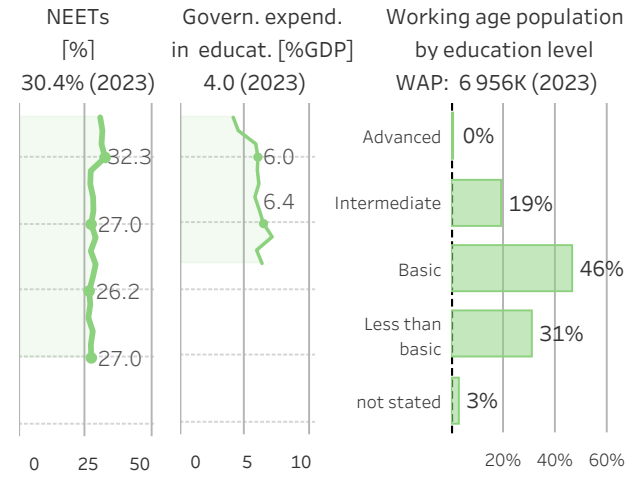
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



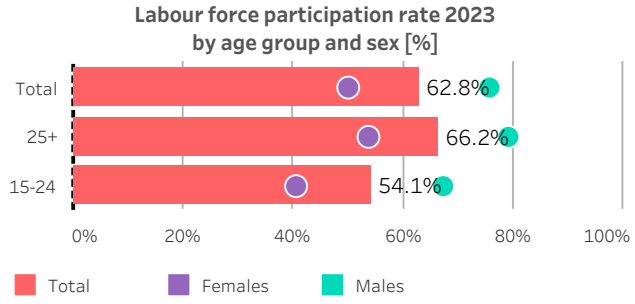
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

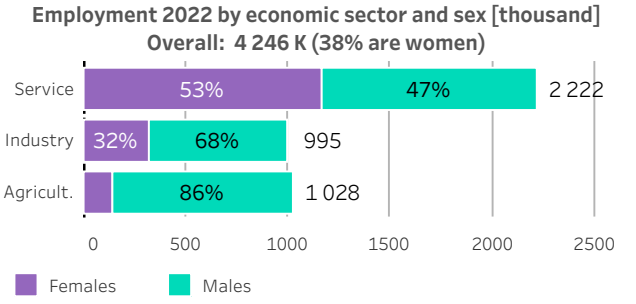


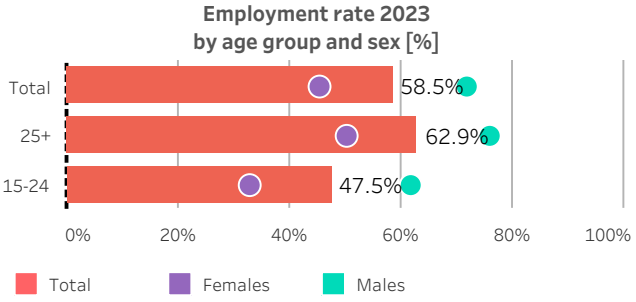
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

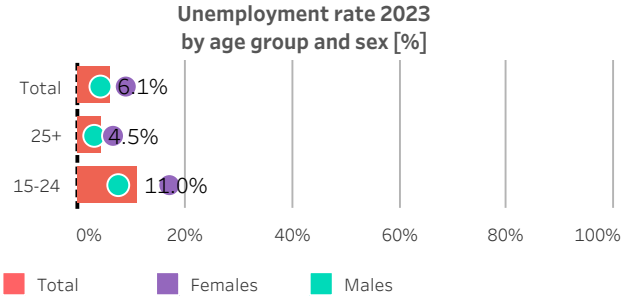


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





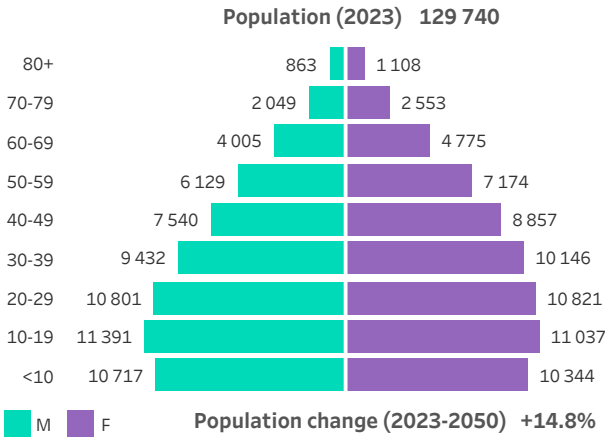




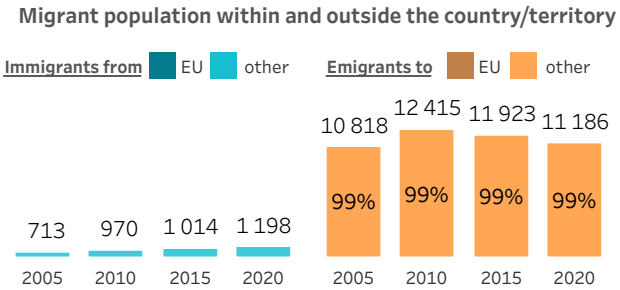
MEXICO

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

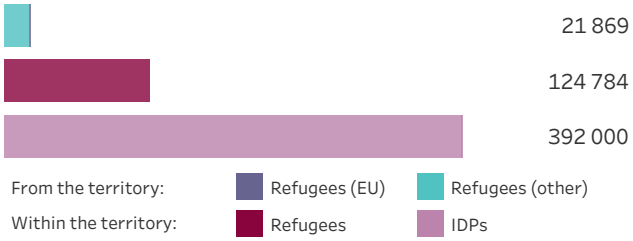
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



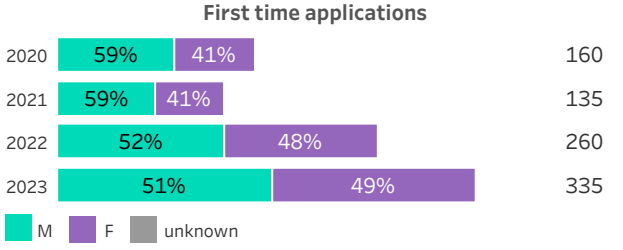
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

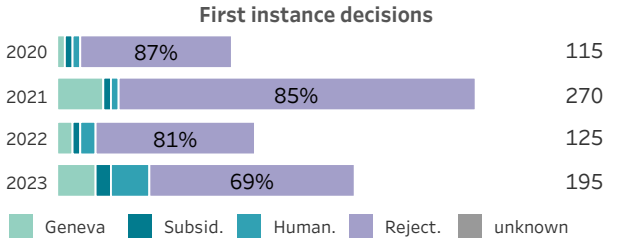


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

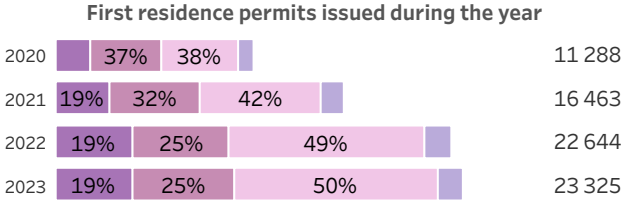


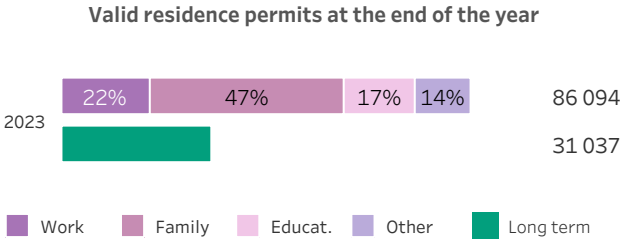
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



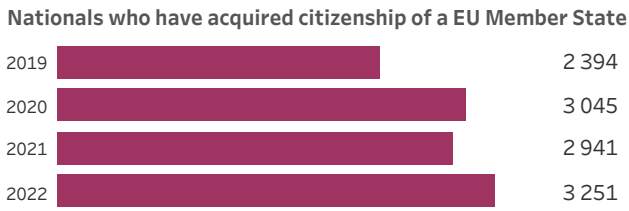


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



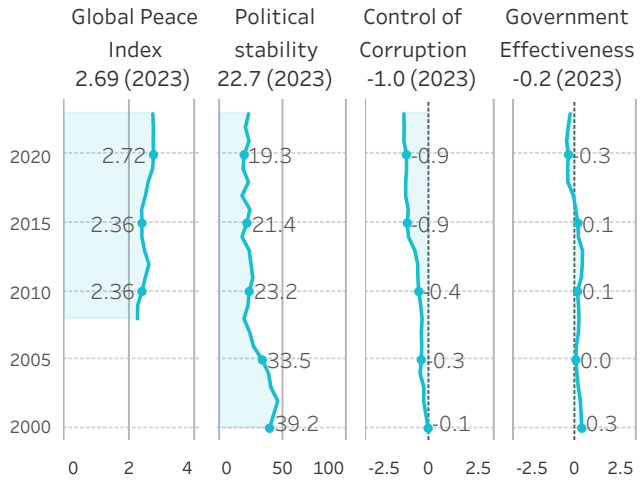


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

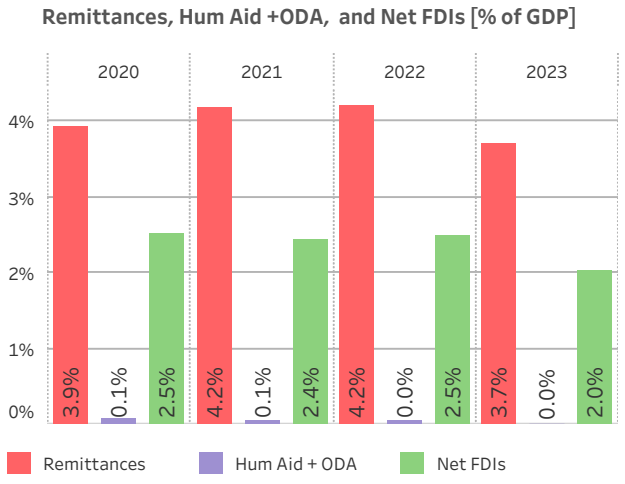


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

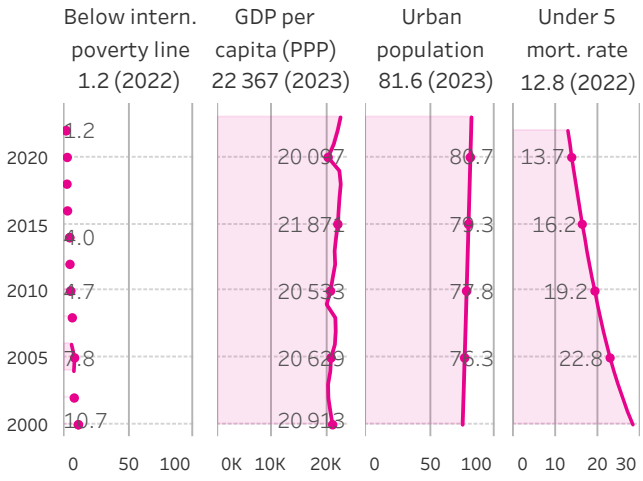
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



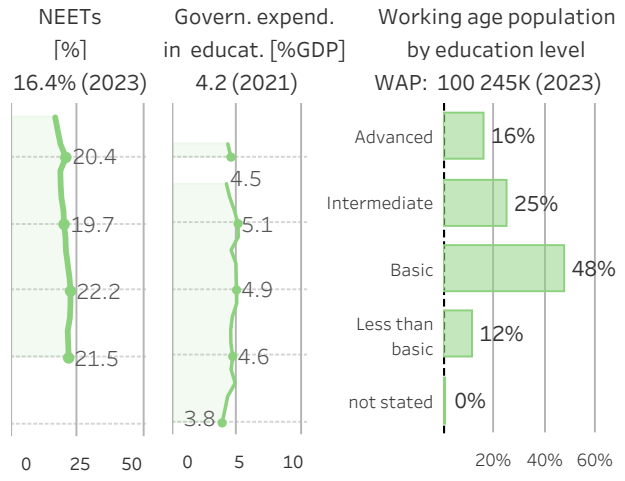
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



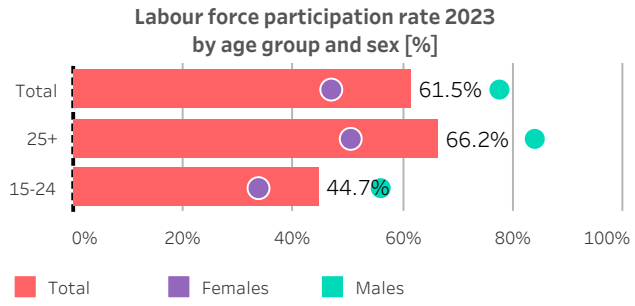
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

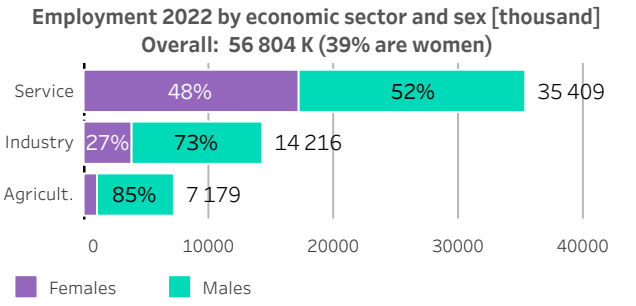


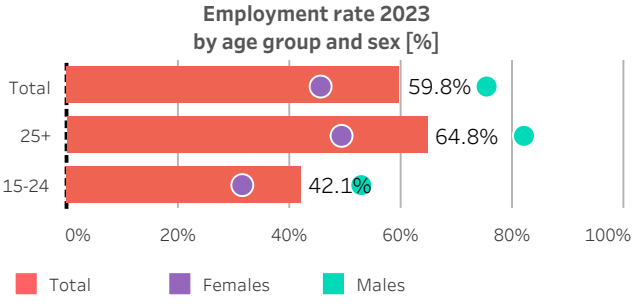
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

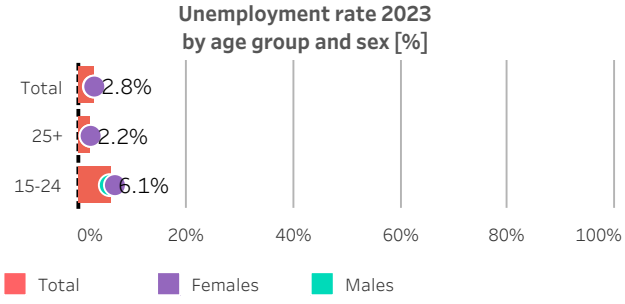


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



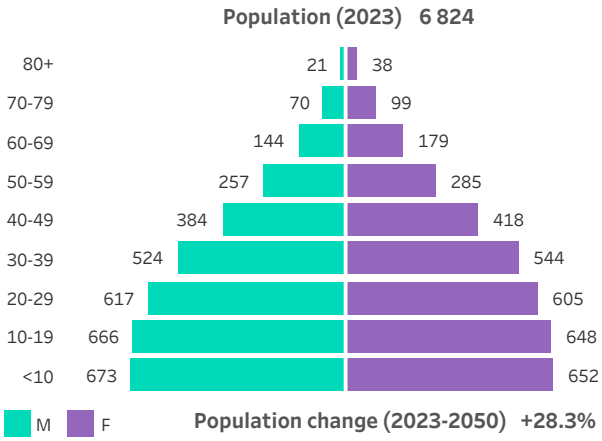




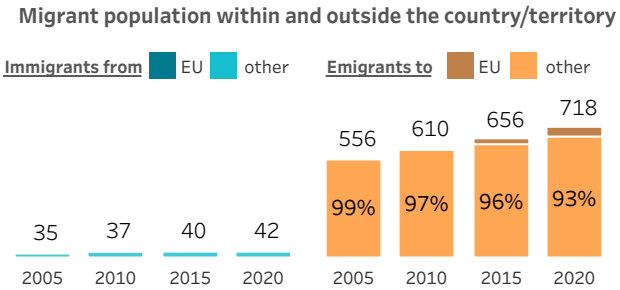


NICARAGUA

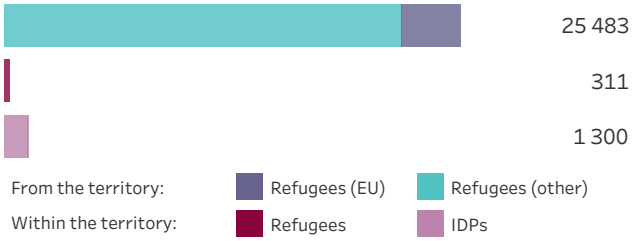
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



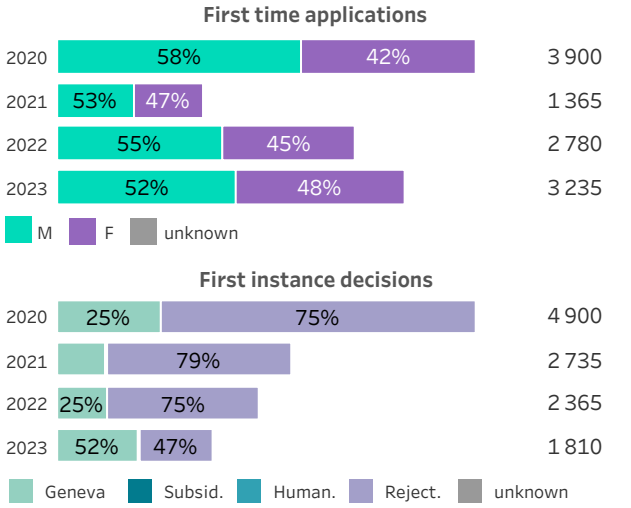
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



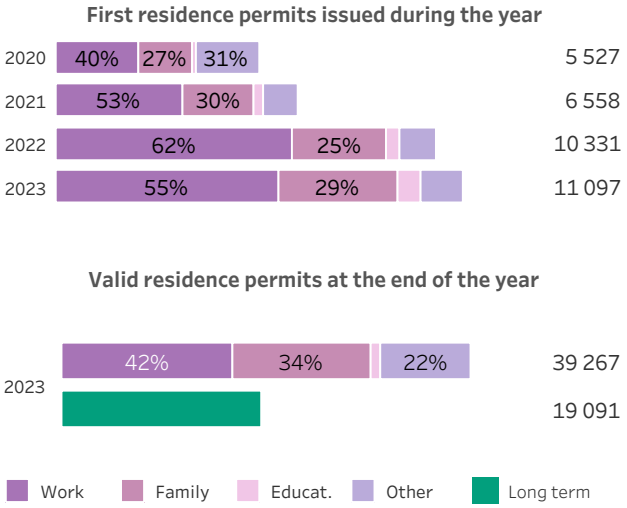
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



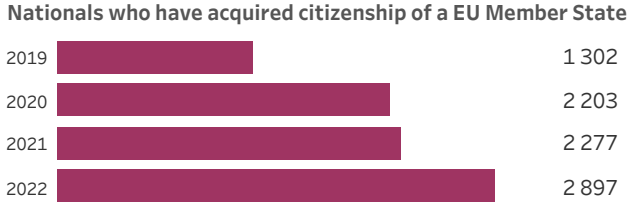
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



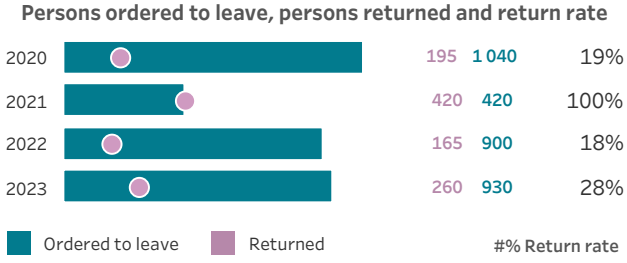
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



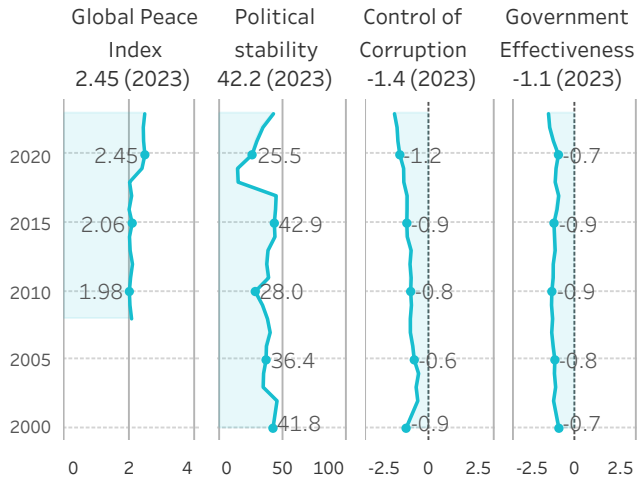
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



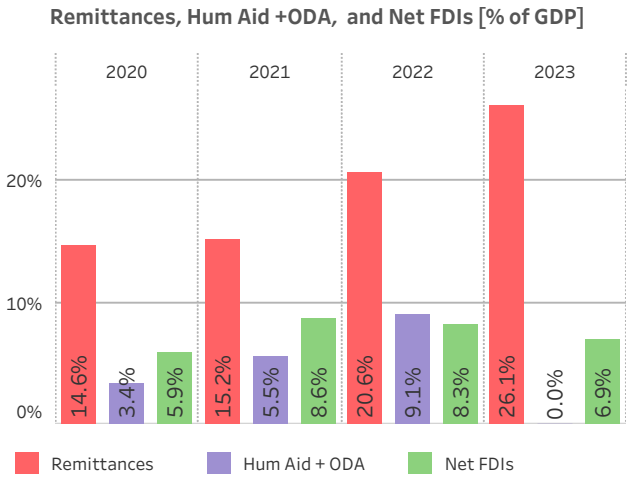
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



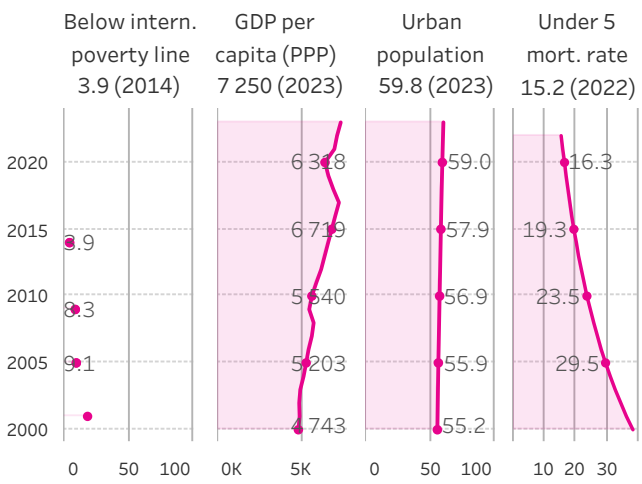
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



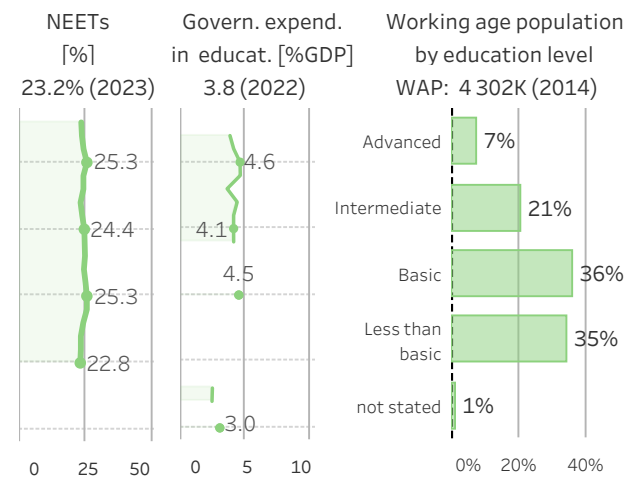
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



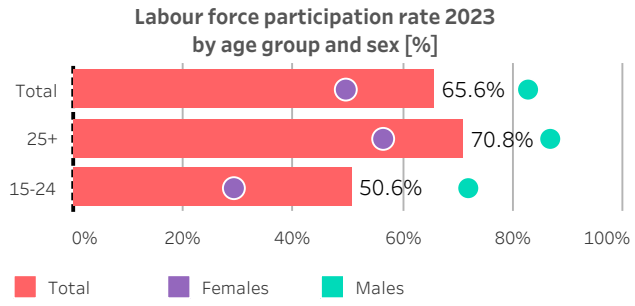
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

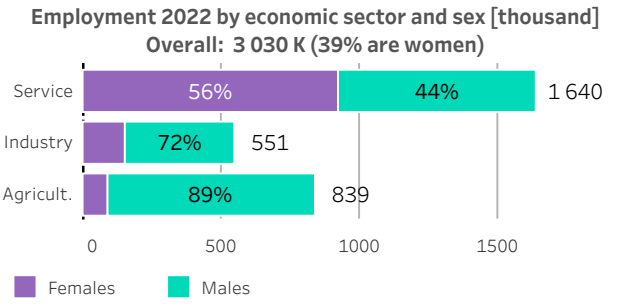


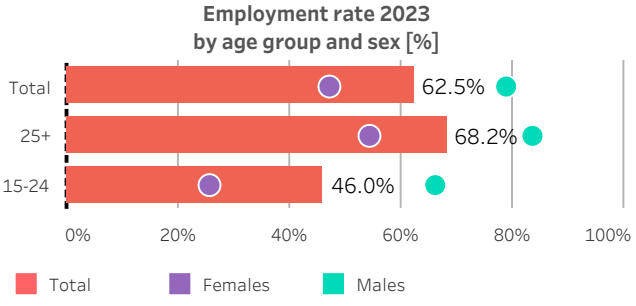
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

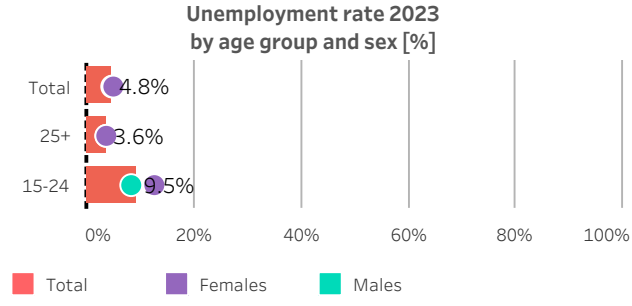


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





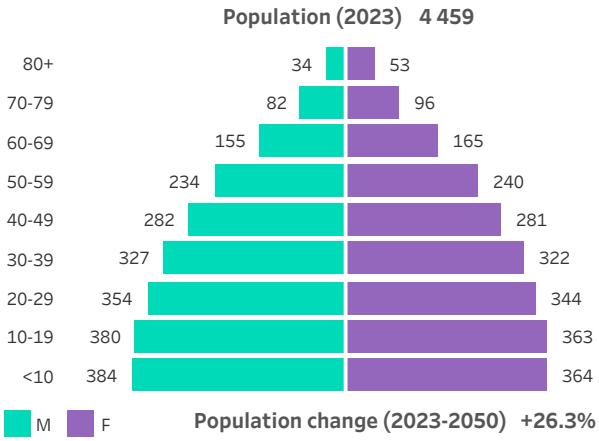




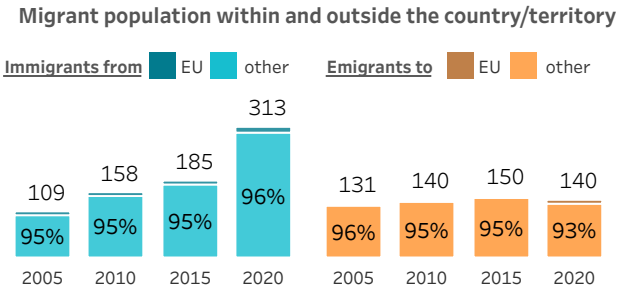
PANAMA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

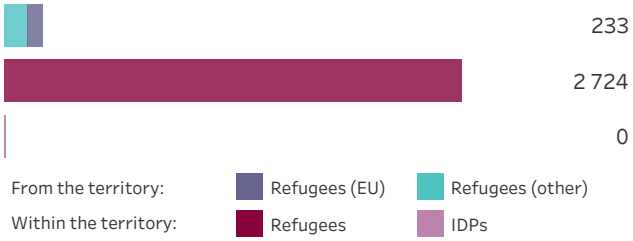
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



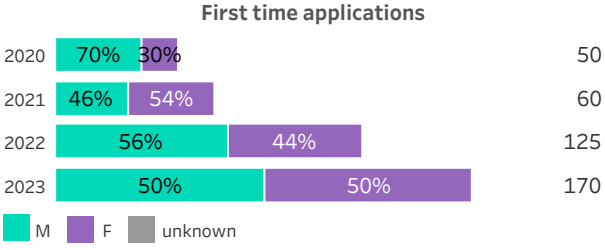
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

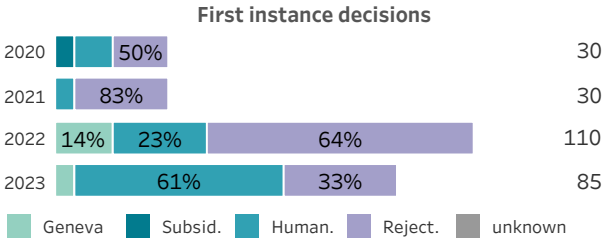


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

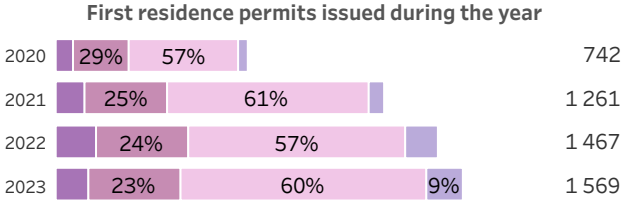


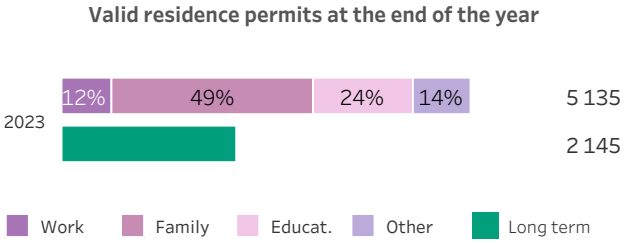
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



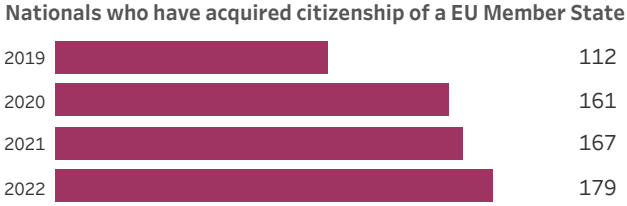


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

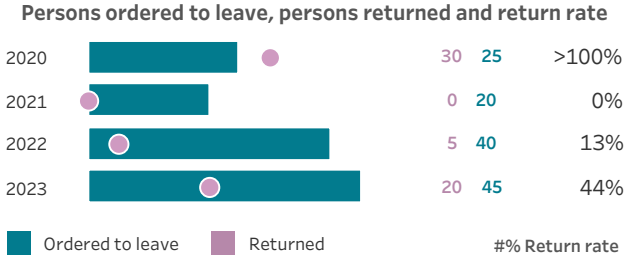




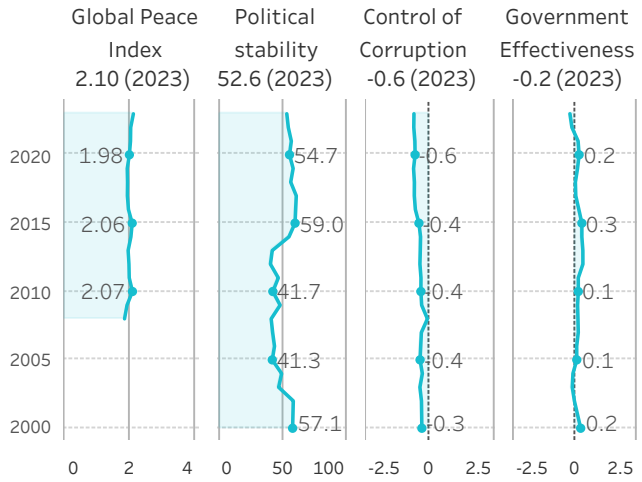
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



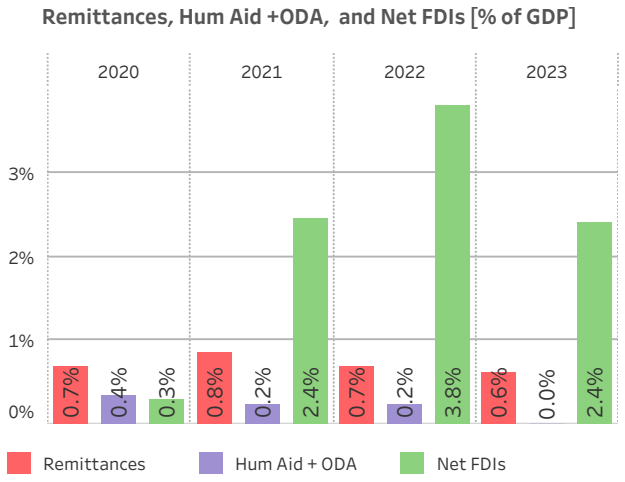
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



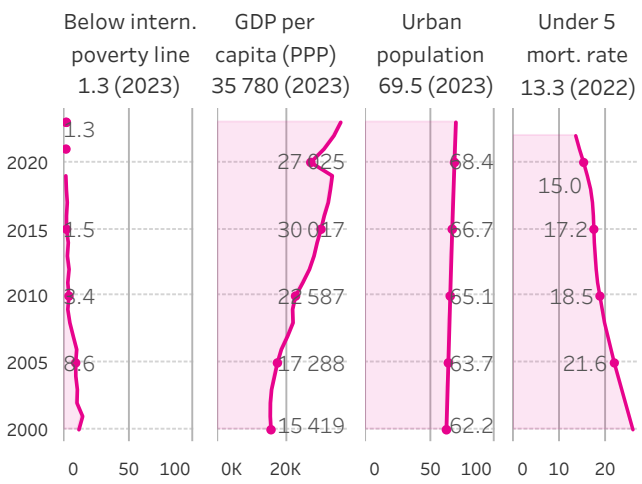
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



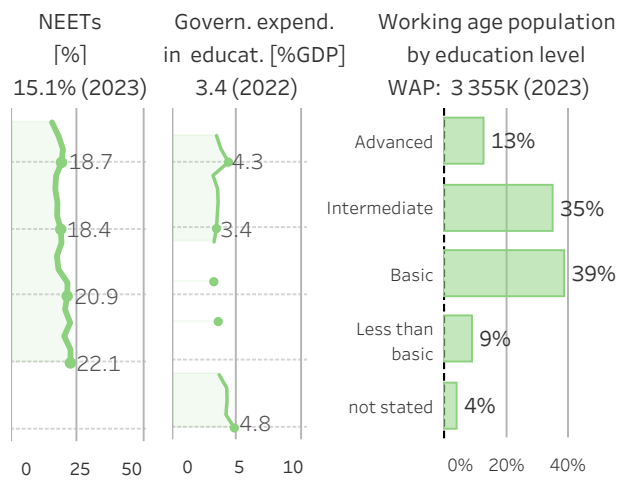
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



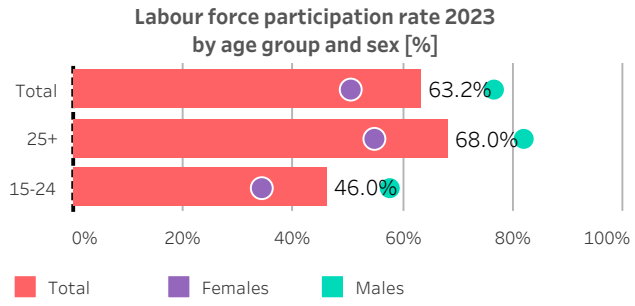
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

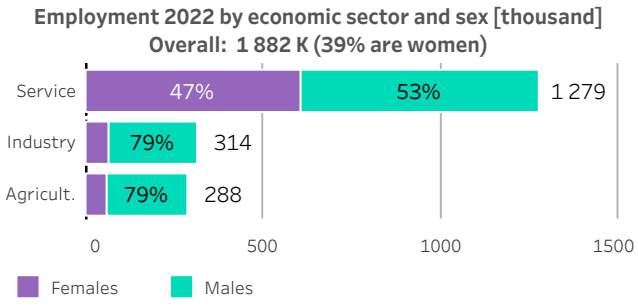


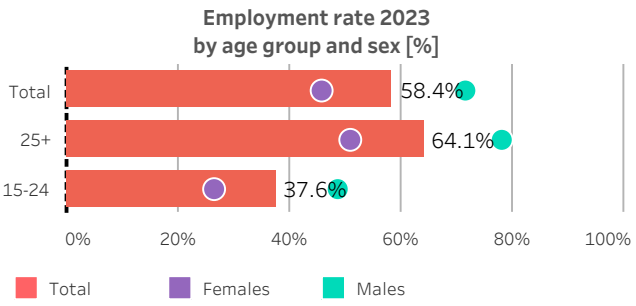
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

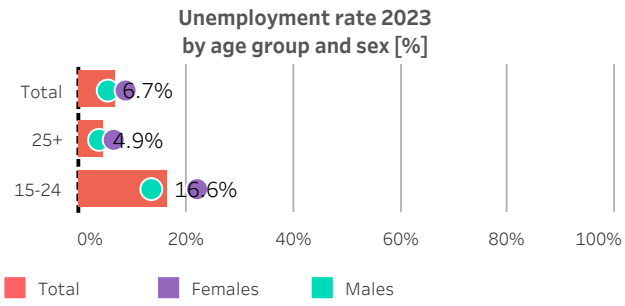


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





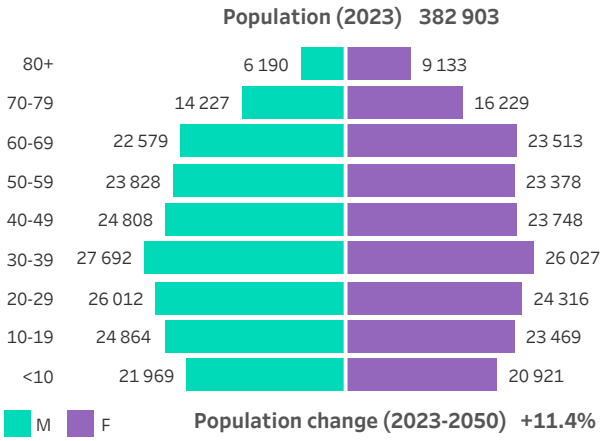




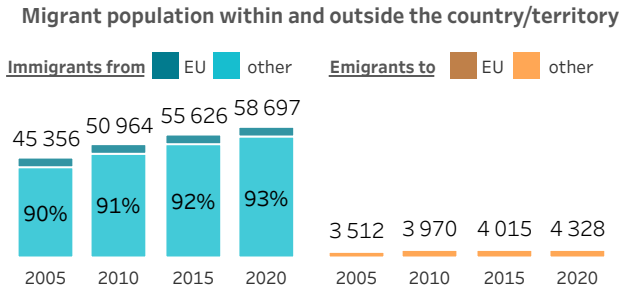
NORTHERN AMERICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

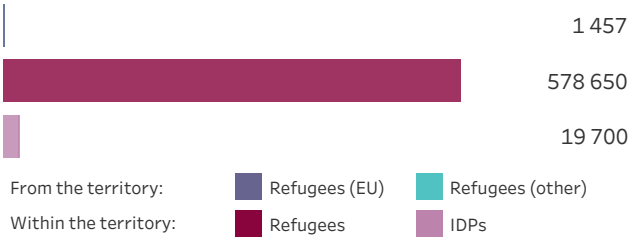
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



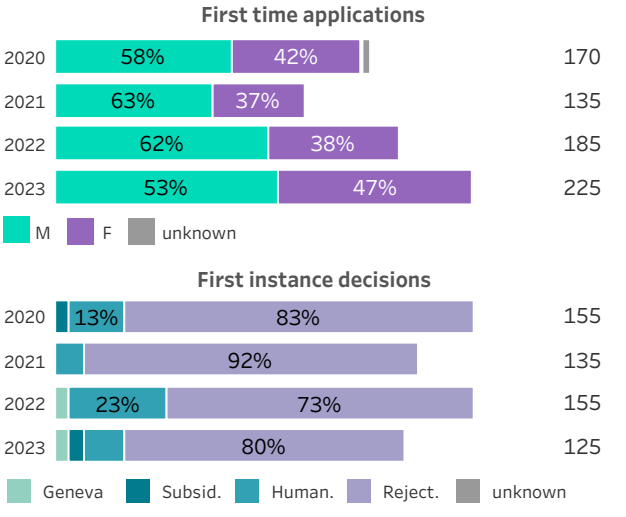
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



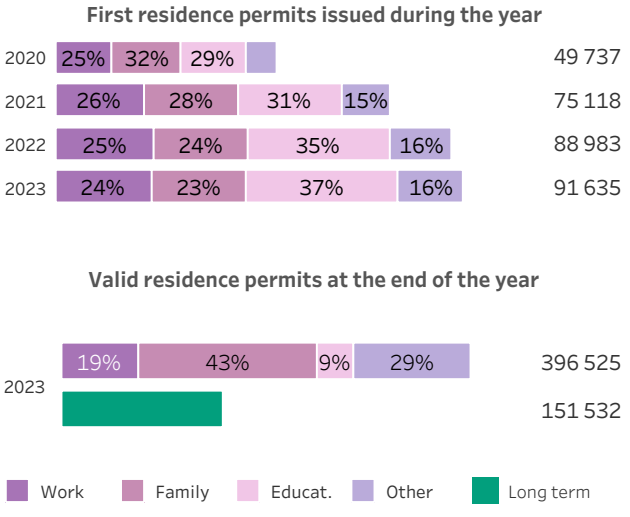
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



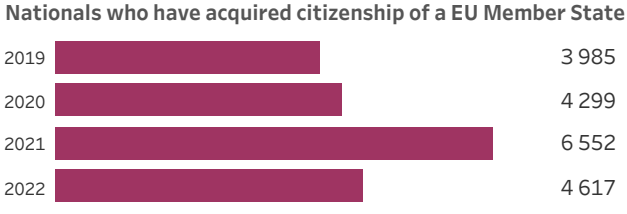
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



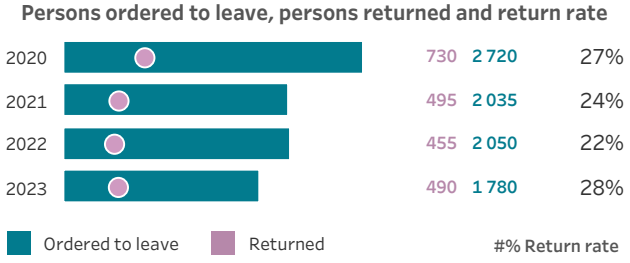
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

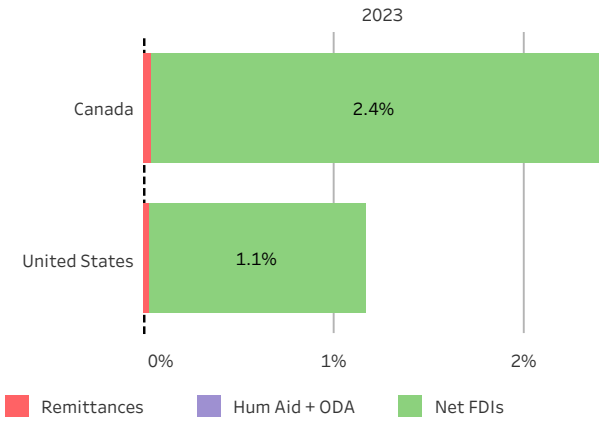


POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top countries	[1] 1.4 Canada	[1] 76.3 Canada	[1] 1.67 Canada	[1] 1.5 Canada
bottom countries	[2] 2.6 United States	[2] 47.4 United States	[2] 1.12 United States	[2] 1.2 United States

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

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



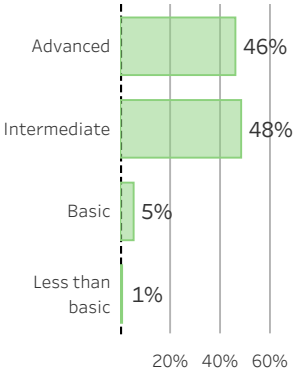
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top countries	[1] 0.2% Canada	[1] 73 637 $ United States	[1] 82% Canada	[1] 5.1 Canada
bottom countries	[2] 1.2% United States	[2] 55 818 $ Canada	[2] 83% United States	[2] 6.4 United States

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
top countries	[1] 11.2% United States	[1] 5.4% United States
bottom countries	[2] 11.7% Canada	[2] 4.1% Canada

Working age population by education level



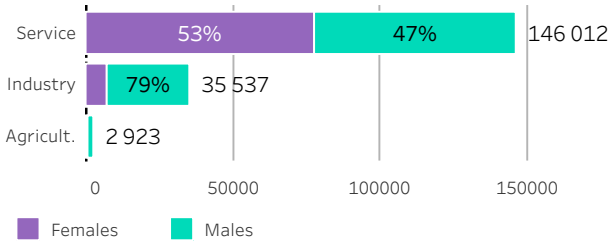
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Northern American countries - 2023

[1] 65.2% Canada (61.1% women, 69.3% men)

[2] 61.9% United States (56.5% women, 67.4% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Northern American countries - 2023

[1] 61.7% Canada (57.9% women, 65.5% men)

[2] 59.6% United States (54.5% women, 64.8% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Northern American countries - 2023

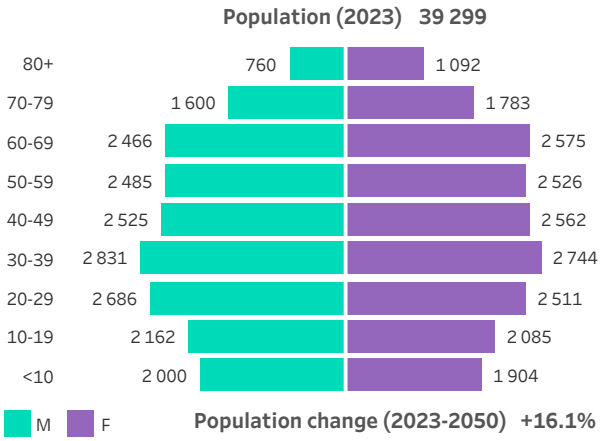
[1] 3.6% United States (3.4% women, 3.8% men)

[2] 5.4% Canada (5.2% women, 5.5% men)

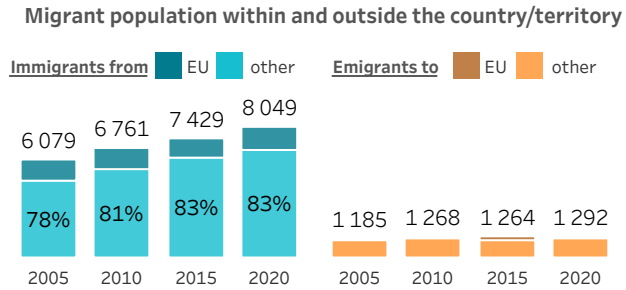
CANADA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

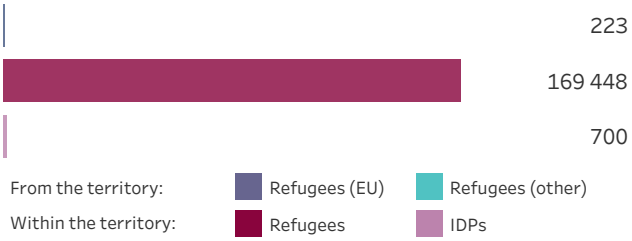
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



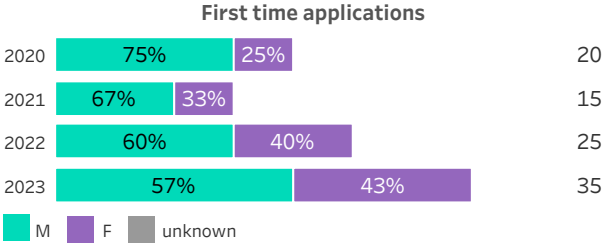
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

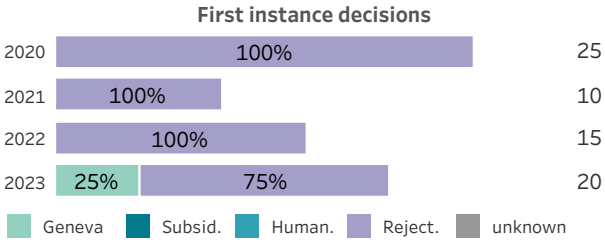


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

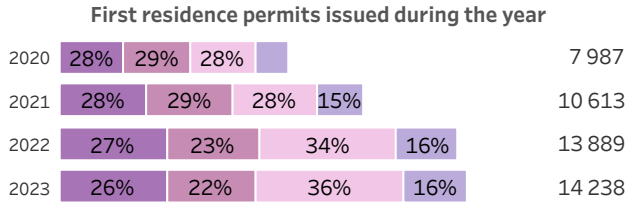


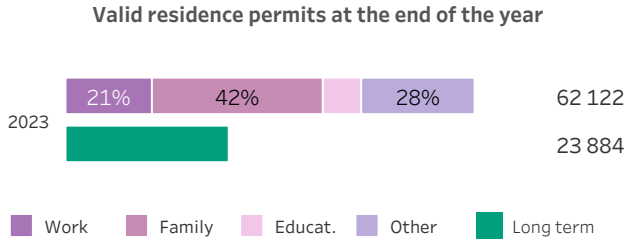
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



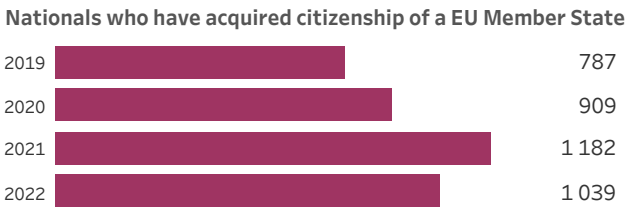


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

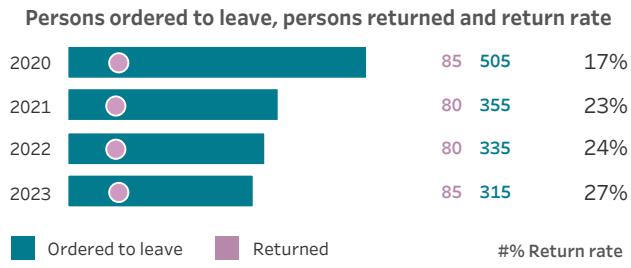




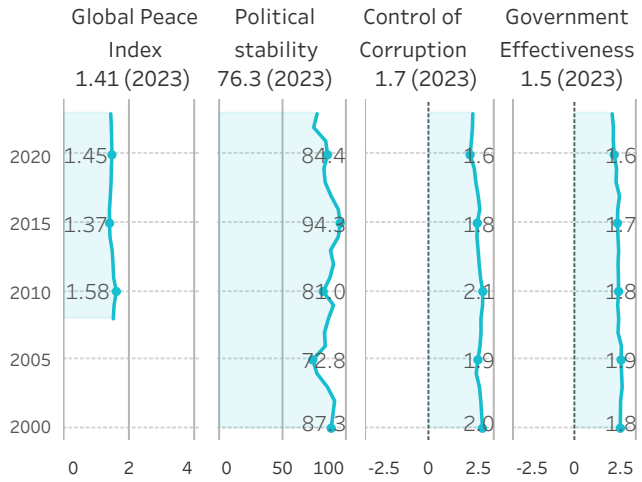
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



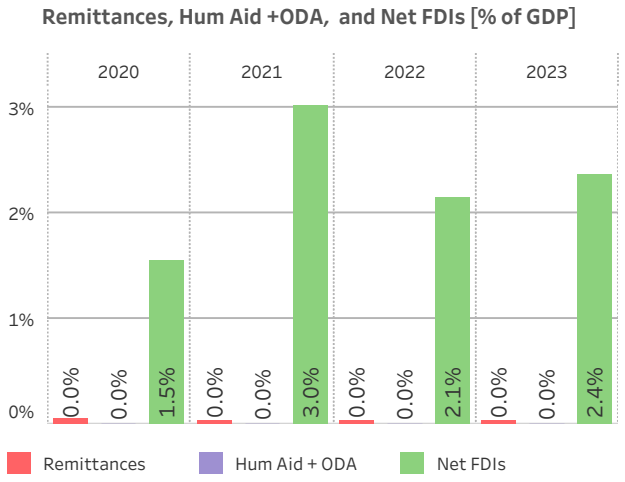
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



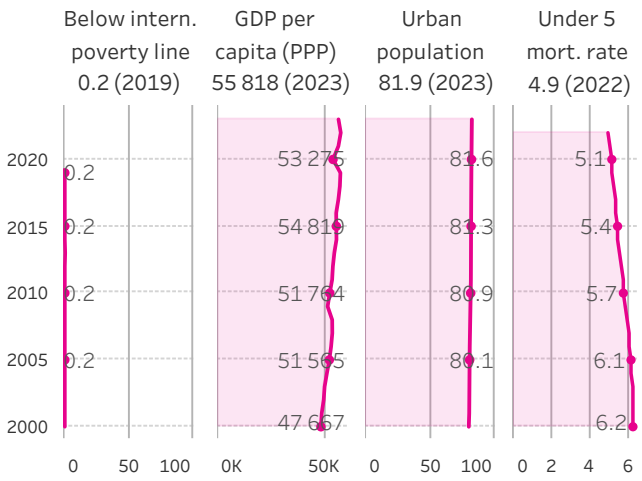
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



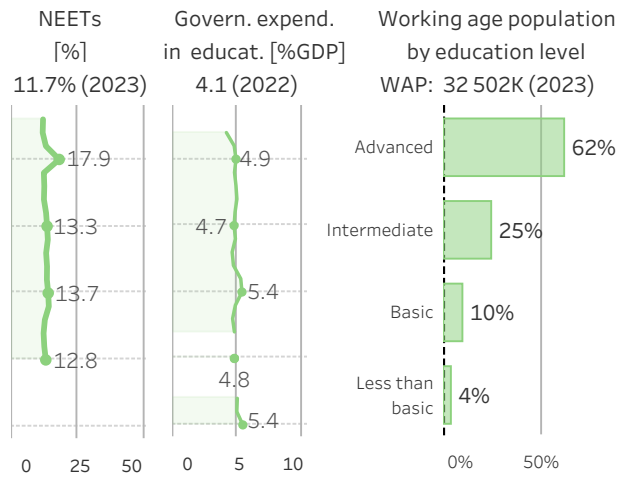
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



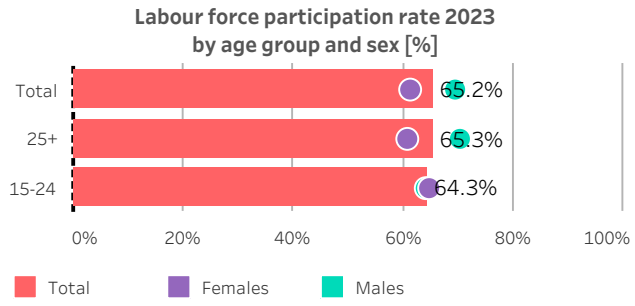
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

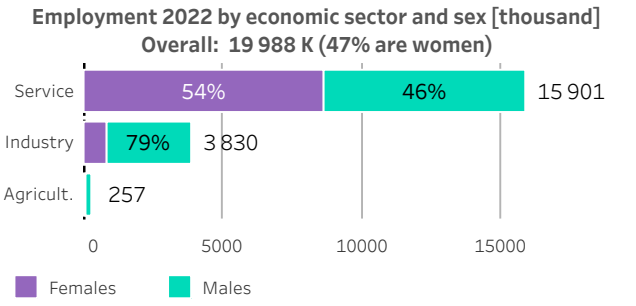


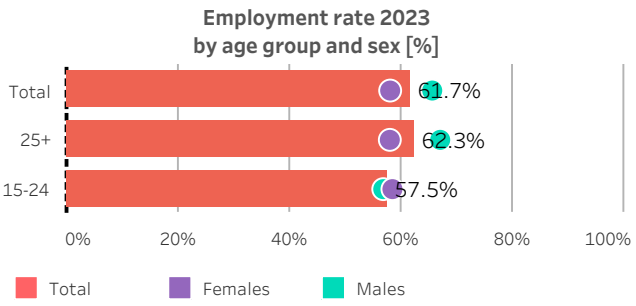
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

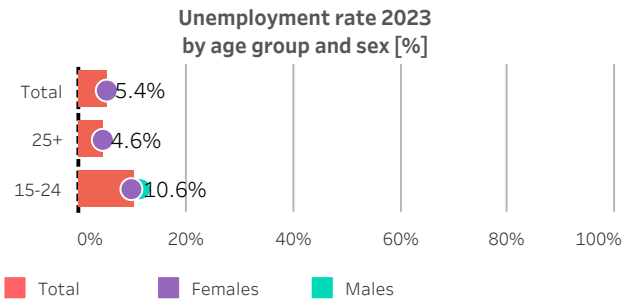


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





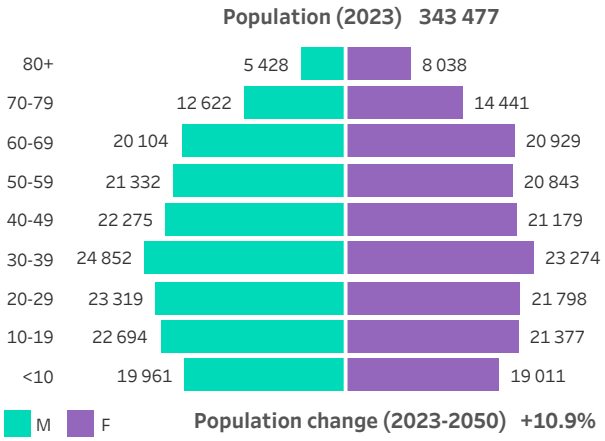




UNITED STATES

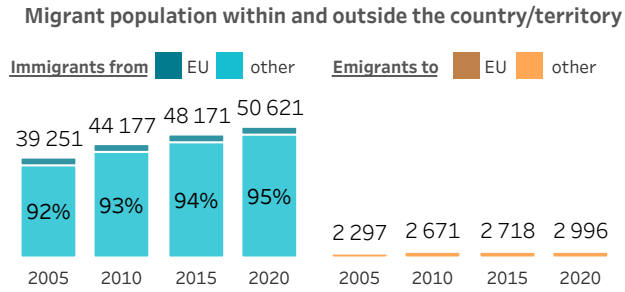
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

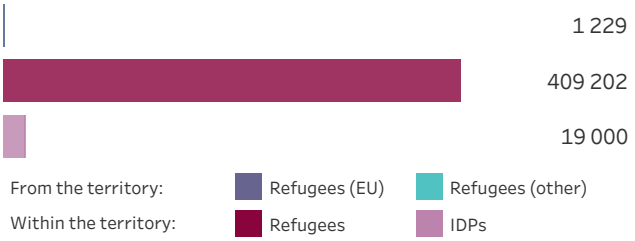


NOTE: For statistical purposes, the data for United States of America does not include US Territories and Freely Associated States.

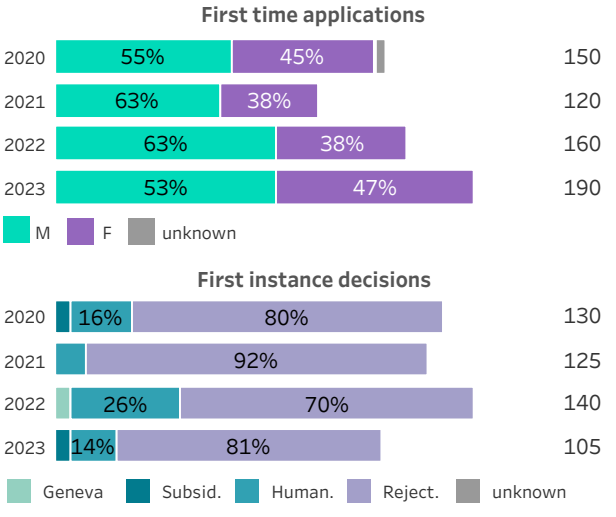
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



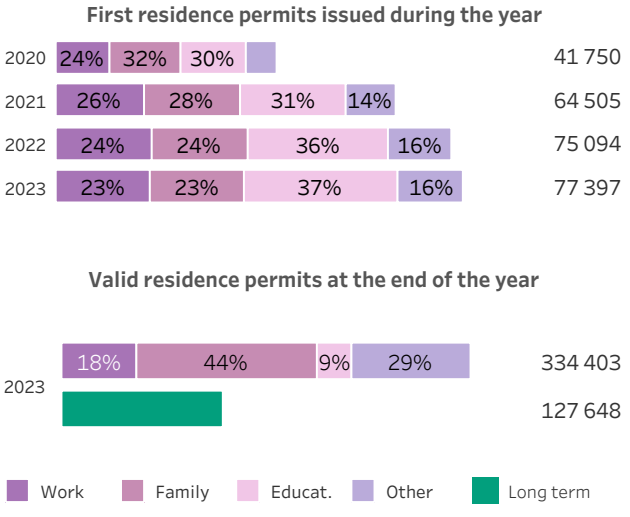
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



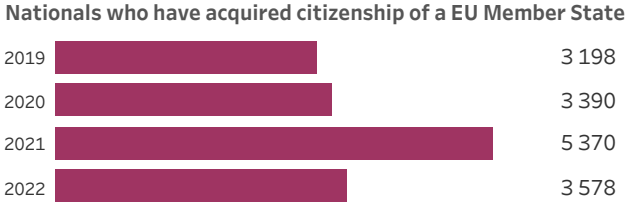
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



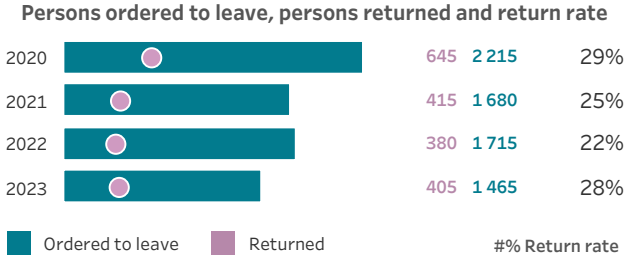
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



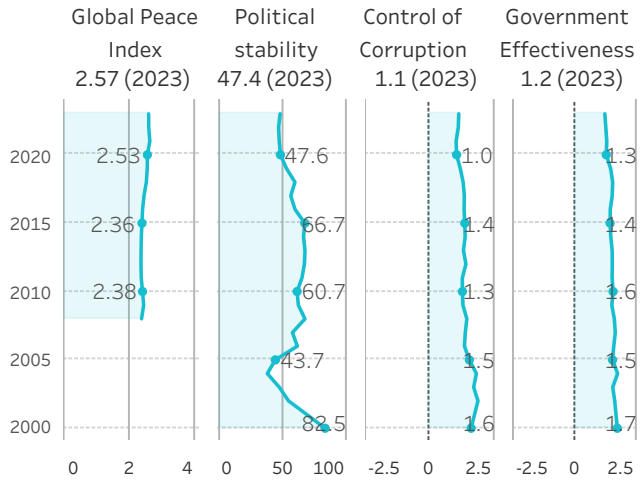
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



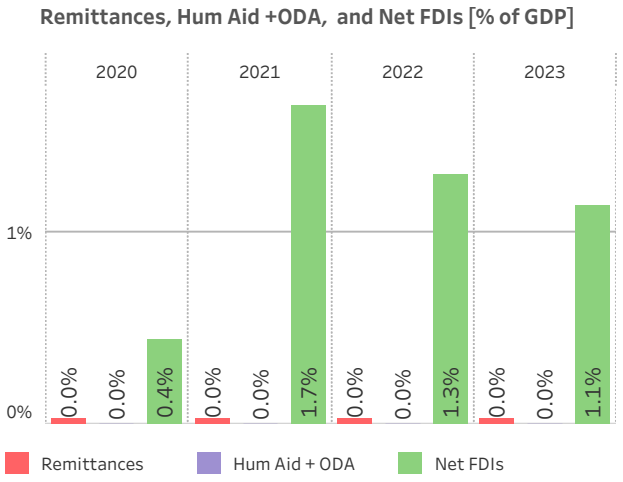
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



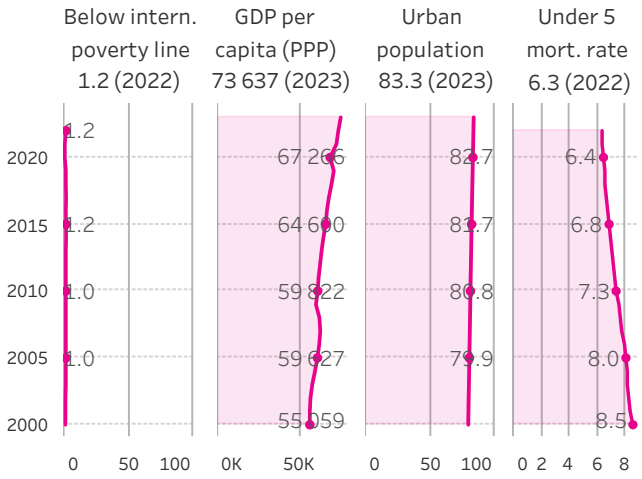
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



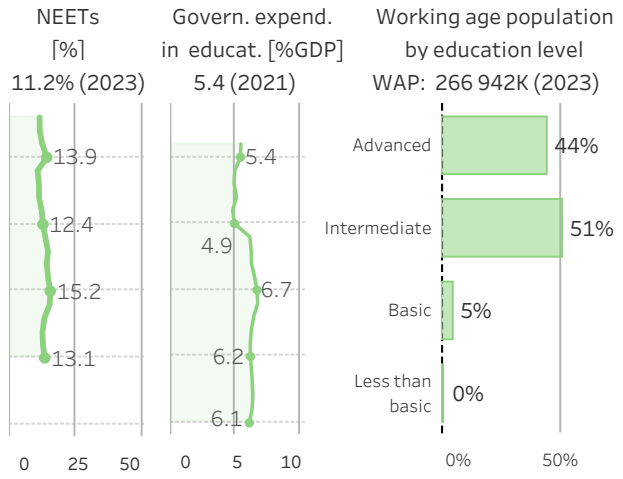
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



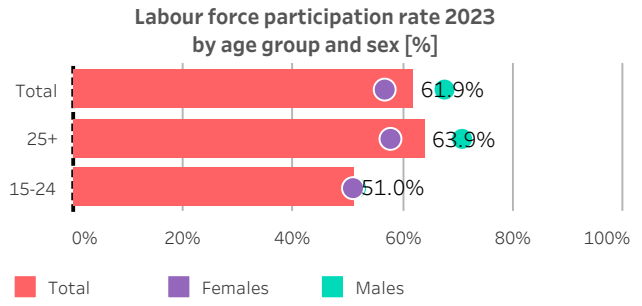
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

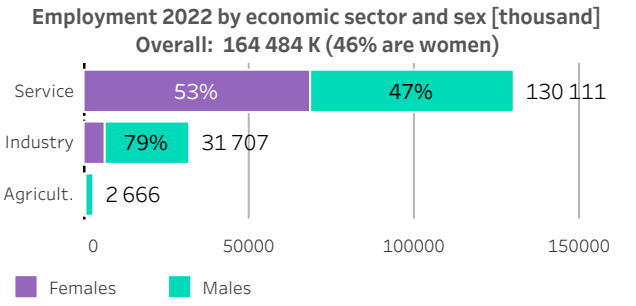


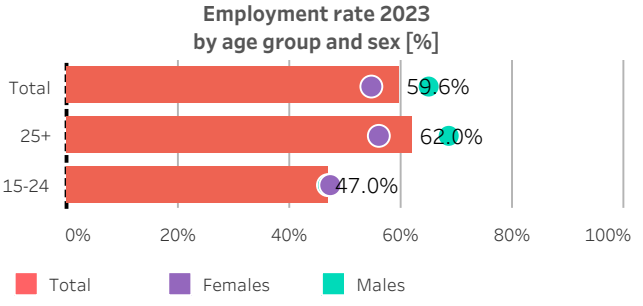
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

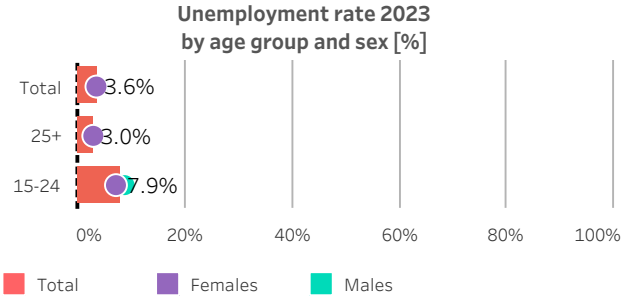


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





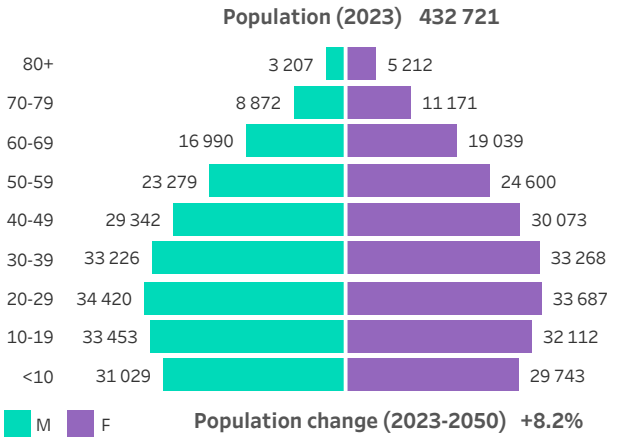




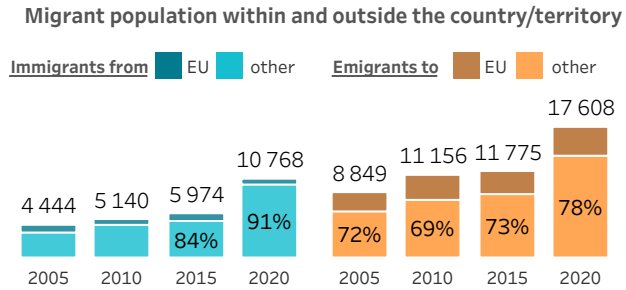
SOUTH AMERICA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

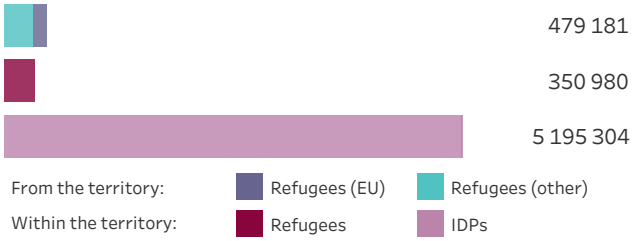
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



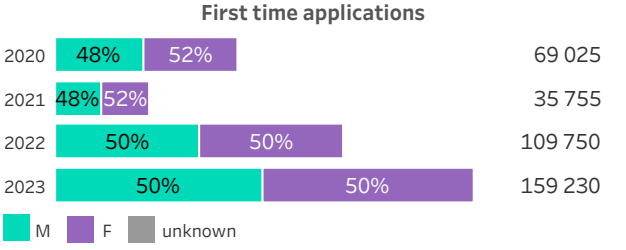
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

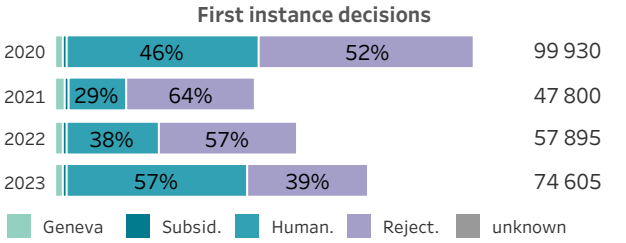


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

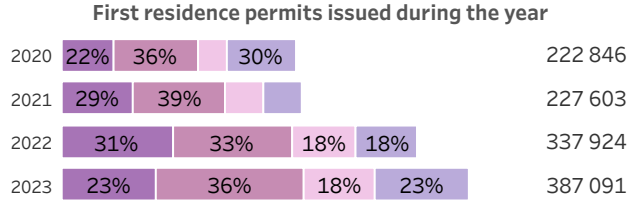


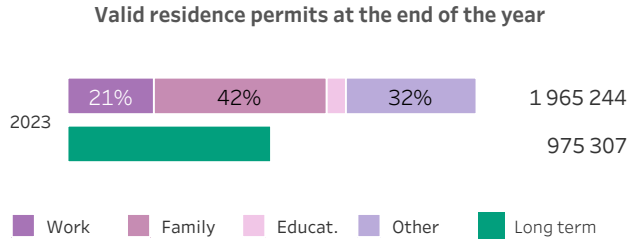
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



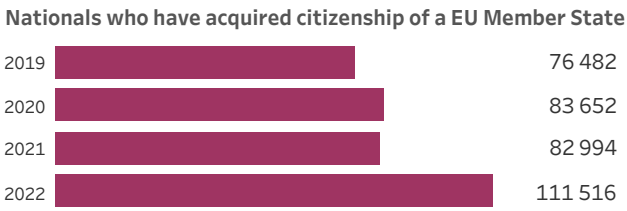


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



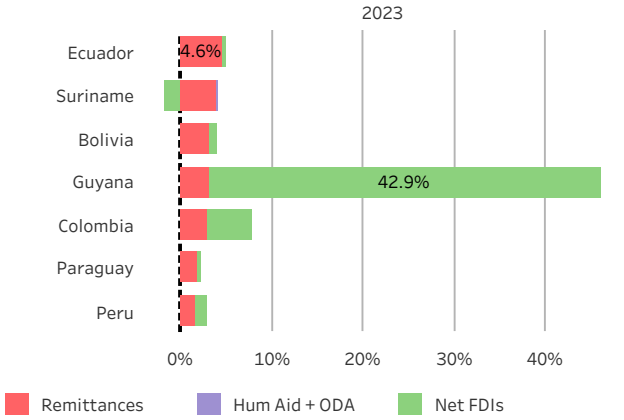
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

top & bottom countries	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
	[1] 1.9 Argentina	[1] 82.0 Uruguay	[1] 1.57 Uruguay	[1] 0.9 Uruguay
	[2] 2.0 Bolivia	[2] 59.7 Suriname	[2] 0.97 Chile	[2] 0.7 Chile
	[10] 1.9 Uruguay	[11] 19.0 Colombia	[11] -1.06 Paraguay	[11] -1.0 Suriname
	[11] 2.8 Venezuela	[12] 12.3 Venezuela	[12] -1.69 Venezuela	[12] -1.6 Venezuela

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

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



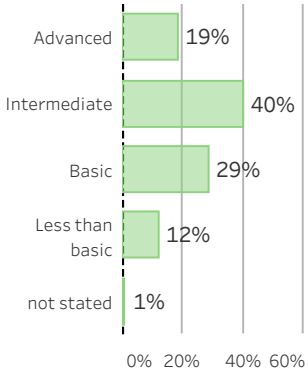
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

top & bottom countries	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
	[1] 0.4% Chile	[1] 49 812 $ Guyana	[1] 27% Guyana	[1] 6.9 Chile
	[2] 0.6% Argentina	[2] 29 507 $ Chile	[2] 63% Paraguay	[2] 10.0 Argentina
	[9] 6.0% Colombia	[9] 14 305 $ Ecuador	[10] 88% Venezuela	[10] 25.8 Bolivia
	[10] 7.1% Venezuela	[10] 9 669 $ Bolivia	[11] 92% Argentina	[11] 28.3 Guyana

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 9.6% Bolivia	[1] 7.6% Bolivia
[2] 15.0% Argentina	[2] 6.9% Venezuela
[11] 23.7% Peru	[10] 3.4% Paraguay
[12] 43.6% Guyana	[11] 2.9% Suriname

Working age population by education level

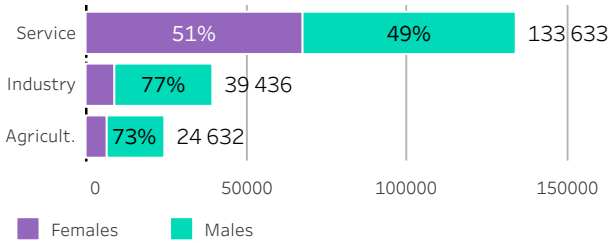


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
South American countries - 2023

[1] 72.6% Peru	(65.9% women, 79.5% men)
[2] 71.0% Bolivia	(60.0% women, 82.2% men)
[11] 54.3% Suriname	(44.7% women, 64.1% men)
[12] 50.7% Guyana	(39.6% women, 62.5% 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 - 2023

[1] 70.0% Peru	(63.1% women, 77.2% men)
[2] 68.1% Bolivia	(57.1% women, 79.3% men)
[11] 49.9% Suriname	(39.7% women, 60.5% men)
[12] 45.4% Guyana	(34.8% women, 56.8% men)

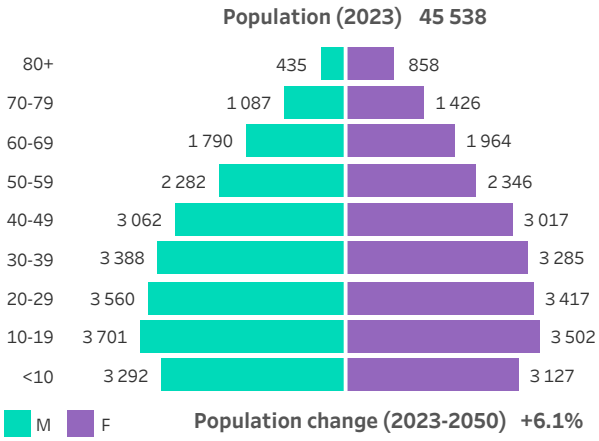
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
South American countries - 2023

[1] 3.1% Bolivia	(3.6% women, 2.7% men)
[2] 3.4% Ecuador	(4.1% women, 2.8% men)
[11] 9.6% Colombia	(11.9% women, 7.9% men)
[12] 12.4% Guyana	(14.0% women, 11.4% men)

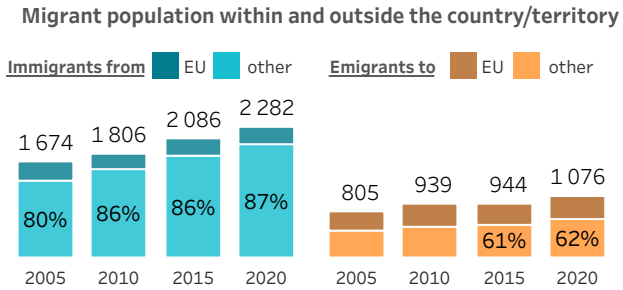
ARGENTINA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

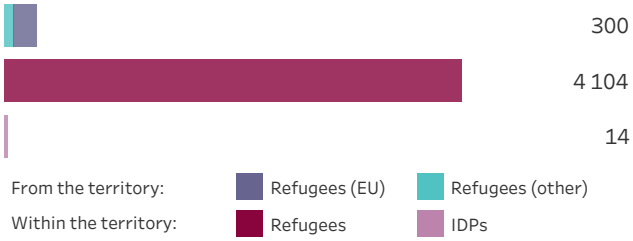
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



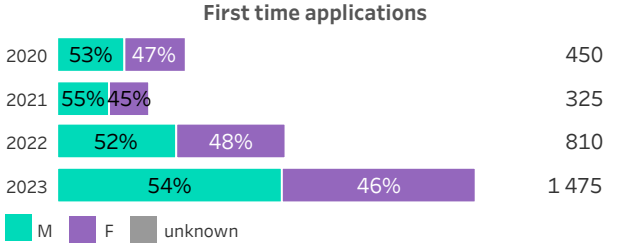
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

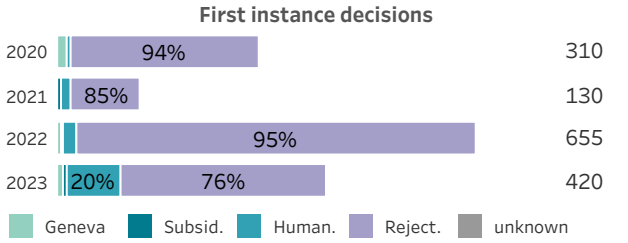


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

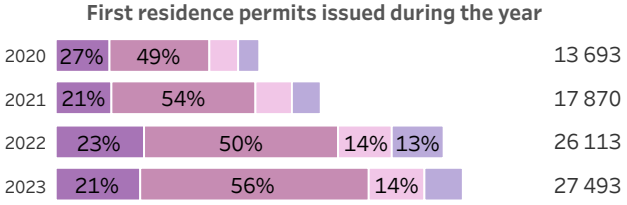


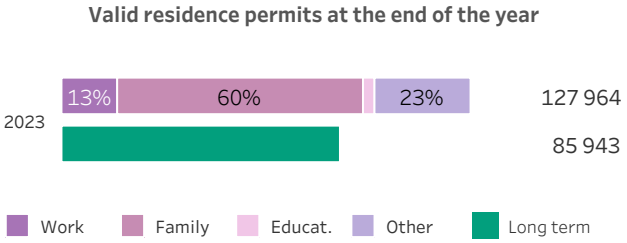
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



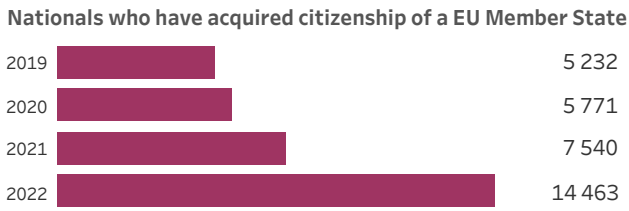


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



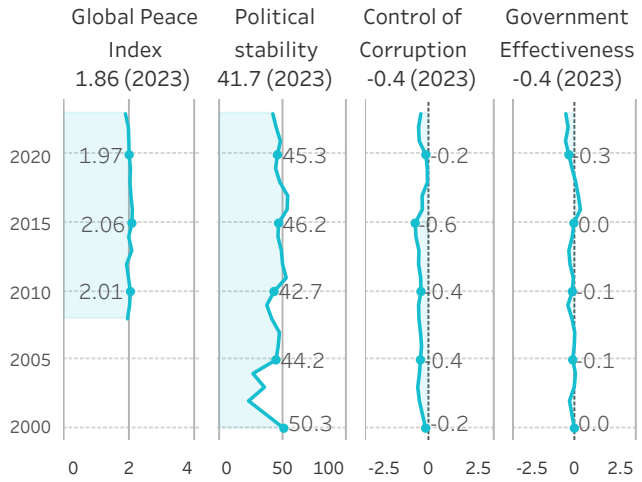


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

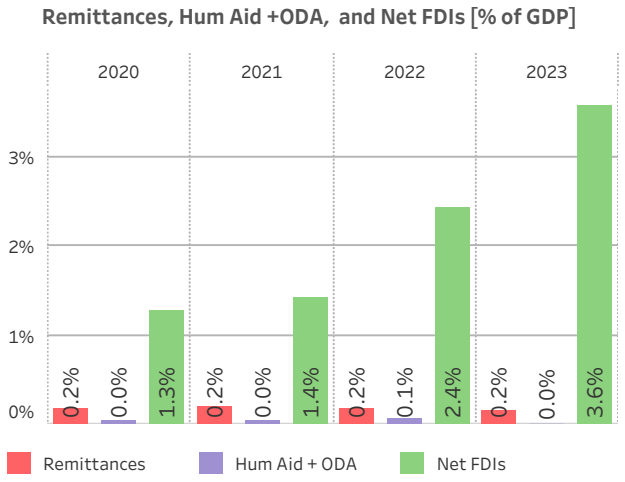


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

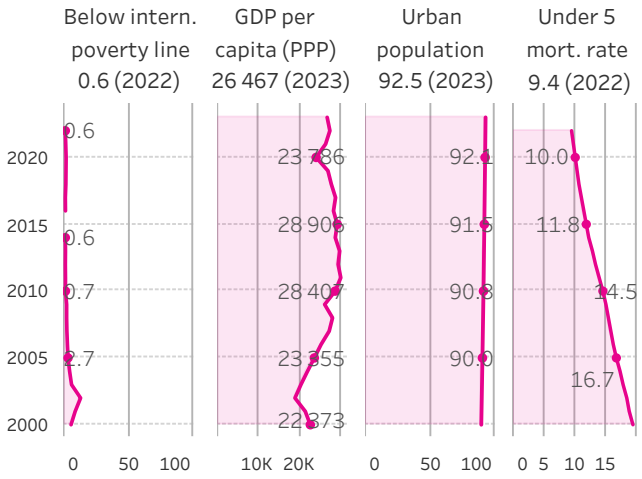
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



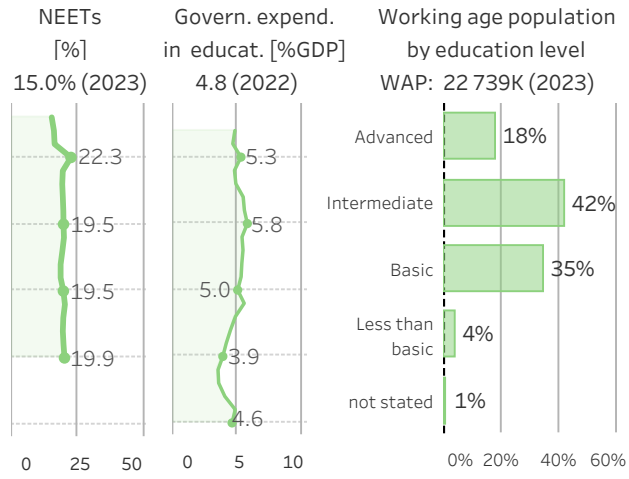
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



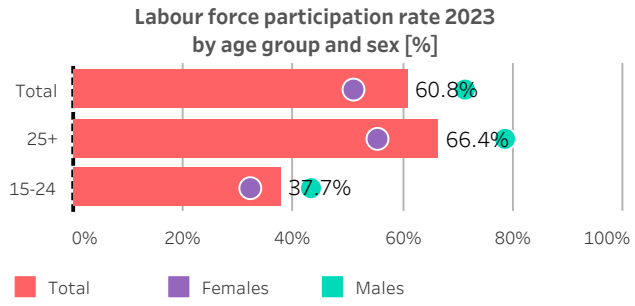
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

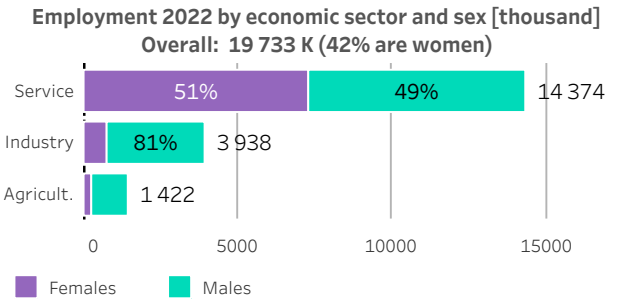


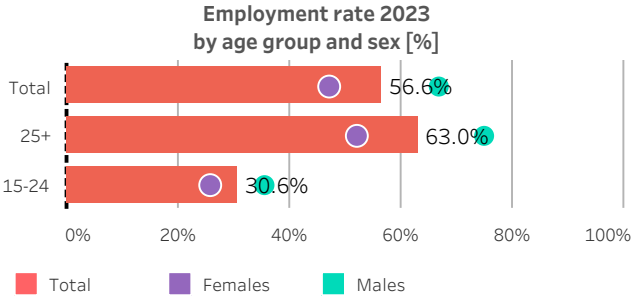
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

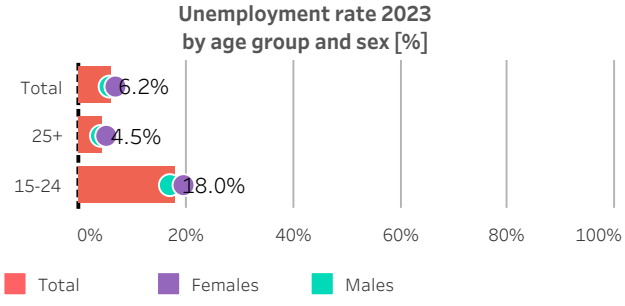


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



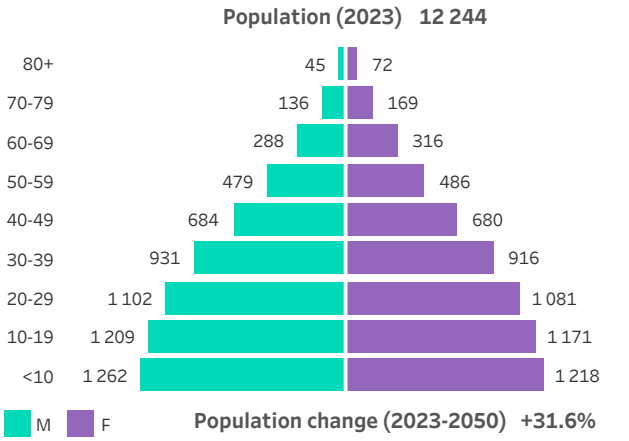




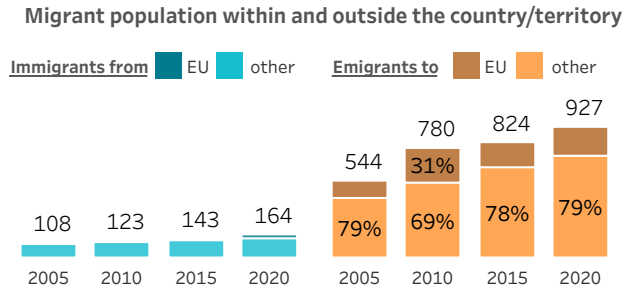


BOLIVIA

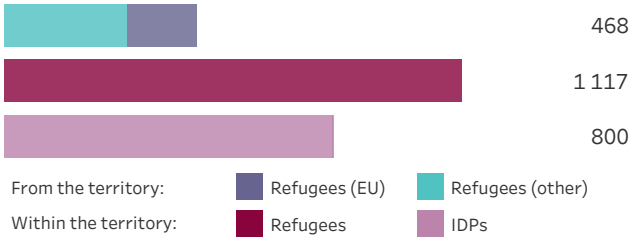
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



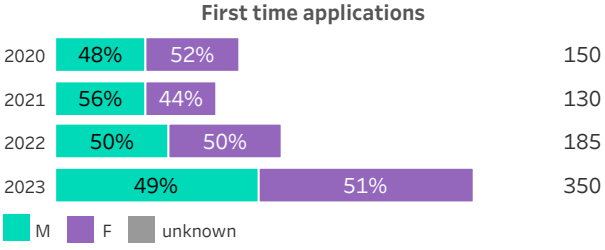
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

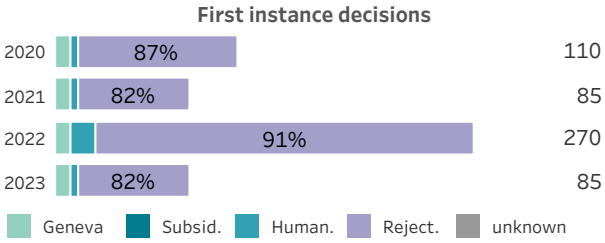


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

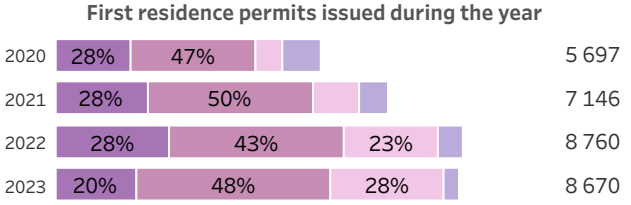


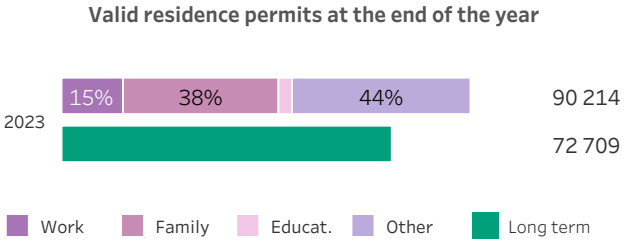
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



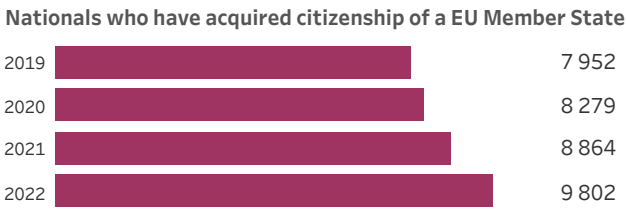


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

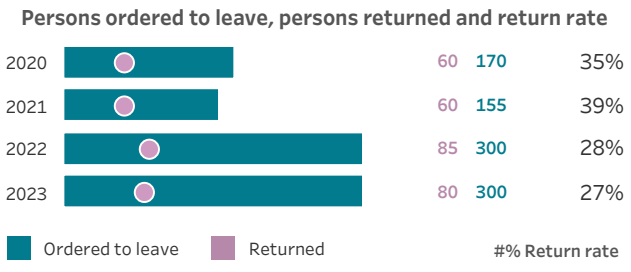




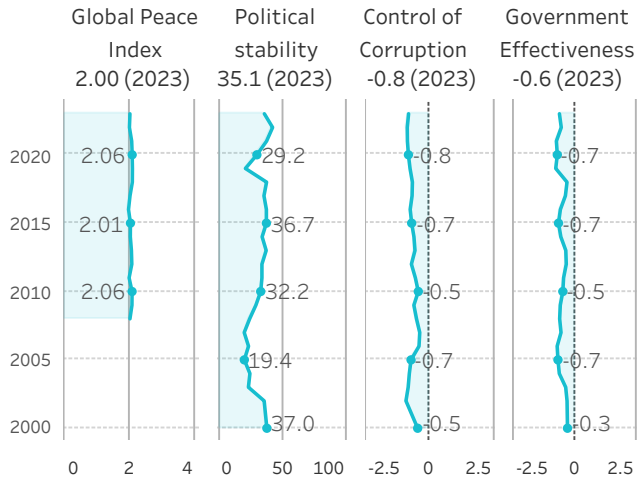
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



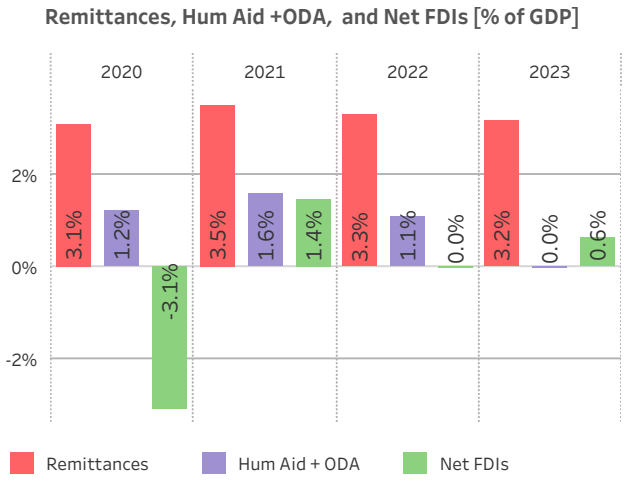
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



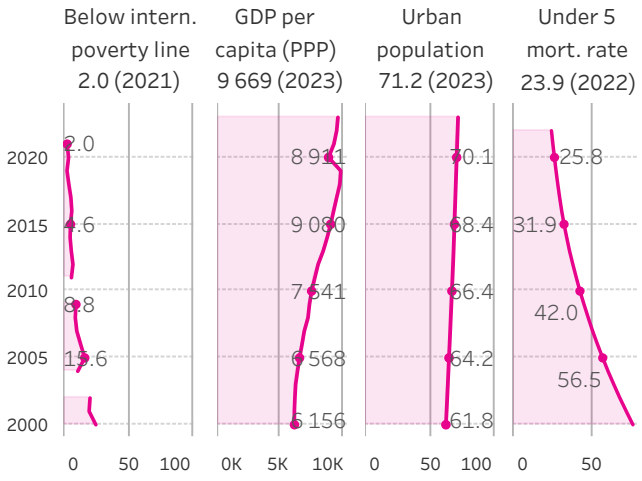
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



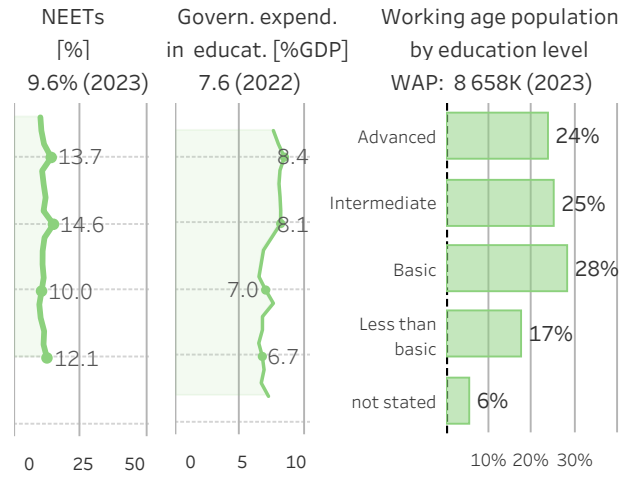
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



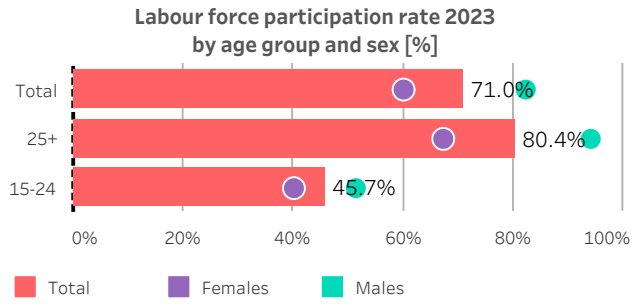
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

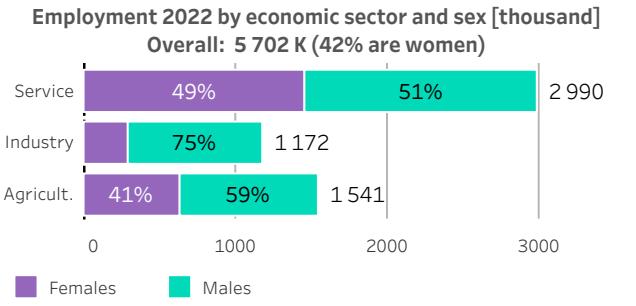


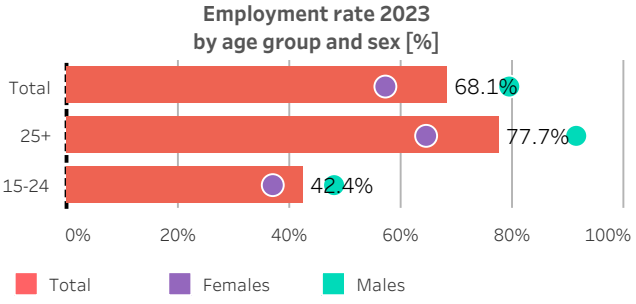
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

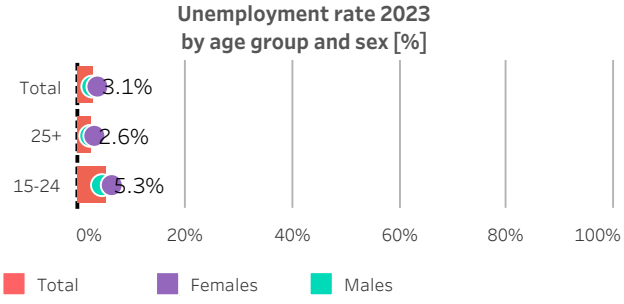


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





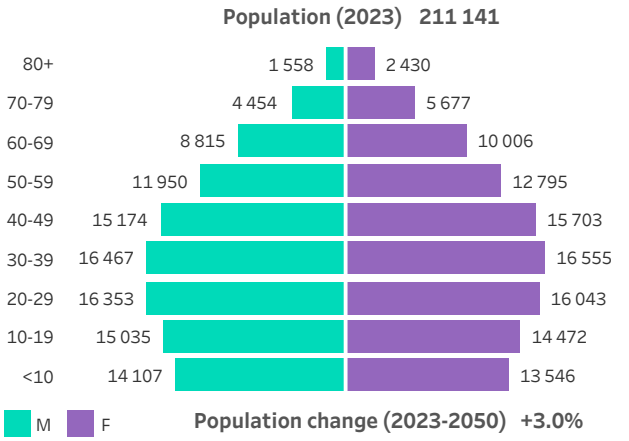




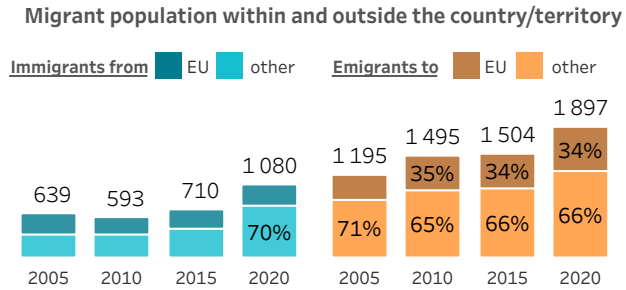
BRAZIL

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

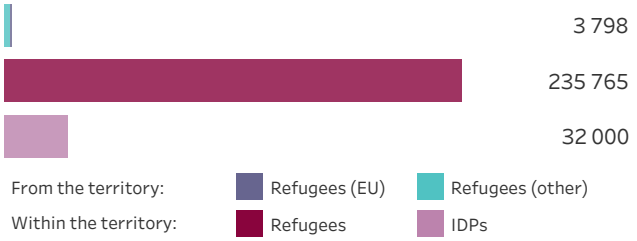
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



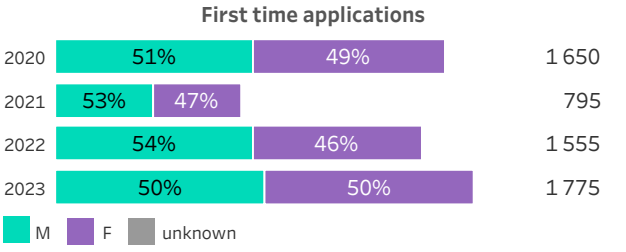
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

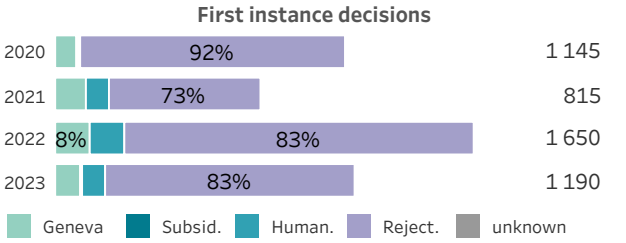


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

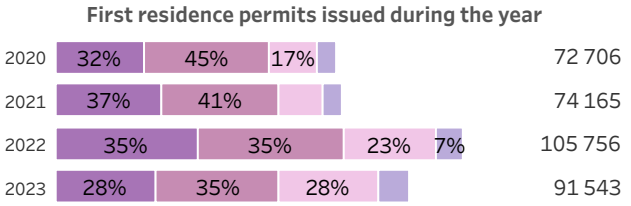


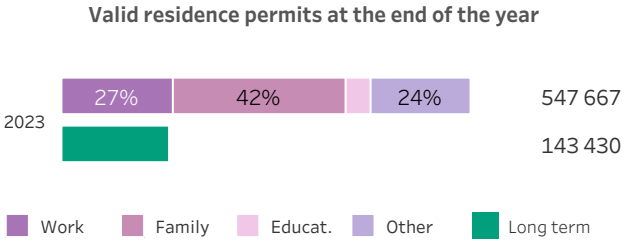
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



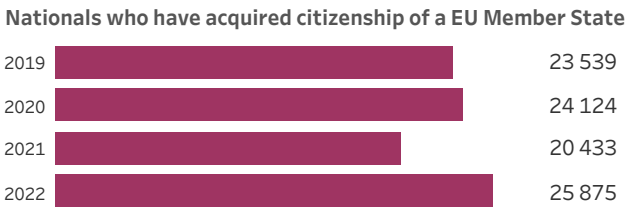


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



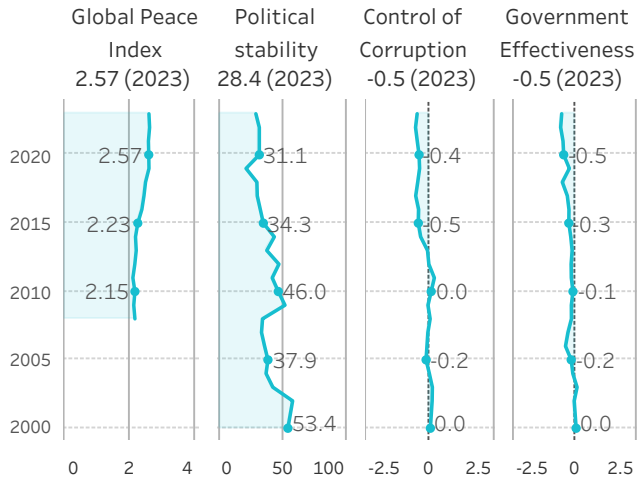


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

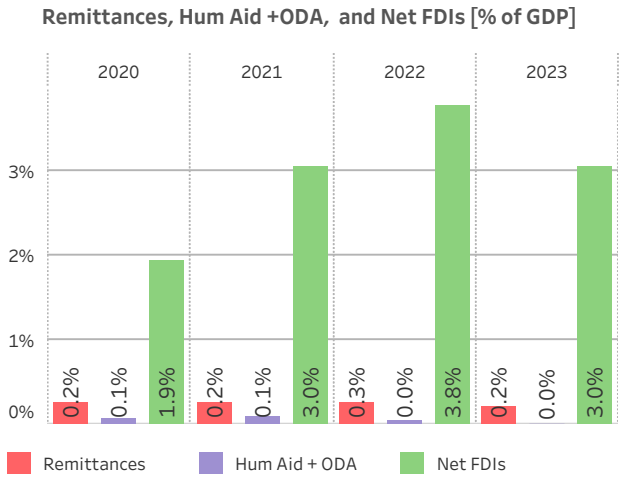


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

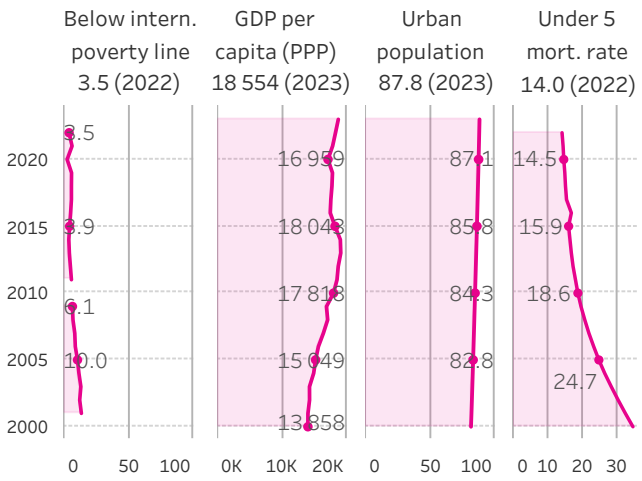
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



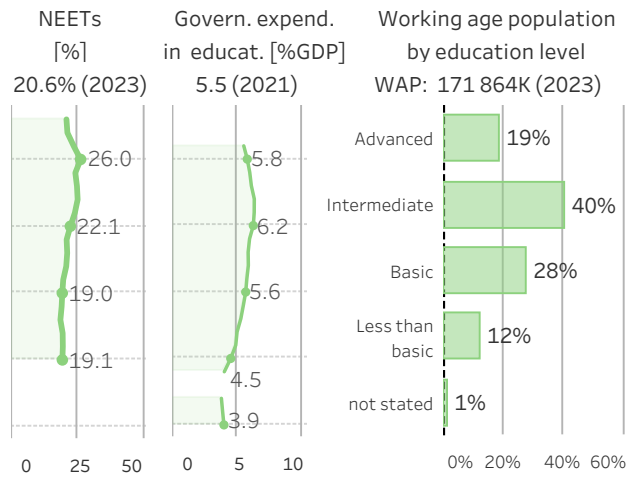
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



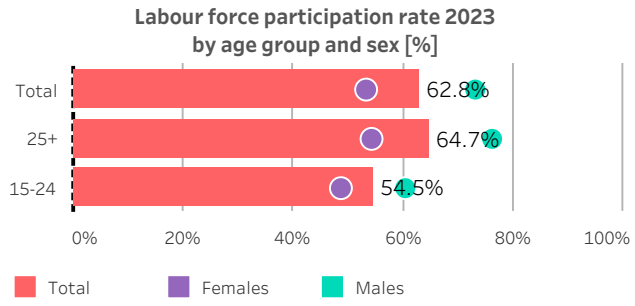
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

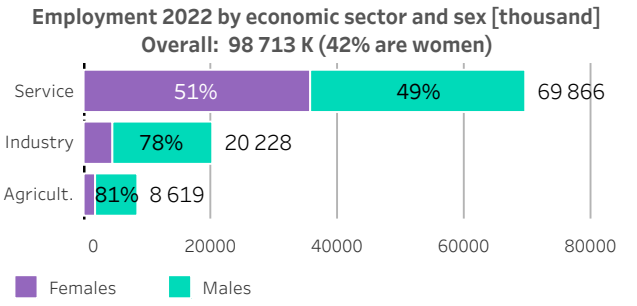


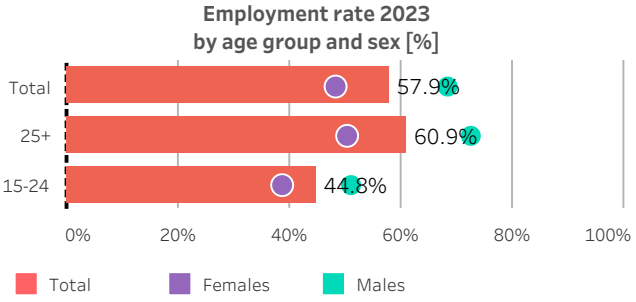
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

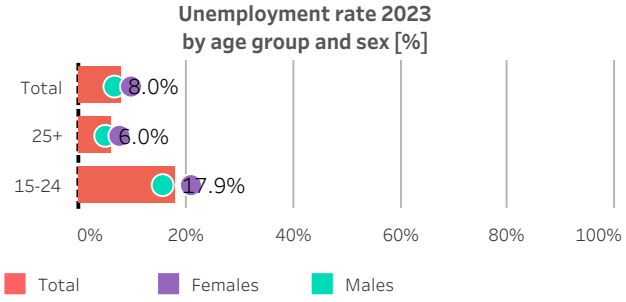


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





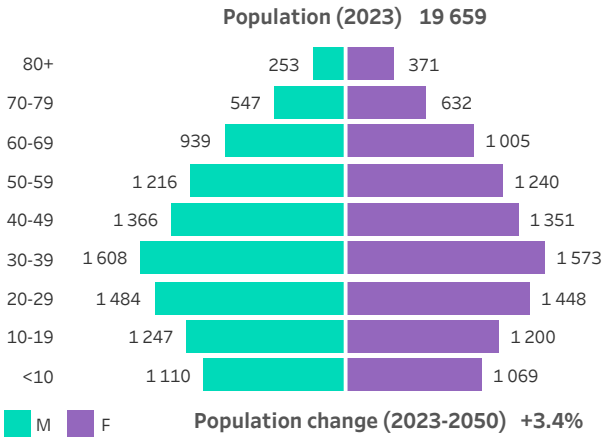




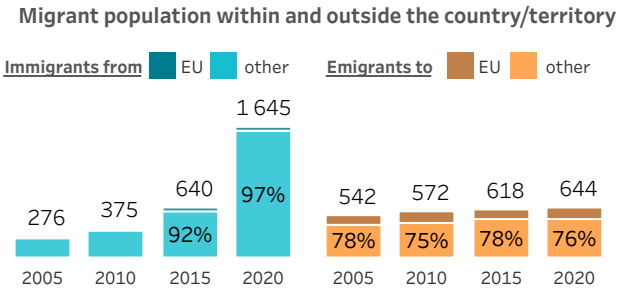
CHILE

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

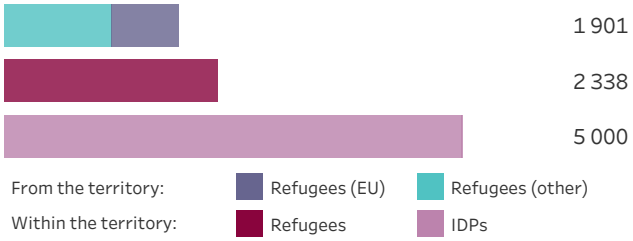
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



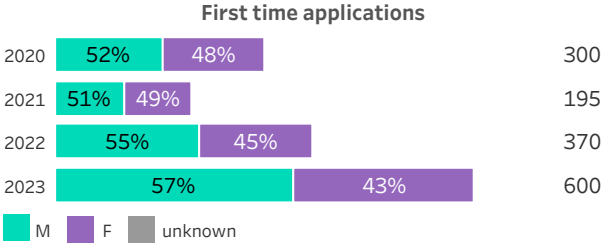
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

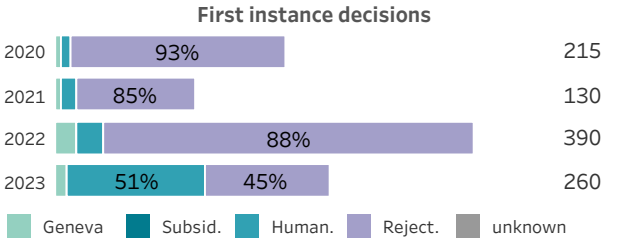


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

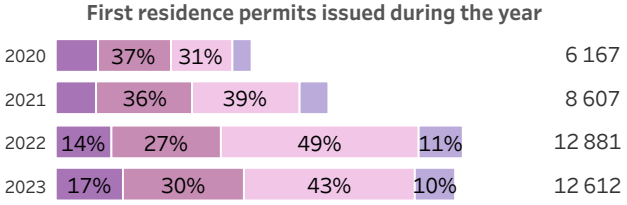


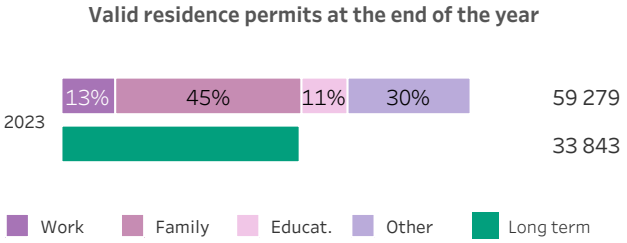
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



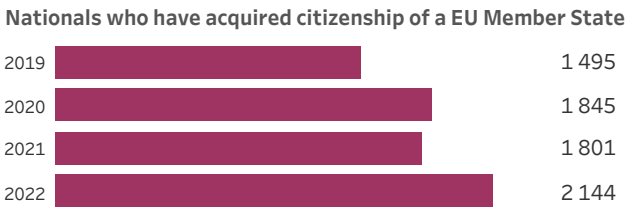


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



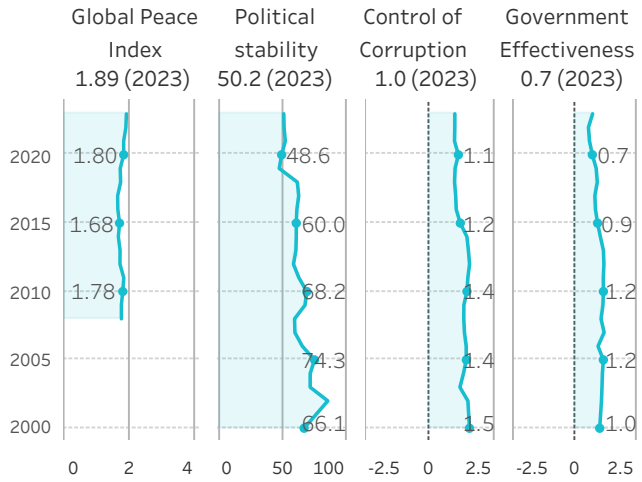


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

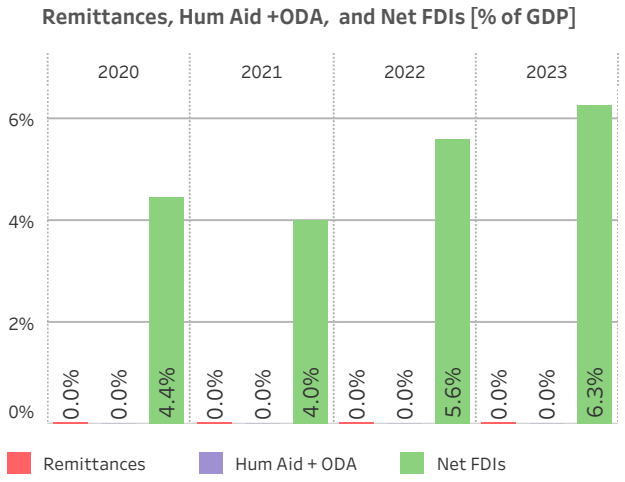


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

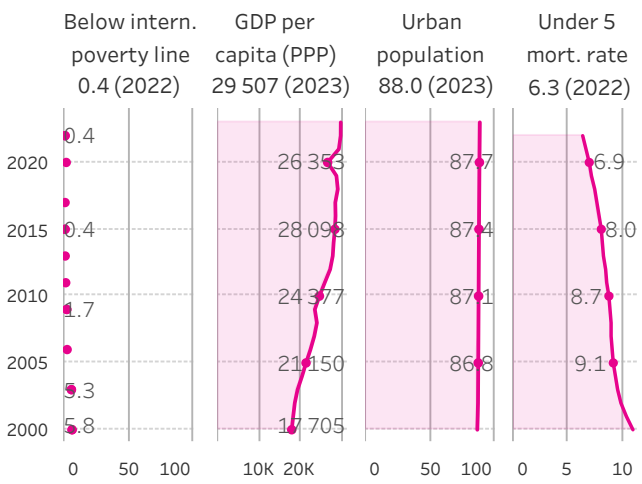
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



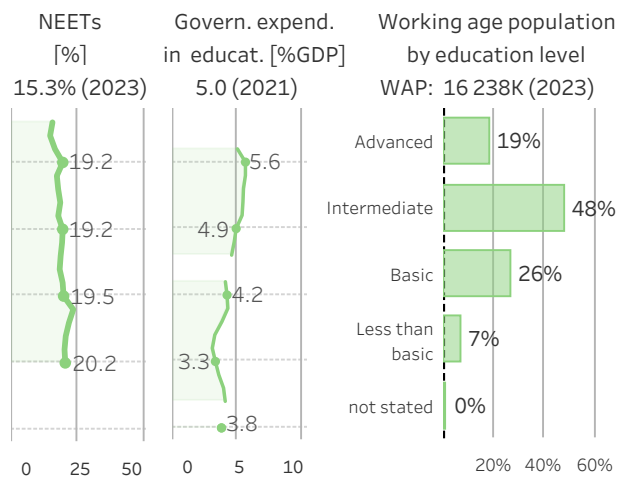
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



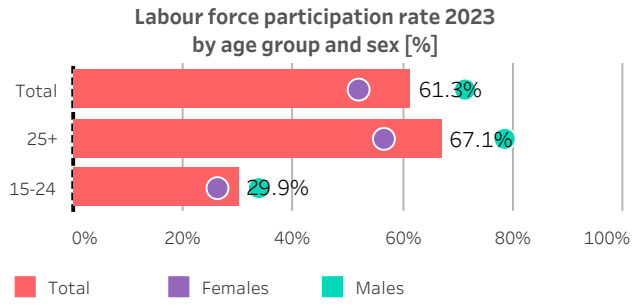
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

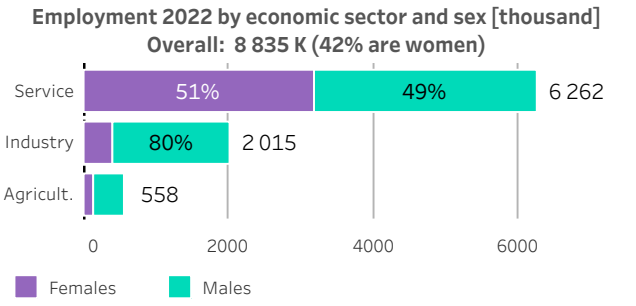


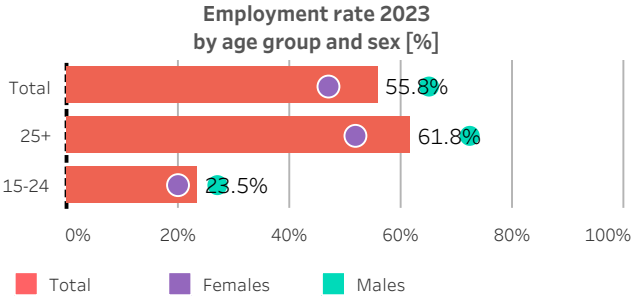
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

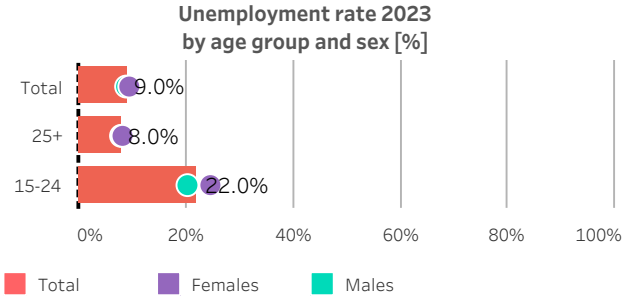


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





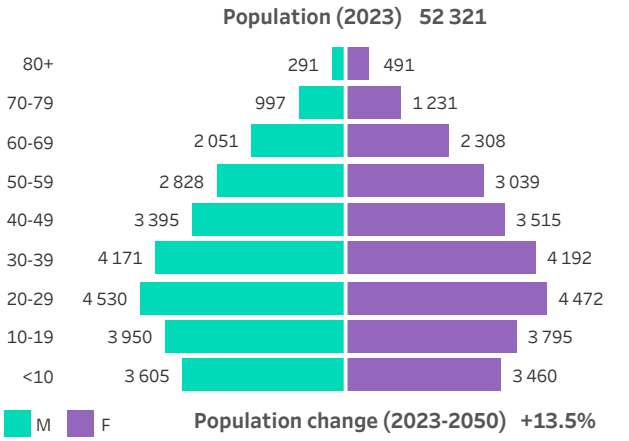




COLOMBIA

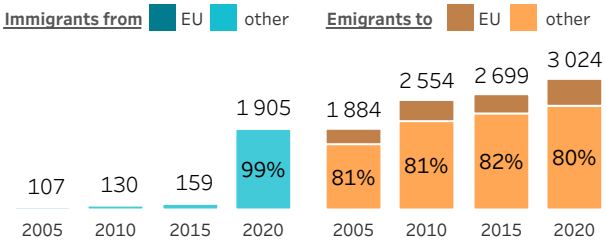
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



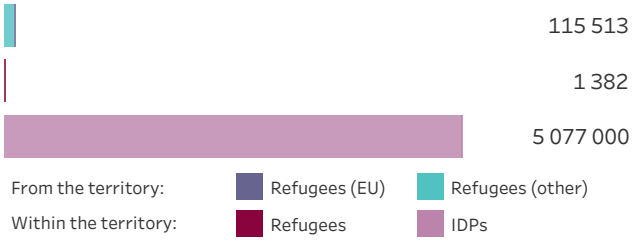
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



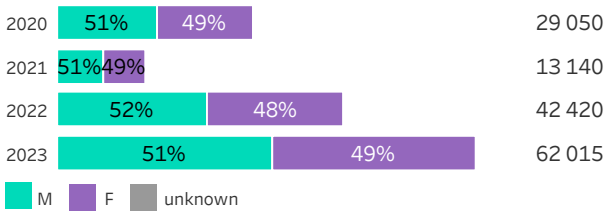
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

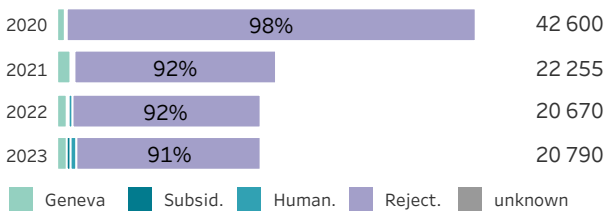


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

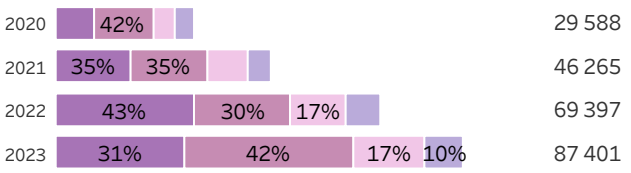


First instance decisions

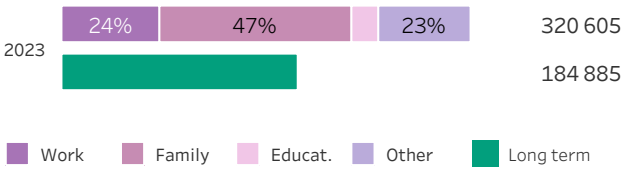


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

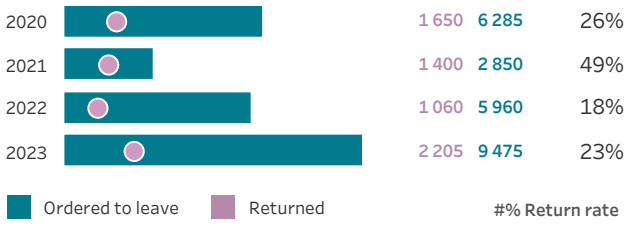


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

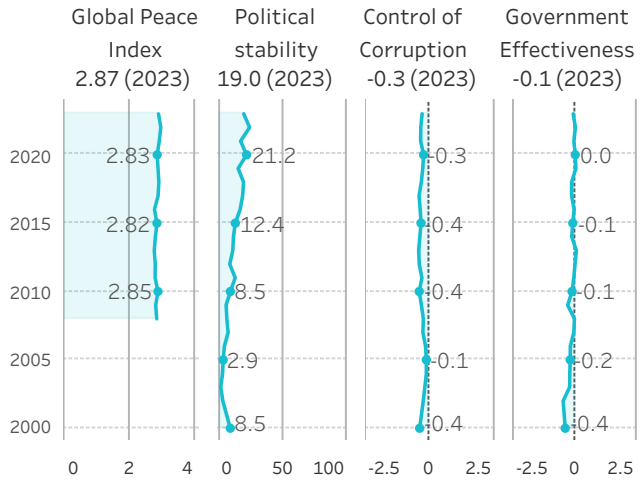
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

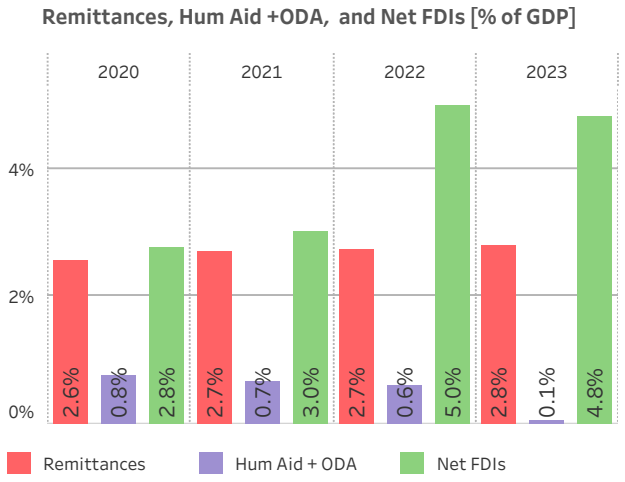
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



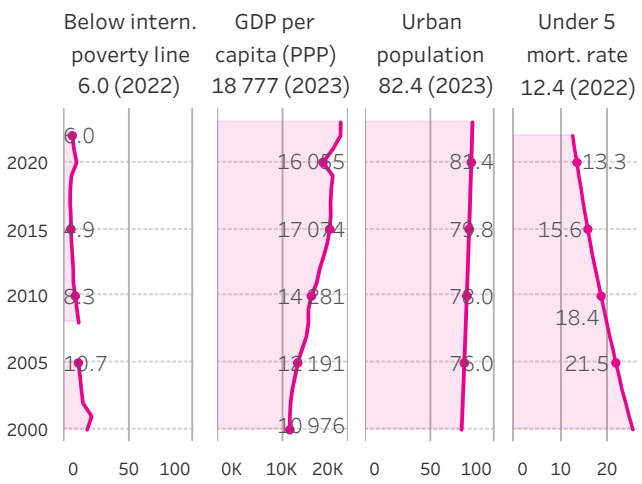
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



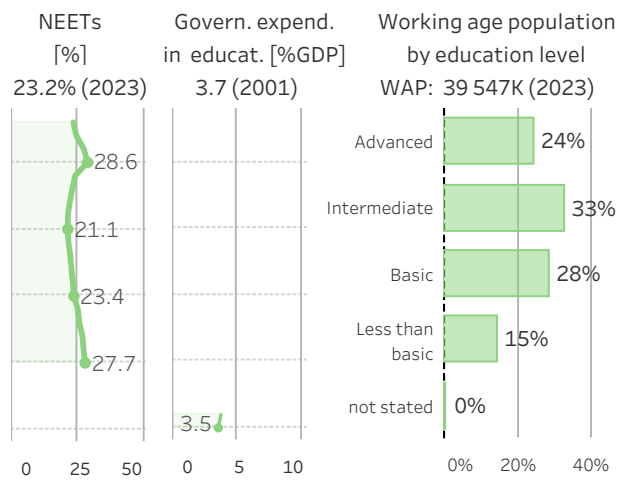
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



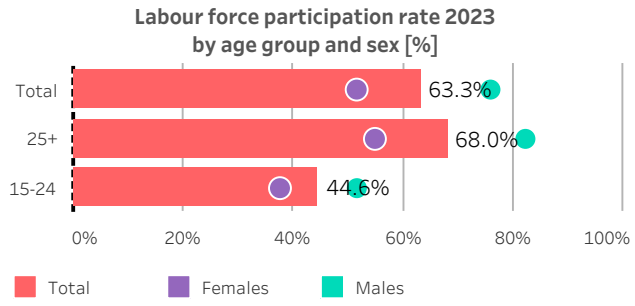
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

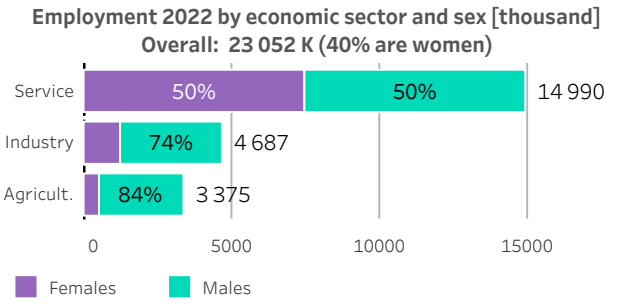


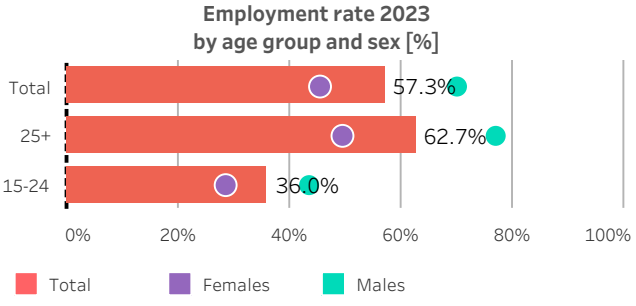
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

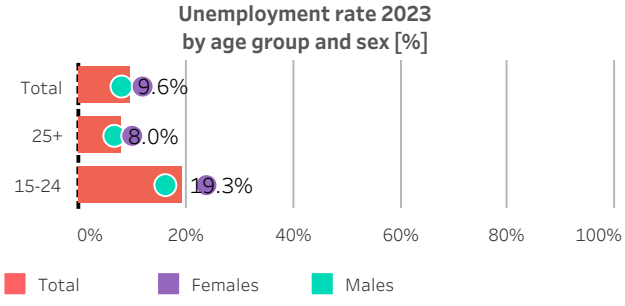


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



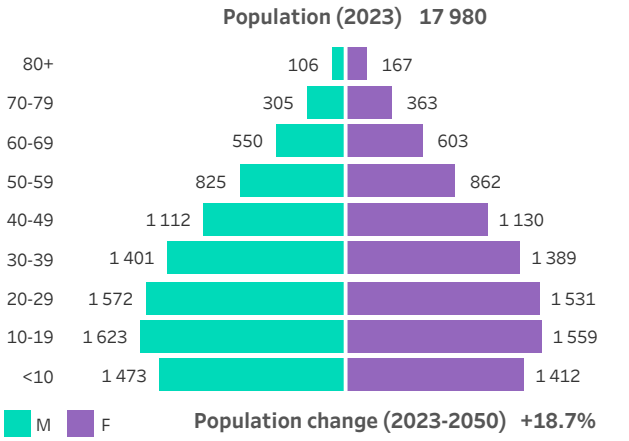




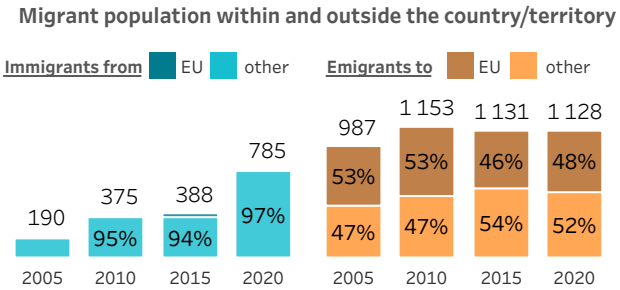


ECUADOR

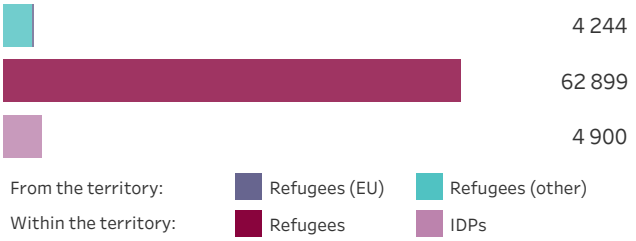
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



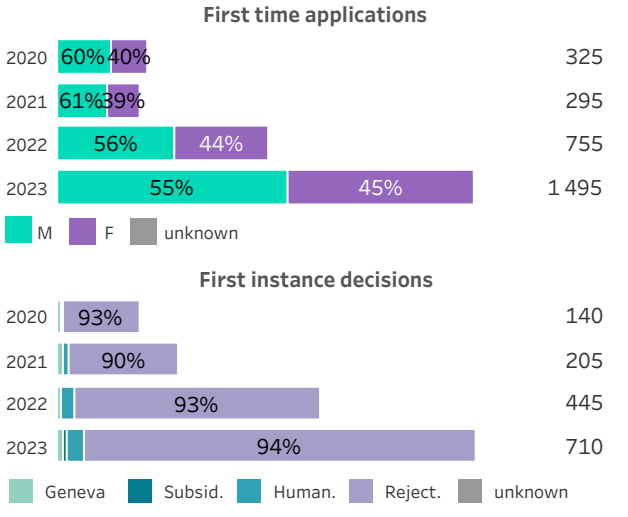
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



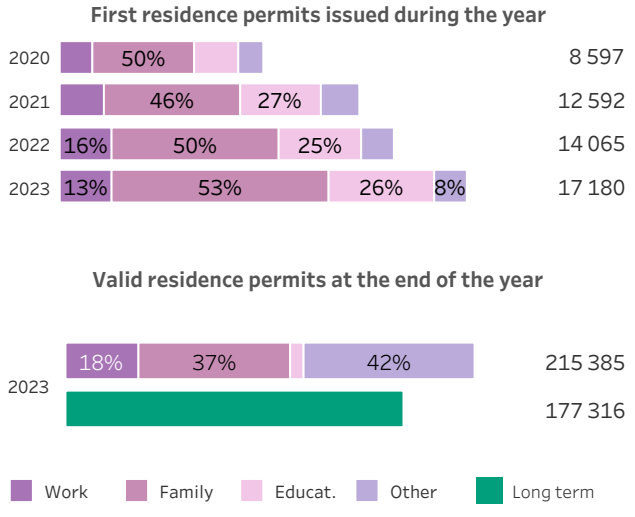
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



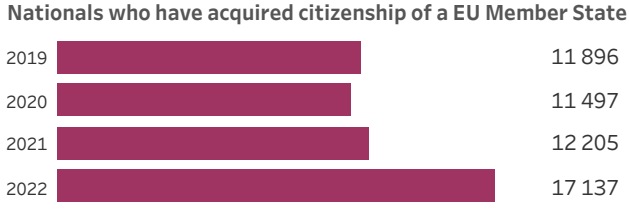
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



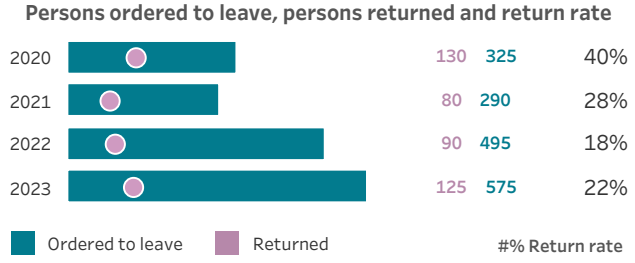
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



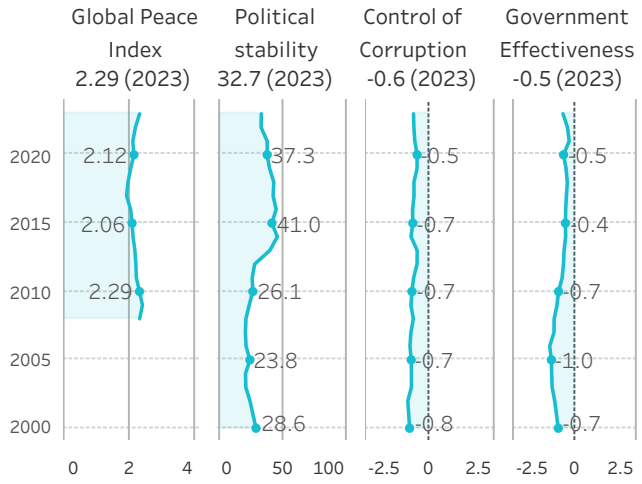
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



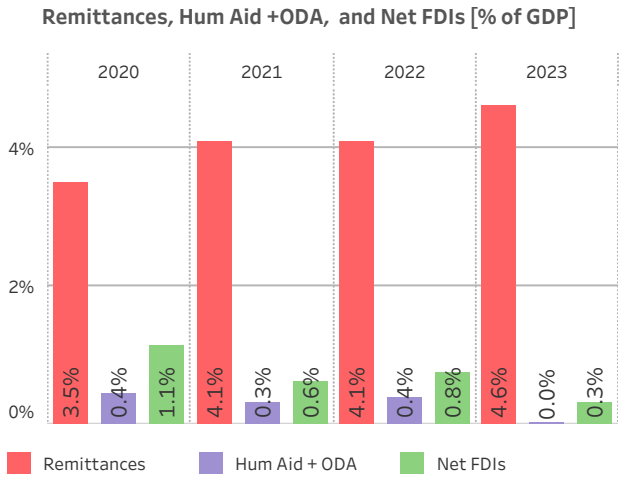
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



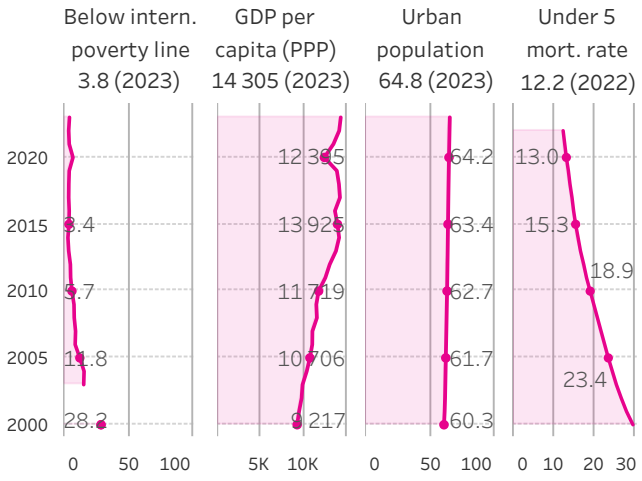
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



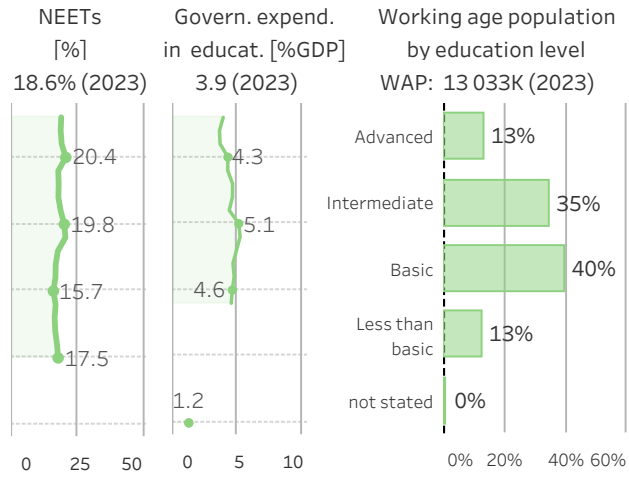
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



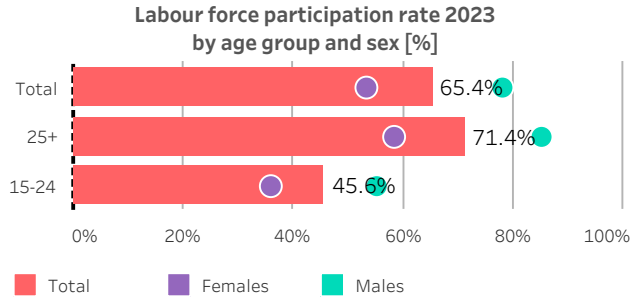
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

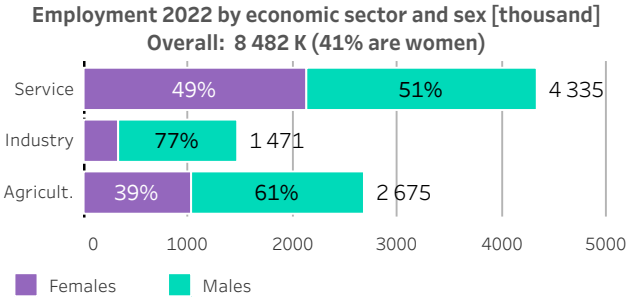


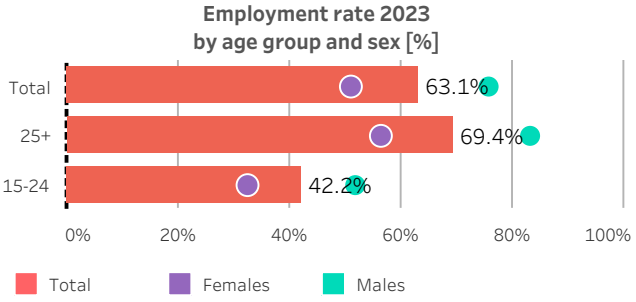
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

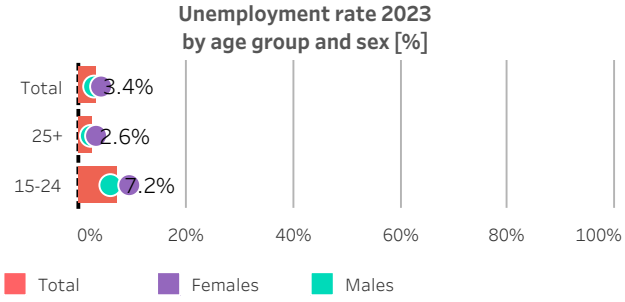


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





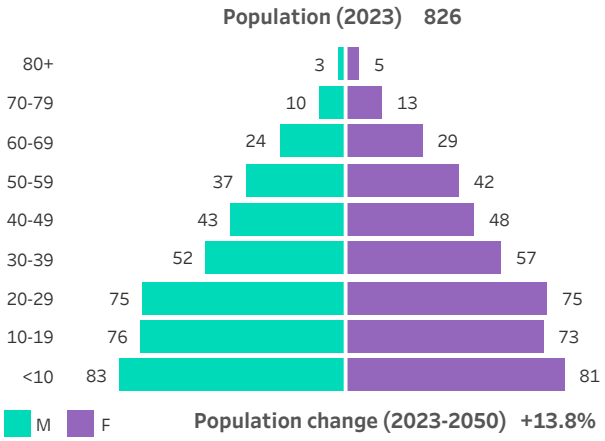




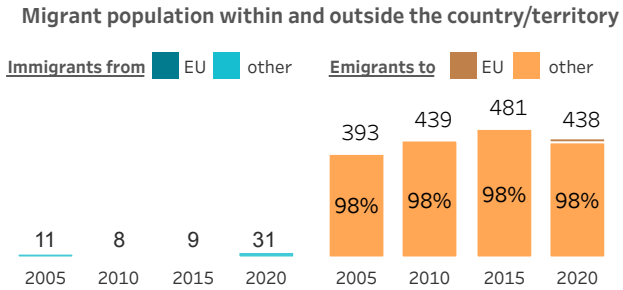
GUYANA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

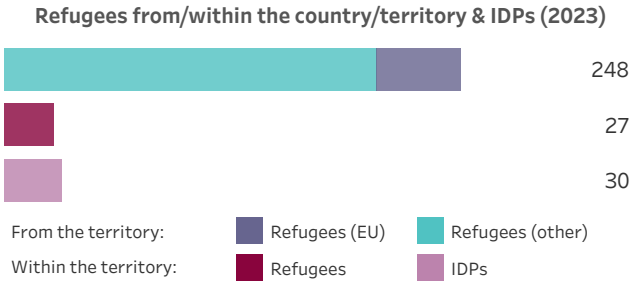
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



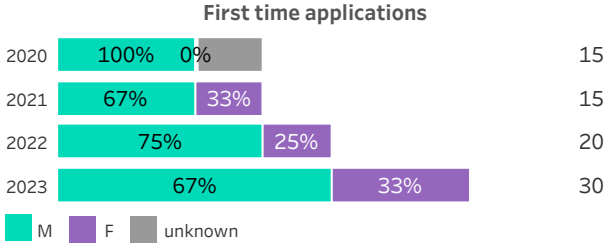
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

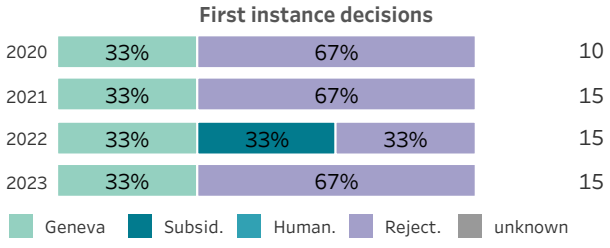


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

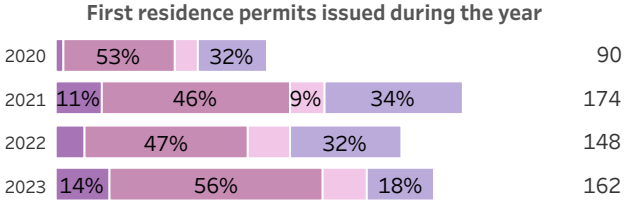


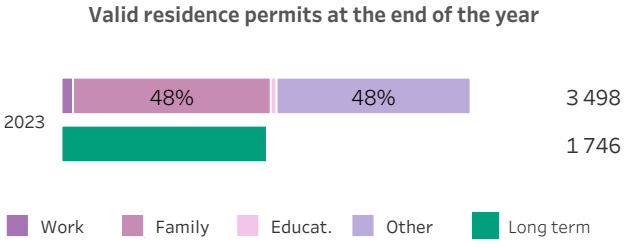
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



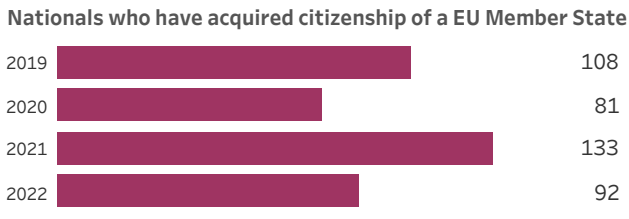


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

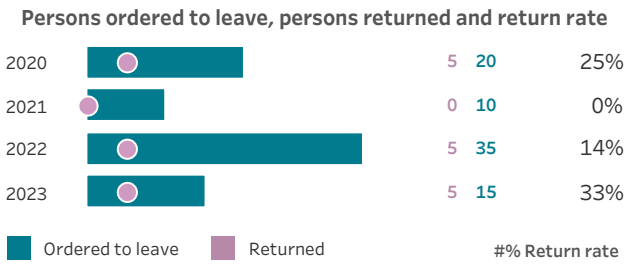




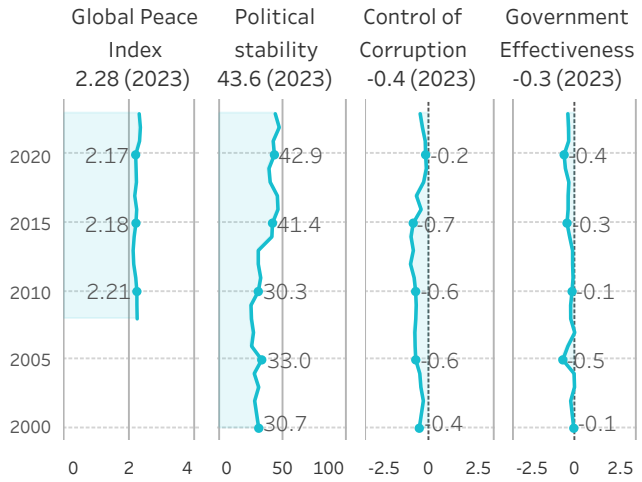
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



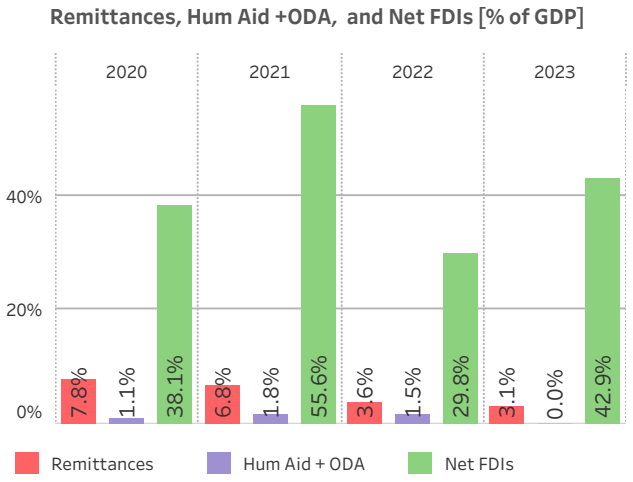
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



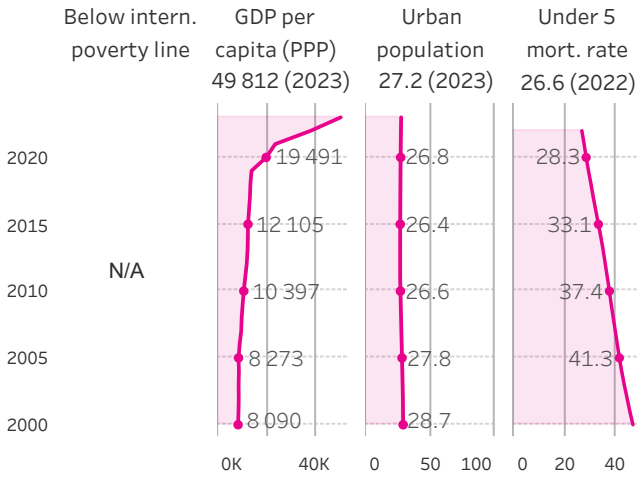
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



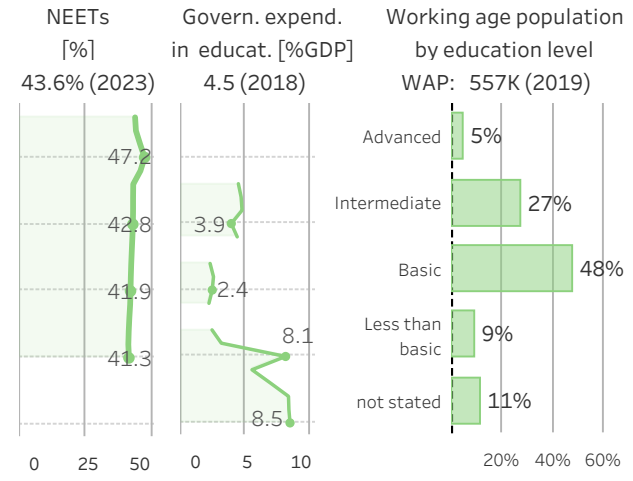
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



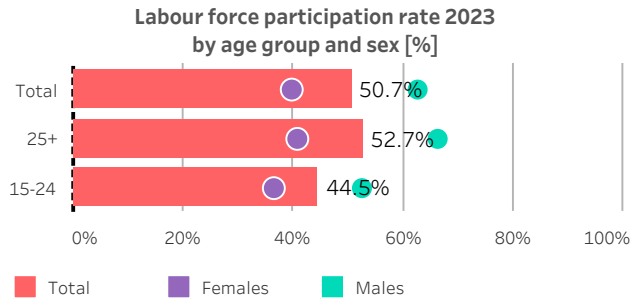
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

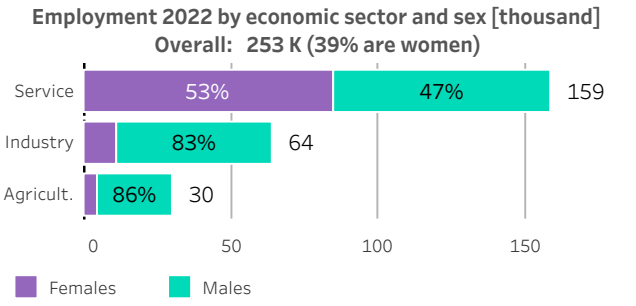


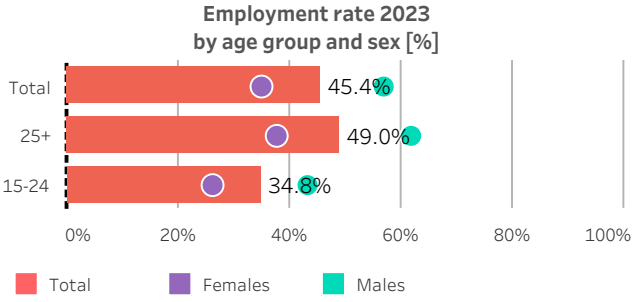
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

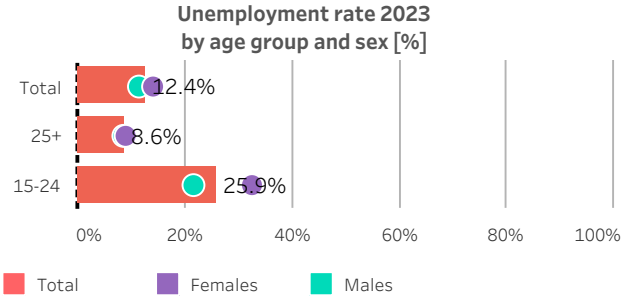


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





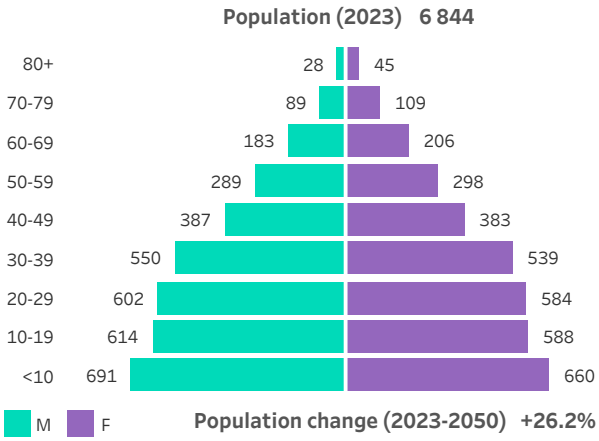




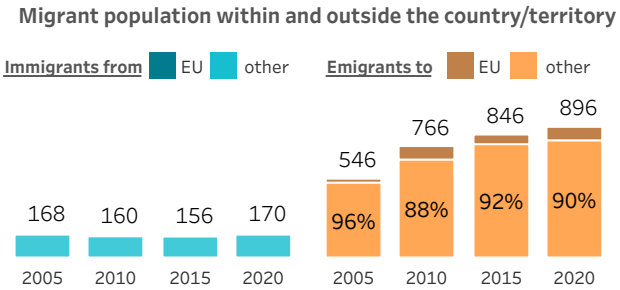
PARAGUAY

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

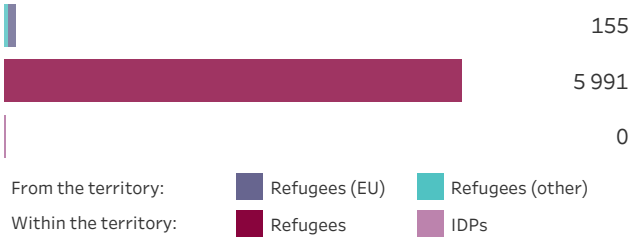
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



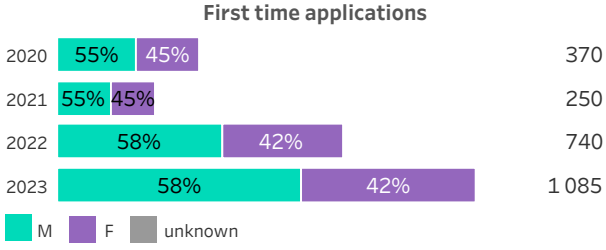
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

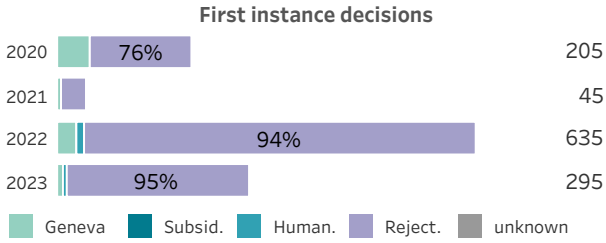


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

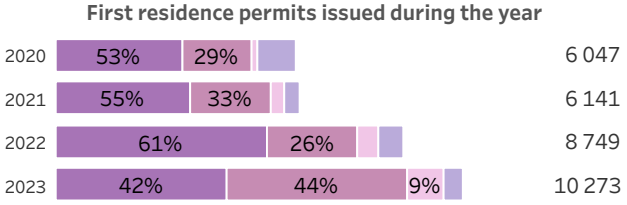


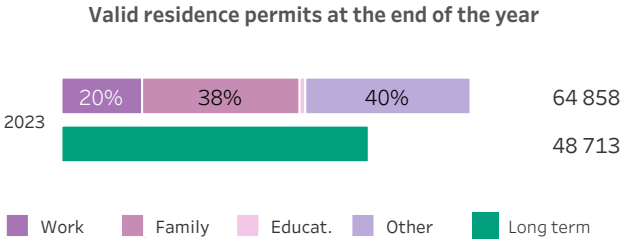
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



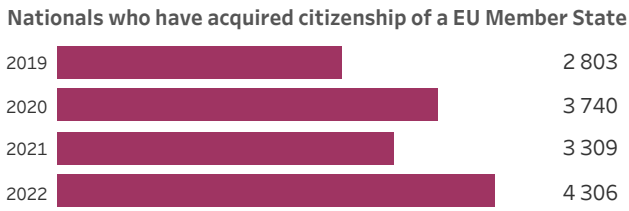


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

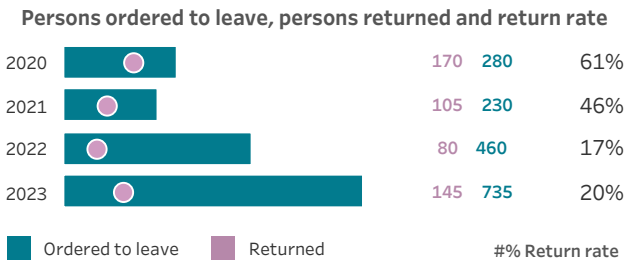




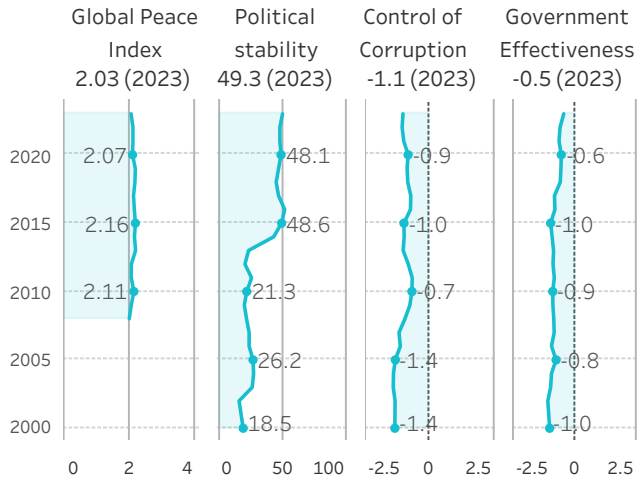
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



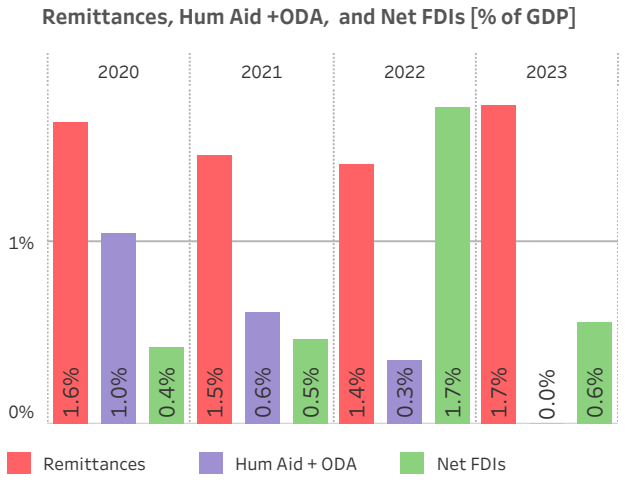
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



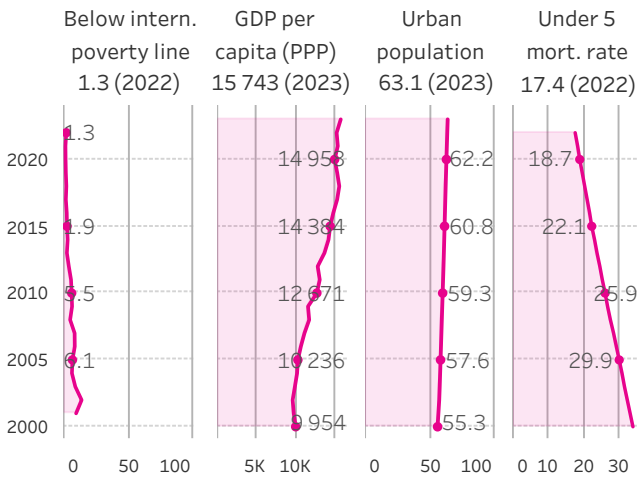
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



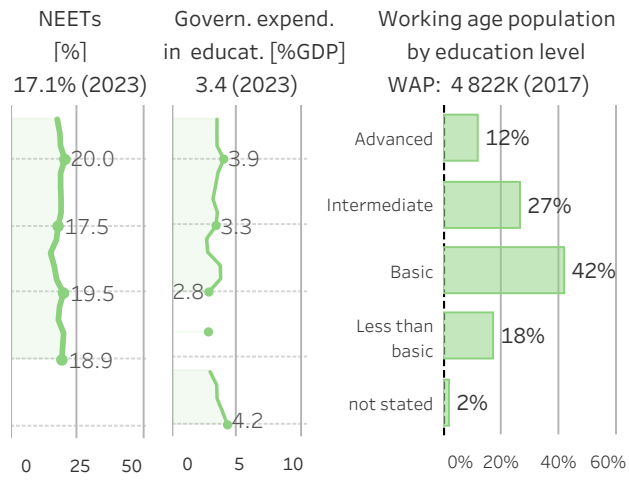
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



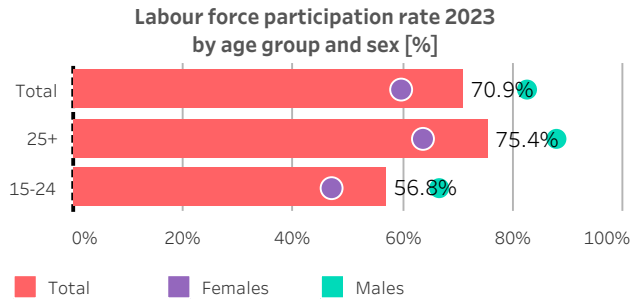
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

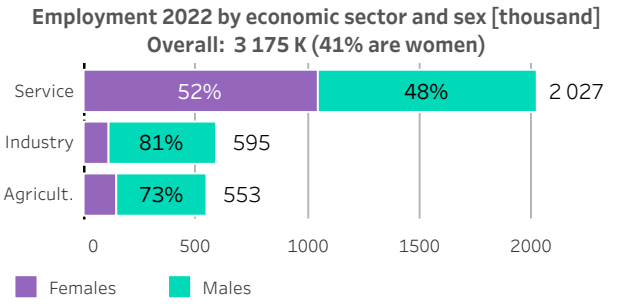


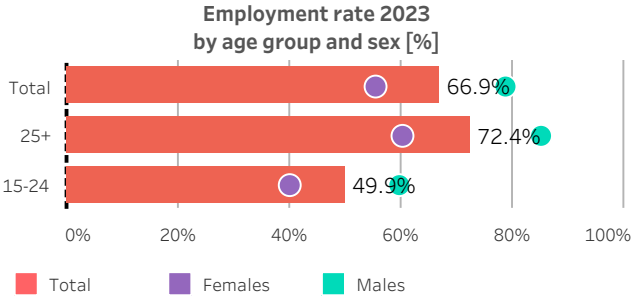
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

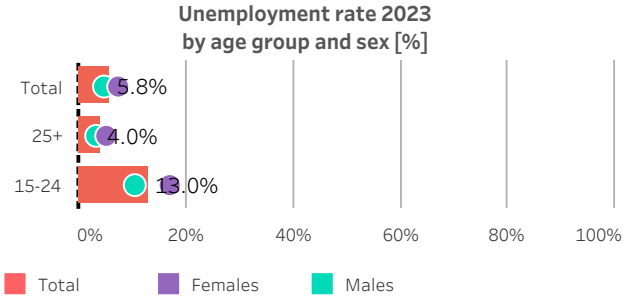


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



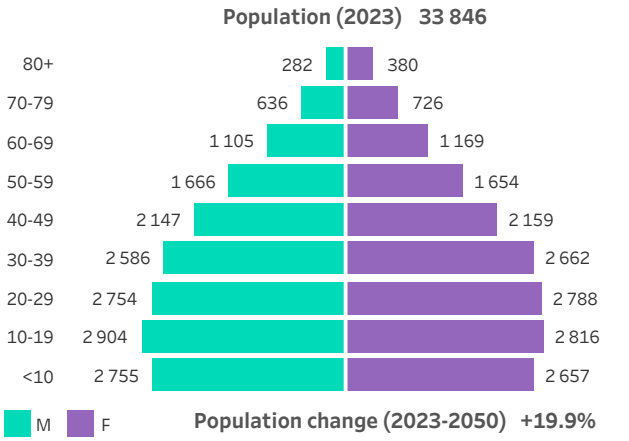






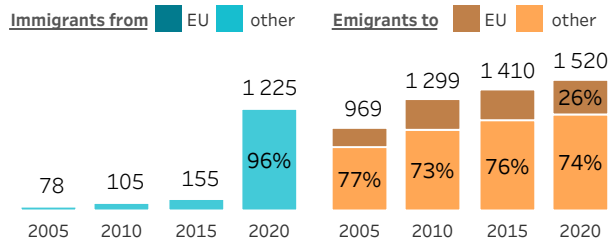
PERU

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



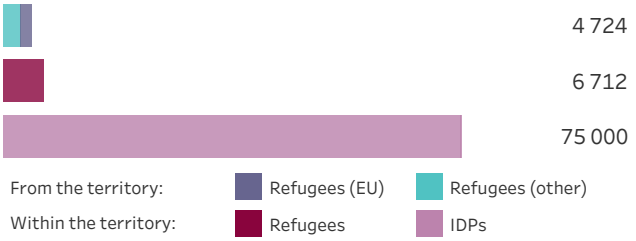
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



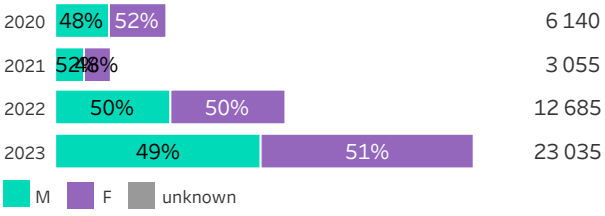
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

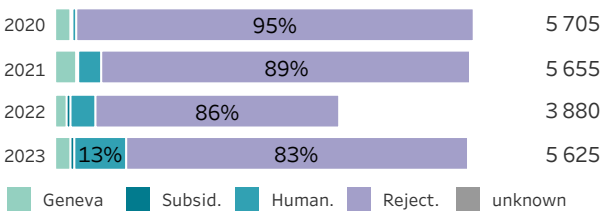


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

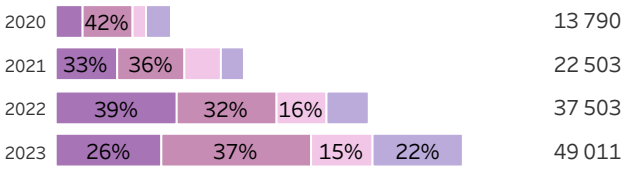


First instance decisions

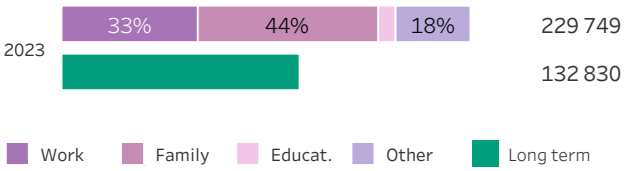


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

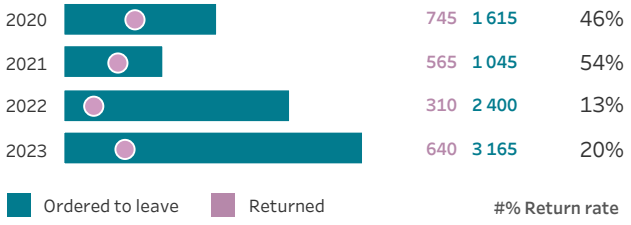


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

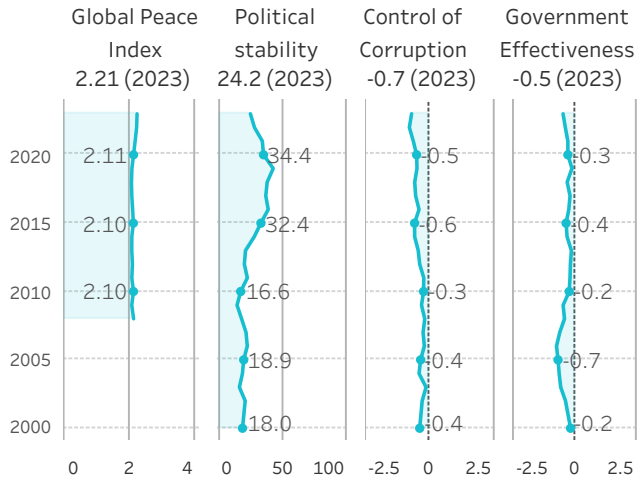
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

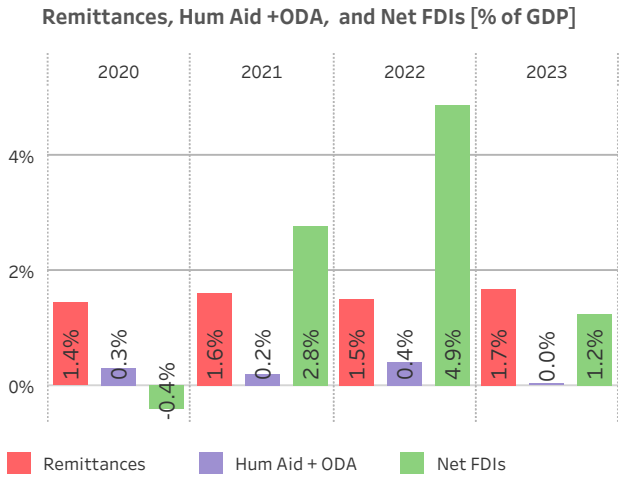
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



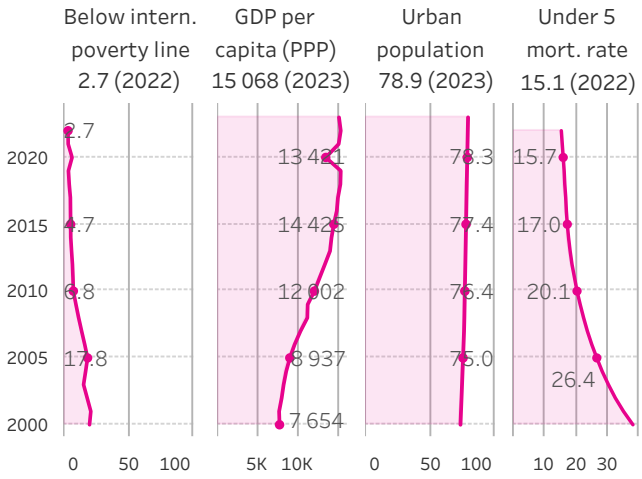
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



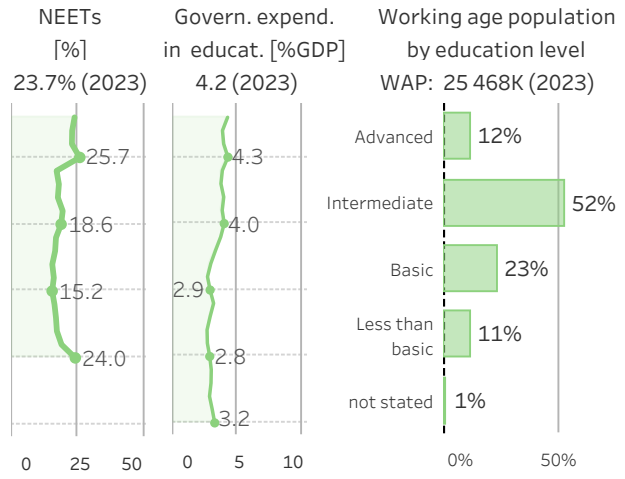
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



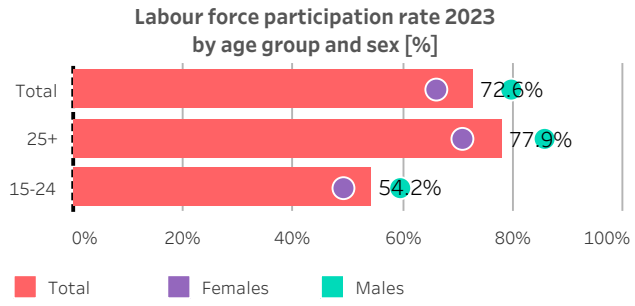
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

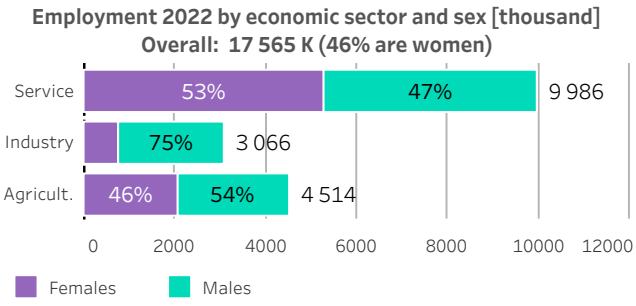


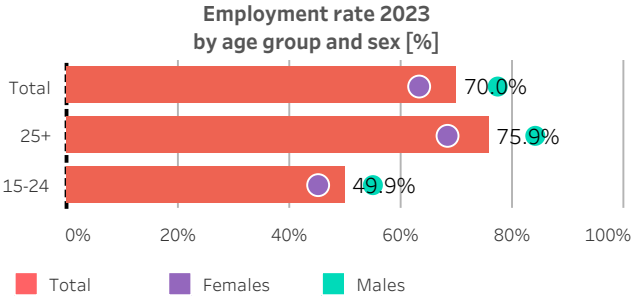
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

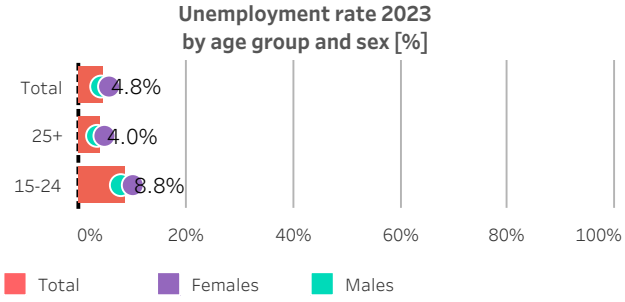


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





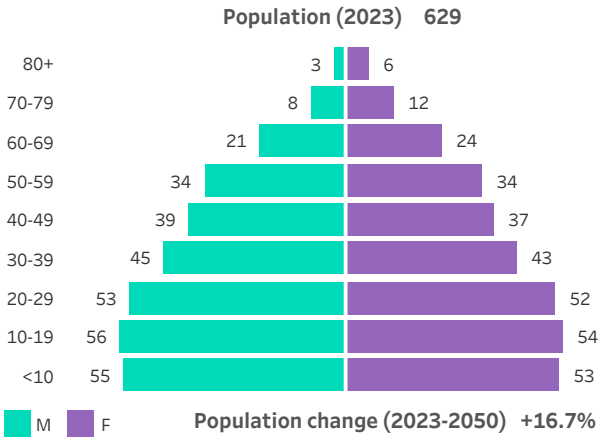




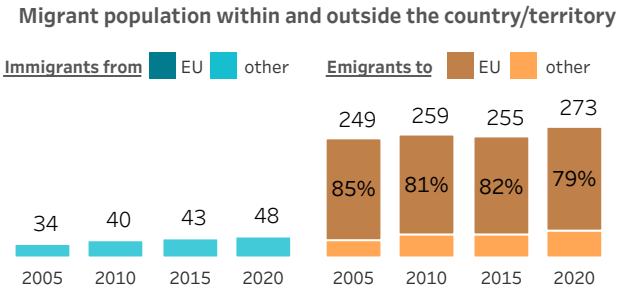
SURINAME

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

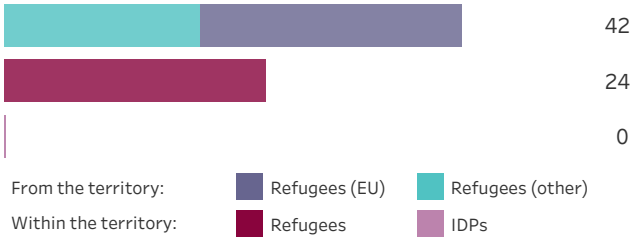
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



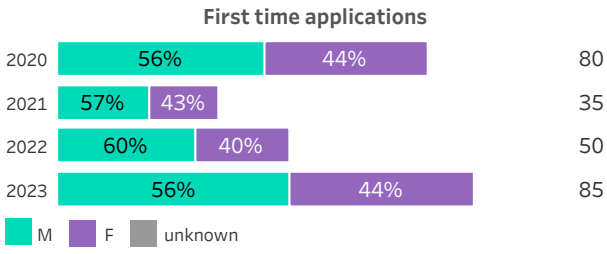
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

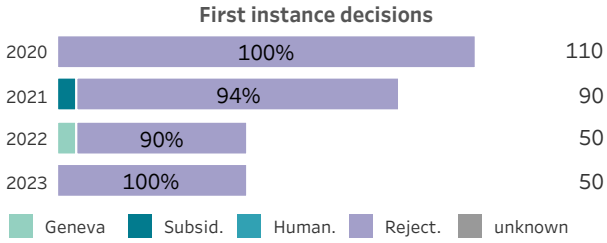


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

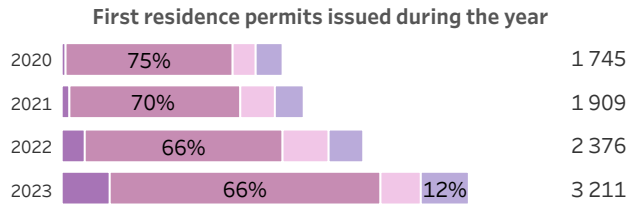


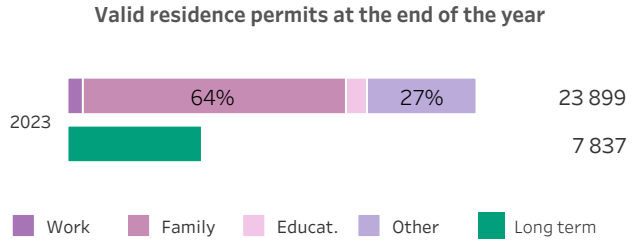
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



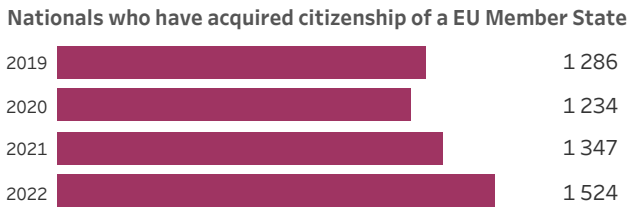


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

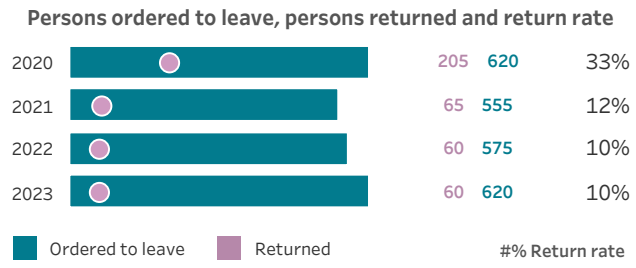




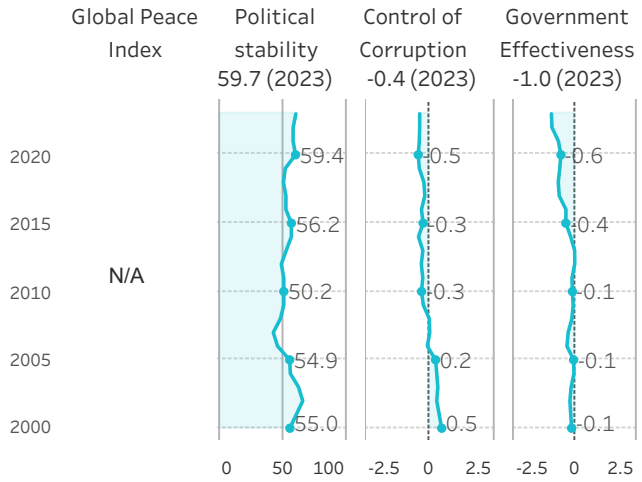
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



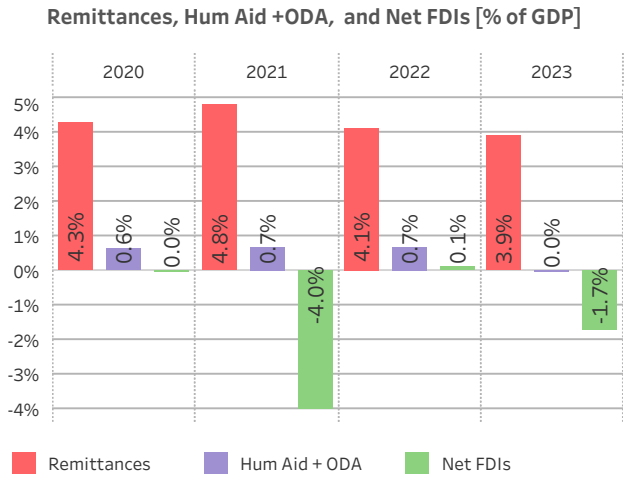
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



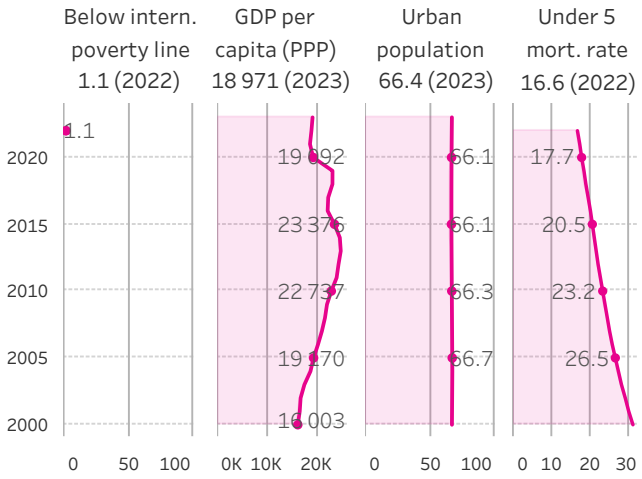
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



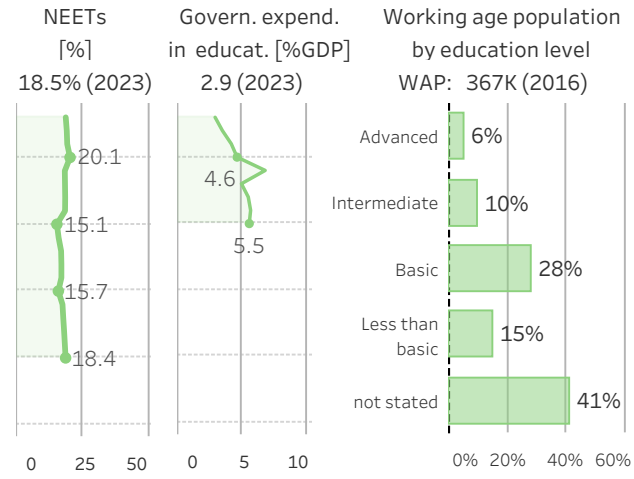
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



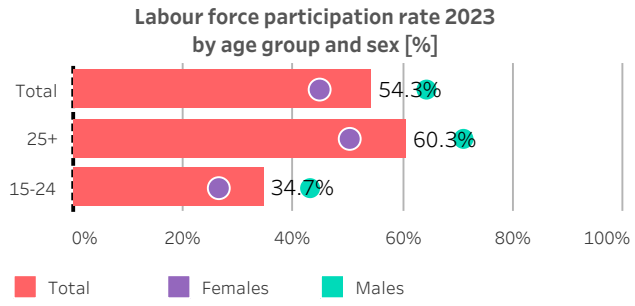
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

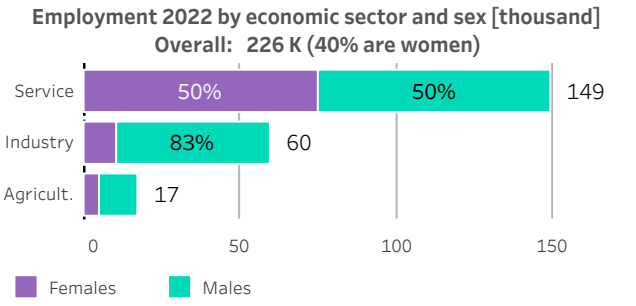


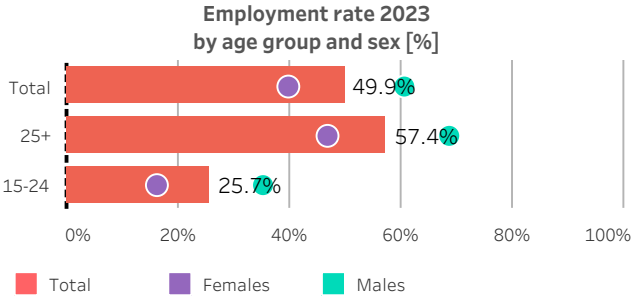
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

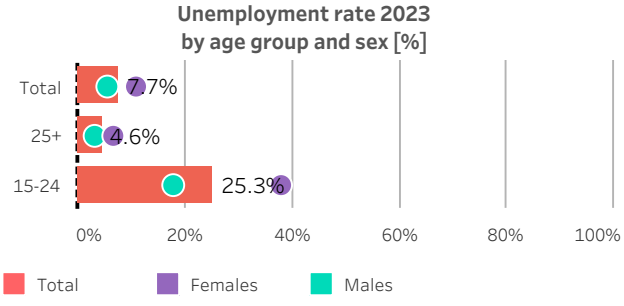


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





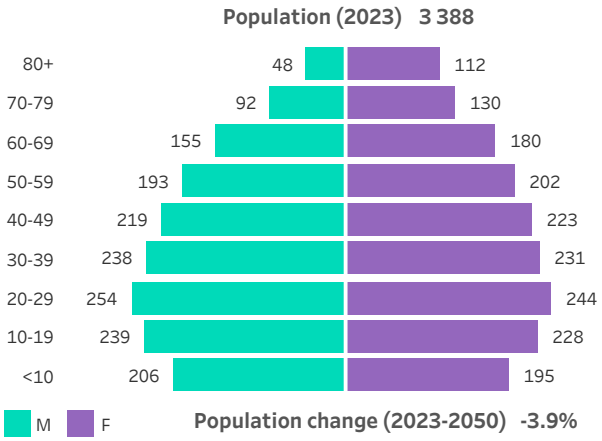




URUGUAY

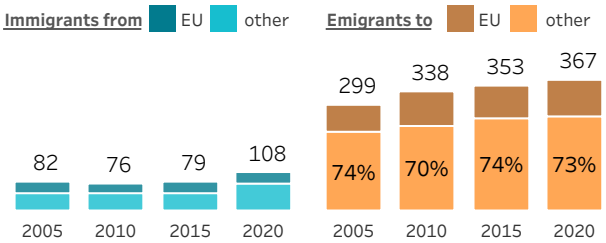
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



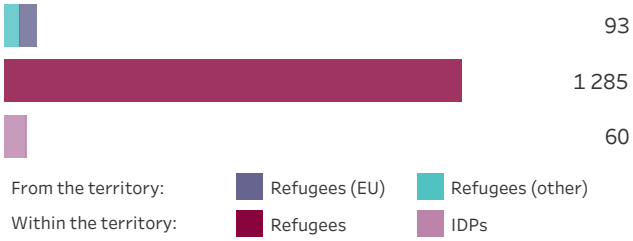
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



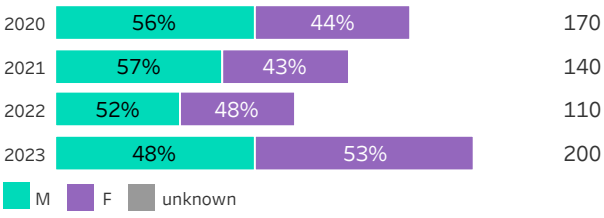
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

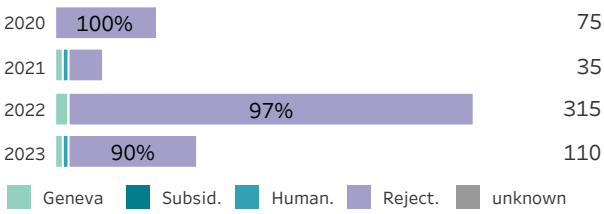


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

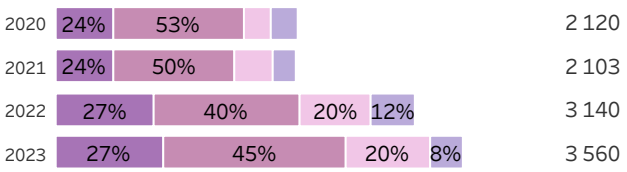


First instance decisions

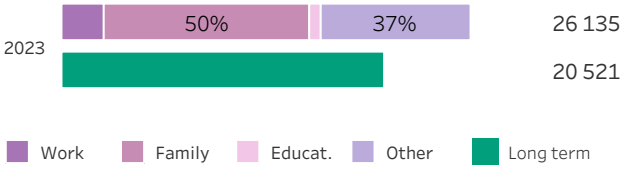


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

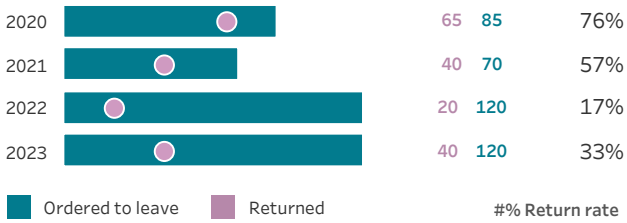


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

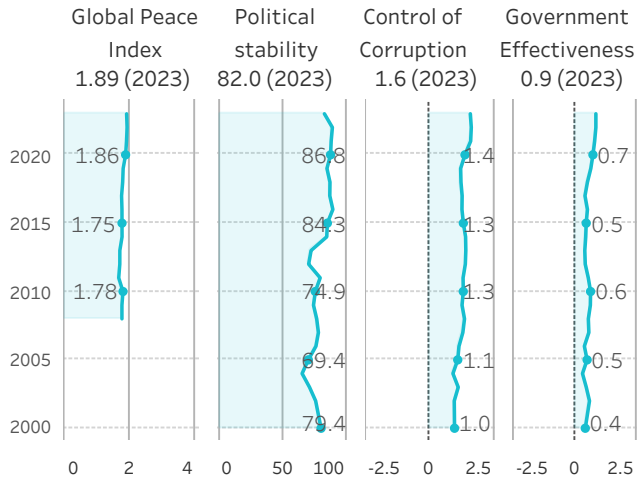
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

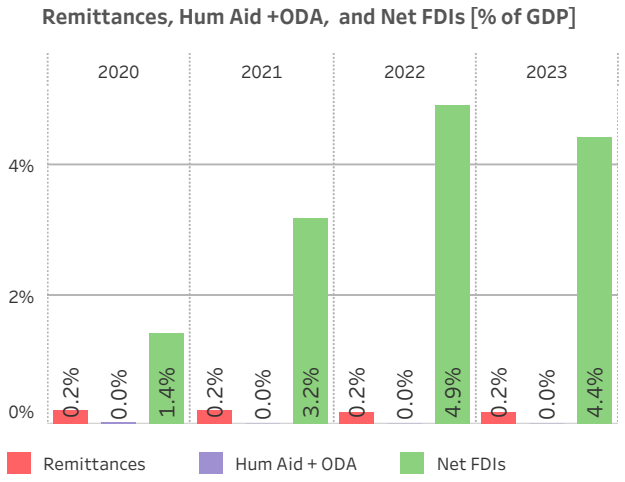
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



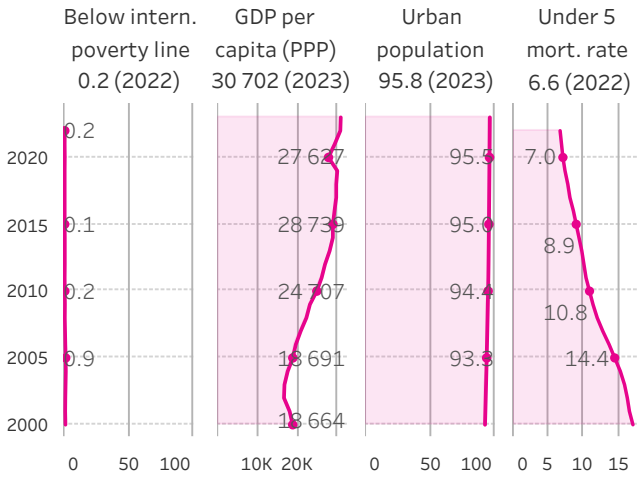
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



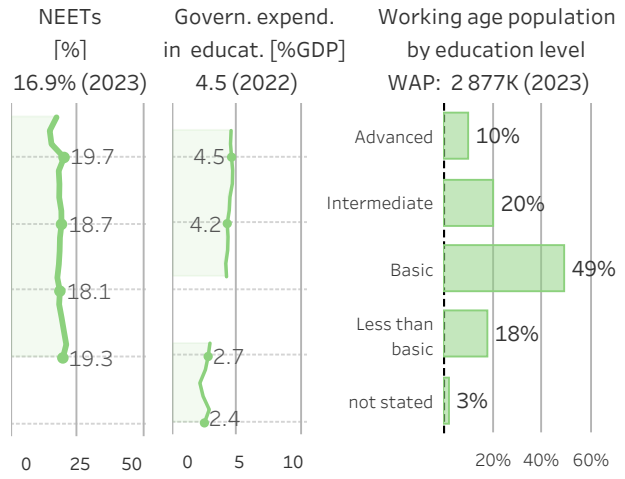
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



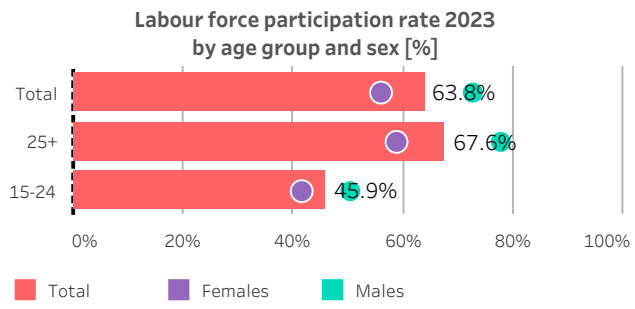
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

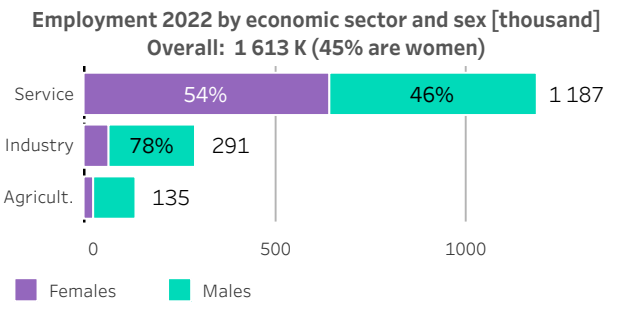


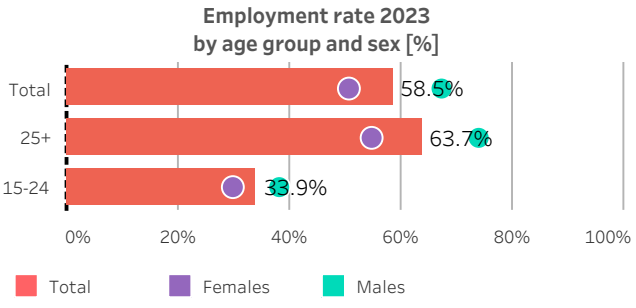
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

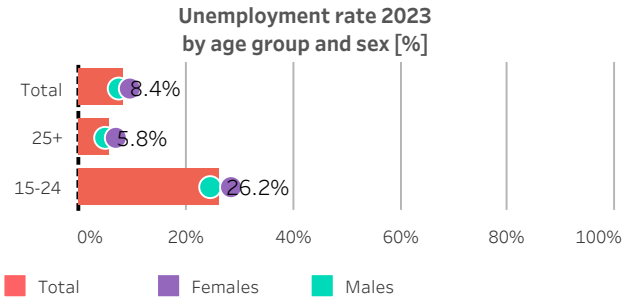


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





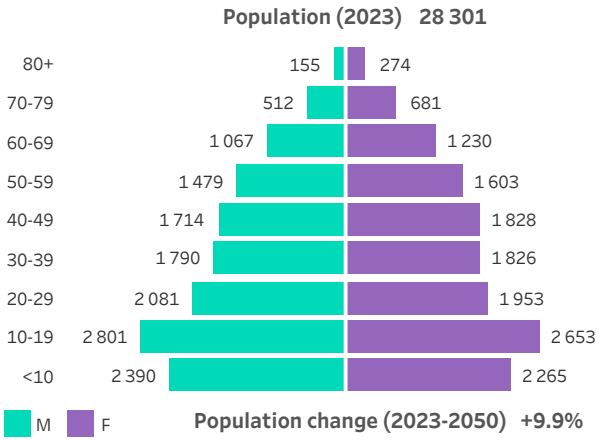




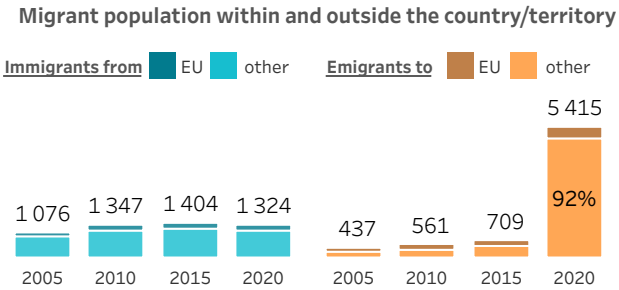
VENEZUELA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

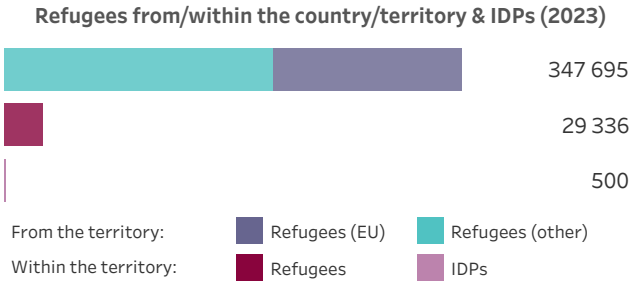
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



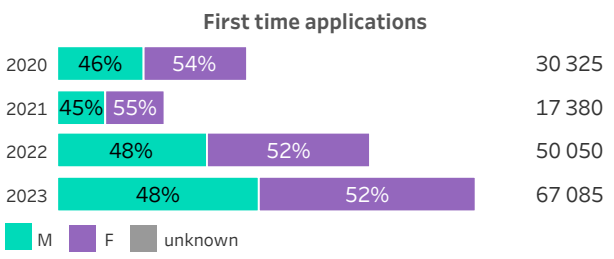
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

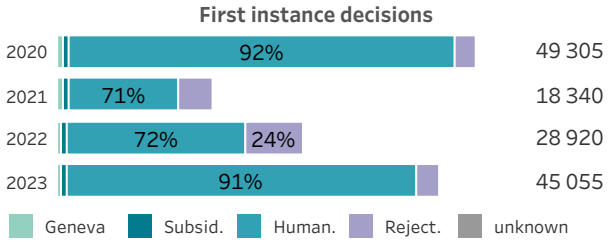


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

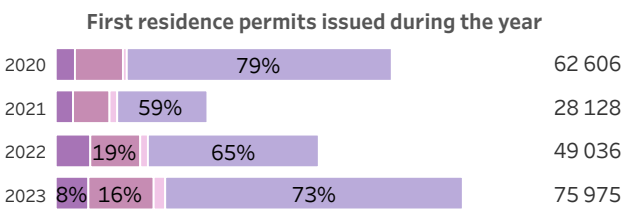


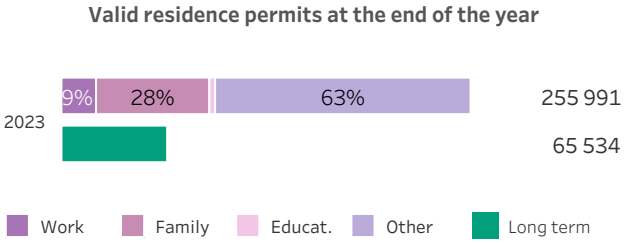
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



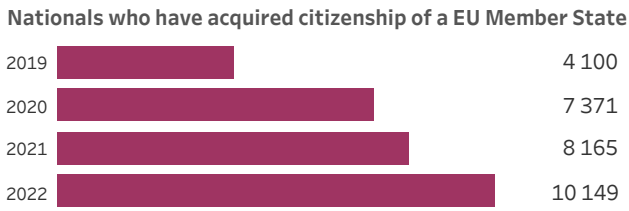


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

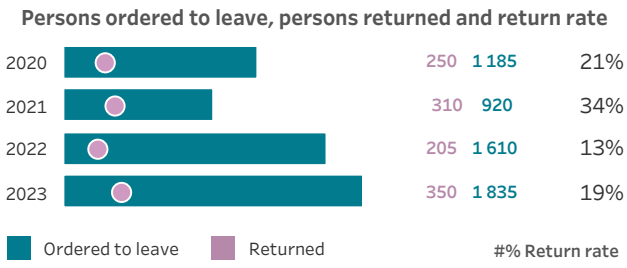




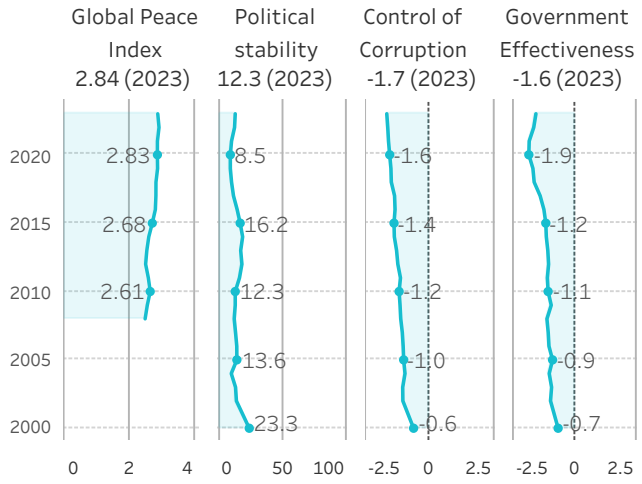
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



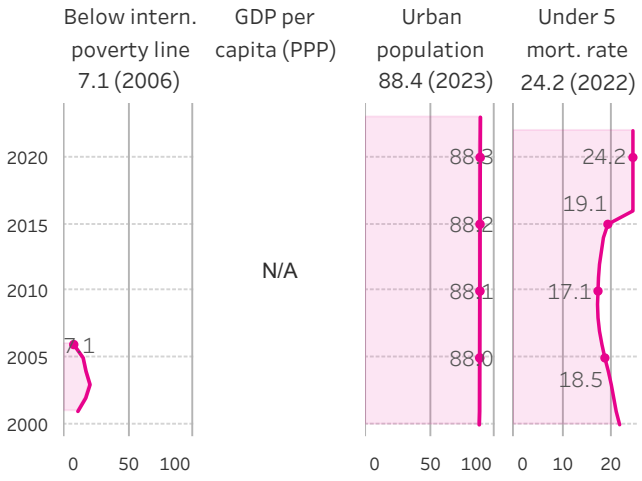
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



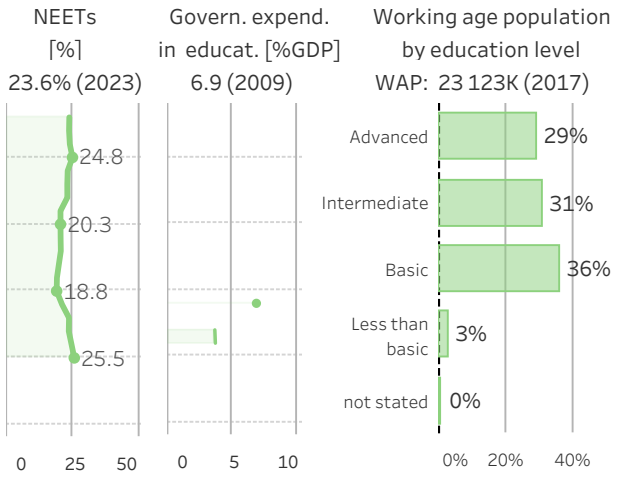
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

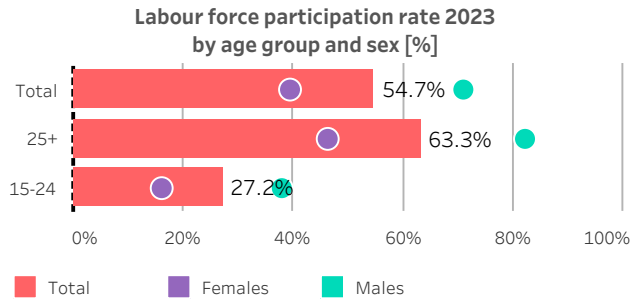
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

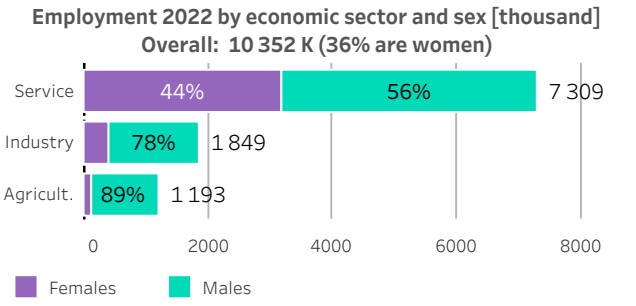


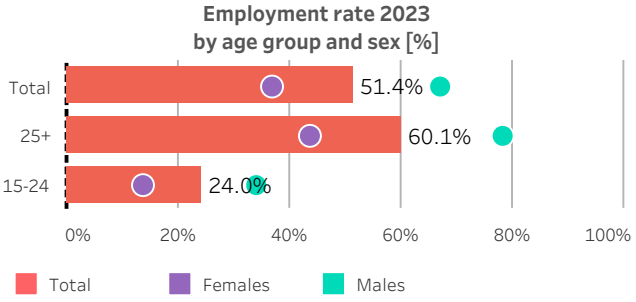
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

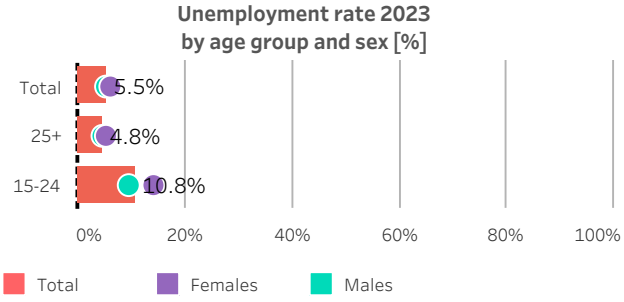


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







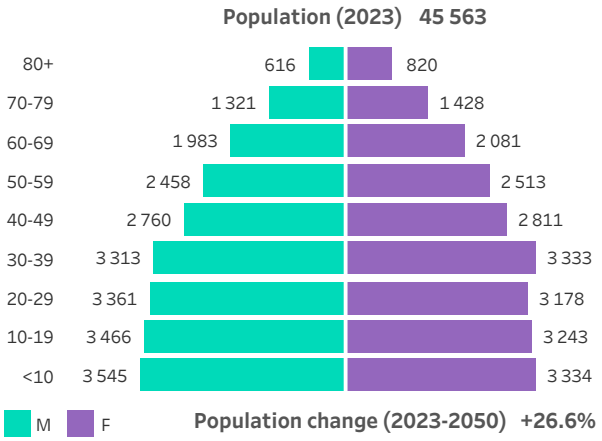


MIGRATION IN **OCEANIA**

OCEANIA

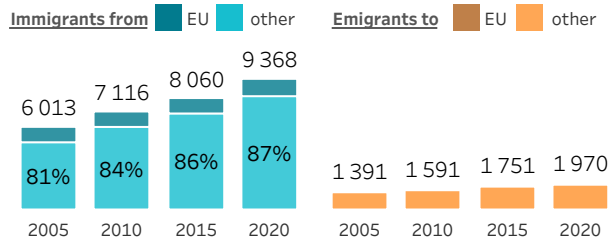
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



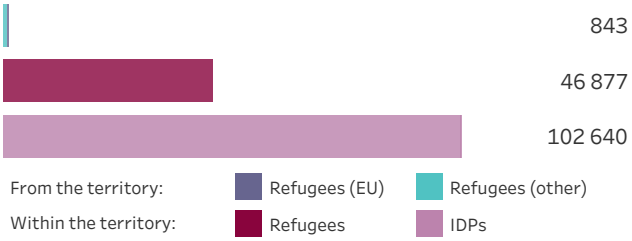
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



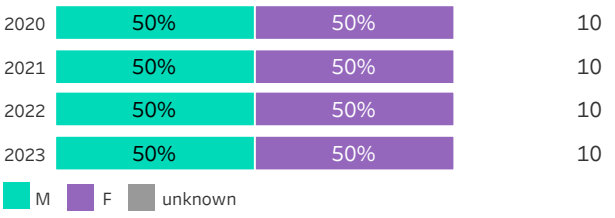
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

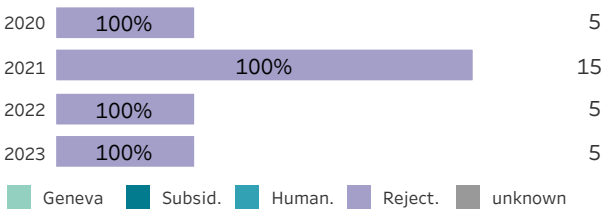


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

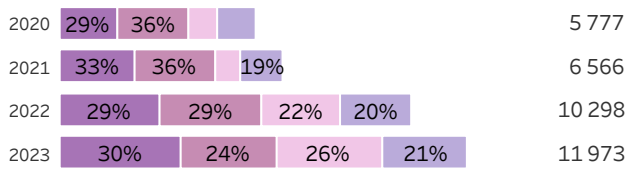


First instance decisions

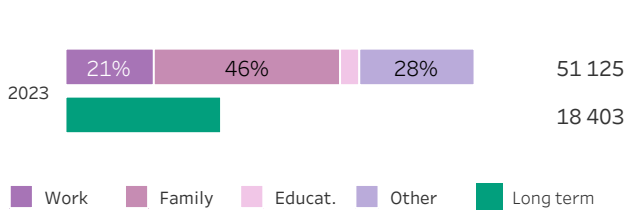


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

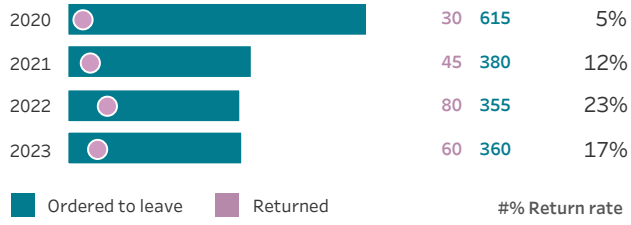


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



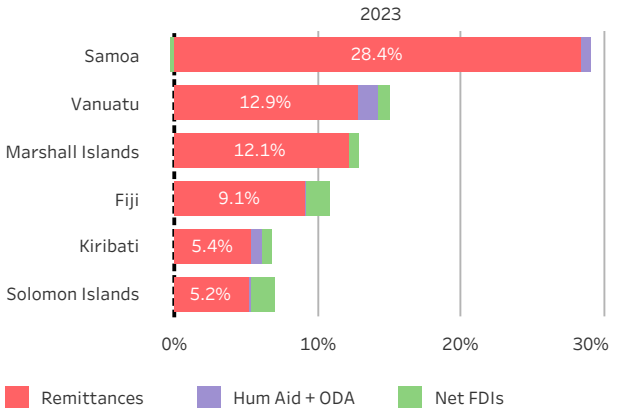
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
[1] 1.6 Australia	[1] 96.2 New Zealand	[1] 2.08 New Zealand	[1] 1.6 Australia
[2] 1.3 New Zealand	[2] 94.8 Cook Islands	[2] 1.78 Australia	[2] 1.5 New Zealand
[3] 2.2 Papua New Guinea	[14] 60.7 Solomon Islands	[15] -0.31 Tonga	[15] -0.7 Solomon Islands
	[15] 27.0 Papua New Guinea	[16] -0.66 Papua New Guinea	[16] -0.8 Papua New Guinea

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

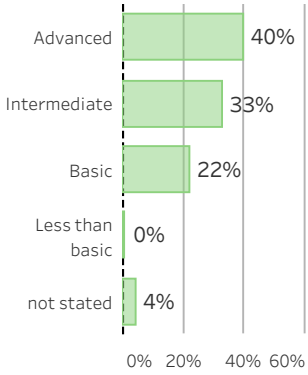
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.0% Tonga	[1] 59 456 $ Australia	[1] 14% Papua New Guinea	[1] 3.8 Australia
[2] 0.5% Australia	[2] 48 778 $ New Zealand	[2] 18% Samoa	[2] 4.8 New Zealand
[11] 26.6% Solomon Islands	[12] 2 988 $ Vanuatu	[13] 87% New Zealand	[13] 44.2 Papua New Guinea
[12] 39.7% Papua New Guinea	[13] 2 736 $ Solomon Islands	[14] 100% Nauru	[14] 58.8 Kiribati

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
[1] 8.2% Solomon Islands	[1] 14.2% Kiribati
[2] 8.6% Australia	[2] 12.8% Tuvalu
[7] 30.1% Samoa	[13] 3.4% Palau
[8] 34.5% Vanuatu	[14] 1.3% Papua New Guinea

Working age population by education level

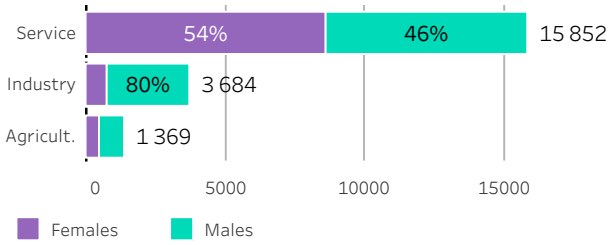


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 84.5% Solomon Islands	(82.7% women, 86.2% men)
[2] 72.1% New Zealand	(67.6% women, 76.8% men)
[7] 54.1% Tonga	(42.8% women, 66.2% men)
[8] 47.3% Papua New Guinea	(46.4% women, 48.1% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 83.1% Solomon Islands	(81.4% women, 84.9% men)
[2] 69.4% New Zealand	(64.9% women, 74.0% men)
[7] 49.3% Samoa	(35.3% women, 63.1% men)
[8] 46.0% Papua New Guinea	(45.7% women, 46.2% men)

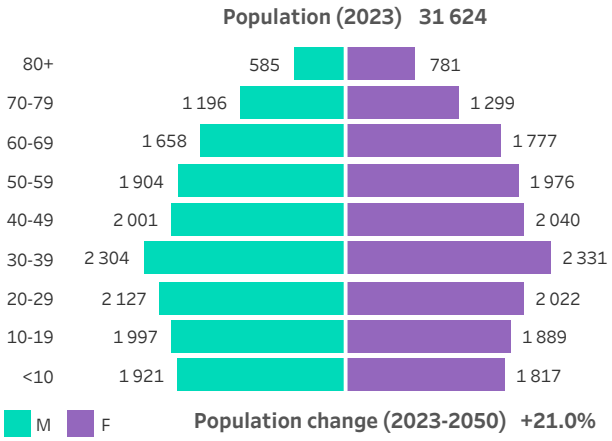
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2023

[1] 1.5% Solomon Islands	(1.6% women, 1.5% men)
[2] 2.3% Tonga	(3.0% women, 1.9% men)
[7] 5.1% Vanuatu	(6.4% women, 4.0% men)
[8] 9.7% Samoa	(15.0% women, 6.6% men)

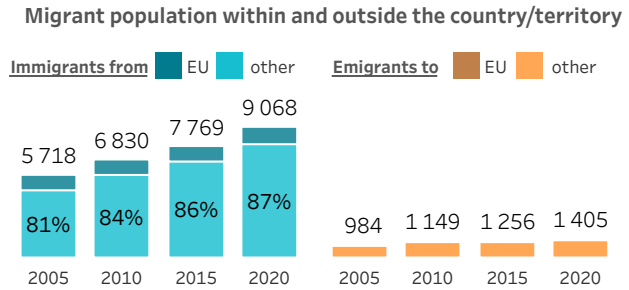
AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

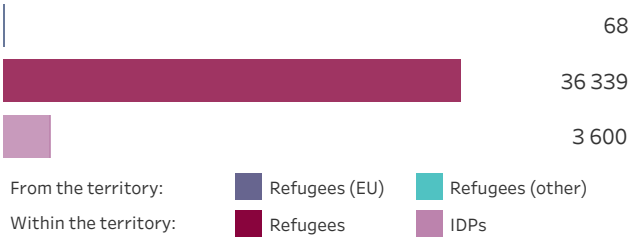
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



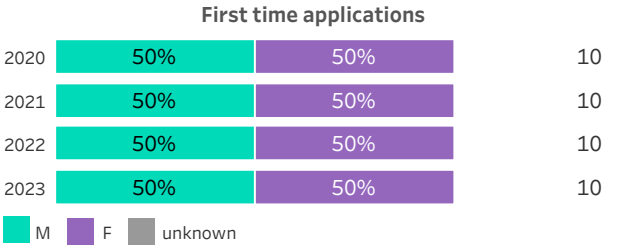
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

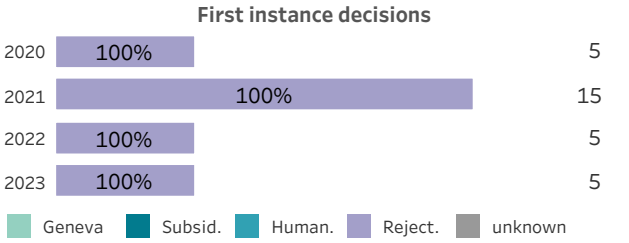


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

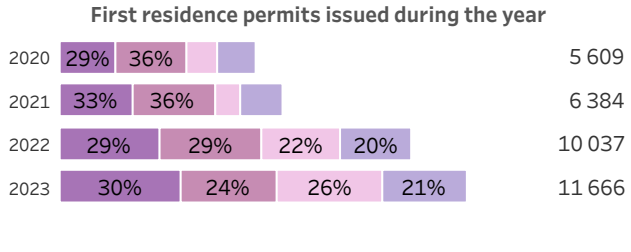


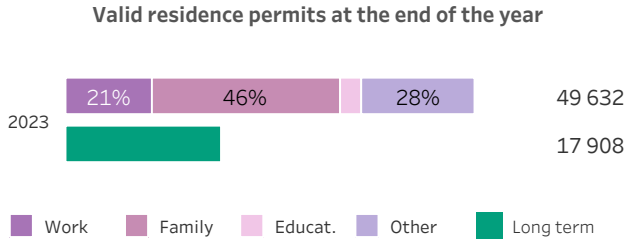
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



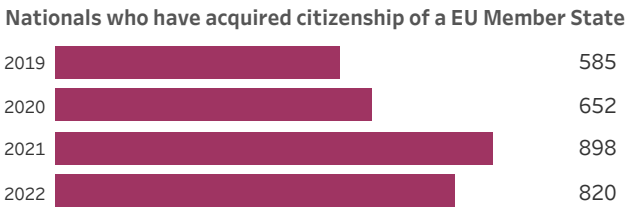


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

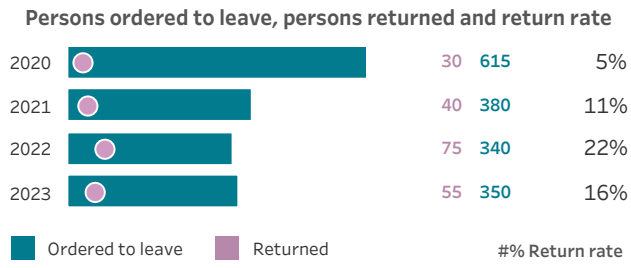




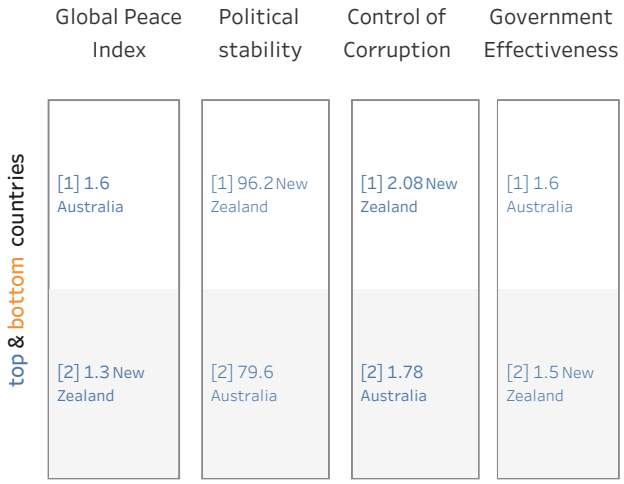
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



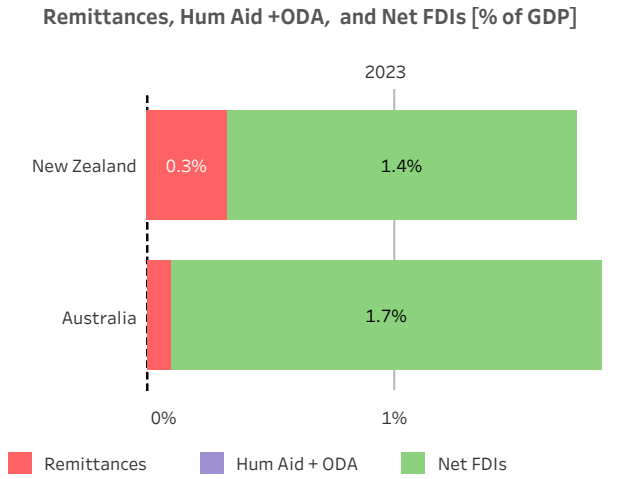
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



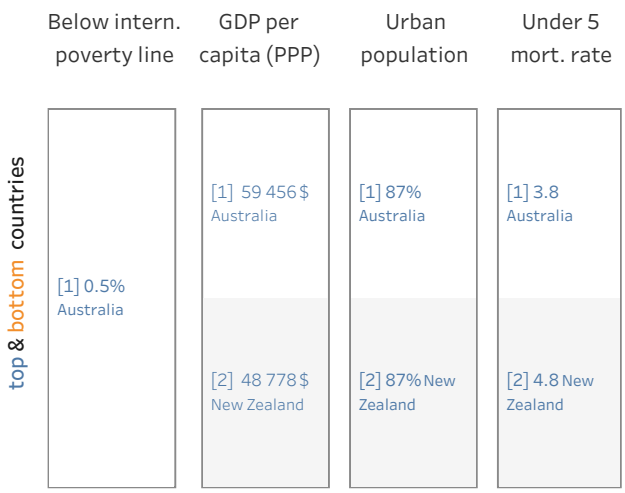
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



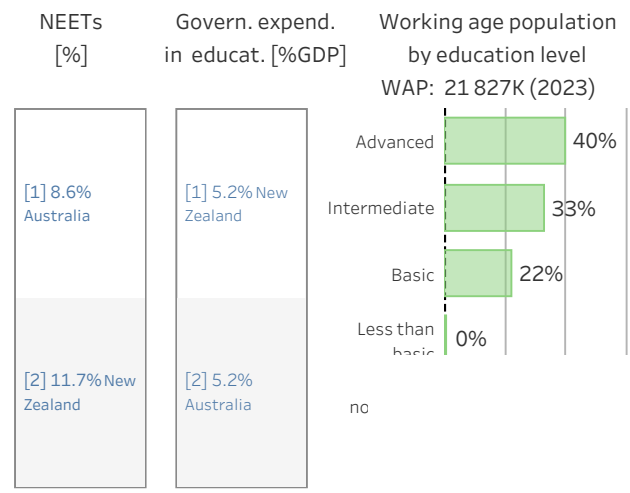
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



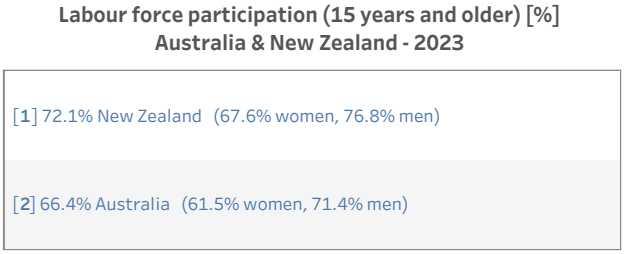
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

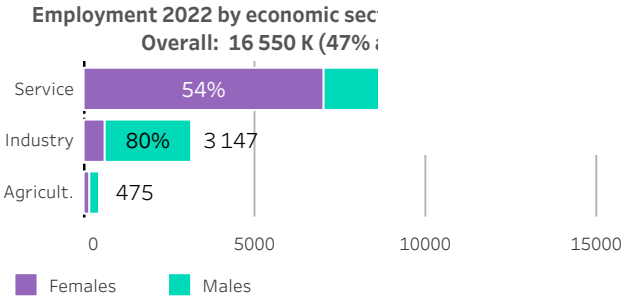


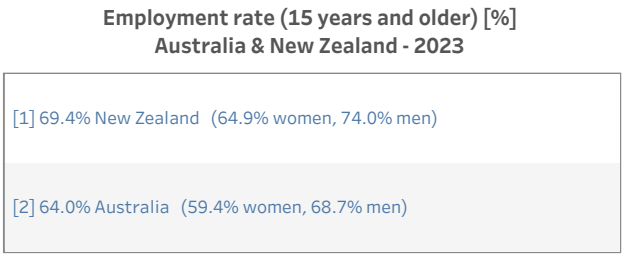
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

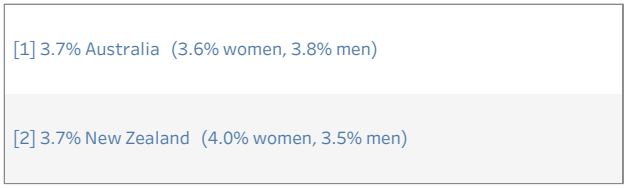


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

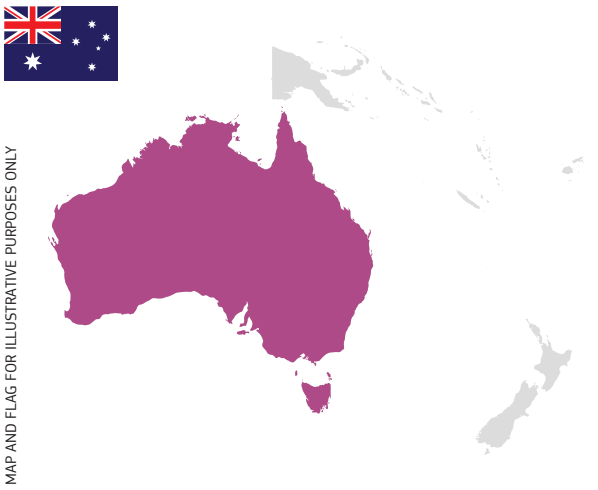




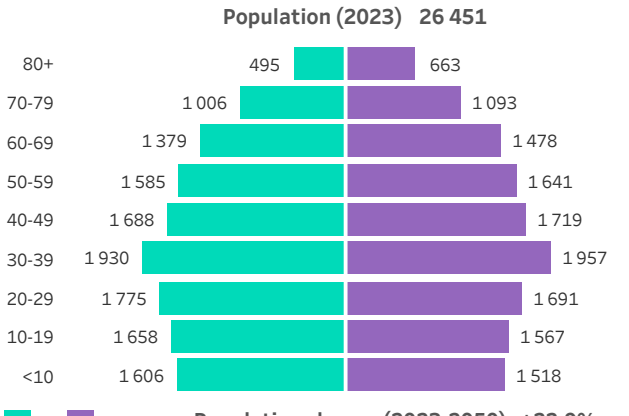




AUSTRALIA

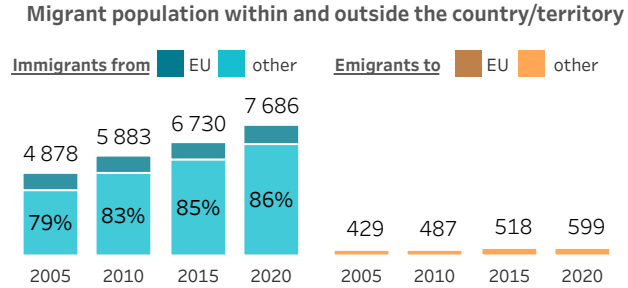


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

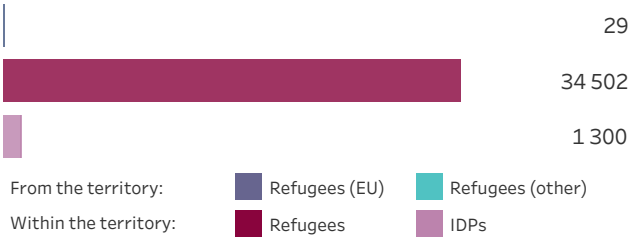


NOTE: Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

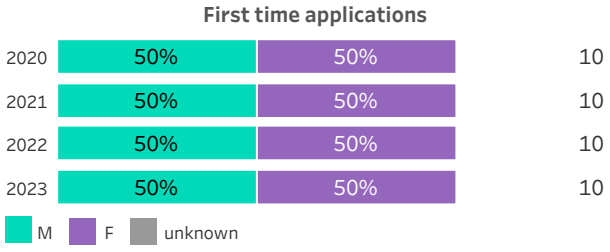
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

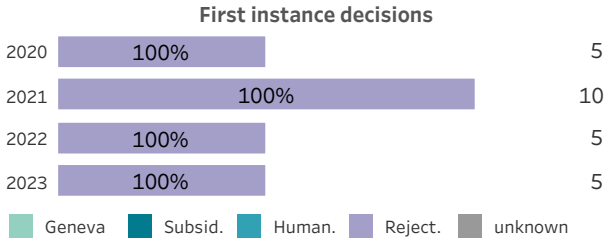


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

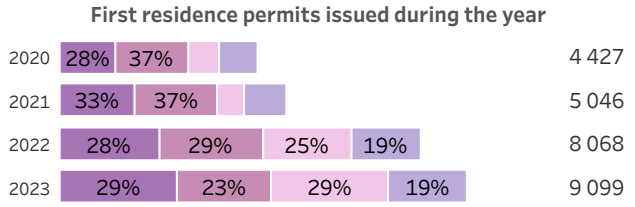


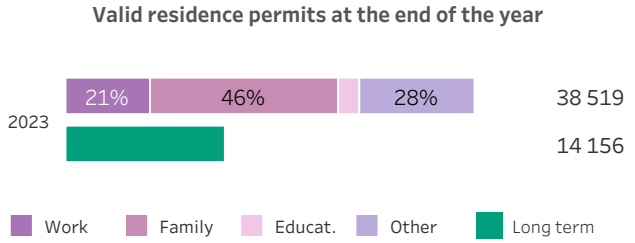
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



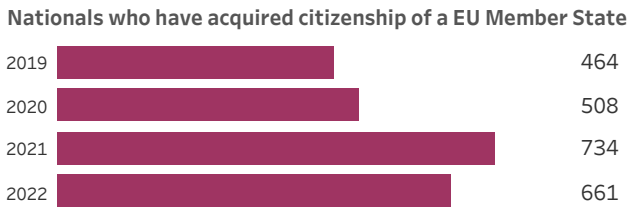


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

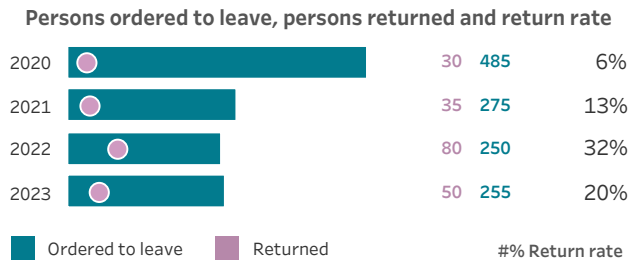




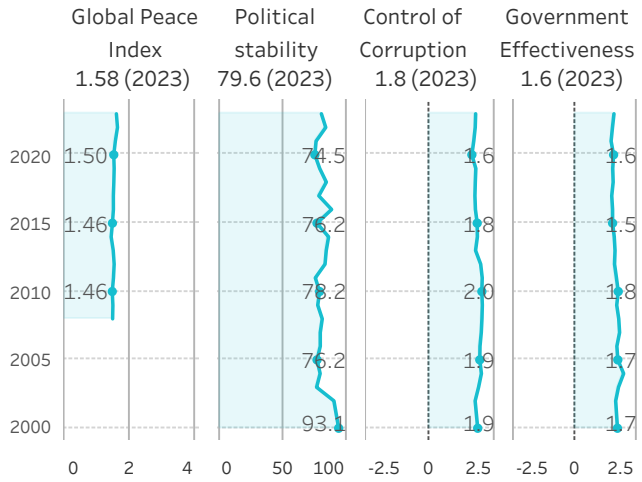
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



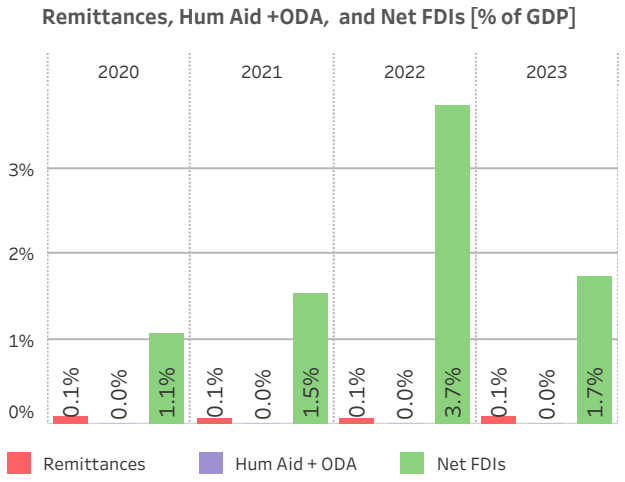
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



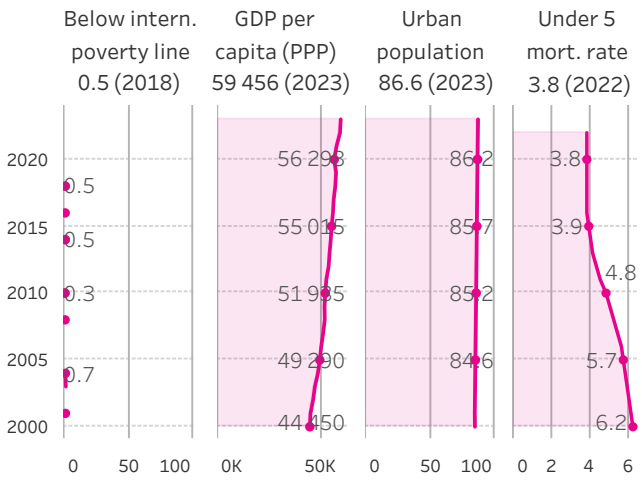
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



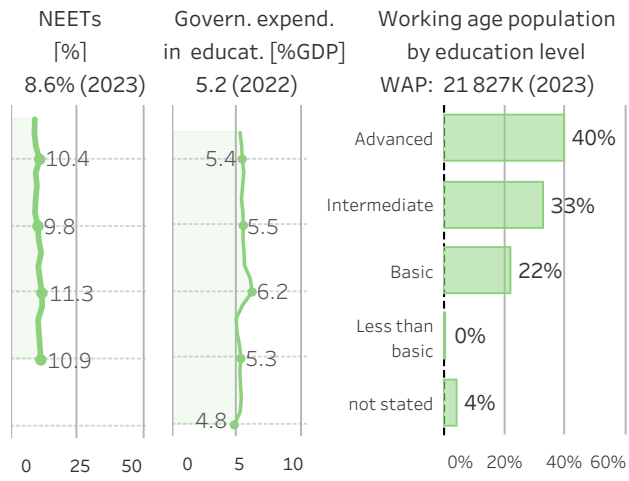
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



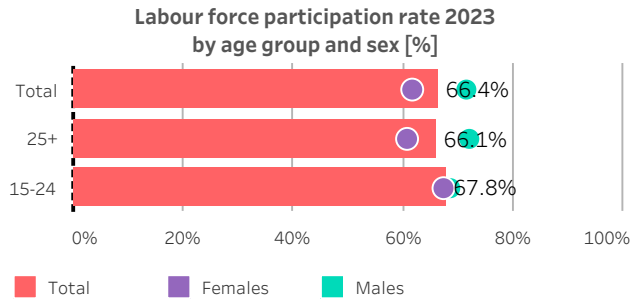
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

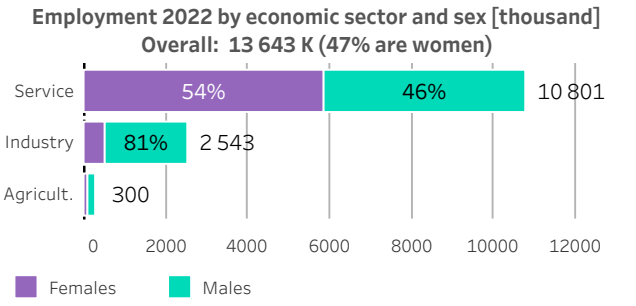


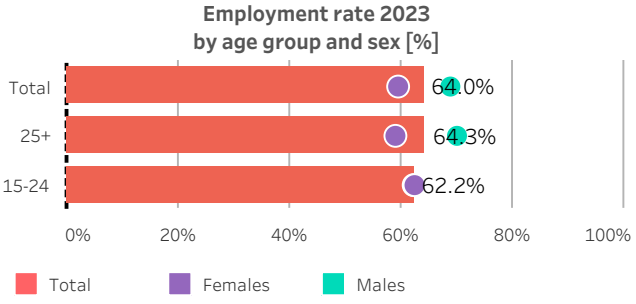
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

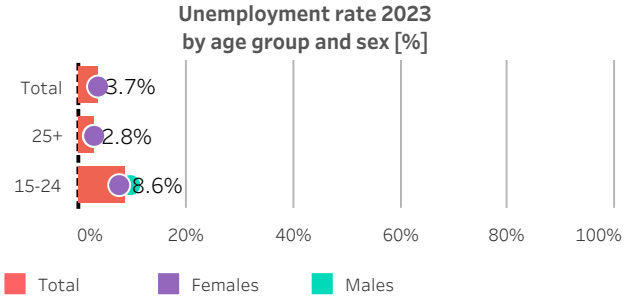


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

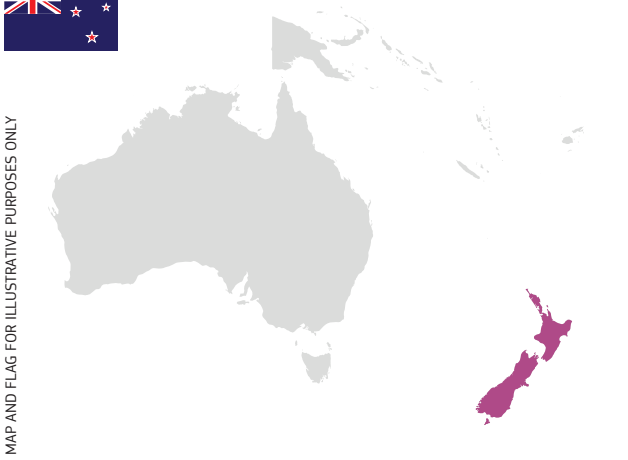






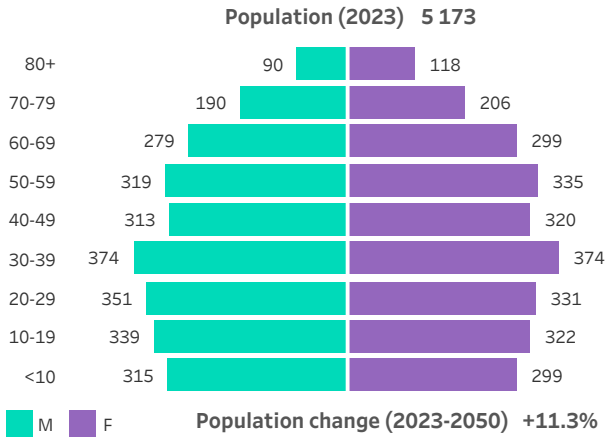


NEW ZEALAND



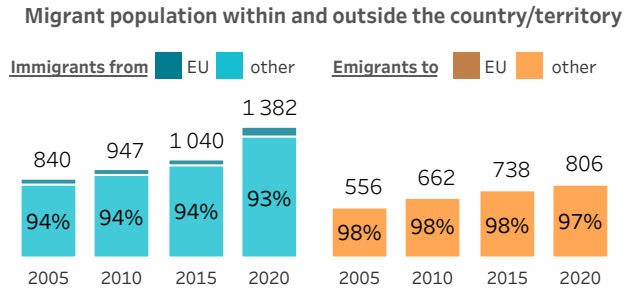
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

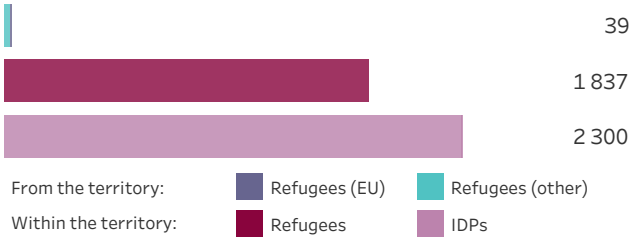


NOTE: For statistical purposes, data for New Zealand does not include Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau.

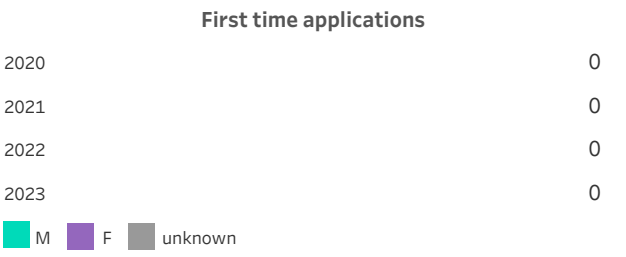
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

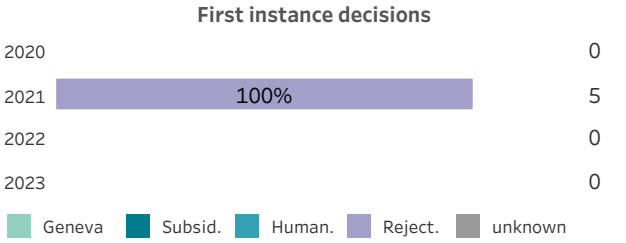


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

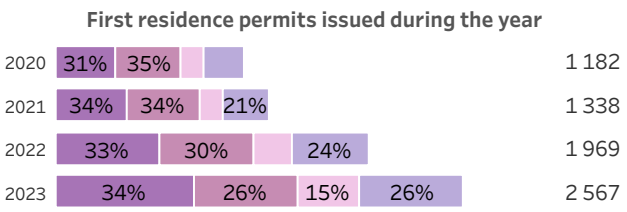


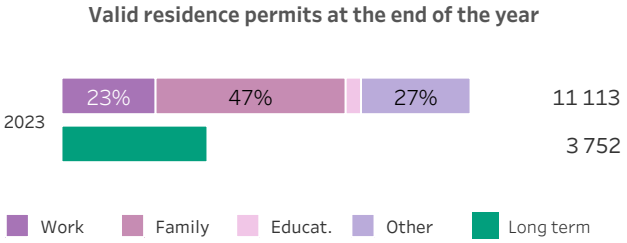
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



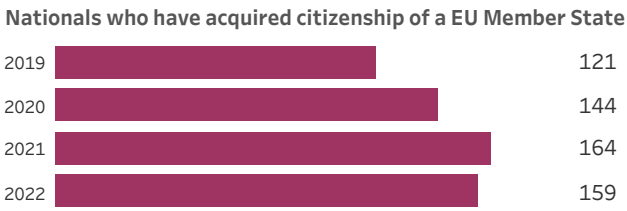


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



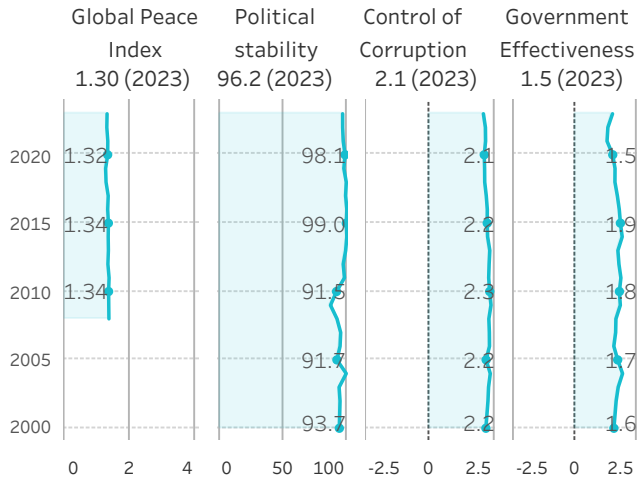


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

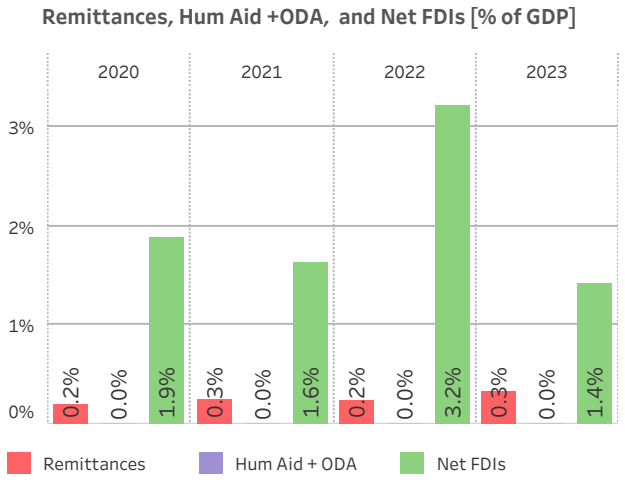


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

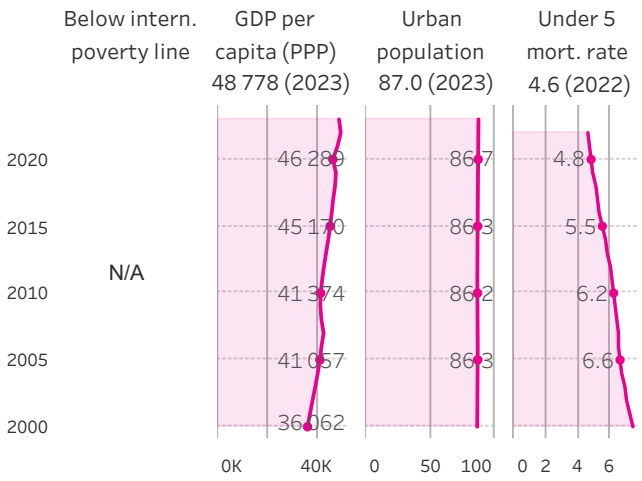
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



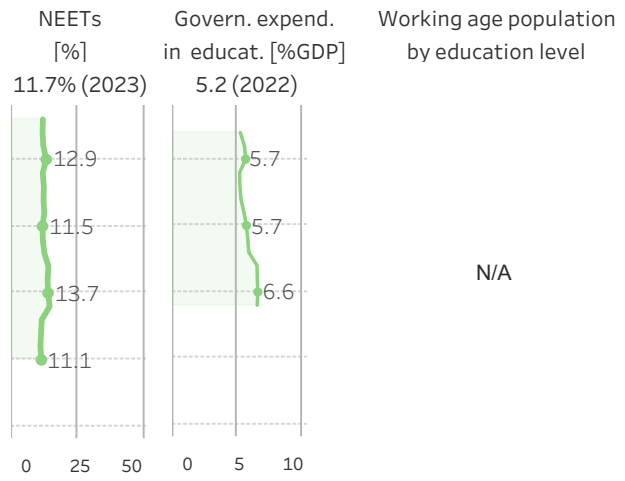
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



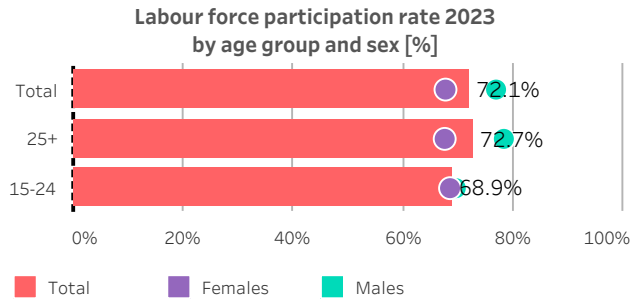
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

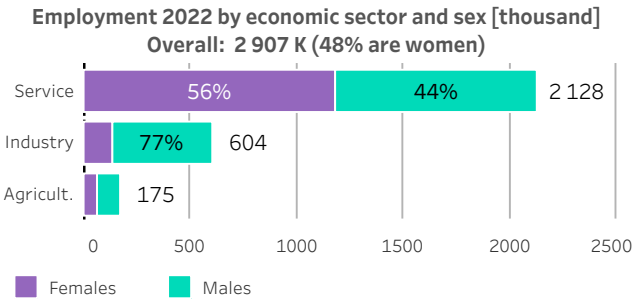


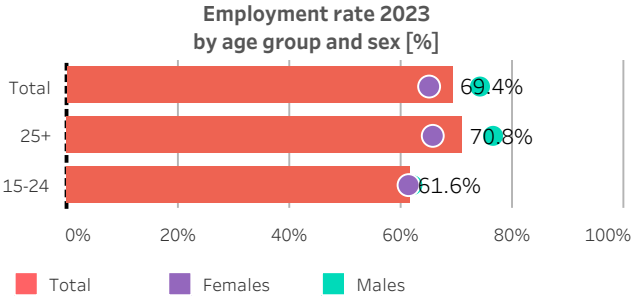
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

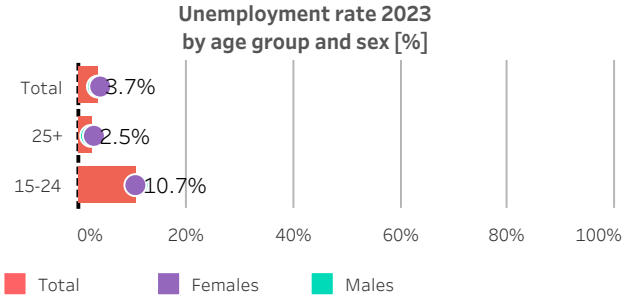


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

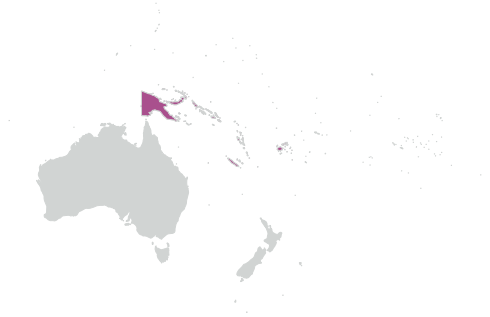






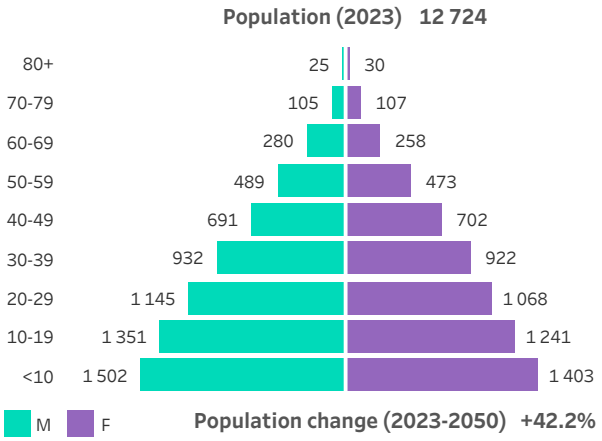


MELANESIA

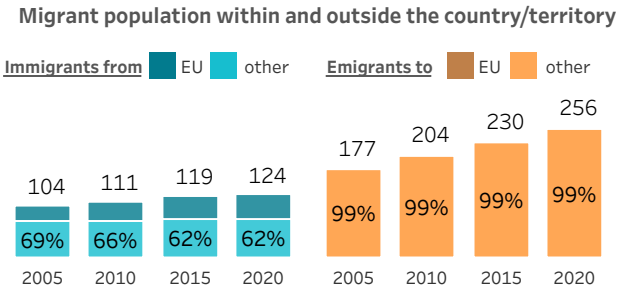


MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

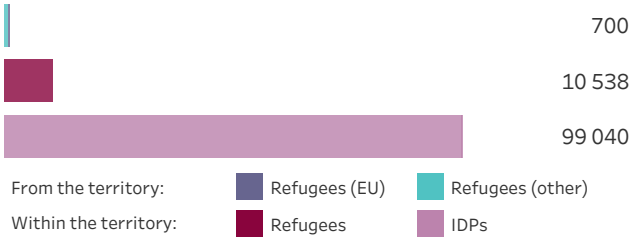
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



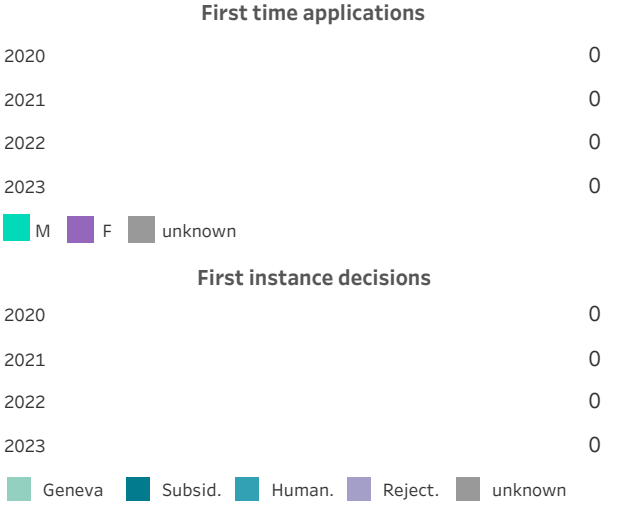
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



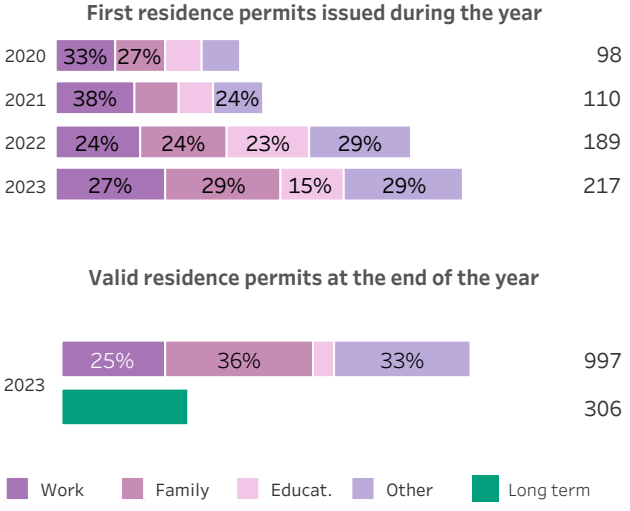
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



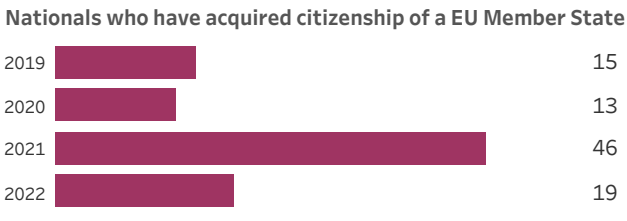
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



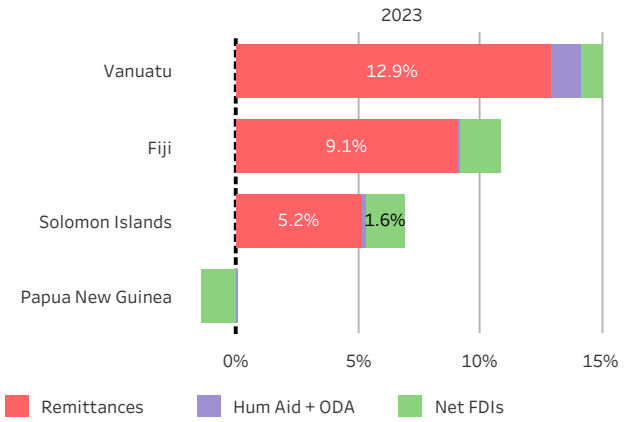
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

	Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
top & bottom countries	[1] 2.2 Papua New Guinea	[1] 81.0 Vanuatu	[1] 0.51 Fiji	[1] 0.5 Fiji
		[2] 73.0 Fiji	[2] -0.01 Vanuatu	[2] -0.6 Vanuatu
		[3] 60.7 Solomon Islands	[3] -0.13 Solomon Islands	[3] -0.7 Solomon Islands
		[4] 27.0 Papua New Guinea	[4] -0.66 Papua New Guinea	[4] -0.8 Papua New Guinea

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

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



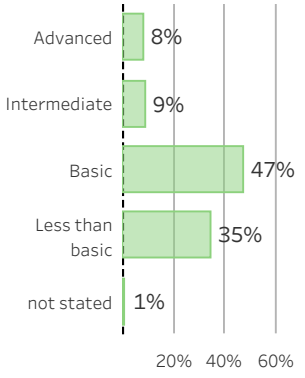
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

	Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
top & bottom countries	[1] 1.3% Fiji	[1] 13 562 $ Fiji	[1] 14% Papua New Guinea	[1] 19.2 Vanuatu
	[2] 10.0% Vanuatu	[2] 4 153 $ Papua New Guinea	[2] 26% Vanuatu	[2] 19.5 Solomon Islands
	[3] 26.6% Solomon Islands	[3] 2 988 $ Vanuatu	[3] 26% Solomon Islands	[3] 26.8 Fiji
	[4] 39.7% Papua New Guinea	[4] 2 736 $ Solomon Islands	[4] 59% Fiji	[4] 44.2 Papua New Guinea

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

	NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
	[1] 8.2% Solomon Islands	[1] 10.6% Vanuatu
	[2] 19.6% Fiji	[2] 8.3% Solomon Islands
	[3] 27.7% Papua New Guinea	[3] 4.2% Fiji
	[4] 34.5% Vanuatu	[4] 1.3% Papua New Guinea

Working age population by education level
WAP: 8 121K (2022)

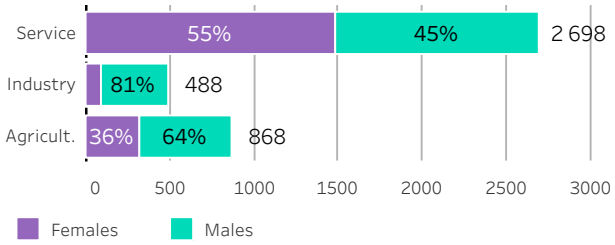


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Melanesian countries - 2023

[1] 84.5% Solomon Islands	(82.7% women, 86.2% men)
[2] 69.5% Vanuatu	(60.6% women, 78.6% men)
[3] 58.2% Fiji	(39.1% women, 77.3% men)
[4] 47.3% Papua New Guinea	(46.4% women, 48.1% men)

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]
Overall: 4 054 K (47% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Melanesian countries - 2023

[1] 83.1% Solomon Islands	(81.4% women, 84.9% men)
[2] 65.9% Vanuatu	(56.6% women, 75.4% men)
[3] 55.7% Fiji	(37.0% women, 74.6% men)
[4] 46.0% Papua New Guinea	(45.7% women, 46.2% men)

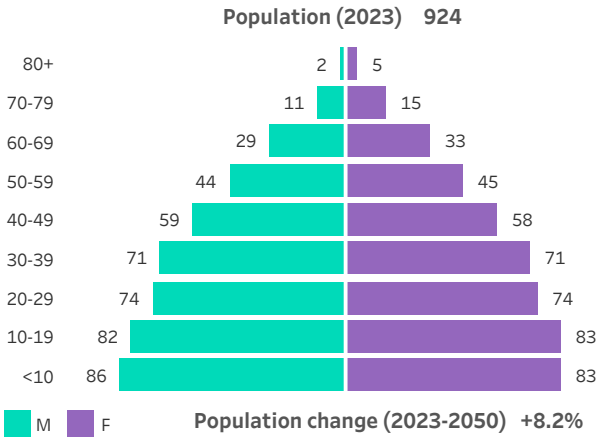
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Melanesian countries - 2023

[1] 1.5% Solomon Islands	(1.6% women, 1.5% men)
[2] 2.7% Papua New Guinea	(2.2% women, 3.1% men)
[3] 4.3% Fiji	(5.5% women, 3.7% men)
[4] 5.1% Vanuatu	(6.4% women, 4.0% men)

FIJI

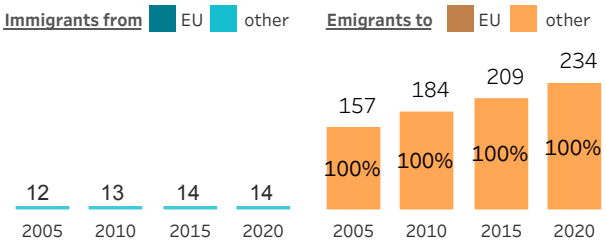
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



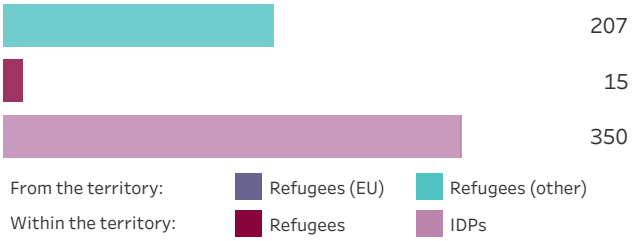
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



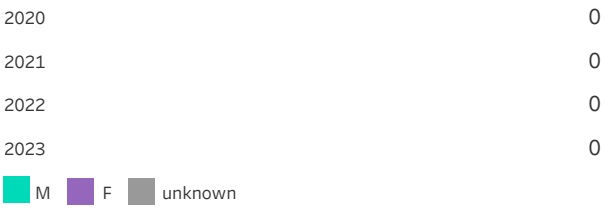
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

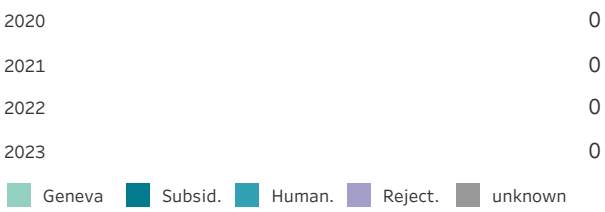


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

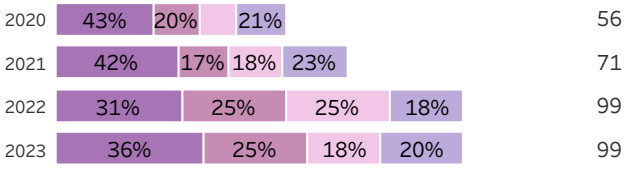


First instance decisions

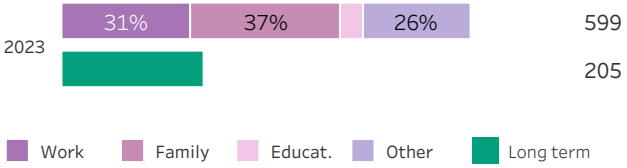


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

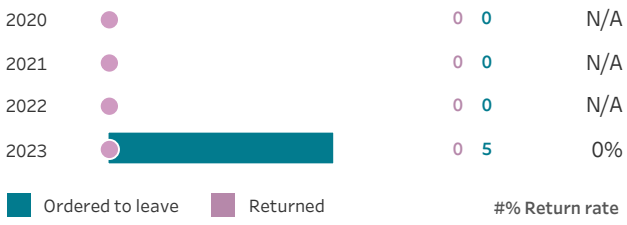


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

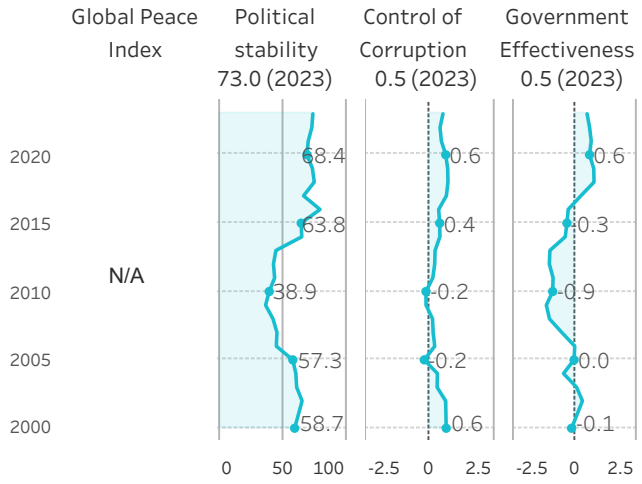
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

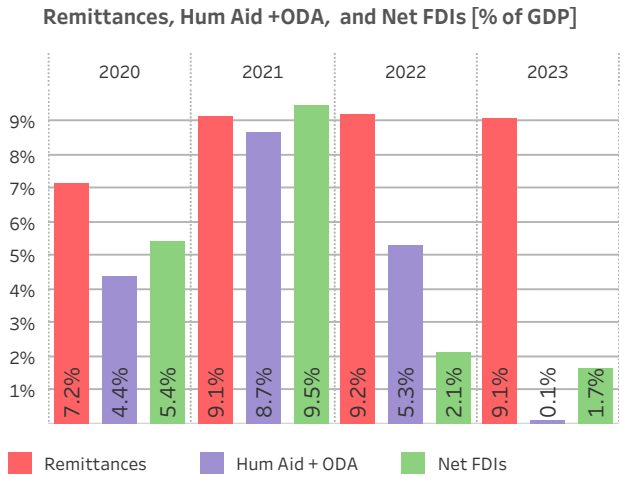
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



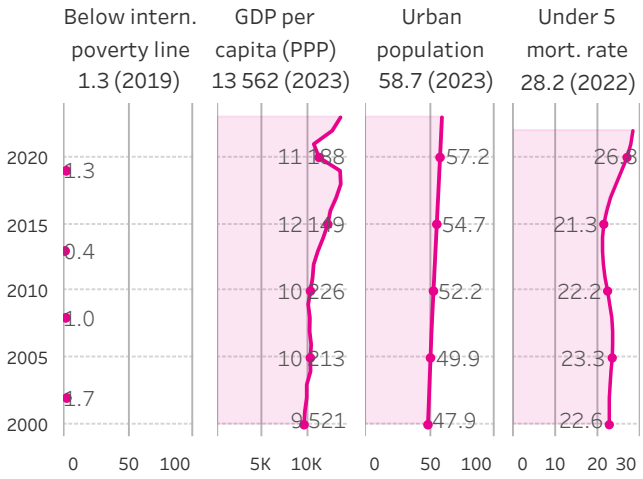
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



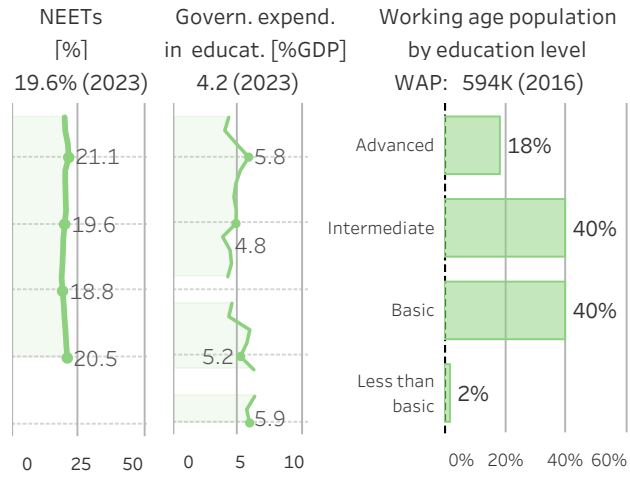
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



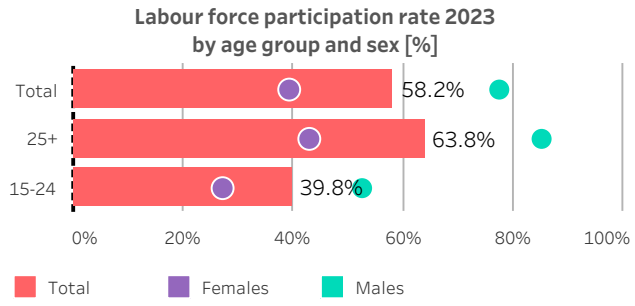
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

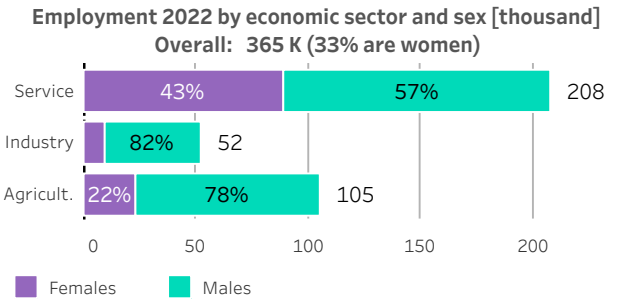


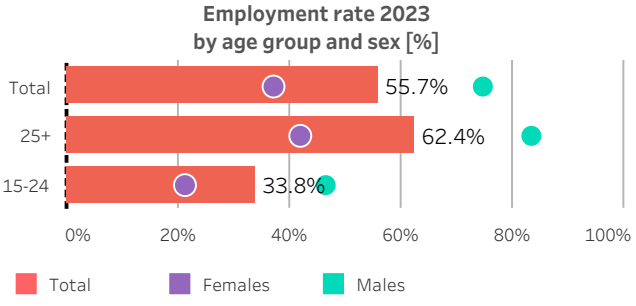
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

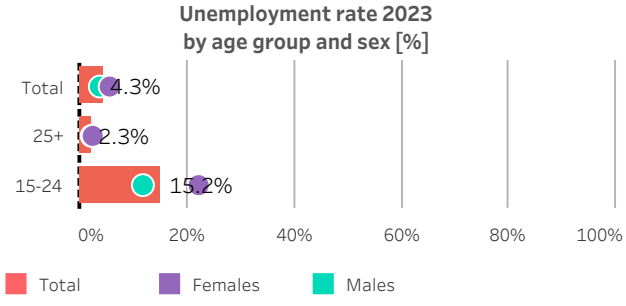


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





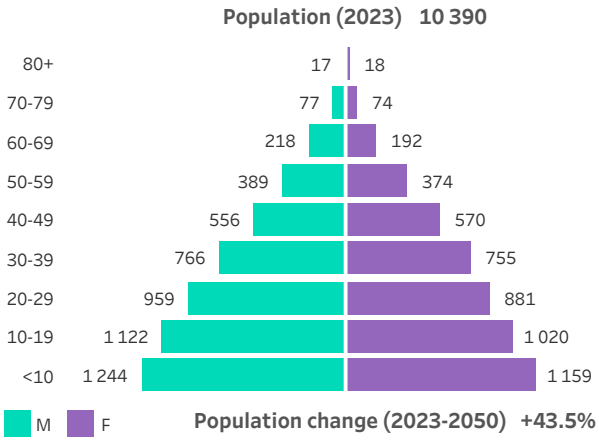




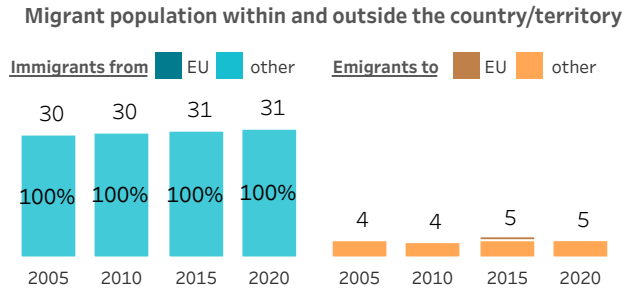
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

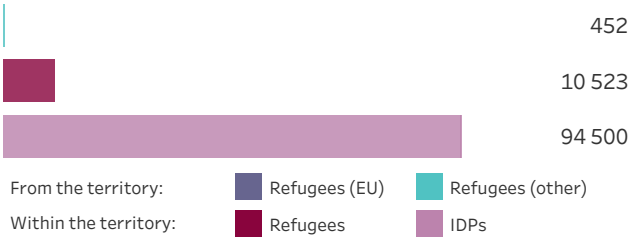
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



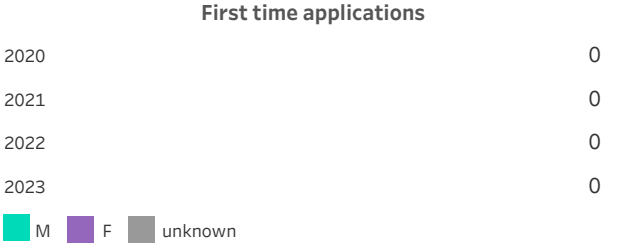
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

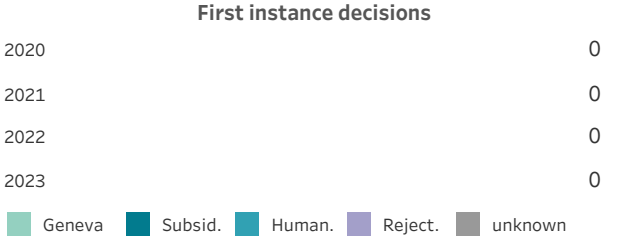


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

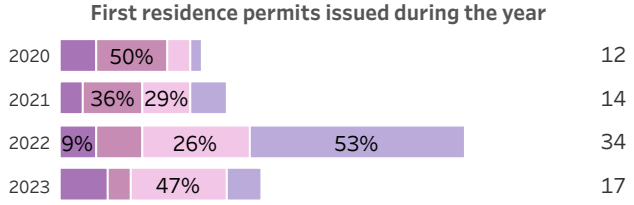


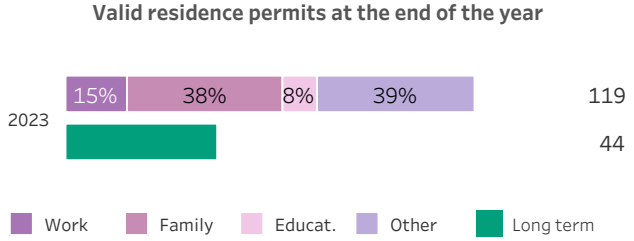
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



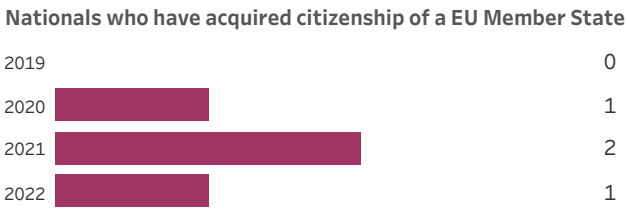


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



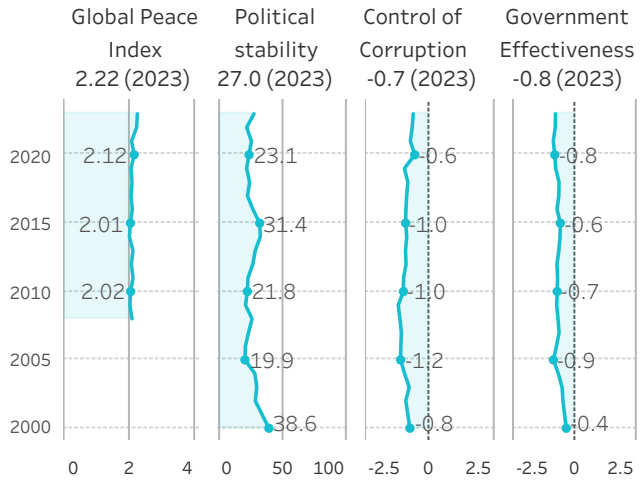


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

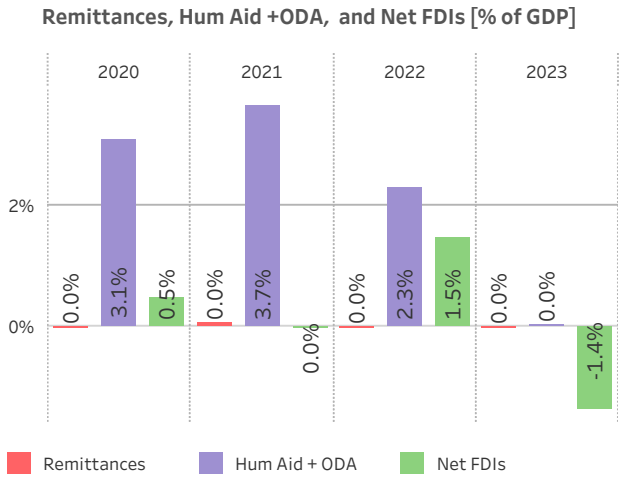


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

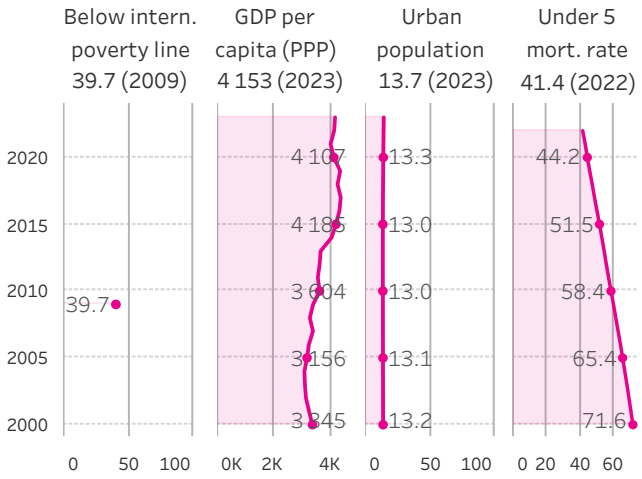
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



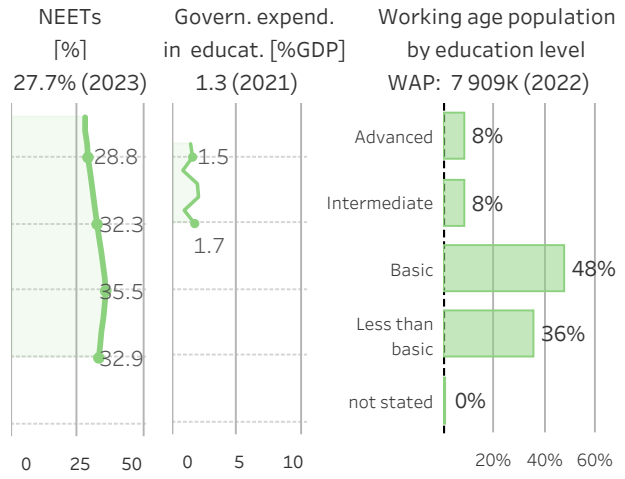
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



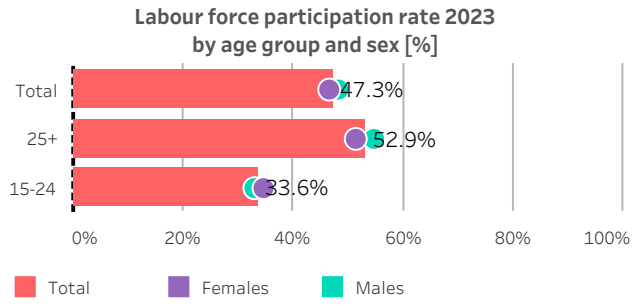
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

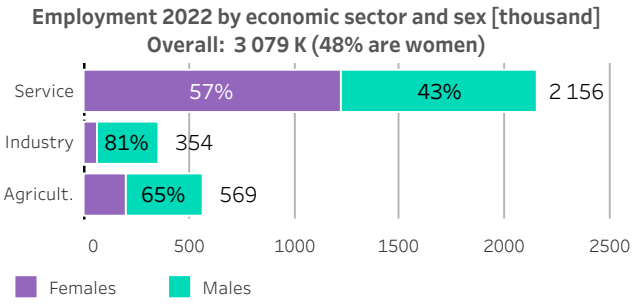


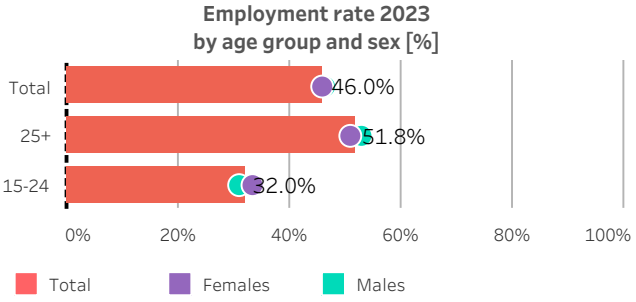
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

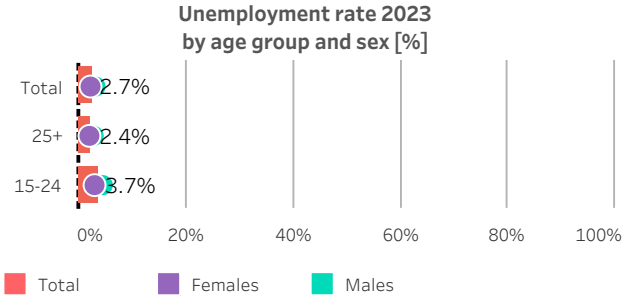


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





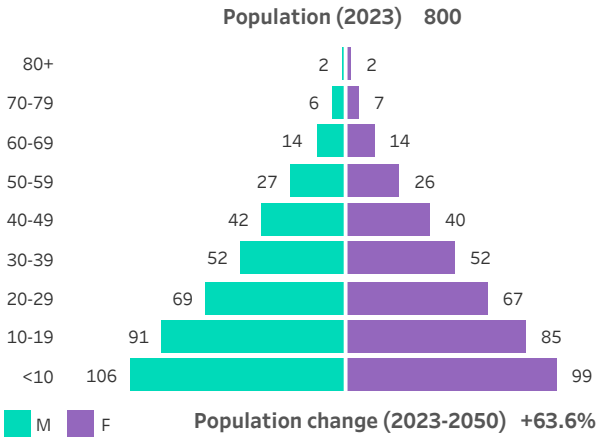




SOLOMON

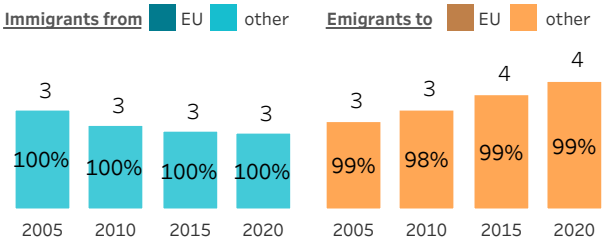
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



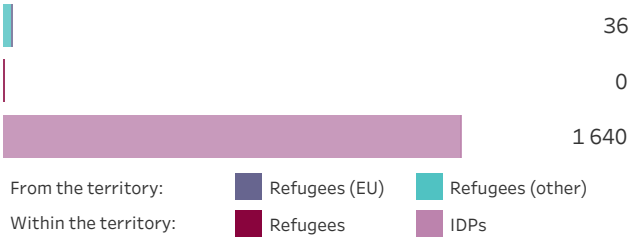
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



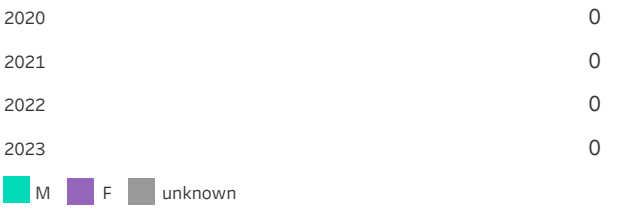
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

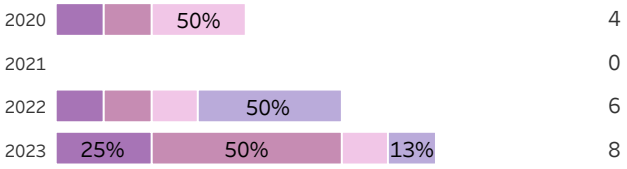
First time applications



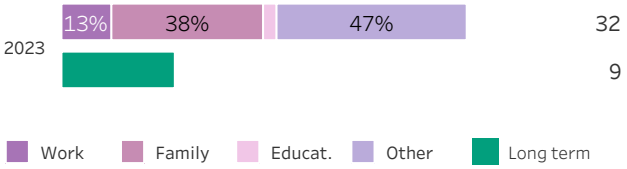
First instance decisions

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



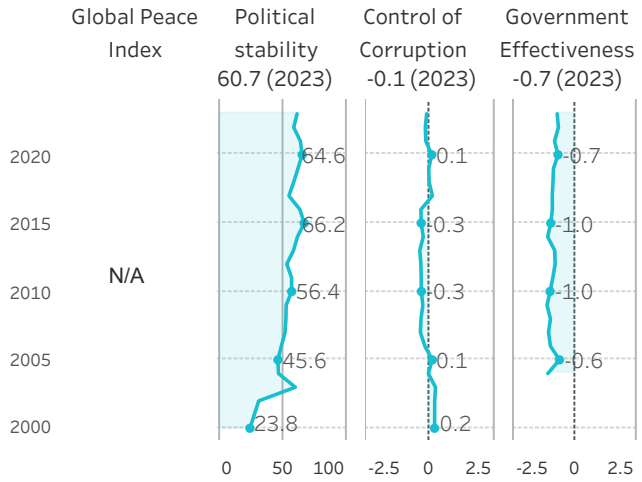
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

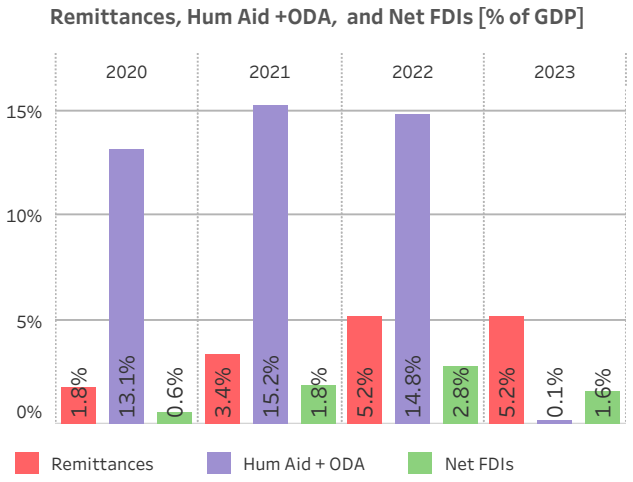
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

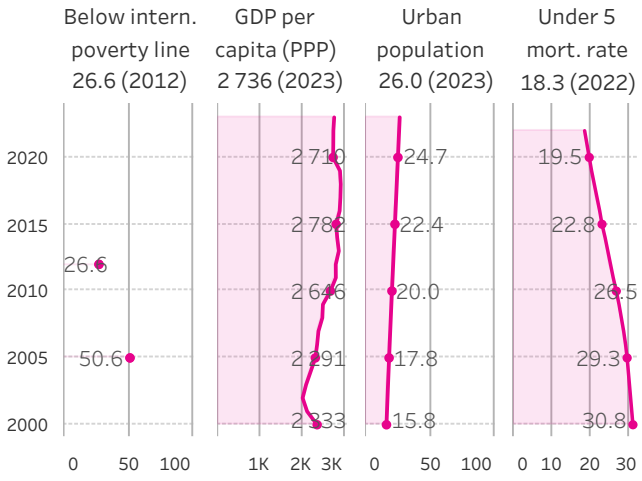
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



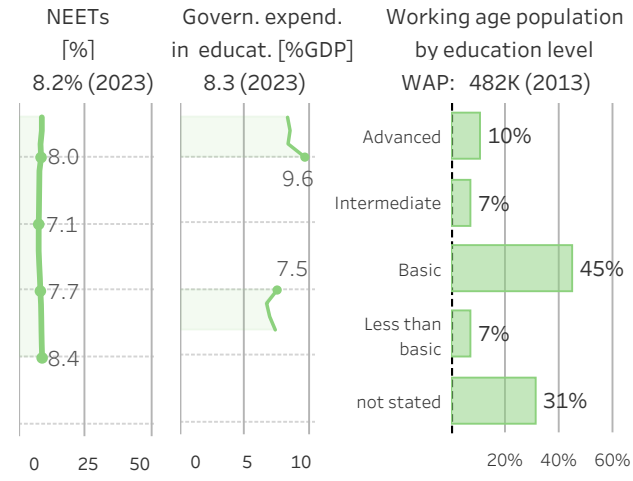
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



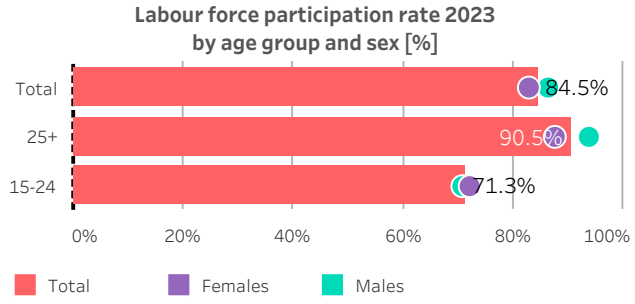
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

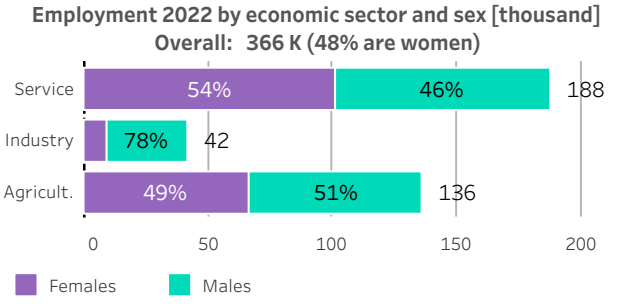


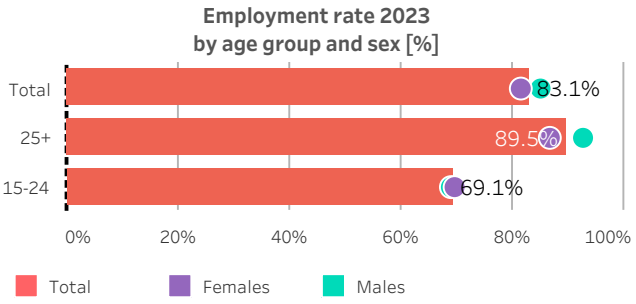
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

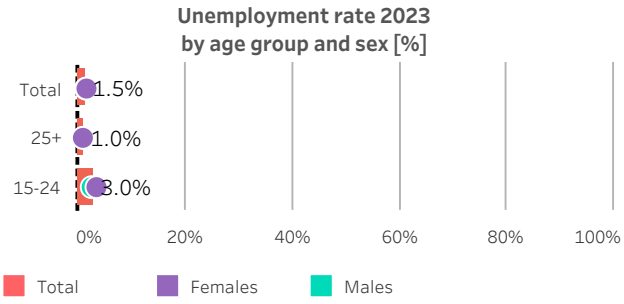


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

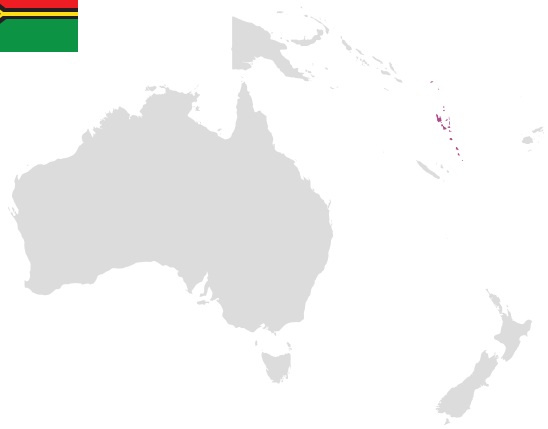






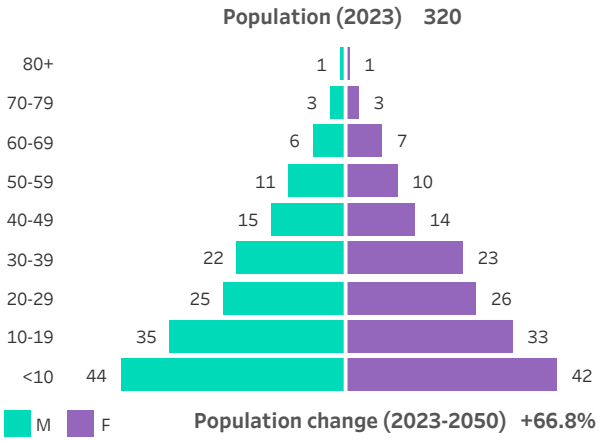


VANUATU



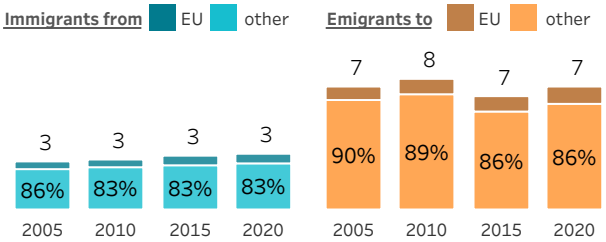
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



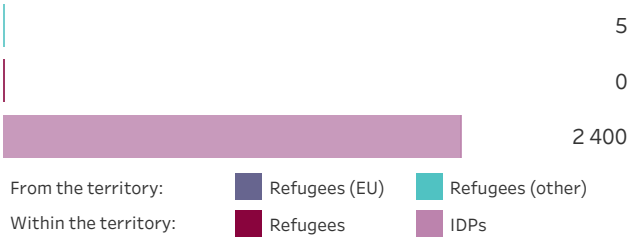
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



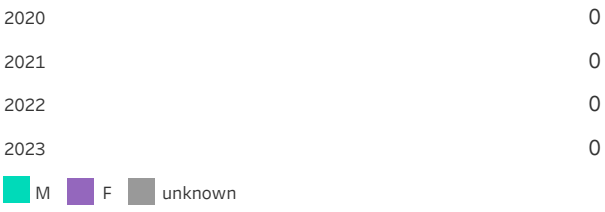
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2023)

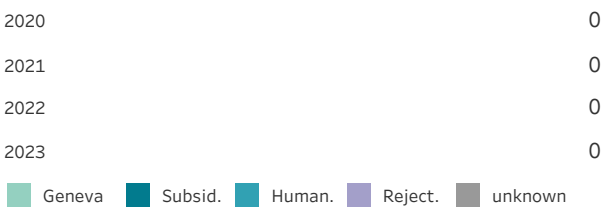


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

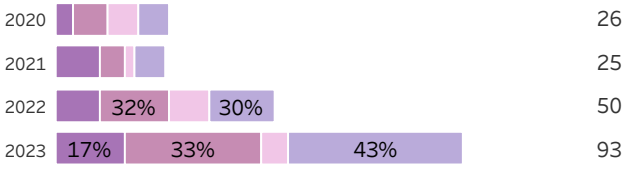


First instance decisions

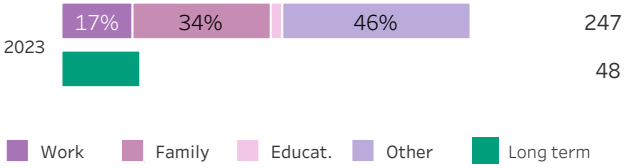


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

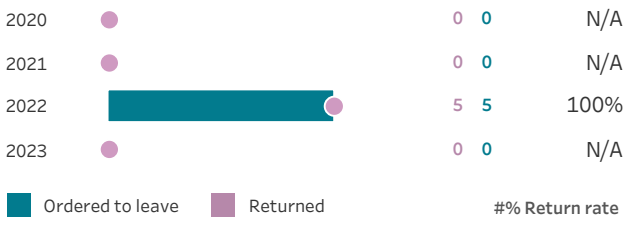


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

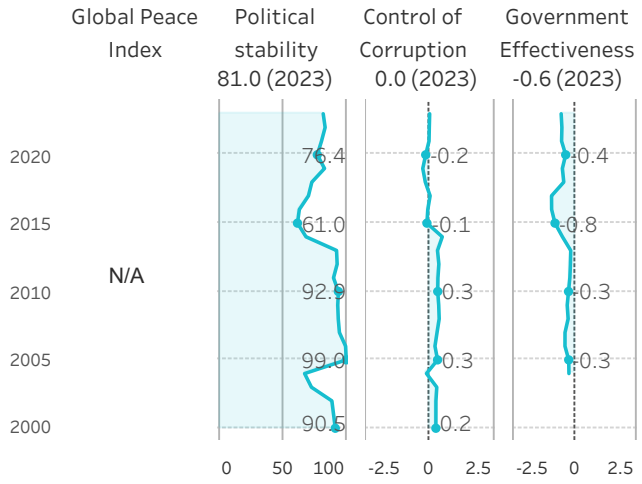
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

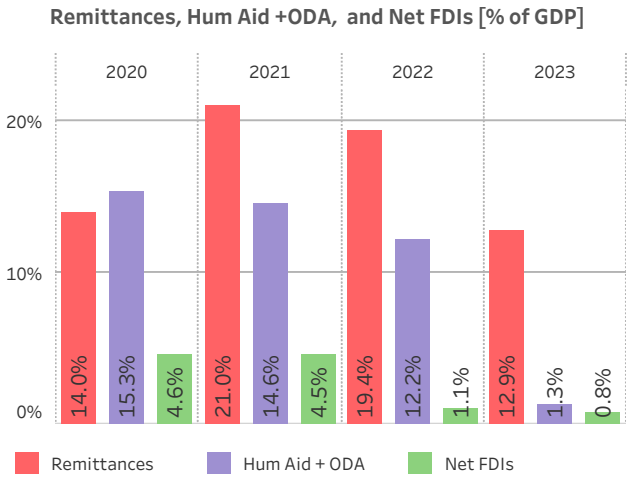
Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate



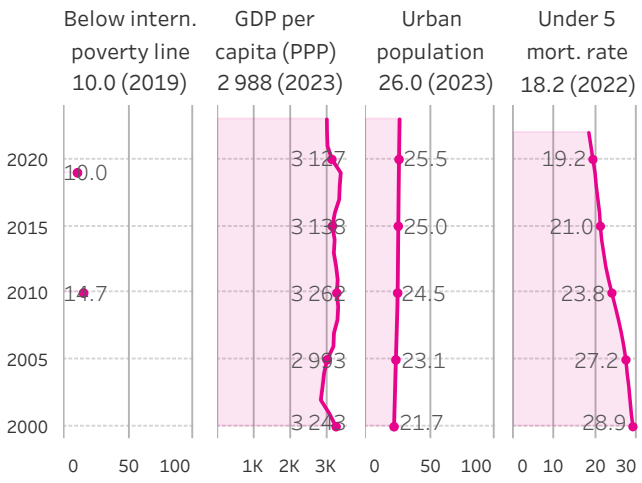
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



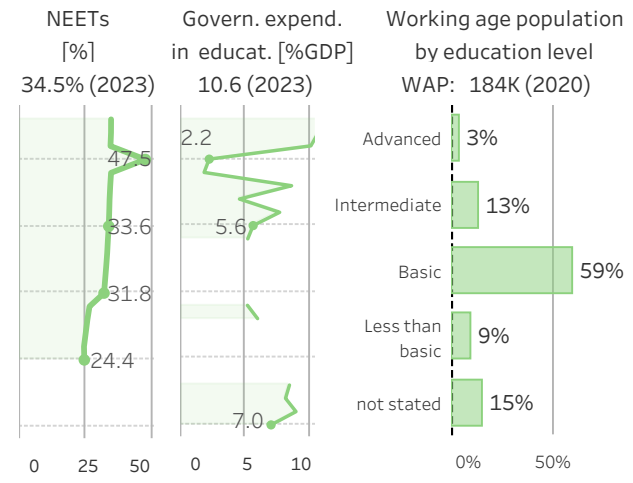
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



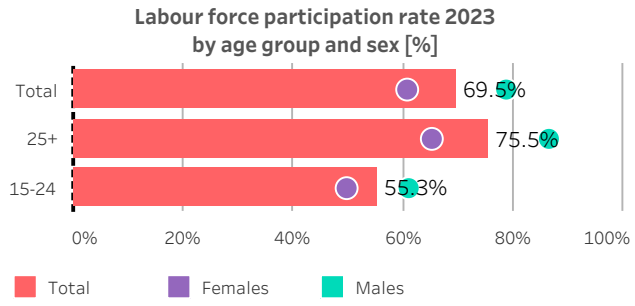
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

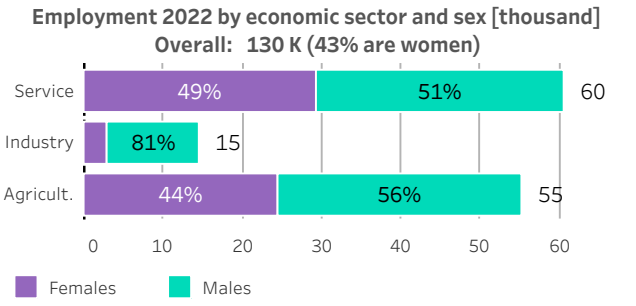


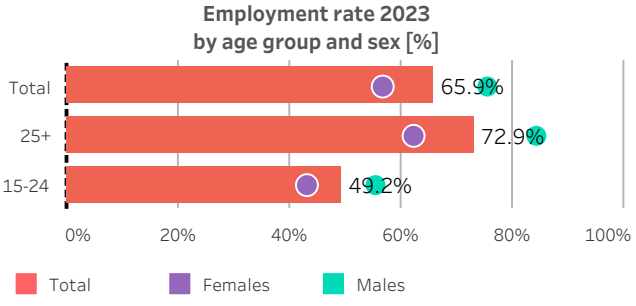
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

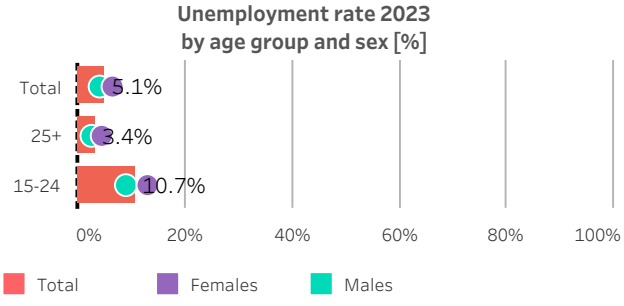


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





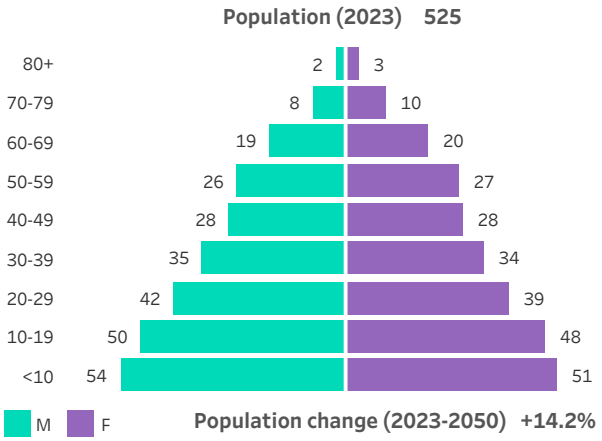




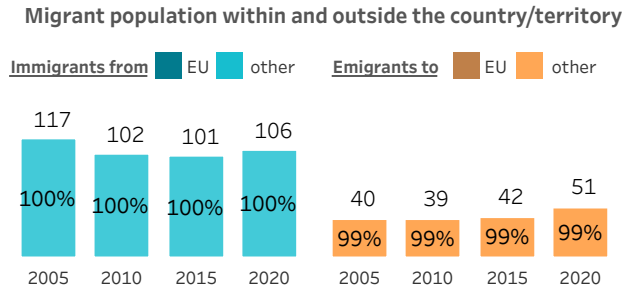
MICRONESIA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

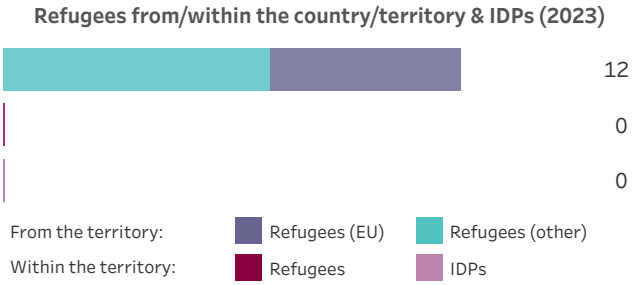
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



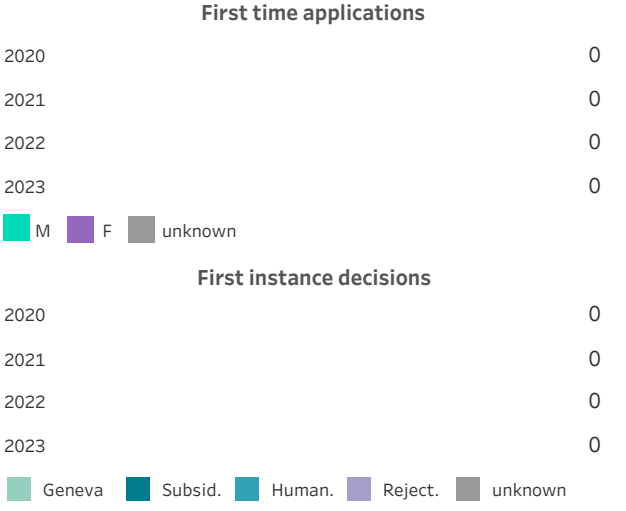
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



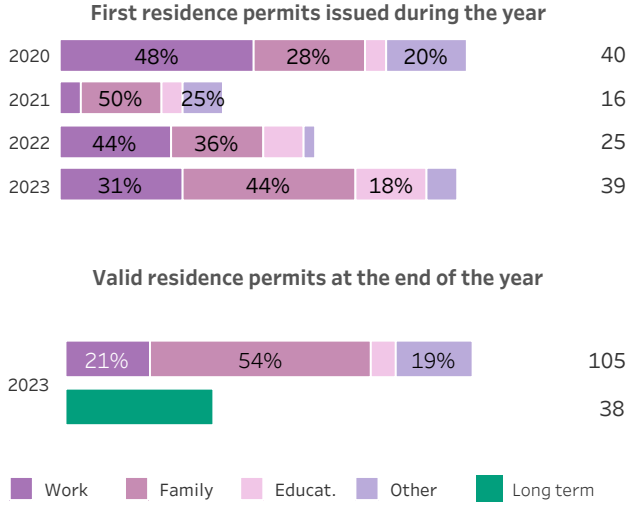
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



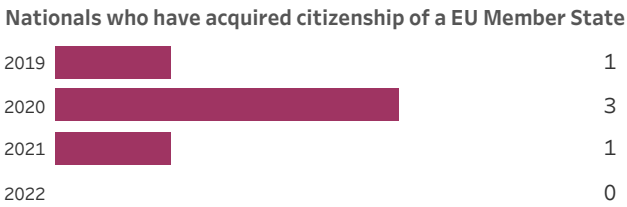
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



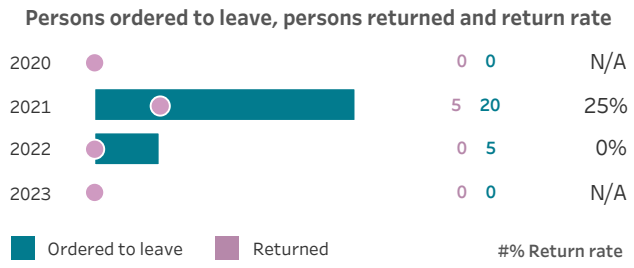
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



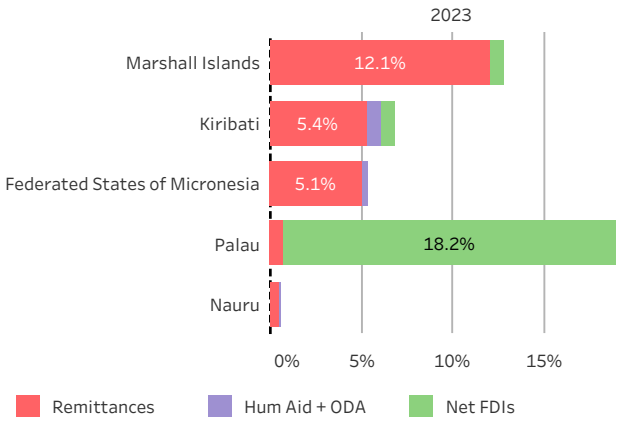
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
N/A	[1] 93.4 Marshall Islands	[1] 0.78 Federated States of Micronesia	[1] 0.4 Palau
	[2] 91.0 Kiribati	[2] 0.59 Nauru	[2] 0.2 Federated States of Micronesia
	[4] 89.6 Palau	[4] 0.41 Kiribati	[4] -0.1 Nauru
	[5] 82.9 Nauru	[5] 0.41 Marshall Islands	[5] -0.1 Kiribati

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

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



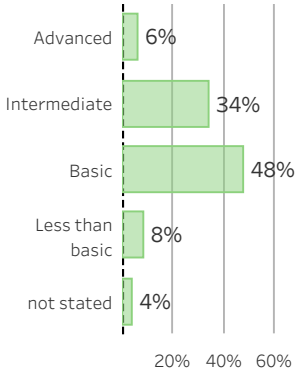
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.9% Marshall Islands	[1] 15 766 $ Palau	[1] 23% Federated States of Micronesia	[1] 23.0 Palau
[2] 1.7% Kiribati	[2] 11 421 $ Nauru	[2] 58% Kiribati	[2] 25.8 Federated States of Micronesia
[3] 1.7% Nauru	[4] 3 801 $ Federated States of Micronesia	[4] 82% Palau	[4] 30.7 Marshall Islands
[4] 16.0% Federated States of Micronesia	[5] 3 174 $ Kiribati	[5] 100% Nauru	[5] 58.8 Kiribati

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

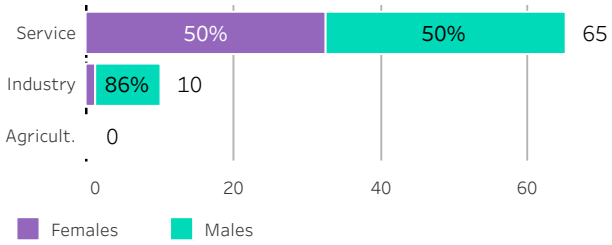
NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]	Working age population by education level
N/A	[1] 14.2% Kiribati	
	[2] 10.5% Federated States of Micronesia	
	[4] 7.5% Marshall Islands	
	[5] 3.4% Palau	



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]
Overall: 75 K (45% are women)



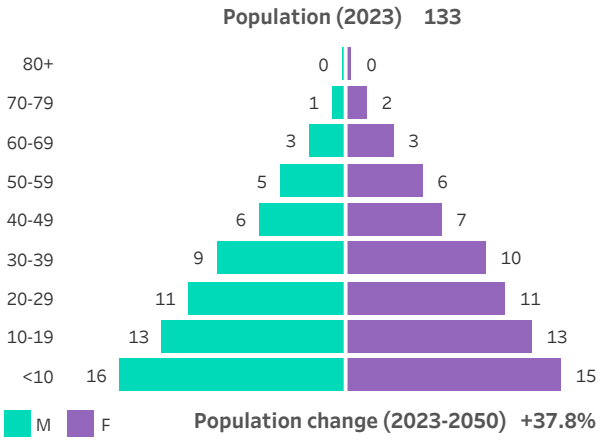
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

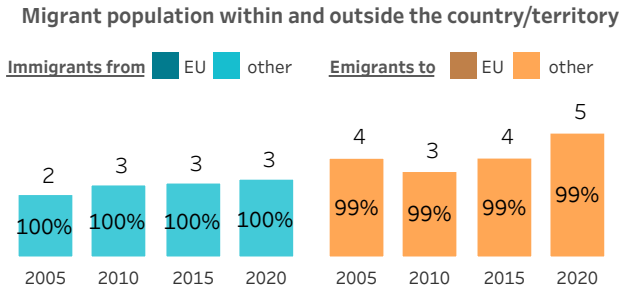
KIRIBATI

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



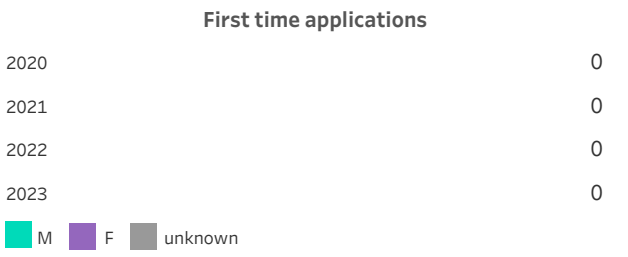
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

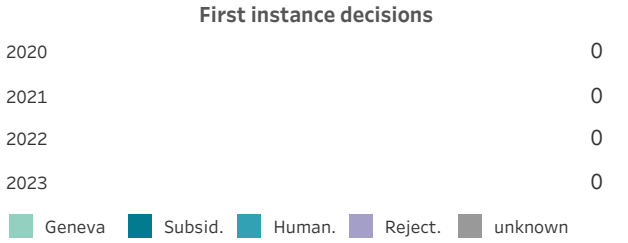


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

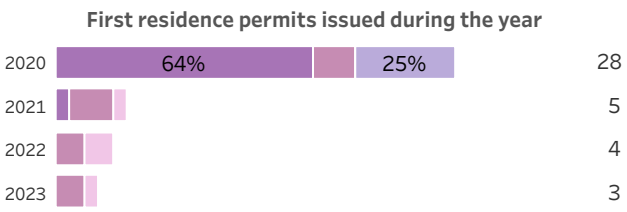
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

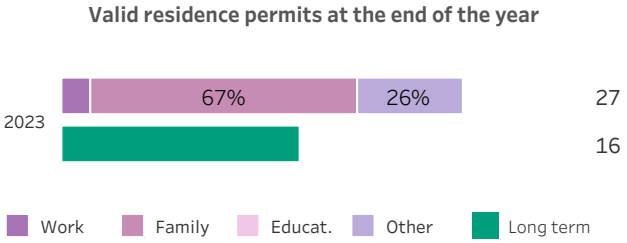
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



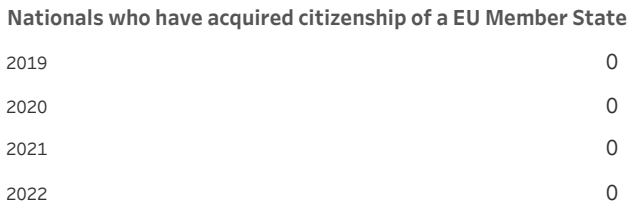


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

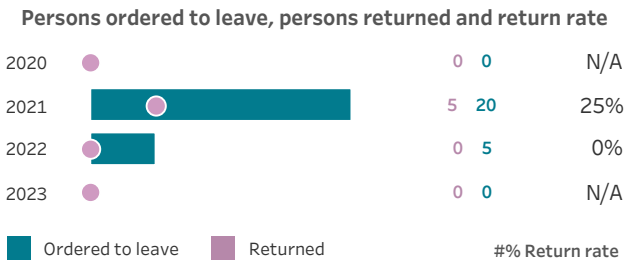




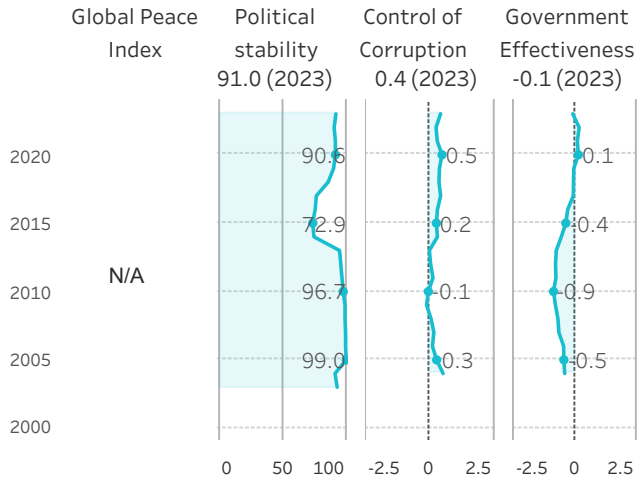
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



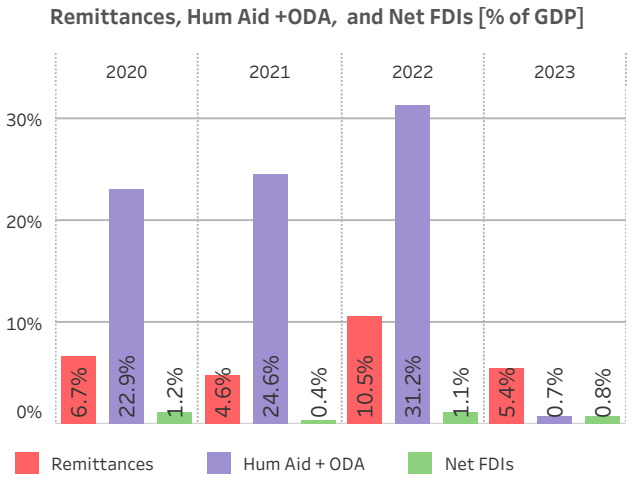
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



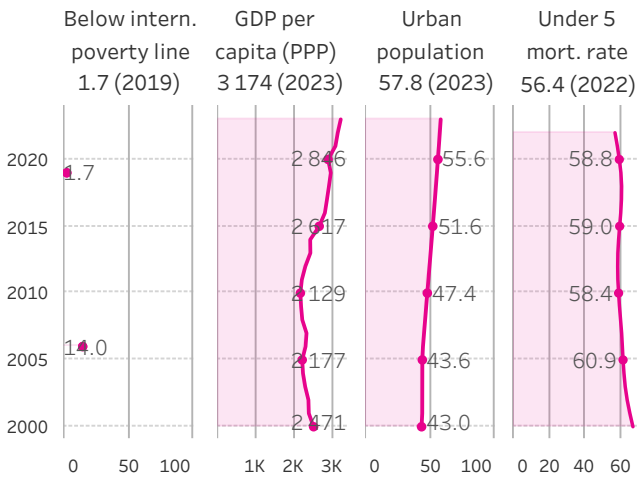
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



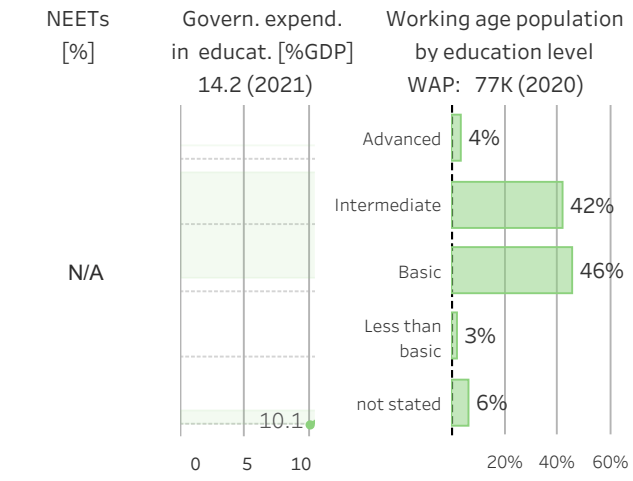
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

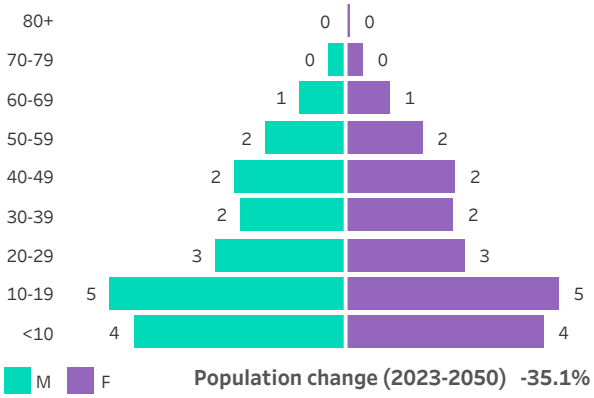
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MARSHALL ISLANDS

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

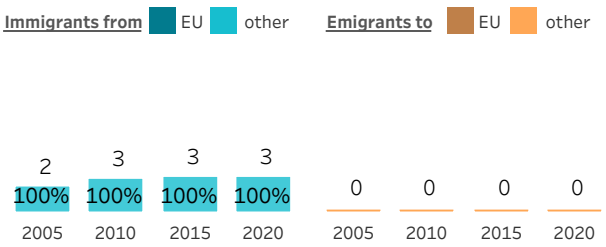
Population (2023) 39



Population change (2023-2050) -35.1%

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

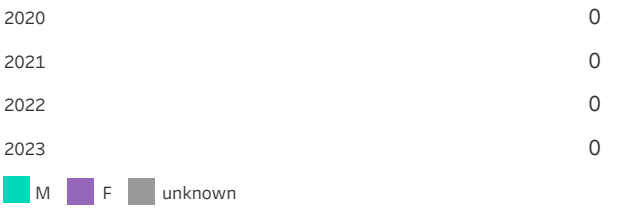


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

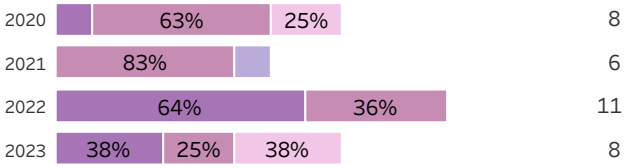
First time applications



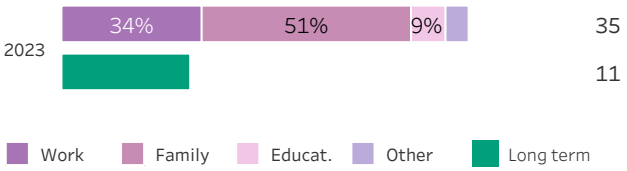
First instance decisions

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

2019	0
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0

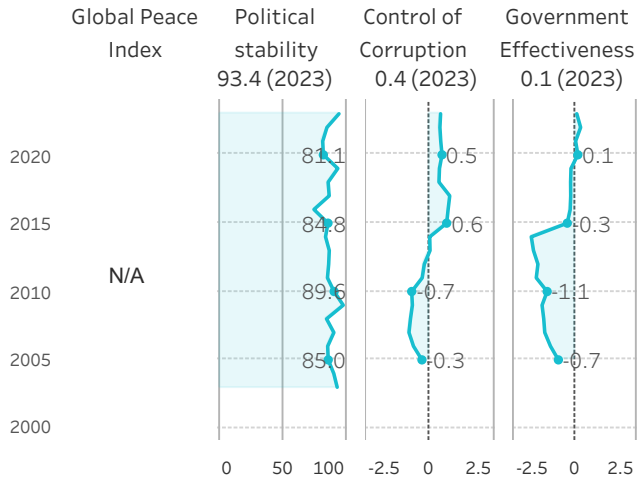
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

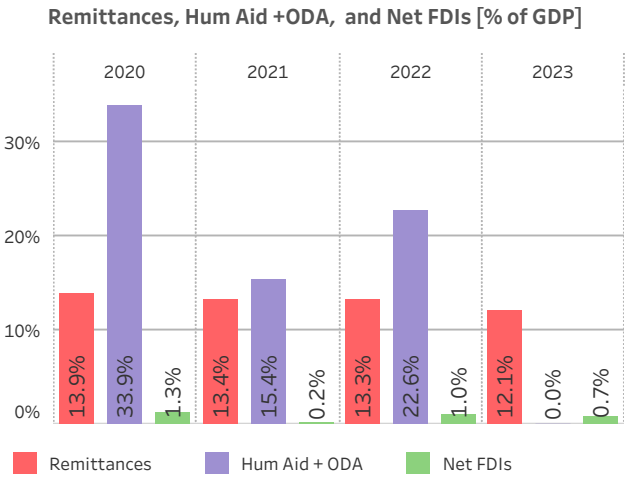
2020	0	0	N/A
2021	0	0	N/A
2022	0	0	N/A
2023	0	0	N/A

Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

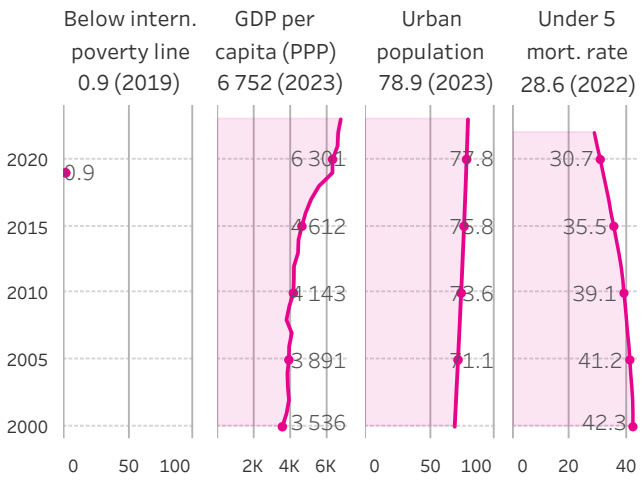
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



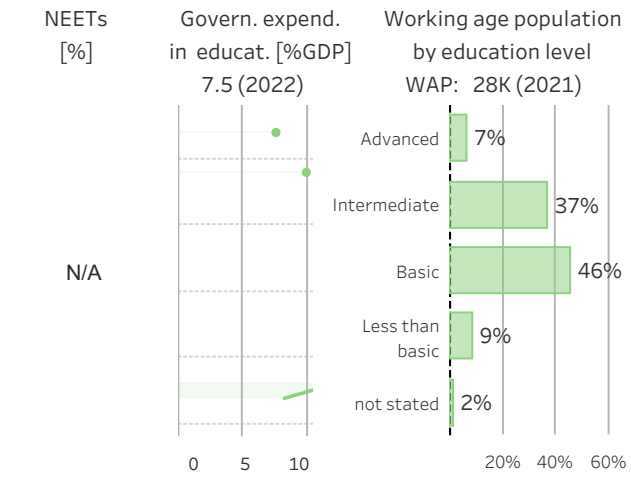
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

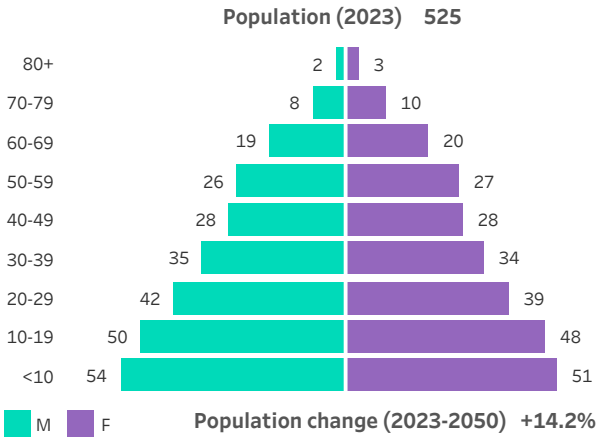
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

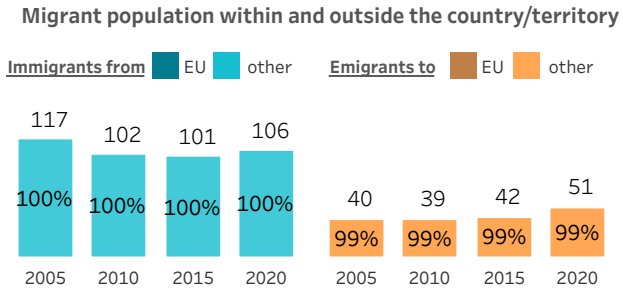
MICRONESIA (FEDERAL STATE OF)

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

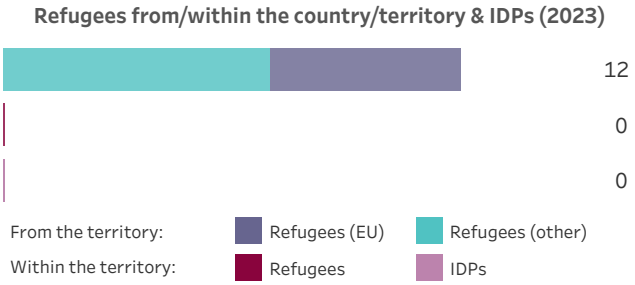
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



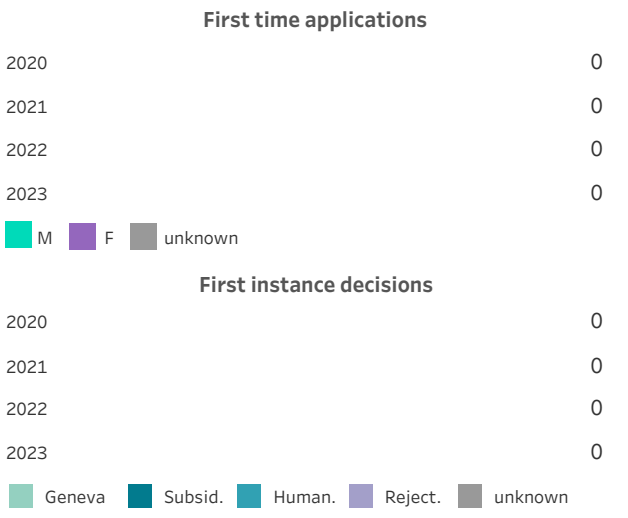
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



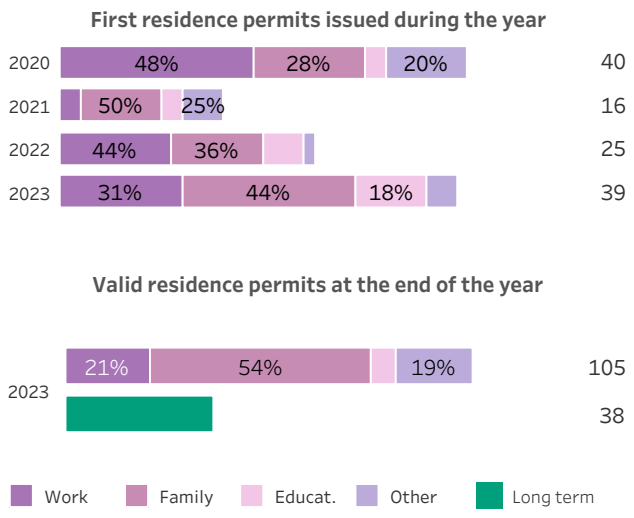
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



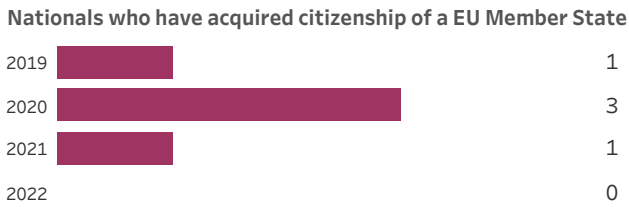
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



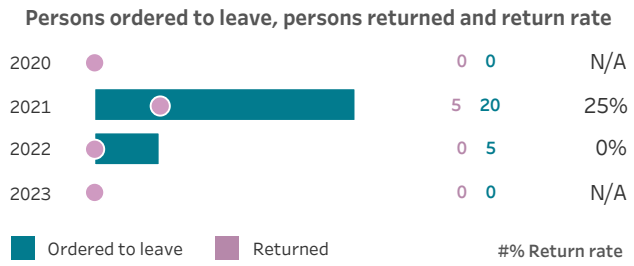
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



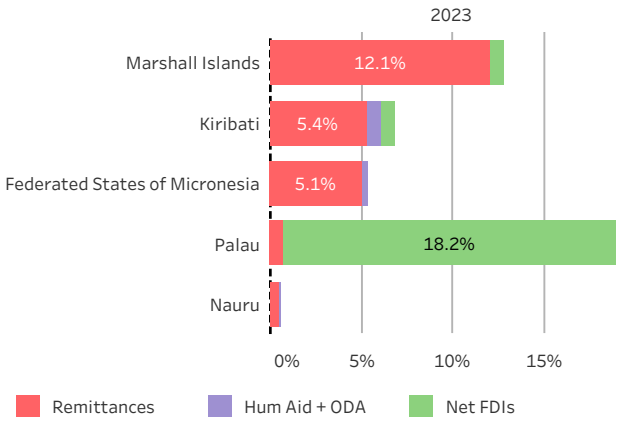
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

top & bottom countries

Global Peace Index	Political stability	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness
N/A	[1] 93.4 Marshall Islands	[1] 0.78 Federated States of Micronesia	[1] 0.4 Palau
	[2] 91.0 Kiribati	[2] 0.59 Nauru	[2] 0.2 Federated States of Micronesia
	[4] 89.6 Palau	[4] 0.41 Kiribati	[4] -0.1 Nauru
	[5] 82.9 Nauru	[5] 0.41 Marshall Islands	[5] -0.1 Kiribati

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

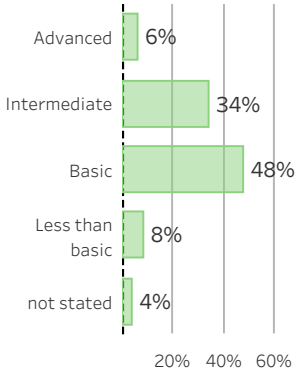
top & bottom countries

Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
[1] 0.9% Marshall Islands	[1] 15 766 $ Palau	[1] 23% Federated States of Micronesia	[1] 23.0 Palau
[2] 1.7% Kiribati	[2] 11 421 $ Nauru	[2] 58% Kiribati	[2] 25.8 Federated States of Micronesia
[3] 1.7% Nauru	[4] 3 801 $ Federated States of Micronesia	[4] 82% Palau	[4] 30.7 Marshall Islands
[4] 16.0% Federated States of Micronesia	[5] 3 174 $ Kiribati	[5] 100% Nauru	[5] 58.8 Kiribati

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
N/A	[1] 14.2% Kiribati
	[2] 10.5% Federated States of Micronesia
	[4] 7.5% Marshall Islands
	[5] 3.4% Palau

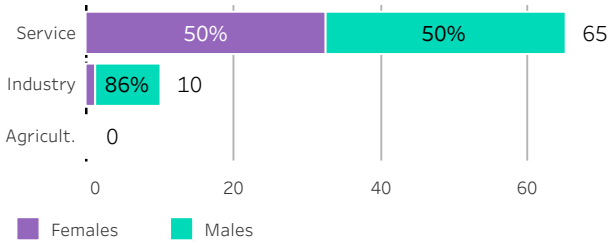
Working age population by education level



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Employment 2022 by economic sector and sex [thousand]
Overall: 75 K (45% are women)



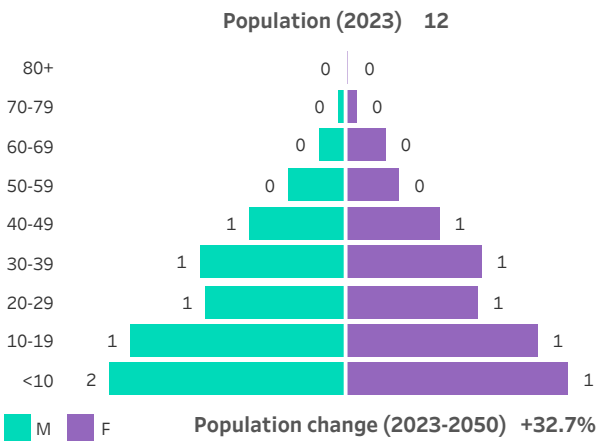
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

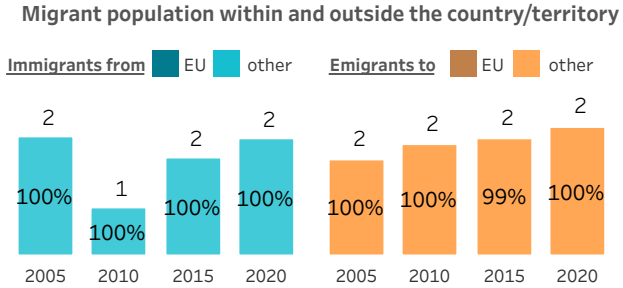
NAURU

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

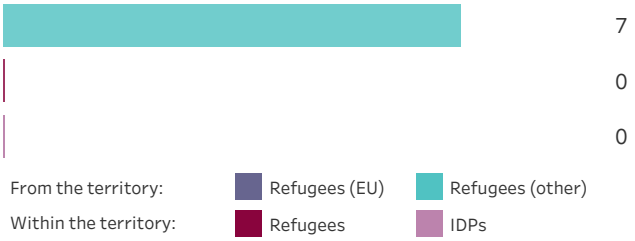
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



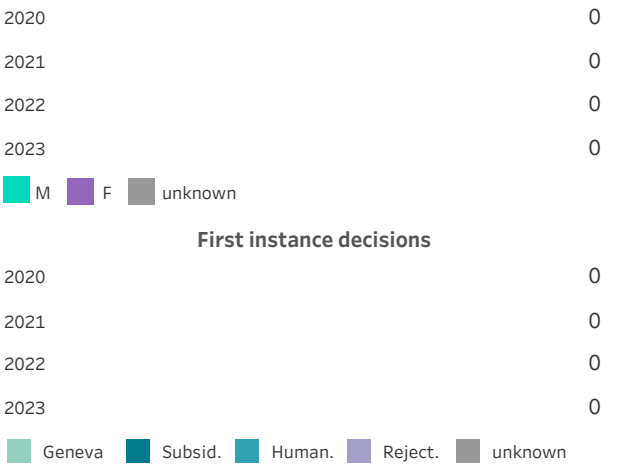
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



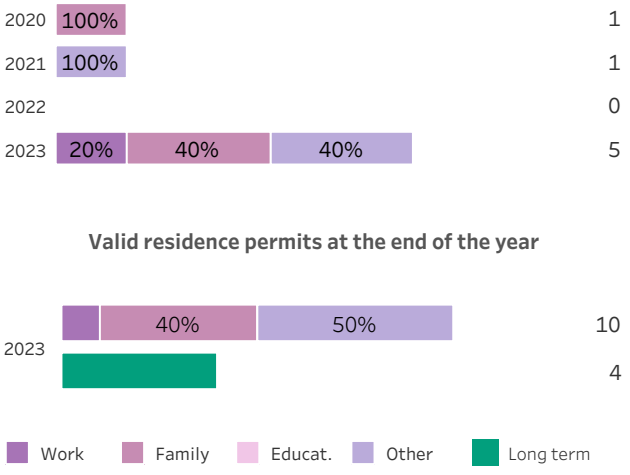
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



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

2019	0
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0

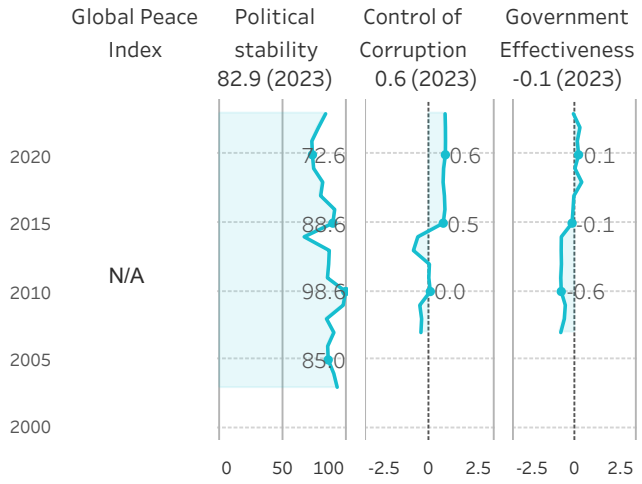
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

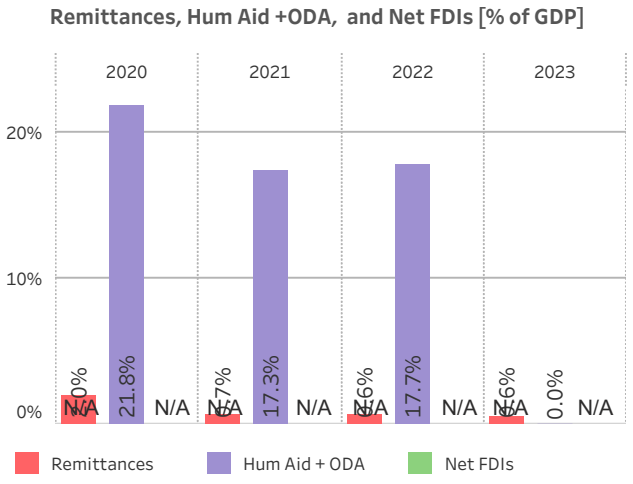
2020	0	0	N/A
2021	0	0	N/A
2022	0	0	N/A
2023	0	0	N/A

Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

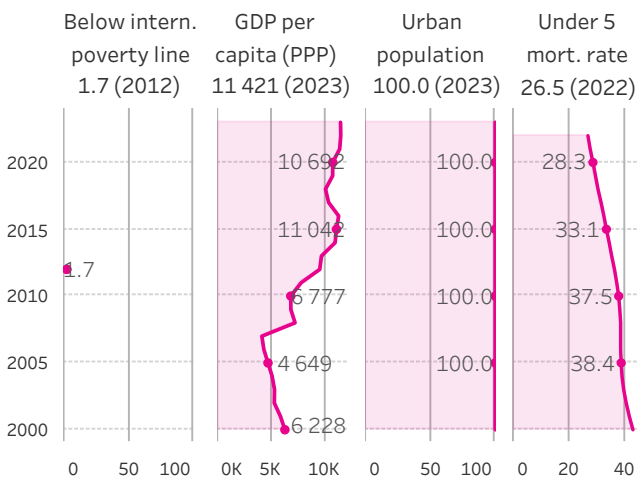
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



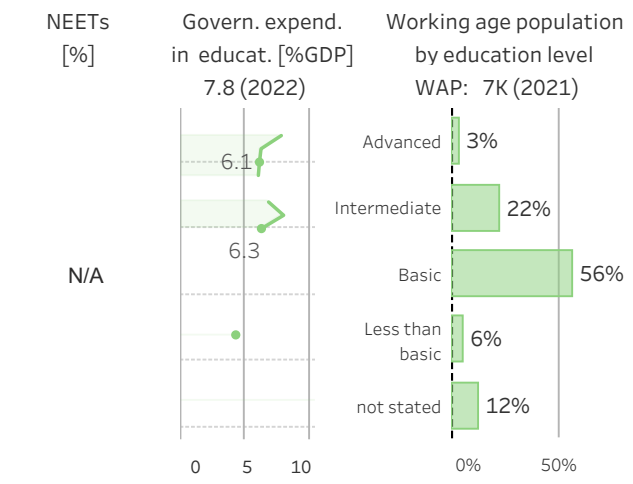
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

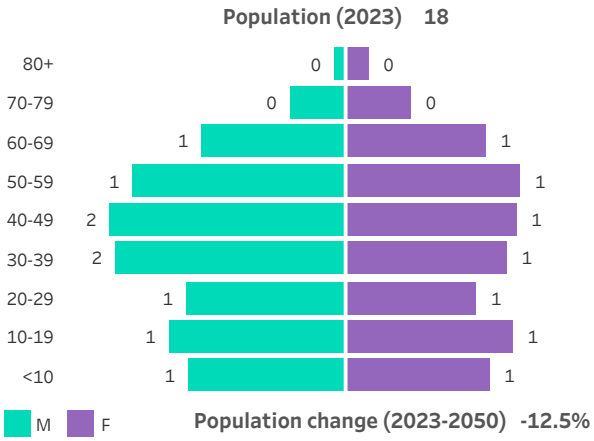
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

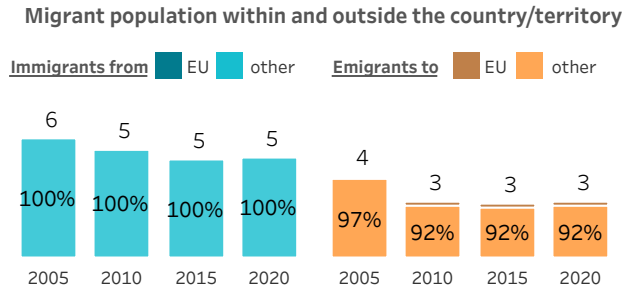
PALAU

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

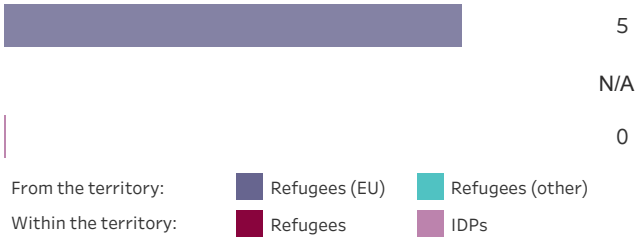
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



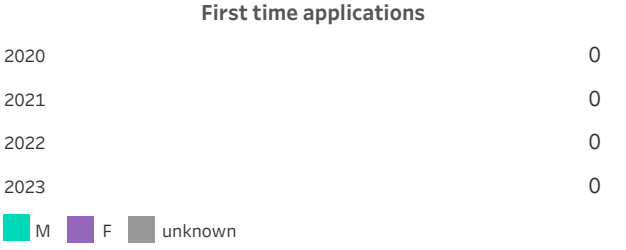
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

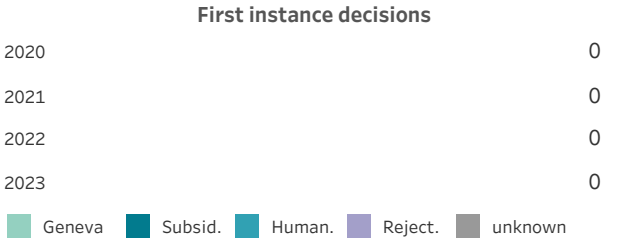


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

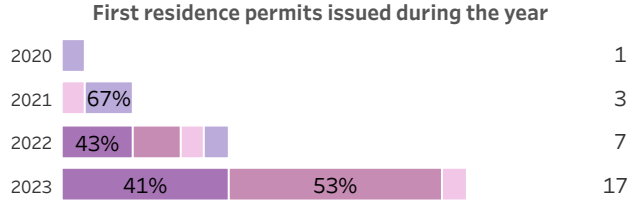


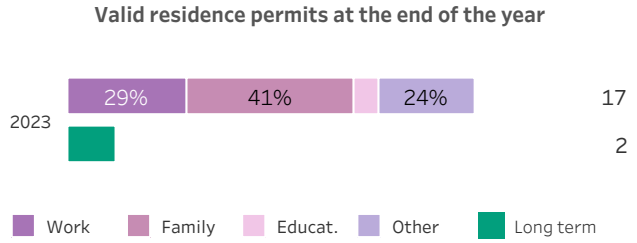
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



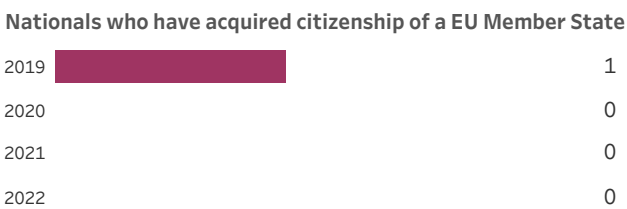


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



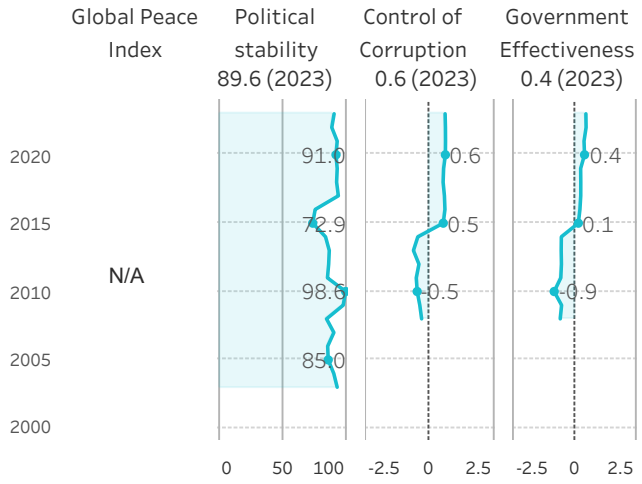


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

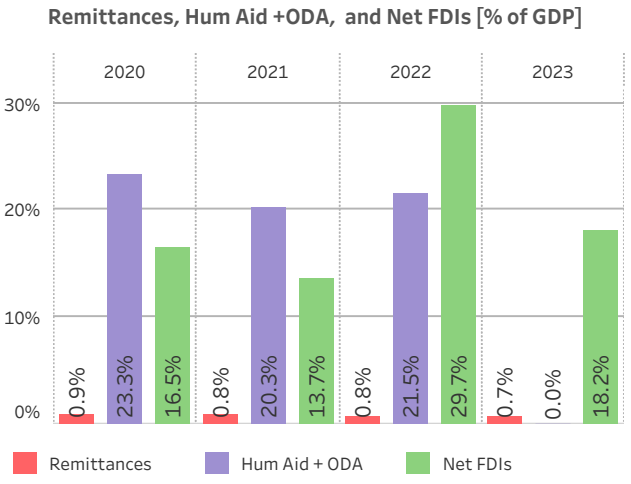


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

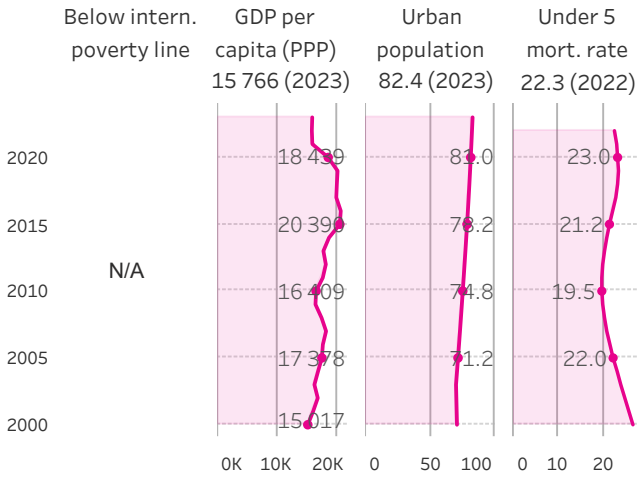
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



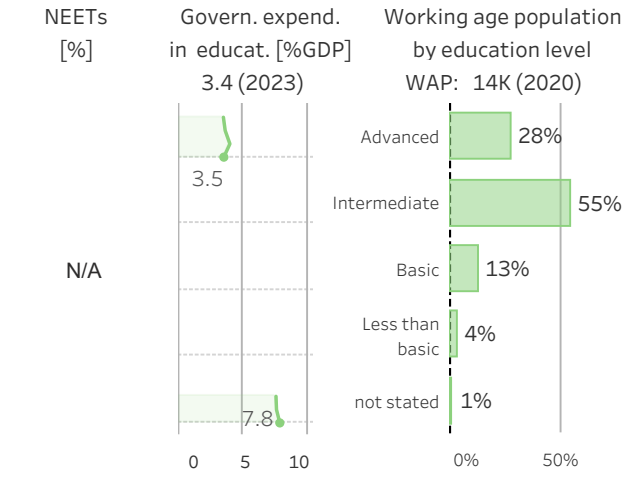
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

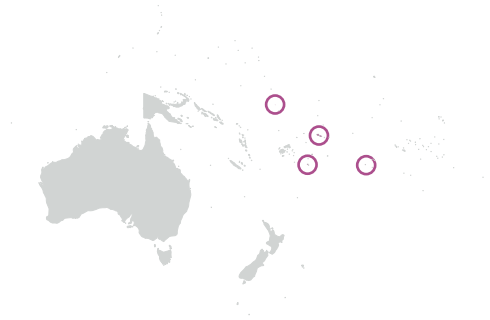
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

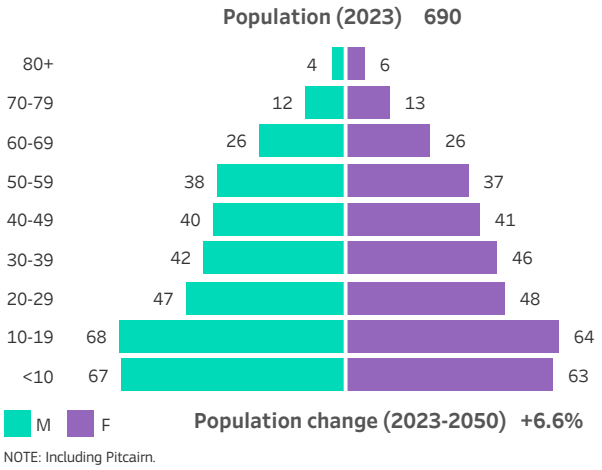
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

POLYNESIA



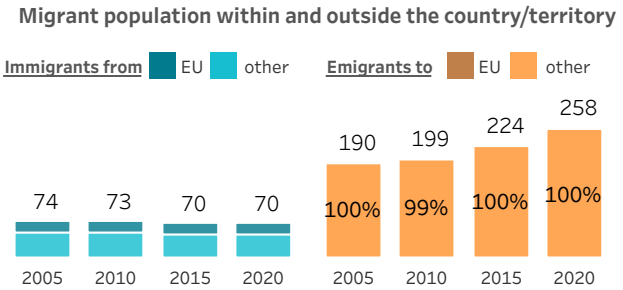
MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

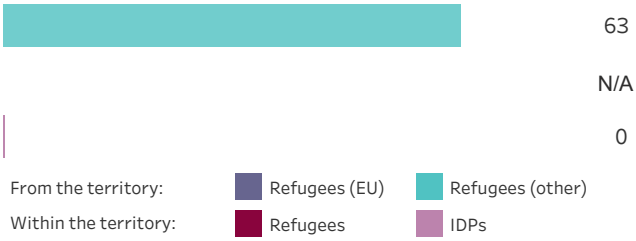


NOTE: Including Pitcairn.

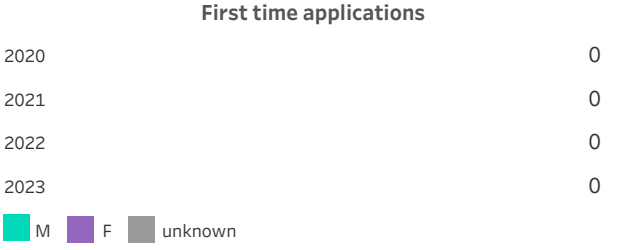
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

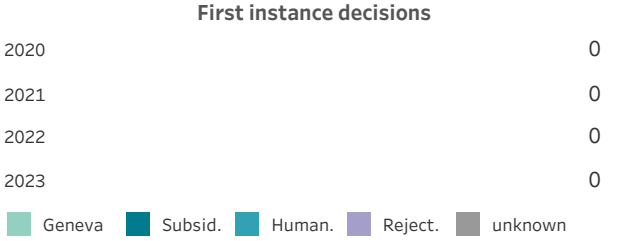


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

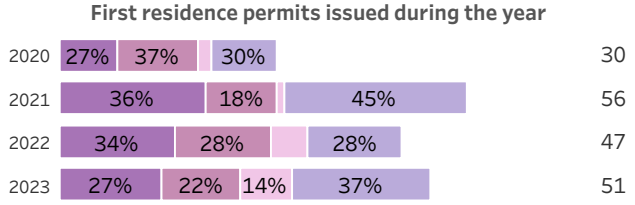


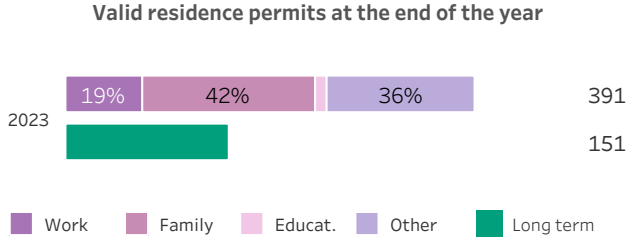
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



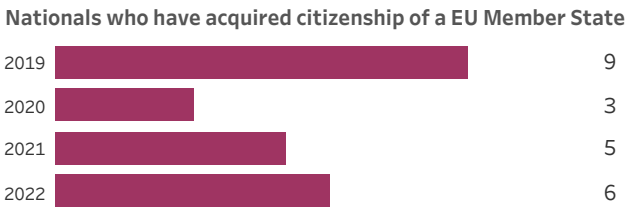


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



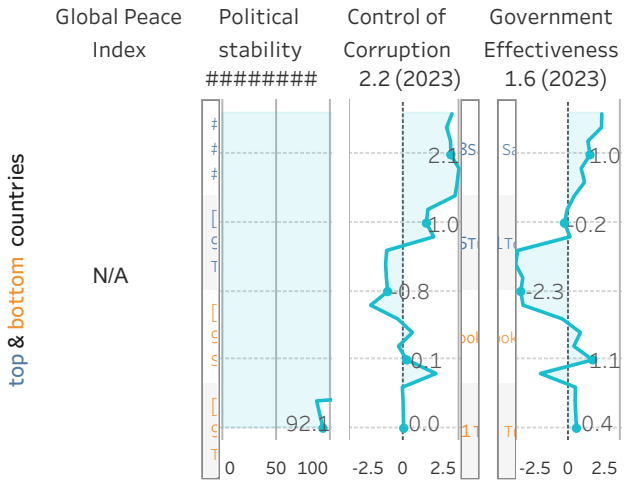


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



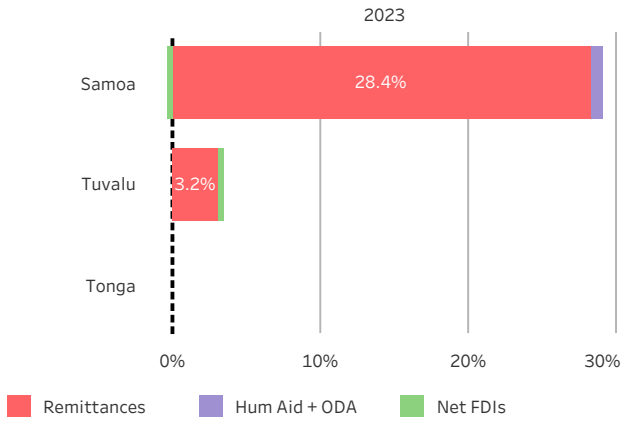
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

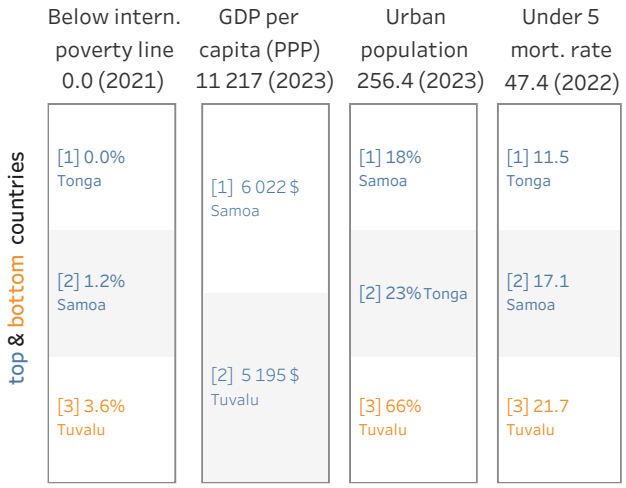


FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

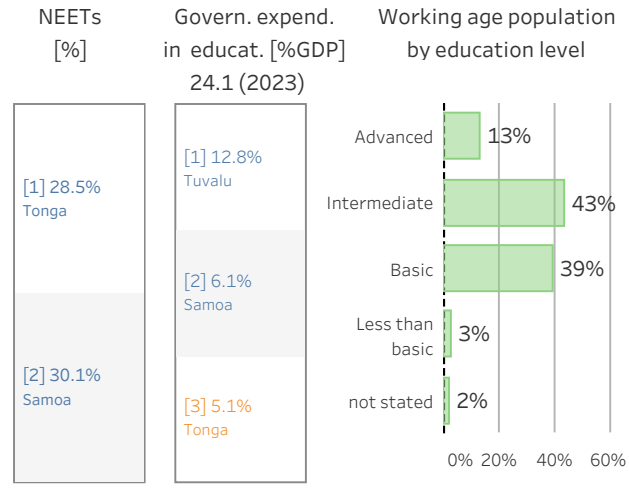
Remittances, Hum Aid +ODA, and Net FDIs [% of GDP]



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



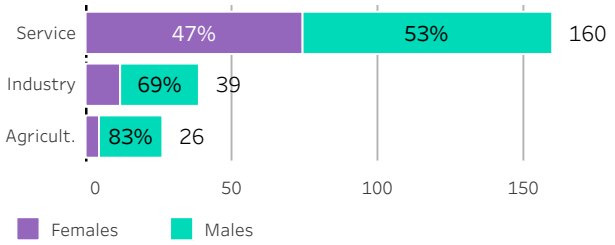
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
Polynesian countries - 2023

[1] 54.5% Samoa (41.4% women, 67.3% men)

[2] 54.1% Tonga (42.8% women, 66.2% men)

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



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Polynesian countries - 2023

[1] 52.8% Tonga (41.5% women, 64.9% men)

[2] 49.3% Samoa (35.3% women, 63.1% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%]
Polynesian countries - 2023

[1] 2.3% Tonga (3.0% women, 1.9% men)

[2] 9.7% Samoa (15.0% women, 6.6% men)

COOK ISLAND

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

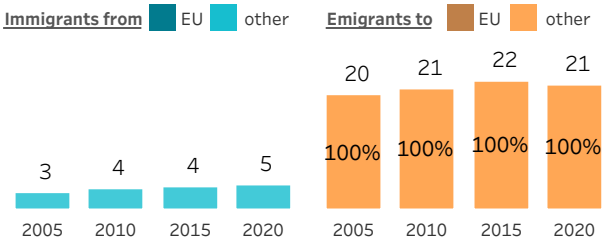
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Population (2023) 14

Population change (2023-2050) -34.3%

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)

First time applications

2020	0
2021	0
2022	0
2023	0

M F unknown

First instance decisions

2020	0
2021	0
2022	0
2023	0

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2020			0
2021	36%	64%	28
2022			0
2023			0

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

2023	0

Work Family Educat. Other Long term

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

2019	0
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

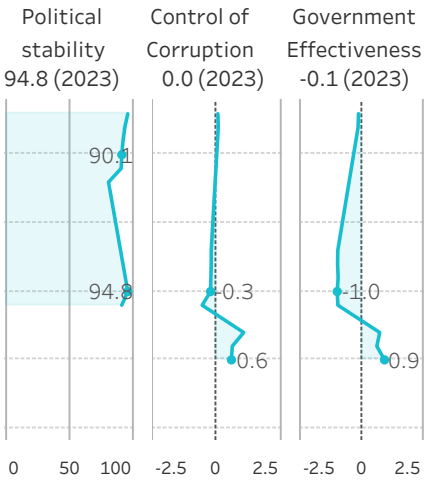
2020	0	0	N/A
2021	0	0	N/A
2022	0	0	N/A
2023	0	0	N/A

Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

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

Global Peace Index

N/A



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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

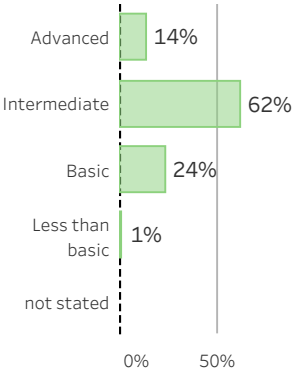
Below intern. poverty line	GDP per capita (PPP)	Urban population	Under 5 mort. rate
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

NEETs [%]	Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]
N/A	N/A

Working age population by education level

WAP: 11K (2023)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

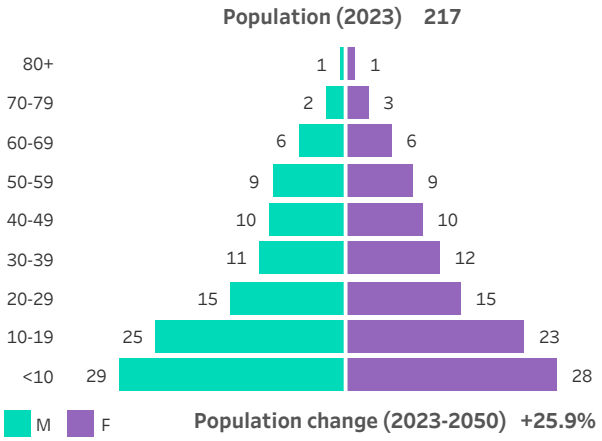
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

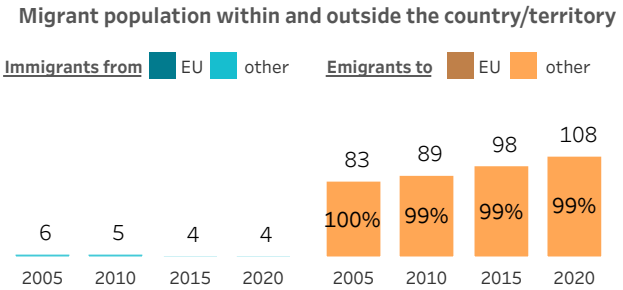
SAMOA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

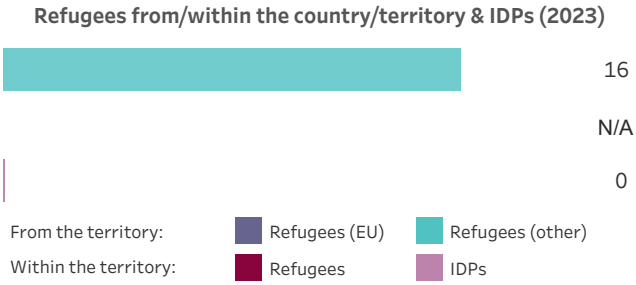
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



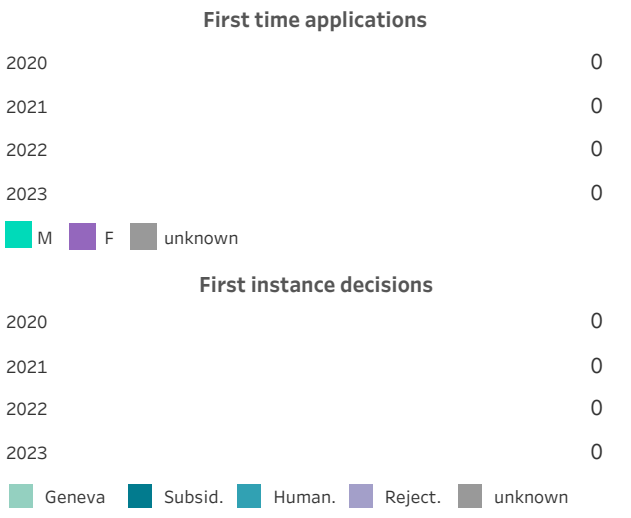
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



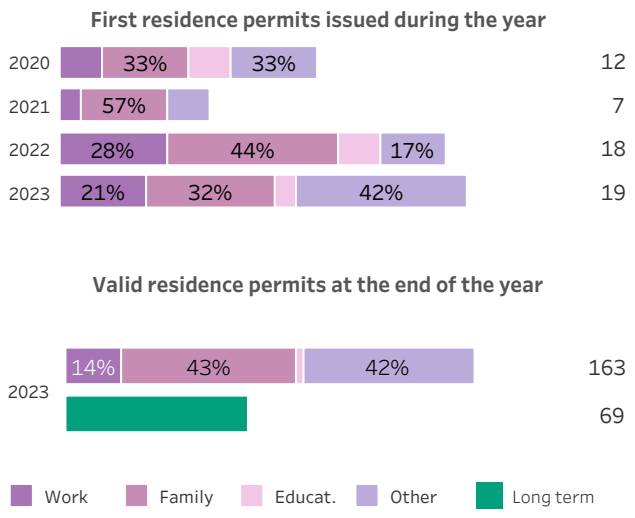
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



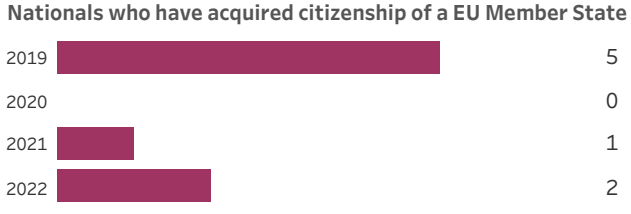
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

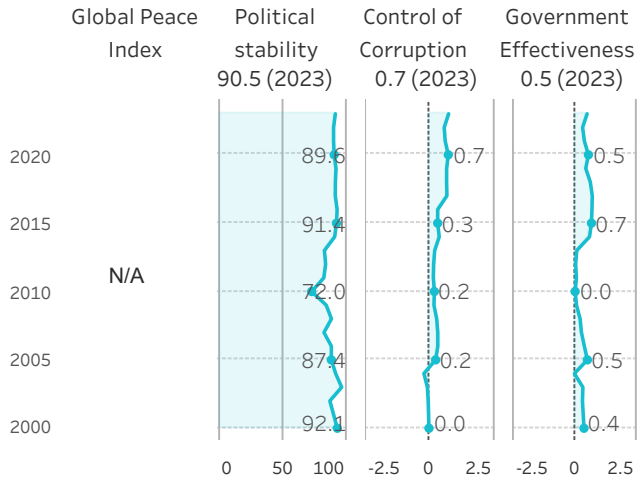


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

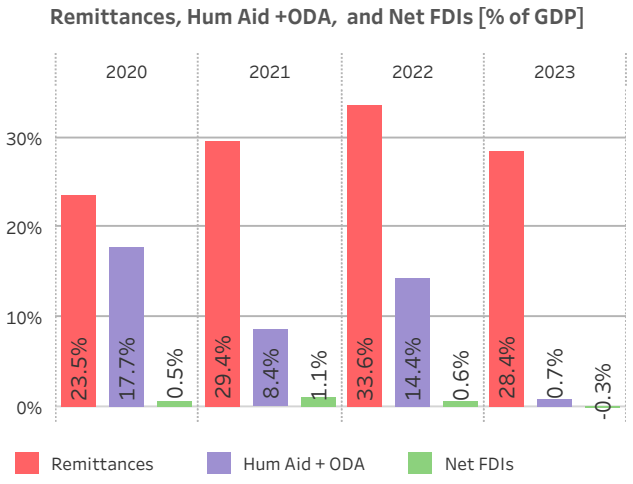


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

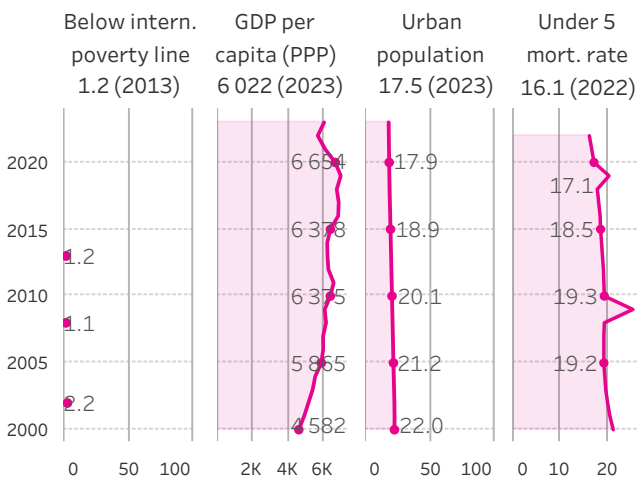
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



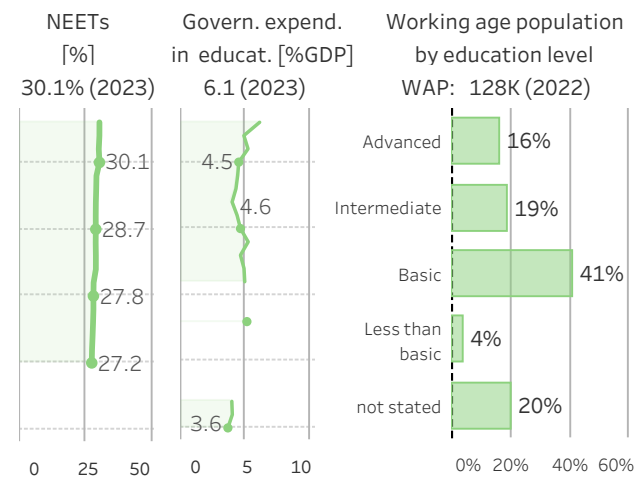
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



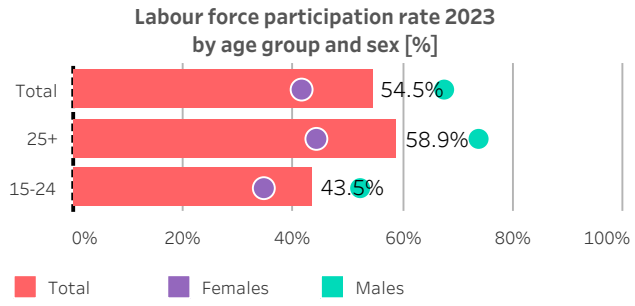
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

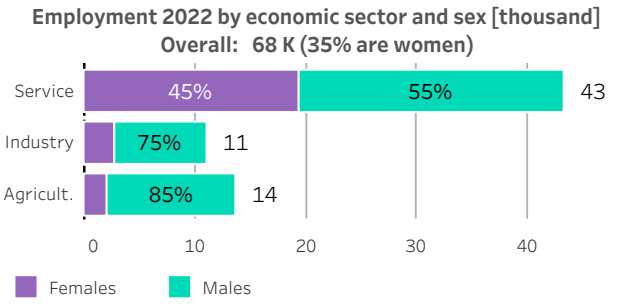


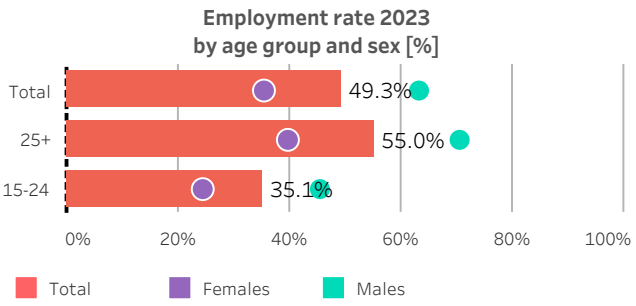
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

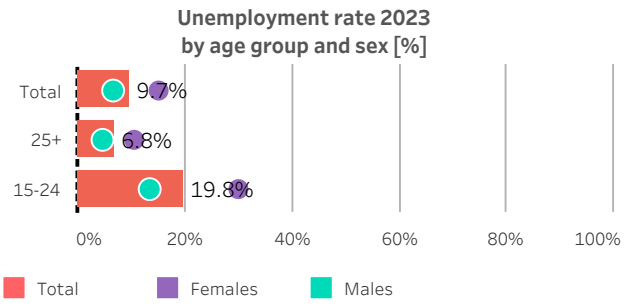


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





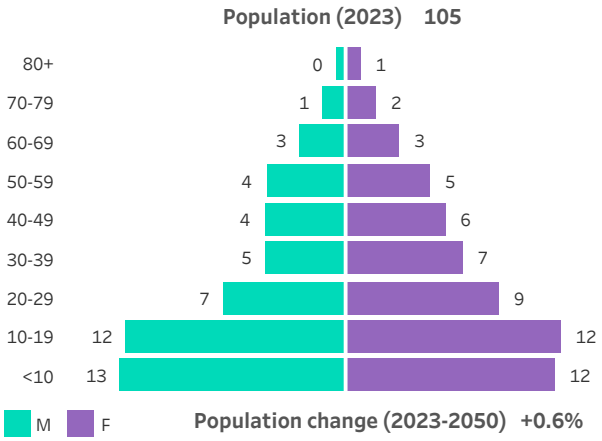




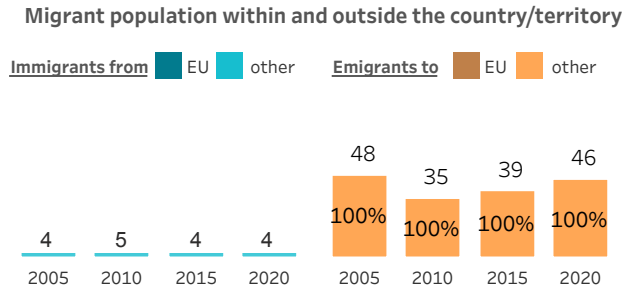
TONGA

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

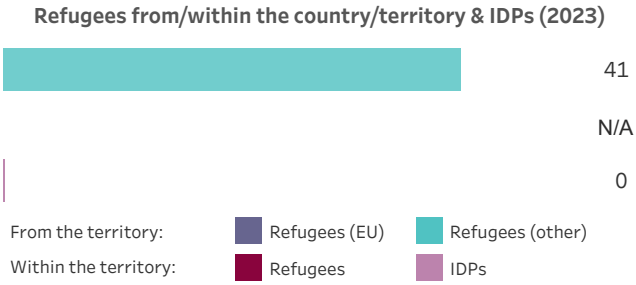
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



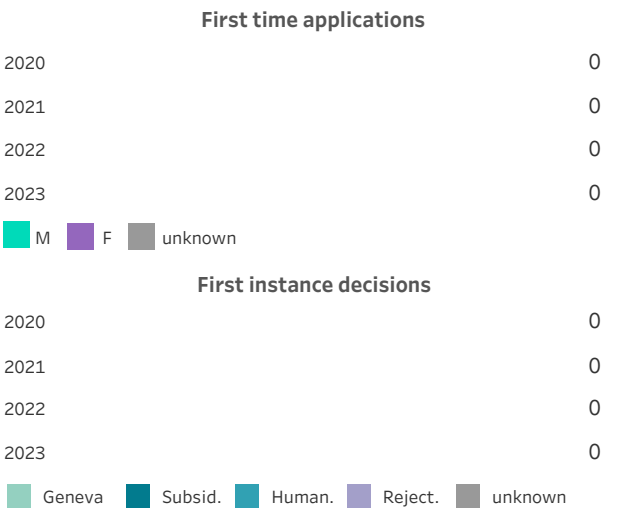
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)



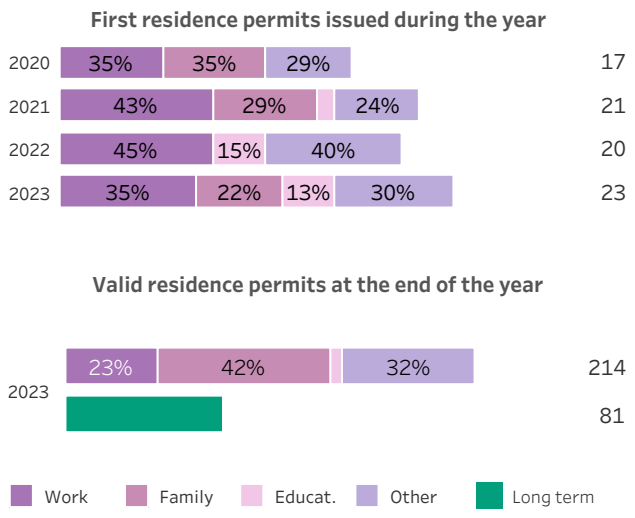
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)



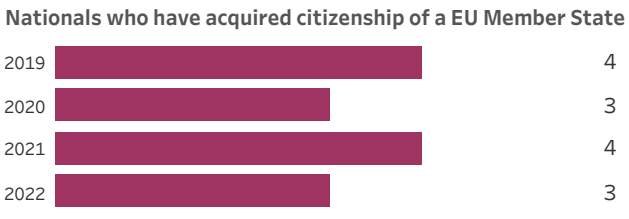
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



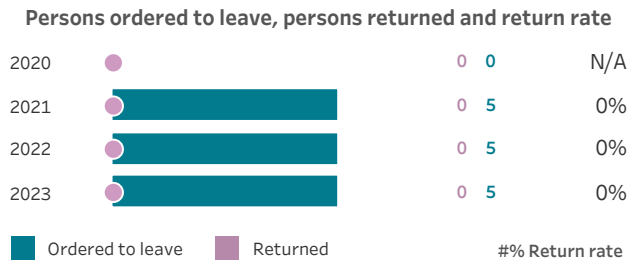
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



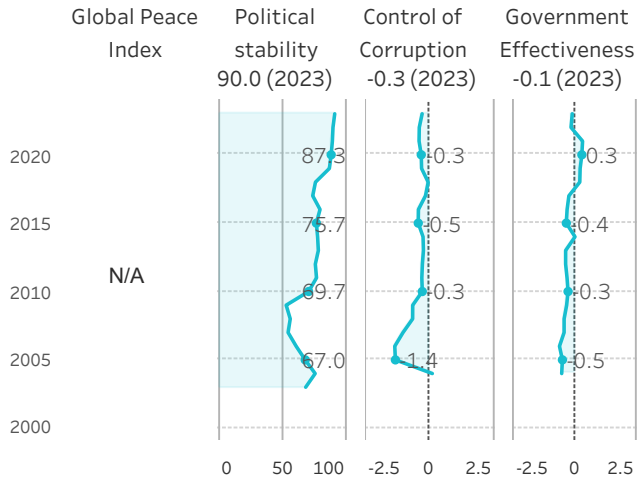
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



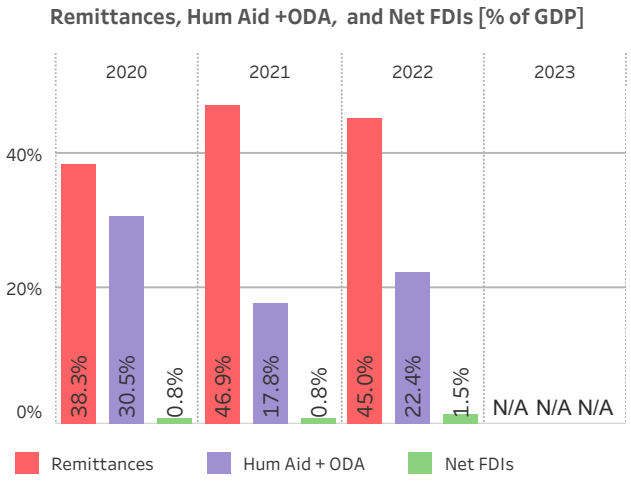
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



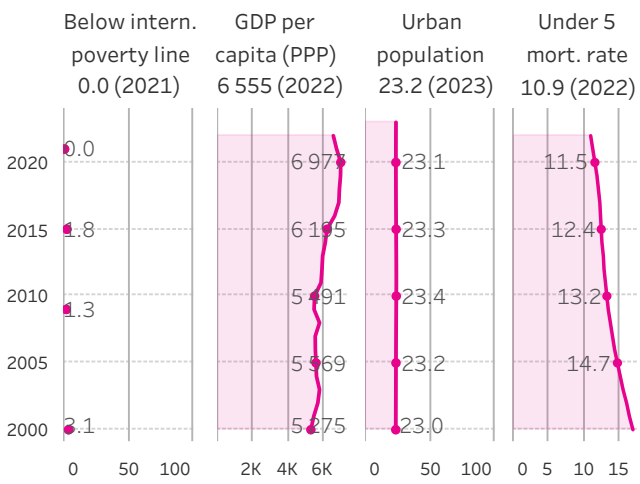
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



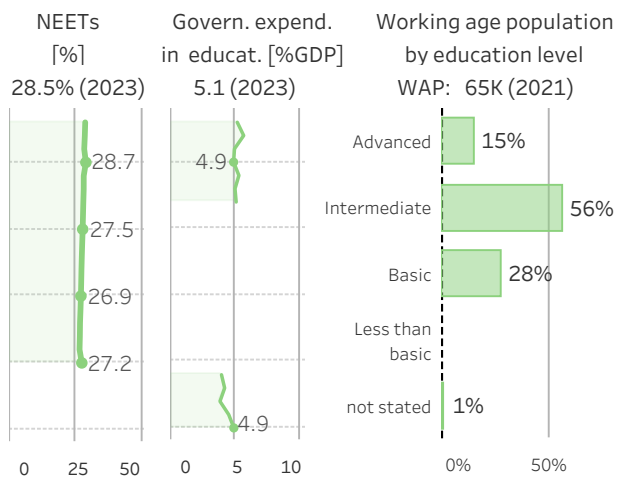
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



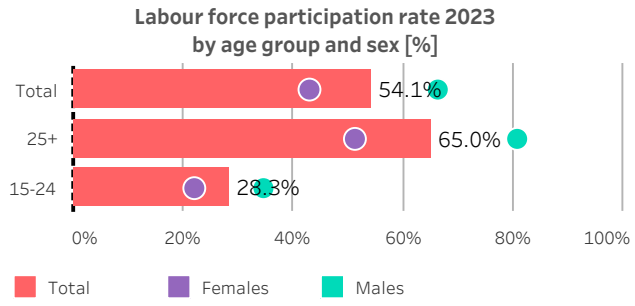
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

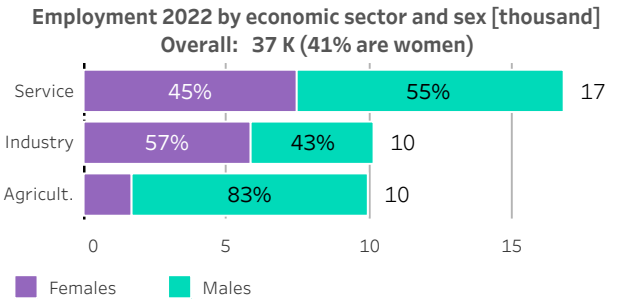


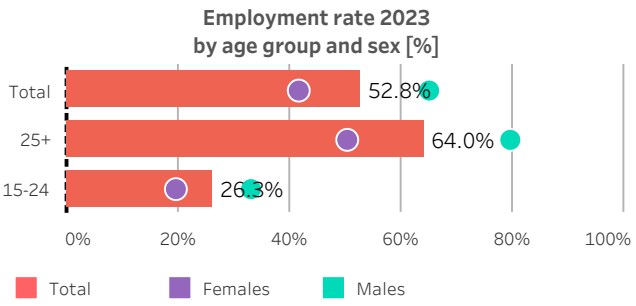
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

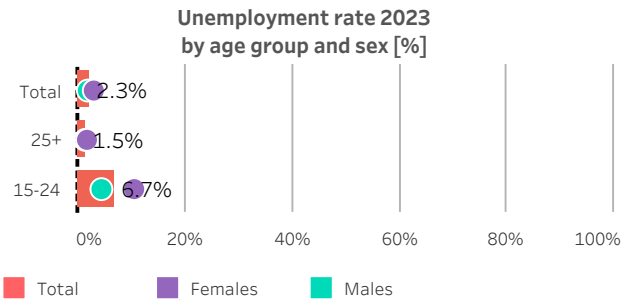


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)





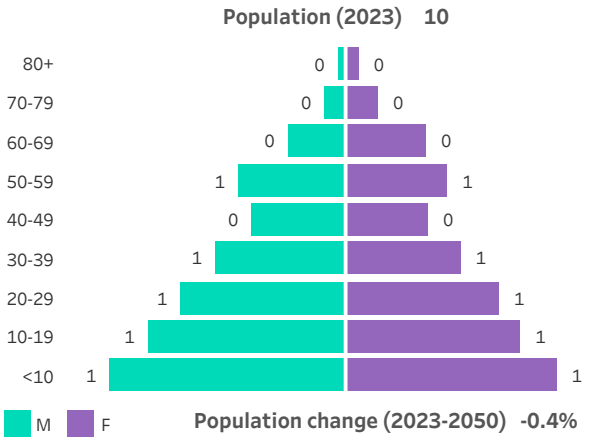




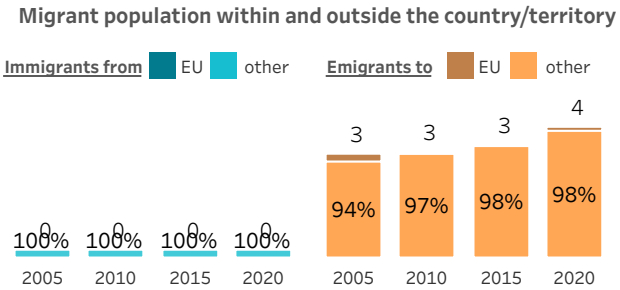
TUVALU

MAP AND FLAG FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



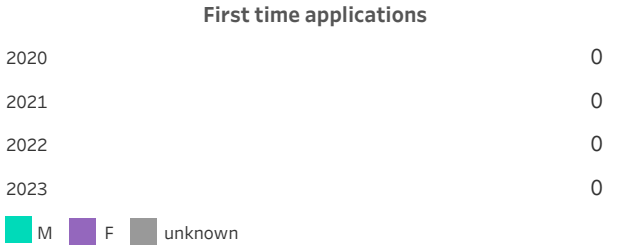
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

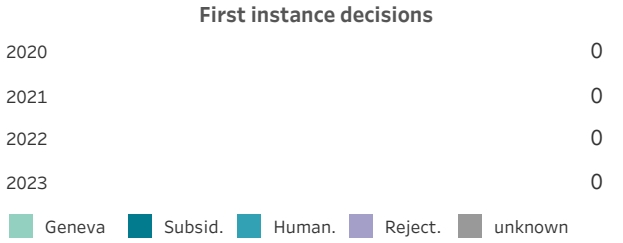


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

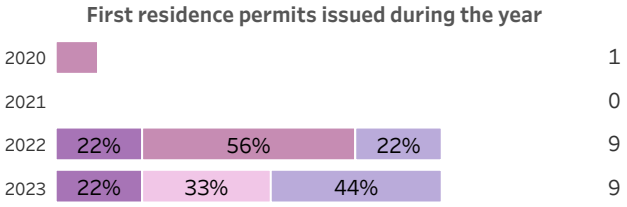
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

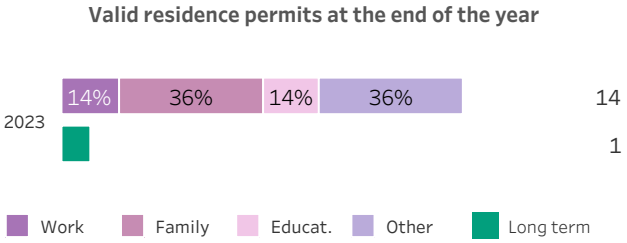
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



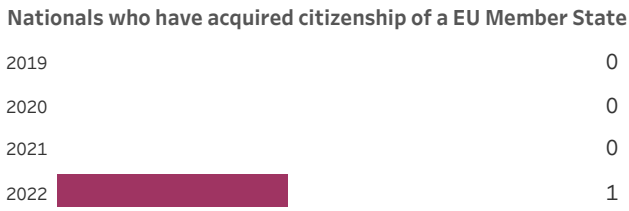


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



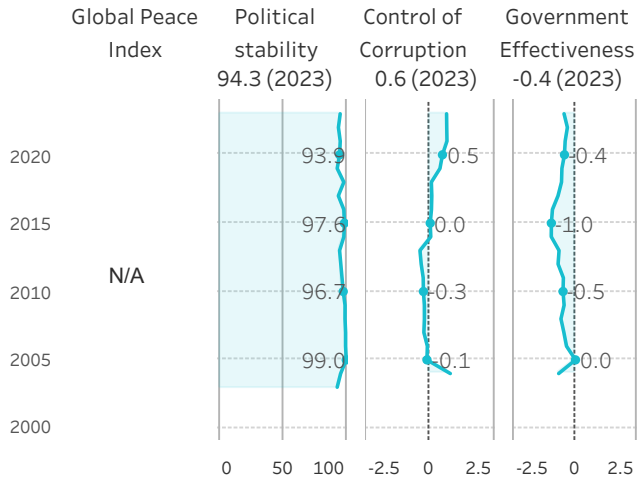


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

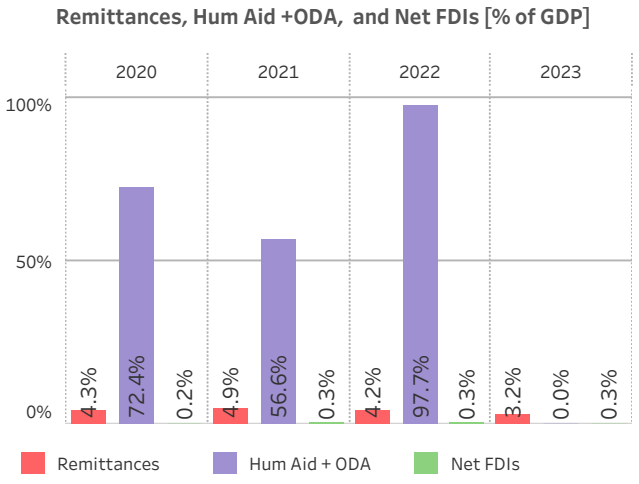


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

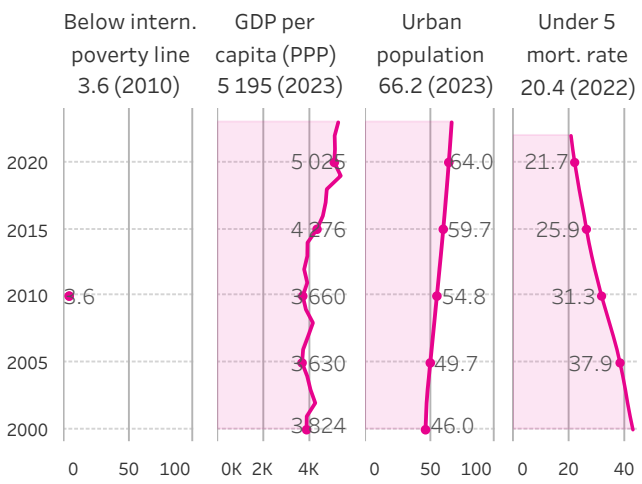
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)



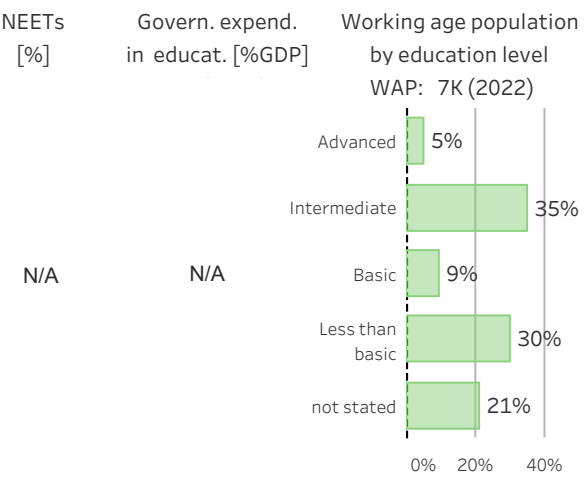
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

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 2024: 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 1st 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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/07/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (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 includes Palestine refugees under the mandate of UNRWA.
Link: https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 08/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 13/05/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 02/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (last update 02/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 23/10/2024)

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'.
Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_resvalid/default/table?lang=en
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 18/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 18/11/2024)

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Nationals who have acquired citizenship of an 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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 04/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 20/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 23/05/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 20/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 03/09/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 05/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 05/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 05/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 24/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 11/04/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 21/04/2024)

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/datacentre/
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 08/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (last update 24/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 24/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 24/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 24/10/2024)

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://rplumber.ilo.org/files/website/bulk/indicator.html
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 24/10/2024)

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: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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://rplumber.ilo.org/files/website/bulk/indicator.html
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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://rplumber.ilo.org/files/website/bulk/indicator.html
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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://rplumber.ilo.org/files/website/bulk/indicator.html
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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://rplumber.ilo.org/files/website/bulk/indicator.html
Date of consultation: 21/11/2024 (source last update 12/11/2024)

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.

DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: NAVIGATING COMPLEXITY

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a complex phenomenon with many different factors influencing why people decide to move. These conditions, known as drivers, shape international migration patterns.[1] Over the past decade, 'drivers' has become the preferred term over 'determinants of migration' and 'root causes' in research and policy discourse (see Box 1, below).[2]

Migration drivers are diverse and interconnected, spanning demographics, economics, environmental conditions, human development, politics, security, culture and international development. A deeper understanding of migration drivers and how they interact with each other to impact migration decisions helps transcend simplistic stereotypes, providing a more nuanced, evidence-based view of migration. This can inform more effective policy responses on migration, address the needs of migrants and communities and promote more sustainable and equitable development outcomes.

Box 1. Drivers versus root causes of migration

In the 1990s, the idea that addressing the "root causes" of migration could help manage migration gained popularity.[3] By the 2000s, European policy makers particularly favoured using development assistance to address "root causes". However, a nuanced understanding of migration reveals that the relationship between these factors and migration outcomes is not straightforward.[4] The term "drivers of migration" is now preferred to "root causes" as it is more inclusive, capturing a broader range of mechanisms and factors. For example, mechanisms such as social networks, proximity between countries and access to information that can facilitate migration may be considered migration drivers but are not root causes. Policy documents increasingly refer to migration drivers, reflecting an acknowledgment of the complexity and indirect nature of migration behaviour.

This chapter starts with an overview of drivers of migration, their various dimensions and related data sources (Section 2). Regular migrants in the EU hold residence permits issued for various reasons, that may be linked to the diverse motivations for their stay. In Section 3, we will examine what these reasons reveal about the underlying drivers of migration. Section 4 investigates the relationship between different drivers as well as other context-specific factors that influence migration decisions. The section also introduces some theoretical concepts useful to grasp the complexity and offers illustrations of intertwining of drivers on an individual, nationality and country level. Section 5 offers conclusions and policy insights.

2. MIGRATION DRIVERS AND HOW TO MEASURE THEM

Migration drivers shape the circumstances and choices individuals encounter when considering relocation. They can be categorised as "push" (supply) or "pull" (demand) factors.[5] "Push" factors refer to conditions that drive people away from their home countries, while "pull" factors are those that attract them to a new location. People could be pushed to emigrate from a specific country or pulled to immigrate to a certain destination for a wide range of reasons, often related to their economic, social or political contexts. For example, on the supply side, some individuals seek educational opportunities that are unavailable in their home countries or flee a violence-ridden context. On the demand side, researchers have highlighted the key role of labour market needs in certain countries in attracting workers from abroad as well as the importance of personal networks in the country of destination.[6]

The drivers of migration are multifaceted and can be grouped into eight dimensions.[7]

1. **Demographic**: The population's age structure can stimulate migration, either directly or indirectly, for education, employment or to fill labour shortages. For example, a society with a young age structure may experience youth outmigration in search of better prospects; in turn, countries experiencing a decline in birth rates and ageing, may witness decreased emigration.

2. **Economic**: Wage disparities, unemployment and economic stability are significant factors encouraging or discouraging migration. For instance, economic instability or low wages in origin countries can act as push factors, whereas countries with higher GDP per capita may attract migrants seeking better economic prospects and higher standards of living.

3. **Environmental**: Natural disasters and gradual environmental changes, such as sea-level rise or desertification, can push individuals to move, often in combination with economic and security-related pressures. Environmental factors in particular drive migration by interacting with other economic, social, and political drivers.

4. **Socio-cultural**: Social and cultural factors can either encourage or restrict migration. This includes issues like personal networks in a country, cultural and linguistic similarities and attitudes to migration. Existing ethnic and national communities foster migrations, while anti-migrant sentiments can deter people from moving to a country.

5. **Political**: Instability and poor governance could push people to leave, while stable and effective institutions may attract migrants. For example, high corruption levels can foster emigration, while lack of discrimination can draw people to a country.

6. **Security**: Individuals may decide to migrate in search of safer, more secure environments, such as people fleeing conflict areas or persecution. Conflicts, human rights abuses, political persecution, ethnic tensions, and civil conflicts are key drivers of forced migration.

7. **Human Development:** Access to healthcare, education, infrastructure and other services can both facilitate and deter migration because the relations between human development levels (transport infrastructure and housing, welfare system and public services) and migration are not straightforward. For example, access to social services at the origin might decrease migration but may also increase it due to relaxed financial constraints.

8. **Supranational**: International factors such as trade agreements, colonial legacies, foreign direct investment and foreign aid also contribute to shaping migration patterns. In particular, historical ties, economic or education cooperation, and migration-related bilateral agreements between countries may foster migration.

The interplay of drivers affects the migration decisions and flows. The decision to migrate is often a combination of several drivers, with individuals seeking to escape adverse conditions in their home countries while simultaneously being attracted to the perceived opportunities and benefits of a new destination.

We can understand what is happening within different dimensions of drivers following some specific indicators. Employment rates, GDP per capita and inflation, for example, can help gauge the economic dimension. Similarly, indicators such as currency exchange rates or development aid, among others, shed light on the supranational dimension. See more examples of drivers and their indicators in Table 1.

We already know a lot about the relations between drivers and migration because of existing body of knowledge built on studies tracking specific indicators and connecting them

with each other and with migration. This way, tracking the conditions and changes of dimensions through drivers we can assess the likeliness of migration about to happen or understand what are the main drivers of the mobility already happening. It is especially important to track the changes within drivers so indicators reflecting the dynamics in a timely manner are especially valuable.

Under some dimensions, conditions shift rapidly, such as during conflict situations or with a sudden flood. Conditions under other dimensions transform in a slower manner; demographic change and human development are examples of more slow-moving phenomena. The slower-changing demographic, socio-cultural, political-institutional, supranational and human development dimensions give a good overview of a country's or region's general setup. Conversely, the more dynamic environmental, economic and security-related dimensions can provide important insights into potential tipping points. Table 1 gives an overview of the eight dimensions of drivers, provides some examples as well as possible indicators that allow for monitoring the changes within them.

TABLE 1. The dimensions of the migration drivers and examples of their indicators

Dimensions of drivers of migration	Definition	Examples of drivers	Examples of indicators
Demographic	Demographic drivers of migration refer to the factors related to population characteristics and dynamics that influence migration patterns.	Population growth, age structure, fertility rates, mortality rates, family composition; internal and international displacement	Population Growth Rate, Urban population (%), "Youth bulge" (% of Population aged 15-24), Emigrants from the country in EU
Economic & labour market	Economic drivers of migration refer to the factors and conditions that influence individuals or groups to migrate from one place to another in search of better economic opportunities.	Disparities in income, employment prospects (employment and unemployment levels)	Poverty rates, Inflation rates, Unemployment rates, Labour force participation rate by age group and sex
Environmental	Environmental drivers of migration refer to the factors related to environmental changes, disasters and degradation that influence population movements.	Natural hazards (droughts, floods), climate change	Changes in average and extreme temperatures, Drought frequency, Changes in crop yield, INFORM Climate change risk Index
Human development	Human development drivers of migration refer to the factors related to the overall well-being and quality of life that influence migration patterns. These drivers are closely tied to the concept of human development, which encompasses various dimensions such as health, infrastructure, education, income and social well-being.	Health infrastructure, access to affordable housing, hard infrastructure quality	Health expenditure per capita, Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), Road and railroad quality, Clean water access, Food consumption score
Political-institutional	Political-institutional drivers of migration refer to the factors related to governance structures, policies and political conditions that influence migration patterns.	Political and institutional stability, corruption levels, governance quality	Democracy ratings, Government Effectiveness estimate, Corruption Perception Index, Demonstration events (ACLED)
Security	Security-related drivers of migration refer to concerns related to personal safety, human security and protection from threats. These drivers are often tied to a perception of insecurity in the home or origin country and motivate people to seek refuge or a safer environment elsewhere.	Armed conflict, violence, persecution, human rights abuses	Homicide rates (homicide deaths per 100 000 ppl), Global Conflict Risk Index (INFORM), Political violence: events and fatalities (ACLED)
Socio-cultural	Socio-cultural drivers of migration refer to the social and cultural factors that influence people's decisions to migrate. These drivers encompass a range of social and cultural dynamics, including family ties, social networks, identity, values and cultural affiliations.	Shared cultural or linguistic ties, established immigrant communities and social networks in the destination country, gender equality and opportunities for women in the origin and destination countries	Shared language, Gender discrimination index, Migrant Integration Policy Index, Attitudes towards migrants and anti-immigrant attitudes
Supranational & intl development	International or transnational ties between countries, often rooted in historical relations (path dependency), tied to supranational agreements and arrangements.	Trade agreements and foreign investment, developmental aid, including EU aid, personal transfers	Foreign Direct Investment of the country of arrival in the country of origin, Foreign aid, Remittances, incl. personal remittances

3. EXPLORING MIGRATION DRIVERS THROUGH DATA ON RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU

Representative data on the drivers of migration is scarce, making it challenging to fully understand the complex motivations that compel individuals to relocate. Data on residence permits offer an overview of the reasons for which people are allowed to legally stay in EU Member States. These permits are issued for economic activities, family reunification, humanitarian reasons, education and other motivations, related to various dimensions of migration drivers.[8] While legal channels categorise drivers along clear-cut dimensions, people's actual reasons for migrating can be more nuanced. The motivations behind migration often overlap, and individuals may have several intertwined reasons for relocating that do not fit neatly into a single legal category. For example, someone leaving a context where they fear for their safety might secure a student residence permit rather than entering through refugee resettlement programmes.[9] This scenario highlights how migrants may utilise the legal channels available to them, even if these do not perfectly align with their primary motivations.

Box 2. Complementary Pathways in Migration.

Complementary pathways refer to safe and regulated avenues that provide alternatives to traditional refugee resettlement for individuals in need of international protection.[10] These pathways have gained prominence in policy discussions due to the limited number of resettlement places available compared to the global refugee population. Various organisations advocate for the expansion of complementary pathways, such as education scholarships, labour mobility schemes, and community sponsorship programmes.[11] The rise of complementary pathways underscores how different migration drivers can converge and be channelled through various legal routes. They highlight the need for flexible legal frameworks that acknowledge the complex and overlapping reasons behind individuals' decisions to migrate.

Data on valid residence permits across EU Member States, categorised by reason, duration, citizenship as well as the age and sex of permit holders, are available annually via Eurostat and already visualised in the previous two sections of this atlas, as well as in its online version. Residence permits are grouped by their primary purpose, such as family reunification, education, employment, refugee status, subsidiary protection and a residual "Other" category. The Other category is a broad grouping that includes humanitarian reasons, cases of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and various other reasons not specified elsewhere, including residence-only permits. For instance, this category might apply to pensioners residing in the EU with no intention to undertake employment, study or family formation.[12] The Other category is not harmonised across the EU and its use varies between Member States.[13]

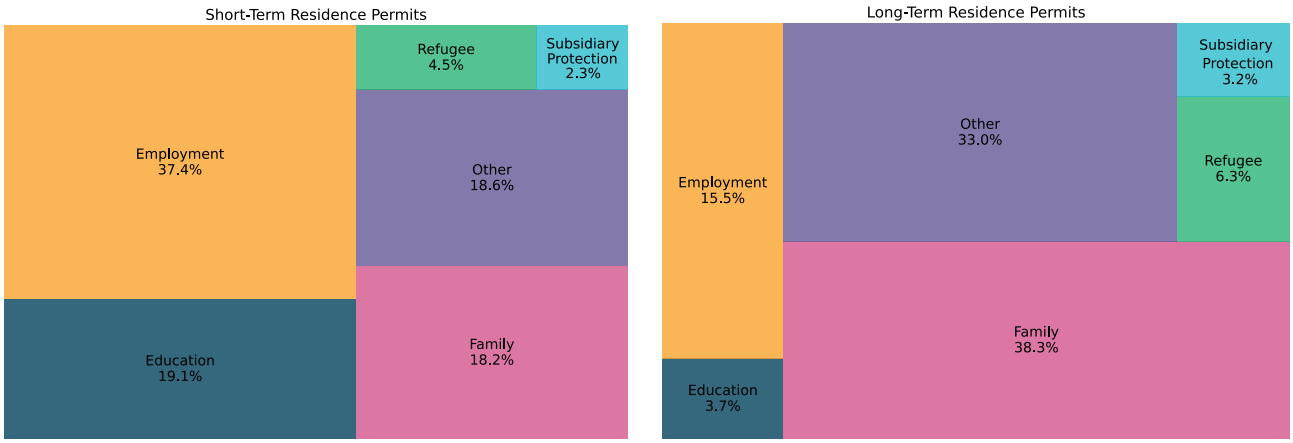
3.1 REASONS FOR RESIDENCE PERMITS BY DURATION

Most valid residence permits are long-term (valid for 12 months or more) and are primarily issued for family reasons or reasons classified under Other (Figure 1). Employment-based permits are more prevalent among short-term permits, while education-based permits make up a small proportion of permits overall but account for roughly a fifth of short-term permits. This variation in residence permit types reflects the diversity of migration drivers as well as the legal channels available for different groups of migrants.[14] However, they do not fully capture the complexity of migrants' motivations.[15]

3.2 REASONS FOR RESIDENCE PERMITS PREVALENT IN DIFFERENT MEMBER STATES

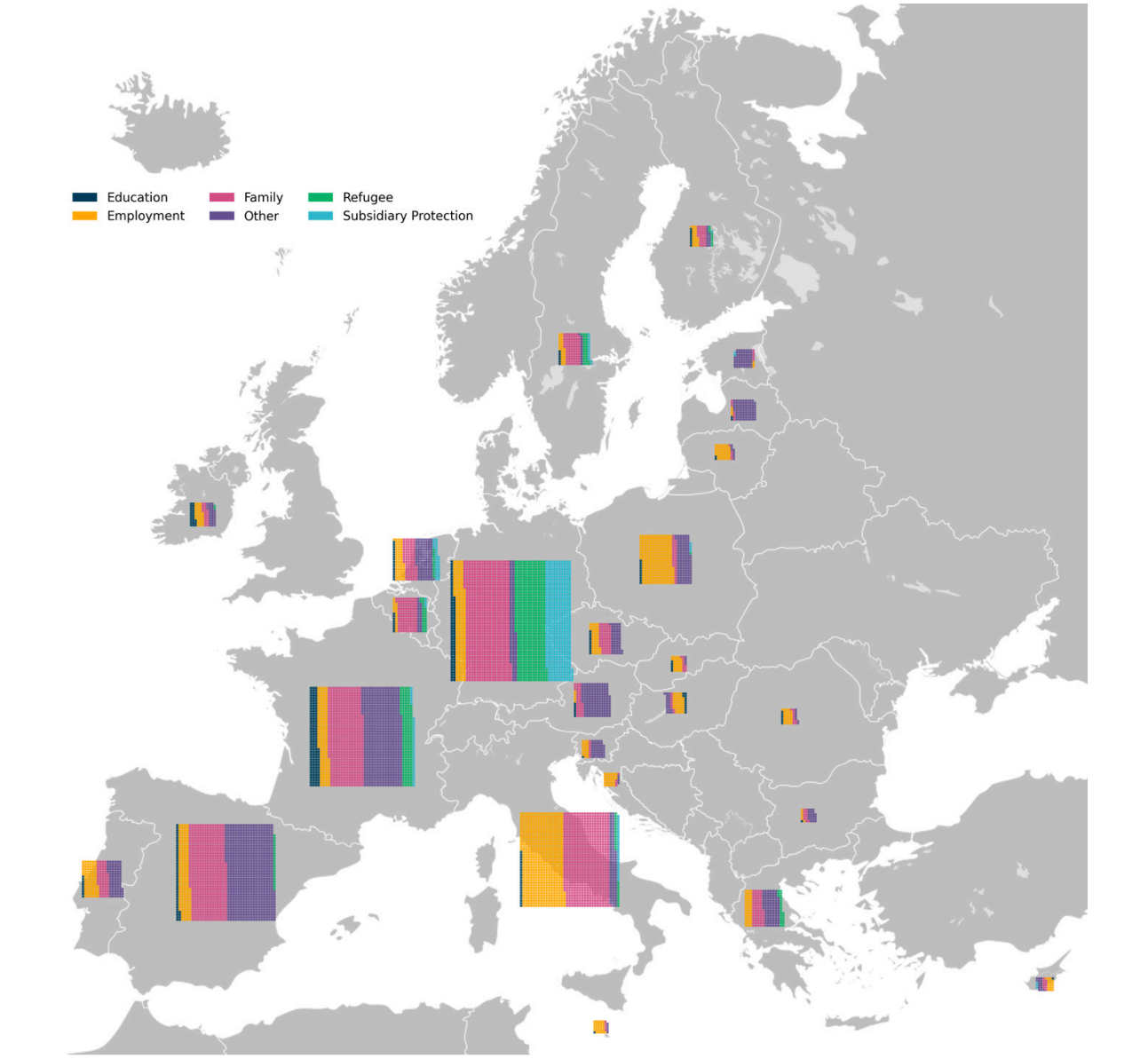
The proportion of residence permits issued for different reasons varies widely across EU Member States, influenced by the specific migration patterns, legal frameworks and demand for labour force of each country. At the end of 2023, non-EU citizens held a total of 25.1 million residence permits across the EU. This number is a stock figure referring to the t*otal number of valid residence permits*, regardless of the year in which they are issued. Family reunification accounted for about one-third of all residence permits. Figure 2 illustrates the proportions of residence permits by reason across the EU at the end of 2023. The size of each square represents the total number of residence permits valid in each country, with larger squares indicating higher totals. Within each square, the sections are divided proportionally to reflect the share of permits issued for different reasons.

FIGURE 1. Reasons for short versus long term residence permits, average between 2013 and 2023



Source: Eurostat migr_resvalid (source last update 18/11/2024)

FIGURE 2. Valid residence permits by reason in the EU Member States at the end of 2023



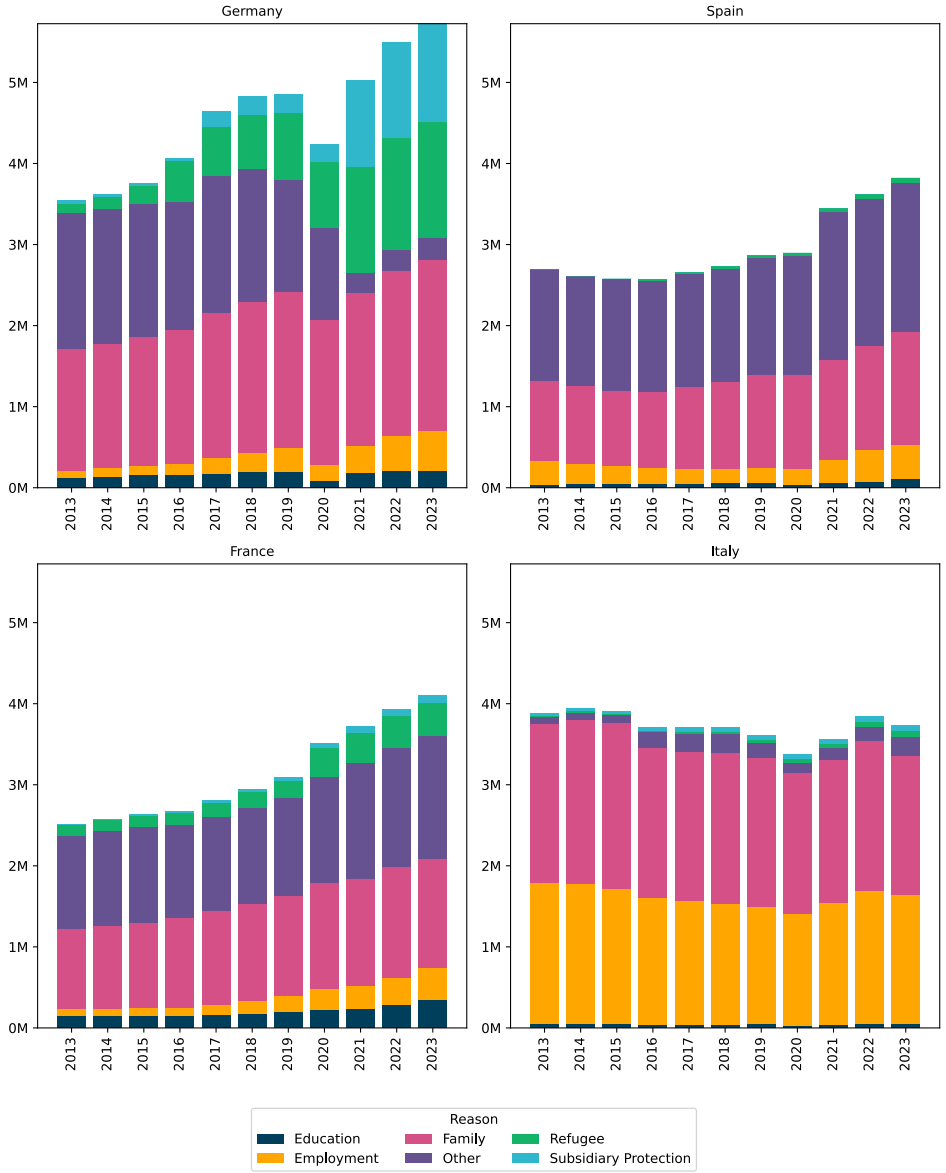
Source: Eurostat migr_resvalid (source last update 18/11/2024)

In 2023, Germany, France, Spain and Italy were the European countries with the largest number of valid residence permits in the EU. Focusing on these four countries and looking into the evolution of valid residence permits between 2013 and 2023, we notice that permit reason differ significantly due to variations in national migration policies and differing migration drivers (Figure 3).[16]

Germany consistently has a relatively high proportion of permits issued to refugees and individuals benefiting from subsidiary protection, due to its strong tradition of humanitarian protection and asylum. This trend became especially pronounced from 2015 when Germany welcomed hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees during what is often referred to as the EU's "migration crisis.[17] As shown in Figure 3 below, Germany displays a much higher proportion of protection-related residence permits with respect to France, Spain and Italy. Before 2020, the Other category was used to cover many people in need of protection. At the end of 2023, 46.1% of valid residence permits in Germany were for people with a refugee status or in need of subsidiary protection. Nordic countries like Sweden similarly exhibit a high proportion of refugee and subsidiary protection-based permits, reflecting a tradition of supporting protection-related permits.[18]

Italy has a comparatively high proportion of employment-based residence permits and a relatively low number of permits granted for international protection. Among those holding long-term employment permits in Italy, Chinese and Moroccan nationals represent prominent groups.

FIGURE 3. Valid residence permits by reason in top four issuing countries, over time



Source: Eurostat migr_resvalid (source last update 18/11/2024)

3.3 THE GENDER AND NATIONAL DIMENSION OF REASONS FOR RESIDENCE PERMITS

Analysing the demographics of residence permit holders reveals further insights into the dynamics of family migration. Permits issued for family reasons are predominantly held by women, who often enter Member States through family reunification channels as partners or family members of previous migrants.[19] National trends reveal specific patterns of family migration, often shaped by historical ties. For example, in Germany, family permits are commonly issued to Turkish nationals, reflecting longstanding migration ties between the two countries since the guest-worker programmes of the 1960s. In Italy, family-based permits are frequently issued to Albanian nationals; in France, to Algerians; and in Spain, to Moroccans. These patterns highlight how historical, linguistic and geopolitical connections continue to shape contemporary migration flows in the EU.[20]

The Other category also reveals unique national characteristics. For example, in Spain, a significant proportion of residence permits under this category in 2023 were issued to United Kingdom nationals. These are likely residence-only permits that apply to pensioners or retirees who reside in the EU without the intention to work, study, or reunite with family members. This illustrates how the residual "Other" category can capture specific demographic groups and migration drivers that do not align with conventional economic, family, or humanitarian categories.

Box 3. Migrants in Irregular Situations.

While the vast majority of migrants in the EU are residence permit holders, some people are not covered by these permit categories and are often referred to as migrants in irregular situations. Recent research by the Measuring Irregular Migration (MIRREM) project estimates the size and characteristics of this population. Focusing on 12 countries,[21] the researchers estimate that less than one percent of the population is comprised of irregular migrants.[22] This translates to an estimated 2.6 to 3.2 million people in irregular situations, roughly equal to about nine percent of migrants. The authors highlight factors such as restrictive immigration policies, limited legal pathways and complex administrative barriers as elements that contribute to irregular migration.

4. THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND ITS DRIVERS

Migration is influenced by a multitude of factors that rarely operate in isolation or follow predictable patterns. As shown in the box below, the dimensions described in Section 2 often intersect in complex ways, creating dynamic forces that drive migration. These interactions give rise to non-linear effects, where the same driver may push some individuals to migrate while constraining others, depending on their unique circumstances. Migration flows are rarely homogenous; they often comprise diverse individuals with mixed motivations, shaped by overlapping and context-specific "driver complexes." This section focuses on the intricate interplay of migration drivers, emphasizing their interconnectedness, variability in impact and the resulting complexity of migration dynamics.

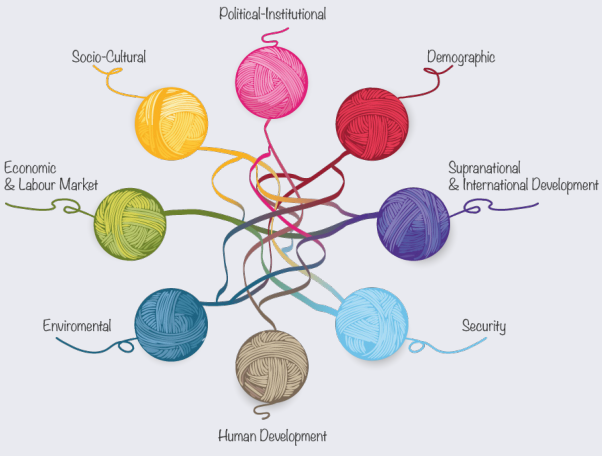
Variations in any given migration driver can sometimes increase migration and at other times it may decrease it. This can depend on the context and it can change over time. This non-linearity can be observed across different dimensions and has been notably theorised in the relationship between development and migration. In some countries, an increase in human development is linked to a decrease in emigration, while in others, it correlates with an increase. Scholars have proposed that the relationship between a country's development level[23] and emigration may follow a reverse U-shape, also referred to as "migration hump".[24] This suggests that at lower levels of development, an increase in development leads to higher emigration, likely because improved resources and rising aspirations enable more people to migrate. Conversely, in more developed countries, further increases in development levels may lead to lower emigration rates, as people feel less compelled to leave. However, some recent research has found that countries with high human development levels now have a greater share of emigrants with respect to countries with lower human development levels.[25] These findings, based on updated data, underscore the complexity of migration dynamics, which often defy straightforward patterns.

The impact of each migration driver is often conditional on other drivers or a more complex combination of factors. For example, environmental drivers, such as floods or droughts, can act as migration triggers for people that have the economic resources to move[26] or wish to move in the first place (which may be in turn tied to education).[27] Others are affected in a similar way, but as they lack resources, they will not move even if they may wish to do so.[28] Environmental factors are also frequently intertwined with security and conflict.[29] For example, a study of drought-induced displacement in Somalia demonstrated how different drivers from food security and conflict interact to influence migration outcomes.[30]

KEY MESSAGES

- **Drivers influence migration in a non-linear way**. For example, human development can either increase or decrease migration depending on the specific context
- **Drivers interact with one another**. For example, environmental degradation can affect economic livelihoods and security, which in turn influences migration
- **Drivers have diverse impacts on individuals.** For example, economic improvements may enable some people to migrate while encouraging others to stay.

Drivers of migration are interconnected.



The following examples explore this complex combination of factors on multiple levels, including the country of origin (the case of Burkina Faso), the migrant's nationality (Bangladeshis in Italy) and among people travelling together along a migratory route (mixed migrations).

4.1 CONCOMITANT DRIVERS AT A COUNTRY LEVEL: THE CASE OF BURKINA FASO

The country profile in the *Atlas of Migration* provide an overview of the key indicators needed to understand contextual factors relevant to migration at country level. For example, by focusing on the case of Burkina Faso, the Atlas reveals that in 2020 there were 1.6 million emigrants and 724 000 immigrants in that country. The majority of people that left Burkina Faso lived in the neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire (1.4 million in 2020). Most immigrants in Burkina Faso, in turn, were Ivoirians (562 000), which testifies to the local two-way migratory corridor between these two countries.[31] Only around 2% of migrating Burkinabé were in the EU (30 000) (see Figure 4). Even if the numbers are very small, Burkinabé were one of the most dynamic nationalities in terms of first-time residence permit applications, asylum applications and irregular border crossings in the EU in 2023. First-time residence permit applications rose from 3 592 in 2022 to 8 915 in 2023, while new asylum applications increased sharply from 1 005 in 2022 to 6 725 in 2023. Irregular border crossings also surged, particularly on the Central Mediterranean Route, with 17 910 crossings in 2023 compared to 7 161 in 2022. What was the situation in the country of origin, especially in the year before?

The Atlas of Migration tells us that Burkina Faso has one of the youngest populations in the world with a median age of 17.5 and a strong projected population growth. This dynamic demographic profile may be contributing to the country's increased potential for migration. The political stability and security situation of the country has deteriorated substantially in recent years, creating a potential push factor for migration. Turning to the internal displacement situation, we observe an increase in numbers, with figures doubling from around 1 million in 2019 to over 2 million in 2022; this represents a dramatic increase for a country with a population of 23.7 million.

Various other factors may have influenced an increase in the number of emigrants from Burkina Faso.[32] Economically, there were significant spikes in inflation in 2022 and 2023, affecting both general consumer prices and specifically the cost of food. In terms of security, while the frequency of violent political incidents remained relatively steady, the summer of 2022 saw a sharp rise in the number of deaths resulting from these events, and the situation further worsened in early 2023. Furthermore, food security—a critical aspect of human development—has deteriorated in Burkina Faso, as indicated by the World Food Programme's Coping Strategy Index and the Hunger Map, with the conditions worsening especially in areas where the majority of the over 2 million internally displaced people in Burkina Faso reside (Figure 5).

All in all, indicators point to a country that is troubled by violence, with a significant number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs). The economic situation was in decline, and the environmental conditions were deteriorating, as Burkina Faso lies in the region most exposed to extreme weather events in the world, Sahel.[33] When an individual from a country facing multiple challenges decides to migrate—be it to a neighbouring state or a more distant nation—it becomes challenging, if not impossible, to separate the economic, security-related and environmental factors influencing their move. Often, it is not a single motive driving their decision but a complex interplay of various issues.

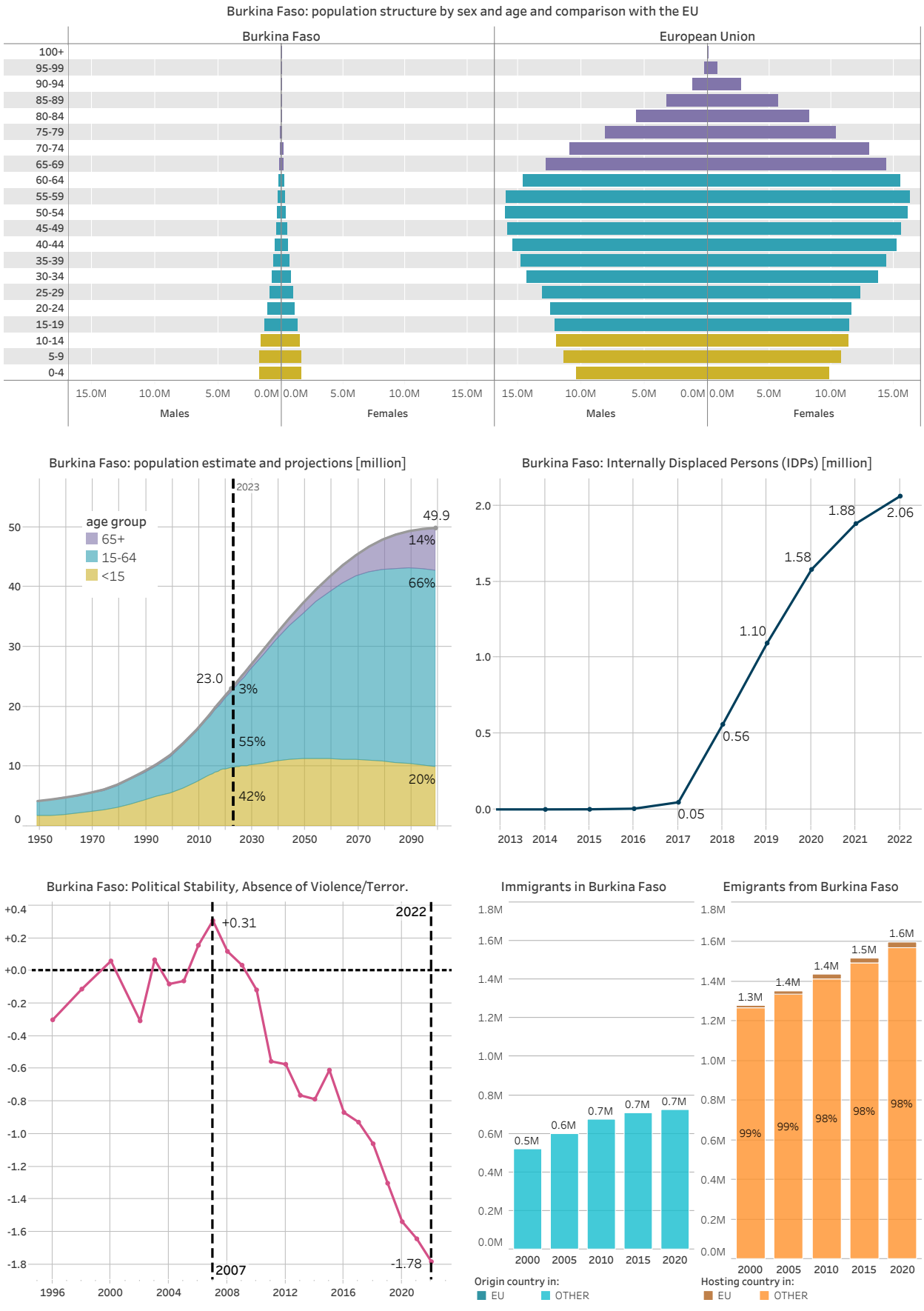
It is important to note that the majority of Burkinabés tend to relocate to neighbouring countries, with Côte d'Ivoire emerging as a particularly popular choice. This pattern is influenced by multiple factors including the protocols allowing free movement within the West African region, the presence of established personal networks in potential destinations, language similarities and job opportunities in costal West Africa, which collectively shape the migration dynamics for those leaving Burkina Faso.

4.2 DIVERSE MIGRATION MOTIVATIONS AMONG BANGLADESHI IN ITALY

Just as migration from a single country of origin can be driven by multiple concomitant factors, the reasons for migration often vary even within a single nationality in a country of residence. Approximately 120 000 Bangladeshis live in Italy, mainly in cities like Rome, Vicenza and Venice where they find employment in factory work as well as in hospitality and service sector.[34] Bangladesh is a country that is facing economic, environmental and political challenges, which may contribute to higher levels of emigration.[35]

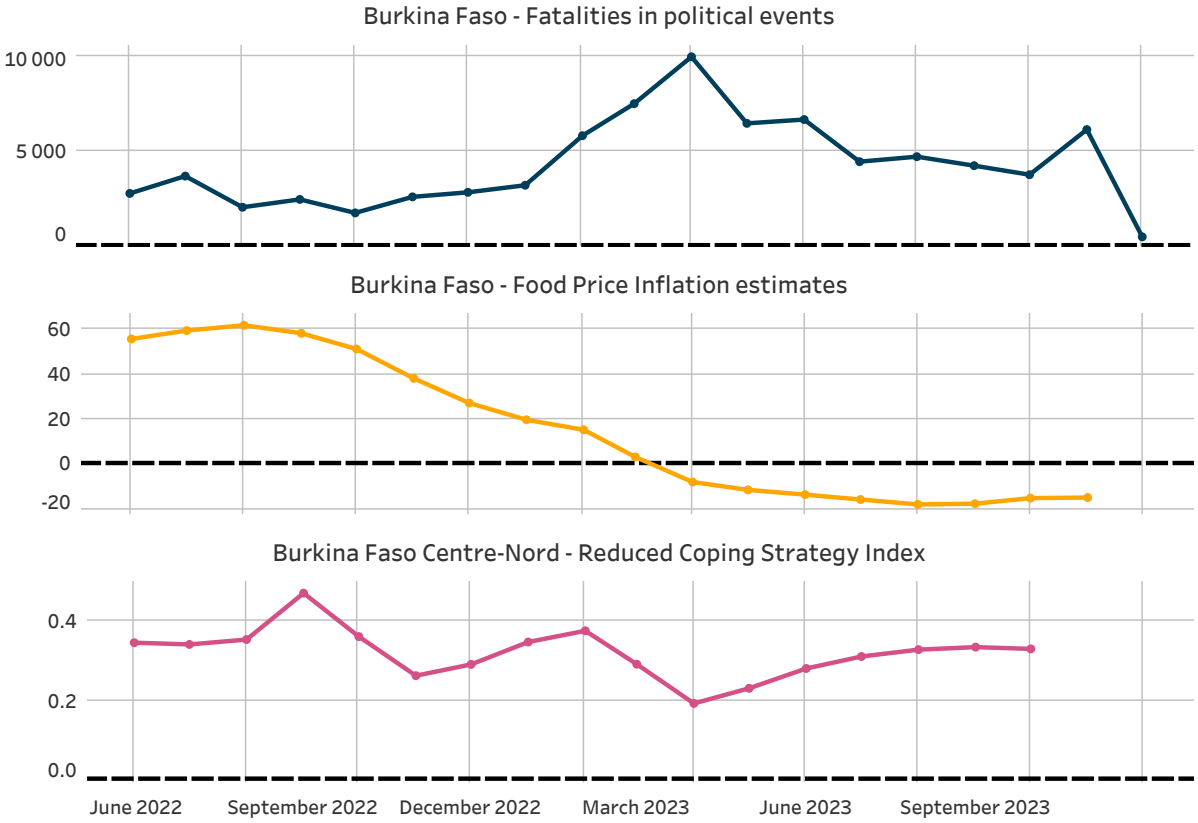
Bangladeshis move to Italy for better job opportunities and higher wages, and they often work in factory settings such as textile and garment manufacturing, construction materials production and electronics and assembly work where there is a high demand for labour.[36] The high level of labour migration from Bangladesh to Italy is reflected in the predominance of employment-based residence permits (see Figure 6). However, a significant number of permits are also granted for family reasons. This indicates that many Bangladeshis initially leave alone to secure stable employment and housing in Italy, in order to fulfil the necessary conditions that will allow them to bring their families over.[37] Upon obtaining Italian citizenship, some Bangladeshis move further within Europe, seeking better education and employment prospects.[38]

FIGURE 4. Burkina Faso: key parameters and country overview from the Atlas of Migration



Source: Eurostat migr_pop1ctz (source last update 04/11/2024), World Bank WDI (source last update 24/10/2024), World Bank WGI (source last update 05/11/2024), UNDESA International Migrant Stock 2020 (source last update 15/01/2021)

FIGURE 5. Burkina Faso: indicators of key drivers of migration



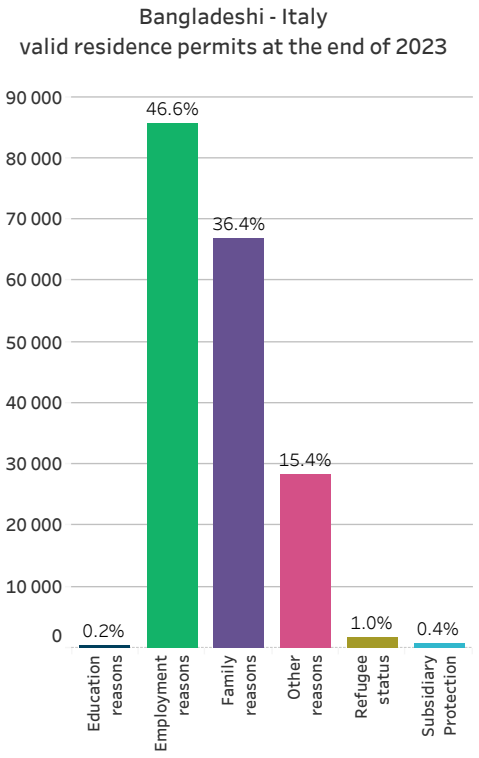
Source: ACLED (source last update 22/11/2024), World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (source last update 23/11/2024),[39] UN World Food Programme (source last update 7/12/2023)

An analysis of annual migration statistic, including residence permit applications, asylum requests and records of irregular arrivals via the Central Mediterranean Route - primarily into Italy, shows that while the number of irregular arrivals is notable, they are significantly outnumbered by the formal channels of entry. It should be noted that individuals who initially enter irregularly may later apply for asylum or for residence permits related to employment.[40] Although there are few Bangladeshi nationals with a refugee status, a significant number apply for asylum each year - over 23 000 in 2023. This underscores both the potential protection needs of Bangladeshi nationals and the limited availability of other legal pathways for those in irregular situations.

4.3 MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS - TRAVELLING TOGETHER FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

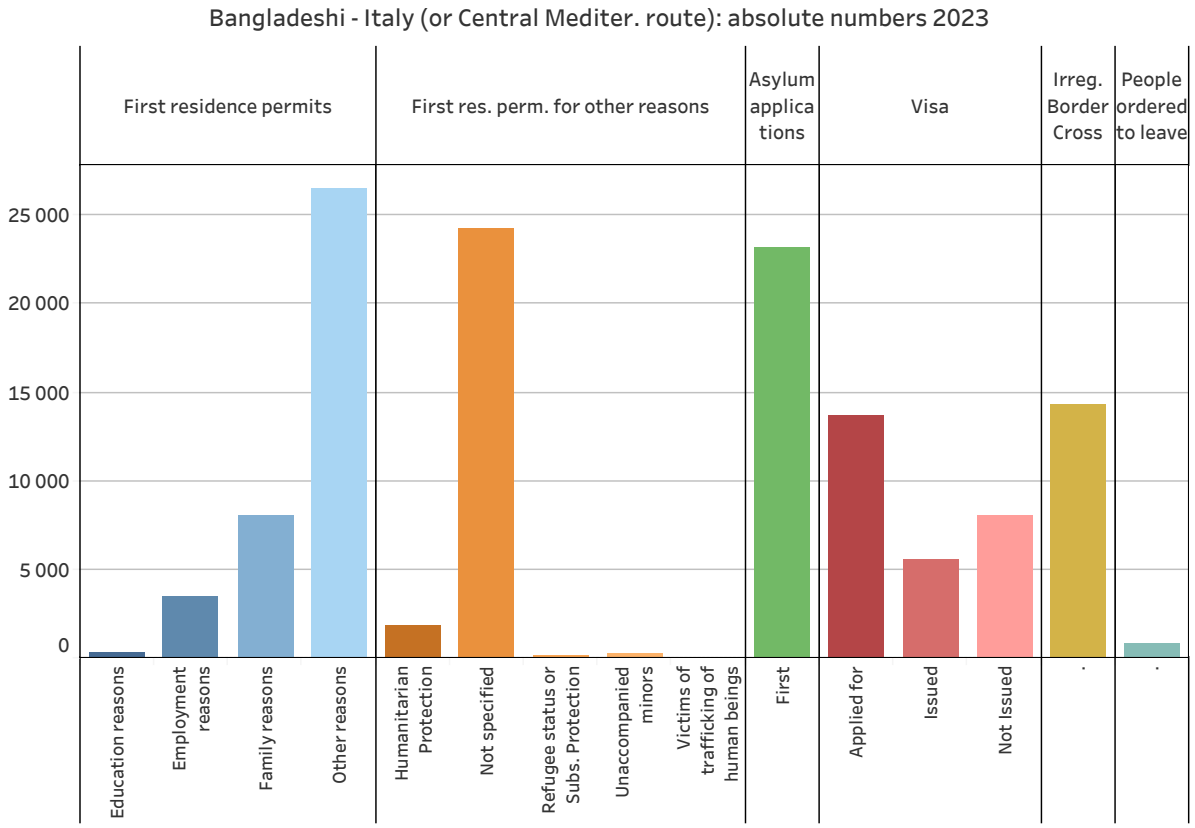
The notion of mixed migration flows further helps illustrate the complex relationship between migration drivers. Mixed migration refers to a "complex migratory population movement including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other types of migrants as opposed to migratory population movements that consist entirely of one category of migrants".[41] It typically covers movements of people using the same routes, sometimes moving irregularly, but for different reasons.[42]

FIGURE 6. Valid residence permits (any length) for Bangladeshi citizens in Italy at the end of 2023



Source: Eurostat migr_resvalid (source last update 18/11/2024)

FIGURE 7. Various "flow" indicators for Bangladeshi citizen in Italy in 2023. From left to right: new first residence permits by reason, breakdown of "other reasons" for the previous indicator, first asylum applications, visa applied for, issued and not issued, Irregular Border Crossings detected on the Central Mediterranean route, People ordered to leave the country



Source: Eurostat migr_resfirst (source last update 23/10/2024), Eurostat migr_resoth (source last update 23/10/2024), Eurostat migr_asyappctza (source last update 02/10/2024), DG HOME statistics on short term visa (source last update 16/05/2024), Frontex IBCs (source last update 10/2024), Eurostat migr_eiord (source last update 23/05/2024)

When considering migratory routes in Africa, key corridors are from West Africa to North Africa, Southern Africa to South Africa, and intra-regional movements within East Africa (see Box below). Within this regional migration landscape, countries such as South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Kenya stand out as primary destinations.[43] The main drivers propelling these movements are economic, including seasonal livestock herding, and the need to flee violence. Migration along these routes is also influenced by existing personal networks, the proximity of countries of destinations and the existence of legal pathways that facilitate regular migration, as free movement protocols.

Box 4. Gender-based disparities in the motivations to migrate cited by men and women on Southern Route in Africa

Southern African route connects Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and South Sudan with South Africa.[44] A study by Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) surveyed migrants travelling along the Southern Route in Africa to understand their motivations. Many migrants cited multiple reasons for their journey, hence the combined percentages exceed 100%. There were also significant gender-based disparities in the motivations for migration cited by men and women.[45] While for both men and women an economic motivation was the primary driver (for 88% and 78% respectively), personal or family reasons were mentioned by 51% of women and only 18% of men. Conversely, violence was cited more often by men (27%) than women (7%). Although the study was not representative, it highlights that motivations are often intertwined and difficult to isolate. It also shows that gender influences these motivations differently, as also observed in Section 3. See the AoM profile for South Africa.

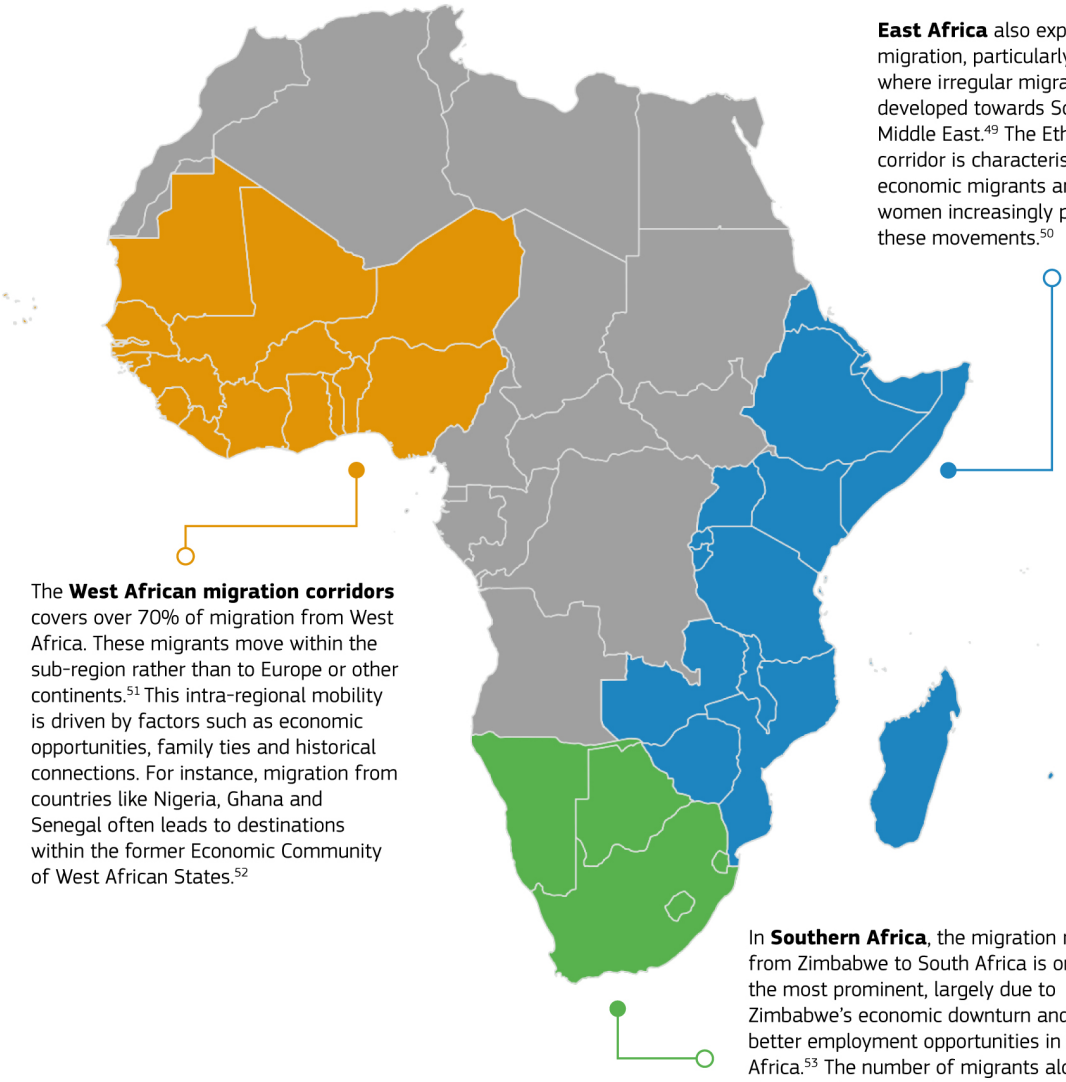
Box 5. The concept of 'driver complexes' to grasp the intricate nature of migration.

Complexes refer to the interconnected and interdependent clusters of drivers that interact within a specific context.[46] The notion of complexes suggests that the accumulation of drivers over time often can lead to 'tipping points' that can in turn trigger large-scale migration. Van Haer and colleagues suggest analysing migration along a specific corridor by focusing on complexes in the country of origin, in the country of destination and along the journey[47] as in the **example of the driver complex approach: Afghan migration to Iran and Pakistan**:[48]

- For Afghanistan as an origin country, the drivers are embedded in the political economy affected by on-going conflict. The combination of a weakening Afghan state infrastructure, a struggling economy and constant security threats foster conditions conducive to large scale emigration of both refugees and economic migrants.
- In Iran and Pakistan, as receiving countries, better economic conditions and a structural demand for cheap migrant labour correspond to what the authors describe as a 'political economy of opportunity', where the political and economic structures of these receiving countries create favourable conditions that attract migrants in search of work and a chance to improve their livelihoods.
- Regarding the journey complex, the authors highlight various constraints. These include orders for migrants to return from Pakistan. These constraints push migrants staying in the country into irregularity.

Migration is driven by a complex interplay of factors that vary across individual, national and regional levels. Whether stemming from economic hardship, security concerns, environmental pressures or aspirations for a better life, migration motivations are rarely singular or straightforward. Mixed migration flows, the migration hump model and concepts like driver complexes illustrate how migration drivers are intertwined and context-specific, often defying simple cause-and-effect explanations. As such, policies that aim to address migration must account for the nuanced and multi-layered realities of migration dynamics. This requires a comprehensive approach that acknowledges the diversity of motivations and the interconnected nature of drivers, while remaining flexible to adapt to evolving conditions in both origin and destination countries.

FIGURE 8. African regional migration dynamics



East Africa also experiences significant migration, particularly from Ethiopia, where irregular migration patterns have developed towards South Africa and the Middle East.[49] The Ethiopian migration corridor is characterised by a mix of economic migrants and refugees, with women increasingly participating in these movements.[50]

The **West African migration corridors** covers over 70% of migration from West Africa. These migrants move within the sub-region rather than to Europe or other continents.[51] This intra-regional mobility is driven by factors such as economic opportunities, family ties and historical connections. For instance, migration from countries like Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal often leads to destinations within the former Economic Community of West African States.[52]

In **Southern Africa**, the migration route from Zimbabwe to South Africa is one of the most prominent, largely due to Zimbabwe's economic downturn and better employment opportunities in South Africa.[53] The number of migrants along this route has surged, with estimates suggesting that millions of Zimbabweans have sought refuge and work in South Africa over the past two decades.[54]

5. CONCLUSIONS

A wide range of interrelated drivers shape the migration potential of individuals and groups. These drivers can be structured around **eight dimensions: demographic, economic, environmental, human development, political-institutional, security, sociocultural and supranational**. Drivers influence migration as both push and pull factors, or as forces on the supply and demand side. While they are often used to analyse push factors in the country of origin, evidence underscores the need to understand how they intertwine with pull or demand side factors, such as labour needs and personal networks in destination countries. A better understanding of migration drivers can inform the design of legal pathways and residence schemes that align more closely with migration realities. Such pathways can also address the labour market needs of destination countries.

Residence permit data provides valuable insights into the scale and nature of different types of migration to the EU. While policy and media narratives focus extensively on irregular migrants, available estimates show that they represent only a small minority when compared to regular residence permit holders. Permits issued for family reasons, such as family reunification, represent the largest category at 36.8%. Additionally, although overrepresented in the European media landscape, residence permits issued for protection needs correspond to about only 9.2% of the total. Finally, the frequent use of the "Other" category illustrates the difficulty of fitting migration reasons into the specific classifications used for residence permits. **This highlights the need to adapt legal pathways to better reflect the complex and overlapping reasons behind individuals' decisions to migrate**. In particular, **legal pathways that address migration drivers** on the demand side, such as labour market needs, **can contribute to economic growth in destination countries**. The increasing use of complementary pathways represents a step in this direction, demonstrating how **different migration drivers can converge and be addressed through diverse legal channels**.

Migration is **driven by interconnected factors** that rarely operate in isolation. These interactions create **dynamic systems** that evolve over time and are deeply embedded in their contexts, making migration outcomes challenging to predict. The concept of mixed migration highlights this interconnectedness, as it refers to individuals traveling along the same routes for a combination of protection and other reasons. Furthermore, at the individual level, the **same driver may compel some to migrate while deterring others,** depending on their unique circumstances. Similarly, at the country and regional level, changes in human development indicators have been associated with both increases and decreases in emigration, depending on the specific dynamics of the context. **This challenges the assumption that development aid can reliably serve as a migration policy instrument**. As migration **drivers function as part of a complex and evolving system, attempts to govern migration by targeting specific drivers may not yield the intended outcomes**.

A nuanced understanding of migration drivers is crucial for policymakers to develop informed policies that address the multifaceted motivations behind migration, recognising what attracts individuals to destination countries and what compels them to leave their countries of origin. **Further research on migration drivers as well as more high-quality timely data on migration and its drivers** can be crucial in designing evidence informed policies. It is equally relevant to design legal pathways that facilitate regular migration to the EU. Finally, data plays a critical role in dispelling widely perpetuated myths about migration and in providing a clearer understanding of the proportions and dynamics of various migration phenomena.

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ENDNOTES

1 The concept of drivers has been studied extensively, with researchers defining them as the forces that initiate and sustain migration. This idea has been explored in various studies, including those by Massey, D. S. (1999). Why does migration occur? A theoretical synthesis. In Hirschman, Kasinitz, & d. Wind (Eds.), Handbook of international migration (pp. 34–52). Sage. Bailey, A. J., Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., & Taylor, J. E. (2001). Worlds in Motion: Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium. Economic Geography, 77(3), 312. https://doi. Org/10.2307/3594080, Van Hear, N., Bakewell, O., & Long, K. (2012). Drivers of migration (1; Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium Working Paper, p. 45). http://www.migratingoutofpoverty.org/documents/wp1-drivers-of-migration.pdf, Van Hear, N., Bakewell, O., & Long, K. (2018). Push-pull plus: reconsidering the drivers of migration. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 44(6), 927–944. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1384135, Carling, Jørgen & Cathrine Talleraas (2016) Root Causes and Drivers of Migration: Implications for Humanitarian Efforts and Development Cooperation. PRIO Paper. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. For more information on drivers, their dimensions and indicators, see Rosinska, A., Drivers of Migration: Dimensions and Indicators. A Policy-Oriented Literature Review, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2024, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/5771973, JRC139459. See also Drivers of Migration Wiki https://citnet.tech.ec.europa.eu/CITnet/confluence/display/KCMD/Drivers+of+Migration+Wiki or https://europa.eu/!xMMmWY.

2 Based on the English language use in Google books: https://books.google.com/ngrams graph?content=migration+drivers%2C+migration+determinants&year_start=1960&year_end=2019&corpus=en-2019&smoothing=3. Policy documents such as the Global Compact for Migration preferred the use of drivers of over root causes: https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n18/244/47/pdf/n1824447.pdf.

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AUTHORS AND ACKNOWLED-GEMENTS

OVERALL COORDINATION AND CONTACT PERSON

Jan LOESCHNER,[1] Fabiana SCAPOLO,[1] and Dario TARCHI.[1]

AUTHORS

Davide CHIARAMELLO,[1] Roberto CORTINOVIS,[1] Nina KAJANDER,[1] Francesca MAJORANO SARAPO,[1] Anna ROSIŃSKA,[1] Francesco SERMI,[2] and Teresa TALÒ.[1]

EDITORS

Davide BONGIARDO[3], Antonella DARA,[2] Igor CRESPI[4] and Ioannis SOFOS[4].

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