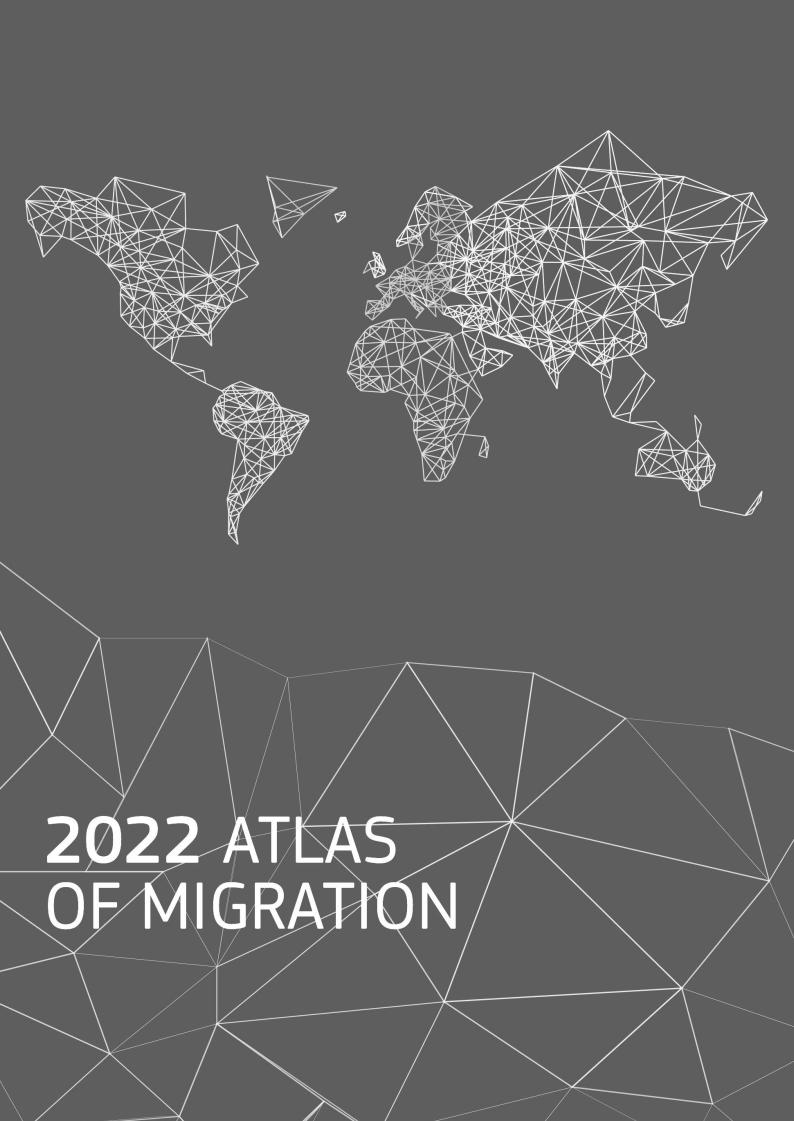




2022 ATLAS OF MIGRATION

EUR 31462 EN



JRC133131

EUR 31462 EN

PDF ISBN 978-92-68-01344-1 ISSN 1831-9424 doi:10.2760/738166 KJ-NA-31-462-EN-N

Print ISBN 978-92-68-01345-8 ISSN 1018-5593 doi:10.2760/31856 KJ-NA-31-462-EN-C

Atlas of Migration 2022

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023

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How to cite this report: Scapolo, F., Tarchi, D., Alvarez Alvarez, M., Belmonte, M., Kajander, N., Kalantaryan, S., Loeschner, J., Minora, U., Sermi, F. and Tintori, G., *Atlas of Migration 2022*, EUR 31462 EN, Bongiardo, D., Carrozza, L., Crespi, I., Dara, A., Pisapia, V., Sofos, I. and Zviagintsev, S. editor(s), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023, doi:10.2760/738166, JRC133131

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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.

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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.

^{**} 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.

PREFACE

Migration is a complex issue, which comes with opportunities and challenges. In the currently challenging geopolitical times we are living through, migration is set to remain an important priority for the EU. Indeed, the European Council concluded its special meeting on 9 February 2023 by recognising that migration is a European challenge that requires a European response.

This is all the more important in the context of recent events such as the devastating earthquake that struck Türkiye-Syria in February 2023, the displacement of people from Ukraine that has been occurring for over a year, and migrant shipwrecks in the Mediterranean, such as the one in the Calabria region of the South of Italy in February 2023.

Understanding migratory movements and how they evolve over time is essential for effective migration policymaking.

In 2022, there were an estimated 281 million international migrants in the world. This corresponds to about 3.6% of the total global population. International migrants are therefore only a small minority of the global population, while the great majority of people still live in their countries of birth, with the majority of human mobility happening within countries.

The majority of international migrants move via legal channels. Each year, between two and three million nationals from non-EU countries come to the EU legally. Legal migration can help address skills needs in the long term, and is essential for the EU's economic recovery.

However, poverty, social and political instability, and the limited availability of legal migration pathways, push people towards criminal networks, which facilitate their unauthorised entry in the EU.

2022 was marked with increasing pressures on the EU's external borders, and a series of events with repercussions for migration, asylum and border management in the EU.

Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 caused the fastest and largest forced displacement of people in Europe since the Second World War. By the end of 2022, around 7 million people had fled the country, the majority of them to EU Member States.

Irregular arrivals to the European Union increased across all routes. In particular, there was a continued pressure on the routes across the Mediterranean and the Western Balkans. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) reported 330 000 irregular border crossings in 2022, which is a 64% increase compared to 2021, and the highest annual figure since 2016.

In this context, the 2022 edition of the Atlas of Migration provides harmonised and validated data on migration for the 27 EU Member States and 198 countries and territories around the world. These data are presented in individual country profiles, and overviews for continents and subcontinental regions.

The 2022 edition includes a thematic section that provides new insights on the displacement from Ukraine following Russia's aggression. It quantifies the level of displacement, and explores the distribution of people fleeing the war in Ukraine across the EU Member States, together with their age, gender, nationality and trends over time.

Overall, the Atlas of Migration is an excellent example of the innovation and rigour the Joint Research Centre (JRC) brings in support of evidence-based policymaking in the area of migration.

Stephen Quest

Director-General Joint Research Centre European Commission

INTRODUCTION

After a significant drop in the number of international migrants in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, international migration bounced back in 2021 and available data suggests that it continued to grow in 2022.

The number of refugees in the world has grown by more than 6 million in the last two years. According to UNHCR, there were 26.4 million refugees at the end of 2020, 27.1 million at the end of 2021 and 32.5 million as of mid-2022. In the European Union (EU), the number of refugees more than doubled between 2020 and 2022, passing from 2.7 million to 6.7 million. This figure includes the approximately 3.7 million people displaced from Ukraine. As of mid-2022, the EU Member States hosted 21% of the world's refugees (against 10% in 2020).

After a drop in the number of residence permits issued in the EU from 2019 to 2020, the number increased in 2021 despite the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. Almost 3 million residence permits were issued by the EU Member States to non-EU citizens in 2021.² Of these, 30% were issued to Ukrainian citizens. In 2021, the number of residence permits issued for work-related reasons hit a record high (1.3 million). In 2021, 45 % of all first residence permits were issued for work reasons.

In the EU, Poland issued the highest number of first residence permits to non-EU citizens (967 300), accounting for 33 % of total number of permits issued in the EU. It was followed by Spain (371 800 - 13 % of total EU permits), France (285 200 - 10 %), Italy (274 100 - 9 %), Germany (185 600 - 6 %) and the Netherlands (103 600 - 4 %). Together, these six Member States accounted for 74 % of all first residence permits issued in the EU in 2021.

After a drop in the number of first time asylum applications in the EU in 2020, the numbers started going up in 2021 and then increased sharply in 2022, going from 52 885 in January 2022 to 99 205 in November 2022 (last month for which data is available). In November 2022, Syrians were the largest group of persons seeking asylum (17 705 first-time applicants), followed by Afghans (13 065) and Turks (7 495).³

Following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, there was a sharp increase in the number of first-time asylum applications by Ukrainian citizens in the first quarter of 2022 (from 2 105 in February to 12 190 in March). The

numbers decreased as from April (from 1 455 in April to 1 060 in November), following the adoption of the Temporary Protection Directive.

Also returns increased during 2022. 83 005 non-EU citizens were ordered to leave an EU Member State in the first quarter, 96 550 in the second quarter and 107 825 in the third quarter. The number of orders to leave was 12 % higher in the third quarter compared with the second quarter of 2022, and 28 % higher compared with the third quarter of 2021.4

19 390 persons were returned to another country (including other EU Member States) following an order to leave in the first quarter, 22 525 in the second quarter and 29 730 in the third quarter. The number of persons returned to another country in the third quarter was up 32 %, compared with the second quarter of 2022, and an increase of 49 % compared with the same period of 2021.

The Atlas of Migration illustrates these and other harmonised and validated data on migration by country, continent and sub-continental region.

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

The 2022 edition also includes a thematic section, which provides new insights on the displacement from Ukraine following Russia's aggression.

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

¹ UNHCR – Refugee Statistics: https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/

² Eurostat - First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resfirst)

³ Eurostat - Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - monthly data (migr_asyappctzm

⁴ Eurostat - Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, by type of return, citizenship, country of destination, age and sex – quarterly data (migr_eirtn1)



HOW TO READ

This section covers each of the 27 EU Member States (MSs) and the EU.

The charts are organised in thematic parts. More detailed information is available in the Technical Notes at the end of this section.

The data refers to 2021. Whenever 2021 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 - 2021 (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 - 2020 (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 - 2021 (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 reference year (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+) 2021 [EUR] shows differences in income levels for adults by broad group of citizenship. The values are in euro.

Household overcrowding rate (18+) 2021 [%] 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+) 2020 [%] 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 2021 [%] 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 2021 [%] 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) 2021 [%] 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) 2021 [%] 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 2021 by age group and sex [%] shows the percentage of the total working-age population which is employed within each age group.

Employment rate 2021 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 2021 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.

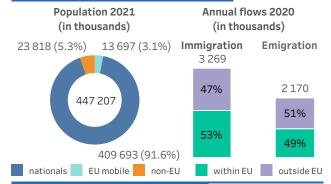
Long term unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%] refers to people who have been unemployed for more than one year. It is calculated as the proportion of the total unemployed population within each group which has been unemployed for more than one year.

EUROPEAN UNION

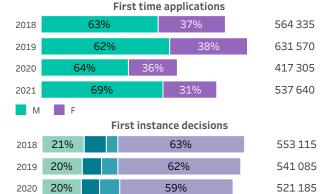




OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

21%

Geneva Subsid.

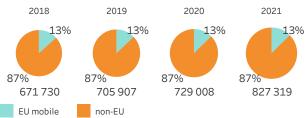
2021

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

61%

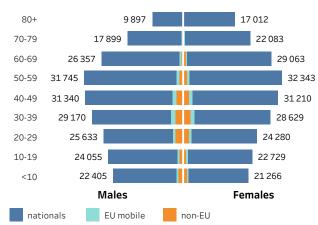
Human. Reject.

524 535



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

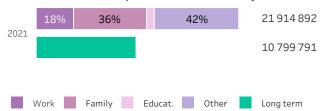


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	35%		29%	14	1% 2	21%	2 789 943
2019	40%		27	7%	13%	20%	3 018 198
2020	39%	27	%	2	3%		2 297 117
2021	45%		2	24%		19%	2 929 675

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

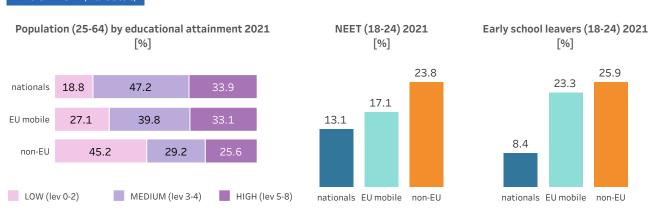


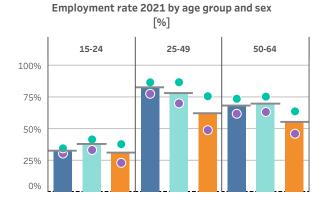
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

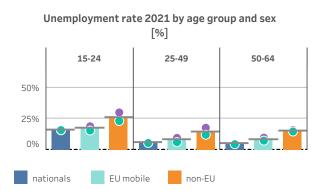


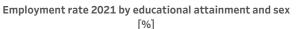
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 35.7 48.6 38.1 20 248 18 807 14 648 29.6 21.0 16.0 19.6 14.0 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

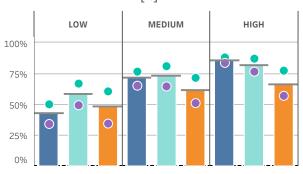
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

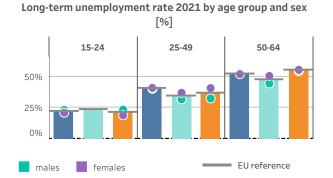










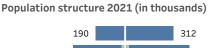


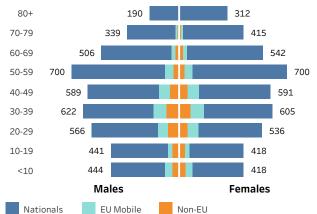
AUSTRIA



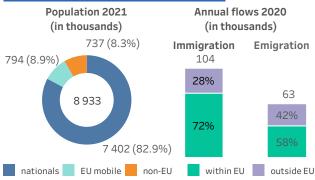


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



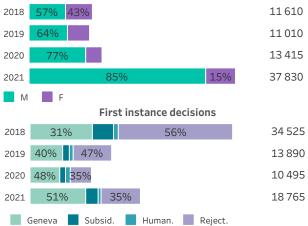
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)



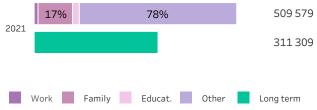


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

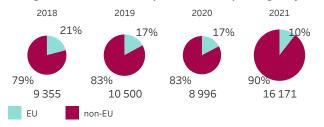
2018		28%	54	%		46 521
2019		34%	46%			39 865
2020		33%	51%			34 759
2021	8%	30%	5	2%		47 892

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

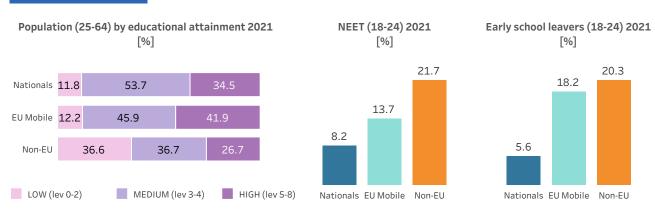


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

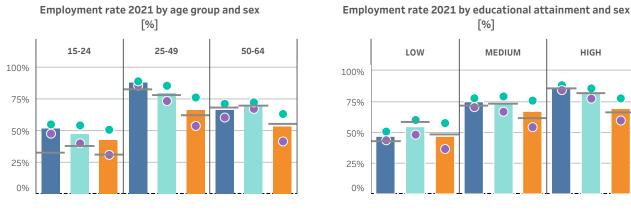


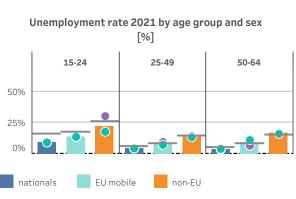
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 29 684 46.8 44.3 39.8 22 458 30.2 19 142 26.0 12.7 9.9 7.7 Nationals EU Mobile Non-EU Nationals EU Mobile Non-EU Nationals EU Mobile Non-EU Non Nat. Nationals

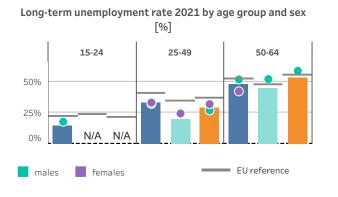
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







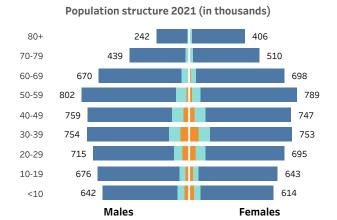
HIGH

BELGIUM

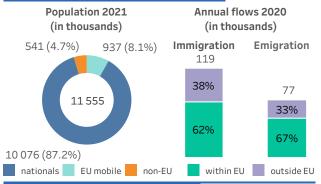




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

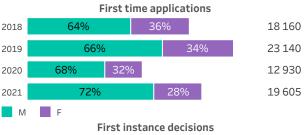
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

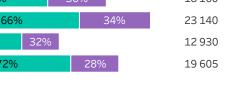
non-EU

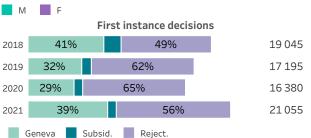
EU mobile



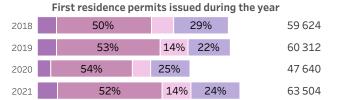
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



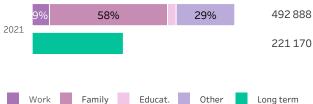




RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

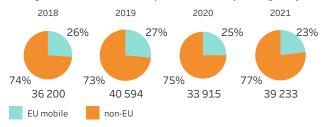






NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

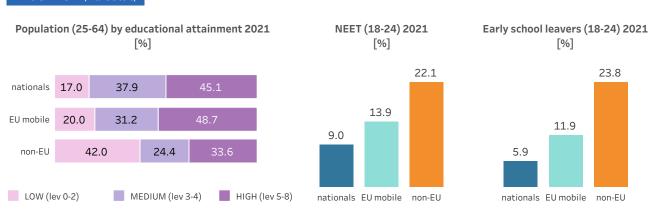


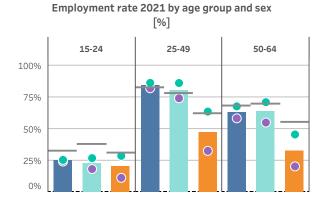
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

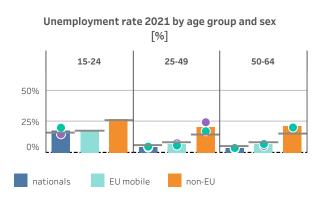


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 26 573 23.0 49.8 30.0 23 694 17 600 25.8 11.9 11.3 16.4 3.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

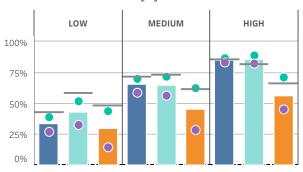
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

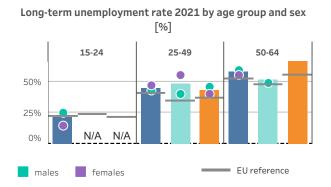












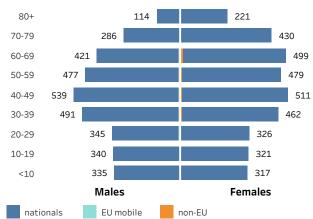
BULGARIA



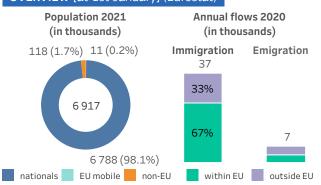


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

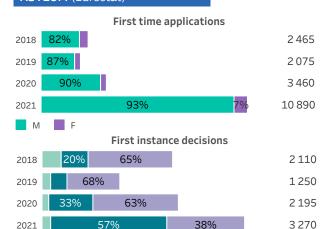


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

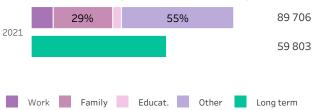


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	14%	32%		44	4%		11 864
2019	18%	30%	12	%	40%		13 500
2020	23%	28%		37%			10 267
2021	21%	35%			32%		11 784

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Subsid. Reject.

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

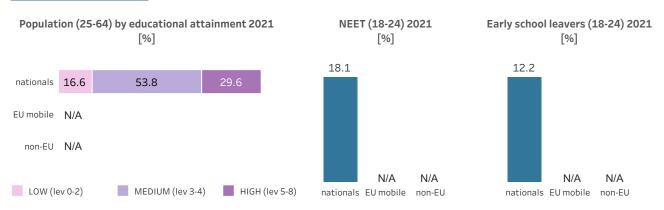


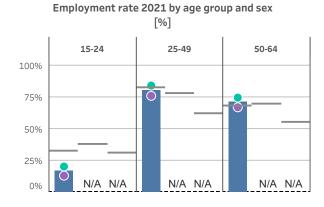
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

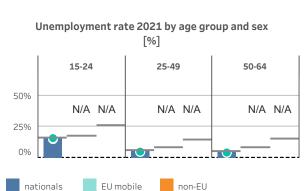


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 5 203 31.8 23.3 34.8 33.7 28.0 24.6 3 399 3 195 N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

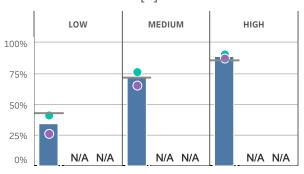
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

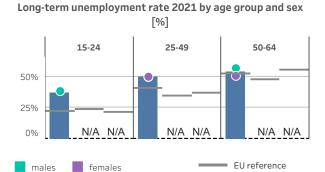






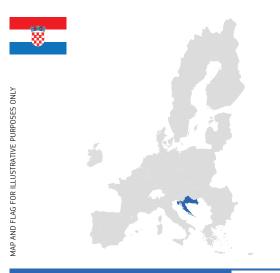




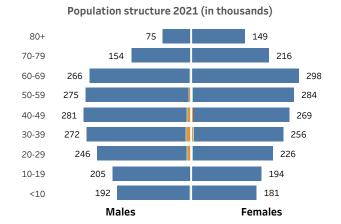


CROATIA

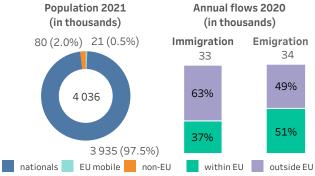




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals



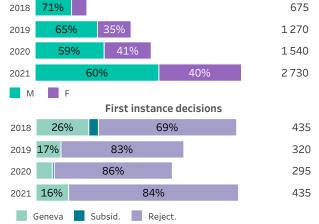
non-EU

EU mobile



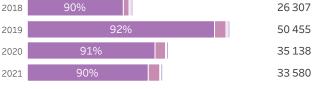
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



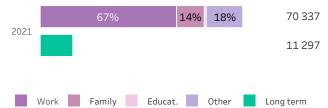


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

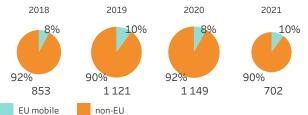


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

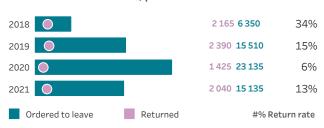


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

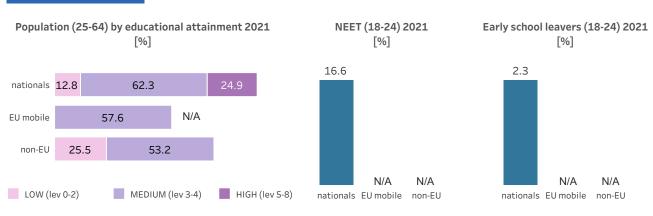


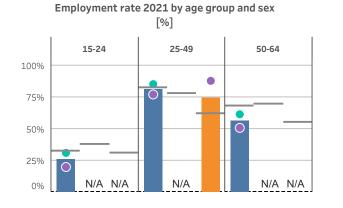
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

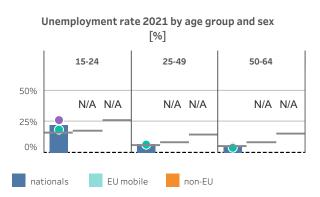


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 10 322 36.0 31.9 37.5 34.9 31.4 8 121 23.8 6 5 4 0 16.9 16.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

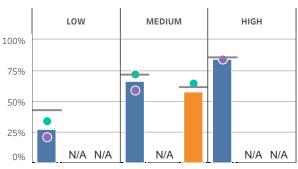
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



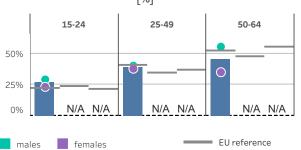












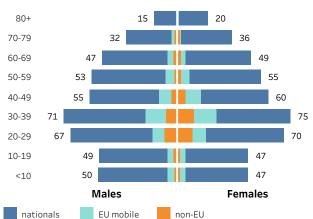
YPRUS



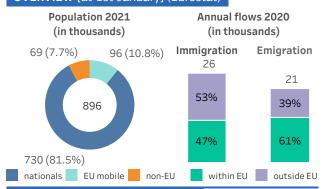


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

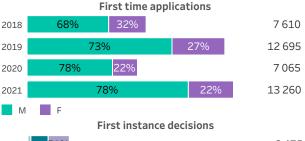


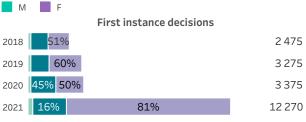
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

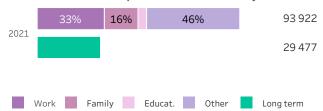




RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

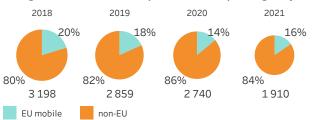
First residence permits issued during the year											
2018	47%	1	6%	16%	22	%		20 99	90		
2019	46%		16	% 1	9%	19%		23 37	25		
2020	47%			23%				16 9	10		
2021	44%	1	4%	15%	2	7%		22 19	90		

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Geneva Subsid. Reject. NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

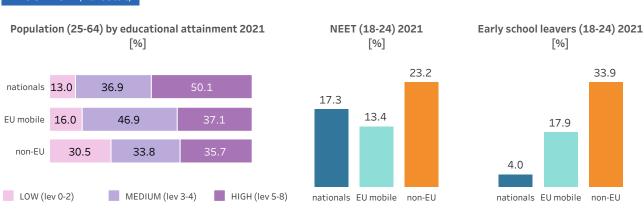


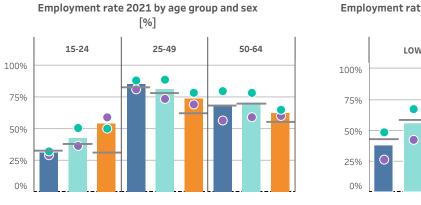
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

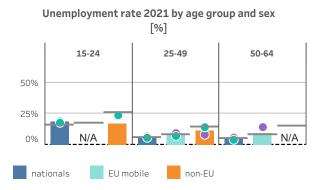


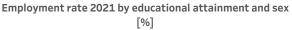
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 17 644 7.4 38.1 37.3 32.0 13 554 12 657 4.9 18.1 10.0 1.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

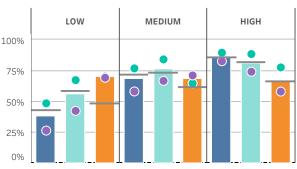
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

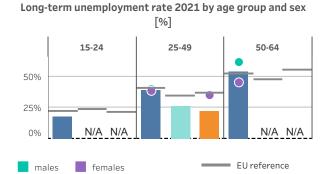






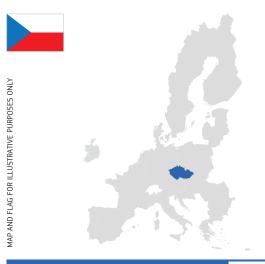






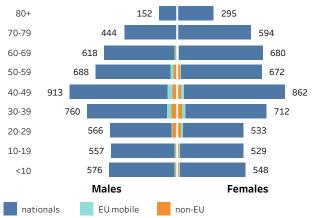
CZECHIA



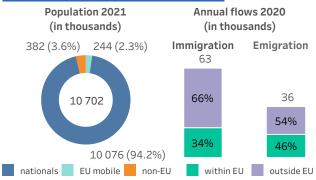


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



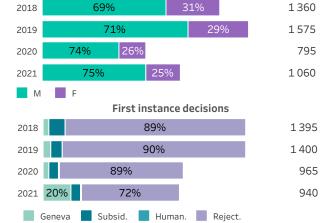
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



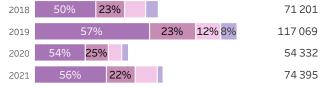
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

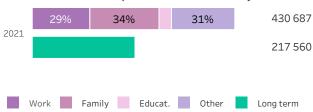


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

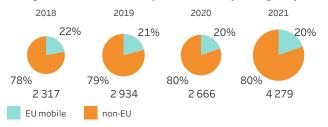


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

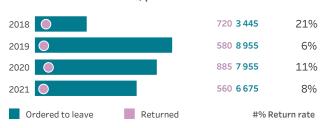


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

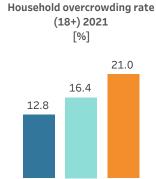


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

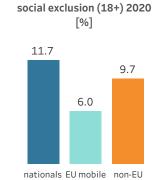


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat)

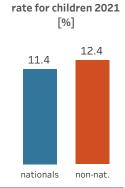




nationals EU mobile non-EU



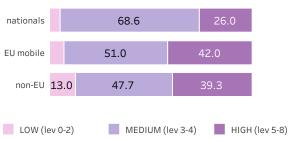
Persons at risk of poverty or



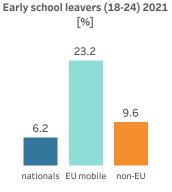
At risk of poverty

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

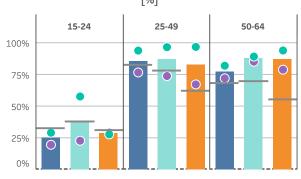


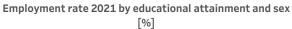


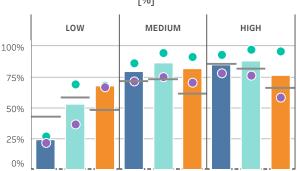




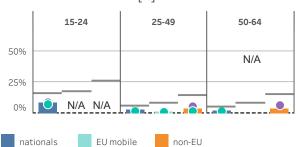
Employment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]



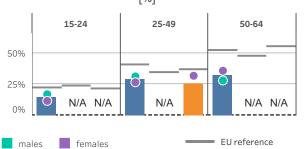








Long-term unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

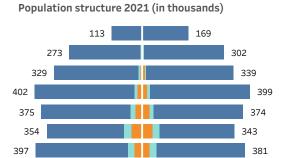


DENMARK



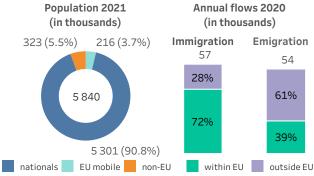


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

70-79

60-69

50-59

40-49

30-39

20-29

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

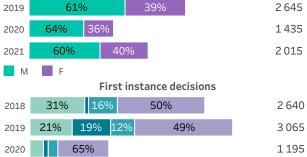


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

61%

2018





RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	32%		30)%		31%		35 3	01
2019	33%		25	%	3	35%		35 0	37
2020	35%	3	4%	269	%			23 8	53
2021	40%		31	%	20%			28 1	49

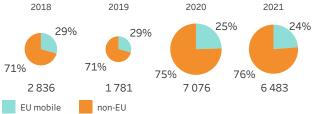
Valid residence permits at the end of the year

DATA NOT AVALAIBLE



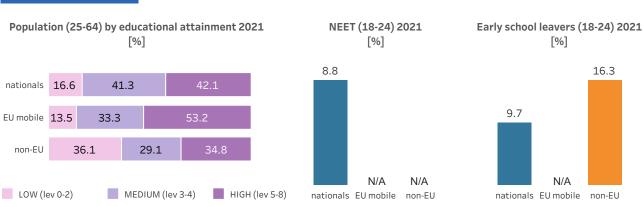
3 495



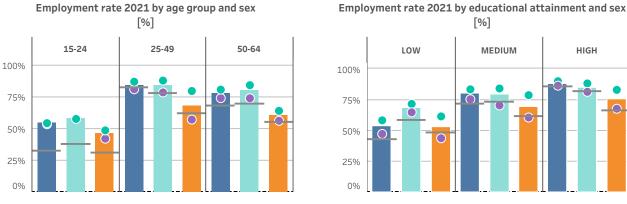


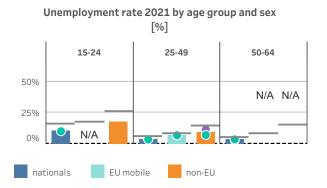
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 32 117 26.7 45.7 27.7 25.9 30 195 25 112 23.3 15.4 7.4 6.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

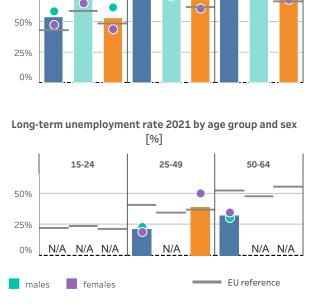
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







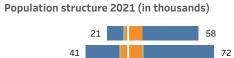
HIGH

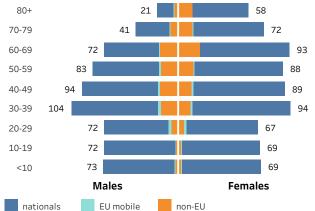
ESTONIA



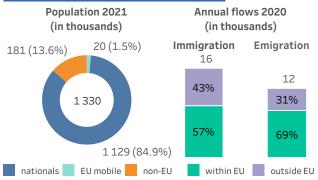


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)









SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

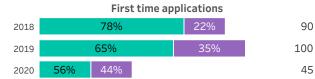
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

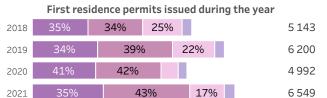
60%

2021



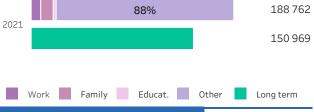
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

75



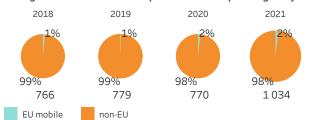


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

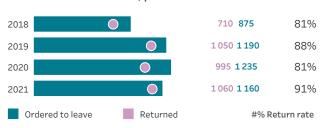


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

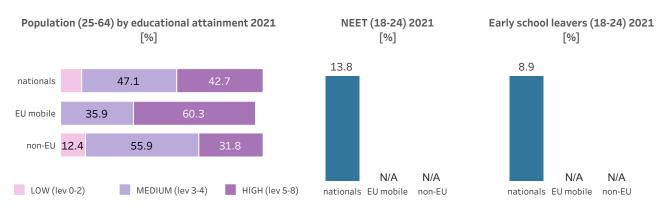


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

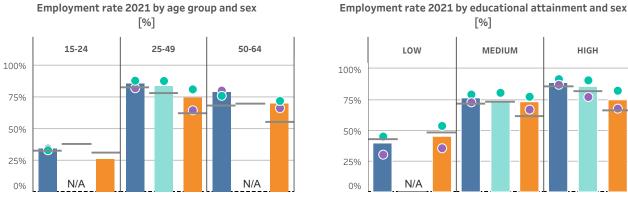


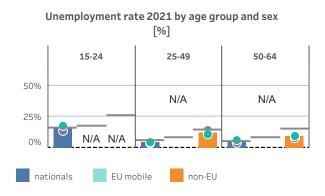
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 12810 12847 24.8 14.1 31.6 29.6 12.7 9 9 1 5 23.3 13.9 7.9 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

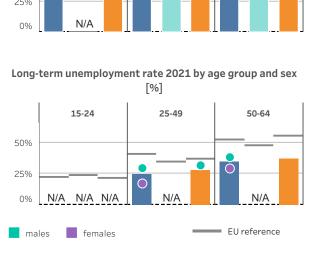
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

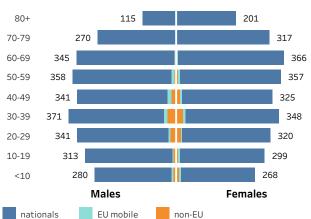
FINLAND



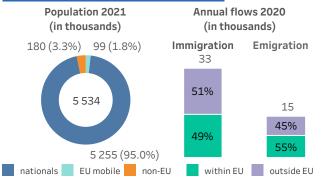


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



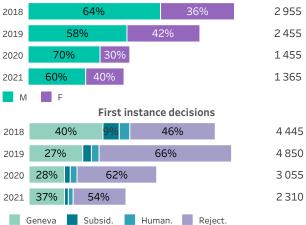
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)



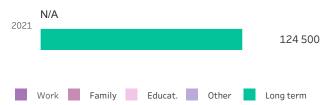


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

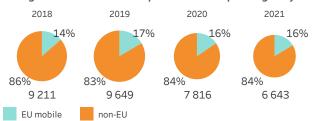
2018	25%	39%	23	3%				22 5	808
2019		47%		30%	, 0	16%		318	68
2020	5	56%	3	2%				247	52
2021	36	5%	3	3%		17%	14%	343	18

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

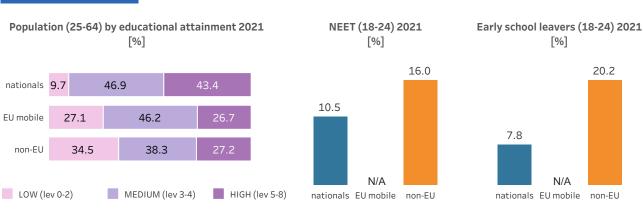


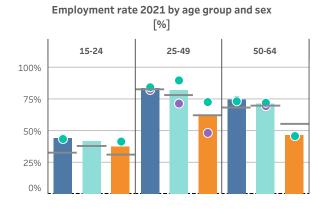
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

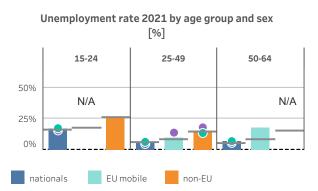


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 25 806 20.6 37.4 18.0 24 327 20 562 21.3 11.7 8.1 15.6 6.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

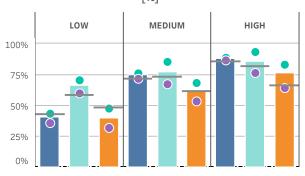
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

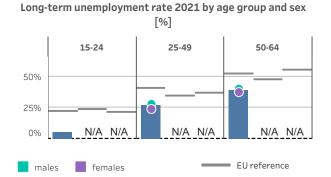






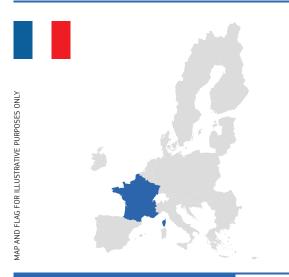






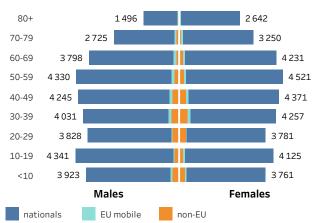
FRANCE



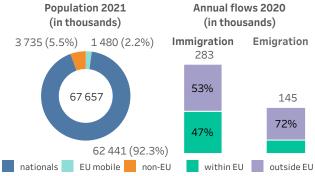


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population structure 2021 (in thousands)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



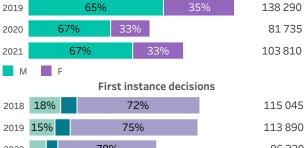
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

66%

2018



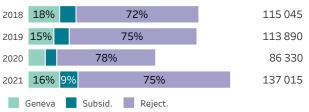
126 580



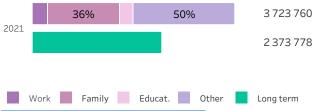
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	13%	37%	31% 19%		267 47	26			
2019	14%	34%		32	2%	21%	6	287 4	43
2020		34%	3	31%	23%	ó		237 1	34
2021	13%	33%		329	%	22%)	285 19	90

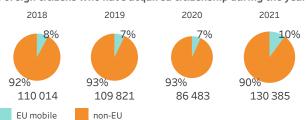


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

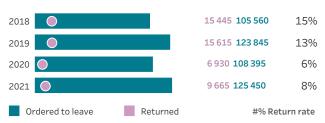


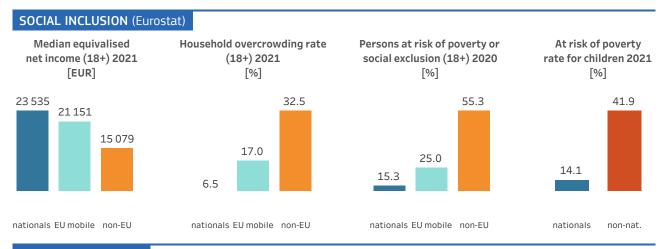
NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

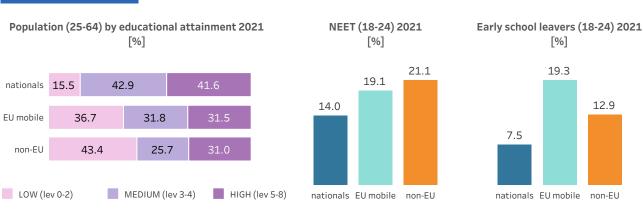


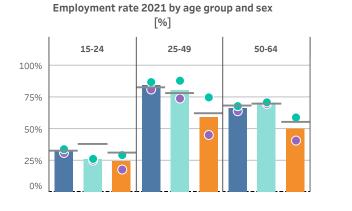
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

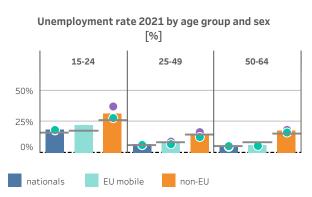




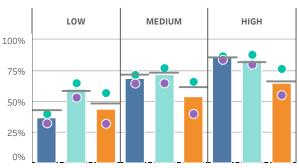
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



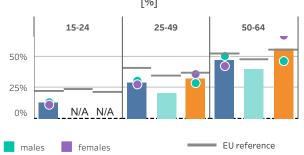












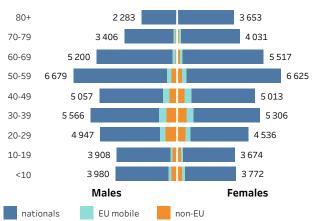
GERMANY



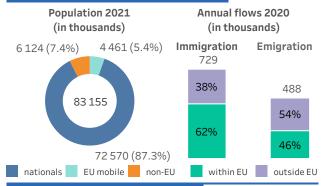


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

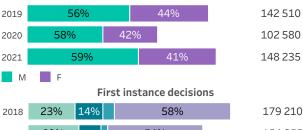


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

57%

2018

First time applications



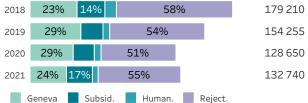


161 930

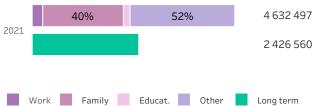
RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	13%	3	35%	129	% 40%	Ó	543 571
2019	14%	36	5%		36%		460 340
2020	4	42%		9%			312 669
2021	38%	6 40	0%				185 570

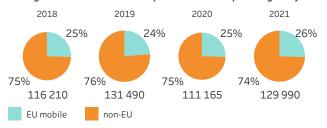


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year



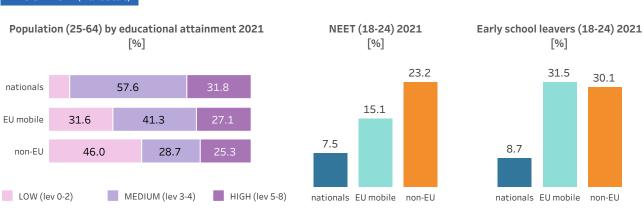
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

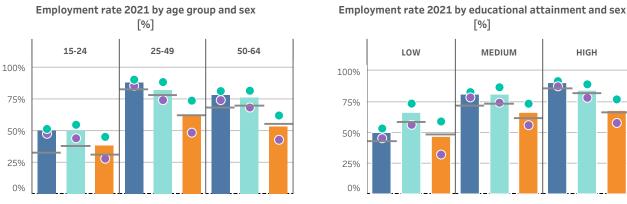


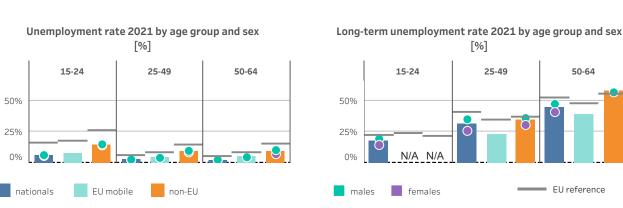
HIGH

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 26 167 32.7 46.6 29.9 21817 23.5 18 113 26.7 18.9 11.1 6.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)







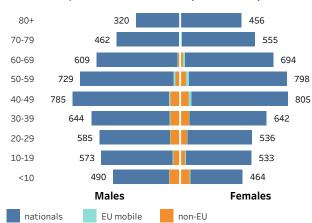
GREECE



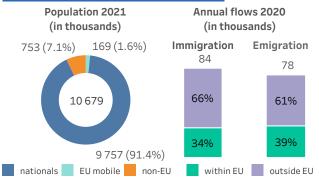


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



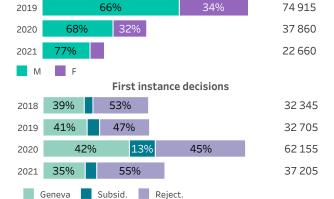
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

67%

2018



64 985

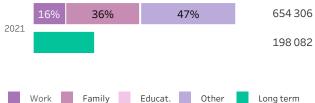


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

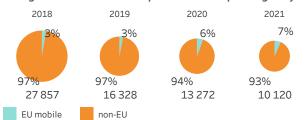
2018	48%			42%		35 571	
2019	47%			44%		42 348	
2020	42% 46%						19 821
2021	51%		36%	6			22 905

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

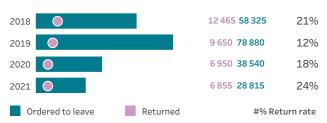


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



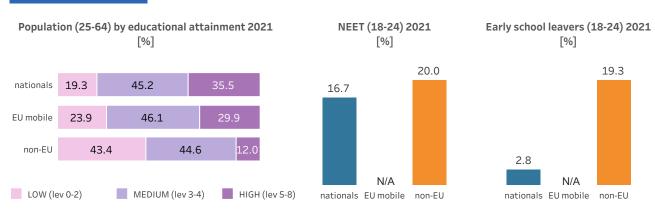
HIGH

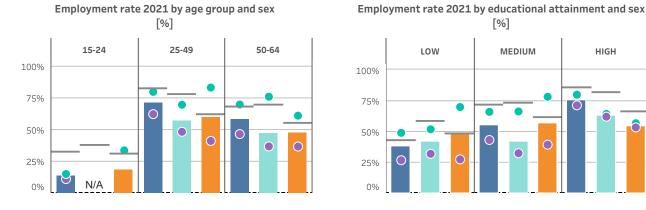
50-64

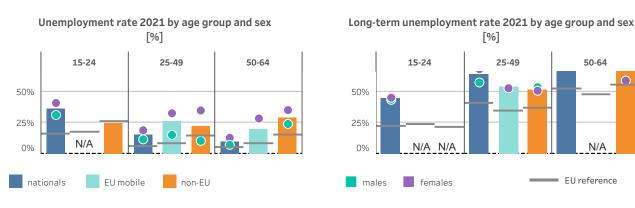
EU reference

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 9 107 48.2 54.7 41.4 7 583 38.8 40.5 6318 21.4 24.6 27.0 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

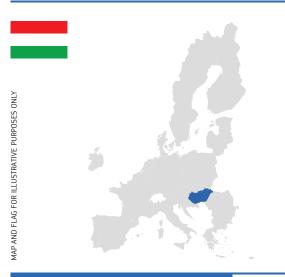




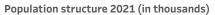


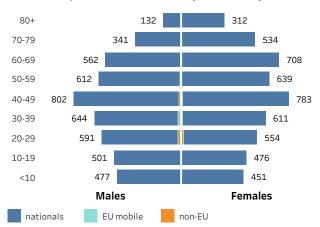
HUNGARY



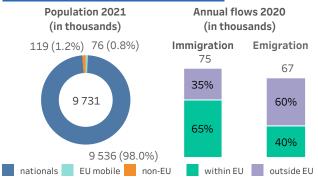


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

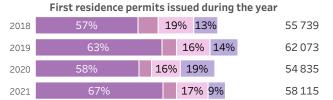


ASYLUM (Eurostat)



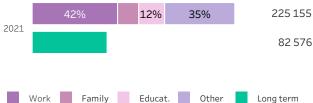






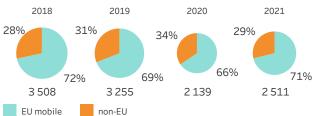


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

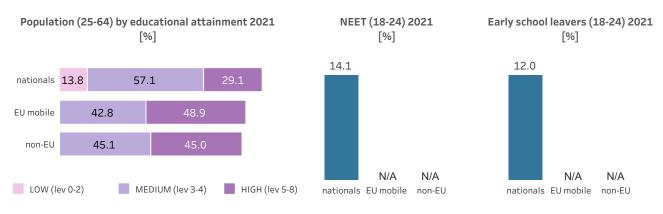


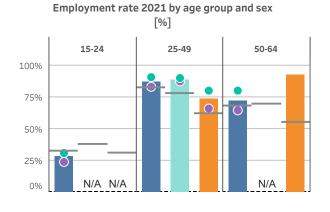
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

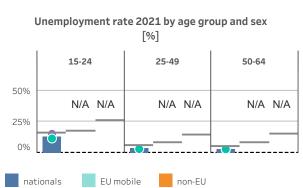


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 14.8 17.3 10.9 6 9 3 7 6763 8.9 11.7 N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

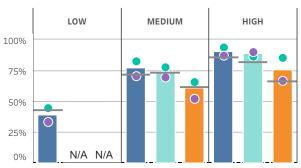
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



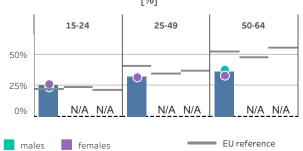










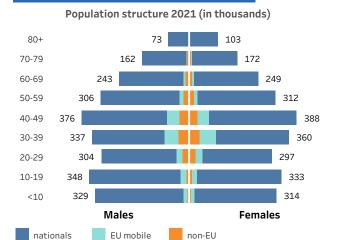


IRELAND

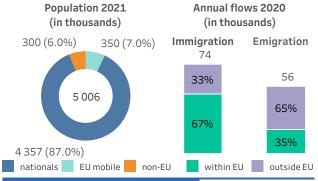




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



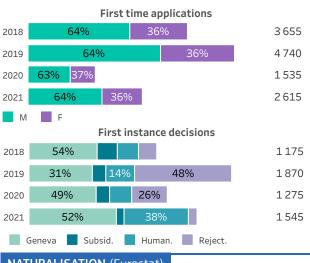
OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

DATA NOT AVALAIBLE

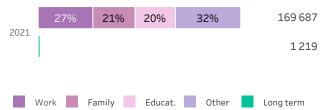
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

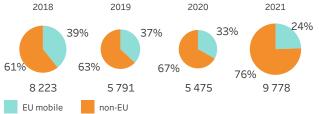


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

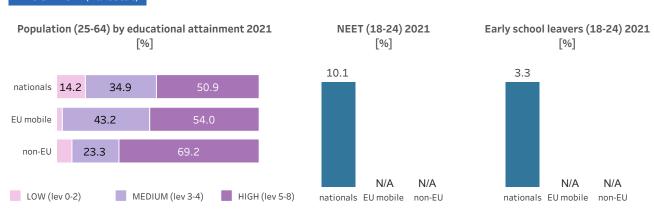


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

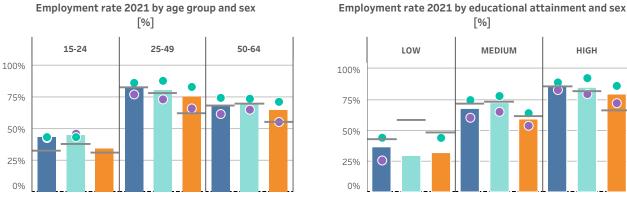


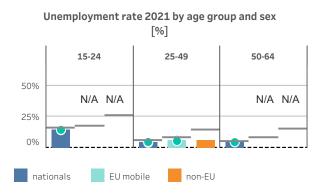
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 29 224 6.9 29.9 20.8 26 356 27 347 19.9 18.4 11.6 3.0 2.5 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

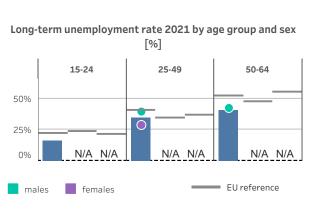
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

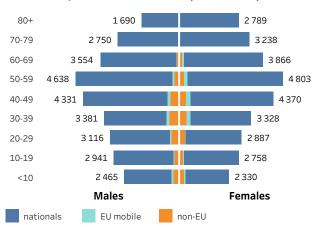
ITALY



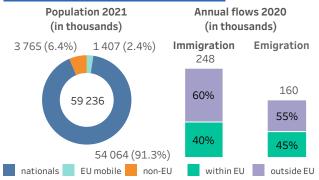


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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

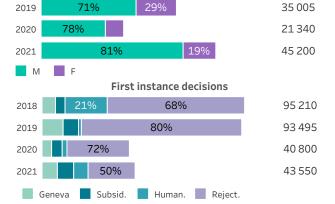


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

2018

First time applications

53 440

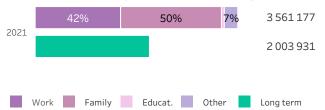


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

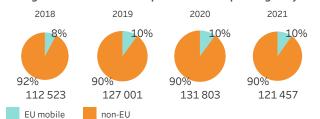
2018		51%		34%		238 863
2019	4	42%		45%	238 714	
2020	43%	6 4	1%		143 697	
2021	18%	4	1%	319	%	274 095

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

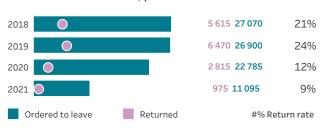


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

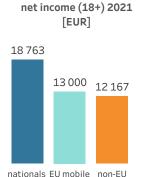
Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

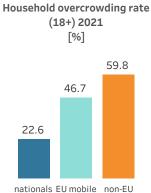


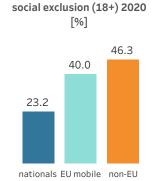
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



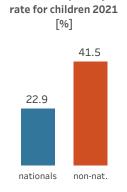
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised H







Persons at risk of poverty or

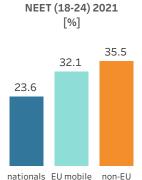


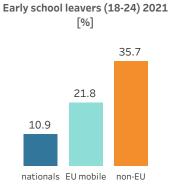
At risk of poverty

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

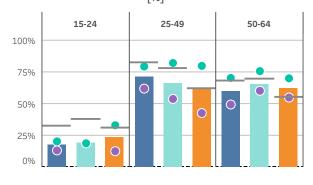
Population (25-64) by educational attainment 2021 [%]

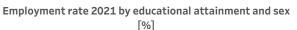


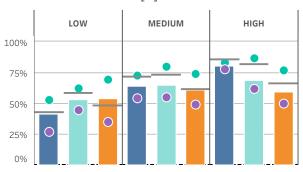




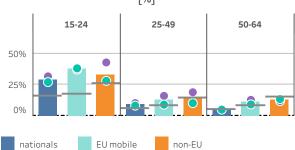
Employment rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]



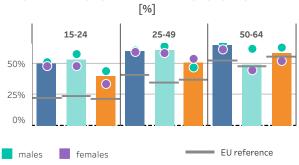








Long-term unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex



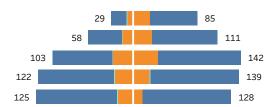
LATVIA

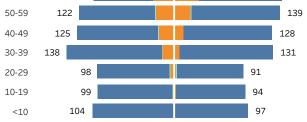


Females



DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

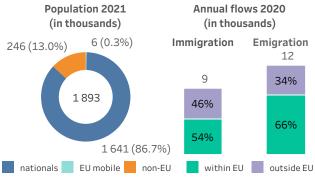




Population structure 2021 (in thousands)

Males
nationals EU mobile non-EU

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

80+

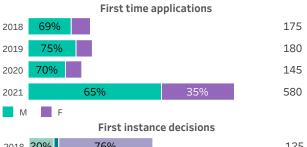
70-79

60-69

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

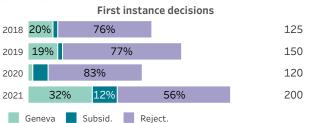


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

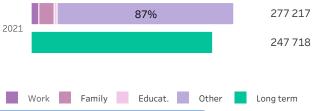


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



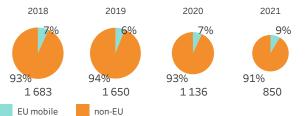


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



nationals EU mobile non-EU

nationals

non-nat.

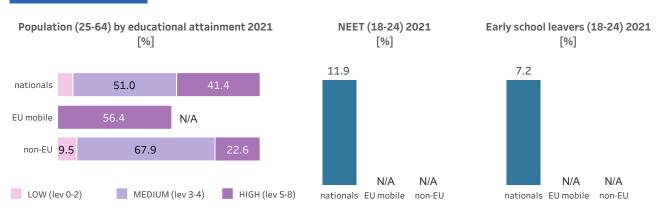
HIGH

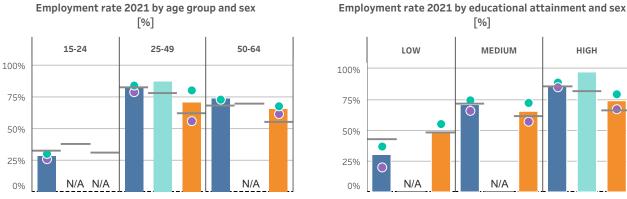
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 10 725 34.0 25.0 41.4 9 642 36.6 29.6 26.3 7 415 15.6 19.0

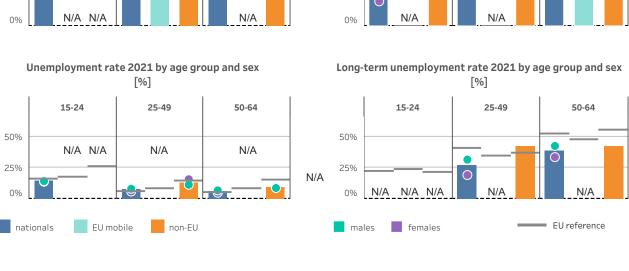
nationals EU mobile non-EU

EDUCATION (Eurostat)

nationals EU mobile non-EU





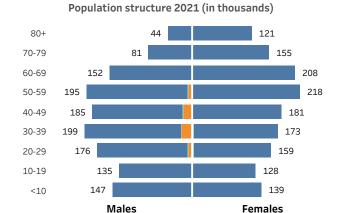


LITHUANIA

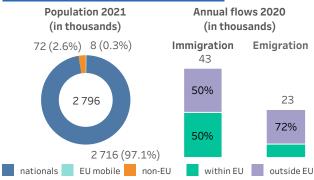




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

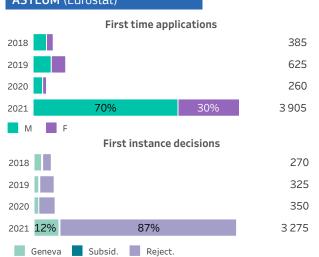


non-EU

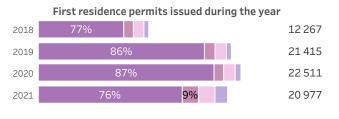
EU mobile



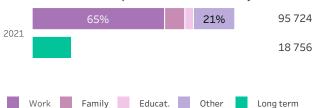
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

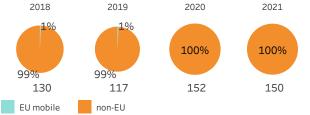


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

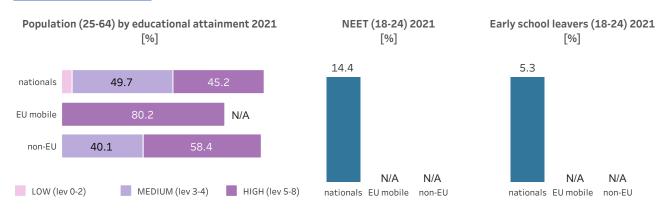


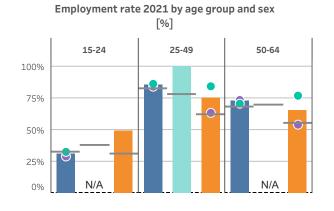
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

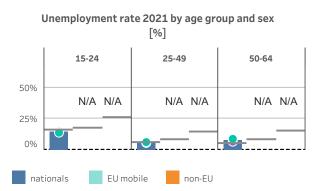


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 9 6 1 7 27.6 17.6 24.4 25.0 20.9 7892 N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU non-nat. nationals

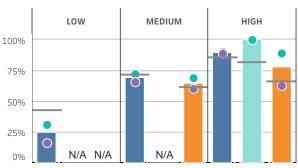
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



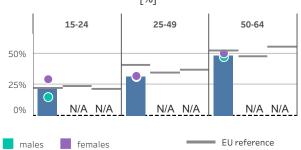






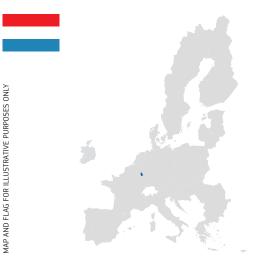




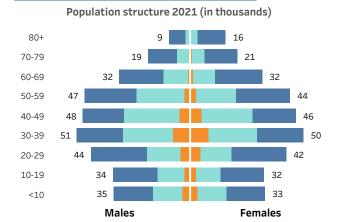


LUXEMBOURG





DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat) SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

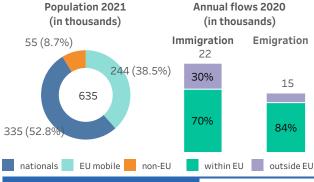


non-EU

EU mobile

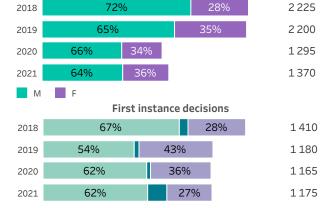
nationals





ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

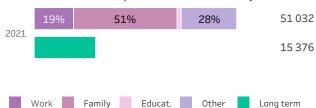


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	28%	469	%	19%		7 727
2019	31%		49%	1	13%	8 428
2020	27%	51%	18%			5 707
2021	27%	51%	Ď	14%		7 076

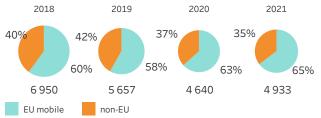
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Geneva Subsid.

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

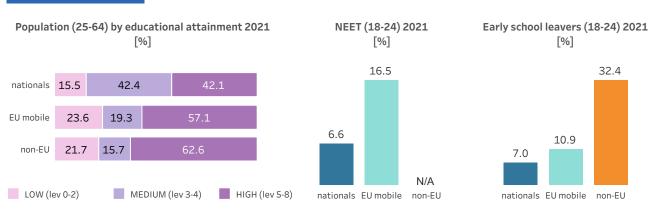


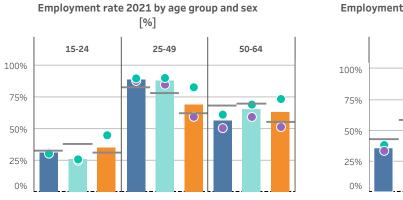
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

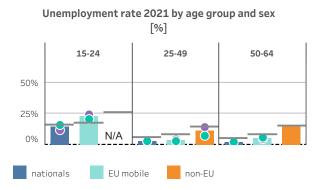


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 47 604 17.6 36.5 34.9 38 529 31 371 11.3 23.3 15.4 11.9 3.4 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

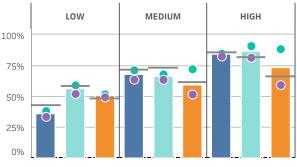
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

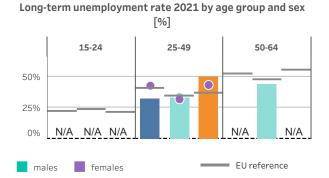






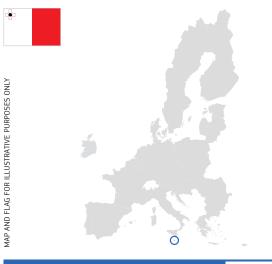




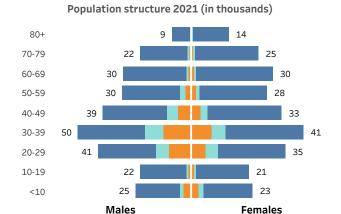


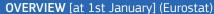
MALTA

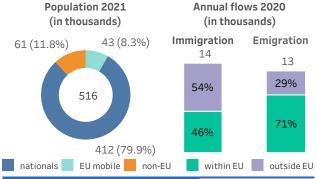




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)







SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

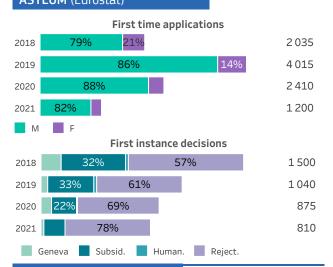
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

non-EU

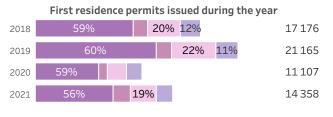
EU mobile



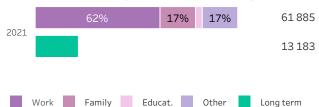
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

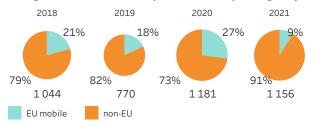




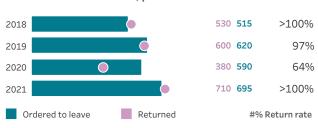


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

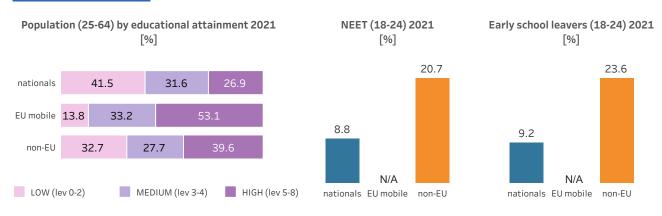


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



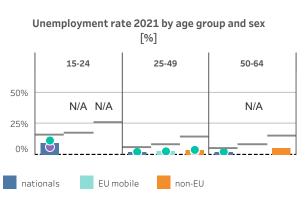
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 21 486 2.7 26.9 24.7 17 173 18.9 15 524 19.3 18.1 0.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

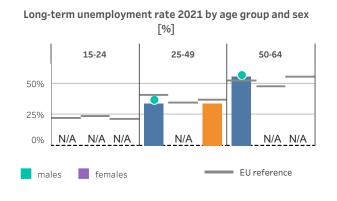
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

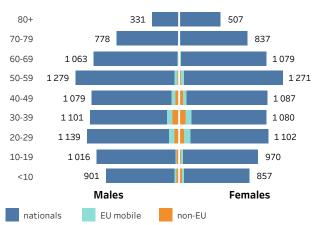
NETHERLANDS



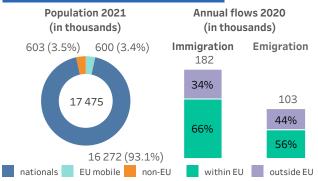


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



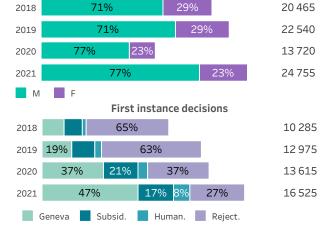
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

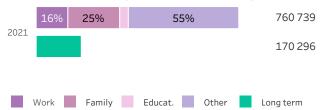


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

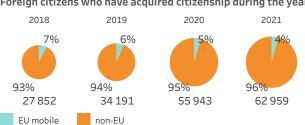
2018	23%	37%	2	20%	20)%		92 068
2019	22%	38%		209	%	21	%	102 132
2020	18%	39%	2	27%				73 511
2021	20%	33%		19%		289	6	103 580

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

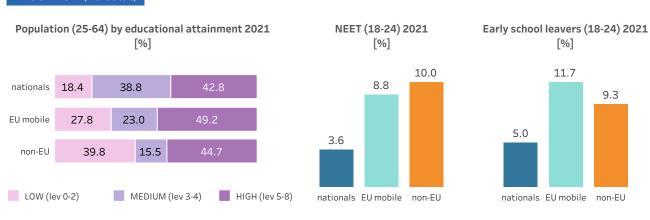


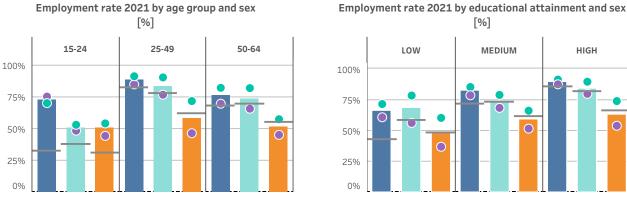
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

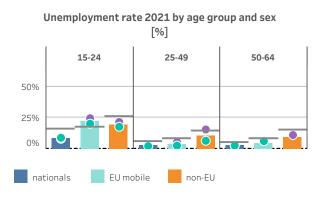


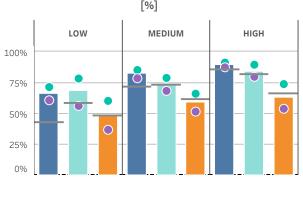
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 28 418 18.3 41.2 39.9 24 994 19 108 25.7 15.3 10.6 2.6 2.7 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

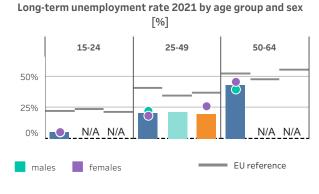
EDUCATION (Eurostat)





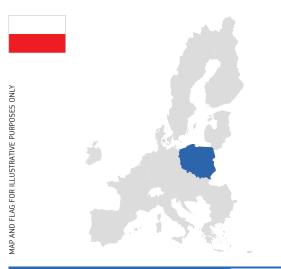




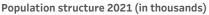


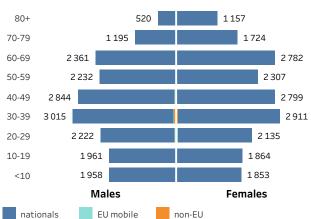
POLAND



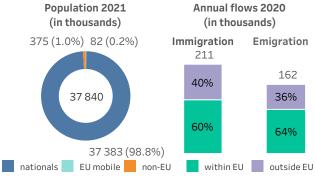


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



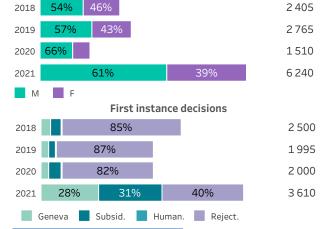
SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



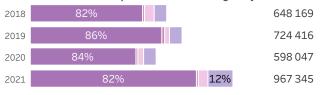
ASYLUM (Eurostat)

First time applications

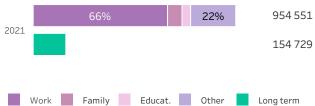


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

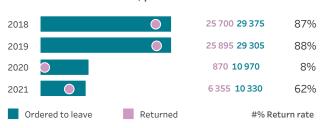


NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

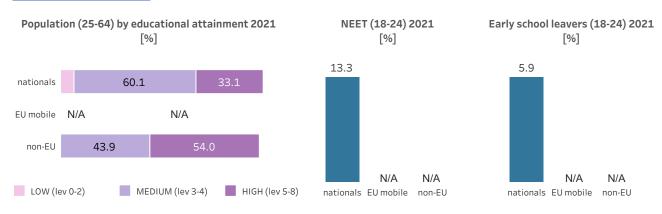


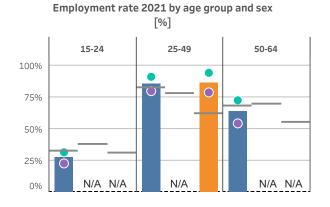
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

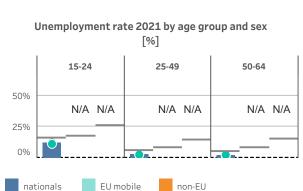


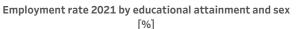
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 9 5 6 9 51.7 18.4 14.6 18.2 8 283 11.8 33.1 N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

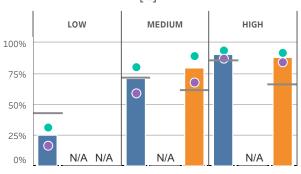
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



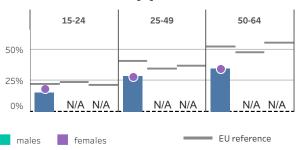










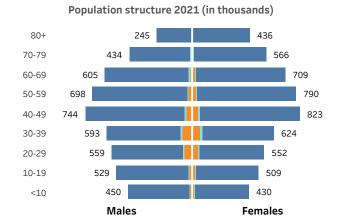


PORTUGAL

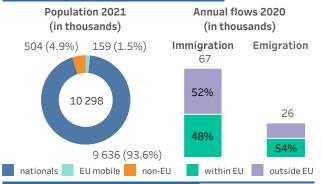




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

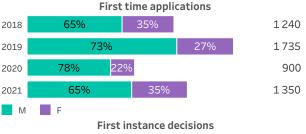
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

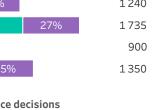
non-EU

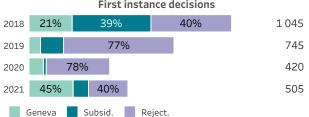
EU mobile



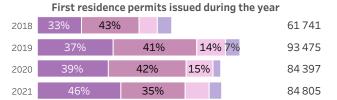
ASYLUM (Eurostat)



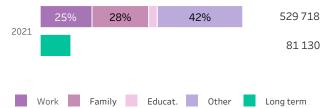




RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

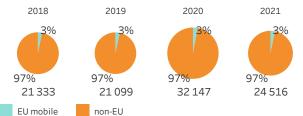


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

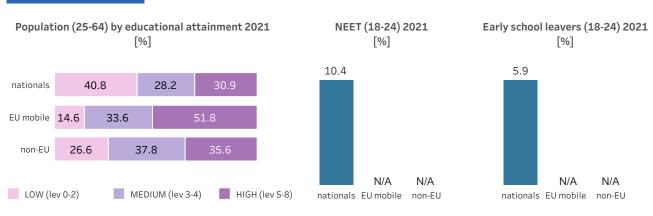


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

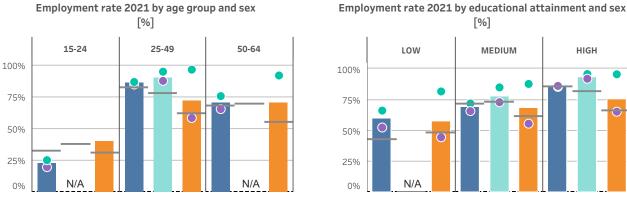


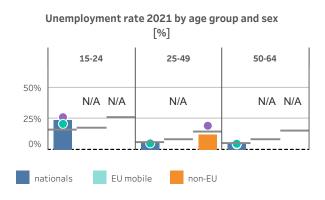
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 12 585 23.6 23.5 23.6 11 138 20.0 19.3 10 080 10.0 9.0 93 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

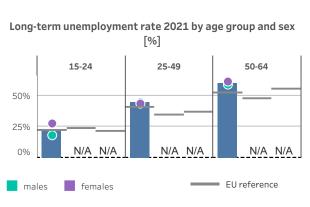
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)



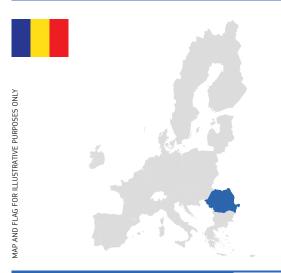




HIGH

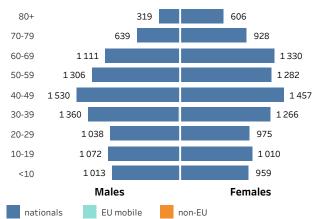
ROMANIA



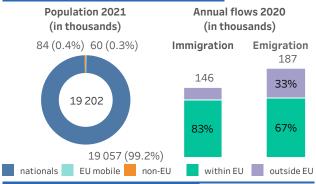


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

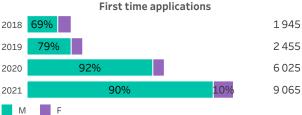


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

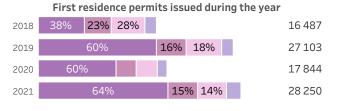
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

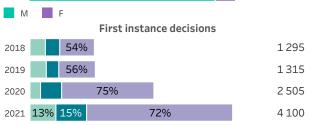


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

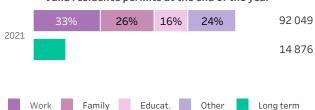


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Geneva Subsid. Reject. NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

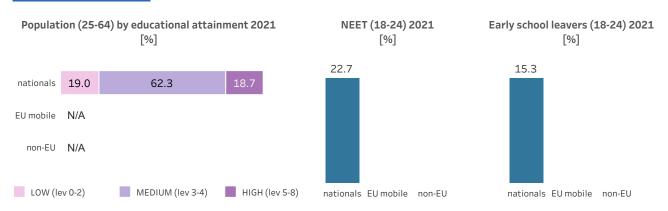


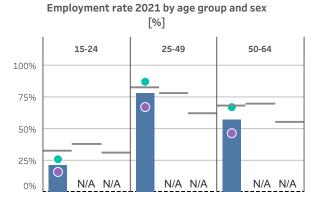
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

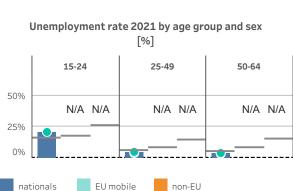


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+)2021social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 4914 36.4 28.9 29.8 N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU non-nat. nationals

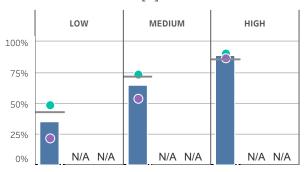
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



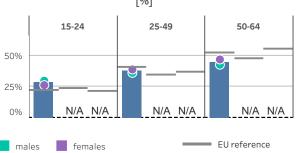






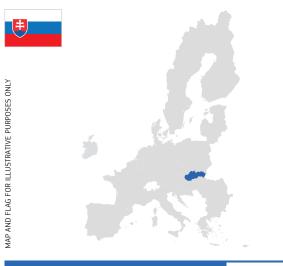




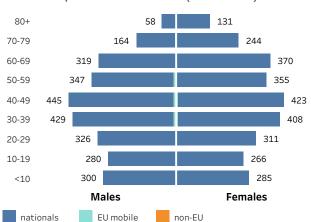


SLOVAKIA

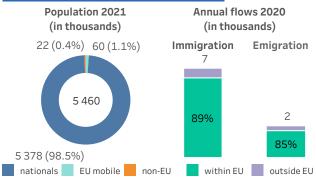




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat) Population structure 2021 (in thousands)





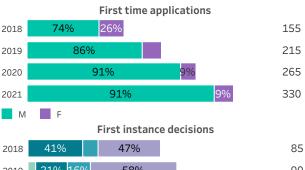


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

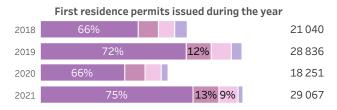
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

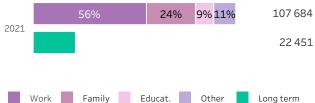


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)





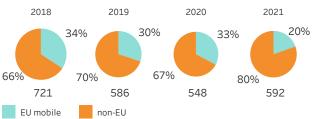
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject.

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



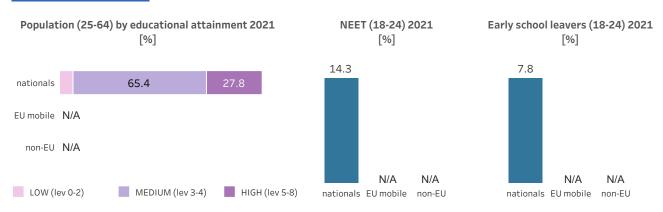
nationals EU mobile non-EU

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 16.9 13.8 N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A

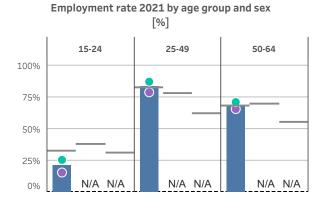
nationals EU mobile non-EU

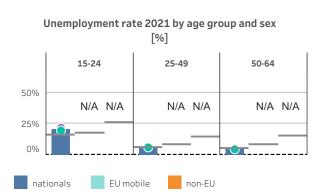
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

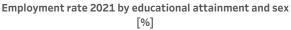
nationals EU mobile non-EU



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)

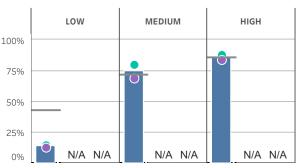


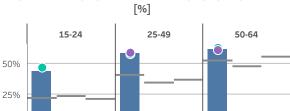




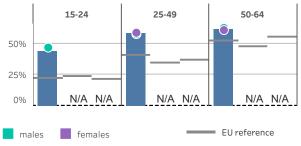
nationals

non-nat.



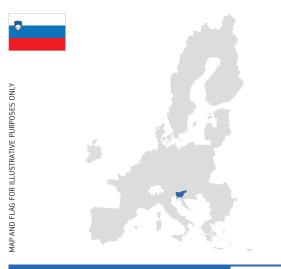


Long-term unemployment rate 2021 by age group and sex

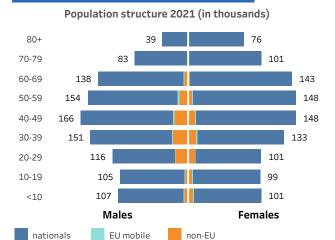


SLOVENIA

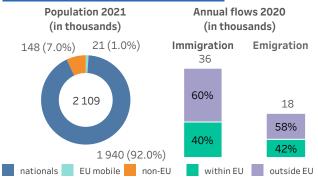




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

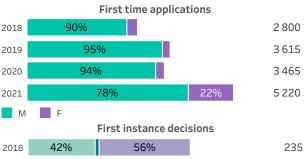


SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

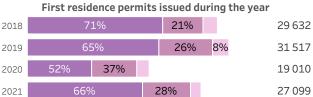
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

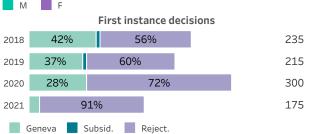


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

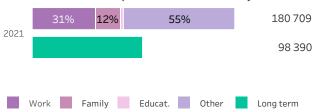


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



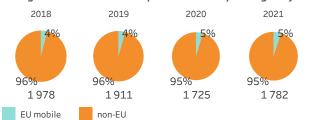


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

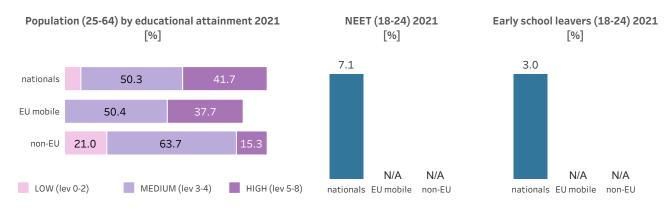


IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)



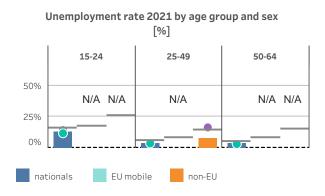
SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 15 520 38.3 30.3 32.2 30.1 12807 12902 15.1 8.1 9.0 8.6 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

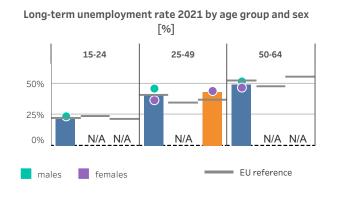
EDUCATION (Eurostat)



LABOUR MARKET (Eurostat)







HIGH

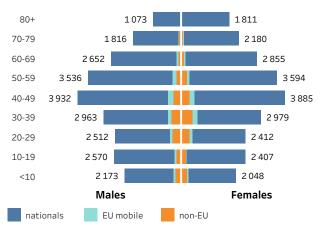
SPAIN



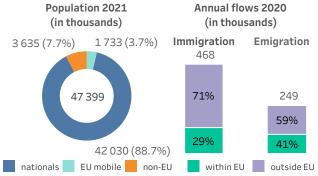


DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)





OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

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



ASYLUM (Eurostat)

54%

2018

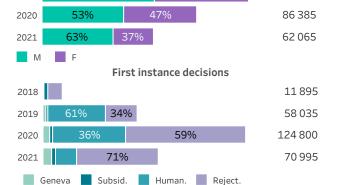
2019

First time applications

46%

52 745

115 190

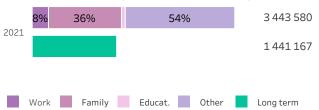


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

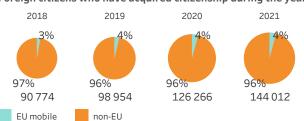
2018	23%	52%				259 600
2019	20%	45%	14%	21%		320 037
2020	26%	38%		27%		312 355
2021	24%	43%		14%	20%	371 773

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

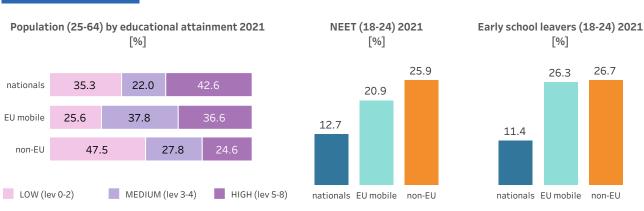


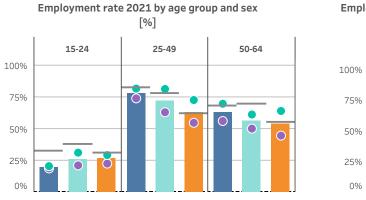
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

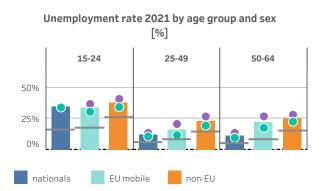


SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 17 014 22.5 58.1 62.8 13 150 44.6 8 394 22.5 20.8 6.9 4.4 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

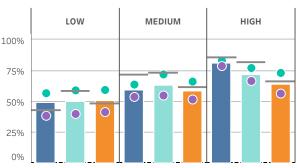
EDUCATION (Eurostat)

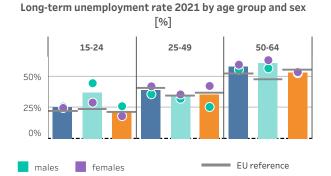










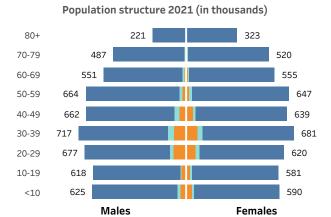


SWEDEN

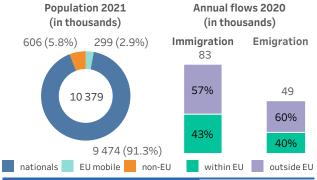




DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)



SCHENGEN VISAS (HOME)

nationals

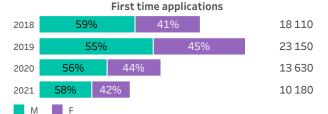
Visas applied for, issued and not issued (in thousands)

non-EU

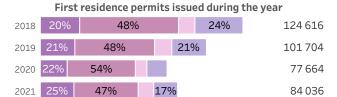
EU mobile

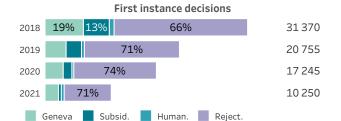


ASYLUM (Eurostat)

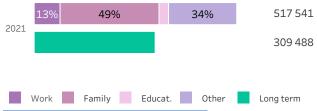


RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)



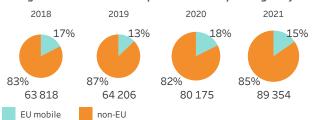


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION (Eurostat)

Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year



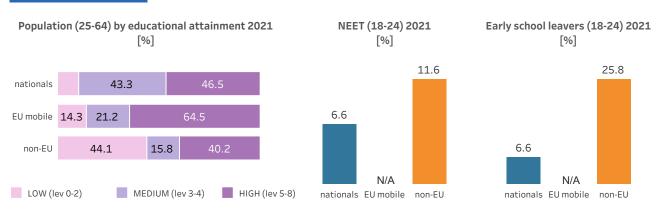
IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

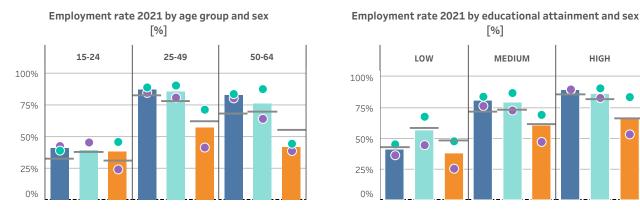


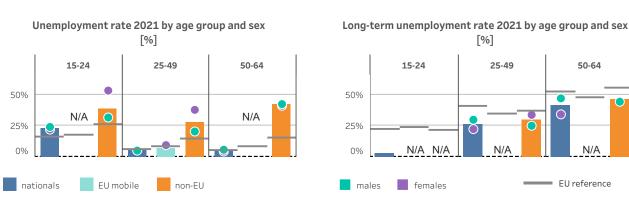
HIGH

SOCIAL INCLUSION (Eurostat) Median equivalised Household overcrowding rate Persons at risk of poverty or At risk of poverty (18+) 2021 rate for children 2021 net income (18+) 2021 social exclusion (18+) 2020 [EUR] [%] [%] [%] 26 758 42.3 50.2 41.7 24 002 17 167 24.1 23.9 12.0 14.2 10.3 nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals EU mobile non-EU nationals non-nat.

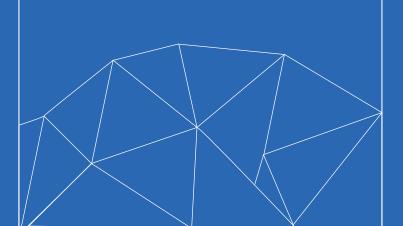
EDUCATION (Eurostat)







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: 16/03/2023 (last update 01/03/2023)

OVERVIEW [AT 1ST JANUARY] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_pop1ctz

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 01/03/2023)

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

Description: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR IMM1CTZ/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 30/03/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 30/03/2022)

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. Airport transit visas (ATV) entitle 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. 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); and 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.

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 07/07/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

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

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

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

administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country.

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 13/03/2023)

RESIDENCE PERMITS (EUROSTAT)

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

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 27/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resvalid

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 07/03/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_reslong

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 08/03/2023)

NATURALISATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acq

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 02/03/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acqs

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 02/03/2023)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Ordered to leave

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded). **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eiord/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 28/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eirtn

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

Indicator: Return rate

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

SOCIAL INCLUSION (EUROSTAT)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_di15

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

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc di15/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 03/03/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_lvho15

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 03/03/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - ilc_peps05

Description: Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over) - EU

2020 strategy.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_peps05/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 29/11/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

EDUCATION (EUROSTAT)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - edat_lfs_9911

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/02/2023)

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

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/02/2023)

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/02/2023)

LABOUR MARKET (EUROSTAT)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - Ifsa 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: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_ergaedn

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_urgan

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 16/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - lfsa_upgan

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

sex, age and citizenship (%).

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 16/02/2023)



HOW TO READ

This section covers 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 2021. Whenever 2021 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) (LINDESA

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

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

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

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

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

First instance decisions

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

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

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

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

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

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Population - 2021

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 2021. 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 2021 and 2050 according to the medium fertility variant scenario

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs - 2021

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 the year (the migrant stock).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

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

Labour force participation rate 2021 by age group and sex [%] shows a proportion (%) of the population that engages actively in the labour market (working or looking for work) relative to the population at working-age. The figures are disaggregated by age group and sex.

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

Employment rate 2021 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 2021 by age group and sex [%] shows the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons. The figures are disaggregated by age group and sex.

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

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

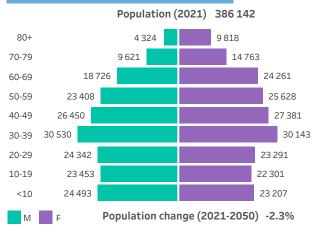


EUROPE (NON-EU)



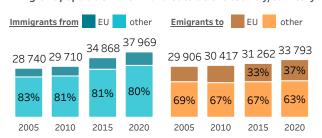


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



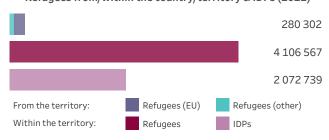
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



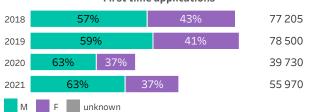
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



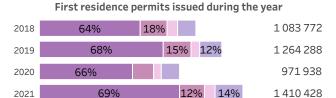
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

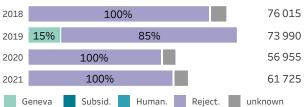


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

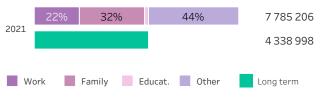
2021



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



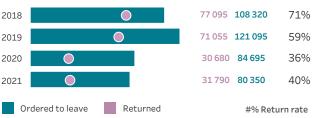
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





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

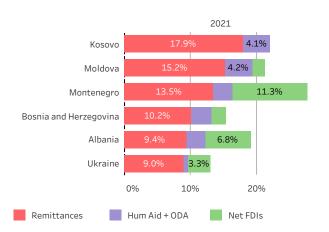
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.1 Iceland bottom countr [2] 1.4 Switzerland [14] 2.9 ∞ Türkiye



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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

NEETs Govern. expend. [%] in educat. [%GDP]

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

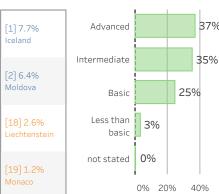
Working age population by education level

37%

[1] 0.0% es Albania countri [2] 0.0% bottom Belarus [15] 2.8% ø Montenegro [16] 3.4% North







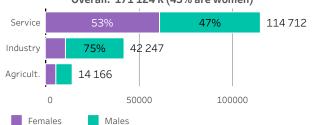
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Macedonia

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 73.4% Iceland (69.0% women, 77.5% men) [2] 67.4% Switzerland (62.2% women, 72.7% men) [13] 49.9% Bosnia and Herzegovina (39.6% women, 60.6% men) [14] 41.1% Moldova (36.4% women, 46.5% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 171 124 K (45% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 69.0% Iceland (64.7% women, 73.0% men) [2] 63.9% Switzerland (58.9% women, 69.1% men) [13] 42.4% Bosnia and Herzegovina (32.4% women, 52.9% men) [14] 39.8% Moldova (35.5% women, 44.7% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] European (non-EU) countries top & bottom - 2021

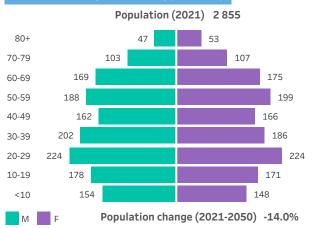
[1] 3.2% Moldova (2.5% women, 3.8% men) [2] 3.9% Belarus (3.1% women, 4.7% men) [13] 15.8% North Macedonia (14.7% women, 16.5% men) [14] 16.9% Montenegro (17.6% women, 16.3% men)

ALBANIA



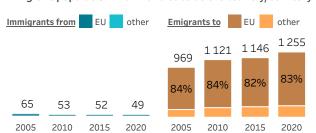


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



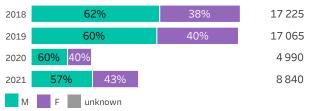
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



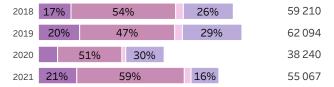
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

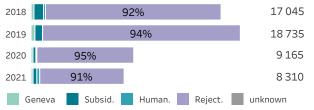


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

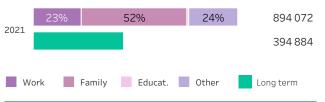




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



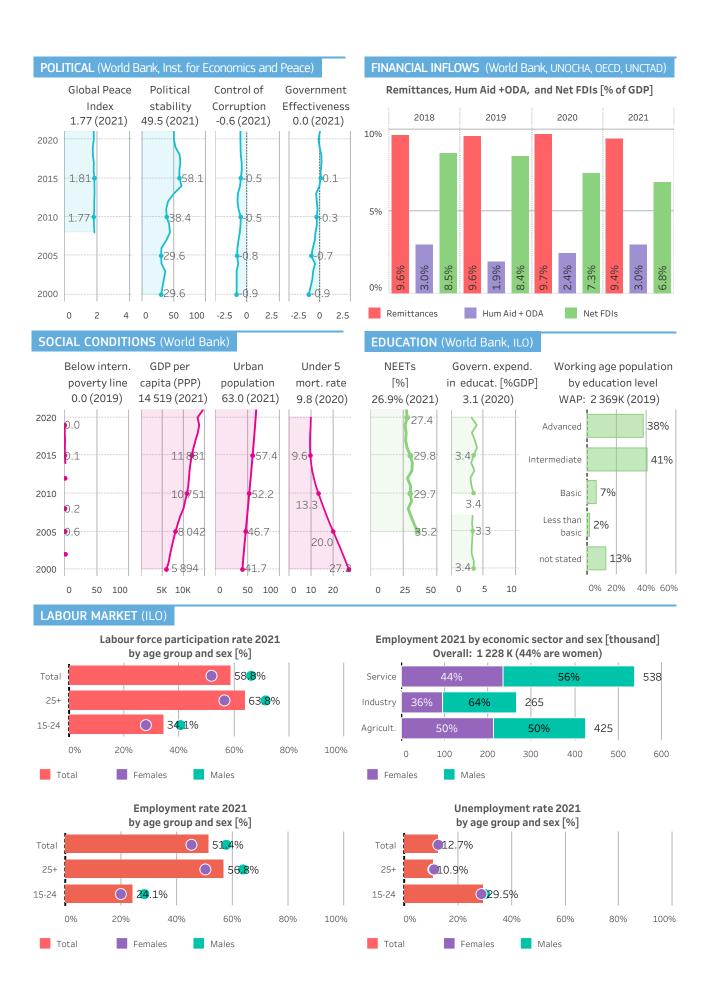
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





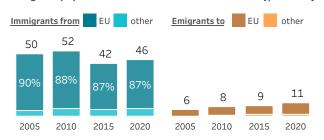
ANDORRA





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



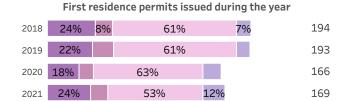
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





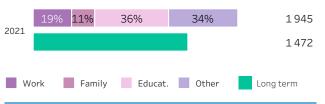


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)









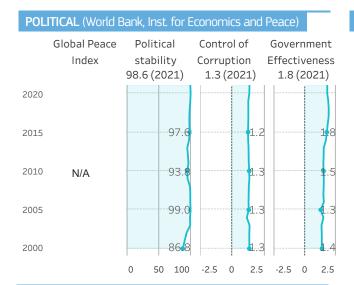
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





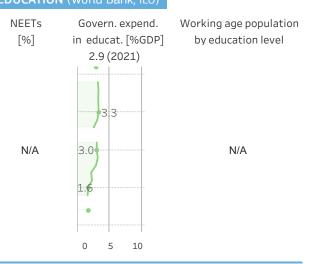
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

GDP per Urban Under 5 Below intern. poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 87.9 (2021) 2.5 (2020) 2020 2015 88 3.3 2010 N/A N/A 88 90 2005 92.4 2000 0 50 100 02 4 6 8

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BELARUS

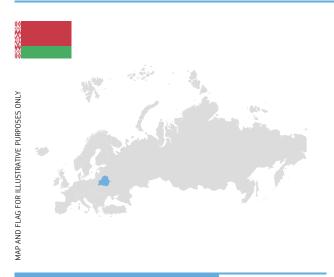


785

494

501

520



Population (2021) 9 578 80+ 87 297 70-79 223 425 60-69 542 741 50-59 591 689 40-49 655 710

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

753

497

521

545

30-39 20-29

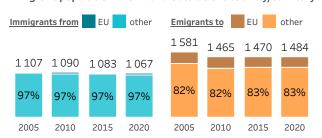
10-19

<10

M Population change (2021-2050) -12.2%

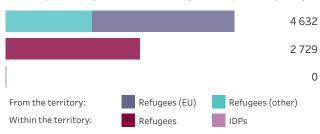
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



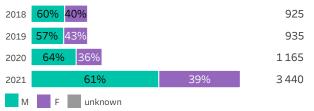
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

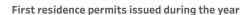


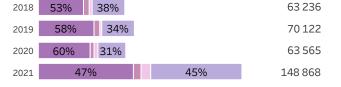
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

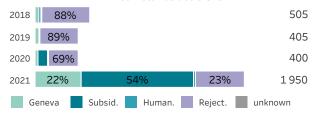


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

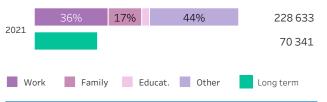




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



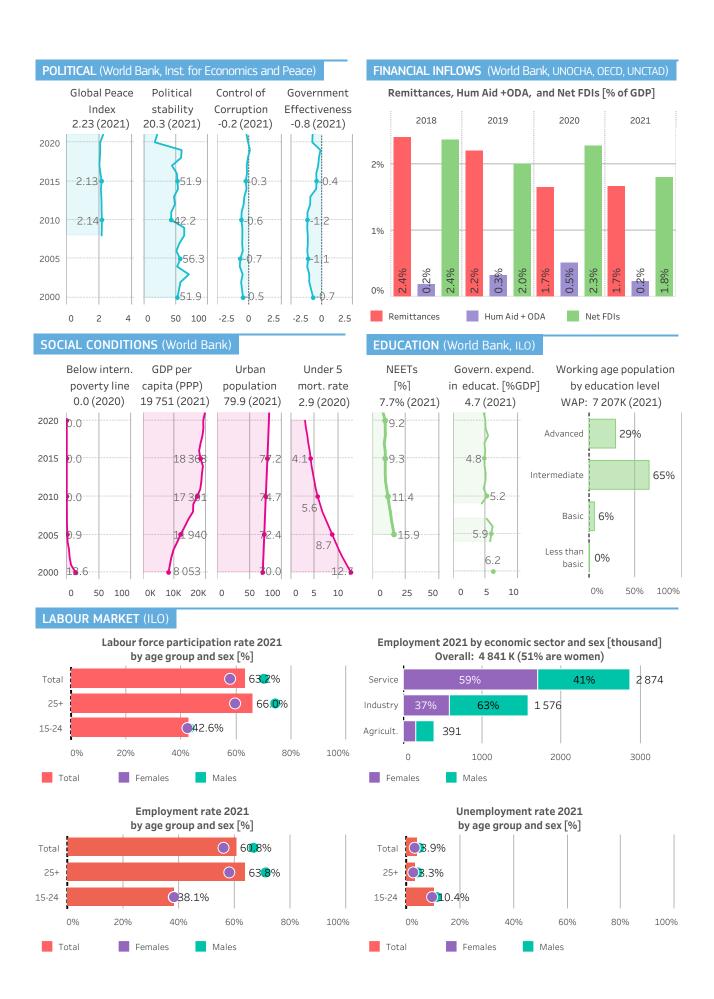
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



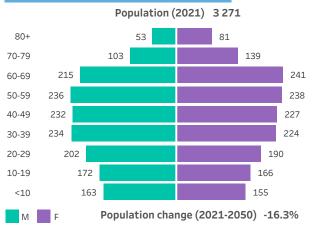


BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA



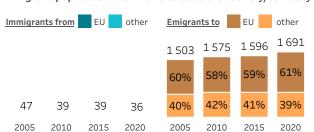


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



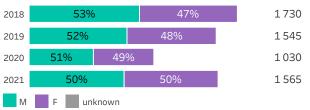
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

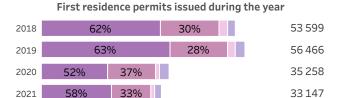


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

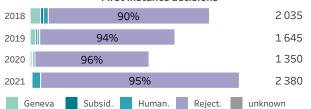




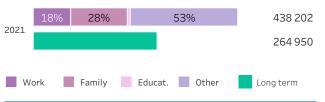
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



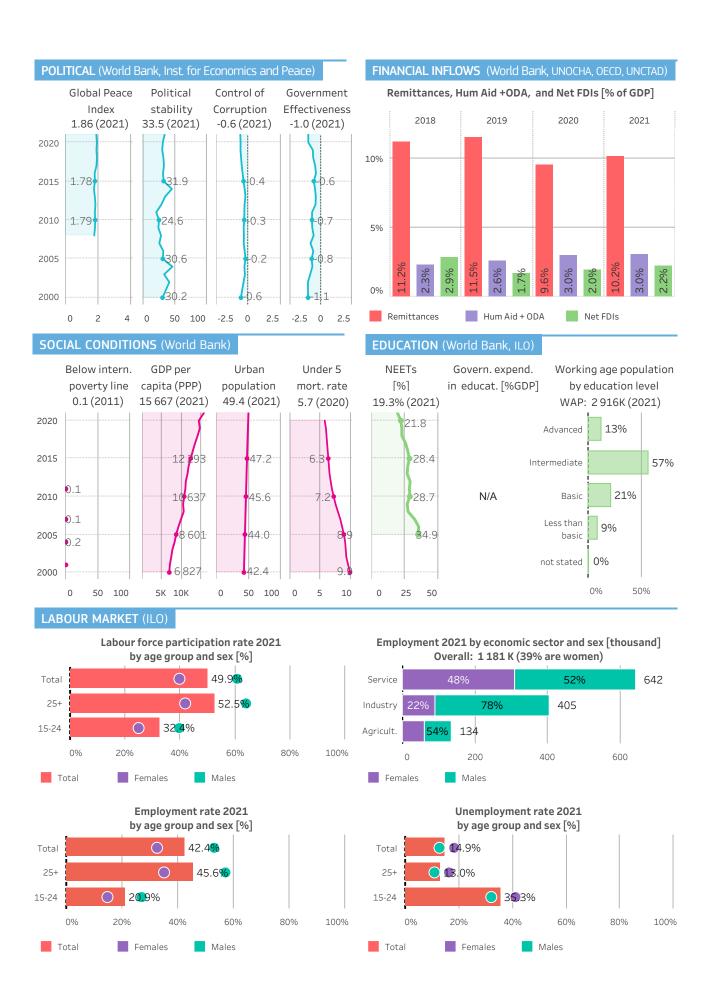
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





ICELAND

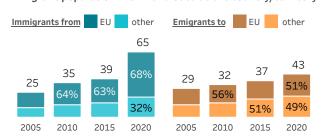




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2021) 370 80+ 70-79 13 19 60-69 22 22 50-59 23 40-49 26 30-39 26 20-29 10-19 24 23 23 <10

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

M F

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

Population change (2021-2050) +10.4%



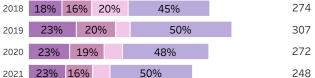
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





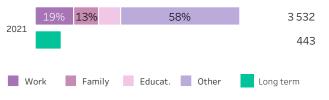




First instance decisions

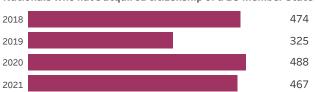


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



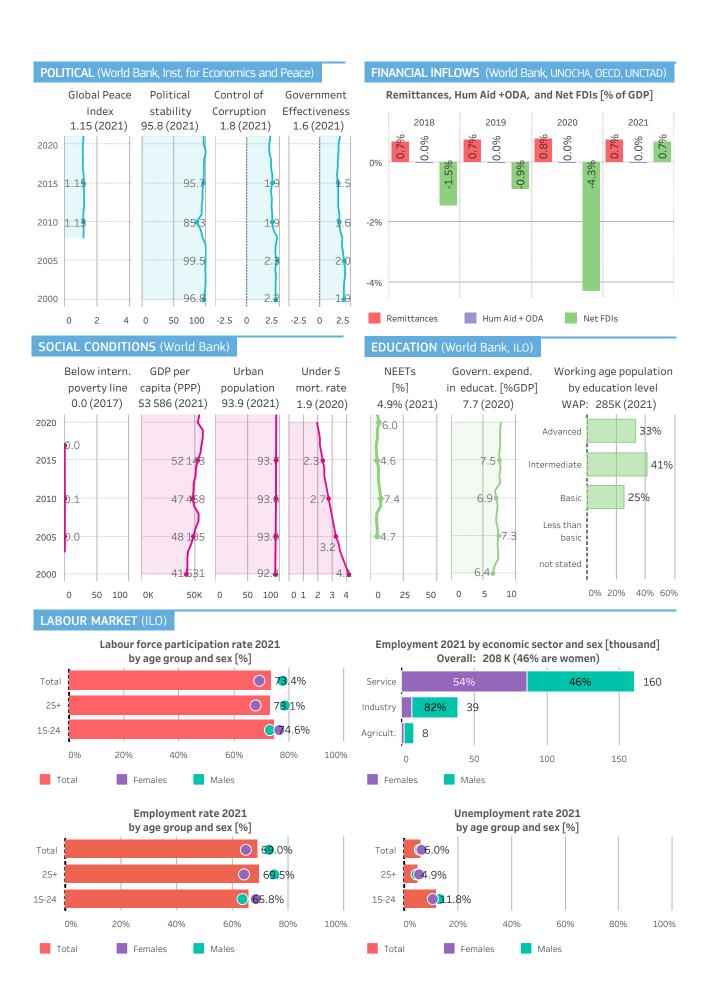
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



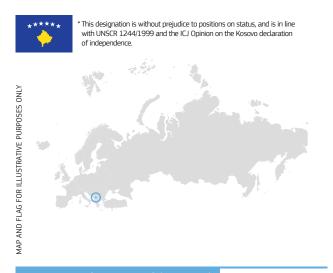
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018	•	0	0	N/A
2019	•	0	0	N/A
2020	•	0	0	N/A
2021	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Return	rate



KOSOVO*





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.

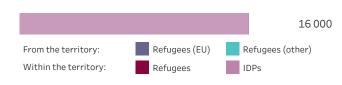
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2021) 1662 80+ 70-79 60-69 50-59 96 40-49 103 113 112 121 30-39 20-29 142 131 10-19 153 107 114 <10 Population change (2021-2050) +0.5% M

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

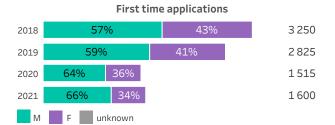
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

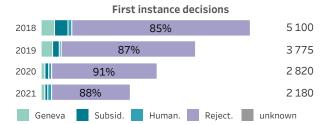
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

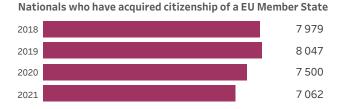


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

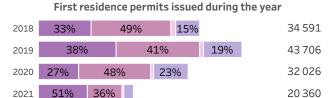




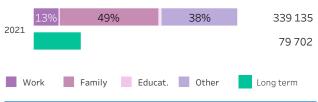
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



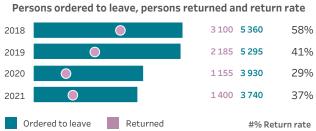
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

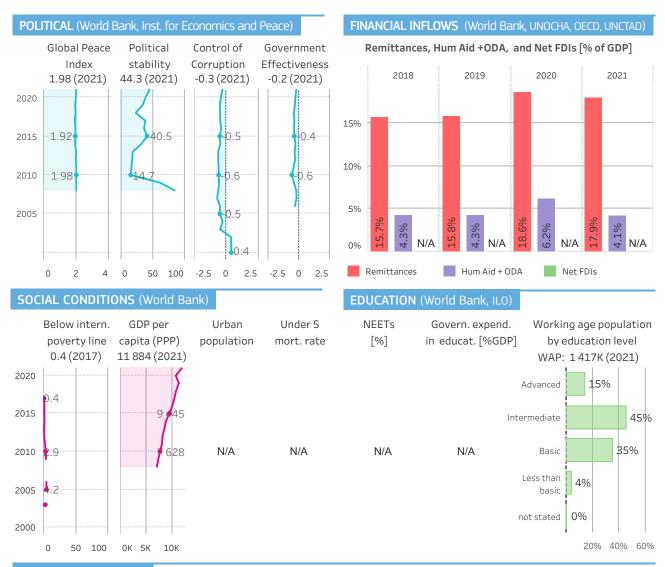


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

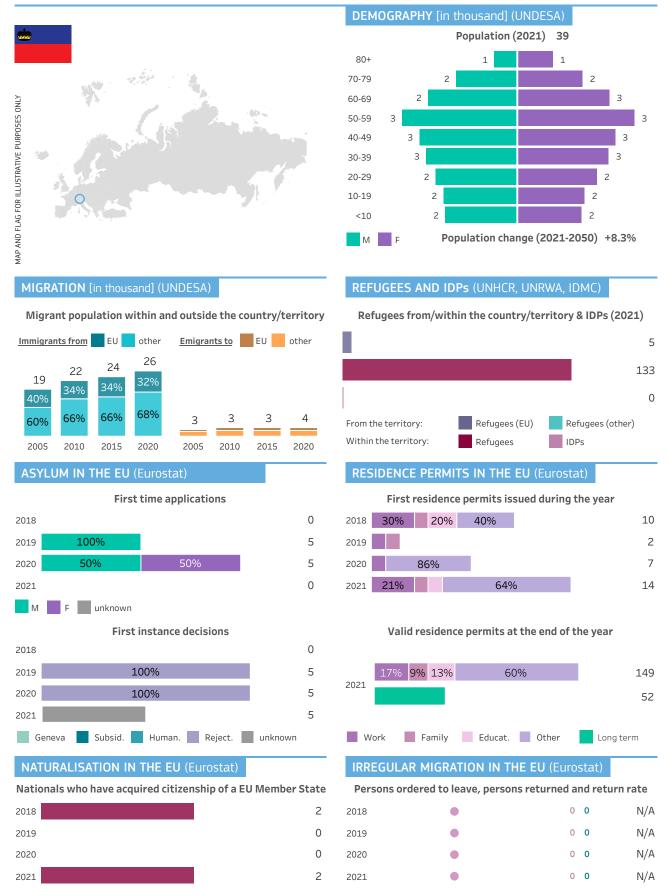
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

LIECHTENSTEIN

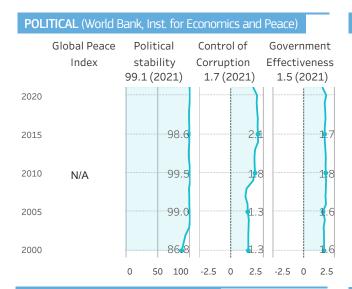




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



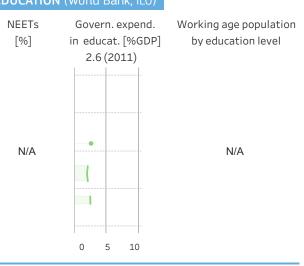
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

GDP per Urban Under 5 Below intern. poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 14.5 (2021) 2020 2015 14.3 2010 N/A N/A 14.5 N/A 14.7 2005 15.1 2000 50 100

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

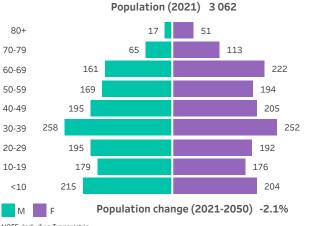
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MOLDOVA





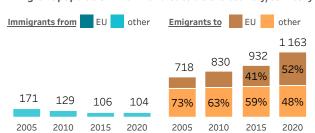
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Transnistria.

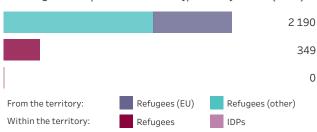
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



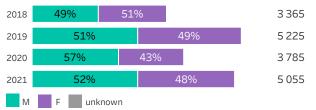
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

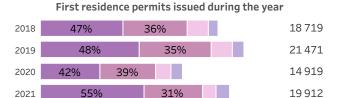


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

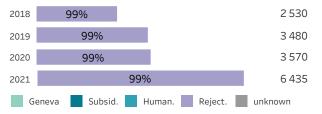




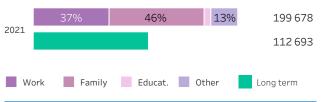
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



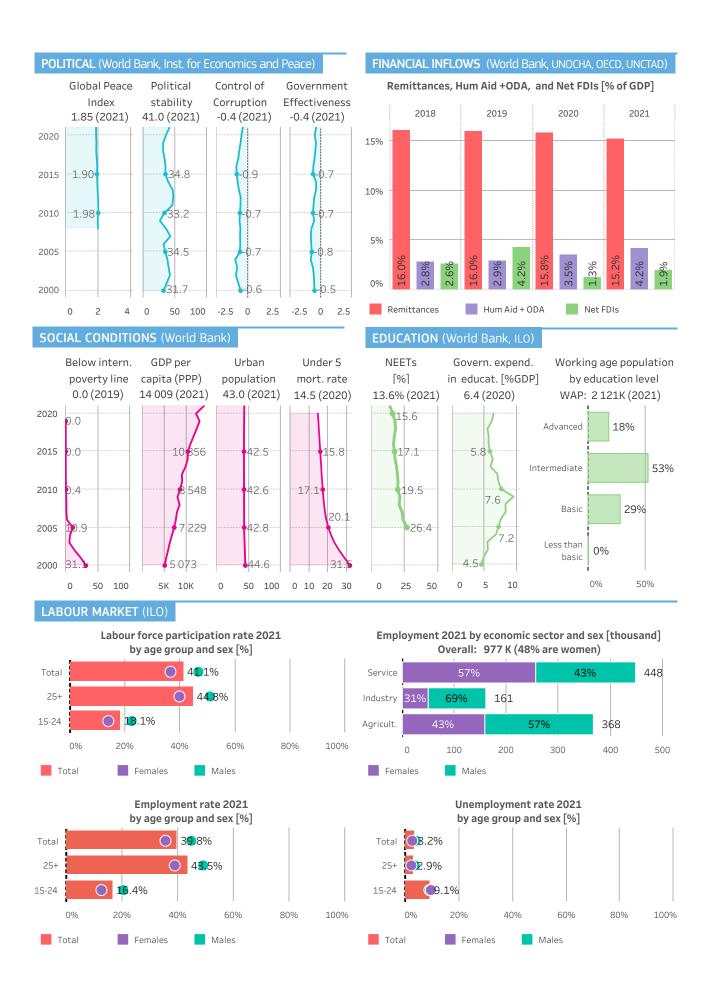
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



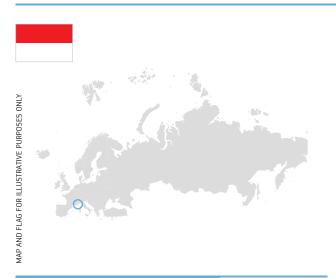
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



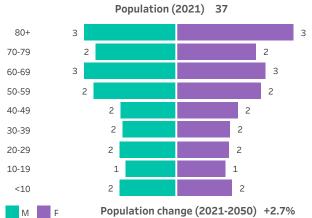


MONACO



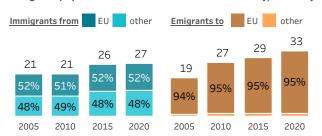


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



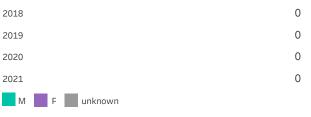
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





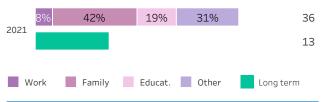
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



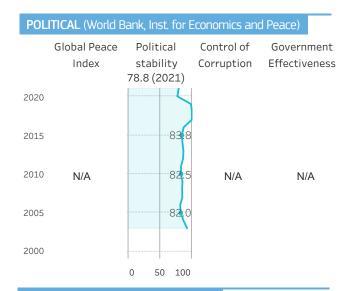
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate 0 5 0% 2018 2019 10 0% 2020 0 0 N/A 2021 0 0 N/A Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

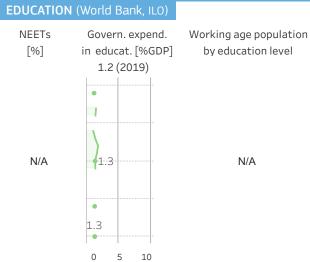


FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MONTENEGRO

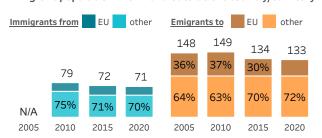




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2021) 628 80+ 70-79 25 40 60-69 50-59 41 44 40-49 43 30-39 42 40 20-29 10-19 40 39 <10

MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

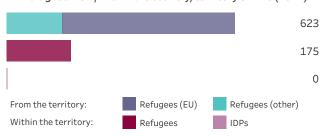
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

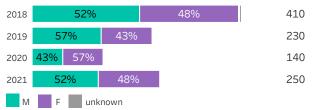
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) -6.6%

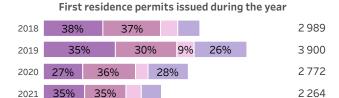


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

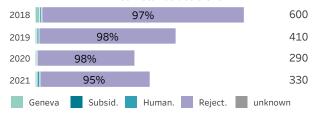




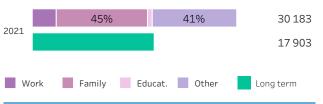
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



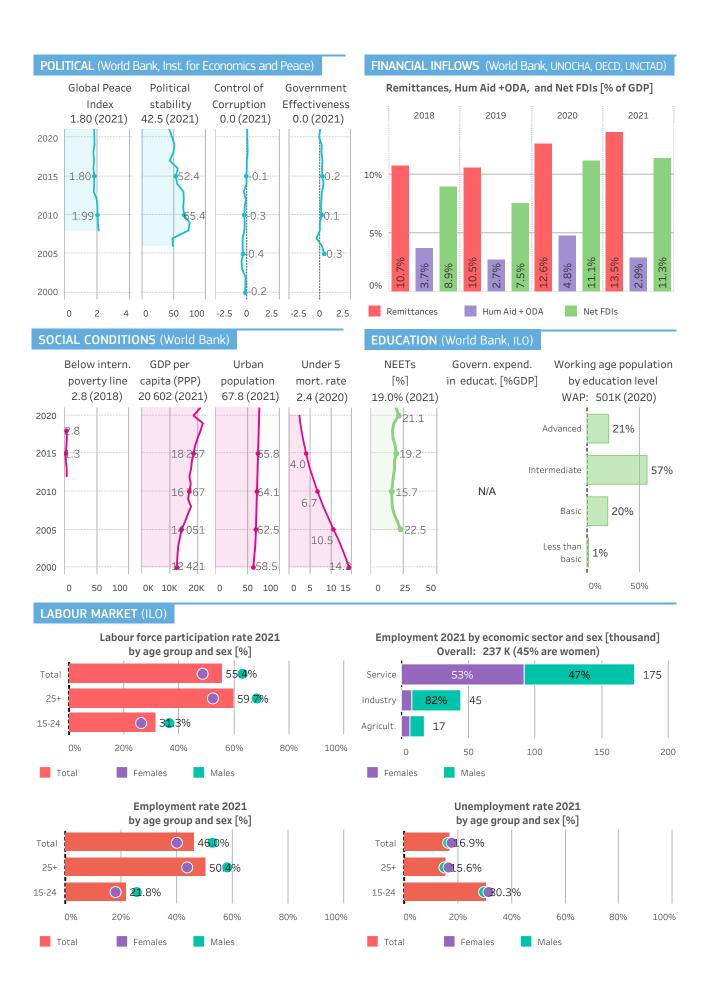
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



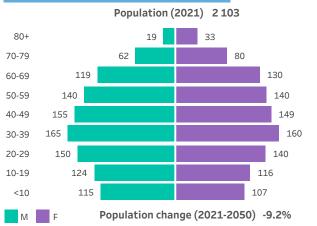


NORTH MACEDONIA



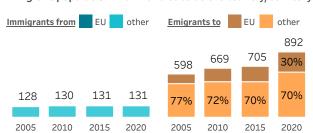


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



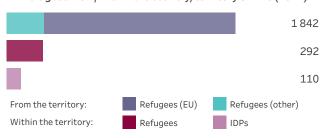
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



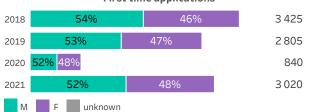
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

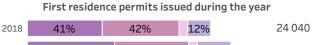


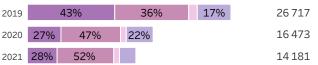
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

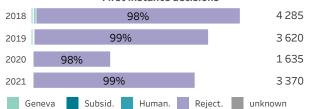


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

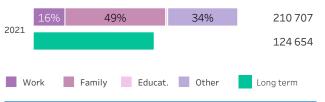




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

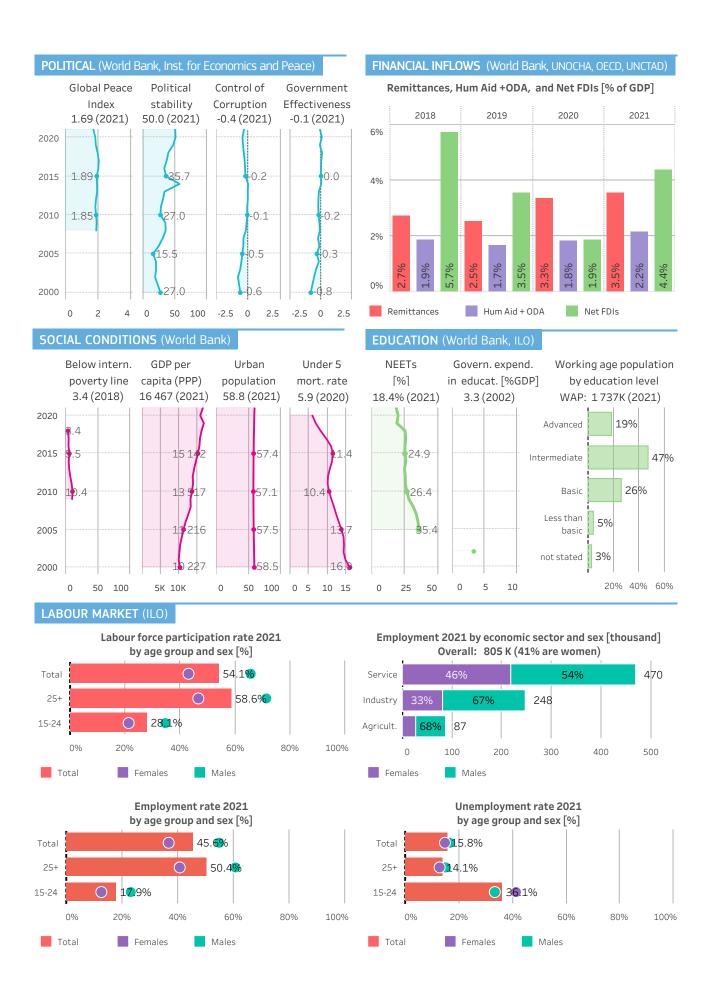
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





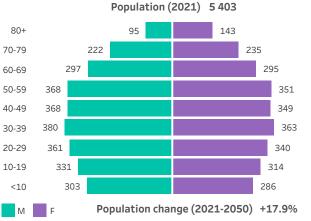


NORWAY





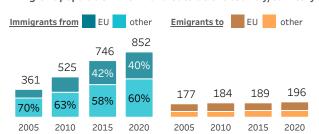
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

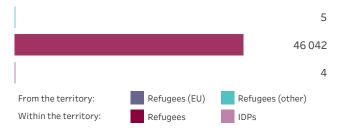
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



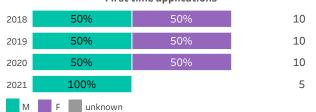
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

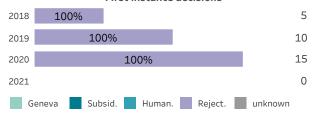


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

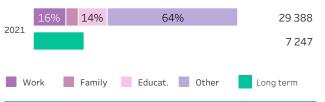


2018	31%	11%	22%	35%	1 494
2019	29%	12%	21%	38%	1 450
2020	26%	23%	39	9%	1 185
2021	30%	12%	18%	40%	1 487

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

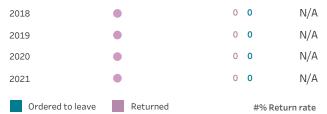


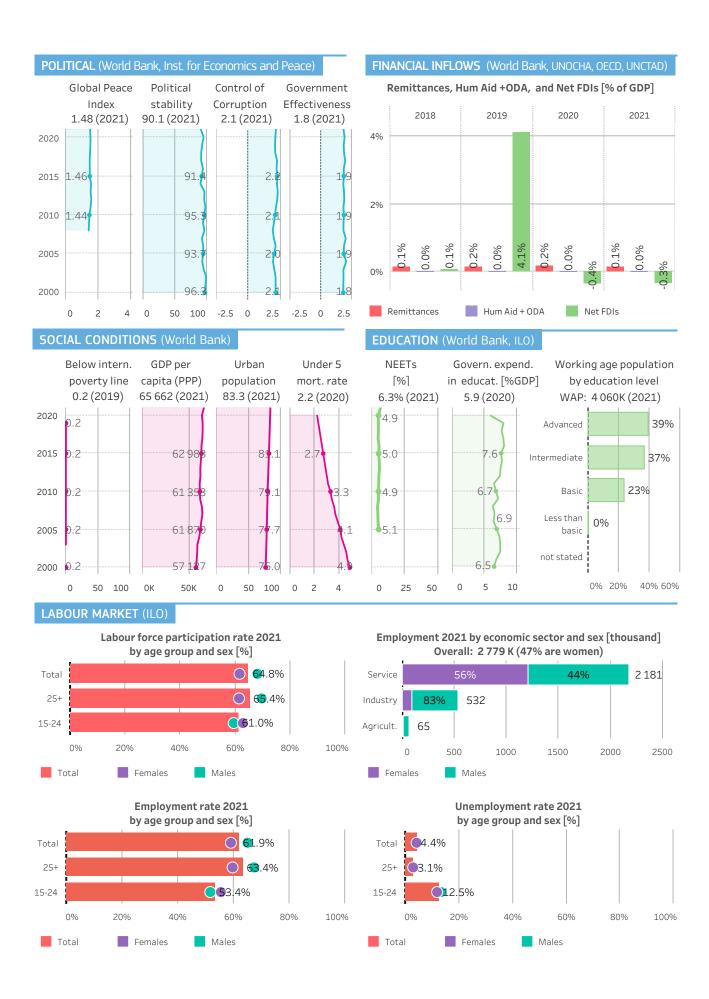
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



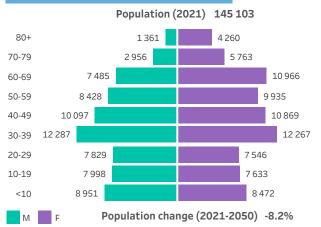


RUSSIA



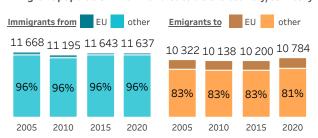


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



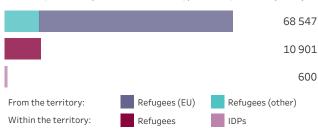
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



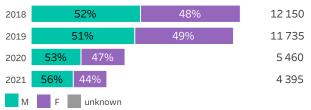
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



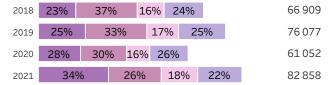
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



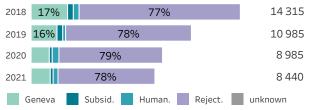


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

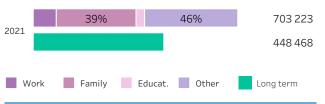




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



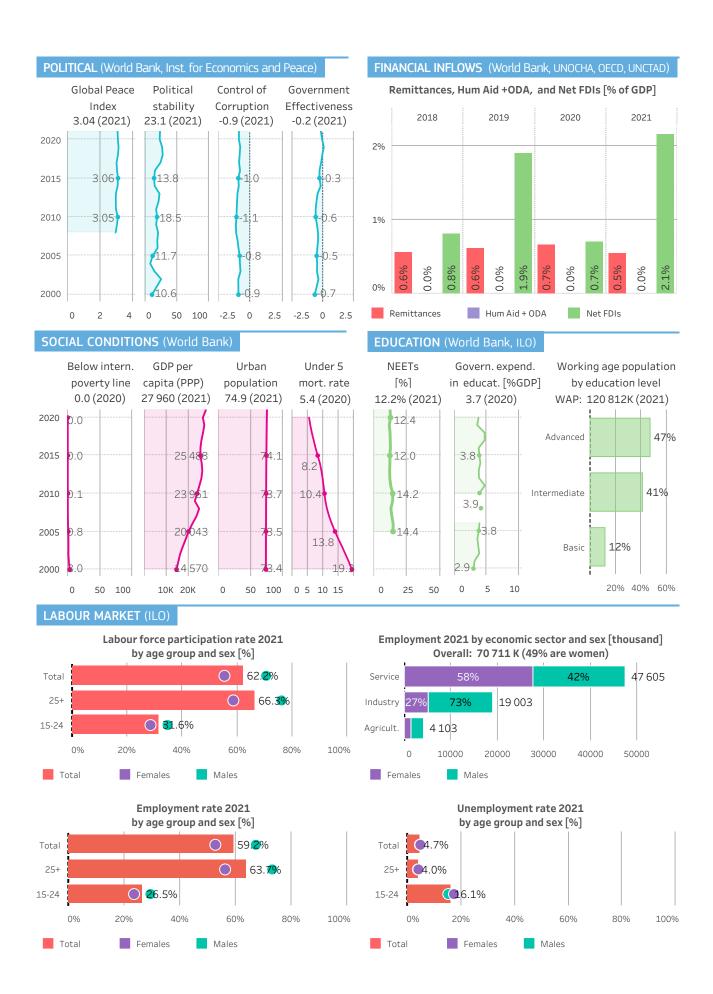
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





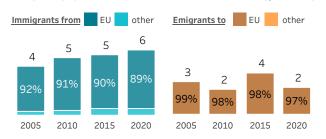
SAN MARINO





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

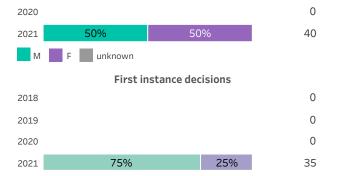
2018

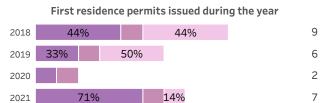
2019



0

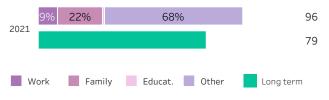
0





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







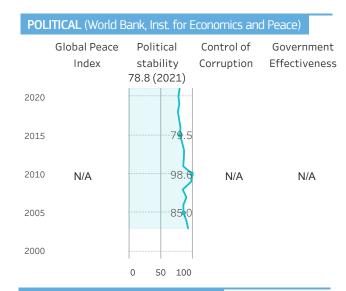
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



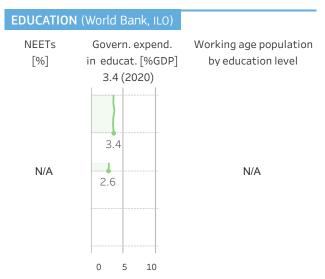


FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. Urban Under 5 GDP per poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 56 364 (2020) 97.6 (2021) 1.8 (2020) 2020 2015 543 96. 2.2 95. 2010 N/A 71 156 94 2005 81 256 3.9 75 882 93. 2000 50K 0 50 100 0 2



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

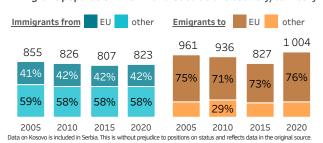
SERBIA





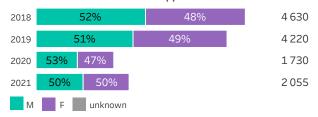
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

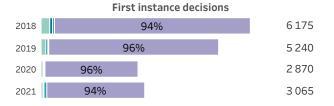
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

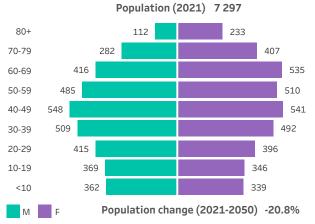
Geneva

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



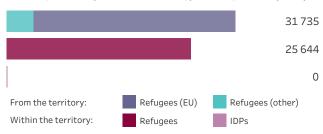
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

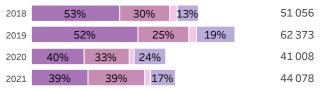
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

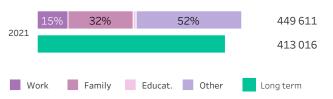


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

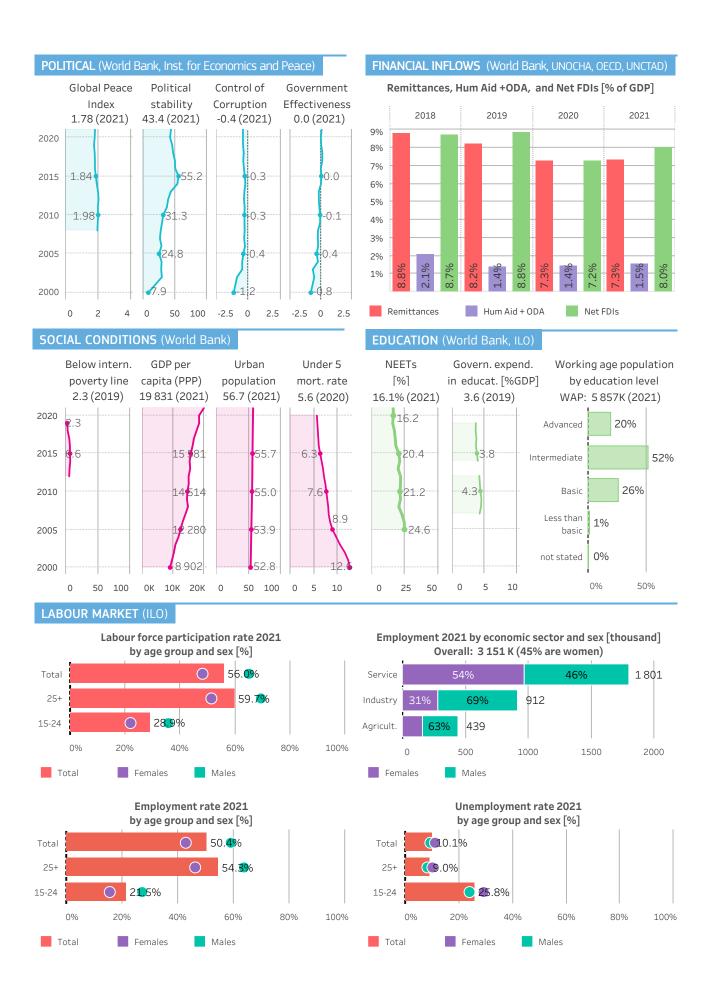


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





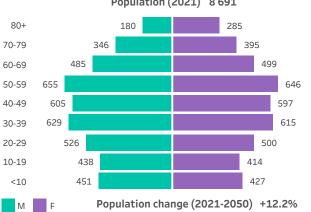
SWITZERLAND





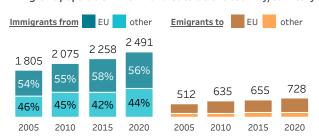
Population (2021) 8 691 80+

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



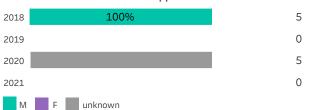
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

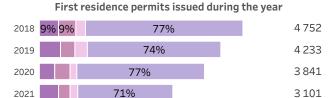


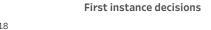
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





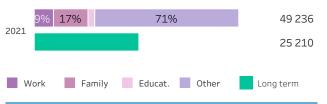
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018		0	0	N/A
2019		0	0	N/A
2020		0	0	N/A
2021	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Retur	n rate

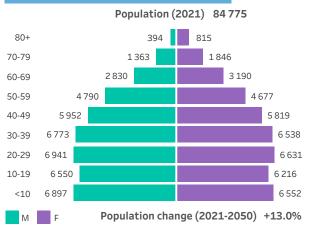


TÜRKIYE

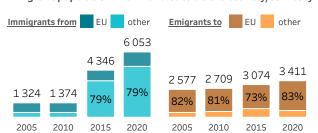




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



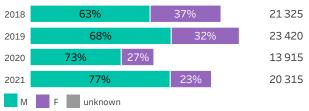
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



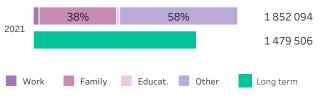
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

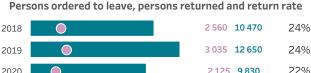


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

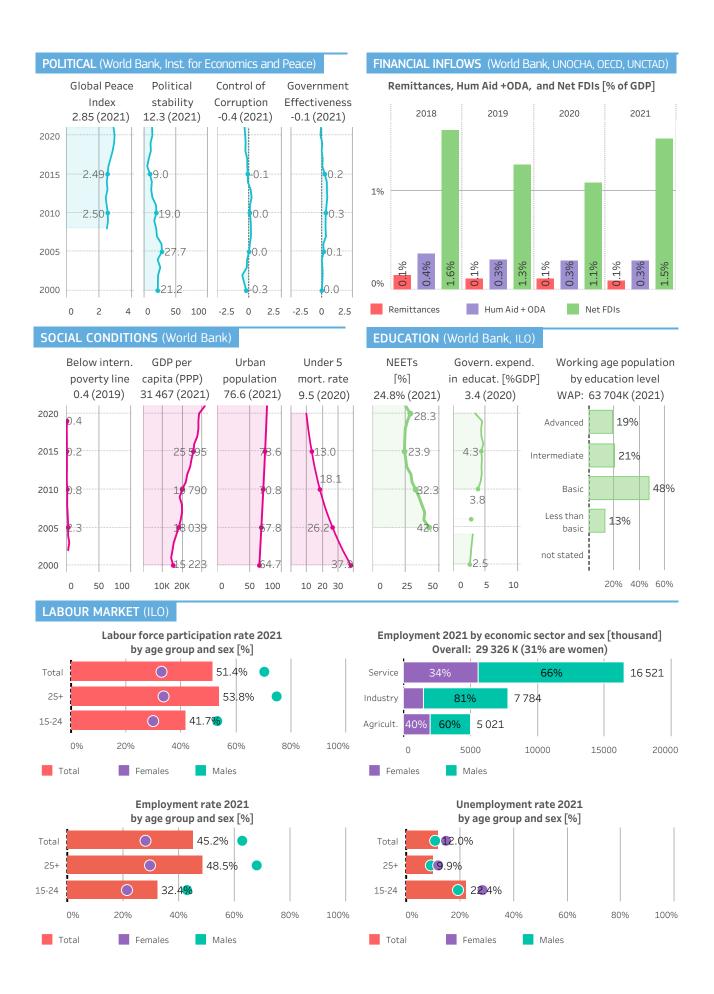


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





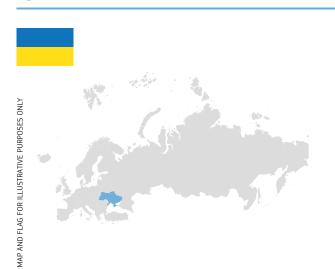
#% Return rate



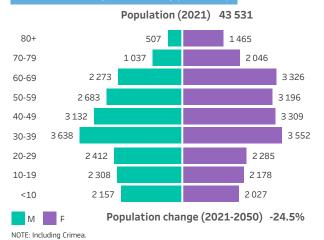
UKRAINE

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



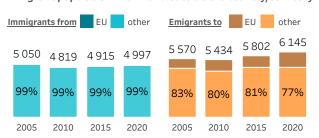


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



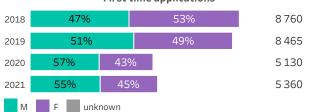
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

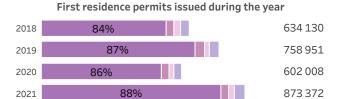


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

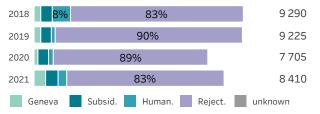
First time applications



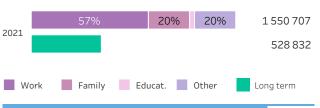
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year

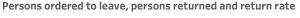


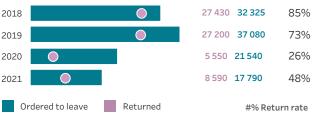
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

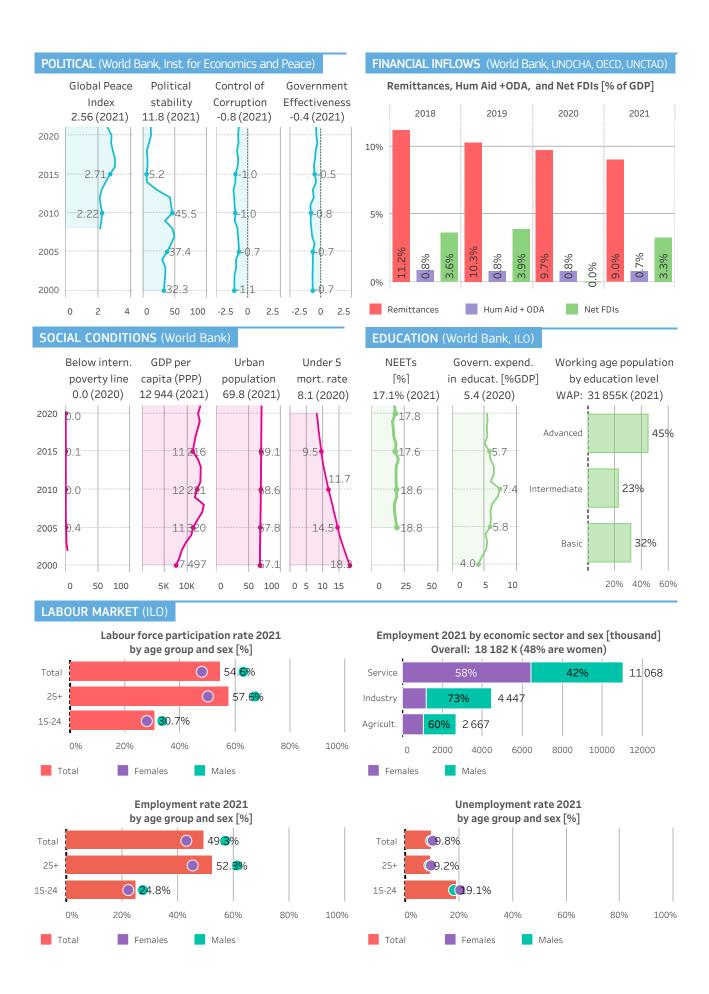
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







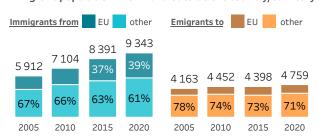
UNITED KINGDOM





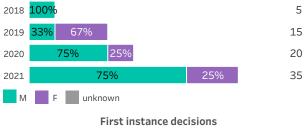
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

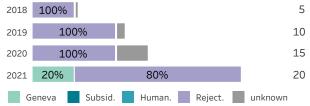


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





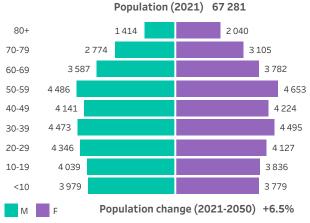


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



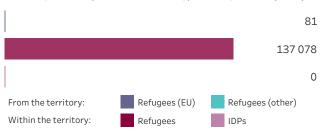
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

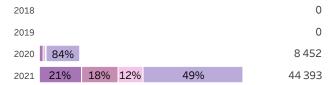
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

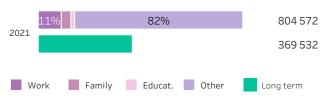


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

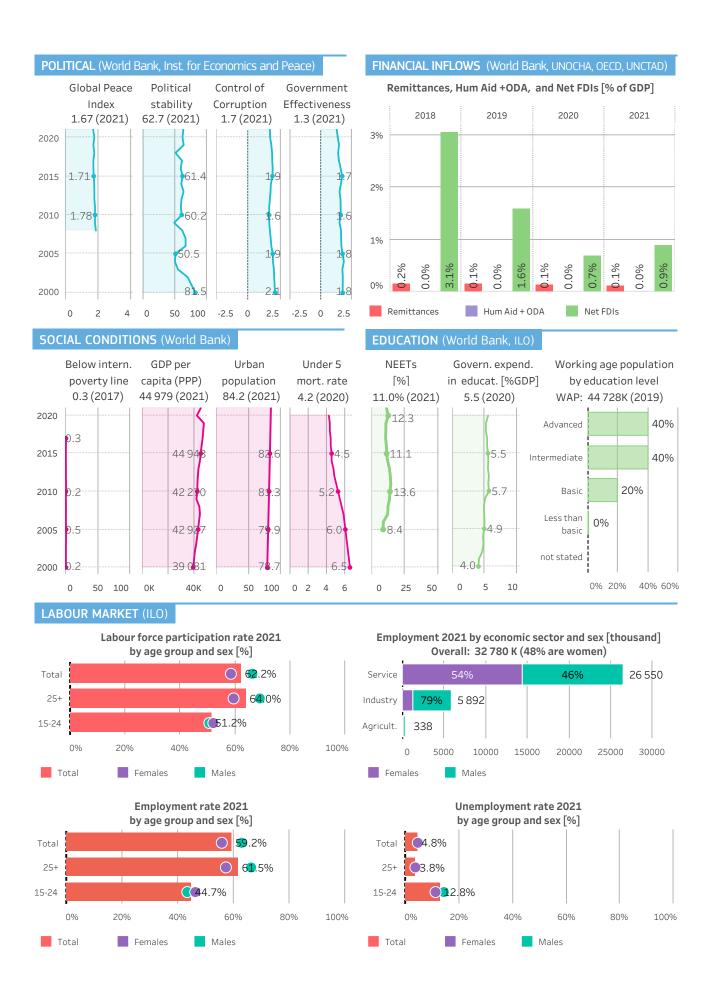


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



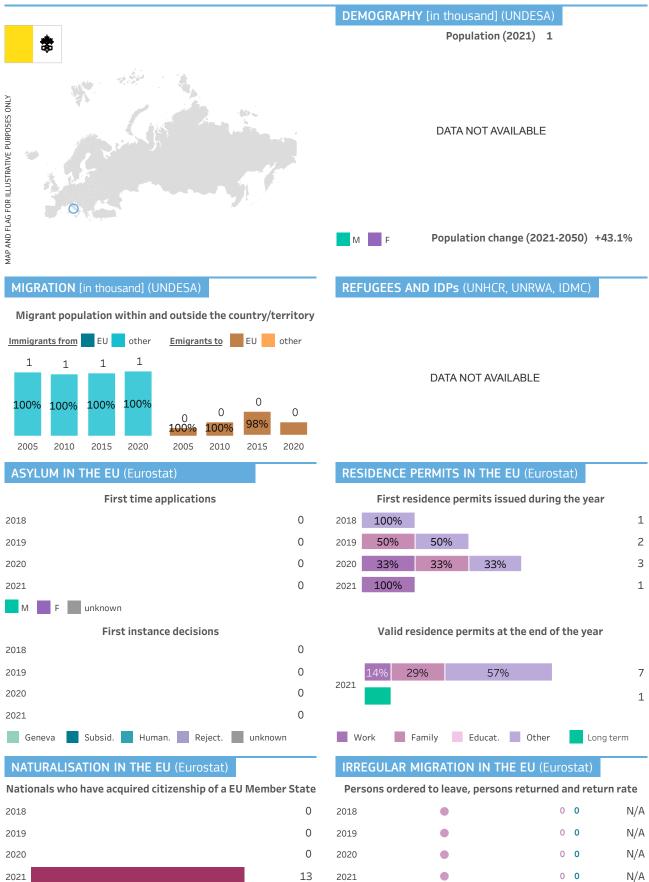
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





VATICAN CITY





Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate

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

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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

N/A N/A N/A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

NEETs Govern. expend. Wor [%] in educat. [%GDP] by

Working age population by education level

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

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

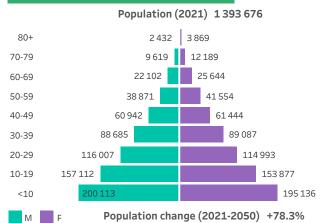


AFRICA



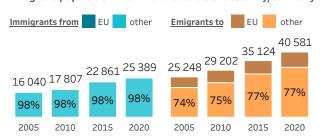


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



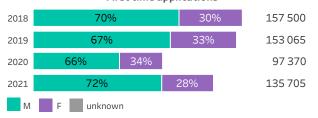
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



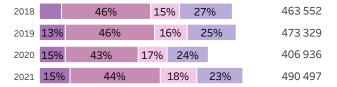
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

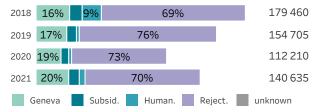


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

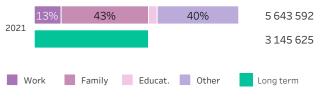
First residence permits issued during the year



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.6
Mauritius

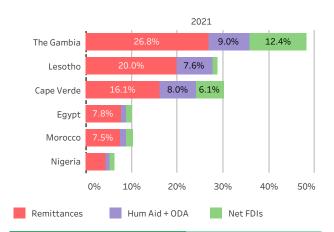
[2] 1.8 Ghana

[49] 3.2
Somalia



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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

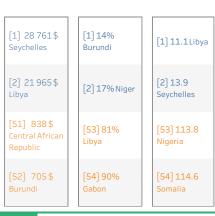
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level

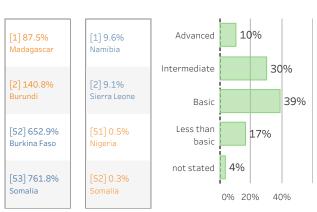
[1] 0.1%
Mauritius

[2] 0.1%
Tunisia

[50] 70.7%
Somalia

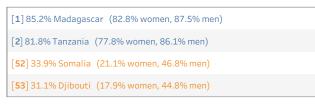
[51] 80.7%
Madagascar



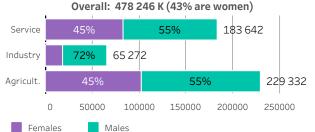


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
African countries top & bottom - 2021



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] African countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 83.2% Madagascar (80.9% women, 85.6% men)
[2] 79.6% Tanzania (75.1% women, 84.4% men)
[52] 27.1% Somalia (15.7% women, 38.8% men)
[53] 22.4% Djibouti (11.1% women, 34.1% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] African countries top & bottom - 2021

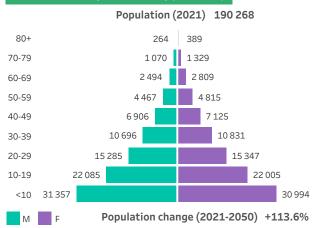
[1] 0.7% Niger (0.5% women, 0.8% men)
[2] 1.1% Burundi (1.1% women, 1.1% men)
[52] 28.0% Djibouti (37.9% women, 23.8% men)
[53] 28.8% South Africa (30.3% women, 27.5% men)

CENTRAL AFRICA



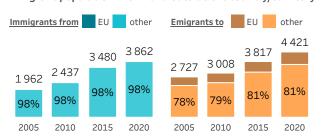


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



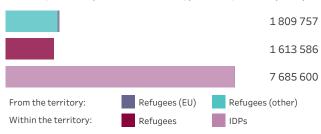
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



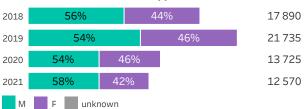
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

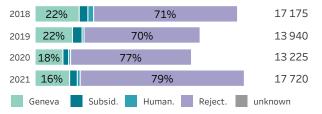




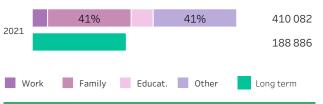
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.8 Equatorial Guinea countr [2] 2.0 Gabon

> [7] 3.0 Central African Republic

[8] 3.2

[1] 65.1Sao Tome and Principe

[2] 46.2 Republic of the

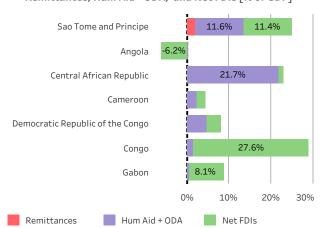
[1] 0.26 Sao Principe

[2]-0.66 Angola

Equatorial Guinea

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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

Under 5 mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO) **NEETs**

Angola

Govern. expend. in educat. [%GDP]

[1] 2.5% Tome and

es

countr

bottom

œ

[2] 15.6% Sao Principe

[7] 61.9% Central African Republic [8] 69.7% Republic of the [1] 14 637\$ **Equatorial** Guinea

[2] 13 814\$ Gabon

[8] 1074\$ Democratio Republic of the

[1] 24% Chad

[2] 43% Central African Republic [8] 75% Sao

[9] 90%

Tome and

Principe

[1] 16.1 Sao Tome and

Principe

[1] -0.7 Sao

Tome and

Principe

[2]-0.8

Gabon

African

Republic

[2] 41.7 Gabon

[8] 103.0 Republic

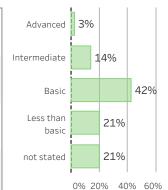
[%] [1] 142.4%

[2] 249.4% Cameroon [8] 492.1% Principe [9] 617.4%

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

[7] 2.4% Angola



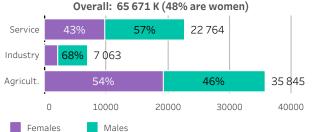


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2021

[1] 76.5% Angola (74.5% women, 78.6% men) [2] 71.3% Cameroon (66.9% women, 75.8% men) [8] 53.6% Sao Tome and Principe (37.6% women, 69.8% men) [9] 46.9% Gabon (38.2% women, 55.2% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2021

[1] 68.6% Angola (66.9% women, 70.3% men) [2] 68.4% Cameroon (63.7% women, 73.1% men) [8] 45.4% Sao Tome and Principe (29.4% women, 61.6% men) [9] 36.7% Gabon (26.9% women, 46.0% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central African countries - 2021

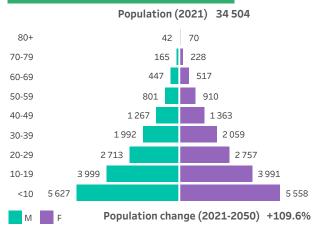
[1] 1.5% Chad (1.1% women, 1.8% men) [2] 4.1% Cameroon (4.7% women, 3.6% men) [8] 21.8% Gabon (29.7% women, 16.7% men) [9] 22.2% Congo (23.6% women, 20.9% men)

ANGOLA



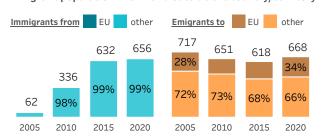


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



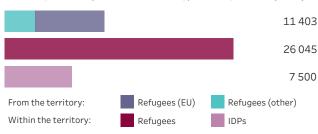
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



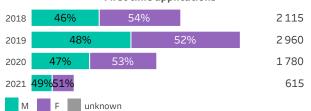
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



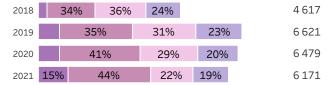
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



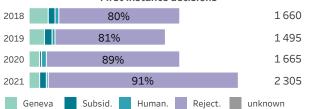




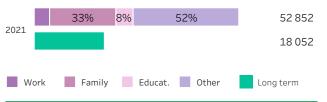




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



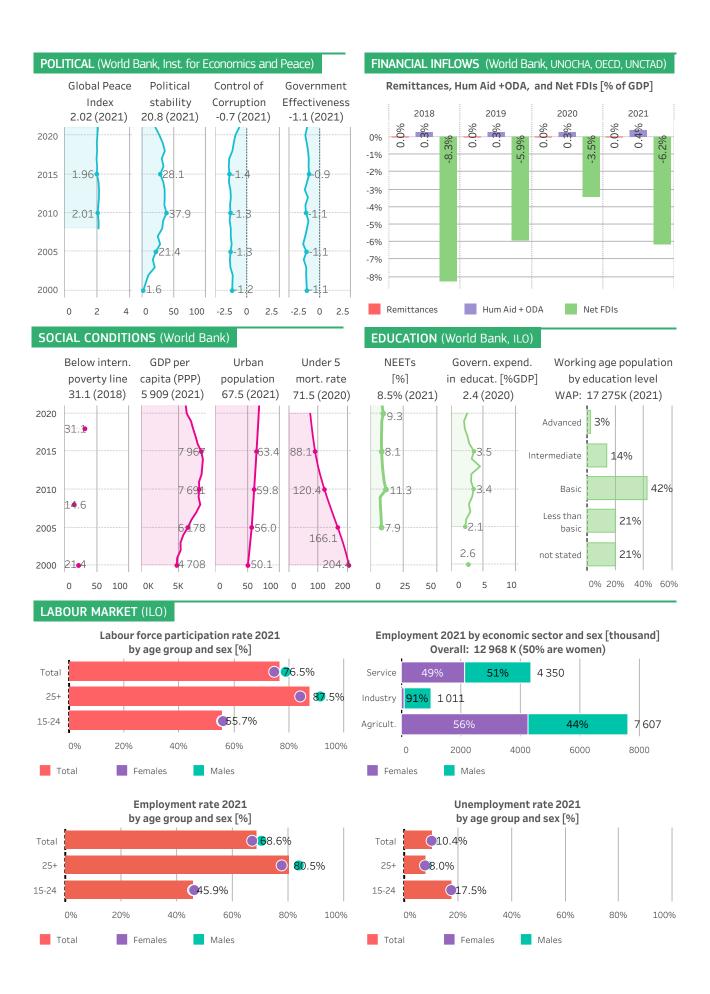
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



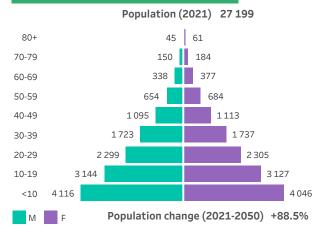


CAMEROON



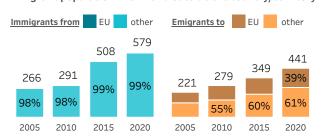


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



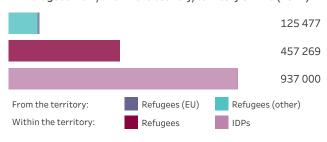
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



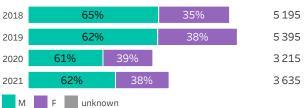
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

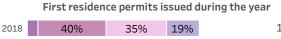


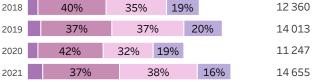
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

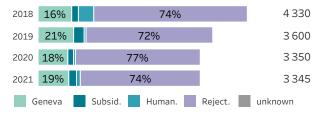


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

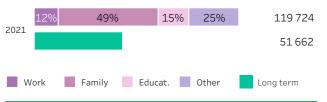




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



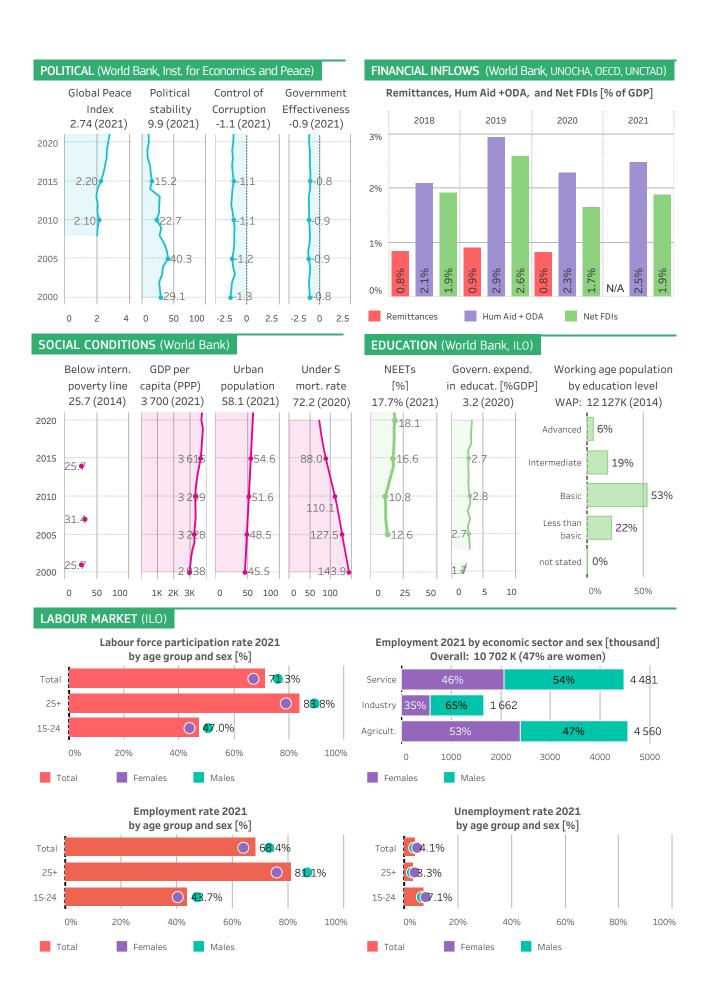
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



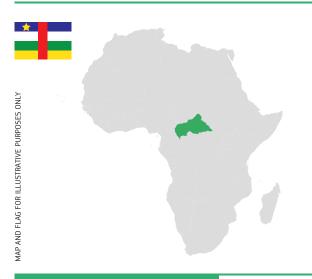
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



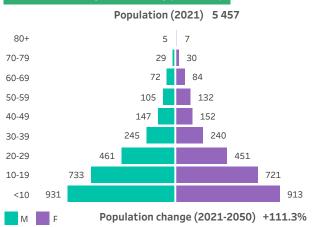


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



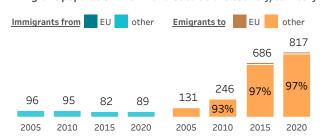


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



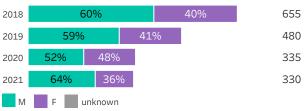
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

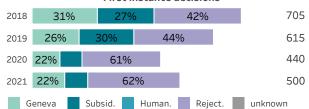
First time applications



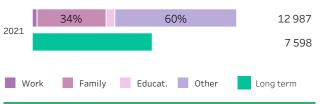
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

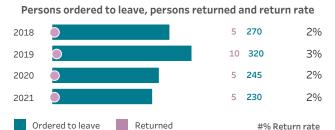


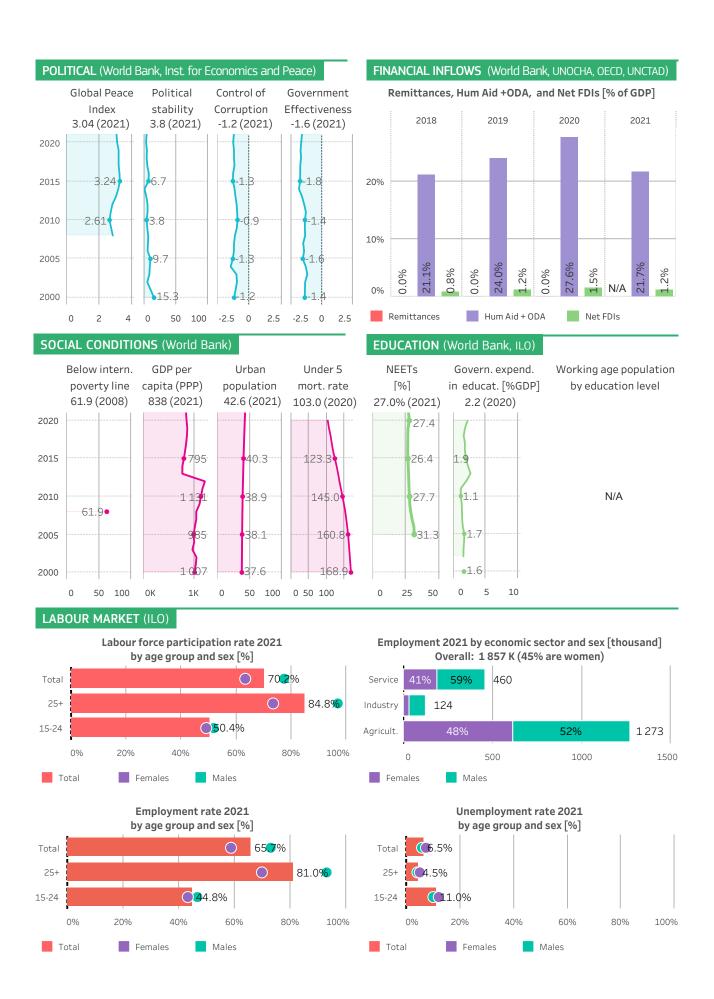
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



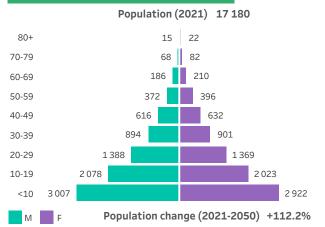


CHAD



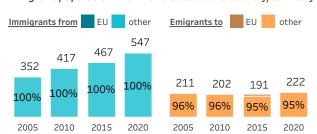


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



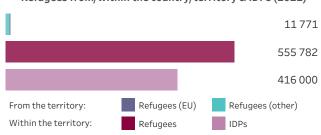
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



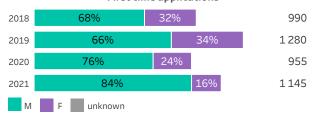
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

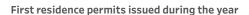


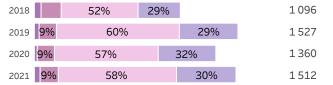
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

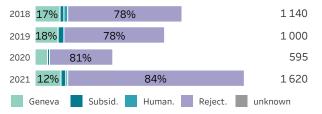


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

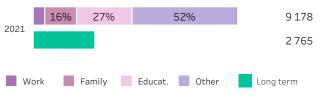




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



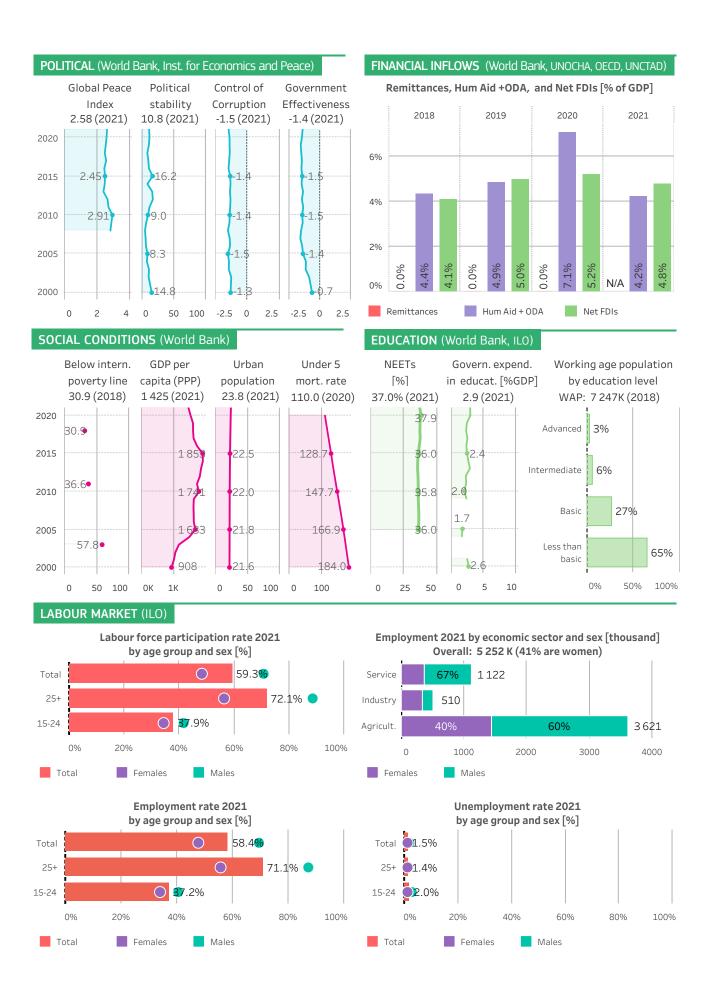
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



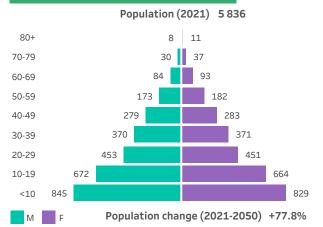


CONGO



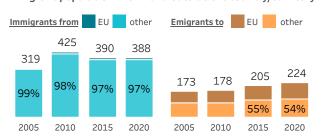


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



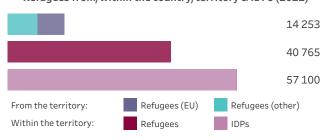
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



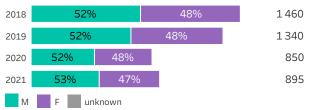
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



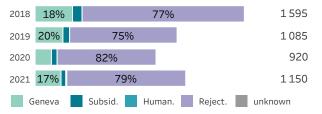


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

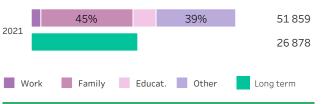


2018	39%	26%	32%		3 734
2019	36%	32%	28%		4 013
2020	33%	42%	23%		3 845
2021	26%		52%	19%	5 564

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

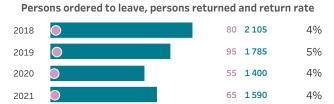


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

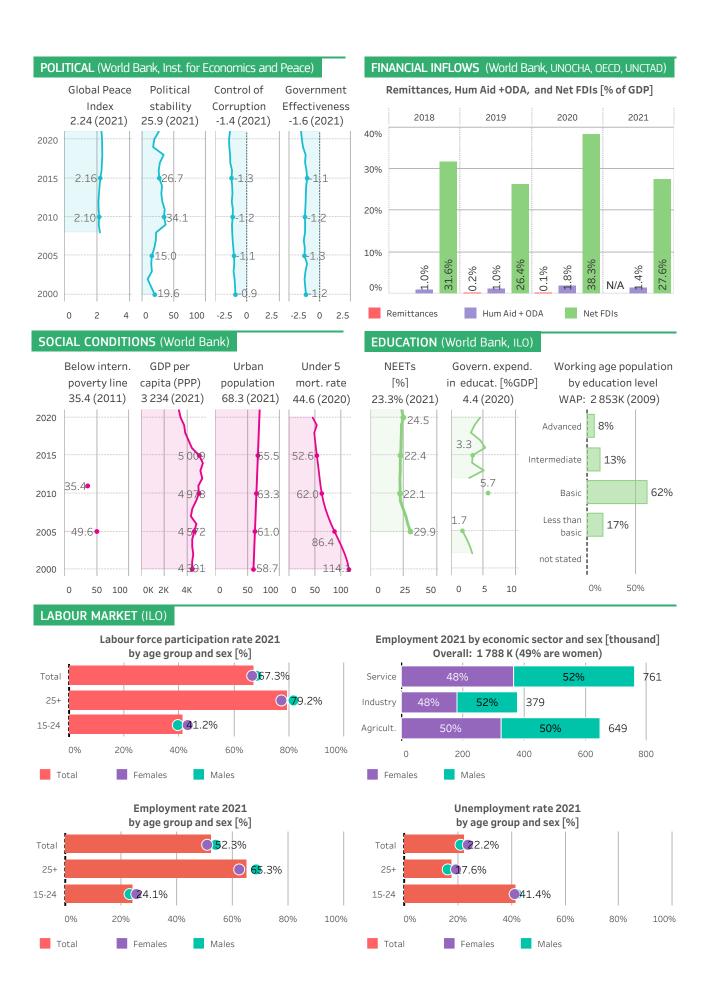
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

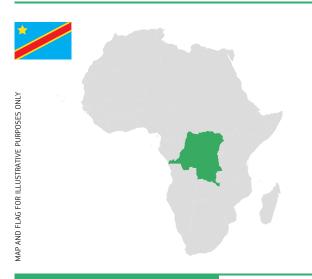


Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

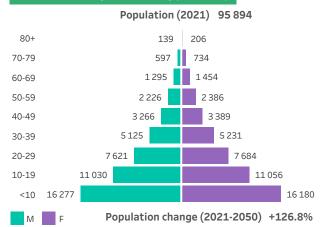


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



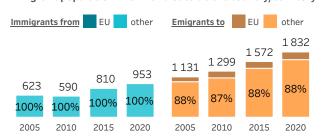


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



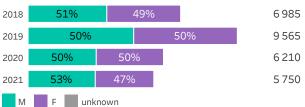
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



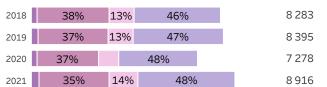
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

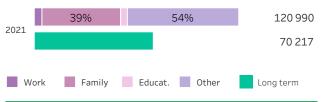




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

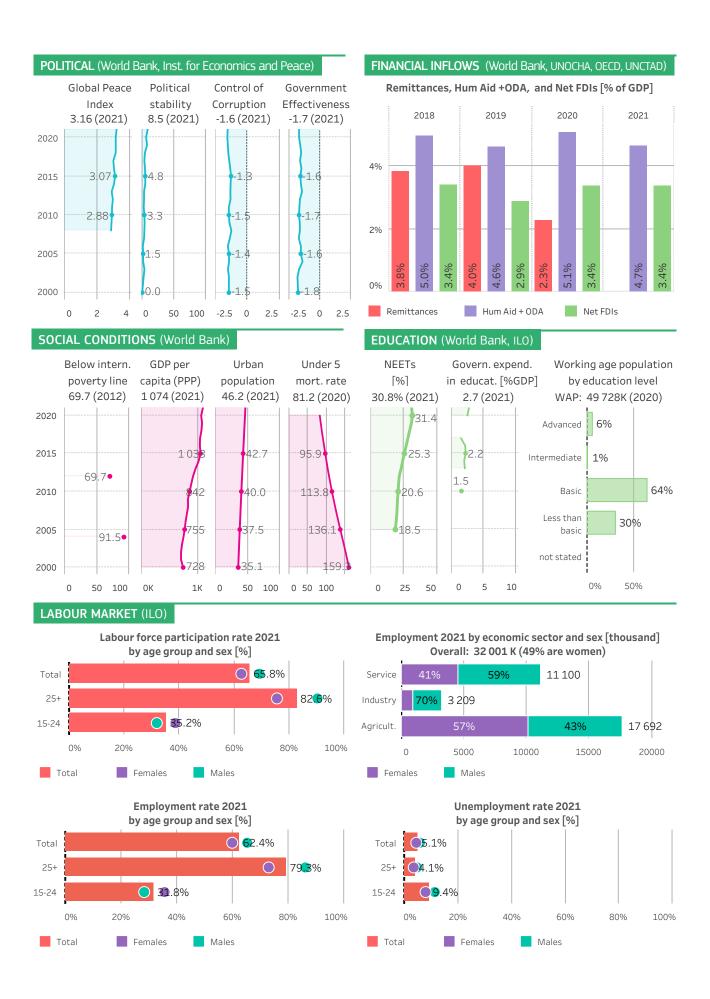
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

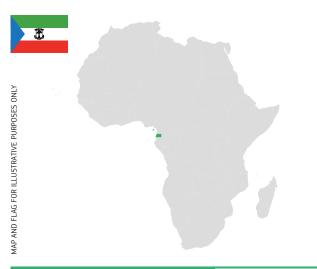




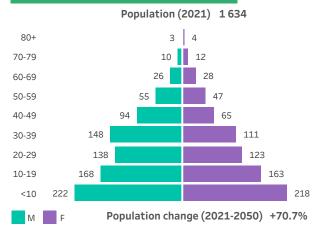


EQUATORIAL GUINEA



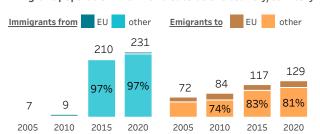


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



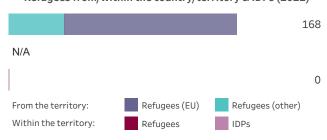
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



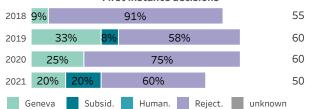


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

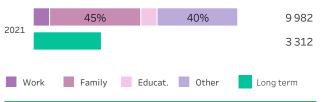
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	15%	40%	31%	6 14%		1 174
2019		36%	36%	16%		1 181
2020	19%	31%	31%	19%		1 103
2021	16%	26%		43%	15%	1 530

First instance decisions

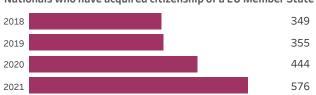


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

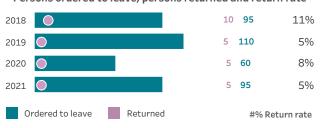


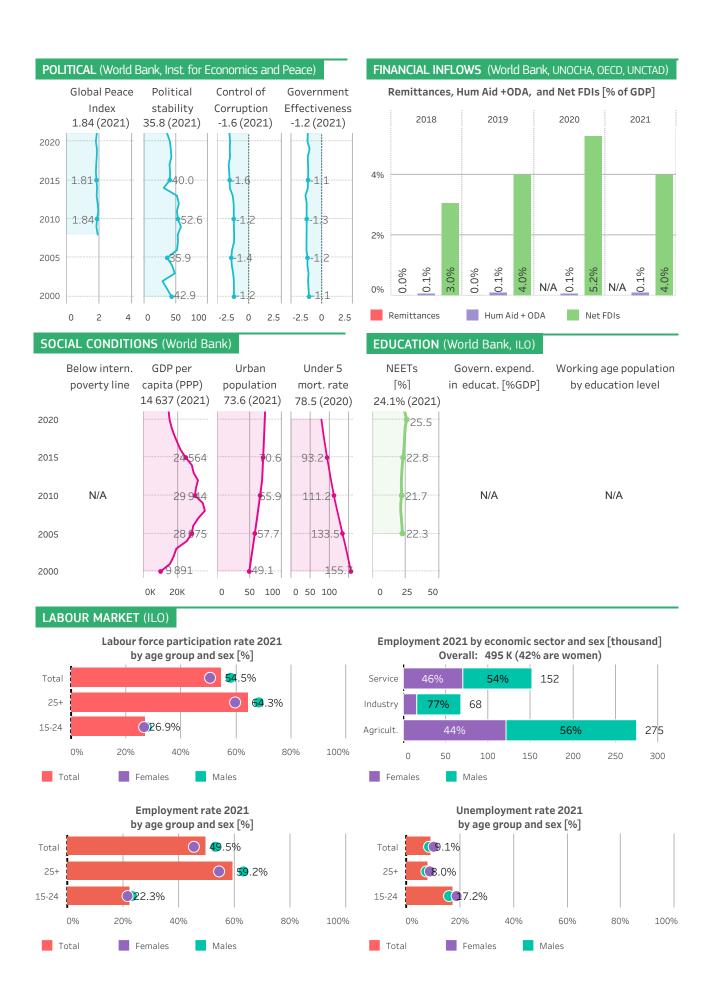
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



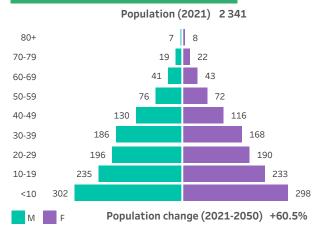


GABON



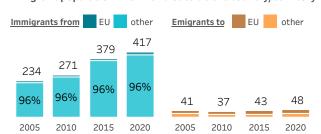


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



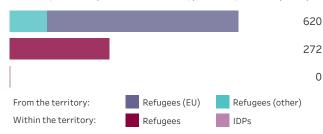
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



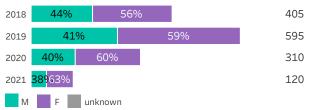
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

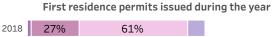


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



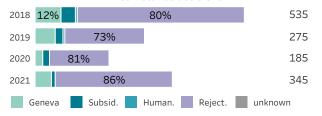


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

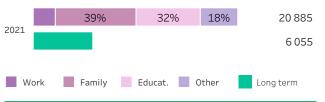


2018	27%	61%		2 553
2019	24%	64%		2 935
2020	24%	65%	9%	2 738
2021	28%	60%	9%	2 726

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



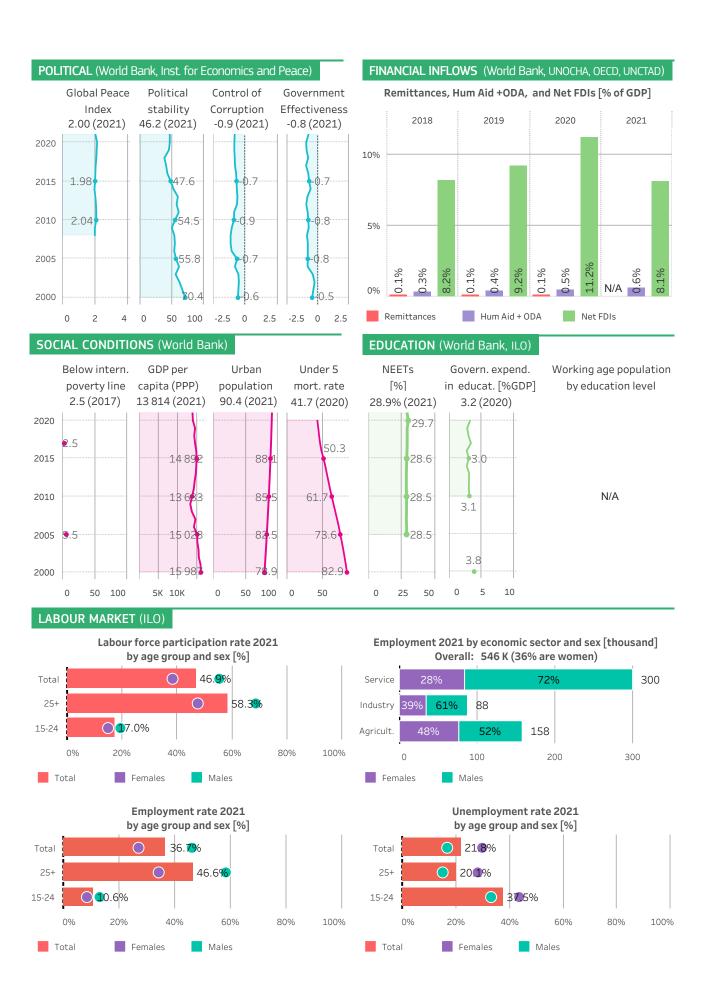
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



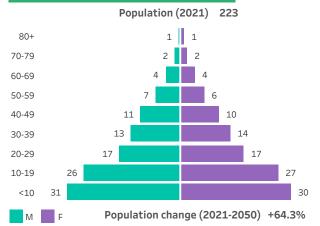


SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



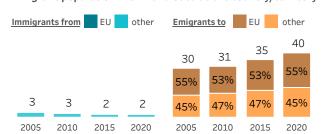


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



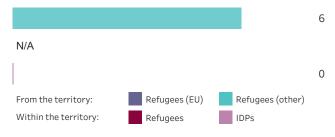
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



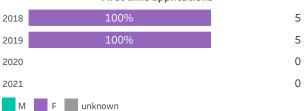
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

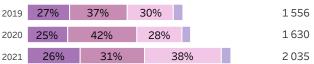




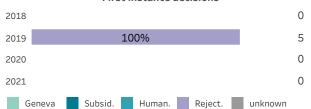
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

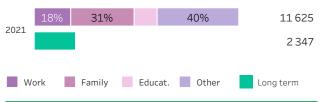




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



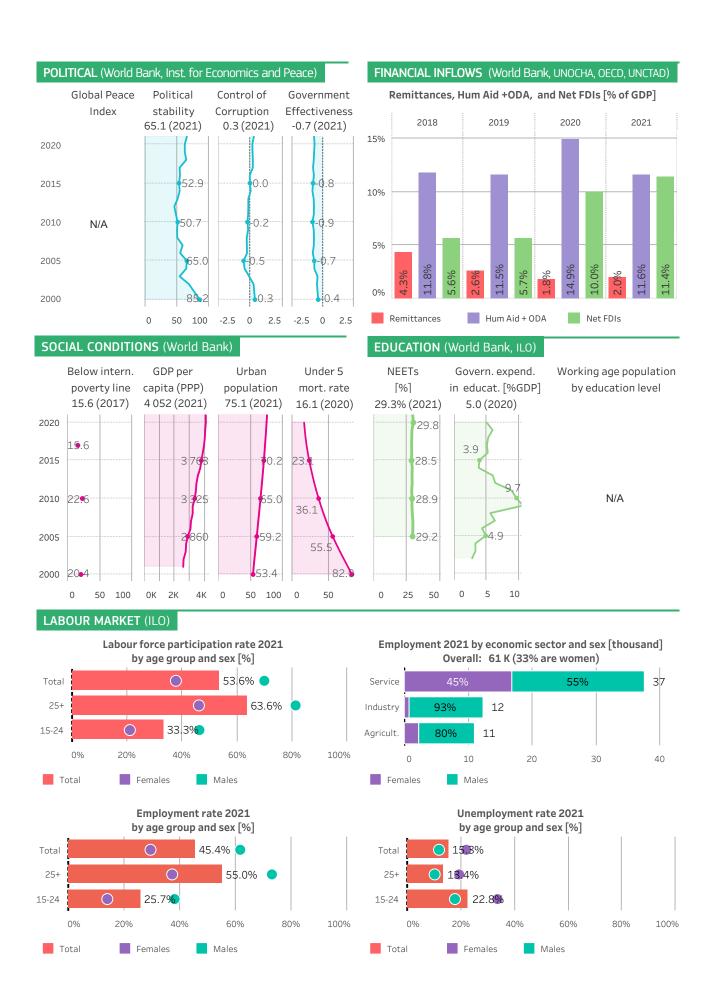
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



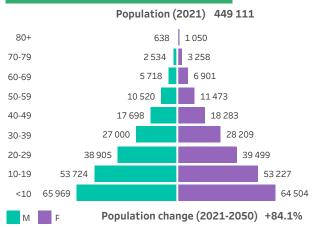


EASTERN AFRICA



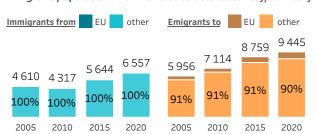


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



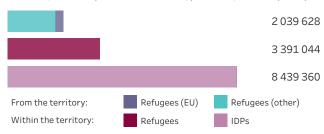
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



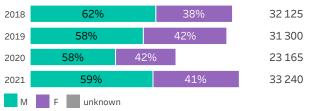
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

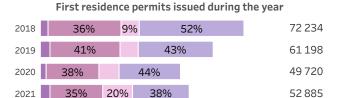


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

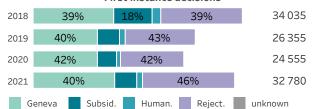
First time applications



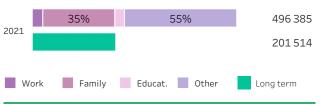
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

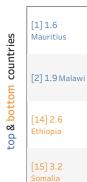


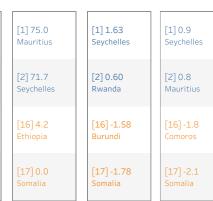
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

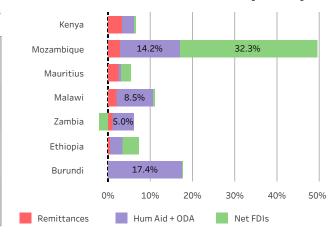
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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

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



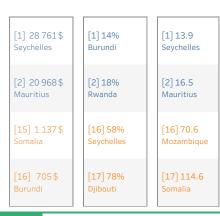
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

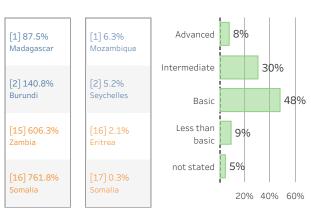
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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





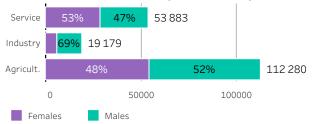


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2021

[1] 85.2% Madagascar (82.8% women, 87.5% men)
[2] 81.8% Tanzania (77.8% women, 86.1% men)
[15] 33.9% Somalia (21.1% women, 46.8% men)
[16] 31.1% Djibouti (17.9% women, 44.8% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 185 341 K (48% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2021

[1] 83.2% Madagascar (80.9% women, 85.6% men)
[2] 79.6% Tanzania (75.1% women, 84.4% men)
[15] 27.1% Somalia (15.7% women, 38.8% men)
[16] 22.4% Djibouti (11.1% women, 34.1% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern African countries - 2021

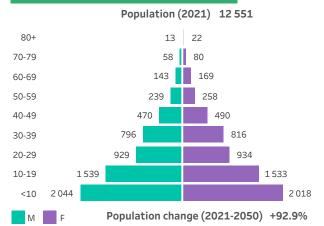
[1] 1.1% Burundi (1.1% women, 1.1% men)
[2] 2.3% Madagascar (2.4% women, 2.2% men)
[15] 19.9% Somalia (25.7% women, 17.3% men)
[16] 28.0% Djibouti (37.9% women, 23.8% men)

BURUNDI



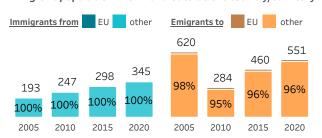


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



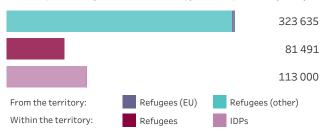
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



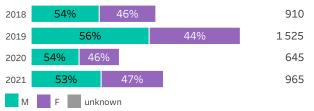
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

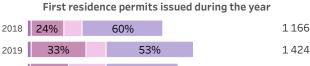


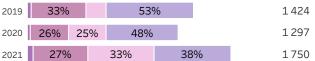
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

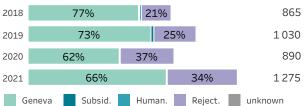


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

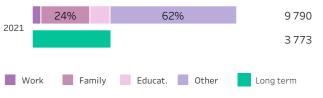




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



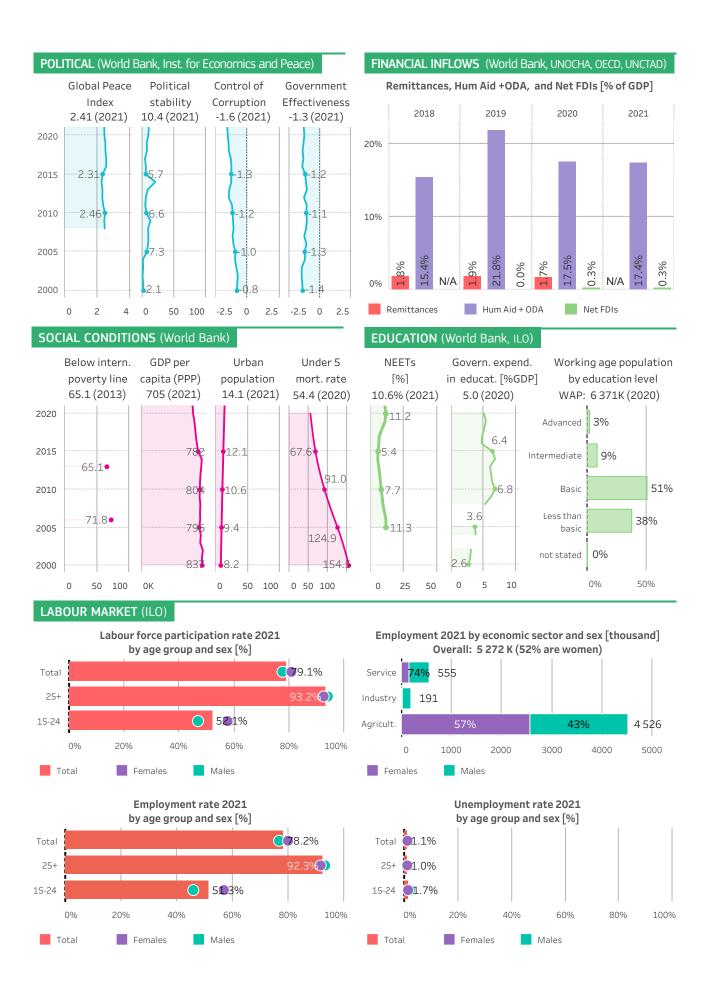
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



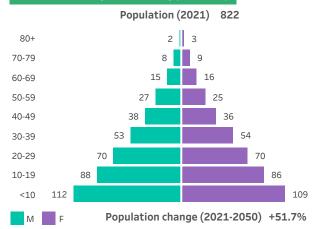


COMOROS



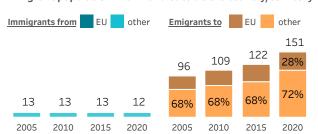


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



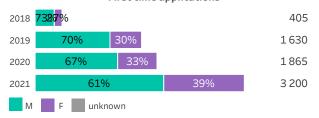
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

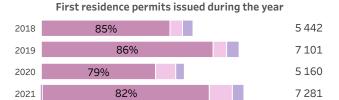


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

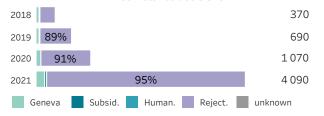




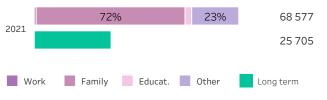
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

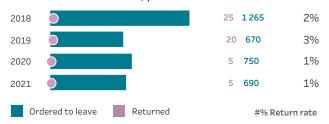


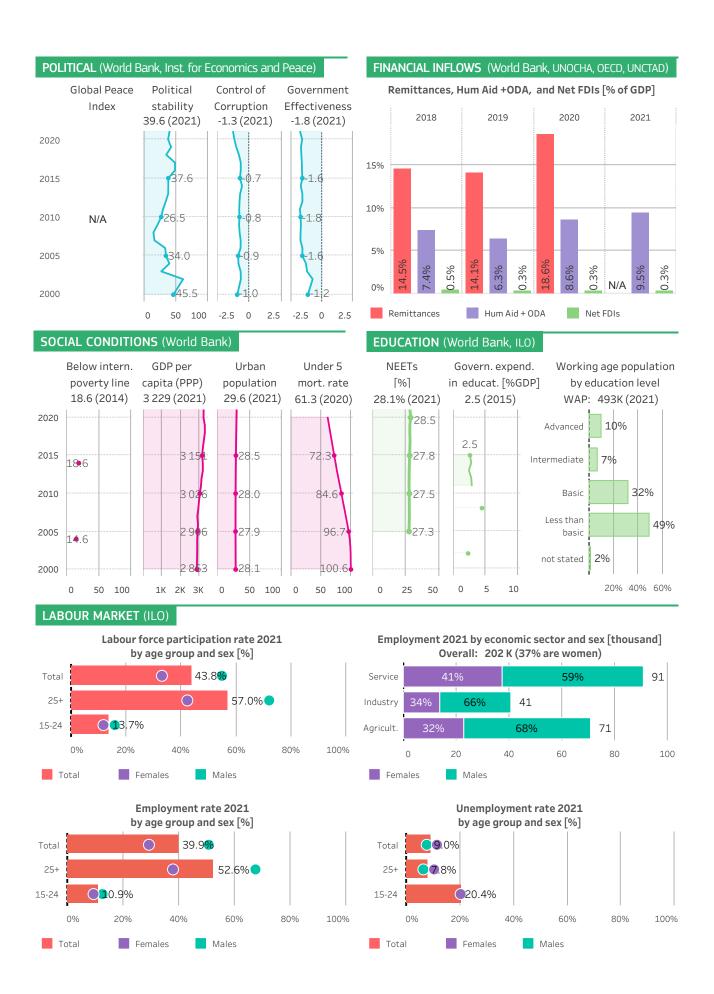
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



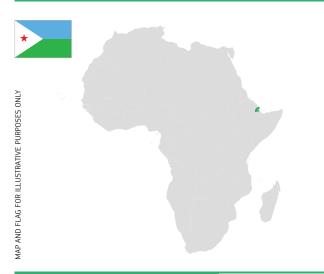
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



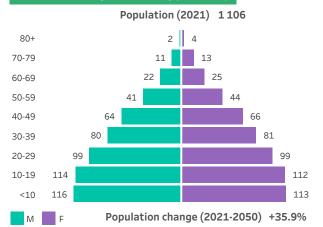


DJIBOUTI



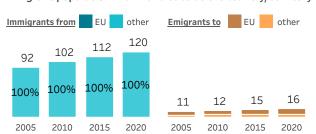


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



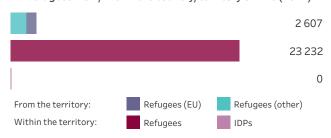
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



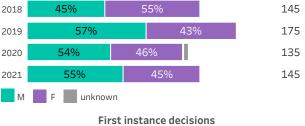
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



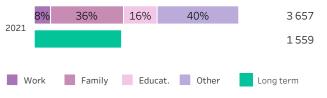








Valid residence permits at the end of the year

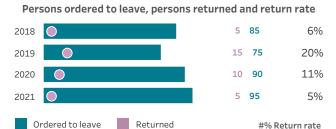


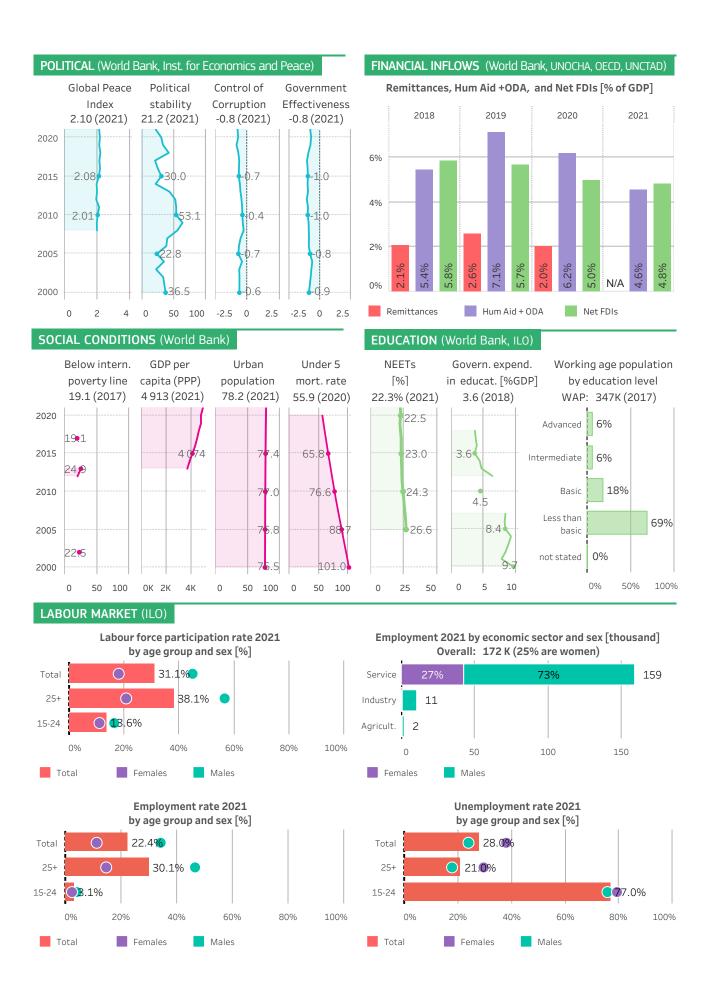
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



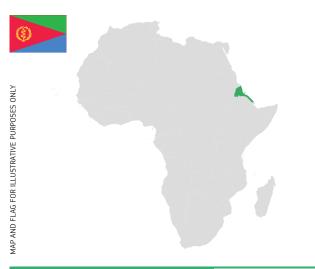
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



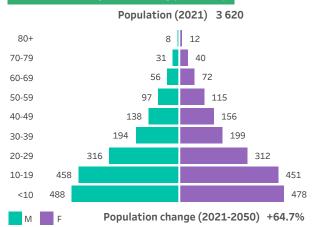


ERITREA



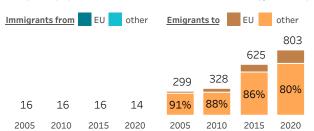


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



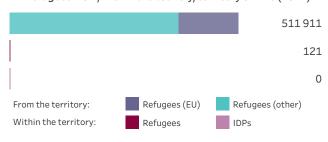
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



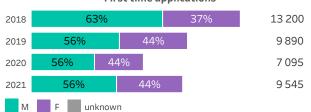
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



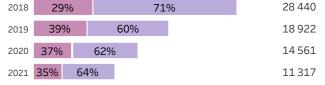
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

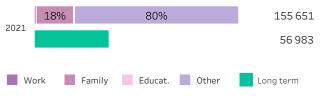




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



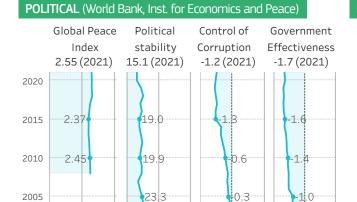
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





0.5

2.5

-2.5 0

2.5

-2.5 0

50 100

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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

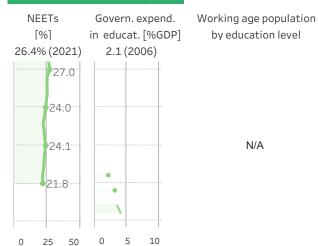
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

4 0

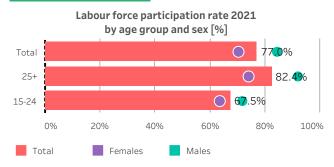
2000

Urban Below intern. GDP per Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate 42.0 (2021) 39.3 (2020) 2020 2015 38.2 46.3 2010 N/A N/A 55.1 35 2 67 2005 31.1 26.6 85.2 2000 0 50 100 0 50

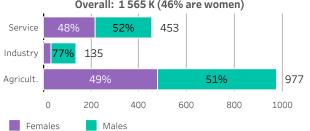
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

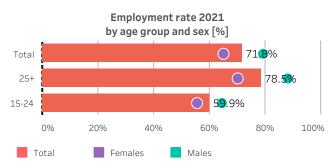


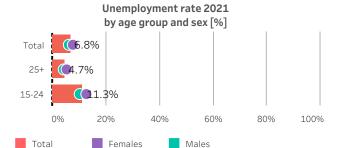
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 1 565 K (46% are women)





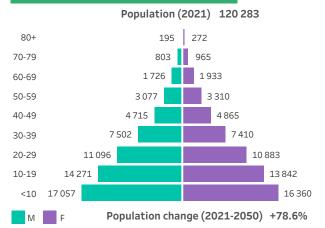


ETHIOPIA



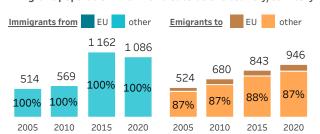


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



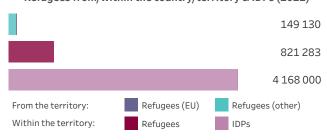
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



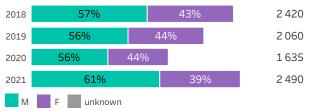
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



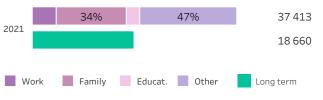
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



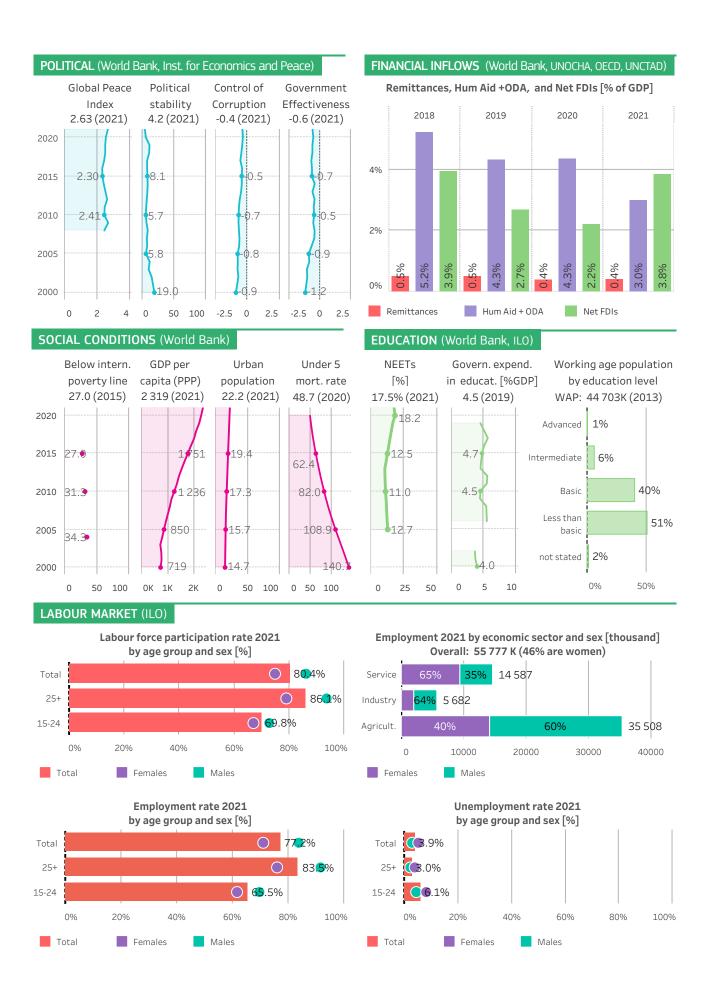
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



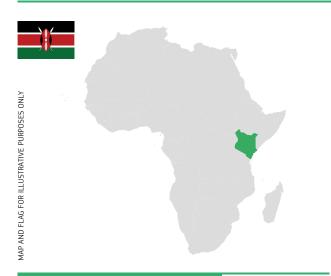
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



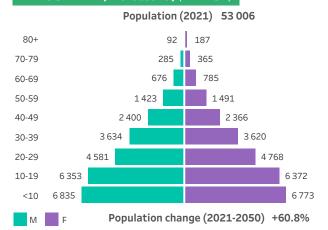


KENYA



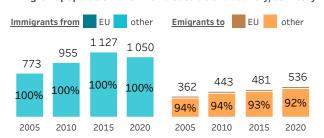


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



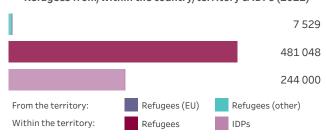
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



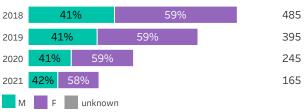
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

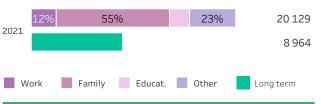


2018	14%	44%		28%	14%	2 8	367
2019	18%	41	.%	22%	19%	3.2	L10
2020		44%	269	% 17%	ò	25	550
2021	229	6 31%	ó	33%	15%	2.9	935

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



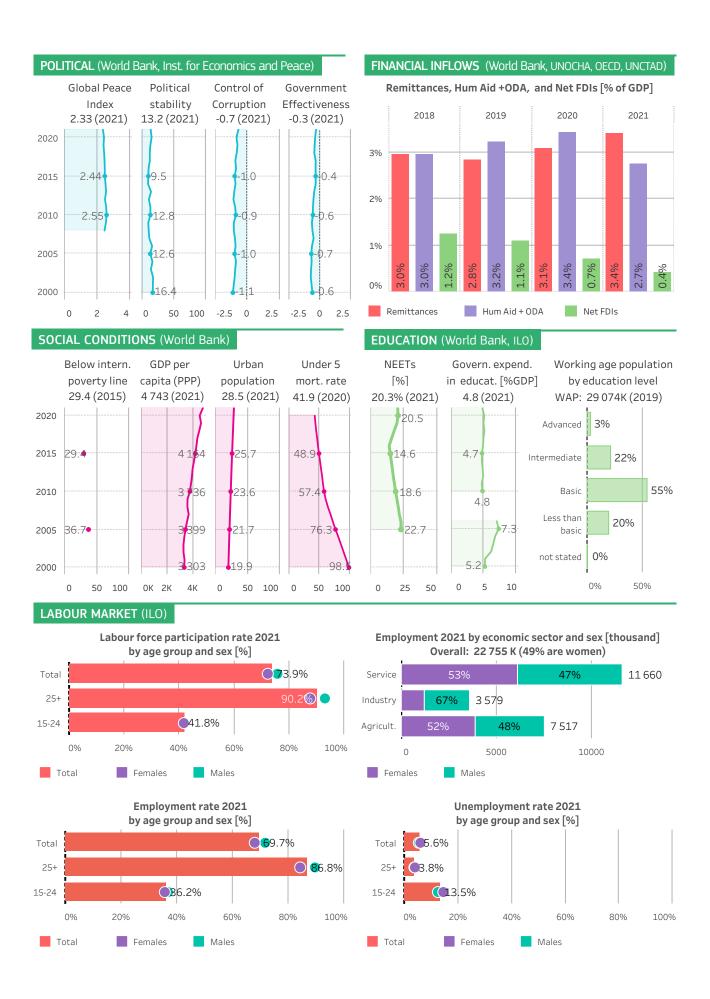
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



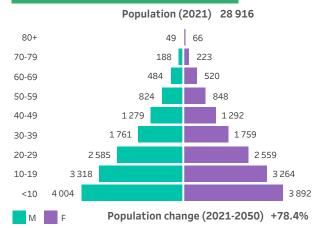


MADAGASCAR



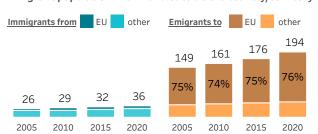


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



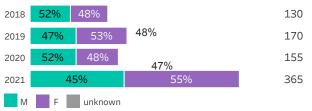
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

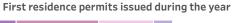


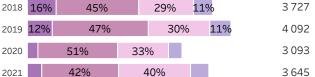
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

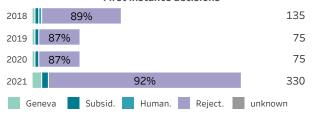


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

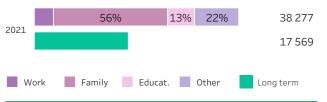




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



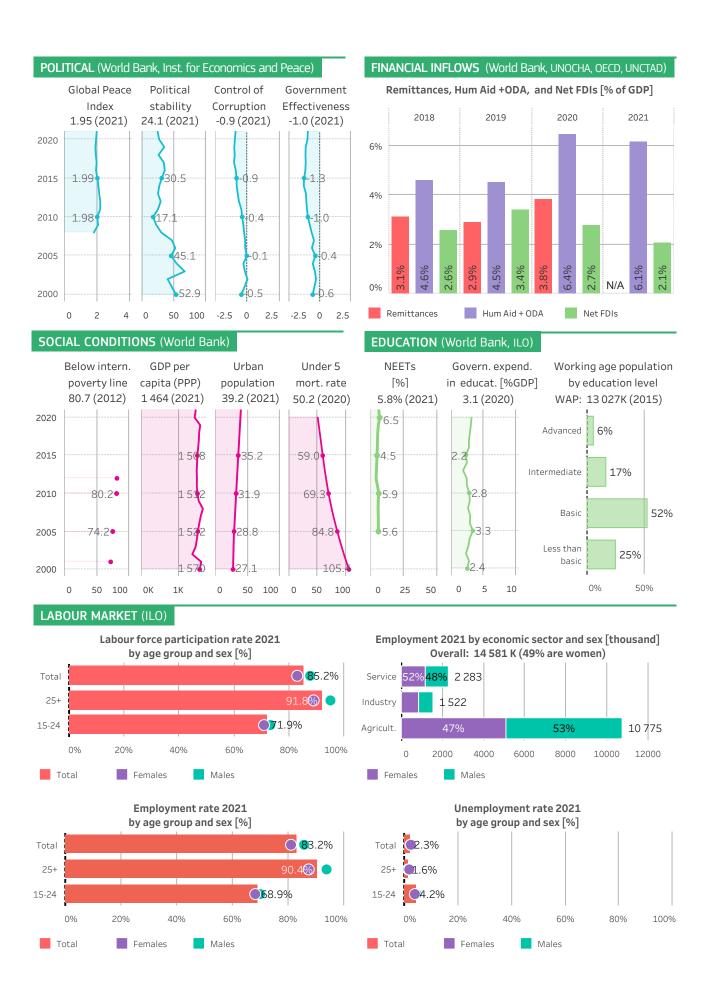
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



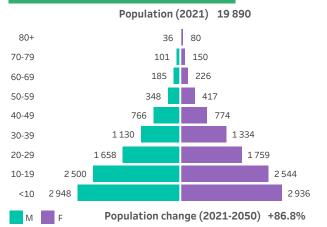


MALAWI



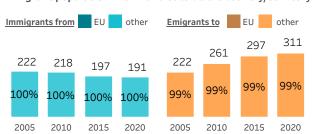


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



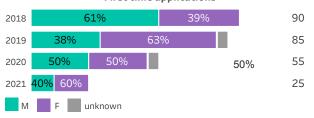
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

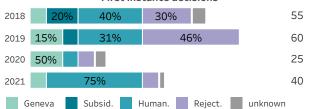




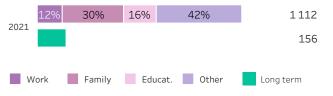
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



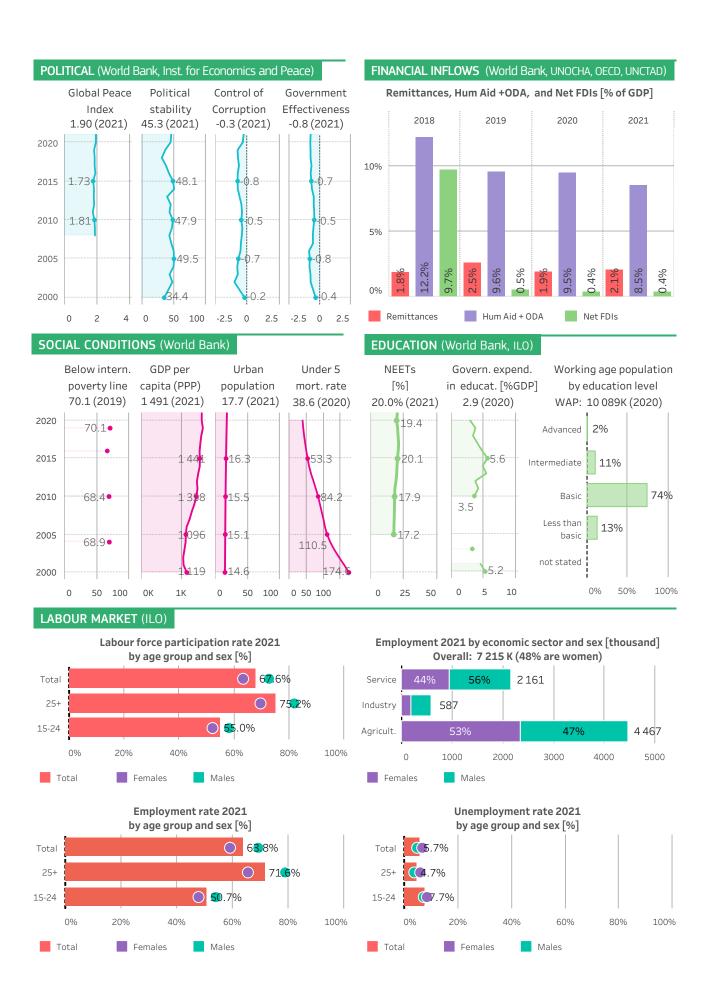
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



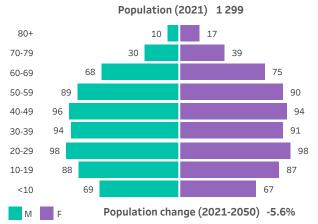


MAURITIUS





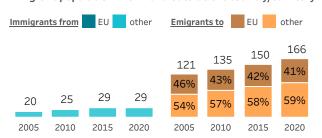
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

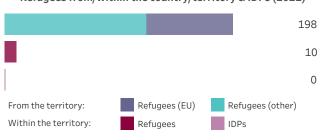
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



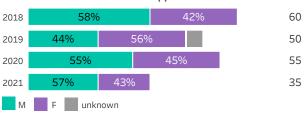
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

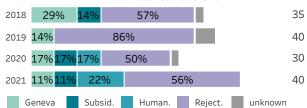


 2019
 17%
 32%
 34%
 17%
 2 709

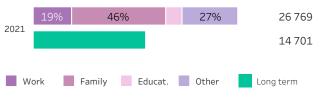
 2020
 44%
 24%
 1 297

 2021
 22%
 40%
 23%
 1 670

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



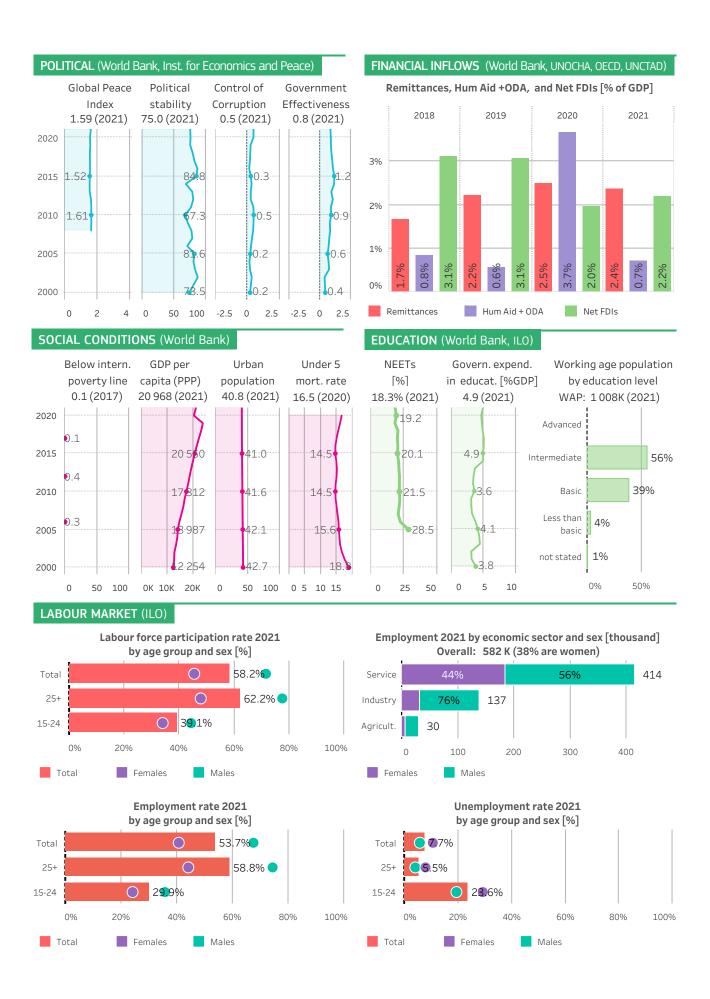
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



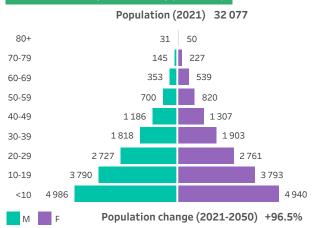


MOZAMBIQUE



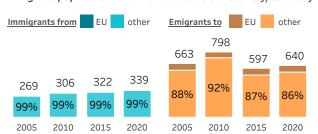


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



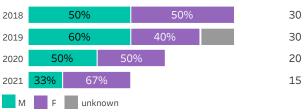
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

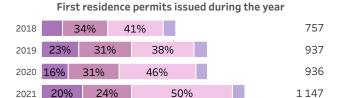


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





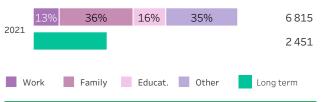
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

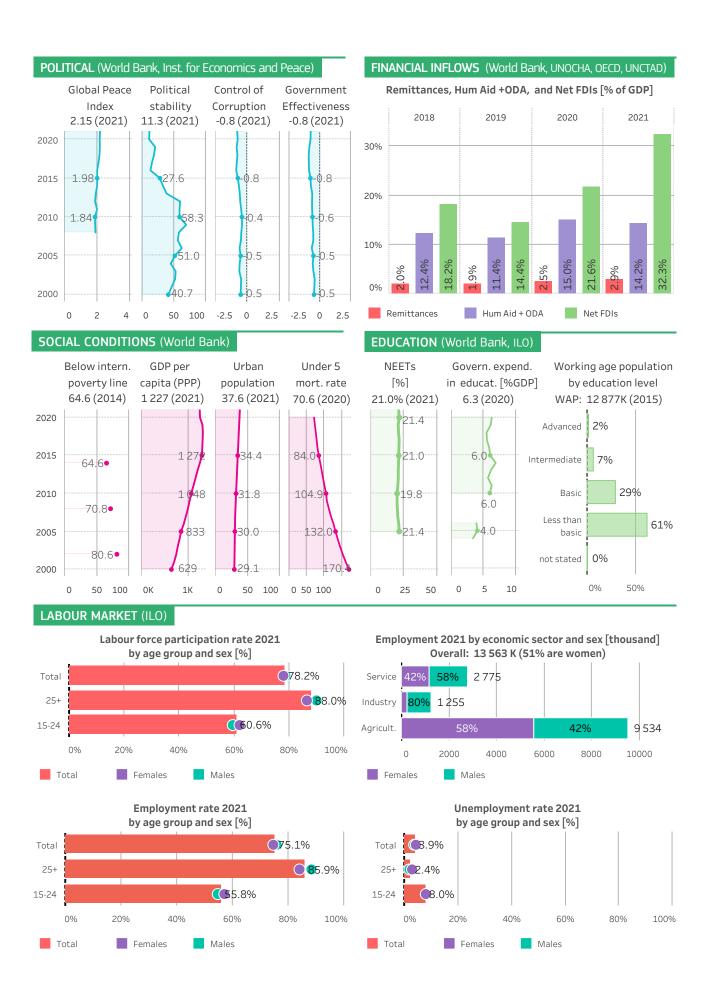
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





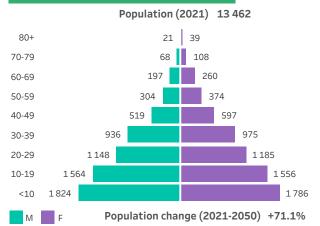


RWANDA



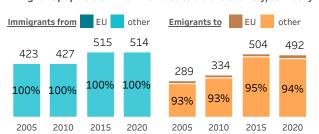


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



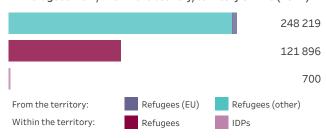
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



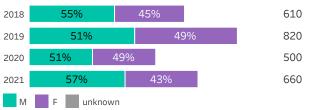
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



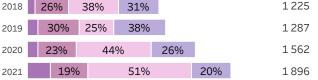
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

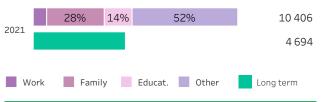




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



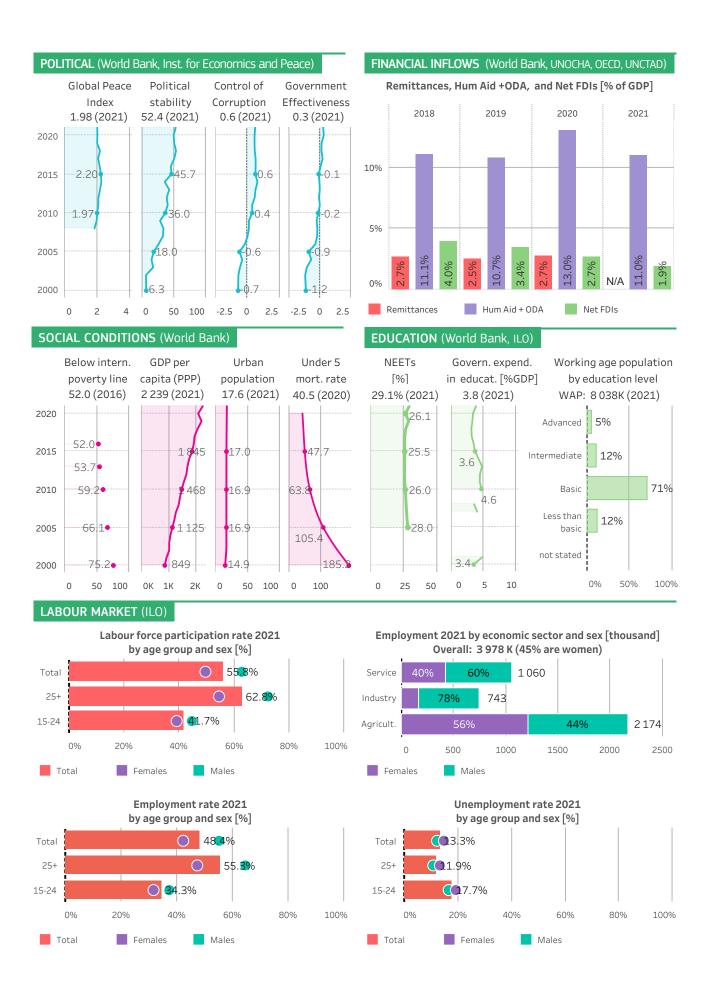
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

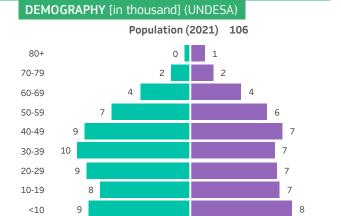




SEYCHELLES

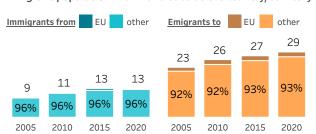






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

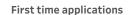
M F

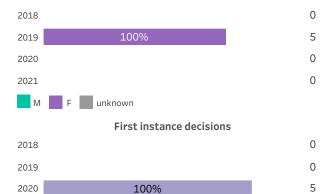
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) +9.6%



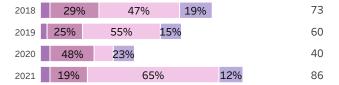
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



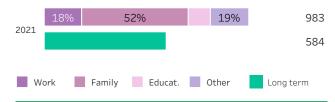


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2021

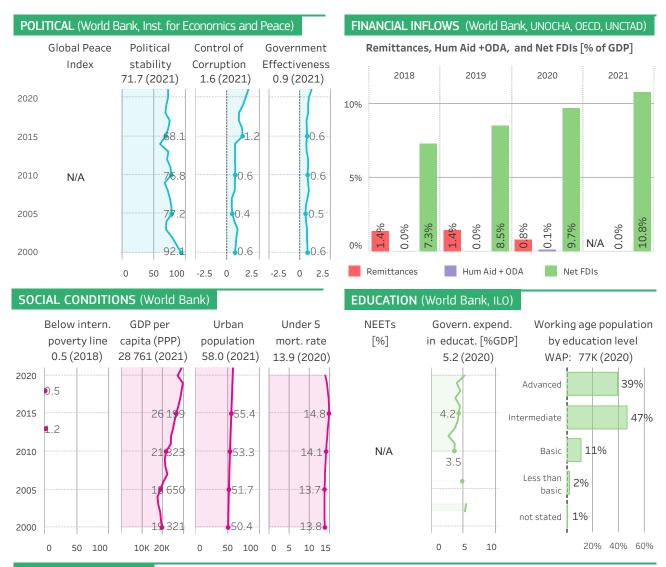
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

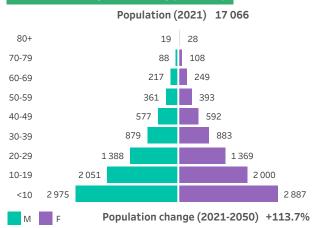
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOMALIA



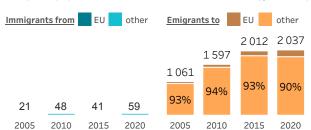


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



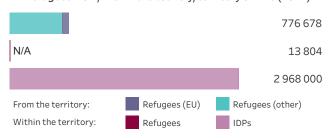
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



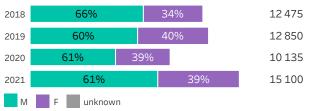
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

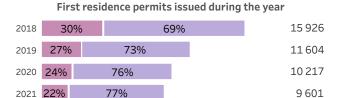


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



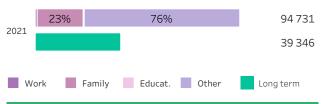
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



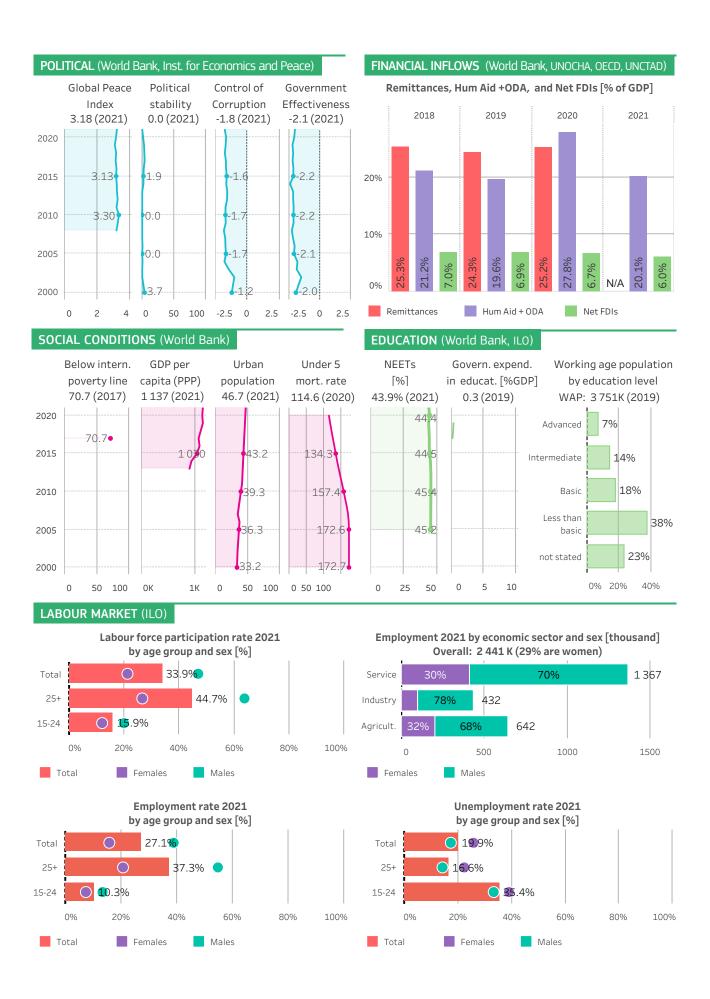
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



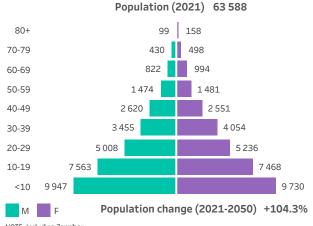


TANZANIA





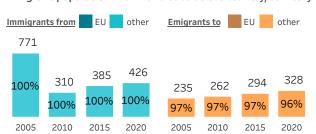
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Zanzibar.

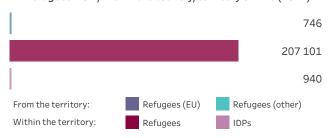
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



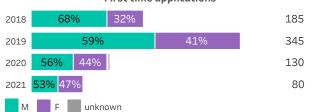
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

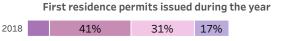


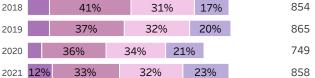
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

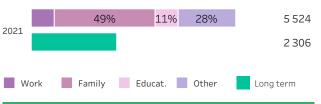




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



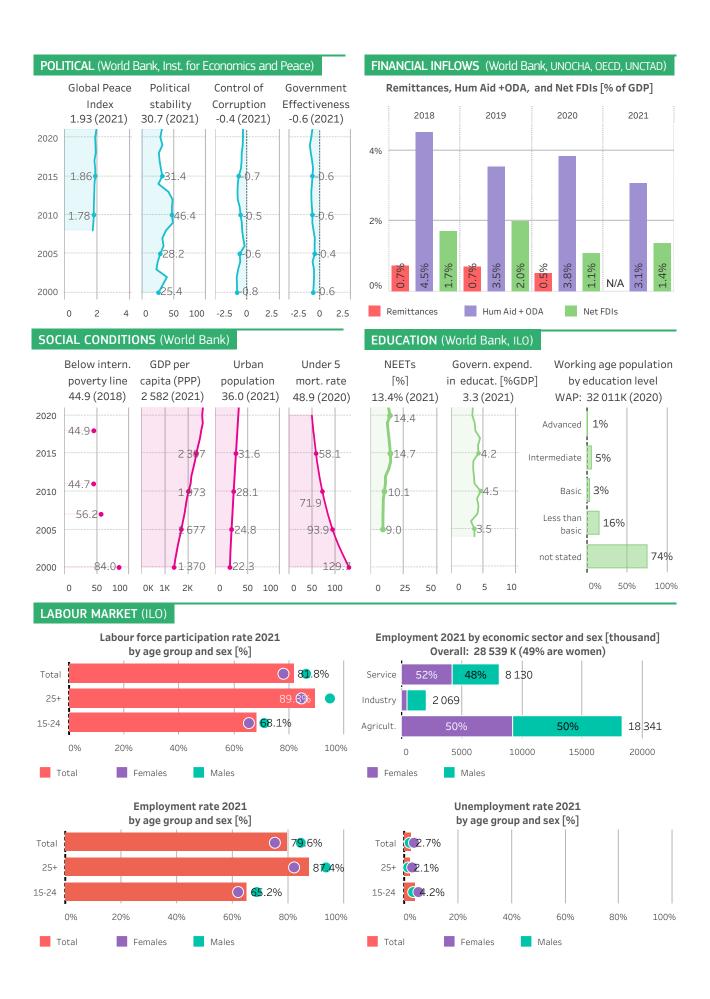
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



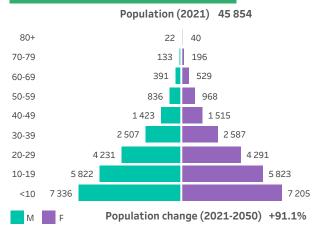


UGANDA



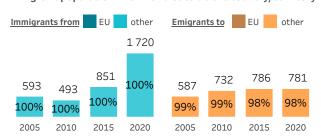


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



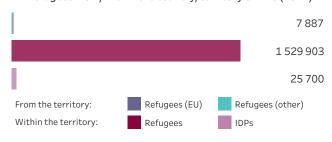
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



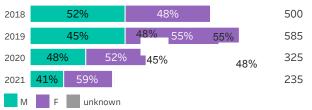
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





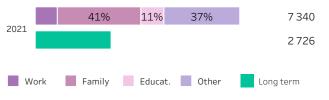
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



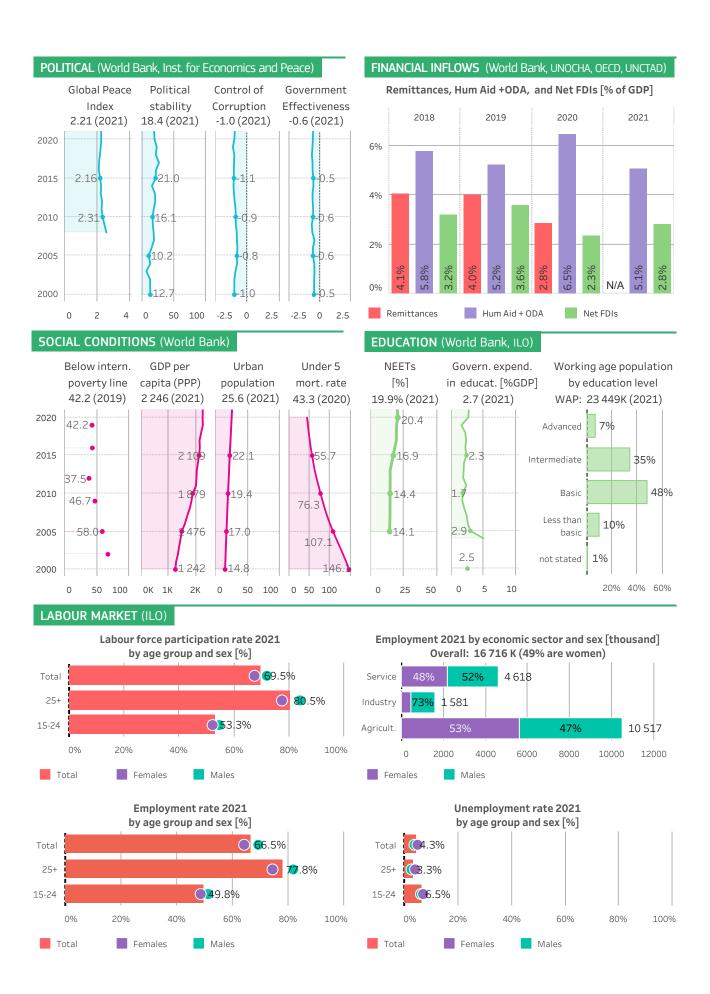
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



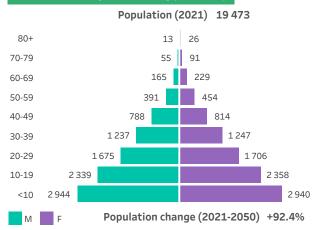


ZAMBIA



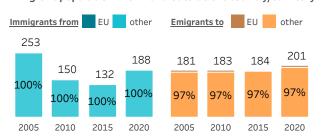


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



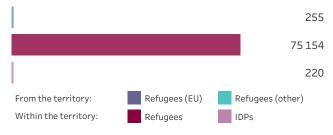
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



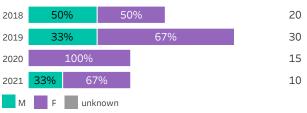
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

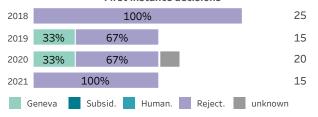




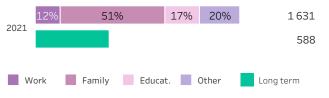
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



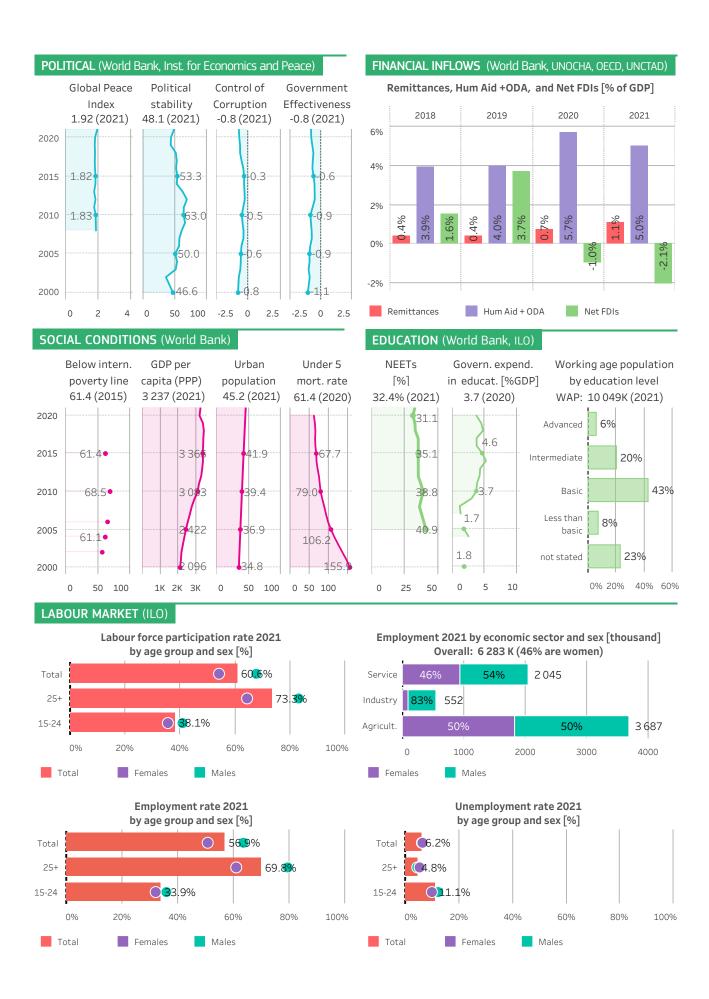
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



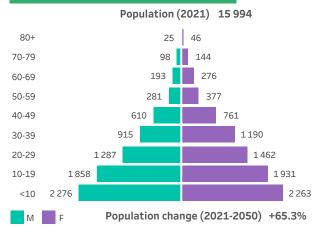


ZIMBABWE



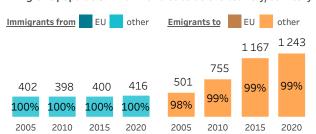


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



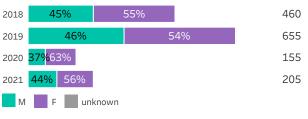
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

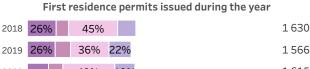


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

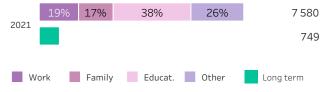


2020 49% 19% 1615 2021 14% 67% 14% 3 072

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

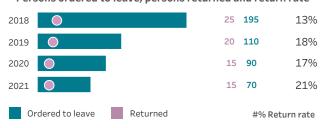


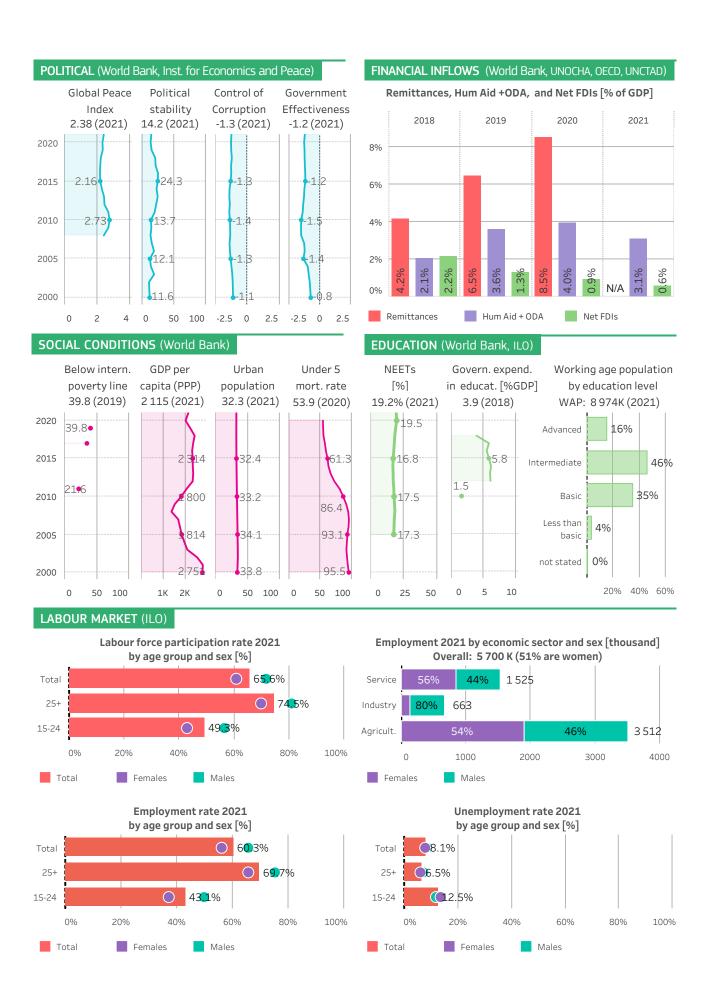
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



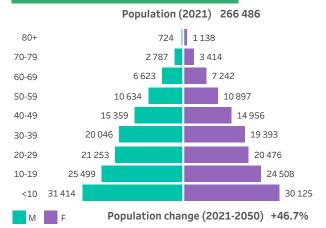


NORTHERN AFRICA



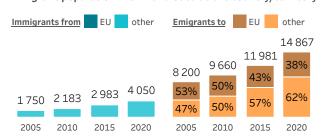


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



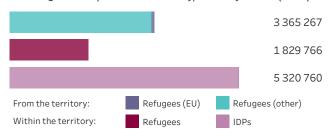
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



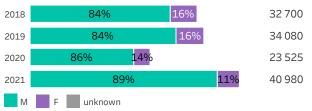
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

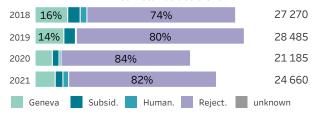


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

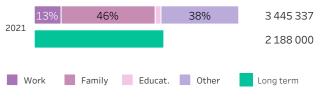
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	16%	57%	15% 12%	225 297
2019	17%	54%	15% 14%	236 311
2020	20%	51%	15% 13%	205 514
2021	17%	55%	16% 13%	247 309

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

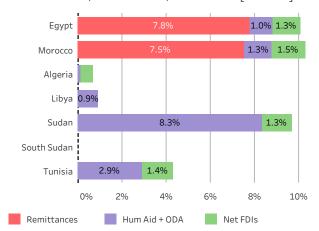


[7] 3.2 South



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

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

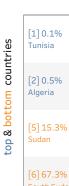


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

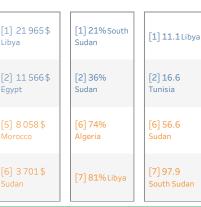
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

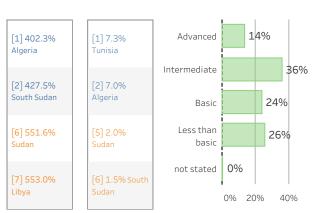
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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









LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2021

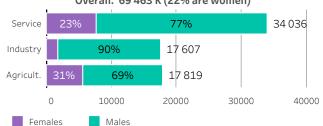
[1] 70.3% South Sudan (70.1% women, 70.5% men)

[2] 48.5% Sudan (29.0% women, 68.4% men)

[6] 41.3% Egypt (14.6% women, 67.7% men)

[7] 40.1% Algeria (15.9% women, 63.4% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 69 463 K (22% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2021

[1] 60.8% South Sudan (59.9% women, 61.8% men)
[2] 40.5% Morocco (18.2% women, 62.9% men)
[6] 37.3% Libya (24.8% women, 49.7% men)
[7] 35.4% Algeria (12.7% women, 57.3% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern African countries - 2021

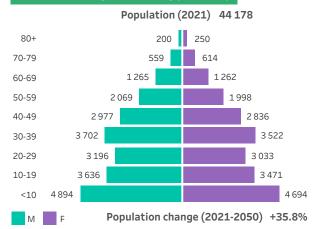
[1] 7.4% Egypt (15.9% women, 5.6% men)
[2] 10.5% Morocco (12.4% women, 10.0% men)
[6] 19.1% Sudan (30.5% women, 14.1% men)
[7] 20.6% Libya (26.8% women, 17.2% men)

ALGERIA



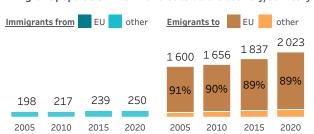


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

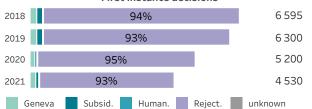
First time applications



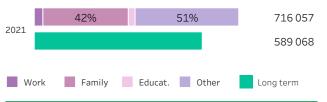
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



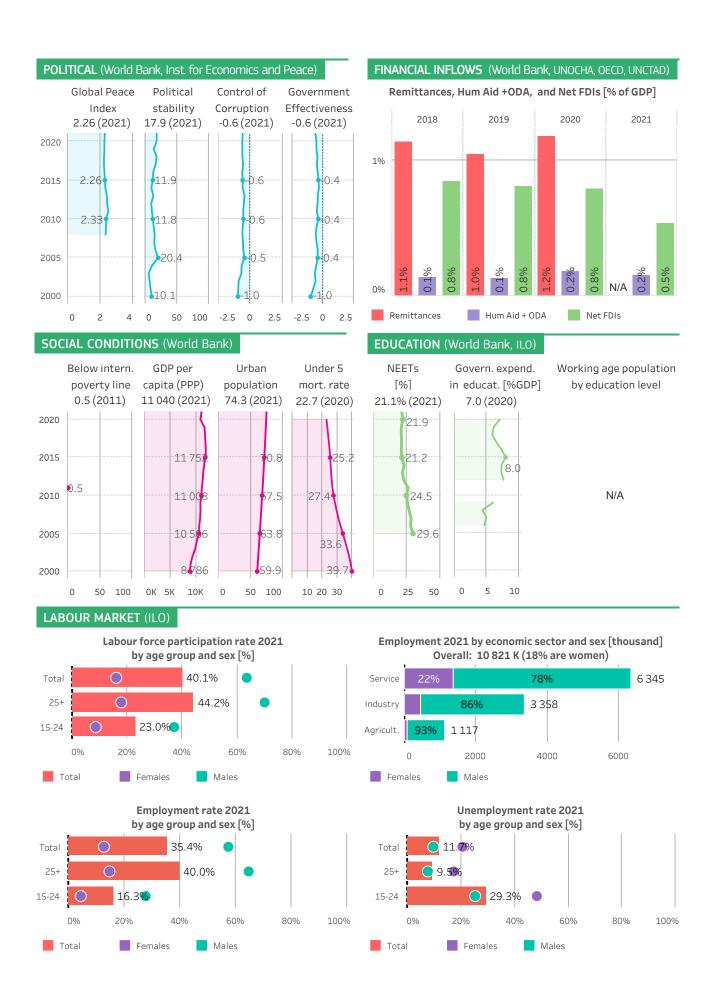
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



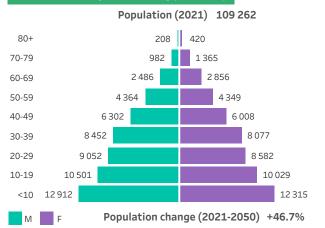


EGYPT



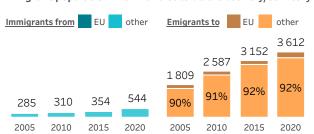


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



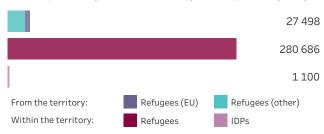
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



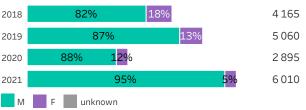
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

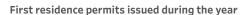


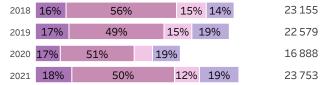
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

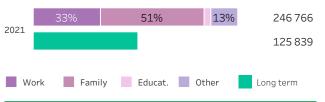




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



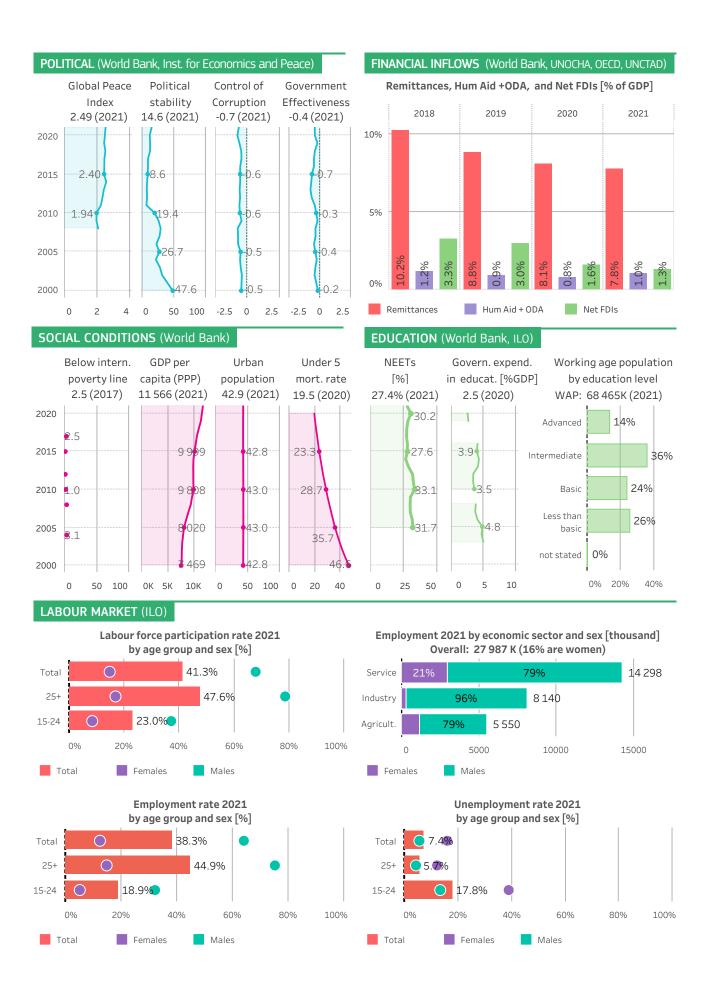
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



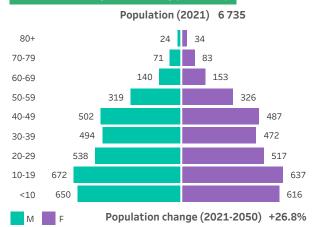


LIBYA



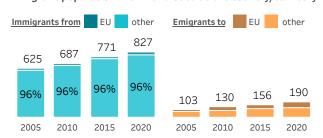


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



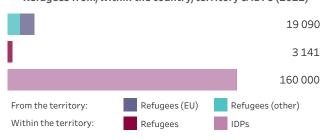
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



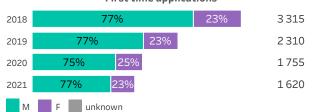
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

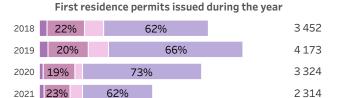


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



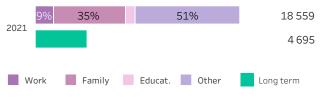
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



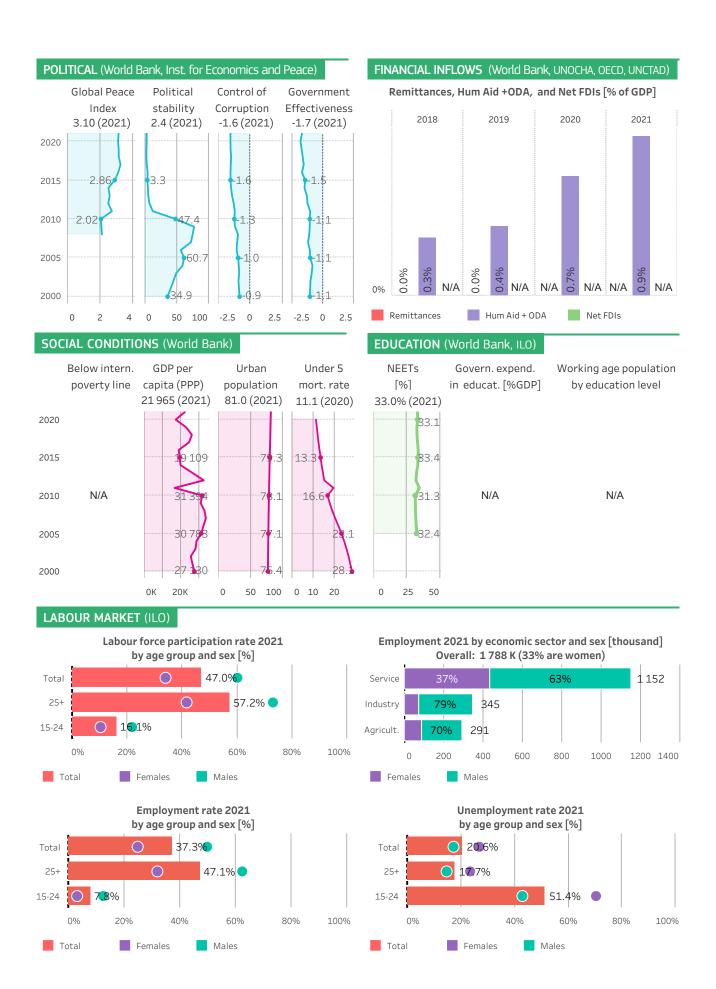
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



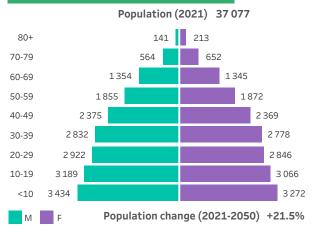


MOROCCO



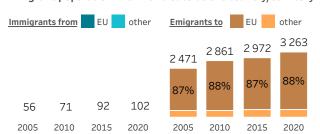


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



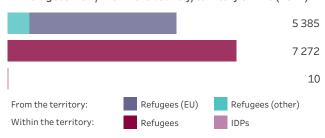
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



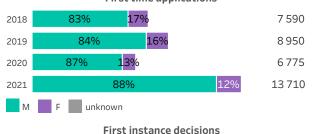
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



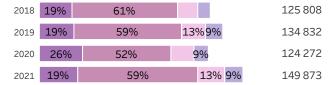
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



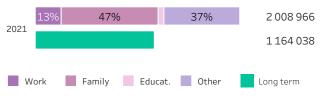
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

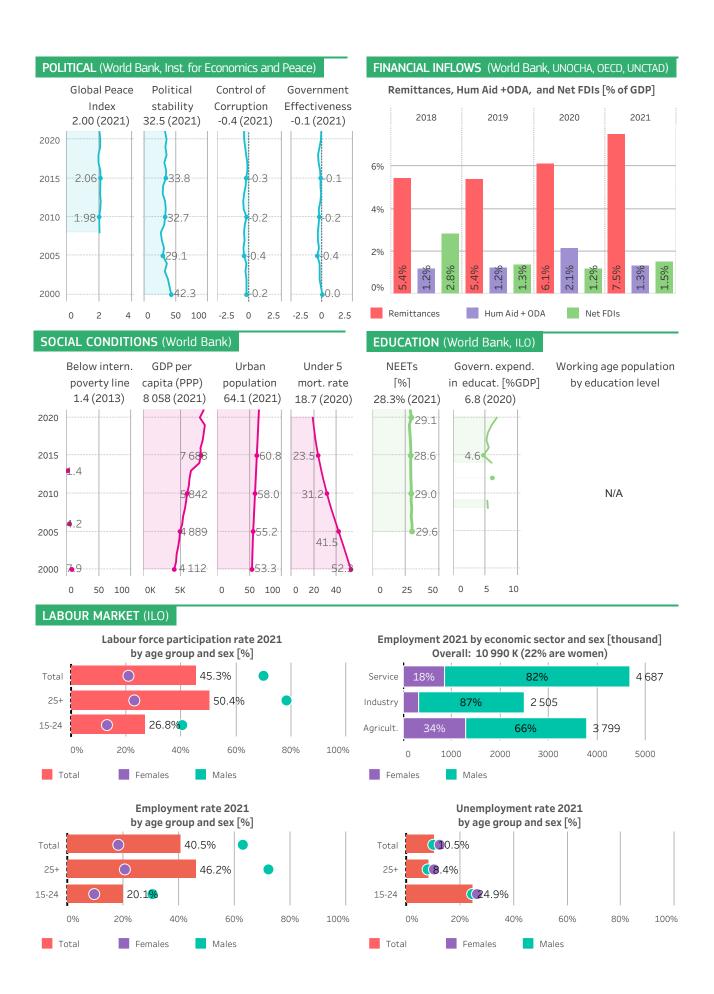
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



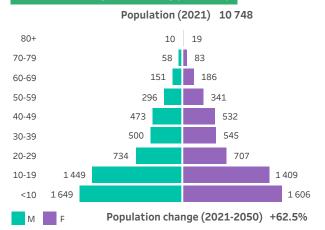


SOUTH SUDAN



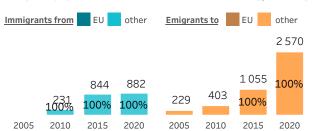


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



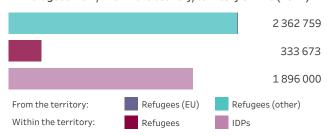
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



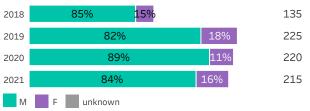
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

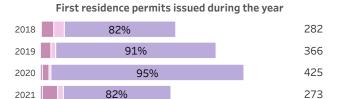


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

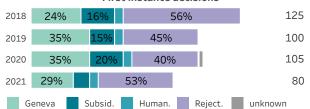
First time applications



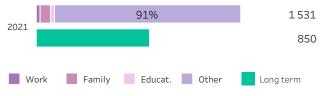








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



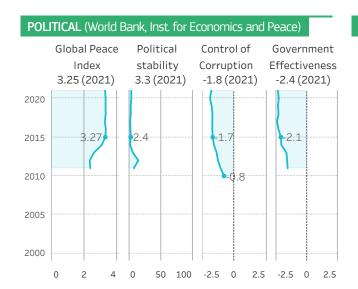
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





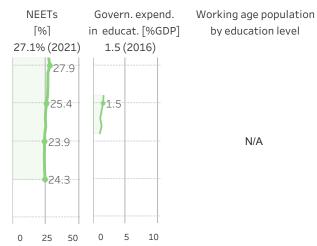
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

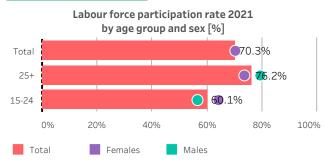
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Urban Below intern. GDP per Under 5 capita (PPP) poverty line population mort. rate 67.3 (2016) 20.5 (2021) 97.9 (2020) 2020 67.3 2015 18. 97.9 2010 N/A 17.9 108.4 34.5 17. 139.7 2005 16.5 2000 0 50 100 0 50 100 0 50 100

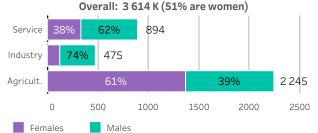
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

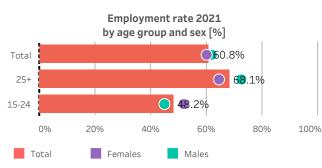


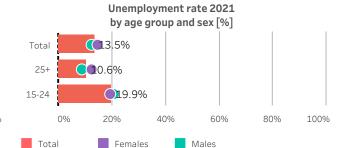
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]





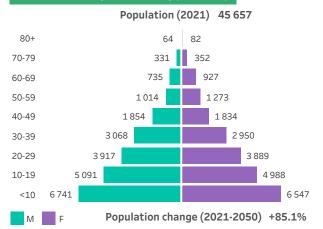


SUDAN



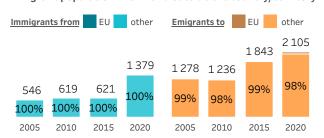


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



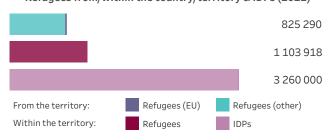
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



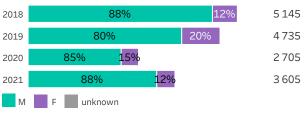
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

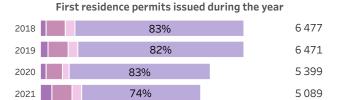


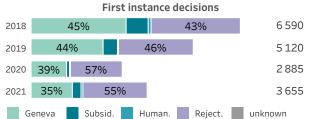
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



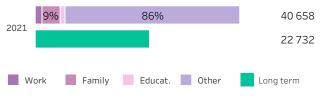


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



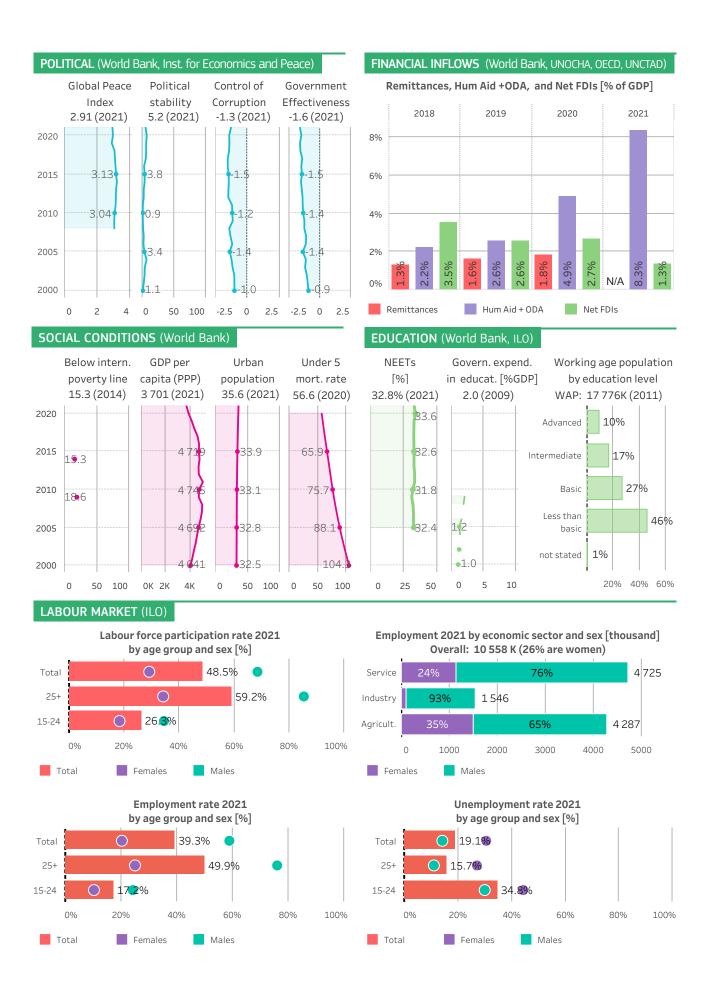
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



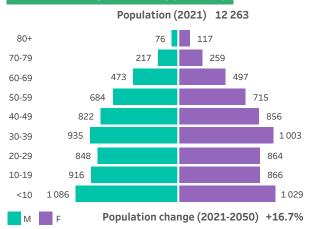


TUNISIA



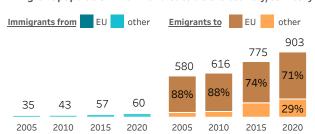


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



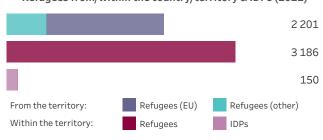
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



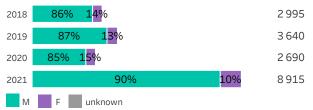
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

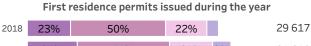


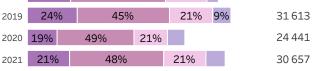
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



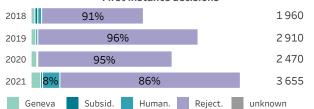


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

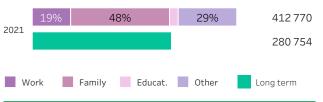




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

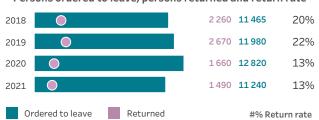


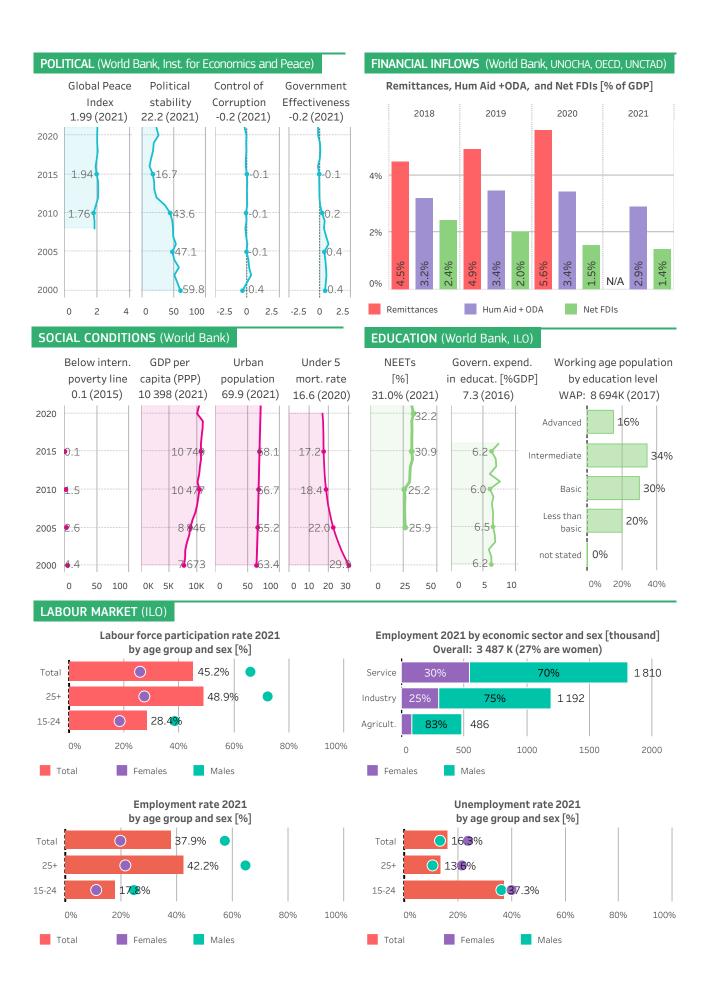
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



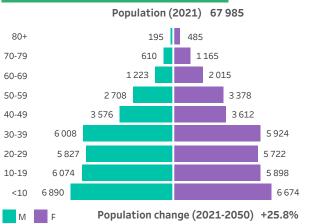


SOUTHERN AFRICA



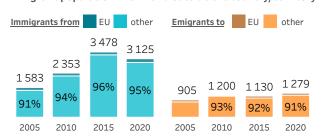


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



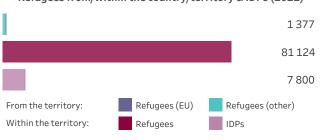
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



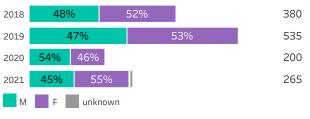
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

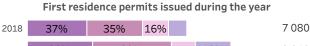


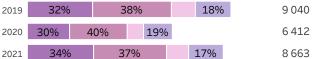
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

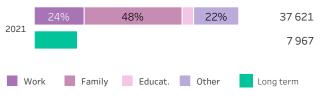




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

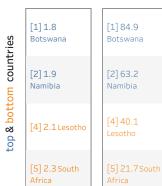


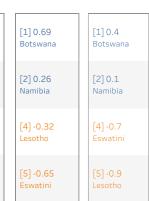
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

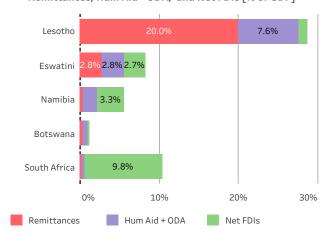
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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



[1] 15.4%

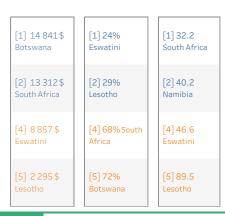
Botswana

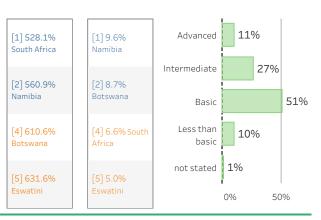
[2] 15.6%

[4] 32.4%

[5] 36.1%

Namibia



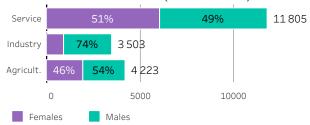


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2021

[1] 64.3% Botswana (59.2% women, 69.7% men)
[2] 64.1% Lesotho (57.1% women, 71.4% men)
[4] 55.8% South Africa (49.6% women, 62.5% men)
[5] 50.3% Eswatini (46.9% women, 53.9% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 19 531 K (46% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2021

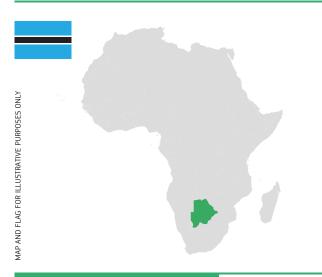
[1] 52.4% Lesotho (45.3% women, 59.7% men)
[2] 50.7% Botswana (45.5% women, 56.2% men)
[4] 39.7% South Africa (34.6% women, 45.3% men)
[5] 38.0% Eswatini (34.5% women, 41.6% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern African countries - 2021

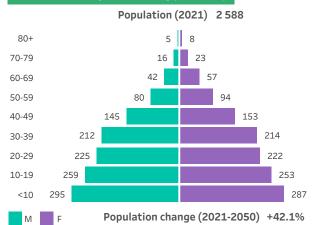
[1] 18.3% Lesotho (20.6% women, 16.3% men)
[2] 21.2% Botswana (23.1% women, 19.4% men)
[4] 24.6% Eswatini (26.5% women, 22.8% men)
[5] 28.8% South Africa (30.3% women, 27.5% men)

BOTSWANA



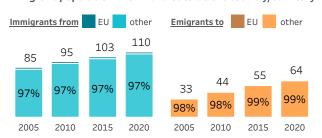


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



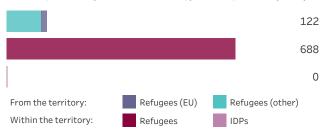
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



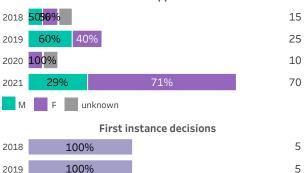
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



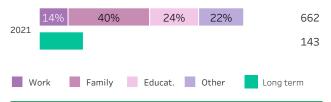
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year 2018 33% 46% 9% 134 2019 14% 18% 52% 17% 147 2020 18% 96 42% 22% 142 2021



5

10



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2020

2021

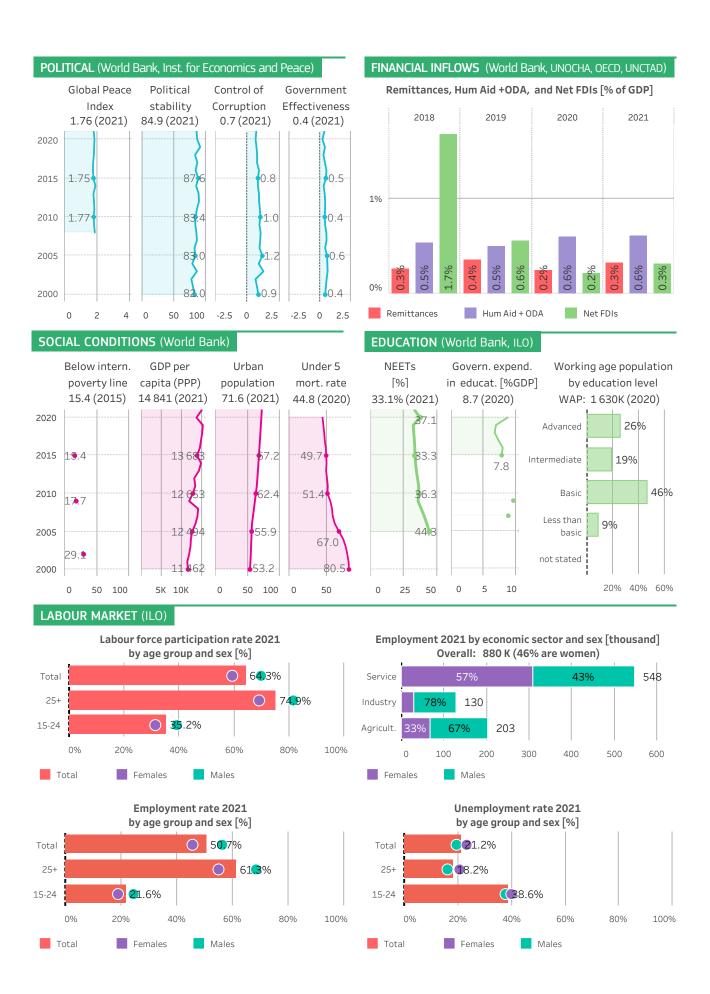
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



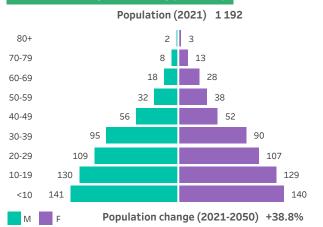


ESWATINI



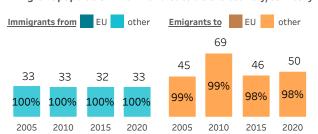


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



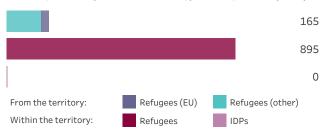
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



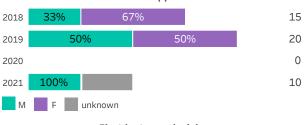
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

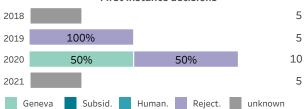




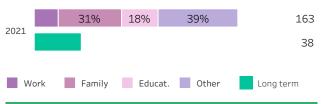
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



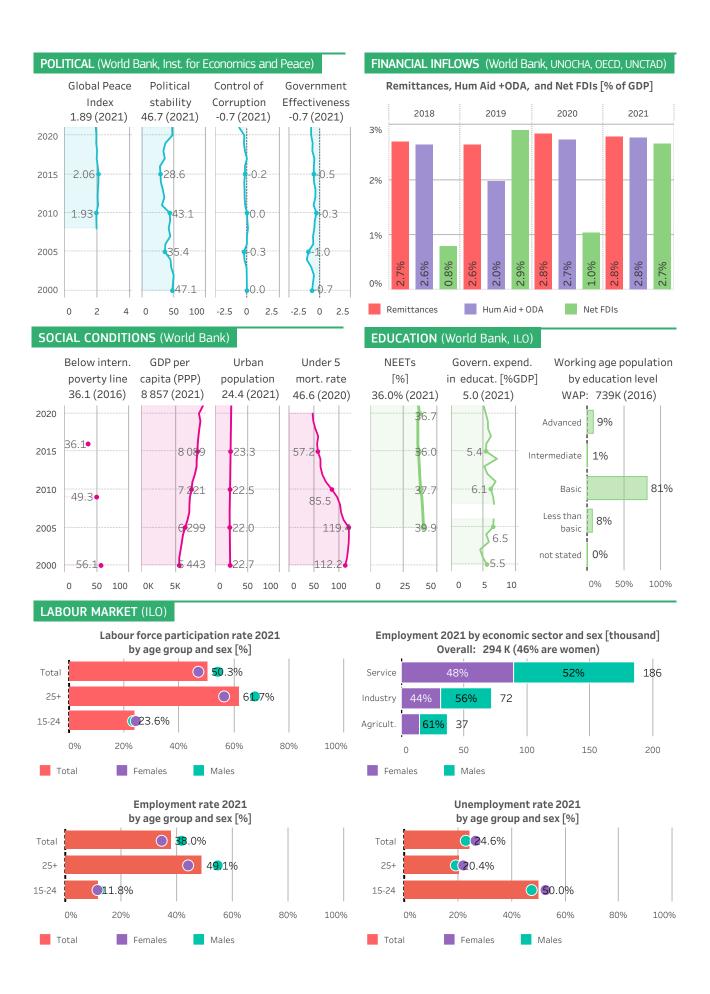
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



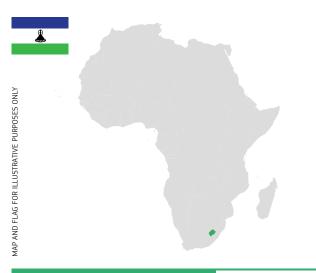
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



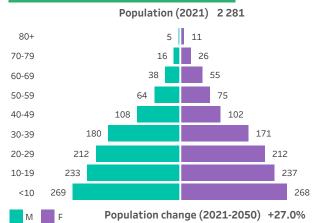


LESOTHO



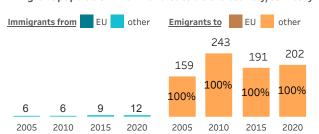


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



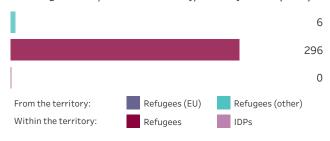
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

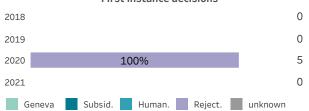




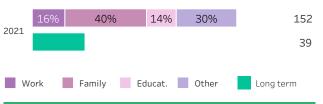
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



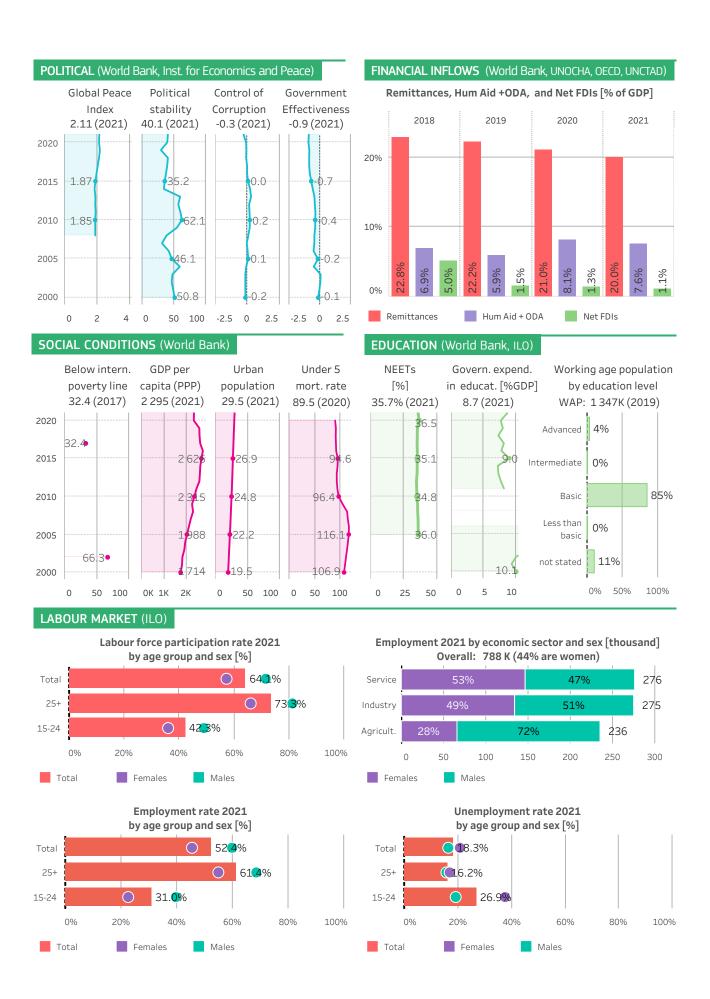
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



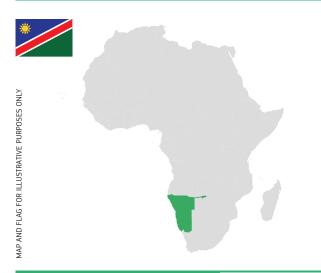
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



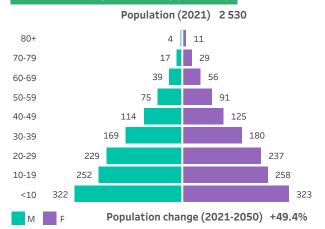


NAMIBIA



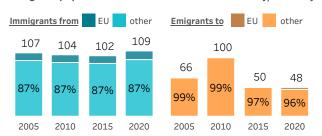


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



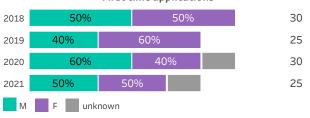
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

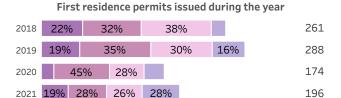


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

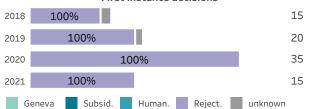




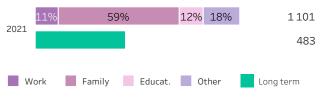
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

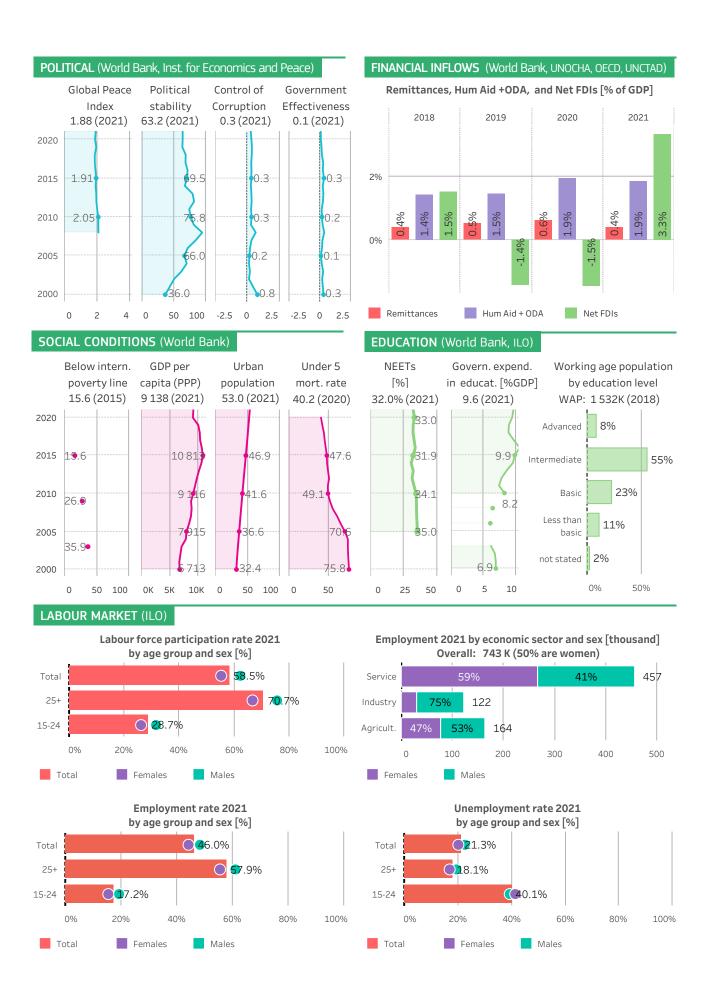
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





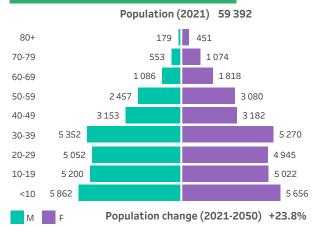


SOUTH AFRICA



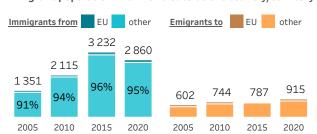


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



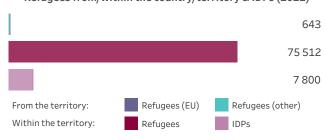
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



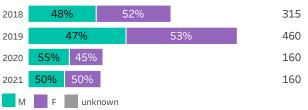
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



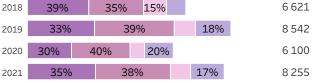
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



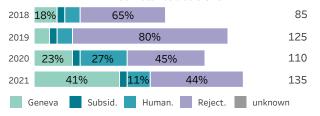


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

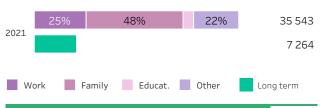




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

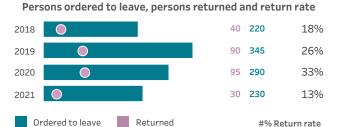


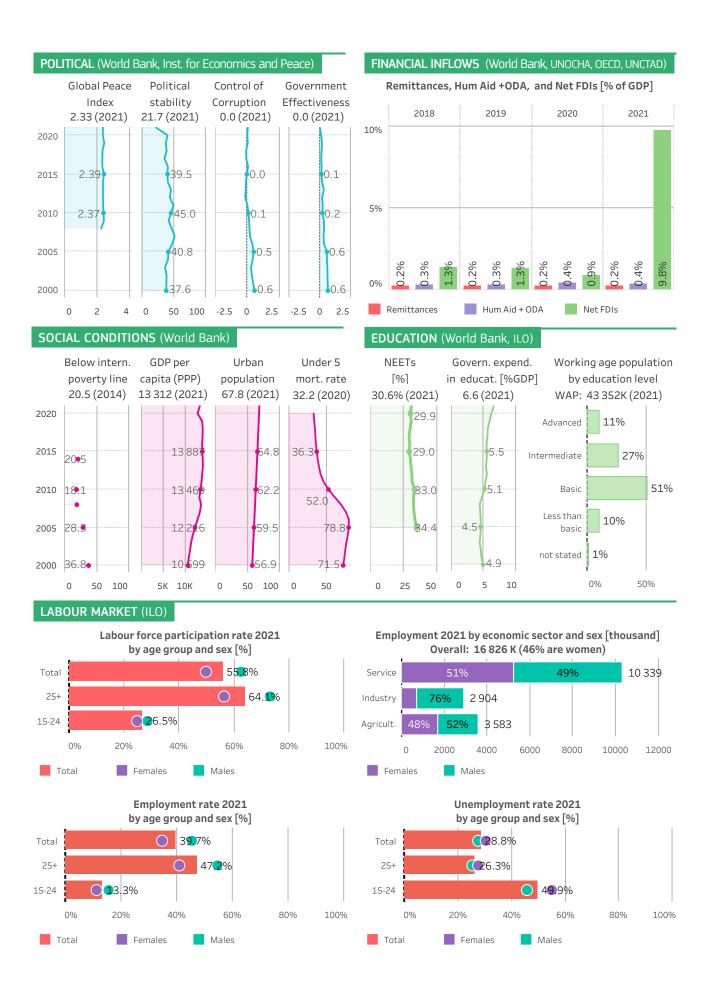
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



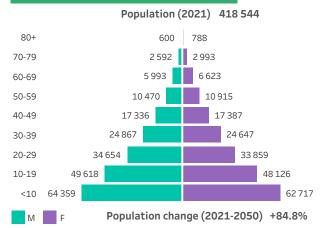


WESTERN AFRICA



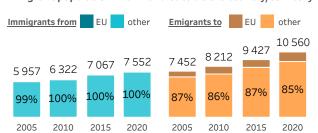


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



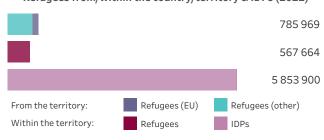
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



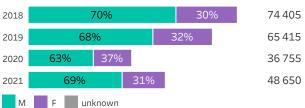
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

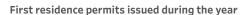


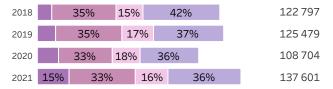
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

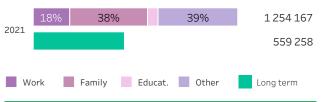




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



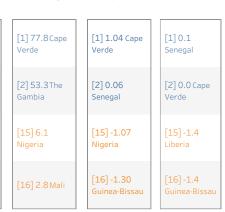
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

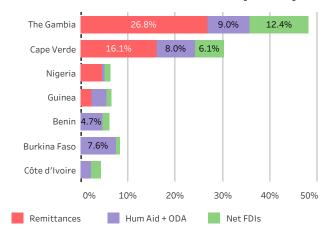
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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

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



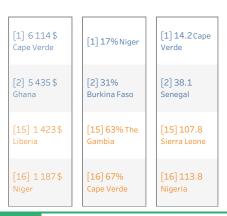
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

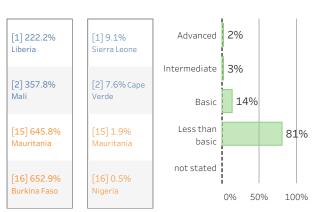
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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







LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

[1] 4.6% Cape

Verde

[2] 6.5%

Mauritania

[15] 30.9%

[16] 50.6%

Nigeria

Niger

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2021

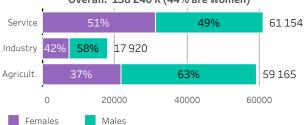
[1] 76.3% Liberia (72.0% women, 80.7% men)

[2] 72.9% Niger (61.7% women, 83.7% men)

[15] 50.9% Senegal (38.0% women, 64.7% men)

[16] 40.6% Mauritania (26.1% women, 56.3% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 138 240 K (44% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2021

[1] 73.5% Liberia (69.9% women, 77.2% men)
[2] 72.4% Niger (61.4% women, 83.0% men)
[15] 47.6% Cape Verde (42.3% women, 53.0% men)
[16] 36.0% Mauritania (22.8% women, 50.4% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western African countries - 2021

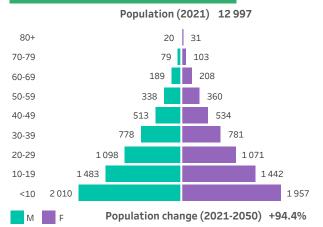
[1] 0.7% Niger (0.5% women, 0.8% men)
[2] 1.8% Benin (2.1% women, 1.5% men)
[15] 11.3% Mauritania (12.6% women, 10.6% men)
[16] 13.9% Cape Verde (13.4% women, 14.4% men)

BENIN



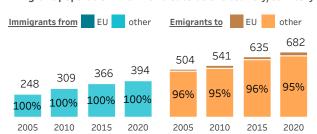


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



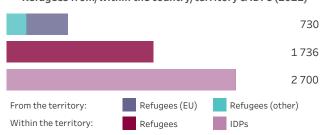
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



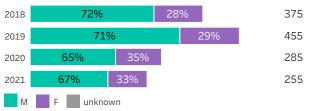
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



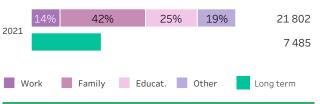
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



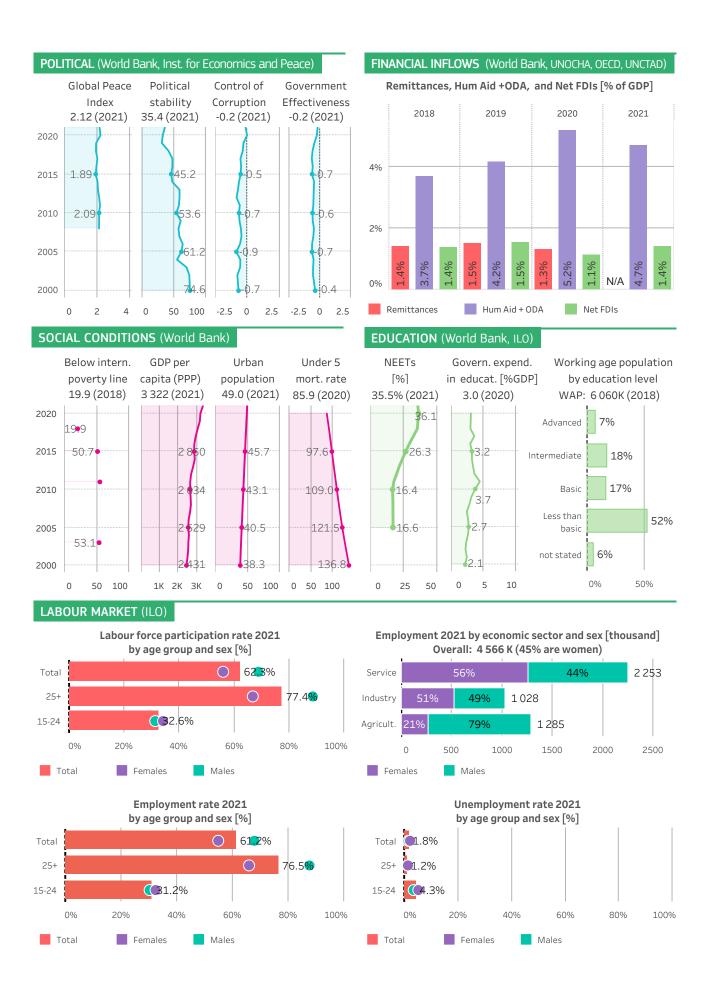
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



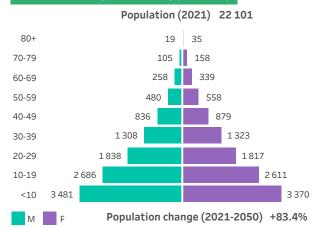


BURKINA FASO



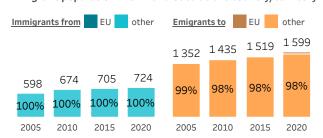


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



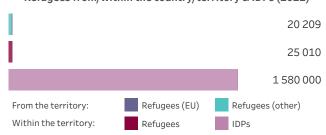
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



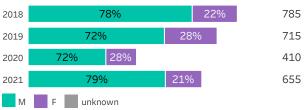
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



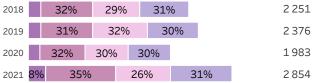
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



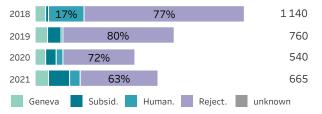


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

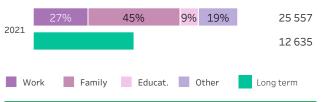




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



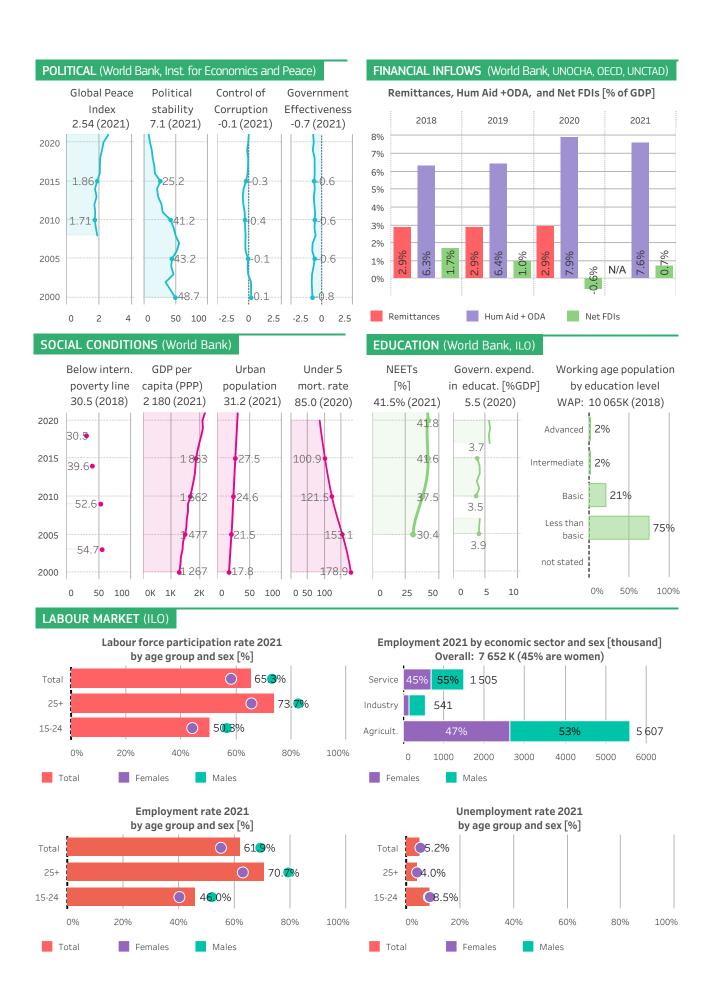
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



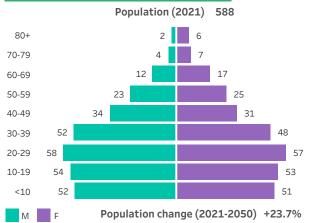


CAPE VERDE



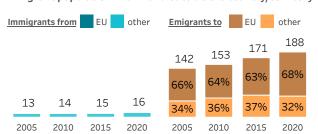


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



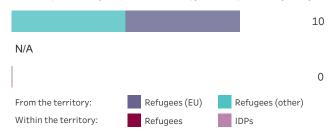
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



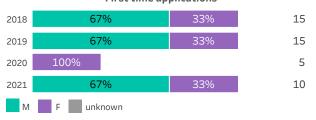
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

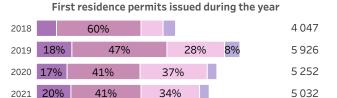


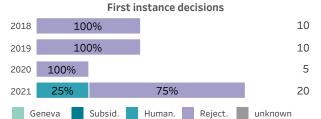
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

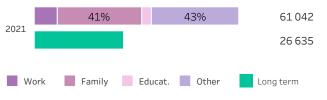


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



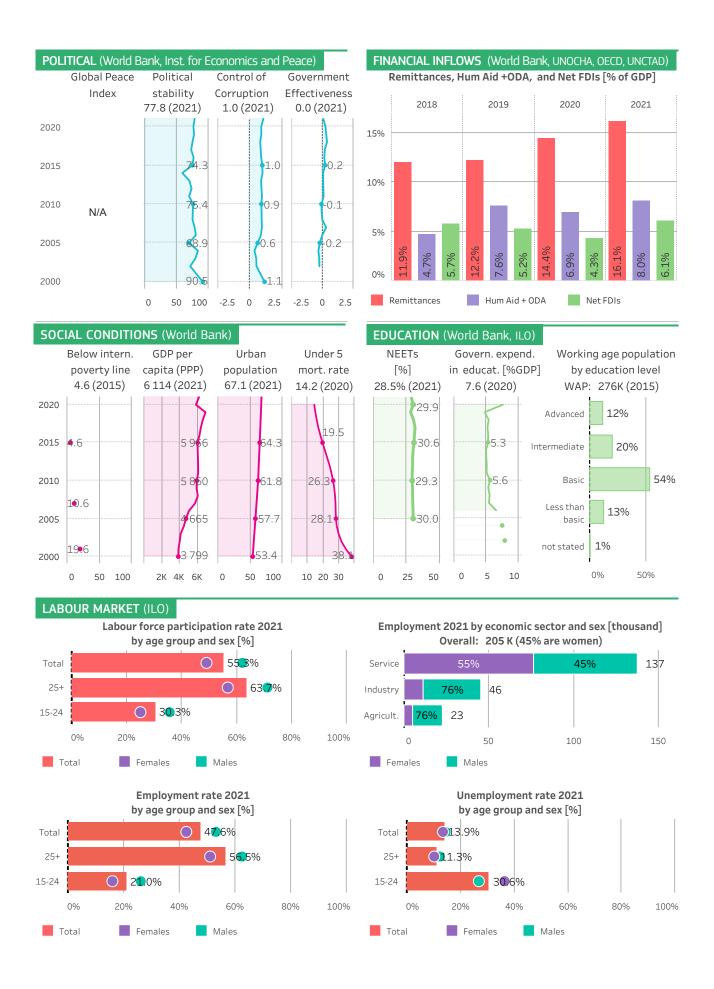
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



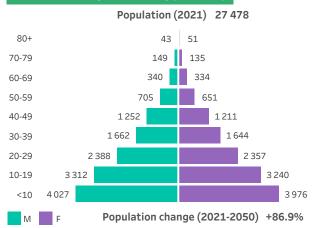


CÔTE D'IVOIRE



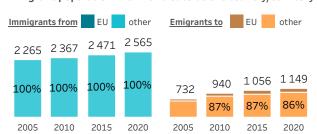


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



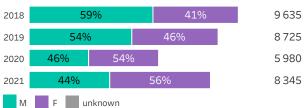
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

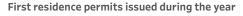


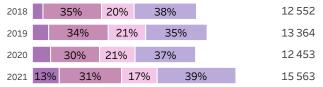
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

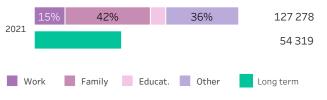




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



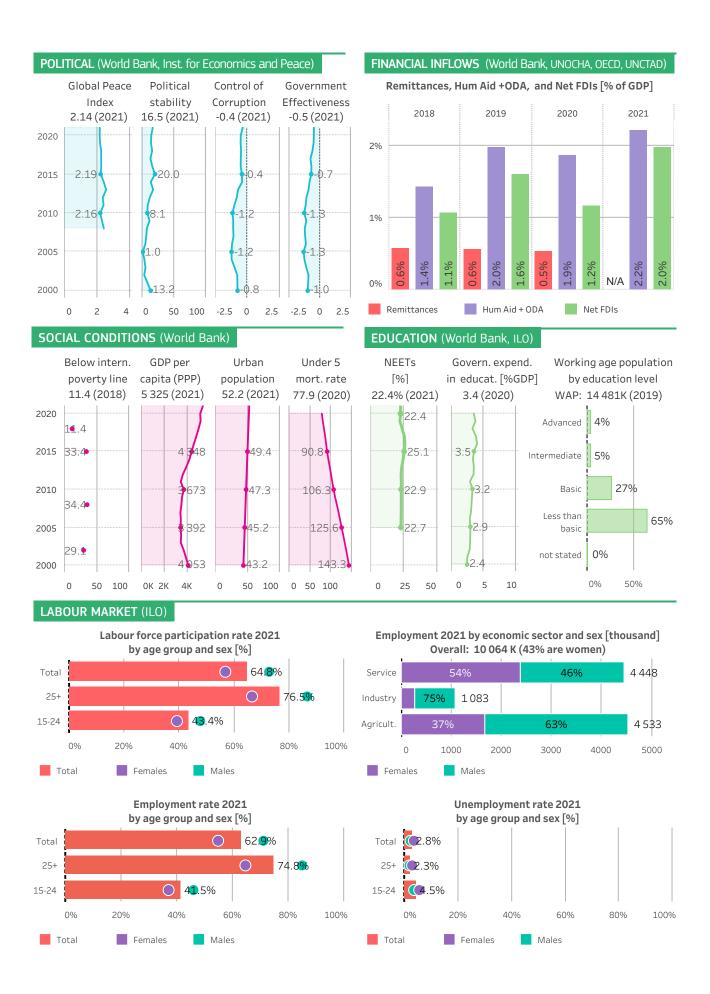
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



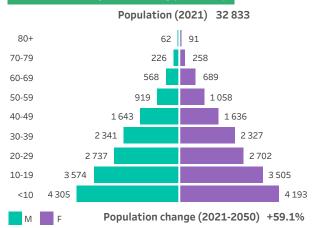


GHANA



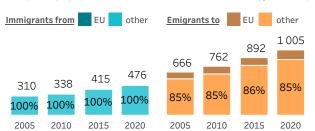


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



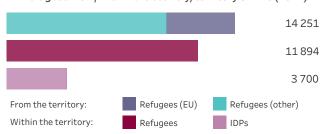
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



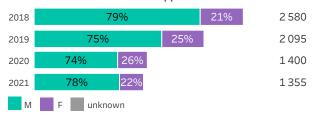
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

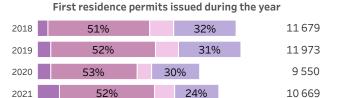


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

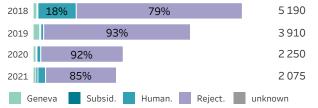
First time applications



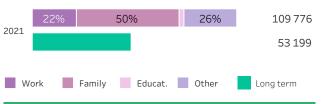
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



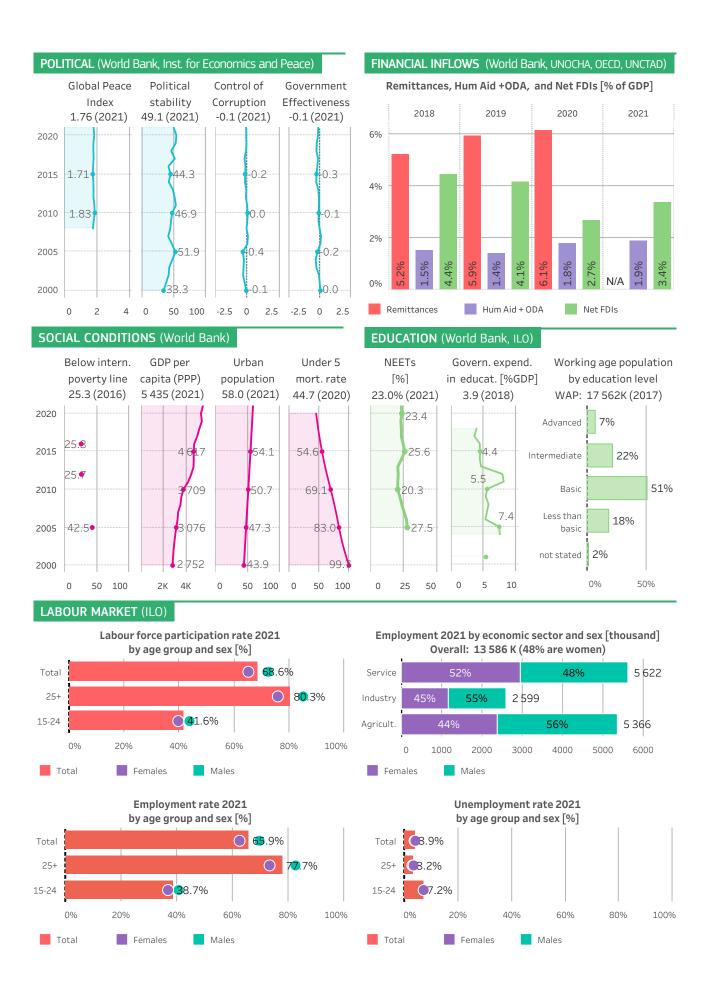
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



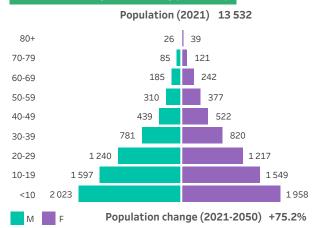


GUINEA



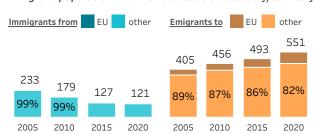


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



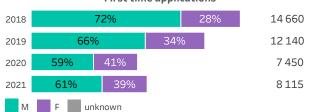
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

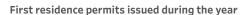


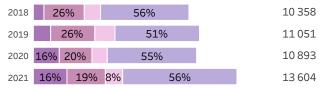
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

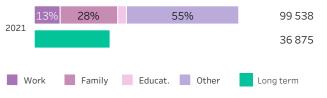




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

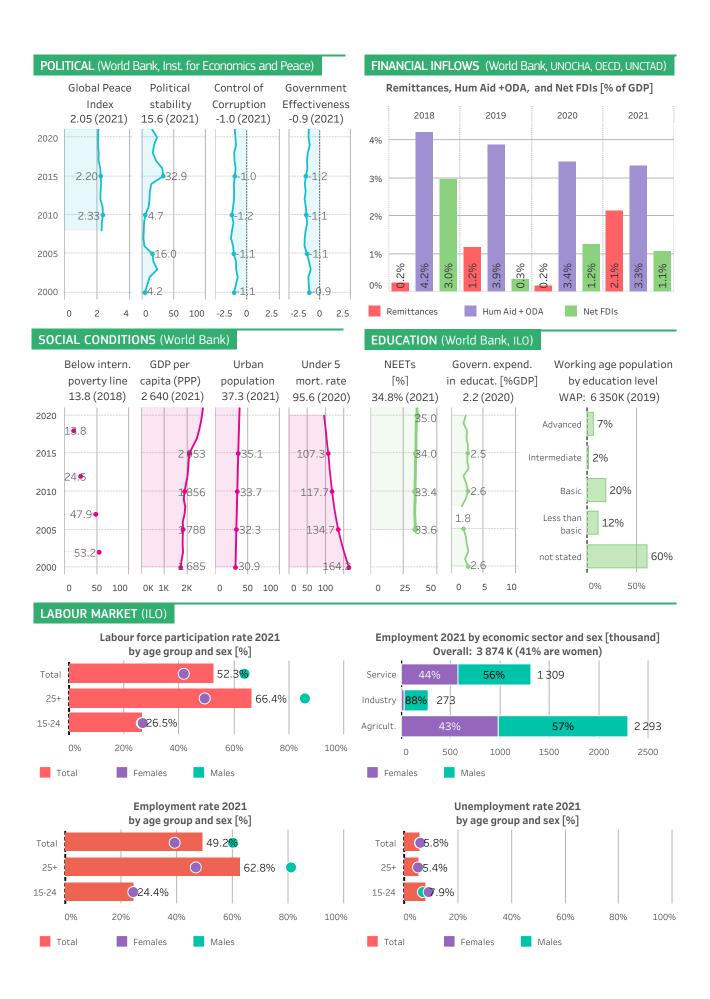
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





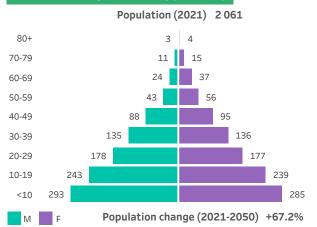


GUINEA-BISSAU



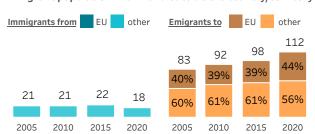


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



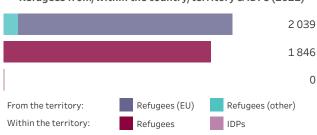
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



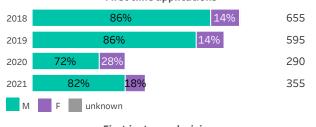
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



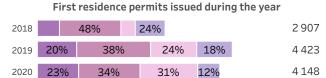
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

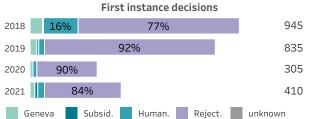




RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2021



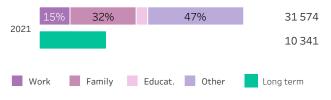


Valid residence permits at the end of the year

29%

11%

4631



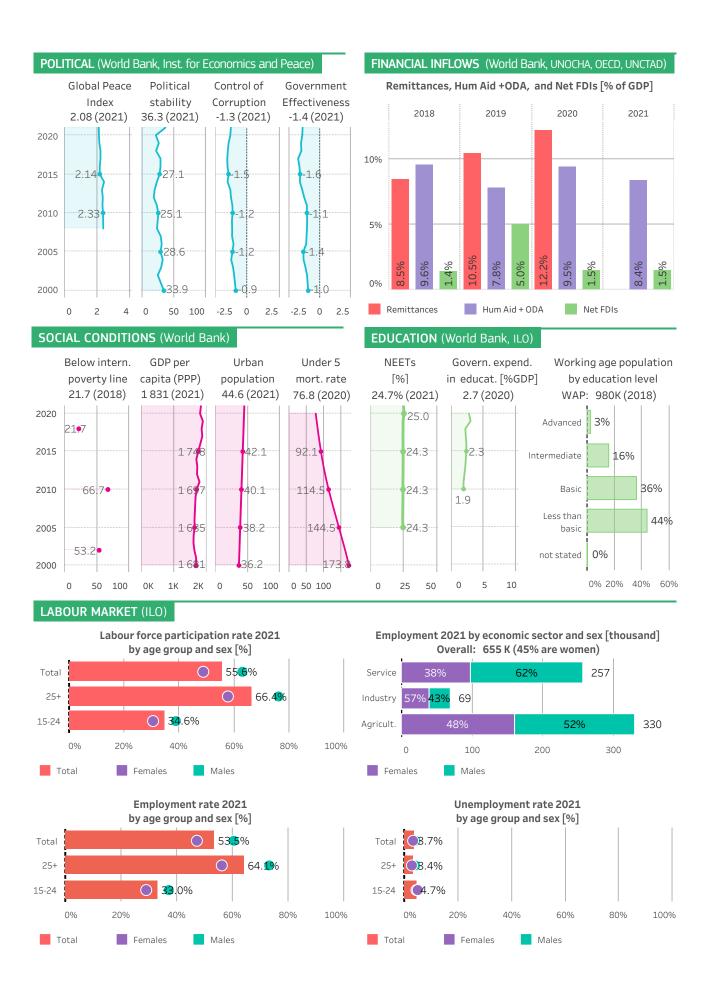
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



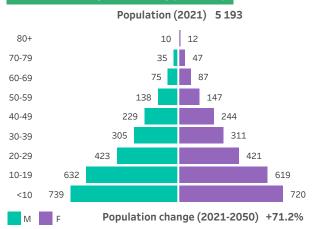


LIBERIA



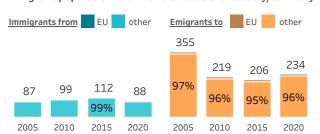


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



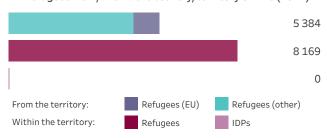
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

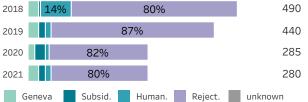
First time applications



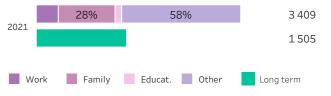
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year

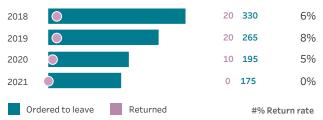


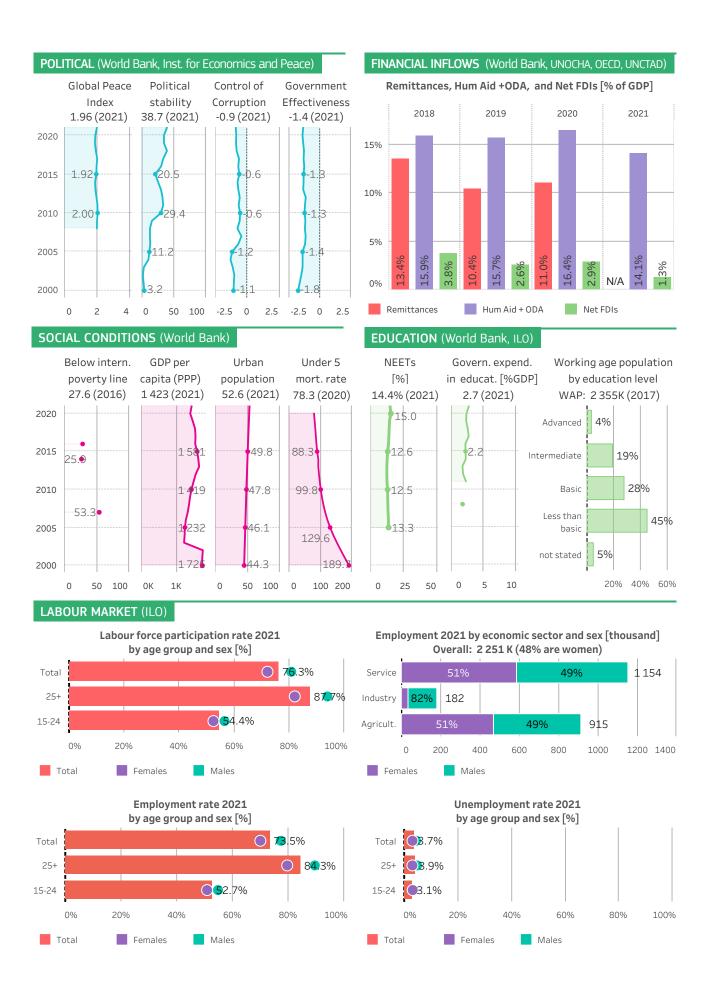
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



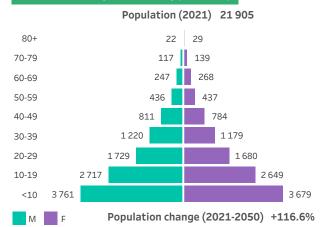


MALI



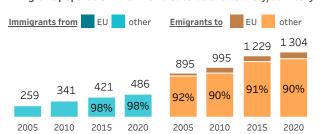


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

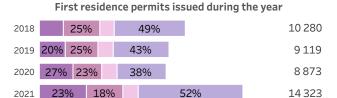


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

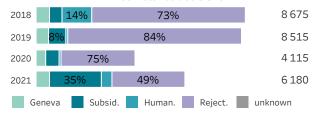




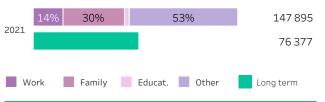
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



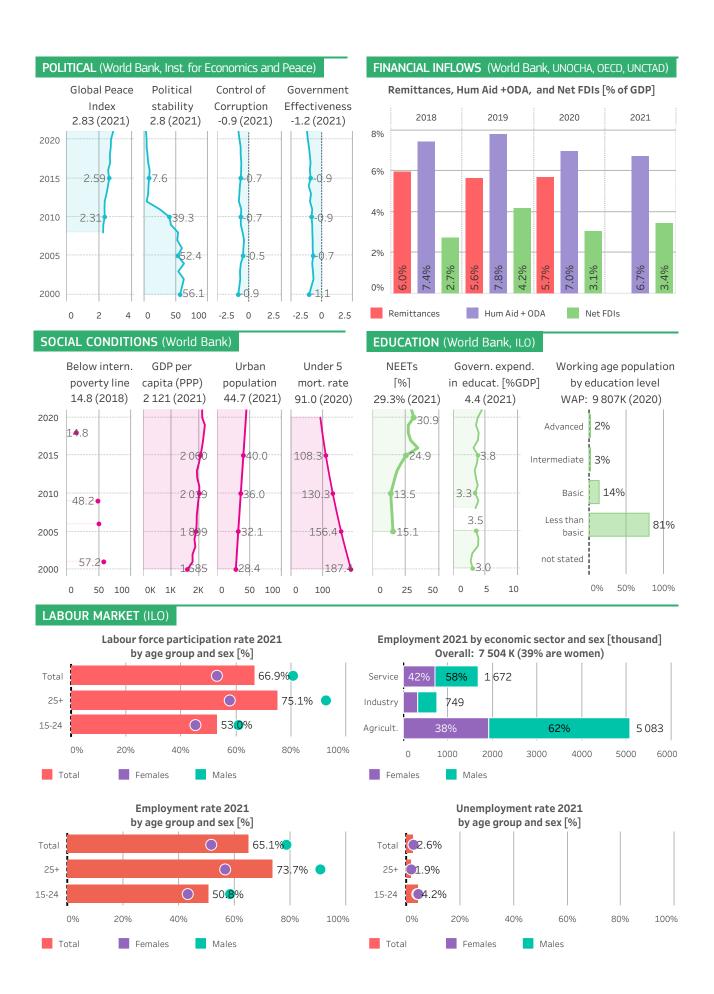
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



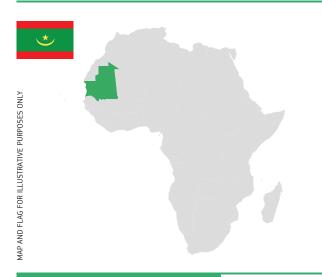
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



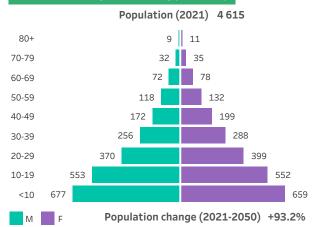


MAURITANIA



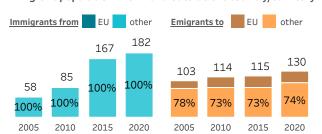


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



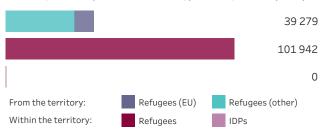
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



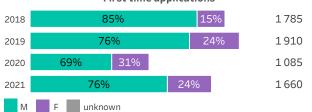
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



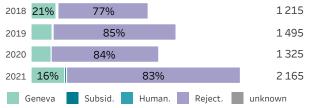
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



36%

1960

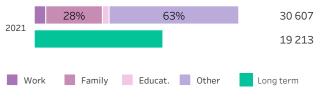




Valid residence permits at the end of the year

15%

2021 14%



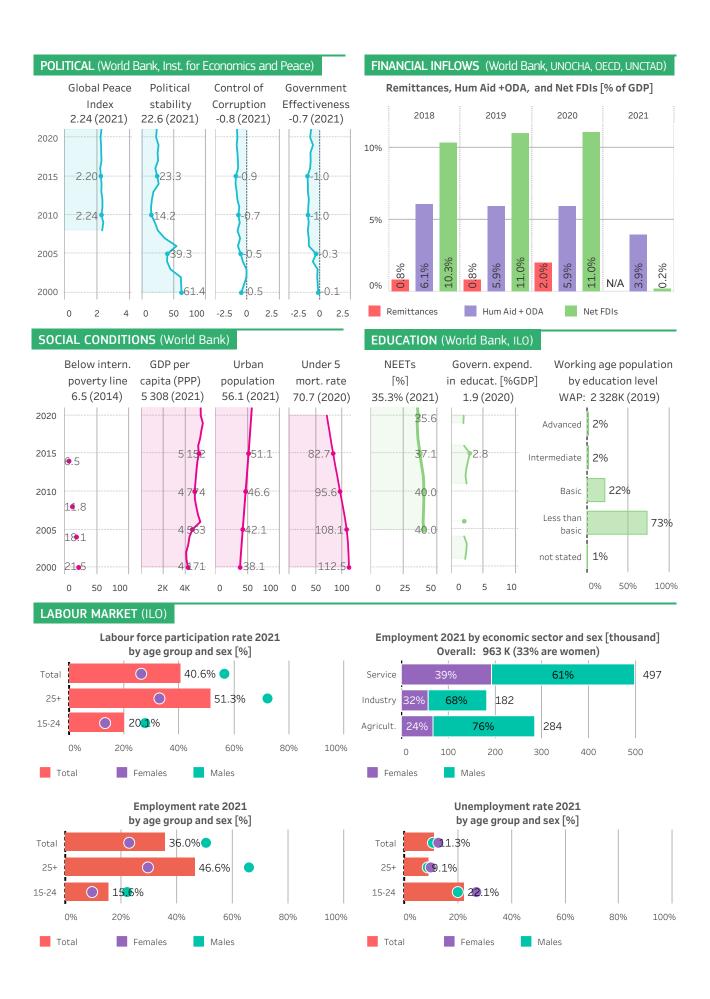
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



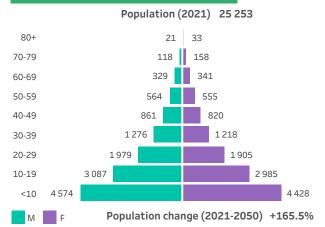


NIGER



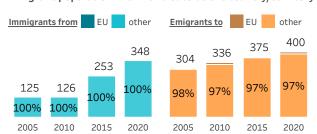


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



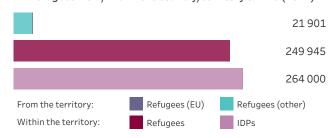
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



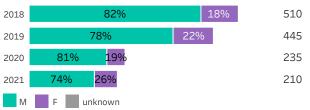
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

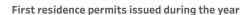


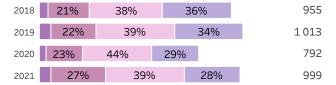
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



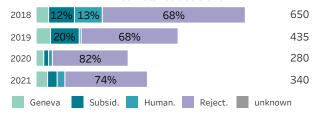


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

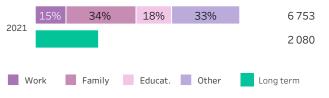




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



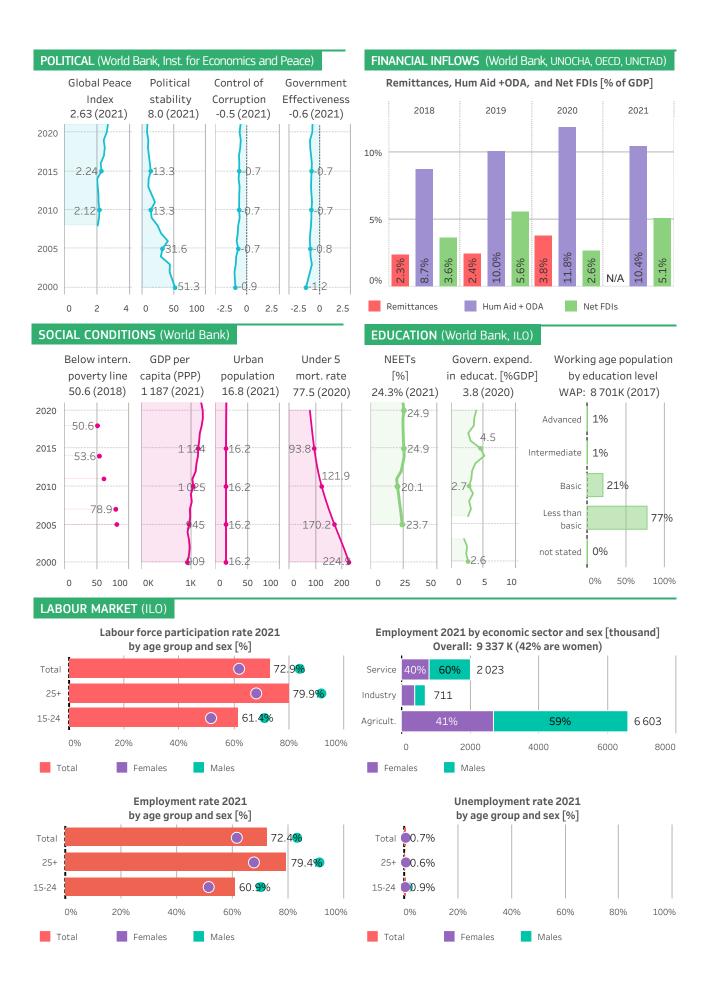
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



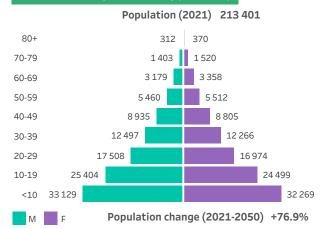


NIGERIA



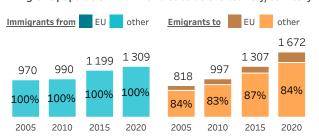


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



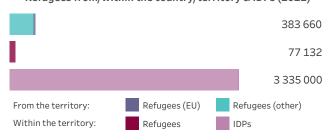
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



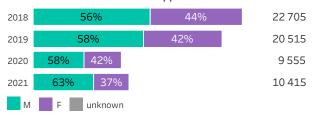
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



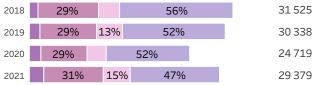
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

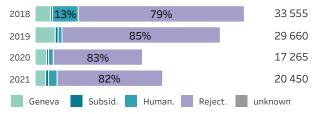


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

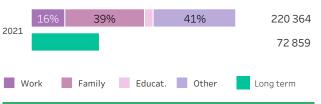




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



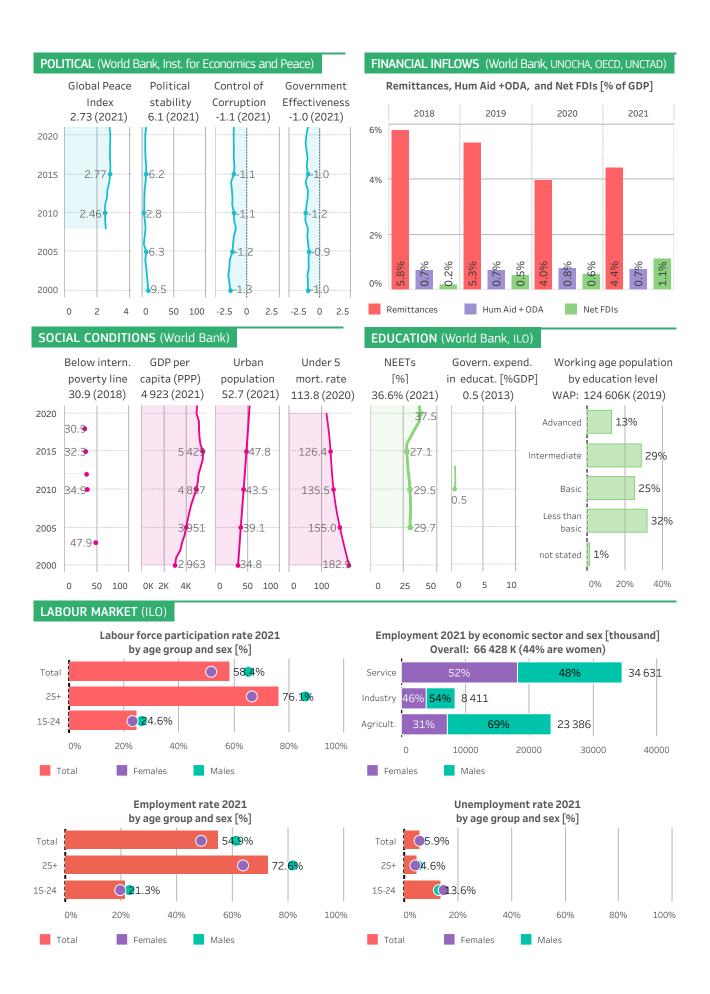
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



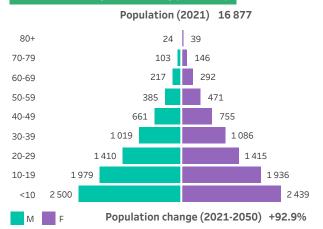


SENEGAL



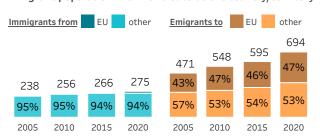


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



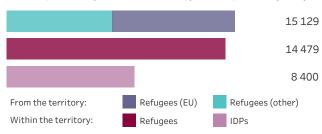
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



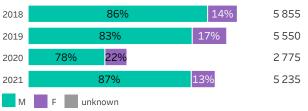
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

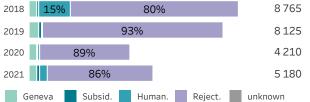
First time applications



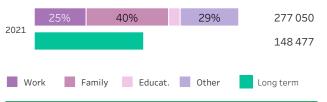
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



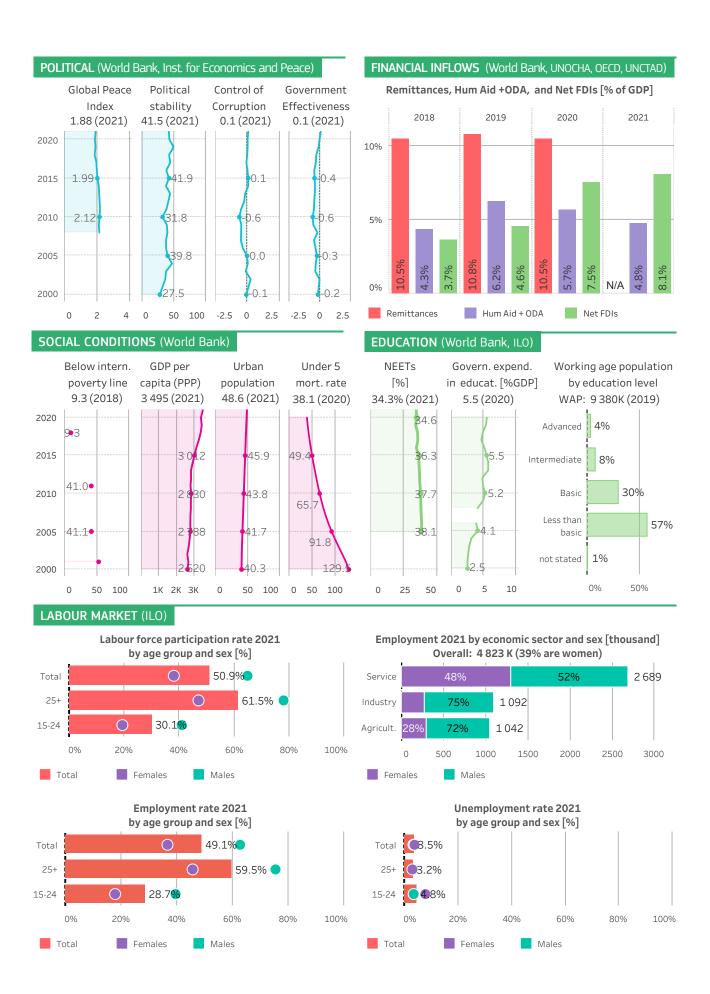
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



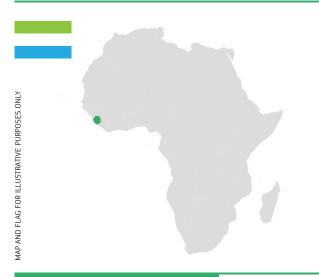
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



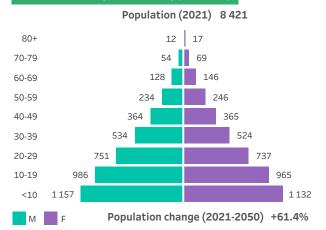


SIERRA LEONE



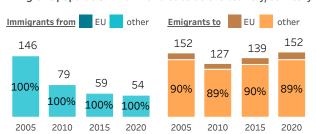


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



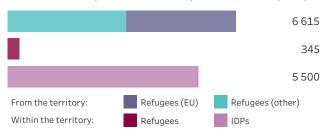
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



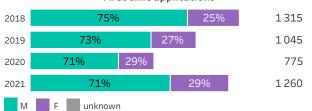
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

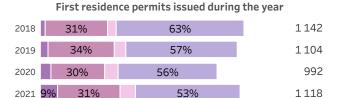


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





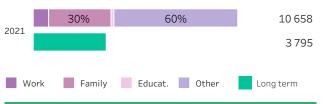
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



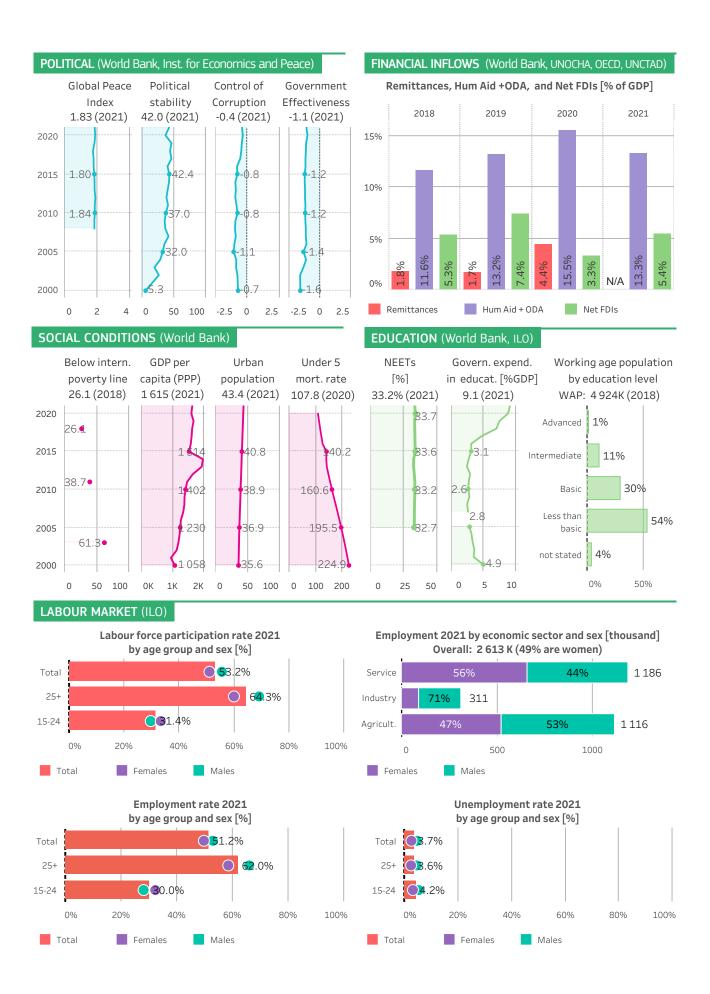
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



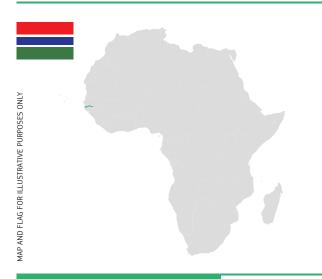
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



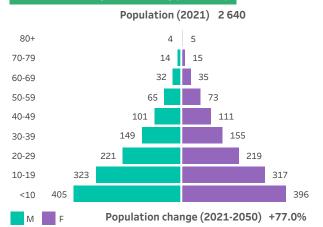


THE GAMBIA



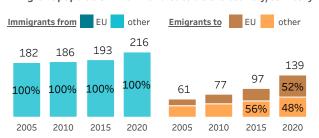


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



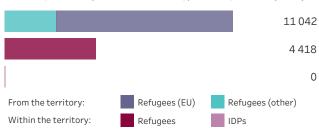
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



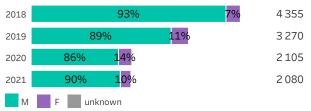
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

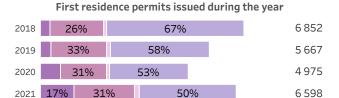


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

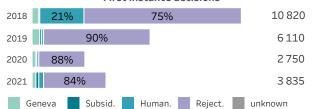
First time applications



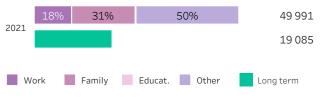
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



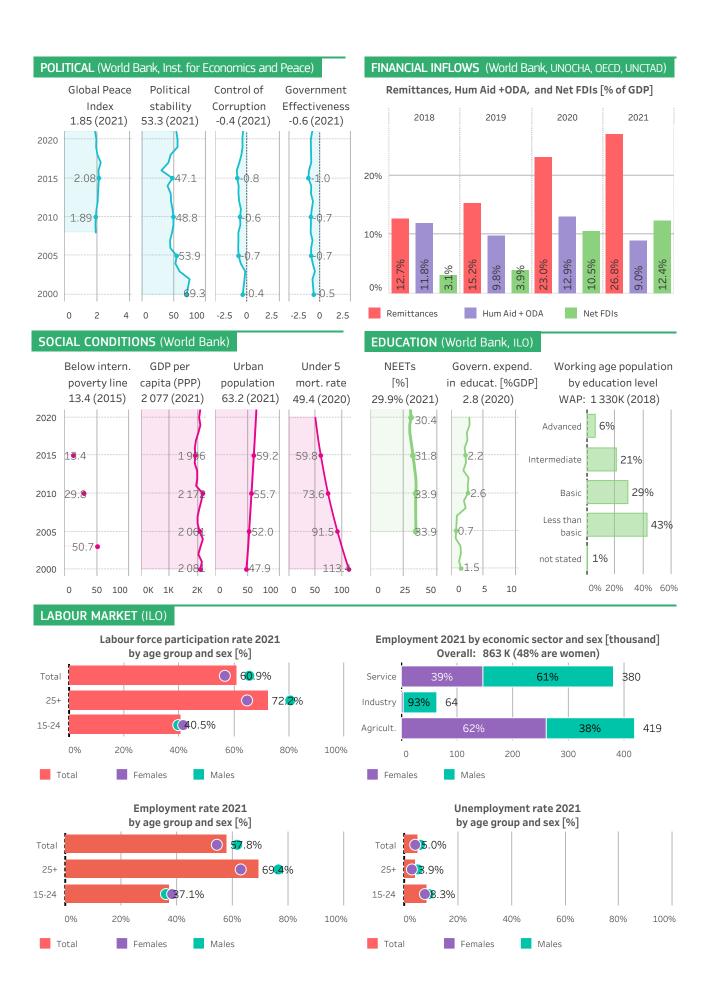
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



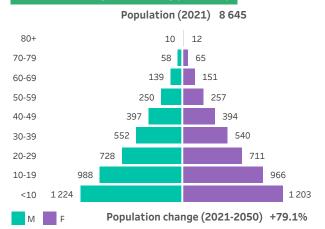


TOGO



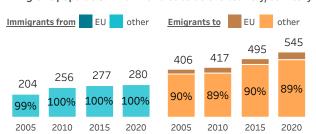


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



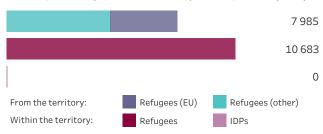
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



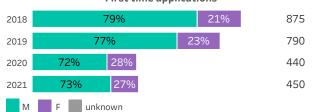
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



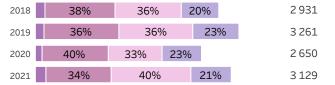
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

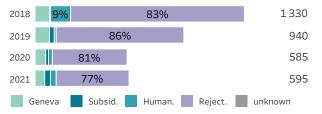


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

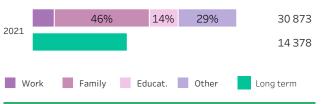




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



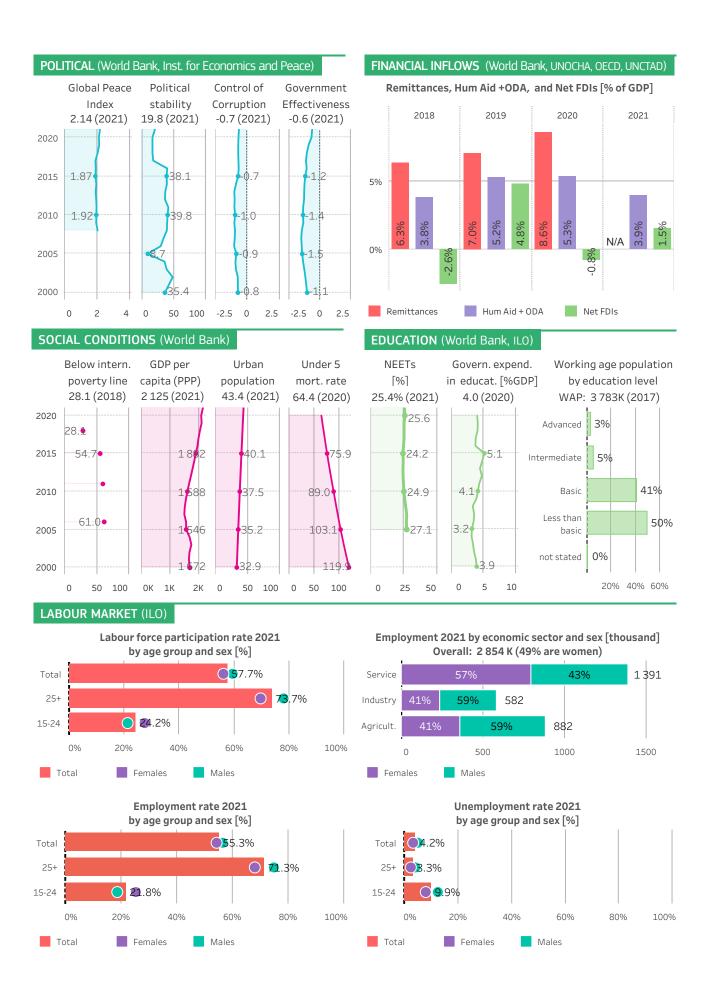
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





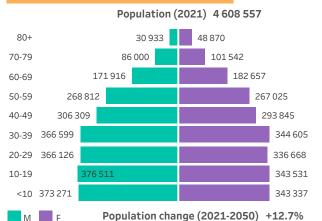


ASIA



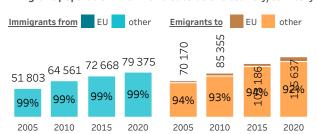


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



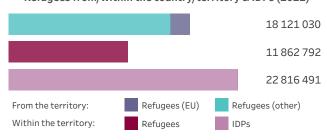
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



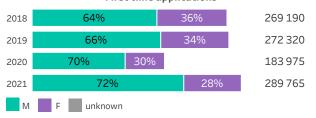
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

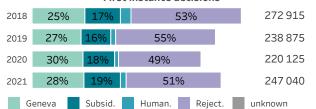


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

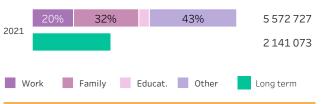
2018	18%	30	1%	18%	, 5	34%	852 431
2019	23%	2	9%	199	%	29%	806 817
2020	22%	29%	29%		34%		551 792
2021	28%	25% 18		1% 2	29%		646 749

First residence permits issued during the year

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



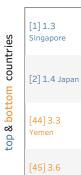
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

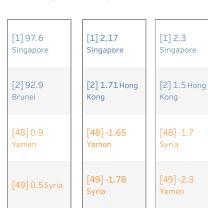




POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

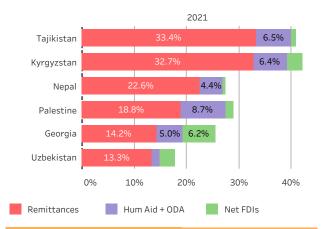
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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



[1] 0.0%

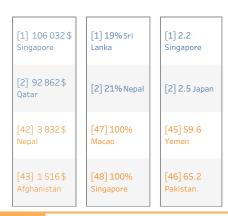
[2] 0.0%

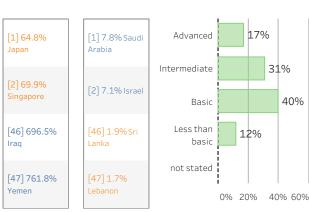
[34] 19.8%

[35] 82.2%

Jordan

Azerbaijan





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2021

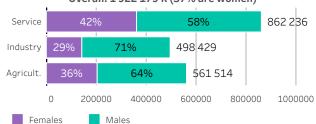
[1] 87.9% Qatar (59.9% women, 96.4% men)

[2] 81.3% United Arab Emirates (52.8% women, 92.0% men)

[44] 39.6% Jordan (14.5% women, 62.5% men)

[45] 38.0% Yemen (5.9% women, 69.9% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 1 922 179 K (37% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 87.7% Qatar (59.6% women, 96.3% men)
[2] 78.8% United Arab Emirates (49.2% women, 89.9% men)
[44] 32.3% Jordan (10.8% women, 51.9% men)
[45] 31.9% Palestine (10.1% women, 54.5% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Asian countries top & bottom - 2021

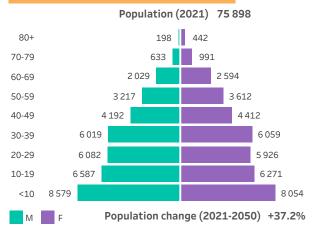
[1] 0.2% Qatar (0.5% women, 0.1% men)
[2] 0.3% Cambodia (0.4% women, 0.2% men)
[44] 18.4% Jordan (25.6% women, 16.9% men)
[45] 26.4% Palestine (42.6% women, 22.2% men)

CENTRAL ASIA



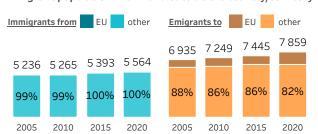


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



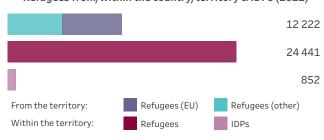
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



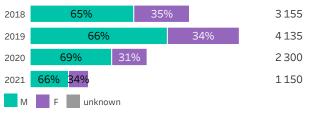
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

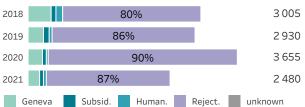


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

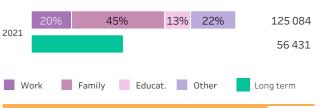


2018	23%	24%	34	%	19%			17 813
2019	329	%	20%	30	0%	19%		22 613
2020	35%		29	% 1	L8%			17 047
2021	46%			129	%	30%	12%	27 114

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

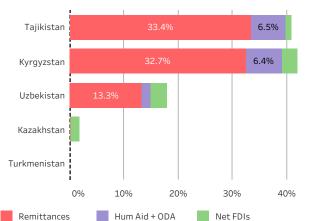
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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





SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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



[1] 0.0%

[2] 1.3%

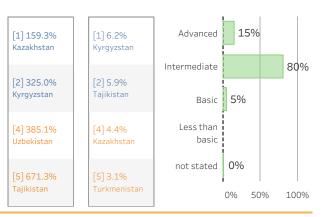
[3] 6.1%

[4] 82.2%

Kyrgyzstan

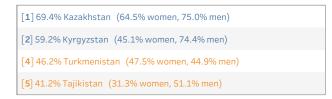
- -Kazakhstan



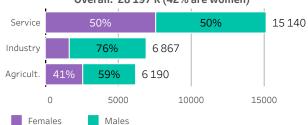


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

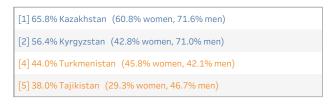
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2021



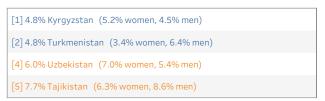
Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 28 197 K (42% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2021



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central Asian countries - 2021

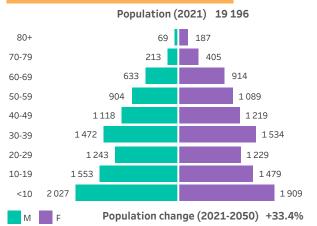


KAZAKHSTAN



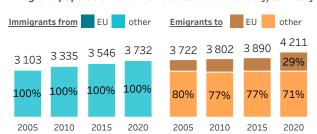


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



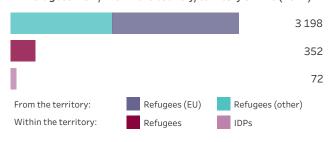
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



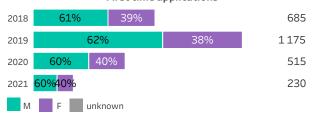
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

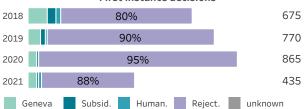
First time applications



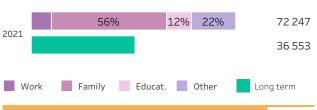
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year										
2018		279	6	37%		22%			9 470	
2019	17%	2	23%	36	5%		24%		11 478	
2020	22%	219	% 3	36%	22	%			8 393	
2021	259	%	14%	4	40%		20%		11722	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



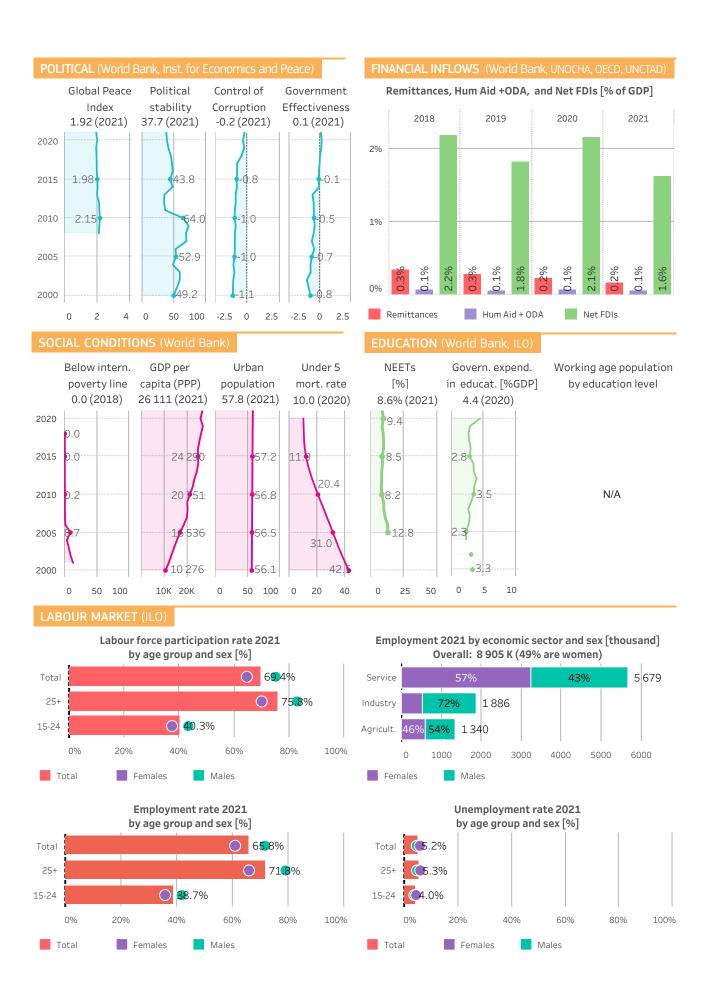
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



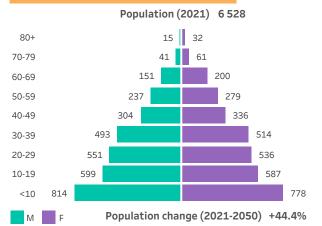


KYRGYSTAN



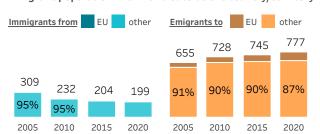


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



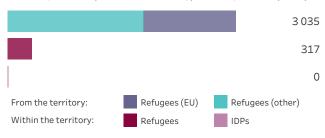
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



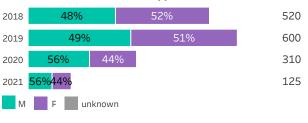
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



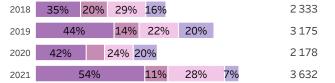
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



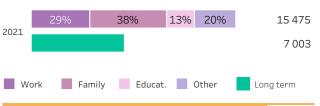
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

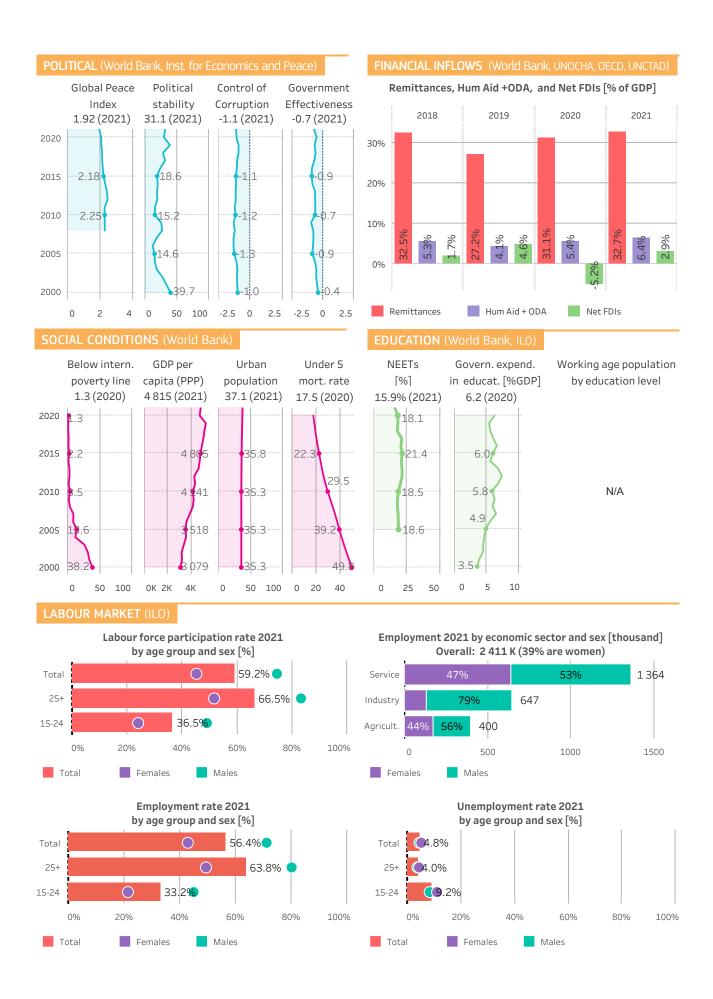
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





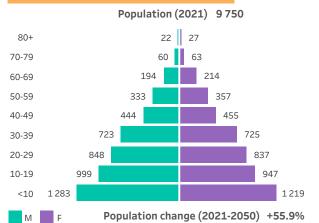


TAJIKISTAN



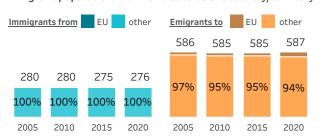


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



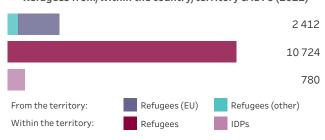
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



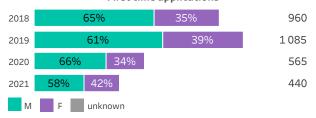
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

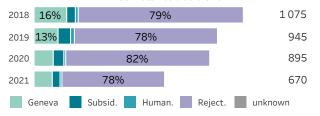
First time applications



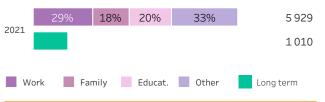
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



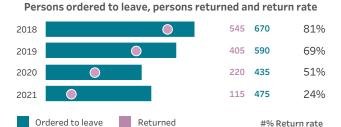
Valid residence permits at the end of the year

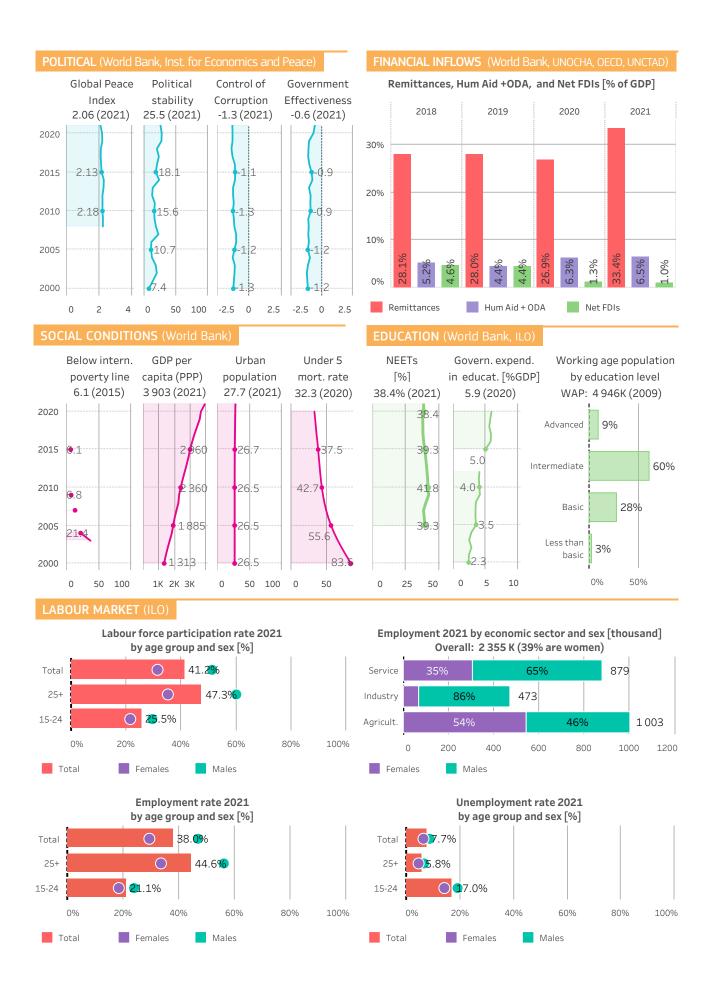


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State





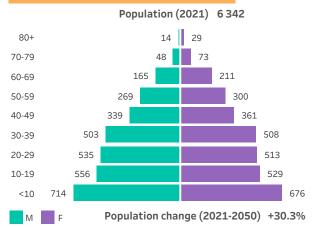


TURKMENISTAN



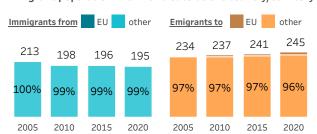


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



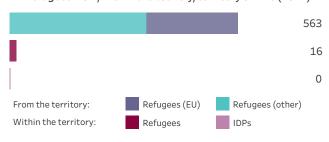
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



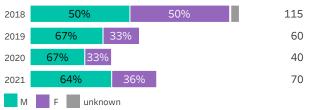
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

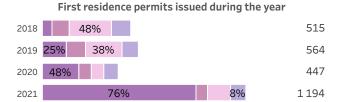


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





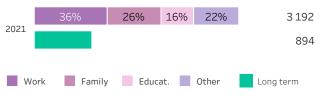
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



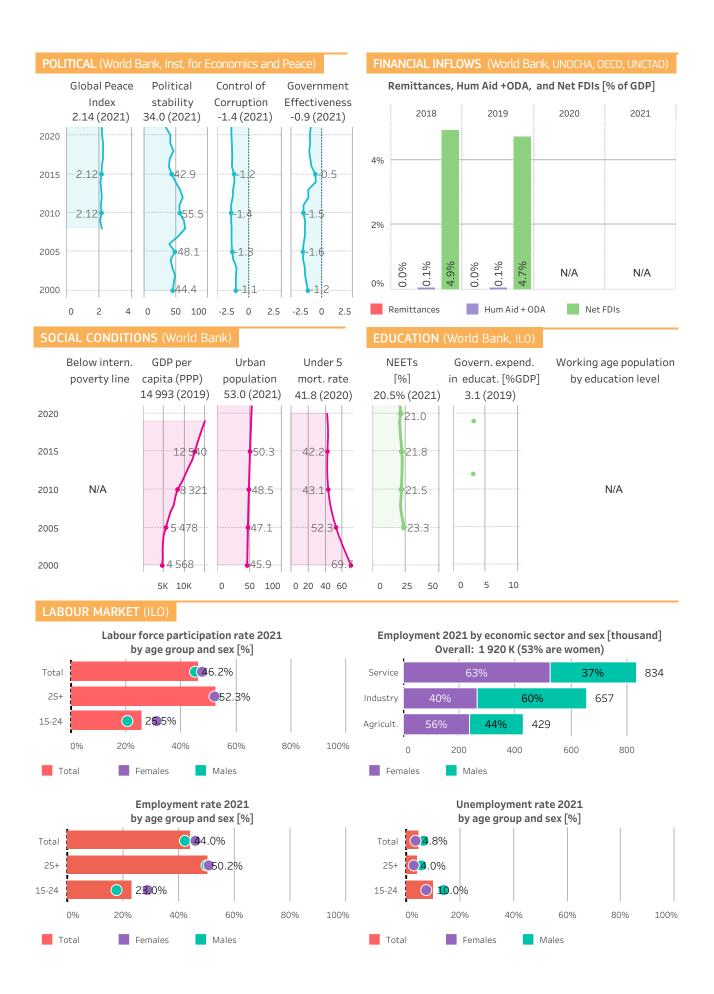
NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



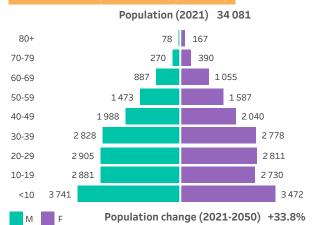


UZBEKISTAN



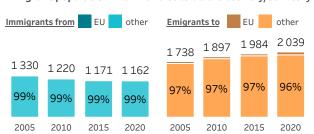


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



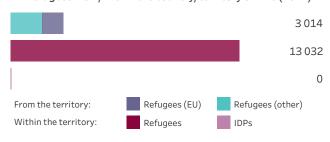
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



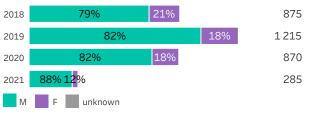
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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

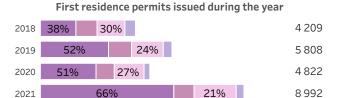


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

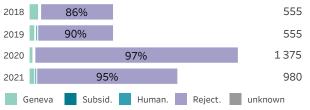




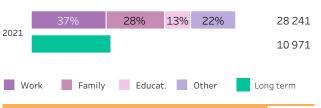
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year

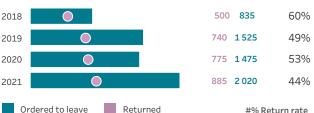


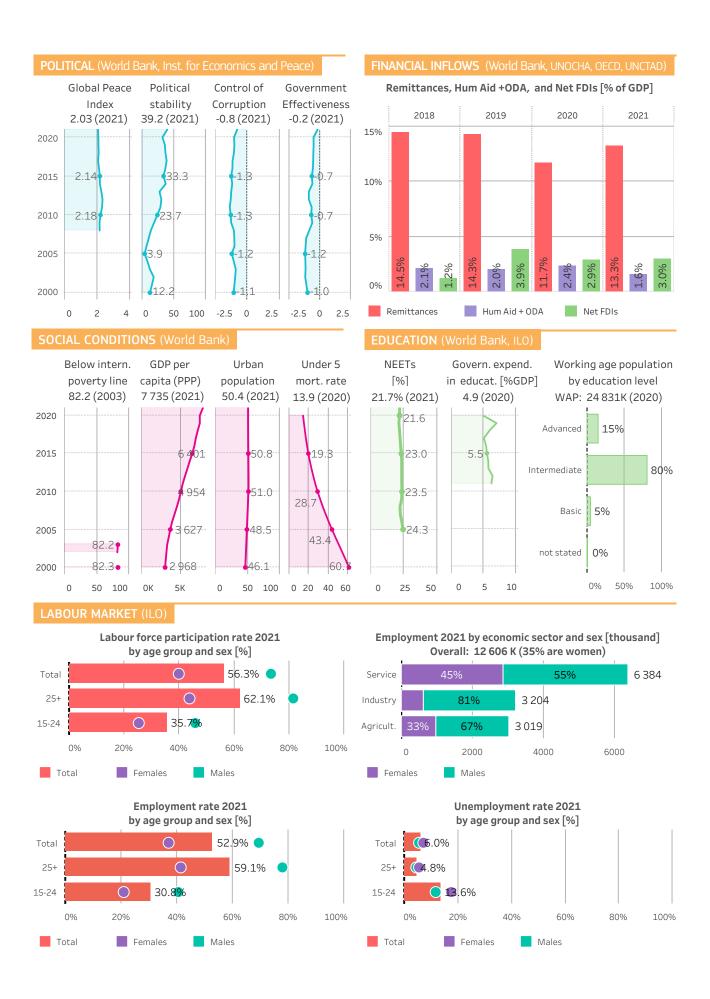
NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







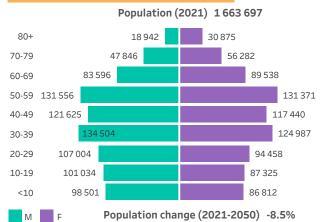


EASTERN ASIA



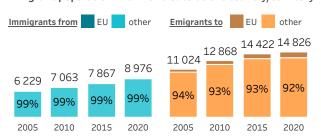


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



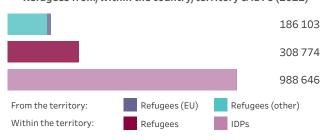
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



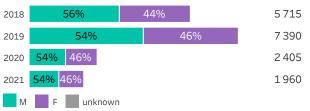
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

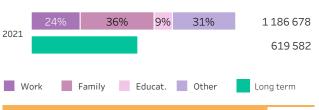
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	21%		27%	44%	9	%	156 89	9
2019	229	6	25%	40%	-	12%	165 78	9
2020	2	27%	34%				87 46	3
2021	25%	23%	42%				93 12	4

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

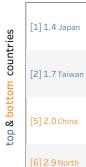


IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government
Index stability Corruption Effectiveness



[1] 0.1%

[2] 0.2%

[3] 0.7%

[4] 0.7%

Mongolia

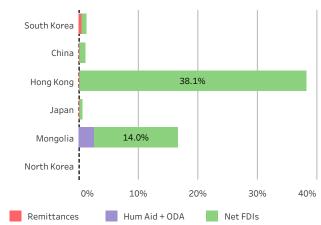
Japan

South Korea



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank UNOCHA OFCD UNCTAD)





SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

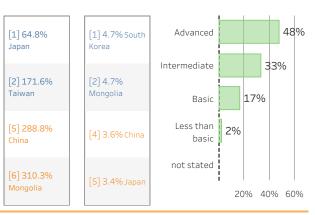
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

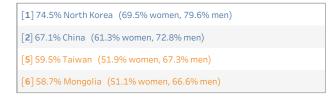




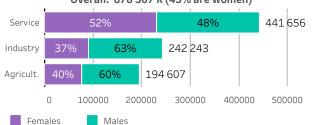


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

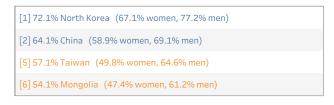
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2021



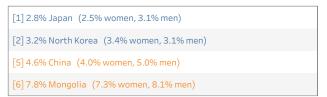
Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 878 507 K (45% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2021



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Eastern Asian countries - 2021



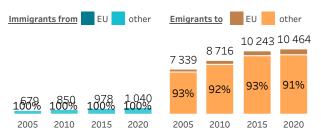
CHINA





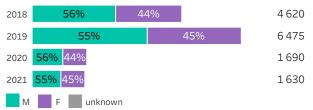
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





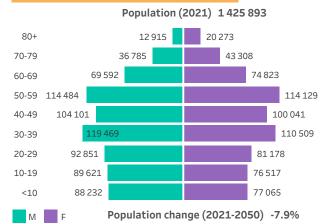


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

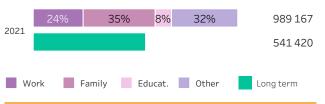


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

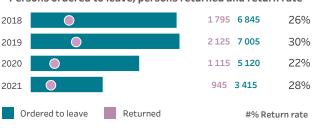
First residence permits issued during the year

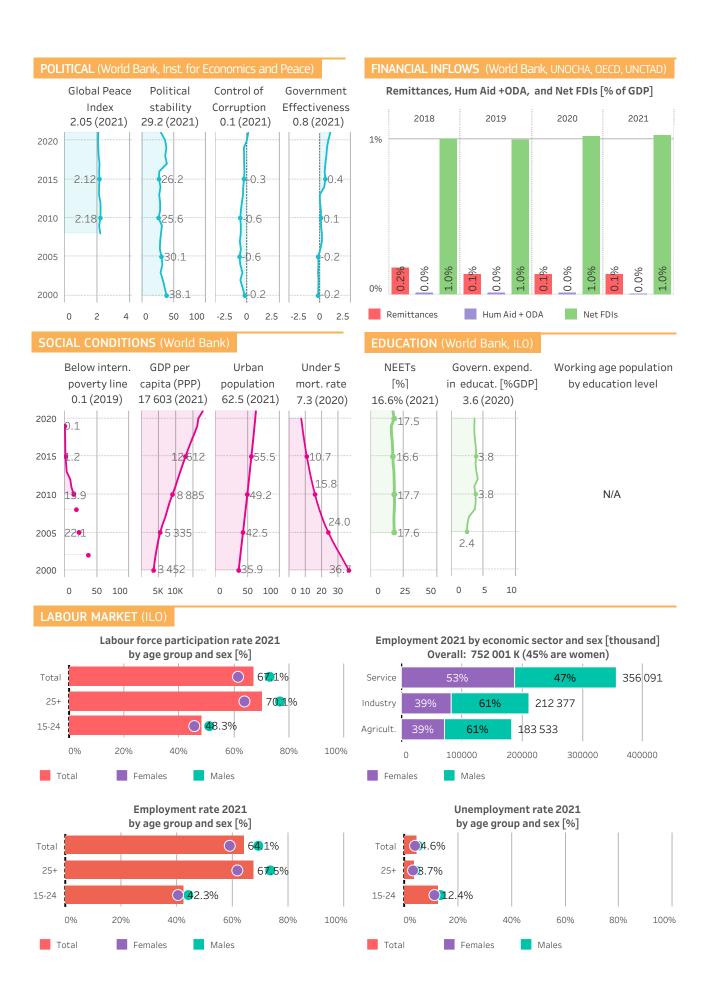
2018	18%	28%		44%		103 028
2019	19%	27%		39%	15%	110 564
2020	25	36%	20%			60 195
2021	24% 2	21% 449	%			64 178

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



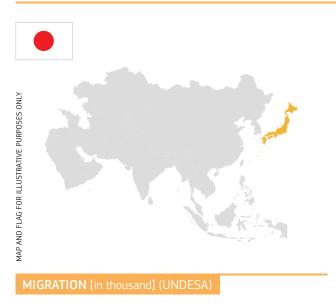
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



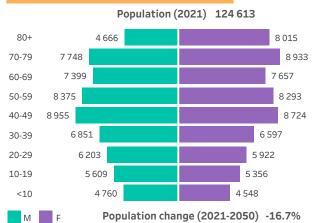


JAPAN

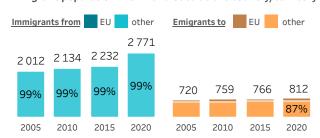




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

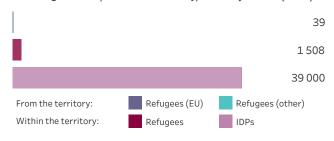


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



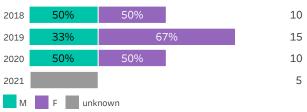
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

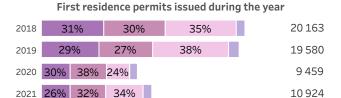


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

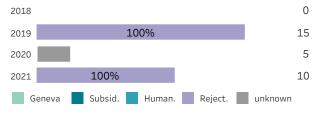




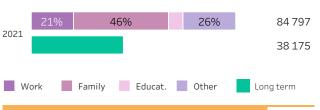
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



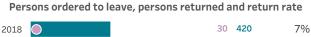
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



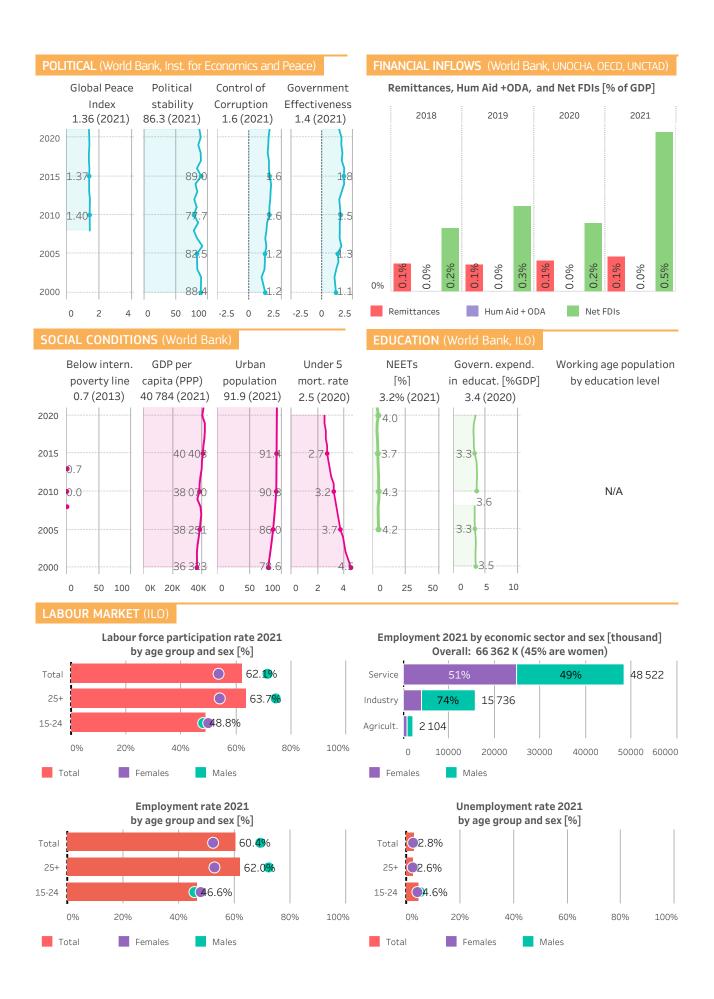
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







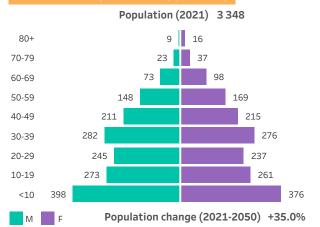


MONGOLIA



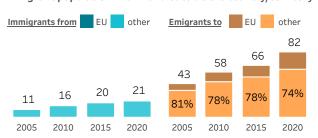


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



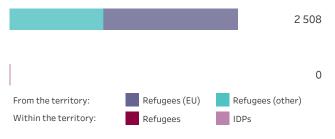
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



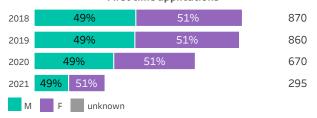
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



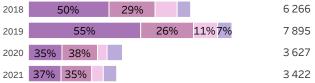
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



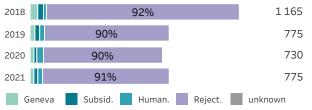


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

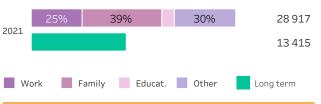




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



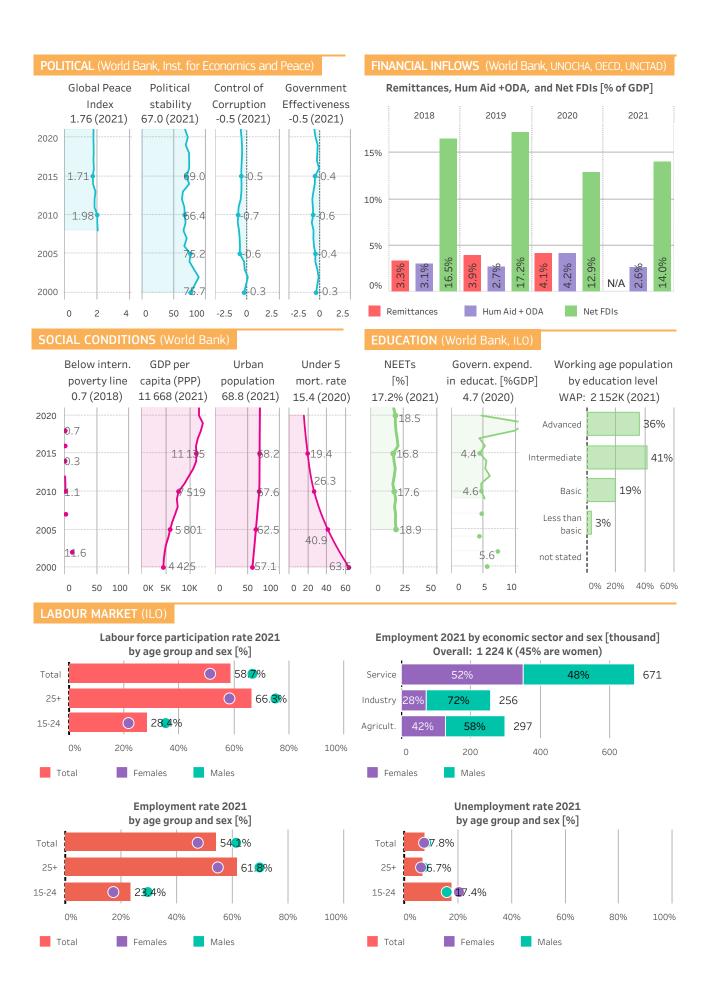
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



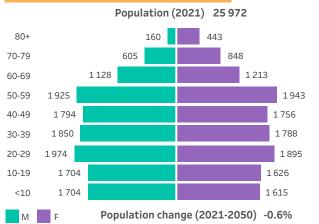


NORTH KOREA



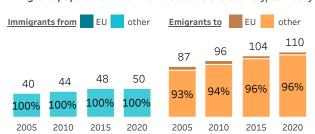


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



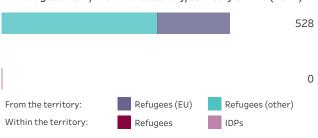
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

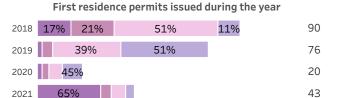


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

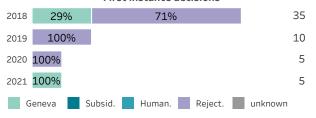




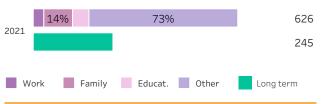
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

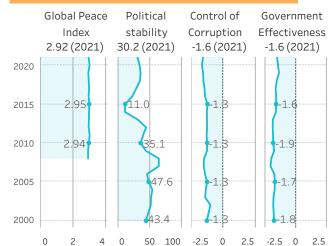
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



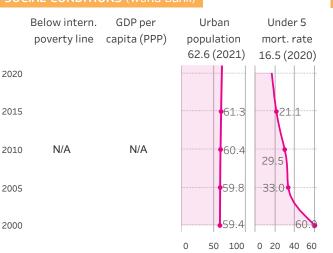




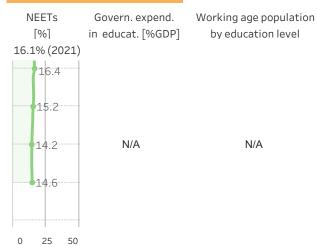
FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

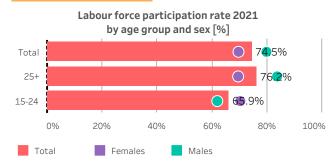
SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)



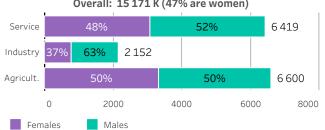
EDUCATION (World Bank II O)

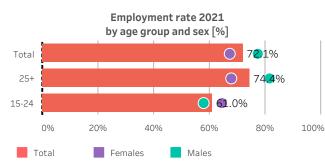


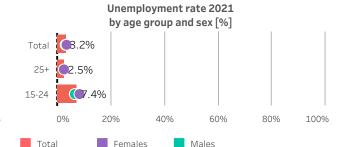
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 15 171 K (47% are women)





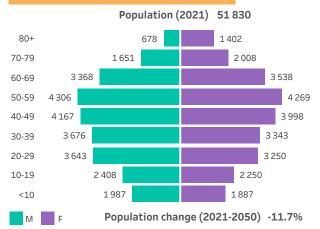


SOUTH KOREA



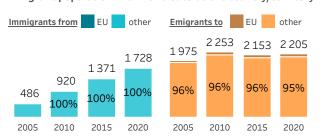


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



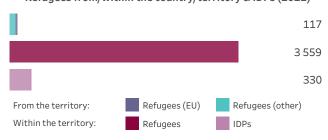
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



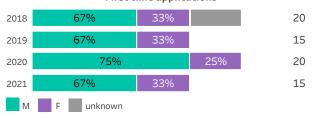
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



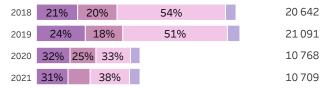
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



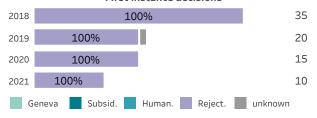


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

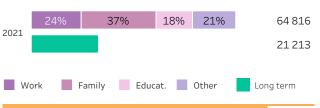




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



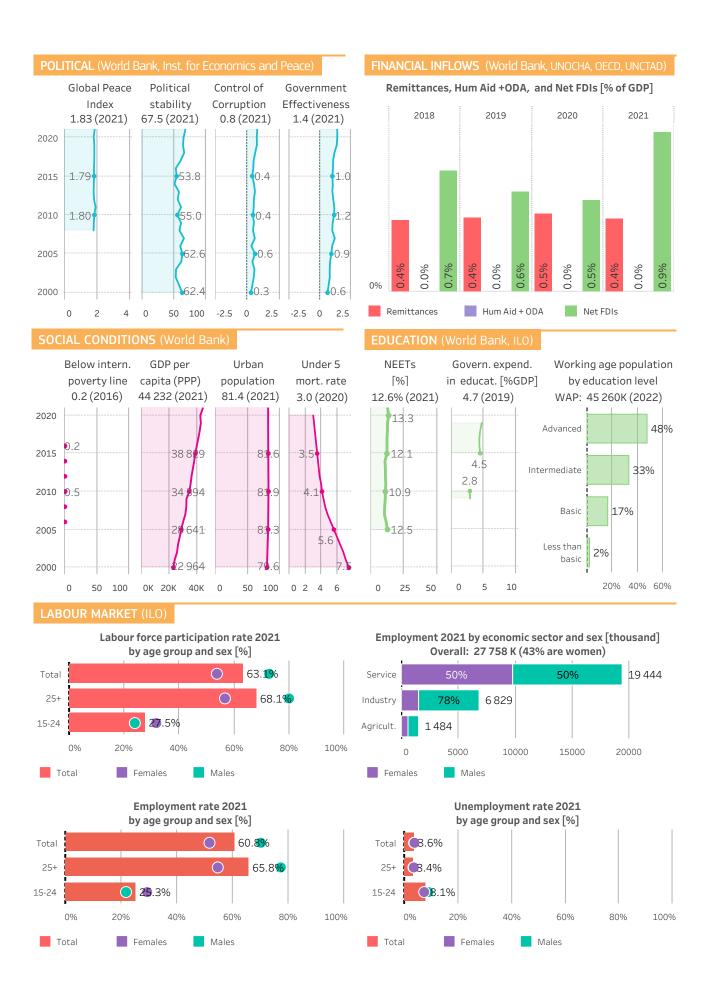
NATURALISATION IN THE EIL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



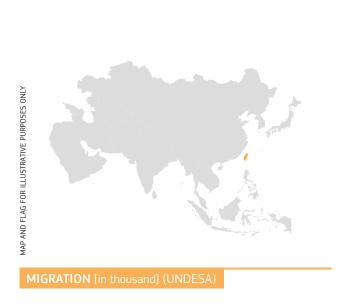
RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

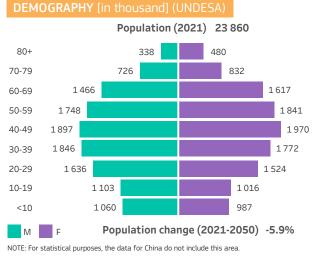




TAIWAN



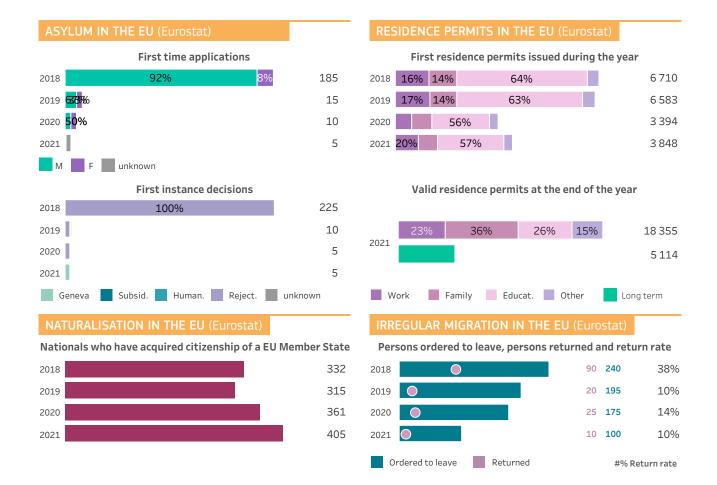




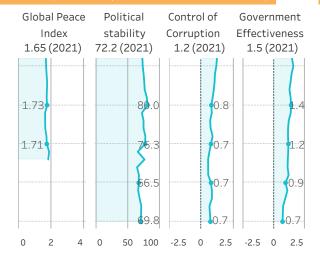
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



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



FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA DECD LINCTAD

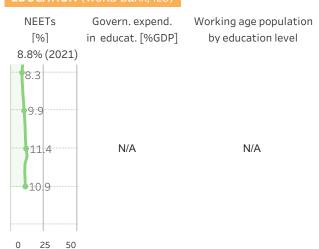
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

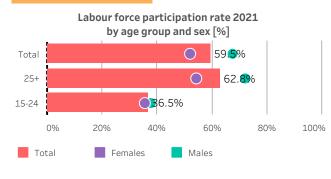
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

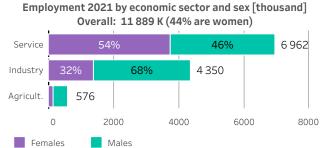
N/A N/A N/A N/A

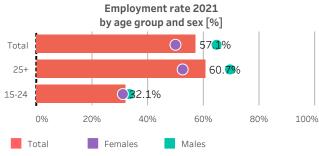
FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

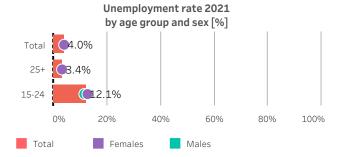


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)







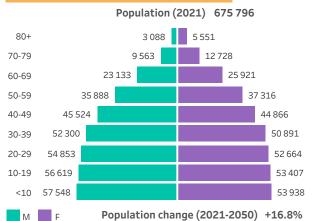


SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA



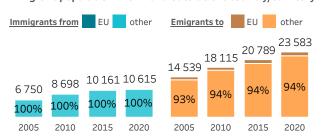


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



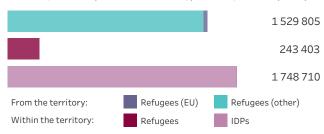
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



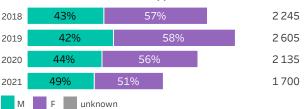
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

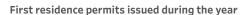


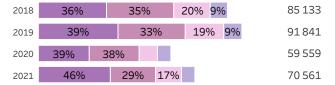
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

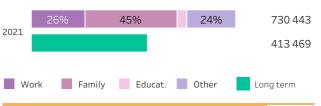




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

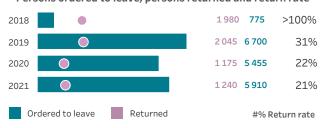


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



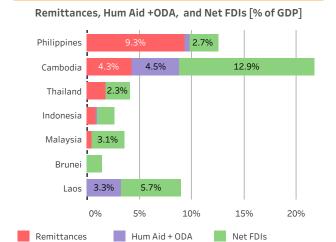
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 97.6 [1] 2.17 [1] 2.3 [1] 1.3 Singapore Singapore Singapore Singapore bottom countries [2] 1.5 [2] 92.9 [2] 1.25 [2] 1.5 Brunei Malaysia Brunei [9] 2.5 [10] -1.04 [10] -0.8 ∞ Philippines Philippines Timor-Leste [11] -1.18

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank LINOCHA OFCD LINCTAD)



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population in educat. [%GDP] by education level [%] 10% Advanced [1] 4.4% [1] 69.9% Singapore Brunei 31% Intermediate [2] 187.7% [2] 4.2% Vietnam Timor-Leste 45% Less than [10] 422.3% 14% basic not stated [11] 430.4% ######### Laos 20% 40% 60%

[1] 0.0% Malaysia

Thailand

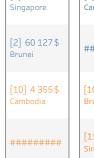
[7] 7.1% Laos

[8] 8.0%

es

bottom countri

∞

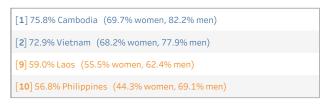


[1] 106 032 \$

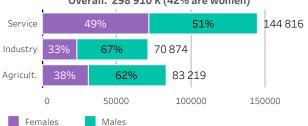
[1] 25% [1] 2.2 Singapore ######### [2] 8.6 Malaysia [10] 79% Brunei ######## [11] 100% [11] 44.1 Laos

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

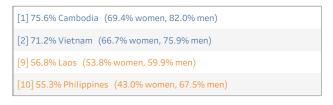
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2021



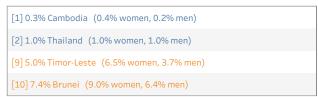
Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 298 910 K (42% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2021



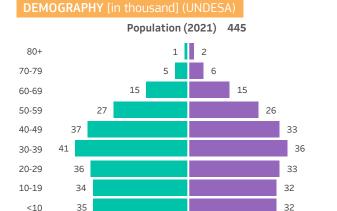
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] South-Eastern Asian countries - 2021



BRUNEI



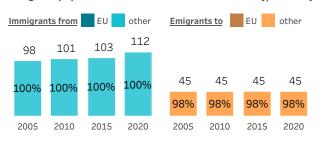




Population change (2021-2050) +11.9%

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

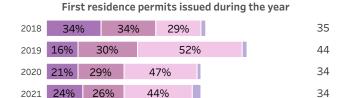
M F

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

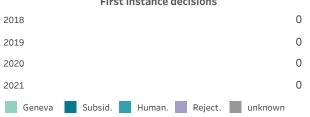




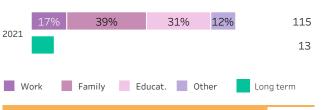


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)









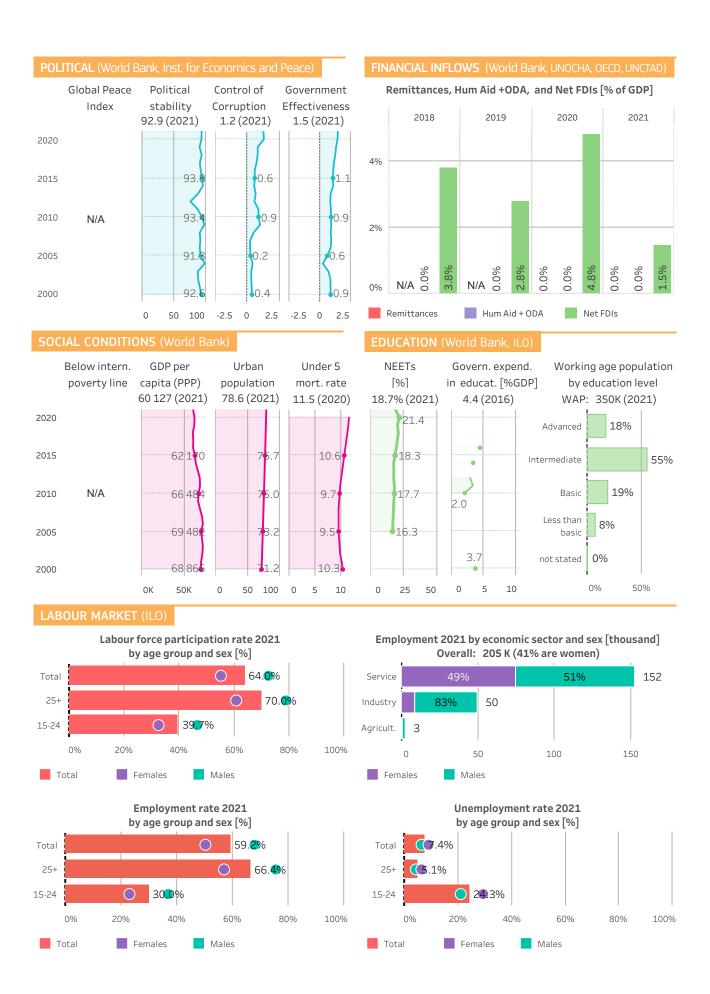
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







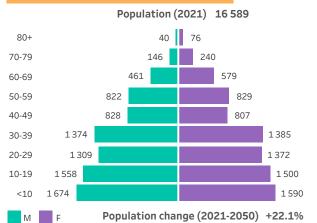


CAMBODIA



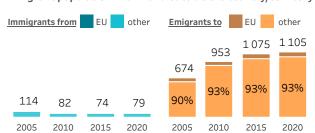


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



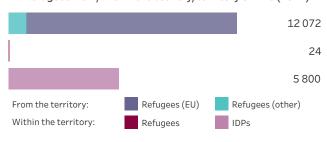
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



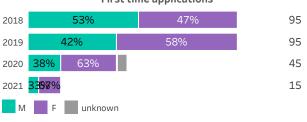
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

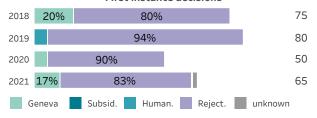
First time applications



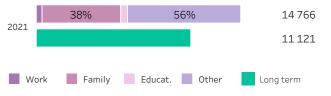
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



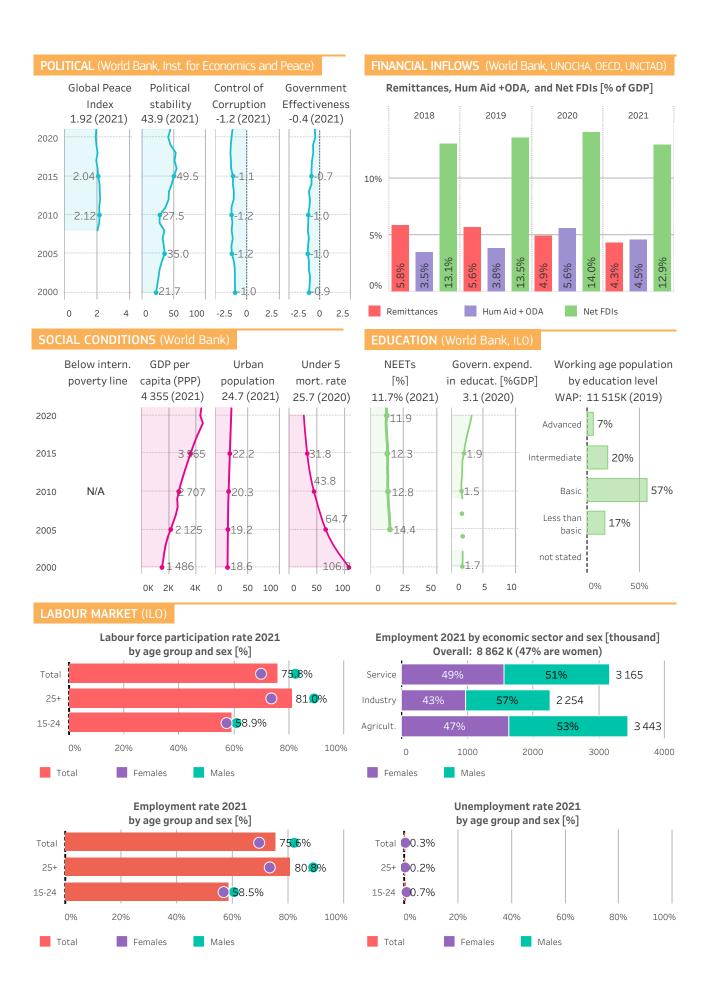
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







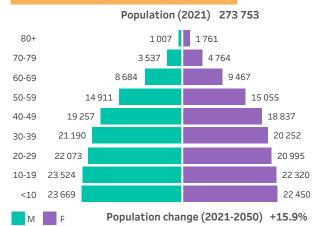


INDONESIA



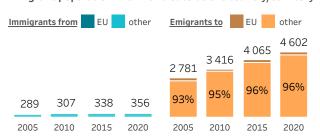


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



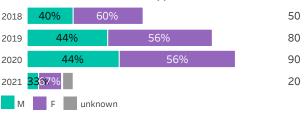
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

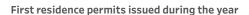


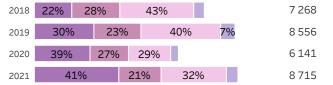
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

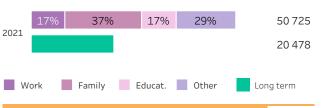




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



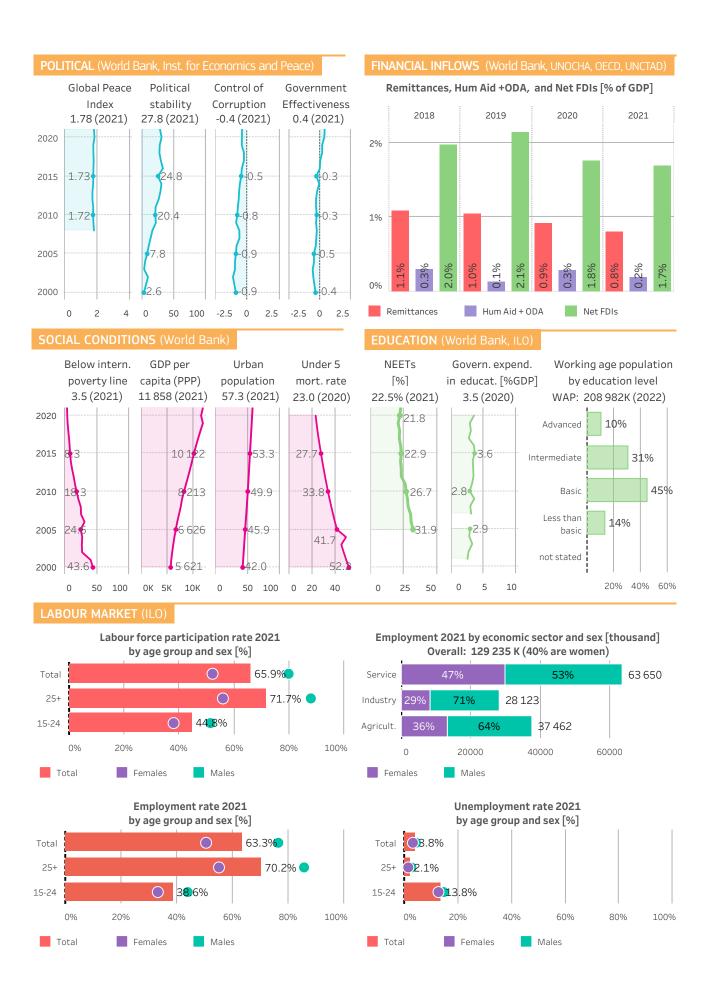
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







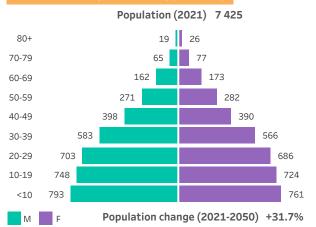


LAOS



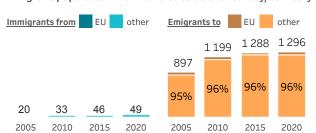


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



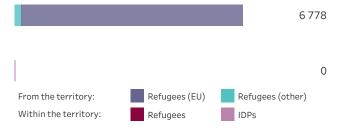
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



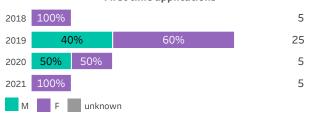
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

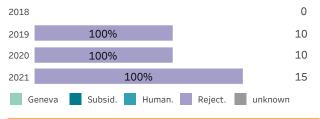




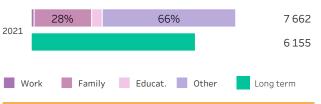
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



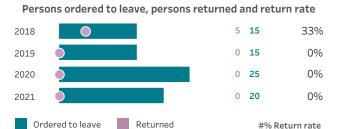
Valid residence permits at the end of the year

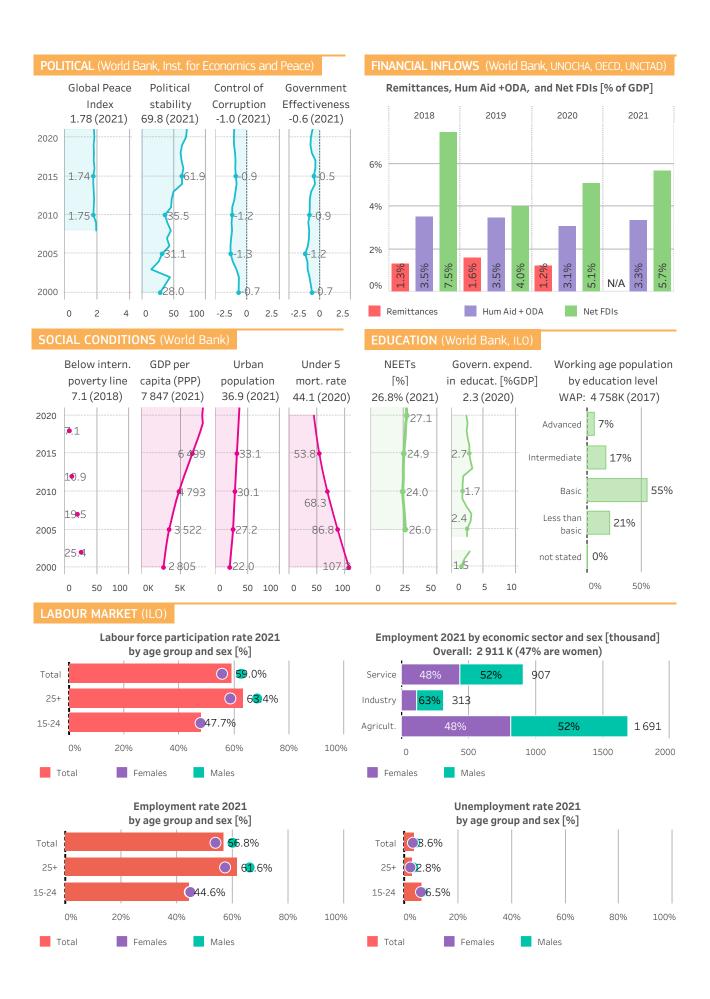


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State





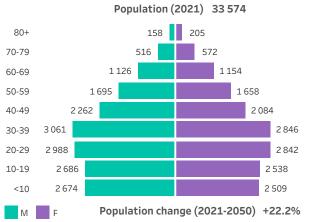


MALAYSIA





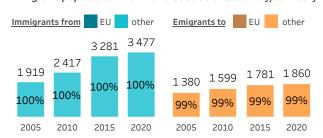
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Sabah and Sarawak.

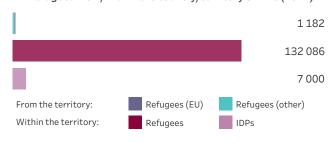
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



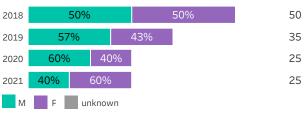
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

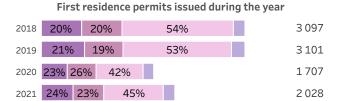


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

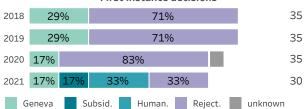
First time applications



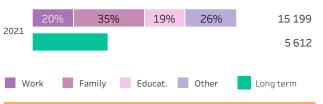
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



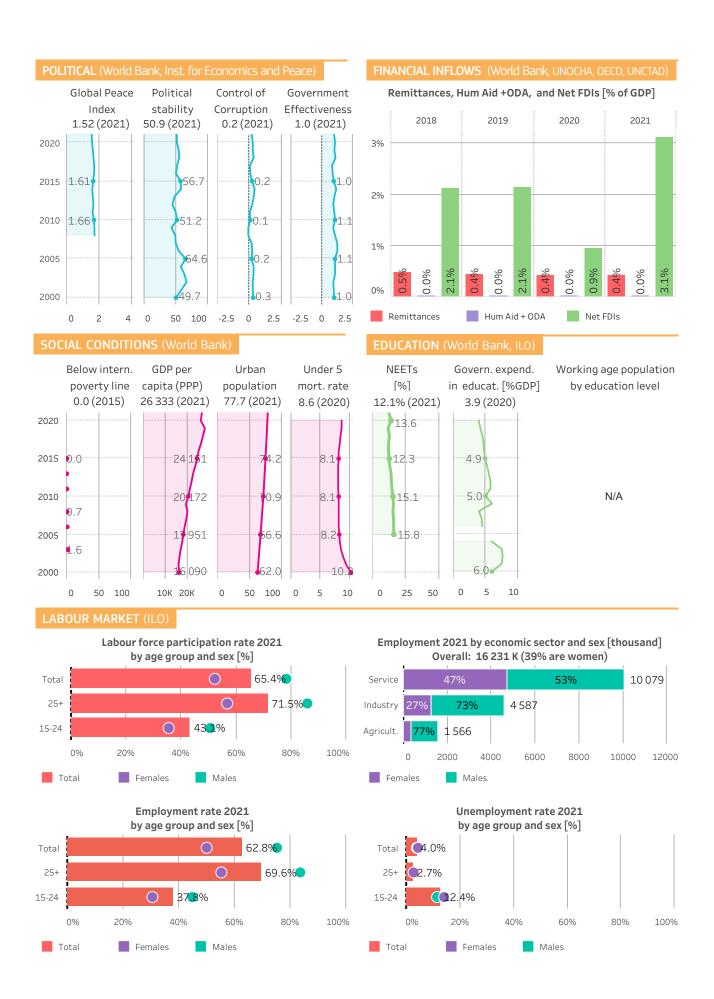
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



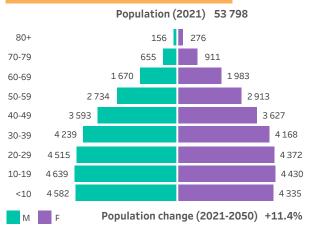


MYANMAR/BURMA



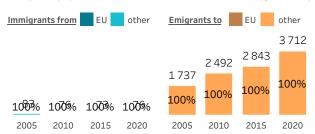


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



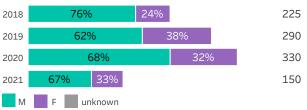
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

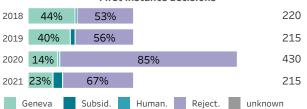




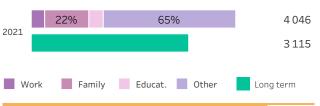
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



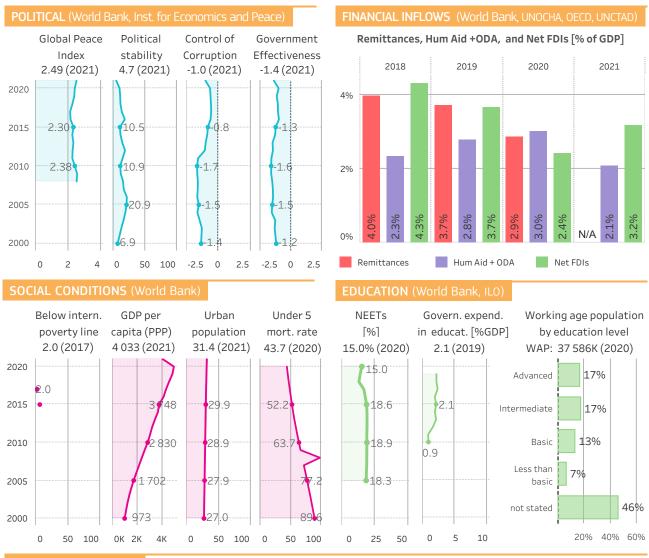
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State









LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

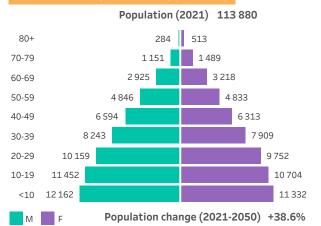
PHILIPPINES



25 967

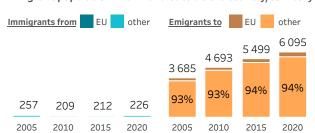


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



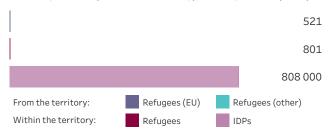
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



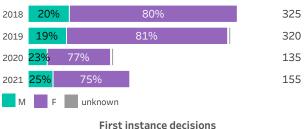
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

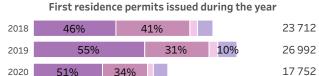


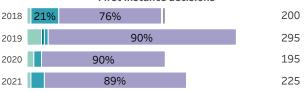




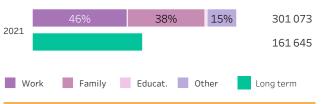
60%

2021









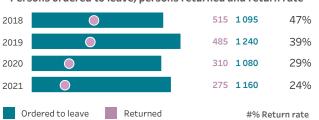
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

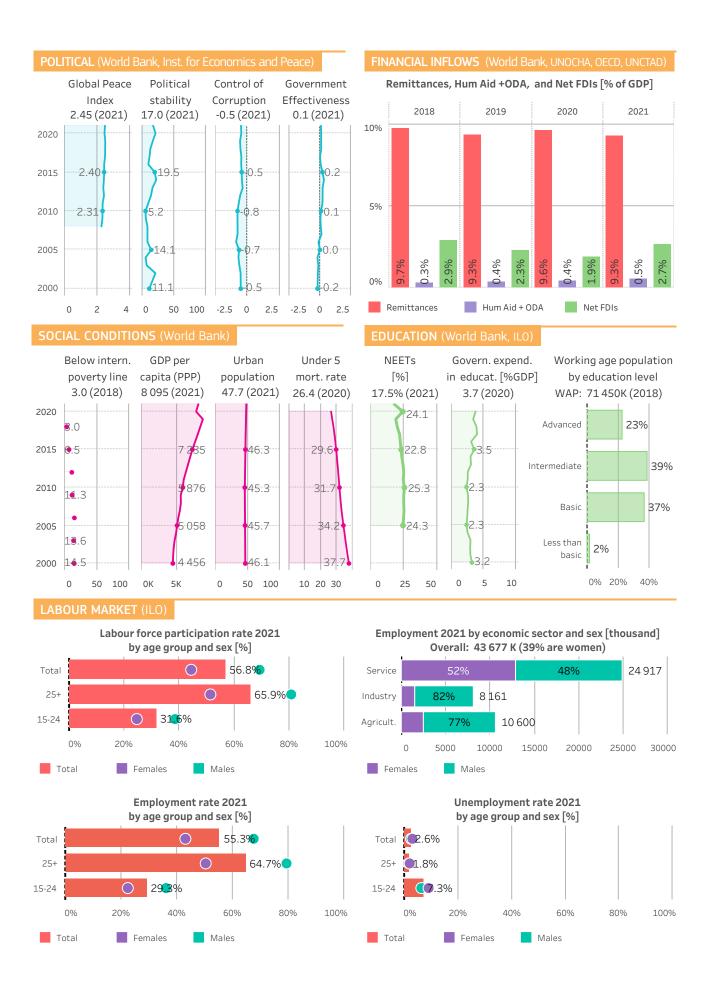
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



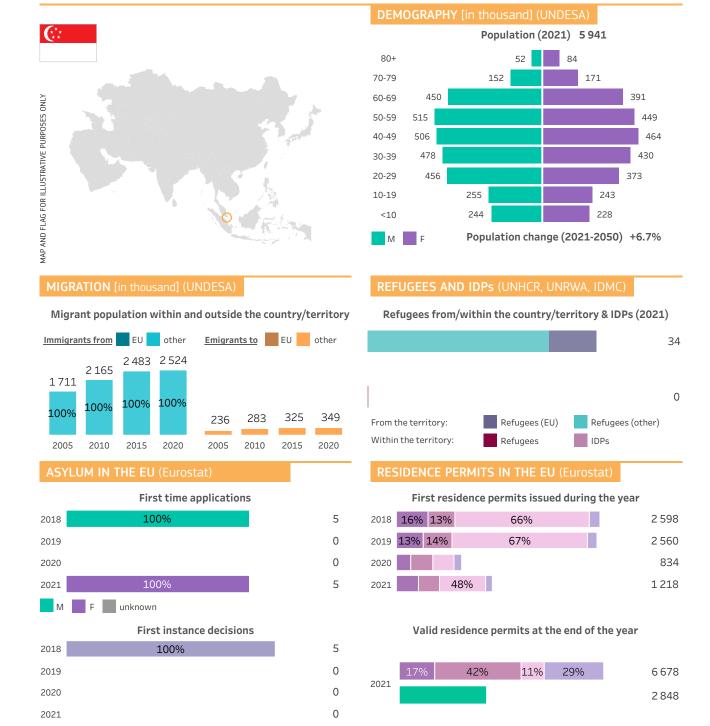
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SINGAPORE





Work

NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

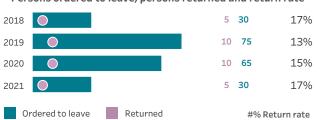


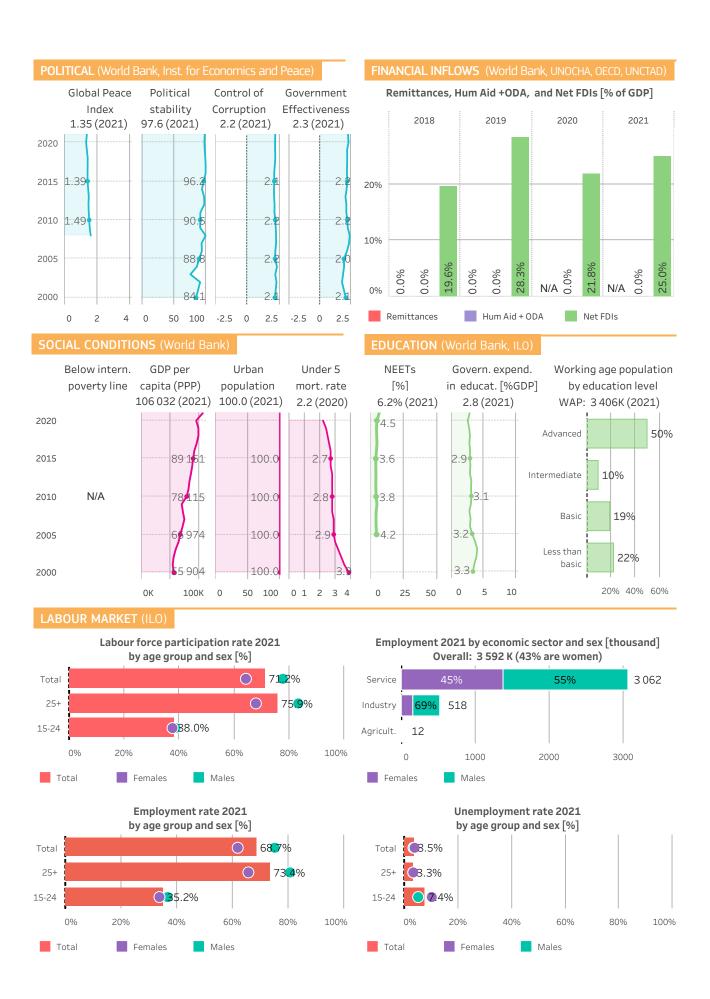
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Family Educat. Other

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

Long term



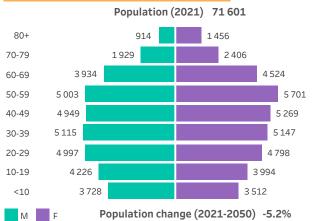


THAILAND



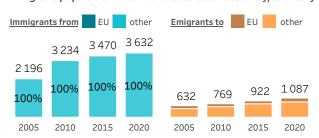


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



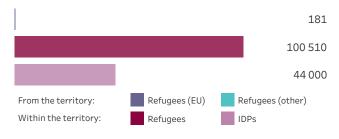
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



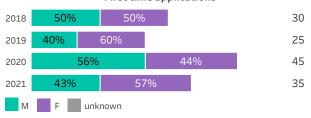
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

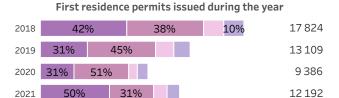


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

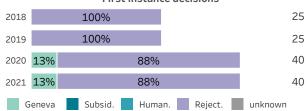




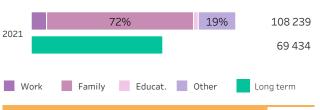
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



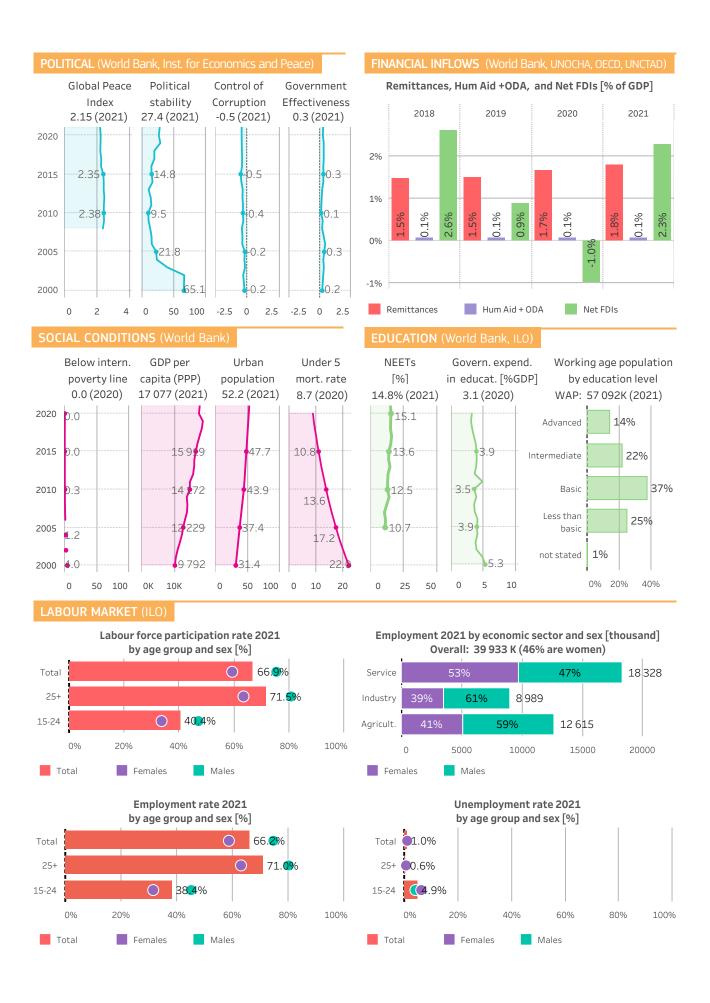
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



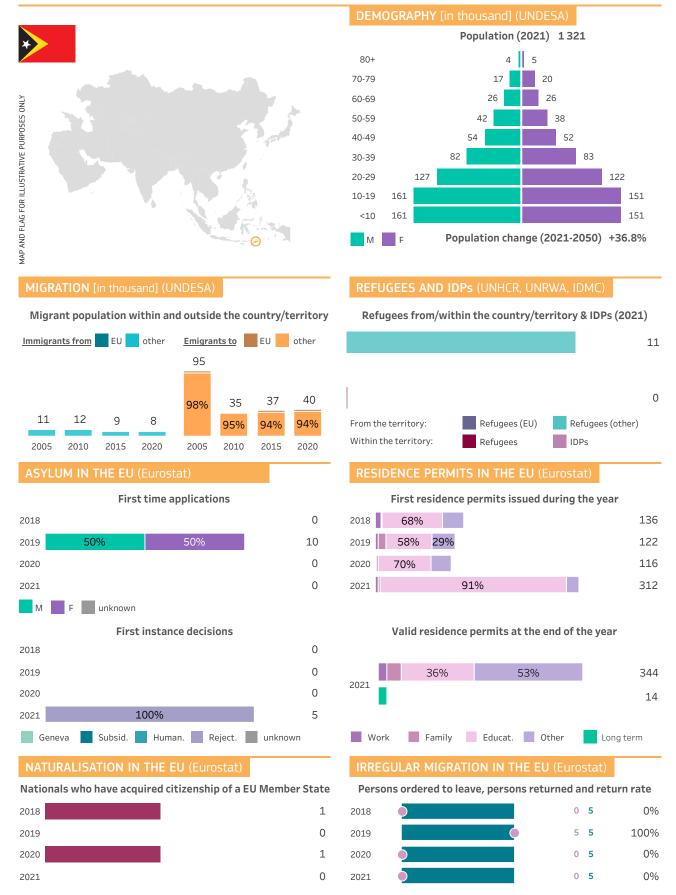
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





TIMOR-LESTE

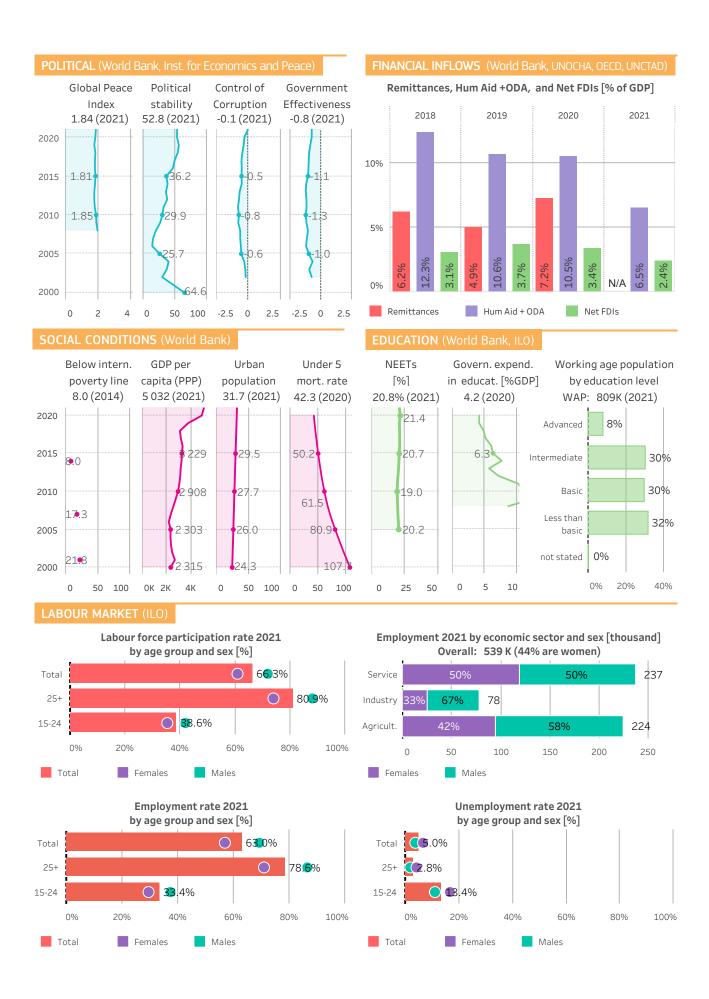




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate

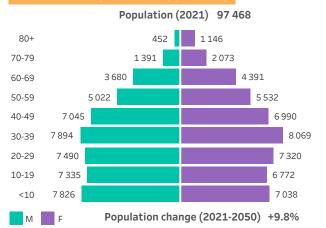


VIETNAM



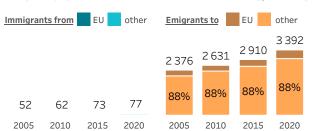


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



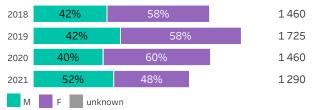
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



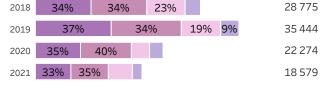
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



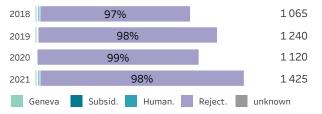


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

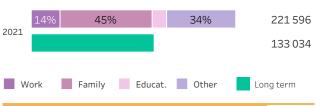




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

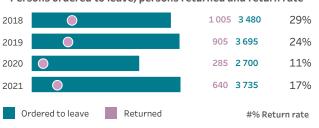


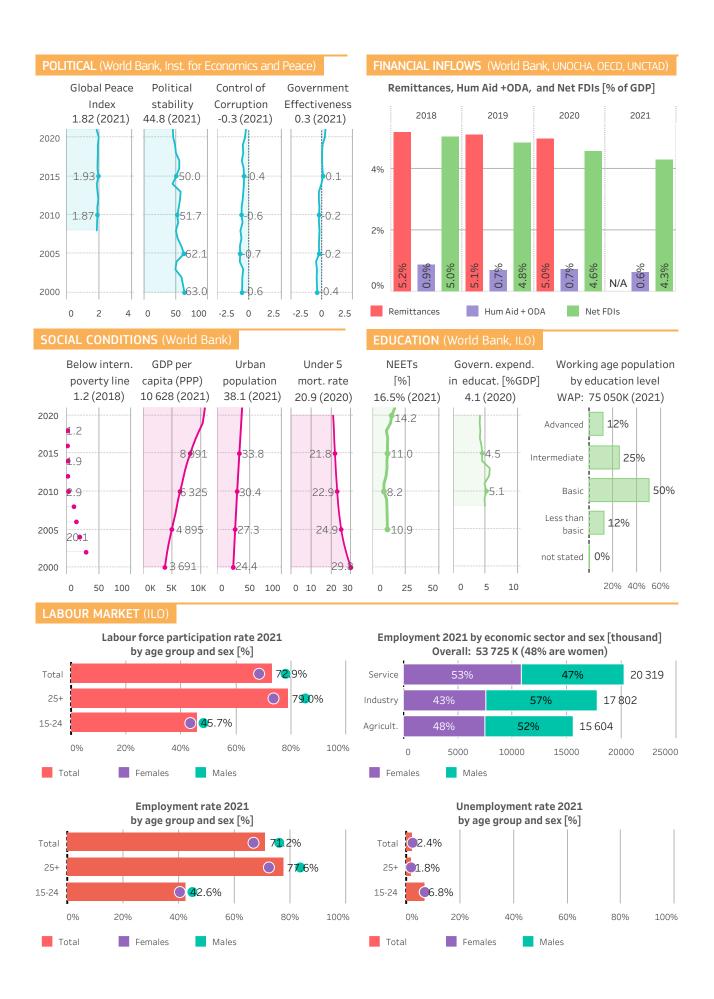
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





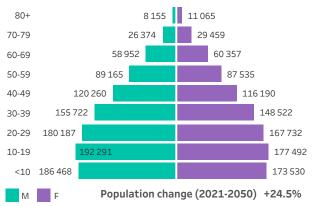
SOUTHERN ASIA





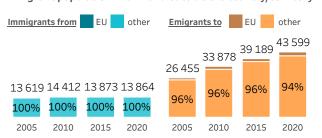
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)





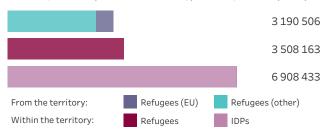
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



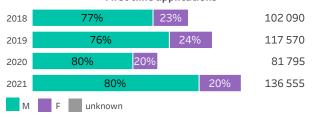
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

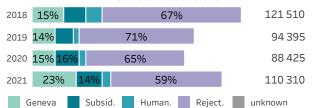


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

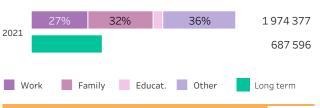
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	22%	29%		15%	34%		318 64	4
2019	25%	30%		159	<mark>%</mark> 30%	D	329 08	0
2020	25%	30%		34%			233 27	6
2021	29% 2		3%	14%	29%		292 18	4

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

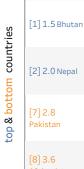


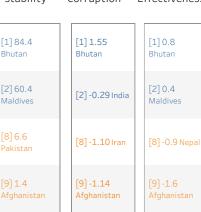
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

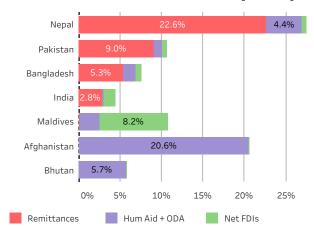
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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



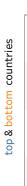


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

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



[1] 0.0%

Maldives

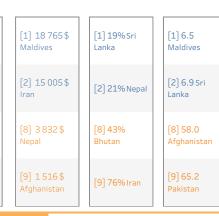
[2] 0.9%

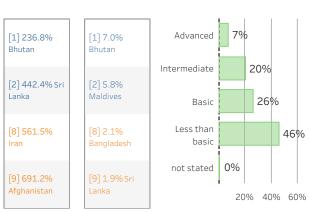
[7] 10.0%

[8] 13.5%

Bangladesh

Bhutan



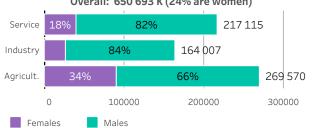


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2021

[1] 62.6% Maldives (41.2% women, 77.2% men)
[2] 61.1% Bhutan (52.9% women, 68.3% men)
[7] 41.9% Iran (14.8% women, 68.7% men)
[8] 39.7% Nepal (28.2% women, 52.8% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 650 693 K (24% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2021

[1] 59.3% Maldives (39.4% women, 72.9% men)
[2] 58.7% Bhutan (50.3% women, 66.0% men)
[7] 37.4% Iran (12.2% women, 62.2% men)
[8] 34.8% Nepal (24.3% women, 46.8% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Southern Asian countries - 2021

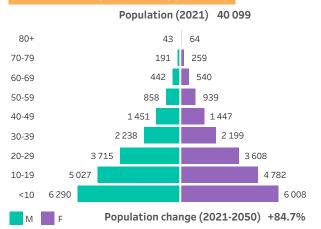
[1] 3.9% Bhutan (4.8% women, 3.3% men)
[2] 5.1% Bangladesh (7.5% women, 3.9% men)
[7] 10.8% Iran (17.8% women, 9.3% men)
[8] 12.2% Nepal (13.8% women, 11.2% men)

AFGHANISTAN



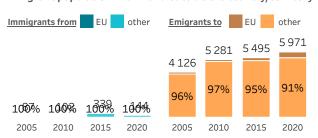


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



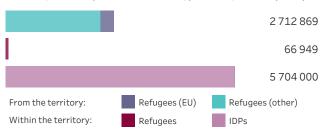
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



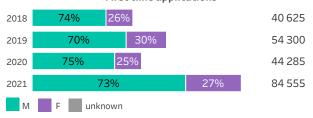
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



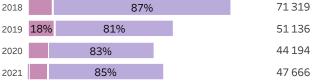
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

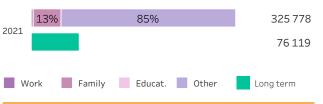




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



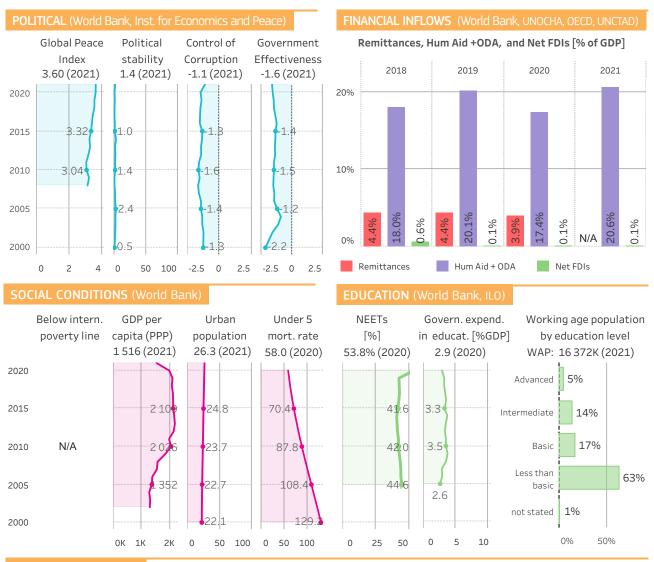
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

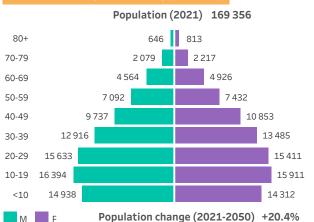
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BANGLADESH



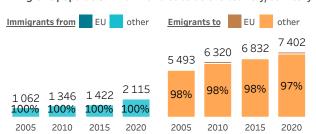


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



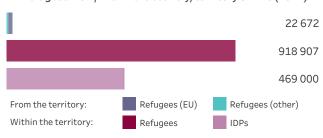
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



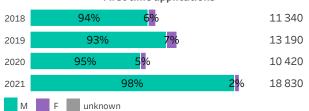
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



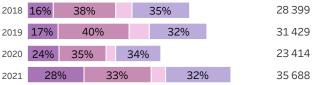
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



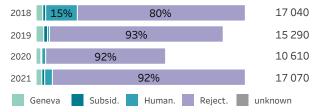




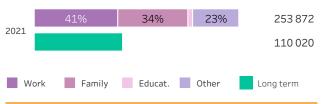




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



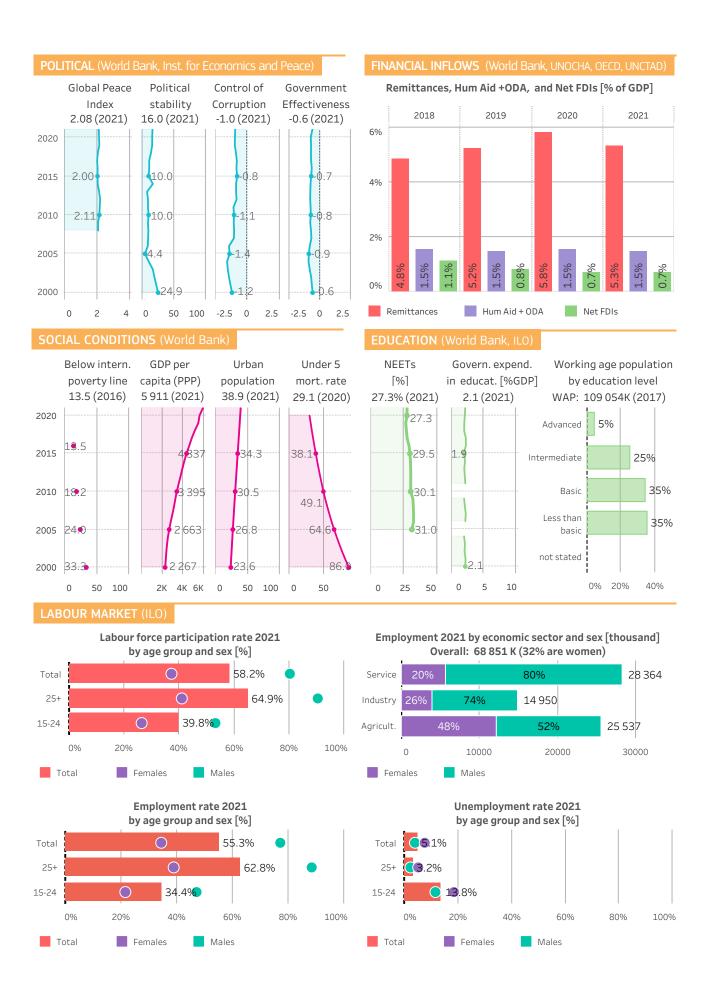
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





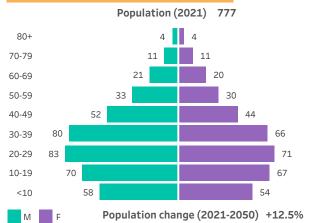
BHUTAN



87

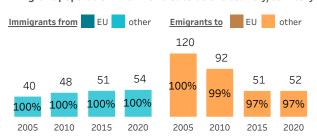


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



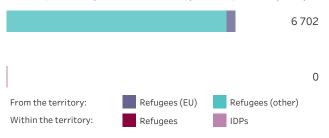
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

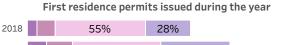


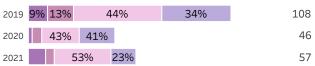
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

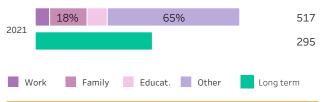




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



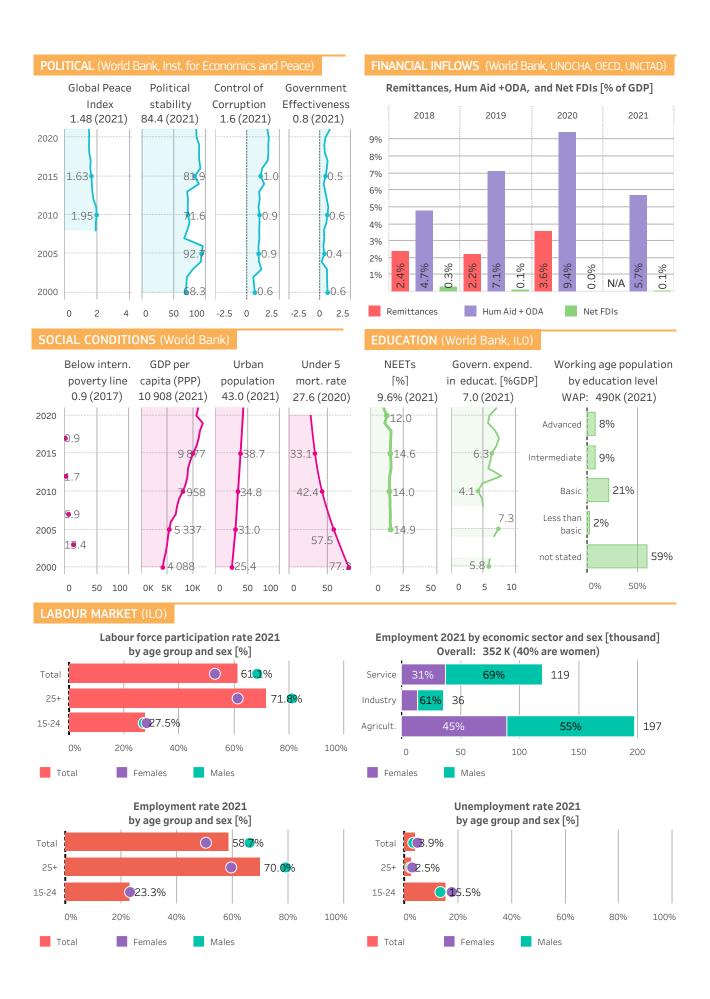
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



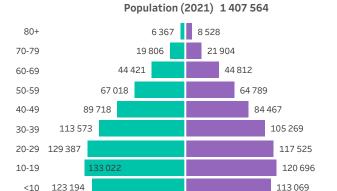


INDIA



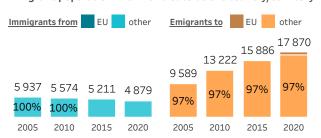


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

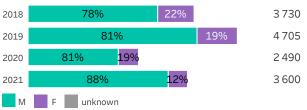
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) +18.7%



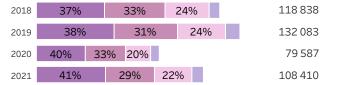
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



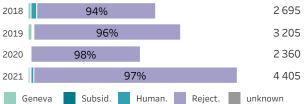


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

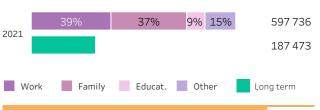








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



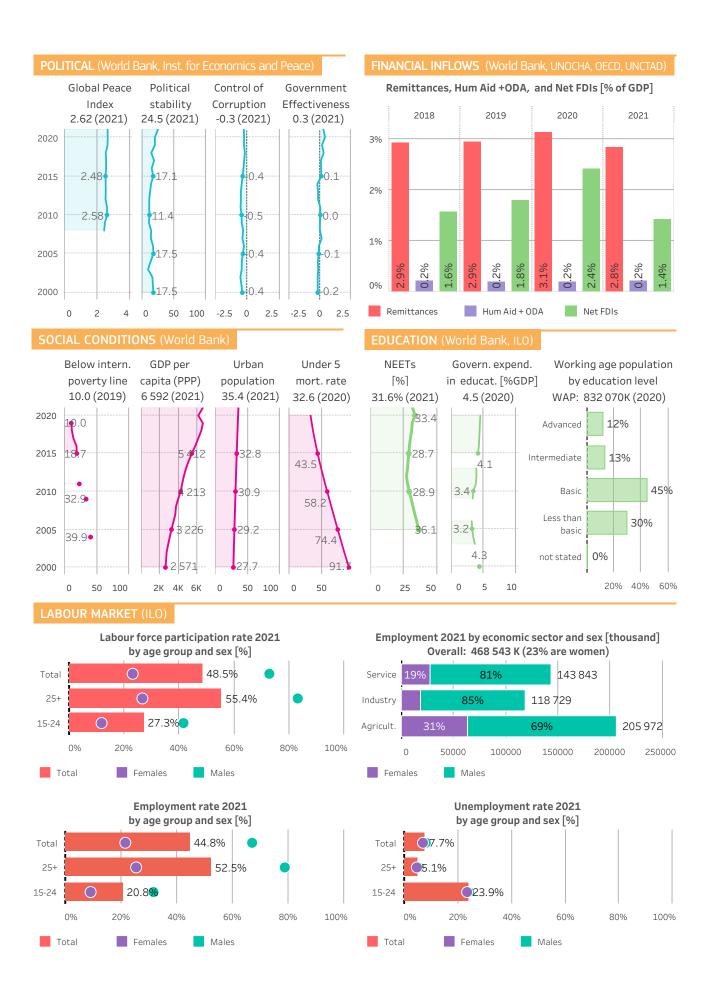
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



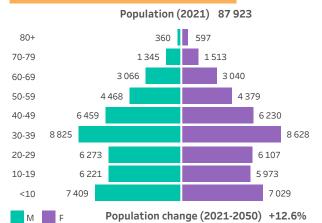


IRAN



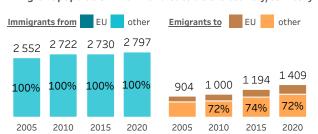


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



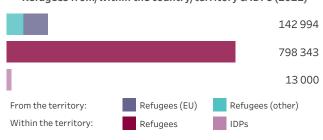
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



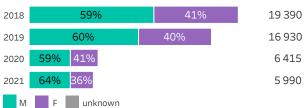
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

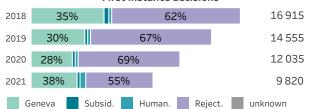




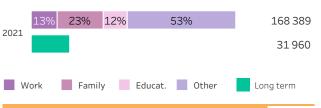
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

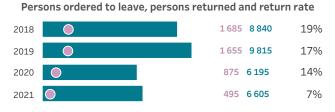
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



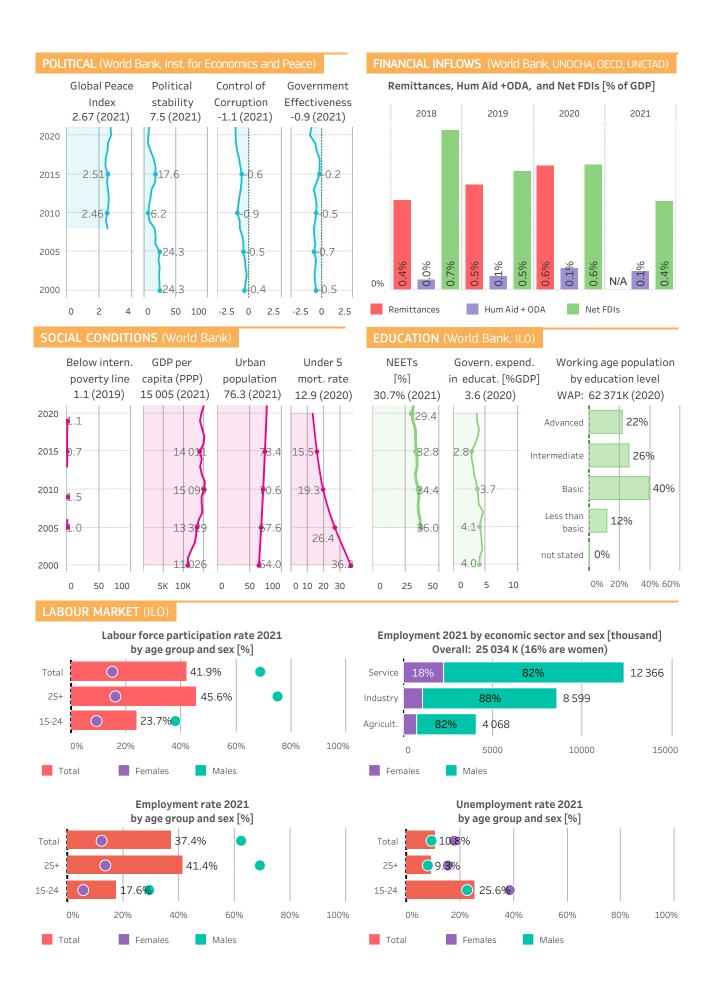
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



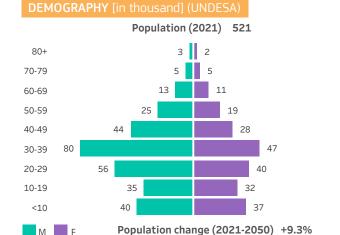
#% Return rate



MALDIVES

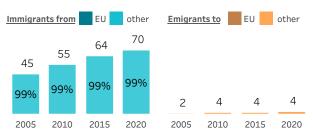






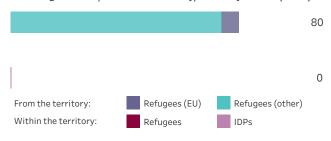
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

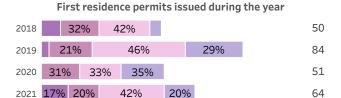


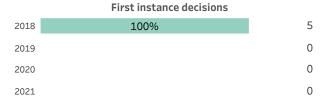
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





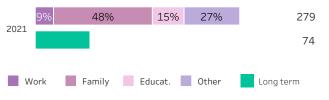






Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown





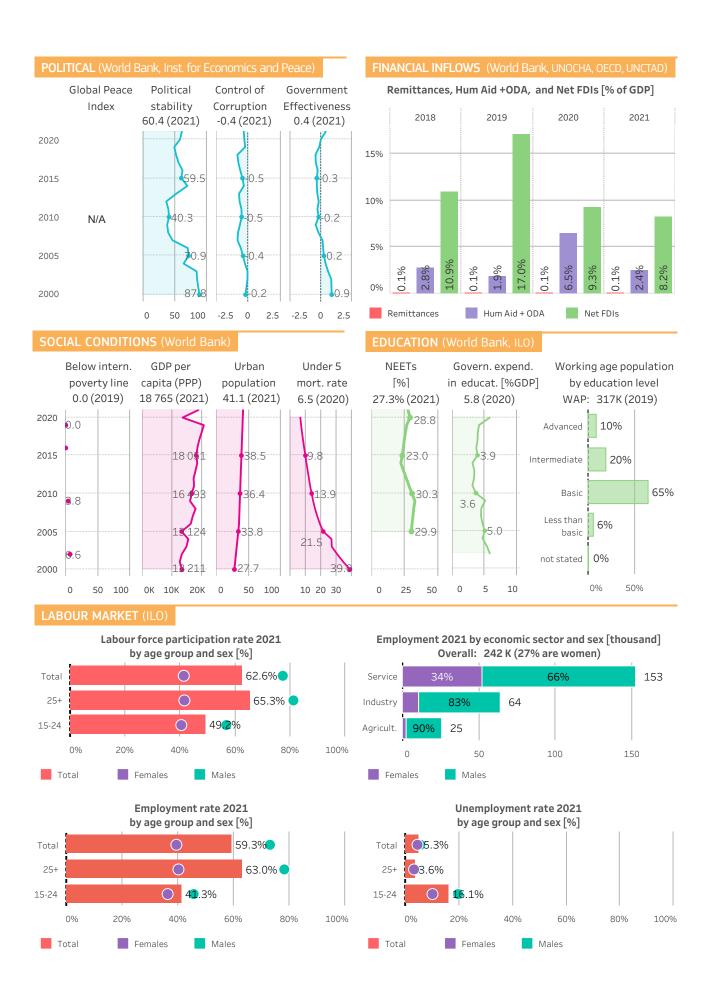


Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



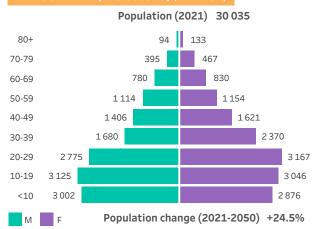


NEPAL



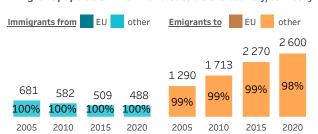


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



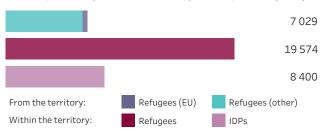
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



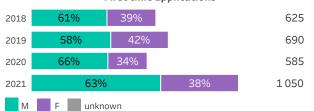
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

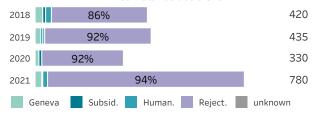




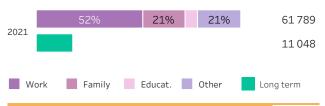
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

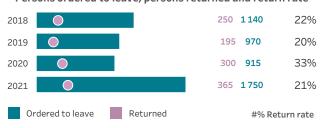


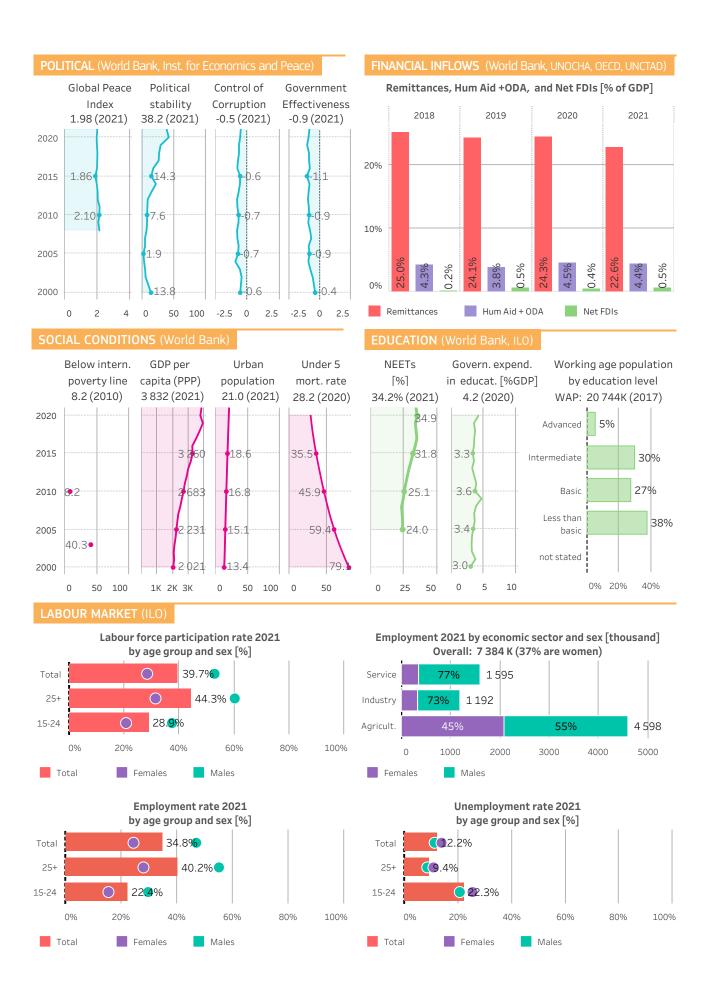
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



RREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



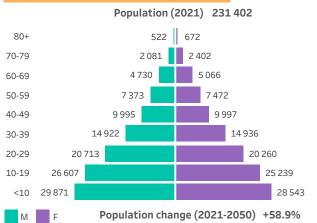


PAKISTAN



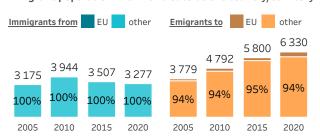


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



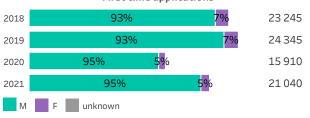
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC

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

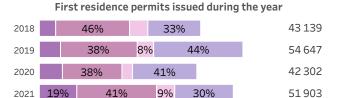


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

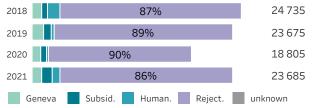




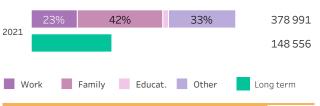
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



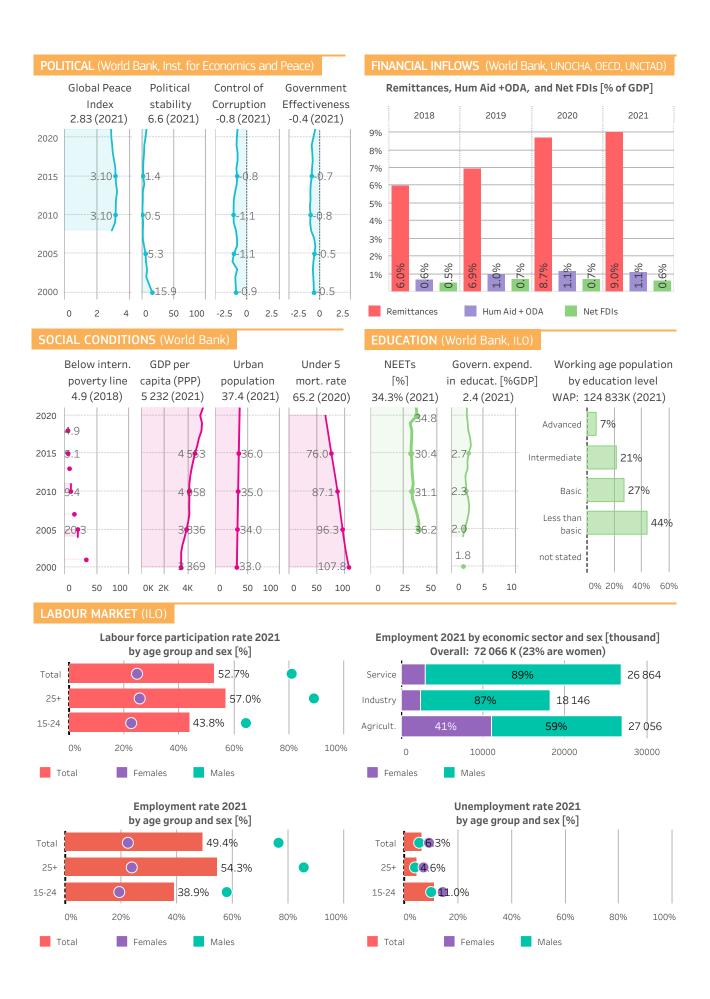
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



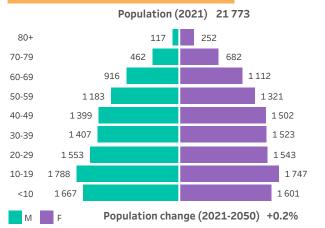


SRI LANKA



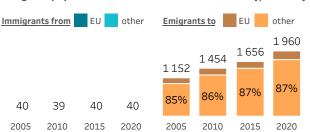


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



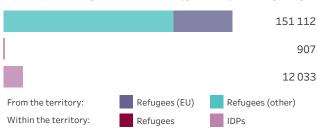
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



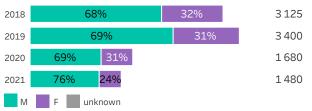
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

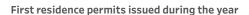


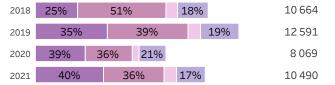
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

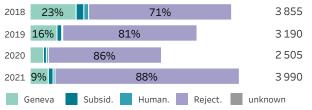


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

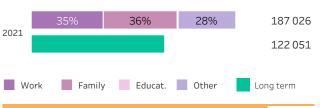




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



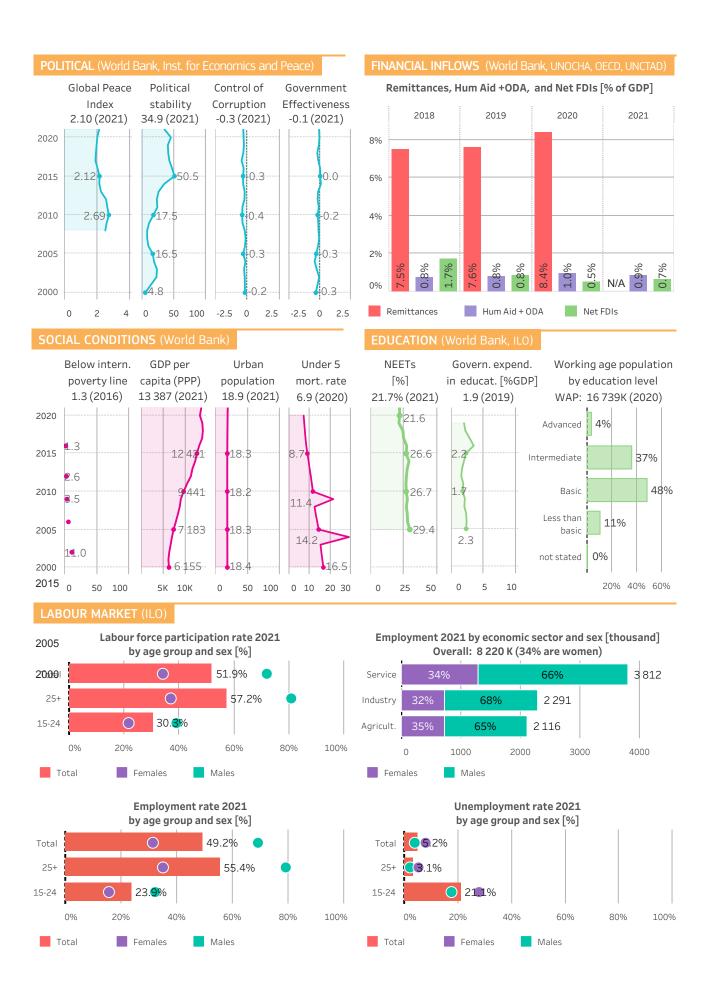
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



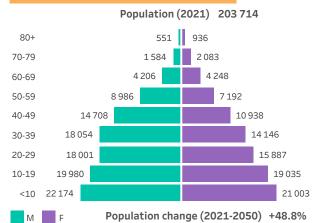


WESTERN ASIA



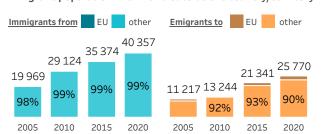


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



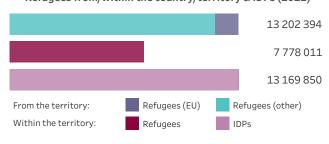
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



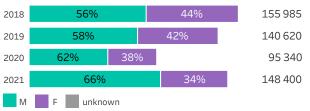
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

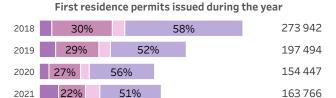


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



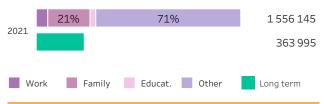
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

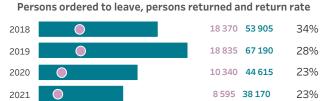


NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



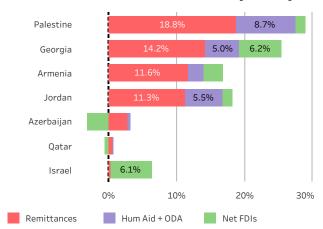
Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness [1] 1.18 [1] 1.4 [1] 1.6 Qatar [1] 83.5 Qatar Jnited Arab United Arab Emirates Emirates [2] 66.5 [2] 1.7 Kuwait [2] 0.86 Israel [2] 1.3 Israel United Arab Emirates [15] 0.9 [15] -1.65 [15] 3.3 Syria Yemen Syria

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank UNOCHA OFCD UNCTAD)

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

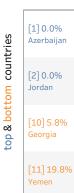


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

FDUCATION (World Bank II 0)

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

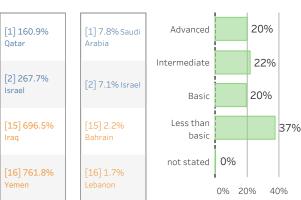


bottom countries

∞



[16] -1.78 Syria

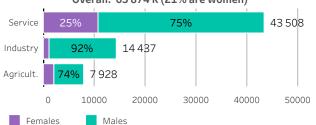


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2021

[1] 87.9% Qatar (59.9% women, 96.4% men)
[2] 81.3% United Arab Emirates (52.8% women, 92.0% men)
[15] 39.6% Jordan (14.5% women, 62.5% men)
[16] 38.0% Yemen (5.9% women, 69.9% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 65 874 K (21% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2021

[1] 87.7% Qatar (59.6% women, 96.3% men)
[2] 78.8% United Arab Emirates (49.2% women, 89.9% men)
[15] 32.3% Jordan (10.8% women, 51.9% men)
[16] 31.9% Palestine (10.1% women, 54.5% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Western Asian countries - 2021

[1] 0.2% Qatar (0.5% women, 0.1% men)
[2] 1.5% Bahrain (4.5% women, 0.7% men)
[15] 18.4% Jordan (25.6% women, 16.9% men)
[16] 26.4% Palestine (42.6% women, 22.2% men)

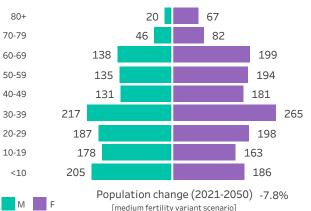
ARMENIA



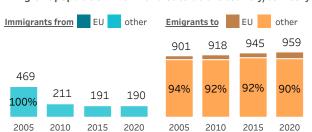


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



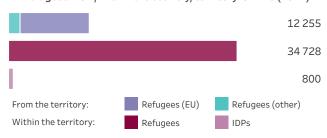


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



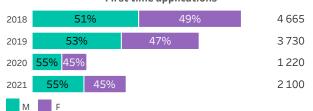
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



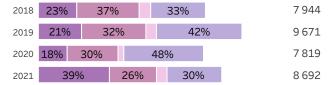
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

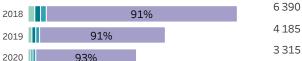
First time applications

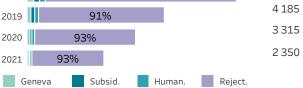






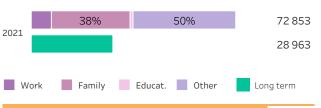






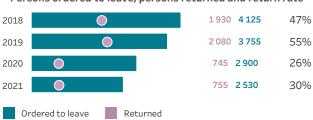
First instance decisions

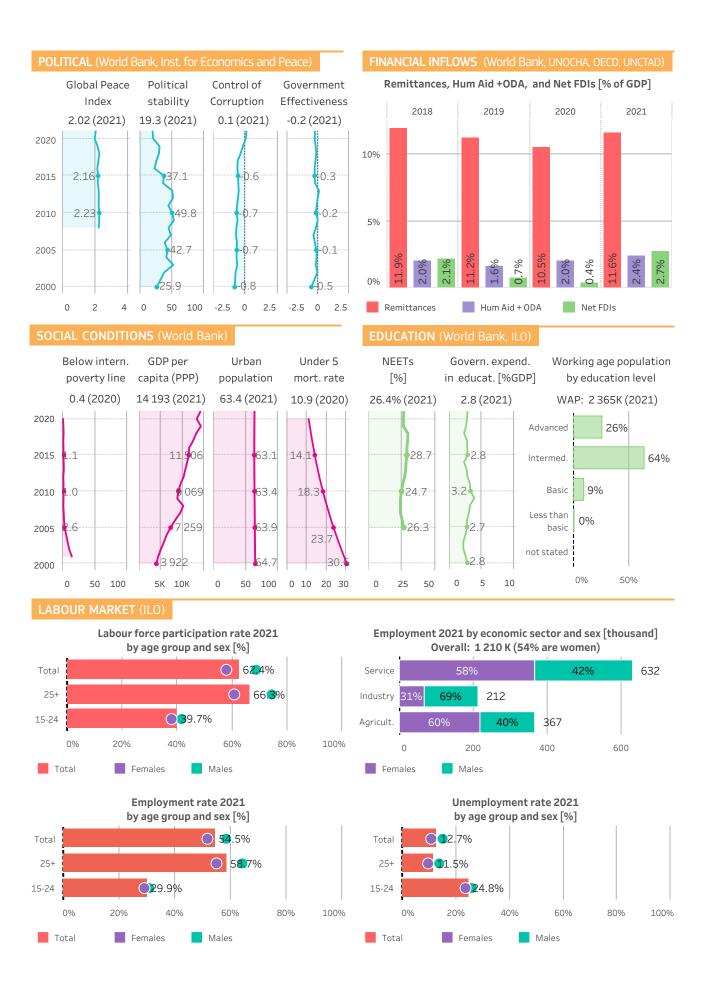
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year





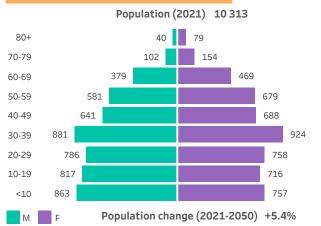


AZERBAIJAN



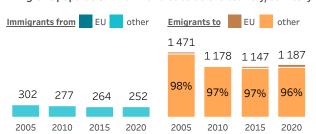


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



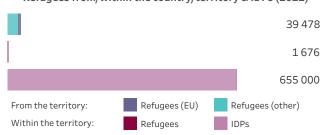
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



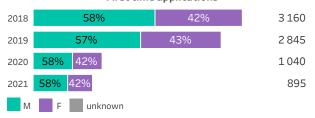
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

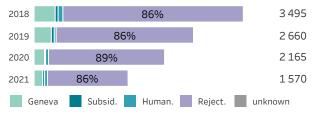
First time applications



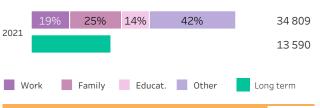
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

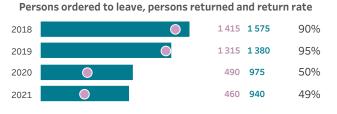
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



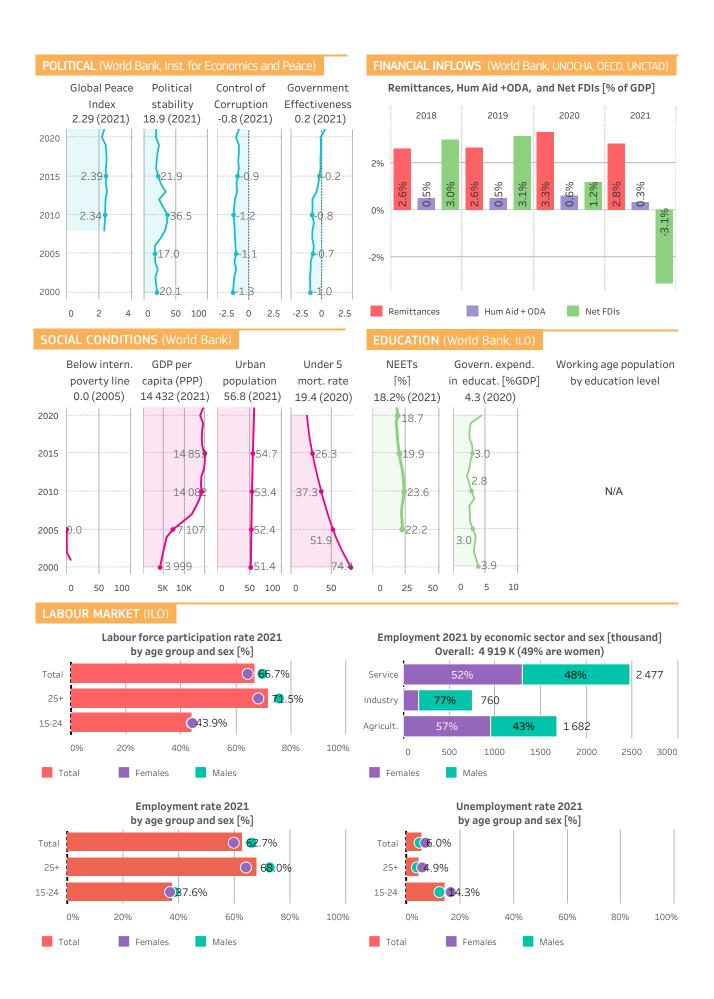
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate



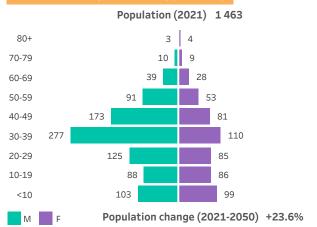
BAHRAIN



216

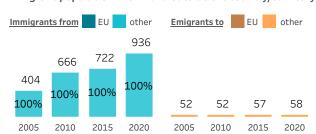


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



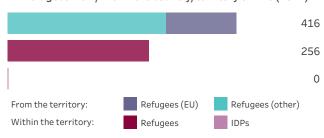
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



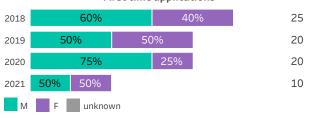
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

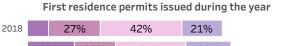


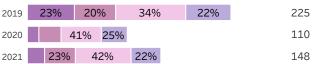
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

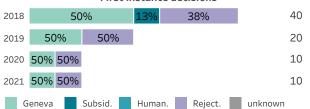


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

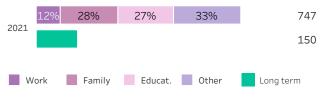




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

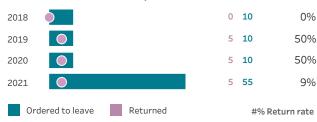


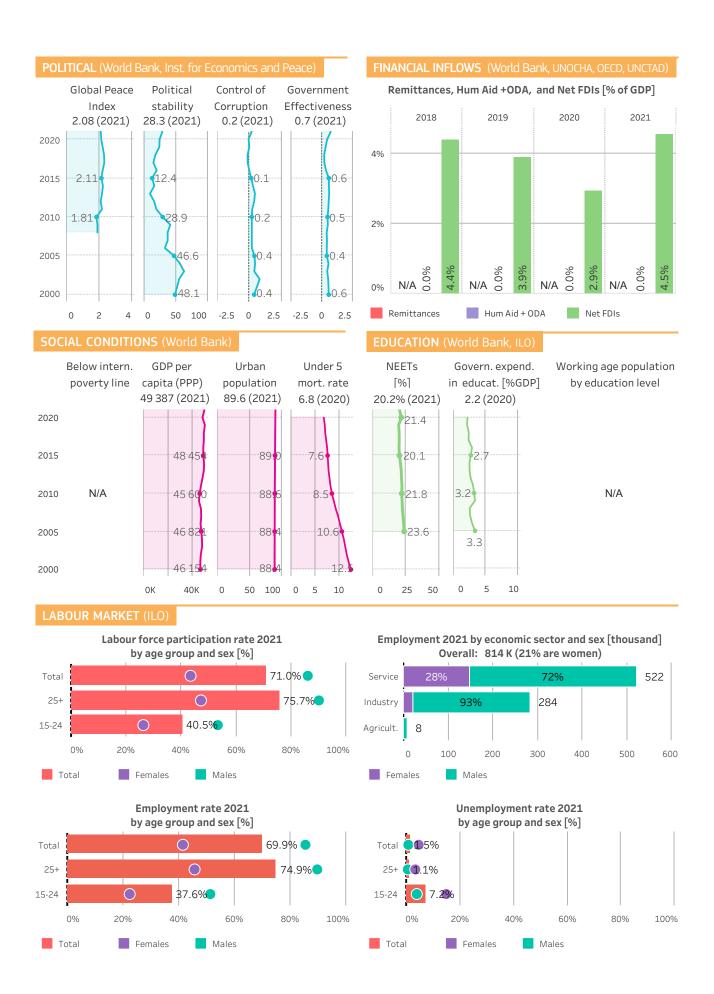
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



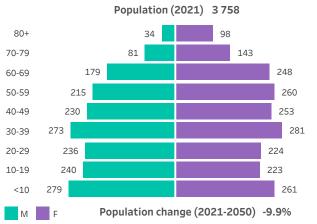


GEORGIA





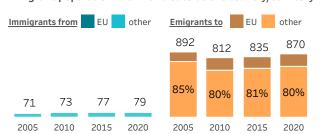
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

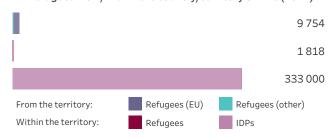
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



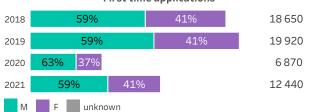
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

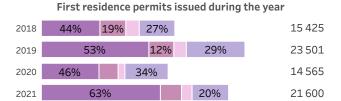


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

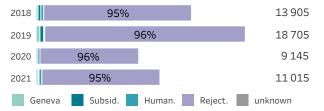
First time applications



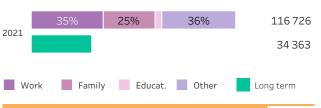
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

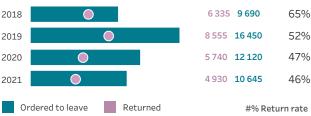


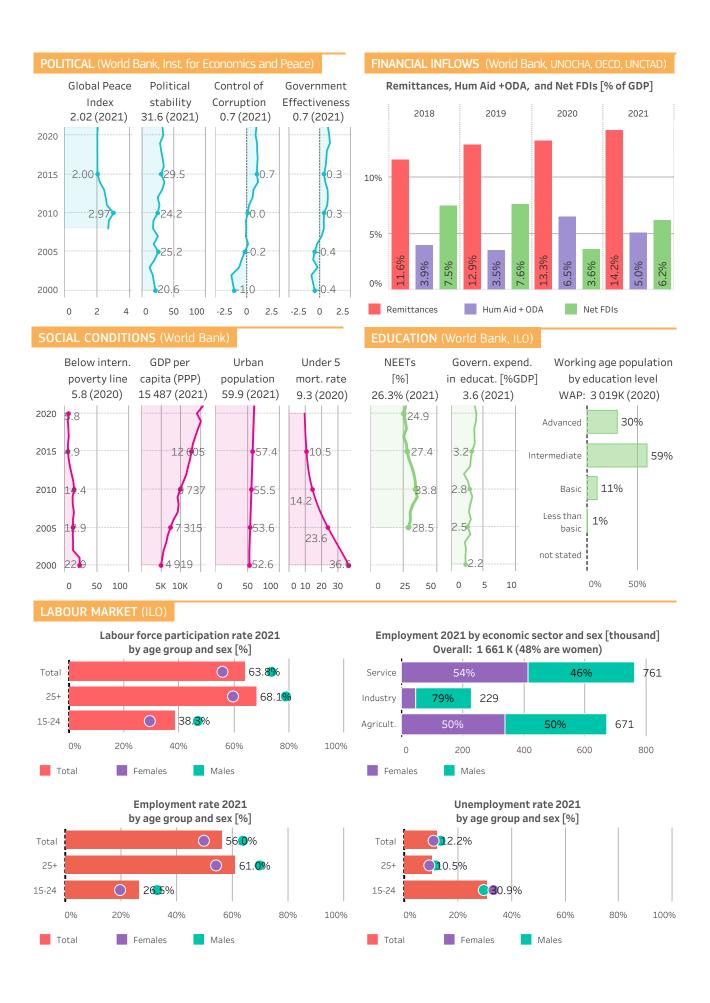
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



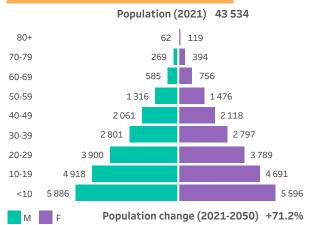


IRAQ



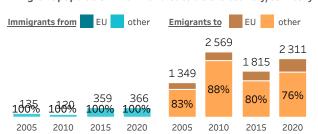


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



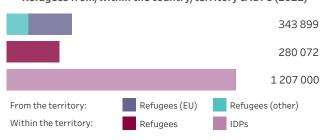
MIGRATION (in thousand) (LINDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



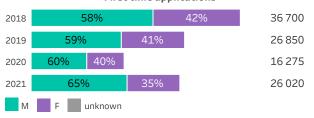
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

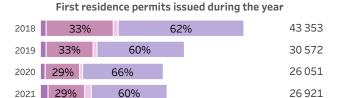


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

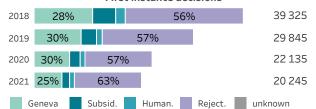
First time applications



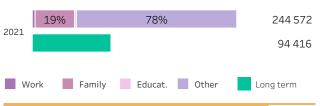
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

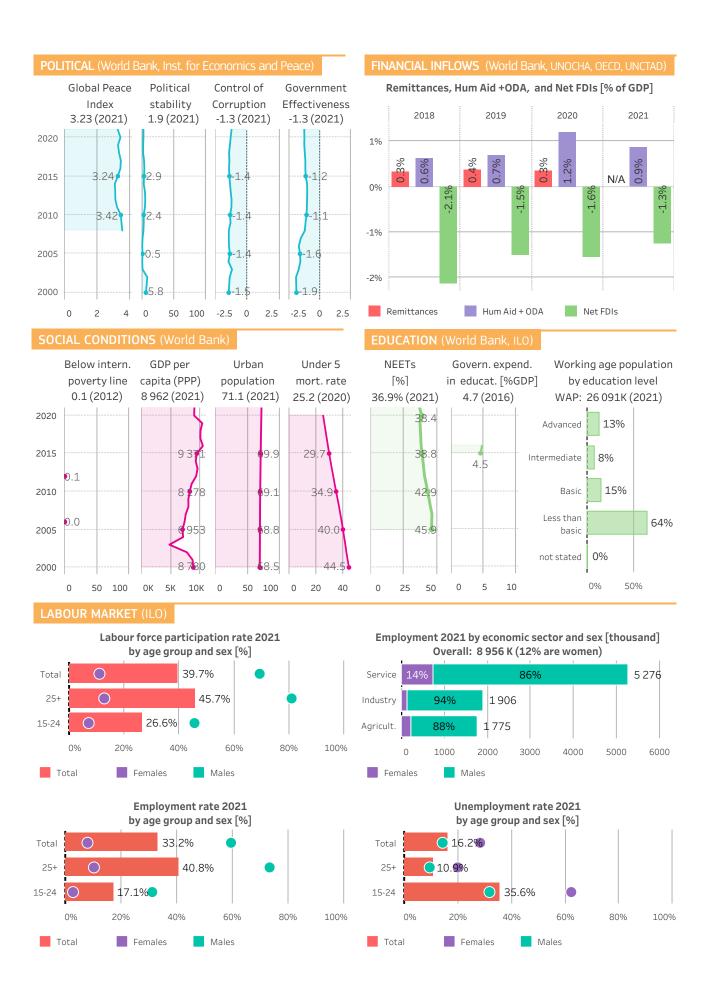
2018 6785 24 090 28%

2019 5315 20 985 25%

2020 3195 11 785 1996

2020 2195 11785 19%
2021 1695 12 690 13%

Ordered to leave Returned #% Return rate

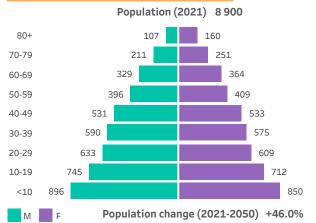


ISRAEL



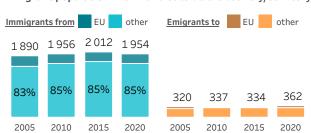


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



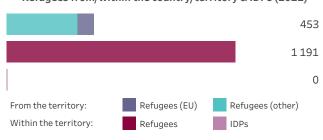
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



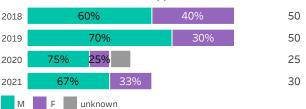
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHCR LINRWA IDMC

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

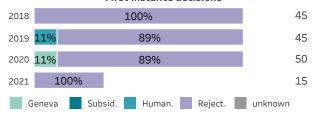
First time applications



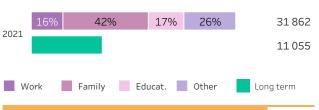
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

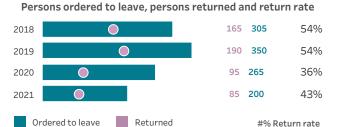


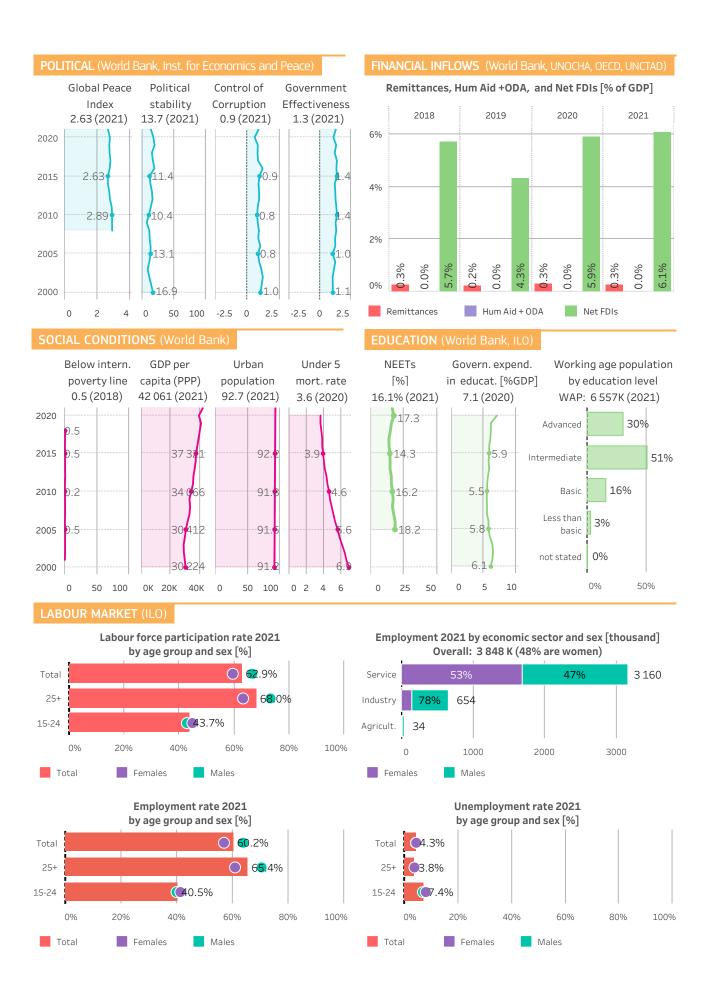
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



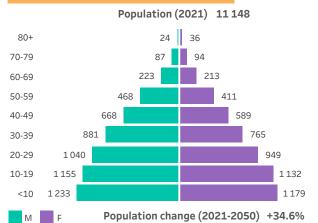


JORDAN



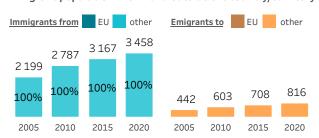


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



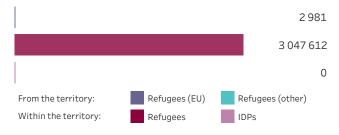
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



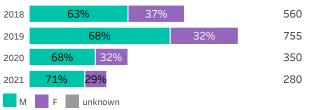
REFLIGEES AND IDPS (LINHUR LINRWA IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



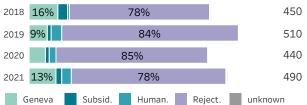


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

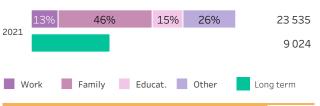


2021 **30%** 42% **15%** 3 257

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



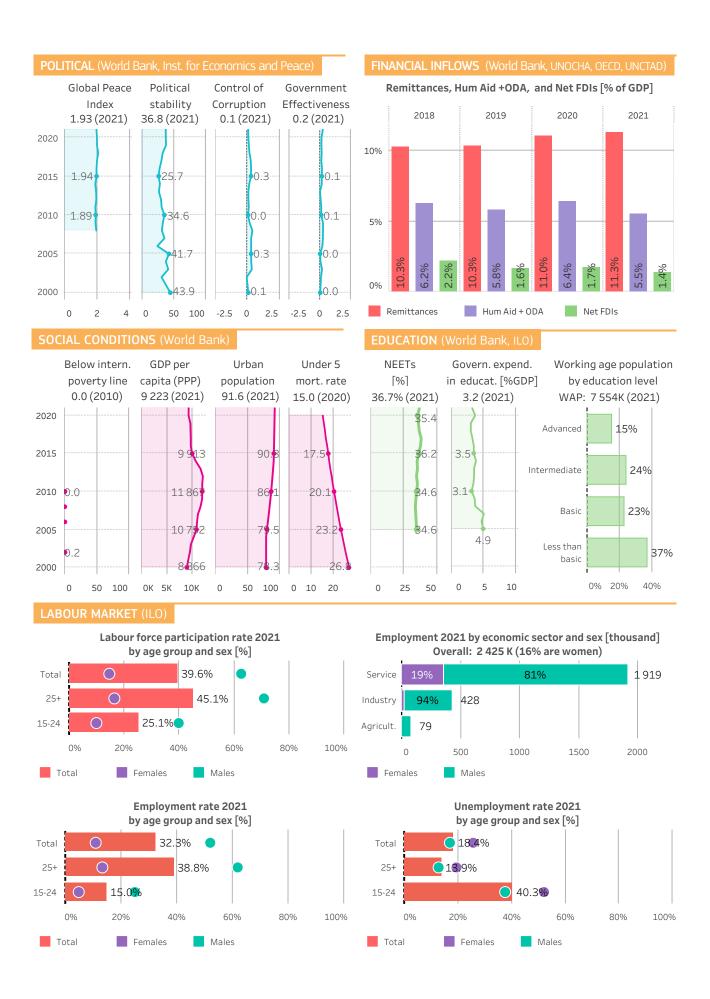
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate 205 420 49% 2018 2019 270 520 52% 2020 105 440 24% 2021 135 455 30%

#% Return rate

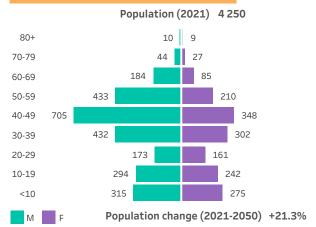


KUWAIT



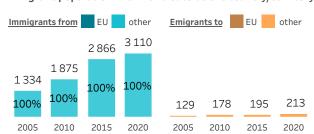


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



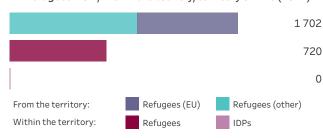
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



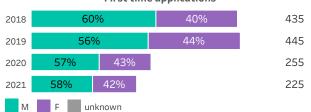
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



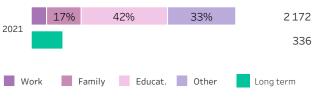
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



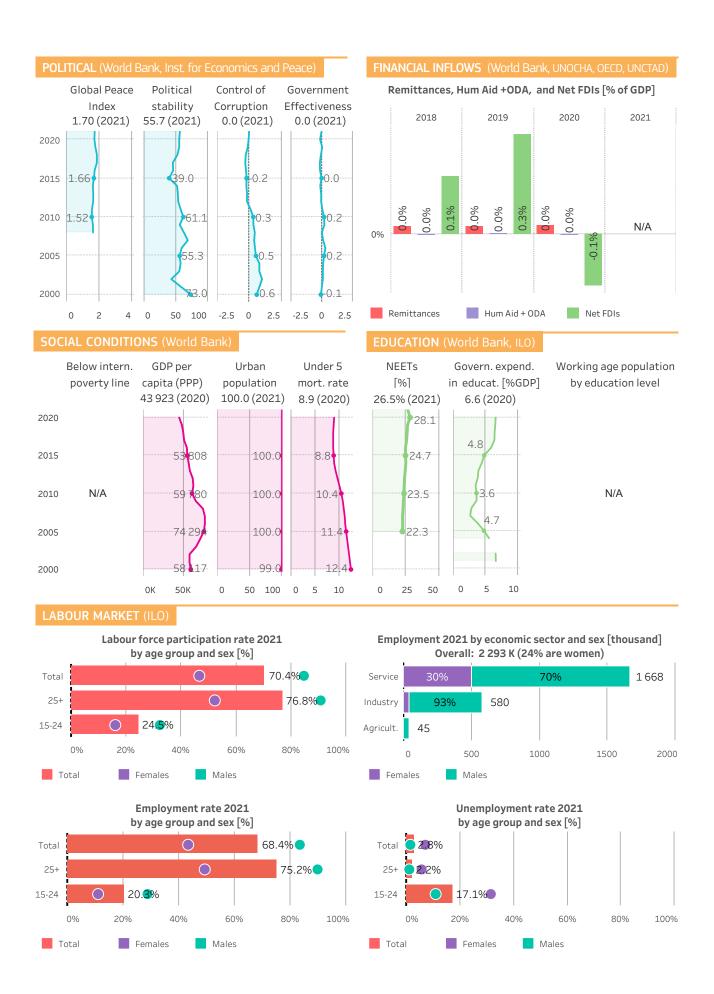
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



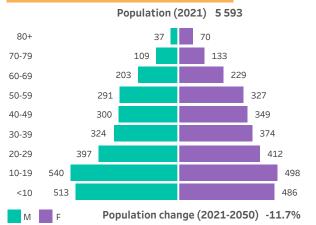


LEBANON

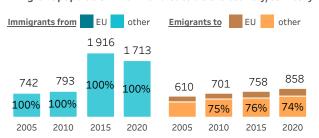




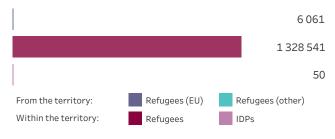
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

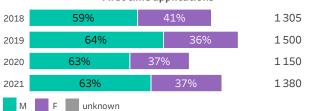


Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)



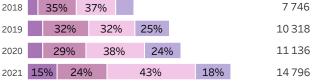
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



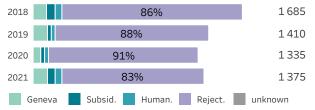


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

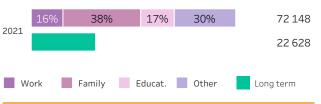




First instance decisions



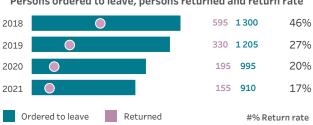
Valid residence permits at the end of the year

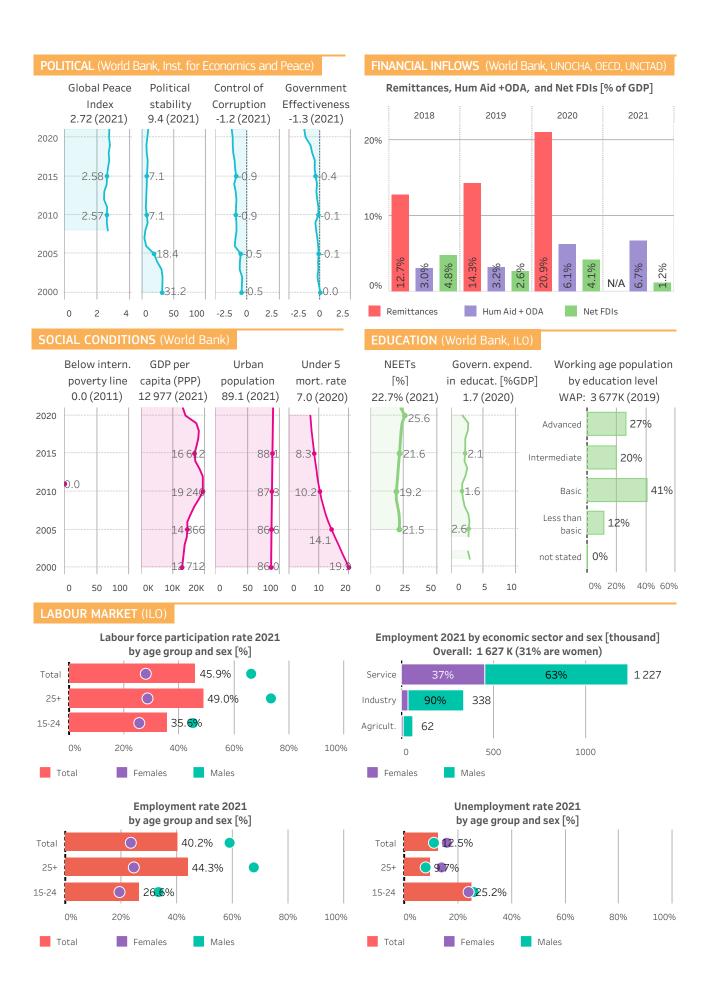


Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State







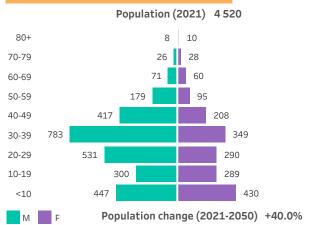


OMAN

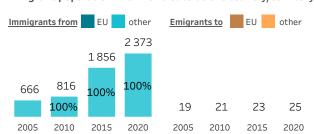




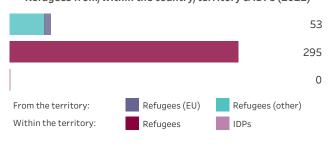
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

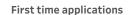


Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

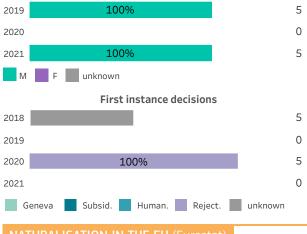


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

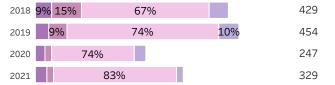


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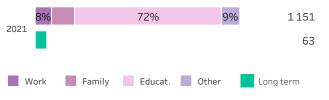


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

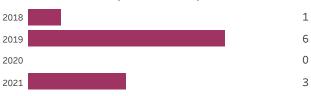




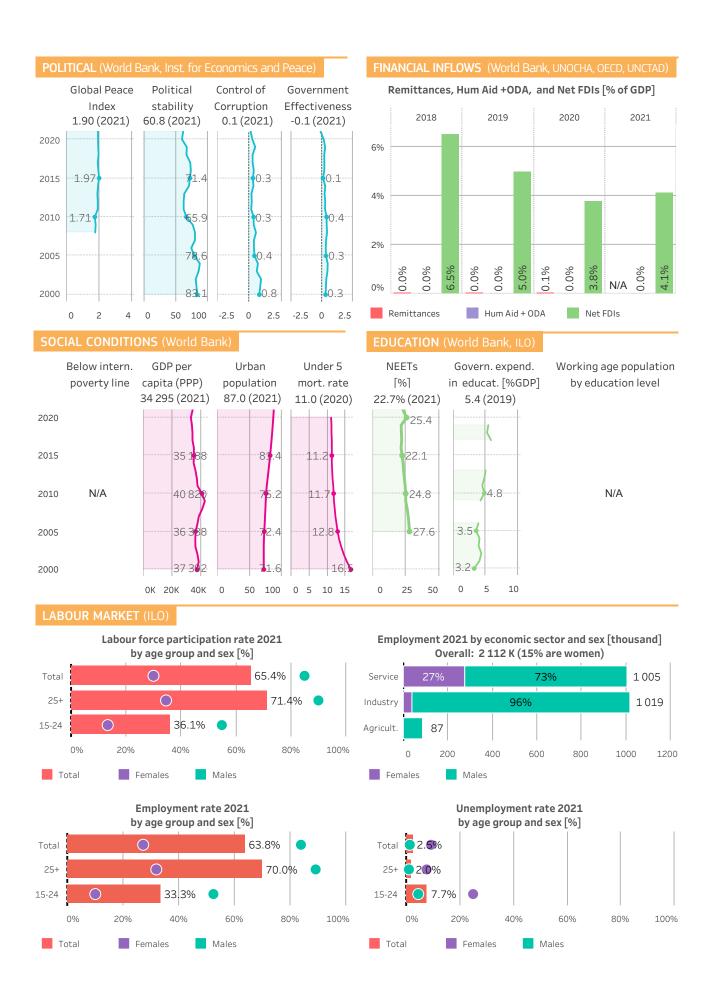
Valid residence permits at the end of the year



Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State





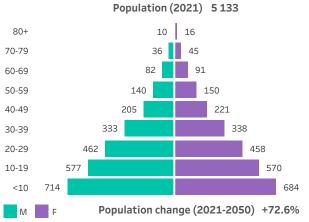


PALESTINE**





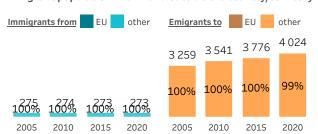
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



NOTE: Including East Jerusalem.

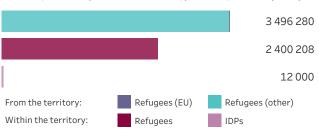
MIGRATION (in thousand) (LINDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



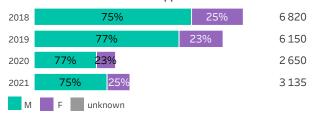
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

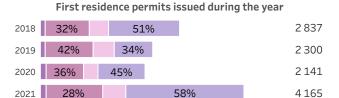


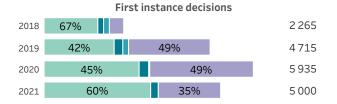
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

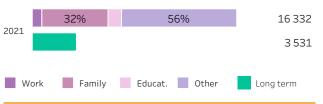


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year





Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

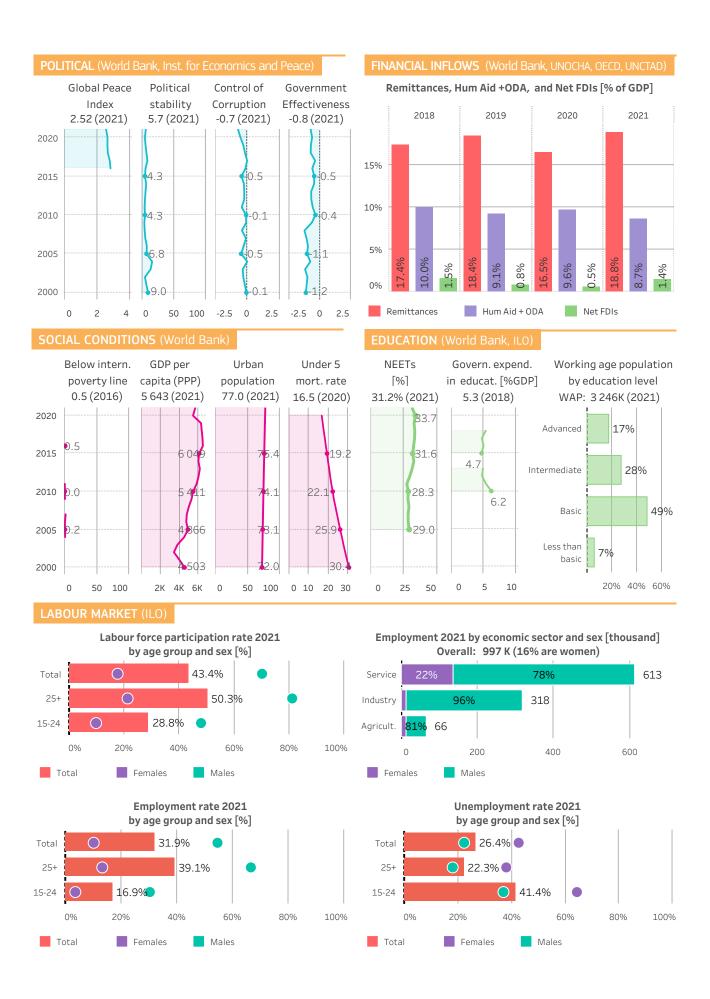
Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





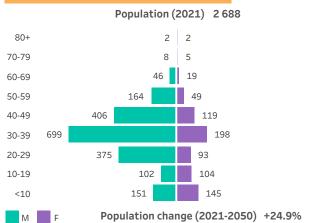


QATAR



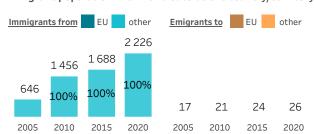


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



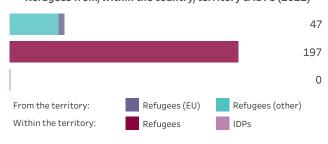
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

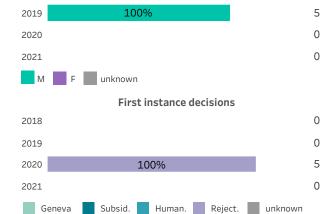


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

First time applications

0

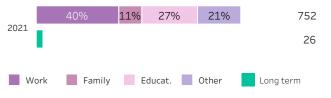


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

2018	15%	37%	40%		369
2019	24%	29%	41%		411
2020	46%	23%			192
2021	35%	48%	15%		331

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

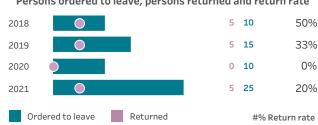


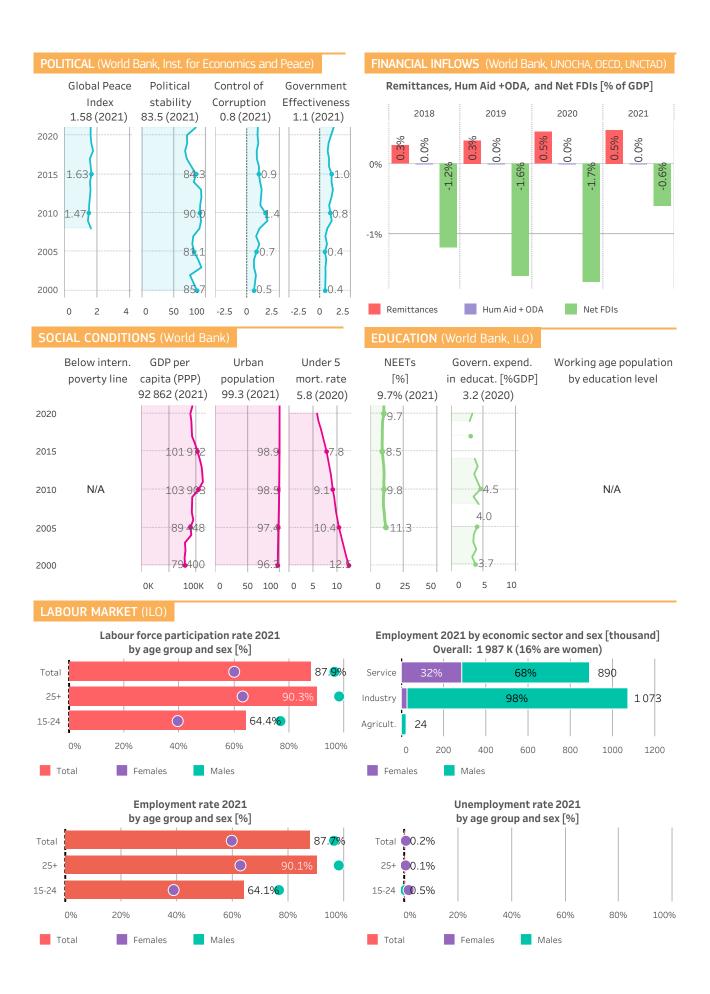
NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SAUDI ARABIA



2806

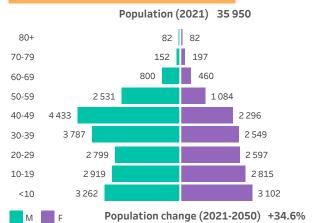
2 3 6 7

1308

2761

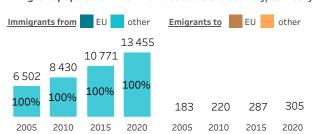


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



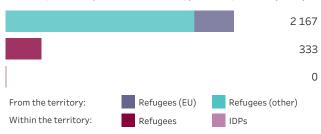
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



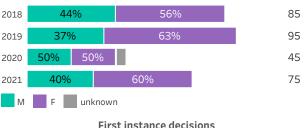
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

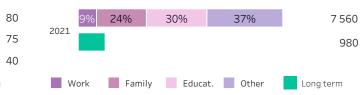


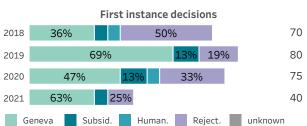




RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

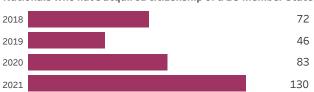




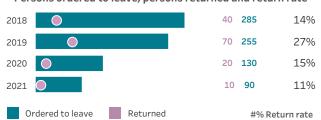


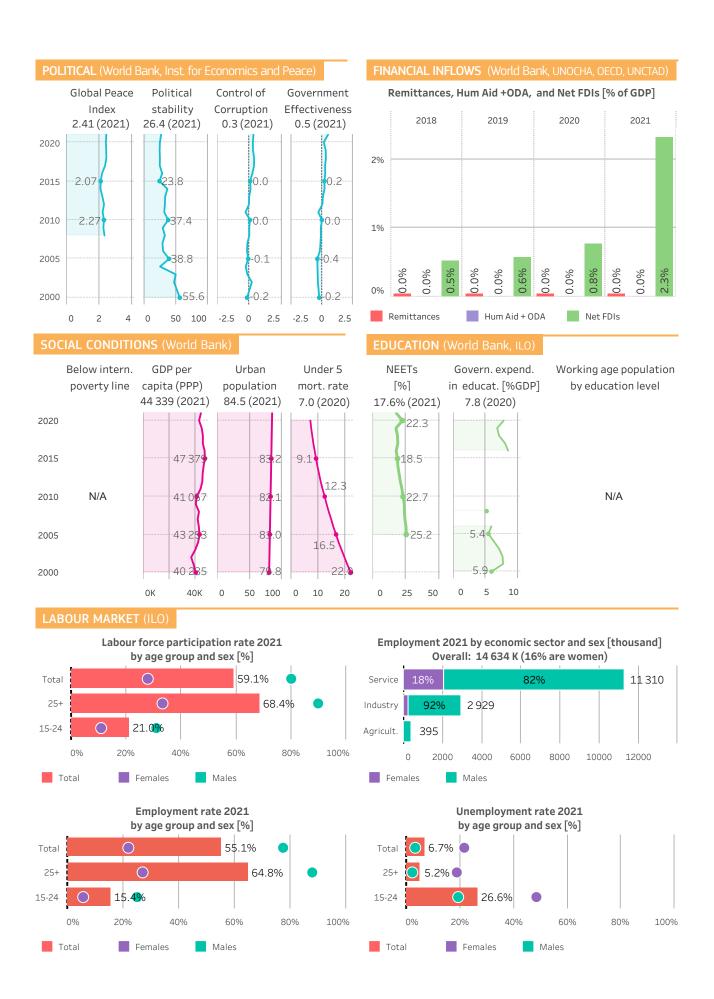
NATURALISATION IN THE FIL (Furnstat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



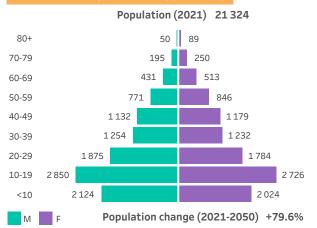


SYRIA



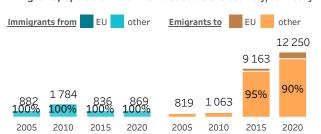


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



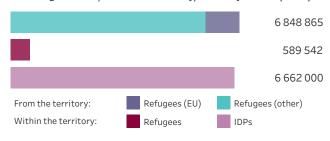
MIGRATION (in thousand) (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



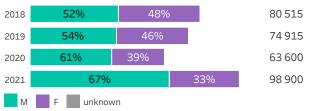
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

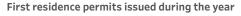


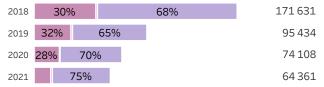
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

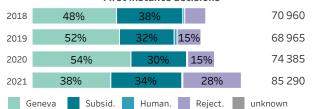


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

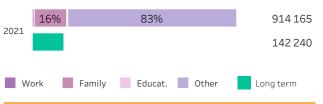




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

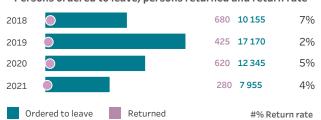


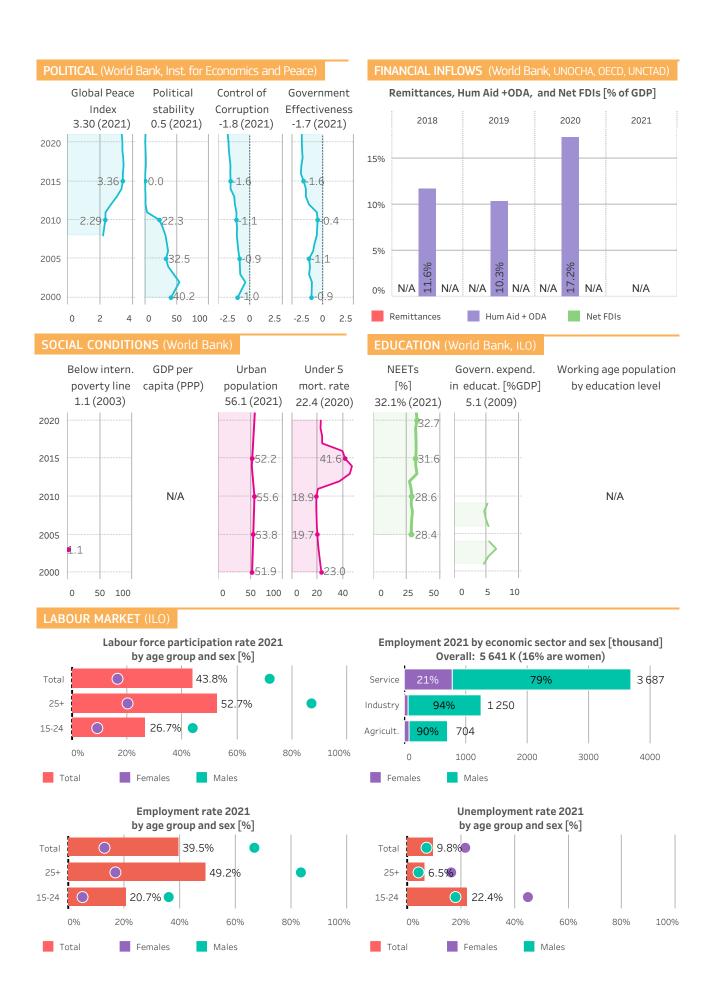
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



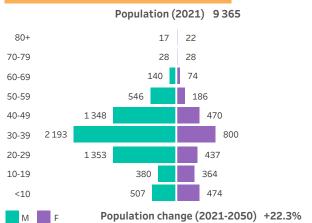


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



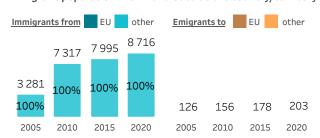


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



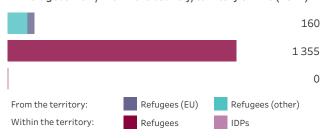
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



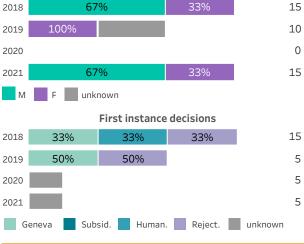
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



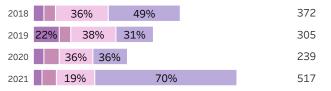
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

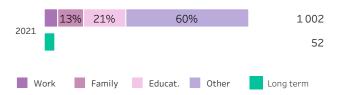


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



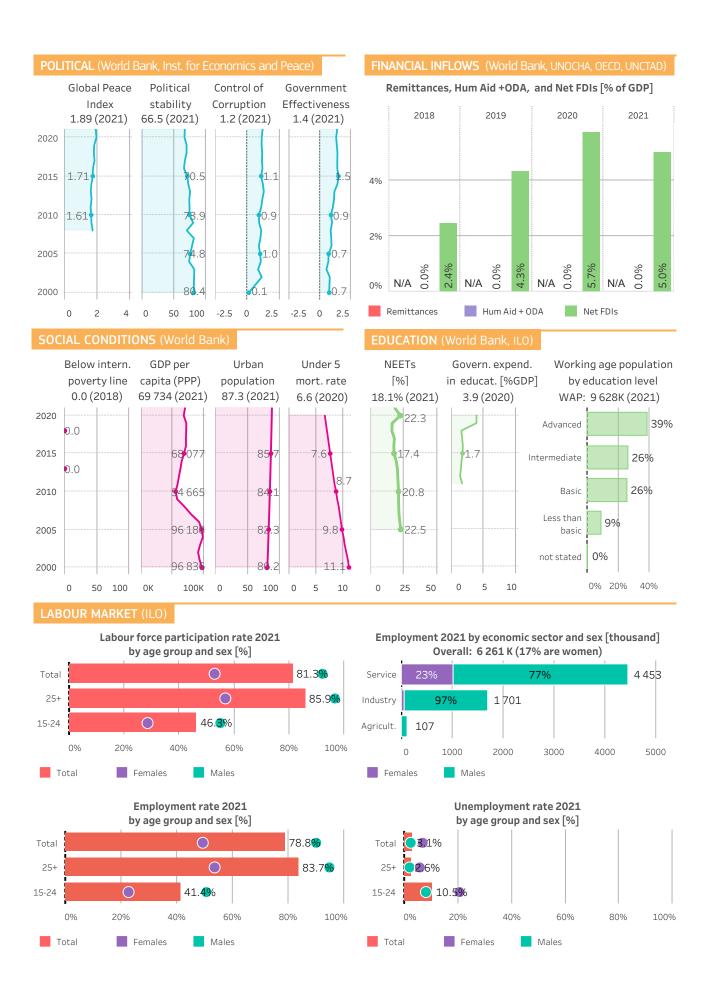
NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



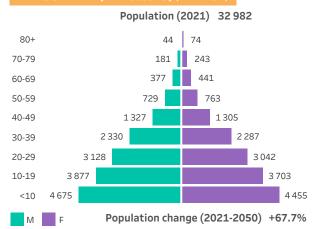


YEMEN



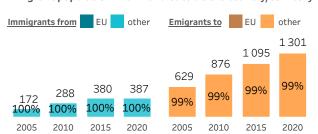


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



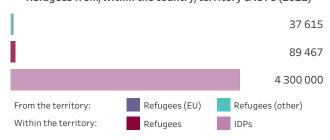
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



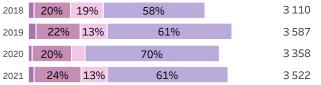
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

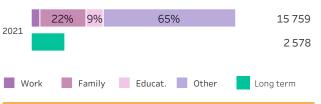




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE ELL (Eurostat)

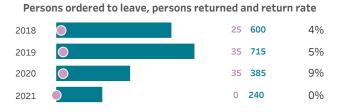
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



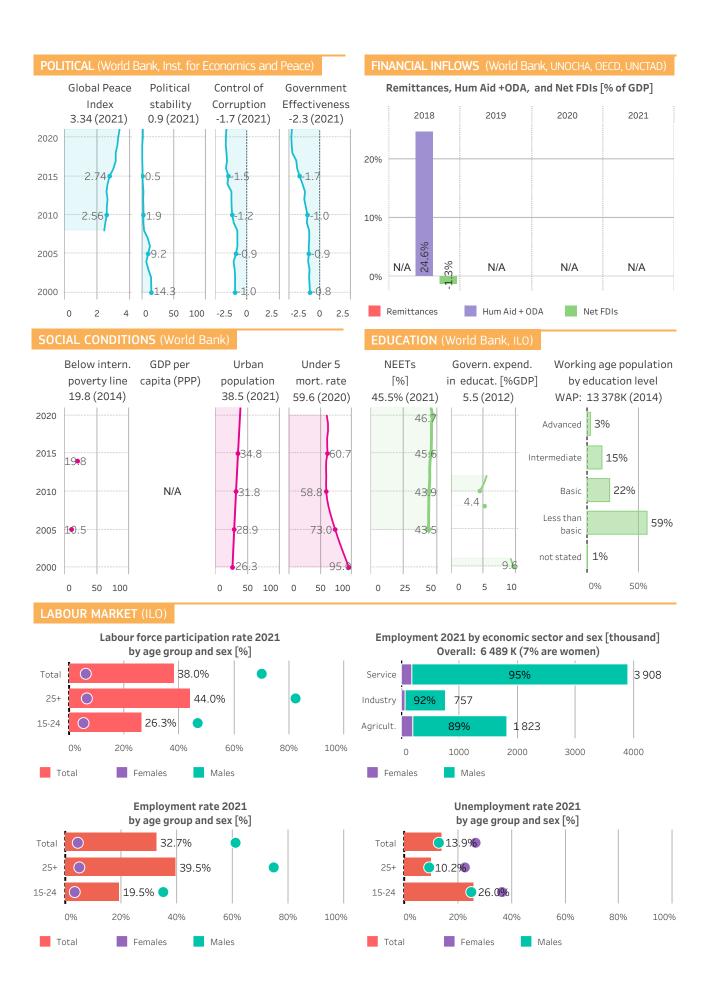
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Returned

Ordered to leave



#% Return rate



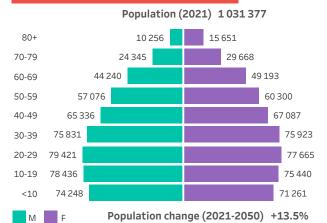


AMERICA



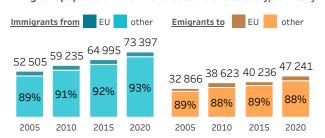


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



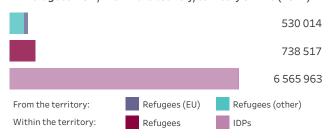
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



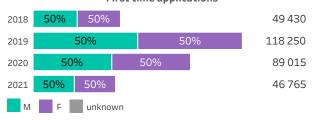
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

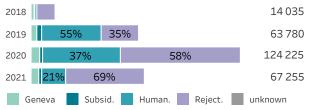


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

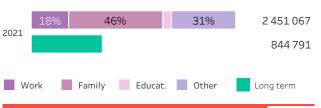
First residence permits issued during the year

2010	22%	40%	28%		340 040
2019	21%	34%	24%	21%	436 096
2020	23%	36%	25%		329 498
2021	28%	37%	19% 15%	6	358 338

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

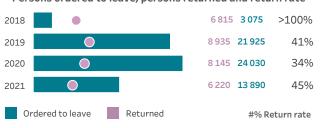


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

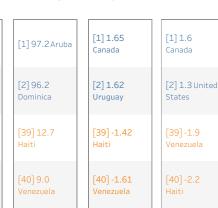
[1] 1.3 Canada

[2] 1.7 Costa

Rica

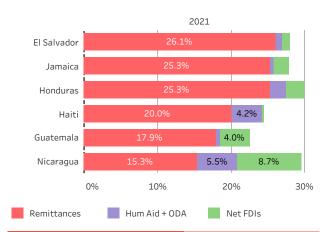
[24] 2.7

Colombia



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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

top & bottom countries

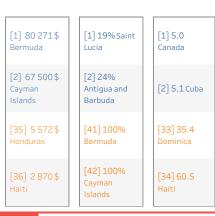
[1] 0.2%

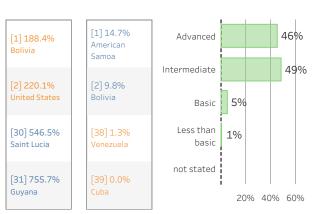
[2] 0.7% Chile

[21] 12.7%

[22] 29.2%

Canada



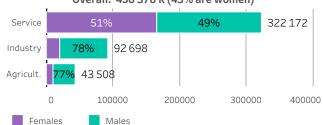


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%]
American countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 71.9% Peru (64.9% women, 79.2% men)
[2] 71.9% Paraguay (59.8% women, 84.1% men)
[30] 51.8% Venezuela (39.4% women, 64.9% men)
[31] 50.0% Guyana (39.5% women, 61.3% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 458 378 K (43% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] American countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 68.3% Peru (61.3% women, 75.5% men)
[2] 66.7% Paraguay (54.1% women, 79.3% men)
[30] 48.5% Venezuela (36.5% women, 61.0% men)
[31] 42.6% Guyana (33.0% women, 52.9% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] American countries top & bottom - 2021

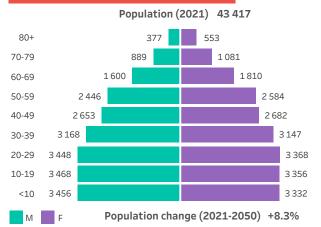
[1] 1.5% Cuba (1.6% women, 1.4% men)
[2] 2.9% Guatemala (3.8% women, 2.5% men)
[30] 19.5% Saint Lucia (21.5% women, 17.7% men)
[31] 20.4% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (19.6% women, 21.0% men)

CARIBBEAN



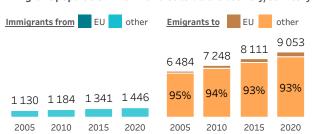


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



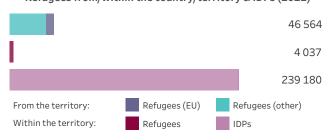
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



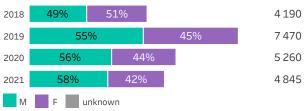
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



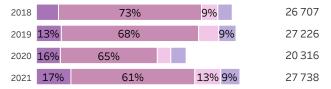
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

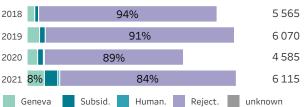


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

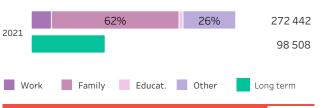




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



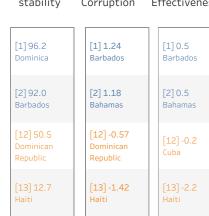
POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 2.0 Jamaica

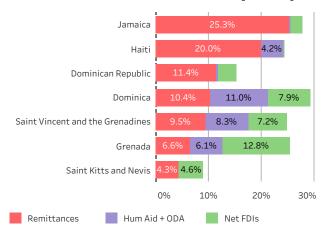
[2] 2.0
Dominican
Republic

[4] 2.0
Trinidad and
Tobago



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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

[1] 1.1% Dominican Republic

[2] 1.2% Jamaica

[3] 5.1% Saint

Lucia

[4] 29.2%



EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

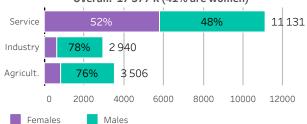
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population [%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level WAP: 9 039K (2021) [1] 240.0% 9% Advanced [1] 6.5% Trinidad and Barbados Tobago 34% Intermediate [2] 292.3% [2] 6.0% Cuba Jamaica 37% Basic Less than [8] 496.8% [12] 1.4% 19% basic Jamaica 1% not stated [9] 546.5% [13] 0.0% Saint Lucia 0% 20% 40%

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2021

[1] 71.1% Bahamas (64.9% women, 78.1% men)
[2] 68.5% Saint Lucia (63.8% women, 73.4% men)
[8] 54.3% Trinidad and Tobago (46.4% women, 62.5% men)
[9] 53.2% Cuba (39.9% women, 66.9% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 17 577 K (41% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2021

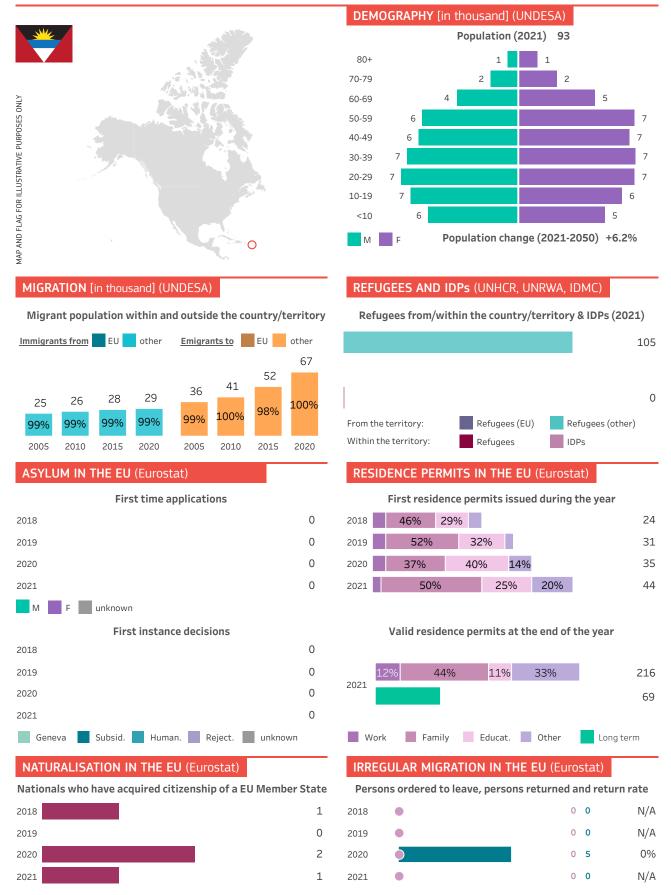
[1] 63.2% Jamaica (56.0% women, 70.7% men)
[2] 62.8% Bahamas (57.3% women, 69.0% men)
[8] 51.9% Trinidad and Tobago (43.9% women, 60.2% men)
[9] 50.3% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (42.7% women, 57.6% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Caribbean countries - 2021

[1] 1.5% Cuba (1.6% women, 1.4% men)
[2] 4.5% Trinidad and Tobago (5.3% women, 3.8% men)
[8] 19.5% Saint Lucia (21.5% women, 17.7% men)
[9] 20.4% Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (19.6% women, 21.0% men)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

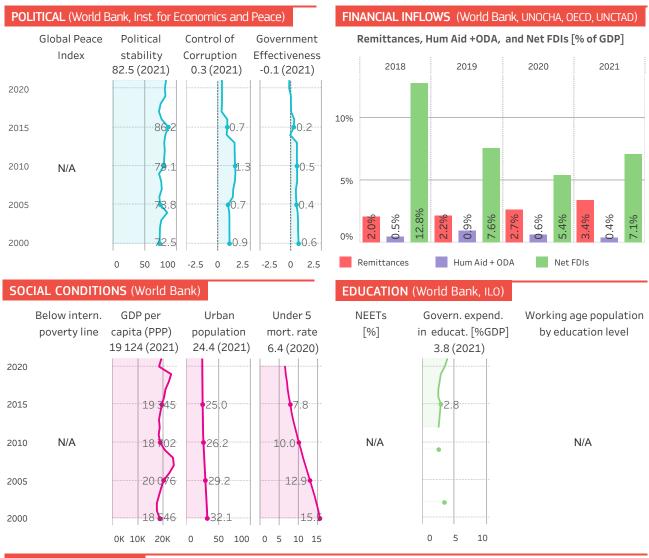




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

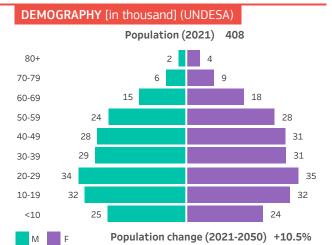
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

BAHAMAS

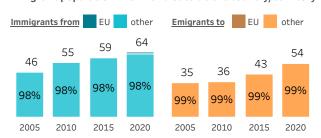






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



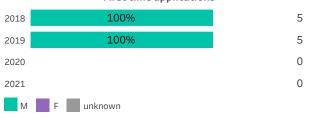
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

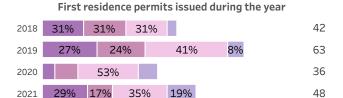


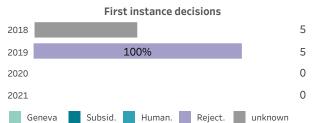
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



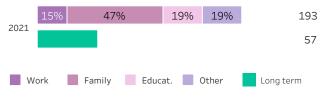








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



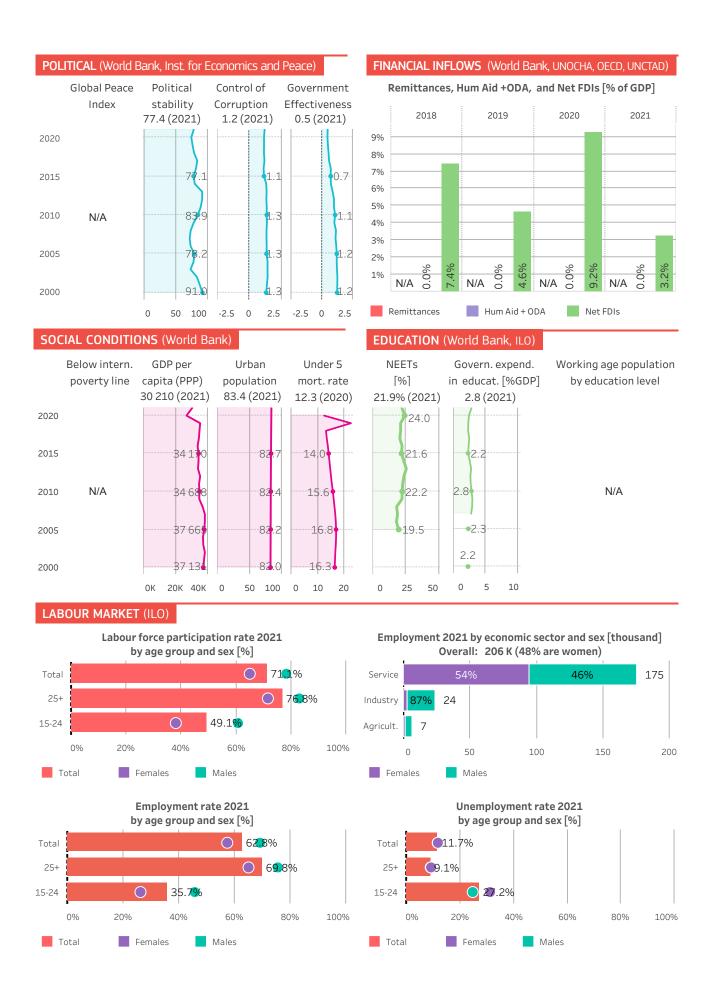
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

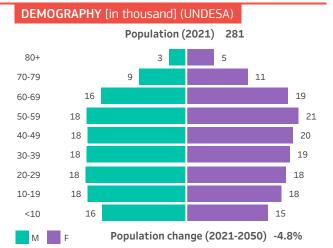




BARBADOS

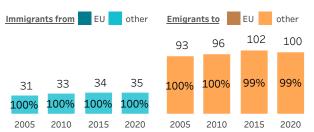






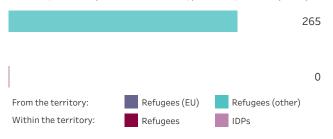
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

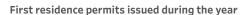


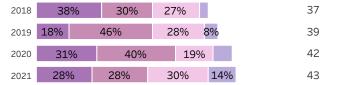
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)







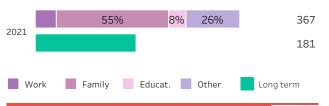




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



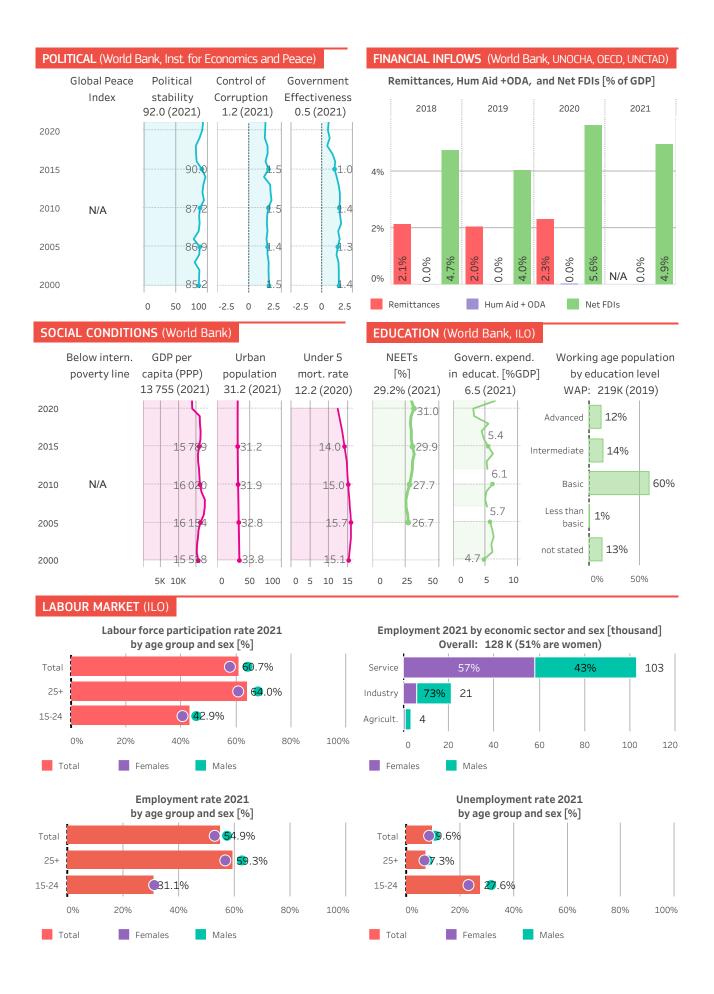
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

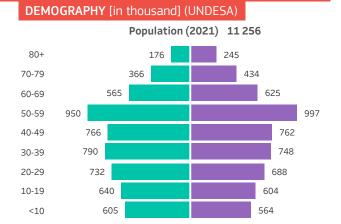




CUBA

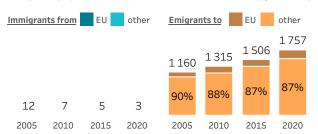






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

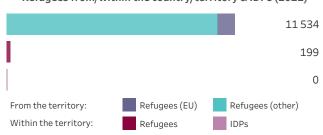


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

M F

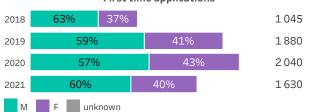
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) -10.9%

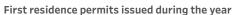


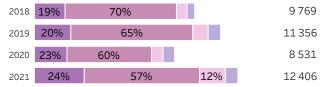
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

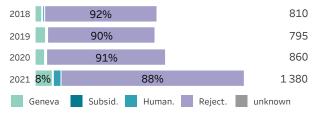




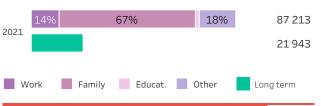




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



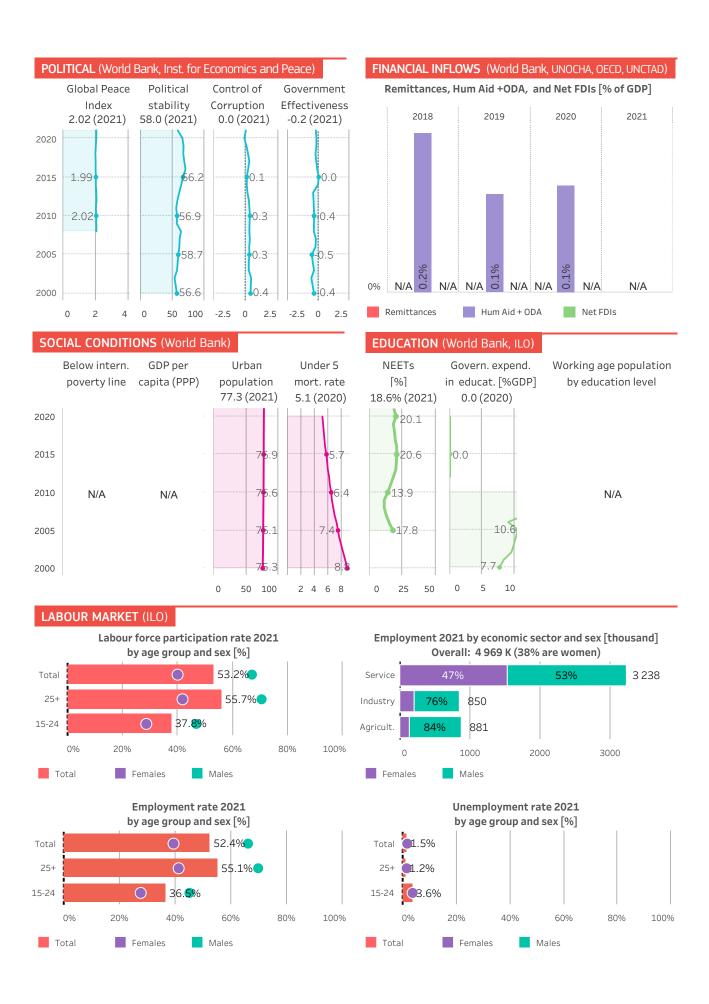
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





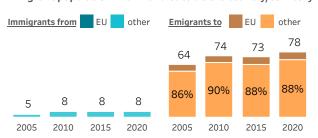
DOMINICA





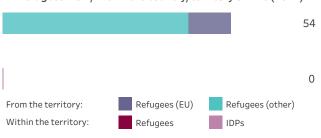
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



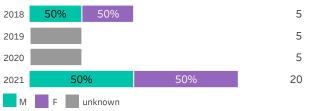
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



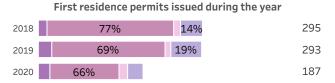
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





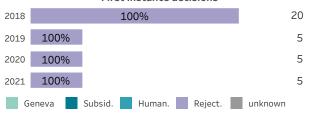
2021 9%



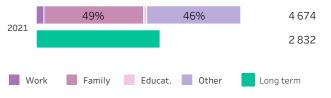
18%

365

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

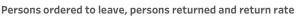


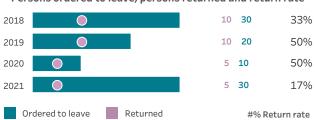
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

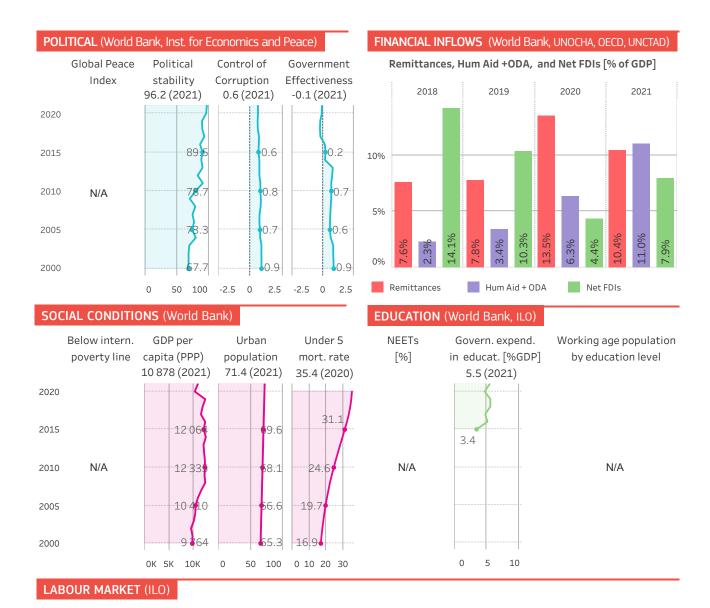
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

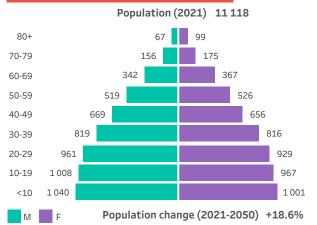
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



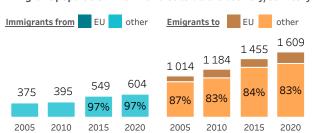


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



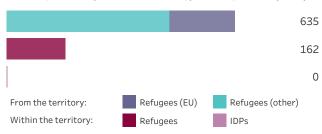
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



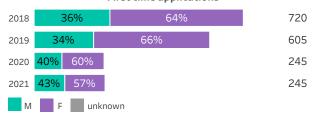
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



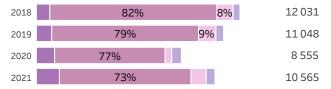
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

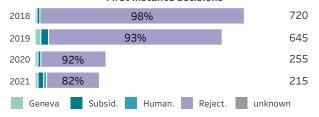


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

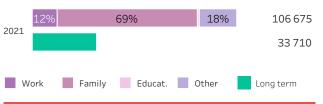




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

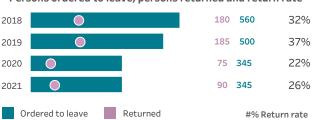


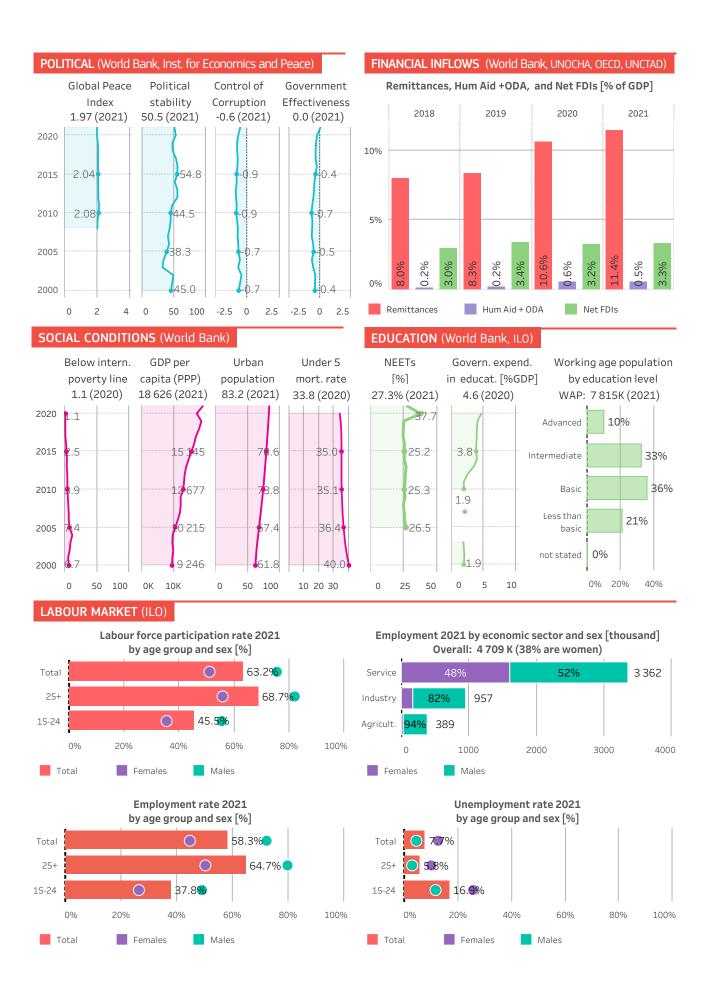
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

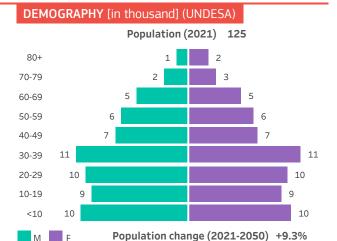




GRENADA

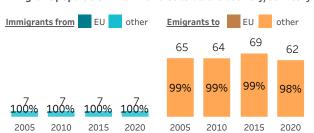






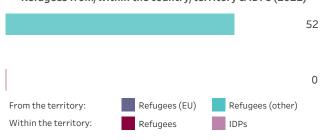
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



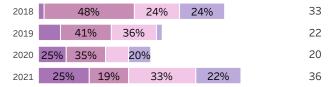
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



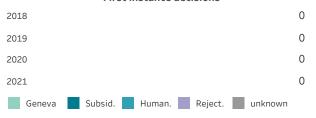




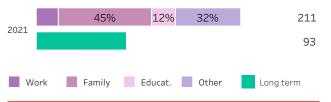




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



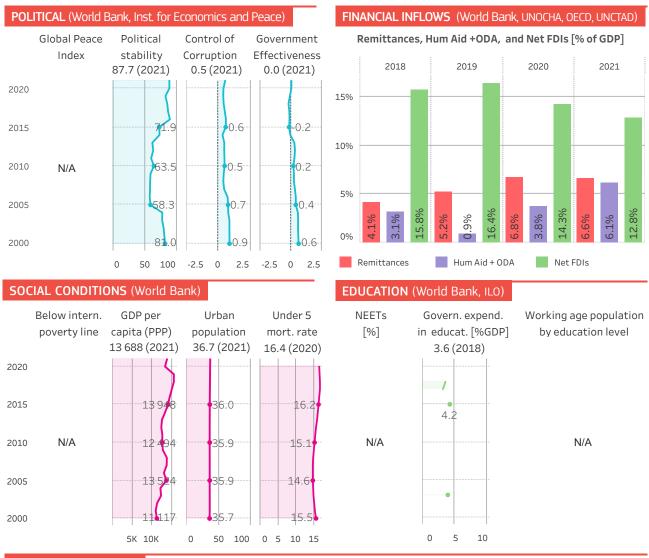
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

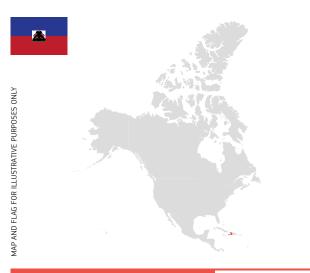
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

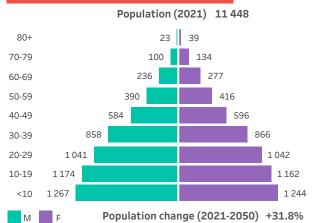
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

HAITI



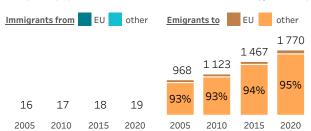


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



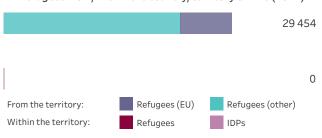
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



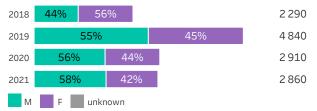
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



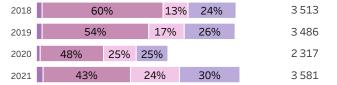
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

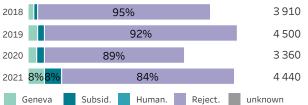


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

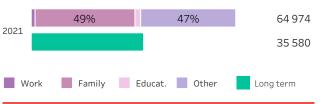
First residence permits issued during the year



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



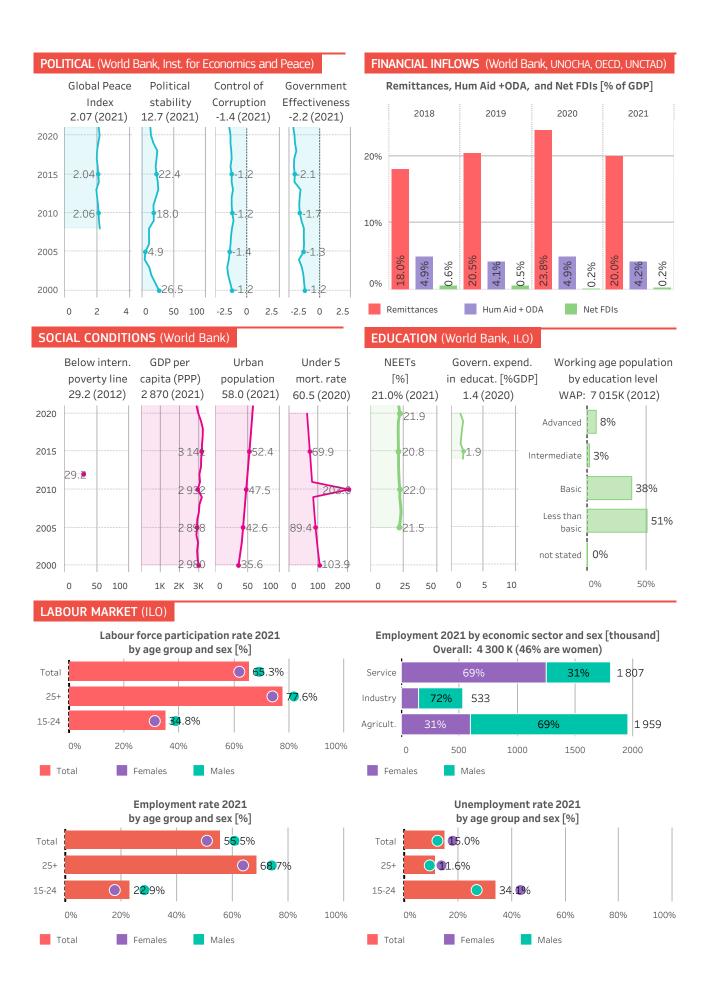
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



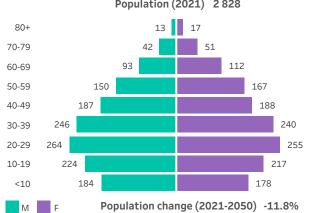


JAMAICA



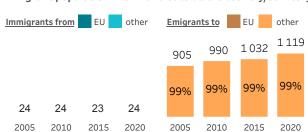


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2021) 2 828



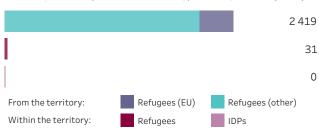
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



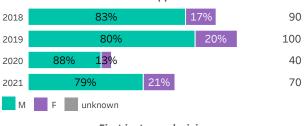
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



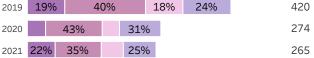
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

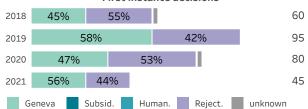


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

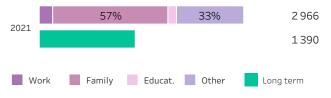




First instance decisions

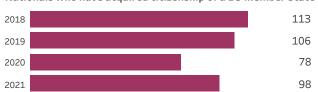


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



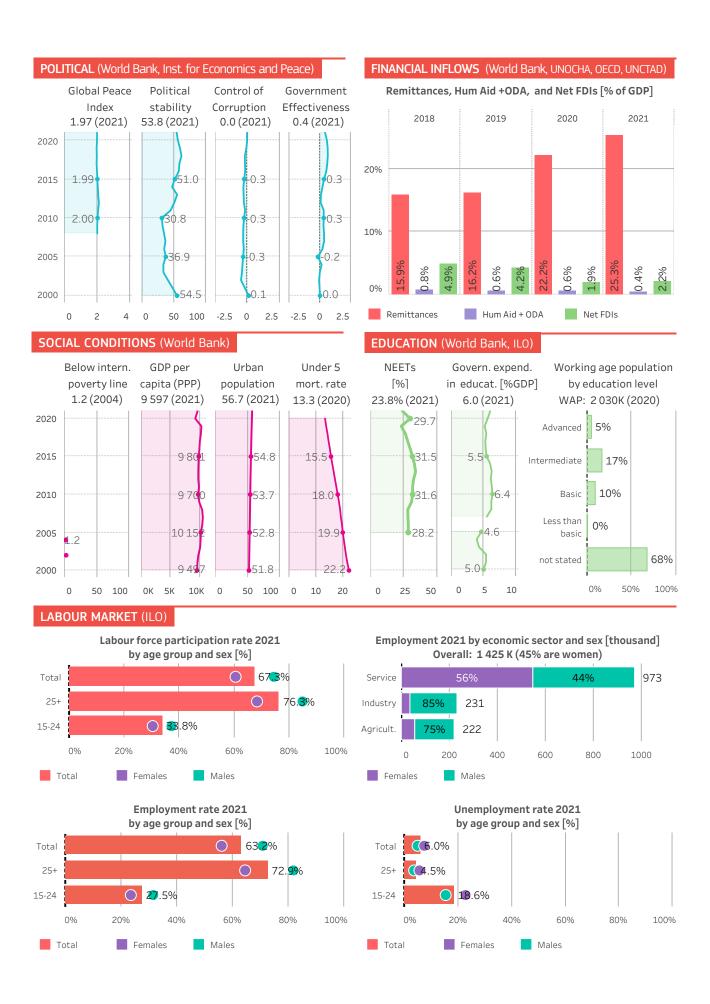
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



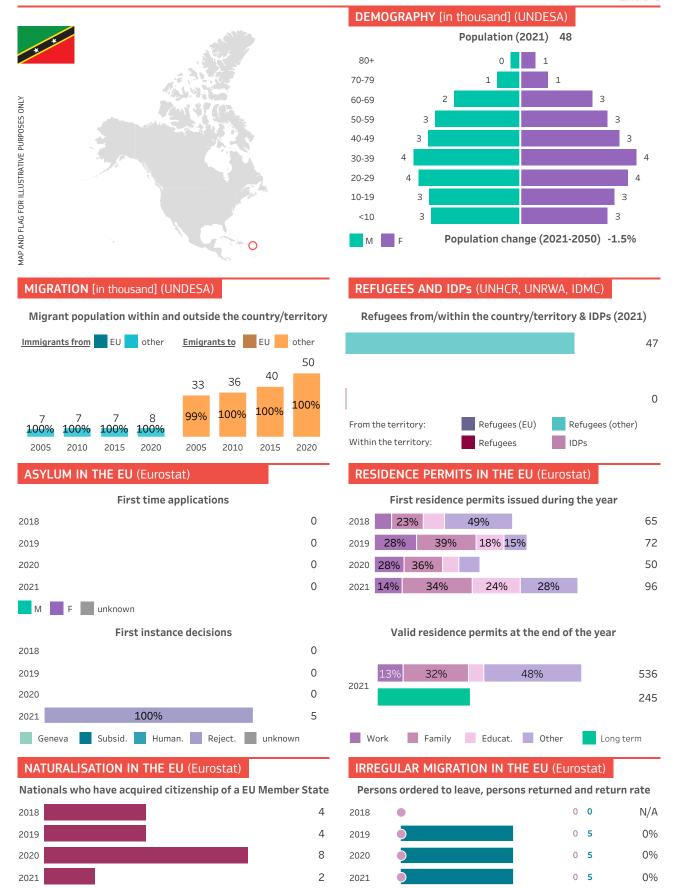
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

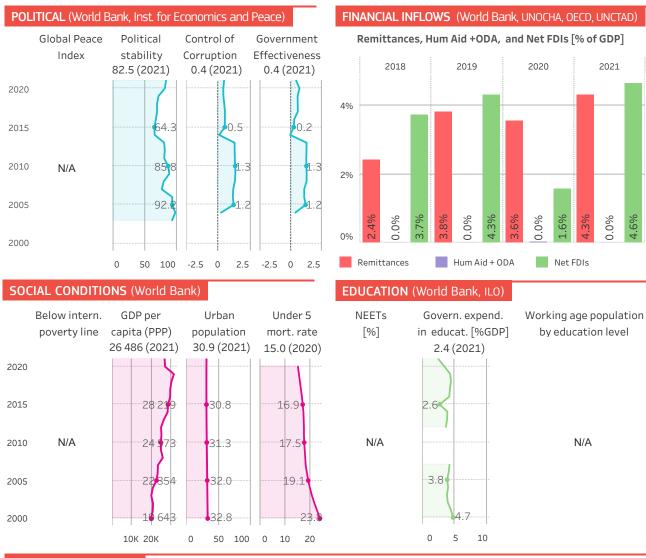




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SAINT LUCIA



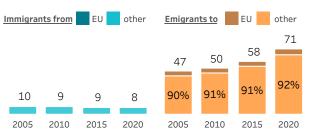
191



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

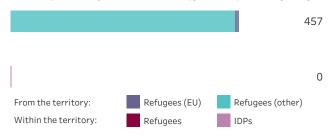


REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

<10

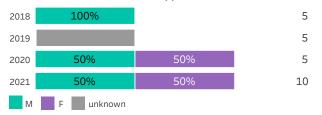
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) -1.0%



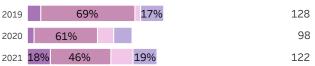
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

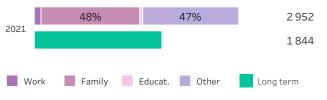




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



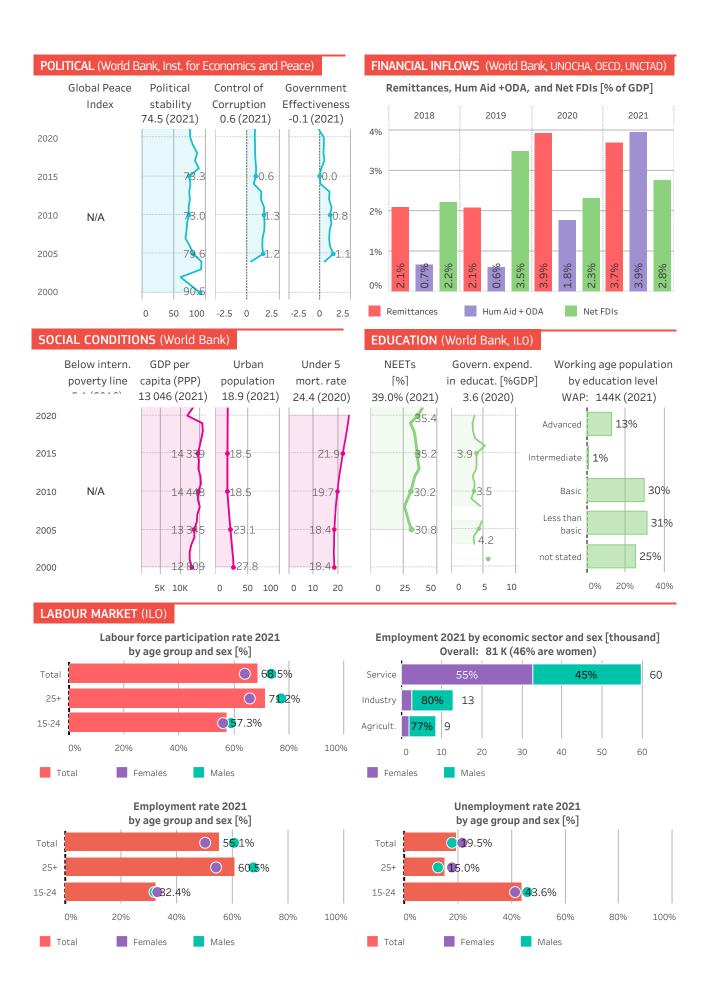
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



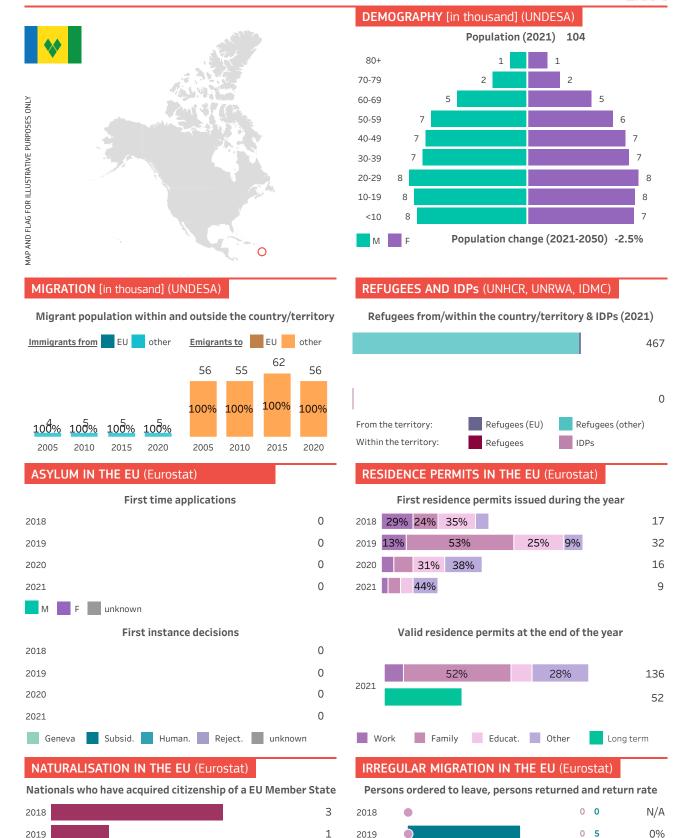


2020

2021

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES





3

2

2020

2021

Ordered to leave

Returned

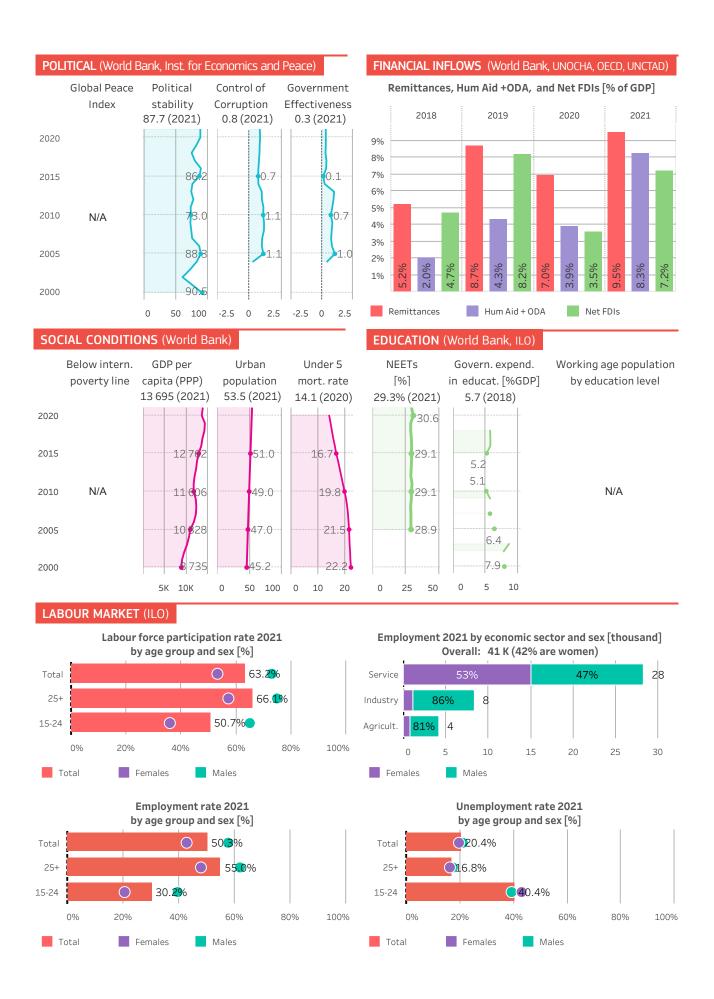
0 0

0 0

N/A

N/A

#% Return rate

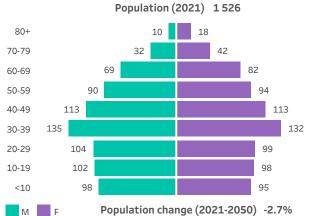


TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



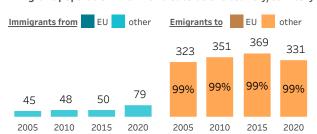


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA) Population (2021) 1526



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 (2021)



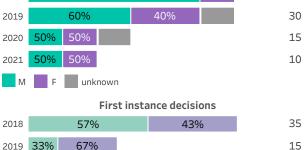
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

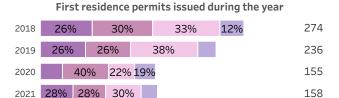
2020

2021

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

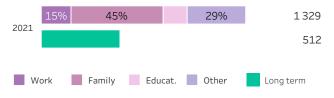


stance decisions Valid residence permits at the end of the year

30

25

15





67% 33%

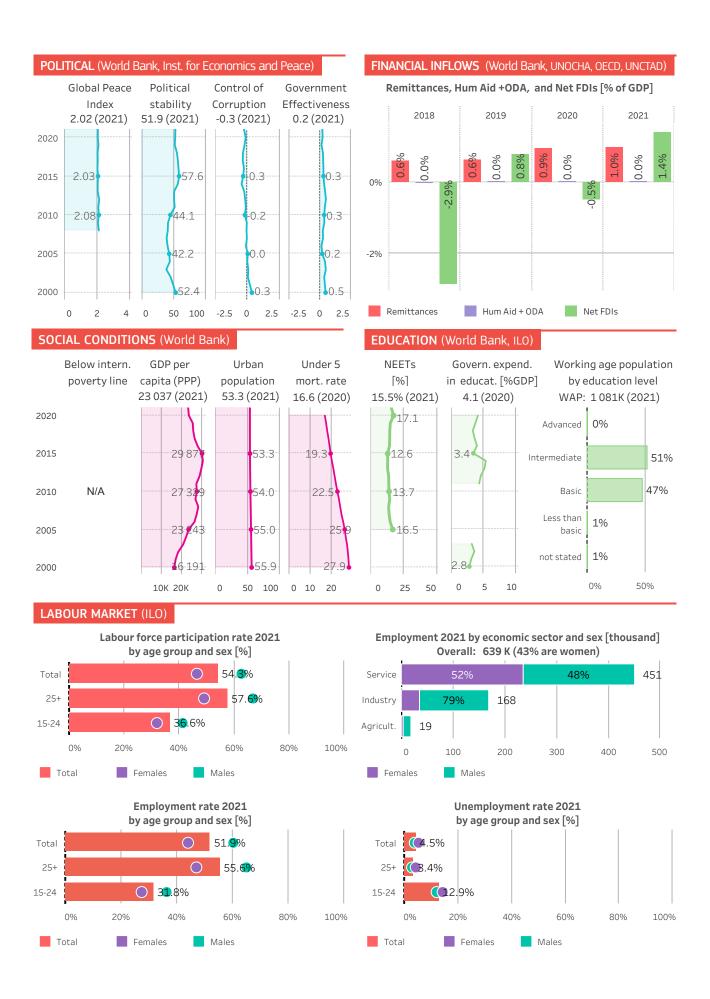
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



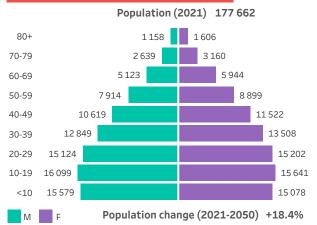


CENTRAL AMERICA



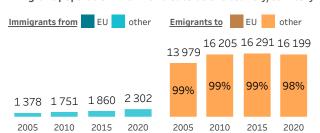


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



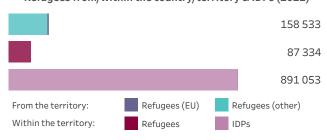
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



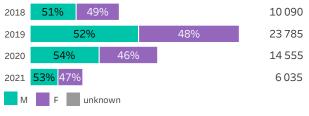
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



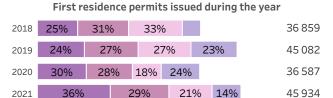
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

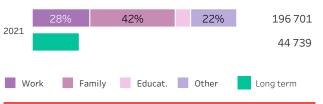
2021



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

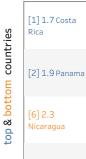


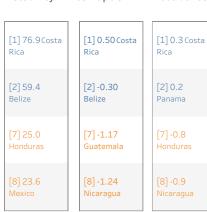
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

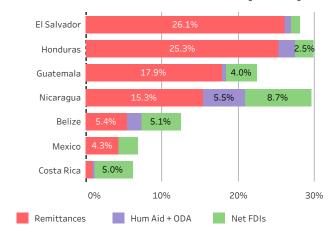
Global Peace Political Control of Government
Index stability Corruption Effectiveness





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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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



[1] 1.0%

[2] 1.4% EI

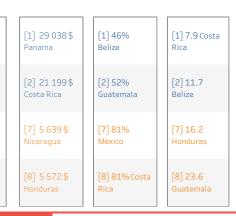
Salvador

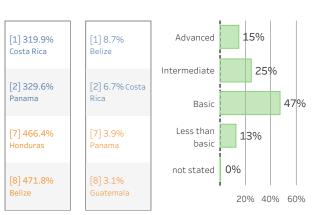
[6] 9.5%

[7] 12.7%

Honduras

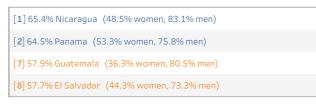
Panama



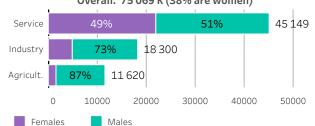


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

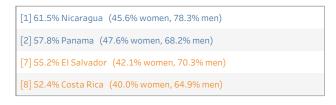
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2021



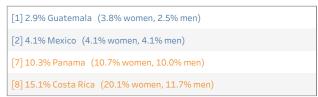
Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 75 069 K (38% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2021



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Central American countries - 2021

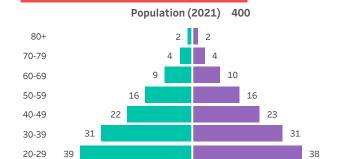


BELIZE



38

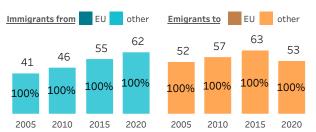




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

10-19

<10

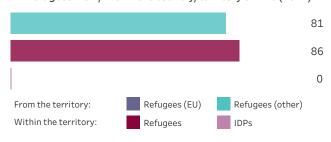
39

39

M F

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

Population change (2021-2050) +34.7%



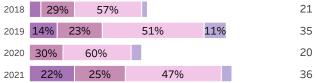
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)







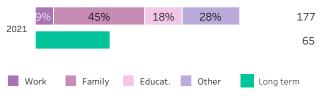




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



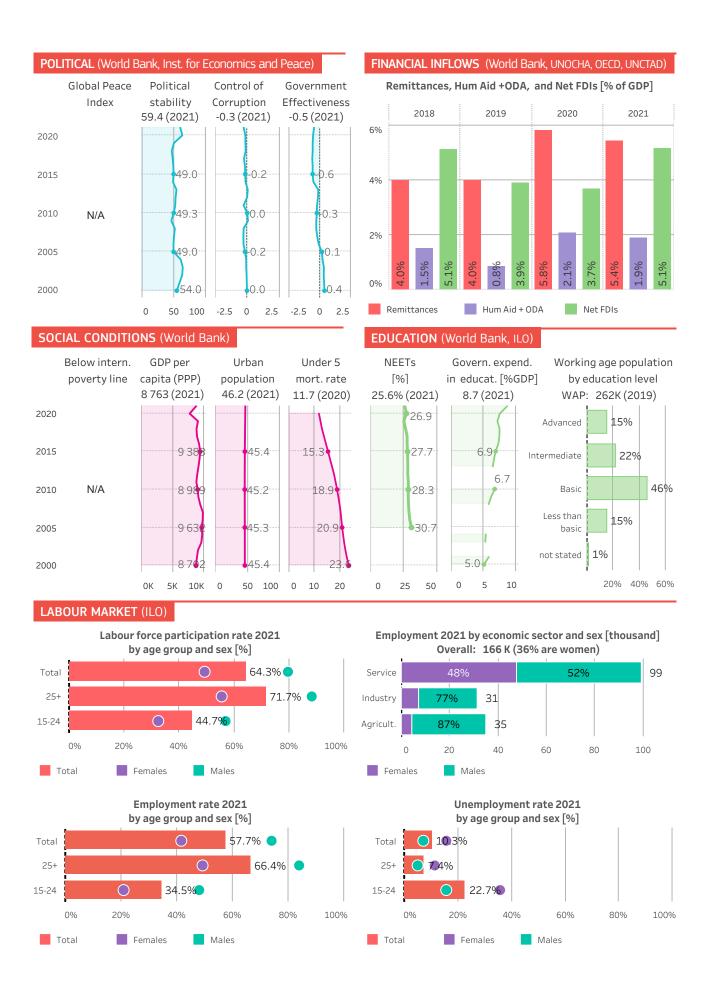
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





COSTA RICA



340



Population (2021) 5 154 80+ 45 63 70-79 115 129 60-69 213 228 50-59 295 304

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

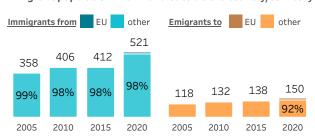
341

40-49



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



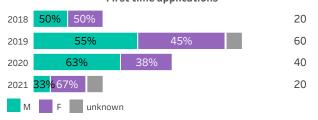
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

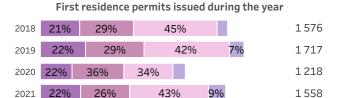


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

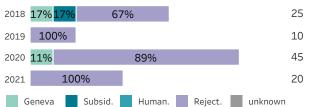
First time applications



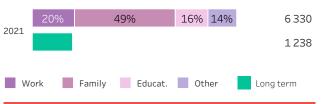
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



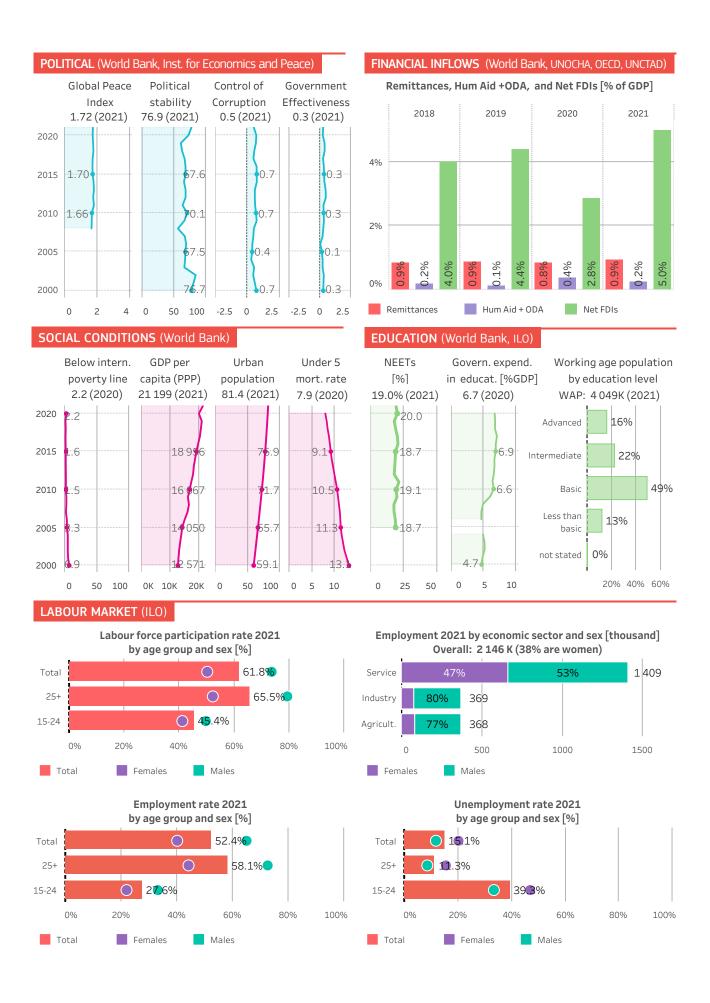
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

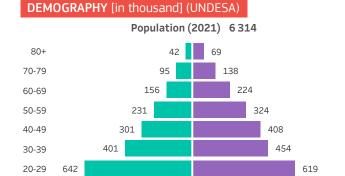




EL SALVADOR

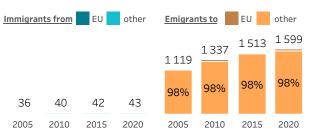






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

10-19

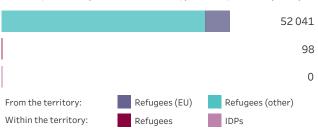
<10

M F

593 546

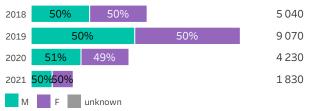
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) +5.1%



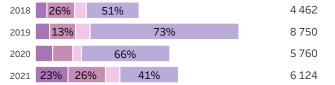
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

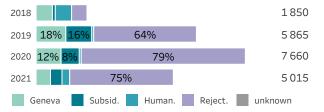




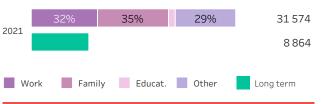




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



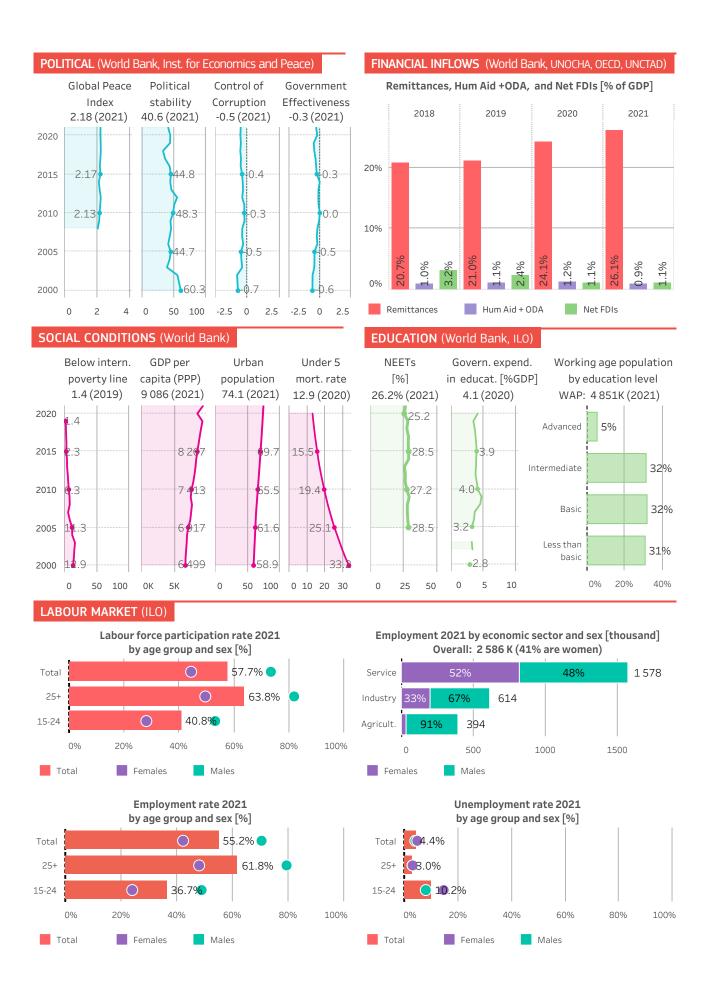
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



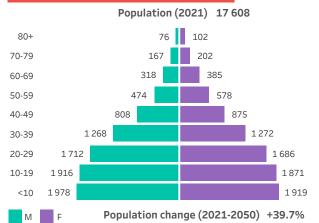


GUATEMALA



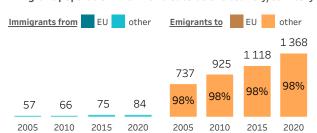


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



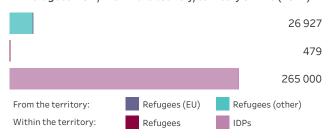
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



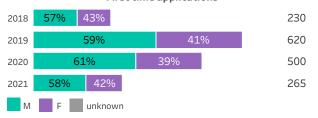
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

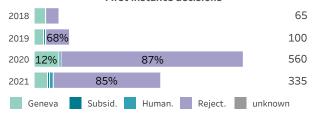


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

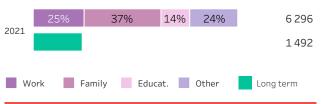
First residence	permits	issued	during	the year
-----------------	---------	--------	--------	----------

2018	19%	33%		35%		13%			1 494	
2019	24%	27%	7%		33%		16%		1 623	
2020	29%	28%	2	7%	16%				1 275	
2021	29%	23%	D		35%		13%		1 673	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



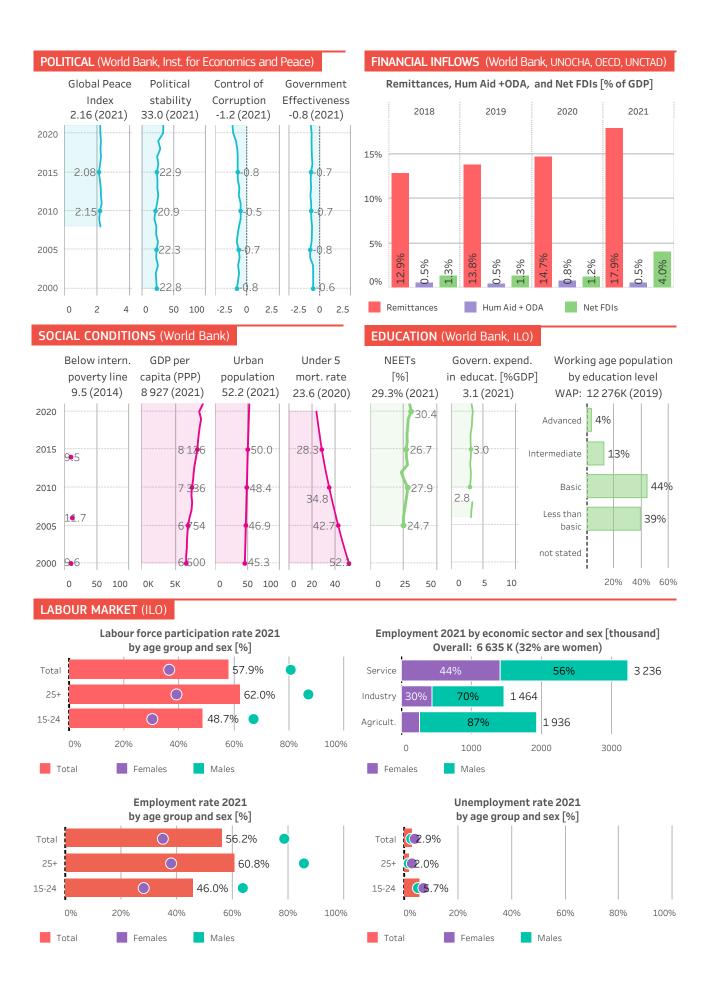
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



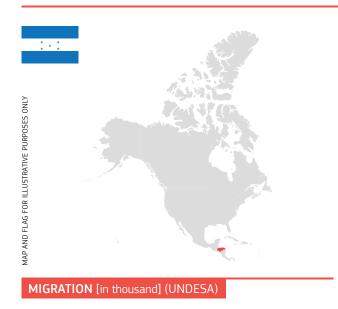
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



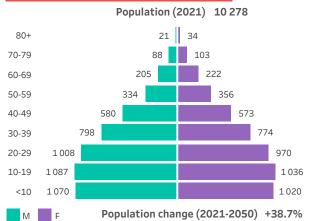


HONDURAS

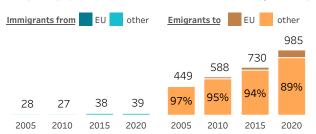




DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

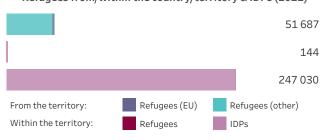


Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

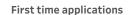


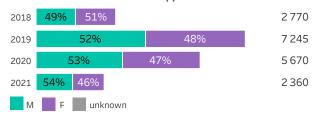
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

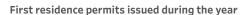


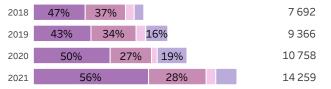
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



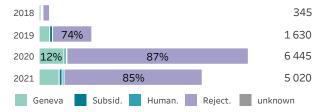


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



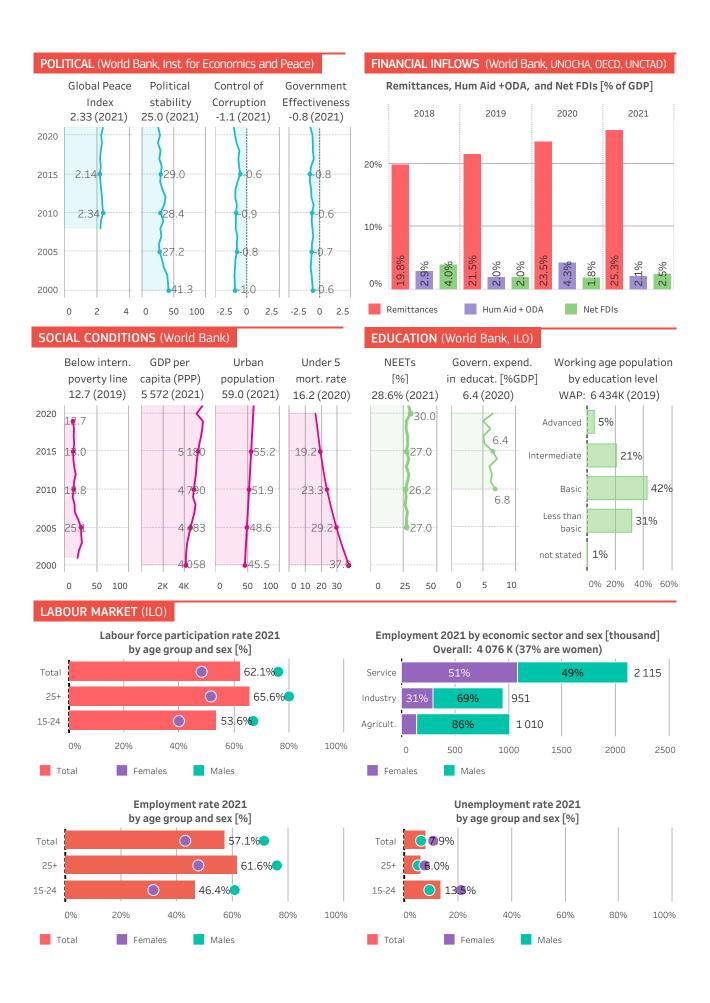
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



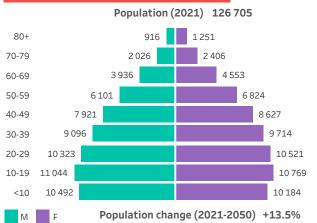


MEXICO



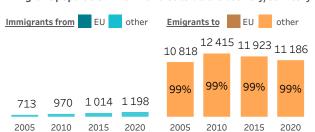


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



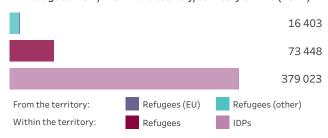
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



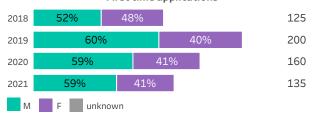
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

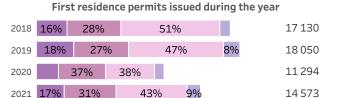


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

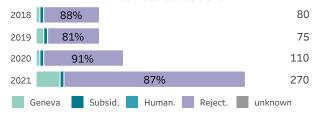




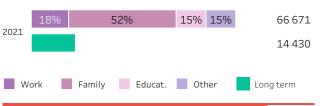
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



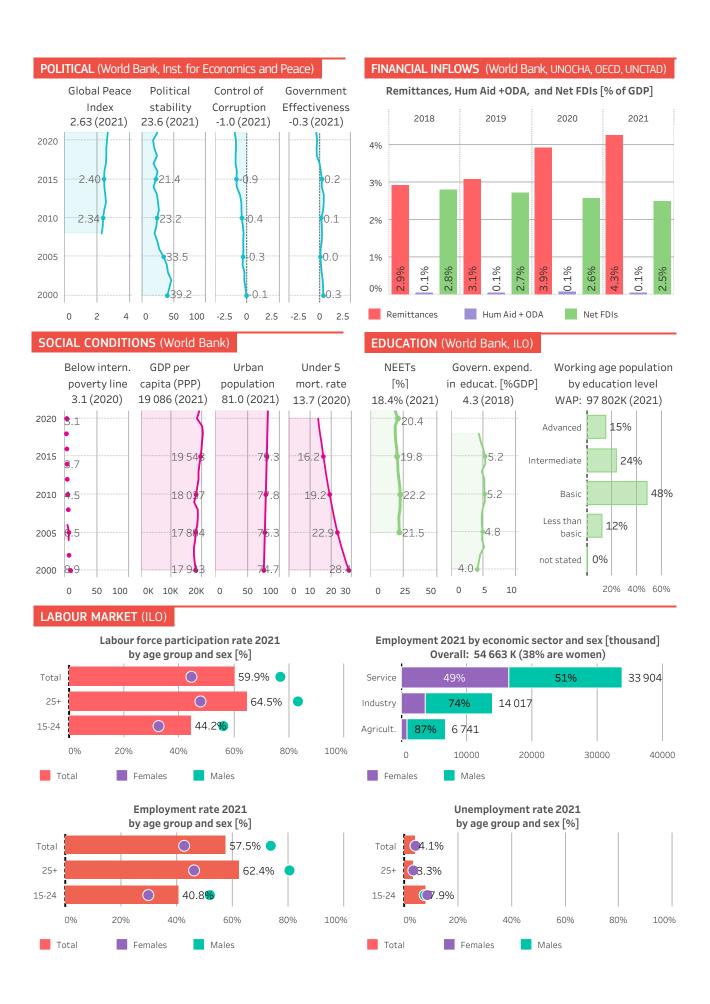
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



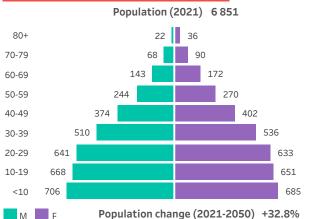


NICARAGUA



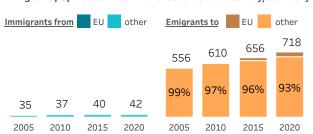






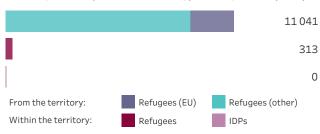
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



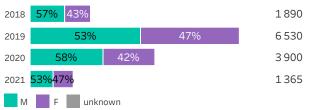
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

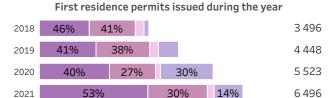


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

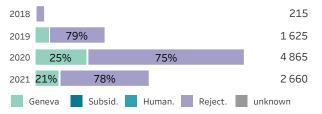




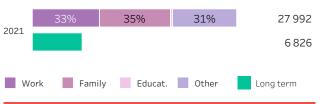
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



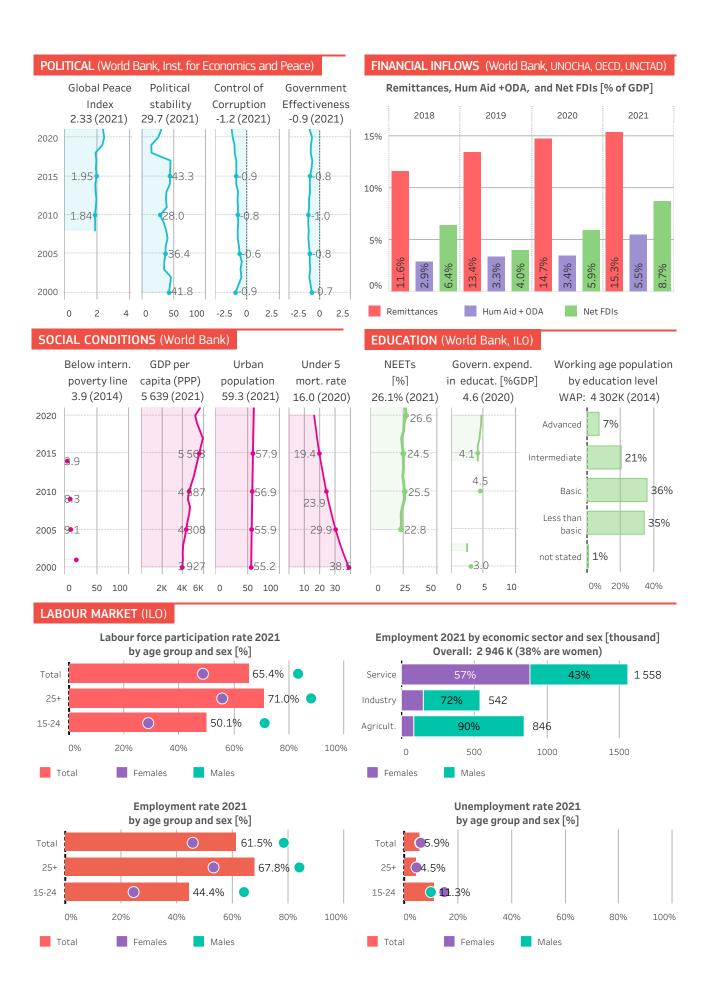
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

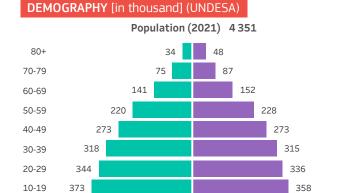




PANAMA

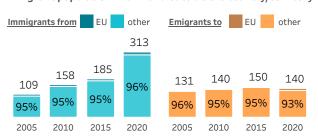






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

<10

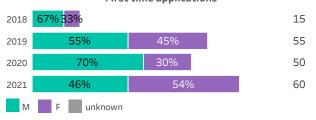
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) +31.8%



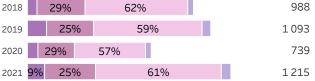
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





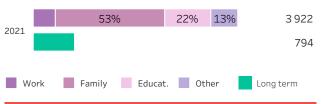






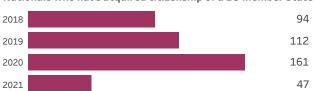


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

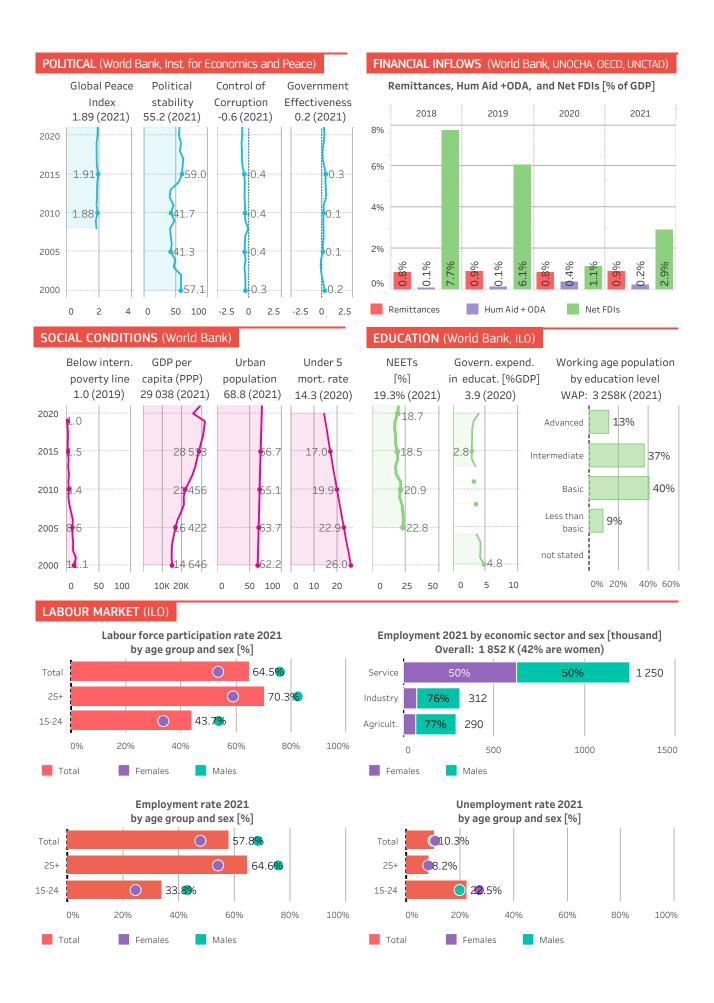
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





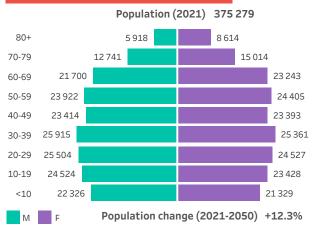


NORTHERN AMERICA



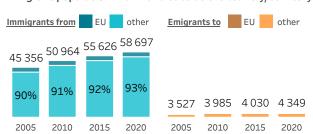


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



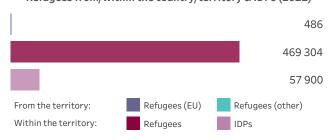
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



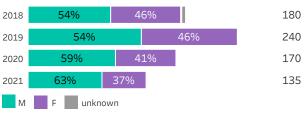
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



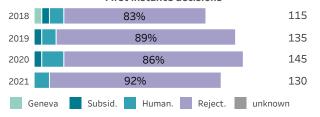


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

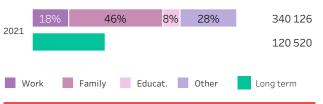


2018	279	6 2		3%		38%	12%	89 9	42
2019	27%	6 23		3%	37%		13%	88 2	34
2020	25%	32%	2	9%				49 7	71
2021	24%	28	3%	32	%	16%		65 9	99

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

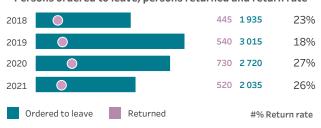


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

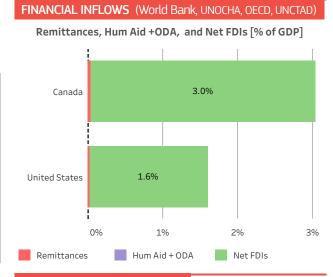
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption & bottom countries [1] 80.2 [1] 1.65 [1] 1.6 [1] 1.3 Canada Canada Canada Canada [2] 2.4 United [2] 47.6 [2] 1.05 [2] 1.3 United United States -United States **SOCIAL CONDITIONS** (World Bank) Urban Below intern. GDP per Under 5



poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Govern. expend.

NEETs

Working age population in educat. [%GDP] by education level [%] Advanced 46% [1] 220.1% [1] 6.1% United States United States Intermediate 49% 5% Basic [2] 229.4% [2] 5.2% Less than 1% Canada Canada basic 20% 40% 60%

& bottom countries [1] 0.2%

[2] 1.0%

United States

top



[1] 82% [1] 5.0 Canada [2] 83% United States

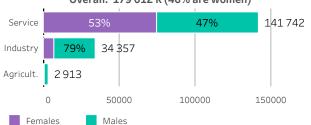
[2] 6.3 United States

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2021



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 179 012 K (46% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2021



Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Northern American countries - 2021

[1] 5.4% United States (5.2% women, 5.5% men) [2] 7.5% Canada (7.2% women, 7.7% men)

CANADA





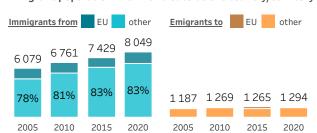
Population (2021) 38 155 80+ 696 1015 70-79 1482 1644 60-69 2362 2466 50-59 2548 2577

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



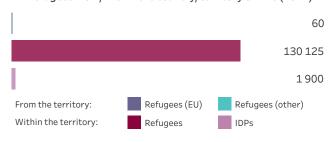
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



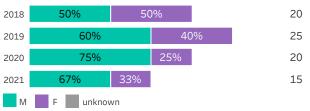
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

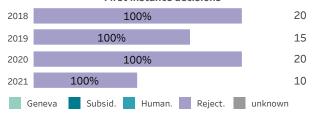


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

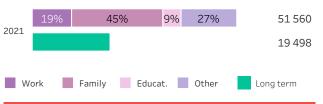
2018	30%		20%	36%	14%	14 071
2019	30%		20%	36%	13%	13 782
2020	28%	30%	28%			7 995
2021	26%	28%	30%	16%		9 305

First residence permits issued during the year

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

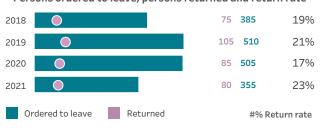


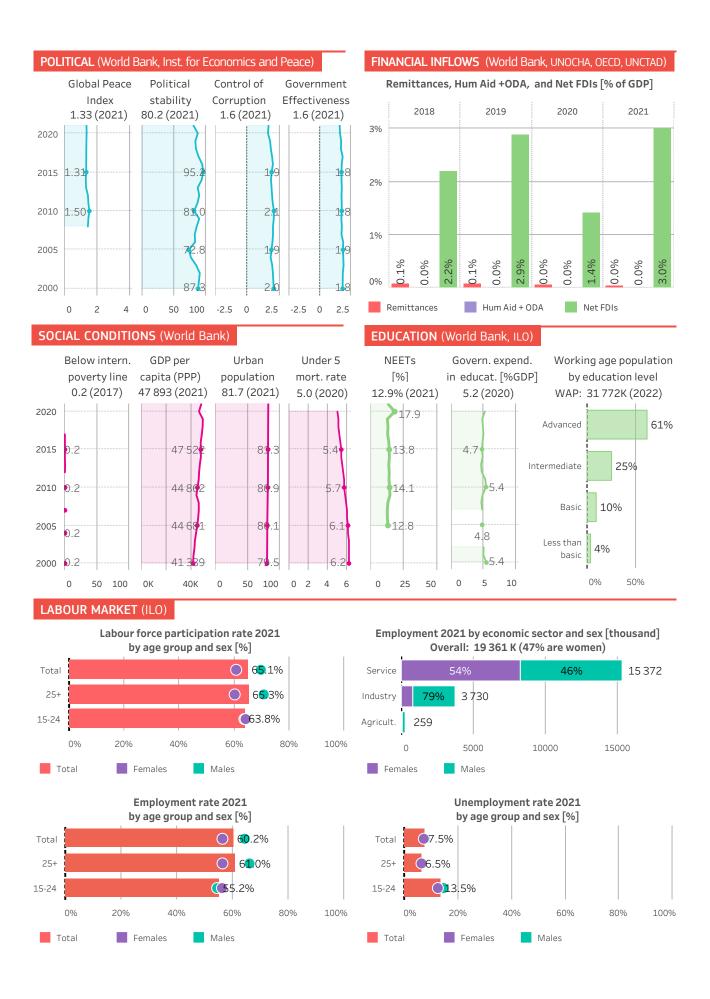
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



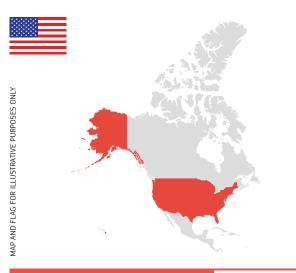
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





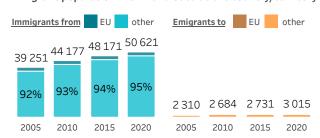
UNITED STATES





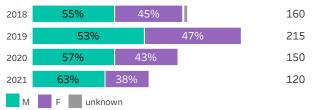
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

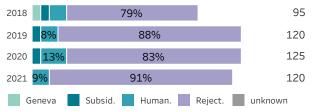


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



First instance decisions

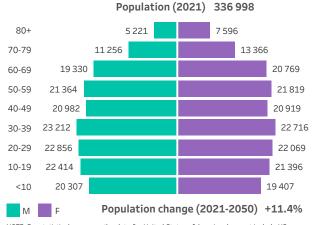


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

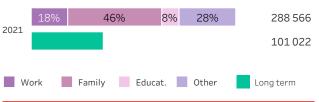


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

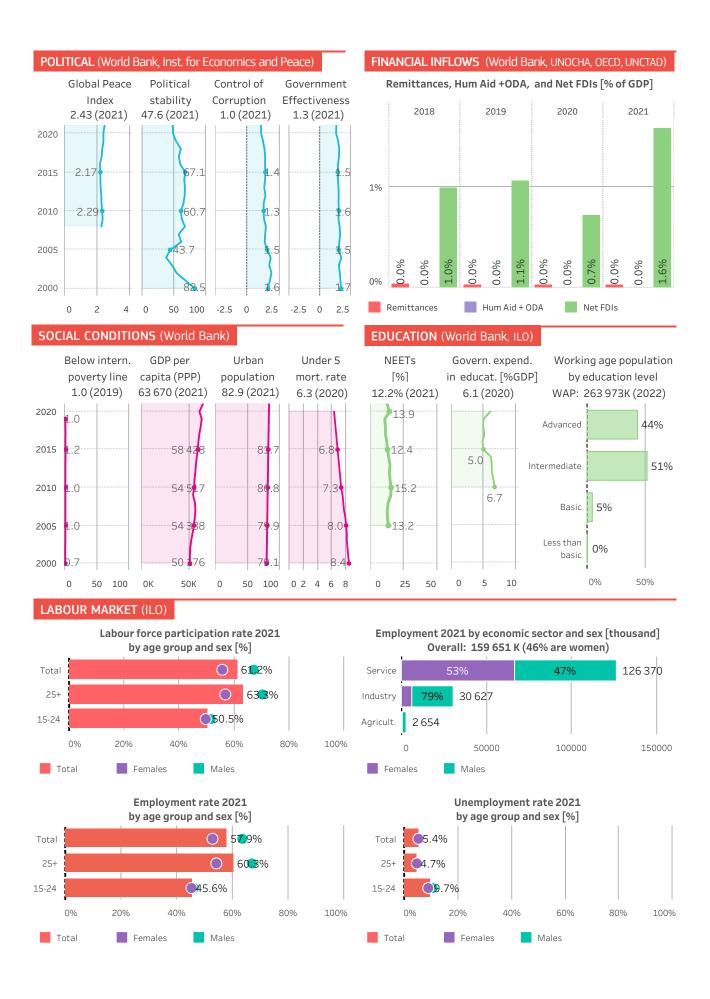
2018	279	27%			38%	12%	75 871
2019	26%	ó	24%		37%	13%	74 452
2020	25%	32%	30%				41776
2021	24%	289	6 3	2%	16%		56 694

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



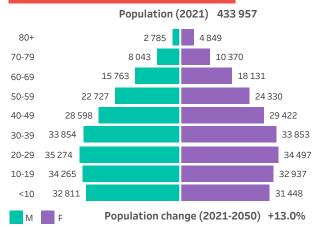


SOUTH AMERICA



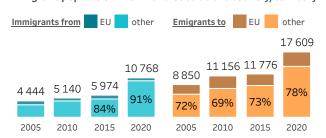


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



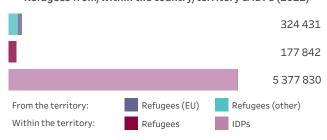
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



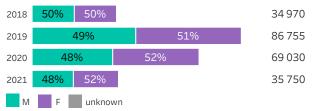
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



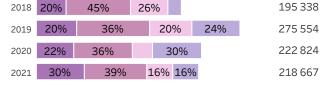
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

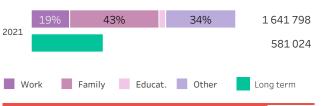




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

top & bottom countries

[1] 1.8 Uruguay

[2] 1.8 Chile

[10] 2.7

Colombia

[11] 2.9

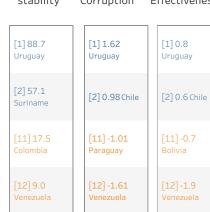
[1] 0.7% Chile

[2] 0.8%

Paraguay

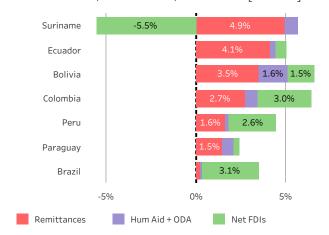
[8] 7.1%

[9] 10.8%



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

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



SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

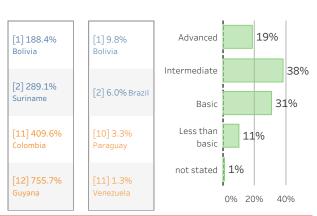
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

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

top & bottom countries



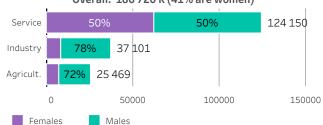


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2021

[1] 71.9% Peru (64.9% women, 79.2% men)
[2] 71.9% Paraguay (59.8% women, 84.1% men)
[11] 51.8% Venezuela (39.4% women, 64.9% men)
[12] 50.0% Guyana (39.5% women, 61.3% men)

Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 186 720 K (41% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2021

[1] 68.3% Peru (61.3% women, 75.5% men)
[2] 66.7% Paraguay (54.1% women, 79.3% men)
[11] 48.5% Venezuela (36.5% women, 61.0% men)
[12] 42.6% Guyana (33.0% women, 52.9% men)

Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] South American countries - 2021

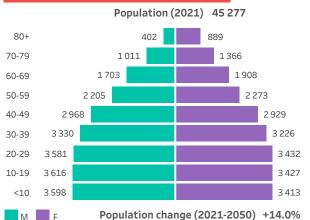
[1] 4.5% Ecuador (5.7% women, 3.7% men)
[2] 5.1% Bolivia (5.7% women, 4.6% men)
[11] 13.9% Colombia (18.2% women, 10.9% men)
[12] 14.9% Guyana (16.6% women, 13.7% men)

ARGENTINA



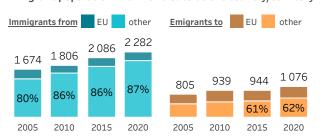


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



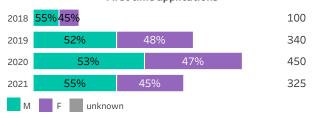
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

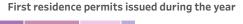


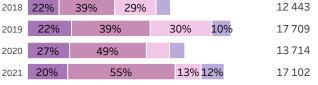
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

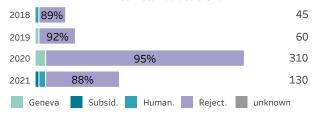


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

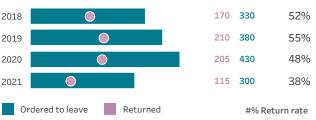


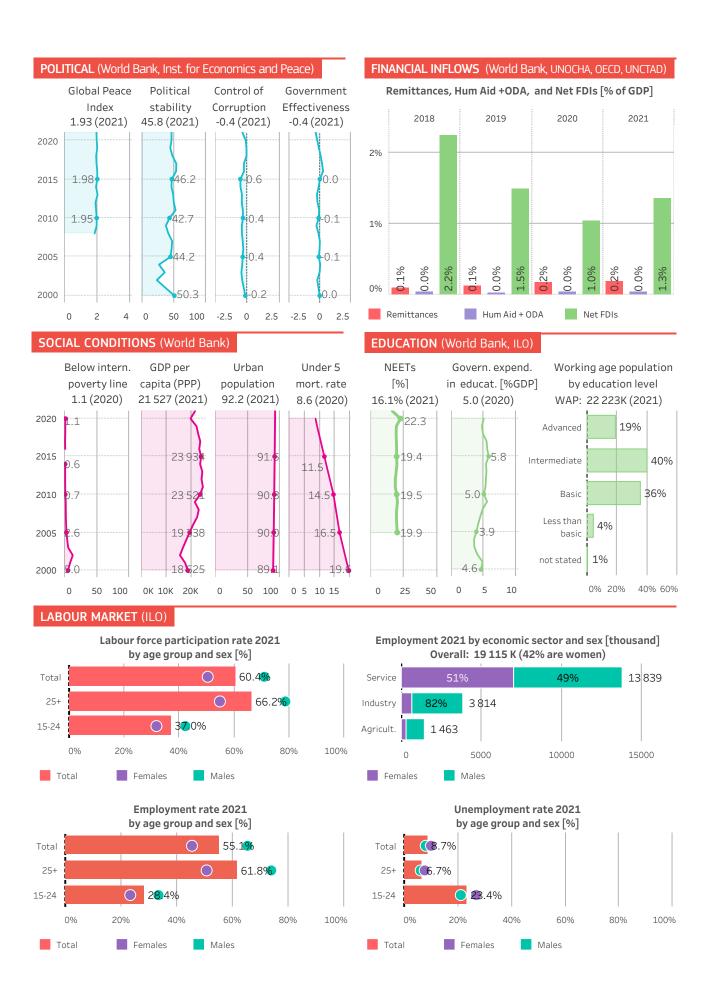
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



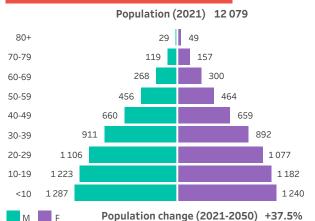


BOLIVIA



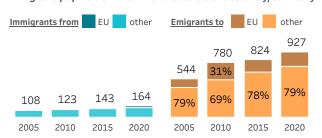


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



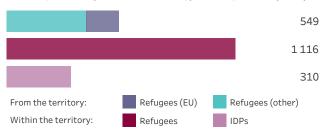
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



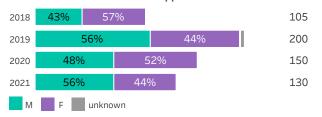
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



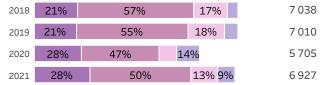
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

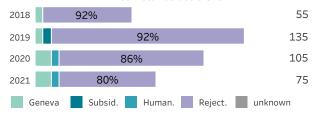


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

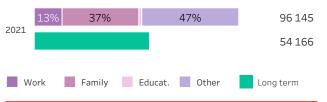




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



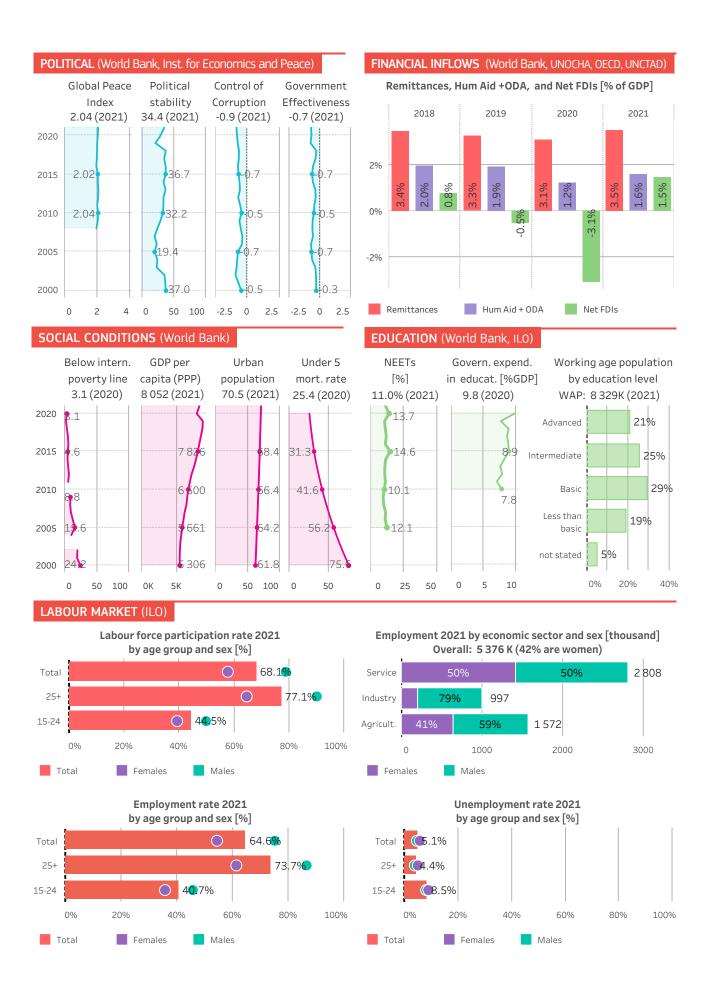
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



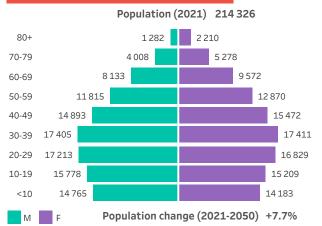


BRAZIL



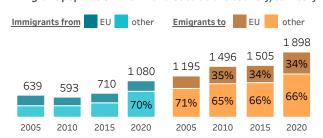


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



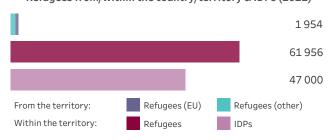
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



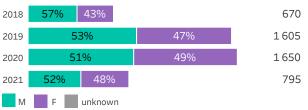
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



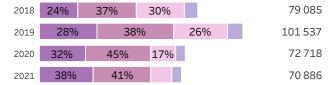
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



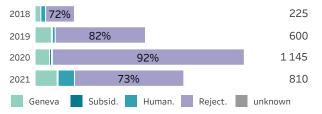


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

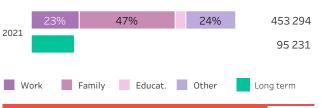




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



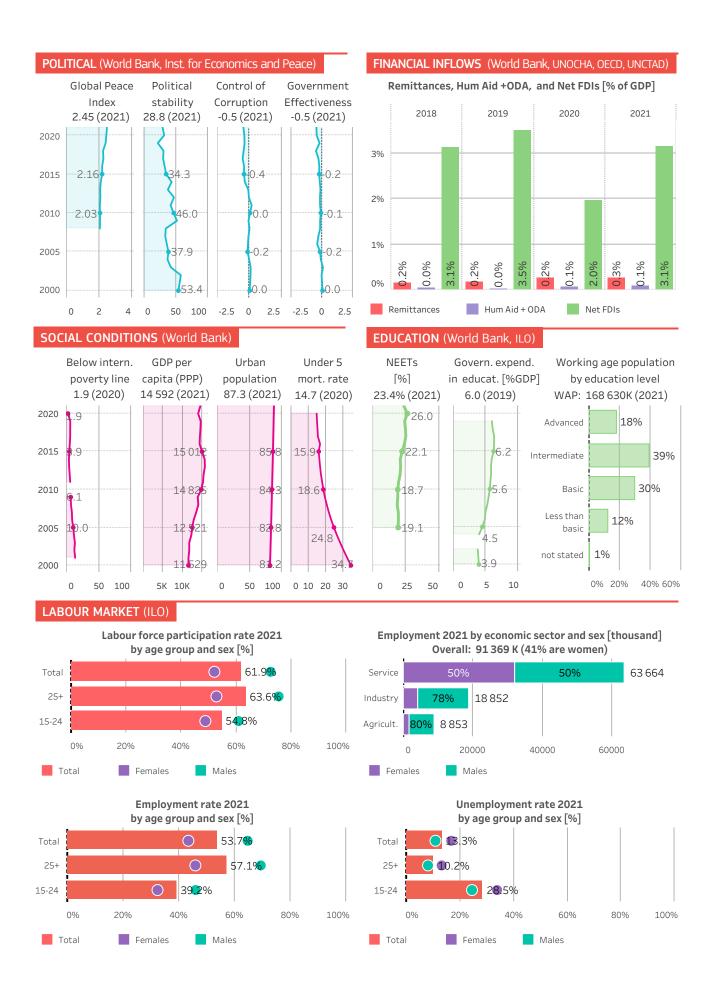
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





CHILE



1501



Population (2021) 19 493 358 80+ 70-79 486 574 887 950 60-69 1 184 1 213 50-59 40-49 1 338 1 325 1562 1 528 30-39

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

20-29

10-19

<10

M F

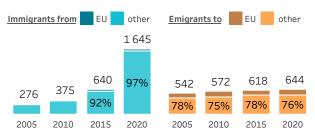
1 539

1 2 4 7

1211

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

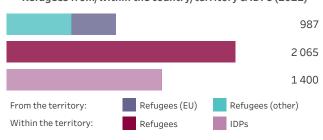
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

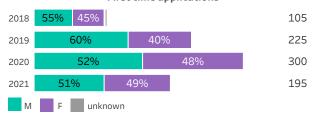
Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs (2021)

Population change (2021-2050) +6.1%



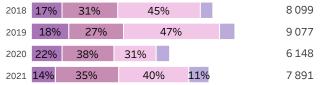
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

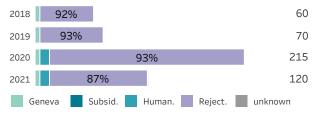


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

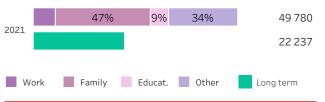
First residence permits issued during the year







Valid residence permits at the end of the year



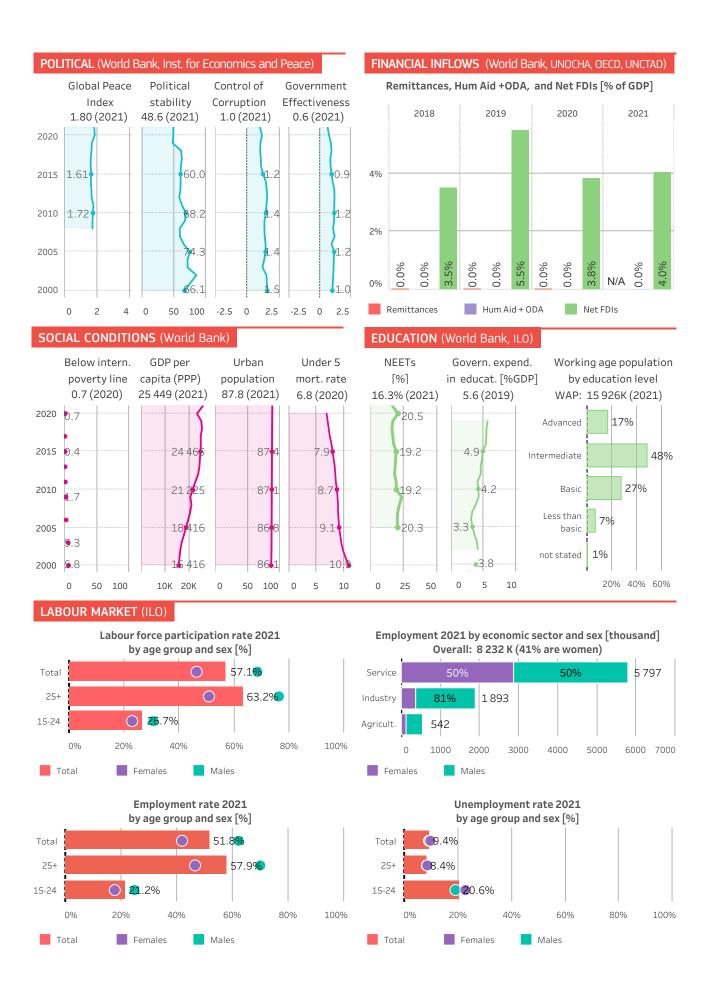
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



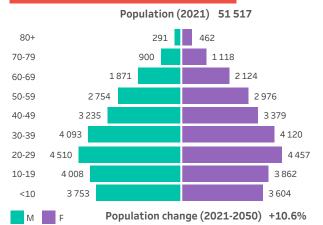


COLOMBIA



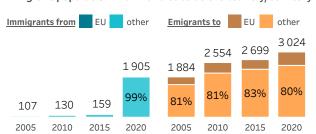


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



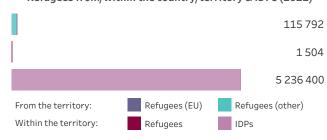
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



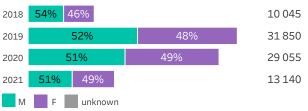
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



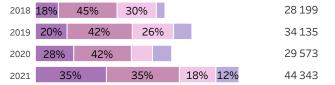
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

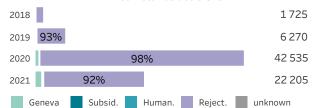


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

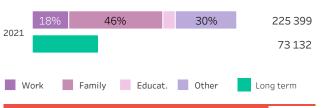




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



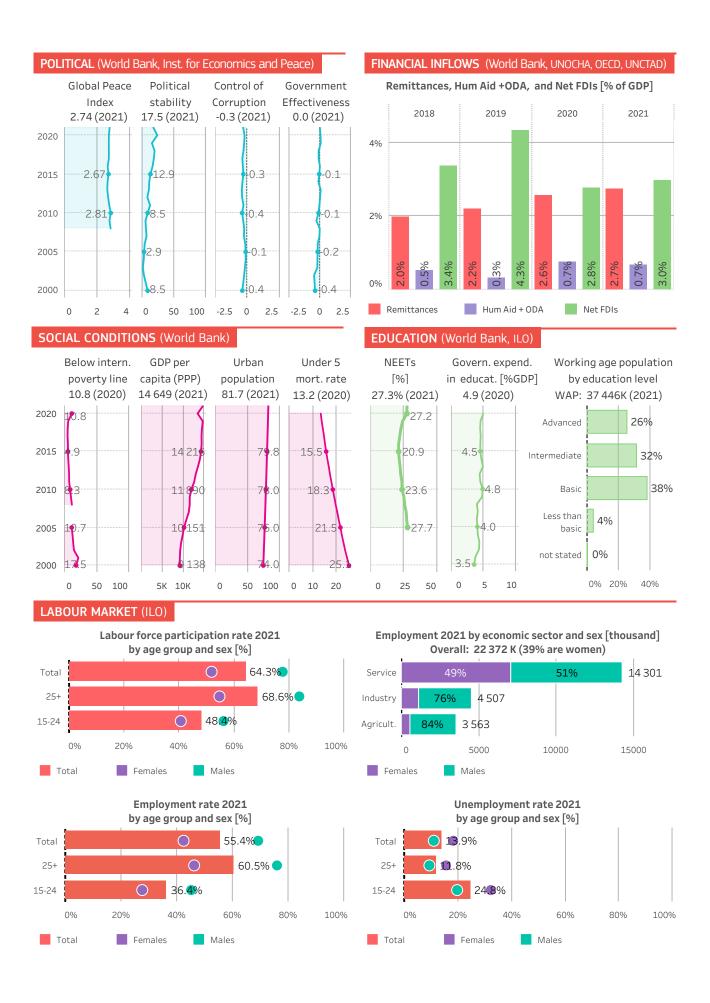
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



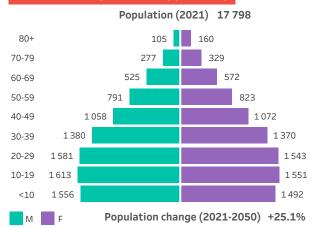


ECUADOR



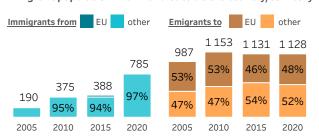


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



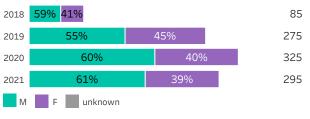
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



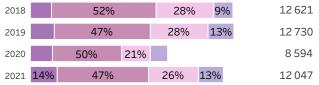
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

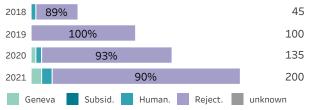


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

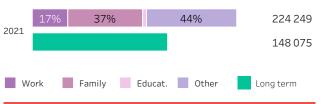




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



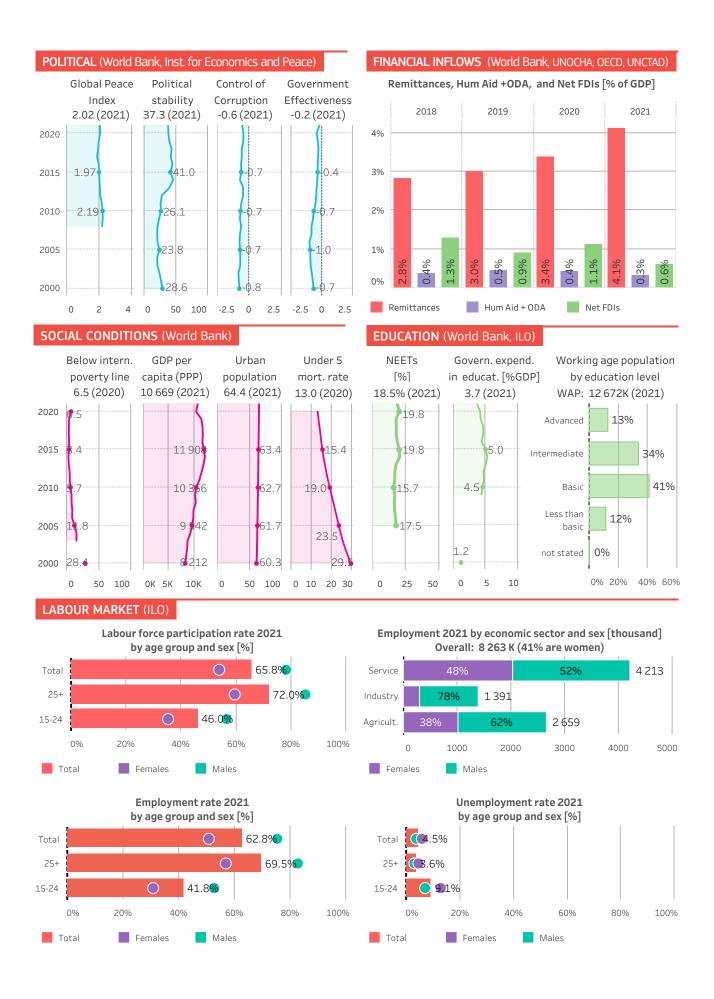
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



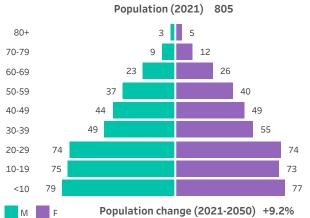


GUYANA



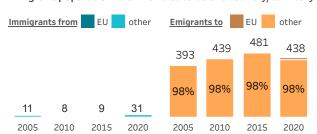


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



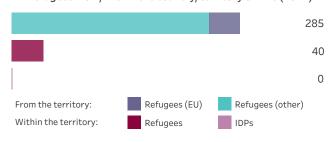
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



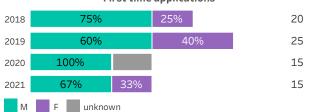
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



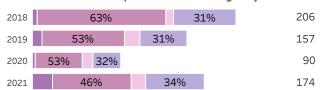
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

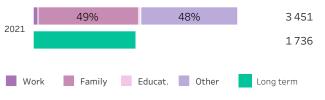




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



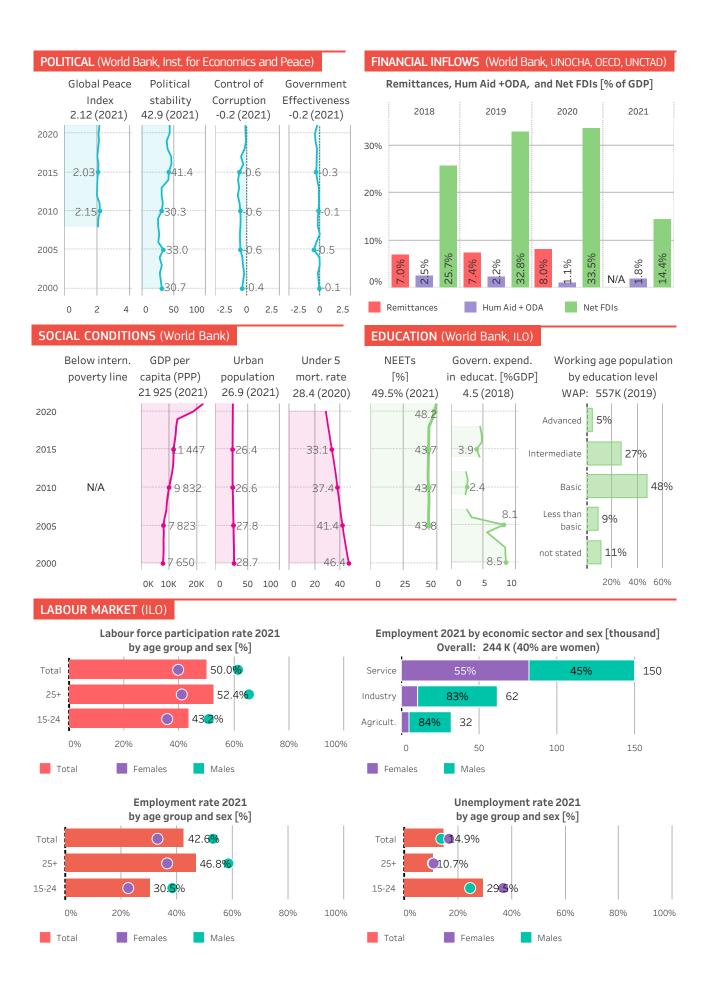
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



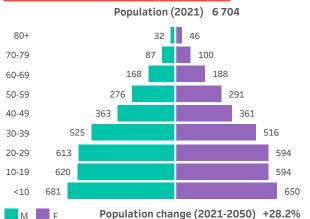


PARAGUAY



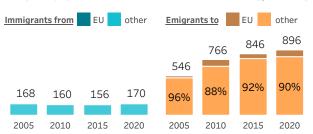


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



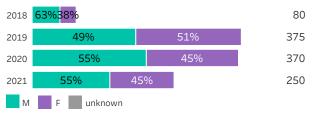
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

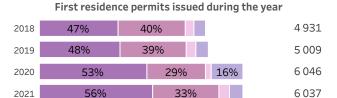


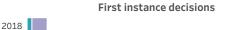
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

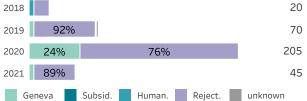
First time applications



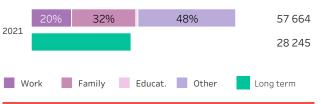








Valid residence permits at the end of the year



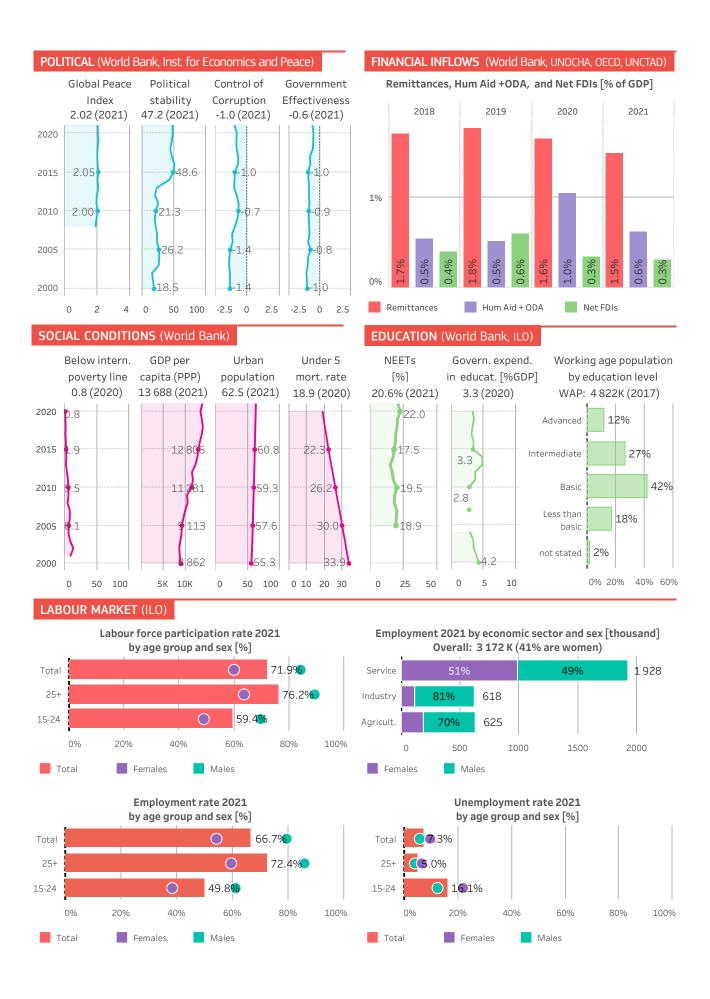
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



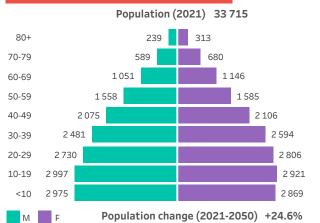


PERU



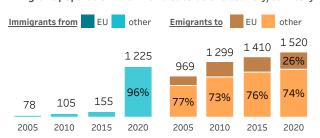


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



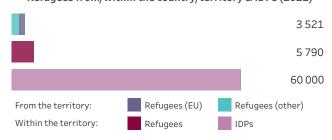
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



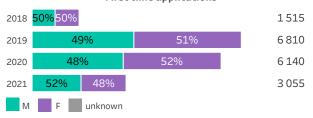
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

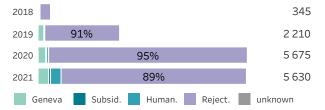


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

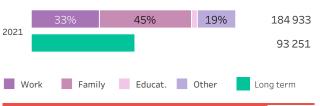
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	18%	529	% 2	0%			15 142	
2019	21%	6 3	37%	17%	25%		20 252	
2020	24%	42%	2	21%			13 758	
2021	3	3%	369	%	19%	12%	21837	

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

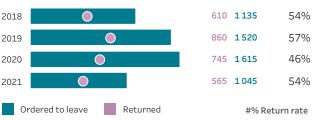


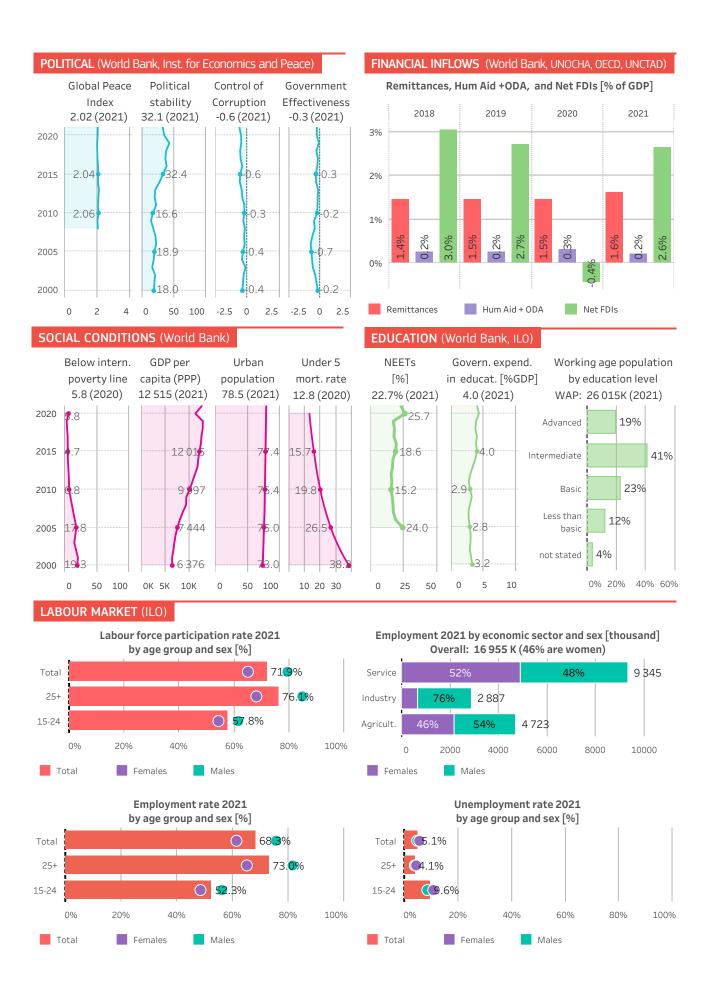
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

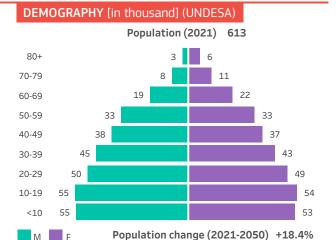




SURINAME

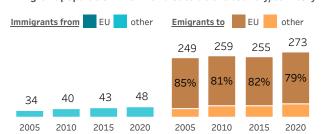






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

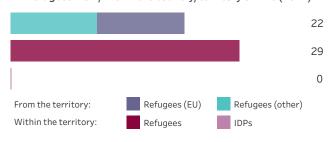
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

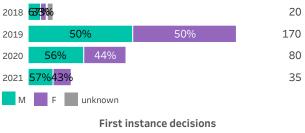
M F

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

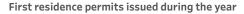


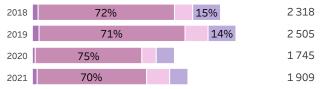
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

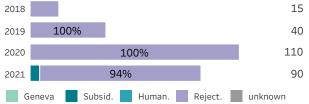
First time applications



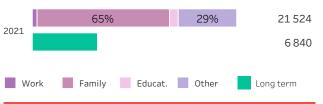








Valid residence permits at the end of the year

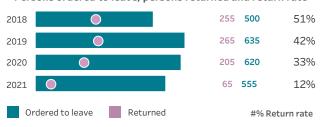


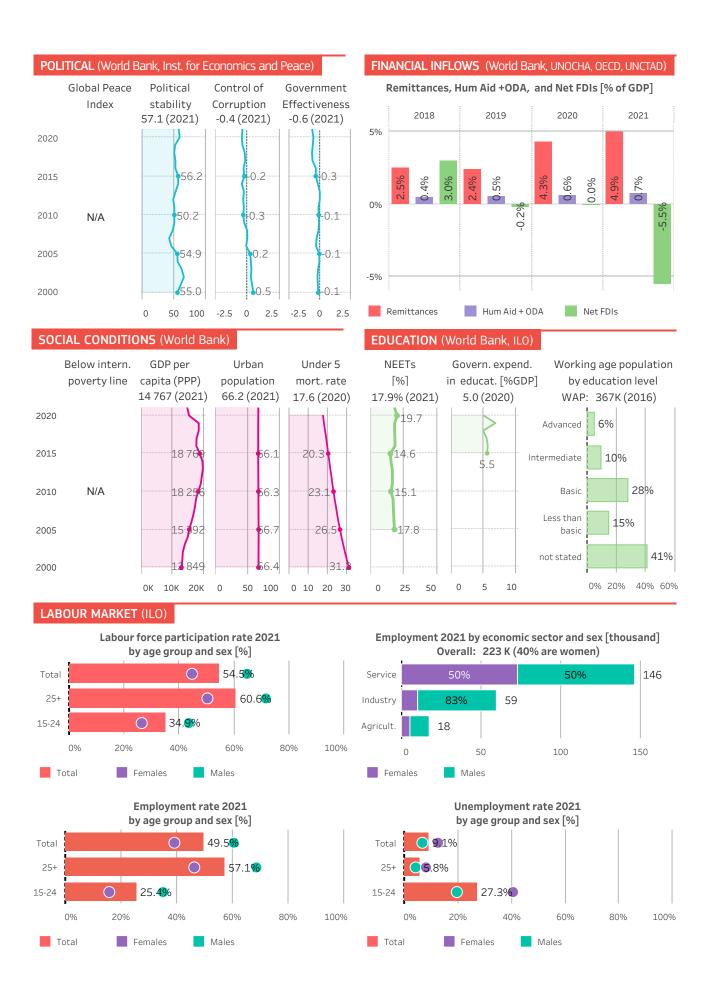
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



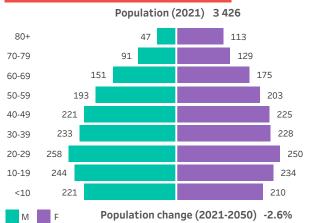


URUGUAY



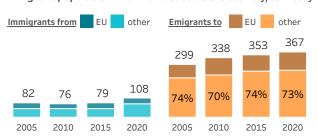


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



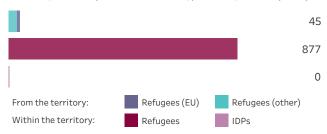
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



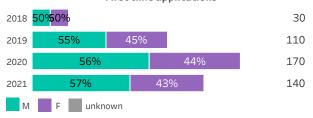
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



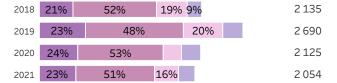
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



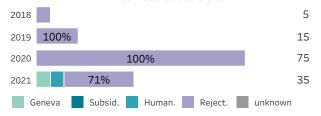


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

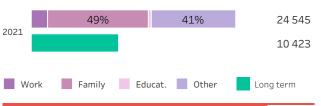




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



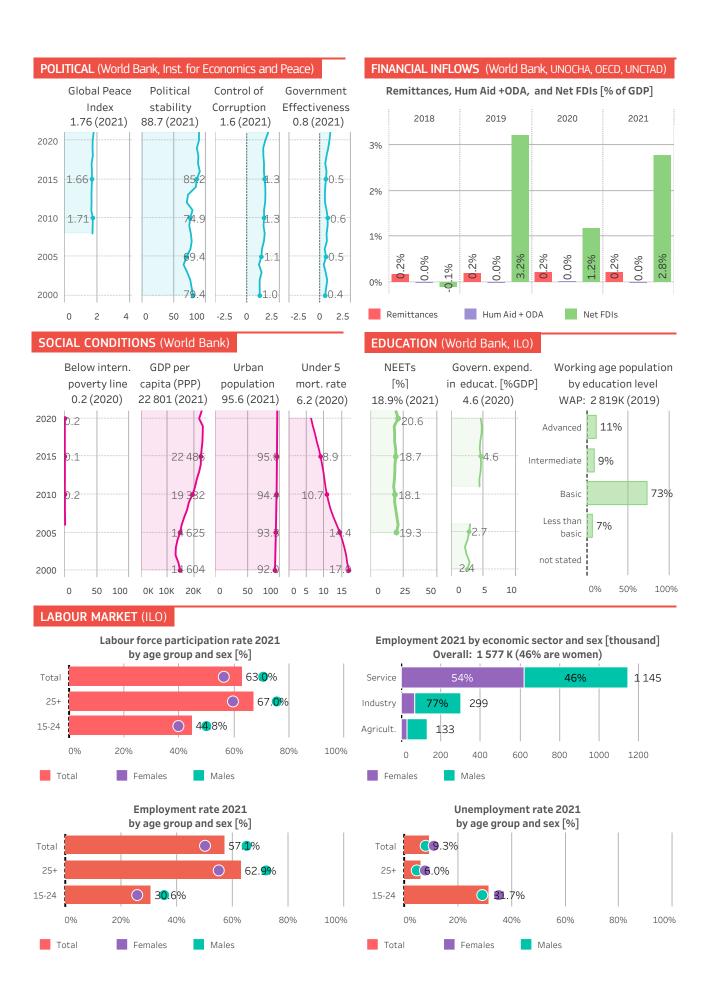
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



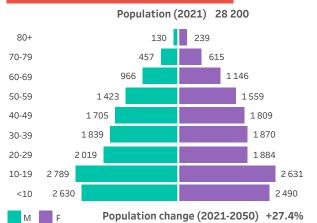


VENEZUELA



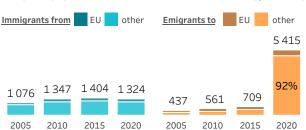


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



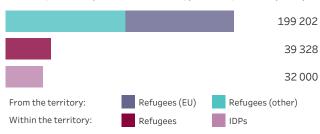
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



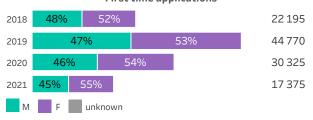
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

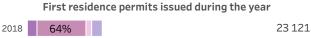


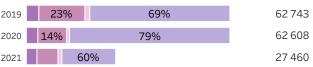
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications

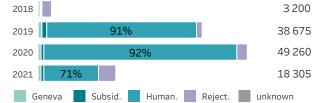


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

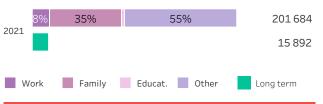




First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





100%

0%

Total

20%

Females

40%

60%

Males

80%

100%

80%

0%

Total

20%

Females

40%

60%

Males

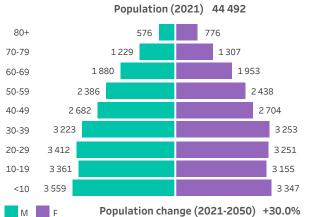


OCEANIA



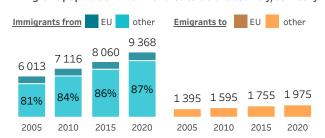


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



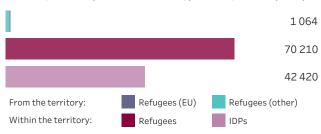
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



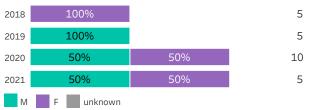
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

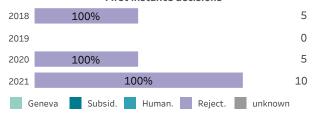




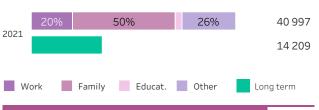
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year								
2018	3	3%	25%	24%	18%	11 915		
2019	34%		24%	24%	18%	11 551		
2020	29%	37%				5 774		
2021	30%	37%	21%			5 548		

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

Zealand

[2] 94.8

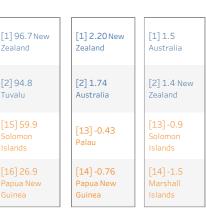
[15] 59.9

Guinea

Tuvalu

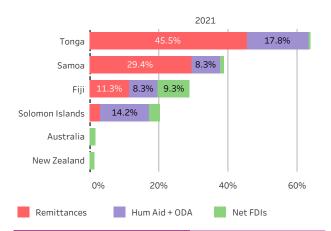
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness

[1] 1.3 New bottom countries Zealand [2] 1.5 Australia ∞ [3] 2.1 Papua New Guinea



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

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

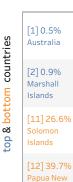


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

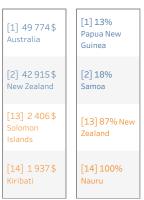
Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5 poverty line capita (PPP) population mort. rate

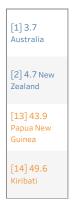
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

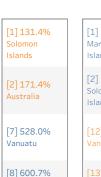
NEETs Govern. expend. Working age population by education level [%] in educat. [%GDP]



Guinea

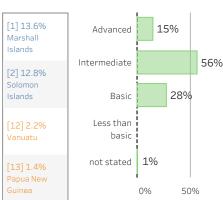






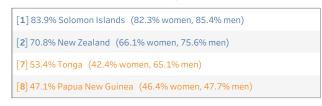
Papua New

Guinea

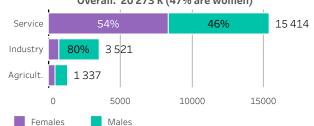


LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2021

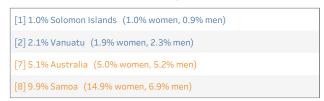


Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 20 273 K (47% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2021

[1] 83.0% Solomon Islands (81.4% women, 84.6% men) [2] 68.1% New Zealand (63.6% women, 72.8% men) [7] 48.4% Samoa (34.9% women, 61.7% men) [8] 45.8% Papua New Guinea (45.6% women, 45.9% men) Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Oceanian countries top & bottom - 2021

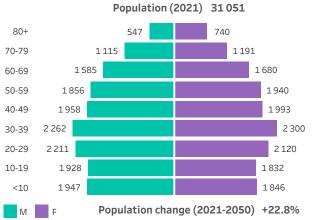


AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND



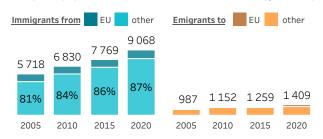


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



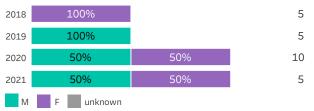
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications



RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

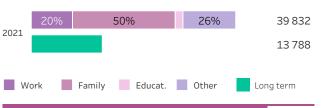
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	33%		25%	25%	18%	11 675
2019	3	4%	24%	24%	18%	11 361
2020	29%	37%				5 604
2021	30%	37%				5 375

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

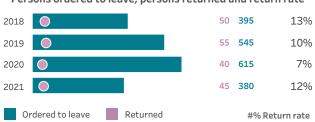


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



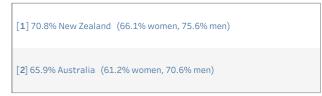
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

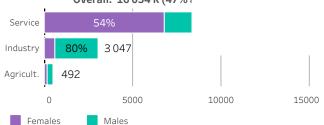
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2021



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2021



Employment 2021 by economic sec Overall: 16 054 K (47% a

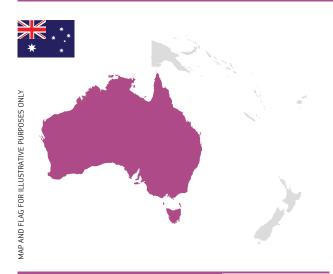


Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Australia & New Zealand - 2021

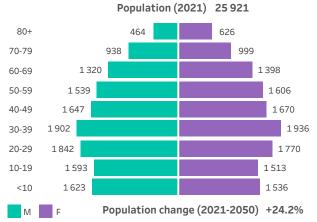


AUSTRALIA





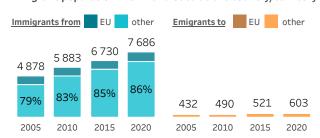
DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



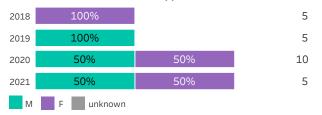
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)



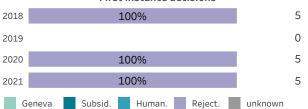


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

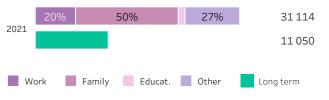
	First resid	lence perm	nits issued	during	the year	
_	2001	050/	070/	470/		

2018	32%		25%	27%	17%	9 197
2019	3	2%	24%	27%	17%	9 040
2020	28%	37%				4 419
2021	30%	38%				4 222

First instance decisions



Valid residence permits at the end of the year

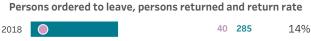


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

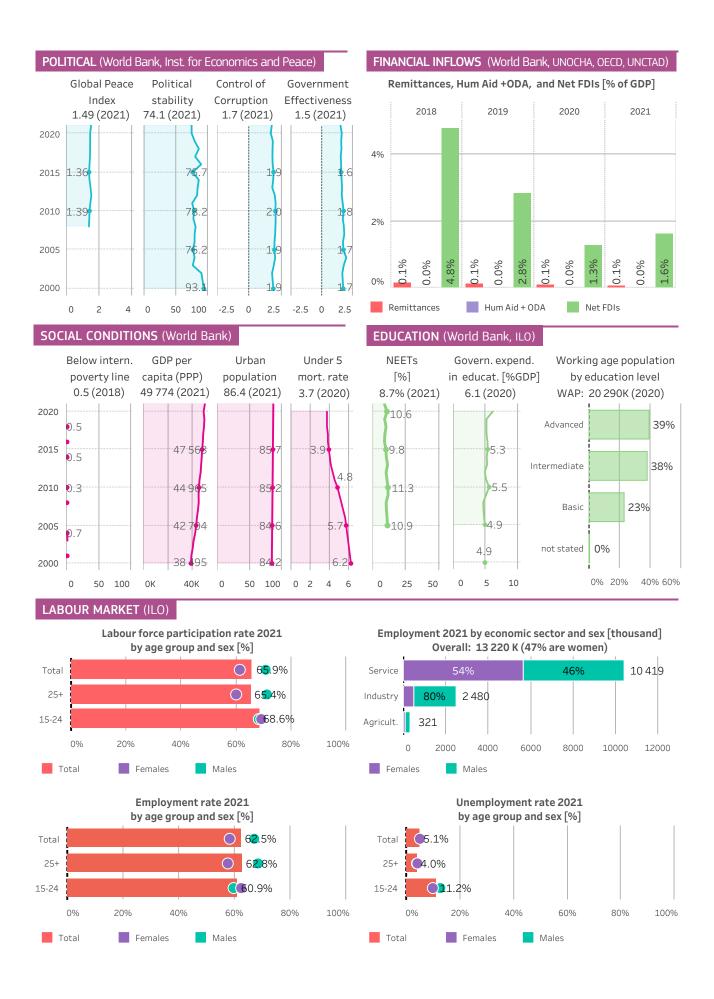
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)







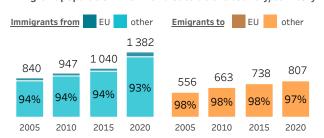
NEW ZEALAND





MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

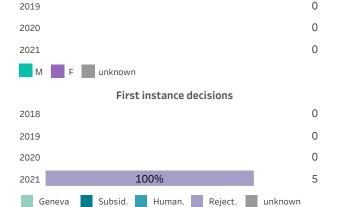


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

First time applications

0

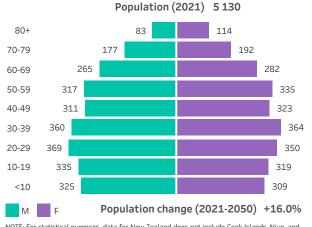


NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



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

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

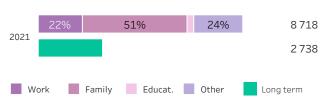


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

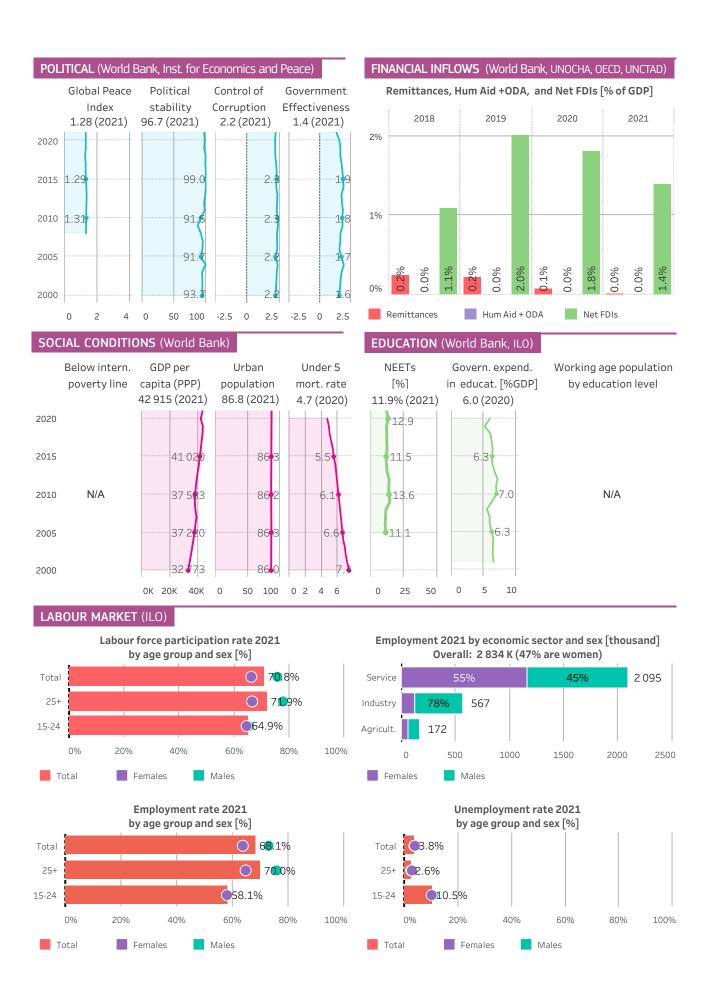
2018		38%		24%)	17%	ó	21%	D		2	478
2019	3	39%		24%		16%	2	21%			2	321
2020	32%	36%		21%							1	185
2021	30%	34%	2	24%							1	153

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



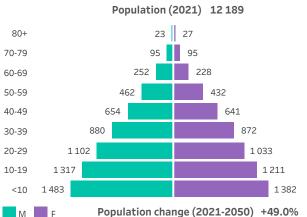


MELANESIA



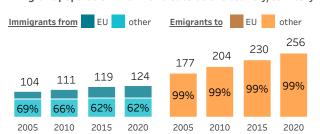


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



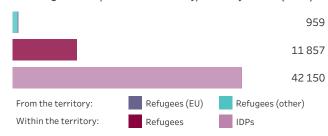
MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

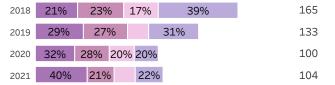
First time applications

0

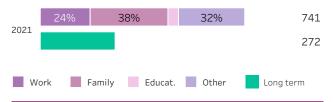


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



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

[1] 72.6

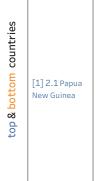
Vanuatu

[2] 68.4 Fiii

[3] 59.9

Guinea

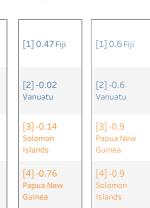
Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness



es

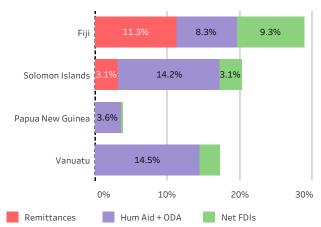
countri

ø



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

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

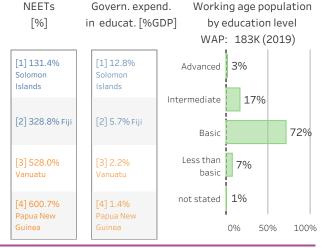


SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

Below intern. GDP per Urban Under 5



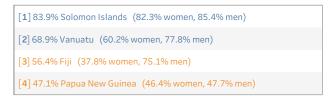
EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)



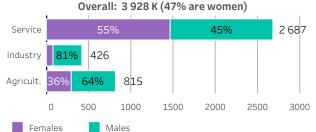
LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Guinea

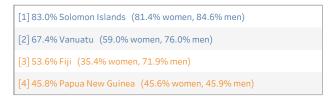
Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2021



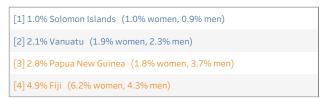
Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2021



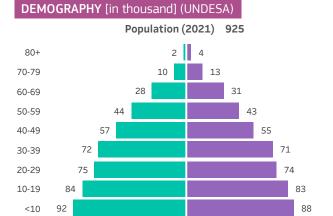
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Melanesian countries - 2021





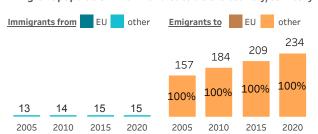






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

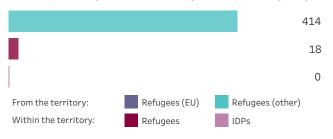
Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

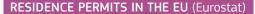
Population change (2021-2050) +18.3%



ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First time applications





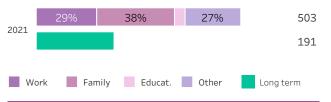
First residence permits issued during the year

2018	24%	18%	9%	49%	106
2019	41%	23%	30%		69
2020	41%	22%	21%		58
2021	46%		20%		65





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



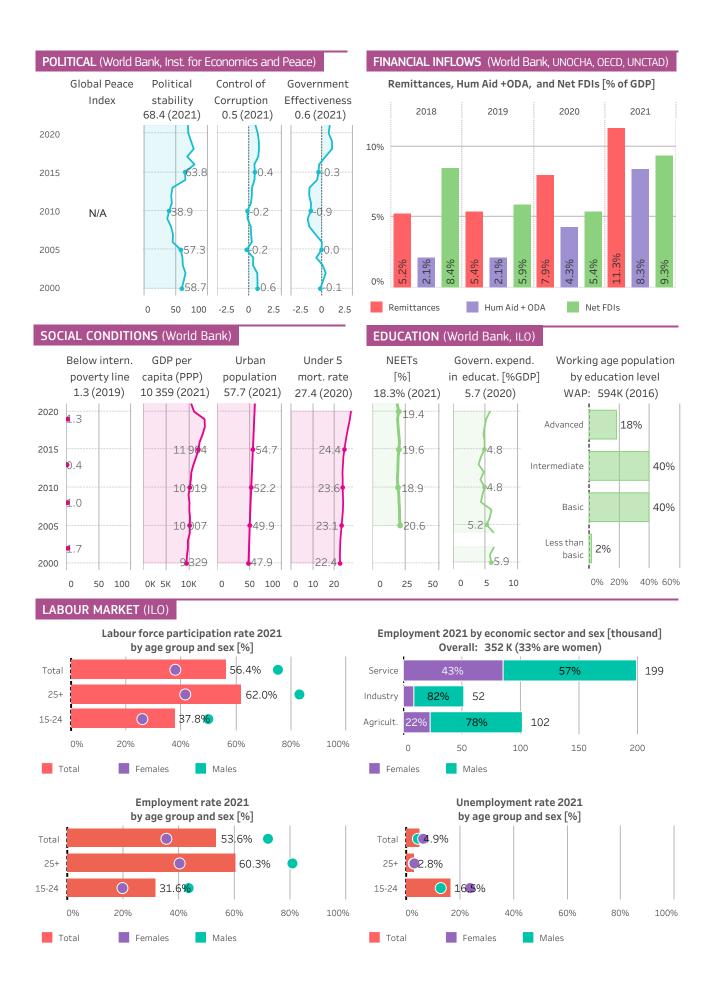
NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



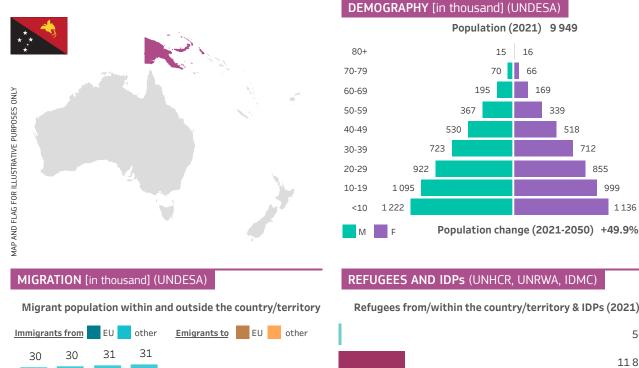
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

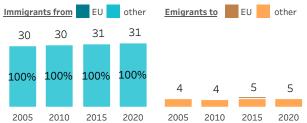




PAPUA NEW GUINEA





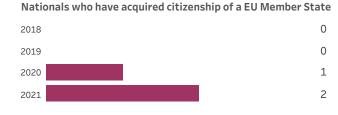


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

15 16

70 66

518

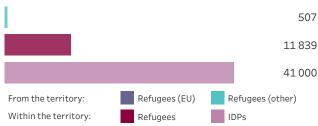
712

855

999

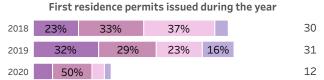
1 136

14

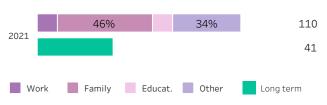


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

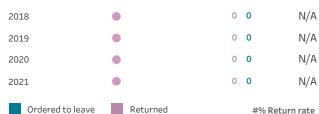
36% 29%

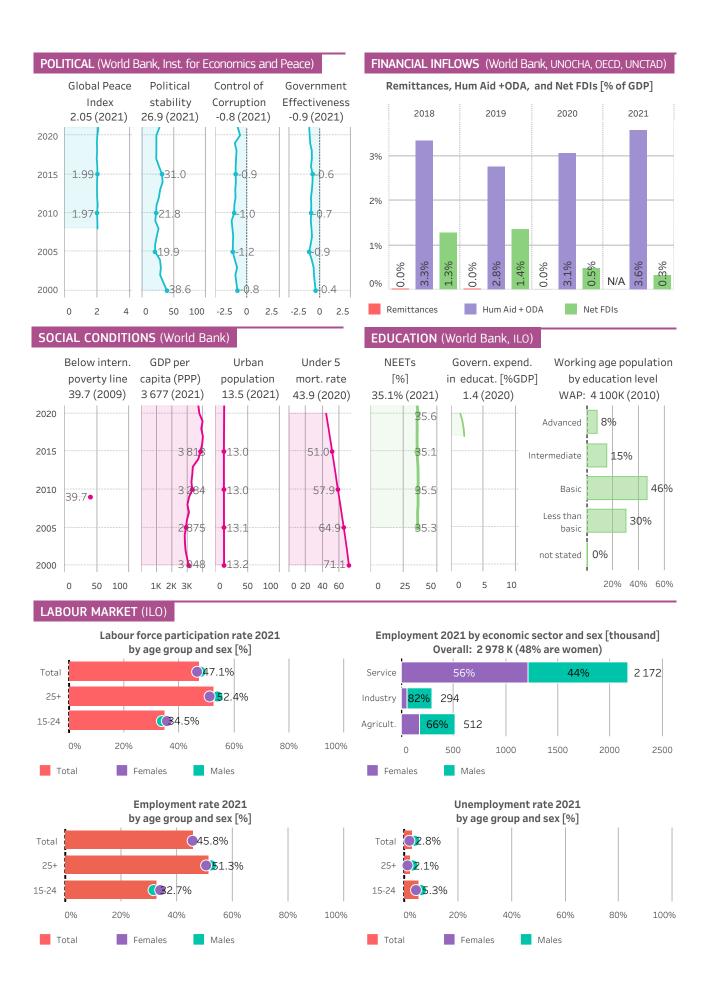


Valid residence permits at the end of the year



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





SOLOMON

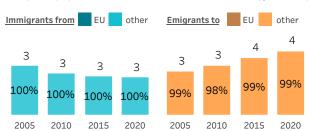




Population (2021) 708 80+ 2 2 2 70-79 6 6 6 60-69 12 11 50-59 24 21 40-49 34 34 30-39 43 46 20-29 60 58 10-19 81

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



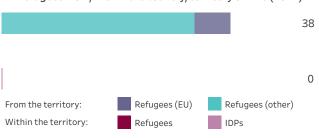
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

101

<10

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

Population change (2021-2050) +73.1%

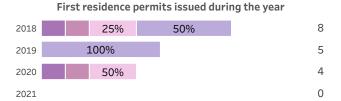


ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





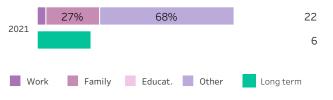






Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

Valid residence permits at the end of the year



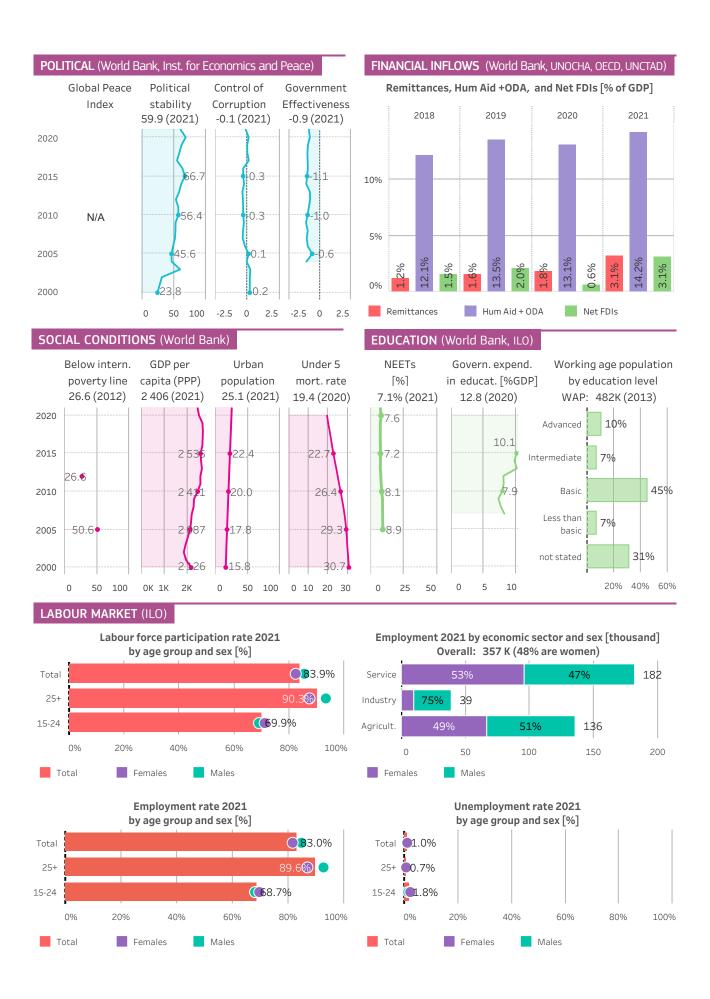


Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



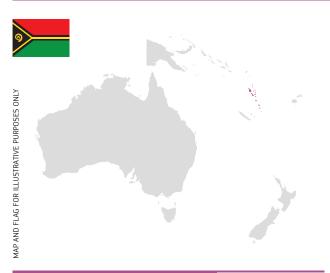
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

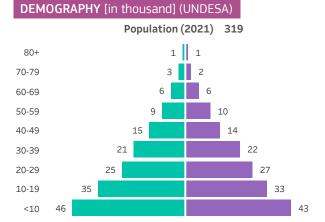




VANUATU



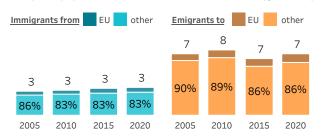




Population change (2021-2050) +81.3%

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)

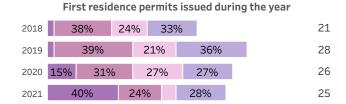
2018

2020

2021







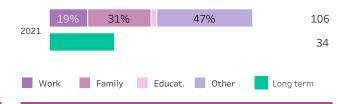
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)



0

0

0





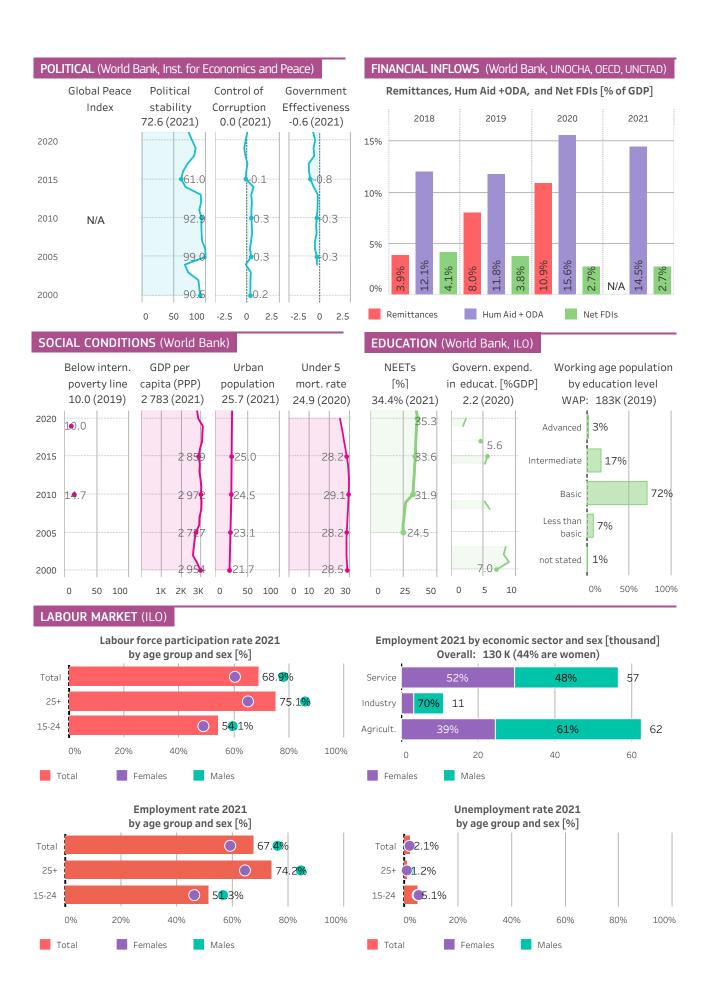
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



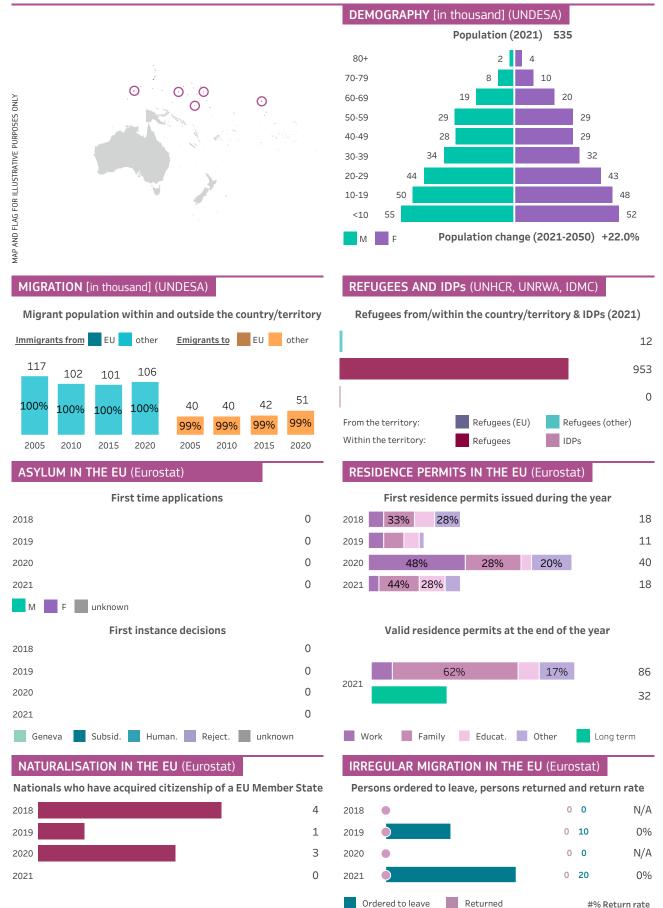
IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





MICRONESIA

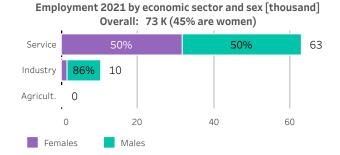






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

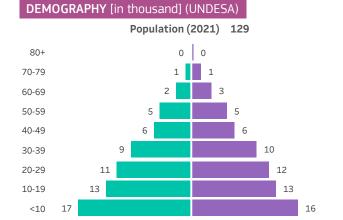


DATA NOT AVAILABLE

KIRIBATI



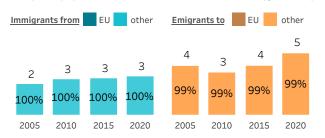




Population change (2021-2050) +46.3%

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

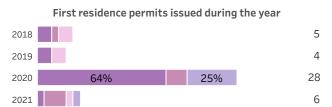
2019



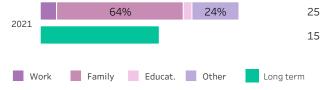
0

0





Valid residence permits at the end of the year





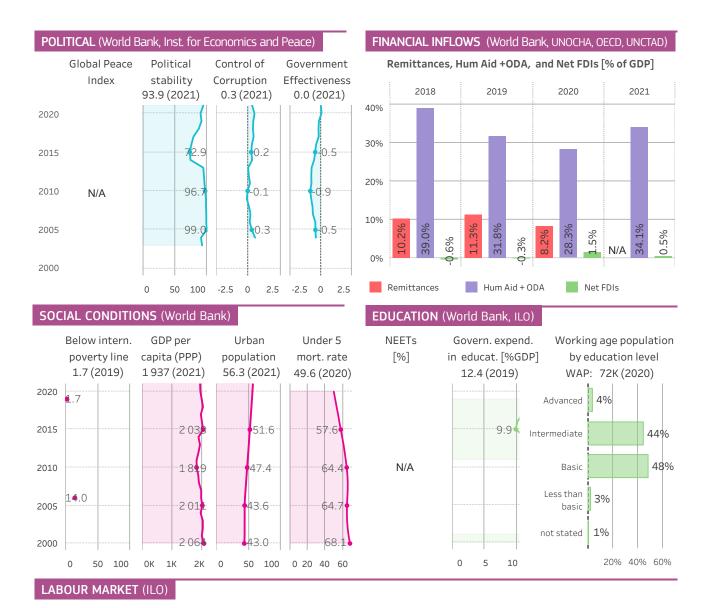
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





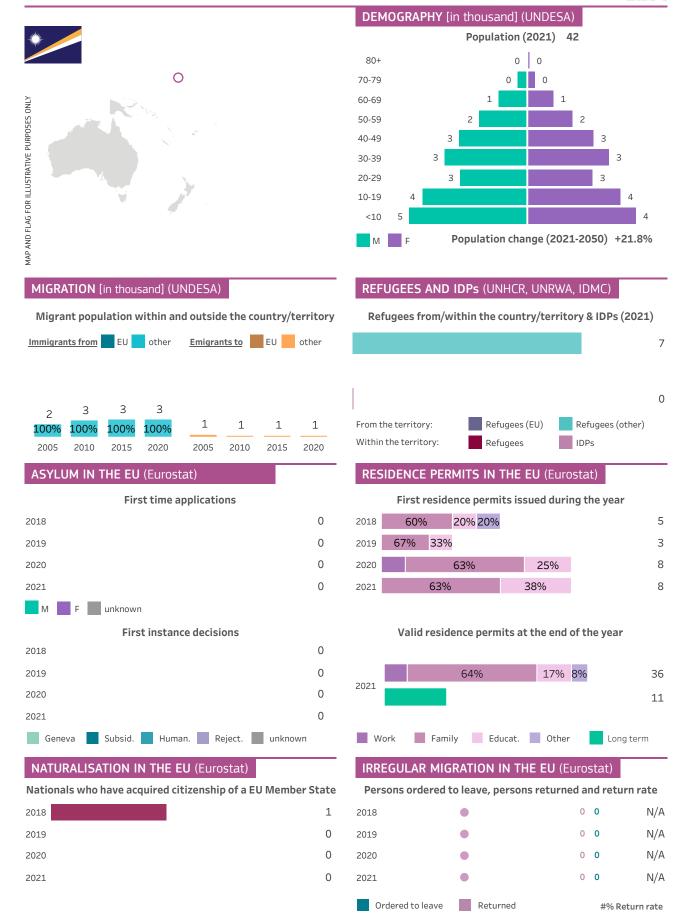
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

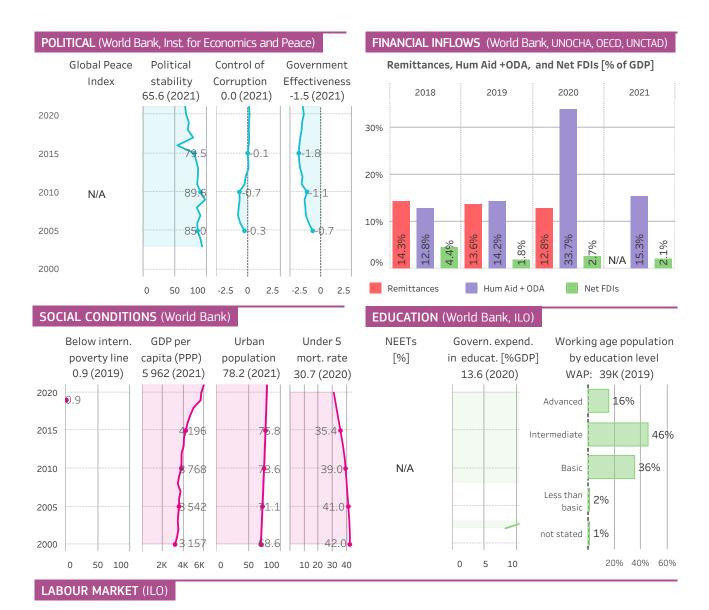
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MARSHALL ISLANDS







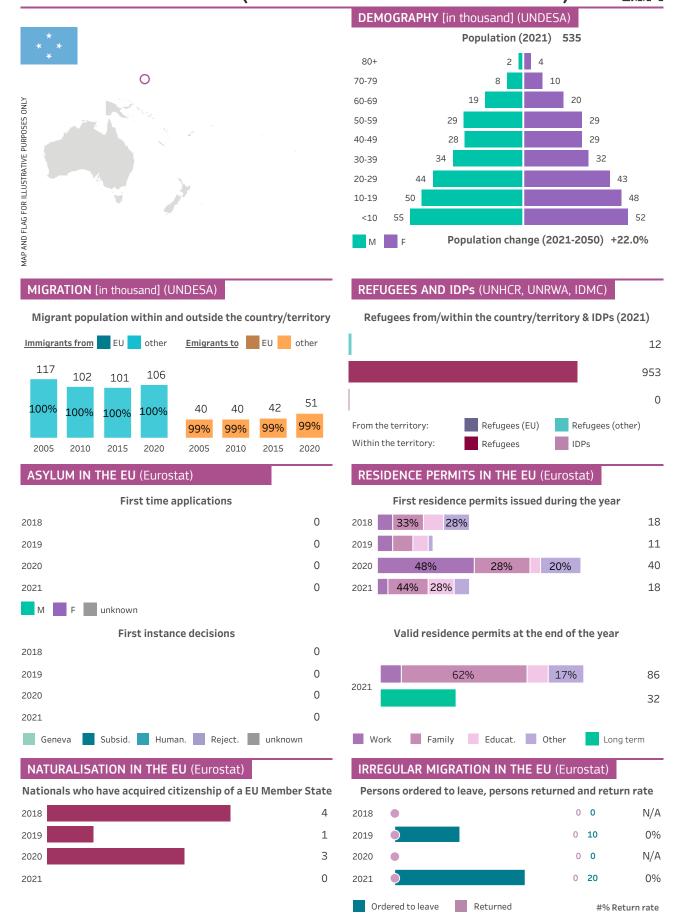
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MICRONESIA (FEDERAL STATE OF)

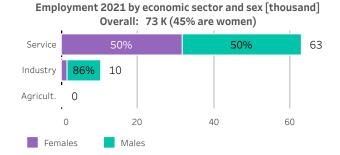






LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

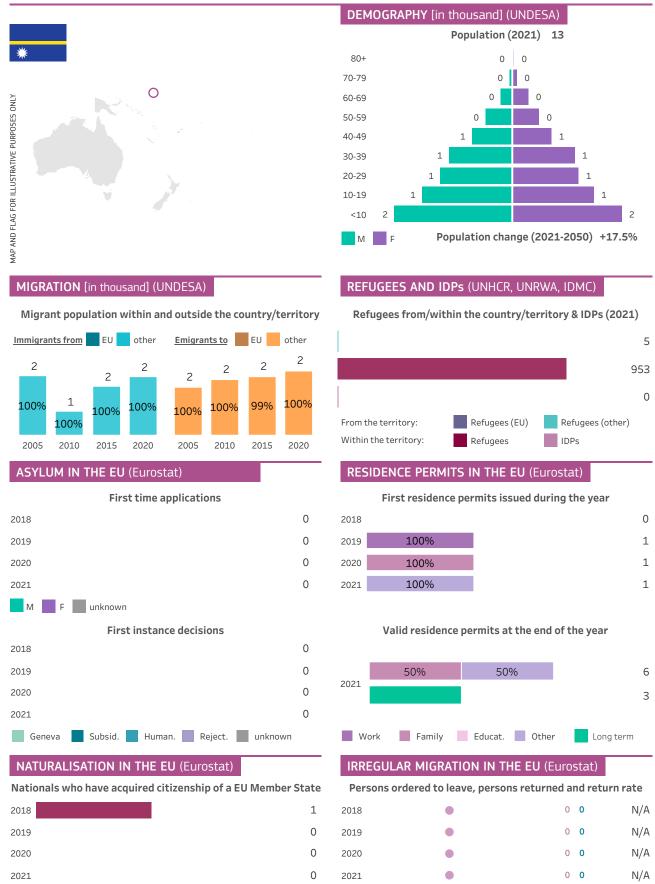
DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NAURU

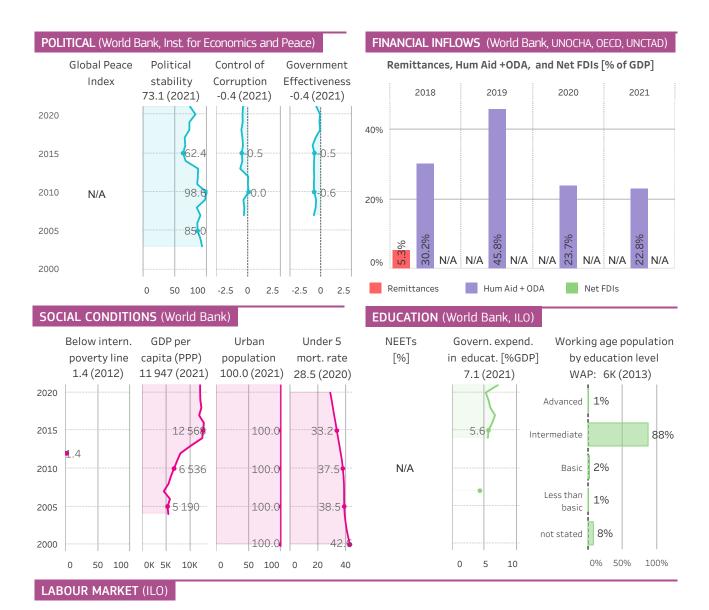




Ordered to leave

Returned

#% Return rate



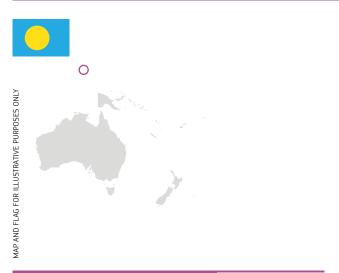
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

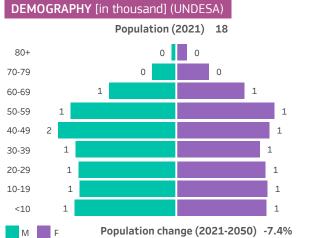
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

PALAU

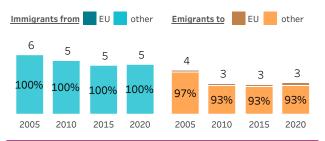






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



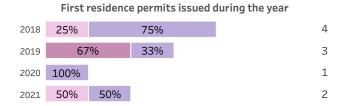
REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)





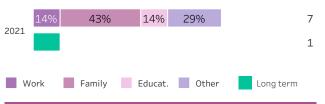


RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)









NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)





DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

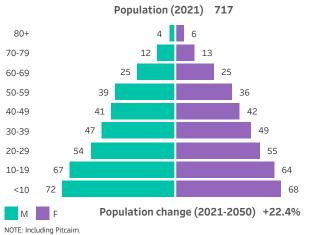
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

POLYNESIA



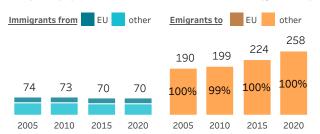


DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)



MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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



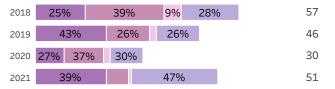
ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

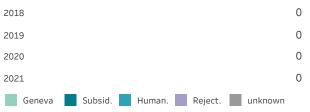
First time applications



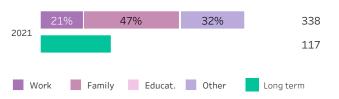
RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year





Valid residence permits at the end of the year



NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)



POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Effectiveness Index stability Corruption 02 [1] 94.8 [1] 0.67 [1] 0.4 Tuvalu countries Tuvalu Samoa [2] 91.5 Cook Islands 01 N/A [2] 0.63 [2] 0.3 Tonga Samoa [3] 91.0 top & | 00 Samoa [3] -0.38 00 Tonga [4] 89.6Tonga

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
2020				
2015				
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005				
2000				

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)

Govern. expend.

NEETs

[%]	in educat. [%GDP]	by education level
[1] 465.4% Tonga	N/A	N/A
[2] 478.1% Samoa		

Working age population

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Labour force participation (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2021



Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand] Overall: 218 K (41% are women)



Employment rate (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2021



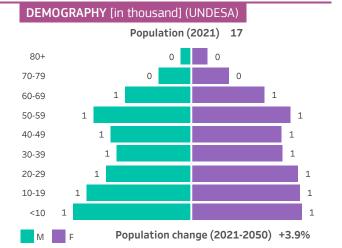
Unemployment rate (15 years and older) [%] Polynesian countries - 2021



COOK ISLAND

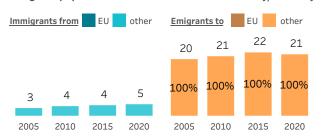






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

2019

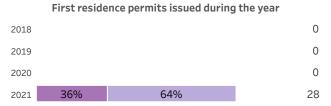


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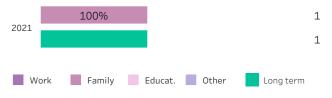
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NATURALISATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

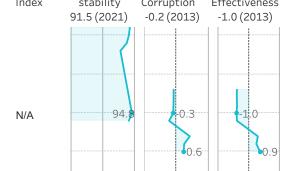
Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown

2018	0
2019	0
2020	0
2021	0

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018		0	0	N/A
2019	•	0	0	N/A
2020		0	0	N/A
2021	•	0	0	N/A
Ordered to leave	Returned		#% Potur	n rato

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace) Global Peace Political Control of Government Index stability Corruption Effectiveness 91.5 (2021) -0.2 (2013) -1.0 (2013)



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

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)

0

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

-2.5 0

2.5 -2.5 0 2.5

50 100

NEETS Govern. expend. Working age population
[%] in educat. [%GDP] by education level
WAP: 11K (2019)

Advanced 19%

N/A

N/A

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

Advanced 19%
Intermediate 32%

Basic 48%

Less than basic 0%
not stated 20% 40% 60%

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

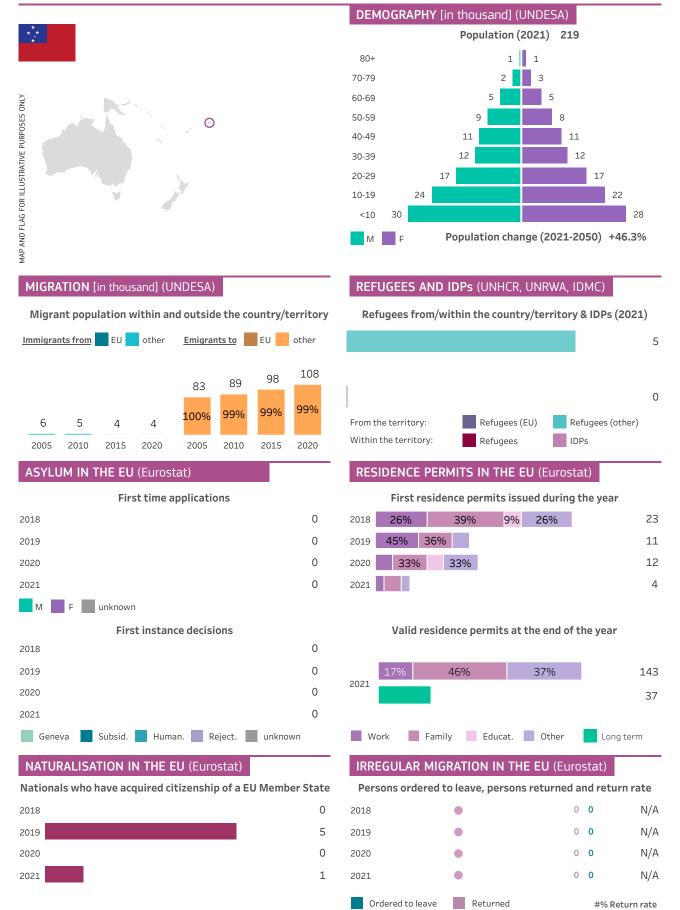
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

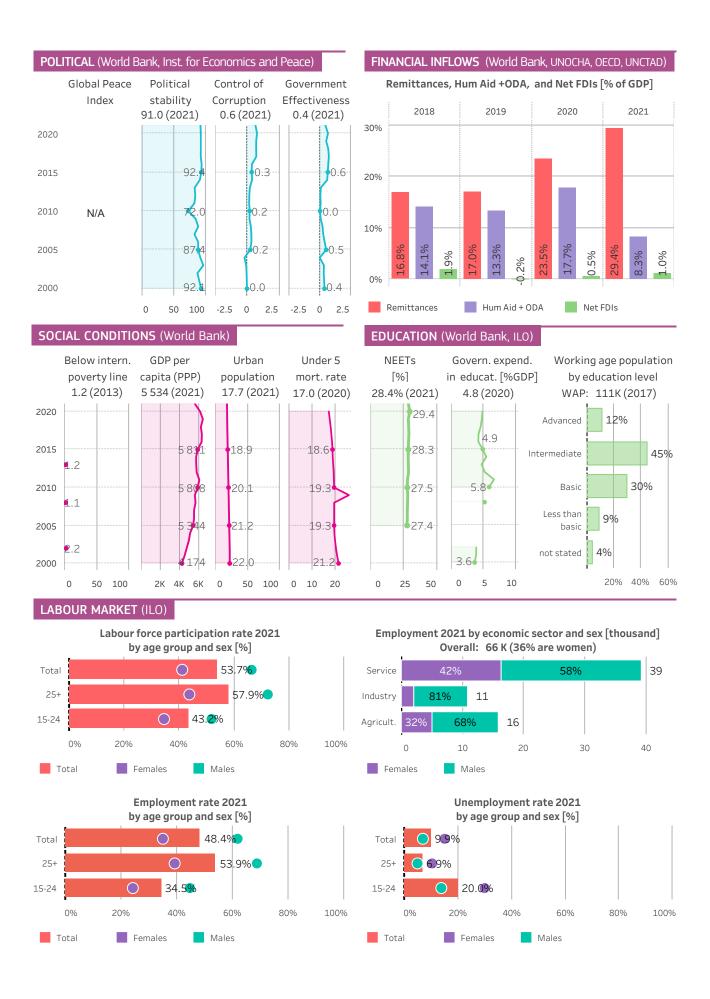
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

SAMOA

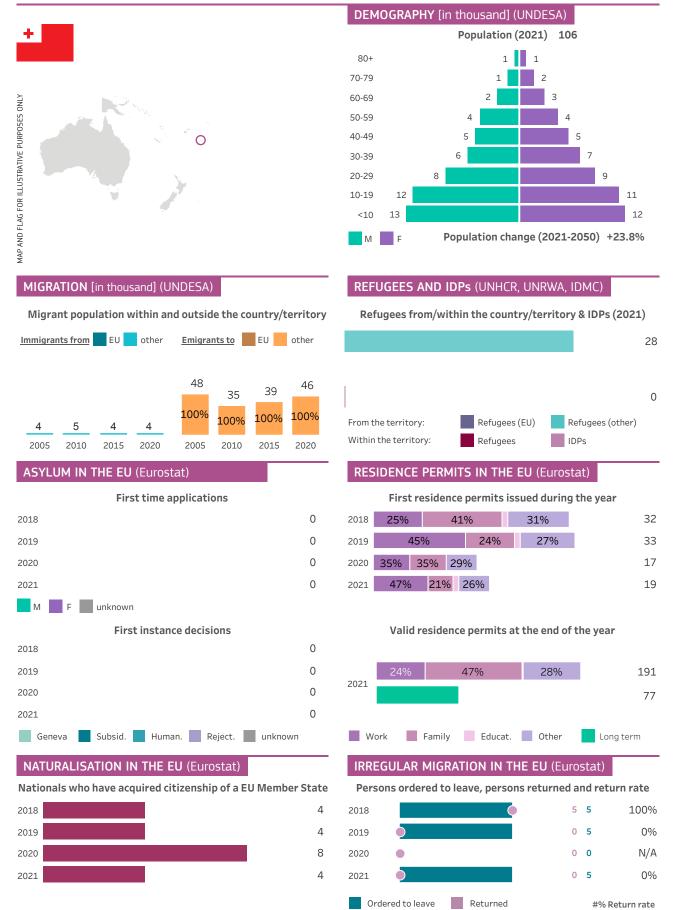


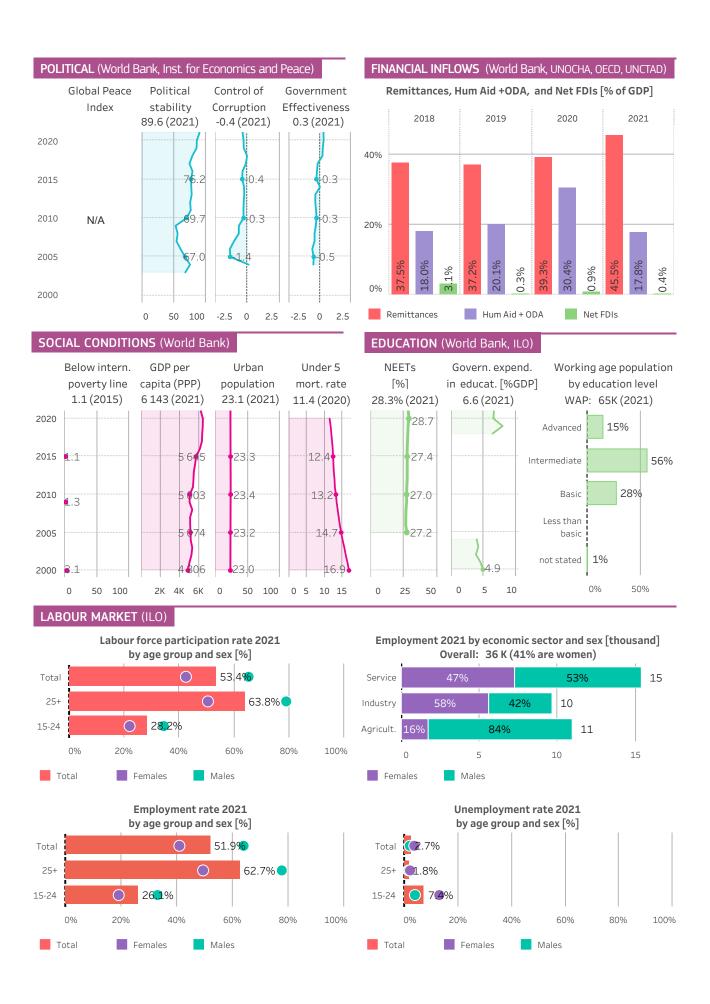




TONGA



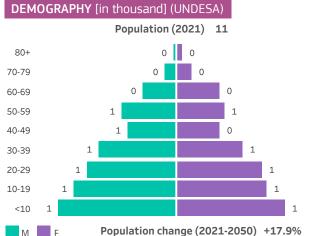




TUVALU

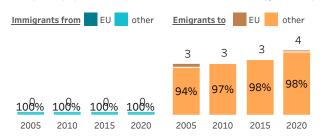






MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory



REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ASYLUM IN THE EU (Eurostat)

2018

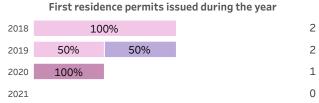
2019



0

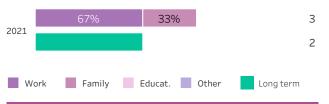
0





RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Valid residence permits at the end of the year





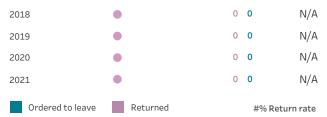
Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Geneva Subsid. Human. Reject. unknown



IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate





DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

TECHNICAL NOTES



DEMOGRAPHY [IN THOUSAND] (UN DESA)

Indicator: Total population, demographic pyramid and population change

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

from 1950 to 2100 (total, female, male)

Description: Total population is based on the de facto definition of population in a country/territory, area or region as of 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: 16/03/2023 (last update 11/07/2022).

MIGRATION [IN THOUSAND] (UN DESA)

Indicators: Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

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

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

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/01/2021)

REFUGEES AND IDPS (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

Indicator: Refugees

Source of data: UNHCR - Refugee Population Statistics Database

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

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

Link: https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/ **Date of consultation**: 16/03/2023 (last update 27/10/2022)

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

Description: Palestine refugees under the mandate of UNRWA. **Link**: https://popstats.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/ **Date of consultation**: 16/03/2023 (last update 27/10/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 10/06/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

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

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

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

administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 13/03/2023

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First residence permits issued during the year

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resfirst

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 27/02/2023)

Indicator: Valid permits (stock) – Valid permits at the end of the year (by reason)

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_resvalid

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

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 07/03/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_reslong

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 08/03/2023)

NATURALISATION IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Nationals who have acquired citizenship of a EU Member State

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acq

Description: Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship.

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 02/03/2023

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_acqs

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 02/03/2023)

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN THE EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Ordered to leave

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded). **Link**: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eiord/default/table?lang=en

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 28/02/2023)

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

Source of data: Eurostat - migr_eirtn

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

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

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

Indicator: Return rate

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

POLITICAL (WORLD BANK, INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE)

Indicator: Global Peace Index (GPI)

Source of data: Vision of Humanity (by the Institute for Economics and Peace)

Description: GPI shows the relative peacefulness of states and territories according to multiple variables. GPI values range from 1 (most peaceful) to 5 (least peaceful).

It ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. It covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators measuring the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflicts; and the degree of Militarisation.

Link: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 21/06/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/09/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/09/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/09/2022)

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**: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

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**: 16/03/2023 (last update 15/12/2022)

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: 09/03/2023 (last update 09/03/2023)

Indicator: Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow [as % of GDP]

Source of data: UNCTAD Foreign Direct Investment

Description: FDI net inflows are the value of inward direct investment made by non-resident investors in the country/ territory including reinvested earnings and intra-company loans, net of repatriation of capital and repayment of loans.

Link: https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=96740

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 14/10/2022)

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: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

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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: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

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: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

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: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

EDUCATION (WORLD BANK, ILO)

Indicator: NEETs

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – EIP_2EET_SEX_RT

Description: NEETs presents the share of young people who are neither in education and training nor in employment, as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group.

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer17/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EIP_2EET_SEX_RT_A

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/02/2023)

Indicator: Government expenditures in education, total [as % of GDP]

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS

Description: Government expenditures in education show total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to the government.

Link: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series= SE,XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS

Date of consultation: 01/03/2023 (last update 31/12/2022)

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: 16/03/2023 (last update 08/03/2023)

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Indicator: Labour force participation rate 2021 by age group and sex [%]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT

Description: Labour force participation by sex and age group shows a proportion (%) of the population that engages actively in the labour market (working or looking for work) relative to the population at working age. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), and disaggregated by age group (total, 15-24, 25-54 and 55+) and sex (men and women).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer19/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A **Date of consultation**: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/02/2023)

Indicator: Employment 2021 by economic sector and sex [thousand]

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_NB

Description: Employment by sex and economic activity shows all persons (thousands) of working age who were in paid employment or self-employment. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), by sex (men and women) and economic activity (total, services, industry, agriculture).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer48/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_NB_A

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 24/02/2023)

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

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - EMP 2WAP SEX AGE RT

Description: Employment rate by sex and age group shows the proportion (%) of employed among working age population. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), by age group (15-24 and 25+) and sex (men and women).

 $\textbf{Link}: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer41/?lang=en\&segment=indicator\&id=EMP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A$

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/02/2023)

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

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) - UNE_2EAP_SEX_AGE_RT

Description: Unemployment rate by sex and age group shows the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons. The figures are modelled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), and disaggregated by age groups (15-24 and 25+) and sex (men and women). **Link**: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer42/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=UNE_2EAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

Date of consultation: 16/03/2023 (last update 23/02/2023)

GENERAL NOTES

- Maps are for illustrative purposes only and do not imply any political positions on borders and disputed territories.
- Wherever not otherwise specified, the 2020 composition of the European Union is considered.
- The grouping of non-EU countries and territories by continent and subcontinent is based on geographical criteria only and does not have any political implications. For this exercise, we have followed the ESTAT GEO (Geopolitical entities reporting) code and the ESTAT Reference And Management Of Nomenclatures (RAMON) list which provide geographical entities for statistical purposes at the aggregate-level of countries, regions and organisations.
- The designation of 'Palestine' shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.
- The designation of 'Kosovo' is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
- UNDESA, UNHCR and Eurostat provide separate data on Morocco and the "non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara". As the EU does not officially recognise the "non-self-governing territory of Western Sahara", the relative profile is not included in this Atlas.
- Differently from all the other sources, UN provides separate data for most of the dependent territories (such as
 overseas territories or departments, unincorporated territories, etc.). UNDESA or UNHCR data relative to these
 dependent territories are not included in the country on which they depend.



1. INTRODUCTION

The Russian military aggression against Ukraine that started on 24 February 2022 bears major consequences not only for Ukraine and its neighbouring countries, but at a wider global level. It poses threats to the rules-based international order, and presents challenges for food security, global supply chains, trade, energy security, and migration. In this section of the Atlas of Migration, we focus on the implications of the war on the management of migration and asylum in the EU.

The EU and Ukraine signed an association agreement in 2014, entered into force in 2017. In parallel, since 2017, Ukrainian citizens can enter and move visa-free within the Schengen area for up to 90 days. Due to geographical proximity, historical and economic ties, as well as the political position taken on the war, the EU has received the highest share of people fleeing Ukraine.

The EU had to deal with unprecedented volumes of people seeking protection in terms of scale and speed. In response, the EU adapted its asylum governance and activated, for the first time, the **Temporary Protection Directive (TPD)**, with the Council decision of 4 March 2022.² The TPD is an instrument that was adopted in 2001 to deal with high numbers of people seeking protection, without creating an unmanageable burden on the EU Member State's asylum systems.

In order to support the TPD implementation, the European Commission (EC) established the **EU Solidarity with Ukraine**³ platform, which acts as a discussion forum for Member States for all migratory and security consequences of the war in the EU territory. Chaired by the EC, the platform brings together EU institutions and agencies, EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries, international organisations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as Ukrainian and Moldovan authorities. The platform has played a crucial role in ensuring a coordinated response, notably through the operationalisation of the 10-Point Plan on welcoming people fleeing the war approved at the Justice and Home Affairs Council of 28 March 2022.⁴

In addition, the EC has fully mobilised the **Blueprint Network**. This is a network of EU services and agencies, national authorities, and international organisations that shares updated information and data on the developments at the borders with Ukraine, including on the number of people entering and leaving, their needs, the protection offered in the EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries.⁵ Furthermore, the EU has supported the Member States in fostering Ukrainians' access to education, healthcare, accommodation and to the labour market.⁶

The EU reacted quickly and implemented unprecedented measures. However, in the medium term, the resilience of the Member States' migration management systems will be measured not only in terms of their capacity to process asylum applications, but also in terms of ensuring a sustainable path of integration into education and the labour market for beneficiaries of the temporary protection.

This chapter outlines findings and analysis of the JRC Technical Report Belmonte, M., Minora, U and Tintori, G., The effects of the war in Ukraine on population movements and protection-seeking in the EU, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023, JRC133046.

¹ Association Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALal_?uri=CELEX:22014A0529(01)

² Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection

³ https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

⁴ The 10-Point Plan-For stronger European coordination on welcoming people fleeing the war from Ukraine_en.pdf (europa.eu) adopted by the extraordinary Justice and Home Affairs Council of 28 March 2022.

⁵ See Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1366 of 23 September 2020 on an EU mechanism for preparedness and management of crises related to migration (Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020H1366&from=EN.

⁶ The EU Solidarity with Ukraine portal contains a wealth of information on the actions taken, https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

2. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISPLACEMENT AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN THE EU

2.1 THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DISPLACEMENT

Individual countries collect data from border authorities and international organisations like UNHCR and EU Agencies, like Frontex, gather all the data together. However, they should not be interpreted as a precise number. EU-bound crossings refer to Ukrainians, as well as other third-country nationals fleeing the country, and may include movements of people who were not residing in Ukraine prior to the invasion (e.g., Ukrainians who live in the EU who were temporarily back in Ukraine). The trajectories of people fleeing a war are often non-linear. They may be circular, short-term, and the same person may be moving multiple times. Moreover, parts of such movements may occur under different legal frameworks, which may or may not require notification to the authorities. That is why the numbers on displacement indicate orders of magnitude, rather than exact figures.

Based on various sources, **by December 2022, between 3.6 and 5.4 million people were internally displaced in Ukraine, while at least 7 million had moved out of the country.** The war has thus displaced between 25% and 30% of the total Ukrainian population (of approximately 41 million). According to IOM (IOM DTM 2022) most of the 3.6 million people officially registered as internally displaced, originated from the regional administrative units (oblasts) of Donetska, Kharkivska, and Zaporiska. However, the same source suggests that the actual number of internally displaced people may be two thirds higher, i.e. 5.4 million (IOM 2023).

Since the start of the Russian invasion, UNHCR estimates that more than 16.9 million border crossings from

Ukraine to Poland (8.5 million), Hungary (2 million), Romania (1.7 million), 8 Slovakia (1 million), as well as Moldova (700 000) were recorded up until 27 December 2022 (UNHCR Operational data portal). At the same time, more than 2.8 million people have reportedly crossed to the Russian Federation and 16 700 to Belarus, although the willingness of some of these movements is contested.9

Many Ukrainian citizens returned to Ukraine. The number of **crossings to Ukraine** from EU neighbouring countries amounted to 9 million, as of 27 December 2022. ¹⁰ A comparison between the incoming and outgoing flows shows that for every two crossings towards EU Member States, at least one crossing back to Ukraine was registered (UNHCR Operational data portal).

2.2 DISPLACEMENT IN THE EU

It is not easy to precisely determine how many people fleeing Ukraine are in the EU. Data collected by Eurostat on beneficiaries of temporary protection is the best indicator to capture the number of those whose intention is to remain in a Member State for at least one year. By the end of December 2022, there were more than **3.8 million beneficiaries** of temporary protection in the EU.¹¹

Almost all were Ukrainian citizens (3.76 million, equal to 98%). In fact, access to temporary protection is granted also to beneficiaries of international protection (or equivalent to it) in Ukraine and their family members, as well as other third country nationals and stateless persons who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February

⁷ This is the result of the sum of 3.8 million beneficiary of Temporary Protection in the EU (as of December 2022), plus people who moved to Russia (2.8 million – UNHCR, up to 17 January 2023) Belarus (19 000 – UNHCR, up to 17 January 2023), as reported by UNHCR; as well as people who moved to Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Israel (each with approximately 100 000 – as calculated by the OECD, up to mid-September 2022).

⁸ Crossings from Moldova into Romania are excluded – UNHCR methodological note.

⁹ The voluntariness of such movements has been called into question, for instance by the US State Secretary in July 2022, https://www.state.gov/russias-filtration-operations-forced-disappearances-and-mass-deportations-of-ukrainian-citizens/ and in the UN Security Council in September 2022, https://press.un.org/en/2022/sc15023.doc.htm.

¹⁰ Data on crossings from Hungary not available on the UNHCR operational data portal, so the number is realistically higher.

¹¹ Eurostat reports also the number of decisions for temporary protection. However, decisions refer to administrative acts and are not necessarily equivalent to the number of people actually staying in the Member States. This is due to appeals or to the fact that people leave the country – with or without proper deregistration. The EC addressed the issue of potential double registrations in the context of the 10-Point Action Plan.

BOX 1 The application of the Temporary Protection Directive in EU MS.

The Temporary Protection Directive (Article 5) envisages that the existence of mass influx and the specific groups of people to whom it applies are to be established by the specific Council Decision. On 4 March 2022, the Council adopted the implementing decision, covering Ukrainian nationals, as well as beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine and their family members.

All EU Member States except Denmark are bound by the Temporary Protection Directive. However, Denmark as well as the Schengen Associated countries – Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein – have all introduced schemes similar to the Temporary Protection Directive. The duration of the temporary protection under the Directive was initially for 1 year. It has been renewed up to March 2024, as agreed by Justice and Home Affairs Council on 14 October 2022.

The Council Decision gives EU Member States the possibility to apply the temporary protection or adequate protection under national law to third-country nationals and stateless persons residing in Ukraine on a permanent basis and unable to return to their country or region of origin. In this latter case, almost all Member States opted for the temporary protection (EMN 2022), while only two (Austria and Greece) decided to refer to international protection. EU Member States may give access to temporary protection also to third-country nationals who were residing in Ukraine but did not benefit from international protection or did not hold permanent residency status, for instance students or workers, if unable to return to their country of origin safely and durably (Article 2(3) of the Council Decision and 7 of the Directive). Croatia, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain opted to do so (EMN 2022, EUAA webpage)

Member States dealt with Ukrainian nationals out of their country before the Russian invasion differently. In the case of those with a residence permit about to expire and at risk of not meeting the conditions for renewal, Estonia and Belgium granted an extension, Austria, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain made them eligible for temporary protection, and France opted for an individual-case assessment (EMN 2022; EUAA information webpage). For those who fled Ukraine in the period of the heightened tensions preceding the invasion, almost half of the Member States (Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden) made the temporary protection available, with different definitions of the cut-off period preceding the war (EMN 2022; EUAA Information webpage). In most cases, this category covers people with no residency status acquired in an EU Member State prior to the war.

2022, on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin (Box 1).

It should be noted that other options to obtain a residency status are still available for people fleeing Ukraine, such as residence permits for **family reunification**, **employment** or **study**, ¹² as well as asylum. Between January and November 2022, approximately 22 000 Ukrainian citizens submitted first-time asylum applications. Beneficiaries of temporary protection can lodge an asylum application (Article 17 Temporary Protection Directive). It is up to each Member State to decide whether the status of an asylum seeker and beneficiary of temporary protection can be granted simultaneously (article 19 of the Temporary Protection Directive).

2.3 BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN EU MEMBER STATES

This section overviews the geographical distribution of the TPD beneficiaries and their composition by age and gender. The distribution of temporary protection beneficiaries across Member States is very uneven. When looking at the **beneficiaries of temporary protection in absolute numbers** at the end of the month (latest available date: December 2022), Germany, Poland, Czechia, Spain and Bulgaria are the top five destination countries (Figure 1).

In terms of **beneficiaries per 100 000 inhabitants**, the five top Member States are Czechia, Estonia, Poland, Lithuania and Bulgaria (Figure 2)

¹ For more info, the EUAA collects information on the temporary protection schemes in EU and Schengen Associated countries, https://whoiswho.euaa.europa.eu/temporary-protection.

² https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2022/10/13-14/

¹² Eurostat will publish data on residence permits for 2022 in the course of 2023.

FIGURE 1. Number of beneficiaries for temporary protection at the end of December 2022. *Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpsm, last update 15/03/2023.*

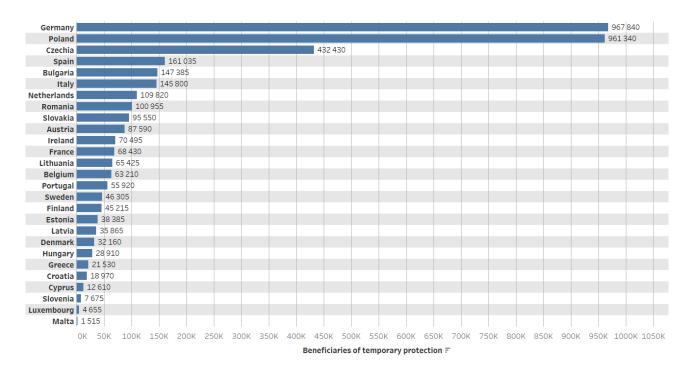
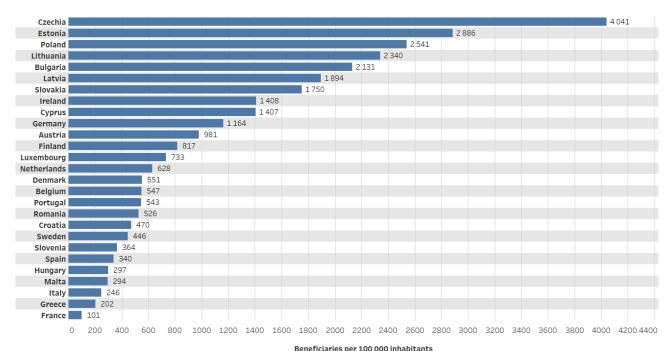


FIGURE 2. Beneficiaries of temporary protection per 100 000 inhabitants, as of December 2022. *Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpsm and demo_pjan, last update 15/03/2023.*



Over time, the intra-EU geographical distribution of people fleeing the war has been changing (Figure 3). In most Member States, the number of beneficiaries is increasing over time, although at a much slower rate than during the first three months after the Russian invasion. Poland, which is the country registering the largest number of beneficiaries, has seen this number decreasing in the final

months of 2022. This temporal distribution may be explained in several ways, linked to the geographical proximity to Ukraine, growing awareness that it was possible to ask for temporary protection in a Member State different from the one of first arrival, or simply Member States' bureaucratic capacity and procedures to process the registrations.

FIGURE 3. Evolution (measures in percentage difference from the previous month) in temporary protection beneficiaries. Note: * missing data for the latest month; ** data incomplete for some of the months. Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpsm, last update 15/03/2023.

	2022-04	2022-05	2022-06	2022-07	2022-08	2022-09	2022-10	2022-11	2022-12	2023-01	Monthly	difference %
European Union **	+71%	+18%	+9%	+996	+31%	+696	-696	+1%	+3%	-1196		
Austria					+4%	+496	+3%	+3%	+2%	+196	-2696	+1009
Belgium	+42%	+19%	+10%	+6%	+6%	+4%	-2%	+9%	+3%	-1%		
Bulgaria	+201%	+22%	+6%	+5%	+4%	+3%	+5%	+2%	+2%	+2%		
Cyprus	+413%	+93%	+33%	+9%	+7%	+8%	+5%	+5%	+3%	+8%		
Czechia *	+26%	+12%	+6%	+496	+3%	+3%	+3%	+1%	+2%			
Germany						+16%	+796	+7%	+4%	+4%		
Denmark	+755%	+99%	+22%	+5%	+6%	+796	+0%	+3%	+5%	+2%		
Spain		+39%	+10%	+5%	+5%	+496	+496	+4%	+3%	+3%		
Estonia	+61%	+16%	+896	+696	+8%	+6%	+6%	+4%	+2%	+296		
Finland	+439%	+50%	+25%	+15%	+10%	+796	+7%	+5%	+4%	+4%		
France	+86%	+16%	+9%	+6%	+5%	-696	-2%	+2%	+2%	+2%		
Greece		+66%	+13%	+896	+6%	+496	+3%	+3%	+2%	+296		
Croatia	+123%	+26%	+1496	+9%	+5%	+496	+2%	+3%	+3%	+296		
Hungary			+49%	+13%	+796	+496	+496	+496	+196	+296		
Ireland		+31%		+14%	+9%	+10%	+11%	+7%	+7%	+496		
Italy		+214%	+48%	+24%	+17%	+10%	+6%	+5%	+2%	+096		
Lithuania		+61%	+896	+796	+8%	+5%	+496	+3%	+2%	+296		
Luxembourg	+179%	+4196		+496	+196	+3%	+2%	+196	+3%	+196		
Latvia		+24%	+1196	+6%	+5%	+5%	+496	+6%	+2%			
Malta	+208%	+70%	+18%	+6%	+5%	+5%	+5%	+2%	+3%	+496		
Netherlands	+111%	+24%	+1496	+10%	+9%	+5%	+6%	+5%	+3%	+3%		
Poland	+55%	+9%	+5%	+5%	+5%	+396	-26%	-796	+2%	+196		
Portugal *	+36%	+15%	+16%	+6%	+5%	+3%	+3%	+2%	+2%			
Romania	+542%	+158%	+31%	+17%	+19%	+16%	+12%	+14%	+13%	+9%		
Slovakia		+7%	+496	+496	+4%	+3%	+3%	+2%	+2%	+196		
Slovenia	+348%	+36%	+9%	+9%	+7%	+5%	+3%	+3%	+3%	+3%		
Sweden	+65%	+15%	+696	+796	+6%	+496	+3%	+496	+196	+296		

2.4 DEMOGRAPHICS OF BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN EU MEMBER STATES

The population benefitting from temporary protection in the EU is younger than the population of Ukraine before the war, and younger than the EU population (Figure 4 and Figure 5).¹³ In particular, the share of the population below 18 is almost twice as big among the beneficiaries compared to the share of the below-19 age group in the EU population and in the population of Ukraine. The share of the 18-34 age group among the beneficiaries is a third bigger than the share of the age groups 20-34 in the EU and Ukrainian population. Notably, this has similarities with the overall migrant population in the EU which is relatively younger than the natives. This bears policy-relevant indications for Member States concerning the rights associated with temporary protection, primarily in terms of access to education and the labour market.

The share of minors varies by country, reaching for instance

up to 50% in Poland. The vast majority of minors are accompanied. ¹⁴ In all EU Member States, the share of the under 14 year-olds is higher than the share of 14-17 year-olds (Figure 6). Hence, the majority of these children are in the age of compulsory education. ¹⁵ Member States need to equip properly their educational infrastructure and personnel to keep children fleeing the war in school, including language, social and psychological support, recognition of educational qualifications and adapting their curricula to include competences that are useful for both the host country and the country of origin in view of their return.

In June 2022, the Commission adopted a Staff Working Document detailing considerations, key principles and practices to support the inclusion of displaced children from Ukraine in education, for the school year 2022-2023. ¹⁶ The School *Education Gateway* gathers relevant information on education and training for students, schools and teachers on. ¹⁷ Most beneficiaries are of working age. Various surveys collected information on the skills and education profiles of

¹³ The slightly different boundaries for the age groups are due to the disaggregation available in the source.

¹⁴ As of December 2022, approximately 7 430 unaccompanied minors were reported in the EU. However, only 17 Ms provide data, and some with a very large inflow of beneficiaries, like Poland, Germany, Czechia, are missing. Source: Eurostat, migr_asyumtpsm.

¹⁵ Compulsory education in Europe, https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/cbcb56db-2c96-11ec-bd8e-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

¹⁶ European Commission (2022), Commission Staff Working Document Supporting the inclusion of displaced children from Ukraine in education: Considerations, key principles and practices for the school year 2022-2023, SWD(2022) 185 final.

¹⁷ https://www.schooleducationgateway.eu/en/pub/index.htm

FIGURE 4. Age distribution of the beneficiaries of temporary protection in the EU, as of December 2022.

Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpsm, last update 15/03/2023.

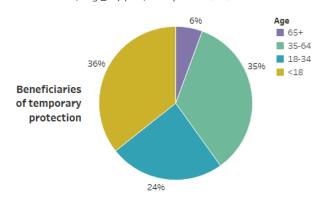


FIGURE 5. Age distribution of total population in the EU and in Ukraine in

Source: Eurostat, demo_pjan, last update 22/02/2023.

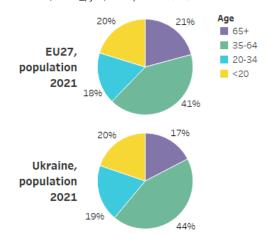
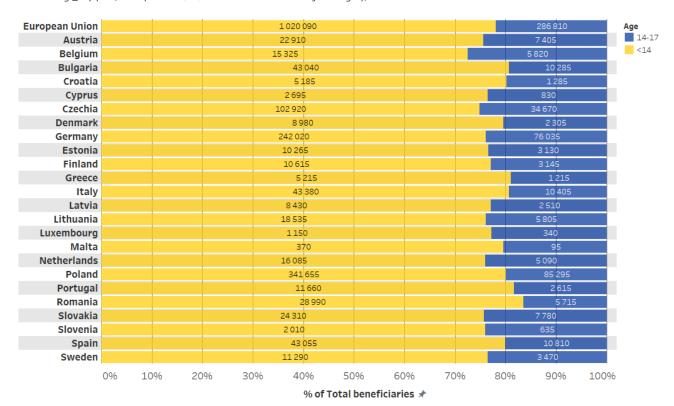


FIGURE 6. Age distribution of beneficiaries of temporary protection who are minors, as of December 2022. *Source: migr_asytpsm, last update 15/03/2023. Data not available for Hungary, Ireland and France.*



the beneficiaries (EUAA and OECD 2022; IOM 2022; Kantar 2022; Kohlenberger, Pędziwiatr et a. 2022, Panchenko, T. 2022), where the share of tertiary educated tends to be larger (between 50 and 80%) than the one in the general Ukrainian population (30%).

Besides the usual integration activities funded under EU instruments such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration

Fund (AMIF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF), the EC implemented specific actions for people fleeing the war in Ukraine. These include the *Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE)*, ¹⁸ which increases the flexibility of the Cohesion policy rule to fund a variety of initiatives, including support for employment and labour market integration, and measures to facilitate the recognition of academic

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2022/562 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 and (EU) No 223/2014 as regards Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE)

and professional qualifications obtained in Ukraine.¹⁹ In addition, in October 2022, the Commission launched the EU *Talent Pool initiative*,²⁰ to help temporary protection beneficiaries find suitable job opportunities for their period of stay in the EU.

In terms of gender distribution, women represent 7 in 10 of temporary protection beneficiaries over 18 years old (Figure 7). This is primarily explained by the provision adopted in Ukraine that restricts men between 18 and 60 from leaving the country. The vast majority of the beneficiaries are women in all EU Member States, although there are some small differences, for instance the share of men amounting to almost 40% in Portugal.

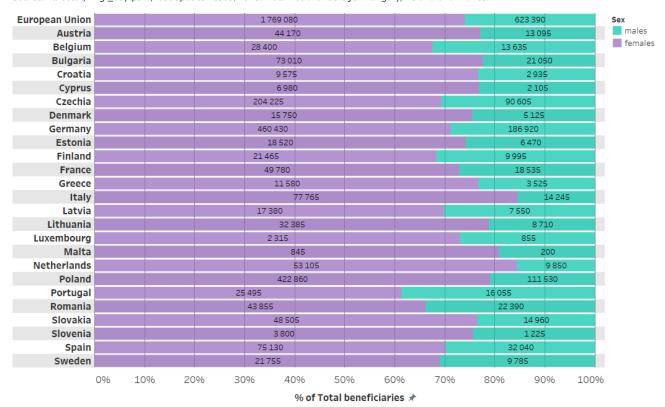
Evidence from surveys (e.g., UNHCR 2022) suggests a significant presence of mothers who arrive alone. This would entail specific psychological support for women and children separated from family members, but also childcare assistance for mothers who want to participate in the labour market. However, over time the share of men among beneficiaries increased. In the EU, it was 14% in the first quarter of 2022, 21% in the second and 33% in the third quarter. This trend is common to the vast majority of Member States. It is still unclear whether this may indicate

that families are reuniting as soon as men are able to leave Ukraine.

Non-Ukrainian nationals accounts for approximately 2% of the beneficiaries of temporary protection. The top countries of citizenship are Russia, Nigeria, Morocco and Belarus. Russia and Belarus are also the top countries of birth of foreign citizens residing in Ukraine in 2020,²¹ while Morocco and Nigeria are among the top five countries of origin of foreign students in Ukraine (along with India, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan).²²

The Member States hosting the largest share of non-Ukrainian nationals among the temporary protection beneficiaries are Portugal (21%), Netherlands (7%) and France (5%). Both Netherlands and Portugal granted a liberal access to temporary protection, which also covers third country nationals who were not beneficiaries of international protection nor permanent residents in Ukraine.

FIGURE 7. Gender distribution of the beneficiaries of temporary protection who are above 18, as of December 2022. *Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpsm, last update 15/03/2023. Data not available for Hungary, Ireland and France.*



¹⁹ Commission Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on the recognition of qualifications for people fleeing Russia's invasion of Ukraine C/2022/2319.

²⁰ https://eures.ec.europa.eu/eu-talent-pool-pilot_en

²¹ UNDESA International Migration stock https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock

²² UNESCO Institute for Statistics https://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow

3. DESTINATIONS OF PEOPLE FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE: THE ROLE OF PRE-EXISTING ETHNIC NETWORKS

3.1 UKRAINIAN CITIZENS IN THE EU BEFORE THE WAR

A study by the JRC analysed quantitatively which drivers have a greater or lower relative importance in determining international migration flows (JRC, 2018). It confirmed the findings of migration and diaspora studies that the presence of previous migrants and the network effect are the most significant drivers of migration through all legal channels (see e.g., MacDonald, and MacDonald, 1964; Gurak and Caces, 1992; Windzio, 2018). The presence of a network of relatives and acquaintances can facilitate integration in the country of destination, by providing further assistance on issues such as accommodation, employment, education, as well as overcoming language and cultural barriers.

In this context, the relevance of looking at migration patterns of Ukrainian citizens to the EU and where Ukrainian citizens resided before the war is twofold. First, it helps to understand to what extent the Ukrainian communities in the EU play a role in settlement decisions by people fleeing from Ukraine. Normally, applications for international protection are under the responsibility of Member States within the conditions established by the Dublin Regulation (e.g., presence of family members, legal presence or previous asylum applications in another country, country of first entry). The activation of the Temporary Protection Directive has generated an unprecedented scenario, where the beneficiaries of temporary protection potentially have greater freedom of choice about their destination. Second, the presence of expatriate communities in a given territory is often the result of a relatively slow-paced stratification of migratory and demographic patterns. The sudden inflow of a very large number of newcomers from a specific origin can affect consolidated balances between the different demographic components and generate new policy needs, especially at the local level.

3.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS IN EU MEMBER STATES

The presence of Ukrainian communities varies across Member States, by size, reason and duration of stay.

Based on multiple sources, Figure 8 shows that, as of 2021, 1 130 187 Ukrainian citizens resided in the EU, most of them in five Member States (Poland, Italy, Czechia, Germany and Spain). The map looks at the distribution of Ukrainian citizens who usually reside in the reporting country. Usual residence refers to people who have lived in a place for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time or arrived in a place during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year. People staying on a short-term basis are not included.²³

Eurostat statistics on valid residence permits include Ukrainians authorised to stay on a more temporary basis (less than 12 months), typically for seasonal or shortterm work or for education-related reasons. At the end of 2021, Ukrainian citizens holding a permit in one of the EU Member States were 1.57 million (of which 1.2 million with a duration of at least 12 months). This represents the third most common non-EU citizenship for the total number of residence permits in the EU (after Moroccan and Turkish nationals). Their distribution mirrors the one by usual residence for the top destination countries with small differences in the order - Poland (42%), Italy (14.9%), Czechia (12.5%), Spain (6.3%) and Germany (5.4%).24 In five Member States, Ukrainians represent a considerable share of non-EU immigrants: 68.2% in Poland, 50.3% in Slovakia, 44.9% in Czechia, 34.4% in Lithuania and 28.1% in Hungary.

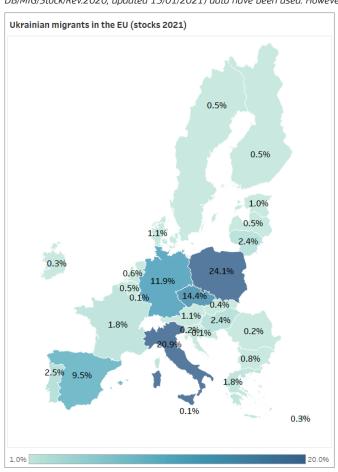
Across Member States, the residence permits held by Ukrainians vary significantly both in terms of reason and duration. Needless

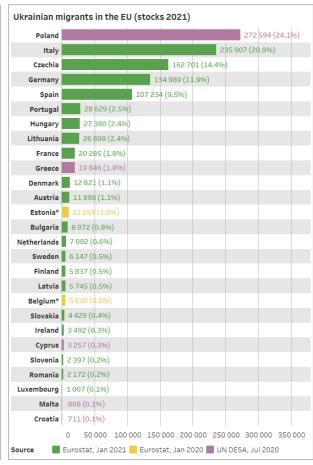
²³ This is especially important in reading the number for Poland, where the number of short-term permits is particularly high compared to other EU countries. See also Duszczyk, M. and Kaczmarczyk, P. (2022).

²⁴ Data not available for Denmark and Finland

FIGURE 8. Distribution of Ukrainian citizens residing in EU MSs in 2021 (shares of the total and absolute numbers).

Source: Eurostat, migr_pop1_ctz1, updated 28/02/2022. Estonia and Belgium report 2020 data. Where not available on Eurostat, UNDESA (POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2020, updated 15/01/2021) data have been used. However, these are based on the country of birth criterion.





to say, each Member States' national legislation on immigration and labour market conditions play a key role here.

At EU level, the main **reason** for issuing a permit was employment (57.3 % for all permits and 47.5% for those with a duration of at least 12 months). This was followed by family reasons (20% and 26.3% respectively), other reasons (19.6% and 24.2% respectively), education (2.5% and 1.5% respectively) and refugee and subsidiary protection status (0.6% in both cases) (Eurostat 2022). Looking at single Member States, employment is the main reason for migration in Poland, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and Slovakia (Figure 9). Furthermore, Poland accounted for 56.8% of all residence permits held by Ukrainians in the EU for employment.

When considering **duration**, the majority of permits are issued for a period of at least 12 months. However, Poland accounted for 93.1 % of the residence permits with a duration of less than 12 months.

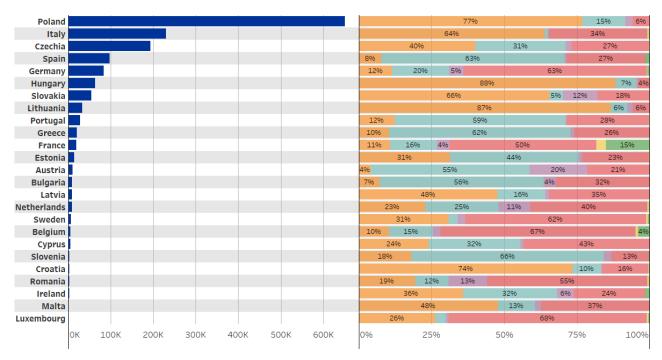
Over time, the presence of Ukrainian communities in the EU changed by magnitude, reason of stay and geographical distribution. Eurostat (2022) compared the periods 2010-2014 and 2015-2019 and identified Poland (78 000 arrivals on average per year in 2014-2019 and 10 000

in 2010-2014) and Czechia (15 000 arrivals on average per year in 2014–2019 and 3 000 in 2010-2014), as the countries where inflows have significantly increased in absolute numbers. In relative terms, Hungary registered an almost tenfold increase, reaching an average of 9 000 new arrivals in the period 2015-2019. A more moderate increase has been registered in Spain and Germany, going from an average of 5 000 and 9 000 to 8 000 and 14 000, respectively. On the contrary, among the top destinations for residing Ukrainians, Italy saw a decrease in arrivals, from an average of 16 000 a year to 8 000 (Eurostat 2022).

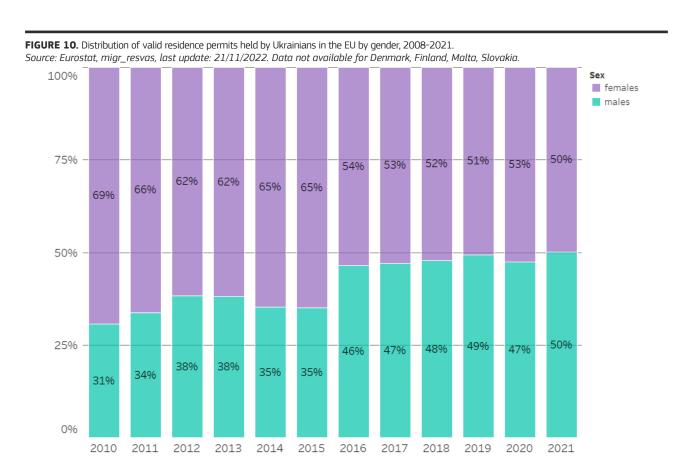
3.3 THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS IN EU MEMBER STATES

The age and gender composition of Ukrainian communities varies across Member States. At EU level, the gender structure was almost balanced: in 2021, the share of males was 50.1% for the total number of Ukrainians with a residence permit (Eurostat 2022). However, this balance was achieved only recently, as historically the share of females had been higher (Figure 10).

FIGURE 9. Valid residence permit held by Ukrainians in EU MSs by reason. Source: Eurostat, migr_resvalid, last update: 21/11/2022. Data not available for Denmark and Finland.







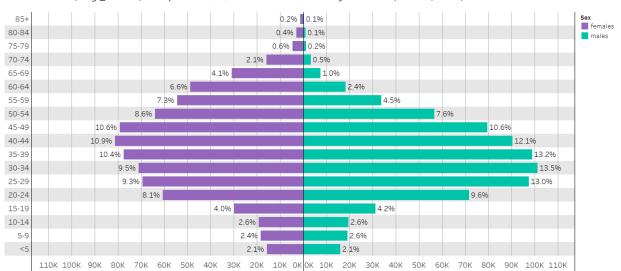


FIGURE 11. Distribution of valid residence permits held by Ukrainians in the EU by gender and age. Source: Eurostat, migr_resvalid, last update: 21/11/2022. Data not available for Denmark, Finland, Malta, Slovakia.

For 2021, the age structures were quite different for the two gender categories of Ukrainians holding a residence permit in the EU (Figure 11). Males prevail in the age group 20-44, while females are present in higher numbers in the age group 44-74. The younger cohorts (below 19 years of age) are balanced.

3.4 MAIN REASONS FOR BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN CHOOSING A DESTINATION

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion, several non-representative surveys have explored the reasons leading people fleeing from Ukraine to choose their destination in the EU. Comparing the results of these surveys is difficult as they vary in geographical and temporal scope as well as methodology, however they are useful for indicating the prevailing motivations.

The presence of family members and friends in the country always scored as one of the top reasons for choosing a destination according to the surveys. Almost 50% of respondents to the SAM-UKR surveys administered by the EUAA, OECD and IOM stated that they chose the destination country because of family and friends (49% in EUAA and OECD 2022 and 74% in EUAA, OECD, IOM 2022). Family and friends are also the top reasons to choose the destination country in the Kantar Survey (38%, Kantar 2022). Country-specific surveys also reveal the importance of networks: 56% of those surveyed in Moldova based their choice on the presence of relatives (IOM survey in Moldova - March 2022), while 60% went to Poland and Germany because of family and friends (IOM DTM to Poland 16 April – 26 September 2022 and Panchenko 2022). Family or community ties are the other most important reasons for moving to another country (mentioned by 39% of those surveyed by UNHCR, Regional protection profiling and monitoring factsheet).

At the same time, other motivations are identified as relevant: work opportunities (mentioned by 50% of SAM-UKR respondents (EUAA and OECD 2022 and EUAA, OECD, IOM 2022), by 19% of Kantar respondents, by 6% of those surveyed in Germany, and by 17% of those surveyed by UNHCR about moving to another country); benefit and support provided by the authorities (mentioned by 23% of UKR-SAM respondents); geographical proximity (mentioned by 24% of Kantar respondents). Other reasons include language or cultural proximity, educational opportunities, and previous experience in the country.

Figure 12 shows the relations between the temporary protection decisions and a selection of indicators relative to each Member State. The selected indicators are the presence of a community of Ukrainian nationals (measured by the number of Ukrainian citizens with a valid residence permit), the population size, the labour market status (as measured by the unemployment rate), the economic status (as measured by the GDP per person), and the presence of digital social ties (as measured by the Facebook's Social Connectedness Index – Box 2).

Among the selected indicators, the presence of a pre-existing Ukrainian community in the hosting country has the strongest and most significant correlation with the temporary protection decisions in EU. To a minor extent, the social connectedness between Ukraine and the EU Member States, measured with the Facebook's Social Connectedness Index, and the population size of the receiving country are also positively correlated with the temporary protection decisions, and statistically significant. The correlation with the unemployment rate is slightly negative, whereas there does not seem to be a significant correlation with the GDP per capita. This quantitative analysis confirms what both the academic literature and the mentioned surveys suggest that the presence of a pre-established Ukrainian community and relational networks are the most important motivations for temporary protection beneficiaries when selecting a destination.

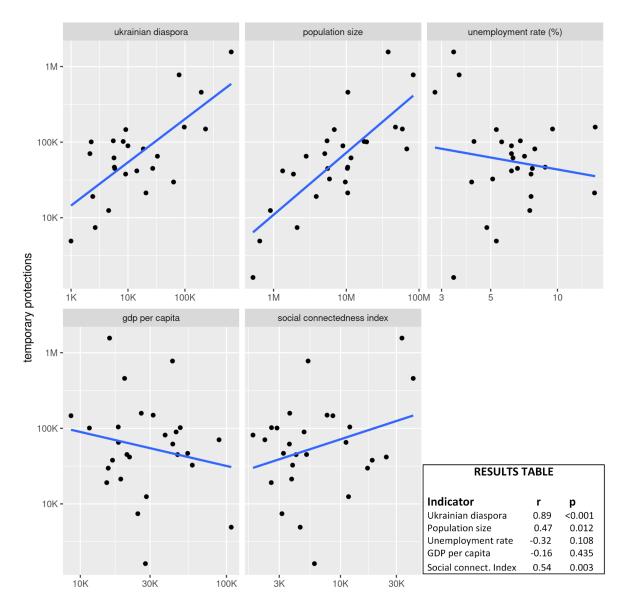
BOX 2 Facebook's Social Connectedness Index.

The Facebook's Social Connectedness Index (SCI) (Bailey et al., 2020) reports a snapshot of Facebook users and their digital friendship ties between locations at a specific time. The index can be used to measure the intensity of connectedness between users living in Ukraine and users living in each of the EU Member States. However, it does not certify that users are citizens of that country.

On February 3, 2023, the indicator showed that the highest levels of digital connections with Ukraine were in Czechia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Hungary.

FIGURE 12. Scatter plots and correlations coefficients of the number of decisions granting temporary protection and the selected drivers (axes in logarithmic scale). The blue line is the linear trend line.

Source: Temporary protection: Eurostat, migr_asytpfq, last accessed: 03/02/2023; Total population: Eurostat, migr_pop1ctz, last accessed: 03/02/2023; Ukrainian diaspora ("ukr_diaspora"): Eurostat, migr_resvas, last accessed: 03/02/2023; Unemployment: Eurostat, une_rt_a, last accessed: 03/02/2023; Meta, Facebook's Social Connectedness Index, last accessed: 03/02/2023; GDP: World Bank, NY.GDP.PCAP.KD, last accessed: 03/02/2023.



4. CONCLUSIONS

In the context of the EU asylum governance, the Ukrainian experience is unique for several reasons (OECD 2022, De Somer and Neidhardt 2022, Parusel and Varfolomieieva 2022).

Geographically, Ukraine shares land borders with four EU Member States. This proximity made the EU the only available option for many Ukrainians fleeing the country, at least in the short term. In terms of relationships, the EU and Ukraine had close relationships before the war. The EU and Ukraine association agreement of 2014, and the possibility of Ukrainian citizens to enter and move visafree within the Schengen area for up to 90 days facilitated cross-border movements, with many Ukrainians coming to the EU for short periods. Prior to the war, Ukraine already had one of the largest established communities in the EU, counting more than one million Ukrainian residents. At the same time, the political stakes were high and it was

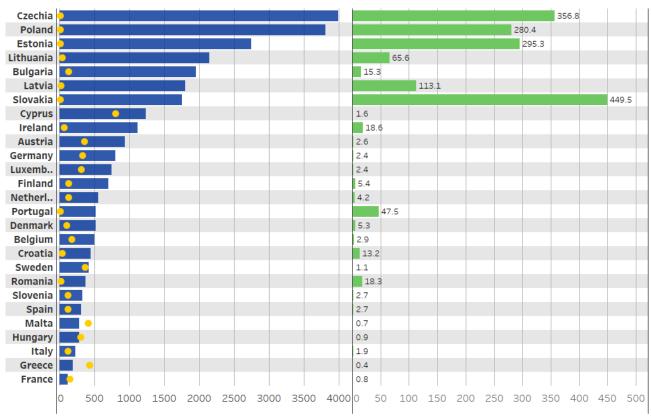
politically important for the EU to show unity and strength in response to the Russian invasion.

The steps taken to effectively welcome people fleeing the war have been important in avoiding a situation where the sudden influx of migrants overwhelms EU borders and undermines EU unity. The activation of the Temporary Protection Directive has prevented unprecedented pressure on the asylum system.

Figure 13 compares the total decisions granting temporary protection with the number of first-time asylum applications registered on average from 2015 to 2021. For almost all Member States (with the exception of Hungary, France, Malta and Greece), the number of temporary protection decisions was much higher than the average number of first-time asylum applications in that 7-year period. For instance, in Slovakia, the temporary protection decisions

FIGURE 13. Temporary protection decisions up to September 2022 and first-time asylum applications (average of the period 2015-2021) per 100 000 inhabitants.

Source: Eurostat, migr_asytpfq, demo_pjan, migr_asyappctz, last update 15/03/2023 and 02/03/2023.



Measure Names

- Temp prot decisions per 100K inhabitants
- First time asy app (avg 2015-21) per 100K inhab
- Proportion between TP dec and Asy App

per 100 000 inhabitants were 450 times higher than the number of average asylum applications in the period 2015-2021.

For most EU countries, had the temporary protection not been activated, the number of asylum applications would have created unprecedented pressure on the asylum system, much higher than the peaks in asylum applications reached in 2015-2016 linked with the war in Syria.

While the numbers of arrivals from Ukraine reached unprecedented levels, Ukraine is not the only country of origin of people seeking protection in the EU. As of October 2022, the EU had received the highest number of **first-time asylum applications** (658 000, i.e. +19% on the 2017-2021 average) since the peaks of 2015 and 2016, with Syrians, Afghanis, and Venezuelans being the top three nationalities (Figure 14). The country distribution of asylum applicants registered in 2022 is more dispersed compared to the historical flow.

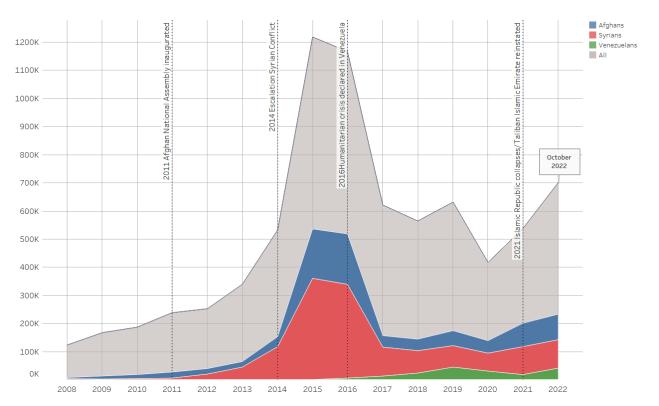
As stated by the President of the EC, Ursula von der Leyen, in her 2022 State of the Union speech: "Our actions towards Ukrainian refugees must not be an exception. They can be our blueprint for going forward. We need fair and quick

procedures, a system that is crisis proof and quick to deploy, and a permanent and legally binding mechanism that ensures solidarity".²⁵

To this end, the EC had already proposed in September 2020 the *New Pact on Migration and Asylum*²⁶ for a comprehensive European approach to migration that includes improved and faster procedures throughout the asylum and migration system, respecting the principles of fair sharing of responsibility and solidarity. The European co-legislators (the European Parliament and the rotating Council Presidencies) agreed on a roadmap towards the adoption of the legislative proposals before the end of the 2019-2024 legislative period.

Bearing in mind the specificities of the Ukrainian experience, the exercise in solidarity in welcoming people fleeing the full-scale Russian invasion can be used to draw more general lessons for the entire EU asylum and migration management system.

FIGURE 14. First time asylum applicants in the EU, annual aggregated data, 2008-2021. *Source: Eurostat, MIGR_ASYAPPCTZA last update: 11/01/2023.*



²⁵ von der Leyen, U. (2022), State of the Union. Address 2022, available at https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech 22 5493

²⁶ New Pact on Migration and Asylum, COM(2020) 609 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0609

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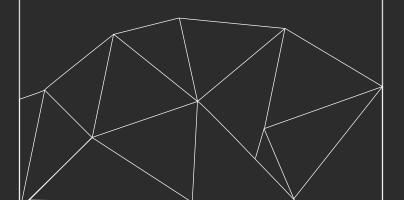
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We Thank

Luca BARANI², Andrea BLASCO¹, Vincent CATOT², Dan CHIRONDOJAN¹, Marzia CONTE², Laura CORRADO², Christos DAOULAS¹, Christoph DEUSTER¹, Aikaterini DIMITRAKOPOULOU², Andreas FABRITIUS², Matteo FONTANA¹, Lorenzo FRANCESCHELLI², Enrique IBANEZ², Aida JIMENEZ SOLA², Piotr JUCHNO⁴, Charlotte KASTO², Michal KRAWCZYK¹, Luca LIXI⁵, Milena MATHE¹, Naima MUSSE FARAH², Michael PALMER², Monique PARIAT¹, Stephen QUEST¹, Anna Maria ROSINSKA¹, Sabina SIROKOVSKA², Philipp UEFFING¹, Iacopo VICIANI³, and all the members of the Steering Group of the KCMD for comments, advice or reviews.

Janet AVRAAMIDES¹ for communication and outreach support.

- ¹ European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC)
- ² European Commission Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (HOME)
- ³ European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA)
- ⁴ European Commission Directorate-General Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)
- ⁵ European External Action Service (EEAS)
- ⁶ Engineering Ingegneria Informatica S.p.A
- ⁷ Piksel
- ⁸ Fincons S.p.A

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