



EU countries and Norway

HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY FACTSHEETS

JULY 2024



GENERAL NOTES

The following describes each individual chart presented in the statistical annex of the country factsheets and provides links to the data sources. The data presented in the annex were extracted between April and May 2024. They cover the period 2020-2023. Where 2023 data were not available at the time for certain datasets, the period 2020-2022 is covered. Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2024. The Eurostat website is constantly being updated. Therefore, it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted to produce this publication. An online data code available under each description can be used to directly access the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).

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

The colour/symbol code is used throughout the annex.

For any questions, please contact EMN (emn@icf.com) or Eurostat (ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu). The data presented in the annex regard third-country nationals, which means persons who are not EU citizens, including stateless persons.

Note: for Latvia and Estonia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognised non-citizens. This is a category introduced by Eurostat to cover a 'person who

is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country including some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Recognised non-citizens are not included in the number of EU citizens'. This category is used in Eurostat's population and migration statistics.



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2020–2023

The bars show the percentage of the share of third-country nationals residing in the country in the total population on 1 January. Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of third-country nationals residing in the country is provided. Data cover the period 2020-2023.

Link to data source: [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#)

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, 1 January 2023

The population pyramid illustrates the demographic structure of the third-country nationals (solid colour bars) and nationals (bordered bars) on 1 January 2023. The bars are stacked on top of one another, each representing an age category (5-year age groups), with the youngest age group represented by the bottom bar and the oldest age group by the uppermost bar.

Link to data source: [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#)

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals in the country relative to the population (per 1 000 people). Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals is provided. Data cover the period 2020–2022.

Links to data sources: [First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resfirst\]](#), [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#), and [First residence permits - per thousand persons \[migr_resp\]](#)

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to the top three citizenships, in absolute numbers. Additionally, in brackets, the share of the total number of residence permits issued in the country in each year is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2020–2022). If more than one citizenship occupies the last position, only one is displayed.

Link to data source: [First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resfirst\]](#)

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type in 2022

The bar charts show the types of first residence permits issued, by reason (work, family, education and other), work reason (highly skilled workers, researchers, EU blue cards and other including seasonal workers) or other type (refugee and subsidiary protection, humanitarian status, residence only and other) in the country in 2022.

Link to data sources: [First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resfirst\]](#), [First residence permits by reasons - % of total first residence permits \[migr_resfpc\]](#), [First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resocc\]](#), and [First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resoth\]](#)



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants by type of application, 2020–2023

The orange, dark blue and light blue bars show respectively the number of total, first-time, and subsequent asylum applicants for the last four years (2020–2023). Additionally, in brackets, the ratio per 1 000 people in the population of the country is provided.

Link to data sources: [Asylum applicants by type, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asyappctza\]](#), [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#), and [First-time asylum applicants - per thousand persons \[migr_asyapp1mp\]](#)

Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2020–2023

The bars show the top three citizenships of people who have lodged applications for asylum. The top three citizenships are sorted top down by decreasing number of first-time asylum applications. The number of applications per citizenship and the share of these of total applications in the country are shown. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2020–2023).

Link to data source: [Asylum applicants by type, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asyappctza\]](#)

First instance asylum decisions by outcome, 2020–2023

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the country for the last four years (2020–2023). The possible outcomes are: ‘Refugee status’ (orange); ‘Subsidiary protection’ (dark blue); ‘Humanitarian protection’ (light blue); and ‘Rejected application’ (dark grey). The table presented below the graph shows the number of decisions by outcome and the share of these in the total number of first instance decisions in the country.

Link to data sources: [First instance decisions on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex – annual aggregated data \[migr_asydcfsta\]](#) and [Asylum decisions at first instance by type of decision - % of total decisions at first instance \[migr_asydec1pc\]](#)

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, 2023

The bars show the three citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in 2023 in the country. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive first instance decisions taken in 2023. The recognition rate (share of positive decisions in total number of decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed.

Link to data source: [First instance decisions on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asydcfsta\]](#)

Resettled third-country nationals by sex, 2020–2023

The bars show the number of third-country nationals resettled to the country each year over the last four years (2020–2023) by sex. The share of total resettled third-country nationals is also shown in brackets.

Link to data source: [Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship - annual data \[migr_asyresa\]](#)

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2020–2023

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the country over the last four years (2020–2023). Positive outcomes of asylum applications include 'Refugee status' (orange), 'Subsidiary protection' (dark blue), 'Humanitarian protection' (light blue), and 'Resettled persons' (dark grey). The table below shows the absolute number of positive outcomes of asylum applications per subtype of decision.

Links to data sources: [First instance decisions on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asydcfsta\]](#), [Final decisions in appeal or review on applications by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex - annual data \[migr_asydcfina\]](#), and [Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship - annual data \[migr_asyresa\]](#)

TEMPORARY PROTECTION

Data presented in this chapter refer to the provision of temporary protection based on the Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022, establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection by age and sex at the end of March 2024

The stacked bar chart presents the number of third-country beneficiaries of temporary protection by age and sex, in absolute number and the share within the total number of persons granted temporary protection in brackets.

Link to data source: [Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of the month by citizenship, age and sex - monthly data \[migr_asytpsm\]](#)

Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2024

The bars show the number of decisions providing temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the country and cover the period from March 2022 to March 2024.

Link to data source: [Decisions granting temporary protection by citizenship, age and sex - monthly data \[migr_asytprm\]](#)

Distribution by age and sex of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2024

The stacked bars show the distribution between children, women and men of decisions providing temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion. Data refer to the country and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2024. Data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages might not add up to 100.

Link to data source: [Decisions granting temporary protection by citizenship, age and sex - monthly data \[migr_asytprm\]](#)



UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, 2020–2023

The first bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum in the country for the past four years (2020–2023) as an absolute number and the share in total number of unaccompanied minors in the EU in brackets. Please note that not all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum. The second bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum for the first time relative to the number of all first-time applicants. The third bar chart shows the share of all unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants aged under 18.

Links to data sources: [Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by citizenship, age and sex - annual data \[migr_asyunaa\]](#) and [Asylum applicants by type, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asyappctza\]](#)

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, 2021–2023

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome. Data cover a three-year period (2021–2023). The possible outcomes are: 'Refugee status' (orange); 'Subsidiary protection' (dark blue); 'Humanitarian protection' (light blue); and 'Rejected application' (dark grey). The table below shows the total number and shares of each type of decisions lodged by unaccompanied minors between 2021 and 2023.

Link to data source: [First instance decisions on applications of unaccompanied minors by type of decision, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data \[migr_asyumdcfa\]](#)

INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2022 or 2023

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

Education, 2023

■ **Share of tertiary educated** shows the percentage of adults aged 25-34 who have tertiary educational attainment in the country. Data on educational attainment are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 11 and presented for tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8).

Link to data source: [Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship \(%\) \[edat_lfs_9911\]](#)

■ **Participation rate in education and training** shows the percentage of adults aged 25-64 who had participated in learning in the four weeks prior to the 2023 survey in the country.

Link to data source: [Participation rate in education and training \(last 4 weeks\) by sex, age and citizenship \[trng_lfs_12\]](#)

■ **Share of early leavers from education and training** shows the proportion of people in the country aged between 18 and 24 who have completed no more than lower secondary education and who are not involved in further education or training.

Link to data source: [Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship \[edat_lfse_01\]](#)

Labour market, persons aged 20-64, 2023

■ **Employment rate** is the number of employed persons (someone working as an employee, self-employed or contributing family workers) as a percentage of the total population.

Link to data source: [Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship \(%\) \[lfsa_organ\]](#)

■ **Over-qualification rate** is calculated for employed persons with a tertiary level of education attainment ISCED levels 5-8. The rate shows what proportion of these people are employed in a low- or medium-skilled occupation (international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) major groups 4-9).

Link to data source: [Over-qualification rates by citizenship \[lfsa_eoqgan\]](#)

■ **Unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force in the country.

Link to data source: [Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship \(%\) \[lfsa_organ\]](#)

The reference year for the two subtopics, social inclusion and housing, may differ between the States and depends on data availability on the extraction date of 30 April 2024.

Social inclusion, 2022 or 2023

■ **Share of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion** shows the percentage of adults who are either at risk of poverty, live in a household defined as having a 'very low work intensity' or face serious material and social deprivation.

Link to data source: [Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by group of citizenship \(population aged 18 and over\) \[ilc_peps05n\]](#)

■ **Share of persons living in a household with a very low work intensity**, shows the percentage of adults living in a household where the members of working age: those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors pension); as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions (except survivors pension); who worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total work-time potential during the previous year (2021 or 2022, depending on the reference year presented in the graph).

Link to data source: [People living in households with very low work intensity by group of citizenship \(population aged 18 to 64 years\) \[ilc_lvhl15n\]](#)

■ **Share of persons in severe material and social deprivation** shows the proportion of those who cannot afford at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items that are considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate quality of life. Six of these items relate to individuals and seven to households. The list of items can be consulted [here](#).

Link to data source: [Severe material and social deprivation by age, sex and group of citizenship \[ilc_mdspd15\]](#)

Housing, persons aged >= 18 years, 2022 or 2023

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

Link to data source: [Distribution of population by group of citizenship and tenure status \(population aged 18 and over\) \[ilc_lvps15\]](#)

■ **Overcrowding rate** shows the percentage of adults who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded' in the country.

Link to data source: [Overcrowding rate by age, sex and group of citizenship \(total population aged 18 and over\) \[ilc_lvho15\]](#)

Health, persons aged \geq 16 years, 2022

- **Share of persons who perceive their health as very good or good.** Indicator on self-perceived health status gives an overall assessment by respondents of their health in general.

Link to data source: [Self-perceived health by sex, age and groups of country of citizenship \[hlth_silc_24\]](#)

- **Share of persons self-reporting unmet needs for medical care.** Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether they needed examination or treatment for a specific type of health care, but did not have it or did not seek it. Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment excluding dental care) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

Link to data source: [Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination by sex, age, main reason declared and groups of country of citizenship \[hlth_silc_30\]](#)



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals who have acquired the citizenship in the country. Additionally, in brackets, a share of total third-country nationals in the country is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022).

Links to data sources: [Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship \[migr_acq\]](#) and [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#)

Stateless persons and persons with unknown citizenship, 2020–2023

The stacked bars show the number of people usually residing in the country and in a given year over the last 4 years: i) who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law ('Stateless' in orange); or ii) whose citizenship is unknown ('Unknown' in blue). Additionally, in case of Estonia and Latvia, the data on recognised non-citizens (in light blue) is added to the graph. Recognised non-citizens are not citizens of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who have established links to that country that include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. In brackets, a number relative to the population (per 1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023).

Link to data source: [Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship \[migr_pop1ctz\]](#)

Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, 2020-2022

The bar chart shows the top three countries whose citizens acquired citizenship in the country. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of citizenship acquisitions. Data cover a three-year period (2020-2022).

Link to data source: [Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship \[migr_acq\]](#)

BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, 2020–2023

The bars show the total number of uniform short stay visas (total number of uniform C visas) issued by the country both at the consulates and the border crossing points. For Schengen countries, uniform short stay visas entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen members for a period of maximum 90/180 days. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries ("MEVs"). Please note that the country whose consulate receives the visa application may be different from the country of main destination. For Croatia (for the period 2020-2022), Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania the graph shows national short-stay visas (including MEVs) valid only for their own territories. For Ireland, the data is not available. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023).

Link to data source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

Three consulate countries in which the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, 2020–2023

The chart shows the number of uniform short stay visas issued in the three consulate countries with the largest total number of issued visas. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of total uniform short stay visas issued in the consulate. Please note that the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant, as this information is not available at EU level. If more than one country occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2020-2023).

Link to data source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2020–2023

The bar chart gives an overview of the trend over the last four years (2020–2023) for the four parameters commonly related to ‘irregular migration’. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, a number relative to the population (1 000 people).

- **Persons refused entry:** third-country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a country during controls at its external borders (including airports, ports and borderlines).

Link to data sources: [Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eirfs\]](#)

Persons subject to immigration law enforcement - per thousand persons [migr_eilpop]

- **Persons found to be illegally present:** third-country nationals who are detected by a country’s authorities and have been determined, under national laws relating to immigration, to be illegally present (people who have been found to have entered irregularly and those who may have entered legally but remained on an illegal basis, i.e. overstaying their permission to remain).

Link to data sources: [Third country nationals found to be illegally present - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eipre\]](#)

Persons subject to immigration law enforcement - per thousand persons [migr_eilpop]

- **Persons ordered to leave the country:** third-country nationals who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the country.

Links to data sources: [Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eiord\]](#)

Persons subject to immigration law enforcement - per thousand persons [migr_eilpop]

- **Persons returned to a third country following an order to leave:** third- country nationals who have left the territory of the country, following an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory.

Link to data sources: [Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eirtn\]](#)

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_pop1ctz]

Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2023

The bar chart gives an overview of the top three countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement in 2023, in absolute numbers (and the shares in the respective totals) for the same four categories of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement as above:

- **Persons refused entry**

Link to data source: [Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eirfs\]](#)

- **Persons found to be illegally present**

Link to data source: [Third country nationals found to be illegally present - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eipre\]](#)

- **Persons ordered to leave the country**

Link to data source: [Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eiord\]](#)

- **Persons returned to a third country following an order to leave**

Link to data source: [Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data \(rounded\) \[migr_eirtn\]](#)



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of third-country nationals victim of trafficking in human beings in the country and cover a three-year period (2020–2022).

Link to data source: [Victims of trafficking in human beings by citizenship \[crim_thb_vctz\]](#)

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2020–2022

The bars show the number of residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings in the country. Data cover a three-year period (2020–2022).

Link to data source: [First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship \[migr_resoth\]](#)



RETURN AND READMISSION

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2021–2023

The stacked bars show the number (rounded) of third-country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of return (in absolute number and

percentage): voluntary (orange) and enforced (blue). Data refer to the country and cover a three-year period (2021-2023).

Link to data source: [Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, by type of return, citizenship, country of destination, age and sex – quarterly data \[migr_eirtn1\]](#)

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, 2021–2023

The stacked bars show the number (rounded) of third-country nationals who left the territory following an

order to leave by type of assistance received (in absolute number and percentage): assisted return (orange), and non-assisted return (blue). Data refer to the country and cover a three-year period (2021-2023).

Link to data source: [Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, by type of return, citizenship, country of destination, age and sex – quarterly data \[migr_eirtn1\]](#)