

# Asylum and Migration Overview 2024 Statistical Annex

Co-produced by Eurostat  
and the European  
Migration Network

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Part 3: Complementary national data (pages 36 to 39).

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Statistical report

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## Explanatory notes

This statistical annex to the 2024 Asylum and Migration Overview of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics.

Parts 1 and 2 provide an overview of European statistics on the European Union and Norway. Part 1, divided into nine thematic areas, focuses primarily on data related to migration and asylum. Part 2 supplements this with statistical information on trafficking in human beings.

The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows simultaneous visualisation of different indicators. The sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value. This is due to rounding in the original data.

The data presented in Parts 1 and 2 always regard third-country nationals and always refer to the European Union plus Norway, unless otherwise specified. A third-country national means any person who is not an EU citizen, including stateless persons. European Union values are calculated based on the 27 EU countries, following Eurostat's aggregate 'EU27 countries (from 2020)'.

The data presented within these parts were extracted between 6 and 10 June 2025. The manuscript was completed on 16 June 2025.

The Eurostat website is constantly being updated. Therefore, it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. An online data code available under each figure can be used to directly access the most recent data on Eurostat's website.

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

Any questions about European statistics can be addressed to the [Eurostat multilingual user support service](#).

Part 3 consists of complementary national data collected by Eurostat and provided by EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN Asylum and Migration Overview.

Part 4, the guide 'How to read the statistical annex' available on page 40 describes each individual chart presented in Parts 1 and 2, and provides links to the respective data sources.



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# European statistics on migration and asylum in the EU and Norway

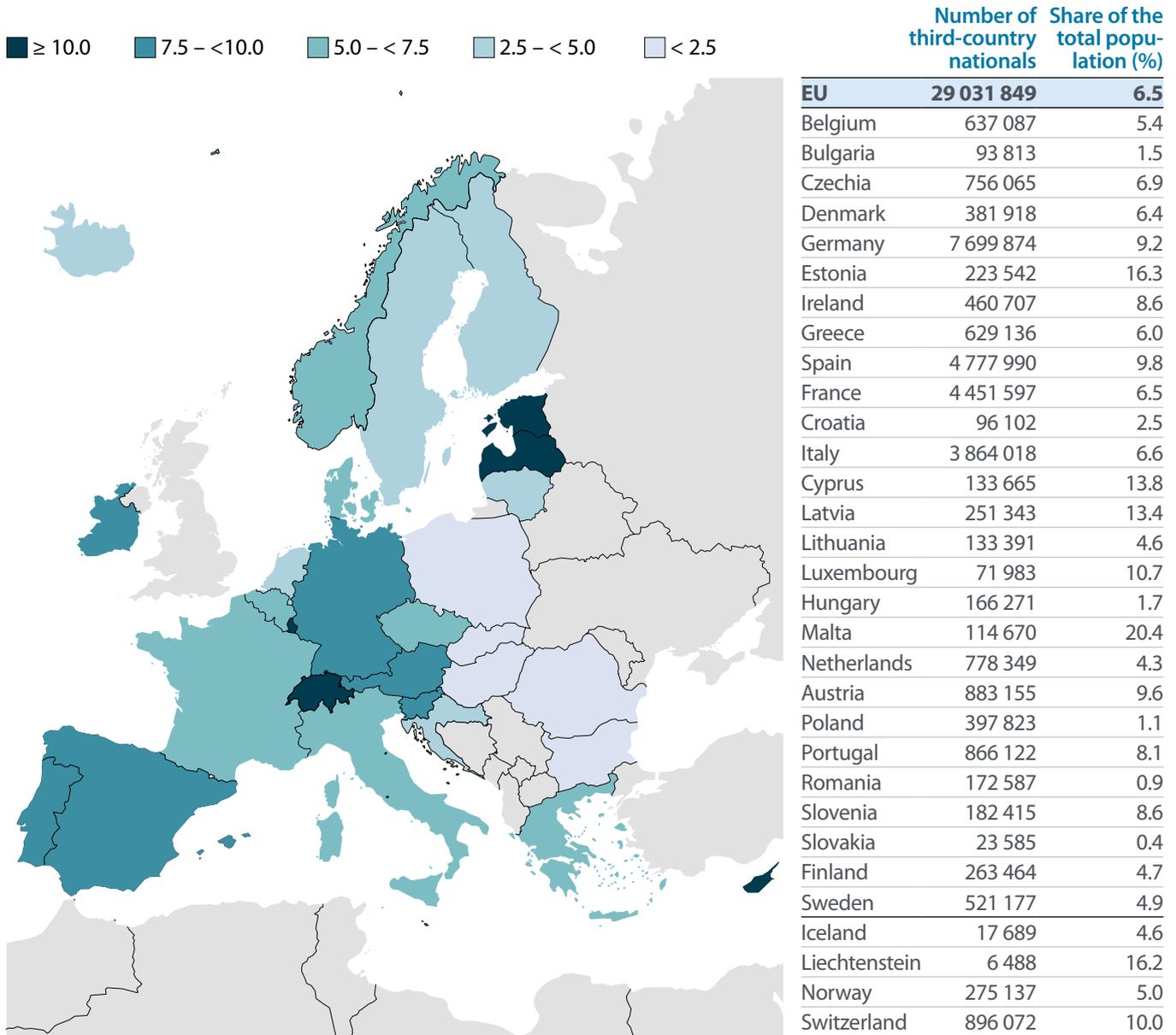
This part presents relevant migration and asylum data organised in nine thematic areas: legal migration and mobility, international protection including asylum, temporary protection, unaccompanied minors, integration, citizenship and statelessness, borders, Schengen and visas, irregular migration, return and readmission. The data in this part mostly cover the period from 2021 to 2024. Since 2024 data were

not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2021-2023 is covered. Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2025.

Further information about European statistics on migration and asylum can be found at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migration-asylum>.

# 1.1 Legal migration and mobility

## Share of third-country nationals in the total population, EU and EFTA, 1 January 2024



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMap Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 06/2025

Note: Estonia and Latvia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognised non-citizens.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

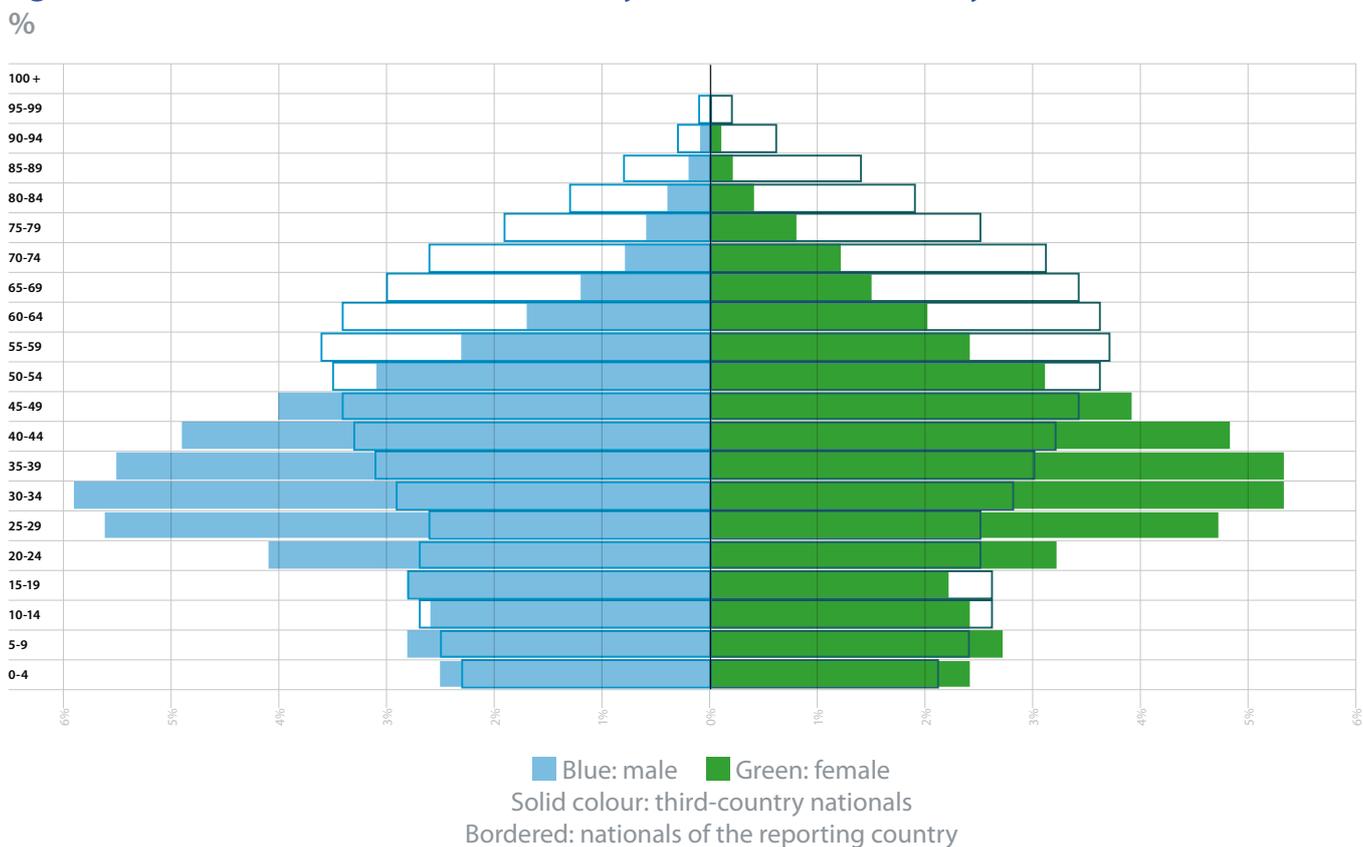
### Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2021–2024 Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Note: 2022, data for Romania not included. Including recognised non-citizens.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

### Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU, 1 January 2024

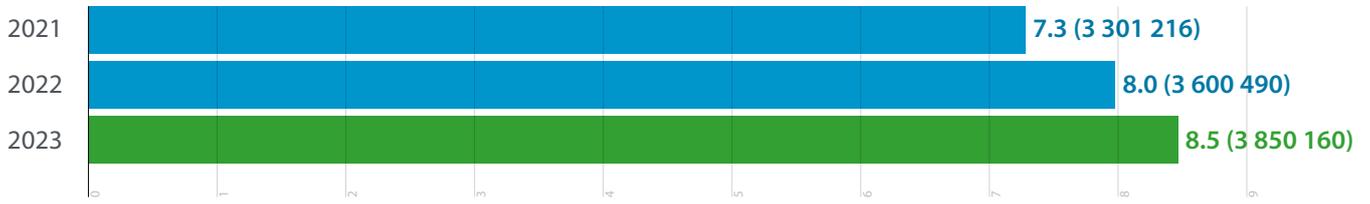


Note: including recognised non-citizens. Stateless persons are not included in the calculations.

Source: Eurostat ([demo\\_poppctz](#))

## First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

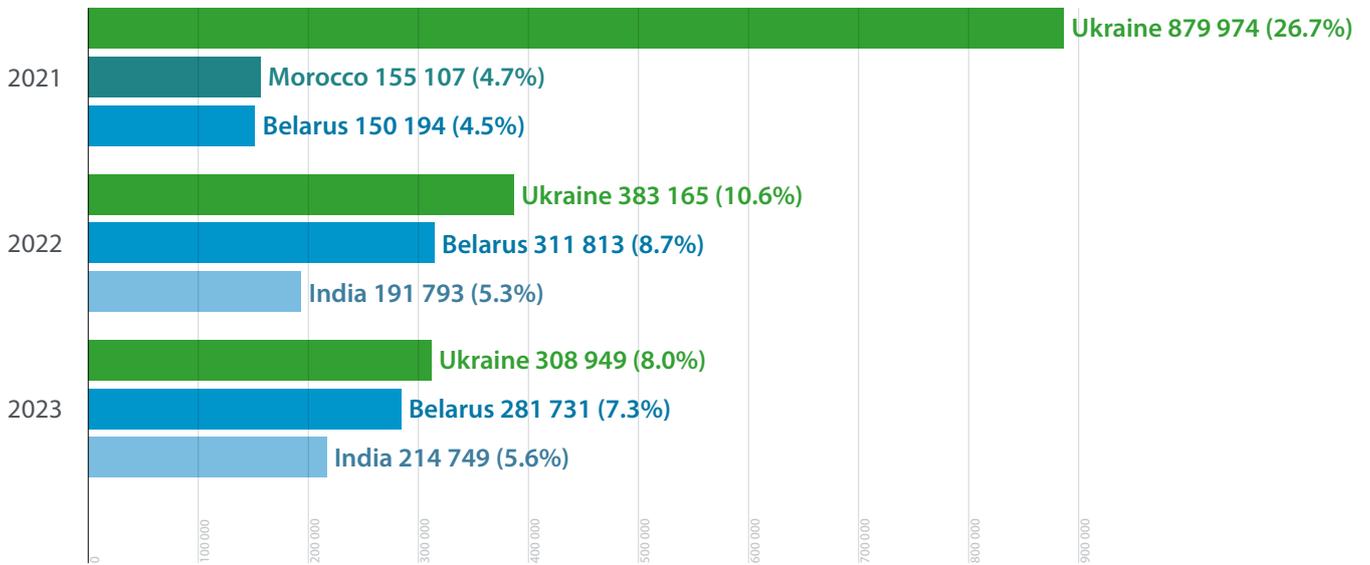
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#) and [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

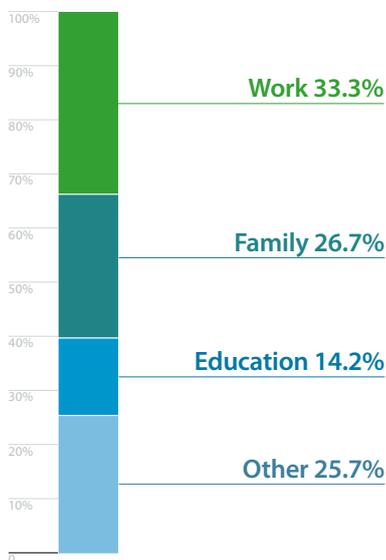
Absolute number (and the share of total number)



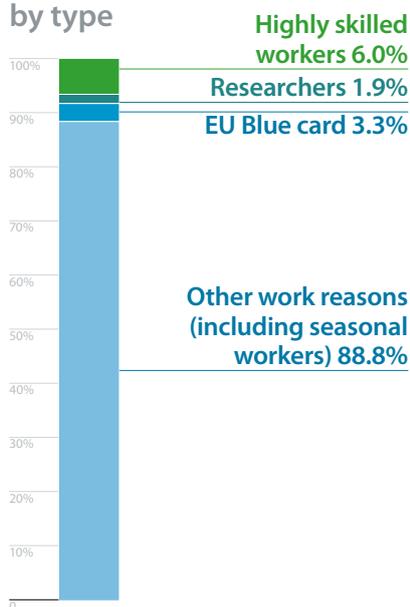
Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#))

### First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, EU and Norway, 2023

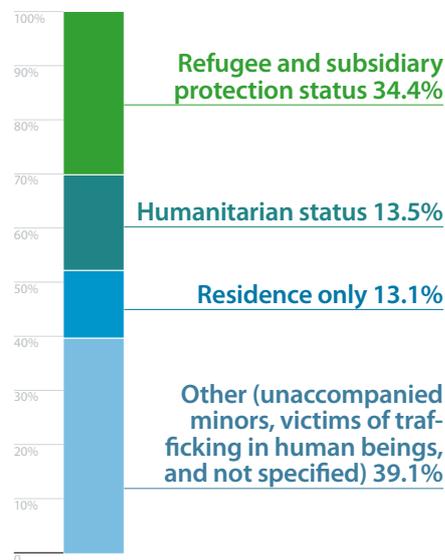
All permits, by reason



Work reason, by type



Other reason, by detailed reason

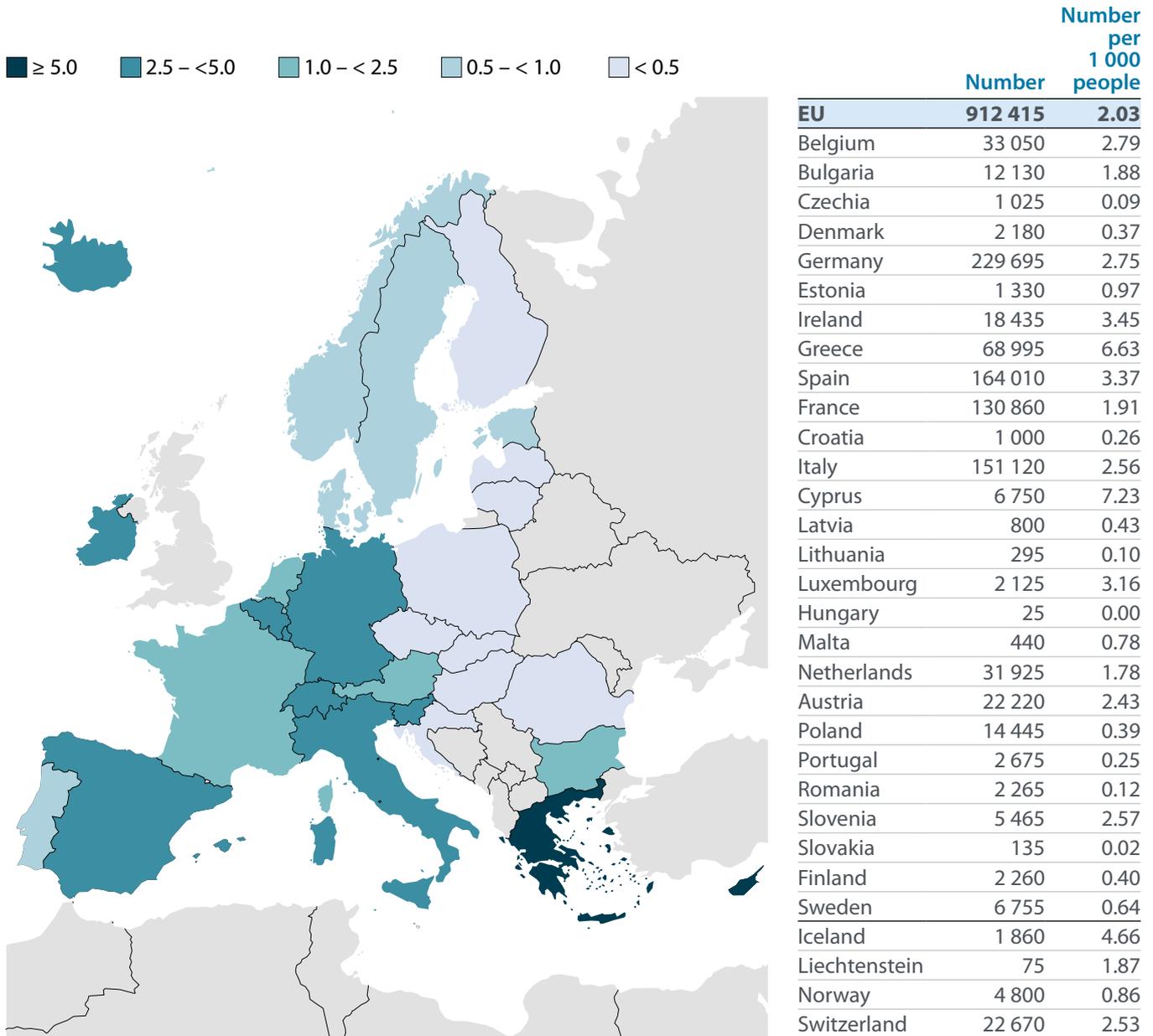


Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#), [migr\\_resocc](#) and [migr\\_resoth](#))

## 1.2 International protection including asylum

### First-time asylum applicants, EU and EFTA, 2024

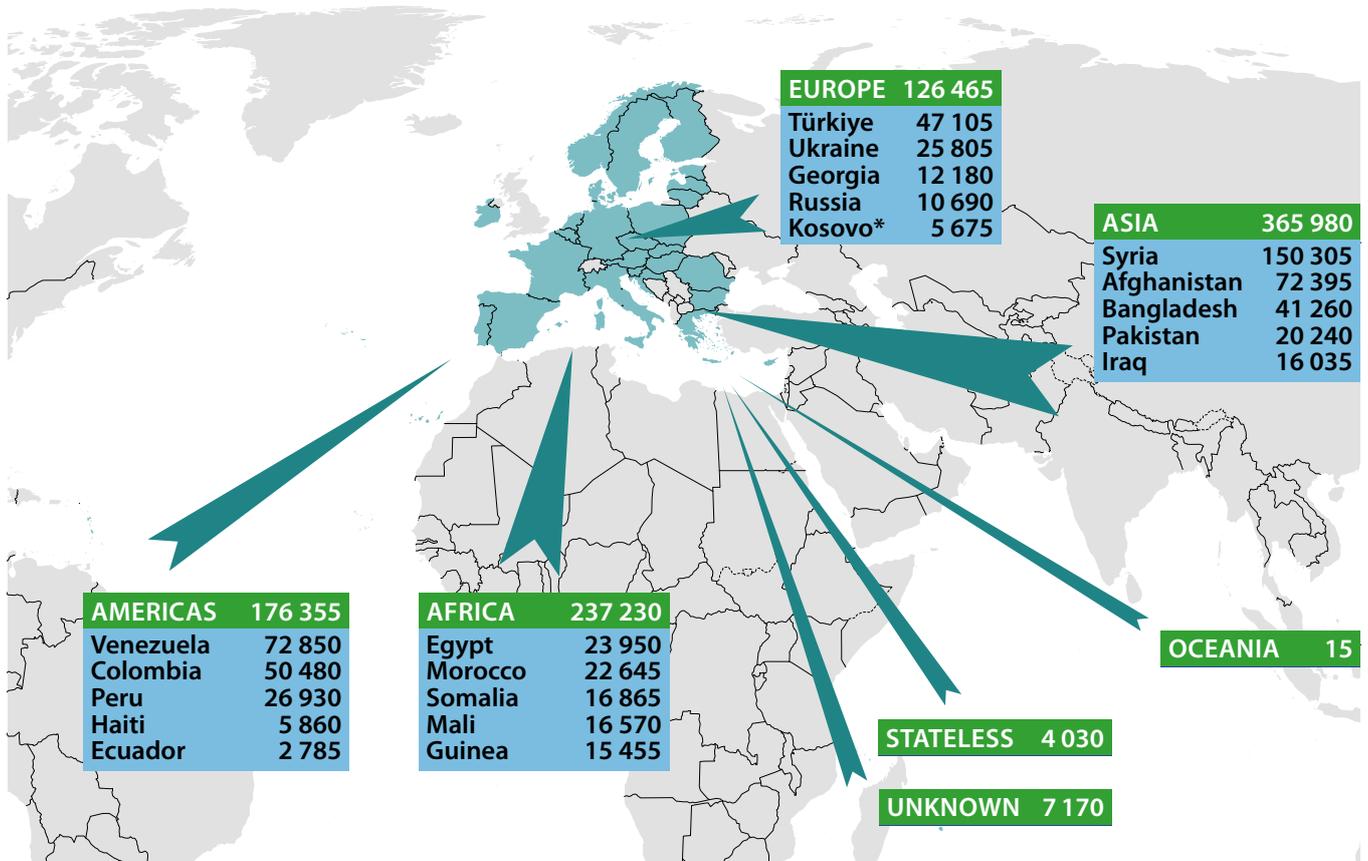
Number per 1 000 people



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMap Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 06/2025

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#) and [migr\\_asyapp1mp](#))

### Number of first-time asylum applicants, main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2024

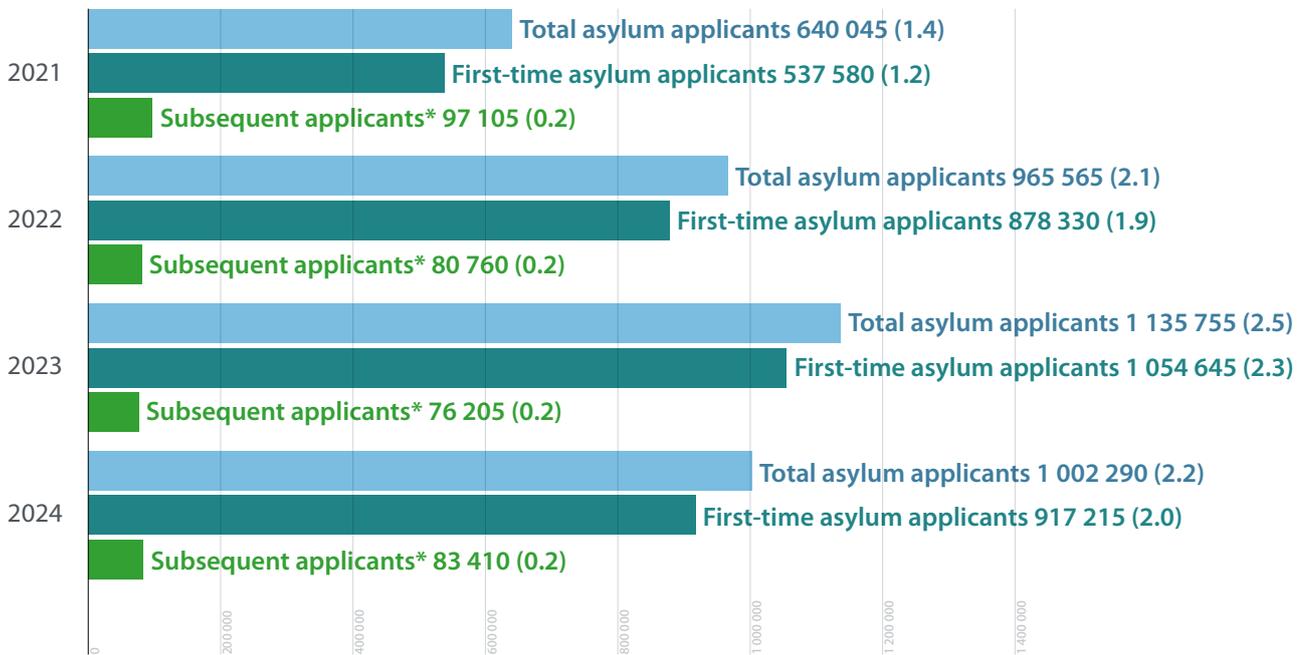


Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMap Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 06/2025

\* 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.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#))

### Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

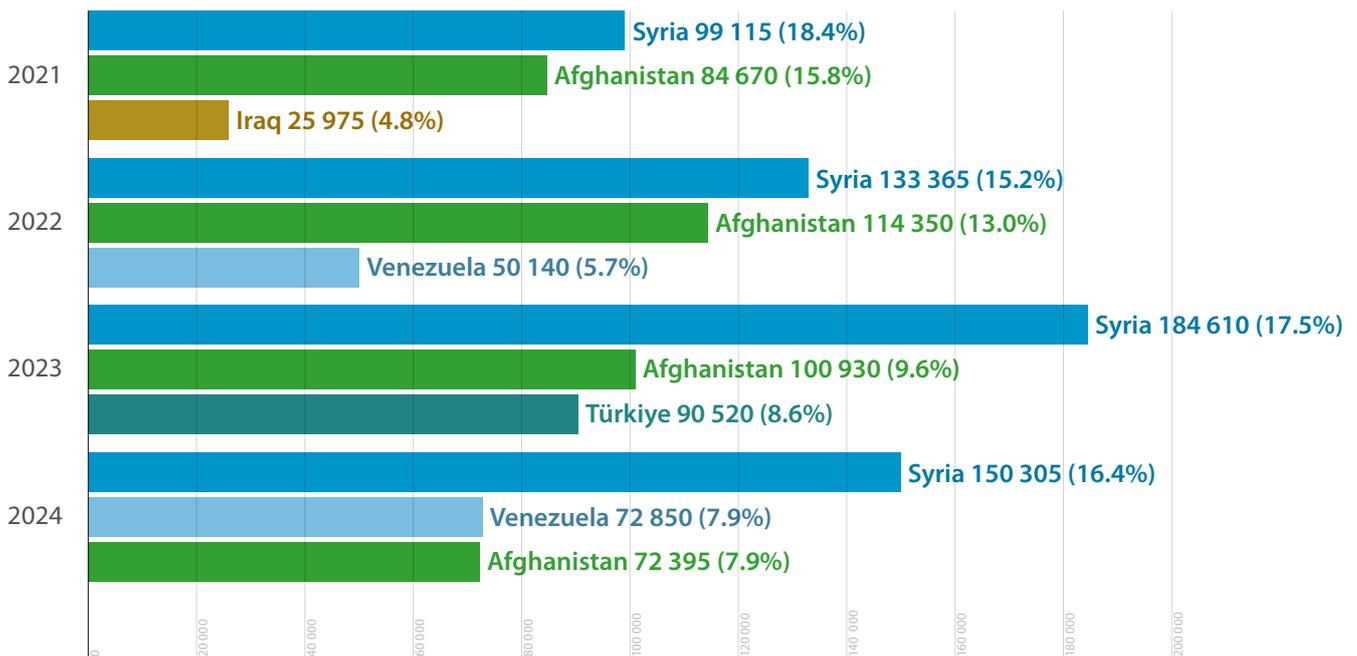
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



\* Excluding Denmark (2021–2024) and Cyprus (2021–2023) for which data are not available.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#) and [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

### Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

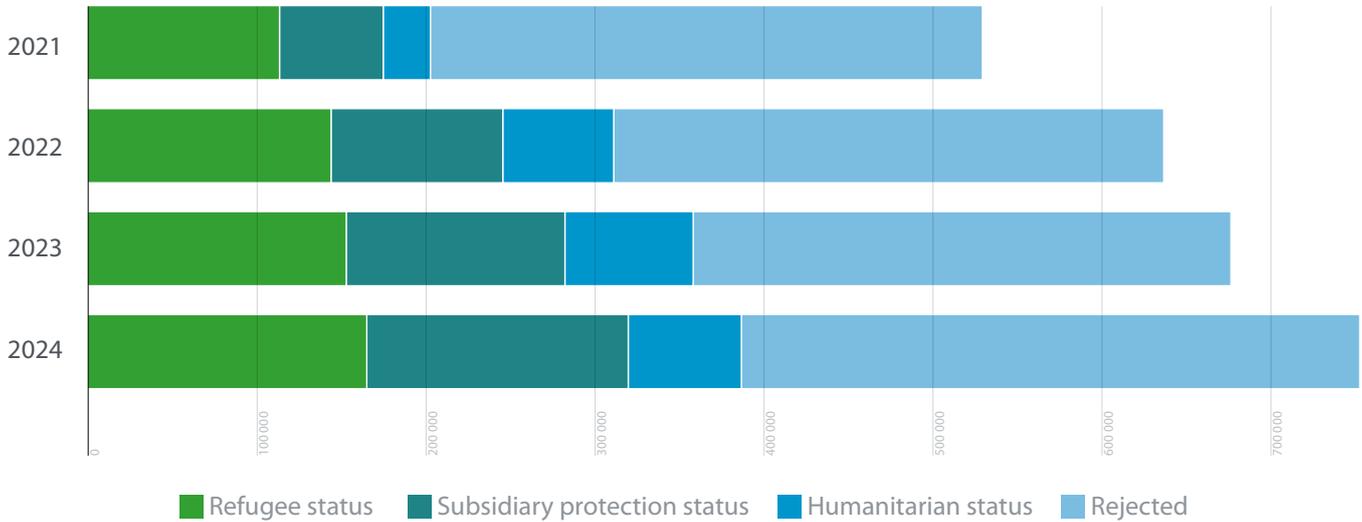
Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#))

### First instance asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

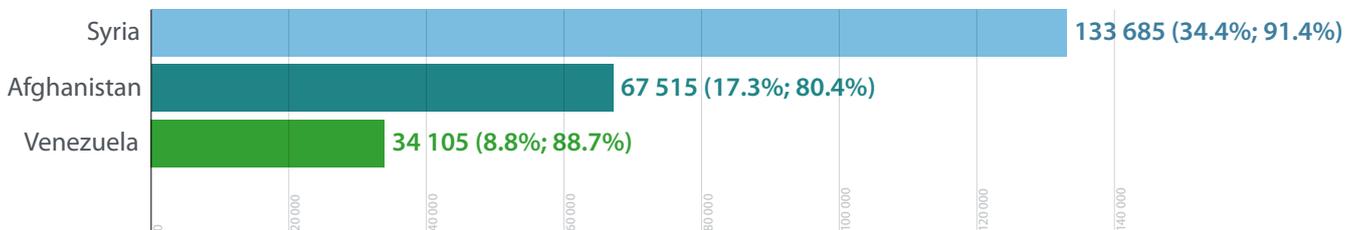


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	114 300 (21.5%)	61 715 (11.6%)	28 065 (5.3%)	328 545 (61.7%)
2022	144 965 (22.6%)	102 220 (16.0%)	65 970 (10.3%)	327 365 (51.1%)
2023	154 010 (22.6%)	130 140 (19.1%)	76 325 (11.2%)	320 050 (47.0%)
2024	166 220 (22.0%)	155 610 (20.6%)	67 320 (8.9%)	368 030 (48.6%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asycfstst](#))

### Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2024

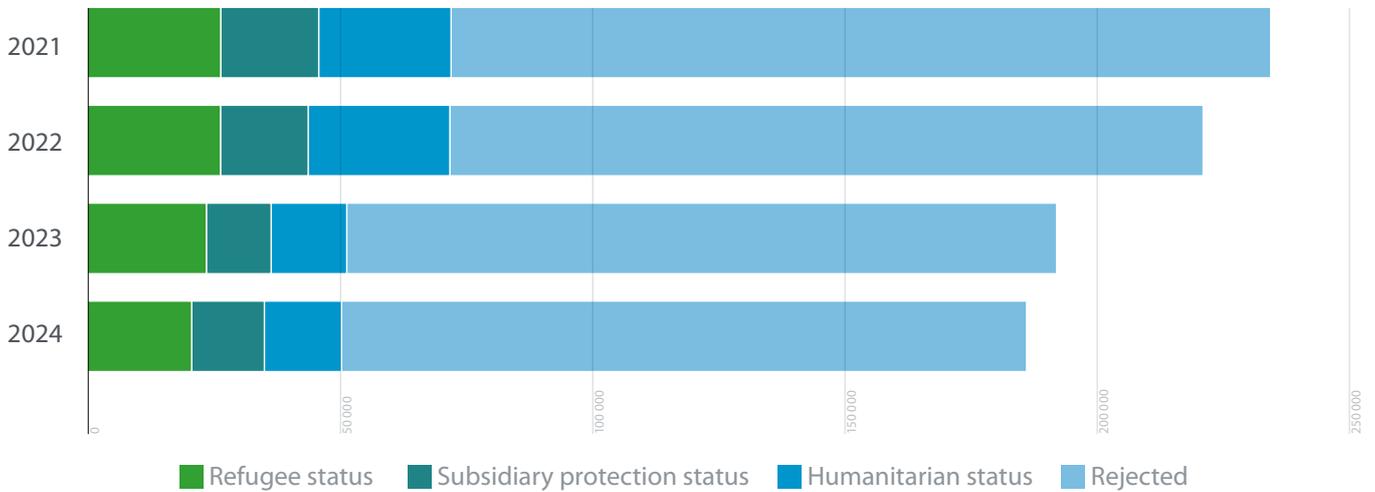
Absolute number (and the share of total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asycfstst](#))

### Final asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

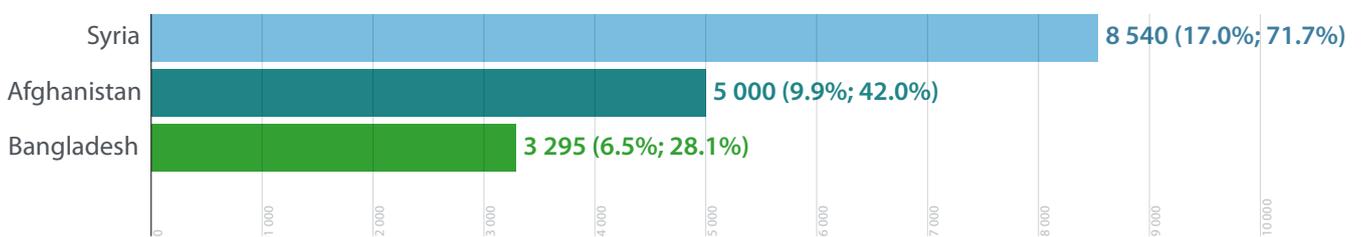


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	26 420 (11.3%)	19 430 (8.3%)	26 225 (11.2%)	162 470 (69.3%)
2022	26 385 (11.9%)	17 370 (7.9%)	28 080 (12.7%)	149 310 (67.5%)
2023	23 585 (12.3%)	12 835 (6.7%)	14 985 (7.8%)	140 685 (73.2%)
2024	20 665 (11.1%)	14 410 (7.7%)	15 280 (8.2%)	135 800 (72.9%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfina](#))

### Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2024

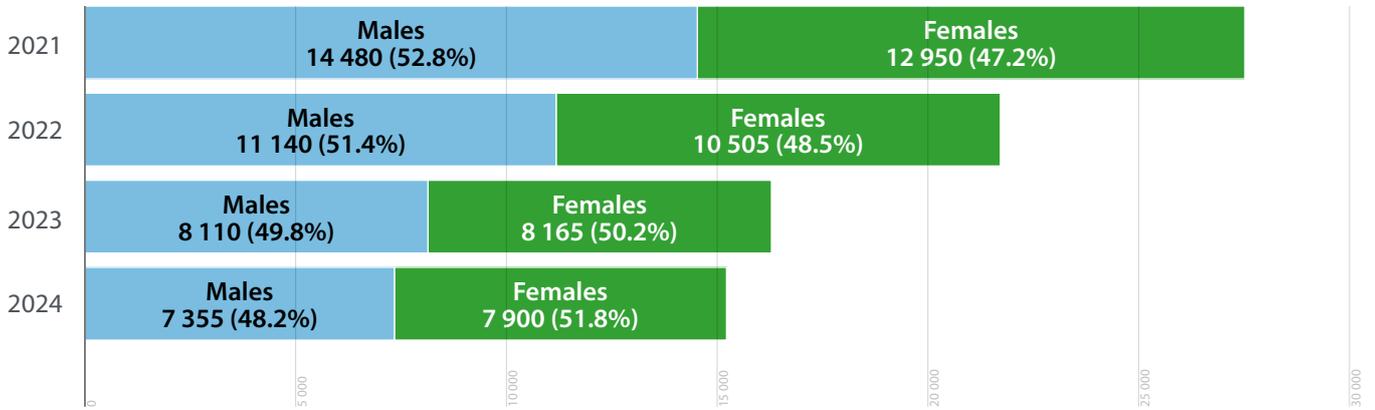
Absolute number (and the share of total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfina](#))

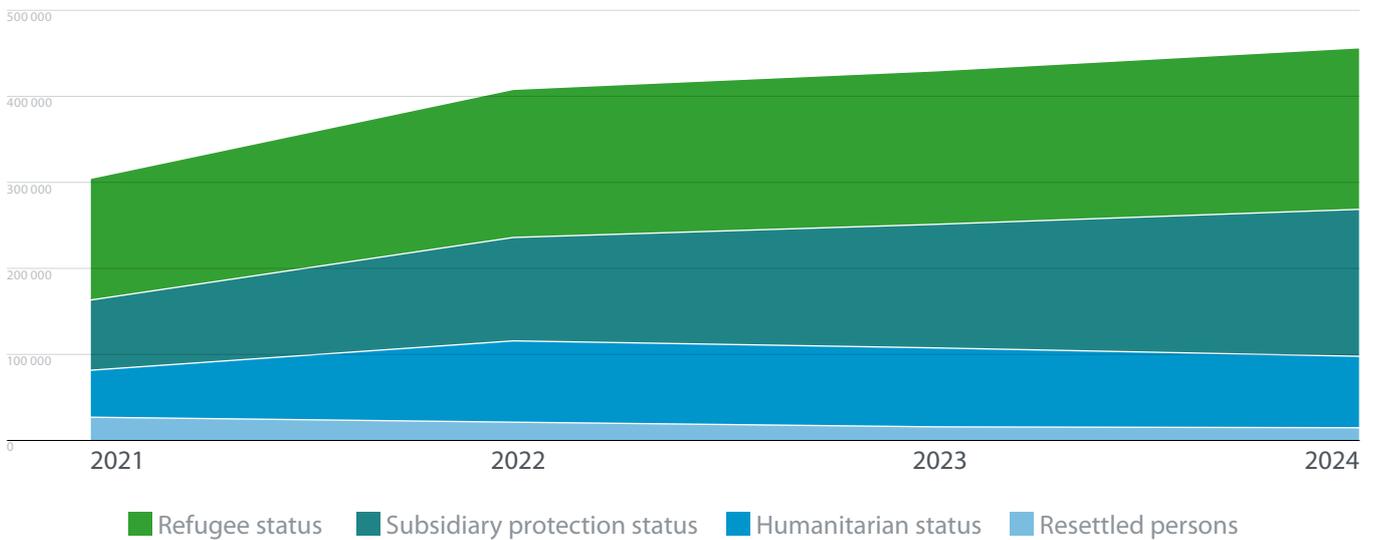
### Resettled third-country nationals by sex, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share in total)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyresa](#))

### Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021–2024



Year	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection status	Humanitarian status	Resettled persons
2021	140 720	81 145	54 290	27 435
2022	171 350	119 590	94 050	21 680
2023	177 595	142 975	91 310	16 275
2024	186 885	170 020	82 600	15 260

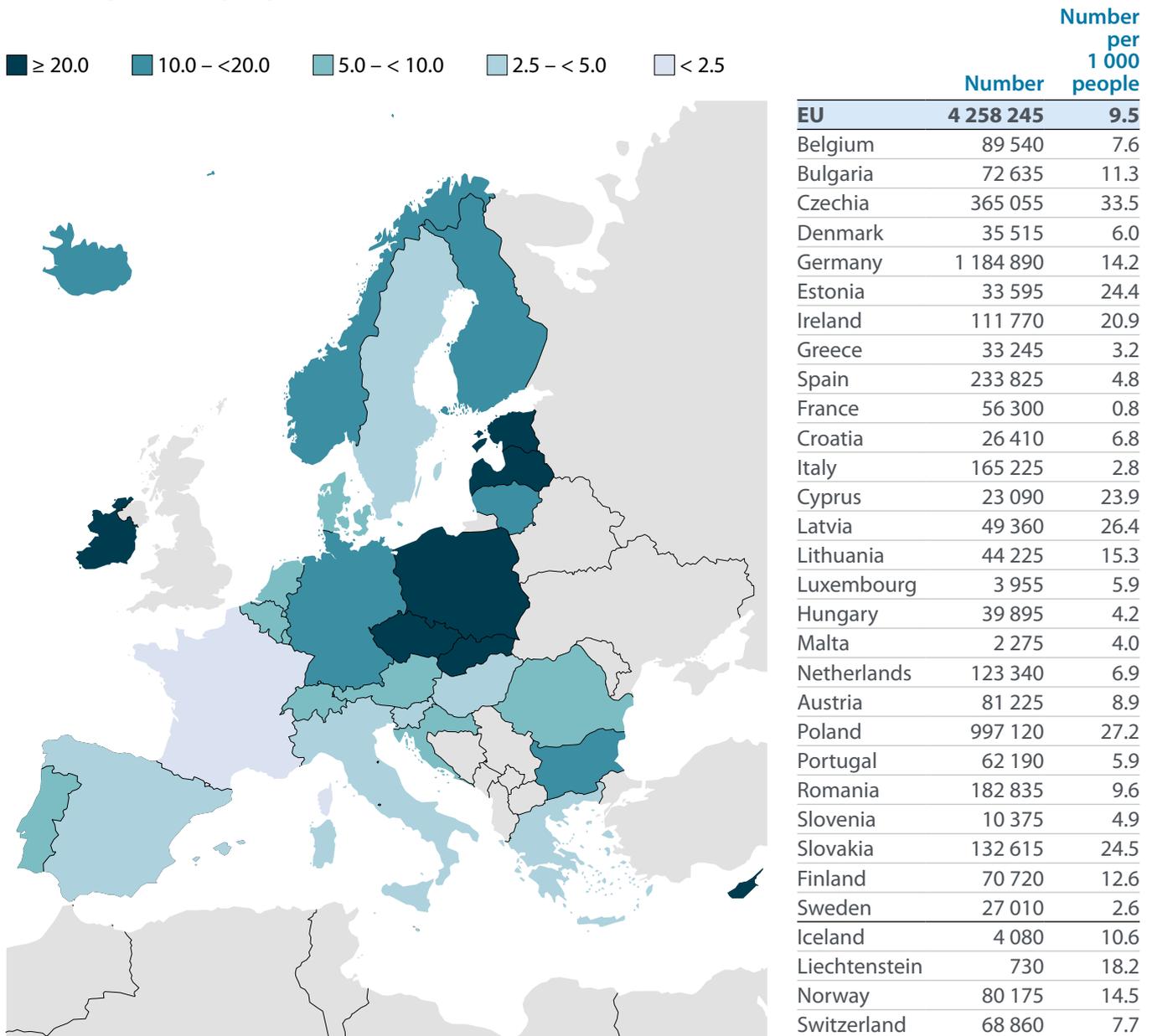
Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#), [migr\\_asydcfna](#) and [migr\\_asyresa](#))

## 1.3 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 at the end of March 2025

Number per 1 000 people



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMap Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 06/2025

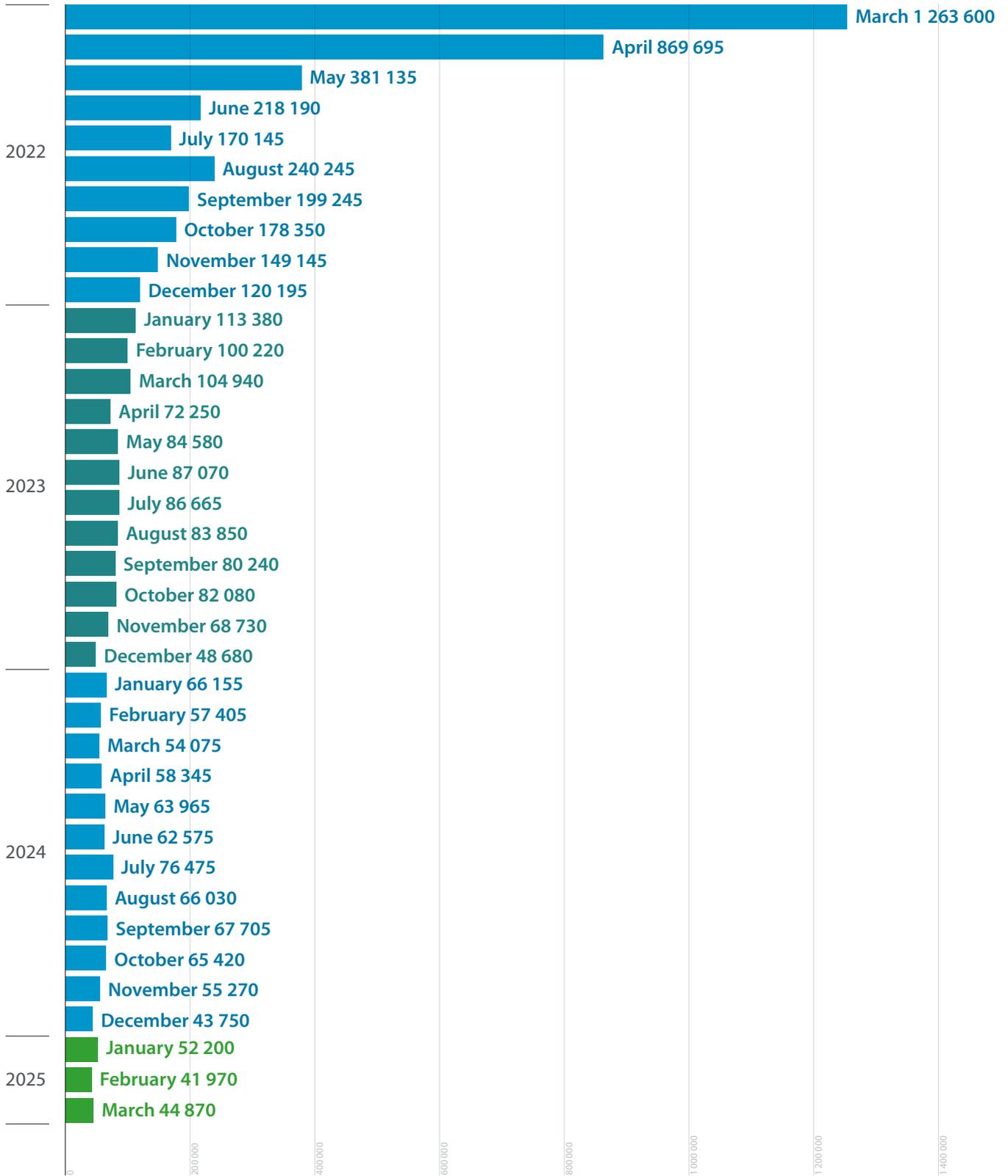
Population data from 1 January 2024.

French data does not generally include minors.

The number of persons under temporary protection at the end of the month in Spain, Cyprus and Greece include some persons whose temporary protection status was no longer valid.

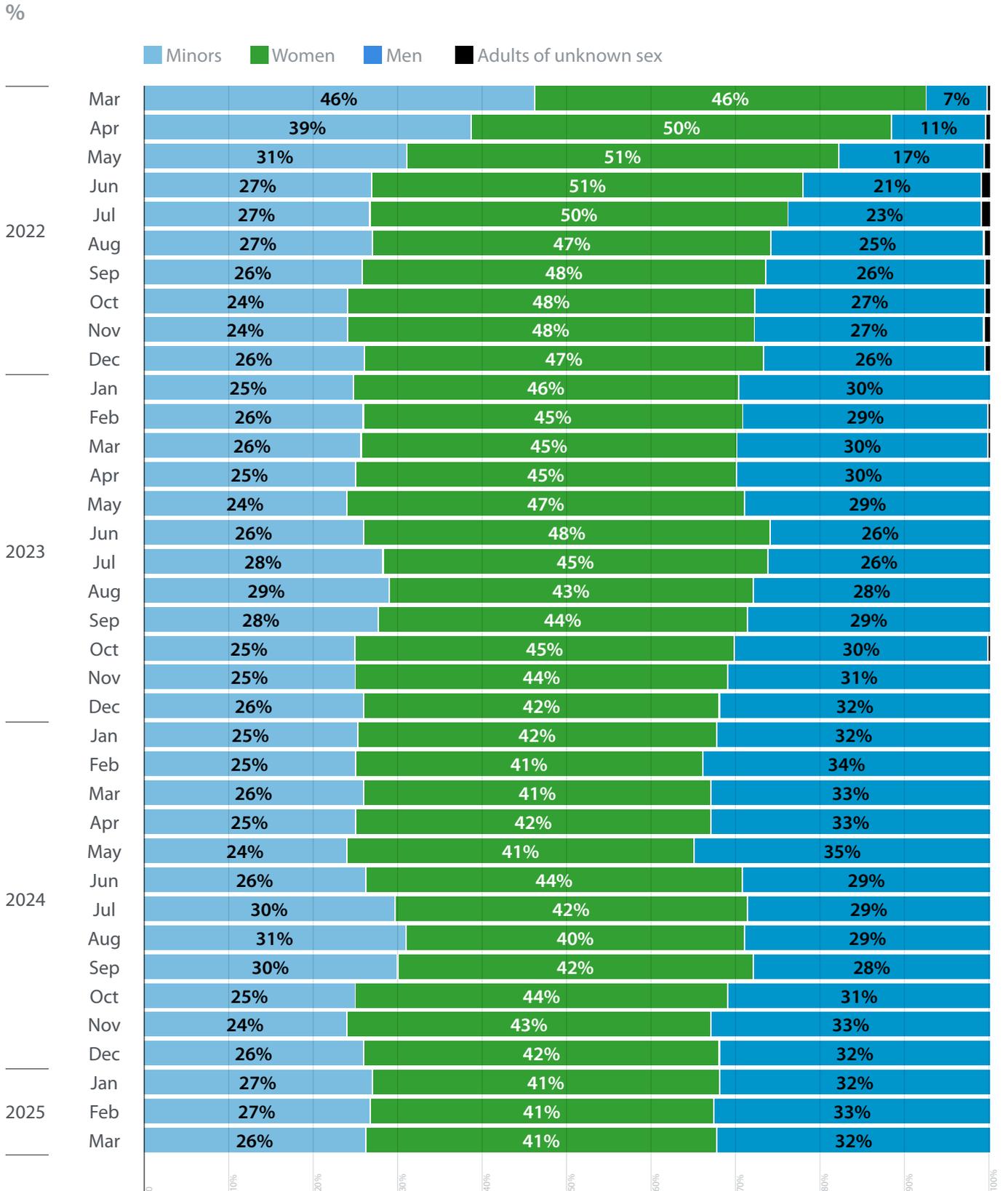
Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asytpsm](#) and [migr\\_asytpspop](#))

### Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia’s invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2025



Note: March to July 2022, excluding Germany for which data are not available.  
 vSource: Eurostat ([migr\\_asypfm](#))

### Distribution by age and sex of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia’s invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2025

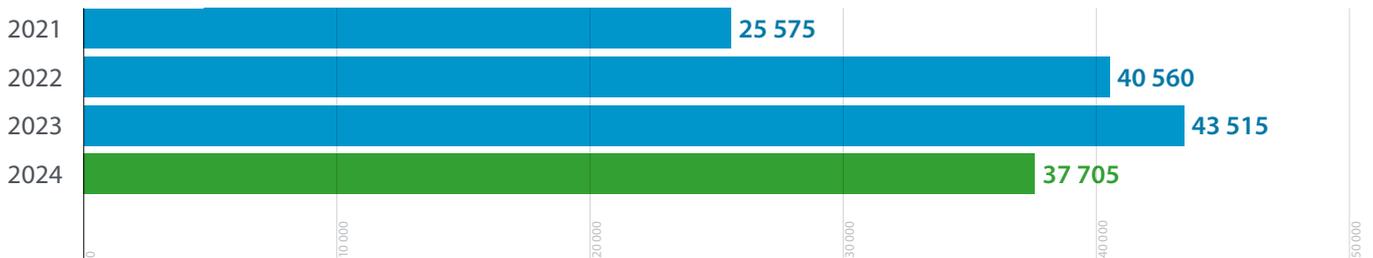


Note: March 2022 to December 2024, excluding Hungary for which data by sex and age are not available.  
 March to July 2022, also excluding Germany for which data are not available.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asytpfm](#))

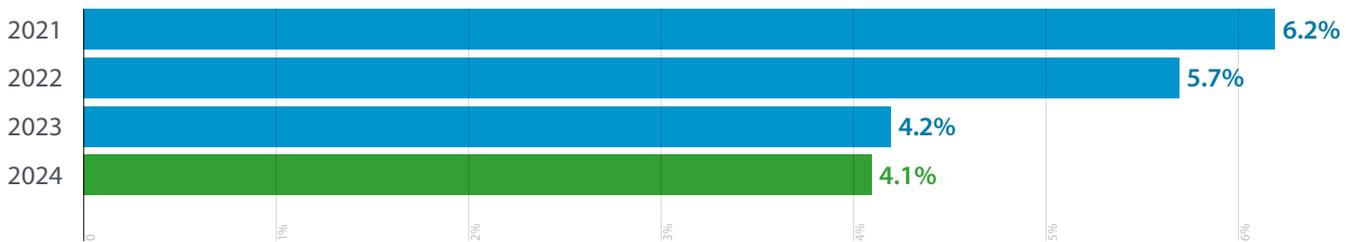
# 1.4 Unaccompanied minors

## Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

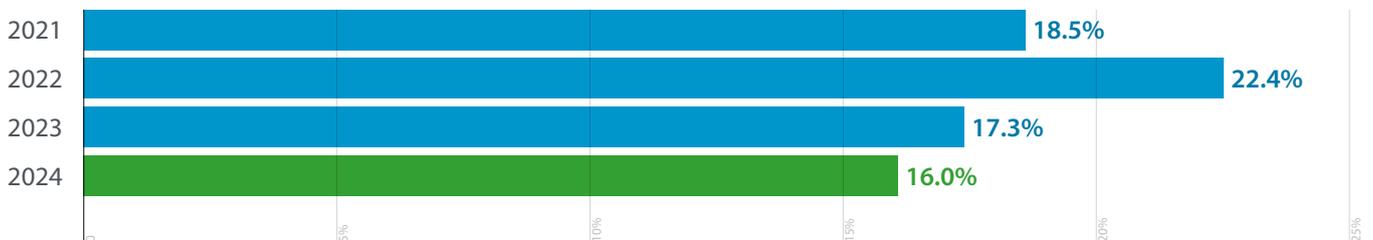
### Number of first-time asylum applicants



### Share of all first-time asylum applicants



### Share of all first-time asylum applicants aged less than 18 years



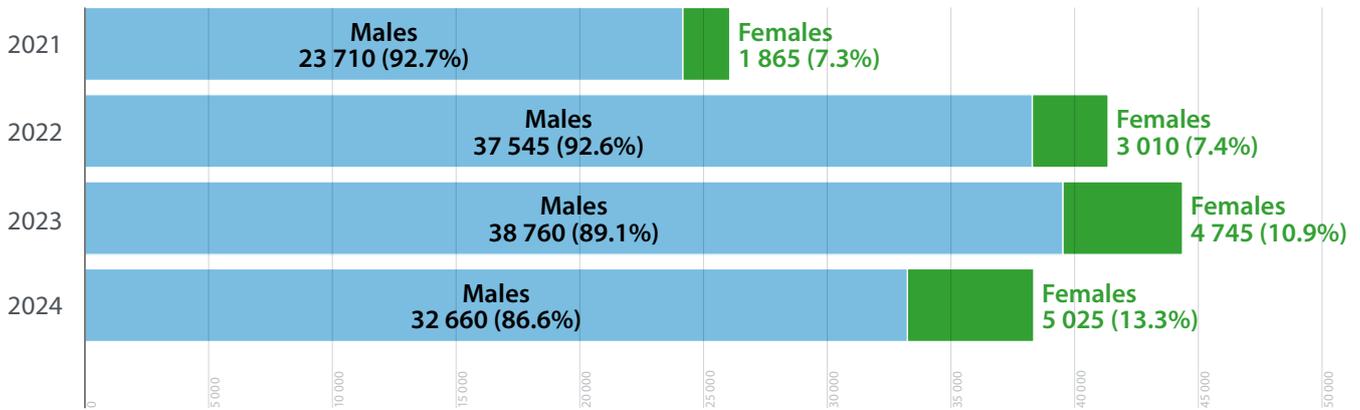
Note: Due to temporary derogations, data on unaccompanied minors first-time asylum applicants not available for France (2021 and 2022), and for Cyprus and Poland (2021 to 2023).

Data for 2024, estimation due to missing data for Poland.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumacta](#) and [migr\\_asyappctza](#))

### Unaccompanied minors by sex, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

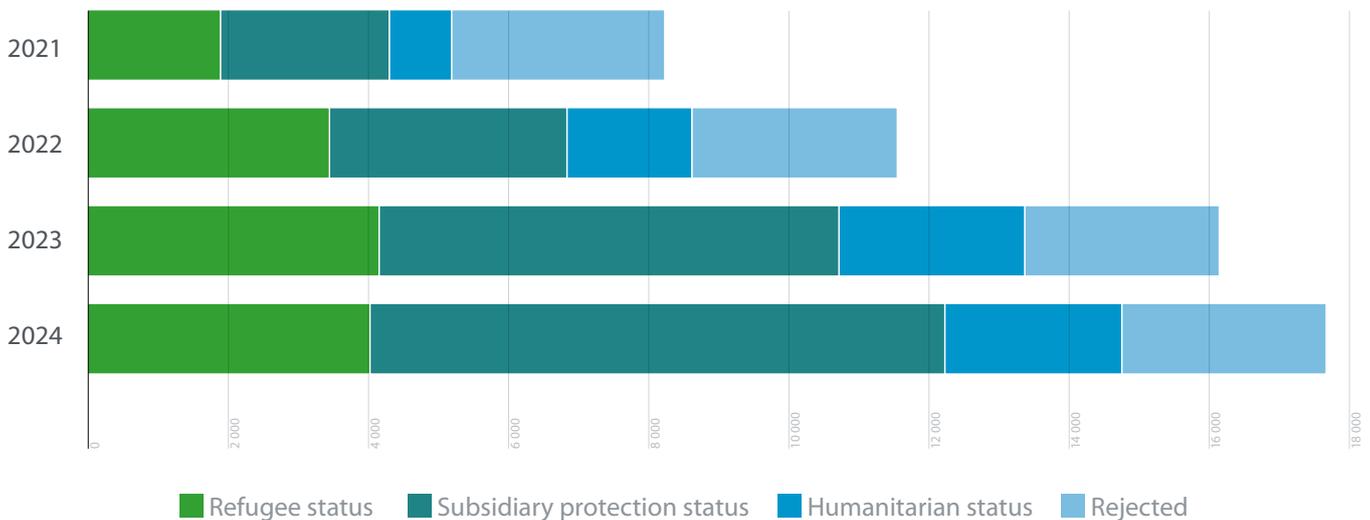
First-time asylum applicants, absolute number (and shares of males and females of the total)



Note: Due to temporary derogations, data not available for France (2021 and 2022), and for Cyprus and Poland (2021 to 2023).  
 Data for 2024, estimation due to missing data for Poland.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumacta](#))

### First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021-2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

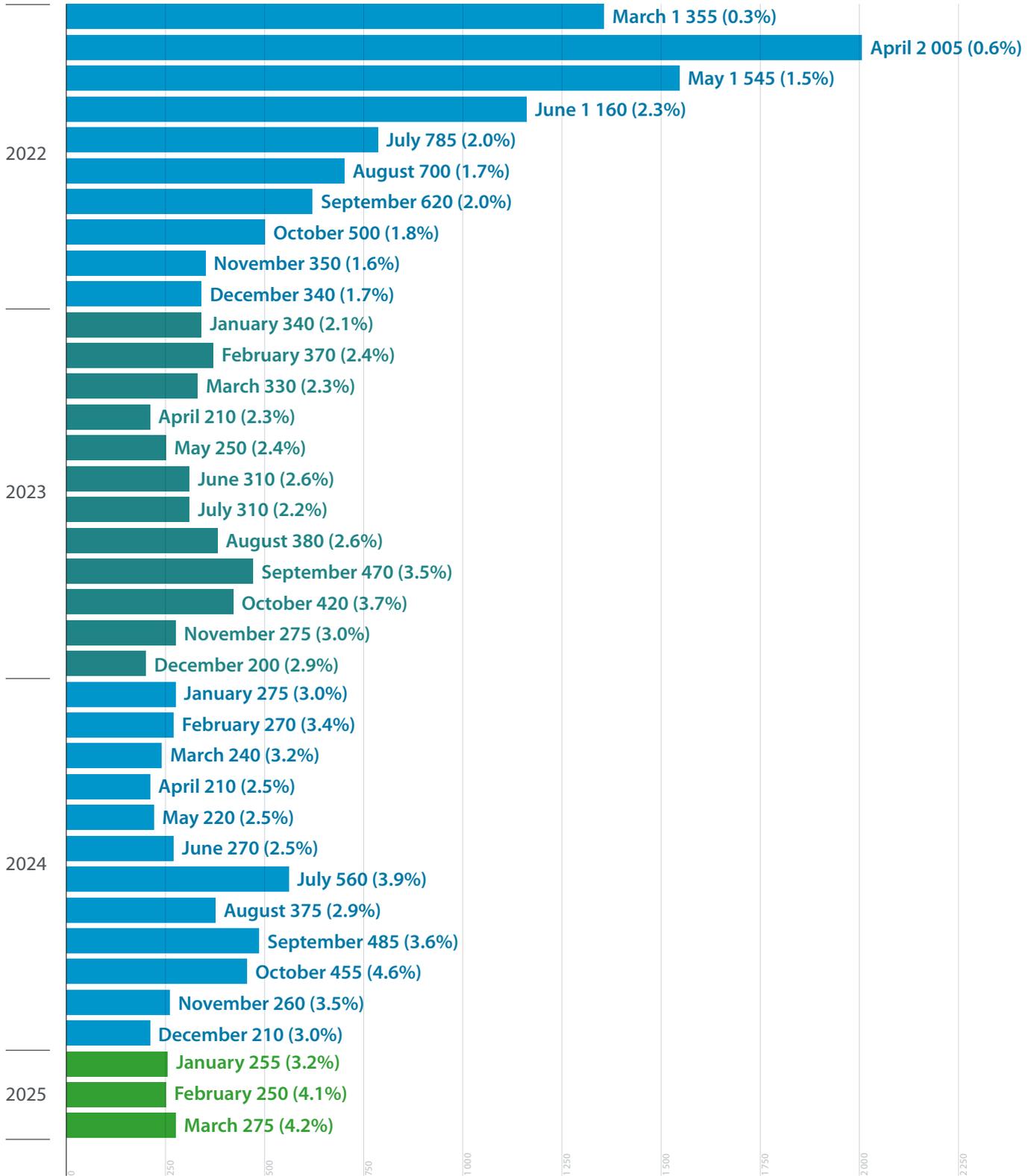


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	1 890 (23.0%)	2 400 (29.2%)	885 (10.8%)	3 030 (36.9%)
2022	3 440 (29.9%)	3 375 (29.3%)	1 775 (15.4%)	2 920 (25.4%)
2023	4 145 (25.8%)	6 535 (40.6%)	2 640 (16.4%)	2 765 (17.2%)
2024	4 015 (22.8%)	8 170 (46.4%)	2 515 (14.3%)	2 905 (16.5%)

Note: Excluding Poland for which data is not available.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumdcfg](#))

### Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia’s invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022 – March 2025

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

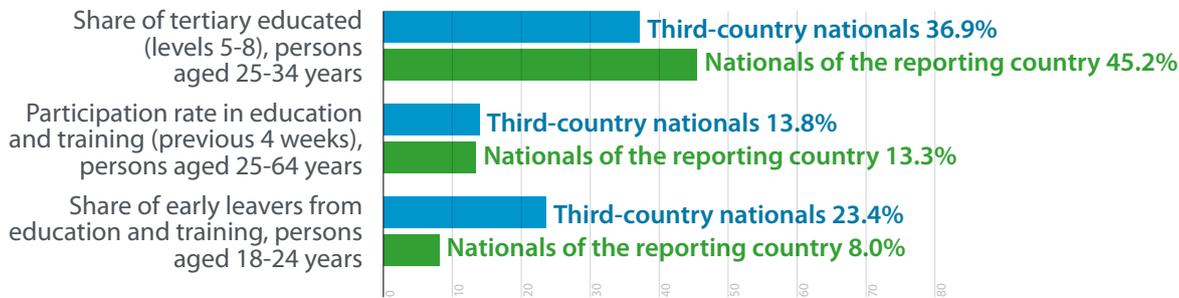


Note: excluding Czechia, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Portugal for which data are not available.  
 Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumtpfm](#) and [migr\\_asytpfm](#))

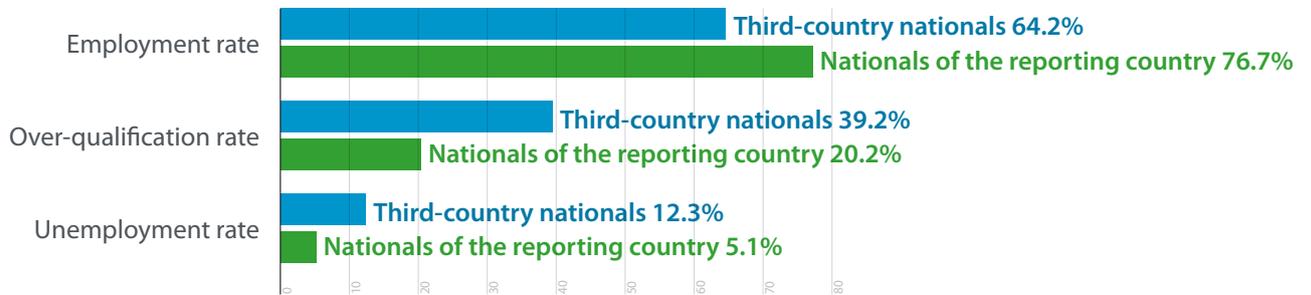
# 1.5 Integration

## Integration indicators, EU, 2024

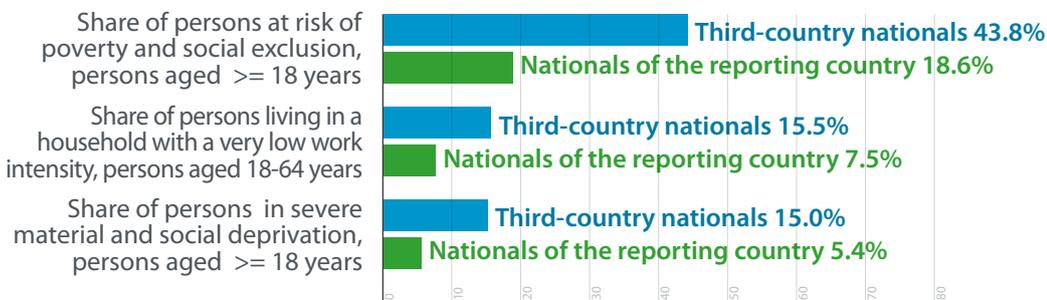
### Education



### Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years



### Social inclusion



### Housing, persons aged >= 18 years



### Health, persons aged >= 16 years

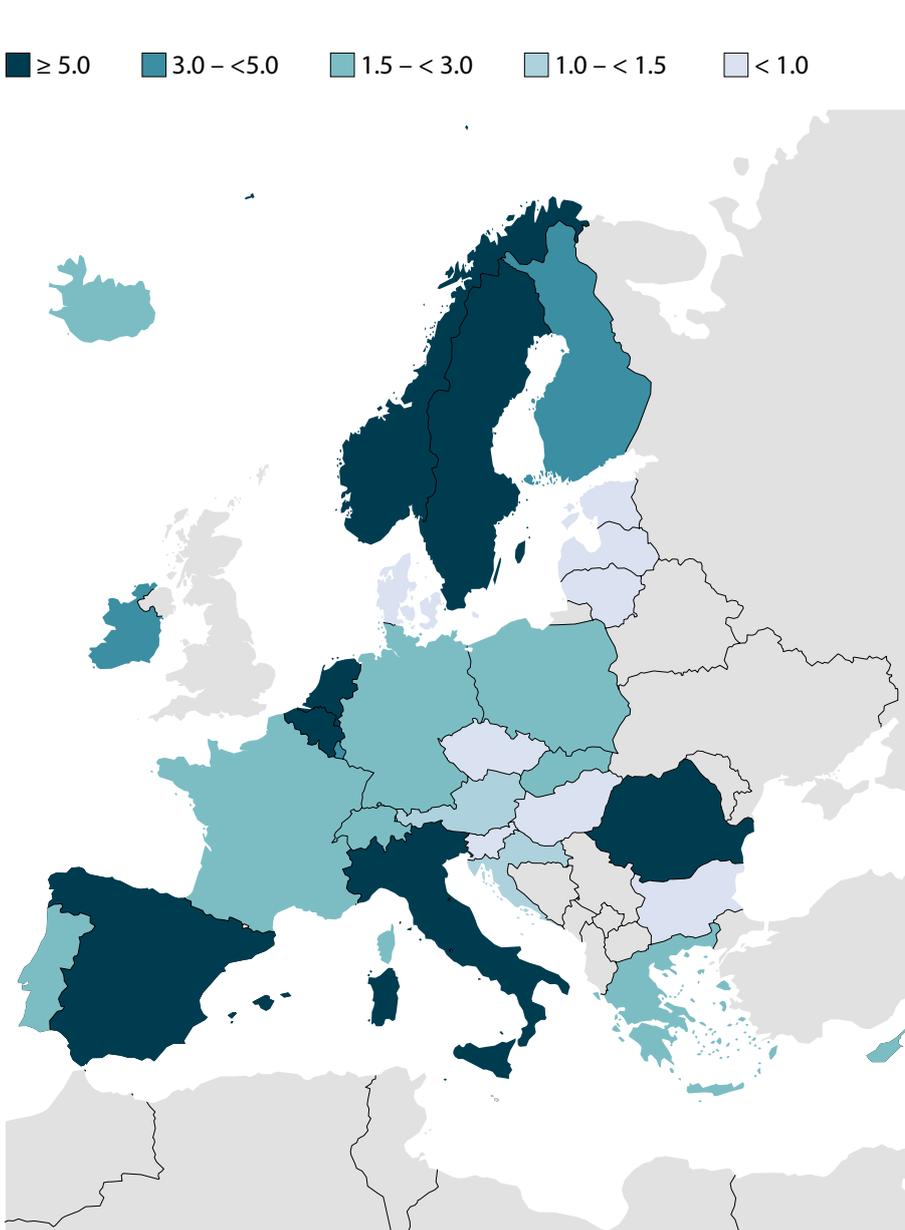


Source: Eurostat ([edat\\_lfs\\_9911](#), [trng\\_lfs\\_12](#), [edat\\_lfse\\_01](#), [lfsa\\_ergan](#), [lfsa\\_eoqgan](#), [lfsa\\_urgan](#), [ilc\\_peps05n](#), [ilc\\_lvhl15n](#), [ilc\\_mdsl15](#), [ilc\\_lvps15](#), [ilc\\_lvho15](#), [hlth\\_silc\\_24](#) and [hlth\\_silc\\_30](#))

# 1.6 Citizenship and statelessness

## Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2023

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



	Number of acquisitions of citizenship	Naturalisation rate
<b>EU</b>	<b>930 114</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Belgium	38 276	6.3
Bulgaria	379	0.6
Czechia	3 330	0.5
Denmark	2 443	0.7
Germany	167 010	2.3
Estonia	1 059	0.5
Ireland	14 825	3.6
Greece	12 460	1.9
Spain	230 929	5.3
France	87 339	2.1
Croatia	588	1.1
Italy	196 037	5.2
Cyprus	2 431	2.0
Latvia	973	0.4
Lithuania	103	0.1
Luxembourg	2 295	3.4
Hungary	865	0.6
Malta	747	0.8
Netherlands	52 618	7.3
Austria	10 200	1.2
Poland	11 592	2.9
Portugal	16 474	2.7
Romania	12 543	7.9
Slovenia	1 546	0.9
Slovakia	366	1.6
Finland	10 602	4.9
Sweden	52 084	9.6
Iceland	352	2.3
Liechtenstein	105	1.6
Norway	25 355	10.1
Switzerland	16 004	2.0

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © OpenStreetMap Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 06/2025

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#) and [migr\\_acqs](#))

### Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

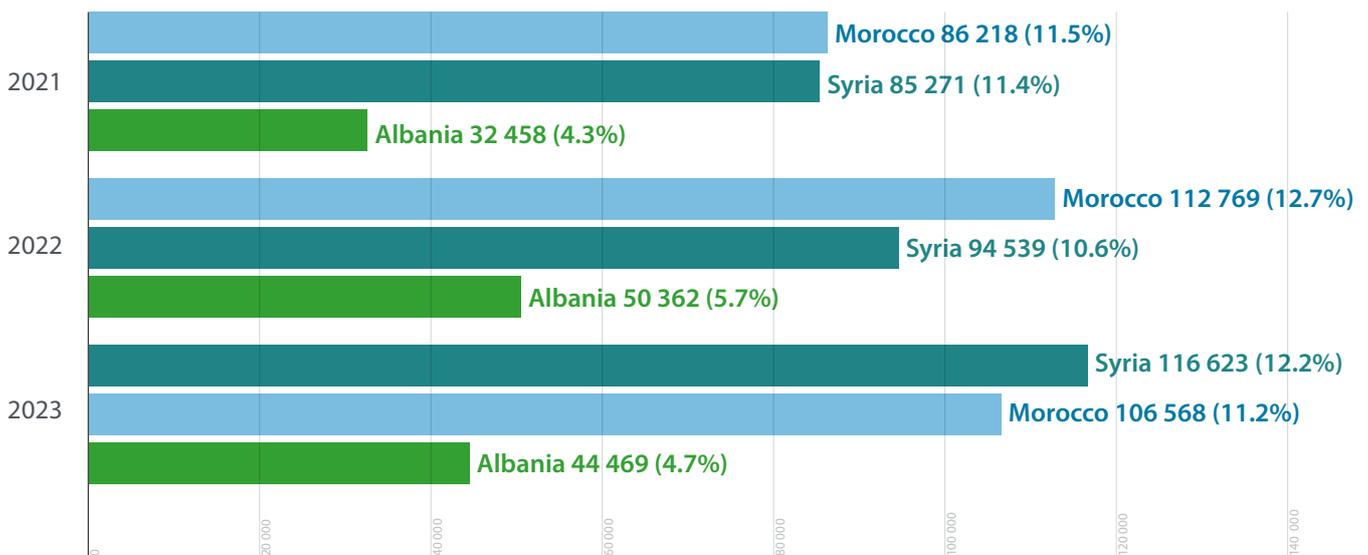
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

### Top 3 countries of non-EU citizens acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2021-2023

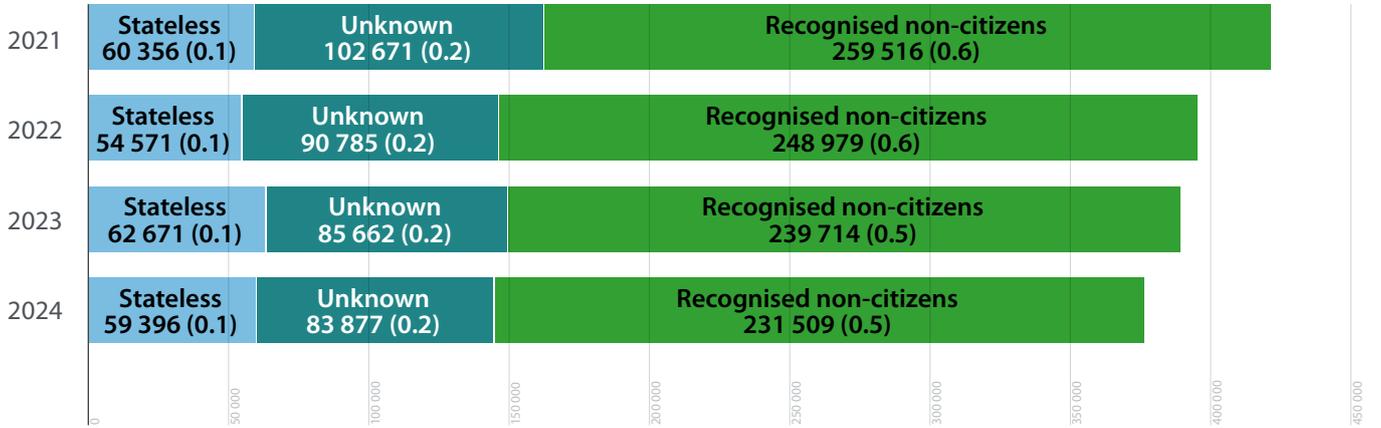
Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#))

### Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Note: 2021, data on recognised non-citizens estimated. 2022, data on stateless persons for Romania not included.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## 1.7 Borders, Schengen and visas

### Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

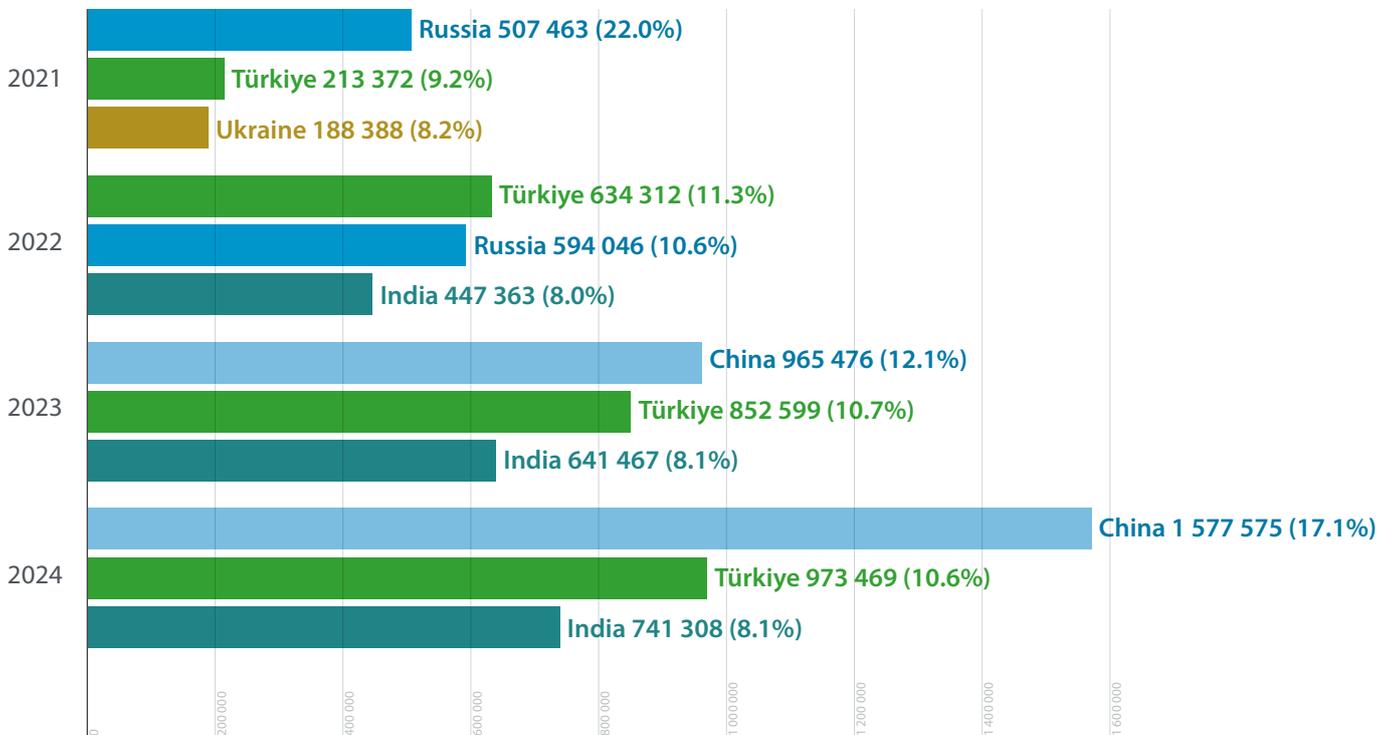


Note: Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries.

Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

### Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU countries and Norway, 2021–2024

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



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

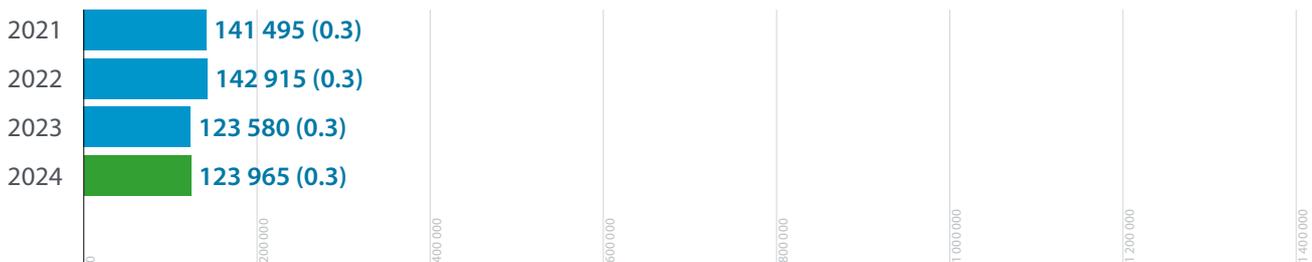
Source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

## 1.8 Irregular migration

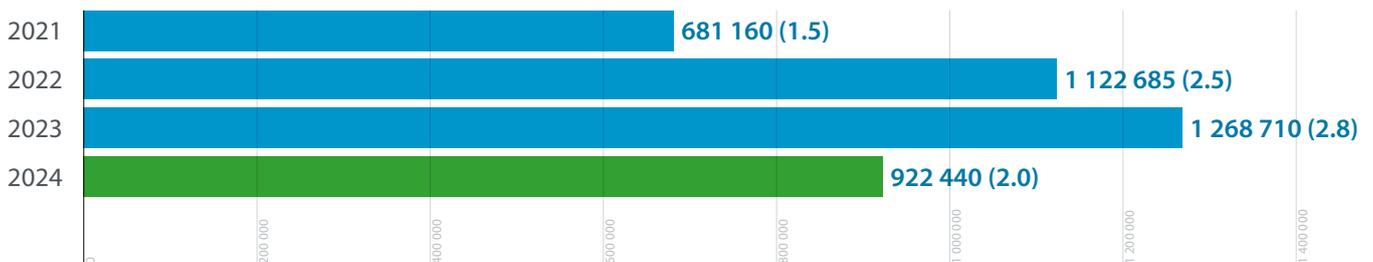
### Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

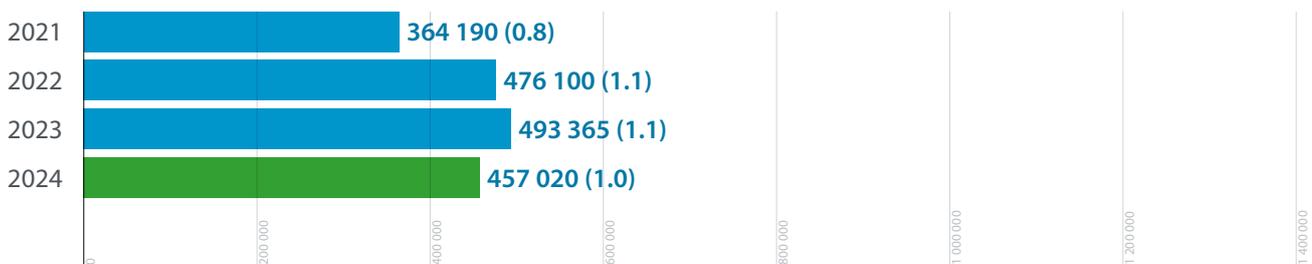
#### Persons refused entry



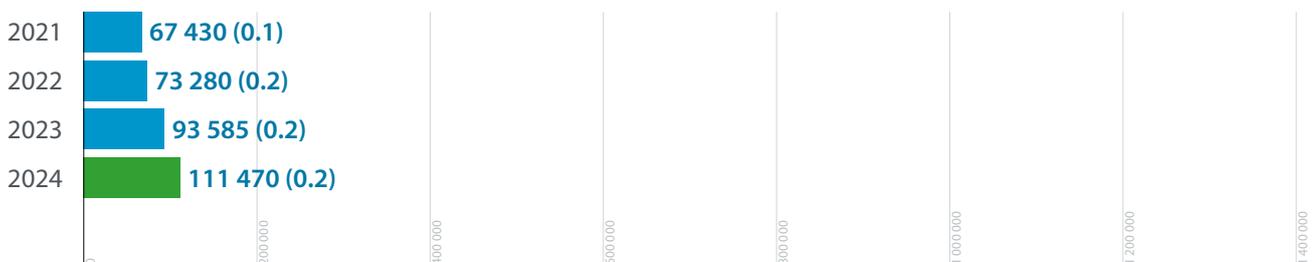
#### Persons found to be illegally present



#### Persons ordered to leave



#### Persons returned to a third country



Data for 2024, estimation due to missing data for Portugal.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirfs](#), [migr\\_eipre](#), [migr\\_eiord](#), [migr\\_eirtn](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

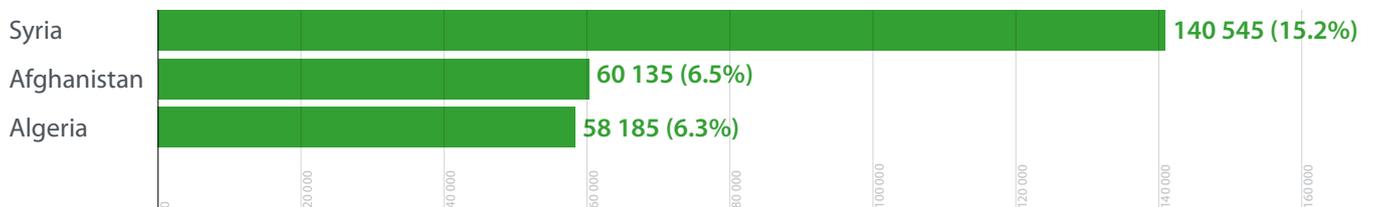
## Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2024

Absolute number (and the share in the respective total)

### Persons refused entry



### Persons found to be illegally present



### Persons ordered to leave



### Persons returned to a third country



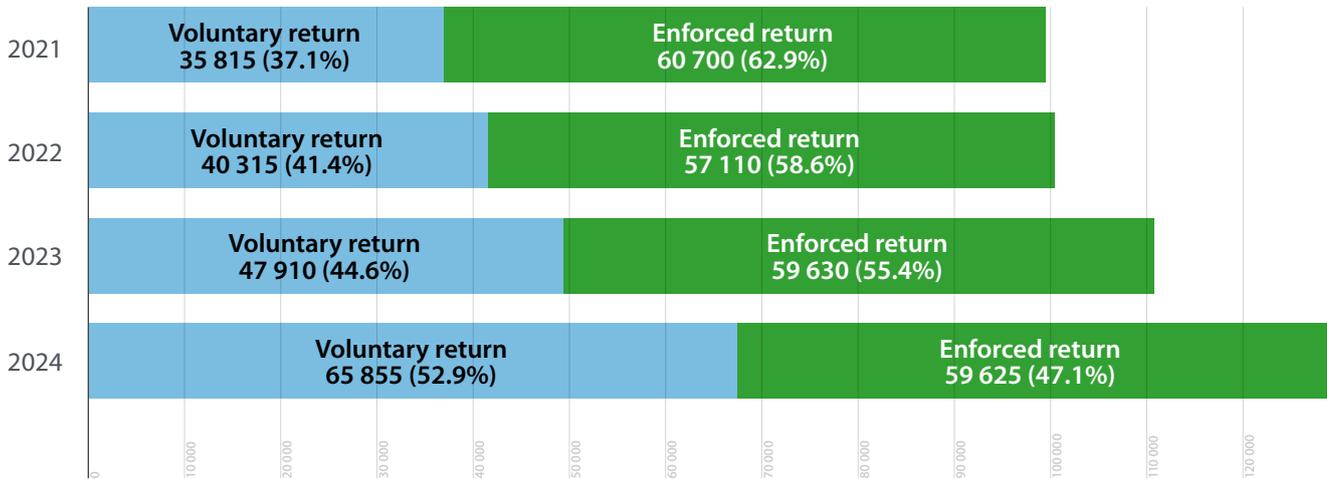
Estimation due to missing data for Portugal.

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirfs](#), [migr\\_eipre](#), [migr\\_eiord](#) and [migr\\_eirtn](#))

# 1.9 Return and readmission

## Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share within the total)

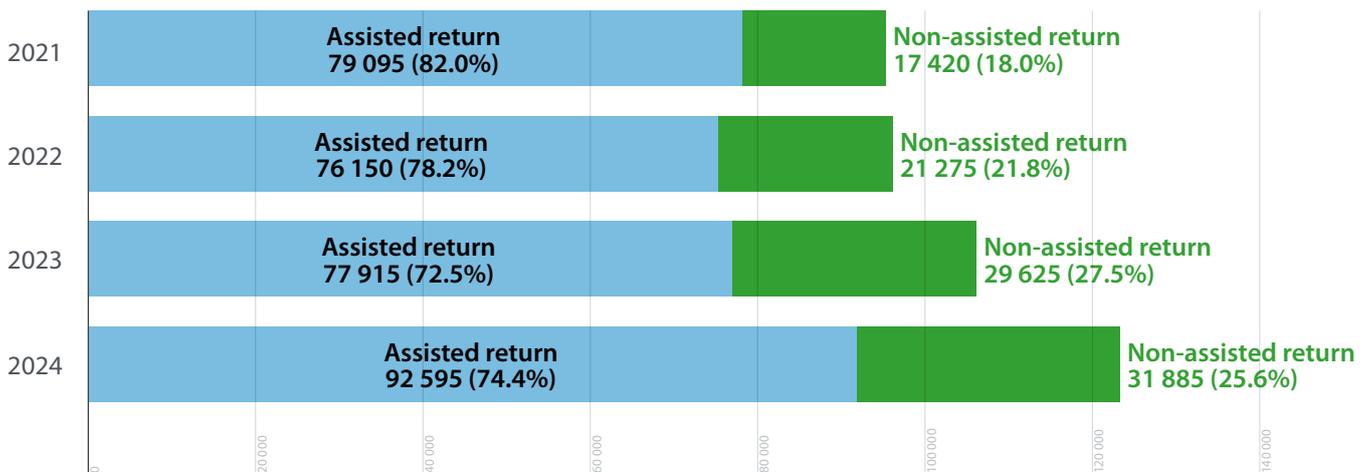


Note: 2021, data not available for Lithuania. 2021-2023, data not available for Cyprus. Portugal, Q4 2024 data not available (estimation using Q3 2024 data).

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirtn1](#))

## Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: 2021, data not available for Lithuania. 2021-2023, data not available for Cyprus.

Portugal, Q4 2024 data not available (estimation using Q3 2024 data).

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirtn1](#))

## Other European statistics

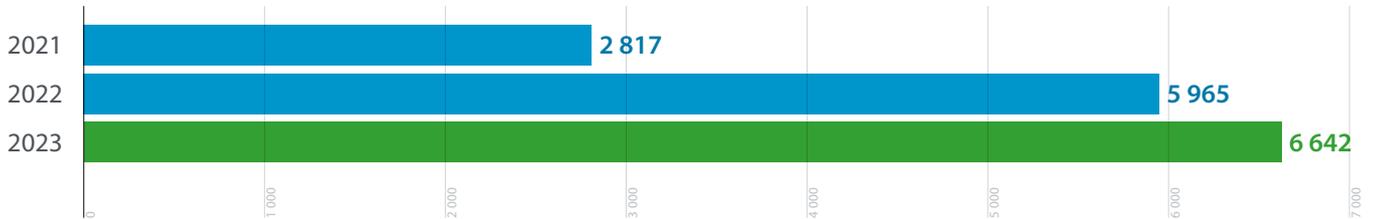
Part 2 supplements the publication with statistical information on trafficking in human beings.

Since 2024 data were not available at the time of publication, the data in this part cover the period from

2021 to 2023. Further information about European statistics on trafficking in human beings can be found at the following page: [trafficking in human beings](#).

## 2.1 Trafficking in human beings

### Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in the EU, 2021-2023



Note: Excluding Sweden (2021 and 2022) for which data are not available.

Increase of reported number of victims is impacted by the increasing attention of the authorities and agencies that fight against trafficking in human beings.

Source: Eurostat ([crim\\_thb\\_vctz](#))

### Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2021–2023



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resoth](#))

**Third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, by sex and age, 2023**

	Childen			Adults		
	girls	boys	total children	women	men	total adults
Belgium	2	11	13	52	77	129
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	3	0	3
Denmark	1	2	3	68	27	95
Germany	29	11	40	154	83	237
Estonia	0	0	0	28	9	37
Ireland	2	1	3	33	6	39
Greece	37	25	62	380	42	422
Spain	3	1	4	307	124	431
France	30	12	42	525	521	1 046
Croatia	2	0	2	7	0	7
Italy	37	53	90	1 182	667	1 849
Cyprus	1	0	1	7	18	25
Latvia	1	0	1	2	8	10
Lithuania	0	0	0	3	2	5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	56	38	94
Hungary	0	0	0	6	0	6
Malta	0	0	0	5	0	5
Netherlands	9	8	17	245	182	427
Austria	0	0	0	0	92	92
Poland	n/i	n/i	6	n/i	n/i	354
Portugal	5	46	51	44	247	291
Romania	0	0	0	3	5	8
Slovenia	0	0	0	18	0	18
Slovakia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Finland	5	1	6	80	117	197
Sweden	0	0	0	81	4	85
Norway	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i

Source: Eurostat trafficking in human beings data collection; data and metadata disseminated: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime/database>

## Forms of exploitation for third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in 2023

	Forms of exploitation		
	sexual exploitation	labour exploitation	other forms
Belgium	33	93	15
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Czechia	3	0	0
Denmark	52	20	24
Germany	142	129	14
Estonia	29	12	12
Ireland	27	10	5
Greece	260	194	63
Spain	258	167	10
France	394	455	8
Croatia	5	2	2
Italy	557	426	604
Cyprus	22	17	2
Latvia	2	9	0
Lithuania	3	2	0
Luxembourg	54	47	1
Hungary	2	2	2
Malta	5	0	0
Netherlands	282	127	38
Austria	4	87	5
Poland	10	303	47
Portugal	6	304	5
Romania	1	7	0
Slovenia	18	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	1
Finland	n/i	n/i	n/i
Sweden	87	4	0
Norway	n/i	n/i	n/i

Source: Eurostat trafficking in human beings data collection; data and metadata disseminated: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime/database>

# Complementary national data

## 3.1 Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups

**Table 3.1: Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum system, 2024**

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	n/i	n/i	n/i
Bulgaria	199	15	184
Czechia	17	2	15
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	0	0	0
Ireland	127	n/i	n/i
Greece	4 361	339	4 022
Spain	12 878	2 308	10 570
France	13 554	n/i	n/i
Croatia	1 926	49	1 877
Italy	18 625	2 274	16 351
Cyprus	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	42	n/i	n/i
Luxembourg	31	23	8
Hungary	n/i	n/i	n/i
Malta	67	1	66
Netherlands	n/i	n/i	n/i
Austria	29	12	17
Poland	43	10	33
Portugal	230	n/i	n/i

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Slovenia	0	0	0
Slovakia	46	6	40
Finland	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweden	n/i	n/i	n/i
Norway	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: the table shows the number of UAMs (whose age of minority has been confirmed by the relevant authorities) recorded within the child protection system, in other words, outside of the asylum procedure in 2024. Flow data, in other words newly recorded UAMs between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024.

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

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Source for Czechia: Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

Note for Ireland: UAMs who entered into the child protection system in 2024, but who had not made an application for international protection by the end of 2024. The data was provided by the Separated Children Seeking International Protection team, Child and Family Agency (Tusla).

Note for Spain: Unaccompanied minors within the Minor Register at 31 December 2024 (stock). Flow data is not available.

Note for France: 13 554 placement decisions of UAMs were brought to the attention of the mission UAM from the ministry of Justice in 2024. The data by sex are not available.

Note for Croatia: The total number of unaccompanied children registered in 2024 with the appointed special guardian within the child protection system.

Note for Italy: Data recorded by the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies through National Database on UAMs. As of 31st December 2024, over half of

UAMs present in Italy (56.8%) were 17 years old, while 21% were 16. Minors aged between 7 and 14 represent 13.7% of the total, minors aged 15 represent 7.5%, and unaccompanied minors up to 6 years of age are equal to 1% of minors considered overall. The main citizenships of UAMs are Egyptian (3 792 minors), Ukrainian (3 503), Gambian (2 176), Tunisian (1 789), Guinean (1 512), Ivorian (884) and Albanian (586), while the most-hosting regions are Sicily (29.1%), Lombardy (13.1%), Campania (8.5%) and Emilia-Romagna (7.7%). For further information: <https://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/AnteprimaPDF.aspx?id=7652>

Source for Latvia: <https://piia.lt/apie-agentura/atviri-duomenys/statistika/>

Source for Lithuania: <https://piia.lt/apie-agentura/atviri-duomenys/statistika/>

Note for Luxembourg: unaccompanied minors in Luxembourg are obliged to apply for international protection.

Note for Austria: These data refer to the number of first-time issued and renewed residence permits "Red-White-Red Card Plus" according to § 41a (10) NAG in 2024.

Note for Poland: Minor citizens of Ukraine who arrived in the territory of Poland in 2024, without the care of a person exercising actual custody over them, and were registered in the register of minors.

Source for Slovakia: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family of the Slovak Republic.

Note for Norway: Norway does not have unaccompanied minors outside the asylum procedure.

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

## 3.2 Visa policy

**Table 3.2: Visas issued, 2024**

	Total visa	(Schengen) short-stay visas (so called A and C visas, the latter including LTV visas – stays of up to 90 days)			National long-stay Visas (so called D visas)		
		Issued to third country nationals coming directly from a third country	Issued to third country nationals resident in another EU country	Subtotal for short-stay visas	Issued to third country nationals coming directly from a third country	Issued to third country nationals resident in another EU country	Subtotal for long-stay visas
Belgium	201 466	n/i	n/i	157 653	n/i	n/i	43 813
Bulgaria	129 600	n/i	n/i	105 524	n/i	n/i	24 076
Czechia	137 879	126 706	16	126 728	n/a	n/a	11 151
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	14 343	n/i	n/i	8 883	n/i	n/i	5 460
Ireland	158 003	n/a	n/a	105 967	n/i	n/i	52 036
Greece	758 161	n/i	n/i	729 101	n/i	n/i	29 060
Spain	1 549 314	1 316 838	6 281	1 323 119	223 150	3 045	226 195
France	2 858 083	2 547 804	19 201	2 567 005	281 075	7 033	288 108
Croatia	77 464	n/i	n/i	33 725	n/i	n/i	43 739
Italy	1 366 509	n/i	n/i	1 094 244	n/i	n/i	272 265
Cyprus	109 637	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latvia	30 622	n/i	n/i	16 213	n/i	n/i	14 409
Lithuania	30 661	n/i	n/i	28 410	n/i	n/i	2 251
Luxembourg	13 682	10 854	123	10 977	2 195	510	2 705
Hungary	270 624	217 839	n/i	217 839	52 785	n/i	52 785
Malta	46 436	n/i	n/i	28 312	n/i	n/i	18 124
Netherlands	677 929	600 166	5 199	605 365	n/i	n/i	72 564
Austria	272 719	225 927	264	226 191	45 501	1 027	46 528
Poland	388 692	91 213	735	91 948	296 442	302	296 744
Portugal	200 215	112 662	441	113 103	86 801	311	87 112
Slovenia	15 884	15 130	4	15 134	726	24	750
Slovakia	27 727	12 193	459	12 652	14 225	850	15 075
Finland	78 906	74 375	1 011	75 386	n/i	n/i	3 520
Sweden	141 988	n/i	n/i	140 796	n/i	n/i	1 192
Norway	145 756	n/i	n/i	130 804	n/i	n/i	14 952

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

Short stay visa: The authorisation or decision of an EU Member State with a view to transit through or an intended stay on the territory of one or more or all the EU Member States of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180-day period. Definition (from the EMN Glossary 10.0).

Long stay visa: The authorisation or decision issued by one of the EU Member States in accordance with its national law or Union law required for entry for an intended stay in that EU Member State of more than three months. Definition (from the EMN Glossary 10.0).

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Note for Czechia: during 2024, 6 'C' visas were issued at Czech airports and these are included in the subtotal and total. However, it is not possible to identify the residency of the recipients.

Data on the number of short-stay visas issued to third-country nationals resident in another EU country concern issued visas for which foreign nationals applied at appropriate Visa and Consular Sections in another EU country.

Source of short stay visas: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and Directorate of Foreign Police Service (visas issued at airports)

Source of national visas: Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Note for Ireland: national 'C' visas. Ireland does not issue Schengen visas.

*Note for Spain: issued to third-country nationals resident in another EU country, also includes EFTA countries; and it is the country where the visa is issued (the third-country national could be a resident or not).*

*Note for France: these data cover the whole of France (including regional and local authorities). Total in column C includes transit visas.*

*Note for Cyprus: Cyprus issues only national visas (short-stay). Cyprus does not issue D visas.*

*Source for Latvia: Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.*

*Source for Lithuania: <https://migracija.lrv.lt/public/canonical/1742276034/1275/MM%202024%20LT.pdf>*

*Note for the Netherlands: information on short-stay visas is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The distinction between EU and non-EU is made based on the website:*

*<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/europese-unie/vraag-en-antwoord/welke-landen-horen-bij-de-europese-unie-eu> . The country of location where the visa application was submitted is used. Only visa applications with 'positive' or 'VTBG' decisions and current status 'issued' are shown. Applications made in Aruba, Curacao and St. Maarten (Dutch part) fall under non-EU. Information on long-stay visas (D-visa) is provided by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service: METIS and includes visas granted and visas granted after appeal. The data provided can differ from previous or following publications due to changes and repairs in procedures in the registration system INDIGO.*

*Source for Slovakia: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic.*

*Source for Finland: Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs / Finnish Immigration Service.*

*Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points*

# How to read the statistical annex

The following describes each individual chart presented in Parts 1 and 2 of the statistical annex and provides links to the data sources.

Note: for Latvia and Estonia, the number of third-country nationals includes recognized non-citizens. This is a category introduced by Eurostat to cover a 'person who is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country including some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship'. Recognised non-citizens are not included in the number of EU citizens. This category is used in Eurostat's population and migration statistics.

For any questions, please contact EMN ([emn@icf.com](mailto:emn@icf.com)) or Eurostat ([ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu)).

## Legal migration and mobility

### Share of third-country nationals in the total population, EU and EFTA, 1 January 2024

The map shows the percentage of [third-country nationals](#) residing in the EU and EFTA countries in the total population on 1 January 2024. To show the share

ranges, the countries are coloured according to a classification scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table attached to the map shows the absolute number of third-country nationals and the share of third-country nationals in the total population presented in the map. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

### Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2021–2024

The bars show the percentage of third-country nationals residing in the EU and Norway in the total population on 1 January. Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of third-country nationals residing in the EU and Norway is provided. Data cover the period 2021–2024. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

### Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU, 1 January 2024

The population pyramid illustrates the demographic structure of the third-country nationals (solid colour bars) and nationals (bordered bars) in the EU on 1 January 2024. The bars are stacked on top of one another, each representing an age category (5-year age groups), with the youngest age group represented by the bottom bar and the oldest age group by the uppermost bar. Data source: Eurostat ([demo\\_poppctz](#))

## First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The bars show the number of first [residence permits](#) issued to third-country nationals in the EU and Norway relative to the population (per 1 000 people). Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of first residence permits issued to third-country nationals is provided. Data cover the period 2021–2023. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#) and [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The bars show the number of first residence permits issued to the top three citizenships, in absolute numbers. Additionally, in brackets, the share of the total number of residence permits issued in the EU and Norway in each year is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2021–2023). If more than one citizenship occupies the last position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#))

## First residence permits issued, distribution by reason, EU and Norway, 2023

The stacked bar chart shows the types of first residence permits issued, by reason (work, family, education and other) in the EU and Norway in 2023. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resfirst](#))

## First residence permits issued for work reason, distribution by type, EU and Norway, 2023

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for work in the EU and Norway in 2023. The categories are: highly skilled workers, researchers, EU Blue Card, and other work reasons (including seasonal workers). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resocc](#))

## First residence permits issued for other reason, distribution by detailed reason, EU and Norway, 2023

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for 'other' reasons in the EU and Norway in 2023. The categories are: refugee and subsidiary protection, residence only, humanitarian reasons and other. The category 'other' covers: unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking in human beings, and other reasons not specified. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resoth](#))

## International protection including asylum

### First-time asylum applicants, EU and EFTA, 2024

The map shows the number of [first-time asylum applicants](#) who are third-country nationals, per 1 000 people in the population in 2024. To show the share ranges, the countries are coloured according to the classification scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table that accompanies the map shows the absolute number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals and the number of first-time asylum applicants per 1 000 people as illustrated in the map. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#) and [migr\\_asyapp1mp](#))

### Number of first-time asylum applicants, main citizenships by continent, EU and Norway, 2024

The visual shows the number of first-time asylum applicants who are third-country nationals in the EU and Norway in 2024, analysed by continent, and the selection of top five countries whose citizens were most often first-time asylum applicants. The information is completed with the number of stateless persons and those for which the country of citizenship is unknown. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#))

## Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bars show the number of total, first-time, and subsequent asylum applicants for the last four years (2021-2024). Additionally, in brackets, the ratio per 1 000 people in the population of the EU and Norway is provided. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#) and [migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bars show the top 3 citizenships of third-country nationals who lodged applications for asylum. The top 3 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 first-time asylum applications in the EU and Norway are shown. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2021-2024). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#))

## Number of first instance asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021– 2024

The stacked bars show the number of first instance [decisions on asylum applications](#) by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last four years (2021-2024). The possible outcomes are: refugee status, humanitarian status, subsidiary protection status, and rejected application. The table presented below the graph shows the number of decisions by outcome and the share of these in the total number of first instance decisions in the EU and Norway. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#))

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2024

The bars show the 3 citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2024. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number

of positive first instance decisions taken in 2024. The [recognition rate](#) (share of positive decisions in total number of first instance decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#))

## Number of final asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The stacked bars show the number of final decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last four years (2021-2024). The possible outcomes are: refugee status, humanitarian status, subsidiary protection status, and rejected application. The table presented below the graph shows the number of decisions by outcome and the share of these in the total number of final decisions in the EU and Norway. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfina](#))

## Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2024

The bars show the 3 citizenships with the highest number of final asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2024. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive final decisions taken in 2024. The recognition rate (share of positive decisions in total number of final instance decisions taken for a particular citizenship) is also provided in brackets. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfina](#))

## Resettled third-country nationals by sex, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bars show the number of third-country nationals [resettled](#) to the EU and Norway each year over the last four years (2021- 2024). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyresa](#))

## Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the EU and Norway over the last four years (2021-2024). Positive outcomes of asylum applications include refugee status, humanitarian status, subsidiary protection, and resettled persons. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#), [migr\\_asydcfina](#) and [migr\\_asyresa](#))

## Temporary protection

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

### Beneficiaries of temporary protection at the end of March 2025

The map shows the number of third-country nationals who were beneficiaries of [temporary protection](#) at the end of March 2025, per 1 000 people in the population. The table attached to the map presents the number of third-country nationals benefiting of temporary protection, in absolute number and the number relative to the population as presented in the map (per 1 000 people). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_asytpsm](#) and [migr\\_asytppop](#))

### Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2025

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 EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asytpfm](#))

### Decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion by main population groups, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2025

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 EU and Norway and cover a period from March 2022 to March 2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asytpfm](#))

## Unaccompanied minors

### Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bar chart shows the number of [unaccompanied minors](#) who were first-time asylum applicants in the EU and Norway for the past four years (2021-2024). Please note that not all unaccompanied minors apply for asylum. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumacta](#))

### Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The first bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors who were first-time asylum applicants relative to the number of all first-time applicants in the EU and Norway for the past four years (2021-2024). The second bar chart shows the number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum relative to the number of all first-time applicants aged under 18. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumacta](#) and [migr\\_asyappctza](#))

### Unaccompanied minors by sex, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The stacked bars show the number (and, in brackets, the share) of unaccompanied minors who were first-time asylum applicants by sex. Data refer to the EU and

Norway and cover the last four years (2021-2024). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumacta](#))

## First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, EU and Norway, 2021-2024

The stacked bars show the number of first instance decisions on asylum applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome. Additionally, in brackets, the share of these in the total number of first instance decisions lodged by unaccompanied minors in the EU and Norway is provided. Data cover a four-year period (2021-2024). The possible outcomes are: refugee status, humanitarian status, subsidiary protection status, and rejected application. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumdcfq](#))

## Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, March 2022–March 2025

The bars show the number of decisions giving temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, in the EU and Norway. Additionally, in brackets, the share of decisions for unaccompanied minors among temporary protection decisions for all children is provided. Data cover a period from March 2022 to March 2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyumtpfm](#) and [migr\\_asytpfm](#))

# Integration

## Integration indicators, EU, 2024

The bar chart is divided into 5 subtopics, each described by 2 or 3 indicators. Data refer to the EU only.

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, not all the nationals of the EU. The group 'nationals' does not cover the EU citizens residing in other EU countries than their country of citizenship.

## EDUCATION

*Share of tertiary educated* shows the percentage of adults aged 25-34 who have tertiary educational attainment. Data on educational attainment are classified according to ISCED 11 and presented for tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-8). Data source: Eurostat ([edat\\_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 2024 survey. Data source: Eurostat ([trng\\_lfs\\_12](#))

*Share of early leavers from education and training* shows the proportion of people aged between 18 and 24 who have completed no more than lower secondary education and who are not involved in further education or training. Data source: Eurostat ([edat\\_lfse\\_01](#))

## LABOUR MARKET, PERSONS AGED 20-64

*Employment rate* is the number of employed persons (someone working as an employee, self-employed or contributing family workers) as a percentage of the total population. Data source: Eurostat ([lfsa\\_organ](#))

*Over-qualification rate* is calculated for employed persons with a tertiary level of education attainment (international standard classification of education (ISCED) levels 5–8). The rate shows what proportion of these people are employed in a low- or medium-skilled occupation (international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) major groups 4–9). Data source: Eurostat ([lfsa\\_eoqgan](#))

*Unemployment rate* is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. Data source: Eurostat ([lfsa\\_organ](#))

## SOCIAL INCLUSION, PERSONS AGED ≥18 YEARS

*Share of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion* shows the percentage of adults who are either at risk of poverty, face serious material and social deprivation or live in a household defined as having a 'very low work intensity'. Data source: Eurostat ([ilc\\_peps05n](#))

*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) worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total work-time potential during the previous year (2021). Data source: Eurostat ([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](#).

Data source: Eurostat ([ilc\\_mdspd15](#))

### HOUSING, PERSONS AGED ≥18 YEARS

**Home ownership rate** is the percentage of people who live in an owner-occupied dwelling. Data source: Eurostat ([ilc\\_lvps15](#))

**Overcrowding rate** shows the percentage of adults who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded'. Data source: Eurostat ([ilc\\_lvho15](#))

### HEALTH, PERSONS AGED ≥16 YEARS

**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. Data source: Eurostat ([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 he or she 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. Data source: Eurostat ([hlth\\_silc\\_30](#))

## Citizenship and statelessness

### Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2023

The map shows the [naturalisation rate](#) (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident non-EU citizens) in the EU and Norway in 2023. To show the share ranges, the countries are coloured according to the classification

scheme that has five classes (five different symbol colours are assigned). The table that accompanies the map shows the absolute number of third-country nationals who acquired citizenship in 2023 and the data on naturalisation rate as illustrated in the map.

Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#) and [migr\\_acqs](#))

### Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The bars show the number of third-country nationals who have acquired the citizenship in the EU and Norway. Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (per 1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a three-year period (2021-2023). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

### Top 3 countries of non-EU citizens acquiring citizenship, EU and Norway, 2021-2023

The bar chart shows the top 3 countries whose citizens acquired citizenship in the EU and Norway. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of citizenship acquisitions. Data cover a three-year period (2021-2023). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_acq](#))

### Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

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 persons'); ii) who are not citizens of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who have established links to that country that include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship ('recognised non-citizens'); or iii) whose citizenship is unknown ('persons with unknown citizenship'). Additionally, in brackets, a number relative to the population (per 1 000 people) is provided. Data cover a four-year period (2021-2024). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_pop1ctz](#))

## Borders, Schengen and visas

### Number of Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bars show the total number of uniform short stay visas (total number of uniform C visas) issued by the EU countries and Norway both at the consulates and the border crossing points. For Schengen countries, uniform short stay visas entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Member States for a period of maximum 90/180 days. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries (“MEVs”). Please note that the Member State whose consulate receives the visa application may be different from the Member State of main destination. Bulgaria and Romania started issuing Schengen visas as of 31 March 2024. Therefore, the data on visas applied for at the consulates of Bulgaria and Romania until 31.3.2024 as well as of Cyprus (concerning national visas) are not included in the graph. Ireland is not covered, as it maintains an independent visa policy from that of the Schengen area. Data cover a four-year period (2021–2024). Data source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

### Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU countries and Norway, 2021–2024

The chart shows the number of uniform short stay visas issued in the 3 consulate countries with the largest total number of issued visas. It shows this as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of total uniform short stay visas issued. Please note that the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant, as this information is not available at EU level. If more than one citizenship occupies the third position, only one is displayed. Data cover a four-year period (2021–2024). Data source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

## Irregular migration

### Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The bar chart gives an overview of the trend over the last four years (2021–2024) 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 (per 1 000 people).

Refused entry at the external borders – third-country nationals formally refused permission to enter the territory of a country during controls at its external borders (including airports, ports and borderlines). At the bottom, the chart on the left shows the top 3 citizenships refused entry in 2024 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships refused entry. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirfs](#))

Found to be illegally present - third-country nationals who are detected by a country’s authorities and have been determined, under national laws relating to immigration, to be illegally present (people who have been found to have entered irregularly and those who may have entered legally but remained on an illegal basis, i.e. overstaying their permission to remain). At the bottom, the chart on the right shows the top 3 citizenships found to be illegally present in 2024 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships found to be illegally present. Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eipre](#))

Ordered to leave the country – third-country nationals who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the country. At the bottom, the chart on the left shows the top 3 citizenships ordered to leave in 2024 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships ordered to leave. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_eiord](#))

Returned to a third country following an order to leave – third-country nationals who have left the territory of the Member State, following an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory. At the bottom, the chart on the right shows the top 3 citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued in 2024 – in absolute number and as a share of all citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirtn](#))

## Return and readmission

### Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The stacked bars show the number of third-country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of return (in absolute number and, in brackets, as the share within the total): voluntary or enforced. These refer to the situation in which it can be reasonably presumed that the third-country national returned based on some assumptions. Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a four-year period (2021–2024). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirtn1](#))

### Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, EU and Norway, 2021–2024

The stacked bars show the number of third-country nationals who left the territory following an order to leave by type of assistance received (in absolute number and, in brackets, as the share within the total): assisted return and non-assisted return. Data refer to the EU and Norway and cover a four-year period (2021–2024). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_eirtn1](#))

## Trafficking in human beings

### Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in EU in 2021–2023

The bars show the number of third-country nationals [victims of trafficking in human beings](#) in the EU and cover a three-year period (2021–2023). Data for Norway is not available for all three years. Data source: Eurostat ([crim\\_thb\\_vctz](#))

### Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, EU and Norway, 2021–2023

The bars show the number of residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU and Norway. Data cover a three-year period (2021–2023). Data source: Eurostat ([migr\\_resoth](#))



# Getting in touch with the EU

## In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

## On the phone or in writing

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696,
- via the following form: [european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us_en).

# Finding information about the EU

## Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website ([european-union.europa.eu](https://european-union.europa.eu)).

## EU publications

You can view or order EU publications at [op.europa.eu/en/publications](https://op.europa.eu/en/publications). Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

## EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex ([eur-lex.europa.eu](https://eur-lex.europa.eu)).

## EU open data

The portal [data.europa.eu](https://data.europa.eu) provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.



## For more information

EMN website: <http://ec.europa.eu/emn>

EMN LinkedIn page: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network>

EMN Twitter account: <https://twitter.com/emnmigration>

EMN YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@EMNMigration>

## EMN National Contact Points

Austria [www.emn.at/en/](http://www.emn.at/en/)

Belgium [www.emnbelgium.be/](http://www.emnbelgium.be/)

Bulgaria [www.emn-bg.com/](http://www.emn-bg.com/)

Croatia [emn.gov.hr/](http://emn.gov.hr/)

Cyprus [www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument](http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument)

Czech Republic [www.emncz.eu/](http://www.emncz.eu/)

Estonia [www.emn.ee/](http://www.emn.ee/)

Finland [emn.fi/en/](http://emn.fi/en/)

France [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2)

Germany [www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html](http://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html)

Greece <https://migration.gov.gr/emn/>

Hungary [www.emnhungary.hu/en](http://www.emnhungary.hu/en)

Ireland [www.emn.ie/](http://www.emn.ie/)

Italy [www.emnitalyncp.it/](http://www.emnitalyncp.it/)

Latvia [www.emn.lv](http://www.emn.lv)

Lithuania [www.emn.lt/](http://www.emn.lt/)

Luxembourg [emnluxembourg.uni.lu/](http://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/)

Malta [emn.gov.mt/](http://emn.gov.mt/)

The Netherlands [www.emnnetherlands.nl/](http://www.emnnetherlands.nl/)

Poland [www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network](http://www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network)

Portugal [rem.sef.pt/en/](http://rem.sef.pt/en/)

Romania [www.mai.gov.ro/](http://www.mai.gov.ro/)

Spain [www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home](http://www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home)

Slovak Republic [www.emn.sk/en](http://www.emn.sk/en)

Slovenia [emnslovenia.si](http://emnslovenia.si)

Sweden [www.emnsweden.se/](http://www.emnsweden.se/)

Norway [www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#](http://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#)

Georgia [migration.commission.ge/](http://migration.commission.ge/)

Republic of Moldova [bma.gov.md/en](http://bma.gov.md/en)

Ukraine [dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html](http://dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html)

Montenegro [www.gov.me/mup](http://www.gov.me/mup)

Armenia [migration.am/?lang=en](http://migration.am/?lang=en)

Serbia [kirs.gov.rs/eng](http://kirs.gov.rs/eng)

North Macedonia <https://mvr.gov.mk/>

