



European
Commission



ATLAS OF MIGRATION 2021

MANUAL

VERSION 2021.1

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ATLAS OF MIGRATION PREFACE

This manual accompanies the Atlas of Migration online tool, produced by the European Commission's Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography.

The Atlas provides a starting point for examining diverse facets of international migration around the world. It uses software to collect and process publicly available data from original sources, cleaning and harmonising it before storing it into a single large database. This manual provides guidance for how to access and make sense of the available data, and where to look for greater detail.

The Manual is structured around the following sections:

How to Read: EU Member States

Technical Notes: EU Member States

How to Read: non-EU countries and territories

Technical Notes: non-EU countries and territories

For more information on the origin and focus of the Atlas, consult the 'Introduction' document, downloadable through the Atlas online tool.

HOW TO READ
MIGRATION
IN THE
EUROPEAN
UNION

HOW TO READ

DEMOGRAPHY [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

This section covers each of the 27 EU Member States (MSs). The charts are organised in thematic parts. More detailed information is available in the Technical Notes at the end of this section.

The data refers to 2020. If the data for 2020 is not available from the original source, the corresponding field is either missing or indicated as 'N/A'. Whenever 2020 data is not available for an entire thematic part, the latest available values are provided. Note that in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value. This is due to rounding and confidence intervals.

Population pyramid - 2020 (in thousand)

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

OVERVIEW [at 1st January] (Eurostat)

Population - 2020 (in thousands)

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

Annual flows - 2019 (in thousands)

The two smaller charts show the scale of migration to and from the MS. The top chart shows the number of people who have immigrated to the MS over the last year. 'Within EU' immigration refers to people who are citizens of EU MSs (nationals included). 'Outside EU' immigration refers to non-EU citizens. The bottom chart shows the number of people who have emigrated from the MS over the last year, moving to another MS ('within EU') or to a non-EU country/territory ('outside EU'). The total numbers of immigrants and emigrants are in the centre of each respective chart.

RESIDENCE PERMITS (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

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

Valid residence permits at the end of the year

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

ASYLUM [1st Instance] (Eurostat)

First time applications

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

The total annual figure is shown on the right.

First instance decisions

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

The total number of decisions on first applications for asylum during a year is shown on the right.

SCHENGEN VISAS (Migration and Home Affairs)

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

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

The figure refers to the sum of uniform visas (including MEVs), LTVs, and ATVs. For detailed description, see Technical Notes.

Note that for Romania, Bulgaria & Croatia the data on LTV visas is missing.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION (Eurostat)

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

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

Return rate

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

NATURALISATION (Eurostat)**Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year**

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

Share of foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship [%]

The bar charts show the acquisition of citizenship over the last four years by people who are nationals of another country. The first bar ('EU') shows the proportion of all nationals from other EU MSs residing in this country who have acquired its citizenship during the calendar year. The second bar ('Non-EU') shows the proportion of all citizens from non-EU countries and territories residing in the country (including Stateless and Unknown) who have acquired its citizenship during the year.

SOCIAL INCLUSION - 2020 (Eurostat)

The three charts refer to different aspects of social inclusion of migrants in the MS during the year. Together, they highlight differences in the relative wealth and living standards of residents by broad group of citizenship: Nationals, EU Mobile and Non-EU.

Median equivalised net income (18+) shows differences in income levels for adults by broad group of citizenship. The values are in euro.

Overcrowding rate (18+)(Households) shows the percentage of adults by broad group of citizenship who live in a household defined as 'overcrowded'.

Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+) shows the percentage of adults by broad group of citizenship who are either at risk of poverty, face serious material deprivation or live in a household defined as having a 'very low work intensity'.

At risk of poverty rate for children indicates the number of people under 18 (by citizenship of their parents: Nationals vs Non-Nationals) who are defined as being 'at risk of poverty'.

EDUCATION - 2020 (Eurostat)

The three charts show differences in educational attainment and participation in education by broad group of citizenship: Nationals, EU Mobile and Non-EU.

Population by educational attainment (25-64) refers to the proportion of people aged between 25 and 64 by their education level. 'LOW' refers to Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; 'MEDIUM' refers to Upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary, education, and 'HIGH' refers to Tertiary education.

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

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

LABOUR MARKET - 2020 (Eurostat)

The charts present employment and unemployment related indicators by broad group of citizenship ('Nationals', 'EU Mobile' and 'Non-EU') and sex. The top three charts show also a breakdown by age group, whereas the bottom one by education attainment. This section shows similarities and differences in integration of these subgroups in the labour market.

Employment rate shows the percentage of the total working-age population which is employed.

Unemployment rate indicates the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force. It is calculated as the ratio between the unemployed population and the sum of employed and unemployed population within the same group.

Long term unemployment rate refers to people who have been unemployed for more than one year. It is calculated as the proportion of the total unemployed population within each group which has been unemployed for more than one year.

Employment rate by educational attainment (15-64) shows employment rates by level of educational attainment. 'LOW' refers to Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education; 'MEDIUM' refers to Upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary, education, and 'HIGH' refers to Tertiary education.

TECHNICAL
NOTES
MIGRATION
IN THE
EUROPEAN
UNION

DEMOGRAPHY [AT 1ST JANUARY] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population pyramid

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_pop1ctz

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop1ctz&lang=en

OVERVIEW [AT 1ST JANUARY] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_pop1ctz

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop1ctz&lang=en

Indicator: Immigration (annual flow)

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_imm1ctz

Description: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship.

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

Indicator: Emigration (annual flow)

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_emi3nxt

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi3nxt&lang=en

RESIDENCE PERMITS (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First residence permits (by reason)

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_resfirst

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfirst&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_resvalid

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_reslong

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_reslong&lang=en

ASYLUM [1ST INSTANCE] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First time applications

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_asyappctza

Description: Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex. Annual aggregated data (rounded).

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

Indicator: First instance decisions by outcome

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_asydcfst

Description: First instance decisions on asylum applications by citizenship, age and sex. Annual aggregated data (rounded).

Note: First instance decision means a decision granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country.

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asydcfst&lang=en

SCHENGEN VISAS (MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS)

Indicator: Visas

Source of data: DG HOME – Schengen visa stats

Description: Complete statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States (2014-2017) and Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania (non-Schengen EU States).

Note: A Schengen visa is an authorisation issued by a Schengen State enabling an individual to transit through or stay in its territory. Airport transit visas (ATV) entitle the holder to transit through the international transit area of airports situated on the territory of a Member State without actually entering the territory of that Member State, during a stopover or transfer between two stages of an international flight. Short stay visas are: a) uniform short stay visas that entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Member States for a period of maximum 90 days/180 days and that can be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries (MEVs); and b) short stay visas with limited territorial validity (LTV) that entitle the holder to stay only in the territory of the Member State(s) for which the visa is valid. Data on LTV visas is not available for Romania, Bulgaria & Croatia.

Links (at the bottom of the following web page):

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy_en

IRREGULAR MIGRATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Ordered to leave

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eiord&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_eirtn

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eirtn&lang=en

Indicator: Return rate

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

NATURALISATION (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship during the year

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_acq

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_acq&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_acqs

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_acqs&lang=en

SOCIAL INCLUSION – 2020 (EUROSTAT)

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - ilc_di15

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di15&lang=en

Indicator: Overcrowding rate (18+) [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - ilc_lvho15

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_lvho15&lang=en

Indicator: At risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (18+) [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - ilc_peps05

Description: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps05&lang=en

Indicator: At risk-of-poverty for children [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - ilc_li33

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_li33&lang=en

EDUCATION – 2020 (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Population by educational attainment [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - edat_lfs_9911

Description: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en

Indicator: NEET [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - edat_lfse_23

Description: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship (NEET rates).

Note: The indicator corresponds to the percentage of the population of a given age group which is neither employed nor involved in further education or training. This refers to persons meeting these two conditions: they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition); they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator is the total population of the same age group, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to regular education and training'.

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfse_23&lang=en

Indicator: Early school leavers [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - edat_lfse_01

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfse_01&lang=en

LABOUR MARKET – 2020 (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Employment rate [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - lfsa_ergan

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergan&lang=en

Indicator: Unemployment rate [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - lfsa_urgan

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgan&lang=en

Indicator: Long-term unemployment rate [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - lfsa_upgan

Description: Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployed population, by sex, age and citizenship (%).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_upgan&lang=en

Indicator: Employment rate by educational attainment [%]

Source of data: EUROSTAT - lfsa_ergaedn

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedn&lang=en

HOW TO READ
MIGRATION
IN NON-EU
COUNTRIES
AND
TERRITORIES

HOW TO READ

This section covers 171 non-EU countries and territories grouped by geographical continent and subcontinents according to Eurostat guidelines. This organisation is based on geographical criteria only and does not have any political implication. More detailed information is available in the Technical Notes at the end of this section. For each country/territory, the charts are organised in thematic parts. Maps and flags are for illustrative purposes only. The data refers to 2020. If the data for 2020 is not available from the original source, the corresponding field is either missing or indicated as 'N/A'. Whenever 2020 data is not available for an entire thematic part, the latest available values are provided. Note that in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value. This is due to rounding and confidence intervals.

MIGRATION [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

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

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

ASYLUM IN EU [1st instance] (Eurostat)

First time applications

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

First instance decisions

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

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

The total number of annual decisions is on the right of the chart.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN EU (Eurostat)

Persons found to be illegally present

The chart shows the annual number of people from the country/territory who have been determined by EU MS authorities to be 'illegally present' under their national laws relating to immigration. Note that the definition of 'illegally' may vary across MSs and only people who are apprehended or otherwise come to the attention of immigration authorities are counted. People who are 'illegally present' might have entered the EU MS legally.

Persons ordered to leave, persons returned and return rate

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

DEMOGRAPHY [in thousand] (UNDESA)

Population - 2020

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

The pyramid shows the demographic composition of the population in the country/territory. It indicates the estimated number of people (in thousands) by age group and sex (males and females) in 2020. The original UNDESA estimates are organised in five-year cohorts and have been aggregated to obtain ten-year cohorts.

The figure on the bottom shows the population change (%) between 2020 and 2030 according to the medium fertility variant scenario.

REFUGEES AND IDPs (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

Refugees from/within the country/territory & IDPs - 2020

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

- Refugees and people in refugee-like situations from the country/territory residing in an EU MS ('EU') or in countries and territories other than that of birth and outside the EU ('other');

- Refugees and people in refugee-like situations in the country/territory;

- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) due to armed conflict, generalised violence or human rights violations in the country/territory as well as to natural disasters.

Data on refugees and people in refugee-like situations is from UNHCR and UNRWA. Data on IDPs is from IDMC. IDPs data includes people who have been displaced by both conflicts and natural disasters.

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN EU (Eurostat)

First residence permits issued during the year

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

Valid resident permits at the end of the year

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

NATURALISATION IN EU (Eurostat)**Citizens who have acquired citizenship in EU**

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

POLITICAL (World Bank, Inst. for Economics and Peace)**Global Peace Index, Political stability, Control of Corruption, and Government effectiveness.**

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

The number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the latest available values are shown for all countries within the region.

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

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (World Bank)**Below international poverty line, GDP per capita (PPP), Urban population, and Under 5 mortality rate**

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

The number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the latest available values are shown for all countries within the region.

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

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)**Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Employment by sex and economic activity, Employment rate by sex and age group, and Unemployment rate by sex and age group**

Four indicators give an overview of labour market conditions in the selected country/territory.

The number at the top shows the latest available value of the 'total' indicator, i.e. without any disaggregation by possible dimensions (sex, age, or/and economic activity).

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the latest available values of the 'total' indicator are shown for all countries within the region. See Technical Notes at the end of this section for definitions and additional info on the four indicators.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

This section shows whether the country/territory is a State Party to (by accession, ratification or succession) or has preliminary endorsed (by signature) key international agreements and bilateral agreements with the EU. This gives an overview of international and bilateral frameworks governing different forms of migration in the country/territory. For a definition of each agreement, see the Technical Notes. For continent and subcontinent factsheets, only the number of countries/territories that are part of each agreement is shown; please check the specific country/territory factsheet to see its negotiation phase for each agreement.

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (World Bank, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)**Humanitarian aid + ODA, Remittances and Net FDIs (as % of GDP)**

The chart presents aggregated data on Humanitarian aid plus Official Development Assistance (ODA), Remittances and Net Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) sent to the country/territory during the reference year. The bars show these three types of financial transfers as a percentage of GDP.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the latest available values are shown for all countries within the region.

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

EDUCATION (World Bank, ILO)**NEETs, Government expenditures in education, and Working-age population by sex and education**

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

The number at the top shows the latest available data. The line shows the trend over time for the annual value.

For continent and subcontinent factsheets, the latest available values are shown for all countries within the region.

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

TECHNICAL
NOTES
**MIGRATION IN
NON-EU
COUNTRIES
AND
TERRITORIES**

DEMOGRAPHY [IN THOUSAND] (UNDESA)

Indicator: Total population, demographic pyramid and population change

Source of data: UNDESA WPP Standard Projections, Population – medium variant, annual, from 1950 to 2100 (total, female, male)

Description: Total population is based on the de facto definition of population in a country/territory, area or region as of 1st July of the year indicated. It comprises total population, as well as female and male population, and it is presented in thousands. The population change between the reference year and 2030 is calculate by KCMD on projections in the “Medium Fertility Variant” scenario.

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

Link: <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/CSV/>

MIGRATION [IN THOUSAND] (UNDESA)

Indicators: Migrant population within and outside the country/territory

Source of data: UNDESA – Pop. Div. – Total International Migrants Stock by Origin and Destination

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

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

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

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

REFUGEES AND IDPS (UNHCR, UNRWA, IDMC)

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

Indicator: Refugees

Source of data: UNHCR - Refugee Population Statistics Database

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

Note: According to UNHCR: “Refugees include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying temporary protection. Since 2007, the refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation” (<http://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>). According to the UNHCR glossary: “The category of people in a refugee-like situation is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.” (<http://reporting.unhcr.org/glossary/r>). Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao that are presented separately by the source.

Link: <http://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/>

Indicator: Palestine refugees

Source of data: UNRWA

Description: Palestine refugees under the mandate of UNRWA.

Link: <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa>

Indicator: IDPs

Source of data: IDMC - Global Internal Displacement Database

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

Note: Data on China do not include Hong Kong and Macao that are presented separately by the source.

Link: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>

ASYLUM IN EU [1ST INSTANCE] (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First time applications

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_asyappctza

Description: First-time asylum applications by citizenship, age and sex. Annual aggregated data (rounded).

Note: First time asylum applicants are people who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in one of the EU Member State during the reference period. The term 'first-time' implies no time limitation and therefore people can be recorded as first-time applicant only if they have never applied for international protection in the reporting country/territory in the past, irrespective of whether they have applied in another Member State of the EU.

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

Indicator: First instance decisions by outcome

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_asydcfst

Description: First instance decisions on asylum applications by citizenship, age and sex. Annual aggregated data (rounded).

Note: First instance decision means a decision granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative asylum procedure in the receiving country.

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asydcfst&lang=en

RESIDENCE PERMITS IN EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: First residence permits

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_resfirst

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfirst&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_resvalid

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

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

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

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_reslong

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_reslong&lang=en

IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Persons found to be illegally present

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_eipre

Description: Third country nationals found to be illegally present - annual data (rounded).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eipre&lang=en

Indicator: Persons ordered to leave

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_eiord

Description: Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded).

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eiord&lang=en

Indicator: Persons returned (to a third country/territory following an order to leave)

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_eirtn

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eirtn&lang=en

Date of consultation: 07/12/2021 (last update 12/07/2021)

Indicator: Return rate

Note: The Return rate is calculated as the ratio between persons Returned and Ordered to leave in a given year.

NATURALISATION IN EU (EUROSTAT)

Indicator: Acquisition of citizenship

Source of data: EUROSTAT - migr_acq

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

Link: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_acq&lang=en

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Indicator: International Convention on the Protection of Migrants

Source of data: United Nations – Treaty Collection

Description: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families - New York, 18 December 1990.

Link: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?chapter=4&lang=en&mtdsg_no=IV-13&src=IND

Indicator: Geneva Convention

Source of data: United Nations – Treaty Collection

Description: Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees – Geneva, 28 July 1951.

Note: The dates of accession to the Geneva Convention of Cape Verde, United States and Venezuela refer to the accession to the 1967 Protocol only.

Link: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=V-2&chapter=5&Temp=mtdsg2&clang=_en

Indicator: UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

Source of data: United Nations – Treaty Collection

Description: United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime - New York, 15 November 2000.

Link: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12&chapter=18&lang=en

Indicator: EU Mobility Partnership

Source of data: Directorate-General of the European Commission 'Migration and Home Affairs'

Description: The Mobility Partnerships (MP) offer a political framework for comprehensive, enhanced and tailor-made dialogue and cooperation with partner countries.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs/global-approach-to-migration_en

Indicator: EU readmission agreement

Source of data: Directorate-General of the European Commission 'Migration and Home Affairs'

Description: Cooperation with non-EU countries on readmission of irregular migrants.

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/irregular-migration-return-policy/return-readmission_en

POLITICAL (WORLD BANK, INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE)

Indicator: Global Peace Index (GPI)

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

Description: GPI shows the relative peacefulness of states and territories according to multiple variables. GPI values range from 1.11 (most peaceful) to 3.81 (least peaceful).

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

Link: <http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>

Indicator: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Percentile Rank

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WGI - PV.PER.RNK

Description: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. Percentile rank indicates the country/territory's rank among all countries /territories covered by the aggregate indicator, with 0 corresponding to lowest rank (least stable), and 100 to highest rank (most stable).

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=PV.PER.RNK>

Indicator: Control of Corruption

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WGI – CC.EST

Description: Control of Corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests. The value goes from 2.5 (very low corruption) to -2.5 (very high corruption).

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=CC.EST>

Indicator: Government Effectiveness

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WGI – GE.EST

Description: Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public and civil services, the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies. The value goes from -2.5 (very low effectiveness) to 2.5 (very high effectiveness).

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=1181&series=GE.EST>

FINANCIAL INFLOWS (WORLD BANK, UNOCHA, OECD, UNCTAD)

Indicator: International remittances inflow [as % of GDP]

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS

Description: Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF’s Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Link: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS>

Indicator: Official Development Assistance (ODA) [as % of GDP]

Source of data: OECD - Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Description: The values are relative to the total (all types) ODA from EU institutions, through all channels. They represent gross disbursements and are relative to the current prices. They are added to Humanitarian aid contributions and shown as % of the GDP.

Link: <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1>

Indicator: Humanitarian aid contributions [as % of GDP]

Source of data: UNOCHA - Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

Description: The values are relative to the total humanitarian aid to the given country/territory. They represent gross disbursements and are relative to the current prices. They are added to Official Development Assistance and shown as % of the GDP.

Link: <https://fts.unocha.org/>

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

Source of data: UNCTAD

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

Link: <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableView/tableView.aspx?ReportId=96740>

SOCIAL CONDITIONS (WORLD BANK)

Indicator: Below international poverty line at \$1.90 (as % of total population)

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – SI.POV.DDAY

Description: Below international poverty line shows the proportion of the country/territory’s population which lives on less than USD 1.90 per day. Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (as % of population).

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.DDAY>

Indicator: GDP per capita (ppp)

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD

Description: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is an indicator of economic standing, showing a country/territory’s economic output (in USD) per inhabitant. It is converted to international dollars (at its constant 2011 international value) using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates and divided by total population.

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.KD>

Indicator: Urban population (as % of total population)

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS

Description: Urban population shows the proportion of the country/territory's population which resides in urban areas. It is calculated using WB population estimates and urban ratios from the UN World Urbanization Prospects.

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>

Indicator: Under-5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)

Source of data: WORLD BANK – WDI – SH.DYN.MORT

Description: Under 5 mortality rate is the probability per 1 000 people born that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Link: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SH.DYN.MORT>

EDUCATION (WORLD BANK, ILO)

Indicator: NEETs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator: Working-age population by sex and education

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

Description: Working-age population by sex and education shows the distribution (%) by the level of education (less than basic, basic, intermediate, advanced) for men and women. Working age is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country. In addition to using a minimum age threshold, certain countries also apply a maximum age limit. For each country/territory, the working age population is shown at the top of the chart, expressed in thousand people.

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer15/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=POP_XWAP_SEX_EDU_NB_A

LABOUR MARKET (ILO)

Indicator: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group

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

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

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer19/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EAP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

Indicator: Employment by sex and economic activity

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

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

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

Indicator: Employment rate by sex and age group

Source of data: International Labour Organization (ILO) – EMP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT

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

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer41/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2WAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

Indicator: Unemployment rate by sex and age group

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

Description: Unemployment rate by sex and age group shows the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the total number of employed and unemployed persons. The figures are modeled estimates and are reported at the aggregate level (above the chart), and disaggregated by age groups (15-24 and 25+) and sex (men and women).

Link: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer42/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=UNE_2EAP_SEX_AGE_RT_A

GENERAL NOTES

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

KNOWLEDGE CENTRE ON MIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHY (KCMD)

The European Commission's Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) was established in June 2016 to provide scientific evidence for EU policymaking in migration and demography related fields. In addition to supporting the European Agenda on Migration, the focus is on migration and demographic developments at global scale and their societal impact on the EU in the medium to longer term.

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