



Asylum and Migration Overview 2025 Statistical Annex

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Part 3: Complementary national data (pages 26 to 29).

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Explanatory notes

This statistical annex to the 2025 Asylum and Migration Overview of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics to complement the Overview.

Part 1 provides an overview of European statistics for the European Union and Norway. It is organised into 9 thematic areas and focuses primarily on data related to migration and asylum. The annex uses a dashboard-style layout to allow the visualisation of different indicators. Due to rounding in the original data, percentages or individual values may not always add up to 100 or to the reported total.

Unless otherwise specified, the data presented in Part 1 refer to third-country nationals and cover the European Union plus Norway. A third-country national is any person who is not an EU citizen, including stateless persons. European Union values are calculated on the basis of the 27 EU countries, in line with Eurostat's aggregate 'EU27 countries (from 2020)'. The data included in this part were extracted between 13 March and 1 June 2026, and the manuscript was completed on 26 June 2026. As the Eurostat website is continuously updated, more recent data may have

become available since the extraction of the data used for this publication. The online data code provided under each figure can be used to access the latest data directly on Eurostat's website.

European statistics are produced by Eurostat in partnership with National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities of 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. Questions about European statistics may be addressed to the Eurostat multilingual user support service.

Part 2 provides statistical information on trafficking in human beings collected by Eurostat.

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

Part 4, the guide entitled 'How to read the statistical annex' available on page 30 describes each individual chart presented in Part 1 and provides links to the respective data sources.

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1

European statistics on migration and asylum

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 2023 to 2025. Since 2025 data were not available at the time of publication

for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2022-2024 is covered. Exceptionally, the quarterly data on temporary protection covers the period until the fourth quarter of 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

Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2023–2025

Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)

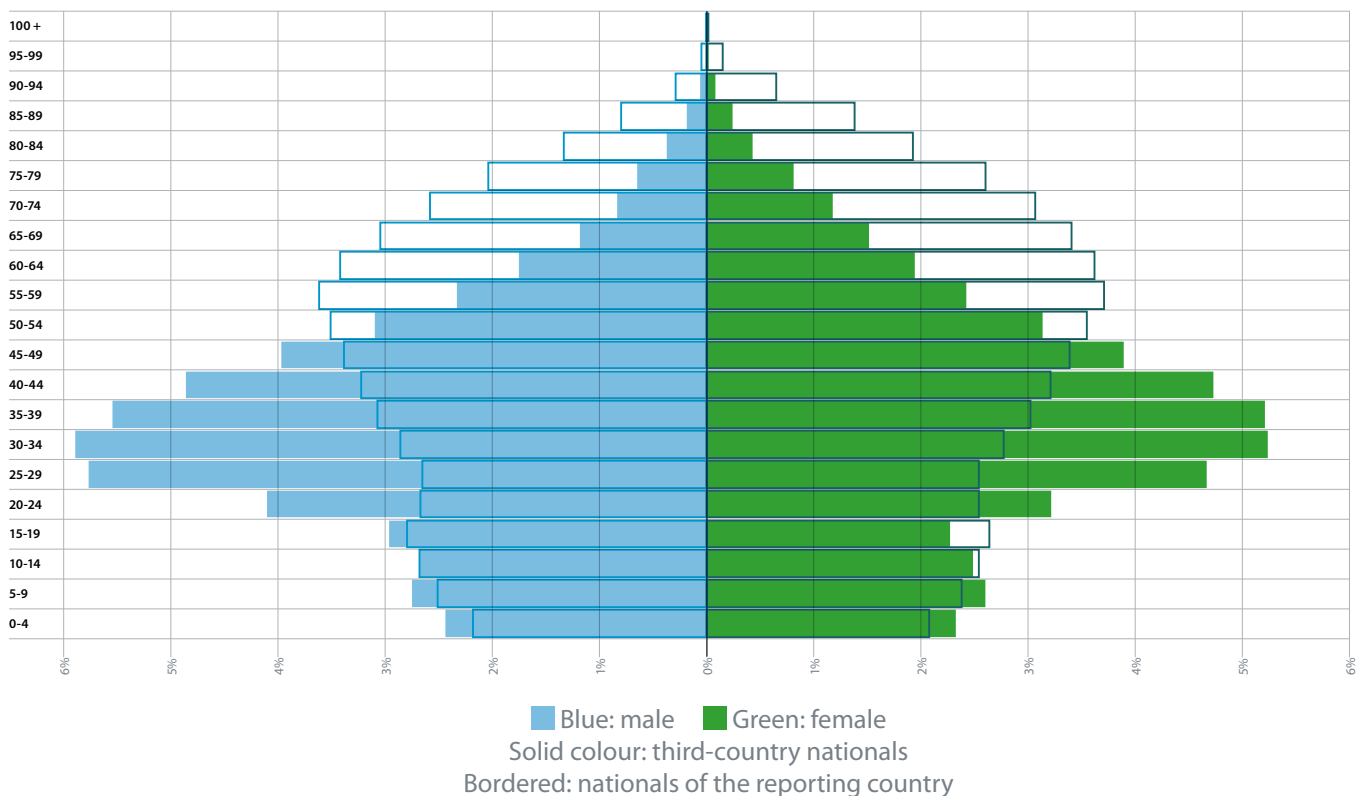


Note: 2023, data for Greece not included. Includes recognised non-citizens.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2025

%



Note: Portugal, 2024 data used. Age groups 95-99 and 100+, excluding Germany, and Lithuania (third-country nationals).

Includes recognised non-citizens. Stateless persons are not included in the calculations.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2022–2024

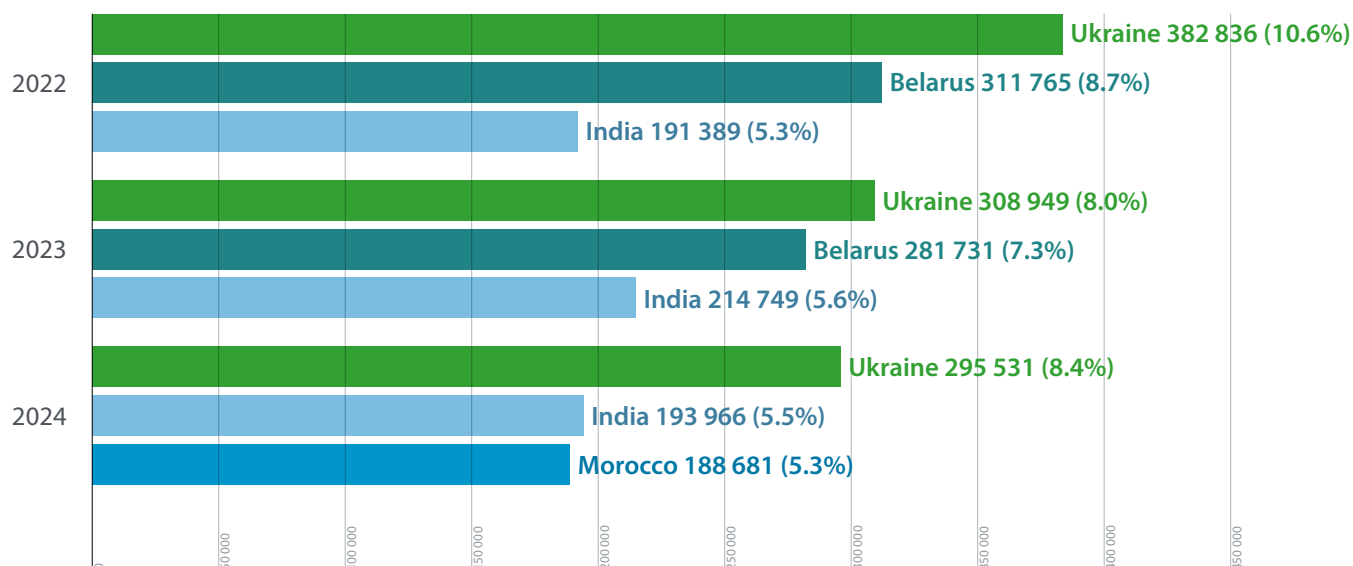
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2022–2024

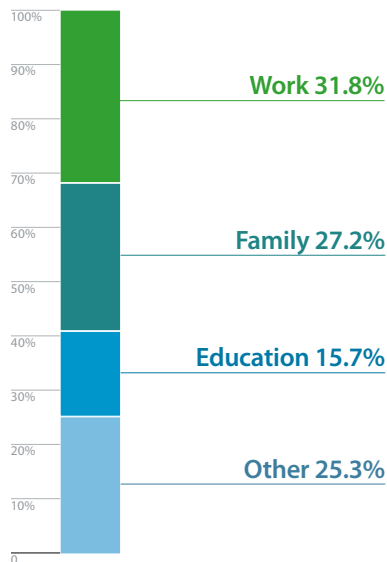
Absolute number (and the share of total number)



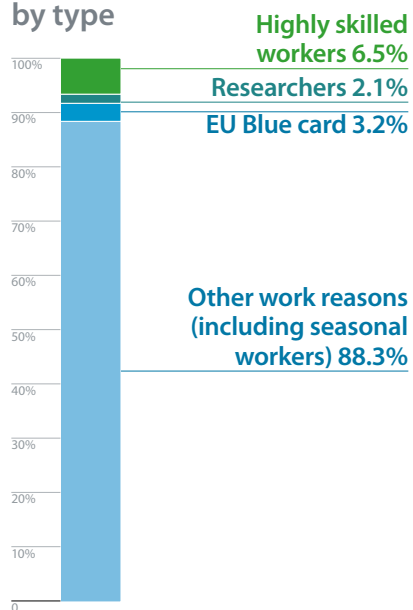
Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#))

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, EU and Norway, 2024

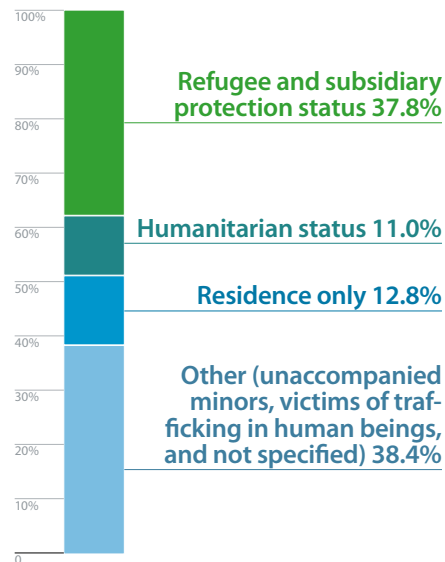
All permits,
by reason



Work reason,
by type



Other reason,
by detailed reason

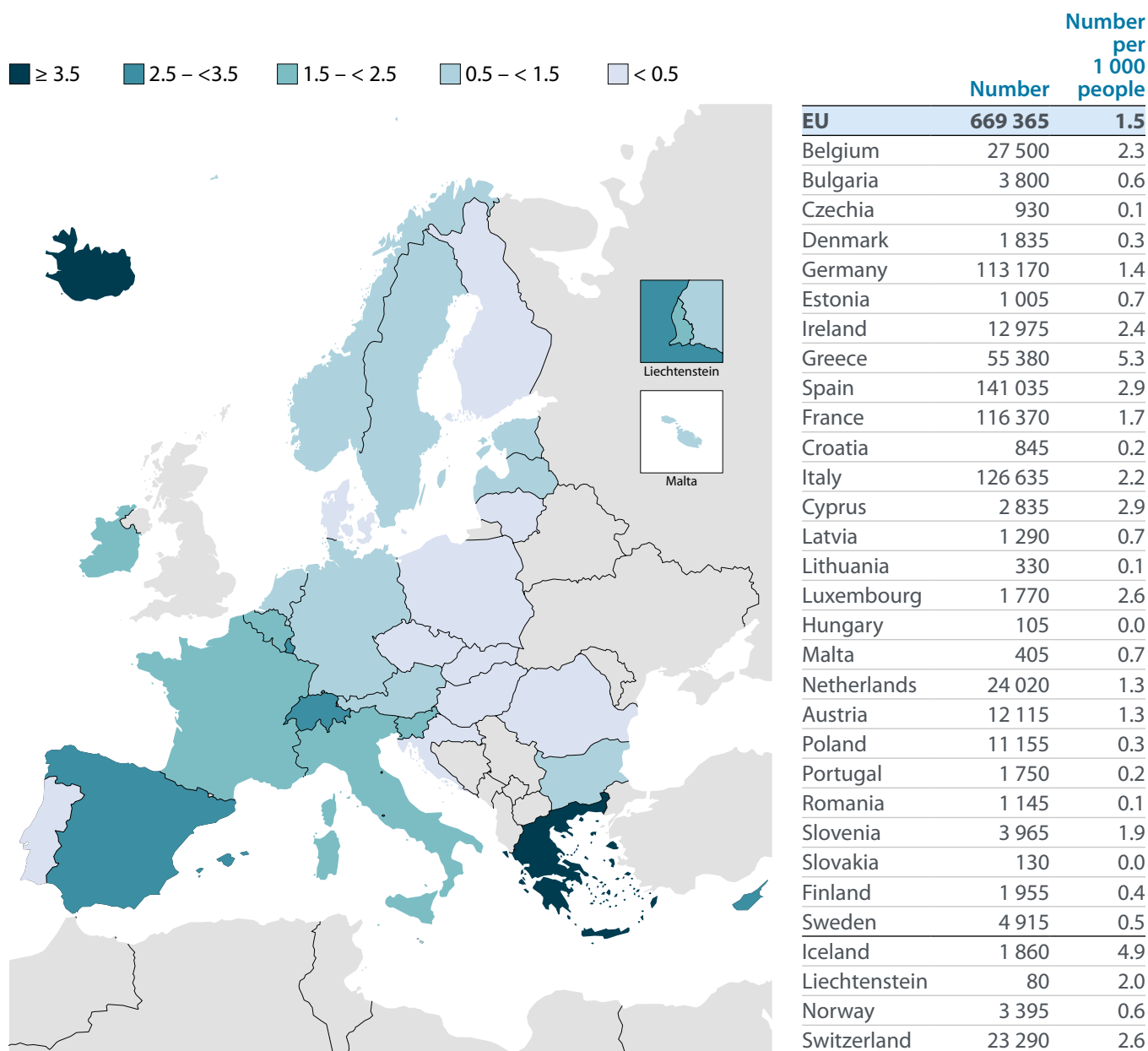


Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#), [migr_resocc](#) and [migr_resoth](#))

1.2 International protection including asylum

First-time asylum applicants, EU and EFTA, 2025

Number per 1 000 people



Note: Iceland, 2024 data.

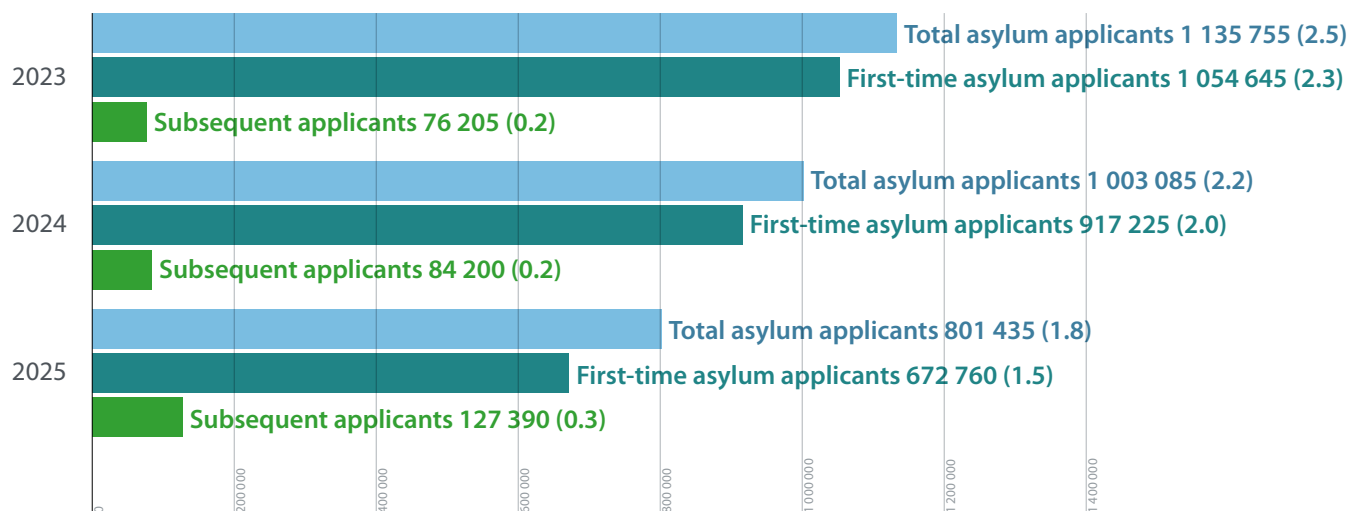
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#) and [migr_asyapp1mp](#))

Administrative boundaries: (c) EuroGeographics (c) OpenStreetMap

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2026

Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

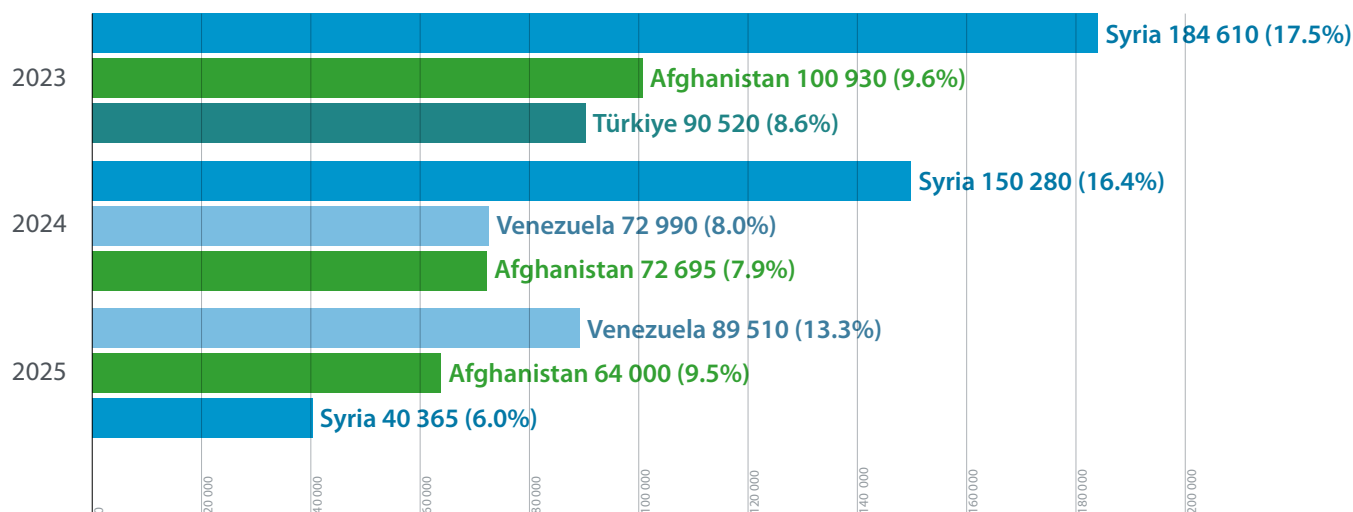
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

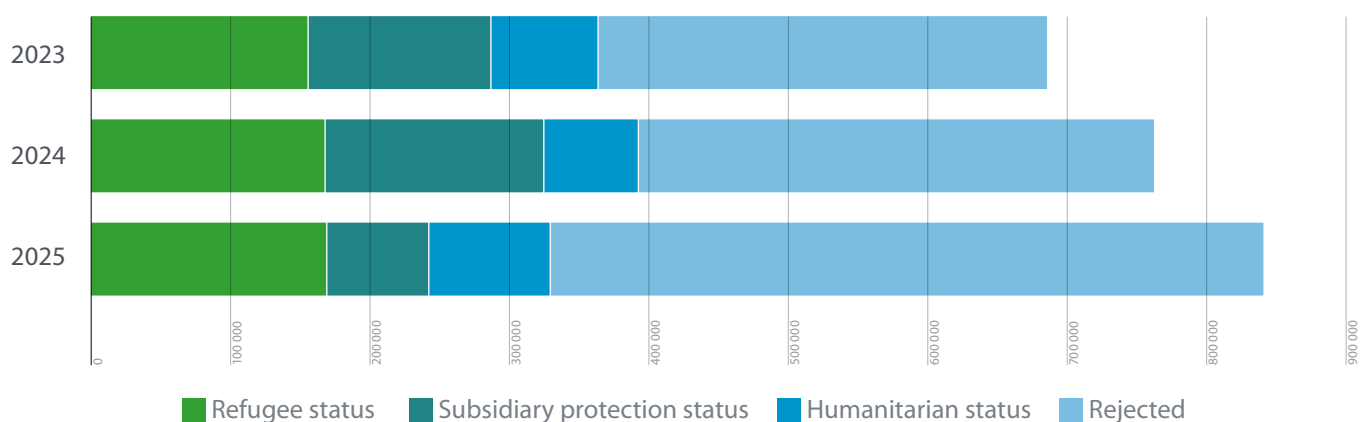
Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#))

First instance asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

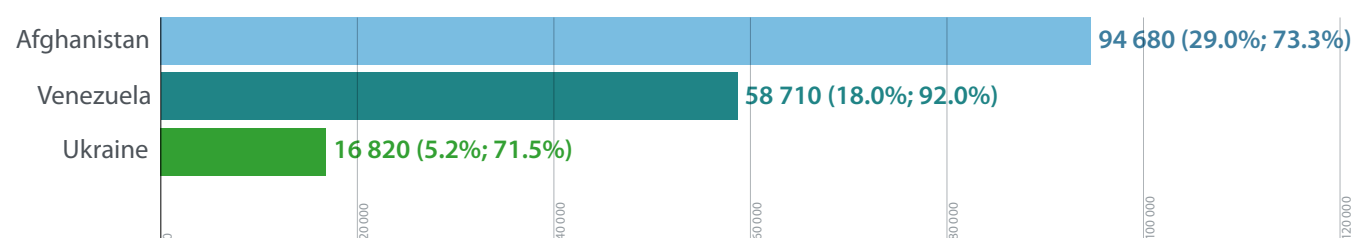


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2023	154 000 (22.6%)	130 140 (19.1%)	76 325 (11.2%)	320 060 (47.0%)
2024	166 110 (22.0%)	155 700 (20.6%)	67 320 (8.9%)	367 500 (48.6%)
2025	167 325 (20.0%)	72 615 (8.7%)	86 480 (10.4%)	508 130 (60.9%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#))

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, EU and Norway, 2025

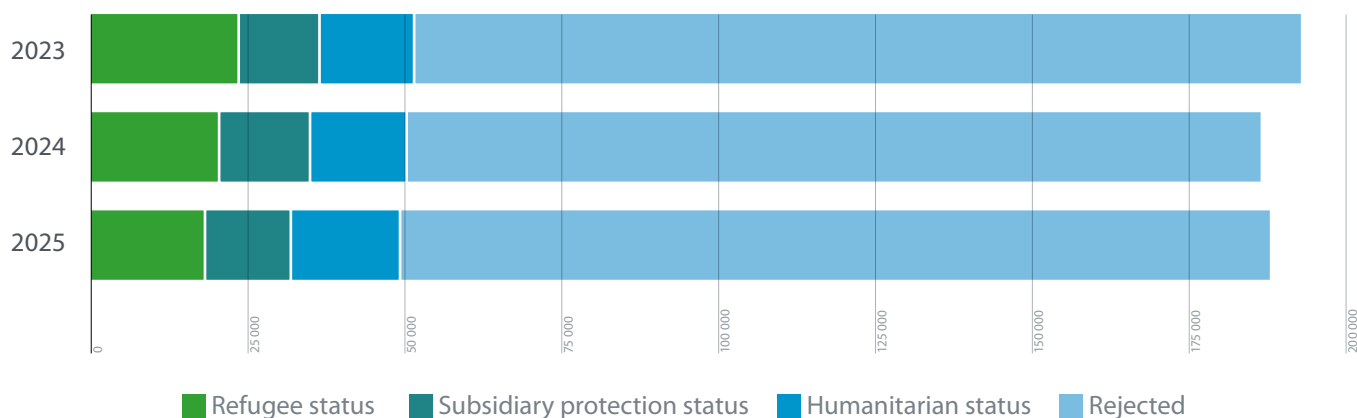
Absolute number (and the share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#))

Final asylum decisions by outcome, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

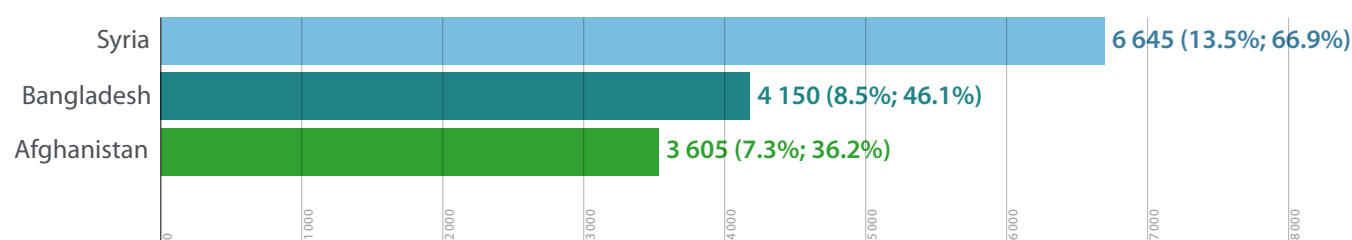


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2023	23 145 (12.1%)	12 835 (6.7%)	14 985 (7.8%)	140 450 (73.4%)
2024	20 525 (11.0%)	14 390 (7.7%)	15 300 (8.2%)	135 565 (73.1%)
2025	18 260 (9.7%)	13 565 (7.2%)	17 260 (9.2%)	138 325 (73.8%)

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfina](#))

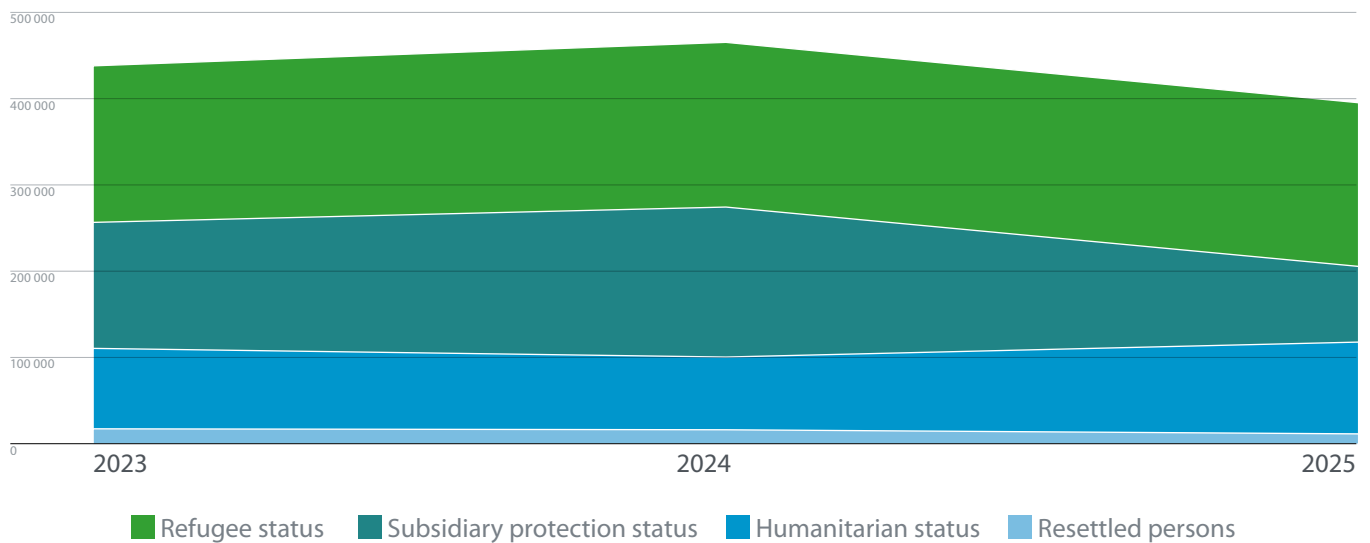
Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at final instance, EU and Norway, 2025

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



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfina](#))

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2023–2025



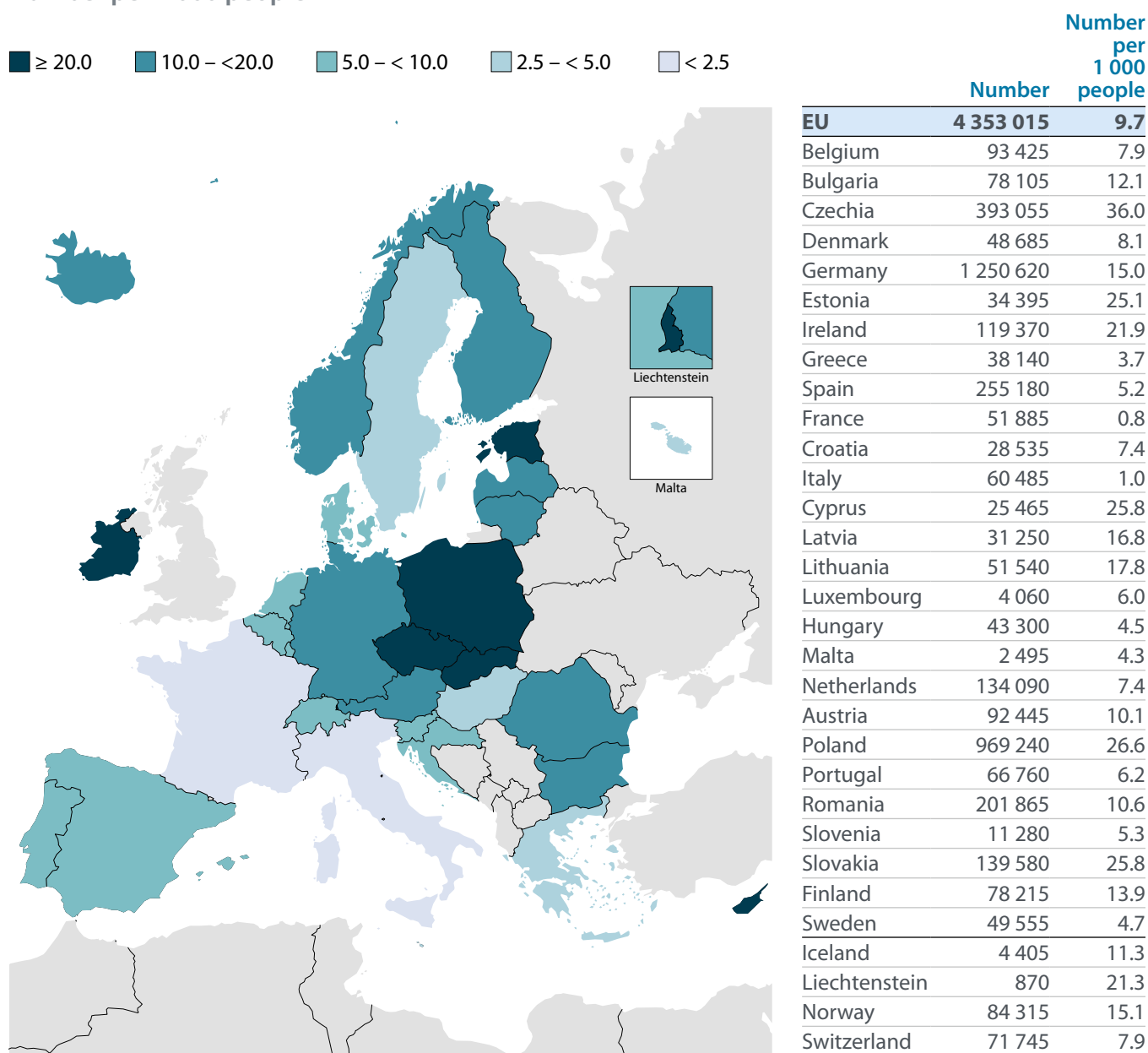
Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfst](#), [migr_asydcfina](#) and [migr_asyresa](#))

1.3 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 December 2025, EU and EFTA

Number per 1 000 people



Population data from 1 January 2025.

French data does not generally include minors.

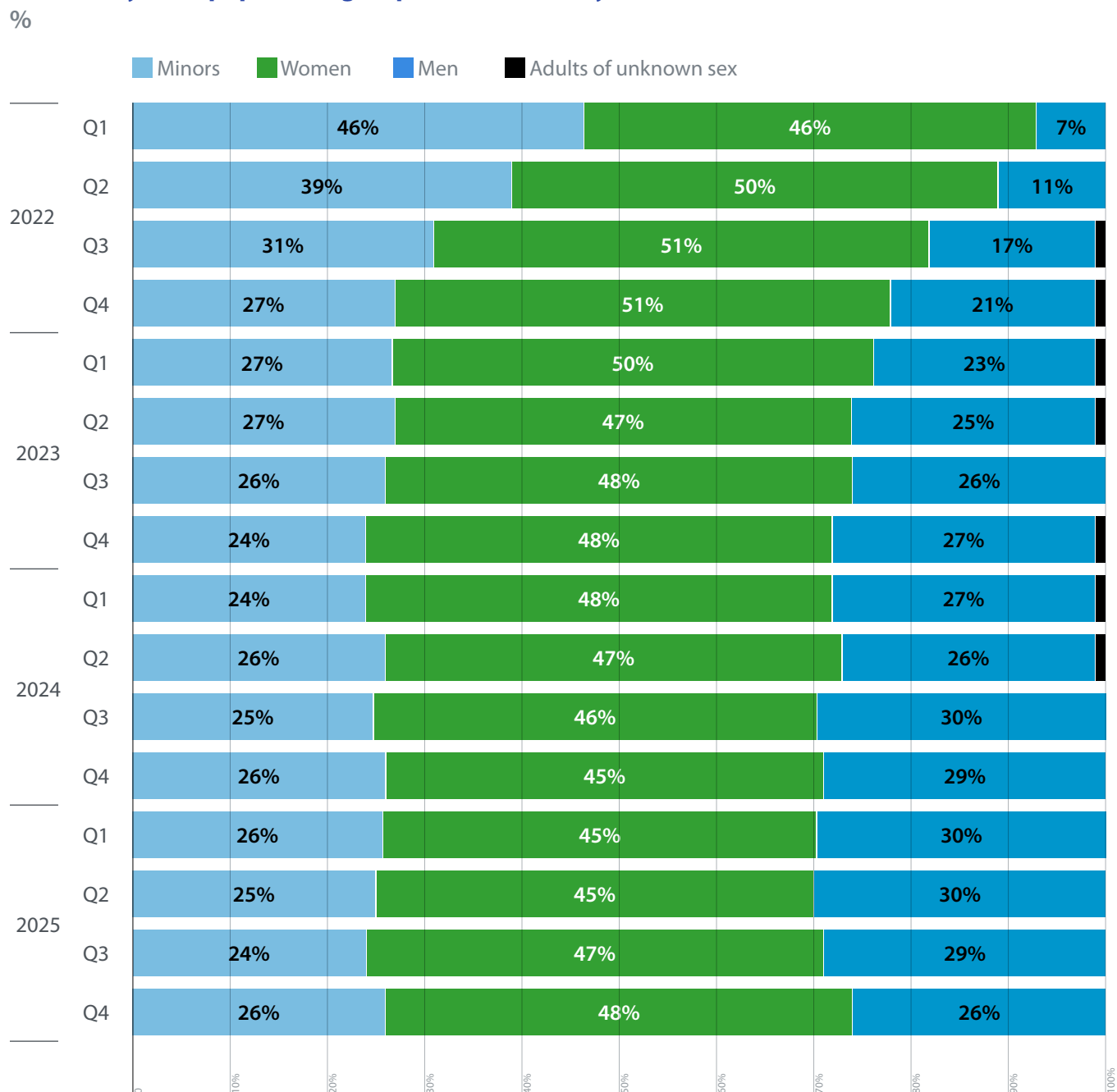
The number of persons under temporary protection at the end of the month in Ireland, Greece, Spain and Cyprus include some persons whose temporary protection status was no longer valid.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpsm](#) and [migr_asytpspop](#))

Administrative boundaries: (c) EuroGeographics (c) OpenStreetMap

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 07/2026

Decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion by main population groups, EU and Norway, Q1 2022–Q4 2025



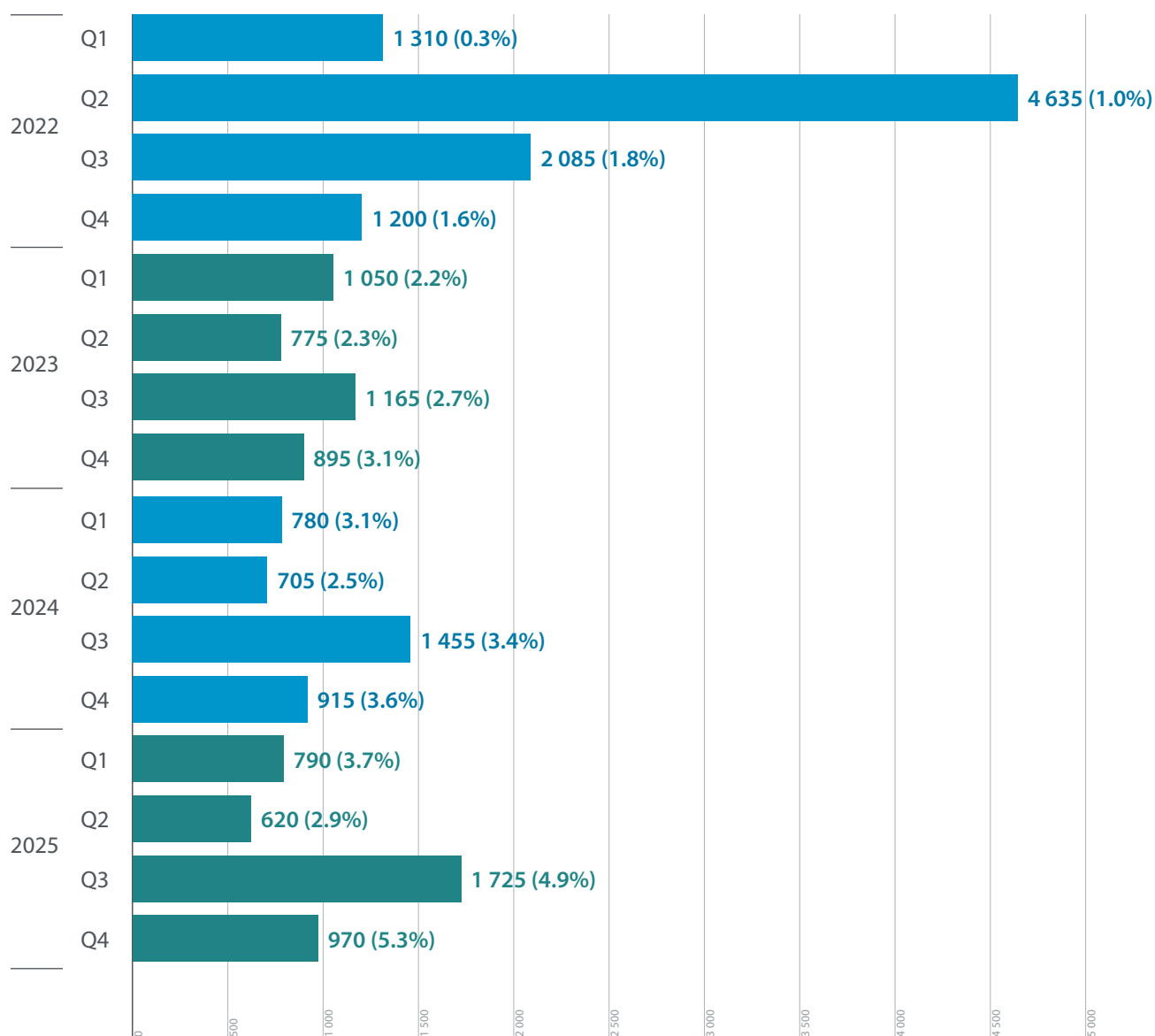
Note: March 2022 to December 2024, excluding Hungary for which data by sex and age are not available.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpfq](#))

1.4 Unaccompanied minors

Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, Q1 2022–Q4 2025

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



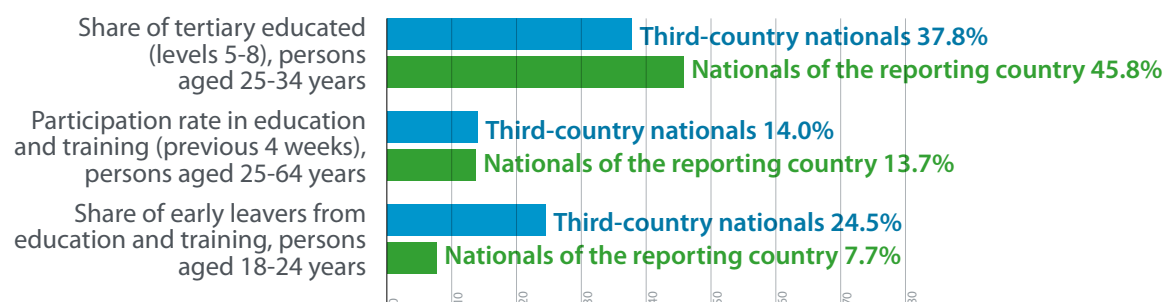
Note: excluding Czechia, Germany, and Hungary (until Q4 2024) for which data are not available.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumtpfq](#) and [migr_asytpfq](#))

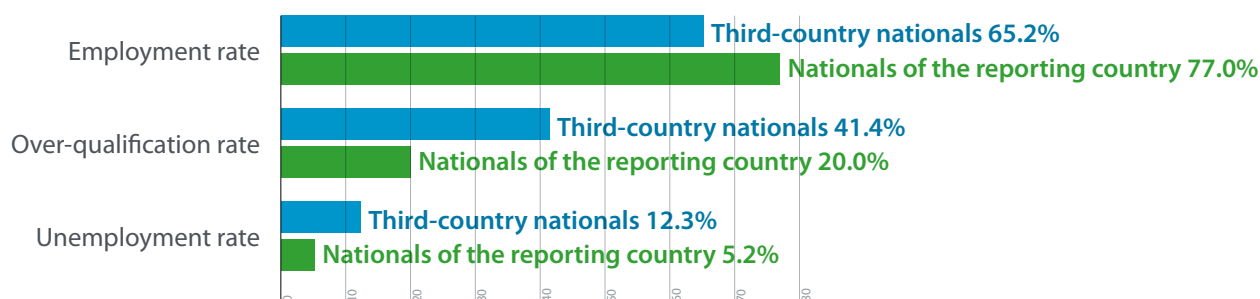
1.5 Integration

Integration indicators, EU, 2025

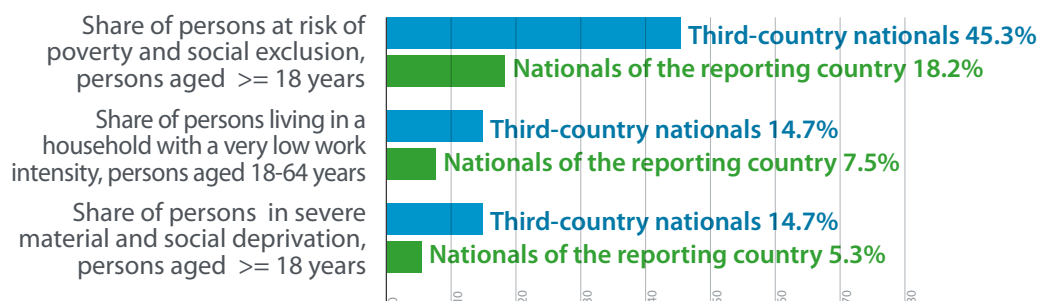
Education



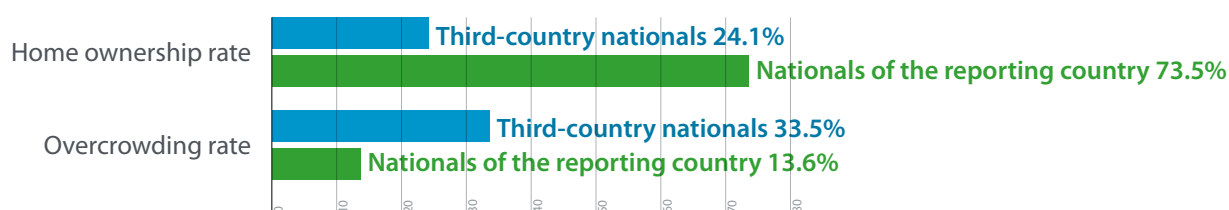
Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years



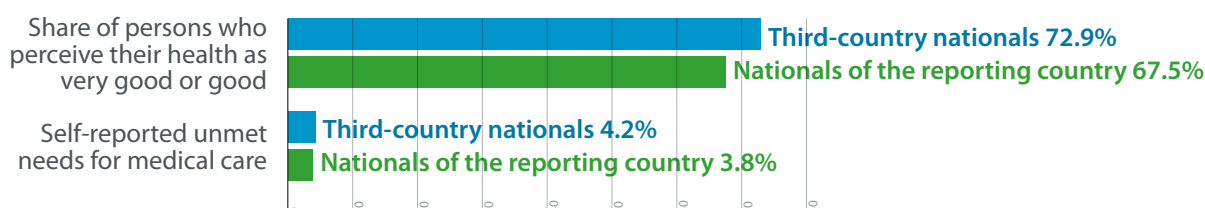
Social inclusion



Housing, persons aged ≥ 18 years



Health, persons aged ≥ 16 years

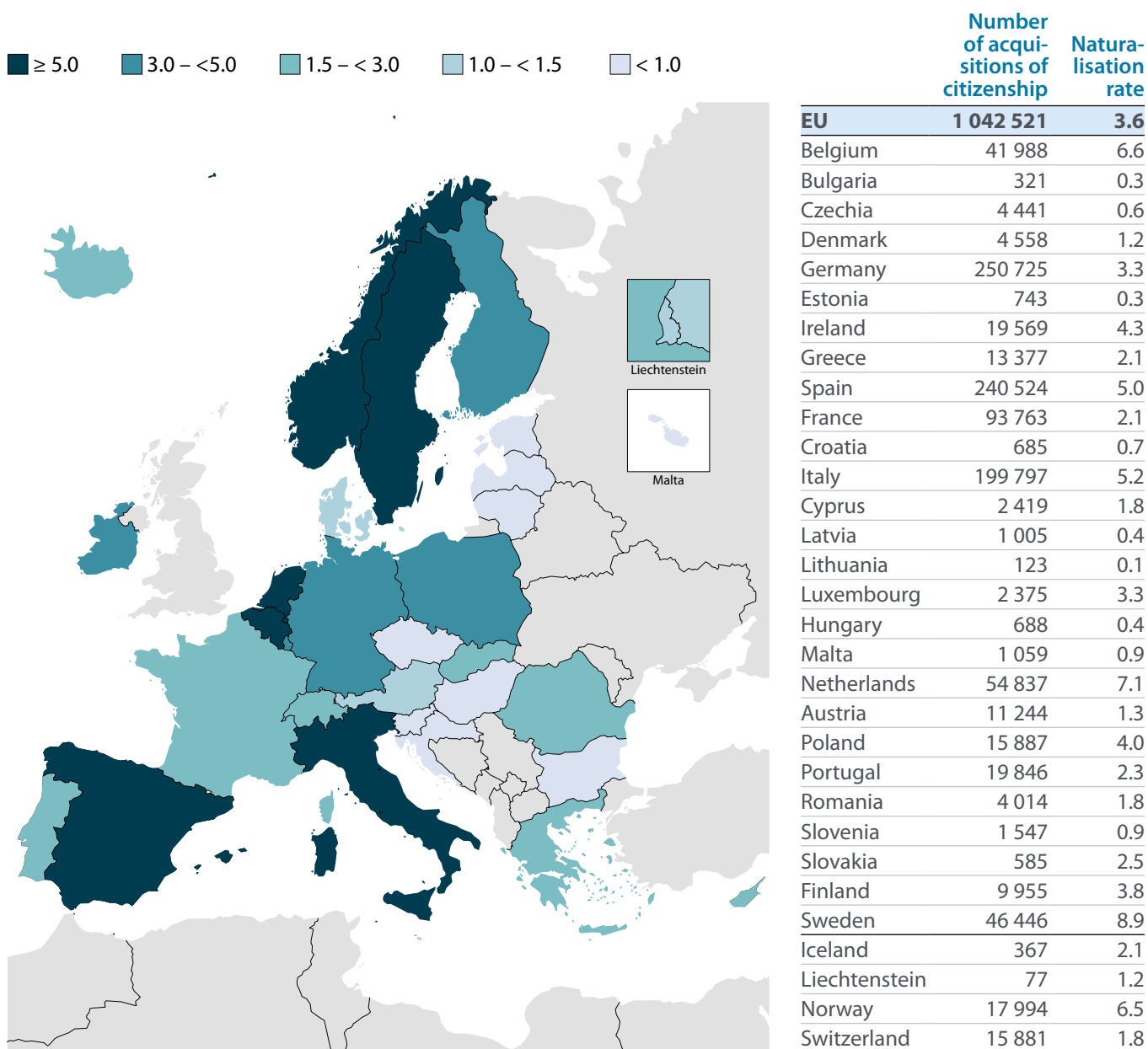


Source: Eurostat ([edat_lfs_9911](#), [trng_lfs_12](#), [edat_lfse_01](#), [lfsa_ergan](#), [lfsa_eoqgan](#), [lfsa_urgan](#), [ilc_peps05n](#), [ilc_lvhl15n](#), [ilc_mdspd15](#), [ilc_lvps15](#), [ilc_lvho15](#), [hlth_silc_24](#), [hlth_silc_30](#))

1.6 Citizenship and statelessness

Naturalisation rate of third-country nationals, EU and EFTA, 2024

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



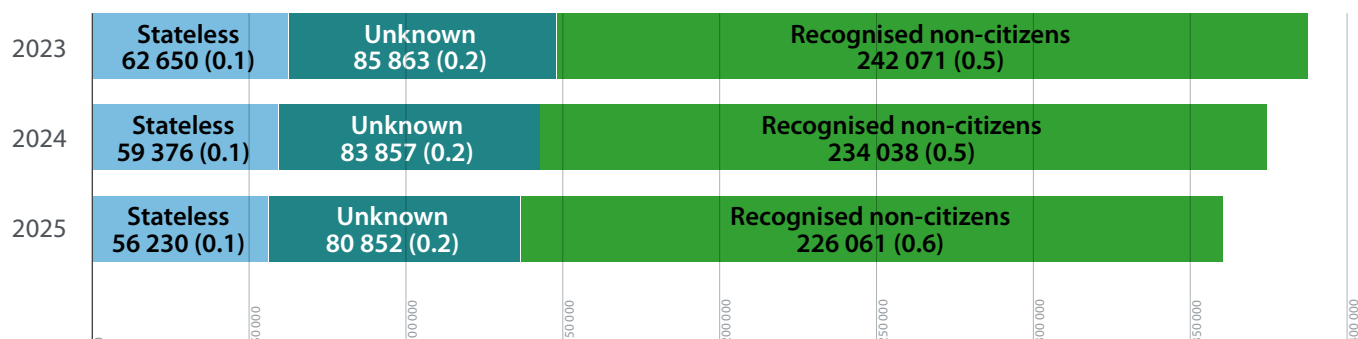
Source: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [migr_acqs](#))

Administrative boundaries: (c) EuroGeographics (c) OpenStreetMap

Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 04/2026

Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



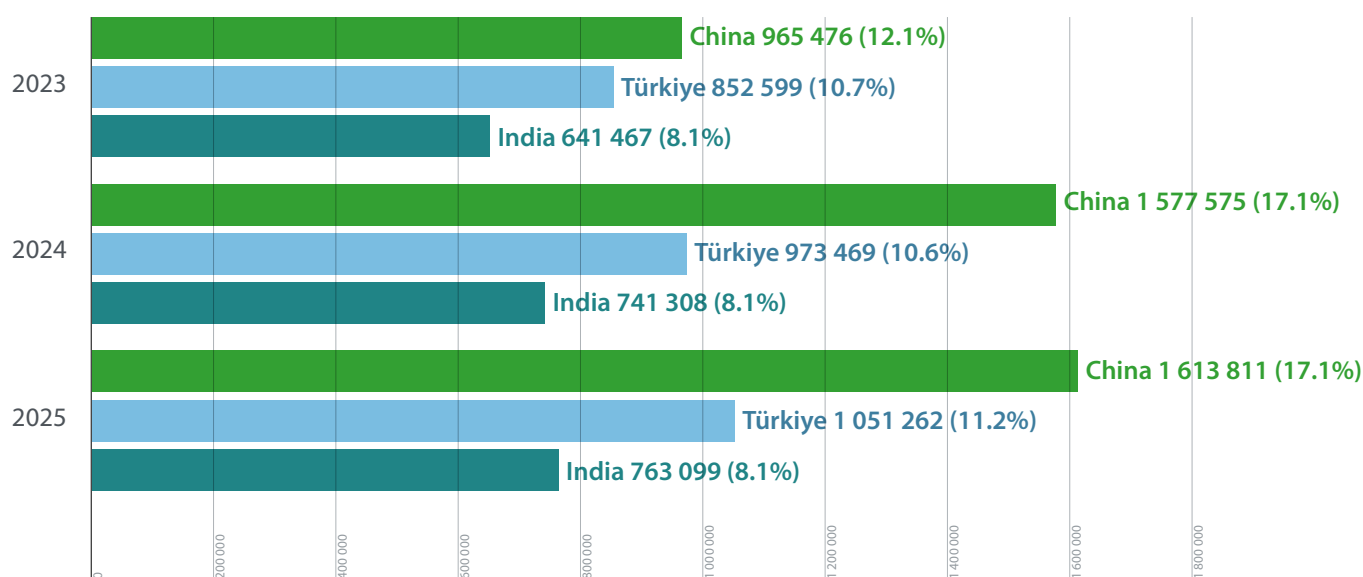
Note: 2025, data on unknown and stateless persons for Portugal not included.

Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

1.7 Borders, Schengen and visas

Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU countries and Norway, 2023–2025

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.

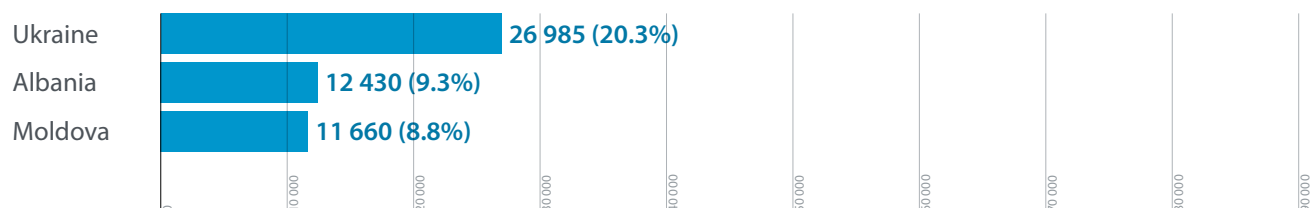
Data source: [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#)

1.8 Irregular migration

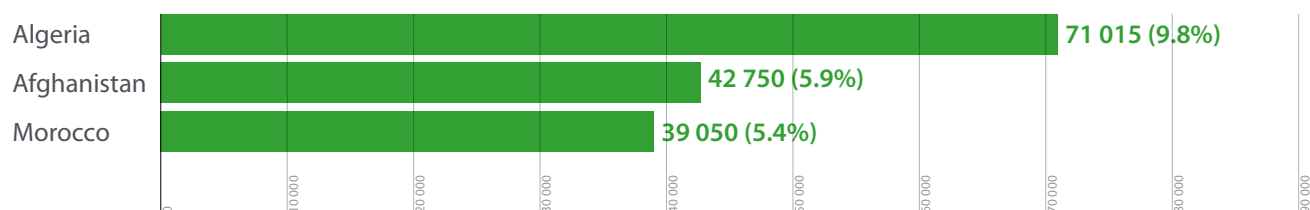
Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2025

Absolute number (and the share in the respective total)

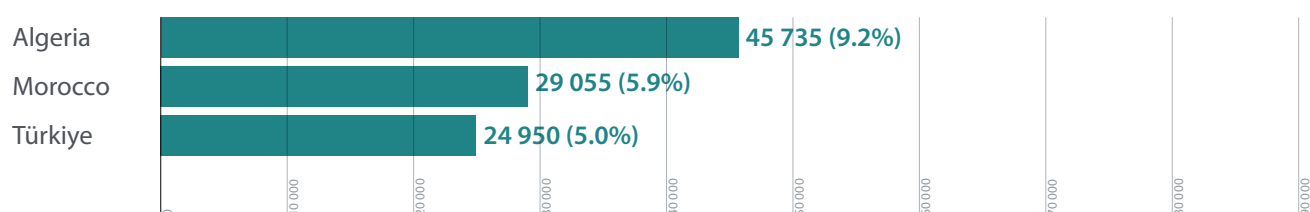
Persons refused entry



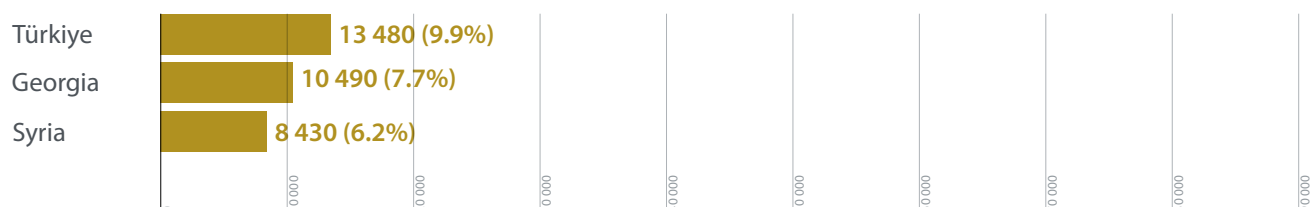
Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country

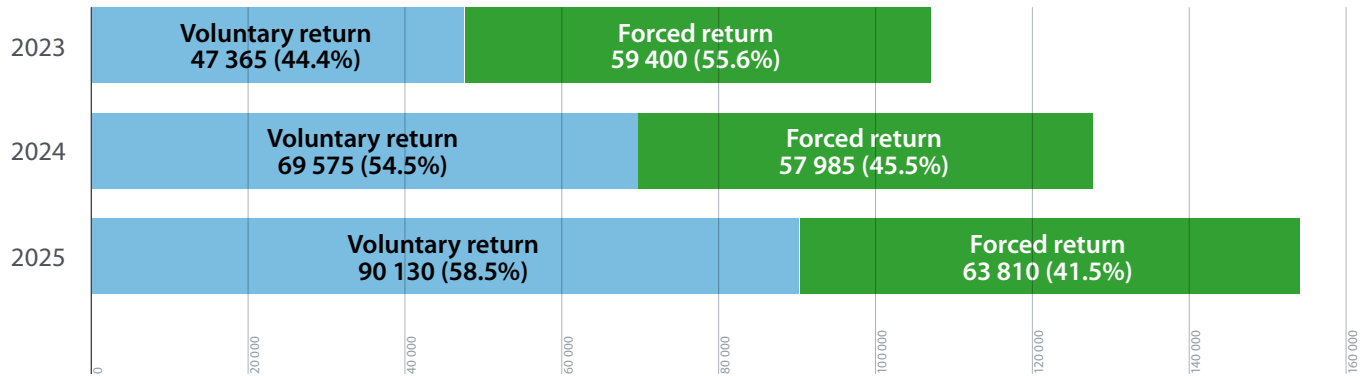


Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirfs](#), [migr_eipre](#), [migr_eiord](#) and [migr_eirtn](#))

1.9 Return and readmission

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: Germany, Q1 and Q2 2024 data not available for voluntary returns.

Source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))

Other European statistics

This section complements the publication by providing statistical information on trafficking in human beings.

As data for 2025 were not available at the time of publication, the information presented here relates to the year 2024.

For further information on European statistics on trafficking in human beings, please visit: [Crime and criminal justice](#)

2.1 Trafficking in human beings

Table 2.1.1: Third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings, by sex and age, 2024

	Children			Adults		
	girls	boys	total children	women	men	total adults
Belgium	3	2	5	45	47	92
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	1	0	1	2	0	2
Denmark	1	3	4	38	23	61
Germany	22	9	31	187	71	260
Estonia	0	0	0	4	2	6
Ireland	8	2	10	39	12	51
Greece	26	32	58	262	82	345
Spain	6	2	8	297	174	471
France	57	41	98	443	503	946
Croatia	0	0	0	3	0	3
Italy	37	48	85	1085	834	1997
Cyprus	0	1	1	0	11	11
Latvia	1	0	1	2	14	16
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	18	18
Luxembourg	0	1	1	16	28	44
Hungary	0	0	0	1	4	5

	Children			Adults		
	girls	boys	total children	women	men	total adults
Malta	0	0	0	13	0	13
Netherlands	6	1	7	301	187	491
Austria	0	1	1	0	97	97
Poland	:	:	3	:	:	241
Portugal	2	5	7	35	116	151
Romania	0	0	0	8	13	21
Slovenia	0	0	0	16	0	16
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	5	2	7	36	38	74
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: The table presents data only for cases with complete disaggregation. The figures include both identified and presumed victims of trafficking in human beings.

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

Table 2.1.2: Forms of exploitation for third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings registered in 2024

	Forms of exploitation		
	sexual exploitation	labour exploitation	other forms
Belgium	32	64	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Czechia	3	0	0
Denmark	28	19	19
Germany	204	84	14
Estonia	4	2	2
Ireland	44	13	4
Greece	171	209	41
Spain	246	227	6
France	325	459	5
Croatia	2	0	1
Italy	507	621	791
Cyprus	1	11	11
Latvia	1	14	2
Lithuania	0	18	0
Luxembourg	6	37	1
Hungary	0	3	0
Malta	12	2	0
Netherlands	316	168	51
Austria	3	95	3
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	11	140	4
Romania	6	14	1
Slovenia	16	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:

Note: The table presents data only for cases with complete disaggregation. The figures include both identified and presumed victims of trafficking in human beings.

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

3

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, 2025

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Belgium	n/i	n/i	n/i
Bulgaria	174	19	155
Czechia	7*	1	6
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	0	0	0
Ireland	129	109	14
Greece	3 843	202	3 641
Spain	15 396	2 615	12 781
France	9981	1158	8823
Croatia	1248	52	1196
Italy	17 011	1 934	15 077
Cyprus	n/i	n/i	n/i
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	210	50	160
Luxembourg	n/i	n/i	n/i
Hungary	n/i	n/i	n/i
Malta	36	1	35
Netherlands	n/i	n/i	n/i
Austria	21	7	14
Poland	69*	27	42
Portugal	14	3	11
Slovenia	n/i	n/i	n/i

	Both sexes	Female	Male
Slovakia	19	5	14
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 2025. Flow data, in other words newly recorded UAMs between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025.

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

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

Source for Czechia: The data provided concern actual unaccompanied foreign minors without legal guardians placed in the Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals in 2025. Source: 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 2025, but who had not made an application for international protection by the end of 2025. The data was provided by the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) and involved manual data matching, which may affect the reliability of the data.

Note for Greece: The numbers refer to UAMs newly recorded in 2025 within the child protection system under the supervision of the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Persons & Institutional Protection of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and hosted in facilities for UAMs, regardless of whether they have lodged an application for international protection to the Asylum Service or not. Note that these numbers cannot

be compared to those published on Eurostat as they come from a different database.

Note for Spain: Unaccompanied minors registered in the system at 31 December 2025 (Stock). Flow data is not available.

Source for France: mission UAM of the Ministry of Justice,

Note for Croatia: The total number of unaccompanied children registered in 2025 with the appointed special guardian within the child protection system.

Source for Latvia: State Border Guard

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

Note for Austria: These data refer to the number of first-time issued and renewed residence permits "Red-White-Red Card Plus" according to Art. 41a para. 10, Settlement and Residence Act in 2025.

Note for Poland: The number of minor citizens of Ukraine who arrived in the territory of Poland in 2025 unaccompanied and were registered in the register of minors.

Source for Portugal: Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum / Department of Planning, Research and Statistics.

Note for Slovakia: In 2025, the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic recorded six UAMs applying for asylum. Data for the table above, which represent UAMs not applying for asylum, are collected by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family of the Slovak Republic.

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

3.2 Visa policy

Table 3.2: Visas issued, 2025

	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	209 377	n/i	n/i	168 014	n/i	n/i	41 363
Bulgaria	179 346			152 638			26 708
Czechia	160 067	148 240	16	148 259	n/i	n/i	11 808
Germany	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Estonia	14 136			8 911			5 225
Ireland	161 497	n/a	n/a	115 183	n/i	n/i	46 314
Greece	643 150	596 154	1 958	598 112	44 664	374	45 038
Spain	1 646 290	1 419 156	7 110	1 426 266	216 905	3 119	220 024
France	2 958 913	2 656 448	9 963	2 666 411	283 441	7 329	290 770
Croatia	57 506	n/i	n/i	34 722	n/i	n/i	22 784
Italy				1 172 613			287 547
Cyprus	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Latvia	32 941	n/i	n/i	17 549	n/i	n/i	15 392
Lithuania	38 853	n/i	n/i	36 231	n/i	n/i	2 622
Luxembourg	13 696	11 305	208	11 513	1 865	318	2 183
Hungary	269 258	n/i	n/i	228 569	n/i	n/i	40 689
Malta	57 330	n/i	n/i	33 282	n/i	n/i	24 048
Netherlands	683 615			611 619			71 996
Austria	262 488	213 694	225	213 919	47 449	1 120	48 569
Poland	348 546	*90 841	*758	92 879	*255 070	*213	255 667
Portugal	318 195	192 875	1 460	194 335	122 557	1 303	123 860
Slovenia	17 630	16 773	7		818	32	
Slovakia	33 823	14 823	1 090	n/a	17 783	127	n/a
Finland	81 523*	77 262	956	78 218	n/i	n/i	3 305
Sweden	n/i	n/i	n/i	143 978	n/i	n/i	1 273
Norway	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i

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

Source: statistics provided by EMN National Contact Points

Note for Czechia: during 2025, 3 '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. Visas granted on appeal are included.

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

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

Source for France: Division for the valorisation of administrative sources, Department for studies, statistics and documentation (DSED), General Directorate for foreign nationals in France (DGEF), Ministry of the Interior.

Note for Cyprus: Cyprus issues only national visa (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 the decision 'positive' or 'VTBG' 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-visas) 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 of procedures in the INDIGO registration system.

Source for Poland: Data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Border Guard (specific data on visas issued by the Border Guard is not available). * Data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

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

Note for Finland: *Includes A, C and D visas issued either to third-country nationals coming from a third country or to a third-country national resident in another EU MS. NB. In addition to these, a total of 625 A and C visas were issued in Finland by Finnish authorities.

4

How to read the statistical annex

The following describes each individual chart presented in Part 1 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) or Eurostat (ESTAT-USER-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu).

Legal migration and mobility

Third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 1 January 2023–2025

The bars show the percentage of [third-country nationals](#) residing in the EU and Norway in the total population on 1 January 2025. Additionally, in brackets, an absolute number of third-country nationals

residing in the EU and Norway is provided. Data cover the period 2023–2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, EU, 1 January 2025

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 2025. 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 ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, EU and Norway, 2022–2024

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 2022–2024. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#) and [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, EU and Norway, 2022–2024

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 (2022–2024). 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, 2024

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 2024. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#))

First residence permits issued for work reason, distribution by type, EU and Norway, 2024

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for work in the EU and Norway in 2024. 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, 2024

The stacked bar chart shows the sub-types of first residence permits issued for 'other' reasons in the EU and Norway in 2024. 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, 2025

The map shows the number of [first-time asylum applicants](#) who are third-country nationals, per 1 000 people in the population in 2025. 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](#))

Asylum applicants by type of application, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

The bars show the number of total, first-time, and subsequent asylum applicants for the last three years (2023–2025). 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, 2023–2025

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 three-year period (2023–2025). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyappctza](#))

Number of first instance asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

The stacked bars show the number of first instance [decisions on asylum applications](#) by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last three years (2023–2025). 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, 2025

The bars show the 3 citizenships with the highest number of first instance asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2025. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive first instance decisions taken in 2025. 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, 2023–2025

The stacked bars show the number of final decisions on asylum applications by outcome in the EU and Norway for the last three years (2023–2025). 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, 2025

The bars show the 3 citizenships with the highest number of final asylum decisions in the EU and Norway in 2025. This is shown as an absolute number and, in brackets, as a share of the total number of positive final decisions taken in 2025. 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](#))

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

The stacked areas show the trend for positive decisions by outcome in the EU and Norway over the last three years (2023–2025). 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 December 2025, EU and EFTA

The map shows the number of third-country nationals who were beneficiaries of [temporary protection](#) at the end of December 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_asytpspop](#))

Decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion by main population groups, EU and Norway, Q1 2022–Q4 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 Q1 2022–Q4 2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asytpfq](#))

Unaccompanied minors

Decisions providing temporary protection to unaccompanied minors displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, EU and Norway, Q1 2022–Q4 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 Q1 2022–Q4 2025. Data source: Eurostat ([migr_asyumtpfq](#) and [migr_asytpfq](#))

Integration

Integration and inclusion indicators, EU, 2025

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_ergan](#))

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, 2024

The map shows the [naturalisation rate](#) (acquisition of citizenship per 100 resident non-EU citizens) in the EU

and Norway 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 third-country nationals who acquired citizenship in 2024 and the data on naturalisation rate as illustrated in the map. Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_acq](#) and [migr_acqs](#))

Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

The stacked bars show the number of people usually residing in the country and in a given year over the last 3 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 three-year period (2023-2025). Data sources: Eurostat ([migr_pop1ctz](#))

Borders, Schengen and visas

Top 3 consulate countries where the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, consulates of EU countries and Norway, 2023–2025

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 three-year period (2023-2025).

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

Irregular migration

Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, EU and Norway, 2023–2025

The charts give an overview of the trend over the last four years (2023–2025) for the four parameters commonly related to ‘irregular migration’.

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). The chart shows the top 3 citizenships refused entry in 2025 – 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). The chart 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. The chart shows the top 3 citizenships ordered to leave in 2025 – 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. The chart shows the top 3 citizenships returned to a third country after an order to leave was issued in 2025 – 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, 2023–2025

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 forced. 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 three-year period (2023–2025). Data source: Eurostat ([migr_eirtn1](#))

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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).

EU open data

The portal 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>

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Cyprus www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument

The Czech Republic www.emncz.eu/

Estonia www.emn.ee/

Finland emn.fi/en/

France 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

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

Hungary www.emnhungary.hu/en

Ireland www.emn.ie/

Italy www.emnitalyncp.it/

Latvia www.emn.lv

Lithuania www.emn.lt/

Luxembourg emnluxembourg.uni.lu/

Malta emn.gov.mt/

The Netherlands www.emnnetherlands.nl/

Poland www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network

Portugal rem.sef.pt/en/

Romania www.mai.gov.ro/

Spain www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home

The Slovak Republic www.emn.sk/en

Slovenia emnslovenia.si

Sweden www.emnsweden.se/

Norway www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#

Georgia migration.commission.ge/

The Republic of Moldova bma.gov.md/en

Ukraine dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html

Montenegro www.gov.me/mup

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