Following the first annual debate on migration policy, an updated immigration policy aimed to promote the economic efficiency of migration and to simplify tools and work permit applications. Several concrete measures addressed the short and medium-term needs of the economy (quotas per sector) and identified the long-term needs of the French economy (attraction of rare competencies).

**LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY**

**WORK-RELATED MIGRATION**

Several new measures were implemented to facilitate the mobility of highly qualified workers. These included the creation of a residence permit for au pairs and volunteers under the European voluntary service scheme, as well as facilitating recruitment in innovative companies.

Dedicated measures addressed the posting of workers for the provision of services and reinforced the fight against illegal employment.

**STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS**

Students and researchers can benefit from the temporary one-year ‘job seeker or new business creator’ residence permit if they wish to undertake a professional activity after their study/contract ends.

Former students who return to their country of origin (or move to another country) and who wish to return for professional reasons have up to four years after obtaining their diploma in France (at least equivalent to a Master) to avail of a dedicated residence permit to return to France and seek employment or set up a new business.

**KEY POINTS**

France continued to implement the reform of its asylum policy initiated in 2018. This included speeding up the timescale for processing asylum applications, improving the distribution of asylum seekers across the country, and increasing and restructuring its reception capacity.

Integration policy was reworked to include new measures such as a language training pathway, the development of IT tools to favour French language knowledge, professional training and a civic training pathway.

An automated processing system was implemented to evaluate persons presenting themselves as minors and deprived temporarily or indefinitely of the protection of their family.
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM

France continued to reform its asylum policy through the implementation of several measures to increase and restructure reception capacity, give asylum seekers earlier access to the labour market (six months after filing their asylum application), review material reception conditions, and introduce the national implementation national-level regional management for asylum seekers falling under the Dublin III Regulation. New measures for the reception of third-country nationals were implemented to combat fraud.

RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

France actively participated in European-level discussions to obtain an agreement to create an automatic distribution system for migrants landing in Malta or Italy. It also announced its intention to continue to relocate migrants, particularly those rescued at sea.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

A new automated processing system was implemented to evaluate persons presenting themselves as minors and deprived temporarily or indefinitely of the protection of their family. The Minority Assessment Aid ("Appui à l’évaluation de minorité – AEM") facilitated heightened support from state entities in procedures for assessing minority and unaccompanied status.

Dedicated reception places were created for persons with disabilities and women victims of violence or trafficking of human beings. The procedure for (potential) child victims of sexual mutilation was also modified.

INTEGRATION

INTEGRATION OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

As part of a reformed integration pathway, a new language course was proposed (doubling the number of hours), together with a specific module for people unable to read or write in their own language. A professional integration element was added, alongside a partnership between the state and the public employment service (PES) to ease access for newly arrived foreign nationals to orientation and employment.

A new four-day civic instruction training course was proposed (replacing the two-day programme) to facilitate newly arrived foreign nationals’ understanding of the organisation and functioning of French society. Re-housing refugees remained a government priority, with specific objectives defined for housing for refugees, balanced geographical distribution and the establishment of long-term local management.

Several refugee integration initiatives were launched, including a civic service for and with refugees, a mentoring programme, and a collaborative digital platform providing clear, multilingual information for refugees and advocates.

CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

The level of French language proficiency required for the acquisition of citizenship was increased to B1 – oral and written (previously B1 – oral). An action plan was published to improve the efficiency of the network of platforms providing access to French citizenship.

STATELESSNESS

A multi-year residence permit stating “beneficiary of stateless person status” or “family member of a beneficiary of stateless person status” was created, with new rules defined on submitting and processing applications for such residence permits.
**BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS**

**BORDER MANAGEMENT**

A new national strategy for integrated management of borders was implemented for the period 2019-2024. This is intended to carry out safety missions at the external borders while taking into account challenges and threats and respecting France’s European and international commitments.

France continued to cooperate with the United Kingdom, leading to joint action to tackle irregular migration in the Channel, especially small boat crossings.

**IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING MIGRANT SMUGGLING**

**MISUSE OF LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS**

France continued to implement its action plan to prevent and combat irregular migration from certain countries, in light of the significant increase in irregular flows and unfounded asylum applications following visa liberalisation. These action plans contained various cooperative actions, including the deployment of French liaison officers to the security services and/or the main airports of those countries, and consequent strengthening of judicial and police cooperation.

Several tools were developed or improved to combat the use of false travel and civil documents. The requirement to hold valid medical insurance was introduced for all short stays in the Schengen area to prevent irregular stays on medical grounds.

**MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR STAY**

Increased contacts were developed by the French authorities with Morocco, notably consular cooperation and procedural schemes for unaccompanied minors. Relations were also enhanced with some West African States (Senegal, Guinea, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali), in particular in relation to capacity-building to improve legislative strategy, civil status registration system, enhancing the fight against trafficking in human beings and migrants, and border control.

**TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

The second national action plan against trafficking in human beings 2019-2020 was announced in October 2019 as part of the government’s commitment to strengthen its efforts to combat human trafficking.

Training was enhanced and developed, with new awareness-raising courses on human trafficking for labour exploitation, incorporating modules on victim identification and appropriate collection of victim statements.

**RETURN AND READMISSION**

**RETURN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

Legislative changes strengthened several follow-up measures intended to improve the supervision of foreign nationals subject to a return decision (increased effectiveness of house arrest procedures), and extended the scope of return assistance to irregular third-country nationals in detention.

In addition to improved retention conditions and increased detention capacity, French authorities continued to develop alternatives to detention for third-country nationals under removal procedures and to streamline the pathway for asylum seekers by freeing up places in accommodation centres.

**COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES**

The French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) opened - via the European Return and Reintegration Network (ERRIN) consortium - a reintegration scheme in two new countries: Nigeria and Ethiopia.

**MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Within the framework of its development cooperation policy, France supported several actions to reinforce the capacity of countries in Western Africa and the Western Balkans to combat human trafficking. France continued
its efforts to reinforce its mobility and migration contribution to countries of origin and extended its policy to all countries covered by the Official Development Assistance (in addition to the 19 countries considered a priority for development cooperation).

STATISTICAL ANNEX

The Statistical Annex was prepared by the European Commission’s Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) and provides an overview of the latest available statistics for France on aspects of migration and international protection (2016-2019), including legal residence, asylum, unaccompanied minors, integration, irregular migration, return and visas. Where statistics were not available at the time of publication, this is indicated in the Annex as “N/A”.

A How to Read guide, describing each chart and reporting the sources, is available here.
France - 2019

GENERAL NOTES
This four-page statistical annex complements the Country Factsheet with relevant migration-related data organised in nine thematic sections. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows comparability across countries as well as simultaneous visualisation of different indicators.
Whenever data is not available, the relative chart is left blank or indicated with ‘N/A’. Data are provided for the latest available year or the latest available four-year period.
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 in the original data.
A How to Read guide, describing each chart and reporting the sources, is available on the EMN website.

COLOUR LEGEND
Whenever not specified, the following colour legend is adopted.
Colours for multiple nationalities are randomly chosen.

LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY
Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) as % of total population (in the country and in the EU)
SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)
Publication date: July 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of TCNs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>2,939,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>3,049,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3,133,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>3,278,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 nationalities of number of first residence permits annually issued: number of permits and % of total annual permits
SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Permits</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>7,659</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>14,089</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>15,140</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>26,666</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>7,659</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>14,089</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>15,140</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>26,666</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6,935</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>7,857</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>16,340</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>29,844</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>8,402</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>18,860</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>14,313</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>32,085</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First residence permits annually issued: tot. num. and % of tot. pop. in the country (and EU)
SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Permits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>228,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>237,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>254,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>267,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First-time asylum applications: total num. and as % of population in the country (and in EU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>As % of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>113,890</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>115,050</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>110,945</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>87,485</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 nationalities of annual number of first-time asylum applications: number of applications and as % of total first-time annual applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>As % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>6,085</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>6,015</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>5,290</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>4,765</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>11,425</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>4,680</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>11,885</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>7,985</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>7,405</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>6,465</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>11,685</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>7,045</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>7,985</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>6,725</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of first-instance asylum decisions by outcome (% of total decisions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Geneva Convention</th>
<th>Subsidiary Protection</th>
<th>Rejected Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>18,715 (21%)</td>
<td>10,040 (11%)</td>
<td>58,730 (67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19,005 (17%)</td>
<td>13,560 (12%)</td>
<td>78,380 (71%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>21,125 (18%)</td>
<td>11,600 (10%)</td>
<td>82,325 (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>17,360 (15%)</td>
<td>10,780 (9%)</td>
<td>85,750 (75%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 nationalities of annual number of first-instance decisions: number of decisions (% of total decisions in the country) and % of positive outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Decisions</th>
<th>As % of Total</th>
<th>Positive Decisions</th>
<th>As % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>6,065</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4,695 (5%)</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4,255 (7%)</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4,980 (5%)</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,765 (5%)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4,695 (5%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>7,515</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15,615 (14%)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>6,860</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4,980 (4%)</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>6,470</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4,980 (4%)</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4,695 (5%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>9,320</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3,620 (4%)</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>8,360</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,620 (3%)</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2,620 (48%)</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5,290</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2,620 (48%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>5,220</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2,620 (48%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>11,030</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5,565 (48%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>9,960</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5,600 (56%)</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>8,680</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5,600 (65%)</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>7,045</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5,565 (48%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2,620 (59%)</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unaccompanied Minors

Unaccompanied Minors applying for asylum in the country (and % of total applications from Unaccompanied Minors in EU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>475 (0.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>590 (2.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>740 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>755 (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unaccompanied Minors as % of first asylum applications (in the country and in EU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integration

Integration indicators for nationals of the country (blue) and Third-Country Nationals (TCNs - light blue) in the country (when available). The same indicator is provided in yellow for EU. Data are relative to the last year available.

**Social Inclusion (2018)**

- At risk of poverty or social exclusion (18+): Nationals 14.3%, TCNs 49.4%, TCNs 45.6%
- Overcrowding rate (18+): Nationals 5.9%, TCNs 26.1%, TCNs 33.7%

**Education (2019)**

- Early school leavers (18-24): Nationals 7.8%, TCNs 16.5%, TCNs 27.0%
- Neither Employed nor in Education or Training (18-24): Nationals 13.7%, TCNs 21.1%, TCNs 34.4%

**Labour Market (2019)**

- Employment rate (15-64): Nationals 66.4%, TCNs 49.9%, TCNs 68.9%
- Unemployment rate (15-64): Nationals 8.0%, TCNs 18.1%, TCNs 14.9%

### Citizenship and Statelessness

**Stateless, Recogn. Non-Citizens (RNC) and Unknown Citizens**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>3 903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>15 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>6 687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14 867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third-Country Nationals who have acquired citizenship as a share of total Third-Country Nationals (in the country and in the EU) and in absolute number**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>103 024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>108 736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>103 678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>99 246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 5 nationalities by number of citizenship acquisition in 2018: absolute number and % of total acquisitions in the country by Third-Country Nationals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>15 390</td>
<td>(16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14 867</td>
<td>(15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>6 687</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5 101</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>3 903</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS**

SOURCE: DG Migration and Home Affairs (complete statistics on short-stay visas applications to Schengen States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lodged short-term Visa app. (% of Schengen)</th>
<th>Lodged short-term Visa applications in top 5 consulate countries (% of total app.s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>China 610 776 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Morocco 296 918 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Russia 170 600 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>India 156 693 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Algeria 576 723 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>China 728 367 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Morocco 337 399 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Russia 265 676 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>India 201 474 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>China 816 757 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Morocco 362 429 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>India 229 260 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>China 709 637 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Russia 498 887 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Algeria 479 580 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Morocco 379 353 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>India 234 008 (6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IRREGULAR MIGRATION**

SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord, migr_eirtn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of residence permits issued to victims of Trafficking in Human Beings</th>
<th>SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_resoth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>156 693 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>201 474 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>545 021 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>816 757 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>362 429 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>India</td>
<td>234 008 (6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

Number of residence permits issued to victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_resoth)

| 2015 2016 2017 2018 | 46 75 112 89 |

**RETURN AND READMISSION**

Number of Third-Country Nationals who left the territory by type of return

SOURCE: Eurostat (migr_eirtn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016 2017 2018 2019</th>
<th>66% 62% 60% 73%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 2017 2018 2019</td>
<td>34% 38% 40% 27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 2017 2018 2019</td>
<td>14 065 15 665 17 935 17 705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>