



# EC Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography

## **Structural Migration Profile (MP)**

## **TECHNICAL NOTE**

**European Commission**

**Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD)**

Joint Research Centre: Directorate E: Space, Security and Migration

JRC Science Hub

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## CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

### GEO-POLITICAL INDICATORS

Source: country's government, CIA Factbook

### OTHER CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

**HDI rank:** The Human Development Index is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. It ranges from 1 (high) to 188 (low). Source: UNDP

**Density:** Population density (persons per square km) is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population. Source: UNDESA

## MIGRATION OUTLINE

### KEY DATA

#### On Migration

**Migrants:** Estimates of total (e)migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2015. Absolute numbers in the world and in the EU MS. Source: International Migration Stock (the 2017 Revision), UNDESA

\_\_\_\_\_ % emigrants from the selected country out of the total population of that country

\_\_\_\_\_ % emigrants from the selected country in the EU member States out of the total emigrants of that country

**Refugees:** Refugees and people in refugee-like situations by origin, end of the year (total stock). 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. Absolute numbers in the world and in the EU MS. Statistical Yearbook .Source: UNHCR

\_\_\_\_\_ % in refugee-like situation from the selected country out of the total population of that country

\_\_\_\_\_ % in refugee-like situation from the selected country in the EU member States out of the total refugees of that country

#### On Financial Inflows

**Foreign direct investment (FDI), net inflow:** Data on FDI flows (USD millions)\* are on a net basis (capital transactions' credits less debits between direct investors and their foreign affiliates). The World Investment Report. Source: UNCTAD \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % FDI flows as percentage of GDP in a given year. Source: Elaboration on UNCTAD / WB data.

**EU institutions total disbursed aid:** Sum of disbursed EU Institutions Official Development Assistance (ODA) and EC Humanitarian aid (USD millions)\*. ODA gross disbursement data cover all sectors and all channels and types of aid. EU Institutions include EU Budget (CEC) + European Development Fund (EDF) + European Investment Bank (EIB) [Creditor REporting System]. Source: OECD. For humanitarian aid flows, appeal funding received, EU Institutions include European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) + ECHO DFID contribution + European Commission EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DEVCO)+ European Commission general. [Financial Tracking Service]. Source: OCHA. \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % EU institutions total disbursed aid as percentage of GDP in a given year. Source: Elaboration on OCHA, OECD / WB data.

**Remittances received:** Personal remittances (USD millions)\* 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. Source: World Bank. \*Data converted to EUR million.

\_\_\_\_\_ % personal remittances as percentage of GDP in a given year.

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## DEMOGRAPHY

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**Total population:** Total population is based on the UNDESA medium-variant projection in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated, both sexes. World Population Prospects, based on medium variant scenario. The 2017 Revision. Source: UNDESA

**Population growth (%):** Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period (5-year period estimates). It is calculated as  $\ln(P_t/P_0)/t$  where  $t$  is the length of the period. Source: UNDESA/World Bank

**Median age:** Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median. It is expressed in years of age. Source: UNDESA

**Children per woman:** Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year. Source: World Bank

**Projections of demographic indicators:** World Population Prospects, based on medium variant scenario. The 2017 Revision. Source: UNDESA

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## MIGRATION

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### *The view from the country*

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#### *In the country*

**Refugees:** Refugees and people in refugee-like situations by origin, end of the year (total stock). 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. [UNHCR Population Statistics Database; persons of concern]. Source: UNHCR

\_\_\_\_\_ the main countries of nationality of refugees, showed in order of size

**Asylum seekers:** Asylum-seekers are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined, irrespective of when they may have been lodged. Total pending cases, end of the year. [UNHCR Population Statistics Database; persons of concern]. Source: UNHCR

**IDPs:** Internal displacement people (IDPs) refer to the forced movement of people within the country they live in. Total number of people in situation of displacement related to conflict and violence as of December 31 of each year (total stock). Source: IDMC

**Migrants:** Estimates of total (im)migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2015. Source: International Migration Stock, The 2017 Revision. UNDESA

\_\_\_\_\_ the main countries of nationality of immigrants, showed in order of size

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#### *Out of the country*

**Refugees:** Refugees and people in refugee-like situations by origin, end of the year (total stock). 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. [UNHCR Population Statistics Database; persons of concern]. Source: UNHCR

\_\_\_\_\_ the main countries of nationality of refugees, showed in order of size

**Asylum seekers:** Asylum-seekers are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined, irrespective of when they may have been lodged. Total pending cases, end of the year. [UNHCR Population Statistics Database]. Source: UNHCR

**Migrants:** Estimates of total (e)migrant stock at mid-year by origin and by major area, region, country or area of destination, 2015. Source: International Migration Stock, The 2017 Revision. UNDESA  
\_\_\_\_\_ the main countries of nationality of immigrants, showed in order of size

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### *The view from EU*

**Valid residence permits (migrants):** A resident permit is considered any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national (TCNs) to stay legally on its territory. All valid permits (stock) by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year for the citizens of the country under analysis [migr\_resvalid]. Source: Eurostat  
\_\_\_\_\_ breakdown by reason of residence permits (family reunification, education, remunerated activities, refugees + subsidiary protection, others (including humanitarian reasons, unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, residence only or all other reasons not specified in other categories)

**Asylum seekers:** First time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr\_asyappctza]. Source: Eurostat  
\_\_\_\_\_ the main reporting countries of destination, showed in order of size

**Total recognition rate:** The recognition rate is calculated as the sum of positive decisions including all categories of refugees, subsidiary protection and humanitarian status, divided by the sum of total decisions over the selected period. First instance decisions on asylum applications by citizenship [migr\_asydcfsta]. Source of data: Eurostat  
\_\_\_\_\_ number of positive decisions

**Irregular crossings (by sea):** Detections of citizens of the country under analysis along sea routes. The data is subject to double counting so the relevance should be considered carefully. Source: FRONTEX  
\_\_\_\_\_ % irregular crossings for the selected country out of the total irregular crossings in the EU

**Return rate:** The return rate is calculated on nationals of the country under analysis returned to a third country [migr\_eirtn] divided by the nationals of that country ordered to leave [migr\_eiord]. Source of data: Eurostat

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## STRESSORS

### POLITICAL STRESSORS

#### *Security*

**Yearly conflict events:** The number of conflict events, all categories. ACLED events indicate the day, actors, type of activity, location, fatalities, sources and notes for individual politically violent events. Source: ACLED Version 7 (1997 – 2016)

**Political stability:** It measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. The estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution. The indicator ranges from -2.5 to 2.5; higher values correspond to more political stability. [The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)]. Source: World Bank

**Global Peace Index:** The Global Peace Index comprises 23 indicators weighted and combined into one overall score, with the overall aim of the measure of global peace. The index can be disaggregated into three different domains: Ongoing International and Domestic Conflict, Societal Safety and Security, and Militarisation. Higher positions in the ranking corresponds to more peaceful countries (ie 1<sup>st</sup> is the most peaceful country). Source: Institute for Economics and Peace

#### *Governance*

**Government effectiveness:** Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and 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 estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution. The indicator ranges from -2.5 to 2.5; higher values correspond to higher government effectiveness. [The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)]. Source: World Bank

**Control of corruption:** 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. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution. The indicator ranges

from -2.5 to 2.5; higher value corresponds to better governance. [The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)]. Source: World Bank

**EU institutions total disbursed aid for the sector:** Sum of EU development and humanitarian aid disbursed for the sector (USD millions)\*. Elaboration on OECD and OCHA data. For Official Development Assistance, gross disbursements. The data cover all the sectors and all channels and types of aid. [Creditor REporting System]. The political area is considered to cover the following sectors: 130: I.3. Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health; 150: I.5. Government & Civil Society; 720: VIII.1. Emergency Response; 730: VIII.2. Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation; 930: Refugees in Donor Countries. Source: OECD. For Humanitarian aid flows, appeal funding received. EU Institutions include European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) + ECHO DFID contribution + European Commission EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DEVCO)+ European Commission general. The political area is considered to cover the following sectors: Protection, Mine Action, Emergency shelters [Financial Tracking Service]. Source: OCHA \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % Total EU institutions aid disbursed for the sector out of the total EU institutions aid in the country (development and humanitarian)

## ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS

**Natural resources depletion (% of GNI):** Natural resource depletion is the sum of net forest depletion, energy depletion, and mineral depletion. Energy depletion covers coal, crude oil and natural gas. Mineral depletion is the ratio of the value of the stock of mineral resources to the remaining reserve lifetime (capped at 25 years); it covers tin, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, silver, bauxite, and phosphate. Source: World Bank

**INFORM Risk on Natural Hazards:** The hazard & exposure dimension reflects the probability of physical exposure associated with specific hazards. Of the two categories comprised - natural hazards and human-induced hazards - here only natural hazard and exposure is presented, and it includes information on earthquake, tsunami, flood, tropical cyclone, drought. The index ranges from 0 to 10 (highest risk). [INFORM Risk Management Index]. Source: JRC et al.

**EU institutions total disbursed aid for the sector:** Sum of EU development and humanitarian aid disbursed for the sector (USD millions)\*. Elaboration on OECD and OCHA data. For Official Development Assistance, gross disbursements. The data cover all the sectors and all channels and types of aid. [Creditor REporting System]. The environmental area is considered to cover the following sectors: 230: II.3. Energy; 410: IV.1. General Environment Protection; 740: VIII.3. Disaster Prevention & Preparedness. Source: OECD. For Humanitarian aid flows, appeal funding received. EU Institutions include European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) + ECHO DFID contribution + European Commission EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DEVCO)+ European Commission general. The environmental area is considered is defined according to the specific nature of the project. [Financial Tracking Service]. Source: OCHA \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % Total EU aid disbursed for the sector out of the total EU aid in the country (development and humanitarian)

## ECONOMICAL STRESSORS

### Poverty

**Income held by lowest 20%:** Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Source: World Bank

**Under poverty line \$1,90 (2011 PPP,% pop):** Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Source: World Bank

**Prevalence of undernourishment (%):** Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Source: World Bank / FAO

### Unemployment

**Unemployment, total (% of total labor force):** Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment (modeled ILO estimate). Source: World Bank / ILO

\_\_\_\_\_ male unemployment (% of male labor force)

\_\_\_\_\_ youth male unemployment (% of male labor force ages 15-24)

**Total EU institutions aid disbursed for the sector:** Sum of EU institutions development and humanitarian aid disbursed for the sector (USD millions)\*. Elaboration on OECD and OCHA data. For Official Development Assistance, gross disbursements. The data cover all the sectors and all channels and types of aid. [Creditor REporting System]. The economic area is considered to cover the following sectors: 240: II.4. Banking & Financial Services; 250: II.5. Business & Other Services; 310:

III.1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing; 320: III.2. Industry, Mining, Construction; 331: III.3.a. Trade Policies & Regulations; 332: III.3.b. Tourism; 520: VI.2. Developmental Food Aid/Food Security Assistance. Source: OECD. For Humanitarian aid flows, appeal funding received. EU Institutions include European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) + ECHO DFID contribution + European Commission EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DEVCO)+ European Commission general. The economic area is considered to cover the following sectors: Food Security; Early recovery. [Financial Tracking Service]. Source: OCHA \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % Total EU institutions aid disbursed for the sector out of the total EU institutions disbursed aid in the country (development and humanitarian).

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## SOCIAL STRESSORS

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### Education

**Gross enrolment, primary (%)**: Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. Gross enrolment rate can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition. World Bank/Unesco

**Gross enrolment, tertiary (%)**: Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving. Source: World Bank/Unesco

**Adult literacy rate**: Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100. Source: World Bank/Unesco

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### Health

**Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000)**: Probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year. Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division ) at [childmortality.org](http://childmortality.org). Source: World Bank

**Health expenditure per capita**: Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars. [World Development Indicators]. Source: World Bank

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### Urbanization

**Urban population under national poverty line (%)**: Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines. Source: World Bank

**Population living in slums, (% of urban population)**: Population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing. Source: World Bank

**Rural population under national poverty line (%)**: Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines. Source: World Bank

**Total EU institutions aid disbursed for the sector (USD millions)\***: Sum of EU development and humanitarian aid disbursed for the sector (USD millions). Elaboration on OECD and OCHA data. For Official Development Assistance, gross disbursements. The data cover all sectors and all the channels and types of aid. [Creditor REporting System]. The social area is considered to cover the following sectors: 110: I.1. Education; 120: I.2. Health; 140: I.4. Water Supply & Sanitation; 160: I.6. Other Social Infrastructure & Services; 210: II.1. Transport & Storage; 220: II.2. Communications. Source: OECD. For Humanitarian aid flows, appeal funding received. EU Institutions include European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) + ECHO DFID contribution + European Commission EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DEVCO)+ European Commission general. The social area is considered to cover the following sectors: Health, Education and Water sanitation hygiene. [Financial Tracking Service]. Source: OCHA \*Data converted to EUR million

\_\_\_\_\_ % Total EU aid disbursed for the sector out of the total EU aid in the country (development and humanitarian)

**Total EU institutions aid disbursed by sectors (%)**: EU institutions development and humanitarian aid disbursed by areas: political, environmental, economic, social and other; the category 'other' comprises sectors and aid not included in the other four abovementioned areas. Elaboration on OECD and OCHA data.

**Critical Thresholds:** Please refer to the 'Additional Information' section.

## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

### VS MIGRATION : Destinations

**Destinations (% of total):** Indicative distribution in % over main regions of destinations (country under analysis for IDPs, continent of the country, EU Member States and Other destinations). The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of persons corresponding to each of the categories considered by the sum of IDPs and migrants. Source: elaboration on UNDESA and IDMC data.

### VS STRESSORS: INFORM Humanitarian Crises and Disasters Risk Index

**INFORM index - Natural Risk:** The natural risk index is part of the hazard & exposure dimension of INFORM, which reflects the probability of physical exposure associated with specific hazards. The natural Index considers earthquake, Tsunami, Flood, Tropical cyclone and drought, including exposed people to these phenomena. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries

**InfoRM index- Human Risk:** The human risk index is part of the hazard & exposure dimension of INFORM, which reflects the probability of physical exposure associated with specific hazards. Human Index considers conflict intensity and projected conflict intensity. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries

**InfoRM index - Socio- Economic :** The socio – economic risk index is part of the Vulnerability dimension of INFORM, which addresses the intrinsic predispositions of an exposed population to be affected, or to be susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard, even though the assessment is made through hazard independent indicators. The socio-economic vulnerability category refers to the demography of a country in general, including development and deprivation, inequality and aid dependency. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries

**InfoRM index - Vulnerable Groups:** The vulnerable groups index is part of the Vulnerability dimension of INFORM, which addresses the intrinsic predispositions of an exposed population to be affected, or to be susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard, even though the assessment is made through hazard independent indicators. The vulnerable groups category captures social groups with limited access to social and health care systems, including uprooted people and other vulnerable groups. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries

**InfoRM index - Institutional Risk:** The institutional risk index is part of the coping capacity dimension of INFORM, which measures the ability of a country to cope with disasters in terms of formal, organized activities and the effort of the country's government as well as the existing infrastructure which contribute to the reduction of disaster risk. The institutional category covers the existence of DRR (disaster risk reduction) programmes which address mostly mitigation and preparedness/early warning phase, including DRR and governance. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries

**InfoRM index - Infrastructure Risk:** The infrastructure risk is part of the coping capacity dimension of INFORM, which measures the ability of a country to cope with disasters in terms of formal, organized activities and the effort of the country's government as well as the existing infrastructure which contribute to the reduction of disaster risk. The infrastructure category measures the capacity for emergency response and recovery, including communication, physical infrastructures and access to health system. Source: InfoRM  
\_\_\_\_\_ INFORM Index for all the neighbouring countries



## Additional Information

- **General info:** The purpose of this Structural Migration Profile (Structural MP) is to collect relevant knowledge on the country under analysis and to provide a general overview of its situation in terms of migration and development for a given year. **Data are collected from a variety of sources and data providers, with different definitions and methodological approaches;** particular attention is therefore to be given to the source of the information for a proper use. The current list of around 200 indicators as well as the analyses provided in the Structural MP will be discussed and refined in a dedicated workshop. The proposed indicators ensure international coverage, therefore allowing comparability on individual indicator across countries. A selection of this information is visualised in the form of an infographic to allow for a quicker interpretation.
- **Structure:** Some indicators are included in more than one sections if they are relevant for contributing to the information and the message of one area. The indicators selected are divided by areas (Migration Outline, Stressors, Regional Perspective, plus some contextual information). The same areas are used also in the Flash component of the Migration Profile, which provides a geopolitical analysis on the short term (4 months), in a way to allow comparability by topics between structural data and operational / short-term information.
- **Critical values:** To be able to detect potential critical values of the selected indicators y in the Stressor area, the value is checked against countries with the same income level group as classified by World Bank ("vs countries same income groups"); the indicator's value is normalized within the interval 0 -1, being 0 the lowest value and 1 the highest one. A second threshold has been calculated comparing the value of the indicator over time ("trend in time") over a period of four years, by comparing the current year with the average of the previous three ones. In this case, if the value is less than -0.1 it is considered as a decrease; if the value is between -0.1 and 0.1 it is considered as stable; and if it is higher than +0.1 is considered as an increase.

Particularly low scores (but also particularly high scores, according to the type of indicator) could be important elements to identify critical values for the country. Adjustments on the thresholds will be discussed in a future workshop to better describe the nature of each indicator. In the current proposal, critical values on the component "vs countries" of the same income level group are highlighted in red in the infographic as follows:

- if the value is among the lowest 20% (= 0.00 - 0.20)  
For the following indicators: political stability, government effectiveness, control of corruption, gross enrolment primary, gross enrolment tertiary, adult literacy rate, health expenditure per capita:
- If the value is among the highest 20% (= 0.80 – 1 )  
For the following indicators: yearly conflict events, global peace index, natural resources depletion (%GNI), INFORM risk on natural hazards, under poverty line \$1.90 p.day, prevalence of undernourishment, total unemployment, Male unemployment, youth male unemployment, under-5 mortality rate (per 1000), urban population under national poverty line, living in slum out of urban population, rural population unde national poverty line:
- **Time coverage:** Data collected depicts the situation of the country **as of the end of the reference year**, if not otherwise indicated. Each indicator is collected for the year under analysis and for the previous 3 years, to detect any changes. Whenever data are not available for the year under analysis or for previous years (N/A), the data for the latest available year is included. Extraction date of the data included is indicated in the Structural MP.
- **Data adjustments:** To be noticed that whenever data are provided by the source in USD a conversion is done to present data in EUR, using the exchange rate at 31 December of each year provided by the European Central Bank.
- **Disclaimer:** Maps used in the Migration Profiles do not reflect the official opinion of the European Commission or other European Union institutions, neither the European Commission / European External Action Service.

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