

Index

Figure 1: Evolution in the number of asylum applicants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015) 2

Figure 2: Evolution Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria applications in the total applications in Spain (2008-2015)..... 3

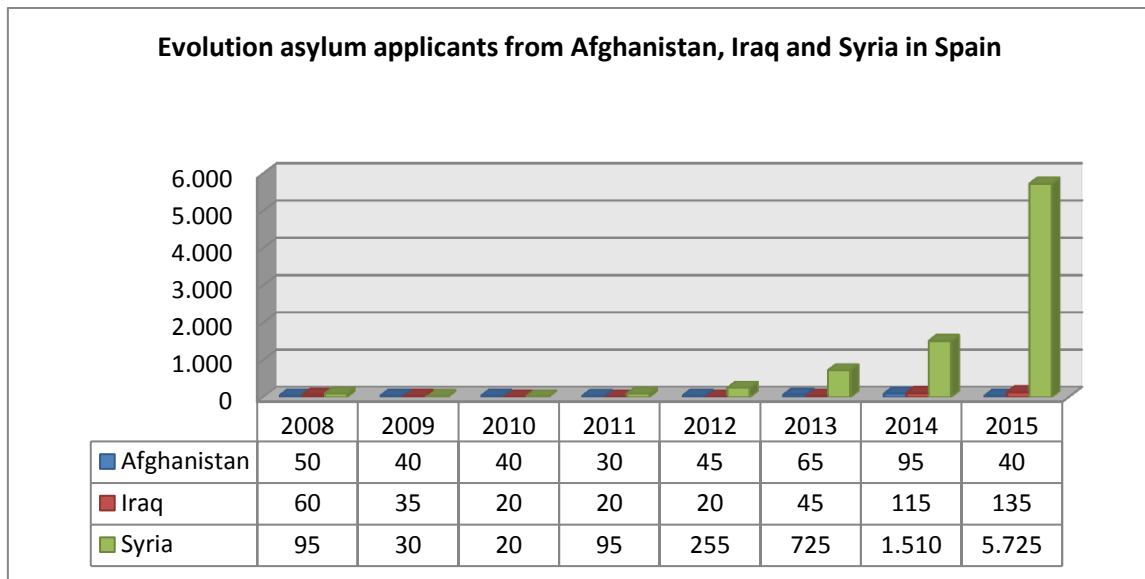
Figure 3: Asylum applicants by gender from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq in Spain in 2015..... 3

Figure 4: Evolution asylum applicants by age from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015) 5

Figure 5: Evolution asylum applications withdraw from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015)..... 7

Figure 6: Evolution asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria 8

Figure 1: Evolution in the number of asylum applicants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015)

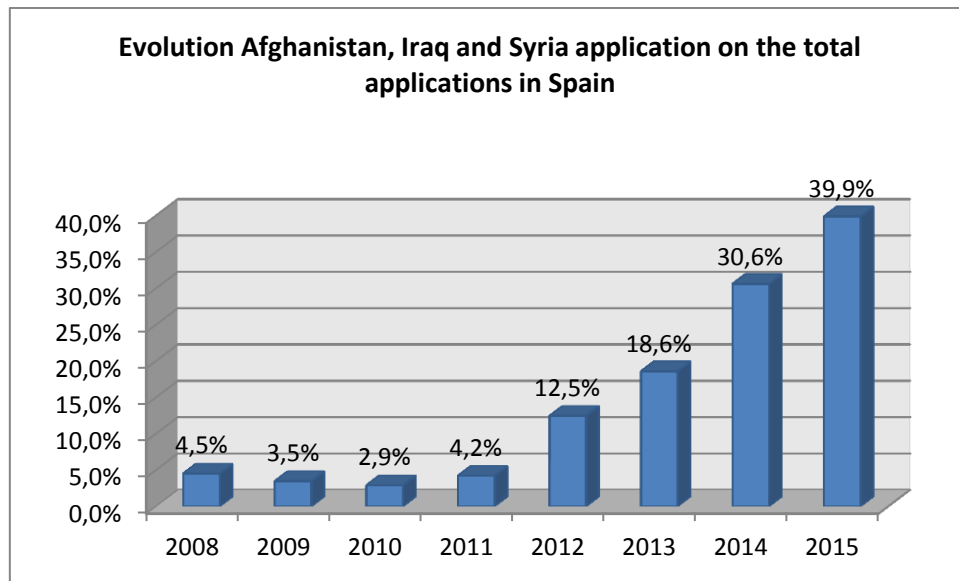


Summary In 2008 in Spain the highest number of asylum applicants was from Syria (95 compared to 50 from Afghanistan and 60 from Iraq). From 2009 to 2011, the number of asylum seekers from Afghanistan and Iraq (from 50 to 30 in the case of Afghanistan and from 60 to 20 in the case of Iraq). In particular the number of asylum applicants from Syria dropped from 2008 to 2010 from 95 to 20. However, there was an uptrend from 2012 in the three countries and especially in the number of asylum applicants from Syria which almost tripled from 2011 to 2012, from 2012 to 2013 and doubled from 2013 to 2014, while the number of asylum applicants in 2015 was four times as high as the number of asylum applicants in 2014. After this rise in the number of asylum applicants from Syria, the number of asylum applicants went up to 5,725 in 2015. With respect to the number of Iraqi asylum applicants, from 2013 this number increased up to 135 asylum applicants. This rising trend was especially significant from 2012 to 2014. Thus, the number of applicants from Iraq in Spain was approximately doubled from 2012 to 2013 and in 2014 it was two and a half times higher than the 2013 figure. However, from 2014 to 2015 the number of asylum applicants only increased by 20 more applicants. As for applicants from Afghanistan, on the whole, the number of asylum applicants was more stable. Thus, there was a slight increase from 2012 to 2014, the highest number being 95 in 2014.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyappctza] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

Figure 2: Evolution Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria applications in the total applications in Spain (2008-2015)

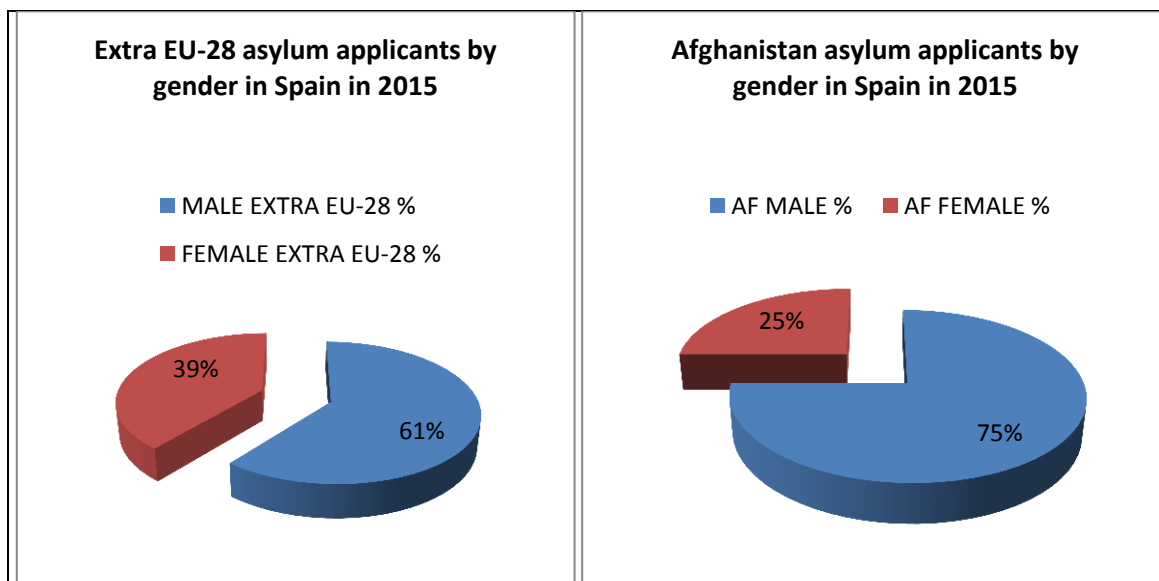


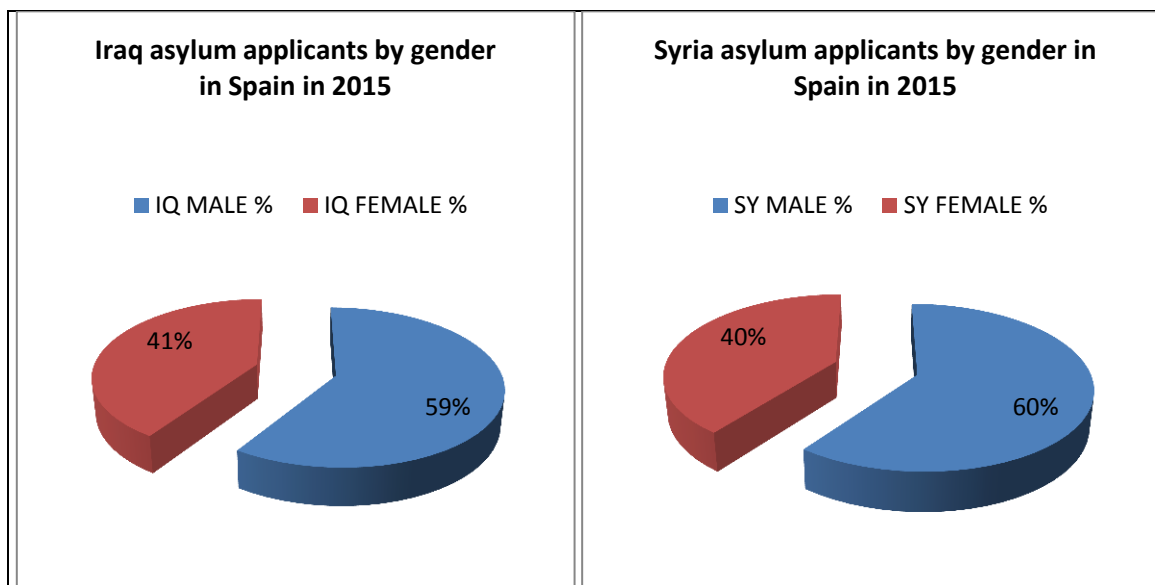
Summary As the graph shows, the asylum applicants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria represented less than 5% of the total asylum applicants in Spain until 2011. From 2012 on, the percentage represented by these three countries has progressively been increasing, especially from 2014, these countries representing almost 40% of the total asylum applicants in Spain in 2015.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyappctza] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

Figure 3: Asylum applicants by gender from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq in Spain in 2015



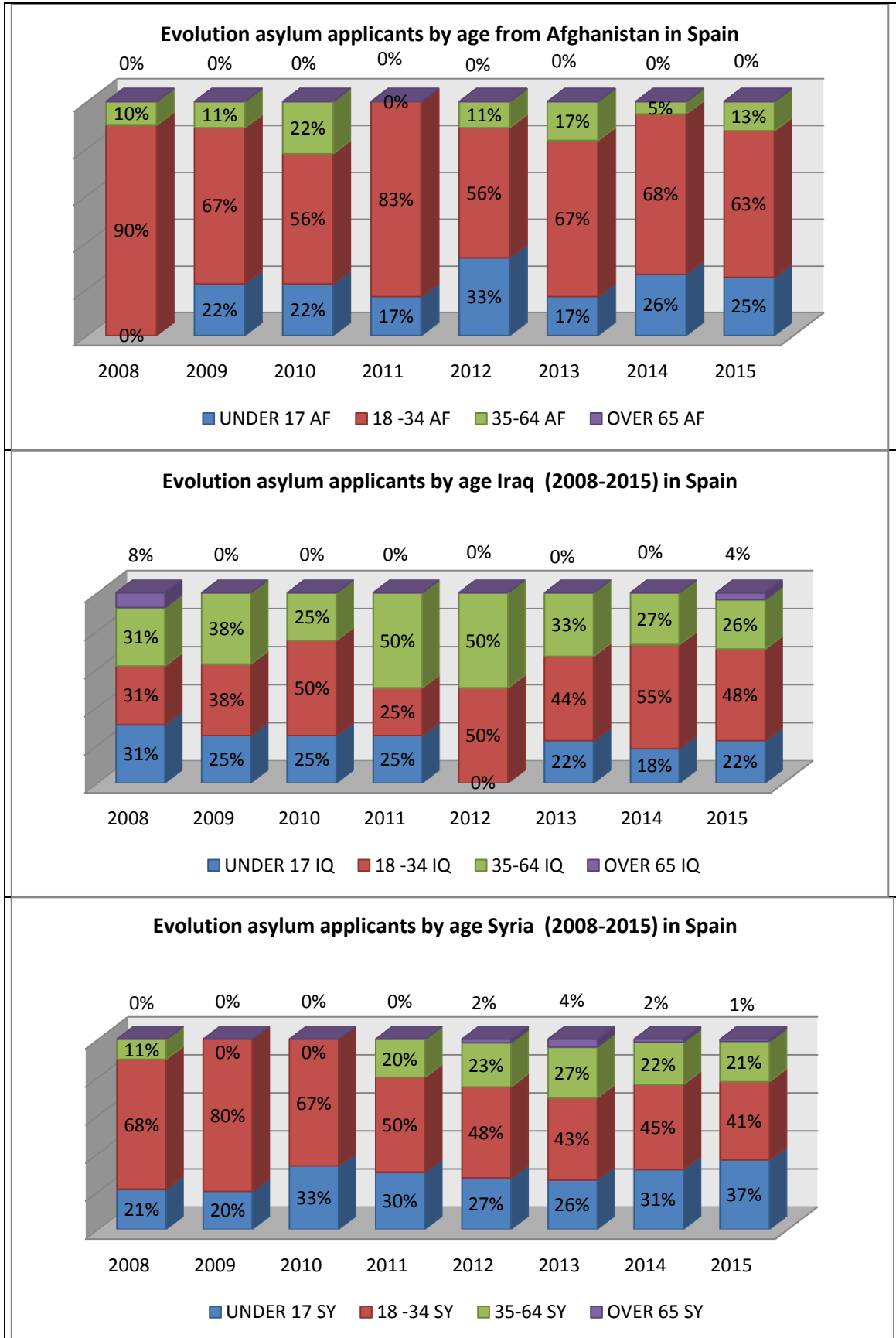


Summary In 2015, 61% of the total asylum applicants from non-European countries in Spain were male and the 39% female. By comparison, the percentage of female asylum seekers in Spain is higher than in Europe (39% compared to 28%). Moreover, this percentage is quite similar to the proportion of women and men from Syria and Afghanistan. Thereby the percentage of women applicants from Iraq in 2015 was 41% and from Syria 40%. However, the case of Afghanistan is different as the proportion of female asylum applicants is lower, since only 25% of the asylum applicants from Afghanistan were women whereas 75% were men. Despite the fact that the proportion of women from Afghanistan seeking Spain is higher than Europe, these proportions are consistent with the trend observed in Europe as Afghanistan was also the country with the lowest number of women seeking asylum.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyappctza] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

Figure 4: Evolution asylum applicants by age from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015)

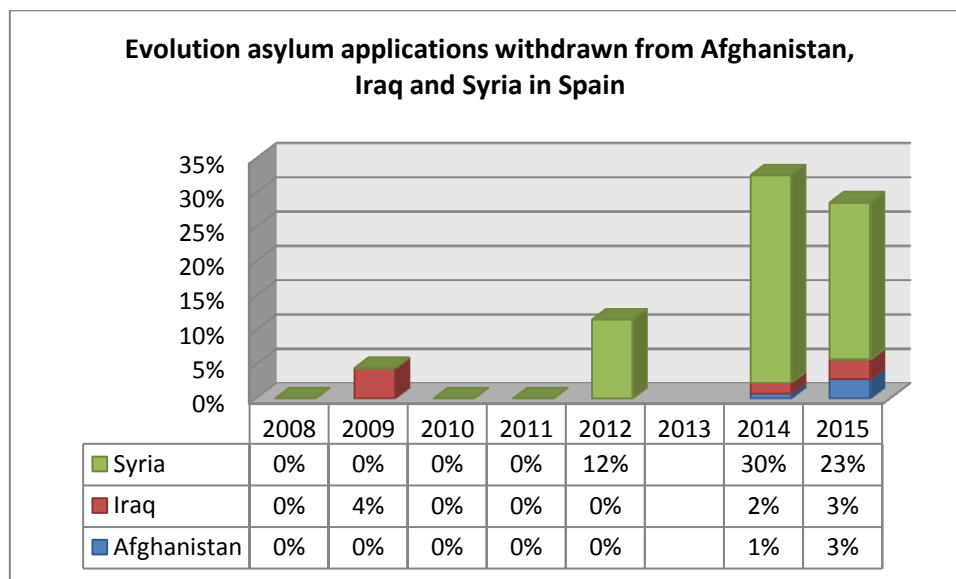


Summary Generally speaking, the evolution of asylum applicants by age from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain shows that the largest age group represented among the three countries from 2008 to 2015 is 18 - 34 years old. Within the three countries, Afghanistan was the country with the biggest proportion of asylum applicants between 18 and 34. In particular in 2008 this proportion represented 90% of the total asylum applicants from Afghanistan. Looking at the different age groups from this country, the smallest group is that made up of people from 35 to 64 years old, its proportion fluctuating from 22% in 2010 to 0% in 2011 from 2008 to 2015. However, the proportion of children and teenagers under 17 has been slightly higher than the aforementioned group, fluctuating from 17% in 2011 and 2013 to 33% in 2012. However, the evolution of asylum applicants by age from Iraq shows that despite the fact that the 18-34 age group is the largest among the age groups of this country, its proportion is smaller than in Afghanistan. Thus, its proportion fluctuated from 25% in 2011 to 55% in 2014. It is remarkable that the second largest age group is the one made up of people from 35 to 64 years old. In fact, this age group was even higher than the group of people from 18-34 in 2011 (50% compared to 25%) and its proportion was the same as the 18-34 group in 2012 (50%). As for the Syrian applicants, the group of people from 18 to 34 has been progressively reducing from 80% in 2009 to 41% in 2015. In particular until 2010, together with this group, the group of children and teenagers under 17 was the largest age group. Specifically, in 2010 one out of three asylum applicants from Syria was a child or teenager under 17 years old. However, from 2011 up to 2015 there are also asylum applicants between 35 and 64, representing around 20% of asylum applicants from Syria while the group of youngest applicants is not significantly reduced. In fact, in 2015 the youngest applicants represented 37% of the total Syrian applicants.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyappctza] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

Figure 5: Evolution asylum applications withdraw from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in Spain (2008-2015)¹



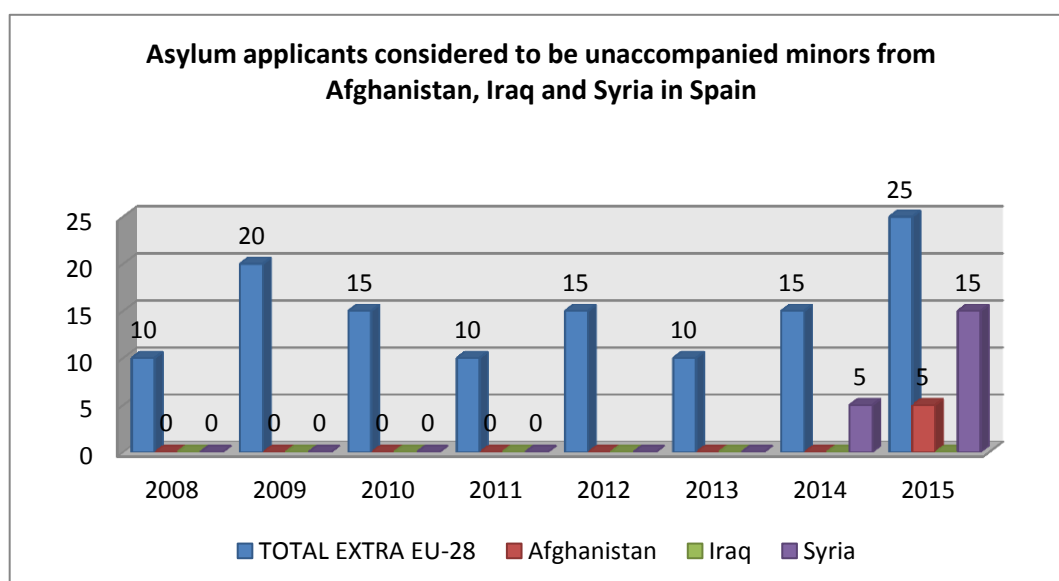
Summary In Spain from 2008 to 2011 the number of asylum applications withdrawn from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria was zero. The only exception was in 2009 when the asylum applications withdrawn from Iraq represented 4% of the total applications withdrawn in Spain. However, from 2012 the number of asylum applications withdrawn from these countries, and in particular in Syria, started to increase. Thereby, the number of asylum applications withdrawn from Syria represented 12% in 2012, 30% in 2014 and 23% in 2015. Even though there was also an increase in the number of asylum applications withdrawn from Afghanistan and Iraq, it was significantly lower than Syria's number, not reaching more than 3% of the total. All in all, the percentage of the number of asylum applications withdraws from these three countries in Spain has represented around 30% of the total over the last years.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asywitha] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

¹ The data for 2013 is not available

Figure 6: Evolution asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria



Summary From 2008 to 2012, in Spain there were no asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria whilst there were from other non-European countries. The figure of asylum applicant considered unaccompanied minor from others non-European countries fluctuated between 10 and 20 minors from 2008 to 2013. However, from 2014 this picture changed and some unaccompanied minors asylum applicants are found especially from Syria and Afghanistan. In this way, in 2014 5 out of 15 minors were from Syria. In addition to this, in 2015 not only did the number of applicant considered to be unaccompanied minor from Syria increase, but there were also 5 cases of asylum applicant considered to be unaccompanied minor from Afghanistan. Specifically, in 2015 when there were 25 cases of asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors, 15 cases were from Syria and 5 from Afghanistan. These figures imply that 80% of the cases of asylum applicant considered to be unaccompanied minor registered in Spain were from Syria and Afghanistan.

Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyunaa] (2016)

Link <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>